

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.

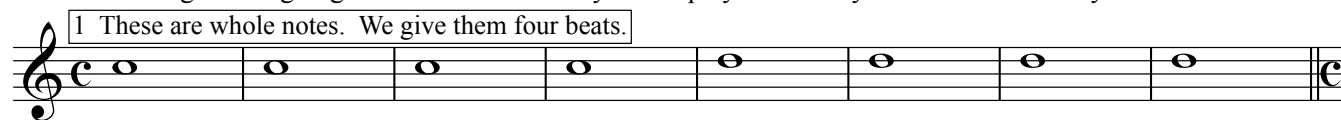
The songs in this book are “public domain” which means the copyright on them has expired, so they can be used and copied without any permission or payment needed. This book can also be copied as desired without any permission or payment. Some of the songs are “hymn tunes” and we have listed them by the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

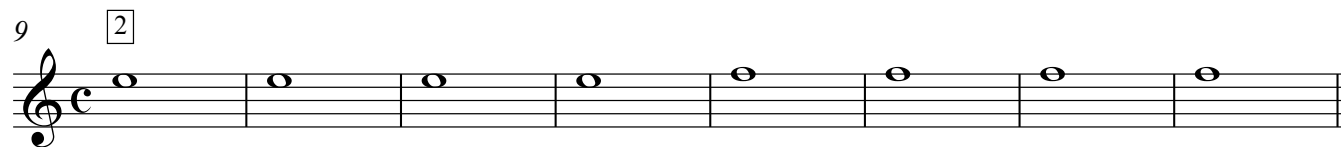
Unison Songs for Bands

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.

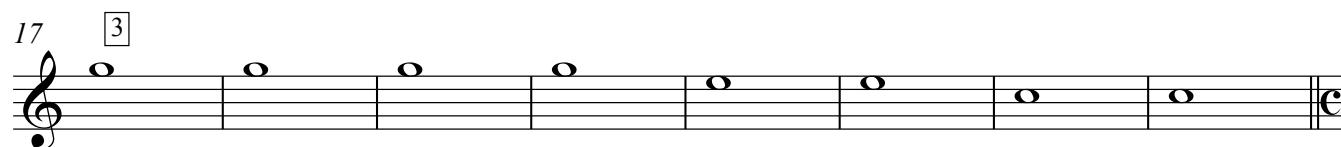
1 These are whole notes. We give them four beats.



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



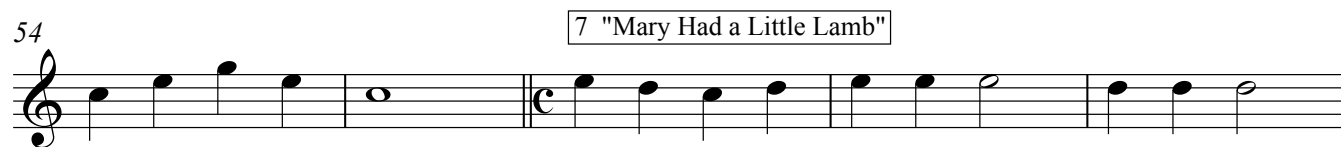
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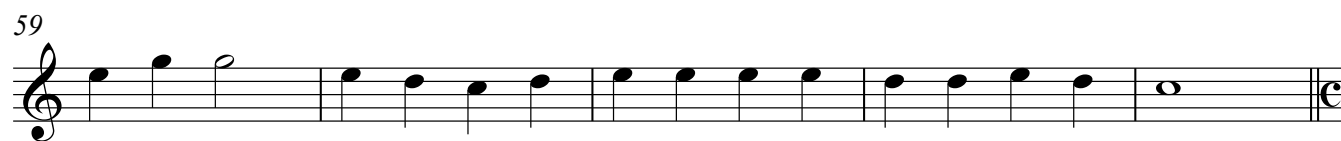
48 6



54 7 "Mary Had a Little Lamb"



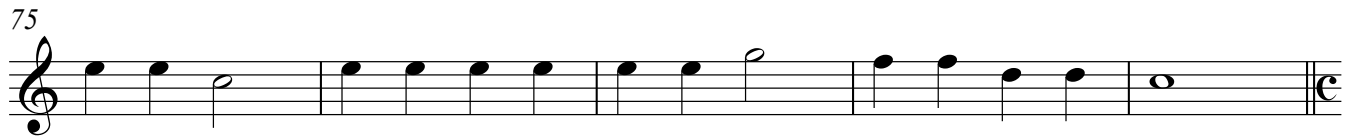
59



64 8 "Go Tell Aunt Rhodie"



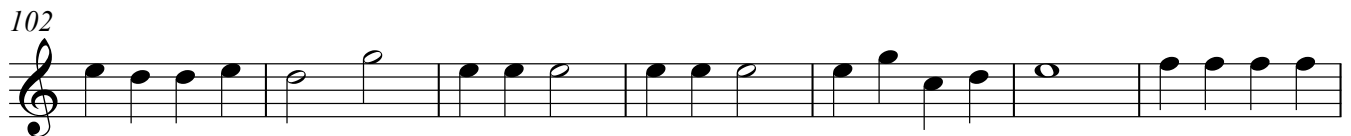
70 9 "Upidee" or "Some Folks Do"



