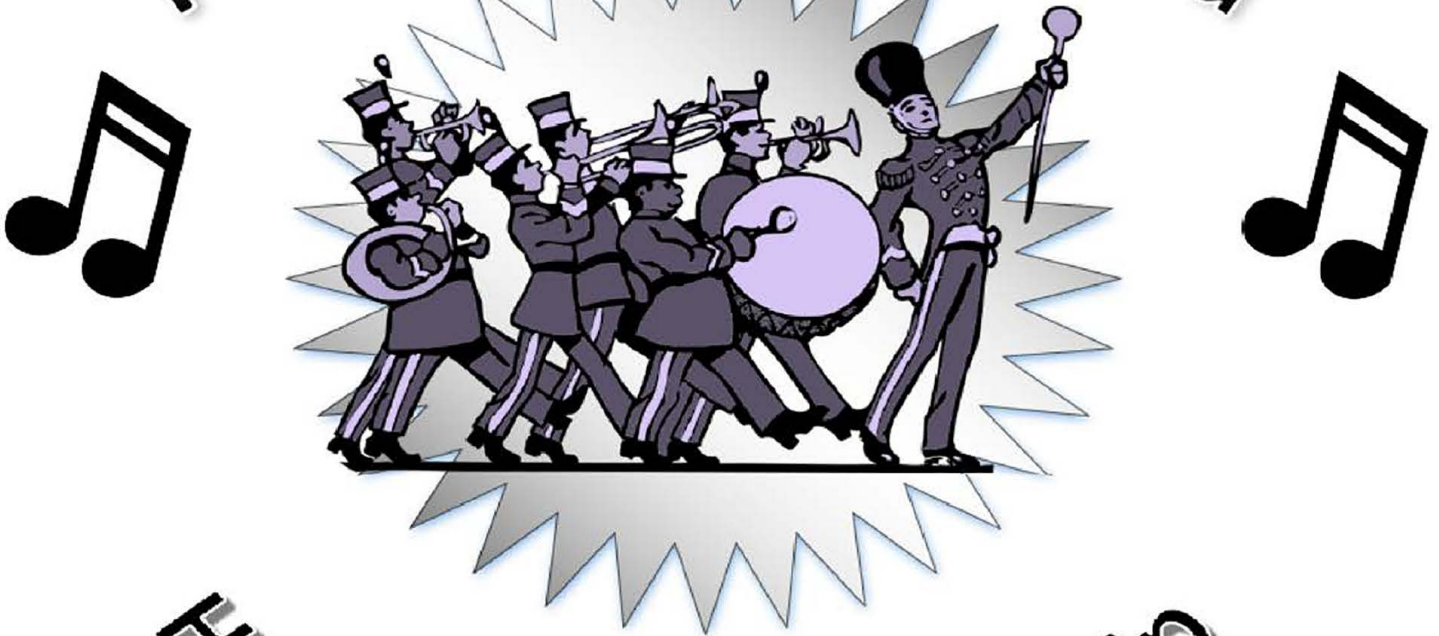


Saxophone

Fundamental Music Instruction

First Songs for Band



Habits of Musicianship

This Book Belongs To: _____

Welcome to the



Fundamental Music Instruction



First Songs for Band – a beginner’s “starter kit”.

The goal of this book is to help the very beginning student explore the first sounds, begin a study of basic rhythmic playing, learn to play in a smooth, pleasing fashion and master several notes appropriate for this level of study, all leading to the ability to perform both on a solo level and as part of an ensemble.

To make the most progress possible, a student must find a quiet place to practice and get in the habit of truly listening to the sounds being produced. Learning to critique one’s sound is the best tool for building a lasting mastery of musicianship on every level. The music in this book is sequential from initial sounds to songs that are appropriate for the first performance to the beginnings of intermediate and advanced level ensemble materials.

If you patiently and consistently study the lessons enclosed, you will embark on a journey of musical performance that will set the tone for a lifetime of musical experience.

Ed Kelly, **Fundamental Music Instruction** Administrator

Students need a supply of extra reeds - especially at the beginning since they tend to chip often!

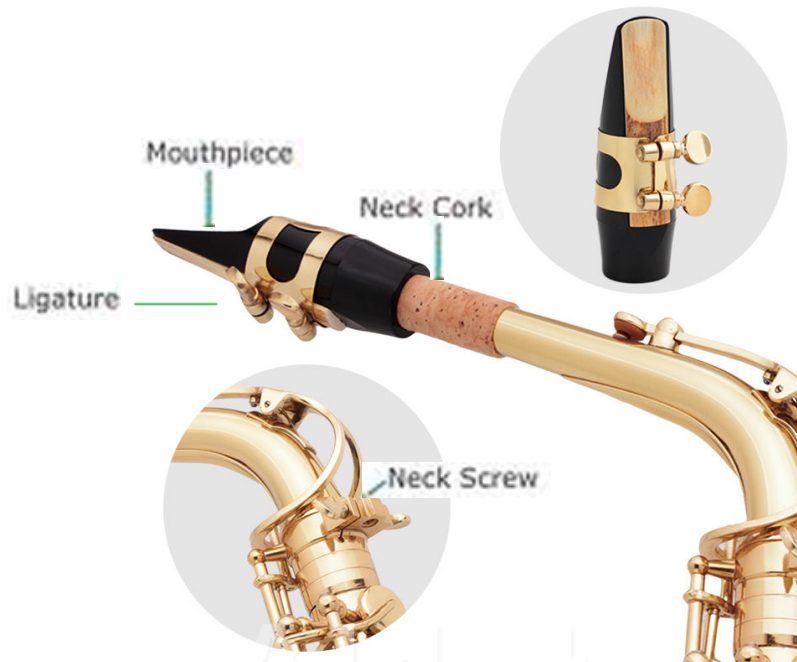
ASSEMBLY AND CARE OF THE SAXOPHONE

Pg. 1

Congratulations on your choice of instruments!

You are playing one of the most expressive of all wind instruments.

Your saxophone assembly includes a few main parts of your instrument:



- The Goose Neck
- The Main Body
- Mouthpiece
- Reed
- Ligature (the gizmo that clamps the reed onto the mouthpiece)

The first thing to be aware of is that some of the keywork (rods, keys etc.) can get bent. Normal light pressure is fine, but if you have to force anything, things could get bent out of whack. During any of the assembly, if you are in doubt, wait until you are with the teacher.



Assemble your Saxophone:

(Working with the mouthpiece)

1. Moisten the reed. Your reed should be moistened with water, or your own saliva.



2. Put on the reed. Place the reed on the mouthpiece so the flat side of the reed is against the mouthpiece opening.
3. Ensure that the reed is vertical and aligned with the mouthpiece.
4. Slip the ligature over the mouthpiece and reed. Make sure that the ligature is low enough that it is covering the bark of the reed and not the carved part of the reed. Tighten the ligature to secure the reed's placement.

