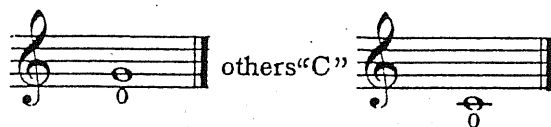


Some beginners in starting their first tone, find "G" easier:



others "C"

Practice on the tone that is easier for you. Continue on the same note until a clear tone is produced. Should "G" be the easier, follow the above instructions; then relax the lips, blow softer, until "C" can be produced in the same manner, before starting on the first exercise.

Directions for exact speed of tempo according to a Metronome: Place the pendulum weight at the figure given in brackets: for example in Ex. 1, when the pendulum weight is placed at 60, each tick is equal to a quarter note.

Count 1 2 3 4 Met. ($\text{♩} = 60$)

Student 1

Teacher

Met. ($\text{♩} = 80$)

2

Met. ($\text{♩} = 80$)

3

Met. ($\text{♩} = 80$)

4

Met. ($\text{♩} = 92$)

5

SECOND LESSON

A continuation of easy studies, arranged in duet form, but ascending a step or two as the lips grow longer, to a full octave.
Do not practice after the lips feel tired or refuse to vibrate. Rest a few moments, then try again.
Use patience always.

Count 1 2 3 4 (Met. $\text{♩} = 92$)

First exercise, measures 1-8. Treble clef, 4/4 time. Notes: G (0), A (1/2), G (0), E (1/2), A (1/2), B (2), A (1/2), G (0). Dynamics: *p*. Fingerings: 0, 1/2, 0, 1/2, 1/2, 2, 1/2, 0. The bass line consists of eighth-note patterns.

(Met. $\text{♩} = 92$)

Second exercise, measures 1-8. Treble clef, 4/4 time. Notes: C (0), B (2), C (0), E (1/2), G (0), A (1/2), B (2), C (0). Dynamics: *p*, *mf*, *f*. Fingerings: 0, 2, 0, 1/2, 0, 1/2, 2, 0. The bass line consists of eighth-note patterns.

(Met. $\text{♩} = 96$)

Third exercise, measures 1-8. Treble clef, 4/4 time. Notes: G (0), C (0), G (0), E (1/2), D (1/3), G (0), E (1/2), C (0). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: 0, 0, 0, 1/2, 1/3, 0, 1/2, 0. The bass line consists of eighth-note patterns.

(Met. $\text{♩} = 96$)

Fourth exercise, measures 1-8. Treble clef, 4/4 time. Notes: E (1/2), G (0), B (2), A (1/2), D (1/3), G (0), F (1), E (1/2). Dynamics: *mf*, *p*. Fingerings: 1/2, 0, 2, 1/2, 1/3, 0, 1, 1/2. The bass line consists of eighth-note patterns.

(Met. $\text{♩} = 96$)

Fifth exercise, measures 1-8. Treble clef, 4/4 time. Notes: C (0), G (0), B (2), A (1/2), F (1), B (2), D (1/3), C (0). Dynamics: *f*, *mf*, *p*. Fingerings: 0, 0, 2, 1/2, 1, 2, 1/3, 0. The bass line consists of eighth-note patterns.

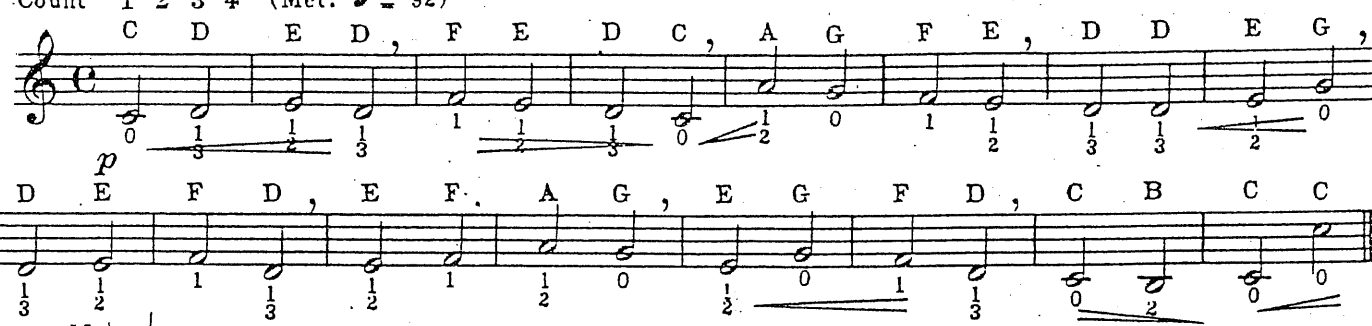
FOURTH LESSON

In the previous lessons only whole notes were used—now divide them. A *whole note* requires *four beats*, consequently a *half note* requires *two beats* and *two half notes* equal *one whole note*.

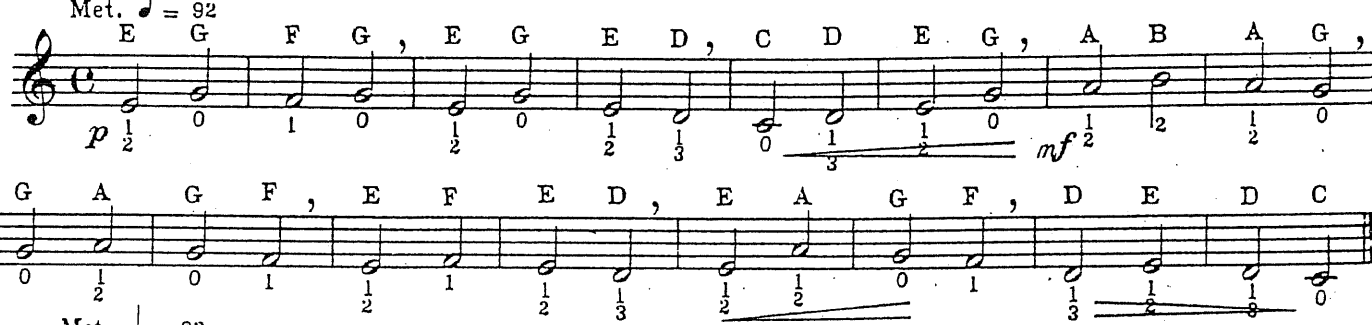
A half note is shaped like a zero, but with a stem, 

Always take a full breath before beginning to play. Notice that commas (,) are placed above the staff at certain intervals; they are used in all the exercises to show when to breathe.

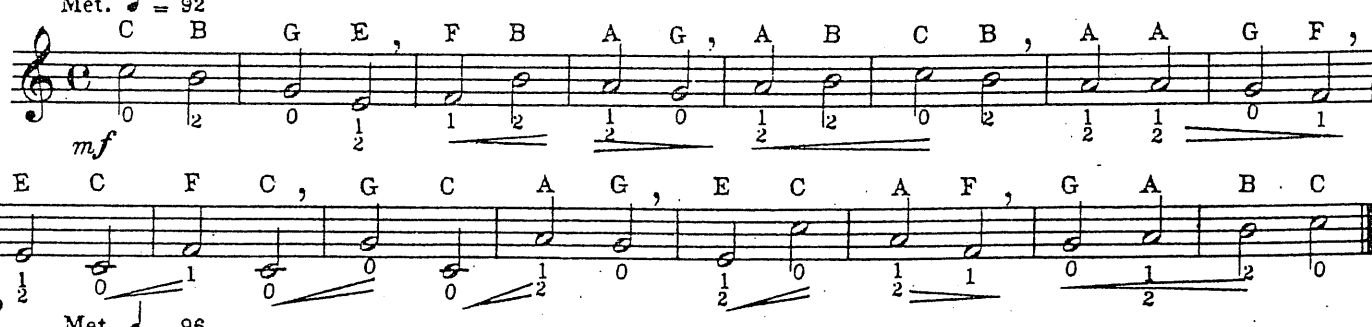
Count 1 2 3 4 (Met. $\text{♩} = 92$)

