

# BILLE

## NUOVO METODO

*PER CONTRABBASSO*

**Parte I**

**IV. Corso complementare**

**NOUVELLE MÉTHODE**  
*pour Contrebasse*  
I Partie  
IV. Course complémentaire

**NEW METHOD**  
*for Double-Bass*  
I Part  
IV. Complemental course

**NEUE KONTRABASS-SCHULE**  
I Band  
IV. Vierter komplementierender Kursus

**NUEVO MÉTODO**  
*para Contrabajo*  
I Parte  
IV. Curso complementario

# RICORDI

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1/

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Studi di Concerto

# Jsaia Billè

## NUOVO METODO

*per*

Contrabbasso a 4 e 5 corde

### PRIMA PARTE

**IV. Corso  
complementare**

## NOUVELLE MÉTHODE

*pour la*

Contrebasse à 4 et 5 cordes

### PREMIÈRE PARTIE

**IV. Cours  
complémentaire**

## NEW METHOD

*for*

Double Bass w. 4 & 5 strings

### FIRST PART

**IV. Complemental  
course**

### MODO DI ADOPERARE IL CAPO-TASTO E MODO DI DITEGGIARE

Per quanti non potranno seguire l'intero corso d'insegnamento si aggiungono alcune norme per lo studio medio della II<sup>a</sup> ottava, onde far conoscere il modo di adoperare il capo-tasto e così eseguire passi orchestrali che vanno oltre la I<sup>a</sup> metà della corda.

In questo breve corso lo studio non arriverà che a media estensione, quindi non sarà mai fatto spostare il capo-tasto; ciò tornerà molto più facile all'allievo e più sicuro per l'intonazione.

### COMMENT ON EMPLOIE LE SILLET. DOIGTÉ

*Pour ceux qui ne pourront pas suivre le cours d'enseignement tout entier, nous ajoutons ici quelques règles pour l'étude moyenne de la II<sup>ème</sup> octave, afin de faire connaître comment on emploie le Sillet, et pouvoir exécuter de la sorte des passages d'orchestre qui vont au-delà de la 1<sup>ère</sup> moitié de la corde.*

*Dans ce cours l'étude n'arrivera qu'à une extension moyenne, en conséquence le Sillet ne devra jamais être déplacé; cela sera bien plus facile à l'élevation et plus sûr pour l'intonation.*

### WAY OF USING THE CAPO-TASTO AND WAY OF FINGERING

For those who may not be able to follow the whole course of teaching we add a few rules for the intermediate study of the II<sup>nd</sup> Octave, that they may know how to use the capo-tasto and so be able to perform orchestral passages which extend beyond the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the string.

In this short course the study will reach only a medium extension, therefore the capo-tasto must never be moved; this will be much easier for the pupil and surer for the intonation.

Si avverte ancora che, tanto il mezzo tono che il tono intero, saranno fatti sempre collo stesso dito, posizione semplice per il primo, allargata per il secondo, ad eccezione del caso nel quale la scala proseguia per semitono poichè, allora, ogni dito servirà per il mezzo tono senza spostarsi.

Quando, invece del numero, si troverà uno ♫ (zero tagliato) - oppure, in altri autori, una + (crocettina) - la corda sarà toccata col dito pollice il quale farà le veci del capo-tasto, e per questo così chiamato.

Il dito mignolo non potendo arrivare sulle corde a cagione della positura della mano, viene totalmente escluso.

*On doit remarquer encore que le demi-ton aussi bien que le ton entier seront faits toujours avec le même doigt: position simple pour le premier, élargie pour le second excepté dans le cas que la gamme continue par demi-ton, car alors chaque doigt servira pour le demi-ton sans se déplacer.*

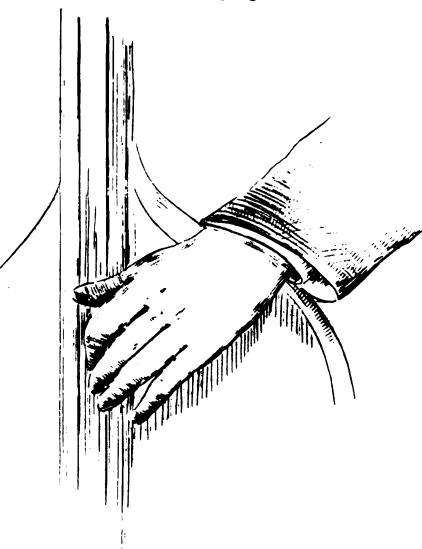
*Lorsqu'au lieu du numéro on trouvera un ♫ (zéro coupé), ou bien, dans d'autres auteurs, une + (petite croix), - la corde sera touchée avec le pouce qui tiendra lieu du Sillet et pour cela sera ainsi appelé.*

*Le petit doigt, dans l'impossibilité d'arriver sur les cordes à cause de la position de la main, sera exclu d'une façon absolue.*

Warning is given that both the half-tone and the whole tone are to be always made by the same finger, simple position for the first, broad for the second, excepting the case in which the scale proceeds by halfs-tones, for then each finger will do for the half-tone without shifting.

When instead of the number a ♫ (cut zero), is found - or in other composers a + (small cross), the string is to be touched by the thumb which will take the place of the capo-tasto and therefore so called.

The little finger not being able to reach the strings on account of the position of the hand will be entirely left out.



## ESERCIZI

Per molte sinfonie, opere ecc. è necessaria la conoscenza della chiave di *Do*, quarta linea (Tenore); perciò se ne espone qui la relativa dei suoni con quella di *Fa*, quarta linea (Basso). L'allievo potrà studiarla simultaneamente agli esercizi.

## EXERCICES

*Pour beaucoup d'ouvrages il est nécessaire de connaître la clé de Do, quatrième ligne (Ténor); pour cela on en expose ici la correspondance des sons avec celle de Fa, quatrième ligne (Basse). L'élève pourra l'étudier en même temps que les exercices.*

## EXERCISES

For many compositions, it is necessary to know the C-clef, fourth line (Tenor); we therefore show here the correspondence of sounds with the F-clef, fourth line (Bass). The pupil may study it simultaneously with the exercises.

1. I. CORDA  
I. CORDE  
I. STRING

2. II. CORDA  
II. CORDE  
II. STRING

3. III. CORDA  
III. CORDE  
III. STRING

4. IV. CORDA  
IV. CORDE  
IV. STRING

PER CAMBIARE  
DI POSIZIONEPOUR CHANGER  
DE POSITIONFOR CHANGE  
OF POSITION

5. I. CORDA  
I. CORDE  
I. STRING

6.

II. CORDA  
II. CORDE  
II. STRING

7.

III. CORDA  
III. CORDE  
III. STRING

8.

IV. CORDA  
IV. CORDE  
IV. STRING

9.

I. CORDA  
I. CORDE  
I. STRING

Opp.  
Ou-Or

10.

II. CORDA  
II. CORDE  
II. STRING

11.

III. CORDA  
III. CORDE  
III. STRING

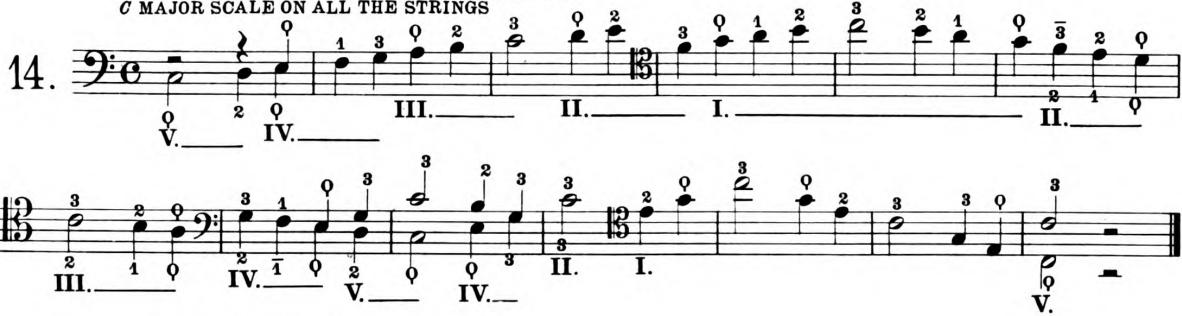
12.

IV. CORDA  
IV. CORDE  
IV. STRING

SEMITONANDO SU TUTTE LE CORDE  
PAR DEMI-TON SUR TOUTES LES CORDES  
HALF-TONED ON ALL THE STRINGS

13. 

