

# Unison Songs for Bands

This book has multiple uses:

- ◆ It can be used as a supplementary book to any band method.
- ◆ It can be used as a beginning band method. No fingering charts or fingerings are included, as these are intended to be provided by the teacher.
- ◆ It can be used by intermediate players to learn to play in additional keys.
- ◆ It can be used by experienced instrumentalists learning another instrument.
- ◆ It can be used by persons of any age who played in the past but need a refresher course to play again.

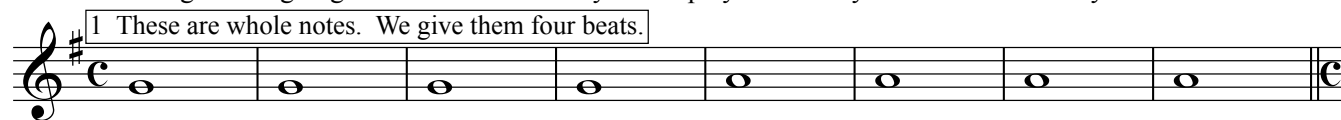
The songs in this book are “public domain” which means the copyright on them has expired, so they can be used and copied without any permission or payment needed. This book can also be copied as desired without any permission or payment. Some of the songs are “hymn tunes” and we have listed them by the “tune name” rather than by the first line of the lyrics usually sung to those tunes, as the lyrics vary from one organization to another. Other songs are folk songs, mostly from the nineteenth century or by nineteenth century or earlier composers.

The songs are arranged in an order that gives an orderly progression of skill development. For the drum book the basic drum rudiments are included for slow practice.

# Unison Songs for Bands

Learn each song before going on to the next one. If you can play it correctly five times in a row you have learned it.

1 These are whole notes. We give them four beats.



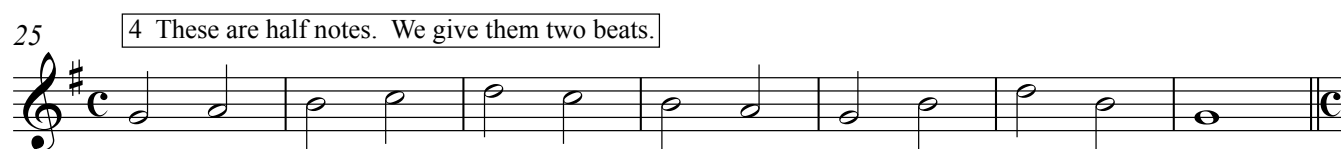
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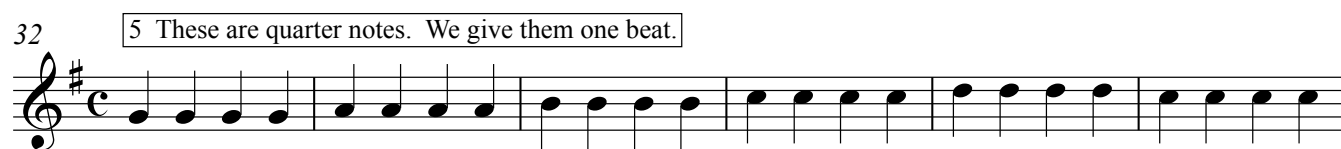
17 3



25 4 These are half notes. We give them two beats.



32 5 These are quarter notes. We give them one beat.



38



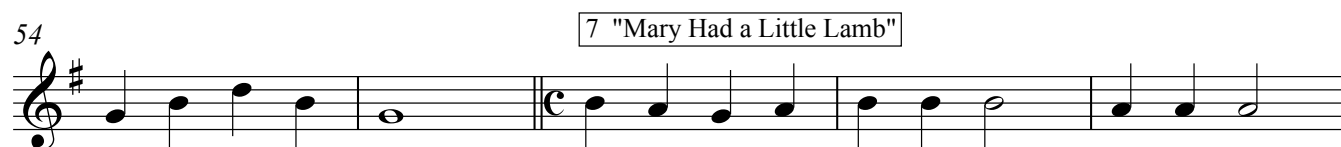
43



48 6



54 7 "Mary Had a Little Lamb"



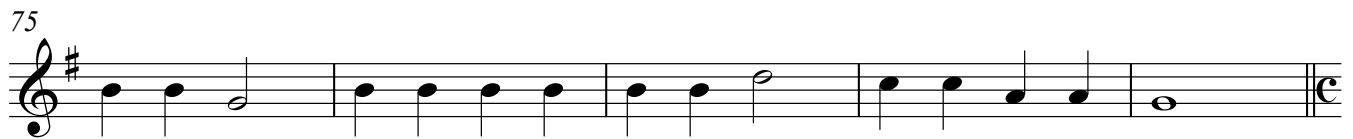
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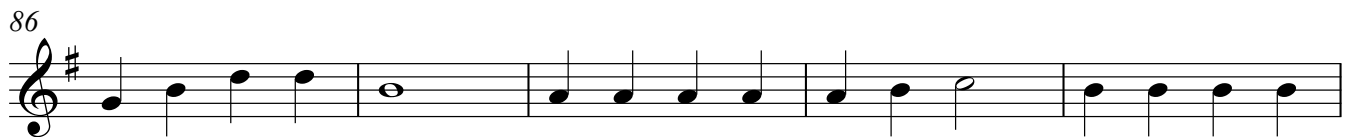
## 64 8 "Go Tell Aunt Rhodie"



