

# B

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## Reference Tables for the Music Setting/CONCERT BAND

2020 Edition

**Table A**

### Order of Flats and Sharps

The order of sharps:

F C G D A E B

The order of flats:

B E A D G C F

**Table B**

### Time Signatures

Number of beats per measure.

Type of note that gets the beat.  
(...think “beat code”).

Common “Beat Codes”

2 =      4 =      8 =

Other Time Signatures

Common Time (4/4)      Cut Time (2/2)

**Table C**

### Key Signatures & Circle of 5<sup>th</sup>'s

Circle of 5ths

minor keys

Enharmonic Keys

**Table D**

### Enharmonic Equivalents

E# = F      Fb = E

B# = C      Cb = B

\*\*\* The notes that share the **black keys** on the piano are all Enharmonic Equivalents. \*\*\*

Same sound; different name.

**Table E**  
**Labeled Keyboard (w/ Enharmonic Equivalents)**

$D^b$ $E^b$			$G^b$ $A^b$ $B^b$			$D^b$ $E^b$			$G^b$ $A^b$ $B^b$			$D^b$ $E^b$			$G^b$			
$C^\sharp$ $D^\sharp$			$F^\sharp$ $G^\sharp$ $A^\sharp$			$C^\sharp$ $D^\sharp$			$F^\sharp$ $G^\sharp$ $A^\sharp$			$C^\sharp$ $D^\sharp$			$F^\sharp$			
C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

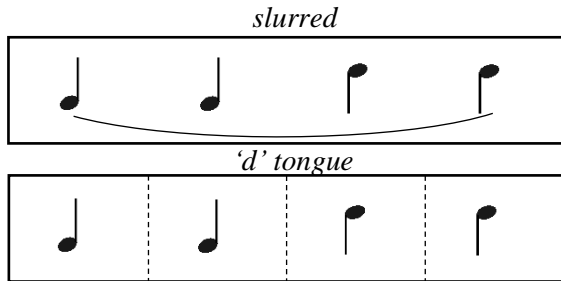
**Table F**  
**Dynamics**

LOUD ↑	<i><b>ff</b></i> - <b>Fortissimo</b> ; Very loud.
	<i><b>f</b></i> - <b>Forte</b> ; Loud.
	<i><b>mf</b></i> - <b>Mezzo Forte</b> ; Medium loud.
	<i><b>mp</b></i> - <b>Mezzo Piano</b> ; Medium soft.
	<i><b>p</b></i> - <b>Piano</b> ; Soft.
↓ SOFT	<i><b>pp</b></i> - <b>Pianissimo</b> ; Very soft.
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	$\text{<}$ - <b>Crescendo</b> ; Gradually increase volume.
	$\text{>}$ - <b>Decrescendo</b> ; Gradually decrease volume.
	<i><b>fp</b></i> - <b>Fortepiano</b> ; Loud attack then immediate soft volume.
	<i><b>sfz</b></i> - <b>Sforzando</b> ; Strong, sudden accent.

## Table G Articulations

### Legato:

Connected air and sound.  
Slurred for valves/keys, 'd' tongue for slides.



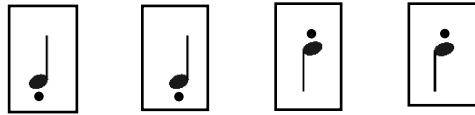
### Tenuto:

Hold note for full value.  
Connected air and clear tongue.



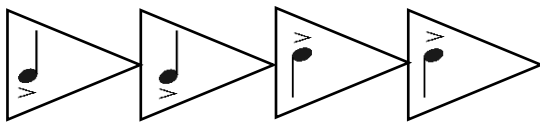
### Staccato:

Short and separated by air.  
Think "tah"  
NOT "TAT".



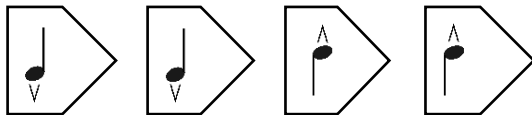
### Accented:

Strong front of the note; release the air with the tongue.  
Emphasize the note.



### Marcato:

Strong front of note, with separated air.  
"Short and fat".



