

BARITONE

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What to practice first...

WINTERFEST SET LIST (SEMESTER 1)

- 1) Cadence & Marching Drumline Feature
- 2) The Tempest
- 3) I'm Still Standing
- 4) Die With A Smile
- 5) Angels We Have Heard on High
- 6) Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town
- 7) C Minor Groove
- 8) Sponsor Song
- 9) Canon Remix (Combined Bands)
- 10) Student Composition
- 11) 12 Bar Blues

ARTS ALIVE SET LIST (SEMESTER 2)

- 1) Cadence & Marching Drumline Feature
- 2) The Tempest
- 3) I'm Still Standing
- 4) Die With A Smile
- 5) Additional Student-Selected Piece (TBD)
- 7) Optional Addition or C Minor Groove
- 8) Sponsor Song
- 9) Canon Remix (Combined Bands)
- 10) Student Composition
- 11) 12 Bar Blues

While practicing at home, check out the SciTech Band YouTube channel to find helpful practice resources and tutorial videos! Go to [Youtube.com/@SciTechBand](https://www.youtube.com/@SciTechBand) OR scan this QR code! →



FINGERING CHART

BARITONE B.C.

Instrument Care Reminders

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

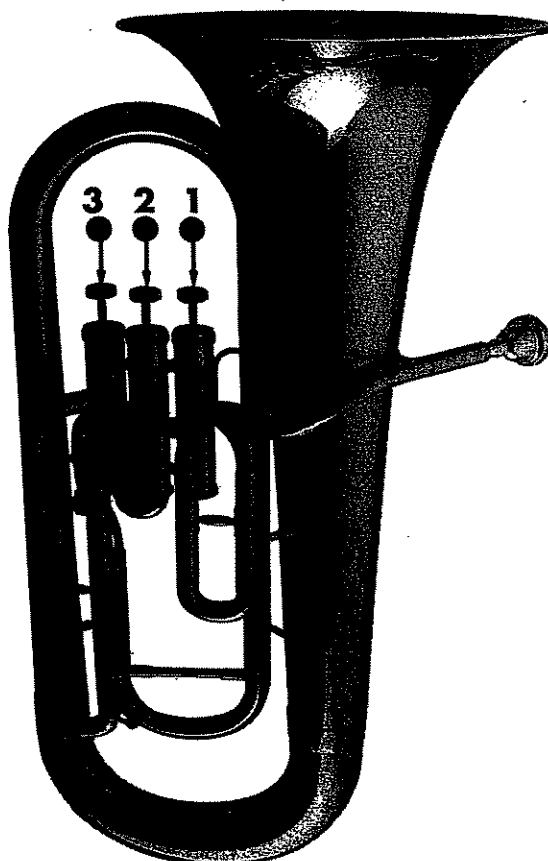
- Use the water key to empty water from the instrument. Blow air through it.
- Remove the mouthpiece. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Wipe off the instrument with a clean soft cloth. Return the instrument to its case.

Baritone valves occasionally need oiling. To oil your baritone valves:

- Unscrew the valve at the top of the casing.
- Lift the valve half-way out of the casing.
- Apply a few drops of special brass valve oil to the exposed valve.
- Carefully return the valve to its casing. When properly inserted, the top of the valve should easily screw back into place.

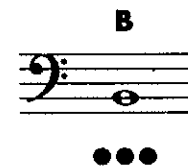
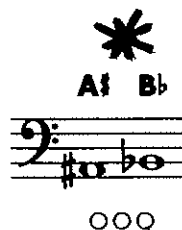
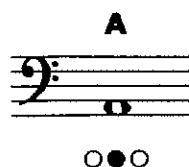
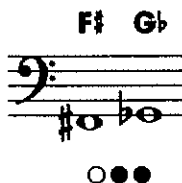
Be sure to grease the slides regularly. Your director will recommend special slide grease and valve oil, and will help you apply them when necessary.

CAUTION: If a slide, a valve or your mouthpiece becomes stuck, ask for help from your band director or music dealer. Special tools should be used to prevent damage to your instrument.



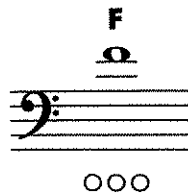
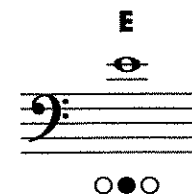
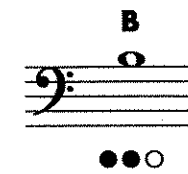
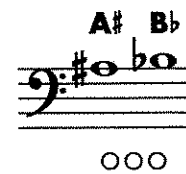
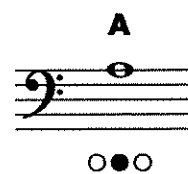
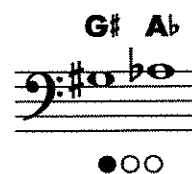
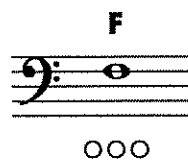
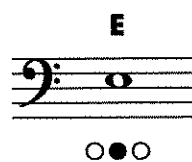
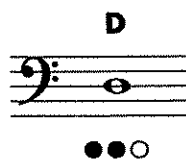
*Instrument courtesy of
Yamaha Corporation of America,
Band and Orchestral Division*

- = Open
● = Pressed down



FINGERING CHART

BARITONE B.C.



BAND KARATE CHECKLIST

WIND PLAYERS

White

- ☐ Master Staff Wars (20 Notes)
- ☐ Play First Note
- ☐ Play First 5 Notes
- ☐ Play Twinkle Twinkle Little Star #31

Yellow

- ☐ Play Hard Rock Blues #58, with appropriate articulation technique
- ☐ Play a selected Rhythm Study on page 42 (Essential Elements) (on your instrument)
- ☐ Write in Canon Remix notes
- ☐ Play first 8 Notes of Canon Remix

Orange

- ☐ Play all of Canon Remix (individually or with a group)
- ☐ Play Concert Bb Major Scale and identify note names and key signature for your instrument
- ☐ Play Essential Elements song #42 without any note names written on your page
- ☐ Play Concert Bb Chromatic Scale (one octave) and identify note names for your instrument

Green

- ☐ Play Concert Bb Blues Scale and identify note names on your instrument
- ☐ Play 12 Bar Blues (Licks 1-4)
- ☐ Play 12 Bar Blues (Licks 5-6)
- ☐ Match a pitch with your voice & identify whether a given pitch is higher or lower than another

Blue

- ☐ Play Concert C Minor Scale and identify note names and key signature for your instrument
- ☐ Perform an improvised solo in C Minor Groove, using the C Minor Scale
- ☐ Play Concert Bb Major Scale with different articulations (staccato, legato, slurred, accented)
- ☐ Play a selected Sight Reading Exercise

Purple

- ☐ Play all of Tempest (individually or with a group)
- ☐ Play Pomp & Circumstance and the featured graduation song
- ☐ Play The Chord Exercise (pg. 54) in a group (all parts), with proper tone and intonation
- ☐ Play Amazing Grace (in 4-part harmony) with others

Red

- ☐ Improvise on 12 Bar Blues (using Concert Bb Blues Scale)
- ☐ Tune your instrument & play a Concert Bb in tune with another person
- ☐ Play the following major scales, identifying the note names and key signatures: Eb, F, Ab, C
- ☐ Play It Don't Mean A Thing If You Ain't Got That Swing (measures 9-16)

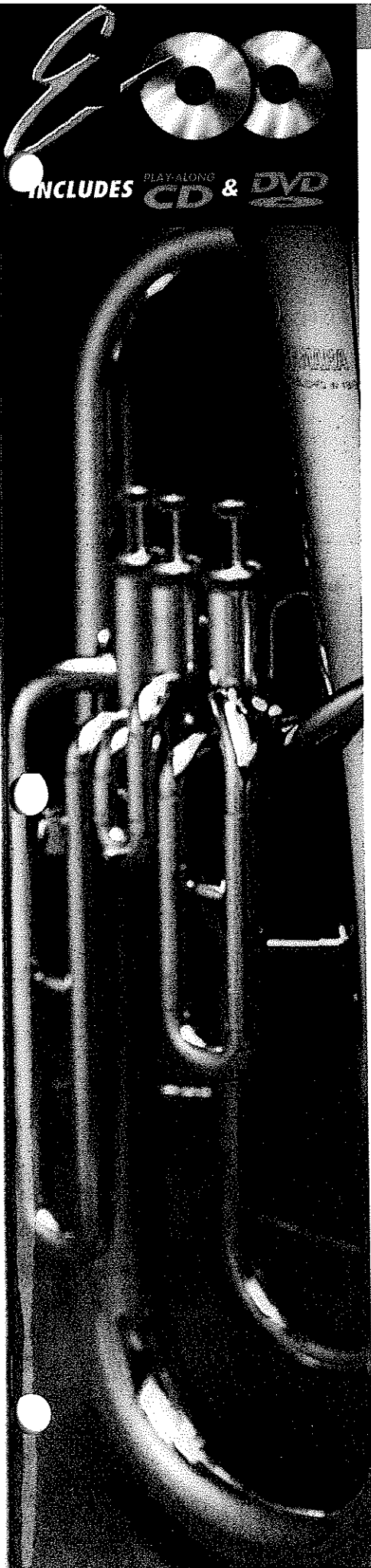
Brown

- ☐ Perform a selected rhythm exercise from chart 13, page 77
- ☐ Play all major scales
- ☐ Prepare and play a selected study from the Jazz Ensemble Method book
- ☐ Accurately sight read and play a selected piece from the Real Book

Black

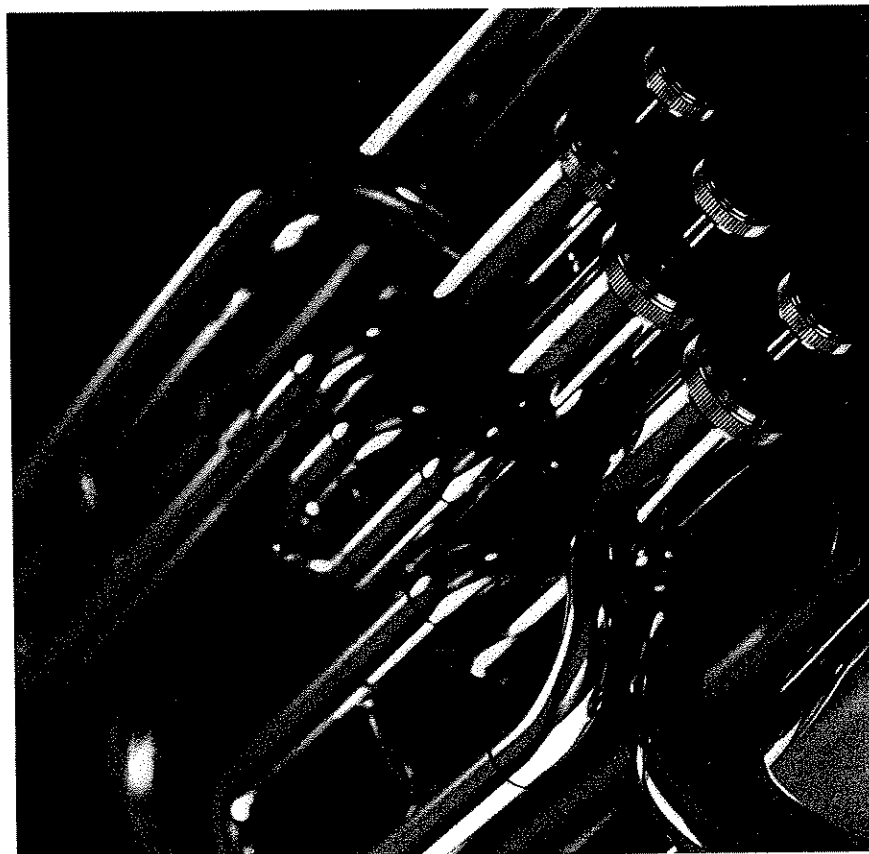
- ☐ Compose & perform your own song OR perform an approved song in front of a class or group
- ☐ Play Fundamental Rhythms 1-132 on page 64 of the band handbook
- ☐ Play all major scales, minor scales, and the chromatic scale (two octaves)
- ☐ Play a college level audition piece

BARITONE B.C. BOOK 1



ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS[®] 2000 PLUS DVD

COMPREHENSIVE BAND METHOD



**TIM LAUTZENHEISER
JOHN HIGGINS
CHARLES MENGHINI
PAUL LAVENDER
TOM C. RHODES
DON BIRSCHENK**

 **HAL•LEONARD[®]**

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. Your 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

- 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.
- Remove the mouthpiece. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Wipe off the instrument with a clean soft cloth. Return the instrument to its case.

Baritone valves occasionally need oiling. To oil your baritone valves:

- Unscrew the valve at the top of the casing.
- Lift the valve half-way out of the casing.
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- Carefully return the valve to its casing. When properly inserted, the top of the valve should easily screw back into place.

Be sure to grease the slides regularly. Your director will recommend special slide grease and valve oil, 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.



Getting It Together

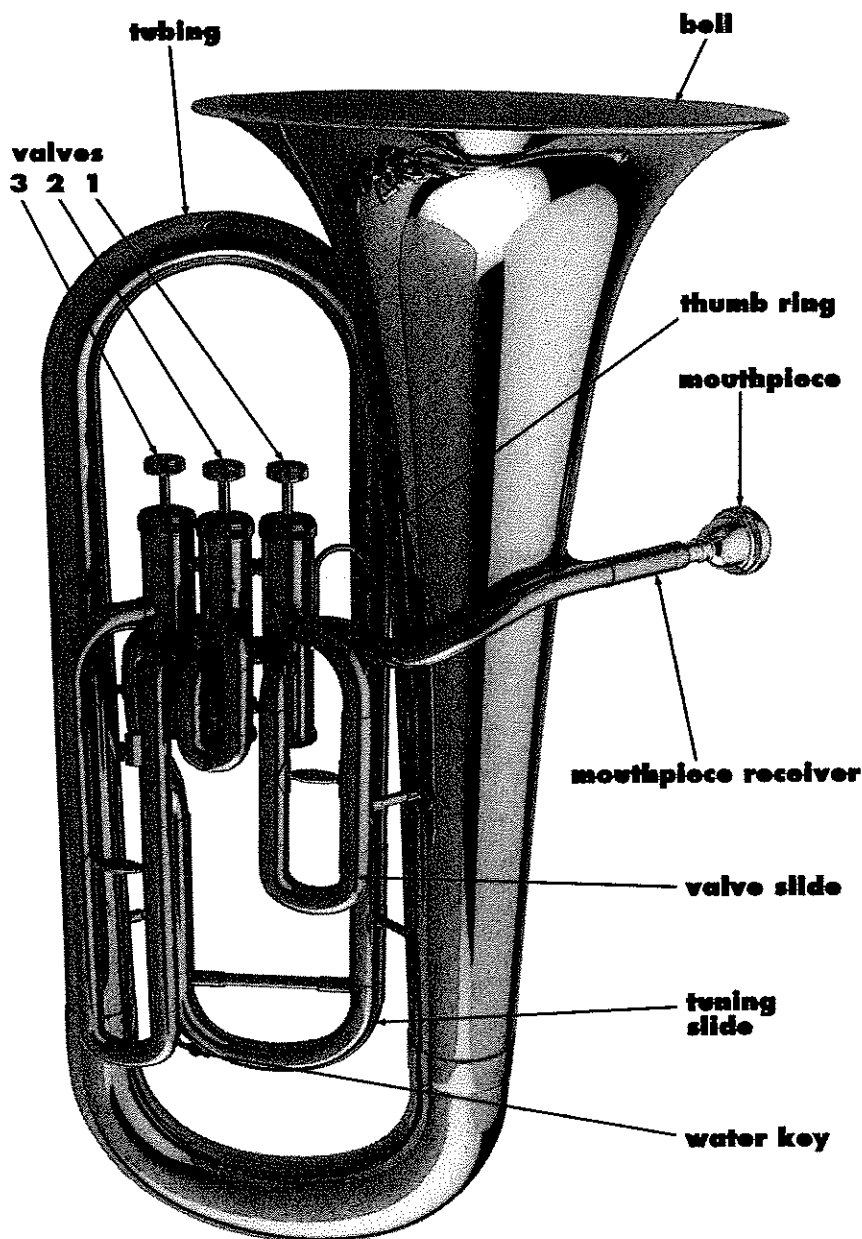
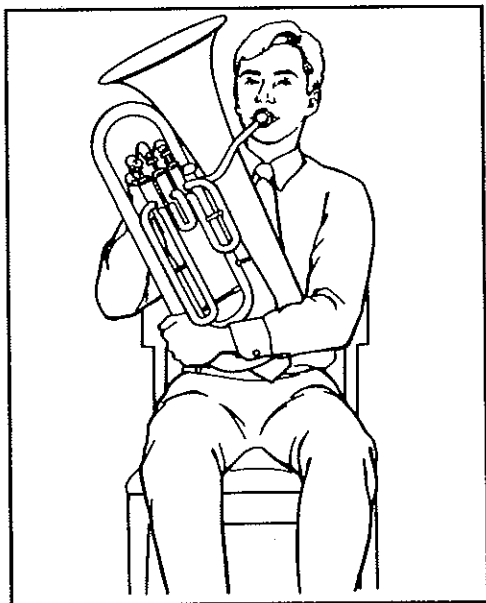
Step 1 Rest the baritone across your lap so the bell faces upward and the mouthpiece receiver points toward you.

Step 2 Carefully twist the mouthpiece to the right into the mouthpiece receiver.

Step 3 Place your right thumb in the thumb ring. Rest your fingertips on top of the valves, keeping your wrist straight. Your fingers should curve naturally.

Step 4 Place your left hand on the third valve slide or on the tubing next to this slide. Lift the instrument up toward you.

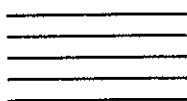
Step 5 Be sure you can comfortably reach the mouthpiece. Hold the baritone as shown:



READING MUSIC

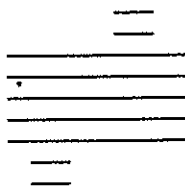
Identify and draw each of these symbols:

Music Staff



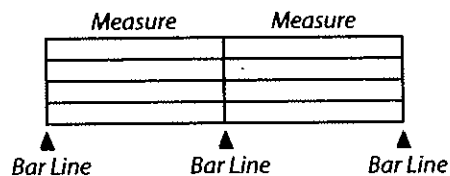
The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces where notes and rests are written.

Ledger Lines



Ledger lines extend the music staff. Notes on ledger lines can be above or below the staff.

Measures & Bar Lines



Bar lines divide the music staff into **measures**.

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.

○○○
1 2 3

"F" 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

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Tap: ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑

3. A NEW NOTE

Look for the fingering diagram under each new note.

●○○
▲

The black circles tell you which valves to push down. "E $\flat$ " (E-flat) is played with **1st valve**.

4. TWO'S A TEAM

Count & Tap: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

5. HEADING DOWN

Practice long tones on each new note.

●●○

6. MOVING ON UP

Count & Tap: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Double Bar

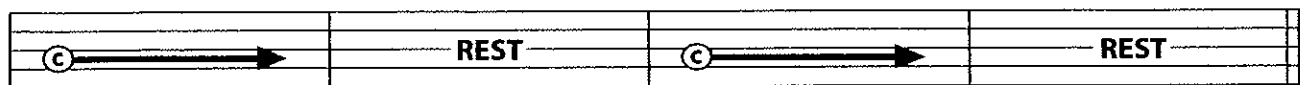
indicates the end
of a piece of music.

Repeat Sign

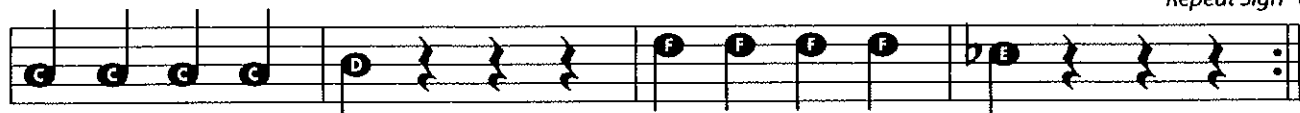
Without stopping, play once
again from the beginning.

7. THE LONG HAUL

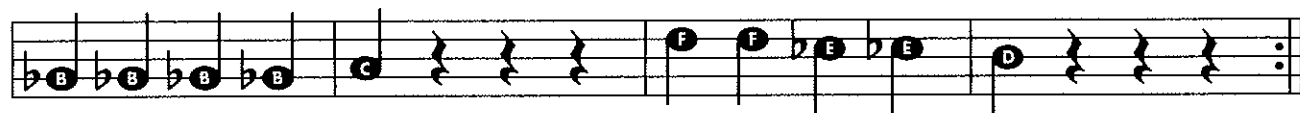
Double Bar ▼

**8. FOUR BY FOUR**

Repeat Sign ▼



Count & Tap: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

9. TOUCHDOWN**10. THE FAB FIVE**

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

Bass Clef

(F.Clef)
indicates the
position of note
names on a music
staff. Fourth line
is F.

