Noah Freeman Blackwell F337 11 December, 2014

General Woodwind Comments

- #1 thing for woodwind players is AIR
- Narrow column of air that is fast (higher faster colder)
- Breathing
 - A. Lower diaphragm
 - B. Fatter, not taller; out, not up
 - C. Breath into your back
 - D. Breath like hole in the bottom of your back
 - E. Blow paper on wall exercise
 - 1. Smaller the paper, easier it is to keep it up
 - 2. Constant, fast stream (like sax air)
 - 3. Tear-drop lip bad for student, may be why it doesn't work for student
 - 4. Say, "Hold paper up" for directions
 - F. What students can do
 - 1. Hand on stomach and back
 - a) Feel stomach expand standing straight up (correct), then leaned over (incorrect)
 - 2. Stand up to see all of the movement in the mirror
 - 3. Place hands on shoulders (caution) so they don't move up when breathing
 - 4. Laugh like Santa
 - 5. Lye on back and breath, shows how stomach breaths up
 - a) Switches to diaphragmatically breathing
 - b) Put books or case on stomach, try and keep them from falling
 - G. Breath to play
 - 1. Lower breath
 - 2. Has Length
 - 3. Controlled
 - H. Hand perpendicular to face, breath
- Flute-a-phone
 - Acute aline fingering system
 - Proper techniques before real thing
 - Useful for students with:
 - · Small hands
 - Less coordination
 - Limited breath capacity
 - Introduction to fundamentals
- Guide Positions: Places to hold instrument when not playing

- Never more than an inch away from keys
- Pinky is usually a problem
- Tonguing is harder than slurring
 - "Chewing"
 - Tongue hits back of reed instead of *tip*
 - No steady air stream
 - Use taste buds on tip of tongue
 - Pallet under chin moves a lot (not good)
- Tone
 - Long tones, listening, embouchure, etc.
- Never put hard rubber or plastic mouthpiece in hot water
- Start vibrato slow, then speed up to practice
- Reed Day!
 - Rotation of reeds, 3-5
 - Reed 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 - Write down w/nontoxic marker
 - Tell elementary kids "take out reed 2 for today"
 - Issues
 - Temperature and altitude changes reed
 - Warped
 - Scrape mold off (sometimes)
 - Don't put in zip-lock bag to hold reeds in!
 - Don't keep reed on mouthpiece and barrel the entire time
 - Don't share reeds
 - D'addario and van doren (single reeds)
 - Legre (synthetic)
 - Plastic, they do wear out/warp, rotate
 - Used for like marching/pep band if used at all
 - Sandpaper 400-600 waterproof grane
 - No fuzz no buzz
 - If reed unresponsive, properly warped, throw it out
 - Too hard, sandpaper
 - 1 or 2 stroke ON SOAKED REED
 - Sides, lighter and softer
 - Too soft, take top wire and squeeze
 - Different Knives for different purposes
 - Plaques
 - Slip the blades (thumb one way, finger the other), not too much
 - Too easily, reed is loose
 - Too loose: reed never gets better, plaque slips out, too much effort, big openings
 - Reed closest to you, go right
- Remember problems might be instrument or reed and not student

Clarinet

I. Assembly

- A. Wet reed
- B. Open on flat surface with right side up
- C. Don't grab keys, take bigger joint out
- D. Assemble with bridge key together
- E. Add bell, then barrel, then mouthpiece in line with octave key
- F. Ligature already on, slide reed on with a sliver of black showing
- G. Tighten ligature
- H. Use cork grease when needed

II. Instrument Care and Maintenance

- A. (Also see sheet)
- B. Always rinse and/or brush teeth before playing the clarinet
- C. Swab clarinet and mouthpiece after each practice or rehearsal
- D. Blow out moisture from pads/tone holes
- E. Avoid leaving it in extreme conditions
- F. Clean tone holes with cotton swab

III. Playing Posture

- A. Position to where you can sit and stand
- B. Don't crane neck
- C. Problems:
 - 1. Throat Constriction
 - 2. Arms too close to body
- D. Guide Positions:
 - 1. Thumb close to the key, hanging, pinky not under keys
- E. Sit up straight
- F. Feet on floor, not crossed
- G. Chin parallel
- H. Clarinet not too far up, about 30-40 degrees
- I. Right thumb under thumb rest
- J. Left hand thumb on back hole with fingers on front keys
- K. Right hand fingers covering keys with pinky for side keys

IV. Embouchure

- A. Drop Jaw
- B. Don't Bite
- C. Mouth like rubber band on mouthpiece
- D. Corners tight
- E. Top teeth on mouthpiece
- F. Don't puff cheeks
- G. Chin flat, don't bunch up
 - 1. Whistle, then whistle with chin for-







ward

2. Pull string from top of head

- H. Bottom lip about half-way on mouthpiece
- I. Don't use bottom lip as cushion
- J. EEEE sound
- K. Whee-ooo

V. Articulation

- A. Tip of tongue, tip of the reed
- B. "Tee" or "tu" (like whispering "tune")
- C. INCORRECT: "ta"
- D. Release tongue with fast, focused, cold air

VI. Breathing

- A. Air fast like laser to the ground
- B. (See breathing in "General Woodwind Comments")

VII.Tone

- A. (See embouchure for some problems)
- B. 30-40 degree angle for mouthpiece and clarinet
- C. Fast, focused air
 - 1. "Fog up mirror, then blow cold air to try and un-fog it as quick as you can"
 - 2. Blow out a single candle from far away
 - 3. Blow air through a straw
- D. Oral Cavity shape, use EEEE sound

VIII.Intonation

- A. Temperature, air support, warming-up, embouchure, tension all affect intonation
- B. Play louder, gets flatter
- C. Play softer, gets sharper
- D. Tuning pitches, Concert F (best one), Bb, A
- E. Pull out between barrel and clarinet
- F. To raise while playing:
 - 1. Firm embouchure around mouthpiece
 - 2. More "EEE" to narrow air stream
- G. To lower while playing:
 - 1. Round the embouchure more around the mouthpiece
 - 2. Make the tongue shape more "oo" to widen the air stream
- H. Other considerations
 - 1. It is easier to lower (flatten) pitches than to raise (sharpen) them
 - 2. Short tube pitches (close to the barrel/mouthpiece) are easier to raise or lower than long tube pitches (close to the bell)
 - 3. Short tube notes are more affected by moving the barrel than long tube notes
 - 4. When the instrument is cold, it will play flatter. When it is warm, it will play sharper (all instruments)



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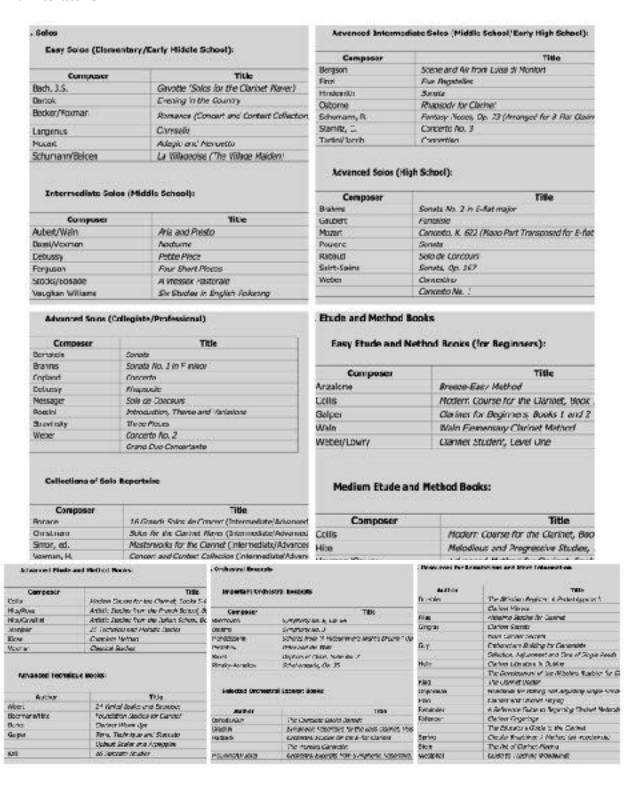






