

1st Degree Black Belt

# The Wedding March

2 measures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording

(from *Lohengrin*)

Richard Wagner  
arr. Paul Jennings

Featured notes:

Things to know:

- Remember to check your **Key Signature** – all F's are F#'s throughout the entire song.
- dotted quarter note = 1 ½ beats
- quarter rest = 1 beat of silence
- dotted half note = 3 beats
- single eighth note = ½ beat
- half note = 2 beats

**Quick Facts about “The Wedding March”:**

- This song is from the opera *Lohengrin* by Richard Wagner, a German composer.
- It was written in 1850.
- Today, it is a march that is often played for the bride’s entrance at weddings in the Western world.
- It is also known as “Here Comes The Bride.”

# Old Joe Clark

Traditional  
arr. Paul Jennings

4 measures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording

Old Joe Clark he had a house. Eight-teen sto-ries high. Ev'-ry sto-ry  
in that house was filled with chick-en pie. Fare thee well Old Joe Clark,  
fare thee well I say. Fare thee well Old Joe Clark, I'm a-goin' a-way.

**Featured note:**

C

**Tips for playing Low C:**

- All fingers on (except left pinky).
- Use barely any air pressure at all when playing low C.
- If still having difficulty, try “yawning inside your mouth.” Pretend to sneak a yawn. Then, play the recorder with this shape in your mouth. This usually helps play low C.

**Things to know:**

- Remember in 2/4 Time Signature – there are only 2 beats per measure.
- Remember to check your Key Signature – all F's are F#s throughout the entire song.

dotted eighth beamed to sixteenth note = 1 beat

- When you have sixteenth notes, since it takes 4 sixteenth notes to equal 1 beat, we have to subdivide the beat into 4 parts. So we use '1e & a' for counting. Make sure you use '1e & a' on all notes so that your rhythm is very smooth and steady.

1e & a 2e & a 1e & a 2e & a

**Quick Facts about “Old Joe Clark”:**

- This song is a mountain folk song which tells tall tales about Old Joe Clark’s life.
- This popular folk ballad has more than 90 verses in the various versions.
- Joe Clark was born and lived in Clay County, Kentucky, in 1839 and died in 1886.
- He was one of the first to enlist in the Civil War.

# On Top Of Old Smoky

8 beats introduction  
on recording

Traditional  
arr. Paul Jennings

On top of Old Smoky, all covered with  
snow, I lost my true sweet heart  
for court-ing too slow.

### Tips for playing Low C:

- Use barely any air pressure at all when playing low C.
- If still having difficulty, try “yawning inside your mouth.” Pretend to sneak a yawn. Then, play the recorder with this shape in your mouth. This usually helps play low C.

### Featured notes:

C

F

- Remember in 3/4 Time Signature – there are only 3 beats per measure.
- A tie is a curved line that connects two notes of the same letter name. The value is the sum of all the notes that are tied together.
- Remember on tied notes not to tongue the additional note(s) – just hold for the total value of all notes that are tied together.

1 2 3

1 2 3      1 2      3

1 2 3      1 2 3      1 2      3

1 2 3      1 2 3      1      2      3

### Quick Facts about “On Top Of Old Smoky”:

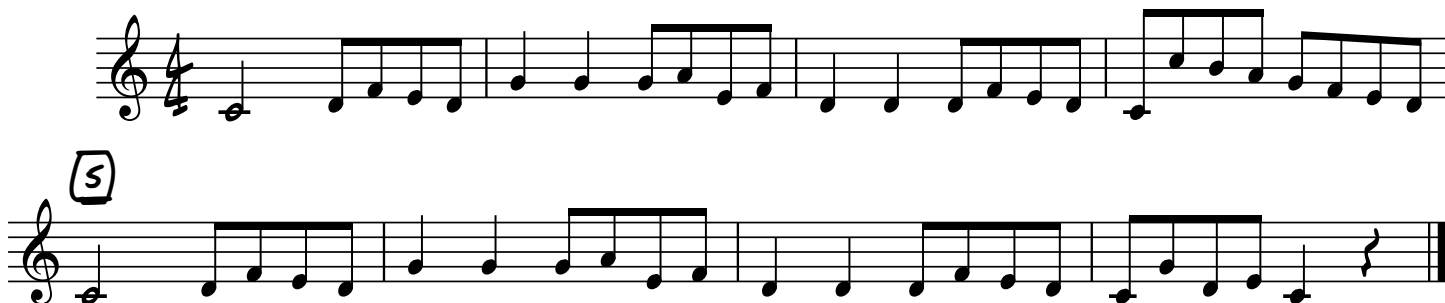
- This song is a traditional folk song and well-known ballad.
- It was on the pop music charts in 1951 during the folk music movement that was sweeping the country.
- Many parodies have been written using this song.
- A famous parody is “On Top Of Spaghetti” which was written in 1963 by Tom Glazer.
- A parody is a work written to mock or make a funny version of an existing song.

