



E♭ ALTO SAXOPHONE BOOK 1

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS[®] **2000** **PLUS DVD**

COMPREHENSIVE BAND METHOD



**TIM LAUTZENHEISER
JOHN HIGGINS
CHARLES MENGHINI
PAUL LAVENDER
TOM C. RHODES
DON BIRSCHENK**

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Band is... **M**aking music with a family of lifelong friends.

Understanding how commitment and dedication lead to success.

Sharing the joy and rewards of working together.

Individuals who develop self-confidence.

Creativity—expressing yourself in a universal language.

Band is... **MUSIC!**

Strike up the band,

Tim Lautzenheiser

In the 1840s, Adolphe Sax invented the saxophone family. In today's concert band, saxophones play harmonies and blend with other band instruments. Saxophones are also very popular jazz and solo instruments.

The saxophone family includes the B♭ Soprano, E♭ Alto (the most common), B♭ Tenor, E♭ Baritone and B♭ Bass Saxophone. Fingerings are virtually the same on all saxophones, making it possible to play any saxophone.

John Philip Sousa wrote for saxophones in his band compositions. Bizet, Ravel, Debussy and Prokofiev included saxophones in their orchestral writing. Duke Ellington's jazz arrangements greatly defined the unique sound of the instruments, both in solo and ensemble playing.

Some famous saxophone performers are Eugene Rousseau, Sigurd Rascher and David Sanborn.

HISTORY OF THE ALTO SAXOPHONE

ISBN 0-634-00317-8

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THE BASICS

Posture

Sit on the edge of your chair, and always keep your:

- Spine straight and tall
- Shoulders back and relaxed
- Feet flat on the floor

Breathing & Airstream

Breathing is a natural thing we all do constantly. To discover the correct airstream to play your instrument:

- Place the palm of your hand near your mouth.
- Inhale deeply through the corners of your mouth, keeping your shoulders steady. Your waist should expand like a balloon.
- Slowly whisper "too" as you gradually exhale air into your palm.

The air you feel is the airstream. It produces sound through the instrument. Your tongue is like a faucet or valve that releases the airstream.

Producing The Essential Tone

Your embouchure (*ahm'-bah-shure*) is your mouth's position on the mouthpiece of the instrument. A good embouchure takes time and effort, so carefully follow these steps for success:

REED PLACEMENT

- Put the thin end of the reed in your mouth to moisten it thoroughly.
- Looking at the flat side of the mouthpiece, the ligature screws extend to your right. Slide the ligature up with your thumb.
- Place the flat side of the reed against the mouthpiece under the ligature.
- Lower the ligature and position the reed so that only a hairline of the mouthpiece can be seen above the reed.
- Gently tighten the ligature screws.

EMBOUCHURE

- Moisten your lips and roll the lower lip over your bottom teeth.
- Center the mouthpiece on your lips and place it in your mouth about 1/2 inch.
- Place your upper teeth directly on the mouthpiece. The reed rests on the lower lip over the teeth.
- Close your mouth around the mouthpiece, like a rubber band. Your facial muscles all support and cushion your lips on the mouthpiece.
- Keep your chin down and slightly relaxed.

Taking Care Of Your Instrument

Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:

- Remove the reed, wipe off excess moisture and return it to the reed case.
- Remove the mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Loosen the neck screw and remove the neck. Shake out excess moisture and dry the neck with a neck cleaner.
- Drop the weight of a chamois or cotton swab into the bell. Pull the swab through the body several times. Return the instrument to its case.
- Your case is designed to hold only specific objects. If you try to force anything else into the case, it may damage your instrument.

MOUTHPIECE WORKOUT

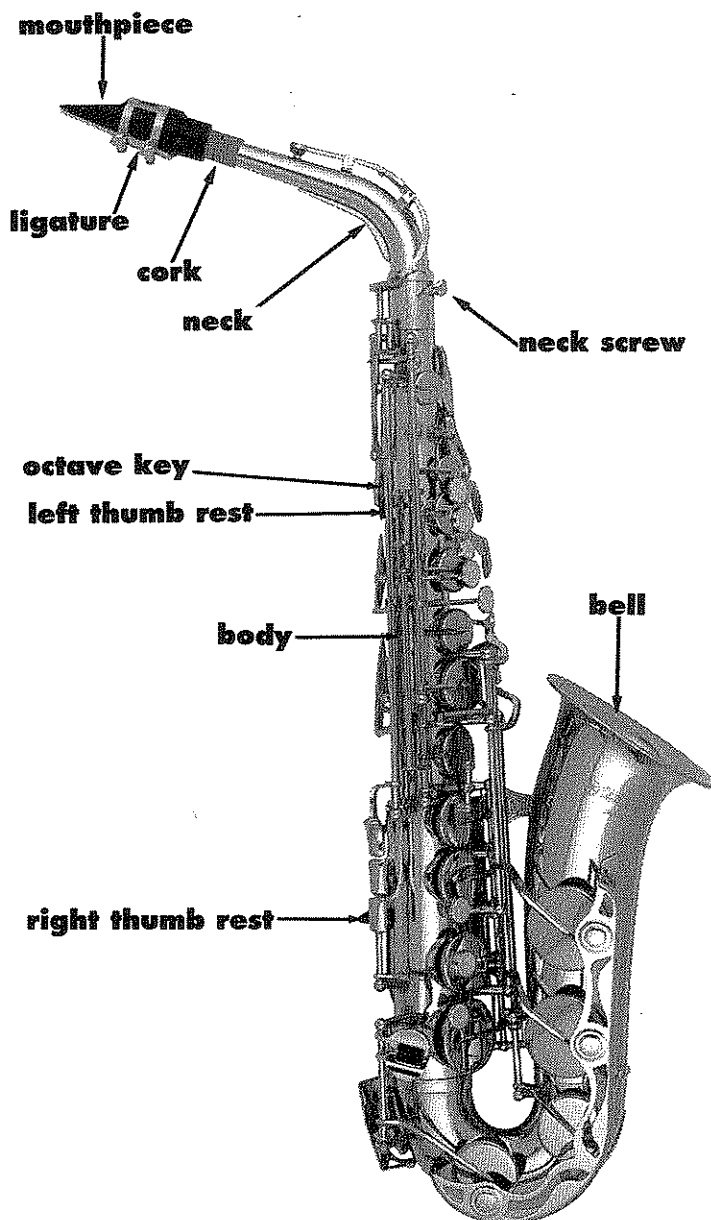
Form your embouchure around the mouthpiece, and take a deep breath without raising your shoulders. Whisper "too" and gradually exhale your full airstream. Strive for an even tone.



Getting It Together

If you just played the MOUTHPIECE WORKOUT, begin by carefully removing the reed. Otherwise, take the reed from its case.

- Step 1** Carefully put the thin end of the reed in your mouth to moisten thoroughly. Rub a small amount of cork grease on the neck cork, if needed. Clean hands.
- Step 2** Hold the body of the saxophone near its upper end and remove the end plug. Loosen the neck screw and gently twist the neck into the body. Be careful not to bend any keys. Tighten the neck screw.
- Step 3** Carefully twist the mouthpiece on the neck so that approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cork remains uncovered. Place the reed on the mouthpiece (see page 2).
- Step 4** Place the neck strap around your neck and attach the hook to the ring on the back of the saxophone. Adjust the length of the strap so you can comfortably put the mouthpiece in your mouth.



- Step 5** Place your right thumb under the thumb rest. Put your left thumb diagonally across the left thumb rest. Your fingers should curve naturally. Hold the instrument as shown at left:

READING MUSIC

Music Staff



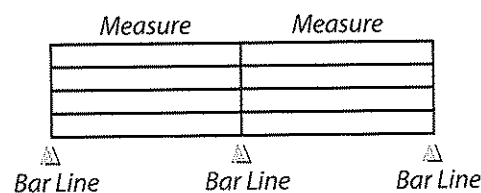
The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces where notes and rests are written.

Ledger Lines



Ledger lines extend the music staff. Notes on ledger lines can be above or below the staff.

Measures & Bar Lines



Bar lines divide the music staff into **measures**.

Long Tone



To begin, we'll use a special "Long Tone" note. Hold the tone until your teacher tells you to rest. Practice long tones each day to develop your sound.

1. THE FIRST NOTE

Hold each long tone until your teacher tells you to rest.

D

△ To play "D," place your fingers on the keys as shown.

The Beat

The **beat** is the pulse of music, and like your heartbeat it should remain very steady. Counting aloud and foot-tapping help us maintain a steady beat. Tap your foot **down** on each number and **up** on each "&."

One beat = 1 &



Notes And Rests

Notes tell us how high or low to play by their placement on a line or space of the music staff, and how long to play by their shape. **Rests** tell us to count silent beats.

Quarter Note = 1 beat

Quarter Rest = 1 silent beat

2. COUNT AND PLAY

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Tap: ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑

3. A NEW NOTE

Look for the fingering diagram with each new note.

C

4. TWO'S A TEAM

Count & Tap: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

5. HEADING DOWN

Practice long tones on each new note.

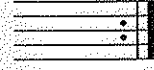
B

6. MOVING ON UP

Count & Tap: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Double Bar

indicates the end
of a piece of music.

Repeat Sign

Without stopping, play once
again from the beginning.

7. THE LONG HAUL

A **Double Bar**

8. FOUR BY FOUR

Repeat Sign

Count & Tap: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

9. TOUCHDOWN

G **REST**

10. THE FAB FIVE

REST

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Treble Clef

(G Clef)
indicates the
position of note
names on a music
staff: Second line
is G.

Time Signature

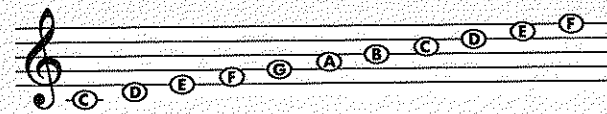
indicates how many beats per measure
and what kind of note gets one beat.



= 4 beats per measure
= Quarter note gets one beat

Note Names

Each note is on a line or space of the staff. These
note names are indicated by the Treble Clef.



