

44. $\text{♩} = 60 \text{ to } 92$

45.

46. *Fine.* *D.C.*

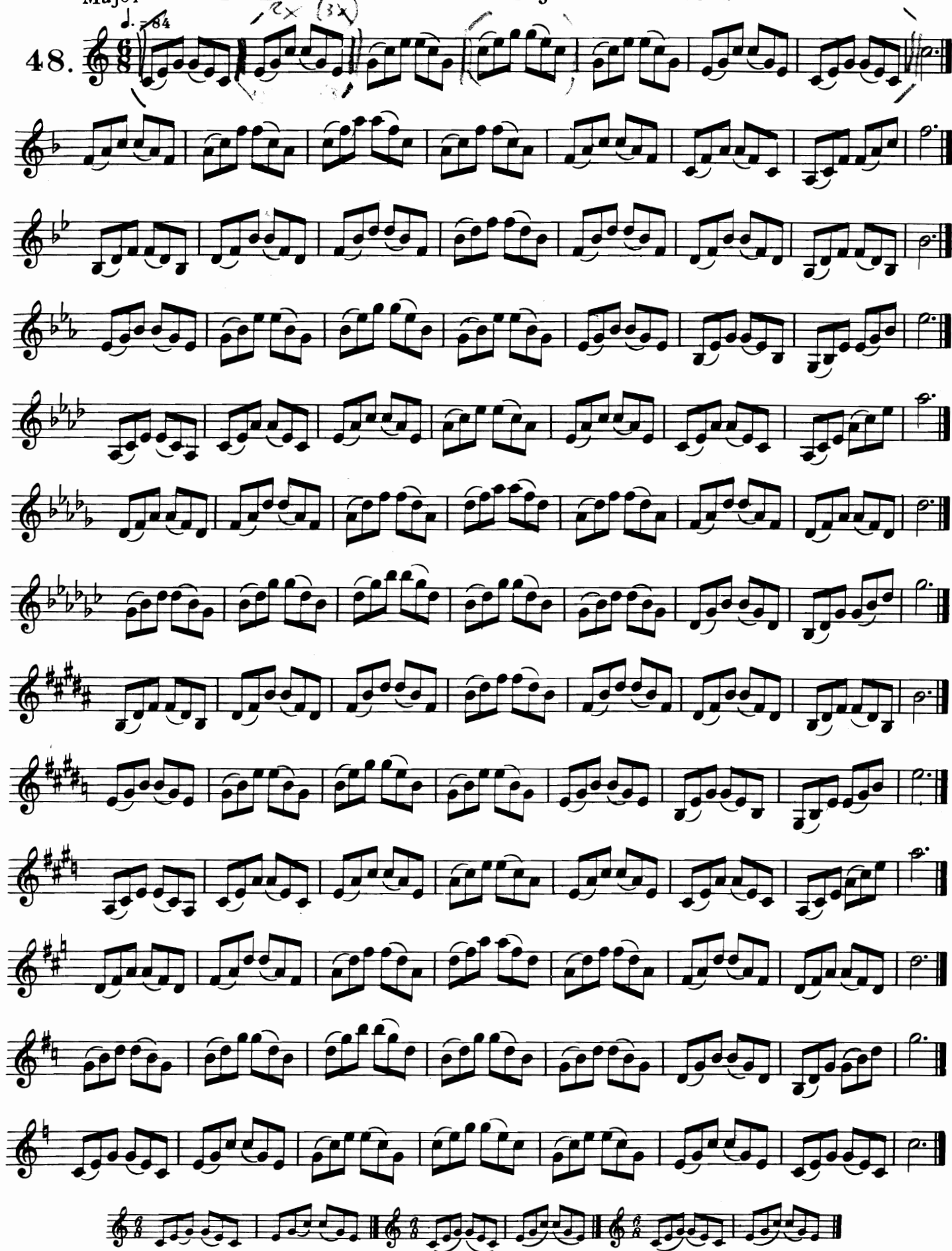
47. $\text{♩} = 60 \text{ to } 76$

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system (measures 44-45) is in 2/4 time. The second system (measures 46-47) is in 6/8 time. The third system (measures 48-49) is in 6/8 time. The fourth system (measures 50-51) is in 6/8 time. The fifth system (measures 52-53) is in 6/8 time. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. The tempo markings are $\text{♩} = 60 \text{ to } 92$ and $\text{♩} = 60 \text{ to } 76$. The word *Fine.* is written below the staff for measure 46, and *D.C.* is written below the staff for measure 47. The key signature changes from C major to D major between measures 45 and 46.

