

BARITONE B.C.

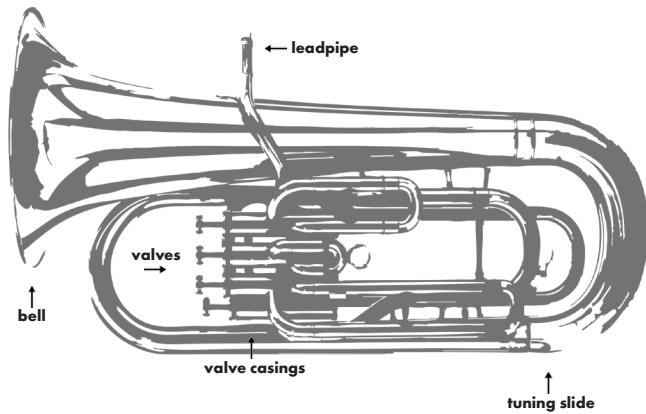
# THE LET'S PLAY BAND METHOD

***Edited and Arranged by Derrick Maxey***

**Special thanks to:** Grayson Switzer, Designer, Emily Jones, Designer,  
J.J. Johnson, Percussion Contributor, Daniel Lenzer, Bassoon Contributor  
Instrument fingering font from MusicTeacherTools.com

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# Getting Started



## Assembling Your Instrument

The baritone should rest in your lap so that your mouthpiece reaches your mouth comfortably. Lightly twist the mouthpiece into the leadpipe. Curve the first three fingers of your right hand naturally and place your fingertips on top of the first three valves. Cradle the bottom of the instrument with your left hand. Your hand can grip the third valve slide or the tubing next to this slide.

## Holding Your Instrument

The right fingertips rest on the tips of the valves and the right thumb should rest under the nearest pipe section or thumb ring if available. Keep your wrist straight and your fingers curving naturally. Your left hand should be placed on the third valve slide or on the closest tubing that can be comfortably reached near this slide. The instrument should be lifted up to reach you.

## Getting A Sound

Lick your lips. Close your mouth naturally. Lower your jaw slightly to separate your teeth. Place the mouthpiece lightly up against the center of your lips. Don't push in very hard. Breath in through the corners of your mouth, keeping your mouthpiece anchored to your top lip. Blow through your lips while keeping them lightly together.

## Playing Position

Many athletes have learned there is a proper way to approach the plate or the free throw line for the highest probability for success; it's the same way when playing an instrument! The following strategies have been proven to ensure the highest probability of achieving the fullest and richest tone quality on your instrument:

- Keep both feet flat on the floor
- Keep your shoulders down and relaxed
- Think about sitting up straight and making yourself as tall as possible

***Bring your instrument up to you,  
don't slouch down to reach your instrument!***



## Air Support

Your instrument is a *wind* instrument. The air you put into the instrument is the key ingredient to the best possible sound. Take each breath in slowly and steadily through your mouth, not your nose. When you breathe out, keep your mouth and throat open and relaxed. Think about using “warm” air. Practice exhaling warm air onto your hand as if you were trying to fog up a window or mirror.

## Instrument Care

When not playing your euphonium, always return it safely to the case, never balance the instrument on its bell. Before putting your instrument away for the day, push in all the tuning slides. Pull them out the appropriate amount each day when you first get out your instrument. This will prevent them from getting stuck. Dark, valve oil residue will build up over time on your valves. This can be cleaned off periodically with a treated cotton flannel cloth. Perform a deep cleaning on occasion by removing the valves and submerging the instrument in warm, soapy water.

# Let's Play!



*fermata*

“Keep holding the note until your conductor indicates for you to stop”

**REST**

For a musician, a rest isn't a break, we're always counting and watching the conductor to see when we get to play again!

**F**

○○○

**REST**

**E<sub>b</sub>**

○○○

**REST**

**REST**

**D** ●●○

Bass clef staff with notes and rests. The first note is a D on the 4th line. There is a rest on the 5th line, followed by a D on the 4th line, a rest on the 5th line, and a D on the 4th line. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Bass clef staff with notes and rests. The notes are D, D, D, D on the 4th line, followed by a rest on the 5th line, and then Eflat, Eflat, Eflat, Eflat on the 5th line. There is a rest on the 4th line, followed by F, F, F, F on the 4th line. The staff ends with a double bar line.

