

Unison Songs for Bands

This book has multiple uses:

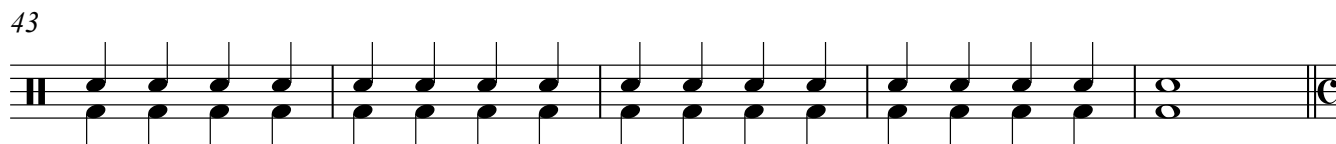
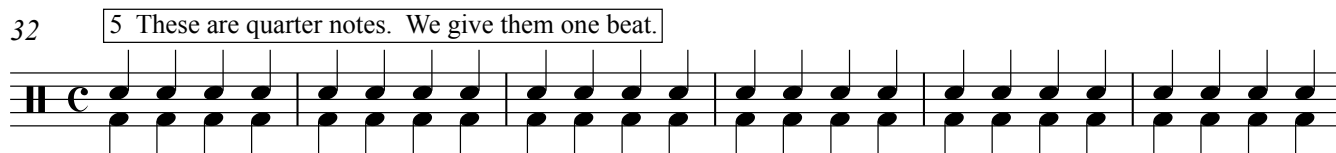
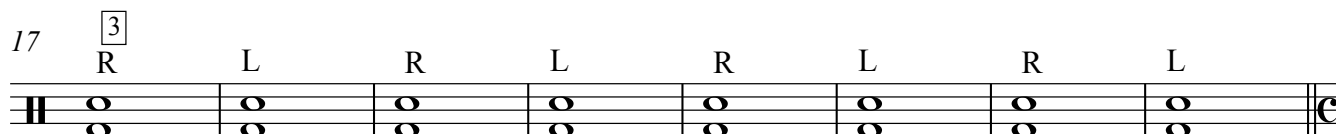
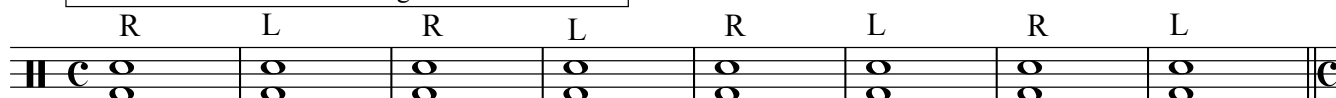
- ◆ It can be used as a supplementary book to any band method.
- ◆ It can be used as a beginning band method. No fingering charts or fingerings are included, as these are intended to be provided by the teacher.
- ◆ It can be used by intermediate players to learn to play in additional keys.
- ◆ It can 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.



48

6

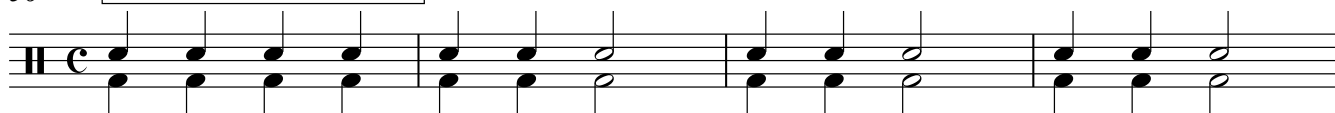


52

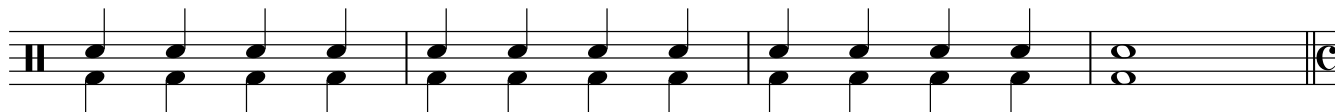


56

7 "Mary Had a Little Lamb"

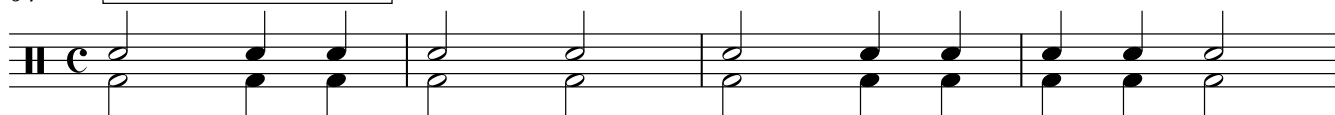


60



64

8 "Go Tell Aunt Rhodie"

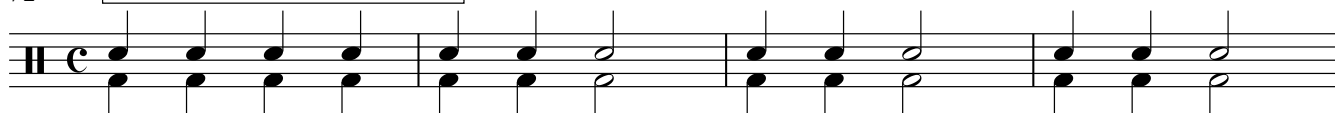


68

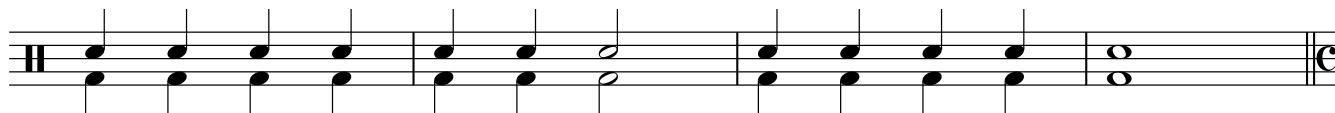


72

9 "Upidee" or "Some Folks Do"



76



80

10 "Lightly Row"



86



91



96

11 "Jingle Bells"



102



109



12 Now Let's learn three new notes.

Developing the long roll. We will be working on double sticking L L R R so that every note sounds the same and we can't tell which hand is playing unless we look. The words "da-dy mam-my" help in even playing.

112

L L R R L L R R etc.



