

# 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.

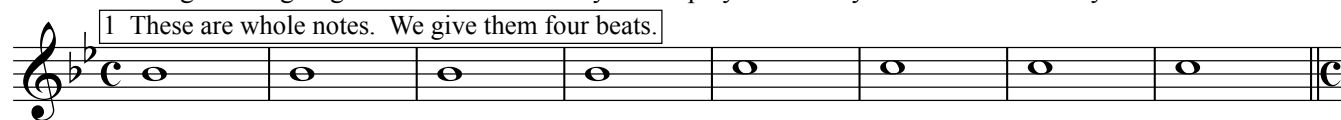
The songs in this book are “public domain” which means the copyright on them has expired, so they can be used and copied without any permission or payment needed. This book can also be copied as desired without any permission or payment. Some of the songs are “hymn tunes” and we have listed them by the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

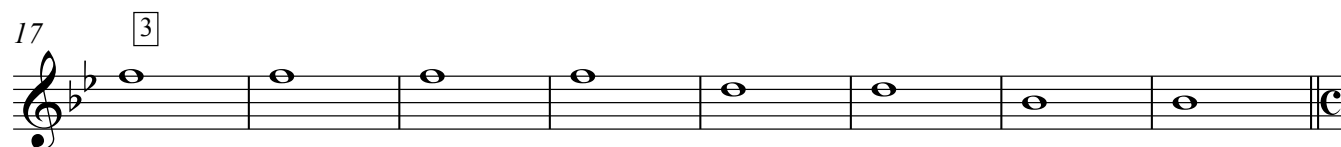
1 These are whole notes. We give them four beats.



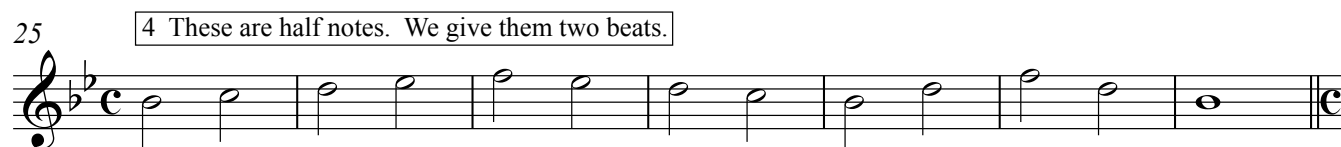
9 2



17 3



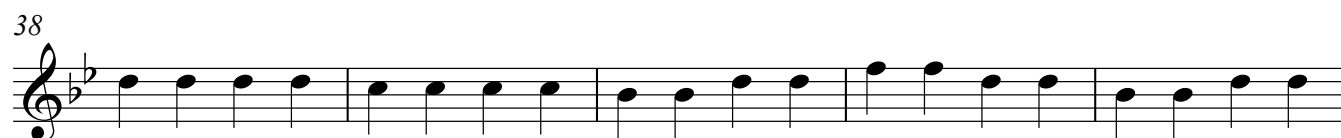
25 4 These are half notes. We give them two beats.



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



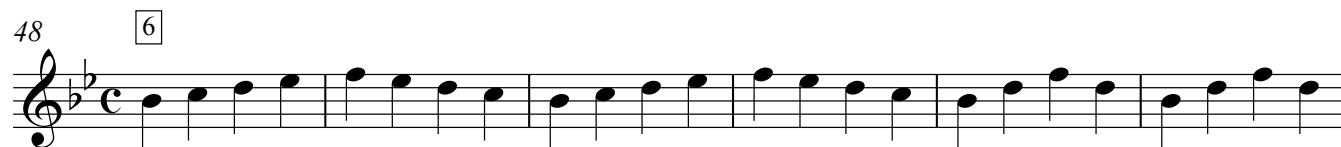
38



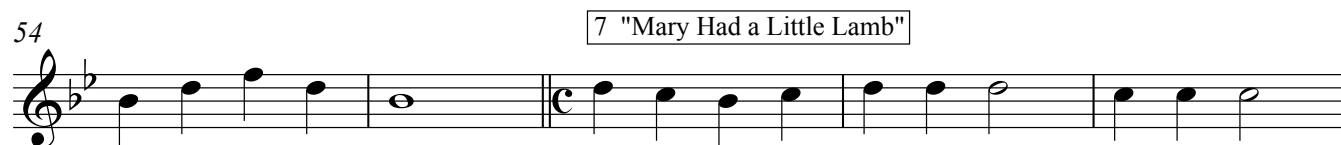
43



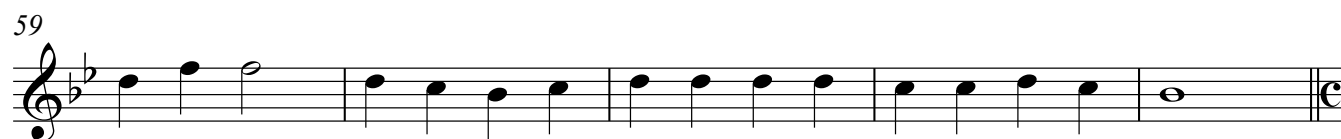
48 6



54 7 "Mary Had a Little Lamb"



59



## 64 8 "Go Tell Aunt Rhodie"



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



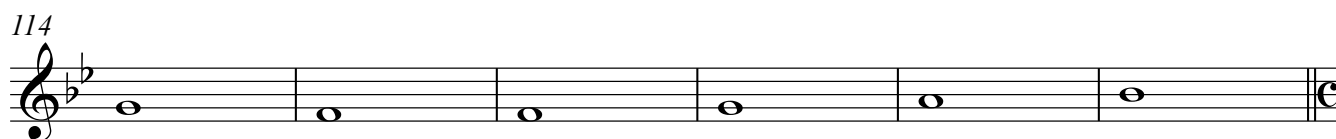
## 80 10 "Lightly Row"



