TRUMPET(and CORNET) BOOK 1

Instrument Sidekick

Opening the Case



On a flat surface.

Handle is underneath the opening.

Lifting the latch.

Uh oh! It will probably fall off Mr. Archie's lap. It's NOT a flat surface.

Let's Start with Just the Mouthpiece!!



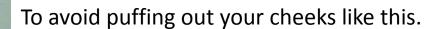
You'll need to buzz, not just blow.
Use fast air, like you were blowing up a balloon or through a straw.

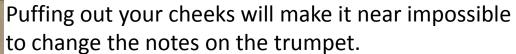
Buzzing on the Mouthpiece





Keep your "embouchure" muscles tight.....





Can You Change the Pitch?

 To make higher notes: Tighten your 'embouchure' and blow faster air from your stomach. Think of the letter "E"

 To make lower notes: Relax your 'embouchure' (not enough to puff out your cheeks), and blow slower air. Think "Oooo."

Mouthpiece Games and Competitions!

- Do the following with ANY brass playing friends:
 - See who can buzz the longest.
 - See who can keep the steadiest tones.
 - Go up and down like a siren with the most range.
 - Tongue familiar rhythms WHILE you buzz by touching the top of your mouth like when you say the letter 'T'.
 - See who can hold a paper against the wall the longest while buzzing.
 - Can you match the pitches to any songs?
- Keep track of your "Stats" and share in lessons!

Putting the Instrument Together



Gently put the mouthpiece in the lead pipe and GENTLY turn clockwise.

DO NOT:

Twist it tight.

Slam it in.

Tap it in absent mindedly.



If The Mouthpiece Is Stuck

 If you mistakenly get your mouthpiece stuck, DO NOT:

- Wrench it.
- Try to get it with pliers.
- Hit it with a hammer.

• DO:

- Bring it carefully to Mr. Archie to fix.
- Mr. Archie has a "Mouthpiece Puller": a tool for taking off a stuck mouthpiece without damaging the rest of the instrument.

Holding the Instrument

Left Hand:







Keep pinky O√ER the pinky ring.

Press valves with TIPS of fingers.



Horn Angle



Very Good!



The Best!!



Whoa!! Your audience is not underneath the seat!



A little too far.

Getting there.

First Notes and Songs

Bottom Line of Staff.

Fingering: 12

Space Below Staff.

Fingering: 13

1 "Ledger Line" Below Staff.

Fingering 0=Open

Hot Cross Buns

E-D-C----

E-D-C----

CCCCDDDD

F-D-C----

Embouchure:

These notes are in the middle to low range. Think Ooooo.

START EVERY NOTE:

Touching the tip of your tongue to the tip of the mouth. It's like saying, "Too."



Lip Only Songs

- Press down only 1 and 3 and try to play:
 - Taps (Sad)
 - Reveille (Wake up call)
 - First Call (Starts off the horse race)

These songs can be done by keeping the same fingering down, and only changing your embouchure. They aren't easy, but they are FUN!

It's Not Spit!!!!! (Water Keys)

- You are constantly blowing hot, moist air into your trumpet.
- The inside of the trumpet is enclosed, and has a mirror like surface.
- Just like when you take a shower, the air inside saturates with water vapor, and then condenses on the mirror.
- The water then falls toward the lowest parts of the trumpet, which is where the water keys are.
- As the trumpet fills with water, you will need to empty it.
- DO NOT:
 - Empty it on the floor without permission.
 - Empty it on anyone.





Valve Maintenance-1

Only 1 valve at a time!!!

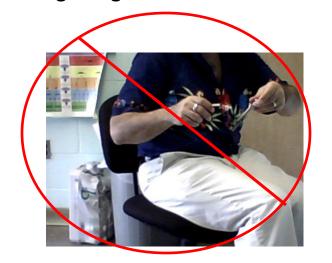


Unscrew here!





Pull the valve out and put oil on it while over a garbage can.



If you oil your valve while over your lap, you'll get very dirty pants.

Valve Maintenance-2



Find the number on the valve.

Number.

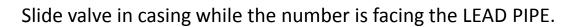


Turn clockwise from here until it "clicks" into place.

Screw the valve back on.



Work the oil in.



Lead pipe.

Loud Instruments.



