

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.

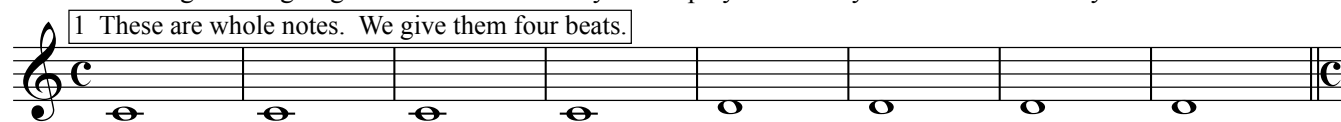
The songs in this book are “public domain” which means the copyright on them has expired, so they can be used and copied without any permission or payment needed. This book can also be copied as desired without any permission or payment. Some of the songs are “hymn tunes” and we have listed them by the “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.

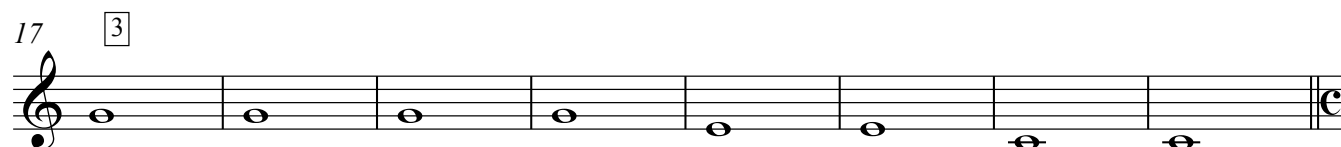
1 These are whole notes. We give them four beats.



9 2



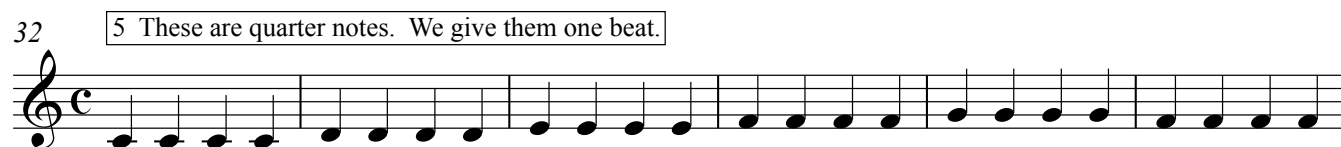
17 3



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



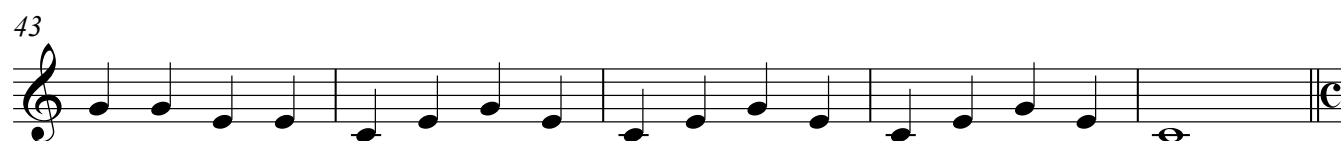
32 5 These are quarter notes. We give them one beat.



