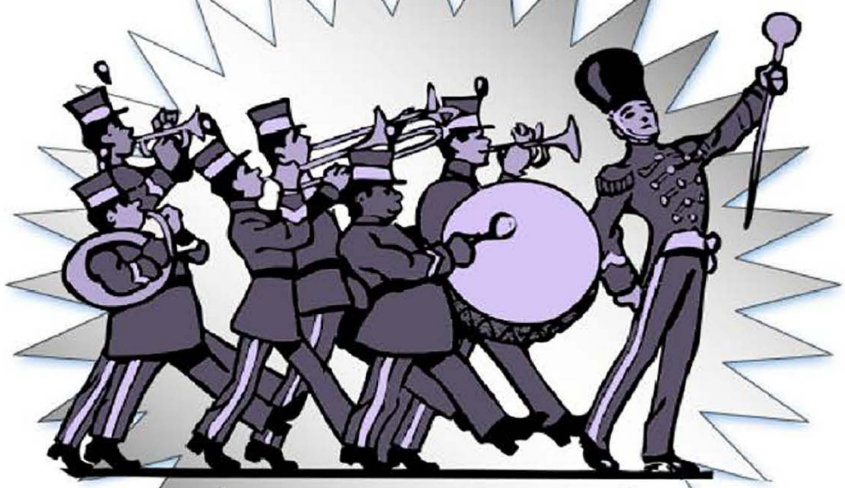
Trumpet

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".

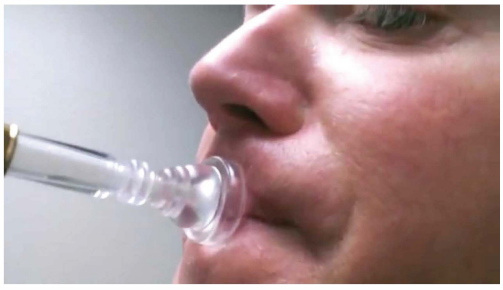
The goal of this book is to help the very beginning student explore the first sounds, begin a study of basic rhythmic playing, learn to play in a smooth, pleasing fashion and master several notes appropriate for this level of study, all leading to the ability to perform both on a solo level and as part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

Assembly: The assembly of the trumpet is probably the easiest part of learning to play. The most common problem that occurs is that once the mouthpiece is put in place many students then hit it to make sure it is in all the way (and besides it makes a cool "popping" sound) -- ***don't do this!!*** Popping the mouthpiece can cause a vacuum and get the mouthpiece stuck. If this happens please don't struggle to get it out – the best way is to bring it to a music store who should have a special clamp to un-pop the vacuum. Twisting too hard will simply snap the braces on the instrument and cause more problems.

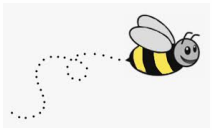


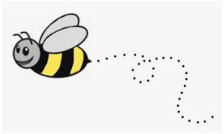
'Buzzing' to play your first sounds

(On the mouthpiece only)

The first step in the process is learning to "Buzz". To do this, start by slightly pulling the comers of your mouth back - keeping them against your teeth. Hold the lips gently together as though you are saying EMmm The teeth are slightly apart so that the air can get through. (Probably the muscles in your mouth will get a bit tired after a while because you are now using muscles you are not used to.) In order to produce a Buzz sound simply hold this shape and blow a **steady stream of air** from the back of your lips and through the closed front ofthe lips- usually this isn't terribly difficult to start as long as you **don't squeeze your lips closed** but rather stretch them across the teeth.

Once you are able to Buzz, its time to place the mouthpiece up to your mouth. It is generally divided evenly between the top and bottom lip and of course is lined up in the center of your mouth and not off to one side or the other. Now that the mouthpiece is in place, do the exact same buzz as before.





If you get the air to move at a fast enough speed past the lips and into the mouthpiece, you will hear the sound of a "Duck Call".

(Make this "Duck Call" sound at different pitches. Speed up and slow the Buzzing by rnoving the corners of your rnouth back or rnore forward - always keeping these corners against the teeth)

(Don't Puff Your Cheeks)

Dizzy Gillespie was famous far puffed cheeks but so far as I know - he is the only person to have become so famous with such a muscular difficulty.

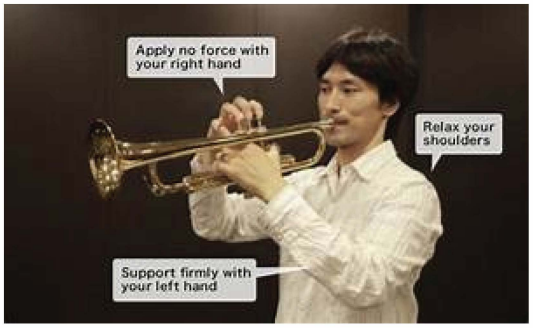
The biggest problem to avoid is "Puffing the Cheeks" otherwise known as "Chipmunk Cheeks". Keeping the corners of the mouth pulled back and against the teeth will make it nearly impossible to Puff so if you are having "Chipmunk Cheeks" it is likely the corners of your mouth are not set correctly. Likewise if the sound is similar to the sound you might get playing in a plastic bubble, the lips are probably squeezed shut and not letting air get through. (Don't squeeze lips together - let the air do the work not over rnuscling the lips)

Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong He was one of the most famous trumpet players of the 20th century and the "Father of Modern Jazz on Trumpet"

The key to playing Trumpet with a clear, pleasing tone is spending enough time "Buzzing" freely on your mouthpice - Long tones and changing Buzzing speed are the originator of the Trumpet sound - the Trumpet itself "Resonates" the buzzing of the mouthpiece.

Holding the Trumpet

To hold the trumpet properly put your left thumb behind the 1st valve and reach the other fingers to curve around the 3rd valve. The right thumb is placed between the 1st and 2nd valve just under the pipe at the top of the valves and the right pinky is best on top of the pinky ring that sits on top of the trumpet just past the 3rd valve. At the beginning most players perfer to hook the finger into this ring but avoiding this will help keep the remaining fingers in a good position for pressing the valves properly. The biggest complaint from new trumpet players is "Sticky Valves". This is caused more from faulty right hand position than it is from dirty valves – in fact this faulty position is a major cause of dirty valves. Trumpet valves work like pistons – having a poor angle for pressing the valves (Pistons) cause them to rub on the valve casing making them slow and dirty from the metal shaving metal on metal causes. As you become more advanced you will want to play faster and faster and poor finger angles will slow you down and be more difficult to correct the bigger the habit becomes.



ALL sound is created through vibrations!

- *On brass instruments the source for vibrations is the lips. A full, rich buzzing sound translates into a warm rich trumpet sound.*
- *The faster the Vibration, the higher the pitch*
- *Steady Air-stream = steady sound*

You can change the sound of the trumpet without even using your fingers! How?

The trick is … to change speed of the air.

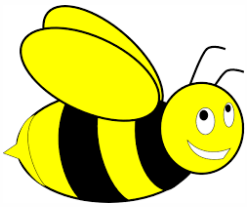
Shape for tongue		Air speed	Range of note
The more you stretch your lips across your teeth and the faster you make the air move.....	To	Slow	Low
	Te	Medium	Middle
	Ti	Fast	High

Steady, supported Air-stream - The Air-stream is the "Power Source" of the Trumpet
Keeping it fast, steady and supported will created a clear sound

Have you ever watered plants with a garden hose?
When you want to water plants that are far away, you put the sprayer on jet spray (a smaller thinner opening for the water pressure) – causing thinner faster water spray, making it go farther.

Corners of mouth - against teeth - relaxed center of lips, stretched across teeth for buzzing speed - thinner lips = faster buzz - thicker lips = slower buzz

Buzzing speed changes from slow to medium to fast and very fast by stretching the corners of your mouth more and more across the teeth and making the air move faster into the trumpet - not by squeezing your lips together and pressing the mouthpiece against your teeth.
This is a picture of someone playing a high note/fast buzzing - notice the corners of the mouth are stretched back and mouth is not squeezed shut.



Wynton Marsalis - Director of the Lincoln Center Jazz program

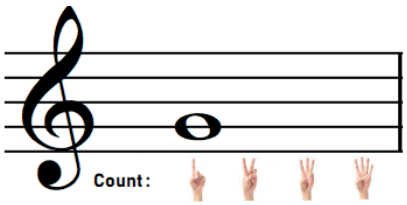
"Brass instruments do not produce sound
Brass players produce sound"

this translates to- buzzing of the lip as the driving force of the brass sound.

Notes tell us how long to play and when placed on the music staff, what pitch to play

Whole Note

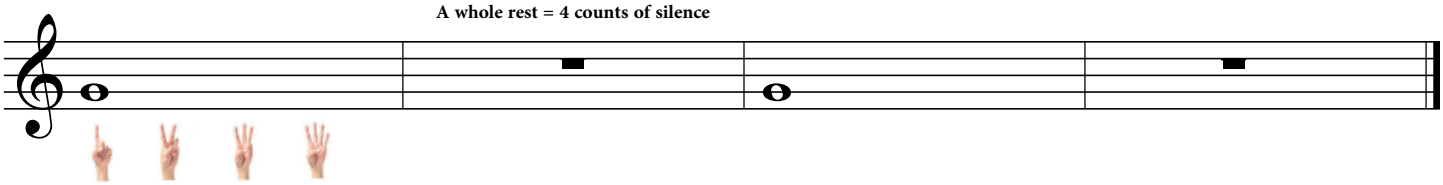
"G"



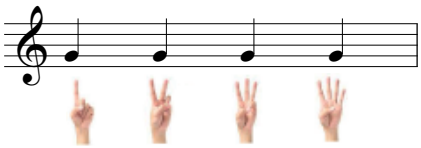
G Line of "Music Staff"

Loooong Tone G

A whole rest = 4 counts of silence

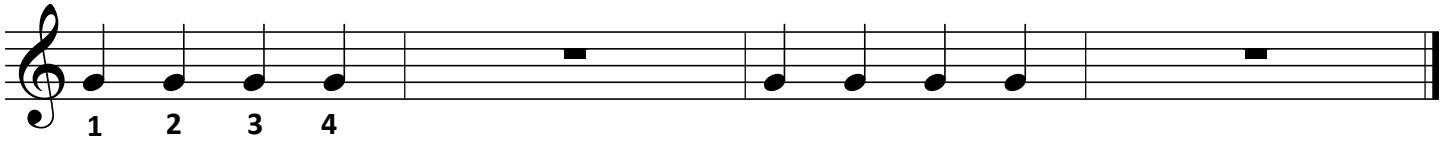


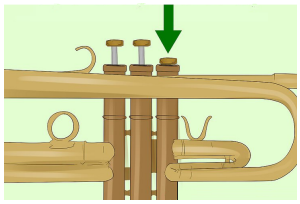
Quarter Notes are 1 count each

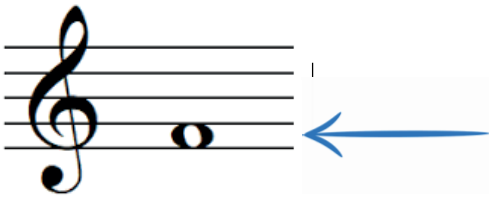


Use "Too" sound as you begin each note

Quarter G's



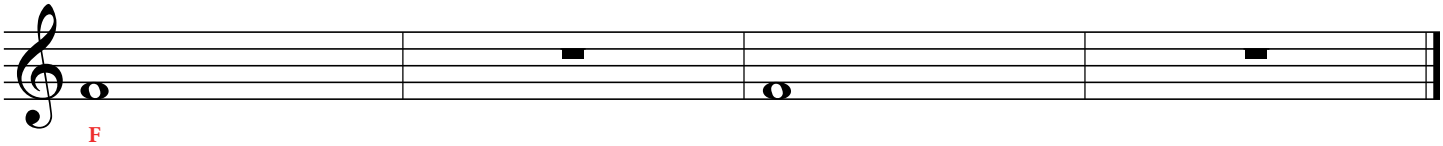




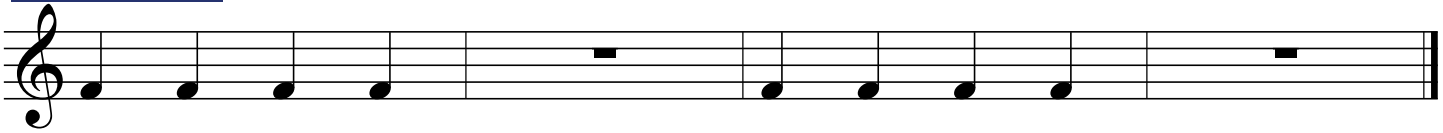
Read F on the Music Staff

The "Space" below the G Line is for the F Note

Space, the Final Frontier

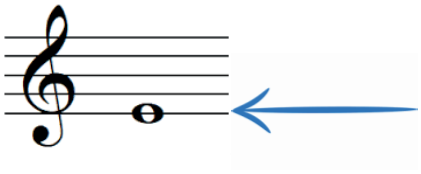


Pointer Power

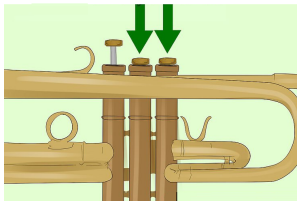


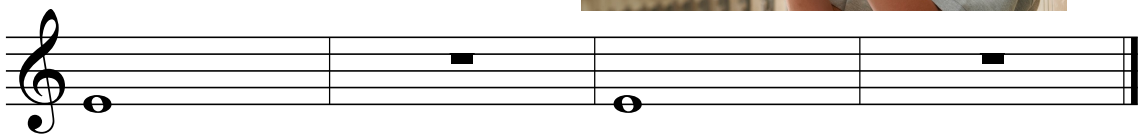
Again, Remember to say "Too" as the begining of each tone. (This does not stop your airstream - think of the tongue as a dart - quickly touch the reed and quickly move it away so the airstream does not stop.

Example of a great Embouchure and holding position!

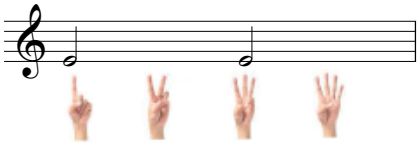


E Line of
"Music Staff"



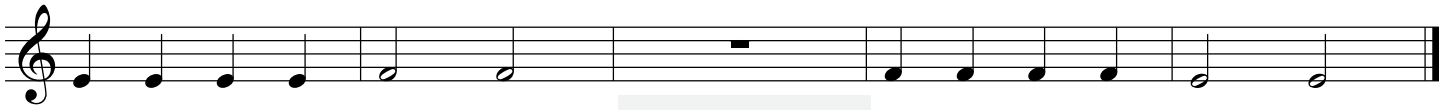


E is another Line Note - one tone lower than F (Space Note)

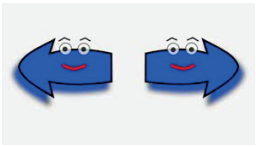


Half Notes are 2 counts each

Forward and Backward

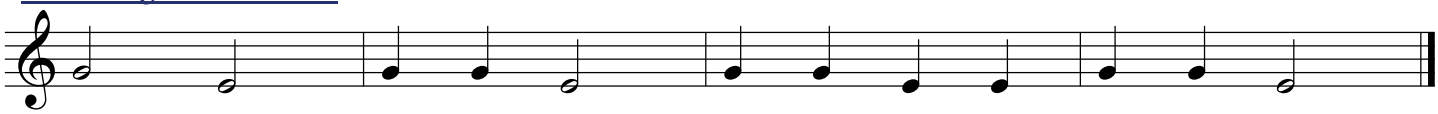


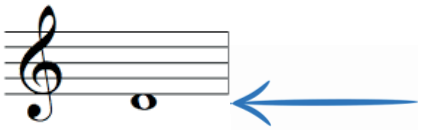
(Play this forward the backward)



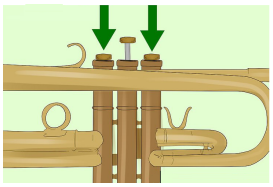
Try to play all 6 notes with one air-stream (Breath) - remember - the tongue motion does not stop the air-steam - it simply makes each tone sound with a clear beginning

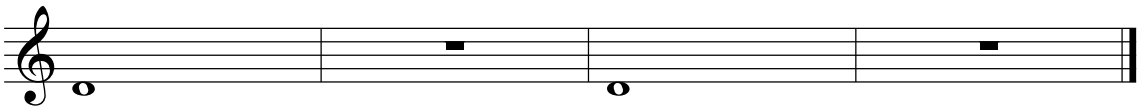
First Song - "Rain Rain"





D is just below
the "Music Staff"





Remember - Long tone are the magic builders of musicality

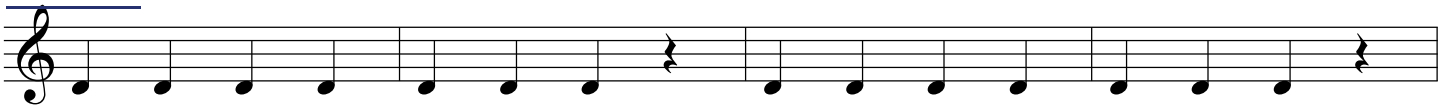
D -E- F-inately Cool

Putting all Together

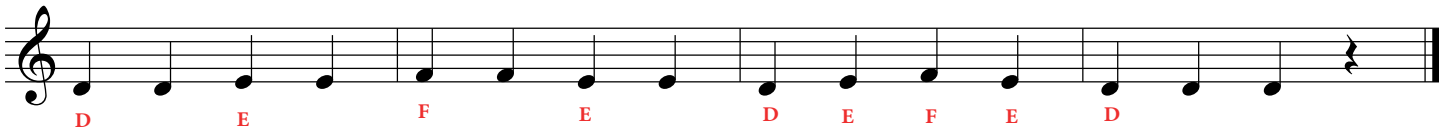
So Far we have:

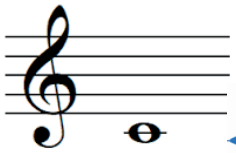
- Played Whole Notes, Quarter Notes, Half Notes
- Counted Whole Rest and Quarter Rests
- Played Long Tone and Rhythms on G - F - E - D - C
- Worked on Embouchure, Tongue sound "Too", Conversational Tone

Vitamin D



Play the 7 notes with 1 air-stream- use the "Too" sound to make the beginning of each note clear without stopping the air-stream

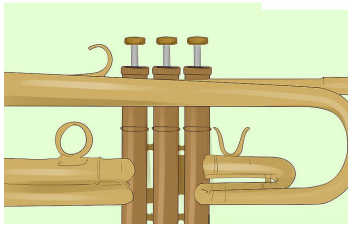




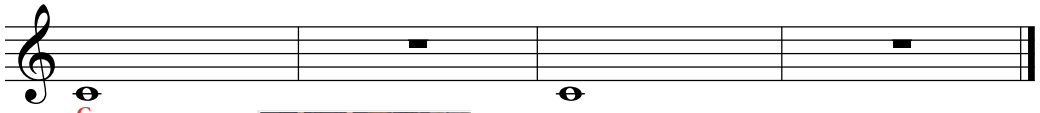
C is a small Line below the "Music Staff"

Trouble controlling Buzzing Speed?

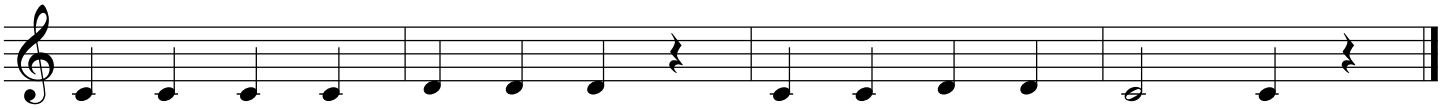
- Are your lips wet (or dry)?
- Is the Air-stream steady and firm?
- Lips closed in Mmmm position?
- Mouthpiece placed approx. 50/50
- Pinching? Don't - (let the aire do the work)
- Are you puffing cheecks! DON'T

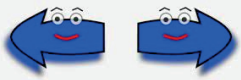


No Valves Pressed



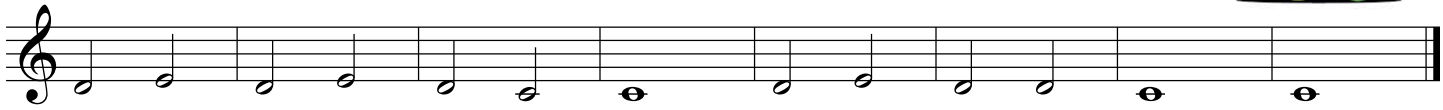
C - D or D - C?





