

LEFÈVRE

METODO POPOLARE

PER CLARINETTO

(Giampieri)

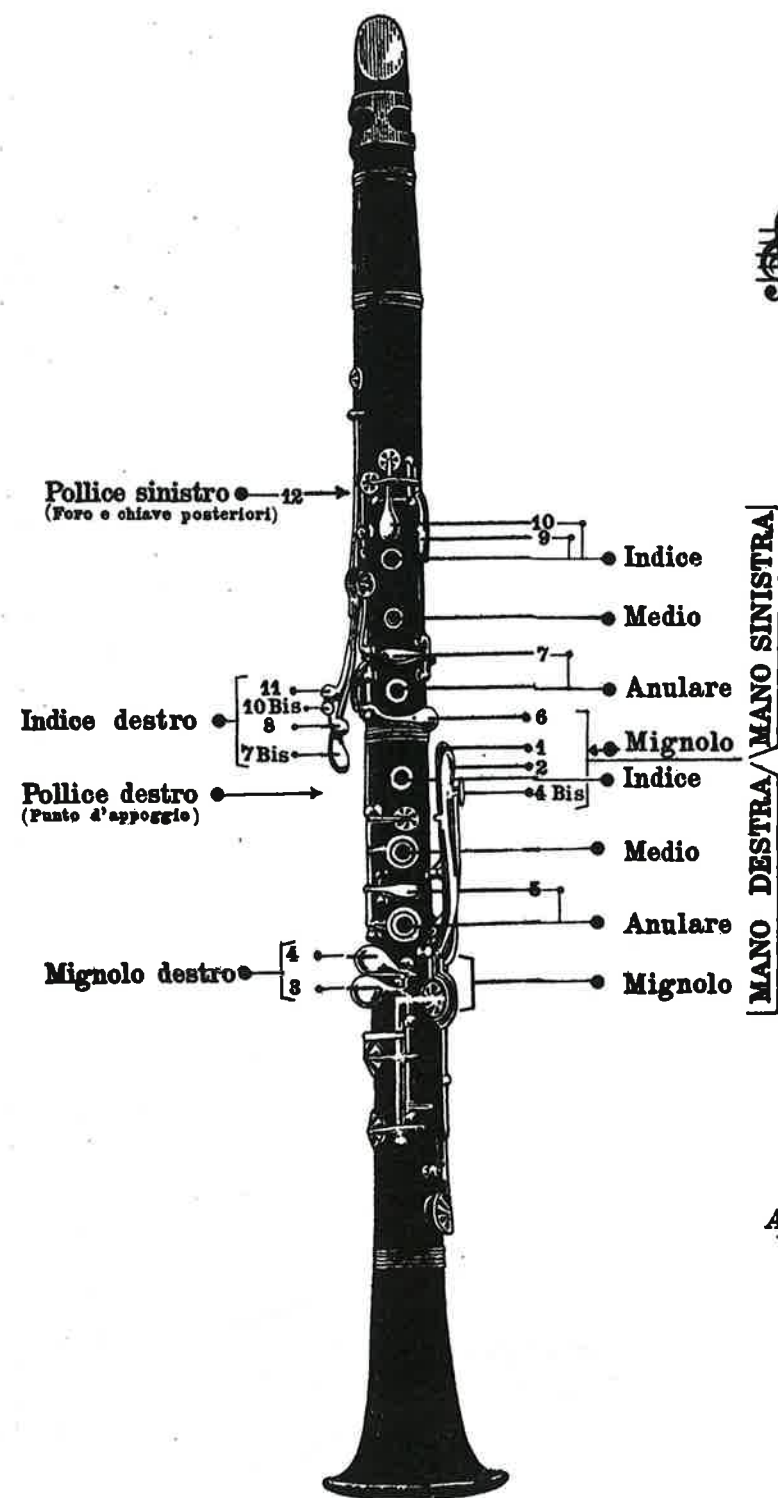
MÉTHODE POPULAIRE
pour Clarinette

POPULAR METHOD
for the Clarinet

KLEINE KLARINETTEN-SHULE

MÉTODO POPULAR
para Clarinete

RICORDI



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MANO DESTRA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
MANO SINISTRA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Avvertenza: I segni rotondi pieni (●) indicano i fori chiusi.
 Quelli vuoti (○) indicano i fori aperti.
 Il quadrato (■ □) corrisponde al foro che trova
 I numeri corrispondono alle spatole delle chiaz

(Il Quadro per le posizioni dei Trilli trovasi ne

LA DELLE POSIZIONI DEL CLARINETTO SISTEMA MÜLLER

[illegible]

La parte posteriore dello strumento.
bisogna aprire e chiudere.

conda Parte del Metodo.)

PREFAZIONE

Jean Xavier Lefèvre (1763-1829) compose il suo Metodo espressamente per la Scuola di Clarinetto del Conservatorio di Parigi dove insegnava.

Questo celebre Metodo ebbe in Italia quattro edizioni.

L'ultima di queste, da me curata, e nella quale il Metodo del Lefèvre è stato riordinato e rinnovato, servì di guida per la compilazione del presente “ Metodo Popolare ”, destinato a coloro che frequentano i corsi accelerati d'insegnamento nelle scuole popolari di musica.

ALAMIRO GIAMPIERI

Giugno 1939

Jean Xavier Lefèvre (1763 - 1829)



METODO POPOLARE

PER CLARINETTO (Alamiro Giampieri)

ESERCIZI PER LA SCALA DIATONICA NATURALE

Le note dei seguenti esercizi dovranno essere eseguite tutte staccate. Lo staccato si ottiene con un movimento rapido della lingua, che dovrà colpire direttamente sotto la punta dell'ancia simultaneamente al movimento delle dita sull'istrumento.

Prima di accingersi allo studio metodico, sarà bene eseguire molte volte la prima nota per esercitarsi a produrre il suono. Il suono si produce mediante il colpo di lingua unito all'emissione del fiato che dovrà essere sostenuto per dare alla nota un valore abbastanza prolungato.

1.

2.

3.