Special considerations about the reed.

The most important part of your Saxophone is your reed. When you blow air across the reed, the reed is vibrated to create your Saxophone's beautiful signature sound. Thus, great care must be taken to ensure that the reed is properly moistened, and is protected to prevent cracking, chipping, or any other damage.

Do your best to avoid touching the tip of the reed with anything - fingers, the ligature, mouthpiece cap



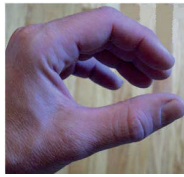
Adjust the sax to you. Many parts are adjustable and the idea is for the sax to come to you, not for you to twist to get to it. The parts that adjust are the Neck Strap, which moves up and down, the Sax Neck, which goes left and right and the Mouthpiece which spins from side to side so you can set your head angle without bending your neck at all.

Let the Neck Strap take the weight of the Saxophone.



Left Hand Position:

The fingers should form a C.

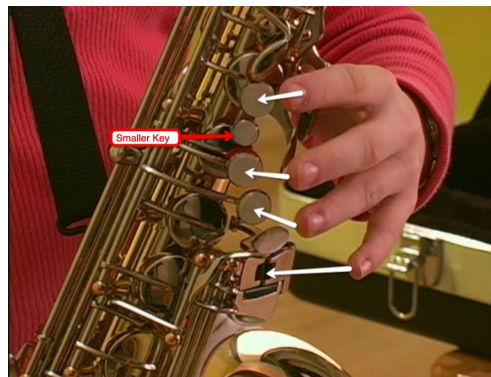


Your Left Hand

- The left hand thumb goes on the back of the sax on a thumb rest.
- The next 3 fingers go on the buttons (Keys) opposite the thumb. Many Saxes have 3 big white (or pearl) Keys with one little key in between the first two. The 3 fingers go on these bigger 3 Keys.



Some Saxes have an extra big white button above where the 3 fingers go. You can tell by looking and counting how many white buttons you see in the left hand area. If you see a total of 5, skip the first one, put your index finger on the second one, skip the little 3rd one and put the next 2 fingers on the last 2 buttons. It should pretty much fit your hand and will be very natural after a few sessions. You pinky will just hover over a complicated key with 4 gold buttons and rollers between them. Thumb, 1, 2, 3 is the left hand.



Your Right Hand

The right hand is easy. Your thumb goes in the thumb rest on the inside close to you, and your fingers go 1, 2, 3 on the only 3 white or pearl Keys in a row on the opposite side of your thumb. Your hand can pretty much find these keys without even looking. Your pinky will hover over 2 gold keys with rollers. It will not be needed for a while.



Making your first sound:

Start with the neck and mouthpiece only. It is easier to set your mouth with just the mouthpiece to practice blowing and the neck gives you a nice handle.



1. Say the word “aah”. This should create an opening without any tension.

2. Roll about half of your bottom lip over your teeth.

3. Take the mouthpiece and place it on the center of your bottom lip and slide your mouthpiece into your mouth.

4. Close your mouth slowly, letting your top teeth touch the top of the mouthpiece. But make sure that you do not bite down. (Your teeth will touch the top of the Mouthpiece and your top lip is used to make a seal around it so air does not get out. Your bottom lip covers your bottom teeth and acts as a cushion between the Reed and bottom teeth).

5. Keep the corners firm. Your chin should be pointed down and flat.



6. Applying a moderate amount of pressure to the reed, blow into the mouthpiece. When you blow, you want to try and get it steady and strong with just the mouthpiece and neck before putting the Neck on the Sax Body.

Whisper the sound "Too" at the beginning of each tone - make sure to continue the sound for at least 4 seconds.

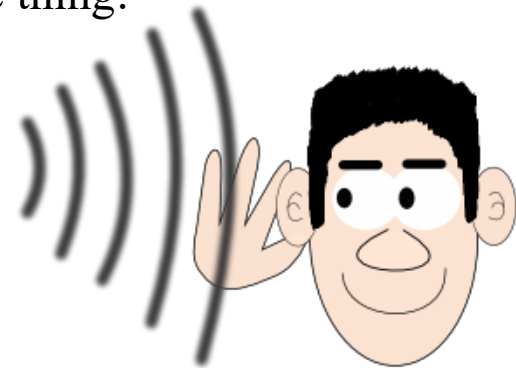
(Whispering "Too" does not stop your air-stream - think of the tongue as a dart - quickly touch the reed and quickly move it away so the air-stream does not stop.)

A Musical **Tone** & a Basic **Sound** are not the same thing!

Obviously we often use these words interchangeably, but when you are learning an instrument like the saxophone, it's very useful to consider them separately.

A Musical Tone: is the end result after you have used your technique and listening skills as a musician to manipulate the basic sound into something that is a "Pleasing, conversational Tone"

A Basic Sound: you can think of this as the “raw” unprocessed sound of your saxophone. (Sometimes resembling a onk or S ueek)

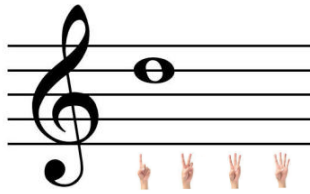


Hint: More breath = more Volume but more Volume does not always = a Musical Tone

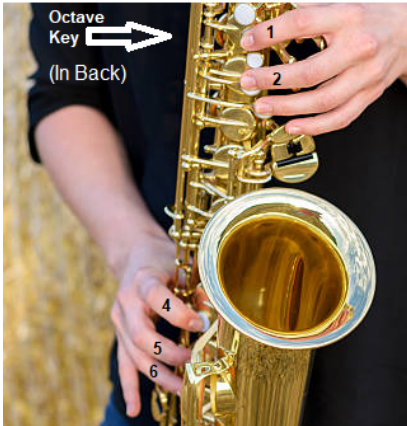
Remember to whisper the sound "Too" at the beginning of each tone.

(This does not stop your air-stream - think of the tongue as a dart - quickly touch the reed and quickly move it away so the air-stream does not stop.)

