

NOUVELLE
MÉTHODE
PROGRESSIVE
POUR CORNET
à deux et trois Pistons

Contenant

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 ^{re} . Les Gammes | 4 ^{re} . Duos pour 3 Cornets. |
| 2 ^{re} . des Leçons Progressives. | 5 ^{re} . Leçons sur l'émission du Son. |
| 3 ^{re} . Etudes Mélodiques. | 6 ^{re} . Exercices et morceaux très chantans. |

DÉDIÉE A SES ELEVES

par

NI^{DE} SCHULTZ.

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1842



Vm⁸ L. 67

NOVEMBER

THE THEOD

POUR CORNET

AL-SCHULTZ

MÉTHODE

DE

CORNET A DEUX ET A TROIS PISTONS .

Le **CORNET** à deux ou à trois PISTONS a plusieurs corps de rechange .

Les plus usités sont: *Mi b*, *Mi* $\sharp$, *Fa*, *Sol*, *La b*, *La* $\sharp$, et *Si b*.

Le **CORNET** à trois PISTONS est généralement préféré a cause de son étendue qui est sans interruption.

Le **CORNET** à deux PISTONS, s'abandonne peu-a-peu par l'absence de Quatre *notes* qui manquent a son etendue.

EXEMPLE.



Les deux instrumens étant de même en vogue j'ai du composer cette Méthode de manière a ce qu'elle puisse servir à l'étude des deux.



MANIÈRE DE TENIR LE CORNET A PISTONS.

On tient le CORNET à deux ou à trois Pistons de la même manière
La main gauche sert à tenir l'instrument et la droite à faire jouer les
Pistons. (*Voyez les Figures N^o. 1. et 2.*)

CORNET A TROIS PISTONS.

L'INDEX — sert à faire jouer le 1^{er} Piston.
Le MEDIUS — sert à faire jouer le 2^e Piston. } *Voyez la figure N^o. 1.*
L'ANNULAIRE — sert à faire jouer le 3^e Piston. }

CORNET A DEUX PISTONS.

L'INDEX — sert à faire jouer le 1^{er} Piston. } *Voyez la figure N^o. 2.*
Le MEDIUS sert à faire jouer le 2^e Piston. }

Fig. N^o. 1

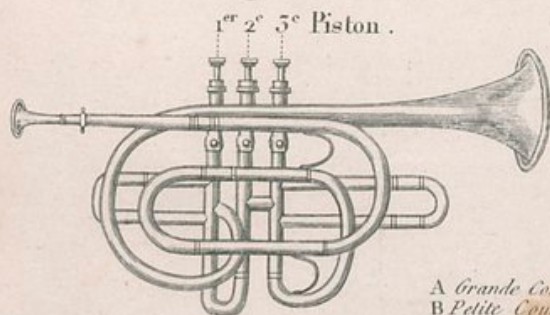
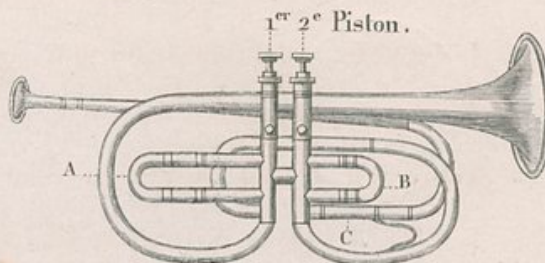


Fig. N^o. 2.

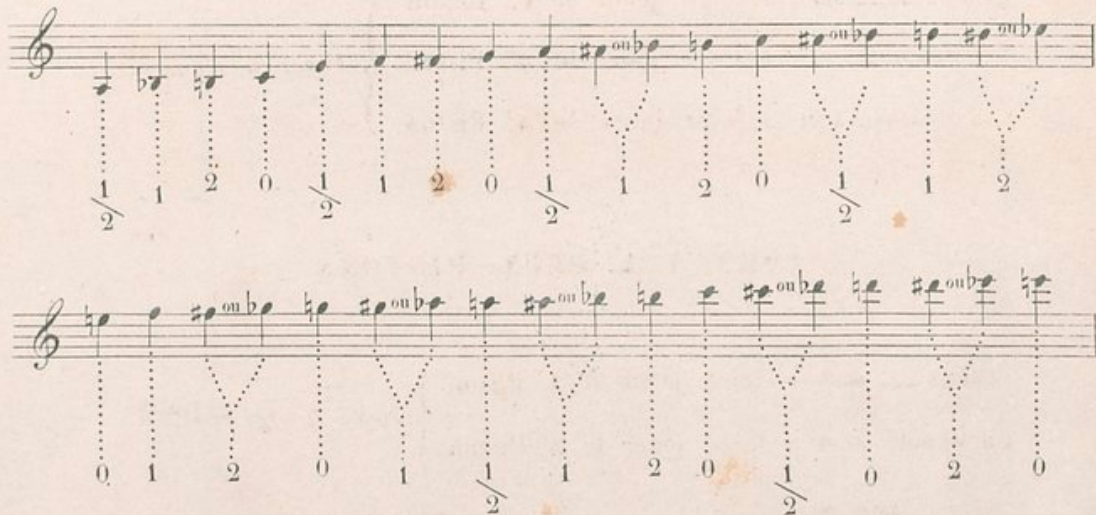


A Grande Coulisse des Pistons
B Petite Coulisse..... id
C Coulisse d'accord.

DE L'EMBOUCHURE.

Le choix de l'EMBOUCHURE dépend de la grosseur des lèvres. Si l'élève a les lèvres faibles et minces, il faudra choisir une EMBOUCHURE petite, si au contraire il les avait fortes et grosses il faudrait choisir une EMBOUCHURE large.

GAMME ET DOIGTÉ DU CORNET A DEUX PISTONS.



0. - Indique les notes naturelles qui sortent sans toucher les Pistons.

1. - Indique le premier Piston que l'on touche avec l'INDEX.

2. - Indique le second Piston que l'on touche avec le MÉDIUS.

$\frac{1}{2}$. - Indique les deux Pistons ensemble.

GAMME ET DOIGTÉ DU CORNET A TROIS PISTONS.

The image displays three staves of musical notation, each representing a different key signature for the three-piston cornet. Each staff contains 12 notes, with the corresponding piston number or combination of pistons indicated below each note. Dotted lines connect the notes to their respective fingerings.

Staff 1 (Top): Notes are G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D. Fingerings: 1/2/3, 1/3, 2/3, ou 1/2, 1, 2, 0, 1/2/3, 1/3, 2/3, ou 1/2, 3.

Staff 2 (Middle): Notes are F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. Fingerings: 1, 2, 0, 2/3, ou 1/2, 3, 1, 2, 0, 3, 1, 2, ou 0, ou 3, ou 1/2, ou 1/2.

Staff 3 (Bottom): Notes are E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B. Fingerings: 1, 2, ou 0, ou 1, ou 3, 1, 2, 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, ou 1/2, ou 2/3, ou 1/2, ou 1/2.

0. - Indique qu'il ne faut pas toucher de Pistons.

1. - Indique le 1^{er} Piston.

2. - Indique le 2^e Piston.

3. - Indique le 3^e Piston.

$\frac{1}{2}$. - Indique les 1^{er} et 2^e Pistons ensemble.

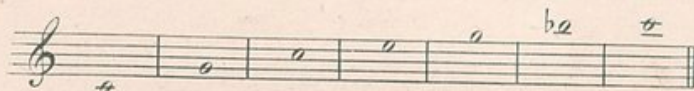
$\frac{1}{3}$. - Indique les 1^{er} et 3^e Pistons ensemble.

