

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for Position and Movement of the Slide

The slide must be held freely and glide easily with light short, *staccato* movement, going as far as possible in both directions. The player, in doing so must try to reverse the thought of stopping at any point half-way by remembering to strike as the slide passes the note. Freedom of action and clean playing will result. The player should disregard slurring when continuous and make a habit of a flat fourth when passing D natural in Keys of B $\flat$ and E $\flat$.

DIRECTIONS FOR STUDY OF THE SCALES

Major Scales

The study of the scales has always been greatly neglected in works of the present description. As a rule, writers on the subject have generally contented themselves with providing a few examples and leaving the pupil to supply for himself, whatever may be wanting in the method. As a result, only a limited number of artists are capable of executing a scale correctly. However, it is of urgent importance that the scales should be diligently practised and owing to the importance to this branch of study, scale work has been treated to great length and in every variety of key in the following pages. One of the principal objectives to be gained through such study is perfect equality of sound, smooth *legato* and correct method of playing in general.

Minor Scales

Owing to the fact that the minor scale is naturally less rich than the major scale, examples of only the tonic and dominant have been given to offer an idea of its resources.

Chromatic Scales and Triplets

The chromatic scale is one of the most essential and as its study imparts ease to the manipulation of the instrument, it has been treated at considerable length in this method. Care must be taken in its study, to the accurate location of the various positions, in order that all the notes will be emitted with purity and fullness.

At first the student must practise slowly, taking time to mark the indicated rhythms with exacting care. In this form, just as in the diatonic scale, it is necessary to increase the sound while ascending and to diminish it again while descending; in doing this strict attention should be paid to time, nor should the latter part of each phrase be hurried, as is the habit with many players. The use of a metronome is also recommended, in order to arrive at a precise sense of tempo and rhythmic surety.

MAJOR SCALES

63

For example 1, think of a moderate tempo; strike the same number of notes on B flat as there are in the first two measures. This will set a standard to judge by, when playing the scales as they are written. Even tonguing and shifting make a pleasing effect which will result when tongue and arm are more intimate.

The image displays five major scales, numbered 1 through 5, written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. Each scale is presented in two staves, with the first staff showing the ascending scale and the second staff showing the descending scale. The scales are: 1. C major (starting on C2), 2. D major (starting on D2), 3. E major (starting on E2), 4. F major (starting on F2), and 5. G major (starting on G2). The scales are marked with various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) and articulation marks (accents, slurs, and breath marks). The descending scales often include natural signs for the second and third notes to indicate the correct pitch.

The continuous slurring in exercises from number 10 on, while suitable for the Valve Trombone and Baritone, is to be disregarded for the Slide Trombone.

The image displays a musical score for exercises 6 through 11, written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The exercises are presented in pairs of staves, with exercise numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 marked at the beginning of each pair. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and fingerings (numbers 1, 4, 5, 6) above the notes. Exercises 6, 7, 8, and 9 feature slurred eighth-note patterns. Exercises 10 and 11 feature slurred eighth-note patterns with a continuous slur across the entire exercise, which is noted as being suitable for Valve Trombone and Baritone but to be disregarded for Slide Trombone.

Exercise 6: Bass clef, 3/4 time. Slurred eighth-note patterns. Accidents: $\sharp 5$, b_4 . Fingering: 1, 4, 5, 6.

Exercise 7: Bass clef, 3/4 time. Slurred eighth-note patterns. Accidents: $\sharp 4$, b_4 , $\sharp 5$, $\sharp 6$. Fingering: 1, 4, 5, 6.

Exercise 8: Bass clef, 3/4 time. Slurred eighth-note patterns. Accidents: b_4 , $\sharp 5$. Fingering: 1, 4, 5, 6.

Exercise 9: Bass clef, 3/4 time. Slurred eighth-note patterns. Accidents: b_4 , $\sharp 4$, b_4 , $\sharp 4$, b_4 . Fingering: 1, 4, 5, 6.

Exercise 10: Bass clef, 3/4 time. Slurred eighth-note patterns. Accidents: b_4 . Fingering: 1, 4, 5, 6.

Exercise 11: Bass clef, 3/4 time. Slurred eighth-note patterns. Accidents: b_4 . Fingering: 1, 4, 5, 6.

