

*Collection Ifor James*

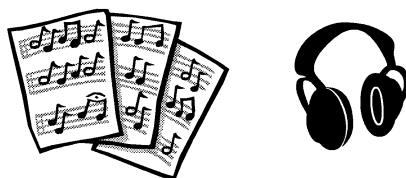
# Learn Or Teach Horn Fingering And Have Fun

*Les doigtés du Cor / Horn-Fingersätze*

**Ifor James**

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# Learn Or Teach Horn Fingering And Have Fun

## Les doigtés du cor - Horn-Fingersätze

Ifor James

(\*1931)

Teaching any brass instrument is relatively easy at High School level. Of course students have differing problems requiring more, or less attention, but at this level they DO know the fingerings.

Teaching beginners is altogether different. Some students find real difficulty in learning the fingerings, some WON'T learn them (for reasons of their own!). So often however they DO know them, but the moment they begin to play their whole attention is focussed on the physical ACT of playing, with the result that fingerings are forgotten. The sad fact is that so many who have this MENTAL BLOCK are able to play quite well, have a good range and indeed can be quite talented.

This book is based on repetition. I hope the rhythms are not too difficult, but if they are, this is where the teacher helps! We begin very simply, with only TWO notes, but hopefully everything being in duet form even this can give some enjoyment. These duets expands in form and difficulty throughout the book, and working at them helps to push the finger patterns into the personal computer.

The few keys given here ( F, C, D, G, B $\flat$  and E $\flat$  ) should, if studied well, give all the fingerings required.

We begin in the middle of the range and expand outwards. For those who have still a small range, alternative notes are given. There are so many exercises that if something IS too difficult, leave it out... there are plenty more!

Teachers should begin by really helping with all the rhythms (  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{4}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{6}{8}$  ). Do this slowly and thoroughly. Correct knowledge of rhythms at the beginning of a player's life saves endless problems later. In this book 2 bars of  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 1 bar of  $\frac{6}{8}$  are often THE SAME MUSIC. This is to show the student that there is nothing clever or mysterious about it. It's really only like TWO bars of  $\frac{3}{4}$  without the barline and different TAILS to the notes. The note values LOOK different, but they SOUND the same.

Au niveau de l'école secondaire, il est relativement facile d'enseigner les instruments de cuivre. Les élèves ont évidemment tous des problèmes différents, mais normalement ils connaissent au moins les doigtés.

Mais dans le cadre de l'enseignement des débutants, l'apprentissage des doigtés représente un obstacle majeur. Certains élèves éprouvent une difficulté authentique à les maîtriser, tandis que d'autres semblent simplement, pour des raisons qu'ils sont seuls à connaître, ne pas *vouloir* les apprendre. Mais le cas le plus fréquent est celui de l'élève qui connaît les doigtés en principe, mais qui paraît incapable de s'en souvenir lors qu'il joue de l'instrument, car son attention est prise par d'autres aspects du jeu. Malheureusement ce blocage mental peut se produire même chez des élèves assez doués.

La base de ce cahier est la simple répétition, car il faut que les doigtés entrent dans le subconscient de l'élève, qu'ils soient emmagasinés dans son "ordinateur" intérieur. Ainsi pourra-t-il jouer librement, en dirigeant sa pensée consciente vers l'expression musicale sans devoir essayer de se souvenir des doigtés, car l'ordinateur fera ce travail tout seul! Nous commençons de manière très simple avec des exercices à seulement deux notes, qui sont présentés en forme de duo pour les rendre plus intéressants à jouer.

Les exercices n'utilisent que six tonalités (fa, ut, ré, sol, si bémol et mi bémol), car ceci suffit pour explorer tous les doigtés possibles.

L'étendue s'élargit progressivement à partir des premiers exercices qui restent dans un médium confortable. Pour ceux qui ont une étendue encore limitée, nous avons fourni quelques simplifications facultatives. Vu le grand nombre d'exercices à disposition, l'élève ne doit pas hésiter à omettre ceux qui lui paraissent trop difficiles.

