



C. FISCHER'S

New and Revised Edition

OF

CELEBRATED

TUTORS

Method for the

Three String
DOUBLE BASS

NEW-YORK.
CARL FISCHER, 6 FOURTH AVE.

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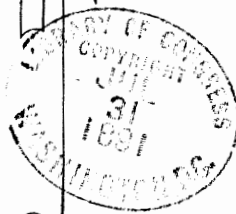
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P R E F A C E.

The many different styles in which the Double Bass is played, increases the difficulty of writing a Tutor for this instrument. But in order to satisfy modern requirements, Mr. CARL FISCHER has published two Double Bass Tutors in this Series, one for the Three, and one for the Four Stringed Instrument. In this book, treating of the Four String Bass, the English system of tuning and fingering has been adopted, with but few exceptions. The exercises are so arranged, as to follow as nearly as possible in progressive order. Should however one or another seem too difficult, it is advisable to pass it for the present and to practice it later, when technical difficulties are better overcome. It is almost impossible to express in one book everything which occurs in Music, especially, when only a limited space is available. It is advisable therefore when practicable, to study it with a competent teacher.

Trusting that this book may find as many friends as there are notes in it, I conclude with the wish that it may well serve the purpose for which it is designed.

The Publisher.

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The signs which indicate pitch and duration of a musical sound, are called Notes, figured thus...



For the Double Bass as an orchestral instrument only the F or Bass Clef is used.

A musical staff in bass clef showing the bass line for 'The Rose Tree'. The notes are G, B, D, F, and A, which are the notes of the G major scale. The notes are written on the staff with their corresponding letter names below them.

A musical staff in bass clef showing the first four notes of the bass line: A, C, E, G. The notes are quarter notes. Above the staff, the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are written above the first four notes respectively.

These eleven notes being too limited and in order to signify higher and deeper sounds, Ledger lines have to be added above and below the stave.

A musical staff with a bass clef. The notes C, D, E, F, G, A, and B are written on the staff, each with a letter above it. The notes are placed on the lines and spaces of the staff: C is on the first space, D is on the first line, E is on the second space, F is on the second line, G is on the third space, A is on the third line, and B is on the fourth space.

etc.

A musical staff in bass clef showing the natural scale from C to B. The notes are: C (below staff), D (below staff), E (below staff), F (below staff), G (below staff), A (below staff), B (below staff), C (below staff), D (below staff), E (below staff), F (below staff), G (below staff), A (below staff), B (below staff), C (below staff), D (below staff), E (below staff), F (below staff), G (below staff), A (below staff), B (below staff).

Notes may be of longer or shorter Duration, which is shown by the peculiar form of each note.

FORMS OF DIFFERENT NOTES.

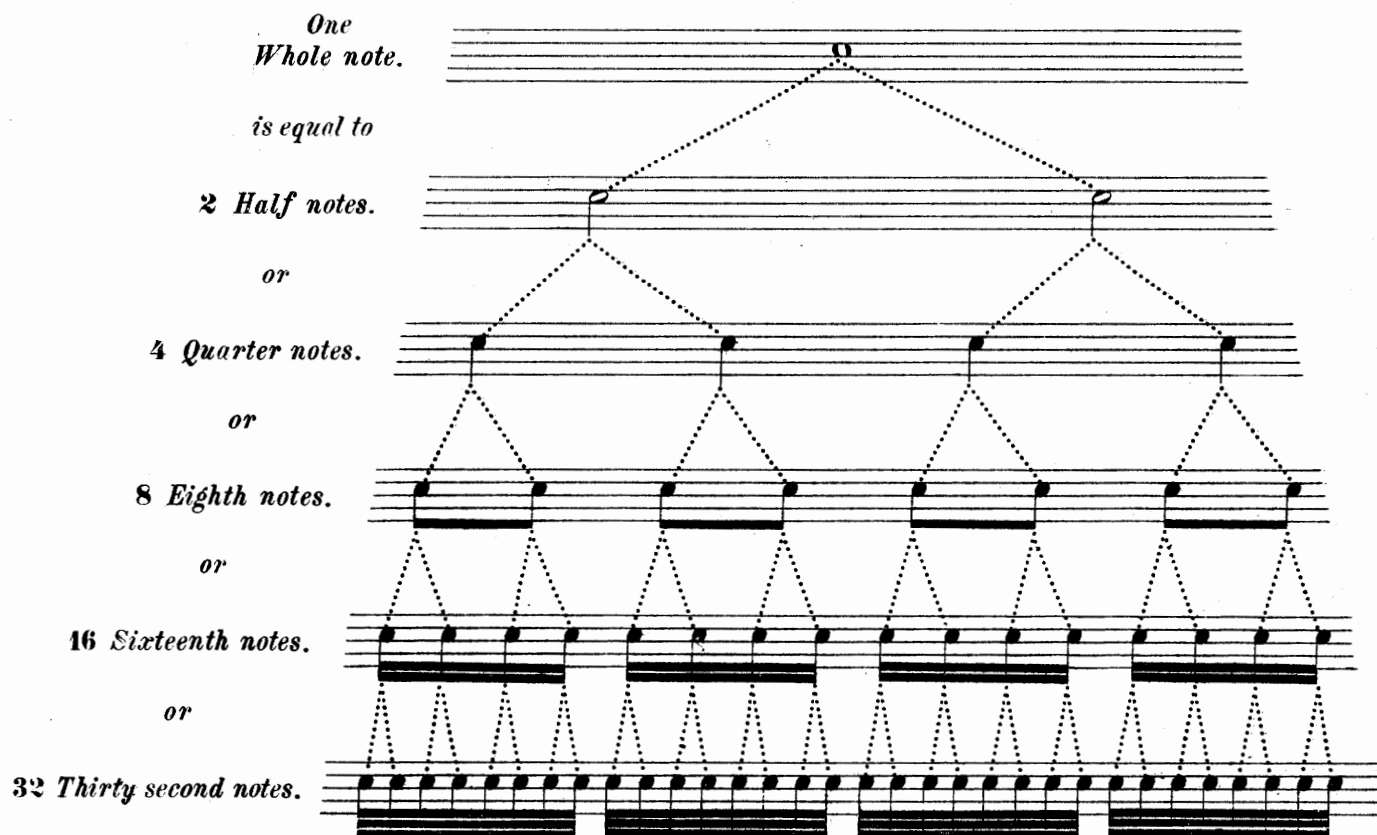
A musical staff with a bass clef. It contains five notes: a whole note (semibreve), a half note (minim), a quarter note (crotchet), an eighth note (quaver), and a sixteenth note (semiquaver). Each note is placed on a different line of the staff to show its position.

Whole note; Half note; Quarter note; Eighth note; Sixteenth note; Thirty second note;

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff with a bass clef. It begins with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note A2. The next measure contains a beamed eighth-note pair (G2, F2) and a quarter note E2. The final measure consists of a beamed eighth-note pair (D2, C2) and a quarter note B1. The melody is simple and uses only the notes G, A, E, D, and C.

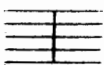
Thirty seconds.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE RELATIVE VALUE OF NOTES.



BARS.

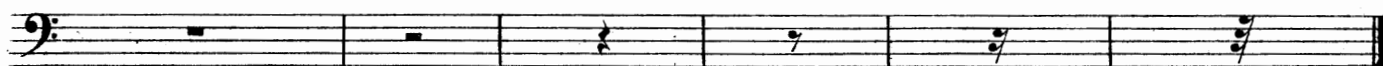
Notes are arithmetically divided into Bars, marked by one or two lines drawn across the staff.

One line  is placed after each bar and each bar contains the same number or value of notes, and each note must last precisely the same length of time.

At the end of each part of a composition two lines  or a Double Bar is placed, and if either two or four dots  are found by the side of the double bar, the whole part from the preceding double bar, or if there is no earlier double bar, then from the beginning of the piece is to be played again. This is called a Repeat.

RESTS.

Instead of a note a Rest of an equal value can be placed.



Rest for a Whole note; Half note; Quarter note; Eighth note; Sixteenth note; Thirty second note.

DOTS.

3

A Dot placed after any note or rest increases its value one half. Thus:—



Two Dots placed after a note increases its value one half and a quarter or is equal to etc.

TRIPLETS, DOUBLE TRIPLETS AND GROUPS.

Triplets are marked by a 3 being put over a group of three notes. Double Triplets by a 6 being put over a group of six notes. That means: Three Quarter notes marked thus must be played in the same time as two quarter notes not so marked. Or six Eighth notes thus marked like four Eighth notes

not so marked. There are also groups of five seven and nine notes. but seldom.

TIME.

In order to know how many Quarters, Eighths or Sixteenth notes a bar contains, special figures are placed at the beginning of a movement.

<i>Common Time.</i>	<i>Three four Time.</i>	<i>Two four Time.</i>
Contains four quarters or the same value in longer or shorter notes or rests and four 1.2.3.4. have to be counted in a bar.	Contains three quarters or the same value in longer or shorter notes or rests and three 1. 2. 3. have to be counted in a bar.	Contains two quarters or the same value in longer or shorter notes or rests and two 1.2. have to be counted in a bar.

TABLE OF TIMES.

<i>Single Common Times.</i>	<i>Compound Common Times.</i>	<i>Single Triple Times.</i>	<i>Compound Triple Times.</i>
or 4			
or or			

When a line is drawn through the C thus which is called Alla breve, two are counted in a bar.

SCALES.

The ladder-like succession of eight sounds, starting from any note and ascending or descending by tones and semitones in regular order, is called a Scale and each note of a Scale is called a Degree.

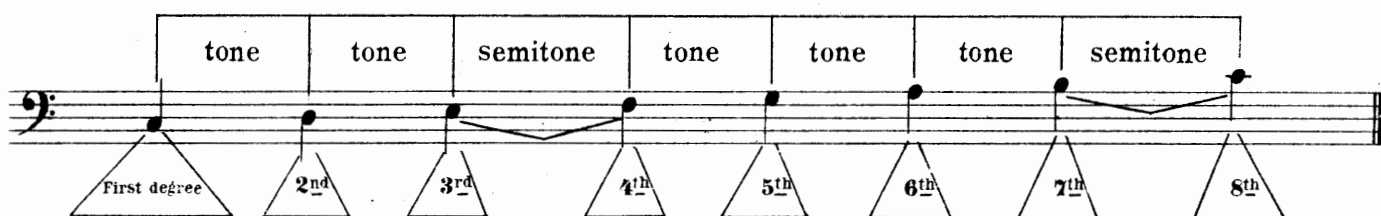
Between these eight degrees there are seven intervals or distances, five of which are whole tones and two semitones.

There are two principal kinds of Scales; termed Major and Minor, whose ascension or descension is diatonical *i.e.* in tones and semitones, and a third kind whose ascension or descension is chromatical *i.e.* only in semitones.

For the present only the Major Scale will be explained.

In the Major scale the semitones are situated between the third and fourth, and the seventh and eighth degree of the scale.

EXAMPLE.



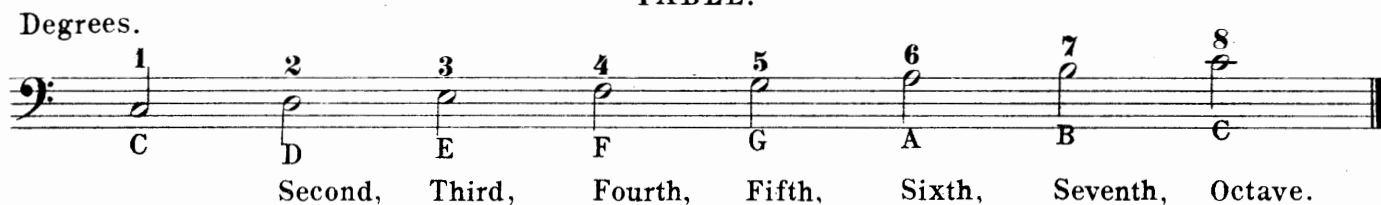
Each diatonic scale derives its name from the name of the note on the first degree—or the Root.

There are twelve Major and twelve Minor scales; but not to burden the student with their combinations, only the scale of C major will be used for the present.

The distance from one note to another is called an Interval. Two notes placed on the same degree do not produce any interval they are said to be in Unison.

The intervals are named: the Second, the Third, the Fourth, the Fifth, the Sixth, the Seventh and the Octave.

TABLE.



EXAMPLE FOR THE STUDENT TO READ THE NOTES.

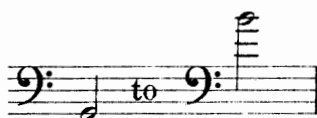


Manner of holding the Double Bass.

