



Example 13.2.2

When two or more of the symbols appear on the same note in print, they should be brailled in the following order: staccato or staccatissimo; accent; tenuto.

Example 13.2.3

a)

b)

### 13.3 Doubling of Symbols

In braille music, many symbols may be doubled if they occur four or more times in succession. To double a sign, braille it twice at the first occurrence and once at the last occurrence. All of the signs listed in this chapter's Section 13.1 may be doubled except for the swell sign, which is never doubled.

Example 13.3.1

As long as the notes themselves are consecutive, the doubling process is not interrupted by an intervening rest or phrasing marks.

Example 13.3.2

Be sure to terminate doubling before a significant new section of music such as a rehearsal sign, a sectional double bar, a change of key or time signature, or a new movement. If there are at least four occurrences at the beginning of the new section, the doubling is restarted at the beginning of the new section.

Example 13.3.3

The musical score for Example 13.3.3 is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3. The second measure contains a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note G3. A rehearsal mark 'A' is placed above the first note of the second measure. Braille notation is provided below the staff, corresponding to the notes and symbols in the score.

### 13.4 Symbols that Follow a Note

These symbols are brailled after the affected note, rest, or bar line. None of these symbols can be doubled.

Fermata over or under a note or rest	⠠⠠⠠	
Fermata between notes	⠠⠠⠠	
Fermata above or below a bar line	⠠⠠⠠	
Fermata above or below a sectional double bar	⠠⠠⠠	
Fermata above or below a final double bar	⠠⠠⠠	
Full breath or break	⠠⠠	
Half breath	⠠⠠	

### 13.5 Instructions for Brailleing

The fermata symbol follows the fingering of a note, but precedes a slur, tie, or closing bracket slur.

Example 13.5.1

The musical notation shows a treble clef staff in C major with a common time signature. It contains several notes with fermatas above them, and a triplet of eighth notes. Below the staff is a corresponding Braille transcription.

The following are examples of fermatas appearing between notes and on the bar lines.

Example 13.5.2

a)

b)

c)

The breath mark follows all signs that affect the note, including the fermata. An octave mark is not required for the note following a breath mark.

Various symbols for a break or breath in the music appear above the printed staff to indicate an interruption of the sound. Because these marks are variable and inconsistent, you must use your best judgment to determine whether a symbol represents a full breath or a half breath. The symbol for the full breath is appropriate when there is a rest or some other clear indication of a pause, such as a comma above the staff in vocal music or in music for a wind instrument. The symbol for the half breath is appropriate for a shorter interruption or break sign. If in doubt about the interpretation of the printed breath marks, you have the option of inserting a transcriber’s note to let the braille reader know about the ambiguity.

Example 13.5.3

The musical notation shows a treble clef staff in A major with a 3/4 time signature. It contains notes with a fermata above them and a repeat sign. Below the staff is a corresponding Braille transcription.

### Example 13.5.4

Example 13.5.4 shows a musical staff with a treble clef and a slur over the first four notes. Below the staff is a line of Braille notation corresponding to the notes.

### Example 13.5.5

Example 13.5.5 shows a musical staff with a treble clef, a slur over the first two notes, an accent over the third note, a double bar line, and a fermata over the fourth note. Below the staff is a line of Braille notation corresponding to the notes.

## 13.6 A Word of Encouragement

Familiarize yourself with all the new signs in this chapter, but do not try to memorize all of them now. You will learn them as you need them.

Doubling of signs can be a wonderfully helpful transcription device because it obviates the need for the cumbersome repetition of signs. Undoubtedly, the judicious use of doubling can make the score clearer and more legible for the braille reader. Nevertheless, you as the transcriber may be perplexed as to how and when to use this unique device. To ease your mind, remember that doubling is never mandatory and that it works best for many repetitions of a relatively simple sign such as the staccato. If in doubt, you may reasonably decide that instead of doubling the sign, you will simply braille out every occurrence. The braille reader will especially appreciate such a decision if the sign occurs only a few times in succession or if the music is complex.

## 13.7 Order of Signs

Notice how the new signs in this chapter fit into the patterns that you have already studied.

### Preceding the note:

- reminder tie
- opening bracket slur
- signs of expression or execution that precede a note  
(staccato or staccatissimo, accent, tenuto)
- accidental
- octave mark

**Following the note:**

- dot
- finger mark
- fermata
- single slur, opening doubled slur
- closing bracket slur
- tie
- breath mark
- double bar
- music hyphen

**Drills for Chapter 13**

(Correct transcriptions of these drills are at the end of this chapter)

## Drill 13.1

*Andante*

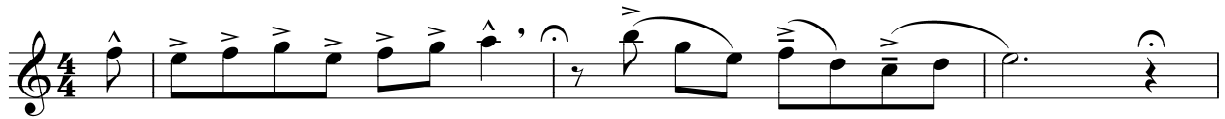
## Drill 13.2

## Drill 13.3

*Maestoso*

## Drill 13.4

Drill 13.5



Musical notation for Drill 13.5, a single staff in 4/4 time. It features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations such as accents (^) and slurs.

Drill 13.6

**Expressively**



Musical notation for Drill 13.6, a single staff in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It includes slurs and accents, and features a bass line with notes marked with 'v'.

**Exercises for Chapter 13**

(Submit the following exercises to your instructor in BRF file format)

Exercise 13.1



Musical notation for Exercise 13.1, a single staff in common time (C). It starts with a tempo marking of quarter note = 120. The exercise consists of a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

Exercise 13.2



Musical notation for Exercise 13.2, a single staff in 3/2 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). It features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

Exercise 13.3

**Prestissimo (♩ = 160)**



Musical notation for Exercise 13.3, a single staff in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It includes slurs and accents, and features a bass line with notes marked with 'v'.


Exercise 13.4



Musical notation for Exercise 13.4, a single staff in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents, and includes double-angle brackets (<>) under the notes.

Exercise 13.5

**With Expression**



Musical notation for Exercise 13.5, a single staff in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It includes slurs and accents, and features a bass line with notes marked with 'v'.

## Correct transcriptions of the Drills for Chapter 13

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20