

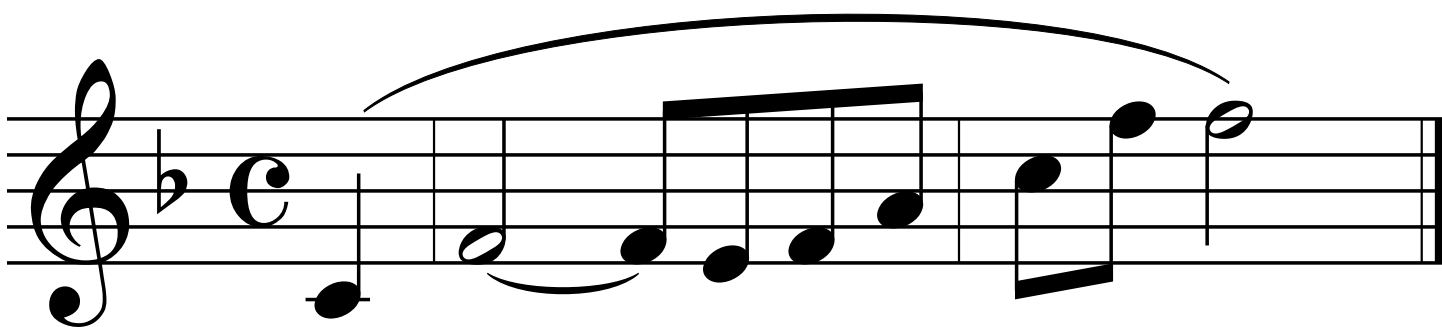
Volume 1

Bassoon

Studies in Musical Expression

from the works of Verroust

**edited by
William R. Higgins**



© 2001

William R. Higgins
848 Arlington Road
Camp Hill, PA 17011

The Study of Musical Expression

Performing with expression (musicianship) is often believed to be “a gift” rather than a learned technique. If this were true, music would be performed by only a select few and everyone else would miss out on the joy of making music. Statements such as the following quote from Barrett’s method for the oboe are far too general and wrongly imply that expressive performance can not be learned.

“Expression, unlike those musical attributes which may be acquired by study, is only exhibited where nature has bestowed a favourable organisation (sic). Upon those who have not this gift, *no practice, no study*, will ever confer it. - - Nevertheless, the habit of playing good music, and listening to the best artists, will give a notion of what is meant by it; and by taking the latter as models, one can in some measure supply the place of real expression.”

Apollon Marie Rose Barret (1804-1897) - *Oboe Method*

There is an element of truth in Barret’s statement. Artistry indeed is a “gift” but we could not agree that the study of musicianship is a poor substitute for such a gift. With good pedagogy, expressive playing is well within the capabilities of even an average student. Understandably, the art of musicianship can be elusive and more difficult to grasp than the fundamental skills involving the production of pitch, rhythm, dynamics, and fingerings. A performer can be well schooled in the technical fundamentals of music making and still not understand the musical shaping of a line or the finer nuances that separate great performances from mediocre ones.

Musical Expression

Expression in music refers primarily to the creation of a mood or emotional state in the listener brought about by the performer’s regulation of stress and release within the musical line. While all music has at least some degree of emotion, *cantilena* or song music generates the greatest amount of expression. *Bravura* music such as marches, all types of dance music, and popular music is of a more stylistic nature and intended to accompany a physical activity as opposed to conveying an emotional state or meaning. Musical expression, therefore, should not be confused with musical style.

Deterrents to Expressive Performance in Printed Music

The primary obstacles to expressive performance in music are: the barline, notes grouped by metrical beat, and slurs taken literally as note groupings and articulations. Of these, the greatest deterrent is the barline. Barlines came into existence in the late 16th century as a means of helping performers stay together in ensemble performance. With the exception of stylized music such as dances, the presence of the barline provides no assistance in performing musically, in fact, it frequently has the opposite effect.

Note Grouping

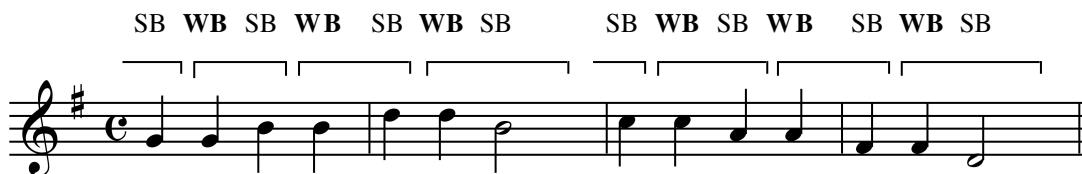
Contemporary notational practices dictate that notes are to be barred in relationship to the meter of the piece’s duple or ternary divisions. While mechanical subdivisions aid in the counting of music and assist in ensemble unity, they interfere with the underlying musical grouping of the notes. Whereas young students must rely upon artificial groupings for a sense of pulse and meter, more advanced students should concern themselves with musical note grouping as the primary guide to expression.

The goal of musical expression is to create motion in music. Motion infuses the musical line with life and thereby gives it an expressive quality. The creation of this motion inherently lies with the treatment of the anacrusis or upbeat. If the upbeat is stressed and the downbeat is de-emphasized, motion will occur. In printed music, notational practices visually give emphasis to the beat. Students should learn to look *between the beats*, to the notes that move the music forward.

Example of **unexpressive grouping** which is standard in printed music. Note that the grouping is from the strong beat to the weak beat



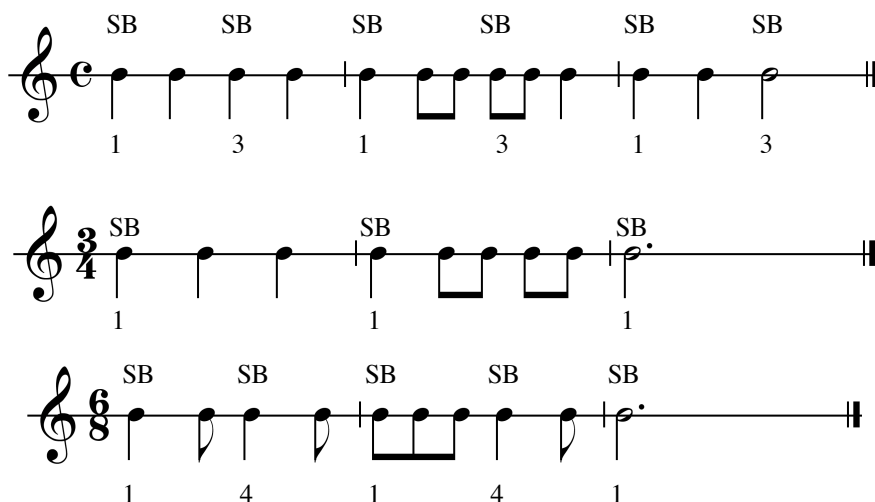
Example of **expressive grouping**. In this more musical grouping, note that the weak beat, not the strong beat, is at the beginning of the group.