116



120

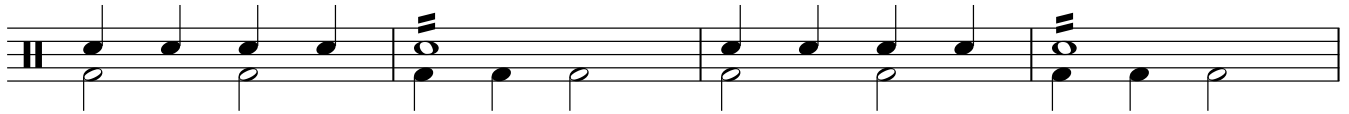
13 "O Come All Ye Faithful" or "Adeste Fidelis"



126



132



136



140

14 "Yankee Doodle"

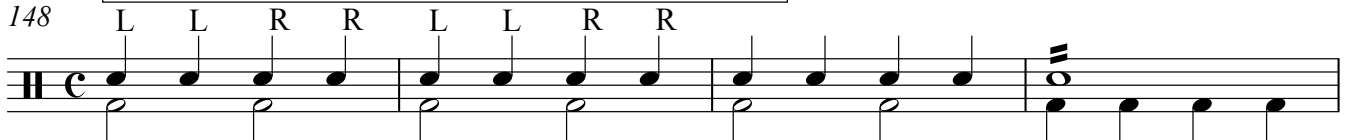


144



148

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



152



156

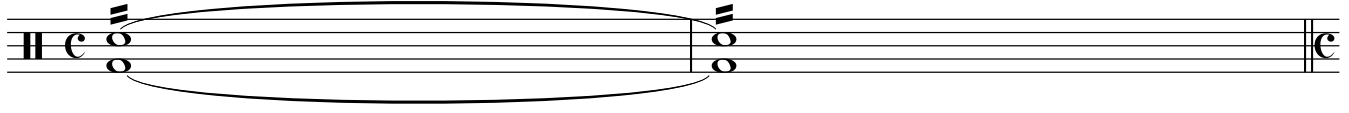


160



164

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.



166

17 "The Little Brown Jug"

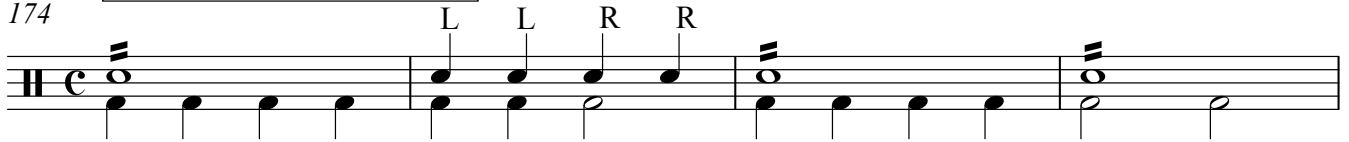


170



174

18 "Old MacDonald Had A Farm"



178



182



186



190

19 "Coming 'round the mountain"



196



201



20 Three new notes.

The "Flam" is practiced by raising one stick higher than the other and then letting them fall at the same speed so one hits the drum first.