Le professeur doit s'assurer que l'élève maîtrise bien tous les rythmes et toutes les mesures employées ici (  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{4}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  et  $\frac{6}{8}$  ). Un travail approfondi sur les rythmes au stade initial des études musicales évitent de nombreux problèmes lors des étapes ultérieures. Dans ce cahier, la même musique est souvent présentée sous deux formes différentes, d'abord en deux mesures de  $\frac{3}{4}$ , ensuite en une seule mesure de  $\frac{6}{8}$ . Il est essentiel que l'élève comprenne qu'il s'agit de mélodies *identiques* et que l'écriture à  $\frac{6}{8}$  ne représente aucune difficulté réelle.

Das Unterrichten eines Blechinstrumentes auf der Stufe der Sekundarschule ist relativ leicht. Die Schüler haben selbstverständlich noch allerlei Schwierigkeiten, aber zumindest kennen sie normalerweise die Fingersätze.

Im Anfängerstadium bildet jedoch das Erlernen der Fingersätze ein grosses Hindernis. Einige Schüler stossen dabei auf echte Schwierigkeiten, während man bei anderen das Gefühl hat, dass sie aus unbekanntem Gründen die Fingersätze einfach nicht lernen *wollen*. Der häufigste Fall jedoch ist derjenige des Schülers, der grundsätzlich die Fingersätze kennt, aber unfähig scheint, während des Spielens sich daran zu erinnern, da seine Aufmerksamkeit durch andere technische Probleme abgelenkt wird. Diese Hemmungen treten leider auch bei ganz begabten Schülern auf.

Der Grundsatz dieses Hefts ist die Wiederholung. Nur durch ständiges Wiederholen können die Fingersätze vom "inneren Computer" des Unterbewusstseins gespeichert werden. Man soll nämlich beim Spielen nicht bewusst an die Fingersätze denken; diese müssen ganz automatisch vom Unterbewusstsein gelenkt werden, so dass der Musiker seine bewusste Gedanken auf den musikalischen Inhalt konzentrieren kann. Wir fangen mit leichten, aus nur zwei Tönen bestehenden Übungen an, die als kleine Duette dargestellt sind, um das Interesse des Schülers zu steigern.

Die Übungen beschränken sich auf sechs Tonarten (F, C, D, G, B und Es), da diese genügen, um alle Fingersatzmöglichkeiten zu decken.

Die erste Übungen bleiben im bequemen Mittelregister, wobei der Umfang allmählich vergrössert wird. Für Schüler die noch einen kleineren Umfang besitzen, werden einige fakultative Erleichterungen angegeben. Angesichts der grossen Anzahl der Übungen, darf man bedenkenlos diejenigen auslassen, die allzu schwierig erscheinen.

Der Lehrer muss sich vergewissern, dass der Schüler rhythmisch genau spielt und dass er die hier verwendeten Taktarten (  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{4}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  und  $\frac{6}{8}$  ) gut versteht. Ein gründliches Erarbeiten der Rhythmik im Anfängerstadium kann allerlei später auftauchende Probleme vorbeugen. In diesem Heft wird öfters die gleiche Musik in zwei verschiedenen Schreibweisen dargestellt, zuerst als zwei  $\frac{3}{4}$ -Takte, danach als ein einziger  $\frac{6}{8}$ -Takt. Es ist wichtig dass der Schüler versteht, dass es sich um musikalisch *identische* Melodien handelt, und dass  $\frac{6}{8}$ -Takt keine echte Schwierigkeiten darbieten.

We begin with F major, and here is a fingering chart for that scale. REMEMBER, F major has ONE FLAT in its key signature. Fingerings for B $\flat$  horn are given below each note, and to the right in brackets are the fingerings for the F horn.