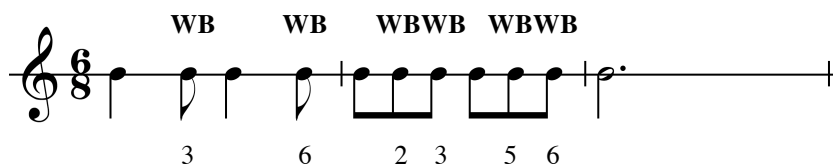
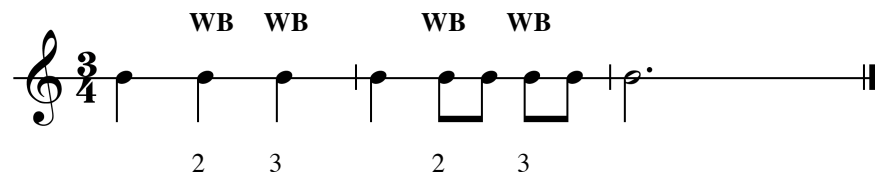
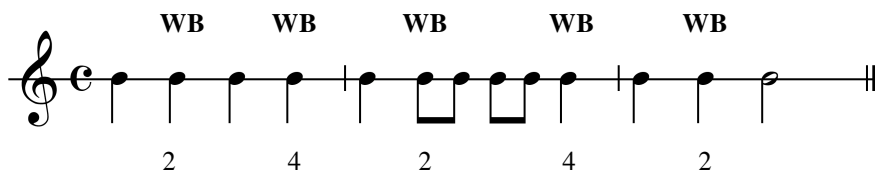
Bracketing Notes in Groups

Grouping the *upbeat to downbeat* (weak beat to strong beat) rather than vice versa reduces the emphasis on strong beats and emphasizes the inherent, natural movement of a composition. Placement of the brackets will, in part, depend upon the tempo of the selection and the basic meter of the piece binary (2's) or ternary (3's). At faster *tempi*, the brackets are placed *from the weak beat to the strong beat*. At slower *tempi*, the brackets are placed *from the weak part of the beat to the strong part of the beat*.

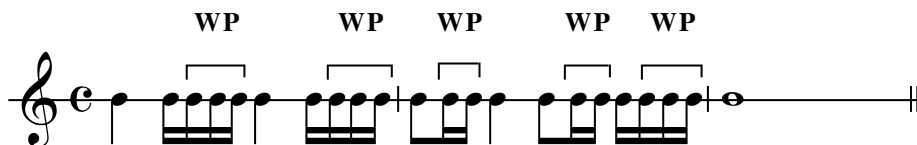
Legend: SB = Strong Beat. (beats 1 and 3 in duple meter; beat 1 in triple meter, beats 1 and 4 in compound meter.)



WB = Weak Beat. (beats 2 and 4 in duple meter; beats 2 and 3 in triple meter, beats 2, 3, and 5, 6 in compound meter)



WP = Weak Part of the beat. (any notes falling between beats)

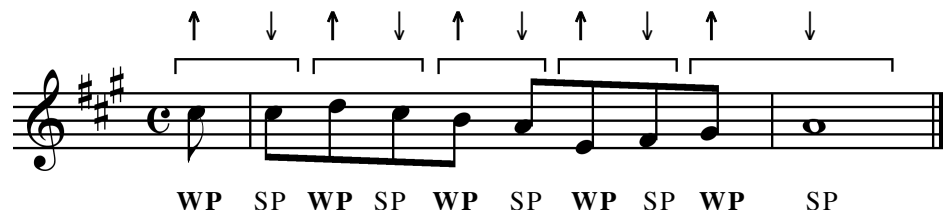


Simple Duple Meter (in 2s) - $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{4}{8}$ etc.

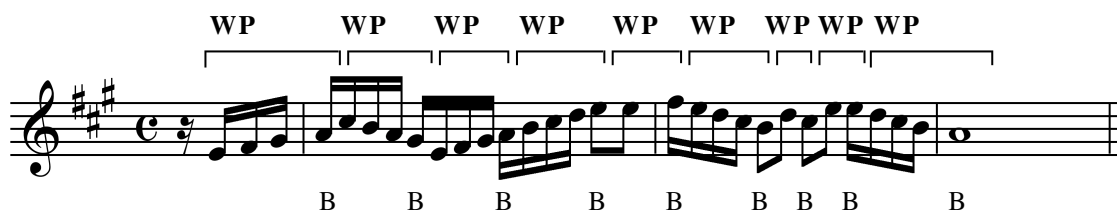
Example of a **Weak Beat** to **Strong Beat** movement:



Example of a **Weak Part** of a beat to a strong part of a beat: (**Upbeat** to **Downbeat** movement)



Example of **Weak Parts** of a beat to a **Beat**: (**extended Upbeat** to **Downbeat** movement)



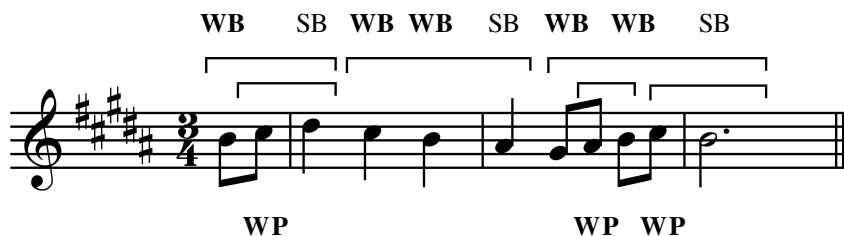
Simple Triple Meter (in 3s) - $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ etc.

Triple meters flow in a (SB-**WB-WB**) pattern. The two weak beats move toward the strong beat.

Examples of simple triple meter:

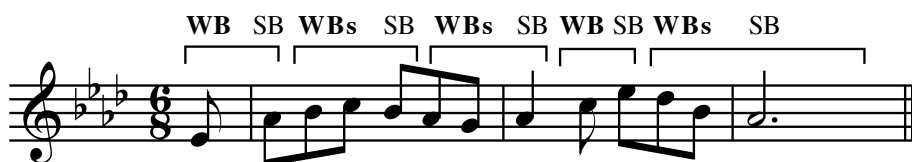


Example of two levels: (1) weak beats to strong beats and (2) weak parts of the beat to the beat



Compound Duple Meter (grouped in 2s and 3s) - $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{12}{8}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{12}{4}$ etc.

At a fast tempo, $\frac{6}{8}$ flows in two beats to a measure. At slower tempi, $\frac{6}{8}$ flows in two groups of three notes acting like both a duple and a triple meter at the same time. Since most expressive music is at a slower tempo, a combination of 2s and 3s is most common.



Compound Triple Meter (grouped in 2s and 3s) - $\frac{9}{8}$ etc.



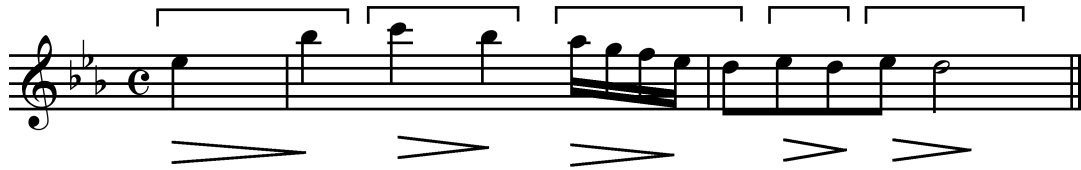
Applying emphasis to note groups

Emphasis is applied to note groupings in six different ways, through: (1) articulation, (2) dynamics, (3) duration, (4) accentuation, (5) tone, and (6) tempo. Several of these modes of emphasis may be in use at the same time. The choice of emphasis modes along with the note grouping greatly contributes to a musical performance.

