

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 anwenden 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 très usités 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 Cadence.

I am adding a series of cadences 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 cadences 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 einschärfen 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 une 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 rencontrent 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.

STUDIES ON THE
INTERVALS.STUDIEN ÜBER DIE
INTERVALLE.ETUDES SUR LES
INTERVALLES.

1. The musical score for Exercise 1 consists of 12 staves of music. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first staff is in C major. The subsequent staves are in the following keys: B-flat major, A-flat major, G-flat major, F major, E major, D major, C major, B major, A major, G major, F major, and E major. Each staff contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with repeat signs at the beginning and end of the exercises. The final two staves at the bottom of the exercise are in C major and feature a different rhythmic pattern, with a large brace underneath them.

2. The image displays a musical exercise labeled '2.' consisting of 13 staves of music. Each staff begins with a repeat sign and contains a sequence of eighth notes, often beamed in groups of four. The keys for the staves, from top to bottom, are: C major, B-flat major, D major, B-flat major, D major, B-flat major, C major, D major, B-flat major, C major, B-flat major, D major, and B-flat major. The final section at the bottom consists of two staves: the first in C major and the second in B-flat major, connected by a slur. The notation is clean and professional, typical of a music textbook.

3. The musical score for exercise 3 consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The subsequent staves alternate between different key signatures: two flats (B-flat, E-flat), one sharp (F-sharp), three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and two sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp). The music is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The final two staves of the exercise are in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and feature a melodic line with a long, sweeping slur.

4. 

5. 

The musical score for exercise 5 consists of 13 staves of music. The first staff is in 2/4 time and begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The subsequent staves show a variety of key signatures, including one flat, two flats, one sharp, and two sharps. The music is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and frequent use of accidentals. The notation includes many beamed notes and slurs, indicating a fast and technically demanding piece. The final staff of the exercise is a single line of music in 2/4 time, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, and ending with a double bar line.

6. 

7. 

№ 6. 

№ 7. 

OCTAVES
AND TENTHS.VON DEN OCTAVEN
UND DECIMEN.DES OCTAVES ET
DES DIXIÈMES.

EXERCISES ON
TRIPLETS.STUDIEN ÜBER DIE
TRIOLLEN.ETUDES SUR LES
TRIOLETS.

13. 

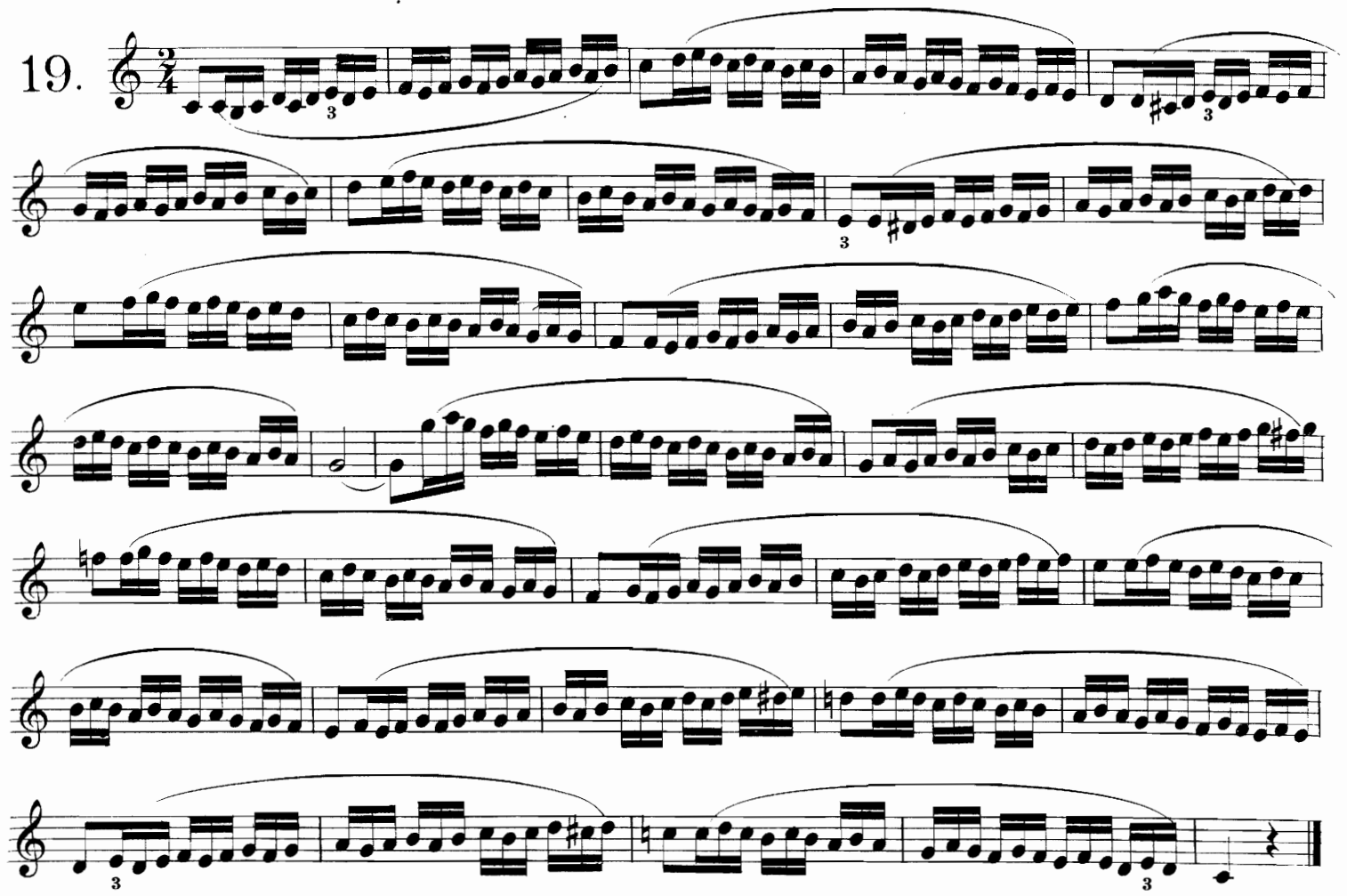
14. 

