

# SCALE STUDIES

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Etuden ueber die Tonleitern

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ÉTUDES SUR LES GAMMES

## STUDIES on the Scales.

### Major Scales.

The study of the scales has, as a rule, been greatly neglected in works of the present description; writers on the subject generally content themselves with giving a few examples, leaving the pupil to supply for himself whatever may be wanting in the method. What is the result? Why, that few students are capable of executing a scale correctly. It is, however, of urgent importance, that the scale should be diligently practiced. Therefore, knowing as I do, the importance of this branch of study, I have treated it at length, and in every variety of key. By this means a perfect equality of sound, as well as a legato and correct method of playing, may be obtained.

### Minor Scales.

In presenting the minor scale for our particular purpose of study; I have only included examples built upon the tonic and dominant, in order to give an idea of its resources.

### Chromatic Scales and Triplets.

The chromatic scale being one of the most essential, I have treated it at considerable length. This kind of study imparts ease to the fingering. Care must be taken to press the valves down properly, in order that all the notes may be emitted with fullness.

At first the student must practice slowly, taking care to duly mark the rhythms indicated. In this scale, as in the diatonic scale, it is necessary to swell out the sound in ascending, and to diminish it in descending. Strict attention should be paid to time. The latter part of each phrase should not be hurried, as is the practice with many performers. I recommend the use of the metronome, in order to arrive at that degree of precision which constitutes the beauty of execution.

## ETUDEN über die Tonleitern.

### Dur-Tonleitern.

Das Studium der Tonleitern ist in Werken, wie das gegenwärtige immer sehr vernachlässigt worden. Man begnügt sich gewöhnlich damit, einige Beispiele zu geben, und überlässt dem Schüler die Mühe, aus eigener Quelle das zu schöpfen, was der Schule fehlt. Was folgt daraus? Dass sehr wenige Künstler eine Tonleiter korrekt ausführen können. Dennoch ist es durchaus nöthig, alle Tonleitern mit Fleiss zu üben; ich habe die ganze Wichtigkeit dieser Gattung von Etuden eingesehen und deshalb diesen Theil sehr ausführlich und in allen Tonarten behandelt. Durch solche Uebungen erhält man eine vollkommene Gleichmässigkeit des Tons und ein gebundenes und korrektes Spiel.

### Moll-Tonleitern.

Da die Molltonleiter ihrer Natur nach weniger reichhaltig ist, als die Durtonleiter, so habe ich davon nur Beispiele auf der Tonica und Dominante gegeben, um deren Hilfsmittel erkennen zu lassen.

### Chromatische Tonleitern und Triolen.

Da die chromatische Tonleiter zu den wichtigsten gehört, so habe ich ihr eine grosse Ausdehnung eingeräumt. Man erhält durch dieses Studium einen leichten Fingersatz; trage aber Sorge die Pistons gut hinunterzudrücken, damit alle Töne voll herauskommen.

Zuerst muss man langsam üben, um die angezeigten Rhythmen deutlich hören zu lassen. In der chromatischen, wie in der diatonischen Tonleiter muss man aufwärts den Tonschwellen, abwärts denselben abnehmen lassen. Besonders soll man fest im Takte blasen, ohne das Ende einer jeden Periode zu beschleunigen, wie viele Künstler zu thun die Gewohnheit haben. Ich rathe daher den Gebrauch des Metronoms an, um zu der Genauigkeit zu gelangen, welche allein die Schönheit der Ausführung ausmacht.

## ETUDES sur les gammes.

### Gammes majeurs.

L'étude des gammes a toujours été fort négligée dans les ouvrages du genre de celui-ci; on se contente généralement de donner quelques exemples, en laissant à l'élève le soin de trouver dans son propre fond ce qui manque à la Méthode. Qu'en résulte-t-il? C'est que fort peu d'artiste savent faire une gamme correctement. Il y a pourtant urgence à travailler les gammes avec assiduité; aussi, comprenant toute l'importance de ce genre d'étude, j'ai traité cette partie très-longuement et dans tous les tons. On obtient par ce travail une parfaite égalité de son, ainsi qu'un jeu lié et correct.

### Gammes mineures.

La gamme mineure étant par sa nature moins riche que la gamme majeure, j'en ai donné seulement des exemples sur la tonique et sur la dominante, afin d'en faire connaître les ressources.