MAJOR AND MINOR CHORDS. *
VOM DUR UND MOLL ACCORD.

DE L'ACCORD PARFAIT MAJOR ET MINEUR.

Major

48. 

* Refer to page 123 for comments

49. $\text{♩} = 84 -$

The musical score for exercise 49 consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff is in B-flat major (two flats) and 8/8 time, with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 84 -$. The key signature changes to D major (two sharps) for the second staff, then back to B-flat major for the third staff. The remaining staves continue with various eighth-note patterns and key changes, including a section in B-flat major and another in D major. The exercise concludes with a final staff in B-flat major.

50.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins in C major (no sharps or flats). The first staff has a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The music consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex, syncopated pattern in the left hand. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 96 beats per minute. The key signature changes to B-flat major (two flats) at the start of the second staff. The pattern continues for several staves. At the start of the eighth staff, the key signature changes to B major (two sharps). The pattern continues for several staves. At the start of the twelfth staff, the key signature changes to A major (three sharps). The pattern continues until the end of the thirteenth staff. The music is a continuous eighth-note exercise.

51

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 2/4 time. It begins with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major) and a tempo marking of ♩ = 96. The score is divided into 14 staves. The key signature changes to two sharps (D major) at the fifth staff and returns to two flats at the thirteenth staff. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score concludes with a double bar line on the fourteenth staff.

52. $\text{♩} = 52-$

The musical score for exercise 52, titled "Major", is written for a single melodic line in 2/4 time. The tempo is indicated as quarter note = 52. The key signature changes from C major to B major (two sharps) across the staves. The music features a complex, fast-paced melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fifth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The sixth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The seventh staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The eighth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The ninth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tenth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The eleventh staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The twelfth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb).

THE CHORD OF THE DOMINANT SEVENTH.*
VOM DOMINANT SEPTIMEN-ACCORD.
DE L'ACCORD DU SEPTIÈME DOMINANTE.

147

♩ = 112 -

53.

The musical score for exercise 53 is written in treble clef with a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a tempo marking of ♩ = 112. The exercise is numbered 53 in the top left corner. The key signature starts in C major and changes through D major, E major, F# major, G major, A major, B major, and finally returns to C major by the end of the 12th staff. Each staff contains a sequence of chords and melodic lines, primarily using eighth and sixteenth notes. The exercise is numbered 53 in the top left corner.

* Refer to page 124 for
instructive comments

♩ = 116-

54.



THE CHORD OF THE DIMINISHED SEVENTH.*
VOM VERMINDERTEN SEPTIMEN ACCORD.
DE L'ACCORD SEPTIEME DIMINUÉE.

♩ = 112

55.

* Refer to page 124 for instructive comments

56.  Exercise 56 is in 12/8 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is a continuous eighth-note pattern. The second staff continues the pattern with various accidentals. The third and fourth staves complete the exercise with more complex rhythmic variations.

57.  Exercise 57 is in 3/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is a continuous eighth-note pattern. The second staff continues the pattern with various accidentals. The third and fourth staves complete the exercise with more complex rhythmic variations.

58.  Exercise 58 is in 3/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is a continuous eighth-note pattern. The second staff continues the pattern with various accidentals. The third and fourth staves complete the exercise with more complex rhythmic variations. The fifth staff concludes the exercise with a final cadence.

♩ = 96 -

59.

Exercise 59 consists of four staves of music in 2/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to one flat. The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern with various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and slurs. The second and third staves continue this pattern with more complex phrasing and accidentals. The fourth staff concludes the exercise with a final cadence.

♩ = 96 -

60.

Exercise 60 consists of four staves of music in 3/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F-sharp). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to one sharp. The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern with various accidentals and slurs. The second and third staves continue this pattern with more complex phrasing and accidentals. The fourth staff concludes the exercise with a final cadence.

♩ = 96 -

61.

Exercise 61 consists of six staves of music in common time (C). The key signature has one sharp (F-sharp). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to one sharp. The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern with various accidentals and slurs. The second and third staves continue this pattern with more complex phrasing and accidentals. The fourth, fifth, and sixth staves continue the exercise with further variations in phrasing and accidentals, concluding with a final cadence.

CADENZAS

(see page 124)

CADENZEN.

