



WARM-UPS + TECHNICAL ROUTINES

ST EN TRAIN + ROUTINES TECHNIQUES • EINSPIELÜBUNGEN + TECHNISCHE ROUTINES

TROMBONE - POSAUNE



ÉDITIONS BIM, CH-1630 BULLE/SUISSE

BRANIMIR SLOKAR



Introduction

Je n'ai pas la prétention d'établir ici une mise en train absolue. J'aimerais essayer de transmettre le fruit de mes expériences à ceux qui désirent suivre mes conseils.

Cette méthode comprend avant tout des exercices pour la mise en lèbres, des exercices de souplesse et de technique à l'usage de professionnels. Le débutant pourra, lui aussi, tirer grand profit des premiers exercices de chaque série.

Si la mise en lèbres paraît un exercice journalier indispensable, il ne doit néanmoins pas exclure la possibilité occasionnelle de jouer sans longue préparation ou sans préparation aucune. Afin de se maintenir en forme, un professionnel devrait jouer chaque jour pratiquement tous les exercices de la méthode entière. S'il dispose d'un temps limité, il se contentera de travailler un nombre restreint d'exercices de chaque type. Exemple: n° 5 A et D; une ou deux gammes à la place de toutes les gammes.

Les exercices 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10 et 11 doivent être travaillés chaque jour.

Branimir Slokar, trombone

Né en 1946 à Maribor, Yougoslavie.

Maturité et études musicales à l'Académie de musique de Ljubljana. Licence de concert en 1969; soliste à l'Orchestre de la Radio de la ville de Ljubljana.

Poursuit ses études au Conservatoire national supérieur de musique à Paris. Premier prix avec distinction.

Soliste de l'Orchestre du Conservatoire de Paris et de l'Orchestre des Concerts Colonne. Lauréat des concours internationaux de Genève et de Munich.

1971-1977 Trombone solo à l'Orchestre symphonique de la ville de Berne. Professeur au Conservatoire de Berne.

1977 Trombone solo à l'Orchestre de la Radio bavaroise placé sous la direction de Rafael Kubelik.

1978 Professeur à la Haute Académie de musique de Cologne.

Nombreux concerts en soliste et avec son ensemble de cuivres.

Einführung

Ich masse mir nicht an, hier die alleinseligmachende Übermethode aufzustellen. Ich möchte nur versuchen, meine Erfahrung jenen nutzbar zu machen, die von mir Rat anzunehmen gewillt sind.

Dieses Heft enthält vor allem Übungen zum Einblasen, für Geschmeidigkeit und Technik, welche für Berufsmusiker gedacht sind. Aus den ersten Übungen jeder Serie kann jedoch auch der Anfänger grossen Nutzen ziehen.

Wenn das Einblasen auch als unentbehrliche tägliche Übung gilt, muss man dabei noch der Möglichkeit Rechnung tragen, gelegentlich wenig oder gar nicht vorbereitet spielen zu müssen.

Um in Form zu bleiben, sollte der Berufsmusiker täglich praktisch alle Übungen dieser Schule spielen. Reicht die Zeit dazu nicht, wird er sich mit einer beschränkten Zahl von Übungen aus jeder Serie begnügen müssen; z.B. Nr. 5A und D, eine oder zwei Tonleitern statt allen. Die Nummern 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10 und 11 müssen täglich geübt werden.

Branimir Slokar Posaune

Geboren 1946 in Maribor, Jugoslawien.

Matura und Studium der Musik an der Musikakademie von Ljubljana. Konzertdiplom 1969; Solist im Rundfunkorchester von Ljubljana.

Weitere Studien am «Conservatoire national supérieur de musique» in Paris. Erster Preis mit Auszeichnung.

Solist des «Orchestre du Conservatoire de Paris» und «Orchestre des Concerts Colonne». Preisträger bei den internationalen Musikwettbewerben in Genf und München.

1971-1977 Soloposaunist im Berner Symphonieorchester.

Lehrer am Konservatorium in Bern.

