

ARTISTIC STUDIES

Book 1 -

From the French School

ROSE - 40 Studies, Bks. 1 & 2

ROSE - 32 Études

ROSE - 6 Caprices

For
CLARINET



Edited by
DAVID HITE



Price 7.95


SOUTHERN MUSIC COMPANY

Publishing Division
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78292

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COMMENTS

The art of clarinet performance in the U.S.A. has over the years been strongly influenced by the French, not only by the French clarinets which we play but also by the lineage of eminent clarinet teachers at the Conservatoire Nationale de Musique à Paris. Included in that lineage was Klosé, the inventor of the "Boehm" system clarinet, as well as Cyrille Rose.

Like the great violin pedagogues and performers of the 17th and 18th centuries, many of the Conservatory clarinet professors created their own personal "school of playing" by composing original studies. Through their own method books violin pedagogues could nurture the gamut of artistic expression while precisely controlling the manner in which each technical problem of the instrument would be approached.

Unlike his colleagues who taught violin and many of his clarinet predecessors (and successors as well), Cyrille Rose was not a composer. For his personal course of study he very effectively adapted wonderful materials that had been written by great violin teachers. Most editions of the Rose clarinet studies do not identify the original source of the etudes. Consequently, many students erroneously assume that Rose himself composed the music. However, because of his excellent choice of materials for his collections, he is, perhaps, better known today than many of the other Conservatory clarinetists. Even today, students have nothing better to nurture technical skills and the 19th century musical style of expression.

The great Daniel Bonade who taught in the U.S. earlier this century based much of his teaching on the Rose etudes. He felt these studies contained nearly everything a student should know about clarinet performance. Once a student could satisfy Bonade with his tonal beauty, control of legato through careful finger movement, and ease and clarity of articulation, he was ready to study the sixteen odd numbered etudes of the book of thirty two. Ideally the student went through these particular etudes three times: first to learn precisely how they should be performed, secondly to correct all the details that may have been missed the first time, and the third time to perfect a polished, finished, elegant performance. After a tour through the Baermann V to strengthen general fluency, the student was "ready" for an orchestral job.

In editing the complete Rose etudes, I have chosen realistic tempo markings which students can be expected to master. Many of the tempos in previous editions are, perhaps, correct for the violin, but are not appropriate for the clarinet. Also, for the benefit of

teacher assignments, approximate timings are provided at the beginning of each etude.

Many of the technical etudes have been devoid of dynamic or style markings in earlier editions. In my teaching experience, I have observed that students tend to practice these etudes in a sterile, unimaginative way. In this edition, I have given each study a marking which will give the student an interesting expressive focus. In case he is not familiar with the terms, a glossary is provided on the back page. If you disagree with the suggested mood objective, look through the terms to find one that you feel better identifies how the etude can be played. The important thing is that you constantly strive to create a specific musical atmosphere when you play.

In performing violin etudes on a wind instrument, there are, many times, no appropriate places to take breaths. If the student is not otherwise instructed, he can continue to play without a breath until he breaks down, and in many cases, no matter how hard he tries, the exercise will continue to defeat him. If you play too long on one breath, the oxygen supply to the brain will dwindle to the point that your brain ceases to be alert causing you to fall into some kind of error or lose your coordination. If you are to perform an etude with complete assurance from beginning to end, you must pace your breathing. If necessary, pause slightly between continuous running notes. It is necessary to breathe deeply to maintain your best sound.

In this edition, I have followed many of Bonade's markings which bring greater direction and life to these etudes. The markings are in some cases exaggerated. However, good strong stylistic playing requires exaggeration to come across effectively to the listener. In any case, the constant direction of tonal intensity must be well understood to be well controlled. As the student masters the etudes as they are marked in this edition and as his own musical imagination begins to develop, he will find infinite ways to play this music effectively.

Clarinetists are often inclined to merely read through these etudes. However, if you give them serious consideration, you will realize that mechanical distractions may cause you to miss the musical content. Very effective practice can be achieved by studying each etude without the instrument in hand. Hear each note as you read it. Feel the fingerings and the articulation styles. Feel the tempo. Feel the slight tempo changes. Feel the direction of the intensity of sound to make the phrases come alive. Then when you perform the etude, it will be much more assured in style and effectiveness.

David Hite

40 STUDIES

3' 41"-2' 30"

Arranged by CYRILLE ROSE (1830-1903)

Edited by DAVID HITE

B-362

Adagio-andante ♩=44-63

CHARLES DANCLA

No. 1.

mf molto legato e sostenuto

5

10 *mp* *mf*

15 *p cresc. poco a poco*

20 *mf* *f*

25 *poco rit.* *A tempo* *mf*

30 *mf* *f*

35

40 *p* *p*

Original Opus 73, No. 8 in F major.

Bonade used this etude to teach his concept of "squeezing finger" legato - first bars 8 and 9 (2nds), then bars 3 and 4 (3rds) before starting at the beginning.

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Moderato $\text{♩} = 96$

CHARLES DANCLA

No. 2.

mp *dolcissimo*

5

10

mf

15

20

mf *f*

25

30

mf

35

p *f*

No. 3.

[illegible]

*Greater dynamic contrast at slower speeds, and less dynamic contrast at faster speeds. Excellent exercise in dynamic control and legato.
B-362

No. 4.

mp scintillantemente

5

mf

10

15

mf

20

25

30

35

40 *Presto*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a metronome indication of 108-120 beats per minute. The piece is titled 'No. 4' and is by Rodolphe Kreutzer. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, and 40 indicated. The dynamics range from *mp* (mezzo-piano) to *mf* (mezzo-forte), and the piece concludes with a *Presto* section starting at measure 40. The notation includes various articulations such as slurs, accents, and staccato marks, as well as a 'scintillantemente' (sparklingly) instruction.

