

IN ENGLISH

AUF DEUTSCH

EN FRANÇAIS

The Sigmund Hering Trumpet Course

A Melodic Method for Class, Private, or Supplementary Study.

The Advancing Trumpeter Book 2

Sigmund Hering

- Book 1 — The Beginning Trumpeter (O5136)
- Book 2 — The Advancing Trumpeter (O5137)
- Book 3 — The Progressing Trumpeter (O5138)
- Book 4 — The Achieving Trumpeter (O5139)



CARL FISCHER, Inc.

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Foreword Vorwort Avant-propos

- ★ Through over thirty years of teaching experience I have found that students progress best when study material is pleasing and interesting to play. Further, musical understanding is encouraged by including many examples from the masters. With these thoughts in mind, this course is designed with twin goals: fine playing and fine musicianship.
- Durch meine über vierzigjährige Erfahrung bin ich zu der Erkenntnis gelangt, daß Schüler den besten Fortschritt erzielen, wenn das Übungsmaterial interessant und angenehm zu spielen ist. Des weiteren wird ihr Musikverständnis angeregt, wenn viele Beispiele der alten Meister eingeschlossen sind. Diese Gedanken liegen den beiden Zielen dieses Kurses zugrunde: gutes Spiel und große Musikalität.
- Durant mes quelque trente années d'expérience en tant que professeur, j'ai remarqué que les élèves faisaient davantage de progrès quand ils étudiaient quelque chose d'agréable et d'intéressant à jouer. Par ailleurs, on encourage la compréhension musicale si l'on inclut plusieurs exemples des oeuvres des maîtres. Sur cette base, ce cours a été conçu avec deux objectifs: bien jouer et être bon musicien.

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Etude I

3

Sigmund Hering

Moderato

1

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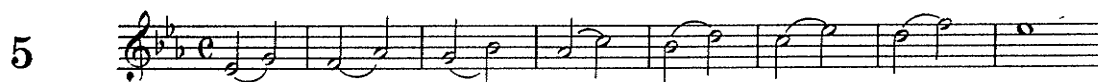
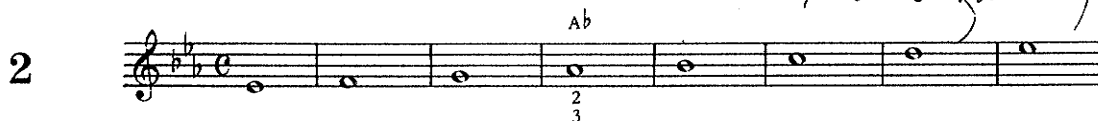
05137

Key of E $\flat$ Major Tonart E $\flat$ -dur Ton de mi bémol majeur

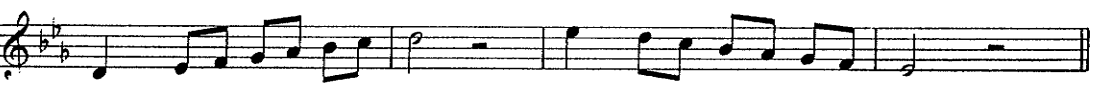
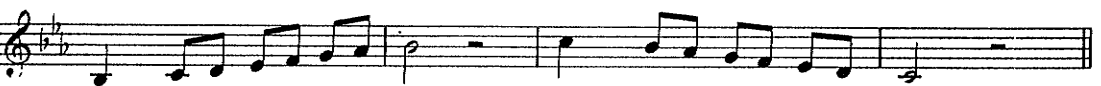
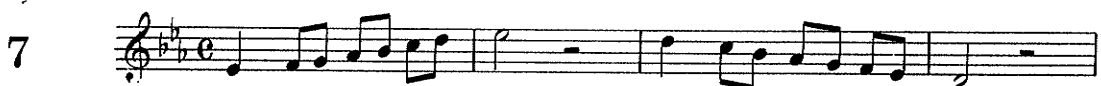
- ★ The keynote is E $\flat$; the signature is three flats—B $\flat$, E $\flat$, and A $\flat$.
- Der Grundton ist E $\flat$; die Signatur ist drei Erniedrigungszeichen—B $\flat$, E $\flat$, und A $\flat$.
- La tonique est mi $\flat$; l'armure consiste en trois bémols—si $\flat$, mi $\flat$, et la $\flat$.

Scale of E $\flat$ Major / Tonleiter E $\flat$ Major / Gamme de mi $\flat$ majeur

Alexander Kamin



- ★ Recommended supplementary material: *Miniature Classics for Two Trumpets (or Cornets)*. Transcribed by Sigmund Hering (04207); Carl Fischer, Inc.
- Vorgeschlagenes Zusatzmaterial: *Miniature Classics for Two Trumpets (or Cornets)*. Umgesetzt von Sigmund Hering (04207); Carl Fischer, Inc.
- Matériel supplémentaire recommandé: *Miniature Classics for Two Trumpets (or Cornets)*. Transcrit par Sigmund Hering (04207); Carl Fischer, Inc.



9

Exercise 9 consists of four measures of music in treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), and common time (C). The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with a final whole note in the fourth measure.

10

Exercise 10 consists of three measures of music in treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), and 3/4 time. The melody features a mix of eighth, quarter, and half notes, ending with a half note in the third measure.

11

Exercise 11 consists of four measures of music in treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), and common time (C). The melody is primarily composed of eighth notes, with a final whole note in the fourth measure.

12

Exercise 12 consists of four measures of music in 6/8 time, key of B-flat major. The first measure contains a half note B-flat, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G. The second measure contains a half note F, a quarter note E, and a quarter note D. The third measure contains a half note C, a quarter note B-flat, and a quarter note A. The fourth measure contains a half note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

13

Exercise 13 consists of three measures of music in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first measure contains a half note B-flat and a quarter note A. The second measure contains a half note G and a quarter note F. The third measure contains a half note E and a quarter note D. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

14

Exercise 14 consists of four measures of music in 6/8 time, key of B-flat major. The first measure contains a half note B-flat, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G. The second measure contains a half note F, a quarter note E, and a quarter note D. The third measure contains a half note C, a quarter note B-flat, and a quarter note A. The fourth measure contains a half note G, a quarter note F, and a quarter note E. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Theme

from *Der Freischütz*

Carl Maria von Weber

15

Adagio { slow
langsam
lent

mp { medium soft
mäßig leise
moyennement doux

mf { medium loud
mäßig laut
moyennement fort

mp

mf

< means gradually louder. < bedeutet allmählich lauter. < signifie: en augmentant le son graduellement.
 > means gradually softer. > bedeutet allmählich leiser. > signifie: en diminuant le son graduellement.

Cradle Song

Johannes Brahms

16

Andante { leisurely, not as slow as adagio
gemächlich, nicht ganz so langsam wie adagio
sans presser, pas aussi lent qu'adagio

Key of A Major Tonart A-dur Ton de la majeur

9

- * The keynote is A; the signature is three sharps—F#, C#, and G#.
- Der Grundton ist A; die Signatur ist drei Kreuze—F#, C#, und G#.
- La tonique est la; l'armure consiste en trois dièses—fa#, do#, et sol#.

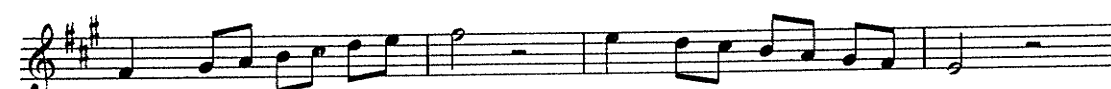
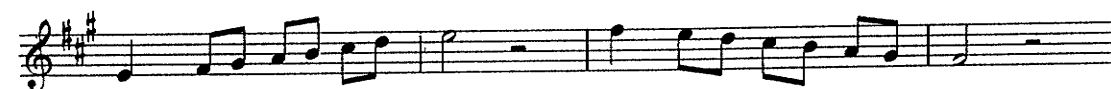
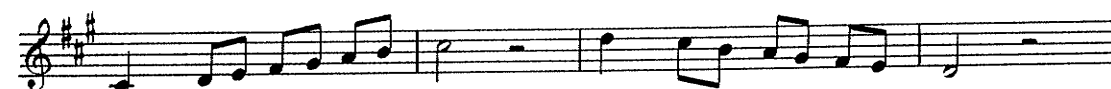
17 Scale of A Major / Tonleiter A-dur / Gamme de la majeur

18

19

20

21



24

Exercise 24 consists of four measures of music in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 3/4 time. The notes are: Measure 1: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Measure 2: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter). Measure 3: C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter). Measure 4: G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter).

25

Exercise 25 consists of four measures of music in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time (C). The notes are: Measure 1: D4 (half), E4 (half). Measure 2: F#4 (half), G4 (half). Measure 3: A4 (half), B4 (half). Measure 4: C5 (half), B4 (half). The first measure ends with a double bar line and the word "Fine".

26

Exercise 26 consists of four measures of music in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 3/4 time. The notes are: Measure 1: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Measure 2: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter). Measure 3: C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter). Measure 4: G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). The first measure ends with a double bar line and the words "D. C. al Fine".

27

Exercise 27 consists of five measures of music in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time (C). The notes are: Measure 1: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Measure 2: C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4. Measure 3: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Measure 4: C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4. Measure 5: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.

28

Exercise 28 consists of five measures of music in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 3/4 time. The notes are: Measure 1: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Measure 2: C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4. Measure 3: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Measure 4: C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4. Measure 5: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.

Musette

13

Johann Sebastian Bach

29 *Allegro*

p

mf

p

This musical score for 'Musette' by Johann Sebastian Bach, measures 29-32, is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The first measure (29) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. The second measure (30) starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and continues the melodic line. The third measure (31) returns to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth measure (32) concludes the phrase with a final cadence. The notation includes various slurs and phrasing marks to indicate the flow of the music.

Hornpipe

John Barrett

30 *Allegro*

mf

This musical score for 'Hornpipe' by John Barrett, measures 30-33, is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The first measure (30) begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. The second measure (31) continues the melodic line. The third measure (32) and fourth measure (33) conclude the phrase with a final cadence. The notation includes various slurs and phrasing marks to indicate the flow of the music.

The Little Sandman

Lullaby

Johannes Brahms

31

Andante

mp

Measures 31-34 of the lullaby. The music is in D major (two sharps) and common time. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the dynamics are 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The melody in the right hand features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Measures 35-38 of the lullaby. The musical notation continues with the same key signature and tempo. The melody in the right hand shows some chromatic movement, and the left hand maintains its accompaniment pattern.

Measures 39-42 of the lullaby. The musical notation continues with the same key signature and tempo. The melody in the right hand features a series of eighth notes, and the left hand continues with its accompaniment.

Measures 43-46 of the lullaby. The musical notation continues with the same key signature and tempo. The melody in the right hand features a series of eighth notes, and the left hand continues with its accompaniment.

Sixteenth Notes Sechzehntelnoten Doubles croches

- ★ In this lesson sixteenth notes are introduced. The time value of a sixteenth note is half that of an eighth note. There are two sixteenth notes to one eighth note  and four sixteenth notes to one quarter note 

Play the following sixteenth notes short (staccato), pronouncing "T" very distinctly. Although fast sixteenth notes require more facility of the tongue and fingers, tempo may be adjusted to the ability of the student.

- In dieser Lektion werden Sechzehntelnoten eingeführt. Der Zeitwert einer Sechzehntelnote ist die Hälfte einer Achtelnote. Es kommen zwei Sechzehntelnoten auf eine Achtelnote  und vier auf eine Viertelnote 

Spielen Sie die folgenden Sechzehntelnoten kurz (staccato), wobei das "T" deutlich hervorgebracht wird. Obwohl schnelle Sechzehntelnoten mehr Agilität von Zunge und Fingern verlangen, kann das Tempo der Fähigkeit des Schülers angepasst werden.

