

Band Beginnings Method Book



Baritone

Name _____ School _____

Teacher _____ Room _____

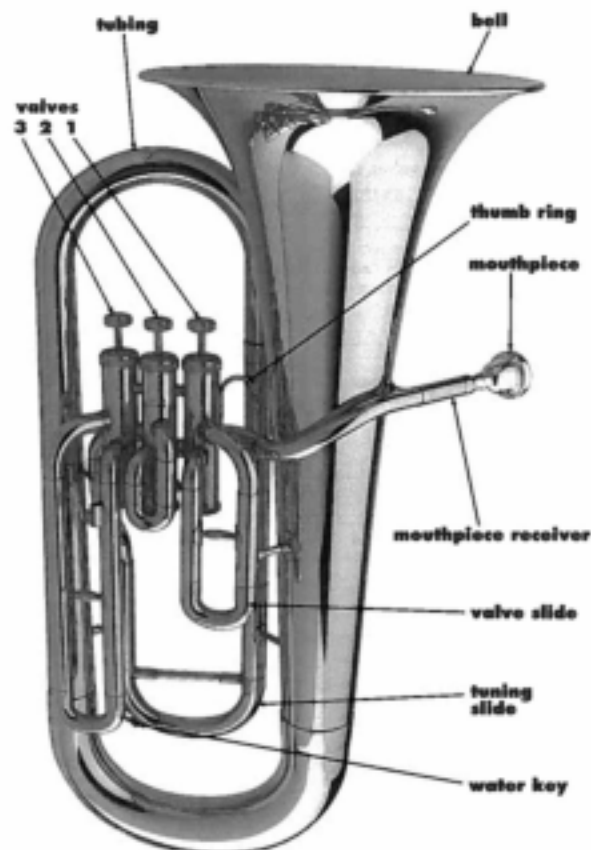
Supply Checklist

- ☐ Instrument (or a note from home if you can't bring it)
- ☐ 1. Luggage Tag on the case (name, address, phone, classroom teacher, school)
- ☐ 2. Music Binder (a three-ring binder)(1-inch hard cover is best)
- ☐ 4. Pencil
- ☐ 5. Music Stand at home (highly recommended)

Instrument Supplies

- ☐ Valve Oil
- ☐ Cleaning Cloth

Parts of the Baritone



Forming the Baritone Embouchure

Step 1: Bring your lips together by pronouncing the syllable “em”. Your upper and lower teeth should be slightly apart and aligned.



Step 2: Firm the corners of your mouth and draw your chin muscles downward. Keep the corners of your mouth focused firmly inward to prevent puffy lips and cheeks.



Step 3: Blow a steady stream of air between your lips to make a long buzzing sound.

Placing the Mouthpiece on the Lips

Step 1: Bring your lips together to form the syllable "em".

Step 2: Firm the corners of your mouth inward toward the center of your mouth.

Step 3: Draw your chin muscles downward.

Step 4: Position your mouthpiece on the center of your lips with $\frac{2}{3}$ upper lip and $\frac{1}{3}$ lower lip within the rim of the mouthpiece.

Step 5: Take a full breath of air through your mouth.



Step 6: Make a long buzzing sound by blowing a steady stream of air into the mouthpiece.





Baritone Embouchure

Student Reference Guide

DO:

- ♪ Center the mouthpiece over your lips.
- ♪ Say “em” to form a good embouchure.
- ♪ Keep space between your teeth
- ♪ Practice with a mirror, making sure to look straight into the mirror (not looking down or to the side).
- ♪ Use fast, steady air.



DON'T:

- ♪ Don't use pressure or force when you play. There should be little pressure from the mouthpiece on your lips.
- ♪ Don't puff out your cheeks.
- ♪ Don't bunch up your chin. Keep it flat and natural.
- ♪ Don't tense up when you play- relax!
- ♪ Don't make a smiling face when you play.

ASSEMBLING THE BARITONE

Insert the mouthpiece into the receiver and secure it with a slight twist.



Holding your Baritone

Left Hand Position

Grip the outside tubing at a point where the instrument feels balanced.



Support the entire weight of the baritone in your lap.



Holding your Baritone

Right Hand Position

Place the tip of your thumb in the thumb ring.

Place the fleshy pads of your first, second, and third fingers on top of the valve pearls.

Place your pinky along the third valve casing.

Keep your fingers curved



Baritone Posture and Position

Sitting Posture

Feet Flat on the floor

Back Straight

Sit on the Front Edge of your Chair

Bring your baritone out in front of you and straight to your lips.
(Remember, your arms move so your head and neck don't have to!)

Support the weight of the baritone in your lap.

Euphonium Maintenance

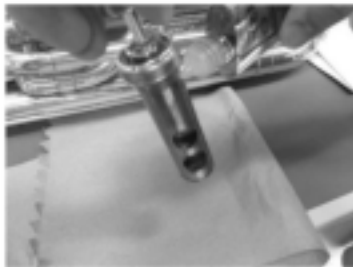
Before You Play:

Do not consume sugary candy, gum or sodas before playing your instrument.