POINTS D'ORGUE.

62. *a piacere*

This musical score is for a cadenza, marked 'a piacere' (at pleasure). It consists of 13 staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line. The first staff contains a measure with a fermata over a half note, followed by a series of sixteenth-note runs. The subsequent staves continue with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and are marked with numerous slurs and trills. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#) in the final two staves. The score is a complex and technically demanding piece of music.

DESCRIPTIVE ADVICE on Tonguing.

Triple Tonguing.

The staccato consists in detaching a succession of notes with regularity, without allowing the tonguing to be either too short, or too long. In order to arrive at this degree of perfection the earlier studies, which serve as the basis, should be very slowly practiced.

The student should first strive to pronounce, with perfect equality, the syllables:



In order to impart more equality to the tonguing, it is necessary, when beginning, to prolong each syllable a little. When great precision has been obtained in the utterance of the tonguing, it should then be more briefly emitted, in order to obtain the true staccato.

I will now describe the mechanism of the triple staccato.

In pronouncing the syllables tu tu, the tongue places itself against the teeth of the upper jaw, and in retiring pronounces the first two sounds. The tongue should then reascend to the roof of the mouth and obstruct the throat, dilating itself by the effect of the pronunciation of the syllable ku, which, by allowing a column of air to penetrate into the mouthpiece, determines the third sound.

In order to invest this to-and-fro motion with perfect regularity, it is necessary to practice slowly, so that the tongue, like a valve, may allow the same quantity of air to escape at each syllable.

If this system of articulation is persevered in, no passage will be found difficult; the tone-production on the cornet will be as easy as that on the flute; but to reach this end, the pronunciation must be perfectly pure. Experience has proven to me that to obtain a really irreproachable execution, it is necessary to pronounce the syllables tu tu ku tu tu ku tu, as just been shown, and not the syllables du du gu du du gu du. These latter, it is true, go faster, but do not sufficiently detail the sound.

The tonguing should not be too precipitated, for the auditor will then be no longer able to distinguish it. A sufficient degree of rapidity may be obtained by the method I have indicated. The most important points to master are clearness and precision. (No. 1 to No. 76.)

Double Tonguing.

This kind of staccato is of great assistance in the execution of scales, or arpeg-

ERKLÄRUNGEN über den Zungenstoss.

Vom Zungenstoss beim dreifachen Staccato.

Das Staccato besteht darin, eine Reihe von Tönen in gleichartiger Weise abzustossen, ohne dass der Zungenstoss zu kurz, noch zu lang ist. Um zu dieser Vollkommenheit zu gelangen übe man die ersten Etuden, die als Anfangspunkt dienen, sehr langsam.

Zuerst bemühe man sich, die folgenden Sylben mit grösster Gleichmässigkeit auszusprechen:



Um dem Zungenstoss mehr Gleichmässigkeit zu geben, verlängere man anfänglich die Sylben ein wenig, so dass die Töne sich wohl untereinander binden. Erst, wenn der Zungenstoss mit Präcision gelingt, darf man ihn etwas kürzer machen, um das wirkliche Staccato zu erhalten.

Der Mechanismus des dreifachen Staccato ist folgender:

Indem man die Sylben tü tü ausspricht, legt man die Zunge gegen die oberen Zähne, und indem man sie zurückzieht, bringt man die beiden ersten Stösse hervor. Die Zunge muss sich hierauf nach dem hinteren Theil des Mundes zurückziehen, und die Kehle schliessen, indem sie sich zur Bildung der Sylbe kü aufbäumt, die dann, indem die Luft in das Mundstück eindringt, den dritten Stoss hervorbringt.

Damit dieses Hin- und Hergehen mit grosser Regelmässigkeit geschehe, muss man es sehr langsam üben, so dass die Zunge, gleich wie ein Ventil, bei jeder Sylbe eine gleiche Luftmenge entweichen lässt.

Dank dieser Art der Articulation, giebt es keine Schwierigkeiten mehr. Man gelangt dahin, das Cornet so leicht zu blasen, wie die Flöte. Dazu ist jedoch eine vollkommen reine Aussprache nöthig. Die Erfahrung hat mich gelehrt, dass man, um ein vollkommen perlendes Staccato zu bekommen, die Sylben tü tü kü tü tü kü tü genau, wie es vorgeschrieben, aussprechen muss, und nicht die Sylben dü dü gü dü dü gü dü. Die letzteren gehen allerdings schneller zu prononciren, aber statt die Töne zu sondern, bringen sie einen Zungendruck in dem Tone hervor.

