

*Collection Ifor James*

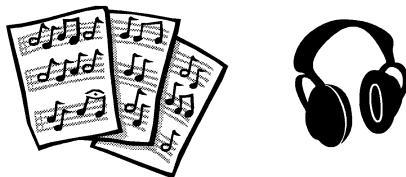
# Learn Or Teach Horn Fingering And Have Fun

*Les doigtés du Cor / Horn-Fingersätze*

Ifor James

EMR 132

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# Learn Or Teach Horn Fingering And Have Fun

## Les doigtés du cor - Horn-Fingersätze

Ifor James  
(\*1931)

Teaching any brass instrument is relatively easy at High School level. Of course students have differing problems requiring more, or less attention, but at this level they DO know the fingerings.

Teaching beginners is altogether different. Some students find real difficulty in learning the fingerings, some WON'T learn them (for reasons of their own!). So often however they DO know them, but the moment they begin to play their whole attention is focussed on the physical ACT of playing, with the result that fingerings are forgotten. The sad fact is that so many who have this MENTAL BLOCK are able to play quite well, have a good range and indeed can be quite talented.

This book is based on repetition. I hope the rhythms are not too difficult, but if they are, this is where the teacher helps! We begin very simply, with only TWO notes, but hopefully everything being in duet form even this can give some enjoyment. These duets expands in form and difficulty throughout the book, and working at them helps to push the finger patterns into the personal computer.

The few keys given here ( F, C, D, G, B $\flat$  and E $\flat$  ) should, if studied well, give all the fingerings required.

We begin in the middle of the range and expand outwards. For those who have still a small range, alternative notes are given. There are so many exercises that if something IS too difficult, leave it out... there are plenty more!

Teachers should begin by really helping with all the rhythms ( $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{4}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{6}{8}$ ). Do this slowly and thoroughly. Correct knowledge of rhythms at the beginning of a player's life saves endless problems later. In this book 2 bars of  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 1 bar of  $\frac{6}{8}$  are often THE SAME MUSIC. This is to show the student that there is nothing clever or mysterious about it. It's really only like TWO bars of  $\frac{3}{4}$  without the barline and different TAILS to the notes. The note values LOOK different, but they SOUND the same.

Au niveau de l'école secondaire, il est relativement facile d'enseigner les instruments de cuivre. Les élèves ont évidemment tous des problèmes différents, mais normalement ils connaissent au moins les doigtés.

Mais dans le cadre de l'enseignement des débutants, l'apprentissage des doigtés représente un obstacle majeur. Certains élèves éprouvent une difficulté authentique à les maîtriser, tandis que d'autres semblent simplement, pour des raisons qu'ils sont seuls à connaître, ne pas *vouloir* les apprendre. Mais le cas le plus fréquent est celui de l'élève qui connaît les doigtés en principe, mais qui paraît incapable de s'en souvenir lors qu'il joue de l'instrument, car son attention est prise par d'autres aspects du jeu. Malheureusement ce blocage mental peut se produire même chez des élèves assez doués.

La base de ce cahier est la simple répétition, car il faut que les doigtés entrent dans le subconscient de l'élève, qu'ils soient emmagasinés dans son "ordinateur" intérieur. Ainsi pourra-t-il jouer librement, en dirigeant sa pensée consciente vers l'expression musicale sans devoir essayer de se souvenir des doigtés, car l'ordinateur fera ce travail tout seul! Nous commençons de manière très simple avec des exercices à seulement deux notes, qui sont présentés en forme de duo pour les rendre plus intéressants à jouer.

Les exercices n'utilisent que six tonalités (fa, ut, ré, sol, si bémol et mi bémol), car ceci suffit pour explorer tous les doigtés possibles.

L'étendue s'élargit progressivement à partir des premiers exercices qui restent dans un médium confortable. Pour ceux qui ont une étendue encore limitée, nous avons fourni quelques simplifications facultatives. Vu le grand nombre d'exercices à disposition, l'élève ne doit pas hésiter à omettre ceux qui lui paraissent trop difficiles.