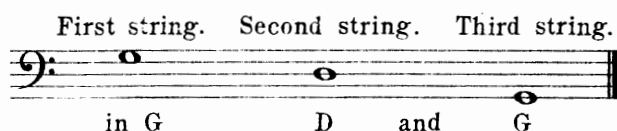
The instrument must be held not vertically, but slightly inclining towards the player; the player slightly leaning to the right. The upper rib of the instrument should lean against his left side, and the angle of the lower rib should touch the ball of the knee. In this manner the instrument will stand upright, without the assistance of the arm. The thumb of the left hand must be placed vertically behind the neck of the instrument.

Manner of holding the Bow.

There are two kinds of bows used for the double Bass, a straight one, mostly used in France called the Bottesini Bow and a curved one, in general use in England and Germany, called the Dragonetti Bow. The following refers the Dragonetti Bow. Place the second, third and fourth fingers in the hollow of the nut of the Bow, the first Finger and Thumb above the stick in such a manner that the tip of the first finger shall touch that of the thumb.

The Compass of the three string Bass is from  as written for in orchestral parts.

Tuning.

The Double Bass with three strings is tuned: *  First string. Second string. Third string.
in G D and G

The strings are called open, when not pressed against the finger board and are indicated by a o. The fingers of the left hand are marked with numbers 1 for the first 2 for the second 3 for the third and 4 for the little finger.

Marks for Bowing. W. B. Whole Bow.
H. B. Half Bow.
Sh. St. Short Strokes.
▣ Down Bow.
V Up Bow.

NB. The Double Bass is called: in French, Contre-Basse; in Italian Contrabasso; and in German Contrabass.

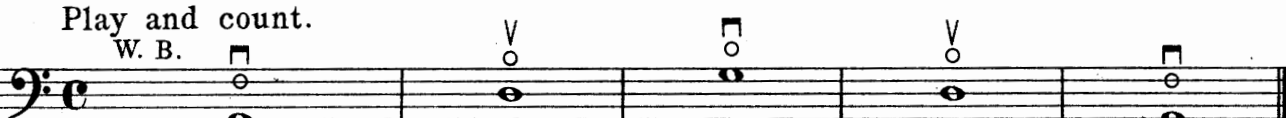


* This rule of tuning has been generally adopted lately in England for the three stringed Bass. Formerly the general rule was to tune the the third string to A. It is obvious, that tuning to G, is preferable as it adds a note to the compass of the instrument and facilitates Octave playing on the third and first strings.

Exercises, on open Strings.

Play and count.

W. B.

1. 
One, two, three, four. One, two etc.

2. 

The half note must not be sustained longer than its value i.e. One, two, for the note and three, four, for the rest.

3. 

Count three in the bar.

4. 
One, two, three.

5. 

One fourth of the time in a bar, a quarter note must be sustained, after that the bow must be lifted from the strings during the rest.

6. 

7. 

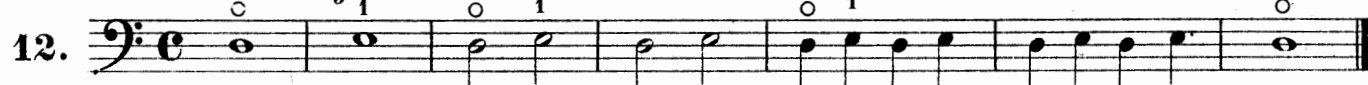
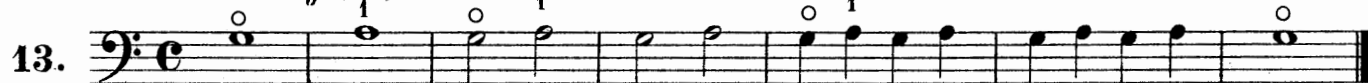
8. 
W. B. H. B.

9. 

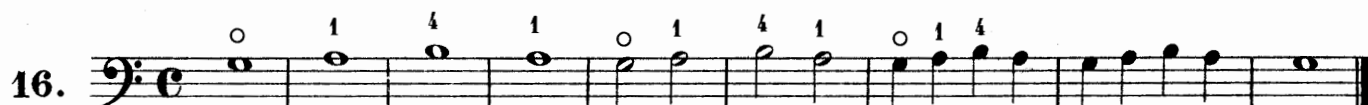
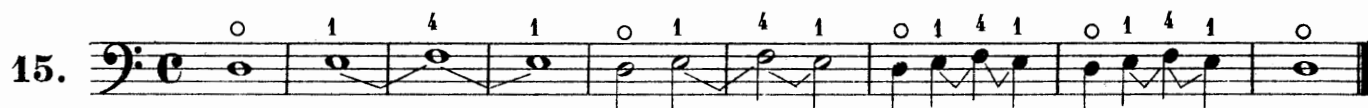
10. 



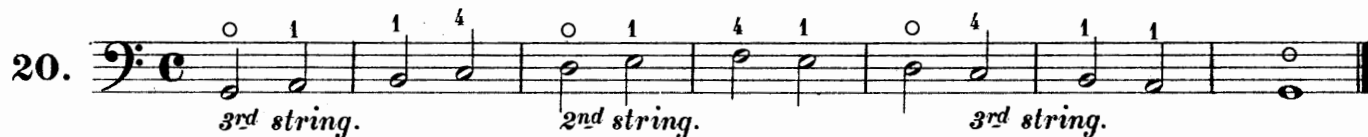
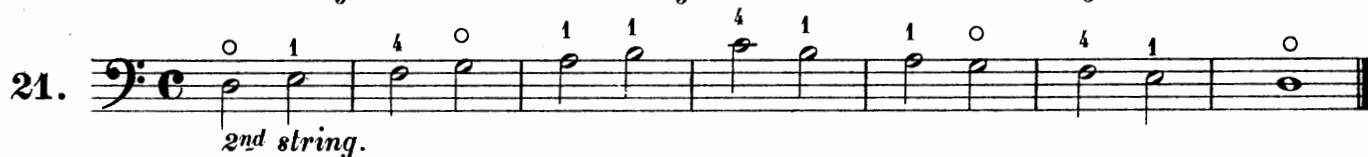
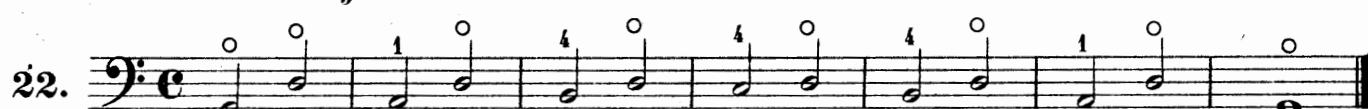
FIRST EXERCISES FOR THE LEFT HAND ON ONE STRING.

Third string. abbreviated (3rd)*Second string. (2nd)**First string. (1st)*

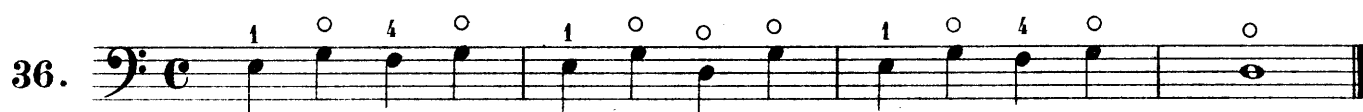
OBSERVE THE SEMITONES.

*3rd string.**2nd string.**1st string.*

EXERCISES ON TWO STRINGS.

*3rd string.**2nd string.**3rd string.**2nd string.*



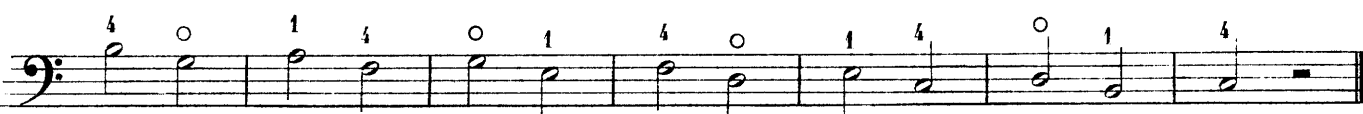
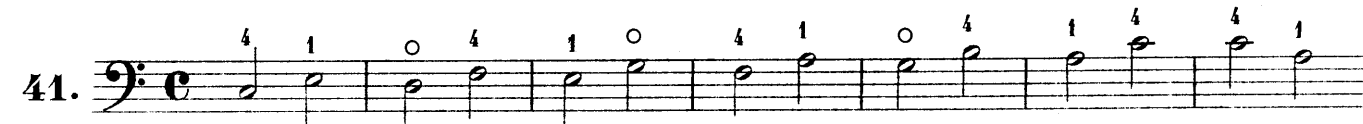
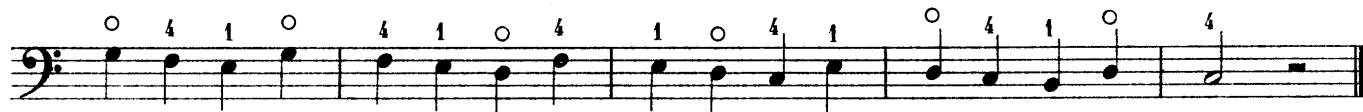


SCALE OF C MAJOR.



EXERCISES.

In Thirds.



The Pause.

This sign $\circ$ is called a Pause. When it occurs the note is sustained to an indefinite length, at the performer's pleasure, the counting being interrupted.

In Fourths.

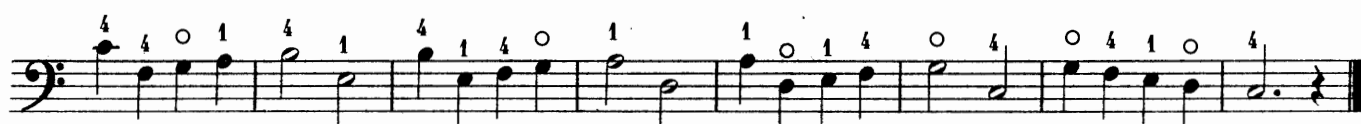
42. 

43. 

44. 

45. 

In Fifths.



In Sixths.



51. 

52. 

53. 



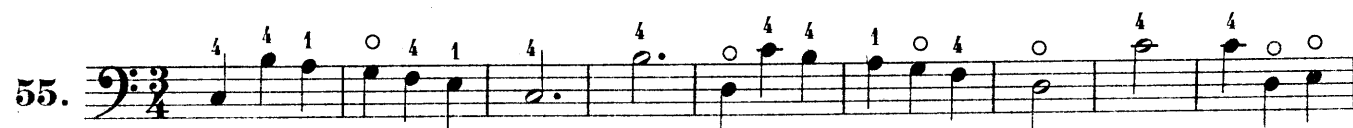


In Sevenths.

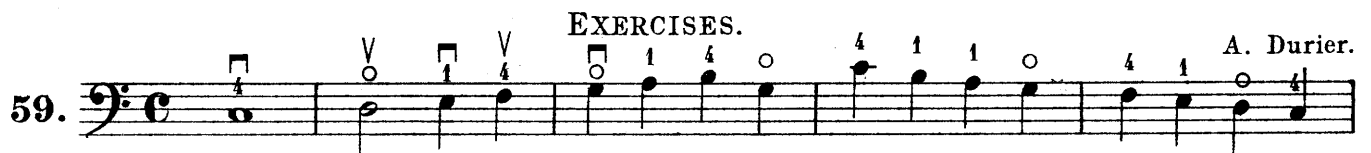
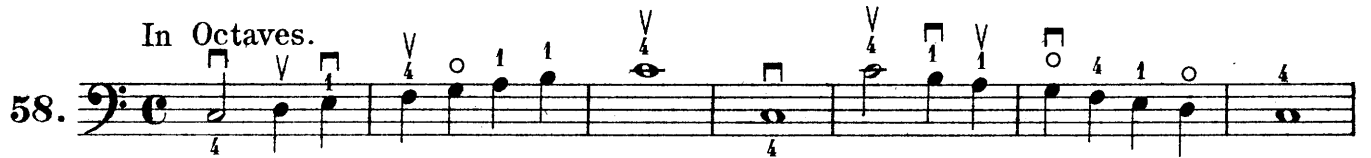
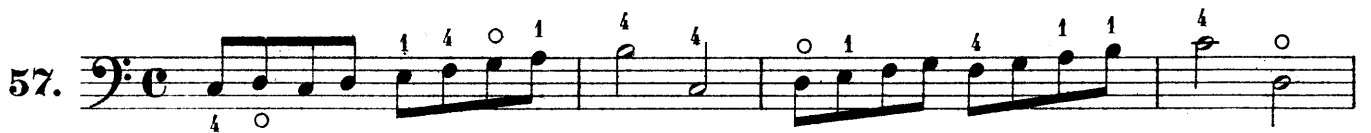
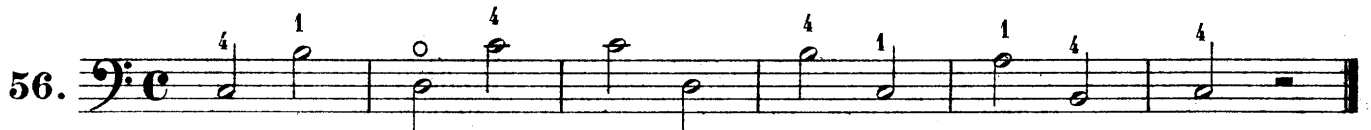
54. 