No. 6. *mf* *legerement*

mf *legerement*

p *f*

ff *f*

mf *mp* *p*

p

mp *mf* *f*

ff

p

f *cresc.* *mf*

f

* Observe the difference in value of the ♩ ($12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the beat) and the ♩ of the sextuplet ($16\frac{2}{3}\%$ of the beat).
B-362

2' 26"

Moderato $\text{♩} = 63$

PIERRE GAVINIÈS

No. 7.

mf ben legato, ben sostenuto e placidamente

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75

f *p* *mf* *f* *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *ff* *f* *mf* *mp* *f* *f*

tr *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

ritard.

Allegro moderato $\text{♩} = 104$

RODOLPHE KREUTZER

No. 8.

f intrepidamente

5

mf

10

15

cresc.

20

f

25

30

35

straccinato

cresc.

40

f pressamente *ff*

2' 18"

Moderato $\text{♩} = 60$

RODOLPHE KREUTZER

No. 9.

mp molto legato e intimo

p *mf*

slide *slide*

tr *f*

mp

morendo

Allegro $\text{♩} = 76-120$

JACQUES FÉRÉOL MAZAS

No. 10.

mp molto leggero e giochevolmente

mf

mp

p mp

mf p mf

f p

mp

cresc.

f

*Original No. 46 in E major of "75 Melodious and Progressive Studies for Violin" Opus 36.

B-362

35 *p* *mp*

mf

40 *mf*

45 *pp* *Meno mosso* *A tempo* *mf*

50 *f*

55 *mf*

60 *mf* *p*

65 *f* *ff*

Detailed description: This musical score is for a single melodic line, likely for a piano or violin. It consists of 31 measures, numbered 35 through 65. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or E-flat minor). The time signature is 4/4. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *ff* (fortissimo). The tempo markings *Meno mosso* and *A tempo* appear between measures 45 and 50. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several slurs and phrasing marks throughout the piece.

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 60$

RODOLPHE KREUTZER

No. 11.

mf secco

sempre staccato al fine

f

meno mosse

A tempo

f

No. 12.

mp flowing and without accent on grace notes

mf

cresc. poco a poco

f *p* *cresc.*

f *p* *cresc.*

pressez

A tempo

f *p*

cresc. poco a poco

f

p

No. 13. *Adagio* $\text{♩} = 56$

mp *pathétique e luttuosamente*

5 *e sostenuto* *largement*

10 *mf*

15 *dolce* *p* *mf*

20 *p*

trillo lento *animez* *cresc.* *con tinto* *mf* *dim.* *pp*

25 *Un poco più mosso* $\text{♩} = 66$ *press, e poco rall.* *a tempo*

p dolce *rf* *f* *p*

30 *mp* *mf* *rf*

35 *p* *f*

40 *dolce* *f* *rit.* *dim.* *pp*

45 *pp dolce* *p* *L* *dolcissimo*

50 *poco rit.* *diluendo* *ppp*

No. 14.

mp snellamente

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 *A tempo* 40 45 50 55

mf f poco rit. p mf ff

No. 15.

Original No. 12 in C minor of "24 Matinees" for Violin.
B-362

1' 11"

Moderato $\text{♩} = 104$

FEDERIGO FIORILLO

No. 16.

f grazioso e con calore

mf

f *p* *mf*

sf *sf* *sf*

5 10 15 20 25 30

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 76$

PIERRE GAVINIÈS

No. 17.

mf facilement et détaché

Original No. 2 in C minor of "24 Matinees" for Violin, transposed to make low G of a Violin a low E for the Clarinet.
B-362

A musical score for a single melodic line, spanning measures 65 to 130. The notation is written on a single staff in treble clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and some measures with triplets. Phrasing is indicated by slurs and breath marks. Measure numbers 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, and 130 are printed above the staff. A fermata is present at the end of measure 130. A rehearsal mark 'R' is placed above the staff at the beginning of measure 128.

Adagio $\text{♩} = 60$

FEDERIGO FIORILLO

No. 18.

mf *espressivo e ardentemente*

mf *poco f* *p* *dolce*

mf *mf*

f *p* *con tinto* *mf*

cresc. *f* *dim. rit.*

pp *pp* *mf* *p* *declamando*

f *mp* *cresc.* *f* *p* *mp* *p* *mf*

incalzando *ff*

placido *f*

p *cresc.*

mf *rit.* *pp*

1' 53"

Moderato $\text{♩} = 84$

RODOLPHE KREUTZER

No. 19.

mf *riposatamente*

cresc. poco a poco *f*

mf

mp

slide

f *R* *L* *L* *L*

mf

f

mp *f*

f

f

Polonaise $\text{♩} = 84$

No. 20. *mf* stately and with bouyance *p* *cresc.*

mf *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *mp* *p* *f* *pressamente* *f* *p* *mf* *40* *dolce* *inquieto* *mf* *45* *quieto* *p* *f* *sf* *50* *f* *p* *55* *mf* *60* *p* *65* *f* *70* *dim.* *pp* *p* *75* *f* *Poco più mosso*

cresc. poco a poco *a tempo* *Poco meno*

No. 21.

mp *mf* *mp* *mf* *f* *p* *f* *mp* *mf* *mp* *a tempo* *meno* *mp* *p* *tr* *f* *p* *dolce* *mf* *f* *mp* *mf* *f* *diluendo*

No. 22.

f leggiero, ritmico e facilmente

5

10

15 *mf*

20

25 *p* *mf*

30 *mp*

35 *f*

1' 48''-1' 30''

Allegro vivace ♩.=60-72

25
FRANZ SCHUBERT
(Dresden)

No. 23.

f duramente

p leggiero

f duramente

mf

mp leggiero

f

poco rit.

f

mf leggiero

p

pp

f

p

No. 24.

