

FRENCH HORN

THE

# LET'S PLAY

# BAND

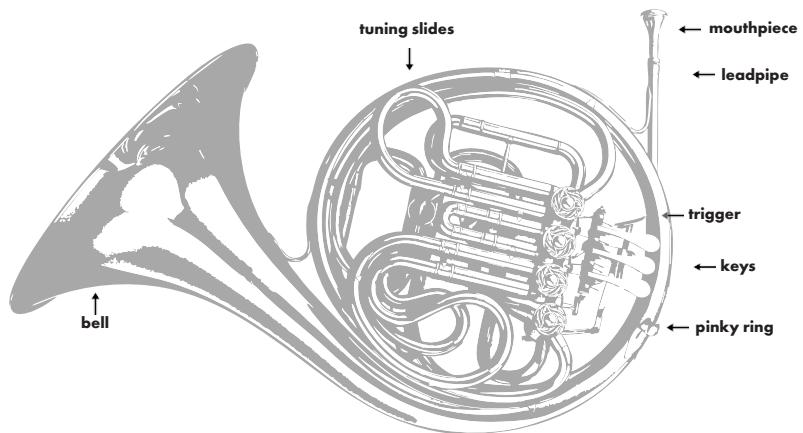
# METHOD

***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

Lightly twist the mouthpiece into the leadpipe. Place the bell on your right thigh with it pointing slightly behind you. Your left thumb goes inside the thumb ring. Make sure your fingertips are resting on the valves. Your pinky finger goes inside the ring. Cup your right hand. Keeping your fingers together, place your hand inside the bell so that the back of your hand is touching the far side of the bell.

## Holding Your Instrument

With your left pink in the hook, the thumb and fingertips should rest on the valves. Cup your right hand slightly keeping your thumb against your index finger. Place your hand inside the bell with the back of your hand and fingers touching the far side of the bell.

## Getting A Sound

Lick your lips. Close your mouth naturally. Lower your jaw slightly to separate your teeth. Place the mouthpiece lightly up against your lips. You want slightly more mouthpiece sitting on your top lip. 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

Remove the mouthpiece, tip the horn over and dump out any extra condensation build up from the leadpipe each day before putting away your horn. When not playing your french horn, always return it safely to the case. Avoid balancing the horn on a chair. Before putting your horn 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. A deep clean can be performed on occasion by submerging the instrument in warm soapy water. Avoid eating or drinking sugary drinks right before playing your instrument and if you do, brush your teeth first.

# 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!

**C**

T OOO

C C C C REST C C C C REST C C C C

C C C C REST C C C C REST C C C C

**Bb**

T ● OOO

Bb Bb Bb Bb REST Bb Bb Bb REST Bb Bb Bb

Bb Bb Bb Bb REST C C C C REST Bb Bb Bb Bb

**A** T ●●○

●●○

REST

REST

REST

●●○

A A A A

REST

B<sub>b</sub> B<sub>b</sub> B<sub>b</sub> B<sub>b</sub>

REST

C C C C

**G** ○○○

○○○

REST

REST

REST

●○○

G G G G

REST

G G A A

REST

A A G G

**F** ●○○

●○○

REST

REST

REST

●○○

F F F F

REST

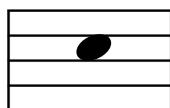
F G A B

REST

B A G F

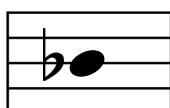
# Fingerings

C



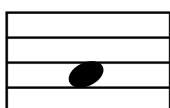
T OOO

Bb



T ●OO

A



T ●●○

*mf*  
mezzo forte  
“medium loud”

## music theory



**whole note**

sustain sound 4 beats



**whole rest**

count 4 beats rest

1

### Lift Off



♩

mf

4/4 time signature, 4 measures of whole notes.

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

4/4 time signature, 7 measures of whole notes.

3

### Stargazing

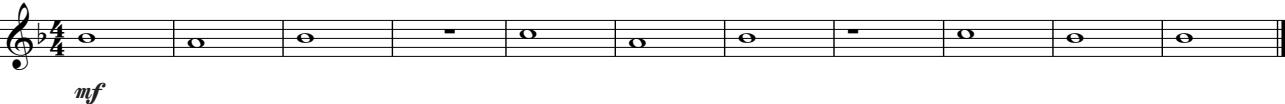


♩

4/4 time signature, 7 measures of whole notes.