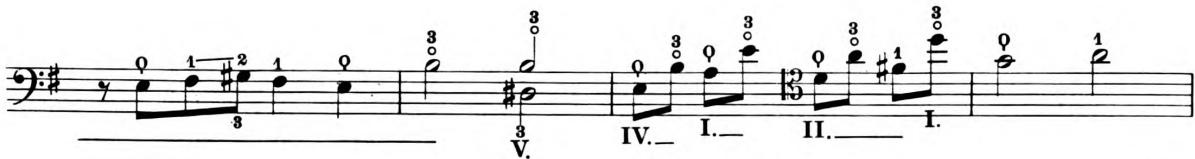
SCALA DI DO MAGGIORE SU TUTTE LE CORDE  
GAMME DE DO MAJEUR SUR TOUTES LES CORDES  
C MAJOR SCALE ON ALL THE STRINGS

14. 

SCALA DI MI MAGGIORE  
GAMME DE MI MAJEUR  
E MAJOR SCALE

15. 

16. 





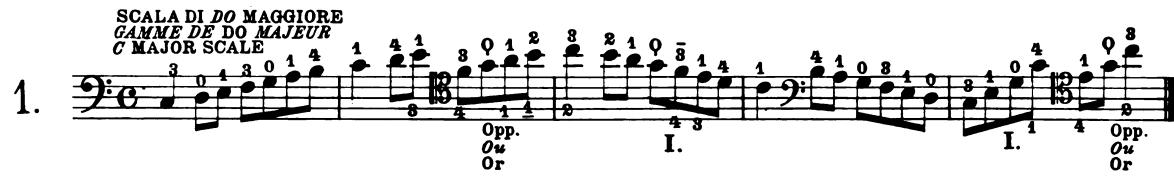


ESERCIZI GIORNALIERI  
FATTI NELLA SEMPLICE  
SCALA DI DO MAGGIORE

EXERCICES JOURNALIERS  
SUR LA SIMPLE GAMME  
DE DO MAJEUR

DAILY EXERCISES  
BUILT ON THE SIMPLE  
C MAJOR SCALE

SCALA DI DO MAGGIORE  
GAMME DE DO MAJEUR  
C MAJOR SCALE



A posizione semplice, cattivo  
A position simple, bien mauvais  
Simple position, very bad



5.

Opp.  
Ou-Or

Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants

1.      2.      3.

6.

Variante  
Variante  
Variant

ecc.  
etc.

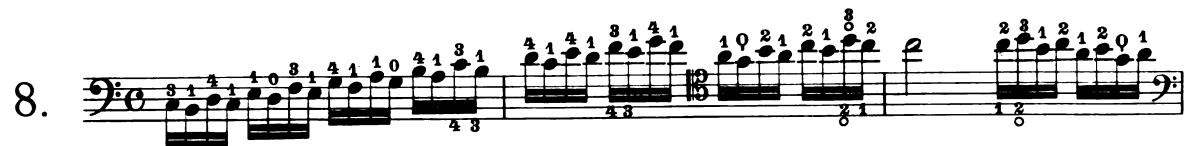
7.

II. I.

II. II. I. III. I. II. I. II. II.

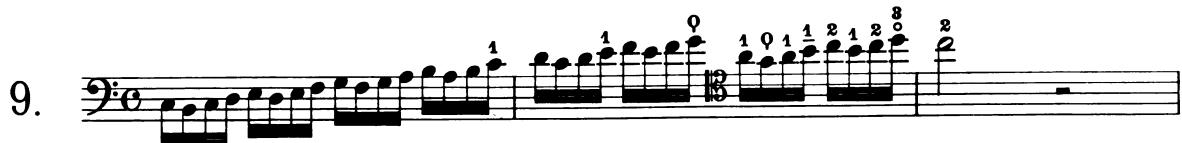
Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants

1.      2.



*Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants*

1.      ecc.      2.      ecc.      3.      ecc.  
etc.      etc.      etc.      etc.      etc.

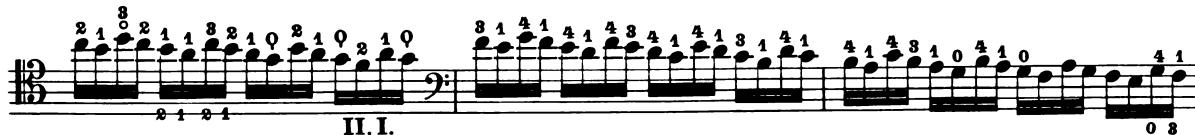


*Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants*

1.      ecc.      2.      ecc.  
etc.      etc.      etc.

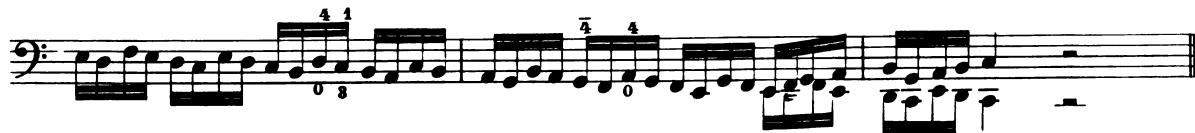


H. I.



III. I.

0 8



*Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants*

1.      ecc.      2.      ecc.      3.      ecc.  
etc.      etc.      etc.      etc.

11.

II. I.

Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants

1.                  4.                  ecc.  
etc.                  etc.                  ecc.  
etc.                  etc.                  ecc.

12.

III.I.            III.I.            III.I.

Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants

1.                  2.                  3.  
etc.                  etc.                  ecc.  
etc.                  etc.                  etc.

13.

I.

II.

Con arcate diverse  
Coupes d'archet différents  
With different bowings

14.

I.

*Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants*

1.           2.           3.

15.

II.

*Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants*

1.           2.           3.

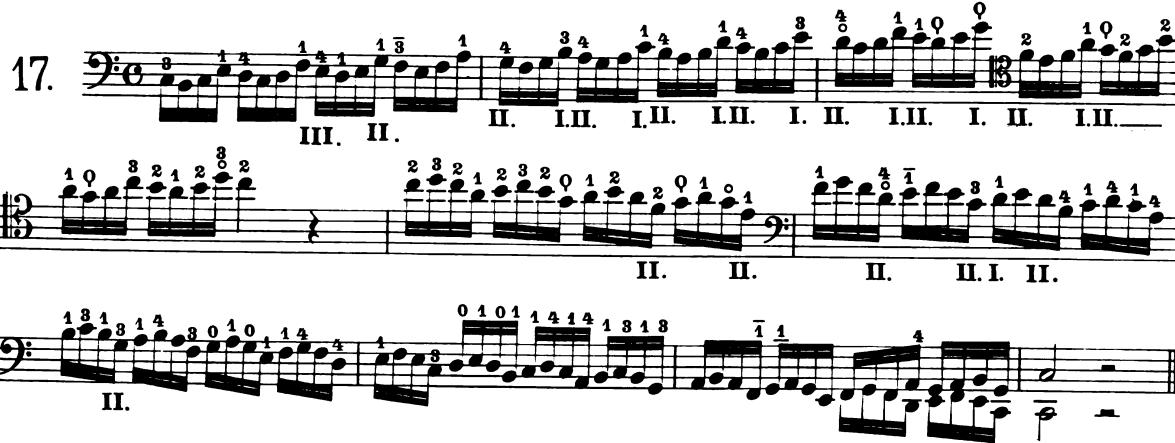
16.

II.       II.       II.       II.       II.       II.

II.       II.       II.       II.       II.       II.

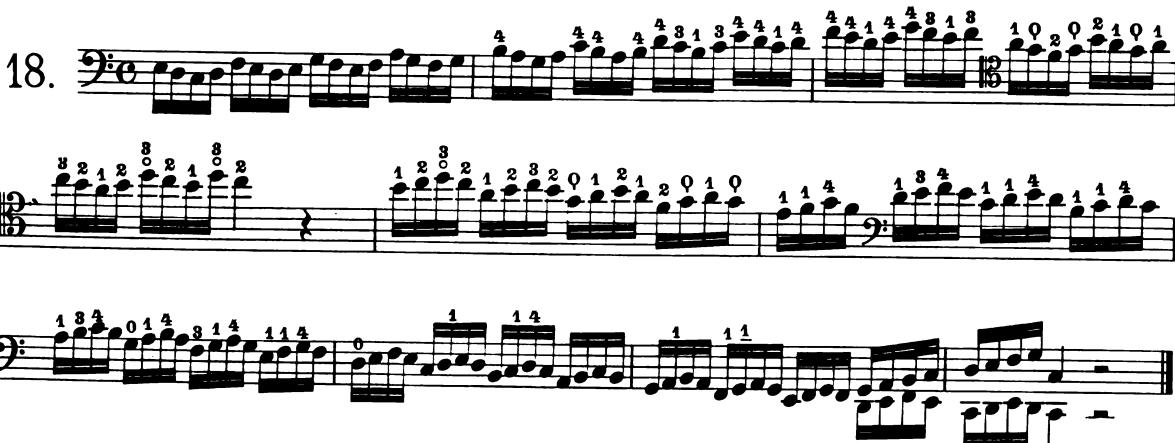
*Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants*

1.           2.           3.

