

Double Bass

Verleih' uns Frieden

(Grant Us Peace)

Words by Martin Luther (1483-1546)

Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847)

edited by Michael Driscoll

Andante

9

18

26

34

43

51

59

p *cresc.* *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *p* *cresc.*

68

[illegible]

76

The musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is shown in a single staff. It begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody starts with a half note G2, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. This is followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. The melody then rises to a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, and a quarter note B1. Finally, it ends with a quarter note A1, a quarter note G1, and a quarter note F1. The notation includes a 'cresc.' marking under the first G2 and a 'f' marking under the first D2, with a crescendo hairpin symbol following it.

84

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody consists of the following notes: G2 (half note), A2 (half note), B-flat2 (quarter note), A2 (quarter note), G2 (quarter note), F2 (quarter note), E-flat2 (quarter note), D2 (quarter note), C2 (half note), B-flat2 (quarter note), A2 (quarter note), G2 (quarter note), F2 (quarter note), E-flat2 (quarter note), D2 (quarter note), C2 (half note). The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo (*cresc.*) and ends with a decrescendo (*dim.*). There are two fermatas: one over the first two notes (G2 and A2) and another over the final two notes (E-flat2 and D2).

93

Musical notation for Example 6-10, showing a bass clef staff with notes and dynamic markings.