## 70 9 "Upidee" or "Some Folks Do"



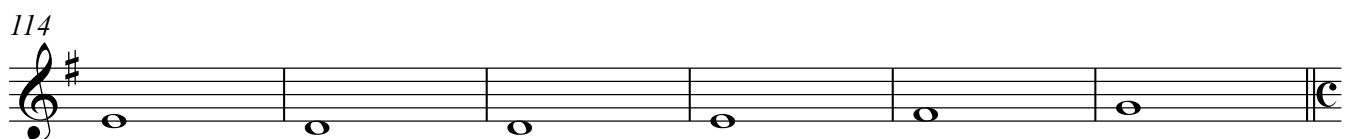
## 80 10 "Lightly Row"



## 96 11 "Jingle Bells"



## 109 12 Now Let's learn three new notes.



120 13 "O Come All Ye Faithful" or "Adeste Fidelis"



126



133



139

14 "Yankee Doodle"



145

15 the tune called "Hamburg", named after a city in Germany



151



158



16 Here's something new. A curved line between two notes is called a "tie."  
This means that we play the two notes just like one note that gets 8 beats.

164

17 "The Little Brown Jug"



169



174

18 "Old MacDonald Had A Farm"



180



185



190

19 "Coming 'round the mountain"

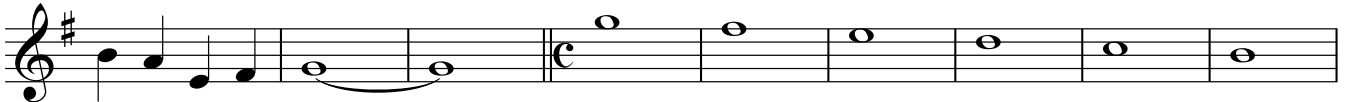


197



203

20 Three new notes.



212

21 "London Bridge" (where is it now?)



219

22 a tune called "Nicea" named after a town in Europe.



225



232



## 238 23 "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" or the "Alphabet Song"



244



250

## 24 "Gone Are The Days" --a song by Stephen Foster



256



263

## 25 a tune called "Bread of Life" written in 1877 by William Sherman



270

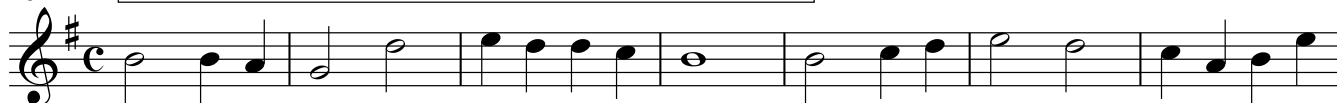


276



282

## 26 a tune called "Eventide" written in 1861 by William Monk



289



294



298 27 "Long Long Ago" an English Folk Song witten in 1833 by Thomas Bailey



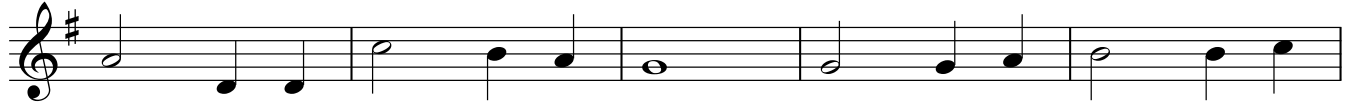
305



312



319



324



330 28 A new note-- Dotted half--- gets 3 beats. "Way Down Upon the Swanee River" by Steven Foster



338



345



352



357



362 28 "Good Night Ladies"



369



375

29 "Oh Susanna" a song by Steven Foster



381



388



394

30 "Crusaders' Hymn" Silesian Folk Song



400



407

31 the tune "Duke Street" attributed to John Hatton, 1793



414



420





426

32 "Reuben and Rachael" comic duet written in 1871 by William Gooch, with words by Harry Birch



432

33 "Jesus Loves Me" written in 1862 by William Bradbury



438

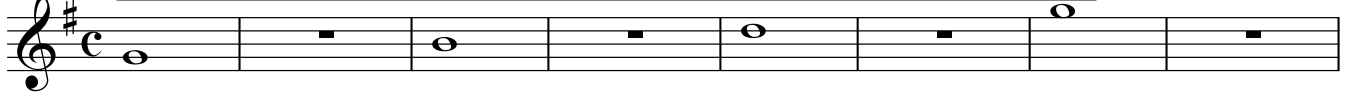


444



450

34 RESTS      A whole rest gets 4 beats and hangs under the next to top line of the staff.  
Count 1 2 3 4 in your mind and have your instrument silent during the rest.

