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LA TECNICA SUPERIORE DEL CONTRABBASSO

20 STUDI

TECHNIQUE SUPERIEURE DE LA CONTREBASSE

20 Études

ADVANCED TECHNIQUE OF THE DOUBLE-BASS

20 Studies

DIE HÖHERE TECHNIK DES KONTRABASSES

20 Studien

LA TECNICA SUPERIOR DEL CONTRABAJO

20 Estudios

RICORDI

E.R. 415

ITALO CAIMMI

LA TECNICA SUPERIORE DEL CONTRABBASSO.

I presenti studi sono difficili, però non inesigibili, come a molti possono sembrare. Certo, essi sono accessibili solo a coloro che sul Contrabbasso hanno fatto uno studio serio, regolare e sotto ottima guida. È da osservarsi, innanzi tutto, che lo strumento deve essere perfettamente in ordine, come lo richiede un Contrabbasso per solista. È bene, per quanto riguarda la sistemazione di questo, specie in ciò che maggiormente interessa (manico, tastiera, ponticello) affidarsi ad un bravo liutaio. Allo studioso, poi, si raccomanda la scelta delle corde, le quali, oltre ad essere di quelle usate da un solista, devono essere ben proporzionate tra loro. Sistemato il Contrabbasso accuratamente nei suoi particolari più minuti, lo studioso ricaverà facile, nitida, su qualunque corda, l'esecuzione del capotasto.

ITALO CAIMMI.

LA TECHNIQUE SUPÉRIEURE DE LA CONTREBASSE.

Les études que nous présentons ici sont d'une exécution difficile, mais non impossible comme quelques-uns pourraient le croire. Certes, elles ne sont accessibles qu'aux contrebassistes qui ont déjà fait de leur instrument une étude sérieuse et régulière sous un bon maître. Répétons, tout d'abord, que l'instrument doit être dans l'ordre parfait que requiert une Contrebasse pour soliste, et il convient, pour ce qui regarde cette mise en état et surtout les points les plus importants (manche, touche, chevalet), de s'en remettre à un luthier habile. Nous recommandons aussi le choix des cordes, lesquelles non seulement doivent être celles à l'usage des solistes, mais doivent posséder entre elles une rigoureuse proportion. Une fois l'instrument mis au point jusqu'en ses moindres détails, il répondra avec aisance et clarté, sur toutes ses cordes, à l'exécution du capotasto.

ADVANCED TECHNIQUES OF THE DOUBLE-BASS.

These studies are difficult, but not impossible to play, as they might seem to many. It is true, they are only possible for those who have studied the double-bass seriously, regularly and under the best tuition. Above all, it is essential that the instrument should be in perfect condition, to satisfy the requirements of a soloist. With regard to the regulation of any specific parts (the neck, finger-board and the bridge) it is well to rely on a good manufacturer. The student should further be careful in the choice of his strings which, besides being suitable for solo work, must be in correct proportion to one another. With his instrument accurately regulated in its most minute details, the student will effect an easy and brilliant execution of the thumb position on any string.

PROSPETTO
DEI SUONI ARMONICI
AL PONTICELLO
E DITEGGIATURA

TABLEAU
DES SONS HARMONIQUES
AU CHEVALET
ET DOIGTÉ

TABLE
OF HARMONICS
TOWARDS THE BRIDGE
WITH FINGERING

I. Corda
I. Corde
I. String

II. Corda
II. Corde
II. String

III. Corda
III. Corde
III. String

IV. Corda
IV. Corde
IV. String

PROSPETTO
DEI SUONI ARMONICI
SUL MANICO
E DITEGGIATURA

TABLEAU
DES SONS HARMONIQUES
SUR LE MANCHE
ET DOIGTÉ

TABLE
OF HARMONICS
IN THE LOWER POSITIONS,
WITH FINGERING

I. Corda
I. Corde
I. String

II. Corda
II. Corde
II. String

III. Corda
III. Corde
III. String

IV. Corda
IV. Corde
IV. String

INTERPRETAZIONE
DEI SEGNI

- I. II. III. IV. Corda.
- Arco in giù.
- ∇ Arco in su.
1. 2. 3. 4. Diteggiatura.
1. 2. 3. 4. Mano avanti.
1. 2. 3. 4. Mano indietro.
- In posizione.
- Armonico.
- ♀ Capotasto su nota armonica.
- + Capotasto.

