

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS FOR BAND

COMPREHENSIVE BAND METHOD

TIM LAUTZENHEISER
PAUL LAVENDER

JOHN HIGGINS
TOM C. RHODES

CHARLES MENGHINI
DON BIRSCHENK

Band is... **M**aking music with a family of lifelong friends.

Understanding how commitment and dedication lead to success.

Sharing the joy and rewards of working together.

Individuals who develop self-confidence.

Creativity—expressing yourself in a universal language.

Band is... **MUSIC!**

Strike up the band,

Tim Lautzenheiser

The modern horn evolved from 16th century hunting horns. These instruments did not have valves, and changed notes by using various “crooks” or tuning slides. Most horn players had to perform with several crooks that allowed them to play the correct notes.

In 1660, the *trompe* was introduced in France. This instrument’s tubing had 2 1/2 coils, and retained the nickname “French” horn. However, German instrument makers actually perfected today’s horn. Stölzel and Bluhmel added valves to the horn in 1818, which eliminated the need for crooks. Rotary valves, introduced in 1853, are commonly found on today’s horns. “Single” horns in F have 3 valves, while “double” horns in F/B \flat have 3 valves and a thumb key.

Horns provide an important, full middle voice in the concert band. They blend well with all instruments, and play solos, melodies and harmonies.

Mozart, Beethoven, Mahler, R. Strauss and Wagner are all composers who have featured horns in their writing. Two famous horn performers are Barry Tuckwell and Philip Farkas.

ISBN 978-0-634-00321-9

Copyright © 2004 by HAL LEONARD CORPORATION
International Copyright Secured All Rights Reserved

 **HAL•LEONARD®**
CORPORATION
7777 W. BLUEMOUND RD. P.O. BOX 13819 MILWAUKEE, WI 53213

THE BASICS

Posture

Sit on the edge of your chair, and always keep your:

- Spine straight and tall
- Shoulders back and relaxed
- Feet flat on the floor

Breathing & Airstream

Breathing is a natural thing we all do constantly. To discover the correct airstream to play your instrument:

- Place the palm of your hand near your mouth.
- Inhale deeply through the corners of your mouth, keeping your shoulders steady. Your waist should expand like a balloon.
- Slowly whisper "tah" as you gradually exhale air into your palm.

The air you feel is the airstream. It produces sound through the instrument. Your tongue is like a faucet or valve that releases the airstream.

Producing The Essential Tone

"Buzzing" through the mouthpiece produces your tone. The buzz is a fast vibration in the center of your lips. Embouchure (*ahm'-bah-shure*) is your mouth's position on the mouthpiece of the instrument. A good embouchure takes time and effort, so carefully follow these steps for success:

BUZZING

- Moisten your lips.
- Bring your lips together as if saying the letter "m."
- Relax your jaw to separate your upper and lower teeth.
- Form a slightly puckered smile to firm the corners of your mouth.
- Direct a full airstream through the center of your lips, creating a buzz.
- Buzz frequently without your mouthpiece.

MOUTHPIECE PLACEMENT

If you are switching from trumpet to horn, note that the horn mouthpiece placement is nearly the opposite as the trumpet mouthpiece placement.

- Form your "buzzing" embouchure.
- Place the mouthpiece approximately 2/3 on the upper lip and 1/3 on the lower lip. Your teacher may suggest a slightly different mouthpiece placement.
- Take a full breath through the corners of your mouth.
- Start your buzz with the syllable "tah." Buzz through the center of your lips keeping a steady, even buzz. Your lips provide a cushion for the mouthpiece.

Taking Care Of Your Instrument

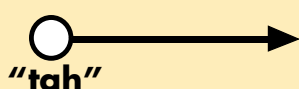
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:

- Use the water key to empty water from the instrument. Blow air through it. If your horn does not have a water key, invert the instrument. You may also remove the main tuning slide, invert the instrument and remove excess water.
- Wipe the instrument off with a clean soft cloth. Return the instrument to its case.
- Remove the mouthpiece. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.

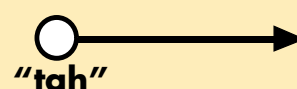
Horn valves and slides occasionally need lubricating. Your director will recommend valve oil and slide grease, and will help you apply them when necessary.

MOUTHPIECE WORKOUT

Using only the mouthpiece, form your embouchure carefully. Take a deep breath without raising your shoulders. Begin buzzing your lips by whispering "tah" and gradually exhale your full airstream. Strive for an even tone.



REST



REST

Long Tone



To begin, we'll use a special "Long Tone" note. Hold the tone until your teacher tells you to rest. Practice long tones each day to develop your sound.

1. THE FIRST NOTE

Hold each long tone until your teacher tells you to rest.

G

F Horn: ○ ○ ○
1 2 3

"G" is played with **open valves**. Just rest your fingers lightly on the valves.