The trumpet is a loud instrument, and you can feel free to make noise, but please:

- •NEVER blast as loud as you can.
- •NEVER aim the bell at others, or play next to someone's ear.

You could hurt someone or even yourself. Please always be considerate. Pain isn't funny.

More EDC Songs

Mary Had A Little Lamb

E-D-C-D-E-E-E---

D-D-D---

E-E-E---

E-D-C-D-E-E-E---

D-D-E-D-C-----

Au Claire de la Lune (French)

C-C-D-E-----D-----

C-E-D-D-C-----

C-C-D-E-----D-----

C-E-D-D-C-----

E=12 D=13 C=0



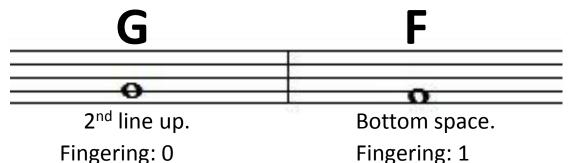
Remember to listen. Do the songs sound correct or are you mistakenly leaping to wrong notes?

When you are able to play all 5 notes from **memory**, you can test for **White Belt** at your **next** lesson.

2 More Notes!!!

Tighter embouchure than low C. Think 'Eee'.

Finish this page for Yellow Belt!



Jingle Bells

E-E-E----

E-E-E----

E-G-C-D-E-----

FFFFF-E-E----

E-D-D-E-D----G-----

E-E-E----

E-E-E----

E-G-C-D-E-----

FFFFF-E-E----

G-G-F-D-C-----

Practice Check

Good King Wenceslas

F-F-G-F-C-----

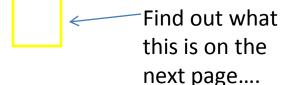
D-C-D-E-F----F----

F-F-G-F-C-----

D-C-D-E-F----F----

Practice

Check



Dreydle Dreydle

G-E-G-E-G-E----E

G-G-F-E-D-----D

F-D-F-D-F-D

G-F-E-D-C-----

(Repeat)

Practice Check

Check

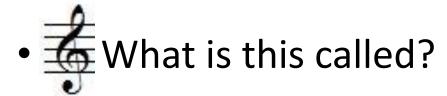


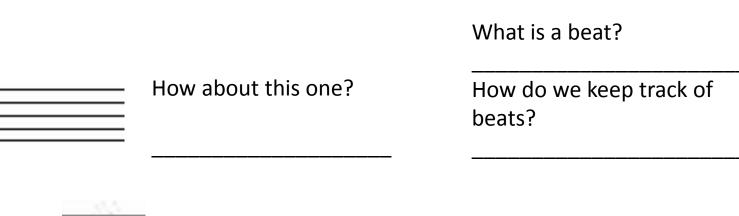
Time For Practice!!



- How good can you make the holiday songs sound? Want to make them sound better?
- The trick is to do them over and over, as many times as you can.
- The 2nd trick is to do them at least a little bit EVERY DAY!! If you forget to do it for a day, you might not sound as good the next time you play.
- When you can play them just right for Mr. Archie, he'll mark it in the box. (Or maybe put a Star Wars stamp.)

It's Time To Learn To Read Music!







And this one? What does it mean?

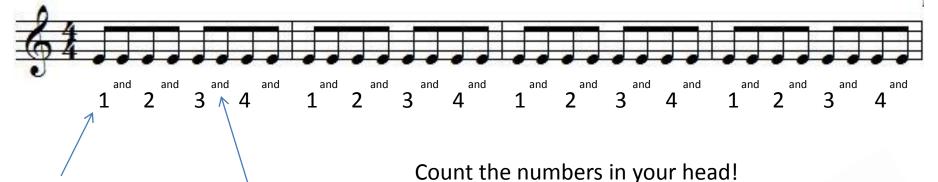
Count To 4 (But In Your Head)

On any note practice: Eighth notes.





21



These are the beats! Tap them each with

These are the upbeats! So your foot must be **UP**! your foot.

BAR LINES DIVIDE THE MEASURES!!!!

Think a number when you step down.





A Little Easier....

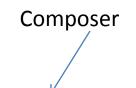
Quarter Notes



Just count to 4 and tap your feet for each note.



First Time 'Reading' A Song





Traditional



Can you read the rhythm? Look back to the earlier pages in the book if you forgot how to read the notes. Never write them in!!