1977 Soloposaunist im Sinfonieorchester des Bayerischen Rundfunks unter Rafael Kubelik.

1978 Dozent an der Musikhochschule Köln.

Zahlreiche Konzerte als Solist und mit seinem Bläserensemble.

Introduction

I do not claim to have laid down the perfect practice method. I would like to pass on the benefit of my experience to those who would like to follow my advice. This book contains primarily studies for warming-up, lip-flexibility and technique, intended for professionals. But the beginner will also be able to make good use of the first exercises in each series.

Even if warming-up is regarded as an essential daily exercise, one still has to allow for the possibility of occasionally having to play with little or no preparation.

To stay in form a professional musician should play all the exercises in this book daily. If there is not enough time for that, he will have to content himself with a limited number of exercises from each series, for example, Nos. 5A and D, one or two scales instead of all of them. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10 and 11 must be practised daily.

Branimir Slokar, trombone

Boen in 1946 at Maribor, Yugoslavia.

A-levels examination, study of music at the Music Academy of Ljubljana. Concert diploma in 1969; soloist in the radio orchestra of Ljubljana.

Further studies at the "Conservatoire National Supérieur de Musique" in Paris. First prize with distinction. Soloist in the "Orchestre du Conservatoire de Paris"

and the "Orchestre des Concerts Colonne". Prize-winner at the international music competitions in Geneva and Munich.

From 1971 up to 1977 solo trombone of the Berne symphony orchestra. Teacher at the Conservatory of Berne.

In 1977 solo trombone in the symphony orchestra of the Bavarian Radio under Rafael Kubelik.

In 1978 professor at the Music Academy of Cologne.

Numerous concerts as soloists and together with his brass ensemble.

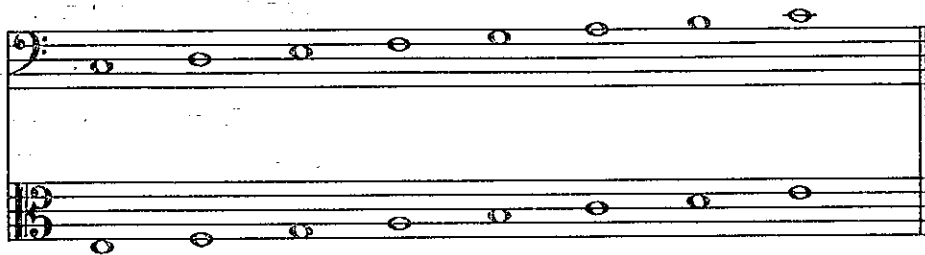
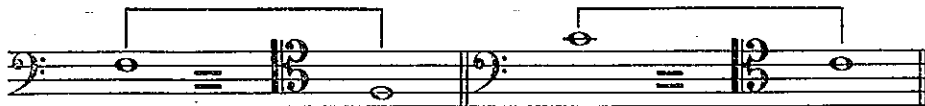
Dans ces pages, il est fait usage de la clé de Fa et de la clé d'Ut 4^e ligne. La clé d'Ut 4^e ligne se justifie pour éviter les lignes supplémentaires au-dessus de la portée. Chaque tromboniste aura avantage à se familiariser avec les différentes clés usuelles.

Voici, pour ceux qui ne connaissent pas encore le rapport qui existe entre ces deux clés, un exemple d'orientation:

Auf den folgenden Seiten gelangen der Bassschlüssel und der Tenorschlüssel zur Anwendung. Der Tenorschlüssel dient dazu, die oberen Hilfslinien zu vermeiden. Es ist für jeden Posaunisten vorteilhaft, sich mit den verschiedenen gebräuchlichen Schlüsseln vertraut zu machen.