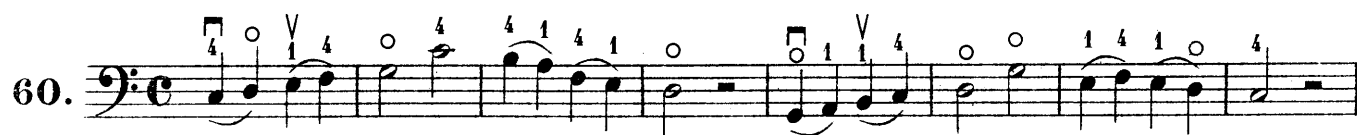
55. 



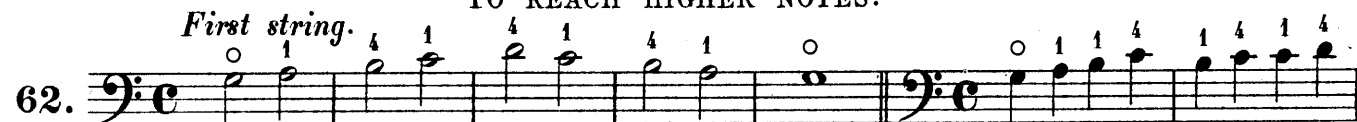


The Slur.

A slur — drawn over two or more notes, means that they must be played *legato* in the same stroke. An equal division of the Bow should here be observed.



First string. TO REACH HIGHER NOTES.



Second string.

63. 

Third string.

64. 

*First string.**Second string.**Third string.*

65. 

First string.

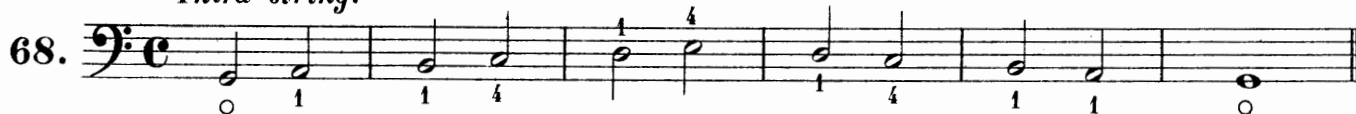
66.

66. *First string.*

Second string.

67.

67. *Second string.*

Third string.*First string.*

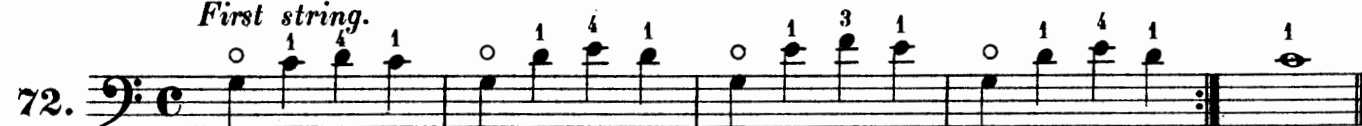
Second string.

70. 

Third string.

71. 

First string.

72. 

Second string.



Third string.



SCALE OF G MAJOR.

semitone

semitone

75.

76.

Harmonics.

By touching certain parts of the strings lightly with the finger, harmonic sounds are produced, (of course with using the bow as well,) with whose assistance many passages are made easier. A very important one of these is to be found on the octave of each open string and they are like the open strings indicated thus: o.

EXAMPLE.

Octave harmonic.

Octave harmonic.

Octave harmonic.

Third string.

Second string.

First string.

EXERCISE.

First string.

Second string.

Third string.

SCALES ON ONE STRING.

21

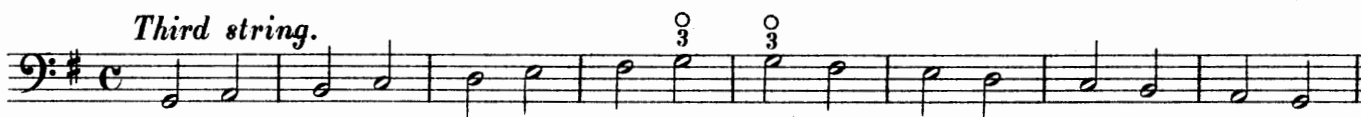
First string.



Second string.

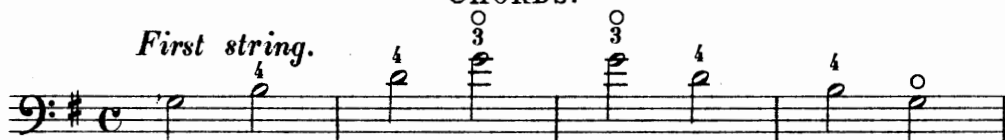


Third string.



CHORDS.

First string.



Second string.



Third string.

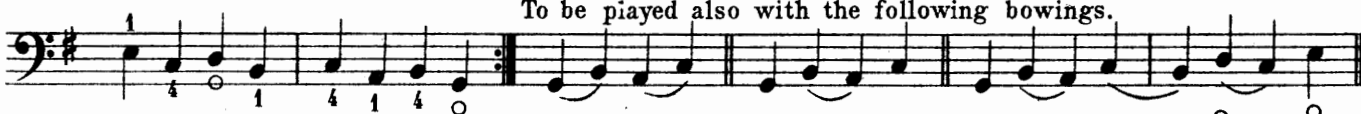


SCALES.

In Thirds.



To be played also with the following bowings.



In Fourths.



In Fifths.



In Sixths.

In Sevenths.

2nd string. 1st string.

In Octaves.

Chords.

Moderato e ben marcato. *)

A. Gouffé.

79.



Allegretto.

80.



*) A List explaining the foreign and English words used in modern music is given at the end of this book.

DUET FOR TWO DOUBLE BASSES.

Catal.

1st Double Bass.

CANON.

2nd Double Bass.

The musical score is written for two double basses in a canon. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into five systems. The first system shows the 1st and 2nd double bass parts. The subsequent systems show the continuation of the canon, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is marked 'Catal.' in the top right corner.



Allegretto.

W. Hause.

83.

2nd

2nd

3

1

3

2nd

2nd

DUET FOR FIRST AND SECOND DOUBLE BASS.

Durante.

84.

1st Double Bass

and

2nd Double Bass.

This page contains seven systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of two staves, a treble and a bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and phrasing slurs. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system shows a simple melody in the treble and a more active bass line. The second system introduces more complex phrasing with slurs. The third system features a prominent melodic line in the treble with many slurs. The fourth system continues this melodic development. The fifth system shows a more active bass line with many slurs. The sixth system features a complex melodic line in the treble with many slurs. The seventh system concludes the piece with a final cadence in the treble and a sustained bass line.

THE NATURAL.

In order to restore a note, which has been raised by a sharp # or lowered by a flat b, a Natural ♮ is employed, which restores it to its natural position.

Thus $F^\sharp$ first raised is restored by the natural $F^\natural$ to its original sound. Or $B^\flat$ to $B^\natural$

MINOR SCALES.

Every major scale has its relative Minor, the rootnote of which is to be found on the sixth degree of the major scale. Both scales bear the same signature. There are two kinds of Minor scales, the Harmonic and the Melodic Form, of which the latter only will be explained for the present. The ascending of the Melodic minor scale differs from the descending. The former having its sixth and seventh degree sharpened by accidentals not essential to the key. In the ascending, semitones are situated between the second and third, and seventh and eighth degree; in the descending between the sixth and fifth, and the third and second degrees.

SCALE OF A MINOR, without signature, relative to C major.

The diagram illustrates the A minor scale on a single staff. The ascending scale is shown with intervals: tone (1st to 2nd), semitone (2nd to 3rd), tone (3rd to 4th), tone (4th to 5th), tone (5th to 6th), tone (6th to 7th), and semitone (7th to 8th). The descending scale is shown with intervals: tone (8th to 7th), semitone (7th to 6th), tone (6th to 5th), tone (5th to 4th), tone (4th to 3rd), semitone (3rd to 2nd), and tone (2nd to 1st). Degrees are labeled from 1st to 8th.

TABLE OF MINOR KEYS WITH THEIR RELATION TO MAJOR.

A MINOR	E MINOR	B MINOR	F $\sharp$ MINOR	C $\sharp$ MINOR	G $\sharp$ MINOR	D $\sharp$ MINOR	A $\sharp$ MINOR
to C MAJOR	to G MAJOR	to D MAJOR	to A MAJOR	to E MAJOR	to B MAJOR	to F $\sharp$ MAJOR	to C $\sharp$ MAJOR

D MINOR	G MINOR	C MINOR	F MINOR	B $\flat$ MINOR	E $\flat$ MINOR	A $\flat$ MINOR
to F MAJOR	to B $\flat$ MAJOR	to E $\flat$ MAJOR	to A $\flat$ MAJOR	to D $\flat$ MAJOR	to G $\flat$ MAJOR	to C $\flat$ MAJOR

SCALE OF A MINOR.

1 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1

2nd

Andante.

85.

1 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1

Moderato.

86.

1 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1

Risoluto.

87.

1 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1

Presto.

EXERCISE.

A. Gouffé.

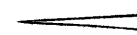
88. 

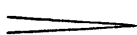
*) Notes marked thus  with dots must be played staccato i.e. detached. (very short.)



The last note of the above exercise  may be taken on the second string by touching lightly the note  which will produce the harmonic 

Expressions in Music.

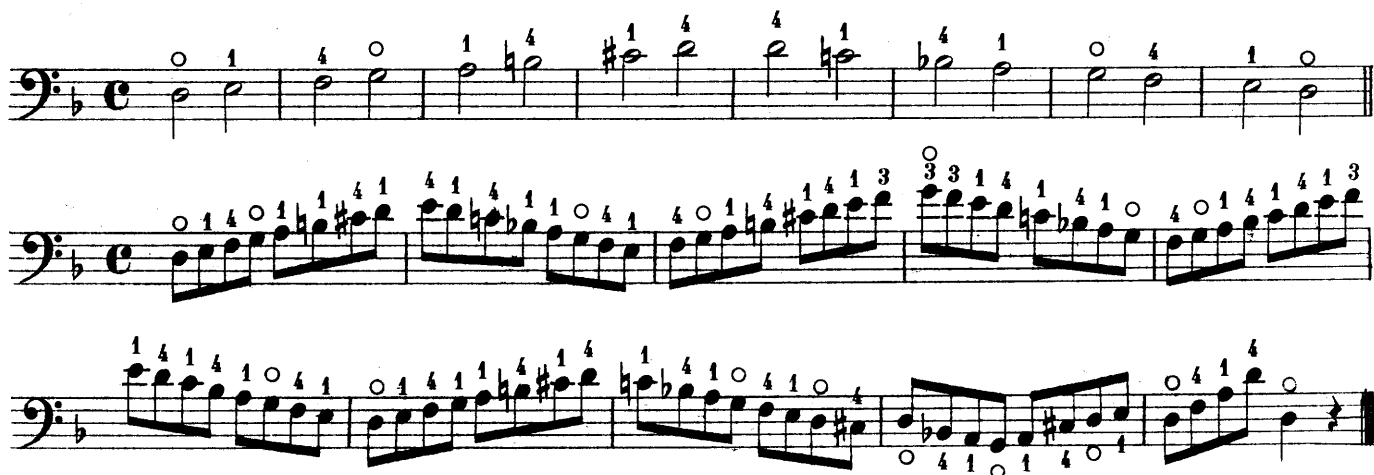
f (*forte*) loud.. ***mf*** (*mezzo forte*) moderately loud.. ***p*** (*piano*) softly.. ***pp*** (*pianissimo*) very softly.. *cresc.* (*crescendo*) or marked thus  gradually increasing in strength.

decresc. (*decrescendo*)  gradually decreasing in strength.

dim. (*diminuendo*) decreasing.

> or *marcato*, notes played accentuated.

SCALE OF D MINOR.



Andante cantabile.

89.

Moderato.

A. Durier.

90.

91.

SCALE OF D MAJOR.

In Thirds.

Varieties of Bowing.

In Fourths.



In Fifths.



Bowing.