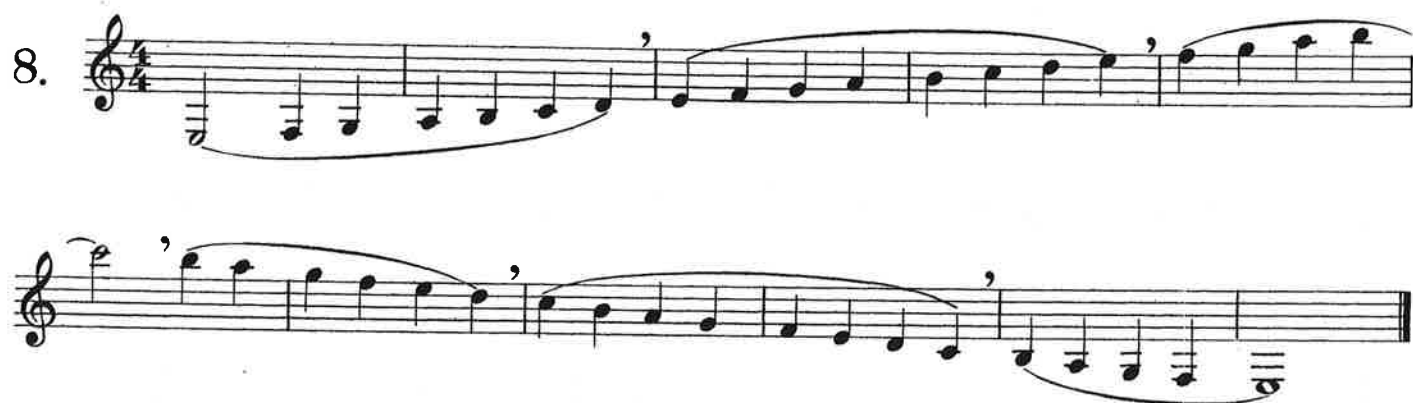
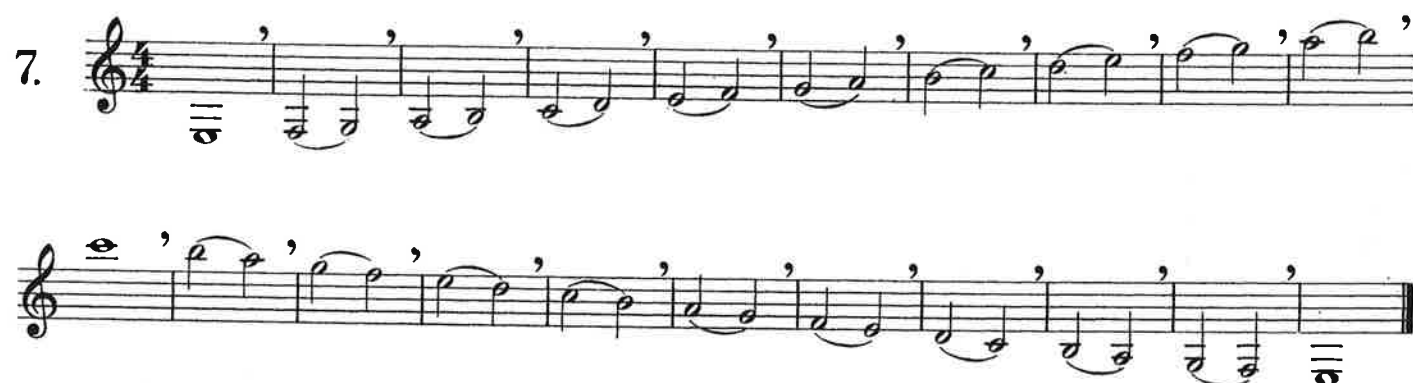
4.

5.

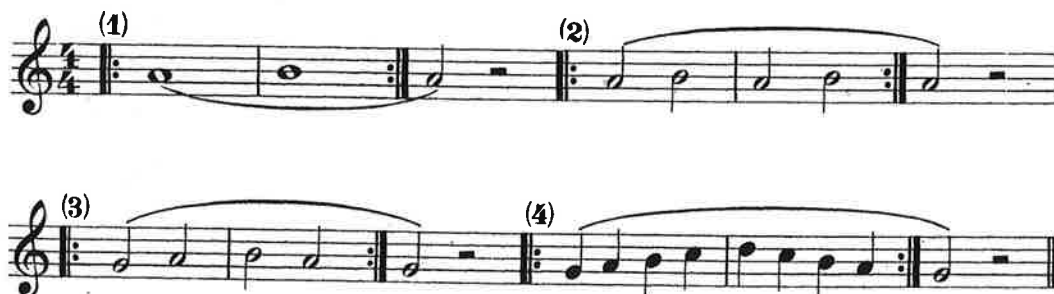
6.

Le seguenti scale dovranno essere studiate prima staccate e poi legate. Il legato si ottiene colpendo la prima nota col solito movimento rapido della lingua sotto la punta dell'ancia e non interrompendo mai l'emissione del fiato per tutta la durata della legatura, in modo che le note risultino unite fra loro con suono pieno.

La virgoletta (') indica la ripresa del fiato.



Esercizio giornaliero per il passaggio dal *La* al *Si*:



SALTI

SALTI DI TERZA

1.

The musical score for exercise 1, titled 'SALTI DI TERZA', is written in 4/4 time and consists of ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercise is marked with a '1.' and features a variety of musical intervals and melodic patterns. The first staff includes a series of eighth notes with slurs, followed by a half note with a fermata. The subsequent staves continue with similar rhythmic and melodic structures, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, often connected by slurs. The final staff concludes with a whole note and a fermata.

SALTI DI QUARTA

2.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time. It consists of ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercise is titled 'SALTI DI QUARTA' (Fourth Intervals). The notation includes various intervals, primarily fourths, and uses slurs to group notes. The first staff starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The subsequent staves continue the melodic development with various rhythmic patterns and intervallic structures. The final staff concludes with a double bar line.

SALTI DI QUINTA

3.