16  *p* C D E D, F E D C, A G F E, D D E G, D E F D, E F A G, E G F D, C B C C

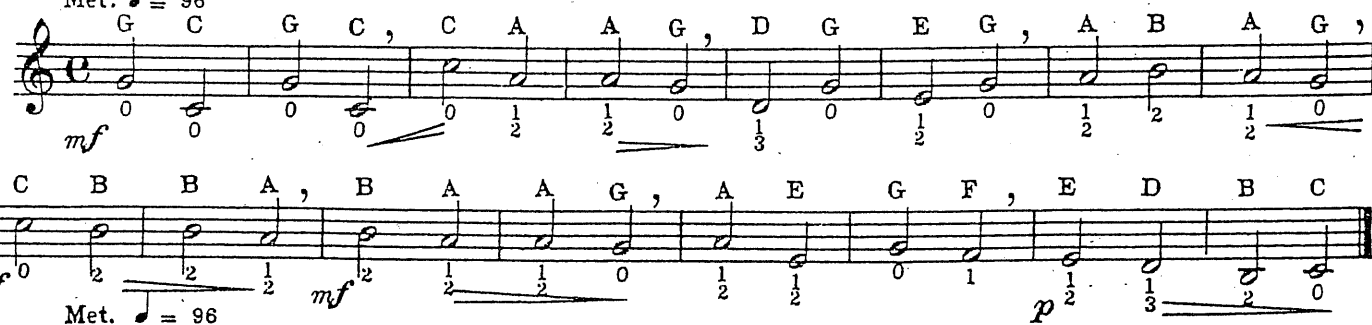
Met. $\text{♩} = 92$

17  *p* E G F G, E G E D, C D E G, A B A G, G A G F, E F E D, E A G F, D E D C *mf*

Met. $\text{♩} = 92$

18  *mf* C B G E, F B A G, A B C B, A A G F, E C F C, G C A G, E C A F, G A B C *p*

Met. $\text{♩} = 96$

19  *mf* G C G C, C A A G, D G E G, A B A G, C B B A, B A A G, A E G F, E D B C *p*

Met. $\text{♩} = 96$

20  *f* C D B, E C F A, G C A C, B D A G, E B E, A C G F, E G F A, B G C C *mf*

FIFTH LESSON

By this time the student must have become familiar with the notes and their names with the fingering. He must have formed a general idea of the change of pressure, contracting the lips for a higher note, with more power from the chest and relaxing the lips for a lower note, with less wind power.

This lesson treats of *whole* and *half* notes.

Count 1 2 3 4 Met. ♩ = 92 Count 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4,

21 *p* *mf*

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4

mf *p* *f*

Met. ♩ = 92

22 *p*

mf *f*

Met. ♩ = 96

23 *mf* *p*

mf

Met. ♩ = 96

24 *p*

mf *f*

Met. ♩ = 96

25 *mf*

SIXTH LESSON

There have been exercises in *whole* and *half* notes, now the *quarter* notes will be introduced. Each *quarter* note receives one beat in $\frac{4}{4}$ or common time.

Two *quarter* notes equal a *half* note, and four *quarter* notes equal a *whole* note.

A *quarter* note is a round dot with a stem, 

Try and play four measures in one breath, practicing endurance.

Count 1 2 3 4 (Met. $\text{♩} = 60$)

26 

Met. $\text{♩} = 60$

27 



Met. $\text{♩} = 76$

28 



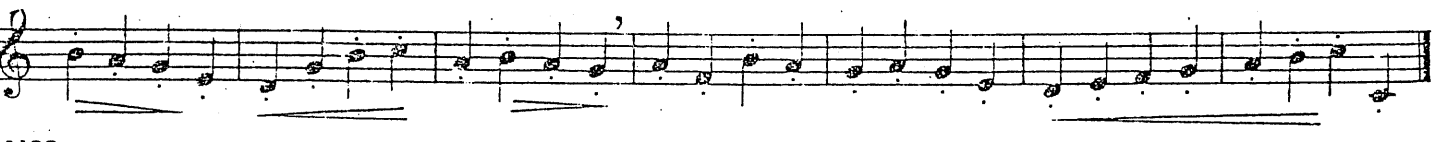
Met. $\text{♩} = 76$

29 



Met. $\text{♩} = 88$

30 



SEVENTH LESSON

This lesson contains exercises made up as a general review, as far as the student has progressed, using *whole, half and quarter notes*.

Give full value for every note, remembering to count 1-2-3-4 for a *whole* note; 1-2 for a *half* note, and 1, for a *quarter* note.

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 Met. ♩ = 104

31 *mf*

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 Met. ♩ = 100

32 *p*

Met. ♩ = 104

33 *mf*

cresc. *f* *dim.*

Met. ♩ = 100

34 *mf*

Met. ♩ = 88

35 *f*

mf *cresc.* *f*

EIGHTH LESSON

The Seventh Lesson taught the use of *whole*, *half* and *quarter* notes. There is still another form of notation; by placing a *dot* after any note, its time value is prolonged by one-half. For example; a *dot* written after a *half-note*, thus: $\text{half-note} \cdot$ gives this note the time value of *three quarter notes*.

Example

By practicing faithfully all the preceding exercises the student will have strengthened his lips sufficiently to add two more notes to the scale above C in the third space, and three notes below C on the first line below the staff.

Memorize this example thoroughly before commencing the following exercises.
Lines above or below the staff are called *leger* or *added* lines.

36

Met. $\text{half note} = 112$

37 Met. $\text{♩} = 112$

1 2 3, 4

p

1 2 3, 4

1 2 3, 4

p

38 Met. $\text{♩} = 116$

mf

mf

p

cresc.

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 Met. $\text{♩} = 116$

39 *p*

mf

p *dim.*

40 Met. $\text{♩} = 120$

mf

f

mf

1 2 3 4

NINTH LESSON

Never change the position of the mouthpiece on the lips, nor hold the lips too rigid. When playing intervals or "skips" contract the lips for high notes and relax them for lower notes. This strengthens the muscles of the face without causing cramps.

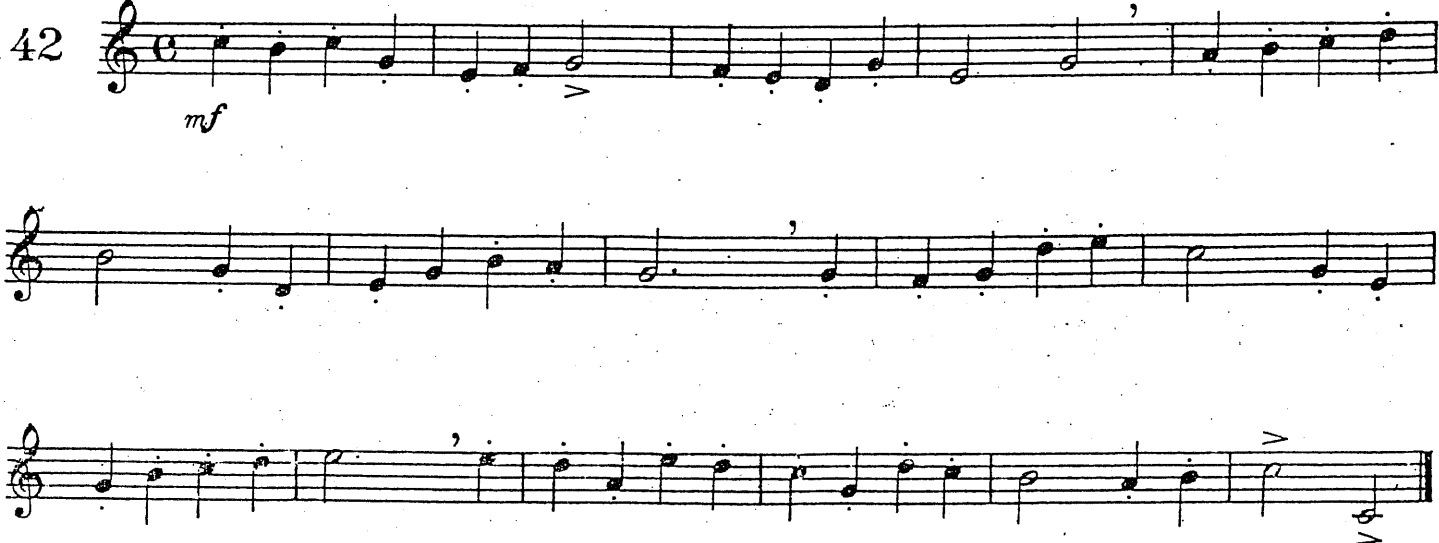
Always keep the lips moist, wet them with the tongue because they will vibrate easier, and in time respond to the least wind from the chest, saving power. It is wrong to wipe the lips or play with dry lips.

