



Centennial Middle School

Supplemental Band Book

**Tenor  
Saxophone**

This book belongs to:

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# Saxophone

## History

The saxophone is the newest member of the woodwind family and the only member never to have been made of wood. Invented in 1846 by Adolphe Sax, a Belgian-born flautist and clarinetist, the saxophone was developed to bridge the middle voice between woodwinds and brass. Sax sought to create the mellow tone of a clarinet and the brilliance of a trumpet. He was also seeking to increase volume for the woodwinds and versatility for the brass.

Sax moved to Paris in 1842 and completed his initial series of instruments by 1845. By 1846 he had patented the instrument, registering two different groups that contained seven instruments each. The first series was primarily designed for military bands and was pitched in B $\flat$  and E $\flat$ . These instruments became very popular and it was from this series of instruments that the modern-day saxophone descended. The second series was primarily for orchestral use and was pitched in C and F. This series of instruments was much less popular. By 1866 Sax's patent expired and many instrument manufacturers began making modifications to the instrument, including an extension to the bell and extra keys to lengthen the lower range. Over the years, other improvements were made to aid in playing the upper registers of the saxophone, including adding extra keys and developing alternate fingerings.

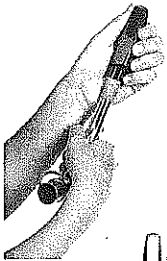
## Instrument Family

In addition to the most familiar saxophone, the E $\flat$  alto, the saxophone family includes the B $\flat$  soprano saxophone, the B $\flat$  tenor saxophone, the E $\flat$  baritone saxophone, and the B $\flat$  bass saxophone. Originally, the saxophone's primary use was in military bands, with secondary usage in orchestras. Beginning in the first half of the 20th century, the saxophone became popular in concert band and big band music, which made use of the E $\flat$  alto saxophone, the B $\flat$  tenor saxophone, and the E $\flat$  baritone saxophone. The saxophone also became a predominant instrument in jazz music. In the 1920s, the bass saxophone was popular in classic jazz recordings because it was easier to record than a tuba or double bass. Standard instrumentation no longer includes parts for the bass sax, however. Comprising the rarer sizes of the saxophone family created by Adolphe Sax, the soprano saxophone is the smallest instrument at less than twenty inches long and the contrabass saxophone is largest at almost six and a half feet.

It is recommended that beginning band students start on the E $\flat$  alto saxophone. Because the music written for the alto is often more demanding than that for the B $\flat$  tenor and the E $\flat$  baritone, it is beneficial to all saxophonists to have the opportunity to play the alto saxophone in order to develop technique and reading skills. One option to facilitate this is to rotate players from the section on tenor and baritone saxophones for each concert season. It is generally not recommended that students start on B $\flat$  soprano saxophone.

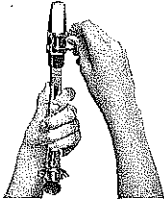
Due to the many similarities among the members of the saxophone family, including fingerings, playing range, and technique, this chapter will focus primarily on the E $\flat$  alto saxophone.

The following instructional materials are for use when addressing beginning saxophone players.

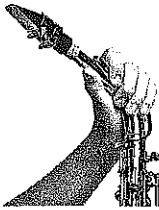


### Assembly

1. Put the thin end of the reed in your mouth to moisten it. Grease the cork if necessary.
2. Gently twist the mouthpiece onto the neck. Properly align the flat side of the mouthpiece.
3. Put the ligature on the mouthpiece. Loosen the ligature screws, slide it up slightly, and slip the reed behind it. Slide the ligature down.
4. Center the reed on the flat part of the mouthpiece with a hairline of mouthpiece visible above the reed. Tighten the screws on the ligature only until snug.



5. Put the neck strap around your neck. Hook the neck strap to the body of the saxophone.

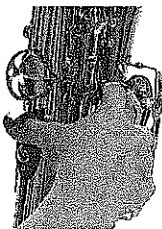


6. Put the neck into the upper end of the body. Tighten the neck screw.

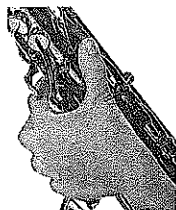


### Posture and Hand Position

1. Sit up straight at the edge and on the right side of your chair with your feet flat on the floor.



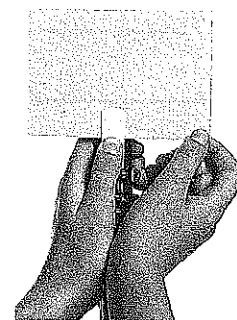
2. Place your right thumb under the lower thumb rest. Keep your thumb straight. Place your left thumb on the upper thumb rest at a 45-degree angle.
3. Position the saxophone on the right side of your body.
4. Adjust the mouthpiece, neck, and neck strap so that your head is straight.



5. Curve your fingers on both hands to form a relaxed "C," as if holding a tennis ball. Keep your wrists straight.
6. Relax your body. Keep your chin parallel to the floor and your elbows away from your body.

### Forming an Embouchure and Making a Tone

1. Remove the neck and mouthpiece from the body.
2. Slip a piece of paper between the reed and the mouthpiece, sliding it down away from the tip until it stops.
3. Put the tip of your thumb just under the imaginary line created by the paper. This line shows where your lower lip should be placed.
4. While holding your thumb in place on the reed, remove the paper. Form a good embouchure by shaping your mouth as if saying "whee" while you say "too."
5. Cover your bottom teeth with a small amount of your lower lip.



6. Place the mouthpiece in your mouth so your lower lip bumps against your thumb. Rest your top teeth directly on the mouthpiece. Close your lips like a drawstring. Your chin should be flat and pointed. Use a mirror to check your embouchure.
7. Take a full breath of air through your mouth and play a long, steady tone (G# for alto saxophone, and E for tenor and baritone saxophone).



### Daily Care and Maintenance

1. For the baritone saxophone only, press the spit valve and shake excess moisture from the instrument.
2. Remove the ligature and reed. Place the reed in a reed holder to dry. Never store it on the mouthpiece.
3. Remove the mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a soft, clean cloth. Put the ligature back on and replace the cap.
4. Remove the neck, shake it and use the wool end of the neck cleaner to remove any moisture.
5. For the alto or tenor saxophone only, dry the inside of the body by dropping a weighted swab into the top end and pulling the swab through.
6. Each time you finish caring for a part of the saxophone, return it to its proper place in the case. Latch the case.



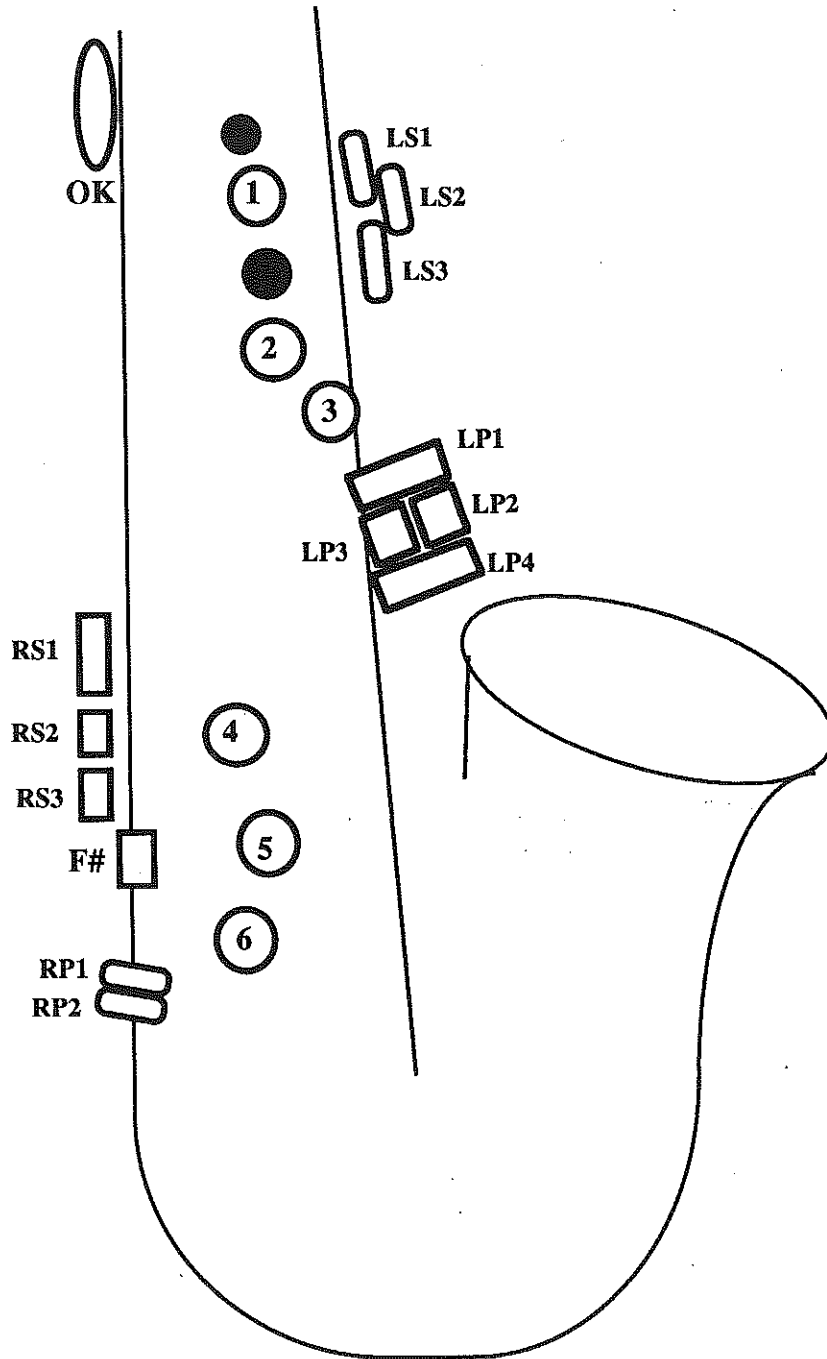
### Alto Saxophone Checklist

- \_\_\_\_\_ Sitting up straight?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Saxophone positioned on right side of body?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Neck strap properly adjusted?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Left and right thumbs correctly placed?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Fingers gently curved?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Wrists straight?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Elbows away from body?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Head erect?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Mouthpiece proper distance in mouth?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Top teeth resting directly on mouthpiece?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Chin flat and pointed?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Equal pressure on all sides of mouthpiece?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Breathing correctly?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Good tone produced?

