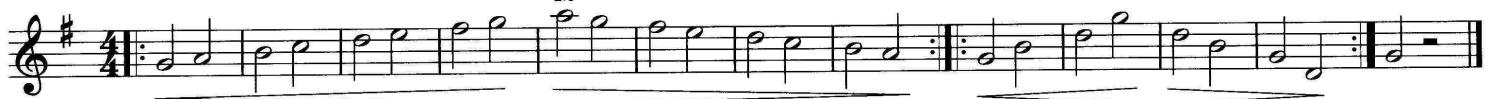


Re min. (Do min.) / D min. (C min.)

*Andante**da / from Rossari**Tempo di Polacca moderato**da / from Mariani*

Sol Magg. (Fa Magg.) / G Maj (F Maj)

12

**Andante grazioso**

da / from Haydn

**Allegretto**

da / from Rossari



Mi min. (Re min.) / E min. (D min.)

Musical score for Mi min. (Re min.) / E min. (D min.) featuring three staves of melodic study. The key signature changes between G major (two sharps) and F# major (one sharp). The time signature is 4/4 throughout.

Andantino

da / from Rossari

Musical score for Andantino featuring six staves of melodic study. The key signature is G major (two sharps). Measure numbers 11, 6, 11, 16, and 21 are indicated. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Allegretto moderato

da / from Rossari

Musical score for Allegretto moderato featuring nine staves of melodic study. The key signature is G major (two sharps). Measure numbers 12, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, and 23 are indicated. Dynamics include *p leggero e staccato*, *p cresc.*, *f* (forte), *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*.

Sib Magg. (Lab Magg.) / Bb Maj (Ab Maj)



Adagio cantabile

da / from Beethoven



Fine



Allegro marziale

da / from Rossari



Sol min. (Fa min.) / G min. (F min.)

Musical score for Sol min. (Fa min.) / G min. (F min.) starting at measure 12. The score consists of three staves of music for a single instrument. Measure 12 starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Measures 13 and 14 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 15 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 16 and 17 follow with eighth-note patterns.

Larghetto cantabile*da / from Mozart*

Musical score for Larghetto cantabile starting at measure 15. The score consists of eight staves of music for a single instrument. Measure 15 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 16 and 17 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 18 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 19 and 20 follow with eighth-note patterns. Measure 21 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 22 and 23 follow with eighth-note patterns. Measure 24 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 25 and 26 follow with eighth-note patterns. Measure 27 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 28 and 29 follow with eighth-note patterns. Measure 30 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 31 and 32 follow with eighth-note patterns.

da / from Mariani

Musical score for Mariani starting at measure 16. The score consists of seven staves of music for a single instrument. Measure 16 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 17 and 18 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 19 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 20 and 21 follow with eighth-note patterns. Measure 22 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 23 and 24 follow with eighth-note patterns. Measure 25 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 26 and 27 follow with eighth-note patterns. Measure 28 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 29 and 30 follow with eighth-note patterns.

Re Magg. (Do Magg.) / D Maj (C Maj)

Three staves of musical notation in G major (two sharps). The first two staves consist of eighth-note patterns. The third staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern.

Andantino

da / from Haydn

17 *p*

7

13

20

25 *rall.* *a tempo*

32 *p* *poco rall.*

A series of staves showing melodic lines with various dynamics and performance instructions like *rall.*, *a tempo*, and *poco rall.*

Tempo di Polonese

da / from Gonella

18 *p*

5

9

13

17

21

A series of staves showing rhythmic patterns with slurs and grace notes, typical of a polonaise style.

Si min. (La min.) / B min. (A min.)

Allegretto tranquillo

da / from Mariani

19 *p e cantabile*

7

14 *mf* < *p*

20 *p* *f* *mf* <>

26 *allarg.* *a tempo*

33 *p* *f* *stent.*

40 *p* *p* *ppp*

Moderato

da / from Rossari

20 *p*

6 *p cresc.*

11 *f* *p*

15 *p*

20 *f*

Mi♭ Magg. (Re♭ Magg.) / E♭ Maj (D♭ Maj)

Three staves of musical notation in Mi♭ Major (E♭ minor). The first two staves are in common time (4/4), and the third staff begins in common time (4/4) and ends in 2/4.

Andante cantabile

da / from Mozart

21 *dolce*

7

11 *cresc.* *p*

15 *p*

20 *cresc.*

25 *p* *cresc.*

29 *p*

A musical score for piano, featuring ten staves of music. The tempo is Andante cantabile. The dynamics change frequently, indicated by *dolce*, *cresc.*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The key signature changes between common time and 3/4 time.

