

28. *Andante.* ♩ = 68



TUTTE ALLA STESSA VELOCITÀ



29. *Allegretto.* ♩ = 88



Andantino. ♩ = 72

30. 

Allegretto. ♩ = 80

31. 

Andantino. ♩ = 72

32. 

Più mosso. ♩ = 92



Allegretto. ♩ = 96

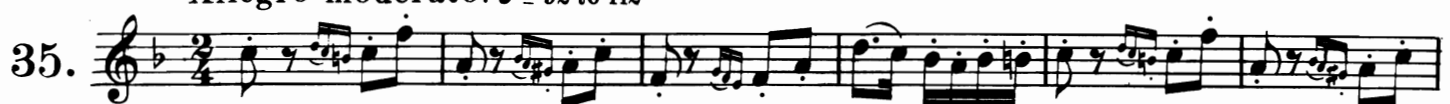
33. 



*Andante.* ♩ = 108



*Allegro moderato.* ♩ = 92 to 112



THE DOUBLE APPOGGIATURA (Grace Note.)  
 VON DER DOPPEL-APPOGGIATUR.  
 DE LA DOUBLE APPOGGIATURE.

Andante. ♩ = 108

36.

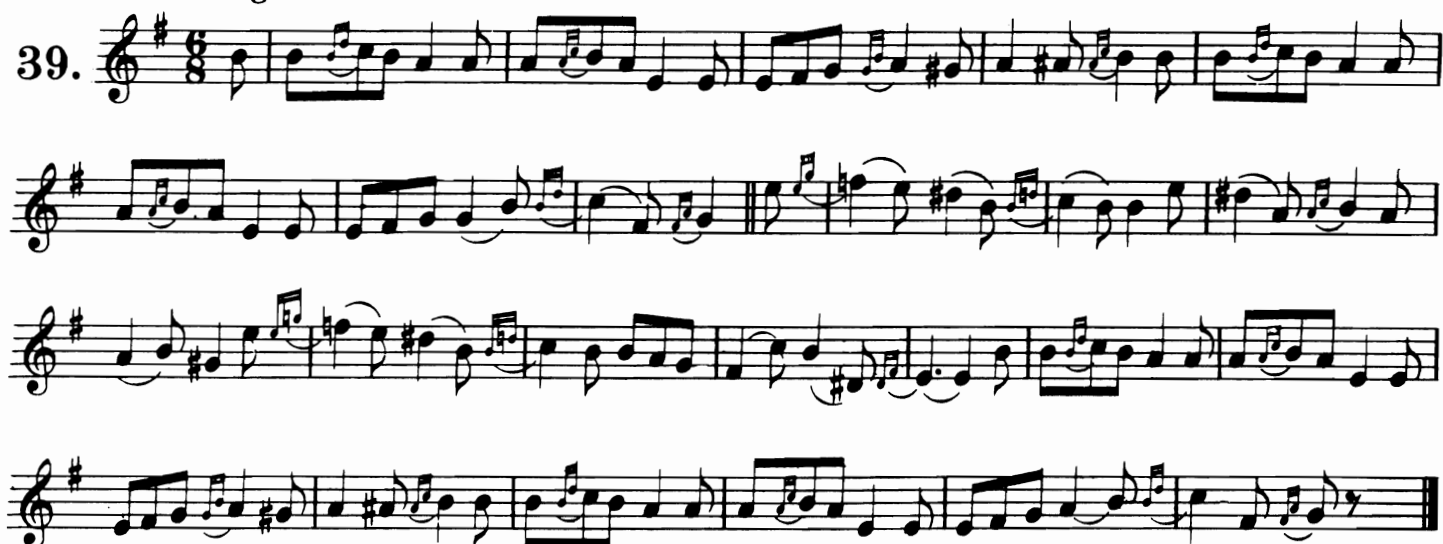
Andantino. ♩ = 80

37.

Allegretto. ♩ = 96

38.

Allegretto moderato. ♩ = 72

39. 

Andante con spirito. ♩ = 84

40. 

Allegretto. ♩ = 92

41. 

Andante.  $\text{♩} = 112$ 

42. 

Allegretto.  $\text{♩} = 92$ 

43. 

## ON THE SIMPLE APPOGGIATURA (Grace Note.)

VON DER EINFACHEN APPOGGIATUR.

DE L'APPOGGIATURE SIMPLE.