- 5. When a lower tongue position ("ooh") is used, the clarinet will play flatter. When a high tongue position ("ee") is used, the clarinet will play sharper
- I. When soft reeds are used, the clarinet will play flatter; when hard reeds are used, the clarinet will play sharper

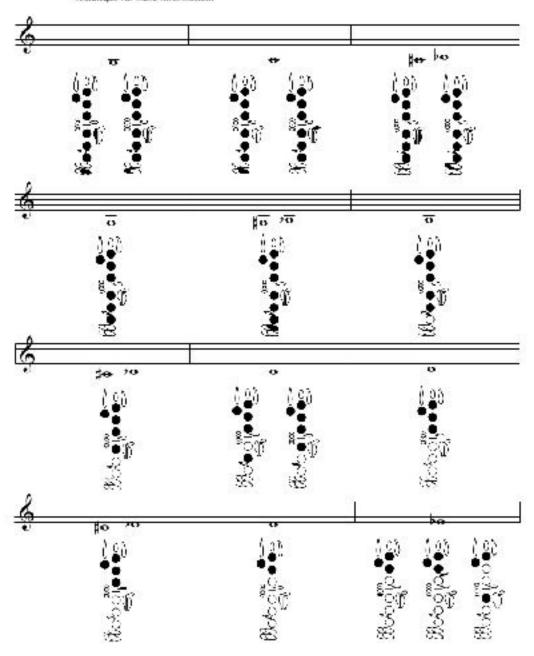
IX. Literature

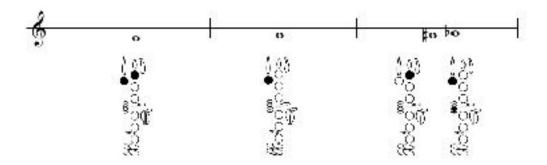


X. Fingerings

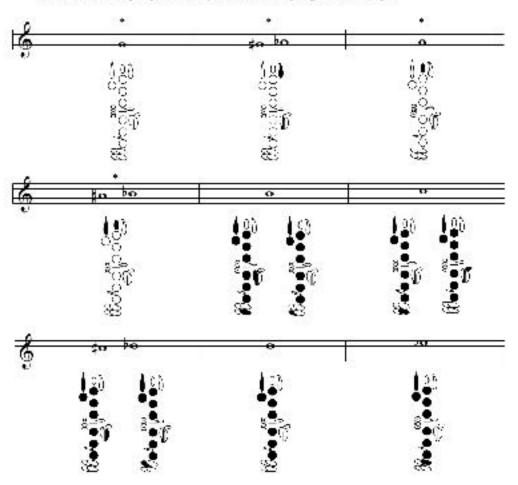
Fingering Chart: Clarinet

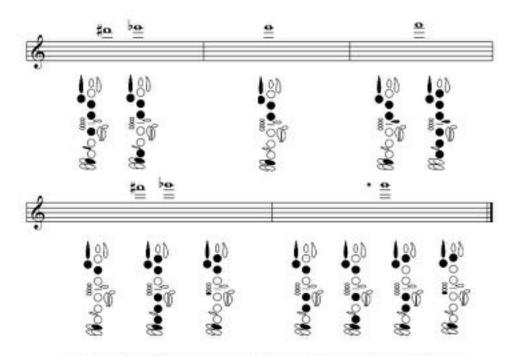
When more than one fingering is given for a note, the first fingering is the preferred fingering. In technical passages, the second fingering may be the best option. See Chapter 50. Clarinet Technique for more information.



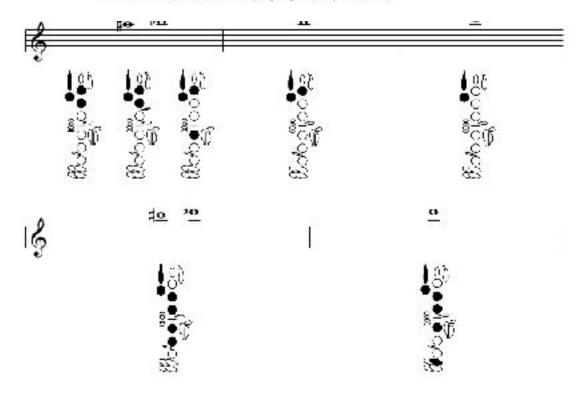


* The right hand fingers may be left down for these notes to ease crossing the break and to improve intonation. See the Resonance Fingering Chart in Chapter SK. Clarinet Fingering Charts and Ranges.





* The notes above high G require changes to the embouchure and voicing that are different from the rest of the clarinet, and there are many fingerings for each pitch above G6.



A. (Look at charts)

XII.Vibrato

- A. Jaw
 - 1. Shouldn't have to teach this in public school
 - 2. Shouldn't really use it

XIII.Equipement

- A. Student model
 - 1. Yamaha: \$950
 - 2. Buffet: \$950
- B. Mouthpiece
 - 1. Van Doren

XIV.Playing Considerations

A. (See handout)

XV. Special Considerations (and common mistakes)

- A. Going over break
- B. Flabby Lower Lip
- C. Too little mouthpiece in the mouth No tone coming out
- D. Puffing cheeks out while playing
- E. Too much mouthpiece in the mouth only getting honks and squeaks
- F. Embouchure Too Loose
- G. Too tight, corners pulled back, away from the mouthpiece
- H. Air escaping around the mouthpiece
- I. Bunched Chin
- J. Too Little Bottom Lip
- K. Too much lower lip over teeth

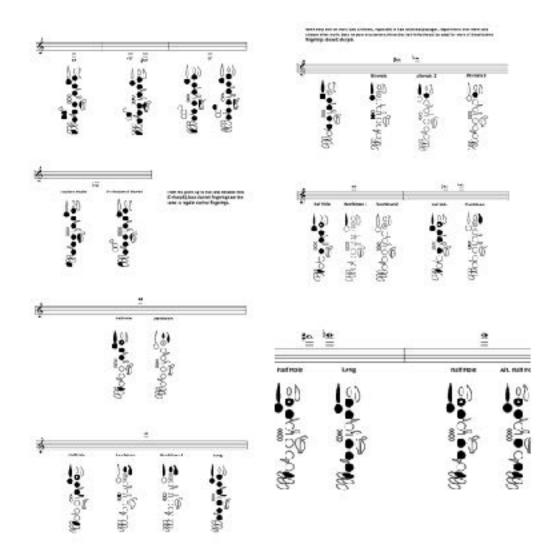
XVI.Bass Clarinet

- A. More air, squeaks easily
- B. Bell in or out
- C. Chin is a little bunched up
- D. Hotter air
- E. Key for no pinky problem
- F. Venting key
- G. Strange breaks
- H. Put average player on it, not the worst
- I. Yamaha
- J. Van Doren

Bassoon

I. Assembly

- A. Soak reed
 - 1. Better made reeds need to be soaked only to the wire and poorly made ones might need the whole thing



- 2. New reeds need less soaking, maybe only 60 seconds when older reeds might need a little more time to soak
- B. Put the bassoon case flat on the ground and open it
- C. Take out the seat strap and lay it across the seat (at top of seat) with the clip at the right
- D. Take out the boot, then the tenor joint and put them together with the bridge keys overlapping
- E. If needed, cork grease, then add the long joint to where the clip connects to the tenor joint and flip down to where they are together
- F. Make sure you attach the boot joint to the strap
- G. Put on the bell, overlapping another key, then the bocal goes on facing you, with the reed going on last
 - 1. The reed wire closest to you should be facing up

II. Instrument Care and Maintenance

- A. (Also see sheet)
- B. Pull through swabs best, but most common is cotton swabs (one for boot, one for wing)

- C. Bocals cleaned regularly with bocal brush
 - 1. To use the brush, run some warm water through the bocal from cork to tip, then run the bocal brush from the cork side to the tip
- D. Blow through keys to get water out
- E. Blow on cork side of bocal to get water in there out
- F. Reed cases

III. Playing Posture

- A. Sit up with bocal/reed to mouth, don't come to the reed, situate everything to where the reed and bassoon just come to your face
- B. Feet flat, chin not too high up, and hands in position
- C. Right hand the thumb will be on the key above the big pancake key while your fingers are resting close to the holes right around the bassoon
- D. Left hand, thumb on the closest key down while the fingers rest next to the holes around the bassoon, pinky next to the keys
- E. Instrument angled about 45 degrees vertically to the left, it should not be facing up