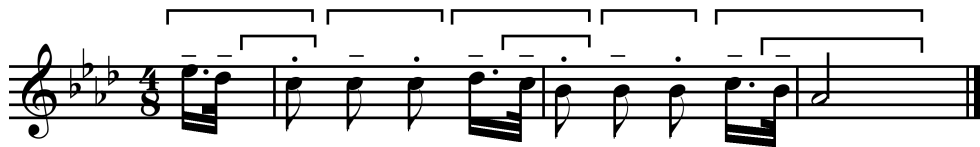
Articulation



Dynamics



Duration



Accentuation

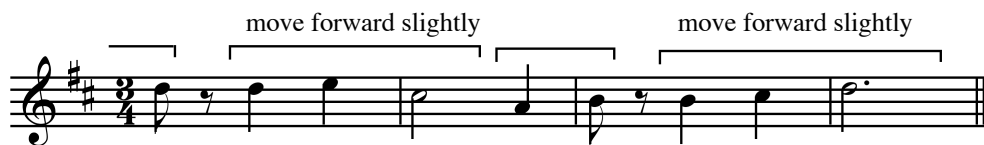


Tone



da de da de da de da de da da de da de da de da de da

Tempo



wait

wait

Teaching the Note Grouping Approach

One approach for building musical expression in students is to have them: (1) decide the mood of the piece - *feeling*; (2) decide the balance of the piece - *form*; (3) decide the approach to producing the mood - *texture*; (4) group the notes for musical flow - *brackets*; (5) decide the mode of emphasis for the note groups; (6) practice the note groupings separately, and (7) apply the techniques to the piece in a seamless, continuous manner.

While overemphasis of the note groups facilitates learning, the student is warned that, after a reasonable time with small group patterns, gross over-emphasis is inappropriate. The advanced player does not look at the smaller groups of notes but at groups that relate to the direction and shape of the entire phrase.

The Study of the Note Grouping Approach

The approach to musical expression presented here is based on the work of James Morgan Thurmond *Note Grouping: A Method for Achieving Expression and Style in Musical Performance*. (ISBN 0-942782-00-3) Ft. Lauderdale, FL: Meredith Music Publications, 1982. It is recommended that the teacher and advanced student procure this text and study it thoroughly.

Example of the Note-Grouping Approach

On the following pages are three versions of Robert Schumann's (1810-1856) *Traumerei*. Compare the traditional notation with the expressive note grouping and finally with the example that prints the note groups musically instead of conforming to standard notation. In each note-group and each extended note group, press the movement forward to a repose by using appropriate emphasis in the form of articulation, dynamics, duration, accentuation, tone, and tempo. Each group is to have some form of expressive emphasis at the beginning of the group and less at the end. By regrouping the printed music, the student becomes aware of the expressive flow of the composition.

Traumerei from Kinderscenen, Opus 15, No. 7 - Original Notation

Robert Schumann

Original notation of the piece. The score is in bass clef, 2/4 time, and B-flat major. It begins with a tempo marking of 80 (quarter note = 80) and a dynamic of *p*. The piece is characterized by long, flowing melodic lines with many ties. The notation includes measures 1 through 24, with measure numbers 6, 11, 16, and 21 indicated at the start of their respective staves. Performance markings include *rit.* (ritardando) and *a tempo* (return to original tempo), as well as dynamics *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano).

Traumerei from Kinderscenen, Opus 15, No. 7 - In Note Grouping Style

Notation of the piece in a 'Note Grouping Style'. This style uses brackets above the notes to group them into measures, making the rhythmic structure more apparent than in the original notation. The score is in bass clef, 2/4 time, and B-flat major. It begins with a dynamic of *p*. The piece is characterized by long, flowing melodic lines with many ties. The notation includes measures 1 through 24, with measure numbers 6 and 11 indicated at the start of their respective staves. Performance markings include *rit.* (ritardando) and *a tempo* (return to original tempo), as well as dynamics *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano).

11

16 *a tempo*
rit. *p*

21 *rit.*

Traumerei from Kinderszenen, Opus 15, No. 7 - In Expressively Grouped Notation, with barlines removed.

p

6 *a tempo*
rit. *mf*

11

16 *a tempo*
rit. *p*

21 *rit.*

Moderato $\bullet = 94$

1a

1a

p

4

mp

8

p

12

mp

16

p

20

mp

24

mp

29

p

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled '1a' by Stanislas Louis Xavier Verroust. The tempo is 'Moderato' with a metronome marking of 94 beats per minute. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The piece consists of 32 measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics are marked as *p* (piano) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, and 29 indicated. The piece ends with a double bar line at measure 32.

Moderato ♩ = 94

1b

1b

p

4

mp

8

p

12

mp

16

p

20

mp

24

mp

29

p

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a single bass line, spanning measures 1b to 29. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a quarter note equal to 94 beats per minute. The score is divided into systems of four measures each. Measure 1b starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a half note G2, followed by a half note A2, and then a half note Bb2. Measures 2-4 continue with a half note C3, a half note D3, and a half note E3. Measures 5-7 show a half note F3, a half note G3, and a half note A3. Measures 8-10 feature a half note Bb3, a half note C4, and a half note D4. Measures 11-13 show a half note E4, a half note F4, and a half note G4. Measures 14-16 feature a half note A4, a half note Bb4, and a half note C5. Measures 17-19 show a half note D5, a half note E5, and a half note F5. Measures 20-22 feature a half note G5, a half note A5, and a half note Bb5. Measures 23-25 show a half note C6, a half note D6, and a half note E6. Measures 26-28 feature a half note F6, a half note G6, and a half note A6. Measure 29 ends with a half note Bb6. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and mezzo-piano (*mp*). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

2a

Moderato ♩ = 94

p

4

8

mp

12

p

17

21

p

25

29

2b *Moderato* ♩ = 94

p

4

8 *mp*

12 *p*

17

21 *p*

25

29

Andante ♩ = 66

3a

This musical score is for a bassoon part, indicated by the bass clef and the '3a' marking. The tempo is 'Andante' with a metronome marking of ♩ = 66. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score consists of eight staves of music, numbered 1 through 32. The dynamics range from *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *pp* (pianissimo). The piece includes several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' and a bracket) and a 'rall.' (rallentando) section starting at measure 21. The notation includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs. The score ends with a double bar line at measure 32.

mf

3 3

5

3 3

9

dolce

13

17

21

3 3 rall. pp

a tempo

25

p

3 3

29

3 3

3b *Andante* ♩ = 66

mf

5

9

dolce

13

17

21

rall. *pp*

a tempo

25

p

29

Moderato $\text{♩} = 88$

4a

4a

p

f

6

p

11

16

21

p

26

31

p

36

p

41

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a bassoon, spanning measures 4a to 41. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is written on a single staff in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes). Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). A crescendo hairpin is visible in measure 4a, and a decrescendo hairpin is at the end of measure 31. The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers 4a, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36, and 41 marking the beginning of new systems.

4b *Moderato* ♩ = 88

This musical score is for a bassoon part, measures 1 through 41. It is in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The score is divided into systems of five measures each, with measure numbers 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36, and 41 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The dynamics range from piano (p) to forte (f). The piece features various musical techniques including slurs, ties, triplets, and crescendo/decrescendo hairpins. The notation is in bass clef.