17. 

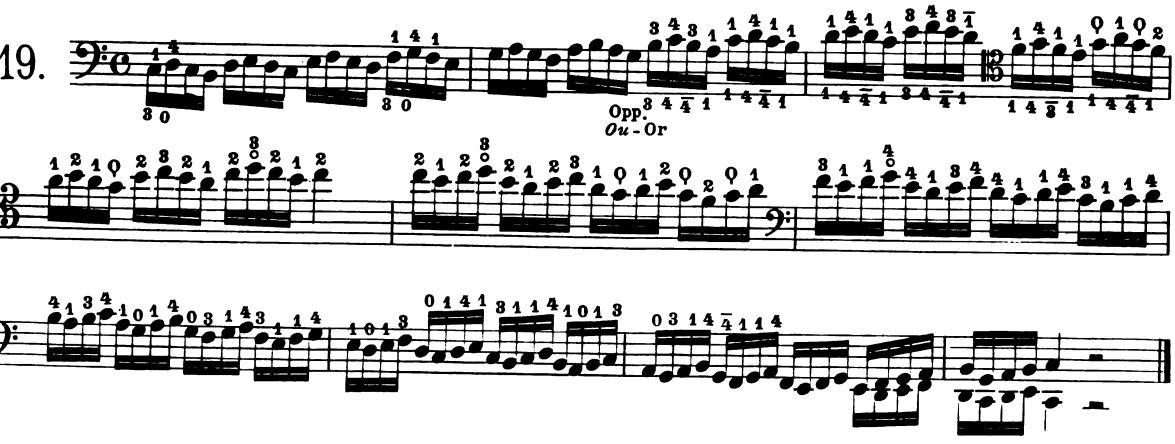
*Varianti Variantes Variants*

1. ecc. etc. 2. ecc. etc. 3. ecc. etc.

18. 

*Varianti Variantes Variants*

1. ecc. etc. 2. ecc. etc. 3. ecc. etc.

19. 

*Varianti Variantes Variants*

1. ecc. etc. 2. ecc. etc. 3. ecc. etc.

20.

3 1      3 1

III. II. III. II. II.

II. I. II. I. II. I. II. I. II. II. I.

II. I. II. I. II. I. I. II. I. II. I. II.

I. II. I. II. I. II. I. II. I. II. I. II.

I. II. III. II. III. III. IV.

III. IV. III. IV.

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants

etc. etc. etc.

2.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. etc.

ER 264

15

## Lento

## ESERCIZI CROMATICI | EXERCICES CHROMATIQUES | CHROMATIC EXERCISES

1. Bassoon part for Exercise 1, Opus 1, Ou-Orr, II, V.

Fingering: 3 0 1 3 4 0 | #1 3 4 3 1 3 4 | 1 3 4 3 1 3 4 | 1 3 4 3 1 3 4 | 3 1 3 1 3 1 2 1 2 | -

Bowings: Upbow on first measure, downbow on second measure, upbow on third measure, downbow on fourth measure.

Opus 1  
Ou-Orr  
II.  
V.

1. ecc. etc.

2. ecc. etc.

2. -

Opp. 3 1 3 4 3 4 3 1 3 4 2 4 2 3

Ou-Or

3 2 1 2 1 3 4 3 1 2 1 3 4 3 1 0

1 1 3 4 0 4 3 4 0 3

4 3 1 0 4 3 4 3 1 0

3. 

4. 







Con arcate diverse  
Coupes d'archet différents  
With different bowings

**SEMITONATO PER 8<sup>a</sup>**  
***PAR DEMI-TON PAR 8<sup>e</sup>***  
**HALF-TONED BY 8<sup>e</sup>**

**PER 8ve SULLA SEMPLICE SCALA  
PAR OCTAVES SUR LA SIMPLE GAMME  
BY OCTAVES ON THE PLAIN SCALE**

BY OCTAVES ON THE PLAIN SCALE

8.

III.

II.

Con arcate diverse  
Coups d'archet différents  
With different bowings

Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants

1.                    ecc.  
2.                    ecc.  
etc.                    etc.

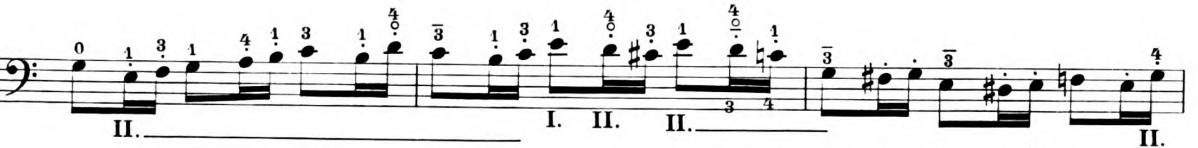
F. B. 264

## VENTI STUDI

Mod.<sup>to</sup> mosso

## VINGT ÉTUDES

## TWENTY STUDIES

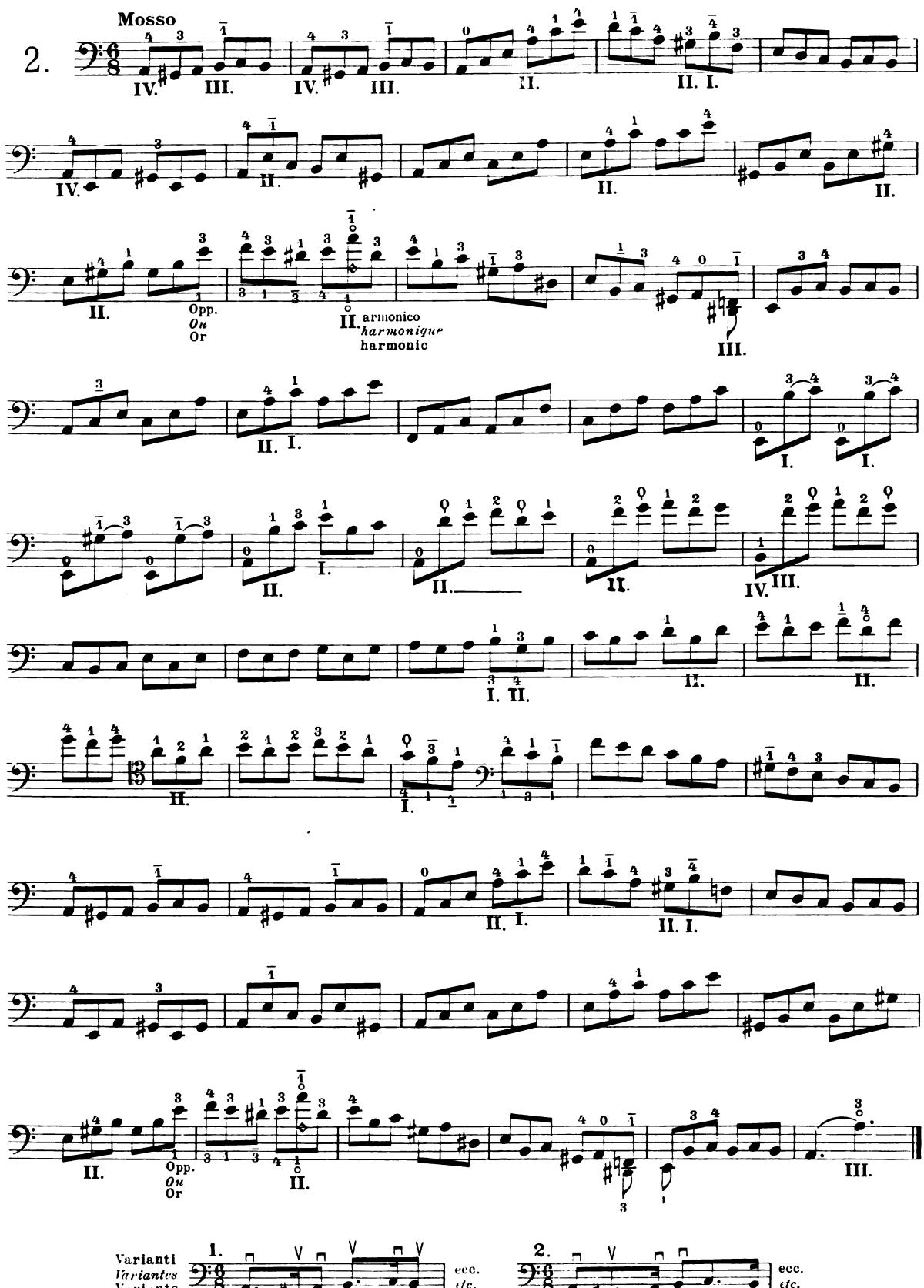


Variante  
Variant  
Variant



etc.