Always lay your case flat on the floor before opening and closing your euphonium case.

Lubricate your valves:

1. Unscrew the valve cap and pull the valve out about halfway.
2. Apply a small drop of valve oil to the wide part of the valve.
3. Push the valve back into position, making sure that it is lined up correctly.
4. Depress the valve for about 5 seconds or so to ensure that the oil has properly spread.



Confirm that the valves have been placed properly by blowing air through your instrument. If your valves aren't properly placed, air will not flow freely through your euphonium.

Never force your mouthpiece onto your instrument. If you do, it will most likely get stuck. If this happens, never try to remove it yourself by using force. Instead, bring your instrument to your directors because they will most likely have a mouthpiece removal tool. If not, it can be removed quickly and easily by a representative at a local music store.

After You Play:

Remove excess moisture from inside your instrument by opening the water key and blowing through the instrument.



Then, wipe down the outside of your euphonium with a clean, soft cloth to remove oils and perspiration. This will keep it from tarnishing.



Storage:

Always leave your instrument placed properly in its case when it is not being used. Never leave it sitting on its bell, a chair or a music stand. Always keep it in your hands or in its case. The euphonium will dent very easily and that can affect the beauty of your instrument as well as its ability to produce a good tone.

Do not put music and other items in your case unless there is a space or compartment designed for it. Loose items can damage your instrument. Make sure to keep the mouthpiece in its special compartment.

Never store your euphonium in extreme hot or cold temperatures. Extreme temperatures can damage your instrument.



When carrying your instrument, double check that the latches are closed securely. It is a good idea to carry the LID of the case against your leg.

Weekly Maintenance:

Mouthpiece Care:

Clean out your mouthpiece weekly with soft liquid soap, warm water and a mouthpiece brush.

Tuning Slide Care:

Check to make sure that the tuning slide moves freely. Lubricate it with slide grease if it's difficult to move. Pull it out and wipe it with a soft cloth to remove any old residue. Afterward, rub on a small amount of slide grease with your finger and carefully insert the slide back into your instrument.



Monthly Maintenance:

Pull valves out completely, wipe off old excess oil and residue. Apply 4-5 drops of oil again as shown previously.

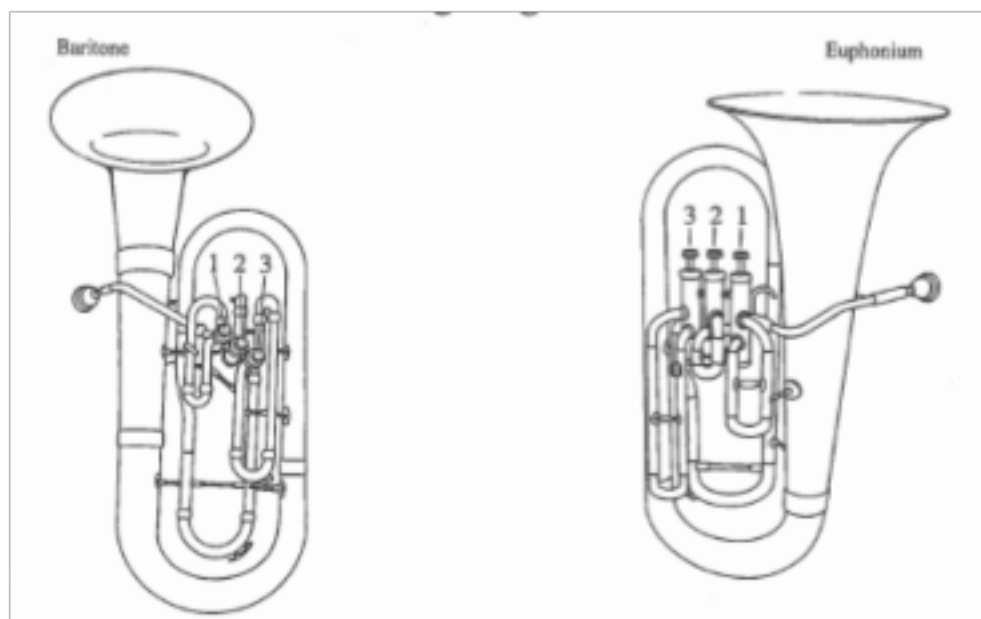
The inside of your euphonium should be thoroughly cleaned every few months in lukewarm water- NEVER hot water. Your teacher will give you specific instructions on how to give your instrument a deep cleaning at home.

Annual Maintenance:

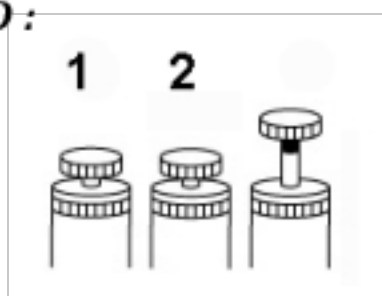
If you own your instrument, summer is a great time to take your euphonium to a local music store for an annual check-up. Yes, musical instruments need "check-ups" too! The store will do minor repairs if needed and do a thorough chemical cleaning of your instrument. If you are renting, this maintenance is usually covered in the rental program.