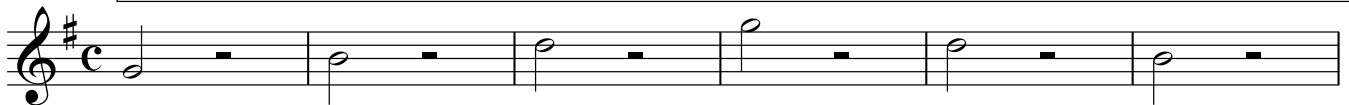


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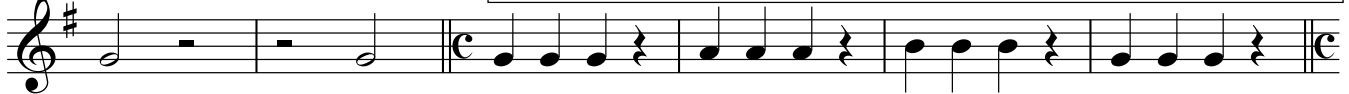
466

35 A half rest gets 2 beats. A half rest sits on the middle line of the staff while a whole rest hangs under the next to top line.



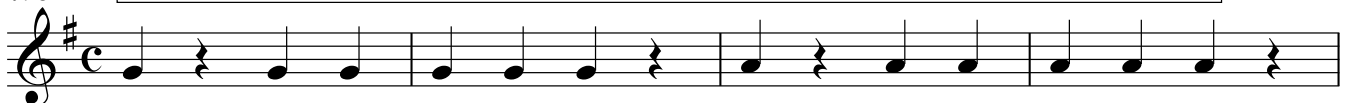
472

36 A quarter rest gets 1 beat. You keep your instrument silent during the rest.  
A quarter rest lasts as long as a quarter note lasts.



478

37 When you get to the rest, try saying the "count number" out loud without missing the next note.



482



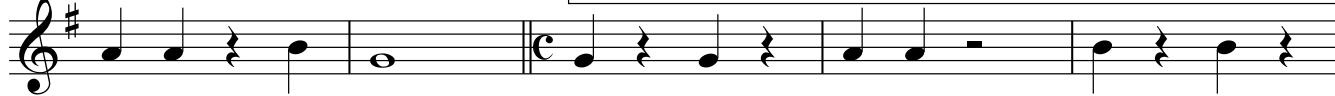
486

38 Here's a "brain twister." Can you play it perfectly 5 times in a row?  
Can you do it 5 times without saying the numbers out loud?



492

39 Now let's mix up half rests and quarter rests.  
Say the beat numbers out loud during the rests. Talk around the mouthpiece.



497



502

40 When we have a two-beat rest that comes on counts 4 and 1, we write two quarter rests.  $2 \times 1/4 = 1/2$  !



508

41 Now let's see what happens when we mix everything up and  
put rests on different beats in different measures. Remember-- 5 times !

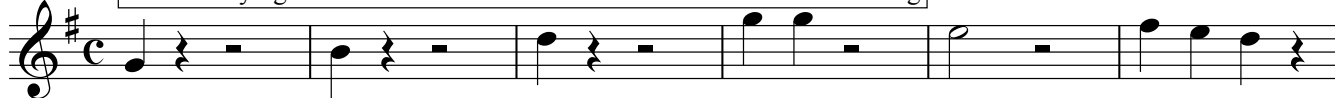


513



518

42 Now let's do all of them.... quarter rests, whole rests, half rests.  
5 times saying the rest numbers out loud and then 5 times without talking



524

43 Now for the expert level. Remember--- right 5 times in a row  
saying the rest numbers out loud and then right 5 times without talking.



529



534

44 If you played #43 correctly 5 times in a row, you should be able to play #44 perfectly the first time. See if you can.



540

45 This one has a pattern. Can you find the pattern? See where the half rests are in the measure and where the quarter rests are.



545



550

46 When you have finished this one--- 5 times right in a row-- you are a real expert on rests!

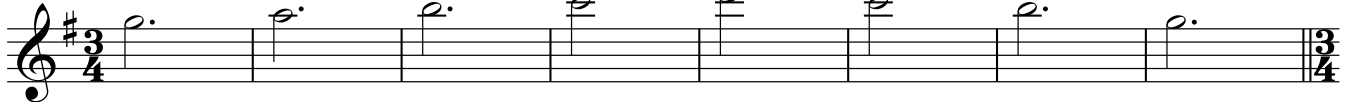


554



47 Now four new notes and a new kind of time. 3/4 time has three beats in a measure. Play this line 3 times every day for 2 weeks.