(Try this forward the backward)
Be careful of the quarter rest when playing it backward

Inch Worm

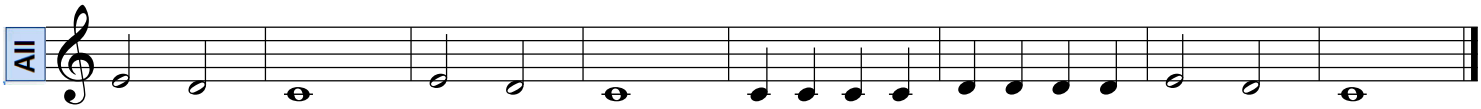


First Songs For Band

The Top portion of the page focuses on E - D and C
The bottom of the page includes more advanced material for students who are ready

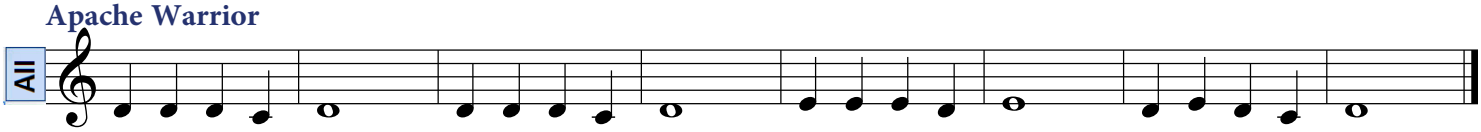
Continue to work for a smooth, Legato style with a warm, pleasing tone

Hot Cross Buns



Steady, Firm Air-stream - Too sound that does not stop the buzz, makes the beginning of notes clear

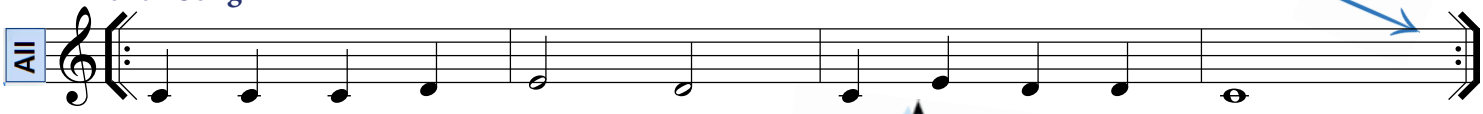
Apache Warrior



Try to play 8 beats with one Air-stream

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

French Song



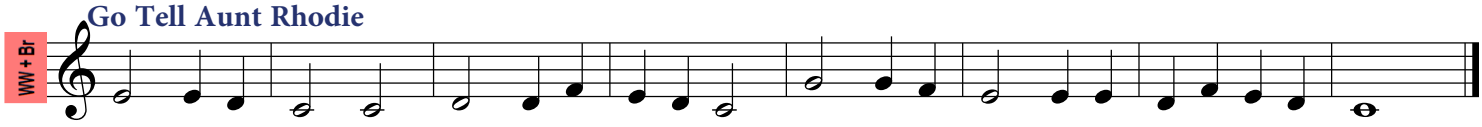
Legato means - Smoothly Connected
Strive for smooth playing with little to no gaps in sound between notes

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

First Songs for Musicianship

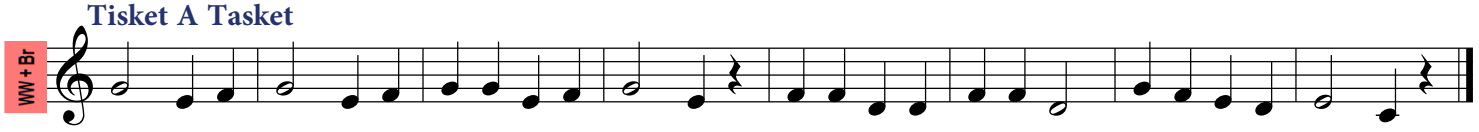
Each Page will include pieces that will help develop musicality (Rhythm, Phrasing, Breath Control - support reading skills)

Go Tell Aunt Rhodie



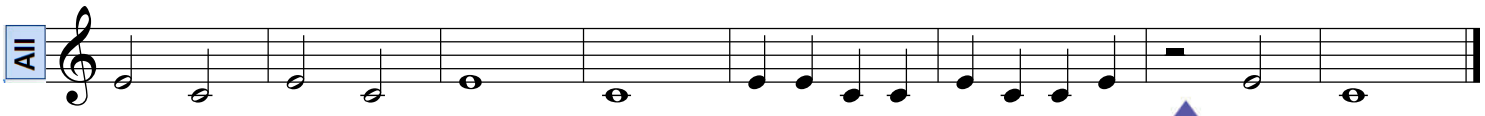
Speed - start at a medium pace and build up to a speed that will allow you to play each 2 measure phrase in one breath

Tisket 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?

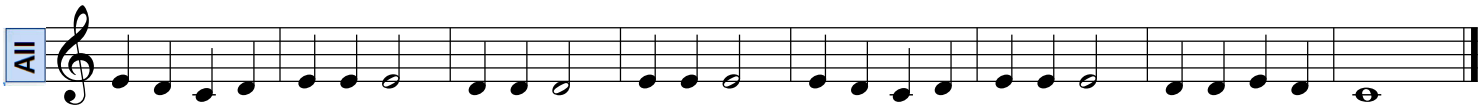
Christmas Chimes



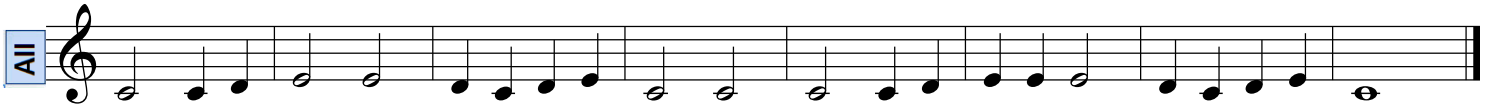
E to C changes Buzzing speed

Half Note Rest
2 Beats of Silence

Mary Had a Little Lamb

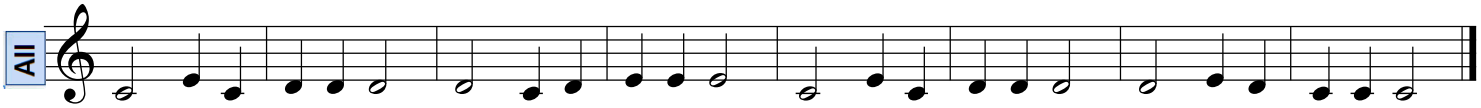


Down by the Station



Playing Legato on Trumpet means the buzzing does not stop - change notes supporting the air-stream, continuing the buzz even through the Too sound of the tongue

Gotcha Cha-Cha

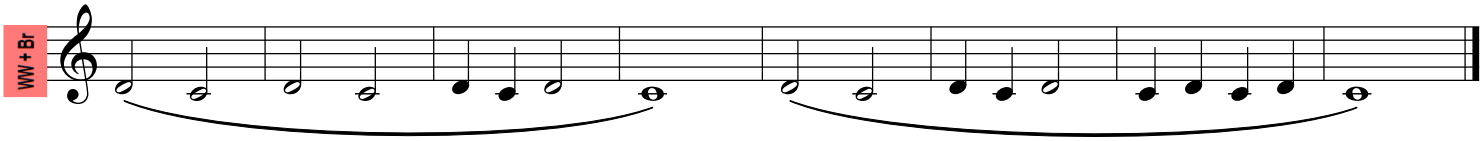


Learning to make your own judgments about the sounds you are making will go a long way toward helping you become a polished performer!

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

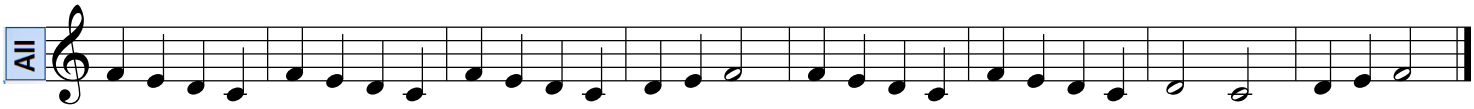
Either Or



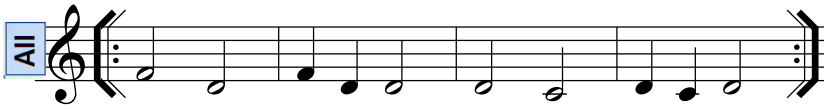
First Songs "4 Note Section"

Review F - E - D - C

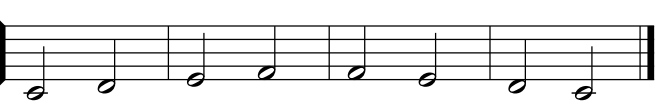
March



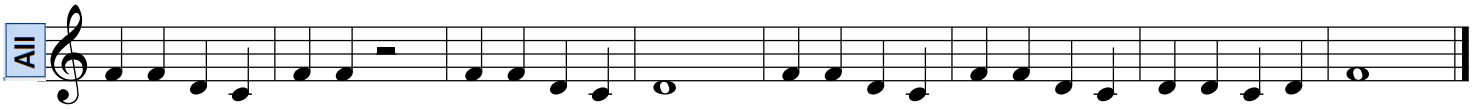
Indian Song

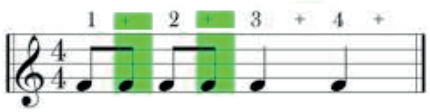


Half Scale



Rockin'





"And"

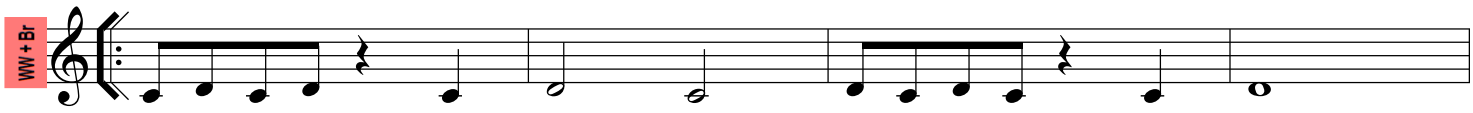
Think a number when you step down.

Think “and” when your foot goes up.

First Songs for Musicianship

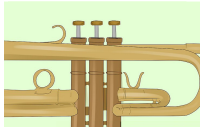
Doo Bah Doo Bah

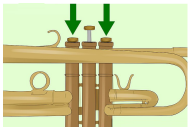
(Swing Style)

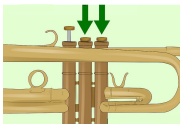


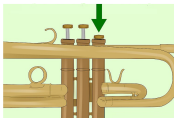
Doo Bah Doo Bah

Doo Bah Doo Bah

C 

D 

E 

F 

TEMPO

Adagio (Slow)

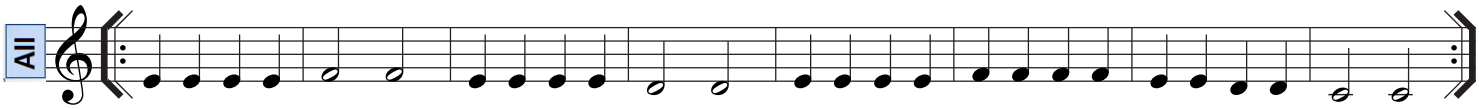
Moderato

(Medium)

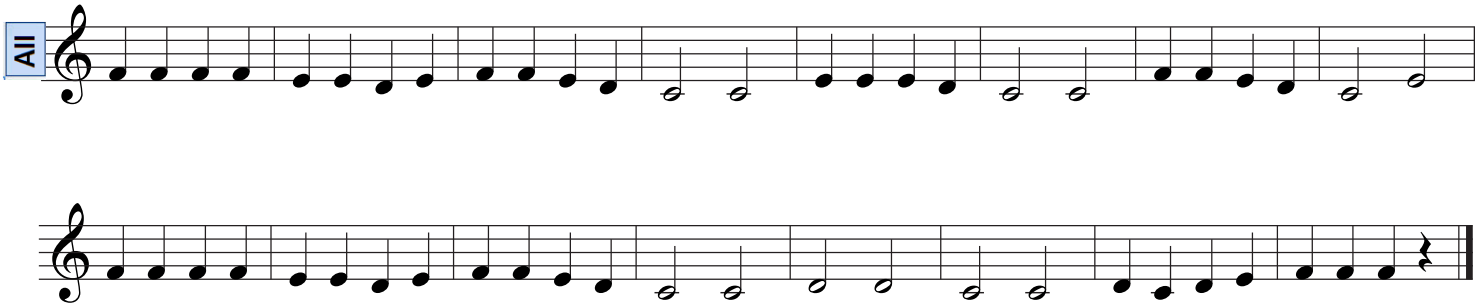
Allegro (Fast)

Play all of these songs Adagio, Moderato and then Allegro

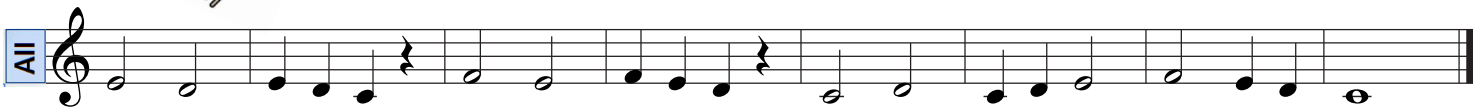
Whose on First



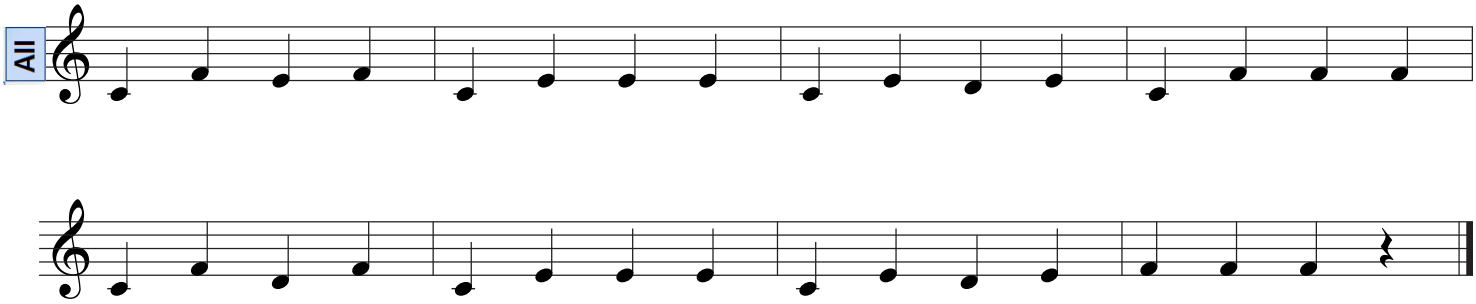
Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers Polka



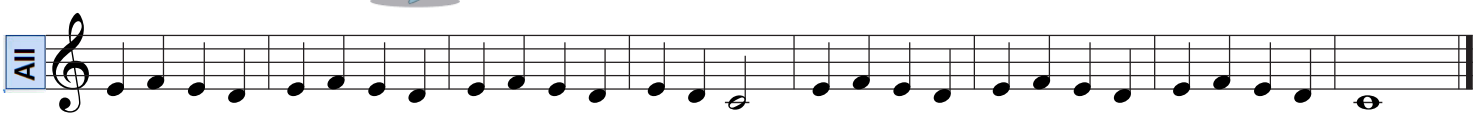
Ladders



Looney Toons

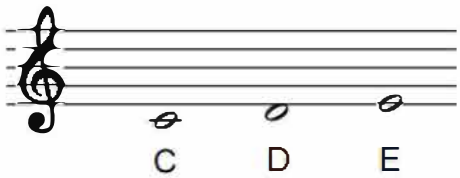


Circular Motion

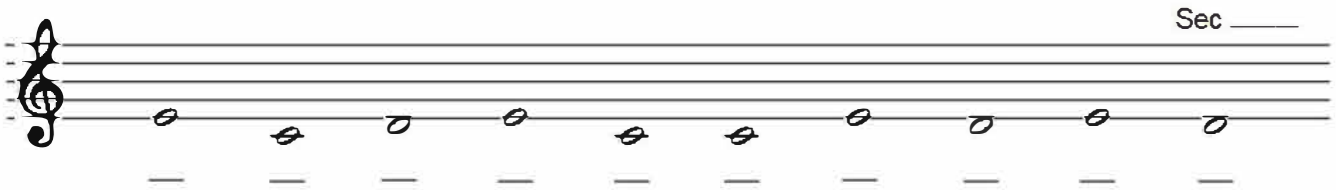


This page is a Speed Drill. The object is to see how long it takes you to correctly identify each note

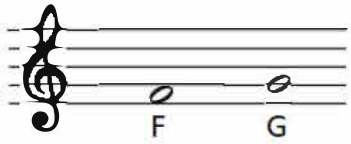
How fast can you identify these notes?

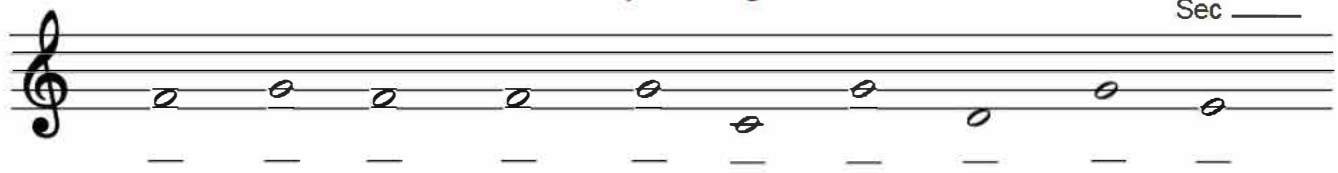


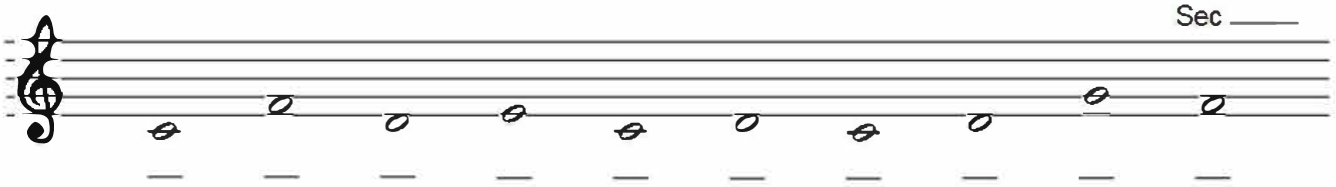
(Put down how many seconds it took you for each line)



New Notes







Trumpet Technique

Three elements create the pitch:

- wind speed,
- embouchure size and
- tongue position.