Le professeur doit s'assurer que l'élève maîtrise bien tous les rythmes et toutes les mesures employées ici ( $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{4}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  et  $\frac{6}{8}$ ). Un travail approfondi sur les rythmes au stade initial des études musicales évite de nombreux problèmes lors des étapes ultérieures. Dans ce cahier, la même musique est souvent présentée sous deux formes différentes, d'abord en deux mesures de  $\frac{3}{4}$ , ensuite en une seule mesure de  $\frac{6}{8}$ . Il est essentiel que l'élève comprenne qu'il s'agit de mélodies *identiques* et que l'écriture à  $\frac{6}{8}$  ne représente aucune difficulté réelle.

Das Unterrichten eines Blechinstuments auf der Stufe der Sekundarschule ist relativ leicht. Die Schüler haben selbstverständlich noch allerlei Schwierigkeiten, aber zumindest kennen sie normalerweise die Fingersätze.

Im Anfängerstadium bildet jedoch das Erlernen der Fingersätze ein grosses Hindernis. Einige Schüler stossen dabei auf echte Schwierigkeiten, während man bei anderen das Gefühl hat, dass sie aus unbekannten Gründen die Fingersätze einfach nicht lernen *wollen*. Der häufigste Fall jedoch ist derjenige des Schülers, der grundsätzlich die Fingersätze kennt, aber unfähig scheint, während des Spielens sich daran zu erinnern, da seine Aufmerksamkeit durch andere technische Probleme abgelenkt wird. Diese Hemmungen treten leider auch bei ganz begabten Schülern auf.

Der Grundsatz dieses Hefts ist die Wiederholung. Nur durch ständiges Wiederholen können die Fingersätze vom "inneren Computer" des Unterbewusstseins gespeichert werden. Man soll nämlich beim Spielen nicht bewusst an die Fingersätze denken; diese müssen ganz automatisch vom Unterbewusstsein gelenkt werden, so dass der Musiker seine bewussten Gedanken auf den musikalischen Inhalt konzentrieren kann. Wir fangen mit leichten, aus nur zwei Tönen bestehenden Übungen an, die als kleine Duette dargestellt sind, um das Interesse des Schülers zu steigern.

Die Übungen beschränken sich auf sechs Tonarten (F, C, D, G, B und Es), da diese genügen, um alle Fingersatzmöglichkeiten zu decken.

Die ersten Übungen bleiben im bequemen Mittelregister, wobei der Umfang allmählich vergrössert wird. Für Schüler die noch einen kleineren Umfang besitzen, werden einige fakultative Erleichterungen angegeben. Angesichts der grossen Anzahl der Übungen, darf man bedenkenlos diejenigen ausspielen, die allzu schwierig erscheinen.

Der Lehrer muss sich vergewissern, dass der Schüler rhythmisch genau spielt und dass er die hier verwendeten Taktarten ( $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{4}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  und  $\frac{6}{8}$ ) gut versteht. Ein gründliches Erarbeiten der Rhythmisik im Anfängerstadium kann allerlei später auftauchende Probleme vorbeugen. In diesem Heft wird öfters die gleiche Musik in zwei verschiedenen Schreibweisen dargestellt, zuerst als zwei  $\frac{3}{4}$ -Takte, danach als ein einziger  $\frac{6}{8}$ -Takt. Es ist wichtig dass der Schüler versteht, dass es sich um musikalisch *identische* Melodien handelt, und dass  $\frac{6}{8}$ -Takt keine echte Schwierigkeiten darbietet.

We begin with F major, and here is a fingering chart for that scale. REMEMBER, F major has ONE FLAT in its key signature. Fingerings for B♭ horn are given below each note, and to the right in brackets are the fingerings for the F horn.

Notice that the B♭ fingering is more or less repeated in the lower octave. Only the G is different.