206

210

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

214

218

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

222

227

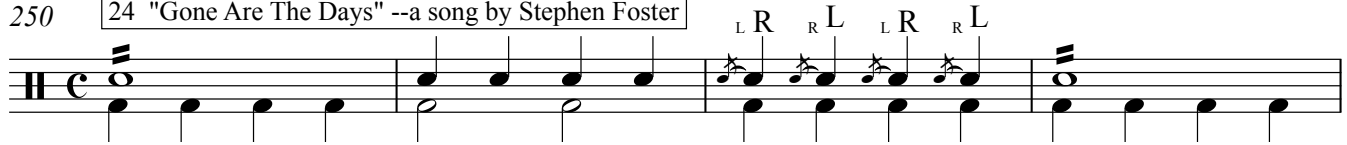
233

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

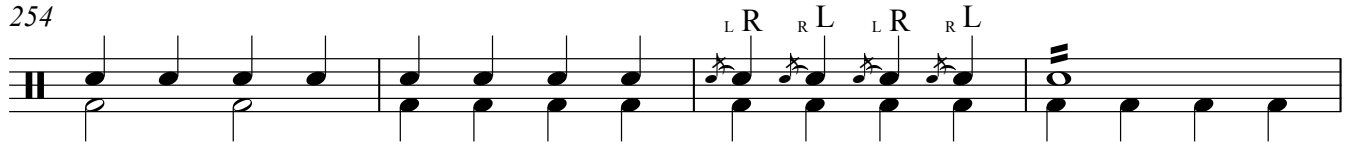
238

244

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



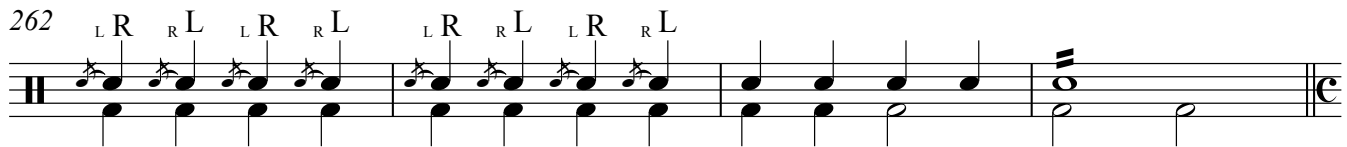
254



258

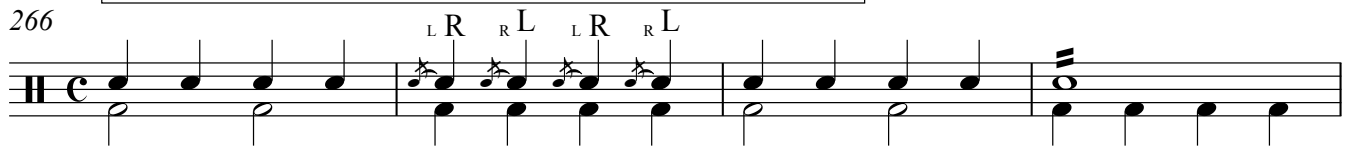


262

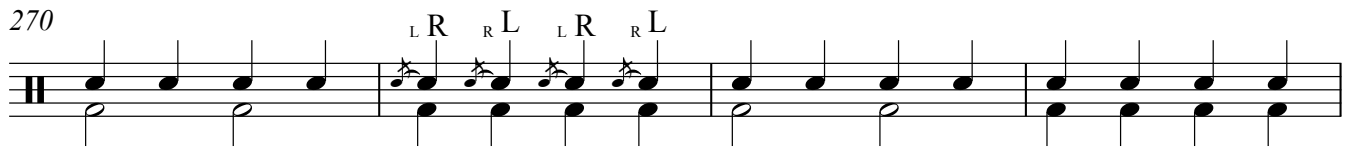


25 a tune called "Bread of Life" written in 1877 by William Sherman

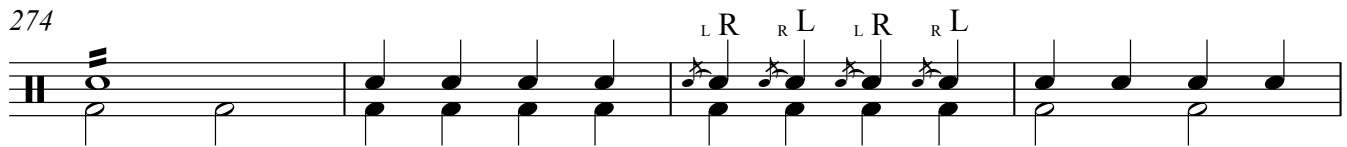
266



270



274



278



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



288



293



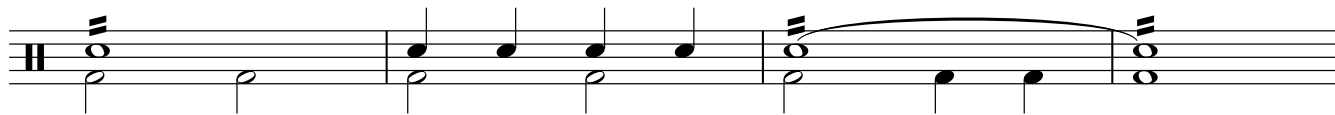
298 27 "Long Long Ago" an English Folk Song witten in 1833 by Thomas Bailey



304



310



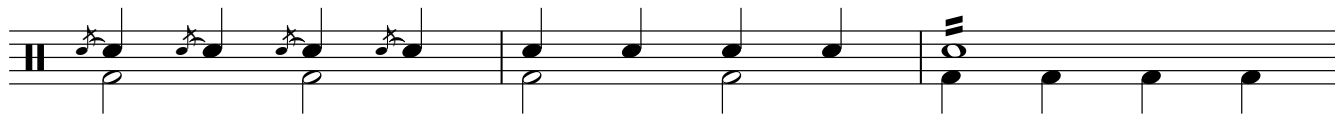
314



318



323



326



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

R L R R L R L L R L R R L R L L

336

R L R R L R L L R L R R

343

L R L L

349

355

362 28 "Good Night Ladies"

368

373

378 29 "Oh Susanna" a song by Steven Foster



385



390



394 30 "Crusaders' Hymn" Silesian Folk Song



400



405



410 31 the tune "Duke Street" attributed to John Hatton, 1793



416



421



426 32 "Reuben and Rachael" comic duet written in 1871 by William Gooch, with words by Harry Birch



430



434 33 "Jesus Loves Me" written in 1862 by William Bradbury



440

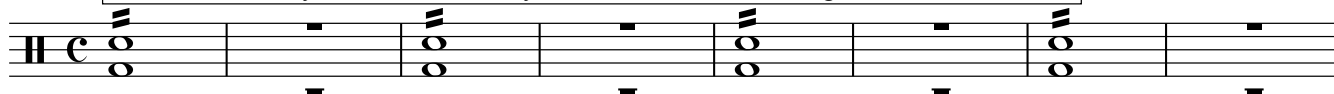


445

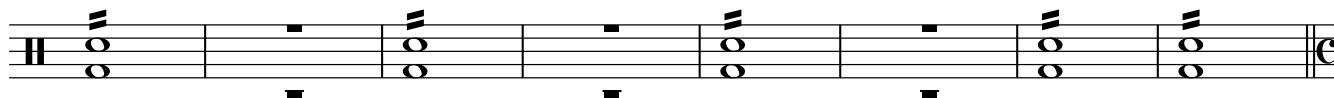


450

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.

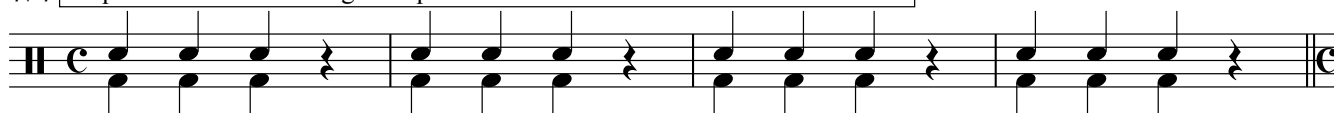


470



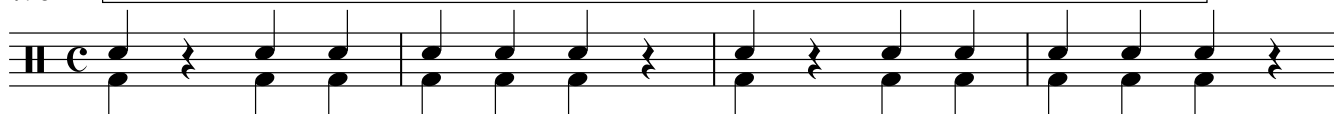
474

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

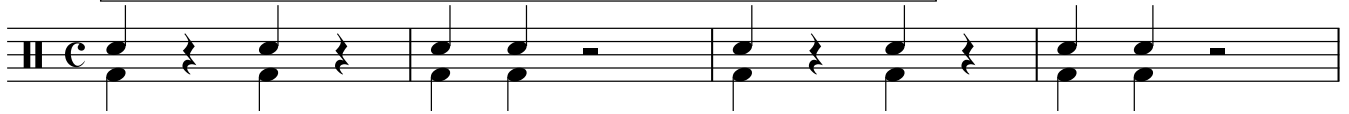
38 Here's a "brain twister." Can you play it perfectly 5 times in a row?
Can you do it 5 times without saying the numbers out loud?