### Gammes et triolets chromatiques.

La gamme chromatique étant des plus essentielles, je lui ai donné un grand développement. On obtient par ce genre d'étude un doigté facile; il faut avoir soin de bien enfoncer les pistons, afin que toutes les notes sortent avec plénitude.

Il faut travailler d'abord lentement en faisant bien entendre les rythmes indiqués. Dans cette gamme, comme dans les gammes diatoniques, il faut enfler le son en montant et le diminuer en descendant; on doit surtout jouer bien en mesure, sans accélérer la fin de chaque période, comme beaucoup d'artistes ont l'habitude de le faire. Je conseille donc l'emploi du métro-  
nomme, pour arriver à cette exactitude qui fait la beauté de l'exécution.

## Major Scales.

## Dur-Tonleitern.

## Gammes Majeures.



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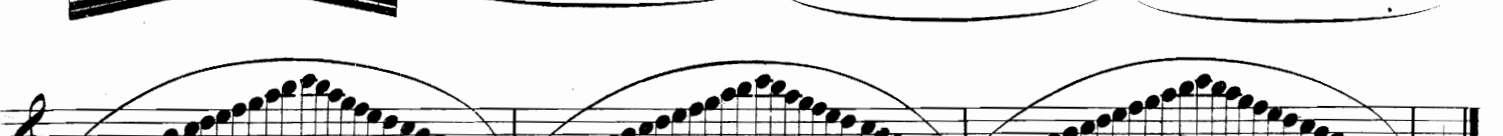
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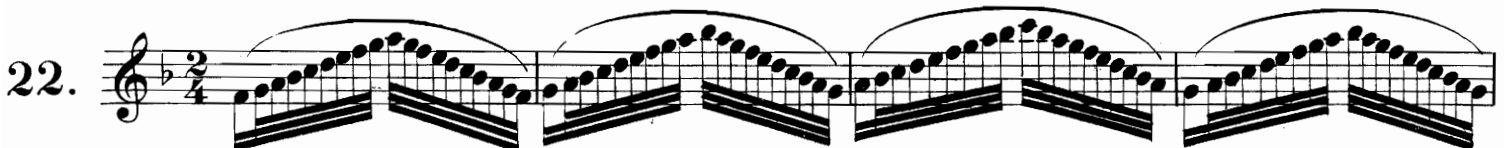


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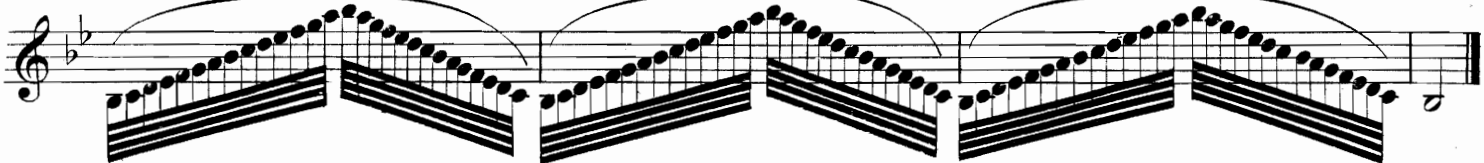
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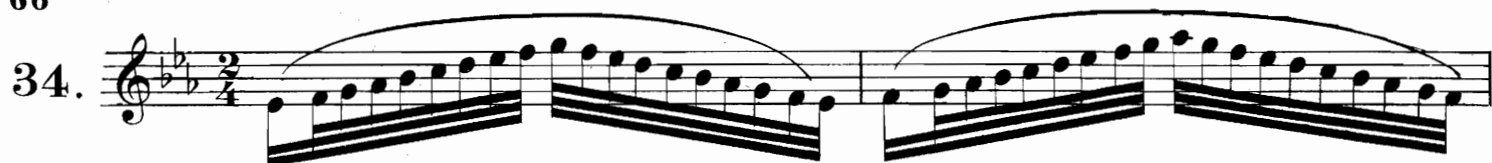