Double Bar means you ended the song.

This is the test page for Orange Belt!

Practice Check

Bile Them Cabbage Down

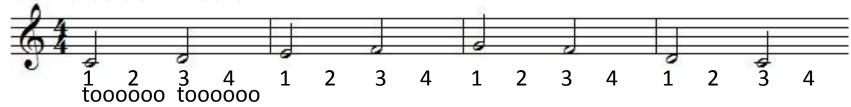
Title



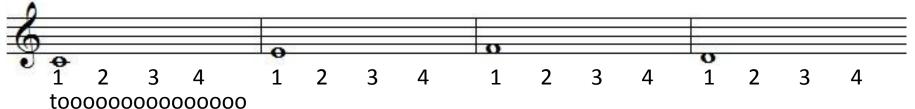
This is a 'repeat sign'. Go back to the beginning and play 1 more time.

Longer and Longer Rhythms

Half Notes Get 2 Beats



Whole Notes Get 4 Beats!!



Rhythm And Foot Test!!!





Old Songs, But How They Really Look!

Remember, do NOT write in the names of the notes!



New Songs: Can Ya Figure Them Out?

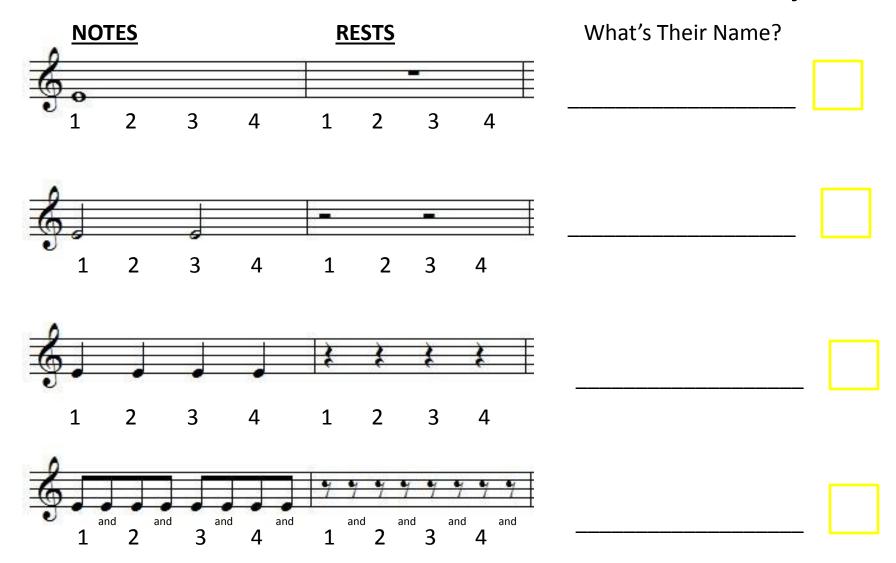


A "Tie" connects notes, sometimes over a bar line, to make it last longer.



High C. This is open, and even higher than G. Think 'Eeeee', use lots of air, and tighten those emboucure muscles.

How Do We Know When NOT To Play?



The 'Rest' of the Songs You Already

Know

What are the names of the songs?



And What's This? Test page for Green Belt!





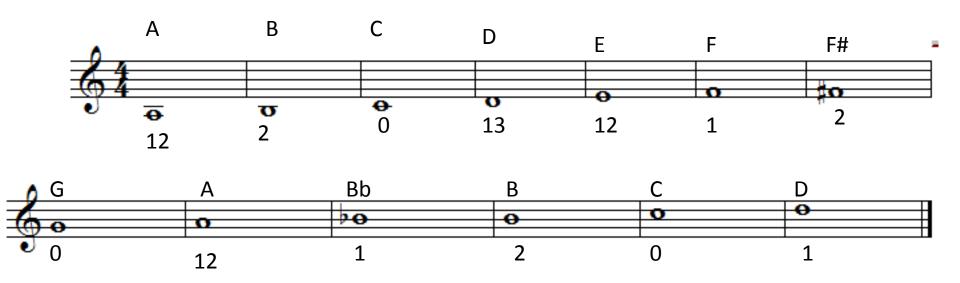
What's a Time Signature do again? ______

What's the name of this song? _____

What are the names of the different notes and rests? Did you keep the beat with your foot the whole time?

