

Multiphonics for Modern German-System Bassoon

Classified by some specific audible internal pitches

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Tablature of multiphonic fingerings are notated in the following manner:

The large note \circ designates the base fingering (to be read in bass clef) which is used as foundation.

The small shaded note \bullet represents a tone-hole or key that is to be added to the base fingering.

The small empty note \circ represents a tone-hole or key that is to be removed from the base fingering.

Register and wing keys are noted by their key name above the staff ($c\#$, a , c & d) as are trill keys ($C\#^{tr}$, Eb^{tr}).

Many of these multiphonics are closely related to tenor register notes but first register fingerings are maintained as reference in order to avoid any confusion caused by the plethora of upper registers alternate fingerings.

In this fingering for example:

Low F is fingered; low C# added while E tone-hole and G key removed.

The tablature consists of 12 staves of musical notation for a bassoon. Each staff is in bass clef. Fingerings are indicated by symbols: a solid circle \circ for the base fingering, a small shaded dot \bullet for an added tone-hole or key, and a small hollow circle \circ for a removed tone-hole or key. Key names ($c\#$, a , c , d) and trill key names (Eb^{tr} , C^{tr}) are placed above the staves to indicate specific fingerings. The notation shows various multiphonic combinations across the range of the instrument.

A multi-line musical score for a bassoon or double bass, featuring ten staves of music. The score consists of ten horizontal lines representing different staves. The music includes various note heads (solid black, open circles, and solid black with a dot), rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., ♯, ♭, ♮, ♯, ♭, ♮). The notes are primarily on the middle staff, with some appearing on the top and bottom staves. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and each measure contains multiple notes and rests. The notes are distributed across the range of the instrument, from low notes near the bottom of the staff to higher notes near the top.

Measure 1: c# c# c# a' a a c# c# c c +d c +d c +d c#

Measure 2: c# a c# c c c +d c c +d

Measure 3: c# c# a a c# c# Ebtr c c c +d Ebtr c

Measure 4: c# c# c +d

Measure 5: c# Ebtr c c +d c# a c# c

Measure 6: a c# c c Ebtr c c c Ebtr c a c# c +d

Measure 7: a c c +d c +d Ebtr c c +d c +d a' a c# a

Measure 8: c# a a c# c# c c a c#

Measure 9: a c# a c# c# c c +d a c#

Measure 10: c# c# a a c# c# c +d c +d c +d a c# c c

Measure 11: c# c c c a c# c +d

Sheet music for a multi-part composition, likely for a wind ensemble. The music is divided into ten staves, each with a different key signature:

- Staff 1: C major (no sharps or flats)
- Staff 2: C major (no sharps or flats)
- Staff 3: C major (no sharps or flats)
- Staff 4: C major (no sharps or flats)
- Staff 5: A major (one sharp)
- Staff 6: A major (one sharp)
- Staff 7: A major (one sharp)
- Staff 8: A major (one sharp)
- Staff 9: A major (one sharp)
- Staff 10: G major (two sharps)

The notation uses a combination of solid black dots and open circles for note heads. Vertical stems extend downwards from most notes. Rests are represented by vertical bars. Several measures contain labels above the staff, identifying specific notes or rests:

- Measure 1: 'a' above the first note, 'c#' above the second note, 'Ebtr' above the third note, 'c + d' above the fourth note.
- Measure 2: 'Ebtr' above the first note, 'c' above the second note, 'Ebtr' above the third note, 'c' above the fourth note, 'c + d' above the fifth note.
- Measure 3: 'c#' above the first note, 'c + d' above the second note.
- Measure 4: 'a' above the first note, 'c#' above the second note, 'c' above the third note, 'c' above the fourth note.
- Measure 5: 'c#' above the first note, 'c#' above the second note.
- Measure 6: 'a' above the first note, 'c' above the second note, 'c + d' above the third note, 'c + d' above the fourth note, 'c + d' above the fifth note, 'Ebtr' above the sixth note, 'c' above the seventh note.
- Measure 7: 'c#' above the first note, 'c + d' above the second note, 'c + d' above the third note, 'c + d' above the fourth note.
- Measure 8: 'c' above the first note, 'c' above the second note.
- Measure 9: 'a' above the first note, 'c#' above the second note, 'c' above the third note, 'c' above the fourth note.
- Measure 10: 'c#' above the first note, 'c' above the second note, 'c' above the third note, 'c' above the fourth note.

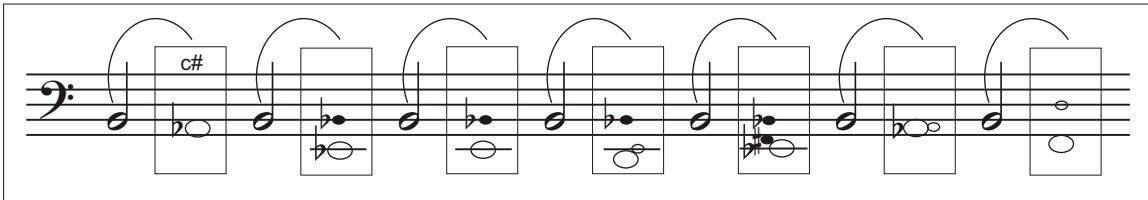


Diagram illustrating a melodic line across four staves, likely for a brass instrument like tuba or trumpet. The staff begins in C major (no sharps or flats) and transitions through various modes and临时调 (tempo changes) indicated by 'a' and 'a¹'. The notes are represented by dots and circles, with some notes having stems pointing up and others down. The diagram includes labels for specific notes and techniques:

- Staff 1:** Notes labeled c#, c#, c#, a¹, a, c#, a, c#, c#, c, c+d, c+d, c+d.
- Staff 2:** Notes labeled c#, c#, a, c#, c#, a, c, c, Ebtr, Ebtr, c, c, c+d.
- Staff 3:** Notes labeled c#, c, Ebtr, c, c+d, c, c+d.
- Staff 4:** Notes labeled c#, c, Ebtr, c, c+d.
- Staff 5:** Notes labeled a, c#, c, Ebtr, c, c+d.

The diagram also shows various performance techniques such as grace notes, slurs, and dynamic markings.