

14 *mf* 18 128

*p* 23

*p* 12 23 13 123

15 *mf*

13 128

12 28 18 128

\* Very slow

16

*p* *mf* *p* *p* *mf* *p*

*p* *mf* *p* *p* *mf* *p*

17

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on three staves in treble clef, 4/4 time. The melody is written on the first staff, and the accompaniment is written on the second and third staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The accompaniment consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The score is numbered 17 in the top left corner.

\*Beginner Play 1st 4 Bars of each group and continue chromatically

Slow

21

*mf**simile*

12

23

13

123

22

*simile*

23

13

123

23

*p**simile*

12

23

13

3

123

23

24

*mf**simile*

12

12

23

23

13

13

123

123

Slowly

25

*pp*

3

3

3

12

12

23

23

4

13

123

123

\* No 25 also to be played staccato

26

[illegible]

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of several measures, including a half note, a quarter note, and an eighth note, with a final measure containing a half note and a quarter note. The notation includes various accidentals and a fermata over the final note.

28 *Slow* *p* *simile*

29

*f*

First system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody is written on a single staff and includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, along with accidentals (sharps and flats) and a fermata. The system ends with a double bar line.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Merry-Go-Round' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. There are four measures in this system, with measure numbers 12, 23, 13, and 123 written above the staff. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and a final double bar line.

*From Symphony, October 1948*

## *Notes on the Schlossberg Method*

*by Harry Freistadt*

Twelve years ago this month the world lost one of the greatest teachers of all time, and the finest of all teachers of the trumpet. Max Schlossberg, as much beloved as a person as he was a musician, played with the New York Philharmonic Symphony for twenty-six years, joining it in the regime of Gustav Mahler, and spending his last days under the baton of Toscanini. His even greater name as a teacher is proved by the fact that Schlossberg students now occupy first chairs in many of the major orchestras in the country.

When a new pupil came to Schlossberg, he would first have him play "long" tones, so that he could judge immediately if the student had mastered the two most important, though elementary factors in playing the trumpet. These factors are correct breathing and correct attack. Together they govern the quality of sound, the control of phrasing, and the ability to execute technically difficult passages.

The most important groundwork in Schlossberg's method was in gaining ability to maintain a steady flow of air into the trumpet for the duration of a note or phrase. It is also important in this phase, he said, to gauge the amount of air necessary to execute a particular passage, and

not to inhale an excess. An excess of air in the lungs and too frequent intakes cause a feeling of suffocation and consequent breathiness in the tone.

The air in the lungs, supported by the diaphragm, presses against the tongue, the tip of which lies against the upper teeth. The air is released into the instrument as soon as the tongue is withdrawn, and the tone is determined by the number of vibrations produced.

Attacking or striking the note, as this is called, is the second most difficult phase if one desires the resulting tones to be clean and steady.

Schlossberg's method for developing a good attack was to divide the range of the trumpet into low, middle and high sections, assigning the syllable *Ta* to the low register, *Tu* to the middle and *Tee* to the high. In order to produce the tone, a firm lip position, or embouchure, must be taken and *never* changed or dropped throughout the scale. The only movement of the mouth during this scale is the pronunciation of the syllables *Ta*, *Tu* or *Tee*, which permit, respectively, an open tone, a semi-open tone, and an almost closed tone. The changes in vowel sounds cause a change in pressure upon the instrument

—the greater the constriction of embouchure, the higher the pressure the note.

One of Schlossberg's most useful drills for practicing the foregoing requires the student to proceed rapidly from the *Ta* to the *Tu*, and from the *Tu* to the *Tee* registers. (The Schlossberg drills are unexcelled and all are published.) I find that it is possible to play ascending intervals legato, by using syllables *Ta-ee*, *Tu-ee*, *Tee-ee* — and descending *Te-ee*, *Tee-u*, and *Tee-a*. Observing these rules the player avoids incorrect slurring. If a trumpet player found it necessary to change the lip position throughout a performance, it would be impossible to execute swift passages or maintain a uniform tone quality throughout the scale.

The consonant *T* has been used in the example throughout this account. However, it must be added quickly to the *T* is employed only in loud or explosive passages. When the score calls for a soft tone, the player places the consonant *D* before the appropriate vowel sounds. The latter, however, remain the same in both forte and pianissimo passages, and the position of the lips is similar in both cases.