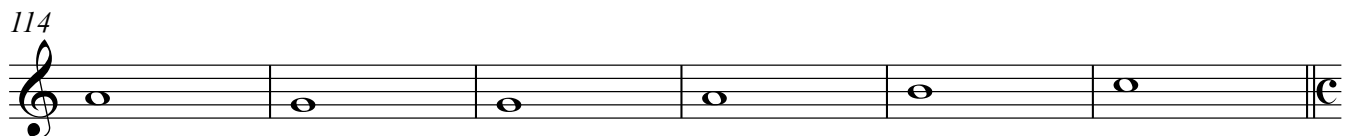
80 10 "Lightly Row"



96 11 "Jingle Bells"



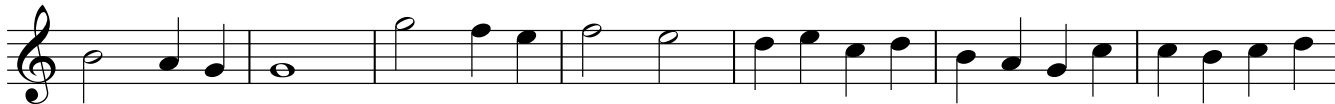
109 12 Now Let's learn three new notes.



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



126



133



136



140

14 "Yankee Doodle"



146

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



152



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"

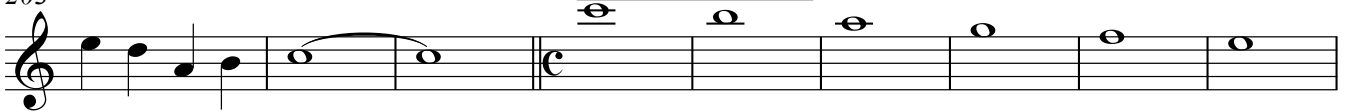


197



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.



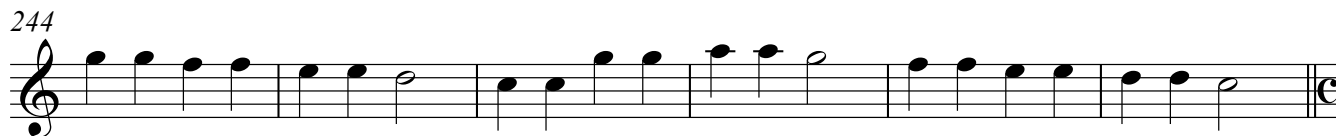
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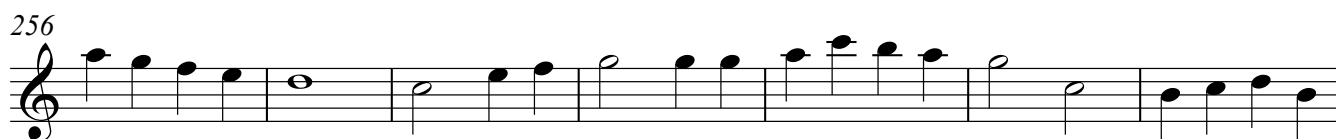
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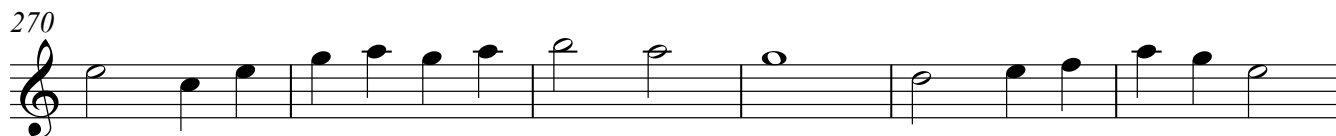
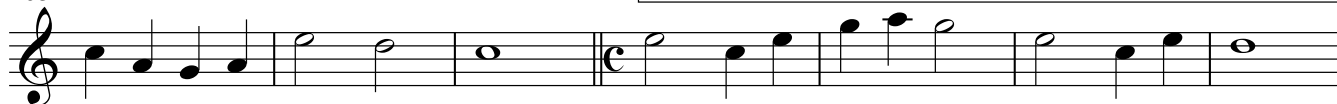
23 "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" or the "Alphabet Song"



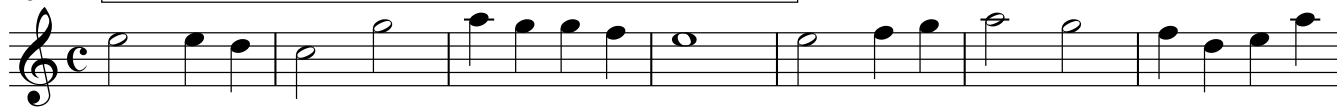
24 "Gone Are The Days" --a song by Stephen Foster



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



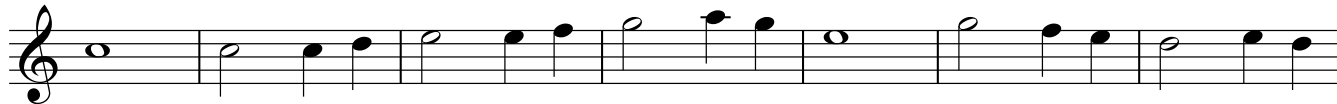
26 a tune called "Eventide" written in 1861 by William Monk