INTERPRETATION
DES SIGNES

- I. II. III. IV. Corde.
- *L'archet tiré.*
- ∇ *L'archet poussé.*
1. 2. 3. 4. *Doigté.*
1. 2. 3. 4. *Main en avant.*
1. 2. 3. 4. *Main en arrière.*
- *Main en position.*
- *Harmonique.*
- ♀ *Capotasto sur note harmonique.*
- + *Capotasto.*

EXPLANATION
OF SIGNS

- I. II. III. IV. String.
- Up-bow.
- ∇ Down-bow.
1. 2. 3. 4. Fingering.
1. 2. 3. 4. Hand forward.
1. 2. 3. 4. Hand back.
- Hand stationary.
- Harmonic.
- ♀ Thumb position on harmonic note.
- + Thumb position.

(*) Le note armoniche scritte in piccolo sono usate pochissimo o nulla affatto.

(***) Le linee 1, 2, 3, 4, poste avanti la nota, come si vede dal prospetto, indicano la possibilità di ottenere, spostando un po' la mano verso il capotasto, uno ed anche due suoni armonici fra la distanza di mezzo tono a posizione naturale.

(*) Les notes harmoniques indiquées en petit caractère ne s'emploient que rarement ou jamais.

(***) Les petites lignes 1, 2, 3, 4, placées devant les notes, comme on le verra dans le tableau, indiquent la possibilité d'obtenir, en déplaçant légèrement la main vers le capotasto, un et même deux sons harmoniques, entre la distance d'un demi-ton et la position naturelle.

(*) The harmonics in small type are used very little or practically never.

(***) The little lines 1, 2, 3, 4, placed in front of the notes (see table) indicate the possibility, by shifting the hand slightly towards the "shoulder," or thumb position, of obtaining one or even two harmonics between the distance from the middle tone and the natural position.

2/9/09

Vin A



Primo Libro

Premier Livre

First Book

1. Allegro

Handwritten signature or initials.

III

II

II

Musical notation for a bass instrument, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music is written in a style typical of 20th-century classical or jazz-influenced compositions. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The subsequent staves continue the melodic and harmonic development. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and fingerings. There are also some markings that look like "II" and "III" which might be section markers or fingerings. The music ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

No. 1

Allegro

2.

II

III.

II

II

II

VARIANTI
 VARIANTES
 VARIANTS

1

2

3

Mosso

I. Tempo

PIZZ.

PIZZ.

Handwritten annotations above the staff include:
 - Above the 5th staff: $1\ 2\ 4\ 2\ 2\ 3\ 1\ +\ +\ 1\ 3\ +\ +$
 - Above the 6th staff: $3\ 2\ +\ 2\ 3\ 1\ 3$
 - Above the 7th staff: $1\ 1$
 - Above the 8th staff: $1\ 8$

Mosso

4. 

Handwritten annotations above the staves include:

- Staff 1: 3 1 2 1
- Staff 2: 1 2 4
- Staff 3: 3 1 2 1
- Staff 4: II, II, III
- Staff 5: II
- Staff 6: 2 2
- Staff 7: 2 2
- Staff 8: 1 1 3
- Staff 9: 1
- Staff 10: 2

The musical notation is in G major (one sharp) and features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Slurs and fingerings are used throughout to indicate phrasing and technique. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

30¹² | 3 | 09

All: con fuoco

5.

III

III

II

II

III

II

II

III

armonici
harmoniques
harmonic

armonici
harmoniques
harmonic

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar, in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps). The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as natural harmonics (circles with dots), trills (plus signs), and fingerings (numbers 1-3). The music is written in a mix of treble and bass clefs. A Roman numeral 'II' appears on the second and eighth staves. A large handwritten signature is in the bottom right corner.