## 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"

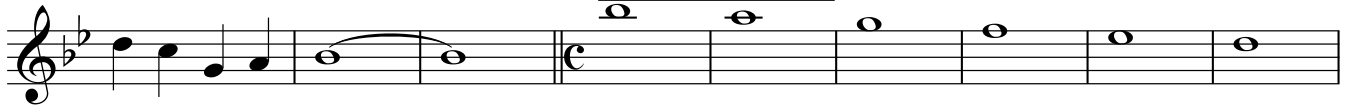


197



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



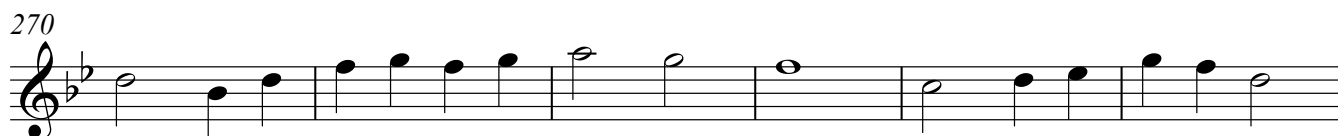
## 238 23 "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" or the "Alphabet Song"



## 250 24 "Gone Are The Days" --a song by Stephen Foster



## 263 25 a tune called "Bread of Life" written in 1877 by William Sherman



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



298

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



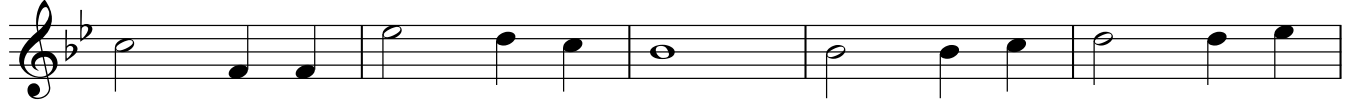
305



312



319



324



330

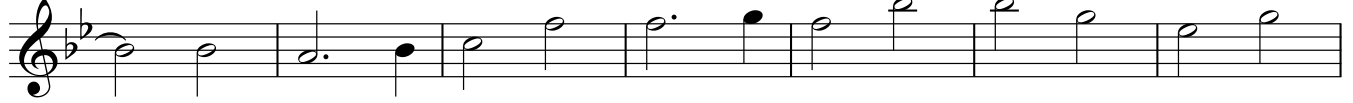
28 A new note-- Dotted half--- gets 3 beats. "Way Down Upon the Swanee River" by Steven Foster



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

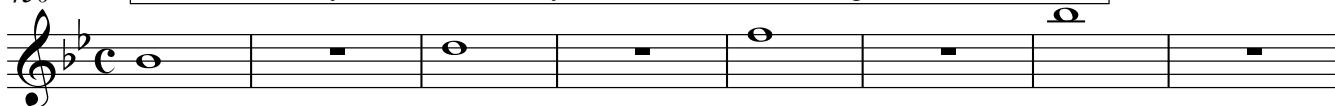


444



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.

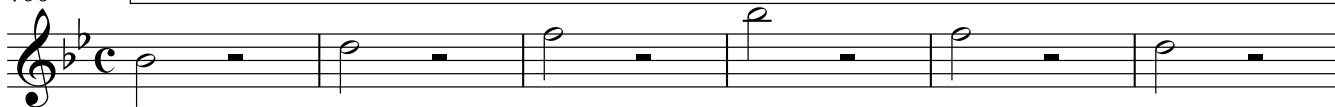


458



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.



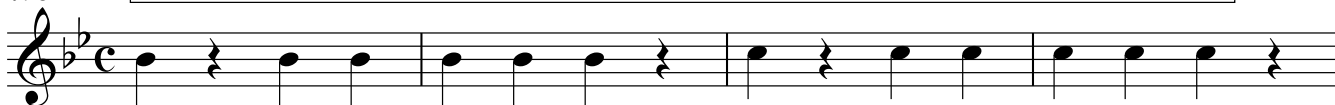
472

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 !