**C** ●○●

Bass clef staff with notes and rests. The first note is a C on the 4th line. There is a rest on the 5th line, followed by a C on the 4th line, a rest on the 5th line, and a C on the 4th line. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Bass clef staff with notes and rests. The notes are C, C, C, C on the 4th line, followed by a rest on the 5th line, and then C, C, Eflat, Eflat on the 5th line. There is a rest on the 4th line, followed by Eflat, Eflat, D, D on the 4th line. The staff ends with a double bar line.

**Bb** ○○○

Bass clef staff with notes and rests. The first note is a Bflat on the 4th line. There is a rest on the 5th line, followed by a Bflat on the 4th line, a rest on the 5th line, and a Bflat on the 4th line. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Bass clef staff with notes and rests. The notes are Bflat, C, Bflat, Eflat on the 4th line, followed by a rest on the 5th line, and then C, D, Eflat, Eflat on the 5th line. There is a rest on the 4th line, followed by Eflat, D, C, Bflat on the 4th line. The staff ends with a double bar line.

# Slide Positions

F

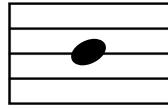


○○○

E<sub>b</sub>

●○○

D



●●○

*mf*  
mezzo forte  
“medium loud”

## music theory



**whole note**

sustain sound 4 beats



**whole rest**

count 4 beats rest

1

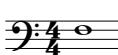
### Lift Off



*mf*

2

### Around The Room



Low Brass/Low WW    Horns/Altos

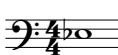
Trumpets

Fl/Ob/Cl

\* if a dynamic marking is not listed, mezzo forte is implied

3

### Stargazing



4

*Oracle*

|| **repeat sign**  
go back to the beginning,  
or another repeat sign

*mf*

5

*Interstellar*

6

*Memory*

7

*Three Note Funk*

*mf*

**Herbie Hancock**

Herbie Hancock is an American pianist that during his time with the Miles Davis Quintet, started playing jazz piano like no one ever had before. He was one of the inventors of a new subgenre of jazz called **“Post-Bop.”**

**“Watermelon Man”**  
by Herbie Hancock



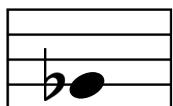
**“Subwoofer Lullaby”**  
from the *Minecraft Soundtrack*

Get extra practice playing **whole notes** and the note **“Concert D”** by scanning the QR Play Button below.



# Slide Positions

**Bb**



○○○

**C**



●○●

*mp*  
mezzo piano  
“medium soft”

## music theory



**half note**

sustain sound 2 beats



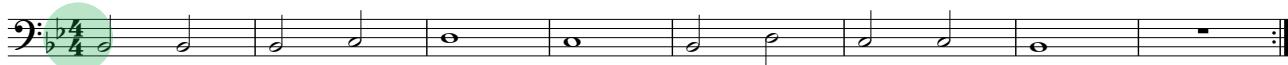
**half rest**

count 2 beats rest

**8**

*Au Claire de la Lune*

Welsh Folk Song



**9**

*Cardiff By The Sea*

French Folk Song



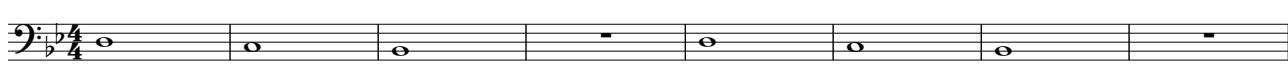
*mp*

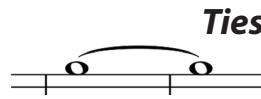


**10**

*Hot Cross Buns*

English Folk Song

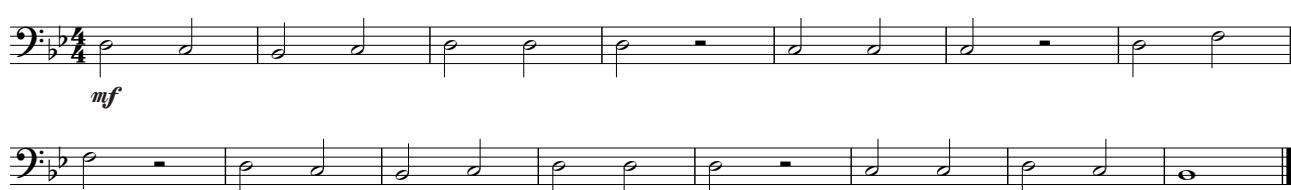


**time signature****4****beats** in a measure  
**quarter note** gets the beat**Ties**combines the values  
of two notes. Don't  
tongue the second note**11****Country Walk**

French Folk Song

**12****Merrily We Roll Along**

Charlie Tobias

**13****Down By The Station**

Traditional

**Ola Gjeilo**

Ola Gjeilo is a Norwegian composer and pianist currently residing in Manhattan. He is primarily a choral **composer**, meaning he writes pieces of music to be sung by choirs. He is best known for his works "Dreamweaver" and "The River".