THEORY

Sharp

raises the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Flat

b lowers the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Natural

♮ cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

11. READING THE NOTES *Compare this to exercise 10, THE FAB FIVE.*

REST

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

12. FIRST FLIGHT

REST

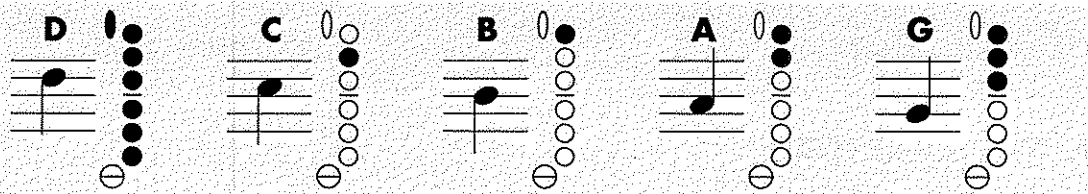
13. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ *Fill in the remaining note names before playing.*

REST

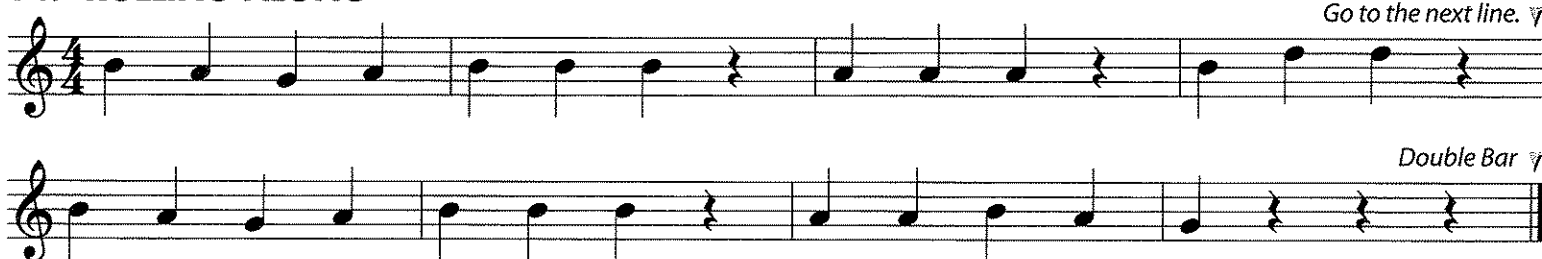
G A B _____

Notes In Review

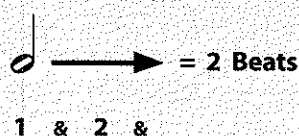
Memorize the fingerings for the notes you've learned:



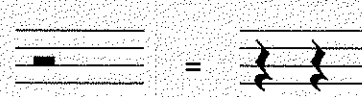
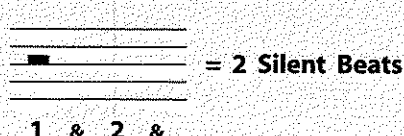
14. ROLLING ALONG



Half Note



Half Rest



15. RHYTHM RAP

Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.



16. THE HALF COUNTS



17. HOT CROSS BUNS

Check your embouchure and hand position.



Breath Mark



Take a deep breath through your mouth after you play a full-length note.

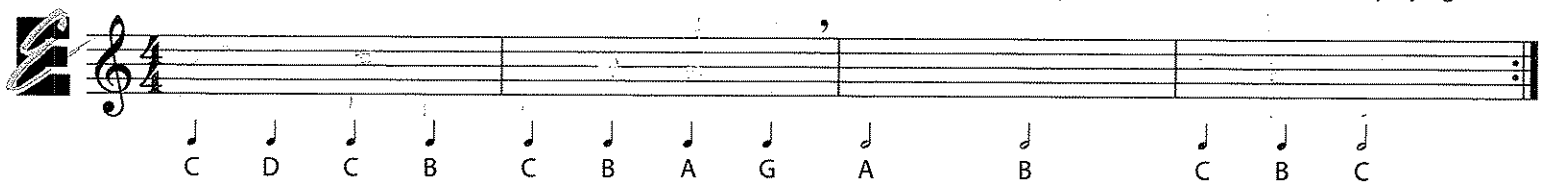
18. GO TELL AUNT RHODIE

American Folk Song



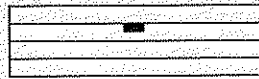
19. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Using the note names and rhythms below, draw your notes on the staff before playing.

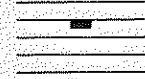
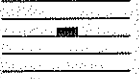


Whole Note

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Whole Rest

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

= A Whole Measure
of Silent Beats**Whole Rest**hangs from
a staff line.**Half Rest**sits on a
staff line.**20. RHYTHM RAP** *Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.*

Clap

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

21. THE WHOLE THING

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Duet

A composition with two different parts, played together.

22. SPLIT DECISION – Duet
**Key
Signature**

The **Key Signature** tells us which notes to play with sharps (#) or flats (b) throughout the music. Your Key Signature indicates the *Key of G* – play all F's as sharps.

THEORY**23. MARCH STEPS**

△ Play F#'s

24. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS

Percussion Woodwinds Brass Perc. Ww. Brass All

25. LIGHTLY ROW
26. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ *Draw in the bar lines before you play.*

Fermata

Hold the note (or rest) longer than normal.

27. REACHING HIGHER – New Note*Practice long tones on each new note.**Fermata* **28. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE**

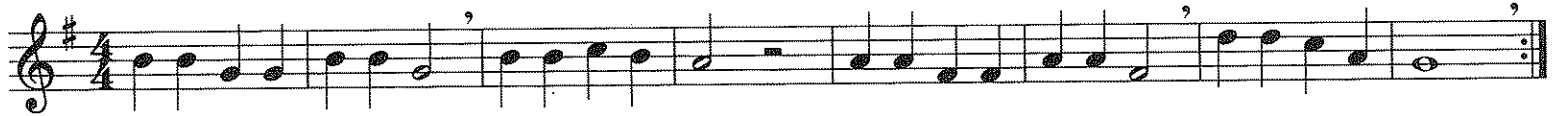
French Folk Song



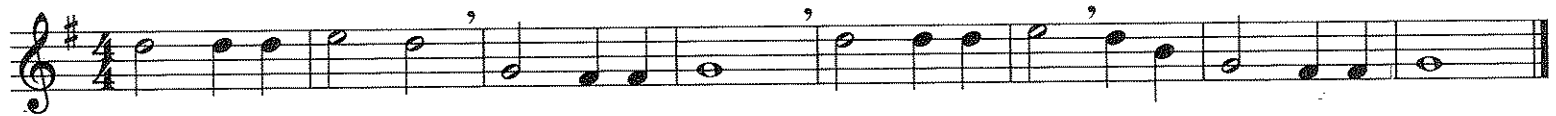
33. DEEP POCKETS – New Note



34. DOODLE ALL DAY



35. JUMP ROPE



Pick-Up Notes

One or more notes that come before the first full measure. The beats of Pick-Up Notes are subtracted from the last measure.

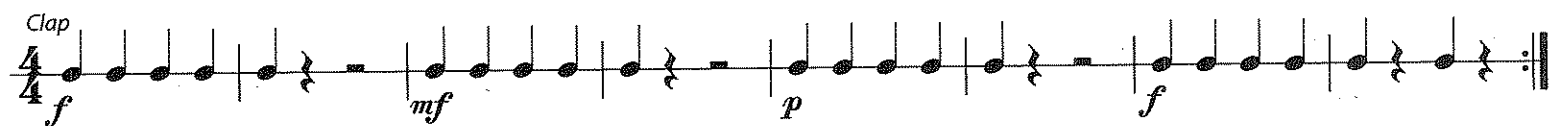
36. A-TISKET, A-TASKET



Dynamics

f – forte (play loudly) *mf* – mezzo forte (play moderately loud) *p* – piano (play softly)
Remember to use full breath support to control your tone at all dynamic levels.

37. LOUD AND SOFT



38. JINGLE BELLS

Keep your fingers close to the keys, curved naturally.

J. S. Pierpont



39. MY DREYDL

Use full breath support at all dynamic levels.

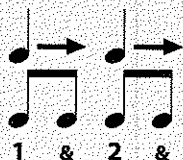
Traditional Hanukkah Song



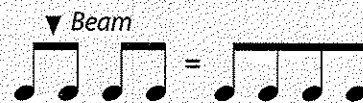
Eighth Notes



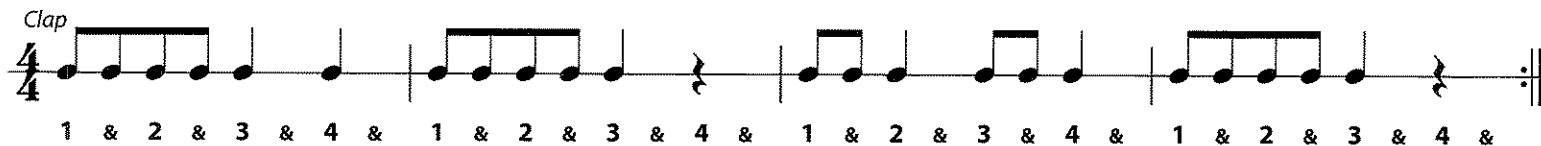
Each Eighth Note = $\frac{1}{2}$ Beat
2 Eighth Notes = 1 Beat
Play on down and up taps.



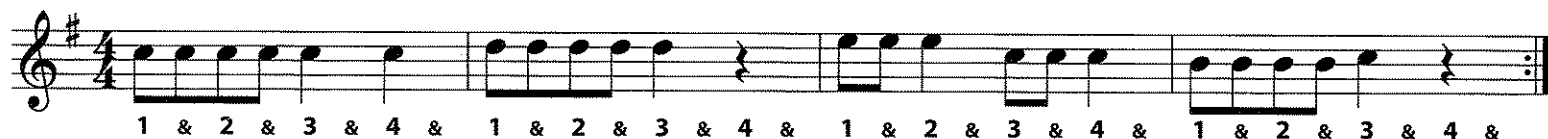
Two or more Eighth Notes have a *beam* across the stems.



40. RHYTHM RAP *Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.*



41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM

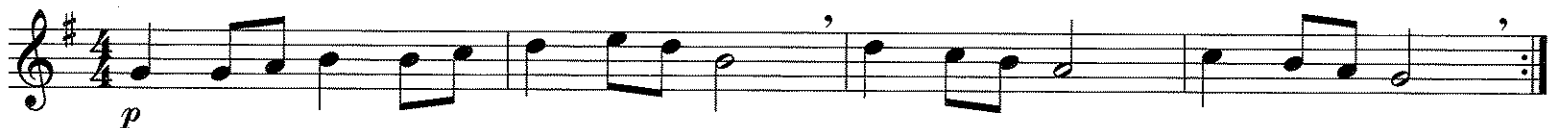


42. SKIP TO MY LOU

American Folk Song



43. LONG, LONG AGO *Good posture improves your sound. Always sit straight and tall.*



44. OH, SUSANNA

Stephen Collins Foster



HISTORY

Italian composer **Gioacchino Rossini** (1792–1868) began composing as a teenager and was very proficient on the piano, viola and horn. He wrote "William Tell" at age 37 as the last of his forty operas, and its familiar theme is still heard today on radio and television.

45. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ — WILLIAM TELL

Gioacchino Rossini



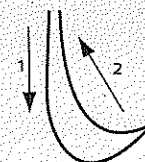
2 Time Signature



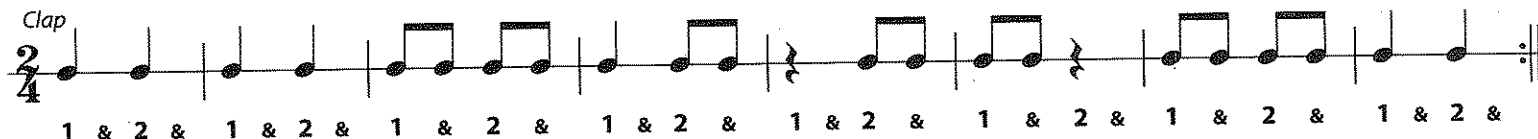
= 2 beats per measure
= Quarter note gets one beat

Conducting

Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.



46. RHYTHM RAP



47. TWO BY TWO



Tempo Markings

Tempo is the speed of music. Tempo markings are usually written above the staff, in Italian.

