

PARTE PRIMA

Le sette Posizioni del Trombone. (1)

FONDAMENTALI

(2)

Posizione	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Posizione	Sib	Sib	FA	Sib	RE	FA	LAB	Sib	DO	RE
II. "	LA	LA	Mi	LA	DO#	Mi	Mi	FA	SOL	Sib
III. "	LAB	LAB	Mib	LAB	DO	Mib	Mib	Mi	FA#	DO
IV. "	SOL	SOL	RE	SOL	Si	RE	FA	SOL	LA	Si
V. "	FA#	REb	SOLb	Sib	REb	Mi	SOLb	LAB	Sib	Sib
VI. "	FA	DO	FA	LA	DO	Mib	FA	SOL	LA	LA
VII. "	Mi	Si	Mi	SOL#	Si	RE	Mi	FA#	SOL#	SOL#

(1) Vedi alla fine di questa prima parte del Metodo le istruzioni sull'uso e gli effetti della Pompa di prolungamento.

(2) Le settime minori, di cui è utile l'uso col trombone a tiro, sono tutte calanti, per cui è d'uopo correggerne l'intonazione coll'abbreviare la lunghezza delle singole posizioni.

Dell'emissione del suono e della respirazione.

Con colpo deciso di lingua verso la parte interna del bocchino, e pronunciando simultaneamente la sillaba *tu*, si produrranno le vibrazioni necessarie alla formazione del suono ed alla sua emissione. Stringendo gradatamente le labbra ed appoggiando su di esse viepiù il bocchino, si otterranno i suoni acuti, mentre per discendere ai suoni medi e gravi, si agirà in senso inverso. Si avrà cura inoltre di tenere lo strumento leggermente inclinato dall'alto al basso, mentre ad evitare gonfiore esiziali alla qualità dei suoni e della cavata, l'allievo dovrà tenere le labbra e le gote ben tese, e precisamente nella posizione in cui vengono a trovarsi colla bocca sorridente. Ad ottenere ciò, gioverà all'allievo, nello studio dei primi esercizi, mettersi dinanzi allo specchio.

— Un buon uso dell'organo respiratorio è condizione indispensabile per divenire buoni esecutori. Poichè, mentre — come ed è detto dianzi — col colpo di lingua si ottengono i suoni, per mantenerli a lungo e con una determinata intensità, è necessario premunirsi di una adeguata riserva di fiato. Altrettanto dicasi nei confronti dei periodi e delle frasi musicali, che come il colpo di lingua sopra accennato, debbono essere preceduti da una profonda *inspirazione*, a cui deve fare seguito una lenta e parsimoniosa *espirazione*, evitando l'inconveniente — comune a tutti i principianti — di esaurire la riserva di fiato nel momento istesso in cui il colpo di lingua viene vibrato.

Esercizi sui Suoni Naturali od Armonici.

Gli esercizi che seguono vanno studiati in tempo lento con staccatura decisa e con sonorità squillante e maestosa, la cui intensità si dovrà ottenere gradatamente, in relazione cioè alle naturali attitudini fisiche dell'allievo ed al suo progressivo sviluppo occorre quindi evitare lo sforzo artificioso, che nuocerebbe alla chiarezza e ad ogni altra qualità della voce. Coi primi tre esercizi sulle note più facili dello strumento, l'allievo si preparerà all'emissione del suono. Ogni nota degli esercizi stessi va ripetuta a piacere e senza limite di tempo. Egli potrà accingersi a tale preparazione, tanto col *fa*, quanto col *si ♭* o col *re* ed eventualmente anche col *si ♭* grave o col *fa* sopra il rigo, qualora per una particolare conformazione di labbro ciò sia ritenuto opportuno. Le virgolette indicano il punto in cui l'allievo dovrà prendere fiato.

1. *tu tu tu* ecc. 2. *simile* ecc. 3. *ecc.*

4. *tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu*

5. *tu simile*

6. *tu simile*

7. *tu simile*

8. 

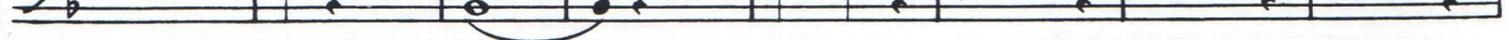
9. 

