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TROMBONE OR BARITONE

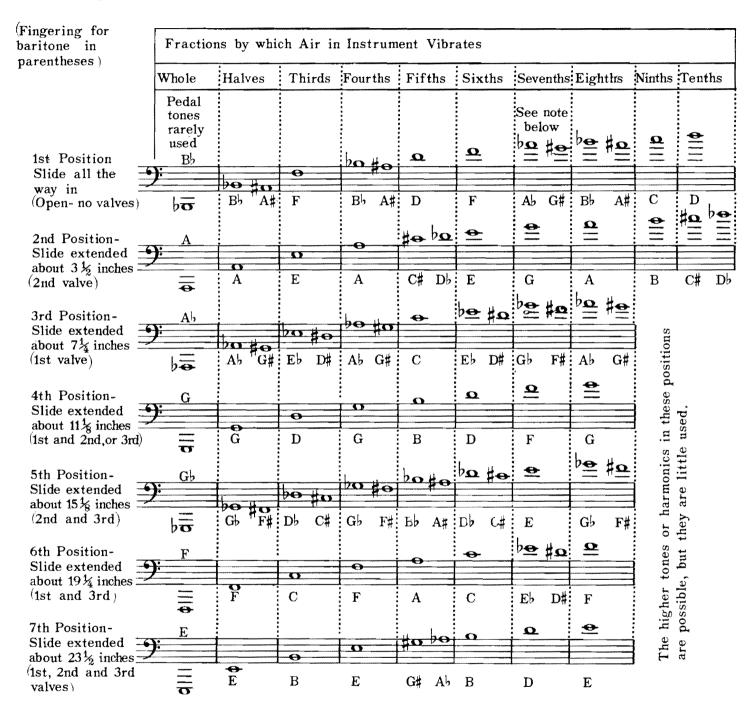
NEWELL H. LONG

A FUNDAMENTAL COURSE FOR INDIVIDUAL OR LIKE-INSTRUMENT CLASS INSTRUCTION



Chart of Slide Trombone Positions and Baritone Fingerings

The air within a trombone or baritone (or any other instrument with a cup mouthpiece) may be made to vibrate as a whole or in fractions of its length by varying the tension of the player's lips. The various pitches thus produced in each of the seven slide positions (and valve combinations) are indicated in the following table:

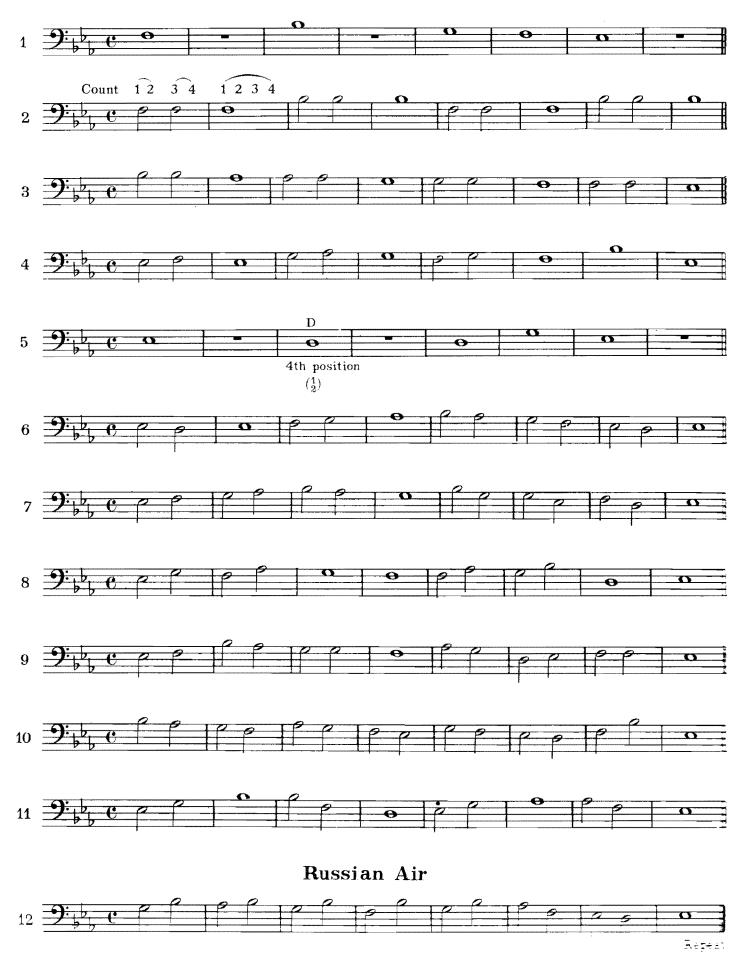


NOTE: All tones produced by the air vibrating in sevenths are flat and must be corrected by making the position for that tone about an inch shorter. This, of course, is impossible in 1st position on trombone and in all fingerings on baritone. The baritone player must chose a different fingering for the required tone or force it into tune with his lips. The latter is seldom satisfactory.