4th Degree Black Belt

# Can Can

Jacques Offenbach  
arr. Paul Jennings

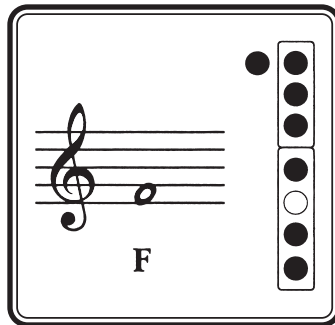
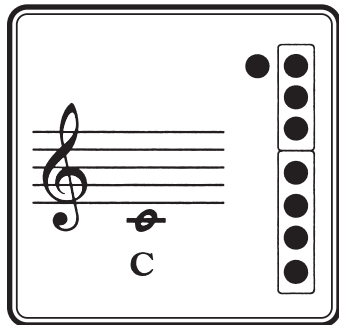
2 measures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording



**Tips for playing Low C:**

- Use barely any air pressure at all when playing low C.
- If still having difficulty, try “yawning inside your mouth.” Pretend to sneak a yawn. Then, play the recorder with this shape in your mouth. This usually helps play low C.

Featured notes:



★ ★ Challenge yourself on this song. ★ ★  
Play this song with the fast recording and earn a special reward!



**Quick Facts about “Can Can”:**

- Originally from Jacques Offenbach’s *Orpheus In The Underground*, the “Infernal Galop” later became popular as “The Can Can.”
- The can-can is a high-energy and physically demanding music hall dance with lots of high kicking.
- This dance was at first considered to be inappropriate, much as Rock ‘n’ Roll was considered inappropriate in the 1950s.

# America

("My Country 'Tis Of Thee," "God Save The Queen")


2 measures (6 beats) introduction  
on recording

arr. Paul Jennings

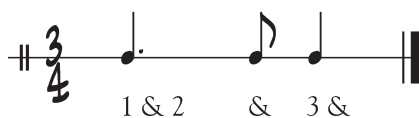
My coun - try 'tis of thee, sweet land of lib - er - ty,  
of thee I sing. Land where my fa - thers died. Land of the  
Pil - grim's pride. From ev' - ry moun - tain-side. Let free - dom ring!

## Things to know:

- Remember in **3/4 Time Signature** – there are only 3 beats per measure.
- Remember to check your **Key Signature** – all B's are B $\flat$ 's throughout the entire song.

 dotted quarter note = 1 ½ beats

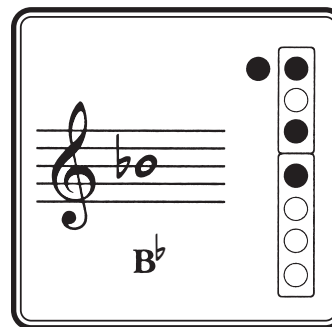
 single eighth note = ½ beat



1 & 2    &    3 &

- A **slur** means to connect the notes together and to NOT tongue between each note.
- It is very helpful to *practice each slur individually* until you can play it correctly.

## Featured note:



B $\flat$

## Quick Facts about "America":

- This song is an American patriotic song.
- The lyrics were written by Samuel Francis Smith in 1831.
- This song acted as the national anthem of the United States before the adoption of "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the official anthem in 1931.
- In Great Britain it is known as "God Save The Queen."