This lesson is a continuation of the preceding one, except that greater intervals are used. This will make the "embouchure" more flexible and enable the student to gain greater control of the tone as well as the pitch of the notes.

Slow
Met. ♩ = 76



Met. ♩ = 108



Met. ♩ = 120

43



The next exercise should be played in a bold manner, striking each tone firmly and with more power, taking care to give each note equal force.

Slow
Met. ♩ = 80

44



Octaves are difficult to play on the Cornet. In Exercise No. 45 play much slower, striking each tone firmly and boldly.

Slow
Met. ♩ = 72

45



TENTH LESSON

This lesson is comprised of exercises of longer duration which gives the student an opportunity to gain facility in reading music and enables him to become familiar with intervals, thereby contributing to his gradual improvement and ultimate perfection.

Never practice a moment after the lips seem fatigued. Rest a few minutes, then begin once more.

Notice the breathing spaces, eight measures to one breath.

46 Met. $\text{♩} = 120$

mf f mf dim.

This exercise consists of eight measures of music in treble clef, common time. The tempo is marked 'Met. ♩ = 120'. The dynamics are marked as *mf*, *f*, *mf*, and *dim.*. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F#1, E1, D1, C1, B0, A0, G0, F#0, E0, D0, C0, B-1, A-1, G-1, F#-1, E-1, D-1, C-1, B-2, A-2, G-2, F#-2, E-2, D-2, C-2, B-3, A-3, G-3, F#-3, E-3, D-3, C-3, B-4, A-4, G-4, F#-4, E-4, D-4, C-4, B-5, A-5, G-5, F#-5, E-5, D-5, C-5, B-6, A-6, G-6, F#-6, E-6, D-6, C-6, B-7, A-7, G-7, F#-7, E-7, D-7, C-7, B-8, A-8, G-8, F#-8, E-8, D-8, C-8, B-9, A-9, G-9, F#-9, E-9, D-9, C-9, B-10, A-10, G-10, F#-10, E-10, D-10, C-10, B-11, A-11, G-11, F#-11, E-11, D-11, C-11, B-12, A-12, G-12, F#-12, E-12, D-12, C-12, B-13, A-13, G-13, F#-13, E-13, D-13, C-13, B-14, A-14, G-14, F#-14, E-14, D-14, C-14, B-15, A-15, G-15, F#-15, E-15, D-15, C-15, B-16, A-16, G-16, F#-16, E-16, D-16, C-16, B-17, A-17, G-17, F#-17, E-17, D-17, C-17, B-18, A-18, G-18, F#-18, E-18, D-18, C-18, B-19, A-19, G-19, F#-19, E-19, D-19, C-19, B-20, A-20, G-20, F#-20, E-20, D-20, C-20, B-21, A-21, G-21, F#-21, 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E-152, D-152, C-152, B-153, A-153, G-153, F#-153, E-153, D-153, C-153, B-154, A-154, G-154, F#-154, E-154, D-154, C-154, B-155, A-155, G-155, F#-155, E-155, D-155, C-155, B-156, A-156, G-156, F#-156, E-156, D-156, C-156, B-157, A-157, G-157, F#-157, E-157, D-157, C-157, B-158, A-158, G-158, F#-158, E-158, D-158, C-158, B-159, A-159, G-159, F#-159, E-159, D-159, C-159, B-160, A-160, G-160, F#-160, E-160, D-160, C-160, B-161, A-161, G-161, F#-161, E-161, D-161, C-161, B-162, A-162, G-162, F#-162, E-162, D-162, C-162, B-163, A-163, G-163, F#-163, E-163, D-163, C-163, B-164, A-164, G-164, F#-164, E-164, D-164, C-164, B-165, A-165, G-165, F#-165, E-165, D-165, C-165, B-166, A-166, G-166, F#-166, E-166, D-166, C-166, B-167, A-167, G-167, F#-167, E-167, D-167, C-167, B-168, A-168, G-168, F#-168, E-168, D-168, C-168, B-169, A-169, G-169, F#-169, E-169, D-169, C-169, B-170, A-170, G-170, F#-170, E-170, D-170, C-170, B-171, A-171, G-171, F#-171, E-171, D-171, C-171, B-172, A-172, G-172, F#-172, E-172, D-172, C-172, B-173, A-173, G-173, F#-173, E-173, D-173, C-173, B-174, A-174, G-174, F#-174, E-174, D-174, C-174, B-175, A-175, G-175, F#-175, E-175, D-175, C-175, B-176, A-176, G-176, F#-176, E-176, D-176, C-176, B-177, A-177, G-177, F#-177, E-177, D-177, C-177, B-178, A-178, G-178, F#-178, E-178, D-178, C-178, B-179, A-179, G-179, F#-179, E-179, D-179, C-179, B-180, A-180, G-180, F#-180, E-180, D-180, C-180, B-181, A-181, G-181, F#-181, E-181, D-181, C-181, B-182, A-182, G-182, F#-182, E-182, D-182, C-182, B-183, A-183, G-183, F#-183, E-183, D-183, C-183, B-184, A-184, G-184, F#-184, E-184, D-184, C-184, B-185, A-185, G-185, F#-185, E-185, D-185, C-185, B-186, A-186, G-186, F#-186, E-186, D-186, C-186, B-187, A-187, G-187, F#-187, E-187, D-187, C-187, B-188, A-188, G-188, F#-188, E-188, D-188, C-188, B-189, A-189, G-189, F#-189, E-189, D-189, C-189, B-190, A-190, G-190, F#-190, E-190, D-190, C-190, B-191, A-191, G-191, F#-191, E-191, D-191, C-191, B-192, A-192, G-192, F#-192, 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E-252, D-252, C-252, B-253, A-253, G-253, F#-253, E-253, D-253, C-253, B-254, A-254, G-254, F#-254, E-254, D-254, C-254, B-255, A-255, G-255, F#-255, E-255, D-255, C-255, B-256, A-256, G-256, F#-256, E-256, D-256, C-256, B-257, A-257, G-257, F#-257, E-257, D-257, C-257, B-258, A-258, G-258, F#-258, E-258, D-258, C-258, B-259, A-259, G-259, F#-259, E-259, D-259, C-259, B-260, A-260, G-260, F#-260, E-260, D-260, C-260, B-261, A-261, G-261, F#-261, E-261, D-261, C-261, B-262, A-262, G-262, F#-262, E-262, D-262, C-262, B-263, A-263, G-263, F#-263, E-263, D-263, C-263, B-264, A-264, G-264, F#-264, E-264, D-264, C-264, B-265, A-265, G-265, F#-265, E-265, D-265, C-265, B-266, A-266, G-266, F#-266, E-266, D-266, C-266, B-267, A-267, G-267, F#-267, E-267, D-267, C-267, B-268, A-268, G-268, F#-268, E-268, D-268, C-268, B-269, A-269, G-269, F#-269, E-269, D-269, C-269, B-270, A-270, G-270, F#-270, E-270, D-270, C-270, B-271, A-271, G-271, F#-271, E-271, D-271, C-271, B-272, A-272, G-272, F#-272, E-272, D-272, C-272, B-273, A-273, G-273, F#-273, E-273, D-273, C-273, B-274, A-274, G-274, F#-274, E-274, D-274, C-274, B-275, A-275, G-275, F#-275, E-275, D-275, C-275, B-276, A-276, G-276, F#-276, E-276, D-276, C-276, B-277, A-277, G-277, F#-277, E-277, D-277, C-277, B-278, A-278, G-278, F#-278, E-278, D-278, C-278, B-279, A-279, G-279, F#-279, E-279, D-279, C-279, B-280, A-280, G-280, F#-280, E-280, D-280, C-280, B-281, A-281, G-281, F#-281, E-281, D-281, C-281, B-282, A-282, G-282, F#-282, E-282, D-282, C-282, B-283, A-283, G-283, F#-283, E-283, D-283, C-283, B-284, A-284, G-284, F#-284, E-284, D-284, C-284, B-285, A-285, G-285, F#-285, E-285, D-285, C-285, B-286, A-286, G-286, F#-286, E-286, D-286, C-286, B-287, A-287, G-287, F#-287, E-287, D-287, C-287, B-288, A-288, G-288, F#-288, E-288, D-288, C-288, B-289, A-289, G-289, F#-289, E-289, D-289, C-289, B-290, A-290, G-290, F#-290, E-290, D-290, C-290, B-291, A-291, G-291, F#-291, E-291, D-291, C-291, B-292, A-292, G-292, F#-292, E-292, D-292, C-292, B-293, A-293, G-293, F#-293, E-293, D-293, C-293, B-294, A-294, G-294, F#-29