f con grandezza *p*

f *p intimamente*

cresc.

mf *p* *mp*

mf *f e sostenuto*

p pacatamente *cresc.*

f *dim.* *p* *p intimamente*

pp *p*

cresc. *A tempo* *f* *p* *pp rit.*

cresc. *ff* *p* *f* *pp*

1' 30"

FEDERIGO FIORILLO

No. 25. Allegro $\text{♩} = 88-108$

mf legato e moto sempre

5

f mf

10

R

15

f

20

p grazioso

25

Più mosso poco a poco al fine

mf

30

f

No. 26. *Allegro maestoso* $\text{♩} = 66$

p deciso *mf* *p*

[5] *mf*

[10] *f* *p* *p*

[15] *mf*

[20] *f* *pesante!* *ff*

[25] *mp dolce e placido*

[30] *f con fermezza* *p leggero* *f*

[35] *p* *f* *mf* *p* *f* *p* *f*

[40] *moto precedente* *poco meno* *p*

[45] *p*

[50] *f* *p teneramente*

[55] *mp*

[60] *f* *p* *f*

3' 04''

Moderato $\text{♩} = 96$

RODOLPHE KREUTZER

No. 27.

mp inquieto

$\text{♩} = 60, 63, 66, 69, 72, -104$

pp molto legato e placidamente

p

mp

mf

f

pp

p

mf

No. 28. Moderato ♩ = 84-104

mf risolutamente

mp dolce e leggiero

mf semplice

mp dolce

p

sf

mf risolutamente

f

p

mf

f

2' 37"

Moderato $\text{♩} = 100-112$

No. 29.

mp chiaramente

5

10

15 *mf*

20

25

30

35

40 *mf*

45

50

p *pressante* *cresc.*

55 *a tempo* *mf*

60 *f*

65 *f*

Allegro moderato ♩ = 84

FEDERIGO FIORILLO

No. 30.

mp snello e facilmente

5

mf

10

p

15

mf

20

25

p

30

mf

35

f

40

1' 53''

Allegro moderato ♩=88

RODOLPHE KREUTZER

No. 31.

No. 31. *Allegro moderato* ♩ = 88

mf *liesurely* 5 10 15 20 25 *f* *mp* 30 35 40 45 50 55

No. 32.

mf con ardore *f* *p* *cresc.*
 5 *mf* *f* *p* *f*
 10 *p dolce*
 15 *mf* *mf* *p dolce*
 20 *f* *p* *mf* *cresc.*
 25 *f* *3* *3* *p* *mf con molto espress.*
 30 *dim.* *p* *mf*
 35 *riten.* *mf* *dim.* *p*
 40 *et largement* *3* *3* *f* *espress.*
 45 *cresc. molto*
 50 *molto espress.*
 55 *rit.* *A tempo* *6* *f*
 60

1' 50"

Allegro moderato $\text{♩} = 88$

No. 33.

mf *ravivandamente* *tr*

5

10

15

p *mp* *b*

20

mf *b*

25

f *b*

30

35

mp

40

mf *tr*

f

Adagio $\text{♩} = 48$

No. 34.

mp *lusingando* *f* *p*

5 *mp* *cresc.* *f* *mf* *p* *mf*

10 *inguieto* *f* *p*

15 *cresc.* *incalzando* *dim.*

f *p* *cresc.* *mp* *poco rit.* *pp* *p*

A tempo

20 *f*

25 *f* *p* *mf* *tr*

cresc. *largement* *f* *dim.* *rit.* 3

A tempo

30 *p* *mf e sostenuto*

35 *dim.* *pp* *p*

f

f *p* *dim., lento* *p* *pp* *très lentement* *morendo e rit.*

No. 35. Moderato $\text{♩} = 100$

mf chiaramente

f

mf

mf

mp dolce

p dolce

pp

f

mf

f

fz

f

A tempo

No. 36. Allegretto quasi andante $\text{♩} = 52$ *tr*

mf *fastoso*

5 *f*

10 *mp*

15 *tr*

20 *tr*

25 *cresc.*

mp *leger.* *p* *dolce cantabile*

30 *mp* *leger.*

35 *f*

40 *mf* *sostenuto*

cédez *A tempo* *p*

45

50 *tr*

55 *mf* *f*

meno mosso *A tempo* 60 *tr*

65 *cresc.* *f*

70 *straccinato* *p* *f*

75 *tr* *mf* *f* *p*

80 *p*

85 *f*

90 *p*

95 *f*

100 *mf* *mp* *f*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a single melodic line, spanning measures 50 to 100. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical ornaments such as trills (tr) and grace notes. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *meno mosso* (less motion), and *A tempo* (at the tempo). The tempo change occurs between measures 55 and 60. The score is divided into systems of two staves each. Measure numbers 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, and 100 are indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 100.

No. 37. *Allegro* $\text{♩} = 96$

mf *chiaramente e con fermezza*

5 R

10

15 *f* *mf*

20

25 *mf*

30 *p*

35 *mp*

40 *mf*

45 *f*

poco rit. 50 *A tempo* *mf*

55

60 *p* *L* *R* *mp*

65

L *R* *meno mosso* *mf*

A tempo 70 *f*

L 75 *ff* *pesante*

No. 38.

f *p delirante* *f* *p*

p *mf* *p* *f* *p*

p *f* *p*

pp *f* *p* *pp* *mf*

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

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

p *mf* *p* *f*

f *mf* *p* *f*

dim. *ritard.*

a tempo *p leggiero e giocoso*

p *fp* *mf*

dim. poco rallent.

a tempo *p*

80

p

85

90

mf

95

100

f

105

cresc. molto

f

110

mp

115

mf

120

f

p

cresc.