Whole Note "D"

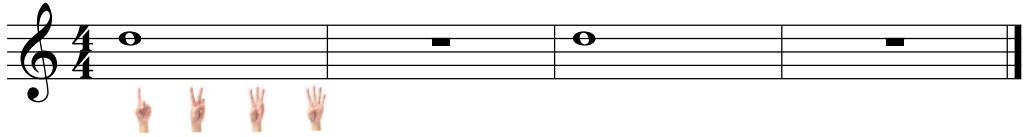


Read D on the "Music Staff"
This 2nd line from the top is
the D Line



Loong Tone D

A whole rest = 4 counts of silence

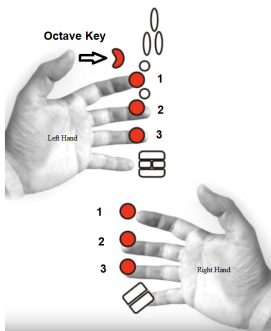


Quarter Notes are 1 count each

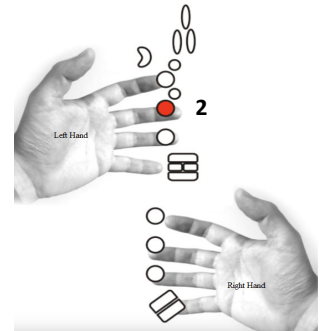


Whisper "Too" as you begin each note

Quarter D's



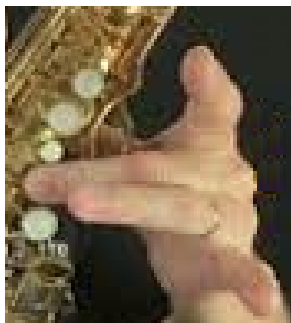
To Change note from D to C - keep pressure on the Left Hand Middle Finger Key and remove pressure from every other Key



Loong Tone C



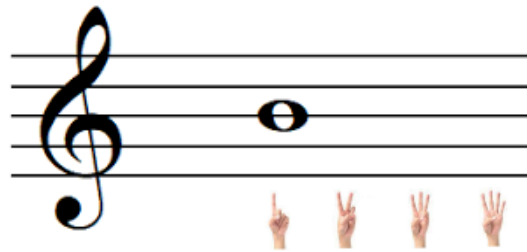
Read C on the Music Staff The "Space"
below the D Line is for the C Note



Quarter C's



Whole Note "B"

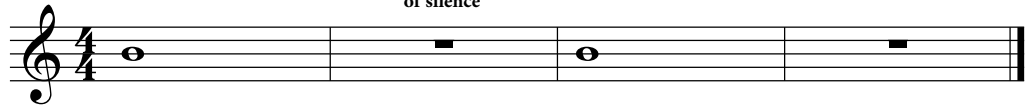


← 'B' Line of
"Music Staff"



Loong Tone B

A whole rest = 4 counts
of silence



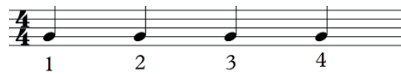
What if it goes wrong?

1. Check your Reed (is it set properly is it cracked?)
2. Are you holding the Sax correctly?
3. Are you pressing the B key properly (Avoid the side keys A.K.A. "the poison keys")
4. Are you using "the magic spot" on the reed (too much reed = honk/squeek, too little reed = no sound at all because the reed can not vibrate)

Bee Good



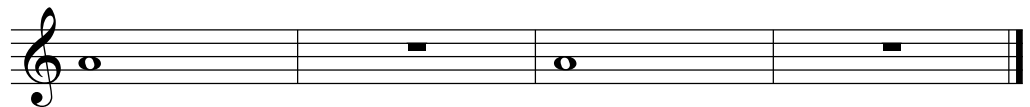
Quarter Notes are 1 count each



Whisper "Too" as you begin each note

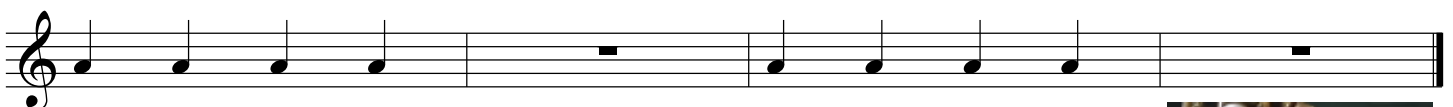


Loong Tone A



← Read A on the Music Staff
The "Space" below the B Line
is for the A Note

Space, the Final Frontier



Space the pointer and Middle fingers to "skip" this small key

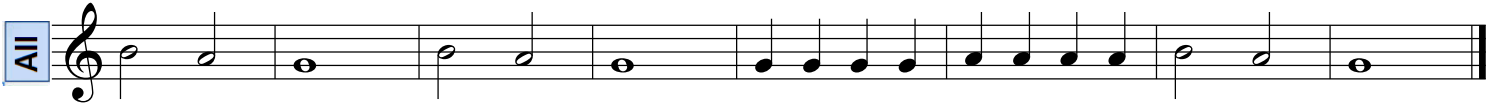


First Songs For Band

The Top portion of the page focuses on B - A and G.
The bottom of the page includes more advanced material for students who are ready

Continue to work for a smooth, Legato style with a warm, pleasing tone

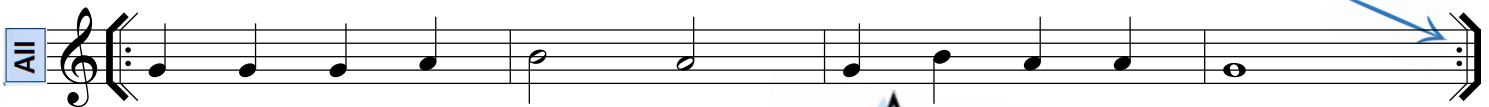
Hot Cross Buns



Apache Warrior



French Song



This is a repeat sign, which means to go back to the beginning and play this line again

Legato means - Smoothly Connected
Strive for smooth playing with little to no gaps in sound between notes

This is the first time you have been asked to change from C to E in mid phrase - remember to lift 2 fingers at exactly the same time for a smooth change of notes!

First Songs for Musicianship

Each Page will include pieces that will help develop musicality (Rhythm, Phrasing, Breath Control - support reading skills)

They are meant for students who need an extra challenge (If not, simply move on to page 9)

Go Tell Aunt Rhodie



Speed - start at a medium pace and build up to a speed that will allow you to play each 2 measure phrase in one breath

Ticket A Tasket



Listen to the sound of the songs you are playing.
Is the sound pleasing and musical? Are there ways to make the sound more clear or steady?



Christmas Chimes

All Half Note Rest

Mary Had a little Lamb

All

Down By the Station

All

Gotcha Cha Cha

All

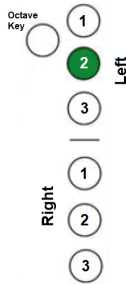
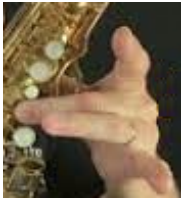
Learning to make your own judgments about the sounds you are making will go a long way toward helping you become a polished performer!

A Curved line connecting groups of notes or measures is a "Phrase Marking" for the Legato style (Smoothly Connected) Try to play all the notes of a phrase in 1 breath - this may mean you will have to play at a fast enough speed to make this possible.