Time Signature

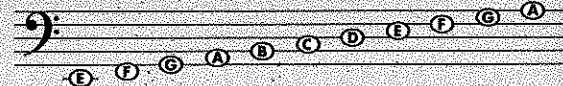
indicates how many beats per measure
and what kind of note gets one beat.



$\frac{4}{4}$ = 4 beats per measure
= Quarter note gets one beat

Note Names

Each note is on a line or space of the staff. These
note names are indicated by the Bass Clef.

**Sharp**

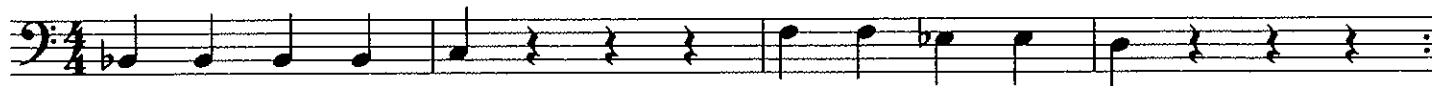
raises the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Flat

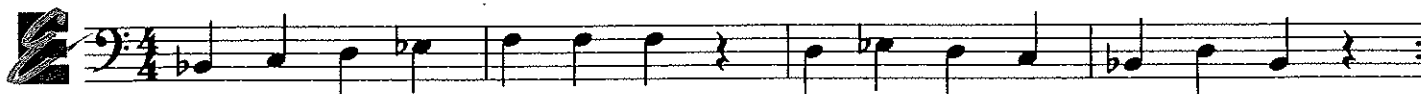
b lowers the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Natural

♮ cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

11. READING THE NOTES *Compare this to exercise 10, THE FAB FIVE.*

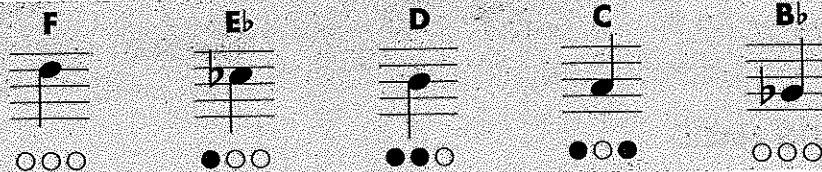
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

12. FIRST FLIGHT**13. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ** *Fill in the remaining note names before playing.*

Bb C D

Notes In Review

Memorize the fingerings for the notes you've learned:

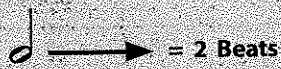


14. ROLLING ALONG

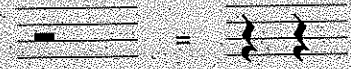
Go to the next line. ▼



Half Note



Half Rest



15. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

Repeat Sign ▼



16. THE HALF COUNTS



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.

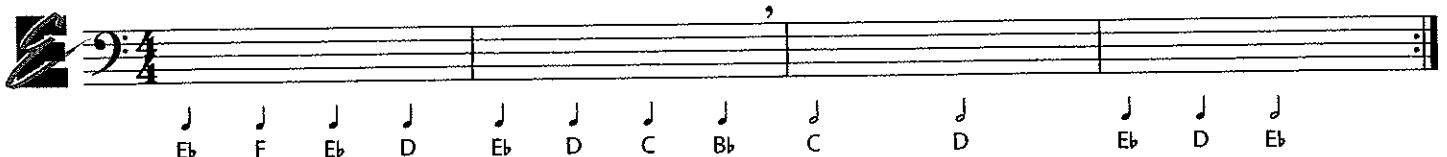
18. GO TELL AUNT RHODIE

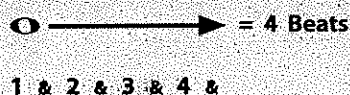
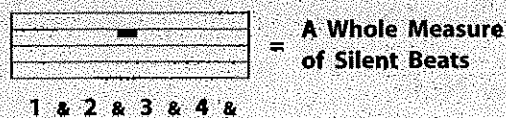
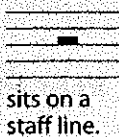
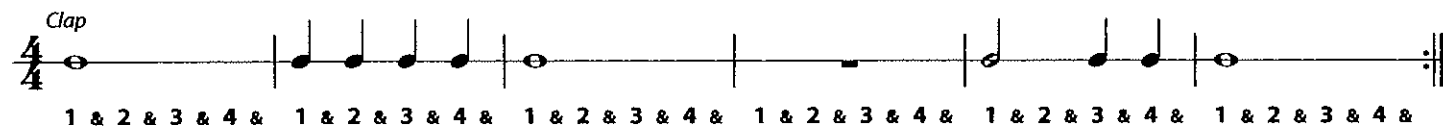
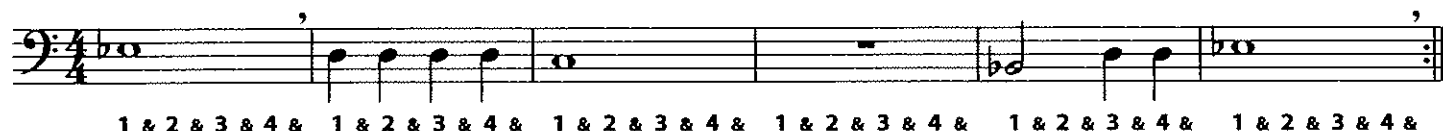
American Folk Song



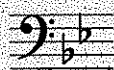
19. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

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

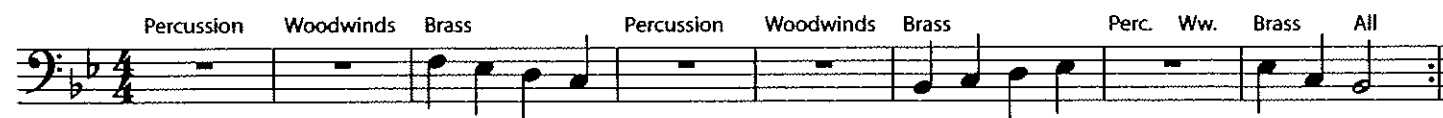


Whole Note**Whole Rest****Whole Rest****Half Rest****20. RHYTHM RAP** *Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.***21. THE WHOLE THING****Duet**

A composition with two different parts, played together.

22. SPLIT DECISION – Duet**Key Signature**The **Key Signature** tells us which notes to play with sharps (#) or flats (b) throughout the music. Your Key Signature indicates the *Key of Bb* – play all B's and E's as flats.

THEORY

23. MARCH STEPS**24. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS****25. LIGHTLY ROW****26. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ** *Draw in the bar lines before you play.*



Hold the note (or rest) longer than normal.

27. REACHING HIGHER – New Note

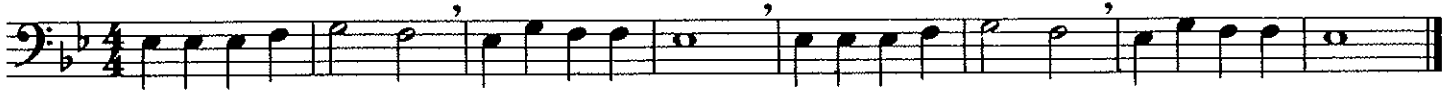
Practice long tones on each new note.

Fermata ▼



28. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE

French Folk Song



29. REMIX



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:



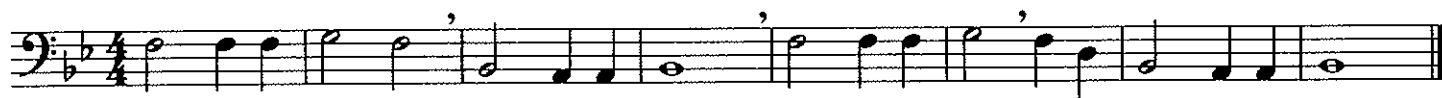
33. DEEP POCKETS – New Note



34. DOODLE ALL DAY



35. JUMP ROPE



Pick-Up Notes

One or more notes that come before the first *full* measure. The beats of Pick-Up Notes are subtracted from the last measure.

36. A-TISKET, A-TASKET



Dynamics

f – forte (play loudly) *mf* – mezzo forte (play moderately loud) *p* – piano (play softly)
Remember to use full breath support to control your tone at all dynamic levels.

37. LOUD AND SOFT



38. JINGLE BELLS

Also practice new music on your mouthpiece only.

J. S. Pierpont



39. MY DREYDL

Use full breath support at all dynamic levels.

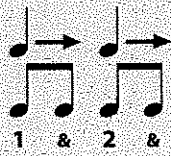
Traditional Hanukkah Song



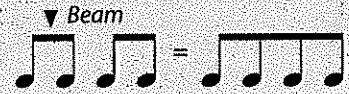
Eighth Notes



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

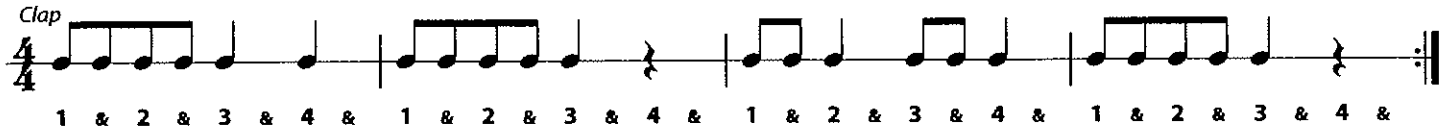


Two or more Eighth Notes have a *beam* across the stems.



40. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.



41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM



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

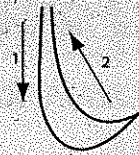


2/4 Time Signature

 = 2 beats per measure
= Quarter note gets one beat

Conducting

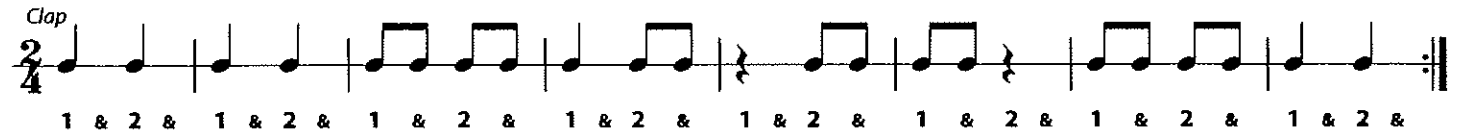
Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.



THEORY

46. RHYTHM RAP

Clap



1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &

47. TWO BY TWO



1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &

Tempo Markings

Tempo is the speed of music. Tempo markings are usually written above the staff, in Italian.

Allegro – Fast tempo

Moderato – Medium tempo

Andante – Slower walking tempo

48. HIGH SCHOOL CADETS – March

Allegro



f

John Philip Sousa

Reproduced by Permission of Boosey & Hawkes Music Publishers Ltd.

49. HEY, HO! NOBODY'S HOME

Moderato



mf

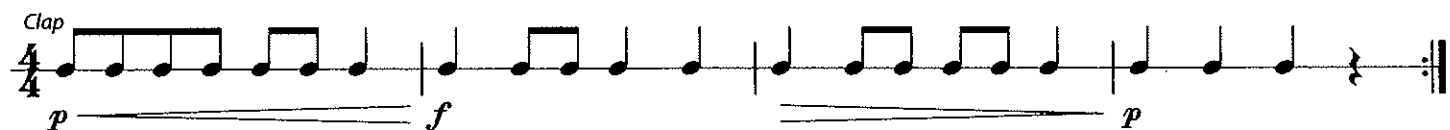
Dynamics

Crescendo (gradually louder)

Decrescendo or Diminuendo (gradually softer)

50. CLAP THE DYNAMICS

Clap



p *f* *p*

51. PLAY THE DYNAMICS



p *f* *p*

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

52. PERFORMANCE WARM-UPS

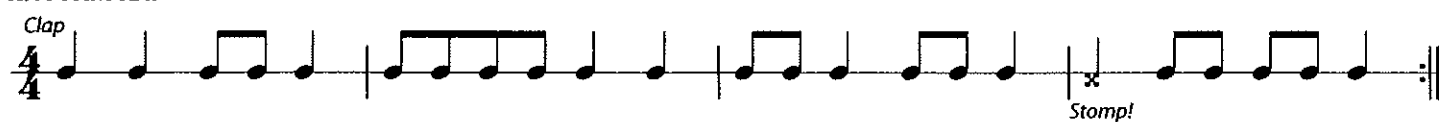
ONE BUILDER



RHYTHM ETUDE



RHYTHM RAP



CHORALE



53. AURA LEE - Duet or Band Arrangement

(Part A = Melody, Part B = Harmony)

George R. Poulton



54. FRÈRE JACQUES - Round (When group A reaches ②, group B begins at ①)

Moderato

French Folk Song



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

55. WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN – Band Arrangement

Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

3 ◀ Measure number

mf

11

19

This musical score is for the band arrangement of 'When the Saints Go Marching In'. It is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a measure rest for 3 measures, indicated by a box with the number 3 and an arrow pointing left labeled 'Measure number'. The music starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff has a measure rest for 11 measures, indicated by a box with the number 11. The third staff has a measure rest for 19 measures, indicated by a box with the number 19. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

56. OLD MACDONALD HAD A BAND – Section Feature

Allegro

mf

9

2nd time go on to meas. 13 ▼

13

f

p

This musical score is for the section feature of 'Old MacDonald Had a Band'. It is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff has a measure rest for 9 measures, indicated by a box with the number 9. After the rest, the music is marked *f* (forte). The third staff has a measure rest for 13 measures, indicated by a box with the number 13. The music is marked *p* (piano) at the start of the third staff. A double bar line with a repeat sign is at the end of the second staff, with the instruction '2nd time go on to meas. 13 ▼' above it. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

57. ODE TO JOY (from Symphony No. 9)

Ludwig van Beethoven

Arr. by John Higgins

Moderato

mf

9

13

p

f

This musical score is for the section feature of 'Ode to Joy' from Beethoven's Symphony No. 9. It is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff has a measure rest for 9 measures, indicated by a box with the number 9. The music is marked *p* (piano) at the start of the second staff. The third staff has a measure rest for 13 measures, indicated by a box with the number 13. The music is marked *f* (forte) at the start of the third staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

58. HARD ROCK BLUES – Encore

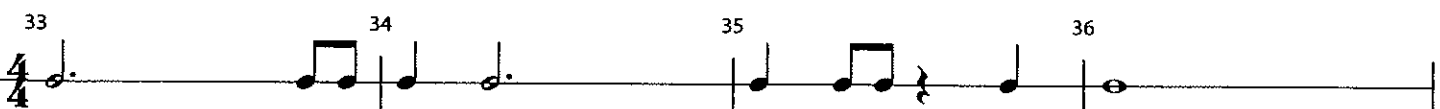
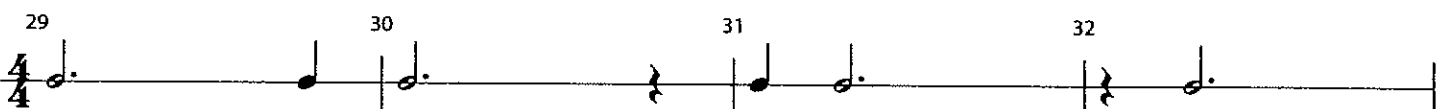
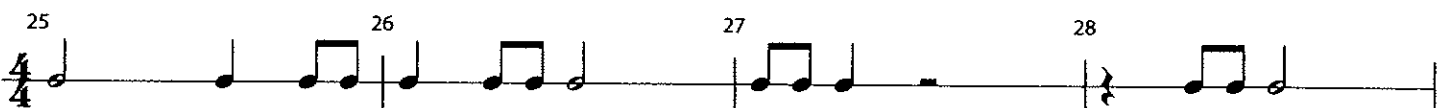
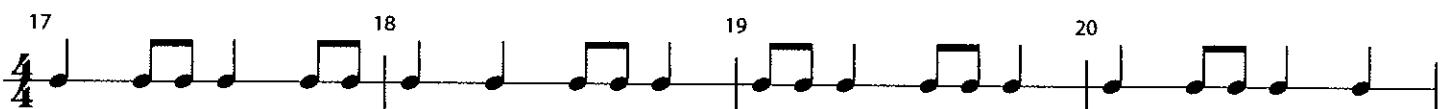
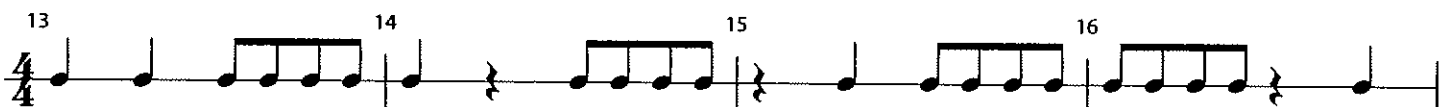
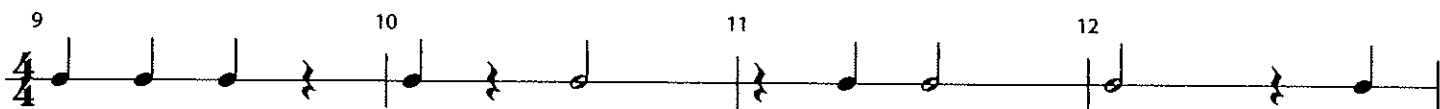
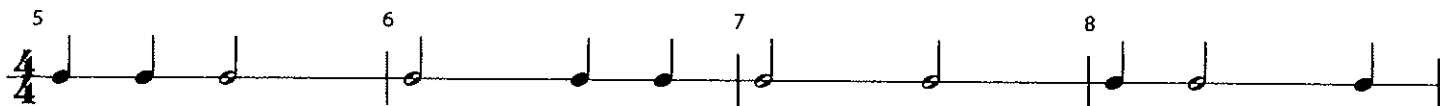
John Higgins

Allegro

f

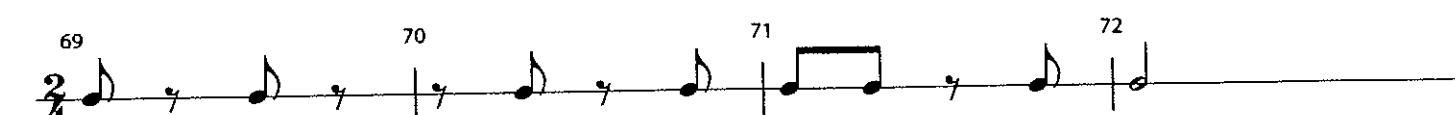
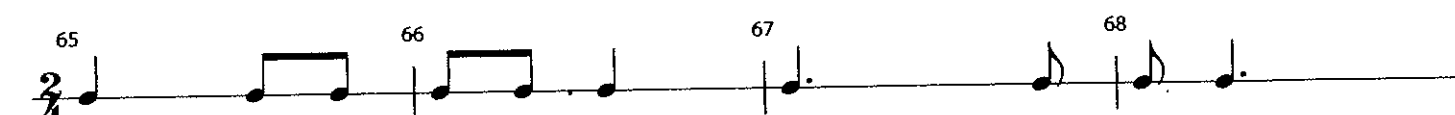
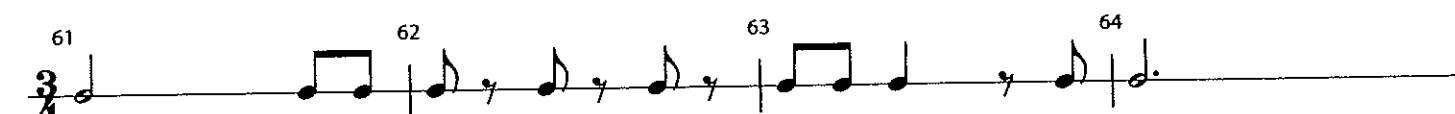
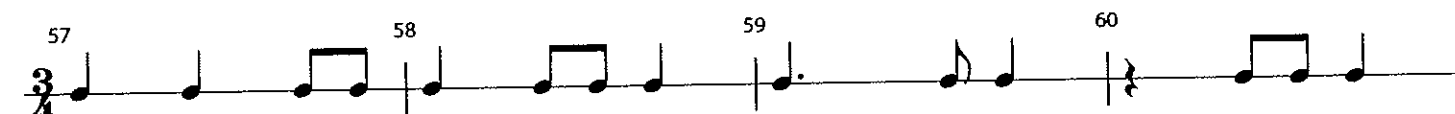
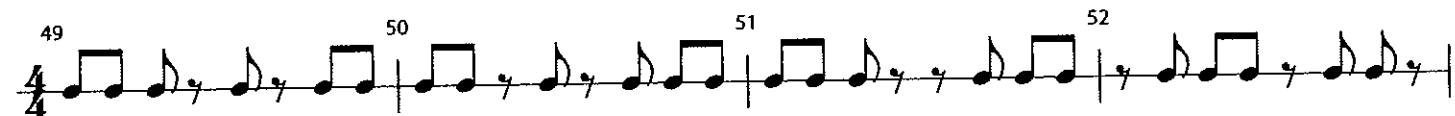
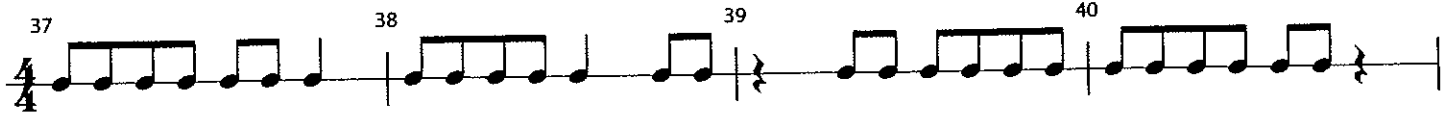
This musical score is for the encore piece 'Hard Rock Blues'. It is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.