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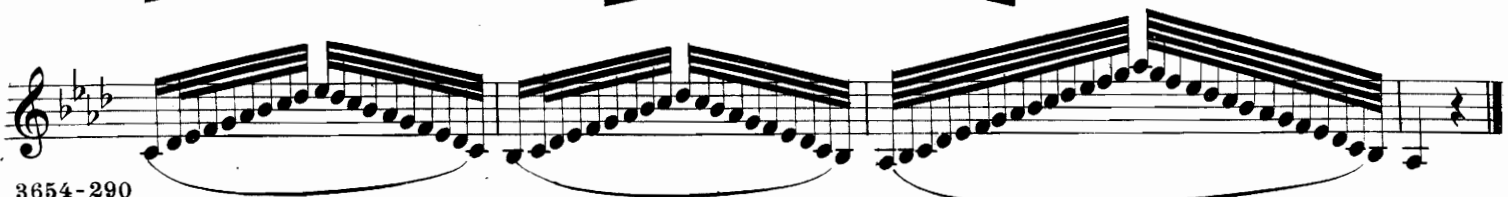

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42.

Two staves of music. The top staff is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time, featuring a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time, featuring a bass line of eighth and sixteenth notes. Both staves have a key signature change to D major (two sharps) at the beginning of measure 43.

Continuation of the musical score for measures 42-43, showing the same two-staff system with a key signature change to D major (two sharps) at the beginning of measure 43.

43.

Two staves of music. The top staff is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time, featuring a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time, featuring a bass line of eighth and sixteenth notes. Both staves have a key signature change to D major (two sharps) at the beginning of measure 44.

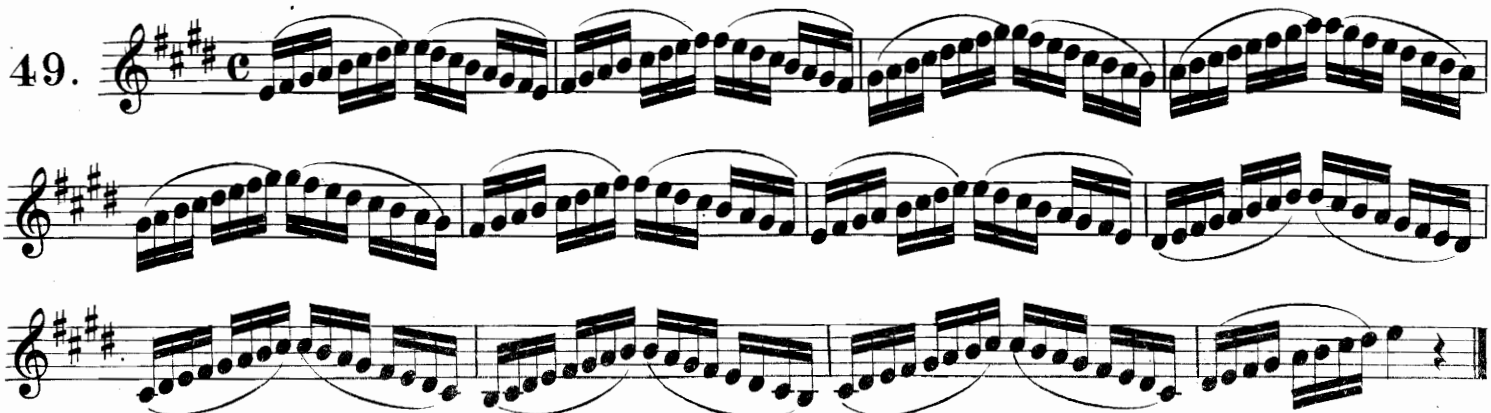
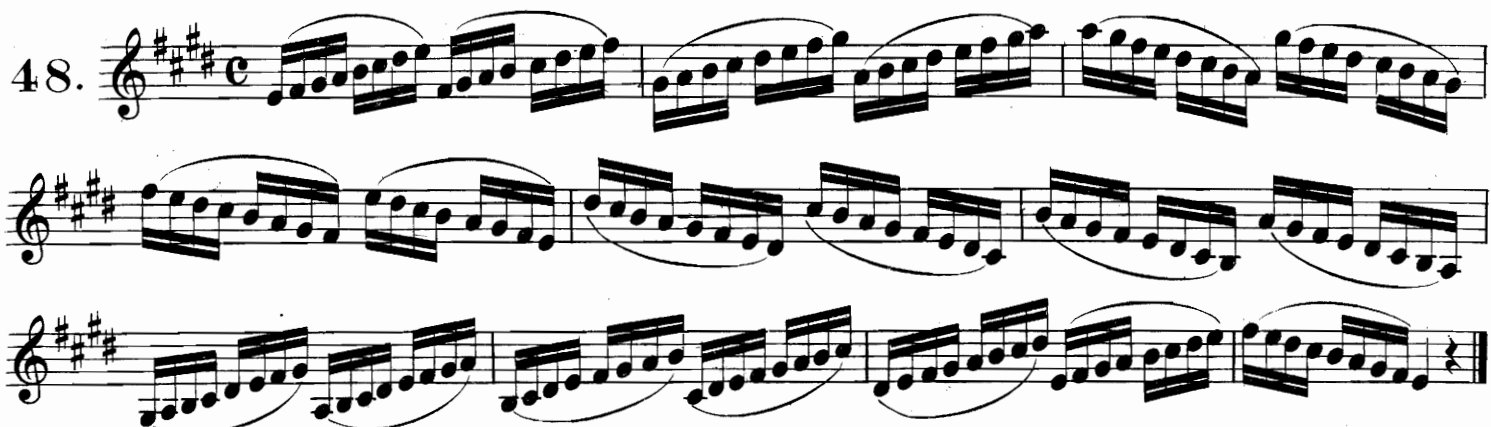
Continuation of the musical score for measures 43-44, showing the same two-staff system with a key signature change to D major (two sharps) at the beginning of measure 44.