Tempo di Barcarola
All.^{to} tranquillo





Tempo di Gavotta



Musical notation for a bassoon part, featuring 12 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

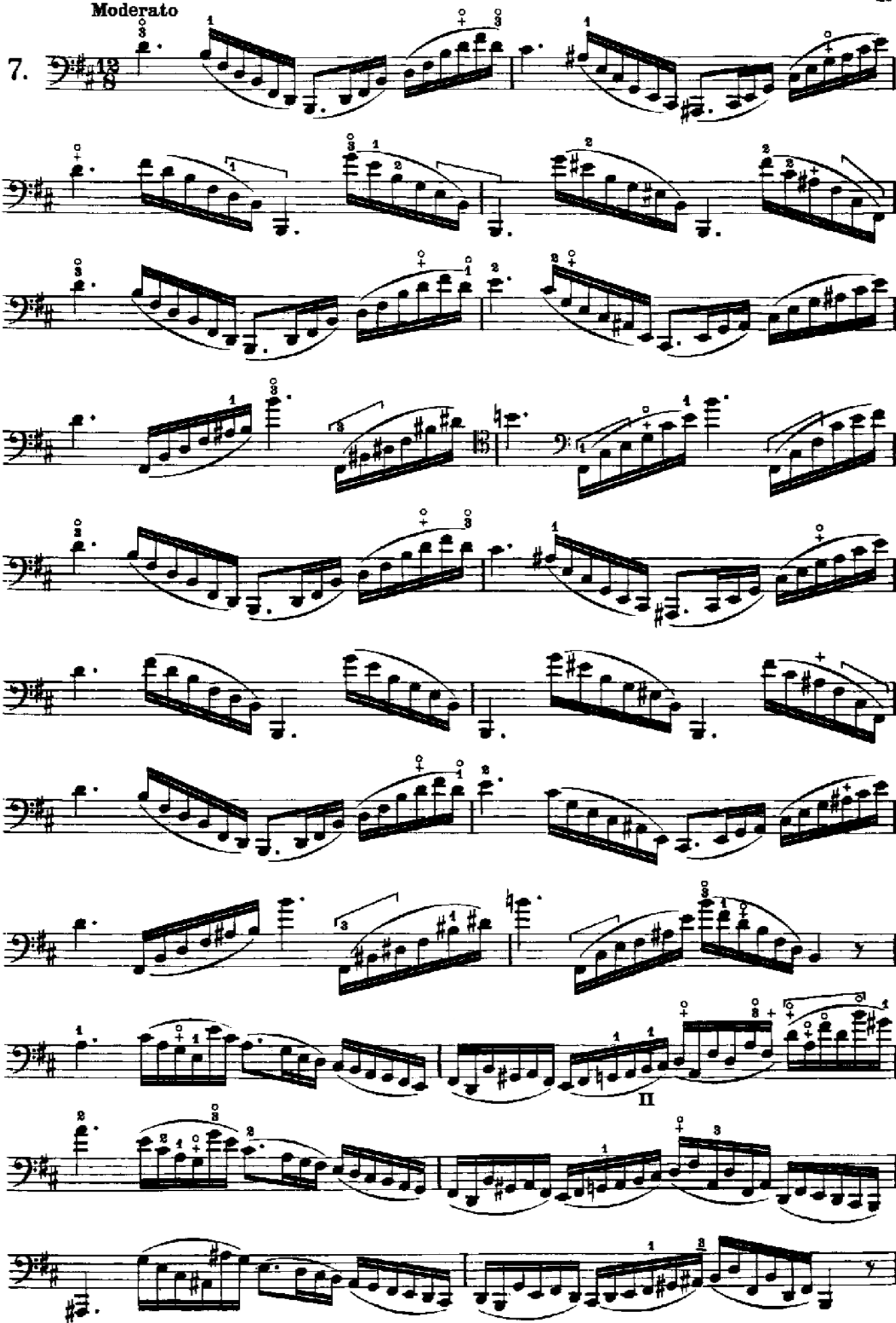
Dynamics and performance markings include:

- f* (forte)
- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- sempre rall.* (sempre rallentando)
- a tempo*
- rall.* (rallentando)

The notation also includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs.

Moderato

17

7. 