558



566

48 "Daisy Bell"



576



585



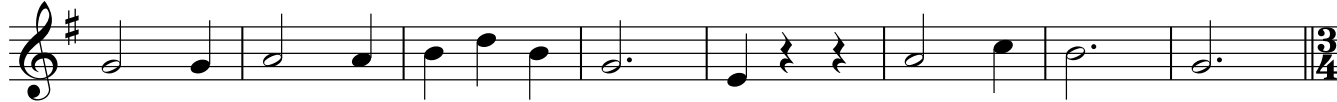
592



598 49 "Pop Goes The Weasel"



606



614 50 "Sidewalks of New York"



623



632



639



646 51 "Faith of Our Fathers" by James G. Walton, 1864, which was sung at President Franklin Roosevelt's Funeral at the White House



654



662 Chorus



670 52 "Sun of My Soul"



678



686

53 "We Three Kings Of Orient Are" The symbol over two notes below is called a fermata or pause. We hold it longer than usual.



695



704

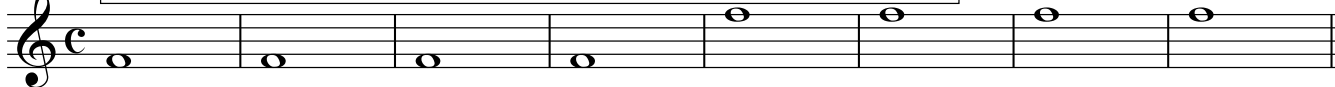


711



718

54 Another new note and a new key signature. The key signature tells you which 8 notes out of the 12 possible will be used.



726

55 "Old Hundredth" or "Doxology" This starts with an incomplete measure at the beginning called a "pickup note."



Usually hold the fermata long enough to make the next note seem right. 3 beats works best here. Last bar is also incomplete.

730



735 56 A tune called "Dennis" arranged by Lowell Mason in 1845, with the words "Blest Be The Tie That Binds"




Musical notation for measures 735-741. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a half note at the end of measure 741.

742



Musical notation for measures 742-748. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes, ending with a half note in measure 748.

749 56.5 "The Farmer In the Dell" a folk song




Musical notation for measures 749-756. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody features a half note at the start of measure 749 and a half note at the end of measure 756.

757




Musical notation for measures 757-764. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes, ending with a half note in measure 764.

766 57 "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean" Can you find all "pickup notes"? +  
Pickups can "lead you on" to the next part of the song.



Musical notation for measures 766-773. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody includes pickup notes marked with a '+' sign above the notehead. The melody ends with a half note in measure 773.

774



Musical notation for measures 774-781. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes, ending with a half note in measure 781.

783



Musical notation for measures 783-790. The melody includes pickup notes marked with a '+' sign above the notehead. The melody ends with a half note in measure 790.

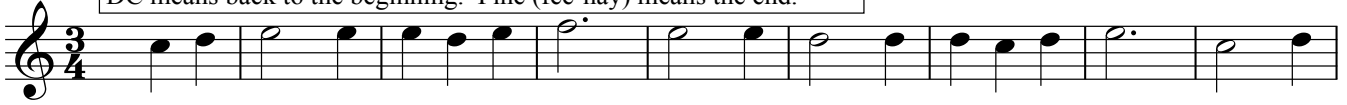
791



Musical notation for measures 791-798. The melody includes pickup notes marked with a '+' sign above the notehead. The melody ends with a half note in measure 798.

799

58 "Oh The Bear Went Over the Mountain" There are two pickups.  
DC means back to the beginning. Fine (fee-nay) means the end.