Harry Freistadt played first trumpet with the CBS Orchestra for many years and had a long association with Max Schlossberg, first as a pupil and then as a son-in-law. Schlossberg was a musician of great stature. The number of his pupils occupying first chairs testifies to the caliber of his teaching.

*Harry Freistadt*

## Groups 5, 6, and 7

It is recommended that the exercises in group 5 be played in common time at first. Later, when the tones come easily and clearly without force or strain, the exercises may be played in *alla breve* time and repeated as many times as the student can repeat them and still finish with a clear firm tone on the last note. The last note in each group or phrase is an octave below the starting tone and provides the relaxation of the tongue and lips which is of vital importance to progress in this method of embouchure development.

Group 6 should be played as written, at a moderately slow tempo, and the last tone should be held until the supply of air in the lungs is entirely exhausted.

The seventh group is to be played exactly as written. Attention should be given to the movement of the tongue while these exercises are being played. Although the lips and the facial muscles are important factors in the performance of these exercises, the student should feel that he is varying the pitch of his instrument by raising and lowering his tongue as explained by the illustrations on page 3 of this book.

### GROUP 5



### GROUP 6



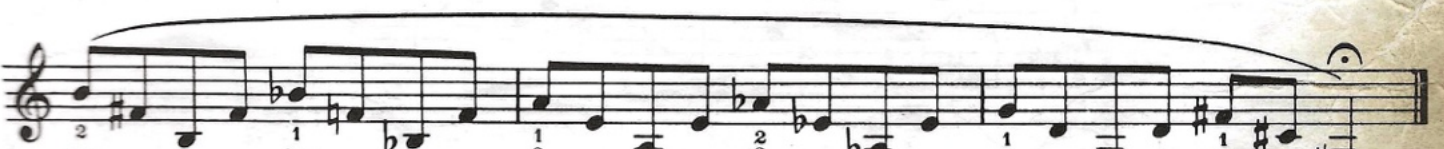
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# GROUP 7



rit.

## Groups 8, 9, and 10

Group 8 is but a continuation of the material in Group 7, with an increase in the range of the notes. Each exercise should be repeated four to six times before the last measure is played. The student must always remember that the final tone of each group is important; if these tones do not come easily and clearly, the student is either fatigued or needs further practice on the preceding exercises. Sometimes intensive practice of sustained tones on the low notes, played very softly, is necessary for the proper relaxation of muscles and the correct turn-over of the lower lip inside the mouthpiece.

Groups 6, 7, and 8 are key exercises to the type of embouchure development advocated here. The author personally practices these three exercises more frequently than any others in the book.

Group 9 is to be started slowly, and the speed gradually increased until a reasonably fast tempo is reached.

There are two styles of phrasing, both of equal importance, in Group 10. The author suggests starting all notes at first and observing the articulation marks later. Group 10 should not be played too fast. The last tone of each group is to be played with a strong accent.

### GROUP 8



## Groups 11, 12, and 13

By this time the student should have realized the importance of fully inflating the lungs before beginning each phrase. Each exercise in Groups 11 and 12 should be repeated many times in one breath. Especial attention is called to the *ritardando* at the end of each exercise in Group 11. During the *ritardando* the student will be conscious of the relaxation and lowering of the tongue, and the turning over of the lower lip inside the mouthpiece for the extreme low tones.

Group 13 is a very interesting one, if played at first with three counts to the measure and the tempo gradually increased until there is only one count to the measure. Strict observance of the accent on the first note of the second measure in each group will insure perfect rhythm. The last phrase may be played very rapidly with a slight exaggeration of accent on the first note of each measure. This exercise will also be found interesting and helpful when single-tongued rather than slurred, with fingering as marked.

### GROUP 11

The musical notation for Group 11 consists of seven staves, each representing a different exercise. Each exercise is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The exercises are numbered 1 through 7. The first staff (Exercise 1) includes a '1 2 3' count under the first measure. Each exercise consists of a sequence of eighth notes, followed by a repeat sign (double bar line with two dots), and then a final measure marked 'rit.' (ritardando). The key signature for the exercises is as follows: Exercise 1 (C major), Exercise 2 (B major), Exercise 3 (B-flat major), Exercise 4 (B major), Exercise 5 (B-flat major), Exercise 6 (C major), and Exercise 7 (C major).