IV. Embouchure

- A. Say "oooo," brings lips into a "pucker" formation
- B. Say "oh," brings jaw into open position and lowered tongue
- C. Bassoon embouchure moves with corners, jaw, and tongue
- D. Bottom lip tucked over teeth
- E. Corners forward, teeth open and the tongue placed low
 - 1. Pretend you are holding a bubble in your mouth that you cannot pop

V. Articulation

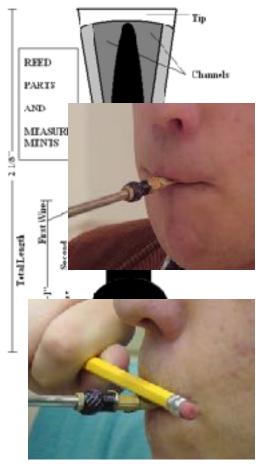
- A. Can start a note by using tongue or air stream
- B. Taste buds on bottom tip of reed
- C. Don't tongue into both reeds
- D. Interrupt air, don't stop it

VI. Breathing

- A. Take breath from bottom lip of embouchure
- B. Keep top tip anchored on reed
- C. Make sure still use oooh shape when breathing

VII.Tone

- A. Play louder, gets sharper
 - 1. Slow air creates flat pitch
 - 2. Use smaller volume of fast air to play softer (O shape just gets smaller)



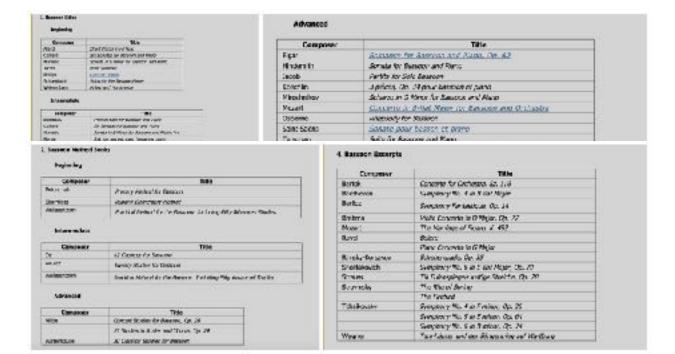
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- B. Fast and steady air
- C. Crow on reed to make sure reed works
- D. Watch for moldy reeds
- E. Both hips should be facing forward and the body should be equally balanced on the rocker bones
- F. Sit toward the back of the chair, not at the very front edge, so the seat strap is supported properly. Sitting on the front of the chair encourages students to lean forward, placing too much weight on the left hand
- G. The feet should be flat on the floor
- H. The arms should be slightly away from the body
- I. The shoulders should be relaxed and low, not up by the ears
- J. The head should be level and the bocal and reed should be at the right height to be raised directly to the embouchure. Bring the instrument to you, don't go to the instrument
- K. Breaths should be natural just breathe and blow and allow the lungs to work as they do naturally

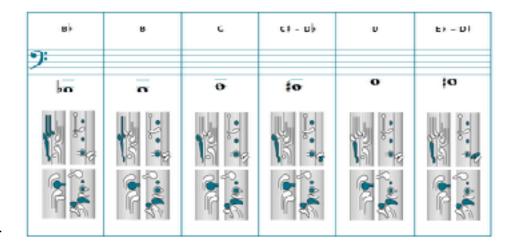
VIII.Intonation

- A. Temperature, air support, warming-up, embouchure, tension all affect intonation
- B. Don't move bocal like tuning slide
- C. To lower pitch
 - 1. Open the teeth and oral cavity by saying the word "oh" or, when tonguing, "toeh"
 - 2. Move lips in move to "pucker," lips still rolled in slightly
- D. To raise pitch
 - 1. Teeth slightly closer together, but don't bite
 - 2. Raise tongue by saying "ee"
 - 3. Some cases, faster air
- E. G, F#, (4) and D, E (3) sharp
- F. D top of staff flat
- G. Lower register usually sharp
- H. Upper register usually flat

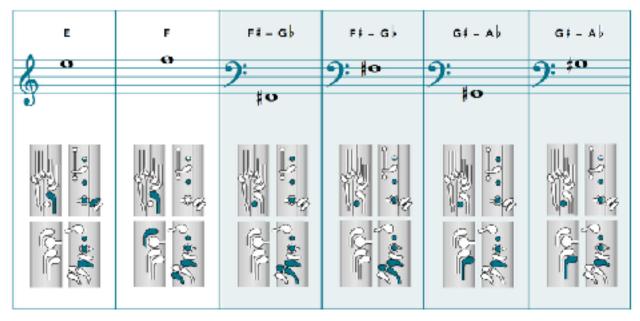
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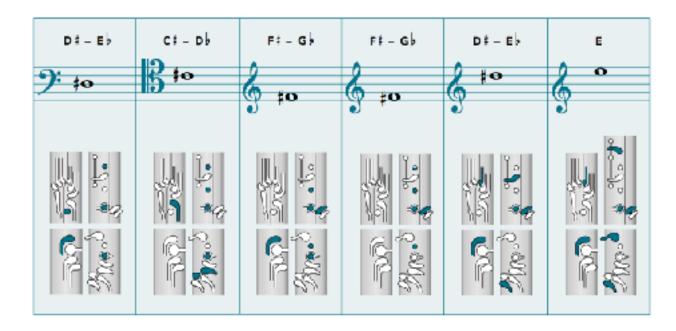


X. Fingerings



XI. Al-Finternate gerings





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XII.Vibrato

- A. Diaphragm
 - 1. Ha ha ha
 - 2. Similar to oboe
 - 3. Pulse air to paper
- B. Do not use jaw vibrato

XIII.Reeds

- A. Make sure you find a reed provider
- B. If choosing pre-made, look for uniform color, no splotches or dark sports
- C. Smooth and even cane
- D. Tip should look like an eye, and even
- E. Wrapping needs to be tight
- F. Condition of wires (weak or broken), loose wires can be fixed if rest of reed is ok
- G. No slippage, blades lined up evenly

XIV.Equipement

- A. Student Model
 - 1. Fox: \$5,000
- B. Professional
 - 1. Fox: \$20,000 \$25,000
 - 2. D flip key
 - 3. Learn to flick or vent
 - 4. "2" bocal for most students, some may get to a "3"
- C. Ask mom

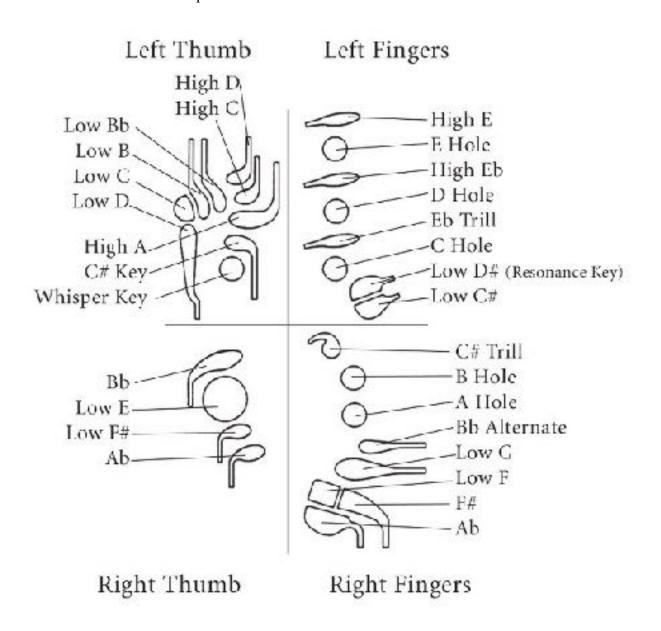
XV. Playing Considerations

- A. (See handout)
- B. The student must be tall enough that his or her feet touch the floor when sitting in a chair in order to support the seat strap
- C. The student should have hands that are large enough to both cover the tone holes and reach all of the thumb keys on the left hand. If the student's hands are too small to accomplish this, there are small hands bassoons available. All middle school programs should own one of these instruments, if possible
- D. The student should have teeth that are relatively well aligned. Students with an excessive overbite or underbite will have difficulty with embouchure formation and jaw flexibility
- E. The bassoon embouchure is quite different from the other woodwind instruments. For this reason, it can be a challenge to transfer students from another instrument because they have to change their embouchure dramatically
- F. PARENTAL SUPPORT, expensive

