

176
NOUVELLE METHODE

PROGRESSIVE

pour

OPHICEEIDE

Contenant

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1.° Toutes les gammes | 4.° Duo. |
| 2.° Des leçons progressives | 5.° Leçons pour l'Emission du son |
| 3.° Etudes melodiques | 6.° Etudes, et exercices très chantants |

dedie aux

PROFESSEURS

PAR

NI DE

SCHULTZ.

Prix 12^f



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à LYON chez BENACCI & PESCHIER 5 rue St Come

1842

Vm. 8 n. 22

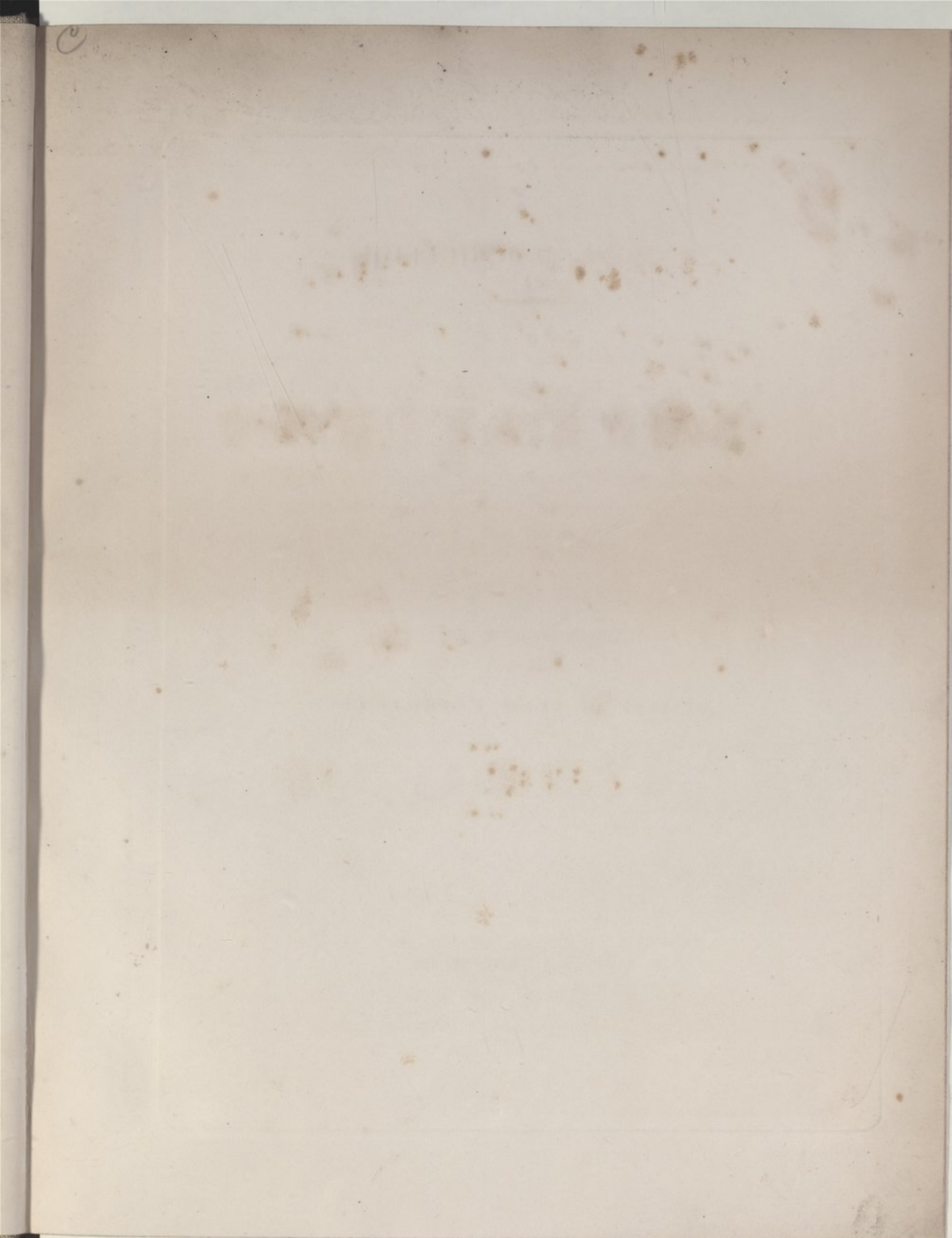


1841

1841

1841

1841



MÉTHODE D'OPHICLEÏDE.

On se sert de trois sortes d'OPHICLEÏDES, le premier est en *Si b*, le deuxième est en *Ut*, et le troisième est en *Mi b*; les deux premiers se nomment OPHICLEÏDE BASSE et le troisième OPHICLEÏDE ALTO. Ils ne diffèrent entre eux que par la grosseur, le plus gros est en *Si b*, celui d'après en *Ut* et le plus petit est en *Mi b*.

La forme, la disposition des Clefs et le doigté en est exactement de même.

Les OPHICLEÏDES BASSES se jouent à la Clef de *Fa* et l'OPHICLEÏDE ALTO à la Clef de *Sol*.

*Nous donnerons à la fin de cette méthode quelques détails sur
l'OPHICLEÏDE ALTO.*

MANIÈRE DE TENIR L'OPHICLEÏDE.

On soutient l'ophicleïde par le moyen d'un cordon passé autour du cou et par les deux mains.

La main gauche sert à faire mouvoir les Clefs nos 1, 2, 3, 4, et la main droite les autres.

Il faut que l'instrument soit soutenu de manière à ce que l'embouchure soit bien fixée sur les lèvres, sans cette précaution aucun son ne serait assuré.

DE L'EMBOUCHURE

Le choix de l'EMBOUCHURE dépend de la grosseur des lèvres. Si l'élève a les lèvres faibles il faudra choisir une embouchure petite, si au contraire, il les avait fortes il faudrait choisir une embouchure large.



ÉTENDUE GÉNÉRALE ET CHROMATIQUE

DE L'OPHICLÉIDE BASSE

AVEC SON DOIGTÉ

Four staves of musical notation for the Ophicleide basse, showing general range and chromatic exercises. Each staff includes fingerings (0-8) and breath marks (on, b, o).

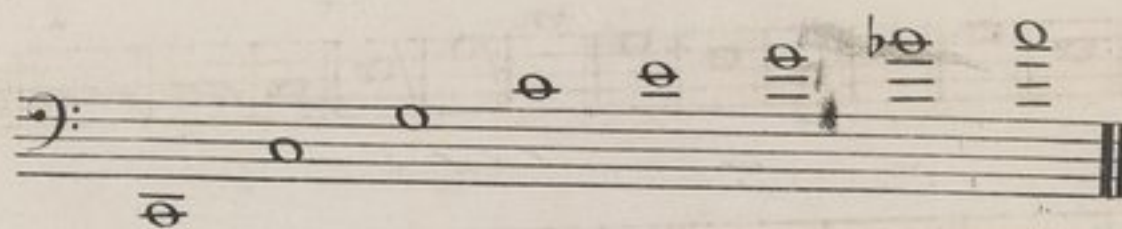
Staff 1: 4 0 2 2/3 4 8 8/5 7 7 8

Staff 2: 8 9 1 0 2 2/3 4/2 8 8/6 1

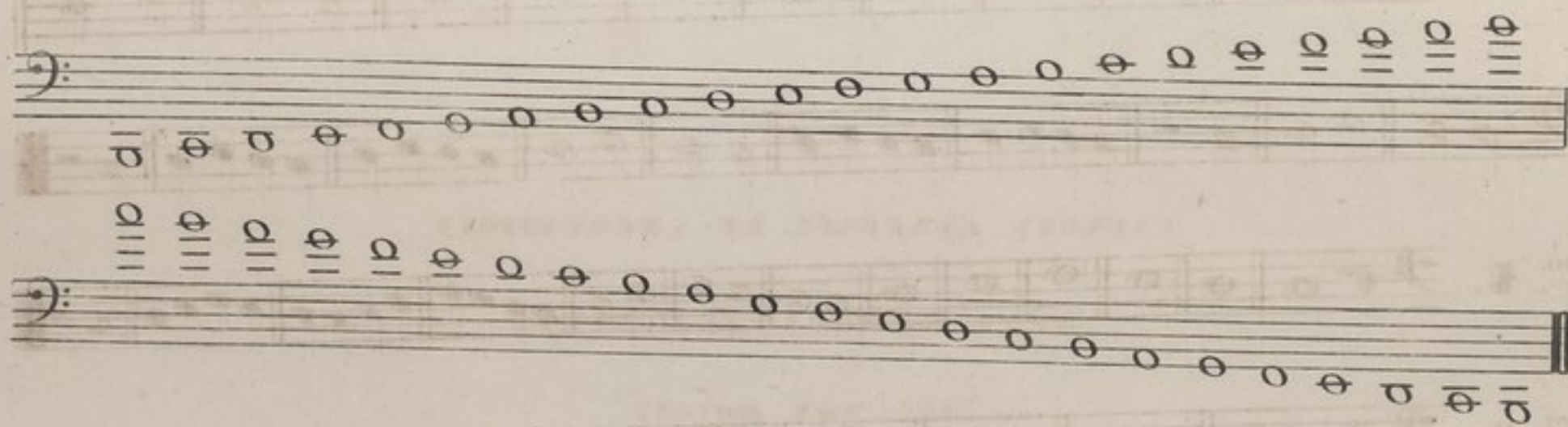
Staff 3: 0 2 2/3 2/3 4 1 0 2 2/3 2/3 4

Staff 4: 0 2 1 0 2 1 4/3 4 1 1 2/3 1

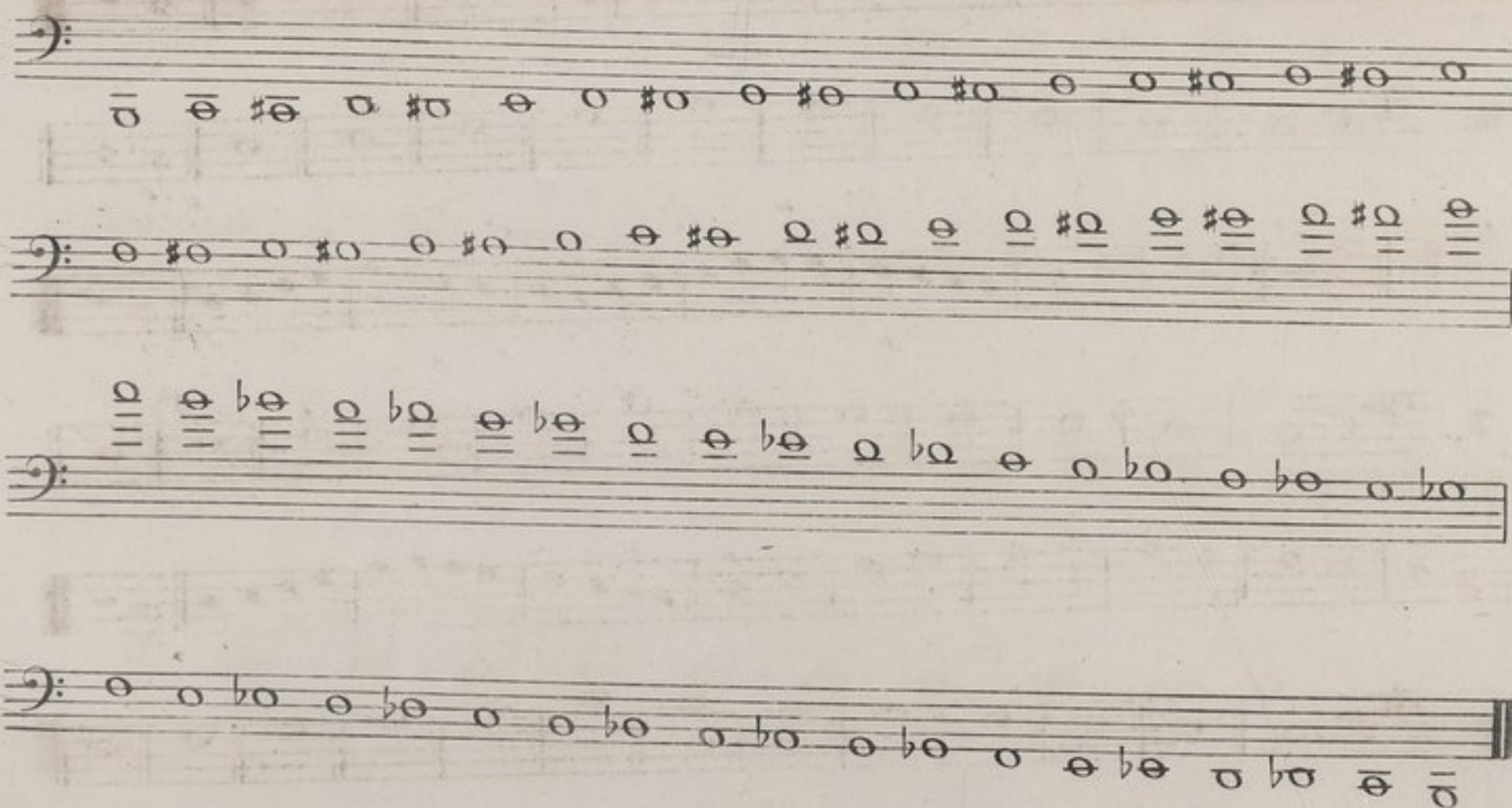
NOTES NATURELLES DE L'OPHICLÉÏDE et qui sortent
sans le secours des Clefs.



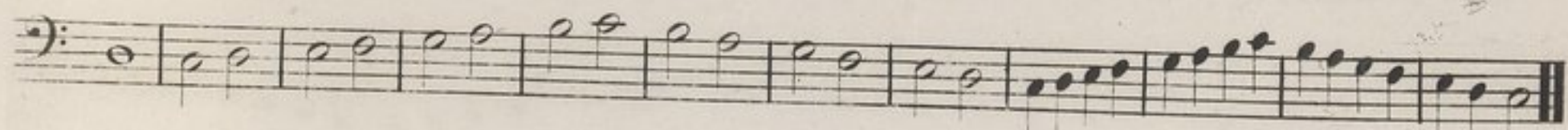
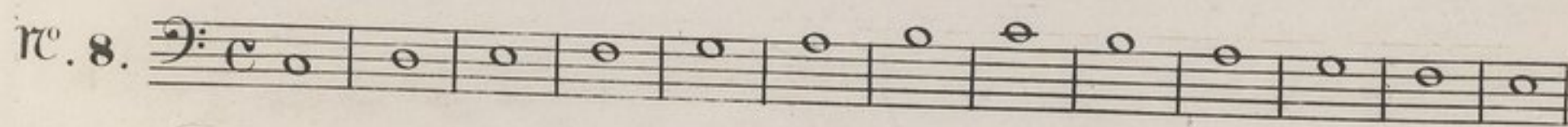
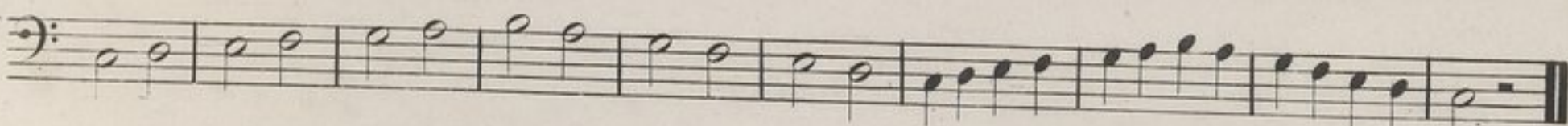
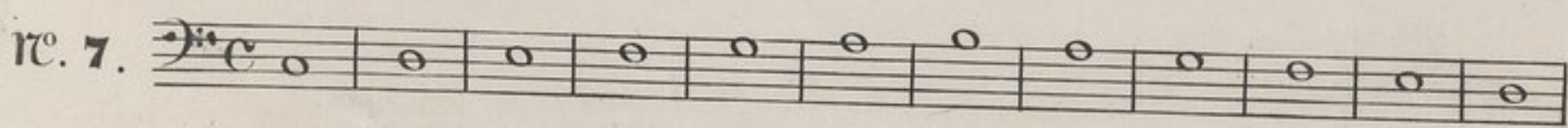
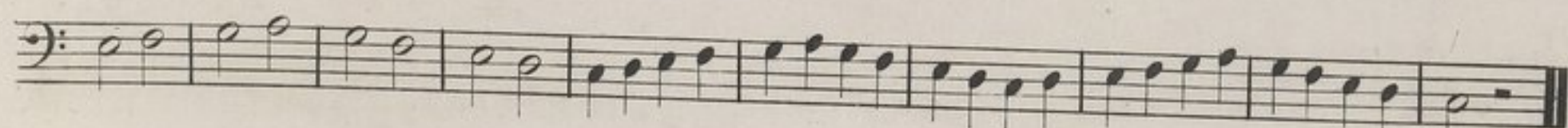
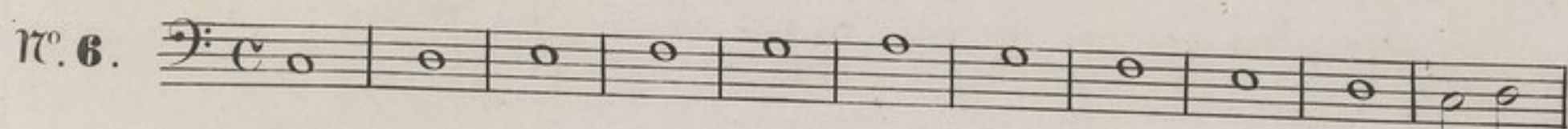
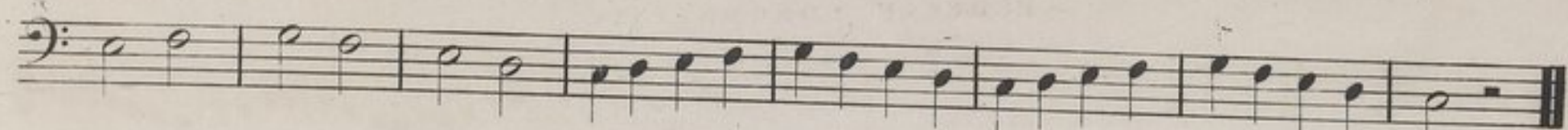
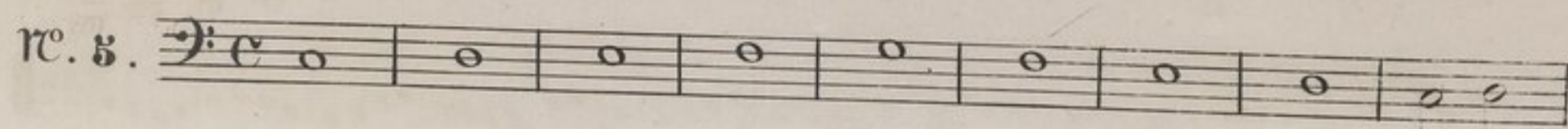
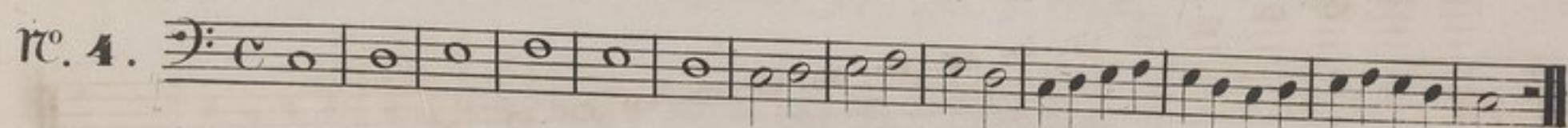
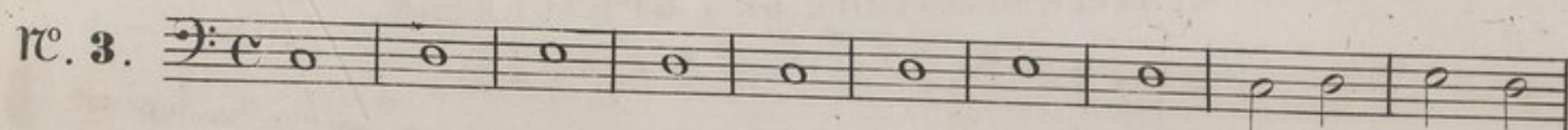
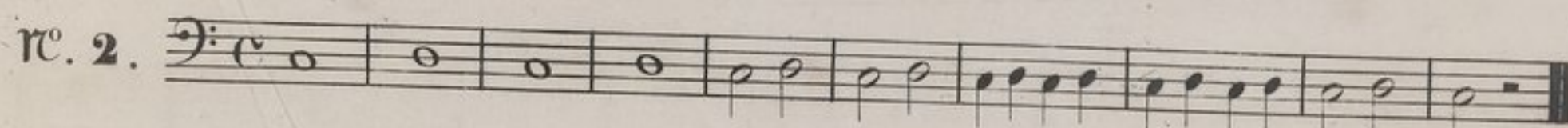
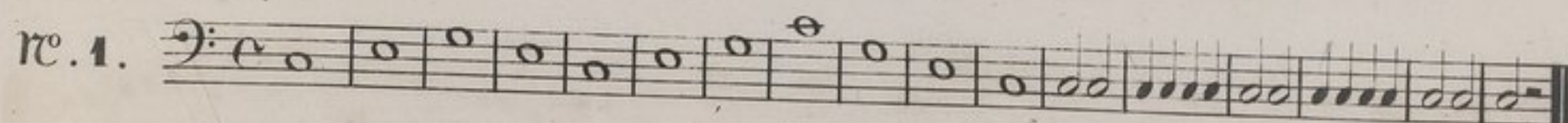
ECHELLE DIATONIQUE DE L'OPHICLÉÏDE.

