

My Music Folder

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French Horn Fingering Chart

Many players prefer to use the B \flat Horn (trigger) when they reach second line G \sharp and continue to use it throughout the upper register.

C	C \sharp D \flat	D	D \sharp E \flat	E	F
Open	T 2 3	T 1 2	T 1	T 2	T open

F \sharp G \flat	G	G \sharp A \flat	A	A \sharp B \flat	B
1 2 3	1 3	2 3	1 2	1	2

C	C \sharp D \flat	D	D \sharp E \flat	E	F
Open	T 2 3 or 1 2 3	T 1 2 or 1 3	T 1 or 2 3	T 2 or 1 2	T open or 1

F \sharp G \flat	G	G \sharp A \flat	A	A \sharp B \flat	B
2	Open	2 3	1 2	1	2

C	C \sharp D \flat	D	D \sharp E \flat	E	F	F \sharp G \flat
Open	1 2	1	2	Open	1	2

G	G \sharp A \flat	A	A \sharp B \flat	B	C
Open	T 2 3 or 2 3	T 1 2 or 1 2	T 1 or 1	T 2 or 2	T open or Open

C \sharp D \flat	D	D \sharp E \flat	E	F	F \sharp G \flat
T 2 3 or 1 2 or 2	T 1 2 or 1 or Open	T 1 or 2	T 2 or Open	T open or 1	T 2 or T 1 2 or 2

G	G \sharp A \flat	A	A \sharp B \flat	B	C
T open or T 1 or Open	T 2 3 or T 2 or 2 3	T 1 2 or T open or 1 2	T 1 or 1	T 2 or 2	T open or Open

(When more than one fingering is shown, the first is the most common.)

Logical Conclusions to Effective Intonation

1. At this time it is unimportant to recognize sharp or Flat, *only the speed of the beats.*
2. Make a move with the Barrel, Slide, Mouthpiece (sax, flute – roll in/ or out). It doesn't make any difference whether it is in or out. *Listen for the beats, did they slow down or speed up with the barrel or slide adjustment?*
3. If the beats were faster, *then you made the wrong move, adjust in the opposite direction.*
4. If the beats become slower, *then you are making the correct move, continue until all beats are eliminated.*
5. If you find yourself "pinching" to eliminate beats, then your *instrument is too long, it must be shortened.*
6. If you find yourself "relaxing" your embouchure to eliminate beats, then the *instrument is too short, it must be lengthened.*
7. When two or more similar pitches are played, the sound is "beatless" (and you are not using any unnecessary pressure or relaxation on the mouthpiece)... **You are Perfectly IN TUNE!**

3 Logical Steps to Effective Balance and Blend

If you hear yourself above all others, 1 of 3 things is happening:

1. **You are overpowering or overblowing!** Make the necessary adjustment. *This initiates an auditory reaction to Balance.*

If you still hear yourself and you made the adjustment in #1, then:

2. **You are playing with poor tone quality!** Make the necessary adjustments (embouchure, breath support, posture, reed, etc.) *This initiates an auditory reaction to Blend and a physical reaction to embouchure and breath support. Poor tone quality will not blend with anything!*

If you still hear yourself and you made the adjustment in #1 and #2, then:

3. **You are playing out of tune!** Make the necessary adjustment by extending or shortening the length of your instrument. *This initiates an auditory response to "Beatless Tuning."*

Daily Warm-up Breathing Exercises

A. BREATHING EXERCISE - No mouthpiece

1. Good Posture
2. Relaxed throat and upper chest
3. Fill lungs from bottom to middle to top (Stomach rises)
4. Exhale all air through mouth - No tension

4

B. BREATHING EXERCISE - same as A above - WITH mouthpiece - NO buzzing

C. PLAYING WITH INSTRUMENTS

- 1 - 4 Same as above
5. Perfect Instrument Position
6. Breath in at corners of mouth
7. Steady tone -Medium volume - tongue the beginning of the note

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

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

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

The Dragon!

Breathing Exercise

***Left Hand:**

Cup the hand, hold at Arm's length
to Catch the air (on Thumb crease)

***Right Hand:**

Make a Blade (Straight Fingers)
Breath in Between 1st and 2nd
Knuckles

Breathe in saying "PoH" (inhale, drop jaw), with Right hand up to mouth.