Andante con spirito.  $\text{♩} = 88$ 

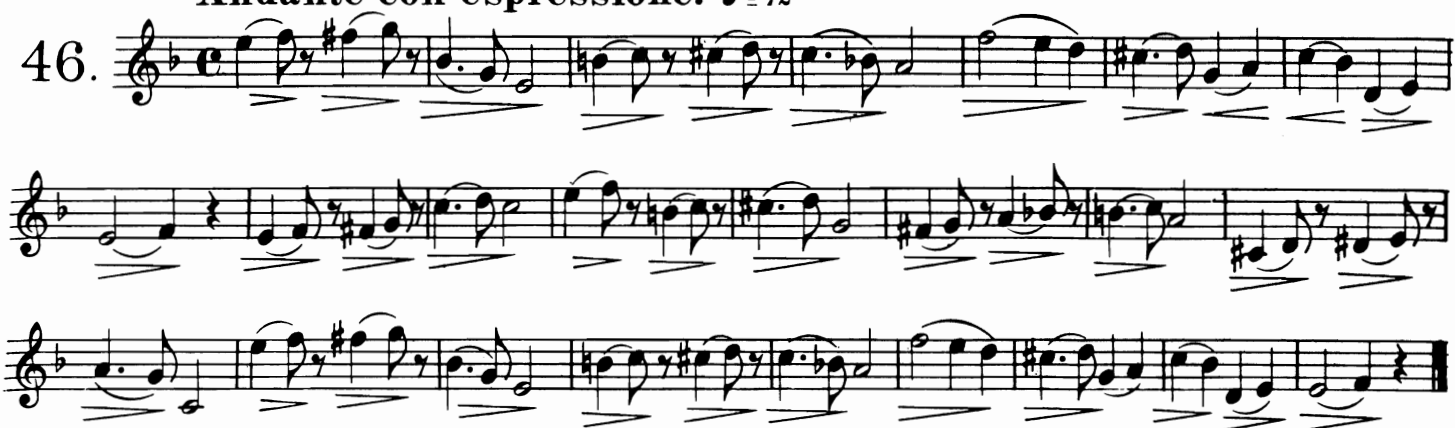
44. 

Allegro moderato.  $\text{♩} = 104$ 

45. 



**Andante con espressione.**  $\text{♩} = 72$



**Allegro con spirito.**  $\text{♩} = 124$





THE SHORT APPOG-  
GIATURA or GRACE-  
NOTE.

VON DER KURZEN APPOGGIA-  
TUR oder PRALL-VORSCHLAG.

DE L'APPOGGIATURE  
BRÈVE OU PETITE  
NOTE.

**Allegro poco andantino.**  $\text{♩} = 100$



**Allegro moderato.**  $\text{♩} = 84$



**Allegro moderato.**  $\text{♩} = 88$





**Allegretto.** ♩ = 112

51.

**Allegretto.** ♩ = 88

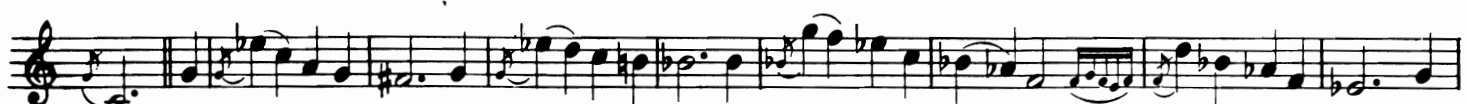
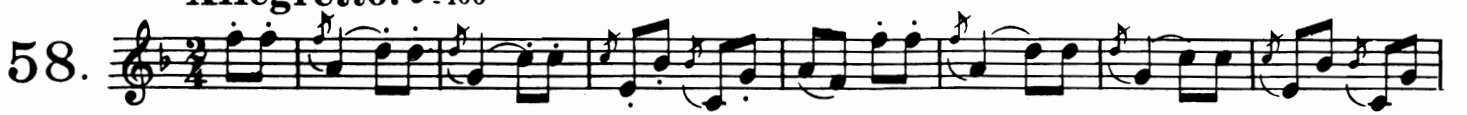
52.

**Allegro moderato.** ♩ = 88

53.