$\frac{2}{3}$. - Indique les 2^e et 3^e Pistons ensemble.

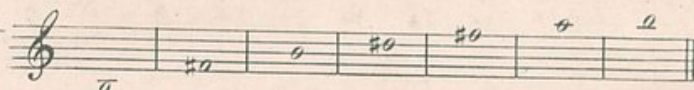
$\frac{1}{2/3}$. - Indique les 1^{er}, 2^e et 3^e Pistons ensemble.

CORNET A DEUX PISTONS .

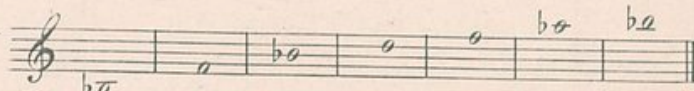
Notes naturelles de l'instrument sans
toucher de Pistons.



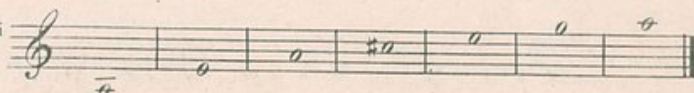
Notes avec le 2^e Piston qui baisse l'in-
strument d'un demi-ton.



Notes avec le 1^{er} Piston qui baisse l'in-
strument d'un ton.

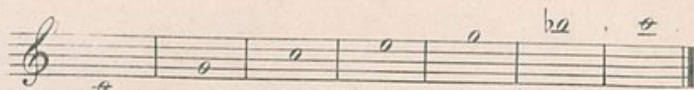


Notes avec les deux Pistons ensemble qui
baissent l'instrument d'un ton et demi.

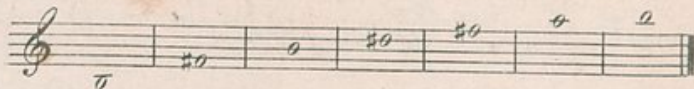


CORNET A TROIS PISTONS .

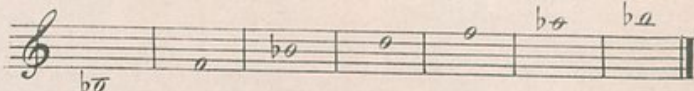
Notes naturelles de l'instrument sans
toucher de Pistons.



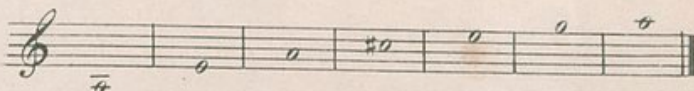
Notes avec le 2^e Piston qui baisse l'in-
strument d'un demi-ton.



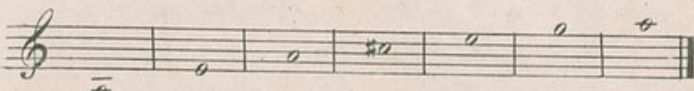
Notes avec le 1^{er} Piston qui baisse l'in-
strument d'un ton.



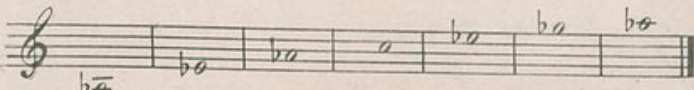
Notes avec le 3^e Piston qui baisse l'in-
strument d'un ton et demi.



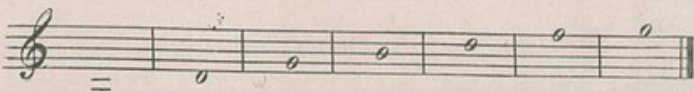
Notes avec les 1^{er} et 2^e même résultat
qu'avec le 3^e seul.



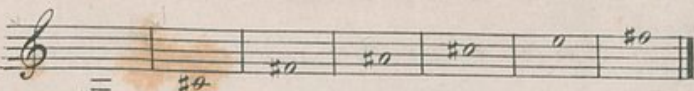
Notes avec les 2^e et 3^e Pistons qui bais-
sent ensemble l'instrument de deux tons.



Notes avec les 1^{er} et 3^e Pistons qui bais-
sent l'instrument de deux tons et demi.



Note avec les 1^{er}, 2^e et 3^e Pistons qui
baissent l'instrument de trois tons.

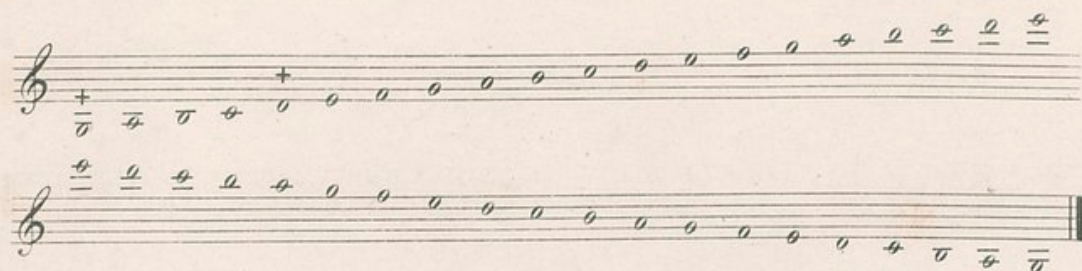


ECHELLE DIATONIQUE.

DU CORNET A DEUX ET A TROIS PISTONS.

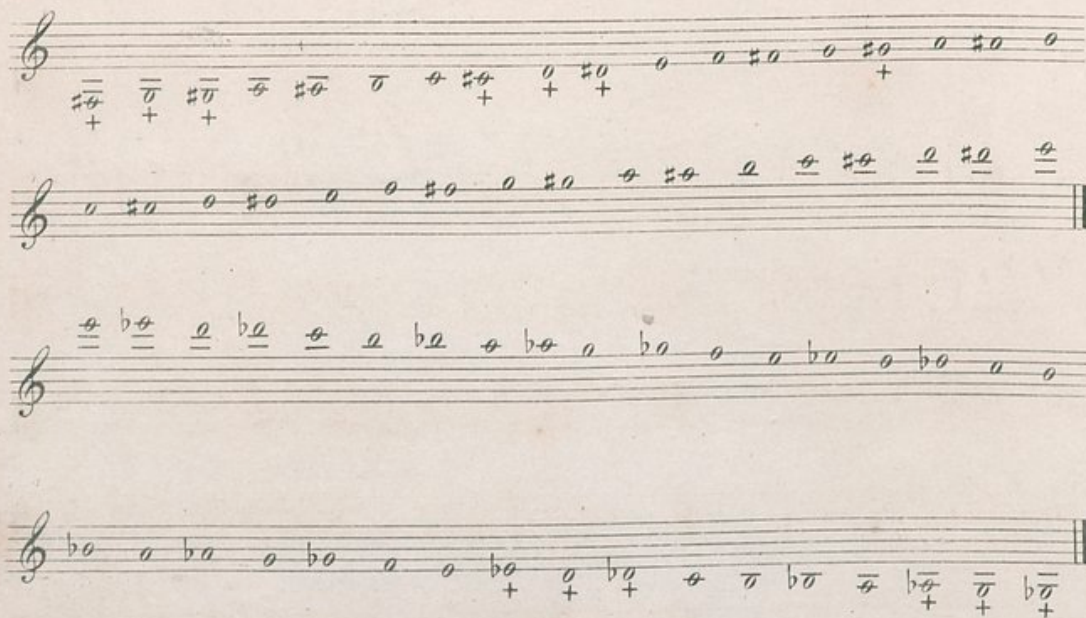
(N^o)

EXEMPLE.