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



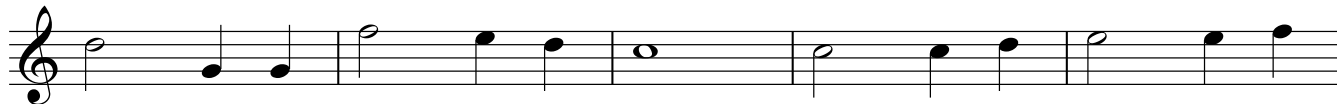
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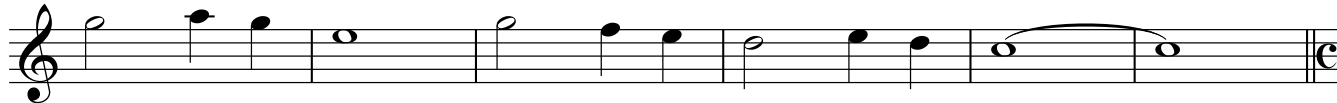
312



319



324



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



338



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

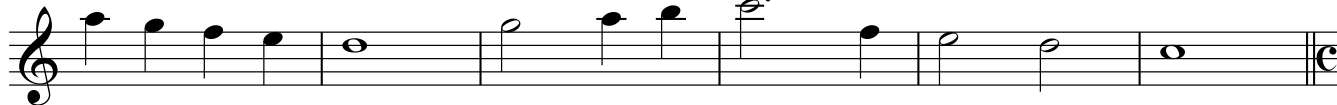
31 the tune "Duke Street" attributed to John Hatton, 1793



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

Tenor Saxophone

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 !

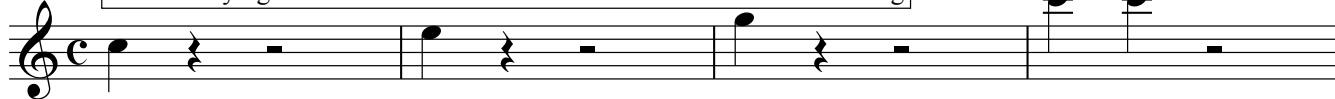


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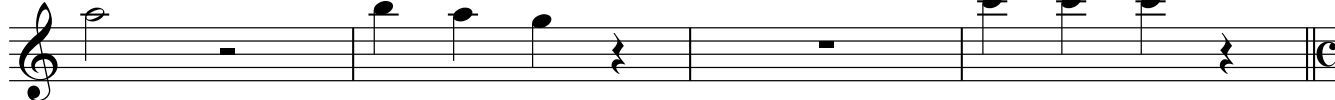


518

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.

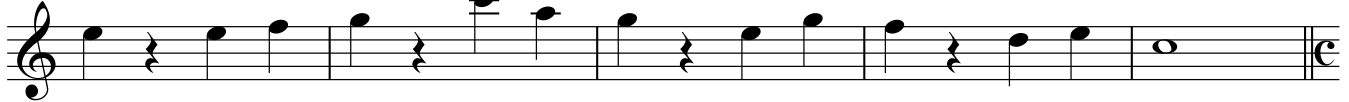


540

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.

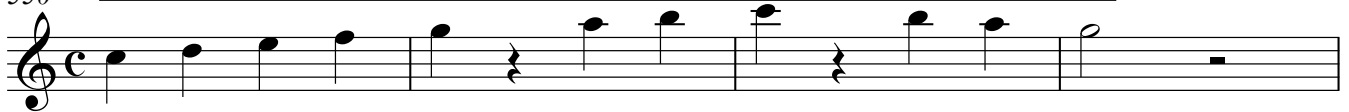


545



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.

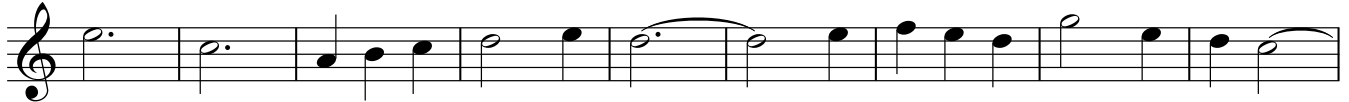


566

48 "Daisy Bell"



576



585



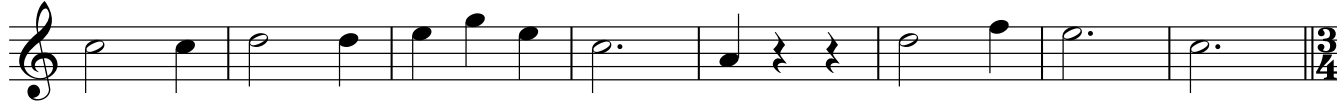
592



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.



695



704



711



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.

718



55 "Old Hundredth" or "Doxology"

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

726

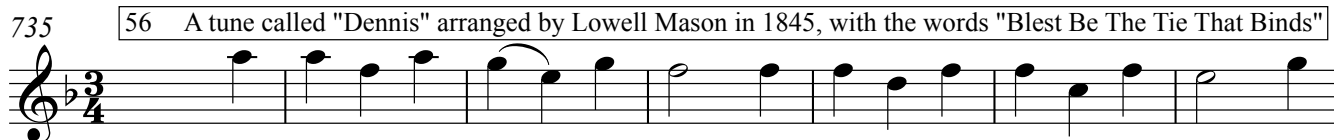


Usually hold the fermata long enough to make the next note seem right. 3 beats works best here. Last bar is also incomplete.