- Dans cette leçon on introduit les doubles croches. La double croche vaut la moitié de la croche. Deux doubles croches équivalent à une croche  et quatre doubles croches à une noire 

Jouez les doubles croches suivantes staccato, en prononçant "T" très distinctement. Bien que les doubles croches rapides demandent plus de dextérité de la langue et des doigts, la vitesse peut être adaptée aux capacités de l'élève.



34

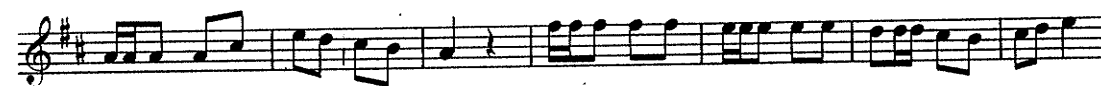
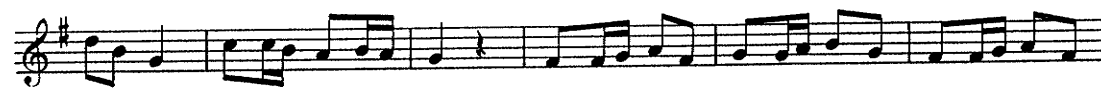
Exercise 34 consists of four measures of music in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first measure contains eighth-note runs in both hands. The second measure has a half note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left. The third and fourth measures continue with eighth-note runs in both hands.

35

Exercise 35 consists of three measures of music in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first measure contains eighth-note runs in both hands. The second measure has a half note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left. The third measure continues with eighth-note runs in both hands.

36

Exercise 36 consists of three measures of music in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first measure contains eighth-note runs in both hands. The second measure has a half note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left. The third measure continues with eighth-note runs in both hands.



40

Etude

Antoine-Marcel Lemoine

41

Allegretto

- * * The eighth rest (♫) has the same duration as the eighth note (♪).
- * Die Achtelpause (♫) ist von gleicher Dauer wie die Achtelnote (♪).
- * Le demi-soupir (♫) a la même durée que la croche (♪).

The Tambourines

19

François Couperin

42 *Allegro*

mf *mp*

Dance

Jean-François Dandrieu

43 *Allegro*

mf *mp* *f* *Fine*

f *mf*

D.C. al Fine

Allegro

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

44

Allegro

f *mf*

mp

mf

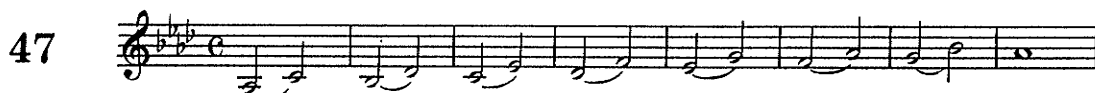
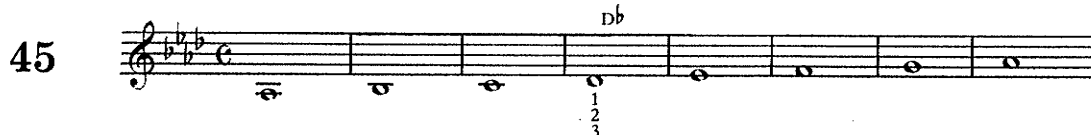
f *mp*

f

Key of A $\flat$ Major Tonart A $\flat$ -dur Ton de la bémol majeur

- * The keynote is A $\flat$; the signature is four flats—B $\flat$, E $\flat$, A $\flat$, and D $\flat$.
- Der Grundton ist A $\flat$; die Signatur ist vier Erniedrigungszeichen—B $\flat$, E $\flat$, A $\flat$, und D $\flat$.
- La tonique est la $\flat$; l'armure consiste en quatre bémols—si $\flat$, mi $\flat$, la $\flat$ et ré $\flat$.

Scale of A $\flat$ Major / Tonleiter A $\flat$ -dur / Gamme de la $\flat$ majeur





51

Exercise 51 is a five-staff musical piece in 3/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation is as follows:
Staff 1: C4 (quarter), D4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), G4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter).
Staff 2: C4 (quarter), D4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), G4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter).
Staff 3: C4 (quarter), D4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), G4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter).
Staff 4: C4 (quarter), D4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), G4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter).
Staff 5: C4 (quarter), D4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), G4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter).

52

Exercise 52 is a four-staff musical piece in 3/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation is as follows:
Staff 1: C4 (quarter), D4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), G4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter).
Staff 2: C4 (quarter), D4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), G4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter).
Staff 3: C4 (quarter), D4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), G4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter).
Staff 4: C4 (quarter), D4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), G4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter).

Old Folksong
from the Notebook of Leopold Mozart

53 Allegro

mp

Rondo

Ludwig van Beethoven

54 Allegro

p *

- * * > (accent): give the tone more stress.
- * > (Akzent): den Ton stärker hervorheben.
- * > (accentuation): renforcement bref du son.

Hunting Chorus from *Der Freischütz*

25

Carl Maria von Weber

55

Allegro

- * Play from the beginning through the first ending 1, then play again from the repeat sign, omitting the first ending and playing the second 2.
- * Vom Anfang bis zum ersten Ende 1 durchspielen, dann vom Wiederholungszeichen an wiederholen, wobei das erste Ende ausgelassen und das zweite 2 gespielt wird.
- * Jouez depuis le commencement jusqu'à la première fin 1, puis rejouez depuis le signe de reprise, en omettant la première fin et en jouant la seconde 2.

05137

Key of E Major Tonart E-dur Ton de mi majeur

- * The keynote is E; the signature is four sharps—F#, C#, G#, and D#.
- Der Grundton ist E; die Signatur ist vier Kreuze—F#, C#, G#, und D#.
- La tonique est mi; l'armure consiste en quatre dièses—fa#, do#, sol# et ré#.

56 Scale of E Major / Tonleiter E-dur / Gamme de mi majeur

57

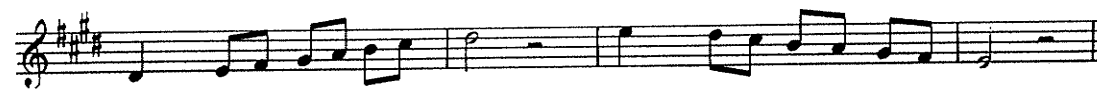
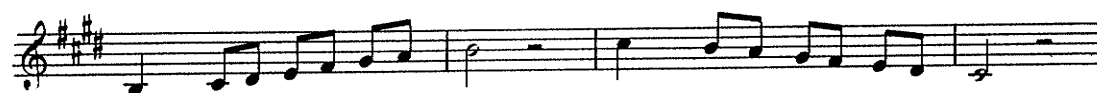
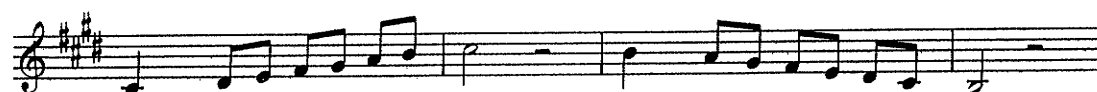
58

59

60



61





Etude II

29

Sigmund Hering

64 *Allegro*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature is D major, indicated by three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score begins with a measure rest of 64 measures. The music is composed of ten staves. The first staff contains a measure rest of 64 measures, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The subsequent staves continue the melodic line with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the tenth staff.

65

Vivo (quick
schnell, lebhaft
rapide, vif)

Jean-Philippe Rameau

The musical score consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It contains measures 65 through 68. The second staff continues from measure 68 to 72, ending with a double bar line. The third staff contains measures 73 through 76, also ending with a double bar line. The fourth staff contains measures 77 through 80, ending with a double bar line. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). There is an *A#* marking above the final measure of the second staff. The tempo/mood is indicated as 'Vivo' with translations in French and German.

Sigmund Hering

66

Moderato

This musical score is for a piece titled 'The Rose Tree', numbered 66. It is in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The second staff ends with a *f* marking. The third staff includes a crescendo leading to *mp* (mezzo-piano), followed by a *f* marking, then another crescendo to *mp*, and finally a *f* marking with the word 'Fine' written above it. The fourth staff begins with a *f* marking, followed by a *mp* marking and a decrescendo. The fifth staff starts with a *f* marking and a decrescendo. The sixth staff begins with a *f* marking and a decrescendo, ending with the instruction 'D. C. al Fine'.

mf

f

mp *f* *mp* *f* Fine

f *mp*

f

f

D. C. al Fine

March
from the *Notebook for Anna Magdalena Bach*

31

Johann Sebastian Bach

67 Allegro

mf *f* *mp* *cresc.* *f* *p* **rit.*

* *rit.*: abbreviation of *ritardando*; gradually slower.

* *rit.*: Abkürzung für *ritardando*; langsamer werdend.

* *rit.*: abréviation de *ritardando*; graduellement plus lent.

You are now ready for *The Progressing Trumpeter* — Book Three of the Sigmund Hering Trumpet (Cornet) Course (O5138); Carl Fischer, Inc.

Sie sind jetzt vorbereitet auf *The Progressing Trumpeter* — Band Drei von Sigmund Herings Trompeten- bzw. Hornkurs — (O5138); Carl Fischer, Inc.

Vous êtes maintenant prêt pour *The Progressing Trumpeter* — troisième livre du Cours de trompette (de cornet à pistons) de Sigmund Hering, (O5138); Carl Fischer, Inc.

The Trumpet Publications of Sigmund Hering



BIOGRAPHY

Sigmund Hering is a graduate of the Royal Academy of Music, Vienna. Among his teachers were Rossbach (trumpet) and Schrecker (composition).

In 1923, he became the first trumpet in the Cleveland Orchestra, and in 1925 accepted a similar position with the Philadelphia Orchestra under the leadership of Leopold Stokowski. Mr. Hering remained a member of the Philadelphia Orchestra for forty years, retiring under the baton of Eugene Ormandy.

Mr. Hering was on the faculty of the Settlement Music School in Philadelphia and taught privately. His books of study have been published throughout the United States and Europe.

LEBENS BESCHREIBUNG

Sigmund Hering ist Absolvent der K.K. Musikakademie Wien. Zu seinen Lehrern gehören Rossbach (Trompete) und Schrecker (Komposition).

1923 übernahm er die Erste Trompete im Cleveland Orchestra und 1925 eine ähnliche Position im Philadelphia Orchestra unter der Leitung von Leopold Stokowski. Mr. Hering gehörte dem Philadelphia Orchestra vierzig Jahre lang an. Er trat während der Amtszeit von Eugene Ormandy in den Ruhestand.

Mr. Hering war Teil des Lehrkörpers der Settlement Music School in Philadelphia; darüber hinaus gab er Privatunterricht. Seine Lehrbücher sind in allen Teilen der Vereinigten Staaten und Europas erschienen.

BIOGRAPHIE

Sigmund Hering est diplômé de l'Académie royale de musique de Vienne. Parmi ses professeurs il a eu Rossbach (trompette) et Schrecker (composition).

En 1923, il est devenu premier trompette de l'Orchestre de Cleveland et en 1925 il a assumé les mêmes fonctions dans l'Orchestre de Philadelphie, sous la direction de Leopold Stokowski. M. Hering est resté membre de cet orchestre pendant 40 ans et a pris sa retraite alors qu'il se trouvait sous la direction d'Eugène Ormandy.