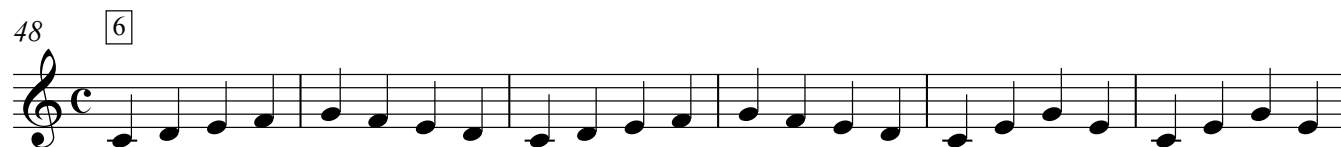
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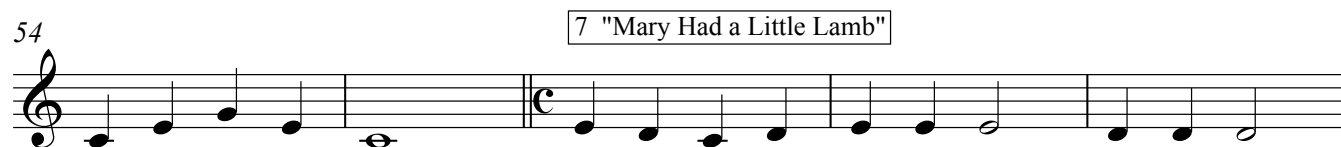
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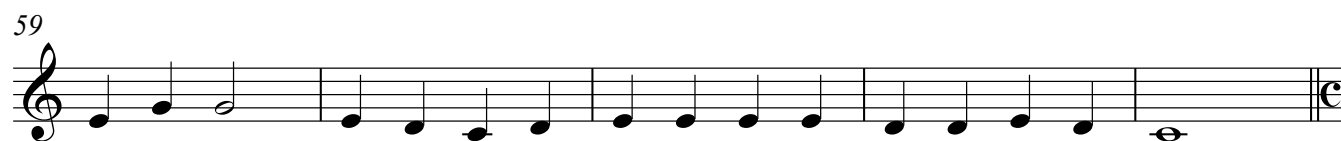
48 6



54 7 "Mary Had a Little Lamb"



59



64

8 "Go Tell Aunt Rhodie"



70

9 "Upidee" or "Some Folks Do"



75



80

10 "Lightly Row"



86



91



96

11 "Jingle Bells"



102

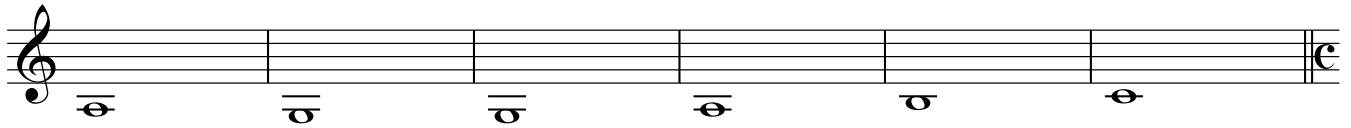


109

12 Now Let's learn three new notes.



114



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

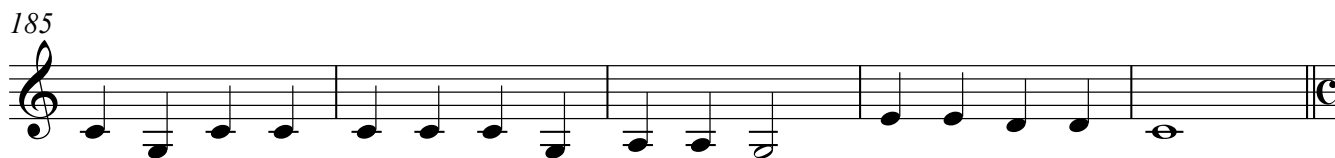
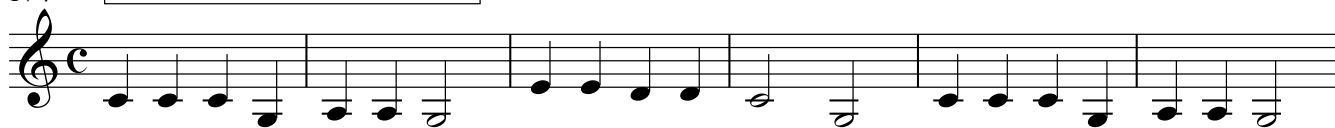
17 "The Little Brown Jug"