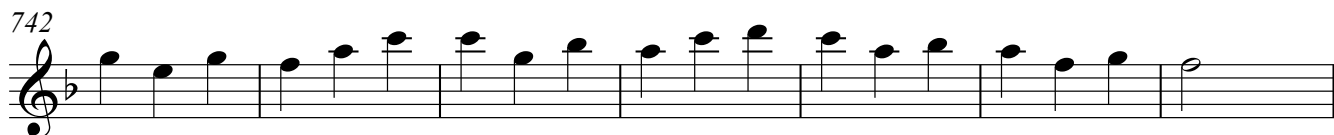
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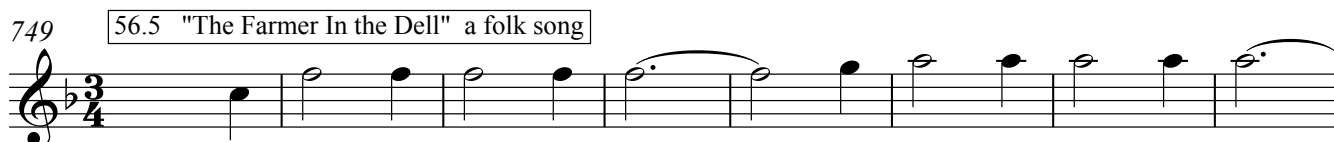
735 56 A tune called "Dennis" arranged by Lowell Mason in 1845, with the words "Blest Be The Tie That Binds"



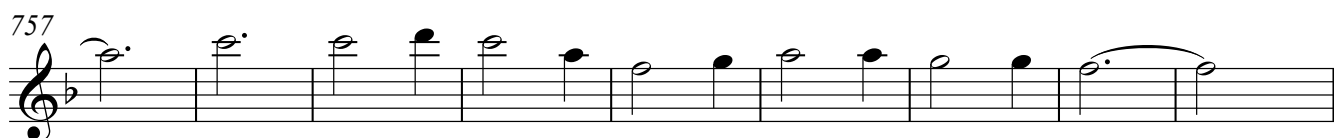
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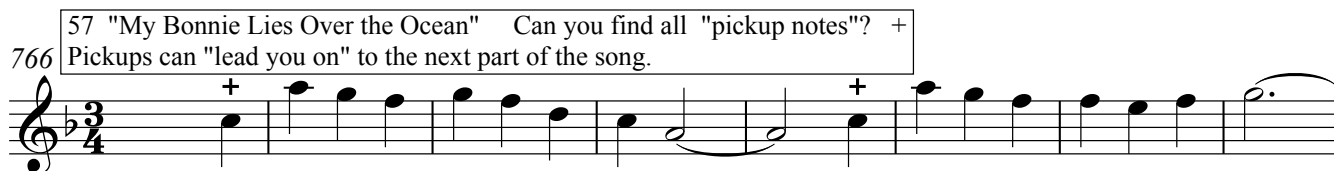
749 56.5 "The Farmer In the Dell" a folk song



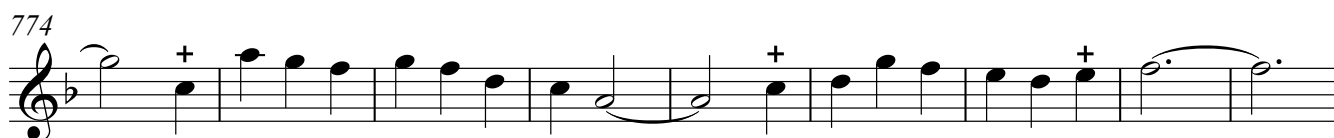
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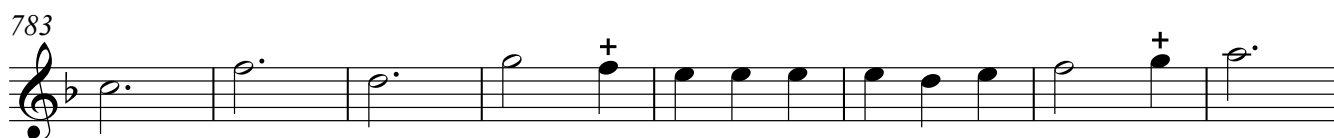
766 57 "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean" Can you find all "pickup notes"? +
Pickups can "lead you on" to the next part of the song.



774



783



791



Tenor Saxophone

15

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



808



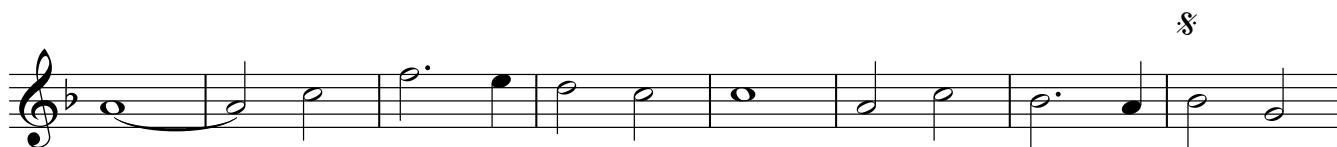
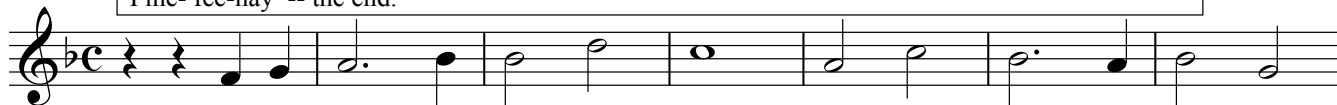
816



59 "Away In A Manger"



60 "Home, Sweet Home"
Fine- fee-nay -- the end.



Chorus

Watch for the tie!