Hier für jene, die das Verhältnis zwischen den beiden Schlüsseln noch nicht kennen, ein Orientierungsbeispiel:

These pages use the bass and tenor clefs. The tenor clef avoids the use of ledger lines above the staff. Every trombonist should become familiar with all the common clefs. For those who do not know the relationship between the two clefs here is an explanatory example:



Exercices

Avec l'embouchure seulement

Avant de prendre l'instrument, il est très important de faire quelques petits exercices avec l'embouchure uniquement. Ces exercices permettent au tromboniste de fixer son attention sur la position de l'embouchure sans être perturbé par les problèmes de poids et de volume de l'instrument. Les exercices doivent se jouer en staccato ou en legato en commençant avec ce qui va le mieux, en essayant de rendre les notes le plus précisément possible (intonation). Cet exercice peut être destiné au débutant en limitant les tessitures, ce qui signifie qu'il doit jouer d'abord les exercices 1, 2, 8, 9, etc., alors que le professionnel étendra cet exercice dans l'aigu et dans le grave.

Übungen

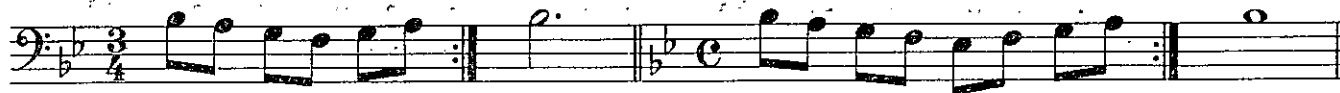
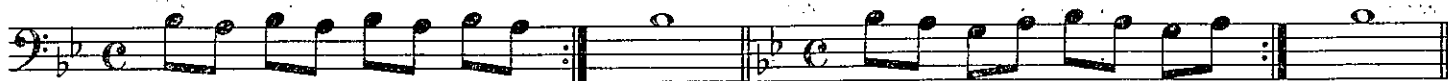
Mit dem Mundstück allein

Bevor er zum Instrument greift, sollte der Posaunist unbedingt ein paar kleine Übungen mit dem Mundstück allein machen. Sie erlauben ihm, sich auf die Mundstückstellung zu konzentrieren, ohne durch Gewicht und Umfang des Instrumentes abgelenkt zu sein. Diese Übungen sind gestossen und gebunden zu spielen, mit der Übung beginnen, die am besten geht; man versuche dabei, die Töne intonationsmässig so präzise wie möglich zu treffen. Diese Übung dient, mit beschränktem Tonumfang, auch dem Anfänger, d.h. er soll vorerst die Nummern 1, 2, 8, 9, etc. spielen, während der Berufsmusiker die Übung nach der Höhe und der Tiefe hin ausdehnt.

Exercises

With the mouthpiece alone

Before he takes up the instrument, the trombonist should certainly do a few exercises with the mouthpiece alone. These enable him to concentrate on the mouthpiece position without being distracted by the weight and bulk of the instrument. These exercises should be played detached and legato, starting with what works best; one should try to strike each note as precisely as possible in terms of tuning. This exercise can also be used with a limited range by the beginner; he will play Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9 etc. first whereas the professional musician will extend the exercise into the high and low registers.



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Exercice n° 1 avec l'instrument

Pour cet exercice, je me suis inspiré de la méthode de trompette de Louis Maggio. Cet exercice présente une difficulté pour le trombone en raison de la grande quantité d'air qu'il exige. Je crois que cet exercice en vaut la peine vu qu'il assouplit les lèvres, fortifie les zygomatiques et fait travailler le diaphragme. Il est très important que la note soit propre dans son intonation (justesse), cela s'obtenant par la position des lèvres (lèvre inférieure un peu avancée) et en engageant vraiment le diaphragme. J'aimerais insister sur le fait qu'il est très important de respecter les positions notées, de ne pas bouger la coulisse et de ne pas utiliser le barillet. Il est recommandé de reprendre cet exercice à la fin de son travail journalier.

Übung 1 mit dem Instrument

Zu dieser Übung hat mich die Trompetenschule von Louis Maggio angeregt. Dem Posaunisten erwächst hier die Schwierigkeit des grossen Luftverbrauchs. Ich glaube aber, die Mühe lohnt sich, denn diese Übung macht die Lippen geschmeidig, kräftigt die Jochbeinmuskeln und erfordert Zwerchfellarbeit. Sehr wichtig ist hier, dass der Ton rein intoniert wird; dies erzielt man durch die Lippenstellung (Unterlippe etwas vorgeschoben). Ich möchte betonen, dass es sehr wichtig ist, die angegebenen Positionen einzuhalten, den Zug nicht zu bewegen und das Quartventil nicht zu benutzen. Es empfiehlt sich, diese Übung am Ende der täglichen Arbeit zu wiederholen.