First Songs for Musicianship

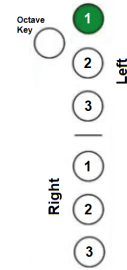
Either Or

Ww + Br



First Songs "4 Note Section"

Change notes from
C to B
Finger 2 to Finger 1



March



Indian Song and Rockin' review changing notes from C to A

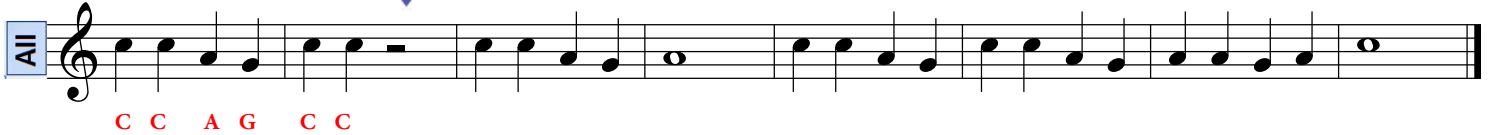
Indian Song

Half Scale



Rockin'

Half Note Rest



"And"

Think a number when you step down.



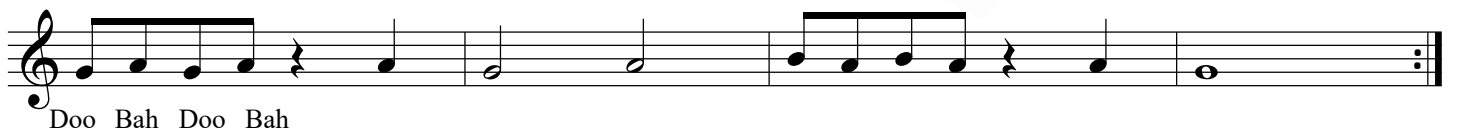
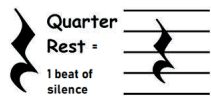
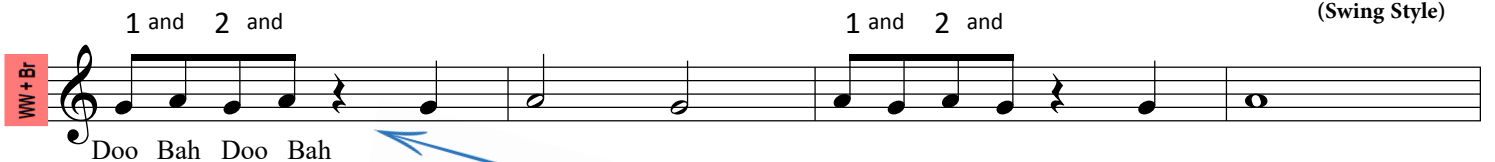
Think "and" when your foot goes up.

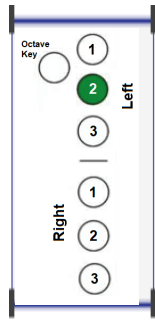


First Songs for Musicianship

Doo Bah Doo Bah

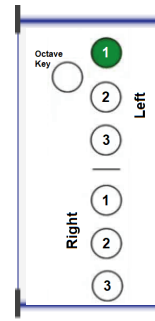
(Swing Style)





More practice with C to B

TEMPO = Speed that you Play



Adagio (Slow)



Moderato (Medium)

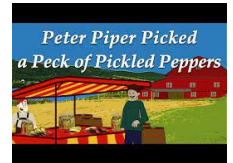


Allegro (Fast)

Whose on First



Play all of these songs Adagio, Moderato and then Allegro



Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers Polka



Are you remembering to Whisper "Too" for every note?

Ladders

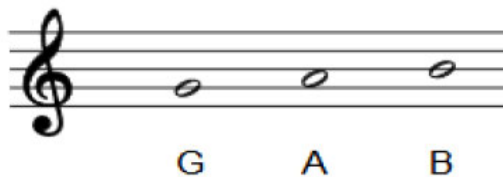


Looney Toones



This page is a Speed Drill. The object is to see how long it takes you to correctly identify each note

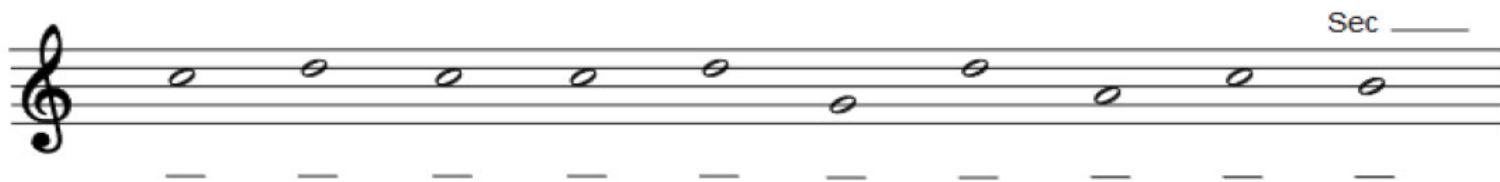
How fast can you identify these notes?



(Put down how many seconds it took you for each line)



New Notes



Try adding Right Hand Keys (follow the pictures)



F



E



D

First Songs for Musicianship

More practice with Low Tones combined with higher tones



Low Tone D

Octave Key

Left

- 1
- 2
- 3

Right

- 1
- 2
- 3

Purple Cow

A pickup note (formal name: Anacrusis) is a partial measure of notes that come before the first, full measure. It is sometimes also called an "upbeat"

Low Tone E

Octave Key

Left

- 1
- 2
- 3

Right

- 1
- 2
- 3

Bingo



Low Tone F#

Octave Key

Left

- 1
- 2
- 3

Right

- 1
- 2
- 3

New Note F#

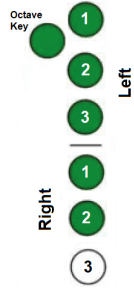


The Blues

= Sharp Sign - this raises the pitch
(if you play and compare F and F# you will hear the difference)

There are "Low Note" Versions of D - E - F - F# - G and High Note Versions. The obvious difference is Low Notes do not use the Octave Key and High Notes do. The bigger conversation is about Embouchure and Breath Control. Low notes require an open Throated "Ahh" Sound and High Notes require an "EEE" Shape tongue, throat and corners of the mouth. Support of the air-stream is vital to the success of both low and high notes

High Note E

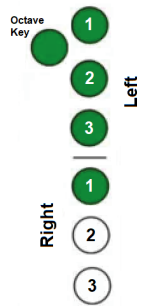


Kumbaya (Play to the Quarter Rests in 1 Breath)

- Introduce:**
- Dotted Quarter / 8th Note
 - Dotted Half Note (See page 16)