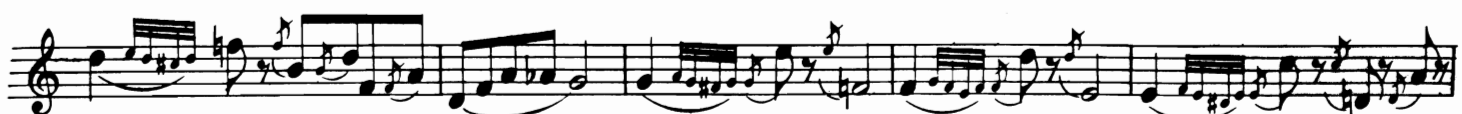
**Allegretto** ♩ = 96

54.

**Andante.** ♩ = 76**Agitato.***rall.***Tempo I.****Andante.** ♩ = 88*Fine.**D. C.***Andante.** ♩ = 84*poco più mosso***Tempo I.****Allegretto.** ♩ = 100



**Andante moderato.** ♩ = 84



THE TRILL (or SHAKE)

VOM TRILLER.

DU TRILLE.



62. *(one breath)*

1 2 1 2 3 1 3

63. 

64. 

(one breath)

65. 

66. 

67. 

68.  $\text{♩} = 56$  *tr*

*tr*

*tr* *tr*

69.  $\text{♩} = 60$  *tr*

*tr* *tr*

*tr* *tr*

70.  $\text{♩} = 64$  *tr*

71.  $\text{♩} = 68$  *tr*

This musical score consists of two systems, measures 70 and 71, for a piano. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). Measure 70 is marked with a tempo of 64 quarter notes per minute. It features a trill in the right hand and a rapid sixteenth-note scale in the left hand. Measure 71 is marked with a tempo of 68 quarter notes per minute and follows a similar pattern. The notation includes various musical symbols such as trills (tr), slurs, and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3).

70.  $\text{♩} = 64$  *tr*

71.  $\text{♩} = 68$  *tr*



72.  $\text{♩} = 60$  *tr*

73.  $\text{♩} = 64$  *tr*

74. *Andante.*  $\text{♩} = 88$  *tr* *mp*

1/2 *p* *mf* *p* 1/2

**Andante.** ♩ = 88

75. *mf* *p*

*p* *mf* *p*

*mf* *p*

*poco cresc.* *p*

**Andantino.** ♩ = 120

76. *mp*

*poco più mosso* *tr*

*p* *cresc.*

**Tempo I.**

*mf* *dim. e rall.* *mp*

*rall.*

## Allegretto. ♩ = 100

77. Musical notation for measures 77-82 of 'Allegretto'. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measures 77-82 feature a melodic line with frequent trills (tr) and slurs. Measure 79 includes a triplet of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3 over the first three notes. Measure 81 includes a triplet of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3 over the first three notes. Measure 82 includes a triplet of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3 over the first three notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

## Tempo I.

Musical notation for measures 77-82 of 'Tempo I'. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measures 77-82 feature a melodic line with frequent trills (tr) and slurs. Measure 79 includes a triplet of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3 over the first three notes. Measure 81 includes a triplet of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3 over the first three notes. Measure 82 includes a triplet of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3 over the first three notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

78. Musical notation for measures 77-82 of 'Tempo I'. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measures 77-82 feature a melodic line with frequent trills (tr) and slurs. Measure 79 includes a triplet of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3 over the first three notes. Measure 81 includes a triplet of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3 over the first three notes. Measure 82 includes a triplet of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3 over the first three notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

79. Musical notation for measures 77-82 of 'Tempo I'. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measures 77-82 feature a melodic line with frequent trills (tr) and slurs. Measure 79 includes a triplet of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3 over the first three notes. Measure 81 includes a triplet of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3 over the first three notes. Measure 82 includes a triplet of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3 over the first three notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.



*Allegro moderato.* ♩ = 92

81.



82.

♩ = 96



**Allegretto moderato.** ♩ = 96

121

83.

*Fine.*

*D. C.*

**Allegro.** ♩ = 100 to 120

84.

*D. C.*

**Allegro.** ♩ = 116

85.

Allegretto.  $\text{♩} = 92$ 

86. 

Allegretto.  $\text{♩} = 88$ 

87. 

Allegro.  $\text{♩} = 92 \text{ to } 116$ 

88. 

*Fine.*

*D. C.*

## Intervals.

Exercises for the intervals should be practiced assiduously, and care is to be taken not to alter the position of the mouthpiece when passing from a low to a high, or a high to a low one. By observing this rule, the player will acquire certainty in taking the notes and great facility in their execution. (See from No. 1 to 7.)

## Octaves and Tenths.

Octaves and Tenths are not used to any extent on the cornet; however, considerable effect may be produced by a judicious use of octaves.