This musical exercise, titled 'SALTI DI QUINTA' (Fifth Leaps), is numbered 3. It is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in 4/4 time. The exercise consists of ten measures, each containing a pair of notes connected by a slur, representing a fifth leap. The notes are as follows: Measure 1: G4 (quarter) and D5 (quarter); Measure 2: A4 (quarter) and E5 (quarter); Measure 3: B4 (quarter) and F#5 (quarter); Measure 4: C5 (quarter) and G5 (quarter); Measure 5: D5 (quarter) and A5 (quarter); Measure 6: E5 (quarter) and B5 (quarter); Measure 7: F#5 (quarter) and C6 (quarter); Measure 8: G5 (quarter) and D6 (quarter); Measure 9: A5 (quarter) and E6 (quarter); Measure 10: B5 (quarter) and F#6 (quarter). The final measure ends with a double bar line.

SALTI DI SESTA

4.

This musical score is for exercise 4, titled 'SALTI DI SESTA'. It is written for a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The exercise consists of ten staves of music. The notation is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note runs, often spanning six notes (trios of eighth notes), which are the 'salti di sesta' (sixth leaps) mentioned in the title. The piece begins with a series of eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note runs, featuring several trills. The melody moves through various registers, with some passages reaching the upper octave. The final staff concludes with a series of descending sixteenth-note runs and a final whole note chord.

SALTI DI SETTIMA

A musical score for a piece titled "SALTI DI SETTIMA". The score is written on ten staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The music is characterized by frequent seventh intervals, often spanning an octave, which are frequently beamed together in eighth or sixteenth notes. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures featuring longer note values like half notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

SALTI DI OTTAVA

6.

The musical score for exercise 6, titled 'SALTI DI OTTAVA', is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercise consists of ten staves of music. The first staff is marked with a '6.' and includes a treble clef. The music is written for a single melodic line. The exercise demonstrates various techniques for moving between octaves, including ascending and descending runs, and jumps between staves. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with many notes beamed together to indicate rapid passages. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the tenth staff.

STUDIO DELL' ESPRESSIONE

L' allievo giunto a questo punto potrà iniziare lo studio dell'espressione consistente nel crescere e diminuire il suono. Onde riuscire nello scopo studierà giornalmente la scala a note lunghe, avendo cura di osservare progressivamente i seguenti accenti d'espressione:

The exercises consist of two parts: ascending and descending scales. Each part shows a musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The ascending scale is labeled "salire fino a" and the descending scale is labeled "discendere fino a". Below each staff are four sets of slurs, numbered (1) through (4), indicating different types of accents or dynamics to be applied to the notes.

Ascending Scale (salire fino a):

- (1) Slur with a crescendo hairpin.
- (2) Slur with a crescendo hairpin.
- (3) Slur with a crescendo hairpin.
- (4) Slur with a crescendo hairpin.

Descending Scale (discendere fino a):

- (1) Slur with a decrescendo hairpin.
- (2) Slur with a decrescendo hairpin.
- (3) Slur with a decrescendo hairpin.
- (4) Slur with a decrescendo hairpin.

ESERCIZI PER LA SCALA CROMATICA

The exercises are numbered 1 and 2, each with two parts: (1) and (2). They are written in 4/4 time and use a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Exercise 1:

- (1) Ascending chromatic scale: C4, C#4, D4, D#4, E4, E#4, F4, F#4, G4, G#4, A4, A#4, B4, C5.
- (2) Descending chromatic scale: C5, B4, B#4, A4, A#4, G4, G#4, F4, F#4, E4, E#4, D4, D#4, C4.

Exercise 2:

- (1) Ascending chromatic scale: C4, C#4, D4, D#4, E4, E#4, F4, F#4, G4, G#4, A4, A#4, B4, C5.
- (2) Descending chromatic scale: C5, B4, B#4, A4, A#4, G4, G#4, F4, F#4, E4, E#4, D4, D#4, C4.



STUDIETTI SUGLI INTERVALLI

1.



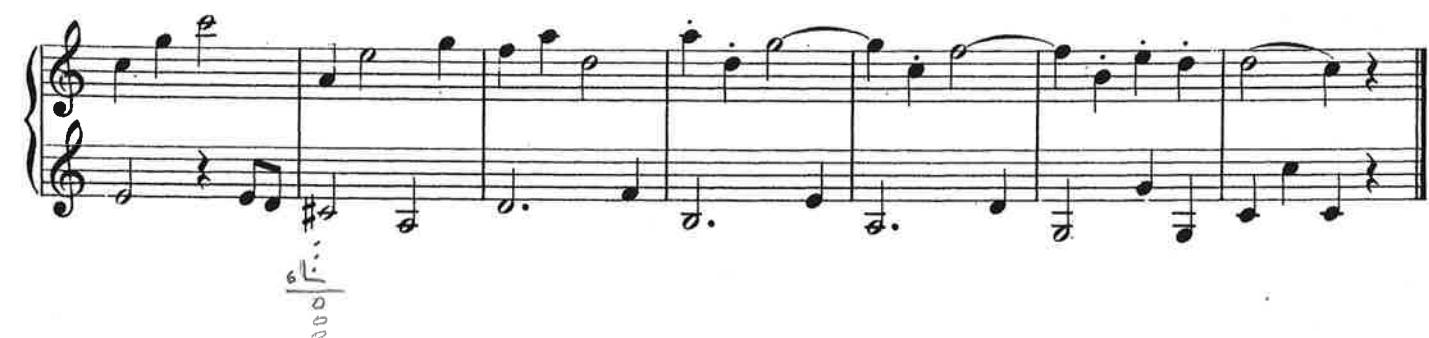
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

First system of exercise 6. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff: C4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Bass staff: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5.

Second system of exercise 6. Treble staff: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5. Bass staff: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5.

Third system of exercise 6. Treble staff: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5. Bass staff: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5.

Fourth system of exercise 6. Treble staff: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5. Bass staff: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5.

7.

First system of exercise 7. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff: C4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Bass staff: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5.

Second system of exercise 7. Treble staff: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5. Bass staff: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5.



ESERCIZI SULL' ARTICOLAZIONE

Del legato.



Dello staccato.



Derivazione del legato.



Derivazione del legato e dello staccato.