15. 

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18.

19.  Musical score for exercise 19, 2/4 time signature. The piece consists of eight staves of music. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern with various slurs and triplets. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece ends with a double bar line.

20.  Musical score for exercise 20, common time signature. The piece consists of seven staves of music. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern with various slurs and triplets. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece ends with a double bar line.

21. 

22. 

23. 

24. 

25. 

26. 

27. 

EXERCISES ON SIXTEENTH
NOTES.STUDIEN IN SECH-
ZEHNTELN.ÉTUDES EN DOUBLES
CROCHES.

28.

29.

30.

31. 

32. 

33. 

34. 

35. 

The image displays three systems of musical notation, each consisting of four staves. The first system (labeled 36) is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second system (labeled 37) is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). The third system (labeled 38) is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Each staff contains a continuous sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in pairs or fours and connected by slurs. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and rests. The systems are numbered 36, 37, and 38 on the left margin.

39. 

40. 

41. 

42. 

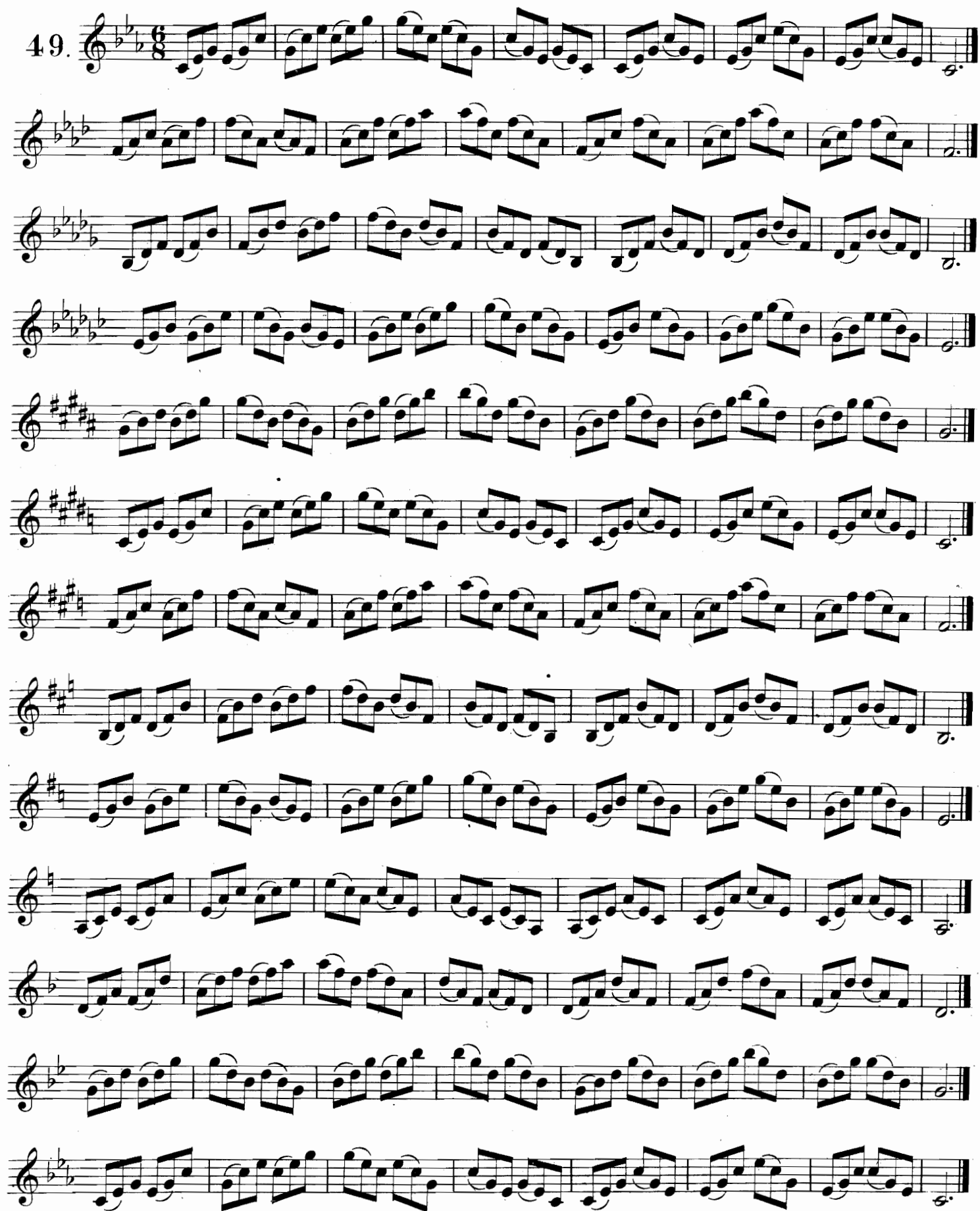
43. 

44. 45. 46. 47. *Fine.* *D.C.*

MAJOR AND MINOR CHORDS.
VOM DUR UND MOLL ACCORD.
DE L'ACCORD PARFAIT MAJOR ET MINEUR.

48.