Der Zungenstoss darf nicht übereilt werden, da ihn der Hörer dann zuletzt nicht mehr unterscheidet. Man erinnere sich wohl, dass diese Articulation dazu dienen soll, Gänge auszuführen, in denen bei jedem Zungenstoss auch der Ton wechselt, nicht aber das Geräusch einer Karre nachzuahmen. Man erlangt übrigens durch das Mittel, welches ich angegeben, eine durchaus hinreichende Schnelligkeit. Wonach man hauptsächlich streben muss, ist die Erlangung einer untadelhaften Präcision und Sauberkeit. (Siehe No. 1 bis No. 76.)

Vom Zungenstoss im zweitheiligen Staccato.

Diese Art des Staccato ist von grossem Nutzen für die Ausführung von Tonleitern,

EXPLICATIONS sur le coup de langue.

Du coup de langue en staccato ternaire.

Le staccato consiste à détacher avec régularité une succession de notes, sans que le coup de langue soit ni trop sec, ni trop allongé. Pour arriver à une telle perfection, on devra travailler très-lentement les premières études qui servent de point de départ.

Il faut primitivement s'appliquer à prononcer avec beaucoup d'égalité les syllabes:

Pour donner plus d'égalité au coup de langue, il faut, en commençant, allonger un peu chaque syllabe, de manière à bien lier les notes entre elles. Ce n'est que lorsque le coup de langue sort avec précision que l'on doit prononcer avec plus de sécheresse, afin d'obtenir le vrai staccato.

Voici le mécanisme du staccato ternaire.

En prononçant les syllabes tu tu, la langue se place contre les dents de la mâchoire supérieure et, en se retirant, produit les deux premiers coups. La langue doit alors remonter au fond de la bouche et obstruer le gosier en se gonflant par l'effet de la prononciation de la syllabe kü, qui, en laissant pénétrer la colonne d'air dans l'embouchure, détermine le troisième coup.

Pour donner à cet effet de va-et-vient une grande régularité, il faut travailler lentement afin que la langue, tout comme le ferait une soupape, laisse échapper à chaque syllabe la même quantité d'air.

Grâce à ce genre d'articulation, il n'y a plus de traits difficiles; on peut arriver à jouer aussi facilement que le fait la flûte; mais il faut, pour cela, une prononciation d'une grande pureté. L'expérience m'a démontré que pour obtenir un staccato vraiment perlé, il faut prononcer les syllabes tu tu kü tu tu kü tu, comme il vient d'être indiqué, et non pas les syllabes du du gu du du gu du; ces dernières vont plus vite, il est vrai; mais, au lieu de détacher, elles produisent un coup de langue dans le son.

Le coup de langue ne doit pas être trop précipité, car alors l'auditeur finit par ne plus le distinguer. Il faut bien se rappeler que cette articulation doit servir à exécuter des traits en changeant de note sur chaque coup de langue, et non pas à imiter le bruit de la crécelle. On obtient, au reste, une très-suffisante vitesse par le moyen que j'ai indiqué. Ce à quoi il faut principalement s'appliquer, c'est à réaliser une précision et une netteté irréprochables. (Voyez du no. 1 au no. 70.)

Du coup de langue en staccato binaire.

Ce genre de staccato est d'un grand secours dans l'exécution des gammes, des ar-

glos, in the binary rhythm. In order to execute this exercise with precision, it must be practiced slowly, always having regard for the principles set forth for triple tonguing.

First of all, the student should pronounce the syllables:



As is seen, the tongue performs a to-and-fro movement, which it is very difficult to obtain with perfect equality; but once this has been attained, the most difficult passages may be executed with all desirable speed, energy, and strength.

After having practiced all the studies connected with this kind of articulation, recourse may then be had to the scales, the perfect chords, the chords of the dominant seventh and diminished seventh. These should be executed by employing the same staccato, so as to accustom the fingers to proceed in conformity with the tongue. This practice will be fruitful in its results. (See from No. 77 to 114.)

The Slur in Double Tonguing.

In order to combine slurs with the double staccato, a peculiar kind of pronunciation must be employed. It would be monotonous to employ staccatos continually without having occasional reference to the slur. The combination of the two occasions a pleasing variety in execution, at the same time facilitating the acceleration of the movement.