RIASSUNTO DI TUTTE LE ARTICOLAZIONI

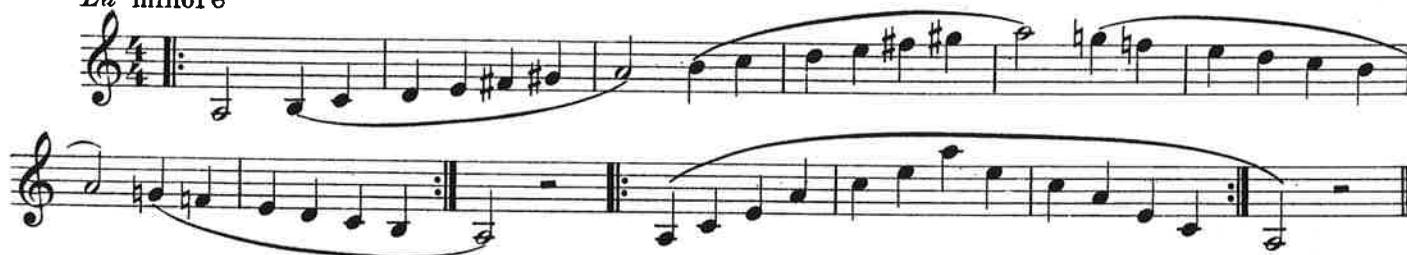


SCALE DIATONICHE E ARPEGGI nelle 24 tonalità maggiori e minori

Do maggiore



La minore



Fa magg.



Re min.

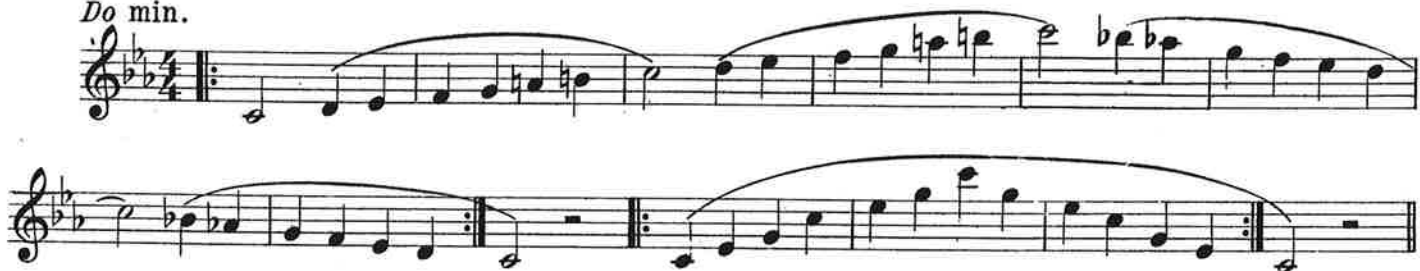


Sib magg.

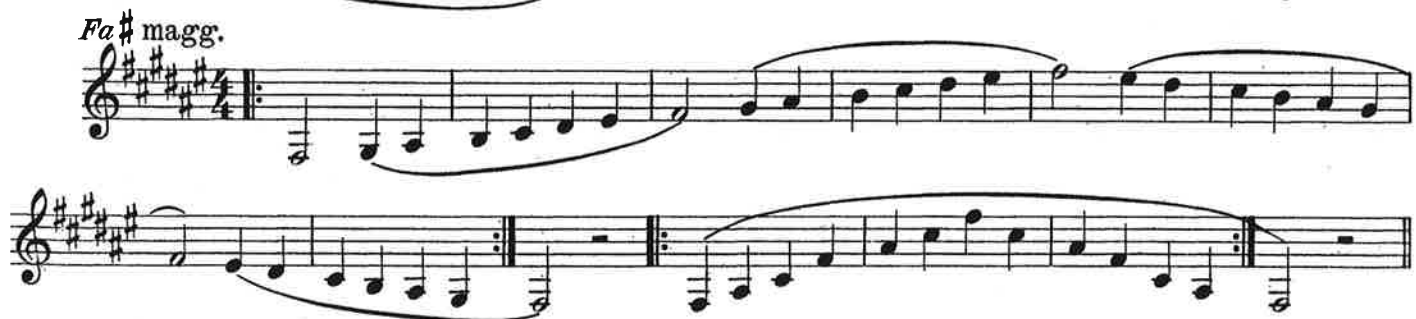


Sol min.



Mib magg.*Do min.**Lab magg.**Fa min.**Reb magg.**Sib min.*

Sol magg.*Mi min.**Re magg.**Si min.**La magg.**Fa# min.*

Mi magg.*Do # min.**Si magg.**Sol # min.**Fa # magg.**Re # min.*

ESERCIZI IN DIVERSE TONALITÀ

21

Do maggiore
Allegro moderato

1.

Exercise 1 is in C major (Do maggiore) and 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system contains 8 measures, and the second system contains 8 measures. The melody is primarily in the right hand, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

La minore
Lento

2.

Exercise 2 is in A minor (La minore) and 3/4 time. It consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system contains 8 measures, and the second system contains 8 measures. The tempo is Lento. The melody is primarily in the right hand, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

Sol magg.
Allegro moderato

3.

Exercise 3 is in G major (Sol magg.) and 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system contains 8 measures, and the second system contains 8 measures. The tempo is Allegro moderato. The melody is primarily in the right hand, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

Mi min.
Lento

4.

Musical score for exercise 4, *Mi min.*, *Lento*. The score is written for piano and consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff with a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Re magg.
Allegro moderato

5.

Musical score for exercise 5, *Re magg.*, *Allegro moderato*. The score is written for piano and consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff with a common time signature (C) and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Si min.
Lento

6.

Musical score for exercise 6, *Si min.*, *Lento*. The score is written for piano and consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff with a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The piece ends with a double bar line.

*Fa magg.***Allegro moderato**

7.

*Re min.***Lento**

8.

*Sib magg.***Allegro moderato**

9.



Sol min.

Lento

10.



Mi b magg.

Allegro moderato

11.



Do min.

Lento

12.



ESERCIZI PROGRESSIVI



4.

5.

6.

10. 

11. 

