

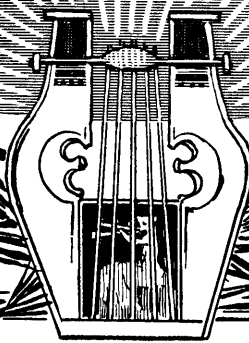
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IMPERIAL METHOD



FOR THE
DOUBLE-BASS

BY

E. Mollenhauer.

THE JOHN CHURCH COMPANY:

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THE
IMPERIAL
Method for the
DOUBLE BASS,

CONTAINING

A full Course of Instruction, Progressive Studies, a concise explanation of the Rudiments of Music, together with a varied collection of Choice Pieces, Operatic and Favorite Melodies, Solos, etc., etc.

Edited by

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.



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Our policy has been, in the preparation of the Imperial Methods for various instruments, to secure the services of men as editors who thoroughly understand the instrument of which they treat, rather than to have the entire series compiled by one man, who can have but a superficial knowledge of some, at least, of the instruments represented. By so doing, we are able to present a series of Methods which are thoroughly practical, which contain no false principles, which lead the student from the very first lesson in music to a fair understanding of whatever instrument he may choose to study, and which are superior in every respect to any hitherto published and sold at the same price.

The John Church Co.

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RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

Compiled by Walter Lewis.

A musical sound is called a *Tone*, and has four distinct properties; *length*, *pitch*, *power* and *quality*.

To indicate the *length* of tones, characters termed *notes* are used, of which the following are examples.

The *whole note*  the *half note*  the *quarter note*  the *eighth note*  the *sixteenth note*  the *thirty-second note*  the *sixty-fourth note*  These notes bear a specific relation to each other as indicated by their names; the whole note is equalled in duration by two half notes, four quarter notes, eight eighth notes, etc., and the same ratio obtains between all these characters, two quarter notes equalling one half note, four sixteenth notes equalling one quarter note, and so on.

As indicators of silence, characters termed *rests* are employed, which bear the same relation to each other as do notes. They are named as follows:

The *whole rest*  the *half rest*  the *quarter rest*  the *eighth rest*  the *sixteenth rest*  the *thirty-second rest*  the *sixty-fourth rest* .

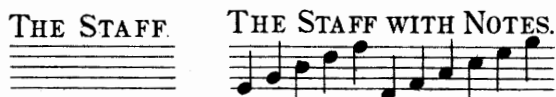
To aid the musician in reading quickly, also the author in writing and the engraver or compositor in preparing music for general use, the eighth, sixteenth and thirty-second notes are often connected in groups of two, three, four, five, six or more, instead of being represented singly. The following examples will fully illustrate:



and so on, at pleasure.

Unlike notes, however, rests are seldom seen in groups of two or more of the same class, and when they are so found it is to convey some especial meaning. For example, two whole rests  or two half rests  are never found together; two quarter rests  or two eighth rests  are often so found, while two sixteenth rests  two thirty-second rests  or two sixty-fourth rests  are so seldom seen together that it is not worthy of consideration.

The *pitch* of tones is indicated by a character called the *staff*, consisting of five parallel lines and their spaces, on which the notes are placed.



In this manner we can represent eleven distinct tone-pitches; and as this is but a small number in comparison with those actually in use, we increase the capacity of the staff by the use of

otherwise termed the F clef, is introduced. This clef, it will be noticed, coils around the fourth line of the staff. The pitch of this line is therefore F, and the notation in the bass clef is as follows:

TABLE OF NOTES IN THE BASS CLEF



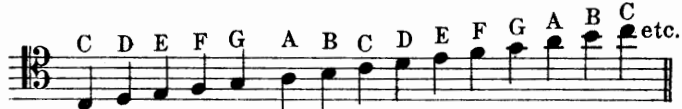
Music for the Double Bass, Violoncello, Bassoon, Tuba, Euphonium, Bass Trombone and other low-voiced instruments is written in this clef, as are also the left-hand parts of piano-forte and organ music. The range of notes given above is sometimes, though rarely, exceeded; it is, however, sufficient for all practical purposes. Like the treble clef, its range is unlimited except by the pleasure of the composer, who usually endeavors to write in the most readable manner.

The third and last clef which we have to consider is the C or moveable clef . It may be placed upon any line of the staff, but is most generally found upon the third line  as in all Viola music, or upon the fourth line  as in music written for the Violoncello, Bassoon and Tenor trombone, when it is often employed in order to avoid the use of leger lines. It locates the *middle c*  or  upon the line of the staff on which it is placed; when this is the *third* line it is termed the *Alto clef*; when placed on the *fourth* line it is termed *Tenor clef*. Its notation, which in practical use is limited in range, is as follows:

Table of Notes in the Alto Clef.



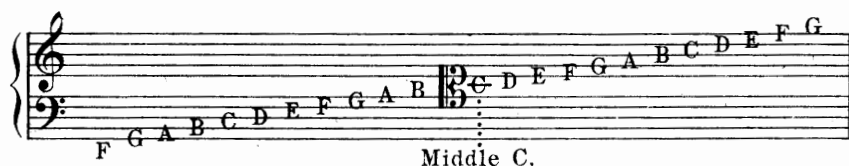
Table of Notes in the Tenor Clef.



Notes higher or lower in pitch than those represented above would be written upon the treble or bass clef, as the case might be.

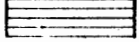
In order that the student may fully comprehend the functions of the several clefs, which are often misunderstood, thereby causing much needless discussion, we present an illustration of the *Great Staff*, showing the relation which the clefs bear to one another.

THE GREAT STAFF.



Particular attention should be given to the *middle C* here marked, as it is common to all clefs, and is presumably the center of the range of audible musical sounds. In the treble clef it is located thus:  in the bass clef thus:  in the alto clef thus:  and in the tenor clef thus:  The same sound, or pitch, is represented in all four illustrations.

Bars are the dividing lines between measures, and are of various kinds, according to their location in a piece of music. The *Single Bar*  is found at the end of every measure except the one which finishes a strain, after which a *Double Bar*  is found. If the strain *before* it repeats, it is termed a *Repeat Bar*, and is made thus:  or  or  If the strain *after* it is to be repeated, the dots are changed to the right hand side, thus:  or  or  If both the strain before and the one after it are to be repeated, its form is again changed, thus:  or  or  At the close of a piece, and sometimes of a single movement, its form is slightly changed, thus: 

Measures are the rhythmical divisions of music lying between the bars  or in other words, are groups of pulsations, each defined by means of an accent, and each of the same value as those preceding or following it.

MEASURE.

While with the several characters before described we may represent musical sounds and divide them into distinct groups of equal length, yet in order to make practical use of these divisions another set of characters is needed, which are called *Time-marks*, and are in the form of fractions; the numerator indicating the *number* of notes of a certain length, (or their equivalent in rests,) which are to be found in a given measure, and the denominator indicating the *kind* of note which is employed as a standard. For example, in $\frac{2}{2}$ time two half notes or their equivalent are found in each measure; in $\frac{6}{8}$ time six eighth notes, in $\frac{3}{4}$ time three quarter notes, and so on. The different kinds of measure, with their various indications, or time-marks, are classified as follows:

TABLE OF MEASURES.

Single Common Measure.

$\frac{2}{2}$ or C Count two in each measure.
 $\frac{2}{4}$ Count " " " "
 $\frac{4}{4}$ or C Count four in each measure.

Single Triple Measure.

$\frac{3}{2}$ Count three in each measure, or one if
 $\frac{3}{4}$ the movement be very fast.
 $\frac{3}{8}$

Compound Common Measure.

$\frac{6}{4}$ Count six in each measure, or two if the
 $\frac{6}{8}$ movement be very fast.
 $\frac{12}{8}$ Count four in each measure.

Compound Triple Measure.

$\frac{9}{4}$ Count nine in each measure, or three if
 $\frac{9}{8}$ the movement be very fast.
 $\frac{9}{16}$

SCALES.

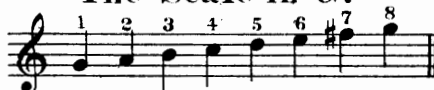
It is evident that if all music was written in one key, the effect would be extremely monotonous; we will therefore show the construction of the natural scale, or, more definitely, the succession of eight distinct sounds which constitute an octave, starting from C, which is *one* of the natural scale, so called.



Apparently, the distance from one of the degrees of the scale to the next, which is termed an *interval*, is the same in all cases, but practically it is not. And as the word *interval* is too lengthy for practical use, we will substitute the word *step*, it being more convenient, and will make use of a very ancient illustration of the difference in length of the various degrees of the scale, as follows: From *one* to *two* is a *step*, from *two* to *three* is a *step*, from *three* to *four* is a *half-step*, from *four* to *five* is a *step*, from *five* to *six* is a *step*, from *six* to *seven* is a *step*, from *seven* to *eight* is a *half-step*. Thus it will be seen that of the seven degrees of the scale, two are but one-half the length of the others. This order of intervals must be preserved in every major scale, to accomplish which we are obliged to use two new characters—the *sharp* (#) which *raises* the pitch of the degree of the staff upon which it is placed a semi-tone or one-half tone, and the *flat* (b) which *lowers* the pitch of the degree of the staff upon which it is placed a semi-tone, or one-half tone. ★)

Being desirous of constructing a scale with G as *one* instead of C, we are compelled to use the sharp as follows:

The Scale in G.



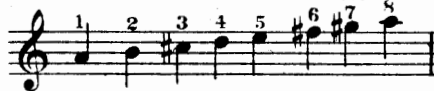
Thus we preserve the same order of intervals as were shown in the scale of C, with half-steps between *three* and *four*, and *seven* and *eight*, and this new scale is termed the scale in G.

Other scales are formed with various letters of the natural scale as *one*, by prefixing sharps to the proper notes, as shown in the following examples:

The Scale in D.



The Scale in A.



The Scale in E.



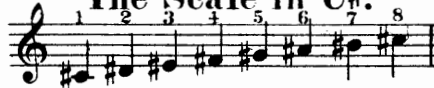
The Scale in B.



The Scale in F#.



The Scale in C#.



★) It must be here remarked that the word *tone* has various meanings when applied to music, as follows: 1.) A musical sound, in contradistinction to noise. 2.) A sound of a certain pitch (high or low.) 3.) The quality of a certain sound. 4.) The second smallest interval of our practical music, a semitone being the smallest, which is the definition of the word as used above. The terms *step* and *half-step* are now more commonly used in this connection, and prevent confusion.

The foregoing scales are known as the *Scales in Sharp Keys*. There are still others which are constructed from the natural scale by the use of *flats*, and which are termed the *Scales in Flat Keys*. They are here given:

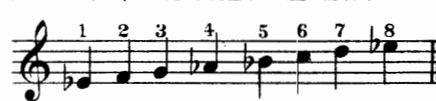
The Scale in F.



The Scale in Bb.



The Scale in Eb.



The Scale in Ab.



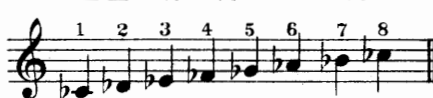
The Scale in Db.



The Scale in Gb.



The Scale in Cb.

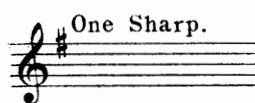


It is evident that if we were obliged to write each sharp or flat wherever it should be demanded, the labor of writing music would be vastly increased, and quick reading would be an impossibility. To overcome this difficulty, the sharps or flats belonging to the key or scale of every piece of music are grouped together at its commencement, each having its respective place, according to the number required. These groups are called *Signatures*, and indicate at a glance the key in which the music is written. They are in effect till the close of the piece unless neutralized by the introduction of a different signature, and appear as here given.

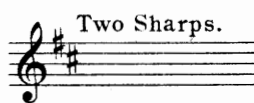
SIGNATURES OF THE SHARP KEYS.

In the Treble Clef.

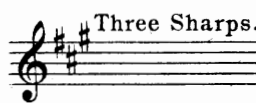
KEY OF G.



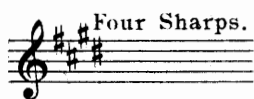
KEY OF D.