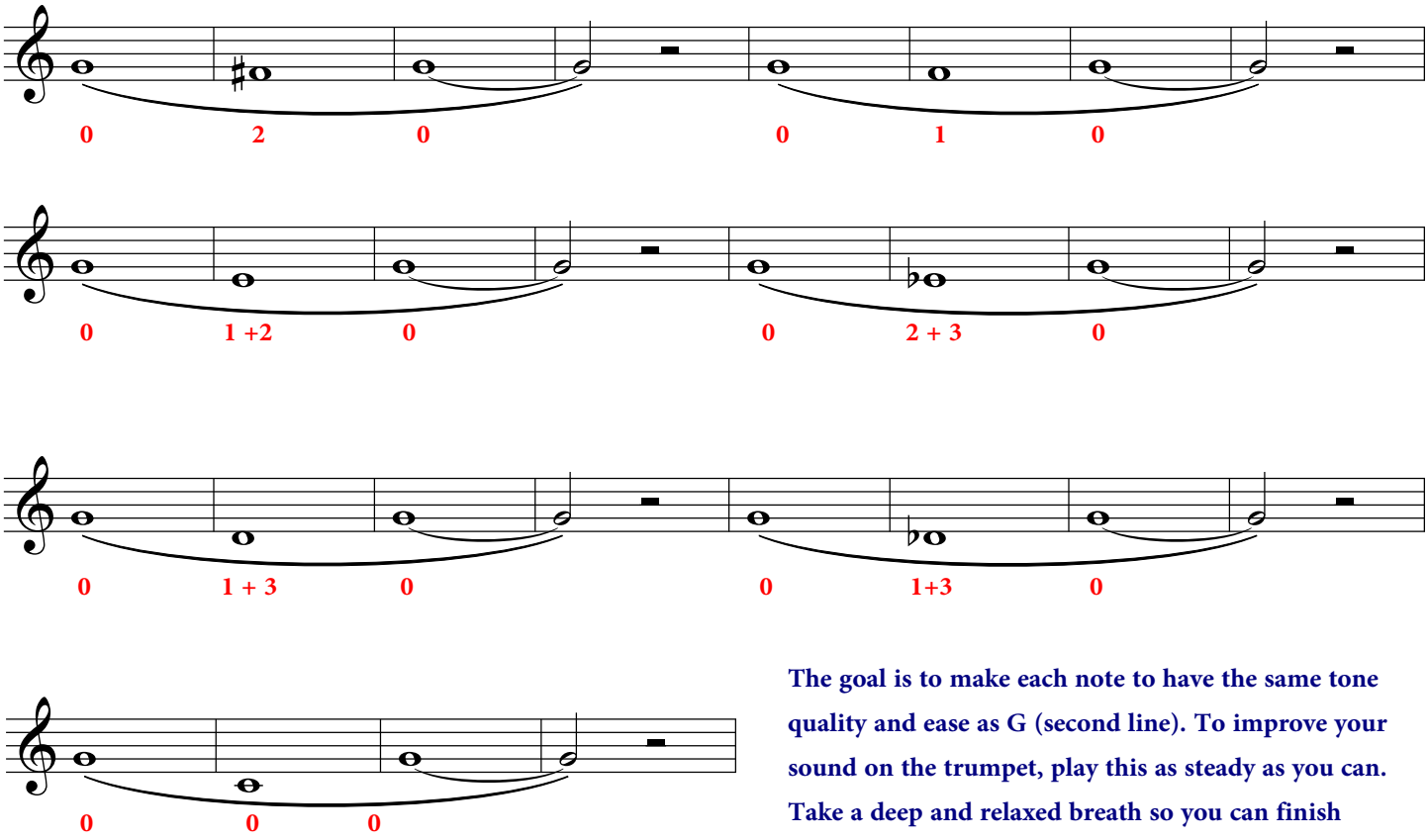
Shape for tongue		Air speed	Range of note
The more you stretch your lips across your teeth and the faster you make the air move.....	To	Slow	Low
	Te	Medium	Middle
	Ti	Fast	High

**Faster air-stream speed – higher pitch; **Thinner lips (stretched across teeth) – higher pitch; **Higher tongue position – higher pitch. Above all - keep the air-stream steady and firm

'Eee' (Tee or Ti) shape INSIDE the mouth for higher notes (written G and C in the staff).
'Oh' (To or Toe) shape Inside the mouth for Low C

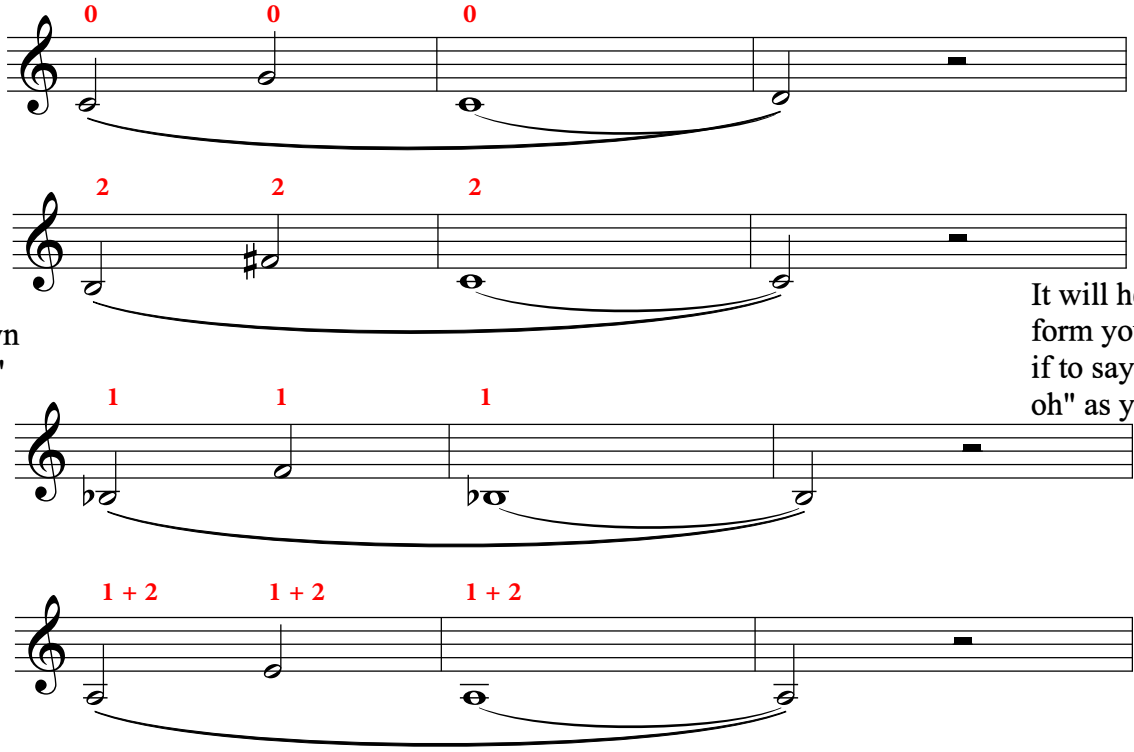
Trumpet Technique

Play each phrase in 1 breath - no tonguing required - follow the fingering (since we have not studied all of these notes yet)



The goal is to make each note to have the same tone quality and ease as G (second line). To improve your sound on the trumpet, play this as steady as you can. Take a deep and relaxed breath so you can finish each phrase with a full tone without strain.

Play these notes in one breath without tongue



These is known as "Lip Slurs"

It will help if you form your mouth as if to say"Toe - EE-oh" as you buzz

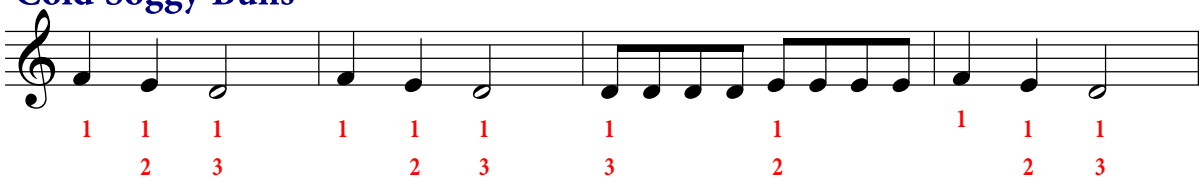
Trumpet Technique

These songs will give you practice changing from Mid range Buzzing "Teh" shape to Fast Buzzing "Tee or Ti shape

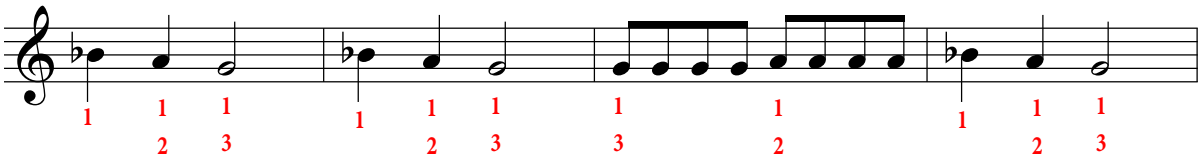
Fingerings are provided since many of these notes have not been studied yet -
also, alternate fingerings are used to keep the 2 versions of each song as close to the same as possible

Cold Soggy Buns

Mid Range



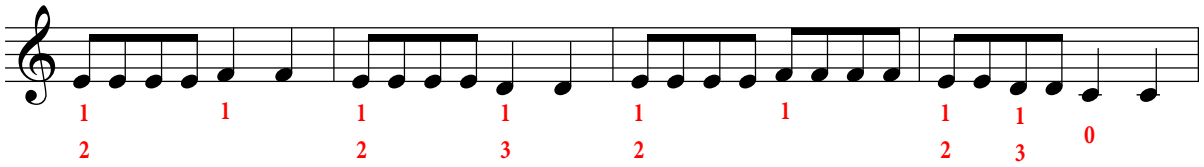
High Range



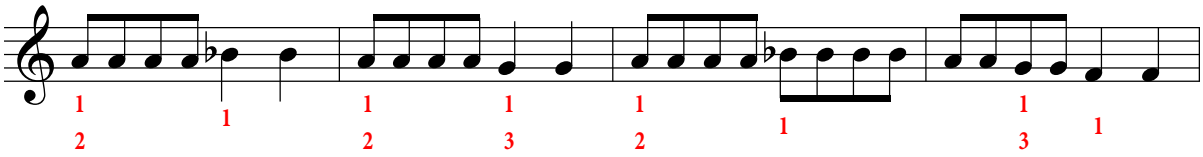
****G can also be played with valves 1 + 3****

Whose on First (From pg. 11)

Mid Range

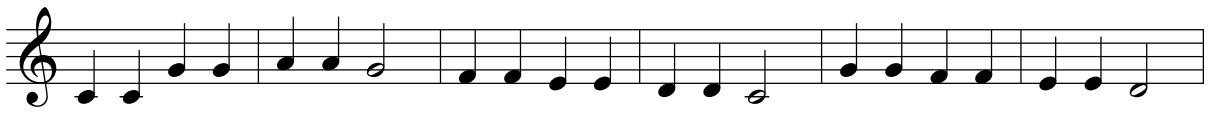


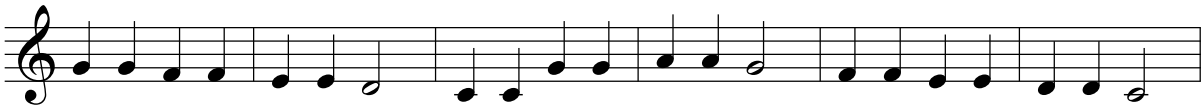
High Range



Twinkle Twinkle A = 1+2

Mixed Range



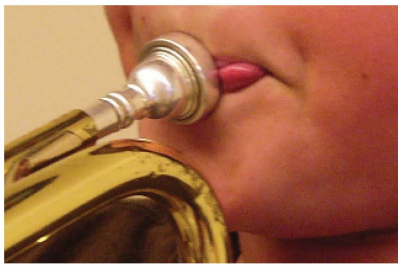


Trumpet players change the "Range" of their notes by changing the shape of their mouth as they "Buzz"

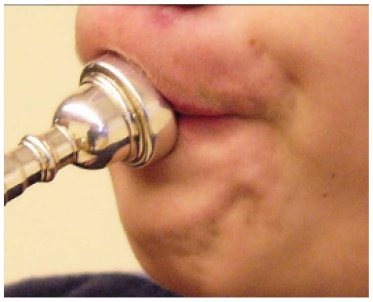
This is what your lips look like when you play Bb A and G

Lips are firm but not squeezed tight - there is not excessive pressure by the mouthpiece on the lips.

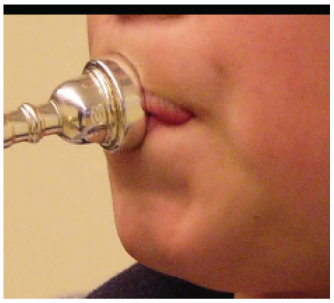
Corners of the mouth are secure against teeth - center of the lips are relaxed and the chin is smooth



These are examples of poor lip formation



Compare your lip formation to the pictures at the Top of the Page (Good lip formation) and the 5 pictures at the bottom of the page to see if yours is "Good" or "Poor"



First Songs "Review 5 Note Section"

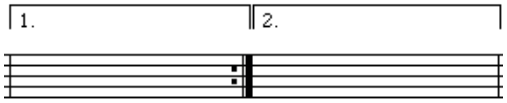
There will be several new concepts introduced in the next few pages:

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

New Repeat Signs;

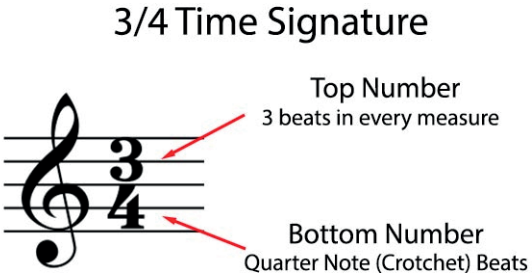
- **D.S. al Fine - means to start back at the "Segno" mark and continue playing until you reach the bar-line, marked with the word fine. This command stands for dal segno al fine, and literally means "[play] from the sign to the end." (segno sign)** 𝄋

- **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.**



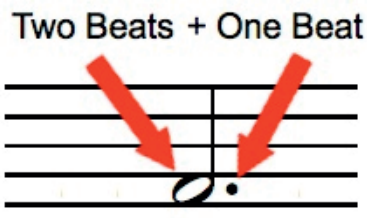
New Time Signature:

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

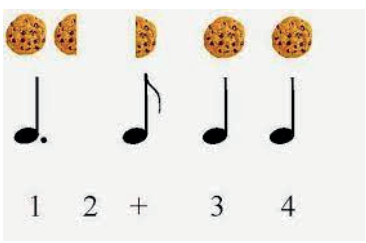


Dotted Rhythms: Adding a Dot next to a note increases the length of the note by Half

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



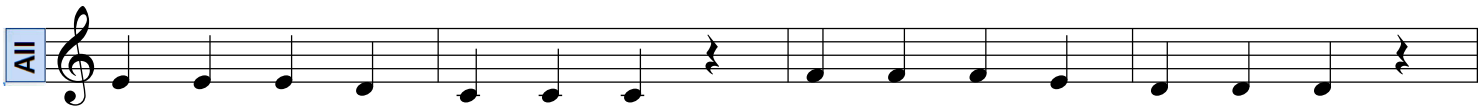
Here is an explanation using cookies for understanding Quarter Notes with a Dot



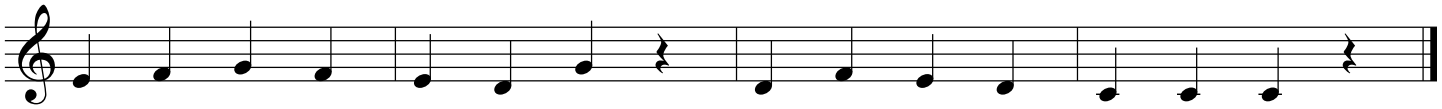
First Songs "Review 5 Note Section"

Oats Peas and Beans

Play this Adagio - Moderato - Allegro



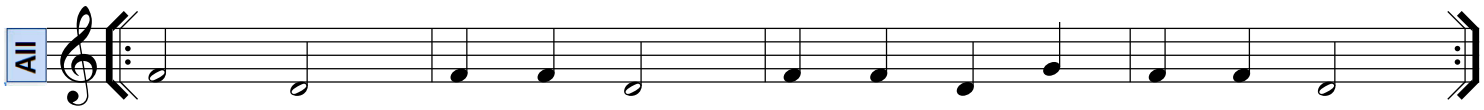
Play 7 Note phrases (Take a new beath on each quarter note rest)



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

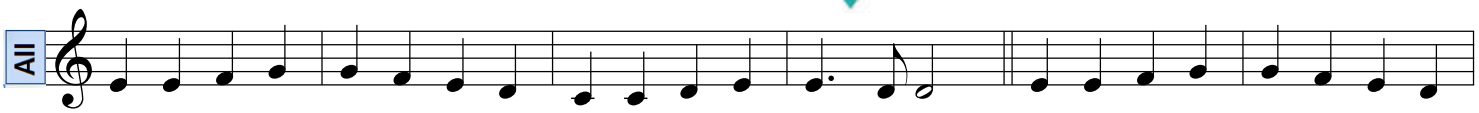
Rain Rain

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



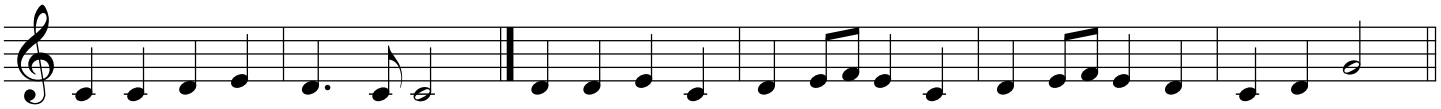
Joyful Joyful

Dotted Quarter + 8th



Play this Adagio - Moderato - Allegro

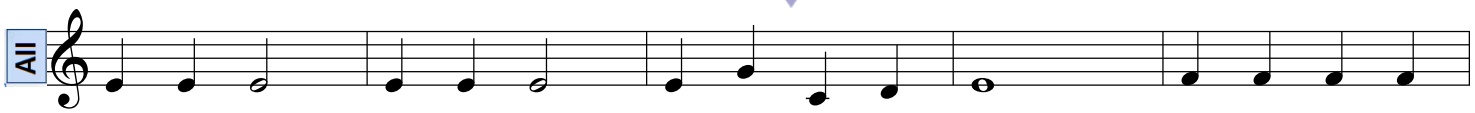
Fine **D.S. al Fine**

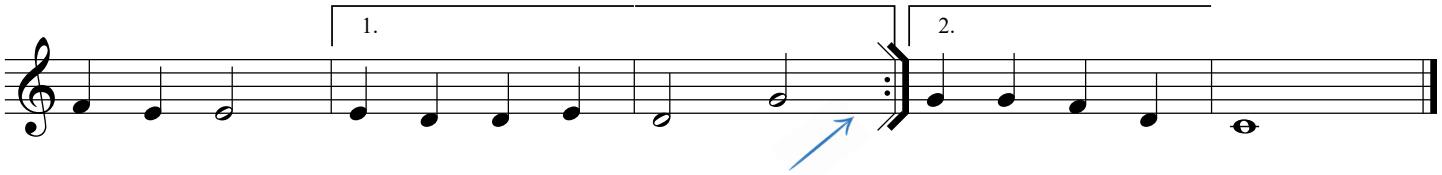


Jingle Bells

G to C changes mouth shape from 'Tee' to 'Toe'

All

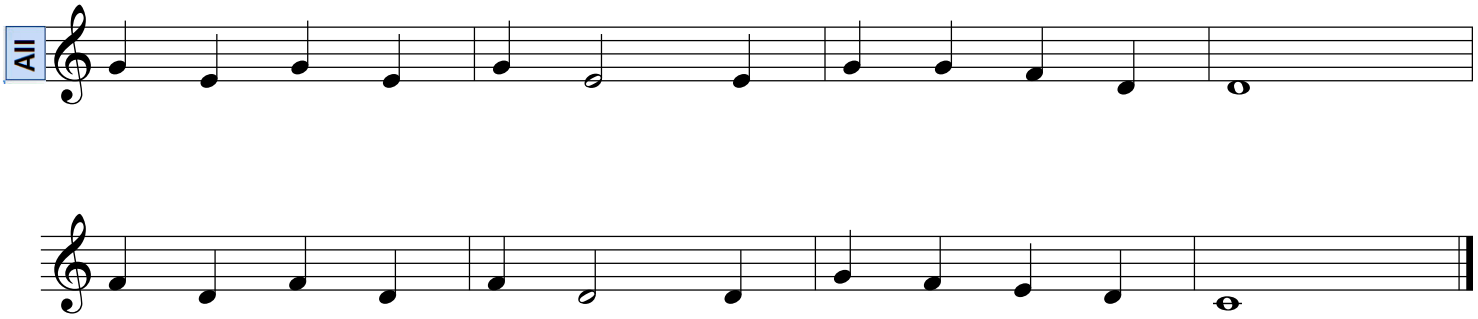




This repeat sign sends you back to the beginning, just like other repeat signs have - however, once you have played up to the bracket # 1 agsin, you will skip it and play the notes under the bracket #2 instead. This is called a 1st and 2nd ending.