How do you oil your valves and empty your water key?

Most Common Notes



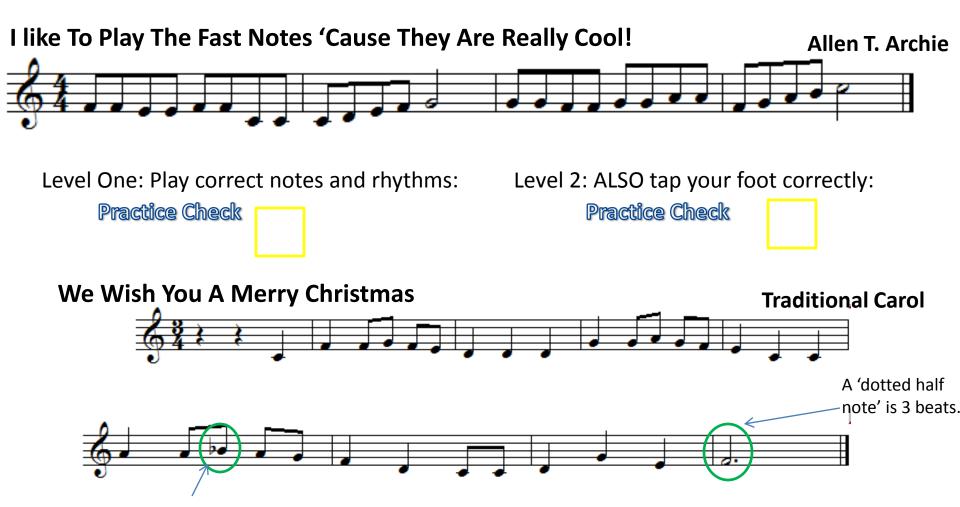
The high range can be quite difficult. Only students who practice really hard will get there.

Trumpet players usually LOVE high notes and fast rhythms!

Refer to this page whenever there's a note you're unfamiliar with!

Try and 'memorize' what they look like!

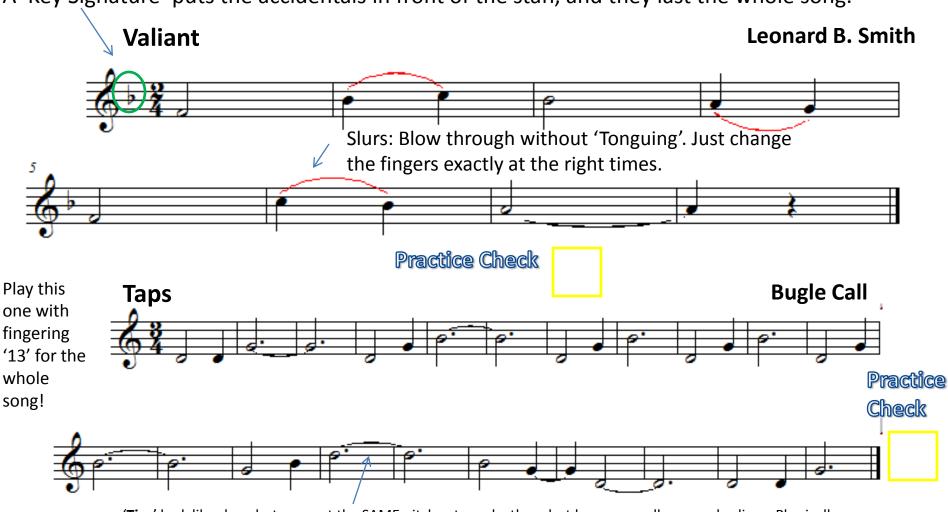
Unfamiliar Tune Test page for Purple Belt!