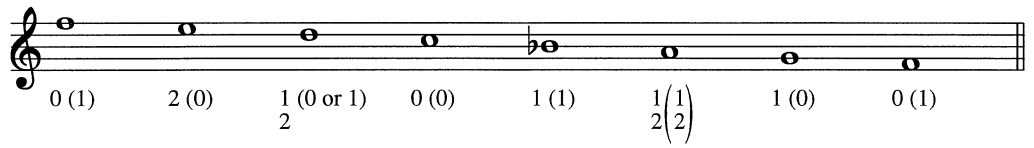
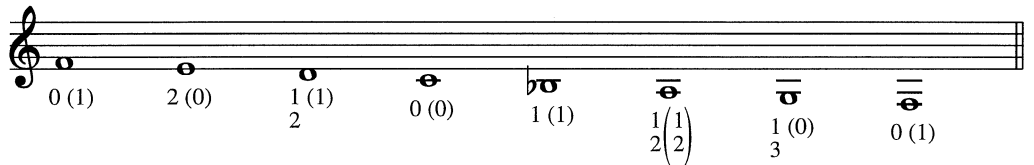
Notice that the B $\flat$  fingering is more or less repeated in the lower octave. Only the G is different.

Nous commençons dans le ton de fa majeur. Voici les doigtés pour cette gamme. Souvenez-vous que la gamme de fa majeur comporte un bémol dans son armure. Les doigtés pour le cor en si $\flat$  sont indiquées directement en-dessous de la note, ceux pour le cor en fa sont placés à leur droite entre parenthèses.

Notez que pour le cor en si $\flat$ , les doigtés sont presque les mêmes dans les deux octaves, celui du sol étant le seul à être différent dans l'octave inférieure.

Wir fangen in F-Dur an. Hier sind die Fingersätze für diese Tonleiter. Erinnern Sie sich daran, dass die F-Dur-Tonleiter als Vorzeichen ein Be hat. Die Fingersätze für das B-Horn befinden sich direkt unter der Noten, diejenigen für F-Horn sind rechts in Klammern angegeben.

Merken Sie, dass beim B-Horn die Fingersätze der tieferen Oktave fast gleich sind; nur das G ist verschieden.

UPPER OCTAVE	OCTAVE SUPERIEURE	OBERE OKTAVE
		
LOWER OCTAVE	OCTAVE INFERIEURE	UNTERE OKTAVE
		

Read , Learn, Read, Learn, ..... over and over again until you feel you know these few fingerings, then we begin. Note that in music, the flat (b) is usually given at the beginning of the staff (the 5 lines). This is what is known as the KEY SIGNATURE. In this case ONE FLAT, being the key of F major.

Etudiez longement ces doigtés jusqu'à ce que vous avez l'impression de les connaître par coeur, avant de commencer les exercices qui suivent. Notez que le bémol qui caractérise la gamme de fa majeur est placé normalement au début de la portée. Ceci s'appelle l'armure.

Studieren Sie gründlich diese Fingersätze bis Sie den Eindruck haben, sie auswendig zu kennen, bevor Sie die folgenden Übungen anfangen. Merken Sie, dass das Be, welches zur Tonart F-Dur gehört, normalerweise als Vorzeichen einmal am Anfang jedes Systems (d.h. jeder Zeile) steht.

**NOW WE BEGIN**

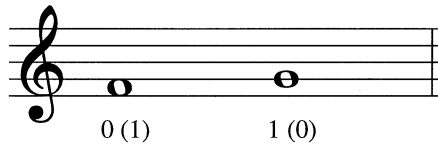
Exercises on the notes F and G.

**MAINTENANT ON COMMENCE**

Exercices sur les notes fa et sol.

**JETZT FANGEN WIR AN**

Übungen auf die Noten F und G.



1. Student



Teacher



2. (St.)



(Tch.)



Musical notation for exercise 1, consisting of two staves in a grand staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody in the upper staff consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The bass line in the lower staff consists of quarter notes: G3, A3, Bb3, C4, Bb3, A3, G3.

3.

Musical notation for exercise 3, consisting of two staves in a grand staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The melody in the upper staff consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The bass line in the lower staff consists of quarter notes: G3, A3, Bb3, C4, Bb3, A3, G3.