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

Moderato ♩ = 96

5a

5a

p

6

mp

11

16

dolce

21

p

26

31

pp

36

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a single bass line, spanning 40 measures. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into systems of four measures each, with measure numbers 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, and 36 indicated at the start of their respective systems. The dynamics are marked as *p* (piano) at measure 1, *mp* (mezzo-piano) at measure 11, *dolce* (dolce) at measure 16, *p* at measure 21, and *pp* (pianissimo) at measure 31. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth, and dotted notes), rests, and phrasing slurs. There are also crescendo and decrescendo hairpins throughout the piece.

Moderato ♩ = 96

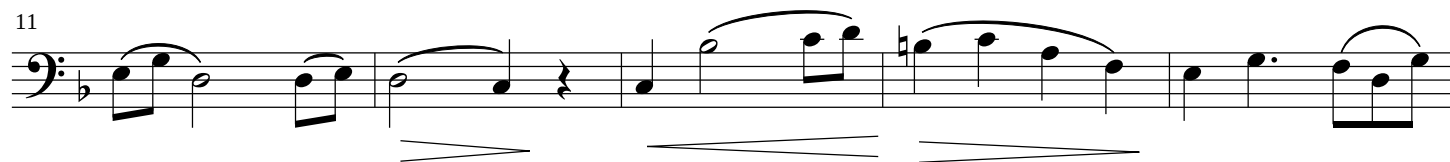
5b



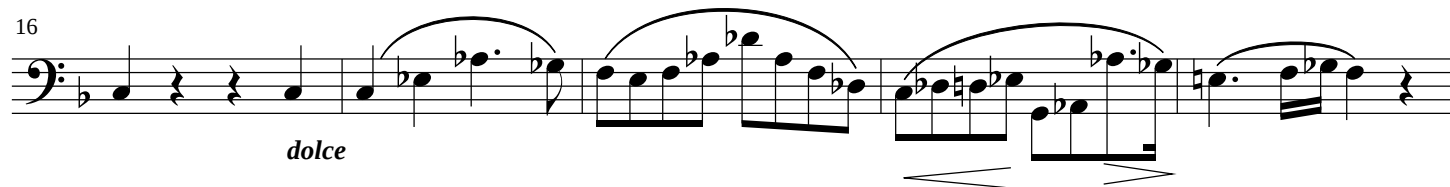
6



11



16



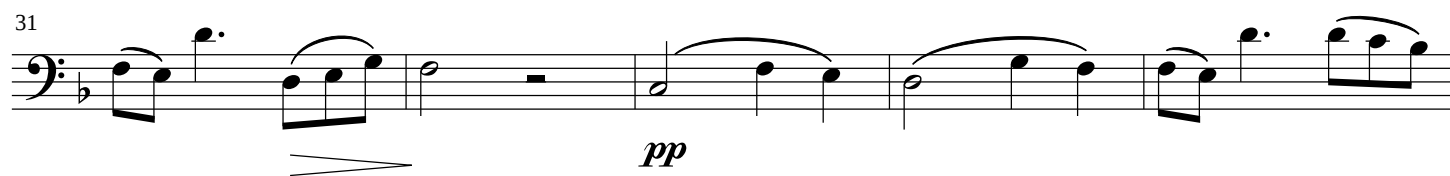
21



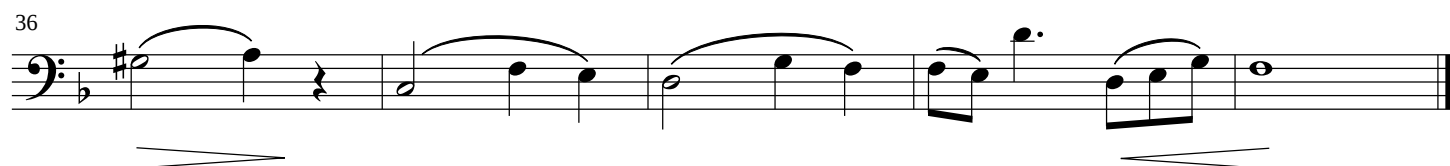
26



31



36



Andantino $\text{♩} = 54$

6a

This musical score is for a bassoon part, spanning measures 6a to 32. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Andantino' with a quarter note equal to 54 beats per minute. The dynamics range from piano (*p*) to forte (*f*). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and phrasing slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 32.

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

p

f

p

6b *Andantino* ♩ = 54

p

5

9

p

13

17

p

21

f *p*

25

29

Moderato $\text{♩} = 64$

7a

Staff 1: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, 6/8 time. Measure 1 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with various phrasing slurs.

Staff 2: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, 6/8 time. Measure 7 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The staff includes a *dolce* marking above the staff. It features dotted half notes and eighth notes.

Staff 3: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, 6/8 time. Measure 13 starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The staff contains dotted half notes and eighth notes, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking at the end of the staff.

Staff 4: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, 6/8 time. Measure 19 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The staff includes a *a tempo* marking below the staff. It features dotted half notes and eighth notes.

Staff 5: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, 6/8 time. Measure 25 starts with a *rall.* (rallentando) marking below the staff. The staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking at the end.

Staff 6: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, 6/8 time. Measure 31 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes.

Staff 7: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, 6/8 time. Measure 37 starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes.

Staff 8: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, 6/8 time. Measure 43 starts with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes, with a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic at the end.