Nous commençons dans le ton de fa majeur. Voici les doigtés pour cette gamme. Souvenez-vous que la gamme de fa majeur comporte un bémol dans son armure. Les doigtés pour le cor en sib sont indiquées directement en-dessous de la note, ceux pour le cor en fa sont placés à leur droite entre parenthèses.

Notez que pour le cor en sib, les doigtés sont presque les mêmes dans les deux octaves, celui du sol étant le seul à être différent dans l'octave inférieure.

Wir fangen in F-Dur an. Hier sind die Fingersätze für diese Tonleiter. Erinnern Sie sich daran, dass die F-Dur-Tonleiter als Vorzeichen ein Be hat. Die Fingersätze für das B-Horn befinden sich direkt unter der Noten, diejenigen für F-Horn sind rechts in Klammern angegeben.

Merken Sie, dass beim B-Horn die Fingersätze der tieferen Oktave fast gleich sind; nur das G ist verschieden.

Read , Learn, Read, Learn, ..... over and over again until you feel you know these few fingerings, then we begin. Note that in music, the flat (♭) is usually given at the beginning of the stave (the 5 lines). This is what is known as the KEY SIGNATURE. In this case ONE FLAT, being the key of F major.

Etudiez longement ces doigtés jusqu'à ce que vous avez l'impression de les connaître par cœur, avant de commencer les exercices qui suivent. Notez que le bémol qui caractérise la gamme de fa majeur est placé normalement au début de la portée. Ceci s'appelle l'armure.

Studieren Sie gründlich diese Fingersätze bis Sie den Eindruck haben, sie auswendig zu kennen, bevor Sie die folgenden Übungen anfangen. Merken Sie, dass das Be, welches zur Tonart F-Dur gehört, normalerweise als Vorzeichen einmal am Anfang jedes Systems (d.h. jeder Zeile) steht.

## NOW WE BEGIN

Exercises on the notes F and G.

## MAINTENANT ON COMMENCE

Exercices sur les notes fa et sol.

## JETZT FANGEN WIR AN

Übungen auf die Noten F und G.

1.

Student Teacher

2.

(St.) (Tch.)

7.

Musical staff 7 consists of three measures. The first measure has a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. It contains two eighth notes. The second measure starts with a rest, followed by six eighth notes. The third measure starts with a rest, followed by a dotted half note, a quarter note, and another dotted half note.

8.

Musical staff 8 consists of two measures. Both measures have a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. Each measure contains a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a dotted half note.

Musical staff 9 consists of two measures. Both measures have a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. Each measure contains a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a dotted half note.

9.

Musical staff 9 consists of two measures. Both measures have a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. Each measure contains a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a dotted half note.

10.

Musical staff 10 consists of three measures. The first two measures have a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. Each measure contains a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a dotted half note. The third measure also has a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature, containing a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a dotted half note.

11.

Musical staff 11 consists of three measures. The first two measures have a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. Each measure contains a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a dotted half note. The third measure also has a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature, containing a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a dotted half note.

12.

Musical staff 12 consists of two measures. Both measures have a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. Each measure contains a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a dotted half note.

11.

Musical score for measure 11. The top staff is in 3/4 time with a treble clef, showing five dotted half notes. The bottom staff is also in 3/4 time with a treble clef, showing five eighth-note pairs with a fermata over the first pair.

Musical score for measure 12. The top staff is in 3/4 time with a treble clef, showing five dotted half notes. The bottom staff is in 3/4 time with a treble clef, showing five eighth-note pairs.

12.

Musical score for measure 13. The top staff is in 6/8 time with a treble clef, showing five dotted half notes. The bottom staff is in 6/8 time with a treble clef, showing five eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for measure 14. The top staff is in 3/4 time with a treble clef, showing five eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff is in 3/4 time with a treble clef, showing five eighth-note pairs.

13.

Musical score for measure 15. The top staff is in 3/4 time with a treble clef, showing five eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff is in 3/4 time with a treble clef, showing five eighth-note pairs.

14.