As to tenths, they may be classed under the preceding category. It would indeed be very difficult to execute with rapidity any melody whatsoever, if the interval of the tenth were consecutively employed. (See from No. 8 to 12.)

## Triplets.

The use of triplets is always highly effective. In order to execute a triplet well, each note must be uttered with perfect equality. The student should proceed slowly at first, and not attempt to play quickly until the fingers have acquired regularity of motion. (See from No. 13 to 27.)

## Studies in Sixteenth notes.

In order to arrive at perfection of execution, these studies should be played with scrupulous attention to time and rhythm, and due regard to the articulations therein indicated. The performer should begin slowly and increase his speed until he has become familiar with the exercise. Too great a rapidity of execution does not always impart to the performance the brilliancy expected. Precision and regularity are the real foundation of an excellent execution. (See from No. 28 to 47.)

## The Perfect Major and Minor Chord.

In providing so many of these studies, my motive has been to enable the pupil, by degrees, to play with ease in every key. Some of the fingerings may at first appear difficult, but this is no reason for setting them aside; on the contrary, it should serve as a motive for working at them with courage and resolution. Some benefit must always result from labor of this kind, even if the notes be executed slowly; and the efforts made to overcome certain "impossibilities" will soon prove that they were only impossible in appearance. (See from No. 48 to 52.)

## Von den Intervallsprüngen.

Es ist gut, diese Art von Etuden eifrig zu üben, und dabei Sorge zu tragen, dass das Mundstück auf den Lippen nicht versetzt wird, wenn man von einer tiefen zu einer hohen oder von einer hohen zu einer tiefen Note übergehen will. Man erlangt dadurch eine grosse Sicherheit des Ansatzes und Leichtigkeit der Ausführung. (Siehe No. 1 bis 7.)

## Von den Octaven und Decimen.

Die Octaven und decimen sind auf dem Cornet à pistons nicht sehr gebräuchlich; nichtsdestoweniger kann man durch eine verständige Anwendung der Octaven eine gute Wirkung hervorbringen.

Was die Decimen anbetrifft, so kann man sie unter die Intervallsprünge rechnen, in dessen würde es sehr schwierig sein, mit Schnelligkeit irgend eine Melodie anzuführen und dabei hintereinander das Decimenintervall anzuwenden zu wollen. (Siehe No. 8 bis 12.)

## Von den Triolen.

Die Anwendung der Triolen ist immer von ausgezeichneter Wirkung. Um die Triole gut auszuführen, muss man sich üben, jede Note mit vollkommener Gleichmässigkeit anzugeben. Man muss anfangs langsam üben, und erst zu einer lebhafteren Bewegung übergehen, wenn die Fingerbewegung eine vollkommen regelmässige ist. (Siehe No. 13 bis No. 27.)

## Von den Sechszehnteln.

Um zu einer untadligen Ausführung zu gelangen, muss man diese Etuden streng im Tacte üben und die vorgeschriebenen Accente genau beachten. Man muss langsam anfangen und das Tempo in dem Maasse beschleunigen, als man sich mit der Uebung nach und nach vertraut macht. Zu grosse Schnelligkeit giebt der Ausführung nicht immer den Glanz, den man erwartet. Die wahren Kennzeichen einer guten Ausführung sind Sauberkeit und Regelmässigkeit. (Siehe No. 28 bis No. 47.)

## Vom Dur- und Moll-Accord.

Indem ich diesen Etuden eine grosse Ausdehnung verlieh, war es meine Absicht, die Schüler dahin zu führen, dass sie sich in allen Tonarten mit Leichtigkeit bewegen können. Einige Fingersätze werden anfänglich schwer erscheinen. Dies ist jedoch kein Grund, sie bei Seite zu lassen, sondern man soll sie mit desto mehr Muth und Festigkeit angreifen. Diese Accorde bleiben immer schwierig, selbst wenn man sie langsam ausführt; aber die Mühe die man sich giebt, um gewisse Unmöglichkeiten zu besiegen, wird bald lehren, dass sie nur scheinbar waren. Nur diejenigen Künstler werden unübersteigliche Schwierigkeiten darin finden, die überhaupt aus Bequemlichkeit die traurige Gewohnheit haben, stets nur in leichten Tonarten zu blasen. (Siehe No. 48 bis No. 52.)

