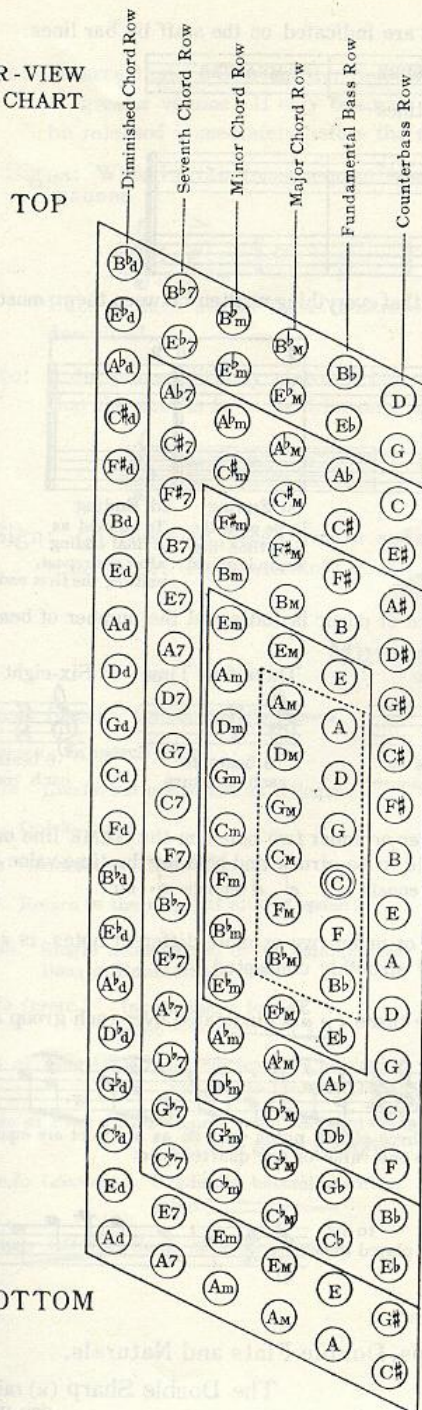


MUSIC/ACCORDION GLOSSARY

MIRROR-VIEW
BASS CHART

The basses within the dotted lines indicate the range of the 12 bass accordion.

The basses enclosed by the other lines indicate the 24, 48, 80, and 120 bass ranges.

M indicates the Major Chord.

m indicates the Minor Chord.

7 indicates the Seventh Chord.

dim indicates the Diminished Chord.

All notes written *above* the third line are played in the chord rows.

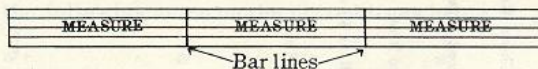


All notes written *on* or *below* the third line are played in the fundamental bass row or the counterbass row.

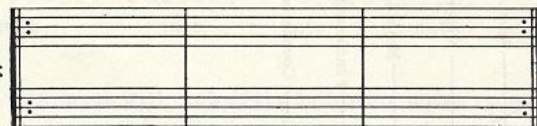


If a dash is placed under it, the note is played in the counterbass row.

Measures: Music is divided into measures which are indicated on the staff by bar lines.

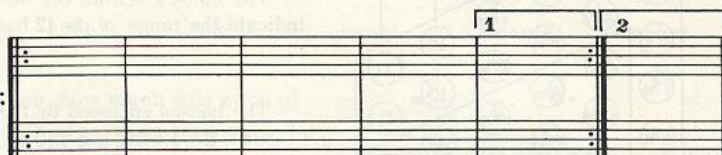


Repeat Signs:



The double dots inside the double lines indicate that everything written between them must be repeated.

Endings:

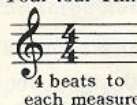


1st Ending
To be used the first time the strain is played.

2d Ending
To be used as a final ending after the repeat, omitting the first ending.

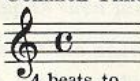
Time Signatures: At the beginning of each piece of music is indicated the number of beats there will be in each measure.

Four-four Time



4 beats to each measure

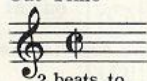
Common Time



4 beats to each measure

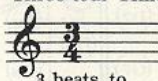
same as

Cut Time



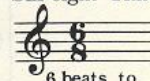
2 beats to each measure

Three-four Time



3 beats to each measure

Six-eight Time



6 beats to each measure

The Tie: A curved line (—) or (—) placed over or under two notes on the SAME line or space is called a tie, and requires the first note to be struck and held for the time-value of BOTH. For example: equals ; equals ; equals etc.

A Slur: A curved line (—) or (—) placed over or under two or more different notes is called a slur and requires the notes to be played smoothly connected.

Triplets: Notes grouped in threes with the figure three (3) indicated over each group are called triplets.



Three quarter notes written as a triplet are equal in time-value to *two* quarter notes.



Three eighth notes written as a triplet are equal to the value of *one* quarter note.

Octave Sign:



All notes with this sign above should be played one octave (eight notes) higher.



to be played thus:

Sharps, Flats, Double Sharps, Double Flats and Naturals.

The Sharp (#) raises a note one-half step.

The Flat (b) lowers a note one-half step.

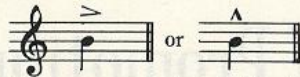
The Natural (♮) cancels the sharp or flat previously written.

The Double Sharp (x) raises a note one whole step.

The Double Flat (bb) lowers a note one whole step.

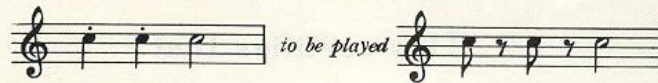
Accents: To accentuate a note, greater pressure is applied to the bellows, thus producing a tone of greater volume. If only one note is to be accented, the pressure on the bellows must be released immediately before the next note is struck.


Accent Signs: When certain tones require special emphasis, they are marked in the following manner.



Each of these accent signs indicates the note is to be played in the manner previously described.

Staccato: A dot placed directly above or below a note is called a "staccato" mark, and indicates that the note is to be held for only one-half its value.



Hold Sign:  This sign, placed over or under a note or rest, indicates the prolonging of its time-value. (Approximately doubling it.)

Musical Terms

Accelerando (accel.) Quickening the speed.

Alla marcia In march style.


Allegretto Lively, but not so fast as *Allegro*.

Allegro Quick, rapid.

Andante Moderately slow.

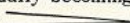
A tempo Return to the original rate of speed.

Bass solo Single notes played in the Fundamental Bass or Counterbass rows.

Crescendo (cresc.) Increasingly louder.
Also 

Da Capo al Fine (D.C.) Repeat from the beginning and play to the end (Fine).

Dal Segno al Fine (D.S.) Repeat from the sign (S) and play to the end (Fine).

Decrescendo (decresc.) Gradually becoming softer.
Also 

Diminuendo (dim.) Same as Decrescendo.

Fine End, close.

Forte (f) Loud.

Fortissimo (ff) Very loud.

Gavotte An old French dance.

Legato Connected, smooth.

Mezzo forte (mf) Moderately loud.

Mezzo piano (mp) Moderately soft.


Piano (p) Soft.

Pianissimo (pp) Very soft.

Rallentando (rall.) Gradually becoming slower.

Ritard (rit.) Same as Rallentando.

Sempre Always.

Slur A curved line over or under two or more notes indicating that they are to be played legato ()

Staccato Detached, short.

Tempo Rate of speed.

Vivace Briskly, very quick.