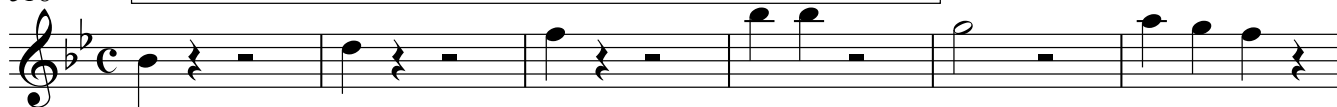


513



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



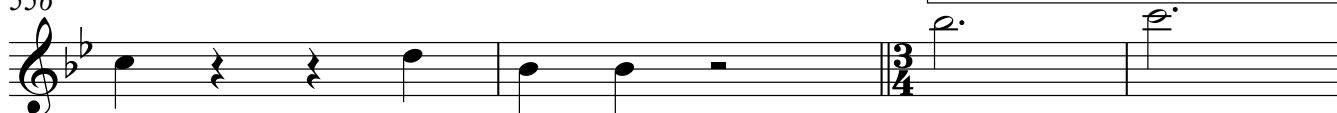
550

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

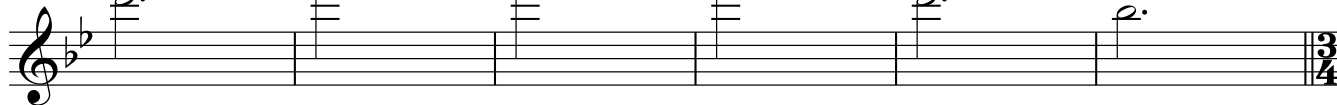


556

47 Now four new notes and a new kind of time. 3  
Play this line 3 times every day for 2 weeks.



560



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

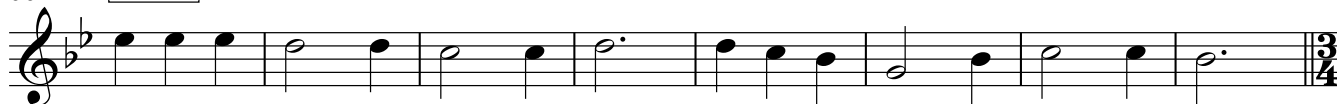


654



662

Chorus

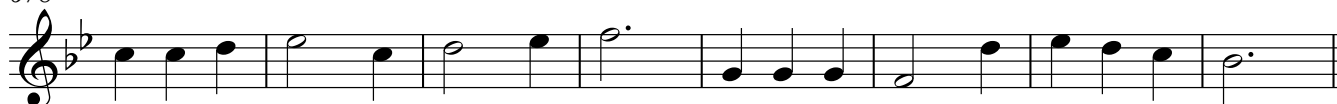


670

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

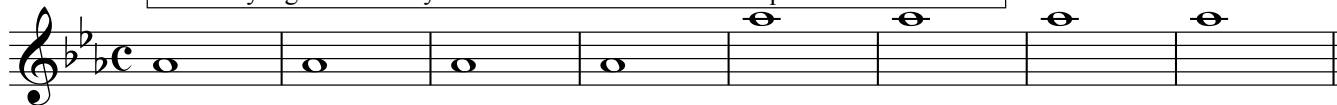


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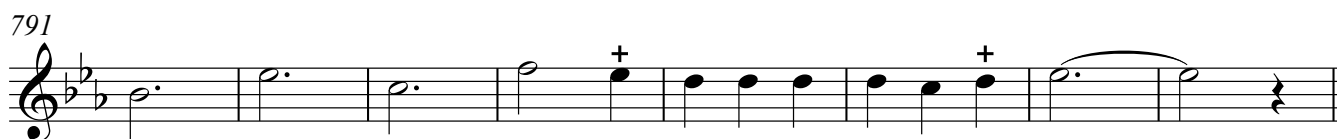
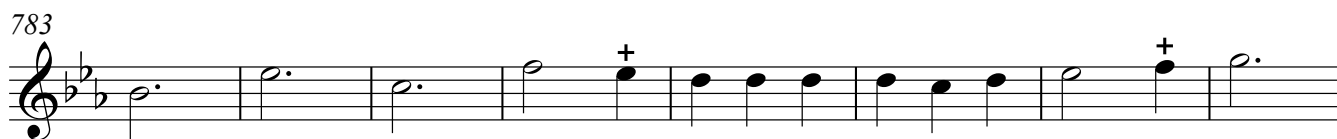
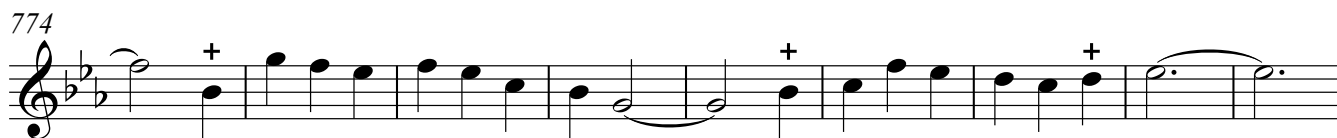
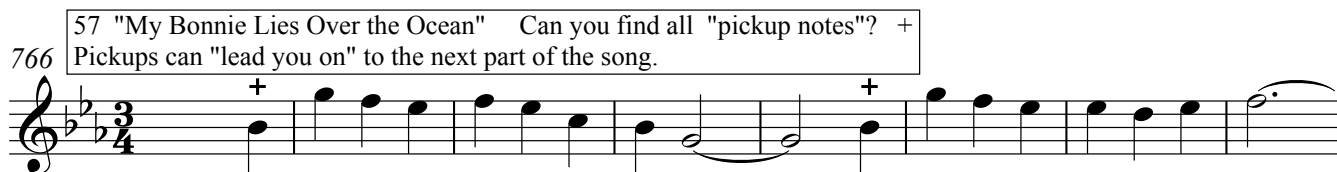
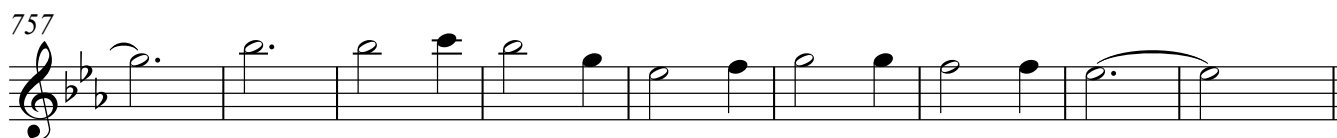
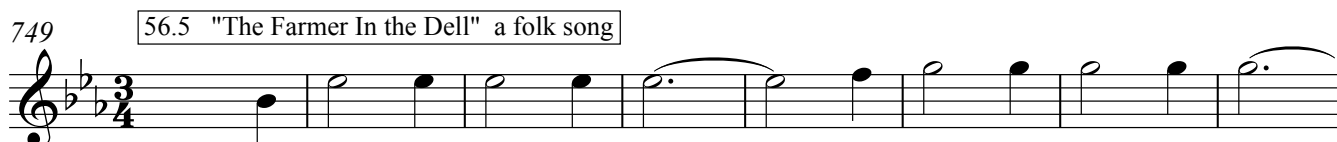
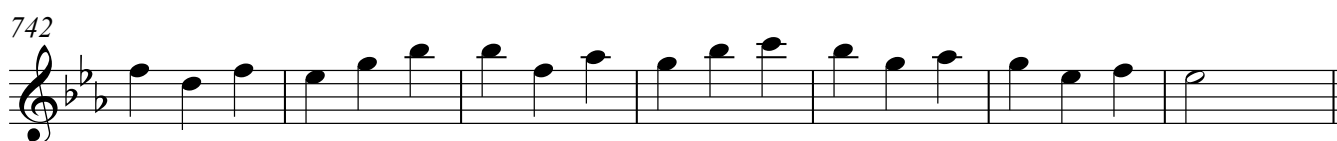
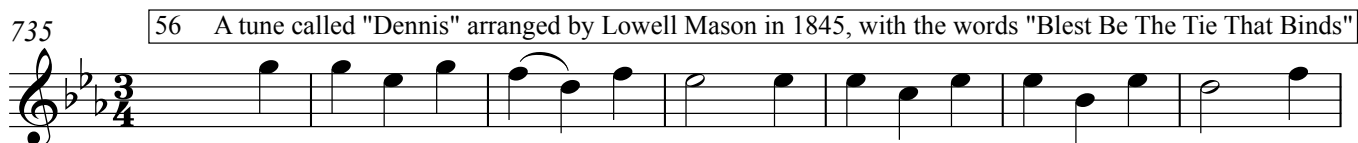
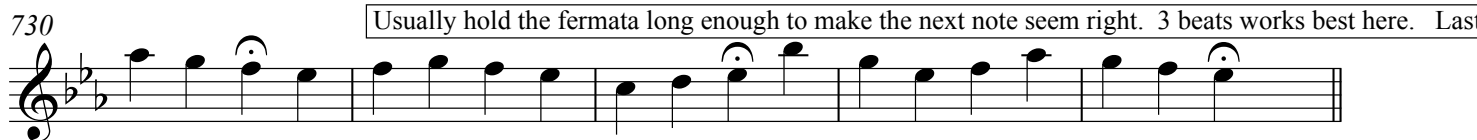
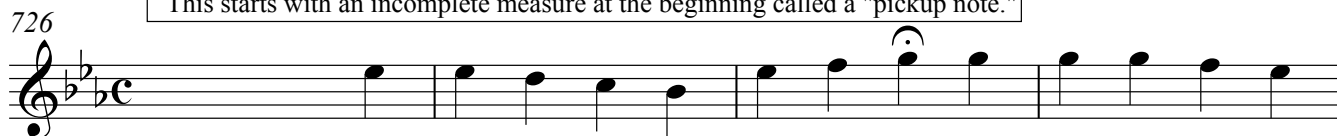