RHYTHM STUDIES





RHYTHM STUDIES



Trombone / Baritone

Name _____

- Please write the
note names for
#31, measures 1-4

1. A MOZART MELODY

Adaptation



SCALE CHECKLIST

KEY	MAJOR	MINOR	HARMONIC MINOR	BLUES	CHROMATIC (1 Octave)	CHROMATIC (2 Octaves)
Bb						
B						
C						
C#/Db						
D						
D#/Eb						
E						
F						
F#/Gb						
G						
G#/Ab						
A						

MAJOR SCALE CHART

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bb	Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb
B	B	C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A#	B
C	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
C#	C#	D#	E#	F#	G#	A#	B#	C#
Db	Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb	C	Db
D	D	E	F#	G	A	B	C#	D
Eb	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C	D	Eb
E	E	F#	G#	A	B	C#	D#	E
F	F	G	A	Bb	C	D	E	F
F#	F#	G#	A#	B	C#	D#	E#	F#
Gb	Gb	Ab	Bb	Cb	Db	Eb	F	Gb
G	G	A	B	C	D	E	F#	G
Ab	Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	G	Ab
A	A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#	A

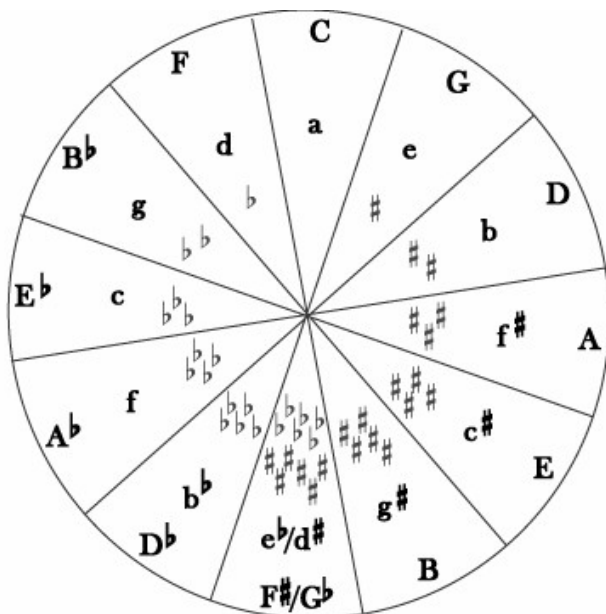
TRANSPOSITION GUIDE

To determine which scale to play when given a concert pitch:

- 1) Find the given concert pitch in the Circle of Fifths Diagram.
- 2) If your instrument transposes, move forward to find the transposed pitch:
 - Bb Clarinets, Trumpets, & Tenor Saxes move forward 2 keys from the given concert pitch (or up a 2nd on chart).
 - Eb Alto & Baritone Saxes move forward 3 keys from the given concert pitch (or up a 6th on chart).
 - French Horns in F move forward 1 key from the given concert pitch (or up a 5th on chart)
- 3) Find that pitch back in the first column and you can play the scale by reading the notes from left to right.

CIRCLE OF FIFTHS (KEY SIGNATURES)

Major Key (Upper Case); Minor Key (Lower Case)



TIPS

- ♪ To build a major scale from any note, follow this formula: W-W-H-W-W-W-H
W = Whole step
H = Half step
- ♪ Order of Flats: B-E-A-D-G-C-F
- ♪ Order of Sharps: F-C-G-D-A-E-B

NATURAL MINOR SCALE CHART

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bb	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb
B	B	C#	D	E	F#	G	A	B
C	C	D	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C
C#	C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A	B	C#
D	D	E	F	G	A	Bb	C	D
D#	D#	E#	F#	G#	A#	B	C#	D#
Eb	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb	Cb	Db	Eb
E	E	F#	G	A	B	C	D	E
F	F	G	Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F
F#	F#	G#	A	B	C#	D	E	F#
G	G	A	Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G
G#	G#	A#	B	C#	D#	E	F#	G#
A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A

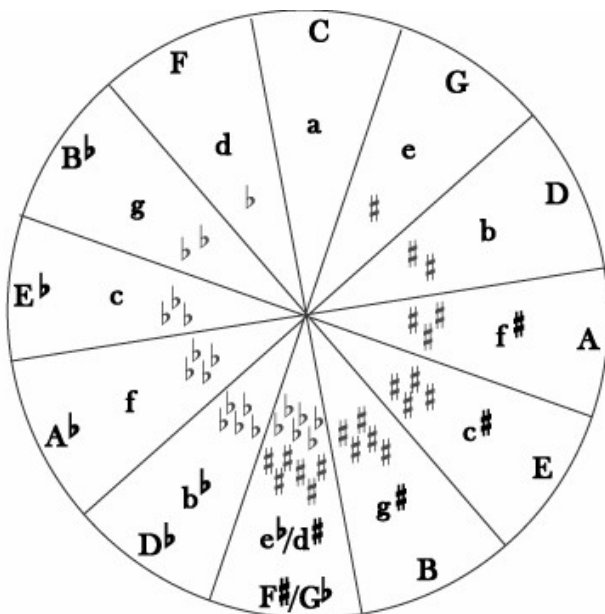
TRANSPOSITION GUIDE

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 - French Horns in F move forward 1 key from the given concert pitch (or up a 5th on chart)
- 3) Find that pitch back in the first column and you can play the scale by reading the notes from left to right.

CIRCLE OF FIFTHS (KEY SIGNATURES)

Major Key (Upper Case); Minor Key (Lower Case)

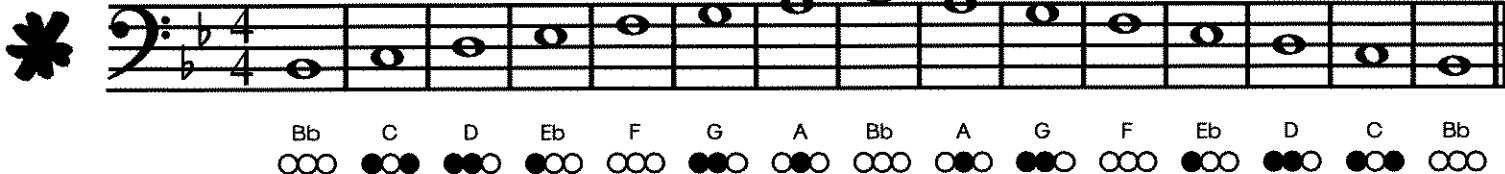


TIPS

- ♪ A natural minor scale is a major scale with a b3, b6, and b7.
- ♪ To build a natural minor scale from any note, follow this formula: W-H-W-W-H-W-W
W = Whole step
H = Half step
- ♪ Order of Flats: B-E-A-D-G-C-F
- ♪ Order of Sharps: F-C-G-D-A-E-B

Concert Bb Scale

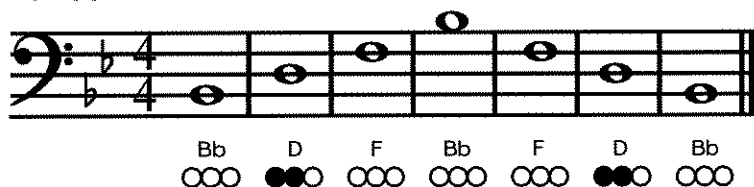
1. Scale with hints



2. Scale



3. Arpeggio with hints



4. Arpeggio



5. Draw the notes of the scale.



6. Draw the notes of the arpeggio.



7. Fill-in the measures with notes from the scale in any order.



Concert Bb Scale

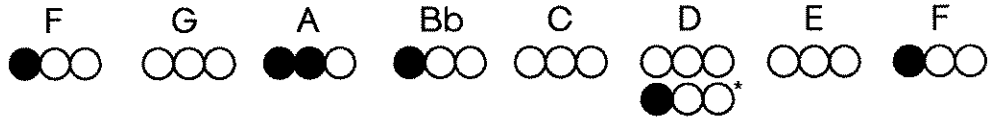
BRASS

Trumpet

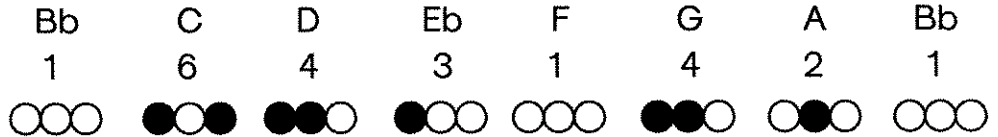
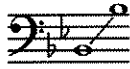


F Horn

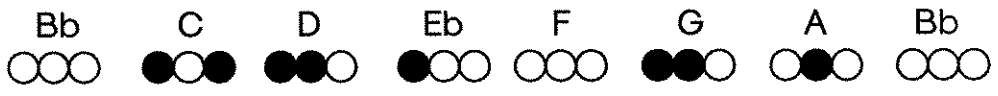
*Lower octave



 Trombone
Baritone



Tuba



WOODWINDS

Flute

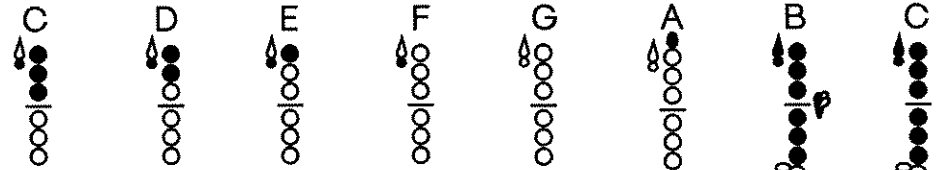


Oboe

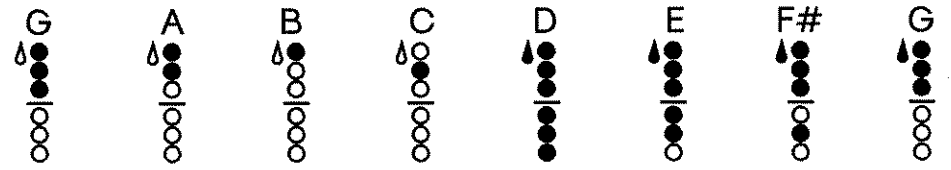
*Forked F



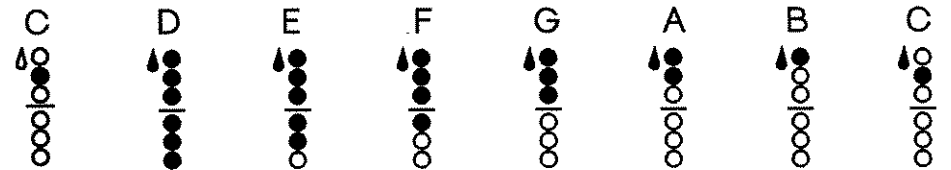
Clarinet



Alto/Bari Sax

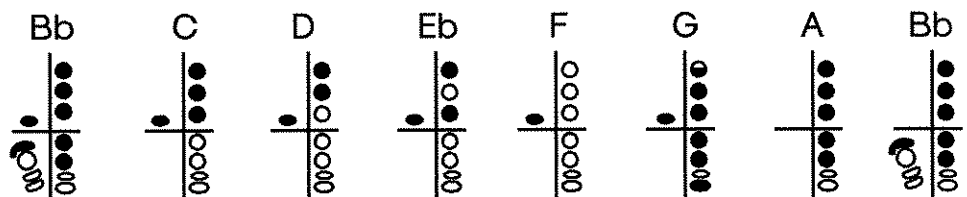
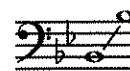


Tenor Sax



Bassoon

• = whisper key



Concert Bb Blues Scale

Number	1	b3	4	b5	5	b7	8
Solfege	Do	Me	Fa	Se	Sol	Te	Do
^C Instruments (Flute, Trombone, Baritone)	Bb	Db	Eb	E	F	Ab	Bb
^{Bb} Instruments (Trumpet, Tenor Sax Clarinet)	C	Eb	F	F#	G	Bb	C
^{Eb} Instruments (Alto Sax)	G	Bb	C	C#	D	F	G

Concert C Minor Scale

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Solfege	Do	Re	Me	Fa	Sol	Le	Te	Do
^C Instruments (Flute, Trombone, Baritone)	C	D	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C
^{Bb} Instruments (Trumpet, Tenor Sax Clarinet)	D	E	F	G	A	Bb	C	D
^{Eb} Instruments (Alto Sax)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A

CONCERT B $\flat$ BLUES SCALE - FINGERING CHART

BARITONE & EUPHONIUM

Scale Degrees/Note Numbers:

1 $\flat 3$ 4 $\flat 5$ 5 $\flat 7$ 8



B $\flat$ **D $\flat$** **E $\flat$** **E $\sharp 4$ /F $\flat$** **F** **A $\flat$** **B $\flat$**



1

2

3

4

5

C/"Do"

D/"Re"

E_b/"Me"

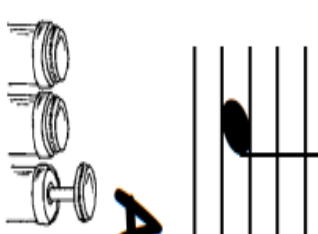
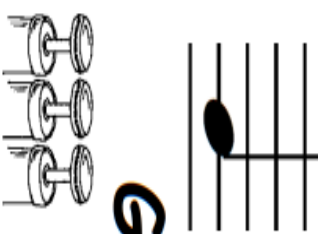
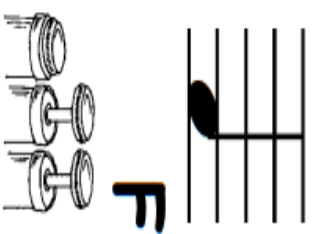
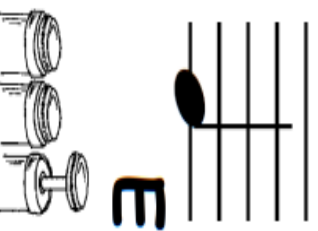
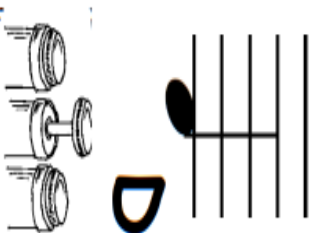
F/"Fa"

G/"So"

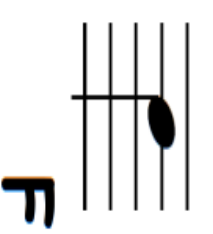
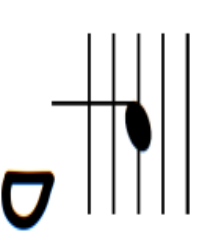
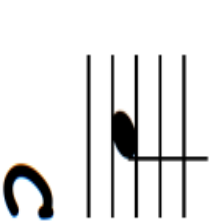
TRUMPET

&

BARITONE
EUPHONIUM
TUBA FINGERS



TROMBONE



| Add Octave key (left thumb)



TENOR SAX



CHORD EXERCISE

The musical score is titled "CHORD EXERCISE" and is arranged for a large ensemble. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flute / Oboe:** Melodic line in the first staff, starting with a sixteenth-note run.
- Clarinet / Trumpet / Baritone T.C.:** Melodic line in the second staff, mirroring the Flute/Oboe part.
- Alto Sax. / Baritone Sax.:** Melodic line in the third staff, starting with a sixteenth-note run.
- Tenor Sax.:** Melodic line in the fourth staff, mirroring the Alto Sax/Baritone Sax part.
- Trombone / Baritone B.C. / Bassoon:** Melodic line in the fifth staff, mirroring the other woodwinds.
- Tuba:** Melodic line in the sixth staff, mirroring the other woodwinds.
- Bass Guitar:** Melodic line in the seventh staff, mirroring the other woodwinds.
- Timpani:** Percussion line in the eighth staff, featuring a series of rhythmic patterns.
- (Guitar) / Piano:** A grand staff in the bottom section, with the guitar part in the treble clef and the piano part in the bass clef, both mirroring the other woodwinds.

The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The harmonic progression is indicated by the following chord symbols above the Bass Guitar staff:

- Measure 1: E $\flat$
- Measure 2: B $\flat$
- Measure 3: F7
- Measure 4: B $\flat$

Holiday Solos – Duets – Trios – Quartets

SOLOS (1+people)

Up On The Housetop
The Hanukkah Song
A Holly Jolly Christmas
Frosty The Snow Man
Rockin' Around The Christmas Tree
Jingle Bell Rock
Rudolph The Red-Nosed Reindeer
Let It Snow! Let It Snow! Let It Snow!
The Christmas Song (Chestnuts Roasting)

DUETS

Angels We Have Heard On High
Away In A Manger
Deck The Halls
The First Noel
God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen
Hark! The Herald Angels Sing
It Came Upon A Midnight Clear
Jolly Old St. Nicholas
Joy To The World
O Holy Night
O Little Town Of Bethlehem
Silent Night
We Wish You A Merry Christmas

SOLOS, DUETS, TRIOS, QUARTETS

Angels We Have Heard On High
Away In A Manger
O Little Town of Bethlehem
God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen
It Came Upon A Midnight Clear
O Come, All Ye Faithful
O Come, O Come, Emmanuel
Silent Night
We Three Kings of Orient Are
Good king Wenceslas
Hark! The Herald Angels Sing
The First Noel
We Wish You A Merry Christmas

CIRCLE YOUR CHOICE ABOVE

Names: _____

Instruments: _____

SCITECH BAND GROOVE CHART

-CHORD PROGRESSIONS FOR IMPROV-

Scale	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major	I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vi°
Minor	i	ii°	III	iv	v	VI	VII

-Uppercase roman numerals = Major Chords (ex. III)

-Lowercase roman numerals = Minor Chords (ex. iii)

Number	Groove	Example in C Major/C Minor/Bb Blues	Scale	Write In New Key
1	i-III-VII-iv	Cm-Eb-Bb-Fm	Minor	
2	i-iv-ii°-V	Cm-Fm-Ddim-G	Minor	
3	i-iv-VI-V ⁷	Cm-Fm-Ab-G ⁷	Minor	
4	i-v-v-i	Cm-Gm-Gm-Cm	Minor	
5	i-V-V-i	Cm-G-G-Cm	Minor	
6	i-v-vii-iv	Cm-Gm-Bbm-Fm	Minor	
7	i-V-vii-iv	Cm-G-Bbm-Fm	Minor	
8	i-VI-III-VII	Cm-Ab-Eb-Bb	Minor	
9	i-VI-iv-V	Cm-Ab-Fm-G	Minor	
10	i-VI-iv-v	Cm-Ab-Fm-Gm	Minor	
11	i-VI-VII-i	Cm-Ab-Bb-Cm	Minor	
12	i-VI-VII-iv	Cm-Ab-Bb-Fm	Minor	
13	i-VI-VII-V	Cm-Ab-Bb-G	Minor	
14	i-VI-VII-v	Cm-Ab-Bb-Gm	Minor	
15	i-VII-v-VI	Cm-Bb-Gm-Ab	Minor	
16	I-ii-IV-V	C-Dm-F-G	Major	
17	I-iii-ii-V	C-Em-Dm-G	Major	
18	I-iii-vi-IV	C-Em-Am-F	Major	
19	I-IV-I-V	C-F-C-G	Major	
20	I-V-vi-IV	C-G-Am-F	Major	
21	I-vi-ii-V	C-Am-Dm-G	Major	
22	I-vi-IV-V	C-Am-F-G	Major	
23	ii-vi-vii°-I	Dm-Am-Bdim-C	Major	
24	ii-V-I-I	Cm-F-Bb-Bb	Blues	
25	ii-v-i-i	Cm-Fm-Bbm-Bbm	Blues	

-Chord progressions can be used in any key

12 BAR BLUES

Blues Scale

	1	b3	4	b5	5	b7	8
C Instruments	Bb	Db	Eb	E	F	Ab	Bb
Bb Instruments	C	Eb	F	Gb	G	Bb	C
Eb Instruments	G	Bb	C	Db	D	F	G

12 Bar Blues Progression

Chords: I I IV I V IV I

Measures: 2 2 2 2 1 1 2

12 Bar Blues Licks

1) 1-1-4-1-5-4-1

2) 4-b3-1

3) 1-b3-4

4) 4-b5-4-b5-4-b3-1

5) Descending Blues Scale 8-b7-5-b5-4-b3-1

6) 1-b3-4-b5-5

Solos

1) 1-1-4-1-5-4-1

2) 4-b3-1

1') 1-1-4-1-5-4-1 (with improv)

Ending) 8-8-8-b7-5-b5-4-b3-1

Walking Bass Line - C Instruments

- (I) Bb D F G Ab G F D
- (I) Bb D F G Ab G F D
- (IV) Eb G Bb C Db C Bb G
- (I) Bb D F G Ab G F D
- (V) F A C D
- (IV') Eb G Bb C
- (I) Bb D F G Ab G F D

Walking Bass Line - Bb Instruments

- (I) C E G A Bb A G E
- (I) C E G A Bb A G E
- (IV) F A C D Eb D C A
- (I) C E G A Bb A G E
- (V) G B D E
- (IV') F A C D
- (I) C E G A Bb A G E

Walking Bass Line - Eb Instruments

- (I) G B D E F E D B
- (I) G B D E F E D B
- (IV) C E G A Bb A G E
- (I) G B D E F E D B
- (V) D F# A B
- (IV') C E G A
- (I) G B D E F E D B

ADVANCED MUSIC

1. Fantasie for Flute and Piano, Gabriel Faure
2. Concerto in G for Flute, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
3. Sonate for Clarinet and Piano, Camille Saint-Saens
4. Sonata in G Minor for Alto Saxophone, Henri Eccles
5. Rapsodie for Orchestra and Tenor Saxophone, Claude Debussy
6. Trumpet Concerto for Bb Trumpet and Piano, Johann Nepomuk Hummel
7. Trumpet Concerto in Eb, Franz Joseph Haydn
8. Concerto for Trombone and Piano, Rimsky-Korsakov
9. Concerto for Bass Tuba, Ralph Vaughan Williams

TROMBONE

CONCERTO
FOR TROMBONE AND PIANO

RIMSKY-KORSAKOV (1844-1908)

Allegro vivace

1

f 3

6 A 1

f 3

B

3

cresc. 3

ff 3

C

p

D 1

f 3

6

TROMBONE

E 1

f *cresc.* *ff*

G Andante cantabile

2

p espressivo

H

f

pp p

cresc.

stringendo

Kadenz

f ad libitum

p cresc.

