

By using a Shank, it will be in the key of A $\flat$ , the smallest crook will be A $\flat$ , the next in size, will put it in G, and the next in F. the smallest Crook, or a long shank, added to F will put it in E with four Sharps. The slides must be drawn out a little when the crooks are used, in order to keep the Instrument in perfect intonation, the larger the Crook the more must the slides be drawn out — the Ear is the best guide in regard to the slides.

### Diatonic Scale

Practice this Scale with the various crooks on.



The following lessons are in the Natural Scale and should be played pronouncing the word Te to acquire a good tone and firm Embouchere.

in A $\flat$ .

Musical notation for a natural scale exercise in A $\flat$  major. The exercise is written on two staves with a treble clef and a common time signature. The first staff shows the notes A $\flat$ , B $\flat$ , C, D, E, F, G, A $\flat$  with slurs over the first three notes and the last three notes. The word "Te" is written above the first three notes. The second staff shows the notes A $\flat$ , B $\flat$ , C, D, E, F, G, A $\flat$  with slurs over the first three notes and the last three notes. The word "Te" is written above the first three notes. The final note is a whole note with a fermata.

C O R N O P E A N.  
 or  
 C O R N E T À P I S T O N .

The Instrument is supported by the thumb of the right hand aided by the left. And the Valves are pressed by the fingers of the right hand.

The following is a complete scale on the Cornopian with three Valves or pistons—The figures have reference to the Valves which are to be pressed to produce the different Notes.

Chromatic Scale.

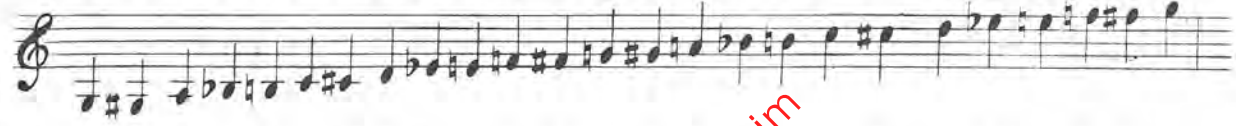
F $\sharp$  F $\sharp$  G $\flat$  A $\flat$  A $\sharp$  B $\flat$  B $\flat$  B $\sharp$  C $\flat$  C $\flat$  C $\sharp$  D $\flat$  D $\sharp$  E $\flat$ E $\flat$  F $\flat$  E $\sharp$  F $\sharp$  F $\sharp$  G $\flat$  G $\flat$  G $\sharp$  A $\flat$  A $\flat$

A $\sharp$  B $\flat$  B $\flat$  C $\flat$  B $\sharp$  C $\sharp$  C $\sharp$  D $\flat$  D $\flat$  D $\sharp$  E $\flat$  E $\flat$  F $\flat$  F $\sharp$  G $\flat$  F $\sharp$  G $\flat$  G $\sharp$  A $\flat$  A $\sharp$  A $\sharp$  B $\flat$  B $\flat$  C $\sharp$

1 2 0 2 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 3 2 1 2 0



G G# A B B# C C# D E b E: F: F# G: G# A: B b B: C C# D E b E: F: F# G 17



1 D.	1	3	4	5	1	2	4	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	5	4
2 E b	1	3	3	5	1	2	4	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	5	4
3 F.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	1	4	1	3	3	5	4
4 G.	1	2	3	4	1	4	5	2	1	4	1	3	3	5	4	
5 C.	2	3	4	5	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	5	3	3	5	4

© World copyright by Editions Bim  
www.editions-bim.com

The above scale shows how to take the Chromatic on the five different trumpets, viz: When the trumpet stands in D, look at the first scale, the first G is natural and the keys are all down; to make G# open the key N<sup>o</sup>. 1; for the note A open the key N<sup>o</sup>. 3 for B b key 4; for B key 5. C is natural, and so on throughout the scale for the five trumpets.

The second scale is for the E b Trumpet  
The third — — — — — F. d<sup>o</sup>.

The fourth is for the G and the fifth is for the C trumpet. see the drawing on this page.