718

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.




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



799

808 Fine



816

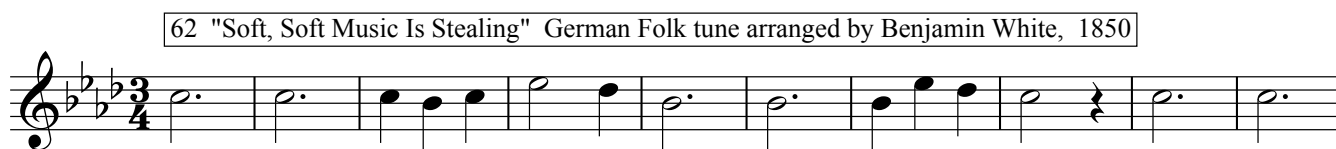
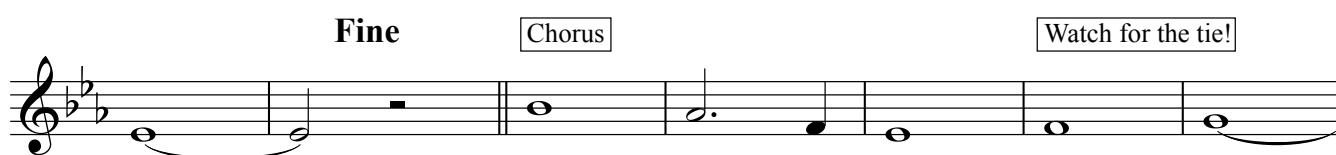
D.C. al Fine

The first staff of music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The melody consists of the following notes: 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 (quarter). The staff ends with a double bar line.

[illegible]

The first staff of music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It contains the following notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half).

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.