TROMBONE

3



TROMBONE

mf *p* *cresc.* *f*

6 T *f*

cresc. *riten.* *Vivace* 3

U Tempo poco meno mosso *p*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a Trombone, consisting of ten staves of music. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*). The second staff ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff contains a triplet of eighth notes and a sixteenth-note figure marked with an 'S'. The fourth staff continues the melodic line. The fifth staff features a measure with a '6' and a 'T' (trill) above it, followed by a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth staff continues the melodic development. The seventh staff shows a change in the lower register. The eighth staff continues the melodic line. The ninth staff includes a section marked 'U Tempo poco meno mosso' (Ad libitum, tempo a little less motion) with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The final staff begins with a crescendo (*cresc.*), followed by a ritardando (*riten.*) and then a Vivace tempo change, ending with a triplet of eighth notes.

BASS CLEF INSTRUMENTS

Amazing Grace

John Newton

Traditional

arr. R. Rodriguez & Bernice

(Eb) Eb Bb7 Cm Ab Eb Bb7

Soprano

Alto

Tenor

Bass

7 Eb Bb Eb Eb Ab Eb Cm Eb

S

A

T

B

14 Eb Bb7 Eb Eb sus4/Ab Eb

S

A

T

B

ANGELS WE HAVE HEARD ON HIGH

Soprano

Trombone / Baritone

Traditional French Carol

Measures 1-21 for Soprano/Trombone/Baritone. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody is written in a single staff. Measures 1-7 are a simple eighth-note melody. Measures 8-14 are a more complex eighth-note melody with slurs. Measures 15-18 are a complex eighth-note melody with slurs. Measure 19 is marked with a black box containing the text '*Intro'. Measures 20-21 are a simple eighth-note melody.

Alto

Measures 1-21 for Alto. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody is written in a single staff. Measures 1-7 are a simple eighth-note melody. Measures 8-14 are a more complex eighth-note melody with slurs. Measures 15-18 are a complex eighth-note melody with slurs. Measure 19 is marked with a black box containing the text '*Intro'. Measures 20-21 are a simple eighth-note melody.

Tenor

Measures 1-21 for Tenor. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody is written in a single staff. Measures 1-7 are a simple eighth-note melody. Measures 8-14 are a more complex eighth-note melody with slurs. Measures 15-18 are a complex eighth-note melody with slurs. Measure 19 is marked with a black box containing the text '*Intro'. Measures 20-21 are a simple eighth-note melody.

Bass

Measures 1-21 for Bass. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody is written in a single staff. Measures 1-7 are a simple eighth-note melody. Measures 8-14 are a more complex eighth-note melody with slurs. Measures 15-18 are a complex eighth-note melody with slurs. Measure 19 is marked with a black box containing the text '*Intro'. Measures 20-21 are a simple eighth-note melody.

Trombone

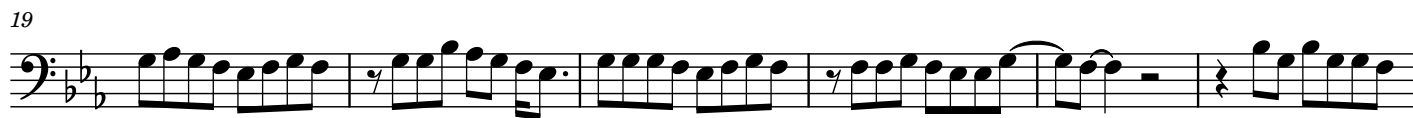
Candy Rain

Arr. Raul Maldonado

Soul For Real

♩ = 94

Solo/soli



40

E

Musical staff for measures 40-45. The staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 40 starts with a whole rest, followed by an eighth-note G4, an eighth-note A4, and a quarter-note B4. Measure 41 is a repeat of measure 40. Measure 42 has a quarter rest, followed by a dotted quarter note G4, and a quarter note F4. Measure 43 has a quarter rest, followed by a dotted quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 44 has a quarter rest, followed by a dotted quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. Measure 45 has a quarter rest, followed by a dotted quarter note A3, and a quarter note G3. A triplet of eighth notes (F4, E4, D4) is marked with a '3' below it.

46

F

Solo Section

8

Musical staff for measures 46-56. The staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. Measure 46 has a quarter note G4, an eighth-note A4, and an eighth-note B4. Measure 47 has a quarter note C5, an eighth-note B4, and an eighth-note A4. Measure 48 has a quarter note G4, an eighth-note F4, and an eighth-note E4. Measure 49 has a quarter note D4, an eighth-note C4, and an eighth-note B3. Measure 50 has a quarter rest. Measure 51 has a quarter rest. Measure 52 has a quarter rest. Measure 53 has a quarter rest. Measure 54 has a quarter rest. Measure 55 has a quarter rest. Measure 56 has a quarter rest. The section ends with a double bar line.

57

G

Musical staff for measures 57-61. The staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. Measure 57 has a whole note chord of G4 and B4. Measure 58 has a whole note chord of A4 and C5. Measure 59 has a whole note chord of B4 and D5. Measure 60 has a whole note chord of C5 and E5. Measure 61 has a whole note chord of D5 and F5. The section ends with a double bar line. Dynamics *mf* and *ff* are indicated below the staff with a line connecting them.

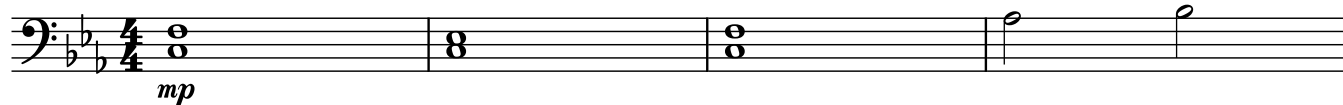
Trombone 2

Candy Rain

Arr. Raul Maldonado

Soul For Real

♩ = 94



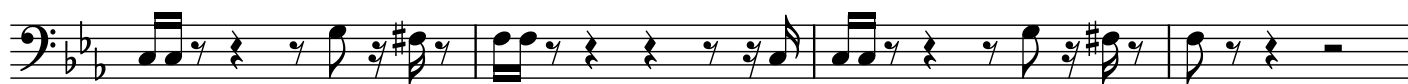
5



9

A

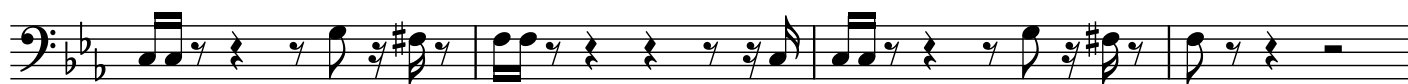
13



17

B

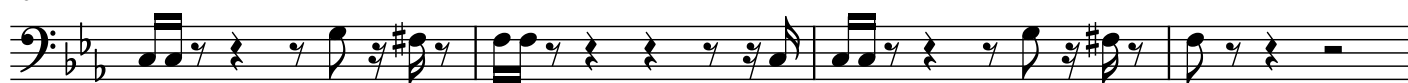
21



25

C

29



33

D

37

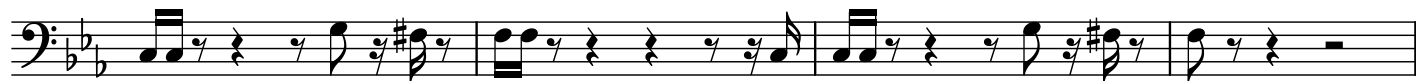


2

41 **E**



45



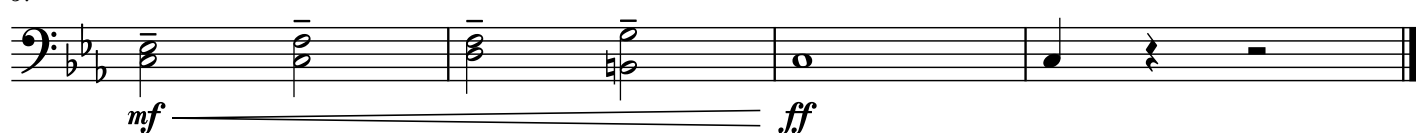
49 **F** Solo Section



53



57 **G**



Trombone

Canon Remix

Pachelbel / Arr. Bernice

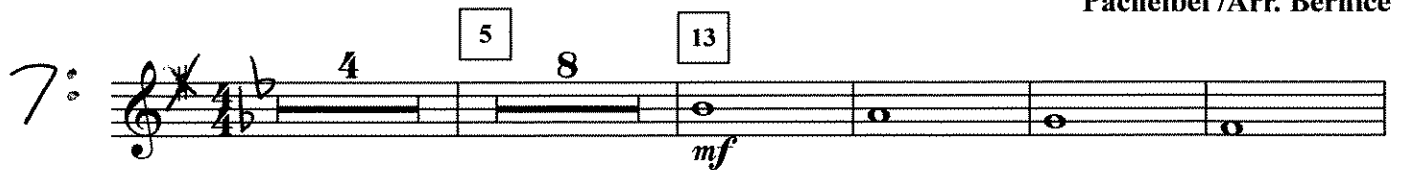
This musical score is for the Trombone part of a Canon Remix. It is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The score consists of ten staves of music, each containing half-note chords. Measure numbers are indicated at the beginning of each staff: 17, 24, 31, 38, 45, 52, 66, 73, and 80. Boxed measure numbers are placed above specific measures: 4, 5, 8, 13, 21, 29, 37, 45, 53, 61, 69, 77, and 83. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measures 13 and 61, and *f* (forte) at measures 45 and 77. The score includes repeat signs at measures 45 and 53, and a final double bar line at the end of the eighth staff. A long horizontal line is drawn below the final staff.

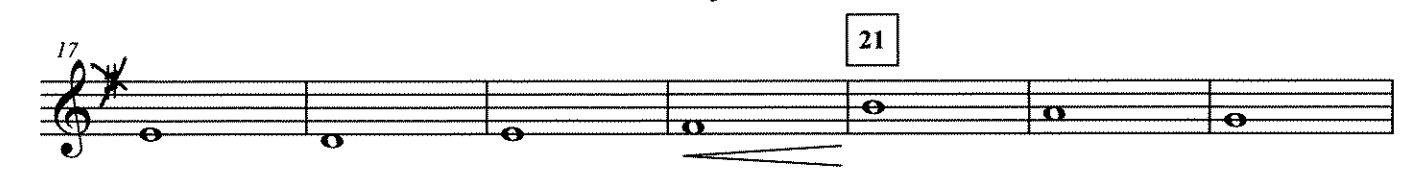
* Read in Bass clef 7:
Alto Sax.

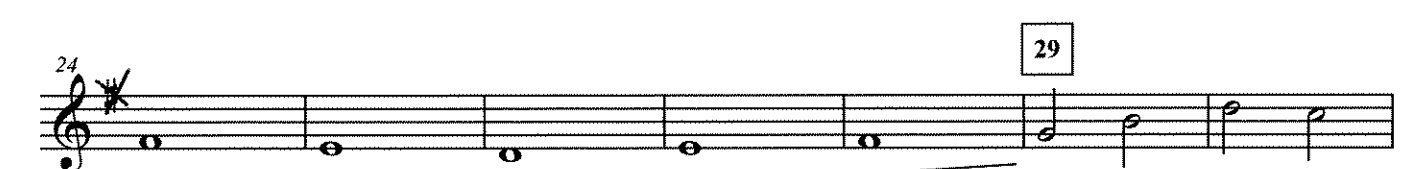
Canon Remix

MELODY

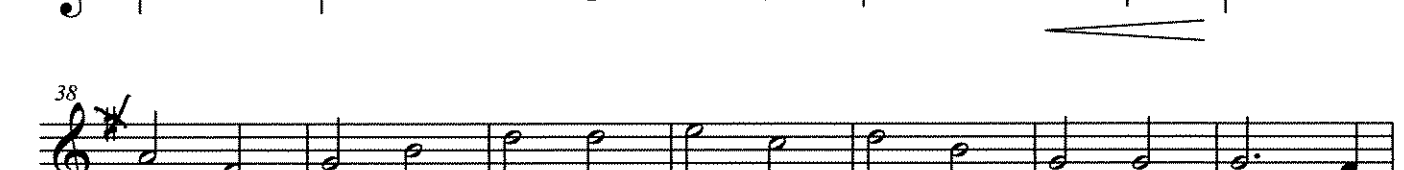
Pachelbel / Arr. Bernice

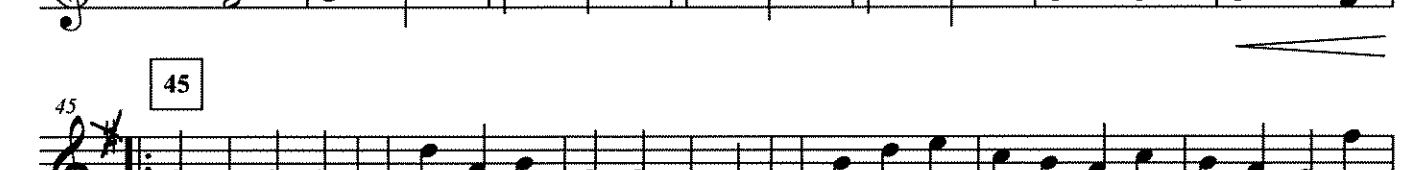
7: 

17 

24 

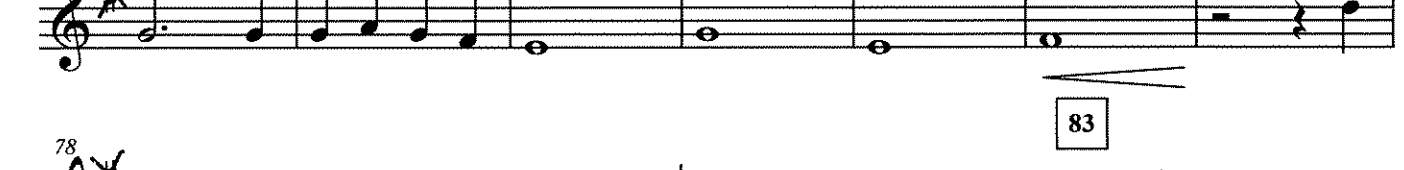
31 

38 

45 

53 

61 

69 

77 

83 

Bass Guitar

Canon Remix

Pachelbel / Arr. Bernice

5

4

B $\flat$ F Gm Dm E $\flat$

10 B $\flat$ E $\flat$ F

13 With Energy

mp

mf

16

21

29

26

31

37

41

45

f

46

53 Solo

51

2
56

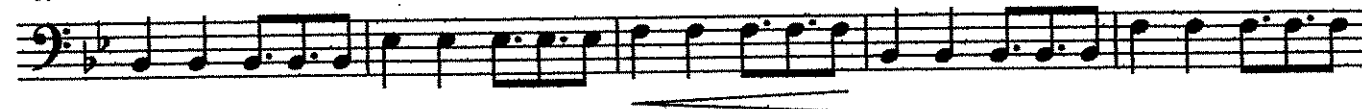
[Title]



61



66



71



77

76



81

83



Careless Whisper – Melody

Melody C – Flute



Melody Bb – Trumpet, Clarinet, Tenor Sax



Melody Eb – Alto Sax, Bari Sax



Melody Bass Clef – Trombone, Baritone



Piano – Chords

Dm, Gm, Bb, Am

Lyrics

You really gotta sponsor us,
All of the SciTech Band.
We really need your money now,
Just lend us a hand

Careless Whisper – Horn Lick

Horn Lick C – Flute



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

Horn Lick Bb (Low) – Clarinet, Trumpet, Tenor Sax



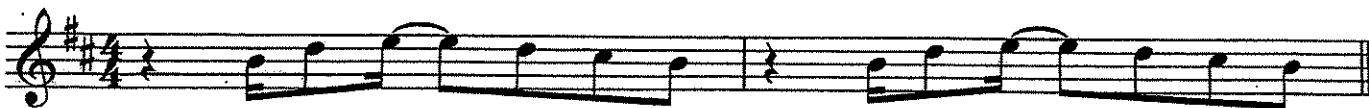
E G A G F# E E G A G F# E

Horn Lick Bb (High) – Clarinet, Trumpet, Tenor Sax



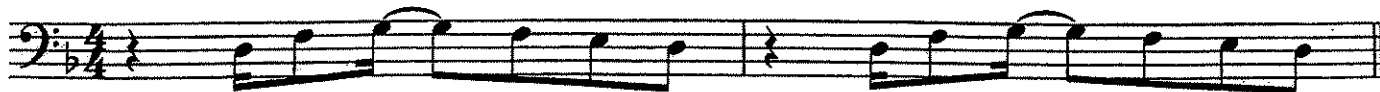
E G A G F# E E G A G F# E

Horn Lick Eb – Alto Sax, Bari Sax



B D E D C# B B D E D C# B

Horn Lick Bass Clef – Trombone, Baritone



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

Carol of The Bells

Melody - Bass Clef
-Trombone / Baritone

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Brenice

Soli

mp

6

12

18 *rit.* **A** *a tempo - Repeat 4x*

f

B 24

C 31 *mf* **D** *Repeat 3x* *f*

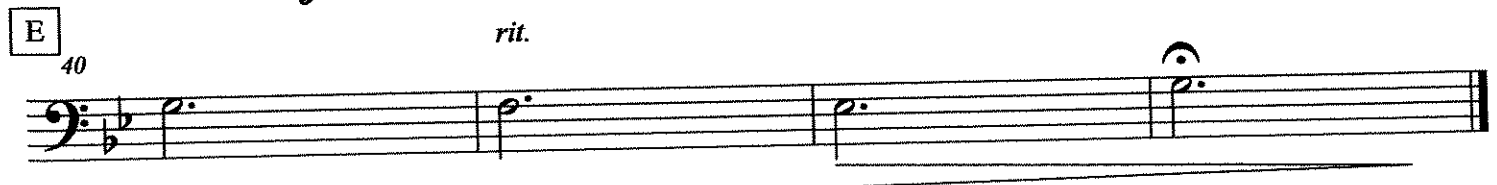
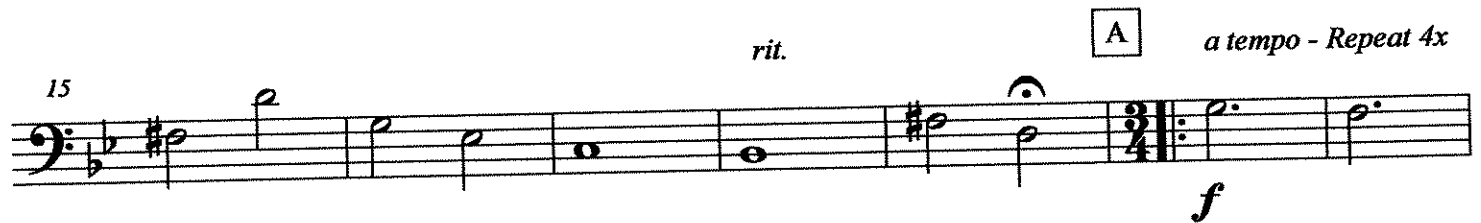
37 *rit.* **E**

Carol of The Bells

(Bass Line - Bass Clef (High)
-Trombone / Baritone

Quartet Version

arr. Turgeon & Bernice



Trombone

Cheer # 1

arr. Bernice

Watch Conductor Slow-Fast



5



Danza Kuduro

arr. Bernice

play 2nd time only
Duet

SLOW ♩ = 63
 Duet
 mp
 5
 [A] Double Time ♩ = 126
 4
 [B] 13 4
 [C] optional 8va
 f
 21
 [D] 25
 29
 [E] 33
 36
 3 3
 [F] 40
 f

44

Staff 44-47: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Measures 44-47 show a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 45.