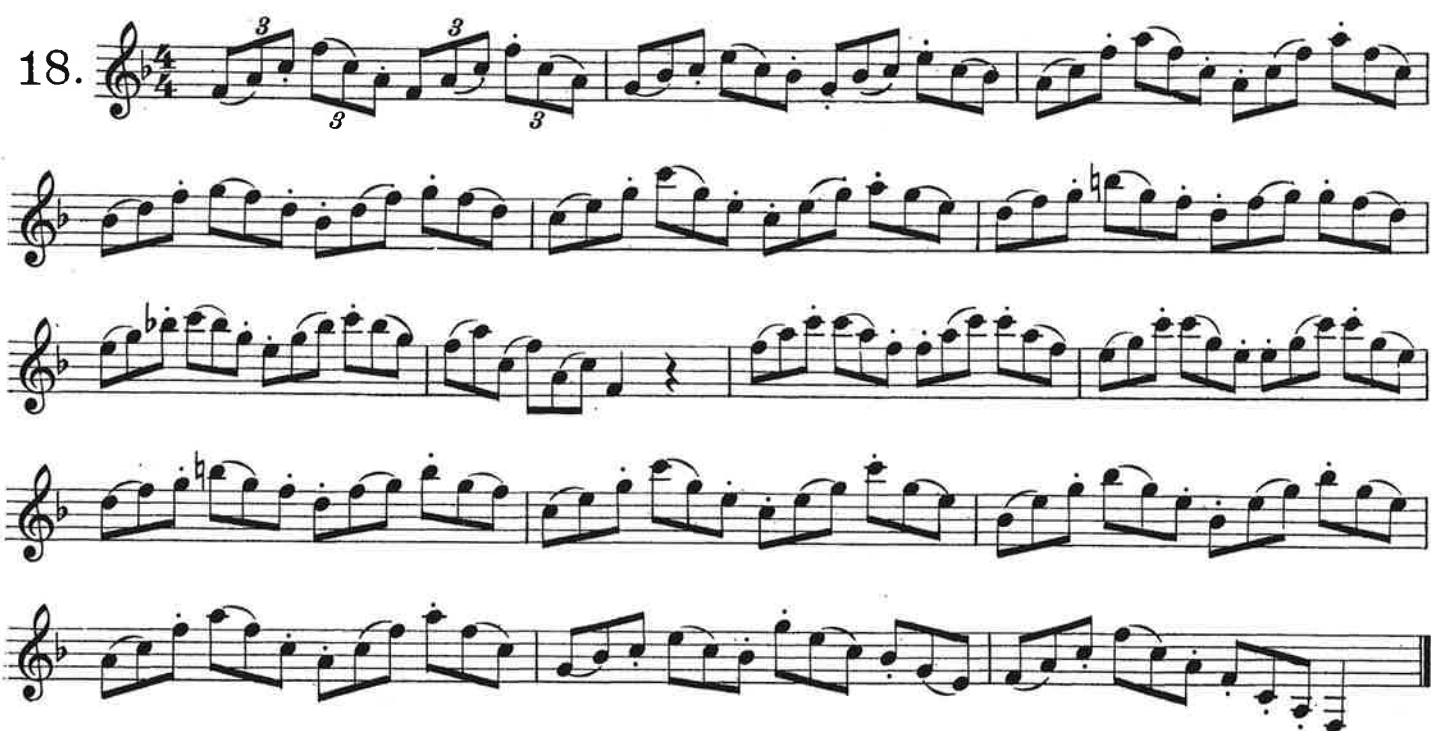
12. 

