

FIRST DIVISION BAND COURSE



FIRST DIVISION BAND METHOD

by **FRED WEBER**

HELLO, Band Students:

You are about to start an activity that should bring you much pleasure, fun, and happiness. As with all worthwhile things, a reasonable amount of effort and work, together with daily practice, will be necessary for success. We have tried in every way possible to make the work in this book enjoyable and challenging to you. At the same time provides for the fine background in musical fundamentals so necessary to become a good player. Your success will depend to a large degree on the effort you put forth. Remember: The better player you become, the more fun you will have.

Bet wishes in your new undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

Fred Weber

Author, First Division Band Method

Published for

Conductor & Piano Accompaniment
Flute
B $\flat$ Clarinet
E $\flat$ Alto Clarinet
B $\flat$ Bass Clarinet
Oboe
Bassoon
E $\flat$ Alto Saxophone
B $\flat$ Tenor Saxophone

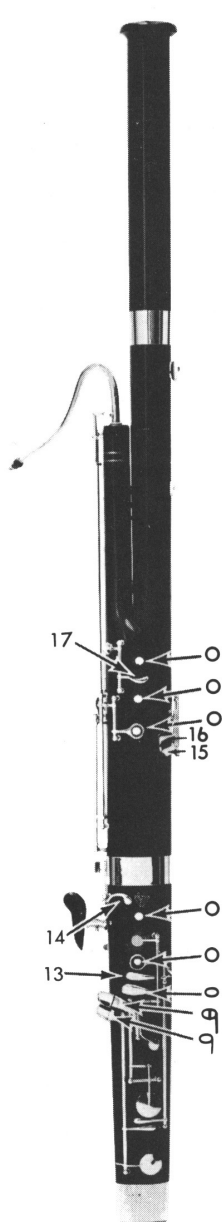
E $\flat$ Baritone Saxophone
B $\flat$ Trumpet
Horn in F
Trombone
Baritone B.C.
Baritone T.C.
Tuba
Drums
Bells

GETTING STARTED

In preparing for our first lesson on the next page, it will prove helpful to follow the preparatory steps given below.

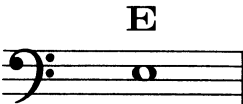
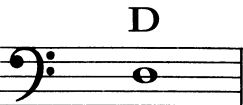
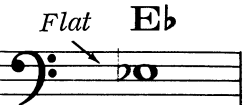
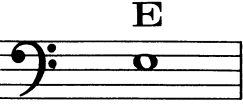
Study the pictures on Page 4 carefully for the proper position of the mouth, hands, and fingers in holding the Bassoon. Get your teacher's help so that you will be sure you are holding the instrument properly. You will also need your teacher's help in learning how to produce a tone.

When you have the correct playing position follow the steps below:



Left Hand
Only

FIRST DO THIS:

1. ● Close the TOP hole with the first finger (not thumb) of the left hand and play your first tone. The note will be E. 
2. ● Close the second hole with the second finger. (Add one finger.) The note will be D. 
3. ● Add one more finger (3rd) closing the TOP three holes. Notice that each time you add a finger, the tone goes lower. The note is C. 
4. ● Now go back to two fingers and play D again. 
5. ● Next, add key 7 - (Refer to Fingering Chart on Page 2) and play Eb. 
6. ● Back to one finger again and play E. 
7. ○ Now raise the first finger and play F with no fingers down. (Leave your hand and fingers in position to play the other notes even though you do not close any holes.) 

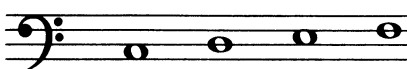
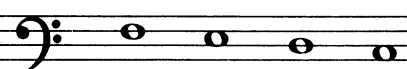
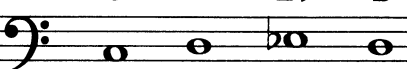
NOW DO THIS:

Practice the notes indicated by the fingering diagrams below until you can do it with ease. Play each tone with a nice clear sound. Refer to notes and fingerings above if necessary.

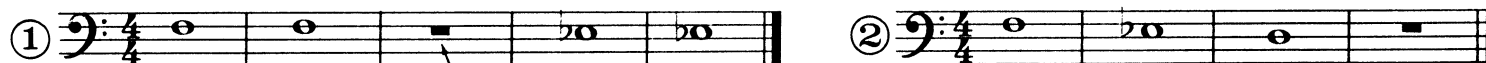
Going Up

Going Down

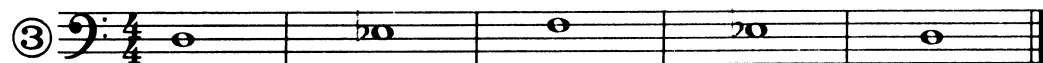
Using Eb

C	D	E	F	F	E	D	C	C	D	E ^b	D	C
												
● ● ● ○	○ ● ● ●	○ ● ● ●	○ ● ● ●	○ ● ● ●	○ ● ● ●	○ ● ● ●	○ ● ● ●	○ ● ● ●	○ ● ● ●	○ ● ● ●	○ ● ● ●	○ ● ● ●

For the first few pages name and finger the notes before you play each line.