4.

Musical notation for exercise 4, consisting of two staves in a grand staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody in the upper staff consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The bass line in the lower staff consists of quarter notes: G3, A3, Bb3, C4, Bb3, A3, G3.

5.

Musical notation for exercise 5, consisting of two staves in a grand staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody in the upper staff consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The bass line in the lower staff consists of quarter notes: G3, A3, Bb3, C4, Bb3, A3, G3.

6.

Musical notation for exercise 6, consisting of two staves in a grand staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody in the upper staff consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The bass line in the lower staff consists of quarter notes: G3, A3, Bb3, C4, Bb3, A3, G3.

7.

Musical notation for exercise 7, consisting of two staves in a grand staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody in the upper staff consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The bass line in the lower staff consists of quarter notes: G3, A3, Bb3, C4, Bb3, A3, G3.

8.

Musical notation for exercise 8, 4/4 time signature. The right hand features a sequence of eighth notes with rests, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

9.

Musical notation for exercise 9, 3/4 time signature. The right hand plays a simple melody of quarter notes, and the left hand provides a bass line of quarter notes.

10.

Musical notation for exercise 10, 3/4 time signature. The right hand has a melody with eighth notes and rests, while the left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

11.

Musical notation for exercise 11, 4/4 time signature. The right hand consists of a series of whole notes, and the left hand plays a more complex eighth-note accompaniment.

12.

Musical notation for exercise 12, 4/4 time signature. The right hand plays a melody of quarter notes, and the left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

13.

Musical notation for exercise 13, 3/4 time signature. The right hand features a melody with quarter notes and a long note with a slur, while the left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

13.

Musical notation for exercise 13, measures 1-8. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The right hand plays a melody of quarter notes, and the left hand plays a bass line of quarter notes. The melody starts on G4 and moves stepwise up to D5, then descends back to G4. The bass line starts on G2 and moves stepwise up to D3, then descends back to G2.

Musical notation for exercise 13, measures 9-16. The right hand continues the melody with quarter notes, including a half-note rest in measure 10. The left hand continues the bass line with quarter notes.

14.

Musical notation for exercise 14, measures 1-8. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The right hand plays a melody of half notes, and the left hand plays a bass line of quarter notes. The melody starts on G4 and moves stepwise up to D5, then descends back to G4. The bass line starts on G2 and moves stepwise up to D3, then descends back to G2.

15.

Musical notation for exercise 15, measures 1-8. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The right hand plays a melody of quarter notes, and the left hand plays a bass line of quarter notes. The melody starts on G4 and moves stepwise up to D5, then descends back to G4. The bass line starts on G2 and moves stepwise up to D3, then descends back to G2.

16.

Musical notation for exercise 16, measures 1-8. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The right hand plays a melody of quarter notes, and the left hand plays a bass line of quarter notes. The melody starts on G4 and moves stepwise up to D5, then descends back to G4. The bass line starts on G2 and moves stepwise up to D3, then descends back to G2.

17.

Musical notation for exercise 17, measures 1-8. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The right hand plays a melody of quarter notes, and the left hand plays a bass line of quarter notes. The melody starts on G4 and moves stepwise up to D5, then descends back to G4. The bass line starts on G2 and moves stepwise up to D3, then descends back to G2.

Musical notation for exercise 17, measures 9-16. The right hand continues the melody with quarter notes, including a half-note rest in measure 10. The left hand continues the bass line with quarter notes.

18.

Exercise 18, measures 1-5. Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody consists of dotted half notes and quarter notes. The bass line features eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Exercise 18, measures 6-10. Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody continues with dotted half notes and quarter notes. The bass line continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

19.

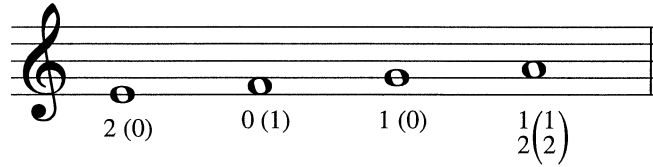
Exercise 19, measures 1-5. Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody features dotted half notes and quarter notes with rests. The bass line features eighth and sixteenth note patterns with rests.