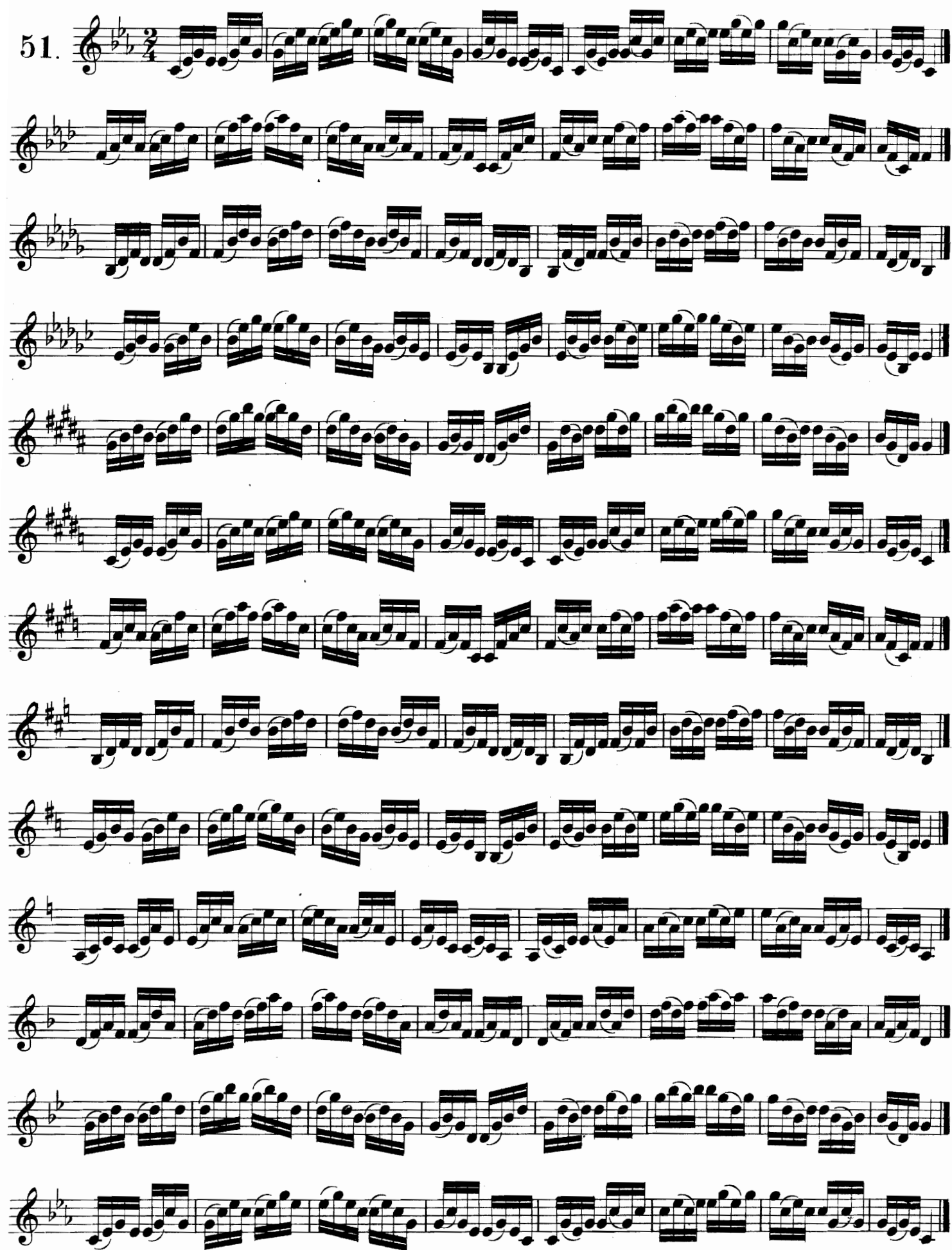
3654-290

49. The musical score for exercise 49 consists of 12 staves of music in 8/8 time. The key signature begins with two flats (B-flat major). The first staff is marked with a '49.' and a treble clef. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature changes to three sharps (E major) at the start of the fifth staff and returns to two flats at the start of the eleventh staff. The exercise concludes with a double bar line on the twelfth staff.

Three staves of musical notation at the bottom of the page, continuing the exercise. The first staff is in 8/8 time with a key signature of two flats. The second and third staves are also in 8/8 time with a key signature of two flats. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, and the exercise ends with a double bar line on the third staff.

50.

3654-290

51. The image displays a musical exercise numbered 51, consisting of 12 staves of music. The first staff is in 2/4 time and begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a common time signature. The subsequent staves continue the exercise, with the key signature changing to one flat (B-flat) for the second staff, and then to one sharp (F-sharp) for the third staff. The remaining staves maintain the one sharp key signature. The music is written in a single melodic line, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The exercise concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

52.