### Tone Production Problems and Remedies

Sound Produced	Causes of Problem	Remedies
1. Choked sound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>too much lower lip pressure</li> <li>too little mouthpiece in mouth</li> <li>mouthpiece opening is too closed</li> <li>ligature is too high on reed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>relax embouchure, shape mouth in more "O" shape</li> <li>place more mouthpiece in mouth</li> <li>try mouthpieces that blow more easily</li> <li>adjust ligature position</li> </ul>
2. Rough, squawky sound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>too much mouthpiece in mouth</li> <li>embouchure is too loose</li> <li>reed is too stiff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>place less mouthpiece in mouth</li> <li>shape mouth in more "oo" shape</li> <li>use softer reed or sand present one</li> </ul>
3. Nasal tone quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>air stream too slow</li> <li>reed too soft</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use more support, faster air</li> <li>use reed of greater strength or clip present one</li> </ul>
4. Wobbly sound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>upper lip instead of teeth touching the mouthpiece</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>place upper teeth on mouthpiece</li> </ul>
5. Hard to blow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reed too stiff</li> <li>reed too high on mouthpiece</li> <li>ligature too high on reed</li> <li>leaking pads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use softer reed or sand present one</li> <li>adjust reed alignment to show a sliver of mouthpiece behind it</li> <li>adjust ligature</li> <li>have instrument repaired (adjusted)</li> </ul>

# Saxophone





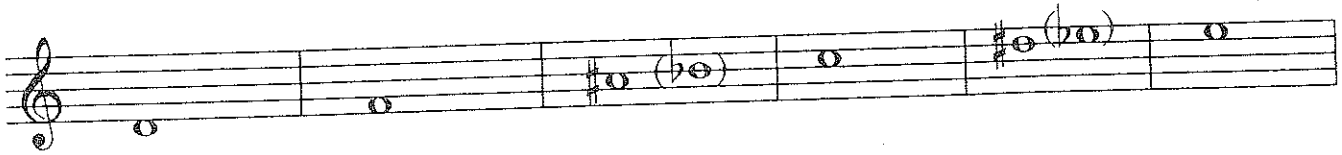
# Pitch Tendencies & Adjustments

## Tenor Saxophone

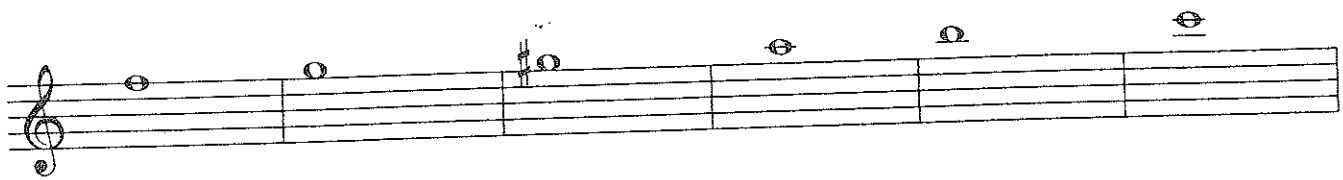
F = Flat  
S = Sharp  
V = Very

*Note: Finger Adjustments will  
tend to cause timbre changes*

(Notes not addressed are  
generally acceptable)



Pitch Tendency	F	F	F	S	S	VS
Adjustment	None	Add RP1	Use LP1	Use 4, 5, 6	Use 4, 5, 6	Use LP4



Pitch Tendency	S	VS	S	S	S	VVS
Adjustment	Use RP2	Use RP2	Use RP2 and LP4	Use 6	None	Use 4, 5, 6



Pitch Tendency	VVS	VS	VS	VVS	VS
Adjustment	Use 4 & 6	Use 4, 5, 6	Close LS2	Close LS2 or Use RP1	Close LS1

**Vocabulary List**

**List #:** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Symbol/Picture</b>

# Vocabulary List

List #: \_\_\_\_\_

Word	Definition	Symbol/Picture

# Vocabulary List

List #: \_\_\_\_\_

Word	Definition	Symbol/Picture

# Vocabulary List

List #: \_\_\_\_\_

Word	Definition	Symbol/Picture



# How to Practice Correctly

- 1) Try to practice 15 minutes EVERY day.
- 2) Find a nice, quiet place to practice with NO DISTRACTIONS.  
(No TV, iPod, little brothers)
- 3) SIT ON A CHAIR, not on the end of your bed.
- 4) USE A MUSIC STAND (do not lay music on floor or bed, or prop up on little brother's back).
- 5) PUT A PENCIL ON YOUR STAND so you can mark your mistakes.
- 6) WARM-UP (whole notes, lip slurs, buzzing) using your best sound.
- 7) Practice memorizing your assigned scales.
- 8) Practice your weekly playing test and/or assignment from the book.
- 9) Practice the hard parts in your band music.
- 10) Before you are done, play something that you LOVE to play, even if it's not part of the assignment!

\*\*\*\*\*HINTS\*\*\*\*\*

- ❖ Circle any mistakes that you make!
- ❖ On difficult parts, take them apart measure by measure until you learn them.
- ❖ If you are getting frustrated, put your instrument away and come back to it at a later time. Do not throw instrument at little brother!!!

# How to Practice

## Practice Tips:

- Choose 1-4 measures that need the most work.
- Record yourself and listen to the recording. You will hear what you did well and what still needs work.
- Remember to link the measures you are practicing to the measures around it.

## Rhythm

Write in rhythms

Clap & Count

Sizzle

Play on 1 note/pitch

Practice slowly  
10x perfectly

## Notes

Look up fingerings

Write in note names

Check key signature

Say note names &  
finger along

"Air" along

Practice slowly  
10x perfectly

## Articulations

Look up symbols in  
your method book

Check your  
articulations

Really listen to  
yourself play

Practice slowly  
10x perfectly

## Dynamics

Look up dynamics  
and symbols

Really listen to  
yourself play

Over exaggerate  
dynamic markings

Practice slowly  
10x perfectly

## Phrasing

Is it a 2, 4, or 8  
measure phrase?

Find the breath  
marks

Take in "BIG" air.

Play phrases in 1  
breath

Practice slowly  
10x perfectly



Putting It All Together:

**Get ready to be music-reading STARS!!!**

- S** - **SHARPS** or flats in the key signature
- T** - **TIME SIGNATURE** and **TEMPO MARKINGS**
- A** - **ACCIDENTALS** not found in the key signature
- R** - **RHYTHMS**; paying special attention to extended rests & difficult or new rhythms
- S** - **SIGNS**; including dynamics, articulations, repeats, and endings