808

**Fine**

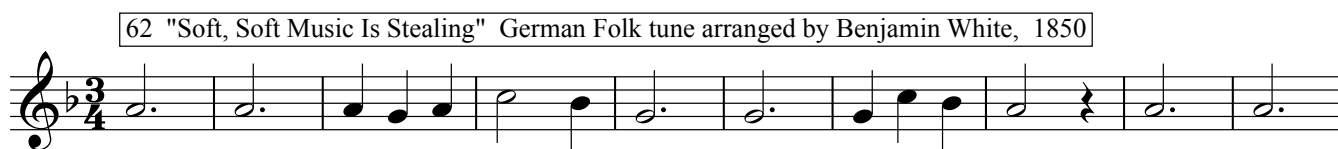
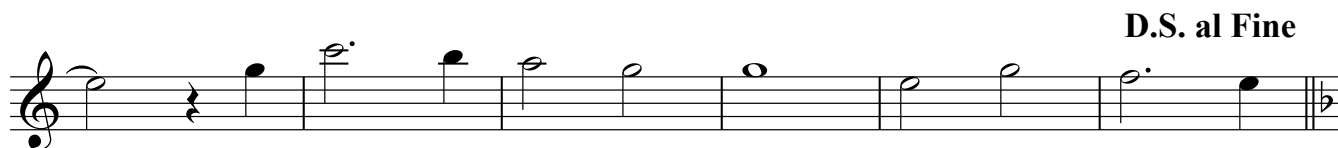
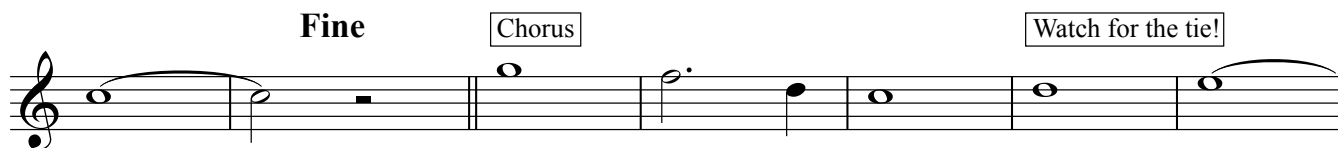
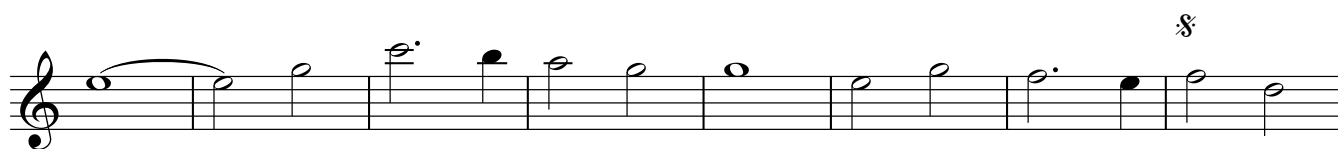
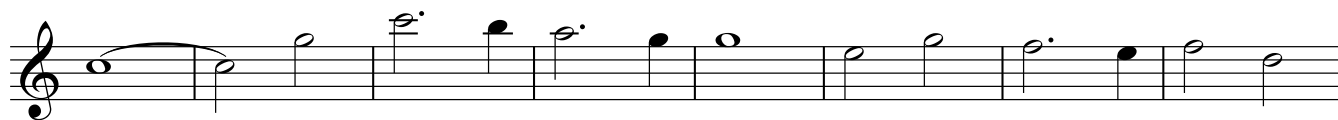
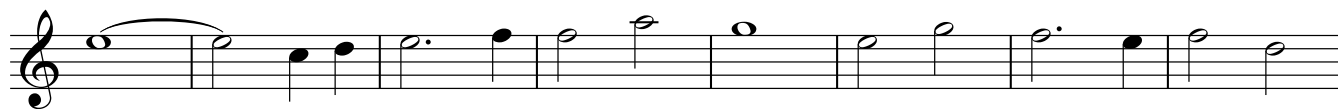
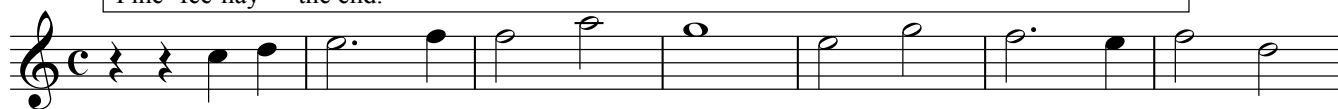
816

**D.C. al Fine**

59 "Away In A Manger"

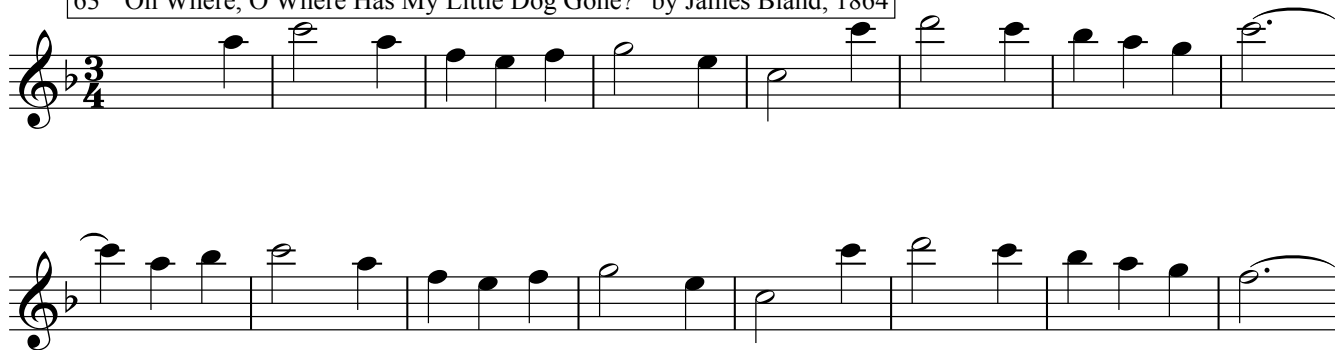


60 "Home, Sweet Home" DS means go back to the sign which is the S with a slash and two dots.  
Fine- fee-nay -- the end.