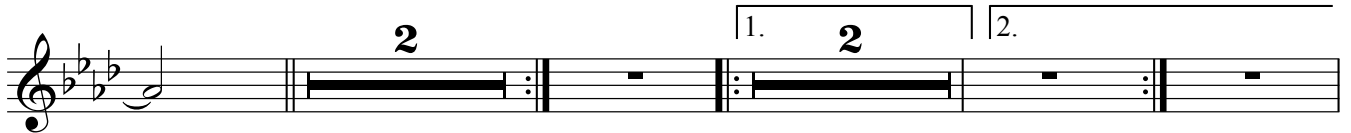




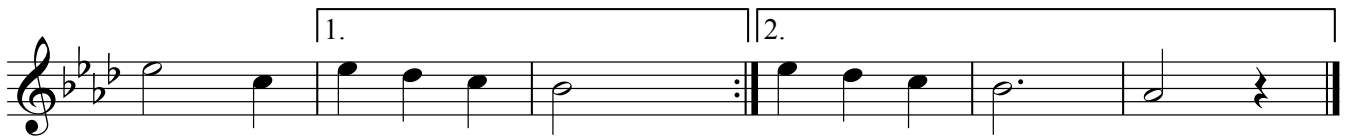
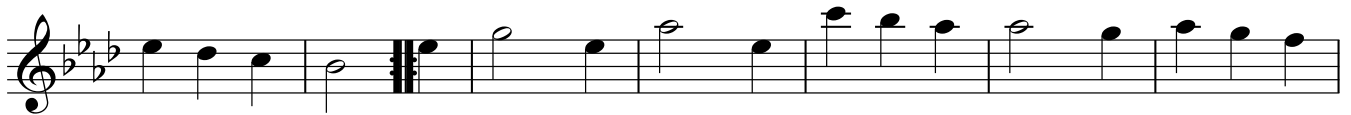
## 63 "Oh Where, O Where Has My Little Dog Gone?" by James Bland, 1864



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



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

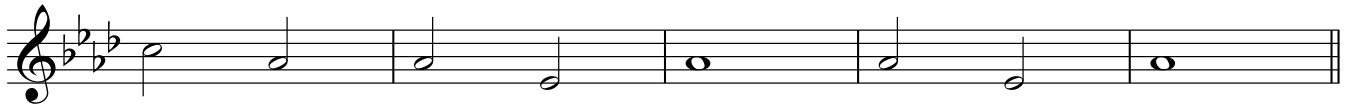


799

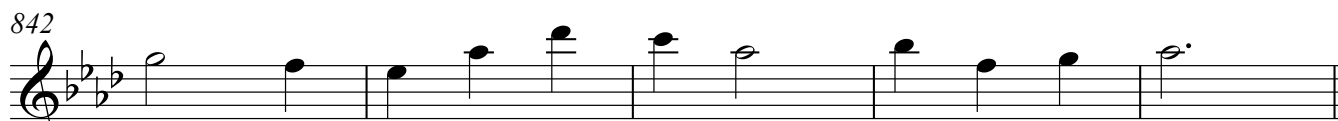
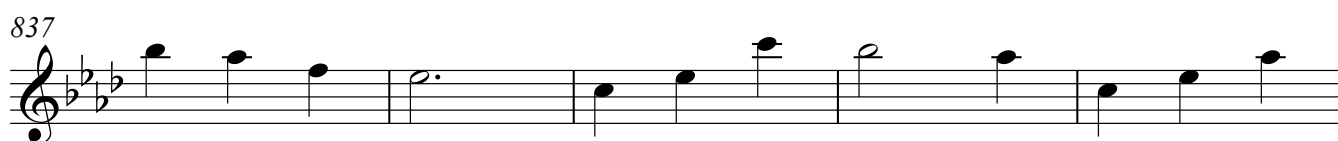
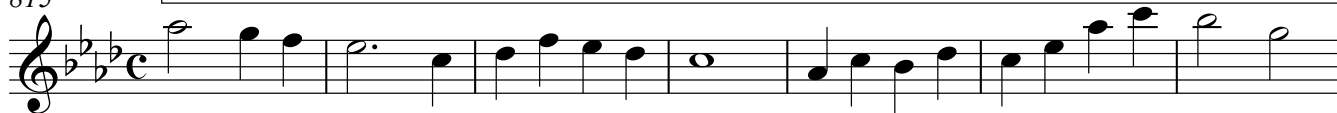
## 66 "Are You Sleeping" or Frere Jacques, French folk song from the 1600's



810



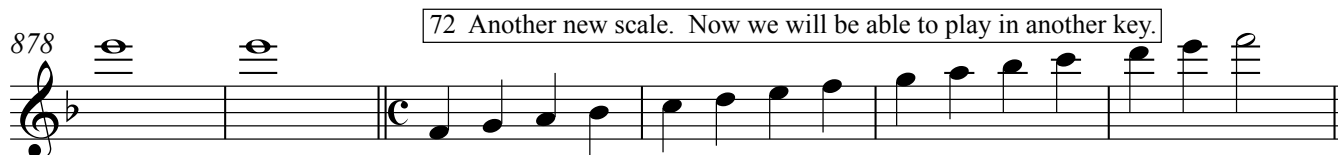
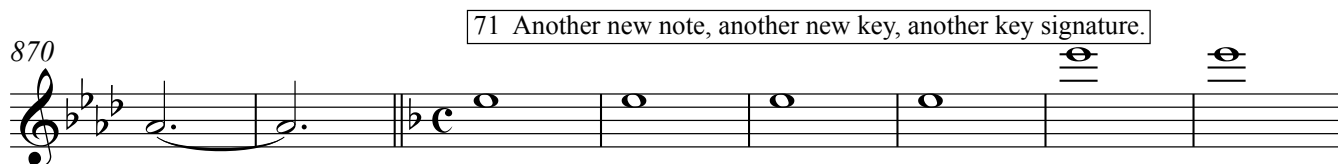
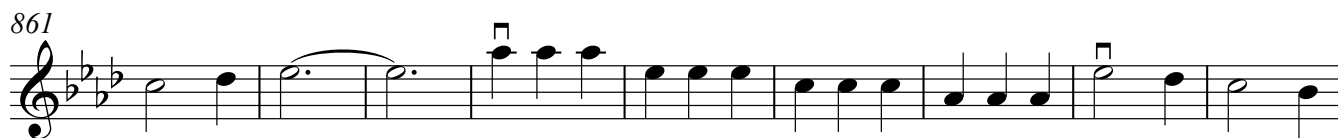
815 [67 "White Coral Bells" traditional song, composer unknown. What other way could this have been written down?