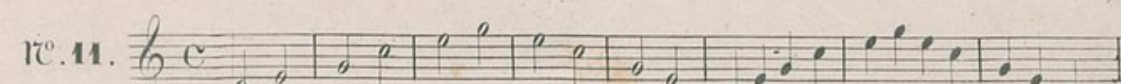
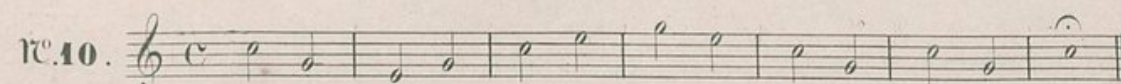
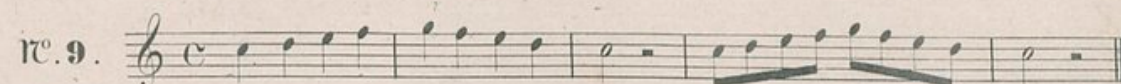
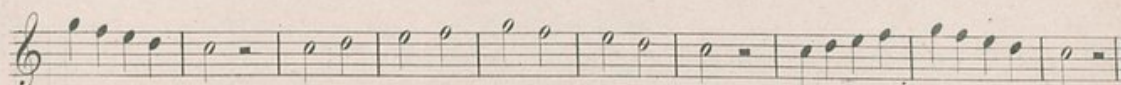
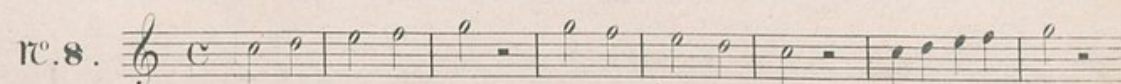
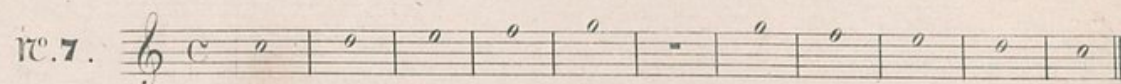
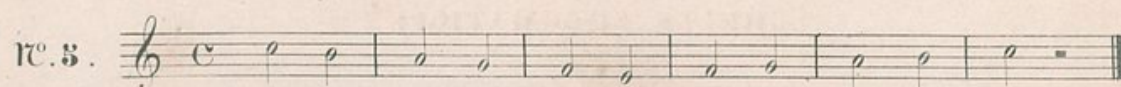
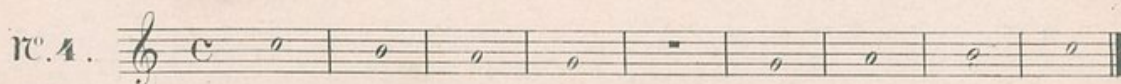
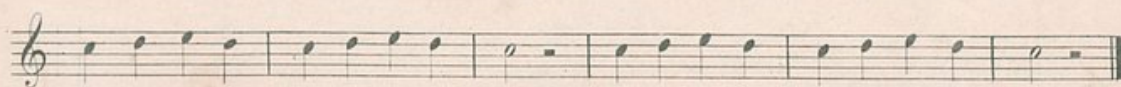
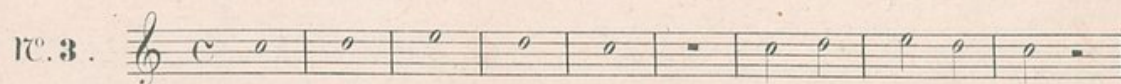
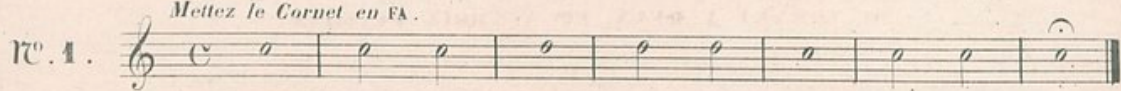
ECHELLE CHROMATIQUE.

EXEMPE.



(N^o) Les notes marquées d'une + n'existent pas sur le Cornet à deux Pistons.

LEÇONS POUR FACILITER L'ÉMISSION DU SON.

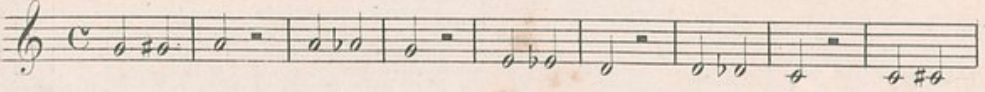
Mettez le Cornet en FA.

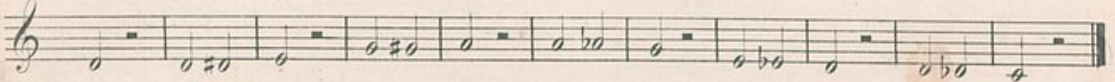
LEÇONS POUR LE CORNET A 3 PISTONS.

Cornet en LA b

no. 12. 

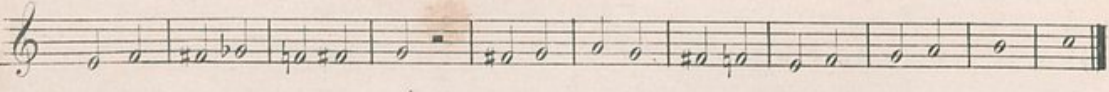
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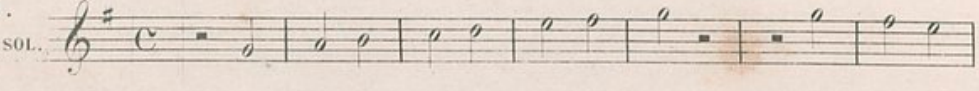
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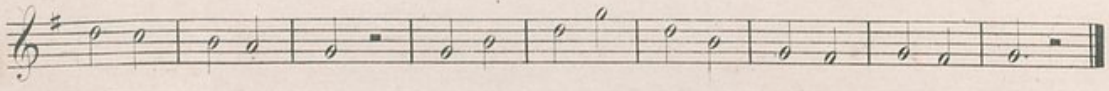


LEÇONS POUR LE CORNET A 2 ou 3 PISTONS.

no. 15. 

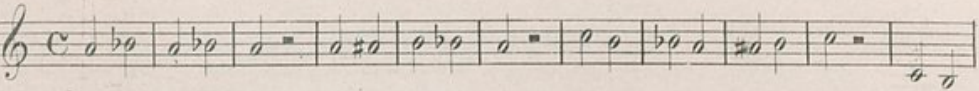


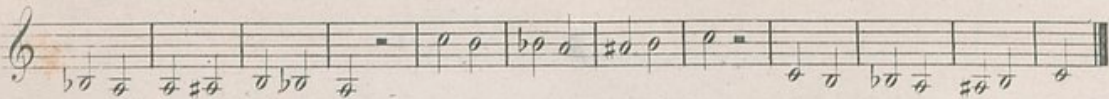
no. 16. *GAMME en SOL.* 



no. 17. 