12 staves of musical notation in bass clef, G major (one sharp). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The staves are numbered 1 through 12. The first staff has a '4' and a '1' above it. The second staff has a '4' and a '1' above it. The third staff has a '2' and a '0' above it. The fourth staff has a '1' and a '0' above it. The fifth staff has a '1' and a '0' above it. The sixth staff has a '1' and a '0' above it. The seventh staff has a '1' and a '0' above it. The eighth staff has a '1' and a '0' above it. The ninth staff has a '1' and a '0' above it. The tenth staff has a '1' and a '0' above it. The eleventh staff has a '1' and a '0' above it. The twelfth staff has a '1' and a '0' above it.

II

II

opp. +
or
or

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bassoon part. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, triplets, and trills (tr.). The piece is divided into sections marked with Roman numerals II, III, and II.

The first staff begins with a trill (tr.) and continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff features a trill (tr.) and a triplet (3). The third staff includes a trill (tr.) and a triplet (3). The fourth staff is marked with a Roman numeral II and contains a trill (tr.) and a triplet (3). The fifth staff is marked with a Roman numeral III and contains a trill (tr.) and a triplet (3). The sixth staff is marked with a Roman numeral II and contains a trill (tr.) and a triplet (3). The seventh staff includes a trill (tr.) and a triplet (3). The eighth staff features a trill (tr.) and a triplet (3). The ninth staff includes a trill (tr.) and a triplet (3). The tenth staff is marked with a Roman numeral II and contains a trill (tr.) and a triplet (3).

Spigliato

9.

The main musical score consists of ten systems of staves. The first nine systems each contain a bass staff and a treble staff. The tenth system contains only a bass staff. The music is written in D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It features a variety of musical notations, including triplets (marked with '3' and a bracket), slurs, and specific fingerings (marked with numbers 1-4). Some notes are marked with a '+' sign, possibly indicating an accent or a specific performance instruction. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the tenth system.

VARIANTI
VARIANTES
VARIANTES

This section presents three musical variants of the main piece, numbered 1 through 6. Variants 1, 2, and 3 are shown on a single staff, while variants 4, 5, and 6 are shown on a separate staff below them. Each variant offers a different rhythmic and melodic interpretation of the original material, often using triplets and slurs. The notation includes various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and fingerings to guide the performer.

Deciso

10.

This musical score is for exercise 10, marked 'Deciso' (Decisive). It is written for a single melodic line in bass clef, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 6/8. The exercise consists of 12 measures, each containing a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The notation includes various fingerings (numbers 1-4), slurs, and accents. There are three section markers: 'II' appears at the end of the second measure and the eighth measure, while 'III' appears at the end of the fourth measure. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the twelfth measure.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, all in bass clef. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The piece is written in a style that suggests it is a technical exercise or a short study, possibly for a piano or a similar instrument. The notation is clear and legible, with a focus on the melodic and harmonic development of the piece.

DEI SUONI ARMONICI ARTIFICIALI

I suoni armonici artificiali si ottengono formando col pollice capotasto sulla corda ed allargando il 3° dito, che va tenuto superficialmente sulla corda stessa; ad intervallo di 5^a, 4^a e 3^a ne esce l'armonico, che sarà rispettivamente di 12^a, 15^a, 17^a dalla nota sulla quale viene fissato il pollice.
Ad esempio:

DES SONS HARMONIQUES ARTIFICIELS

*Les sons harmoniques artificiels s'obtiennent en formant avec le pouce capotasto sur la corde, et en allongeant le 3^e doigt, que l'on pose légèrement sur la corde; à un intervalle de 5^e, de 4^e, ou de 3^e, on produira l'harmonique, qui sera respectivement de 12^e, 15^e, ou 17^e de la note sur laquelle le pouce est appuyé.
Exemple:*

ARTIFICIAL HARMONICS

Artificial harmonics are obtained by placing the thumb on the string and extending the 3rd finger, which is placed lightly on the same string; intervals of a fifth, a fourth and a third yield respectively a 12th, a 15th and an 17th from the note held by the thumb.
For example:

QUINTA

CINQUIÈME

FIFTH

Suono corrispondente
Son correspondant
Corresponding note

I. Corda
I. Corde
I. String

Suono naturale
Son naturel
Natural note

Per le prime quattro note, difficilmente la mano potrà arrivare all'intervallo di quinta.