Tenor Saxophone in B $\flat$

## Arrival at Normandy

SEAN O'LOUGHLIN

BPS39

Fast  $\text{♩} = 144$

10 14

16 17 18 19 20 21

22

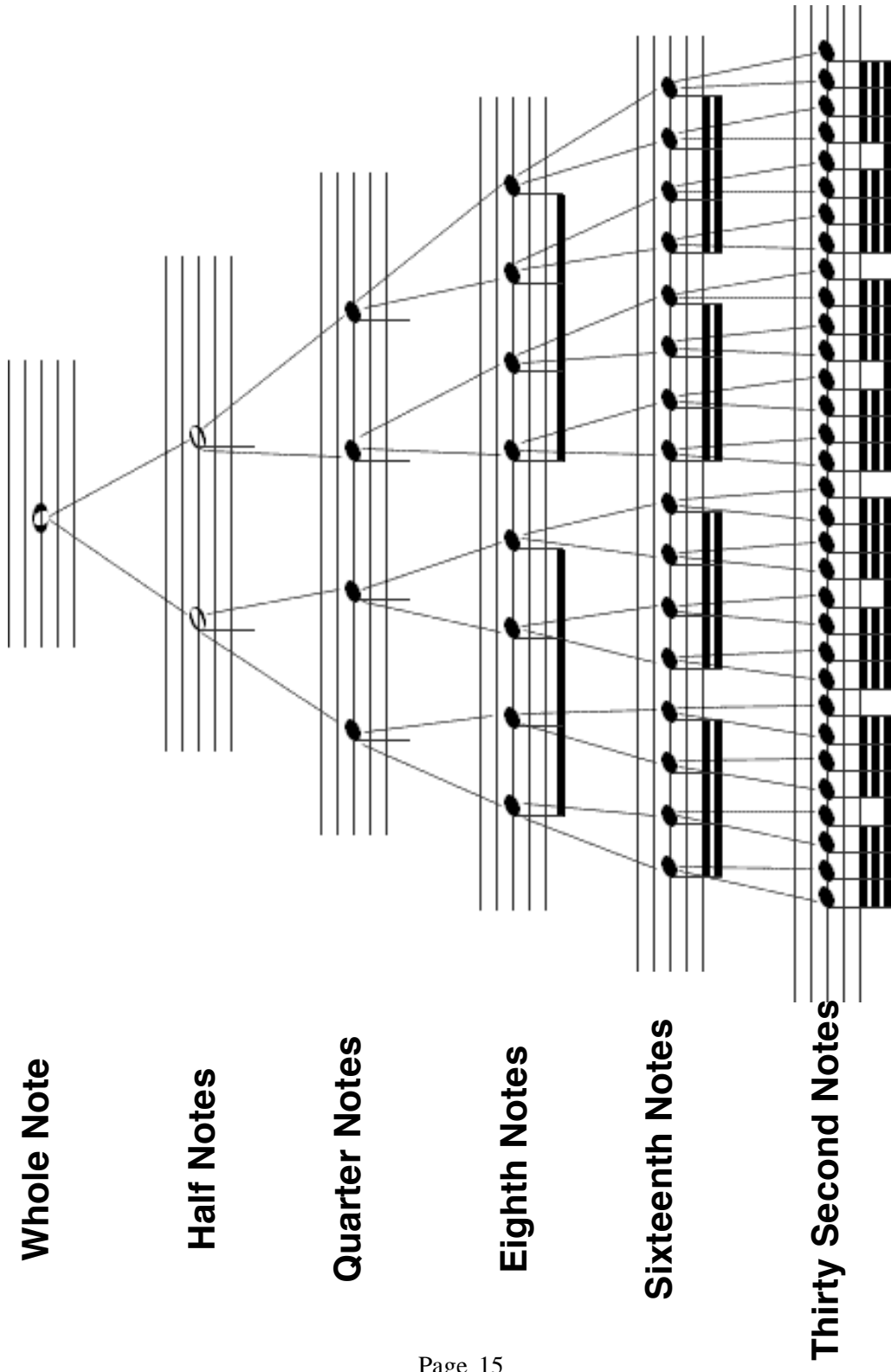
mf 23 24 25 26 27

*f* 2 3 4 5 6

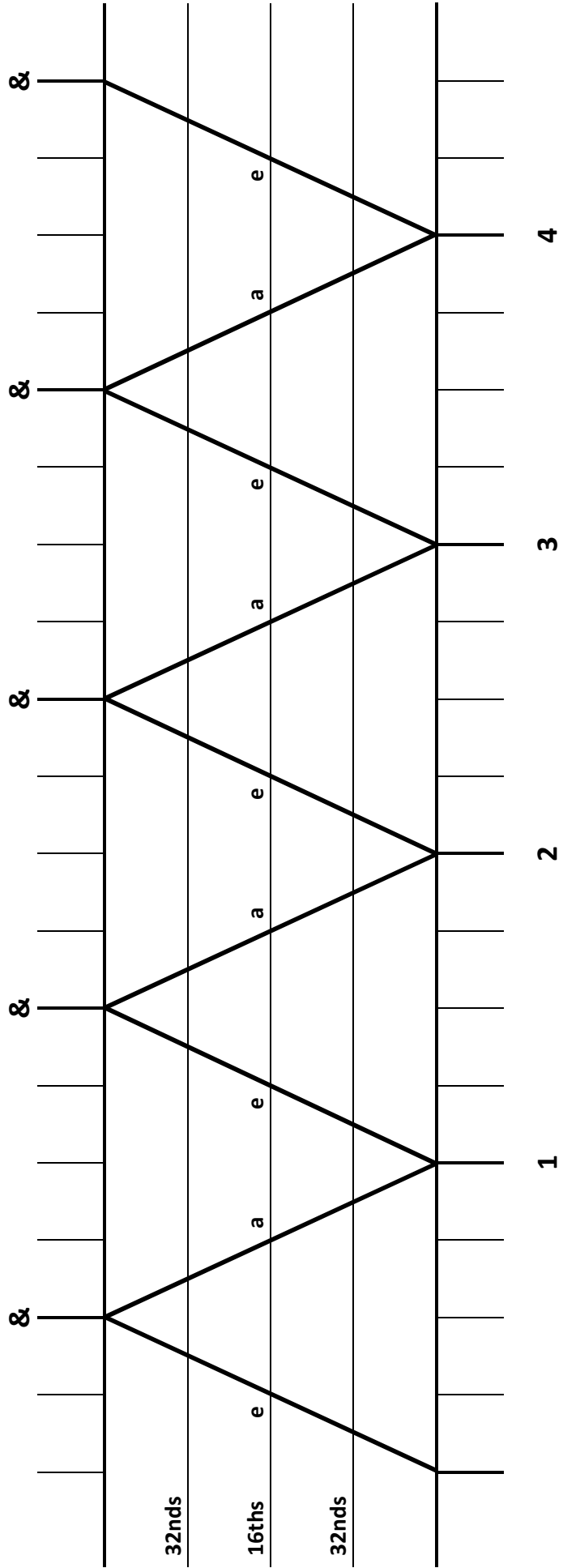
7 8 9 11-13 15 *p*



# Rhythm Pyramid



# Ruler of Time



# DYNAMICS

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The term **dynamics** is used when discussing how loud or soft the music should be performed. These are dynamic symbols and terms that every musician should know.


Symbol	Italian	Meaning
<i>fff</i>	fortississimo	Extremely loud (with good tone)
<i>ff</i>	fortissimo	Very loud
<i>f</i>	forte	Loud
<i>mf</i>	mezzo-forte	Medium loud
<i>mp</i>	mezzo-piano	Medium soft
<i>p</i>	piano	Soft
<i>pp</i>	pianissimo	Very soft
<i>ppp</i>	pianississimo	Extremely soft (with good tone)

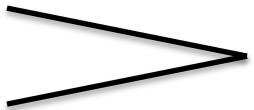
*sfz* sforzando Play with a sudden, strong accent


*fp* forte-piano Suddenly loud and then immediately soft

*sfzp* sforzando-piano Suddenly loud and then immediately soft

### GRADUAL DYNAMICS




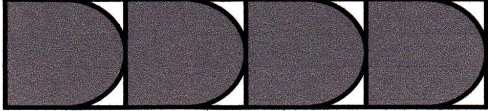

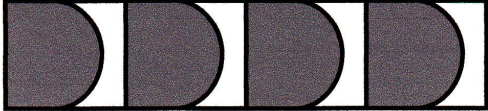

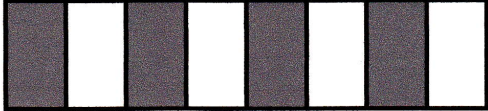

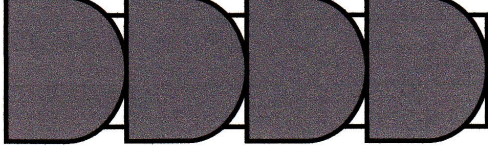

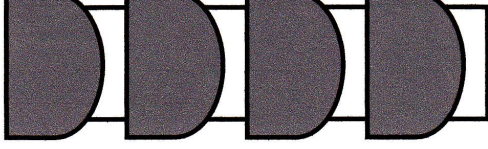

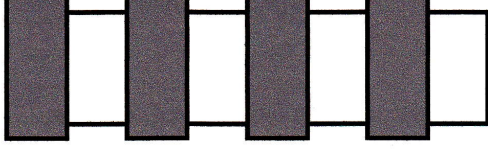
 crescendo  
(cresc.) Gradually increase in volume

 diminuendo  
(dim.) Gradually decrease in volume

 decrescendo  
(decresc.) Gradually decrease in volume



## *Style/Note Length Glossary*

<u>Style/Length</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Visualization</u>
<b>Connected</b>		
<i>def.</i> – There is no decay and the notes touch.		
<b>Long Lifted</b>		
<i>def.</i> – There is a slight decay and the notes touch.		
<b>Lifted</b>		
<i>def.</i> – There is a slight decay and a small space.		
<b>Detached</b>		
<i>def.</i> – There is no decay and the length is half of the note it is attached to.		
<b>Accented</b>		
<i>def.</i> – The beginning of the note is slightly louder, there is a slight decay and the notes touch.		
<b>Lifted Accent</b>		
<i>def.</i> – The beginning of the note is slightly louder, there is a slight decay and a small space.		
<b>Roof-Top Accent</b>		
<i>def.</i> – The beginning of the note is slightly louder, there is no decay and the length is half of the note it is attached to.		

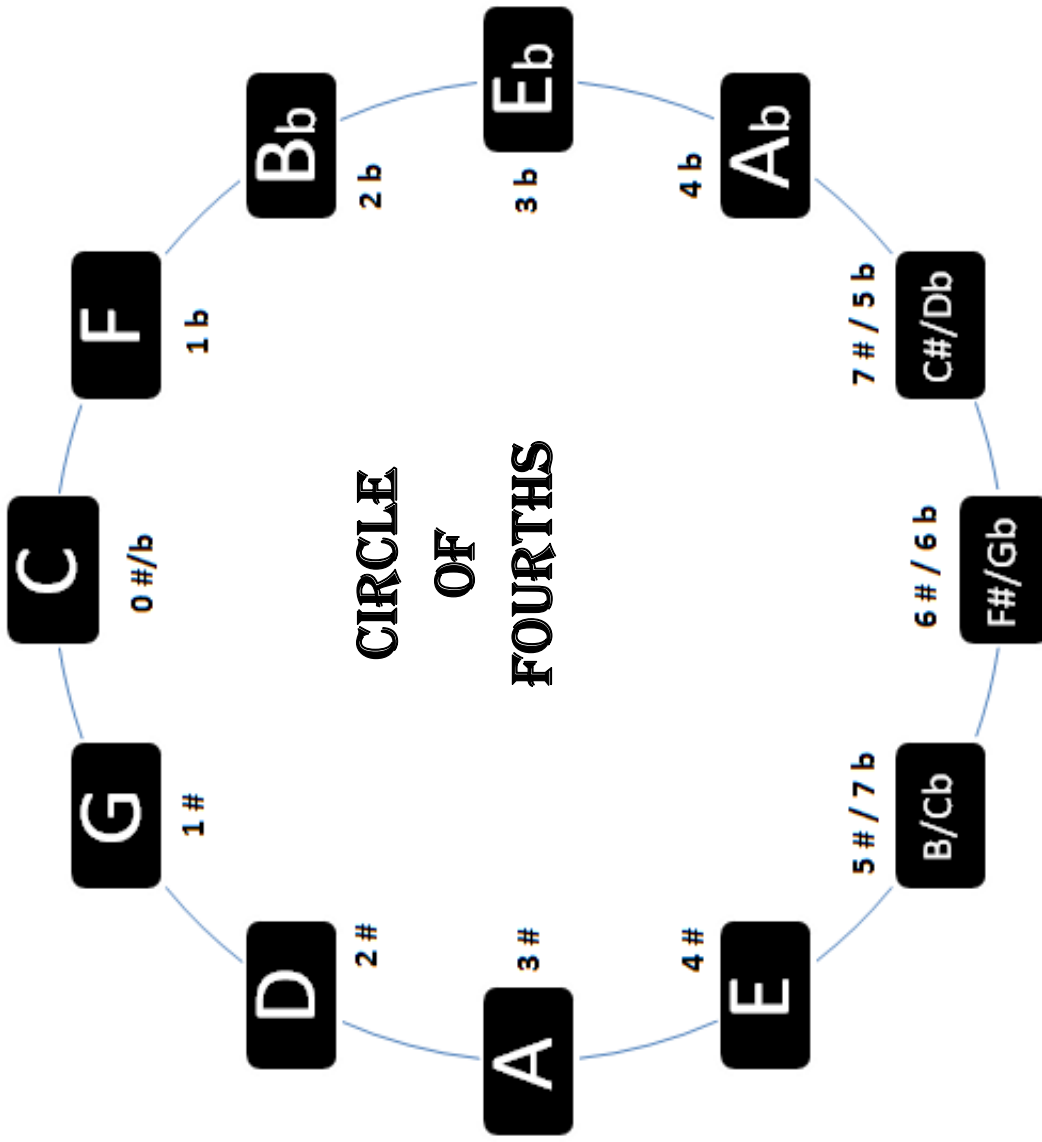
© Bob Chreste 2004

Order of Flats

BEADGCF

Order of Sharps

FCGDAEB



















CONCERT PITCH TO YOUR NOTE

- B<sup>b</sup> Instruments – Counter-Clockwise 2 Spots
- E<sup>b</sup> Instruments – Counter-Clockwise 3 Spots
- F Instruments – Counter Clockwise 1 Spot

YOUR NOTE TO CONCERT PITCH

- B<sup>b</sup> Instruments – Clockwise 2 Spots
- E<sup>b</sup> Instruments – Clockwise 3 Spots
- F Instruments – Clockwise 1 Spot

# KEY SIGNATURE CHART

Key Signature	Accidentals	Major / Minor Key	Key Signature	Accidentals	Major / Minor Key
	No sharps or flats	C Major / A minor		No sharps or flats	C Major / A Minor
	1 Sharp F#	G Major / E Minor		1 Flat B $\flat$	F Major / D Minor
	2 Sharps F#-C#	D Major / B Minor		2 Flats B $\flat$ -E $\flat$	B $\flat$ Major / G Minor
	3 Sharps F#-C#-G#	A Major / F# Minor		3 Flats B $\flat$ -E $\flat$ -A $\flat$	E $\flat$ Major / C Minor
	4 Sharps F#-C#-G#-D#	E Major / C# Minor		4 Flats B $\flat$ -E $\flat$ -A $\flat$ -D $\flat$	A $\flat$ Major / F Minor
	5 Sharps F#-C#-G#-D#-A#	B Major / G# Minor		5 Flats B $\flat$ -E $\flat$ -A $\flat$ -D $\flat$ -G $\flat$	D $\flat$ Major / B $\flat$ Minor
	6 Sharps F#-C#-G#-D#-A#-E#	F# Major / D# Minor		6 Flats B $\flat$ -E $\flat$ -A $\flat$ -D $\flat$ -G $\flat$ -C $\flat$	G $\flat$ Major / E $\flat$ Minor
	7 Sharps F#-C#-G#-D#-A#-E#-B#	C# Major / A# Minor		7 Flats B $\flat$ -E $\flat$ -A $\flat$ -D $\flat$ -G $\flat$ -C $\flat$ -F $\flat$	C $\flat$ Major / A $\flat$ Minor

## HANDY-DANDY TRANSPOSITION CHART

Concert (C instruments)	B-flat Instruments	E-flat Instruments	F Instruments
C	D	A	G
C#/Db	D#/Eb	A#/Bb	G#/Ab
D	E	B	A
D#/Eb	F	C	A#/Bb
E	F#/Gb	C#/Db	B
F	G	D	C
F#/Gb	G#/Ab	D#/Eb	C#/Db
G	A	E	D
G#/Ab	A#/Bb	F	D#/Eb
A	B	F#/Gb	E
A#/Bb	C	G	F
B	C#/Db	G#/Ab	F#/Gb

Why does written pitch differ from concert pitch? Historically, many instruments have just come to be manufactured that way over time, so music has been written that way. Whatever the reason, it's your job to know how to transpose from concert pitch to your written pitch, so the director doesn't have to call out every single instrument's individual note in rehearsal.

