



Cat Anderson made his first appearance with Duke Ellington at the Earl Theatre in Philadelphia on September 1, 1944. He had already acquired with other well known bands a considerable professional reputation for playing in the upper register, but in the years that followed, his name became indelibly associated with Ellington's.

The pyrotechnics of Trumpet No End, The Eighth Veil, El Gato and El Vite were the bright, surface area of his contribution.

The nonchalant reversal of the horn at the end of Jam With Sam as he exclaims "That's the one!" after hitting a high note, has been seen by thousands, probably even millions, of TV viewers.

His ascension to high Gothic roof in Cathedrals here and abroad has been a vital part of the original Sacred Concert. "That's as high as we go," Ellington announces as the peak is reached.

Cat is a native of South Carolina, born to William and Eloise Anderson. His childhood was spent in the Jenkins' Orphan Home, and from his immediate surroundings, young William "Cat" Anderson took his immediate interests -- those of any young boy -- baseball, movies, and the trombone.....but his arms weren't long enough for the sixth and seventh positions and he switched to trumpet.

The teaching at Jenkins' was stern, "And," Cat says, "As I look back on the techniques we were taught now, I know it was inadequate; that even the rudiments were not taught properly. I don't remember them teaching about breathing or correct embouchure, but the school was run on charity and the teachers' pay was small, so there was a limit to what could be expected."

Cat has travelled to Europe and the Far East at least once, sometimes twice a year since 1958 and has played before Queen Elizabeth, King Hussin of Jordan, Princess Grace of Monaco, and two US Presidents: Kennedy and Johnson.

Cat is a far more versatile musician than is perhaps generally recognized. After twenty-seven years of working with the Duke, he submitted his resignation and decided to try his luck with the studio bands in Los Angeles, as this would be a new challenge for him. In only a couple of months Cat had done such shows as Ironside, Laugh In, Longstreet, Mission Impossible, Julie Andrews Show and some gigantic specials.

He is also a composer, and wrote such tunes as El Gato, Blue Jean the Beguine, How About That Mess, Sugar Loaf and many more.

# 2.

# CAT ANDERSON TRUMPET METHOD

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## FOREWORD

If you are in search of ways to improve your playing in terms of register, power, and control, then this book is for YOU. In playing this system, you will develop wind control necessary for playing in the upper register. Don't be too anxious — if you are, you will miss the boat. If you are too impatient, you will never make it. You see, impatience is the enemy of the player.

As you practice - concentrate! Keep your mind on what you are doing and why. These routines are necessary. It is absolutely essential that you practice them in the prescribed manner. Do not deviate.

The lips will not get stronger by aimless blowing. They must be developed, and it is HOW you practice that counts. Rest as much as you play. When you are tired, rest. This is because you are developing and co-ordinating another muscle action and cannot rush ahead any faster than nature will allow. This approach has helped me, and with serious, concentrated studying it can help you to "get it on." The secret of your success depends on your desire and dedication.

Many people ask me about the mouthpiece. Well, the mouthpiece has never played a note without your help, although a good and scientifically designed mouthpiece is very important. A mouthpiece can never substitute for ability. Once you find a comfortable mouthpiece that you like, never change. The secret of playing in the upper register is you and you only!

In my opinion, when you warm up softly, you preserve yourself for whatever playing is to come. By warming up softly, you give the blood in your body a chance to circulate at a normal pace.

This method applies to all brass players. Now I cannot force someone into changing, but I can tell you to think about it, or to give it a try. You have nothing to lose - everything to gain. When you've finished with this book, you'll be able to play double C's, D's, and triple G's and A's at will. You will, that is, if you stick to the rules and learn every lesson as prescribed in this book.