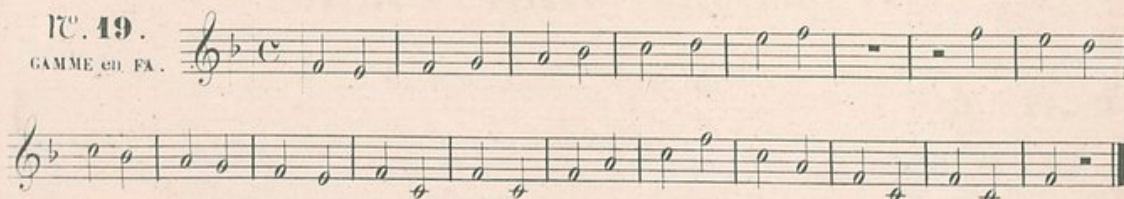
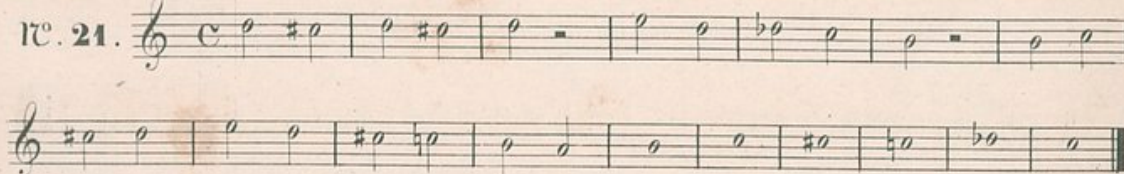


no. 18. 



N^o. 19.

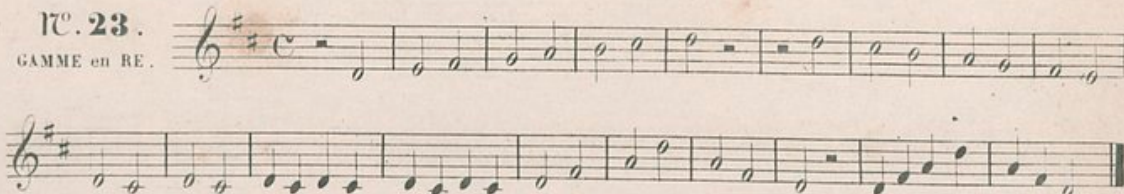
GAMME en FA.

N^o. 20.N^o. 21.

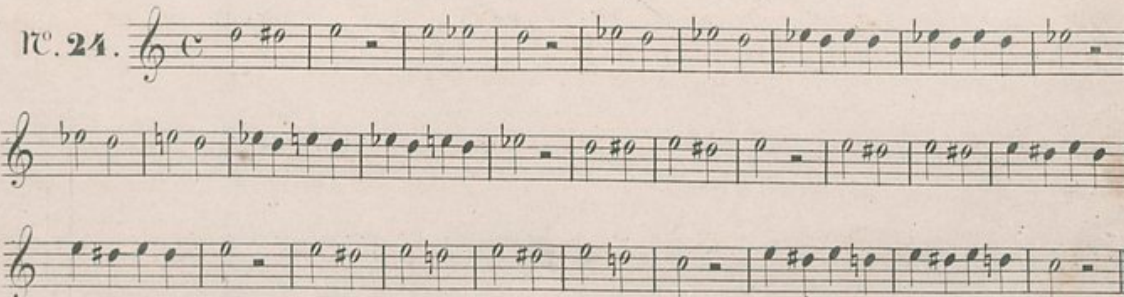
LEÇONS POUR LE CORNET A 3 PISTONS.

N^o. 22.N^o. 23.

GAMME en RE.



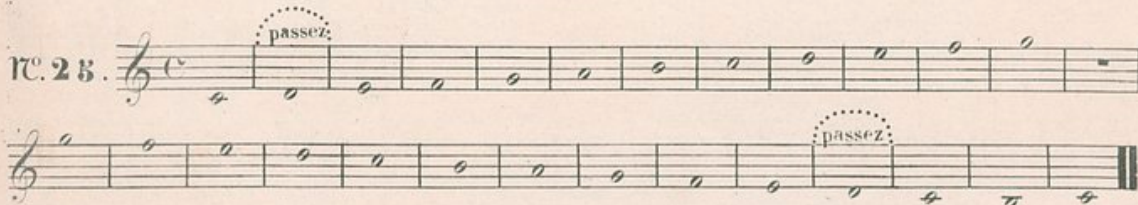
LEÇONS POUR LE CORNET A 2 ou 3 PISTONS.

N^o. 24.

LECONS POUR CORNETS À DEUX ET À TROIS PISTONS.

Toutes les mesures surmontées de petits points seront passées avec le CORNET à 2 PISTONS. La leçon sera exécutée en entier avec le CORNET à 3 PISTONS.

GAMME.



GAMME PAR INTERVALLES DE TIERCES.



GAMME PAR INTERVALLES DE QUARTES.



LEÇON PAR INTERVALLES DE QUINTES.



LEÇON PAR INTERVALLES DE SIXTES.

no. 29.

LEÇON PAR INTERVALLES DE SEPTIÈMES.

no. 30.

LEÇON PAR INTERVALLES D'OCTAVES.

no. 31.

LEÇON PAR INTERVALLES DE NEUVIÈMES.

no. 32.

LEÇON PAR INTERVALLES DE DIXIÈMES.

no. 33.

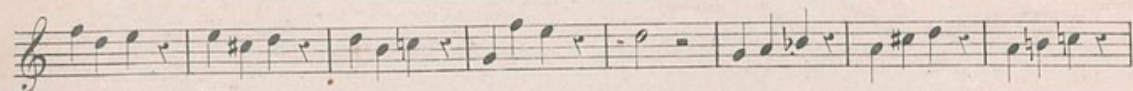
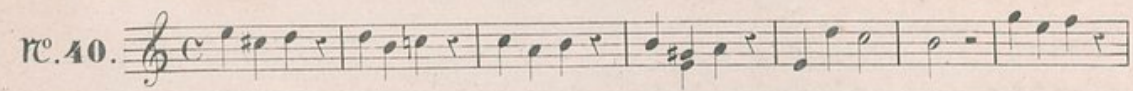
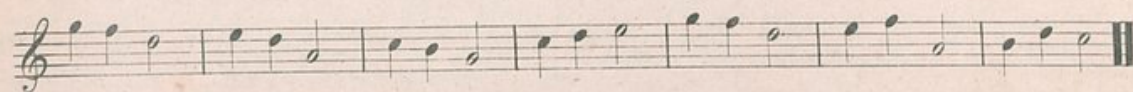
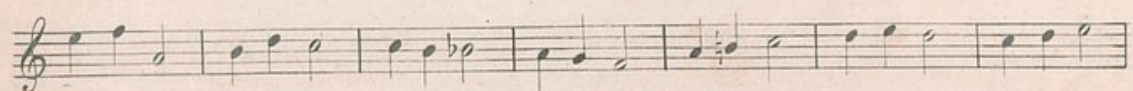
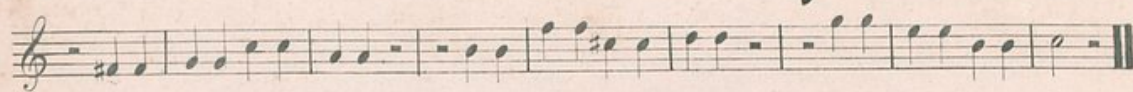
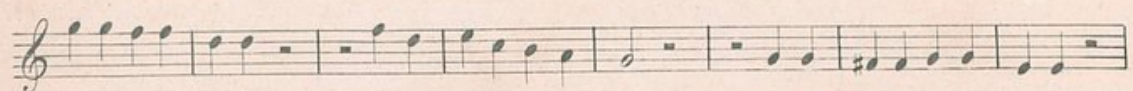
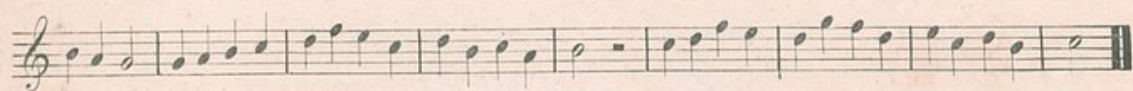
LEÇON PAR INTERVALLES DE ONZIÈMES.