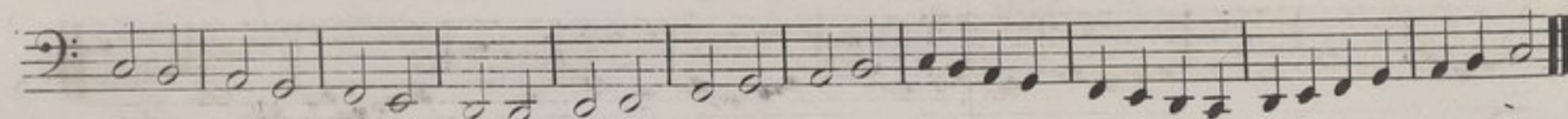
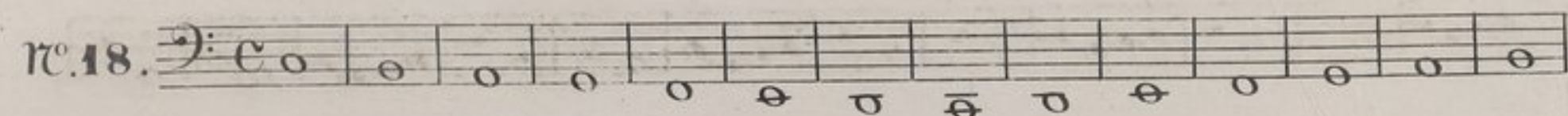
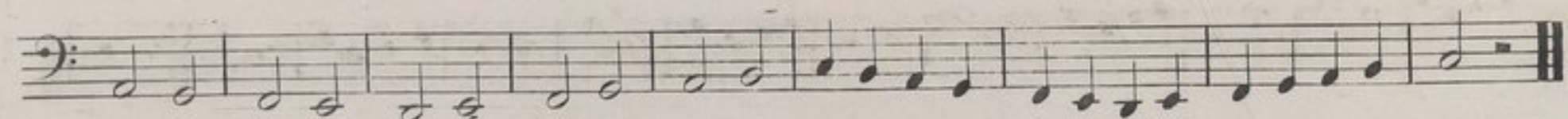
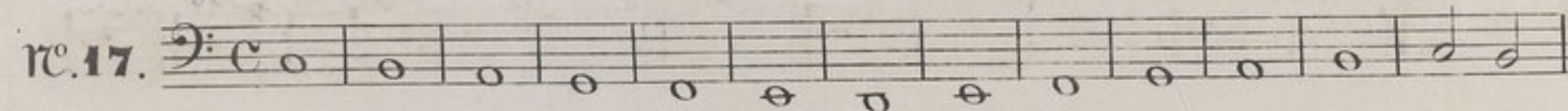
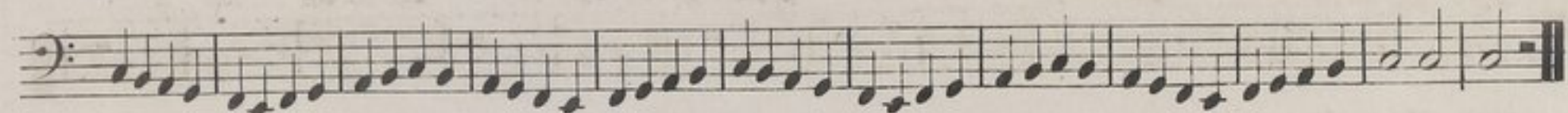
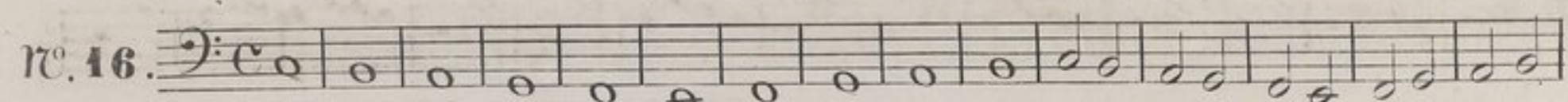
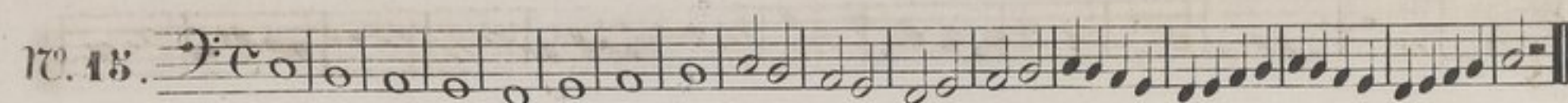
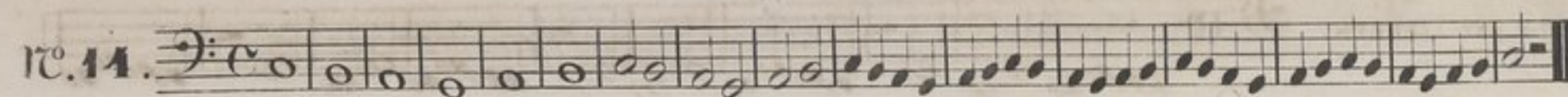
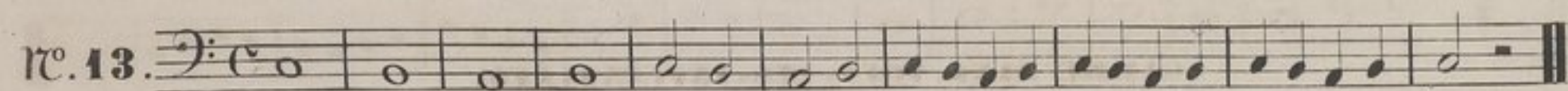
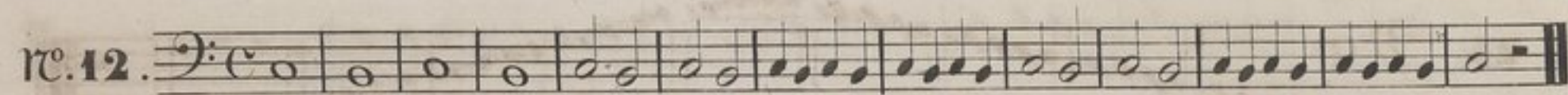
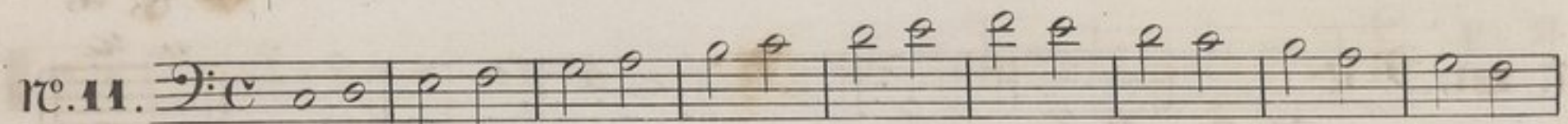
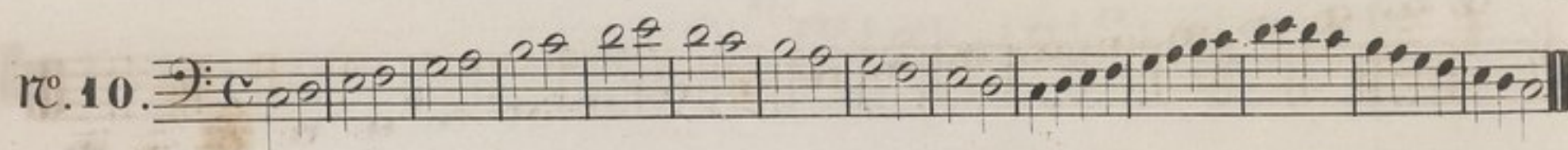
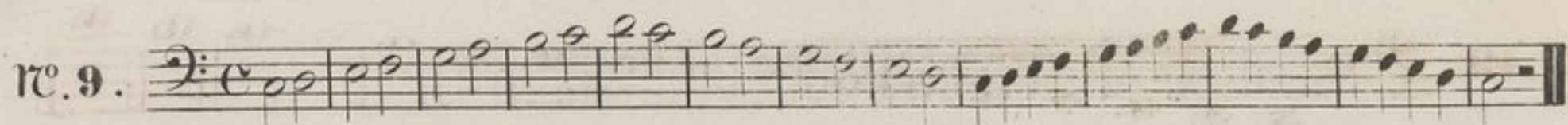


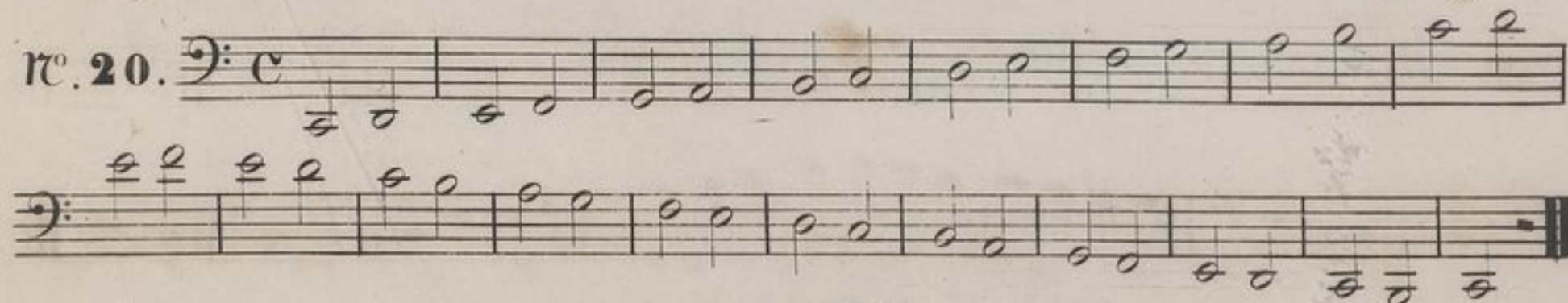
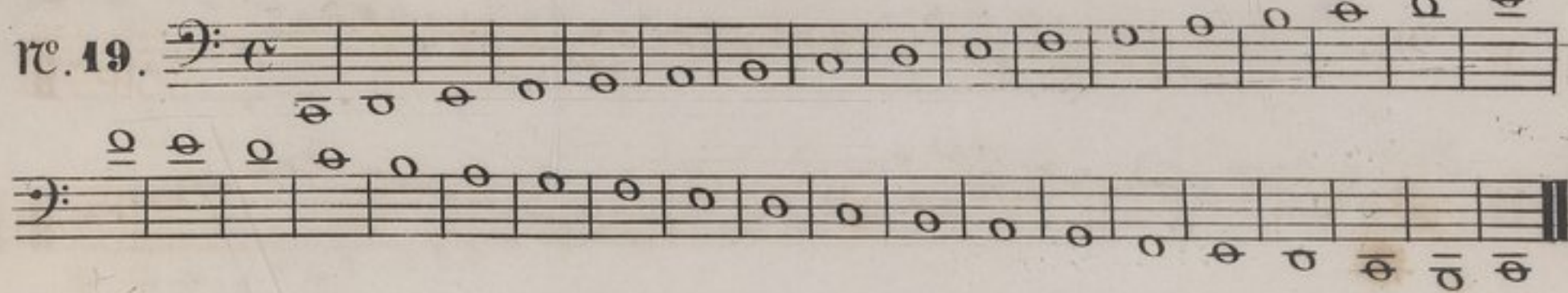
ÉCHELLE CHROMATIQUE.



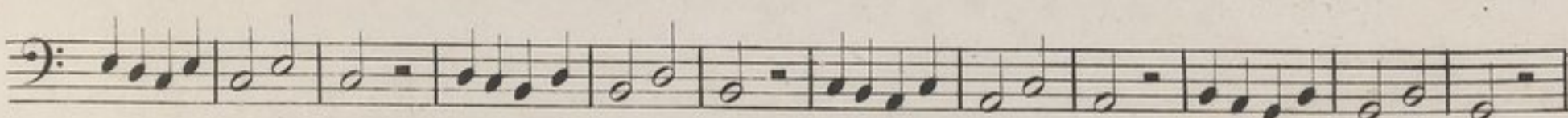
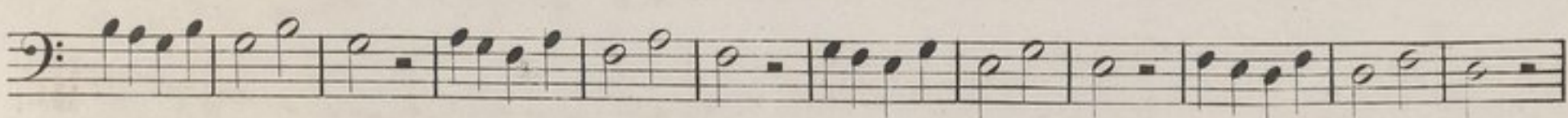
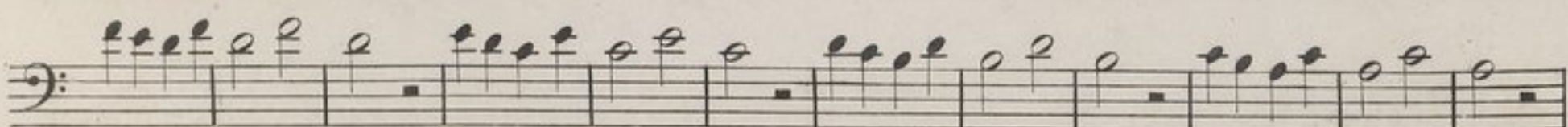
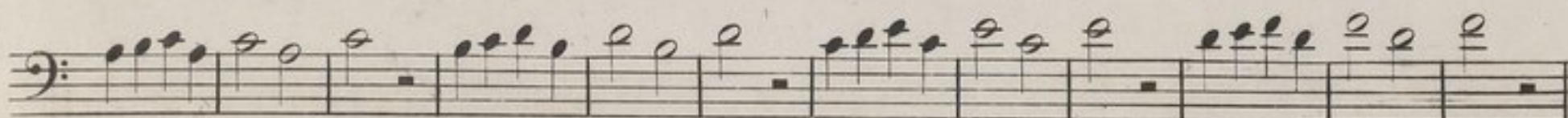
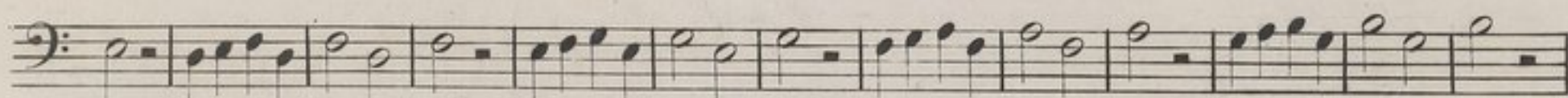
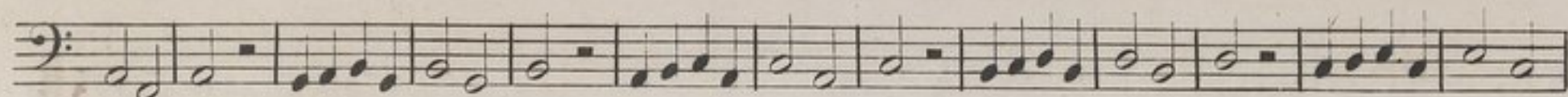
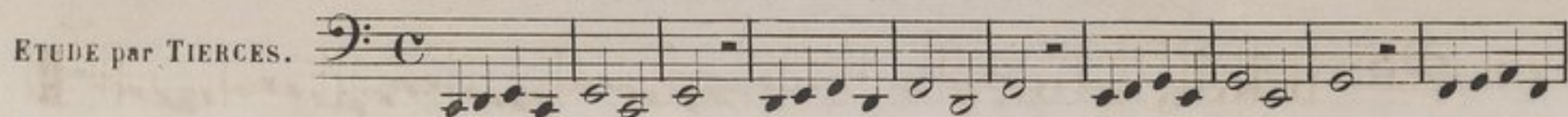
LECONS POUR FACILITER L'EMISSION DU SON.



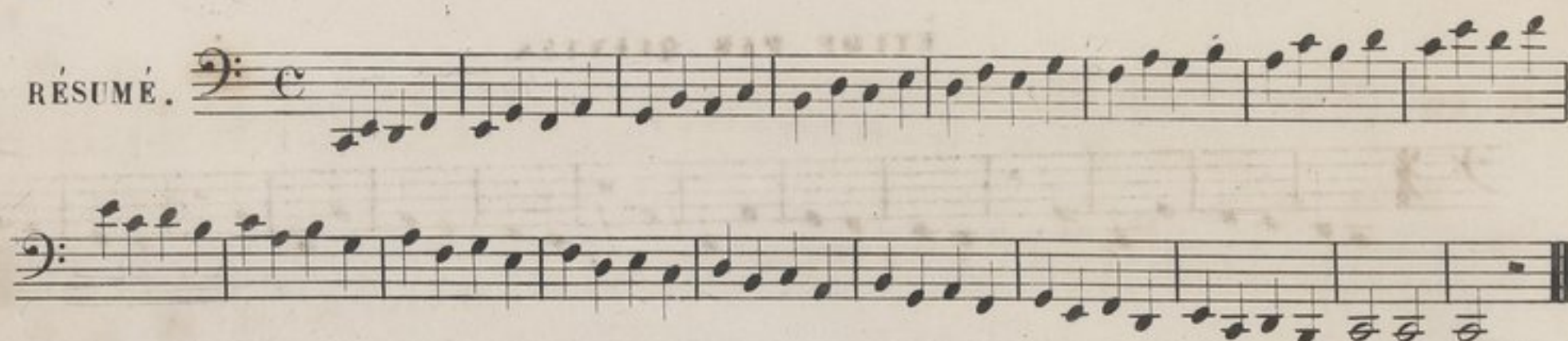




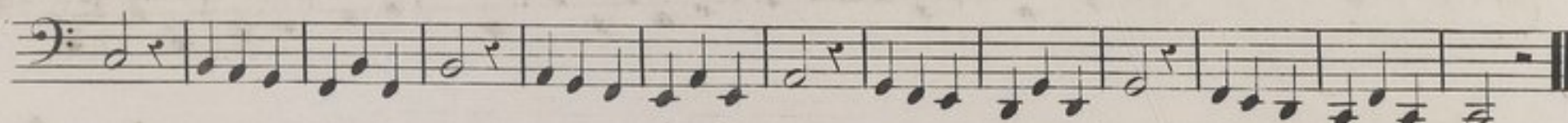
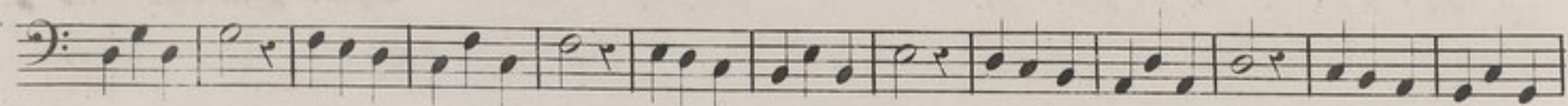
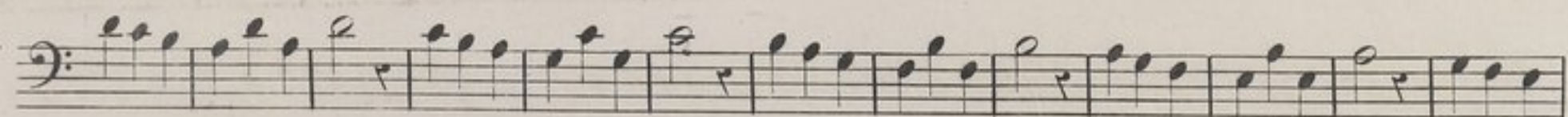
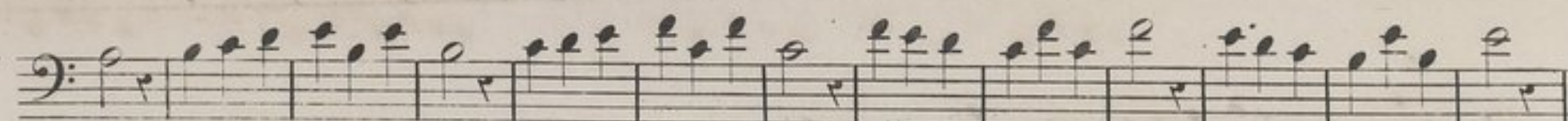
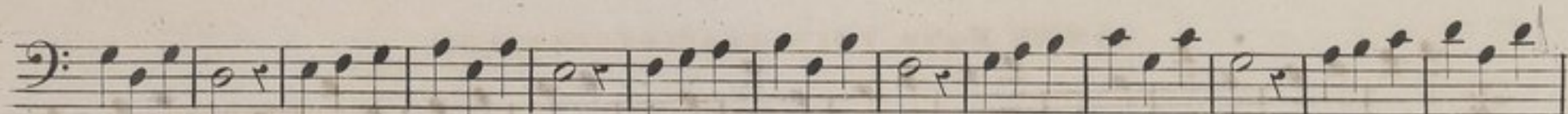
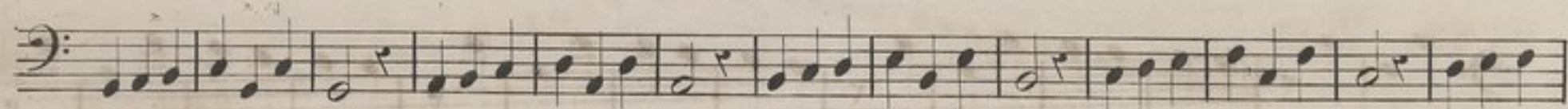
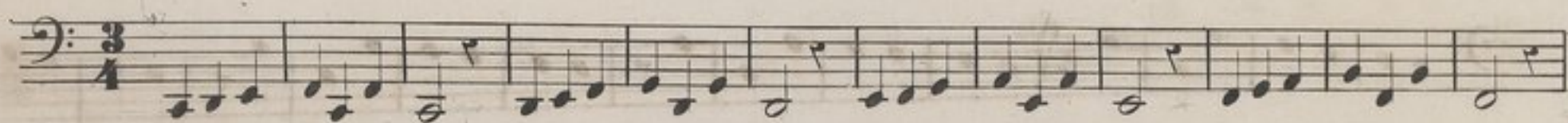
GAMME DANS TOUS LES INTERVALLES.