Allegro moderato

da / from Rossari

22 *f*

7

11

15 *f*

21 *f*

A musical score for piano, featuring five staves of music. The tempo is Allegro moderato. The dynamics are marked with *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The key signature changes between common time and 3/4 time.

Do min. (Si♭ min.) / C min. (B♭ min.)

Allegretto

da / from Hilarion Eslava

23 *f*

9

15 *f* *p* *<mf*

22 *mf* *cresc.* *f*

29

35 *mf* *f* *rall. molto*

Allegro non molto

da / from Hilarion Eslava

24 *mf* *cresc.* *rall.*

5 *a tempo* *mf* *cresc.*

9 *f* *ff*

13 *mf* *ff*

17 *dim.* *rall. molto* *mf* *a tempo* *cresc.*

20 *f* *cresc.* *ff* *molto rall.*

La Magg. (Sol Magg.) / A Maj (G Maj)

Musical score for 'La Magg. (Sol Magg.) / A Maj (G Maj)' starting at measure 23. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is indicated as 12. The score consists of three staves of music.

Andante espressivo

da / from Mendelssohn

Musical score for 'Andante espressivo' by Mendelssohn starting at measure 25. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is 'dolce'. The score consists of three staves of music.

Musical score for 'Andante espressivo' by Mendelssohn continuing from measure 9. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The dynamics include 'mf' and 'dim.'. The score consists of three staves of music.

Musical score for 'Andante espressivo' by Mendelssohn continuing from measure 17. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The dynamics include 'rall.', 'a tempo', and 'p'. The score consists of three staves of music.

Musical score for 'Allegro moderato' by De-Vasini starting at measure 32. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The dynamics include 'rall.' and 'f'. The score consists of three staves of music.

Allegro moderato

da / from De-Vasini

Musical score for 'Allegro moderato' by De-Vasini continuing from measure 26. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The dynamics include 'f', 'p', and 'f'. The score consists of three staves of music.

Musical score for 'Allegro moderato' by De-Vasini continuing from measure 7. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The dynamics include 'f'. The score consists of three staves of music.

Musical score for 'Allegro moderato' by De-Vasini continuing from measure 12. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The dynamics include 'f' and 'p'. The score consists of three staves of music.

Musical score for 'Allegro moderato' by De-Vasini continuing from measure 16. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The dynamics include 'f' and 'p'. The score consists of three staves of music.

Musical score for 'Allegro moderato' by De-Vasini continuing from measure 21. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The dynamics include 'f' and 'p'. The score consists of three staves of music.

Fa♯ min. (Mi min.) / F♯ min. (E min.) 23

Allegretto

da / from Frosali

27 * *mf*

6 *f* *mf*

11

16

22 *f*

27 *cresc.* *f*

32 *ff*

Vivace

da / from Ficini

28 *p*

9

17

25 *cresc.*

33

41 *f*

48

* Vedi acciaccatura p. 96 / See grace note p. 96

UNITÀ 2 - Cromatismo**UNIT 2 - Chromatism**

1 

2 

3 

UNITÀ 3 - Flessibilità**UNIT 3 - Flexibility**

The sheet music consists of 14 staves of musical notation for piano or similar instrument. The music is divided into sections by measure numbers:

- Staff 1:** Measures 0-12. Key signature changes from C major to G major.
- Staff 2:** Measures 13-23. Key signature changes from G major to A major.
- Staff 3:** Measures 24-33. Key signature changes from A major back to C major.
- Staff 4:** Measures 34-43. Key signature changes from C major to G major.
- Staff 5:** Measures 44-53. Key signature changes from G major to D major.
- Staff 6:** Measures 54-63. Key signature changes from D major back to C major.
- Staff 7:** Measures 64-73. Key signature changes from C major to G major.
- Staff 8:** Measures 74-83. Key signature changes from G major to D major.
- Staff 9:** Measures 84-93. Key signature changes from D major back to C major.
- Staff 10:** Measures 94-103. Key signature changes from C major to G major.
- Staff 11:** Measures 104-113. Key signature changes from G major to D major.
- Staff 12:** Measures 114-123. Key signature changes from D major back to C major.
- Staff 13:** Measures 124-133. Key signature changes from C major to G major.
- Staff 14:** Measures 134-143. Key signature changes from G major to D major.

Dynamics and articulations include: *mf*, *p*, *f*, *mp*, *mf*, *ff*, trills, grace notes, and slurs. Measure numbers are indicated above the staves.