M. Hering a été professeur à la Settlement Music School de Philadelphie et a donné des leçons particulières. Ses livres d'études ont été publiés partout aux Etats-Unis et en Europe.

Note: The titles listed below can be used in conjunction with the *Sigmund Hering Trumpet Course*. The level of difficulty is indicated by the number within parentheses following each title. Those titles without any book indication can be used after completing Book 4 of the course.

Zur Beachtung: Die unten aufgeführten Werke können in Verbindung mit *Sigmund Herings Trompetenkursus* benutzt werden. Der Schwierigkeitsgrad wird durch eine Zahl in Klammern hinter jedem Titel angezeigt. Die Titel ohne Buchhinweis können nach Abschluß von Band 4 des Kurses benutzt werden.

N.B.: Les titres énumérés ci-dessous peuvent être utilisés conjointement avec le *Cours de trompette de Sigmund Hering*. Leur niveau de difficulté est indiqué par le numéro figurant entre parenthèses après chacun d'eux. Les titres non suivis de l'indication d'un livre peuvent être utilisés après avoir terminé le quatrième livre du Cours.

SIGMUND HERING TRUMPET COURSE

A Melodic Method for Class, Private, or Supplementary Study

SIGMUND HERINGS TROMPETENKURSUS

Eine melodische Methode für Gruppen, Privat- und Ergänzungsunterricht

COURS DE TROMPETTE DE SIGMUND HERING

Une méthode mélodique pour études en classe, études particulières ou études complémentaires.

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Book 2	THE ADVANCING TRUMPETER	05137
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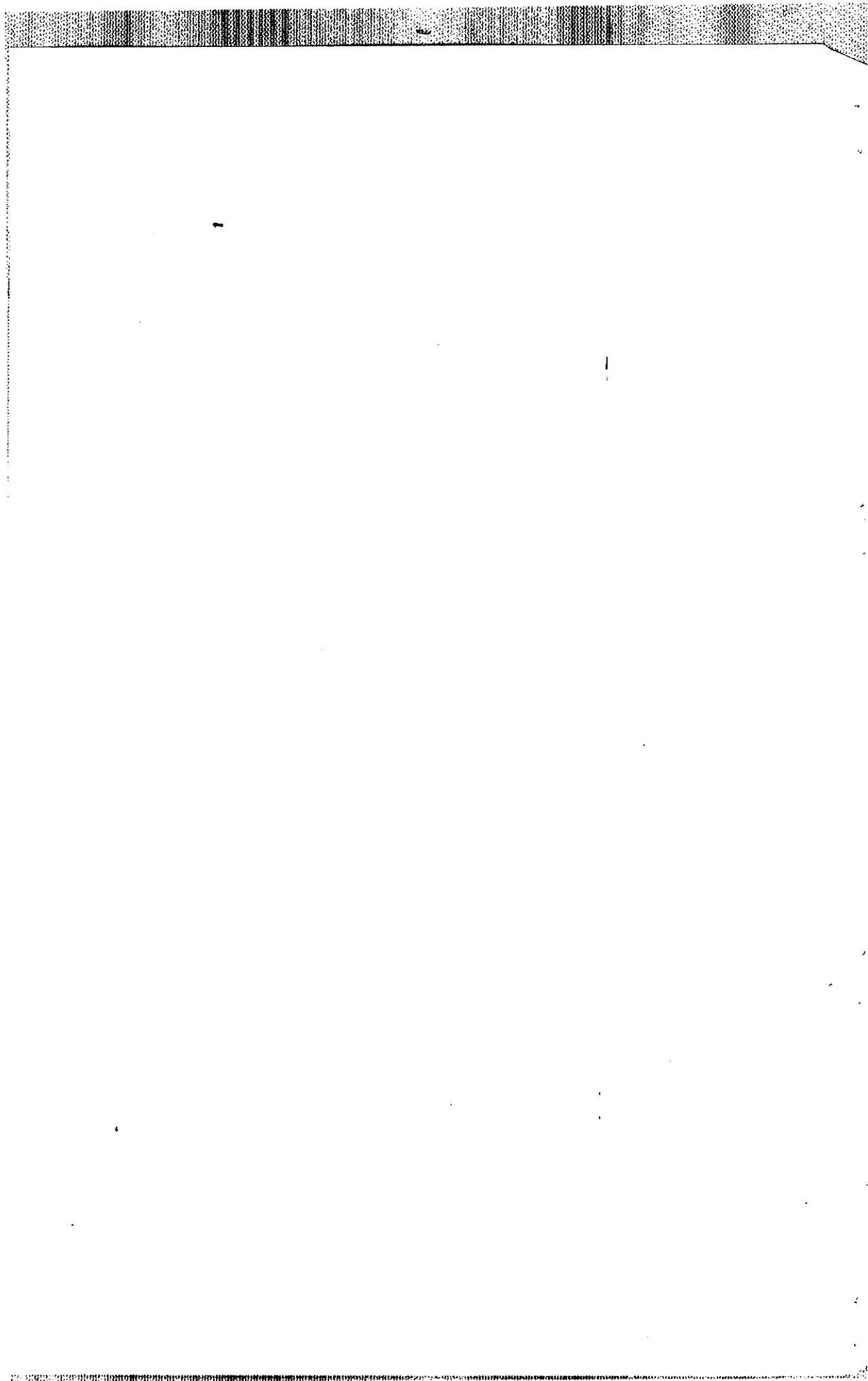
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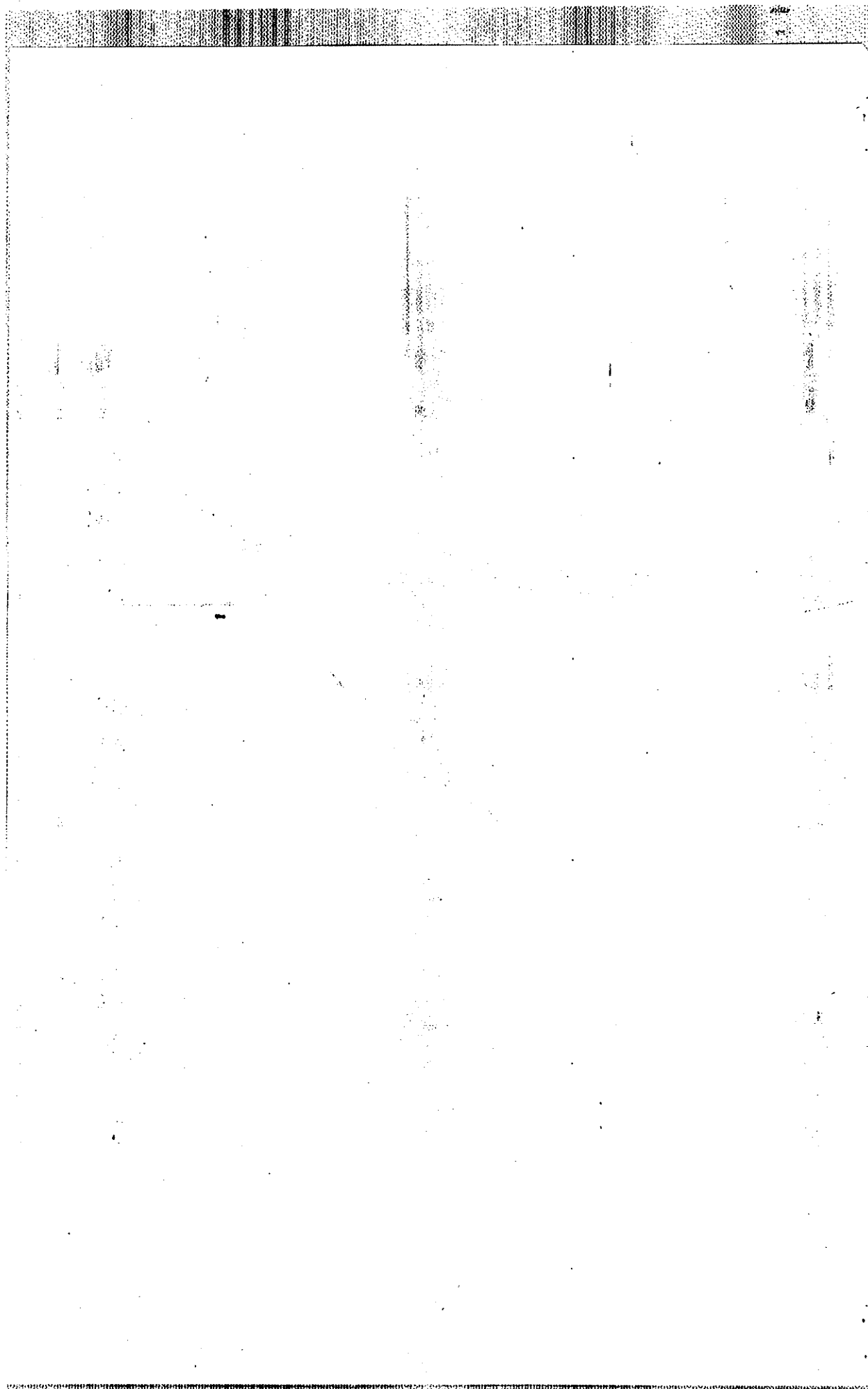


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The Sigmund Hering Trumpet Course

The Progressing Trumpeter
Book 3

CARL FISCHER



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72-

The Sigmund Hering Trumpet Course

A Melodic Method for Class, Private, or Supplementary Study.

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05138

Foreword Vorwort Avant-propos

- * Through over thirty years of teaching experience I have found that students progress best when study material is pleasing and interesting to play. Further, musical understanding is encouraged by including many examples from the masters. With these thoughts in mind, this course is designed with twin goals: fine playing and fine musicianship.
- Durch meine über dreißigjährige Erfahrung bin ich zu der Erkenntnis gelangt, daß Schüler den besten Fortschritt erzielen, wenn das Übungsmaterial interessant und angenehm zu spielen ist. Des weiteren wird ihr Musikverständnis angeregt, wenn viele Beispiele der alten Meister eingeschlossen sind. Diese Gedanken liegen den beiden Zielen dieses Kurses zugrunde: gutes Spiel und große Musikalität.
- Durant mes quelque trente années d'expérience en tant que professeur, j'ai remarqué que les élèves faisaient davantage de progrès quand ils étudiaient quelque chose d'agréable et d'intéressant à jouer. Par ailleurs, on encourage la compréhension musicale si l'on inclut plusieurs exemples des oeuvres des maîtres. Sur cette base, ce cours a été conçu avec deux objectifs: bien jouer et être bon musicien.

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Etude I

3

Sigmund Hering

Alexander Gansky

1 *Allegro Moderato*

mf

mf

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

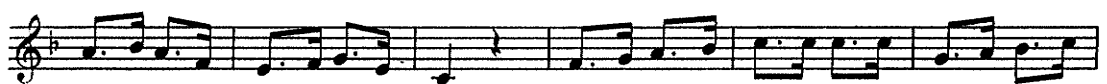
The Dotted Eighth-note Die punktierte Achtelnote La croche pointée

- ★ Here the dotted eighth followed by the sixteenth is introduced. It is equivalent in time value to a quarter note 
This is a common rhythm pattern in music, yet one that is often played incorrectly. It is important that the dotted eighth note be sustained for its full value and that the following sixteenth should be played as quickly as possible 

- Hier wird die punktierte Achtelnote, gefolgt von der Sechzehntelnote, eingeführt. Im Zeitwert entspricht sie einer Viertelnote  Dieses Rhythmus-Schema wird in der Musik häufig angetroffen, jedoch wird es oft inkorrekt gespielt. Es ist wichtig, daß die punktierte Achtelnote für ihren vollen Wert gehalten wird und daß die anschließende Sechzehntelnote so schnell wie möglich gespielt wird. 