D.S. al Fine



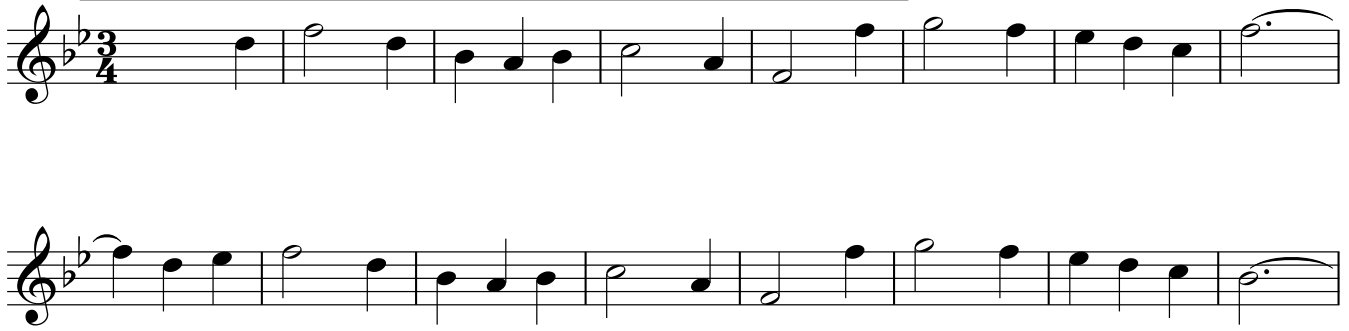
61 New note and new scale



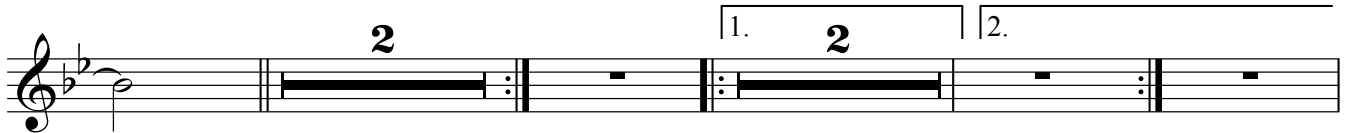
62 "Soft, Soft Music Is Stealing" German Folk tune arranged by Benjamin White, 1850



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



799

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



806



810



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

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.

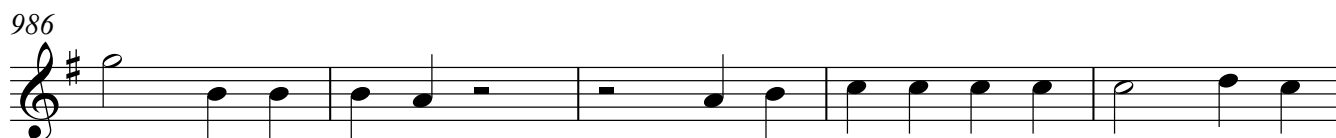
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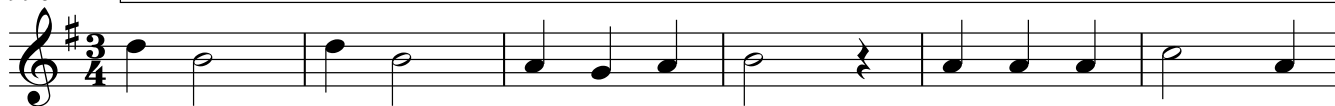
952 **D.C. al Coda**

960 Coda

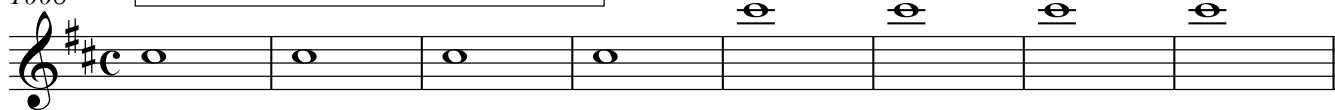
962 [76 "Lovely Evening" The phrases are 6 measures long. You can play as a round. The groups start with the marked notes.]



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.]



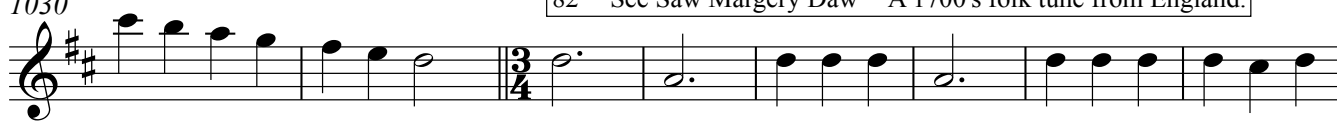
1016 [80 Using the new note and a new scale.]



1024 81 Using the new note a little faster.



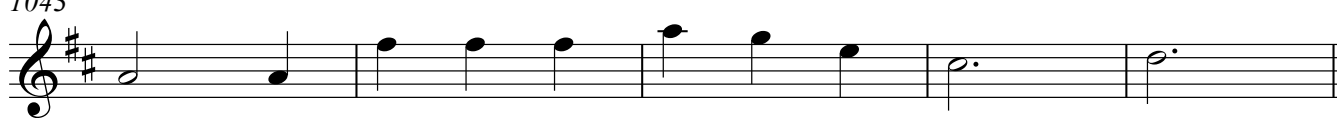
1030 82 "See Saw Margery Daw" A 1700's folk tune from England.