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



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.



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

**D.C. al Fine**

911 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  $\Phi$  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.



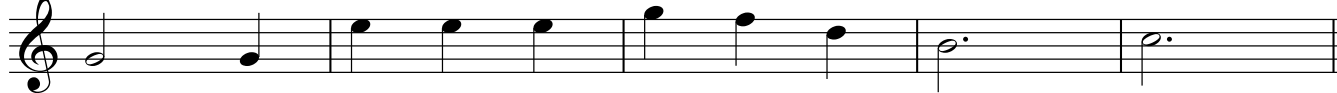
1030 82 "See Saw Margery Daw" A 1700's folk tune from England.



1038



1043



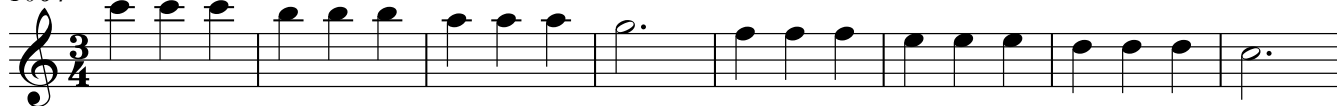
1048 83 "The Mulberry Bush"



1056



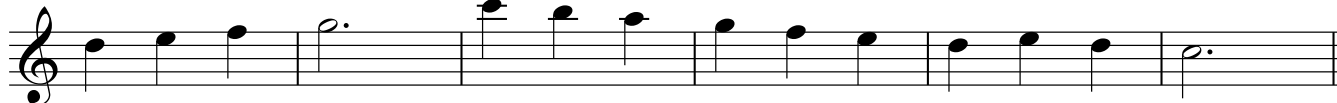
1064 84 The scale song.



1072



1078



1084 85 "Chopsticks" a waltz written by Euphemia Allen in 1877

Musical notation for measures 1084-1091 of "Chopsticks". The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody consists of eighth notes, mostly on a single staff.

1092

Musical notation for measures 1092-1100 of "Chopsticks". The melody continues with eighth notes, mostly on a single staff.

1100

Musical notation for measures 1100-1107 of "Chopsticks". The melody continues with eighth notes, mostly on a single staff.

1108

Musical notation for measures 1108-1114 of "Chopsticks". The melody continues with eighth notes, mostly on a single staff.

1115 86 Another new note and another new key.

Musical notation for measures 1115-1123 of "Chopsticks". The key signature changes to two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody continues with eighth notes, mostly on a single staff.

1124 87 Another new scale

Musical notation for measures 1124-1131 of "Chopsticks". The key signature changes to three flats (B-flat, E-flat, and A-flat). The melody continues with eighth notes, mostly on a single staff.

1132 88 Practicing the notes in this new scale.

Musical notation for measures 1132-1139 of "Chopsticks". The key signature changes to four flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, and D-flat). The melody continues with eighth notes, mostly on a single staff.

1140 89 a tune called "Franconia" written by J. B. König in 1738

Musical notation for measures 1140-1147 of "Franconia". The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody consists of eighth notes, mostly on a single staff.

1148

Musical notation for measures 1148-1155 of "Franconia". The melody continues with eighth notes, mostly on a single staff.

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"



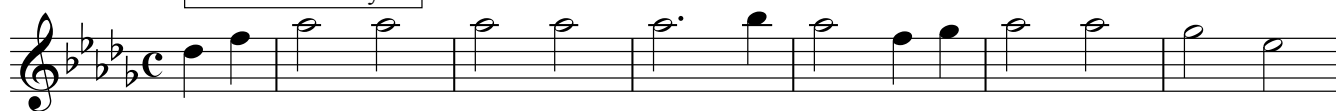
20



24



## 93 "Marines' Hymn"



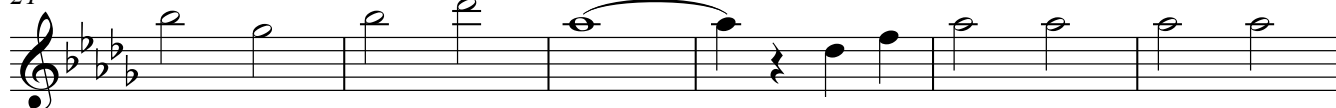
7



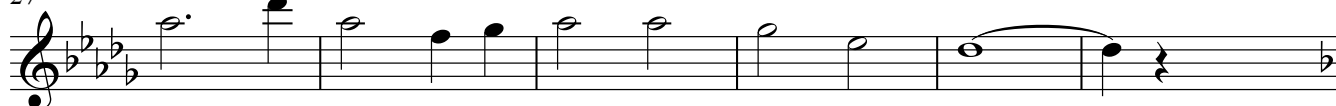
14



21



27



33

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

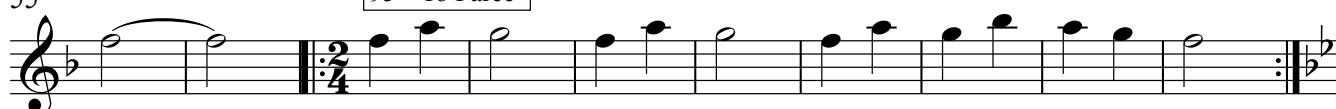


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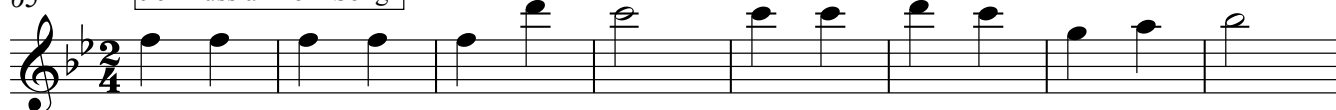
55