7b *Moderato* ♩ = 64

mf

7

dolce

p

13

mp *mf*

19

mf

25

rall. *a tempo* *mf*

31

mf

37

mp

43

pp *mp* *f*

8a

Moderato ♩ = 66

p

6

mp

11

16

p

21

p *mf*

26

31

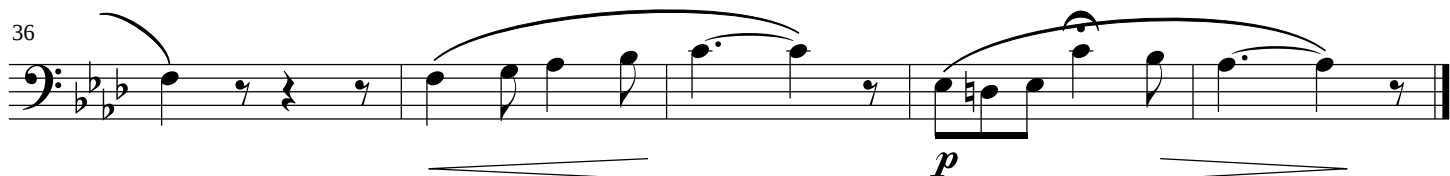
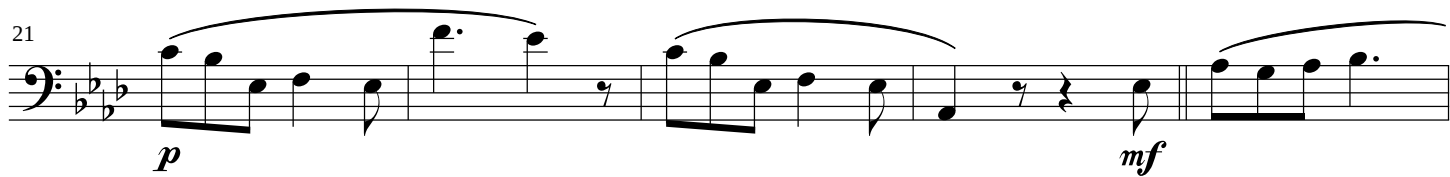
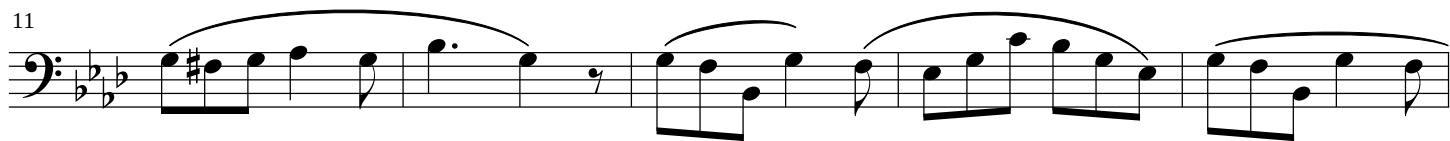
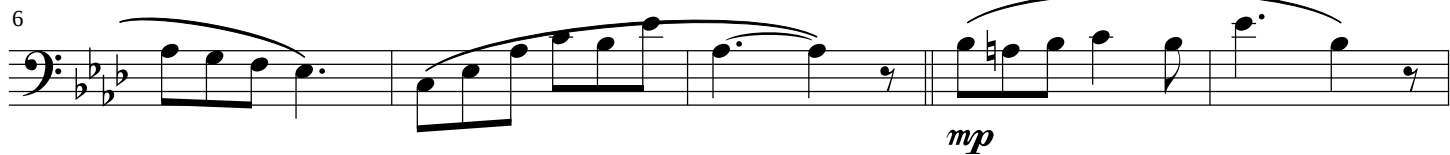
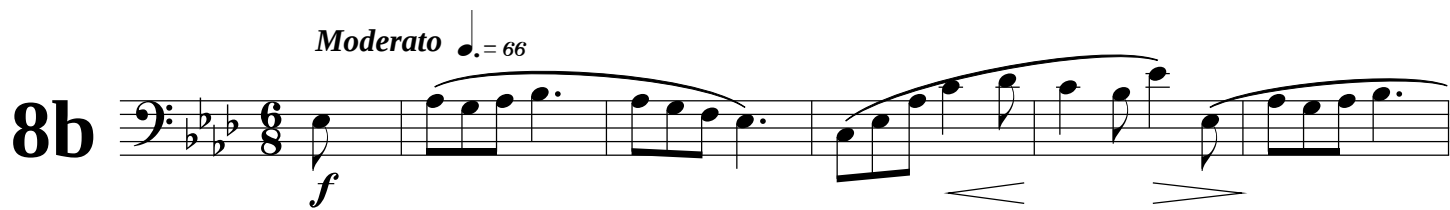
mp

36

p

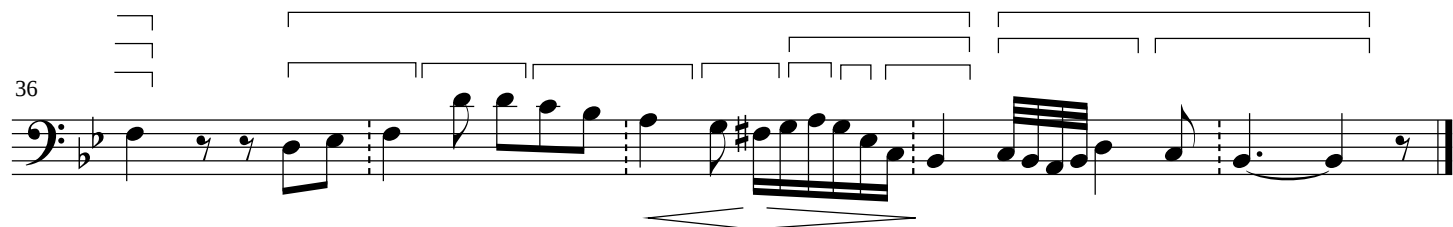
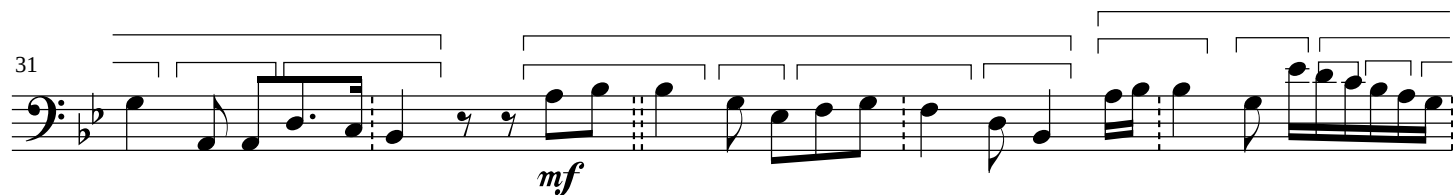
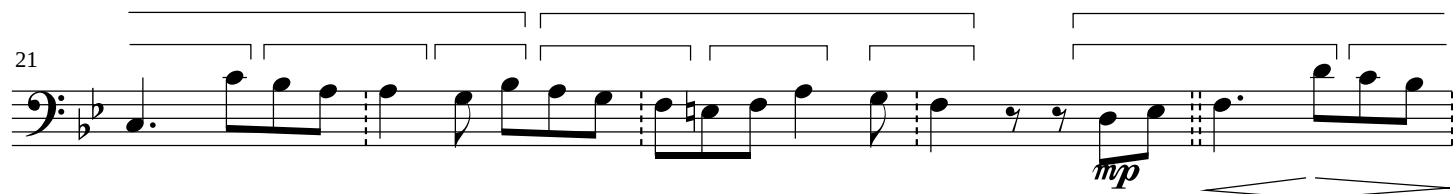
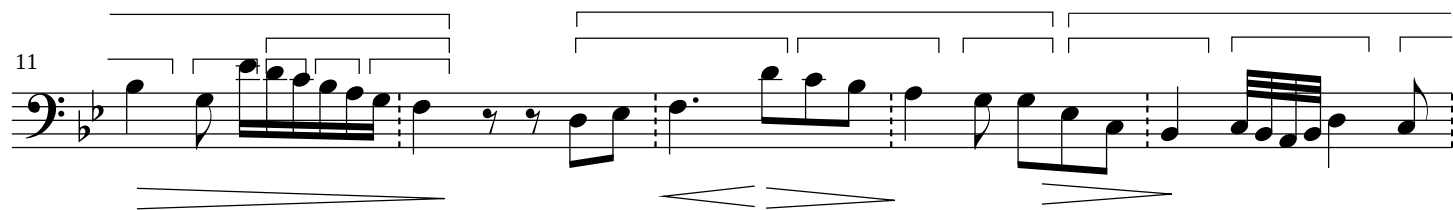
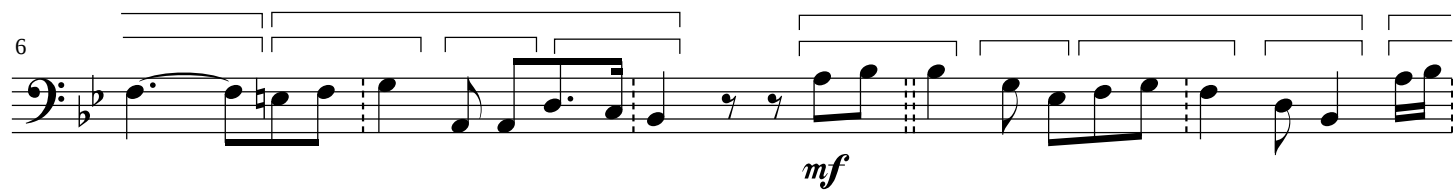
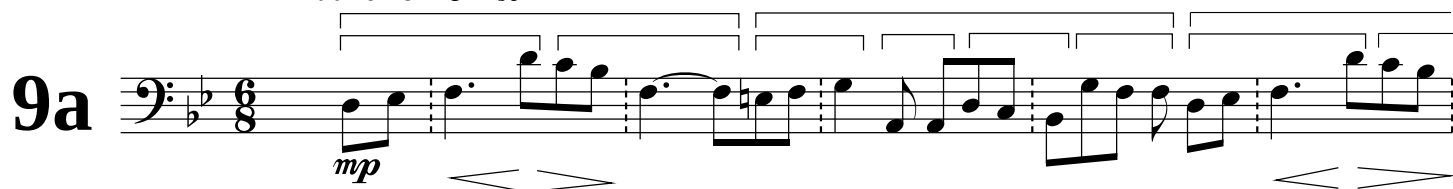
Moderato $\text{♩} = 66$