Flats, naturals, and sharps are 'Accidentals'. They change the pitch slightly. Accidentals last one measure. 31

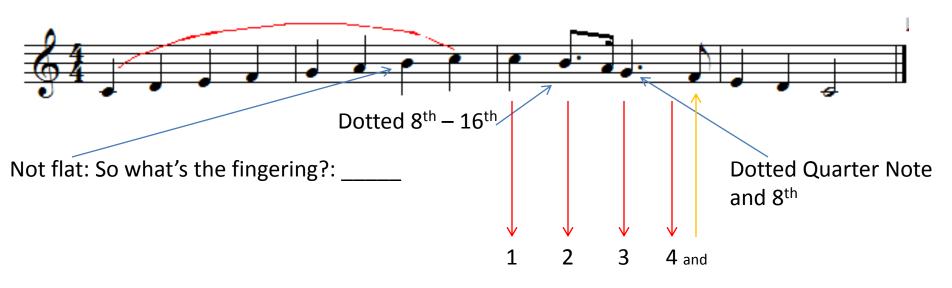
Slurs and Ties

A 'Key Signature' puts the accidentals in front of the staff, and they last the whole song.



'Ties' look like slurs, but connect the SAME pitches to make them last longer, usually across barlines. Physically you play them like you do the slurs, just don't change fingers.

Major Scale: C AND 'Concert Bb'

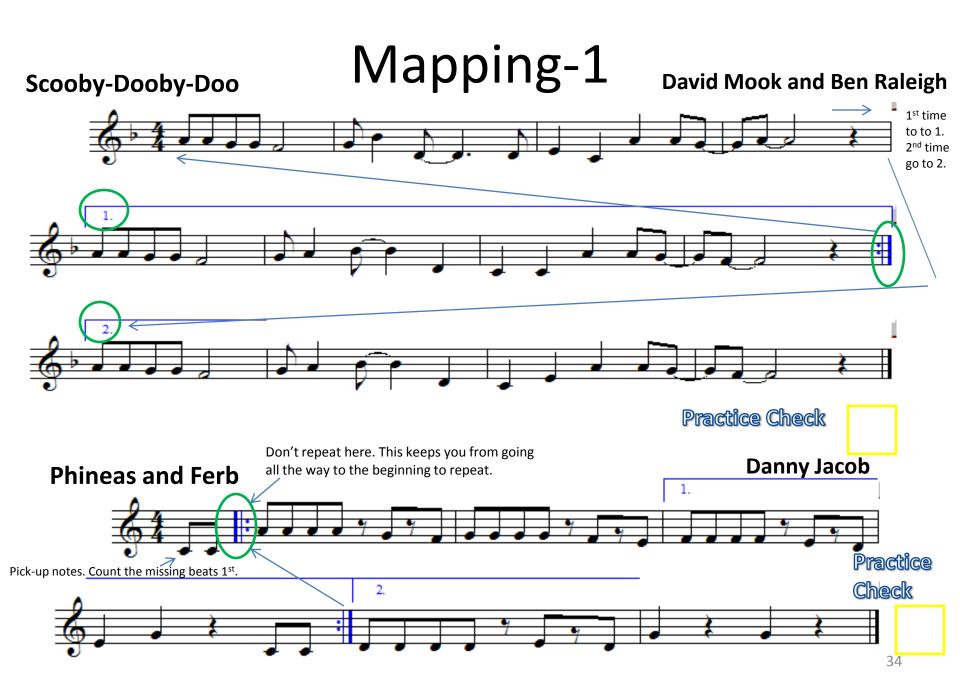


What song does this end with?

Remember downbeats and upbeats?

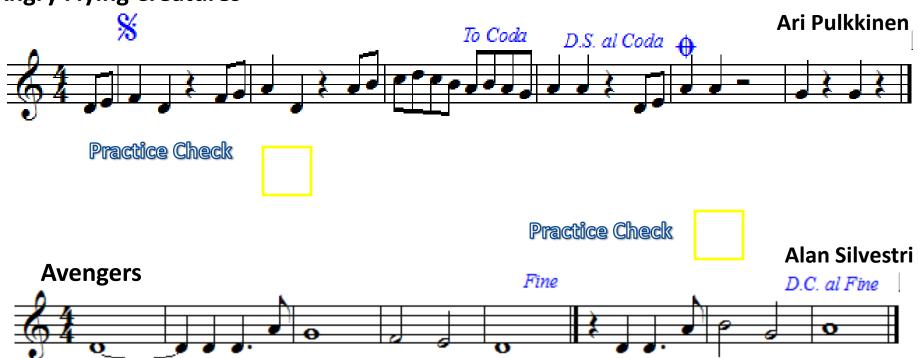
This is the test page for Purple Belt. It must be done from memory during the **next** lesson.