Long slurs for exercises 12 to 16 to be disregarded on the Slide Trombone.

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Exercise 13 is a bass clef piece in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains four measures of eighth-note patterns, each with a slur. The second staff contains three measures of similar eighth-note patterns, also with slurs, followed by a double bar line and a final measure with a whole note and a repeat sign.

15

Two staves of music in bass clef, 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody is written on the upper staff, and the accompaniment is on the lower staff. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final measure ending on a whole note. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. Each system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The piano accompaniment is written in a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth notes, often beamed together in groups of four, creating a rhythmic pattern that is repeated throughout the piece. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line. The score is divided into three systems, each containing four measures of music. The first system begins with a measure number '16' in the left margin. The second system ends with a double bar line, and the third system concludes with a final measure marked with a 'C' time signature.

17

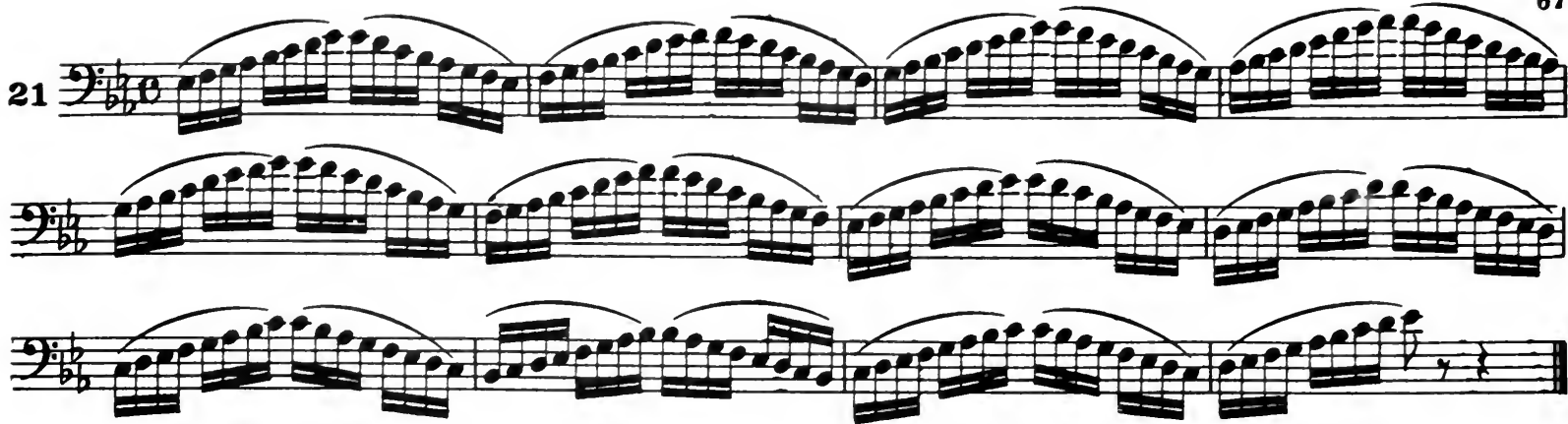
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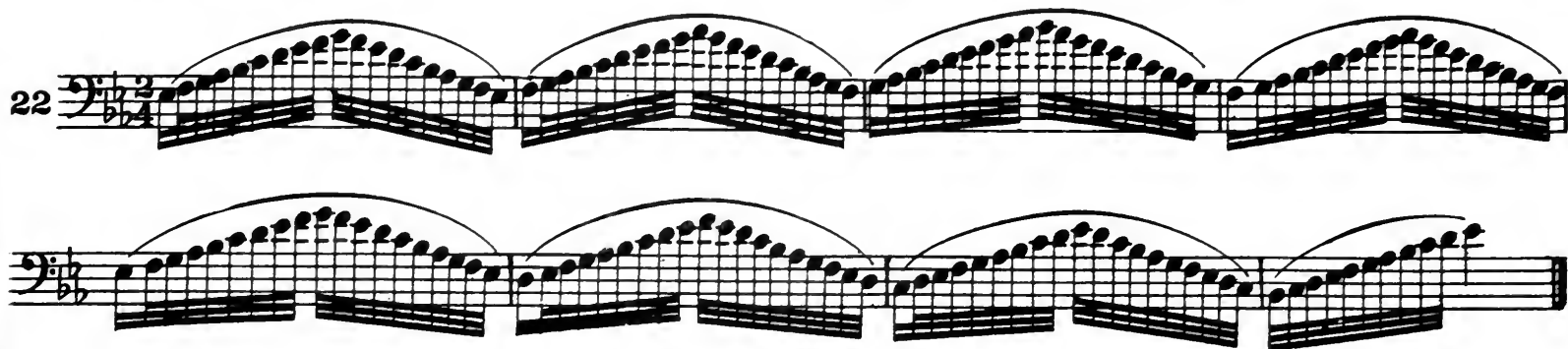
Long slurs for Exercises 20 21 and 22 to be disregarded on the Slide Trombone.