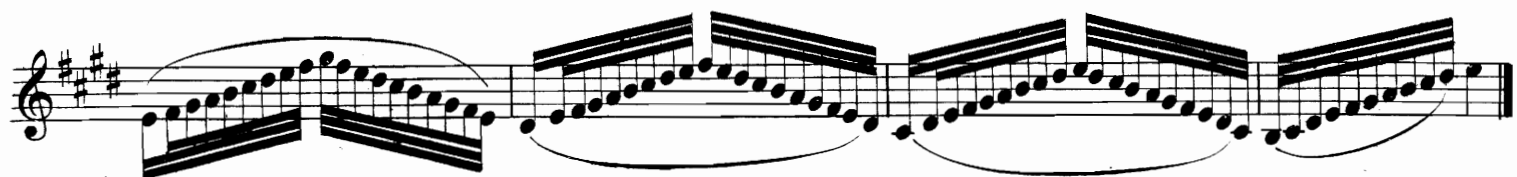
Continuation of the musical score for measures 43-44, showing the same two-staff system with a key signature change to D major (two sharps) at the beginning of measure 44.

44.

Two staves of music. The top staff is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time, featuring a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time, featuring a bass line of eighth and sixteenth notes. Both staves have a key signature change to D major (two sharps) at the beginning of measure 45.

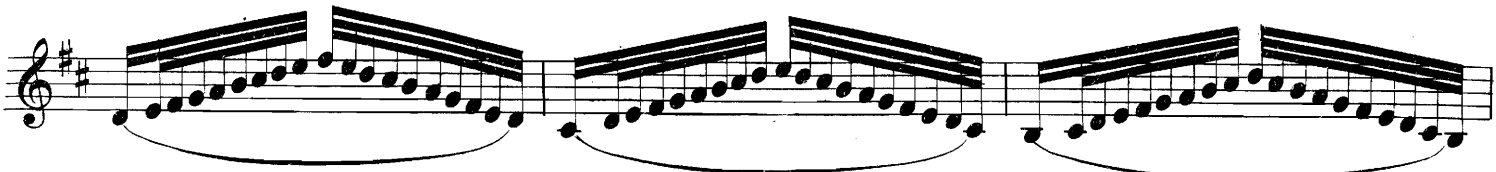
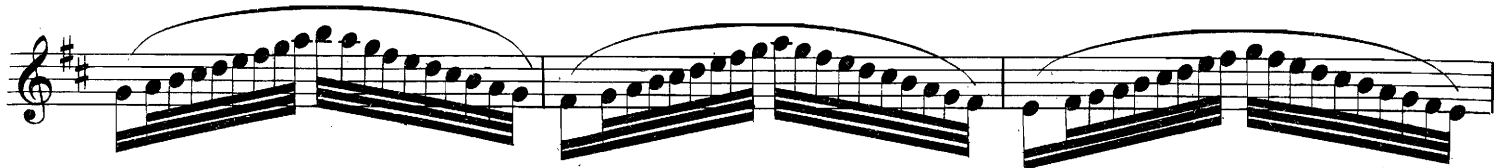
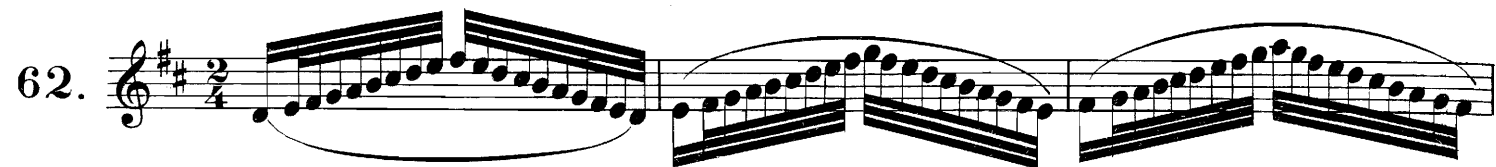
Continuation of the musical score for measures 44-45, showing the same two-staff system with a key signature change to D major (two sharps) at the beginning of measure 45.