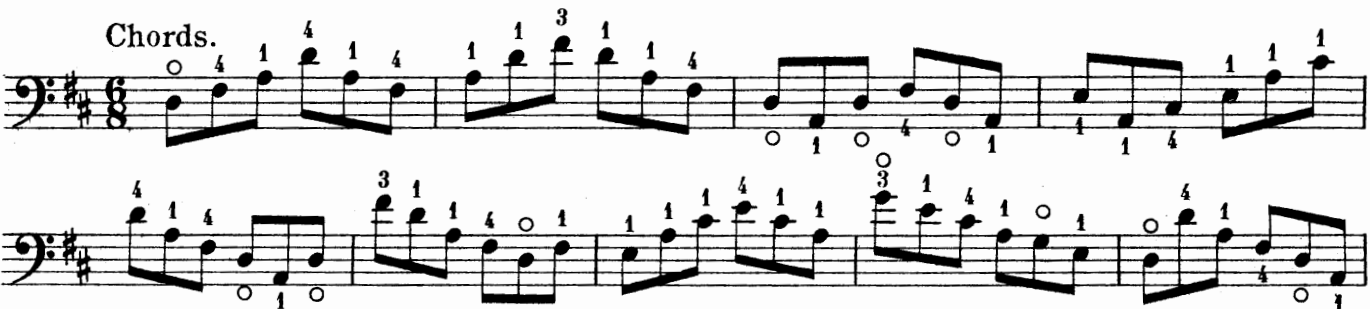
In Sixths.



In Octaves.



Chords.



Varieties of Bowing.



Moderato.

W. Hause.

92.

W. Hause.

93.

2nd

DUET FOR VIOLONCELLO AND DOUBLE BASS.

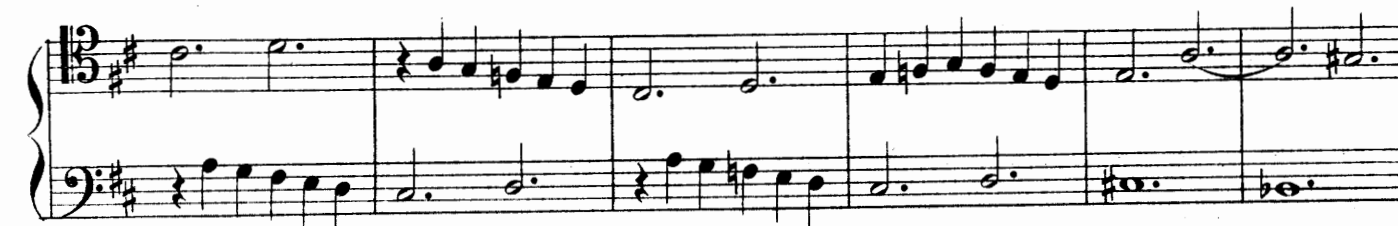
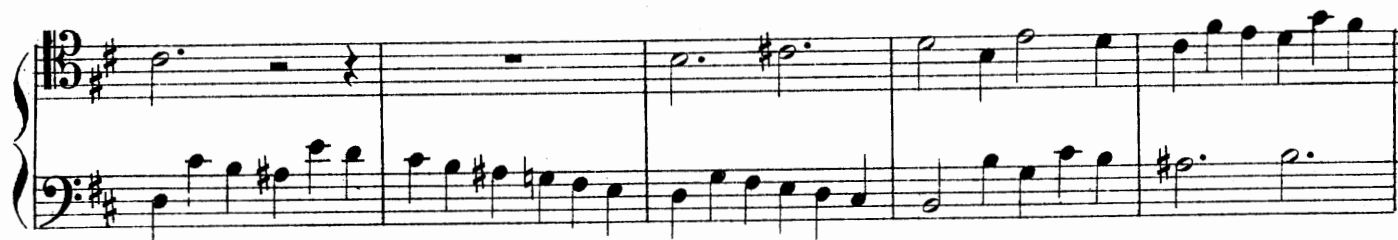
Cherubini.

94.

Moderato.

Violoncello
and
Double Bass.

The musical score is written for Violoncello and Double Bass. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato.' The score consists of seven systems of two staves each. The Violoncello part is written on the upper staff and the Double Bass part on the lower staff. The first system shows the Violoncello part with a whole rest and the Double Bass part with a half note. The subsequent systems show more complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines for both instruments. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The Violoncello part often plays a melodic line, while the Double Bass part provides a harmonic foundation with longer notes and rhythmic patterns.



Adagio.

Tempo I.

2983-100

Exercises for the Wrist.

On two strings.

W. B.

On three strings.

SCALE OF E MAJOR.

Chords.

Moderato.

95.

SCALE OF B $\flat$ MAJOR.

Exercises with Sixteenth notes, which must be well divided in the bar.

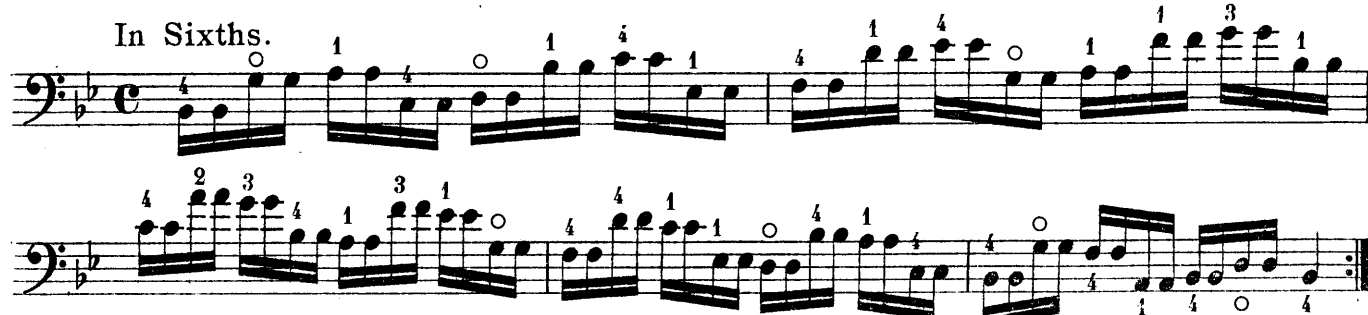
In Thirds.



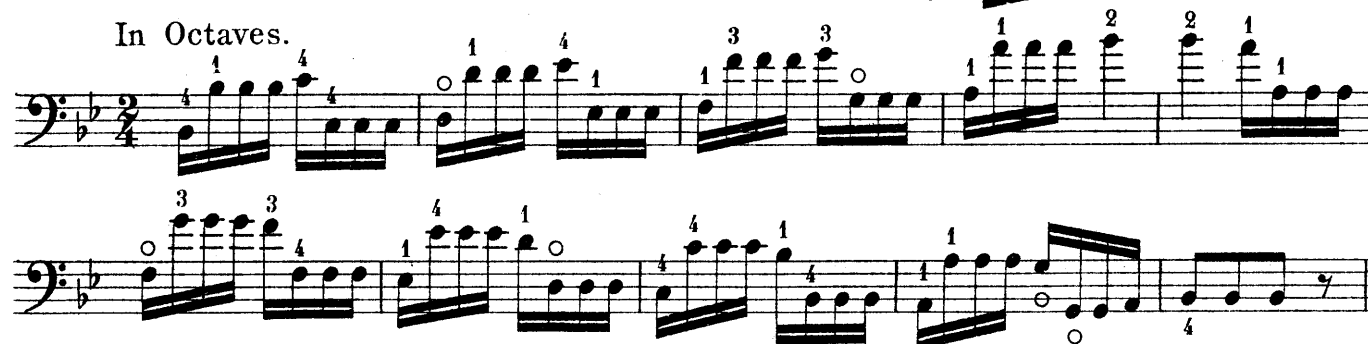
In Fourths.



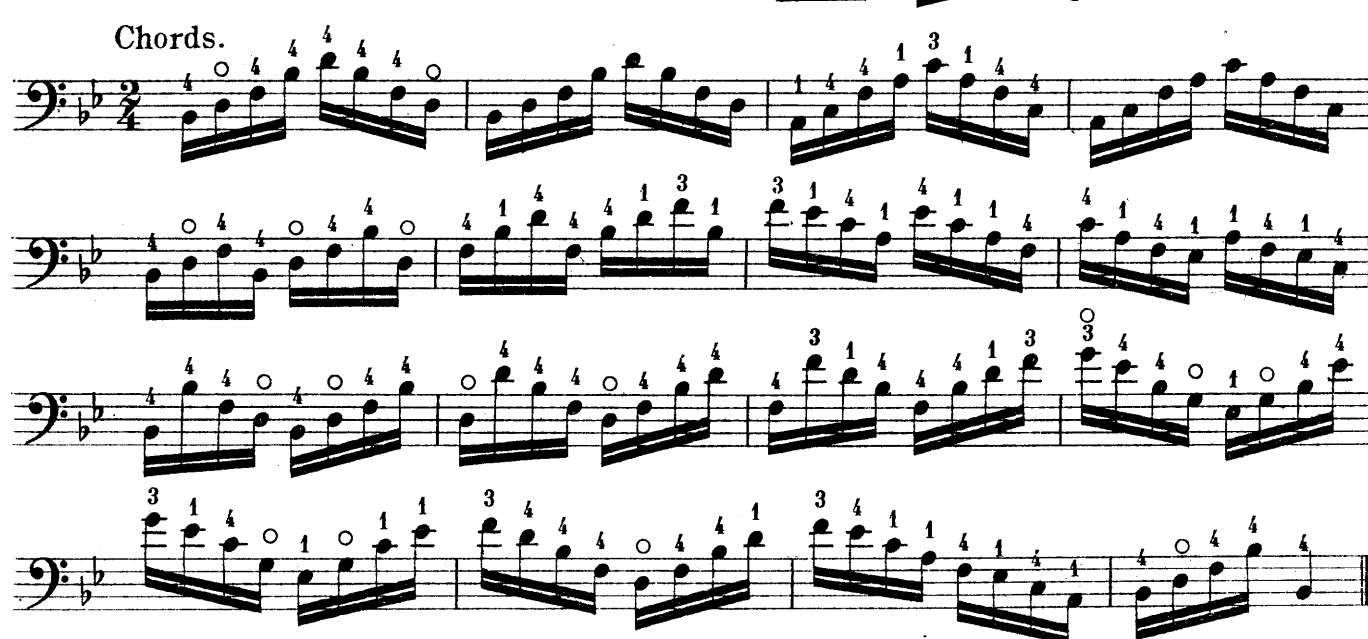
In Sixths.



In Octaves.



Chords.



Tempo di Minuetto.

W. Hause.

96.

SCALE OF G MINOR.

Chords.

DUET FOR VIOLONCELLO AND DOUBLE BASS.

45

Moderato.

CHERUBINI.

Violoncello

and

Double Bass.

The first system of musical notation for Violoncello and Double Bass. The Violoncello part (treble clef) begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3. The Double Bass part (bass clef) is silent in this system.

The second system of musical notation. The Violoncello part continues with a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note G3. The Double Bass part begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3.

The third system of musical notation. The Violoncello part continues with a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note G3. The Double Bass part continues with a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note G3.

The fourth system of musical notation. The Violoncello part continues with a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note G3. The Double Bass part continues with a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note G3.

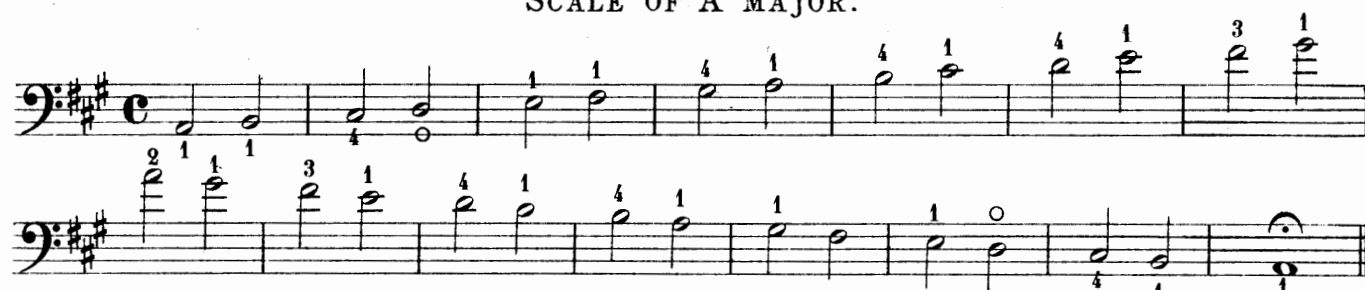
The fifth system of musical notation. The Violoncello part continues with a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note G3. The Double Bass part continues with a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note G3.

The sixth system of musical notation. The Violoncello part continues with a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note G3. The Double Bass part continues with a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note G3.





SCALE OF A MAJOR.