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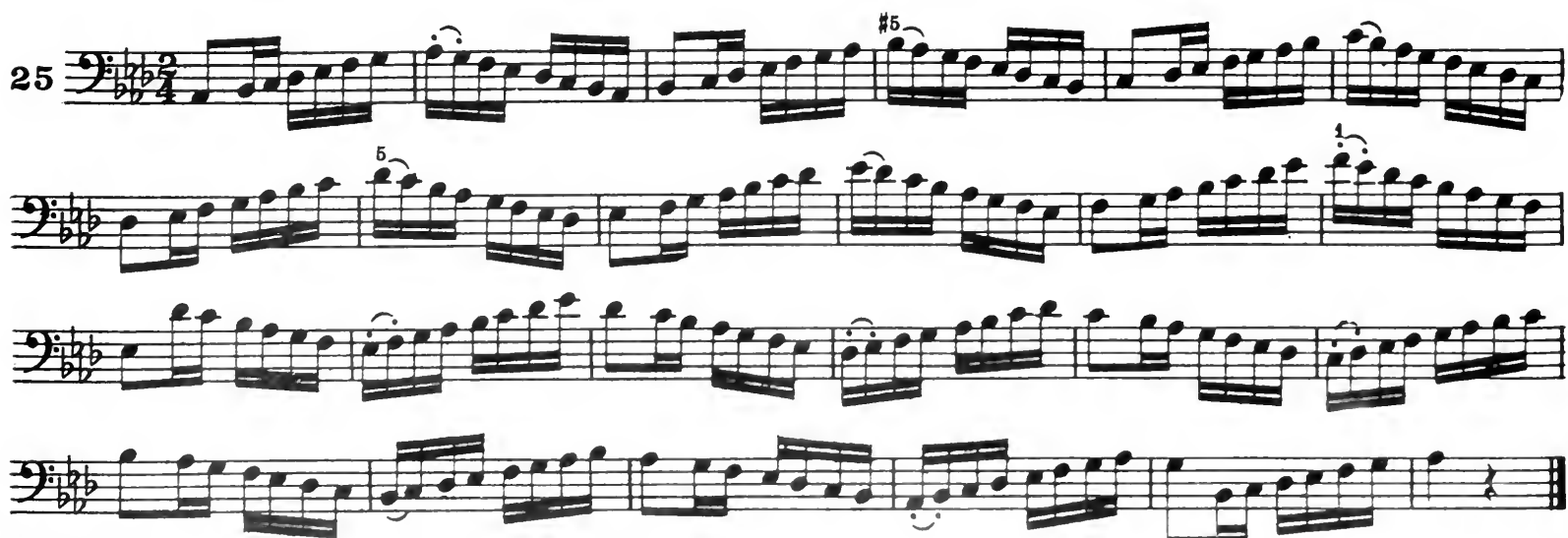
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Long slurs for Exercises 32 and 33 to be disregarded on the Slide Trombone.

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Long slurs for Exercises 34 and 35 to be disregarded on the Slide Trombone.



38

Long slurs for Exercises 39, 40 and 41 to be disregarded on the Slide Trombone.

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41

42

Measures 42-43 of a piano piece. The score is written for two staves. The left staff is in G major (one sharp) and the right staff is in D major (two sharps). Both are in 2/4 time. The music features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a melody in the left hand. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 43.