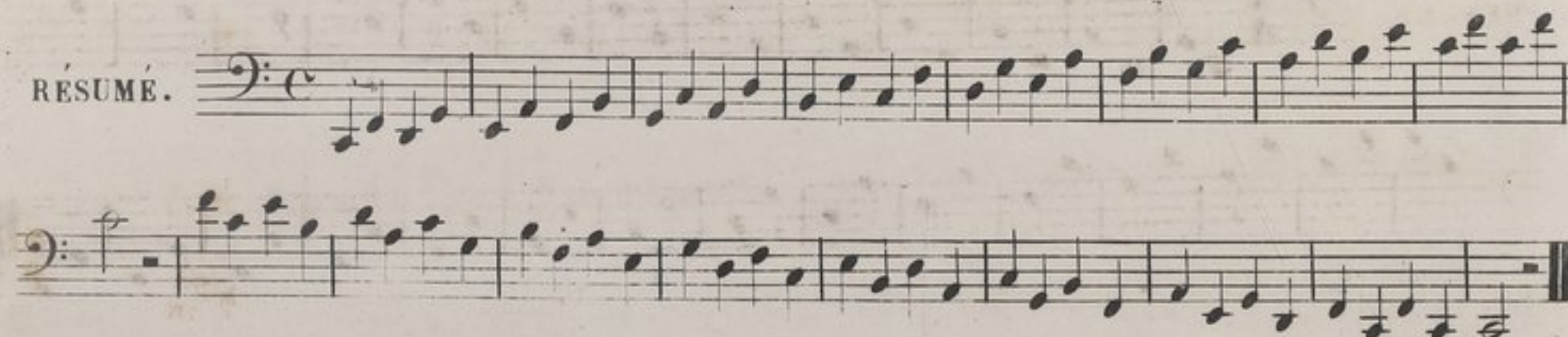
RÉSUMÉ.



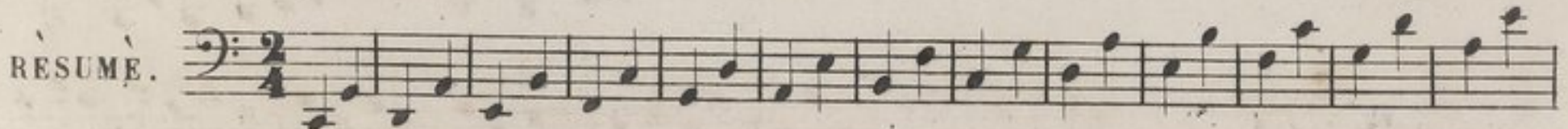
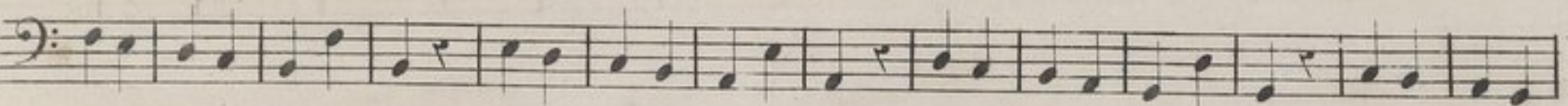
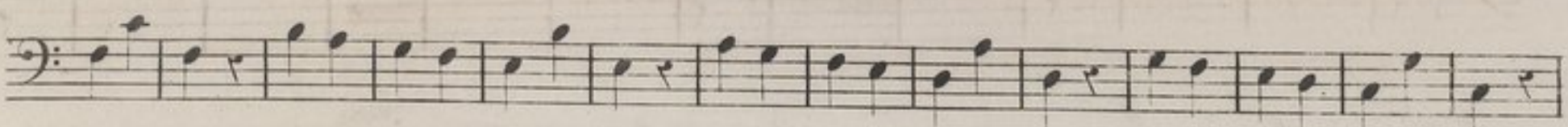
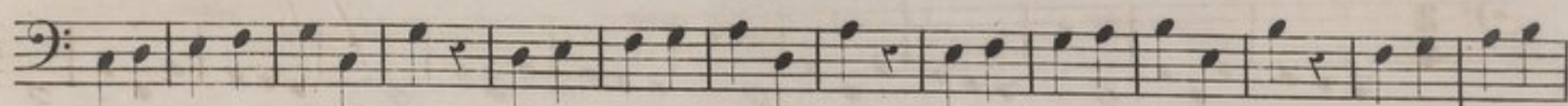
ÉTUDE PAR QUARTES.



RÉSUMÉ.



ÉTUDE PAR QUINTES.



RÉSUMÉ.

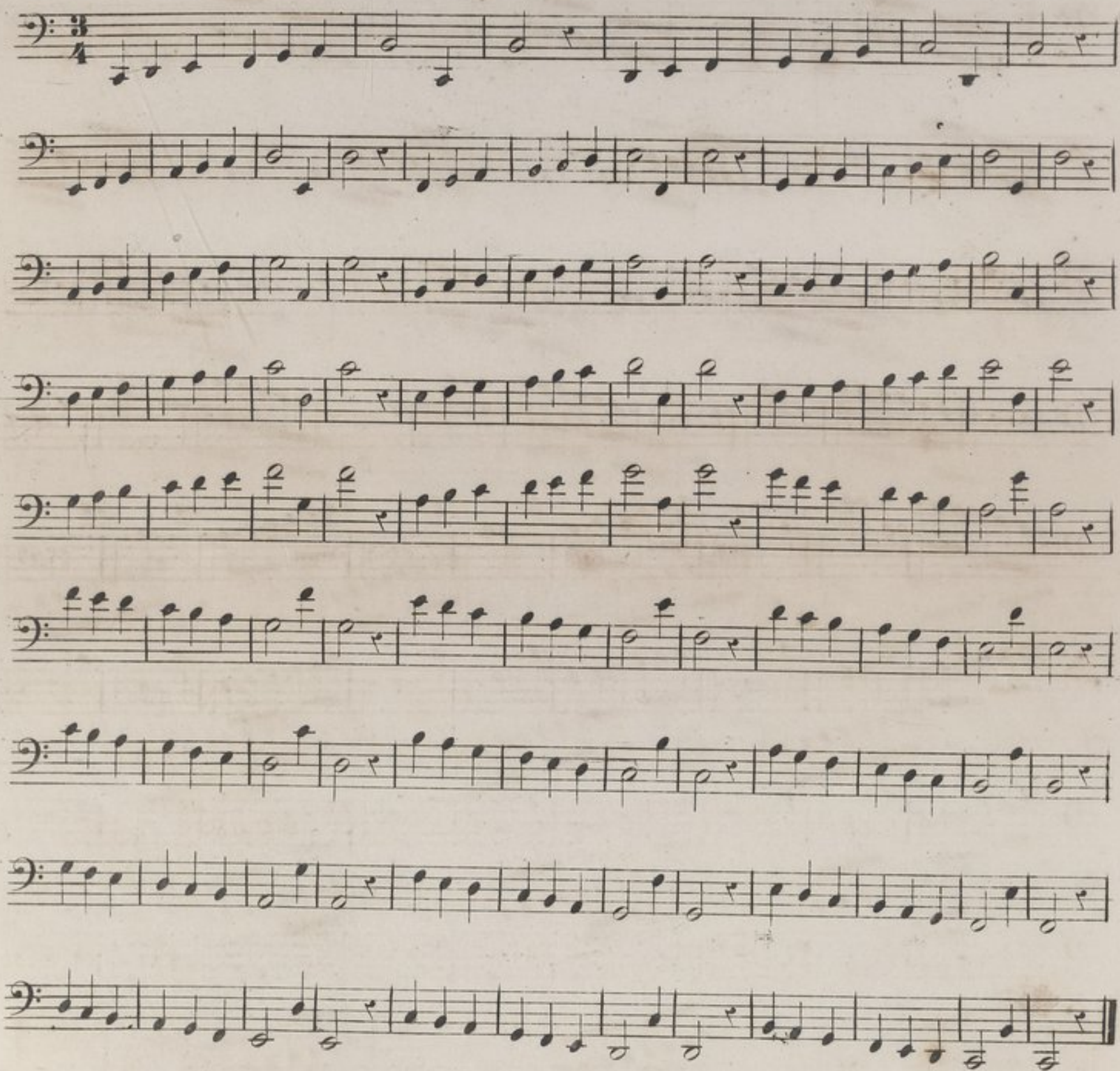
ÉTUDE PAR SIXTES.

The main exercise consists of ten staves of music, all in bass clef and 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The music is written in a single line, with notes and rests. The exercise involves various intervals and rhythms, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation is clear and legible, with a focus on the intervals of sixths.

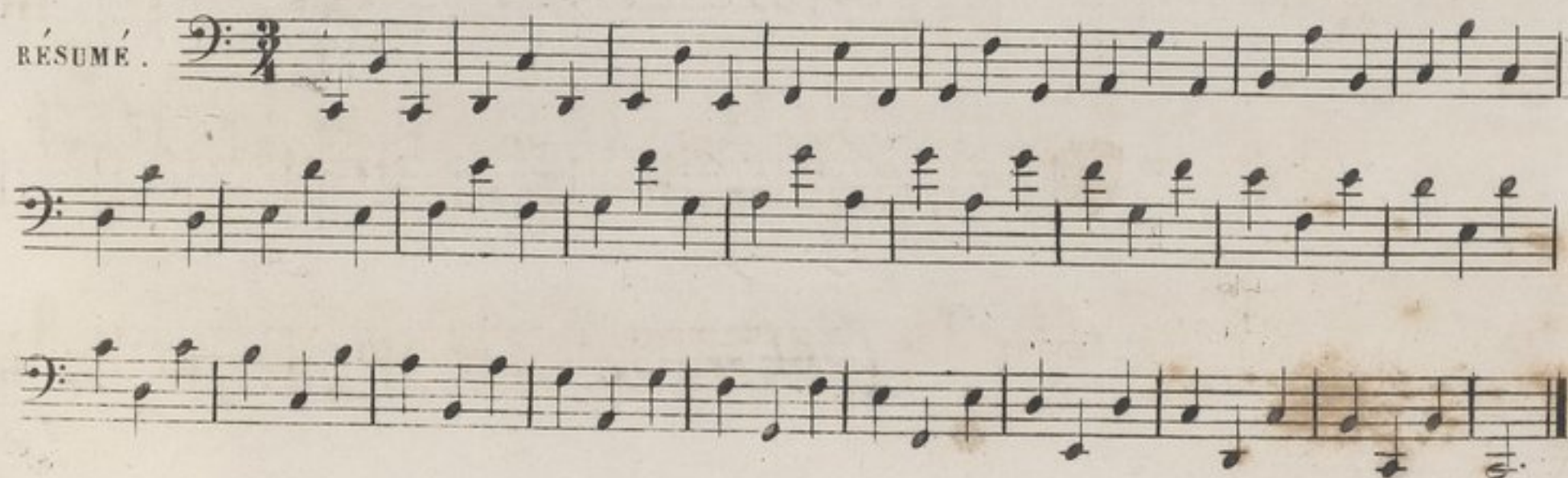
RÉSUMÉ.

The summary section consists of two staves of music, both in bass clef and 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The music is written in a single line, with notes and rests. The summary section provides a condensed version of the main exercise, focusing on the key intervals and rhythms.

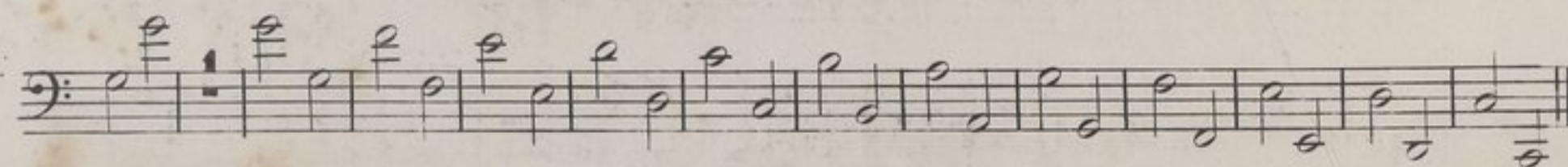
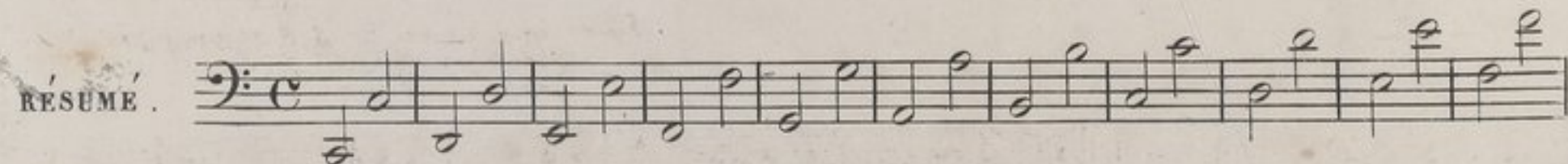
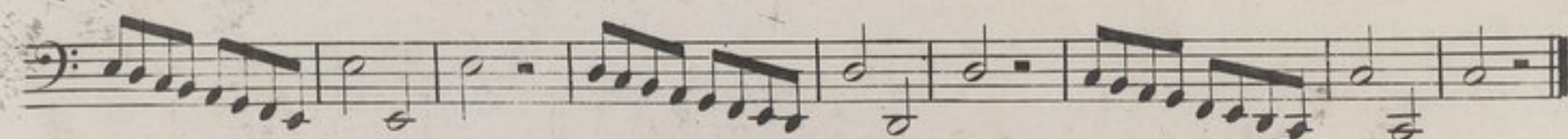
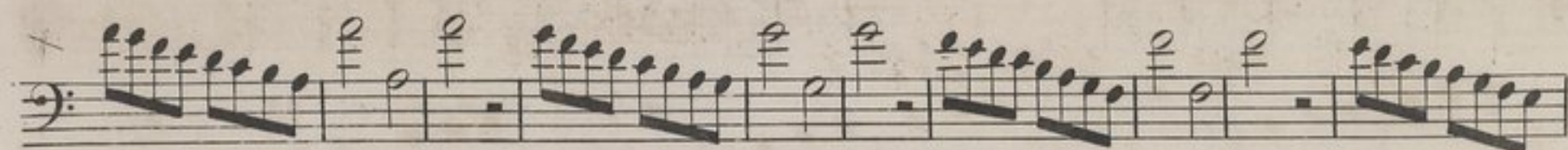
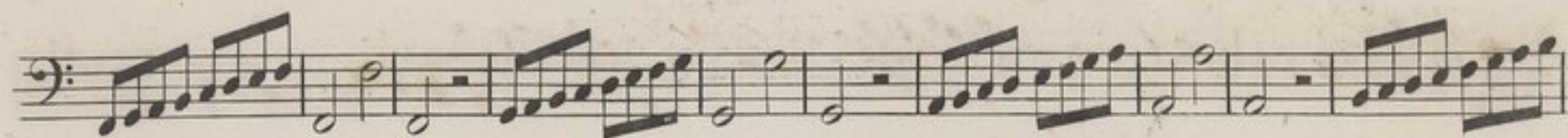
ÉTUDE PAR SEPTIÈMES



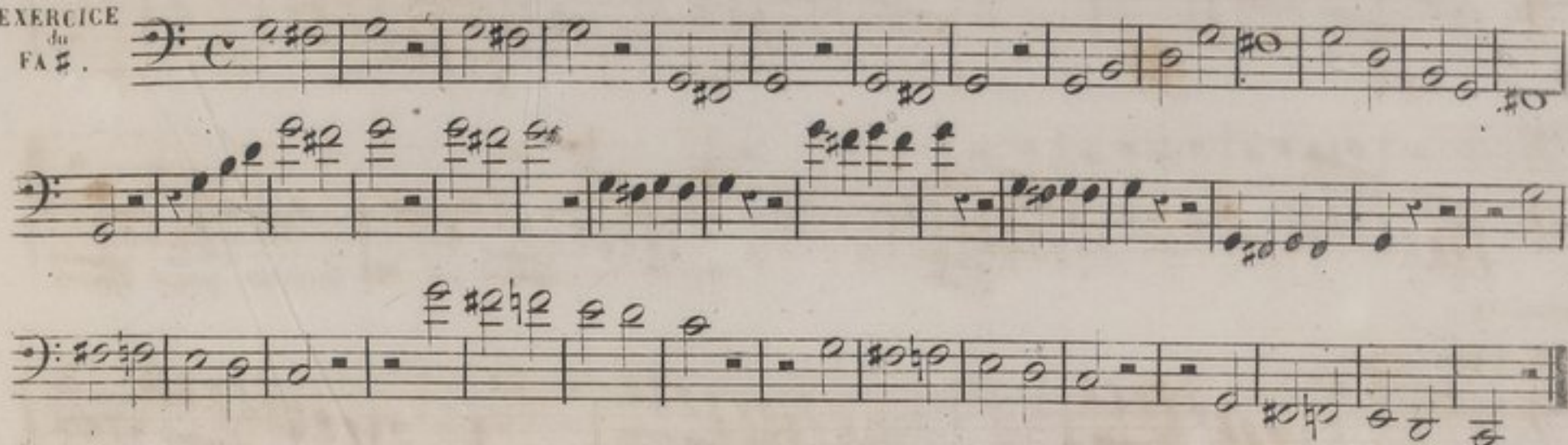
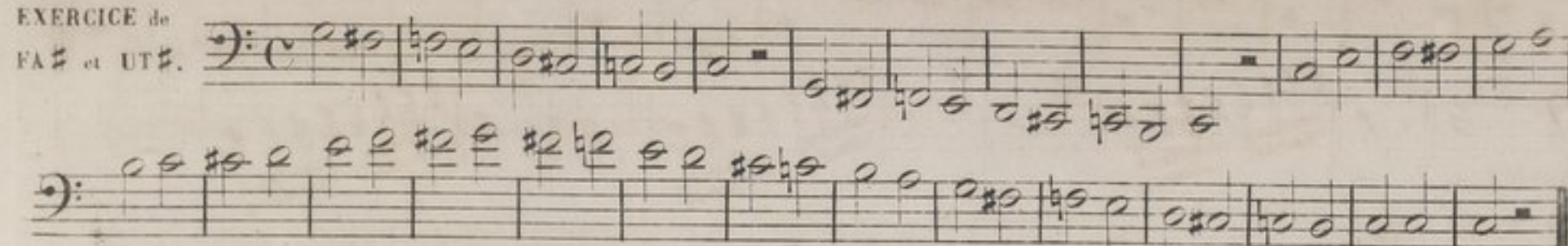
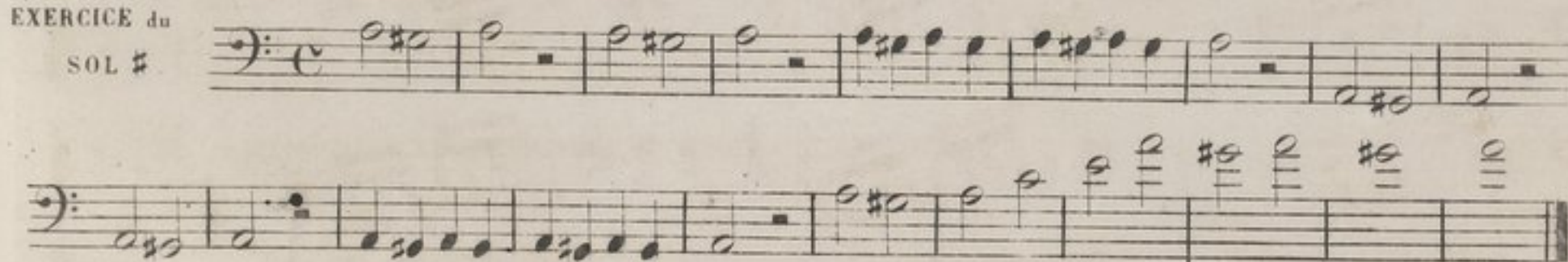
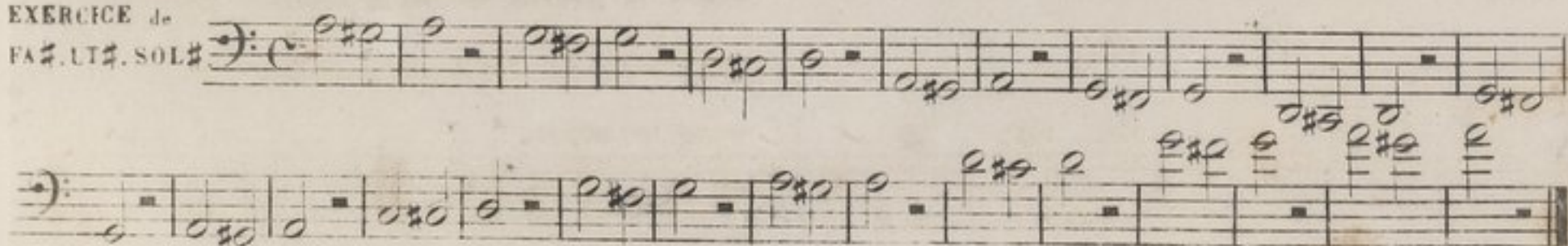
RÉSUMÉ.