**"Still"**  
by Ola Gjeilo

**"Hey Ya!"**  
by Outkast (2003)

Get extra practice playing **half notes** and the notes "**Concert C and Bb**" by scanning the QR Play Button below:



# Slide Positions

A



G



,

**breath mark**  
the best spot to take a deep breath through your mouth

**p**  
*piano*  
“soft”



## music theory



**quarter note**  
gets 1 beat



**quarter rest**  
count 1 beat

14

*Stodola Pumpa*

Czech Folk Song



15

*Jingle Bells*

James Lord Pierpont



16

*Go Tell Aunt Rhody*

American Folk Song





fermata

*hold the note out longer*

## **1st and 2nd Endings** *some repeats indicate a different ending to*

1. 2.

*some repeats indicate  
a different ending to  
play for each time  
through*

# 17 *Jasmine Flower*

## Chinese Folk Song



*mp*

## 18 *Surprise Symphony*

## Joseph Haydn



A musical score for a bass instrument. The score is in 4/4 time, with a bass clef and one flat in the key signature. It consists of two staves, each with a single measure of music. The top staff has a fermata over the eighth note. The bottom staff has a fermata over the eighth note. The music consists of eighth notes and quarter notes.

# 19 *Mary Ann*

## Jamaican Folk Song



# *The Kronos Quartet*



The Kronos Quartet is a string quartet based in San Francisco. A **quartet** is a musical ensemble consisting of four musicians. Kronos has been in existence since 1973 and has had over nine hundred musical pieces composed for them.

## ***“Lux Aeterna”*** by The Kronos Quartet

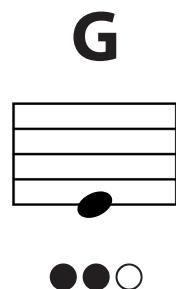


## ***"Look What You Made Me Do"***

Get extra practice playing **quarter notes** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



## Slide Positions



**pp**  
*pianissimo*  
“very soft”

### music theory

*cresc.*

**crescendo**  
gradually get louder

*decresc.*

**decrescendo**  
gradually get softer

**20**

*Also Sprach Zarathustra*

Richard Strauss



**21**

*Ha'Kyo Jung*

Korean Folk Song



**22**

*Rondo alla Turca*

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



**23**

*Good King Wenceslas*

Finnish Folk Song



**pick up notes**

notes that happen  
before the first full  
measure

## 24 The Bridge At Avignon

French Folk Song



## 25 Up On The Housetop

Benjamin Hanby



## 26 A Tisket A Tasket

American Folk Song



### Aretha Franklin



Aretha Franklin was a vocalist and pianist who is still regarded today as the "Queen of Soul. **Soul** is a style of music that combines elements of gospel, rhythm and blues and jazz and became popular in the U.S. in the 1950s and 60s.

**"A Tisket A Tasket"**  
by Aretha Franklin



### "You Should See Me In A Crown"

by Billie Eilish (2019)

Get extra practice playing **quarter notes** and the note "**Concert G**" by scanning the QR Play Button below:



# Slide Positions

**Ab**



●○○

**D<sub>b</sub>**



○●●



**“common time”**

*another way of  
indicating  $\frac{4}{4}$  time*

## music theory

### “accidentals”

- ♭ flat lowers the sound of the note
- ♯ sharp raises the sound of the note
- ♮ natural cancels out a sharp or flat

**27**

*Mary Had A Little Lamb*

American Folk Song



**28**

*Jolly Old Saint Nicholas*

James R. Murray, words by Emily Clark Huntington Miller



**29**

*Love Somebody*

Andante

Joan Whitney, Alex Kramer



**time signatures**

**2 3 4** beats in a measure  
**quarter note** gets the beat

**tempo** - how fast or slow to play

**Andante** slow      **Moderato** medium      **Allegro** fast

**30****Dredyl, Dredyl**

Allegro



Israeli Folk Song

**31****London Bridge**

Moderato



English Folk Song

**32****Amigas**

\* if a tempo marking is not listed, Moderato is implied



Hispanic Folk Song

**"Duke" Ellington**

Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington was a **prolific** jazz composer, meaning he wrote a great number of jazz compositions, many which are still considered 'standards' today. The "Duke" helped propel jazz to being regarded on the same level as classical music.