**Mosso**

2. 

**Varianti Variantes Variants**

1. 

2. 

Moderato

3.

E.R.264

Mosso

4.

II.      III.      II.      I.      II.      III.      IV.      II. I.      III. III.      II. III.      II.      IV.      II.      II.      ecc.



20.

Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants

1.                   2.                   3.

etc.               etc.               etc.

Sheet music for guitar, page 21, measures 6-10. The music is in common time (indicated by 'C') and consists of four staves. The first staff shows a continuous pattern of eighth-note pairs. The second staff begins with a measure of eighth-note pairs followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The third staff starts with a measure of eighth-note pairs. The fourth staff begins with a measure of eighth-note pairs followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs.

The image shows a musical score with four staves, each labeled '1.', '2.', '3.', or '4.' above it. Each staff contains a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a grace note. The patterns are as follows:

- Variant 1:** Grace note followed by a sixteenth note, then a eighth note, then two sixteenth notes.
- Variant 2:** Grace note followed by a sixteenth note, then a eighth note, then two sixteenth notes.
- Variant 3:** Grace note followed by a sixteenth note, then a eighth note, then two sixteenth notes.
- Variant 4:** Grace note followed by a sixteenth note, then a eighth note, then two sixteenth notes.

Below the first staff is the number '6' underlined, indicating a sixteenth note value. The right side of the page has the text 'Variante Variante Variante' and 'ecc. etc.'.



20.

Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants

1.    ecc.    2.    ecc.    3.    ecc.  
etc.    etc.    etc.

21.

Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants

1.    ecc.    2.    ecc.    3.    ecc.  
etc.    etc.    etc.

E.R. 264

22.

Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants

**1.**   
ecc.  
etc.

**2.**   
ecc.  
etc.

**3.**   
ecc.  
etc.

23.

Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants

**1.**   
ecc.  
etc.

**2.**   
ecc.  
etc.

**3.**   
ecc.  
etc.

**4.**   
ecc.  
etc.

**5.**   
ecc.  
etc.

**Lento**

24. **Bassoon**

Opp. 1  
Ou  
Or

1. 2. 3.

Cosi in tutti i toni  
Dans tous les tons  
So in all the keys

ESERCIZI CROMATICI | EXERCICES CHROMATIQUES | CHROMATIC EXERCISES

1. **Bassoon**

Opp. 1  
Ou-Or

1. 2.

2. **Bassoon**

Opp. 1  
Ou-Or

1. 2.

Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants

Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants

16

3. 

4. 



















Con arcate diverse  
*Coups d'archet différents*  
 With different bowings

**SEMITONATO PER 8<sup>e</sup>**  
***PAR DEMI-TON PAR 8<sup>e</sup>***  
**HALF-TONED BY 8<sup>e</sup>**

7.

**PER 8<sup>e</sup> SULLA SEMPLICE SCALA  
PAR OCTAVES SUR LA SIMPLE GAMME  
BY OCTAVES ON THE PLAIN SCALE**

## VENTI STUDI

Mod<sup>t</sup>o mosso

## VINGT ÉTUDES

## TWENTY STUDIES

1.

*Variante Variante Variant*

etc. etc.

**Mosso**

2.

**Varianti Variantes Variants**

**1.**

**2.**

Moderato

3.

E.R. 264

Mosso

4.

1.      2.      3.      4.      5.      6.      ecc.

*Varianti Variantes Variants*

## Allegro



Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants

Moderato

6.

The sheet music consists of ten staves of cello music. The first staff begins with a dynamic of  $\frac{4}{8}$ . Measures 1-3 show eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1-3, 2-4, and 3-4 respectively. Measures 4-5 show sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings 1-2 and 3-4. Measure 6 starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. Measures 7-8 show eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1-2 and 3-4. Measures 9-10 show sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings 1-2 and 3-4. The music is divided into sections labeled I., II., III., and IV. The tempo is indicated as *Moderato*.

Moso

7.

*Ou-Or*

*III.*

*II. I. III.*

*II.*

*I.*

*III.*

*II.*

*III.*

*III.*

*II.*

*III.*

*III.*

*II.*

*III.*

**Moderato****III.****I.****II.**

**Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants**

**etc.****etc.**

**Mosso**

9.

III.

II.

III.

I. II.

III.

III. III.

II. III.

I.

*Varianti Variantes Variants*

1.    ecc.    2.    ecc.    3.    ecc.

10. **Mosso**

**Varianti**  
**Variantes**  
**Variants**

**1.** **2.** **3.**

Moderato

11. 

*Varianti Variante Variante*

1. A quartine, a sestine, a otto note e a tremolo.      3      3      etc.

2. A quatre, à six, à huit notes et à tremolo.

By quadruplets. by sextuplets, by octuplets and tremolo.

## Moderato

Musical score for bassoon part, measures 1-5. The score consists of five staves of music. Measure 1 starts with a bass clef, two sharps, and a common time signature. It features eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Measure 2 begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a dynamic of  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Measures 3-5 continue in treble clef and common time, with measure 5 concluding with a trill instruction.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in 2/4 time and the bottom staff is in 3/4 time. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 12 begins with a forte dynamic followed by a decrescendo. Measure 13 starts with a forte dynamic.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The left staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of four sharps. The right staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measure 11 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern on the left staff. Measure 12 begins with a eighth-note pattern on the left staff, followed by a measure of eighth notes on the right staff.

A musical score for bassoon, showing measures 14 and 15. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). Measure 14 starts with a sixteenth-note rest followed by a sixteenth-note B. The measure ends with a sixteenth-note C. Measure 15 begins with a sixteenth-note D, followed by a sixteenth-note E, a sixteenth-note F, and a sixteenth-note G.

A musical score for piano, featuring a single melodic line on a bass clef staff. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The score consists of ten measures, numbered I through X above the staff. Measure I starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Measures II and III continue the pattern of eighth-note pairs. Measures IV through X show more complex patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and grace notes. Measure X concludes with a forte dynamic.

A musical score for bassoon, showing measures 11 and 12. The score consists of two staves of music. Measure 11 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It features eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. Measure 12 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It continues the eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. The bassoon part is accompanied by a piano part, which is mostly silent in these measures.

A musical score for piano, showing measures 11 through 15. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). Measure 11 starts with a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 12 consists of eighth-note pairs. Measure 13 begins with a bass note, followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 14 starts with a bass note, followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 15 starts with a bass note, followed by eighth-note pairs.

A musical score for bassoon, page 10, featuring ten measures. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). Measure 1: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (1 4) on B4 and A4. Measure 2: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (1 4) on G4 and F#4. Measure 3: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (1 4) on E4 and D5. Measures 4-5: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (1 4) on C5 and B4. Measures 6-7: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (1 4) on A4 and G4. Measures 8-9: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (1 4) on F#4 and E4. Measure 10: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (1 4) on D5 and C5. Measure 11: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (1 4) on B4 and A4. Measure 12: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (1 4) on G4 and F#4. Measure 13: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (1 4) on E4 and D5. Measures 14-15: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (1 4) on C5 and B4. Measures 16-17: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (1 4) on A4 and G4. Measures 18-19: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (1 4) on F#4 and E4. Measures 20-21: Bassoon plays eighth-note pairs (1 4) on D5 and C5.

**Mosso**

13.

