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Overtone Series

The image displays four overtone series, each on a separate staff with a treble clef. The notes are labeled with their letter names and accidentals. The series are as follows:

- Series 1 (Fundamental D):** D, G, D, G, B, D, E, F#, G#
- Series 2 (Fundamental A):** A, D, A, D, F#, A, B, C#, D#
- Series 3 (Fundamental E):** E, A, E, A, C#, E, F#, G#, A#
- Series 4 (Fundamental B):** B, E, B, E, G#, B, C#, D#, E#

Sympathetic Touch Tones

Sympathetic vibrations from the open strings provide a means of tuning many notes precisely to the instrument. One can easily find the sympathetic tones that relate to the open strings by playing a tone that is either a unison or a partial of the overtone series of that open string. While holding the tone, use another finger to lightly touch the related open string. When the held note is perfectly in tune, the touching will cause a little "click" sound—the result of the sudden cutoff of the tonal support from the sympathetically vibrating open string. Try it right now. It really works. While playing the 3rd finger g on the D string, touch the open G string with your 2nd finger. Do you hear the click? Be very discerning about the pitch since highly resonant notes like this G will click even if the 3rd finger g is slightly off center.

This procedure will verify whether the tone being played is in tune with the open string, as will be demonstrated by the presence or absence of sympathetic vibrations. On highly resonant notes, it is sometimes possible to create this "click" at several different tunings of the same note. In those instances it is best to choose the tuning in the center of the note with the loudest, clearest "click".

While there are many possible ways to notate this procedure, this book uses diamond shaped note heads with stems showing the rhythm of the touch. When the diamond shaped note head indicates a particular open string to be touched, lightly TOUCH that string with the finger indicated to create the desired "click."

Sympathetic Touch Tones

The musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff has two pairs of 'For:' and 'Touch:' sections. The first pair shows a G note on the D string with fingering III, followed by four diamond-shaped notes on the G string. The second pair shows a G note on the D string with fingering IV, followed by four diamond-shaped notes on the G string. The second staff also has two pairs. The first pair shows a G note on the D string with fingering II, followed by four diamond-shaped notes on the G string. The second pair shows a G note on the D string with fingering IV, followed by four diamond-shaped notes on the G string with fingering II.

Two Melodic Scales

C Major

3- 0 1+ 2- 2 2 2 2 0 1+ 2- 2- 1+

2 2 2 2

0 2 2 2 2 2- 1+ 0

D Major

1- 2+ 0 1- 2+

2 2 2 2

2+ 1- 0 1- 0

2 2 2 2

2 2 2 2

Chromatic Melodic Scale

Barry Ross

1) Take as many bows as necessary on each note. 2) Exaggerate the high (+) and low (-) indications. 3) Touch the open strings for maximum sympathetic vibrations.

The musical score consists of six staves of music, each containing a sequence of notes with specific fingering and bowing instructions. The notes are chromatic, moving from a low G to a high G. The instructions include:

- Staff 1: Notes with bowing marks: 1-, 1+, 2-, 2+, 3+.
- Staff 2: Notes with fingering: 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1-, 1+, 2-, 2+.
- Staff 3: Notes with fingering: 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3+, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1-.
- Staff 4: Notes with bowing: 1+, 2-, 2+, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3+.
- Staff 5: Notes with fingering: 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1-, 1+, 2+, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- Staff 6: Notes with bowing: 2+, 1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2+, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.