## Des sauts d'intervalles.

Il convient de travailler avec assiduité ce genre d'études, en ayant bien soin de ne pas déranger l'embouchure de dessus les lèvres, pour passer d'une note basse à une note haute, ou d'une note haute à une note basse. On obtient par là une grande sûreté d'attaque et une grande facilité d'exécution. (Voyez du no. 1 au no. 7.)

## Des Octaves et des Dixièmes.

Les octaves et les dixièmes ne sont pas trèsusités sur le cornet à pistons; on peut néanmoins produire beaucoup d'effet par un intelligent emploi des octaves.

Quant aux dixièmes, il y a lieu de les ranger parmi les sauts d'intervalles. Il serait fort difficile, en effet d'exécuter avec vitesse une mélodie quelconque, en employant successivement l'intervalle de dixième. (Voyez du no. 8 au no. 12.)

## Des Triolets.

L'emploi des triolets a toujours été d'un excellent effet. Pour bien rendre le triolet, il faut s'étudier à faire parler chaque note avec une parfaite égalité. On doit travailler d'abord lentement, et ne passer à un mouvement plus vif que lorsque les doigts marchent avec régularité. (Voyez du no. 13 au no. 27.)

## Etudes en doubles croches.

Pour arriver à une exécution irréprochable, on doit travailler ces études en conservant toujours une mesure bien rythmée, et en suivant ponctuellement les articulations qui sont indiquées. Il faut débiter avec lenteur et ne presser le mouvement qu'au fur et à mesure qu'on se familiarise avec l'exercice. Une trop grande vitesse ne donne pas toujours au jeu le brillant qu'on espère. La netteté et la régularité, voilà les vrais types d'une belle exécution. (Voyez du no. 28 au no. 47.)

## De l'accord parfait majeur et mineur.

En donnant un aussi grand développement à ces études, mon intention a été d'amener les élèves à pouvoir jouer aisément dans tous les tons. Certains doigts paraîtront au premier abord difficiles; ce n'est pas une raison pour les laisser de côté, c'en est une, au contraire, pour les aborder avec courage et conviction. Il reste toujours quelque chose d'un pareil travail, même si on exécute lentement ces accords; et les efforts que l'on aura faits pour vaincre certaines impossibilités montreront bien vite qu'elles ne sont qu'apparentes. Elles n'offriront d'obstacle insurmontable qu'aux artistes qui, par paresse, auront contracté la funeste habitude de jouer toujours dans des tons simples. (Voyez du no. 48 au no. 52.)



### The Chord of the Dominant Seventh.

The chord of the dominant seventh is the same in both the major and minor keys. Here it becomes the complement of the preceding studies. When practicing it, the regularity which I have already enjoined and which I cannot too strenuously recommend, should carefully be observed. (See Nos. 53 and 54.)

### The Chord of the Diminished Seventh.

This chord plays a conspicuous part in modern musical composition. Owing to its elastic nature, it is of incalculable service; for, consisting as it does solely of minor thirds, it may be interpreted in various different ways, and there are innumerable cases in which the musician may have recourse to it.

Nevertheless, it occupies a regular place in the minor scale, as may be seen from study No. 55, in which its real place has been assigned to it.

Successive chords of diminished sevenths are admissible, inasmuch as they follow one another with considerable facility. I have presented this chord in various rhythms and combinations, in order that the pupil may be fully enabled to judge of its effect. (See from No. 55 to 61.)

### The Cadenza.

I am adding a series of cadenzas in form of preludes to these studies, in order to accustom the pupil to terminate a solo effectively. It is also advisable to transpose these cadenzas to all the different keys. Care must be taken to breathe whenever a rest occurs, so as to reach the end of the phrase with full power, and in perfect tune; otherwise the effect will be completely destroyed.

### Vom Dominant-Septimen-Accord.

Der Dominant-Septimen-Accord, welcher in den Dur- und Molltonarten stets derselbe ist, dient hier zur Vervollständigung der vorhergehenden Uebungen. Bei seiner Uebung bewahre man stets diejenige Regelmässigkeit, welche ich nicht zu sehr einschränken kann. (Siehe No. 53 und No. 54.)

### Vom verminderten Septimen-Accord.

Dieser Accord spielt eine grosse Rolle in der Musik der Gegenwart. Dank seiner Elasticität, leistet er der Modulation unberechenbare Dienste. Ausschliesslich aus kleiner Terzen gebildet, kann man ihn auf sehr verschiedene Weise auflösen und es giebt eine Menge von Fällen, in welchen der Musiker sich seiner bedient.