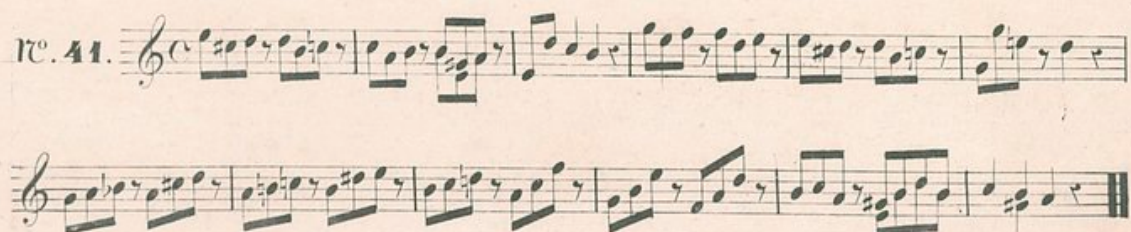
no. 34.

LEÇON PAR INTERVALLES DE DOUZIÈMES.

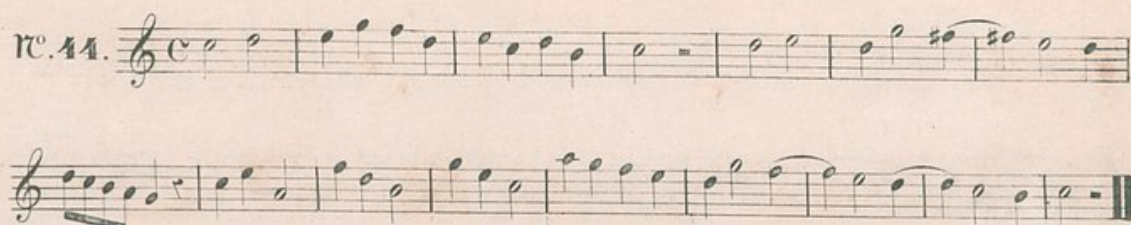
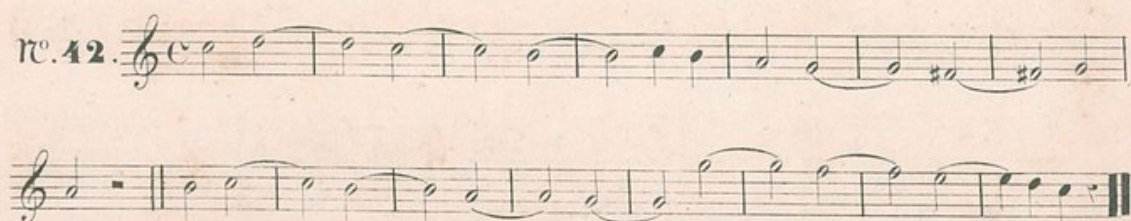
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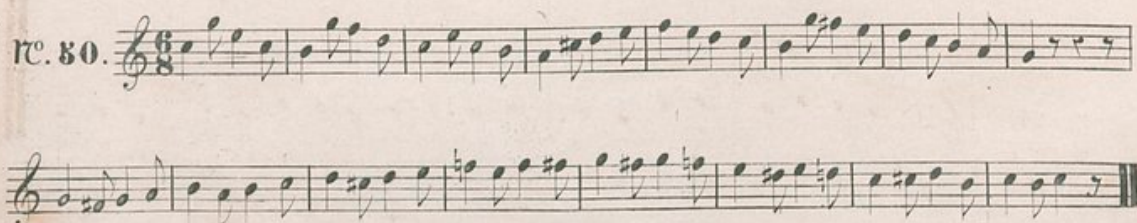
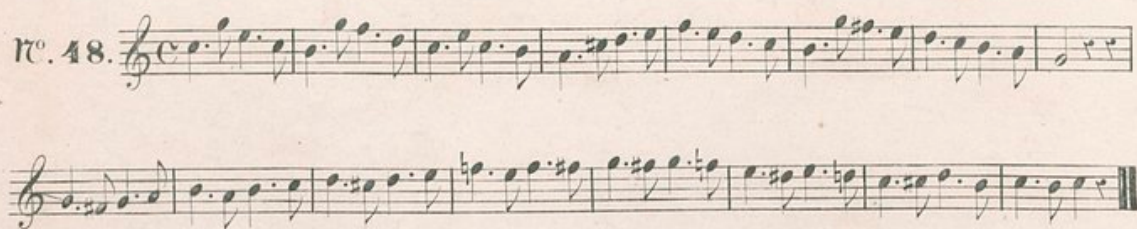
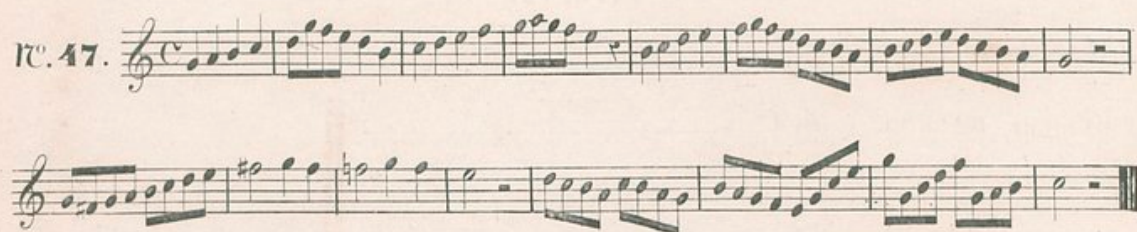
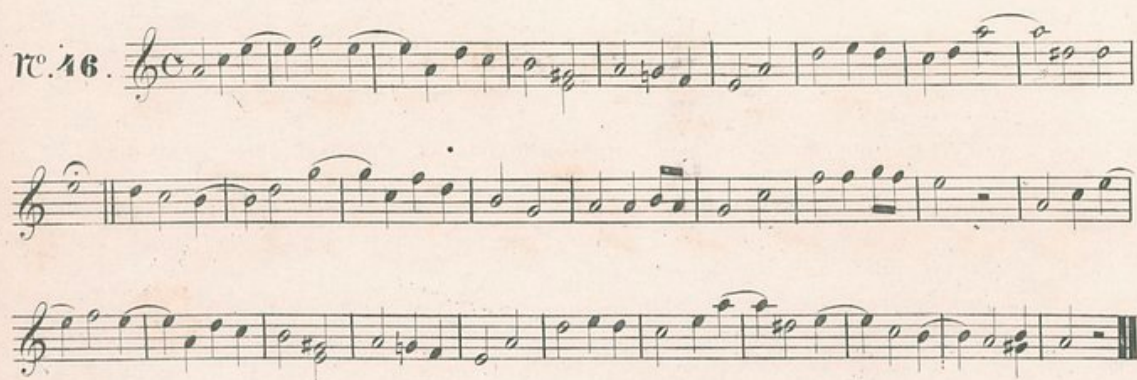
PETITES LEÇONS PROGRESSIVES.





LEÇONS POUR APPRENDRE A SYNCOPER.





DE L'APPOGGIATURA.

L'APPOGGIATURA est une petite note sur laquelle on doit s'appuyer avant d'attaquer la note principale elle vaut toujours la moitié de la valeur de la note qu'elle précède et cette valeur est prise sur celle de cette note même.

EXEMPLE.

MANIÈRE D'ÉCRIRE.