Band Beginnings- Baritone

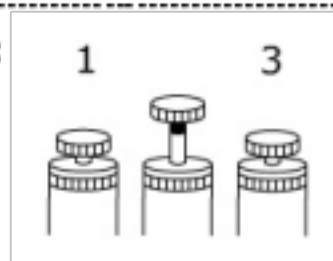
Lesson One: Our First Three Notes



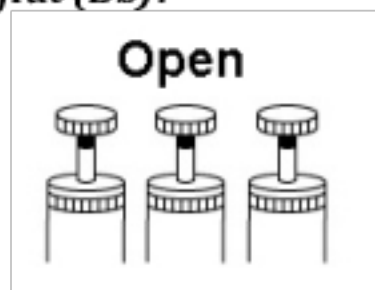
1 Play a D:



2 Play a C:



3 Play a B-flat (Bb):



4. Our First Song- Hot Cross Buns

(Hold Notes Through the Dashes)

D - C - Bb - - -

D - C - Bb - - -

Bb Bb Bb Bb C C C C

D - C - Bb - - -

Time Signatures - $\frac{4}{4}$

Time signatures appear at the beginning of a piece of music. They are made up of two numbers.



The top number indicates the number of beats per measure.
The bottom number indicates which note will get one beat.

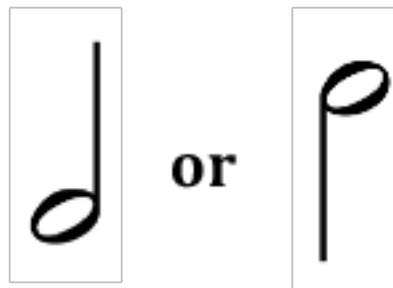
In $\frac{4}{4}$ time there are four beats in each measure.

A quarter note (♩) = 1 beat
A half note (♭) = 2 beats
A whole note (♩) = 4 beats

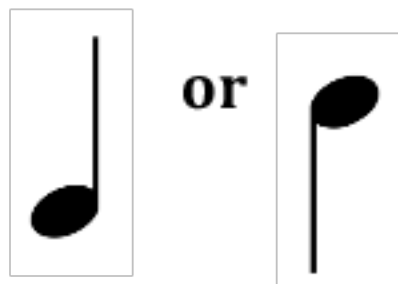
5. A Whole Note receives 4 Beats



6. A Half Note receives 2 Beats



7. A Quarter Note receives 1 Beat



Rhythm Quiz

8. What kind of note gets 1 beat? _____

Answer

Draw four 1 beat notes in the space below:

9. What kind of note receives 2 beats? _____

Answer

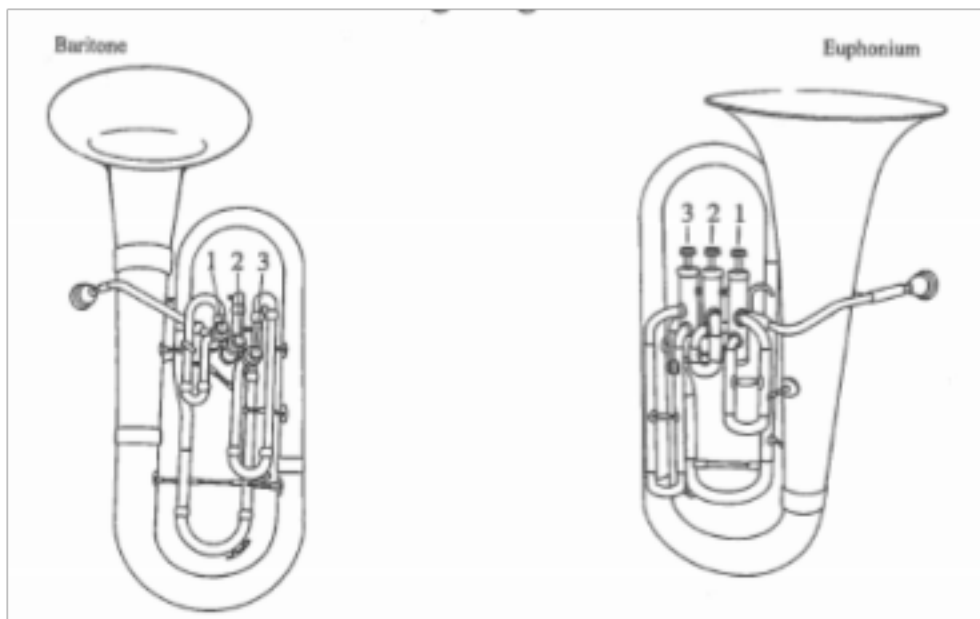
Draw four two beat notes in the space below:

10. What kind of note receives 4 beats? _____

Answer

Draw four 4 beat notes in the space below:

Our First Three Notes



D



C



B^b

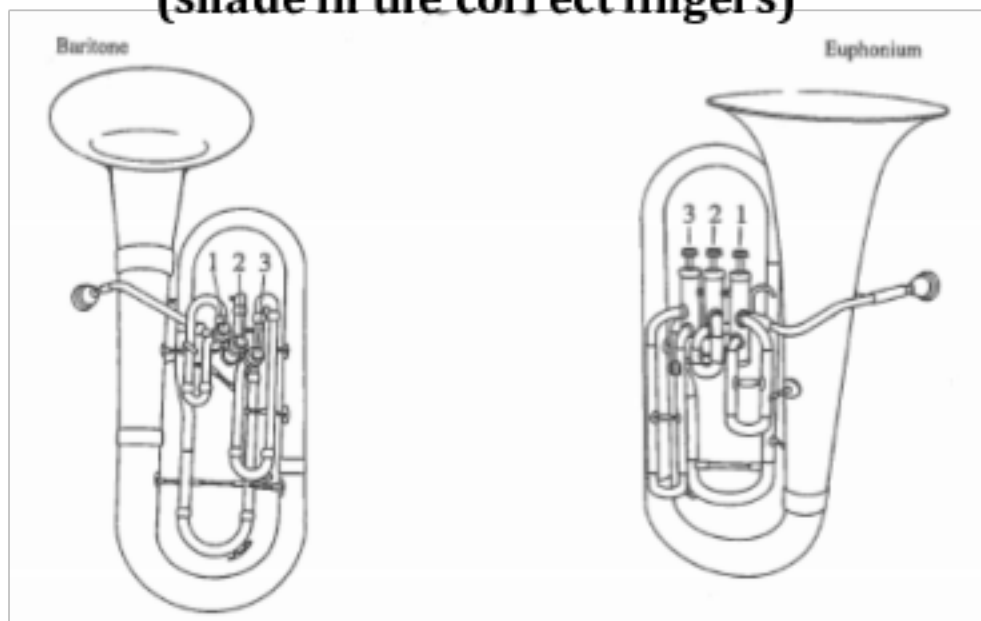


11. Hot Cross Buns



Our First Three Notes

(shade in the correct fingers)



D



C



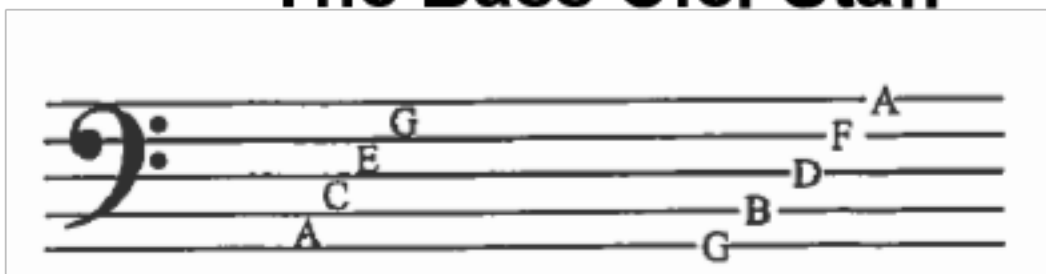
B^b



12. Au Claire de la Lune



The Bass Clef Staff



Notes are written on lines and spaces called the **staff**

13. How many lines do you count in the staff? _____

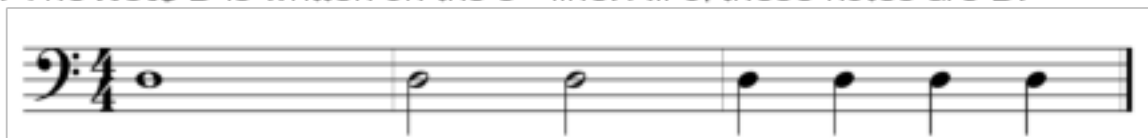
14. What are their letter names? _____

15. How many spaces do you count in the staff? _____

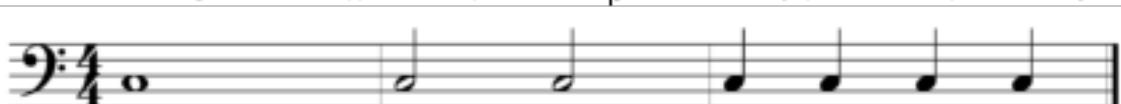
16. What are their letter names? _____

Our First Three Baritone Notes

17. The **Note D** is written on the 3rd line. All of these notes are D.



18. The **Note C** is written on the 2nd space. All of these notes are C



19. The **Note B-flat** is written on the 2nd line.
All of these notes are B-flat.



Write D, C, B-flat

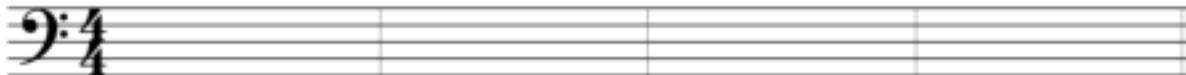
20. On the staff below, draw **12 quarter notes on the note D**. Put 4 in each measure.