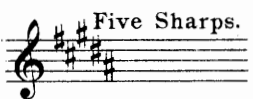
KEY OF A.



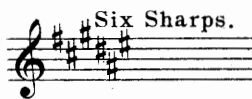
KEY OF E.



KEY OF B.



KEY OF F#.

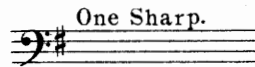


KEY OF C#.

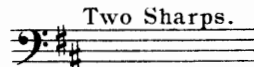


In the Bass Clef.

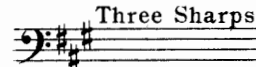
KEY OF G



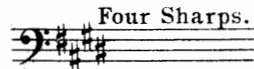
KEY OF D.



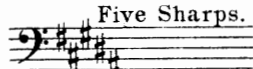
KEY OF A.



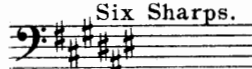
KEY OF E.



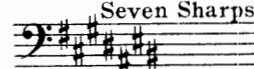
KEY OF B.



KEY OF F#.

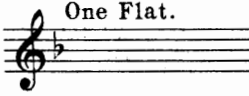
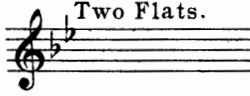
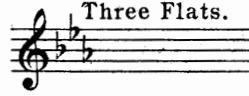
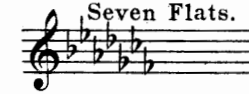


KEY OF C#.

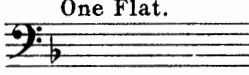
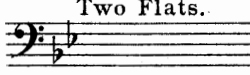
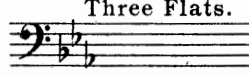
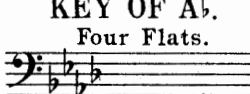
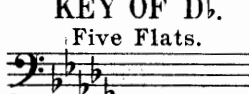
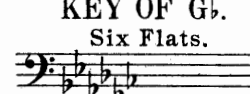
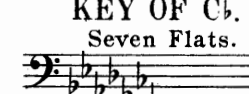


SIGNATURE OF THE FLAT KEYS.

In the Treble Clef.

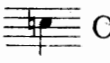
KEY OF F. One Flat. 	KEY OF B$\flat$. Two Flats. 	KEY OF E$\flat$. Three Flats. 	
KEY OF A$\flat$. Four Flats. 	KEY OF D$\flat$. Five Flats. 	KEY OF G$\flat$. Six Flats. 	KEY OF C$\flat$. Seven Flats. 

In the Bass Clef.

KEY OF F. One Flat. 	KEY OF B$\flat$. Two Flats. 	KEY OF E$\flat$. Three Flats. 	
KEY OF A$\flat$. Four Flats. 	KEY OF D$\flat$. Five Flats. 	KEY OF G$\flat$. Six Flats. 	KEY OF C$\flat$. Seven Flats. 

The signatures in the Alto and Tenor clefs bear the same appearance as the foregoing, the only difference being that the sharps or flats are placed upon different degrees of the staff, to correspond with the notation of the particular clef in use, the principle being exactly the same.

THE NATURAL.

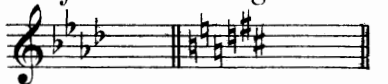
We have one more important character to consider before proceeding farther, the *Natural* $\natural$. Its only use is to neutralize the effect of a previous sharp or flat, whether in the signature or elsewhere. For example, in the key of D the signature is two sharps.  For some reason we desire to sound the natural tone of C, and express the intention thus  Or it may be necessary to sharp a certain degree of the staff for the time being, and immediately after restore the original sound, which we do in this manner:



The natural performs the same mission when used after a flat, that of restoring the former pitch, as for example:



We also use the natural to effect changes of signature when necessary, as the following examples will show; the effect being the same as previously explained.

Key of D. Changed to G. 	Key of F. Changed to C. 	Key of A$\flat$. Changed to D. 
--	--	--

THE DOUBLE SHARP AND DOUBLE FLAT.

The Double Sharp $\times$ *raises* the pitch of the degree on which it is placed one whole tone, the Double Flat $\flat\flat$ *lowers* the pitch of the degree on which it is placed one whole tone. These characters are seldom used except to affect degrees which appear sharped or flatted in the signature of the piece, for example:



ACCIDENTALS.

Accidentals are sharps, double sharps, flats, double flats or naturals occurring in a piece of music, other than those found in the signature. They affect only the degree of the staff upon which they are placed, (not the various octaves, as some wrongly insist,) and their power extends only throughout the measure in which they are found, unless the note before which they appear is the last in a measure, and is connected by a tie with another note on the same degree, in the next measure. The following example will fully illustrate their use.



DOTTED NOTES.

A *Dot* placed after any note or rest adds one-half to its value.



Two *Dots* placed after any note adds three-fourths to its value. They are seldom used after a rest, but when so used have a similar effect.



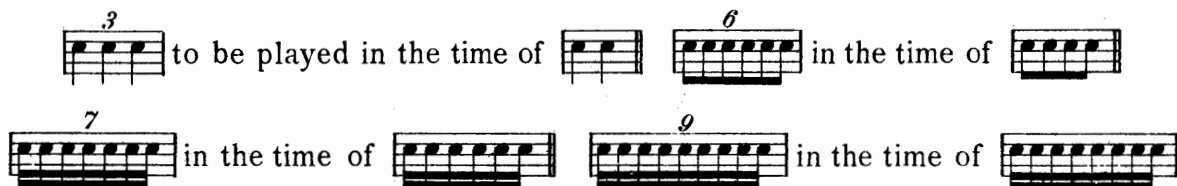
★ NOTE. 1. Here the two signs $\flat\flat$ are used in conjunction to signify the restoration of the B $\flat$ of the signature. 2. Here the two signs $\sharp\sharp$ restore the C $\sharp$ of the signature. 3. The sharp is introduced to neutralize the effect of the previous natural on the same degree of the staff. 4. 5. 6. No accidental is required before the second of these two notes, the tie carrying the effect of the previous accidental beyond the bar. 7. No natural is needed here, as the effect of the flat in the previous measure is ended. As a precautionary measure, however, the natural would usually be written before this note.

A *Triplet* is indicated by a figure 3 over or under a group of three notes, which indicates that they are to be played in the time of two notes of the same individual length.

A *Sextolet* is indicated by a figure 6 over or under a group of six notes, which are to be played in the time of four.

Groups of five, seven, nine, eleven or more notes are frequently met with, and are usually played in the time of four, six, eight and ten notes of the same length, respectively.

A few examples will illustrate:



SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

D. C. signifies a return to the commencement of the movement or piece.

D. S. signifies a return to a sign § at some previous point. These two signs must never be confounded, for although very similar in appearance, they have a widely different meaning.

A *Hold* placed over a double bar  signifies the close of a piece or movement, also the stopping - place after a *D. C.*

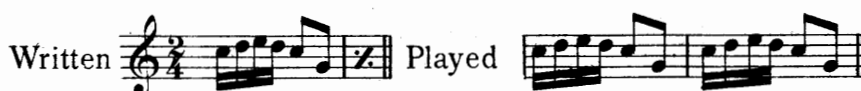
Dots over notes  indicate that they are not to be held to their full length, but abbreviated,  the time being strictly maintained.

Dashes over notes  indicate that they shall receive their full value of time, in contradistinction to the dots .

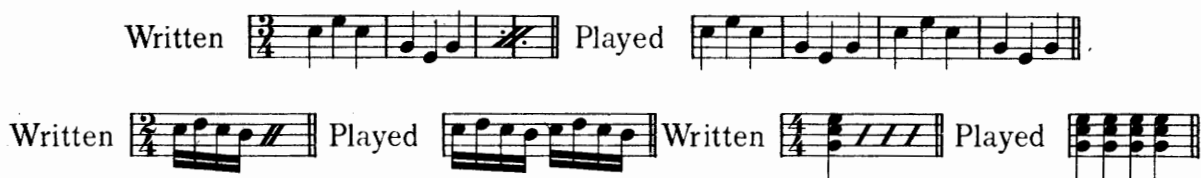
Notes both dotted and tied  are to be given their full time, but each note must be lightly attacked. In violin playing, all of these notes would be played with either an up or a down bow, as the case might be, in contrast to the effect produced by the usual alternation of up and down bow.

The sign  indicates that the preceding measure is to be repeated. The sign  across a bar indicates that the two preceding measures are to be repeated. The sign  or  appearing after a note or group of notes in a measure indicates a repetition of the previous note or group of notes, thus filling the measure. Some careless writers use the sign  for this purpose also, but it is unwise to do so, as it is liable to confuse the player. A sign or an abbreviation should have but one meaning.

Examples.



Examples Continued.



A *Dash* over a whole note  or across the stem of a half note  or that of a quarter note  divides it into eighth notes, each of which is attacked; that is, each receives a separate stroke of the tongue, bow or finger, depending upon the character of the instrument in use. Two dashes  divide the original note into sixteenth notes; three dashes  into thirty-second notes.

Examples.



A *Direct Turn* (∞) over a note indicates that it is to be played in this manner: (Written)  (Played)  When the sign is placed after a note it is called a *Full Turn*, thus: (Written)  (Played)  When the sign is placed vertically ($\textcircled{2}$) it is called an *Inverted Turn*, and appears as follows. (Written)  (Played) 

A *Trill* (tr) is the alternate reiteration of two notes, either a semitone or a whole tone apart, commencing with the note over which the sign is placed, which must always be the lowest of the two notes, thus: (Written)  (Played) 

If the trill be a long one, it is usually played in the following manner:



A *Slur*  over several notes indicates that they are to be played smoothly and connectedly, the first only being attacked.

A *Tie* is used to connect two notes on the same degree of the staff, causing them to sound as one note. These two terms must never be confused.

A *Mordente*  over a note indicates that it is to be quickly alternated with the semitone below, thus: (Written)  (Played)  or 

It is usually found over quarter notes or eighth notes.

The signs $\wedge$ > indicate that the note over which they are placed shall receive an unusually strong attack, and shall be plainly detached from the note next following.

An abbreviation very commonly used, although without a legitimate name, is the following:



which signifies that the two notes shall be reiterated during the space of time occupied by *one* of them when used alone, thus:



The foregoing instructions, although of necessity somewhat condensed, will enable the student to readily comprehend the meaning of the exercises and studies contained in this work. They are much clearer and more comprehensive than any ever written for a similar purpose, and are in many respects a departure from old and incorrect methods of imparting knowledge.

The published works of *Messrs. J. R. Murray, H. R. Palmer, George F. Root, William Mason and W. S. B. Mathews* have furnished many valuable ideas, some of which, perhaps, appear for the first time in a treatise on instrumental music. They are, however, none the less useful on that account, and are worthy of careful consideration by artist, teacher and pupil.

That the foregoing pages shall be a help instead of a hindrance to the understanding of the true principles of music is the earnest wish of

The Compiler.

To those who desire to proceed still farther in the study of music, we recommend the following works published by THE JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, New York and Chicago, as being in full accord with the principles herein outlined:

RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC. *J. R. Murray.*
Price 10 cents.

A PRIMER OF MUSIC. *W^m Mason and W. S. B. Mathews.*
Price: Boards 75 cents, Cloth 1.00

HARMONY AND COMPOSITION. *Geo. F. Root.*
Price 50 cents.

ANALYTICAL HARMONY. *A. J. Goodrich.*
Price 2.00

COMPLETE MUSICAL ANALYSIS. *A. J. Goodrich.*
Price 2.00

A SYSTEM OF HARMONY. *J. A. Broekhoven.*
Price: Paper 1.00, Cloth 1.50

THEORY OF MUSIC. *H. R. Palmer.*
Price 1.00

HOW TO HOLD THE BASS.

The Student should stand behind the Instrument in such a manner that the whole weight of his body rests mostly upon the left foot, the right foot should be placed slightly in advance of the left (about six or seven inches) pointing outward the body must be held erect, in as reposeful a position as possible.

The Instrument is placed before the left foot in such a manner that it leans slightly towards the player the upper part (the edge) of the right side of the Bass should incline towards the left, so that the left knee rests in the hollow (bend) of the instrument.