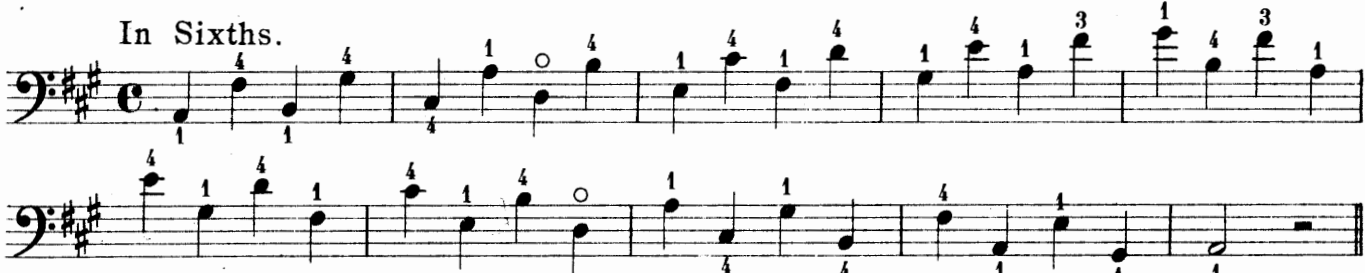
In Thirds.



In Fourths.



In Sixths.



In Octaves.



EXERCISE IN TRIPLETS.



Moderato.

W. Hause.

97.

Chromatic Intervals and Positions.

First string.

Second string.

Third string.

EXERCISE.

First string.

Second string.

Third string.

FIRST POSITION.

EXERCISES.

I.

II.

III.

SECOND POSITION.

First string.

Second string.

Third string.

EXERCISES.

I.

II.

III.

THIRD POSITION.

First string.

Second string.

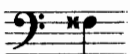
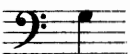
Third string.

EXERCISES.

I.

II.

The Double Sharp. *

Any note can be raised a whole tone by prefixing a double sharp marked thus x to it. Thus F double sharp  will sound like  G natural.

EXERCISES IN THE THIRD POSITION CONTINUED.

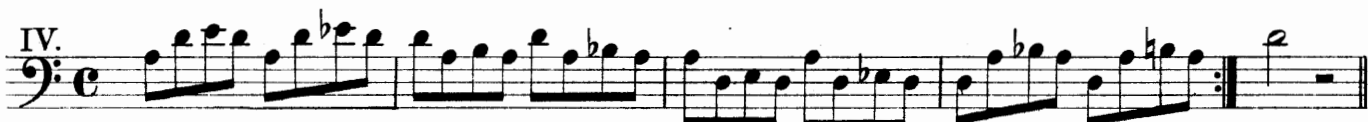
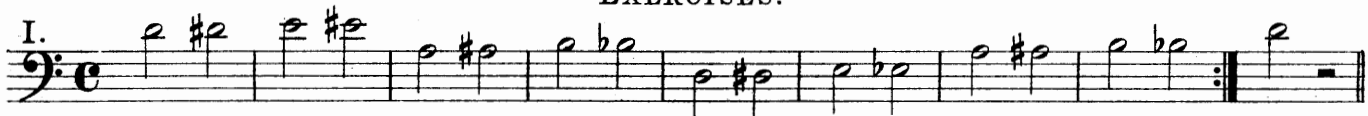


First string.

FOURTH POSITION.



EXERCISES.



First string.

FIFTH POSITION.

First string. Second string. Third string.

The notation shows three staves in bass clef with a common time signature 'C'. The first string staff has fingerings 1 and 2 above the first two notes. The second and third string staves have fingerings 4 and 2 above the first two notes. The exercises consist of ascending and descending scales and arpeggios, with repeat signs at the end of each section.

EXERCISES.

I. II. III. IV.

Exercise I is a single staff in bass clef with a common time signature 'C'. Exercises II, III, and IV are in bass clef with a 3/4 time signature. Exercise II has a 3/4 time signature and includes triplets. Exercises III and IV are in 3/4 time. All exercises consist of ascending and descending scales and arpeggios, with repeat signs at the end of each section.

First string.

SIXTH POSITION.

First string. Second string. Third string.

The notation shows three staves in bass clef with a common time signature 'C'. The first string staff has fingerings 1 and 2 above the first two notes. The second and third string staves have fingerings 4 and 2 above the first two notes. The exercises consist of ascending and descending scales and arpeggios, with repeat signs at the end of each section.

EXERCISES.

I. II.

Exercise I is a single staff in bass clef with a common time signature 'C'. Exercise II is in bass clef with a common time signature 'C'. Both exercises consist of ascending and descending scales and arpeggios, with repeat signs at the end of each section.

II.

III.

IV.

TABLE OF HALF POSITIONS.

First string.

Second string.

Third string.

SCALE OF F# MINOR.

EXERCISE ON THE FIRST STRING IN DIFFERENT POSITIONS

Allegro.

A. GOUFFÉ.

98.

EXERCISES ON THE SECOND STRING IN DIFFERENT POSITIONS.

Moderato.

A. GOUFFÉ.

99.

The musical score for exercise 99 is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It consists of 11 staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature, followed by a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is a continuous sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four or six. The exercise concludes with a final whole note chord on the eleventh staff.

EXERCISE ON THE THIRD STRING IN DIFFERENT POSITIONS.

Allegro.

A. Gouffé.

100.

The musical score for Exercise 100 is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats, and a common time signature (C). The music is written in eighth and sixteenth notes, with various slurs and ties. The final staff ends with a double bar line and a final note.

EXERCISE ON DIFFERENT BOWING.

1.

VARIETIES of BOWING.

2. 3.

4. 5.

6. 7.

8. 9.

10. 11.

DOTTED NOTES.

Above exercise should also be practiced with dotted notes.

12. 13. 14.

15. 16. 17.

STACCATO.

59

The staccato consists in smartly detaching several notes under a single bow.



BOWING EXERCISES IN TRIPLETS.



VARIETIES OF BOWING.



SYNCOPATED NOTES.

EXERCISE.



SCALE OF E $\flat$ MAJOR.

First four staves of the E $\flat$ major scale in common time, bass clef. The scale is written in a single line, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The first staff contains the first four measures, the second staff the next four, the third staff the next four, and the fourth staff the final four measures, ending with a double bar line.

In Thirds.

First two staves of the E $\flat$ major scale in thirds, bass clef. The time signature is 3/4. The first staff contains the first four measures, and the second staff contains the next four measures, ending with a double bar line.

In Fourths.

First two staves of the E $\flat$ major scale in fourths, bass clef. The time signature is common time (C). The first staff contains the first four measures, and the second staff contains the next four measures, ending with a double bar line.

In Sixths.

First two staves of the E $\flat$ major scale in sixths, bass clef. The time signature is common time (C). The first staff contains the first four measures, and the second staff contains the next four measures, ending with a double bar line.

In Octaves.

First two staves of the E $\flat$ major scale in octaves, bass clef. The time signature is common time (C). The first staff contains the first four measures, and the second staff contains the next four measures, ending with a double bar line.

EXERCISE.

Andantino.

A. Gouffé.

101. *dolce.*

dim.

SCALE OF C MINOR.

Chords.

Andante. EXERCISE. A. Slama.

102.

SCALE OF A $\flat$ MAJOR.

First system: Ascending scale on a single staff.

Second system: Descending scale on a single staff.

In Thirds.

Third system: Ascending scale in thirds on a single staff.

Fourth system: Descending scale in thirds on a single staff.

In Fourths.

Fifth system: Ascending scale in fourths on a single staff.

Sixth system: Descending scale in fourths on a single staff.

In Sixths.

Seventh system: Ascending scale in sixths on a single staff.

Eighth system: Descending scale in sixths on a single staff.

In Octaves.

Ninth system: Ascending scale in octaves on a single staff.

Tenth system: Descending scale in octaves on a single staff.

Chords.

Eleventh system: Ascending scale in chords on a single staff.

Twelfth system: Descending scale in chords on a single staff.

EXERCISE.

W. Hause.

Allegretto.

103.

SCALE OF F MINOR.

EXERCISE.

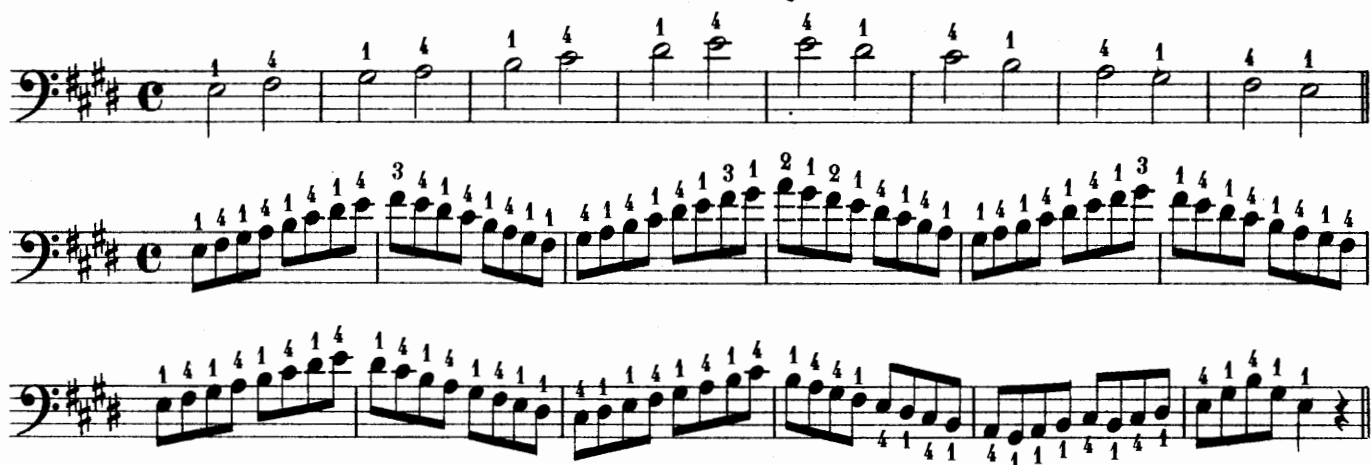
Andantino quasi Allegretto.

A. Slama.

104.



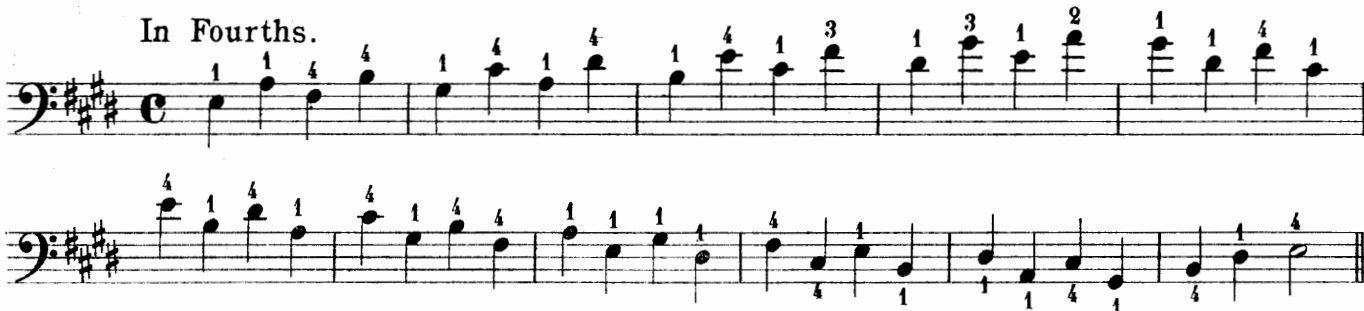
SCALE OF E MAJOR.



In Thirds.



In Fourths.



SCALE OF C# MINOR.

67

Chords.

Allegro risoluto.

EXERCISE.

106. *fz fz*

SCALE OF D $\flat$ MAJOR.

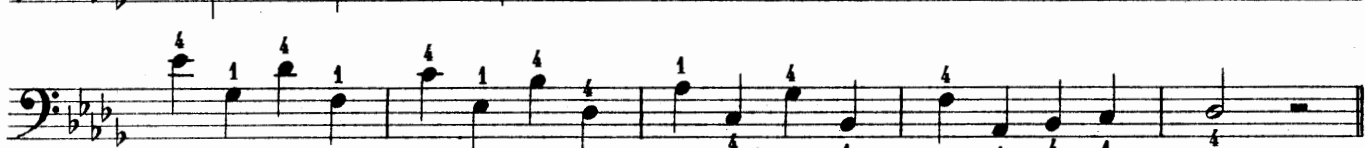
In Thirds.



In Fourths.



In Sixths.



In Octaves.