WILLIAM 'CAT' ANDERSON

# 4

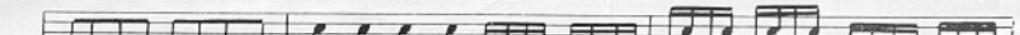
## STUDY NO. I

PLAY FOR 20 MINUTES AS IN LESSON NO. II (BREATHE WHEN NECESSARY)

I 

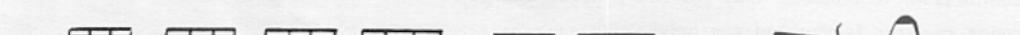
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III 

IV 

V 

VI 

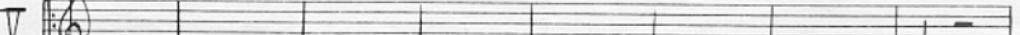
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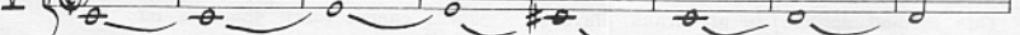
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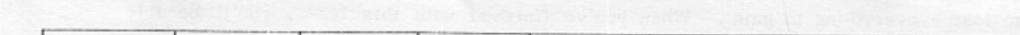
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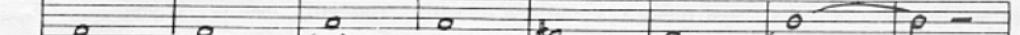
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XII 

XIII 

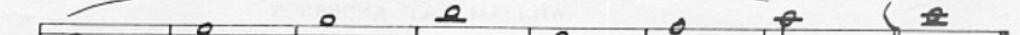
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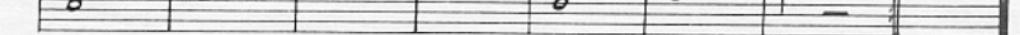
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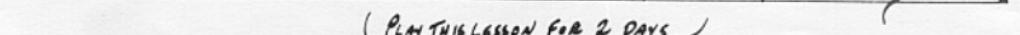
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XVII 

XVIII 

XIX 

XIX 

XIX 

XIX 

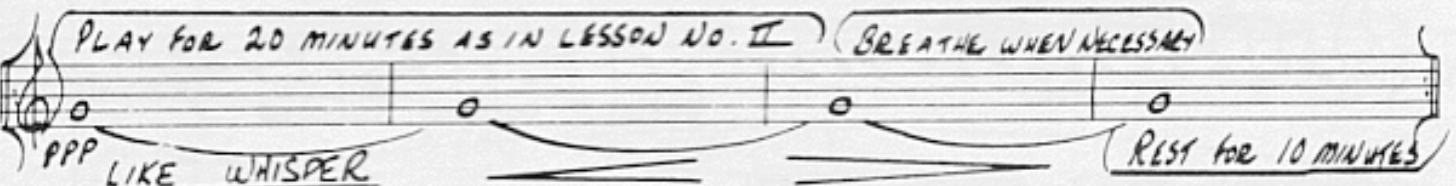
(PLAY THIS LESSON FOR 2 DAYS)

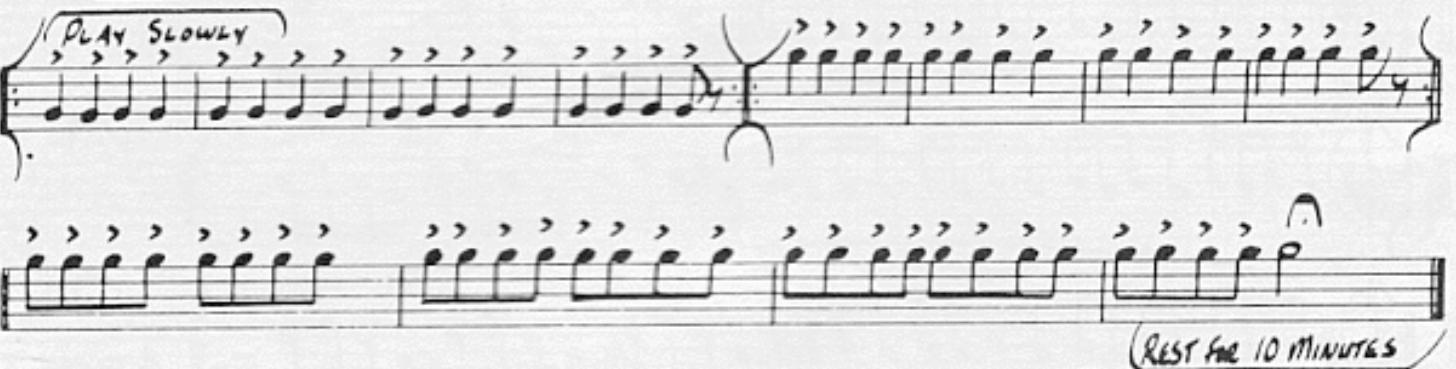
STUDY No. 2)