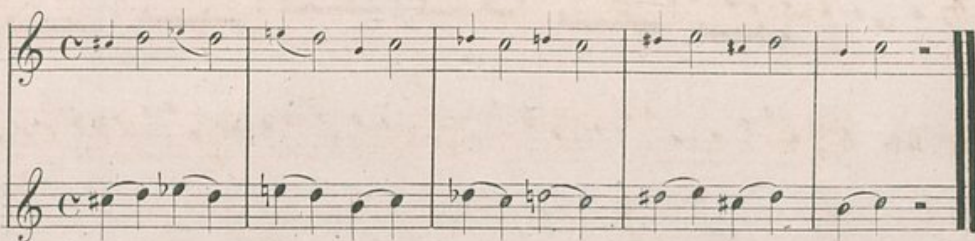


SON EFFET.

L'APPOGGIATURA se place toujours à un ton ou un demi ton au dessus de la note principale mais elle ne peut jamais être qu'à un demi ton au dessous.

EXEMPLE.

ÉCRIT.



EFFET.

LEÇONS SUR L'APPOGGIATURA ET LE GRUPPETTO.

MANIÈRE D'ÉCRIRE
L'APPOGGIATURA.

SON EFFET.

MÊME LEÇON QUE LA PRÉCÉDENTE RÉDUITE EN $\frac{2}{4}$

LECON SUR LES PETITES NOTES.

ÉCRIT. 

EFFET. 

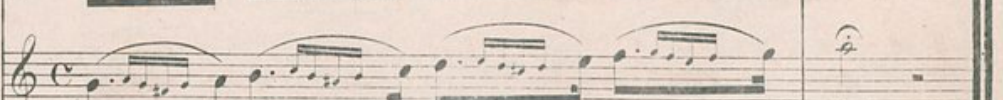
ÉCRIT. 

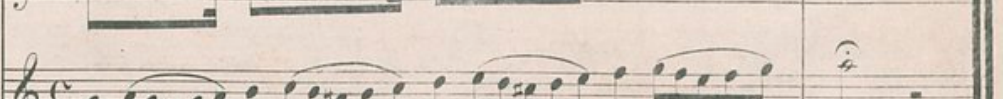
EFFET. 

GRUPETTO. 

EFFET. 

GRUPETTO. 

Autre EFFET. 

Autre EFFET. 

Autre EFFET dans les mouvements larges. 

GRUPETTO. 

EFFET. 



ÉTUDE DU TRILLE habituellement appelé CADENCE



Exemples des TRILLES que l'on peut faire par le moyen des
PISTONS.

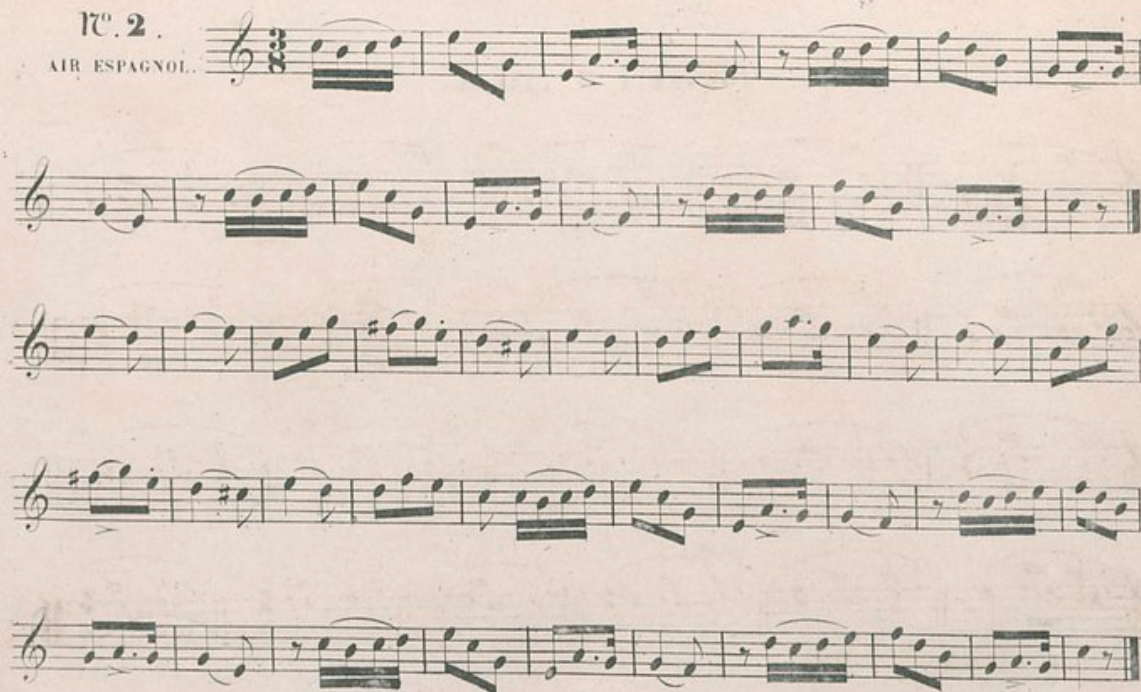
CORNET A 2 PISTONS.



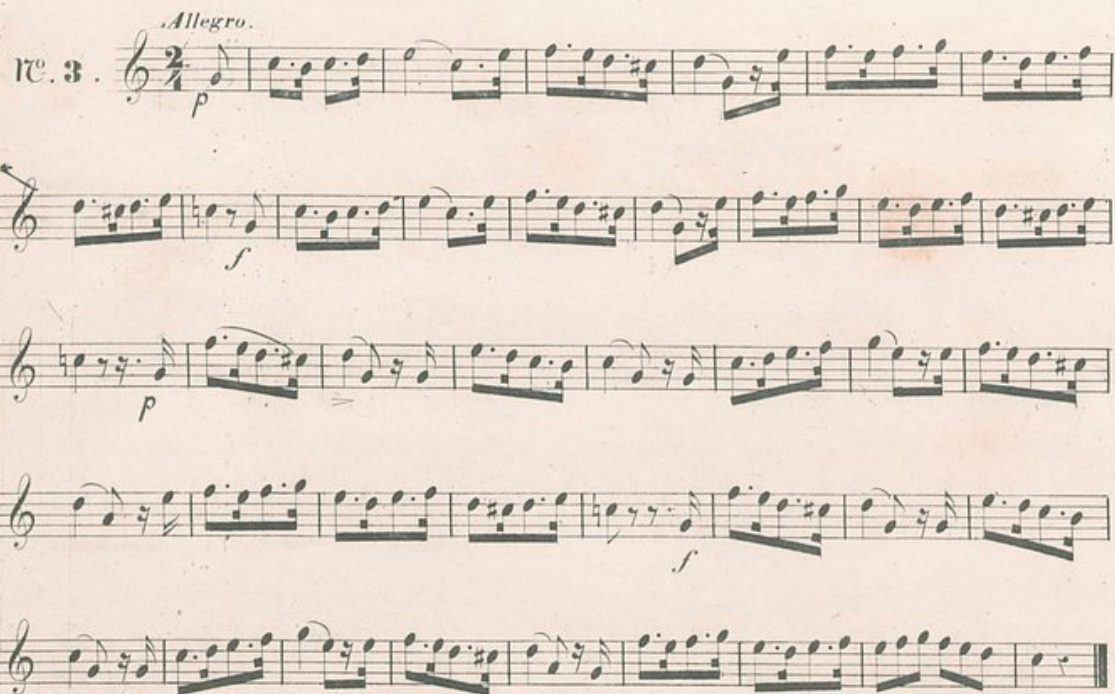
CORNET A 3 PISTONS.



ÉTUDES MÉLODIEUSES.

N^o. 1.
ROSSINI.*Mouvement de Marche.*N^o. 2.
AIR ESPAGNOL.

