

J.B. ARBAN METHOD



for
ALTO TROMBONE
Part 2

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Cherry Classics Music
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Arban's Method for Alto Trombone

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Foreword

It gives me great pleasure to commend my former student Wayne Groves on the publication of this fine text, as well as on his career as a great player and his contribution to our trombone community through his reviews in the ITA Journal.

In recent years, use of the alto trombone in orchestras has greatly increased, and advanced students often incorporate performances on the instrument into their solo recitals. Looking back on my own experience, I always used the alto when I played Mozart operas at the Met.

In publishing this edition for alto trombone of the iconic Arban's Method, Wayne Groves has performed an invaluable service. While some pedagogical materials and performance editions of literature written for alto trombone have become available in recent years, the addition of Arban's fills an important void.

Now, the classic practice materials available to generations of trumpet, cornet, trombone, euphonium, and other brass players have been customized for alto trombone. The resulting publication is destined for wide use by today's trombone students.

I salute Wayne on the publication of this book. In the future, I know he plans to publish other classic studies from the tenor trombone repertoire for alto trombone. Along with the current book, these publications will constitute a great service to students as well as professional players of alto trombone.

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Introduction to Part 2

Traditionally, some editions of Arban's method have been divided into two parts because of its sheer size. In this edition for alto trombone, I have taken the liberty of dividing this large method into four separate volumes to provide for ease of distribution and shipping, as well as less stress on the music stands! While I believe that all of these studies will have some solid practical application on the alto trombone as they have for the tenor trombone and other brass instruments, individual musicians can use their own good judgement as to which of these studies will best suit their individual needs. Sections on ornaments, intervals, triplets, sixteenth notes, arpeggios, cadenzas, and multiple tonging will be found in this second volume.

After I finished transcribing the first part of Arban's Method for alto trombone, I debated skipping some or all of the section dealing with ornaments as they are studies which are often considered to be more practically suited to valve brass instruments rather than the slide trombone. However, after careful consideration, I decided to include all of them as I realized that many of these studies might be useful to the more advanced player preparing to perform works from the early classical era that form a fundamental part of the alto trombone's solo repertoire. Admittedly, there are some significant differences in the interpretation of ornaments between the mid 18 century and the time of Arban, about 100 years later. However, these studies should help students to come to terms with many of the demanding technical challenges that this repertoire entails.

As I have noted in the introduction to the first part of this edition, most of the studies presented here are a perfect fourth higher those in traditional bass clef editions intended tenor trombone or euphonium, in order to correspond with the E flat harmonic series of the alto trombone. I have however made some exceptions in providing some studies in sharp keys to address a shortcoming in traditional editions of this method for trombone. In the case of the studies on trills, I have altered some of these studies to be in a higher register so as to correspond with trills which the alto trombonist will encounter in the traditional classical solo repertoire.

Sections on intervals, arpeggios and multiple tonging are probably much more familiar to most trombonists. I believe these will be equally well suited and helpful to alto trombone study. Sections on triplets, sixteenth notes and cadenzas may be less familiar to most trombonists, but they have value as technical studies and should help fill a void in study material for the advanced student of the alto trombone. Especially when executing the studies on triple and double tonging, I would urge the student as well as the more experienced musician to be aware that the alto trombone is a smaller and quicker responding instrument than the tenor trombone. In my opinion, performing these studies and similar solo repertoire without some adjustment to the airstream and tongue can result a certain harsh quality which is in my opinion musically unpleasant and defeats any technical accomplishment. I hope that these studies will serve to advance to the study and development of alto trombone technique and performance for future generations.

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Ornaments



ARBAN - Method for Alto Trombone - Ornaments

Gruppetto

Allegretto

24.

The musical score is written for Alto Trombone in 3/5 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The exercise is titled "Gruppetto" and is marked "Allegretto". It consists of two staves. The first staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with slurs and ornaments (flourishes). The second staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern, including triplets of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a final triplet of eighth notes. The tempo "Allegretto" suggests a moderate, lively pace.

Portamento

Andante



Agitato



Cadenzas

62.

This musical score consists of three staves in 3/8 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff (measure 62) begins with a half note B-flat, followed by a series of eighth notes ascending to G, then a half note G, and a final eighth note G. The second staff (measure 63) continues with eighth notes ascending to A, followed by a half note A, a quarter rest, and a half note B-flat. The third staff (measure 64) continues with eighth notes ascending to B-flat, followed by a half note B-flat, a quarter rest, and a final eighth note B-flat. The score is marked with various musical notations including slurs, ties, and rests.

Triple Tongue

1. 
ta ta ka ta ta ka ta



Slur with Double Tongue

115.

The musical notation for exercise 115 is as follows:

Staff 1 (Measures 1-8):

- Measure 1: Quarter note G2, eighth note F2, eighth note E2, quarter rest.
- Measure 2: Quarter note D2, eighth note C2, eighth note B1, quarter rest.
- Measure 3: Quarter note A1, eighth note G1, eighth note F1, quarter rest.
- Measure 4: Quarter note E1, eighth note D1, eighth note C1, quarter rest.
- Measure 5: Quarter note B1, eighth note A1, eighth note G1, quarter rest.
- Measure 6: Quarter note F2, eighth note E2, eighth note D2, quarter rest.
- Measure 7: Quarter note C2, eighth note B1, eighth note A1, quarter rest.
- Measure 8: Quarter note G2, eighth note F2, eighth note E2, quarter rest.

Staff 2 (Measures 9-16):

- Measure 9: Quarter note D2, eighth note C2, eighth note B1, quarter rest.
- Measure 10: Quarter note A1, eighth note G1, eighth note F1, quarter rest.
- Measure 11: Quarter note E1, eighth note D1, eighth note C1, quarter rest.
- Measure 12: Quarter note B1, eighth note A1, eighth note G1, quarter rest.
- Measure 13: Quarter note F2, eighth note E2, eighth note D2, quarter rest.
- Measure 14: Quarter note C2, eighth note B1, eighth note A1, quarter rest.
- Measure 15: Quarter note G2, eighth note F2, eighth note E2, quarter rest.
- Measure 16: Quarter note D2, eighth note C2, eighth note B1, quarter rest.