Pour les quatre premières notes, la main n'arrivera qu'avec difficulté à l'intervalle de cinquième.

For the first four notes the hand will with difficulty reach the interval of a fifth.

Suono corrispondente
Son correspondant
Corresponding note

II. Corda
II. Corde
II. String

Suono naturale
Son naturel
Natural note

III. Corda
III. Corde
III. String

id.

Suono naturale
Son naturel
Natural note

IV. Corda
IV. Corde
IV. String

id.

Suono naturale
Son naturel
Natural note

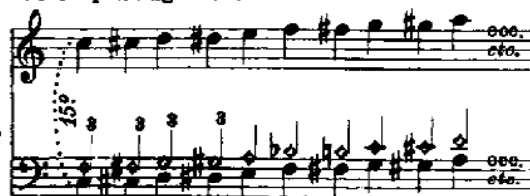
QUARTA

QUATRIÈME

FOURTH

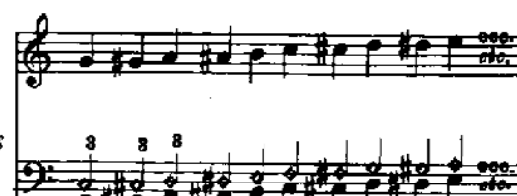
Suono corrispondente
Son correspondant
 Corresponding sound

I. Corda
I. Corde
 I. String



Suono naturale
Son naturel
 Natural note

II. Corda
II. Corde
 II. String



III. Corda
III. Corde
 III. String



IV. Corda
IV. Corde
 IV. String



TERZA

TROISIÈME

THIRD

Suono corrispondente
Son correspondant
 Corresponding sound

I. Corda
I. Corde
 I. String



Suono naturale
Son naturel
 Natural note

II. Corda
II. Corde
 II. String



III. Corda
III. Corde
 III. String



IV. Corda
IV. Corde
 IV. String



N.B. Talora si può, in luogo del pollice, adoperare il 1° dito e al posto del 3° il 4° dito (vedi studio N° 19); ciò serve a rendere più comoda la posizione della mano. Certo, ed è bene avvertire, i suoni armonici artificiali sul Contrabbasso sono, a priori, da escludersi per la difficoltà di ottenerli; se ne ho fatto breve accenno in qualcuno dei presenti studi, ho voluto solo rendere edotto lo studioso di partiscolarità che, pur riguardando lo strumento, non sono, in pratica, di facile applicazione.

N.B. On peut parfois, au lieu du pouce, employer le 1^{er} doigt, et au lieu du 3^e le 4^e (voir étude N° 19); ce changement sert à rendre plus commode la position de la main. Il est bon d'avertir ici que la production des sons harmoniques artificiels sur la Contrebasse est à écarter a priori, à cause de la difficulté à les obtenir; si nous les avons rapidement indiqués dans quelques-uns des exercices présents, c'est que nous avons voulu que l'artiste fût au courant de détails qui, sans être d'une application facile en pratique, intéressent pourtant son instrument.

N.B. Sometimes the first finger may be used instead of the thumb and the third instead of the fourth (See Study No. 19); this makes an easier position for the hand. It is true, and should be noted, that artificial harmonics on the double-bass are, a priori, to be avoided on account of their difficulty. If I have made brief mention of them in some of the present studies, I have simply desired to inform the student of details which are not easily applied in practice to the instrument.

Secondo Libro

Deuxième Livre

Second Book

Nel presente studio vi sono, per la formazione di qualche accordo, posizioni difficili ed anche di ripiego: lo studioso se ne avvedrà.

Cette étude présente, pour la formation de certains accords, des positions difficiles et même de repli. L'élève les trouvera de lui-même.

In this exercise there are, for the formation of certain harmonies, difficult and complicated positions; the student will notice them.