10. 

11. 

12. 

13. 

14. 

(1) Non abusi l'allievo delle battute punteggiate, e se ne valga allorchè procederà allo studio di questi esercizi nelle rimanenti sei posizioni come indichiamo più innanzi.

Musical staff 1: Bass clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of notes with slurs and ties. A dotted box highlights a group of notes at the beginning of the staff.

Musical staff 2: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of notes with slurs and ties. A dotted box highlights a group of notes in the middle of the staff.

15.

Musical staff 3: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of notes with slurs and ties.

Musical staff 4: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of notes with slurs and ties. A dotted box highlights a group of notes in the middle of the staff.

16.

Musical staff 5: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of notes with slurs and ties.

Musical staff 6: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of notes with slurs and ties. A dotted box highlights a group of notes at the beginning of the staff.

17.

Musical staff 7: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of notes with slurs and ties. A dotted box highlights a group of notes in the middle of the staff.

18.

Musical staff 8: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of notes with slurs and ties. A dotted box highlights a group of notes in the middle of the staff.

Musical staff 9: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of notes with slurs and ties. A dotted box highlights a group of notes at the beginning of the staff.

19.

Musical staff 10: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of notes with slurs and ties. A dotted box highlights a group of notes in the middle of the staff. There are '3' markings below the staff, indicating triplets.

Musical staff 11: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of notes with slurs and ties. A dotted box highlights a group of notes at the beginning of the staff. There are '3' markings below the staff, indicating triplets.

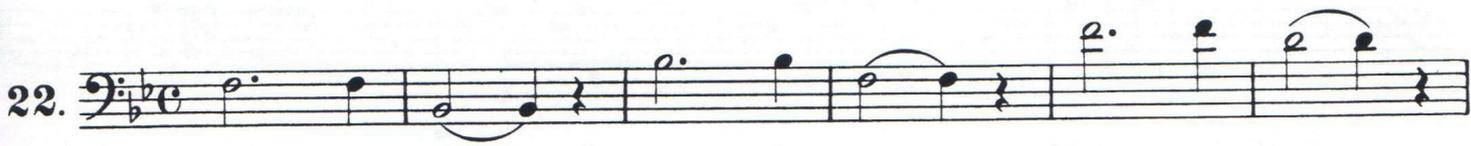
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Musical staff 12: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of notes with slurs and ties.

Musical staff 13: Bass clef, key signature of two flats, common time signature. The staff contains a sequence of notes with slurs and ties.

21. 



22. 



23. 



24. 

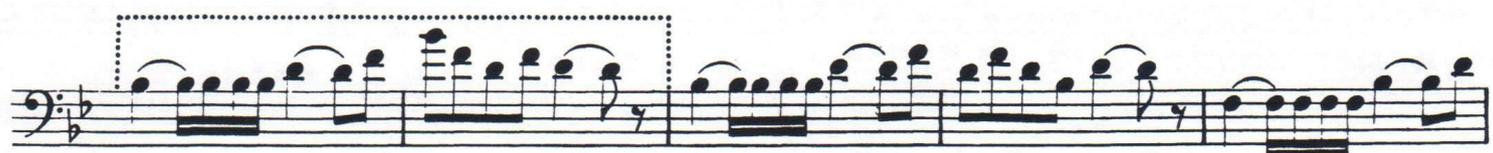
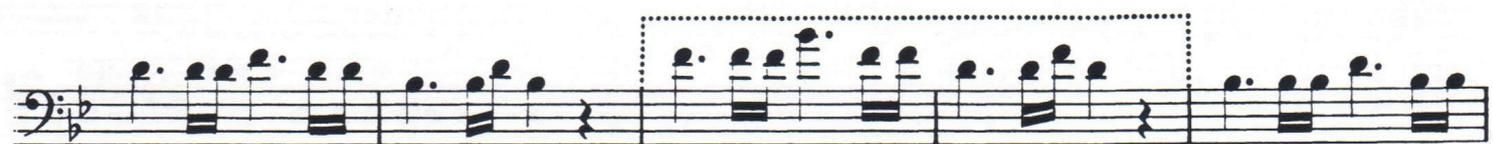


25. 