Exercise 19, measures 6-10. Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody continues with dotted half notes and quarter notes with rests. The bass line continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns with rests.

20.

Exercise 20, measures 1-5. Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody features dotted half notes and quarter notes with eighth notes. The bass line features eighth and sixteenth note patterns with eighth notes.

Exercise 20, measures 6-10. Treble clef, 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody continues with dotted half notes and quarter notes with eighth notes. The bass line continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns with eighth notes.



1. (St.) (Tch.)

2.

Now try something in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time. Notice that it is only TWO bars of the previous duet (number 2.) without the bar line and we have HALVED the note values. Although it LOOKS different the music is exactly THE SAME.

Essayons à présent un exercice écrit en  $\frac{6}{8}$ . Remarquez que la musique est identique à l'exercice précédent (no.2). Une seule mesure de la nouvelle version correspond à deux mesures de l'ancienne. Les valeurs rythmiques ont été divisées par deux, mais l'effet musical reste exactement le même!

Versuchen wir jetzt eine in  $\frac{6}{8}$ -Takt geschriebene Übung. Merken Sie, dass diese Musik der vorangehenden Übung (Nr.2) gleich ist! Ein einziger Takt der neuen Fassung entspricht zwei Takten der alten. Die rhythmische Werte wurden halbiert, aber die musikalische Wirkung ist identisch!

3.

4.

5.



A single musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains five notes: E4, F4, G4, A4, and Bb4. Below each note is a number in parentheses indicating the finger to use: 2(0) for E, 0(1) for F, 1(0) for G, 1(1) 2(2) for A, and 1(1) for Bb.

1. (St.) (Tch.)

Exercise 1 consists of two staves. The top staff is for voice (St.) and the bottom for piano (Tch.). The key signature is one flat and the time signature is 2/4. The voice part has a melodic line with notes E, F, G, A, Bb, A, G, F, E. The piano accompaniment provides a harmonic and rhythmic foundation with chords and moving lines.

A piano accompaniment for exercise 1, consisting of two staves in one flat and 2/4 time. It features a steady bass line and chords that support the voice melody.

2.

Exercise 2 is for piano and consists of two staves in one flat and 3/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with notes E, F, G, A, Bb, A, G, F, E. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

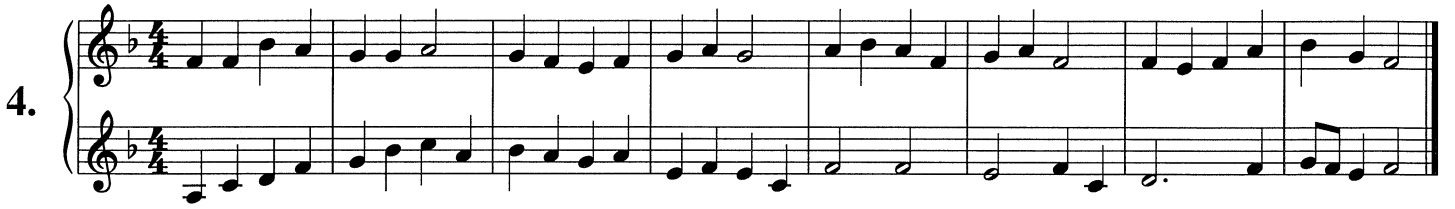
A piano accompaniment for exercise 2, consisting of two staves in one flat and 3/4 time. It features a steady bass line and chords that support the melodic line.

3.

Exercise 3 is for piano and consists of two staves in one flat and 6/8 time. The right hand has a melodic line with notes E, F, G, A, Bb, A, G, F, E. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

A piano accompaniment for exercise 3, consisting of two staves in one flat and 6/8 time. It features a steady bass line and chords that support the melodic line.

4.



5.