490



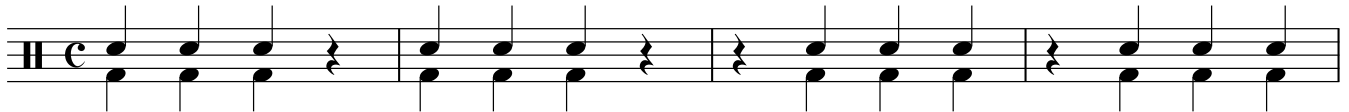
494 39 Now let's mix up half rests and quarter rests.
Say the beat numbers out loud during the rests. Talk around the mouthpiece.



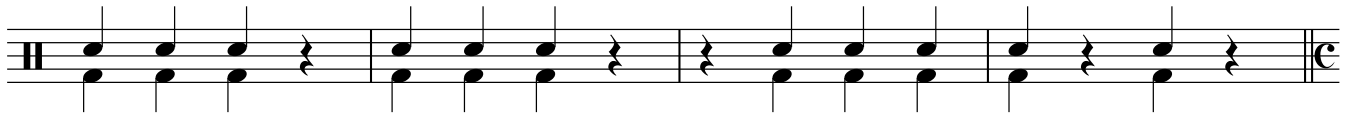
498



502 40 When we have a two-beat rest that comes on counts 4 and 1, we write two quarter rests. $2 \times 1/4 = 1/2$!



506



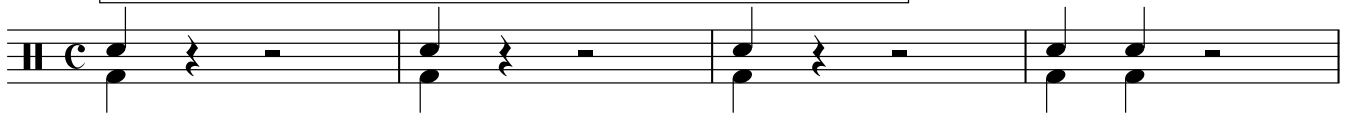
510 41 Now let's see what happens when we mix everything up and
put rests on different beats in different measures. Remember-- 5 times !



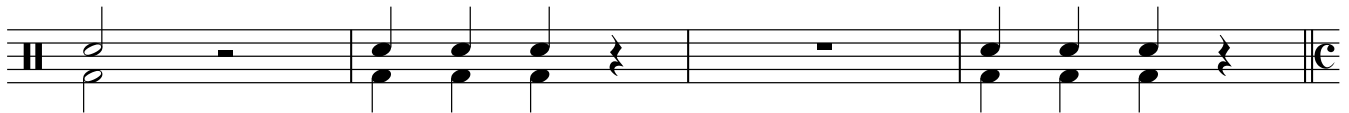
514



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



522



526 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.



530

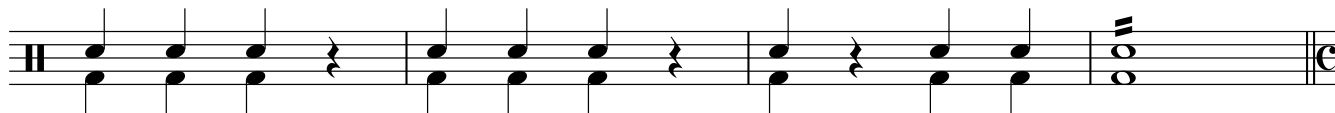


534

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.

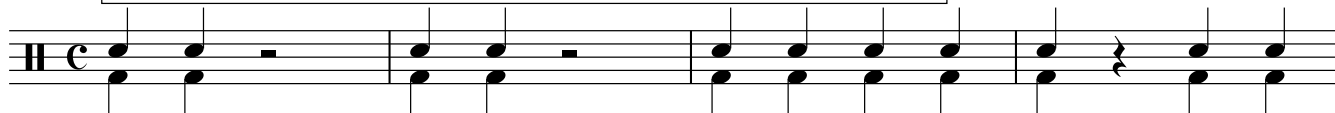


538



542

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.



546



550

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



554



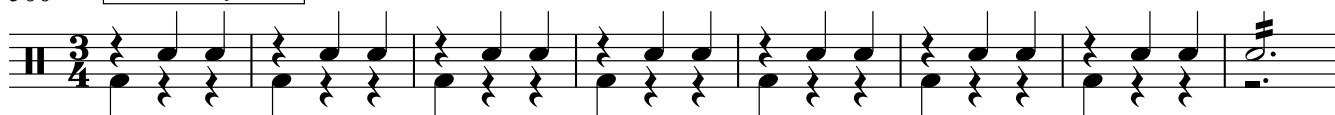
558

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

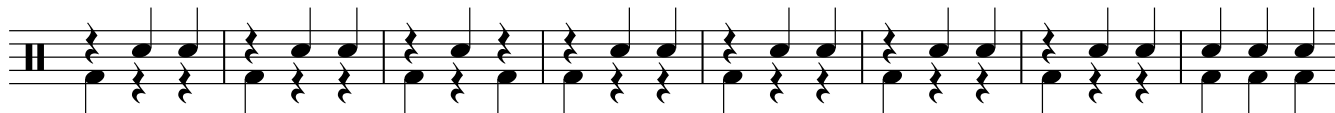
48 "Daisy Bell"



574



582



590



598

49 "Pop Goes The Weasel"



606



614 50 "Sidewalks of New York"



622



630



638



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

646



Flam Accent #1

654



658



662

Chorus



666



52 "Sun of My Soul"

670

674

678

682

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.

686

693

700

708

713

20

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.

The / with dots either side means repeat the previous measure.

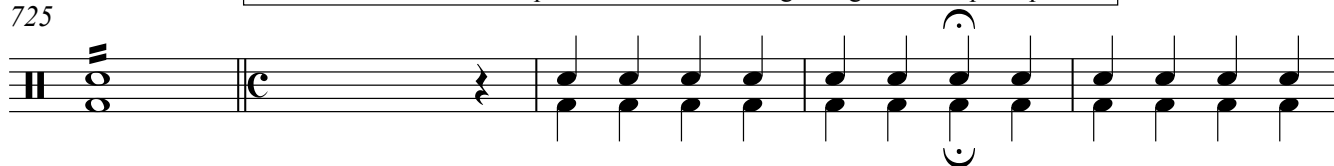
718

L L R R

55 "Old Hundredth" or "Doxology"

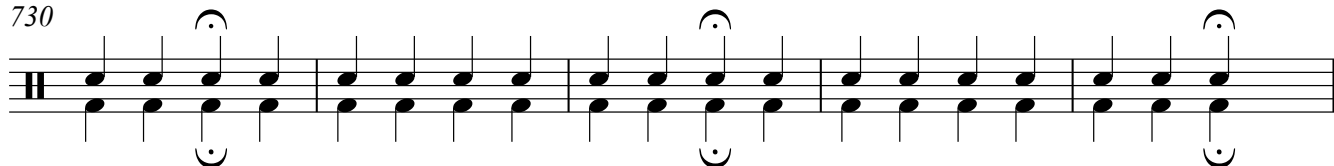
This starts with an incomplete measure at the beginning called a "pickup note."