8b



Andantino ♩ = 96

9a



9b *Andantino* ♩ = 96

mp

6

mf

11

mp

16

mf

21

mp

26

mf

31

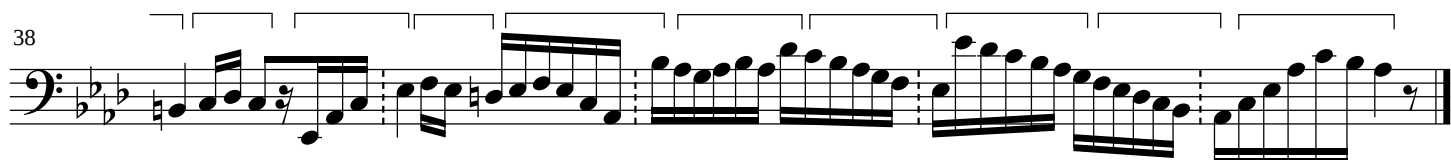
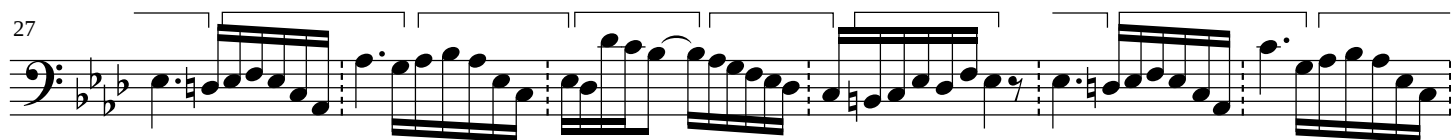
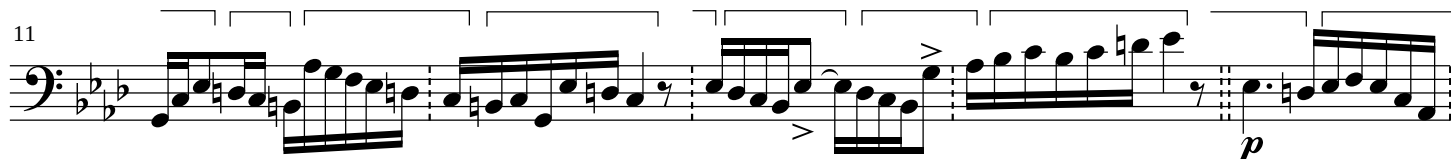
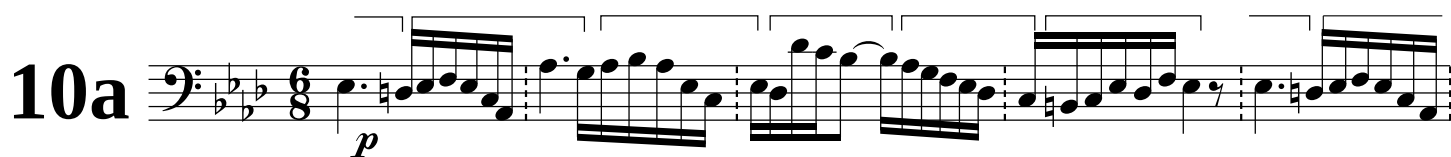
mf

36

mf

Allegretto ♩ = 48

10a



Allegretto ♩ = 48

10b

p

6

11

p

16

cresc

21

27

33

38

This musical score is for a bassoon part, spanning measures 10b to 38. It is written in a single system with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a metronome indication of a quarter note equal to 48 beats per minute. The dynamics range from piano (*p*) to crescendo (*cresc*). The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 38.

Andante ♩ = 60

11a

p

5

p

9

ritard.

a tempo

13

dolce

17

20

24

p

28

The musical score is written for a single staff in bass clef with a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a metronome marking of ♩ = 60. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first system (measures 1-4) features a melodic line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a dotted half note. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 7. The third system (measures 9-12) includes a 'ritard.' (ritardando) marking. The fourth system (measures 13-16) is marked 'a tempo' and 'dolce'. The fifth system (measures 17-20) features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 19. The sixth system (measures 21-24) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The seventh system (measures 25-28) concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score includes various musical notations such as beams, slurs, and dynamic markings.

11b *Andante* ♩ = 60

p

5

p

3 3

9

ritard.

13 *a tempo*

dolce

17

3 3

20

3 3

24

p

28

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for a single melodic line in bass clef, 3/4 time. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a tempo marking of Andante (♩ = 60). The first staff (measures 1-4) starts with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a quarter rest. The second staff (measures 5-8) continues the melody with a half note C3, a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter rest. The third staff (measures 9-12) features a half note F3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter rest. The fourth staff (measures 13-16) starts with a half note B3, a quarter note C4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter rest. The fifth staff (measures 17-20) continues with a half note E4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter rest. The sixth staff (measures 21-24) features a half note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, and a quarter rest. The seventh staff (measures 25-28) starts with a half note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F5, and a quarter rest. The eighth staff (measures 29-32) continues with a half note G5, a quarter note A5, a quarter note B5, and a quarter rest. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and triplets, and ends with a final double bar line.

Larghetto ♩ = 69

12a

mf dolce

6

p

11

16

mf

21

p

26

31

p

36

rall.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a bassoon part, spanning measures 12a to 36. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Larghetto' with a quarter note equal to 69 beats per minute. The score is written on a single staff with a bass clef. It features various musical notations including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, rests, and ties. Dynamic markings include 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'dolce' (softly), and 'p' (piano). There are also 'rall.' (ritardando) markings. The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, and 36 indicating the start of new systems. Brackets above the staff group notes into measures. Slurs and phrasing marks are used throughout. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 36.

12b *Larghetto* ♩ = 69

mf *dolce*

6 *p*

11

16 *mf*

21 *p*

26

31 *p*

36 *rall.*

13a *Larghetto* ♩ = 92

p dolce

5

9

14

18

23

28

33

The musical score for bassoon, measures 1-33, is written in bass clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked *Larghetto* with a metronome marking of ♩ = 92. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Performance instructions include *p* (piano) and *dolce* (sweetly). Measure numbers 5, 9, 14, 18, 23, 28, and 33 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. The score ends with a double bar line at measure 33.