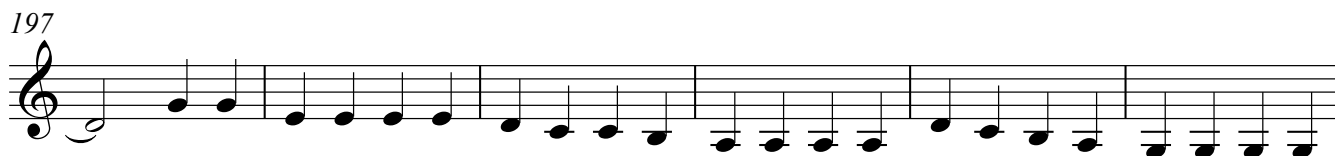
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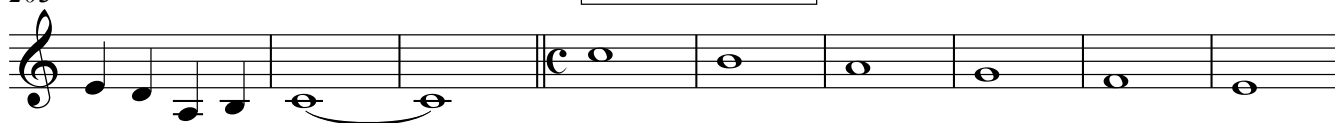
174 18 "Old MacDonald Had A Farm"



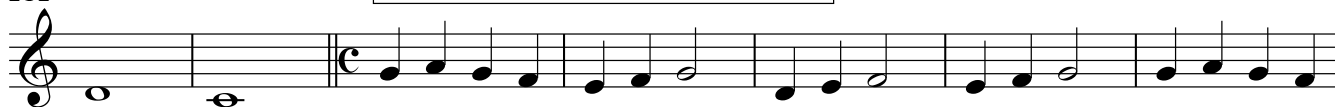
190 19 "Coming 'round the mountain"



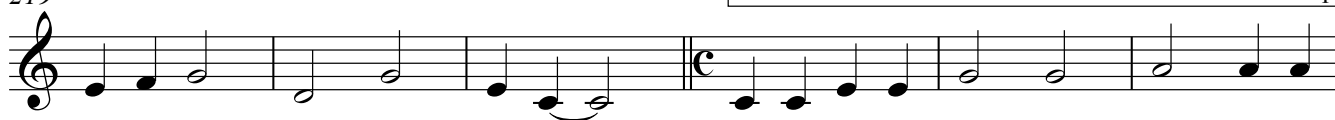
203 20 Three new notes.



212 21 "London Bridge" (where is it now?)



219 22 a tune called "Nicea" named after a town in Europe.



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



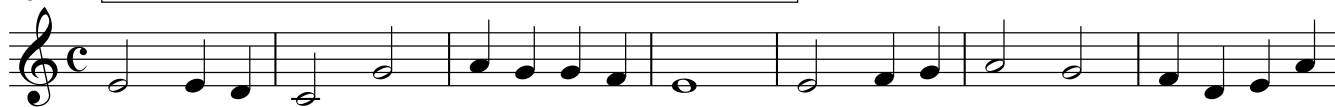
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276



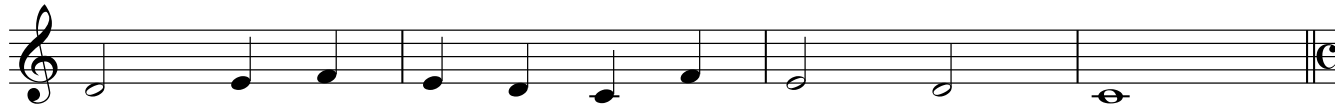
282 26 a tune called "Eventide" written in 1861 by William Monk



289



294



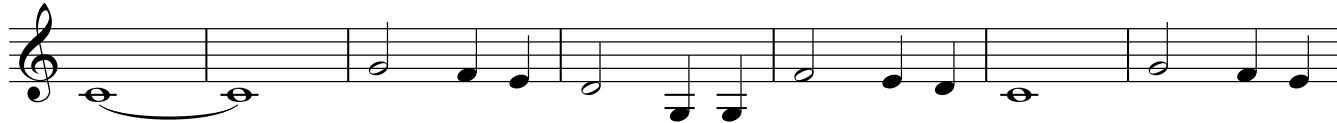
298 27 "Long Long Ago" an English Folk Song witten in 1833 by Thomas Bailey