725



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

730



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

735

L	L	R	R	L	L	R	R	L	L
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



742

L L R L R L L R L R L L R L R



56.5 "The Farmer In the Dell" a folk song

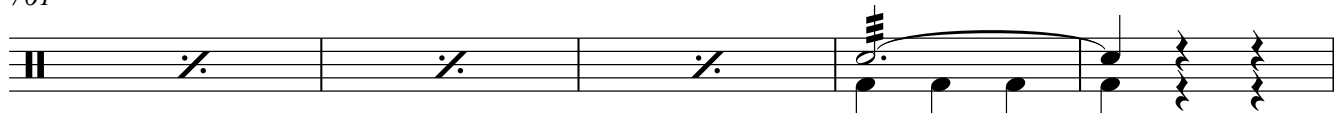
749

$$\overline{\text{R L L R R}} \quad | \quad \text{L L R R R L L}$$


757

 ${}_{\mathrm{L}}\mathrm{R} \quad \mathrm{R}$ 

761



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.

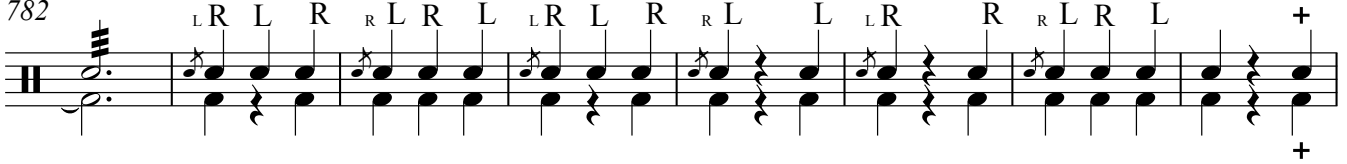
766



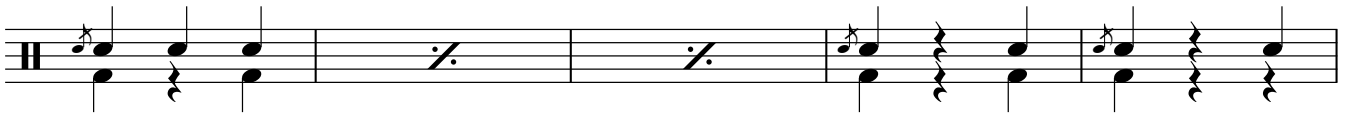
774



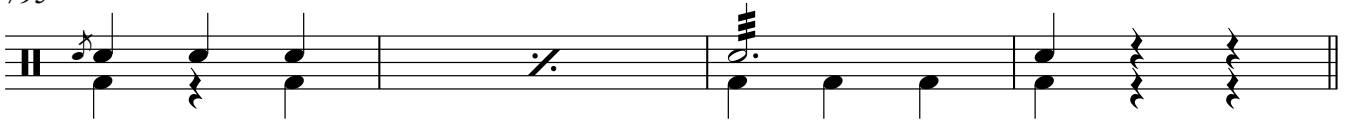
782



790



795

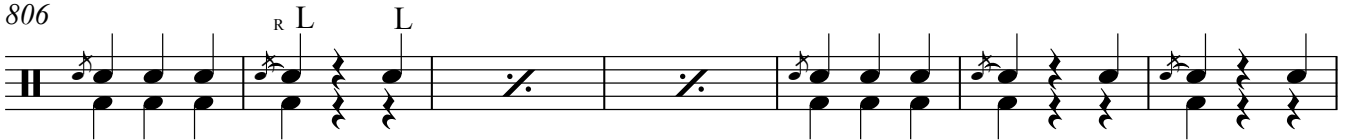


58 "Oh The Bear Went Over the Mountain" There are two pickups.
DC means back to the beginning. Fine (fee-nay) means the end.

799



806



813

Fine



819

D.C. al Fine



59 "Away In A Manger"

Three staves of music for 'Away In A Manger' in 3/4 time. The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second staff contains measures 5-8, and the third staff contains measures 9-12. The music features a simple melody with a bass line and rests, with repeat signs at the end of measures 4, 8, and 12.

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.

Seven staves of music for 'Home, Sweet Home' in common time. The first staff contains measures 1-8, the second staff contains measures 9-16, the third staff contains measures 17-24, the fourth staff contains measures 25-32, the fifth staff contains measures 33-40, the sixth staff contains measures 41-48, and the seventh staff contains measures 49-56. The music features a melody with a bass line and rests, with repeat signs at the end of measures 8, 24, 40, and 48. A double bar line with a repeat sign is at the end of measure 48. The word 'Fine' is written above the final measure (56).

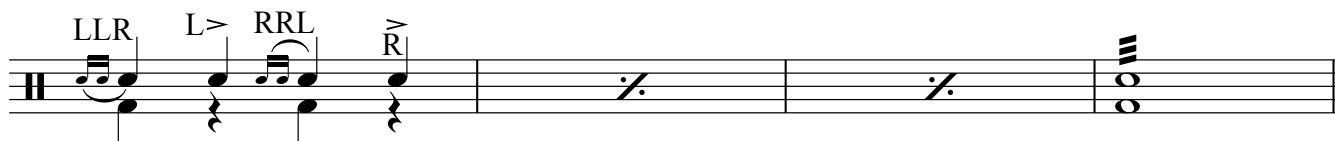
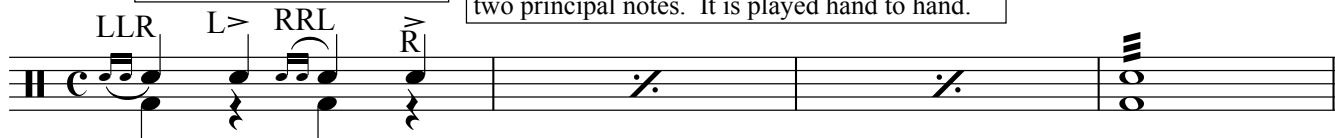
Chorus

Watch for the tie!