The musical score consists of 12 staves. The first staff is numbered 52. The key signature starts with one flat (B-flat major). The second staff introduces a second flat (B-flat minor). The third staff introduces a third flat (B-flat minor). The fourth staff introduces a fourth flat (B-flat minor). The fifth staff introduces a fifth flat (B-flat minor). The sixth staff introduces a sixth flat (B-flat minor). The seventh staff introduces a seventh flat (B-flat minor). The eighth staff introduces an eighth flat (B-flat minor). The ninth staff introduces a ninth flat (B-flat minor). The tenth staff introduces a tenth flat (B-flat minor). The eleventh staff introduces an eleventh flat (B-flat minor). The twelfth staff introduces a twelfth flat (B-flat minor). The music is written in treble clef with a 2/4 time signature. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and ties.

THE CHORD OF THE DOMINANT SEVENTH.

VOM DOMINANT SEPTIMEN-ACCORD.

DE L'ACCORD DU SEPTIEME DOMINANTE.

53.

54.

The musical score for exercise 54 consists of 13 staves of music. The first staff is in treble clef with a 2/4 time signature. The subsequent staves are in various keys, indicated by the number of sharps or flats: two flats (B-flat, E-flat), three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), four flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat), and four sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp, D-sharp). The music is written in a continuous, flowing style with many eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The staves are arranged in a single column, and the music ends with a double bar line on the final staff.

THE CHORD OF THE DIMINISHED SEVENTH
VOM VERMINDERTEN SEPTIMEN ACCORD.
DE L'ACCORD SEPTIÈME DIMINUEE.

55. 