C to B to C and D - these are great for coordination skill

High Note F



Grandfather's Clock

High Notes E - F - E - D

Review of Low Note F#

Skip to My Lou

G Scale - Low Notes

Low Notes - No Octave Key

G Scale High Notes


High Notes - W/ Octave Key

Refer to Page 16 for new concepts (Tied Notes - Dotted Notes)

There will be several new concepts introduced in the next few pages:

(Refer back to this page as these concepts are introduced)

New Repeat Signs;

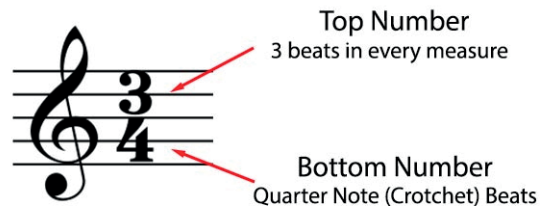
- **D.S. al Fine** - means to start back at the "Segno" mark and continue playing until you reach the bar-line, marked with the word fine. This command stands for dal segno al fine, and literally means "[play] from the sign to the end." (segno sign) 
- **1st and 2nd Endings** - Many times the composer will want to repeat a passage of music exactly as it was played the first time, with the exception of the final few notes or measures. In this case, the composer will use first and second endings.



New Time Signature:

*Until Now, we have been using
"Common Time"
known as the 4/4 Time Signature*

3/4 Time Signature



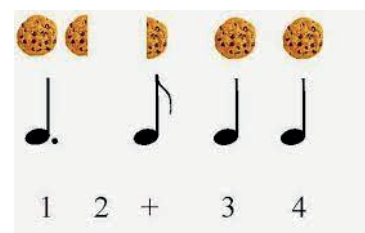
Dotted Rhythms: Adding a **Dot** next to a note increases the length of the note by Half

Example: A Half Note with a Dot adds 1 more beat



Here is an explanation using cookies for understanding

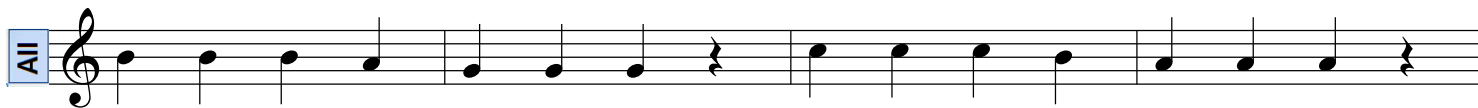
Quarter Notes with a Dot



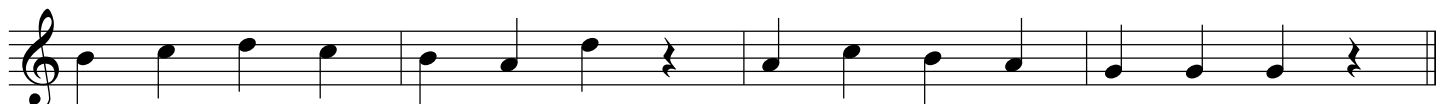
First Songs "Review 5 Note Section"

Oats Peas and Beans

Play this Adagio - Moderato - Allegro



Play 7 Note phrases (Take a new breath on each quarter note rest)



Remember -the tongue gives a clear beginning to each note but does not stop the steady air-stream - play smooth phrases

Rain Rain (Each time this appears - it has a new set of notes)



Joyful Joyful

Dotted Quarter + 8th



Play this Adagio - Moderato - Allegro

Fine

D.S. al Fine



New Term!






D.S. al Fine

When *D.S. al fine* is written in the music, you go back to this symbol (*segno*) and play to the *fine*.



Review:

Dotted Notes

	2 beats		3 beats
	1 beat		1½ beats

New Marking: The breath mark tells you where to take a breath in a piece of music

Review of Phrase Markings - This marking is for Legato Style playing

Small World

Two staves of musical notation for 'Small World'. The first staff starts with a blue box labeled 'All'. The music features a melodic line with a long slur over the first six notes, followed by a breath mark. The second staff continues the melody with another long slur and a breath mark.

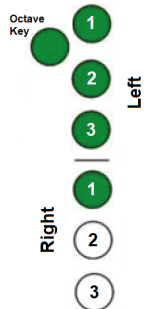
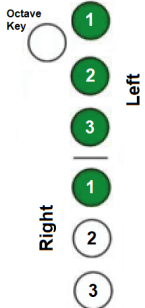
Sweetly Sings the Donkey

Two staves of musical notation for 'Sweetly Sings the Donkey'. The first staff starts with a blue box labeled 'All'. The music features a melodic line with a long slur over the first six notes, followed by a breath mark. The second staff continues the melody with another long slur and a breath mark.

Low Note E (No Octave Key) - High Note E using the Octave Key

First Songs for Musicianship

Playing Low and High notes in the same song will give you a chance to practice the Ahh Shape vs. the Eee Throat and Mouth Shape



Hey Yo, Nobody Home

Two staves of musical notation for 'Hey Yo, Nobody Home'. The first staff starts with a blue box labeled 'All'. The music features a melodic line with a long slur over the first six notes, followed by a breath mark. The second staff continues the melody with another long slur and a breath mark.

Saxophone Note Ranges

High Notes - Uses Octave Key
 (Throat, Tongue and Mouth form the Eee Shape)

Mid Range
 (No Octave Key)

Low Notes (no Octave Key)
 (Throat, Tongue and Mouth form the Ahh Shape)

1. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

Legato and Ties

A **phrase marking** (Legato) is a curved line connection *two or more* notes of *different* pitches.

Legato passages should be played as smoothly as possible.

2. Draw in the Phrase Marking for each Dotted Line

3. Write the total number of beats for each set of Tied Notes

Breathin' Easy *Reminder: The curved line is called a phrase marking which reminds you to use 1 breath for the phrases*

Review
Low Note F#

Joshua Fought the Battle of Jericho

Syncopated Rhythm

Octave Key

Left

Right

1
2
3

1
2
3

Angels We Have Heard on High

Octave Key

Left

Right

1
2
3

1
2
3

Listen to the sound of the songs you are playing.
Is the sound pleasing and musical? Are there ways to make the sound more clear or steady?