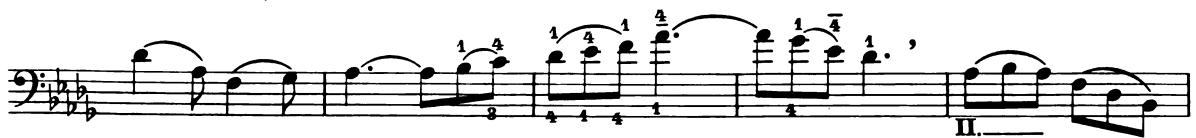
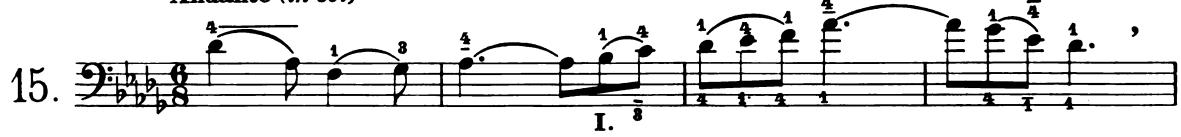
Variant  
Variant  
Variant

*ecc.  
etc.*

E.R.264

## And<sup>te</sup> cantabile

The image shows ten staves of musical notation for cello, starting with a dynamic of  $\text{Andante cantabile}$ . The first staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of two flats, and a tempo marking of  $\frac{4}{4}$ . The second staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The sixth staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The seventh staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The eighth staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The ninth staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The tenth staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various dynamics such as  $\text{pp}$ ,  $\text{p}$ ,  $\text{f}$ , and  $\text{ff}$ . Fingerings are indicated by numbers above or below the notes, such as '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', and '6'. Performance instructions like 'echo' are present in the score.

Andante (*in sei*)

**Mosso**

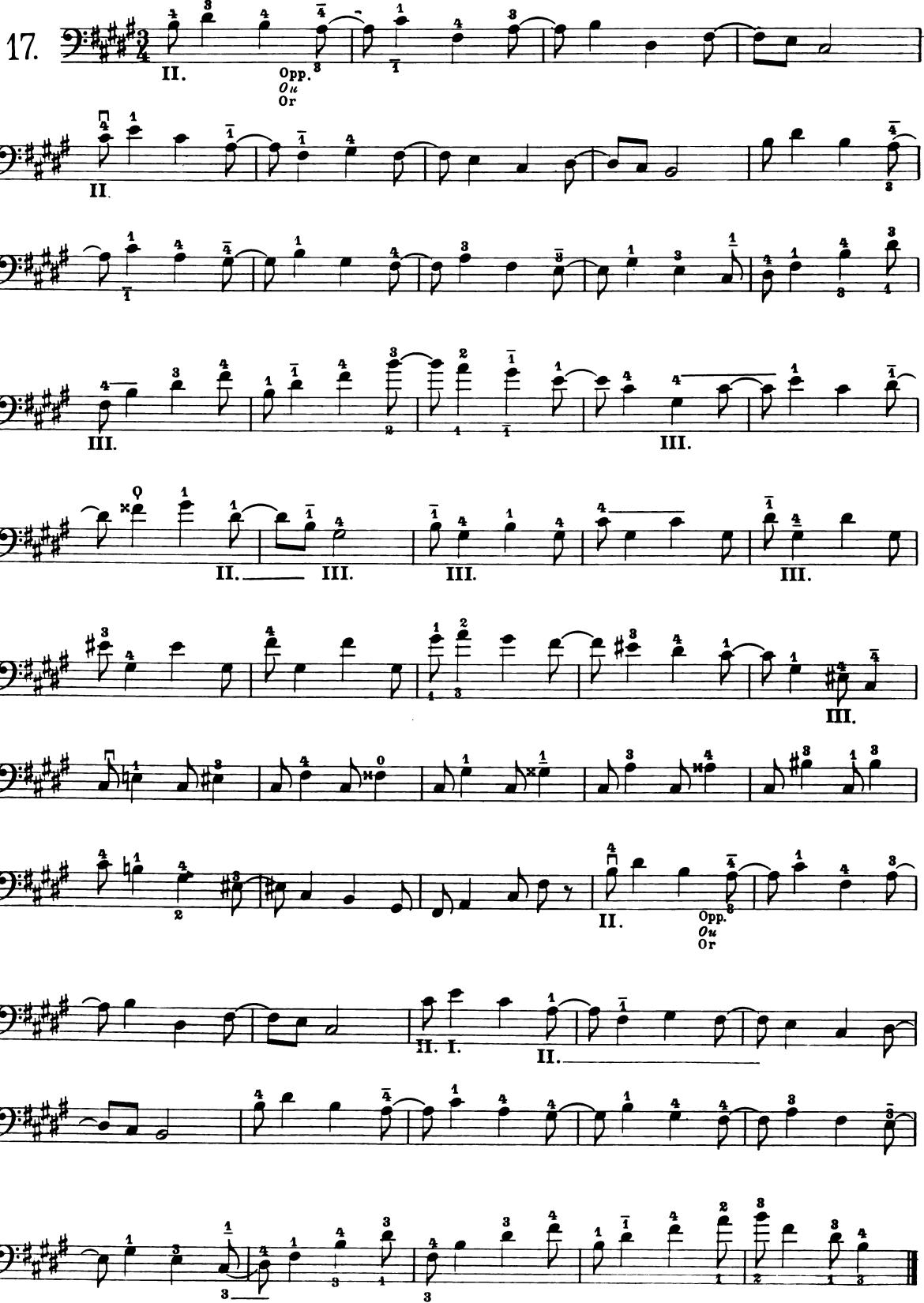
16.

*a piacere*

Varianti  
Variante  
Variants

1.    ecc.  
2.    ecc.  
3.    ecc.  
etc.    etc.    etc.

**Moderato**

17. 

Adagio

18.

*tutto capo-tasto  
tout sillet  
whole capo-tasto*

Moderato

*indice dietro il capo-tasto  
index derrière le sillet  
index behind the capo-tasto*

I. Tempo

Opp.  
*Ou* 0 1  
*Or* 3 4

IV.I.II.      IV.

tratt.

III.

III.

III.

III.

E R 264

Moderato  
Arpeggio  
Arpege

19.

*balzato  
rebondi*

Varianti  
Variantes  
Variants

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. ecc.  
etc.

STUDIO GIORNALIERO

ÉTUDE JOURNALIÈRE

DAILY STUDY

Mosso

per ♯ - par ♯ - for ♯

20. 

**Mosso**

per b  
parb  
for b

**Con arcate diverse  
Coups d'archet différents  
With different bowings**

## DEL TRASPORTO

In certi casi, specialmente in teatro, per facilitare il cantante, dei brani musicali vengono fatti eseguire mezzo tono ed anche un tono sotto o sopra. Il trasporto di mezzo tono si può fare anche senza bisogno di leggere in altra chiave, cambiando solo d'intonazione ricordandosi, però, che il ♯ diventa ♭ e il ♭ diventa ♯ quando si trasporta suonando per ♭; e il ♭ diventa ♯ e il ♯ diventa ♭ quando si trasporta per ♯. Sarà cura dell'allievo studiare il setticlavio (che qui viene presentato) se vorrà riuscire un abile traspositore.

## DE LA TRANSPOSITION

*Dans certains cas, spécialement au théâtre, afin de rendre plus facile le rôle de l'artiste, plusieurs morceaux sont exécutés un demi-ton et même un ton au-dessous ou au-dessus. La Transposition d'un demi-ton peut se faire aussi sans besoin de lire dans une autre clé, en changeant seulement de tonalité, il faut cependant se rappeler que le ♯ devient ♭ et le ♭ devient ♯ lorsque la transposition est faite en jouant avec des ♭ et que le ♭ devient ♯ et le ♯ devient ♭ lorsque la transposition est faite en jouant avec des ♯. L'élève aura soin d'étudier les sept clés (qui sont présentées ci-dessous) s'il veut devenir un habile transpositeur.*

## ON TRANSPOSITION

Sometimes, especially at theatre, in order to facilitate singing to the artist, some pieces are executed half a tone and also one tone above or below. We may transpose of half a tone also without necessity of reading in another key, only changing the tuning; but we must remember that the ♯ becomes a ♭ and the ♭ becomes a ♯ when we transpose playing with ♭, and the ♭ becomes a ♯ and the ♯ becomes a ♭ when we transpose playing with ♯. The pupil shall study the seven keys (which are presented below) if he will become a clever transposer.

## SETTICLAVIO

## LES SEPT CLÉS

## THE SEVEN KEYS

CHIAVE DI VIOLINO o di SOL (II. linea)  
CLÉ DE VIOLON ou de SOL (II. ligne)  
KEY OF VIOLIN or of G (II. line)

CHIAVE DI SOPRANO o di DO (I. linea)  
CLÉ DE SOPRANO ou de DO (I. ligne)  
KEY OF SOPRANO or of C (I. line)

CHIAVE DI MEZZO SOPRANO o di DO (II. linea)  
CLÉ DE MEZZO SOPRANO ou de DO (II. ligne)  
KEY OF MEZZO SOPRANO or of C (II. line)

CHIAVE DI CONTRALTO o di DO (III. linea)  
CLÉ DE CONTRALTO ou de DO (III. ligne)  
KEY OF CONTRALTO or of C (III. line)

CHIAVE DI TENORE o di DO (IV. linea)  
CLÉ DE TÉNOR ou de DO (IV. ligne)  
KEY OF TENOR or of C (IV. line)

CHIAVE DI BARITONO o di FA (III. linea)  
CLÉ DE BARYTON ou de FA (III. ligne)  
KEY OF BARYTON or of F (III. line)

CHIAVE DI BASSO o di FA (IV. linea)  
CLÉ DE BASSE ou de FA (IV. ligne)  
KEY OF BASS or of F (IV. line)

## ESEMPI DI TRASPORTO

EXEMPLES  
DE TRANSPOSITIONEXAMPLES  
OF TRANSPOSITION

Esempio in cui trasportando di mezzo tono non è necessario cambiare chiave.