**time signature****4**  
**4****beats in a measure**  
**quarter note** gets the beat**key signature**

an accidental can appear before the note, or at the beginning of the line in what's called the 'key signature'

**4****Oracle****5****Interstellar****6****Memory****7****Three Note Funk**

## 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

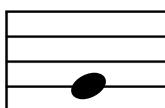
# Fingerings

F



●○○

G



○○○

*mp*  
mezzo piano  
“medium soft”

## music theory

**half note**

sustain sound 2 beats

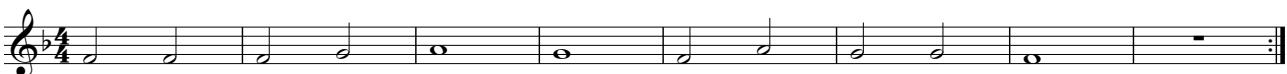
**half rest**

count 2 beats rest

8

### *Au Claire de la Lune*

Welsh Folk Song



9

### *Cardiff By The Sea*

French Folk Song



10

### *Hot Cross Buns*

English Folk Song



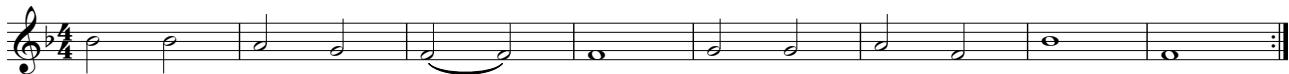
|| **repeat sign**  
go back to the beginning,  
or another repeat sign

**Ties** combines the values  
of two notes. Don't  
tongue the second note

11

**Country Walk**

French Folk Song



12

**Merrily We Roll Along**

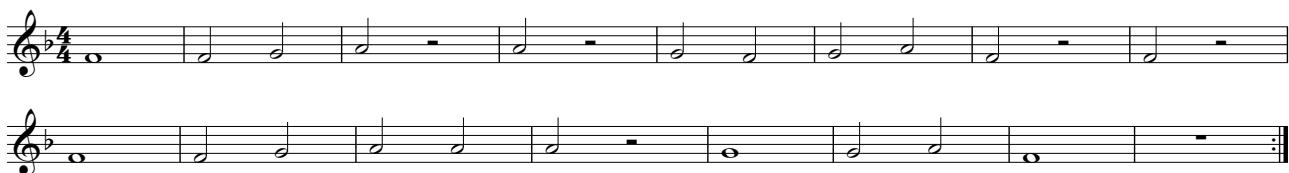
Charlie Tobias



13

**Down By The Station**

Traditional

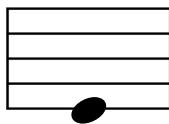
**Ola Gjeilo**

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**

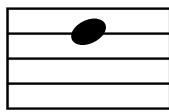
# Fingerings

**E**



○○○

**D**



T ●●○



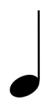
**breath mark**

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



“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





**1st and 2nd Endings** some repeats indicate a different ending to play for each time through

1. 2.

## 17 *Jasmine Flower*

Chinese Folk Song



*Jasmine Flower*

Music score for 'Jasmine Flower' in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic of *mp*. The second staff begins with a comma (,). The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

## 18 *Surprise Symphony*

Joseph Haydn



*Surprise Symphony*

Music score for 'Surprise Symphony' in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic of *mp*. The second staff begins with a comma (,). The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

## 19 *Mary Ann*

Jamaican Folk Song



*Mary Ann*

Music score for 'Mary Ann' in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The second staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns.