## GROUP 12

The image shows a page from a music book with four staves of music. The first three staves are for vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, and Tenor) and the fourth is for piano accompaniment. The music is in 3/4 time and consists of four measures. The lyrics are: "The rose tree, the rose tree, / The rose tree, the rose tree, / The rose tree, the rose tree, / The rose tree, the rose tree." The piano part is in the right hand, and the vocal parts are in the left hand. The score includes fingerings, breath marks, and repeat signs.

## GROUP 13

The image shows a page of musical notation for a guitar piece. It consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'f'. The piece features a melodic line with a focus on rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The notation is written for a single melodic line, likely the guitar, with a focus on rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

Very slow

**VOL. I**

67

1

Very slow

2

Very slow

**ETUDE No.1** Play each bar in one breathe, use the given fingering throughout each bar

3

Very slow

4

Exercise 4 consists of eight staves of music, each containing three measures. The exercises involve ascending and descending scales and arpeggios, with various fingerings and slurs indicated. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4.

## ETUDE No. II

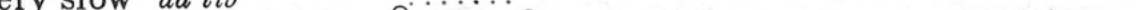
Play the indicated fingering at the beginning of each bar throughout unless otherwise indicated

5

Exercise 5 consists of four staves of music, each containing three measures. The exercises involve ascending and descending scales and arpeggios, with various fingerings and slurs indicated. The key signature has one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 2/4.

The image shows three staves of musical notation for the song 'The Rose Tree'. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff has a 2/3 time signature. The second staff has a 1/3 time signature. The third staff has a 1/2 time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and fingerings (1, 2, 3) indicated above the notes. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style.

Very slow *ad lib*



6

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff in 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo and mood are indicated as 'Very slow' and 'ad lib'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, along with rests and dynamic markings. The system is numbered '6' at the beginning.

The first staff of the exercise is written on a single treble clef staff. It contains a sequence of eighth-note patterns, each starting with a finger number (1 or 2) and a slur. The patterns are: 2. 3. (quarter note), 1. 3. (quarter note), 1. 3. (quarter note), 1. 3. (quarter note), 1. 2. 3. (quarter note), 1. 2. 3. (quarter note), and 1. 2. 3. (quarter note). The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. A first ending bracket is placed over the final two measures of the system, which end with a repeat sign. The system number '7' is written in the left margin.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 2/8. The melody starts with a quarter note on G4, followed by an eighth note on A4, and then a dotted quarter note on B4. This is followed by a quarter rest, then an eighth note on G4, and a dotted quarter note on F#4. The melody continues with a quarter note on E4, a quarter note on D4, and a quarter note on C4. A double bar line follows. The second measure begins with a quarter note on D4, a quarter note on E4, a quarter note on F#4, and a quarter note on G4. This is followed by a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, and a quarter note on C5. A double bar line follows. The third measure begins with a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on G4, and a quarter note on F#4. This is followed by a quarter note on E4, a quarter note on D4, and a quarter note on C4. The system ends with a double bar line.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Bird Song' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody starts with a quarter note on G4, followed by an eighth note on A4, and then a quarter note on B4. A slur covers the next four notes: A4, G4, F4, and E4. This is followed by a quarter note on D4, which is marked with a '1' above it. The system ends with a double bar line.

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a quarter note B4. A slur covers the next four notes: a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note F#5. This is followed by a quarter note G5, a quarter note A5, and a quarter note B5. A final quarter note C6 is marked with a fermata. The system concludes with a double bar line.



20 Lip Flexibilities

Handwritten annotations:

- $J = 96$  (circled in the sixth staff)
- wenig Lippe  $\rightarrow$  viele Luftstöße (written across the seventh and eighth staves)
- $p-mf$  (written below the eighth staff)
- 5 (large handwritten number to the left of the eighth staff)

## 22 Lip Flexibilities

Play with and without alternate fingerings (Nos. 8, 9 and 10).

8  $\text{♩} = 108$  *p-mf*

9  $\text{♩} = 108$  *p-mf*

10  $\text{♩} = 108$  *mf*

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of three staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in eighth notes, with a repeat sign at the end. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody is written in eighth notes, with a repeat sign at the end. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody is written in eighth notes, with a repeat sign at the end.

Play with and without alternate fingerings (12 and 13).

[illegible]

## FOUR • FLEXIBILITY

### FOUR • INTERVAL STUDIES

The following exercises accustom you to slurring over consecutive fourths and fifths. Play each line several times without stopping. Try to maintain a steady airflow throughout.

One



## FOUR • FLEXIBILITY

Five