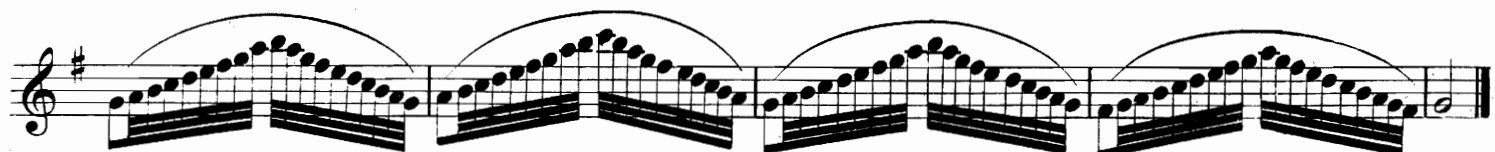












Minor Scales.

Moll-Tonleitern.

Gammes Mineures.



## Chromatic Scales.

## Chromatische Tonleitern.

## Gammes Chromatiques.

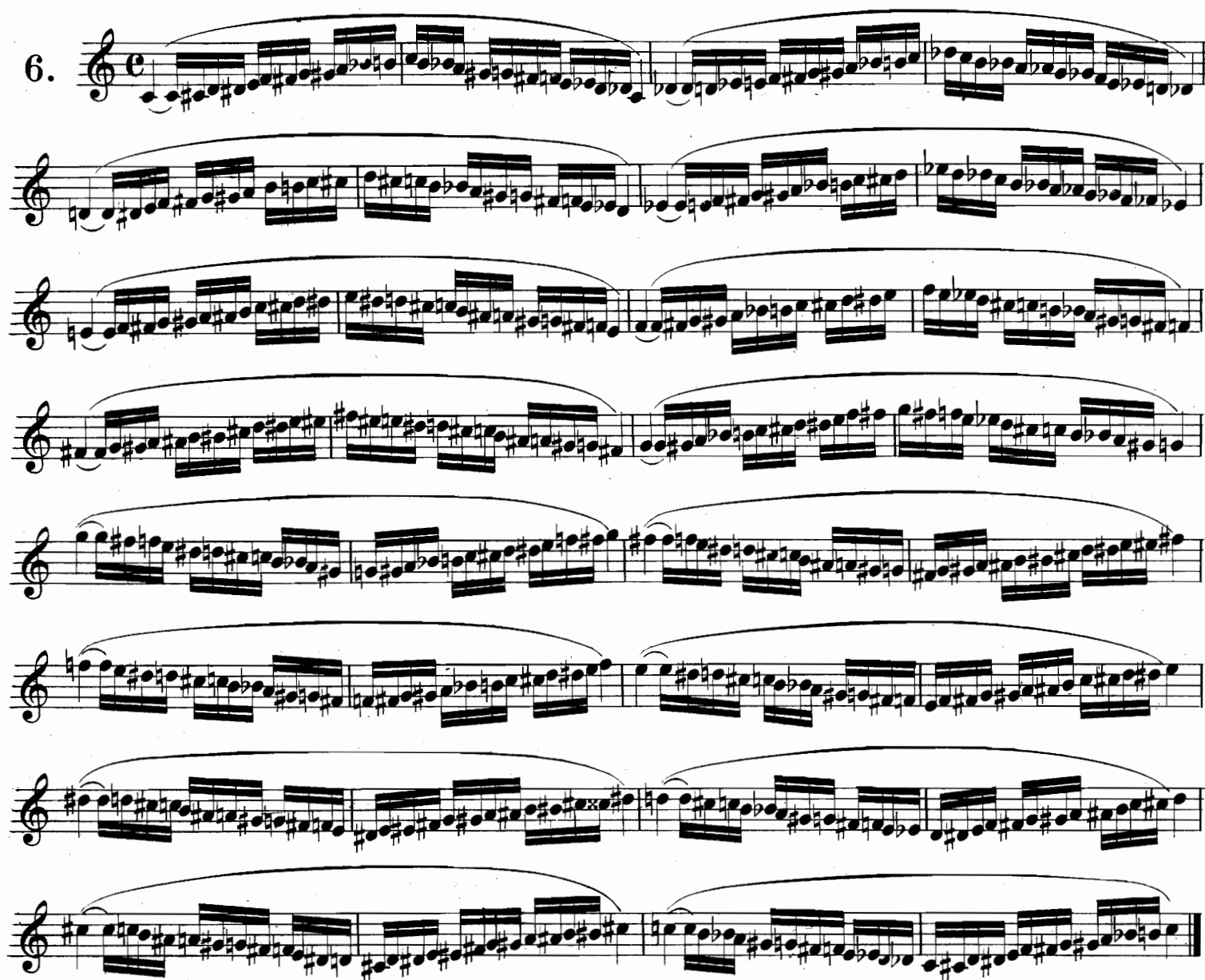
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