13b *Larghetto* ♩ = 92

p *dolce*

5

9 *p*

14

18

23 *dolce*

28 *p* *p*

33

Moderato

♩ = 88

14a

p

5

10

3

15

p *>* *sfz*

20

p

25

p

30

p

35

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in the bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The score is divided into eight staves, each containing measures 1 through 35. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include piano (*p*), fortissimo (*sfz*), and accents (*>*). There are also slurs and phrasing marks throughout the piece.

Moderato ♩ = 88

14b

p

5

10

3

15

p *sfz*

20

p

25

p

30

p

35

15a

Moderato $\text{♩} = 84$

p

7 *p*

13 *p* *mp*

19 *f*

25 *p* *rall.*

31 *a tempo* *pp*

37 *p*

43

15b

Moderato $\sigma = 84$

p

7

p

13

p *mp*

19

f

25

p *rall.*

31

a tempo *pp*

37

p

43

Allegro $\text{♩} = 100$

16a

musical score for bassoon 16a, measures 1-50. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked *Allegro* with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The dynamic markings are *mf* (measures 1-14), *p* (measures 22-28), and *f* (measures 36-42). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accents. A double bar line is present at measure 11, and another at measure 21. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 49.

8

15

22

29

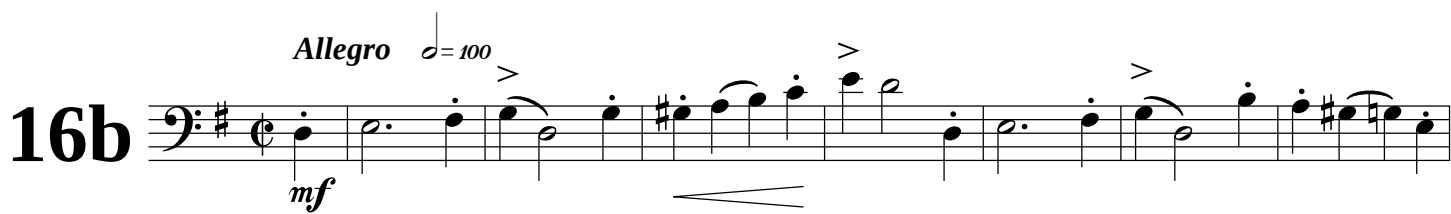
36

43

50

16b *Allegro* $\text{♩} = 100$

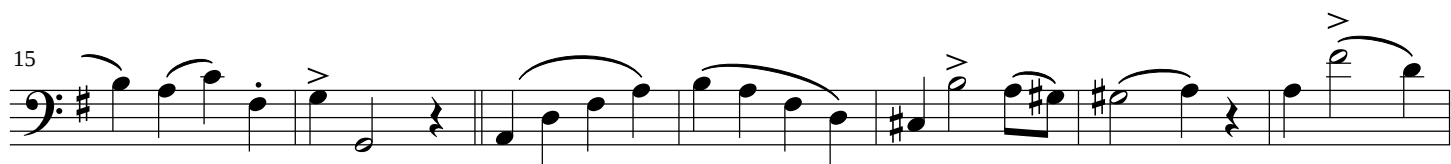
mf



8



15

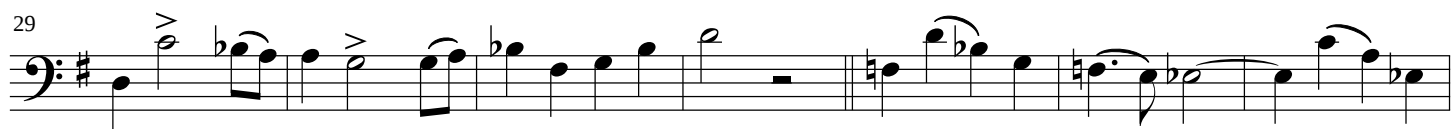


22

p

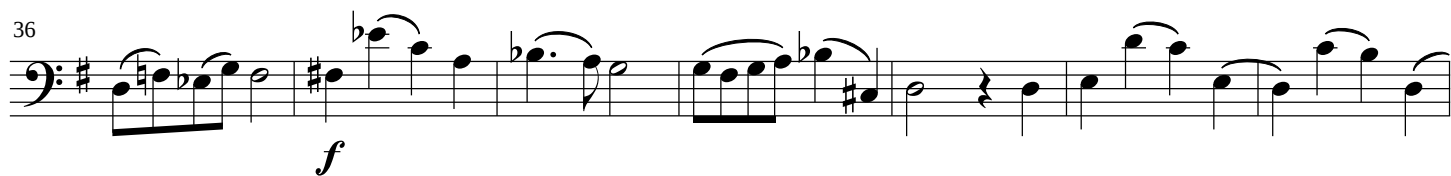


29



36

f



43

mf



50



Allegretto $\text{♩} = 88$

17a

17a

Allegretto ♩ = 88

p

6

11

16

p

21

p

26

31

36

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 88$

17b

This musical score is for a bassoon part, spanning measures 17b to 42. It is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/2 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The score is divided into systems of five measures each, with measure numbers 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, and 36 indicating the start of new systems. The music features a variety of note values, including half notes, quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Slurs are used to group phrases of notes. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano) at measures 17b, 16, and 21. There are also crescendo and decrescendo hairpins. The piece concludes with a final double bar line at measure 42.

Allegretto ♩ = 72

18a

This musical score is for a bassoon part, spanning measures 18a to 42. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The score is divided into systems of four measures each, with measure numbers 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, and 42 indicated at the start of their respective systems. The dynamics are marked as follows: *p* (piano) at measures 18a, 6, 12, 30, and 36; *mp* (mezzo-piano) at measure 24; *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measure 24; and *pp* (pianissimo) at measure 42. The notation includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 42.

18b *Allegretto* ♩ = 72

p

6

p

12

p

18

24

mp *mf*

30

p

36

42

pp

19a *Andantino* ♩ = 76

p

7 *mp*

13 *dolce* *a tempo*

20 *rall.* *p*

27 *sfz* *mf*

33

39

45

51

ritard.

19b *Andantino* ♩ = 76

p *sfz*

7 *mp*

13 *dolce*

20 *rall.* *p* *a tempo*

27 *sfz* *mf*

33

39 *rall.* *p*

45 *a tempo*

51 *ritard.*

Andante  = 100

20a



mp *dolce*

5

p

9

mf

13

p

17

mp

21

25

f

29

pp *rall.*

20b *Andante* ♩ = 100

mp dolce

5

p

9

mf

13

p

17

mp

21

25

f

29

pp rall.

21a

Moderato ♩ = 88

p

8

14

a tempo

rall.

20

sf

26

32

a tempo

rall.

sf

38

p

44

Moderato ♩ = 88

21b

p

8

14

a tempo
rall. -----

20

sf

26

32

a tempo
rall. -----
sf

38

p

44

Andantino ♩ = 88

22a

Musical score for bassoon, measures 1-50. The score is written in bass clef, key of B-flat major (three flats), and 3/8 time. It includes dynamic markings (*p*, *pp*) and articulation (accents, slurs, ties). Measure numbers 8, 15, 22, 29, 36, 43, and 50 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 50.

Measures 1-7: *p* (piano). Measure 1 has an accent. Measures 2-3 are a triplet. Measure 4 has a slur and tie. Measure 5 has a slur. Measure 6 has a slur and tie. Measure 7 has a slur and tie.