Continuation of measures 42-43. The musical notation continues across the two staves, maintaining the eighth-note accompaniment and the melodic line in the left hand.

43

Measures 44-45. The musical notation continues across the two staves. The eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand remains consistent, while the left hand continues its melodic pattern.

Continuation of measures 44-45. The musical notation continues across the two staves, showing the progression of the eighth-note accompaniment and the left-hand melody.

Continuation of measures 44-45. The musical notation continues across the two staves, with the eighth-note accompaniment and the left-hand melody.

44

Measures 46-47. The musical notation continues across the two staves. The eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and the left-hand melody are shown.

Continuation of measures 46-47. The musical notation continues across the two staves, showing the progression of the eighth-note accompaniment and the left-hand melody.

45
 Musical notation for Exercise 45, measures 1-4. Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), 2/4 time. Fingerings: 2 1 2 #3, 2 1, 1 2.

46
 Musical notation for Exercise 46, measures 1-4. Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), 3/4 time.

47
 Musical notation for Exercise 47, measures 1-4. Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), 2/4 time. A flat (b) is indicated above the first measure.

Long slurs for Exercises 48 and 49 to be disregarded on the Slide Trombone.

48
 Musical notation for Exercise 48, measures 1-4. Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), common time (C).

49
 Musical notation for Exercise 49, measures 1-4. Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), common time (C).

Long slurs for Exercises 50 54 55 and 56 to be disregarded on the Slide Trombone.

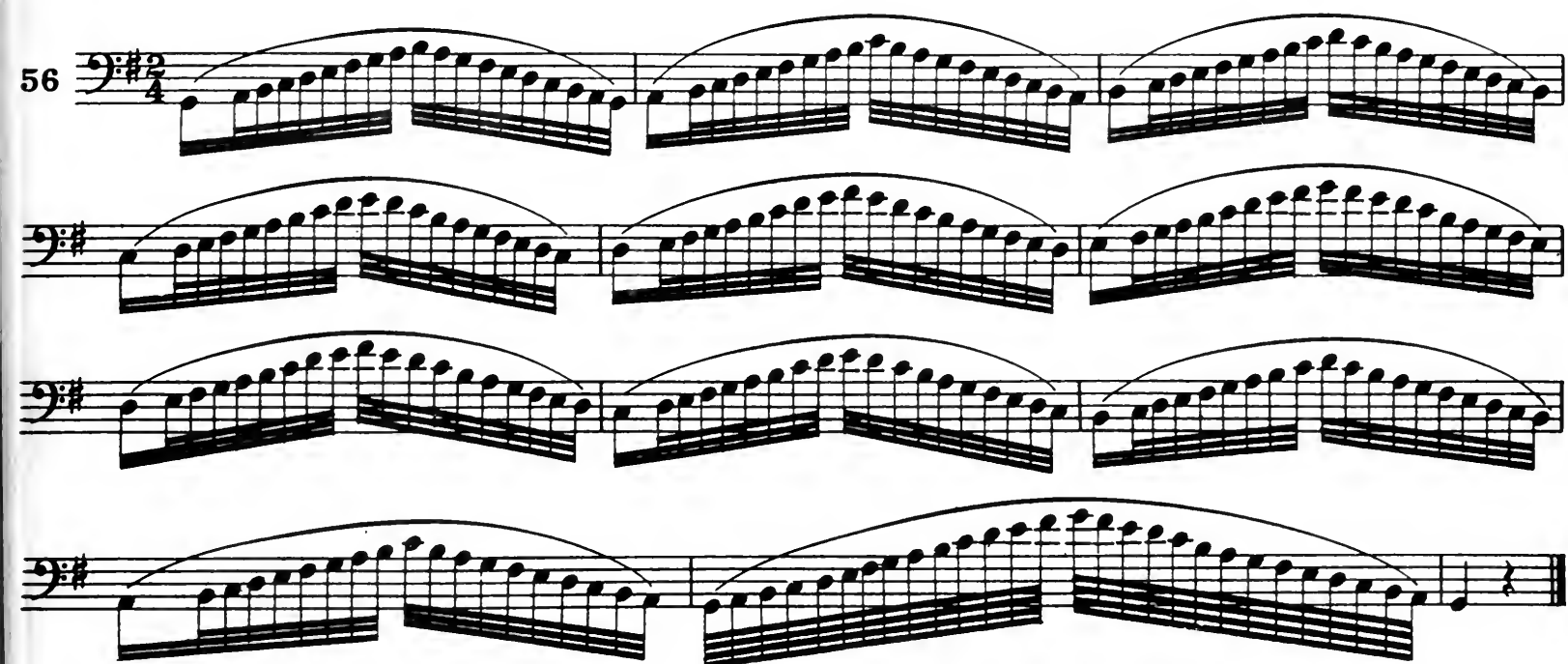
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59