Allegro – Fast tempo

Moderato – Medium tempo

Andante – Slower walking tempo

48. HIGH SCHOOL CADETS – March

John Philip Sousa



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49. HEY, HO! NOBODY'S HOME – New Note

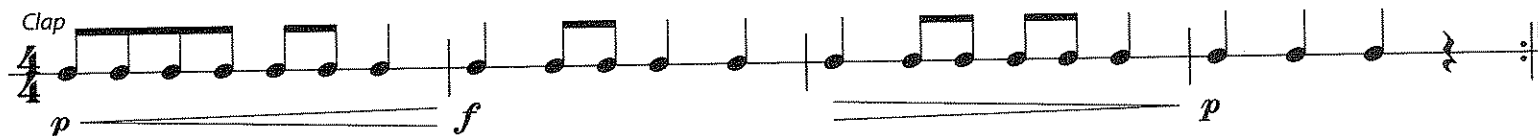


Dynamics

Crescendo (gradually louder)

Decrescendo or Diminuendo (gradually softer)

50. CLAP THE DYNAMICS



51. PLAY THE DYNAMICS



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

52. PERFORMANCE WARM-UPS

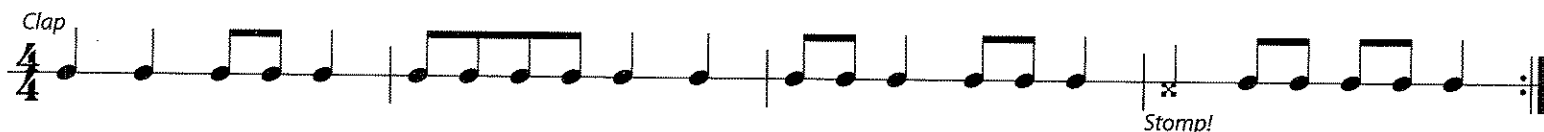
TONE BUILDER



RHYTHM ETUDE



RHYTHM RAP



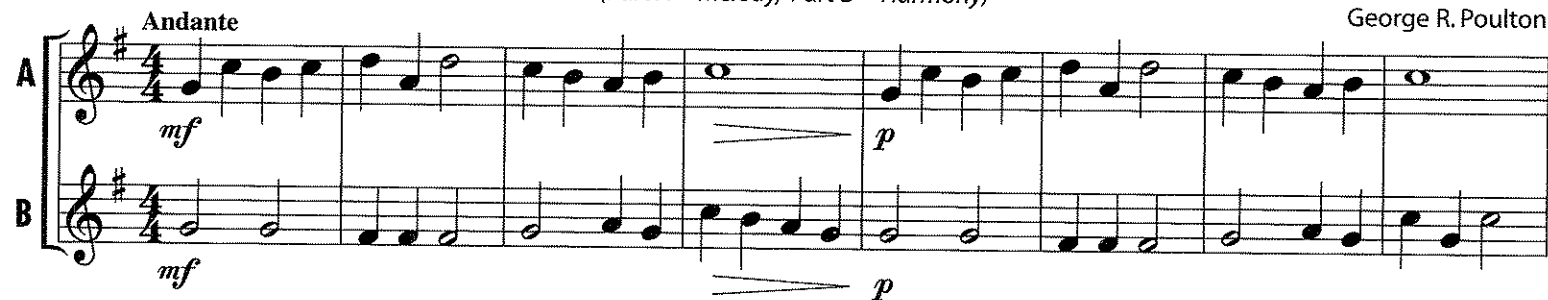
CHORALE



53. AURA LEE – Duet or Band Arrangement

(Part A = Melody, Part B = Harmony)

George R. Poulton



54. FRÈRE JACQUES – Round (When group A reaches ②, group B begins at ①)

Moderato

French Folk Song



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

55. WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN – Band Arrangement

Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

3 Measure number

mf

f

11

19

This musical score is for the band arrangement of 'When the Saints Go Marching In'. It is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a half note F#4, a quarter note G4, and a half note A4. The second staff continues with a half note B4, a quarter note C5, and a half note D5. The third staff continues with a half note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a half note G5. The score includes dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*, and measure numbers 3, 11, and 19 are indicated in boxes.

56. OLD MACDONALD HAD A BAND – Section Feature

Allegro

mf

9

f

p

13

2nd time go on to meas. 13

This musical score is for the section feature of 'Old MacDonald Had a Band'. It is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a half note F#4, a quarter note G4, and a half note A4. The second staff continues with a half note B4, a quarter note C5, and a half note D5. The third staff continues with a half note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a half note G5. The score includes dynamic markings of *mf*, *f*, and *p*, and measure numbers 9 and 13 are indicated in boxes. A repeat sign is present at the end of the second staff, with the instruction '2nd time go on to meas. 13'.

57. ODE TO JOY (from Symphony No. 9)

Ludwig van Beethoven
Arr. by John Higgins

Moderato

mf

9

p

13

This musical score is for the section feature of 'Ode to Joy' from Beethoven's Symphony No. 9. It is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a half note F#4, a quarter note G4, and a half note A4. The second staff continues with a half note B4, a quarter note C5, and a half note D5. The third staff continues with a half note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a half note G5. The score includes dynamic markings of *mf* and *p*, and measure numbers 9 and 13 are indicated in boxes.

58. HARD ROCK BLUES – Encore

John Higgins

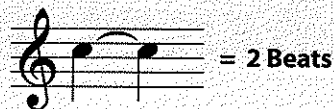
Allegro

f

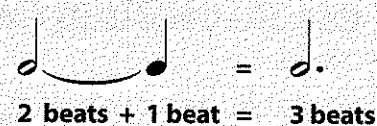
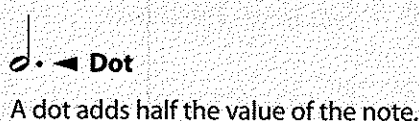
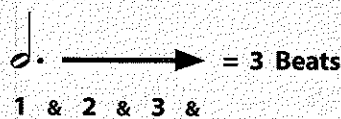
This musical score is for the encore piece 'Hard Rock Blues'. It is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a half note F#4, a quarter note G4, and a half note A4. The second staff continues with a half note B4, a quarter note C5, and a half note D5. The score includes a dynamic marking of *f*.

Tie

A curved line connecting notes of the same pitch. Play one note for the combined counts of the tied notes.

**59. FIT TO BE TIED****60. ALOUETTE**

French-Canadian Folk Song

**Dotted Half Note****61. ALOUETTE - THE SEQUEL**

French-Canadian Folk Song

**HISTORY**

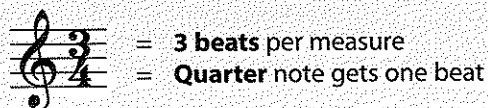
American composer **Stephen Collins Foster** (1826–1864) was born near Pittsburgh, PA. He has become the most recognized song writer of his time for works such as "Oh Susanna," which became popular during the California Gold Rush of 1849. Among his most well-known songs are "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Camptown Races."

62. CAMPTOWN RACES

Stephen Collins Foster

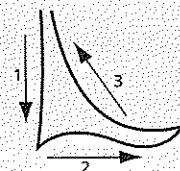
**63. NEW DIRECTIONS - New Note****64. THE NOBLES** Always use a full airstream. Keep fingers above the keys, curved naturally.**65. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**

3 Time Signature



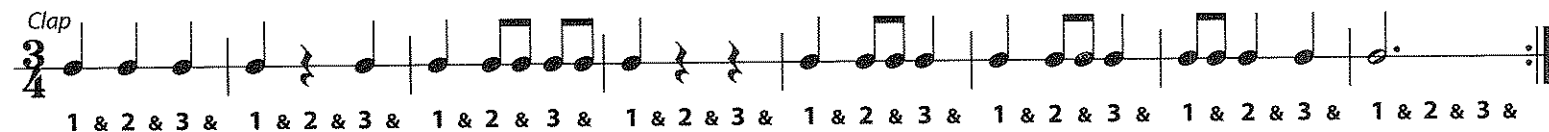
Conducting

Practice conducting this three-beat pattern.



THEORY

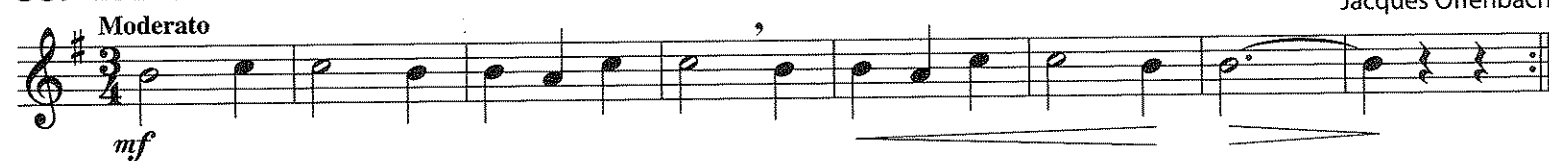
66. RHYTHM RAP



67. THREE BEAT JAM



68. BARCAROLLE



Norwegian composer **Edvard Grieg** (1843–1907) wrote *Peer Gynt Suite* for a play by Henrik Ibsen in 1875, the year before the telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. "Morning" is a melody from *Peer Gynt Suite*. Music used in plays, or in films and television, is called **incidental music**.

HISTORY

69. MORNING (from Peer Gynt)



Accent



Emphasize the note.

70. ACCENT YOUR TALENT



Latin American music has its roots in the African, Native American, Spanish and Portuguese cultures. This diverse music features lively accompaniments by drums and other percussion instruments such as maracas and claves. Music from Latin America continues to influence jazz, classical and popular styles of music. "Chiapanecas" is a popular children's dance and game song.

HISTORY

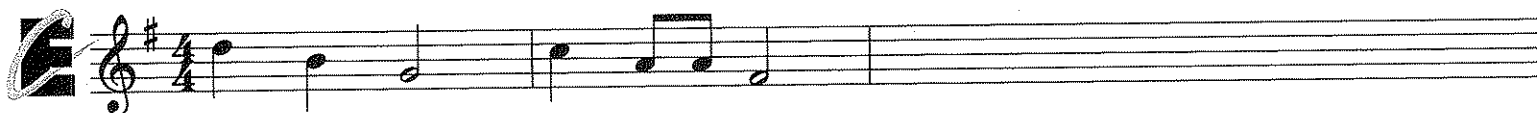
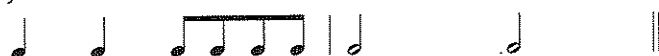
71. MEXICAN CLAPPING SONG ("Chiapanecas")

Latin American Folk Song



72. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

Compose your own music for measures 3 and 4 using this rhythm:



THEORY

Accidental

Any sharp, flat or natural sign which appears in the music without being in the key signature is called an **accidental**.

