Opening the Case

On a flat surface.  
Handle is underneath the opening.  
Lifting the latch.  
Uh oh! It will probably fall off Mr. Archie’s lap. It’s NOT a flat surface.
Let’s Start with Just the Mouthpiece!!

Hold here.

Lick your lips. Put your lips together like when you hum MMmmmm.

Keep your jaw down. There should be space between your teeth.

You’ll need to buzz, not just blow. Use fast air, like you were blowing up a balloon or through a straw.
Buzzing on the Mouthpiece

Use your stomach muscles to blow, not from your chest or neck.

Keep your “embouchure” muscles tight.....

To avoid puffing out your cheeks like this.

Puffing out your cheeks will make it near impossible to change the notes on the trumpet.
Can You Change the Pitch?

• To make higher notes: Tighten your ‘embouchure’ and blow faster air from your stomach. Think of the letter “E”

• To make lower notes: Relax your ‘embouchure’ (not enough to puff out your cheeks), and blow slower air. Think “Oooo.”
Mouthpiece Games and Competitions!

• Do the following with ANY brass playing friends:
  – See who can buzz the longest.
  – See who can keep the steadiest tones.
  – Go up and down like a siren with the most range.
  – Tongue familiar rhythms WHILE you buzz by touching the top of your mouth like when you say the letter ‘T’.
  – See who can hold a paper against the wall the longest while buzzing.
  – Can you match the pitches to any songs?

• Keep track of your “Stats” and share in lessons!
Putting the Instrument Together

Gently put the mouthpiece in the lead pipe and GENTLY turn clockwise.

DO NOT:

Twist it tight.

Slam it in.

Tap it in absent-mindedly.
If The Mouthpiece Is Stuck

• If you mistakenly get your mouthpiece stuck, DO NOT:
  – Wrench it.
  – Try to get it with pliers.
  – Hit it with a hammer.

• DO:
  – Bring it carefully to Mr. Archie to fix.
  – Mr. Archie has a “Mouthpiece Puller”: a tool for taking off a stuck mouthpiece without damaging the rest of the instrument.
Holding the Instrument

Left Hand:

Right Hand Thumb:

Right Hand Fingers:

Keep pinky OVER the pinky ring.

Press valves with TIPS of fingers.
Horn Angle

- Very Good!
- Getting there.
- Whoa!! Your audience is not underneath the seat!
- The Best!!
- A little too far.

Getting there.
First Notes and Songs

E — D — C

Bottom Line of Staff.
Fingering: 12

Space Below Staff.
Fingering: 13

1 “Ledger Line” Below Staff.
Fingering 0=Open or No Fingers.

Hot Cross Buns
E—D—C------
E—D—C------
CCCCDDDD
E—D—C------

Embouchure:
These notes are in the middle to low range. Think Ooooo.

START EVERY NOTE:

Touching the tip of your tongue to the tip of the mouth. It’s like saying, “Too.”
Lip Only Songs

• Press down only 1 and 3 and try to play:
  – Taps (Sad)
  – Reveille (Wake up call)
  – First Call (Starts off the horse race)

These songs can be done by keeping the same fingering down, and only changing your embouchure. They aren’t easy, but they are FUN!
It’s Not Spit!!!!!! (Water Keys)

• You are constantly blowing hot, moist air into your trumpet.
• The inside of the trumpet is enclosed, and has a mirror like surface.
• Just like when you take a shower, the air inside saturates with water vapor, and then condenses on the mirror.
• The water then falls toward the lowest parts of the trumpet, which is where the water keys are.
• As the trumpet fills with water, you will need to empty it.
• DO NOT:
  – Empty it on the floor without permission.
  – Empty it on anyone.
Valve Maintenance-1

Only 1 valve at a time!!!

Unscrew here!

Pull the valve out and put oil on it while over a garbage can.

And not here!

If you oil your valve while over your lap, you’ll get very dirty pants.
Find the number on the valve.

Slide valve in casing while the number is facing the LEAD PIPE.

Turn clockwise from here until it “clicks” into place.

Screw the valve back on.

Work the oil in.
Loud Instruments.