**"Mood Indigo"**  
by Duke Ellington**"Carol of the Bells"**  
by Transiberian Orchestra (1996)

Get extra practice playing in  $\frac{3}{4}$  time and the notes "**Concert Ab and Db**" by scanning the QR Play Button below:

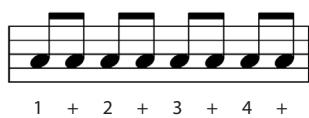


**3** *beats in a measure*  
**4** *quarter note gets the beat*

**ff**  
*fortissimo*  
 “very loud”

## music theory

### eighth notes



two eighth notes  
 fit equally into  
 each beat



**“Cantaloupe Island” by Herbie Hancock**

## 33 Old Macdonald

British Folk Song



Allegro

## 34 Ezekial Saw The Wheel

African American Spiritual



**Slur** connect two notes by only tonguing the first one

## 35 *Bonjour Mes Amis*

## French Folk Song



mf

# 36 *Chiapanecas*

## Mexican Folk Song



The musical score consists of a single staff in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The first 12 measures are marked with a dynamic of *f*. Measures 13 through 18 are marked with *mf*. Measures 19 through 24 are marked with *ff*. The score is divided into two sections: '1.' and '2.'.

## 37 *Goodbye Old Paint*

Charley Willis



The image shows the bass line for the first 16 measures of the musical score for 'The Star-Spangled Banner'. The bass line is composed of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The 15th measure is highlighted with a green box and a curved arrow pointing to the 16th measure, which begins with a bass note.

## *Miles Davis*



Miles Davis was an American trumpeter and bandleader that became one of the most influential figures in 20th century music. Throughout his career he continued to innovate and find new ways to play the trumpet and compose music.

## ***"All Blues"*** *by Miles Davis*



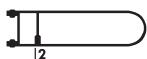
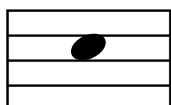
## ***"We Will Rock You"***

Get extra practice playing **eighth notes** and the notes "**Concert Ab and Db**" by scanning the QR Play Button below:

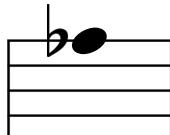


# Slide Positions

E



Ab



*sfz*  
*sforzando piano*  
 “attack the note forte  
 and hold it piano”

## music theory



### dotted half note

when a dot is placed beside a note it adds half the original value to the note.  
 Dotted half notes get 3 beats.

38

### Theme from Symphony No. 1

Johannes Brahms

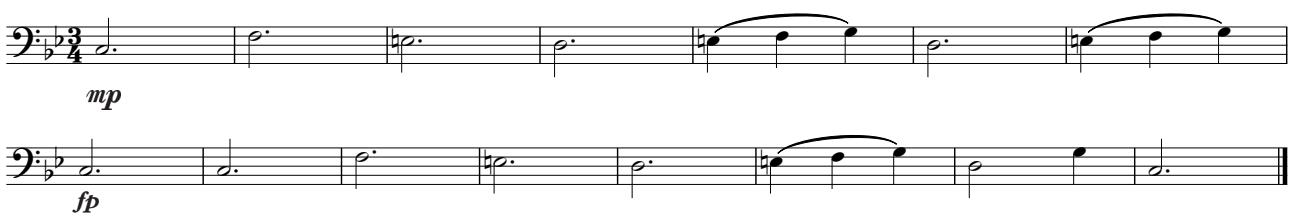
Andante



39

### Roses

Hispanic Folk Song



40

### Oranges and Lemons

English Folk Song

Allegro



**triplets**

three notes that are playing evenly within one beat

**articulation** - a special way to play a note

**tenuto**  
long

**staccato**  
short

**accent**  
emphasized

41

**"Spring" from Four Seasons**

Antonio Vivaldi



Allegro

*mp*

1. 2.

42

**It Had To Be You**

Isham Jones



43

**Minka, Minka**

Allegro

Ukrainian Folk Song



*f*

**Samuel Barber**

Samuel Barber was one of the most celebrated American composers of the 20th century. While many composers of the time were experimenting with new harmonies, Samuel chose notes in his compositions that more reflected a 19th-century harmonic understanding.