This articulation is obtained by pronouncing the following syllables:



The syllable a serves to strike the first note, and the syllable ta, which comes afterwards, enables the performer, by prolonging the sound, to slur easily to the second note. This tonguing is assuredly one of the most indispensable, inasmuch as it is to be met with in all kinds of music. (See No. 114 to 134.)

Tonguing as applied to the Trumpet.

Having frequently observed that many pupils, both at the Conservatory and elsewhere, who were able to perform the trumpet tonguing, scarcely ever succeeded in correctly performing the true staccato, I conclude therefrom that this tonguing is an obstacle to the other articulations, and I therefore recommend students not to practice this, until they shall have thoroughly mastered all the others. Moreover, its execution is extremely easy, when the student is really capable of performing the double and triple tonguing. (See No. 135 to No. 145.)

Arpeggien und aller Stellen in zweitheil-igem Rhythmus. Um es mit Präcision ausführen zu lernen, muss man es langsam üben und dieselben Vorschriften befolgen, welche für das dreifache Staccato gegeben sind.

Man hat zuerst die Sylben:

auszusprechen. Wie man sieht, macht die Zunge eine Bewegung des Vor- und Rückwärtsschreitens, welche sehr schwer mit vollkommener Gleichmässigkeit auszuführen ist. Hat man aber dieses Resultat erreicht, so kann man auch die schwierigsten Stellen mit gewünschter Energie, Schnelligkeit und Gewalt ausführen.

Nachdem man alle für die Genre der Articulation gegebenen Uebungen studirt hat, kann man sie auf die Dur- und Mollaccorde, die Dominant Septimenaccorde und die verminderten Septimenaccorde übertragen, und diese mit Anwendung desselben Staccato ausführen, um die Finger zu gewöhnen, dass sie gleichmässig mit der Zunge gehen. Dies wird eine sehr nützliche Uebung sein. (Siehe No. 77 bis No. 114.)

Vom Schleifen beim zweifachen Staccato.

Um geschleifte Töne mit dem zweitheiligen Staccato zu verbinden, hat man eine besondere Art der Aussprache anzuwenden. Es würde monoton sein, fortwährend Staccatos zu machen, ohne zu den geschleiften Tönen zu greifen. Ihre Mischung bewirkt eine glückliche Abwechslung in der Ausführung und erleichtert zu gleicher Zeit die Beschleunigung der Bewegung.

Die Sylbe ta dient zum Ansatz der ersten Note, und die Sylbe a, welche darauf folgt, erlaubt, indem sie den Ton verlängert, ein leichtes Hinüberschleifen zur zweiten Note. Diese Art des Zungenstosses ist sicherlich eine der nothwendigsten, wenn man in Betracht zieht, dass er in allen Musikgattungen Anwendung findet. (Siehe No. 115 bis No. 134.)

Der Zungenstoss bei der Trompete.

Nachdem ich mehrfach—sowohl auf dem Conservatorium als auch anderweitig—die Bemerkung gemacht hatte, dass die Schüler, welche den Zungenstoss auf der Trompete zu machen verstehen, fast niemals dahin gelangten ein wirkliches Staccato auszuführen, so schloss ich daraus, dass dieser Zungenstoss ein Hinderniss für die andern Articulationen ist, und ich rathe ihn nicht eher zu studiren, als bis man im Besitz der ersteren ist. Die Ausführung ist übrigens sehr leicht, wenn man dahin gelangt ist, den zwei- und dreifachen Zungenstoss gut auszuführen. (Siehe No. 135 bis No. 143.)

pèges et de tous les traits dans le rythme binaire. Pour arriver à l'exécuter avec précision, il faut le travailler lentement, en suivant les principes indiqués pour le coup de langue en staccato ternaire.

On devra primitivement prononcer les syllabes:

Comme on le voit, la langue opère un mouvement de va-et-vient qu'il est très-difficile d'obtenir avec une égalité parfaite; mais aussi une fois ce résultat acquis, on peut exécuter tous les traits les plus difficiles avec toute la vitesse, l'énergie et l'entrain désirables.

Après avoir travaillé toutes les études affectées à ce genre d'articulation, on pourra se reporter aux gammes, aux accords parfaits, ainsi qu'aux accords de septième dominante et de septième diminuée, et les exécuter en employant ce même staccato, afin d'habituer les doigts à marcher régulièrement avec la langue. Ce sera là un fécond travail. (Voyez du no. 77 au no. 114.)