Exercise 1 with the instrument

My inspiration for this exercise came from the trumpet method of Louis Maggio. Here the problem of large quantities of air is increased for the trombonist. But I think it is worth the effort for this exercise makes the lips flexible, strengthens the zygomaticus muscles and demands diaphragm control. It is very important here that the note be exactly in tune; this is obtained by the lip position (lower lip slightly advanced). I would like to stress that it is very important to keep to the given positions, not to move the slide and not to use the F valve. It is a good idea to repeat this exercise at the end of the day's work.



Exercice n° 2

L'exercice n° 2 n'est qu'un prolongement du n° 1 qui peut encore être développé au gré de l'imagination de l'élève.

Übung 2

Die Übung 2 ist nur eine Verlängerung der Nr. 1 und kann je nach Phantasie des Schülers weiter ausgebaut werden.

Exercise 2

Exercise 2 is only an extension of No. 1 and can be further developed according to the student's imagination.

The musical score consists of six staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into six measures, each containing a different musical exercise. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Slurs are used to group notes across measures.

- Staff 1: Measure 1 has a slur over notes G2, A2, Bb2, C3. Measure 2 has a slur over notes D3, E3, F3, G3. Measure 3 has a slur over notes A3, Bb3, C4, D4.
- Staff 2: Measure 1 has a slur over notes E3, F3, G3, A3. Measure 2 has a slur over notes Bb3, C4, D4, E4. Measure 3 has a slur over notes F4, G4, A4, Bb4.
- Staff 3: Measure 1 has a slur over notes C4, D4, E4, F4. Measure 2 has a slur over notes G4, A4, Bb4, C5. Measure 3 has a slur over notes D5, E5, F5, G5.
- Staff 4: Measure 1 has a slur over notes A3, Bb3, C4, D4. Measure 2 has a slur over notes E4, F4, G4, A4. Measure 3 has a slur over notes Bb4, C5, D5, E5.
- Staff 5: Measure 1 has a slur over notes C4, D4, E4, F4. Measure 2 has a slur over notes G4, A4, Bb4, C5. Measure 3 has a slur over notes D5, E5, F5, G5.
- Staff 6: Measure 1 has a slur over notes A3, Bb3, C4, D4. Measure 2 has a slur over notes E4, F4, G4, A4. Measure 3 has a slur over notes Bb4, C5, D5, E5.

Exercice n° 3 Sons filés

Les sons filés (développement de la capacité d'air et contrôle du souffle) sont la base d'une culture du son dont dépend la musique et le pouvoir d'expression. Soigner tout particulièrement le début et la fin de chaque son filé en essayant d'aller le plus loin possible dans le crescendo central.

Tempo idéal $J = 60$ (commencer éventuellement vers $J = 80$)

Übung 3 Schwelltöne

Die Schwelltöne (Entwicklung des Luftvolumens und Atemkontrolle) sind die Grundlage einer Tonkultur, auf der die Musik und die Ausdruckskraft aufgebaut sind.

Besonders aufmerksam Anfang und Ende jedes Schwelltones kontrollieren und das Crescendo in der Mitte so weit wie möglich steigern.

Ideales Tempo $J = 60$ (allenfalls mit $J = 80$ beginnen)

Exercise 3 Long notes

with crescendo and diminuendo

Long notes with crescendo and diminuendo (to develop lung capacity and breath control) form the basis of a development of sonority on which music and expression depend. Take particular care with the beginning and end of each long note and try to go as far as possible in the crescendo.

Ideal tempo $J = 60$ (start around $J = 80$)

The musical score consists of 12 staves, each containing two measures of music. Each measure features a long note with a slur and dynamic markings (p, f, p). The notes are arranged in a sequence that moves across the staves, with some staves having a key signature change (B-flat) indicated by a flat symbol on the first line.