## Table H Tempo Markings

### Largo -

= 60 bpm

"Broadly; slowly"

### Andante -

= 80 bpm

"At an easy, walking pace"

### Moderato -

= 100 bpm

"Moderately"

### Allegro -

= 120 bpm

"Lively and fast"

### Presto -

= 140 bpm

"Very fast"

- The number given is the Beats per Minute (BPM).











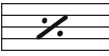

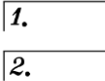

- The note given is that which gets the beat; quarter, half, and eighth notes are most common.

\*\* Each tick of the Second Hand on a clock = 60 BPM. Double that tick = 120 BPM. \*\*

**Table I**  
**Concert Pitch Transpositions**

<b>Concert Pitch</b> (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Trombone, Baritone, Tuba, Mallets)	<b>C</b>	<b>C#/Db</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D#/Eb</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F#/Gb</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G#/Ab</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A#/Bb</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Bb</b> (Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Soprano Sax, Tenor Sax, Trumpet)	<b>D</b>	<b>D#/Eb</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F#/Gb</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G#/Ab</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A#/Bb</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C#/Db</b>
<b>Eb</b> (Alto Sax, Bari Sax)	<b>A</b>	<b>A#/Bb</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C#/Db</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D#/Eb</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F#/Gb</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G#/Ab</b>
<b>F</b> (French Horn)	<b>G</b>	<b>G#/Ab</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A#/Bb</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C#/Db</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D#/Eb</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F#/Gb</b>

**Table J**  
**Misc. Music Markings**

	Treble Clef		Grace note
	Bass Clef		Flat
	Breath Mark		Sharp
	Fermata		Natural
	Repeat		Trill
	Measure Repeat		Gliss
	1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> Ending		Cesura/ "Railroad Tracks"

# Table K

## Rhythm Tree and Counting Syllables

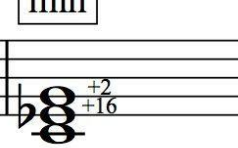
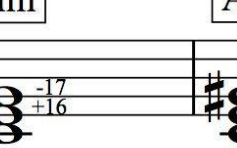

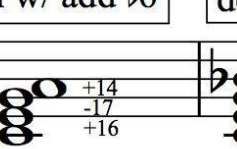

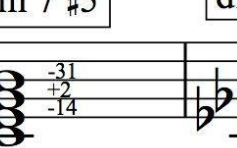
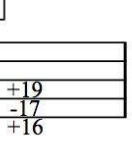


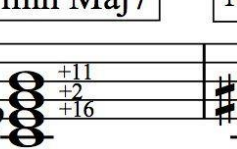
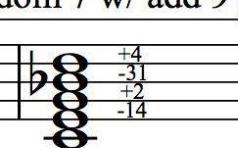
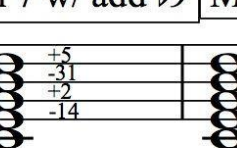
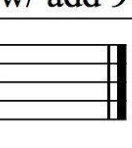
<p><b>Whole Note</b> 4 beats (beats 234 held)</p>	
<p><b>Half Note</b> 2 beats (beats 2 &amp; 4 held)</p>	
<p><b>Quarter Note</b> 1 beat</p>	
<p><b>Eighth Note</b> <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> beat (+ said as "and")</p>	
<p><b>Sixteenth Note</b> <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> beat (e="ee"/ a="uh")</p>	
<p><b>Dot Rule:</b> a dot adds <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> of the value of the note that it is attached to.</p>	
	<p> <math>\circ \cdot = \circ + \text{quarter}</math>  <math>\text{quarter} \cdot = \text{quarter} + \text{eighth}</math>  <math>\text{eighth} \cdot = \text{eighth} + \text{sixteenth}</math>  <math>\text{sixteenth} \cdot = \text{sixteenth} + \text{thirty-second}</math> </p>

**Table L**  
**Chord Tuning Tendencies**

## Chords of Just Intonation

All chords are based on root "C" which is "0" pitch.

+ or - is cents rounded to nearest whole number

Maj	min	dim	Aug
			
Maj w/ add 6	min w/ add 6	dim w/ add b6	dom 7
			
Maj 7	min min 7	dom 7 #5	dim 7
			
min 7 b5	dom 7 b5	min Maj7	Maj 7 #5
			
dim Maj7	dom 7 w/ add 9	dom 7 w/ add b9	Maj 7 w/ add 9
			

Rewritten by Jeffrey Anderson