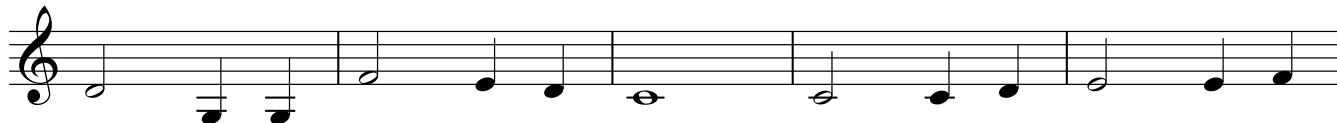
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312



319



324



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



338



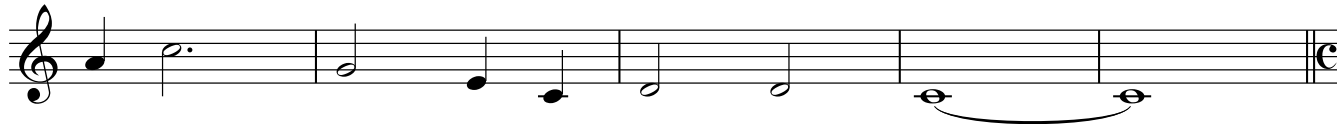
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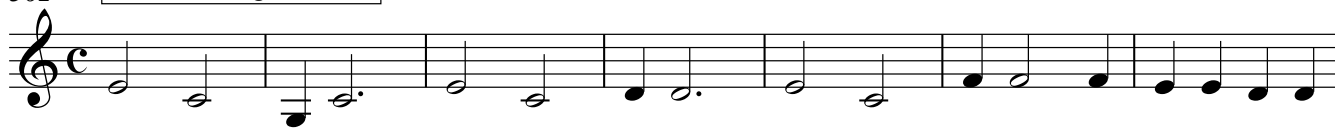
352



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



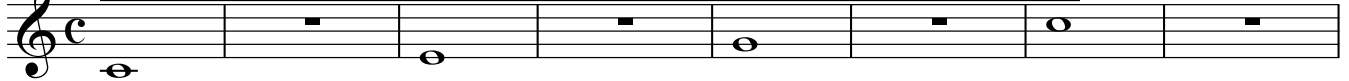
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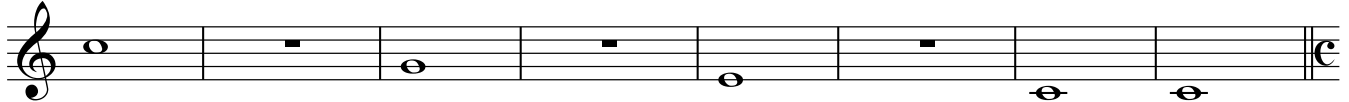
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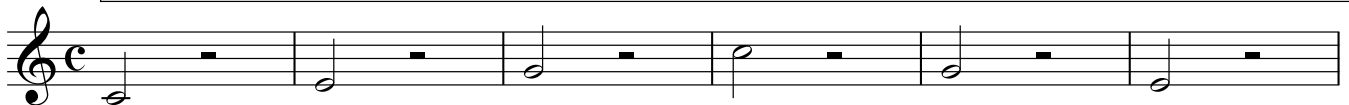
450 34 RESTS A whole rest gets 4 beats and hangs under the next to top line of the staff.
Count 1 2 3 4 in your mind and have your instrument silent during the rest.



458



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



558

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.