As a side note, there are also a handful of instruments that actually sound in a different octave than their written pitch. Piccolo, for example, sounds an octave higher than written. The reason for this is so that the composer doesn't have to write the entire piccolo part using ledger lines. Bass clarinet, tenor saxophone, and baritone saxophone all sound an octave lower than they are actually written.



# Intonation

## 6 Step Beatless Tuning Process

The designated tuning pitch (F concert) is played and sustained by section leader = \_\_\_\_\_

1. As you play F concert with your section leader, listen for the "beats" ... Make an adjustment with the barrel, mouthpiece or slide... Did the "beats" speed up  or slow down  ?

2. If the "beats" are faster...  You made the wrong move with the barrel, mouthpiece or slide... Adjust the length of your instrument in the opposite direction.

3. If the "beats" became slower...  You are making the correct move... Continue in this direction until all "beats" are eliminated = \_\_\_\_\_

4. If you find yourself "pinching" your embouchure to eliminate "beats" ...  Your instrument is too long, it must be shortened.

5. If you find yourself "relaxing" your embouchure to eliminate "beats" ...  Your instrument is too short, it must be lengthened.

6. When you and your section play the same pitch, without any unnecessary embouchure pressure or relaxation, and you are not able to identify any "individual sound" in your section = \_\_\_\_\_ = *You and your section are perfectly in tune and playing with proper balance and blend !*

# If you hear yourself.....

## Your responsibility for *BALANCE, BLEND, and INTONATION!*

### 1. BALANCE:

If you hear yourself above all others in your section or band...  
**YOU are OVERPOWERING or OVERBLOWING...**

Make an adjustment to volume by playing softer... *Lose your identity!*



### 2. BLEND:

If you still hear yourself and you made the volume adjustment in #1...  
**YOU are PLAYING WITH POOR TONE QUALITY...**

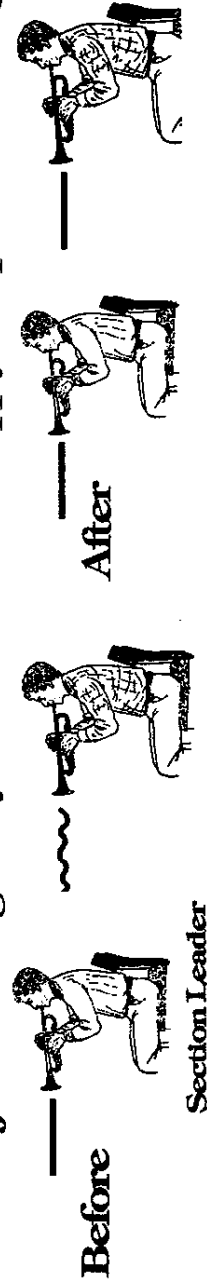
Make an adjustment with embouchure, breath support, or posture...

Poor tone quality will not blend with your section or band... *Lose your identity!*



### 3. INTONATION: If you still hear yourself and you made the adjustments to Balance and Blend... **YOU are PLAYING OUT OF TUNE...**

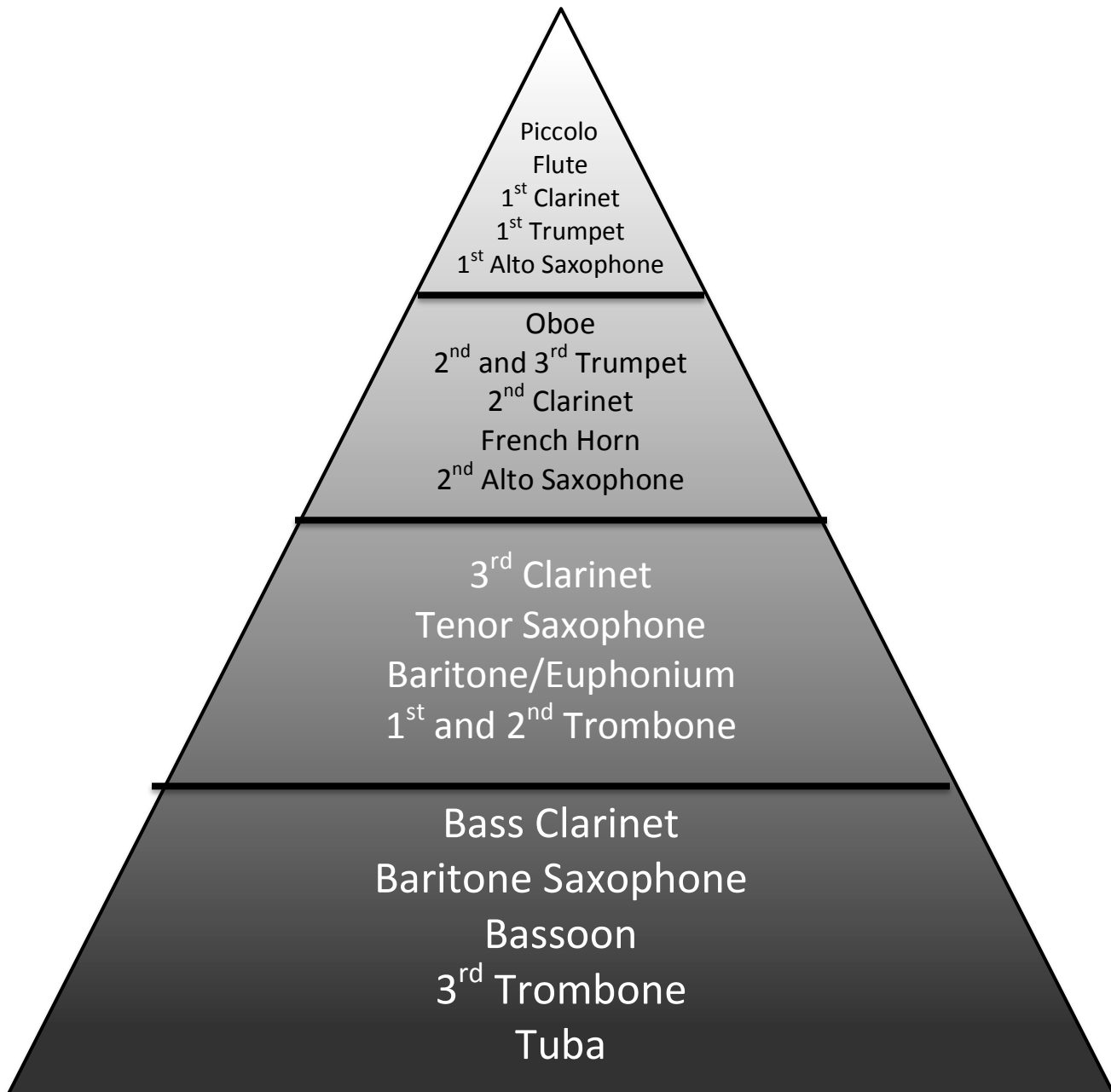
Adjust the length of your instrument... apply 6 step beatless tuning procedure!



# THE PYRAMID OF SOUND

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Our model for perfect balance is called “The Pyramid of Sound.” The lower your instrument is in the pyramid, the louder you need to play in order to maintain proper balance within the ensemble’s sound. Think of it like a stereo system. If you were to turn the bass all the way down on your stereo, you wouldn’t like the sound very much. The lower pitched instruments are what give the band a warm, full-bodied sound.



# E♭ Alto, B♭ Tenor, and E♭ Baritone Saxophone Fingering Chart

○ = open

● = pressed down

When more than one fingering is shown, the first is the most commonly used. The additional fingerings, known as **alternate fingerings**, are used in certain situations to allow for better technique.

A♯ B♭	B C♭	B♯ C	C♯ D♭	D	D♯ E♭	E F♭

E♯ F	F♯ G♭	G	G♯ A♭	A	A♯ B♭

B C♭	B♯ C	C♯ D♭	D	D♯ E♭	E F♭	E♯ F

F♯ G♭	G	G♯ A♭	A	A♯ B♭	B C♭

B♯ C	C♯ D♭	D	D♯ E♭	E F♭	E♯ F

# Warm Up Sequence

Tenor Sax

A



5 B



10 C



15

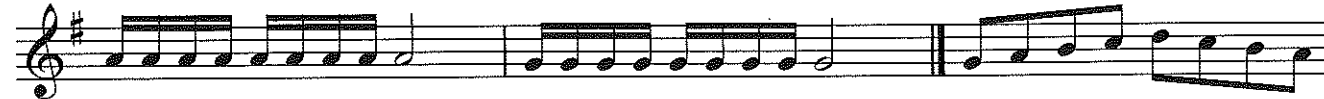


20



24

D


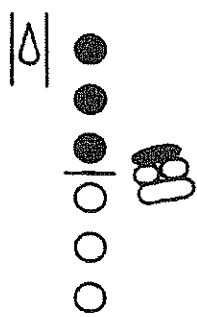

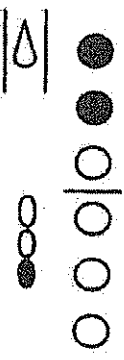
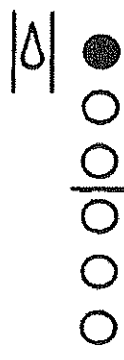
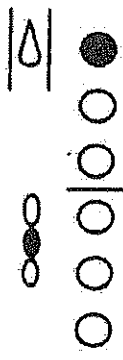

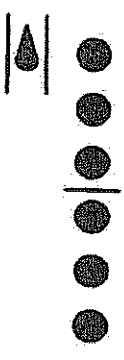



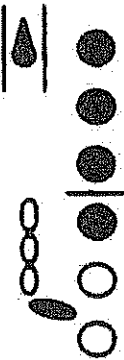
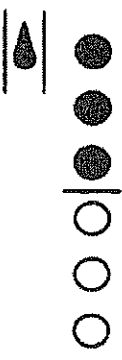


27



One Octave

Concert F Chromatic Scale

<p>G</p> 	<p>G#/Ab</p> 	<p>A</p> 	<p>A#/Bb</p> 	<p>B</p> 
<p>C</p> 	<p>C#/Db</p> 	<p>D</p> 	<p>D#/Eb</p> 	<p>E</p> 
<p>F</p> 	<p>F#/Gb</p> 	<p>G</p> 		

# Chromatic Scale

**A**

Tenor Saxophone



Musical staff for Tenor Saxophone, measures 1-6, part A. The staff shows a chromatic scale starting on G4 and ending on G5.

7

Ten. Sax.