Review Low Note D

Good King Wenceslas

All 

G Scale

← Use the Octave Key →



No Octave Key →

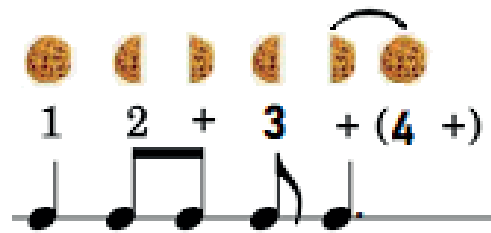
No Octave Key →

Cuckoo

All 

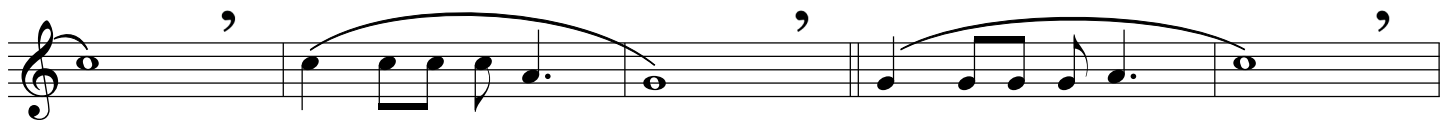
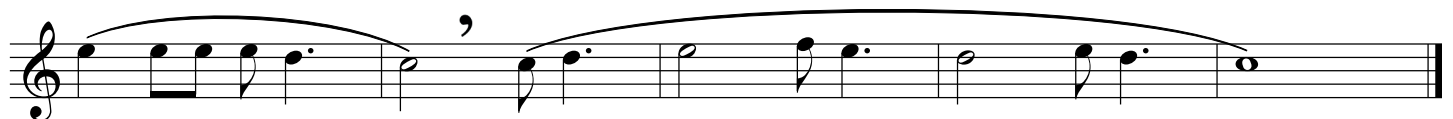


First Songs for Musicianship

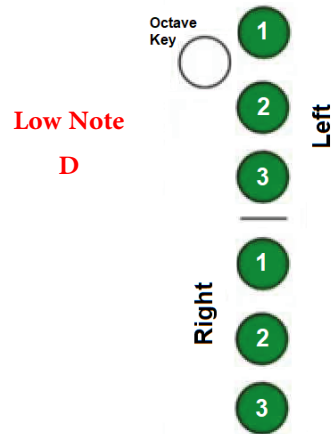
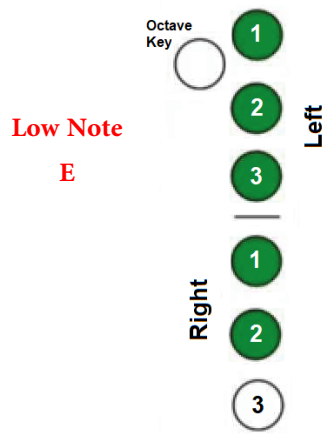
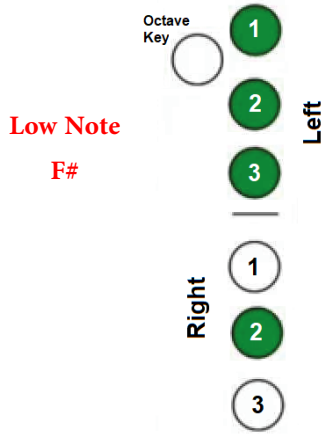


This Little Light of Mine

All 

Intermediate Music Section



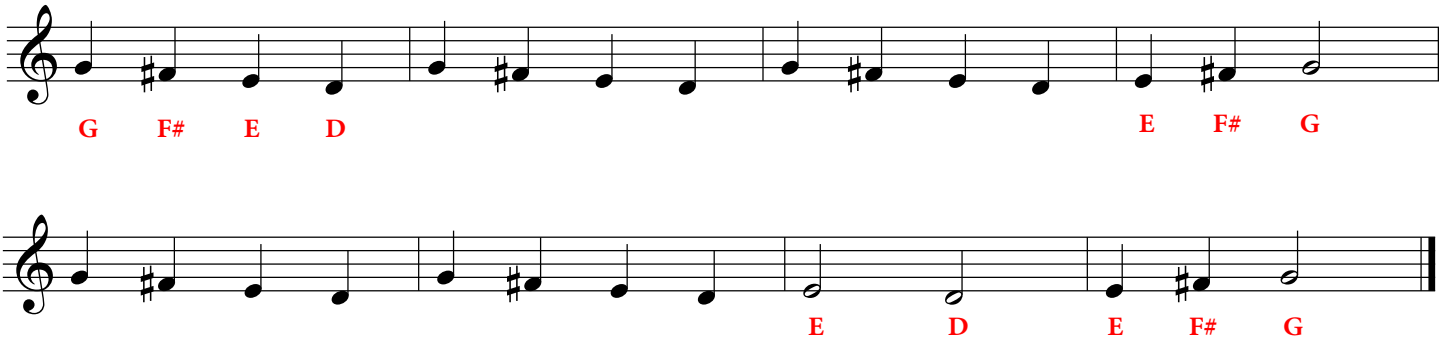
Rain Rain



Factors that affect Tone: 1) air speed 2) tongue position and 3) grip.

Slow air = flat, unsteady, unclear sound. Fast air = vibrant, steady, clear sound.

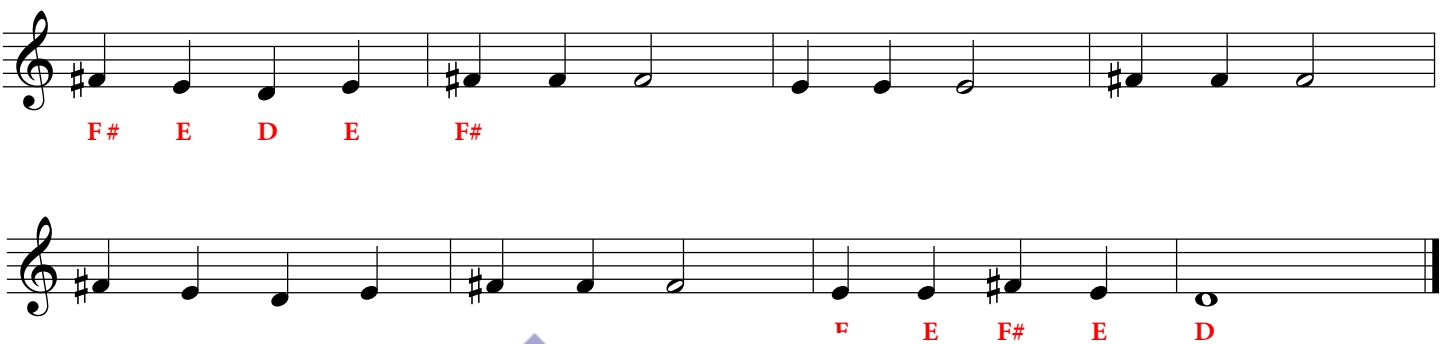
March



Low tongue position (ah) = unfocused. High tongue position (ee) = focused.