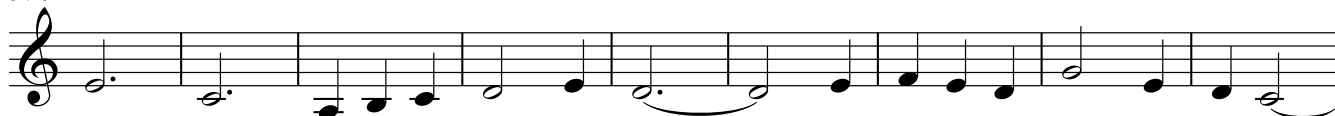


566

48 "Daisy Bell"



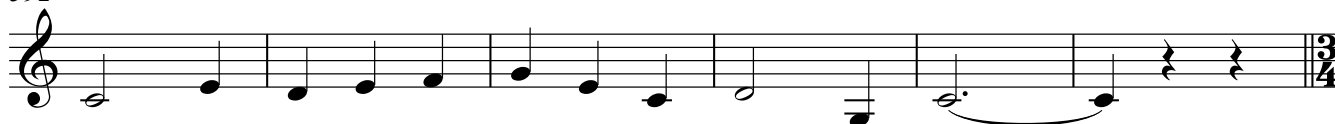
576



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.



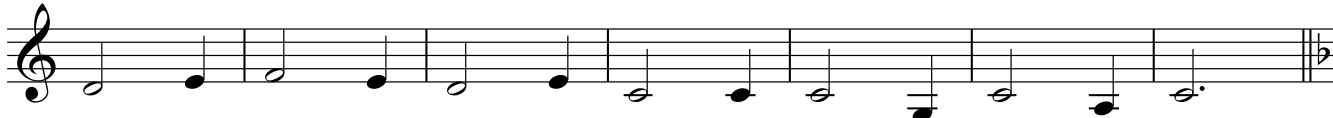
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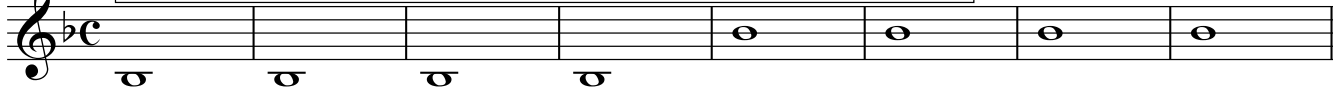
704



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"



742



749

56.5 "The Farmer In the Dell" a folk song



757



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.

774



783

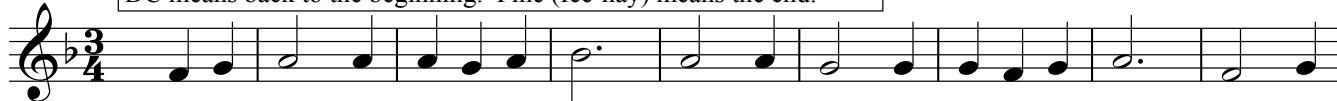


791



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

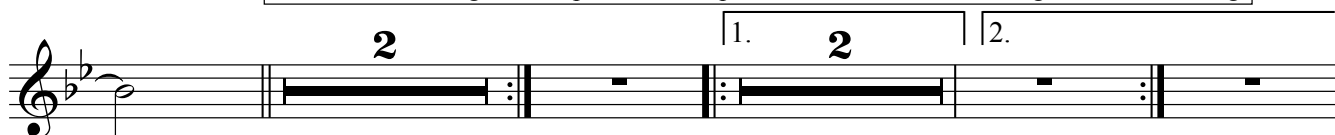
59 "Away In A Manger"



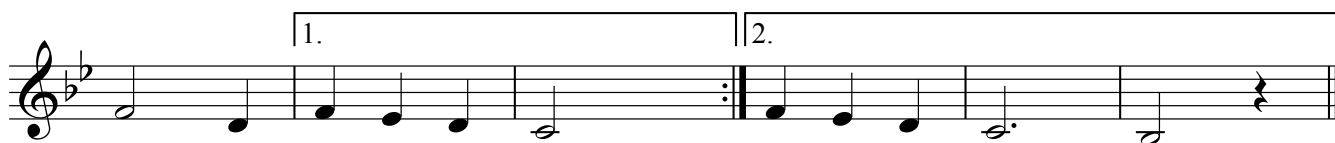
63 "Oh Where, O Where Has My Little Dog Gone?" by James Bland, 1864