The whole rest always hangs under the line.



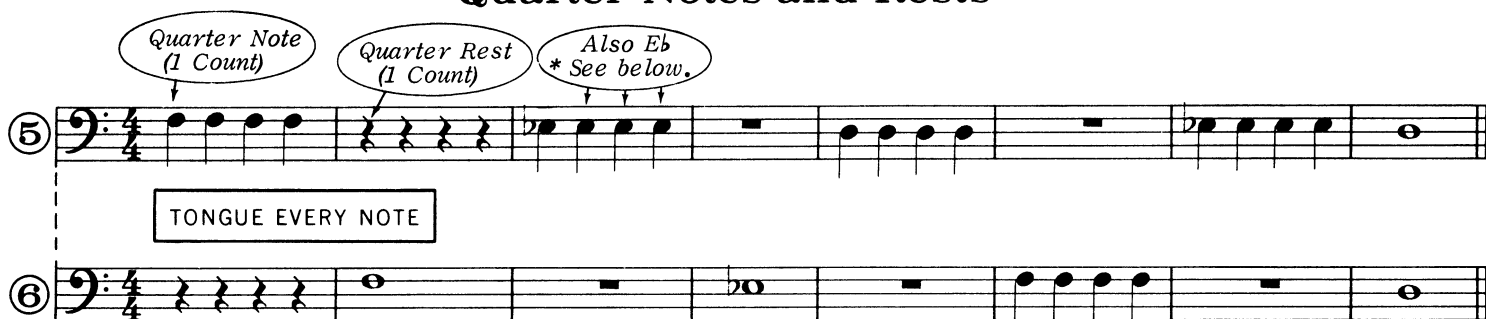
Take Your Turn



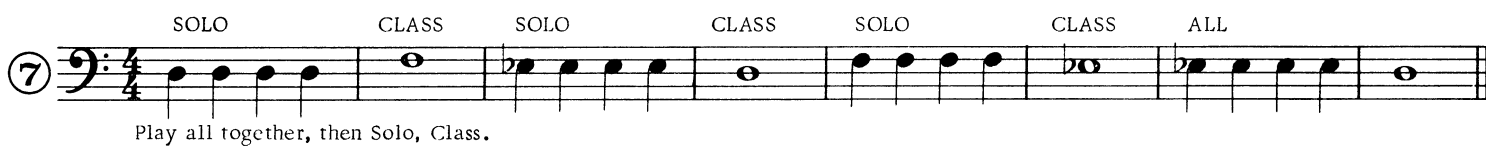
TONGUING

- When we start a tone we "tongue" it unless certain marks indicate otherwise.
- To "tongue" we say "Tu" as we start the tone. Ask your teacher where your tongue should touch.
- Tongue EVERY note until we learn otherwise.

Quarter Notes and Rests

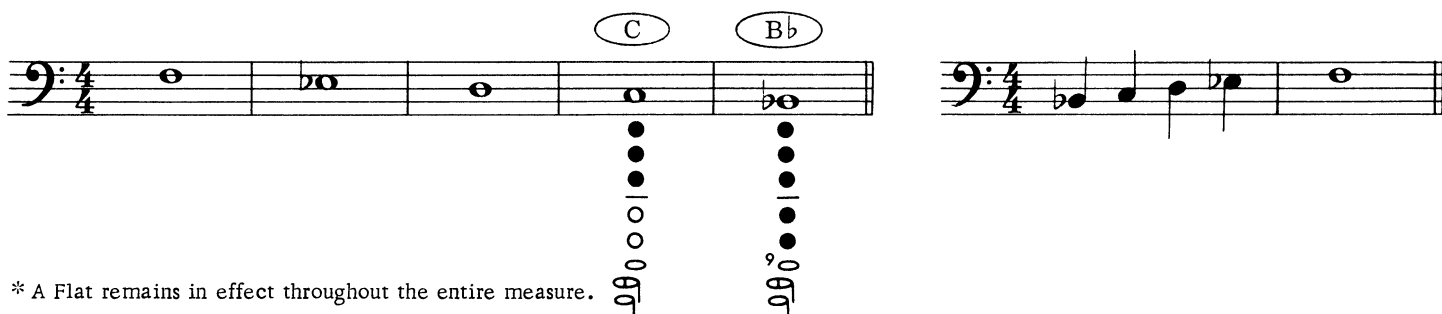


In this book there will be many times when two lines can be played together. This will be indicated by a broken vertical line joining them. Always learn each line separately first. The class should then be divided and the lines played together.



ALWAYS LOOK AHEAD,
BE READY FOR THE NEXT NOTE

Bassoon Extras



* A Flat remains in effect throughout the entire measure.