125

f

130

f p

135

mp

140

mf

f

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a single melodic line, spanning measures 80 to 140. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings are placed throughout the score: *p* (piano) at measure 80, *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measures 90 and 140, *f* (forte) at measures 100, 125, and 135, *mp* (mezzo-piano) at measures 110 and 135, and *cresc. molto* (crescendo molto) at measure 105. There are also *cresc.* markings at measures 120 and 130. Trills are indicated with 'tr' above notes in measures 105, 130, and 135. The score is divided into systems of five staves each, with measure numbers 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, and 140 placed above the first staff of each system.

No. 39.

f durezza e forzando

mf inquieto

p

mp

mf

f

cantabile

largement

mf

dolce

30

35

rallentando

A tempo

grazioso

mp

p

f

p

mf

p

f

45

p

mf

50

55

60

65

70

75

80

85

90

mf frettevole

p

cresc.

f

poco rit.

A tempo

f

mp

mf

p

f

mp

p

f

Allegro moderato $\text{♩} = 69, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100$

No. 40.

mf staccato sempre e frescamente

5

10 *f* *mp* *R*

15 *mf* *f*

20 *p* *cresc. poco a poco*

25 *mf* *f*

30 *mf* *f*

11/30/87

32 ETUDES
Transcribed for Clarinet by
CYRILLE ROSE (1830-1903)
Edited by **DAVID HITE**

47

B-362

1.

Andante cantabile $\text{♩} = 60$

1. *Andante cantabile* ♩ = 60

p amabile *mf* *mp* *pp* *mf* *f* *diminuendo* *legato, tongue = di* *incalzando* *tr* *mf* *f* *mp* *f* *2* *Tempo I* *3rd sk* *tr* *4th sk* *tr* *30* *mf* *a tempo* *ff* *mp dolce* *rfz* *rit.* *35* *f* *p* *mf* *calme e poco mosso* *p* *mf* *40* *p placidamente* *GF EF*

②

G F E F

RELAX 4/11/88 over crescendos & diminuendos * clip off note w/ tongue

48

1'00"

THROAT

Allegro ♩ = 56

Do this



exercise

or



2.



mf avec charme et a l'aise

10



keep air going

15



mp

20



p

25



mp

30



mf

p

3rd sk

mf

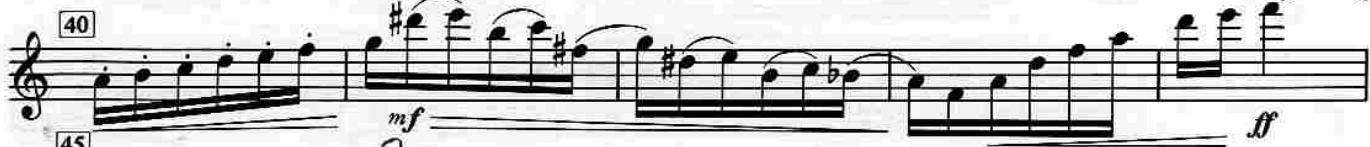
35



f

p

40



mf

ff

45



mf

ff

50



mf

pp

55

3' 05"

Andante sostenuto $\text{♩} = 56$

3. *p* avec ardour *mf* *cresc.*

5 *f* *p* *mf* *p* *p* *calcando*

10 *pp* dolce *tr*

15 *mf* grave *p*

f calore *p* rit. pacato *pp* *p* *a tempo* *tr*

20 *cresc.*

f *agilmente* *p*

25 *p* *mf* *sostenuto*

30 *f* *large*

35 *p* *ben sostenuto* *poco rit.* *A tempo* *f* *tr*

40 *mf* *f* *p* *mf* *p* *p* *pp*

Allegro ♩=92-108

4. *p avec liesure*

5

mf

ff

10

mf

mp

p

15

mf

f

20

mp

mf

f

25

p

30

mf

f

35

ff

mf

f

Più mosso

f con fervore

40

tr

3' 40"

Adagio $\text{♩} = 58$

5. *p con espress.* *mf* *f* *sostenuto* *p*

[5] *f* *mf* *p*

[10] *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *f* *p* *mf* *p*

[15] *f* *p* *mf*

[20] *f* *sempre f* *pp*

*1. *cresc.* [25] *f* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3*

[30] *p* *f*

*2. [35] *ben sostenuto* *p* *mf* *f* *mf calme*

[40] *p* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *f* *sostenuto*

p cresc. *f* *poco dim.*

[45] *p* *mf* *p* *p* *dolce*

[50] *mf* *p* *mp* *pp*

*1. Trill in 32nds but play grace notes as 16ths.

*2. Observe the short note values, first a 16th, then two 32nds.

B-362

Allegro $\text{♩} = 96$

6. *mf* *mouvemente*

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 *ff*

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 60$

7. p con vaghezza f f p 5

f pp p 10 mf

f p f p 15 f pp

pp piacevole 20 mf intrepido mp 30

mf pacato $calcando$ 35

Più mosso $\text{♩} = 66$

40 f pp grazioso f p f $rit.$

45 p f p mf p

50 f mf L $cresc.$

55 ff sostenuto p dolce f p

60 f p bien sostenuto

65 mf f p

70 $cresc.$ f sempre p à l'aise

8. Allegro $\text{♩} = 96$

mf con spirito e deciso

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75

f mp f mp f mp

f p mf

f mf

f

slide

f

p

f

1' 50''

Moderato assai ♩ = 108

9. Moderato assai $\text{♩} = 108$

f inquieto

5

ff f mf f

10

p f

15

p f p f

Meno mosso $\text{♩} = 88$

20

grazioso f p f p mf

25

p f mf f p

30

f mf compiacevole

35

f p

con fervore

40

mf p mf p p mf

45

f f mf p

pressamente

50

risoluto f

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10. *Allegro* ♩ = 92

mf risoluto *f* *mf* *f*

5 *mf* *f*

10 *f* *pp* *f* *pp* *f* *pp*

15 *cantabile* *p* *mf* *mf* *p*

20 *mf*

25 *f* *p*

30 *mp* *mf* *cresc.*

con calore *f* *rit.* *p* *a tempo* *p tempestoso*

35 *p*

40 *mf* *f* *ff*

2' 18''