11.

a) Per maggior comodità di mano e per formare istantanea la posizione, si metta: anulare (3) indice (1) medio (2): è la stessa denominazione di diteggiatura che usasi per il capotasto e tale digitazione si userà sul manico in altri casi consimili.

b) Il 1° e 2° dito saranno posti paralleli sulle due corde.

a) Pour obtenir une position plus commode de la main, et pour la trouver instantanément on placera les doigts comme suit: annulaire (3), index (1), médium (2); c'est la même indication de doigté que l'on emploie pour le capotasto; on trouvera utile de l'appliquer aussi sur le manche en d'autres cas analogues.

b) Le 1^{er} et le 2^e doigt parallèles sur les cordes.

a) For greater convenience of the hand and to form the position without delay use: third finger, first finger, second finger: it is the same fingering which is used for the thumb position and will be used on the open strings in other analogous cases.

b) The first and second fingers to be placed parallel on the strings.

VARIANTI
VARIANTES
VARIANTS

c) Si metta sul *Re* il 3. dito in luogo del 4. e non lo si suoni armonico: ciò per ottenere il *Fa* con minimo sforzo di mano.

d) Come la lettera *b*).

e) 2. e 3. dito posti paralleli sulle due corde.

c) Mettre sur le *Re* le 3^e doigt au lieu du 4^e, et ne pas le jouer en harmonique; on obtiendra ainsi le *Fa* avec un moindre effort de la main.

d) Comme à la lettre *b*).

e) Le 2^e et le 3^e doigt parallèles sur les cordes.

c) Place the third finger on the *D* instead of the fourth and do not let its harmonic sound; this is in order to get the *F* with less effort of the hand.

d) Same as *b*).

e) Second and third fingers placed parallel on the strings.

opp.
 or 3
 +

opp.
 or 3
 +

opp.
 or 3
 +

II.

II.

II.

II.

II.

opp.
ou
or 3

opp.
ou
or 3

opp.
ou
or 3

IV. Corda.

VARIANTI
VARIANTES 1
VARIANTS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

13. *Vivace*

The musical score for exercise 13 is written in bass clef, 6/8 time, and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *Vivace*. The piece consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is characterized by a continuous eighth-note pattern, often grouped in pairs or triplets, with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3. The piece includes a repeat sign with a first ending (I.) and a second ending (II.). The final measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bass line. The notation is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features various musical notations including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, rests, and ties. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Some notes are marked with a cross (x) or a circle (o). The music is organized into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing multiple beams for sixteenth or thirty-second notes. The overall style is that of a technical exercise or a short piece for a bass instrument.

This page contains 11 staves of musical notation for a bass line. The notation is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music consists of eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Slurs and ties are used extensively to connect notes across measures. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are placed above many notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the 11th staff.

Con brio

14.

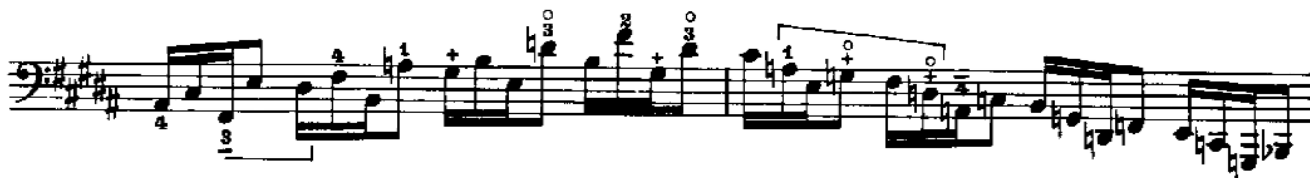
Musical notation for a bass line, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. There are several performance instructions in the margins, including "opp. 3 on or", "opp. + 1 3 on or", and "II". The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century piano or organ repertoire.

Moderato

15.



ben staccato
bien détaché
very detached



II

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bass line. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, along with fingerings (1-4) and slurs. The music is written in a single system across ten staves.

II.

app. + 3
or

Veloce

16. 

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bass line, likely for a guitar or bass instrument. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, fingerings, and articulations.