Whole Notes



Whole Notes and Half Notes



Quarter Notes



LESSON 4

Extending the Range - Sixth Position



Dotted Half Notes - 3/4 Measure



NOTE: Lovely Evening may be played as a round by two or three trombones or baritones.



Ties and Accidentals



Eighth Notes



2/4 Measure



Dotted Quarter and Eighth Notes



Half and Quarter Rests



Eighth Note Rhythms



Extending Lower Range



REFERENCE PAGE

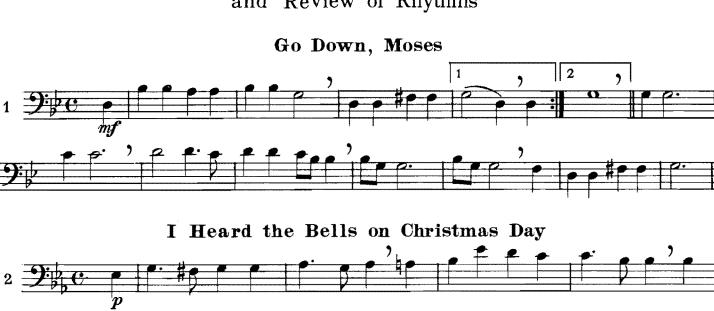
Chromatic Scale

Ex. 2 and Ex. 3 on this page should be played; the others are optional.

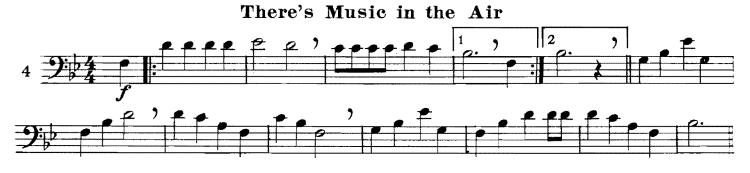




Supplementary Songs with Accidentals and Review of Rhythms











★ NOTE: Tie brings effect of the accidental into the next measure, but for the tied note only.

Key of F - One Flat



% Measure - Six Counts to the Measure



Key of A flat - Four Flats



Alla Breve · (Cut Time)



If additional drill on Alla Breve is desired, review Lessons 4 and 11 playing those exercises in Alla Breve - . Rubank Elem. Meth. for Trom. or Bar. 47

Key of C - No Flats or Sharps



% Measure - Two Counts to the Measure

Practice this lesson slowly, counting six to each measure, before trying it in two counts.



★ Note: May be played as a round by 2, 3, or 4 instruments.
 Rubank Elem. Meth. for Trom. or Bar. 47

Review of Five Keys and Accidentals

Practice Exercise 1 slowly (6 counts) at first; when familiar with it, try it faster (2 counts)



Practice Exercise 2 in 4 counts at first; later try the alla breve (2 counts)



A dot over a note, or under a note, means that it is to be played staccato, that is, cut the note short, releasing the tone almost as soon as it starts.