48

G solo/soli optional 8va

Staff 48-51: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 48 has a box 'G' above it. Measure 49 has the instruction 'solo/soli optional 8va'.

52

Staff 52-55: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 52 has a box '9' above it.

56

tutti H optional solo/soli tutti

Top Notes Melody
Bottom Harmony

Staff 56-60: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 56 has 'tutti' and a box 'H'. Measure 58 has 'optional solo/soli'. Measure 60 has 'tutti'. Below the staff, the text 'Top Notes Melody Bottom Harmony' is written.

61

optional solo/soli To Coda Φ tutti I Solo Section -Drum Feature On Cue

Staff 61-65: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 61 has 'optional solo/soli'. Measure 64 has 'To Coda Φ tutti I'. Measure 65 has a double bar line and the text 'Solo Section -Drum Feature On Cue'.

66

6 D.S. % al Coda

Staff 66-67: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 66 has a box '6'. Measure 67 has 'D.S. % al Coda'.

J Φ Coda K

73

7

ff

Staff 73-83: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 73 has a box 'J' and ' Φ Coda'. Measure 74 has a box 'K'. Measure 75 has a box '7'. Measure 76 has 'ff'.

84

1. 2.

Staff 84-87: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 84 has a box '1.'. Measure 85 has a box '2.'. Measure 86 has a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Counter melody
(B.C.)

Danza Kuduro

As Recorded by
Don Omar & Lucenzo
arr. Bernice

Slow ♩ = 63

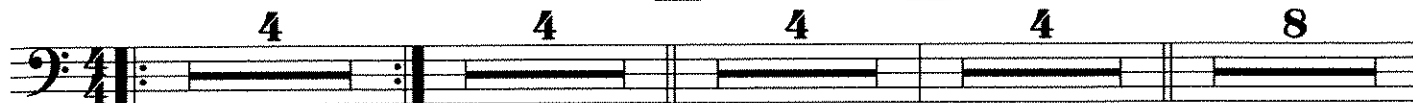
Double Time

♩ = 126

A

B

C



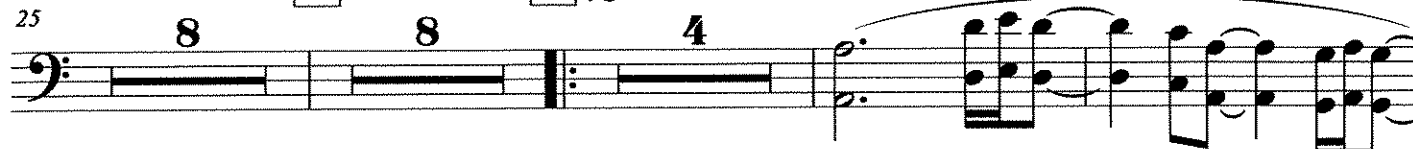
D

E

F

§

25

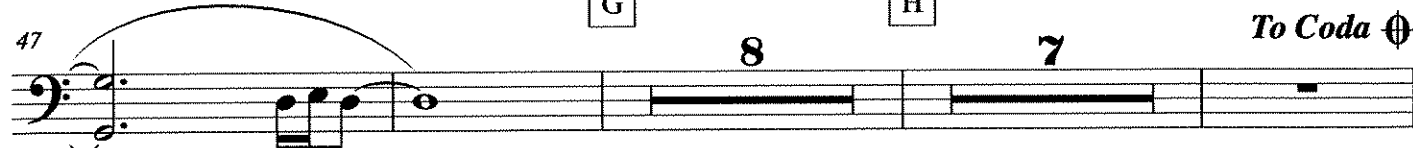


G

H

To Coda ⊕

47



I

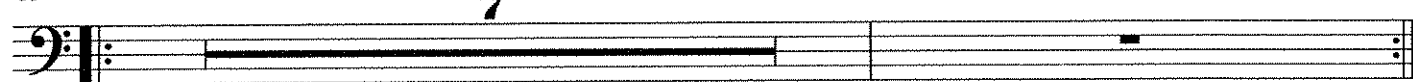
Solo Section

-Drum Feature On Cue

65

7

D.S. § al Coda



⊕ Coda

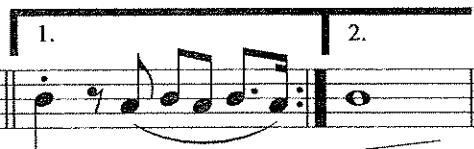
J

K

73



85



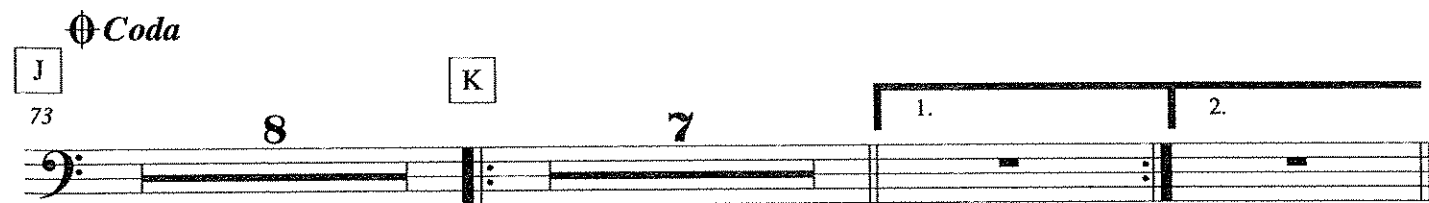
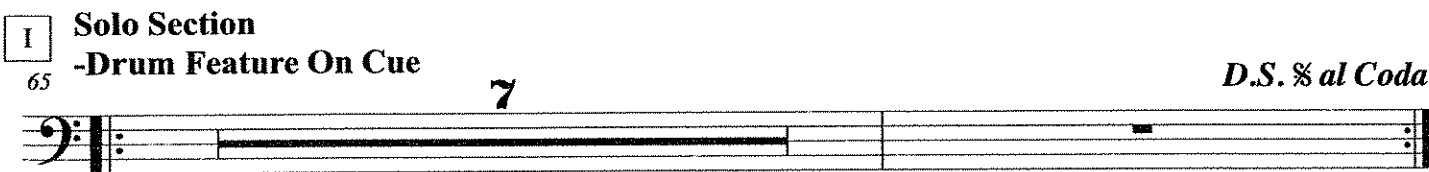
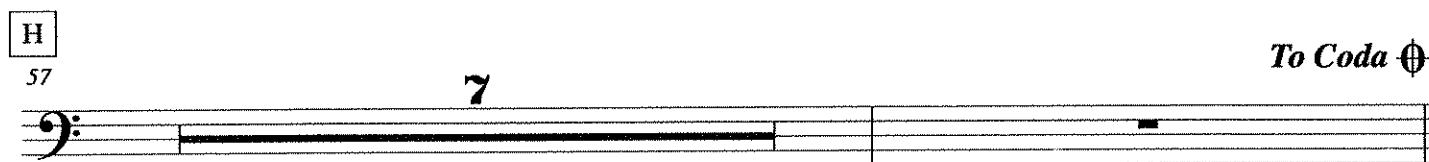
Accordian
Horn Lick (B.C.)
OPTIONAL

Danza Kuduro

As Recorded by
Don Omar & Lucenzo
arr. Bernice

Slow ♩ = 63

A Double Time ♩ = 126



Bass Guitar
TREBLE CLEF
8vb Slow ♩ = 63

Danza Kuduro

As Recorded by
Don Omar & Lucenzo
arr. Bernice

Double Time

Am F C G simile... 4 4

A ♩ = 126

B 13 Am F C G **C** A E A A C

mf *f*

18 F C F F F G C G C E G G B D G Ab simile...

D 22

26

E 30

34

F 38 **§**

f

42

Bass Guitar (TREBLE CLEF), p. 2 Danza Kuduro

46 G

50

54 H

58

62 *To Coda* $\oplus$ I **Solo Section**
-Drum Feature On Cue
mf

66

70 *D.S. al Coda*

J $\oplus$ *Coda*

73 K
f *ff*

83

88 1. 2.

Eye Of The Tiger

For Zanetti

Flute
Piano



Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)



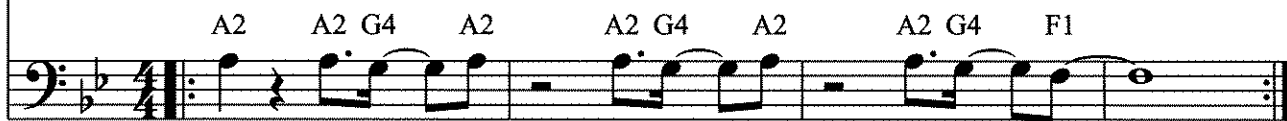
Clarinet
Trumpet
(HIGH)



Alto Sax



Trombone



Piano: Am G F

Bass Line: A - - - - - F - - - G

FEELING GOOD ROAD MAP

- 1) INSTRUMENTAL SOLO (optional)
- 2) VOCAL SOLO
- 3) HIT 4X
- 4) RHYTHM SECTION 2X (soft *p*)
- 5) FAST OPENING 2X (soft *p*) - “Birds Flying High” Small Group
- 6) RHYTHM SECTION 2X (soft *p*)
- 7) SOLO SECTION (optional)
- 8) HORN LICK 2X
- 9) RHYTHM SECTION 2X WITH BUILD UP
- 10) NASTY LICK 2X (loud *f*) – Piano hold notes
- 11) BACKGROUNDS (loud *f*)
 - Low Brass play HIT (optional)
 - POP LAST NOTE (on beat 1)
- 12) “And I’m Feeling Good” Ending (soft *p*)

Feeling Good

(Bb Minor)

Swing Time

Flute
Piano

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

Clarinet
Tenor Sax
Trumpet
(HIGH)

Alto Sax

Trombone
Euphonium
(HIGH)

Trombone
Euphonium
Tuba
(LOW)

Tenor Sax:
Octave Key HIGH
No Octave Key LOW

Positions: 1 1 3 3 5 5 1 3 1 3

Piano: Bbm (8th note triplets)

Bass Line Lick: Bb Ab Gb F (Ab F Ab)

Feeling Good

Swing Time

(HORN LICK+)

NOTE 8 ON CUE
BEAT 4

Flute
Piano

Bb — Db Eb E Eb E Eb E Eb Db Bb Ab Bb — Bb —

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

C — Eb F F# F F# F F# F Eb C Bb C — C —

Clarinet
Tenor Sax
Trumpet
(HIGH)

C — Eb F F# F F# F F# F Eb C Bb C — C —

Alto Sax

G — Bb C C# C C# C C# C Bb G F G — G —

Trombone
Euphonium

Bb — Db Eb E Eb E Eb E Eb Db Bb Ab Bb — Bb —

Horn Lick:

1-b3-4-b5-4-b5-4-b5-4-b3-1-b7(low)-1-1

Opening "And I'm Feeling Good":

1-1-4-b3-1----1

1 & b3 Background Harmony Hits

Feeling Good

(NASTY LICK - Bb Minor)

Swing Time

Flute
Piano

Clarinet
Trumpet
(LOW)

Clarinet
Tenor Sax
Trumpet
(HIGH)

Alto Sax

Trombone
Euphonium

Tuba

Octave Key HIGH
No Octave Key LOW

Positions: 1 5 1 3 5 1 1 5 2 3 5 1

Piano: Bbm (2 Beats Hold)

Bass Line Lick: Bb Ab Gb F (2 Beats Hold)

Trombone
Euphonium

Feeling Good

from The Roar of the Greasepaint - The Smell of the Crowd

$\text{♩} = 60$

Words and Music by Leslie Bricusse & Anthony Newley

Slowly, Freely

B♭m B♭m/A♭ G♭maj7 B♭m/F F7 B♭m B♭m/A♭

Birds fly-ing high, you know how I feel. Sun in the sky,

4 G♭maj7 B♭m/F F B♭m B♭m/A♭

You know how I feel. Breeze drift-ing on by,

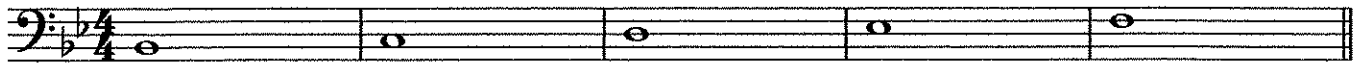
6 Gm7(b5) G♭maj7 G♭maj13 E♭m11

You know how I feel. It's a new dawn, it's a new day, it's a

8 Cm7(b5) F7

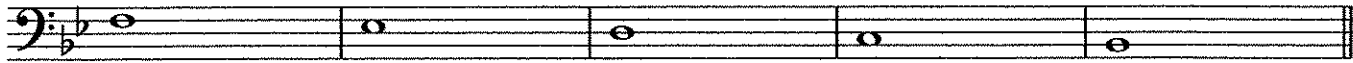
new life for me and I'm feel-ing good.

A



6

B



11

C

D



142 7:
(MED.)

-HOAGY CARMICHAEL/
FRANK LOESSER

Handwritten musical score for "The Sound of Silence" in bass clef, 4/4 time. The score consists of 11 staves. The melody is written on the top line of each staff, and the chords are written above the notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes a repeat sign at the end of the first staff and a double bar line at the end of the 11th staff.

Chords and notes for each staff:

- Staff 1: F, D-7, G-7, C7, Fmaj7, D-7, G-7, C7
- Staff 2: A-7, D-7, G-7, C7, F, D-7, G-7, C7
- Staff 3: F, G-7, C7, Fmaj7, C7, F7, Bbmaj7, A7, D7, G7
- Staff 4: C7, F7, Bb7, A7, Bbmaj7, A7, D7, G7
- Staff 5: C7, F7, Bb7, C7, F, D-7, G-7, C7
- Staff 6: Fmaj7, D-7, G-7, C7, A-7, D-7, G-7, C7
- Staff 7: A7#5, D7, G-7, C7, F, (D-7, G-7, C7)

IT DON'T MEAN A THING

(If It Ain't Got That Swing)

E♭

* Read in
Bass Clef

Words and Music by
IRVING MILLS and
DUKE ELLINGTON
Arranged by JACK BULLOCK

MODERATELY FAST

7:

The musical score is written for three staves in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The tempo is marked 'MODERATELY FAST'. The score is divided into measures numbered 7 through 12. Measures 7-8 are marked with a forte (f) dynamic. Measures 9-12 are marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as accidentals and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations include 'E♭' and 'B♭' above measures 7 and 8, and 'f' and 'mf' below measures 7 and 8. The score is arranged by Jack Bullock.

Don + Mean A Thing - ED

21

To Coda

First system of musical notation (measures 13-16). It consists of three staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 13 starts with a first ending bracket. Measures 14 and 15 have a double bar line. Measure 16 is marked with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. Measure numbers 13, 14, 15, and 16 are written below the staves.

Second system of musical notation (measures 17-20). It consists of three staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 17 starts with a second ending bracket. Measures 18 and 19 have a double bar line. Measure 20 is marked with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. Measure numbers 17, 18, 19, and 20 are written below the staves.

Third system of musical notation (measures 21-23). It consists of three staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure numbers 21, 22, and 23 are written below the staves.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 24-25). It consists of three staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 24 has an E4 note marked above it. Measure 25 is marked with a D.S. al Coda instruction. Measure numbers 24 and 25 are written below the staves.

CODA

Coda section of the musical score, consisting of three staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure numbers 23 and 26 are written below the staves.

Rhythm

IT DON'T MEAN A THING

(If It Ain't Got That Swing)

Words and Music by
IRVING MILLS and
DUKE ELLINGTON
Arranged by JACK BULLOCK

MODERATELY FAST

The musical score is written for piano in 4/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of 'MODERATELY FAST'. The key signature has one flat (Bb). The score is divided into measures 1 through 12. Chords are indicated above the staff, and dynamics like 'f' and 'mf' are used. The score is written for piano with treble and bass staves.

Measures 1-4: *f* C7, Ebm6

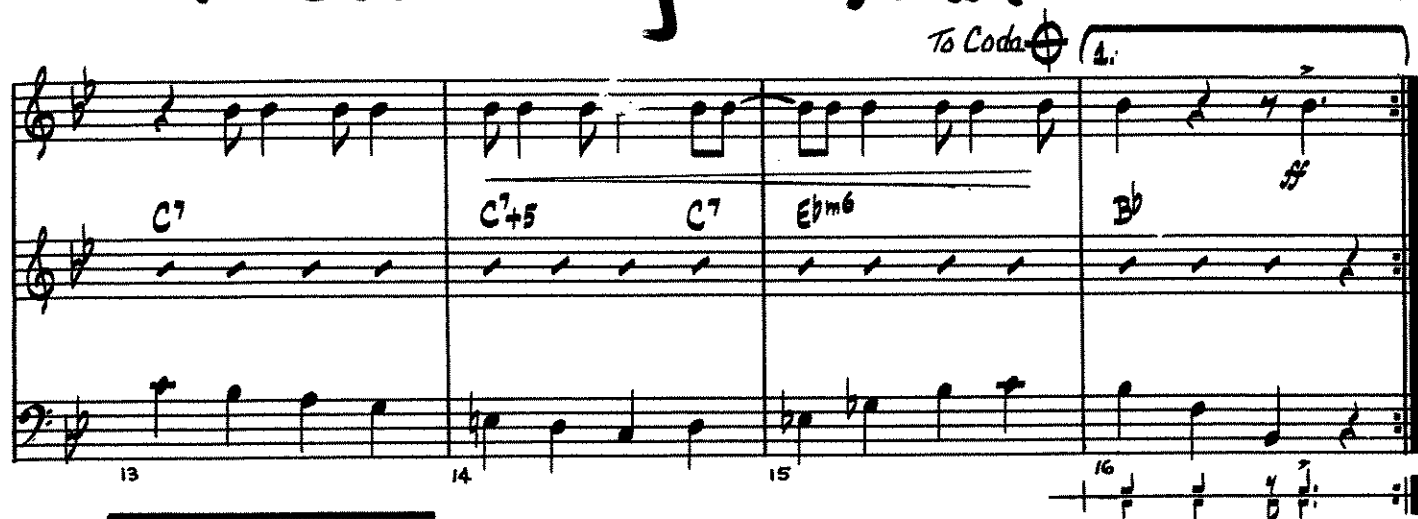
Measures 5-8: Bb, Gm, C7, F7sus, Bb, (C7), (F7), (Bb), (D7) *mf*

Measures 9-12: Gm, Eb7, D7, Gm

It Don't Mean A Thing - Rhythm

21

To Coda  1.



13 14 15 16

2.