XVI.Special Considerations (and common mistakes)

- A. Half-Hole G, F#, Ab
- B. Flicking (lightly taps key)
 - 1. Use so notes don't crack
 - 2. Use for A (top of staff)
 - 3. Bb, B, C, D

- 4. Don't flick Ab and C#, half-hole
- C. When to flick
 - 1. Right when note starts and you tongue
- D. Tone is too small or thin; too large or loud
- E. Lower or upper register not responding
 - 1. Embouchure too closed or flat, air, reed too closed, leaks or cracks
- F. Tongue not hitting reed (can't be heard tonguing)
- G. Student cannot make a sound
 - 1. Reed too hard or soft, too open or closed, air, embouchure too open or closed
- H. Left hand/arm is sore
 - 1. Instrument is positioned improperly
- I. Student plays generally out of tune
 - 1. Student needs to practice often with the tuner to train the ear



Flute

I. Assembly

- A. Lay case flat on ground, latches up and open
- B. Take foot joint and body joint, without crushing the keys twist together
 - 1. There's a part on the flute that you line up w/the key to look like a lollipop
- C. Take head joint and twist onto the body/foot joint, lining keys with mouthpiece hole

II. Instrument Care and Maintenance

- A. (Also see sheet)
- B. Keys always facing up in rest position
- C. One hand always on flute so it doesn't roll off
- D. Don't hold flute by head joint alone
- E. Swab after every time you play
- F. Never use silver polish or other cleaning chemicals on the flute
- G. Don't eat before playing, avoid extreme conditions

III. Playing Posture

- A. Held perpendicular
- B. Problems:
 - 1. Throat Constriction
 - 2. Don't rest elbow on chair
 - 3. Position, turn right and point knees
- C. Guide Positions:
 - 1. Pinkies on closest keys
- D. Feet flat on ground legs usually turned towards the right to avoid hitting neighbors
- E. 3 balance points for the flute:
 - 1. The lip plate resting up against the chin
 - 2. The right hand thumb
 - 3. The base of the first finger on the left hand
- F. Right hand like you're holding onto a glass of water, in a "backward letter C" shape, put pinky on first, then finger finger finger, thumb holding flute
- G. Left thumb hovers on key, then finger, skip, finger finger, pinky on side key

IV. Embouchure

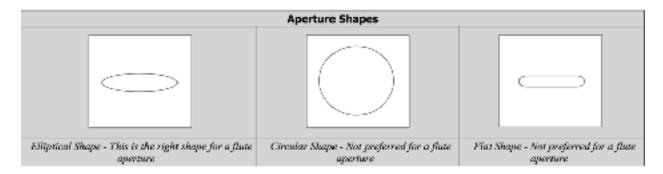
A. "MMM blow"







- B. Start w/o instrument
 - 1. Corners down, spitting watermelon seeds
- C. Blow air to hand with embouchure, about 45 degrees downward
- D. Add head joint, right hand covering the right side of joint
- E. Kiss the hole and turn flute downward to right under lip ("mm") blow



F. Use focused, cool airstream

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V. Articulation

- A. Say "two"
- B. Separate puffs of air are incorrect (sounds like "whoo whoo")
- C. Flutists should use the tongue, as in saying "tu" to articulate notes. For a more legato articulation, the "tu" should be changed to a "du"
- D. The air must keep moving
- E. The embouchure and chin do not move when articulating
- F. Move the tip of the tongue, not the entire tongue
- G. Do not stop the tone with the tongue

VI. Breathing

- A. Air needs to be centered on hole
- B. High notes need faster air, lower notes slower air
- C. Too much air goes over the embouchure hole, result is sound is very breathy and airy
- D. Too much air goes into the embouchure hole, the sound is very covered and stuffy
- E. Air aimed higher for higher notes, lower for lower notes
- F. Paper on wall game

VII.Tone

- A. Play louder, gets sharper
- B. Turn flute in if sharper (angle of head joint)
- C. Kiss lips forward
- D. Play soundtracks
- E. Keep tongue low in the mouth to create an open oral cavity
- F. "Oh" lower register, "ah" middle, "ooooo" high
- G. Equipment, upgrade head joint first especially if you have little money

VIII.Intonation

- A. Temperature, air support, warming-up, embouchure, tension all affect intonation
- B. Generally, move head joint; if small problem roll in or out

- C. Factors that influence intonation:
 - 1. Speed of the air stream: Generally slower air speed plays flatter; faster sharper
 - 2. Angle of the air stream: The lower the angle the flatter the pitch, higher sharper
 - 3. Head joint placement: If too much of the embouchure hole is covered by the bottom lip or the entire head joint is placed too low on the flutist's face, the result with be consistently flatter playing, if not enough of the embouchure hole is covered or the entire head joint is too high up, the result will be consistently sharper playing
- D. Head joint cork, cleaning stick should has where position should be, **DON'T MESS**WITH
- E. Pitch tendencies:
 - 1. The first octave notes (F4 and down) tend to be flat
 - 2. The third octave notes (E5 and higher) tend to be sharp
 - 3. The longer the tube, or the more fingers down, the flatter the pitch, shorter the tube, or the fewer fingers down, the sharper the pitch
 - 4. Playing FFF tends to make the pitch sharp, playing pppp tends to make the pitch flat
 - 5. During crescendos, the tendency is to go sharp, during diminuendos, the tendency is to go flat.
- F. General guidelines to adjust pitch:
 - 1. Change speed or angle of air stream
 - 2. Drop the jaw to lower the pitch and bring the teeth closer together to bring the pitch up
 - 3. Raise or lower head
- G. To raise pitch:
 - 1. Aim the air stream higher
 - 2. Speed up the air slightly
 - 3. Move jaw slightly forward and up
 - 4. Cover less of the embouchure hole
 - 5. Narrow the aperture (use the oo sound as in "boot" instead of the ee sound in "tea")
- H. To lower pitch:
 - 1. Aim the air stream lower
 - 2. Reduce the air speed slightly
 - 3. Open jaw slightly, effectively moving it down and back
 - 4. Cover more of the embouchure hole
 - 5. Use only enough pressure with the left hand to keep the head joint in place, extra pressure here pushes the head joint into the chin too much, covering more of the embouchure hole, and lowers the pitch
- I. Flutists usually tune to A and wind ensemble/band flutists usually tune to B-flat

IX. Literature

1. Flute Solos

Easy (Elementary/Middle School)

Composer	Title
Cain	Prelude and Dance
Gossec	Gavotte
Haydn	Serenade
Kuhlau	Menuett
Mendelssohn	Mosquito Dance
Collections with Pian	o Accompaniment
Collections with Pian	
Balent	o Accompaniment Solos Sound Spectacular - 70 Repertoire Favorites for Young Players Solo Pieces for the Beginning Flutist
Balent McCaskill and Gilliam	Solos Sound Spectacular - 70 Repertoire Favorites for Young Players
	Solos Sound Spectacular - 70 Repertoire Favorites for Young Players Solo Pieces for the Beginning Flutist

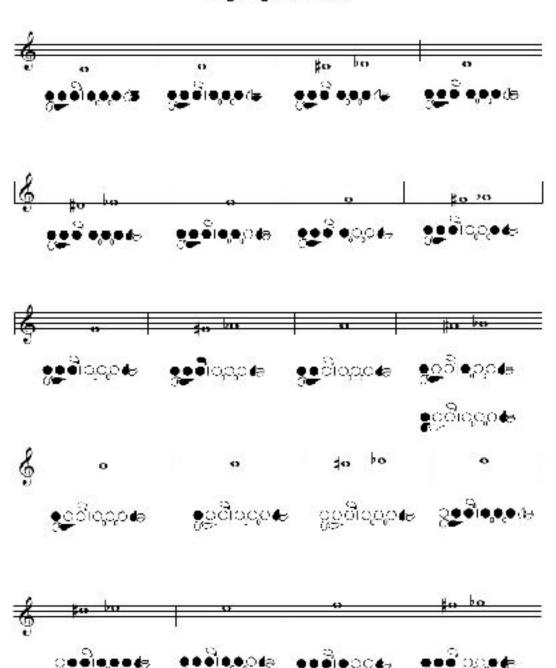
Medium (Early High School)