Dreydle Dreydle

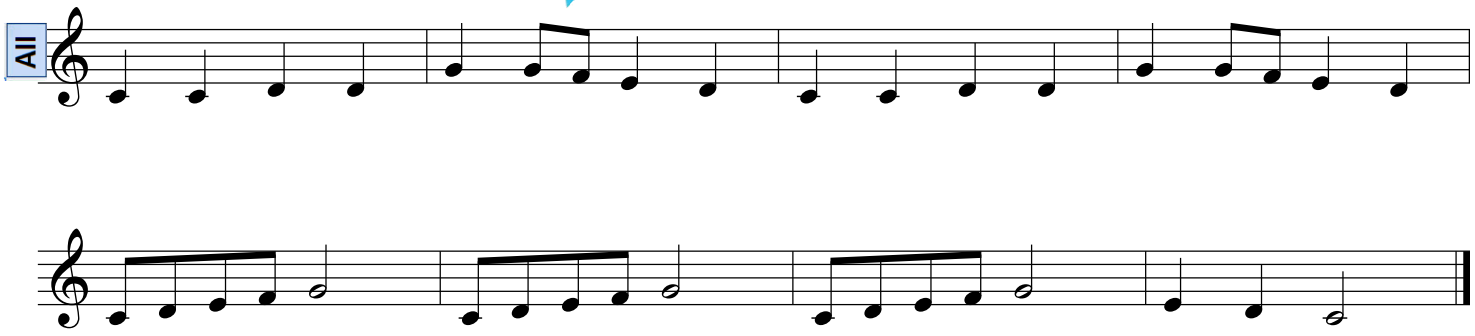
All



Old English Song

8th Notes

All



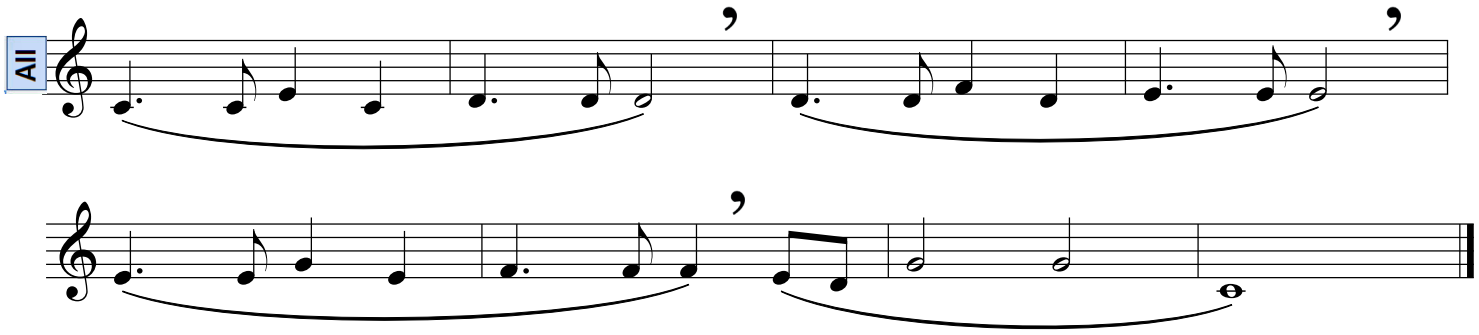
Groups of 8th Notes

Review: **Dotted Notes**

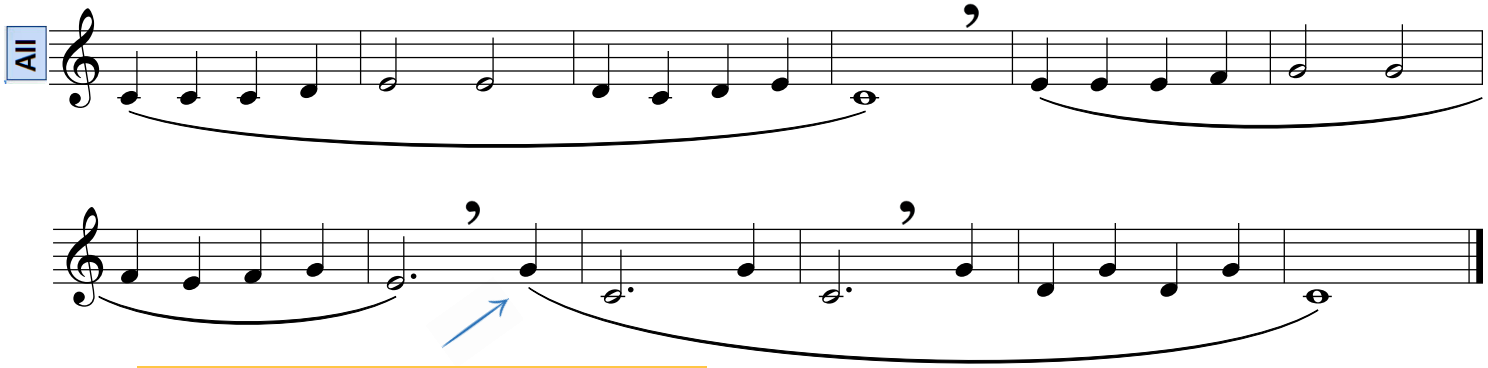
𝅗𝅥	2 beats	𝅗𝅥.	3 beats
♩	1 beat	♩.	1½ beats

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

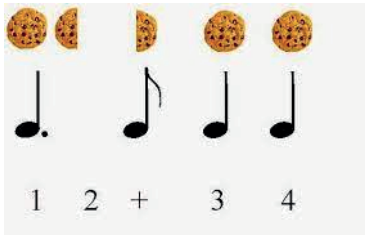
Small World



Sweetly Sings the Donkey

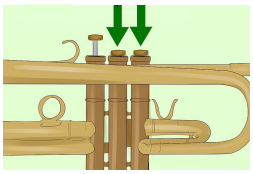


Here is an opportunity to practice change in mouth shape - 'Tee to Toe'

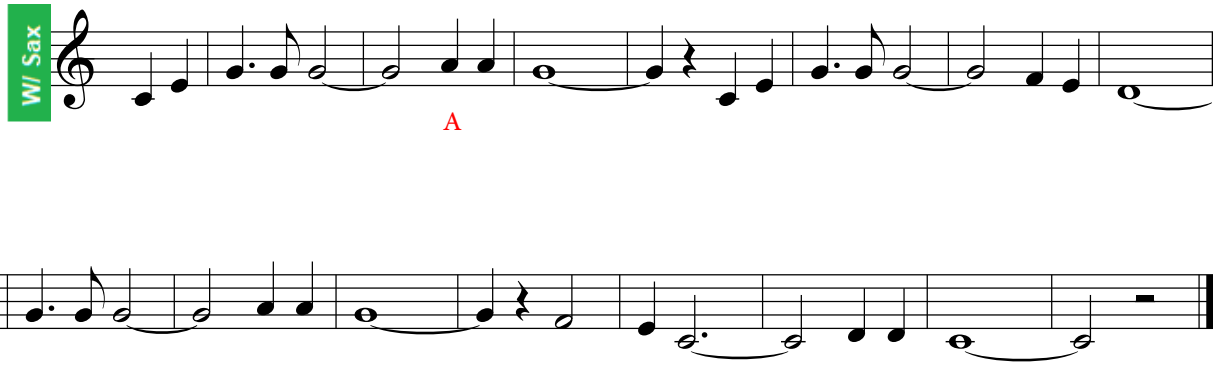


First Songs for Musicianship

High Note A

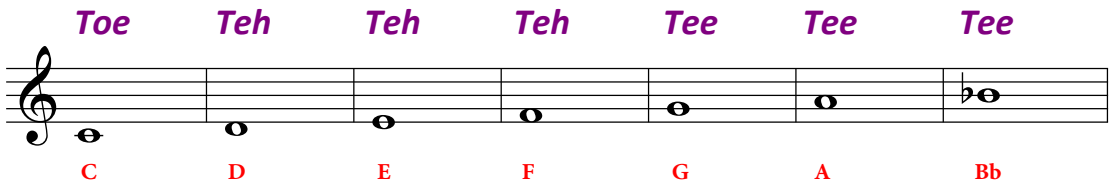


Kumbaya

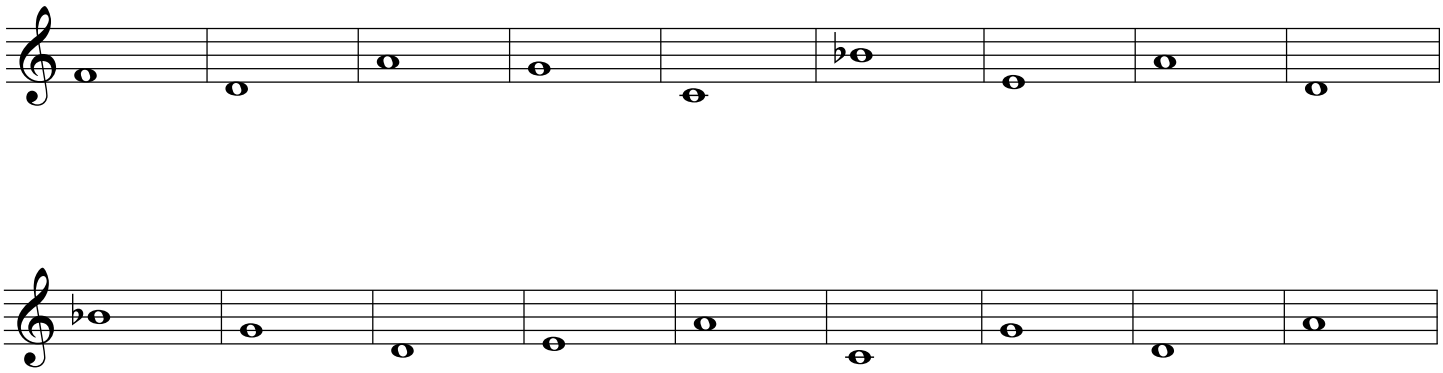


Trumpet Notes

Mouth Shape:



1. Write the mouth shape above each note (Toe - Teh - or Tee) and the Fingering below each Note

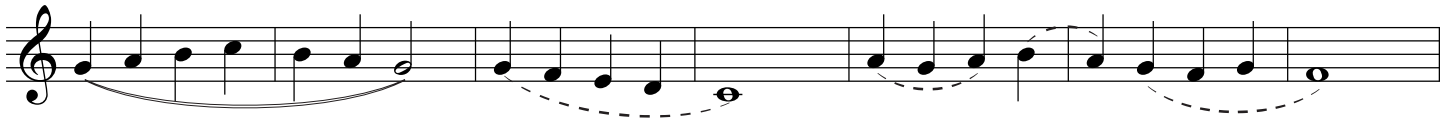


A phrase marking (Legato) is a curved line connection two or more notes of different pitches.

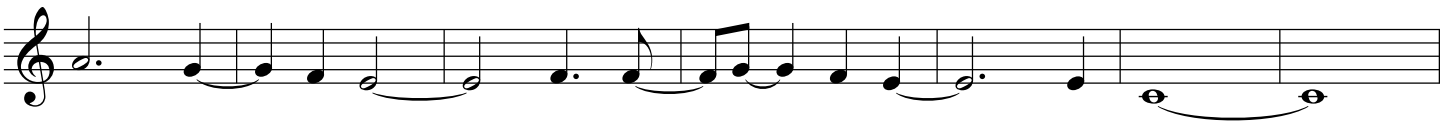
Legato passages should be played as smoothly as possible.

Legato and Ties

2. Draw in the Phrase Marking for each Dotted Line



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



____ ____ ____ ____ ____

So far you have learned notes

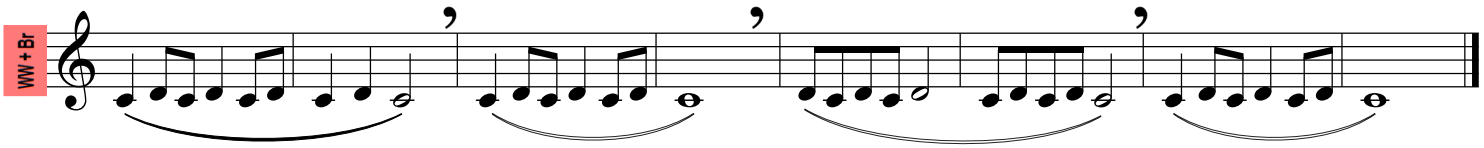
C, D, E, F, G (plus A + Bb)

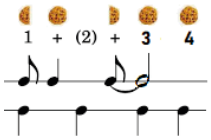
You will now be slowly introduced to the notes of the lower register - Starting with B, then G

Playing more advanced pieces, musical way, require the ability to control your breath - playing longer, smooth sounding phrases.

Breathin' Easy

The curved line is called a phrase marking which reminds you to use 1 breath for the phrases

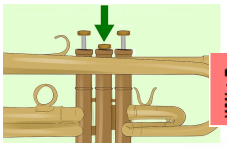




Syncopated Rhythm

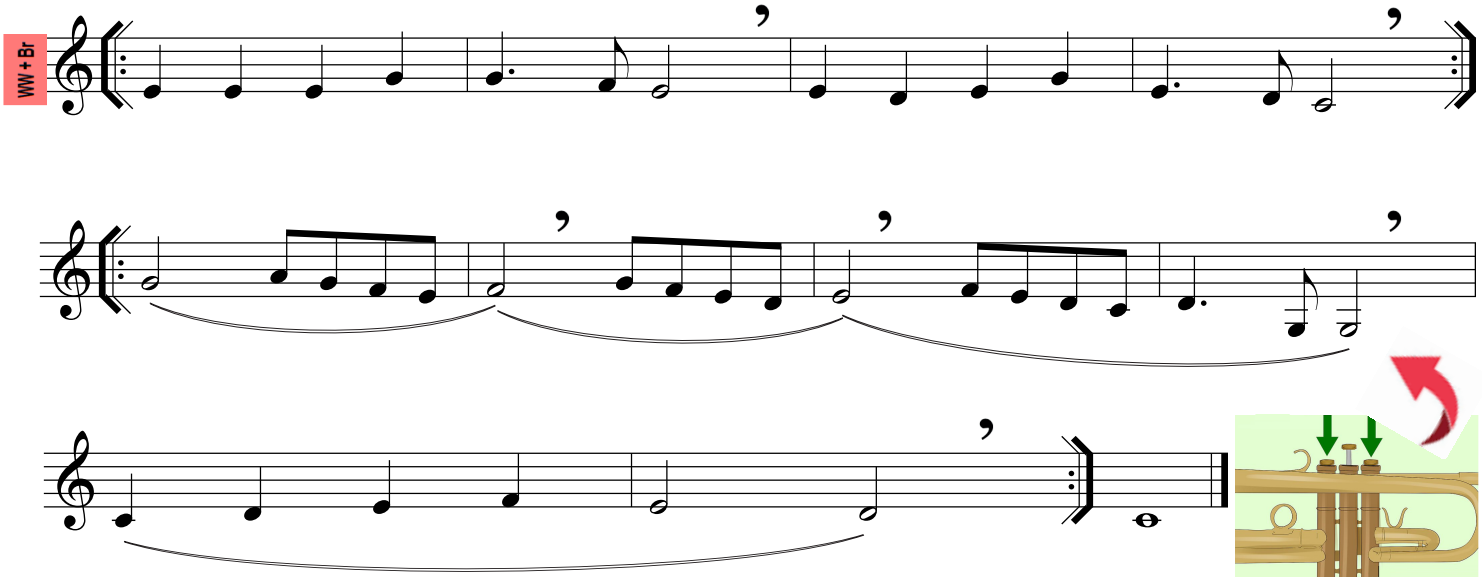
New Note

B



Joshua Fought the Battle of Jericho

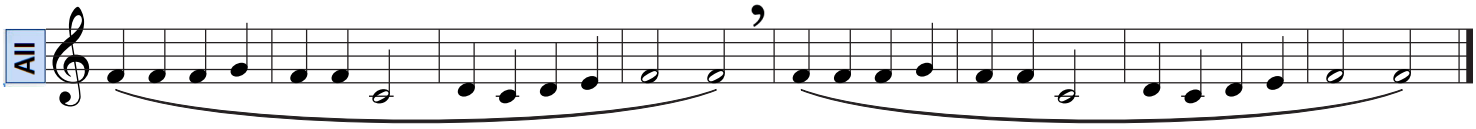
Angels We Have Heard on High



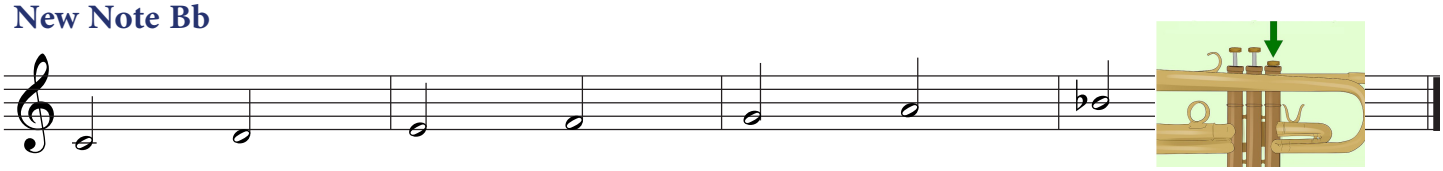
Low note like low G require an open shape "Toe or Ahh"