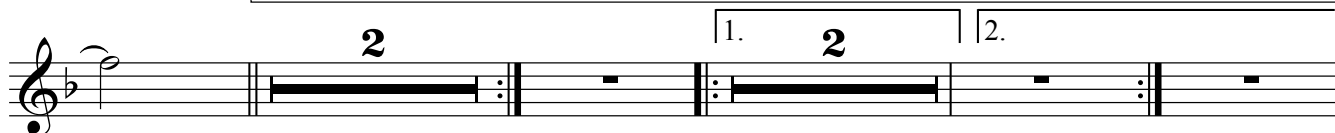




63 "Oh Where, O Where Has My Little Dog Gone?" by James Bland, 1864



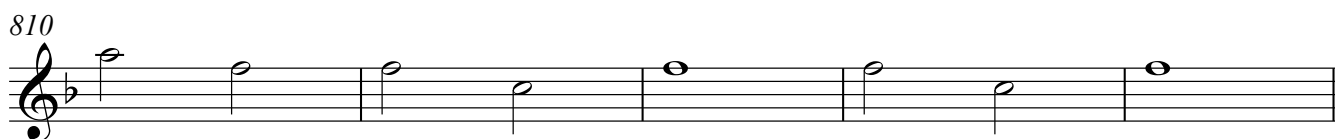
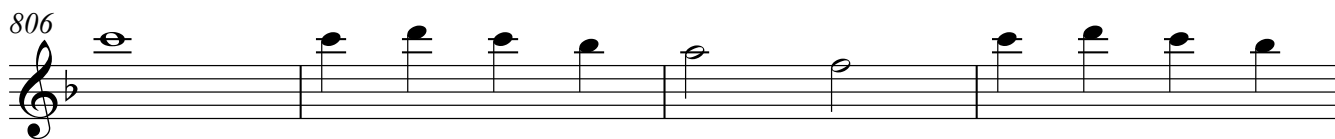
64 Four new things repeat repeat back to here first ending second ending.



65 "O Light of Life" by Herbert Oakley, 1874



799 66 "Are You Sleeping" or Frere Jacques, French folk song from the 1600's



815 67 "White Coral Bells" traditional song, composer unknown. What other way could this have been written down?



822



829

68 "Rock-a-bye Baby" first published in "Mother Goose's Melody" in 1765

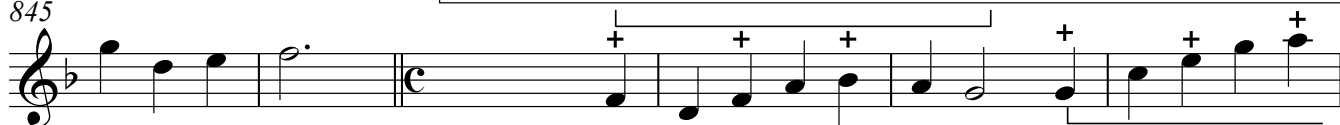


837



845

69 "Go In and Out the Windows" traditional game son. Give each pickup note + a slight emphasis



851



856

70 "Row, Row, Row Your Boat" You can divide into groups and play as a round. That's why some notes have marks over them

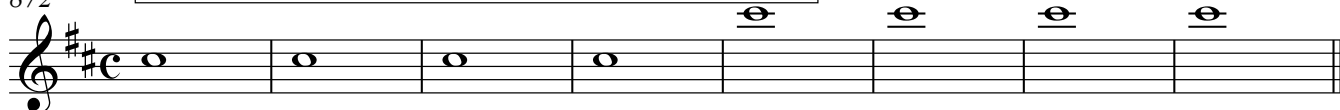


865



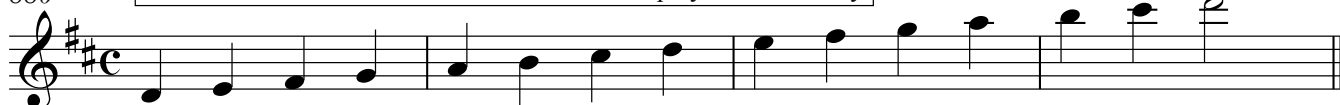
872

71 Another new note, another new key, another key signature.



880

72 Another new scale. Now we will be able to play in another key.



884 73 "Three Blind Mice. D.C. means go back to beginning. Fine (fee-nay) means "end" so stop there the second time through. **Fine**

894

903

911 **D.C. al Fine** 74 "Skater's Waltz" written by Emile Waldteufel in 1883. Be sure to use the notes in this new key.

919

928 75 "The Man On The Flying Trapeze" Skip to the Coda at the circle with the plus in it the second time through.

936

944

952 **D.C. al Coda**

960 Coda

962

76 "Lovely Evening" The phrases are 6 measures long. You can play as a round. The groups start with the marked notes.