ÉTUDE PAR OCTAVES.



LEÇONS POUR S'HABITUER AUX DIEZES ET AUX BÉMOLS.

EXERCICE
du
FA #.*Voyez la gamme en SOL page 20.*EXERCICE
de
L'UT #.*Voyez la gamme en RE page 20.*EXERCICE de
FA # et UT #.*Voyez la gamme en RE page 20.*EXERCICE du
SOL #.*Voyez la gamme en LA mineur page 46.*EXERCICE de
FA #, UT #, SOL #.*Voyez la gamme en LA mineur page 24.*

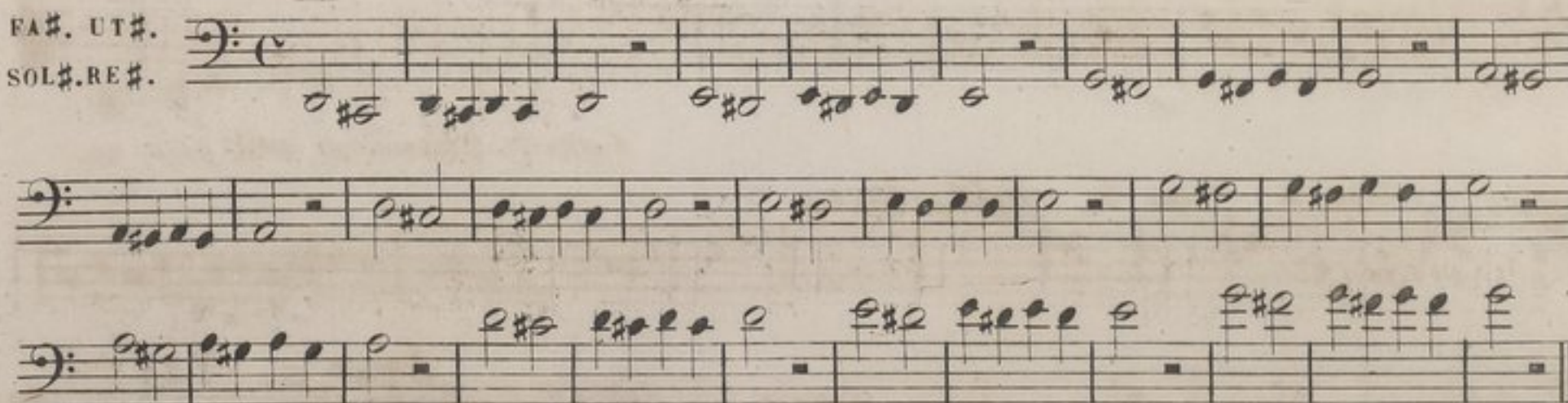
EXERCICE
du
RE #.

Voyez la gamme en MI mineur page 20.

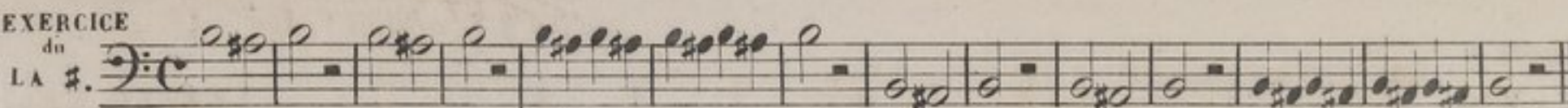
EXERCICE de

FA #, UT #.

SOL #, RE #.



Voyez la gamme en MI majeur page 24.

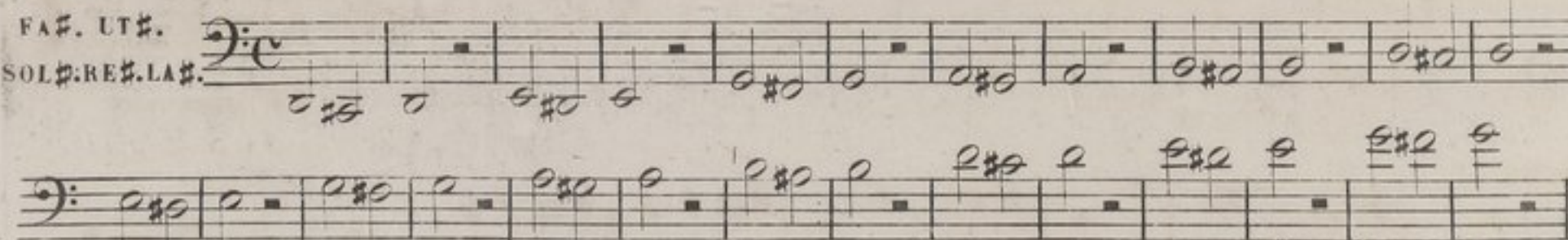
EXERCICE
du
LA #.

Voyez la gamme en SI mineur page 20.

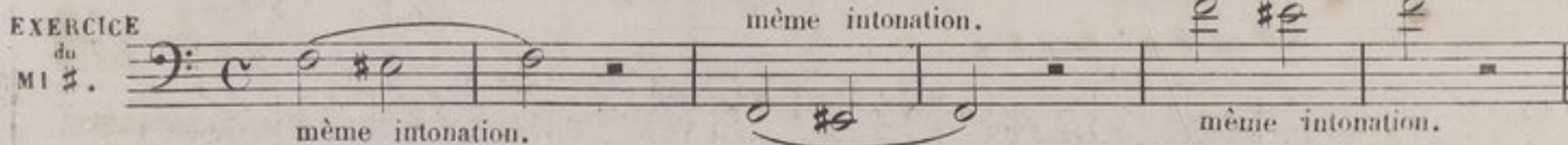
EXERCICE de

FA #, UT #.

SOL #, RE #, LA #.

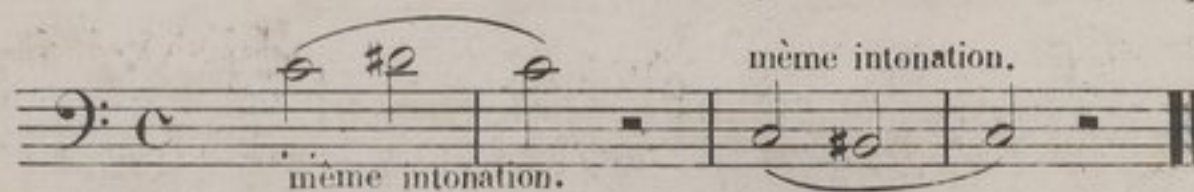


Voyez la gamme en SI majeur page 22.

EXERCICE
du
MI #.

Voyez la gamme en Fa # mineure page 24.

puis celle en FA # majeure page 22.



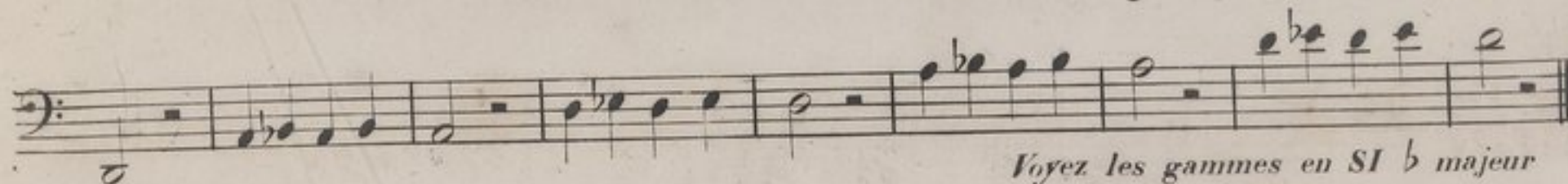
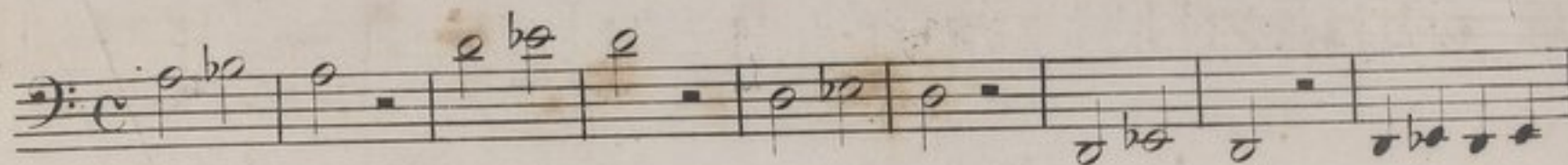
Voyez toutes les gammes avec des dièzes page 20 et suivantes.

EXERCICE
du
SI b.



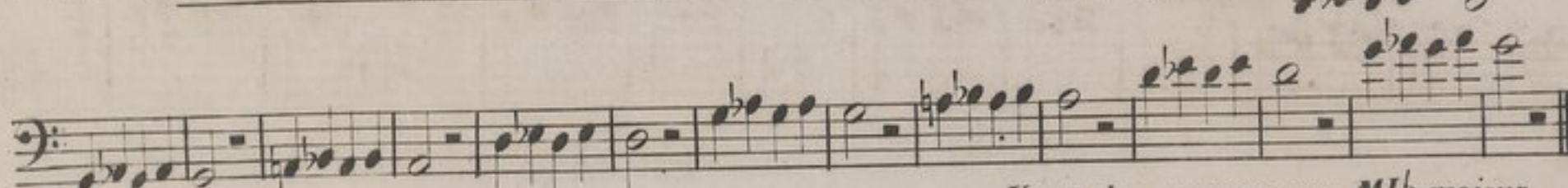
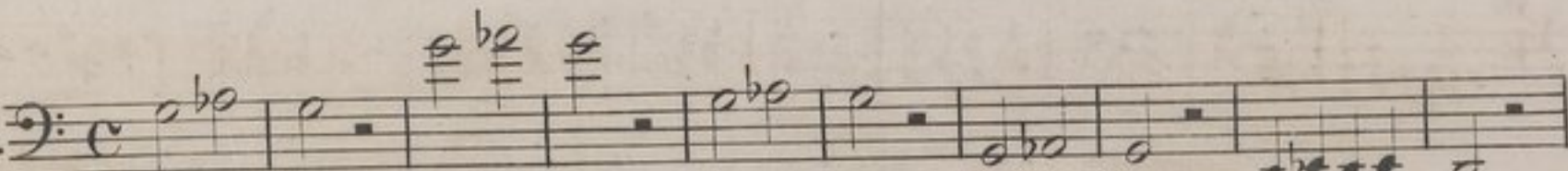
Voyez les gammes en Fa majeur
et en RE mineur page 46.

EXERCICE de
SI b. MI b.



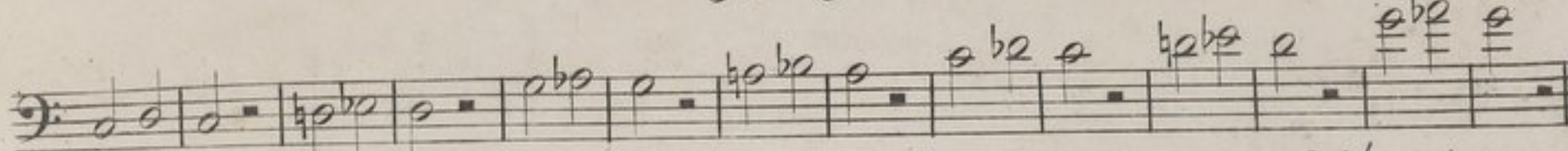
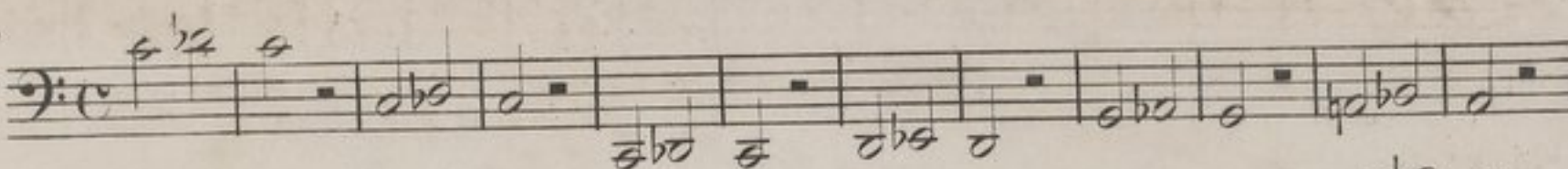
Voyez les gammes en SI b majeur
et en SOL mineur page 47.

EXERCICE de
SI b. MI b. LA b.



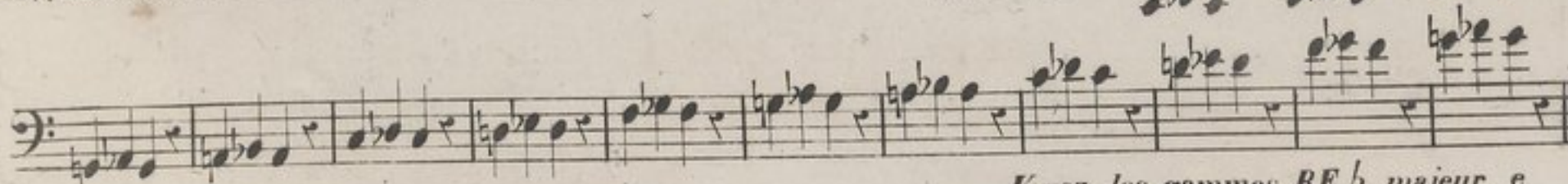
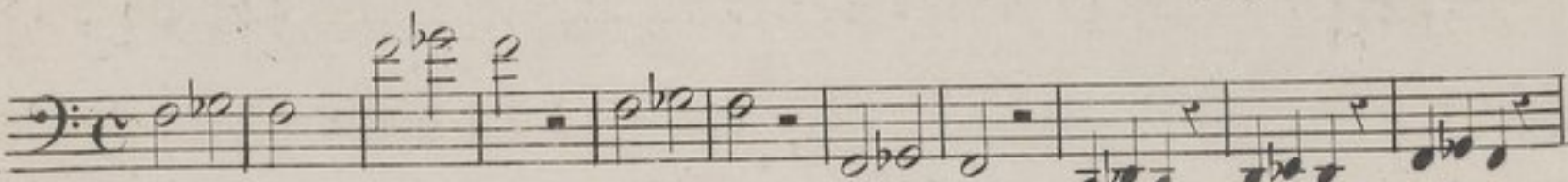
Voyez les gammes en MI b majeur
et en UT mineur page 47.

EXERCICE de
SI b. MI b.
LA b. RE b.



Voyez les gammes LA b majeur et
en FA mineur page 48.

EXERCICE de
SI b. MI b.
LA b. RE b. SOL b.



Voyez les gammes RE b majeur e
en SI b mineur page 48.



Voyez toutes les gammes avec des bemol.

GAMMES dans tous les tons majeurs et mineurs, avec leurs accords de la Tonique et de la Septième dominante dans toute l'étendue de l'instrument (*Indispensable à bien connaître*)

GAMME en UT MAJEUR.

ACCORD de TONIQUE.

7.^{me} DOMINANTE.

The C major scale is written on a single staff in C-clef and common time. It consists of eight measures: four ascending and four descending. The tonic chord (C major) is shown in the first measure of the 'ACCORD de TONIQUE' section, and the dominant chord (G major) is shown in the first measure of the '7.^{me} DOMINANTE' section. Both chords are written in two parts (treble and bass clef) on a single staff.

GAMME en LA MINEUR.

ACCORD de TONIQUE.

7.^{me} DOMINANTE.

The A minor scale is written on a single staff in C-clef and common time. It consists of eight measures: four ascending and four descending. The tonic chord (A minor) is shown in the first measure of the 'ACCORD de TONIQUE' section, and the dominant chord (E major) is shown in the first measure of the '7.^{me} DOMINANTE' section. Both chords are written in two parts (treble and bass clef) on a single staff.

GAMME en FA MAJEUR.

ACCORD PARFAIT.

7.^{me} DOMINANTE.

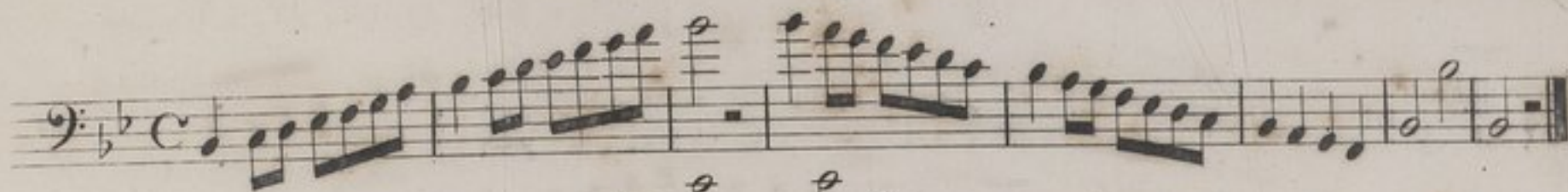
The F major scale is written on a single staff in C-clef and common time. It consists of eight measures: four ascending and four descending. The tonic chord (F major) is shown in the first measure of the 'ACCORD PARFAIT' section, and the dominant chord (C major) is shown in the first measure of the '7.^{me} DOMINANTE' section. Both chords are written in two parts (treble and bass clef) on a single staff.

GAMME en RE MINEUR.

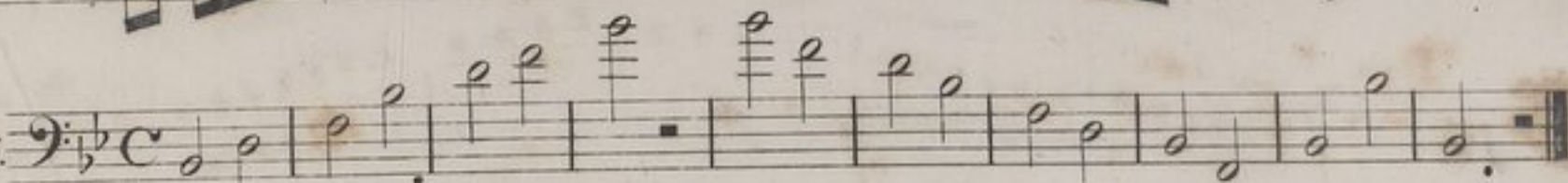
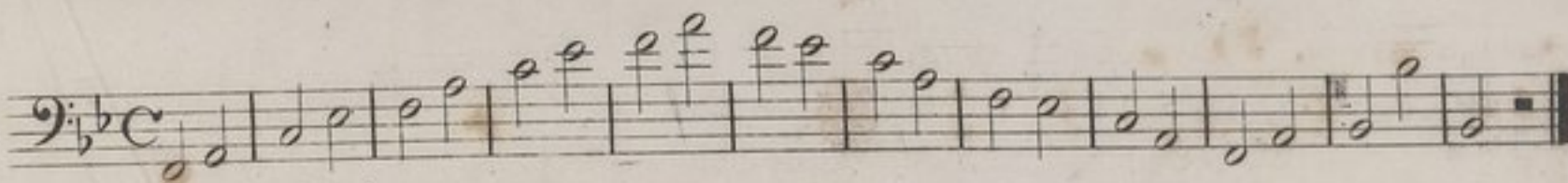
ACCORD PARFAIT.

7.^{me} DOMINANTE.

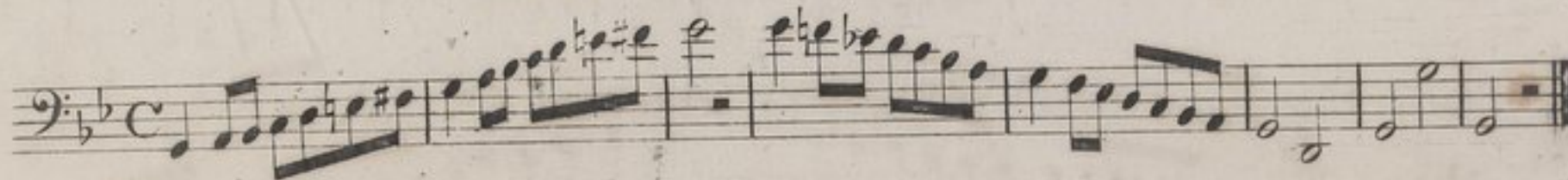
The D minor scale is written on a single staff in C-clef and common time. It consists of eight measures: four ascending and four descending. The tonic chord (D minor) is shown in the first measure of the 'ACCORD PARFAIT' section, and the dominant chord (A major) is shown in the first measure of the '7.^{me} DOMINANTE' section. Both chords are written in two parts (treble and bass clef) on a single staff.