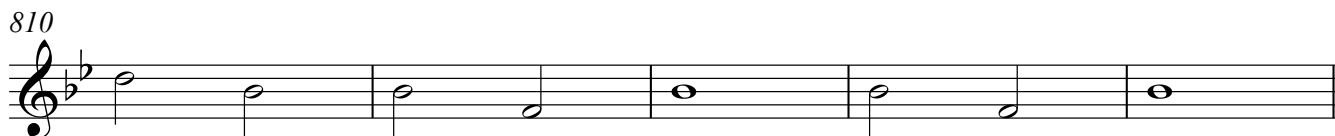
64 Four new things repeat repeat back to here first ending second ending.



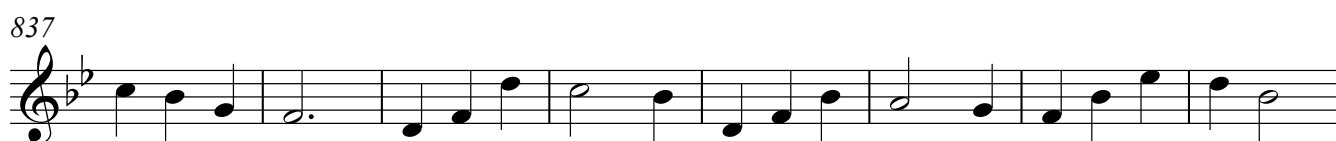
65 "O Light of Life" by Herbert Oakley, 1874



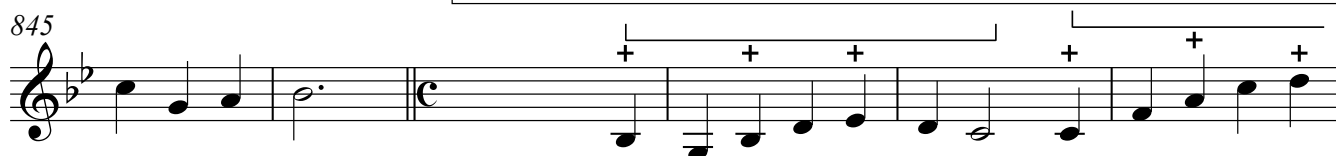
799 66 "Are You Sleeping" or Frere Jacques, French folk song from the 1600's



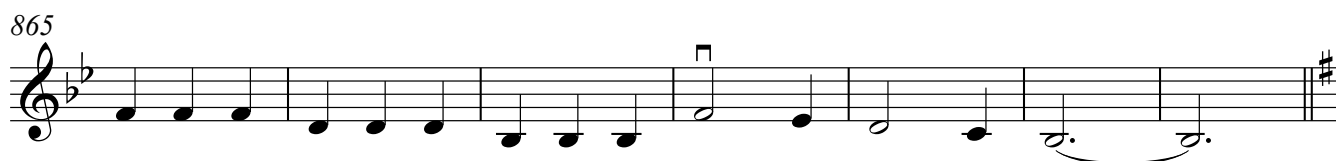
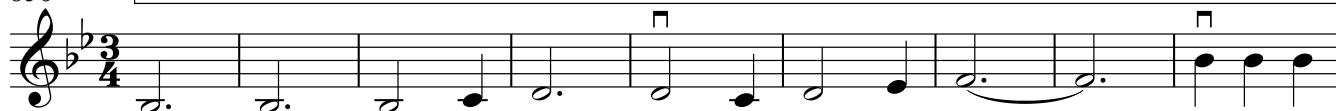
815 67 "White Coral Bells" traditional song, composer unknown. What other way could this have been written down?



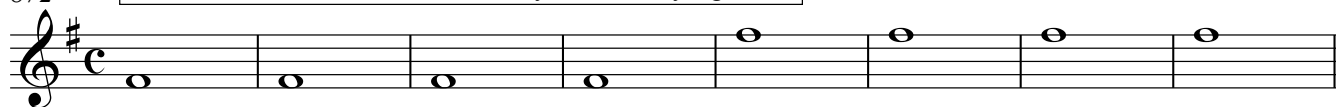
69 "Go In and Out the Windows" traditional game song. Give each pickup note + a slight emphasis



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



872 71 Another new note, another new key, another key signature.