Natural

A **natural** sign cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

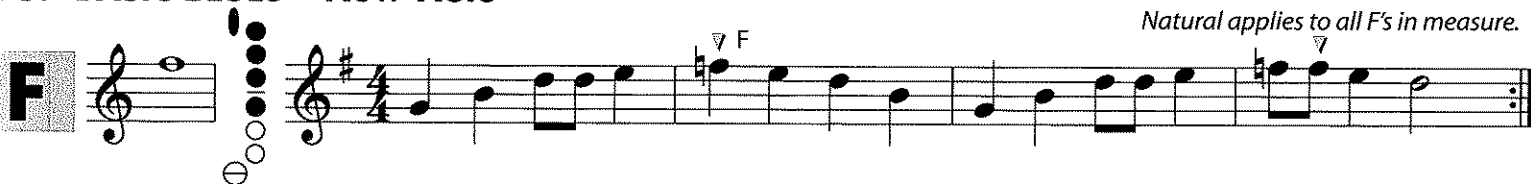
73. HOT MUFFINS – New Note

F 

74. COSSACK DANCE

Allegro
f 

75. BASIC BLUES – New Note

F 

THEORY

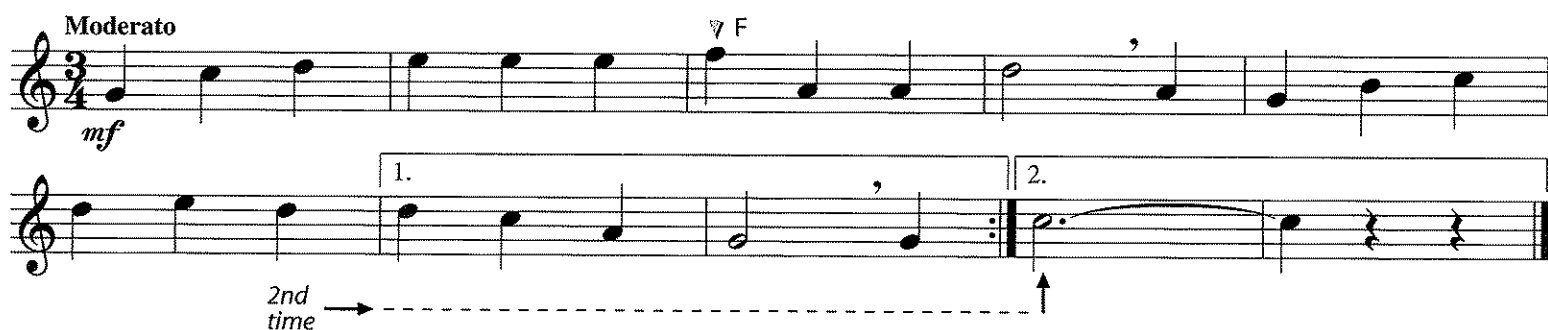
New Key Signature

This Key Signature indicates the Key of C (no sharps or flats).

**1st & 2nd Endings**

Play through the 1st Ending. Then play the repeated section of music, **skipping** the 1st Ending and playing the 2nd Ending.

**76. HIGH FLYING**

Moderato
mf 

HISTORY

Japanese folk music actually has its origins in ancient China. "Sakura, Sakura" was performed on instruments such as the **koto**, a 13-string instrument that is more than 4000 years old, and the **shakuhachi** or bamboo flute. The unique sound of this ancient Japanese melody results from the pentatonic (or five-note) sequence used in this tonal system.

77. SAKURA, SAKURA – Band Arrangement

Japanese Folk Song
Arr. by John Higgins

Andante
mf 

78. UP ON A HOUSETOP

Allegro

1. 2.

mf *f*

Check Key Signature

The score for 'Up on a Housetop' is in 4/4 time, key of D major. It features two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is 'Allegro'. The first ending is marked '1.' and the second ending is marked '2.'. The first ending ends with a repeat sign. The second ending ends with a double bar line. The dynamics are 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'f' (forte). There are accents (>) over several notes. A note with a triangle above it is marked 'Check Key Signature'.

79. JOLLY OLD ST. NICK – Duet

Moderato

A B

mf *mf*

1. 2.

The score for 'Jolly Old St. Nick' is in 2/4 time, key of D major. It features two staves, A and B. The tempo is 'Moderato'. The first ending is marked '1.' and the second ending is marked '2.'. The dynamics are 'mf' (mezzo-forte). There are accents (>) over several notes.

See page 9 for additional holiday music, MY DREYDL and JINGLE BELLS.

80. THE BIG AIRSTREAM – New Note

G

mf

Δ G

The score for 'The Big Airstream' is in 4/4 time, key of D major. It features a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is 'Moderato'. The dynamics are 'mf' (mezzo-forte). There is a note with a triangle above it marked 'G'.

81. WALTZ THEME (THE MERRY WIDOW WALTZ)

Moderato

mf *f*

Franz Lehar

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The score for 'Waltz Theme (The Merry Widow Waltz)' is in 3/4 time, key of D major. It features two staves. The tempo is 'Moderato'. The dynamics are 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'f' (forte). There are accents (>) over several notes.

82. AIR TIME

The score for 'Air Time' is in 4/4 time, key of D major. It features a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is 'Moderato'. The dynamics are 'mf' (mezzo-forte). There are accents (>) over several notes.

83. DOWN BY THE STATION

Allegro

mf

The score for 'Down by the Station' is in 2/4 time, key of D major. It features a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is 'Allegro'. The dynamics are 'mf' (mezzo-forte). There are accents (>) over several notes.

84. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Moderato

mf *f* *p*

The score for 'Essential Elements Quiz' is in 3/4 time, key of D major. It features a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is 'Moderato'. The dynamics are 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'f' (forte), and 'p' (piano). There are accents (>) over several notes.

85. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY Using these notes, improvise your own rhythms:

The score for 'Essential Creativity' is in 4/4 time, key of D major. It features a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is 'Moderato'. The dynamics are 'mf' (mezzo-forte). There are accents (>) over several notes.

DAILY WARM-UPS

WORK-OUTS FOR TONE & TECHNIQUE

86. TONE BUILDER *Use a steady stream of air.*



87. RHYTHM BUILDER



88. TECHNIQUE TRAX *Roll your thumb up to the octave key. Always keep your thumb on the left thumb key.*



89. CHORALE *(Adapted from Cantata 147)*

Johann Sebastian Bach

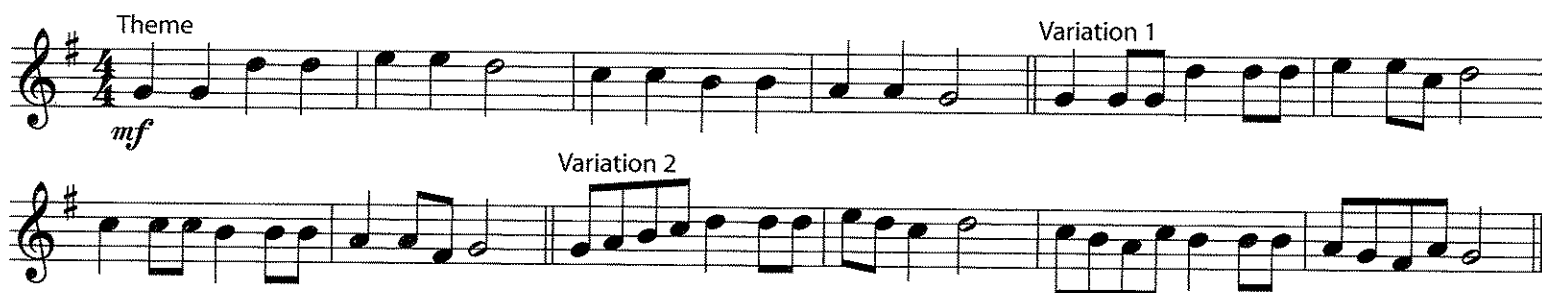


THEORY

Theme and Variations

A musical form featuring a **theme**, or primary melody, followed by **variations**, or altered versions of the theme.

90. VARIATIONS ON A FAMILIAR THEME



D.C. al Fine

At the **D.C. al Fine** play again from the beginning, stopping at **Fine** (fee'-nay).
D.C. is the abbreviation for **Da Capo**, or "to the beginning," and **Fine** means "the end."

91. BANANA BOAT SONG



Sharp

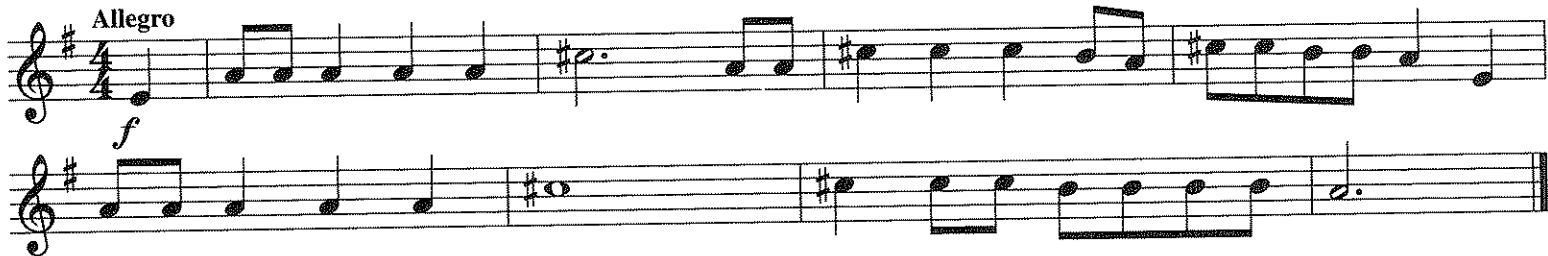
A **sharp** sign raises the pitch of a note by a half-step. The note C-sharp sounds a half-step above C, and all C's become C-sharps for the rest of the measure where they occur.

92. RAZOR'S EDGE – New Note**93. THE MUSIC BOX**

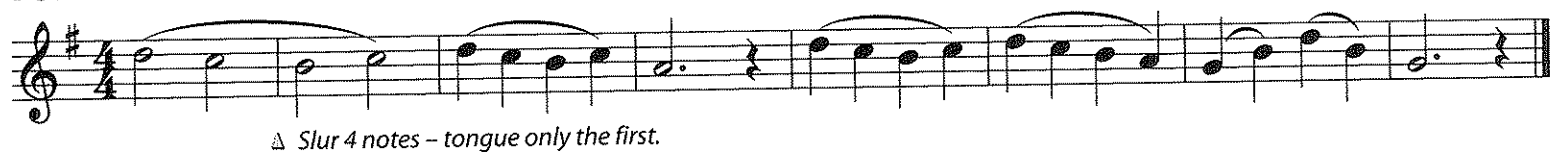
African-American spirituals originated in the 1700's, midway through the period of slavery in the United States. One of the largest categories of true American folk music, these primarily religious songs were sung and passed on for generations without being written down. The first collection of spirituals was published in 1867, four years after The Emancipation Proclamation was signed into law.

94. EZEKIEL SAW THE WHEEL

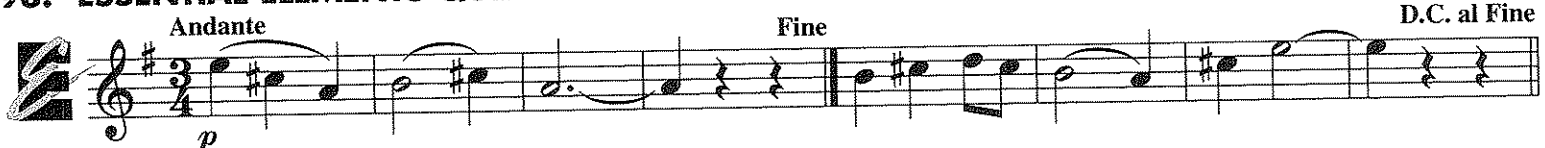
African-American Spiritual

**Slur**

A curved line which connects notes of different pitch. Tongue only the first note in a slur.