17 18 19 20



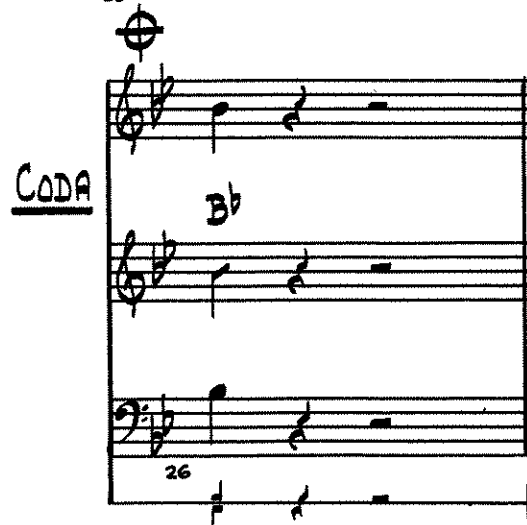
21 22 23

D.S. al Coda



24 25 (FILL)

CODA



26

Trombone/Baritone

It Is Well

Horatio G. Spafford, 1873

Philip P. Bliss, 1876

arr. Bernice

With Expression

Stagger Breathe ***mf mp mf f***

S. phrasing for solo only

First system of music (measures 1-7). The score is for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The music is marked *legato* for all parts. The Soprano part has a solo line indicated by a bracket and the instruction "S. phrasing for solo only".

Second system of music (measures 8-14). The score continues for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices. The key signature remains one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The music is marked *legato* for all parts.

Third system of music (measures 15-21). The score continues for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices. The key signature remains one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The music is marked *legato* for all parts. The Soprano part has a solo line indicated by a bracket and the instruction "Lower notes for solo only".

My Way

And now the end is near,
And so I face the final curtain,
My friends I'll say it clear,
I'll state my case of which I'm certain,
I've lived a life that's full,
I traveled each and every highway,
And more much more than this,
I did it my way...

Baritone (B.C.)

My Way

Don Costa
trans. Jerannchris Rivera-Heredia

6

A

13

B

19

25

f

fp

ff

My Way

Don Costa
trans. Jerannchris Rivera-Heredia

8

16

22

p

A

B

f

fp

f

My Way

Don Costa
trans. Jerannchris Rivera-Heredia

p

A

8

B

16

f

23

fp *ff*

PEP BAND CHEERS

Superman So So Do So So Do So Do / So So Do So So Mi Re Re

Imperial March Mi Mi Mi Do So Mi Do So Mi

Iron Man Mi So So La La Do Ti Do Ti Do Ti So So La La (Repeat)

Mari Bros Mi Mi Mi Do Mi So So

Malaguena Mi Mi Mi Mi Fa Fa Fa Fa So Fa (Repeat)

Harmony Ti Ti Ti Ti Do Do Do Do Re Do (Repeat)

Get Ready For This So So So Do Do Re Re

So So So Te Te Do Do

So So So Do Do Re Re

So So So Te Te Do Re

Eye of The Tiger So So Fa So So Fa So So Fa Me (Repeat)

Harmony Te Te La Te Te La Te Te La So (Repeat)

More...

Suavemente: Groove (Cm – G – G – Cm)

C Minor Groove: (C Minor)

Antonio Groove: Do Te Le So (Bb Blues)

Harmony: So Fa Me Re

12 Bar Groove: (Bb Blues)

Pomp & Circumstance (MELODY)

Trombone

[Arranger]

8 8 6

A B C

D

E

1. 2.

rit.

3

Two Ceremonial Marches

1st Trombone

1. Processional

Pomp and Circumstance March No. 3

EDWARD ELGAR, Op. 39

Arranged by James Swearingen

Maestoso

YBS 54 *f*

7 *mf* **A** Andante

14 *simile* **B**

21 **C**

28 *simile* **D**

36 *f* **E** *mf*

42 1.

49 2. rit. *f*

Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

Melody - Bass Clef

Coots & Gillespie
arr. Bernice

Moderate Swing 



mf

6

12

B

18

24

C

To Coda D

29

D.S. al Coda E

35

f

Santa Claus Is Comin' To Town

Bass Line - Bass Clef

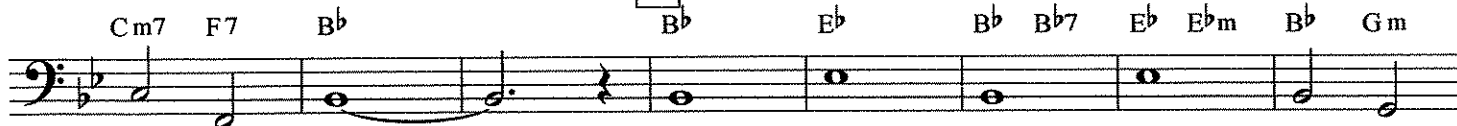
Coots & Gillespie
arr. Bernice

Moderate Swing

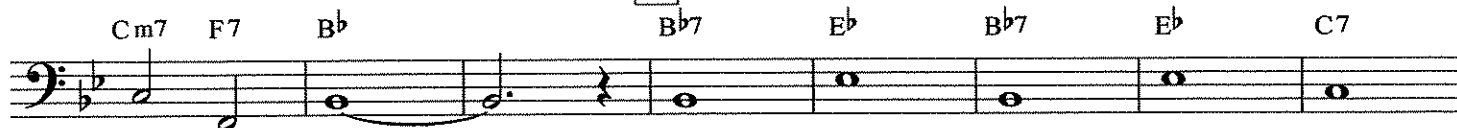


mf

A



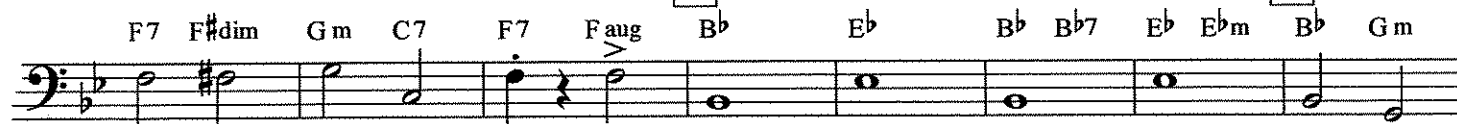
B



C

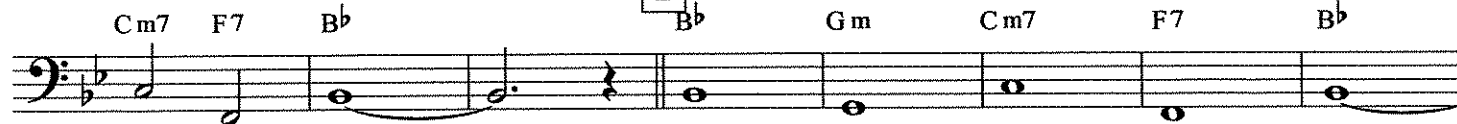
To Coda

D



D.S. al Coda

E

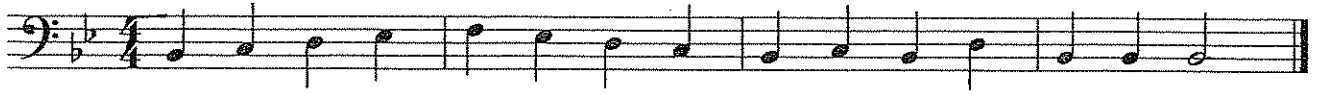


7:

Sight Reading Exercises

(

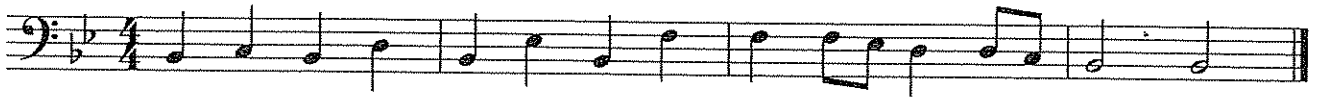
1



2



3



4



(

5



6



7

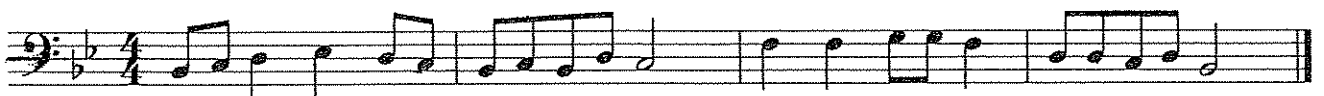


8



(

9



Trombone/Baritone (B.C.)

Simple Gifts

from Appalachian Spring

Traditional
Aaron Copland (1900-1990)

♩ = 72

mp

f

Melody (B.C.)

As Recorded by Nirvana

Arr. Walsh

Smells Like Teen Spirit

4 **A**

f

7

10 **B** 4

17 **C**

mp

21

25 **D**

mf

29

f

33 **E**

The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. It consists of five sections labeled A, B, C, D, and E. Section A (measures 1-6) begins with a whole rest followed by a half note G2, then eighth notes G2-A2, B2-A2, G2-F#2, and E2. Section B (measures 7-9) continues with eighth notes D2-C2, B1-A1, G1-F#1, and E1. Section C (measures 10-16) starts with a half note G2, followed by eighth notes A2-B2, C3-B2, A2-G2, and F#2. Section D (measures 17-28) is a continuous eighth-note line: G2-A2-B2-C3, D3-C3-B2-A2, G2-F#2-E2-D2, C2-B1-A1-G1, F#1-E1-D1-C1, B1-A1-G1-F#1, E1-D1-C1-B1, A1-G1-F#1-E1. Section E (measures 29-33) continues the eighth-note line: D1-C1-B1-A1, G1-F#1-E1-D1, C1-B1-A1-G1, F#1-E1-D1-C1, B1-A1-G1-F#1, and E1. Dynamics include *f* (forte) at measure 1, *mp* (mezzo-piano) at measure 10, *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measure 17, and *f* (forte) at measure 29. Section B ends with a repeat sign and a 4-measure rest. Section E begins with a repeat sign.

37

To Coda on
3rd Time**F**

41

**G**

SOLO OR SOLI

46



51

**H**

55



59

**I**

63

**J**

68



72



76

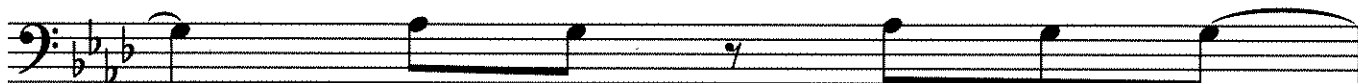
K

80



84

D.S. al Coda

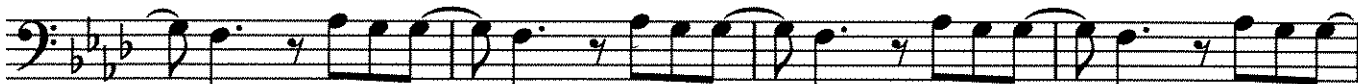


85

**L**

89

rit.



93

(rit.)



Counter melody (B.C.)

As Recorded by Nirvana

Arr. Walsh

Smells Like Teen Spirit

4 **A**

f

7

10

13 **B** **C**

mf *mp*

19

25 **D**

mf

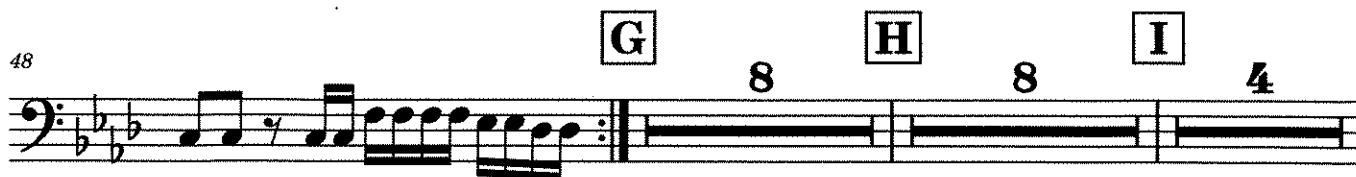
31 **E** % 11 To Coda on 3rd Time

45 **F**

The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. It consists of six systems of music, each with a measure number on the left and a section label in a box above the staff. The first system (measures 4-7) is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system (measures 7-10) continues the melody. The third system (measures 10-13) is marked with mezzo-forte (*mf*) and mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamics. The fourth system (measures 13-19) continues the melody. The fifth system (measures 19-25) is marked with mezzo-forte (*mf*). The sixth system (measures 25-31) is marked with mezzo-forte (*mf*) and includes a repeat sign and a coda instruction. The seventh system (measures 31-45) is marked with mezzo-forte (*mf*) and includes a repeat sign and a coda instruction.

2

48



69

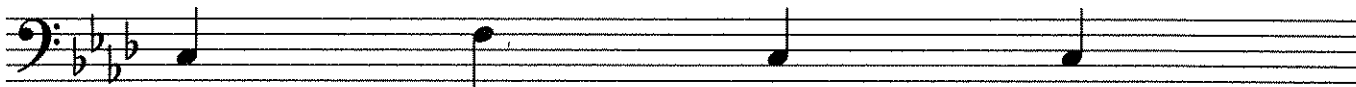


78



84

D.S. al Coda



85



Bass Line (B.C.)

As Recorded by Nirvana

Arr. Walsh

Smells Like Teen Spirit

4 **A**

f

8

12 **B** 4 **C** 8 **D**

mf

27

33 **E**

f

37

41 To Coda on 3rd Time

45 **F**

49 **G**

f

53

The image displays a musical score for the bass line of 'Smells Like Teen Spirit' by Nirvana, arranged by Walsh. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. It consists of nine staves of music. The first staff begins with a measure of whole rest, followed by a measure of eighth notes (G2, F2), and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A box labeled 'A' is placed above the first measure after the whole rest. A dynamic marking of 'f' (forte) is placed below the first measure after the whole rest. The second staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The third staff begins with a measure of eighth notes (G2, F2), followed by a measure of whole rest, then a measure of eighth notes (G2, F2), and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A box labeled 'B' is placed above the first measure after the whole rest. A box labeled 'C' is placed above the measure of eighth notes (G2, F2). A box labeled 'D' is placed above the first measure after the whole rest. A dynamic marking of 'mf' (mezzo-forte) is placed below the first measure after the whole rest. The fourth staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The fifth staff begins with a measure of eighth notes (G2, F2), followed by a measure of whole rest, then a measure of eighth notes (G2, F2), and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A box labeled 'E' is placed above the first measure after the whole rest. A dynamic marking of 'f' (forte) is placed below the first measure after the whole rest. The sixth staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The seventh staff begins with a measure of eighth notes (G2, F2), followed by a measure of whole rest, then a measure of eighth notes (G2, F2), and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A box labeled 'F' is placed above the first measure after the whole rest. The eighth staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The ninth staff begins with a measure of eighth notes (G2, F2), followed by a measure of whole rest, then a measure of eighth notes (G2, F2), and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A box labeled 'G' is placed above the first measure after the whole rest. A dynamic marking of 'f' (forte) is placed below the first measure after the whole rest. The score ends with a double bar line on the ninth staff.

2



THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Trombone

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)

024-3860-00

Majestic

3

f

11

19

4

p

f

27

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

(Claritone B.C.

arr. by Robert W. Smith
(ASCAP)

024-3860-00

Majestic

3

f

11

19

mp

27

f

The musical score is written for Claritone B.C. in bass clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), and 4/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a 'Majestic' tempo marking and a dynamic of *f* (forte). A box containing the number '3' is placed above the third measure. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff has a box with '11' above the eleventh measure. The fourth staff has a box with '19' above the nineteenth measure and a dynamic of *mp* (mezzo-piano) below the twentieth measure. The fifth staff continues the melody. The sixth staff has a box with '27' above the twenty-seventh measure and a dynamic of *f* below the twenty-eighth measure. The seventh staff concludes the piece with a final half note and a fermata.

TAKE ON ME

BASS

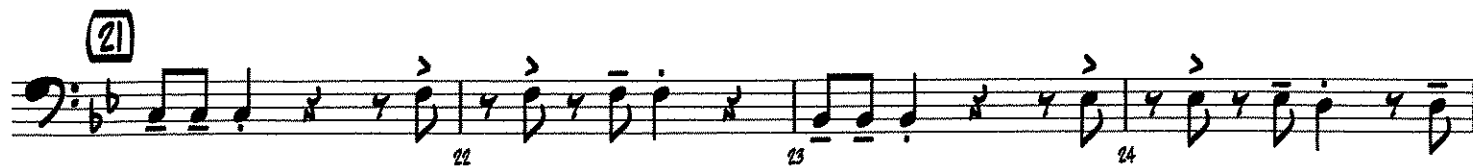
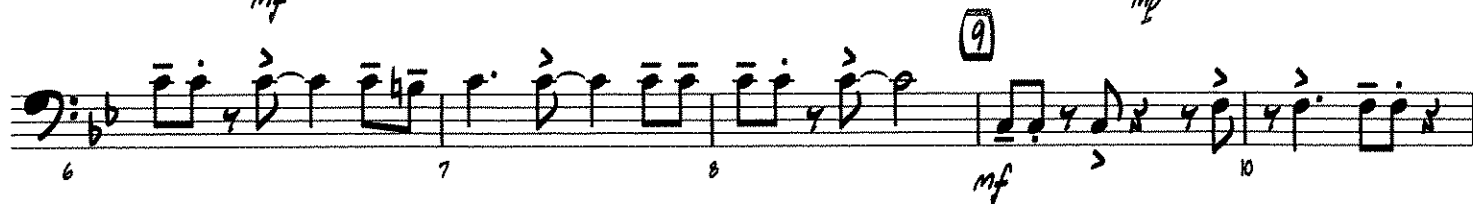
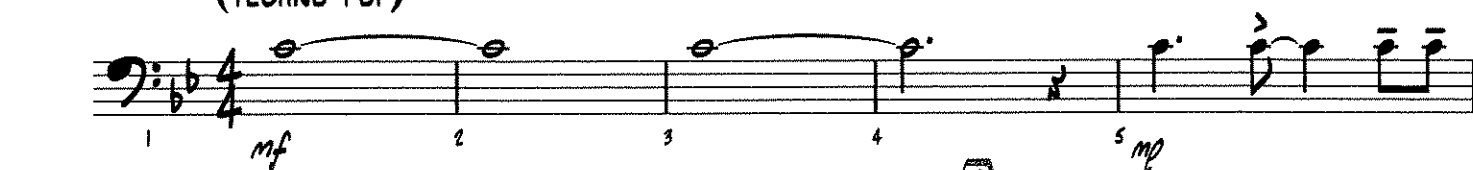
Music by PAL WAAKTAAR and MAGNE FURUHOLMNE
Words by PAL WAAKTAAR, MAGNE FURUHOLMNE
and MORTON HARKET
Arranged by JOHN BERRY

(UNISON PATTERNS)

(A) (TECHNO-POP)



(TECHNO-POP)



BASS

(33)



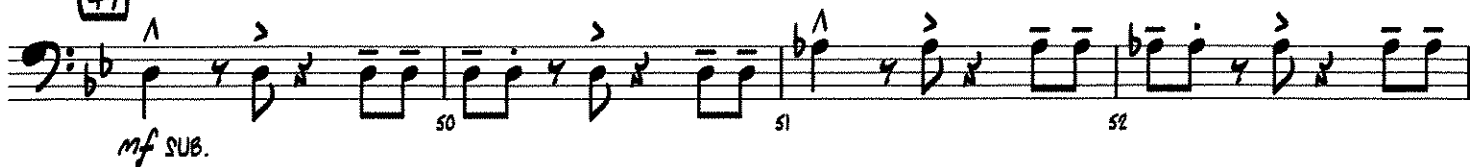
(41)



TO CODA



(49)



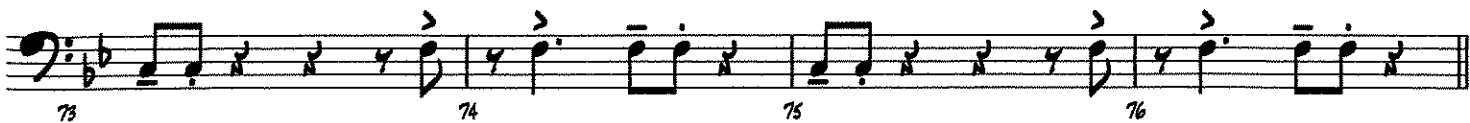
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(65)