- Ici on introduit la croche pointée suivie d'un double croche. Cela équivaut à une noire  C'est là un rythme courant en musique, mais il est cependant souvent joué incorrectement. Il faut que la croche pointée soit tenue pendant sa valeur complète et que la double croche suivante soit jouée aussi rapidement que possible 





Cradle Song

Franz Schubert

9

Andante

p

mf

p

poco rit.

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 9, 10, and 11 of 'Cradle Song' by Franz Schubert. The music is in E-flat major (three flats) and common time (C). Measure 9 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 10 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 11 returns to piano (*p*) and ends with a *poco rit.* (slightly ritardando) marking. The notation includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs.

Larghetto

Ludwig van Beethoven

10

Andante sostenuto

dolce { sweetly
sanft
doux

p

p

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 10 through 15 of 'Larghetto' by Ludwig van Beethoven. The music is in D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. Measure 10 begins with an *Andante sostenuto* tempo and a *dolce* (sweetly) expression, with translations 'sweetly', 'sanft', and 'doux' provided. The dynamic is piano (*p*). The score continues with measures 11 through 15, maintaining the *p* dynamic and ending with a double bar line. The notation includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs.

Polonaise

7

Johann Sebastian Bach

Moderato

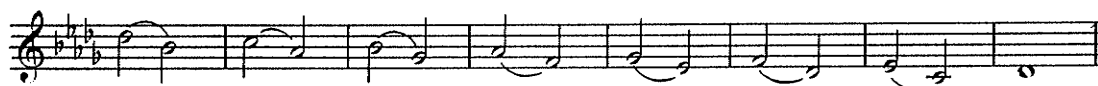
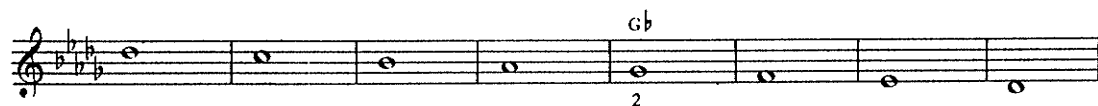
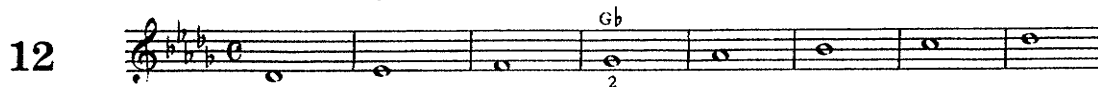
11



Key of D $\flat$ Major Tonart D $\flat$ -dur Ton de ré bémol majeur

- ★ The keynote is D $\flat$, signature is five flats — B $\flat$, E $\flat$, A $\flat$, D $\flat$ and G $\flat$.
- Der Grundton ist D $\flat$, Signatur—fünf Erniedrigungszeichen— B $\flat$, E $\flat$, A $\flat$, D $\flat$ und G $\flat$.
- La tonique est ré $\flat$, l'armure consiste en cinq bémols—si $\flat$, mi $\flat$, la $\flat$, ré $\flat$ et sol $\flat$.

Scale of D $\flat$ Major / Tonleiter D $\flat$ -dur / Gamme de ré $\flat$ majeur



16

Exercise 16, measures 1-5. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with some rests. Measure 3 has a G-flat (Gb) above the staff and a '2' below the staff. Measure 4 has an A-flat (Ab) above the staff and '2/3' below the staff.

17

Exercise 17, measures 1-5. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with some rests. Measure 3 has a G-flat (Gb) above the staff and a '2' below the staff. Measure 4 has an A-flat (Ab) above the staff and '2/3' below the staff.

18

19

- ★ In the above study you will find a sixteenth rest, which has the same time value as a sixteenth note ($\gamma = \text{♪}$).
- In der obenstehenden Studie finden Sie eine Sechzehntelpause, die denselben Zeitwert hat wie eine Sechzehntelnote ($\gamma = \text{♪}$).
- Dans l'exercice ci-dessus vous trouverez un quart de soupir qui a la même valeur qu'une double croche ($\gamma = \text{♪}$).

Minuet
from *Don Giovanni*

11

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

20 *Moderato*

p *cresc.* *f* *mf* *f*

Theme
from *Capriccio*

George Frideric Handel

21 *Allegro moderato*

f *p* *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.* *rit.* *ff*

fortissimo { very loud
sehr laut
très fort

Soldier's March

Robert Schumann

22

Allegro

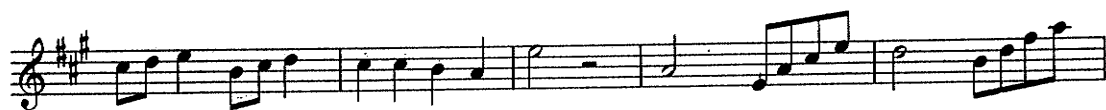
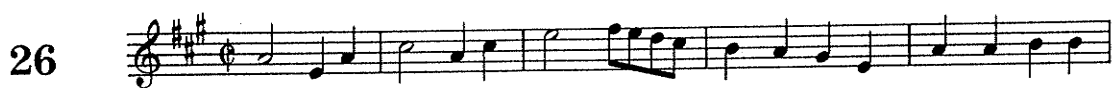
f

Alla Breve

- * The ♩ signifies "alla breve" or $\frac{2}{2}$. The time is cut in half; instead of counting four to the measure, count only two.
- ♩ bedeutet "alla breve" oder $\frac{2}{2}$. Die Zeit wird dabei halbiert; statt bis vier wird pro Zeitmaß nur bis zwei gezählt.
- Le ♩ signifie "alla breve" ou $\frac{2}{2}$. Le temps est coupé en deux; au lieu de compter quatre temps par mesure on n'en compte que deux.



- * Suggestion for supplementary material — 32 *Etudes* by the author.
- Vorschlag für Zusatzmaterial — 32 *Etudes* des Autors.
- Suggestion pour matériel complémentaire — 32 *Etudes* de l'auteur.



29

Exercise 29 consists of four measures of music in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first measure contains a quarter note G, an eighth note A, a quarter note B, and a quarter note C. The second measure contains a quarter note D, an eighth note E, a quarter note F#, and a quarter note G. The third measure contains an eighth note G, an eighth note A, a quarter note B, and a quarter note C. The fourth measure contains an eighth note D, an eighth note E, a quarter note F#, and a quarter note G. The notation is written on a single staff.

30

Exercise 30 consists of four measures of music in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first measure contains an eighth note G, an eighth note A, a quarter note B, and a quarter note C. The second measure contains an eighth note D, an eighth note E, a quarter note F#, and a quarter note G. The third measure contains an eighth note G, an eighth note A, a quarter note B, and a quarter note C. The fourth measure contains an eighth note D, an eighth note E, a quarter note F#, and a quarter note G. The notation is written on a single staff.

31

Exercise 31 consists of four measures of music in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first measure contains a quarter note G, a quarter note A, a quarter note B, and a quarter note C. The second measure contains a quarter note D, a quarter note E, a quarter note F#, and a quarter note G. The third measure contains a quarter note G, a quarter note A, a quarter note B, and a quarter note C. The fourth measure contains a quarter note D, a quarter note E, a quarter note F#, and a quarter note G. The notation is written on a single staff.

Etude II

Sigmund Hering

Moderato

32 *mf*

cresc.

f

cresc.

mf

f

mf

f

Tambourin

17

Jean-Philippe Rameau

33 *Allegro*

mp *poco cresc.* *mf* *mp* *cresc.* *f*

Gavotte

George Frideric Handel

34 *Allegro*

p *f* *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *f*

Now Come Let Us to the Bagpipes Sound

Johann Sebastian Bach

35

Moderato

mf

Key of B Major Tonart B-dur Ton de si majeur

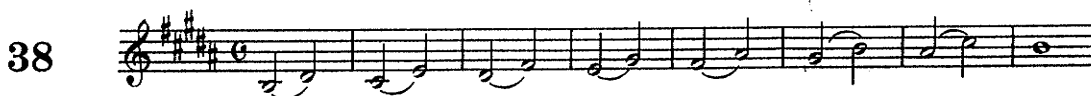
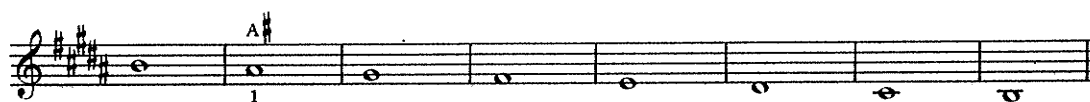
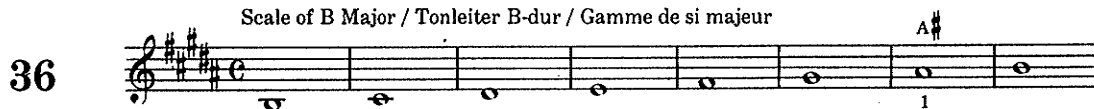
19

The keynote is B; signature is five sharps — F $\sharp$, C $\sharp$, G $\sharp$, D $\sharp$, and A $\sharp$.

Der Grundton ist B; Signatur—fünf Kreuze— F $\sharp$, C $\sharp$, G $\sharp$, D $\sharp$, und A $\sharp$.

La tonique est si, l'armure consiste en cinq dièses—fa $\sharp$, do $\sharp$, sol $\sharp$, ré $\sharp$, et la $\sharp$.

Scale of B Major / Tonleiter B-dur / Gamme de si majeur



40

System 40 consists of four measures of music in treble clef, key of D major (F# and C#), and 4/4 time. The first measure contains a quarter rest, followed by eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4), a quarter rest, and eighth-note pairs (A4-B4, C5-B4). The second measure contains a quarter rest, followed by eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4), a quarter rest, and eighth-note pairs (A4-B4, C5-B4). The third measure contains a quarter rest, followed by eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4), a quarter rest, and eighth-note pairs (A4-B4, C5-B4). The fourth measure contains a quarter rest, followed by eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4), a quarter rest, and eighth-note pairs (A4-B4, C5-B4).

41

System 41 consists of four measures of music in treble clef, key of D major (F# and C#), and 2/4 time. The first measure contains eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4), eighth-note pairs (A4-B4, C5-B4), and eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4). The second measure contains eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4), eighth-note pairs (A4-B4, C5-B4), and eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4). The third measure contains eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4), eighth-note pairs (A4-B4, C5-B4), and eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4). The fourth measure contains eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4), eighth-note pairs (A4-B4, C5-B4), and eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4).

42

System 42 consists of four measures of music in treble clef, key of D major (F# and C#), and 2/4 time. The first measure contains eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4), eighth-note pairs (A4-B4, C5-B4), and eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4). The second measure contains eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4), eighth-note pairs (A4-B4, C5-B4), and eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4). The third measure contains eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4), eighth-note pairs (A4-B4, C5-B4), and eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4). The fourth measure contains eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4), eighth-note pairs (A4-B4, C5-B4), and eighth-note pairs (D4-E4, F#4-G4).

Gavotte

21

Christoph Willibald von Gluck

43 *Moderato*

p

mf

cresc. *rit.* *f*

Rondo

François Couperin

44 *Allegretto grazioso*

mf

f

dim. *p* *f*

dim. *p* *mf*

rall.

Christmas Song

Franz Murschhauser

45

Andante

mf *p*

mf

p

mf

p

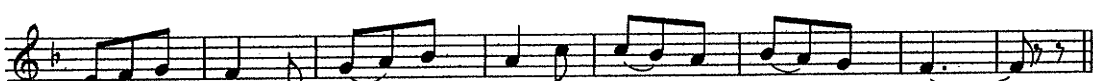
The Eighth-note Rhythm Der Achtelnoten-rhythmus Le rythme de la croche

23.