A handwritten musical score for Study No. 2, consisting of 14 staves of sixteenth-note exercises. The score is organized into two groups of seven staves each, separated by a horizontal line. The first group (staves I-VI) is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the second group (staves VII-XII) is in common time with a key signature of one sharp (indicated by a 'C' with a sharp sign). The exercises are primarily composed of sixteenth-note patterns, with occasional eighth-note and sixteenth-note chords. The score is written on five-line staff paper.

# STUDY No. 3

PLAY FOR 20 MINUTES AS IN LESSON NO. II (BREATHE WHEN NECESSARY)

I 

II 

III 

IV 

V 

PLAY THIS LESSON FOR 2 DAYS

## **WARMING UP**

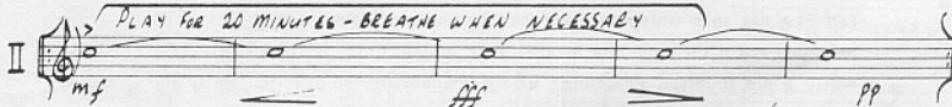
Many trumpet players ask me why I warm up on the note G. Well, I think the note G is the easiest note to play on the trumpet, and it's in the middle range of the horn. You must play the note "G" VERY SOFTLY (as in a whisper) from the beginning of each study. This will help you build the muscles around your embouchure. Always practice softly - not loudly. Practicing loudly is annoying, so practice softly and build your embouchure muscles. This is the secret of playing high notes, in my opinion.

In playing the trumpet, I think you should treat it like a woman - GENTLY! If you abuse it, you'll never make it, and that's no good. So be patient, work hard, and you will have success. There are no short cuts to playing in the upper register. You must study to play up there. It's up to you - you must have confidence that you can play in the upper register with authority. With this book you can master it, so stay with it. IT IS NECESSARY to play warm-up exercises prior to playing practice material. It's important for the best results, so BE PERSISTANT!

Do not give up demands you have made on yourself. If you do, you will never receive full benefits.

# STUDY No. 4

I 

II 

III 

IV 

V 

Look At Me

9

A handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 6/8 time, with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 6/8 time, with a key signature of one sharp. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some notes having vertical stems and others horizontal stems. The score is written on five-line staff paper.

# STUDY No. 5

152

PLAY FOR 20 MINUTES - BREATHE WHEN NECESSARY

PP - 1<sup>ST</sup> TIME, MF - 2<sup>ND</sup> TIME, FF - 3<sup>RD</sup> TIME  
LIKE WHISPER

(REST FOR 10 MINUTES)

I

II

III

(PLAY THIS LESSON FOR 2 DAYS)

(STUDY No. 5-CONT.)

PLAY SLOWLY

IV

V

VI

VII

VIII

IX

X

(PLAY FOR 2 DAYS)

STUDY NO. 6

PLAY FOR 20 MINUTES - BREATHE WHEN NECESSARY

I (6) *BLP LIKE WHISPER*

*PLAY 5 X'S*

*(REST 10 MINUTES)*

II

2-3

1-2

2

*#*

*(#)*

*(SIMILE)*

*(REST 10 MINUTES)*

II

*PLAY THIS LESSON 5 TIMES*

*#*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*x*

*#*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(REST 10 MINUTES)*

IV

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*p*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*(#)*

*p*

PLAY FOR 2 DAYS

(HELLO YOU)

A handwritten musical score for a band, consisting of five staves of music. The score includes parts for the first and second violins, viola, cello, and bass. The music is written in common time, with various dynamics and performance instructions. The first staff (top) starts with a forte dynamic and includes a tempo marking of 120 BPM. The second staff (second violin) features a sustained note with a fermata. The third staff (viola) has a dynamic instruction of 'p' (piano). The fourth staff (cello) includes a dynamic instruction of 'f' (forte). The fifth staff (bass) has a dynamic instruction of 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The score is written on five-line staff paper, with some staves having more than one line of music. The handwriting is in black ink on a white background.