Exercice n° 4

J'aimerais insister une fois encore sur l'importance de l'intonation (justesse) que l'on peut particulièrement bien contrôler dans cet exercice.

Übung 4

Abermals möchte ich auf die Wichtigkeit der Intonationsreinheit hinweisen, welche sich in dieser Übung besonders gut kontrollieren lässt.

Exercise 4

Once again I would like to mention the importance of accuracy of intonation which can be checked particularly well in this exercise.

$\text{♩} = 60$

The musical score for Exercise 4 consists of ten staves of music. The first five staves are in bass clef with a common time signature. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music consists of eighth notes and quarter notes, often beamed together in pairs, with slurs over groups of notes. The key signature changes from C major to D major, then to B-flat major, and finally to D major. The second system of five staves begins with a bass clef and a common time signature. The first two staves of the second system have a 3/5 time signature. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and key changes.



Exercice n° 5

Übung 5

Exercise 5

Ces 4 exercices permettent une bonne mise en lèbres. Celle-ci peut être suivie du reste des exercices de la méthode ou, de travail personnel.

Mit diesen vier Übungen kann man sich gut einspielen. Darauf kann der Rest der Übungen in dieser Schule folgen, oder in- dividuelles Studium.

These four exercises provide a good warm-up. They can be followed by the remaining exercises in this book or by private practice.

A =80 1^{re} pos.

2^o pos.

3^o pos.

4^o pos.

5^o pos.

6^o pos.

7^o pos.

B 1^{re} pos.

2^o pos.

+ = Monter légèrement la note.

| + = Note etwas höher spielen.

| + = This note a little bit higher.

3^e pos.

4^e pos.

5^e pos.

6^e pos.

7^e pos.

C 1^{re} pos. 



2^e pos. 



3^e pos. 



4^e pos. 



5^e pos. 



6° pos.

7° pos.

D 1° pos.

2° pos.

3° pos.

E **1^{re} pos.**

2^e pos.

3^e pos.

4^e pos.

5^e pos.

6° pos.

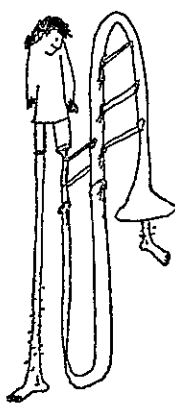
Musical notation for the 6th position of a tuba. The staff is in bass clef with a 5/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a slur over the first six notes. Dynamic markings include accents (+) and accents with a 'v' (v+).

Musical notation for the 6th position of a tuba, continuing the melodic line from the previous system. It features slurs and dynamic markings.

7° pos.

Musical notation for the 7th position of a tuba. The staff is in bass clef with a 5/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a slur over the first six notes. Dynamic markings include accents (+) and accents with a 'v' (v+).

Musical notation for the 7th position of a tuba, continuing the melodic line from the previous system. It features slurs and dynamic markings.



1^{re} pos.

A musical staff in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a bass line starting on B-flat, followed by a slur over a quarter note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The second measure has a slur over a quarter note D, a quarter note C, and a quarter note B-flat. A flat symbol (b) is placed above the second measure.

2^e pos.

A musical staff in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a bass line starting on C, followed by a slur over a quarter note B, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G. The second measure has a slur over a quarter note F, a quarter note E, and a quarter note D. A flat symbol (b) is placed above the second measure.

3^e pos.

A musical staff in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a bass line starting on D, followed by a slur over a quarter note C, a quarter note B, and a quarter note A. The second measure has a slur over a quarter note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. A flat symbol (b) is placed above the second measure.

4^e pos.

A musical staff in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a bass line starting on E, followed by a slur over a quarter note D, a quarter note C, and a quarter note B. The second measure has a slur over a quarter note A, a quarter note G, and a quarter note F. A flat symbol (b) is placed above the second measure.

5^e pos.

A musical staff in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a bass line starting on F, followed by a slur over a quarter note E, a quarter note D, and a quarter note C. The second measure has a slur over a quarter note B, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G. A flat symbol (b) is placed above the second measure.