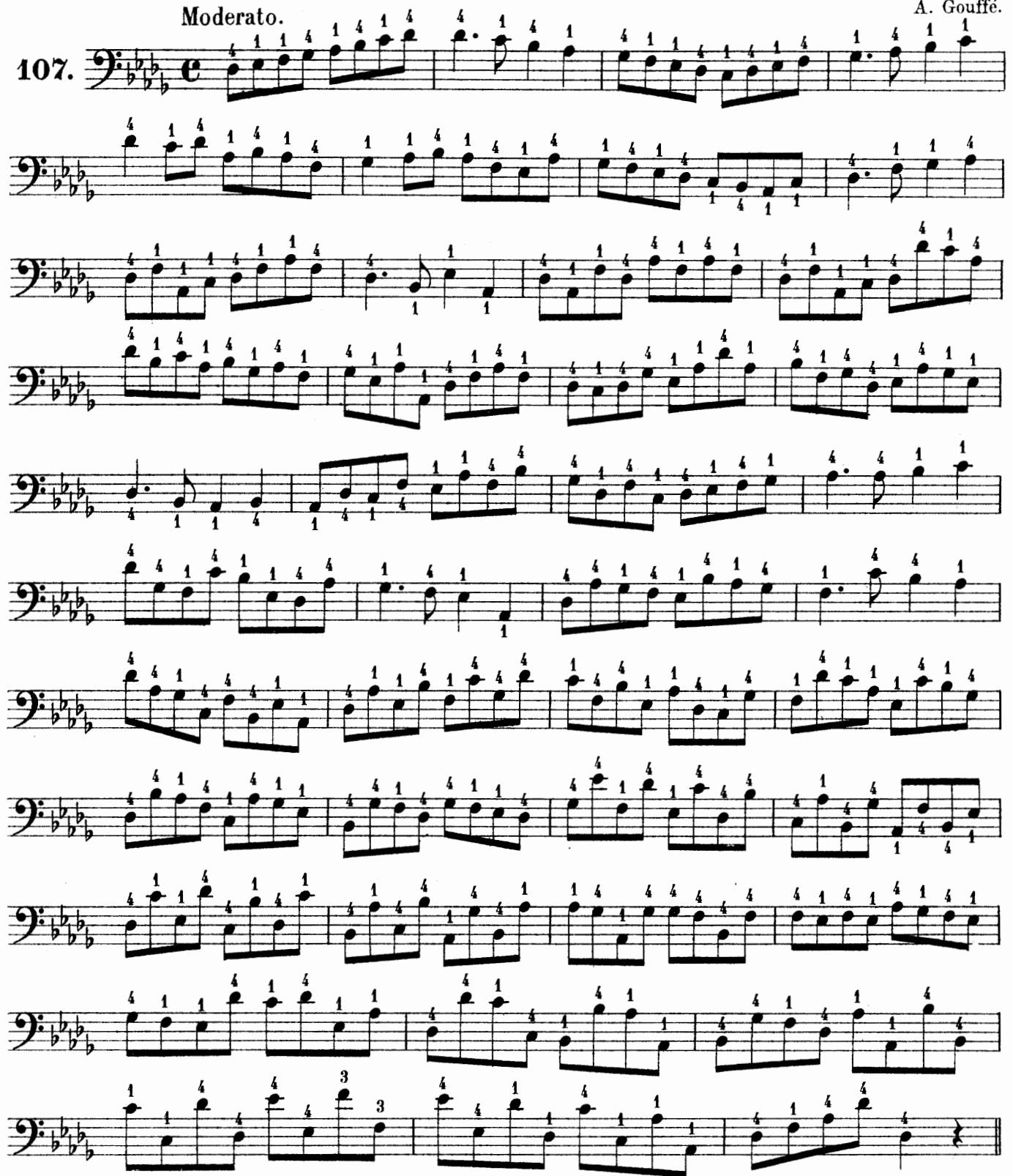


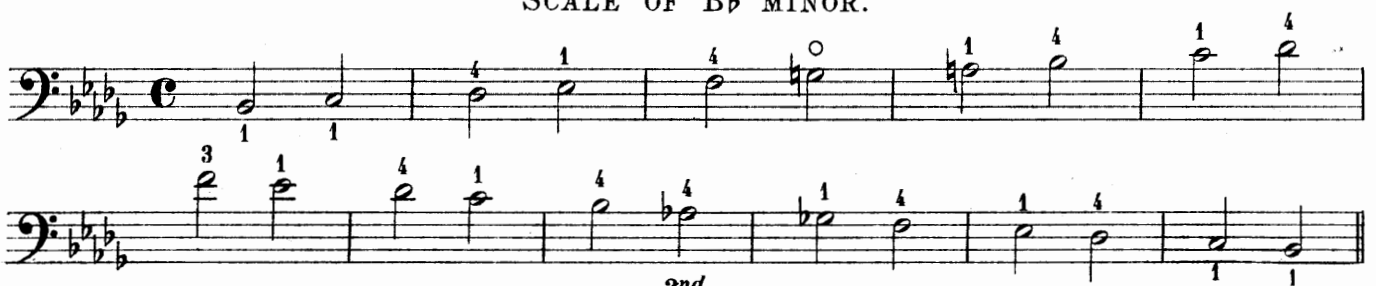
Chords.



A. Gouffé.

Moderato.

107. 

SCALE OF B $\flat$ MINOR.

2nd

Abbreviations.

Abbreviations are employed in written music to avoid repetitions of a single note or passage. Thus instead of writing four quarter notes, a half note marked with a thick line will indicate the same.

Examples or for or for

or for and for Or instead

of repeating a bar alike, a sign marked thus % is used etc.

Bis means that the bar must be played twice.

EXERCISE.

108.

SCALE OF B MAJOR.

71

In Thirds.

In Fourths.

In Sixths.

In Octaves.

Chords.

EXERCISE.

W. Hause.

Tempo alla Polacca.

109.

109.

Moderato.

EXERCISE.

W. Hause.

110.

110.

SCALE OF G# MINOR.

EXERCISE.

A. Slama.

Adagio.

111.

SCALE OF F# MAJOR.



In Thirds.



In Fourths.



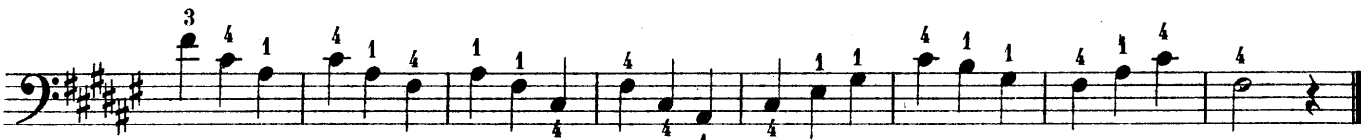
In Sixths.



In Octaves.



Chords.



EXERCISE.

Alla breve.

W. Hause.

112.

EXERCISE.

Adagio.

113.

SCALE OF G $\flat$ MAJOR.The Double Flat. $\flat\flat$

If a double flat $\flat\flat$ is prefixed to a note, the same is lowered a whole tone.

Adagio.

EXERCISE.



Chromatic Scales.



EXERCISE WITH CROMATIC INTERVALS.

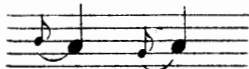
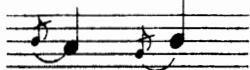
Moderato.

A. Gouffe.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in bass clef, 4/4 time. It consists of 12 staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Moderato.' The composer is A. Gouffe. The exercise focuses on chromatic intervals, with many notes connected by slurs and marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). Some notes are marked with a '4' above them, possibly indicating a fourth or a specific fingering. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the 12th staff.

THE APPOGGIATURA.

The appoggiatura is a grace-note placed above or below a principal note. When it is placed above, it is always at the interval of either a tone or a semitone. When it is placed below the principal note it should always be at the interval of a semitone.

When the appoggiatura is written so  the value of it is one half of the following note. When crossed by a small line thus:  its value is but the fourth part of the note that follows it.

EXAMPLE.

Written thus. 

Played thus. 

There is also a double Appoggiatura, which is composed of two grace-notes placed: the first, one degree below the principal note, and the second, one degree above.

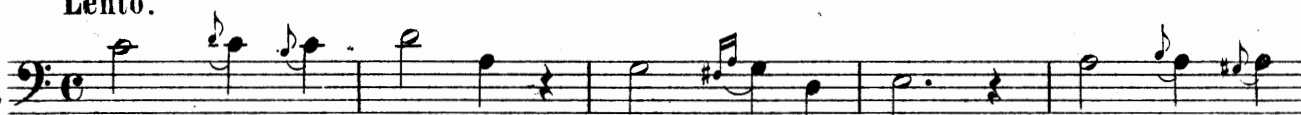
EXAMPLE.

Written thus. 

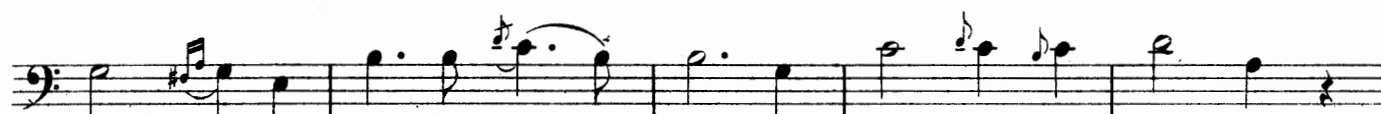
Played thus. 

EXERCISE.

Lento.

116. 

dolce.





THE PASSING SHAKE.

The passing Shake, often written thus *w* must be played quick and round in the following manner.

Written thus.

Played thus.

EXERCISE.

Moderato.

117.

THE GRUPPETTO OR TURN.

Is composed of three grace notes placed between or after a principal note. The Turn is marked thus (∞) a small (#) placed under some of the marks (∞) is to indicate that the lowest of the three grace notes is sharp. Should the # be placed above the mark (∞) the upper grace note must be sharp, or in case a # above and beneath (∞) indicates that both, the upper and lower grace note must be sharp.— The same rule applies to flats— only that the graces must be half a tone lower in this case.

EXAMPLE.

Written thus. 

Played thus. 

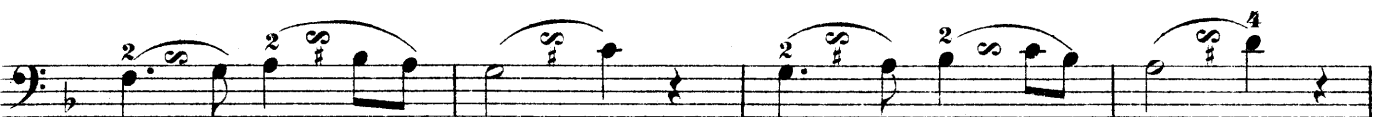
with sharps and flats.




Andante.

KUMMER.

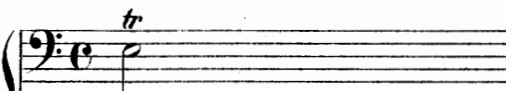
118. 

2nd 

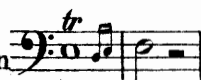
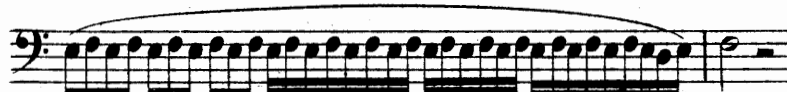
THE SHAKE.

The shake or trillo, marked thus: *tr* consists in the alternate repetition of the note marked, with the note in the next degree above it.

Written thus. 

Played thus. 

To acquire a fine shake, the fingers must be raised high and fall perpendicularly upon the string.— The shake should be practiced and in many cases when performed begin slowly and increase the velocity gradually.