Mapping-2

Angry Flying Creatures



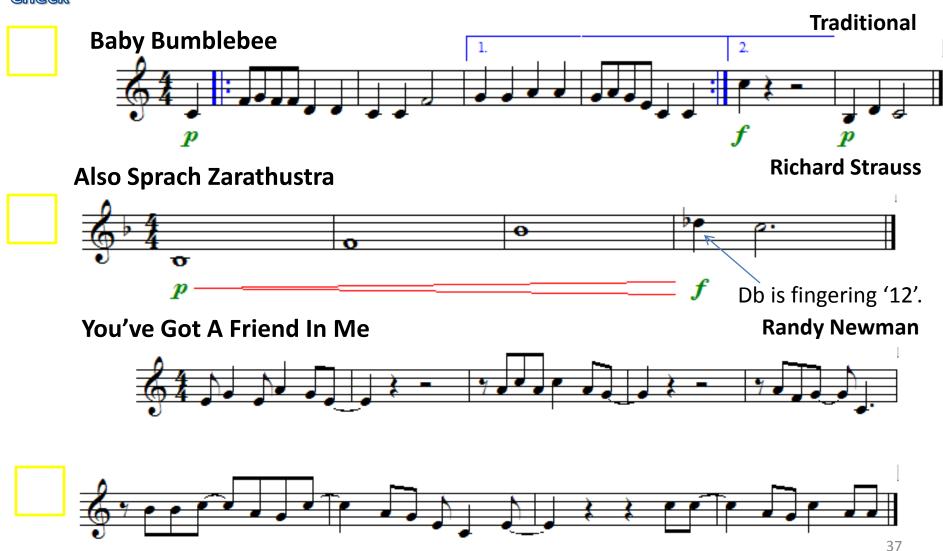
- D.S. and D.C. al Fine or Coda are usually used for larger distances in the music.
- D.S. goes to the weird looking 'S' sign (called segno). D.C. goes to the beginning.

Volume = Dynamics

- Dynamics actually refer to 'intensity'. BUT......
 how intense you play affects the 'loudness' of
 your sound.
- The following is a good beginning:
 - F = Forte = strong
 - P=Piano = flat, level
 - Crescendo = = Cresc. = growing
 - Diminuendo = = dim. = decresc. = diminish

Examples

Practice Check



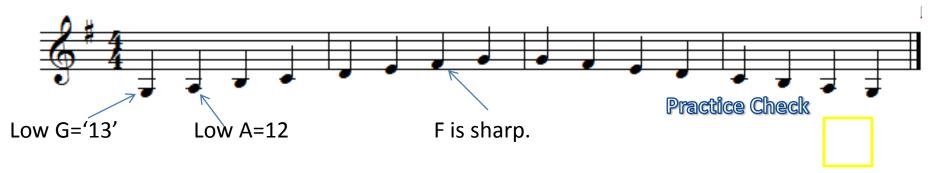
2 New Scales This page is the test for Red Belt.

(It must be done from **memory** during your **next** lesson.)

D Major Scale (Concert C)



G Scale (Concert F)



Can you play "Joy to the World" with these scales?

Italian: The Language of Music

- Largo: Broad, wide. (Really slow)
- Andante: To go, walk. (Kind of slow)
- Moderato: Moderate. (Medium speed)
- Allegro: Cheerful, bright. (Kind of fast)
- Vivace: Lively, vivid. (Pretty fast)
- Presto: Quickly, quick. (Extremely fast)

Brown and Black Belts

- Mr Archie will give you blank staff paper (called manuscript paper) to compose a song with. There will be a rough draft. Mr. Archie will make suggestions. Re-write to a final draft. If Mr. Archie can play it as it should sound, then you pass for Brown Belt.
- Mr. Archie will give you a full page solo that needs to be learned and performed in lessons for Black Belt.

Is there more?

- Black Belt 1st degree (2 BB's tied together): Having attended NYSSMA.
- Black Belt 2nd degree (3 BB's tied together):
 Achieving a score high enough to be asked to a U-E Recital called the Crawford Stahl Recital.
- Black Belt 3rd degree (4 BB's tied together):
 Achieving the top score at the Crawford Stahl Recital.
- Book II: Mr. Archie is in the process of writing this book. If one exists for your instrument, you can begin the work towards "Twisty Belts"!