Larghetto $\text{♩} = 52$

11. *p con duolo, luttuosamente* *sf* *p*

p *mf* *mf* *f* *f*

p *f* *p*

lagnoso *p* *f* *p* *incalzando* *f* *tres large*

ff *mf* *cresc. inquitto* *f* *dim.*

15 *lunga* *p* *f* *pp* *mp placido* *p* *mf* *f*

20 *p* *dim.* *pp*

Più mosso

25 *p agitato* *mf* *poco a poco* *f* *p* *f* *mf* *p cresc.*

30 *con calore* *f* *con tutti grandezza* *p* *teneramente* *pp* *p*

35 *p malincolico* *f* *p* *sf* *p*

40 *agitato* *f* *largamente* *mp* *pp* *mf* *morendo* *ppp*

Allegro moderato ♩ = 88

12. *mf con spirito*

agilmente

5

10

15 *f* *p* *f*

20 *p* *f*

25

30

35 *ff* *f*

3' 00''

Adagio non troppo ♩=63

13. *Adagio non troppo* ♩ = 63

p piangevolmente

mf *f* *mf* *p* *mf*

mf *f* *mf* *ff* *f* *p*

mf *p* *f* *p* *mf*

f *p* *p* *f* *p*

f *mf*

mf *p* *f* *ff* *p* *mf* *f* *p*

30 *tres doux* *A tempo* *pp*

35 *rit.*

p *f* *mf* *f* *p* *mf* *mf*

40 *f* *mf* *f* *p* *mf* *mf*

45 *mf sostenuto sempre*

e ben legato *50*

mp *f* *p* *p* *mf*

55 *p*

60 *pp* *p* *morendo*

Adagio $\text{♩} = 52$ *con grandezza*

14. *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *f* *p* *5*

f *p* *f* *bien soutenu* *10* *ff* *p*

f *mf* *f* *p* *p* *rit.* *pp*

15 *p* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

20 *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *25* *f* *pp* *p* *poco più moto* *mf*

cresc. *f* *ff* *f* *sostenuto* *p*

A tempo *35* *mf* *morendo* *rit.* *pp*

dolce

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 52$

15. *mp* *flowing without accent-very even. Well sustained clear sound.* *5*

10

15

20 *mf*

25

30 *meno mosso* *A tempo*

Tempo di polacca ♩ = 88

17. *mf ben ritmico*

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

f

p

mf

f *giocoso*

mf

mp *cantabile*

f

mf

cresc.
pressamente al fine

ff

1' 20"

Allegro vivace ♩ = 88

18. *f* *delirante*

5 10 15

Meno mosso ♩ = 72

20 *f* *p* *p* *intimo* *Poco meno*

25 *A tempo* *mosso* *f* *concitato*

30 *agitato*

35 *p* *placidamente*

40 *mf*

45 *mf*

50 *p* *f*

55 *mf* *ff*

20. *Allegro vivace* ♩ = 60
mf *mouvemente*

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 *Poco più mosso* ♩ = 69
mf *frettevole*

70 75

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Andante cantabile ♩ = 76

21. *p dolce e placido* *f* *p* *p*

5 *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

mf *f* *p* *mf*

10 *f* *p* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

15 *dim.* *Meno mosso*

pressante *f* *p* *f* *3* *p*

f *p* *mf pacato* *f* *p* 20

f *p* *tr* *tr* *tr*

25 *f* *p* *cresc. - stringendo* *f* *dimin.* *3* *3*

A tempo *p* *mf* *p* *p dolce* *f* *mf*

30 *tres large* *p* *f* *p* *mf* *dim.*

35 *p* *più lento* *p* *rit.* *mf* *p*

2' 45"

23. *Andante con moto* $\text{♩} = 96$
p inquieto *f* *mf* *pp*

5 *Adagio* $\text{♩} = 58$
ardentemente *f* *mf* *pp*

10 *p* *cresc.* *mf*

15 *f* *f* *p* *pp*

20 *mf* *f* *mf* *p* *f* *p*

p dim.

25 *mf* *p* *p* *f* *p* *3* *3* *3*

30 *f* *mf* *dim.*

a tempo

35 *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *rit.* *mf* *pp* *3* *3* *p*

40 *decresc.* *p* *mp* *cresc.*

molto allargando e cresc. *ff* *mf* *dim.* *3*

1' 02"

69

Allegro moderato $\text{♩} = 92$ 

Andante con moto $\text{♩} = 56$

25. *p* *piangevolmente* *f* *p* *f* *p*

[5] *f* *p* *mf* *p* *p*

[10] *f* *p* *p* *f* *p* *p* *f* *mf*

[15] *mf* *p* *mf* *stringendo*

[20] *poco rit.* *p*

A tempo

[25] *p*

[30] *f* *mf* *p* *p* *mf*

[35] *p*

[40] *f* *p* *p*

[45] *f* *p* *pressante* *mf* *f*

[49] *pp* *p* *mf* *pp*

1' 20"

Allegro furioso ♩ = 108

26. *f* duramente e frettolosamente

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

f *p* *mp* *f* *mf* *f* *mp* *mf* *f*

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

compiacevolmente e con gusto

27. *mp* *mf*

5 *f* *p* *mp* *f*

slide *p* *f* *p*

10 *mf* *f* *mf*

15 *mf* *p* *mp* *p* *mf* *sostenuto*

A tempo *p placidamente*

20 *rit.* *p* *f* *p*

pressante *p* *cresc.* *f* *p* *mf*

25 *p* *mf*

f *rit.*

A tempo 30 *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

35 *f*

38 *f* *pp*

Allegro $\text{♩} = 60$
giacchevolmente

28. *mf* *mp* *mf*

5 *p* *f* *mf*

10 *mf* *slide*

15 *mp*

20 *slide*

25 *mf*

30 *f*

35 *f*

40 *slide*

45 *R* *mf* *giacosamente*

50

55

60 *slide* *ff*

Andante $\text{♩} = 60$

29. *p* placabilmente *f* *p* cresc.