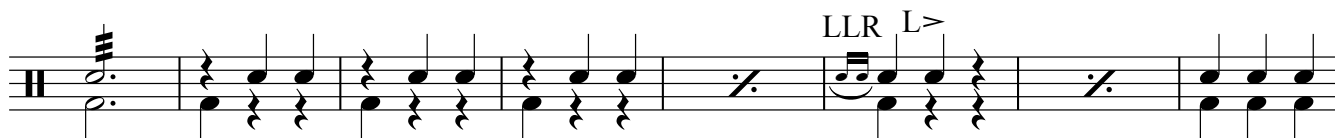
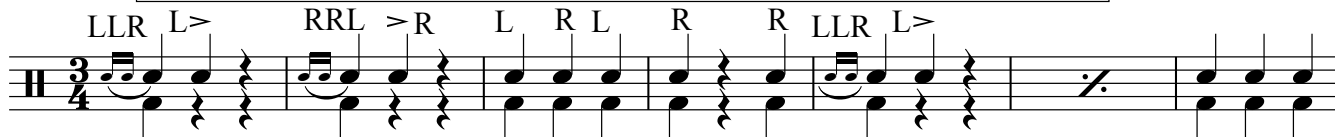
Two staves of music for the Chorus of 'Home, Sweet Home'. The first staff contains measures 57-64, and the second staff contains measures 65-72. The music features a melody with a bass line and rests, with a tie in measure 64. A double bar line with a repeat sign is at the end of measure 64. The words 'D.S. al Fine' are written below the final measure (72).

61 New note and new scale

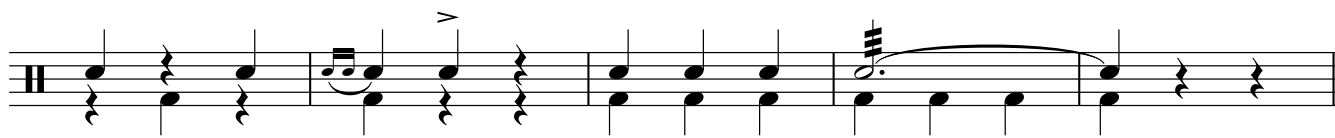
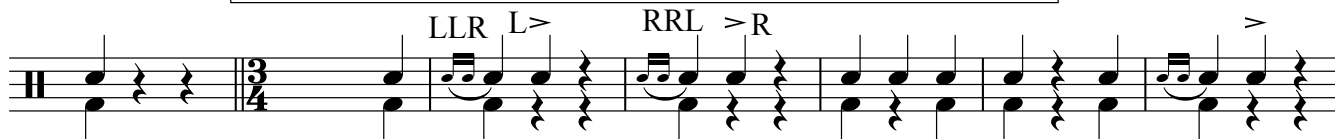
The Single Drag consists of two grace notes and two principal notes. It is played hand to hand.



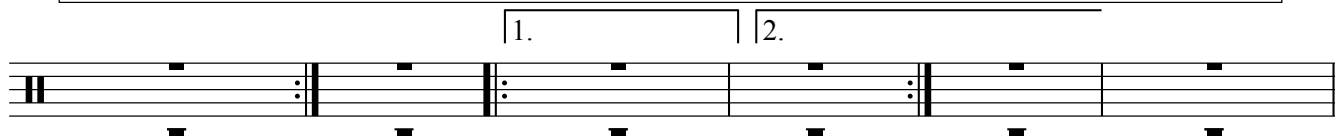
62 "Soft, Soft Music Is Stealing" German Folk tune arranged by Benjamin White, 1850



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

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

799

806

810

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

815

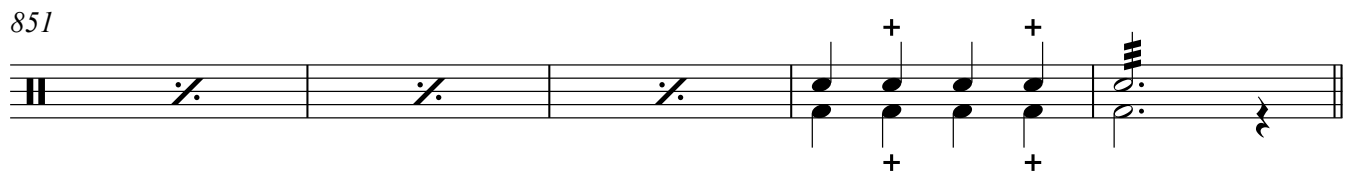
821

826

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



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.



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

872

R L R R L R L L etc.

\sharp C

L R L L

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

878

1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4

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

884

891 **Fine**

The first system of musical notation for 'The Little Boat' consists of two staves. The upper staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a half note G4, followed by a double bar line. The lower staff is a bass clef with a common time signature (C). It begins with a half note G2, followed by a double bar line. The music continues with eighth notes and quarter notes, with lyrics 'The little boat' written below the lower staff. The system ends with a double bar line.

898

898

905

D.C. al Fine

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The first measure contains a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a quarter note B4. The second measure contains a quarter note C5, followed by a quarter note B4, and then a quarter note A4. The third measure contains a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, and then a quarter note E4. The fourth measure contains a quarter note D4, followed by a quarter note C4, and then a quarter note B3. The fifth measure contains a quarter note A3, followed by a quarter note G3, and then a quarter note F#3. The sixth measure contains a quarter note E3, followed by a quarter note D3, and then a quarter note C3. The seventh measure contains a quarter note B2, followed by a quarter note A2, and then a quarter note G2. The eighth measure contains a quarter note F#2, followed by a quarter note E2, and then a quarter note D2. The ninth measure contains a quarter note C2, followed by a quarter note B1, and then a quarter note A1. The tenth measure contains a quarter note G1, followed by a quarter note F#1, and then a quarter note E1. The system ends with a double bar line.

912 74 "Skater's Waltz" written by Emile Waldteufel in 1883. Be sure to use the notes in this new key.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with rests. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the staff. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

920

20

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of the following notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) indicating repeated sections. The final measure is a whole note chord consisting of G4, A4, B4, and C5.