Low Note G

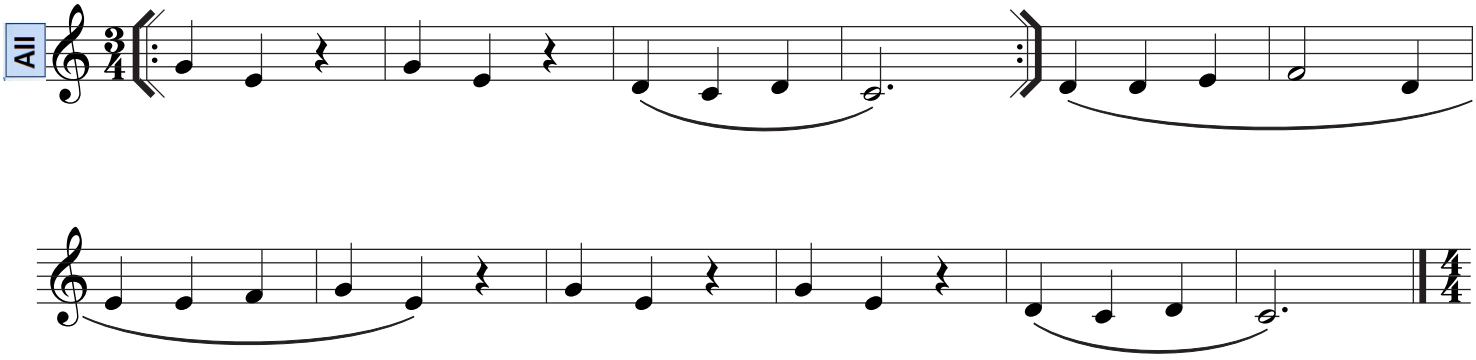
Good King Wenceslas



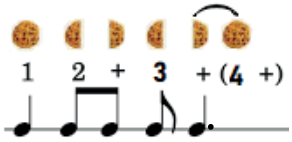
New Note Bb



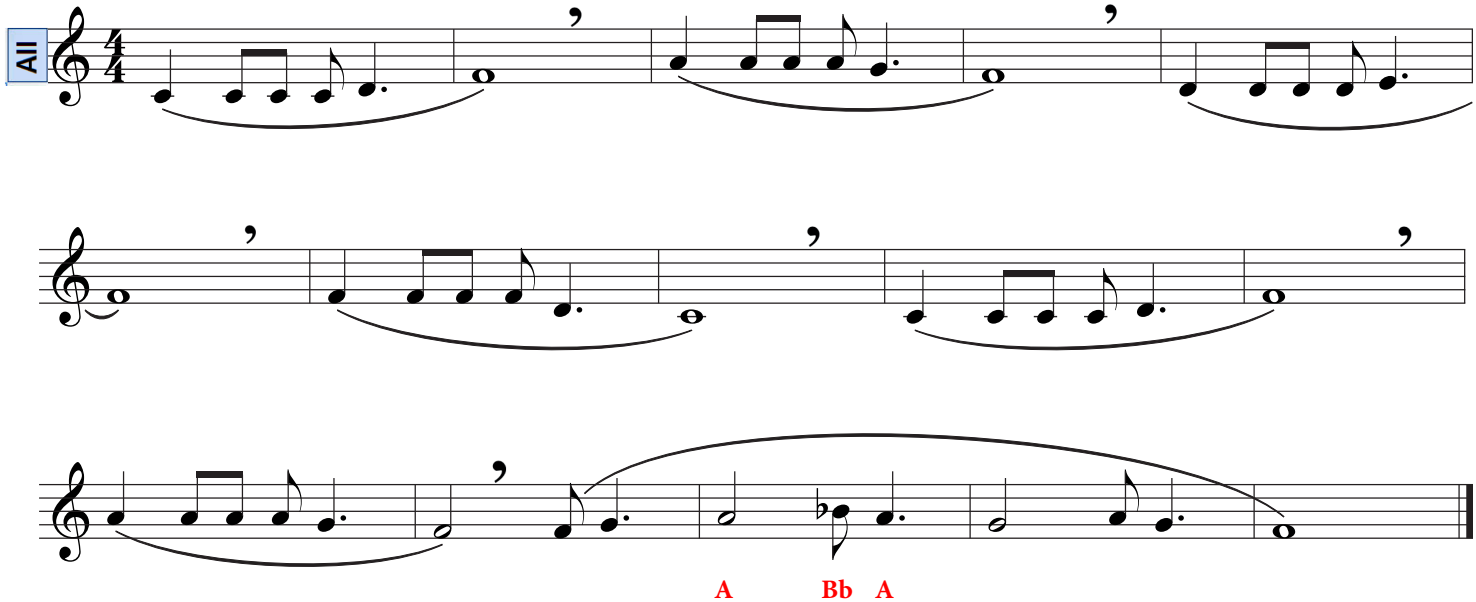
Cuckoo



First Songs for Musicianship

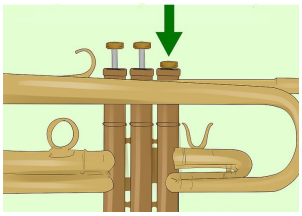


This Little Light of Mine

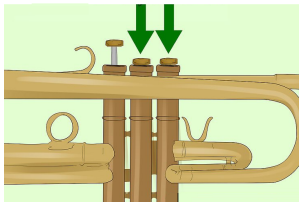


Intermediate Music Section

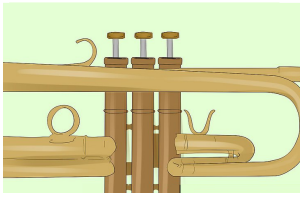
High Bb



High A

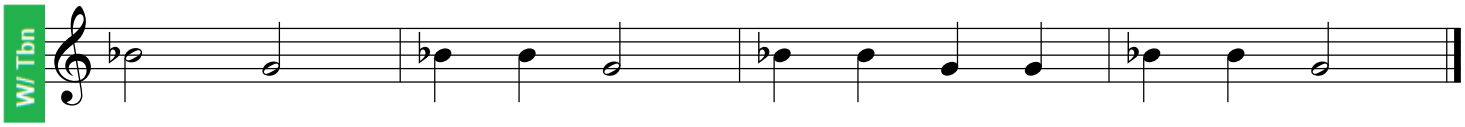


Open G



Shape for tongue		Air speed	Range of note
The more you stretch your lips across your teeth and the faster you make the air move.....	To	Slow	Low
	Te	Medium	Middle
	Ti	Fast	High

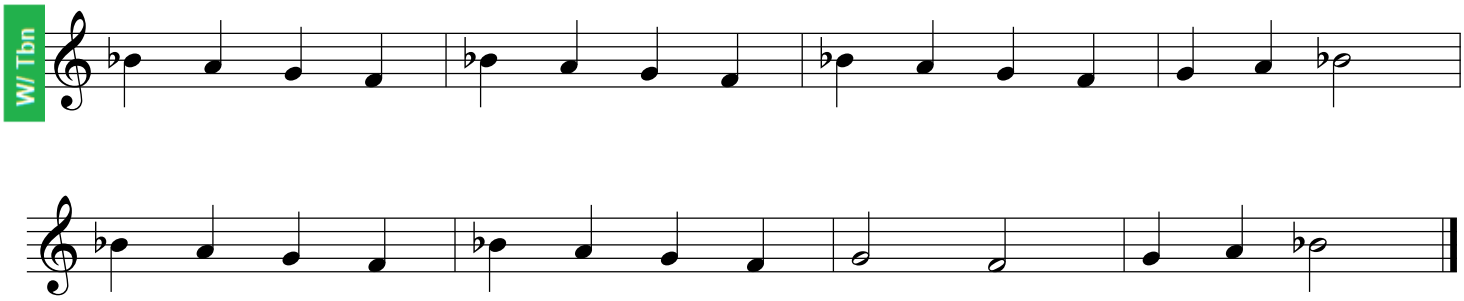
Rain Rain



Factors that affect Tone: 1) air speed 2) tongue position and 3) corners of the mouth

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

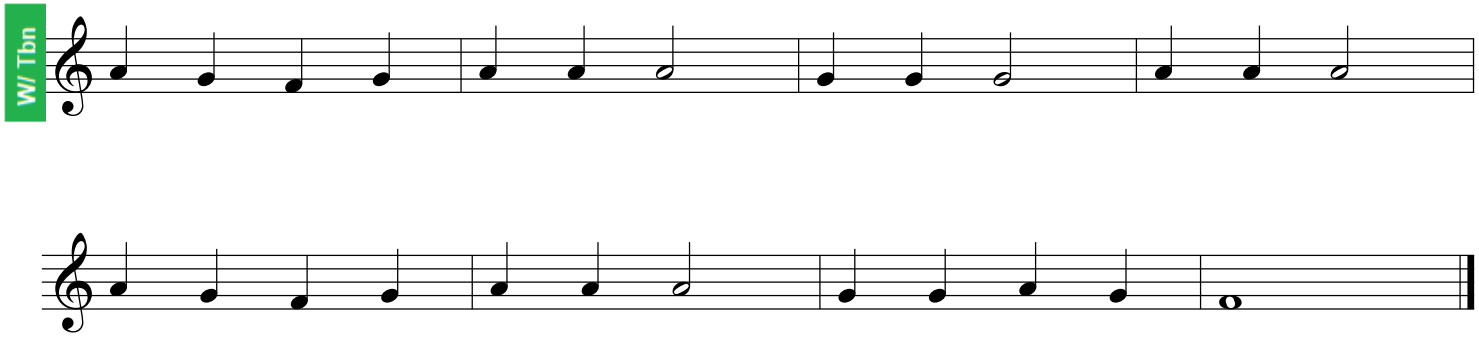
March

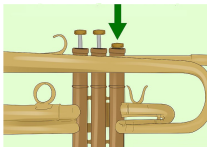


Low tongue position (ah) = unfocused. High tongue position (ee) = focused.

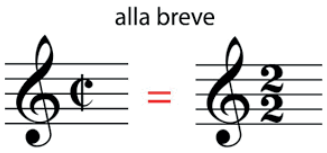
Corners should squeeze in towards the back teeth. Air-stream should be steady, fast and supported. Center of lips should not be squeezed - let the air-stream do the work.

Mary Had a Little Lamb

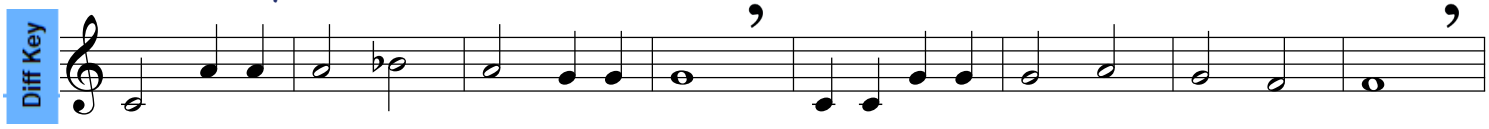




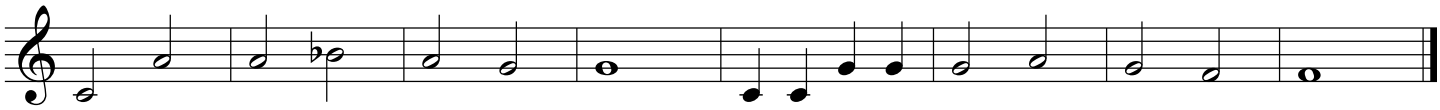
*Try "***this page** *in "Cut Time" (Alle Breve) This will mean to play each note for half of it's written value (Half note = 1 Beat, Quarters = 1/2 Beat)*



Hush Little Baby



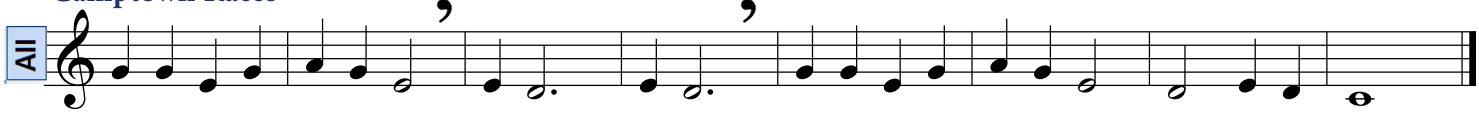
Play 4 bar Legato phrases - especially when playing Alle Breve

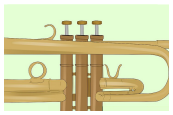


Legato means - Smoothly Connected Strive for smooth playing with little to no gaps in sound between notes

Allego to Vivace (Alle Breve)

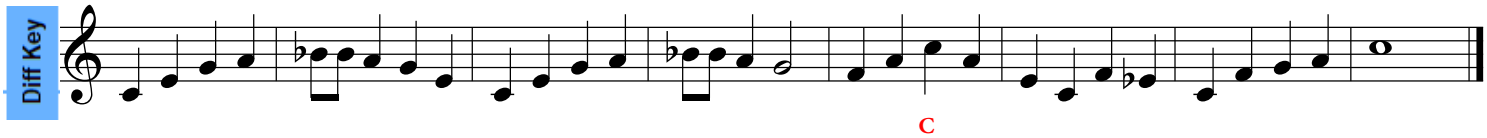
Camptown Races





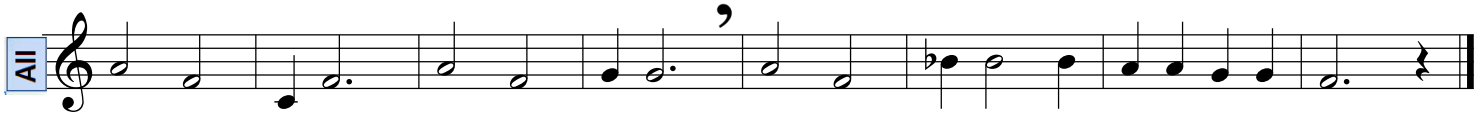
High Note C

The Blues



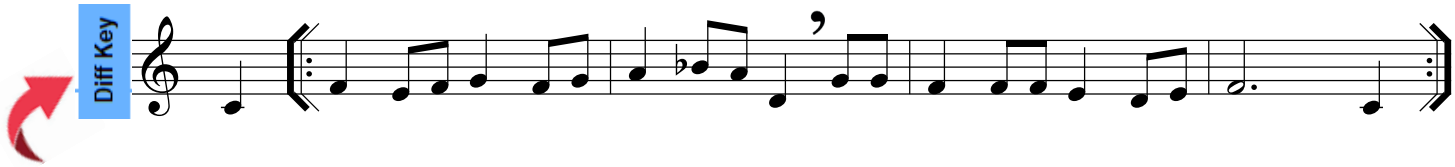
C

Good Night Ladies



Grandfather's Clock

Quick Breath

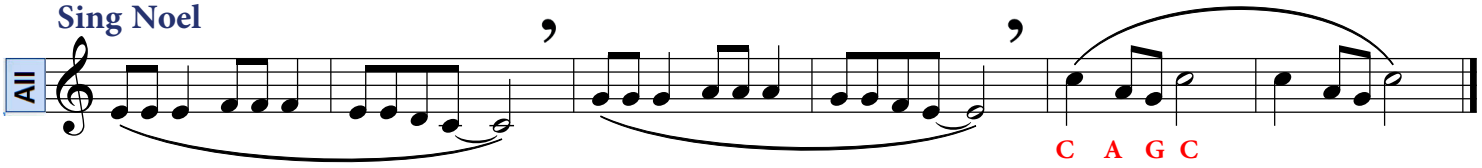


A pickup note (formal name: Anacrusis) is a partial measure of notes that come before the the first, full measure. It is sometimes also called an "upbeat"

High Note C 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

(See fingering below)

Sing Noel

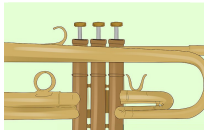


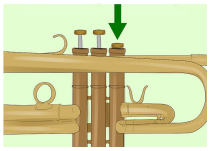
Lightly Row

'Hark the Herald' *has a wide range of notes* - including new *High Notes C and D. This is a wonderful opportunity to work on the mouth shape needed to play* very *High Notes with a* warm, rich *tone* (*not a pinched, squeezed 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

High Note C
No Valves

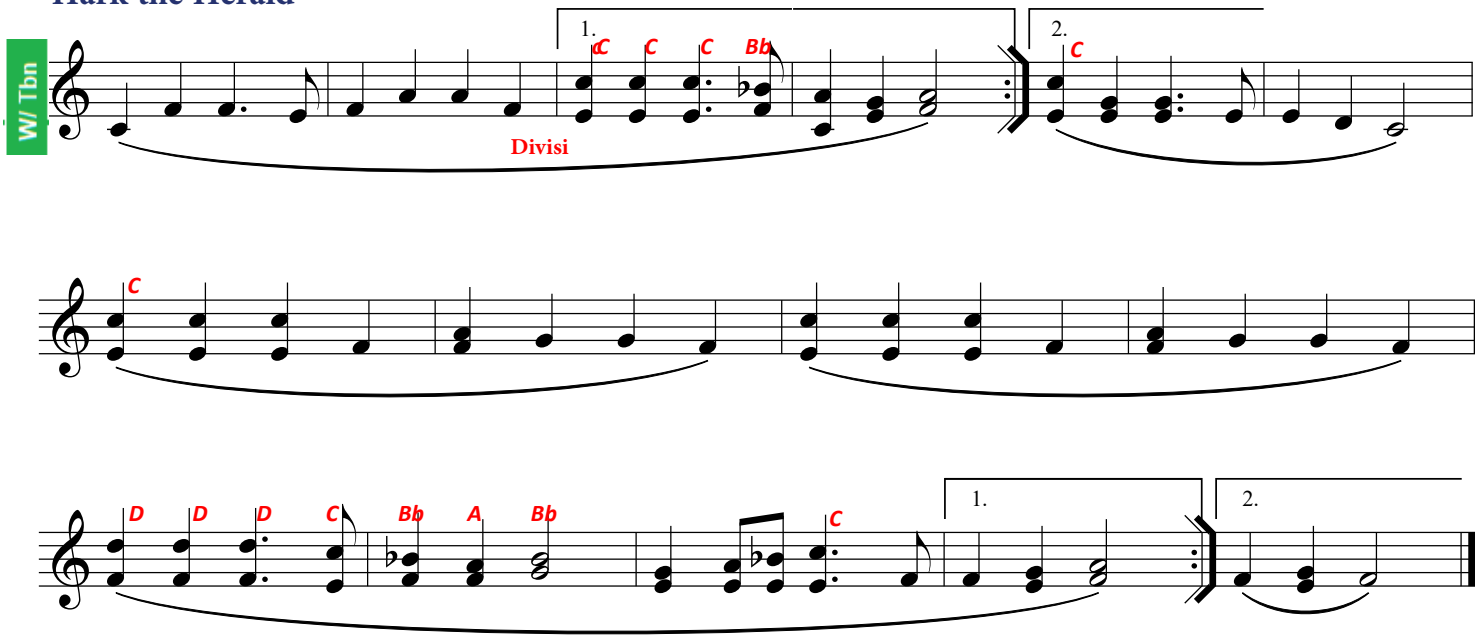




Very High Note D
1st Valve

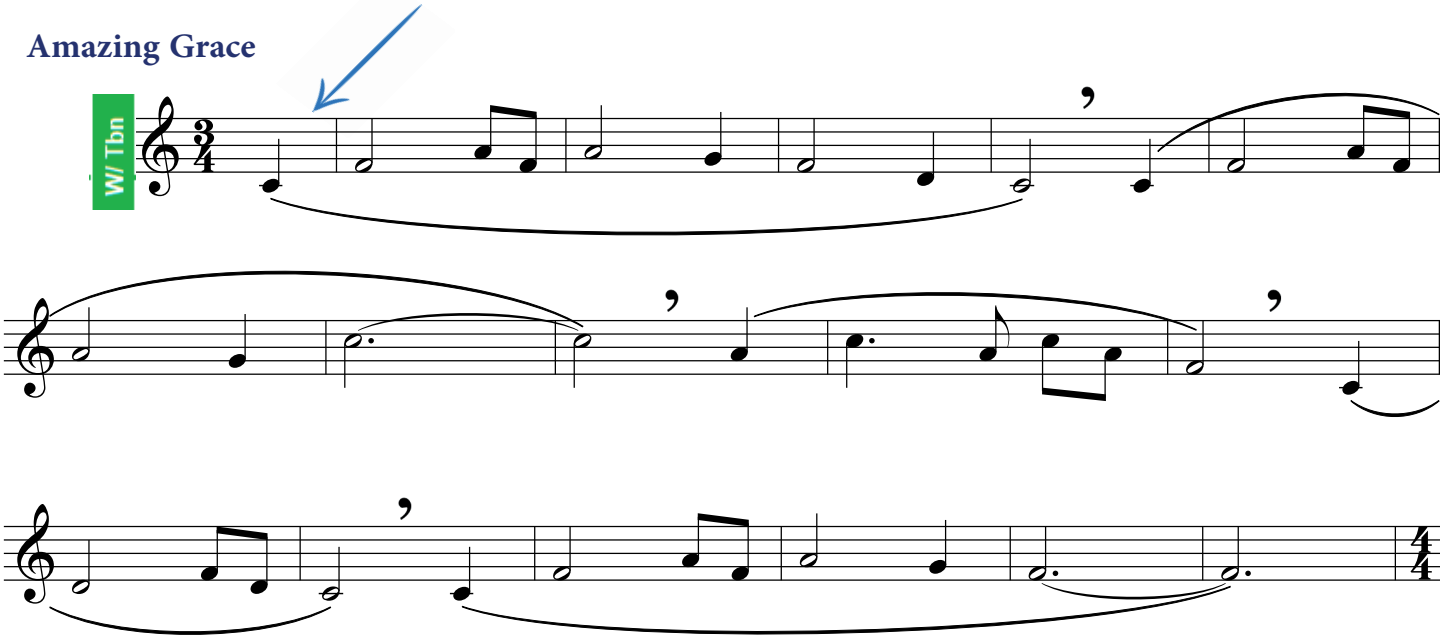
"Divisi' gives the opportunity to play in harmony when there are 2 people playing - you may choose the new High and Very High notes or the lower harmony part.