5 *L-R* *dim.* *pp* *mf*

10 *bien soutenu*

15

20 *mf e sostenuto*

25 *p poco meno*

30 *dolce f mf*

mf f mf p

35 *Tempo I* *p mf p pp mf*

40 *mf f p p mf*

45 *f ff dim. pp dim.* (9)

*Use chromatic fingering (thumb and side keys) and trill throat G# key.

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 72-104$

30. *sempre stacc. e scintillante!*
p-mp-mf-f-ff and pp

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

Adagio $\text{♩} = 63$

31. *con espressione* f mf f f p mf *slide*

5 mf *pressante.* p 3 3 f p *con vaghezza* 3

agitato

10 p *con tinto* f p f *delirante* *slide*

dim. p *calme* mf p 15 f *pesante* f

20 f

dim. mf p p f

25 mf f mf *sostenuto* p * *tr*

30 *espress.* p p mf p

mf *dolce* p p p

35 p mf p

*Stop trill on beat two!

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Allegro moderato $\text{♩} = 60$

32. *mf* *liesurely and flowing* *L*

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45

f, *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *mp*, *f*

9 CAPRICES

Selected from the Original 24 Caprices
 Transcribed for the Clarinet by CYRILLE ROSE
 Edited by DAVID HITE

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Adagio $\text{♩} = 52$

1. *mf con calore*

5 *mf*

10 *p*

15 *p*

20 *f*

25 *ff*

30 *mf*

35 *mf*

40 *mf*

straccinato 12 *cresc.* 12 *ff* 12 *pp*

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 120$

mf leggiero e con moto

*Use throat G# key for high D in turn.

45 *f* *mf* *mf* *cresc.*

50 *f* *mf*

55

60

65

70 *p*

75 *mp* *mf*

80

85

90 *dim.* *p*

This musical score consists of ten staves of music, each containing measures 45 through 90. The notation is a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Measure numbers 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, and 90 are indicated in boxes above the staves. The score ends with a double bar line at measure 90.

Allegretto ♩ = 144 - ♩. = 54

2.

secco e snellamente

staccato sempre

R L

5

10

15

20

25

30

p *p* *p* *mf* *f* *f* *p*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a metronome indication of ♩ = 144 and ♩. = 54. The first measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and the instruction 'secco e snellamente'. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Measure 5 is marked with a box containing the number 5. Measure 10 is marked with a box containing the number 10. Measure 15 is marked with a box containing the number 15 and includes a fingering 'R L' above a sixteenth-note pair. Measure 20 is marked with a box containing the number 20. Measure 25 is marked with a box containing the number 25. Measure 30 is marked with a box containing the number 30. Dynamics include piano (*p*), mezzo-forte (*mf*), and forte (*f*). The piece ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

35

40

45

50

55

60

f p

f p

f

dim.

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

dim.

This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 35 to 60. It is written on ten staves in treble clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings are used throughout: *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are placed at the beginning of several phrases, while *cresc.* (crescendo) and *dim.* (diminuendo) indicate changes in volume. Measure numbers 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, and 60 are enclosed in boxes above the staves. The notation includes many slurs and accents, suggesting a fast and technically demanding piece.

Moderato $\text{♩} = c. 80$

3.

p giocosamente e frettolosamente

5

mf

f

10

ff

15

20

p *f* *p*

25

mf

30

f

mf

35 *f*

40 *p* *mf* *f*

45 *mf* *cresc.*

50 *poco ritard.* *A tempo* *p*

55 *p*

60 *f*

65 *p* *mf* *f*

70 *f* *mf* *p* *f*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains ten staves of music, numbered 35 through 70. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and dynamic markings. Measures 35-40 show a transition from forte (f) to piano (p) and mezzo-forte (mf). Measures 41-45 continue with mf and a crescendo. Measures 46-50 feature a piano (p) section with a 'poco ritard.' (slightly ritardando) instruction, followed by a return to 'A tempo' at measure 51. Measures 52-55 are marked piano (p). Measures 56-60 show a return to forte (f) with trills. Measures 61-65 are marked piano (p), mezzo-forte (mf), and forte (f). Measures 66-70 conclude with a sequence of f, mf, p, and f.

Moderato assai $\text{♩} = 72$

4. *f* intrepidamente

10 *mf*

15 *p*

20 *mf*

25 *p*

30 *p* poco rit.

A tempo

35 *mf*

40

45

50

55

60

65

70

75

poco rit.

p

mf

f

ff

Grazioso $\text{♩} = 72$

5. *mf* lusingando

[5] *mf* lusingando

[10] *p* pacato

[15] *p*

[20] *mf* *très doux* Poco meno mosso

[25] *p*

[30] *mf* *sempre p* *tres sostenuto*

[35] *meno mosso* *au movt.*

[40] *animé*

[45] *grandioso*

50 *poco ritard.* *mf amabile* *dim.* *Tempo I*

55 *mf*

60 *p placidamente*

65

70 *très doux*

75 *poco ritard.* *mf avec charme* *Tempo I*

80 *p sempre*

85

90

Allegro un poco vivace $\text{♩} = 60-66$

6. *f* *tempestosamente*

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

p

cresc.

f

con durezza

65 *p*

70 *f*

75 *fp*

80 *f*

85

90 *p con vaghezza*

95 *p* *f*

100 *f fastoso*

105

110 *mf con feroce*

115 *p* *incalzando*

120 *f*

Allegretto

7. *f* *scintillante* *p*

5

10

15

20

25

mf *p* *f* *mf* *p* *f* *dim.* *p* *p*

cresc.

Musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of 12 staves of music. The piece begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. It features various musical notations including slurs, ties, and fingerings (3, 6). Dynamics change throughout, including *dim.* (diminuendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo). There are also markings for "straccinato" (staccato) and "pressez un peu" (press a little). The score includes measure numbers 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 65. The piece concludes with a final forte (*ff*) dynamic.

Allegro $\text{♩} = c. 60$

8. *mf* light, bouyant, and happy

5

10 *cresc.*

15 *f*

20 *p*

25 *mf*

30

35 *mf* *fz* *fz*

40 *fp*

45 *fp* *fp* *fp*

50

55

60

65

70

75

80

85

90

95

100

fp

mf

mp

fp

fp

fp

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Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for a single melodic line, spanning measures 50 to 100. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed in groups of four. Measure numbers 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, and 100 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. Dynamic markings include *fp* (fortissimo piano) at measures 55, 60, 70, 85, 90, 95, and 100; *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measures 75 and 90; and *mp* (mezzo-piano) at measure 85. The score concludes with a double bar line at measure 100.

Allegro brillante ♩ = 112

9. *f* uninhibited *p*

5 *f* *p*

10 *f* *p*

15 *p* *mf*

20 *p*

25 *p*

poco ritard.

30 *Meno mosso* ♩ = 96 *f* *p*

35 *pp*

40 *p*

45 *R* *mf*

Poco più mosso

50 *Tempo I*

55

60

65

70

75

80

85

90

95

f *p* *mf* *p* *cresc.* *f*

GLOSSARY

A

à l'aise (Fr) at ease, unhurried
 à tempo (It) return to original tempo
 accelerando (It) accelerating, getting gradually quicker in tempo
 adagio (It) slow; literally, at ease
 agilmente (It) lively, in an agile manner
 agitato (It) agitated, excited
 al fine (It) to the end
 allargando (It) enlarging, slowing down
 allegretto (It) tempo between allegro and andante; literally a little fast
 allegro (It) merry, quick, lively, bright
 amabile (It) lovable
 animé (Fr) animated
 andante (It) moderate speed, moving along; literally, a walking speed
 ardentemente (It) ardently
 ardore (It) ardor
 avec (Fr) with

B

ben (It) much, well
 bien (Fr) much, very
 brillante (It) brilliant

C

calme (Fr) calm
 calore (It) with passion, with warmth
 calzando (It) quickening gradually, trampling
 cantabile (It) singing, with the melody smoothly performed and well brought out
 cédez (Fr) slowing very slightly
 charme (Fr) charm
 chiaramente (It) clearly, distinctly
 circa (It) approximately
 compiacevole, compiacevolmente (It) pleasing, pleasingly
 con (It) with
 concitato (It) roused up, stirred
 crescendo (cresc.) (It) getting gradually louder

D

deciso (It) decidedly, firmly, not flabbily
 declamando (It) in a declamatory style
 decrescendo (decresc.) (It) decreasing in volume
 delirante (It) frenzied
 détaché (Fr) detached
 di (It) by, from or of
 diluendo (It) dissolving, dying away
 diminuendo (dim.) (It) gradually getting softer
 dolce, dolcissimo (It) sweet, very sweet
 doux (Fr) sweetly, softly
 duolo (It) grief
 duramente (It) with hardness, firmly
 durezza (It) hardness, severity

E

e (It) and
 espressivo (espress.) (It) expressively
 et (Fr) and

F

facilmente (It) easily, without strain
 fastoso (It) pompous
 fermezza (It) firmness
 fervore (It) fervor
 forza (It) force
 forzando (It) forced, forcing
 frescamente (It) freshly
 frettevole, frettolosamente (It) hurried, hurriedly
 furioso (It) furiously

G

giochevolmente (It) playfully
 giocoso, giocosamente (It) playfully, jokingly
 grandezza (It) with grandeur, with dignity
 grandioso (It) with grandiloquence
 grave (It) with solemnity
 grazioso (It) graceful
 gusto, con (It) with taste

I

incalzando (It) pressing forward, getting faster and louder
 inquieto (It) restless
 intimo, intimamente (It) intimate, intimately
 intrepido, intrepidamente (It) bold, boldly

L

lagnoso (It) doleful
 lagrimosamente (It) tearfully
 largamente (It) slowish and dignified
 largement (large) (Fr) broadly
 legato (It) to be performed with a smooth connection between the notes
 léger, légère, légèrement (Fr) light, lightly
 leggiere (It) light, graceful
 lentamente (Fr) slowly
 lento (It) slow
 lunga (It) long
 lusingando (It) flattering, play in a coaxing, intimate manner
 luttuosamente (It) mournfully

M

maestoso (It) majestic
 malinconico (It) melancholy
 meno (It) less
 moderato (It) moderate (in speed)
 molto (It) much, very
 molto legato (It) very connected
 morendo (It) dying away
 moto (It) motion
 moto precedente (It) tempo preceding
 mouvementé (Fr) bustling

N

non troppo (It) not too much

P

pacato, pacatamente (It) placid, placidly
 pathétique (It) pathetic

pesante (It) weighing, heavily
 placevole (It) agreeable
 piangevolmente (It) plaintively
 più (It) more
 più mosso (It) more motion
 placabilmente (It) peacefully
 placido, placidamente (It) placid, placidly, peacefully
 poco (It) little, rather
 poco a poco (It) little by little
 Polacca, Polonaise (It, Fr) Polish national dances of a stately and festive character
 pressamente (It) pressing forward
 pressante (It) press ahead
 pressez (Fr) press on, accelerando
 presto (It) quick