D.S. AL CODA



CODA



TAKE ON ME

TROMBONE I

Music by PAL WAAKTAAR and MAGNE FURUHOLMNE

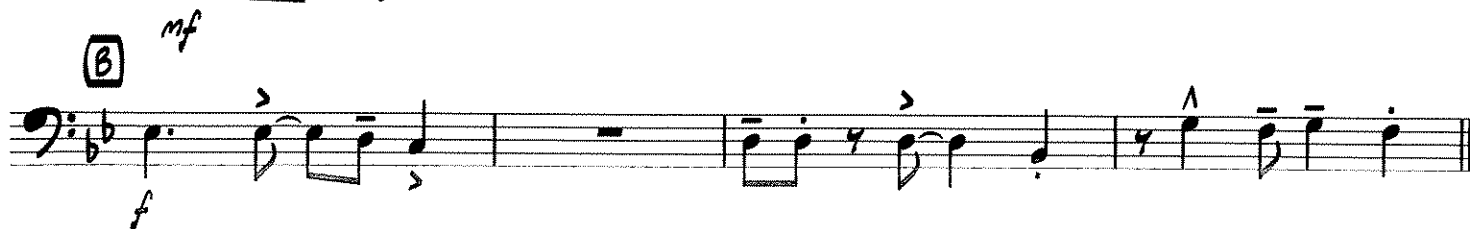
Words by PAL WAAKTAAR, MAGNE FURUHOLMNE

and MORTON HARKET

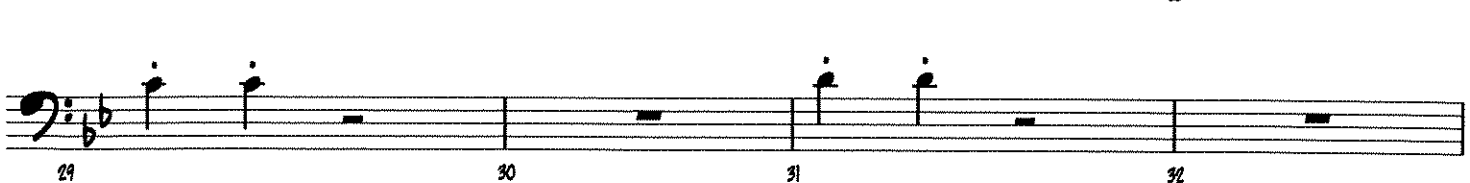
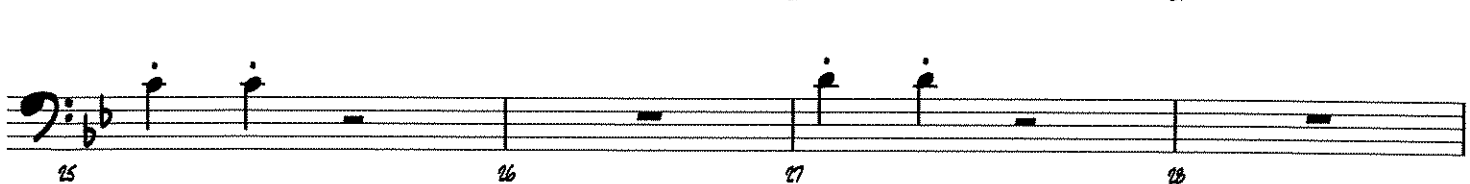
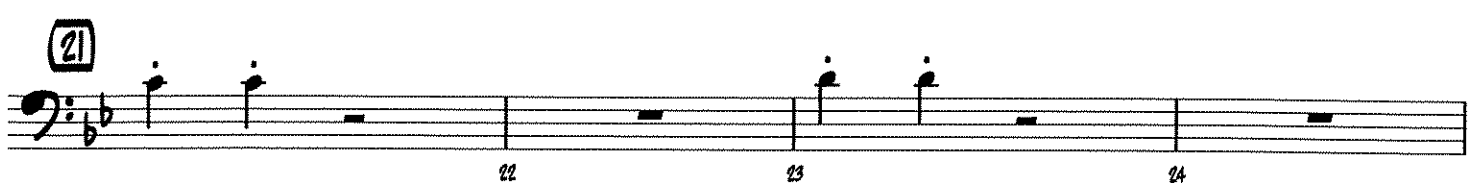
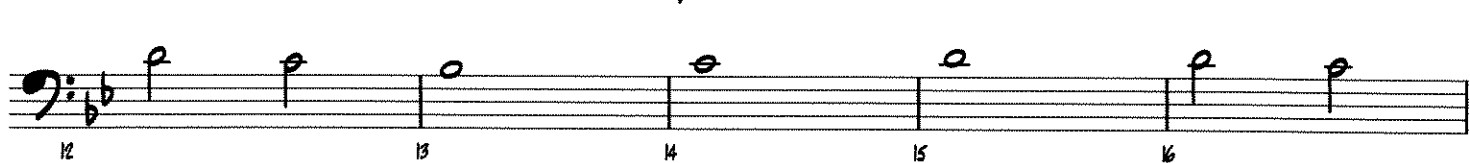
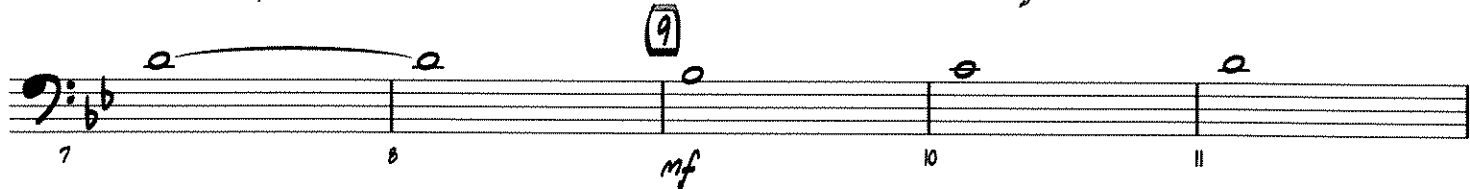
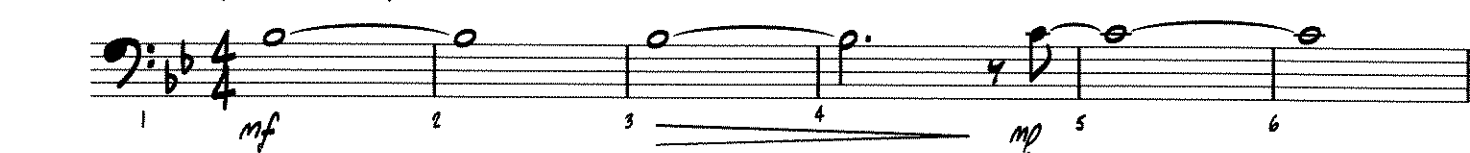
Arranged by JOHN BERRY

(UNISON PATTERNS)

(A) (TECHNO-POP)



(TECHNO-POP)



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Audio Demo

YouTube.com

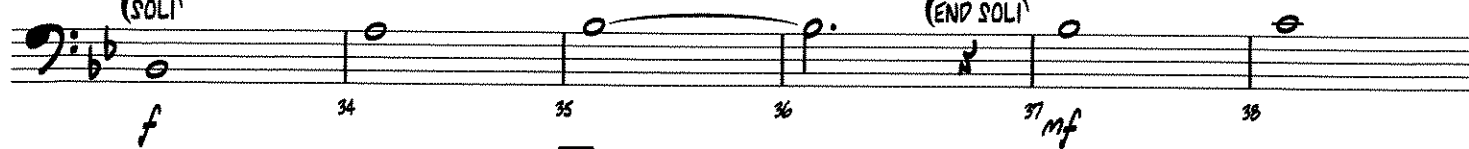
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Take On Me - 1

TROMBONE I

(33) 
(SOLI)



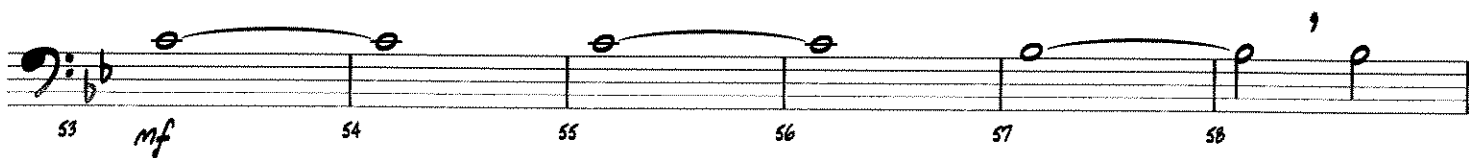
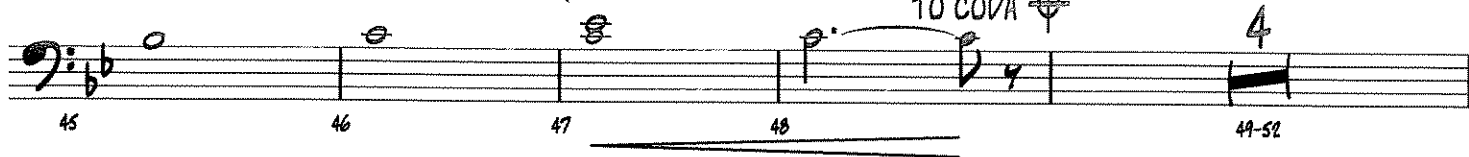
(41)



(49)

(LOWER NOTE OPT.)

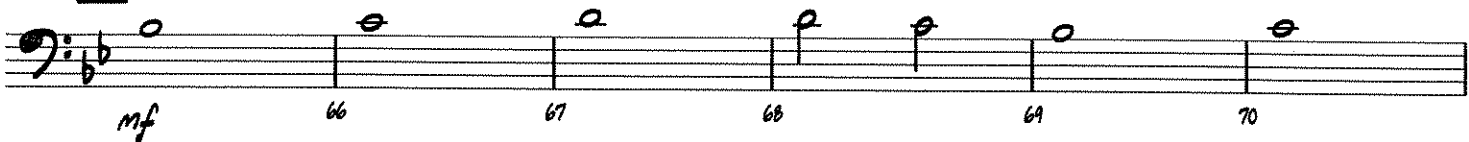
TO CODA 



(61)



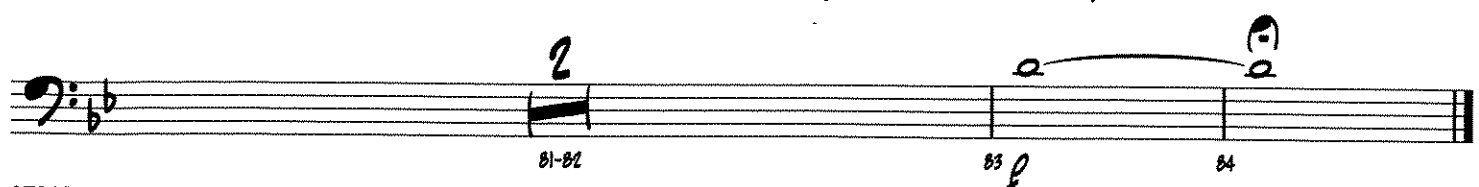
(65)



D.S. AL CODA



 CODA



TAKE ON ME

TROMBONE 2

Music by PAL WAAKTAAR and MAGNE FURUHOLMNE

Words by PAL WAAKTAAR, MAGNE FURUHOLMNE

and MORTON HARKET

Arranged by JOHN BERRY

(UNISON PATTERNS)

(A) (TECHNO-POP)



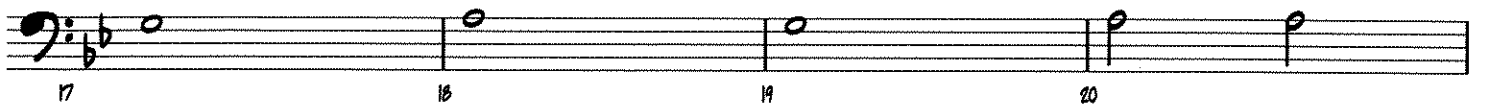
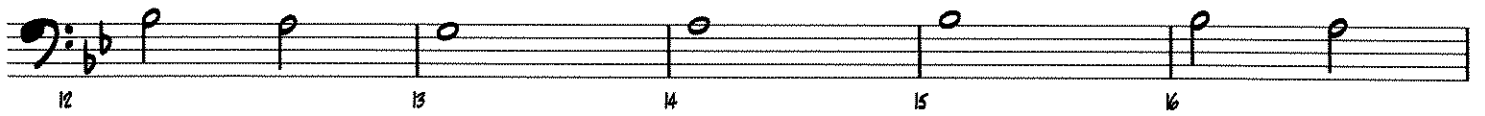
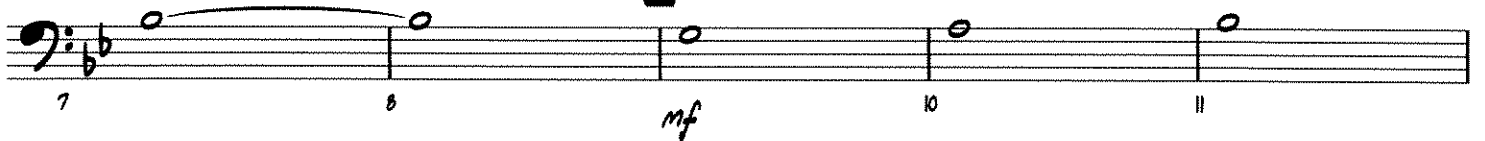
(B) *mf*



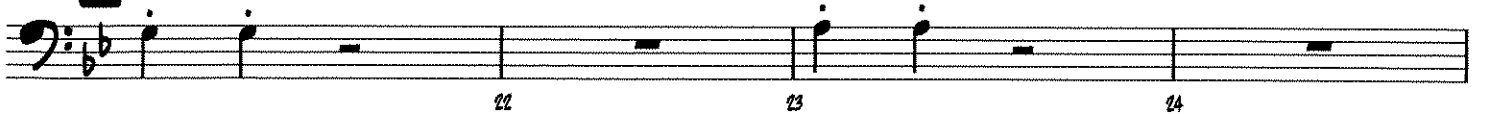
(TECHNO-POP)



(9)



(21)



TROMBONE 2

33  (SOLI)

34 35 36 37 *mf* 38 (END SOLI)

39 40 41 42 43 44

45 46 47 48 49 TO CODA  4 49-52

53 *mf* 54 55 56 57 58

59 60 *ff* 61 4 61-64

65 66 67 68 69 70

71 72 73 74 75 76 D.S. AL CODA

 CODA

77 *f* 78 79 *ff* 80

81-82 83 *p* 84



TAKE ON ME

TROMBONE 3

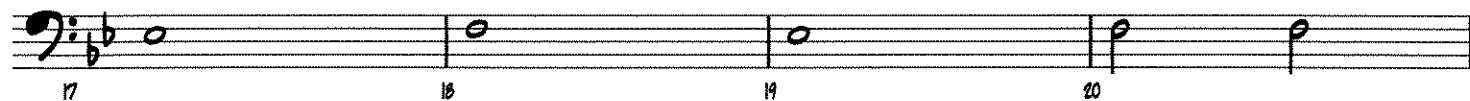
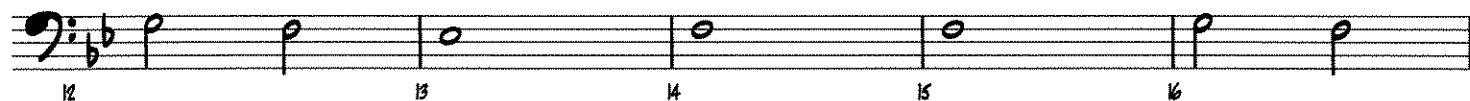
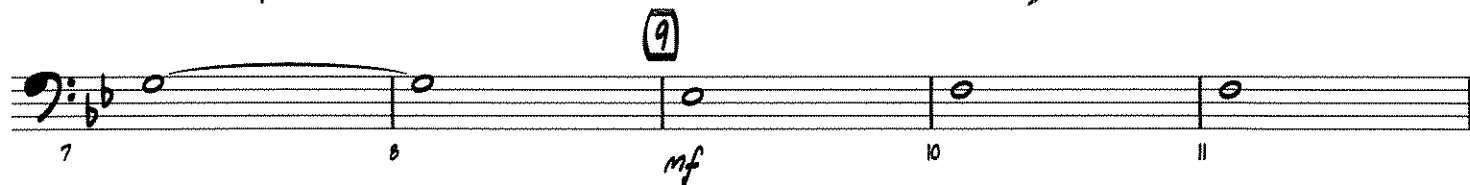
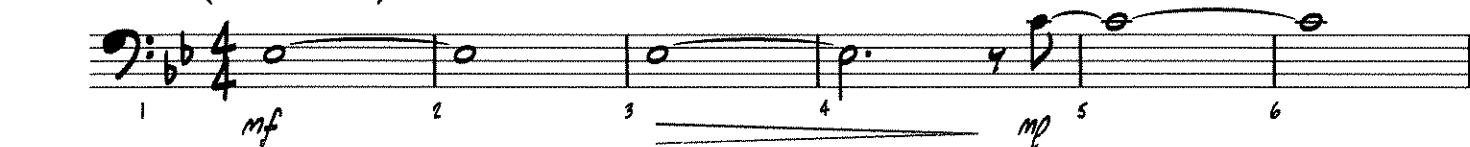
Music by PAL WAAKTAAR and MAGNE FURUHOLMNE
Words by PAL WAAKTAAR, MAGNE FURUHOLMNE
and MORTON HARKET
Arranged by JOHN BERRY

(UNISON PATTERNS)

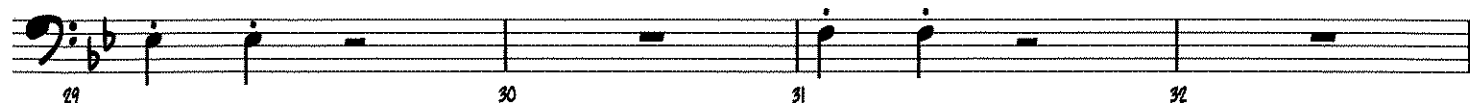
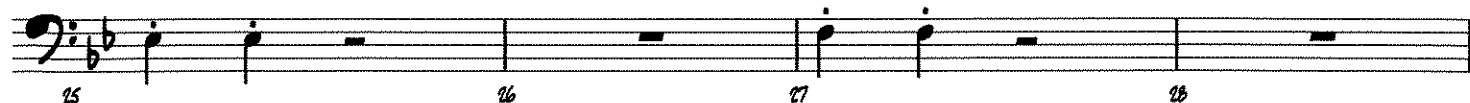
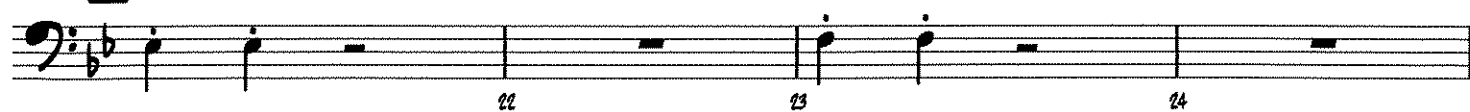
(A) (TECHNO-POP)



(TECHNO-POPP)



(21)



TROMBONE 3

33  **(SOLI)**

(END SOLI)

f 34 35 36 37 *mf* 38

41

39 40 42 43 44

49

TO CODA 

45 46 47 48 49-52

53 *mf* 54 55 56 57 58

61

59 60 *ff* 61-64

65

mf 66 67 68 69 70

D.S. AL CODA

71 72 73 74 75 76

 CODA

77 *f* 78 79 *ff* 80

2

81-82 83 84

THE TEMPEST

TROMBONE/BARITONE/
BASSOON

ROBERT W. SMITH

With energy!

Bassoon only

+Tbn./Bar.

1 *mp* 2 3 4 *f* 5 6 *p* 7 8 *f* 9

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 *ff*

18 36 *f* 37 38 39 40 41

42 43 44 *ff* 45 *mp* 46 47 48

49 50 51 52 53 54 55

56 57 58 59 60 61 62 *f* 63

64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 *mf*

72 73 *f* 74 75 76 77 78 79 *ff*

390

TENOR MADNESS

-SONNY ROLLINS

Handwritten musical notation for a 4-measure phrase. The first measure is marked C-7, the second F7, and the third Bb7. The notation includes various accidentals and note values.

Uptown Funk!

Funk ♩ = 116

A

B

4

C
10*f**mp*D
14*mf*E
18

%

F
22G
26

optional top notes

29

H

32

I

3

J
38*f*

To Coda ☺

K
42L
46*mf*

D.S. al Coda

49



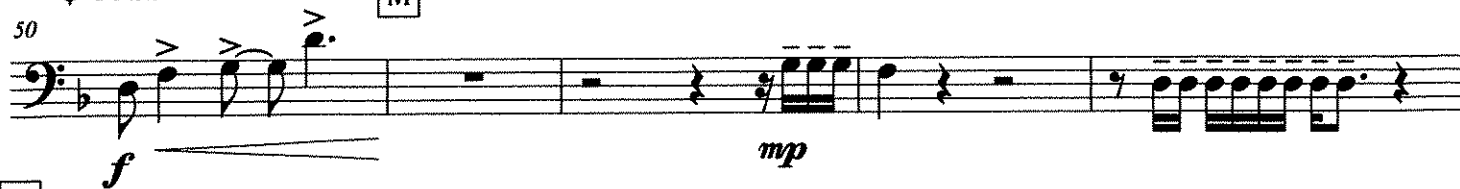
♩ Coda

Uptown Funk!

