

CARL FISCHER CLASSIC STUDIES

Hyacinth Klosé

Celebrated Method for the Clarinet

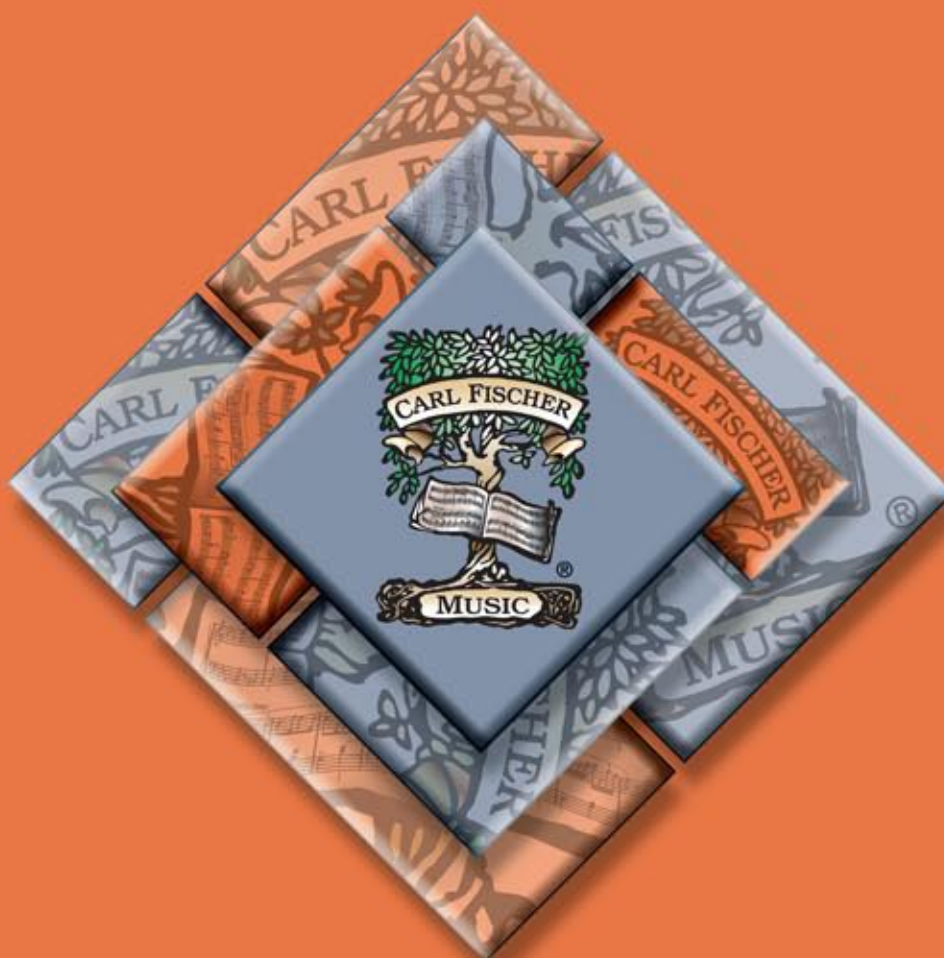
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CARL FISCHER®

First Sounds To Be Practiced

The first labours of a pupil must be directed towards the practice of plain sounds. He must attack the note with a sharp stroke of the tongue and completely sustain the sound in all of its power and without undulations to the end of the notes full value; he must never jerk the notes nor leave perceptible gaps between a note and the one which follows when there are several under the same slur. The notes ought never to be intermittent: they must have the same intensity, and the same power, whatever may be the intervals between them.

The movement (speed) of the following example is at the pleasure of the performer. The pupil who would learn to pitch the sound properly, will begin slowly, bearing in mind what I have before mentioned.

1.

2.

Minor 2nd descending Major 2nd ascending Minor 3rd descending Major 3rd ascending

Perfect 4th descending Perfect 4th ascending

Perfect 5th ascending Perfect 5th descending

Major 6th ascending Minor 6th descending

Major 7th ascending Octave ascending

Sixty-Eight Exercises of Mechanism

The exercises of mechanism have for their object the formation of the fingering by habituating each finger to act separately or simultaneously. By these exercises may be acquired that equality of fingering and that purity of tone which are the finest qualities of an instrumentalist. In the following exercises we must accentuate the sound upon the first note of each division of the bar. Each bar or each sketch should be played eight or ten times and as a finish play the note after the dotted double bar. All the notes should be slurred, ascending passages played crescendo, descending passages diminuendo.