Met. ♩ = 138

48

Measures 48-49 of a musical score. Measure 48 is marked *mf*. Measure 49 is marked *p*. The music is in treble clef with a common time signature. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. There are dynamic markings *mf* and *p* and crescendo/decrescendo hairpins.

Met. ♩ = 104

49

Measures 49-50 of a musical score. Measure 49 is marked *p*. Measure 50 is marked *mf*. The music is in treble clef with a common time signature. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. There are dynamic markings *p*, *mf*, and *f*, and crescendo/decrescendo hairpins.

Met. ♩ = 120

50

Measures 50-51 of a musical score. Measure 50 is marked *mf*. Measure 51 is marked *cresc.*. The music is in treble clef with a common time signature. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. There are dynamic markings *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *f*, and *cresc.*, and crescendo/decrescendo hairpins.

ELEVENTH LESSON

In these exercises a few marks of expression, explained in the introductory remarks, are used.

Exert patience for the longer intervals of breathing. This endurance is of the greatest importance for future work. It trains the will power, which is the secret of high notes.

51 Moderato Met. ♩ = 100

52 Moderato Met. ♩ = 92

Andante Met. ♩ = 72

53

Four staves of music in treble clef, 2/4 time. Measure 53 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a series of eighth notes. Measure 54 continues with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes accents. The section concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking.

p *mf* *p* *dim.*

Allegro Met. ♩ = 120

54

Four staves of music in treble clef, 2/4 time. Measure 54 begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 55 features a piano (*p*) dynamic followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The section ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

mf *p* *mf* *mf*

Allegretto Met. ♩ = 104

55

Four staves of music in treble clef, 2/4 time. Measure 55 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes accents. Measure 56 continues with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The section concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

f *mf* *ff* *mf*

TWELFTH LESSON

Common time (C or $\frac{4}{4}$), sometimes called four-four time, contains *four quarter notes* in a measure. Two-four time ($\frac{2}{4}$) contains *two quarter notes* in a measure, and will be taken up in this lesson. Two additional tones of the scale, (F and G), are also introduced.

To play these notes properly the lips are compressed still more, and more power from the chest is needed.

Example

A *dot* placed after a quarter note increases the value one-half; viz (♩.) equals one and one-half beats. An *eighth note* is half the value of a *quarter note*, and is given half a beat. It is written the same as a quarter note, but has a tail at the end of the stem: (♩).

To simplify the reading of music, groups of eighth notes are written (♩ ♩) or (♩ ♩ ♩) instead of (♩ ♩ ♩ ♩).

Dividing the time for eighth notes, in two four $\frac{2}{4}$ time;

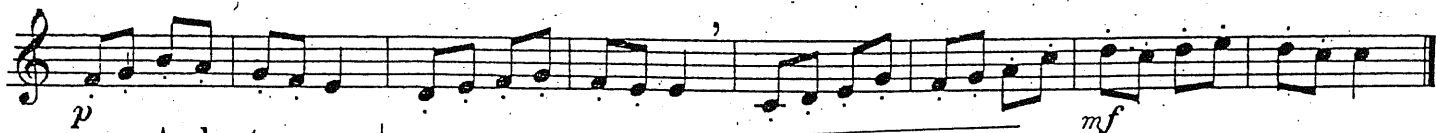
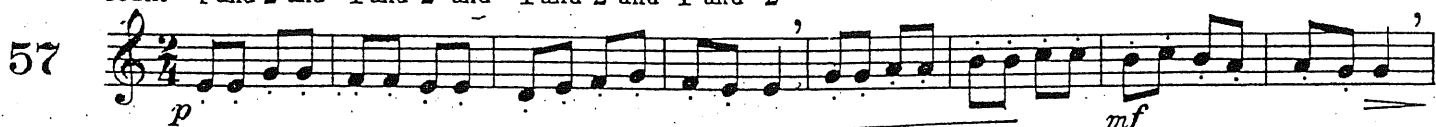
Example

56

Allegretto Met. ♩ = 108

Andante Met. ♩ = 72

Count 1 and 2 and 1 and 2 and 1 and 2 and 1 and 2

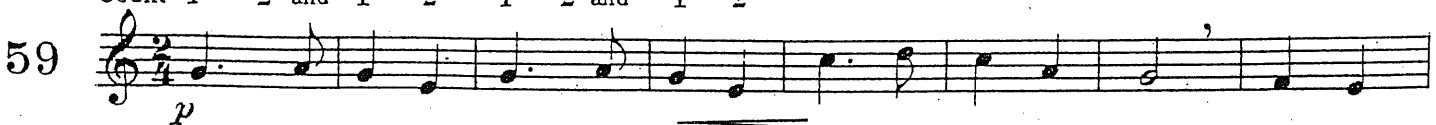


Andante Met. ♩ = 72



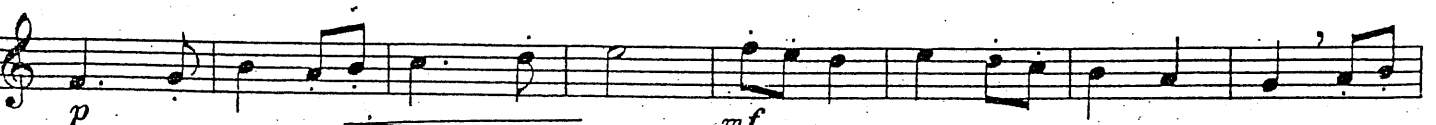
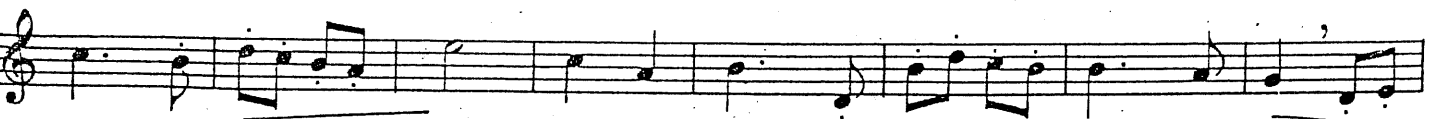
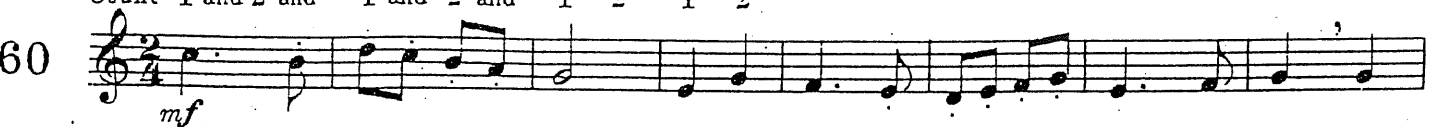
Moderato Met. ♩ = 100