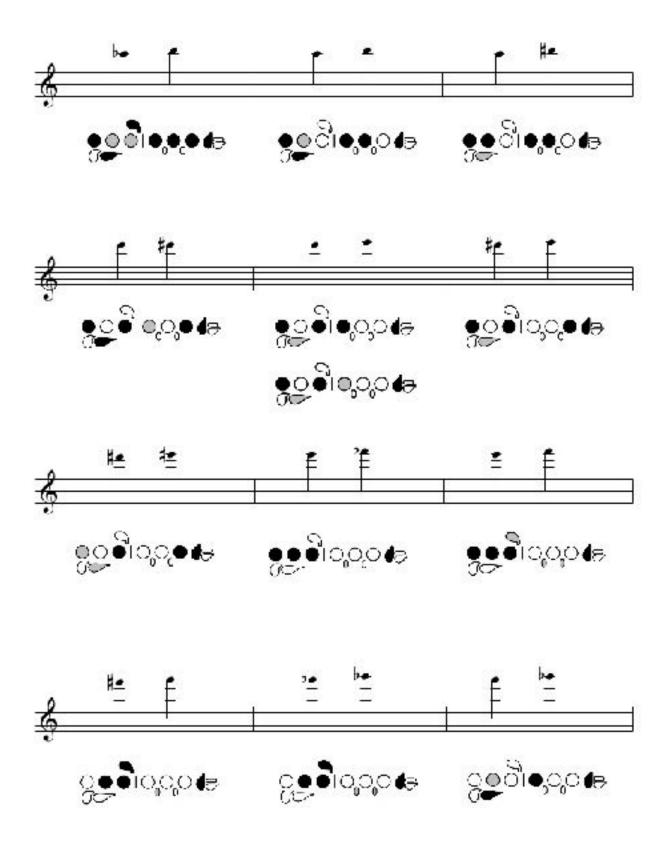
Composer	Title	
Anderson	Scherziao	
Bertoni	Canzona	
Handel	Sonata in F Major	
Pergolesi	Concerte in G	
Telemann	Sonatas	
Vinci	Sonata in D Major	
Collections v Peck	vith Piano Accompaniment Solos for Flute: 36 Repertoire Pieces	
Voxman		
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Hard (Advanced High School)

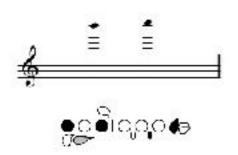
Composer	Title	
Barber	Canzone	
Chaminade	Concertino	
Enesco	Cantabile et Presto	
Hoover	Kokopeli	
Stamitz	Concertos	
Telemann	Suite in a miner	
Bach	Sonatas	
Moyse, L.	Flute Music by French Composers	
	Flute Music of the Baroque	

Fingering Chart: Flute



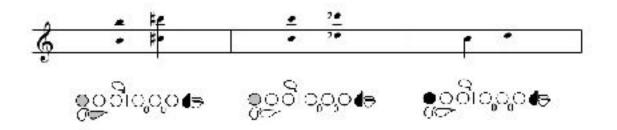




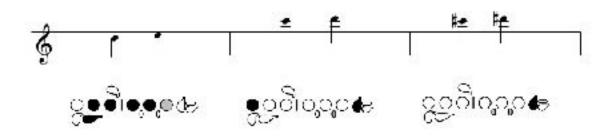


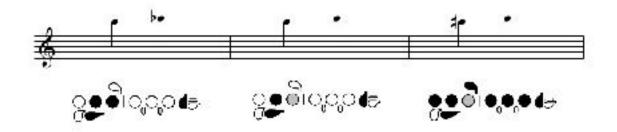
Composer	litte
Beethoven	Overture: Leonoie No. 3
Brahms	Symphosy No. 4
Debussy	Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune
Mendelssohn	"Scherze" from The Midsummer Night's Dream (flute solo starts at 3:40)
Ravel	Daphnis and Chieé
Ravel xcerpt Collec	
	tions
xcerpt Collec	
xcerpt Collec	Orchestral Excerpts for Flute with Plano Accompaniment











X. Fingerings

XI. Alternate Fingerings

A. (Look above)

XII.Vibrato

- A. Similar to Oboe
- B. Diaphragm/throat
 - 1. Start with sigh of relief sound (aaaahhhh)
 - 2. To ha ha ha
 - 3. Refine it

XIII. Equipement

- A. Student Model
 - 1. Yamaha: \$500 \$900
 - 2. Pearl
 - 3. Jupiter
 - 4. Armstrong
- B. Professional Model
 - 1. Haynes: \$2,500 \$12,000
 - 2. Miyazawa
 - 3. Uramatsu
- C. Open or Closed hole, plugs
- D. In-line or offset G
- E. B foot (3 keys) or C foot (2 keys, extra-half step on bottom)

XIV.Playing Considerations

A. (See handout)

XV. Special Considerations (and common mistakes)

- A. Right hand, hitchhikers thumb and "clawing" instrument
- B. Head joint resting on shoulder
- C. Shrill high register, embouchure not correct up there
- D. Optimal playing positions in class and with stands (where body angled)

Oboe

I. Assembly

- A. Soak reed in medicine container or shot glass (time depends on reed, person)
- B. Box flat on floor, latches up
- C. Open, take bell out and lower section, put together (grease when needed)
- D. Take upper section and put on lower section/bell, line up bridge keys
- E. Put reed on top, make sure it's centered and all the way down

II. Instrument Care and Maintenance

- A. Bridge keys 100% aligned or there are problems
- B. (Also see sheet)
- C. Swab after every playing, if gets stuck don't let student just pull harder
- D. Ungummed cigarette paper to get water out of keys (after finding where the water was built up

E. Oiling the Keys and Bore - For Directors Only

F. Avoid large temperature and humidity changes

III. Playing Posture

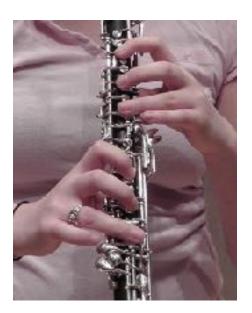
- A. Like throwing a softball for hand position
 - 1. Down and around
 - 2. Thumb halfway between nail and skin with thumb rest
 - 3. Ring finger wants to flatten out
- B. Sitting up, feet flat on the floor
- C. Right thumb under holding key, 1 2 3 fingers on keys, pinky over side key
- D. Left thumb touching octave key, 1 2 3 fingers on keys, pinky over side keys
- E. Oboe at 40 degree angle
 - 1. Finding oboe angle:
 - 2. Oboe at side, parallel to ground, arms down
 - 3. Lift right hand (with oboe) to perpendicular to the ground
 - 4. Use left hand to angle oboe to face

IV. Embouchure

- A. Wrap your lips around your teeth
- B. Bunch lips up in center, pull back corners of mouth until firm

C. OR

- D. Pucker up lips like going to whistle
- E. Invert by rolling lips inward around teeth
- F. Pull back corners of mouth until firm
- G. Biting is a problem
- H. Do nothing with blow-out movement for 1-2 min. at least
- I. 2 min. soak for first soak of the day





MountainPeaks textbook

- J. "Huh"
- K. Take tip of reed on lip
- L. Everything comes in like a drawstring bag

V. Articulation

- A. Taste bud of tongue to reed opening of reed (not straight at it)
- B. Use a "da" or "duh" syllable
- C. Movement should be easy and light
- D. Ending notes with wind and tongue are used because ending with air (tapering) is very hard to get used to, combination of both are used

VI. Breathing

- A. Requires a great deal of air pressure (or air support), but not a great volume of air
- B. Need to exhale stale air at the ends of phrases before inhaling anew
- C. Inhalation takes place through the mouth and/or nose
- D. Leading with the movement of the ribs and being aware of the full capacity of the lungs

VII.Tone

- A. Play louder, gets sharper
- B. Fix it with reed in or out of mouth
- C. Range: Low Bb to G (double G)
- D. Air Support
- E. Embouchure, including:
 - 1. Amount of reed in mouth
 - 2. Tightness of lips
 - 3. Amount of lips rolled in the around the teeth
 - 4. How much to "bite"
 - 5. Flexibility of embouchure
 - 6. Vowel shape of mouth cavity
- F. Vibrato