UNITÀ 4 - Portfolio sonoro**UNIT 4 - Sonoric portfolio****Allegretto grazioso**

Track 37 

Base *Suona / Play* *da / from Concone*

dolce

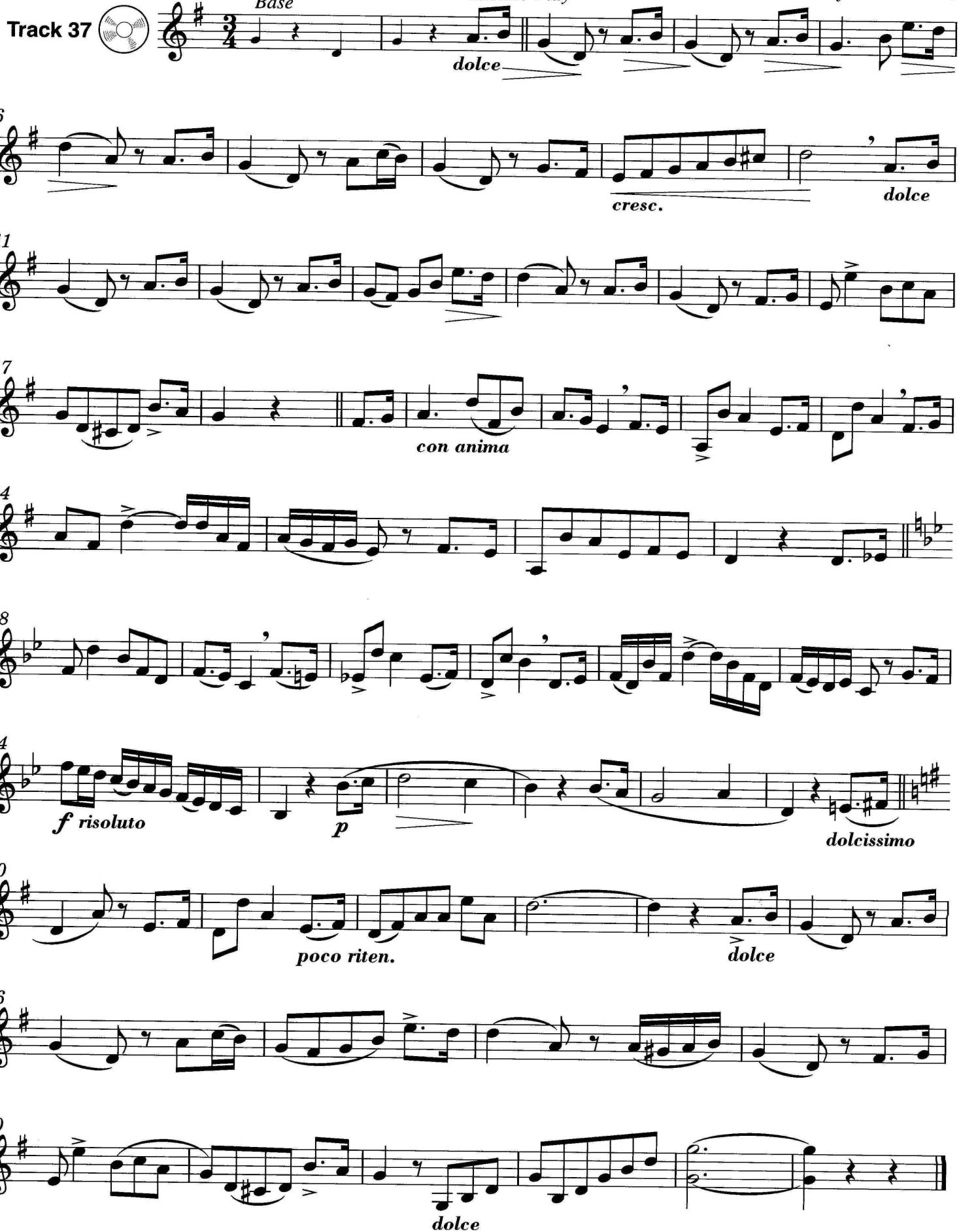
cresc. *dolce*

con anima

f risoluto *p* *dolcissimo*

poco riten. *dolce*

dolce



Marziale

Base

Track 38 

*da / from Bona
Suona / Play*

f e con fuoco

7



17

3

28

Allegro

p p f

35

p p f

42

p

48

3

f

56

Tempo I

f

65



73

Più mosso

f

80

cresc.

f

Cenni sugli abbellimenti musicali

Scheda di raccordo fra questo volume e i volumi II e III del Metodo Gatti - *revisione Giampieri*

Nel secondo e nel terzo volume del metodo per Tromba di D. Gatti (revisione Giampieri) sono riportati tutti gli abbellimenti musicali supportati da diversi esercizi per la loro acquisizione.

Per dare la possibilità agli alunni di eseguire fin d'ora gli abbellimenti ritengo opportuno, alla fine di questo volume dare alcune brevi spiegazioni sulla loro esecuzione.