6^e pos.

A musical staff in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a bass line starting on G, followed by a slur over a quarter note F, a quarter note E, and a quarter note D. The second measure has a slur over a quarter note C, a quarter note B, and a quarter note A. A flat symbol (b) is placed above the second measure.

7^e pos.

A musical staff in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a bass line starting on A, followed by a slur over a quarter note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The second measure has a slur over a quarter note D, a quarter note C, and a quarter note B. A flat symbol (b) is placed above the second measure.

Exercice n° 7

Übung 7

Exercise 7

A

1^o pos.



2^o pos.



3^o pos.



4^o pos.



5^o pos.



6^o pos.



7^o pos.



B 1^{re} pos.

2^e pos.

3^e pos.

4^e pos.

5^e pos.

6^e pos.

7^e pos.

C 1^{re} pos. 

2^e pos. 

3^e pos. 

4^e pos. 

5^e pos. 

6^e pos. 

7^e pos. 

X

Exercice n° 8

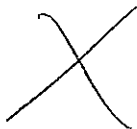
Cet exercice fait travailler le coup de langue simple, double, ternaire.

Übung 8

Diese Übung befasst sich mit dem einfachen, doppelten und dreifachen «Zungenstoss».

Exercise 8

This exercise is concerned with single, double and triple-tonguing.



Exercice n° 9

Justesse idéale: positions différentes

Übung 9

Ideale Reinheit: verschiedene Positionen

Exercise 9

Ideal tuning: different positions



Exercice n° 11

Faire sonner l'instrument me semble ici primordial. Il faut jouer cet exercice avec un joli **forte**, une attaque directe, presque un accent.

Pour ceux qui ont des problèmes d'attaque, je conseille de travailler l'exercice n° 11 sans employer la langue, mais en préparant le masque en fonction de la note à jouer (buzz sans langue).

Übung 11

Das Instrument zum Klingen zu bringen, halte ich hier für vorrangig. Um einen klaren und präzisen Zungenstoss zu bekommen, sollte man diese Übung in einem schönen **forte** spielen, die Töne direkt anstossen, fast mit Akzent.

Für diejenigen, die Schwierigkeiten mit dem Zungenstoss haben, empfehle ich, die Nr. 11 ohne Zungeneinsatz zu üben, indem die Mundmuskulatur den zu spielenden Ton ohne Hilfe der Zunge formt («buzz» ohne Zunge).

Exercise 11

I consider making the instrument speak to be the first priority. This exercise should be played at a good **forte** with a direct attack, almost accented.

To acquire clean, precise sound production I recommend practising Exercise 11 without using the tongue, preparing the facial muscles according to the note to be played ("buzzed" without the tongue).

The musical score for Exercise 11 is presented in ten staves of music, all in bass clef. The tempo is marked as =80. The exercise consists of various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with slurs and accents. The notation includes dynamic markings such as **f** (forte) and **mf** (mezzo-forte), as well as slurs and accents over notes. The patterns are designed to be played with a direct attack and a strong, accented sound.

Quelques études techniques

L'exemple est donné ici sur 4 gammes, mais il est bien clair qu'il faut les travailler dans toutes les tonalités.

Einige technische Studien

Das Beispiel ist in 4 Tonleitern gegeben, ist aber selbstverständlich in allen Tonarten zu üben.

Some technical studies

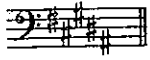
The exercise is given in four scales but is of course to be practised in all keys.

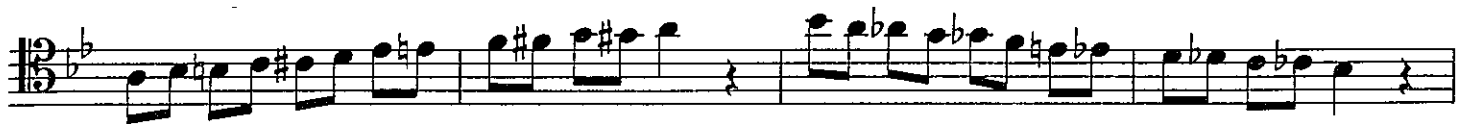
Do maj. (C)