The Beat

The **beat** is the pulse of music, and like your heartbeat it should remain very steady. Counting aloud and foot-tapping help us maintain a steady beat. Tap your foot **down** on each number and **up** on each "&."

One beat = 1 &



Notes And Rests

Notes tell us how high or low to play by their placement on a line or space of the music staff, and how long to play by their shape. **Rests** tell us to count silent beats.



Quarter Note = 1 beat



Quarter Rest = 1 silent beat

2. COUNT AND PLAY

3. A NEW NOTE

Look for the fingering diagram under each new note.

F

F Horn: ● ○ ○

The black circles tell you which valves to push down. "F" is played with **1st valve**.

4. TWO'S A TEAM

5. HEADING DOWN

Practice long tones on each new note.

E

F Horn: ○ ○ ○

6. MOVING ON UP

Long Tone



To begin, we'll use a special "Long Tone" note. Hold the tone until your teacher tells you to rest. Practice long tones each day to develop your sound.

1. THE FIRST NOTE

Your teacher will tell you which line to play first, and how long to hold each tone.

C

F Horn: ○ ○ ○
B \flat Horn: T ○ ○ ○
1 2 3

High "C" is played **open**. Just rest your fingers lightly on the valves.
Double Horn Players: add the thumb key and use the B \flat Horn fingering.

C

F Horn: ○ ○ ○
1 2 3

Low "C" is played **open**. Just rest your fingers lightly on the valves.

The Beat

The **beat** is the pulse of music, and like your heartbeat it should remain very steady. Counting aloud and foot-tapping help us maintain a steady beat. Tap your foot **down** on each number and **up** on each "&."

One beat = 1 &
↓ ↑

Notes And Rests

Notes tell us how high or low to play by their placement on a line or space of the music staff, and how long to play by their shape. **Rests** tell us to count silent beats.

Quarter Note = 1 beat
 Quarter Rest = 1 silent beat

2. COUNT AND PLAY

3. A NEW NOTE

Look for the fingering diagram under each new note.

B \flat

F Horn: ● ○ ○
B \flat Horn: T ● ○ ○

The black circles tell you which valves to push down. "B \flat (B-flat)" is played with 1st valve.
Double Horn Players: add the thumb key and use the B \flat Horn fingering.

B \flat

F Horn: ● ○ ○

4. TWO'S A TEAM

5. HEADING DOWN

Practice long tones on each new note.

A

F Horn: ● ● ○
B \flat Horn: T ● ● ○

Double Horn Players: add the thumb key and use the B \flat Horn fingering.






A

F Horn: ● ● ○

6. MOVING ON UP

Notes In Review

Memorize the fingerings for the notes you've learned:

G	F	E	D	C
				
F Horn: ○ ○ ○	● ○ ○	○ ○ ○	● ○ ○	○ ○ ○

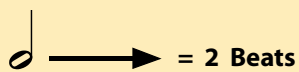
14. ROLLING ALONG

Go to the next line. ▾



Double Bar ▾

Half Note



= 2 Beats

1 & 2 &

Half Rest



= 2 Silent Beats




1 & 2 &

15. RHYTHM RAP


Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

Repeat Sign ▾



1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

16. THE HALF COUNTS



1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

17. HOT CROSS BUNS

Try this song on your mouthpiece only. Then play it on your instrument.



Breath Mark



Take a deep breath through your mouth after you play a full-length note.


18. GO TELL AUNT RHODIE

American Folk Song



19. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Using the note names and rhythms below, draw your notes on the staff before playing.



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

Notes In Review

Memorize the fingerings for the notes you've learned: (Double Horn Players should use the B \flat Horn fingerings where indicated.)

F Horn: ○○○	●○○	●●○	F Horn: ○○○	●○○
B \flat Horn: T ○○○	T ●○○	T ●●○		B \flat Horn: T ○○○
C	B\flat	A	G	F
F Horn: ○○○	●○○	●●○	○○○	●○○

14. ROLLING ALONG

Go to the next line. ▾

Double Bar ▾

Half Note

1 & 2 &

Half Rest

1 & 2 &

15. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

Clap

Repeat Sign ▾

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

16. THE HALF COUNTS

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

17. HOT CROSS BUNS

Try this song on your mouthpiece only. Then play it on your instrument.

Breath Mark



Take a deep breath through your mouth after you play a full-length note.

18. GO TELL AUNT RHODIE

American Folk Song

19. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Using the note names and rhythms below, draw your notes on the staff before playing.

B \flat C B \flat A B \flat A G F G A B \flat A B \flat

Fermata



Hold the note (or rest) longer than normal.

27. REACHING HIGHER – New Note

Practice long tones on each new note.

A

F Horn: ●●○
B \flat Horn: T ●●○

▲ A

Double Horn Players: add the thumb key and use the B \flat Horn fingering.

28. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE

French Folk Song

29. REMIX

THEORY

Harmony

Two or more notes played together. Each combination forms a *chord*.

30. LONDON BRIDGE – Duet

English Folk Song

HISTORY

Austrian composer **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (1756–1791) was a child prodigy who started playing professionally at age six, and lived during the time of the American Revolution. Mozart’s music is melodic and imaginative. He wrote more than 600 compositions during his short life, including a piano piece based on the famous song, “Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star.”

31. A MOZART MELODY

Adaptation

32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Draw these symbols where they belong and write in the note names before you play:



Fermata



Hold the note (or rest) longer than normal.

27. REACHING HIGHER – New Note *Practice long tones on each new note.*

D Fermata ▾

F Horn: ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○
 B♭ Horn: T ● ● ○

Double Horn Players: add the thumb key and use the B♭ Horn fingering for the upper D.

28. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE

French Folk Song

29. REMIX

Harmony

Two or more notes played together. Each combination forms a *chord*.

THEORY

30. LONDON BRIDGE – Duet

English Folk Song

Austrian composer **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (1756–1791) was a child prodigy who started playing professionally at age six, and lived during the time of the American Revolution. Mozart’s music is melodic and imaginative. He wrote more than 600 compositions during his short life, including a piano piece based on the famous song, “Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star.”

HISTORY

31. A MOZART MELODY

Adaptation

32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ *Draw these symbols where they belong and write in the note names before you play:*



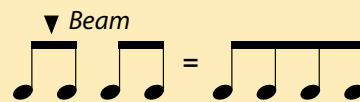
Eighth Notes



Each Eighth Note = 1/2 Beat
2 Eighth Notes = 1 Beat
Play on down and up taps.



Two or more Eighth Notes have a *beam* across the stems.



40. RHYTHM RAP *Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.*

Clap

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

42. SKIP TO MY LOU

American Folk Song

43. LONG, LONG AGO *Good posture improves your sound. Always sit straight and tall.*

44. OH, SUSANNA

Stephen Collins Foster

HISTORY

Italian composer **Gioacchino Rossini** (1792–1868) began composing as a teenager and was very proficient on the piano, viola and horn. He wrote “William Tell” at age 37 as the last of his forty operas, and its familiar theme is still heard today on radio and television.

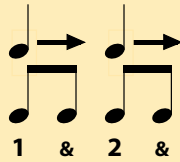
45. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ — WILLIAM TELL

Gioacchino Rossini

Eighth Notes



Each Eighth Note = $\frac{1}{2}$ Beat
 2 Eighth Notes = 1 Beat
 Play on down and up taps.



Two or more Eighth Notes have a *beam* across the stems.



40. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

Clap

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

42. SKIP TO MY LOU

American Folk Song

mf

43. LONG, LONG AGO

Good posture improves your sound. Always sit straight and tall.

p

44. OH, SUSANNA

Stephen Collins Foster

f

Italian composer **Giocchino Rossini** (1792–1868) began composing as a teenager and was very proficient on the piano, viola and horn. He wrote “William Tell” at age 37 as the last of his forty operas, and its familiar theme is still heard today on radio and television.

HISTORY

45. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ — WILLIAM TELL

Giocchino Rossini

mf

f

HORN RANGE BUILDERS

THEORY

Flat



A **flat** sign lowers the pitch of a note by a half-step. The note B-flat sounds a half-step below B, and all B's become B-flats for the rest of the measure where they occur.

52C. SWEET AND LOW – New Note

B \flat
 F Horn: ● ○ ○ ▲ B \flat

53C. MAJESTIC MARCH

Andante
f

54C. HIGH FLYER – New Note

B \flat
 F Horn: ● ○ ○
 B \flat Horn: T ● ○ ○
Flat applies to all B's in measure.
Double Horn Players: add the thumb key and use the B \flat Horn fingering.

THEORY

New Key Signature



Your Key Signature indicates the Key of F – play all B's as B-flats.

55C. ALOHA OE

Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii

Moderato
mf ▼ B \flat
f

56C. AMERICAN FOLK SONG

William Billings

Andante
mf

HORN RANGE BUILDERS

57D. HIGH SEAS – New Note

C

F Horn: ○ ○ ○ ○
B \flat Horn: T ○ ○ ○ ○

Double Horn Players: add the thumb key and use the B \flat Horn fingering.

58D. MARIANNE

Allegro Jamaican Folk Song

mf *p*

59D. BILL GROGAN'S GOAT

Moderato American Folk Song

mf *f*

60D. HI-DEE-HO – New Note

D

F Horn: ○ ○ ○ ○
B \flat Horn: T ● ● ○ ○

Double Horn Players: add the thumb key and use the B \flat Horn fingering.

61D. THE GREAT GATE OF KIEV – Duet

Allegro Modeste Moussorgsky

A *f*

B *f*