The thumb, place behind the neck opposite the middle finger, inclining very slightly towards the head of the Bass, do not clutch the neck but hold the thumb in an easy position, the wrist should be bent somewhat outward to facilitate the large spans which so frequently occur on the Bass.

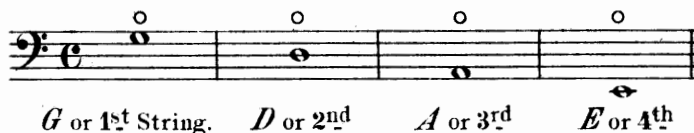
Place the fingers firmly on the strings.

HOW TO HOLD THE BOW.

The bow is held in the right hand in such a manner that the first and middle fingers rest in a bent position upon the stick, so that the third and fourth fingers can rest lightly in the hollow of the frog, the thumb rests upon the back of the bow on the opposite side behind the index finger, bent inward, they should be placed in such a manner that the screw lies between the thumb and the index finger, the hollow of the hand should not be pressed inward, this will enable the player to acquire a free and easy bowing.

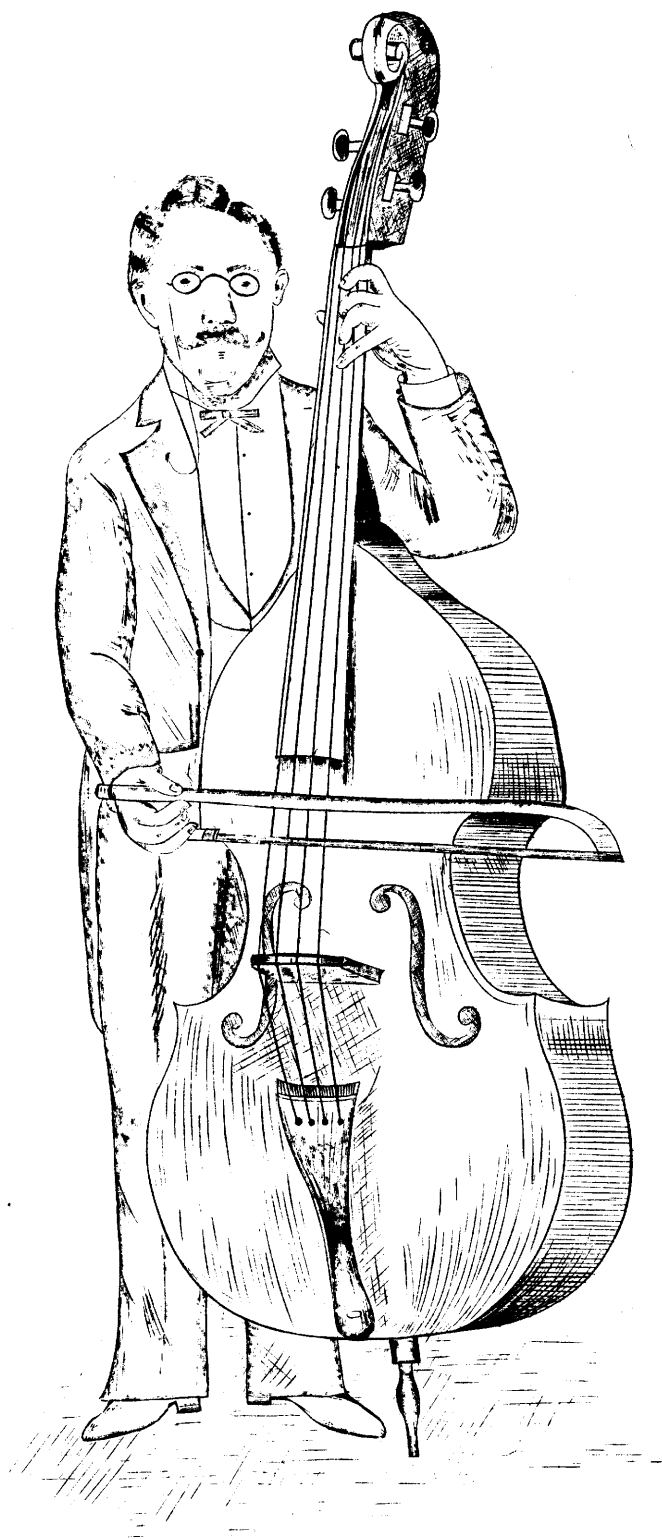
Practice the wrist movement constantly.

The Double Bass has four strings which are tuned in fourths. *G. D. A. E.*



HOW TO PLACE THE FINGERS OF THE LEFT HAND.

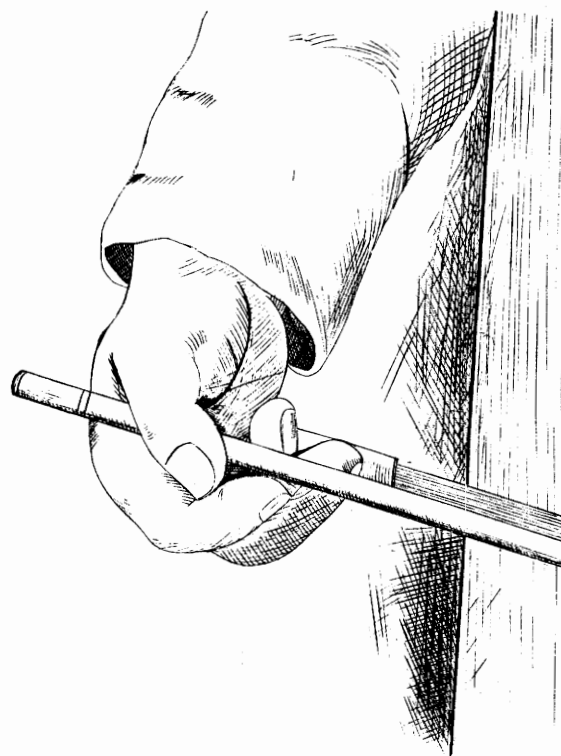
The fingers of the left hand must be held on and over the strings in a rather bent or curved position, one must watch carefully that the points of the fingers do not curve inward. That part of the index finger between the middle joint and knuckle must rest on the neck of the Instrument, by so doing the other fingers acquire a firmer position when using the lower strings. When pressing the fingers on the strings do not use the extreme tips of the fingers, as in Violin playing but the fleshy part of the first joint of the fingers.



HOW TO USE THE RIGHT ARM.

The right arm should hang down straight, put the bow in the middle of the strings between finger-board and bridge, when drawing the bow across the strings use wrist and fore-arm.

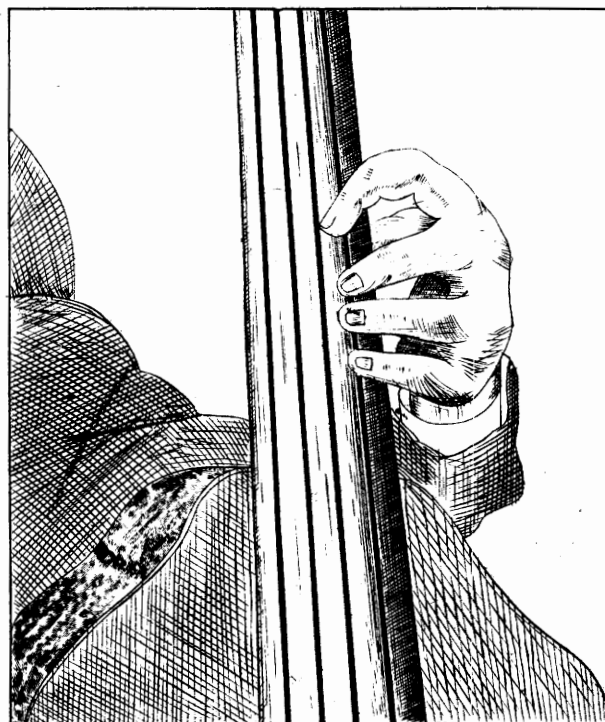
There are two ways of holding the bow, first as described on first page, second as illustrated by the drawing on this page, when only the index finger with the thumb is placed on the stick. This manner of holding the bow has been adopted by many fine Bass players, of course if the bow used is so constructed, that the hollow of the frog is so small to place the three fingers comfortably in it, we have to adhere to the first.



HOW TO PLACE THE LEFT HAND IN THE UPPER POSITION.

It is always necessary to press the strings to the finger-board as firmly as possible with the fingers of the left hand in order to produce a clear tone.

The student will find this task more difficult in playing in the positions. The strings being nearer the bridge consequently the tension is greater and requires more strength than in the first position, also avoid striking the wrist against the body of the instrument in shifting from one position to the other.



HOW TO TUNE THE INSTRUMENT PERFECT.

ADOPT THE FOLLOWING METHOD.

Special directions to the Student.

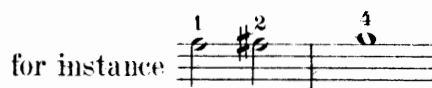
First tune your *D* string in accord with the Oboe or any Wind Instrument in the Orchestra (or Piano) then place the 4th finger on *A*, in the 3rd position *D* string (Harmonic) which is produced by putting the finger very lightly on the aforesaid note, if in tune, place your 1st finger very lightly on *G* on the *D* string in the same position which sounds *D* an octave lower, now place your 4th finger on *D*, on the *G* string (always in the same position) now examine the *A* against the *D* string until perfect, now examine the *A* against the *D* string and compare the harmonic with *D* on the *A* string 1st finger 3rd position, after you tune the *A* place your 4th finger on the *E* string 3rd position, now tune your *E* string in accord with the *A* string.

EXAMPLE.

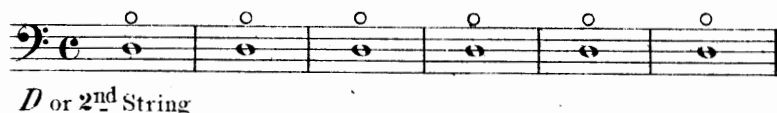
HARMONICS. Put your fingers very lightly on the strings for tuning.



Do not raise your first finger if the second is played in the same position.
Leave first and second fingers in place while using the fourth.



Keep drawing your bow along the string, with wrist and fore-arm until performed with ease.

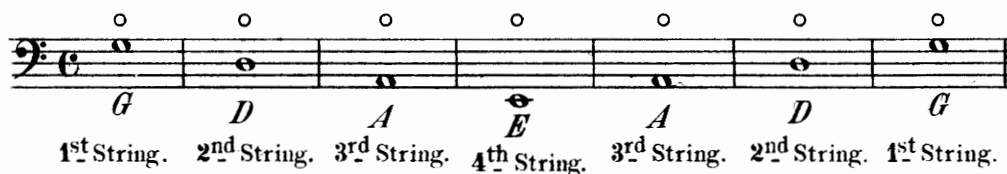


Practice each coming exercise until your right arm and left hand are exhausted, through the strain you acquire strength, through the strength a transparent tone.

This sign ○○○○ indicates open string. Down bow ▮. Up bow ∨.

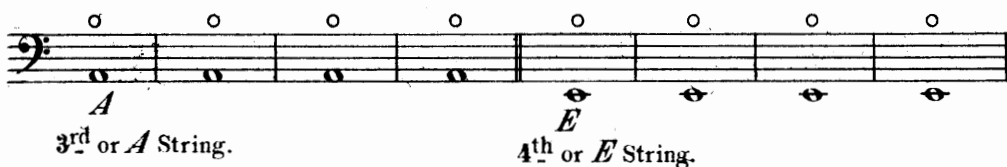
HOW TO TUNE THE BASS.

Draw the bow slowly from frog to point.

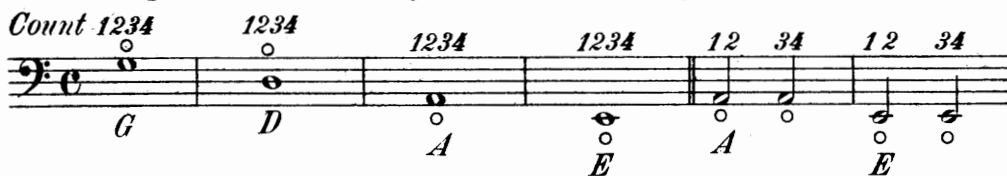


Draw the bow slowly from frog to point.