26. 





5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

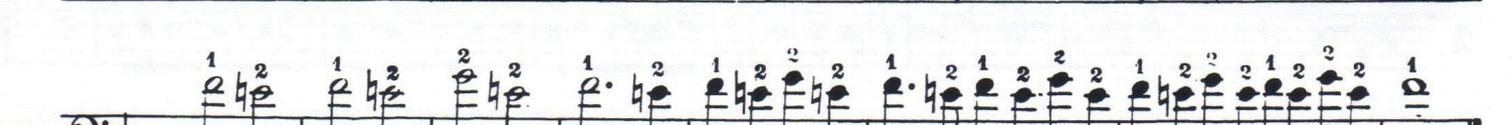
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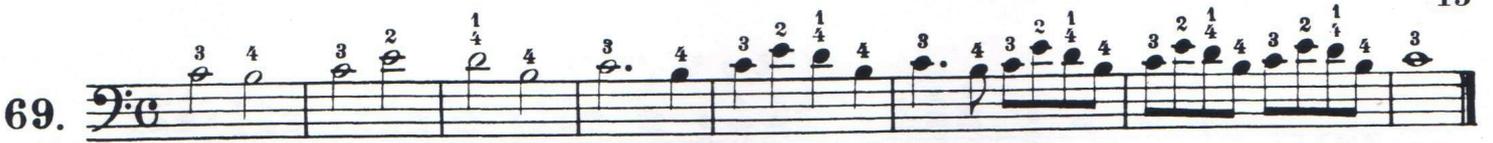
14. 

15. 

Andante maestoso

16. 



69. 

70. 

71. 

72. 

73. 

74. 

75. 

76. 

77. 

78. 

79. 

80. 

81. 

82. 

177. Musical staff 177: Bass clef, common time, key signature of one flat. Fingering: 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6- 7 6 7 6 7 6- 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7.

178. Musical staff 178: Bass clef, common time, key signature of one flat. Fingering: 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6- 7 6 7 6- 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7.

179. Musical staff 179: Bass clef, common time, key signature of two sharps. Fingering: 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7- 3 7 3 7- 3 7 3 7- 3 7 3.

180. Musical staff 180: Bass clef, common time, key signature of three sharps. Fingering: 7 3 5 3 7 3 5 3 7 3 5 3 7- 3 5 3 7- 3 5 3 7- 3 5 3.

181. Musical staff 181: Bass clef, common time, key signature of three sharps. Fingering: 5 7 3 7 5 7 3 7 5 7 3 7 5- 7 3 7 5- 7 3 7 5- 7 3 7 7.

182. Musical staff 182: Bass clef, common time, key signature of two sharps. Fingering: 2 5 7 3 2 5 7 3 2 5 7 3 2- 5 7 3 2- 5 7 3 2- 5 7 3 2.

183. Musical staff 183: Bass clef, common time, key signature of two sharps. Fingering: 5 2 4 7 5 2 4 7 5 2 4 7 5- 2 4 7 5- 2 4 7 5- 2 4 7 4.

184. Musical staff 184: Bass clef, common time, key signature of two sharps. Fingering: 5 7 2 5 5 7 2 5 5 7 2 5 5- 7 2 5 5- 7 2 5 5 7 2 5 5 7 2 5 2.

185. Musical staff 185: Bass clef, common time, key signature of one flat. Fingering: 6 7 4 7 6 7 4 7 6 7 4 7 6- 7 4 7 6- 7 4 7 6 7 4 7 6 7 4 7 6.

186. Musical staff 186: Bass clef, common time, key signature of one flat. Fingering: 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1- 7 1 7 1- 7 1 7 1.

187. Musical staff 187: Bass clef, common time, key signature of three flats. Fingering: 5 7 1 5 5 7 1 5 5 7 1 5 5- 7 1 5 5- 7 1 5 5 7 1 3 5.