Melody (B.C.), p. 2

50

M



N

55



O

60



P

64



Q

68



R

74



S

79



T

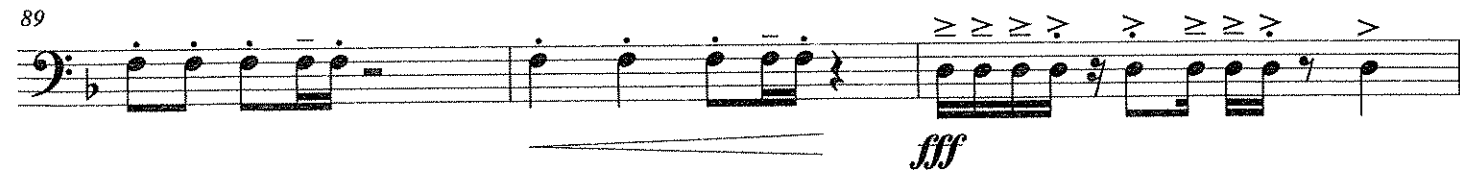
U

84



V

89



Uptown Funk!

Countermelody (B.C.), p. 2

Coda

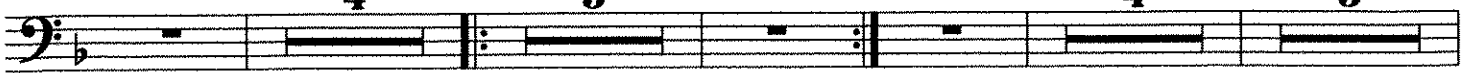
50

M

N

O

P



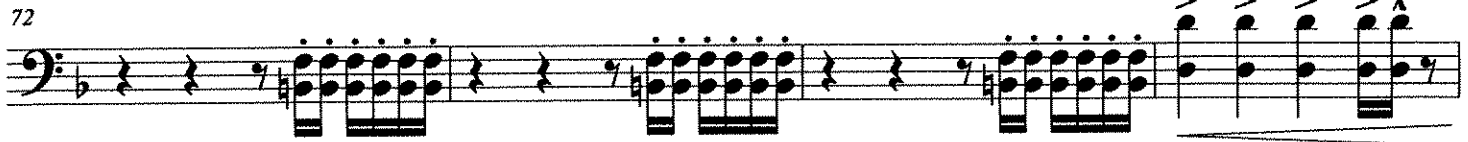
67

Q



R

72



S

76

T



81

U



86

V



91



Uptown Funk!

As Recorded by Bruno Mars
arr. Bernice

Funk ♩ = 116

A **B**

C 10 **D** **E** %

F 19 **G**

H 28 **I**

J 37 **K**

L 45

f *mp* *mf* *p* *mf* *f* *mp*

To Coda

D.S. al Coda

The image shows the bass line for the song 'Uptown Funk!' in 4/4 time, with a tempo of 116 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piece is divided into measures, with measure numbers 10, 19, 28, 37, and 45 marked at the beginning of their respective lines. Chord progressions are indicated by letters A through L in boxes. Dynamics such as *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano) are placed below the notes. Performance markings include accents (>), slurs, and a '4' indicating a four-measure rest. A 'To Coda' symbol is used between measures 37 and 45, and 'D.S. al Coda' appears at the end of the piece. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Uptown Funk!

Bass Line (B.C.), p. 2

Coda M N 1.

50

f *mp*

O P

59 2.

mf

Q R S

68

f *ff*

T U

77

V

86

fff

≥ ≥ ≥ ≥ > > ≥ ≥ ≥ >

Bass Guitar
BASS CLEF

Uptown Funk!

As Recorded by Bruno Mars
arr. Bernice

Funk $\text{♩} = 116$
optional 8vb

A



B



C

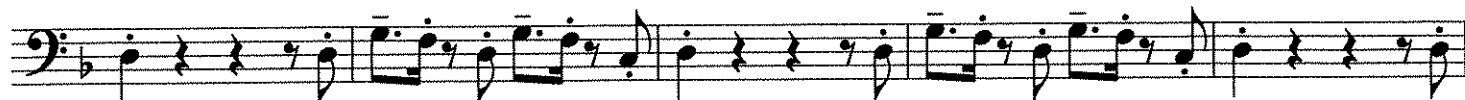
D

E %



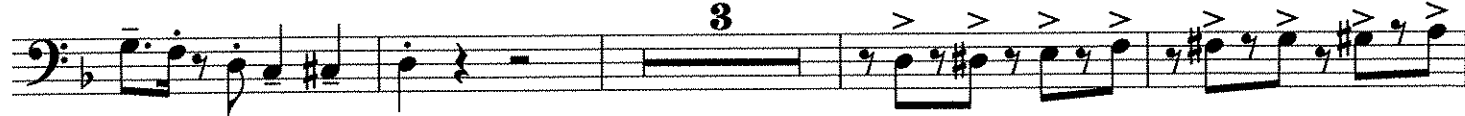
F

mf



G

H



I

mf



f

J



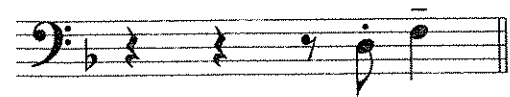
To Coda $\oplus$

K

L



D.S. al Coda



mf

Coda

M



N



O

P



Q



R



S



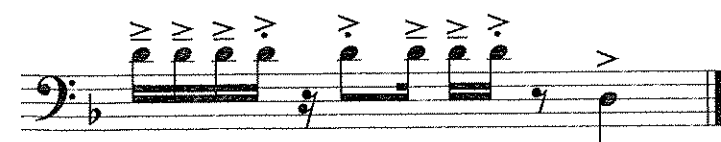
T



U



V

*fff*

Trombone 1

Warm-ups

arr. Klesch

Chromatics with relative pitch
Start on Low Bb, F, or Tuning Bb

2.

9 Count Tones
Start on Low Bb, F, or Tuning Bb.

12

23

F, Low Bb / Slurred 8th notes to F

34

44

Bb, F, Low Bb / One Octave Slur 2 Tongue 2

49

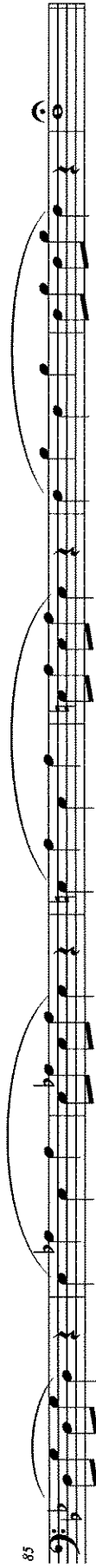
64

Trombone 1

2 Note / Slurred 16ths to F



85



3 Note / Slurred 3rds



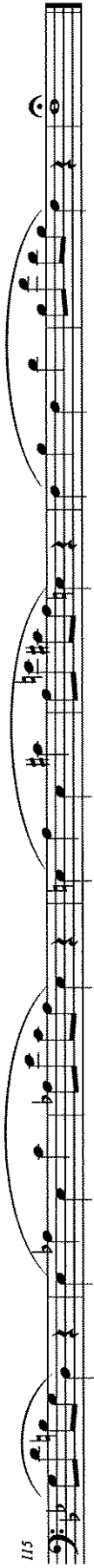
100

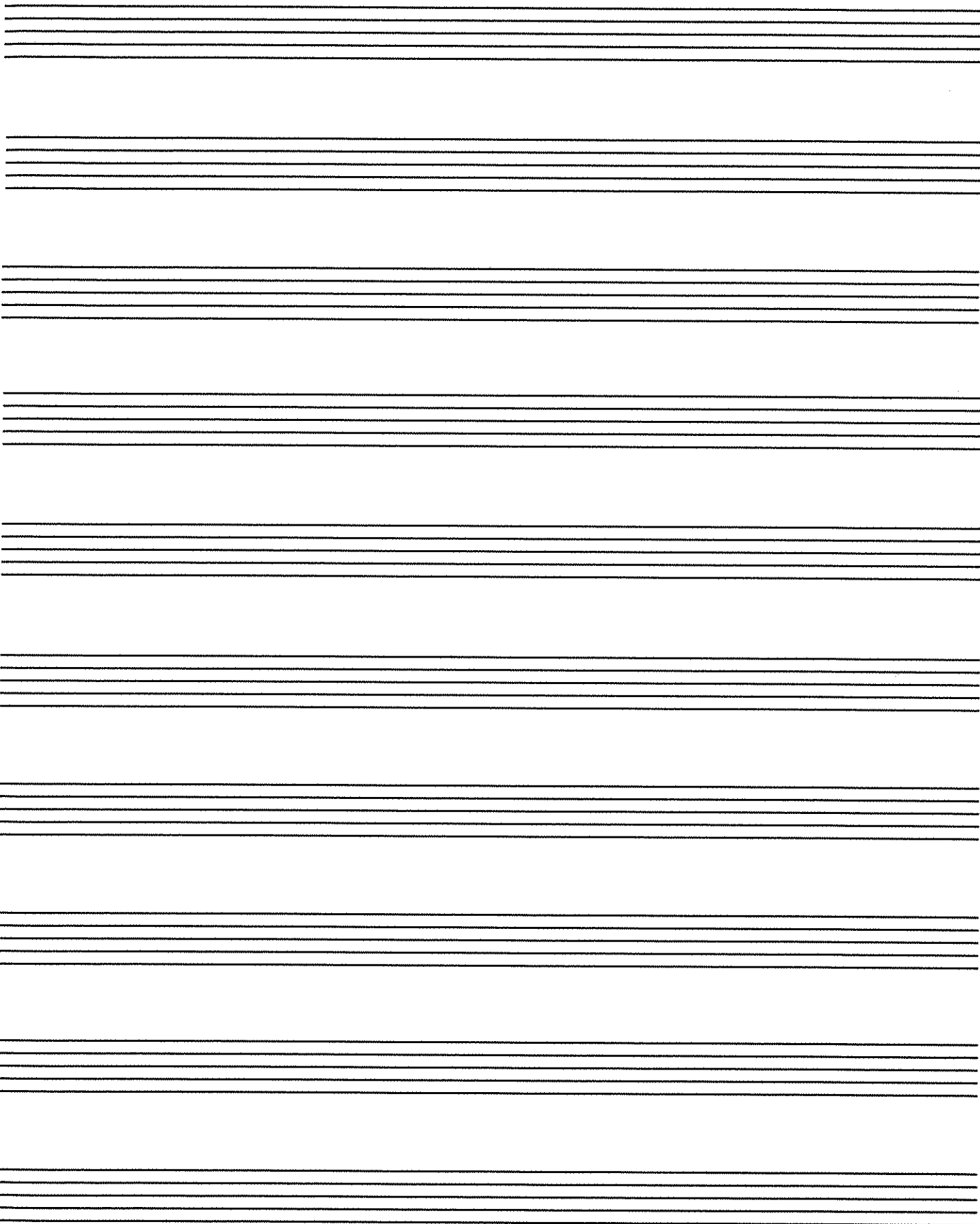


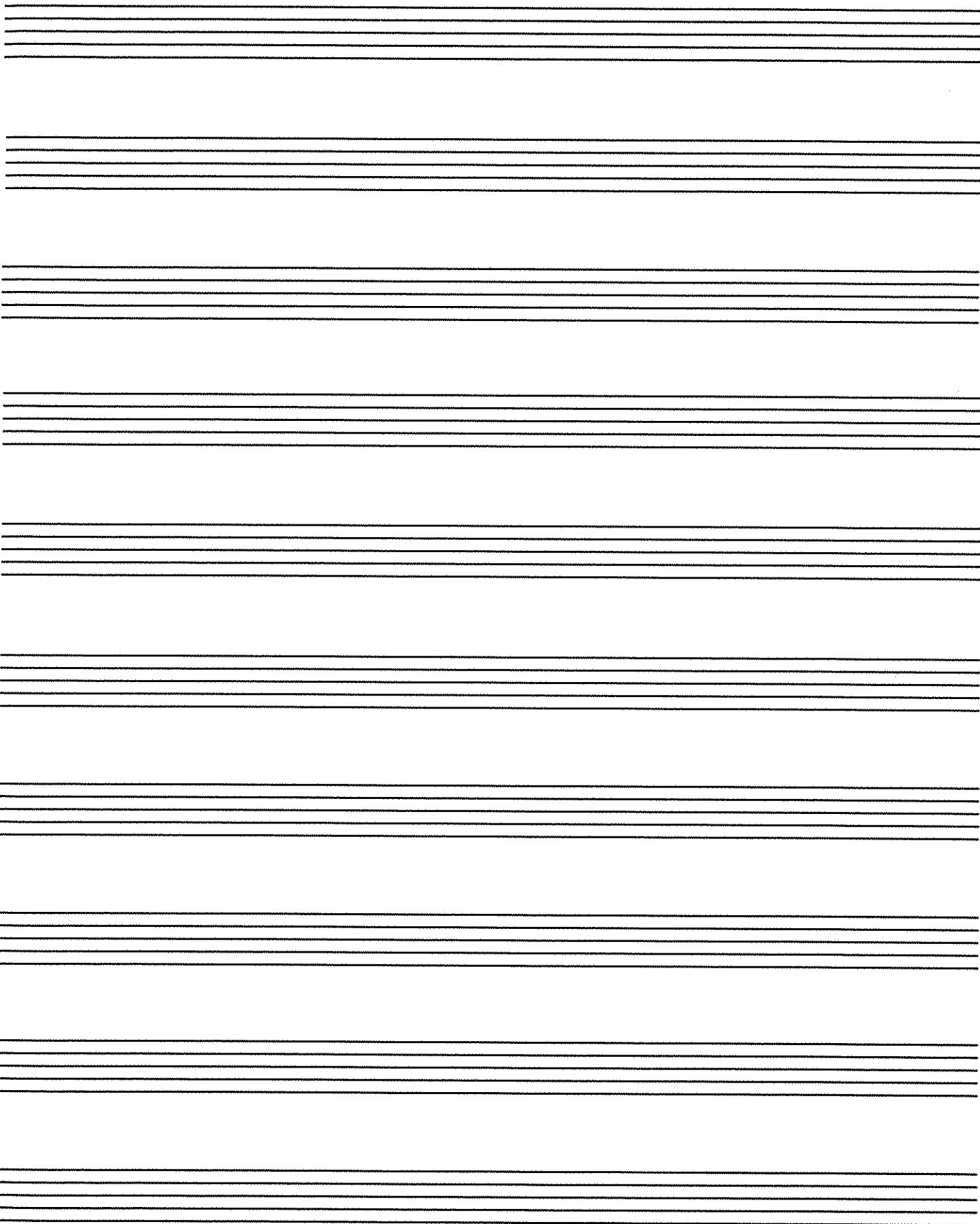
4 Note / Crazy 16ths



115







FINGERING CHART

BARITONE B.C.

Instrument Care Reminders

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

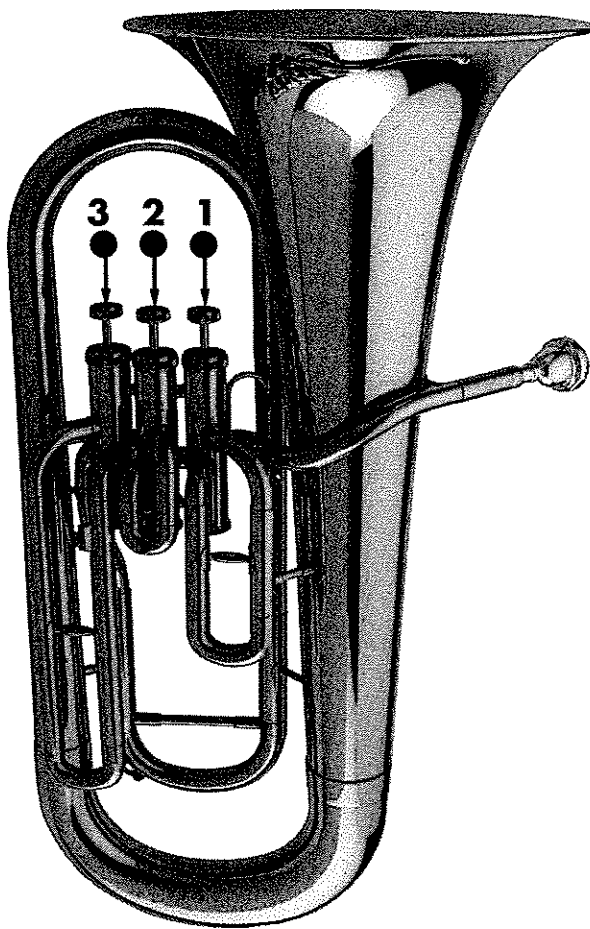
- Remove the mouthpiece and wipe it clean. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Use the water key to empty water from the instrument. Blow air through it.
- Wipe off the instrument with a clean soft cloth. Return the instrument to its case.

Baritone valves occasionally need oiling. To oil your baritone valves:

- Unscrew the valve at the top of the casing.
- Lift the valve half-way out of the casing.
- Apply a few drops of special brass valve oil to the exposed valve.
- Carefully return the valve to its casing. When properly inserted, the top of the valve should easily screw back into place.

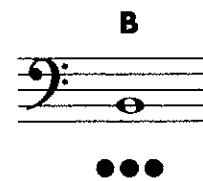
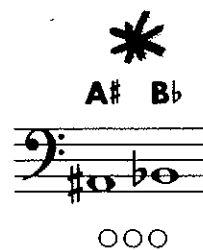
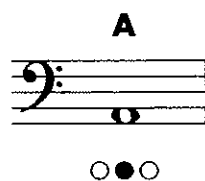
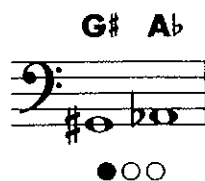
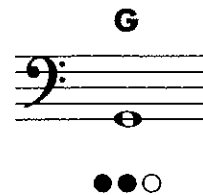
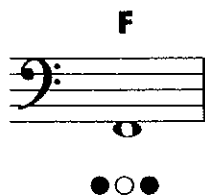
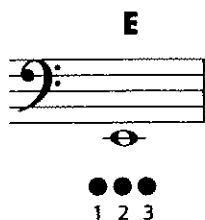
Be sure to grease the slides regularly. Your director will recommend special slide grease and valve oil, and will help you apply them when necessary.

CAUTION: If a slide, a valve or your mouthpiece becomes stuck, ask for help from your band director or music dealer. Special tools should be used to prevent damage to your instrument.

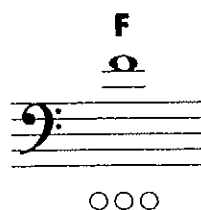
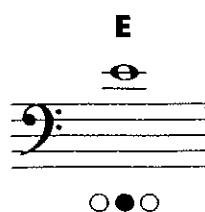
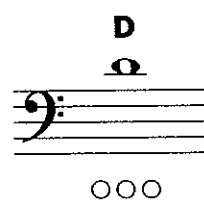
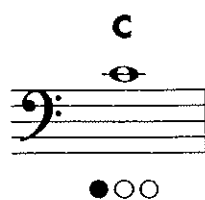
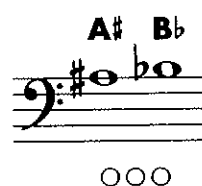
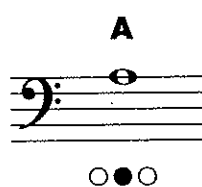
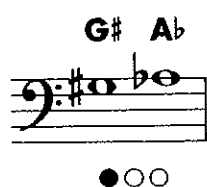
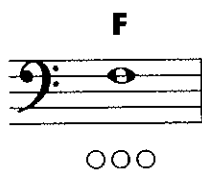
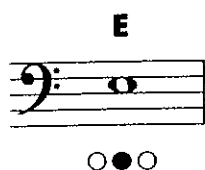
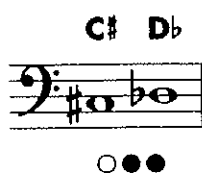


- = Open
● = Pressed down

*Instrument courtesy of
Yamaha Corporation of America,
Band and Orchestral Division*



FINGERING CHART

BARITONE B.C.


B $\flat$ Concert Scale – Fingering Chart

Baritone Horn

“Do” “Re” “Mi” “Fa” “Sol” “La” “Ti” “Do”

B $\flat$	C	D	E $\flat$	F	G	A	B $\flat$
○○○	●●●	●●●	●○○	○○○	●●○	○○○	○○○