Allegro.

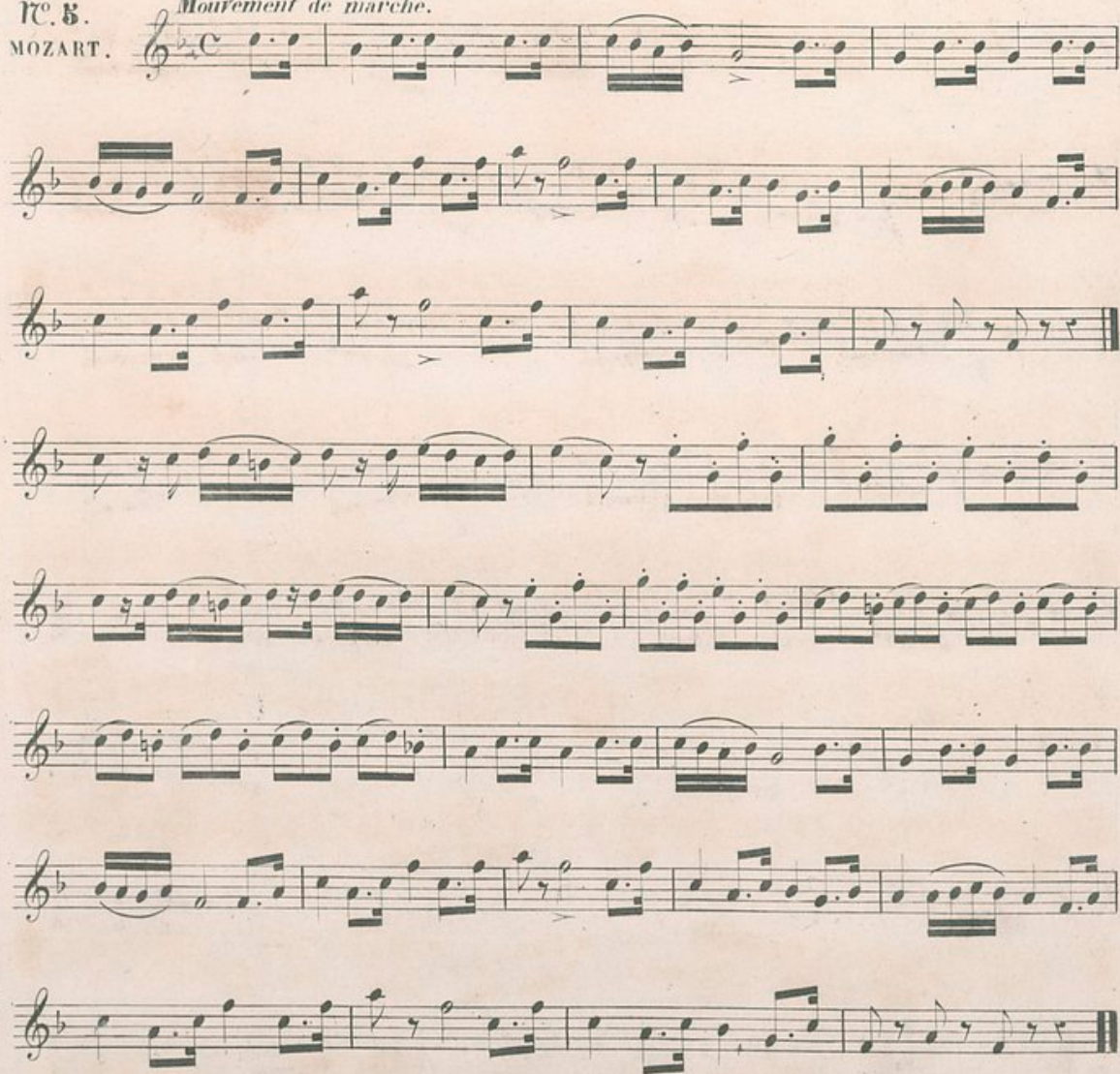
17^c. 3. 

17^c. 4. *Moderato.*

ROSSINI. 

N^o. 5.
MOZART.

Mouvement de marche.



N^o. 6.
CHANSONNETTE
ITALIENNE.



N^o. 7.

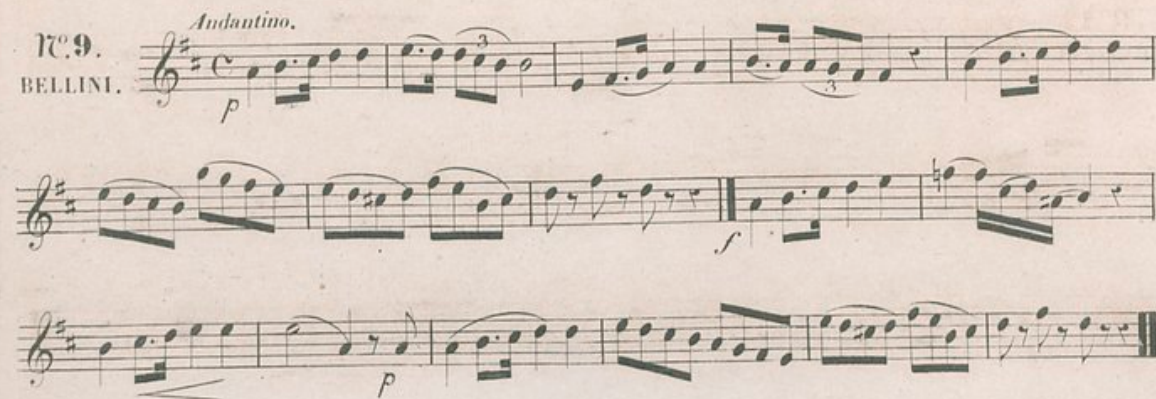
MA FANCHETTE EST CHARMANTE.

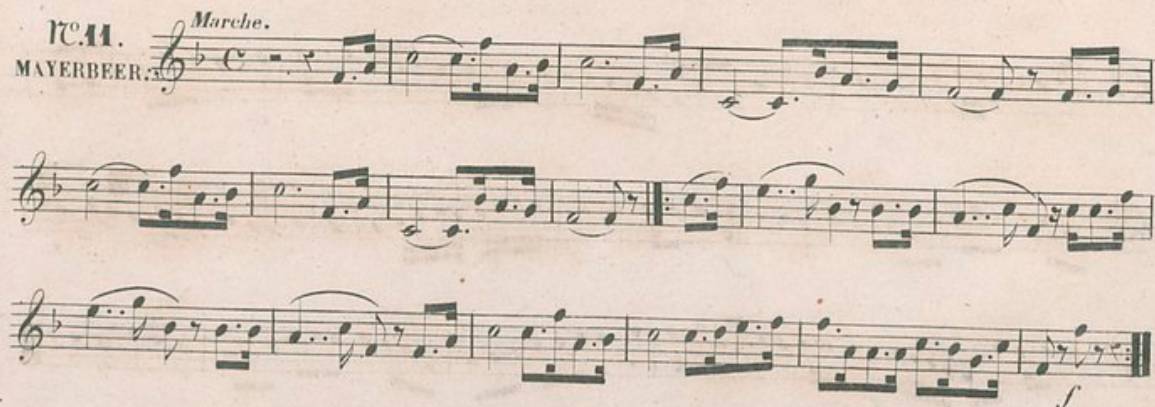
N^o. 8.

BELLINI

Moderato.N^o. 9.

BELLINI.

Andantino.

N^o. 10.
DONIZETTI.*Andante.**p espressivo.*N^o. 11.
MAYERBEER.*Marche.*N^o. 12.
DONIZETTI.*Andantino.**p*

Allegro ma non troppo.

no. 43.