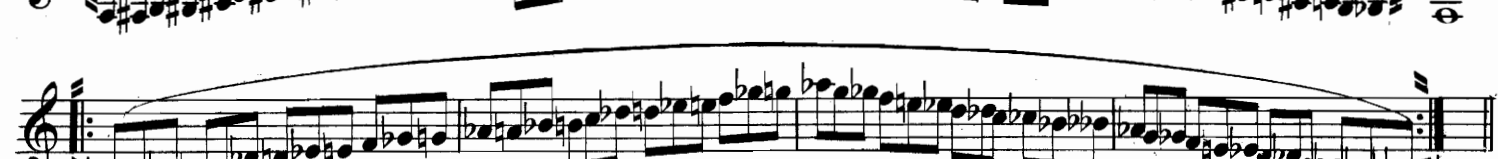


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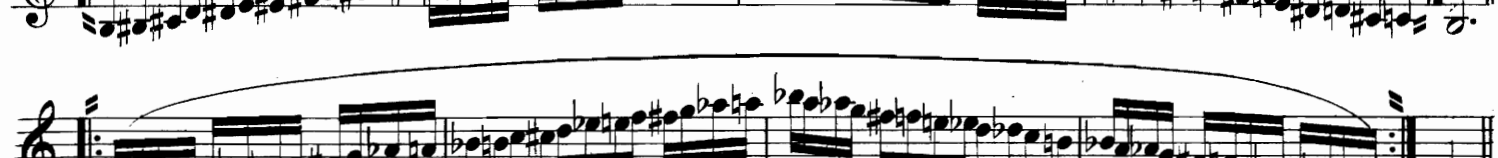




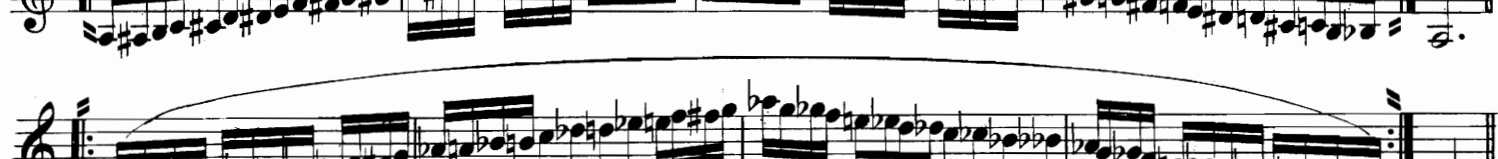


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## Chromatic Triplets.