Er nimmt indessen auch eine regelmässige Stelle in der Molltonleiter ein, wie man aus der Uebung No. 55 ersehen kann, worin ich ihm seine wahre Stellung angewiesen habe.

Man kann mehrere verminderte Septimen-Accorde auf einander folgen lassen, vorausgesetzt dass sie sich mit grosser Leichtigkeit an einander anschliessen. Ich gebe den Accord in verschiedenen Rhythmen und Verbindungen, damit der Schüler sich von seiner Wirkung wohl überzeuge. (Siehe No. 55 bis 61.)

### Von den Cadenzen.

Ich füge diesen Etuden eine Reihe von Cadenzen in Form von Präludien hinzu, um den Schüler an einen guten Abschluss des Solos zu gewöhnen. Man wird wohl thun, diese Cadenzen in allen Tonarten zu transponiren. Man muss Sorge fragen, an denjenigen Stellen, wo sich Pausen befinden, wohl Athem zu schöpfen, damit man die Phrasen mit Kraft und ohne den Ton sinken zu lassen, schliessen kann. Andernfalls würde die Wirkung vollständig vernichtet.

### De l'accord de septième dominante.

L'accord de septième dominante étant le même dans les modes majeur et mineur, devient ici le complément des études précédentes. On devra le travailler en conservant toujours cette même régularité que je ne saurais trop recommander. (Voyez les nos. 53 et 54.)

### De l'accord de septième diminuée.

Cet accord joue un grand rôle dans la composition musicale actuelle; il rend, grâce à son élasticité, des services incalculables; car, uniquement composé de tierces mineures, on peut l'interpréter de bien des manières différentes, et il y a une foule de cas où le musicien y a recours.

Il occupe cependant une place régulière dans la gamme mineure, ainsi que l'on en pourra juger par l'étude no. 55, dans laquelle je lui ai assigné son véritable rang.

On peut faire des successions d'accords de septièmes diminuées, attendu qu'ils s'enchaînent avec beaucoup de facilité. J'ai présenté cet accord dans des rythmes et dans des enchaînements différents, afin que l'élève puisse se rendre bien compte de son effet. (Voyez du no. 55 au no. 61.)

### Du point d'orgue.

Je joins à ces études une série de points d'orgue en forme de préludes, afin d'habituer les élèves à bien terminer un solo. Il sera bien de transporter ces points d'orgue dans tous les tons. Il faut avoir soin de respirer aux endroits où se recroisent des repos, afin d'arriver à la conclusion de la phrase avec toute sa force, et sans laisser tomber le son; autrement l'effet se trouverait complètement annihilé.

- STaccato  
- 1  
- 1 measure  
- repeat

- doppo TAKT  
- " XT KT  
- flash

NON  
MUOVERE

STUDIES ON THE INTERVALS. (See page 123)

STUDIEN ÜBER DIE INTERVALLE.

ETUDES SUR LES INTERVALLES.

1.  $\text{♩} = 56 \text{ to } 108$

The musical score consists of 14 staves of interval exercises. Each staff begins with a key signature and a repeat sign. The exercises are as follows:

- Staff 1: C major,  $\text{♩} = 56 \text{ to } 108$ , interval: K + KT
- Staff 2: B-flat major, interval: K + KT
- Staff 3: D major, interval: K + KT
- Staff 4: E-flat major, interval: K + KT
- Staff 5: F major, interval: K + KT
- Staff 6: G major, interval: K + KT
- Staff 7: A-flat major, interval: K + KT
- Staff 8: B major, interval: K + KT
- Staff 9: C major, interval: K + KT
- Staff 10: D major, interval: K + KT
- Staff 11: E-flat major, interval: K + KT
- Staff 12: F major, interval: K + KT
- Staff 13: G major, interval: K + KT
- Staff 14: A-flat major, interval: K + KT

1)  $\text{♩} = 56 \text{ to } 108$

Exercise 1 consists of two staves of interval exercises. The first staff is in C major and the second staff is in G major. Both staves begin with a repeat sign and end with a final note.

2. 12 Variations on a Theme by J. S. Bach

The page contains 12 staves of musical notation, each representing a variation. The first staff is marked '2.' and the key signature is one flat (B-flat). The subsequent staves show various key signatures: two flats (B-flat, E-flat), one sharp (F-sharp), two sharps (D-sharp, E-sharp), and one flat (B-flat). The notation includes treble clefs, time signatures, and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and repeat signs.

