

THE OBOE

I. REEDS:

A. Beginners (Avg. \$ 12- \$13)

1. Emerald Oboe Reeds
2. Marlin Leshner Oboe Reeds
3. *Jones*
4. Forrest
5. Brian Charles

B. SOFT: If you have a small, tiny student who is having a tough time getting the reed to vibrate.

C. MED- SOFT: No problems with the crow and seems to have a good air flow.

D. Intermediate/ Advance (Avg. \$23- \$26)

1. Stuart Dunkel
2. Cascade
3. Dave Schneider
4. Forrest
5. Brian Charles

E. Student can pick preference on how they want the reed scraped according to oboe model, embouchure and tone they like.

II. REED CASES:

A. For beginners, have them get a cheap case that can hold the reeds. Make sure they have a rubber band to put around case.

B. Eventually the better they get the more reed holders they will want in the case.

III. BOOKS:

A. Rubank

1. Typically use Beginner and then right to Advance
2. Great for working on passages using all the scales and fingerings

B. Barret

1. Once graduated from Advance book then put them on this book

IV. ASSEMBLING:

A. Before assembling, soak reed in medicine container...AVOID USING MOUTH!

1. DO NOT SOAK TOO LONG OR IT WILL OPEN REED AND CAUSE IT TO BE FLAT!

- B. Put middle joint and bell together
- C. Put top joint on, lining up the keys

V. HAND POSITION:

- A. Like holding a pole
- B. Fingers curved.....watch for fourth fingers in both hands...they tend to not bend ☺
- C. Left thumb is NOT PARALLEL to back octave key.....90 degree angle.....very important!!!!!!

VI. PLAYING:

- A. Before playing with reed in instrument have them crow on the reed and get the reed to vibrate and to produce a C.
- B. Once reed vibrates, have them put in top of instrument
- C. ALWAYS TELL THEM TO BE CAREFUL ONCE THEY HAVE REED IN INSTRUMENT!!!!!!
- D. Embouchure should be an "OOOOOOOOO"
- E. For a beginner, a kid can be playing sharp because their reed is too closed, or too sharp, their oboe might be too sharp, they might be blowing too hard, they might be pinching too much, and/or they might have too much reed in their mouth.
- F. If they're flat, the reed might be too open or too flat, they might have a flat oboe, they might not be blowing enough, they might not be pinching enough, they might not have enough reed in their mouth, and/or the reed might be split down the middle.
- G. If there is a warble sound coming out, there could be moisture in the keys.
 1. IF this occurs take top head joint off and close all the keys as if u were playing and put finger on bottom of joint making sure no air is able to pass if you blow in the top. Once you get to this point bring fingers up and down to get the moisture out.
 2. If it is in side octave key, put a piece of cigarette paper in the side octave key. Do the same thing you would do from the previous step only this time just wiggle the back octave key open and shut to get the water bubble out.

VII. Jill Marchione:

- A. "THREE ways to change octaves? What's up with that?...Talk about when to use half-hole, back and side octave keys, talk about correct technique to use half-hole (rocking up and down, no sliding, no hopping) and show how your left hand position has to be such that you can get from a side-octave-key-note to a half-hole-open-note without throwing your whole left hand out of whack.
- B. Explain the difference between regular and forked f and explain why it's important for a young player to know when to use them. (Only briefly mention that left f exists, because most beginners don't have one.)
- C. Similarly, explain why it's important to teach a young player to learn to play left Eb, even though it is an extremely horrible note that hurts your hand when you can actually find the stupid key!"

VIII. PUTTING AWAY:

- A. REED IS ALWAYS THE FIRST THING TO PUT AWAY!
- B. Take Top and Middle joint apart.
- C. Take Swab and pull through top joint, then do the same through the middle joint
- D. Put away Top joint.
- E. Take middle joint and bell apart and put them away.