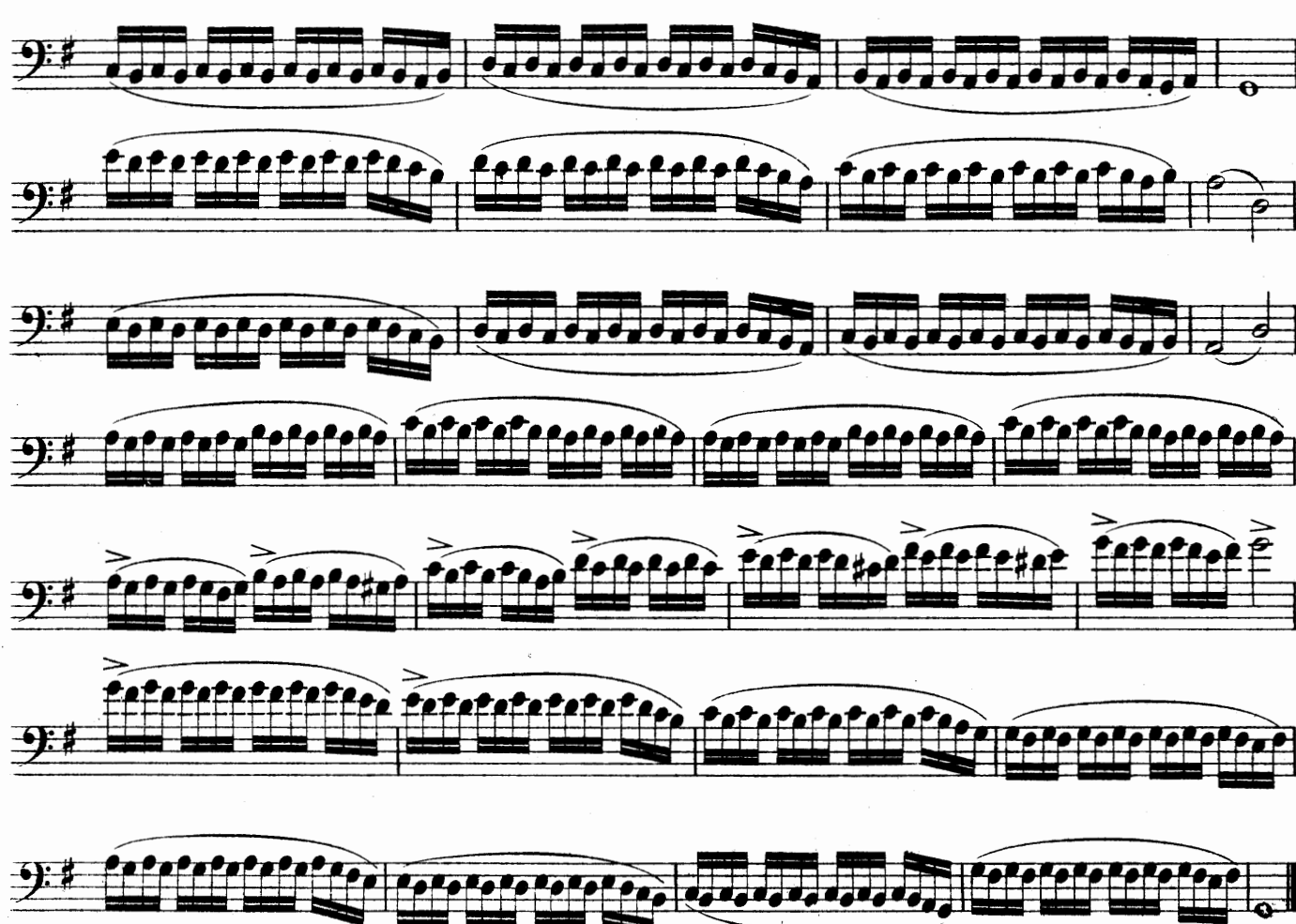
Shake as written  as played 

EXERCISE TO PREPARE THE SHAKE.

Allegro moderato.

J. LEE.

119. 



EXERCISE.

Maestoso.

A. GOUFFÉ.

120. *mf*

EXERCISE.

Allegro maestoso.

121.

ON RECITATIVE PLAYING.

As the old custom to accompany a recitative in the works of the classical Composers with Violoncello and Double Bass only, has been retained in England, an example is given here, in what manner this has to be done. The double Bass plays the figured Bass notes in the manner shown below, while the Violoncello adds the wanting notes of the chord.

"AND THE ANGEL" *Recit.*

from HÄNDEL'S "MESSIAH."

VOICE.

Figured Bass
as written.

Double Bass
as played.

The Harmonic Minor Scale.

The Harmonic Minor Scale differs from the melodic, as only the seventh degree is raised by an accidental, which remains whether ascending or descending.

SCALE OF A MINOR.



SCALE OF E MINOR.



SCALE OF B MINOR.



SCALE OF F# MINOR.



SCALE OF D MINOR.



SCALE OF G MINOR.



SCALE OF C MINOR.



All the other harmonic minor Scales follow this rule.

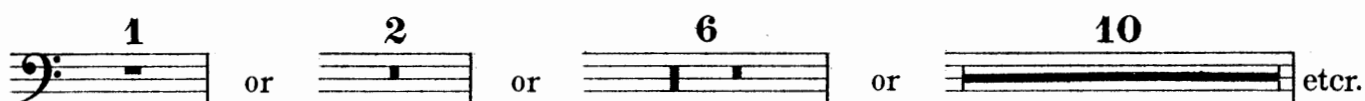
The Tremolando. (ABBREVIATED TREM.)

The Tremolando is done in a shaky manner with the bow; only a short part of the latter is employed.



Rests.

When a composition requires a long silence for an instrument, this is indicated by numbered rests, thus:



This means, so many bars as the number over the rest indicates should be quietly counted.

Broken Passages.

There will often be found passages in Double Bass copies which exceed the compass of the three stringed Bass on the third string. Those passages being intended for a four stringed Bass, it will be found necessary to break those passages off on a certain point and play the low notes an octave higher, until the compass admits again the passage to be played as written. Great care has to be taken, where to break the passage, as some intervals are more suited for that than others.

From the root to the leading note  should never be broken. The best break is from the root to the seventh: 

EXAMPLES.

Passage written: 

How to play it: 

The Pizzicato. (ABBREVIATED PIZZ.)

Pizzicato, is to make the string vibrate by touching it with the fingers in the manner of the harp. The string must be pulled obliquely by the first finger of the right hand so as to cause a strong vibration. When the pizzicato ceases, arco is put, which means, that the bow should be used again.

Tempo di Menuetto.

122. *pizz.* *p* *arco* *pizz.*

Various Exercises.

123. *W. Hause.*

2nd

*) This sign ϕ indicates the thumb.

Allegretto.

A. GOUFFÉ.

124

mf staccato.

cresc. *f dim.* *dolce.*

fp *s* *ff* *fp*

s *fp* *rall.* *Tempo I.* *p*

p *p* *cresc.* *sf*

sf *sf* *sf* *sf*

sf *sf* *dim.e rall.*

Tempo I. *mf*

cresc.

f *ff*

Adagio.

W. HAUSE.

125.

2nd 1st

EXERCISE.

126

Moderato.

A. SLAMA.

127.

The musical score for Exercise 127 is written in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of 12 measures across 11 staves. The melody is a continuous eighth-note pattern with various intervals and accidentals, including trills and grace notes. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Fragments of Bass Parts from various Symphonies.

Allegro.

Haydn.



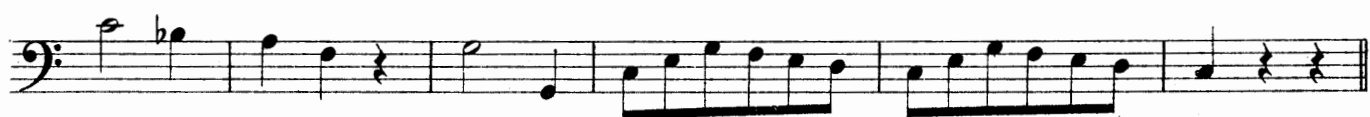
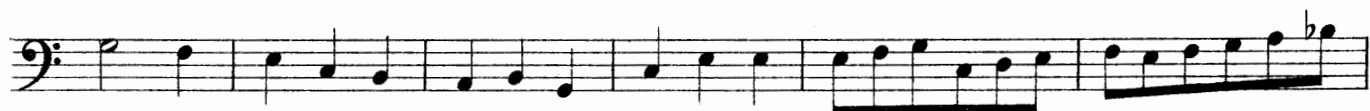
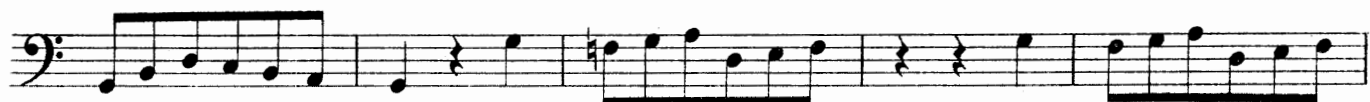
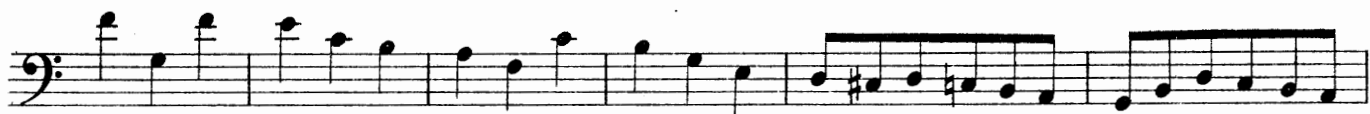
Idem.

f

Adagio.

Idem.





Allegro.



Allegretto.

Idem.



Allegretto.

Idem.



Vivace assai.

Haydn.

Musical score for 'Vivace assai.' by Haydn, measures 1-18. The score is written in bass clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) at measures 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 18.

Idem.

Musical score for 'Idem.', measures 19-27. The score is written in bass clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of three flats. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 27.

Presto.

Idem.

Musical score for 'Presto.' by Haydn, measures 28-36. The score is written in bass clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of three flats. The tempo is marked 'Presto'. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) at measure 28 and *p* (piano) at measure 34. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 36.

SYMPHONY NO 2.

Adagio molto.

Beethoven.

ff *p* *cresc.* *sf* *sf* *p* *sf* *sf* *sf* *ff* *sfp*

sf *sfp* *sfp*

sfp *ff* *sf* *p* *cresc.* 6 6 6

Allegro con brio.

p

f *sf* *sf* *sf* *eter.*

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

f *f* *f* *f* *ff* *pp* *eter.*

cresc. *sf* *sf* *eter.*

f *sf* *sf*

sf *eter.*

f *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Allegro vivace con brio.

Beethoven.

The musical score is written for a single staff in bass clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Allegro vivace con brio'. The score begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic, followed by a crescendo to *f* (forte). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. Dynamic markings include *pp*, *f*, *sf* (sforzando), and *ff* (fortissimo). There are several repeat signs with first endings marked '1' and '4 times'. The score concludes with a *più f* (pianissimo) marking and a final *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic.

Tempo di Menuetto.

First system of the Tempo di Menuetto. The music is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. It features a continuous eighth-note melody. Dynamics include *più f* and *ff*. The second staff begins with a *p cresc.* marking.

CELEBRATED RECITATIVE FROM THE 9th SYMPHONY.

Presto.

Beethoven.

First system of the Celebrated Recitative. The music is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. It features a recitative-like melody with some grace notes. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A *dim.* marking is present. A fermata is placed over a measure in the second staff.

Second system of the Celebrated Recitative. The music continues in bass clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. Dynamics include *ff* and *dim.*. A *rit. poco Adagio.* marking is present. A fermata is placed over a measure in the second staff.

Third system of the Celebrated Recitative. The music continues in bass clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. Dynamics include *f* and *dim.*. A *Tempo I.* marking is present. A fermata is placed over a measure in the second staff.

Fourth system of the Celebrated Recitative. The music continues in bass clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. Dynamics include *ff* and *f*. A *Tempo I.* marking is present. A fermata is placed over a measure in the second staff.

Fifth system of the Celebrated Recitative. The music continues in bass clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. Dynamics include *ff* and *f*. A *Presto.* marking is present. A fermata is placed over a measure in the second staff.

Duet for Violoncello and Bass.

Moderato.

Violoncello.

Double Bass.

The musical score is written for Violoncello and Double Bass. It begins with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Moderato.' The score is divided into six systems, each with two staves. The Violoncello part is on the upper staff and the Double Bass part is on the lower staff. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system features a trill (*tr*) in the Violoncello part. The third system includes a pizzicato (*pizz.*) marking in the Double Bass part. The fourth system has a trill (*tr*) in the Violoncello part. The fifth system includes a pizzicato (*pizz.*) marking in the Double Bass part. The sixth system includes an arco (*arco*) marking in the Violoncello part and a pizzicato (*pizz.*) marking in the Double Bass part.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, consisting of six systems of staves. The notation is written in a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a time signature of 4/4. The first system includes the word "arco" in the left hand. The notation features a variety of musical elements, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as accents (>) and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign at the end of the sixth system.

APPENDIX.

Selected compiled and arranged by

HARRY PRENDIVILLE.

Home Sweet Home.

Andante.



Sweet By and By.

Andante.



By permission of W.A. Pond & Co

Send forth the call Victorious.

Maestoso.



Killarney.

Moderato.



Piu mosso.



Rock'd in the Cradle of the deep.

Andante con moto.



The Cruiskeen Lawn.

Andante con moto.



Something for the Oldest.

CONCERT POLKA.

CONTRABASSO SOLO.

RUD. BULLERJAHN Op. 53.