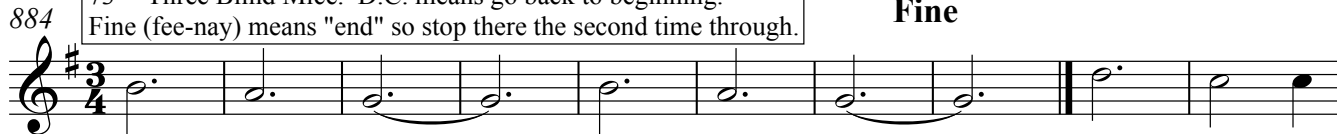


880 72 Another new scale. Now we will be able to play in another key.



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

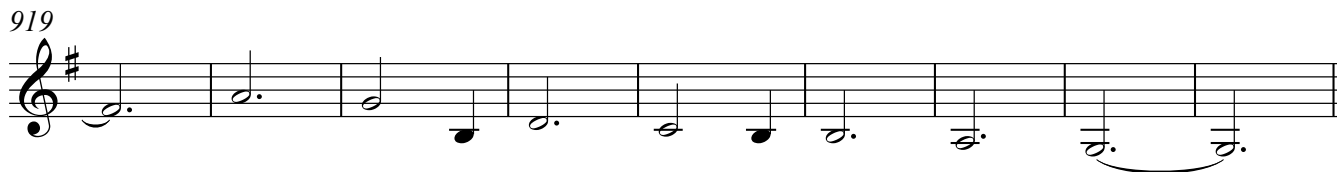
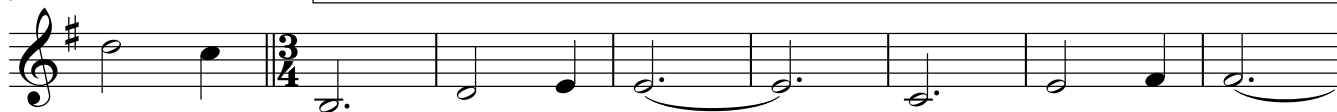
Fine



D.C. al Fine

919

74 "Skater's Waltz" written by Emile Waldteufel in 1883. Be sure to use the notes in this new key.



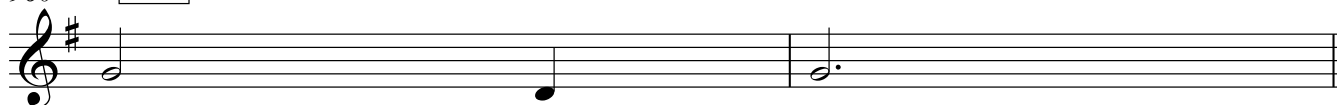
936 75 "The Man On The Flying Trapeze" Skip to the Coda at the circle with the plus in it the second time through.



D.C. al Coda



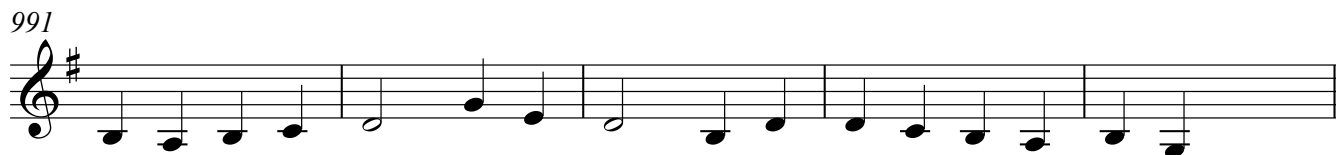
960 \oplus Coda



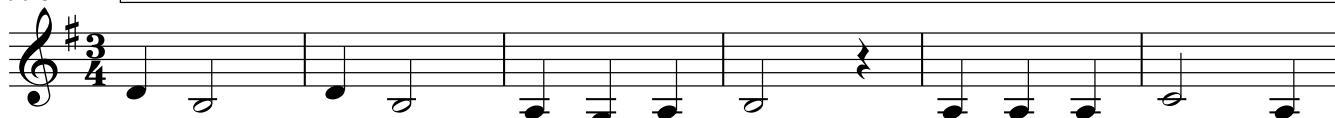
962 [76 "Lovely Evening" The phrases are 6 measures long. You can play as a round. The groups start with the marked notes.]