95. SMOOTH OPERATOR**96. GLIDING ALONG**

Ragtime is an American music style that was popular from the 1890's until the time of World War I. This early form of jazz brought fame to pianists like "Jelly Roll" Morton and Scott Joplin, who wrote "The Entertainer" and "Maple Leaf Rag." Surprisingly, the style was incorporated into some orchestral music by Igor Stravinsky and Claude Debussy. The trombones now learn to play a *glissando*, a technique used in ragtime and other styles of music.

97. TROMBONE RAG**98. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**

99. TAKE THE LEAD – New Note

THEORY

Phrase

A musical "sentence" which is often 2 or 4 measures long. Try to play a **phrase** in one breath.

100. THE COLD WIND

101. PHRASEOLOGY

Write in the breath mark(s) between the phrases.

THEORY

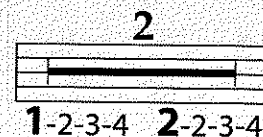
New Key Signature

This **Key Signature** indicates the **Key of D** – play all F's and C's as sharps.



Multiple Measure Rest

The number above the staff tells you how many full measures to rest. Count each measure of rest in sequence:



102. SATIN LATIN

Allegro

HISTORY

German composer **Johann Sebastian Bach** (1685–1750) was part of a large family of famous musicians and became the most recognized composer of the Baroque era. Beginning as a choir member, Bach soon became an organist, a teacher, and a prolific composer, writing more than 600 masterworks. This *Minuet*, or dance in 3/4 time, was written as a teaching piece for use with an early form of the piano.

103. MINUET – Duet

Moderato

Johann Sebastian Bach

104. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

This melody can be played in 3/4 or 4/4. Pencil in either time signature, draw the bar lines and play. Now erase the bar lines and try the other time signature. Do the phrases sound different?

105. NATURALLY



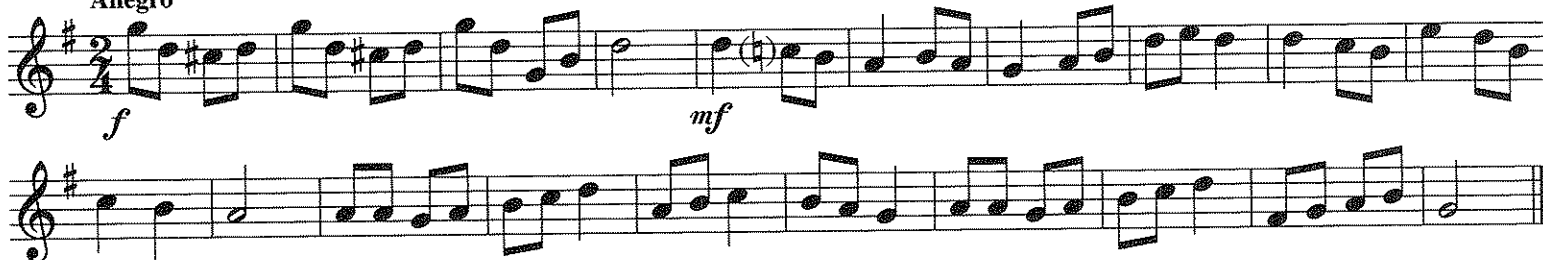
Austrian composer **Franz Peter Schubert** (1797–1828) lived a shorter life than any other great composer, but he created an incredible amount of music: more than 600 art-songs (concert music for voice and accompaniment), ten symphonies, chamber music, operas, choral works and piano pieces. His "March Militaire" was originally a piano duet.

HISTORY

106. MARCH MILITAIRE

Allegro

Franz Schubert



Flat

b

A **flat** sign lowers the pitch of a note by a half-step. The note B-flat sounds a half-step below B, and all B's become B-flats for the rest of the measure where they occur.

THEORY

107. THE FLAT ZONE – New Note



108. ON TOP OF OLD SMOKEY

American Folk Song

Allegro



Boogie-woogie is a style of the **blues**, and it was first recorded by pianist Clarence "Pine Top" Smith in 1928, one year after Charles Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic. A form of jazz, blues music features altered notes and is usually written in 12-measure verses, like "Bottom Bass Boogie."

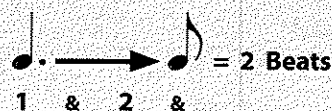
HISTORY

109. BOTTOM BASS BOOGIE – Duet

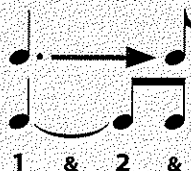
Allegro



Dotted Quarter & Eighth Notes

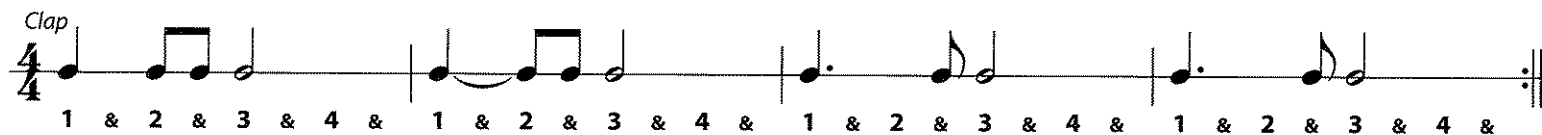


A dot adds half the value of the quarter note.

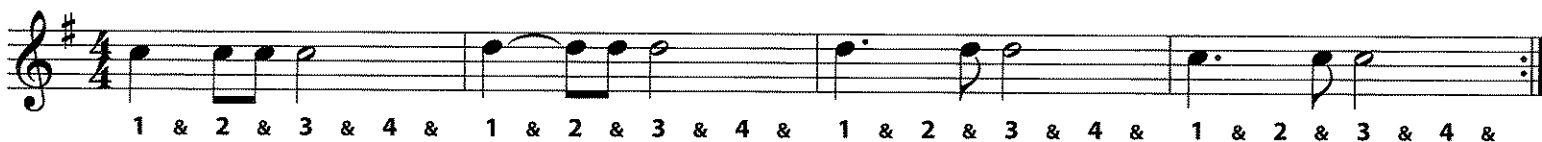


A single eighth note has a flag on the stem.

110. RHYTHM RAP



111. THE DOT ALWAYS COUNTS



112. ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT



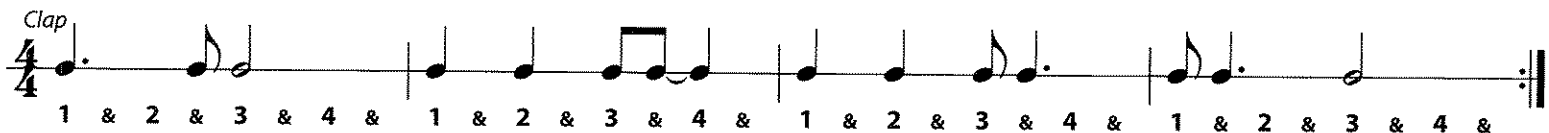
113. SEA CHANTY *Always use a full airstream.*



114. SCARBOROUGH FAIR



115. RHYTHM RAP



116. THE TURNAROUND



117. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - AULD LANG SYNE



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

Solo with Piano Accompaniment

You can perform this solo with or without a piano accompanist. Play it for the band, the school or your family. It is part of **Symphony No. 9 ("From The New World")** by Czech composer **Antonin Dvorák** (1841–1904). He wrote it while visiting America in 1893, and was inspired to include melodies from American folksongs and spirituals. This is the **Largo** (or "very slow tempo") theme.

118. THEME FROM "NEW WORLD SYMPHONY"

Antonin Dvorák

Largo 4 5 Measure number

p *mf* *p* *p* *Slower* 2

Piano Accompaniment

Largo 5

p *f* *p* *mf* *p* *Slower* 2

126. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 4



127. THREE IS THE COUNT



128. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 5



129. TECHNIQUE TRAX



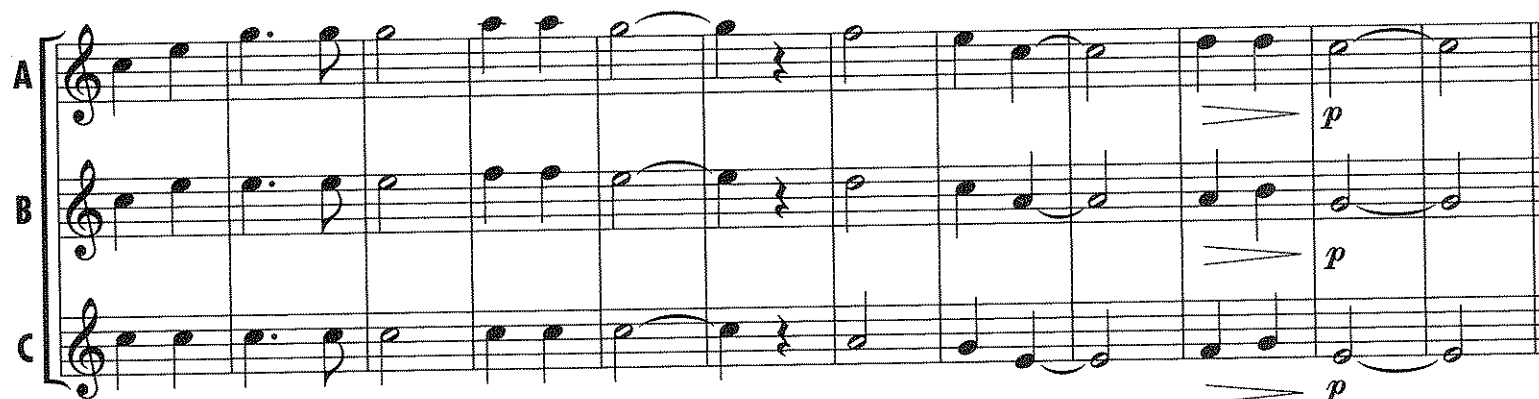
130. CROSSING OVER

**Trio**

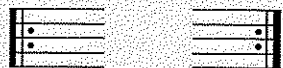
A **trio** is a composition with three parts played together. Practice this trio with two other players and listen for the 3-part harmony.

131. KUM BAH YAH - Trio *Always check the key signature.*

African Folk Song



Repeat Signs



Repeat the section of music enclosed by the **repeat signs**.
(If 1st and 2nd endings are used, they are played as usual — but go back only to the first repeat sign, not to the beginning.)

132. MICHAEL ROW THE BOAT ASHORE

African-American Spiritual

Andante
mf

133. AUSTRIAN WALTZ

Austrian Folk Song

Moderato
f

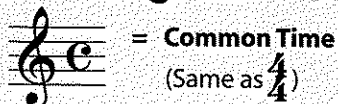
134. BOTANY BAY

Australian Folk Song

Allegro
mf

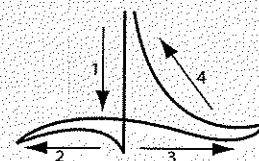
THEORY

C Time Signature



Conducting

Practice conducting this four-beat pattern.