188. Musical staff 188: Bass clef, common time, key signature of two sharps. Fingering: 7 2 3 7 7 2 3 7 7 2 3 7 7- 2 3 7 7- 2 3 7 7 2 3 5 7.

189. Musical staff 189: Bass clef, common time, key signature of two sharps. Fingering: 4 6 7 4 4 6 7 4 4 6 7 4 4- 6 7 4 4- 6 7 4 4 6 7 2.

Esercizi preliminari nelle Scale e negli Intervalli.

Tra i vantaggi cui è d'uopo trarre profitto nel Trombone a tiro, ve n'è uno di capitale importanza, consistente nel ridurre al minimo possibile la distanza tra posizione e posizione ed i movimenti della pompa, ponendo in rapporto di vicinanza i suoni di cui è composto un brano musicale od un passaggio, mediante l'utilizzazione delle posizioni diverse applicabili ad una medesima nota. Occorre quindi porsi in grado di poter abbracciare, con sicuro colpo d'occhio, l'insieme di una battuta o di un periodo musicale, per servirsi delle posizioni più convenienti all'uopo.

Esempio: 

Di questo brano appare evidente, quanto ne sia agevolata l'esecuzione dall'indicazione numerica delle posizioni sovrapposte, in confronto della indicazione ad esso sottoposta. A questo proposito, in parecchi degli esercizi precedenti ci siamo attenuti al criterio sopra illustrato; criterio che dovrà trovare gradatamente sempre maggiori sviluppi nel corso di questo trattato. Degli esercizi che seguono si evitino le battute punteggiate, salvo ad eseguire integralmente gli esercizi medesimi quando l'allievo abbia raggiunta una più matura preparazione.

Largamente

Intervalli di 3^a.

1. 

2. 

3. 











4.

Intervalli di 4ª

5.

6.

7.

11.

12.

Intervalli di 6^a

13.

14.

Intervalli di 7^a

15.

16.

Intervalli di 8^a

17. Exercise 17 consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system is in C major, 6/8 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system is in D major, 6/8 time, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Both systems feature eighth-note patterns with various fingerings (1-4) and articulation marks.

18. Exercise 18 consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system is in D major, 6/8 time, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second system is in E major, 6/8 time, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, and G#). Both systems feature eighth-note patterns with various fingerings (1-4) and articulation marks.

Intervalli di 9^a

19. Exercise 19 consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system is in D major, 3/2 time, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second system is in E major, 3/2 time, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, and G#). Both systems feature eighth-note patterns with various fingerings (1-4) and articulation marks.

20. Exercise 20 consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system is in D major, 6/8 time, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second system is in E major, 6/8 time, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, and G#). Both systems feature eighth-note patterns with various fingerings (1-4) and articulation marks.

Esercizi, Studi e Duetti nello Staccato.

1.

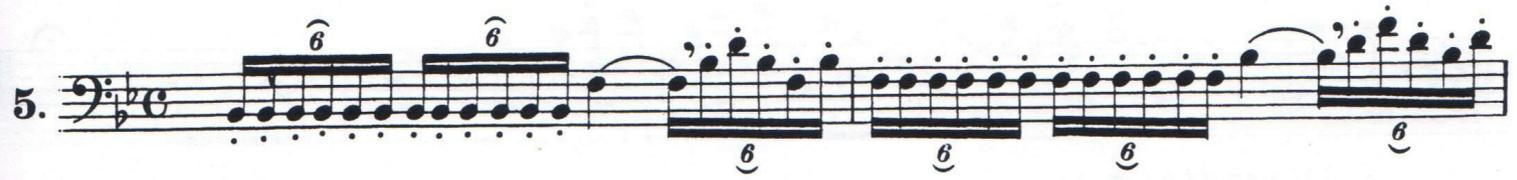
2.

3.

4. 