Measures 8-14: Measure 8 has a slur and tie. Measures 9-10 are a triplet. Measure 11 has a slur and tie. Measure 12 has a slur. Measure 13 has a slur and tie. Measure 14 has a triplet.

Measures 15-21: Measure 15 has a slur and tie. Measure 16 has a slur and tie. Measure 17 has a slur and tie. Measure 18 has a slur and tie. Measure 19 has a slur and tie. Measure 20 has a slur and tie. Measure 21 has a slur and tie.

Measures 22-28: Measure 22 has a slur and tie. Measure 23 has a slur and tie. Measure 24 has a slur and tie. Measure 25 has a slur and tie. Measure 26 has a slur and tie. Measure 27 has a slur and tie. Measure 28 has a slur and tie.

Measures 29-35: Measure 29 has a slur and tie. Measure 30 has a slur and tie. Measure 31 has a slur and tie. Measure 32 has a slur and tie. Measure 33 has a slur and tie. Measure 34 has a slur and tie. Measure 35 has a slur and tie.

Measures 36-42: Measure 36 has a slur and tie. Measures 37-38 are a triplet. Measure 39 has a slur and tie. Measure 40 has a slur and tie. Measure 41 has a slur and tie. Measure 42 has a triplet.

Measures 43-49: Measure 43 has a slur and tie. Measure 44 has a slur and tie. Measure 45 has a slur and tie. Measure 46 has a slur and tie. Measure 47 has a slur and tie. Measure 48 has a slur and tie. Measure 49 has a slur and tie.

Measures 50: Measure 50 has a slur and tie, ending with a double bar line.

Andantino ♩ = 88

22b

p

8

p

15

p

22

p

29

pp

36

pp

43

pp

50

pp

Andantino

 = 94

23a



23a

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

p

mf

mp

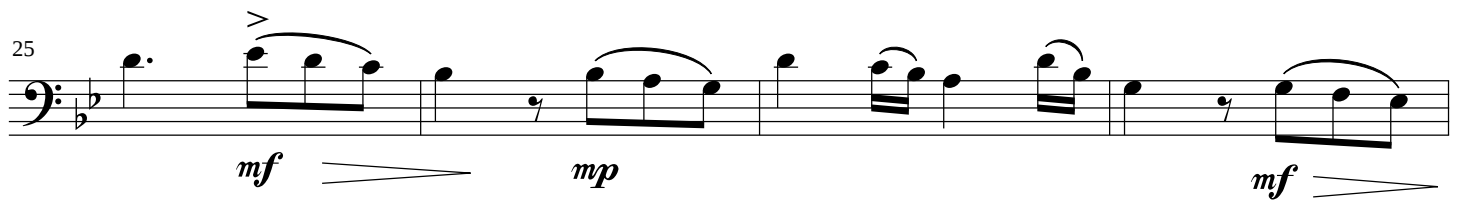
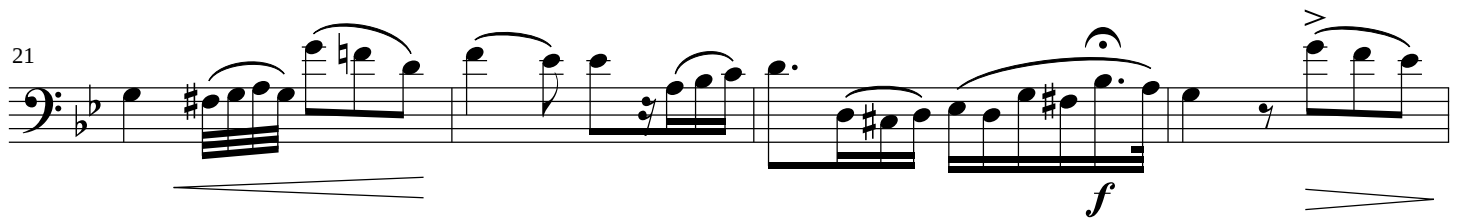
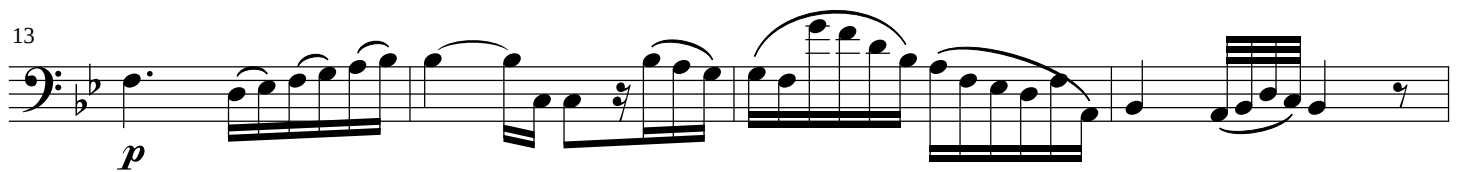
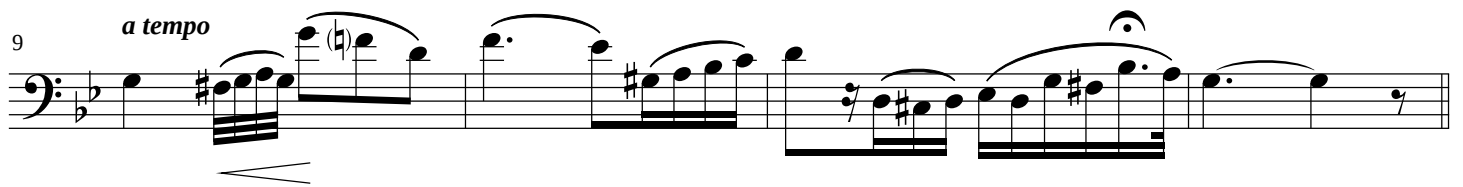
p

mf

The musical score is written for a single staff in bass clef, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Andantino' with a quarter note equal to 94 beats per minute. The score consists of 32 measures, divided into eight systems of four measures each. The first measure of the first system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. Dynamic markings include *p*, *mf*, and *mp*, with crescendo and decrescendo hairpins indicating volume changes. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the eighth system.

Andantino ♩ = 94

23b



Andantino $\text{♩} = 76$

24a

Musical score for bassoon, measures 24a to 32. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is Andantino, with a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. The score is written in bass clef. Measures 24a, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 are shown. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The dynamics are *p* (piano), *sfz* (sforzando), and *rit.* (ritardando). The score also includes a triplet in measure 31.

Measures 24a, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 are shown. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The dynamics are *p* (piano), *sfz* (sforzando), and *rit.* (ritardando). The score also includes a triplet in measure 31.

Andantino $\text{♩} = 76$

24b

p

5

9

sfz *p*

13

17

21

25

sfz *p*

29

rit.

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a bassoon part, indicated by the 'b' in '24b' and the bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Andantino' with a tempo indicator of a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 24b through 32 are shown. The melody is characterized by slurs and accents, with some measures containing triplets (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes). Dynamic markings include piano (*p*), sforzando (*sfz*), and a final ritardando (*rit.*) at the end of the passage.

The Musical Expression Series

**edited by
William R. Higgins**

Available for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Saxophone, and Bassoon

**Volume 1 - Studies in Musical Expression:
from the works of Verroust**

**Volume 2 - Studies in Musical Expression:
from the works of Barret**

**Volume 3 - Studies in Musical Expression:
from the works of Ferling**

**Volume 4 - 72 Studies in Musical Expression:
from the works of Verroust, Barret, and Ferling**