## 95 "To Paree"

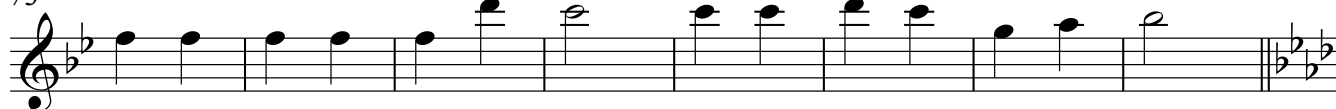


65

## 96 "Russian Folk Song"



73

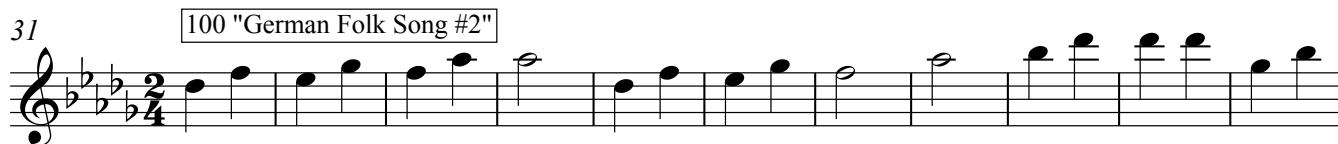
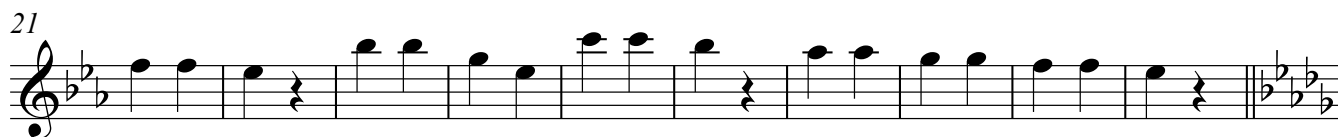
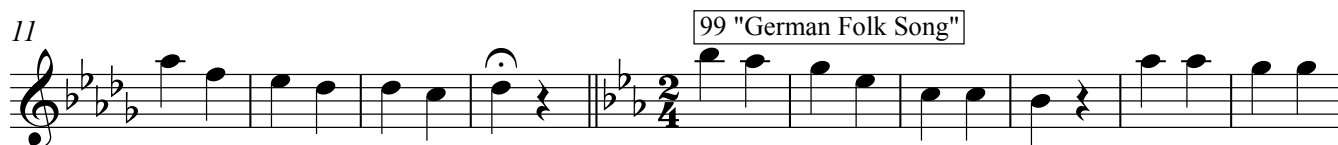




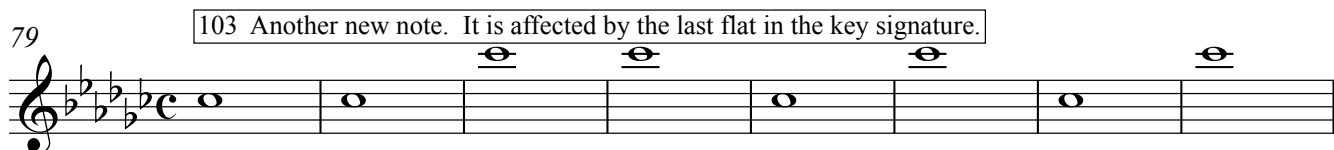


When a sharp, flat, or natural sign appears in front of a note it is called an "accidental. It applies to the end of that one measure.

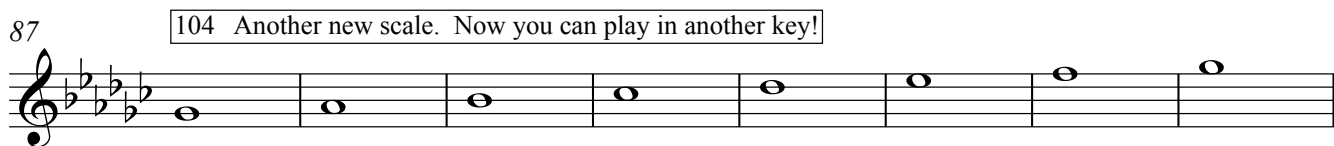
98 a tune called "Dundee", composer unknown. Hold the fermata 3 beats so it sounds like the next note comes at the right time.



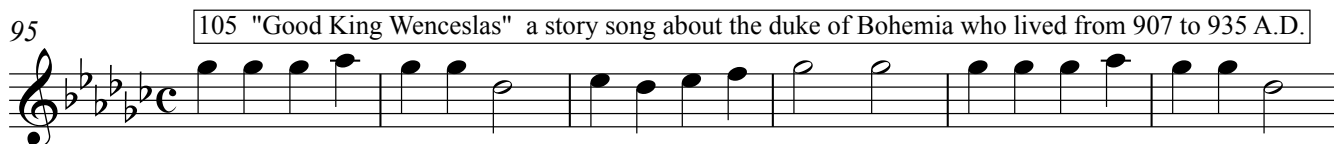
79 103 Another new note. It is affected by the last flat in the key signature.