In the "Cat" Anderson System, you finger the notes above the staff as you finger the notes in the staff. Although you can push any valve down for any extremely high note, or play any note open, you must have a system to know where you are and what you are playing. Here is mine:

A handwritten musical score for a band, page 2. The score consists of five staves, each with a different instrument's name and its corresponding musical notation. The instruments include a first trumpet, second trumpet, first violin, second violin, and a bassoon. The score is written on five-line staff paper with various musical symbols, including sharp and flat signs, quarter and eighth notes, and rests. There are also dynamic markings such as 'f' (fortissimo), 'p' (pianissimo), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The score is written in a cursive hand, with some notes and symbols appearing in a stylized or compressed form.

# WHOLE TONE SCALES

Handwritten musical score for Whole Tone Scales, consisting of 12 measures on a single staff. The score is in common time and uses a treble clef. The key signature changes in each measure to show the progression of whole tone scales. The notes are represented by vertical stems with small circles at the top, and the rests are indicated by vertical stems with small circles at the bottom. The measures are separated by vertical bar lines.

Measures 1-3: Key signature changes from no sharps or flats to one sharp (#) in measure 3.

Measures 4-6: Key signature changes from one sharp (#) to two sharps (##) in measure 6.

Measures 7-9: Key signature changes from two sharps (##) to three sharps (###) in measure 9.

Measures 10-12: Key signature changes from three sharps (###) to four sharps (####) in measure 12.

(PLAY FOR 5 DAYS)

STUDY NO. 2

PLAY FOR 20 MINUTES - BREATHE WHEN NECESSARY

I (G-clef) *PPP* LIKE WHISPER (REST 10 MINUTES)

II (G-clef) *PLAY 4 TIMES* (SLOWLY)

III (G-clef) *Play 4 times*

IV (G-clef) *SLOWLY*

V (F-clef) *Play 4 times*

VI (F-clef) *Play 4 times*

VI (F-clef) *Play 4 times*

VI (F-clef) *Play 4 times*

(Gold Worm)

17

I

(REST 10 MINUTES)

II

Study No. 8)

PLAY FOR 20 MINUTES

PPP CRES.  
LIKE WHISPER

PLAY FOR 10 MINUTES

Rest 10m

(REST 10 MINUTES)

quarter note = 100

Handwritten musical score for a three-part exercise. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. The time signature is common time. The score includes various musical markings such as grace notes, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first section of the score is followed by a bracketed instruction: PLAY THIS EXERCISE 5 TIMES. The score concludes with a bracketed instruction: REST 10 MINUTES.

(STUDY NO. 8-CONT.)

PLAY THIS EXERCISE 5 TIMES

IV

1 2 3 4 5

REST 5 MINUTES

V

1 2 3 4 5

REST 5 MINUTES

When you hear a trumpet player complaining about his "chops", he's playing the wrong way - too loud - and THAT'S NOT FUNNY! Try not to let it happen to you. Take advantage of this easy system and YOU WILL PLAY double C's and triple F's and A's. With my formed material, anyone can build a fantastic range as I have done. This is accomplished by playing every day in an easy, relaxed fashion - no violent physical exercise. By practicing this way, in my opinion, you won't tear down the lip tissue. If you don't play every day, you are in trouble, because when developing and co-ordinating new muscle actions the lip tissue will lose its strength if allowed to rest too long.

Many players use their lip as an excuse to get out of practicing. Just because a series of notes is written high doesn't mean that playing them will be injurious to your lip. It will not, if you provide a proper foundation by using the warm up exercises found in this book.

I've established that performing the same duties daily and using the same muscles regularly makes you stronger and more ready for anything and any job that comes up. By following the scheduled programs in this book, you will be building your lip foundation and making the most of each practice session.

(STUDY NO. 9)

21

I 

II 

III 

II 

III 

(STUDY No. 9-cont.)