Q

quasi (It) as if, almost

R

rallentando (rall.) (It) gradually slowing
 ravvivandamente (It) quickly
 rinforzando (rf) (It) stress applied to individual note
 riposatamente (It) with a feeling of repose
 risoluto, risolutamente (It) resolute, resolutely
 ritard (rit.) (It) hold back, diminishing speed
 ritmico (It) rhythmic

S

scintillante, scintillantemente (It) sparkling, sparklingly
 secco (It) dry, crisp (staccato)
 semplice (It) simple
 sempre (It) always, throughout the entire duration
 snello, snellamente (It) nimble, nimbly
 sostenuto (It) sustaining
 soutenu (Fr) sustained
 spirito (It) spirit, vigor
 staccato (It) detached
 straccinato (It) stretched out, ritardando
 stringendo (It) quickening, accelerando; literally squeezing

T

tempestoso, tempestosamente (It) tempestuous, tempestuously
 teneramente (It) tenderly
 tenuto (It) slight stress by length
 tinto, con (It) with color
 très (Fr) very
 trillo lento (It) slow trill
 tutti, con (It) with all, with other players

U

un poco più mosso (It) a little more motion

V

vaghezza, con (It) with grace, with charm
 vivace (It) vivacious, quick, lively

N.B. — Be sure to refer to the glossary and fully understand all the terms before playing each étude!

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

ROSE, Cyrille (1830-1903) studied clarinet at the Conservatoire Nationale de Musique in Paris with Hyacinthe Klosé. At the age of seventeen, he won the coveted Premier Prix. In 1876 at age forty six, he succeeded A.M. Leroy as professor of clarinet at the Conservatoire. Among his students were Paul Mimart, Henri and Alexandre Selmer, Henri Lefebvre, E.H. Stievenard, Paul Jean-jean, and Louis Cahuzac. Rose worked with Buffet to perfect the bore design of the clarinet.

DANCLA, Charles (1817-1907), a violinist, entered the Paris Conservatory at the age of eleven, studying there with Baillot, Halévy, and Berton. At age seventeen, he became a violinist with the Opéra-Comique. In 1857 he was appointed professor of violin at the Paris Conservatory. Dancla wrote an elementary and progressive method, a School of Mechanism, a School of Melody, and a School of Expression.

FIORILLO, Federigo (1755-1820?) was taught by his father, Ignazio, and traveled as a violinist and conductor. He moved from his birthplace in Germany to Paris in 1785 to play in the Concert Spirituel. In 1788 he went to London where he played viola in the Salomon Quartet. Fiorillo is known chiefly for his Thirty six Caprices for the Violin.

GAVINIÈS, Pierre (1728-1800) was appointed professor of violin when the Paris Conservatory was organized in 1794. He is acknowledged to be the founder of the French School of violin pedagogy. He was the composer of the well known book of technical exercises, *Les 24 Matinées*, violin studies in all twenty four keys.

KREUTZER, Rodolphe (1766-1831) studied with his father and Anton Stamitz. At age thirteen he performed a violin concerto of his own composition at the Concert Spirituel. A prolific composer whose works include forty three operas and many concerti for violin, he is best known today for his Forty Etudes and Caprices for violin. Together with Rode and Caillot, Kreutzer authored the great violin method used in the Paris Conservatory.

MAZAS, Jacques-Féréol (1782-1849) was a violin pupil of Baillot at the Paris Conservatory first prize in 1805. After graduation he played in the Italian Opera in Paris and later taught in Orleans. Mazas became director of a music school in Cambrai. Among his works are methods for both violin and viola.

RIES, Hubert (1802-1886) studied violin with Spohr and composition with Hauptmann in Kassel. At the age of thirty four he became concertmaster of the Royal Orchestra in Berlin and in 1851 began teaching at the Royal Theaterinstrumentalschule. Ries wrote a violin school, Thirty Instructive Duets, Fifty Intonation Studies, Twelve Violin Studies in the Form of the Concerto, and many other duets and concertos.

RODE, Pierre (1774-1830) was a pupil of Fauvel. At the age of thirteen he began study with Viotti in Paris and made his debut three years later playing a concerto by Viotti. Along with Gaviniès he was appointed professor of violin at the Paris Conservatory when it opened in 1794. Rode toured extensively and was Napoleon's solo violinist. His major violin compositions are the famous Twenty four Caprices in the Form of Etudes in the twenty four keys. His other works include three books of duos and thirteen concertos, and with Baillot and Kreutzer he wrote the Method of Violin for the Paris Conservatory.

SCHUBERT, Franz (1808-1878) studied with his father Franz Anton Schubert in Dresden where at the age of fifteen he joined the Royal Orchestra. He is most famous for his composition for violin, "The Bee". Among his other works are the Etudes for Violin, Op. 3.

SCHUBERT, Louis (1828-1884) became concertmaster of the City Theater Orchestra in Königsberg at age seventeen. He later settled in Dresden where he became a singing teacher and producer of operettas. He published both a method for violin and a Song School in Lieder.

HITE, David (1923-) studied clarinet with Fred Weaver (Sousa band clarinetist), Daniel Bonade and Rosario Mazzeo. He taught clarinet at Capital University in Columbus, Ohio, from 1954 through 1979. He has edited many titles for Southern Music Company, the best known being the Melodious and Progressive Studies for Clarinet. After a career of teaching and playing professionally in Ohio, Mr. Hite became president of David Hite, Inc., a company devoted to the development and production of high quality clarinet and saxophone mouthpieces. Together with his wife Jean, he produces the J&D HITE and PREMIERE lines of mouthpieces which are distributed worldwide. After living for three years in Englewood, New Jersey (near New York City) where he conferred with the world's great clarinetists, he now resides in Ft. Myers, Florida.