The musical score is written on 11 staves. It begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The key signature contains one sharp (F#). The notation includes a variety of note values, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over the notes) in the fifth and sixth staves. A forte (f) dynamic marking is present in the eighth staff. The piece ends with a double bar line on the eleventh staff.

№. 14.

№. 15. *Allegretto.*
BELLINI.

№. 16. *Andante.*
WALZE
de BEETHOVEN
p expres.

Adagio.

no. 17.

Handwritten musical score for No. 17, Adagio. The piece is in C major, 4/4 time, and consists of six staves. It features a variety of note values including half notes, quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, with some passages marked with '6' for sixteenth notes. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Adagio.

no. 18.

Handwritten musical score for No. 18, Adagio. The piece is in C major, 4/4 time, and consists of six staves. It features a variety of note values including half notes, quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, with some passages marked with '6' for sixteenth notes. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Allegro.

no. 49.

The musical score is written on 12 staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several rests throughout the piece. The score ends with a double bar line on the final staff.

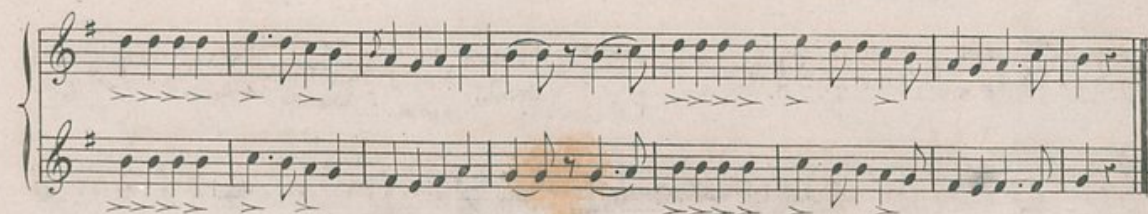
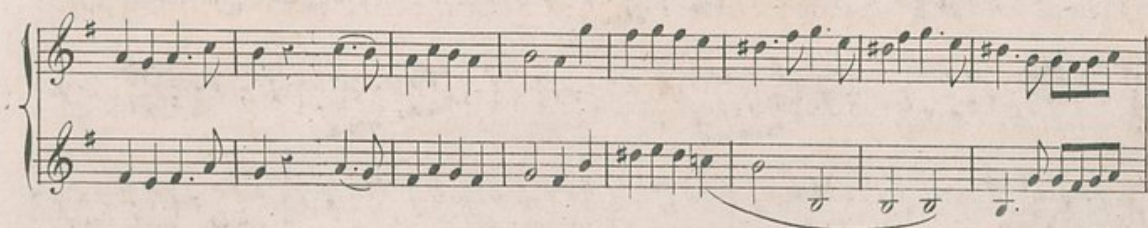
17^o. 20.

The musical score is written on 14 staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

DOUZE DUOS POUR DEUX CORNETS A PISTONS.

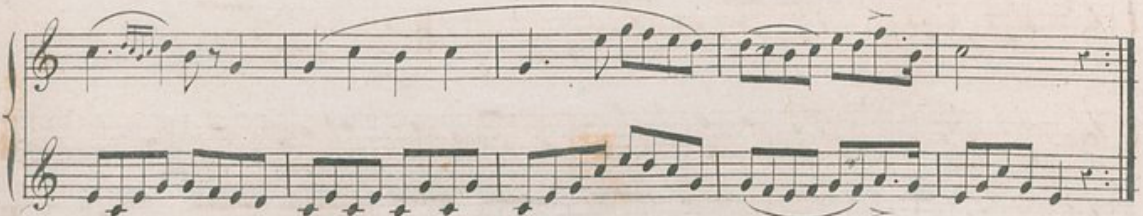
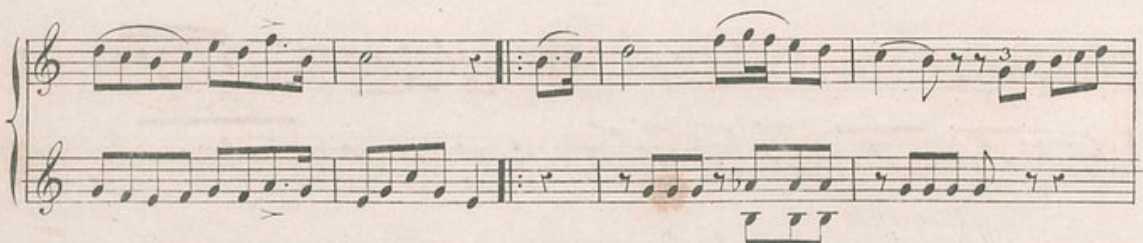
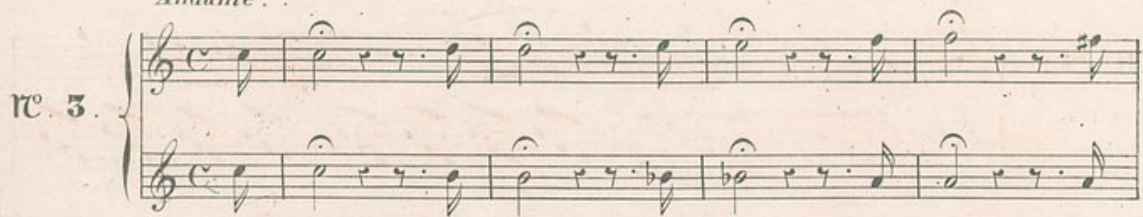
N^o. 4.*Andante.*1^{er}. Cornet a deux Pistons.2^e. Cornet a trois Pistons.

BELLINI.



Andante

no. 3.



*Maestoso*n^o. 4.

BELLINI.

Handwritten musical score for No. 4 by Bellini, marked *Maestoso*. The score is written for piano in C major, 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The melody in the right hand features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system continues the melodic line with some slurs. The third system includes a sixteenth-note triplet in the right hand, marked with a '6' and a slur. The fourth system shows the melody moving to a higher register. The fifth system concludes with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

*Allegretto*n^o. 5.

WEIGL.

Handwritten musical score for No. 5 by Weigl, marked *Allegretto*. The score is written for piano in C major, 2/4 time. It consists of three systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The melody in the right hand is more rhythmic, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand provides a simple accompaniment. The second system continues the piece with some slurs. The third system concludes with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

*All^o moderato.*N^o. 6.

MELODIE SUISSE.

Handwritten musical score for No. 6, Melodie Suisse. The score is in 2/4 time, marked *All^o moderato*. It consists of five systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with whole and half notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

*Andantino.*N^o. 7.

BELLINI.

Handwritten musical score for No. 7, Bellini. The score is in common time, marked *Andantino*. It consists of three systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with whole and half notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

*Allegretto.*n^o. 8.

poco ritard. ad lib.

*Allegretto.*n^o. 9.

AIR du TYROL.

Allegretto.

*All^{to} moderato.*n^o. 10.THÈME
de ROSSINI.

First system: Treble staff (melody) and Bass staff (piano accompaniment). Dynamics: *f*.

Second system: Treble staff (melody) and Bass staff (piano accompaniment). Dynamics: *f*.

n^o. 11.1^{re} VARIATION.
Sur le THÈME
de ROSSINI.*Allegro*

First system: Treble staff (melody) and Bass staff (piano accompaniment). Dynamics: *f*.

Second system: Treble staff (melody) and Bass staff (piano accompaniment). Dynamics: *f*.

*Brillante.*N^o. 12.2^e. VARIATION.

sur le THÈME

de ROSSINI.