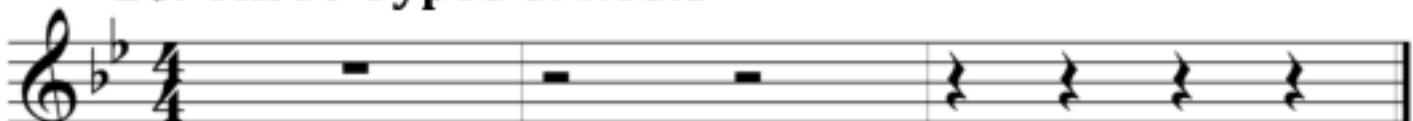
21. On the staff below, draw **8 half notes on the note C**. Put 2 in each measure.



22. On the staff below, draw **4 whole notes on the note B-flat**. Put 1 in each measure.



23. Three Types of Rests

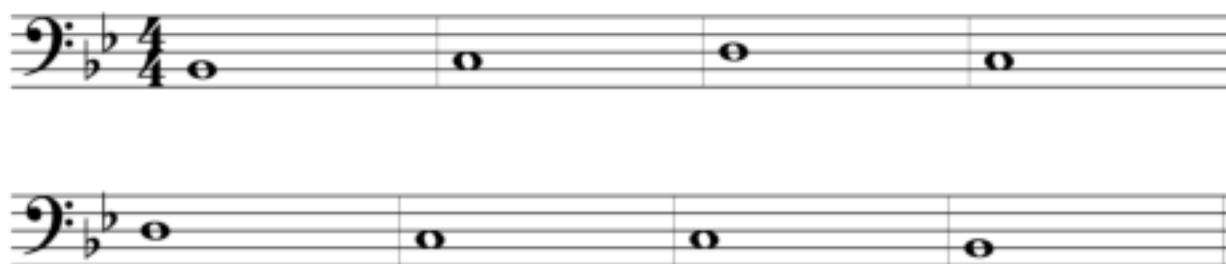


A **whole rest** gets
gets 4 beats of silence

A **half rest** gets
2 beats of silence

A **quarter rest** gets
1 beat of silence

24. Three Note Review



25. Hot Cross Buns



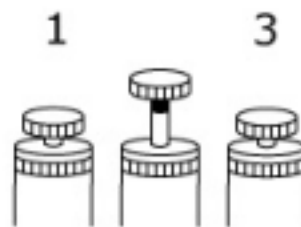
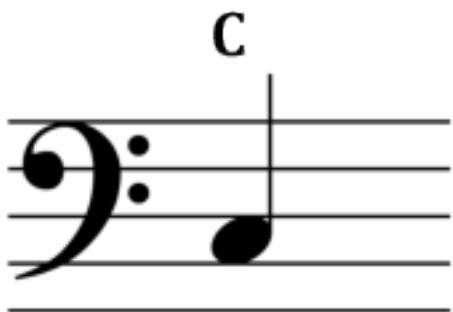
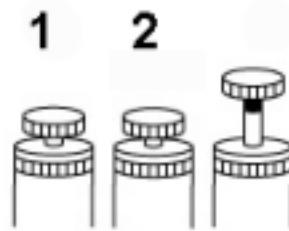
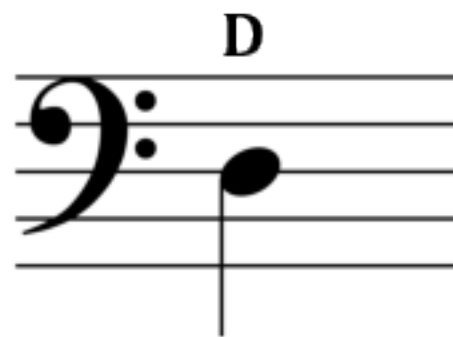
26. One Note Boogie



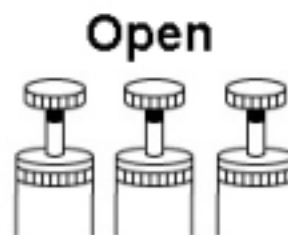
27. Au Claire de la Lune



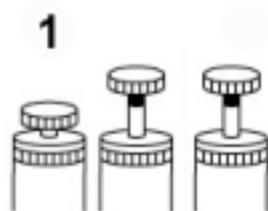
Reference Page



B-flat

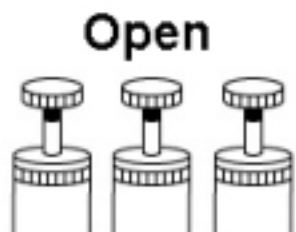
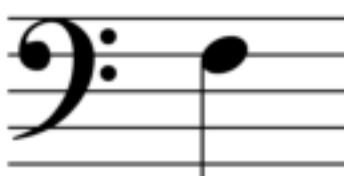