The first staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes (marked '3' and 'o') and continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff features a triplet of eighth notes (marked '3' and '+') and a sequence of eighth notes. The third staff consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fourth staff includes a triplet of eighth notes (marked '1') and a sequence of eighth notes. The fifth staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The sixth staff features a sequence of eighth notes. The seventh staff includes a triplet of eighth notes (marked '3' and '1') and a sequence of eighth notes. The eighth staff features a sequence of eighth notes. The ninth staff includes a triplet of eighth notes (marked 'o' and '3') and a sequence of eighth notes. The tenth staff continues the eighth-note pattern.

IV

12 staves of musical notation in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The sixth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The seventh staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The eighth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The ninth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The tenth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The eleventh staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The twelfth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.

1

Adagio

17.

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

a tempo

rall.

Un po' più mosso

III.

II

II

I

a) Abbassare il medio soltanto (2° dito) per allargare il mignolo (4° dito) con maggior facilità.

b) Come la lettera a).

c) Il medio (2°) e l'anulare (3°) paralleli sulle corde.

d) Come la lettera a).

e) Idem e non armonico il Re.

f) Il 1° e 2° dito paralleli sulle corde.

a) Abaisser le médium seulement, pour que le petit doigt s'allonge plus facilement.

b) Comme à la lettre a).

c) Le médium (2° doigt) et l'annulaire (3° doigt) parallèles sur les cordes.

d) Comme à la lettre a).

e) Comme à la lettre a) le Ré non harmonique.

f) Le 1^{er} et le 2^e doigt parallèles sur les cordes.

a) Lower the middle finger only, to stretch the little finger with greater ease.

b) Same as a).

c) The middle (2nd) and third fingers parallel on the strings.

d) Same as a).

e) Same as a) and the D not harmonic.

f) 1st and 2nd fingers parallel on the strings.

Vivo

adagio *a tempo* *rall.*

a tempo *adagio* *a tempo*

a tempo *rall.* *a tempo*

II.

adagio *a tempo*

rall. *a tempo* *adagio*

opp. ou or

II.

II.

a tempo *adagio* *a tempo*
opp. or
a tempo *adagio*
adagio *a tempo*
adagio *a tempo*
a tempo *rall.* *a tempo* *adagio*
a tempo *adagio* *a tempo* *rall.*

Musical notation for a bass line, featuring various tempo markings and fingerings. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets or sixteenth-note runs. Fingerings (1-4) and breath marks (+) are indicated throughout. The piece alternates between *a tempo*, *adagio*, and *rall.* sections. There are four instances of alternative notation: *opp. or* (or) with a treble clef and a different rhythmic pattern.

Adagio

Adagio section, bass clef, 4/4 time. The score consists of six staves of music. It features various fingerings (1-4), slurs, and dynamic markings. The fourth staff includes the markings *rall.* and *a tempo*.

Stretta

Stretta section, bass clef, 4/4 time. The score consists of five staves of music. It features various fingerings (1-4), slurs, and dynamic markings. The section is characterized by a faster tempo and more complex rhythmic patterns.

Allegro risoluto

18.

The musical score is written for a bassoon, indicated by the bass clef and the key signature of three flats. The tempo is 'Allegro risoluto'. The score is numbered 18. It consists of 11 staves of music. The first staff begins with a 'V' marking. The second staff has a 'V' marking. The third staff has a 'V' marking. The fourth staff has a 'V' marking. The fifth staff has a 'V' marking. The sixth staff has a 'V' marking. The seventh staff is marked 'II'. The eighth staff has a 'V' marking. The ninth staff has a 'V' marking. The tenth staff has a 'V' marking. The eleventh staff has a 'V' marking. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and articulation marks.

4 1 4 3

1 2 1

1 3 1 3

II.

3 1

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bass line. The key signature consists of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and fingerings. The first staff begins with a 'v' marking. The second staff has a '7' above the first measure and a '+' above the last measure. The third staff has a '+' above the last measure. The fourth staff has a '+' above the last measure. The fifth staff has a '4' above the fourth measure. The sixth staff has a '1' above the first measure, a '3' above the second measure, and a '+' above the last measure. The seventh staff has a '1' above the first measure, a '3' above the second measure, and a '+' above the last measure. The eighth staff has a '4' above the first measure, a '1' above the second measure, and a '3' above the last measure. The ninth staff has a '+' above the first measure, a '2' above the second measure, a '1' above the third measure, a '+' above the fourth measure, a '1' above the fifth measure, a '+' above the sixth measure, and a '2' above the seventh measure. The tenth staff has a '+' above the last measure.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bassoon part. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The sixth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The seventh staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The eighth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The ninth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The tenth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The sixth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The seventh staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The eighth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The ninth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The tenth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats.