# Polly Wolly Doodle

16 beats introduction  
on recording

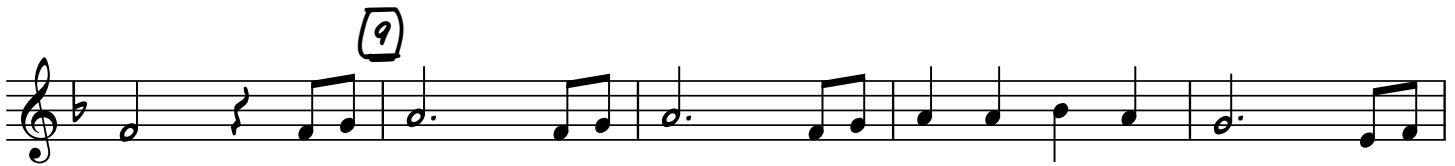
Traditional  
arr. Paul Jennings



Oh, a grass-hopper sit-tin' on a rail - road track, sing pol-ly wol-ly doo-dle all the



day. A— pick-in' his teeth with a car - pet tack, sing pol-ly wol-ly doo-dle all the

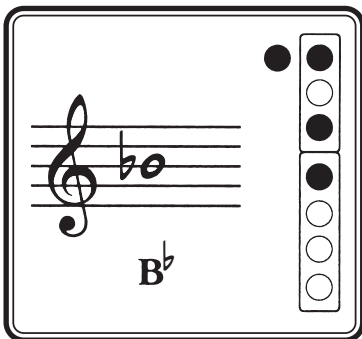


day. Fare thee well, fare thee well, fare thee well, I'm on my way. For I'm



goin' to Loui-si-an-a for to see my Su-zy-an-na, sing pol-ly wol-ly doo-dle all the day.

## Featured note:

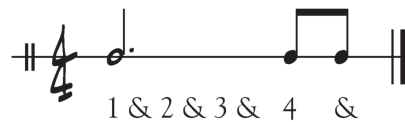


## Things to know:

- Remember to check your **Key Signature** – all B's are B $\flat$ 's throughout the entire song.

dotted half note = 3 beats

two eighth notes = 1 beat



## Quick Facts about "Polly Wolly Doodle":

- A nonsense folk song with many verses.
- This song was first published in a Harvard student songbook in 1880.
- It appears in full in Laura Ingalls Wilder's *These Happy Golden Years*.
- It has been used in numerous films and TV shows including *You Can't Take It With You*, *The Littlest Rebel* (sung by Shirley Temple), *Happy Days*, and *Monk*.

# I've Been Working On The Railroad

2 measures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording

Traditional  
arr. Paul Jennings

SWING STYLE (♩ + ♩ = ♩<sup>3</sup>)



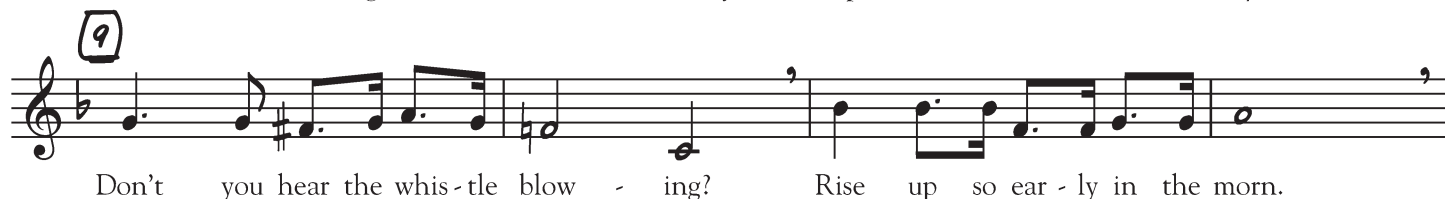
I've been work-ing on the rail - road, all the live - long day.

5



I've been work-ing on the rail - road just to pass the time a - way.

9



Don't you hear the whis-tle blow - ing? Rise up so ear - ly in the morn.