*Exemple dans lequel en transposant d'un demi-ton il n'est pas nécessaire de changer de clé.*

Example in which, when transposing of half a tone, it is not necessary changing the key.

TONO SCRITTO  
TON ÉCRIT  
WRITTEN TONE

MEZZO TONO SOPRA  
UN DEMI-TON AU-DESSUS  
HALF A TONE ABOVE

TONO SCRITTO  
TON ÉCRIT  
WRITTEN TONE

MEZZO TONO SOTTO  
UN DEMI-TON AU-DESSOUS  
HALF A TONE BELOW

Esempio in cui trasportando è necessario cambiare chiave e intonazione.

*Exemple dans lequel en transposant il est nécessaire de changer de clé et d'intonation.*

Example in which, when transposing, it is necessary changing the key and tuning.

TONO SCRITTO  
TON ÉCRIT  
WRITTEN TONE

MEZZO TONO SOPRA  
UN DEMI-TON AU-DESSUS  
HALF A TONE ABOVE

EFFETTO CORRISPONDENTE  
EFFET CORRESPONDANT  
CORRESPONDING EFFECT

TONO SCRITTO  
TON ÉCRIT  
WRITTEN TONE

MEZZO TONO SOTTO  
UN DEMI-TON AU-DESSOUS  
HALF A TONE BELOW

EFFETTO CORRISPONDENTE  
EFFET CORRESPONDANT  
CORRESPONDING EFFECT

## ESEMPI DIVERSI

## EXEMPLES DIVERS

## DIFFERENT EXAMPLES

TONO SCRITTO  
TON ÉCRIT  
WRITTEN TONE

UN TONO SOPRA  
UN TON AU-DESSUS  
ONE TONE ABOVE

EFFETTO CORRISPONDENTE  
EFFET CORRESPONDANT  
CORRESPONDING EFFECT

TONO SCRITTO  
TON ÉCRIT  
WRITTEN TONE

UN TONO SOTTO  
UN TON AU-DESSOUS  
ONE TONE BELOW

EFFETTO CORRISPONDENTE  
EFFET CORRESPONDANT  
CORRESPONDING EFFECT

TONO SCRITTO  
TON ÉCRIT  
WRITTEN TONE

DUE TONI SOPRA  
DEUX TONS AU-DESSUS  
TWO TONES ABOVE

EFFETTO CORRISPONDENTE  
EFFET CORRESPONDANT  
CORRESPONDING EFFECT

TONO SCRITTO  
TON ÉCRIT  
WRITTEN TONE

DUE TONI SOTTO  
DEUX TONS AU-DESSOUS  
TWO TONES BELOW

EFFETTO CORRISPONDENTE  
EFFET CORRESPONDANT  
CORRESPONDING EFFECT

TONO SCRITTO  
TON ÉCRIT  
WRITTEN TONE

TRE TONI SOPRA  
TROIS TONS AU-DESSUS  
THREE TONES ABOVE

EFFETTO CORRISPONDENTE  
EFFET CORRESPONDANT  
CORRESPONDING EFFECT

TONO SCRITTO  
TON ÉCRIT  
WRITTEN TONE

TRE TONI SOTTO  
TROIS TONS AU-DESSOUS  
THREE TONES BELOW

EFFETTO CORRISPONDENTE  
EFFET CORRESPONDANT  
CORRESPONDING EFFECT

TONO SCRITTO  
TON ÉCRIT  
WRITTEN TONE

OTTAVA, EFFETTO CORRISPONDENTE  
OCTAVE, EFFET CORRESPONDANT  
OCTAVE, CORRESPONDING EFFECT

TONO SCRITTO  
TON ÉCRIT  
WRITTEN TONE

OTTAVA, EFFETTO CORRISPONDENTE  
OCTAVE, EFFET CORRESPONDANT  
OCTAVE, CORRESPONDING EFFECT

N.B. Per il trasporto di un tono e mezzo, due e mezzo ecc., tanto sotto che sopra, l'allievo, oltre ad attenersi agli esempi esposti, seguirà le norme già indicate pel mezzo tono. In molti casi cambierà solo d'intonazione ed in altri intonazione e chiave. Per gli esercizi pratici si eseguiscono gli studi già fatti del terzo corso e del corso complementare, trasportandoli a piacere un tono, due, tre ecc. sia sotto che sopra.

*N.B. Pour la transposition d'un ton et demi, deux tons et demi etc., au-dessous autant qu'au-dessus, l'élève outre que suivre les exemples susindiqués, devra se rappeler des règles déjà données pour le demi-ton. Dans beaucoup de cas on changera seulement l'intonation; dans d'autres on changera l'intonation et la clé.  
Pour les exercices pratiques on exécutera les études déjà faites dans le troisième cours et dans le cours complémentaire, en les transposant, soit au-dessous soit au-dessus.*

NB For the transposition of one tone and a half, two tones and a half etc., below as much as above, the pupil besides following these examples, shall follow the rules already given for the semitone. In many cases he shall change the tuning only, in others the tuning and key. For the practical exercises the pupil shall execute the studies he has already made in the third course and in the complementary one, transposing them, as he likes one tone, two, three tones etc., below and above.

**RIGOLETTO - Scena e Duetto, Atto I. (G. VERDI) (x)**

1.

*Recitativo*

VOLONCELE  
e  
CONTRABBASSO

Pari siamo, io la lingua, egli ha il pugnale' l'uomo son io che



VOLONCELLO

per cagion vostra è so lo. *ff* 1 *pp*

CONTRABBASSO

*ff*

Andante

Quel vecchio male - diva morendo mi! Tal pen -

UNITI siero perchè conturba o gnor la mente mia? All° vivo

Mi coglierà sven tura? Ah, no, è fol li - a!

*p* opp. *Or*

2.

## L'EBREA - Preludio, Coro e Preghiera, Atto II. (F. HALÉVY)

Moderato maestoso (in quattro)

VOLONCELLO

*f*

CONTRABBASSO

VOLONCELLO

PIZZ.

*pp*

ARCO

Musical score for Violoncello and Contrabass. The Violoncello part consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns, with measure 6 containing a grace note. The Contrabass part consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns, both marked *fp*. The vocal part begins in measure 7 with the lyrics "Signor, fa tu tre mar" (a tempo) and continues in measure 8 (p).

Musical score for cello, page 13, system 4. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is labeled "UNITI" and has a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is labeled "PIZZ." and has a key signature of no sharps or flats. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with measure numbers 4 and 13 indicated above the staff.

Musical score for cello solo, page 1. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Cello Solo, starting with a dynamic of **Sostenuto** and **VIOLONCELLI SOLI**. The bottom staff is for the **ARCO**. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with a measure number **1** at the end of the first measure.

Musical score for Violoncello and Double Bass. The Violoncello part (top) starts with a dynamic of *rinf.* and a tempo of  $\text{b} \frac{2}{2}$ . It plays eighth-note patterns. The Double Bass part (bottom) starts with a dynamic of  $p$  and a tempo of  $\text{b} \frac{2}{2}$ , playing sustained notes. Both parts continue with eighth-note patterns, with dynamics  $p$  and  $f$  indicated. The score includes measure numbers 1 through 10.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff is in common time and the bottom staff is in 4/4 time. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic (f) indicated by a large 'f' below the notes. Measure 12 begins with a dynamic marking '4' above the notes.

FAUST - *Introduzione, Atto II. (Kermesse)* (C. GOUNOD) (♀)

3.

Allegretto

VOLONCELLO e CONTRABBASSO

ff

p

ff

ff

II. III. IV. I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX.

PIZZ.