♩ = 52 to 88

3.

The musical score consists of 13 staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat major). The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The key signature changes to C major in the second staff, then to B-flat major in the third, A-flat major in the fourth, G major in the fifth, F major in the sixth, E-flat major in the seventh, D-flat major in the eighth, C-flat major in the ninth, B-flat major in the tenth, A-flat major in the eleventh, G major in the twelfth, and F major in the thirteenth. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign, followed by a final melodic phrase.

♩ = 52 to 80

4.

3 3

5.

The musical score consists of 13 staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff changes to two flats (B-flat, E-flat). The third staff changes to one sharp (F-sharp). The fourth staff changes to two flats (B-flat, E-flat). The fifth staff changes to three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp). The sixth staff changes to two flats (B-flat, E-flat). The seventh staff changes to one sharp (F-sharp). The eighth staff changes to two flats (B-flat, E-flat). The ninth staff changes to one sharp (F-sharp). The tenth staff changes to two flats (B-flat, E-flat). The eleventh staff changes to one sharp (F-sharp). The twelfth staff changes to two flats (B-flat, E-flat). The thirteenth staff changes to one sharp (F-sharp). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



6.

7.

Nº 6.

Nº 7.

OCTAVES  
AND TENTHS.  
(see page 123)VON DEN OCTAVEN  
UND DECIMEN.DES OCTAVES ET  
DES DIXIÈMES.

8.  $\text{♩} = 88 - 100$



9.  $\text{♩} = 80 \text{ to } 96$



10.  $\text{♩} = 76 \text{ to } 92$



11.  $\text{♩} = 96$



12.  $\text{♩} = 88$



*Fine.*  
*D. C.*



EXERCISES ON  
TRIPLETS. (see page 123)STUDIEN ÜBER DIE  
TRIOLLEN.ETUDES SUR LES  
TRIOLETS.

13.  $\text{♩} = 132 \text{ to } \text{♩} = 80$

Play so much on one breath as possible. Reaching the proper speed try to play each triplet exercise on

one breath.

14.  $\text{♩} = 92 \text{ (and increase) (for 14 to 19)}$

15.

16.

- SCELTA  
- SCELTA  
- TRIPLO ARCO ARCEUTI



17.

18.

19. 

♩ = 96 -

20. 

21.  $\text{♩} = 100 -$

1 2 1 2 1 2

22.  $\text{♩} = 100 -$

23.  $\text{♩} = 100 -$  (for 23 to 27)

24. Musical notation for exercise 24, measures 1-4. The exercise is in E-flat major (one flat) and common time (C). It consists of four measures of continuous eighth-note patterns. The first measure contains two eighth-note beamed pairs. The second measure contains four eighth notes. The third measure contains two eighth-note beamed pairs. The fourth measure contains four eighth notes.

25. Musical notation for exercise 25, measures 1-4. The exercise is in E-flat major (one flat) and common time (C). It consists of four measures of continuous eighth-note patterns. The first measure contains two eighth-note beamed pairs. The second measure contains four eighth notes. The third measure contains two eighth-note beamed pairs. The fourth measure contains four eighth notes.

26. Musical notation for exercise 26, measures 1-4. The exercise is in E-flat major (one flat) and common time (C). It consists of four measures of continuous eighth-note patterns. The first measure contains two eighth-note beamed pairs. The second measure contains four eighth notes. The third measure contains two eighth-note beamed pairs. The fourth measure contains four eighth notes.

27. Musical notation for exercise 27, measures 1-4. The exercise is in E-flat major (one flat) and common time (C). It consists of four measures of continuous eighth-note patterns. The first measure contains two eighth-note beamed pairs. The second measure contains four eighth notes. The third measure contains two eighth-note beamed pairs. The fourth measure contains four eighth notes.

EXERCISES ON SIXTEENTH  
NOTES. (See page 123)STUDIEN IN SECH-  
ZEHNTELN.ETUDES EN DOUBLES  
CROCHES. $\text{♩} = 112 \text{ to } 136$  (for 28 to 38)

31. 

32. 

33. 

34. 

35.   
1 1 1 1  
2 2 2 2





$\text{♩} = 96 \text{ to } 136 \text{ (for } 39 \text{ to } 45)$

23. 11. 85

7. 12. 85

39. 

40. 

41. 

42. 

43. 