The musical score is written for a Contrabasso Solo in 2/4 time, B-flat major. It consists of 10 staves of music. The dynamics and articulations are as follows:

- Staff 1: *mf* (first measure), *p* (second measure), *p* (third measure), *p* (fourth measure), *p* (fifth measure), *p* (sixth measure).
- Staff 2: *p* (seventh measure), *p* (eighth measure), *p* (ninth measure), *p* (tenth measure), *p* (eleventh measure), *p* (twelfth measure).
- Staff 3: *mf* (thirteenth measure), *pp* (fourteenth measure), *pp* (fifteenth measure), *pp* (sixteenth measure), *pp* (seventeenth measure), *pp* (eighteenth measure).
- Staff 4: *p* (nineteenth measure), *p* (twentieth measure), *p* (twenty-first measure), *p* (twenty-second measure), *p* (twenty-third measure), *p* (twenty-fourth measure).
- Staff 5: **TRIO.** (twenty-fifth measure), *fz* (twenty-sixth measure), *p* (twenty-seventh measure), *ff* (twenty-eighth measure), *p* (twenty-ninth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure).
- Staff 6: *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure).
- Staff 7: *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure).
- Staff 8: *mf* (thirtieth measure), *pp* (thirtieth measure), *pp* (thirtieth measure), *pp* (thirtieth measure), *pp* (thirtieth measure), *pp* (thirtieth measure).
- Staff 9: *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure).
- Staff 10: *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure), *p* (thirtieth measure).

VARIATION FOR CONTRA BASS.

BASSO PRINZIPALE.

J. EISENGRÄBER.

INTRODUCTION.

Maestoso.

f

stringendo.

THEMA.

Andante.

p

mf

p

mf

Moderato.

VAR. I.

p

stacc.

f

ritard.

a tempo.

p

VAR II. *Allegro.*

rit.

a tempo. *mf* *a tempo.*

rit. *Lento.*

VAR III.

pp

vivo. *mf* *p* *lento.*

VAR IV.

p *energico.*

rit. *a tempo.*

Andante.

p *Andante.*

stringendo.

Cadenza.

CODA. Polonaise,

viol.

This musical score is for a Violin Coda in Polonaise style. It is written in 3/4 time and consists of 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic and features several first and second endings. The dynamics fluctuate throughout, including *mf* (mezzo-forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *p dolce.* (piano dolce). The tempo is marked *piu vivo.* (faster). The score concludes with a series of triplets and a final melodic flourish.

Walther's Lied.

From R. Wagner's Opera.

THE MASTER SINGERS.

CONTRABASSO SOLO.

E. STORCH.

Moderato.

The musical score is written for a single contrabass line in 3/4 time. It consists of nine staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various dynamics and articulations: *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *dim.* (diminuendo), *p dolce.* (piano dolce), *glissato.* (glissando), *f dim.* (forte diminuendo), *poco rall.* (poco rallentando), and *p a tempo.* (piano a tempo). The music features many slurs, ties, and fingerings (1-4, 0, 2, 3, 4). There are also some triplets and sixteenth-note passages. The score ends with a double bar line.

Down in the deep Cellar.

FANTAISIE VARIÉE.

A.C. WHITE.

Moderato.

f

VAR. I. *f*

3

3

3

8

VAR.II. *f*

Andante.

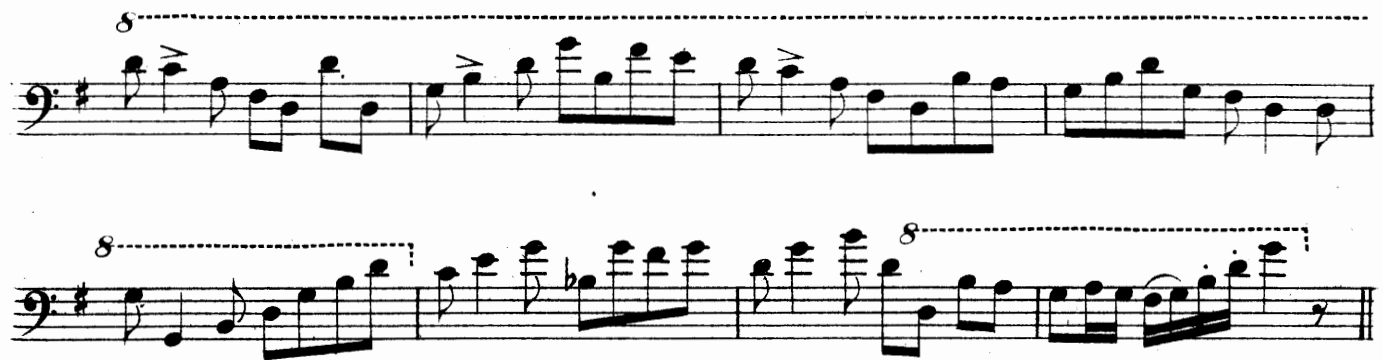
VAR.III. *dolce.*

Cadenza.

lento.

Moderato.

VAR.IV. *mf*



Concertino.

BASSO SOLO.

ALBERT NEIBIG.

Moderato con graviata.

f *p* *tr* *f* *p* *f* *p dolce.* *p*

Andante.

p

Allegro.

f *p*

p

f

p

tr

rall.

p

p

rall.

p

f

tr

rall.

f

Fine.

THEME AND VARIATIONS.

BASSO SOLO.

E. DIESSL, Op. 39.

Moderato. THEMA.

dolce.

riten. dolce. a tempo.

Allegretto.

VAR. I.

f stacc.



Adagio.



Allegro.



A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL WORDS USED IN MODERN MUSIC.

With their Abbreviations and Explanations.

<i>A</i>	to, in, or at; <i>a tempo</i> in time.	<i>Meno</i>	Less.
<i>Accelerando</i>	Gradually increasing the speed.	<i>Mezzo</i>	Half.
<i>Adagio</i>	Very slow.	<i>Minore</i>	Minor key. [quick.
<i>Ad libitum</i>	As the performer pleases; not in strict time.	<i>Moderato</i>	Moderately. <i>Allegro moderato</i> , moderately
<i>Agitato</i>	Restless with agitation.	<i>Molto</i>	Much.
<i>Al</i> or <i>Alla</i>	To or in the style of a March.	<i>Morendo</i>	Dying away.
<i>Alla Marcia</i>	In the style of a March.	<i>Mosso</i>	Moved. <i>Piu mosso</i> , quicker.
<i>Allegretto</i>	Moderately quick.	<i>Moto</i>	Motion. <i>Con moto</i> , with animation.
<i>Allegro</i>	Quick and lively.	<i>Non</i>	Not.
<i>Andante</i>	In moderately slow time.	<i>Obbligato</i>	An indispensable part.
<i>Andantino</i>	A little less slow than <i>Andante</i> .	<i>Opus</i> or <i>Op.</i>	A work.
<i>Amoroso</i>	Affectionately.	<i>Ottava</i> , or <i>8va</i>	To be played an octavo higher.
<i>Anima</i> , con {	With animation.	<i>Pause</i>	The sign indicating stoppage.
<i>Animato</i> {		<i>Perdendosi</i>	Dying away.
<i>A piacere</i>	At pleasure.	<i>Pesante</i>	Heavily.
<i>Appassionato</i>	Impassioned.	<i>Pianissimo</i> or <i>pp</i>	As soft as possible.
<i>Arpeggio</i>	Separating or breaking the notes of a chord.	<i>Piano</i> or <i>p</i>	Soft.
<i>Assai</i>	Very.	<i>Piu</i>	More.
<i>A tempo</i>	In time.	<i>Piu tosto</i>	Quicker.
<i>Attacca</i>	Proceed at once to the following movement.	<i>Poco</i> or <i>un poco</i>	A little.
<i>Barcarolle</i>	A boating song.	<i>Poco a poco</i>	Gradually, by degrees.
<i>Ben</i>	Well. <i>Ben marcato</i> , well marked.	<i>Poi</i>	Then, afterwards.
<i>Bis</i>	Twice.	<i>Prestissimo</i>	As quick as possible.
<i>Bravura</i>	Brilliant execution.	<i>Presto</i>	Very quick.
<i>Brillante</i>	Gay, rapid, brilliant.	<i>Primo</i> or <i>1^{mo}</i>	The first.
<i>Brio</i> , con.....	With much spirit.	<i>Perdendosi</i>	Losing itself, dying away.
<i>Cadenza</i>	A passage introduced by way of embellishment.	<i>Pomposo</i>	Pompous, grand.
<i>Calando</i>	Gradually softer and slower.	<i>Quartetto</i>	A piece for four performers.
<i>Cantabile</i>	In a singing style.	<i>Quasi</i>	As if, similar to.
<i>Canzonetta</i>	A short song or air.	<i>Quintetto</i>	A piece for five performers.
<i>Capriccio</i> {	A composition of irregular construction.	<i>Rallentando</i> or <i>rall.</i>	Gradually slower.
<i>Caprice</i> {		<i>Ritardando</i> or <i>rit.</i>	Slackening speed.
<i>Cavatina</i>	An Italian air.	<i>Replica</i>	Repetition. <i>Senza replica</i> , without repeats.
<i>Chord</i>	A combination of two or more sounds.	<i>Rinforzando</i>	With emphasis.
<i>Coda</i>	A supplement at the end of a composition.	<i>Risoluti</i>	Resolutely, bold.
<i>Col</i> or <i>con</i>	With.	<i>Ritenuato</i>	Retarding the time.
<i>Crescendo</i> or <i>cres</i>	Gradually louder.	<i>Scherzando</i>	Playfully.
<i>Da</i> or <i>dal</i>	From.	<i>Secondo</i> or <i>2^{do}</i>	The second.
<i>Da Capo</i> , or <i>D. C.</i>	From the beginning.	<i>Seconda volta</i>	The second time.
<i>Dal Segno</i>	From the sign.	<i>Semplice</i>	Simply.
<i>Decrescendo</i> or <i>decres</i>	Decreasing in strength.	<i>Sempre</i>	Always.
<i>Diminuendo</i> or <i>dim</i>	Gradually softer.	<i>Senza</i>	Without. <i>Senza sordino</i> , without mute.
<i>Dolce</i> or <i>dol.</i>	Softly, sweetly.	<i>Simile</i>	The same.
<i>Duetto</i> or <i>duo</i>	A piece for two performers.	<i>Sino</i>	As far as.
<i>E</i>	And.	<i>Smorzando</i>	Diminishing the sound.
<i>Energico</i>	With energy.	<i>Solo</i>	For one performer only. <i>Soli</i> , for all.
<i>Espressivo</i>	With expression.	<i>Sordino</i>	Mute. <i>Con sordino</i> , with the mute.
<i>Fine</i> or <i>Il Fine</i>	The end.	<i>Sostenuto</i>	Sustained.
<i>Forte</i> or <i>f</i>	Loud.	<i>Sotto</i>	Under. <i>Soto voce</i> , in a subdued tone.
<i>Fortissimo</i> or <i>ff</i>	Very loud.	<i>Spirito spiritoso</i>	Spirit, spirited.
<i>Forzando</i> or <i>fz></i>	Accentuate the note.	<i>Staccato</i>	Detached.
<i>Forza</i>	Force of tone.	<i>Stretto</i>	An increase of speed.
<i>Fuoco</i> , con.....	With fire.	<i>Tacet</i>	Silent.
<i>Furioso</i>	Furiously.	<i>Thema</i>	The subject of melody. [commencement.
<i>Gracioso</i>	Graceful.	<i>Tempo</i>	Time. <i>Tempo primo</i> , the same time as at the
<i>Giocoso</i>	Joyously.	<i>Tenuto</i> or <i>ten</i>	Held for the full value.
<i>Giusto</i>	Just, exact.	<i>Tranquilla</i>	Quietly.
<i>Grave</i>	Very slow and solemn.	<i>Tremolando</i> {	Trembling, rapid movement.
<i>Gusto</i>	Taste.	<i>Tremolo</i> {	
<i>Harmony</i>	A combination of musical sounds.	<i>Trio</i>	A piece for three performers.
<i>Key note</i>	The first degree of the Scale.	<i>Troppo</i>	{ Too much. <i>Allegro ma non troppo</i> , { quick, but not too quick.
<i>Larghetto</i>	Slow, but not so slow as <i>Largo</i> .	<i>Tutti</i>	All, all the instruments.
<i>Largo</i>	Broad and slow.	<i>Un</i>	A, one.
<i>Legato</i>	Smoothly, the reverse of <i>Staccato</i> .	<i>Unisono</i>	In unison.
<i>Leggiero</i>	Lightly.	<i>Una corda</i>	On one string.
<i>Lento</i>	Slow.	<i>Veloce</i>	Quick.
<i>L'istesso tempo</i>	The same time. [tavo higher or lower.	<i>Vivace</i>	With vivacity,
<i>Loco</i>	In Place. Play as written, no longer an oc-	<i>Vivo</i>	Lively.
<i>Ma</i>	But. <i>Ma non troppo</i> but not too much.	<i>Variatione</i>	Variation of a melody.
<i>Maestoso</i>	Majestically.	<i>Volklied</i>	A national song.
<i>Maggiore</i>	Major Key.	<i>Voce</i>	The voice.
<i>Marcato</i>	Marked.	<i>Volte Subito</i> or <i>V. S.</i>	Turn over quickly.
<i>Mancando</i>	Dying away.		