Musical score for measure 16. The top staff is in 6/8 time with a treble clef, showing six eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff is in 6/8 time with a treble clef, showing six eighth-note pairs.

15.

Musical score for measure 17. The top staff is in 4/4 time with a treble clef, showing five eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff is in 4/4 time with a treble clef, showing five eighth-note pairs.

16.

2/4

17.

2/4

2/4

18.

4/4

19.

6/8

6/8

20.

3/4

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Duets on the same notes.

Duos avec les mêmes notes.

Duette auf die gleichen Noten.

1.

2.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

## Duets in C MAJOR

## Duos en DO MAJEUR

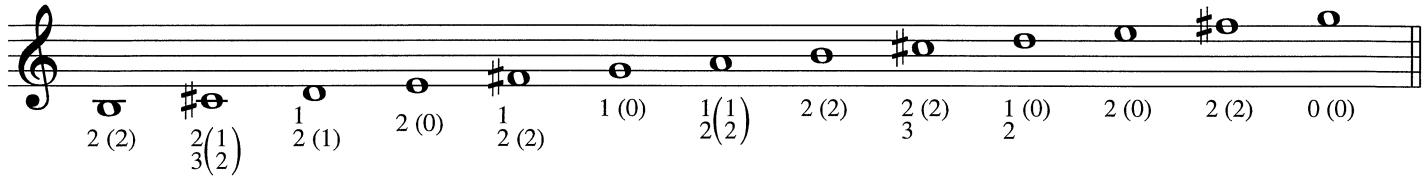
## Duette in C-Dur.

Handwritten musical score for two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 4/4 time signature. It consists of eight measures. The first measure contains eighth notes. The second measure has eighth notes followed by a dotted half note. The third measure features eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The fourth measure contains eighth notes and a dotted half note. The fifth measure has eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The sixth measure consists of eighth notes and a dotted half note. The seventh measure contains eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The eighth measure ends with a dotted half note. The bottom staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It consists of eight measures. The first measure contains eighth notes. The second measure has eighth notes followed by a dotted half note. The third measure features eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The fourth measure contains eighth notes and a dotted half note. The fifth measure has eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The sixth measure consists of eighth notes and a dotted half note. The seventh measure contains eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The eighth measure ends with a dotted half note.

Now we extend the range of D major. If this is not yet possible for a student, repeat the last two sections as a strengthening exercise.

Nous allons élargir la tessiture. Si ceci s'avère encore trop difficile pour l'élève, il devrait plutôt refaire les deux parties précédentes.

Wir erweitern den Umfang. Falls dies für den Schüler noch zu schwierig erscheint, sollte er stattdessen die zwei letzten Teile wiederholen.



## EXERCISES

## EXERCICES

## ÜBUNGEN

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

5.

Now let us return to flats (b) and make exercises in the key of Bb (2 flats).

Retournons aux bémols pour essayer la tonalité de SIb MAJEUR.

Gehen wir zu den Be-Tonarten zurück, um B-Dur zu erforschen.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

DUETS in E♭

DUOS en mib

DUETTE in Es

1.

Musical score for the first duet in E♭ major. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (E♭). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (E♭). The music is in common time (indicated by a '4'). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests.

Continuation of the musical score for the first duet in E♭ major. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (E♭). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (E♭). The music continues in common time (indicated by a '4'). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests.

2.

Musical score for the second duet in E♭ major. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (E♭). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (E♭). The music is in common time (indicated by a '4'). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests.

Continuation of the musical score for the second duet in E♭ major. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (E♭). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (E♭). The music continues in common time (indicated by a '4'). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests.

3.

Musical score for the third duet in E♭ major. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (E♭). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (E♭). The music is in common time (indicated by a '4'). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests.

Continuation of the musical score for the third duet in E♭ major. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (E♭). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (E♭). The music continues in common time (indicated by a '4'). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests.

Final continuation of the musical score for the third duet in E♭ major. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (E♭). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (E♭). The music continues in common time (indicated by a '4'). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests.

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