Du coulé dans le staccato binaire.

Pour entremêler des coulés au staccato binaire, il y a un genre particulier de prononciation à employer. Il serait monotone de faire toujours des staccatos, sans recourir aux coulés. Leur mélange apporte une heureuse variété dans l'exécution, en même temps qu'elle facilite l'accélération du mouvement. On obtient cette articulation en prononçant les syllabes suivantes:

La syllabe ta sert à attaquer la première note et la syllabe a, qui vient ensuite, permet, en prolongeant le son, de couler facilement sur la deuxième note. Ce coup de langue est assurément un des plus indispensables, attendu que l'on trouve son emploi dans tous les genres de musique. (Voyez du no. 115 au no. 134.)

Du coup de langue de trompette.

Ayant maintes fois remarqué que les élèves, — soit au Conservatoire, soit ailleurs, — qui savaient faire le coup de langue de trompette, n'arrivaient presque jamais à exécuter très-correctement le vrai staccato j'en conclus que ce coup de langue est un obstacle aux autres articulations, et j'engage à ne l'étudier que quand on posédera bien tous les autres. L'exécution en est d'ailleurs des plus faciles, quand on est arrivé à bien rendre les coups de langue binaires et ternaires. (Voyez du no. 135 au no. 143.)

Uelce / more fast /

TRIPLE TONGUING.

155

VOM ZUNGENSTOSS BEIM DREIFACHEN STACCATO.
DU COUP DE LANGUE EN STACCATO TERNAIRE.

1. $\text{♩} = 64 \text{ to } 124$
tu tu ku tu tu ku tu

2. $\text{♩} = 64 \text{ to } 124$
tu tu ku tu tu ku tu

3. $\text{♩} = 132 \text{ to } \text{♩} = 84$
tu tu ku tu tu ku tu

4. $\text{♩} = 148 \text{ to } \text{♩} = 88$
tu tu ku tu tu ku tu

5. $\text{♩} = 96 \text{ to } 128$
tu tu ku tu tu ku tu tu ku tu

$\text{♩} = 68 \text{ to } 128$ (for 6 to 17)



12. 
tu tu ku tu tu ku tu tu ku tu









13. 
tu tu ku tu tu ku tu tu ku tu





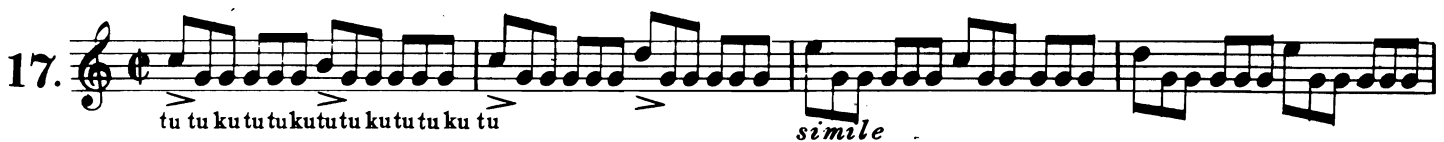
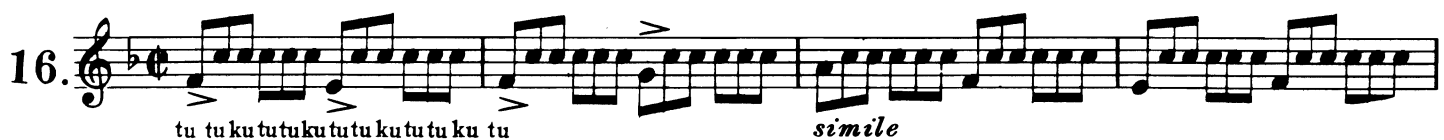




14. 







18. $\text{♩} = 140 -$
 tu tu ku tu tu ku tu tu ku tu *simile*



19. $\text{♩} = 144 -$
 tu tu ku tu tu ku tu tu ku tu *simile*



20. $\text{♩} = 76 - 124 (\text{for } 20 \text{ to } 22)$
 tu tuku tu tuku tu tuku tu tuku tu *simile*



21. tutu kutu tu kututukutu tu ku



22. 
tu tu ku tu tu ku tu tu ku tu tu







23. 
tu tu ku tu tu ku tu tu ku tu tu







24. 