## *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**

# Fingerings

D



**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



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

**pick up notes**

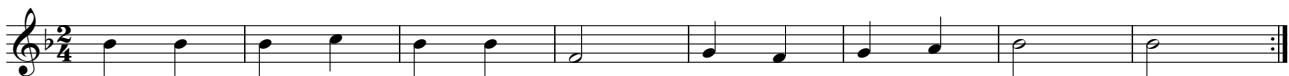


notes that happen  
before the first full  
measure

**23**

**Good King Wenceslas**

Finnish Folk Song



**24**

**The Bridge At Avignon**

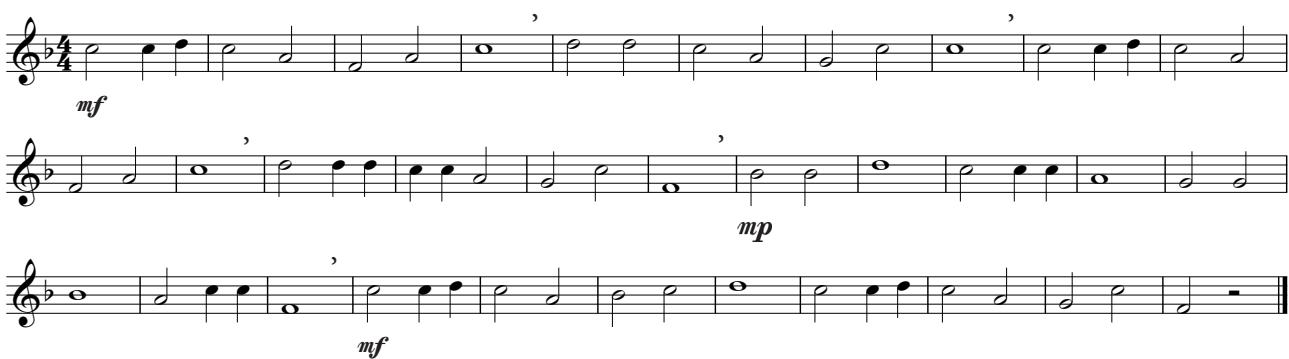
French Folk Song



**25**

**Up On The Housetop**

Benjamin Hanby



## 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.

**26**

**A Tisket A Tasket**

American Folk Song



# Fingerings

**Eb**



○●○

**Ab**



T ○●●



**“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



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

<b>Andante</b>	<b>Moderato</b>	<b>Allegro</b>
slow	medium	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.



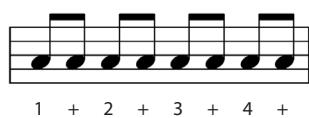
**“Mood Indigo” by Duke Ellington**

**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

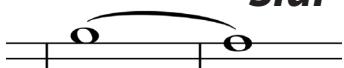


Allegro

## 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



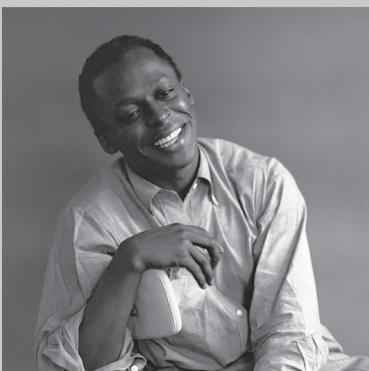
37

## ***Goodbye Old Paint***

Charley Willis



A musical score for 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is shown, consisting of two staves of music. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The bottom staff begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. Both staves feature a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.



# *Miles Davis*

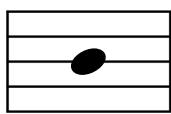
Miles Davis was an American trumpeter and bandleader that became one of the most influential figures in 20th century music. Throughout his career he continued to innovate and find new ways to play the trumpet and compose music.



# *“All Blues” by Miles Davis*

# Fingerings

**B**



T ○●○

**Eb**



T ●○○

*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

Andante

Johannes Brahms



**39**

### Roses

Hispanic Folk Song



**40**

### Oranges and Lemons

English Folk Song



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

**tenuto**  
long

**staccato**  
short

**accent**  
emphasized

41

**"Spring" from Four Seasons**

Allegro



Sheet music for "Spring" from Four Seasons. The music is in 4/4 time, B-flat major, and Allegro tempo. It features eighth-note patterns and dynamic markings *mp*, *1.*, and *2.*

Antonio Vivaldi

42

**It Had To Be You**

Isham Jones



Sheet music for "It Had To Be You". The music is in 4/4 time, B-flat major, and Allegro tempo. It features eighth-note patterns and dynamic markings *sfz* and *sfz*.

43

**Minka, Minka**

Allegro



Sheet music for "Minka, Minka". The music is in 2/4 time, B-flat major, and Allegro tempo. It features eighth-note patterns and dynamic marking *f*.