1038



1043



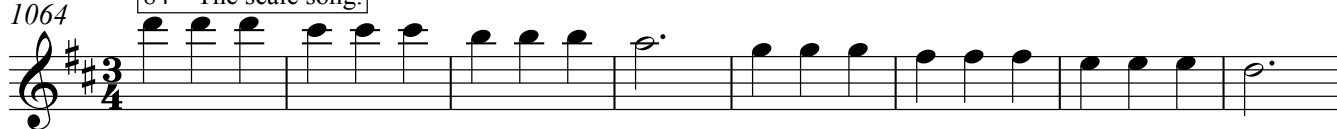
1048 83 "The Mulberry Bush"



1056



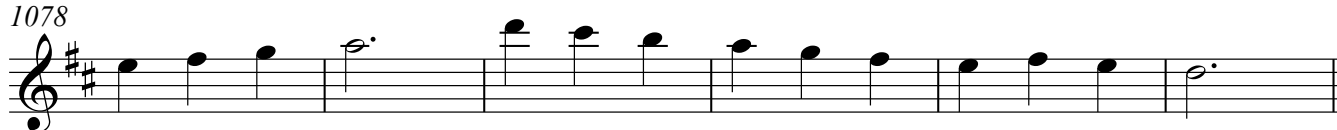
1064 84 The scale song.



1072



1078



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

Musical notation for measures 1084-1091. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody consists of eighth notes, mostly ascending and then descending.

1092

Musical notation for measures 1092-1100. The melody continues with eighth notes, ending with a quarter rest in measure 1099 and a quarter note in measure 1100.

1100

Musical notation for measures 1101-1107. The melody continues with eighth notes, featuring some rests.

1108

Musical notation for measures 1108-1115. The melody continues with eighth notes, ending with a quarter note in measure 1115.

1116 86 Another new note and another new key.

Musical notation for measures 1116-1123. The key signature changes to two flats (Bb and Eb), and the time signature changes to common time (C). The melody consists of half notes.

1124 87 Another new scale

Musical notation for measures 1124-1131. The melody consists of half notes, continuing the scale in the new key.

1132 88 Practicing the notes in this new scale.

Musical notation for measures 1132-1139. The time signature changes to 3/4. The melody consists of eighth notes, practicing the scale.

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

Musical notation for measures 1140-1147. The key signature changes to one flat (Bb), and the time signature changes to 3/4. The melody consists of eighth notes.

1148

Musical notation for measures 1148-1155. The melody continues with eighth notes in the key of Bb.

1155

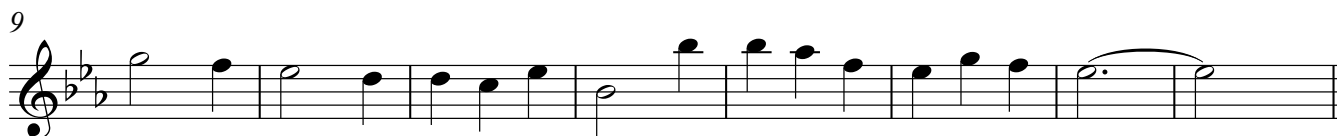
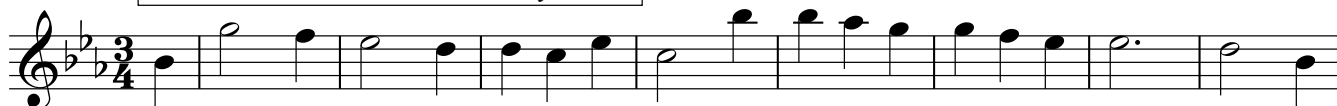
90 a tune called "Maryton" written by English composer H. Percy Smith in 1874



1163



91 a tune called "Belmont" written by Mozart



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



13

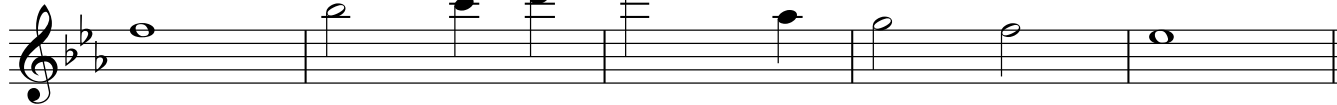
92 "Duke Street"



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

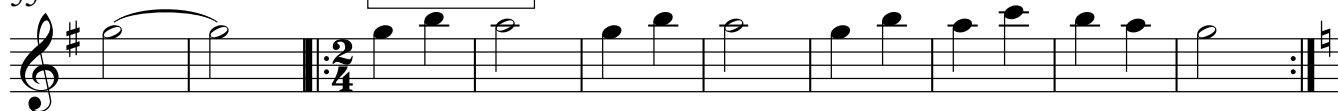


44



55

95 "To Paree"



65

96 "Russian Folk Song"



73



81

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



90



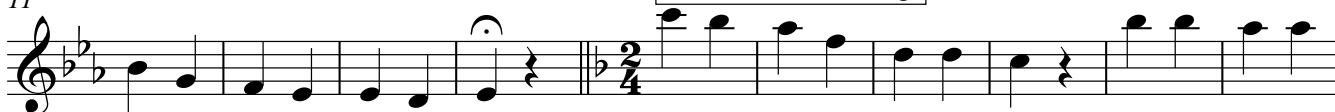
When a sharp, flat, or natural sign appears in front of a note it is called an "accidental. It applies to the end of that one measure.