28. New Note- E-flat



The note E-flat is written on the third space of the staff

29. New Note- F



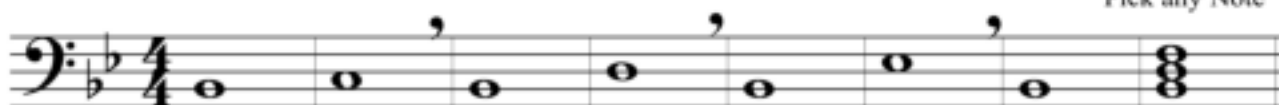
The note F is written on the fourth line of the staff

30. Five Note Scale



31. Tone Builder #1

Chord
Pick any Note



32. Tone Builder #2



Band Warm-up

#1 The FIVE NOTE SCALE

Trombones: 1st position 6th position 4th position 3rd position 1st position 3rd position 4th position 6th position 1st position
 Baritone: 1 2 3 2 3 4 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2 3 3 4 5 4 3 2

#2 Tongue each note...and see how many notes you can go without taking a breath!

#3a Keep your air steady for the entire exercise!

#3b

#4 Articulate each note with your tongue...but be sure to keep your air stream going!

#5 Keep your air stream strong!

33. Low- Rest- High-Rest



34. Aunt Rhodie



35. Theme from "Jaws"



36. Rain Rain, Go Away



37. Take Five



38. Three Note Samba



39. El Toro



40. Celebration



41. Our First Five Notes Warmup



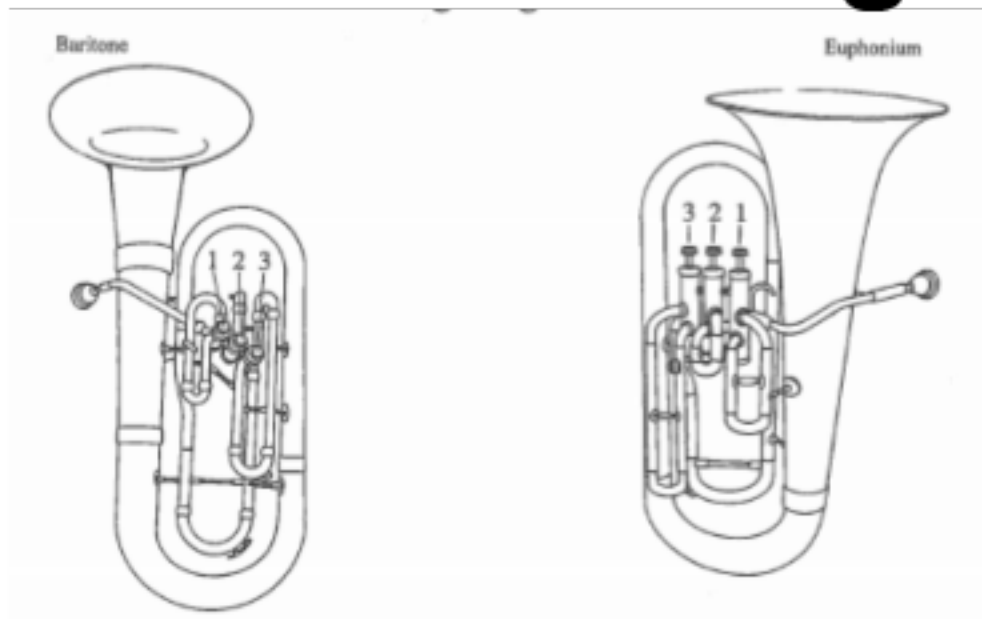
42. Jingle Bells



43. Good King Wenceslas



Reference Page



B-flat	Open
C	1 3

D	1 2
-----------------	------------

E-flat	1
----------------------	----------

F	Open
-----------------	--------------------

44. Five Note Review

Fill in the correct slide position and write the note name.

Play each note on your trombone

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____



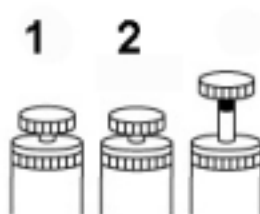
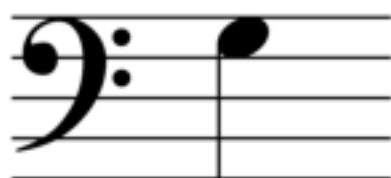
ooo ooo ooo ooo ooo

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____



ooo ooo ooo ooo ooo

45. New Note- G



The note G is written on the 4th space on the staff

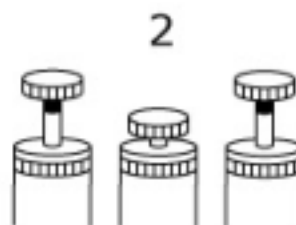
46. Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star



47. Grand March



48. New Note- Low A

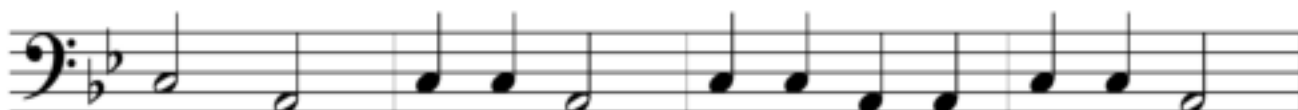
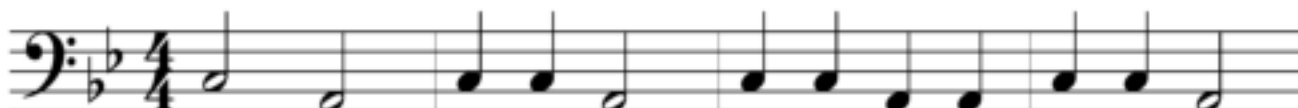


The note A is written on the first space of the staff.