87 104 Another new scale. Now you can play in another key!



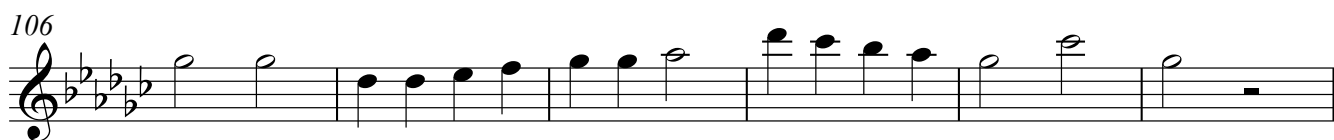
95 105 "Good King Wenceslas" a story song about the duke of Bohemia who lived from 907 to 935 A.D.



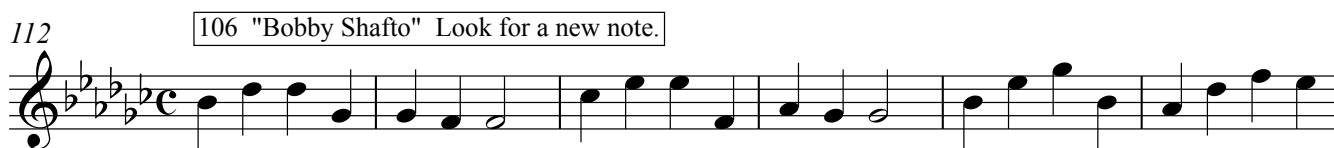
101



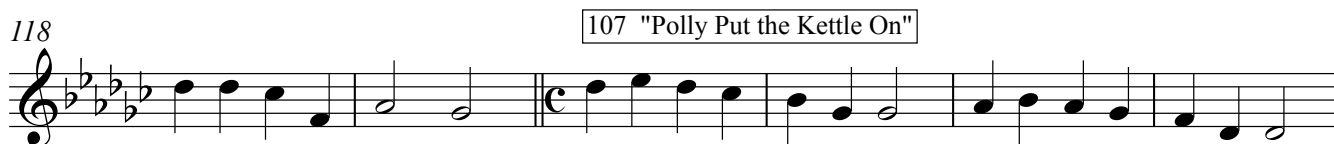
106



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

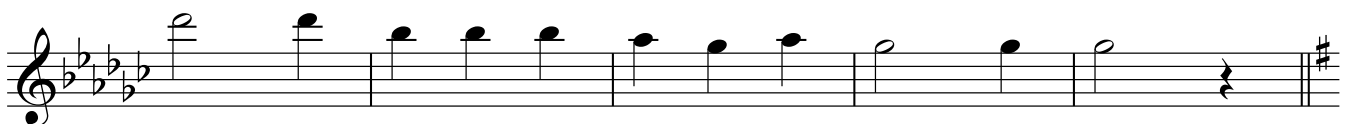
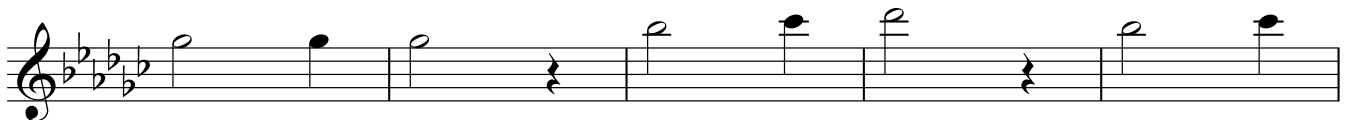
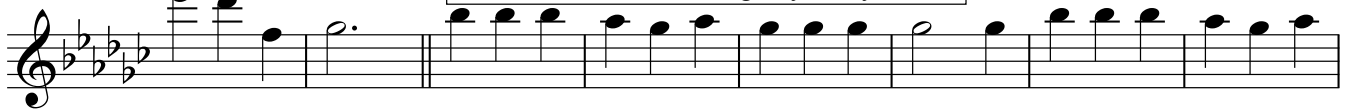
D.C. al Fine

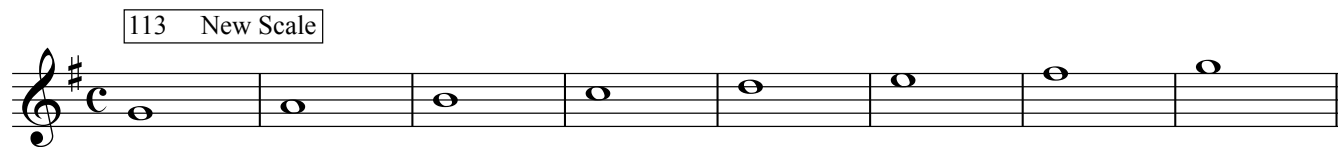


## 110 "Home"



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





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



## 117 a tune called "St. Agnes"



## 118 "Tread Softly"



A musical score for two voices, Soprano and Alto, in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The Soprano part consists of eight measures, ending with a repeat sign. The Alto part also consists of eight measures, ending with a double bar line. Both parts feature a melody primarily composed of quarter notes and half notes, with some eighth notes and rests. The lyrics are written below each staff.

**Soprano**

The  
rose tree,  
the rose tree,  
the rose tree,  
the rose tree,  
the rose tree,  
the rose tree,  
the rose tree,

**Alto**

It  
grows so  
tall and  
green,  
and it  
has many  
leaves,  
and it has  
many leaves,