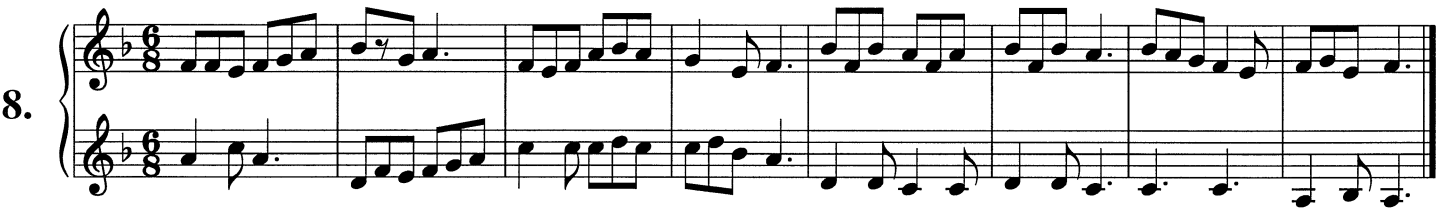
6.



7.



8.



9.



10.

Musical score for exercise 10, measures 1-4. Treble and bass clefs, 6/8 time signature, key of B-flat major. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass clef provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

Musical score for exercise 10, measures 5-8. Treble and bass clefs, 6/8 time signature, key of B-flat major. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes, and the bass clef accompaniment remains consistent.

11.

Musical score for exercise 11, measures 1-4. Treble and bass clefs, 3/4 time signature, key of B-flat major. The melody in the treble clef features half and quarter notes, while the bass clef has a more active accompaniment with eighth notes.

12.

Musical score for exercise 12, measures 1-4. Treble and bass clefs, 6/8 time signature, key of B-flat major. The melody in the treble clef includes quarter and eighth notes, with a rest in the second measure. The bass clef accompaniment is active with eighth notes.

13.

Musical score for exercise 13, measures 1-4. Treble and bass clefs, 4/4 time signature, key of B-flat major. The melody in the treble clef consists of quarter and half notes, while the bass clef has a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

14.

Musical score for exercise 14, measures 1-4. Treble and bass clefs, 3/4 time signature, key of B-flat major. The melody in the treble clef features quarter and half notes, while the bass clef has a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

15.

Musical score for exercise 15, measures 1-4. Treble and bass clefs, 6/8 time signature, key of B-flat major. The melody in the treble clef consists of quarter and eighth notes, while the bass clef has a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.



18.

19.

20.

Now the student knows more fingerings we will change the format slightly. We now have 10 solo exercises to study, then 15 duets to follow.

L'apprentissage des doigtés avance; nous allons changer quelque peu la présentation des exercices. 10 exercices pour l'élève seul précéderont les duos avec le professeur.

Der Schüler fängt jetzt sicher an, diese Fingersätze einigermaßen zu beherrschen. Wir werden die Übungen etwas anders gestalten: 10 Soloübungen gehen den gewohnten Duetten voran.

Exercises on the notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B $\flat$ , C and D.

Exercices sur les notes do, ré, mi, fa, sol, la, sib, do et ré.

Übungen auf die Noten C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C und D.

1.

2.

3.

4.

11.

Exercise 11, first system. Treble and bass clefs, 4/4 time signature. The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass staff contains a sequence of notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3.

Exercise 11, second system. Treble and bass clefs, 4/4 time signature. The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass staff contains a sequence of notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3.

12.

Exercise 12, first system. Treble and bass clefs, 6/8 time signature. The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass staff contains a sequence of notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3.

Exercise 12, second system. Treble and bass clefs, 6/8 time signature. The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass staff contains a sequence of notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3.

13.

Exercise 13, first system. Treble and bass clefs, 2/4 time signature. The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass staff contains a sequence of notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3.

14.

Exercise 14, first system. Treble and bass clefs, 3/4 time signature. The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass staff contains a sequence of notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3.

15.

Exercise 15, first system. Treble and bass clefs, 4/4 time signature. The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass staff contains a sequence of notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3.