GAMME en SI $\flat$ MAJEUR.

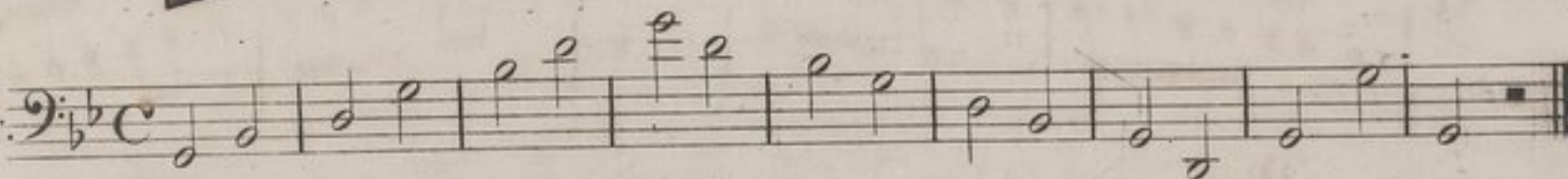
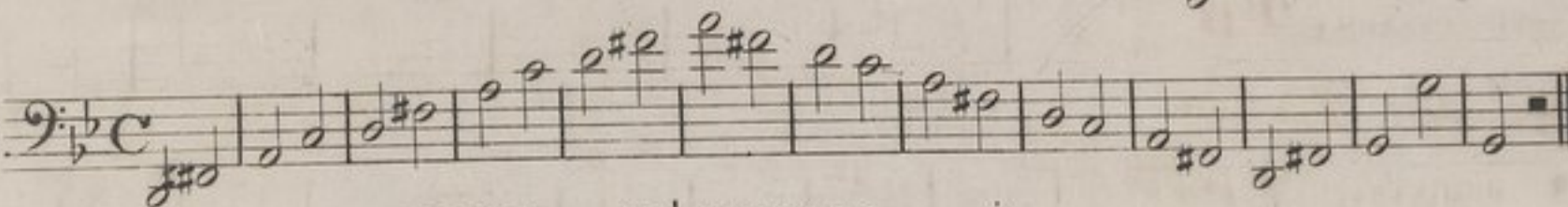
ACCORD PARFAIT.

7^e DOMINANTE.

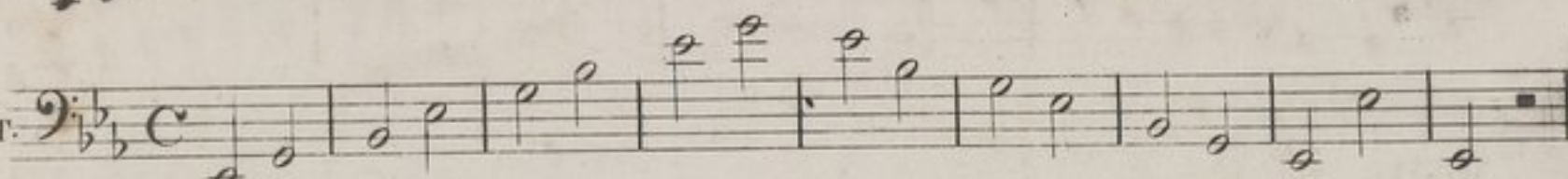
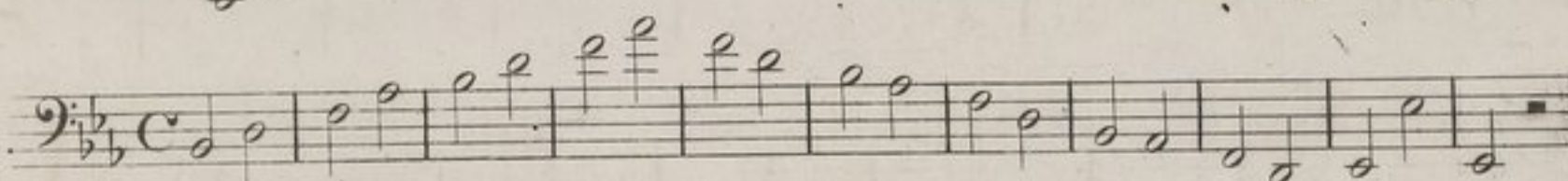
GAMME en SOL MINEUR.



ACCORD PARFAIT.

7^e DOMINANTE.GAMME en MI $\flat$ MAJEUR.

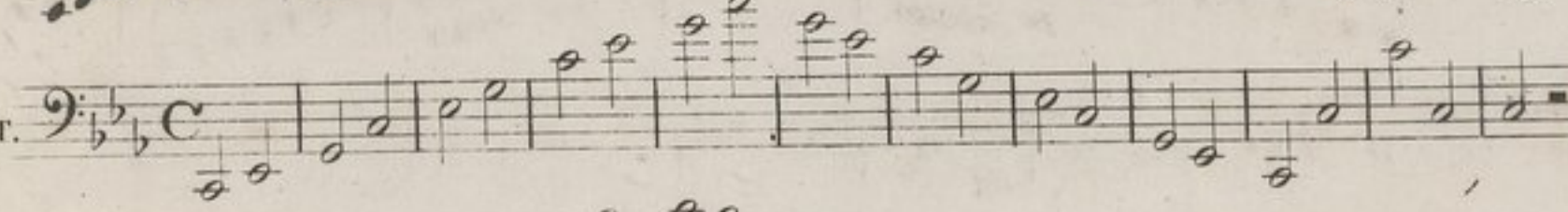
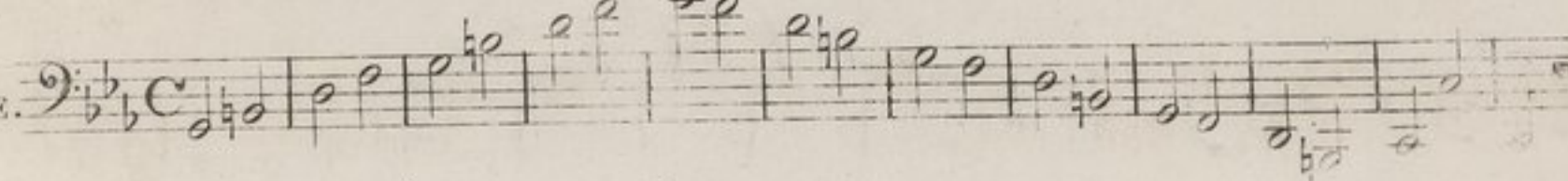
ACCORD PARFAIT.

7^e DOMINANTE.

GAMME en UT MINEUR.



ACCORD PARFAIT.

7^e DOMINANTE.

GAMME en LA $\flat$ MAJEUR.

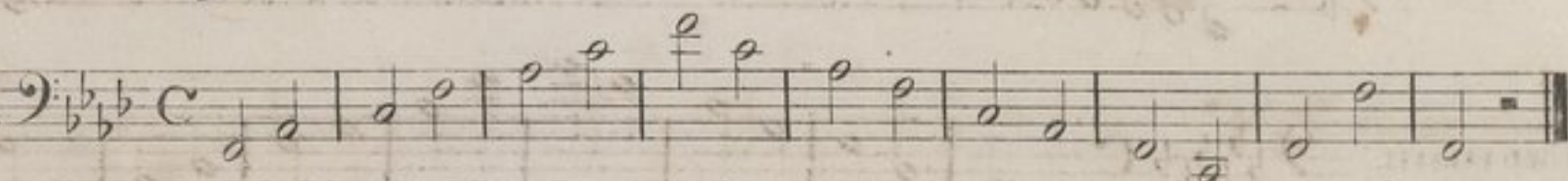
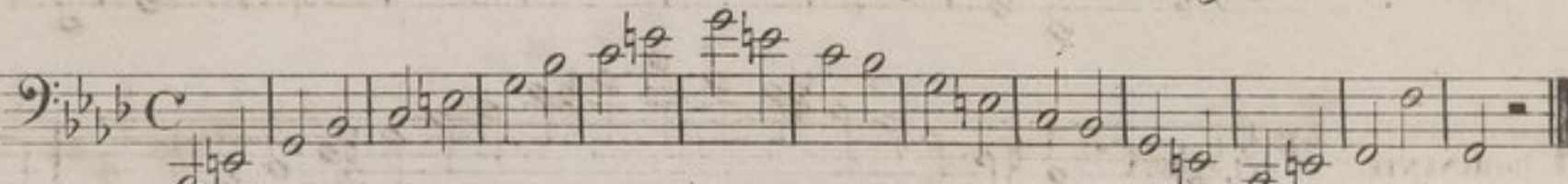
ACCORD PARFAIT.

7^e. DOMINANTE.

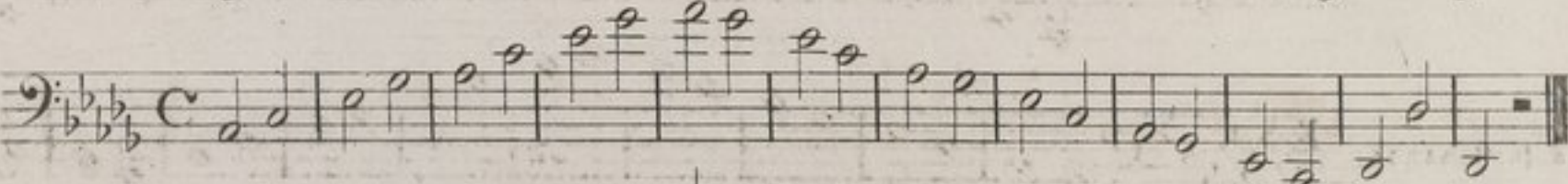
GAMME en FA MINEUR.



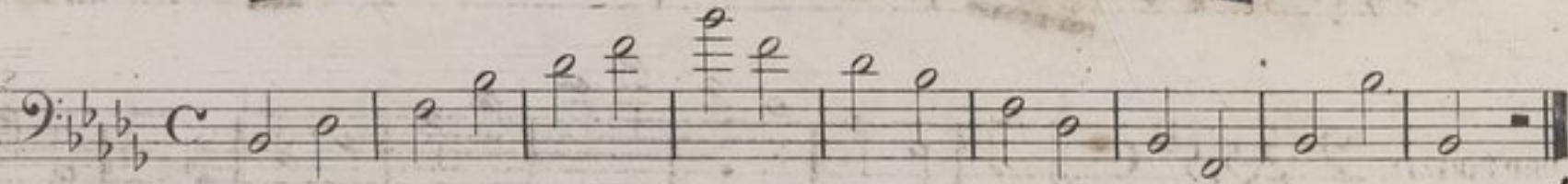
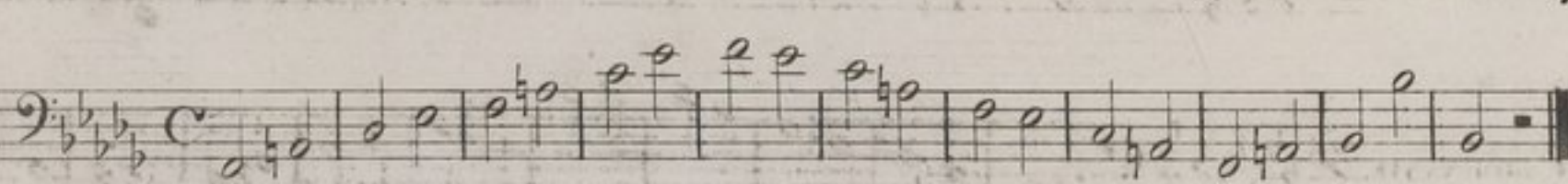
ACCORD PARFAIT.

7^e. DOMINANTE.GAMME en RE $\flat$ MAJEUR.

ACCORD PARFAIT.

7^e. DOMINANTE.GAMME en SI $\flat$ MINEUR.

ACCORD PARFAIT.

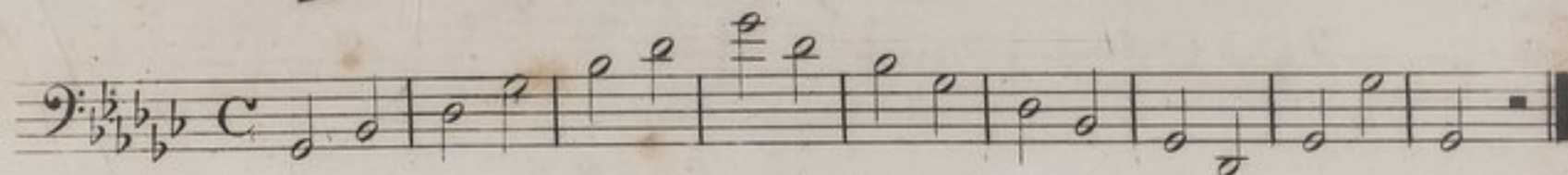
7^e. DOMINANTE.

GAMME en SOL $\flat$ MAJEUR.

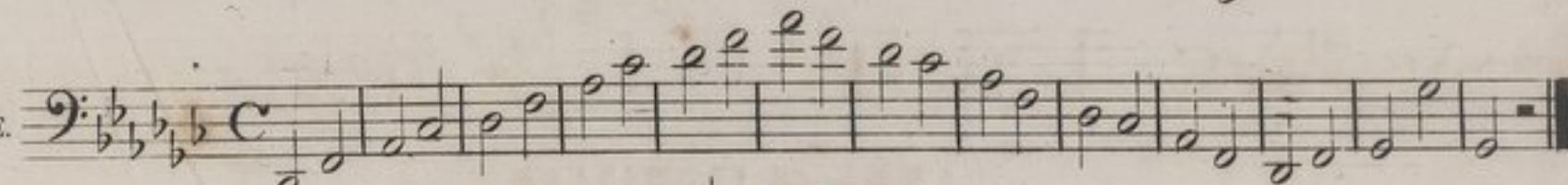
49



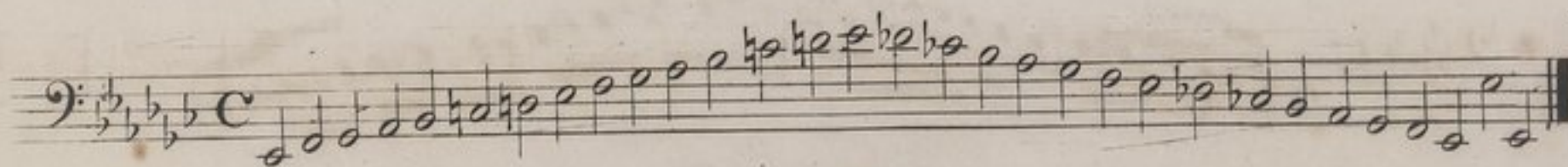
ACCORD PARFAIT.



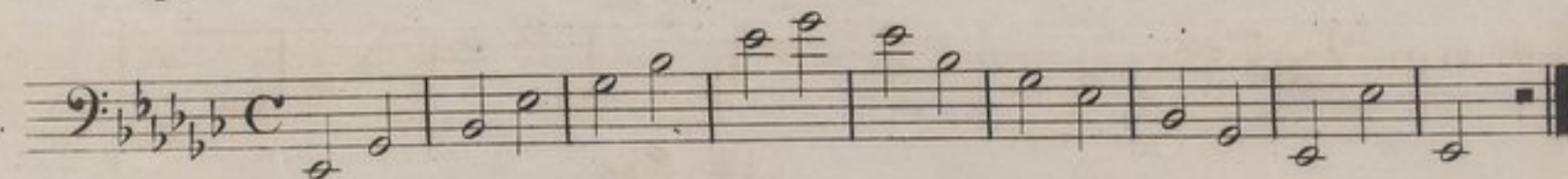
7^e DOMINANTE.



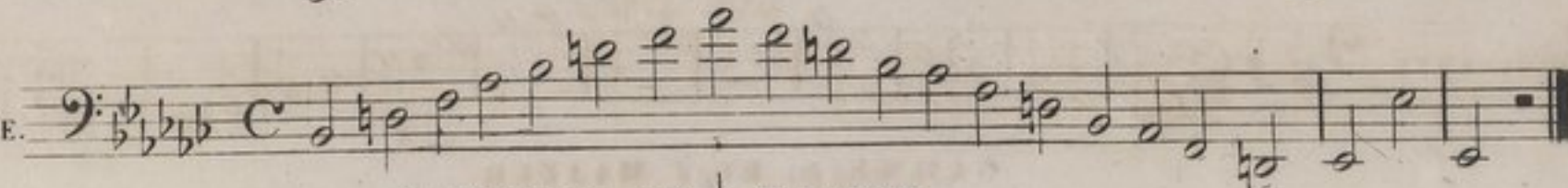
GAMME en MI $\flat$ MINEUR.



ACCORD PARFAIT.



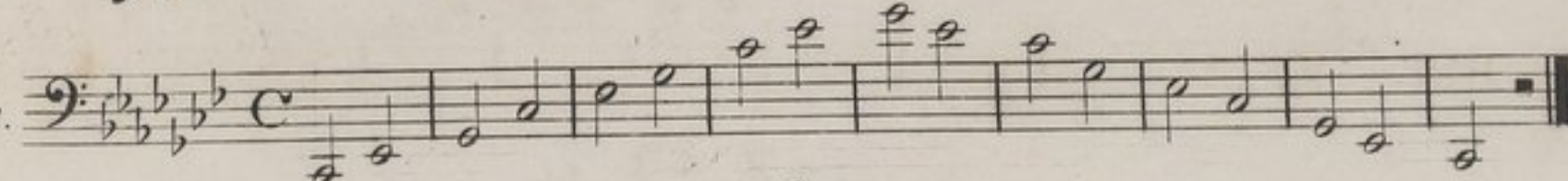
7^e DOMINANTE.



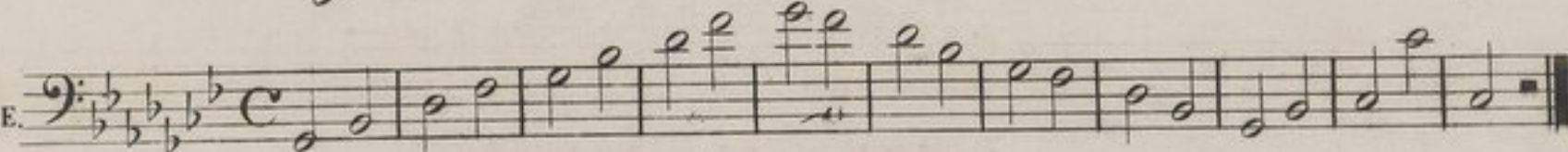
GAMME en UT $\flat$ MAJEUR.



ACCORD PARFAIT.



7^e DOMINANTE.



GAMME en LA $\flat$ MINEUR.



ACCORD PARFAIT.



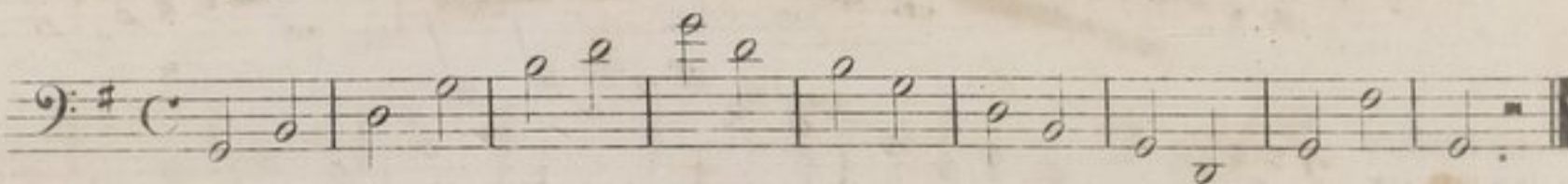
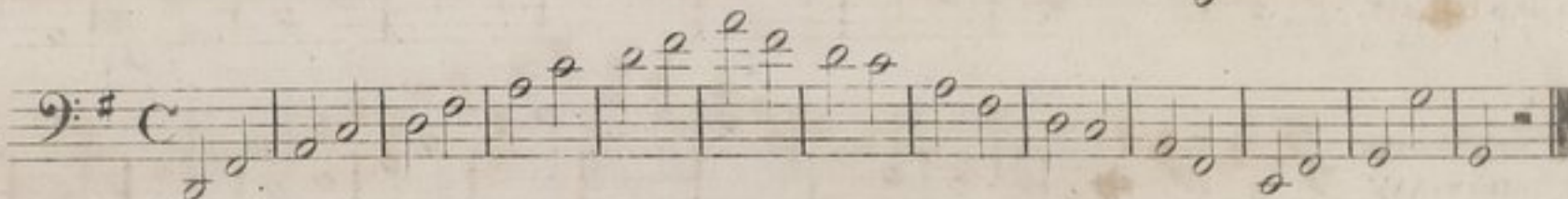
7^e DOMINANTE.



GAMME en SOL MAJEUR .