970

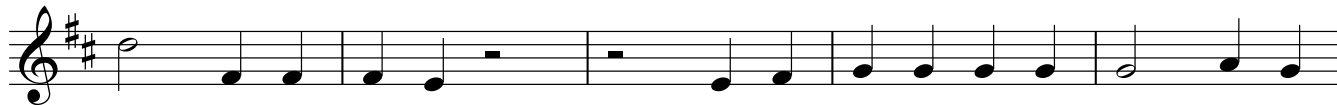


980

77 "Billy Boy" 19th Century English Folk Song



986



991



996

78 "The Cukoo" English Folk Song It starts with a "short-long" rhythm and then has a "long short" rhythm.



1002



1008

79 Another new note and another scale.



1016

80 Using the new note and a new scale.



1024

81 Using the new note a little faster.



1030

82 "See Saw Margery Daw" A 1700's folk tune from England.



1038



1043



1048

83 "The Mulberry Bush"

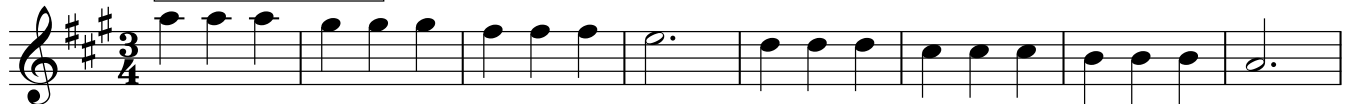


1056



1064

84 The scale song.



1072



1078



1084

85 "Chopsticks" a waltz written by Euphemia Allen in 1877



1092



1100

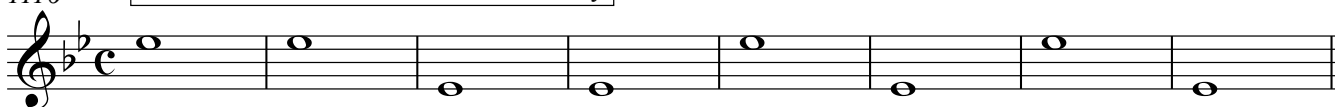


1108



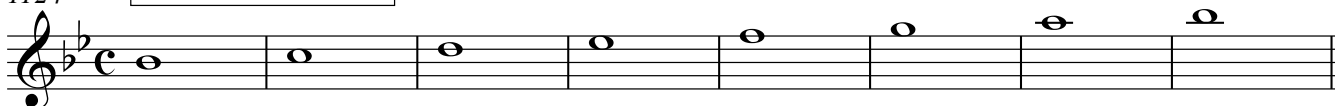
1116

86 Another new note and another new key.



1124

87 Another new scale



1132

88 Practicing the notes in this new scale.



1140

89 a tune called "Franconia" written by J. B. König in 1738



1148



1155

90 a tune called "Maryton" written by English composer H. Percy Smith in 1874



1163



91 a tune called "Belmont" written by Mozart



9



91 a tune called "Olive's Brow" written by William Bradbury in 1853



7



13

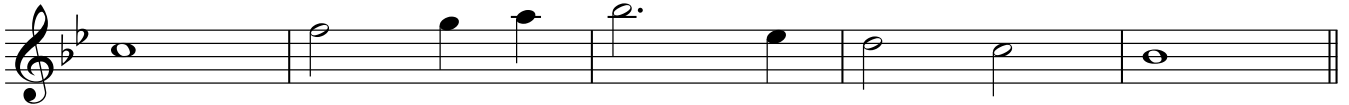
92 "Duke Street"



20



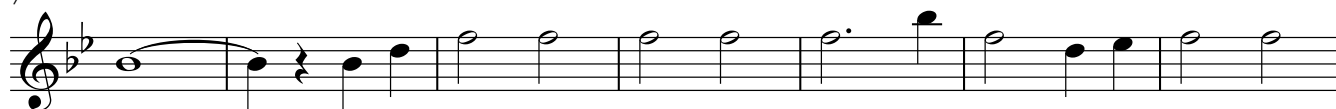
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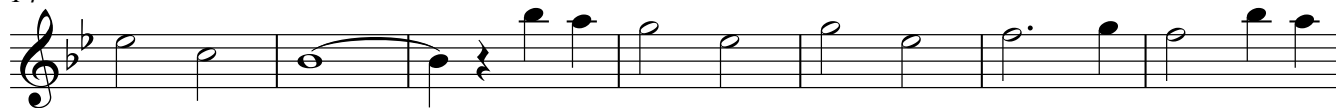
## 93 "Marines' Hymn"



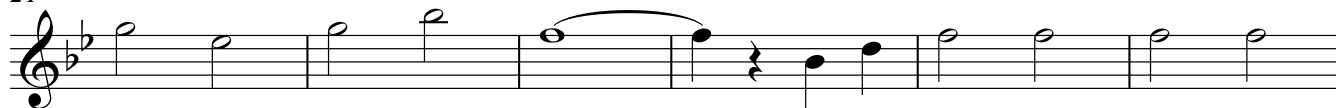
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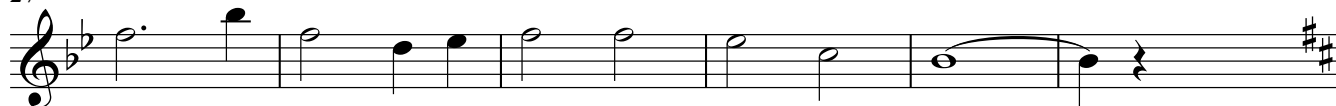
14