Until now we have had $\frac{4}{4}$ C, $\frac{2}{2}$ C, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{2}{4}$ time. The upper figure tells us how many beats are in a measure and the lower figure tells us the value of the beat. In the following exercises $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, and $\frac{6}{8}$ time are introduced; here the eighth-note must get one beat, the quarter-note two beats, and so on.

Bis jetzt hatten wir die Tempi $\frac{4}{4}$ C, $\frac{2}{2}$ C, $\frac{3}{4}$, und $\frac{2}{4}$. Die obere Zahl gibt die Taktschläge pro Zeitmaß an, die untere die Zählzeit. In den folgenden Übungen werden die Tempi $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, und $\frac{6}{8}$ eingeführt; hier muß die Achtelnote einen Taktschlag erhalten, die Viertelnote zwei, usw.

Jusqu'à maintenant nous avons étudié les mesures $\frac{4}{4}$ C, $\frac{2}{2}$ C, $\frac{3}{4}$ et $\frac{2}{4}$. Le chiffre supérieur nous indique combien de temps il y a dans une mesure et le chiffre inférieur nous donne la valeur de ce temps. Dans les exercices suivants on introduit les mesures $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{4}{8}$ et $\frac{6}{8}$; ici la croche correspond à un temps, la noire à deux temps, et ainsi de suite.



48 







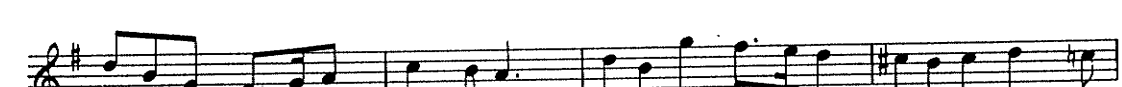
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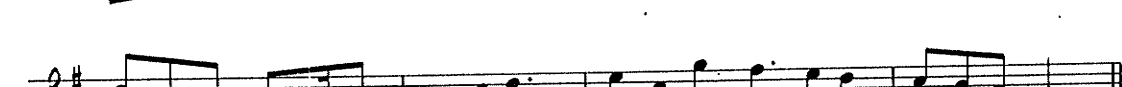




50 







Slavonic Dance

25

Antonin Dvorák

51 *Allegretto grazioso*

p *mf* *f* *rit.* *Fine*

Allegro *a tempo* *rit.* *D. C. al Fine*

* Thirty-second note: two thirty-second notes are equal to one sixteenth-note $\text{♪} = \text{♪}$

* Zweiunddreißigstelnote: zwei Zweiunddreißigstelnoten gleichen einer Sechzehntelnote $\text{♪} = \text{♪}$

* Triple croche: deux triples croches équivalent à une double croche $\text{♪} = \text{♪}$

Child's Prayer

Theodor Kullak

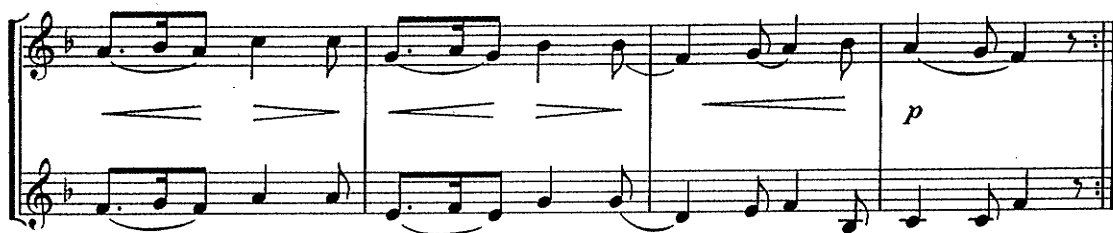
52 *Andante*

p *p* *mf* *f* *p*

Andante Grazioso
from *Piano Sonata in A Major*

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

53



Six-eight Rhythm
with two beats to the measure
Sechs-Acht-Rhythmus
mit zwei Taktschlägen pro Zeitmaß.
Rythme à six-huit
avec deux temps par mesure

27.

Count
Zählung
Comptez

2 1 2

54



55





Study

29

Sigmund Hering

59 *Moderato*

mf

cresc.

f

mf

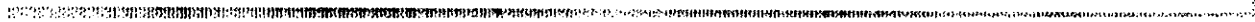
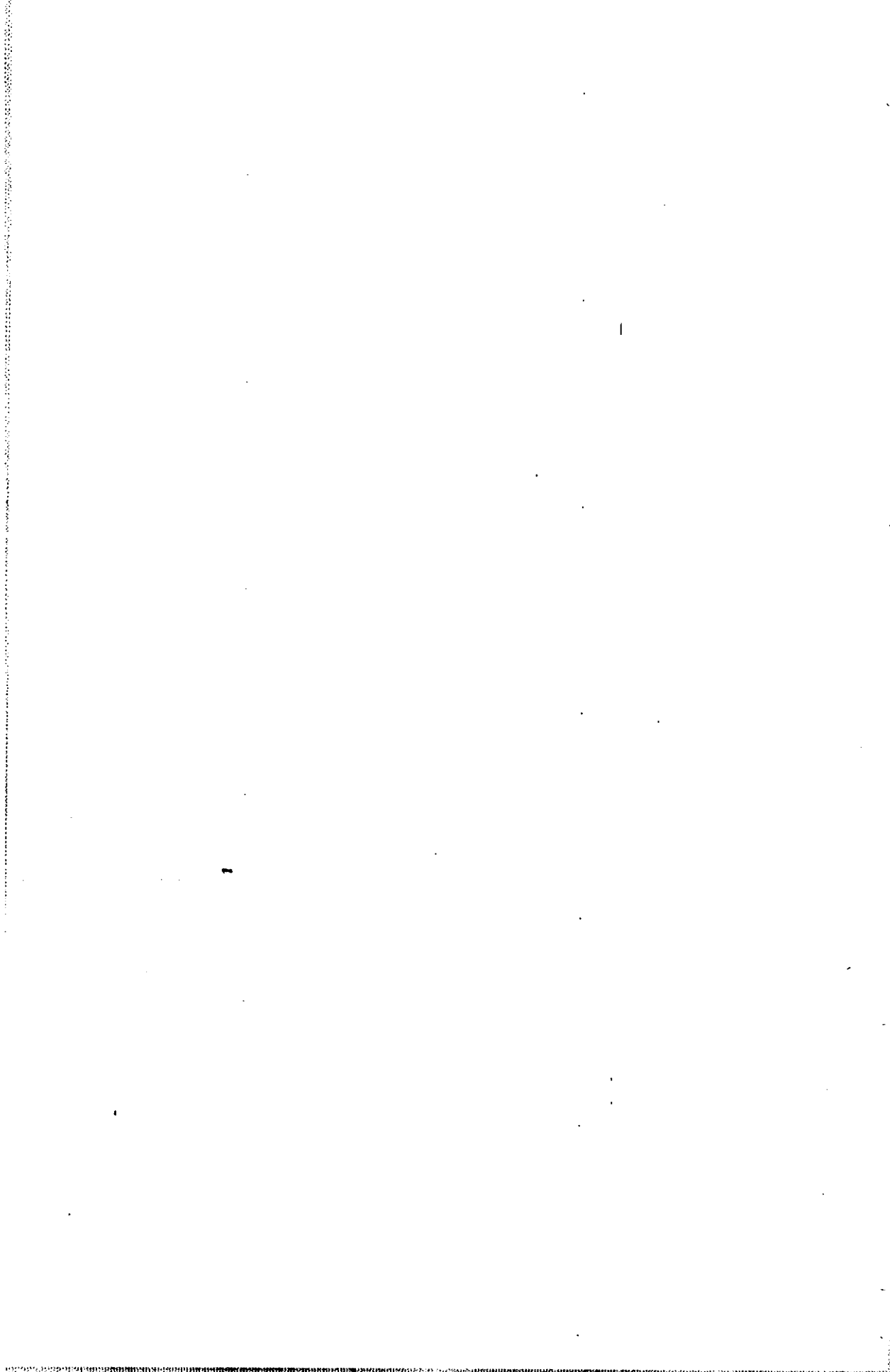
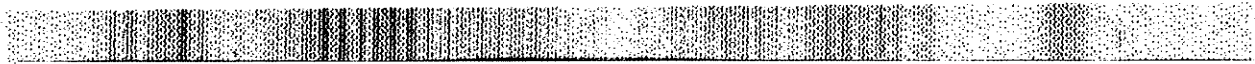
mp

f

mf

f

05138



Once Upon a Time

Theodor Kullak

60 Allegretto

f *p* *f*

p poco rall. *mf*

p *mf*

p

dim. *p*

The Wild Horseman

Robert Schumann

61 Allegro

f

Fine

D.C. al Fine

Hunting Song

31

Robert Schumann

Vivace

62



Reference Table Nachschlagetafel Table de référence

Musical Terms and Symbols Introduced in this Book

Dotted eighth note followed by the sixteenth  : the dot after a note adds to the note one half of its value.

Dolce: sweetly.

ff: fortissimo — very loud.

♏ : signifies "alla breve" or $\frac{2}{2}$. The time is cut in half; instead of counting four to the measure, count only two.

Eighth-note rhythm: $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, and $\frac{6}{8}$ time; here the eighth note must get one beat, the quarter note two beats, and so on.

Die in diesem Buch benutzten musikalischen Ausdrücke und Zeichen:

Die punktierte Achtelnote, gefolgt von der Sechzehntelnote  : der Punkt hinter der Note vermehrt diese um die Hälfte ihres Wertes.

Dolce: sanft.

ff: fortissimo — sehr laut.

♏ : bedeutet "alla breve" oder $\frac{2}{2}$. Die Zeit wird dabei halbiert; statt bis vier wird pro Zeitmaß nur bis zwei gezählt.

Achtelnoten-Rhythmus: $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, und $\frac{6}{8}$ Tempi; hier muß die Achtelnote einen Taktschlag erhalten, die Viertelnote zwei, usw.

Termes et symboles musicaux introduits dans ce livre:

Croche pointée suivie d'une double croche  : le point placé après une note lui ajoute la moitié de sa valeur.

Dolce: doux.

ff: fortissimo — très fort.

♏ : signifie "alla breve" ou $\frac{2}{2}$. Le temps est coupé en deux; au lieu de compter quatre temps par mesure on n'en compte que deux.

Rythme de la croche: mesures à $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{4}{8}$ et $\frac{6}{8}$; ici la croche correspond à un temps, la noire à deux temps, et ainsi de suite.

The Trumpet Publications of Sigmund Hering



BIOGRAPHY

Sigmund Hering is a graduate of the Royal Academy of Music, Vienna. Among his teachers were Rossbach (trumpet) and Schrecker (composition).

In 1923, he became the first trumpet in the Cleveland Orchestra, and in 1925 accepted a similar position with the Philadelphia Orchestra under the leadership of Leopold Stokowski. Mr. Hering remained a member of the Philadelphia Orchestra for forty years, retiring under the baton of Eugene Ormandy.

Mr. Hering was on the faculty of the Settlement Music School in Philadelphia and taught privately. His books of study have been published throughout the United States and Europe.

LEBENS BESCHREIBUNG

Sigmund Hering ist Absolvent der K.K. Musikakademie Wien. Zu seinen Lehrern gehören Rossbach (Trompete) und Schrecker (Komposition).