49. Grand March (Harmony)



50. Rain Rain, Stay Away



51. Five Note March



52. Skips



53. This Old Man



54. Ode to Joy



55. When the Saints Go Marching In



56. Mary Ann



57. Shoo Fly



58. On the Bridge at Avignon



59. Lightly Row



60. Bile Them Cabbage Down



61. Surprise Symphony

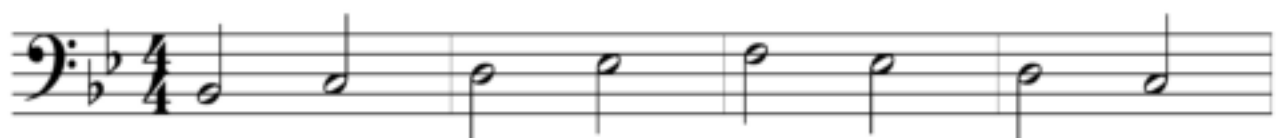
Theme



Variation



62. B-flat Five Note Scale Exercise



63. London Bridge (duet)

A

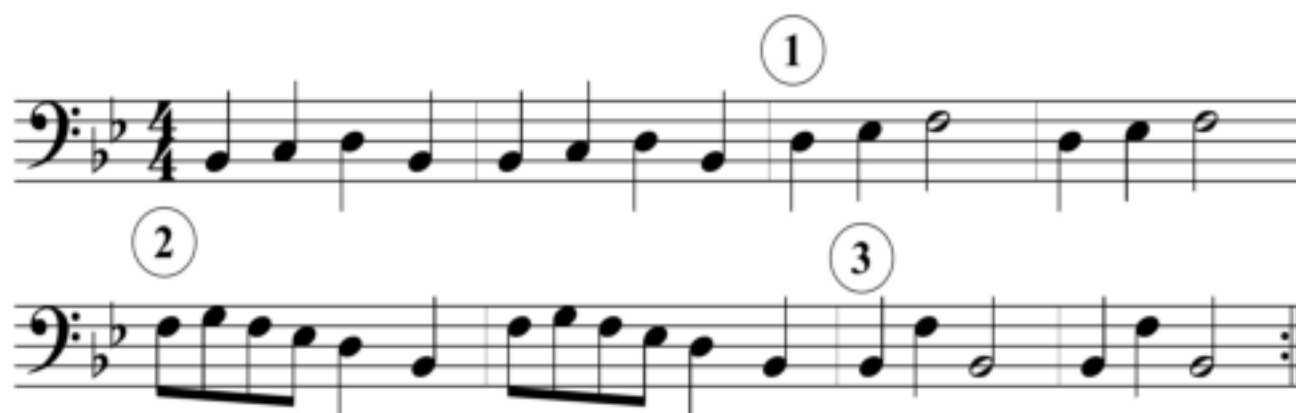
B

Musical notation for the duet of London Bridge. Part A (top staff) and Part B (bottom staff) are written in bass clef, B-flat major (two flats), and 4/4 time. Part A starts with a whole note G2 and continues with eighth and quarter notes. Part B starts with a whole rest and continues with eighth and quarter notes. Both parts end with a double bar line.