Count 1 2 and 1 2 1 2 and 1 2



Allegro Met. ♩ = 120

Count 1 and 2 and 1 and 2 and 1 2 1 2



THIRTEENTH LESSON

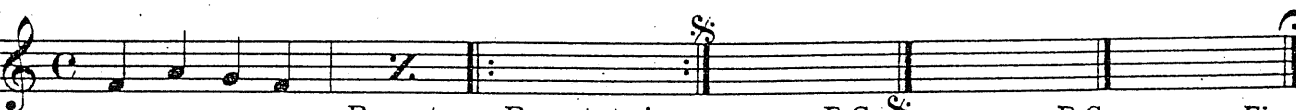
There are *rests*, or *silent beats*, which correspond exactly with the value of the note, that is *whole*, *half*, *quarter*, *eighth*, etc.

Example

Whole Note	Half Note	Quarter Note	Eighth Note
			
Whole Rest	Half Rest	Quarter Rest	Eighth Rest
			

Signs are employed to avoid writing the same music twice, they are called *repeats*, *Dal Segnos*, *Da Capos* and may be used for one measure, one strain, or back to the beginning.

Example



Repeat same bar	Repeat strain	D.S. % Back to sign	D.C. Back to begin- ning	Fine End of piece
--------------------	---------------	------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------

61 Allegro Met. ♩ = 120



62 Allegro Met. ♩ = 144



Allegro Met. $\text{♩} = 144$

63

f *mf* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *ff*

Moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 92$

Count 1 2 and 3 4 1 2 3 4

64

mf *f* *ff* *f*

Moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 100$

Count 1 2 3 and 4 and 1 2 and 3 4

65

p *pp* *mf* *p* *pp dim.*

FOURTEENTH LESSON

The previous lessons treated only of the *Diatonic scale* in C. There are thirteen *Major keys* or *scales*, all formed in the same manner as the *scale* or *key* of C. The *Chromatic scale*, composed of *semi* or *half tones* is now introduced.

A *sharp* (#) raises the note a half tone. A *flat* (b) lowers the note a half tone. A *natural* (♮) signifies a return to the original tone. In ascending the scale *sharps* are used; in descending *flats* are used.

The Chromatic Scale

Example

The chromatic scale in C is shown in three staves. The first staff shows the ascending scale from C to C, with notes: C, C#, D, D#, E, F, F#, G, G#, A, A#, B, C. Fingerings are indicated below the notes: 0, 1/2, 3, 1/3, 2/3, 1/2, 1, 2, 0, 2/3, 1/2, 1, 2, 0. The second staff shows the descending scale from C to C, with notes: C, B, Bb, A, Ab, G, Gb, F, E, Eb, D, Db, C. Fingerings are indicated below the notes: 0, 2, 1, 2, 2/3, 0, 2, 1, 1/2, 2/3, 1/3, 1/2, 3, 0. The third staff shows the chromatic scale with double bar lines, with notes: C, C# (Db), D, D# (Eb), E, F, F# (Gb), G, C, B, Bb (A#), A, Ab (Cb), G, Gb, F#. Fingerings are indicated below the notes: 0, 1/2, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2/3, 1/2, 2/3, 1/3, 1/2, 3, 1/2, 3.

Memorize this *Chromatic scale* **THOROUGHLY**, before proceeding.

A *pause* is marked thus $\frown$ or $\smile$: which means, when placed over or under a note, that the tone must be sustained. When placed over or under a rest, silence must be prolonged. And when placed over a Double Bar: $\parallel$, means the conclusion of the piece.

To build a Major Diatonic scale, observe the following rules.

The *key* of "C" Major, is the *model* of all *Major keys*.

Example

The C major diatonic scale is shown in one staff with notes: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. Above the notes are degree labels: Degree 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Below the notes are distance labels: Distance, Tone, Tone, Half tone, Tone, Tone, Tone, Half tone. The scale is marked with a double bar line and a pause symbol at the end.

In all Major keys the half-tones occur between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8. All other intervals are whole tones; making *five whole tones* and *two half tones*.

There are thirteen Major keys; each derives its name from a certain number of *sharps* or *flats* placed immediately after the *clef* C ; this is known as the *signature*.

Andante Met. ♩ = 60

67

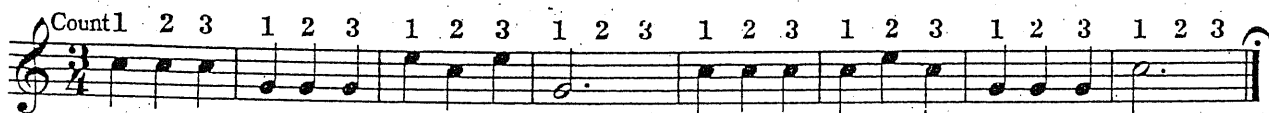
p *mf* *p*

Allegro Met. ♩ = 132

68

f *mf* *p* *mf*

Before closing this lesson, there are two new subjects to be explained. A new *time* or *tempo*; and a new *key*. In *Common Time*, or $\frac{4}{4}$, there are *four beats* to the measure. In $\frac{2}{4}$ *time*, *two beats*. Now take $\frac{3}{4}$ *time*, with *three beats* to the measure, which contains *three quarter notes*.



The key of "F" is known by its *signature* of *one flat*, placed on the *third line* of the *staff*, (immediately following the *clef sign*) which is "B $\flat$ ", and this *key* is built exactly like the *key* of "C" which is explained in the *Fourteenth Lesson*, using the same *degrees*, and following the same *rules*. From 3 to 4, a half tone, also from 7 to 8.

To attract the attention of the student, the notes to be changed in the different keys, will be enclosed in brackets.

Key of F

Signature One Flat

Example

Degree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

F G A B $\flat$ C D E F E D C B $\flat$ A G F

1 0 1/2 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1/2 0 1

69 Andante Met. $\text{♩} = 76$

Count 1 2 3 1 2 and 3

mf

70 Moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 100$

f

1st time only 2d time

p

f

a tempo

rall.

ff

SIXTEENTH LESSON

71 Andante moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 80$

p 1 2 1 0 2 1 0 1 0 1

p *mf*

p *mf*

72 Allegro Met. $\text{♩} = 126$

f with spirit

ff

ff

ff

73 Andante moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 80$

p 2 1

p *mf*

p *f* *p* rall. dim.