Open Strings.



Keep on practicing open strings until movement in wrist and fore-arm are easy.



QUARTER NOTES.



Draw the bow straight along the strings.

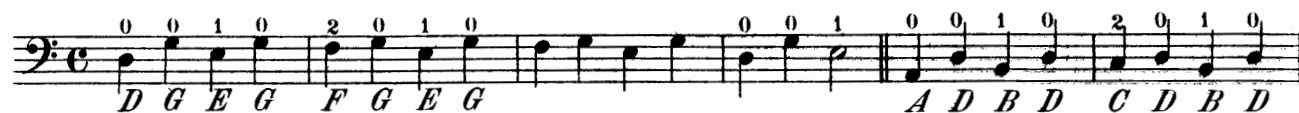
To increase the volume of tone, draw the bow near the bridge.



Press the fingers hard on the strings, otherwise the tone will be blurred.



The motion of the right arm should be mostly fore-arm and wrist.



EXERCISE IN THE 1st AND 2^d POSITIONS.

A horizontal mark placed over a figure denotes that the position must be changed to one near the head of the instrument. A similar mark placed under a figure denotes that the hand must move to another position nearer the bridge. The left hand not to move except to change position.

Exercise in G major, first and second positions. The first line shows the first position (G, A, B, C, B) and the second line shows the second position (D, E, F, G, F, E, D). The third line shows the first position (G, A, B, C, B) and the second position (D, E, F, G, F, E, D). The fourth line shows the first position (G, A, B, C, B) and the second position (D, E, F, G, F, E, D).

Sharp raises the note a half tone.

♮ Natural lowers the note to its original sound.

Exercise showing sharp and natural signs. The first line shows a sharp sign (#) and a natural sign (♮). The second line shows a sharp sign (#) and a natural sign (♮). The third line shows a sharp sign (#) and a natural sign (♮). The fourth line shows a sharp sign (#) and a natural sign (♮).

SCALE IN G.

If there is one Sharp (#) in the signature, every *F* is sharp.

Exercise showing the scale in G major. The first line shows the scale in G major (G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G). The second line shows the scale in G major (G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G).

2^d POSITION.

If a dot is attached to a note it augments the value of it one-half.

Three quarter in a bar.

Exercise in 3/4 time, second position. The first line shows the scale in G major (G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G). The second line shows the scale in G major (G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G). The third line shows the scale in G major (G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G). The fourth line shows the scale in G major (G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G).

Watch carefully the intonation, and do not imagine your task is done by putting down your fingers as figures indicate but listen attentively to your own playing and convince yourself that you are playing in perfect tune.

4

Sharp Natural

SCALE IN D.

If there are two sharps in the signature the second sharp stands for *C*♯

5

THE SLUR.

The Slur — binds all the notes in one bow, as far as it extends.

6

G String A String E String

Count carefully each bar and give each note its value, by doing so from the beginning, your feeling for correct time will become nature with you later on.

7

Repeat each exercise until perfect.

8

9

10

11

12

Slur

Count 1 2 3

1st String.

If a dot is attached to a note, it augments the value of it one half.

equal to equal to

equal to equal to

Eighth quaver. Sixteenth semiquaver. Thirty-second semidemi-quaver.

D String.

2^d String.

G String.

3^d String.

move back forward

Sharp Natural

SCALE IN G.

Play *F* sharp.

Count 1 2 3

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Eighths Sixteenths

Allegretto. (*Middling fast.*)

The musical score consists of five staves in bass clef, key of B major (three sharps). The first staff is in 2/4 time and includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and accents. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar fingerings. The fourth staff includes the instruction "D Str." (D string) and "G Str." (G string). The fifth staff is in common time (C) and features a different rhythmic pattern with fingerings.

ABBREVIATIONS IN WRITING.

This section shows three examples of musical abbreviations. The first example shows a single eighth note followed by a repeat sign, which is equal to a full eighth note followed by a repeat sign. The second example shows a single eighth note followed by a repeat sign, which is equal to a full eighth note followed by a repeat sign. The third example shows a single eighth note followed by a repeat sign with a slash, which indicates to repeat the bar preceding.

The fifth sharp stands for $A^\sharp$

The musical example shows a single eighth note followed by a sharp sign, which is equal to a full eighth note followed by a sharp sign. The text "Sharp Natural" is written below the staff.

SCALE IN B.

F. C. G. D and $A^\sharp$ sharp.

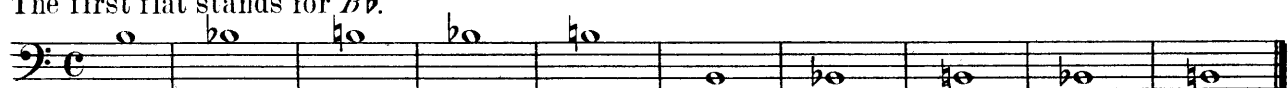
The musical score consists of three staves in bass clef, key of B major (three sharps). The first staff is in common time (C) and includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and accents. The second and third staves continue the scale with similar fingerings and articulations.



Allegretto.



The first flat stands for *Bb*.



SCALE IN F.

B is flat.



Twelve eighths in one measure.

Larghetto. (Very slow.)



The second flat stands for $E\flat$.



SCALE IN B FLAT.

B and E flat.

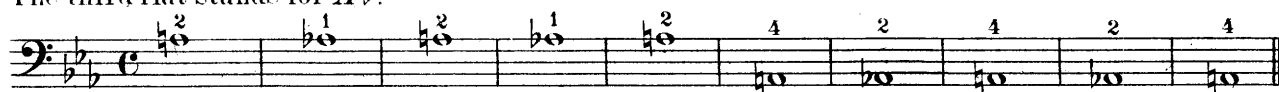


Moderato.



D Str.

The third flat stands for $A\flat$.



SCALE IN E FLAT.

B , E , and A flat.



THE TRIPLETS.

The Triplet has three notes to one beat.

Tempo di Marcia. (*March Tempo*.)

The fourth flat stands for *D^b*.

The scales of $F\sharp$ and $G\flat$ are in sound the same.

SCALE IN F SHARP

The sixth sharp stand for $E\sharp$

SCALE IN G FLAT.

The sixth flat stands for $C\flat$.

SCALE IN A MINOR.

SCALE IN E MINOR.

SCALE IN B MINOR.

SCALE IN $F\sharp$ MINOR.

✕ Double sharp raises the note one tone.  sounds  sounds  Double flat lowers the note one tone.  sounds  sounds

SCALE IN $C\sharp$ MINOR.

SCALE IN $G\sharp$ MINOR.

SCALE IN D MINOR.



SCALE IN G MINOR.



SCALE IN C MINOR.



tr stands for trill.



SCALE IN F MINOR.

SCALE IN B $\flat$ MINOR.

Sliding trill.



Appoggiatura. Grace notes.



POSITIONS WITH CHROMATIC INTERVALS.

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff contains two measures of chromatic intervals: the first measure has notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3 with fingerings 0, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 0; the second measure has notes G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 with fingerings 0, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 0. The second staff contains two measures of chromatic intervals: the first measure has notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3 with fingerings 0, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 0; the second measure has notes G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 with fingerings 0, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 0. Below the second staff is the text *across the strings.*

The object of the exercise marked (*across the strings*) is simply to impress in the mind of the pupil, what notes can be reached with the same finger on the different strings, in the same position.

FIRST POSITION.

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff contains two measures of chromatic intervals: the first measure has notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1; the second measure has notes G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1. Below the first measure is the text *G String.* and below the second measure is the text *D String.* The second staff contains two measures of chromatic intervals: the first measure has notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1; the second measure has notes G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1. Below the first measure is the text *A String.* and below the second measure is the text *across the strings.*

SECOND POSITION.

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff contains two measures of chromatic intervals: the first measure has notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1; the second measure has notes G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1. Below the first measure is the text *G String.* and below the second measure is the text *D String.* The second staff contains two measures of chromatic intervals: the first measure has notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1; the second measure has notes G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1. Below the first measure is the text *A String.* and below the second measure is the text *across the strings.*

THIRD POSITION.

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff contains two measures of chromatic intervals: the first measure has notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1; the second measure has notes G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1. Below the first measure is the text *G String.* and below the second measure is the text *D String.* The second staff contains two measures of chromatic intervals: the first measure has notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1; the second measure has notes G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1. Below the first measure is the text *A String.* and below the second measure is the text *across the strings.*

FOURTH POSITION.

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff contains two measures of chromatic intervals: the first measure has notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1; the second measure has notes G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1. Below the first measure is the text *G String.* and below the second measure is the text *D String.* The second staff contains two measures of chromatic intervals: the first measure has notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1; the second measure has notes G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 1. Below the first measure is the text *A String.* and below the second measure is the text *across the strings.*

FIFTH POSITION.

The musical notation shows two staves. The first staff is labeled 'G String.' and the second staff is labeled '2^d String.' Both staves are in bass clef with a common time signature 'C'. The notation consists of a series of chords and single notes with fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 4, and 5. The sequence of notes for the G string is: G1, G2, G4, G2, G#1, G4, G2, G1. The sequence of notes for the 2nd string is: B1, B2, D4, G2, F1, D4, B2, B1. The notation is divided into two measures by a double bar line with repeat dots. The first measure contains the first four notes of each string, and the second measure contains the remaining four notes.

The musical score consists of two staves. The first staff, labeled 'A String.', is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It contains a sequence of notes: a half note G2 (marked with a '1'), a half note A2 (marked with a '2'), a half note B2 (marked with a '4'), a half note C3 (marked with a '2'), a half note D3 (marked with a '1'), a half note E3 (marked with a '4'), a half note F3 (marked with a '2'), and a half note G3 (marked with a '1'). This is followed by a repeat sign. The second staff, labeled 'across the strings.', is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It contains a sequence of notes: a half note G2 (marked with a '1'), a half note A2 (marked with a '1'), a half note B2 (marked with a '2'), a half note C3 (marked with a '4'), a half note D3 (marked with a '2'), a half note E3 (marked with a '2'), a half note F3 (marked with a '4'), a half note G3 (marked with a '2'), a half note A3 (marked with a '2'), a half note B3 (marked with a '2'), a half note C4 (marked with a '1'), and a half note D4 (marked with a '1'). This is followed by a repeat sign.

SIXTH POSITION.

The image shows a musical score for guitar, divided into three sections: G String, 2nd String, and D String. Each section contains a sequence of chords with fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 4, and b2. The G String section has 8 chords, the 2nd String section has 4 chords, and the D String section has 4 chords. The notation is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The chords are as follows:

- G String:**
 - Chord 1: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)
 - Chord 2: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)
 - Chord 3: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)
 - Chord 4: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)
 - Chord 5: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)
 - Chord 6: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)
 - Chord 7: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)
 - Chord 8: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)
- 2nd String:**
 - Chord 1: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)
 - Chord 2: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)
 - Chord 3: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)
 - Chord 4: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)
- D String:**
 - Chord 1: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)
 - Chord 2: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)
 - Chord 3: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)
 - Chord 4: G2 (1), B2 (2), D3 (4)

A String. *across the strings.*

1st String. *A. G.*

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 4) and slurs over the notes.

[illegible]

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over a group of notes. The notation includes fingerings (1, 4) and a final double bar line.

3^d String.

CHROMATIC SCALES.

The first staff shows a chromatic scale from G2 to G4 with fingerings: 2, 4, 0, 1, 1, 2, 4, 0, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 0, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 0, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1. The second staff shows a chromatic scale from F2 to F4 with fingerings: 1, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1. The third staff shows a chromatic scale from E2 to E4 with fingerings: 2, 4, 0, 1, 1, 2, 4, 0, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 0, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 0, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1. The fourth staff shows a chromatic scale from D2 to D4 with fingerings: 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1.

THE TURN.

The notation shows four measures. The first and third measures are labeled 'written.' and show a single note with a turn symbol (a vertical line with a loop). The second and fourth measures are labeled 'played.' and show the actual notes: a half note followed by a quarter note, a quarter note followed by a half note, a half note followed by a quarter note, and a quarter note followed by a half note.