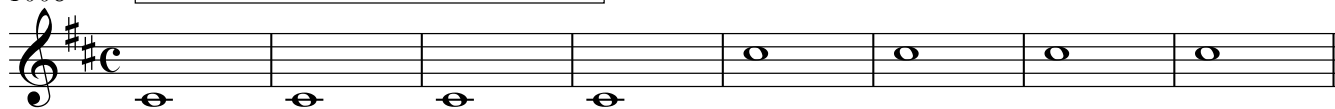
980 [77 "Billy Boy" 19th Century English Folk Song]



996 [78 "The Cukoo" English Folk Song It starts with a "short-long" rhythm and then has a "long short" rhythm.]



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



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

[illegible][illegible]

86 Another new note and another new key.



87 Another new scale



88 Practicing the notes in this new scale.



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



1155

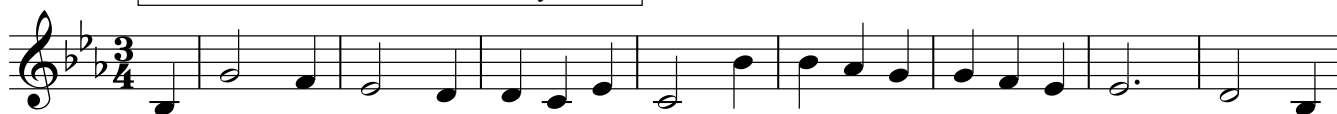
90 a tune called "Maryton" written by English composer H. Percy Smith in 1874



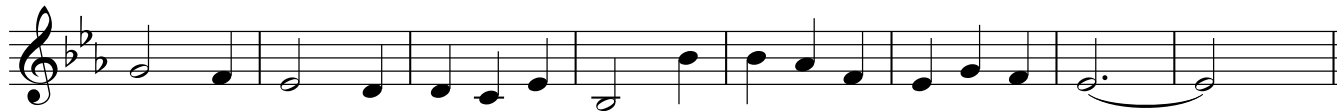
1163



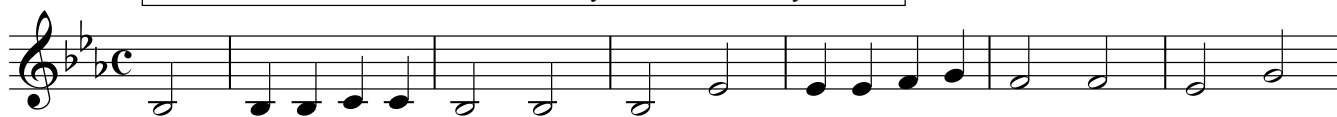
91 a tune called "Belmont" written by Mozart



9



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



7



13

92 "Duke Street"



20



24



93 "Marines' Hymn"



7



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"



71



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"



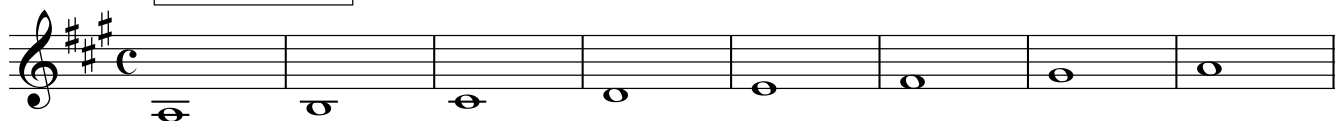
111 "Where Are You Going, My Pretty Maid?"



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"



119 a tune called "Aletta" by William Bradbury, 1858