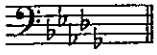


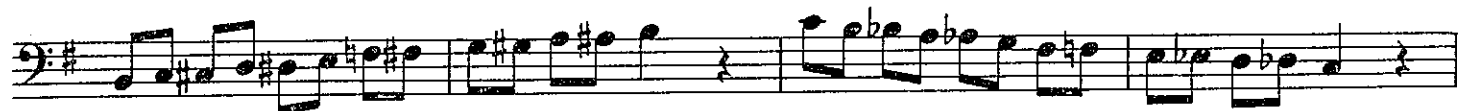
Si maj. (B \flat)





Sol maj. (b)

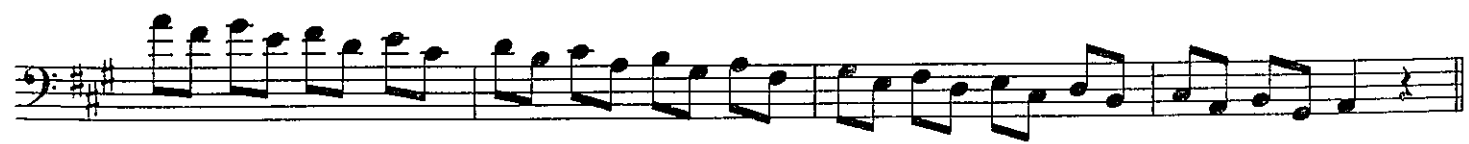
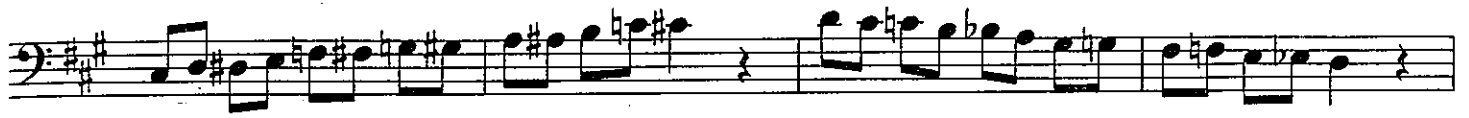






La maj. (A)



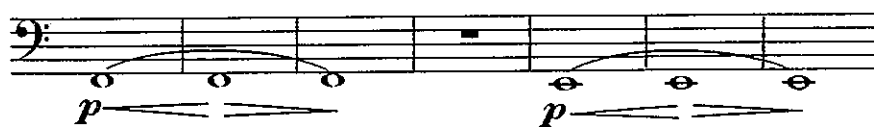




Mise en train raccourcie
mais complète - (15 minutes)

Verkürzte Einstudiübung
aber komplett - (15 Minuten)

Shortened warm-up
but complete - (15 minutes)



3A Musical staff 3A, first line: Bass clef, C major key signature, common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes with slurs and accents, followed by a whole rest.

Musical staff 3A, second line: Continuation of the eighth-note sequence with slurs and accents, followed by a whole rest.

Musical staff 3A, third line: Continuation of the eighth-note sequence with slurs and accents, followed by a whole rest.

Musical staff 3A, fourth line: Continuation of the eighth-note sequence with slurs and accents, ending with a whole note.

B Musical staff B, first line: Bass clef, C major key signature, common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes with slurs and accents, followed by a whole rest.

Musical staff B, second line: Continuation of the eighth-note sequence with slurs and accents, followed by a whole rest.

Musical staff B, third line: Continuation of the eighth-note sequence with slurs and accents, followed by a whole rest.

Musical staff B, fourth line: Continuation of the eighth-note sequence with slurs and accents, ending with a whole note.

C Musical staff C, first line: Bass clef, C major key signature, common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of eighth notes with slurs and accents, followed by a whole rest.

Musical staff C, second line: Continuation of the eighth-note sequence with slurs and accents, followed by a whole rest.

First musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a melodic line with a slur over the first six notes, followed by a rest and a final note. Accents (+) are placed above the second, fourth, and sixth notes of the slur, and above the eighth and ninth notes. A flat (b) is placed above the fourth note.