VIII.Intonation

- A. Temperature, air support, warming-up, embouchure, tension all affect intonation
- B. Can't pull out or push in like everyone else, have to tune with reed
- C. Need:
 - 1. A Stable Reed
 - 2. Solid Air Support
 - 3. Embouchure Changes for Good Pitch and Tone in each Register
- D. Reed should be able to "crow"
- E. Low register, have the lips rolled out, with the mouth forming an "o" vowel
- F. High register, rolling the lips and the reed into the mouth more and closing the mouth into more of an "eee" vowel
- G. Middle register works best with a more neutral embouchure and mouth shape—something between an "o" and "eee" vowel
- H. C# (starting under staff, going up), F (forked), C, E, F (forked and regular), G, Ab, C# (above staff), D, Eb, E, F, F#, G, G#, A (double A) are all bad notes on oboe

IX. Literature

Intermediate

Composer	Title	
Handel	Sonata #1 (c minor)	
	Sonata#2 (g minor)	
	Sonata #3 (F major)	
Hindemith	Sonata	
Nielsen	Two Fantasy Pieces	
Piazzolla	Obtivion	
Schumann	Three Romances	

Advanced

Composer	Title	
Britten	Six Metamorphoses	
Marcello	Corcerto in c or d minor	
Mozart	Socata (Oboe Quartet)	
Saint-Saëns	Socata	
Vaughan Williams	Corcerto	

Cui/Buchtel	Oriental
Jacob	An 80th Birthday Card for Leon Goosens
Pierné	Plece in g minor
Collection	First Repertoire Rieces for Oboe (with CD of plano accompaniments) (Boosey & Hawkes)

Advanced Beginner

Composer	Title	
Barlow	The Winter's Passed	
Flocco	Arioso	
Head	Elegiac Dance	
Morricone	Gabriel's Oboe	
Collection	Oboe Solos (Everybody's Favorita Series, Jay Arnold, ed.) Concert and Cortest Collection for Otoe (Voxman)	

A. Method book

- 1. Gren and Barret Method Book
- 2. Vade Mecum (orchestral excerpts)
- B. Books and supplies as a teacher to get:
 - 1. Oboe Reed Styles by David Ledet
 - 2. Plaque
 - 3. Mandril
 - 4. Cutting Block
 - 5. Metric ruler

Playing the Oboc	
Caplan, Stephen	Obcemotions: What Every Obce Player
	Needs to Know About the Body
	The Breathing Book for Oboe
Light, Jay	Essays for Oboists
Schuring, Martin	Obce Art and Method
Van Cleve, Litby	Obce Unbound
Oboe History Dete, Philip	The Oboe
Burgess Geoffrey, and Bruce Haynes	The Oboe
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3. Orchestral Excerpts

Collections

Composer	Title
Rothwell, ed.	Difficult Passages from the Symphonic Repertoire for Oboe and Cor Anglais Vol 1-3 including Bach Excerpts
Ferillo	Orchestral Excerpts for Oboe with Piano Accompaniment
De Lancle	20th Century Orchestra Studies for Oboe and English horn
Andraud	Vade-Mecum of the Obolet
Summit Records	Orchestral Excerpts for Oboe

Intermediate

Composer	Title
Beethoven	3rd Symphony
Rimsky-Korsakov	Scheherazade
Rossini	Italian in Algiers
Tchaikovsky	4th Symphony

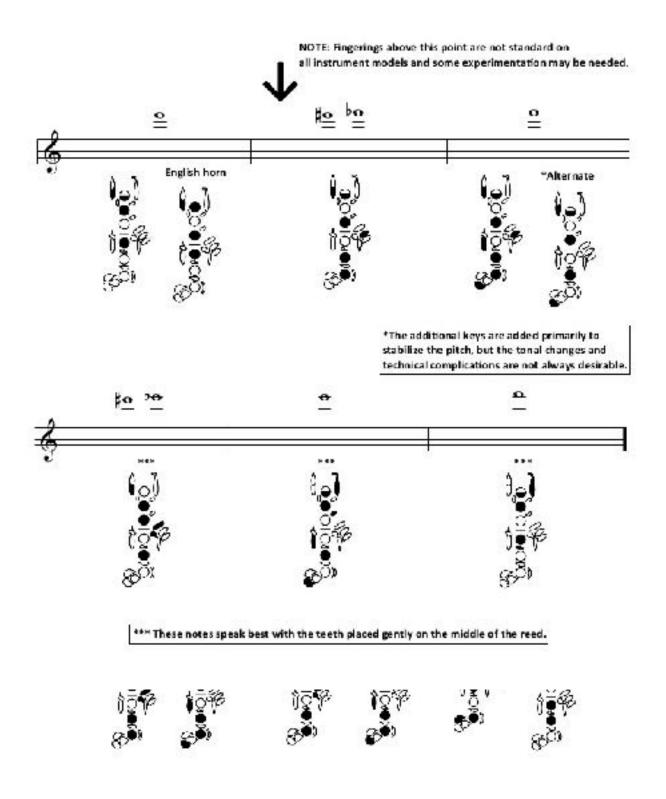
Advanced

Composer	Title
Brahms	Violin Concerts (2nd movement)
Mendelssohn	3rd Symphony
Ravel	Le Tombeau de Couperin
Rossini	La Scala di Seta

Composer	Title
Andraud	Vade-Mecum of the Oboist
Ferling	48 Etudes for the Oboe or Saxophone
Hite	Foundation Studies
Telemann	Twelve Methodical Studies

Reedmaking Fingering Chart: Oboe NOTE: In each case, the first fingering listed is the standard or regular fingering. Alternate Right. **Forked + Regular Left Forked E-flat Key

[&]quot;*The addition of the Eb key can clarify and stabilize this note, particularly on an instrument without an "F resonance" key, but may make the note sharp.

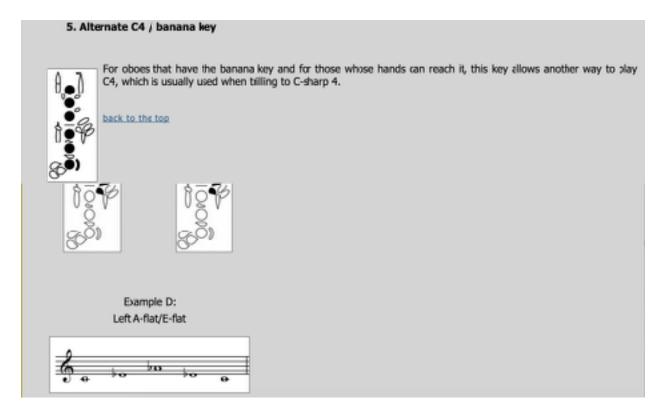


X. Fingerings

XI. Alternate Fingerings

A. F

1. No forked F unless you have to



XIII. Vibrato

- A. Similiar to flute
- B. Jaw vibrato
- C. Diaphragm/throat
 - 1. Use voice to go up and down
 - 2. Hold back air as much as you can
 - 3. Then speed up
 - 4. No pressure

XIV.Reeds

- A. Grease the oboe reed cork
- B. 2 oboes reeds
 - 1. Rehearsal reeds
 - 2. Practice reeds

XV. Equipement

- A. High quality plastic is better than low quality wood
- B. Intermediate (DON'T USE STUDENT MODEL)

1. Fox 333: (about) \$3,000

2. Yamaha: (about) \$3,000

C. Professional

Lorée: \$8,000+
 Fox: \$8,000+

3. Yamaha: \$8,000+

Google images

- 4. Buffet: \$8,000+
- 5. Low F, Bb key
- D. Do not use Viennese brand... ever

XVI.Playing Considerations

A. (See handout)

XVII.Special Considerations (and common mistakes)