1923 übernahm er die Erste Trompete im Cleveland Orchestra und 1925 eine ähnliche Position im Philadelphia Orchestra unter der Leitung von Leopold Stokowski. Mr. Hering gehörte dem Philadelphia Orchestra vierzig Jahre lang an. Er trat während der Amtszeit von Eugene Ormandy in den Ruhestand.

Mr. Hering war Teil des Lehrkörpers der Settlement Music School in Philadelphia; darüber hinaus gab er Privatunterricht. Seine Lehrbücher sind in allen Teilen der Vereinigten Staaten und Europas erschienen.

BIOGRAPHIE

Sigmund Hering est diplômé de l'Académie royale de musique de Vienne. Parmi ses professeurs il a eu Rossbach (trompette) et Schrecker (composition).

En 1923, il est devenu premier trompette de l'Orchestre de Cleveland et en 1925 il a assumé les mêmes fonctions dans l'Orchestre de Philadelphie, sous la direction de Leopold Stokowski. M. Hering est resté membre de cet orchestre pendant 40 ans et a pris sa retraite alors qu'il se trouvait sous la direction d'Eugène Ormandy.

M. Hering a été professeur à la Settlement Music School de Philadelphie et a donné des leçons particulières. Ses livres d'études ont été publiés partout aux Etats-Unis et en Europe.

Note: The titles listed below can be used in conjunction with the *Sigmund Hering Trumpet Course*. The level of difficulty is indicated by the number within parentheses following each title. Those titles without any book indication can be used after completing Book 4 of the course.

Zur Beachtung: Die unten aufgeführten Werke können in Verbindung mit *Sigmund Herings Trompetenkursus* benutzt werden. Der Schwierigkeitsgrad wird durch eine Zahl in Klammern hinter jedem Titel angezeigt. Die Titel ohne Buchhinweis können nach Abschluß von Band 4 des Kurses benutzt werden.

N.B.: Les titres énumérés ci-dessous peuvent être utilisés conjointement avec le *Cours de trompette de Sigmund Hering*. Leur niveau de difficulté est indiqué par le numéro figurant entre parenthèses après chacun d'eux. Les titres non suivis de l'indication d'un livre peuvent être utilisés après avoir terminé le quatrième livre du Cours.

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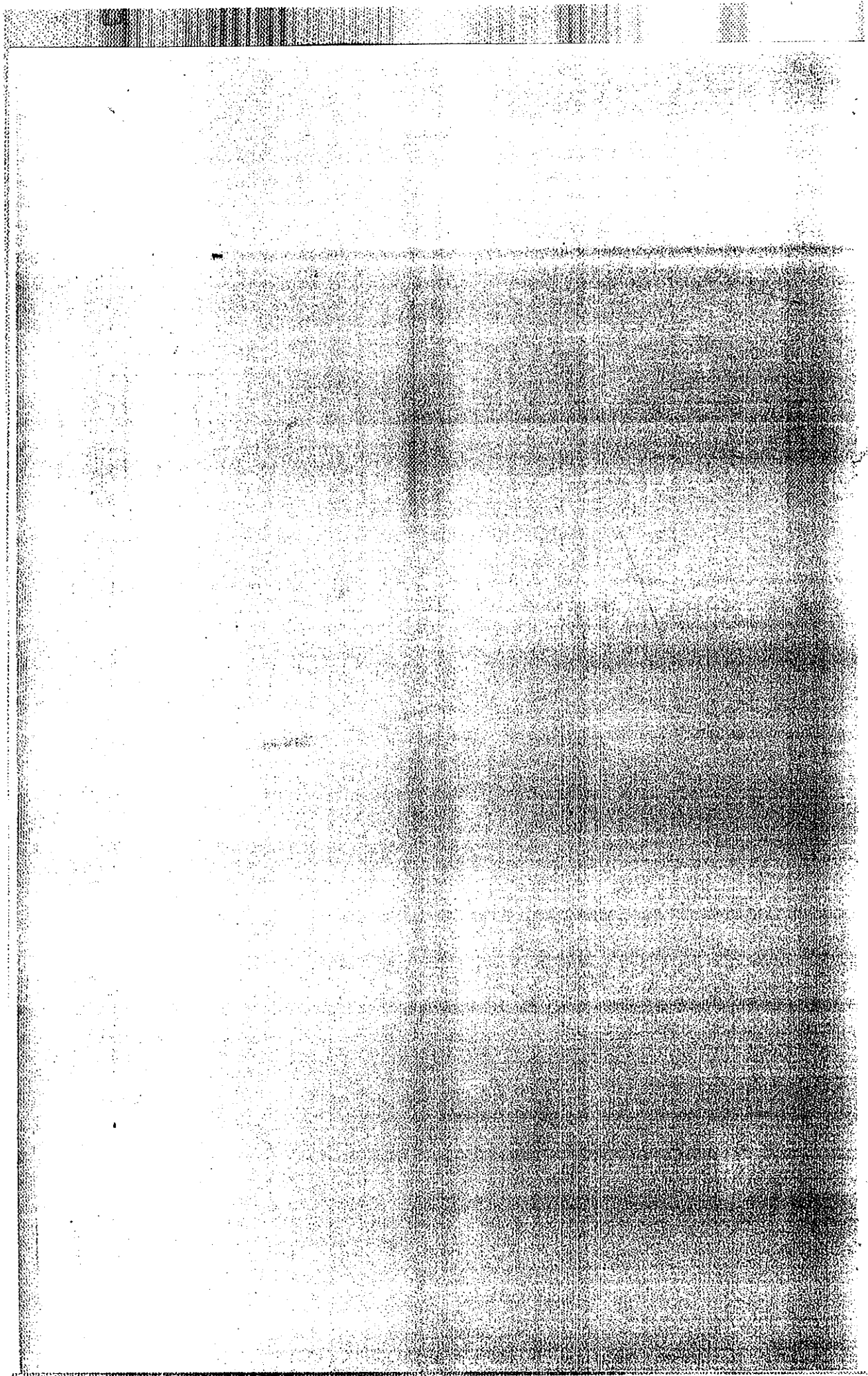


pg. 20

The Sigmund Hering Trumpet Course

The Achieving Trumpeter
Book 4

CARL FISCHER



IN ENGLISH

AUF DEUTSCH

EN FRANÇAIS

72-

The Sigmund Hering Trumpet Course

A Melodic Method for Class, Private, or Supplementary Study.

The Achieving Trumpeter Book 4

Alexander Samois Jr.

- Book 1 — The Beginning Trumpeter (O5136)
- Book 2 — The Advancing Trumpeter (O5137)
- Book 3 — The Progressing Trumpeter (O5138)
- Book 4 — The Achieving Trumpeter (O5139)

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O5139

Foreword Vorwort Avant-propos

- ★ Through over thirty years of teaching experience I have found that students progress best when study material is pleasing and interesting to play. Further, musical understanding is encouraged by including many examples from the masters. With these thoughts in mind, this course is designed with twin goals: fine playing and fine musicianship.
- Durch meine über dreißigjährige Erfahrung bin ich zu der Erkenntnis gelangt, daß Schüler den besten Fortschritt erzielen, wenn das Übungsmaterial interessant und angenehm zu spielen ist. Des weiteren wird ihr Musikverständnis angeregt, wenn viele Beispiele der alten Meister eingeschlossen sind. Diese Gedanken liegen den beiden Zielen dieses Kurses zugrunde: gutes Spiel und große Musikalität.
- Durant mes quelque trente années d'expérience en tant que professeur, j'ai remarqué que les élèves faisaient davantage de progrès quand ils étudiaient quelque chose d'agréable et d'intéressant à jouer. Par ailleurs, on encourage la compréhension musicale si l'on inclut plusieurs exemples des oeuvres des maîtres. Sur cette base, ce cours a été conçu avec deux objectifs: bien jouer et être bon musicien.

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Study I

3

Sigmund Hering

1 Allegretto

mf

f

mp

mf

f

f

mf

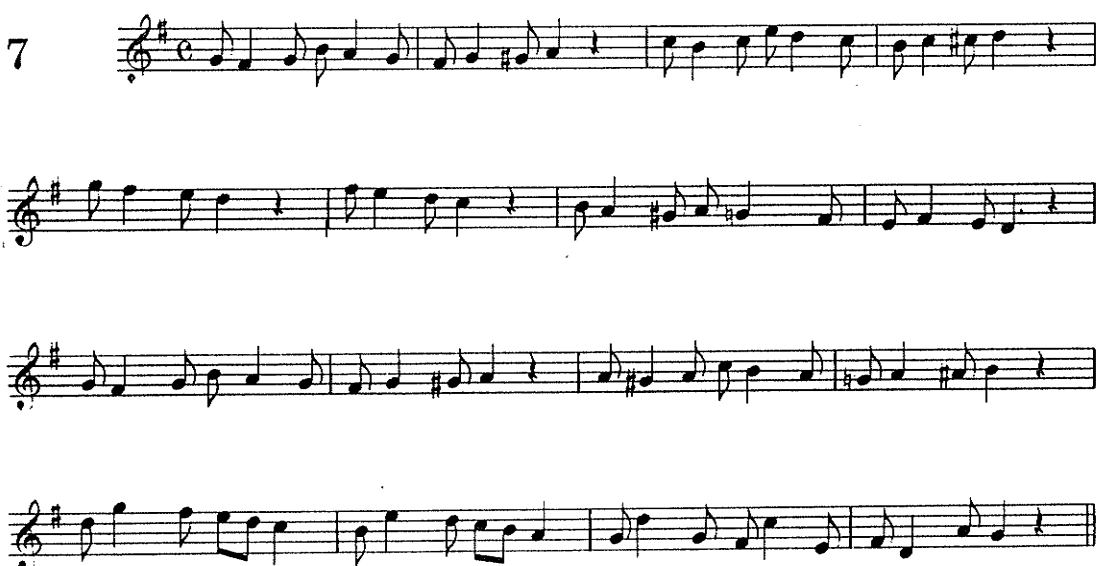
mf

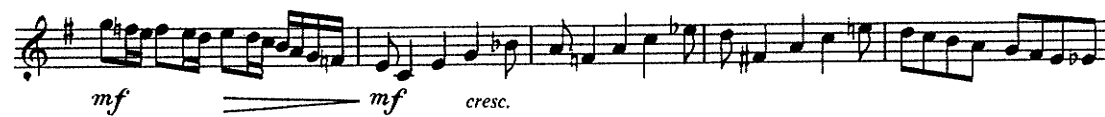
Syncopation Synkopierung Syncope

- * Syncopation occurs when a note is begun on a weak beat of a measure and held through a strong beat. This anticipation gives a feeling of accent that should not be overdone.
- Synkopierung tritt auf, wenn eine Note auf einem unbetonten Takteil eines Zeitmaßes beginnt und einen betonten Takteil hindurch gehalten wird. Diese Vorempfindung vermittelt ein Gefühl von Akzent, das nicht übertrieben werden sollte.
- On dit qu'il y a syncope lorsqu'une note est attaquée sur un temps faible de la mesure et prolongé par un temps fort. Cette anticipation donne une impression d'accent qui ne doit pas être exagéré.