Second musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a melodic line with a slur over the first six notes, followed by a rest and a final note. Accents (+) are placed above the second, fourth, and sixth notes of the slur, and above the eighth and ninth notes.

Third musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a melodic line with a slur over the first six notes, followed by a rest and a final note. Accents (+) are placed above the second, fourth, and sixth notes of the slur, and above the eighth and ninth notes. A flat (b) is placed above the second note.

Fourth musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a melodic line with a slur over the first six notes, followed by a rest and a final note. Accents (+) are placed above the second, fourth, and sixth notes of the slur, and above the eighth and ninth notes.

Fifth musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a melodic line with a slur over the first six notes, followed by a rest and a final note. Accents (+) are placed above the second, fourth, and sixth notes of the slur, and above the eighth and ninth notes. A sharp (#) is placed above the second note.

Sixth musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a melodic line with a slur over the first six notes, followed by a rest and a final note. Accents (+) are placed above the second, fourth, and sixth notes of the slur, and above the eighth and ninth notes. A flat (b) is placed above the second note. The letter **D** is written to the left of the staff, and "1^{re} pos." is written above the first note.

Seventh musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a melodic line with a slur over the first six notes, followed by a rest and a final note. Accents (+) are placed above the second, fourth, and sixth notes of the slur, and above the eighth and ninth notes. A sharp (#) is placed above the second note.

Eighth musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a melodic line with a slur over the first six notes, followed by a rest and a final note. Accents (+) are placed above the second, fourth, and sixth notes of the slur, and above the eighth and ninth notes. A flat (b) is placed above the second note.

Ninth musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a melodic line with a slur over the first six notes, followed by a rest and a final note. Accents (+) are placed above the second, fourth, and sixth notes of the slur, and above the eighth and ninth notes.

Tenth musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a melodic line with a slur over the first six notes, followed by a rest and a final note. Accents (+) are placed above the second, fourth, and sixth notes of the slur, and above the eighth and ninth notes. A flat (b) is placed above the second note.

1. Musical staff in bass clef, whole notes, slur, flat sign above the 5th note.

2. Musical staff in bass clef, whole notes, slur, sharp sign above the 4th note.

3. Musical staff in bass clef, 1^o pos., whole notes, slur, flat sign above the 5th note.

4. Musical staff in bass clef, whole notes, slur, sharp sign above the 4th note.

5. Musical staff in bass clef, whole notes, slur, flat sign above the 5th note.

6. Musical staff in bass clef, whole notes, slur, sharp sign above the 4th note.

7. Musical staff in bass clef, whole notes, slur, flat sign above the 5th note.

8. Musical staff in bass clef, whole notes, slur, flat sign above the 5th note.

9. Musical staff in bass clef, whole notes, slur, sharp sign above the 4th note.

4

Musical score for a bassoon part, labeled "4". The score consists of ten staves of music in bass clef with a common time signature "C". The first staff has a treble clef and a common time signature "C". The music features eighth-note patterns with slurs and rests. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to one flat (Bb) and back to one sharp (F#). The first measure of the first staff is marked with a "4".

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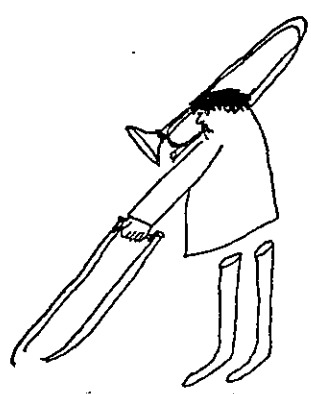
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BRASS BULLETIN

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☎ CH: 029-2 44 22
☎ International: 0041-29-2 44 22
Telex: 940100 BIM CH

Tirage/Auflage/Number of copies: 5 000

Parution (trimestrielle): 4 numéros par an
Erscheint 4 mal jährlich
Published quarterly

ISSN 0303-3848

MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL DES CUIVRES
INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR BLECHBLÄSER
INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR BRASS PLAYERS

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