- A. Constantly screw back in keys THE CORRECT ONES
- B. Find an Oboe specific repair man
- C. Air pockets in embouchure
- D. Biting too much
- E. Too much reed in the mouth
- F. Embouchure too loose
- G. Left and right 3rd fingers are straight or the middle knuckle collapses when depressing a key
- H. Left and/or right 3rd fingers do not cover hole in key properly
- I. Left and right pinky fingers rest under the keys and are curled when not in use
- J. Half-hole is partially covered when it should either be completely covered or uncovered
- K. Bend in wrist, particularly in the right hand
- L. The student is not fully exhaling before inhaling or is taking in more air than is needed
- M. The student is not taking a full enough breath
- N. The student's mouth is becoming tired and is the source of the fatigue
- O. The reed is too hard to blow and/or too unstable
- P. The oboe is leaking
- Q. Notes gurgle, water in keys
- R. Notes squeak:
 - 1. Biting
 - 2. The student is not rolling out enough reed from the mouth, or perhaps playing with too little reed in the mouth
 - 3. The student is moving his jaw too much, "chewing" each note
 - 4. The reed is too closed and/or weak
 - 5. The fingers are not covering properly

XVIII.Other Oboes

- A. Oboe: C (soprano voice)
- B. English Horn: F (tenor)
 - 1. Oboe *mostly* applies to Eng. Horn, fingerings different
- C. Oboe D'amore: A
- D. Bass oboe: C (bass)
- E. Piccolo Oboe

Saxophone

I. Assembly

- A. Case on floor, latches opening upward
- B. Put neck strap around neck
- C. Get reed wet in mouth
- D. Gently twist mouthpiece, window facing down, onto neck (holding neck to protect octave key)
- E. Cork grease when needed
- F. With ligature on, slide reed in with flat side toward mouthpiece, leave sliver of black
- G. Tighten ligature, place back in case
- H. Take out bell, secure on neck strap
- I. Loosen neck screw, put on lining up lines, screw again
- J. Re-do neck strap height to where saxophone come to mouth

K. Always lift by bell

II. Instrument Care and Maintenance

- A. (Also see sheet)
- B. Clean instrument, neck, and mouthpiece after use
- C. Use a lint free cloth to wipe off tenon joint at neck and in tenon well of the body after each use
- D. Clean spit and debris out of mouthpiece every day
- E. Store neck and mouthpiece in proper place or inside the bell with sock or neck bag
- F. Always put the end plug back into the instrument
- G. Look for springs or post screws that may have come out
- H. Lacquer cleaning or cotton cloths only

III. Playing Posture

- A. Saxophone sits in lap
- B. Arms and hands should not be carrying any weight
- C. Mouthpiece straight on face, whether it be in lap or to the side (twist mouthpiece)
- D. Sit forward, feet flat on ground
- E. Fingers curved like holding a glass or soft drink
- F. Left thumb half on octave key, fingers on "lower" 3 keys, pinky rests over side keys
- G. Right thumb under thumb rest, fingers on lower 3 pads, pinky rests over side keys
- H. Elbows relaxed and not too far out
- I. Problems:
 - 1. Will hold it to the side, mouthpiece not moved
 - 2. Neck strap height
 - 3. Throat Constriction

IV. Embouchure

- A. Even pressure all around the letter "O"
- B. Chin flat, not taut
- C. Top teeth on mouthpiece, lower lip slightly curled over tom teeth
- D. Lips are slightly forward closing around the mouthpiece, like a drawstring
- E. Chin is flat, but not pulled like a clarinet embouchure



bot-

F. The amount of mouthpiece in the mouth should be approximately at the fulcrum, where the reed and mouthpiece touch

V. Articulation

- A. Supported by air without interrupting embouchure
- B. Motion of the tongue pulling away from the reed, not pushing toward it
- C. Interrupt the vibration of the reed with the tongue versus closing the reed against the mouthpiece
- D. "Two", "tah", "duh", "dah", and "lou" but recommended is "Tu"

VI. Breathing

- A. F syllable for air stream
- B. Need more air when getting lower
- C. (Check General Woodwind Comments)

VII.Tone

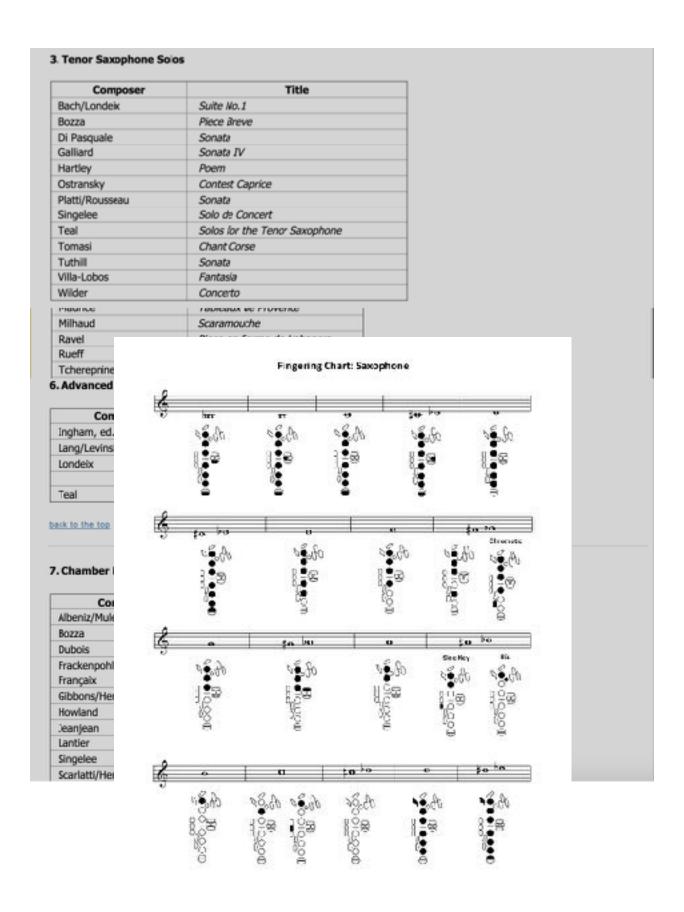
- A. Play louder, gets flatter
- B. Bull frog open throat
- C. See "embouchure"
- D. Use correct air, check "breathing"
- E. "Ah" or "oh" for correct tongue position

VIII.Intonation

- A. Temperature, air support, warming-up, embouchure, tension all affect intonation
- B. Bad instrument for tuning compared to rest of band
- C. Usually sharp, will develop listening skills to get more in tune
- D. Need:
 - 1. A good reed and mouthpiece combination
 - 2. A characteristic embouchure
 - 3. Adequate air support and control
 - 4. An instrument in good repair
 - 5. Knowing the natural tendencies of the student's instrument
 - 6. Double check pitch on the mouthpiece (concert A4) and mouthpiece/neck combination (concert A-flat 4)
- E. Learn tendencies, alternate fingerings

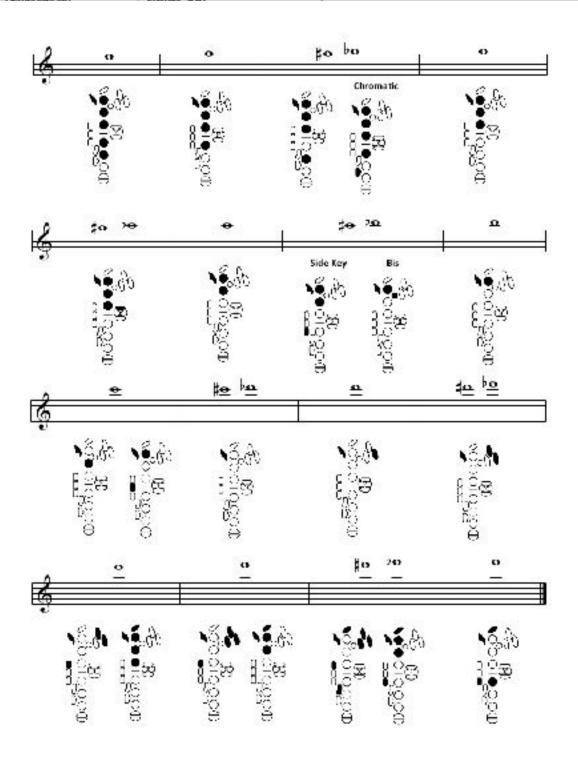
IX. Literature

Composer Title Benson Cartilena Corelli, arr. Mule Adagio J. Ibert Aria Collections Teal Solos for the Alto Saxophone Player Rubank Book of Alto Saxophone Solos - Easy Level