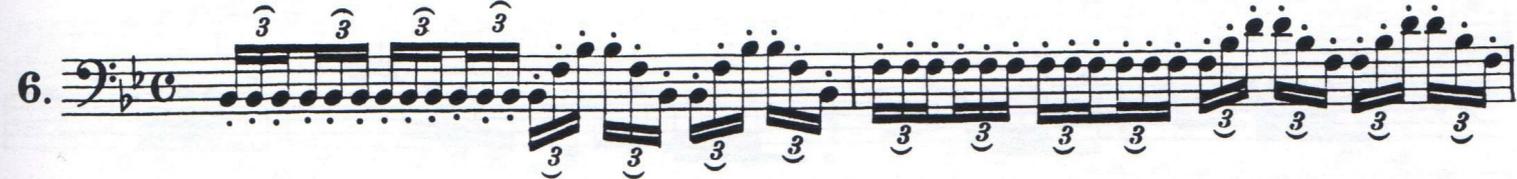


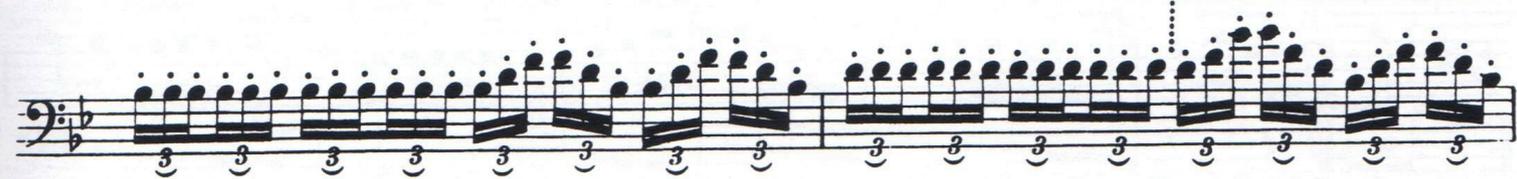


5. 





6. 







N.B. Questi esercizi vanno studiati in tutte le sette Posizioni.

Moderato

9.

f *leggero e staccato*

All^o molto moderato

10.

p *Fine*

1. 2.

D.C. al Fine
GONELLA

Andantino

11.

Moderato

G. ROSSARI

12. 



rall. a poco a poco



I. Tempo



Allegro

13.

The musical score is written for piano in 12/8 time, marked 'Allegro'. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system is numbered '13.' and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a 'cresc.' marking. The third system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and transitions to piano (*p*). The fourth system starts with piano (*p*) and includes a 'cresc.' marking. The fifth system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and concludes with a final chord. The score features intricate rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various articulations such as accents and slurs.

14.

Musical score for exercise 14, consisting of three systems of piano accompaniment. The first system is in 3/4 time and features a bass line with triplets and a treble line with eighth-note patterns. The second system continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including a triplet in the bass. The third system concludes the exercise with sustained notes in the bass and eighth-note runs in the treble.

Allegretto comodo

15.

Musical score for exercise 15, consisting of three systems of piano accompaniment. The first system is in 4/4 time and includes dynamic markings of *f* and *p*. The second system continues with eighth-note patterns and dynamic markings of *p*. The third system concludes the exercise with eighth-note runs and dynamic markings of *p*.

Allegro moderato

16.

The first system of music (measures 16-18) is in the key of D major and 3/4 time. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Fingerings and accents are clearly marked throughout.

The second system (measures 19-21) continues the piece. The right hand has a more active role with sixteenth-note runs and slurs. The left hand maintains a consistent eighth-note accompaniment. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is introduced in measure 21.

The third system (measures 22-24) shows further development of the melodic and accompanimental lines. The right hand includes complex fingering patterns such as triplets and sixteenth-note groups. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

The fourth system (measures 25-27) features a continuation of the eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and melodic lines in the right hand. The right hand includes slurs and triplet markings.

The fifth system (measures 28-30) contains more intricate fingering in the right hand, including triplets and slurs. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

The sixth system (measures 31-33) concludes the page. It features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and a final triplet. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Scale nei toni maggiori e minori. (1)

Fa maggiore

Largo e maestoso



Re minore

simile



Si b maggiore



Sol minore



Mi b maggiore



Do minore



La b maggiore



Fa minore



Re b maggiore



(1) Tutte queste Scale vanno studiate in tempo lento per arrivare gradatamente ad un movimento il più possibilmente celere. Le modulazioni invece vanno eseguite sempre in tempo largo e con ampia sonorità.