The image displays 22 numbered musical exercises for mechanism, arranged in eight rows. Each exercise is written on a single staff in 4/4 time. The exercises consist of slurred eighth-note patterns, often with repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) and a final note after a dotted double bar. The exercises are numbered 1 through 22.

- Exercise 1: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 2: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 3: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 4: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 5: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 6: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 7: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 8: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 9: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 10: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 11: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 12: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 13: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 14: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 15: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 16: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 17: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 18: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 19: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 20: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 21: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.
- Exercise 22: Ascending eighth-note pattern, repeat, then a final note.

Fifty Progressive Duets

for Two Clarinets

JOSEPH KÜFFNER, Op. 80

Exercise in Whole Notes for Sustaining the Tone

1.

The musical score is for two clarinets in 2/2 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system is marked '1.' and shows the beginning of the exercise. The second system continues the exercise. The third system shows a change in the lower part. The fourth system shows a change in the upper part. The fifth system shows a change in the lower part. The sixth system shows a change in the upper part and ends with a double bar line. The score includes various musical notations such as whole notes, half notes, quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano).

Publisher's Note: These duets are available from Carl Fischer as a separate publication: *Fifty Progressive Duets* (WF193).

To Slur the Notes in Counter-Time
(A Form of Syncopation)

11.

Half Notes (Two Quarters) in Contrast to Four Eighth Notes (Two Quarters)

12.

Tonguing of the Same Note

24.

Exercise 24, 'Tonguing of the Same Note', is a 32-measure piece in 2/2 time. It consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system is in C major. The second system changes to D major (one sharp). The third system is in E major (two sharps). The fourth system is in F# major (three sharps). The melody in the upper staff is composed of eighth notes, while the bass line in the lower staff consists of quarter notes. The exercise focuses on maintaining a consistent tongue position while playing the same note across different melodic contexts.

The Half-Staccato

25.

Exercise 25, 'The Half-Staccato', is a 32-measure piece in 2/2 time. It consists of two systems of two staves each. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The melody in the upper staff is composed of half notes, while the bass line in the lower staff consists of quarter notes. The exercise focuses on achieving a consistent half-staccato articulation across different melodic contexts.

Romanza

45. *p*

p

f

mf

Fine

D.C. al Fine

Rondo

46. *p*

p

mf

mf

Scales and Exercises

Observe that each scale is followed by the distributed notes of the perfect common chord and the dominant seventh.

C Major

1.

p

Common chord

Dominant 7th

2.

3.

Forty-Five Exercises

Upon different combinations of articulation with studies of sixths, octaves, etc.

HYACINTHE KLOSÉ

Bear a little on the first note of the slur and lighten the last one where the slur finishes

4 notes slurred and 2 detached

1.

2 notes slurred and 2 detached (articulation much used) Press the 1st note of the slur

2.

Accent the 1st note of each 4

3.

Same execution as the preceding

4.

Duets on Various Articulations

Moderato

Slurred Notes

1.

The musical score consists of six systems, each with two staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The first system is labeled '1.' and 'Slurred Notes'. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *rf* (ritardando forte). The second system includes *f* (forte) and *pp* (pianissimo). The third system includes *f* and *p*. The fourth system includes *f* and *p*. The fifth system includes *f* and *p*. The sixth system includes *f*, *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p*. The score features various articulations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

11. **Adagio**

p *mf* *p*

5

9

f *p* *p*

13

mf *f* *f*

Twenty-Two Exercises on Low Notes

Chalumeau Register

HYACINTHE KLOSÉ

Accent well the first note of each group.

1. 

2. 

Twelve Studies in the Different Registers of the Clarinet

1. *molto legato*

2. *Agitato*
f

Arranged by Simeon Bellison

Moderato

f *p*

poco a poco rit.

Allegro

f

Cadenza

p *cresc. poco a poco*

f *sf*

p dolce

f

poco a poco accel.

rit.

ff *p*

p

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