A handwritten musical score for a solo instrument, likely a woodwind or brass instrument, consisting of six staves (A-F) and a final instruction. The score is written on five-line staves with various note heads and rests. Staff A starts with a treble clef and includes a handwritten note "PLAY 5 TIMES". Staff B starts with a treble clef and includes a handwritten note "s-". Staff C starts with a treble clef and includes a handwritten note "s-". Staff D starts with a treble clef and includes a handwritten note "s-". Staff E starts with a bass clef and includes a handwritten note "s-". Staff F starts with a bass clef and includes a handwritten note "(REST 20 MINUTES)". The score concludes with a final bass clef and a brace.

STUDY NO. 10

23

I 

II 

III 

## (STUDY NO. 10 - CONT.)

IV

(REST 10 MINUTES)

I

128. 5

(A PROMISE)

I

PLAY FOR 20 MINUTES - BREATHING WHEN NECESSARY

PPP WHISPER

PLAY 10 TIMES

REST 10 MINUTES

II

REST 5 MINUTES

III

PLAY 5 TIMES

REST 30 MINUTES BEFORE NEXT LESSON

(A PROMISE - 2)

IV

*HOLD THESE NOTES AS LONG AS POSSIBLE (SLIDE)*

*SLIDE*

When a new student comes to me, I first have him play a long tone, so that I can determine immediately whether or not the student has mastered the two most important, although elementary, factors in playing the trumpet. These factors are:

- (1) Correct Breathing
- (2) Correct Attack

Together they govern the quality of sound.

Since every trumpet player possesses a different range level, I find it most satisfactory to devote the entire book to building a proper foundation. This will come easily for some players because they will take advantage of my suggestions. Don't defeat your own purpose, but take advantage of this opportunity.

Many people ask me if I have a special trumpet. I just laugh and say "No - definitely not" And some say I have a "freak lip." That's an incorrectly used word. I worked hard to develop my embouchure muscles - you can do the same. There are many approaches to playing in the high register. You know that if you start blowing in the high register without a warmup you could damage your embouchure muscles.

It's surprising how high you can play if you condition yourself to do it. Relax - allow your lips to vibrate properly. You can play the exercises in this book as many times as you please, and at any tempo you desire. I have indicated "Play slowly." One of the objects of this book is to increase your range with power. Will-power is one of the main factors determining what we can hope to achieve. So just a word to the wise will be sufficient - "Have that get-up-and-go-attitude!"

PLAY FOR 20 MINUTES- BREATHE WHEN NECESSARY

PPP-WHISPER

REST 10 MINUTES

## (EXQUISITE WOMAN)

REST 20 MINUTES

## (EXQUISITE WOMAN - 2)

Handwritten musical score for "EXQUISITE WOMAN - 2" in 6/8 time. The score consists of eight staves of music, each with a unique key signature and rhythmic pattern. The first staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The sixth staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The seventh staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The eighth staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some notes having horizontal lines above or below them. The score is written on five-line staff paper.

## STUDY No. 11

PLAY FOR 20 MINUTES - BREATHE WHEN NECESSARY

PPP-WHISPER

REST 10 MINUTES

A

6

A musical score page showing a single staff of music. The staff begins with a key signature of one sharp, indicated by a sharp sign and the number '1'. The tempo is marked 'Presto'. The dynamic instruction 'Crescendo' is written in parentheses at the end of the staff. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

6

Music score for the first section of 'The Star-Spangled Banner'. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the soprano voice, and the bottom staff is for the bassoon. The key signature is one sharp (F# major). The soprano part starts with a half note (F#) and continues with a half note (D), followed by a sharp sign over a vertical bar line. The bassoon part starts with a half note (D) and continues with a half note (B), followed by a sharp sign over a vertical bar line. The vocal line ends with a sharp sign over a vertical bar line.

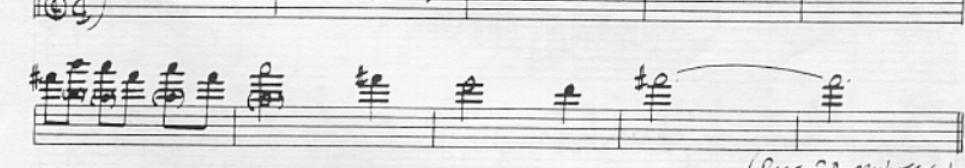
11 12

A musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a solo instrument or voice. The score consists of five horizontal lines representing a staff. Above the staff, the key signature is shown as one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The melody begins with a note on the first line, followed by a note on the second line, then a double bar line with repeat dots. The melody continues with a note on the third line, followed by a note on the fourth line, then another double bar line with repeat dots. The melody concludes with a note on the fifth line. The notes are represented by vertical stems with small horizontal dashes indicating pitch. The overall structure is a simple, melodic line with clear repeat sections.