64. Stodola Pampa



65. Frere Jacques



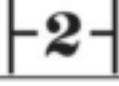
66. Mexican Jumping Beans



67. Southern Roses

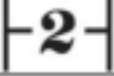


Musical Symbols We Know

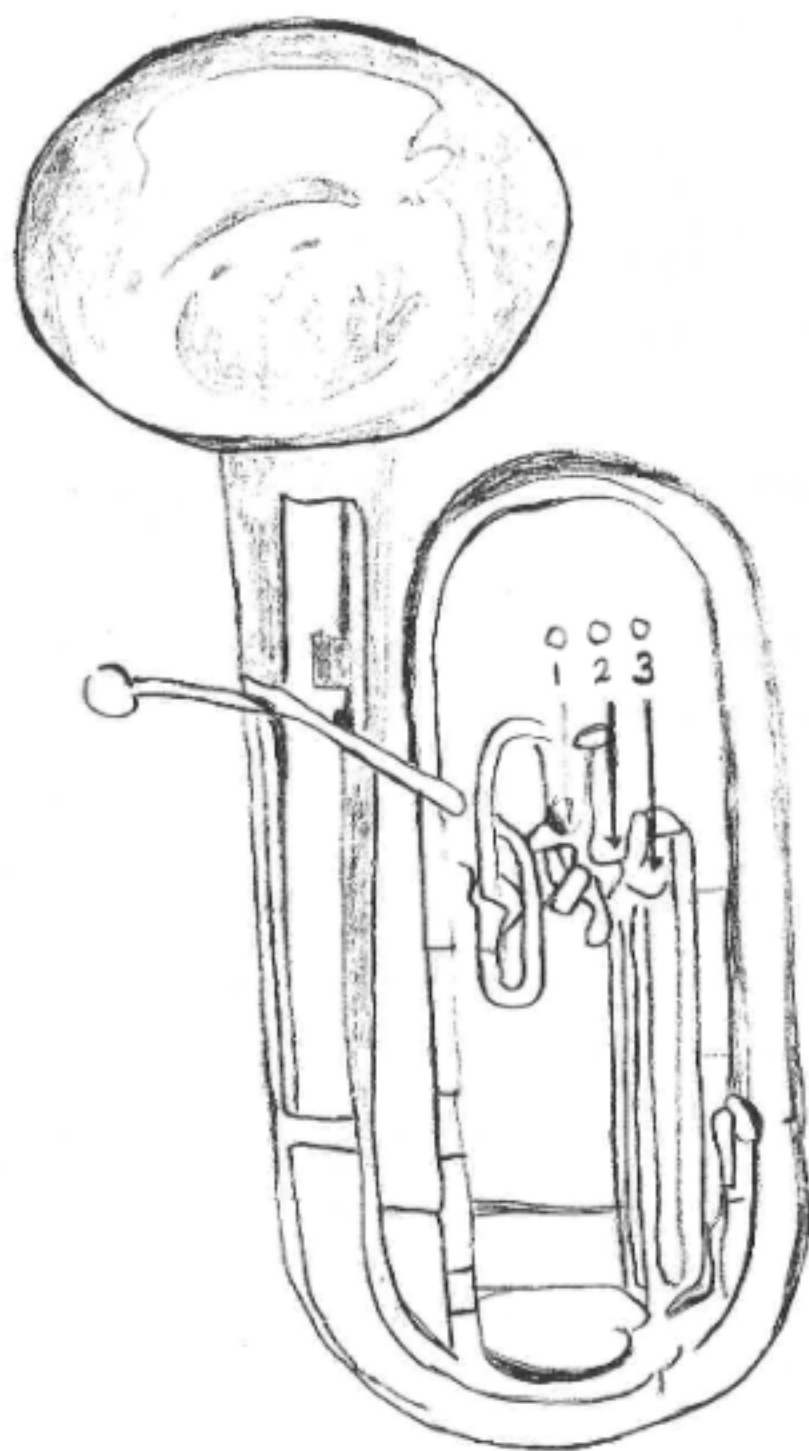
			
			
			
			
		<i>p</i>	
		<i>f</i>	
		<i>mp</i>	
		<i>mf</i>	
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
		<i>c</i>	
			
			
			

Bass Clef: Band

Musical Symbols We Know

	Whole note: Four beats of sound.		Bass Clef
	Half note: Two beats of sound.		Natural Sign
	Quarter note: One beat of sound.		Flat Sign: Lowers a pitch a half step.
	Eighth note: One half beat of sound.		Sharp Sign: Raises a pitch a half step.
	Pair of eighth notes: One half beat of sound each.		<i>piano</i> : Play softly.
	Dotted half note: Three beats of sound.		<i>forte</i> : Play loudly
	Dotted quarter note: One and one half beats of sound.		<i>mezzo-piano</i> : Medium-soft
	Half rest: Two beats of silence.		<i>mezzo-forte</i> : Medium-loud
	Whole rest: Four beats of silence.		Staccato: Short and separated.
	Quarter rest: One beat of silence.		Accent: Attack the note stronger.
	Eighth rest: One half beat of silence.		Tenuto/Legato: Full value, smooth and connected.
	Five-line musical staff.		Crescendo: Gradually get louder.
	Measure		Decrescendo: Gradually get softer.
	Barline: divides staf into measures.		Fermata: Hold the note longer than its original value.
	Final barline: Ends a piece of music.		Slur: Curved line that connects two or more notes of different pitches.
	Repeat sign: Repeat a piece or section.		Common Time: Shorthand for 4/4
	Tie: Curved line that connects two or more notes of the same pitch.		
	Multi-Measure Rest: Rest for the number of measures indicated.		
	Breath Mark		

Bass Clef: Band



Baritone Fingering Chart

F	G	A	A [#] B ^b
			
● ○ ●	● ● ○	○ ● ○	○ ○ ○

C	D	D [#] E ^b	F
			
● ○ ●	● ● ○	● ○ ○	○ ○ ○

G	G [#] A ^b	A	A [#] B ^b
			
● ● ○	● ○ ○	○ ● ○	○ ○ ○