Allegretto Met. $\text{♩} = 112$

74

mf

f

mf

f

Moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 100$

75

p

mf

mf

p

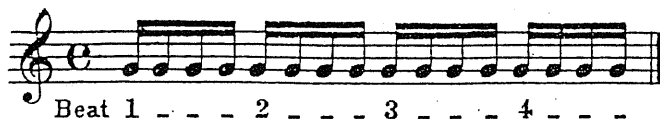
mf

mf

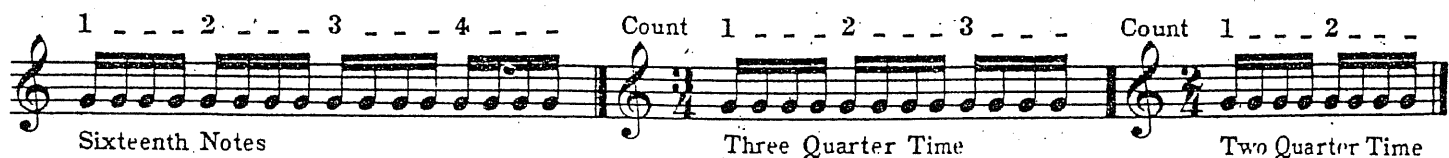
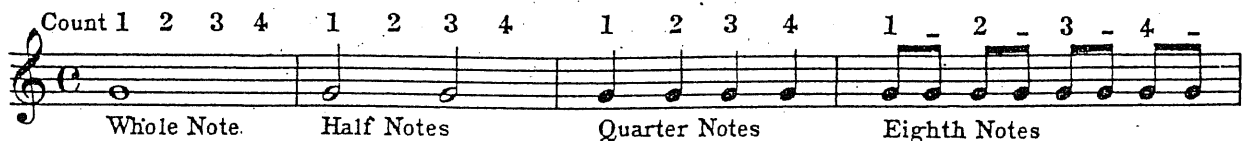
SEVENTEENTH LESSON

Another form of notation is the *sixteenth note*, (♪) which is half the value of the *eighth note*, (♩) and is written with *two tails* to the stem. There are *four sixteenth notes* to one quarter beat.

Groups of *sixteenth notes* are connected by a double brace to simplify the reading of music.



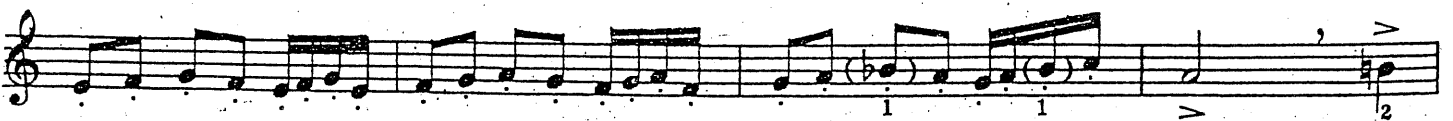
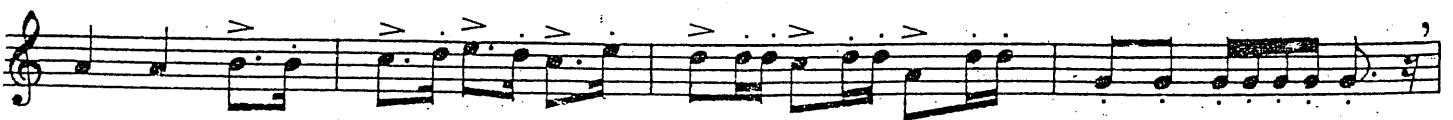
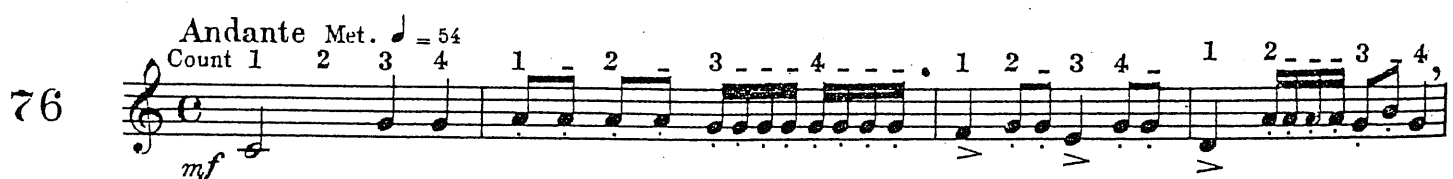
Example



The *sixteenth rest* also has two tails (♩) and when written denotes *one sixteenth* silence.

A *dot* written after an *eighth note* adds to the note one-half of its time value; one-half of one-eighth equals one-sixteenth. In musical notation this is written: ♩ or ♩ to one beat.

Example



Andante moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 80$

78

p *mf* *ff*

Moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 100$

79

mf *f* *mf* *mf*

Allegro moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 112$

80

f *mf* *mf* *mf* *ff*

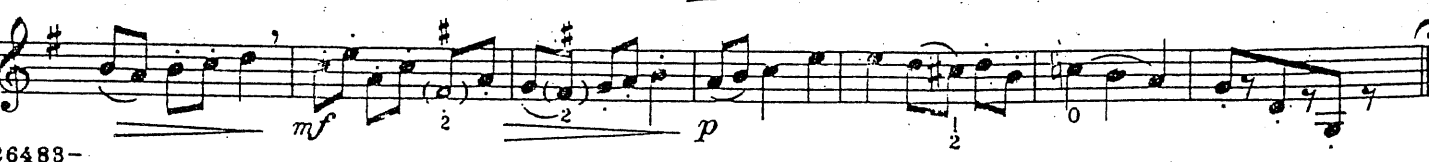
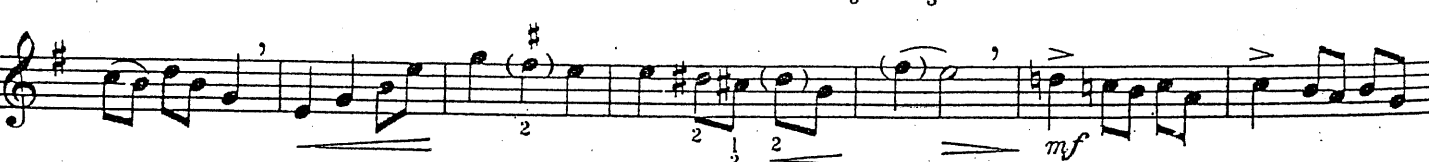
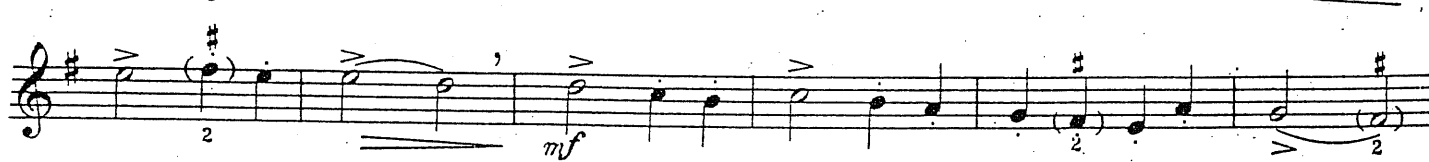
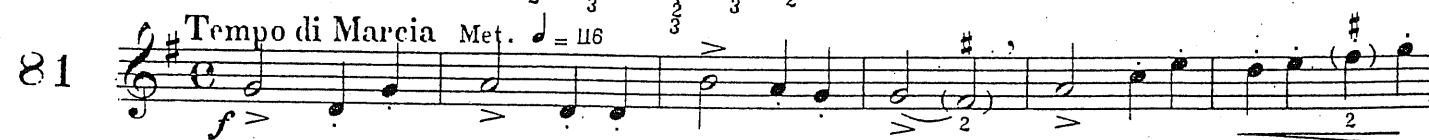
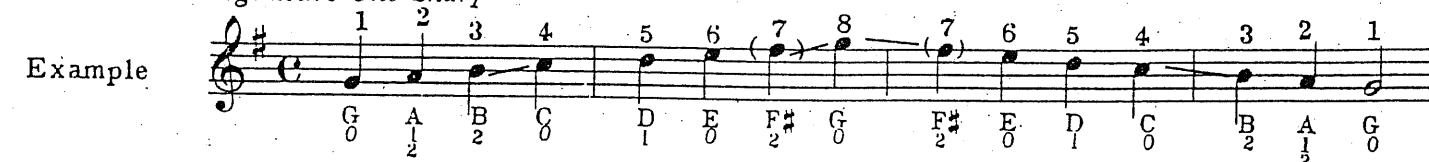
EIGHTEENTH LESSON

The *key of "G"* is known by its *signature of one sharp*, placed on the *fifth line* of the staff; (F) and is built by following the same rules as in the preceding keys. From 3 to 4 and 7 to 8 half tones

Key of G

Signature One Sharp

Example



Allegro Met. $\text{♩} = 120$

83

Measures 83-87 of the first system. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is Allegro, metronome 120. The dynamics are marked *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *f*, and *ff*. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and accents.