II

Gli armonici artificiali introdotti nel presente studio non sono, come si sa, facili ad ottenersi: i meno opportuni sono indicati dalla lasciando così libero lo studioso di eseguire il passo con o senza armonici, a suo piacere.

Les harmoniques artificiels introduits dans cette étude ne sont pas, on le sait, d'obtention facile; les moins opportuns sont désignés par le pointillé. ; l'étudiant aura ainsi la liberté d'exécuter à son gré le passage avec ou sans harmoniques.

The artificial harmonics introduced in this exercise are, as we have shown, not easy to get; the most awkward are indicated by dots, thus leaving the student free to execute the passage with or without harmonics according to his pleasure.

Moderato

19. *Moderato*

II

ARCO

PIZZ.

PIZZ.

ARCO

rall.

a tempo

meno

II

a tempo

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for a bass instrument, likely a double bass, written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings.

Key markings and tempo changes include:

- Staff 1:** Starts with *meno* and *a tempo*. Features a 6/8 time signature change.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line with various fingerings.
- Staff 3:** Continues the melodic line with various fingerings.
- Staff 4:** Starts with *meno* and *a tempo*. Features a 6/8 time signature change.
- Staff 5:** Continues the melodic line with various fingerings.
- Staff 6:** Continues the melodic line with various fingerings.
- Staff 7:** Continues the melodic line with various fingerings.
- Staff 8:** Starts with *PIZZ.* (Pizzicato).
- Staff 9:** Starts with *ARCO* (Arco) and *rall.* (Ritardando). Features a 6/8 time signature change. Includes markings *III.* and *II. rall.*.
- Staff 10:** Continues the melodic line with various fingerings.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a double bass part. The notation is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *a tempo*, *meno*, *rall.*, *PIZZ.* (pizzicato), and *ARCO* (arco) are used throughout. The notation also includes fingerings (numbers 1-4), slurs, and articulation marks (plus signs). The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

PIZZ. *rall.* ARCO *a tempo* PIZZ. *a tempo*

ARCO *a tempo*

II.

PIZZ. ARCO *rall.* *a tempo*

PIZZ.

ARCO *rall.* *a tempo* ARCO *rall.*

a tempo PIZZ.

20. *Con slancio*

IV.

I. II.

II. II.

III.

pp. $\frac{3}{4}$ +
or
or

The musical score consists of ten staves, alternating between treble and bass clefs. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating D major. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The piece is divided into sections marked I., III., and III. The music is written in a style that suggests a 19th-century manuscript.

The first staff is in treble clef, followed by a bass clef staff. The third staff is in treble clef, followed by a bass clef staff. The fifth staff is in bass clef, followed by a treble clef staff. The seventh staff is in bass clef, followed by a treble clef staff. The ninth staff is in bass clef, followed by a treble clef staff. The eleventh staff is in bass clef, followed by a treble clef staff. The thirteenth staff is in bass clef, followed by a treble clef staff. The fifteenth staff is in bass clef, followed by a treble clef staff. The seventeenth staff is in bass clef, followed by a treble clef staff. The nineteenth staff is in bass clef, followed by a treble clef staff.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The piece is divided into sections marked I., III., and III. The music is written in a style that suggests a 19th-century manuscript.

opp. 3 +
or

III.
III.

This page of musical notation is for a piece in D major, featuring a complex bass line and a treble line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The piece is divided into sections labeled I, II, and IV.

The notation is written in a system of staves, with the bass line in the lower staves and the treble line in the upper staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece is divided into sections labeled I, II, and IV.

Section I is marked with a Roman numeral 'I' and a repeat sign. Section II is marked with a Roman numeral 'II' and a repeat sign. Section IV is marked with a Roman numeral 'IV' and a repeat sign.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The piece is divided into sections labeled I, II, and IV.