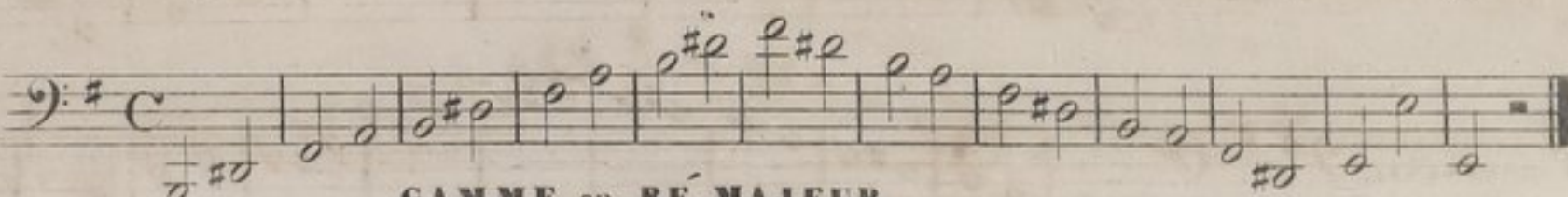
ACCORD PARFAIT.

7^e DOMINANTE.

GAMME en MI MINEUR .



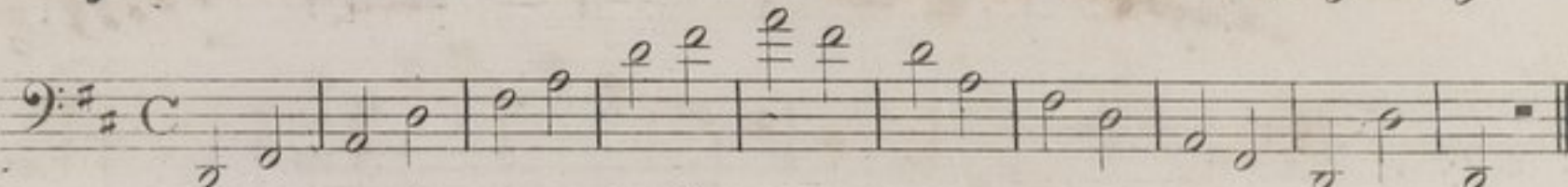
ACCORD PARFAIT.

7^e DOMINANTE.

GAMME en RÉ MAJEUR .



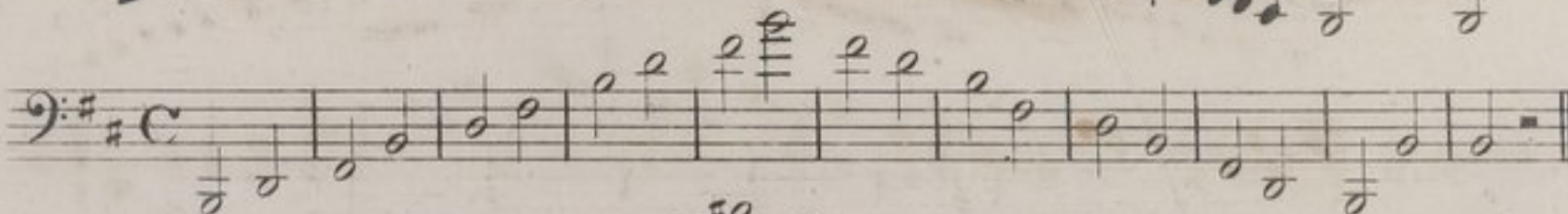
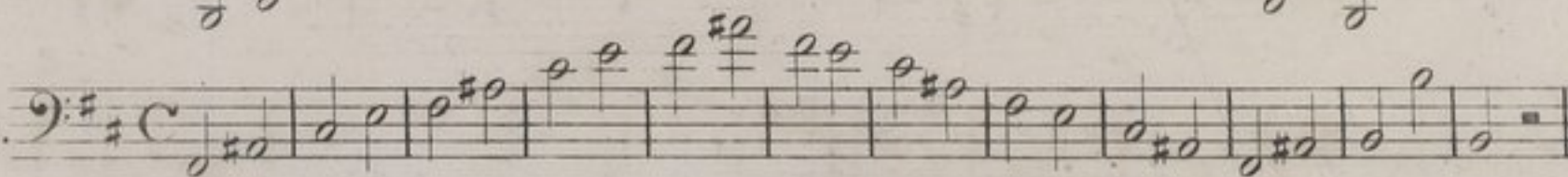
ACCORD PARFAIT.

7^e DOMINANTE.

GAMME en SI MINEUR .

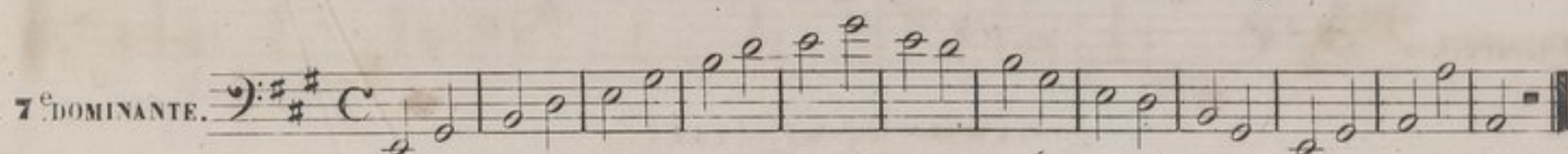
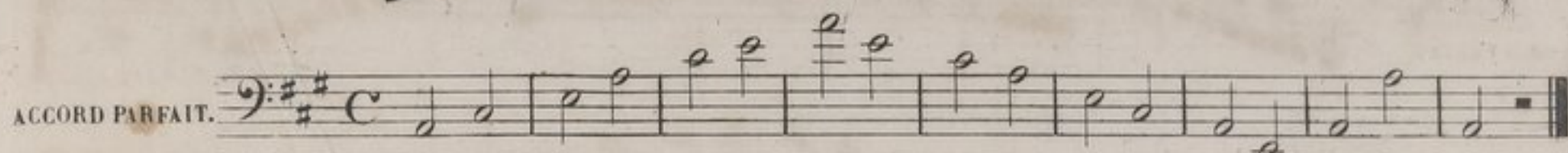


ACCORD PARFAIT.

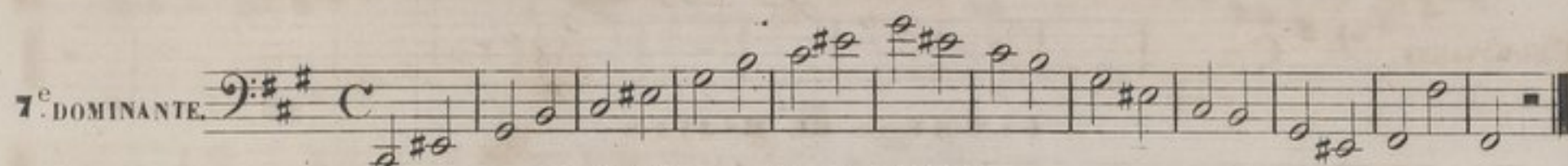
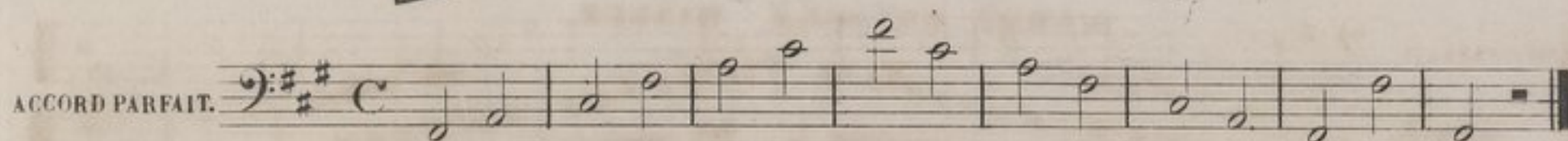
7^e DOMINANTE.

GAMME en LA MAJEUR.

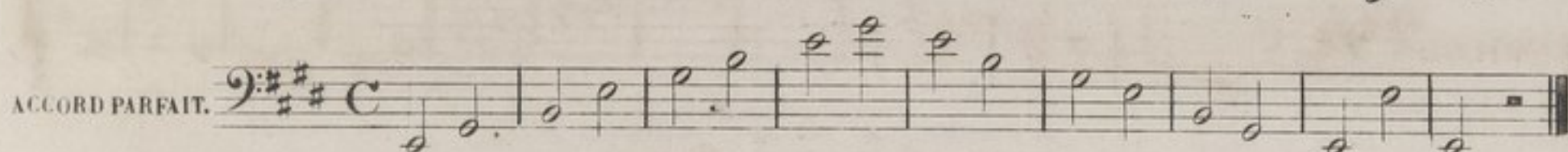
24



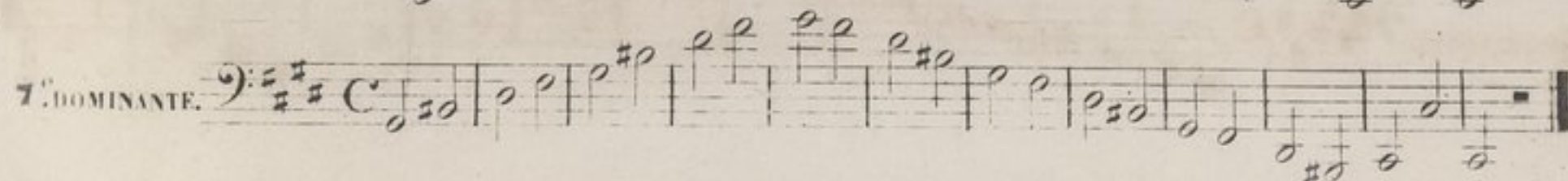
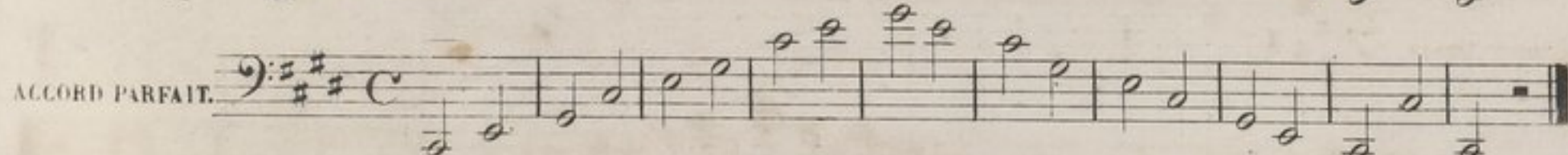
GAMME en FA DIEZE MINEUR.



GAMME en MI MAJEUR.



GAMME en UT DIEZE MINEUR.



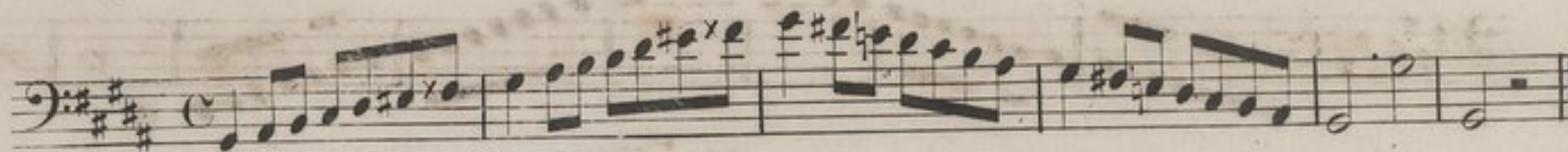
GAMME EN SI MAJEUR.



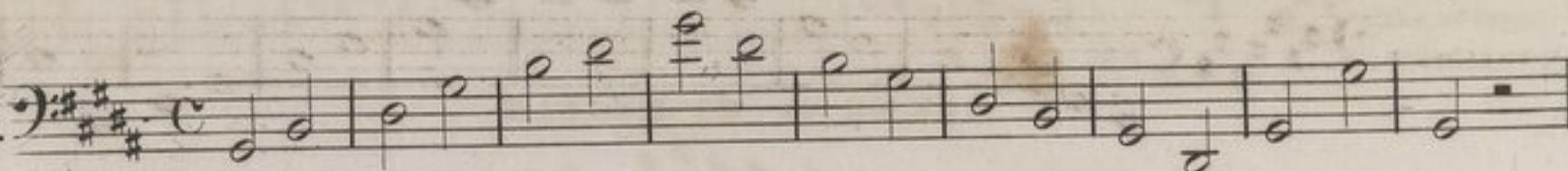
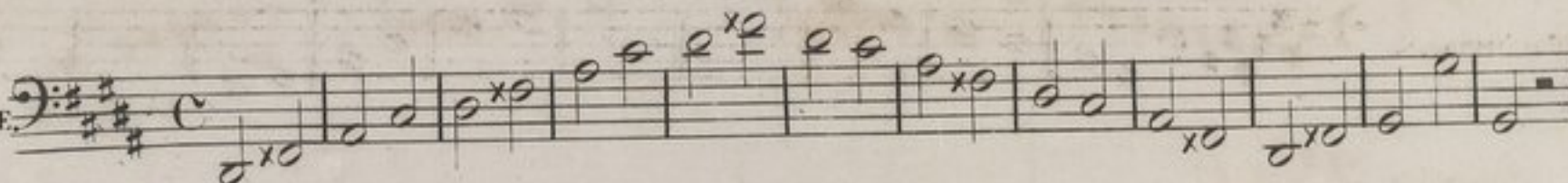
ACCORD PARFAIT.

7^e DOMINANTE.

GAMME EN SOL # MINEUR.



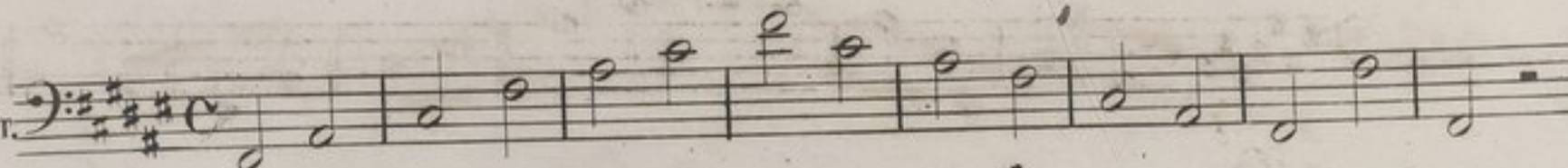
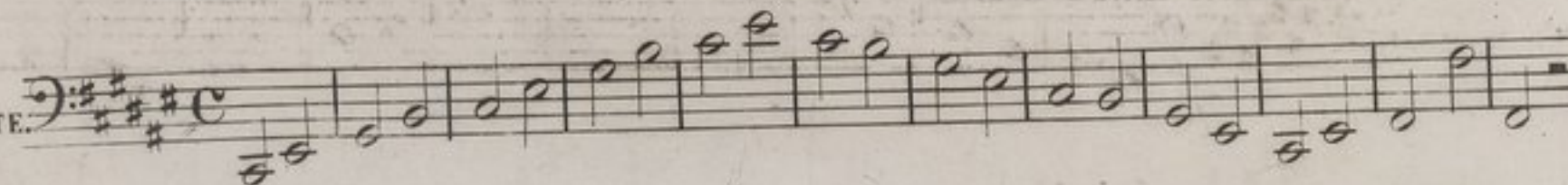
ACCORD PARFAIT.

7^e DOMINANTE.

GAMME EN FA # MAJEUR.



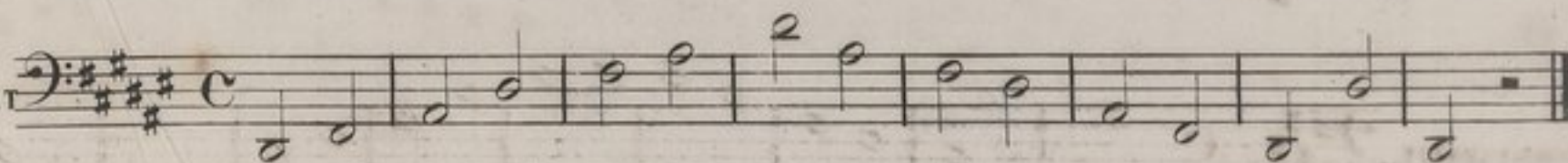
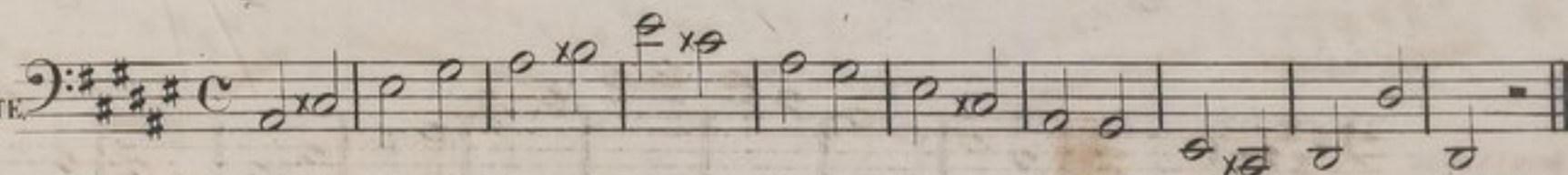
ACCORD PARFAIT.

7^e DOMINANTE.

GAMME EN RE # MINEUR.



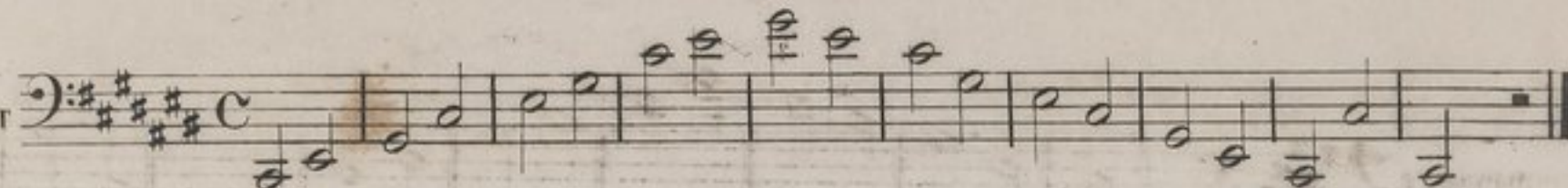
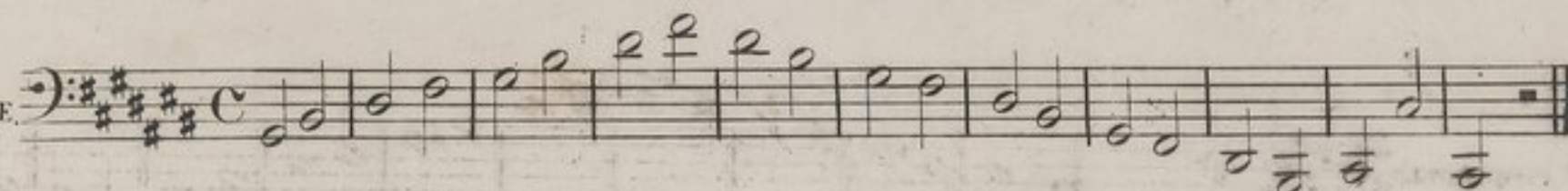
ACCORD PARFAIT

7^e DOMINANTE

GAMME EN UT # MAJEUR.



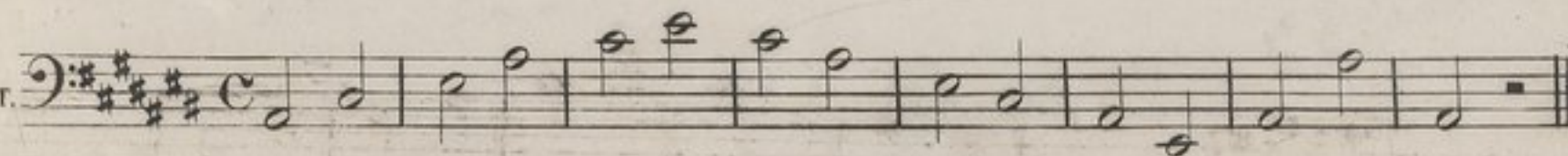
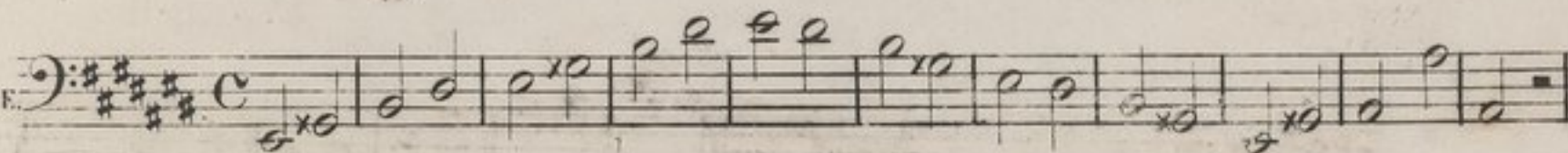
ACCORD PARFAIT

7^e DOMINANTE

GAMME EN LA # MINEUR.



ACCORD PARFAIT

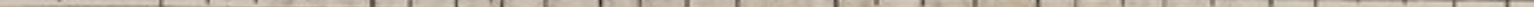
7^e DOMINANTE

PETITES LECONS PROGRESSIVES.

no. 4. 