Tempo di Marcia Met. $\text{♩} = 116$

84

Measures 84-88 of the second system. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is Tempo di Marcia, metronome 116. The dynamics are marked *pp*, *f*, *ff*, *p*, *mf*, *f*, and *ff*. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and accents.

Allegretto moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 108$

85

Measures 85-89 of the third system. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is Allegretto moderato, metronome 108. The dynamics are marked *mf* (Bolero), *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *p*, *dim.*, and *pp*. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and accents.

NINETEENTH LESSON

Still another division of time is a group of *three notes* called *triplets*. In counting *half time* or *Alla Breve* ♩ , $(\text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩})$ equals $(\text{♩} \text{♩})$; or in two-four time $(\text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩})$ equals $(\text{♩} \text{♩})$ or $(\text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩})$ equals $(\text{♩} \text{♩})$.

These *triplets* are also used in various ways; for instance a new time called *six-eighth time* $\frac{6}{8}$ denoting six eighth notes in a measure and counting six beats in slow time and two beats in faster time.

Example

Slow Time Fast Time

Count 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 1 2

There are four divisions of time using eighth notes: $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{12}{8}$; three beats, six beats, nine beats and twelve beats: or one, two, three and four beats in a measure.

Example

Count 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6

or 1 1 1 1 or 1 2 1 2

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

or 1 2 3 1 2 3

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

or 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Andante moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 84$ Count Two in a measure

86

Count 1 2 1 2

mf

f *mf*

f *mf*

f *mf*

Andante Met. ♩ = 96 Count Six

Count 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6

87

p

mf

p

pp

p

mf

f

p

Tempo di Valse Met. ♩ = 60 Count One

Count 1 1 1 1

88

mf

f

mf

p

mf

f

mf

Maestoso Met. ♩. = 80 Count Four

89

Maestoso section, measures 89-90. The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 12/8 time signature. The tempo is Maestoso, with a metronome marking of ♩. = 80 and a count of four. The dynamics range from *mf* to *ff*, with a *rall.* marking at the end of measure 90. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs.

Measures 89-90. Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *rall.*

90

Andante Met. ♩. = 72 Count Three

Andante section, measures 91-96. The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 9/8 time signature. The tempo is Andante, with a metronome marking of ♩. = 72 and a count of three. The dynamics range from *p* to *mf*. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs.

Measures 91-96. Dynamics: *p*, *mf*, *f*, *p*

TWENTIETH LESSON

Syncopation or *syncopated time*; is sometimes called *broken time*, and is illustrated best in the following examples. When syncopated passages or phrases occur, the accent falls on the second note of the measure.

Example

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

The tie is used, connecting the last note of the second measure to the first note in the third measure; to be sustained two beats.

These examples present *syncopation* as used in various tempi.

Example

Count Four

Count Two

Count Four

Count Two

Waltz Time

Count One

Count Three

Count Two

Count Four

Count Two

Syncopation in this last form, is usually called *Jazz* in the United States; a rhythmic peculiarity characteristic of the Negro race in their songs and dances.

Moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 100$

91

91 Moderato Met. ♩ = 100

The musical score for exercise 91 is written for two staves in treble clef, 2/4 time. The tempo is Moderato, with a metronome marking of ♩ = 100. The first staff begins with a melodic line starting on G4, marked with an 'm' and a fermata. The second staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Both staves feature numerous accents and slurs.

Allegretto Met. $\text{♩} = 108$

92

92 *Allegretto* Met. ♩ = 108

p

Allegretto Met. $\text{♩} = 112$

93

93 Allegretto Met. $\text{♩} = 112$

mf

Moderato Met. $\text{♩.} = 60$ Count Two

94

94 Moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 60$ Count Two

The musical score consists of three staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The tempo is Moderato, with a metronome marking of 60 quarter notes per minute. The score begins at measure 94, marked 'Count Two'. The first staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a descending eighth-note scale. The second staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, followed by a forte (*f*) section. The third staff continues the melodic line, ending with a repeat sign. The music is characterized by eighth-note patterns and various dynamic markings.

Slow Ragtime Met. $\text{♩} = 76$ Count Two

95

95 **Slow Ragtime** Met. $\text{♩} = 76$ Count Two

The musical score for 'Slow Ragtime' is written for a single melodic line in 2/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is 'Slow Ragtime' with a metronome marking of a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. The piece is in 2/4 time and has a count of two. The score is divided into three systems. The first system starts with a dynamic marking of *mf* and includes accents. The second system includes a crescendo marking (*cres*) and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The third system includes a dynamic marking of *f* and a decrescendo marking (*decres*). The piece concludes with a final cadence. The number '95' is printed at the beginning of the first system.

mf *cres* *mf* *f* *decres*

TWENTY-FIRST LESSON

The *key* of "B $\flat$ " is known by its *signature* of *two flats*, which are, "B $\flat$ " on the third line, and "E $\flat$ " in the fourth space.

Key of B $\flat$

Signature Two Flats

Example

The first staff shows a scale from C4 to C5 with fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 2, 3, 4, 5. The second staff shows a scale from C5 down to C4 with fingerings: 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 7, 6, 7, 1, 3, 5, 1. Note names are written below the notes.

6 Allegro moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 112$

mf

Exercise 6 is in 2/4 time, starting with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations like accents and slurs.

7 Allegro Met. $\text{♩} = 160$ or $\text{♩} = 54$ Count Three for 160 or One for 54

f

Exercise 7 is in 2/4 time, marked *f* (forte). It is designed for two tempos: 160 bpm (counting three for each measure) or 54 bpm (counting one for each measure). The notation includes many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

8 Moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 100$

mf Joyously

Exercise 8 is in 2/4 time, marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and "Joyously". It features a lively melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and accents.

TWENTY-SECOND LESSON

The key of "D" is known by its *signature* of *two sharps*, which are, "F#" on the fifth line, and "C#" in the third space.

Key of D

Signature Two Sharps

Example

99 Andante Met. $\text{♩} = 72$

mf

100 Andante Met. $\text{♩} = 60$

p with expression

f

mf

rall.

a tempo

p

f

p dim. rall.

TWENTY-THIRD LESSON

The *key* of "Eb" is known by its *signature* of *three flats*, which are, "Bb" on the third line, "Eb" in the fourth space, and "Ab" in the second space.

Key of Eb

Signature Three Flats

Example

The example shows a scale in the key of Eb (three flats) on a treble clef staff. The notes are Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. Below the staff, the corresponding fingerings for the arpeggiated chords are listed: (2) 3, 1, 0, 2 3, 1 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 2 3, 1. The second line shows the descending scale with fingerings: 4 3, 2 8, 7 6, 5 4, 3 2, 1 7, 6 5, 4 3, 4 5, 6 7, 1. Below this, the fingerings for the descending arpeggiated chords are: 2 3, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 1 1, 2 3, 0, 1, (2) 3, 1 3, 0, (1), (2) 3, 1 3, (2) 3, (1) 0, 1 3, 2 3.

Andante Met. ♩ = 64 Count Six

101

Exercise 101 is in the key of Eb, Andante tempo, 64 beats per minute, 6 counts. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations.

