Chapter 22

Music Asterisk
Footnotes
Music in Literary Context

22.1 The Music Asterisk

The music asterisk is used to indicate a reference to a footnote, an endnote, an editor’s comment or a transcriber’s note. Similar to the use of a literary asterisk within the text, a music asterisk is brailled within the music, immediately before the musical symbol to which it refers. If the asterisk refers to a musical note, it should be brailled before the first braille sign which pertains to that note. A dot 3 separator is brailled after the asterisk if it is followed by a sign that contains dots 1, 2, or 3. The first musical note after the asterisk must have an octave mark.

Example 22.1.1

If the printed music identifies the footnote with a letter or number, that letter or number is brailled immediately after the asterisk. A grade 1 symbol is not inserted before an appended letter. No separator is brailled between the asterisk and the identifying letter or number. A separator is brailled after the identifying letter or number if the immediately following character contains dots 1, 2, or 3.

Example 22.1.2
If the braille page has two or more footnotes that are not identified by letters or numbers in the printed score, add an appropriate identifying letter or number after each asterisk in braille.

Example 22.1.3

22.2 Footnotes in Music Scores

Footnotes are brief comments by the editor of the printed music or by the transcriber of the braille music. Footnotes are placed at the bottom of the braille page, immediately following a full line of dots 25. The footnotes are brailled as paragraphs and are uncontracted. Begin each footnote in cell 3 with the music asterisk and any identifying letter or number. Then, after one space, braille the text of the footnote.

Example 22.2.1

22.3 Errors in Print Music

In facsimile transcriptions you must transcribe the music just as it appears in print, even if you are sure that there is an error. However, you have the option of inserting a transcriber’s footnote to explain the error.

In nonfacsimile transcriptions you are permitted to make the correction in the music itself. Just be sure to insert a transcriber’s footnote to explain what you have done.

In either facsimile or nonfacsimile transcriptions, you may detect an error but may not be able to determine what the music should be. In such cases, insert a transcriber’s explanatory footnote such as “This measure is
transcribed as it appears in print. A beat is missing.” If the footnote is a transcriber’s insertion, the text begins with the letters “T.N.” (for “Transcriber’s Note”) followed by a space.

Example 22.3.1

\[ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc}
\text{Example 22.4 Accidentals in Literary Context} \\
\text{Transcribe literary material according to the current rules of UEB. When the symbols for accidentals occur in a literary context (such as a sentence, paragraph, title, or list of instruments), use the UEB symbol for the graphic flat, sharp, or natural. Spell the word in the normal braille manner if the print text spells the word out instead of using the musical symbol.}
\end{array} \]

Example 22.4.1

His encore will be Chopin's nocturne in E♭ Major or Rachmaninoff's prelude in C# Minor.

Example 22.4.2

The final note of the etude is a B-flat half note.
22.5 Music Notation in Literary Context

Sometimes literary material contains music notation such as notes and time signatures. In such cases use the opening music code indicator and the music code terminator to begin and end the music. Each of these signs is preceded by a space and immediately followed by the first character of music or text. If the music ends with a double bar, the music code terminator is omitted before the following word or text.

Example 22.5.1

The note $\text{\textbullet\textbullet\textbullet}$ is used for tuning.

Transcribe the literary punctuation indicator to separate the music symbol from the punctuation mark when literary punctuation is used with music notation. This punctuation indicator indicates a return to literary material; therefore, the music code terminator is omitted before the immediately following word.

Example 22.5.2

The song begins with these notes: $\text{\textbullet\textbullet\textbullet\textbullet\textbullet\textbullet}$.

Guess the name of this song.

An exception is the comma. When a comma separates music signs from one another or when a comma separates the music signs from literary text, the comma is represented by dot 6. This special comma is not preceded by the literary punctuation indicator and does not indicate a return to literary code.
Example 22.5.3

Common time signatures include $2\frac{4}{4}$, and $3\frac{4}{4}$.

Remember that these “code switching” mechanisms are exceptional. They are required when music notation occurs within a literary sentence. The code switching indicators are omitted if, for example, a piece of music is preceded or followed by an explanatory textual paragraph which contains no musical symbols. A blank line between the literary paragraph and the music will sufficiently alert the braille reader to the change of code.
Drills for Chapter 22
(Correct transcriptions of these drills are at the end of this chapter)

To save space, the footnotes are brailled immediately beneath the music rather than at the bottom of the braille page.

Drill 22.1

Blues-like

* Play all the G's slightly flat.

Drill 22.2

The "Prelude in C# Minor" is in $\text{\frac{6}{4}}$ meter. Its opening motive, $\text{\frac{\text{d}}{\text{d}}}$, the rhythm of a Siciliana, is played ppp.

Drill 22.3

The orchestra tunes to $\text{\frac{\text{d}}{\text{d}}}$ while the band, next door, tunes to $\text{\frac{\text{d}}{\text{d}}}$.

The custodian, in the hallway between, tunes his hearing aid to $\text{\frac{\text{d}}{\text{d}}}$ and whistles between his teeth as he pushes his broom along.

Drill 22.4

* These last five notes may be played an octave lower.

Drill 22.5

The music store had a wide variety of saxophones: B♭ soprano, E♭ alto, B♭ tenor, E♭ baritone, and B♭ bass.
Exercises for Chapter 22
(Submit the following exercises to your instructor in BRF file format)

Follow the format for the Drills and insert the footnotes immediately after the music, rather than at the bottom of your braille page.

Exercise 22.1

Exercise 22.2

The Star-Spangled Banner is written in \( \frac{3}{4} \) time and is most often performed in the key of A♭.

Exercise 22.3

Three rhythmic mottos, ↓. ↓ , ↓. ↓ ↓↓↓↓, and ↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓, recur frequently. Eventually they are merged into a cadential scale:

Exercise 22.4

Ritmo marcato

Exercise 22.5

The notes F♯ and G♭ are enharmonic equivalents. E♯ and F♯, however, are not enharmonic equivalents, because E♯ is enharmonic with F♯ and is not the same pitch as the F♯.
Correct transcriptions of the Drills for Chapter 22

**Drill Three**

**Drill Four**

**Drill Five**

**Drill Six**

**Drill Seven**

**Drill Eight**

**Drill Nine**

**Drill Ten**

**Drill Eleven**

**Drill Twelve**