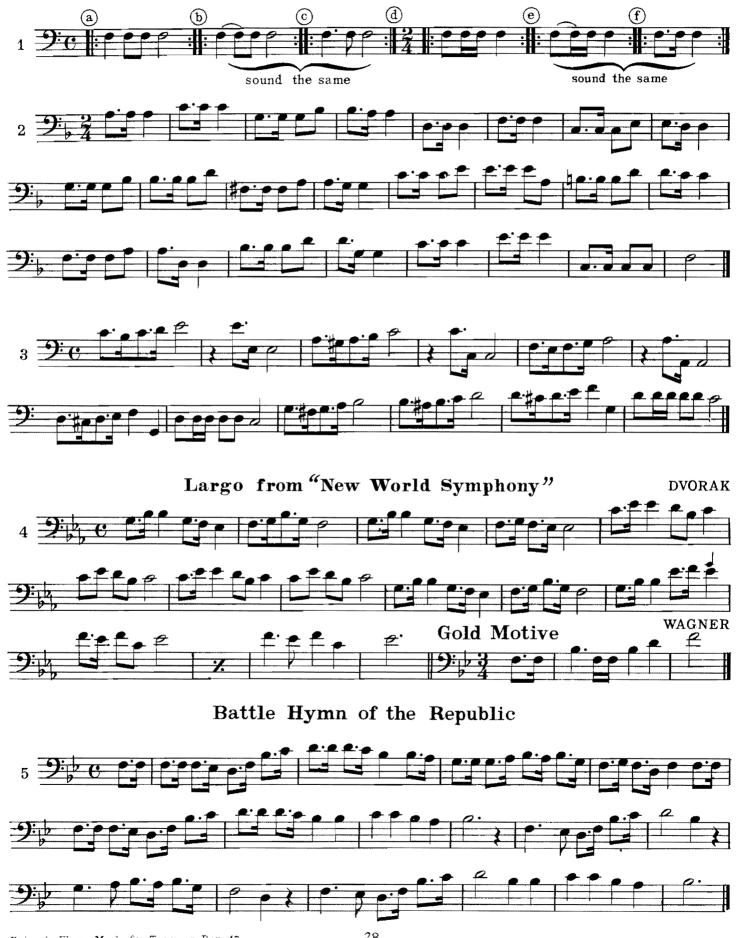


Rubank Elem, Meth. for Trom, or Bar. 47

Sixteenth Notes



Dotted Eighth and Sixteenth Notes

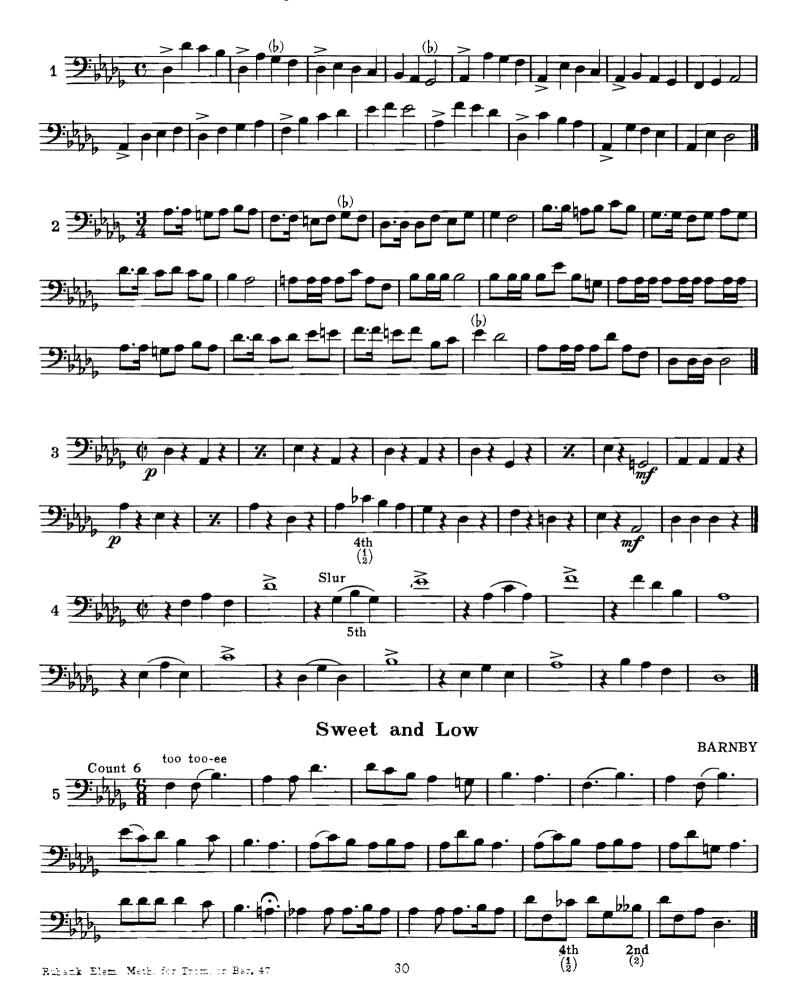


Lip Slurs without Slide Shifts

Increase the tension of the lips, drawing the corners of the mouth back toward the cheeks to slur to a higher tone; loosen the lips to slur to a lower tone. Tongue only the first note under each slur .



Key of D-flat-Five Flats



Lip Slurs of Three Tones



Lip Slurs with Slide Shifts of One Position



Key of G - One Sharp



Four Characteristic Studies

May be used as tests



Three Minor Keys



Legato Playing

In preceding lessons the slur mark has been used only to indicate lip slurs. It has however, a more general meaning and when it appears over a group of notes it signifies that these notes are to be played as a musical unit or phrase and that the tone of the instrument in passing from one note to another will be as smooth as possible. The same meaning is expressed by the word legato written at the beginning of a melody or phrase.