Etuden über die chromatischen Triolen.

Études sur les Triolets chromatiques.

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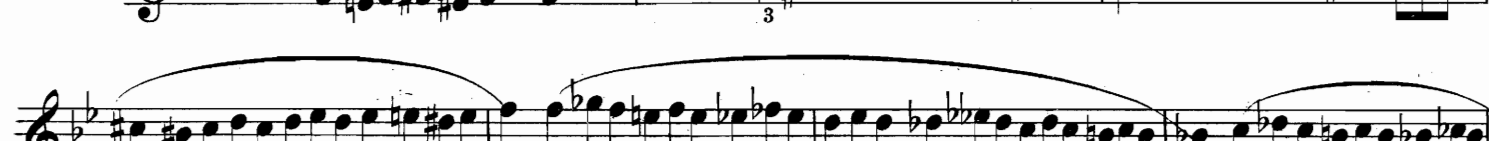
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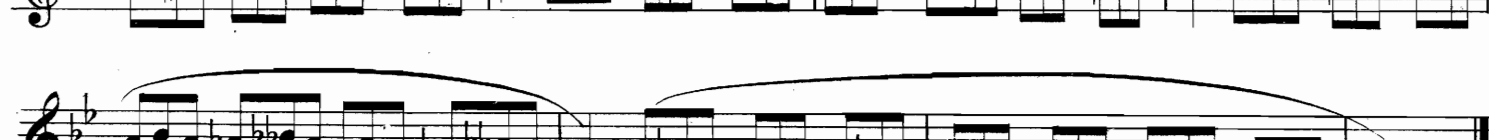
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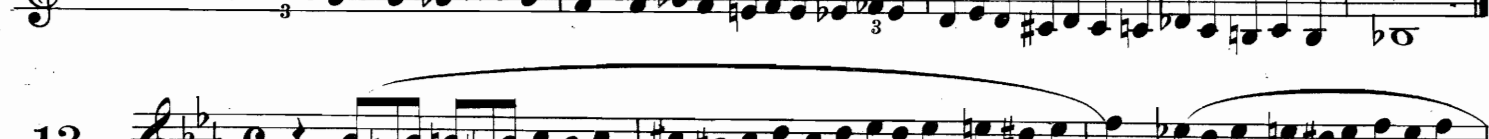
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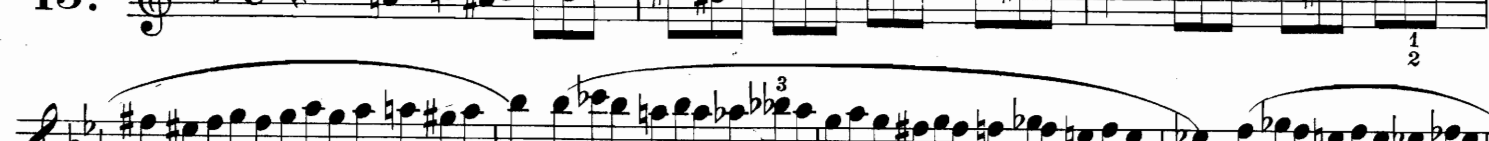