Musical staff for Tenor Saxophone, measures 7-10, part A. The staff shows a chromatic scale starting on F4 and ending on F5.

11

Ten. Sax.



Musical staff for Tenor Saxophone, measures 11-13, part A. The staff shows a chromatic scale starting on E4 and ending on E5.

14

**B**

Ten. Sax.



Musical staff for Tenor Saxophone, measures 14-17, part B. The staff shows a chromatic scale starting on D4 and ending on D5.

18

Ten. Sax.



Musical staff for Tenor Saxophone, measures 18-20, part B. The staff shows a chromatic scale starting on C4 and ending on C5.

21

**C**

Ten. Sax.



Musical staff for Tenor Saxophone, measures 21-24, part C. The staff shows a chromatic scale starting on B3 and ending on B4.

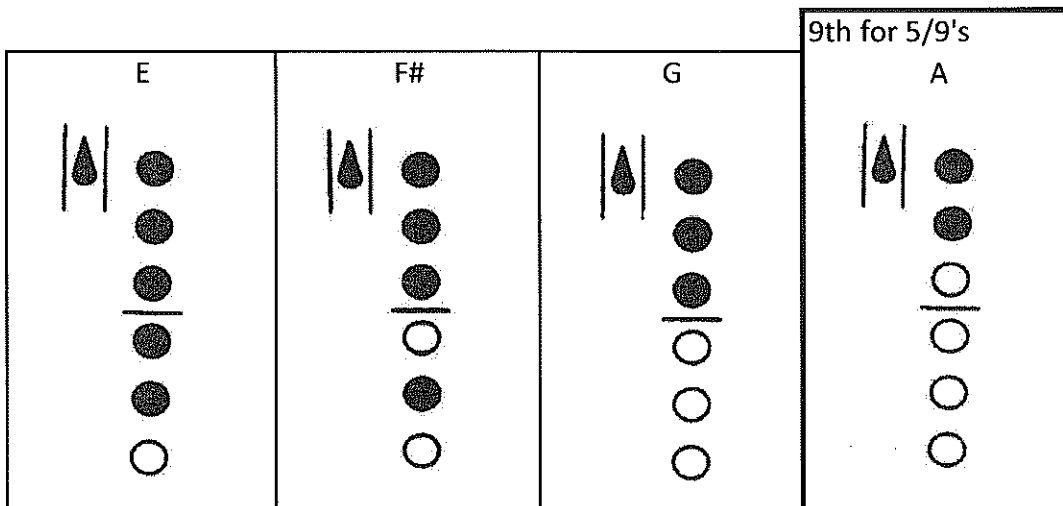
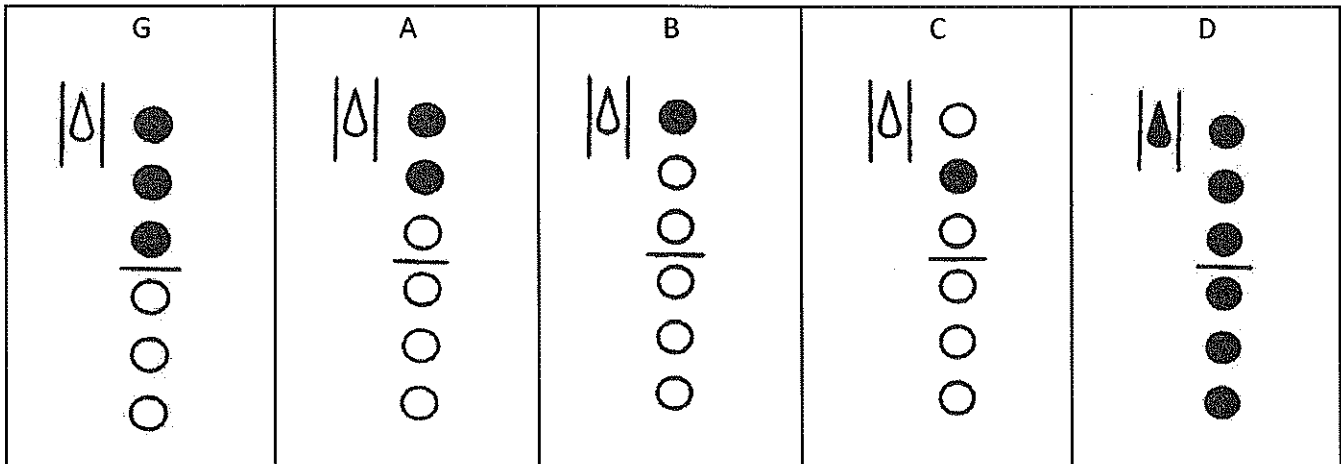
25

**D**

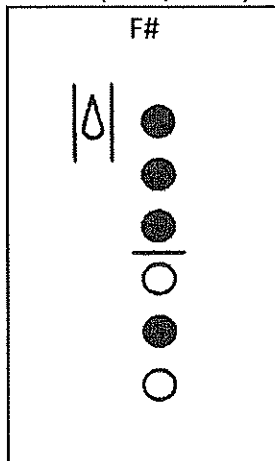
Ten. Sax.



Musical staff for Tenor Saxophone, measures 25-30, part D. The staff shows a chromatic scale starting on A3 and ending on A4, with triplets indicated by the number 3.



Special Notes:  
Low 7 (3rds/Clark)






# Concert F

Tenor **Major Scale**




Musical notation for Tenor Major Scale in G major, starting on G4. The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).

Ten. Sax. **Arpeggios**



Musical notation for Tenor Sax Arpeggios in G major, starting on G4. The notes are: G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), D5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).

Ten. Sax. **Scale in 3rds**



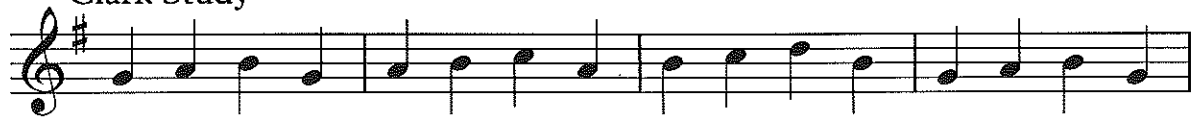
Musical notation for Tenor Sax Scale in 3rds in G major, starting on G4. The notes are: G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), D5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).

Ten. Sax.



Musical notation for Tenor Sax in G major, starting on G4. The notes are: G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), D5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).

Ten. Sax. **Clark Study**



Musical notation for Tenor Sax Clark Study in G major, starting on G4. The notes are: G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), D5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).

Ten. Sax.



Musical notation for Tenor Sax in G major, starting on G4. The notes are: G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), D5 (quarter), G5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half).

One Octave

Concert Gb Scale

<p>Ab</p>	<p>Bb</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Db</p>	<p>Eb</p>
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<p>F</p>	<p>G</p>	<p>Ab</p>	<p>9th for 5/9's Bb</p>
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Special Notes:  
Low 7 (3rds/Clark)

<p>G</p>
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# Concert Gb

Check Bb Fingerings  
Major Scale

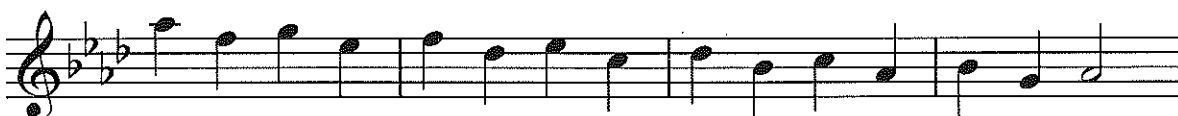
Tenor 

Arpeggios

Ten. Sax. 

Scale in 3rds

Ten. Sax. 

Ten. Sax. 

Clark Study

Ten. Sax. 

Ten. Sax. 

A	B	C#	D	E

F#	G#	A	9th for 5/9's B

Special Notes:  
Low 7 (3rds/Clark)

G#

# Concert G

Tenor Major Scale

Musical notation for Tenor Major Scale. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4, followed by a whole rest.

Ten. Sax. Arpeggios

Musical notation for Tenor Saxophone Arpeggios. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody consists of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4, followed by a whole rest.

Ten. Sax. Scale in 3rds

Musical notation for Tenor Saxophone Scale in 3rds. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, B4, D5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4, followed by a whole rest.

Ten. Sax.

Musical notation for Tenor Saxophone. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4, followed by a whole rest.

Ten. Sax. Clark Study

Musical notation for Tenor Saxophone Clark Study. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4, followed by a whole rest.

Ten. Sax.

Musical notation for Tenor Saxophone. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4, followed by a whole rest.

One Octave

Concert Ab Scale

Bb	C	D	Eb	F

G	A	Bb	C 9th for 5/9's

Special Notes:

Low 7 (3rds/Clark)

Bb for arp.

High Bb Arp

A	Bb *	Bb ^

# Concert Ab

Check Bb Fingerings

Tenor **Major Scale**

Ten. Sax. **Arpeggios**

Ten. Sax. **Scale in 3rds**

Ten. Sax.

Ten. Sax. **Clark Study**

Ten. Sax.

B	C#	D#	E	F#

G#	A#	B	9th for 5/9's C#

Special Notes:  
Low 7 (3rds/Clark)

A#



# Concert A

Tenor Major Scale

Musical notation for Tenor saxophone: Major Scale. The staff shows a treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The scale is written in a single line, starting on a half note G4 and ascending stepwise to a half note G5, ending with a whole rest.

Ten. Sax. Arpeggios

Musical notation for Tenor saxophone: Arpeggios. The staff shows a treble clef with a key signature of three sharps. The arpeggios are written in a single line, starting on a half note G4 and ascending stepwise to a half note G5, ending with a whole rest.

Ten. Sax. Scale in 3rds

Musical notation for Tenor saxophone: Scale in 3rds. The staff shows a treble clef with a key signature of three sharps. The scale is written in a single line, starting on a half note G4 and ascending stepwise to a half note G5, ending with a whole rest.

Ten. Sax. Unlabeled exercise

Musical notation for Tenor saxophone: Unlabeled exercise. The staff shows a treble clef with a key signature of three sharps. The exercise is written in a single line, starting on a half note G4 and ascending stepwise to a half note G5, ending with a whole rest.