ARCO

ff

p

ff

f p

II. \_\_\_\_\_

ff

p



VIOLONCELLI SOLI



VIOLONCELLI



UNITI      3 1 3 4 1      3  
**Opp.**  
**O<sup>n</sup>**  
**Or**

III.

pp

f

da ♩ a ♩ salto facoltativo

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR - *Finale II.* (G. DONIZETTI)

**4.** **Moderato mosso**

**VIOLONCELLO e CONTRABBASSO**

**VIOLONCELLO**

**CONTRABBASSO**

**VUOTA**

**pp**

**f**

**Meno mosso**

UN TONO SOTTO  
UN TON AU-DESSOUS  
A TONE BELOW

PIZZ.

**I. Tempo**

IN TONO  
DANS LE TON  
IN TONE

ARCO

f

II.

5.

VIOLONCELLO  
e  
CONTRABBASSO

Ritorna vinci \_ tor! E dal mio labbro u \_ scì l'empia pa \_ rola!

VINI \_ tor del padre mio, di lui che im \_ pugna l'armi per me... per ridonarmi una

patria, una reggia e il nome il \_ lustre che qui celar m'è forza □ Vinci \_ tor dei miei fra \_

VIOLONCELLO

-telli

OND'IO LO VEGGA

TINTO DEL SANGUE A MATO

TRIONFAR NEL

UNITI plau - so dell'Egizie co \_ orti o o E dietro il carro un Re mio

ff

padre di cate ne av \_ vin \_ to!

Più mosso  $\text{d}=100$

VIOLONCELLI SOLI

ff III.

Andante poco lento

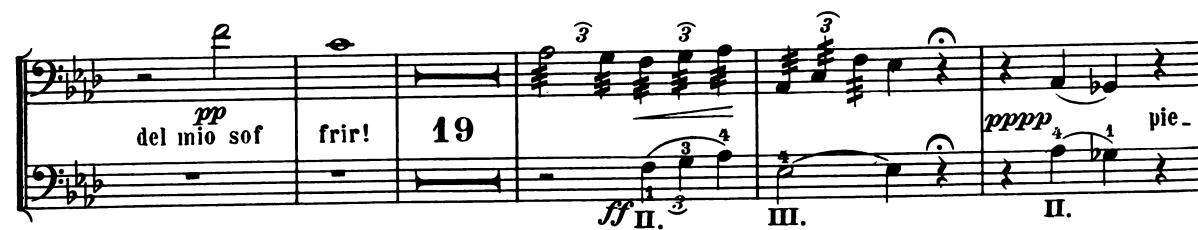
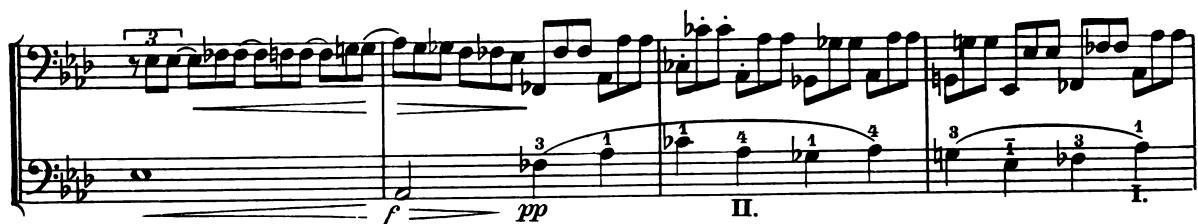
VIOLONCELLO

CONTRABBASSO

pp cresc.

All' giusto poco agitato

51



ESEMPIO DI  
CONTRABBASSI DIVISI

EXEMPLE DE  
CONTREBASSES DIVISÉES

EXAMPLE OF DIVIDED  
DOUBLE BASSES

**IRIS - Introduzione (Inno al Sole) (P. MASCAGNI)**

6.  
**LA NOTTE**

Andante sostenuto  $\text{♩} = 46$

**1<sup>o</sup> SOLO**

accordati in 5<sup>a</sup>  
accordées en quinte  
tuned in the 5th

**2<sup>o</sup> SOLO**

**3<sup>o</sup> SOLO**

**4<sup>o</sup> SOLO**

Posizioni per il Contrabbasso a 5 Corde accordato in 4<sup>a</sup>.  
Positions pour la Contrebasse à 5 Cordes accordée en quarte.  
Position for the 5 stringed Double Bass tuned in the 4th.

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*pp*

posizione allargata  
position élargie  
broadened position

II. *pp*

Musical score for orchestra, page 10, measures 1-4. The score consists of four staves. The top staff has a bass clef, the second and third staves have a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 1: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 2: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 3: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 4: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 5: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 6: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 7: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 8: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 9: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 10: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 11: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 12: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 13: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 14: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 15: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 16: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 17: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 18: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 19: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes. Measure 20: Bassoon 1 and Bassoon 2 play eighth notes.

**54 DEL RECITATIVO  
NELLE OPERE ANTICHE**

Nelle opere di Cimarosa, Paisiello, Mozart, Mercadante, Rossini, etc., trovansi dei brani in cui l'artista invece di cantare declama in tono di musica; ed allora il 1º Contrabbasso ("al Cembalo" come anticamente si chiamava) e il 1º Violoncello, in certi momenti voluti per la modulazione danno un accordo, il primo tocando la nota fondamentale e l'altro le rimanenti, per il completamento dell'accordo: Esempio.

**DU RÉCITATIF  
DANS LES OPÉRAS ANCIENS**

Dans les opéras des anciens maîtres (p.ex. Cimarosa, Paisiello, Mozart, Mercadante, Rossini, etc.) on trouve bien des morceaux dans lesquels l'artiste, au lieu de chanter, déclame selon des cadences conventionnelles; alors la première Contrebasse ("al Cembalo," comme l'on disait) et le premier Violoncelle dans certains moments dans lesquels la modulation l'exige, exécutent un accord: le premier touche la note fondamentale, le second celles qui restent pour compléter l'accord.

**ON THE RECITATIVE  
IN ANCIENT OPERAS**

In the operas of the old masters (as Cimarosa, Paisiello, Mozart, Mercadante, Rossini etc.) we find many parts in which the artist, instead of singing, declaims according to certain conventional cadences; then the 1st Double Bass ("al Cembalo" as they used to say) and the 1st Violoncello in moments when the modulation demands it, perform a chord: the former touches the fundamental note, the latter those remaining to complete the chord.

**IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA - Recitativo ultimo (G. ROSSINI).**

**RECITATIVO**

**BARTOLO**

**FIGARO**

**VIOLONCELLO**

**CONTRABASSO**

**BARTOLO**

**BASILIO**

**BARTOLO**

**FIGARO**

Lyrics (approximate translation):

**BARTOLO:** In... somma, i... o ho tuttii tor... til... Eh pur troppo è co...

**VIOLONCELLO & CONTRABASSO:** (acciaccatura)

**BARTOLO:** Ma tu bricco... ne, tu pur tra... dir... mi, e far da te... sti... monio!

**BASILIO:** Ah! Don Bar... to... lo

**BARTOLO:** mi... o, quel signor Conte cer... te ragioni ha in ta... sca, cer... ti ar... gomenti a cui non si ri... sponde. Ed io

**BARTOLO:** be... stia so... len... ne, per me... glio assi... ca... ra... re il matr... mo... nio, portai vi... a la

**FIGARO:** sea... la dal bal... co... ne. Ec... co che fu un'i... nu... til pre... cau... zio... ne.

(\*) La nota lunga indica che il recitativo resta tutto sullo stesso accordo e il numero sopra, l'accordo che il violoncellista dovrà sovrapporvi. Il Contrabbasso, invece, farà la nota nera tenendola per il giusto valore.

(\*) La note longue indique que tout le récitatif se développe sur le même accord, et le numéro qui est au-dessus indique quel est l'accord que le violoncelliste y devra superposer. La Contrebasse, au contraire, exécutera la note noire en la maintenant pendant toute sa valeur.

(\*) The long note means that the whole recitative turns upon the same chord, and the number placed above indicates what chord the cellist shall superpose. The Double Bass, instead, must perform the black note, holding for its proper value.

RIGOLETTO - *Duetto dell'Atto I.* (G. VERDI) (★)

I. Contrabbasso solo col Violoncello con Sordina  
*I. Contrebasse solo avec le Violoncelle avec Sourdine*  
 I. Double Bass solo with the Violoncello with the Mute

Andante mosso

1. *p*

I.

II. I.

II.

III.

III.

III.

I.

II.

III.

AIDA - *Atto IV.* (G. VERDI) (★★)

Contrabbassi soli con Sordina  
*Les seules Contrebasses avec Sourdine*  
 The Double Basses only, with the Mute

II.

2. *opp. I. leggero*  
*ou-Or*

II.

I.

II.

I.

II.

I.

II.

I.