Should a sharp be placed above the turn ♯ the highest note must be played sharp, if the sharp is placed below the ♯ the lowest note must be played sharp the same applies to flats.

The notation shows four measures. The first and third measures are labeled 'written.' and show a single note with a sharp sign above it and a turn symbol. The second and fourth measures are labeled 'played.' and show the actual notes: a half note followed by a quarter note, a quarter note followed by a half note, a half note followed by a quarter note, and a quarter note followed by a half note.

f Loud.

mf Moderately loud.

p Softly.

< *Crescendo*. Increasing.

> *Decrescendo*. Decreasing.

Diminuendo. Dying away.

EXERCISE ON TRILLS AND TURNS.

Adagio.

1

D String.

1st bar in Trill Exercise. 3d bar. 9th bar. 23d bar.

Play the first two sixteenths on the frog, for the next eighth draw out the bow to the point, the next two sixteenths are played on the point and alternate throughout the exercise frog and point.

Allegretto.

2



Play strictly in time.

Allegretto.



SYNCOPATED NOTES.

Allegro.

5

DOTTED NOTES WITH DIFFERENT BOWING.

6

EXERCISE.

43

Play the second note very short and emphasize the same distinctly.

Moderato.

7

Every note down, raise the bow from the string for each tone, play with a firm and forcible stroke. Use as little of the upper arm as possible.

Allegro.

8

In playing the fourth note of each group draw the bow up to the frog in order to slur the first three notes with ease.

9 *Moderato.*

BOW EXERCISE.
USE THE WHOLE BOW.

10 *Andante.*

Play the second and fourth beat very even.

Moderato.

THE STACCATO.

Andante.

STACCATO EXERCISE.

12

Andante.

STACCATO EXERCISE.

rit.

a tempo.

fr

CHROMATIC EXERCISE.

Allegretto.

13

G and D String.

D String.

D and A String.

Alla Breve. Count only two beats in a measure.

Allegro.

14



Six quarters in a measure.

Allegro.

15



Draw the bow for the first note vigorously to the point in order to play the slurred notes with ease. The last four notes of the bar, which are not slurred in the middle of the bow.

Allegro.

16

The musical score consists of 16 measures of music for a double bass. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#). The time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a single staff with a bass clef. The tempo is marked *Allegro*. The score includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and slurs. Measure 16 begins with a 'V' marking above the first note. Measure 20 has a 'D Str.' marking below it. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 31.

Divide the triplets evenly in one beat, the next two eighths staccato.

Allegretto.

17

D Str.

EXERCISE FOR RAPID MOTION OF THE RIGHT ARM.

Allegretto.

18

Use the wrist only.

*Moderato.**D Str.*

Use the whole bow.

Allegretto.

22

f

4 String.

Pizzicato. abbreviated Pizz. To pick the strings use your index finger.

23

pizz.

arco. play with the bow. *pizz.* *arco.*

Allegro scherzando.

24

DIMINISHED CHORDS.

25

Allegro moderato.

26

27

Six times.

Six times.

Six times.

Six times.

Six times.

Six times.

Play in the middle of the bow.

Moderato.

28



Play in the middle of the bow.

Presto.



A String.

Play each note staccato.

Allegretto.

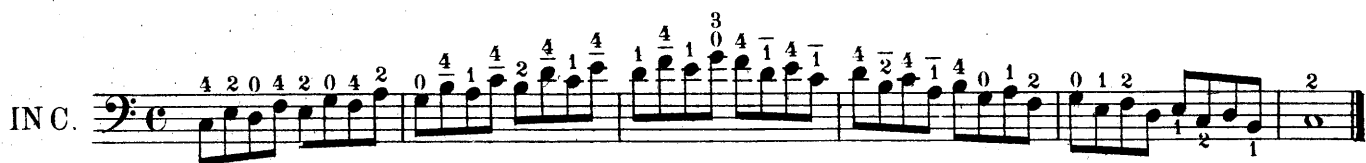


Draw the first note forcibly to the point to have sufficient bow for the slur.

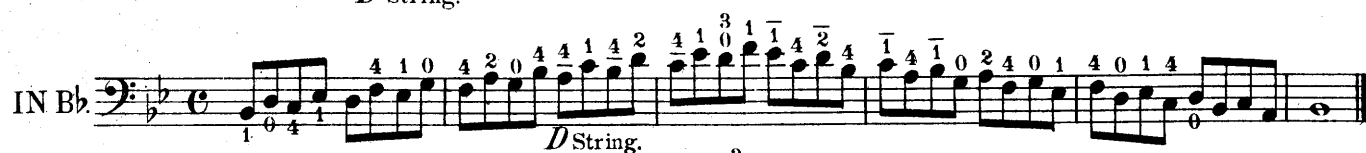
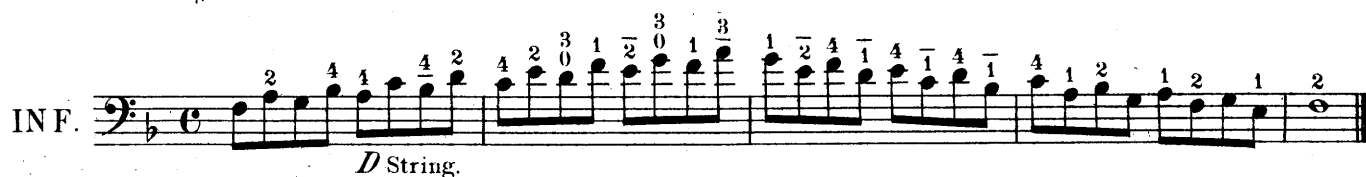
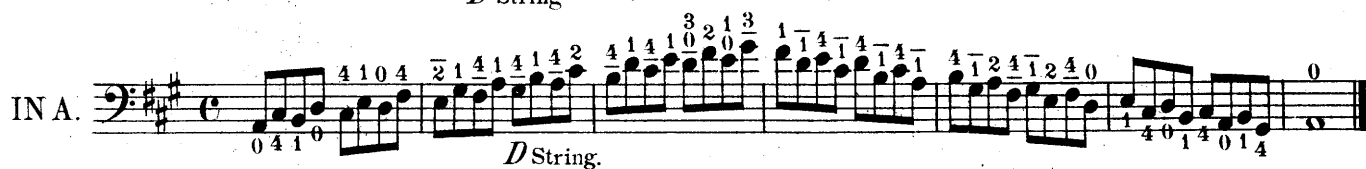
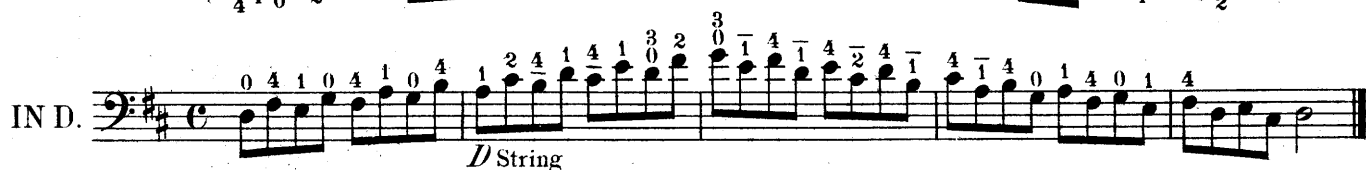
Moderato.

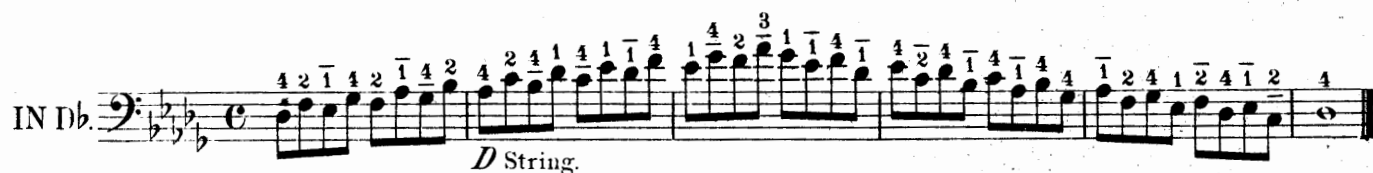
31 *D String.*

THIRDS IN ALL KEYS.



In the beginning use the whole bow with great force, it will train the arm and give it strength. This applies to all exercises in Thirds, Fourths, Sixths and Octaves, play very slowly at first.



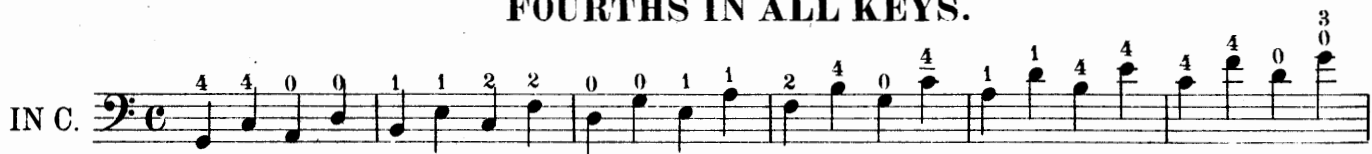


SIXTHS IN ALL KEYS.





FOURTHS IN ALL KEYS.



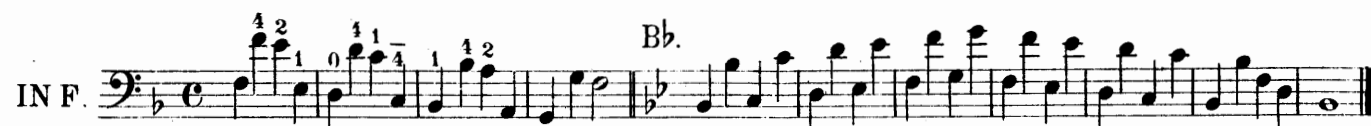


FIFTHS.

A perfect fifth is played with the 1st and 4th fingers, the diminished with the 1st and 2^d or 2^d and 4th fingers.



OCTAVES IN ALL KEYS.



Allegro.

10 staves of musical notation in bass clef, G major (one sharp), 2/4 time. The notation includes various rhythmic values (eighth, sixteenth notes, rests) and fingerings (1-4) indicated above the notes. Some notes have a '3' below them, indicating triplets. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final note.

(In this way one acquires the freedom necessary to attack the tone following.)



EXERCISES.





Draw the bow almost to the point, then play the second note (the sixteenth) very crisp, the next up bow $\vee$, to the frog again and so on.

Allegro.



Allegretto.



Play with wrist and forearm.

Allegro.

4

Allegro musical score in bass clef, 2/4 time, key of D major. The piece consists of six staves of music. The first five staves contain rapid sixteenth-note passages with various fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 4) and slurs. The sixth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence.

Moderato.

5

Moderato musical score in bass clef, 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a half note and is followed by eighth-note patterns. The second and third staves continue with eighth-note passages, including some slurs and fingering numbers.



Andante.



Solo for Double Bass.

(See page 69 for Solo part.)

Andante Sentimental.

Andante.

f

v

The musical score is arranged in three systems. Each system consists of a double bass line (bass clef) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The first system is labeled 'Andante Sentimental.' and the second 'Andante.' The double bass line features various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a dynamic marking 'f' (forte). The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The third system continues the piano accompaniment and includes a 'v' (pizzicato) marking above the double bass line.



First system of musical notation. The bass staff features a melodic line with a trill marked '0' and a sequence of notes with fingerings 4, 1, 1, 2. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff consists of chords and arpeggiated figures. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in the right hand.



Second system of musical notation. The bass staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains a rapid, descending melodic line. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff features a very forte (*ff*) dynamic with dense, rapid chordal textures.



Third system of musical notation. The bass staff continues the rapid melodic line from the previous system, marked with a trill '0'. The piano accompaniment maintains the dense, rapid chordal texture.



Fourth system of musical notation. The time signature changes to 3/4. The bass staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a more melodic line. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff also begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and consists of arpeggiated figures.

This musical score is for a guitar and piano piece, spanning five systems. The guitar part is written in bass clef, and the piano part is in treble and bass clefs. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8.

System 1: The guitar part begins with a natural harmonic (0) on the open string. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand.