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 Φ Coda



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

962



970



975



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

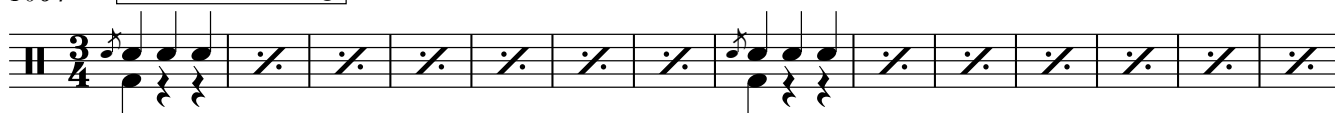
1008 79 Another new note and another scale.

1012

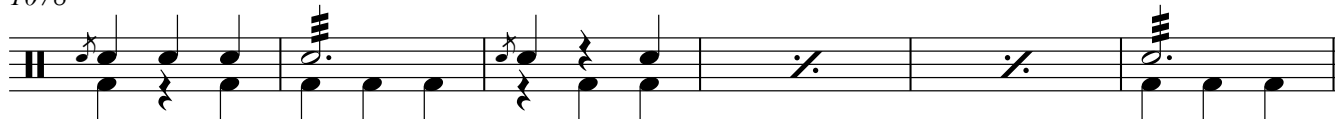
1016 80 Using the new note and a new scale.

1020

1064 84 The scale song.



1078



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



1092



1100

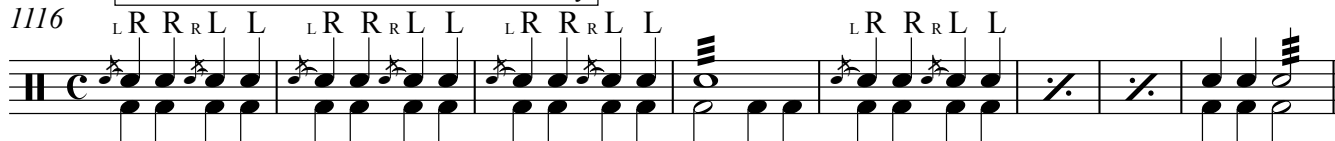


1108



1116 86 Another new note and another new key.

Drum Rudiment "Flam Tap" Notice the sticking.



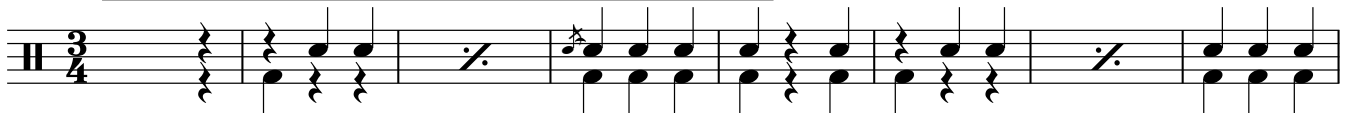
1124 87 Another new scale



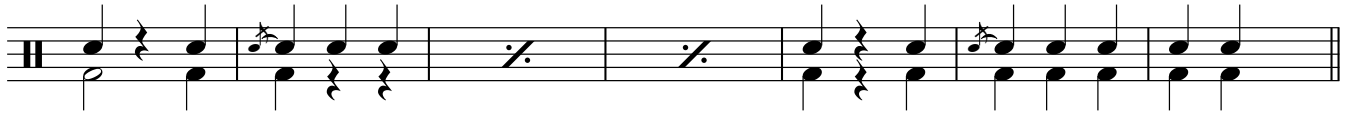
1132 88 Practicing the notes in this new scale.



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



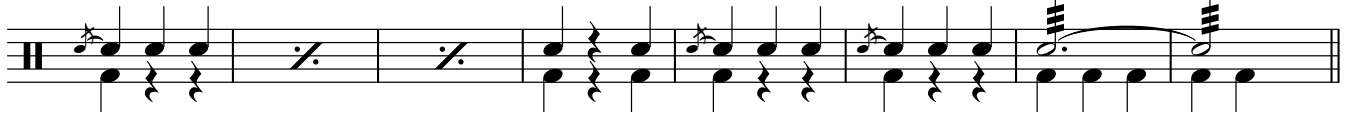
1163



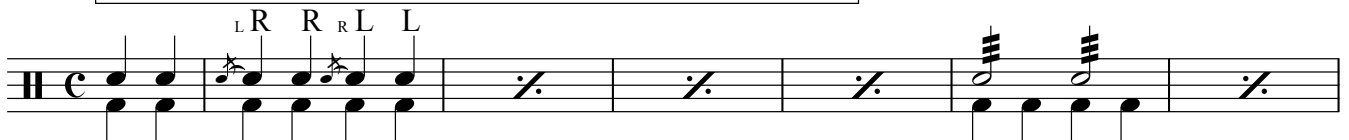
91 a tune called "Belmont" written by Mozart



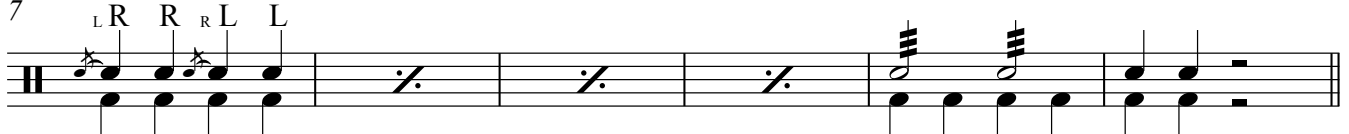
9



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



7



32

13 92 "Duke Street"

L R R R L L

19

L R R R L L

24

L R R R L L

93 "Marines' Hymn"

L R R R L L

7

L R R R L L

13

L R R R L L

20

L R R R L L

27

L R R R L L

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

LLR RRL is the sticking for the Ruff which usually has grace notes.