Corners should squeeze in towards the mouthpiece. The bottom lip should be visible with slight amount rolled over the bottom teeth to cushion the reed. - pointed chin

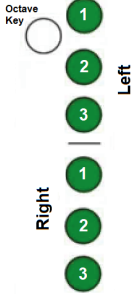
Mary Had a Little Lamb



Breath Control and the correct embouchure are key to producing a pleasing tone for these Low Notes

Low Note

D



Try the songs on this page in "Cut Time" (Alle Breve)
 This will mean to play each note for half of it's written
 value (Half note = 1 Beat, Quarters = 1/2 Beat)

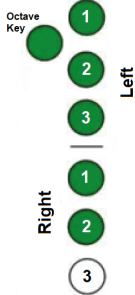
alla breve



Hush Little Baby

High Note

E



Camptown Races

Remember -the tongue gives a clear beginning to each note but
 does not stop the steady air-stream - play smooth phrases

D. C. al Fine is another for of repeat.
 D. C. means the Top (Da Capo) End
 at 'Fine' (finished)



Twinkle Twinkle

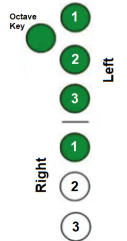
Fine

D.C. a Coda

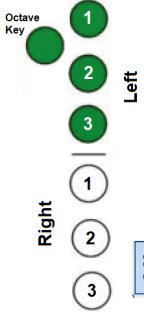
Good Night Ladies

High Note

F



Whose on First



High Note G is used in Sing Noel - remember, when you play high notes - shape the throat, tongue and mouth in the 'Eee' - support fast moving 'cold' air



Sing Noel

All

G E D G

Tone, Embouchure (mouth shape) and Breath Control are primary to playing a smooth legato phrase
Be sure to listen to the sound you create and adjust as needed until it is as musical as possible.

Lightly Row

All

Silent Night has a wide range of notes - all the way from High Note F to Low Note C (which is used for the 1st time here). This is a wonderful opportunity to work on the control needed to play Low, Medium and High Notes with an even, controlled tone. Support the air-stream with your stomach muscles so the air is always steady. Adjust the Tongue, Throat and mouth shape to match the range you are playing -

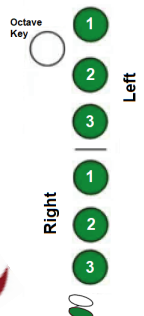
Listen carefully to your Tone



All

Possibly play High D - C

If you play the low note D and C - practice the "Fogging the Mirror" technique from page13



Review: In music, an anacrusis (also known as a pickup) is a note which precedes the first downbeat in a bar in a musical phrase.

Amazing Grace

Diff Key

High Note D

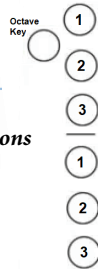
New Note C#

Review 'Low'
F#, E + D

Press Octave Key
plus 123 / 123



D to C#
Play both directions



Release all
Keys



(Play Alle Breve)

Joy to the World

Diff Key

All

We Will Rock You

The musical score consists of seven staves of music in treble clef. The first staff features a simple melody of quarter notes: C4, B3, A3, G3, followed by a pair of eighth notes (F#3, E3) and a quarter rest. This pattern repeats. The second staff shows a bass line of chords: C4-G3, F#3-E3, D3, C3, followed by a pair of eighth notes (B2, A2) and a quarter rest. This pattern repeats. The third staff contains a more complex melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including higher notes like E4 and D4. The fourth staff is a simplified version of the first staff. The fifth staff features a melody with half notes: C4, B3, followed by a pair of eighth notes (F#3, E3) and a quarter rest. This pattern repeats. The sixth staff is a simplified version of the first staff. The seventh staff is a simplified version of the second staff.

*This song focuses on the notes C,B,A,G but then adds High Notes E and D
Practice both the lower and Higher parts (Seeing 2 notes like this means "Divisi" and you choose one of the parts while another student plays the other)*

Holiday March

Alto Sax 2

Musical score for Alto Sax 2, measures 1-38. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of five staves of music. Measures 1-6 are marked with numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 above them. Measures 7-12 are marked with numbers 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Measures 13-18 are marked with numbers 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18. Measures 19-31 are marked with numbers 19, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31. Measures 32-38 are marked with numbers 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, and 38. There are rests in measures 1, 2, 3, 13, 18, and 38. There are slurs over measures 19-26 and 34-35.

Holiday March

Alto Sax 1

Musical score for Alto Sax 1, measures 39-75. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of five staves of music. Measures 39-44 are marked with numbers 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44. Measures 45-50 are marked with numbers 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50. Measures 51-56 are marked with numbers 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56. Measures 64-69 are marked with numbers 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69. Measures 70-75 are marked with numbers 70, 72, 73, 74, and 75. There are rests in measures 39, 56, and 75. There are slurs over measures 57-63 and 71-74.

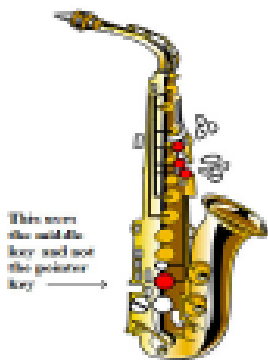
This song focuses on "Skipping Notes"

All

Olympic Theme

Saxophone 2

Musical score for Saxophone 2, measures 4 through 35. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. Measure numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35 are indicated above the staff. Fingerings are shown as numbers 1-5 above notes. Dynamic markings include accents (>) and slurs. A fermata is present over measure 25. The score ends with a double bar line at measure 35.



F#

Saxophone 2 reviews the "Low Note F#"

(a note using the 2nd finger of the Right Hand)

All

Olympic Theme

Saxophone 1

36 37 38 39 40 41

42 43 44 45 46

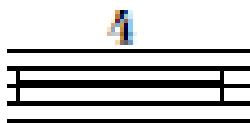
47 48 49 50 51

52 53 54 55 56 57

58 59 60 61 62

63 64 65 66 67 68

69 70 71



This black boxes with numbers over them means you will rest 4 measures (count 4 beats of rest for each measure - or count to 4, 4 times)

I'm a Believer

Saxophone 1

The image displays a musical score for Saxophone 1, consisting of eight staves of music. The notation is written in treble clef and includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks such as accents and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the eighth staff.



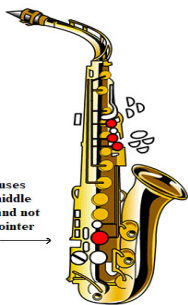
I'm a believer

I'm a Believer

Saxophone 2

The musical score for Saxophone 2 consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts on a whole note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, and A5. The second staff continues with quarter notes B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, and A6, followed by a half note G6. The third staff has a quarter rest, then eighth notes G6, F#6, E6, D6, C6, B5, A5, and G5, followed by a half note G5. The fourth staff has a quarter rest, then eighth notes G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, and G4, followed by a half note G4. The fifth staff has a quarter rest, then eighth notes G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, and G3, followed by a half note G3. The sixth staff has a quarter rest, then eighth notes G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, and G2, followed by a half note G2. The seventh staff has a quarter rest, then eighth notes G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, and G1, followed by a half note G1. The piece ends with a double bar line.