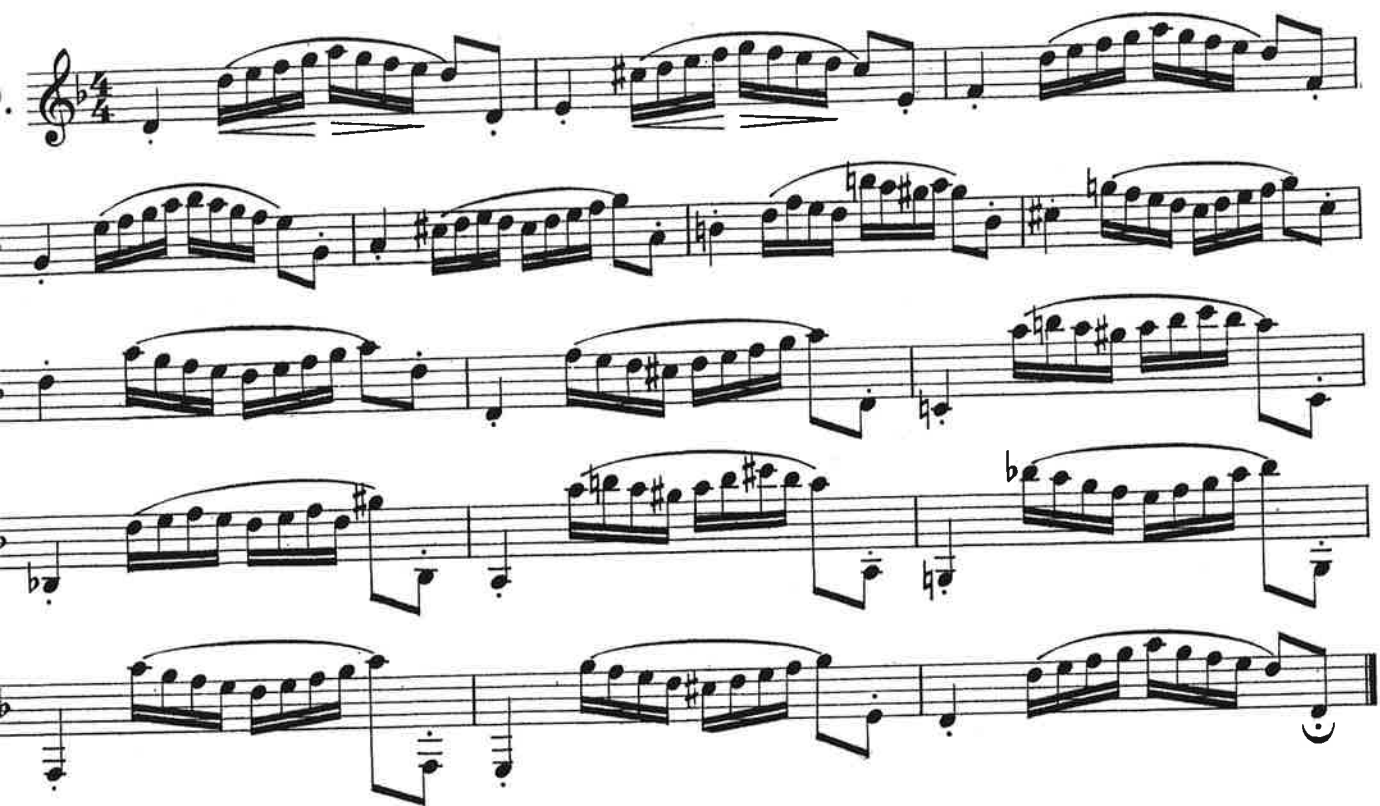


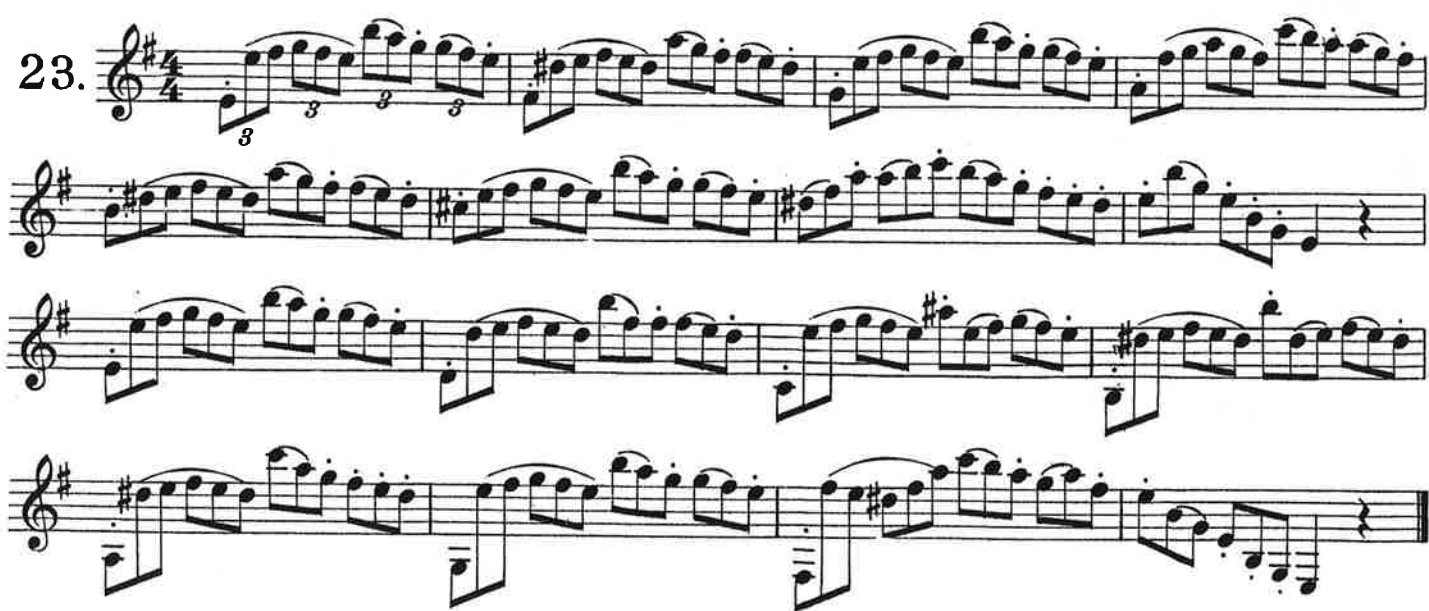
15.

6.

7.







ESERCIZI DI MECCANISMO

1.



2.



3.

Exercise 3 is a piece in 4/4 time, treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several slurs and ties throughout. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

4.

Exercise 4 is a piece in 4/4 time, treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several slurs and ties throughout. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

5.

Exercise 5 is a six-staff musical piece in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features continuous eighth-note patterns across all staves, with various phrasing slurs and ties. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the sixth staff.

6.

Exercise 6 is a six-staff musical piece in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features continuous eighth-note patterns across all staves, with various phrasing slurs and ties. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the sixth staff.

7.

Exercise 7 consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. The subsequent staves continue the melodic line, incorporating various accidentals such as sharps and flats, and maintaining the eighth and sixteenth note rhythmic patterns.

8.

Exercise 8 consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. The subsequent staves continue the melodic line, incorporating various accidentals such as sharps and flats, and maintaining the eighth and sixteenth note rhythmic patterns.

9.

Exercise 9 is a five-staff musical piece in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The melody is written in treble clef. It begins with a quarter rest followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece includes various articulations such as slurs, accents, and a fermata. The final measure ends with a double bar line.

10.