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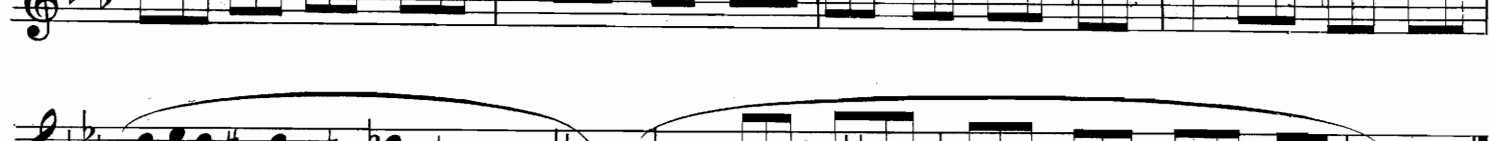
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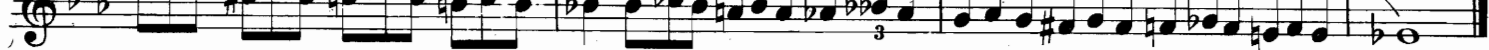
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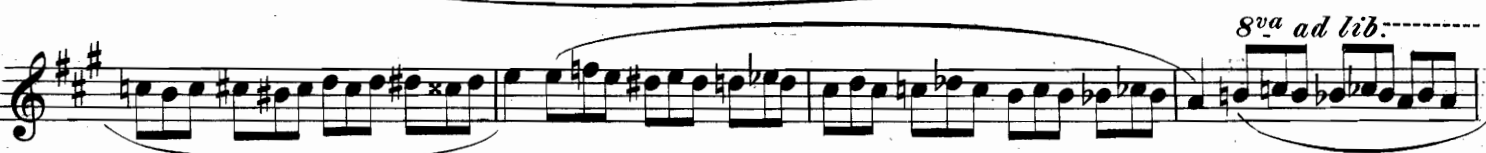
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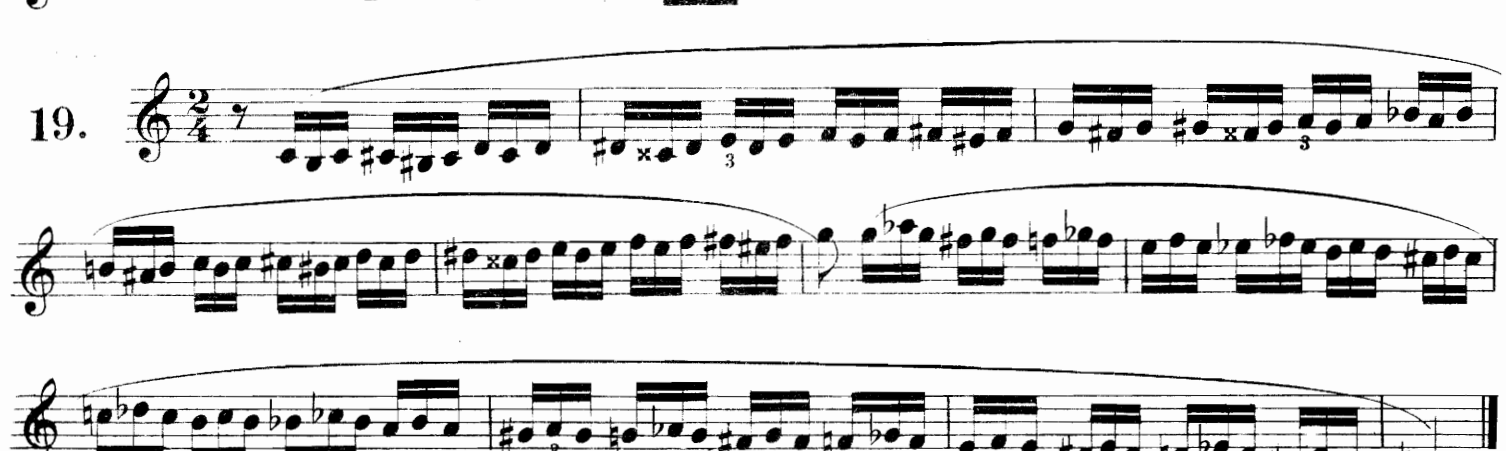
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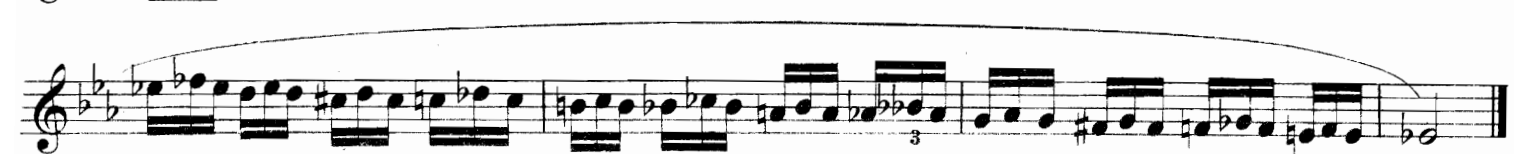
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