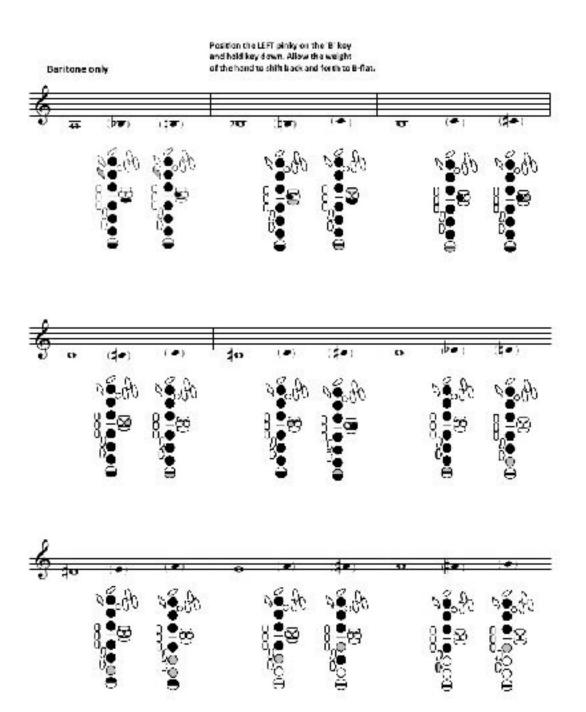


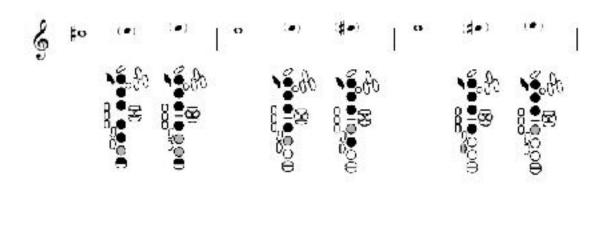
4. Baritone Saxophore Solos

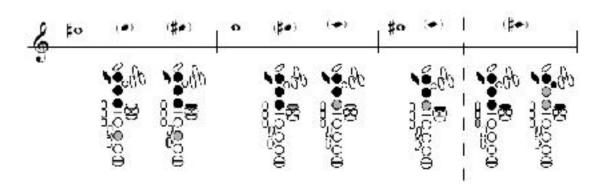
Composer	Title
Domerceanan	Drumier Colo

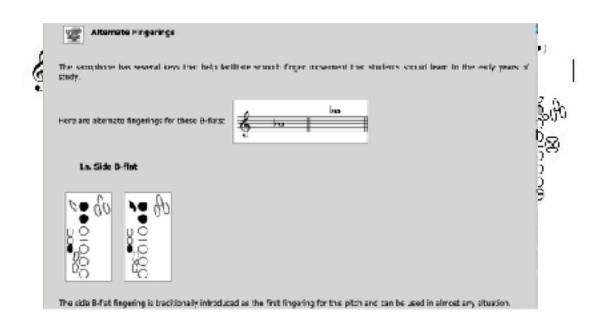


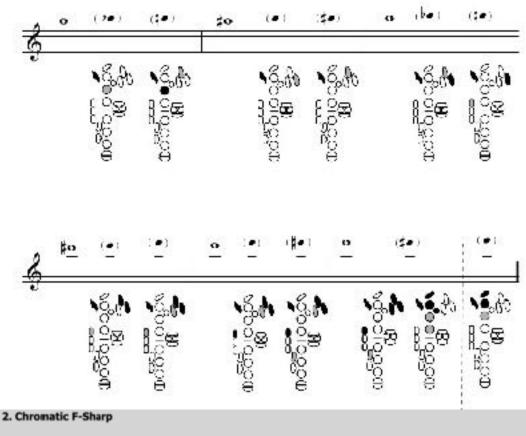
Trill Fingering Chart: Saxophone



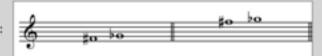


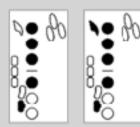






Here are alternate fingerings for these F-sharps/G-flats:

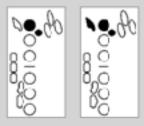




The Chromatic F-sharp key should be used in any situation where the performer moves from F (or E-sharp) to F-sharp (or G-flat). The exception to this rule is when the performer must move to or from E, E-flat, or D below the F-sharp, which are all notes that require the use of the second and third fingers. Although at times necessary, avoid flipping the first and second fingers between F ard F-sharp. The chromatic F-sharp fingering is also used when trilling from F to F-sharp.

1b. Bis B-flat

The Bis B-fat fingering is typically used in flat keys and should only be used when it is not preceded or followed by B-natural. When incorporating Bis 8-flat make sure your student covers both keys with the left hand first finger.



1c. 1-1 B-flat

The 1-1 fingering for B-flat should only be used only rare cases; unfortunately it is sometimes introduced in beginner band methods as the primary B-flat fingering. Similar to the fingering used for flute or clarinet, the 1-1 fingering was needed prior to the creation of the Bis B-flat. It should be noted that 1-1 or 1-2 is an option for fingering B-flat, but should be only used in fast technical (tremole) situations between F and B-flat (1-1) or F-sharp and A-sharp (1-2).



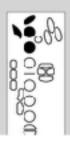
4. Long C Sharp (second octave)

At times, the performer is required to move from D2 to C-sharp 2 in a technical passage. By using the long C-sharp fingering, the player fingers D2, and moves to C-sharp by merely lifting the first and second fingers of the left hand.

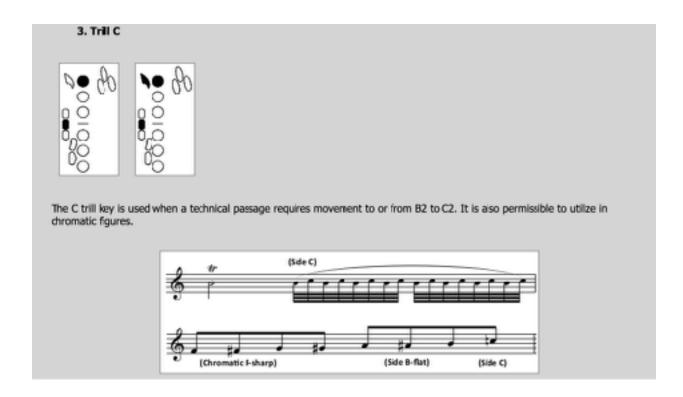


5. Auxiliary or Front F

The Auxiliary or Front F key, played with the left hand first finger, is a convenient fingering that allows the saxophonist to travel to and from C3 or C-Shaip 3 to F above the staff without using the palm keys. The Front F fingering is also a must in developing a student's use of the altissimo range. As with all techniques, focus your students on keeping the embouchure still, utilizing good concepts of air and proper tonque position.







X. Fingerings

XI. Alternate Fingerings

XIV.Vibrato

- A. Embouchure/jaw
 - 1. va va va with finger on mouth
 - 2. Then put to sax

XV. Equipement

- A. Student Model
 - 1. Yamaha: \$2,000
 - 2. Sellmer
- B. Professional Model
 - 1. Sellmer
- C. Mouthpiece
 - 1. Sellmer C: \$100 \$200
 - 2. Van Doren AC 3
- D. Tenor Reed
 - 1. Start on Rico 3

XVI.Playing Considerations

A. (See handout)

XVII.Special Considerations (and common mistakes)

- A. Tuning is worse
- B. Top teeth are not on the mouthpiece, bottom lip is not covering the teeth
- C. Corners are pulled back too far
- D. Not enough mouthpiece, too much mouthpiece
- E. Underbite, overbite
- F. Jaw extended towards instrument
- G. Soft, hard reeds
- H. Over and under blowing
- I. Flat fingers, "tea" pinky

XVIII.Other Saxophones

- A. Other saxophones
 - 1. Key systems are the same
 - a) Biting if hitting high, screechy noises
 - 2. Alto, mouthpiece pitch is around A concert
 - a) Tenor In G
 - b) Bari D
 - 3. Some bari's might have an extra key
 - 4. Tenor difficult to begin
 - a) Breaks exaggerated
 - b) Harder to refine
 - c) Don't use stretchy neck-straps
 - d) (Warmer air)
 - e) Embouchure generally the same
 - f) Make sure they can physically reach the keys