Ukrainian Folk Song



## 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**



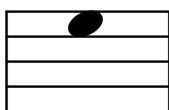
### **"Bye, Bye Birdie" by Charles Strouse**



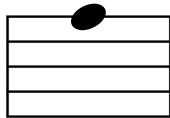
### **"Freddie Freeloader" by Miles Davis**

# Fingerings

**E**



**F**



T ○○○

T ●○○



*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!*

**44**

**Twinkle Twinkle Little Star**

English Folk Song



**45**

**"Morning" from Peer Gynt**

Edvard Grieg

Andante



**46**

**Frere Jacques**

French Folk Song



47

*Academic Festival Overture*

Johannes Brahms



48

*Lo Yisa Goy*

Israeli Folk Song



49

*Skip To My Lou*

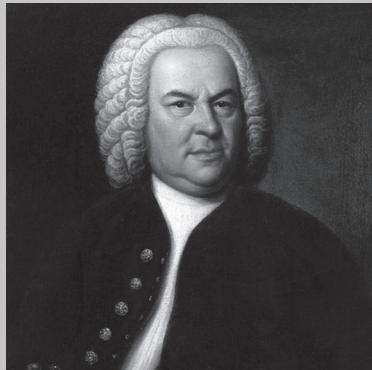
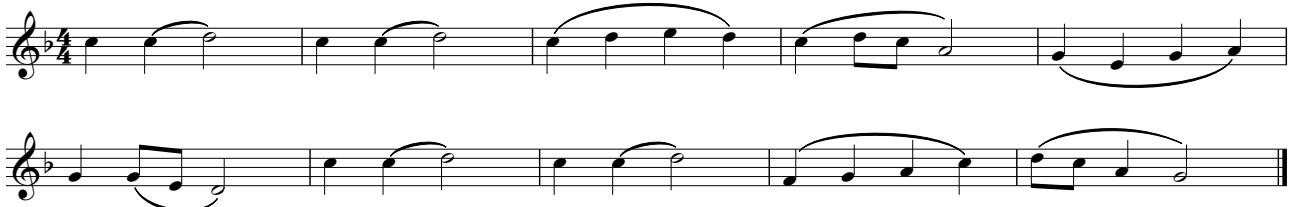
American Folk Song



50

*Sakura*

Japanese Folk Song

***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.

51

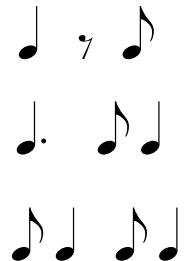
*Musette*

Allegro

***"Maiden Voyage" by Herbie Hancock***

## **"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**

Music score for Ode To Joy in 4/4 time, treble clef, key of B-flat. Dynamics: *fp*.

Ludwig van Beethoven

58

**Arirang**

Music score for Arirang in 3/4 time, treble clef, key of B-flat. The score consists of two staves of music.

Korean Folk Song

59

**New World Symphony**

Music score for New World Symphony in 4/4 time, treble clef, key of B-flat. Dynamics: *fp*.

Anton Dvorak

60

**Kum Ba Yah**

Andante



Music score for Kum Ba Yah in 4/4 time, treble clef, key of B-flat. Dynamics: *fp*. The score includes two staves, labeled 1. and 2.

African American Spiritual

61

**Hey Ho, Nobody's Home**

Music score for Hey Ho, Nobody's Home in 4/4 time, treble clef, key of B-flat. Dynamics: *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" written by Amanda McBroom**

# Fingerings



T OOO

## 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

James P. Johnson

To Coda



63

### Aloha Oe

Lili'uokalani



64

### Loch Lomond

Scottish Folk Song



65

**Maple Leaf Rag**

Allegro



Scott Joplin



66

**El Juego Chirimbolo**

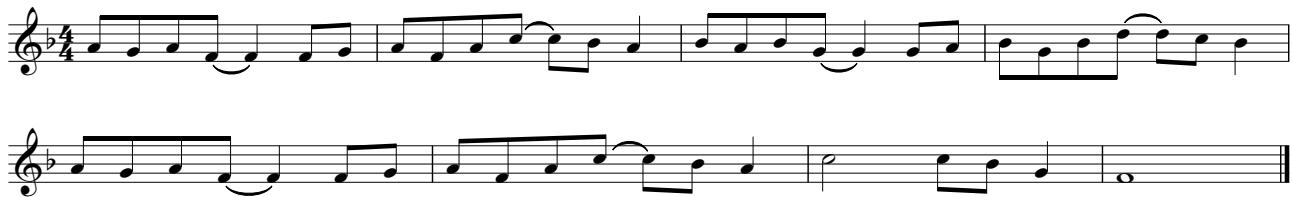
Spanish Folk Song



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.