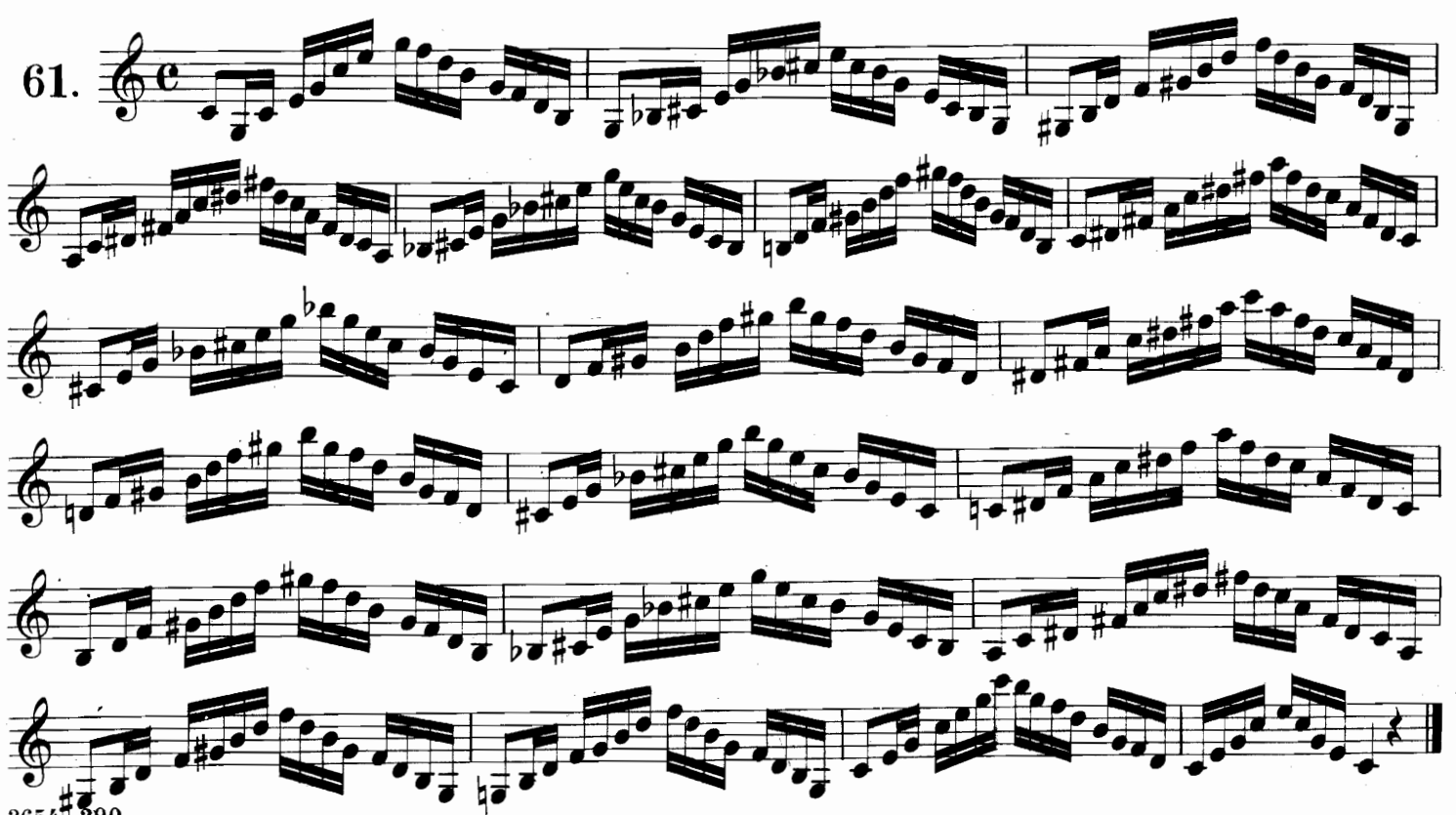
56. 

57. 

58. 

59. 

60. 

61. 

62.

The musical score for cadence 62 is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins in G major (one sharp) and features a series of intricate, chromatic passages. The first staff starts with a half note G, followed by a series of sixteenth-note runs. The second staff continues with similar chromatic patterns, including trills. The third staff introduces a trill on the G note. The fourth staff features a series of sixteenth-note runs. The fifth staff continues with chromatic patterns. The sixth staff features a trill on the G note. The seventh staff continues with chromatic patterns. The eighth staff features a trill on the G note. The ninth staff continues with chromatic patterns. The tenth staff features a trill on the G note. The eleventh staff continues with chromatic patterns. The twelfth staff concludes with a final G note. The score is marked with various ornaments and trills, indicating a highly decorative and technically demanding piece.