(D) 

(E) 

(F) 

(G) 

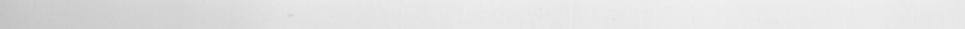
(H) 

(I) 

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(QQ) <img alt="Handwritten musical score for Study No. II, Cont. showing measure 174. The score is in 6/8 time, treble clef, and includes various note heads and rests." data-bbox="45 4160 98

## (STUDY No. 12)

I

PLAY FOR 20 MINUTES - BREATHE WHEN NECESSARY

ppp WHISPER

REST 10 MINUTES

II

(16) p f p - (16) p f p - (16) p f p - (16) p f p -

REST 10 MINUTES

III

REST 10 MINUTES

G B D C # B A

9615

REST FOR 30 MIN.

LOOK AT ME GO!

( REST FOR 30 MINUTES  
THEN REPEAT LESSON )

The most important groundwork in Cat Anderson's method is in gaining the ability to divide the range of the trumpet into low, middle, high double high, and triple high. I would like to suggest that if you are faithful to the messages in this book, you will be rewarded. The practice of whole notes does wonders for breath control and tone quality in the upper register. It's so important for us to have a goal in mind, a plan of action to reach our goal, the ambition and the desire to motivate ourselves, confidence in our ability, and the determination to succeed. There will be no success in playing a trumpet without complete dedication.

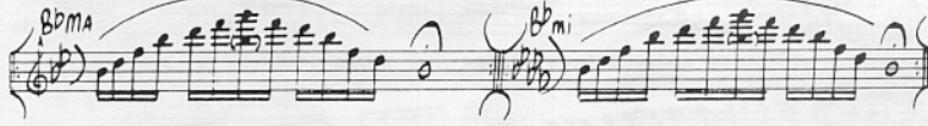
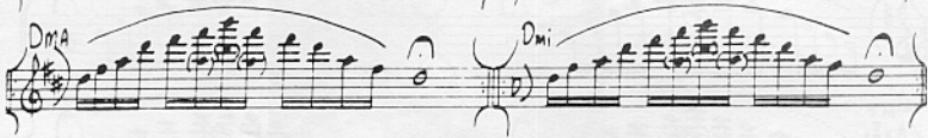
You can practice the material outlined in this book every day, and still carry on a busy schedule of dance jobs, rehearsals, concerts, etc. Please believe me - after playing these lessons and going to your job to play, you'll find that you're ready for anything. You will feel good and will have a good attitude toward what you have achieved. I get so excited when I'm playing in the upper register that I feel like I'm in a glider plane gliding down to "Rio!" I'm sure you get the idea.

This is not an orthodox book. This book is based on my concepts and practice methods. I'm not saying that the same thing done another way is wrong. You have a choice, so take advantage and make the most of it.

I've had a constant love affair with my horn from the time I fingered the three valves and caressed the shiny metal. It was not metal to me, but more like flesh: so much so that in my various moods I made it cry, laugh, scream with pain, or purr with great satisfaction.

The student should learn the importance of "saying something" with his horn by careful planning. Look at cartoons, or perhaps a photograph that tells a story, and then put these stories and ideas into music.

## (IT'S ALL HERE)



(IT'S ALL HERE - 2)

Handwritten musical score for five staves, likely for a wind ensemble. The staves are labeled G MA, A MA, B MA, C<sup>#</sup> MA, and a bass staff. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system concludes with a fermata over the bass staff. The second system begins with a bass staff containing a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The bass staff is followed by a concluding section of music, indicated by a downward arrow and a fermata over the bass staff.

G MA

A MA

B MA

C<sup>#</sup> MA