135. TECHNIQUE TRAX *Practice at all dynamic levels.*

136. FINLANDIA

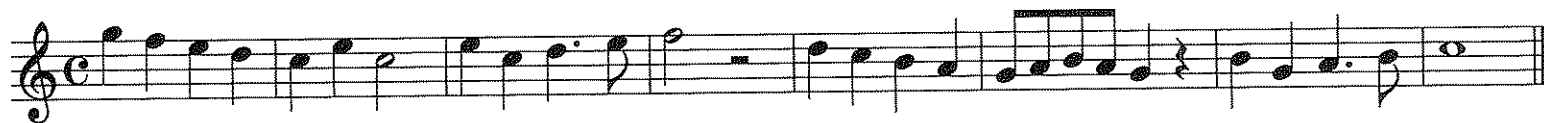
Jean Sibelius

Andante
p

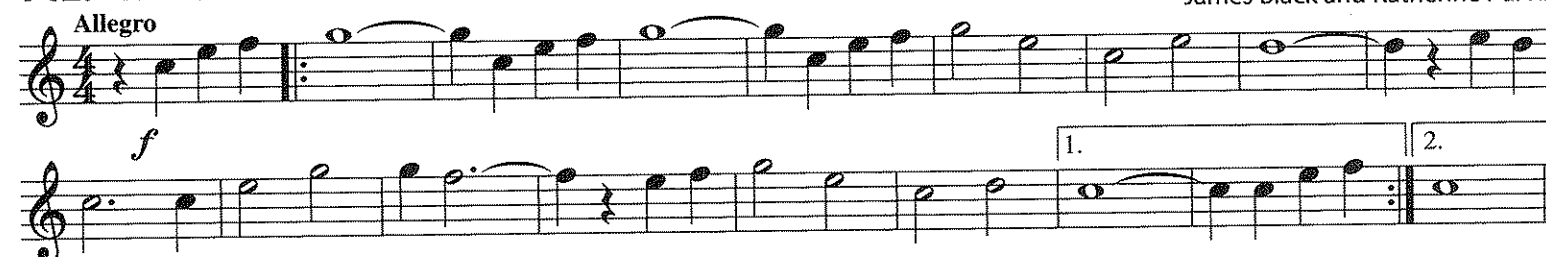
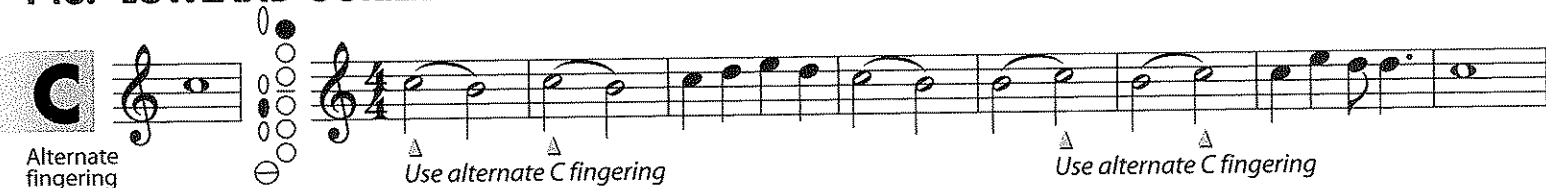
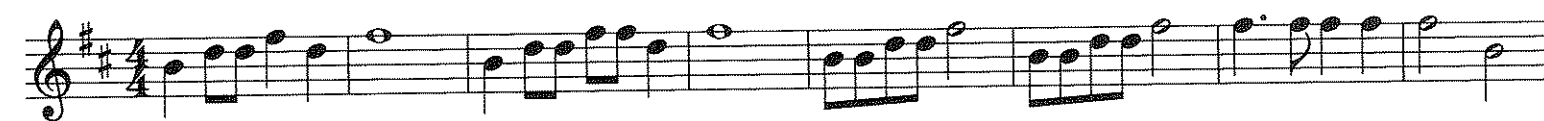
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137. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

Create your own variations by penciling in a dot and a flag to change the rhythm of any measure from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.

138. EASY GORILLA JUMPS**139. TECHNIQUE TRAX** *Always check the key signature.***140. MORE TECHNIQUE TRAX****141. GERMAN FOLK SONG****142. THE SAINTS GO MARCHIN' AGAIN**

James Black and Katherine Purvis

**143. LOWLAND GORILLA WALK****144. SMOOTH SAILING****145. MORE GORILLA JUMPS****146. FULL COVERAGE**

Scale

A **scale** is a sequence of notes in ascending or descending order. Like a musical "ladder," each step is the next consecutive note in the key. This scale is in your Key of G (one sharp), so the top and bottom notes are both G's. The interval between the G's is an octave.

147. CONCERT B $\flat$ SCALE (Alto Saxophone – G SCALE)

Scale Steps: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Octave

Chord & Arpeggio

When two or more notes are played together, they form a **chord** or **harmony**. This G chord is built from the 1st, 3rd and 5th steps of the G scale. The 8th step is the same as the 1st, but it is an octave higher. An **arpeggio** is a "broken" chord whose notes are played individually.

148. IN HARMONY *Divide the notes of the chords between band members and play together. Does the arpeggio sound like a chord?*

Chord

Arpeggio

Chord

Arpeggio

149. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO

Scale

Arpeggio

Scale

Arpeggio

Austrian composer **Franz Josef Haydn** (1732–1809) wrote 104 symphonies. Many of these works had nicknames and included brilliant, unique effects for their time. His Symphony No. 94 was named "The Surprise Symphony" because the soft second movement included a sudden loud dynamic, intended to wake up an often sleepy audience. Pay special attention to dynamics when you play this famous theme.

150. THEME FROM "SURPRISE SYMPHONY"

Franz Josef Haydn

Andante

p

f

p

mf

151. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – THE STREETS OF LAREDO

American Folk Song

Write in the note names before you play.

mf

1.

2.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

152. SCHOOL SPIRIT – Band Arrangement

W.T. Purdy
Arr. by John Higgins

March Style

5 Measure Number

f *mf*

13

21

29

f

1. 2.

Soli

When playing music marked **Soli**, you are part of a group "solo" or group feature. Listen carefully in "Carnival of Venice," and name the instruments that play the Soli part at each indicated measure number.

153. CARNIVAL OF VENICE – Band Arrangement

Julius Benedict
Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

mf *f*

5 7

Soli 13

mf

end Soli 21 8 29 8 37 7

45

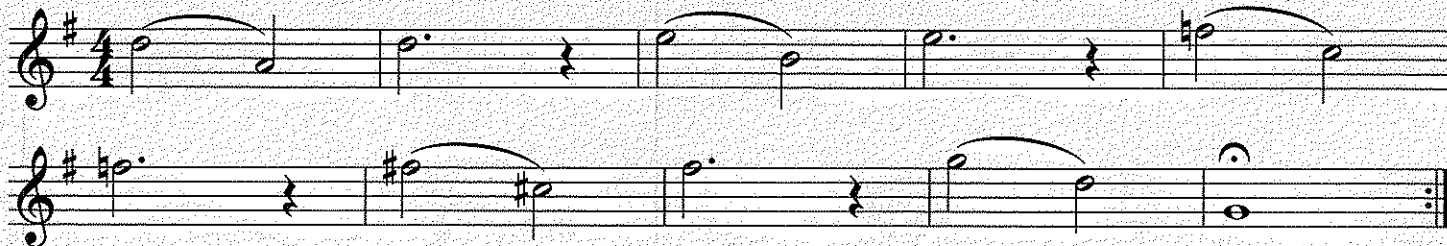
p *mf*

f

DAILY WARM-UPS

WORK-OUTS FOR TONE & TECHNIQUE

154. RANGE AND FLEXIBILITY BUILDER



155. TECHNIQUE TRAX



156. CHORALE



HISTORY

The traditional Hebrew melody "Hatikvah" has been Israel's national anthem since the nation's inception. At the Declaration of State in 1948, it was sung by the gathered assembly during the opening ceremony and played by members of the Palestine Symphony Orchestra at its conclusion.

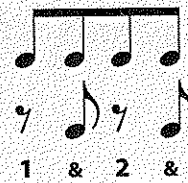
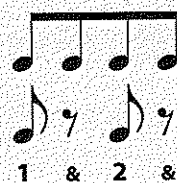
157. HATIKVAH

Israeli National Anthem

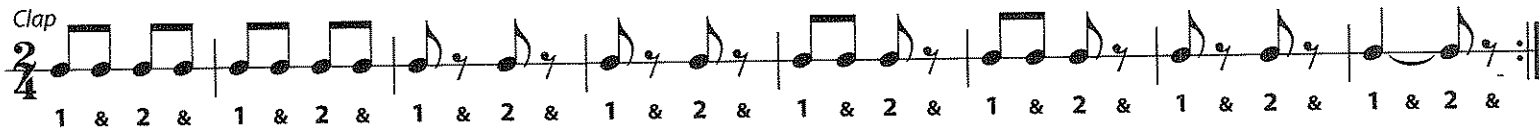


Eighth Note & Eighth Rest

 = 1/2 beat of sound
 = 1/2 beat of silence



158. RHYTHM RAP



159. EIGHTH NOTE MARCH



160. MINUET

Johann Sebastian Bach



161. RHYTHM RAP



162. EIGHTH NOTES OFF THE BEAT



163. EIGHTH NOTE SCRAMBLE



164. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ



165. DANCING MELODY – New Note



HISTORY

American composer and conductor **John Philip Sousa** (1854–1932) wrote 136 marches. Known as “The March King,” Sousa wrote *The Stars And Stripes Forever*, *Semper Fidelis*, *The Washington Post* and many other patriotic works. Sousa’s band performed all over the country, and his fame helped boost the popularity of bands in America. Here is a melody from his famous *El Capitan* operetta and march.

166. EL CAPITAN

Allegro

John Philip Sousa



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HISTORY

“O Canada,” formerly known as the “National Song,” was first performed during 1880 in French Canada. Robert Stanley Weir translated the English language version in 1908, but it was not adopted as the national anthem of Canada until 1980, one hundred years after its premiere.