System 2: The guitar part continues with a melodic line. The piano part has a more complex texture with chords and moving lines in both hands.

System 3: The guitar part includes a natural harmonic (0) and a sequence of notes with fingerings (1, 4, 1, 4). The piano part continues with its accompaniment.

System 4: The guitar part features a natural harmonic (0) and a sequence of notes with fingerings (1, 4, 1, 4). The piano part continues with its accompaniment.

System 5: The guitar part includes a natural harmonic (0) and a sequence of notes with fingerings (1, 4, 1, 4). The piano part continues with its accompaniment.

String Labels: The score includes labels for the strings: "D String." and "G String.".

Solo for Double Bass.

69

Andante.

f

D String.

D Str.

HARMONIC.

D String.

It is optional to play the upper or lower line.

Playing the upper line (Harmonics) put your fingers very lightly on the strings.

Passages

From Standard Overtures and Selections etc.

With correct fingering & bowing.

Overture "CORIOLAN."

BEETHOVEN.

Allegro con brio.

The musical score for the Overture "CORIOLAN" by Beethoven is presented in seven staves of bass clef notation. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked "Allegro con brio".

- Staff 1:** Begins with a double bar line and a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line with *f* (forte) and *ff* dynamics. It features numerous fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 4) and a *D* (do) marking above a note.
- Staff 3:** Further development of the passage with *ff* dynamics and complex fingering patterns.
- Staff 4:** Similar to the previous staves, maintaining the *ff* dynamic and intricate fingering.
- Staff 5:** Includes a *D* marking and continues the rapid, rhythmic pattern.
- Staff 6:** Features a series of *f* and *ff* dynamics, with some notes marked with *sf* (sforzando).
- Staff 7:** The final staff of the passage, ending with a double bar line.

Overture "LEONORE."

BEETHOVEN.

Adagio.

ff *p dim.* *pp* *f* *fp* *pp*

pp *sempre stacc.*

cresc.

fff *f* *f* *f*

pp *p*

Allegro.

sempre ff

ff

p

ff

p

ff

p

ff

cresc.

This page contains musical notation for a cello and bass. The notation is organized into ten systems, each with a staff for the instrument. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *pp* (pianissimo), *sempre ff* (always fortissimo), and *Presto.* (Presto). Technical markings include *Bass* and *Cello* labels, and various fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated throughout the piece. The notation also features slurs, ties, and rests.

The first system begins with a *ff* marking. The second system includes a *ff* marking and a *p* marking. The third system includes a *cresc.* marking and a *f* marking. The fourth system includes a *sf* marking. The fifth system includes a *ff* marking and a *fp* marking. The sixth system includes a *pp* marking. The seventh system includes a *cresc. poco a poco* marking. The eighth system includes a *ff* marking and a *sempre ff* marking. The ninth system includes a *sf* marking and a *pp* marking. The tenth system includes a *cresc.* marking and a *ff* marking.

SYMPHONY N^o VII.

G MAJOR.

F. HAYDN.

[illegible]

The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of several staves of music, including technical exercises and a finale section.

The first staff begins with a series of eighth-note patterns, marked with fingerings (4, 2, 1, 4) and a dynamic marking *D*. The second staff continues with similar patterns, including a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff includes a *G* marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff continues with eighth-note patterns. The sixth staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh staff includes a *G* marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The eighth staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The ninth staff includes a *G* marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The tenth staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The eleventh staff includes a *G* marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The twelfth staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The thirteenth staff includes a *G* marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The fourteenth staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The fifteenth staff includes a *G* marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The sixteenth staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The seventeenth staff includes a *G* marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The eighteenth staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The nineteenth staff includes a *G* marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The twentieth staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes.

The section labeled **FINALE.** begins with the tempo marking *Allegro con spirito.* and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. It includes a 2/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The finale section consists of several staves of music, including a triplet of eighth notes and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

ff

D

D

f

SYMPHONY N° III.

E♭ MAJOR.

Adagio.

ten.

f

p

ten.

ff

Vivace assai.

ff

F. HAYDN.

Musical score for a bass line, featuring various dynamics and articulations. The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. The piece concludes with a *Vivace* section in 2/4 time.

Dynamics and markings include: *ff*, *sf*, *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *dimin.*, *Vivace.*

The score is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and includes various articulations and fingerings throughout.

Allegro.

p *V* *dim.* *f* *D* *p* *f*

Andante con moto.

Andante con moto.

p *f*

f simile

p *f*

p

Allegro.

p *f*

SYMPHONY.

G MINOR.

W. A. MOZART.

Allegro molto.

Musical score for the first movement of Mozart's Symphony in G minor, Allegro molto. The score is written for a single bass staff in G minor (two flats) and common time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a V-shaped fingering. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth staff has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The sixth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventh staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The tenth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and dynamic markings (*f*, *ff*).

Andante.

Musical score for the second movement of Mozart's Symphony in G minor, Andante. The score is written for a single bass staff in G minor (two flats) and 6/8 time. It consists of one staff of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a V-shaped fingering. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventh staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The tenth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and dynamic markings (*f*, *ff*).



A musical score for a single melodic line in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score consists of seven staves. It features complex fingering with many numbers (1-4) and some 'D' markings above notes. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *sf* (sforzando). There are also some 'V' markings above notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

SYMPHONY.

C Major with the Fuge.

W. A. MOZART.

Allegro vivace.

A musical score for a single melodic line in bass clef. The key signature has no sharps or flats (C major). The time signature is common time (C). The score consists of four staves. It features complex fingering with many numbers (1-4) and some '0' markings above notes. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). There are also some '3' markings above notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

The musical score is written for a bass instrument, likely a double bass, in a key with one flat (B-flat). It consists of ten staves of music.

The first staff begins with a *D* marking above the staff, indicating a double stop. The notation includes various fingerings (1, 4, 0, 2, 3) and articulations.

The second staff includes the instruction *pizz.* (pizzicato) followed by *f arco.* (forte arco), indicating a change from plucked to bowed playing.

The third staff continues with complex fingering and articulation, including a *V* marking (breath mark or breath accent).

The fourth staff features a *D* marking and a *V* marking, with intricate fingering patterns.

The fifth staff includes a *V* marking and continues the melodic and technical development.

The sixth staff begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic and features triplet markings (*3*) over groups of notes.

The seventh staff includes a *p* (piano) dynamic and continues with triplet markings.

The eighth staff features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic and includes a *V* marking.

The ninth staff includes a *V* marking and continues the melodic line.

The tenth staff begins with the tempo and mood instruction *Andante cantabile.* and includes a *Solo* marking. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte).

The final staff includes a *D* marking and a *V* marking, with a *p* dynamic.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bass line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *ff* (fortissimo). The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The first staff begins with a *p* marking and a *f* marking. The second staff has a *f* marking. The third staff has a *f* marking. The fourth staff has a *f* marking. The fifth staff has a *ff* marking. The sixth staff has a *p* marking and a *f* marking. The seventh staff has a *f* marking. The eighth staff has a *f* marking. The ninth staff has a *f* marking. The tenth staff has a *f* marking. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The first staff begins with a *p* marking and a *f* marking. The second staff has a *f* marking. The third staff has a *f* marking. The fourth staff has a *f* marking. The fifth staff has a *ff* marking. The sixth staff has a *p* marking and a *f* marking. The seventh staff has a *f* marking. The eighth staff has a *f* marking. The ninth staff has a *f* marking. The tenth staff has a *f* marking.

Bass clef musical score with five staves. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* and *sf*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. There are also some letter markings like *D* and *V* above notes.

Overture "DON JUAN."

W. A. MOZART.

Allegro molto.

Bass clef musical score for the Overture "DON JUAN." by W. A. Mozart. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 3/4 time. It features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* and *sf*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. There are also some letter markings like *D*, *A*, and *DA* above notes.

Overture "MARRIAGE OF FIGARO."

W. A. MOZART.

Allegro vivace.

The musical score is written for a single bass line in C major, 2/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features several first-position fingerings (1, 2, 4, 2) for the initial notes. The tempo is marked 'Allegro vivace'. The score includes various dynamics: *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). Articulations include accents (*acc.*), staccato (*stacc.*), and slurs. There are also breath marks (*tr*) and phrasing slurs. The score is divided into sections marked with letters: *A*, *D*, and *V*. The final staff ends with a double bar line.

Overture“MEDEA.”

L. CHERUBINI.

Allegro.

Allegro.

p *cresc*

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

f

Overture "THE WATER CARRIER."

INTRODUCTION.

Andante molto sostenuto.

L. CHERUBINI.

Solo.

ff *p*

sfz *ff* *p*

sfz *f* *f* *f*

simile. *f* *f*

Allegro.

0 0 1 2 4

ff *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *f*

p *ff*

D

SYMPHONY №III.

SPOHR.

FINALE.

f *p* *f* *p*

ff *p* *f* *p* *ff* *pp*

pizz. arco.
 pp
 f
 cresc. f
 dim.
 dim. f
 D
 f
 pp
 pizz.

The musical score is written for a single bass line. It begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The first staff includes a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking and a 'pp' (pianissimo) dynamic. The second staff features a 'f' (forte) dynamic. The third staff includes a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking and a 'f' dynamic. The fourth staff has a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. The fifth staff includes a 'dim.' marking and a 'f' dynamic. The sixth staff features a 'D' (D major) key signature change and a 'f' dynamic. The seventh staff includes a 'pp' (pianissimo) dynamic. The eighth staff has a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking. The score is heavily annotated with fingerings (1-4) and slurs.

arco.
pp

cresc.

f

poco stringendo

Overture "FAUST."

Allegro vivace.

SPOHR.

ff

p

cresc.

f p f p f p ff

Andante maestoso.

Tempo I.

cresc.

Overture "OBERON."

WEBER.

Allegro con fuoco.

The musical score is written for a single bass line in G major (one sharp) and common time. It consists of 12 staves of music. The tempo is marked "Allegro con fuoco." The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *ff* (fortissimo), with a *pp* (pianissimo) section near the end. The score includes numerous fingerings (numbers 1-4) and articulations (accents, slurs, and staccato marks). Specific markings include "D" (likely for double stops or specific fingerings), "V" (for vibrato), and "ff pesante" (fortissimo, heavy). The piece concludes with a final cadence.

Overture "EURYANTHE."

WEBER.

Allegro marcato, con moto fuoco. Largo. Solo Tempo I. assai moderato.

pp¹ mf ff p ff pp ff pp ff ff D₂ D D₄ A D₃

Cello Bass

stringendo sino a tempo I.

Overture "FREISCHÜTZ"

WEBER.

Adagio. Molto vivace.

p < *f* *p* < *f* *ff* *ff* *dolce* *ff* *ff* *mf* *cresc.* *p dolce* *f* *pizz.* *arco.*

"JUBEL OVERTURE"

WEBER.

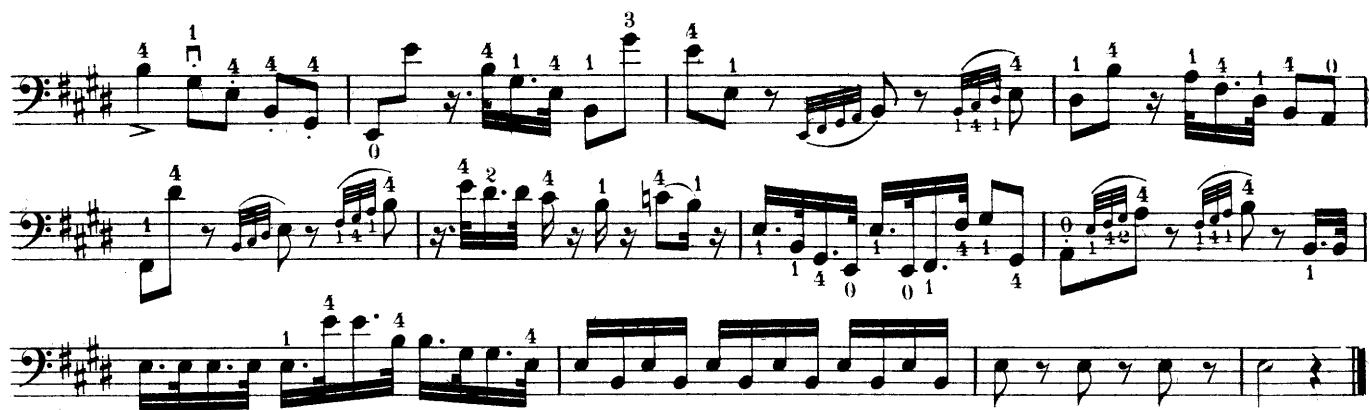
Adagio.

ff *cresc.* *rit. assai.*

Presto.

ff *p* *cresc.* *ff* *p* *ff* *Con moto.*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in bass clef, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two main sections: Adagio and Presto. The Adagio section begins with a forte (ff) dynamic and a crescendo, followed by a ritardando (rit. assai). The Presto section is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and includes dynamics such as piano (p), forte (ff), and a final section marked 'Con moto'. Numerous fingerings (1-4) and slurs are indicated throughout the piece to guide the performer.