Alexander Ginnis







Etude I

7

Sigmund Hering

10

Moderato

mf

f

mf

p cresc.

cresc. poco

a poco

f

mf

f

05139

Polonaise

Ludwig van Beethoven

11 Moderato alla polacca

p

p

p

Menuet Célèbre

9

Luigi Boccherini

12

Moderato

p

legato

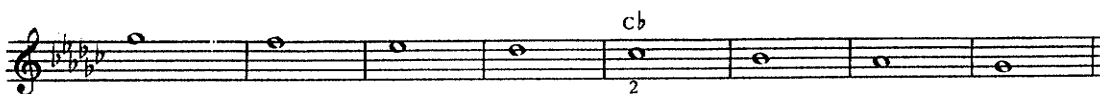
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Key of G $\flat$ Major Tonart G $\flat$ -dur Ton de sol bémol majeur

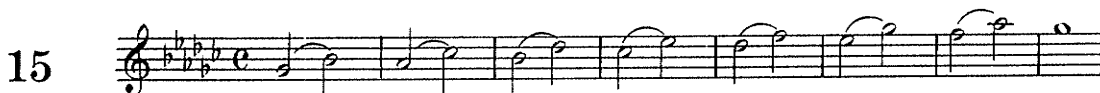
- * The keynote is G $\flat$; signature is six flats — B $\flat$, E $\flat$, A $\flat$, D $\flat$, G $\flat$, and C $\flat$.
- Der Grundton ist G $\flat$; Signatur ist sechs Erniedrigungszeichen — B $\flat$, E $\flat$, A $\flat$, D $\flat$, G $\flat$, und C $\flat$.
- La tonique est sol $\flat$; l'armure consiste en six bémols — sib, mi $\flat$, la $\flat$, ré $\flat$, sol $\flat$ et do $\flat$.

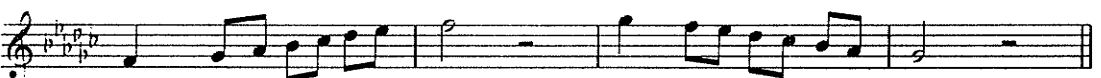
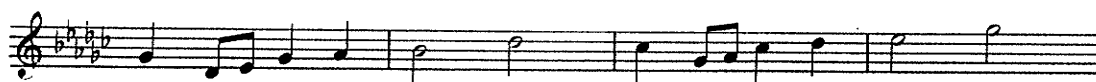
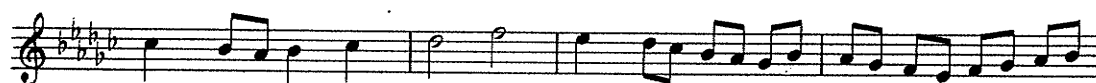
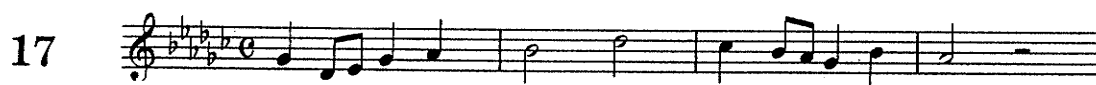


Scale of G $\flat$ Major / Tonleiter G $\flat$ -dur / Gamme de sol $\flat$ majeur



Scale of G $\flat$ Major / Tonleiter G $\flat$ -dur / Gamme de sol $\flat$ majeur





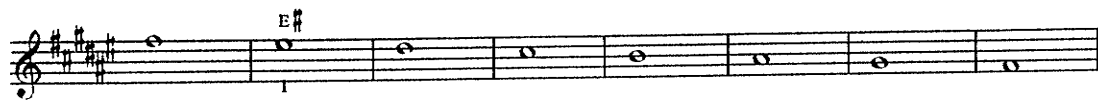
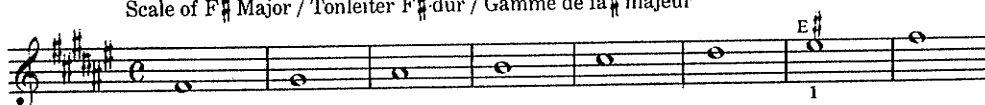
Key of F# Major Tonart F#-dur Ton de fa dièse majeur

- * The keynote is F#; signature is six sharps — F#, C#, G#, D#, A# and E#.
- Der Grundton ist F#; Signatur ist sechs Kreuze — F#, C#, G#, D#, A# und E#.
- La tonique est fa#; l'armure consiste en six dièses—fa#, do#, sol#, ré#, la# et mi#.



Scale of F# Major / Tonleiter F#-dur / Gamme de fa# majeur

19



20



21



22



23

Exercise 23 consists of four measures of music in treble clef, key of D major (F#, C#, G, D), and common time (C). The first measure contains a half note D4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note G4. The second measure contains a half note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, and a half note B4. The third measure contains a half note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note E4. The fourth measure contains a half note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, and a half note A3. The piece ends with a double bar line.

24

Exercise 24 consists of eight measures of music in treble clef, key of D major (F#, C#, G, D), and 2/4 time. The first measure contains a quarter note D4, an eighth note E4, a sixteenth note F#4, and a quarter rest. The second measure contains a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a sixteenth note B4, and a quarter rest. The third measure contains a quarter note C5, an eighth note B4, a sixteenth note A4, and a quarter rest. The fourth measure contains a quarter note G4, an eighth note F#4, a sixteenth note E4, and a quarter rest. The fifth measure contains a quarter note D4, an eighth note C4, a sixteenth note B3, and a quarter rest. The sixth measure contains a quarter note A3, an eighth note G3, a sixteenth note F#3, and a quarter rest. The seventh measure contains a quarter note E3, an eighth note D3, a sixteenth note C3, and a quarter rest. The eighth measure contains a quarter note D3, an eighth note C3, a sixteenth note B2, and a quarter rest. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Triplets Triolen Triolets

- * A triplet is a group of three equal notes; a triplet of three eighth notes is equal to one quarter note or two eighth notes ($\text{[three eighth notes]} = \text{[quarter note]}$ or $\text{[two eighth notes]}$).
- Eine Triole ist eine Gruppe dreier gleicher Noten; eine Triole aus drei Achtelnoten gleicht einer Viertelnote oder zwei Achtelnoten ($\text{[three eighth notes]} = \text{[quarter note]}$ oder $\text{[two eighth notes]}$).
- Un triolet est un groupe de trois notes égales; un triolet de trois croches vaut une noire ou deux croches ($\text{[three eighth notes]} = \text{[half note]}$ ou $\text{[two eighth notes]}$).



28  15







29 







30 







* * Often, after the pattern is established, the "3" for triplet is omitted.

■ * Nachdem das Schema einmal eingeführt ist, wird die "3" für Triole oft ausgelassen.

• * Bien souvent, une fois cette caractéristique établie, on omet le "3".

Etude II

Sigmund Hering

31 *Allegro*

f

mf *cresc.*

cresc. poco a poco

mf

f

mf

f

Serenade

17

Franz Schubert

Moderato

32

p *mf* *p* *mf* *mp* *f* *mp* *D.C. al Fine*

Folk Song

- * A triplet of three sixteenth notes is equal to an eighth note or two sixteenth notes.
- Eine Triole aus drei Sechzehntelnoten gleicht einer Achtelnote oder zwei Sechzehntelnoten.
- Un triolet de trois doubles croches vaut une croche ou deux doubles croches.

Edvard Grieg

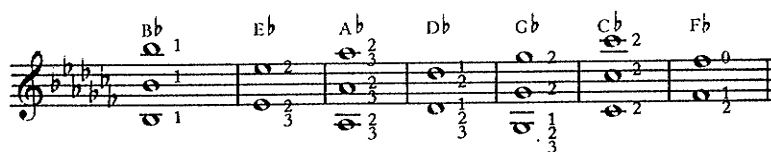
Con moto

33

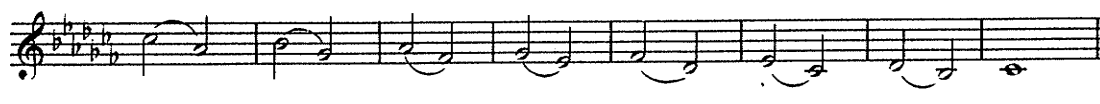
p *mf* *mp*

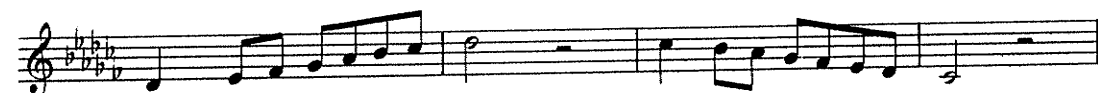
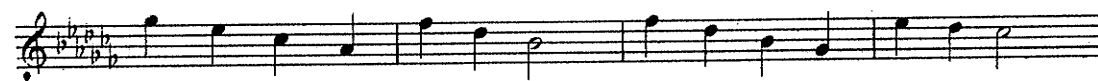
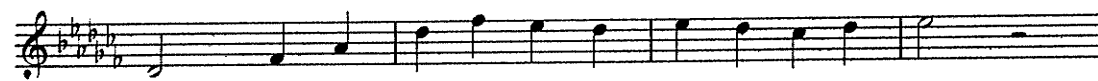
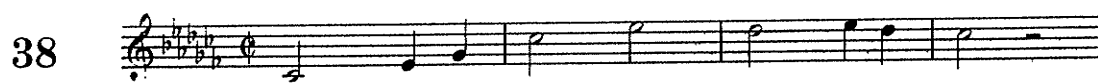
Key of C^b Major Tonart C^b-dur Ton de do bémol majeur

- * The keynote is C^b; signature is seven flats — B^b, E^b, A^b, D^b, G^b, C^b and F^b.
- Der Grundton ist C^b; Signatur ist sieben Erniedrigungszeichen — B^b, E^b, A^b, D^b, G^b, C^b und F^b.
- La tonique est do^b; la signature consiste en sept bémols — si^b, mi^b, la^b, ré^b, sol^b, do^b et fa^b.



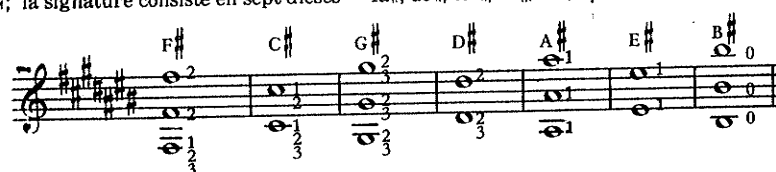
Scale of C^b Major / Tonleiter C^b-dur / Gamme de do^b majeur



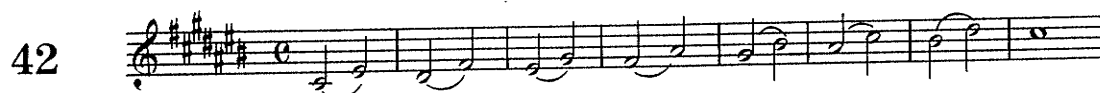
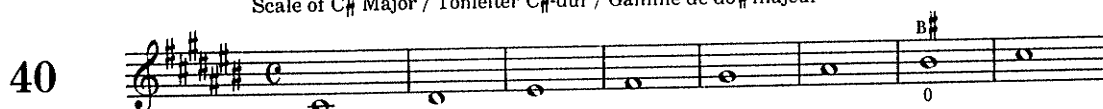


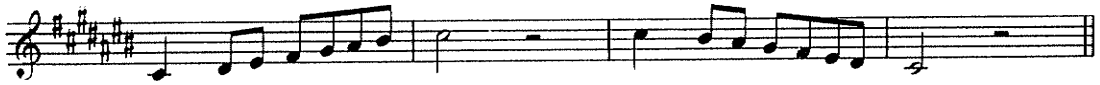
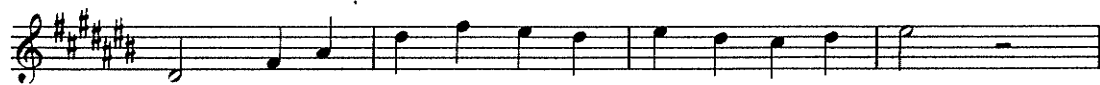
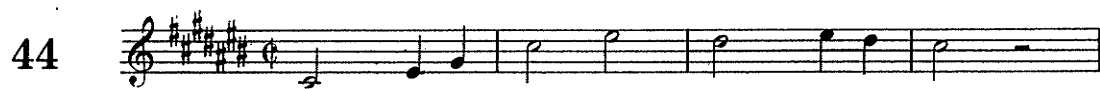
Key of C# Major Tonart C#-dur Ton de do dièse majeur

- ★ The keynote is C#; signature is seven sharps — F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E# and B#.
- Der Grundton ist C#; Signatur ist sieben Kreuze — F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E# und B#.
- La tonique est do#; la signature consiste en sept dièses — fa#, do#, sol#, ré#, la#, mi# et si#.