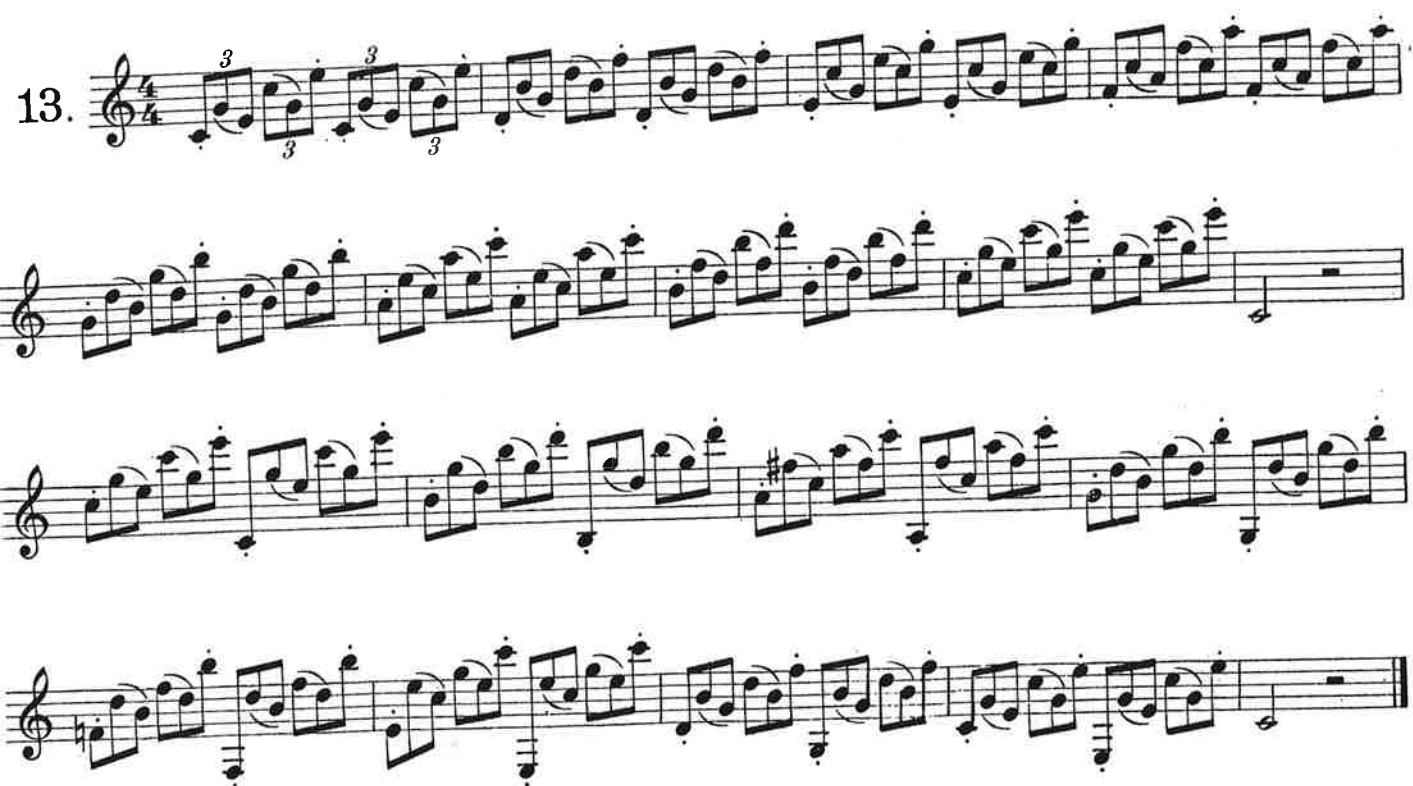
Exercise 10 is a five-staff musical piece in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The melody is written in treble clef. It begins with a quarter rest followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece includes various articulations such as slurs, accents, and a fermata. The final measure ends with a double bar line.

11.

Exercise 11 is a five-staff musical piece in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a continuous flow of eighth and sixteenth notes. The first staff begins with a quarter rest followed by eighth-note patterns. The second staff continues with similar rhythmic figures, including some beamed sixteenth notes. The third staff introduces more complex groupings with slurs and accents. The fourth staff maintains the eighth-note texture with occasional sixteenth-note runs. The fifth staff concludes the exercise with a final melodic phrase and a double bar line.

12.

Exercise 12 is a seven-staff musical piece in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It is characterized by dense sixteenth-note passages and eighth-note runs. The first staff starts with a quarter rest and a half-note G. The second staff begins with a half-note G and continues with sixteenth-note patterns. The third staff features a series of beamed sixteenth notes. The fourth staff continues the sixteenth-note texture with some slurs. The fifth staff introduces a change in rhythm with eighth-note patterns. The sixth staff returns to a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The seventh staff concludes the exercise with a final melodic phrase and a double bar line.

13.  Musical score for exercise 13, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff contains two triplet markings over groups of eighth notes. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a whole rest on the final staff.

14.  Musical score for exercise 14, 4/4 time. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. Various accidentals, including sharps and naturals, are used throughout the piece to alter the pitch of the notes. The piece concludes with a whole rest on the final staff.

15.

Exercise 15 is a six-staff musical piece in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains four measures, the first of which includes a triplet of eighth notes. The subsequent staves continue the melodic and harmonic development, with various note values and rests. The piece ends with a double bar line on the sixth staff.

16.

Exercise 16 is a six-staff musical piece in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff introduces a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). The piece is characterized by continuous eighth-note patterns across all staves, with various phrasing slurs and ties. It concludes with a double bar line on the sixth staff.

17.

Exercise 17 consists of five staves of music in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to one flat. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed in groups of four. The first staff contains two measures, the second staff contains two measures, the third staff contains two measures, the fourth staff contains two measures, and the fifth staff contains two measures, ending with a double bar line.

18.

Exercise 18 consists of five staves of music in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to one flat. The music continues with rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed in groups of four. The first staff contains two measures, the second staff contains two measures, the third staff contains two measures, the fourth staff contains two measures, and the fifth staff contains two measures, ending with a double bar line.

ABBELLIMENTI

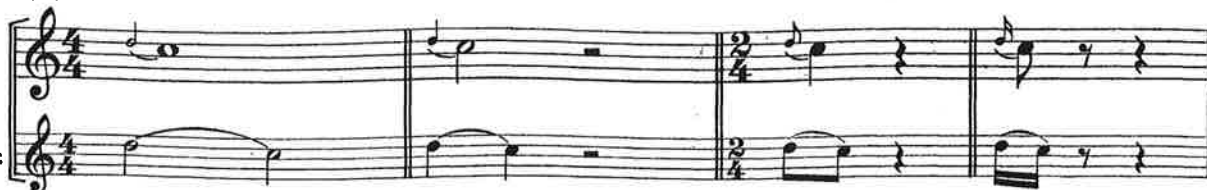
ESEMPI DI ESECUZIONE

APPOGGIATURA

(1)

Come si scrive:

Come si eseguisce:



(2)

(3)

(4)



ACCIACCATURA SEMPLICE E DOPPIA

(1)

Come si scrive:

Come si eseguisce:



(2)

oppure

(3)



MORDENTE SEMPLICE E DOPPIO

(1)

(2)

(3)

Come si scrive:

Come si eseguisce:



GRUPPETTO DI TRE E QUATTRO SUONI

(1)

Come si scrive:

Come si eseguisce:



oppure



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)



TRILLO E SEMITRILLO

(1)

Come si scrive: *tr*

Come si eseguisce: *oppure tr*

(2)

(3)

(4)