Exercise 59, measures 59-65. The exercise is in bass clef, 2/4 time. It consists of six measures of eighth-note runs. Measure 59 starts with a slur. Measure 60 has a slur. Measure 61 has a slur. Measure 62 has a slur. Measure 63 has a slur. Measure 64 has a slur. Measure 65 has a slur. There is a 'b4' marking above the staff in measure 62 and a '1' marking above the staff in measure 65.

Long slurs for Exercises 60, 61, 62 and 66 to be disregarded on the Slide Trombone.

60

Exercise 60, measures 60-65. The exercise is in bass clef, common time (C). It consists of six measures of eighth-note runs. Measure 60 starts with a slur. Measure 61 has a slur. Measure 62 has a slur. Measure 63 has a slur. Measure 64 has a slur. Measure 65 has a slur.

61

Exercise 61, measures 61-65. The exercise is in bass clef, common time (C). It consists of six measures of eighth-note runs. Measure 61 starts with a slur. Measure 62 has a slur. Measure 63 has a slur. Measure 64 has a slur. Measure 65 has a slur.

62

Exercise 62, measures 62-66. The exercise is in bass clef, 2/4 time. It consists of six measures of eighth-note runs. Measure 62 starts with a slur. Measure 63 has a slur. Measure 64 has a slur. Measure 65 has a slur. Measure 66 has a slur.

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Long slurs for Exercises 67 68 and 69 to be disregarded on the Slide Trombone.

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Minor Scales

(See page 62)

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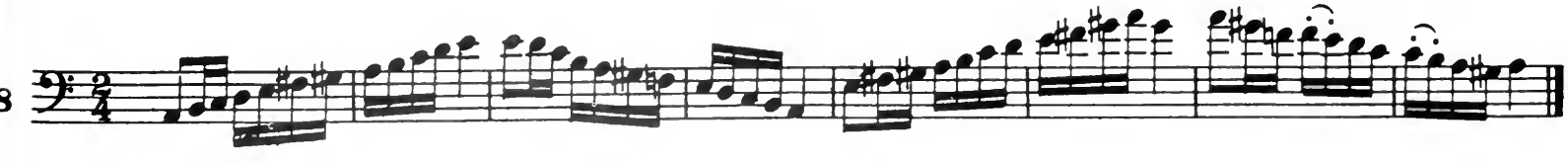
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Chromatic Scales

(See page 62)

Exercises numbers 1 to 9 should be played *staccato* only on the Slide Trombone. Where positions follow chromatically, it is advisable to accent the first note of each count. It is much easier to retain good pitch and a sense of position when accented.

Again let us try to glide with the right hand instead of stopping for each note. Strike as you pass it. This will establish a smooth, easy system of shifting.

The image displays three exercises for chromatic scales, numbered 1, 2, and 3, written for the Slide Trombone in bass clef. Each exercise is presented on a three-staff system. Exercise 1 is in 2/4 time and consists of two measures of chromatic ascending and descending scales. Exercise 2 is also in 2/4 time and consists of two measures of chromatic ascending and descending scales. Exercise 3 is in 6/8 time and consists of two measures of chromatic ascending and descending scales. The scales are written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes slurs over the ascending and descending lines, and the exercises are labeled with their respective numbers (1, 2, 3) at the beginning of each system.

4

Exercise 4, bass clef, 6/8 time signature. The exercise consists of six staves of music. Each staff contains a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is written in a continuous, flowing style with many slurs and ties across the staves.