A single staff of handwritten musical notation. It begins with a bass clef. The notation includes several measures with notes, rests, and accidentals, including a sharp sign (#) and a flat sign (b). The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

A single staff of handwritten musical notation. It begins with a bass clef. The first measure contains a series of eighth notes, some beamed together. The second measure continues with eighth notes. The third measure contains a single eighth note followed by a quarter rest. The fourth measure contains a series of eighth notes, some beamed together. The fifth measure contains a series of eighth notes, some beamed together. The sixth measure contains a series of eighth notes, some beamed together. The seventh measure contains a series of eighth notes, some beamed together. The eighth measure contains a series of eighth notes, some beamed together. The piece ends with a double bar line.

no. 2. 

№ 3. 

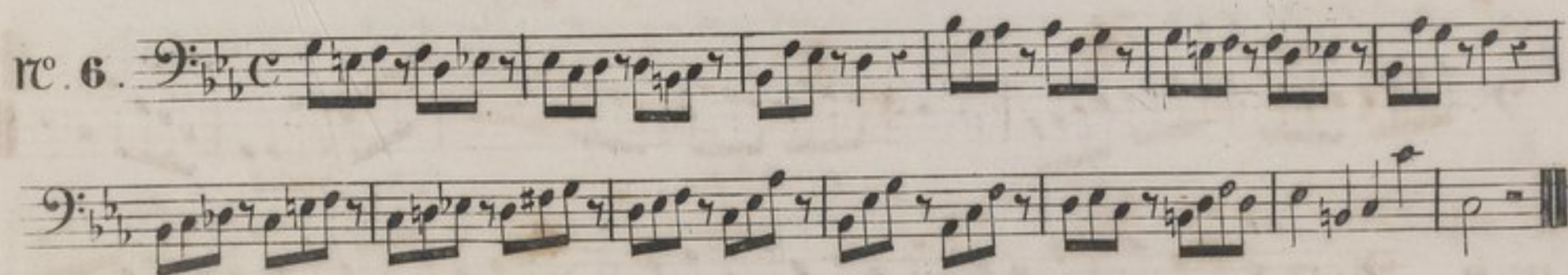
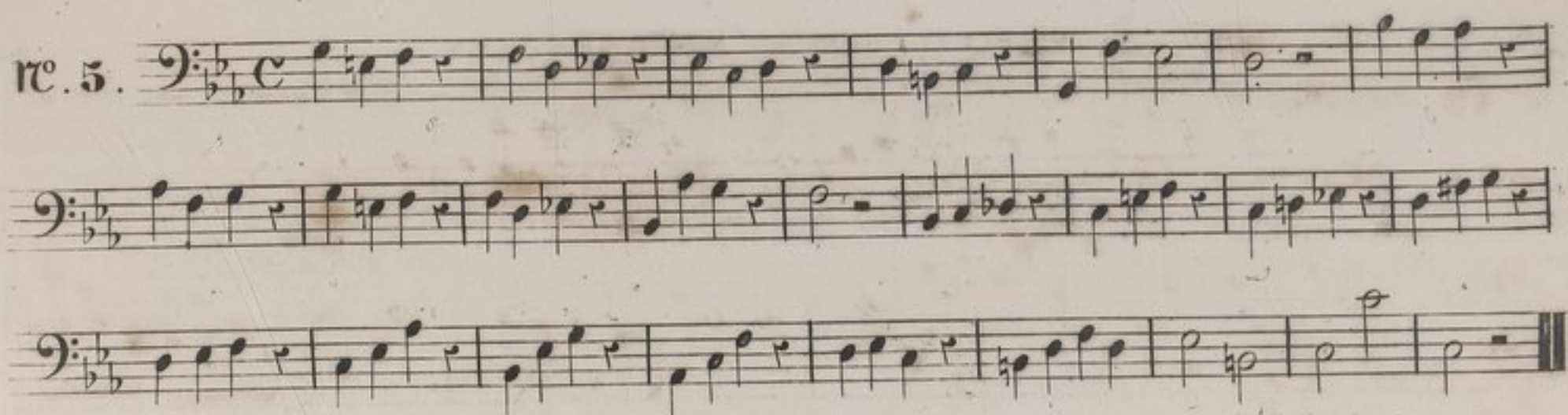
A single staff of handwritten musical notation in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

no. 4. 

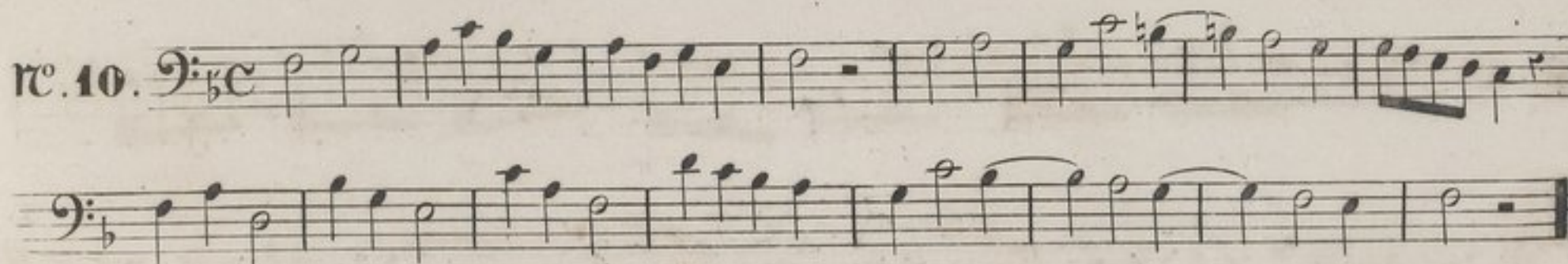
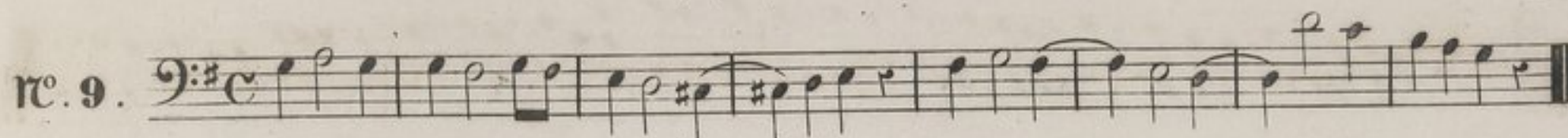
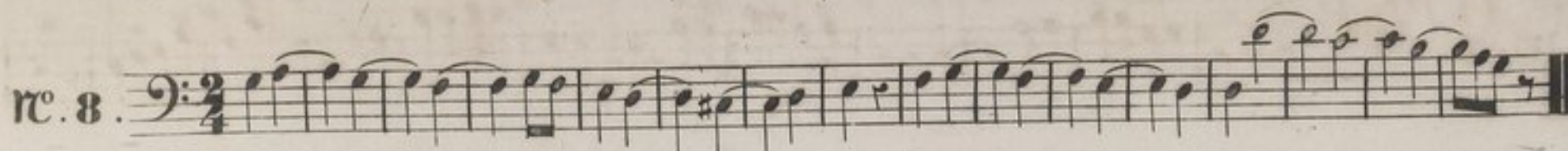
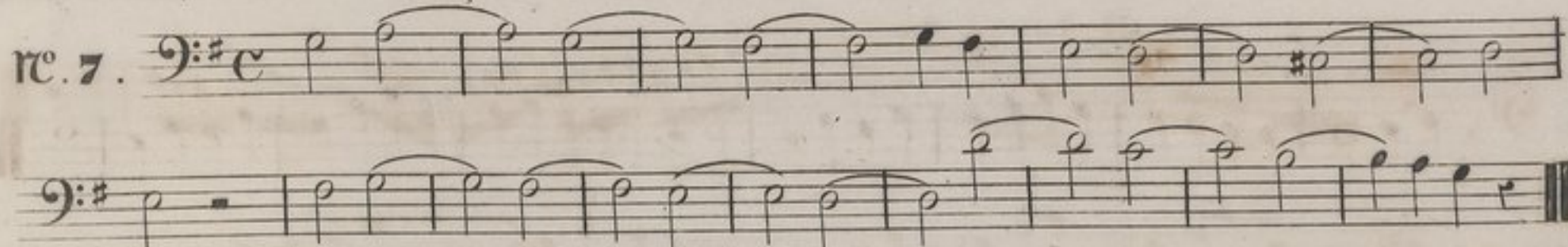
The first system of the handwritten musical score for 'The Bird Song' is written on a single five-line staff. It begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several instances of beamed notes, suggesting a fast or rhythmic passage. The system concludes with a double bar line.

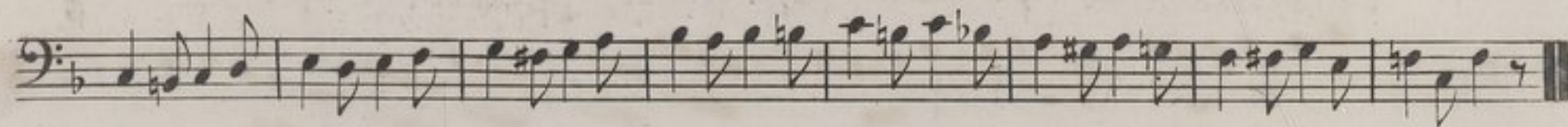
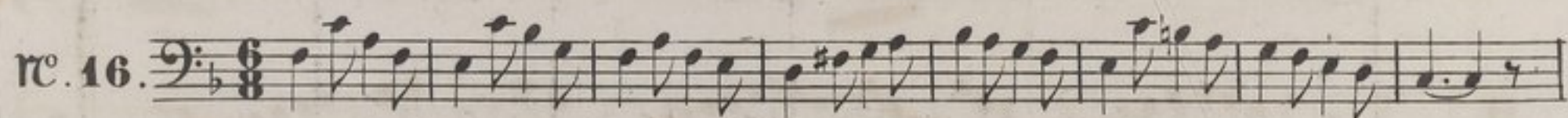
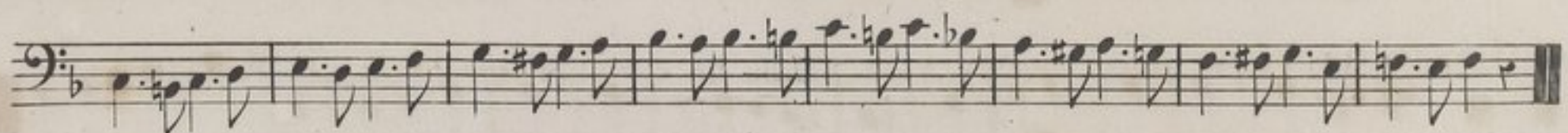
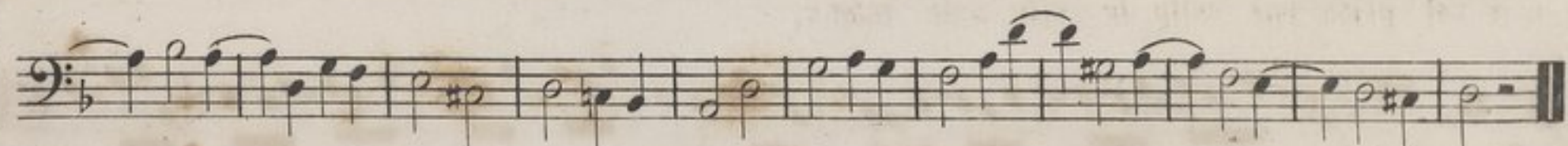
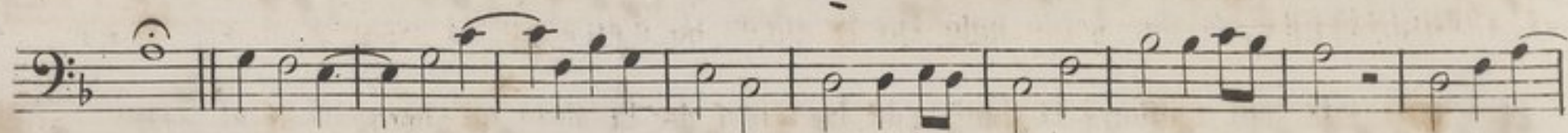
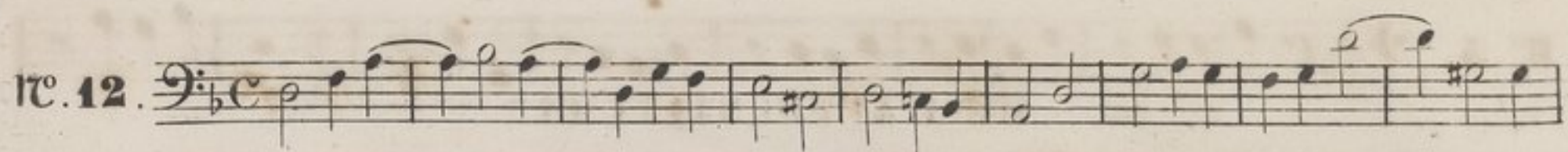
[illegible]

A single line of handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed pairs. The piece concludes with a double bar line.



LEÇONS POUR APPRENDRE A SYNCOPER.





DE L'APPOGGIATURA

L'APPOGGIATURA est une petite note sur la quelle on doit s'appuyer avant d'attaquer la note principale elle vaut toujours la moitié de la valeur de la note qu'elle précède et cette valeur est prise sur celle de cette note même.

EXEMPLE.

MANIÈRE D'ÉCRIRE.

SON EFFET.



L'APPOGGIATURA se place toujours à un ton ou un demi ton au dessus de la note principale mais elle ne peut jamais être qu'à un demi ton au dessous.

EXEMPLE.

ÉCRIT.

EFFET.



LEÇON SUR L'APPOGIATURA ET LE GRUPPETTO.

MANIERE D'ECRIRE
L'APPOGIATURA.

SON EFFET.

The first exercise consists of two staves. The top staff is labeled 'MANIERE D'ECRIRE L'APPOGIATURA.' and the bottom staff is labeled 'SON EFFET.' Both staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents, demonstrating the technique of the appoggiatura and gruppetto.

MÊME LEÇON QUE LA PRÉCÉDENTE RÉDUITE EN 2/4

ECRIT.

EFFET.

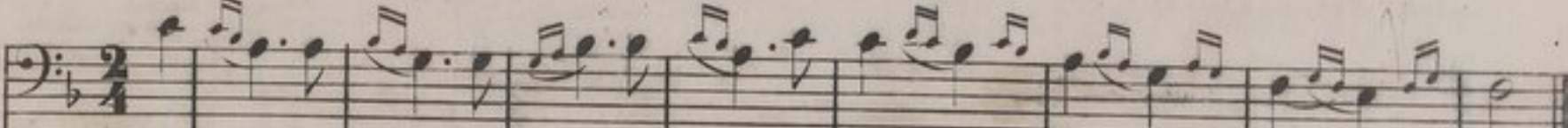
The second exercise consists of two staves. The top staff is labeled 'ECRIT.' and the bottom staff is labeled 'EFFET.' Both staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents, demonstrating the technique of the appoggiatura and gruppetto.

ECRIT.

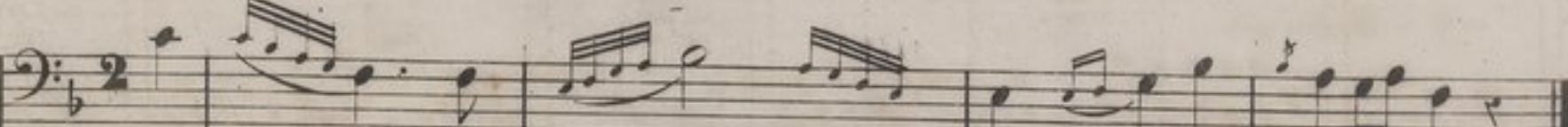
EFFET.

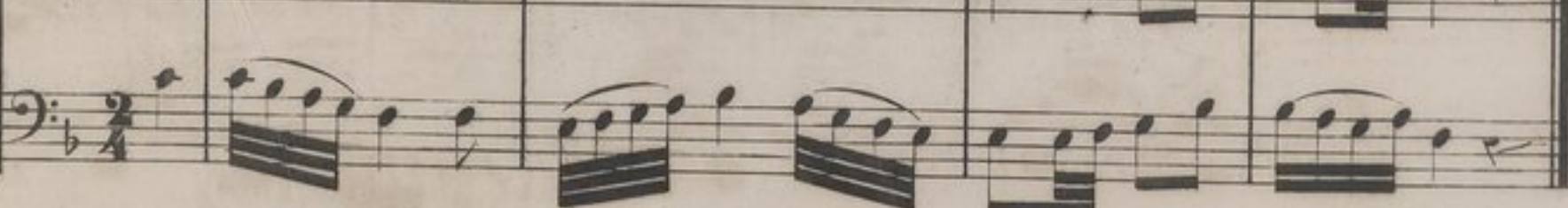
The third exercise consists of two staves. The top staff is labeled 'ECRIT.' and the bottom staff is labeled 'EFFET.' Both staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents, demonstrating the technique of the appoggiatura and gruppetto.

LECON SUR LES PETITES NOTES.

ECRIT. 

EFFET. 

ECRIT. 

EFFET. 

GRUPETTO. 

EFFET. 

GRUPETTO. 

Autre EFFET. 

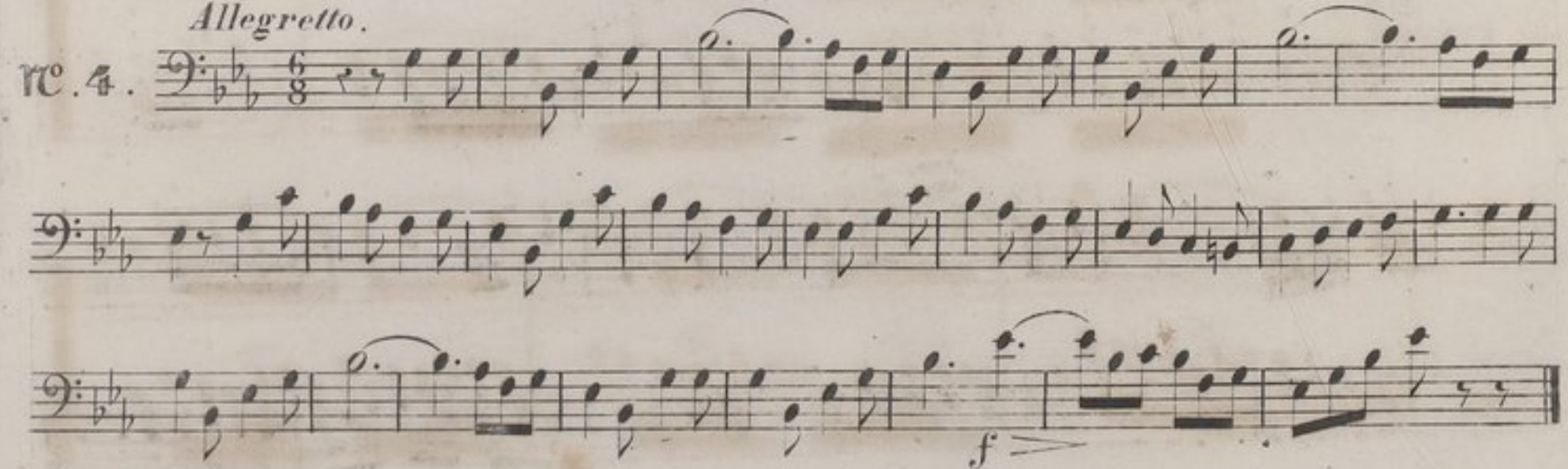
Autre EFFET. 

Autre EFFET dans les mouvements larges. 

GRUPETTO. 

EFFET. 

ÉTUDES.

Allegretto.*Moderato.**Andantino.**Allegretto.*

Adagio.

№. 5.

Exercise №. 5, Adagio, consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in bass clef. It features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. There are also some longer note values like half and whole notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Andante.