Breath out saying "DaH" (drop jaw), move Right hand away from face, blow to Left Hand.

Exercise:

*Breathe in 4 counts worth of air on allotted counts less than 4 counts

*Breathe out all air during allotted counts

Breathe in

Breathe out

1	2	3	4
	1	2	3
		1	2
			1

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

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

1	2	3	4
1	2	3	
1	2		
1			

1	2	3	4
	1	2	3
		1	2
			1

1	2	3	4
1	2	3	
1	2		
1			

Finally, Hands up in the air, and "Sigh" together!

F Horn

Daily Warm-up

Level One

Wayne Markworth

1 Air Flow

Musical notation for the first exercise, 'Air Flow', measures 1-15. The music is in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It consists of a series of eighth notes with slurs and breath marks. The dynamic markings are *mf* (mezzo-forte) with dashed lines indicating breath points. The exercise is divided into two lines of seven measures each.

2 Legato

Musical notation for the second exercise, 'Legato', measures 16-31. The music is in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It consists of a series of eighth notes with slurs and breath marks. The dynamic markings are *mf* (mezzo-forte) with dashed lines indicating breath points. The exercise is divided into two lines of seven measures each.

3 Finger technique & slurs

Musical notation for the third exercise, 'Finger technique & slurs', measures 32-45. The music is in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It consists of a series of eighth notes with slurs and breath marks. The dynamic markings are *mf* (mezzo-forte) with dashed lines indicating breath points. The exercise is divided into two lines of seven measures each.

4 Finger technique & slurs

Musical notation for the fourth exercise, 'Finger technique & slurs', measures 46-51. The music is in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It consists of a series of eighth notes with slurs and breath marks. The dynamic markings are *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte) with dashed lines indicating breath points. The exercise is divided into two lines of seven measures each.

5 Scale Builder

Musical notation for the fifth exercise, 'Scale Builder', measures 52-62. The music is in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It consists of a series of eighth notes with slurs and breath marks. The dynamic markings are *mf* (mezzo-forte) with dashed lines indicating breath points. The exercise is divided into two lines of seven measures each.

6 Range Builder

Musical notation for the sixth exercise, 'Range Builder', measures 63-74. The music is in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It consists of a series of eighth notes with slurs and breath marks. The dynamic markings are *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte) with dashed lines indicating breath points. The exercise is divided into two lines of seven measures each.

Horn in F

Daily Warmups

Do these exercises correctly while focusing on
Playing in Tone, in Tune, in Time, and in Technique

Doerr

Long Tones 9 Counts Concert F

Breathe

Two staves of musical notation for Long Tones 9 Counts Concert F. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of a series of notes with stems pointing up and down, with rests indicating breathers. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the first staff.

Long Tones 9 Counts Concert Bb

Breathe

Two staves of musical notation for Long Tones 9 Counts Concert Bb. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb), and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of a series of notes with stems pointing up and down, with rests indicating breathers. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the first staff.

Articulation on Bb "Dah"

Legato
100% Note Length
"dOOH"

Two staves of musical notation for Articulation on Bb. The first staff is marked *mf* and shows a sequence of eighth notes with stems pointing up and down. The second staff shows the same sequence with accents (>) above the notes. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the first staff.

Staccato
50% Note Length
"dah"

Accent
75% Note Length
+1 Dynamic Level
"TAH"

Articulation on Eb High Range

Articulation on F
Low Range

Two staves of musical notation. The first staff is in Eb and the second staff is in F. Both staves show a sequence of eighth notes with stems pointing up and down. The first staff is marked as High Range and the second as Low Range.

Play - Buzz - Play Woodwinds play, Brass Buzz on mouthpieces

One staff of musical notation for Play - Buzz - Play. It shows a sequence of eighth notes with stems pointing up and down. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the staff.

Velocity Brass: Sing through the Buzz

One staff of musical notation for Velocity. It shows a sequence of eighth notes with stems pointing up and down. The dynamic marking *f* is placed below the staff.