Hark the Herald

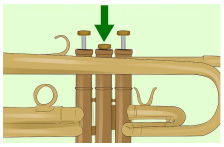


In music, an anacrusis (also known as a pickup) is a note which precedes the first downbeat in a bar in a musical phrase.

Amazing Grace



'Joy to the World' is based on a C Scale - *including* new *High Note* B. *Play with a* warm, rich *tone* (*not a pinched, squeezed tone*). *Support the air-stream with your stomach muscles so the air is always steady. Adjust the Tongue, Throat and mouth*

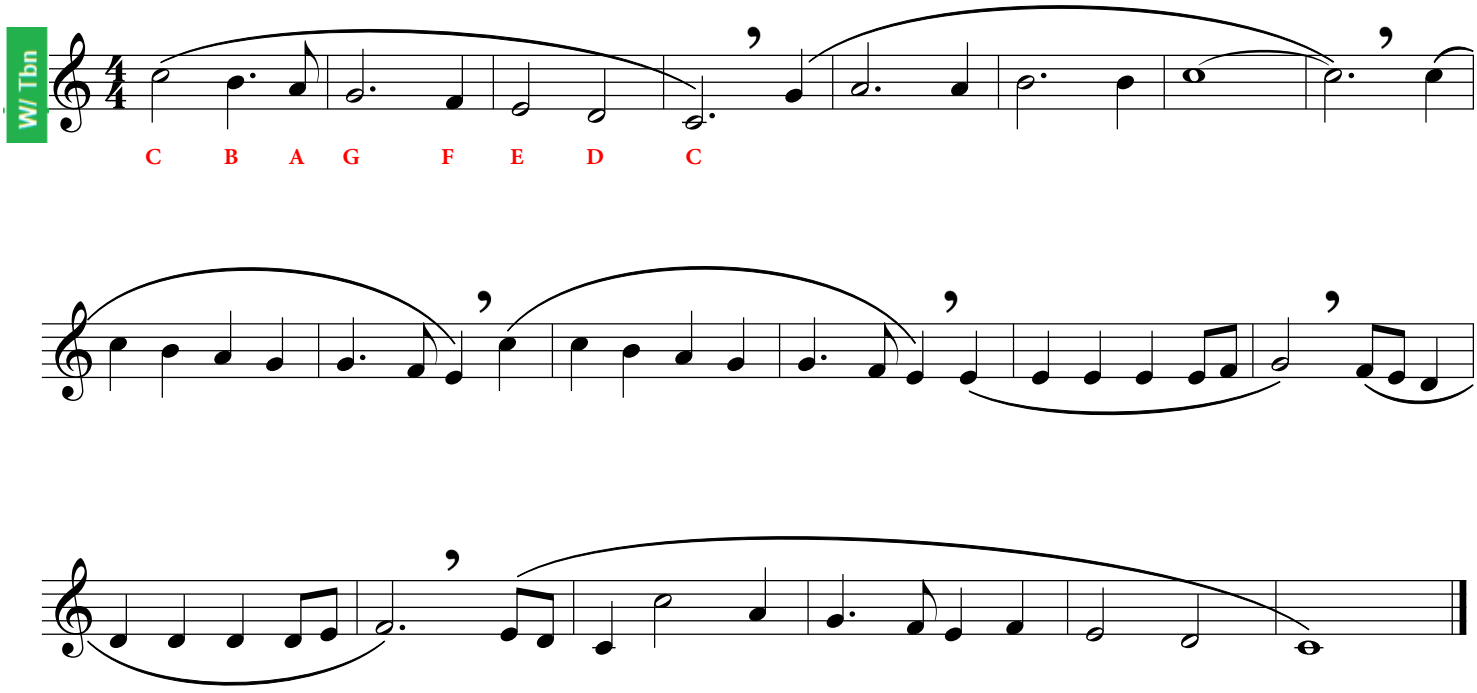


High Note B

You now play Low and High versions of B - C and D

Joy to the World

Play Allegro and then "Alle Breve"

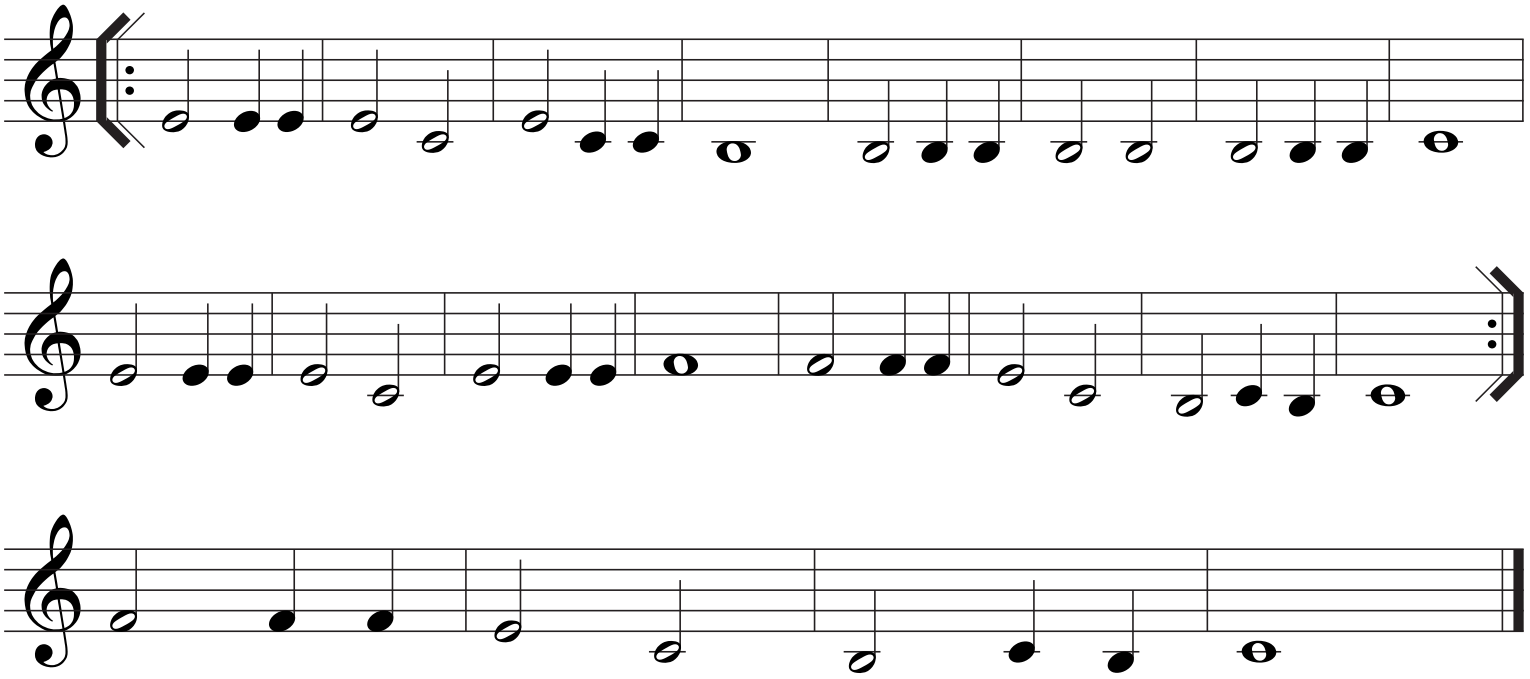


All

First Songs for Band

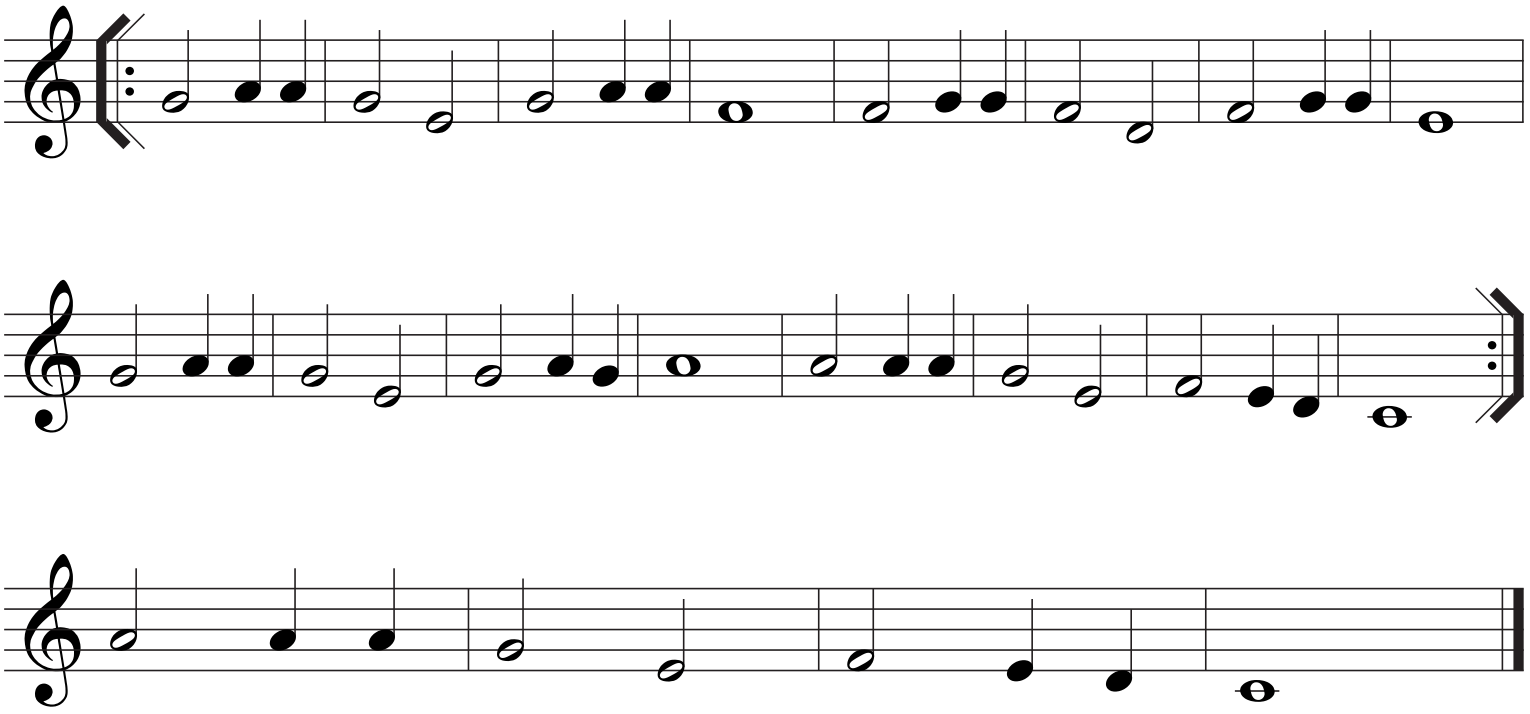
"On Parade"

Trumpet 2



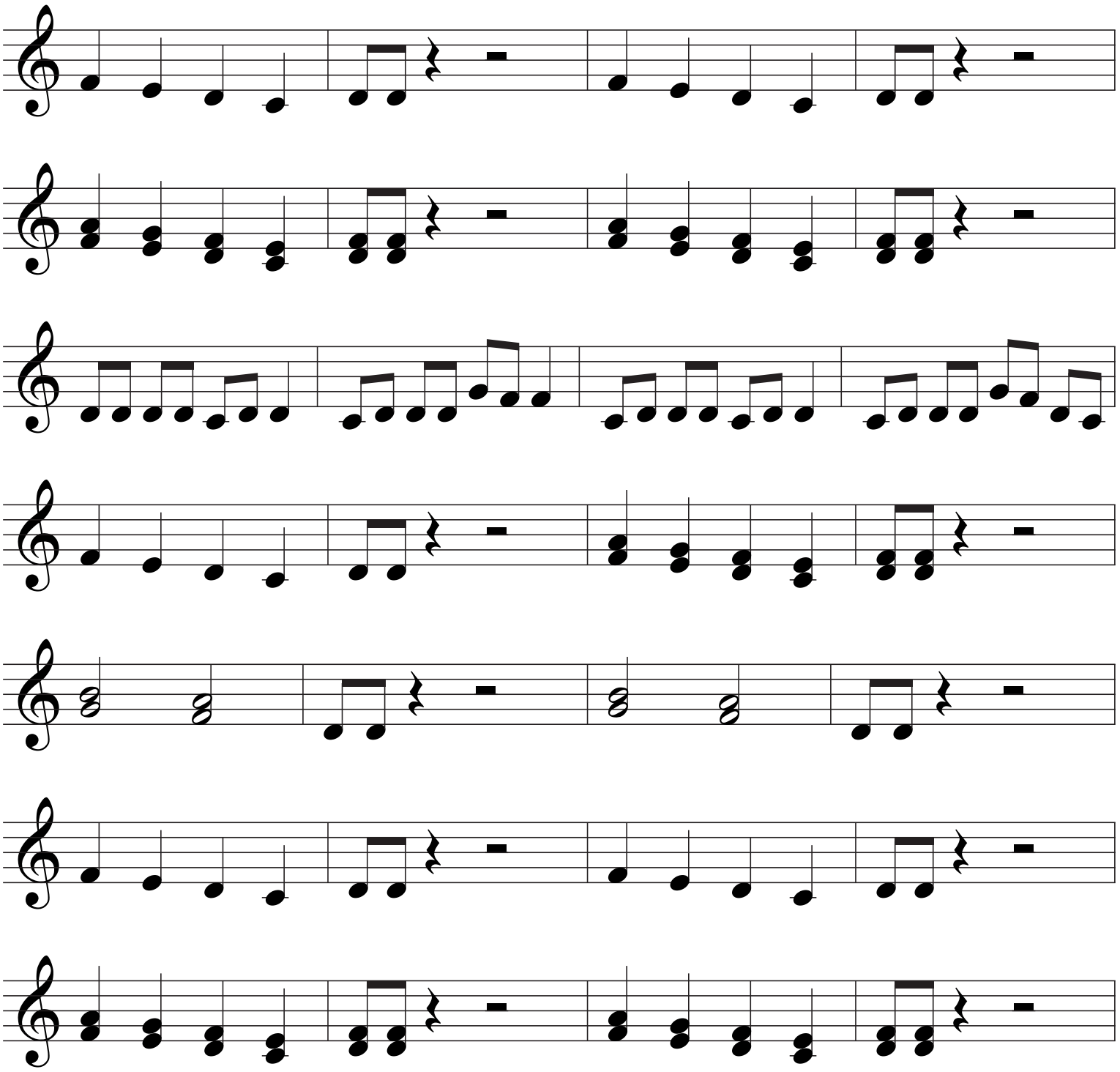
Trumpet 1

(to be added after learning Trumpet 2)



All

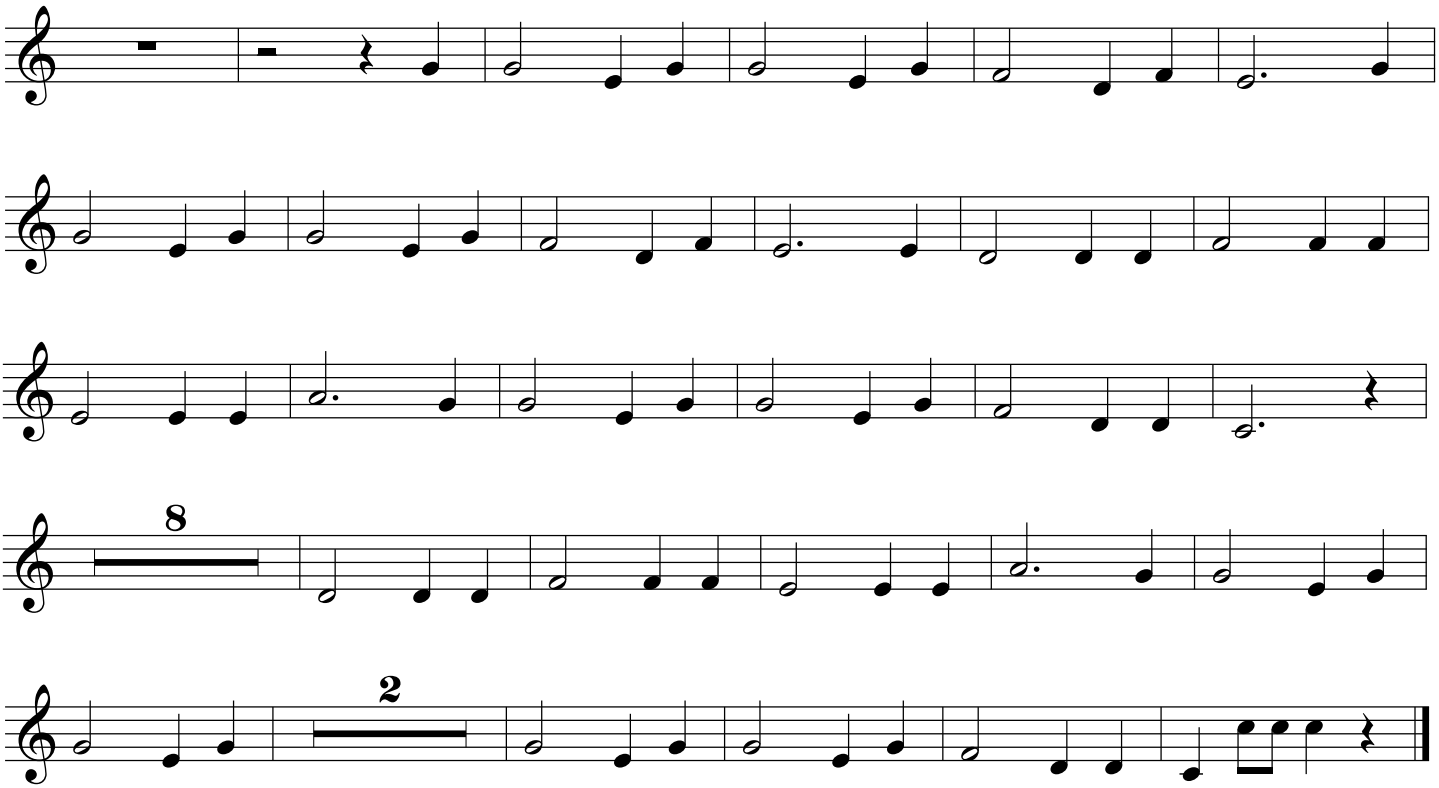
We Will Rock You



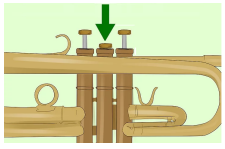
Trumpet 1 and 2 are combined on the same part - this is called "Divisi"