Ten. Sax. Clark Study

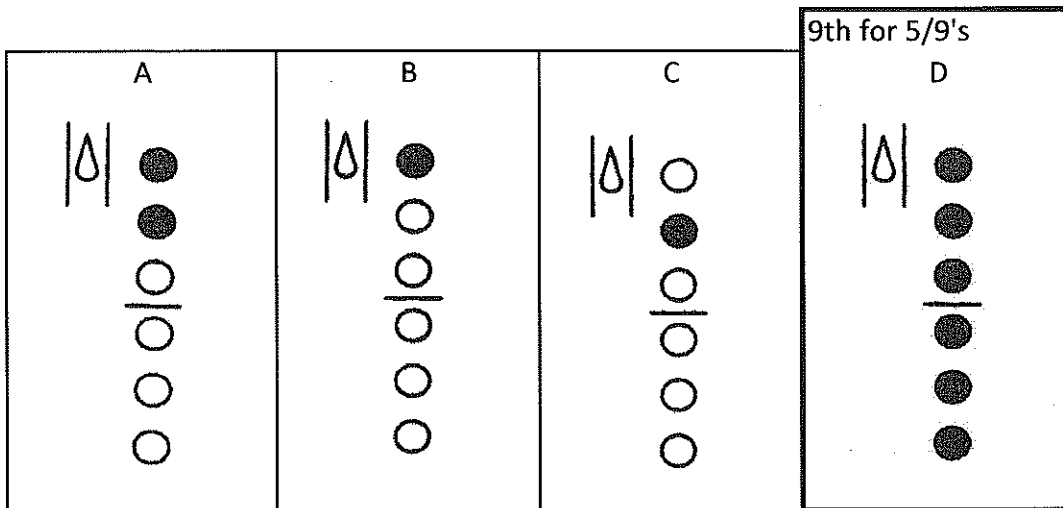
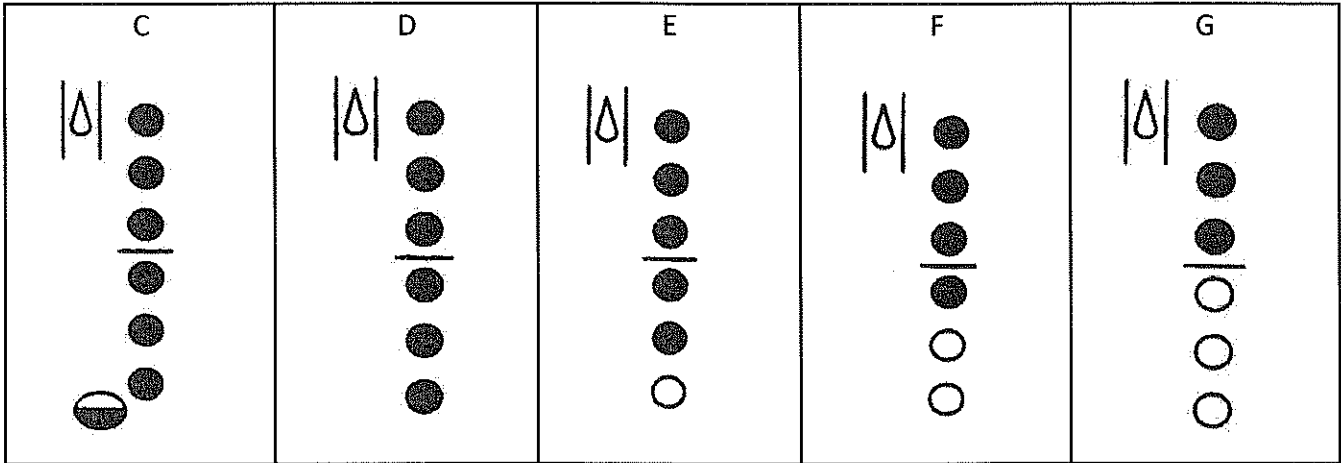
Musical notation for Tenor saxophone: Clark Study. The staff shows a treble clef with a key signature of three sharps. The exercise is written in a single line, starting on a half note G4 and ascending stepwise to a half note G5, ending with a whole rest.

Ten. Sax. Unlabeled exercise

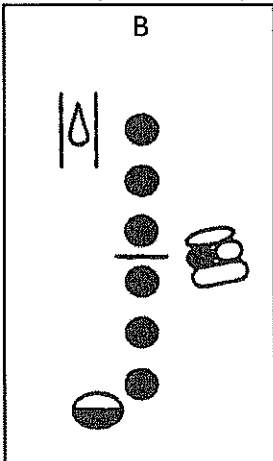
Musical notation for Tenor saxophone: Unlabeled exercise. The staff shows a treble clef with a key signature of three sharps. The exercise is written in a single line, starting on a half note G4 and ascending stepwise to a half note G5, ending with a whole rest.

One Octave

Concert Bb Scale



Special Notes:  
Low 7 (3rds/Clark)



# Concert Bb

13

Tenor *Major Scale*



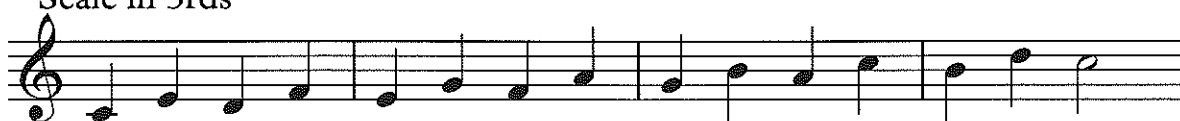
A musical staff for Tenor saxophone in B-flat major. The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The notes are: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C. The piece ends with a whole rest on the final C.

Ten. Sax. *Arpeggios*



A musical staff for Tenor saxophone in B-flat major. The arpeggios are written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The notes are: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C. The piece ends with a whole rest on the final C.

Ten. Sax. *Scale in 3rds*




A musical staff for Tenor saxophone in B-flat major. The scale in thirds is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The notes are: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C. The piece ends with a whole rest on the final C.

Ten. Sax.



A musical staff for Tenor saxophone in B-flat major. The notes are: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C. The piece ends with a whole rest on the final C.

Ten. Sax. *Clark Study*



A musical staff for Tenor saxophone in B-flat major. The Clark Study is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The notes are: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C. The piece ends with a whole rest on the final C.

Ten. Sax.



A musical staff for Tenor saxophone in B-flat major. The notes are: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C. The piece ends with a whole rest on the final C.

One Octave

Concert B Scale

Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab

Bb	C	Db	9th for 5/9's Eb

Special Notes:

Low 7 (3rds/Clark) Descending Arp

C	Gb *

# Concert B

15

Check Bb Fingerings

Tenor

Major Scale

Pinky Slide

Ten. Sax.

Arpeggios

Ten. Sax.

Scale in 3rds

Ten. Sax.

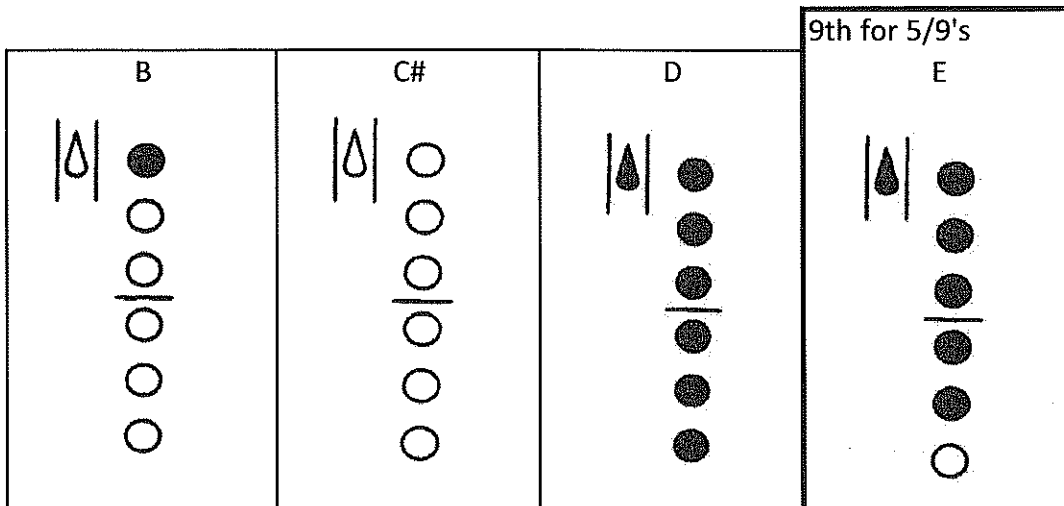
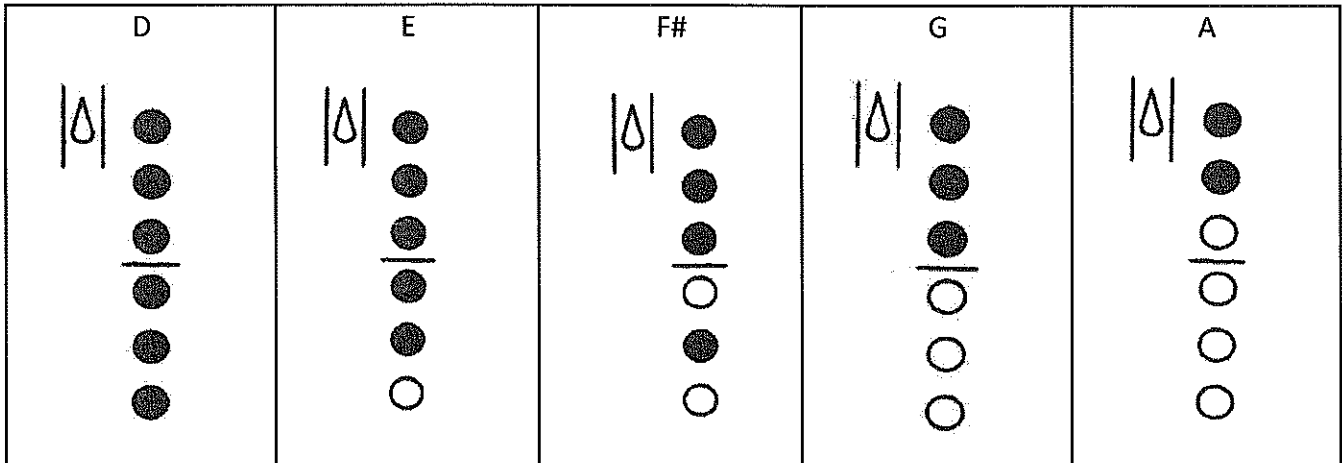
Ten. Sax.

Clark Study

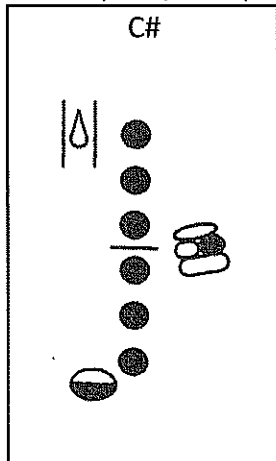
Ten. Sax.

One Octave

Concert C Scale



Special Notes:  
Low 7 (3rds/Clark)




# Concert C

Tenor **Major Scale**



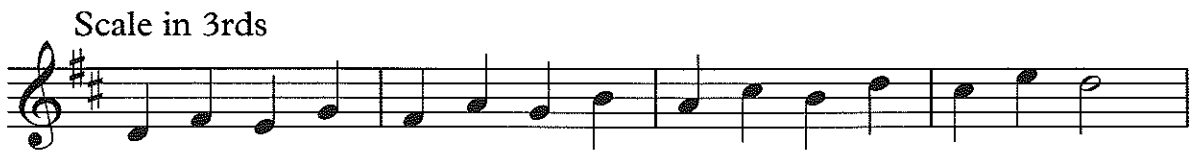
Musical notation for Tenor Major Scale in D major (two sharps). The scale is written on a single staff with a treble clef. It consists of 14 measures: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter). The final measure contains a whole rest.

Ten. Sax. **Arpeggios**



Musical notation for Tenor Sax Arpeggios in D major. The scale is written on a single staff with a treble clef. It consists of 14 measures: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter). The final measure contains a whole rest. There are two asterisks (\*) below the staff, one under the 10th measure (F#4) and one under the 12th measure (F#4).