2 Lip Slur #1

Daily Warmups

Lip Slur #2

Scale in Rounds: Tuning Chords

Pitch tendencies indicated with + for Sharps or - for Flats

Rhythmic Precision

Tuning Sequence

Play, Sing, Play

Horn

Notes!

P.Doerr

First Five Notes (Pentatonic Scale)

Horn in F




Adding a Note Above and Below

4



Extending the Range

8




Lots of Notes

12



Lower Notes

17




Concert Bb Major Scale (your F)

21



Concert F Major Scale (your C)

26



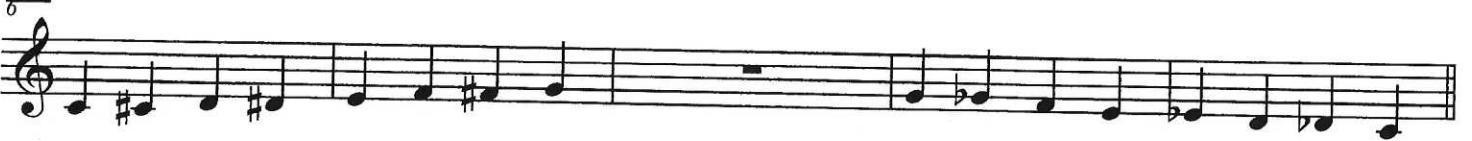
Chromatics!

1. **Sharps going up...**

Flats going down...



2.

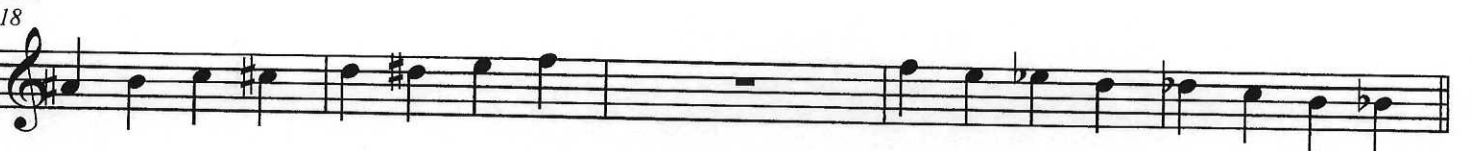


3. **Concert F Chromatic Scale**

We've combined Ex. 1. and Ex. 2. and put together a scale!



4.



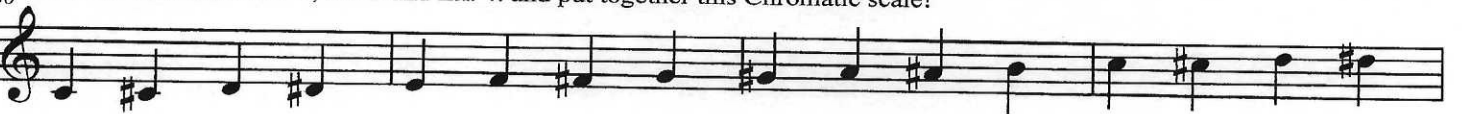
5. **Concert Bb Chromatic Scale**

We've combined Ex. 1. and Ex. 4. and put together a different Chromatic scale!



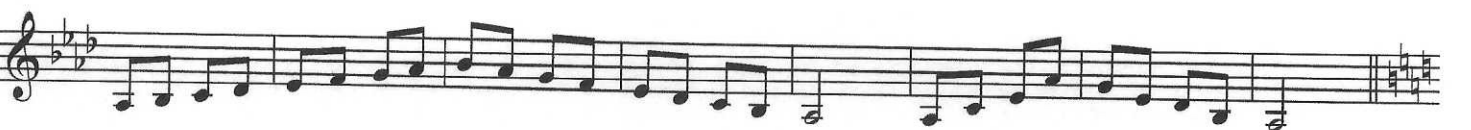
6. **Octave and a 5th Chromatic Scale**

We've combined Ex. 1., Ex. 2 and Ex. 4. and put together this Chromatic scale!



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Concert Ab Major**Concert f minor****Concert C Major****Concert a minor****Concert Db Major****Concert bb minor**