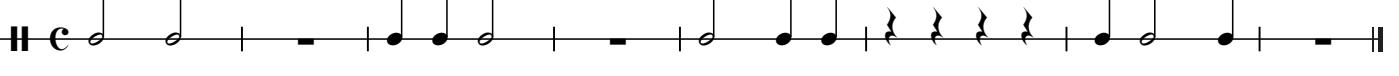
***“God Bless The Child” by Billie Holiday***

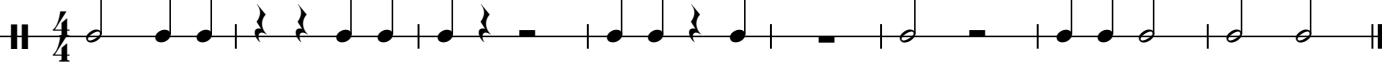
## Rhythm Reading

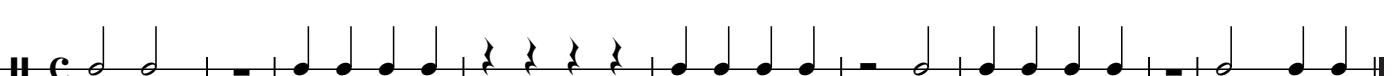
1 

2 

3 

4 

5 

6 

7 

8 

9 

10 

# 5 Note Scales

## A Major Scale (D Concert)

## D Major Scale (G Concert)

## G Major Scale (C Concert)

## C Major Scale (F Concert)

## F Major Scale (Bb Concert)

## Bb Major Scale (Eb Concert)

## Eb Major Scale (Ab Concert)

## Ab Major Scale (Db Concert)

## Db Major Scale (Gb Concert)

## F# Major Scale (B Concert)

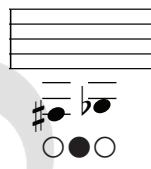
## B Major Scale (E Concert)

## E Major Scale (A Concert)

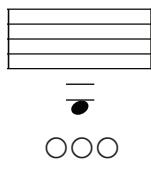
# French Horn Fingering Chart



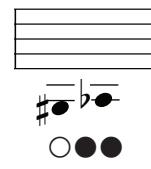
**F♯ G♭**



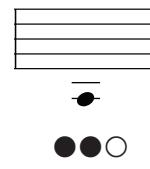
**G**



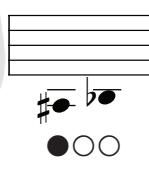
**G♯ A♭**



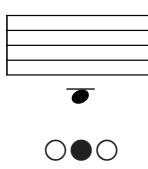
**A**



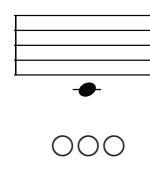
**A♯ B♭**



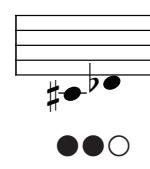
**B**



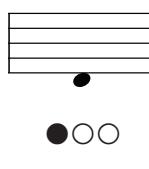
**C**



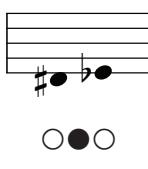
**C♯ D♭**



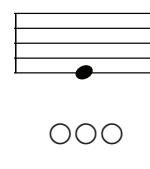
**D**



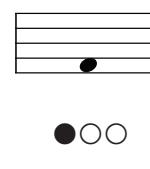
**D♯ E♭**



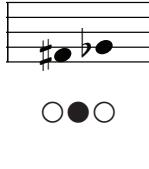
**E**



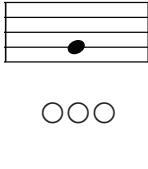
**F**



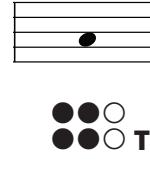
**F♯ G♭**



**G**

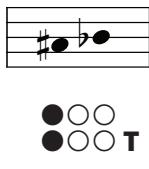


**G♯ A♭**

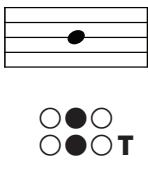


**A**

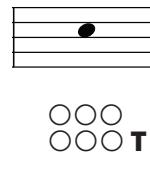
**A♯ B♭**



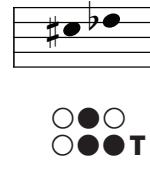
**B**



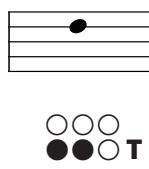
**C**



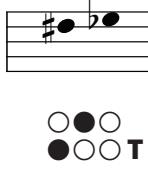
**C♯ D♭**



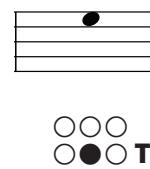
**D**



**D♯ E♭**



**E**



**F**