**"Adagio for Strings"**  
by Samuel Barber

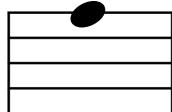
**"Star Wars Theme"**  
by John Williams (1977)

Get extra practice playing **triplets** and the note **"Concert High Ab"** by scanning the QR Play Button below:

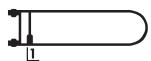
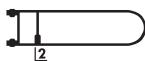
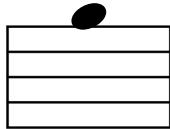


# Slide Positions

A



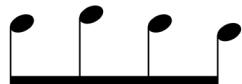
Bb



*eighth rest*  
rest half a beat

## music theory

### eighth note runs



When multiple eighth note pairs occur in a row they maintain the same rhythm and timing. Keep your air going!



### "Maiden Voyage" by Herbie Hancock

44

*Twinkle Twinkle Little Star*

2/4

mp

English Folk Song

45

*"Morning" from Peer Gynt*

Andante



3/4

p

Edvard Grieg

46

*Frere Jacques*

French Folk Song



2/4

mf

47

*Academic Festival Overture*

Johannes Brahms



48

*Lo Yisa Goy*

Israeli Folk Song



49

*Skip To My Lou*

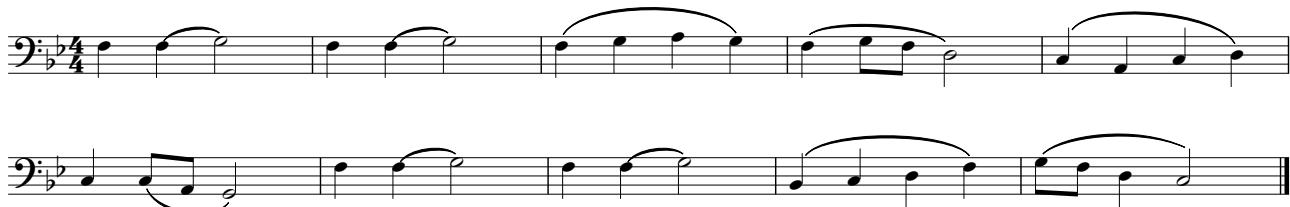
American Folk Song



50

*Sakura*

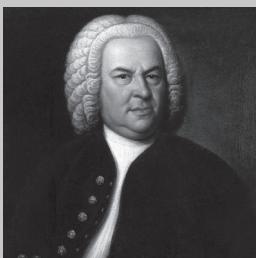
Japanese Folk Song



51

*Musette*

Allegro

**Johann Sebastian Bach**

Johann Sebastian Bach was a German composer and probably the most recognizable composer of the Baroque Era. The **Baroque Era** was the musical time period in Western Music between 1600-1750 and happened right before the Classical Era.

**"Musette"**  
by J.S. Bach

**"Heathens"**

by Twenty One Pilots (2016)

Get extra practice playing **eighth note runs** and the note **"Concert High A"** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



**“syncopated” rhythms**  
*rhythms that emphasize  
 the “& count” or weak beat*



**fP**  
**forte piano**  
 “attack the phrase forte  
 and continue at piano”

**music theory**

**dotted quarter note**



Just like dotted half notes, a dotted quarter gets an extra half of the original value. Getting one and a half beats puts the note or rest after it on the “up” beat or “& count”.

**53** *Tzena, Tzena*

Jewish Folk Song



**54** *San Sereni*

Spanish Folk Song



**55** *Prince Of Denmark’s March*

Henry Wood



**56** *Little Donkey*

Eric Boswell



57

**Ode To Joy**

**fp**

Ludwig van Beethoven

58

**Arirang**

Korean Folk Song

59

**New World Symphony**

Anton Dvorak

60

**Kum Ba Yah**

Andante

1.

2.

**fp**

African American Spiritual

61

**Hey Ho, Nobody's Home**

**mf**

**fp**

**mf**

English Folk Song

**Bette Midler**

Bette Midler is an American singer and songwriter who made her motion picture debut in the 1979 film "The Rose". Her recording of the title song became a chart hit and helped propel her award-winning career in showbusiness of over half a century.