167. O CANADA

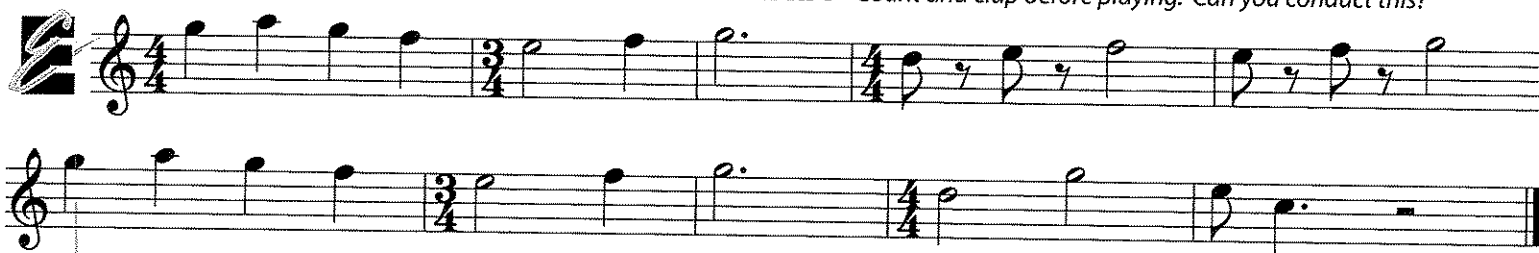
Maestoso (Majestically)

Calixa Lavallee,
l'Hon. Judge Routhier
and Justice R.S. Weir



168. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – METER MANIA

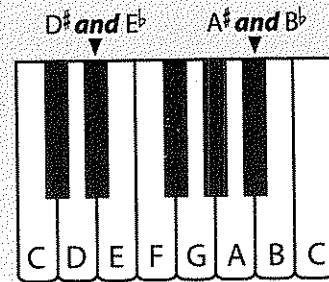
Count and clap before playing. Can you conduct this?



Enharmonics

Two notes that are written differently, but sound the same (and played with the same fingering) are called **enharmonics**. Your fingering chart on pages 46–47 shows the fingerings for the enharmonic notes on your instrument.

On a piano keyboard, each black key is both a flat and a sharp:

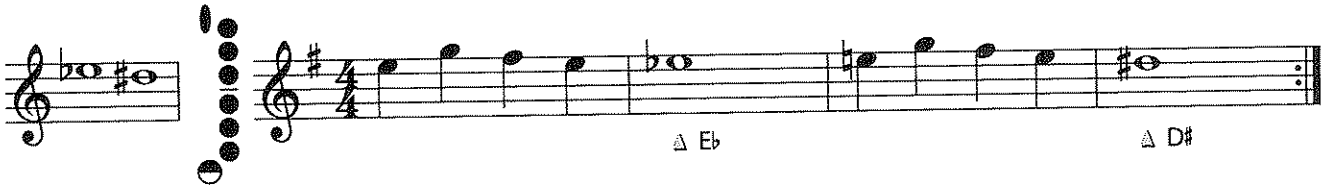


THEORY

169. SNAKE CHARMER

Enharmonic notes use the same fingering.

E^b/D[#]



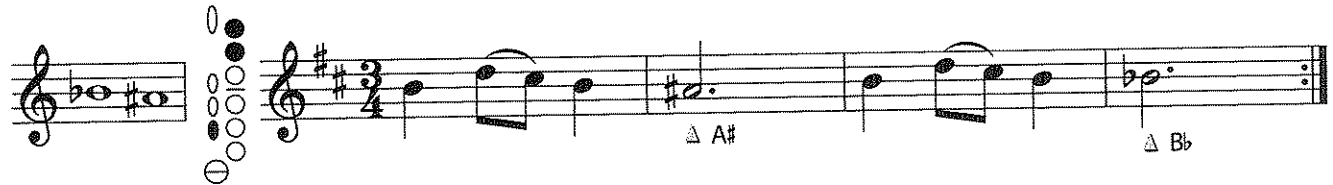
170. DARK SHADOWS



171. CLOSE ENCOUNTERS

Enharmonic notes use the same fingering.

B^b/A[#]



172. MARCH SLAV

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky



173. NOTES IN DISGUISE



Chromatic Notes

Chromatic notes are altered with sharps, flats and natural signs which are not in the key signature. The smallest distance between two notes is a half-step, and a scale made up of consecutive half-steps is called a **chromatic scale**.

THEORY

174. HALF-STEPPIN'

F[#]

Alternate fingering



French composer **Camille Saint-Saëns** (1835–1921) wrote music for virtually every medium: operas, suites, symphonies and chamber works. The “Egyptian Dance” is one of the main themes from his famous opera *Samson et Delilah*. The opera was written in the same year that Thomas Edison invented the phonograph—1877.

175. EGYPTIAN DANCE

Watch for enharmonics.

Camille Saint-Saëns

Allegro

mf

Δ F# Alt.

176. SILVER MOON BOAT

Largo

Chinese Folk Song

Fine

mf

f *p* D.C. al Fine

German composer **Ludwig van Beethoven** (1770–1827) is considered to be one of the world's greatest composers, despite becoming completely deaf in 1802. Although he could not hear his music the way we can, he could “hear” it in his mind. As a testament to his greatness, his Symphony No. 9 (p. 13) was performed as the finale to the ceremony celebrating the reunification of Germany in 1990. This is the theme from his Symphony No. 7, second movement.

177. THEME FROM SYMPHONY NO. 7 – Duet

Allegro (moderately fast)

Ludwig van Beethoven

p *p*

mf *mf*

9

1. 2.

Russian composer **Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky** (1840–1893) wrote six symphonies and hundreds of other works including *The Nutcracker* ballet. He was a master at writing brilliant settings of folk music, and his original melodies are among the most popular of all time. His *1812 Overture* and *Capriccio Italien* were both written in 1880; the year after Thomas Edison developed the practical electric light bulb.

178. CAPRICCIO ITALIEN *Always check the key signature.*

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky

Allegro

f

179. AMERICAN PATROL

F.W. Meacham

Allegro

mf

180. WAYFARING STRANGER

African-American Spiritual

Andante

p

181. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – SCALE COUNTING CONQUEST

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

182. AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL – Band Arrangement

Samuel A. Ward
Arr. by John Higgins

Maestoso

7 Andante

15

Δ F# Alt. f Δ F# Alt.

25 Maestoso

f mf p

183. LA CUCARACHA – Band Arrangement

Latin American Folk Song
Arr. by John Higgins

Latin Rock

5

f mf

13

p

25

f

1. 2.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

184. THEME FROM 1812 OVERTURE – Band Arrangement

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky
Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro

f *p*

10 *detached*

18 *mf*

26 *f*

34

42

Performing for an audience is an exciting part of being involved in music. This solo is based on *Serenade in G Major, K. 525*, also known as “Eine Kleine Nachtmusik” (“A Little Night Music”). **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** wrote this piece in 1787, the same year the American Constitution was signed into law. You and a piano accompanist can perform this for the band or at other school and community events.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
Arr. by John Higgins

Alto Sax

Piano

Allegro

3

mf

f

13

p

mf

f

1. 2.

DUETS

Here is an opportunity to get together with a friend and enjoy playing music. The other player does not have to play the same instrument as you. Try to exactly match each other's rhythm, pitch and tone quality. Eventually, it may begin to sound like the two parts are being played by one person! Later, try switching parts.

186. SWING LOW, SWEET CHARIOT – Duet

African-American Spiritual

Andante

A *p*

B *p*

Fine

A *mf*

B *mf*

D.C. al Fine

A *mf*

B *mf*

187. LA BAMBA – Duet

Mexican Folk Song

Allegro

A *f*

B *f*

Fine

A *f*

B *f*

D.C. al Fine

A *p*

B *p*

RUBANK® SCALE AND ARPEGGIO STUDIES

ALTO SAXOPHONE KEY OF G (CONCERT B $\flat$) *In this key signature, play all F $\sharp$'s.*

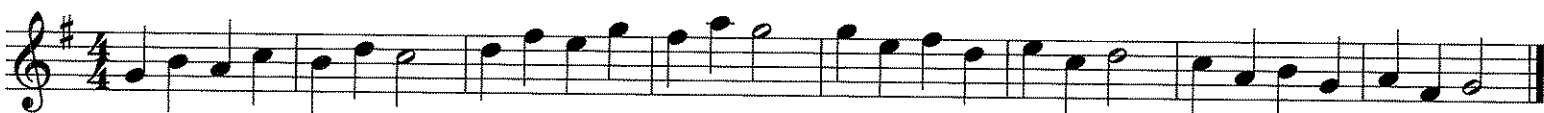
1.



2.



3.



4.



ALTO SAXOPHONE KEY OF C (CONCERT E $\flat$)

1.



2.



3.



4.



RUBANK® SCALE AND ARPEGGIO STUDIES

ALTO SAXOPHONE KEY OF D (CONCERT F) *In this key signature, play all F#'s and C#'s.*

1.



2.



3.



4.



ALTO SAXOPHONE KEY OF F (CONCERT A $\flat$) *In this key signature, play all B $\flat$'s.*

1.



2.



3.

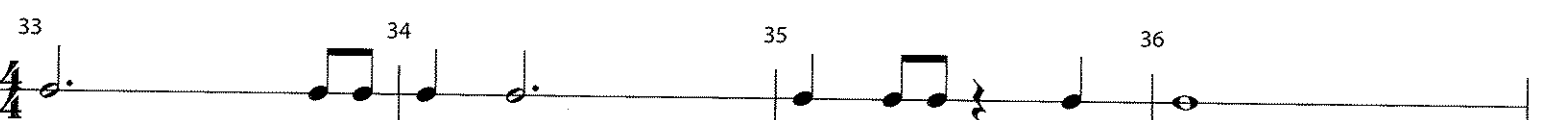
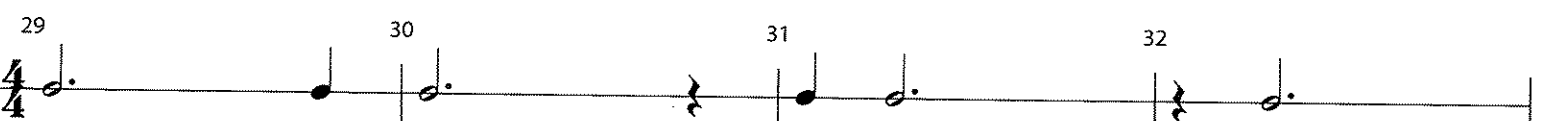
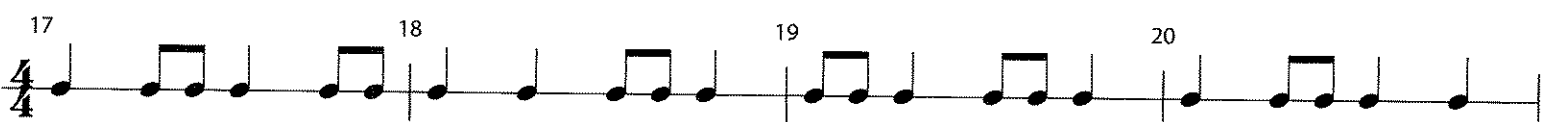
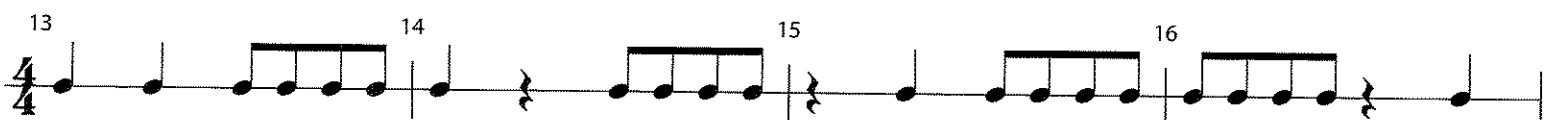
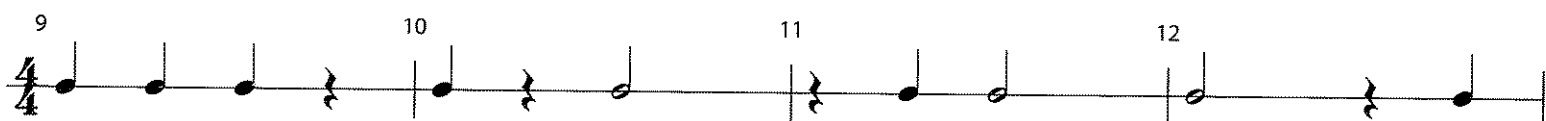
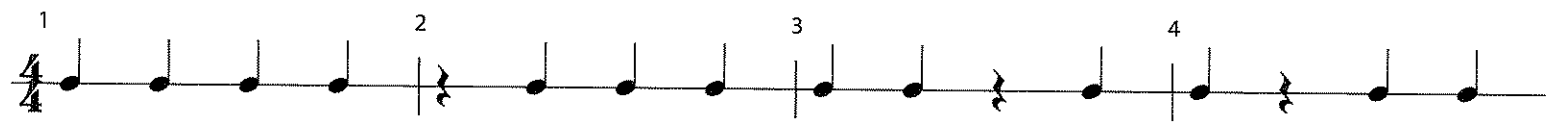