Ten. Sax. **Scale in 3rds**



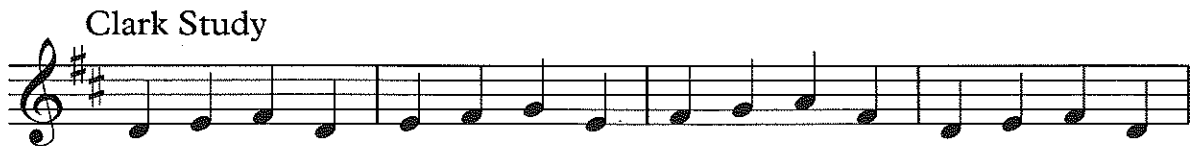
Musical notation for Tenor Sax Scale in 3rds in D major. The scale is written on a single staff with a treble clef. It consists of 14 measures: C4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter). The final measure contains a whole rest.

Ten. Sax.



Musical notation for Tenor Sax. The scale is written on a single staff with a treble clef. It consists of 14 measures: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter). The final measure contains a whole rest.

Ten. Sax. **Clark Study**



Musical notation for Tenor Sax Clark Study in D major. The scale is written on a single staff with a treble clef. It consists of 14 measures: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter). The final measure contains a whole rest.

Ten. Sax.



Musical notation for Tenor Sax. The scale is written on a single staff with a treble clef. It consists of 14 measures: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter). The final measure contains a whole rest.

One Octave

Concert Db Scale

Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb

C	D	Eb	F 9th for 5/9's

Special Notes:  
Low 7 (3rds/Clark)

D



# Concert Db

Check Bb Fingerings

Major Scale

Tenor  Musical notation for Tenor saxophone Major Scale exercise. The staff is in the key of D-flat major (two flats) and contains a single line of music with quarter and eighth notes.

Arpeggios

Ten. Sax.  Musical notation for Tenor saxophone Arpeggios exercise. The staff is in the key of D-flat major and contains a single line of music with eighth notes.

Scale in 3rds

Ten. Sax.  Musical notation for Tenor saxophone Scale in 3rds exercise. The staff is in the key of D-flat major and contains a single line of music with eighth notes.

Ten. Sax.  Musical notation for Tenor saxophone exercise. The staff is in the key of D-flat major and contains a single line of music with eighth notes.

Clark Study

Ten. Sax.  Musical notation for Tenor saxophone Clark Study exercise. The staff is in the key of D-flat major and contains a single line of music with eighth notes.

Ten. Sax.  Musical notation for Tenor saxophone exercise. The staff is in the key of D-flat major and contains a single line of music with eighth notes.

E	F#	G#	A	B

C#	D#	E	9th for 5/9's F#

Special Notes:  
Low 7 (3rds/Clark)

D#

# Concert D

Tenor **Major Scale**



Musical notation for Tenor Major Scale in D major (F# C# G# D). The scale is written on a single staff in treble clef, starting on D4 and ending on D5. The notes are: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5.

Ten. Sax. **Arpeggios**



Musical notation for Tenor Sax Arpeggios in D major. The scale is written on a single staff in treble clef, starting on D4 and ending on D5. The notes are: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5.

Ten. Sax. **Scale in 3rds**



Musical notation for Tenor Sax Scale in 3rds in D major. The scale is written on a single staff in treble clef, starting on D4 and ending on D5. The notes are: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5.

Ten. Sax.



Musical notation for Tenor Sax in D major. The scale is written on a single staff in treble clef, starting on D4 and ending on D5. The notes are: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5.

Ten. Sax. **Clark Study**

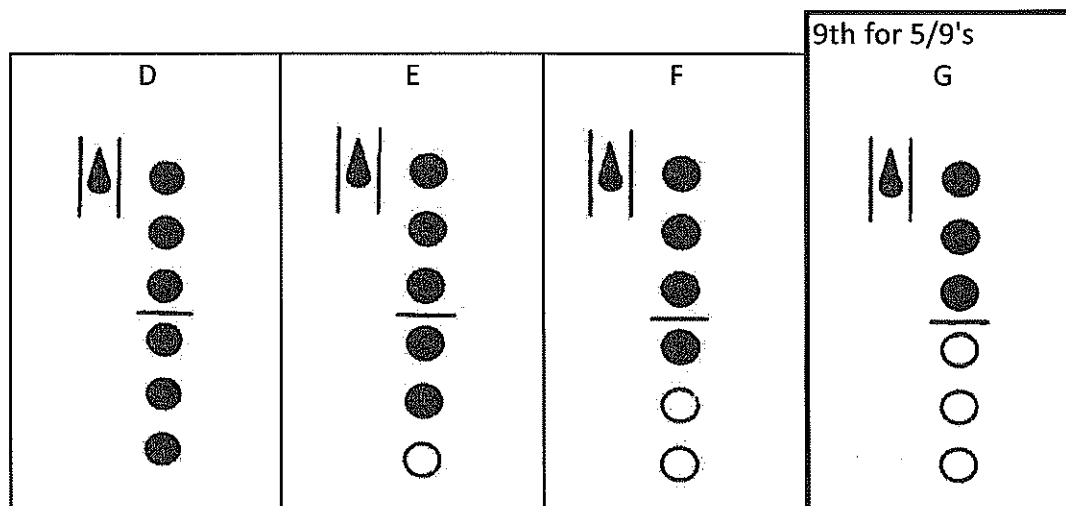
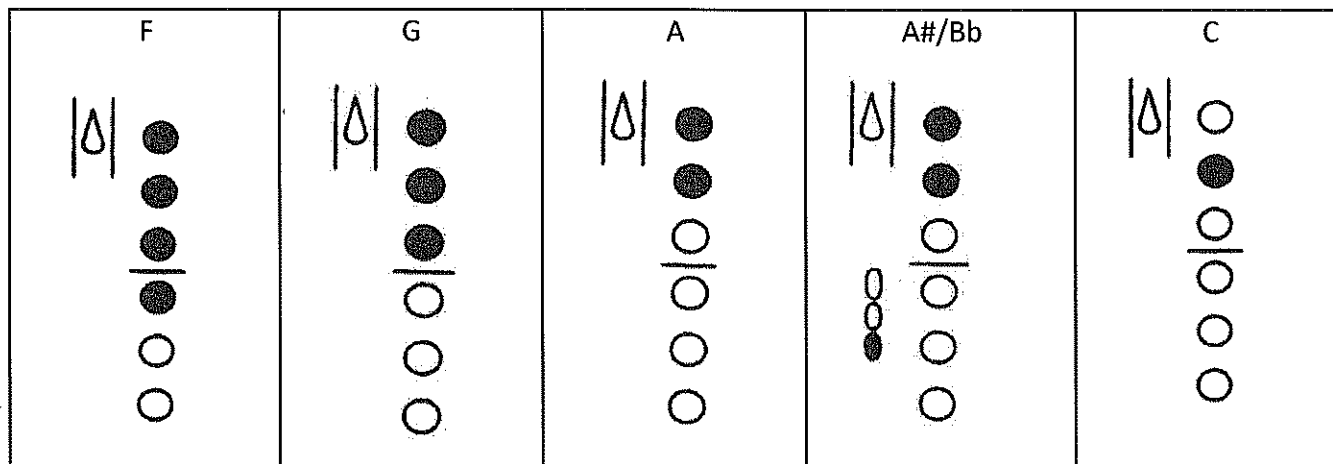


Musical notation for Tenor Sax Clark Study in D major. The scale is written on a single staff in treble clef, starting on D4 and ending on D5. The notes are: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5.

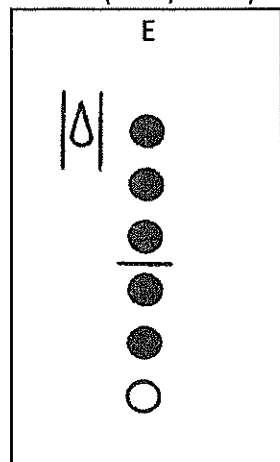
Ten. Sax.



Musical notation for Tenor Sax in D major. The scale is written on a single staff in treble clef, starting on D4 and ending on D5. The notes are: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5.



Special Notes:  
 Low 7 (3rds/Clark)



# Concert Eb

23

Tenor **Major Scale**



A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The scale consists of 12 notes: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb, F. The notes are written as quarter notes, with a final whole note F.

Ten. Sax. **Arpeggios**



A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The scale consists of 12 notes: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb, F. The notes are written as eighth notes in an arpeggiated pattern, with a final whole note F.

Ten. Sax. **Scale in 3rds**



A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The scale consists of 12 notes: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb, F. The notes are written as eighth notes in a scale-in-thirds pattern, with a final whole note F.

Ten. Sax.



A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The scale consists of 12 notes: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb, F. The notes are written as eighth notes in a scale-in-thirds pattern, with a final whole note F.

Ten. Sax. **Clark Study**



A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The scale consists of 12 notes: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb, F. The notes are written as eighth notes in a scale-in-thirds pattern, with a final whole note F.

Ten. Sax.



A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The scale consists of 12 notes: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb, F. The notes are written as eighth notes in a scale-in-thirds pattern, with a final whole note F.

Gb	Ab	Bb	Cb	Db

Eb	F	Gb	9th for 5/9's Ab

Special Notes:

Low 7 (3rds/Clark)    Low Gb (3rd/clark)

F	Gb*

# Concert E

## Check Gb Fingerings Major Scale

Tenor  Musical notation for Tenor saxophone Major Scale exercise. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab). The scale is written in eighth notes, starting on G4 and ending on G5.

## Arpeggios

Ten. Sax.  Musical notation for Tenor saxophone Arpeggios exercise. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats. The exercise consists of eighth-note arpeggios starting on G4 and ending on G5.