The trumpet is a loud instrument, and you can feel free to make noise, but please:
• NEVER blast as loud as you can.
• NEVER aim the bell at others, or play next to someone’s ear.

You could hurt someone or even yourself. Please always be considerate. Pain isn’t funny.
More EDC Songs

Mary Had A Little Lamb

E-D-C-D-E-E-E---
D-D-D---
E-E-E---
E-D-C-D-E-E-E---
D-D-E-D-C-------

Au Claire de la Lune (French)

C-C-C-D-E-----D-----
C-E-D-D-C------------
C-C-C-D-E-----D-----
C-E-D-D-C------------

Remember to listen. Do the songs sound correct or are you mistakenly leaping to wrong notes?
When you are able to play all 5 notes from **memory**, you can test for **White Belt** at your **next** lesson.

**Jingle Bells**
E-E-E-------
E-E-E-------
E-G-C-D-E------
FFFFF-E-E----
E-D-D-E-D-----G------
E-E-E-------
E-E-E-------
E-G-C-D-E------
FFFFF-E-E----
G-G-F-D-C--------

**Good King Wenceslas**
F-F-F-G-F-F-C------
D-C-D-E-F----F----
F-F-F-G-F-F-C------
D-C-D-E-F----F----

**Dreydle Dreydle**
G-E-G-E-G-E------E
G-G-F-E-D--------D
F-D-F-D-F-D------D
G-F-E-D-C--------
(Repeat)

Find out what this is on the next page....
Time For Practice!!

• How good can you make the holiday songs sound? Want to make them sound better?
• The trick is to do them over and over, as many times as you can.
• The 2nd trick is to do them at least a little bit EVERY DAY!! If you forget to do it for a day, you might not sound as good the next time you play.
• When you can play them just right for Mr. Archie, he’ll mark it in the box. (Or maybe put a Star Wars stamp.)
It’s Time To Learn To Read Music!

• What is this called?

• __________________________

How about this one?

How do we keep track of beats?

And this one?

What does it mean?

What is a beat?

_________________________

_________________________

_________________________
Count To 4 (But In Your Head)

• On any note practice: Eighth notes.

Count the numbers in your head!

These are the beats! Tap them each with your foot.

These are the upbeats! So your foot must be **UP**!

Think a number when you step down.

Think “and” when your foot goes up.

BAR LINES DIVIDE THE MEASURES!!!!
A Little Easier....

Quarter Notes

Just count to 4 and tap your feet for each note.

Foot Stompin’ Test!!!

Practice Check
First Time ‘Reading’ A Song

Bile Them Cabbage Down

Can you read the rhythm? Look back to the earlier pages in the book if you forgot how to read the notes. Never write them in!!

Double Bar means you ended the song.

This is a ‘repeat sign’. Go back to the beginning and play 1 more time.

This is the test page for Orange Belt!
Longer and Longer Rhythms

Half Notes Get 2 Beats

Whole Notes Get 4 Beats!!

Rhythm And Foot Test!!!
Old Songs, But How They Really Look!

Remember, do NOT write in the names of the notes!

Good King Wenceslas

John M. Neale

Jingle Bells

Traditional
New Songs: Can Ya Figure Them Out?

Shoo Fly

Low ‘B’. Finger is ‘2’ only. It is really low. Think ‘Ooooo’.

Star Wars

A “Tie” connects notes, sometimes over a bar line, to make it last longer.

High C. This is open, and even higher than G. Think ‘Eeeee’, use lots of air, and tighten those emboucure muscles.
How Do We Know When NOT To Play?

NOTES

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

RESTS

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

What’s Their Name?

___________________

___________________

___________________

___________________

___________________

___________________
The ‘Rest’ of the Songs You Already Know

What are the names of the songs?

___________________

___________________

___________________

___________________

This is ‘A’. Fingering is ‘12’, and even higher than ‘E’. 

___________________

___________________

___________________
And What’s This?
Test page for Green Belt!

What’s a Time Signature do again? ______________________________________

What’s the name of this song? _______________________________________

What are the names of the different notes and rests? Did you keep the beat with your foot the whole time?