• L'Appoggiatura

L'appoggiatura è una piccola nota (nota *ausiliaria* scritta con carattere più piccolo) rappresentata accanto ad una *nota reale* (nota scritta a grandezza normale), situata generalmente **un grado sopra o sotto di essa**. L'appoggiatura **sottrae** alla nota reale il valore della figura che rappresenta.

si scrive
written

si esegue
played

• L'Acciaccatura (semplice, composta)

L'acciaccatura è una piccola nota ausiliaria munita di un **taglietto** (se semplice) o un **insieme di piccole note** con o senza taglietto (se composta), messa sopra o sotto la nota reale. Viene eseguita con molta rapidità.

Può essere suonata **in battere o in levare**, e il modo di esecuzione e la sua velocità variano a seconda dello stile e dell'Autore.

si scrive
written

si esegue
played

• Il Mordente (superiore, inferiore, doppio)

Il mordente, può essere **semplice superiore (~~)**, **semplice inferiore (~~)**, **doppio superiore (~~~)**, **doppio inferiore (~~)**. A differenza dell'acciaccatura, che può essere eseguita in battere o in levare, la prima nota del mordente si esegue **sempre in battere** (vedi esempi sottostanti).

si scrive
written

si esegue
played

Hints on embellisgment

Chart of connections between this volume and volume II and III of the Method Gatti - *edited by Giampieri*.

Listed in the second and third volume of the method for Trumpet by D. Gatti (edited by Giampieri) are all the musical embellishment supported by the various related exercises.

To give the pupils the possibility of carrying out immediately the embellishment I think it's a good idea to give some short explanations about their execution, at the end of this volume.

• The grace note

The grace note is a **small note** (auxiliary note written with smaller characters) shown beside a real note (a note written in normal size), generally positioned **one degree above or below it**. The grace note **subtracts** from the real note the value of the signs it represents.

• The sort grace note (simple, compound)

The **sort grace note** is a small auxiliary note equipped with a dash (if simple) or a **collection of small notes** with or without dash (if compound), placed above or below the real note. It is carried out very quickly.

It can be played in **downbeat or in upbeat**, and the way it's executed and its velocity vary according to the style and author.

• The Mordent (higher, lower, double)

The **mordent**, can be **simple higher (~~)**, **simple lower (~~)**, **double higher (~~~)**, **double lower (~~)**.

Depending on the sort grace note, it can be carried out in downbeat or in upbeat, the first note of the mordent is **always carried out in downbeat** (see examples below).

• Il Gruppetto

Analogamente al mordente anche il **gruppetto** può essere **superiore** (∞) o **inferiore** (⌃).

La sua modalità di esecuzione è più complessa di quella degli altri abbellimenti, in quanto dipende dalla posizione in cui è inserito all'interno di una battuta.

Il gruppetto si dice **diretto** se è posto sopra o sotto una nota, **indiretto** se si trova tra due note.

Ecco, qui sotto, alcune modalità di esecuzione più comunemente utilizzate per alcuni tipi di gruppetto diretto e indiretto.

si scrive
written

si esegue
played

oppure 5

Nei casi di **gruppetto indiretto tra due note**, i suoni che lo costituiscono si pongono di norma alla fine (sul levare) dell'ultimo movimento intero della nota reale.

Per esempio:

si scrive
written

si esegue
played

• Il Trillo

Il trillo si rappresenta graficamente in questo modo: “tr” e consiste nell’alternare continuamente, con una certa rapidità, la **nota reale con la sua superiore**. In linea di massima il trillo **termina sempre con la nota reale**.

La velocità di esecuzione del trillo dipende dall’epoca e dall’Autore che lo ha utilizzato.

si scrive
written

si esegue
played

oppure 5

• Considerazione finale sugli abbellimenti

Data la complessità di questo argomento e la soggettività di esecuzione dei vari abbellimenti, ogni insegnante sceglierà la modalità di esecuzione e la risoluzione dei singoli abbellimenti.

• The Turn

The **turn** just like the mordent can also be **higher** (∞) or **lower** (⌃).

Its form of execution is more complex than the other embellishment, in that it depends on the position in which it is inserted inside a bar.

The turn is called **direct** if it is placed above or below a note, **indirect** if it is between two notes.

Below are, some of the execution forms most generally used for some kinds of direct and indirect turns.

oppure 5

In the case of the indirect **turn between two notes**, the sounds that make it up are usually at the end (on the upbeat) of the last complete movement of the real note. For example:

• The Trill

The trill is shown graphically like this: “tr” and consists in continuously altering quickly, **the real note with its higher**. Generally speaking the trill always ends the **real note**.

The speed of execution of the trill depends on the historic age of the Author who used it.

• Final considerations on embellishments

Given the complexity of this subject and the subjectivity of the various ornaments, every teacher will choose the form of execution and the resolution of the single embellishments.