Tempo di Marcia Met. ♩ = 120

102

Exercise 102 is in the key of Eb, Tempo di Marcia tempo, 120 beats per minute. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and is marked "lively". The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations, including accents and slurs.

TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON

The *key of "A"* is known by its *signature of three sharps*, which are, "*F#*" on the fifth line, "*C#*" in the third space, and "*G#*" in the space above the staff.

Key of A

Signature Three Sharps

Example

Example of a scale and arpeggios in the key of A (three sharps). The scale is shown in both ascending and descending directions with fingerings indicated below the notes. The ascending scale starts on A4 (first line) and goes up to A5 (second line). The descending scale starts on A5 and goes down to A4. Arpeggios are shown for each note of the scale, with fingerings indicated below the notes.

Tempo di Valse Met. ♩ = 60 Count One

103

Musical exercise 103, *Tempo di Valse*, 3/4 time, marked *mf*. The exercise consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is in a waltz-like style with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melody, featuring some triplets and a crescendo leading to a *f* (forte) dynamic.

Moderato Met. ♩ = 92

104

Musical exercise 104, *Moderato*, 3/4 time, marked *f* *very even*. The exercise consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is in a moderate tempo and features a continuous, flowing melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The exercise ends with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking.

TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON

The *key* of "A $\flat$ " is known by its *signature* of *four flats*, which are, "B $\flat$ " on the third line, "E $\flat$ " in the fourth space, "A $\flat$ " in the second space, and "D $\flat$ " on the fourth line.

Key of A $\flat$

Signature Four Flats

Example

Two staves of music in the key of A-flat (four flats). The first staff shows a sequence of notes with fingerings (1-8) and bowings (2, 3, 1, 0, 2, 3, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 2, 3, 1). The second staff continues the sequence with fingerings (8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 7, 1, 3, 5, 8) and bowings (2, 3, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, 2, 3).

Tempo di Marcia Met $\text{♩} = 120$

Two staves of music for 'Tempo di Marcia' in A-flat. The first staff is marked '105' and 'f' (forte). The second staff is marked '106' and 'p' (piano). The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Moderato Met $\text{♩} = 100$

Five staves of music for 'Moderato' in A-flat. The first staff is marked '107' and 'p' (piano). The subsequent staves are marked 'f' (forte), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'p' (piano), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON

The *key of "E"* is known by its *signature of four sharps*, which are, "F#" on the fifth line, "C#" in the third space, "G#" in the space above the staff, and "D#" on the fourth line.

Key of E

Signature Four Sharps

Example

Example musical notation for the Key of E, showing two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#), and a common time signature (C). It contains a sequence of notes with fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The second staff continues the sequence with similar fingerings and slurs.

Maestoso Met. ♩ = 84

Maestoso musical notation, starting at measure 107. The tempo is marked "Maestoso" and the metronome is set to 84 (♩ = 84). The music is in the key of E (four sharps) and 2/4 time. It begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The notation consists of two staves of music with various note values and slurs.

Andante Met ♩ = 104 Count Six

Andante musical notation, starting at measure 108. The tempo is marked "Andante" and the metronome is set to 104 (♩ = 104). The music is in the key of E (four sharps) and 6/8 time. It begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The notation consists of four staves of music with various note values, slurs, and accents.

TWENTY-SEVENTH LESSON

The *key of "D $\flat$ "* has *five flats*, which are, "*B $\flat$* " on the third line, "*E $\flat$* " in the fourth space, "*A $\flat$* " in the second space, "*D $\flat$* " on the fourth line and "*G $\flat$* " on the second line.

Example

Signature Five Flats

Key of D $\flat$

This musical example shows a scale in the key of D-flat major, which has five flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat, G-flat). The scale is presented in two lines of music. The first line contains the first eight notes of the scale: D-flat, E-flat, A-flat, B-flat, C, D, E-flat, and F. The second line contains the remaining notes: F, G-flat, A-flat, B-flat, C, D, E-flat, and F. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above the notes. For example, in the first line, D-flat is fingered 1, E-flat is 2, A-flat is 3, B-flat is 4, C is 5, D is 1, E-flat is 2, and F is 3. In the second line, F is 4, G-flat is 3, A-flat is 2, B-flat is 1, C is 2, D is 3, E-flat is 4, and F is 5. The key signature is indicated by five flats at the beginning of the first line.

109

Andante Met. $\text{♩} = 92$ Count Three

p

Musical exercise 109 is in the key of D-flat major (three flats: B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and 3/4 time. The tempo is Andante, marked with a metronome of 92 beats per minute. The exercise begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains four measures of eighth-note patterns. The second and third staves continue the pattern, with the third staff ending with a repeat sign. The key signature is indicated by three flats at the beginning of the first staff.

110

Moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 100$

mf Bold

cresc.

f

mf

p

Musical exercise 110 is in the key of D-flat major (three flats: B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and 3/4 time. The tempo is Moderato, marked with a metronome of 100 beats per minute. The exercise begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and is marked as "Bold". It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff contains four measures of eighth-note patterns. The second and third staves continue the pattern, with the third staff ending with a repeat sign. The fourth staff begins with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The sixth staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The seventh staff continues the pattern. The key signature is indicated by three flats at the beginning of the first staff.

TWENTY-NINTH LESSON

49

The key of "G $\flat$ " has *six flats*, which are, "B $\flat$ " on the third line, "E $\flat$ " in the fourth space, "A $\flat$ " in the second space, "D $\flat$ " on the fourth line, "G $\flat$ " on the second line and "C $\flat$ " in the third space.

Signature Six Flats

Key of G $\flat$

Example

Example

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (2) (8) 7 6 5 4 3 2

2 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 3

1 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1

2 1 (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) 2

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Moderato Met. $\text{♩} = 100$

113

p 2 1 2 2 1 (2) (2) 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

mf

mf

0 0 2

The key of "F $\sharp$ " has *six sharps*, which are, "F $\sharp$ " on the fifth line, "C $\sharp$ " in the third space, "G $\sharp$ " in the space above the staff, "D $\sharp$ " on the fourth line, "A $\sharp$ " in the second space, and "E $\sharp$ " in the fourth space.

Signature Six Sharps

Key of F $\sharp$

Example

Example

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (2) (8) 7 6 5 4 3 2

2 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 3

1 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

2 1 (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) 2

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Notice: The keys of "G $\flat$ " and "F $\sharp$ " both sound the same, and are fingered alike, but are written different, and are two distinct keys.

THIRTIETH LESSON

After having finished with this series, the student should be sufficiently advanced to play music of medium difficulty, and I would advise everyone to join some amateur band or orchestra, in order to gain more experience.

For your own advancement, the last fifteen lessons should be reviewed thoroughly, playing every exercise exactly in time and with *perfect* tonal quality; without breaking on a single tone, and correcting each mistake by immediate repetition.

To be still more ambitious play each exercise at least ten times *consecutively* without a break of any kind.

DO NOT ALLOW AN EXERCISE TO BEAT YOU, OR GET THE BEST OF YOU AT ANY TIME!

DO NOT CHEAT YOURSELF!

Remember that *YOU* have the chance of becoming the most perfect Cornet player in the world!

There is published a Second Series of Cornet Studies, comprising 190 Exercises expressly for technic and endurance for the advanced player, and if the explanations in it are carefully adhered to, will enable the student to practice for hours, reach the highest notes above the staff with ease, also conquering the most difficult passages known for the Cornet.

No. 116 should be played *pp* throughout in a single breath, and repeated many times daily when beginning to practice.

Allegro Met. $\text{♩} = 120$

116

pp

STUDY

This study will be considered difficult. It calls for practical demonstration of all the experience gained in this work, should be played very slowly at first, and not practiced too long at a time.

Andante maestoso Met. ♩ = 80

f

p

f

pp

pp

p

mf

p

cresc

en

do

mf

f

ff