SYMPHONY NO XXXII.

SCHERZO.

SCHUBERT.

Allegro vivace.

ff *p* *cresc.* *f* *pp* *ff* *f* *sf* *ff* *sf* *ff* *sf* *ff* *pp* *pp*

cresc. *decresc.* *cresc.* *decresc.* *cresc.* *decresc.* *cresc.* *decresc.* *cresc.* *decresc.*

cen - - - do



ff *p*

cres- - cen - - do *ff* *p*

f *cresc.*

ff *ff*

p *cres- - cen - - do*

f *ff* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *ff* *3*

f

Overture "KING LEAR."

Andante non troppo.

BERLIOZ.

ff *lento ma maestoso.* *3* *p*

sf *3* *ff*

ff *3*

ff *pp* *ff*

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff *ff* *ff*

ff *p* *riten. e dim.* *pp*

SYMPHONY.

MENDELSSOHN, Op. 56.

Allegro un poco agitato.

pp

pp

cresc.

f

ff *f* *p*

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bass line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *ff* (fortissimo) to *pp* (pianissimo), with intermediate markings like *f*, *sf*, *p*, and *cresc.* (crescendo). The notation also includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) and articulation marks (e.g., accents, slurs). The piece concludes with a final *ff* marking.

SALTARELLO

Presto.

Musical score for **SALTARELLO** in bass clef, 6/8 time. The piece is marked **Presto.** and includes various dynamics and articulations:

- First staff:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) section. It includes triplets and accents. The phrase *poco a poco* is written below the staff.
- Second staff:** Features a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.
- Third staff:** Ends with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.
- Fourth staff:** Includes a *D* (Dolce) marking and various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4).
- Fifth staff:** Continues with complex fingerings and triplets.
- Sixth staff:** Features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a slur over a triplet.
- Seventh staff:** Continues with a forte (*f*) dynamic and complex fingerings.
- Eighth staff:** Includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a slur over a triplet.
- Ninth staff:** Continues with a forte (*f*) dynamic and complex fingerings.
- Tenth staff:** Ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a final flourish.

Overture "THE HEBRIDES."

Allegro moderato.

MEDELSSOHN.

All'egro moderato.

f

>>>

f

f

f

p

pp

f

f

piu

ff

sf

sf

sf

sf

sf

non legato.

f

sf

sf

simile.

D

din.

p

ff non legato

D

f *ff*

Overture "CALM SEA AND PROSPEROUS VOYAGE."

CALM SEA.

MENDELSSOHN.

Adagio.

p *pp* *dim.* *p* *ff* *f marcato* *f marcato*

cen - - - do

Allegro maestoso.

mf

f *ff* *f dim.* *pp*

Overture "ATHALIA"

MENDELSSOHN.

Allegro molto.

pp *cresc.* *ff* *f* *f*

Overture "RUY BLAS"

MENDELSSOHN.

Allegro molto.

ff *ff* *piu forte* *Lento.*

a tempo

f

ff

Lento.

ff

ff

SYMPHONY N^o 1.

SCHUMANN. Op. 38.

Cor.

Bass.

ff

cresc.

f

f

f

Allegro molto vivace.

f

f

f

mf cresc.

SYMPHONY NO II.

SCHUMANN, Op. 61.

Allegro molto vivace.

FINALE.

The musical score for the Finale of Symphony No. 2 by Robert Schumann, Op. 61, is written in bass clef, 2/4 time. The tempo is marked "Allegro molto vivace." The piece begins with a series of staves featuring complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Dynamics include *sf*, *f*, *ff*, and *dim.* The piece concludes with a final *sf* chord.

FINALE. *Animato.*

ff sf sf f sf

p cresc. f f f ff

p

cresc. f f f f

Molto animato. f

Presto. sempre f f

Overture "SCHERZO AND FINALE"

SCHUMANN. Op. 52.

Andante con moto.

p f dim.

p f dim. Solo. G

Overture "THE BRIDE OF MESSINA."

Larghetto.

SCHUMANN.

Musical score for the Overture "THE BRIDE OF MESSINA" by Schumann, featuring a bass line with various dynamics and fingerings. The score includes markings for *ff*, *pp*, *cresc.*, and *ff*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Overture "FAUST."

WAGNER.

Con amore.

Solo

Musical score for the Overture "FAUST" by Wagner, featuring a bass line with various dynamics and fingerings. The score includes markings for *pp*, *f*, and *dim.*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Musical score for the Overture "FAUST" by Wagner, featuring a bass line with various dynamics and fingerings. The score includes markings for *ff*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Con brio.

Musical score for the Overture "FAUST" by Wagner, featuring a bass line with various dynamics and fingerings. The score includes markings for *ff*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Musical score for the Overture "FAUST" by Wagner, featuring a bass line with various dynamics and fingerings. The score includes markings for *sempre ff*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Musical score for the Overture "FAUST" by Wagner, featuring a bass line with various dynamics and fingerings. The score includes markings for *ff*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Musical score for the Overture "FAUST" by Wagner, featuring a bass line with various dynamics and fingerings. The score includes markings for *ff* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Musical score for the Overture "FAUST" by Wagner, featuring a bass line with various dynamics and fingerings. The score includes markings for *dimin.*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

March from the Opera "TANNHÄUSER"

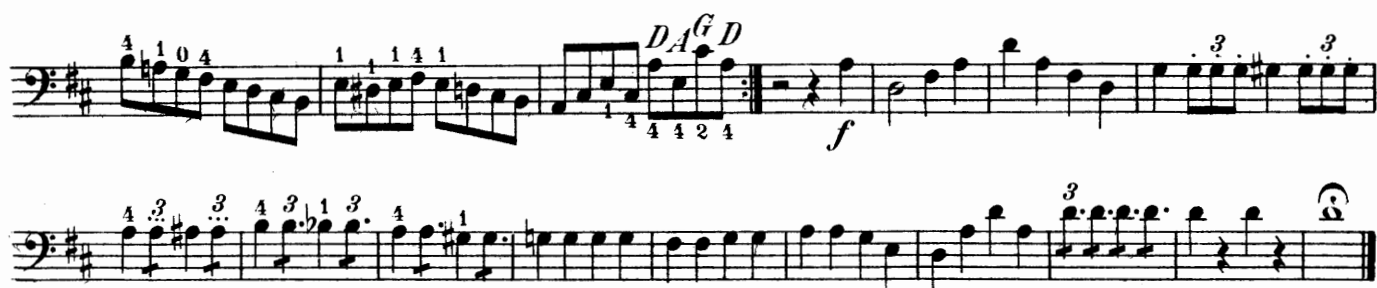
WAGNER.

Allegro maestoso.

March and Finale from the Opera "OBERON"

WEBER.

Allegro maestoso.



Overture "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR"

Andantino.

NICOLAI.



Allegro vivace.



This musical score is written for a bass instrument, likely a double bass, and consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

The first staff begins with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a half note. The second staff starts with a *fp* (fortissimo piano) marking, followed by a *f* (forte) marking, and then a *sf* (sforzando) marking. The third staff begins with a *f* marking, followed by a *sf* marking, and then a *f* marking. The fourth staff starts with a *f* marking, followed by a *sf* marking, and then a *f* marking. The fifth staff begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking, followed by a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking, and then a *p* (piano) marking. The sixth staff starts with a *f* marking, followed by a *sf* marking, and then a *f* marking. The seventh staff begins with a *sf* marking, followed by a *sf* marking, and then a *sf* marking. The eighth staff starts with a *sf* marking, followed by a *sf* marking, and then a *sf* marking. The ninth staff begins with a *sf* marking, followed by a *sf* marking, and then a *ff* (fortissimo) marking. The tenth staff starts with a *sf* marking, followed by a *sf* marking, and then a *ff* marking.

Overture "MARITANA."

Allegro.
Two in a bar.

WALLACE.

The musical score is written for a single bass line in 2/4 time. It begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a tempo marking of 'Allegro. Two in a bar.' The score is divided into several measures, with dynamics ranging from *p* (piano) to *ff* (fortissimo). The tempo changes to 'Allegro modto.' (Allegro molto) and then to 'Allegro vivace.' The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and triplets. A 'Cello.' marking appears above a measure, indicating a cello part. The score concludes with a double bar line.

p

f

p

f

ff

Cello.

ff

Allegro modto.

Allegro vivace.

f

ff

Overture "LA GAZZA LADRE."

ROSSINI.

Maestoso marziale.*Allegro.**piu mosso*

Overture "THE MILL ON THE CLIFF"

Allegro molto.

REISSIGER.

f *f* *f* *f* *f*

arco *ff* *f*

Overture "ZAMPA."

Andante non lento.

HEROLD.

pizz

cresc.

animato poco a poco

Vivace.

f *dim.* *pp* *ff*

Overture "SUMMERNIGHTS DREAM."

SUPPÉ.

ff

Overture "FEST."

LEUTNER.

Andante maestoso.



Allegro vivace.



Overture "RAYMOND."

THOMAS.

Allegro moderato.



Allegro con moto.



Overture "ROSAMUNDE"

Allegro vivace.

SCHUBERT.

pizz
pp

fz arco.
ff *f* *fz* *fz*

pp *1*

ff *fz* *fz* *fz*

fz *ff*

fz *fz* *p*

1

ff *fz*

Vivace.
ff *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz*

f f *f*

Overture "WILLIAM TELL."

ROSSINI.

Allegro.

First section of the Overture "WILLIAM TELL" by Rossini, marked Allegro. The music is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a forte (ff) dynamic. The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and slurs. The section concludes with a final flourish marked ff.

Allegro vivace.

Second section of the Overture "WILLIAM TELL" by Rossini, marked Allegro vivace. The music is written in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. It begins with a forte (ff) dynamic. The tempo is faster than the first section, featuring more rhythmic variety and slurs.

Overture "BANDITENSTREICHE."

SUPPÉ.

Allegretto.

Overture "BANDITENSTREICHE" by Suppé. The music is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It begins with a forte (ff) dynamic. The tempo is marked Allegretto. The melody is characterized by triplet rhythms and slurs, creating a lively and rhythmic atmosphere.

Overture "COMEDIETTA"

GURLITT.

Allegro vivace.

p *p* *cresc.* *f* *p* *cresc.* *f*

Overture "POET AND PEASANT."

SUPPÉ.

Allegro strepitoso.

pizz.

arco.

pizz.

f *pizz.* *arco.* *pizz.* *f* *arco.* *ff* *pizz.* *ff* *pizz.* *p* *ff*

Overture "FRAU MEISTERIN."

SUPPÉ.

Allegro.

ff

ff

ff

Andante con moto.

Solo

p

Allegro.

ff

ff

Overture "ZANETTA"

AUBER.

Allegretto.

Overture "MORNING, NOON AND NIGET IN VIENNA."

Allegro appassionato.

SUPPE.

Overture "MASANIELLO."

Piu moto.

AUBER.

Overture "FRANZ SCHUBERT?"

Allegro strepitoso.

SUPPE.

MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES IN ALL THE KEYS.

C MAJOR.

A MINOR.

G MAJOR.

E MINOR.