21



27



33

## 94 "At Perrot's Door" 2/4 time has only two beats in a measure



44



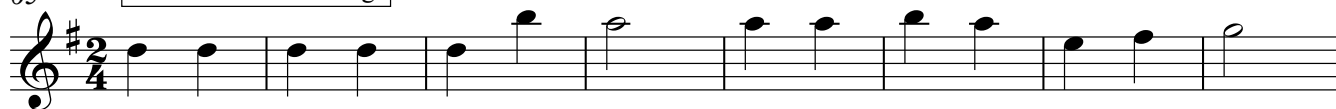
55

## 95 "To Paree"



65

## 96 "Russian Folk Song"



73





81 97 a tune called "Evan" written by William Havergal, 1846



90



When a sharp, flat, or natural sign appears in front of a note it is called an "accidental. It applies to the end of that one measure.

98 a tune called "Dundee", composer unknown. Hold the fermata 3 beats so it sounds like the next note comes at the right time.



11

99 "German Folk Song"



21



31

100 "German Folk Song #2"



42

101 "Moravian Folk Tune"



52



63

102 "Mexican Folk Tune"

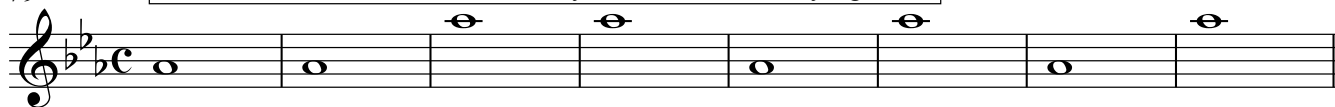


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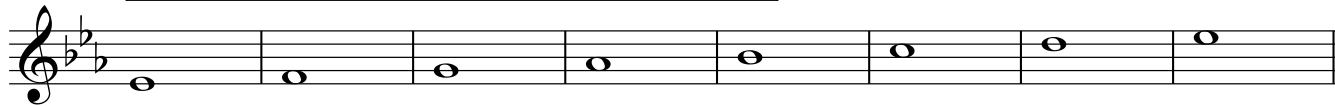
79

103 Another new note. It is affected by the last flat in the key signature.



87

104 Another new scale. Now you can play in another key!



95

105 "Good King Wenceslas" a story song about the duke of Bohemia who lived from 907 to 935 A.D.



101



106



112

106 "Bobby Shafto" Look for a new note.



118

107 "Polly Put the Kettle On"



124



130



## 108 "St. Paul's Steeple" English "nonsense" folk song from the 1600's



6



10



14

## 109 "The Bridge of Avignon"



20

Fine

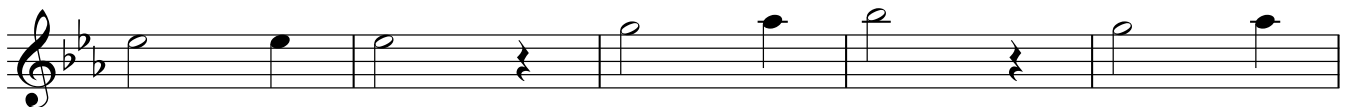
D.C. al Fine



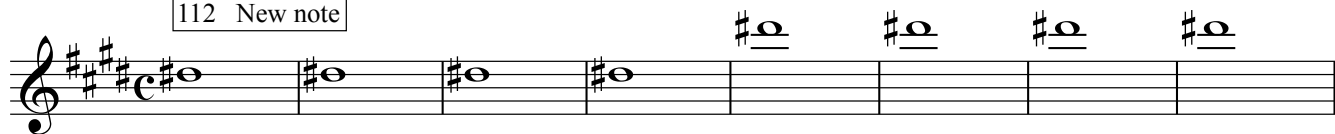
## 110 "Home"



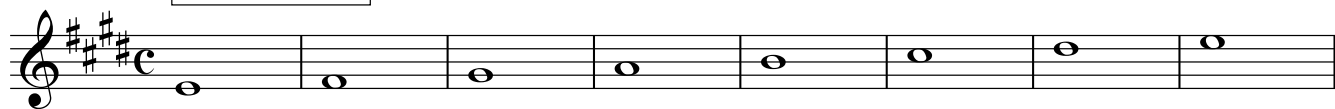
## 111 "Where Are You Going, My Pretty Maid?"



112 New note



113 New Scale



114 "Integer Vitae" a school song of Harvard University, based on a poem by the Greek poet Horace.



115 "We Thank Thee, Lord" blessing song before meals.



## 116 "The Merry Widow Waltz" by Johann Strauss



## 117 a tune called "St. Agnes"



## 118 "Tread Softly"



[illegible]