Scale of C# Major / Tonleiter C#-dur / Gamme de do# majeur





The Chromatic Scale

Die chromatische Tonleiter

La gamme chromatique

- * In the following exercises, the chromatic scale is introduced; it ascends and descends in half tones:
- In den folgenden Übungen wird die chromatische Tonleiter eingeführt; sie steigt in halben Tönen an und ab:
- Dans les exercices suivants, on introduit la gamme chromatique; elle monte et descend par demi-tons:

46

47

48

This musical score consists of ten staves of music, numbered 48 through 57. The music is written in a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several slurs indicating phrases of eighth notes. The notes are primarily in the middle range of the staff, with some higher notes in the final measures. The overall feel is that of a classical or romantic-era melodic exercise or a short piece.

49

Exercise 49 consists of six measures of music in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first measure contains a half note F#4, a quarter note G#4, and a half note A4. The second measure contains a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5. The third measure contains a quarter note F#5, a quarter note G5, a quarter note A5, and a quarter note B5. The fourth measure contains a quarter note C6, a quarter note D6, a quarter note E6, and a quarter note F#6. The fifth measure contains a quarter note G6, a quarter note A6, a quarter note B6, and a quarter note C7. The sixth measure contains a quarter note D7, a quarter note E7, a quarter note F#7, and a quarter note G7. The notes are beamed together in groups of four, with a slur over the entire phrase.

50

Exercise 50 consists of four measures of music in treble clef with a 2/4 time signature. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first measure contains a half note F#4. The second measure contains a half note G#4. The third measure contains a half note A4. The fourth measure contains a half note B4. The notes are beamed together in groups of four, with a slur over the entire phrase.



- * In the following scale the double flat ($\flat\flat$) is introduced; it lowers the note two half tones, i.e., one whole tone.
- In der folgenden Tonleiter wird das doppelte Erniedrigungszeichen ($\flat\flat$) eingeführt; es erniedrigt die Note um zwei halbe Töne, d. h. um einen ganzen.
- Dans la gamme suivante, on introduit le double bémol ($\flat\flat$); il abaisse la note de deux demi-tons, c'est-à-dire d'un ton complet.



- * In the following scale the double sharp ($\sharp\sharp$) is introduced; it raises the note two half tones, i.e., one whole tone.
- In der folgenden Tonleiter wird das doppelte Kreuz ($\sharp\sharp$) eingeführt; es erhöht die Note um zwei halbe Töne, d. h. um einen ganzen.
- Dans la gamme suivante, on introduit le double dièse ($\sharp\sharp$); il élève la note de deux demi-tons, c'est-à-dire d'un ton complet.



Chromatic Triplets

52 

53 

54 

* * Sometimes, as in these examples, when the grouping obviously suggests triplets, the "3" is omitted.

• * Wenn, wie in diesen Beispielen, die Gruppierung offensichtlich Triolen anzeigt, wird die "3" manchmal weggelassen.

• * Parfois, comme dans ces exemples, quand le groupement des notes indique un triolet de façon évidente, on omet le "3".

55

The musical score for measures 55-64 is written in 8/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff (measure 55) begins with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The subsequent staves continue with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The music is written in a single melodic line on a grand staff.

Study II

Sigmund Hering

56 *Allegro moderato*

p

p

mf

mf p

mf p

p

mf

p

f

Vivace
from Sonatina, Op. 55

29

Friederich Kuhlau
Adapted by Sigmund Hering

Allegretto

57

p

p *sf* *mf* *sf*

p *cresc. poco a poco*

f *dim.* *f*

p *sf* *mf*

f *sf*

p *cresc. poco a poco*

f *f*

mp *ff*

Variations

on *Ah! Vous dirai-je, Maman*

Allegretto
Theme
Thema
Thème

Folk Song

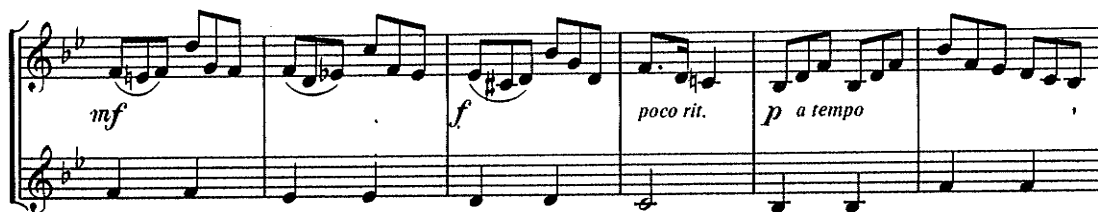
58



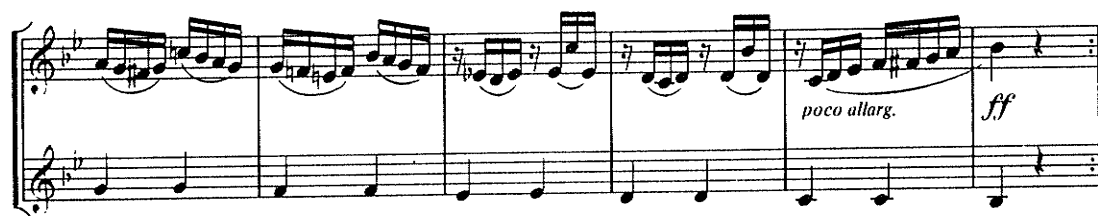
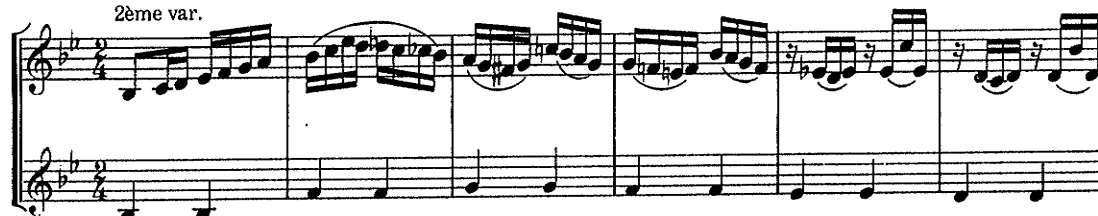
Var. I
Var. I
1ère var.



* * See note, page 26. ■ * Siehe Anmerkung Seite 26. • * Voir note, page 26.



Var. II
Var. II
2ème var.



Reference Table Nachschlagetafel Table de référence

Musical terms and symbols introduced in this book:

Chromatic scale: a scale containing all half-tone intervals.

Double flat $\flat\flat$: lowers a note one whole tone.

Double sharp $\sharp\sharp$: raises a note one whole tone.

Syncopation: accent occurring as a result of starting on a weak beat and extending into a strong beat.

Triplet: three notes played in the time of two similar ones.

In diesem Buch benutzte musikalische Ausdrücke und Zeichen:

Chromatische Tonleiter: eine Tonleiter, die nur Halbton-Intervalle enthält.

Doppeltes Erniedrigungszeichen $\flat\flat$: erniedrigt eine Note um einen ganzen Ton.

Doppeltes Kreuz $\sharp\sharp$: erhöht eine Note um einen ganzen Ton.

Synkopierung: ein Akzent, der entsteht, wenn eine Note auf einem unbetonten Taktteil beginnt und einen betonten Taktteil hindurch gehalten wird.

Triole: drei Noten, die im selben Zeitraum wie zwei gleichwertige gespielt werden.

Termes et symboles musicaux introduits dans ce livre:

Gamme chromatique: une gamme composée de tous les demi-tons.

Double bémol $\flat\flat$: abaisse la note d'un ton complet.

Double dièse $\sharp\sharp$: élève la note d'un ton complet.

Syncope: accent obtenu quand une note est attaquée sur un temps faible et prolongé par un temps fort.

Triplet: Trois notes exécutées dans le même temps que deux notes similaires.

The Trumpet Publications of Sigmund Hering



BIOGRAPHY

Sigmund Hering is a graduate of the Royal Academy of Music, Vienna. Among his teachers were Rossbach (trumpet) and Schrecker (composition). In 1923, he became the first trumpet in the Cleveland Orchestra, and in 1925 accepted a similar position with the Philadelphia Orchestra under the leadership of Leopold Stokowski. Mr. Hering remained a member of the Philadelphia Orchestra for forty years, retiring under the baton of Eugene Ormandy. Mr. Hering was on the faculty of the Settlement Music School in Philadelphia and taught privately. His books of study have been published throughout the United States and Europe.

LEBENS BESCHREIBUNG

Sigmund Hering ist Absolvent der K.K. Musikakademie Wien. Zu seinen Lehrern gehören Rossbach (Trompete) und Schrecker (Komposition). 1923 übernahm er die Erste Trompete im Cleveland Orchestra und 1925 eine ähnliche Position im Philadelphia Orchestra unter der Leitung von Leopold Stokowski. Mr. Hering gehörte dem Philadelphia Orchestra vierzig Jahre lang an. Er trat während der Amtszeit von Eugene Ormandy in den Ruhestand. Mr. Hering war Teil des Lehrkörpers der Settlement Music School in Philadelphia; darüber hinaus gab er Privatunterricht. Seine Lehrbücher sind in allen Teilen der Vereinigten Staaten und Europas erschienen.

BIOGRAPHIE

Sigmund Hering est diplômé de l'Académie royale de musique de Vienne. Parmi ses professeurs il a eu Rossbach (trompette) et Schrecker (composition). En 1923, il est devenu premier trompette de l'Orchestre de Cleveland et en 1925 il a assumé les mêmes fonctions dans l'Orchestre de Philadelphie, sous la direction de Leopold Stokowski. M. Hering est resté membre de cet orchestre pendant 40 ans et a pris sa retraite alors qu'il se trouvait sous la direction d'Eugène Ormandy. M. Hering a été professeur à la Settlement Music School de Philadelphie et a donné des leçons particulières. Ses livres d'études ont été publiés partout aux Etats-Unis et en Europe.

Note: The titles listed below can be used in conjunction with the *Sigmund Hering Trumpet Course*. The level of difficulty is indicated by the number within parentheses following each title. Those titles without any book indication can be used after completing Book 4 of the course.

Zur Beachtung: Die unten aufgeführten Werke können in Verbindung mit *Sigmund Herings Trompetenkursus* benutzt werden. Der Schwierigkeitsgrad wird durch eine Zahl in Klammern hinter jedem Titel angezeigt. Die Titel ohne Buchhinweis können nach Abschluss von Band 4 des Kurses benutzt werden.

N.B.: Les titres énumérés ci-dessous peuvent être utilisés conjointement avec le *Cours de trompette de Sigmund Hering*. Leur niveau de difficulté est indiqué par le numéro figurant entre parenthèses après chacun d'eux. Les titres non suivis de l'indication d'un livre peuvent être utilisés après avoir terminé le quatrième livre du Cours.

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