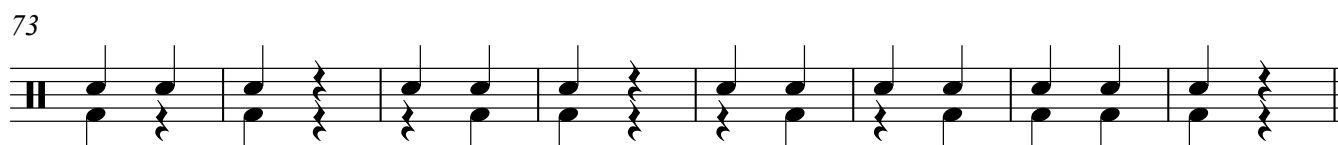
33



95 "To Paree"



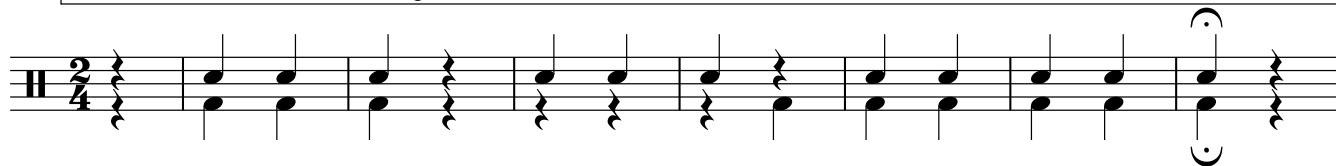
96 "Russian Folk Song"



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



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



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.



15 99 "German Folk Song"



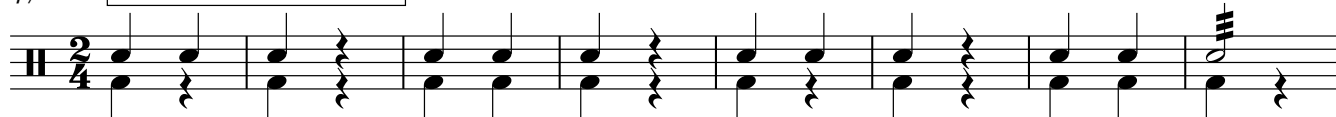
26 100 "German Folk Song #2"



37



47 101 "Moravian Folk Tune"



55



63 102 "Mexican Folk Tune"

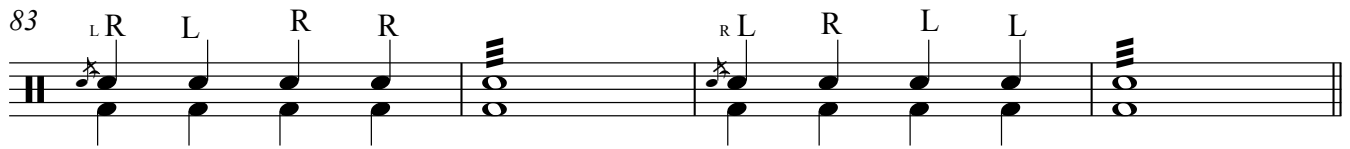
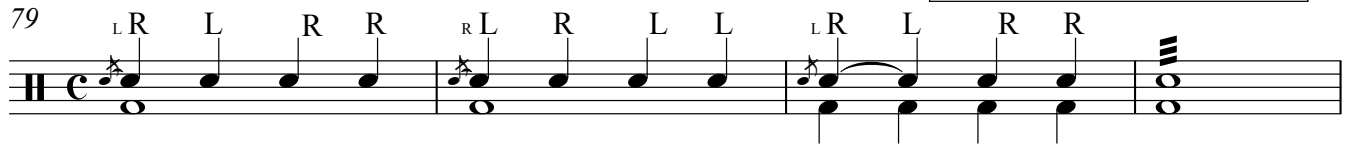


69

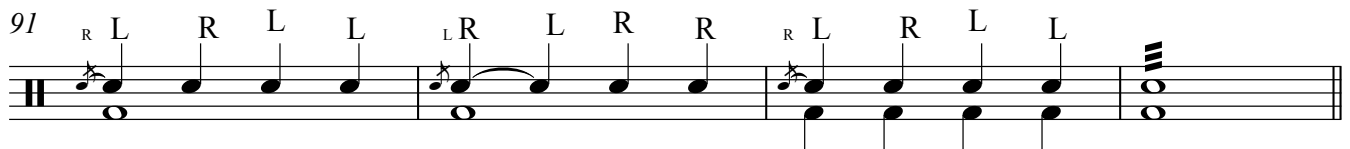
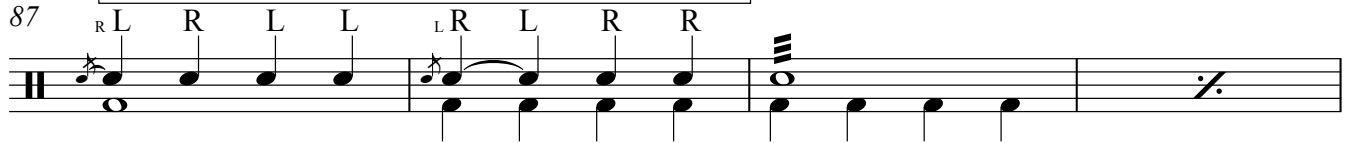


103 Another new note. It is affected by the last flat in the key signature.

Flam Paradiddle. Notice sticking.



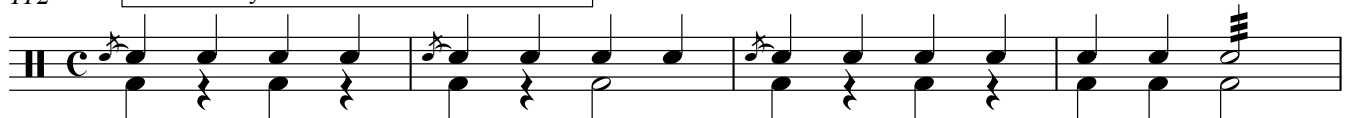
104 Another new scale. Now you can play in another key!



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



112 106 "Bobby Shafto" Look for a new note.



120 [107 "Polly Put the Kettle On"]



126



131



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



8



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

Handwritten musical score for percussion, titled "116 'The Merry Widow Waltz' by Johann Strauss". The score is written on five staves, each beginning with a double bar line and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, indicating the timing and dynamics for the percussion instrument.

117 a tune called "St. Agnes"

Handwritten musical score for percussion, titled "117 a tune called 'St. Agnes'". The score is written on two staves, each beginning with a double bar line and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, indicating the timing and dynamics for the percussion instrument.

118 "Tread Softly"

Handwritten musical score for percussion, titled "118 'Tread Softly'". The score is written on three staves, each beginning with a double bar line and a common time (C) signature. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, indicating the timing and dynamics for the percussion instrument.

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