25. 
tu tu ku tu tu ku tu tu ku tu tu





THEME. $\text{♩} = 64$ 

33. $\text{♩} = 76 \text{ too } 100$
 tu tukutu tukutu

34. $\text{♩} = 76 \text{ to } 108$ *simile*
 tu tukutu tukutu tukutu tukutu ta

35. $\text{♩} = 76 \text{ to } 108$
 tu tukutu tukutu tukutu tukutu tu

36. $\text{♩} = 68 -$
 tutukututuku tutukututuku tutukututuku tutukututuku tu

THEME. ♩ = 68



THEME $\text{♩} = 64$

42. $\text{♩} = 84 \text{ to } 108 (\text{for } 43 \text{ to } 46)$ *simile*

43.

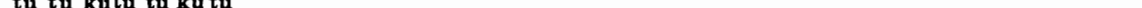
44.

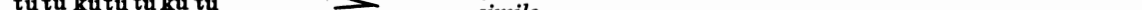
45.

46.

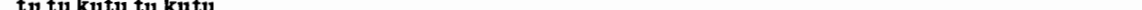
The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 2/4 time. It begins with measure 42, which contains a 'THEME' marked with a quarter note equal to 64. Measures 43 through 46 are marked with a tempo change to 84 to 108. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'simile'. The score is presented in a single system with four staves, each containing a measure number and musical notation.

♩ = 80 to 124 (for 47 to 56)

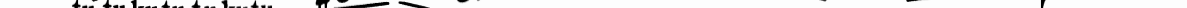
47.  *tu tu kutu tu kutu* *simile*

48.  *simile*

49. 

50. 

51. 

52. 
tu tu kutu tu kutu





63.

64.

65.

66.



Presto. ♩ = 112 to 180

70. 

♩ = 80 to 124 (for 71 to 73)

71. 

tu tu ku tu tu tu ku tu tu ku tu tu tu ku tu tu ku tu tu ku tu

72. 

tu ku tu

73. 

THEME $\text{♩} = 84$

74. 

VAR. $\text{♩} = 112$ 

D. S. al fine

THEME.
Andantino $\text{♩} = 72$ THEME.
Allegretto $\text{♩} = 94$ 

DOUBLE TONGUING*
 VOM ZUNGENSTOSS BEIM ZWEIFACHEN STACCATO
 DU COUP DE LANGUE EN STACCATO BINAIRE.

$\text{♩} = 92 \text{ to } 160$ (for 77-78)



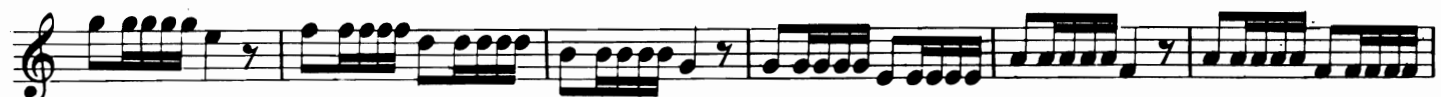
tu ku tu ku tu tu ku tu ku tu



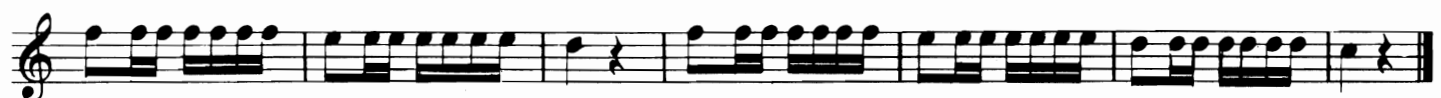
tu kutuku tu tu ku tu ku tu



tu tu ku tukutu tu ku tu ku tu tu ku tukutu tu



tu tu ku tu ku tu ku tu tu ku tu ku tu ku tu



tu ku tu ku tu tu ku tu ku tu



* Refer to page 153 for instructive comments.

82.  tu ku tu ku tu ku tu





83.  tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu





84.  tu ku tukutuku tu ku tu kutuku



85.  tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu





86. 





♩ = 68 to 116

91. 




♩ = 72 to 120

92. 




♩ = 96 to 140

93. 





♩ = 92 to 136

94. 




$\text{♩} = 96 \text{ to } 140$ (for 95 to 97)



$\text{♩} = 116 \text{ to } 160$ (for 98 to 102)



100. 
 tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu



101. 
 tu tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu



102. 
 tu tu ku tu ku tu ku tu


 ♩ = 96 to 136

103. 
 tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu tu ku tu ku tu ku tu


 tu ku tu ku tu


 ku tu ku tu

♩ = 92 to 120

104. 
 ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku


 tu ku tu ku tu tu ku tu ku tu tu ku ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku


 ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu tu ku tu ku tu

♩ = 116 to 136

105. 
 tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu





THE SLUR AND DOUBLE TONGUING.*
 VOM SCHLEIFEN BEIM ZWEIFACHEN STACCATO.
 DU COULÉ DANS LE STACCATO BINAIRE.