Holiday March

Trumpet I

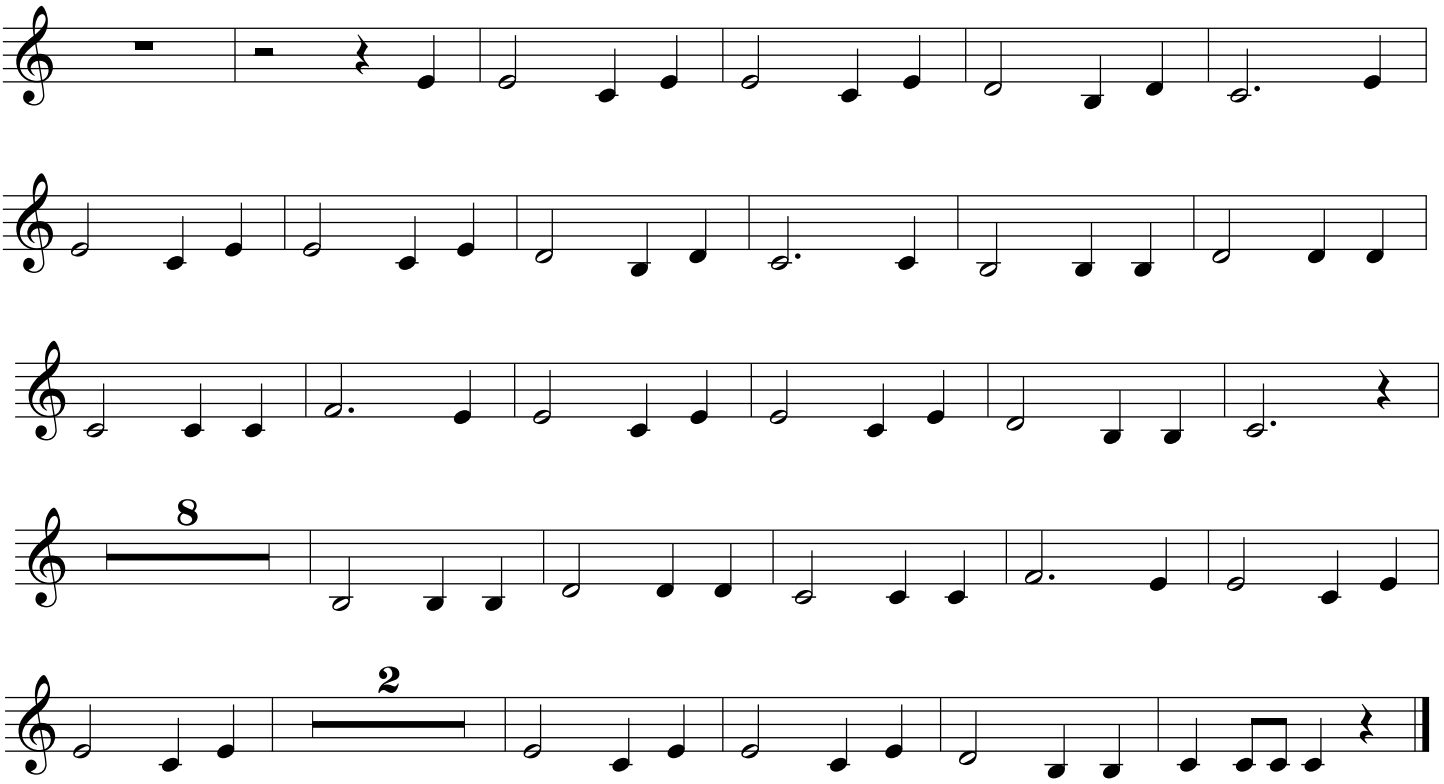


Holiday March



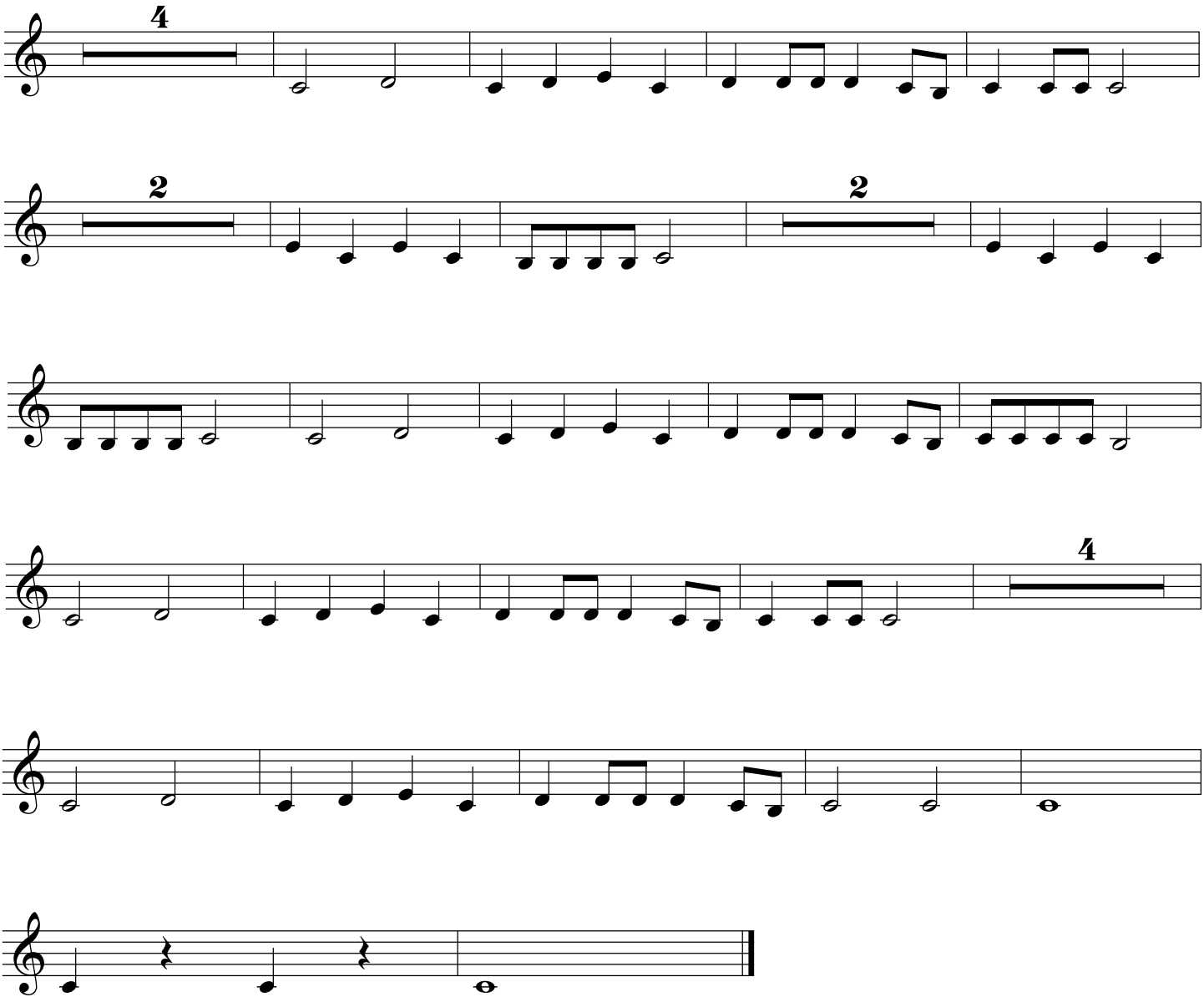
Low B

Trumpet 2



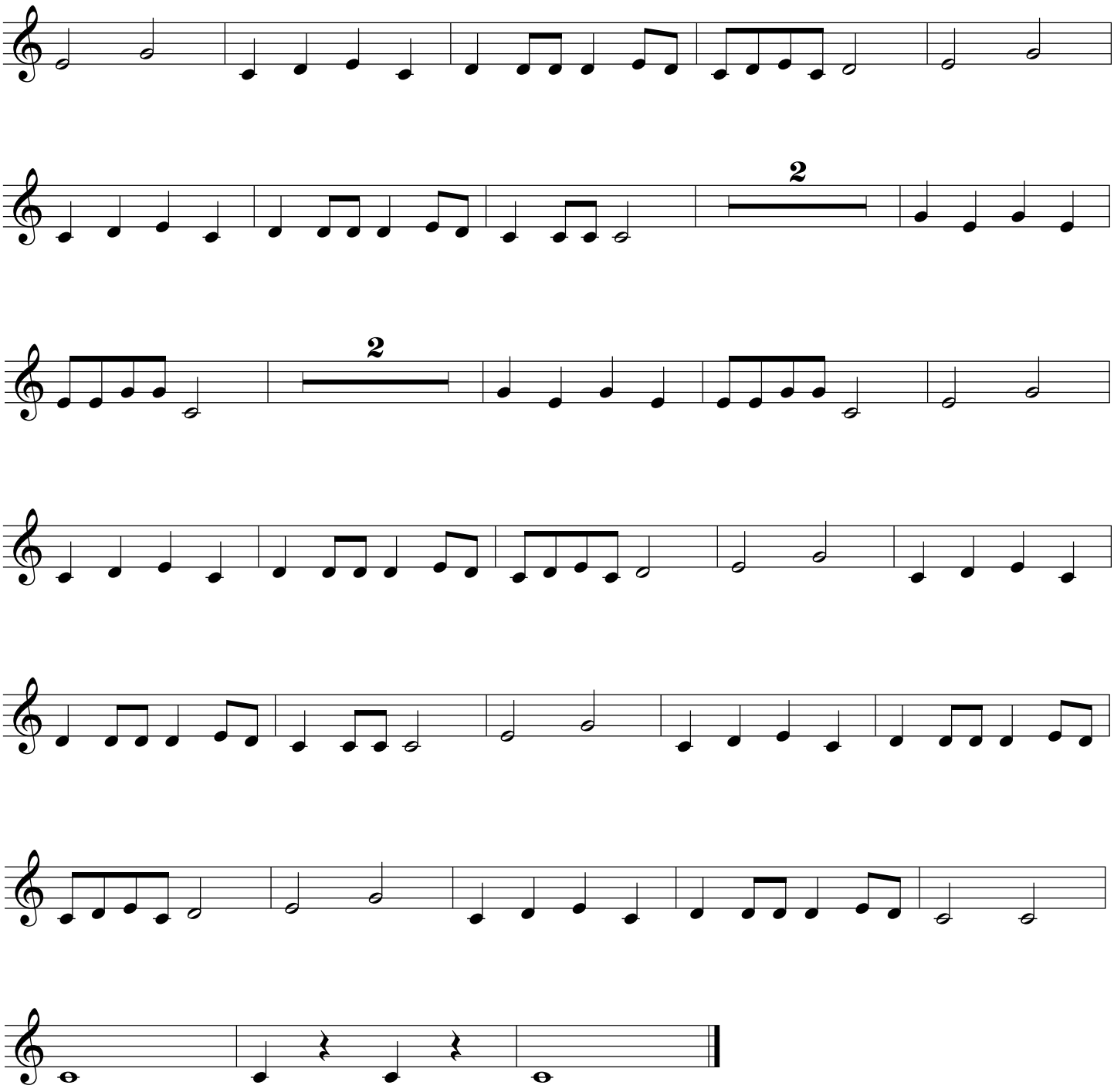
Olympic Theme

Trumpet 2



Olympic Theme

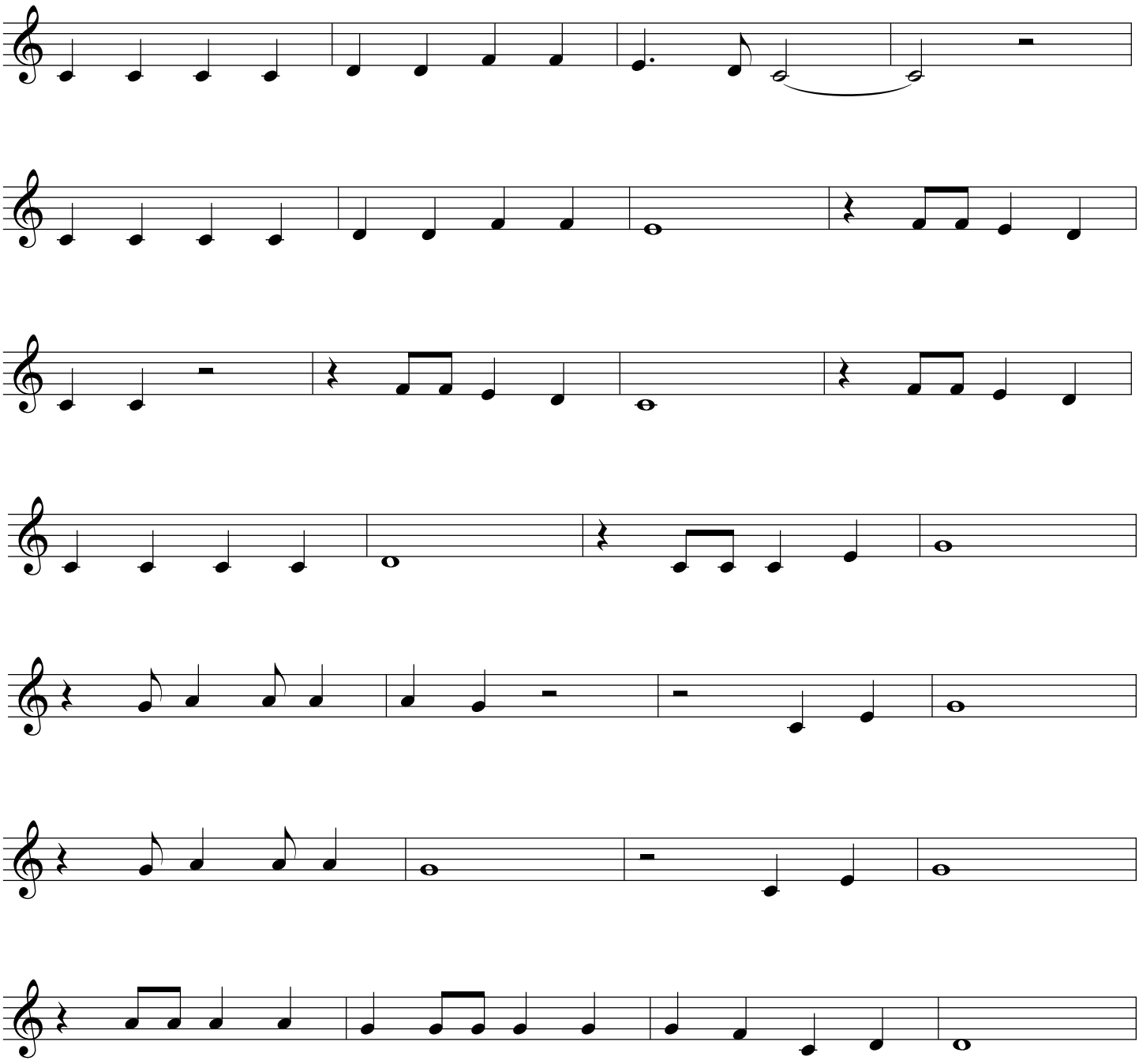
Trumpet 1



WW + Br

I'm a Believer

Trumpet 1



I'm a believer

WW + Br

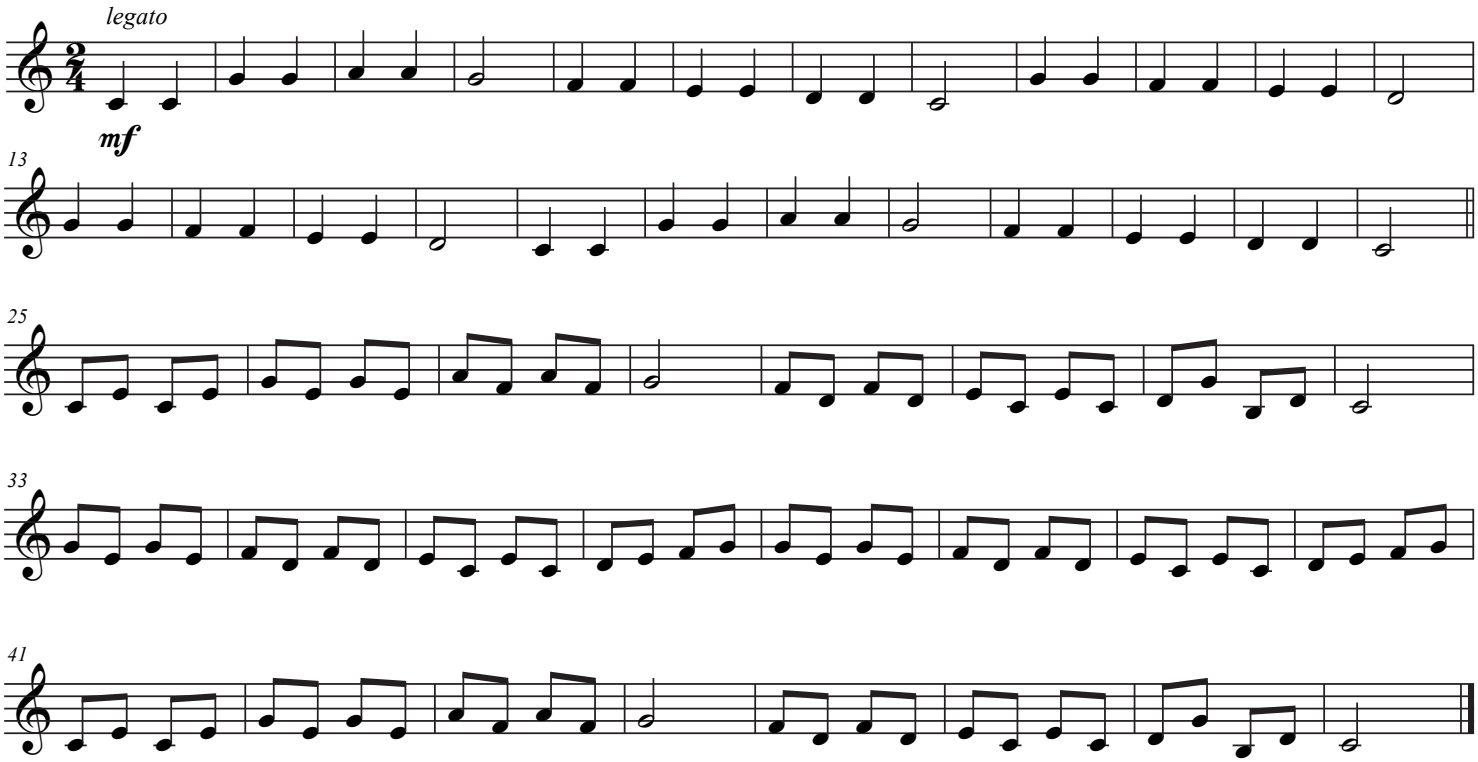
I'm a Believer

Trumpet 2

I'm a believer

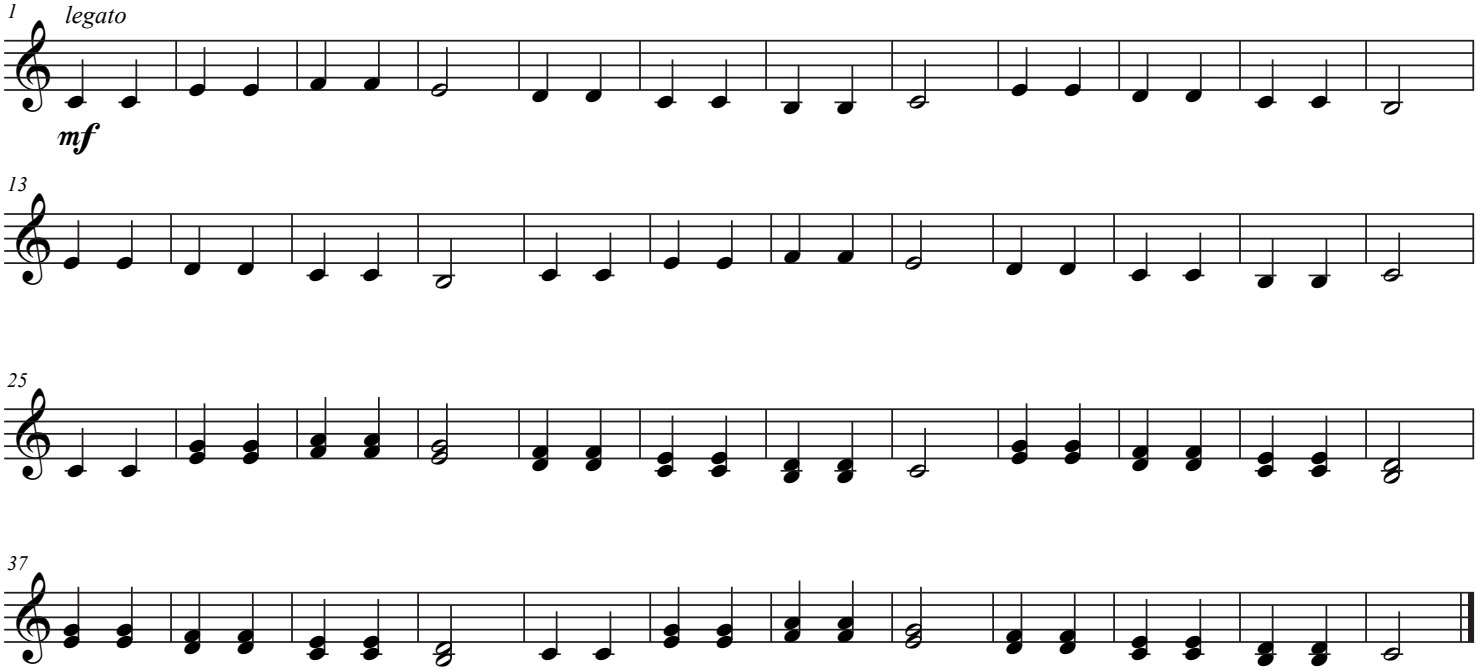
Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Trumpet 1



Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

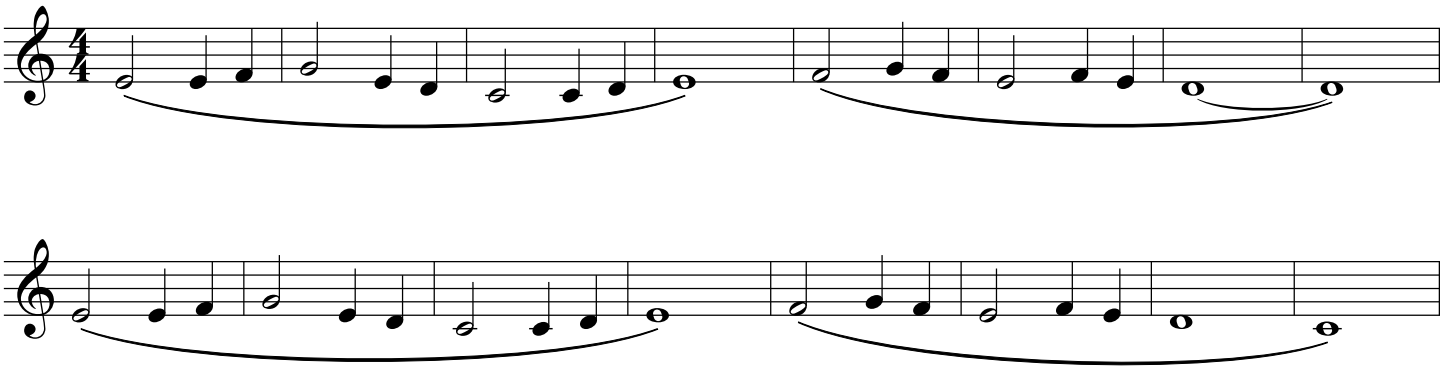
Trumpet 2



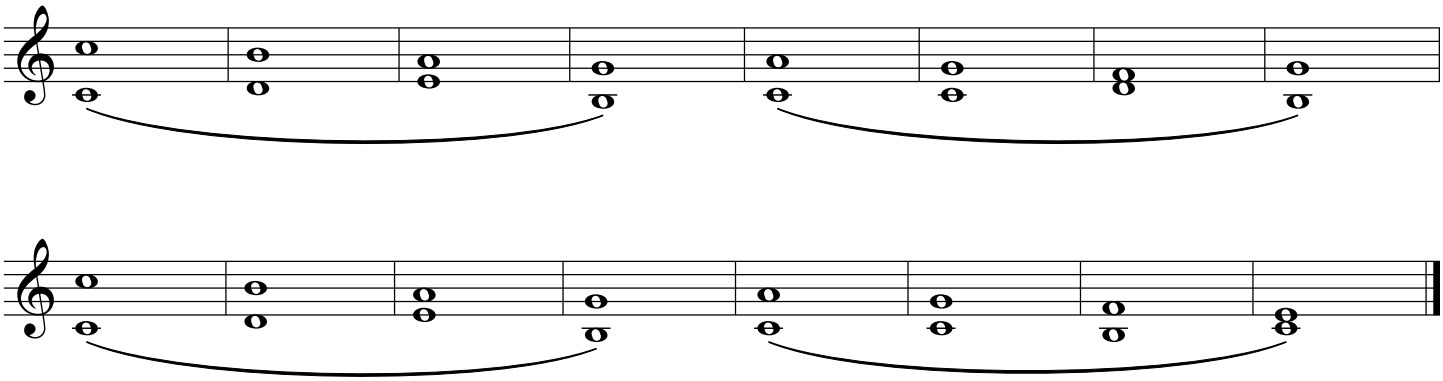
Seek Ye First

Also play "Cut Time" (Alle Breve)

Trumpet

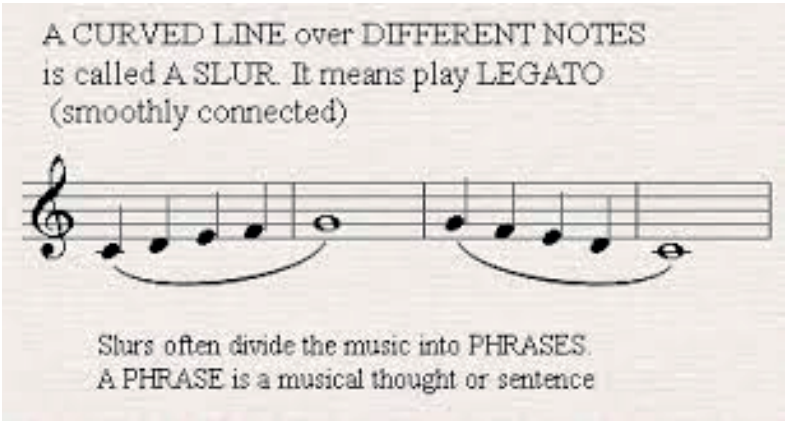


Divisi



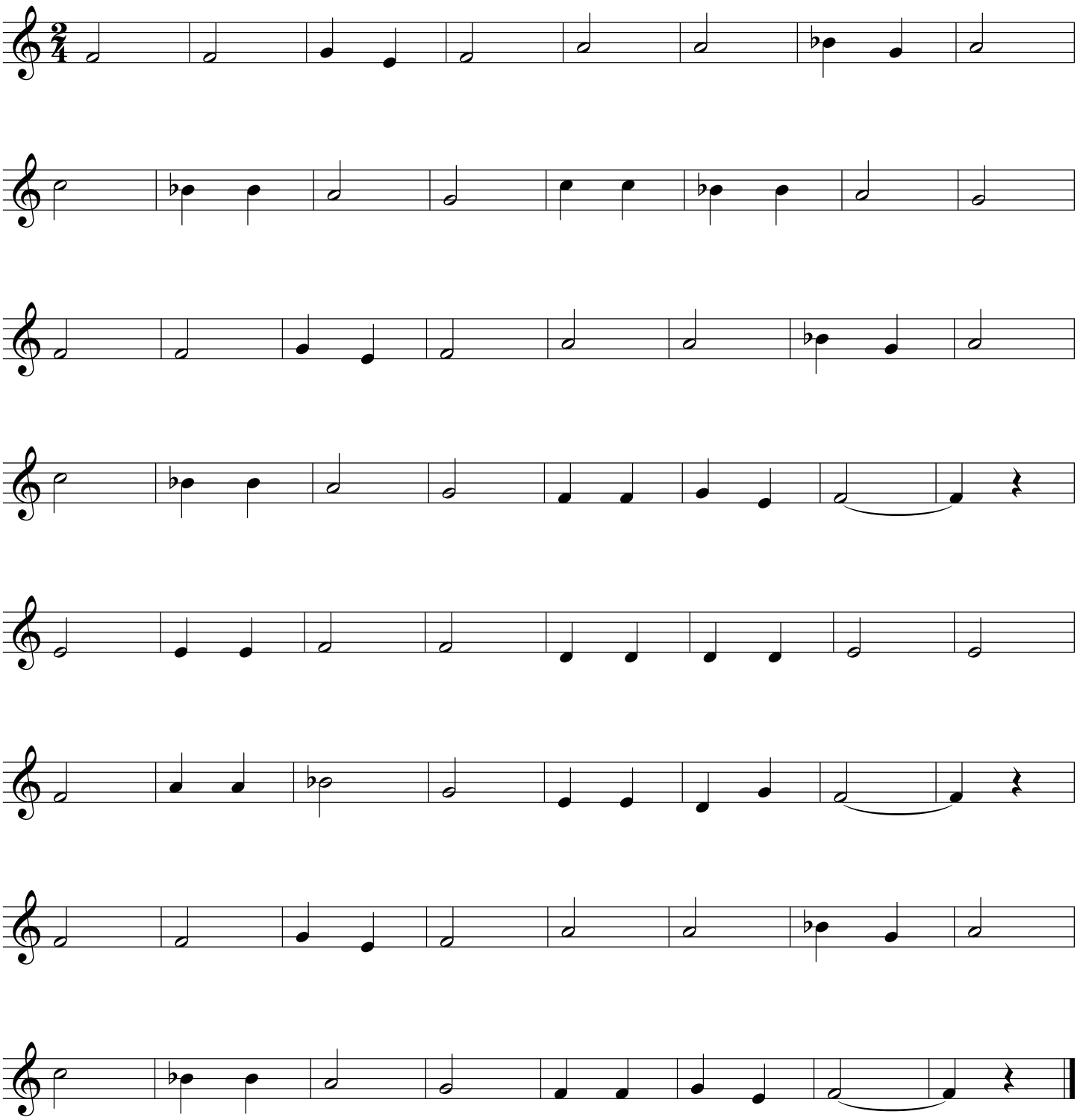
Review of Legato Style

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



The Crusaders

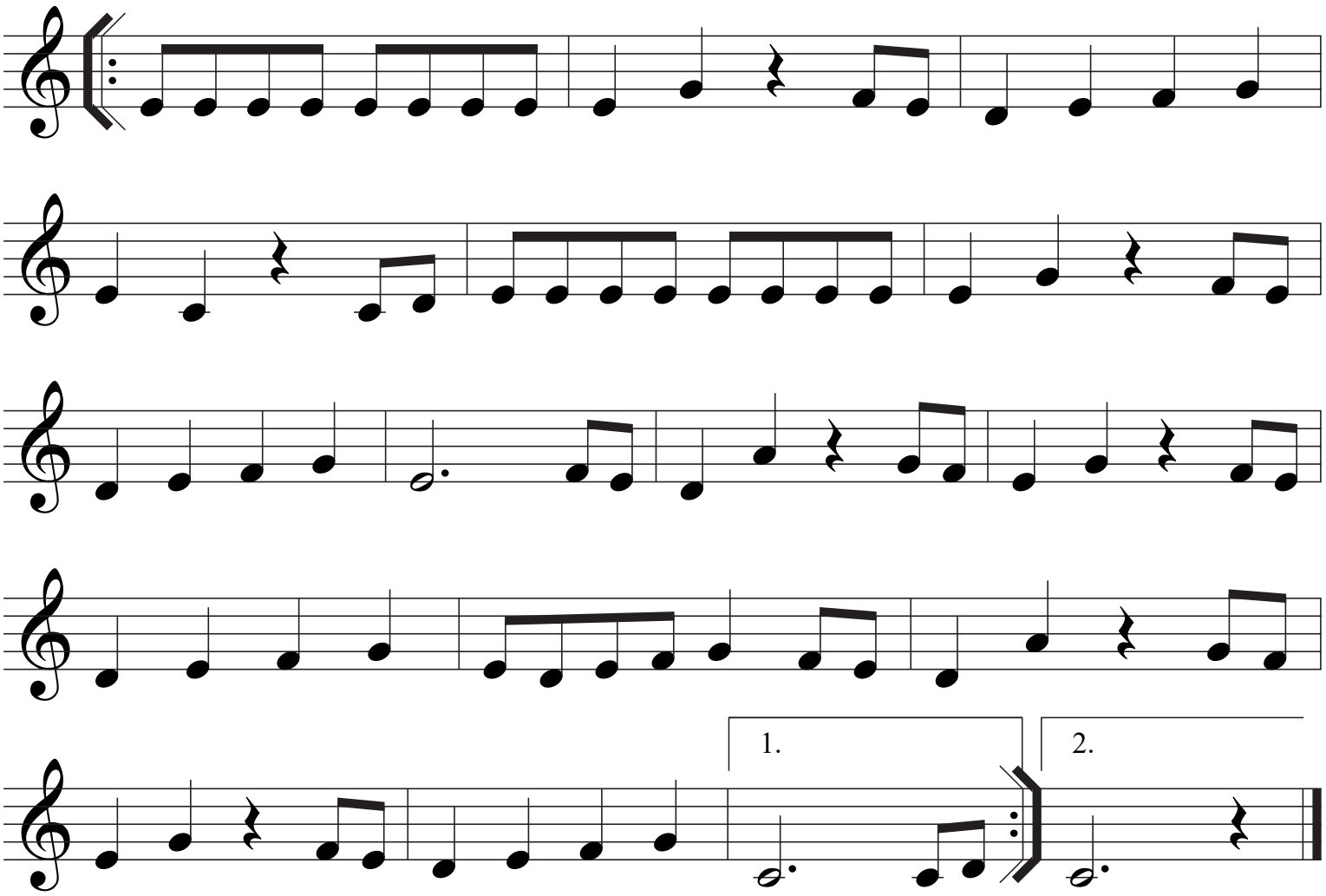
Trumpet



Italian Song

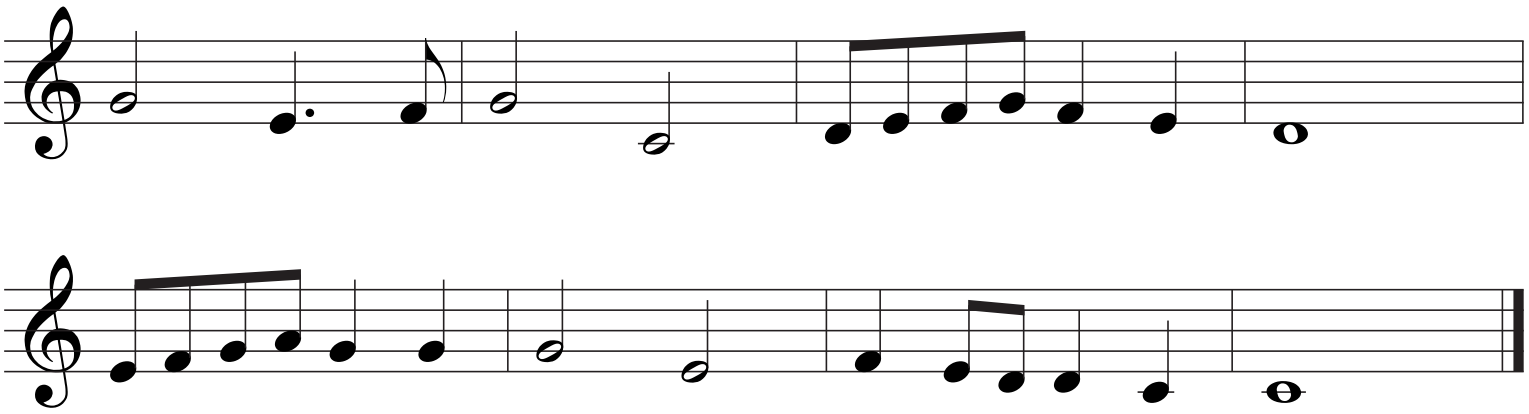
Trumpet 1

Allegro



Hail the Conquering Hero

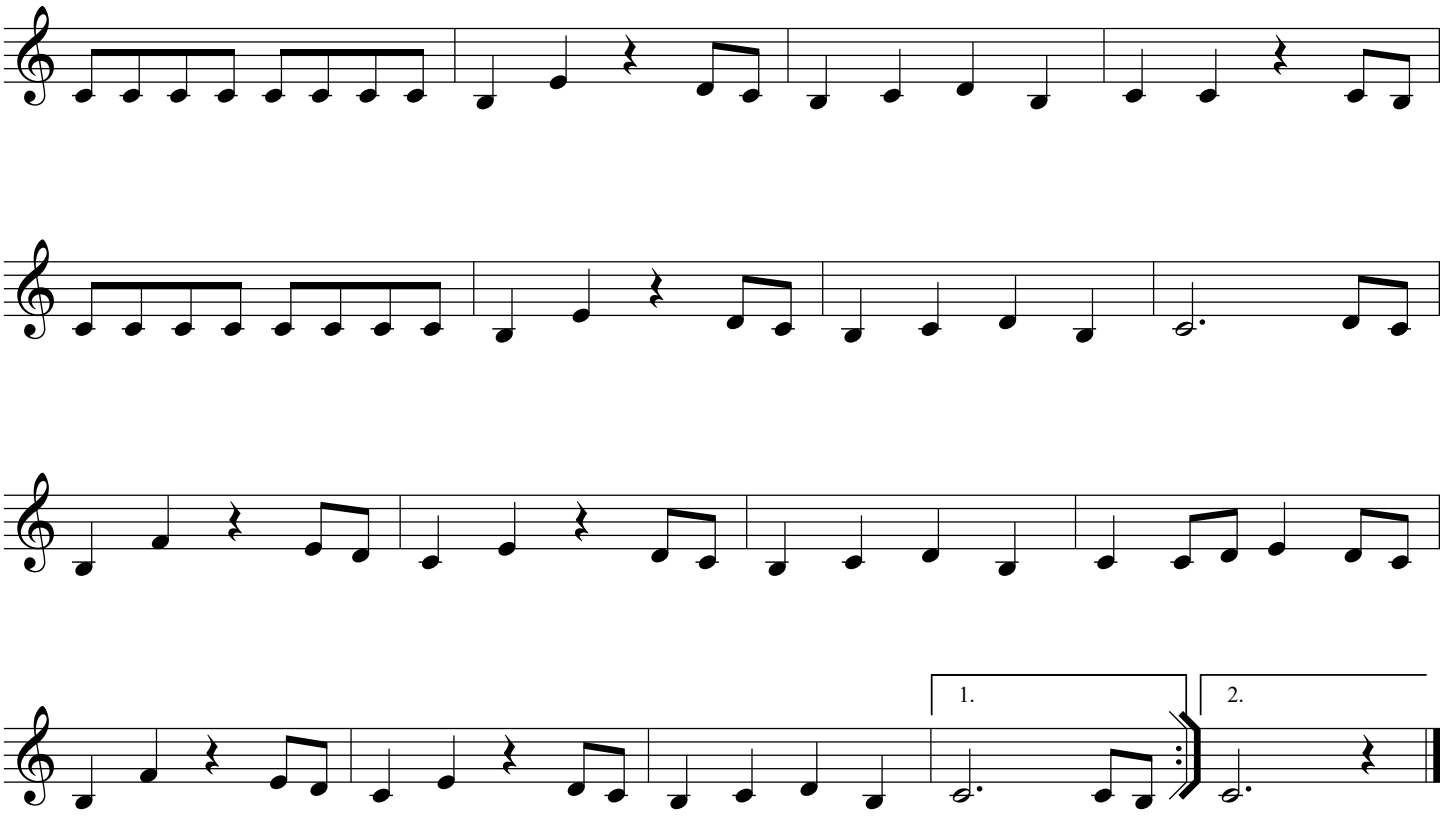
Trumpet 1



Italian Song

Trumpet 2

Allegro



Hail the Conquering Hero

Trumpet 2