Exercise 15, second system. Treble and bass clefs, 4/4 time signature. The treble staff contains a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass staff contains a sequence of notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3.

It is almost certain that by now the student KNOWS the fingerings of F major. E and F above are exactly the same as in the middle octave, therefore all the fingerings from middle C to high F should now be known. Taking this further, the fingering for the lower octave is very nearly the same as the fingering ON the staff. Only the LOW G is different.

Look at these carefully, then play the next five duets which now use this wider range. Alternative notes are given for those students who have not yet developed this range.

A présent l'élève doit avoir mémorisé les doigts utilisés jusqu'ici. Nous pouvons facilement ajouter le mi et le fa aigus, car ces notes ont les mêmes doigts que leurs équivalents une octave plus bas. Rapellons-nous aussi que les notes de l'octave grave partagent également les mêmes doigts que la gamme que nous avons déjà travaillée, à la seule exception du sol.

Etudiez bien ces nouveaux doigts, puis jouez les exercices suivants. Des notes de rechange sont indiquées pour ceux qui n'ont pas encore maîtrisé cette tessiture plus grave.

Jetzt sollte der Schüler die bisher verwendeten Fingersätze schon auswendig kennen. Wir können die hohen E und F hinzufügen, da diese Noten die gleichen Fingersätze verlangen wie die entsprechenden Töne in der unteren Oktave. Erinnern wir uns daran, dass die tiefe Oktave auch die gleichen Fingersätze benützt wie die mittlere Oktave, mit Ausnahme des G.

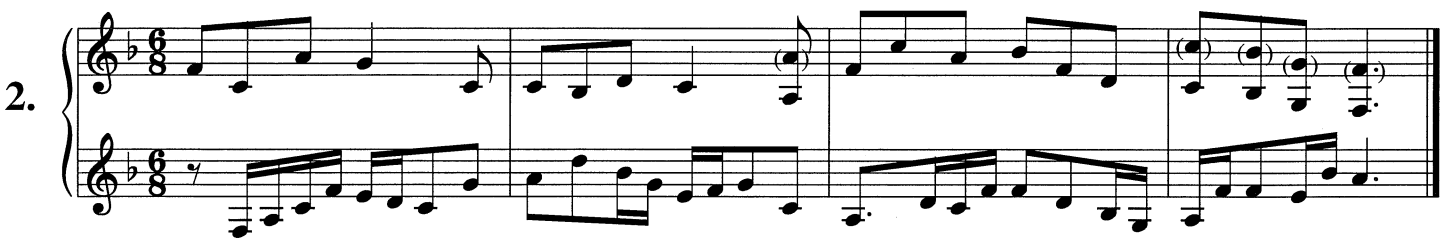
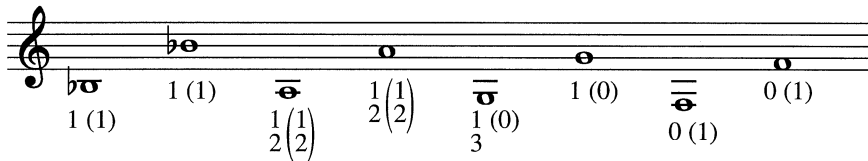
Studieren Sie gründlich diese neue Fingersätze, dann spielen Sie die folgenden Übungen. Einige Ersatznoten sind für diejenigen Schüler angegeben, die diesen erweiterten Umfang noch nicht beherrschen.



Extending the range we have:

Elargissons l'étendue:

Erweiterung des Umfangs:



We only had five duets in C major as it is fairly certain that now that these fingerings will present few problems.

Now let us look at a key with sharps (#) instead of flats (b).

**D MAJOR.** (F# and C#)

Nous nous sommes limités à cinq duos en do majeur, car cette tonalité présente un seul nouveau doigté.

Regardons maintenant une tonalité qui comporte des dièses à la place des bémols.