How do you oil your valves and empty your water key?
Most Common Notes

The high range can be quite difficult. Only students who practice really hard will get there.

Trumpet players usually LOVE high notes and fast rhythms!

Refer to this page whenever there’s a note you’re unfamiliar with! Try and ‘memorize’ what they look like!
Unfamiliar Tune

Test page for Purple Belt!

I like To Play The Fast Notes ‘Cause They Are Really Cool!

Level One: Play correct notes and rhythms: [Practice Check]

Level 2: ALSO tap your foot correctly: [Practice Check]

We Wish You A Merry Christmas

Flats, naturals, and sharps are ‘Accidentals’. They change the pitch slightly. Accidentals last one measure.

A ‘dotted half note’ is 3 beats.
Slurs and Ties

A ‘Key Signature’ puts the accidentals in front of the staff, and they last the whole song.

Valiant

Slurs: Blow through without ‘Tonguing’. Just change the fingers exactly at the right times.

Leonard B. Smith

Play this one with fingering ‘13’ for the whole song!

Practice Check

Taps

‘Ties’ look like slurs, but connect the SAME pitches to make them last longer, usually across barlines. Physically you play them like you do the slurs, just don’t change fingers.
Major Scale: C AND ‘Concert Bb’

This is the test page for Purple Belt. It must be done from memory during the next lesson.

What song does this end with? __________________________

Remember downbeats and upbeats?

Not flat: So what’s the fingering?: _____

Dotted 8th – 16th

Dotted Quarter Note and 8th

1 2 3 4 and
Scooby-Dooby-Doo

1st time to 1. 2nd time go to 2.

Phineas and Ferb

Don’t repeat here. This keeps you from going all the way to the beginning to repeat.

1st time to 1. 2nd time go to 2.

Pick-up notes. Count the missing beats 1st.
D.S. and D.C. al Fine or Coda are usually used for larger distances in the music. D.S. goes to the weird looking ‘S’ sign (called segno). D.C. goes to the beginning.
Volume = Dynamics

• Dynamics actually refer to ‘intensity’. BUT...... how intense you play affects the ‘loudness’ of your sound.

• The following is a good beginning:
  – F = Forte = strong
  – P=Piano = flat, level
  – Crescendo = \( < \) = Cresc. = growing
  – Diminuendo = \( > \) = dim. = decresc. = diminish
Examples

Baby Bumblebee

Also Sprach Zarathustra

You’ve Got A Friend In Me

Db is fingering ‘12’.

Richard Strauss

Randy Newman

Traditional
2 New Scales

This page is the test for Red Belt.

(It must be done from memory during your next lesson.)

D Major Scale (Concert C)

F is sharp.  C is sharp.  Fingering = ‘12’

G Scale (Concert F)

Low G=‘13’  Low A=12  F is sharp.

Can you play “Joy to the World” with these scales?
Italian: The Language of Music

- Largo: Broad, wide. (Really slow)
- Andante: To go, walk. (Kind of slow)
- Moderato: Moderate. (Medium speed)
- Allegro: Cheerful, bright. (Kind of fast)
- Vivace: Lively, vivid. (Pretty fast)
- Presto: Quickly, quick. (Extremely fast)
Brown and Black Belts

• Mr Archie will give you blank staff paper (called manuscript paper) to compose a song with. There will be a rough draft. Mr. Archie will make suggestions. Re-write to a final draft. If Mr. Archie can play it as it should sound, then you pass for Brown Belt.

• Mr. Archie will give you a full page solo that needs to be learned and performed in lessons for Black Belt.
Is there more?

• Black Belt – 1<sup>st</sup> degree (2 BB’s tied together): Having attended NYSSMA.

• Black Belt – 2<sup>nd</sup> degree (3 BB’s tied together): Achieving a score high enough to be asked to a U-E Recital called the Crawford Stahl Recital.

• Black Belt – 3<sup>rd</sup> degree (4 BB’s tied together): Achieving the top score at the Crawford Stahl Recital.

• Book II: Mr. Archie is in the process of writing this book. If one exists for your instrument, you can begin the work towards “Twisty Belts”!