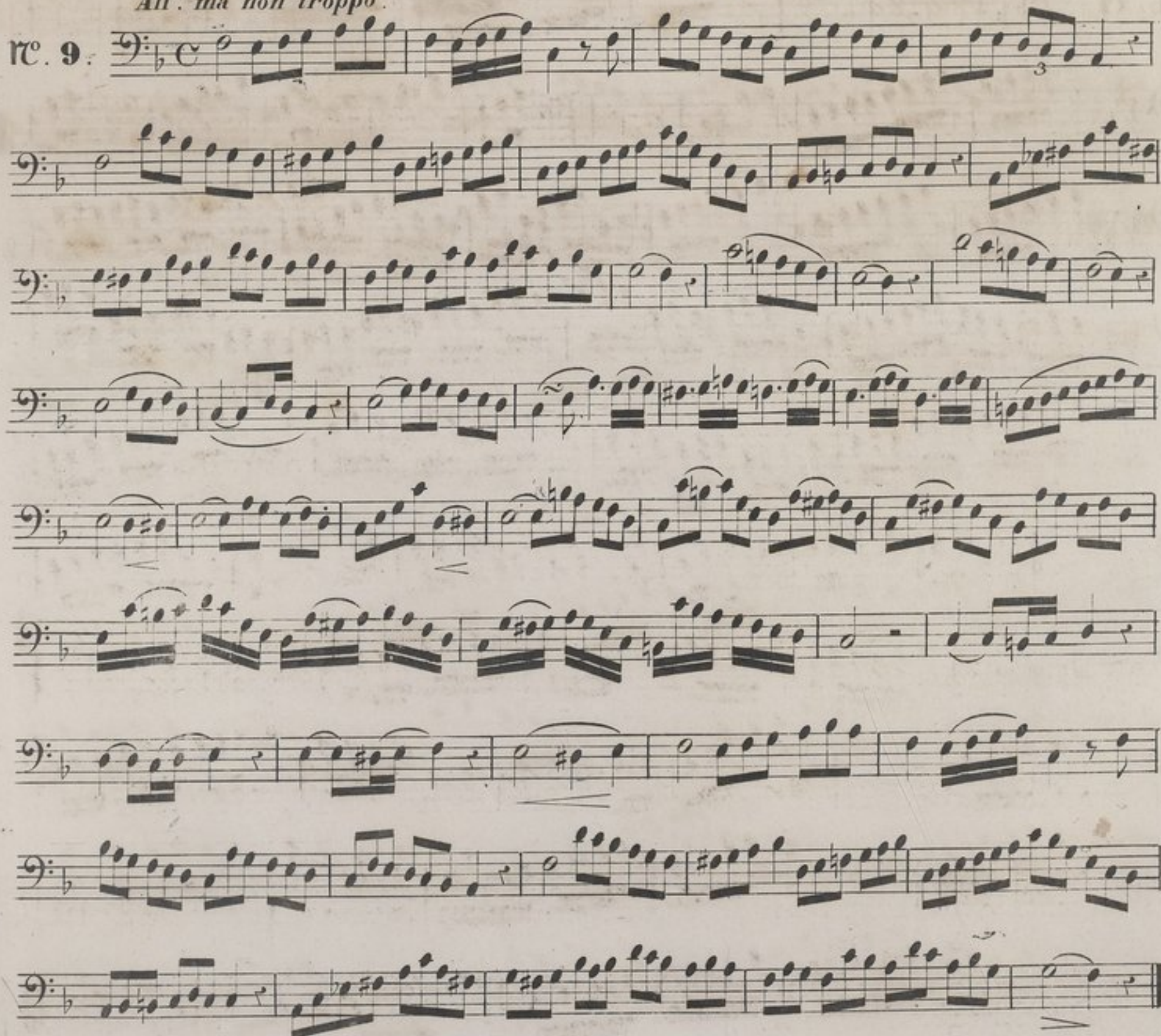
№. 6.

Exercise №. 6, Andante, consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in bass clef. It features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. There are also some longer note values like half and whole notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Andantino.

№. 7.

Exercise №. 7, Andantino, consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in bass clef. It features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. There are also some longer note values like half and whole notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

*Adagio.*n^o. 8.*All^o. ma non troppo.*n^o. 9.

Moderato.

№. 10.

Allegro.

№. 11.

Allegro.

no. 12.

The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and common time (C). It consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

DUOS.

N^o. 1.*Maestoso.*1^{er}. OPHICLEIDE BASSE.

BELINI.

2^e. OPHICLEIDE BASSE.

1^{er}. OPHICLEIDE BASSE.

BELINI.

2^e. OPHICLEIDE BASSE.

*Allegretto.*N^o. 2.

WEIGL.

1^{er}. OPHICLEIDE BASSE.

WEIGL.

2^e. OPHICLEIDE BASSE.

Andante.

N^o. 3.

BELLINI.

50
Andante.

№. 3.

BELLINI.

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Andante." by the composer Bellini. The score is numbered "№. 3." and is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The first system shows a vocal line with a melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The subsequent systems show more complex piano accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some triplets. The score is handwritten and shows signs of age, with some ink bleed-through and slight discoloration.

Largo.

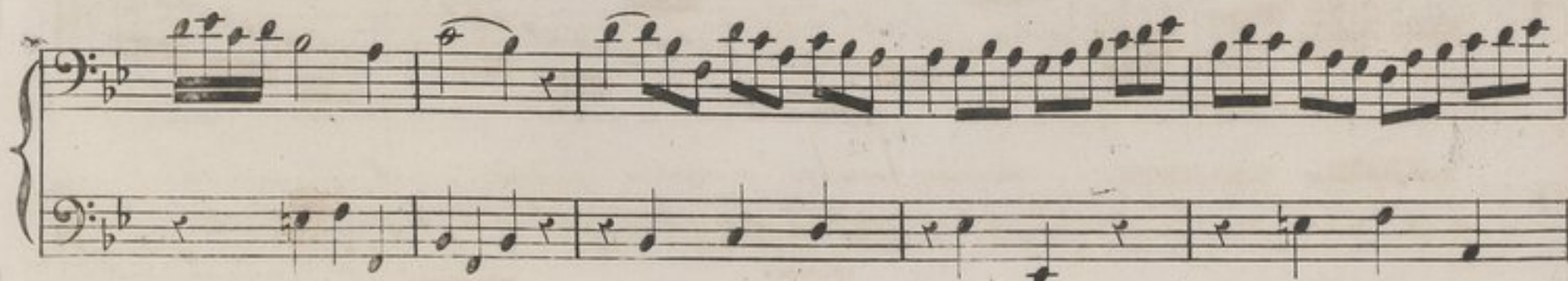
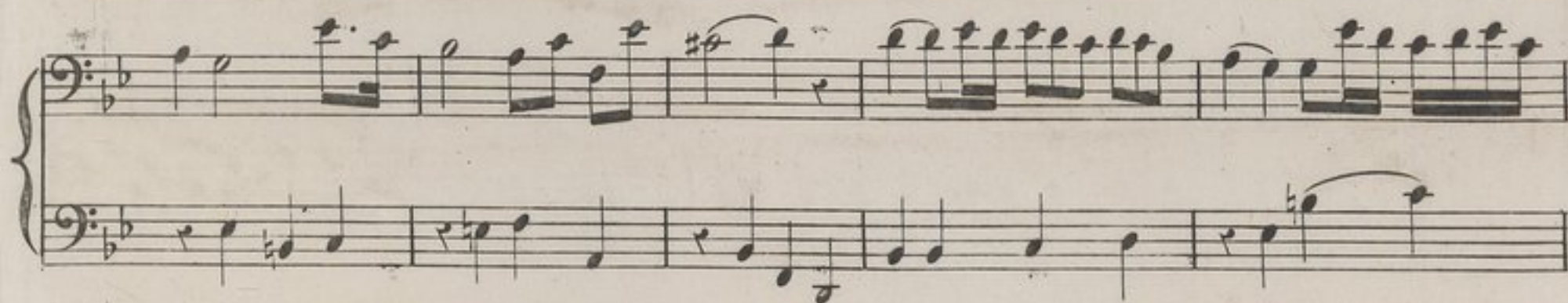
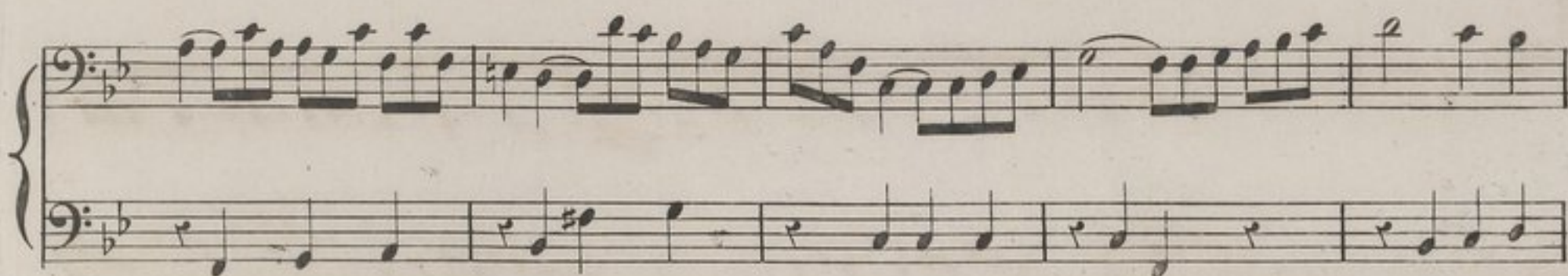
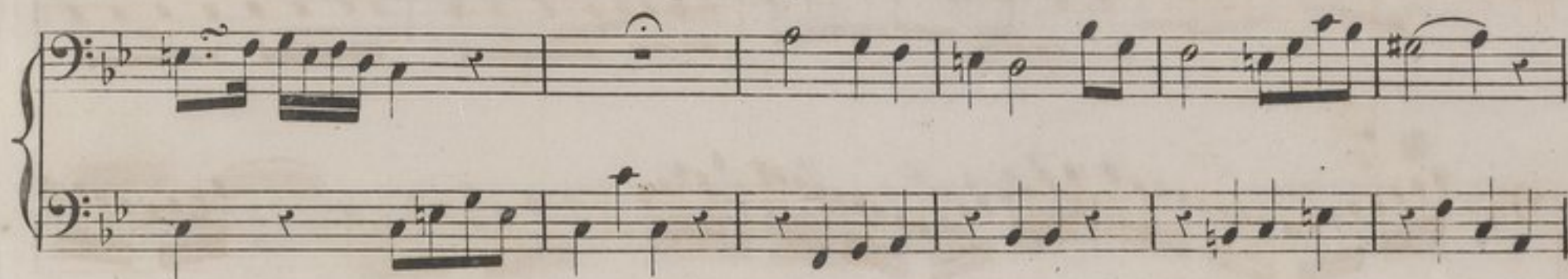
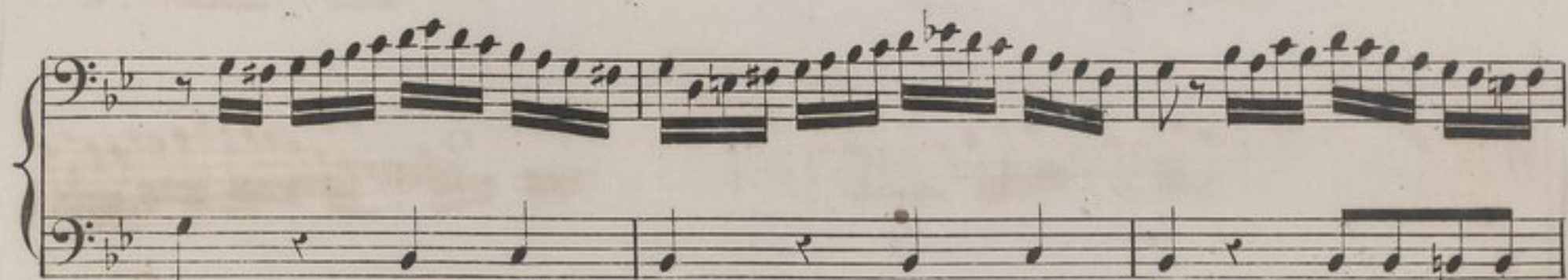
no. 4.

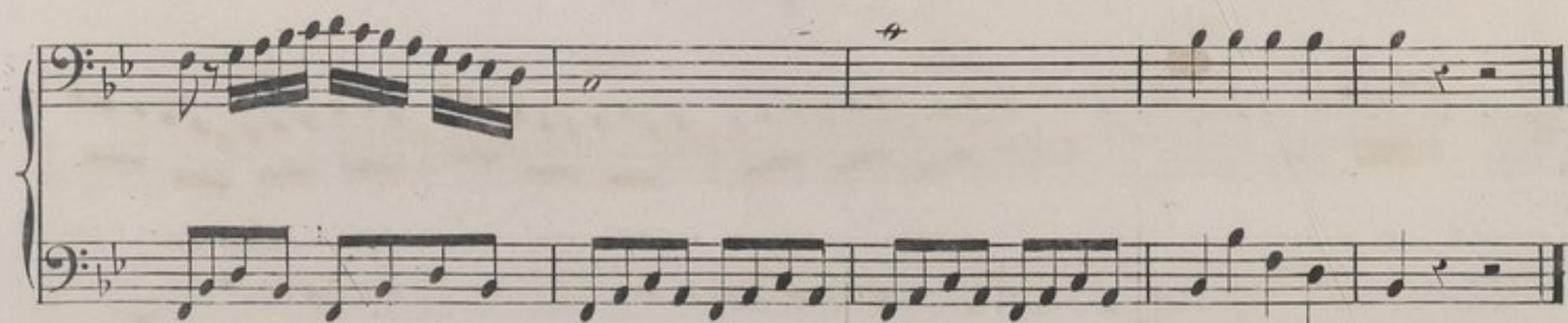
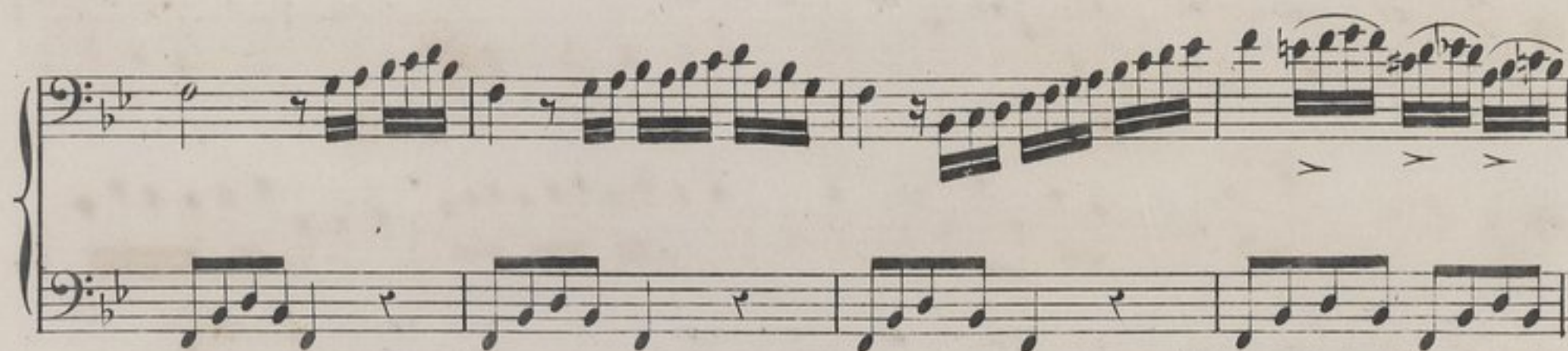
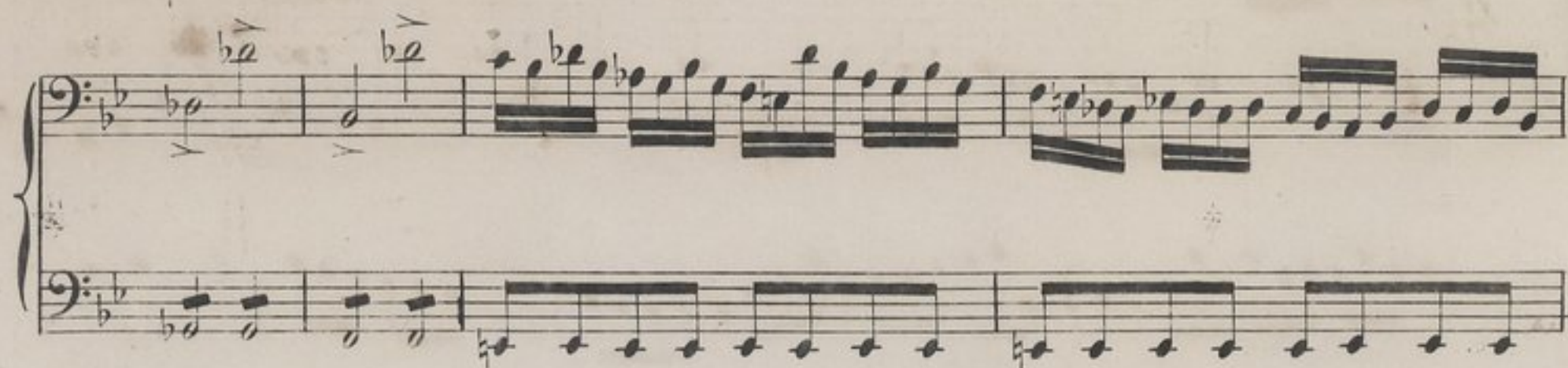
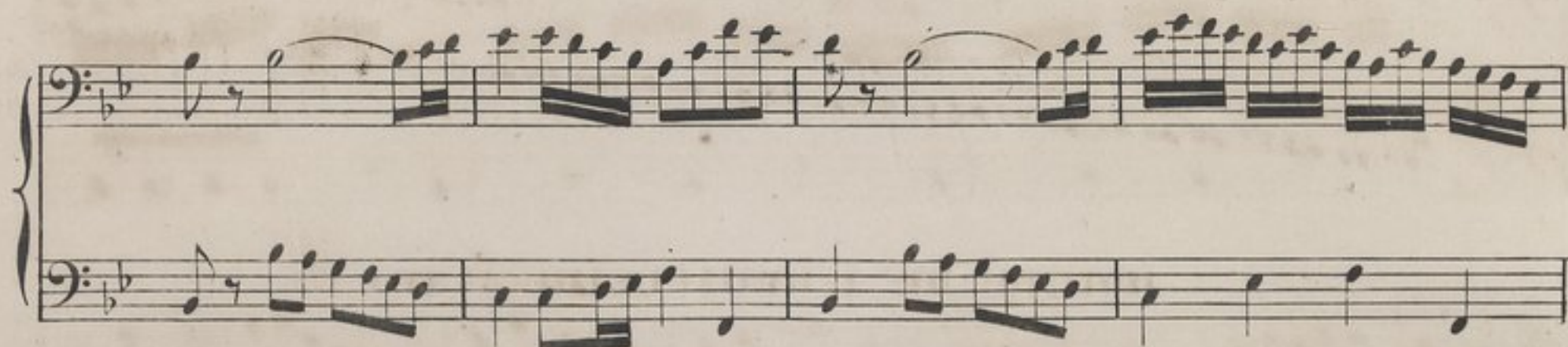
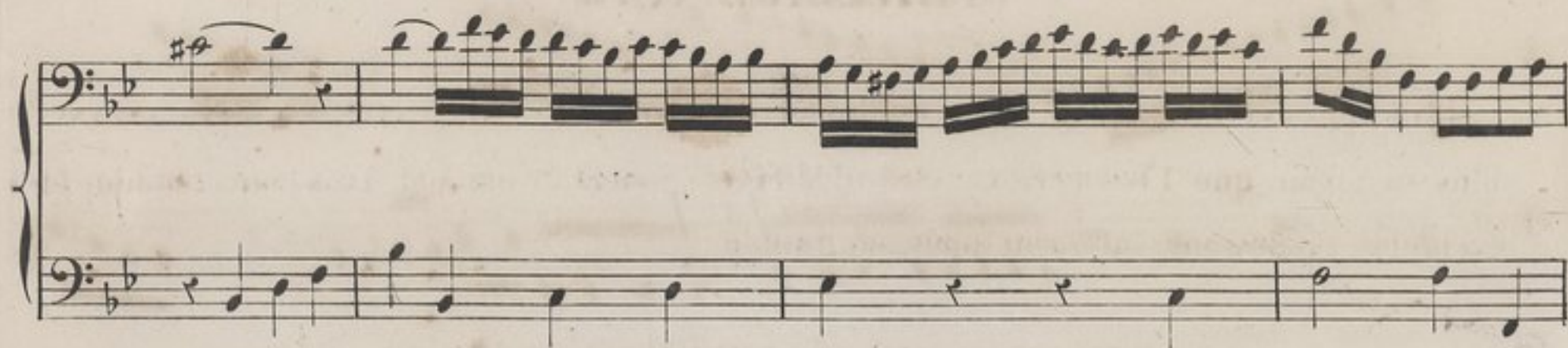
Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "no. 4." in 3/4 time, marked "Largo." The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as "f" (forte) and "p" (piano). The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

Allegro

No. 5.

Handwritten musical score for No. 5, Allegro. The score is written on two staves, with the left staff being the treble clef and the right staff being the bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The score consists of six systems of music. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble clef and a bass clef. The second system continues the melody in the treble clef. The third system features a treble clef and a bass clef. The fourth system shows a treble clef and a bass clef. The fifth system features a treble clef and a bass clef. The sixth system shows the end of the piece with a treble clef and a bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo) and *sf* (sforzando).

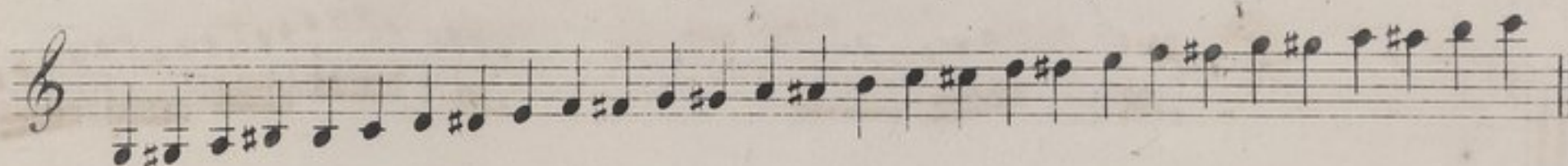




OPHICLEÏDE ALTO.

Bien que cet instrument soit absolument le même dans la disposition des clefs et dans sa forme que l'OPHICLEÏDE BASSE il diffère pourtant un peu dans son étendue les exemples ci-dessous suffiront pour se guider.

ÉTENDUE DE L'OPHICLEÏDE ALTO.



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