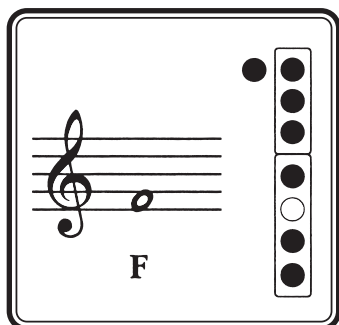
13



Don't you hear the cap-tain shout - ing, "Di - nah, blow your horn"?

- **Accidental** – is a note that is not in the scale shown by the key signature. The **sharp (#)**, **flat (b)**, and **natural (♮)** symbols are used to mark such notes. Accidentals last for one measure, unless cancelled by another accidental or tied into the following measure. This song has one instance where a sharp is an accidental.

## Featured notes:



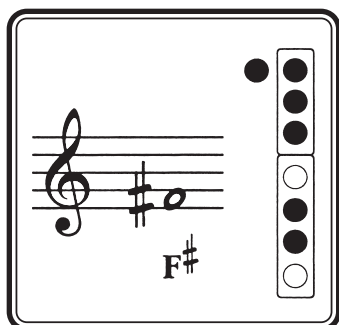
F

## Things to know:

- Remember to check your **Key Signature** – all B's are B $\flat$ 's throughout the entire song.

♩. dotted quarter note = 1 ½ beats      ♪ single eighth note = ½ beat

♩. ♪ dotted eighth beamed to a sixteenth = 1 beat



F#

## Quick Facts about "I've Been Working On The Railroad":

- This song is one of the best known folk songs about our railway system in the United States, dating back as far as the 1880s.
- This type of folk song, known as a work song, was probably used to help relieve some of the grueling work by those who built our railroads.
- It has been adapted many times, including as "The Eyes Of Texas."

# When Johnny Comes Marching Home

11 beats introduction  
on recording

Traditional  
arr. Paul Jennings

When John - ny comes march - ing home a - gain, hur - rah! Hur - rah! We'll give him a heart - y wel - come then, hur - rah! Hur - rah! The men will cheer and the boys will shout. The la - dies, they will all turn out and we'll all feel joy when John - ny comes march - ing home.

## Featured note:

E'

- A **tie** is a curved line that connects two notes of the same letter name. The value is the sum of all of the notes that are tied together.
- **Half-hole Fingering** is necessary to play notes above high D.
  - Slide your thumb off the hole a tiny bit – just a “sliver” is uncovered.
  - Additional air pressure can be helpful when playing these higher notes.
  - On higher notes, you will have to listen and make sure the note you are playing is in tune. In this case, you may need to uncover or cover just a little bit more to get the note perfectly in tune.

## Things to know:

- Remember on **tied notes** not to tongue the additional note(s) – just hold for the total value of all notes.

♩. dotted half note = 3 beats

1 2 3      1 2 3      1 2 3      1 2 3



# Eine Kleine Nachtmusik

2 measures (8 beats) introduction  
on recording

(A Little Night Music)

W. A. Mozart  
arr. Paul Jennings

Featured note:

E'

- **Staccato** – (♩) means to play the notes a little shorter. Be careful not to squeak when doing this. Make sure you stop the note with your tongue, NOT your breath.
- A **tie** is a curved line that connects two notes of the same letter name. The value is the sum of all of the notes that are tied together.
- A **slur** means to connect the notes together and to NOT tongue between each note. It is very helpful to *practice each slur individually* until you can play it correctly.

Things to know:

- Remember to check your **Key Signature** – all F's are F#'s throughout the entire song.

♩ single eighth note = ½ beat

♩ eighth rest = ½ beat of silence

♩♩ two eighth notes = 1 beat

♩♩♩♩ four sixteenth notes = 1 beat

1e & a 2e & a 3e & a 4e & a

1e & a 2 e & a 3e & a 4 e & a

Quick Facts about “Eine Kleine Nachtmusik”:

- The German title means “a little serenade” though it is commonly known as “A Little Night Music,” its literal translation.
- It was written by Mozart in 1787, but not published until 1827, long after Mozart died.