5

Exercise 5, bass clef, 6/8 time signature. The exercise consists of six staves of music. Each staff contains a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is written in a continuous, flowing style with many slurs and ties across the staves.

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Chromatic Triplets

In these Exercises from numbers 10 to 30, the long slurs are again to be disregarded on the Slide Trombone. The Chromatic Triplet scales may appear awkward to Trombone players, but double benefits are to be derived from practising them. They should be practised *legato* with a loose wrist and students will derive a sense of position with the right arm which is very valuable in chromatic passages; in addition a decided tongue position in *legato* will be cultivated.

Exercise 10 is written in bass clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains two measures of triplet eighth notes, each marked with a '3' and a slur. The second staff contains two measures of triplet eighth notes, each marked with a '3' and a slur. The third staff contains two measures of triplet eighth notes, each marked with a '3' and a slur. The exercise concludes with a final measure containing a whole note.

Exercise 11 is written in bass clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains two measures of triplet eighth notes, each marked with a '3' and a slur. The second staff contains two measures of triplet eighth notes, each marked with a '3' and a slur. The third staff contains two measures of triplet eighth notes, each marked with a '3' and a slur. The exercise concludes with a final measure containing a whole note.

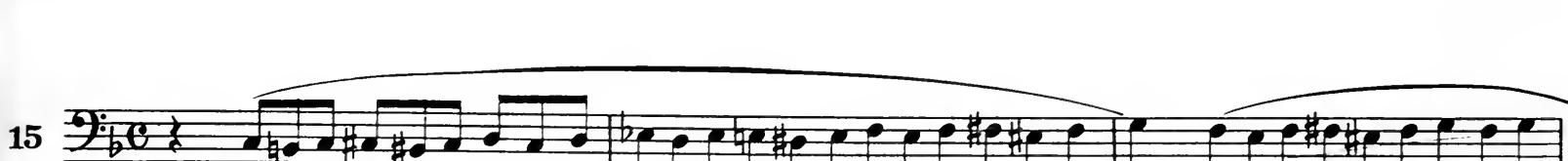
Exercise 12 is written in bass clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains two measures of triplet eighth notes, each marked with a '3' and a slur. The second staff contains two measures of triplet eighth notes, each marked with a '3' and a slur. The third staff contains two measures of triplet eighth notes, each marked with a '3' and a slur. The exercise concludes with a final measure containing a whole note.

Exercise 13 is written in bass clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains two measures of triplet eighth notes, each marked with a '3' and a slur. The second staff contains two measures of triplet eighth notes, each marked with a '3' and a slur. The third staff contains two measures of triplet eighth notes, each marked with a '3' and a slur. The exercise concludes with a final measure containing a whole note.

14  *8va ad lib.*.....

15  *8va ad lib.*.....

16  *8va ad lib.*.....

17  *8va ad lib.*.....

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22

This page of musical notation is for a bass instrument, likely a double bass, given the range and the use of a 2/4 time signature. The notation is spread across several systems, each containing one or two staves. The key signature is predominantly flat, with some sharps indicating chromatic alterations. The music is characterized by dense, fast-moving lines with many accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals) and various rhythmic markings such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., #4, #5, 1, 6). The notation includes a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The overall style is that of a technical exercise or a complex piece of music, possibly from a 20th-century repertoire. The page is numbered 87 in the top right corner.

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System 28 contains measures 1 through 8. The music is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a time signature of 6/8. The notation features a variety of note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. Slurs are used to group phrases of notes across measures. The melody is complex, with many accidentals (sharps and flats) indicating chromatic movement. The system concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 8.

29

System 29 contains measures 1 through 8. It continues the musical piece in the same key signature and time signature. The notation is consistent with the previous system, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and chromatic lines. The system ends with a double bar line at the end of measure 8.

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31

This musical score is written for a single melodic line in bass clef. The key signature consists of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The notation is organized into two systems, each containing four staves. The first system (measures 30-31) features a continuous eighth-note melody with frequent ties and slurs. The second system (measures 32-35) continues the melodic line, with measures 32 and 33 featuring triplets of eighth notes. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings such as accents (>) and slurs. The piece concludes with a final measure in the fourth staff of the second system.