# **About This Book:**

You can never have too many good tunes to play.

Experienced performers know the value of a good simple melody. Brass players use them for buzzing. Everyone can use them for sightsinging. Some instruments can use them for transposition or clef practice. They can be used to warm-up or warm-down. They provide excellent practice to develop tone, phrasing, articulation and intonation. Most importantly, a good simple melody is just satisfying to play!

This book provides a wealth of melodies for musicians to use as they see fit. It is not a method book. The first section, "Building a Foundation" is designed to be studied in sequence. The remaining sections generally progress from simple to complex but are meant more for browsing than for sequential study.

Many of the melodies in this book are drawn from existing folk songs but I have taken the liberty of slightly changing some of these pieces to meet the needs of this collection. This is particularly true with the fiddle tunes, most of which have been changed from their "original" form.

### Contents at a Glance:

Building a Foundation1
30 original "Foundation Pieces," each in a clearly defined musical
style.
Singing Smoothly
63 legato melodies. Some arranged as duets. Some are sequences of short melodic ideas. Most melodies are presented in two keys.
Singing with a Bounce72
44 melodies in a detached style. Includes sets of short etudes focusing on a particular rhythmic/metric element
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12 original pieces to strengthen a sense of common musical styles: 4 waltzes, 4 marches and 4 fanfares.
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16 fiddle tunes adapted for wind instruments. Good for testing technique!

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(D) indicates a duet.

\* indicates an original piece

# #1. Pure and Simple



2.

# #2. Exciting and Projected

Make sure these little fanfare figures are crystal clear, even to someone far away. Keep it buoyant and effortless.

















# #6. Light and Clear

Tonguing means nothing without the <u>air</u>. Each note needs a little burst of air so lips can vibrate. At faster tempi, this exercise is good for double tonguing practice.





R

6.

### #14. Boisterous, Fiery

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This would make a good pirate song. The notes should be exclamation points, not question marks. Arrr!



14

# #27. Smooth Leaps

Avoid pinching the upper notes or sagging on the lower notes. Instead, find the "center of the bullseye." Keep the sense of musical line going throughout.



27

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# Singing Smoothly

# **Tips for Using This Section**

#### Sing and Buzz

The essential thing when you play any instrument is to keep your "singing mind" awake. As Arnold Jacobs put it, be a great singer in your mind and let your instrument reflect this.

Pick any tune and sing or buzz it before playing it on your instrument. Don't worry if it doesn't *feel* the same as when you play; that's not the important thing. Instead, focus on how you want it to *sound*. By going back and forth between your instrument and singing/buzzing, you can develop a more natural singing approach without focusing too much on mechanics.

#### More on Singing

Although you can sing on the syllable "la" for each noise I prefer solfège. In solfège, you have a choice between *moveable do* and *fixed do*. Either system fine. I prefer *fixed do* because I can use it on more advanced music.

#### More on buzzing

When buzzing, take a deep relaxed breath and buzz with an eas<sup>-</sup> Don't force. A good buzz is a happy balance between the extremes *c* tight/constricted and loose/airy. In teato, keep a nice steady st<sup>-</sup> flowing. You can get feedback by folding tissue paper or a pir the mouthpiece (an incentive spironeter is also useful for t<sup>1</sup> tongue when buzzing legace

#### Transposing

Most of these tunes are presented in two ker diatonic, you can play from in two other keys by signature (replacing is flat major with E majo can transpose fusci tunes up or down an or

can transpose tress tunes up or down an or Better yes memorize a tune and <sup>1</sup> registers. Developing this skill will b more natural player.

#### Harmonizing

These tunes include s<sup>;</sup> these chords while you sir someone can play chor<sup>,</sup> intonation practice! Note: Chor to make transp<sup>,</sup> dominants c



32 #1. Riverbanks B.E. ٧ T Ľ V a. IV 1 V I I V 1 ٧ b. IV 1 V #2. The Praties, They Grow Small a. 111 VII b CK γ′ς Ш NTER 104 Adams Street - Ithaca, NY 14850 607.272.8262 - 1.800.HICKEYS (1.800.442.5397) www.hickeys.com

#27. A Diatonic Sequence (descending)







# Singing with a Bounce

### **Tips for Using This Section**

#### Sing and Buzz

Just as with "Singing Smoothly" it is helpful to sing and buzz these tunes and then play them on your instrument. When buzzing short notes, be certain they still have a good tone. As the old saying goes, the bread is made of the same ingredients no matter how thinly you slice it.

When buzzing the mouthpiece or playing a brass instrument, have the attacks ride on a burst of air. A former teacher once said, "Get right to the 'ah' of 'tah'." Most of these tunes have a light happy feel so make them source effectless. When singing, you can either use solfège or sing on one syllable (1 prefer "tah" or "bah" because they bounce nicely).

#### A Bit About Note Shape

Every note has a shape. The beginning should start with a full tone right away. Keep the middle nice and steady. Let the end tape a bit so the note rir

**More about the beginnings:** many basis powers struggle to begin notes well. One common problem is the "walk' sneaking into a note). *M* the note starts with an immediate full sound. When buzzing, you can ' paper in front of the mouthpiece and vatch't jump with each burst have an incentive spirometer, invertit and buzz into it. If the air the little ball jumps right to the top. Acommon source of "wa"

More about the endings: Don't end notes too su' moving notes. Think "tah" not "tub" Keep the ends tar

#### Rhythm

Make sure the text is rock solid and the saccurate. A quick we to make any ensemble slightly different taterpretations of the rhv can be a big source of trouble.

In common time, the dotted-

ends up sounding like triplets (

In 6/8 time, the dot

#### Transposition

As with the lr transposition intr





04 Adams Street - Ithaca, NY 14850 07.272.8262 - 1.800.HICKEYS (1.800.442.5397) www.hickeys.com #14. Four Little Tonguing Etudes



80

# **Fiddling** Around

### What's in This Section

After years of playing Kopprasch, Tyrell and Arban etudes (all quite valuable in their own way), I wanted to find examples from common folk music that would allow players to challenge their technical skills. Fiddle tunes are great for this! Of course, fiddlers don't have to come up for air so some adaptation was necessary.

Here you will find 16 fiddle tunes adapted for wind instruments. Two of the tunes ("Blarney Stone" and "The Tithe War") are original. The rest are based note or less on existing tunes. If my changes were fairly extensive, I renamed the time with a title related to the original. Fiddle tunes are often handed down through a al tradition so it is common to find many variations of one tune and multiple titles for the same melody.

## Tips for Using This Section

#### Keep it Clean

Consider playing these in two different modes: (1) slower/more capushing the boundaries/faking it. Both are useful.

#### Keep it Relaxed

As with any technically challenging music, it is all too  $\epsilon$  tension makes things sound work and slows you down constantly try to creep intervolution playing. Reducing  $i^*$ 

#### Keep it Joyful

Too often was und as if we are working ' liveliness to them so it should be easy to c

#### Keep Your Gas Tank Full

Besides the simple matter of question of breathing. When those little breaths betweer of these pieces you will f<sup>i</sup> them in order to brea<sup>+'</sup> drop too far before to stay in the up<sup>-</sup>





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