**"The Rose"**  
by Amanda McBroom

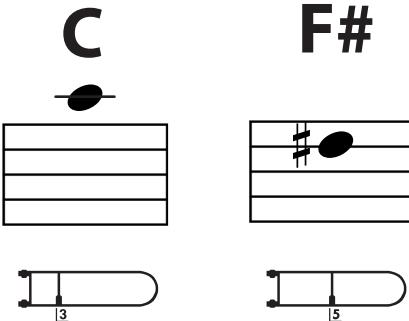


**"Married Life"**  
from the Up Soundtrack (2009)

Get extra practice playing **dotted quarter notes** and **syncopated rhythms** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



# Slide Positions



**D.C. al Coda**  
D.C. or "da capo" al Coda means to go to the beginning and then go to the Coda. After playing the measure that says "To Coda" jump to the measure with the Coda sign.

62

## The Charleston

Allegro



Music score for The Charleston in 2/4 time, B-flat major. The score consists of two staves of music with a tempo of Allegro.

James P. Johnson

To Coda

D.C. al Coda

Music score for The Charleston in 2/4 time, B-flat major. The score consists of two staves of music with a tempo of Allegro. The first staff ends with a repeat sign and a 'D.C. al Coda' instruction. The second staff begins with a 'To Coda' instruction.

63

## Aloha Oe

Lili'uokalani



Music score for Aloha Oe in 2/4 time, B-flat major. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff ends with a repeat sign and a '1.' instruction. The second staff begins with a '2.' instruction.

64

## Loch Lomond

Scottish Folk Song



Music score for Loch Lomond in 2/4 time, B-flat major. The score consists of two staves of music with eighth-note patterns and grace notes.

65

**Maple Leaf Rag**

Allegro

Scott Joplin



66

**El Juego Chirimbole**

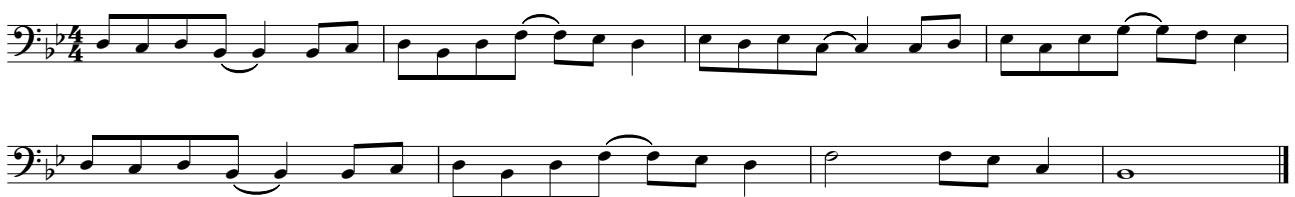
Spanish Folk Song



67

**Rock A My Soul**

African American Spiritual



68

**Give My Regards To Broadway**

Allegro

George M. Cohan

**Billie Holiday**

Billie Holiday was a celebrated jazz and swing vocalist who would influence pop singing for decades to come. Her vocal style was greatly influenced by the sounds of jazz instrumentalists.

**"God Bless The Child"**  
by Billie Holiday**"Megalovania"**  
by Toby Fox (2015)

Get extra practice playing advanced **syncopated rhythms** and **Concert High C** by scanning the QR Play Button below:

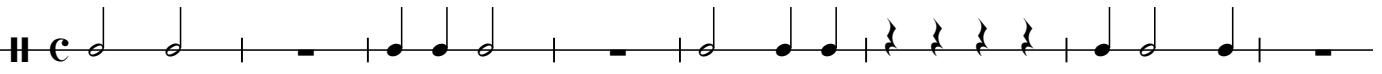


## Rhythm Reading

1 

2 

3 

4 

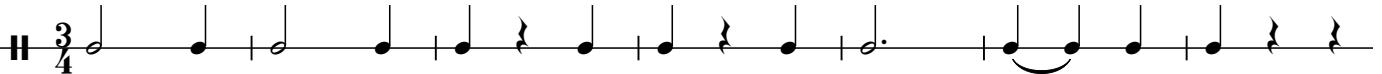
5 

6 

7 

8 

9 

10 

# 5 Note Scales

## D Major Scale

## G Major Scale

## C Major Scale

## F Major Scale

## Bb Major Scale

## Eb Major Scale

## Ab Major Scale

## Db Major Scale

## Gb Major Scale

## B Major Scale

## E Major Scale

## A Major Scale

# Baritone Fingering Chart



<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F♯ G♭</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>G♯ A♭</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B♭</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>C♯ D♭</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E♭</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F♯ G♭</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>G♯ A♭</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B♭</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>C♯ D♭</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E♭</b>