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"

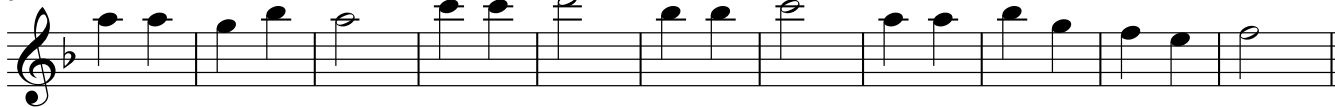


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101 "Moravian Folk Tune"

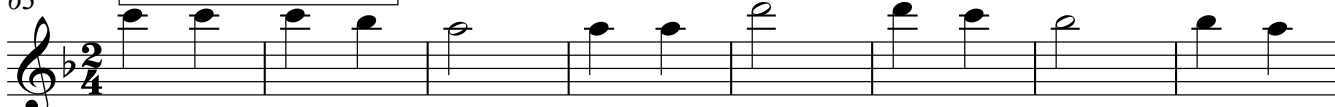


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63

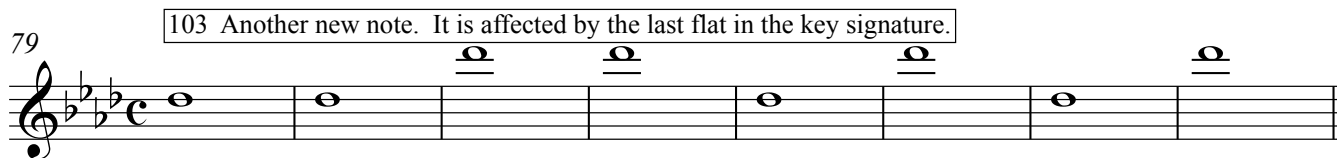
102 "Mexican Folk Tune"



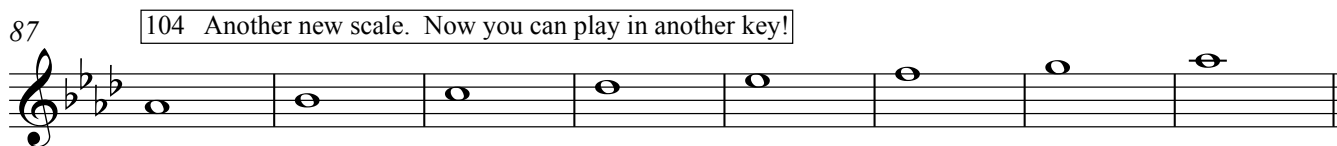
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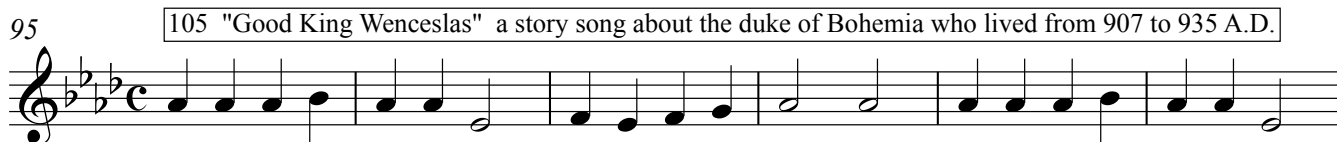
79 103 Another new note. It is affected by the last flat in the key signature.



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.



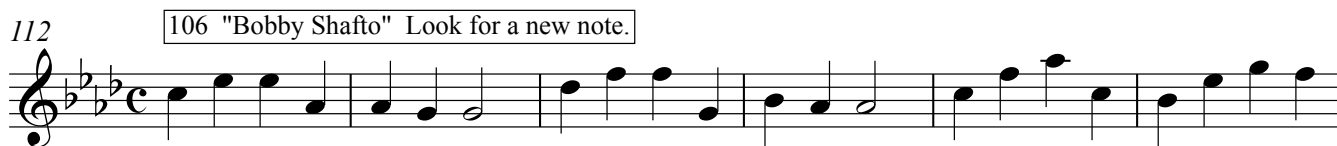
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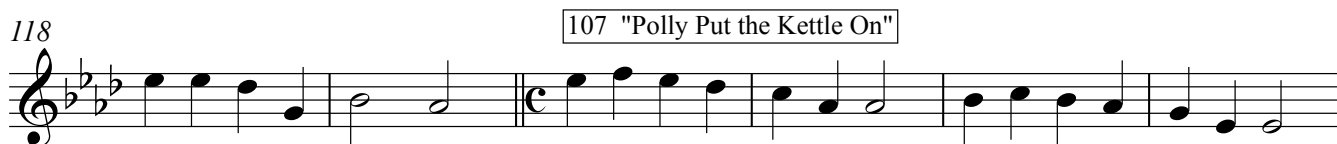
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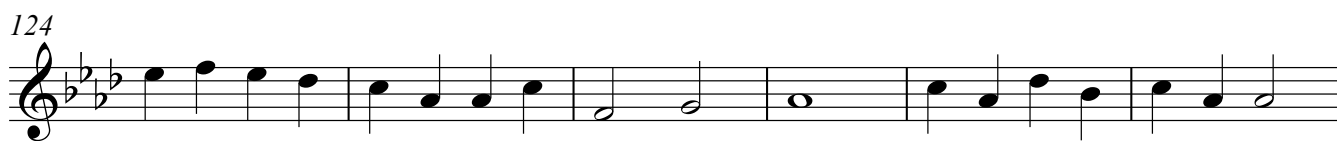
112 106 "Bobby Shafto" Look for a new note.