D MAJOR.

B MINOR.

A MAJOR.

F# MINOR.

♢ Thumb Position.

E MAJOR.

Two staves of music. The top staff is for E Major, starting on a whole note E4 and ascending stepwise to E5, then descending. The bottom staff is for C# Minor, starting on a whole note C#4 and ascending stepwise to C#5, then descending. Both scales include fingering numbers (1-4) and a repeat sign at the end.

B MAJOR.

Two staves of music. The top staff is for B Major, starting on a whole note B3 and ascending stepwise to B4, then descending. The bottom staff is for G# Minor, starting on a whole note G#3 and ascending stepwise to G#4, then descending. Both scales include fingering numbers (1-4) and a repeat sign at the end.

F# MAJOR.

Two staves of music. The top staff is for F# Major, starting on a whole note F#3 and ascending stepwise to F#4, then descending. The bottom staff is for D# Minor, starting on a whole note D#3 and ascending stepwise to D#4, then descending. Both scales include fingering numbers (1-4) and a repeat sign at the end.

Gb MAJOR.

Two staves of music. The top staff is for Gb Major, starting on a whole note Gb3 and ascending stepwise to Gb4, then descending. The bottom staff is for Eb Minor, starting on a whole note Eb3 and ascending stepwise to Eb4, then descending. Both scales include fingering numbers (1-4) and a repeat sign at the end.

Db MAJOR.

Two staves of music. The top staff is for Db Major, starting on a whole note Db3 and ascending stepwise to Db4, then descending. The bottom staff is for Bb Minor, starting on a whole note Bb3 and ascending stepwise to Bb4, then descending. Both scales include fingering numbers (1-4) and a repeat sign at the end.

A $\flat$ MAJOR. *F A*

F MINOR.

E $\flat$ MAJOR.

C MINOR.

B $\flat$ MAJOR.

G MINOR.

F MAJOR.

D MINOR.

CHROMATIC SCALE.

MUSICAL TERMS DEFINED.

- A Archet*, with the bow.
A Capella, in church style.
A Capriccio, at will; according to the taste of the performer.
Accelerando, (*Accel.*) gradually increasing in speed.
Acciaccatura, a species of arpeggio, expressed thus: 
Accidental, a sharp, flat or natural other than those found in the signature of the piece.
Adagio, slow, graceful, tender and plaintive in style.
Ad libitum, (*ad lib.*) at the pleasure of the performer.
A Due, (*a 2*) for two instruments or voices.
Affetuoso, in a soft and delicate manner.
Agitato, with agitation; hurried, restless.
Air Varie, a melody with variations.
Al Fine, to the end.
Alla, in the style of.
Alla Breve, () a quick species of common time.
Allegretto, cheerful, but not as quick as *allegro*.
Allegro, quick; lively, but not remarkably so.
Amoroso, in a soft and delicate style.
Andante, (*Andte*) a moderately slow and distinct movement.
Andantino, (*Andno*) a little quicker than *andante*.
Animato, with boldness and spirit.
A Piacere, at the pleasure of the performer.
Appassionato, with intense feeling.
Appoggiatura, , a note of embellishment.
Appoggiatura, compound, an appoggiatura consisting of two or more small notes.
Arcato, (*arco*) to be played with the bow.
Arpa, a harp.
Arpeggio, a rapid succession of the several notes composing any chord.
Assai, very, as *Allegro assai*, very quick.
Assoluto, alone; without accompaniment.
A tempo, (*a tem.*) in time; generally found after *rit.* to indicate a return to the previous tempo.
A tempo giusto, in strict time.
Attacca, commence the following movement immediately.
Avec, with.
A Volonte, at will.
Ben, well; as *ben marcato*, well marked.
Bene, good, excellent.
Bene Placito, at will.
Bis, twice; once more.
Bolero, a Spanish national dance.
Bravura con, with boldness.
Brillante, in a showy and sparkling style.
Brio con, with brilliancy and spirit.
Cadence, an ornamental and extemporaneous passage introduced at the close of an aria or movement.
Calando, softer and slower by degrees.
Cantabile, in a melodious, graceful and singing style.
Capriccio, (*Caprice*) a fanciful and irregular species of composition.
Capriccioso, fanciful; capricious in style.
Cassa, the drum.
Chalumeau, the lowest register of the clarinet.
Chansonette, a short or little melody.
Chromatic, proceeding by semitones.
Coda, a conclusion; a few measures of music added to the ordinary termination of a piece.
Col Canto, with the melody as regards movement.
Colla, with the.
Colla Parte, the accompanist must follow the melody in regard to time.
Colla Voce, with the melody.
Commodo, quietly; composedly.
Con, with.
Con Abbandono, with submission.
Con Affetto, in an affectionate manner.
Con Agilita, with agility.
Con Amore, with tenderness and delicacy.
Con Anima, in a lively, spirited manner.
Concerto, a composition written as a solo for some particular instrument with pianoforte or orchestral accompaniment.
Con Delicatezza, with peculiar sweetness.
Con Dolore, mournfully.
Con Eleganza, with elegance.
Con Energia, with energy and emphasis.
Con Energico, with energy and emphasis.
Con Espressione, (*Con espress.*) with expression.
Con Forza, with force; with vehemence.
Con Fuoco, with fire and animation.
Con Grazia, with grace and elegance.
Con Gusto, with taste.
Con Moto, with movement; somewhat faster than before.
Con Spirito, with spirit.
Con Velocita, with velocity.
Con Vivessa, with animation.
Cr. scendo, (*cresc.* ) gradually increasing in power.
Da Capo, (*D. C.*) return to the commencement of the piece or movement.
Dal Segno, (*D. S.*) from the sign  back to another and similar sign.
Delicato, delicately.
Diatonic, progressing by tones and half-tones, according to the intervals of the major scale.
Diminuendo, (*dim.* ) diminishing in power.
Divisi, divided; separated.
Dolce, softly and sweetly.
Dolcissimo, the superlative of *dolce*.
Doloroso, pathetically and softly.
Elegante, elegantly.
Energico, energetically.
Entr'acte, music played between the acts of a drama.
Fantastique, fantastical.
Finale, the last movement of a piece.
Fine, the end.
Flebile, in a mournful style.
Forte, (*f*) loudly.
Forte Mezzo, (*mf*) rather loud.
Forte Piano, (*fp*) strike the tone forcibly, and continue it softly.
Fortissimo, (*ff*) very loud.
Furioso, (*Con fuoco*.) furiously; with fire.
Giojoso, joyously.
Giustezza, precision.
Giusto, in exact time.
Glissando, in a gliding manner.
Grandioso, in a noble and elevated style; usually *ff*.
Grave, a slow and solemn movement.
Grazioso, with smoothness and elegance.
Gruppetto, a group of notes used as an embellishment.
Herabstrich, a down bow.
Hinaufstrich, an up bow.
Hold, () a character indicating a prolongation of time, and placed either over a note or rest. When placed over a double bar  it denotes the end of the movement.
Il, the.
Impeto, vehemently.
Impetuoso, vehemently.

Intrata, a prelude; an introduction.
Jubiloso, joyfully.
Langsam, slowly; equivalent to *largo*.
Largamente, } in a full, free, broad style of performance.
Largamento, }
Larghetto, a slow and measured movement, but less so than *largo*.
Largo, a slow and solemn degree of movement.
Legato, smoothly; connectedly; the opposite to *staccato*.
Legeremente, with lightness and gaiety.
Leggiero, a light, vivacious movement.
Lentando, with increased slowness.
Lentamente, } slowly.
Lento, }
L'istesso, the same; as *L'istesso tempo*, in the same time.
Loco, play as written. Formerly used at the terminus of an 8^{va}, but now almost obsolete.
Lugubre, mournfully.
Lunga Pausa, a long period of silence.
Lusingando, in a playful, persuasive style.
Maestoso, with majesty and grandeur.
Marcato, in a marked and emphatic style, with shortened notes.
Marcato il Basso, the bass well marked.
Marziale, in martial style.
Mässig, moderately.
Meme, the same; as *Meme movement*, in the same time.
Meno, less; as *Meno allegro*, less quick.
Meno Mosso, slower.
Mezzo, medium, moderately; as *Mezzo forte*, *mf* rather loud.
Mezzo Voce, in a subdued tone.
Mezzo Piano, (*mp*) rather softly.
Moderato, (*Mod^{to}*) with a moderate degree of quickness.
Molto, very, extremely; as *Molto allegro*, very quick.
Morendo, gradually diminishing in speed and power.
Mosso,
Moto, } movement.
Movimento, }
Non, not.
Non Tanto, } not too much.
Non Troppo, }
Obligato, indispensable, must be played.
Ohne, without.
Ossia, or else.
Ottava Alta, play an octave higher than written.
Ottava Bassa, play an octave lower than written.
Passionata, with pathos and passion.
Perdendosi, gradually slackening the time, and diminishing the tone till inaudible.
Pianissimo, (*pp*) extremely soft.
Piano, (*p*) softly.
Più, more; as *più allegro*, a little faster; *più lento*, a little slower.
Pizzicato, (*pizz*) with the fingers instead of the bow.
Placido, calmly.
Plaintivo, expressively.
Plus, more; as.
Poco, a little; as *poco allegro*, a little faster.
Poco a Poco, gradually.
Poco Meno, somewhat less.
Pomposo, stately; grand.
Portamento, gliding from one note to another.
Precipitoso, in a quick hasty manner.
Prestissimo, exceedingly quick.
Presto, very quick.
Puntato, marked; detached.
Quasi, in the style of.
Rallentando, a gradual slackening of movement.
Recitative, in a semi dramatic and somewhat ad libitum style.

Religioso, in a solemn, religious manner.
Rinforzando, } (*rf*) with increased power and emphasis.
Rinforzato, }
Ripieno, an assisting part or instrument.
Risoluto, decided in manner.
Ritardando, (*rit*) a gradual slackening of the time.
Ritenuto, (*riten*) a sudden slackening of the time.
Rubato, taking from one note and adding to another; literally an *ad lib.* performance of a certain phrase.
Sans, without.
Scherzando, (*scherz.*) light and playful.
Scherzo, a composition in a light and sportive style.
Schluss, conclusion; the end.
Schnell, quick.
Segue, in like manner.
Sempre, always.
Sentimento, with feeling.
Senza, without.
Sforzando, (*sf*) with particular emphasis.
Slentando, a gradual slackening of the time.
Smorzando, } gradually diminishing in power.
Smorzato, }
Sordine, } a mute for the violin or any other string instrument.
Sordino, }
Sostenuto, each tone sustained to its full length.
Sotto Voce, in a subdued manner.
Spiccato, in a distinct and detached manner; in violin music with the point of the bow.
Staccato, short, distinct notes.
Stentando, retarding, delaying.
Strepito, Con, impetuously.
Stretto, in a quick, concise style.
Stringendo, accelerating the degree of movement.
Suavemente, sweetly and delicately.
Subito, quick; sudden; at once.
Sul, on the; as *Sul G*, upon the G string.
Sur, on; upon; over.
Syncopation, a temporary change of accent from the strong to the weak pulse of a measure, sounding like sustained after-notes.
Tacet, be silent.
Tempo, the degree of movement; *a tempo*, a return to the previous movement after a *ritard.*
Tendrement, affectionately.
Tenute, } sustained; the tones must be given their full length.
Tenuto, }
Timoroso, with awe and hesitation.
Tranquillita, with marked tranquillity.
Tres, very.
Troppo, too much; *non troppo lento*, not too slow.
Tutta, } all; the whole.
Tutte, }
Tutti, }
Tutta Forza, as loud as possible.
Una, one.
Una Corda, on one string.
Unison, (*unis.*) two tones of exactly the same pitch.
Un Peu, } a little.
Un Poco, }
Veloce, as quick as possible.
Vibrato, with a strong, vibrating, resonant quality of tone.
Vigorouso, with vigor.
Vite, } spirited; lively.
Vivace, }
Vivo, }
Volli, turn over; *volli subito*, turn over quickly.
Zart, tender; delicate.
Zoppe, a limping, leaping style.

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DOLLAR
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(IN BASS OR TREBLE CLEF.)				
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