## Scale in 3rds

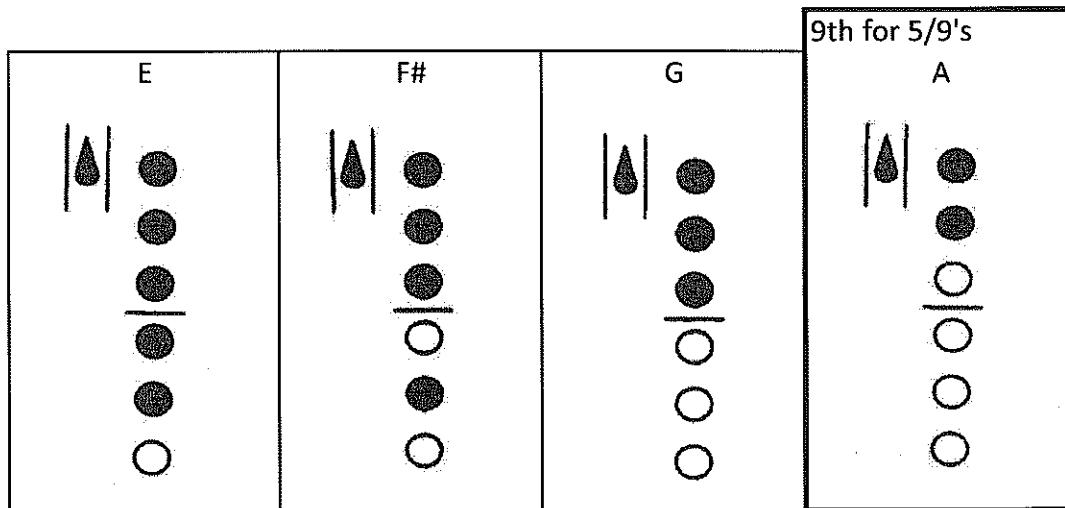
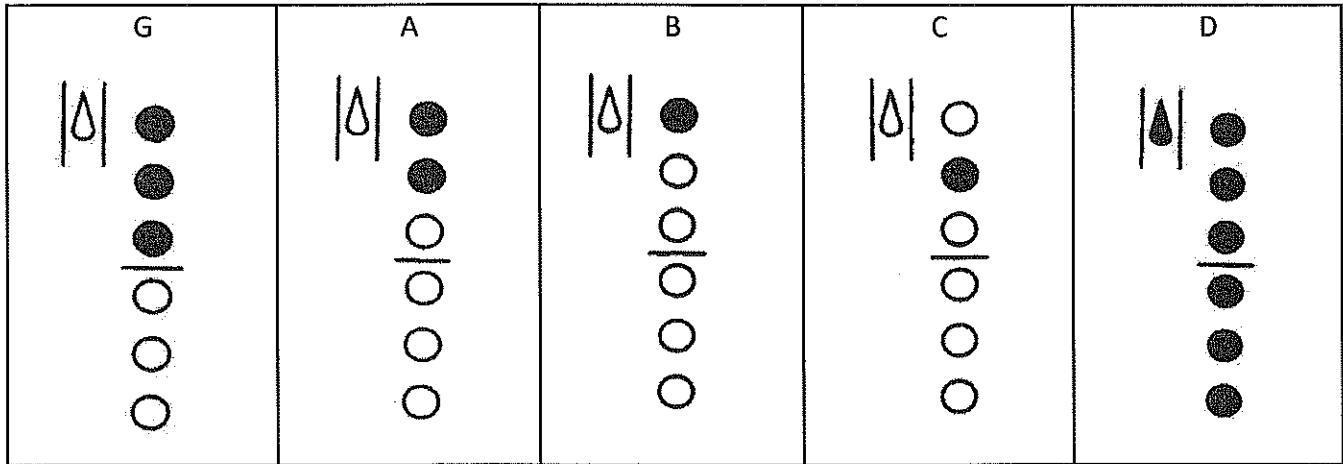
Ten. Sax.  Musical notation for Tenor saxophone Scale in 3rds exercise. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats. The exercise consists of eighth-note triplets starting on G4 and ending on G5.

Ten. Sax.  Musical notation for Tenor saxophone exercise. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats. The exercise consists of eighth-note patterns starting on G4 and ending on G5.

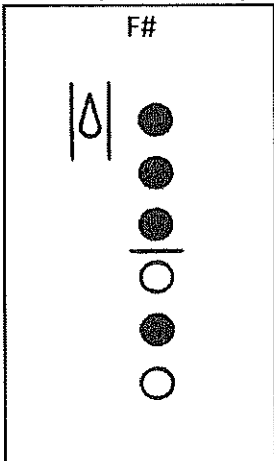
## Clark Study

Ten. Sax.  Musical notation for Tenor saxophone Clark Study exercise. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats. The exercise consists of eighth-note patterns starting on G4 and ending on G5.

Ten. Sax.  Musical notation for Tenor saxophone exercise. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats. The exercise consists of eighth-note patterns starting on G4 and ending on G5.



Special Notes:  
Low 7 (3rds/Clark)






# Concert F


27

Tenor **Major Scale**



Musical notation for Tenor Major Scale in F# major, starting on G4. The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The piece ends with a whole rest on G4.

Ten. Sax. **Arpeggios**



Musical notation for Tenor Sax Arpeggios in F# major, starting on G4. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The piece ends with a whole rest on G4.

Ten. Sax. **Scale in 3rds**



Musical notation for Tenor Sax Scale in 3rds in F# major, starting on G4. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The piece ends with a whole rest on G4.

Ten. Sax.



Musical notation for Tenor Sax in F# major, starting on G4. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The piece ends with a whole rest on G4.

Ten. Sax. **Clark Study**



Musical notation for Tenor Sax Clark Study in F# major, starting on G4. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The piece ends with a whole rest on G4.

Ten. Sax.



Musical notation for Tenor Sax in F# major, starting on G4. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The piece ends with a double bar line on G4.

Tenor Sax

# 1. Pitch Grid Concert F Major-Low

1 2 3 4 5

G A B C D

**A**

**B**

**C**

**D**

**E**

Tenor Sax

## 2. Pitch Grid Concert Ab Major

The image displays a musical score for Tenor Sax, titled "2. Pitch Grid Concert Ab Major". It consists of six staves of music, each containing five measures. The first staff is the reference pitch grid, with notes labeled 1 through 5 above the measures and their corresponding pitches (Bb, C, D, Eb, F) written below. The subsequent five staves, labeled A through E, show different fingering or voicing options for each of the five notes. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notes are represented by half notes.

Staff	Measure 1	Measure 2	Measure 3	Measure 4	Measure 5
Reference	Bb	C	D	Eb	F
A	Bb	C	D	Eb	F
B	Bb	C	D	Eb	F
C	Bb	C	D	Eb	F
D	Bb	C	D	Eb	F
E	Bb	C	D	Eb	F

Tenor Sax

### 3. Pitch Grid Concert Bb Major

The image displays a series of musical staves for Tenor Saxophone, illustrating a pitch grid for Concert Bb Major. The first staff shows the notes C, D, E, F, and G, each with a corresponding fingering number (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) above it. The notes are placed on the staff as follows: C on the first line, D on the first space, E on the second line, F on the second space, and G on the third line. The following five staves, labeled A through E, show the same notes in different positions on the staff, demonstrating various fingering options or positions for each note.

Staff Label	1st Measure	2nd Measure	3rd Measure	4th Measure	5th Measure
1	C (1)	D (2)	E (3)	F (4)	G (5)
A	C	D	E	F	G
B	C	D	E	F	G
C	C	D	E	F	G
D	C	D	E	F	G
E	C	D	E	F	G

Tenor Sax

# 4. Pitch Grid Concert C Major

The image displays a pitch grid for the Tenor Saxophone in the key of C Major. It consists of six staves, labeled A through E, each showing a five-note scale. The notes are D, E, F#, G, and A. The first staff includes fingerings: 1 for D, 2 for E, 3 for F#, 4 for G, and 5 for A. The notes are placed on the staff lines as follows: D on the first space, E on the second line, F# on the second space, G on the third line, and A on the third space. The remaining staves (A-E) show the same notes in different registers and positions, with some notes marked with a sharp sign (#) to indicate the F#.

Tenor Sax

## 5. Pitch Grid Concert Eb Major

The image displays a musical pitch grid for Tenor Sax in Eb Major. It consists of five columns and five rows of musical staves. The columns are labeled 1 through 5 at the top, and the rows are labeled A through E on the left side. Each staff contains a single note, and the notes are labeled with their corresponding letter names below the staff.

	1	2	3	4	5
A	F	G	A	Bb	C
B	F	G	A	Bb	C
C	F	G	A	Bb	C
D	F	G	A	Bb	C
E	F	G	A	Bb	C

Tenor Sax

## 6. Pitch Grid Concert F Major High

The image displays a musical exercise for Tenor Saxophone titled "6. Pitch Grid Concert F Major High". It consists of six staves of music, each containing five measures. The first staff is the reference line, with notes G, A, B, C, and D in the first five measures, and fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 written above the notes. The subsequent staves, labeled A through E, show the same sequence of notes (G, A, B, C, D) in different registers, with the notes placed on different lines and spaces of the staff. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature.

Staff	Measure 1	Measure 2	Measure 3	Measure 4	Measure 5
Reference	G (1)	A (2)	B (3)	C (4)	D (5)
A	G	A	B	C	D
B	G	A	B	C	D
C	G	A	B	C	D
D	G	A	B	C	D
E	G	A	B	C	D

# Chorale 1

Tenor Sax

Musical notation for Chorale 1, Tenor Sax part. The piece is in common time (C) and begins with a treble clef. The melody consists of two lines of music. The first line contains measures 1 through 4, with measure numbers 2, 3, and 4 written above the notes. The second line contains measures 5 through 8, with measure numbers 5, 6, 7, and 8 written above the notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a sharp sign (#).

# Chorale 2

Musical notation for Chorale 2, Tenor Sax part. The piece is in common time (C) and begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of two lines of music. The first line contains measures 1 through 5, with measure numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 written above the notes. The second line contains measures 6 through 11, with measure numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 written above the notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a sharp sign (#).



# Chaconne from "First Suite in Eb" by Gustav Holst

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Flute  
Mallets

Clarinet 1  
Trumpet 1

Clarinet 2  
Trumpet 2

F. Horn

Alto Sax

Tenor Sax

Bass Clar.

Trombone  
Baritone

Bari. Sax

Tuba

# Chorale: A Childhood Hymn

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Flute Mallets

Clarinet 1  
Trumpet 1

Clarinet 2  
Trumpet 2

F Horn 1

F Horn 2

Alto Sax

Tenor Sax

Bass Clar.

Bari Sax

Trombone  
Baritone

Tuba

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a band. The title is 'Chorale: A Childhood Hymn'. The score is written in 4/4 time and consists of eight measures, numbered 1 through 8. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The instruments listed on the left are: Flute Mallets, Clarinet 1/Trumpet 1, Clarinet 2/Trumpet 2, F Horn 1, F Horn 2, Alto Sax, Tenor Sax, Bass Clar., Bari Sax, Trombone/Baritone, and Tuba. The Flute Mallets part starts with a treble clef and a B-flat key signature. The Clarinet 1/Trumpet 1 part also starts with a treble clef and a B-flat key signature. The Clarinet 2/Trumpet 2 part starts with a treble clef and a B-flat key signature. The F Horn 1 part starts with a treble clef and a B-flat key signature. The F Horn 2 part starts with a treble clef and a B-flat key signature. The Alto Sax part starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Tenor Sax part starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Bass Clar. part starts with a treble clef and a B-flat key signature. The Bari Sax part starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Trombone/Baritone part starts with a bass clef and a B-flat key signature. The Tuba part starts with a bass clef and a B-flat key signature. The music is primarily composed of quarter and eighth notes, with some rests and ties.

# HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Tenor Saxophone

(Concert Band Version)

Traditional  
Arranged By Brendan Elliget  
MAGA 537

*Moderato*  
♩ = 96

**A**

*f*

**B**

*Slower rall....*

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www.bjemusic.com

Lyrics:  
Francis Scott Key  
(1779-1843)

Music:  
John Stafford Smith  
(1750-1836)

STAR SPANGLED MUSIC EDITIONS

# "The Star-Spangled Banner"

## Band Edition - Level I

Arr. T.J. Wolfgram

### Alt. Tenor Saxophone

$\text{♩} = 90$   
Coll. Trombone

**A**

*f* 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10 *mp*

**B**

11 12 13 14

15 *mf* 16 17 *f* 18

**C**

19 20 21 22 23

Rest Breathe

24 25 26 27 28

Rest Breathe