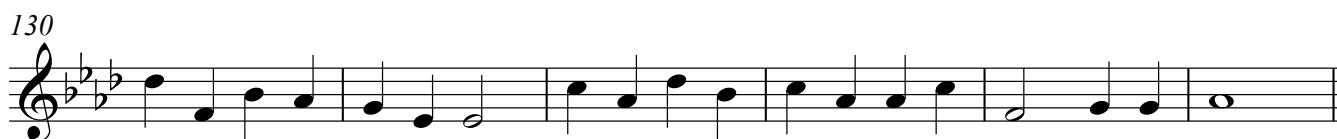
118 107 "Polly Put the Kettle On"



124



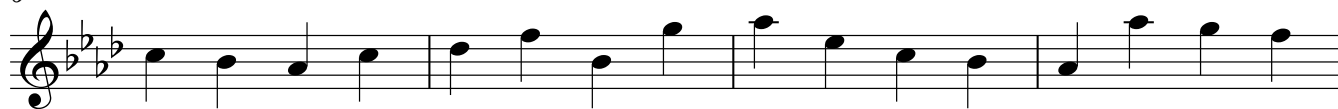
130



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



6



10



14

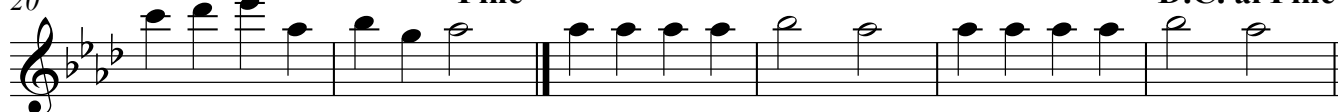
109 "The Bridge of Avignon"



20

Fine

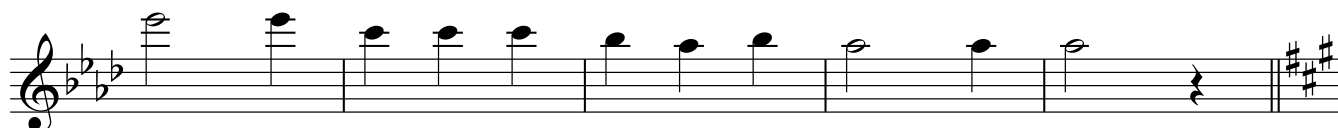
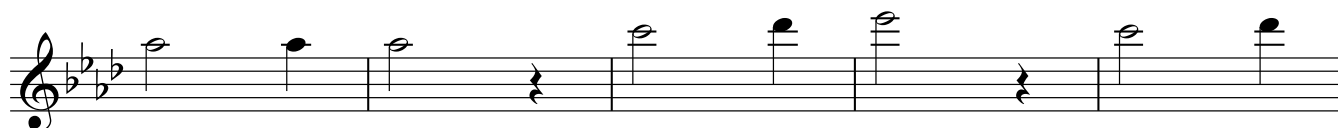
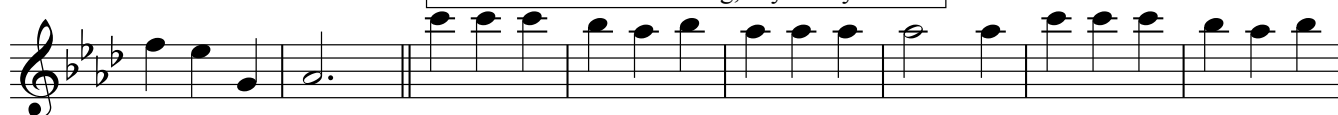
D.C. al Fine



110 "Home"



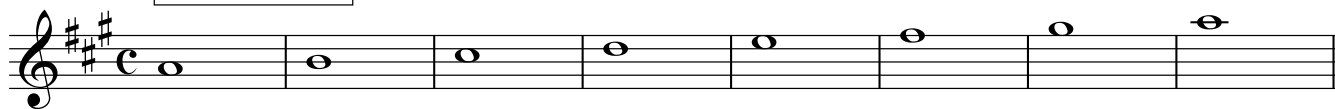
111 "Where Are You Going, My Pretty Maid?"



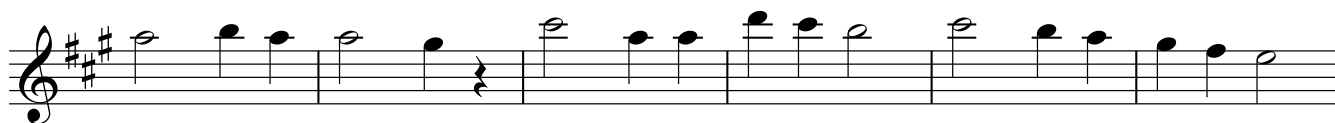
112 New note



113 New Scale

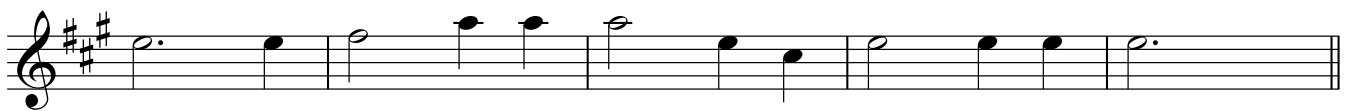
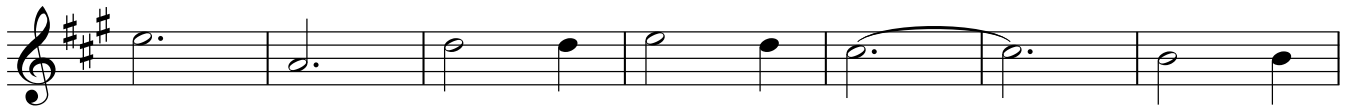


114 "Integer Vitae" a school song of Harvard University, based on a poem by the Greek poet Horace.



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





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