**RE MAJEUR.** (fa# et do#)

Wir geben uns mit nur 5 C-Dur-Duetten zufrieden, da diese Tonart nur einen neuen Fingersatz verlangt.

Versuchen wir jetzt eine Kreuztonart.

**D-DUR (Fis und Cis)**

A musical staff in treble clef showing five notes in D major: D4, E4, F#4, G#4, and A4. Below each note are fingerings: D (1/2), E (2/3), F# (1/2), G# (2/3), and A (1/2). The notes are marked with sharp symbols (#).

Exercises on F#, G and A.

Exercices sur fa#, sol et la.

Übungen auf Fis, G und A.

Five numbered musical exercises in D major, each on a single staff. Exercise 1 is a simple scale. Exercise 2 is a more complex scale with slurs. Exercise 3 is a scale with eighth notes. Exercise 4 is a scale with dotted notes. Exercise 5 is a scale with rests.

Duets on F#, G and A.

Duos sur fa#, sol et la.

Duette auf Fis, G und A..



Two musical duet exercises in D major, each on a grand staff. Exercise 1 shows two staves with complementary parts. The second exercise is a more complex duet with various rhythmic patterns.



2.



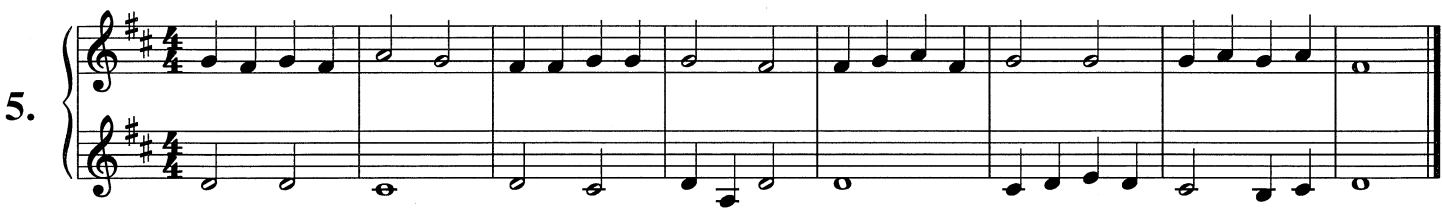
3.



4.



5.



Duets based on the previous exercises.

Des duos basés sur les exercices précédents.

Einige auf die vorangehenden Übungen basierende Duette.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

14.

Now let us increase the range.

Elargissons encore l'étendue.

Noch eine Erweiterung des Umfangs.

1.

2.

# HORN

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EMR 2184	STURZENEGGER, K.	Cornicen
EMR 2021	VON GRUNELIUS, W.	emBRASSing Ovid

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EMR 909K	ARMITAGE, Dennis	Candlelight Waltz
EMR 6078K	ARMITAGE, Dennis	Happy Birthday
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EMR 510K	BACH, Johann S.	Badinerie
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EMR 2286K	BARATTO, Paolo	Magic Of Love
EMR 2286K	BARATTO, Paolo	Magie de l'Amour
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EMR 923K	BEATLES, The	Hey Jude (8)
EMR 923K	BEATLES, The	I Wanna Hold Your Hand (8)
EMR 923K	BEATLES, The	Michelle (8)
EMR 923K	BEATLES, The	Ob-la-di, Ob-la-da (8)
EMR 923K	BEATLES, The	Penny Lane (8)
EMR 923K	BEATLES, The	Yellow Submarine (8)
EMR 923K	BEATLES, The	Yesterday (8)
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EMR 2110	DEBONS, Eddy	Saltatio Diabolica
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EMR 4352	GAY, Bertrand	5 Love-Songs
EMR 4352	GAY, Bertrand	5 Mélodies d'Amour
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EMR 8607	GERSHWIN, George	Bess, You Is My Woman Now (5)
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EMR 2207	HÖHNE, Carl	Slavische Fantasia
EMR 2207	HÖHNE, Carl	Slavonic Fantasy
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EMR 2195K	MONTI, Vittorio	Csardas (version in D minor)
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