This uses the middle key and not the pointer key →



F#



E

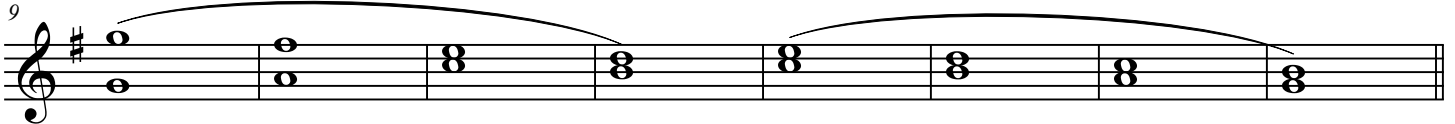
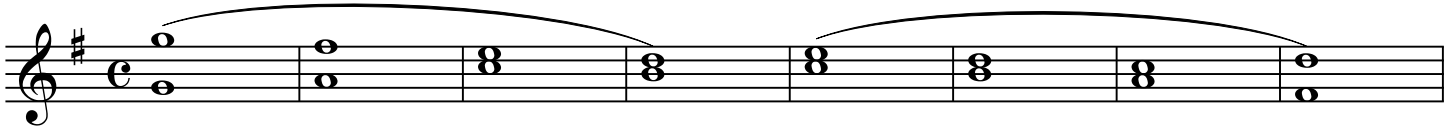


D

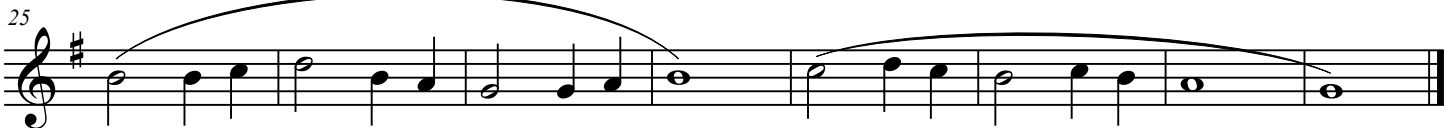
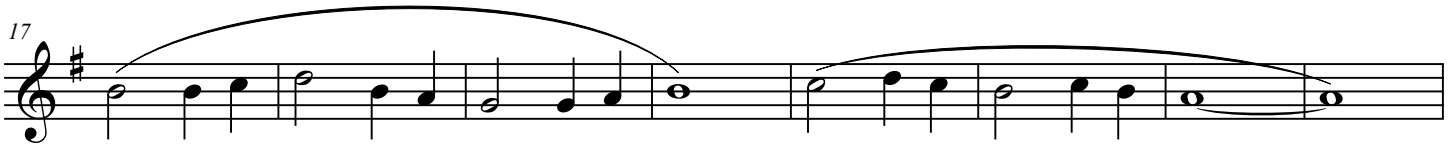
Alto Sax

Seek Ye First

1



2



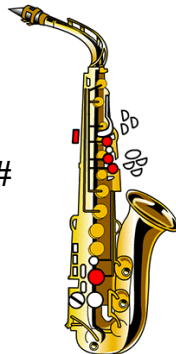
Review of Legato Style

In the song "Seek Ye First" you will be asked to play long phrases in 1 Breath. First get comfortable with the song and then play it much faster so the 1st 10 notes are played in 1 breath

G



F#



E



D



The Higher Notes in the 1st section introduce G and F# - You will now use the Octave Key
(Left Hand Thumb key in the back of the Sax)

Be sure to maintain a strong "Embouchure" with the corners of your mouth pulled back so that you do not "Puff your Cheeks"

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Alto Sax. 1

legato

mf

13

25

33

41

This musical score for Alto Sax. 1 is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The piece is marked 'legato' and 'mf'. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a sharp sign, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half). The second staff starts at measure 13 with: D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), C3 (half). The third staff starts at measure 25 with: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (half). The fourth staff starts at measure 33 with: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (half). The fifth staff starts at measure 41 with: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (half), ending with a double bar line.

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Alto Sax. 2

legato

mf

14

27

40

This musical score for Alto Sax. 2 is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The piece is marked 'legato' and 'mf'. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a sharp sign, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half). The second staff starts at measure 14 with: D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), C3 (half). The third staff starts at measure 27 with: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (half). The fourth staff starts at measure 40 with: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4-E4 (beamed eighth notes), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (half), ending with a double bar line.

All

Italian Song

Pg. 36

Saxophone 1

The musical score for 'Italian Song' is written for Saxophone 1 and consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The music is marked 'All' and features a series of eighth notes in the first two measures, followed by a quarter rest and a quarter note in the third measure. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes, ending with a double bar line. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes and quarter notes. The third staff features a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. The fourth staff continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.'). The first ending leads back to the beginning of the piece, while the second ending concludes with a double bar line.

Hail the Conquering Hero

Saxophone 1

The musical score for 'Hail the Conquering Hero' is written for Saxophone 1 and consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The music starts with a dotted quarter note, followed by a quarter note, and then a series of eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes and quarter notes, ending with a double bar line.

Italian Song

Saxophone 2

The musical score for 'Italian Song' for Saxophone 2 consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line. The first staff contains a repeat sign followed by a series of eighth notes and quarter notes. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes and quarter notes. The third staff features a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes and quarter notes. The fourth staff continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.'). The first ending leads back to the beginning of the piece, while the second ending concludes with a final cadence.

Hail the Conquering Hero

Saxophone 2

The musical score for 'Hail the Conquering Hero' for Saxophone 2 consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line. The first staff contains a series of quarter notes and eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody with quarter notes and eighth notes, ending with a final cadence.

Alto Sax 1

Musical score for Alto Sax 1, measures 1-53. The score is written in treble clef with a 2/4 time signature. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff (measures 1-13) starts with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The second staff (measures 14-26) is marked with a '14' above the first measure. The third staff (measures 27-39) is marked with a '27' above the first measure. The fourth staff (measures 40-52) is marked with a '40' above the first measure. The fifth staff (measures 53) is marked with a '53' above the first measure. The music features a mix of quarter, eighth, and half notes, with some rests and phrasing slurs.

The Crusaders

(All the F's are Natural except for Bars 37+38)

Alto Sax 2

Musical score for Alto Sax 2, measures 65-117. The score is written in treble clef with a 2/4 time signature. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff (measures 65-77) is marked with a '65' above the first measure. The second staff (measures 78-90) is marked with a '78' above the first measure. The third staff (measures 91-103) is marked with a '91' above the first measure. The fourth staff (measures 104-116) is marked with a '104' above the first measure. The fifth staff (measures 117) is marked with a '117' above the first measure. The music features a mix of quarter, eighth, and half notes, with some rests and phrasing slurs.