To play legato on most wind instruments it is merely necessary to tongue the first note under the slur and sustain the tone while passing from one note to the next without additional tongue attacks. The flow of air through the instrument is uninterrupted during the slur. If this procedure were followed for the slide trombone, glissandos ("smears") would be produced between tones on the same harmonic (See Position Chart. page 2) To avoid these "smears" and acquire a legato style of trombone playing the following rules should be observed.

- 1. Use a soft tongue attack. Instead of using the rather explosive "too," attack with a light "doo" syllable.
- 2. Shift the slide quickly between notes and make the interruption in tone while the slide is being shifted as slight as possible. Recontinue the tone after the shift with a very light "doo" attack.
- 3. When two notes of different pitches are connected by a slur and can be played with the same slide position, the lip slur should be used if the player can use it smoothly.
- 4. The lip slur should also be used when the slide shifts just one position, in or out, and the tone skips up or down more than a half step (semitone).

Examples of skips effective as lip slurs



5. Sometimes it is possible to lip slur a skip when the slide moves two positions in or out provided that, if the slide moves out, the change is to a higher tone, and if the slide moves in, the change is to a lower tone.



6. By being familiar with the different positions in which the same note may be played (See Chart, page 2) the player can choose less common positions for some of the notes in order that lip slurs may be introduced to improve the legato playing.



Legato Playing

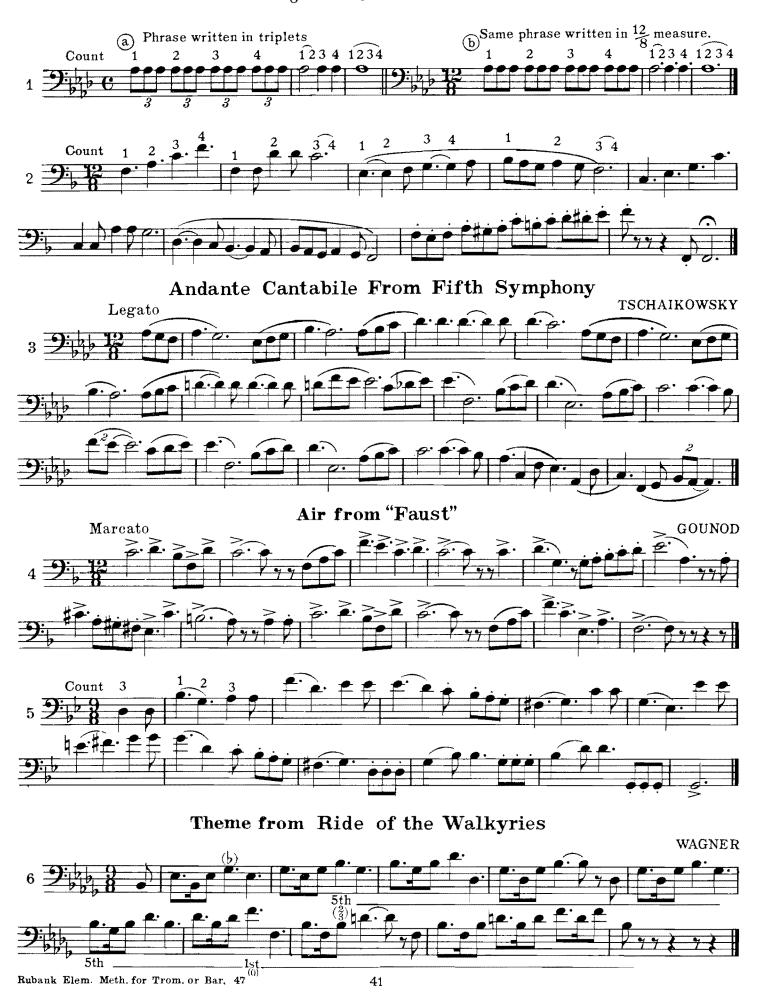
(Notes to be connected by lip slurs are marked —. Those which may be connected by the more difficult lip slurs explained in Rule 5 on the preceding page are marked......)



Triplets



$\frac{12}{8}$ and $\frac{9}{8}$ Measures



Rapid Tongue Attack

Abreviations used in this lesson: 2 9:3 p mf 3 3

Broken Chords and Lip Slurs



Four Notes to One Count



Complex Rhythms



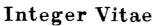




Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes



Slowly







QUARTETS







Trombone Quartet from "Pathetic Symphony"



Exerpt from Overture to "The Mastersingers"



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