(★) Per Francia e Belgio coll'autorizzazione di L. GRUS & C., editori-proprietari - Parigi.

(★★) Per Francia e Belgio coll'autorizzazione di A. LEDUC. editore-proprietario - Parigi.

56 OTELLO - Solo dell'Atto IV. (G.VERDI)

i soli Contrabbassi a 4 Corde  
les seules Contrebasses à 4 Cordes  
only the 4 stringed Double Basses

3.

RIGOLETTO - Tempesta (G.VERDI) (\*)

Allegro (in due)

4.

III.

III.

*ff*

II.

IV.

IV.

**IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA - Coro dell'Atto I. (G. ROSSINI)**

Moderato

5.

PIZZ. stacc.

**MEFISTOFELE - Prologo - Coro dei Cherubini (A. BOITO)**

Tempo di scherzo velocissimo Ritmo di tre battute (in uno)

I. Contrabbasso Solo - I. Contrebasse Solo - I. Double Bass Solo

5. bis

Opp. Più sicuro  
Or Plus sûr  
Or And surer

III.

ER-264

## **IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA - Seguito del Coro dell'Atto I. (G. ROSSINI)**

## **Allegro**

The image shows the first ten measures of a musical score for bassoon, page 6. The key signature is B-flat major (two sharps). Measure 1 starts with a bass clef, a 6/8 time signature, and a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$ . Measures 2-5 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 6-10 continue the rhythmic pattern, with measure 10 ending with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

**MARIA DI ROHAN** - *Allegro della Sinfonia* (G. DONIZETTI)

## Allegro

MARIA DI KOKH. Arr. by Anna Siviglia (S. BONZELLA)

**Allegro**

7.

7. **ff**

3

10

**ff**

4

4

4

4

**FAUST - Atto II. (Valzer) (C. GOUNOD) (4)****Tempo di Valzer**

8. 

(4) Coll'autorizzazione di CHOUDEN'S, editore-proprietario - Parigi.

**L'AFRICANA - Atto IV. (Marcia Indiana) G. MEYERBEER**

9. 

**RUY BLAS - Ballata della Duchessa (F. MARCHETTI)**

10. 

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO - *Ouverture* (W. A. MOZART)

Presto

11.

OBERON - *Ouverture* (C. M. WEBER)

Allegro con fuoco

12.

EURYANTE - *Ouverture* (C. M. WEBER)

Largo

13.

IL PORTATORE D'ACQUA - *Ouverture* (L.CHERUBINI)

Andante sostenuto

SOLO

Contrabb. a 4 Corde  
Contrebasse à 4 Cordes  
Double Bass with 4 Strings

14.

ANACREONTE - *Ouverture* (L.CHERUBINI)

Largo

Allegro

15.

Esempi in cui il Contrabbasso  
è scritto in chiave di Tenore.

*Exemples dans lesquels la Con -  
trebasse est écrite en clé de Ténor.*

Examples in which the Double  
Bass is written in Tenor key.

MESSA DI REQUIEM (W. A. MOZART)

REQUIEM  
Allegro

16.

IX. SINFONIA - Ultimo tempo (L. van BEETHOVEN)

Andante maestoso

17.

## V. SINFONIA - Scherzo (L. van BEETHOVEN)

**Allegro**

SOLI

18.

*pp* *III. II. I.*

*a tempo*

*sf* *dim.* *pp* *I.* *II.*

*pp* *cresc.*

*f*

*sf* *dim.* *pp*

*f*

**TRIO**

*ff*

*3*

*4*

*0*

*1 4*

*1 4*

Presto  $d=96$

19.

Andantino cantabile

Tempo I. Allegro

All' assai

Tempo I. All' assai

*cresc.*

ff

I. II.

*sforzando*

1 3

1

QUINTETTO - *Dal Tema e Variazioni della Trotella* (F. SCHUBERT)  
VARIAZIONE III.

Solo

20.

VARIAZIONE IV.

Solo

ff

II. III. III.

decreas. pp cresc. p dim. pp

## VARIAZIONE V.

pp  
IV.  
IV.

ORFEO E EURIDICE - *Danza delle Furie* (C. GLUCK)

Vivo

21. 

*p*

*ff*

*ff* 8 1 3 4

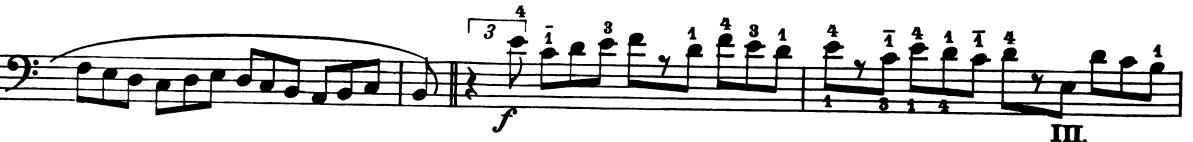
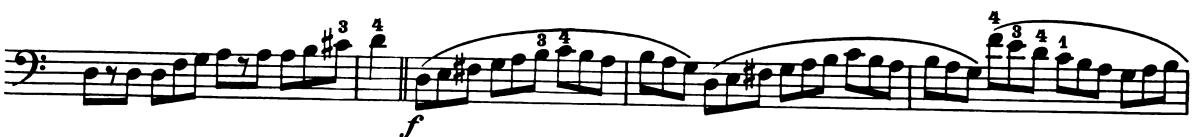
*p*

*ff* 3 1 3 4

*p*

*ff* 3 1 3 4

II.

SINFONIA Op. 90 *Saltarello* (F. MENDELSSOHN)**Presto**

## L'ORO DEL RENO - *Atto I.-Scena III.* (R. WAGNER)

## **Allegro**

23. *ff* III.

*ff* *3* *dim.*

*Più mod<sup>to</sup>* *4* *1* *3* *p*

*CELLI sempre animato*

*DIVISI* *UNITI*

*sempre più animato cresc.*

## L'A WALKIRIA - Atto I. (R. WAGNER)

Lento

LA WALKIRIA - *Cavalcata* (R. WAGNER)

25.

II. III.

II. III.

II. III. II.

II. III. II.

SIEGFRIED - *Atto I. Scena III.* (R. WAGNER)

Vivace

26.

*p*

I. II. I.

I. II. I.

III. III. III. III. III. III.

IL CREPUSCOLO DEGLI DEI - *Atto II.* (R. WAGNER)

Allegro

27.

*p*

E.R. 264

**ANNOTAZIONE:** Il più delle volte molti passi riescono difficili perchè le note costitutive abbondano di accidenti, mentre, invece, se detti passi fossero enarmonizzati, come negli esempi del 3º Corso, si renderebbero più facili; quindi, l'allievo, è bene che, in simili casi, se li trascriva.

**NOTE:** Il y a quelquefois des passages qui sont difficiles parce qu'ils sont hérisseés d'accidents, tandis que si on les écrivait enharmoniquement ils seraient bien plus faciles. Dans ces cas l'élève fera très bien en les transcrivant.

**NOTE:** Often certain passages are difficult because they are bristling with accidents, while if written enharmonically, they would be much easier. In such cases the student would do well to transcribe them.

## ESEMPIO

## EXAMPLE

## EXAMPLE

**RIGOLETTO - Atto I. (G. VERDI) (4)****Vivacissimo (in uno)**

28. A musical score for bassoon or cello, labeled '28.'. The score consists of five staves of music. The first staff starts with a bass clef, three flats, and a tempo marking 'Vivacissimo (in uno)'. It includes a dynamic 'sotto voce'. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. The subsequent staves show various harmonic changes and fingerings, with sections labeled 'I.', 'II.', and 'III.' under the music.

LO STESSO BRANO SCRITTO ENARMONICAMENTE  
LE MÊME PASSAGE ÉCRIT ENHARMONIQUEMENT  
THE SAME PASSAGE ENHARMONICALLY WRITTEN

**Vivacissimo (in uno)**

29. A musical score for bassoon or cello, labeled '29.'. This version shows the same passage from example 28. but written enharmonically. The harmonic structure is different, with more sharps and flats. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. The score is divided into sections 'I.', 'II.', and 'III.'

LOHENGRIN - *Atto III. - Parte II.* (R.WAGNER)

**Vivace**  
**4** *tutto staccato*

30. *pp*

II. II. III.

III.

*cresc. poco a poco*

*più f*

II. I. 4

II. II. I.

II.

II. I.

II.

II. I.

The musical score consists of ten staves of bassoon music. The notation is highly technical, featuring sixteenth-note patterns, slurs, and grace notes. Measure numbers II. and III. appear above certain staves, while III. I. III. appears below others. The music concludes with a final measure ending on a bass note.