$\text{♩} = 120 \text{ to } 160$ (for 115 to 118)

115. 

ta-a ta ka ta ta-a ta ka ta



116. 

ta-a ta ka ta ta-a ta ka ta



117. 

ta-a ta ka ta ka ta ka ta ta-a ta ka ta ka ta ka ta




118. 

ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta a ta ka ta





* Referto page 152 for instructive comments

♩ = 124 to 160 (for 119 to 122)

119.  ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta



120.  ta-a ta ka ta ka ta ka ta-a ta ka ta ka ta ka ta



121.  ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta



122.  ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta-a





♩ = 116 to 140 (for 123 to 126)



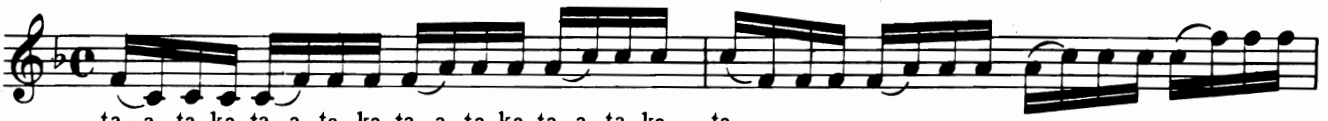
$\text{♩} = 120 \text{ to } 140$ (for 127 to 130)

127. 
ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta

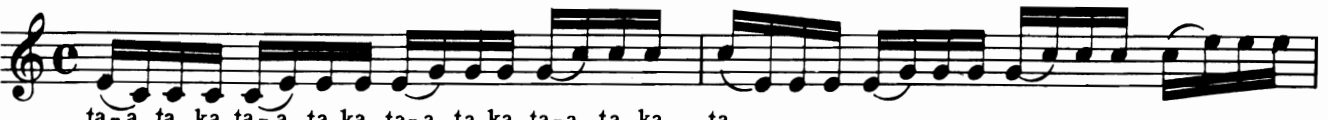


128. 
ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka



129. 
ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta



130. 
ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka ta





Allegro. ♩ = 128 to 160 (for 131 to 133)



Ta-a ta kata kata ka ta-a ta ka ta ka ta ka ta



Allegro.



Ta ka takata ka ta-a ta ka ta-a ta ka takataka ta-a ta ka ta-a taka ta



Allegro.



Ta-a ta kata-a taka ta



Presto. ♩ = 140 to 172



Tatakatata



Ta-a takata kataka ta-a taka ta-a taka ta-a takata



TONGUING AS APPLIED TO THE TRUMPET.*
 VOM ZUNGENSTOSS BEI DER TROMPETE.
 DU COUP DE LANGUE DE TROMPETTE.

135. Allegro. ♩ = 104 to 116

Tutuku tu tu tu ku tu tu tu ku tu tu tu ku tu



136. Tempo di marcia. ♩ = 120

Tu tutukutu tu tu tu ku tu



137. Allegretto. ♩ = 80 to 96

Tututukutu tu tutukutu



* Refer to page 154 for instructive comment.

138. $\text{♩} = 108 \text{ to } 120$

Tu tu ku tu tu tu tu tu tukutu tu tu

tutuku tu tu tutukutu tu

D.C.

139. $\text{♩} = 112 \text{ to } 124$

Tu tu ku tu tutukutu tutuku tu tu tu ku tu tu tu ku

tu tu ku

tu tu ku tu

140. $\text{♩} = 124 \text{ to } 136$

mf Tu tukutu tu tukutu tu tukutu

f *Fine.*

mf

f *D.C.*

141. $\text{♩} = 116$

Tukutuku tu tukutuku tu

142. $\text{♩} = 96$

Tu tukutu ku tu

143. $\text{♩} = 104$

Tukutukutu

144. $\text{♩} = 96$

Tutu ku tu tu tu

145. $\text{♩} = 100$

Tutu kutu tu tu tu tu kutu tu ku tu tu kutu tu tu tu tu kutu tu ku

tutuku tutu kutu