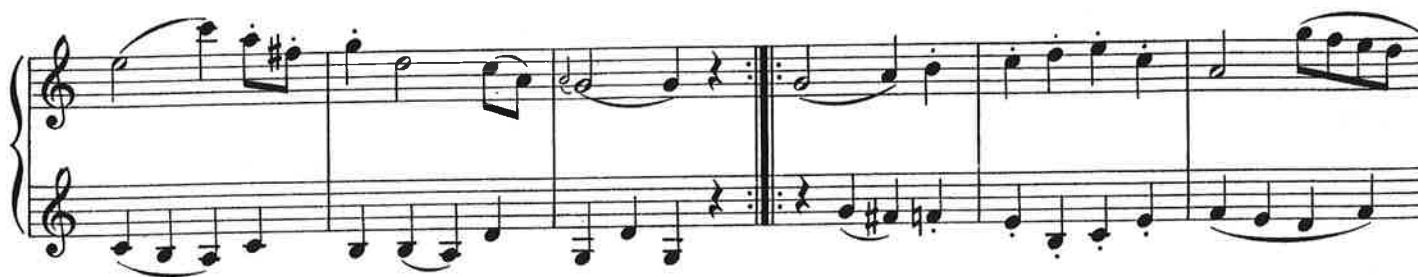
(5)

(6)

STUDIETTI MELODICI

Allegro moderato

1.



Andante

2.



Allegretto

3.



Allegro moderato

4.



Andante

5.

tr

3

RONDÒ
Allegretto

6.

tr

Moderato

7.



Adagio

8.



RONDO
Allegretto

9.

Measures 9-14 of the Rondo, Allegretto. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Measure 10 includes a trill (tr) on the right hand. The section concludes with a repeat sign in measure 14.

Allegro moderato

10.

espress.

Measures 15-20 of the Rondo, Allegro moderato. The tempo changes to Allegro moderato, and the time signature changes to common time (C). The right hand has a more active melodic line, often marked with accents (>) and slurs. The left hand continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 16 is marked *espress.* (expressive). Measure 19 features a trill (tr) on the right hand. The section ends with a repeat sign in measure 20.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. The music is in treble and bass staves. Measure 1 has a fermata on the first staff. Measure 5 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 6 has a trill (tr) on the first staff.

Second system of musical notation, measures 7-10. The music is in treble and bass staves. Measure 7 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 8 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 9 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 10 has a trill (tr) on the first staff.

Third system of musical notation, measures 11-14. The music is in treble and bass staves. Measure 11 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 12 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 13 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 14 has a trill (tr) on the first staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 15-18. The music is in treble and bass staves. Measure 15 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 16 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 17 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 18 has a trill (tr) on the first staff.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 19-22. The music is in treble and bass staves. Measure 19 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 20 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 21 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 22 has a trill (tr) on the first staff.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 23-26. The music is in treble and bass staves. Measure 23 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 24 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 25 has a trill (tr) on the first staff. Measure 26 has a trill (tr) on the first staff.

Poco presto

12.

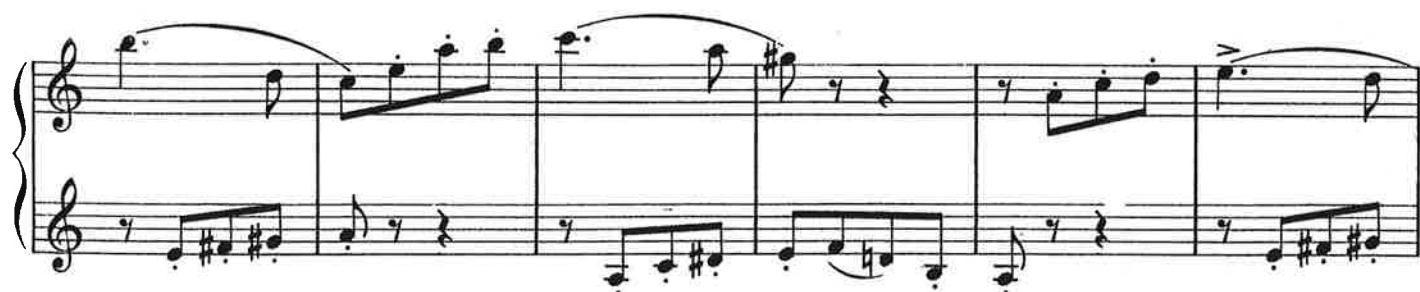
The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It contains six measures of music, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and contains six measures of music, primarily consisting of eighth notes and rests.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with eighth notes and rests, showing some chromatic movement.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features more complex rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff continues with a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff includes a trill (tr) in the first measure and a first ending bracket (1) over measures 2-3. The lower staff continues with eighth notes and rests.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed sixteenth notes. The lower staff continues with eighth notes and rests.



I. CAPRICCIO

Allegro moderato

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp, F#) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato'. The piece consists of 11 staves of music. The melody is primarily composed of eighth notes, often grouped in pairs or runs. There are several slurs and ties throughout the piece, indicating phrasing and continuity. The key signature remains G major throughout. The piece ends with a final whole note chord on the 11th staff.

II. CAPRICCIO

Allegro

Allegro

3

p

cresc.

STUDIO GIORNALIERO DELLE SCALE DIATONICHE MAGGIORI E MINORI

The image displays a page of musical notation for a daily studio exercise, titled "STUDIO GIORNALIERO DELLE SCALE DIATONICHE MAGGIORI E MINORI". The page contains 12 staves of music, each representing a different diatonic scale. The scales are arranged in a sequence that follows the circle of fifths: C major, G major, D major, A major, E major, B major, F# major, C# major, F major, C minor, G minor, and D minor. Each staff begins with a fermata over the first measure, indicating a starting point for the scale. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, with some measures containing multiple beamed notes. The scales are written in treble clef and 4/4 time.

This page of musical notation consists of 12 staves, each containing a single line of music. The notation is written in a style typical of guitar sheet music, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The music is composed of various chords, scales, and melodic lines, with a focus on fretted notes and a variety of rhythmic patterns. The notation includes a variety of musical symbols, such as notes, rests, and accidentals, and is arranged in a way that suggests a continuous melodic or harmonic progression across the staves.

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