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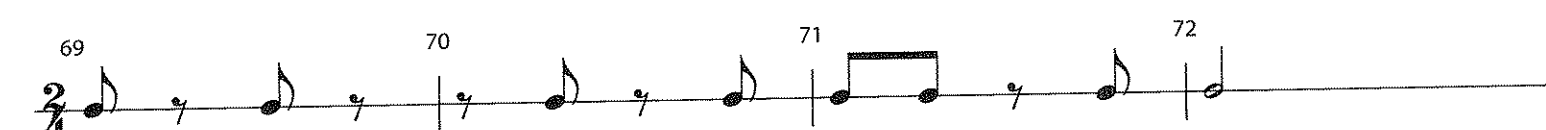
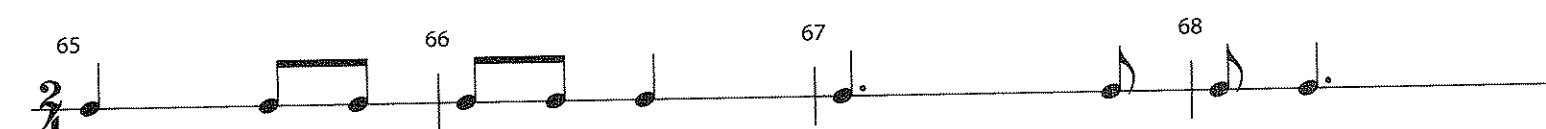
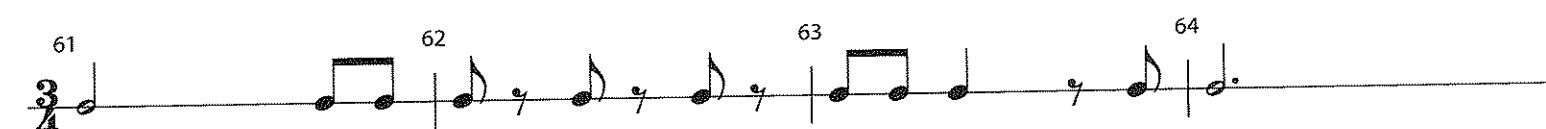
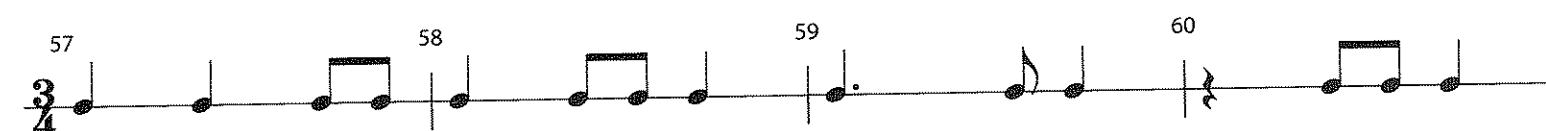
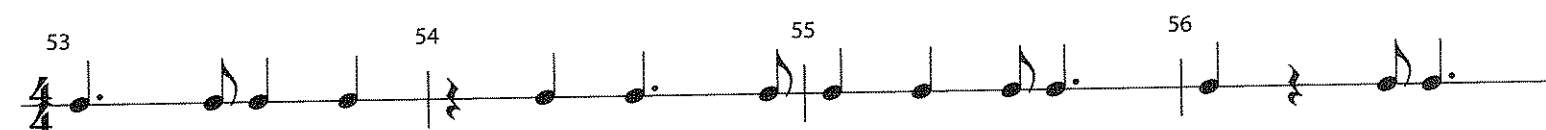
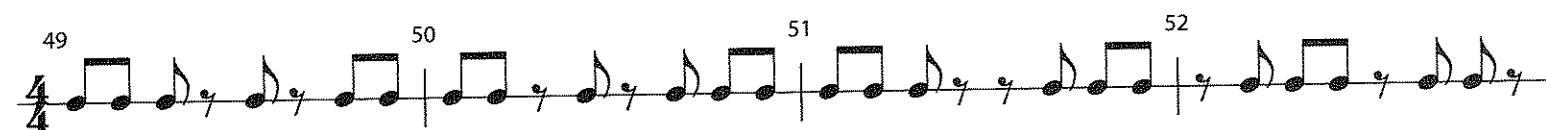
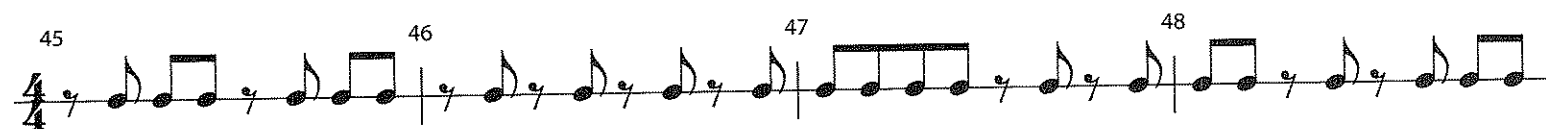
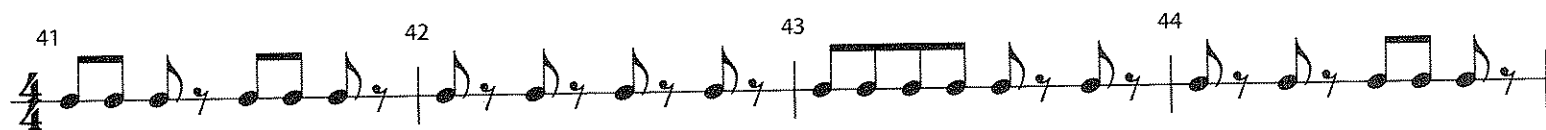
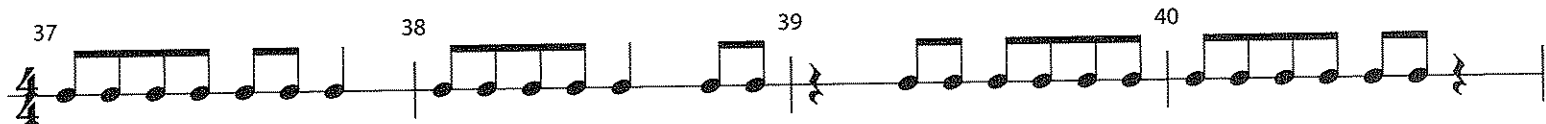




RHYTHM STUDIES



RHYTHM STUDIES



CREATING MUSIC

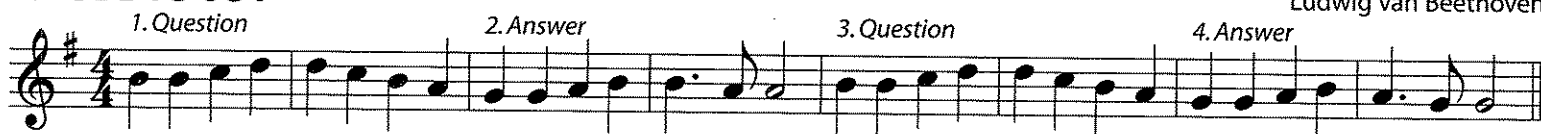
THEORY

Composition

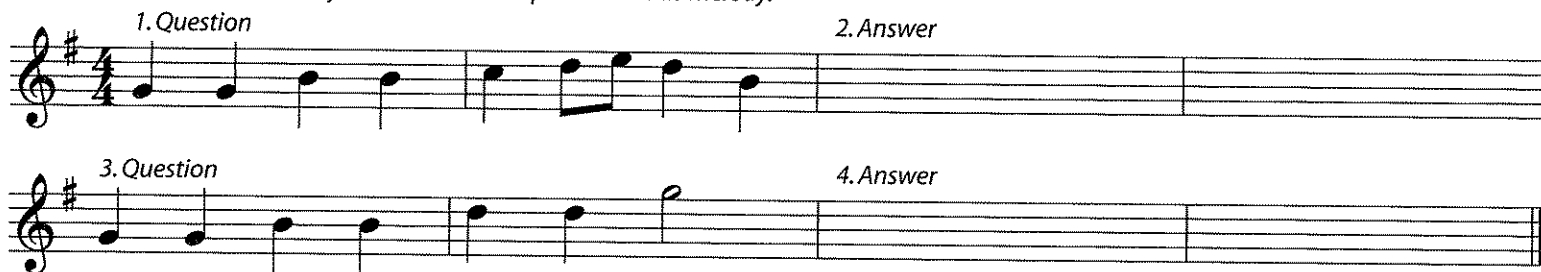
Composition is the art of writing original music. A composer often begins by creating a melody made up of individual **phrases**, like short musical "sentences." Some melodies have phrases that seem to answer or respond to "question" phrases, as in Beethoven's *Ode To Joy*. Play this melody and listen to how phrases 2 and 4 give slightly different answers to the same question (phrases 1 and 3).

1. ODE TO JOY

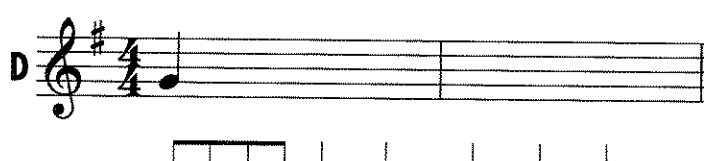
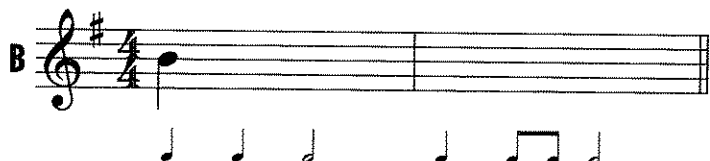
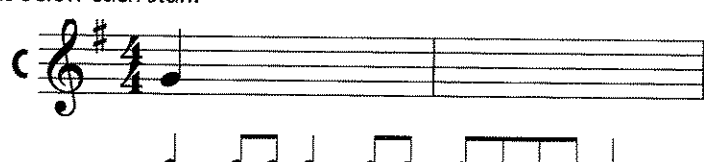
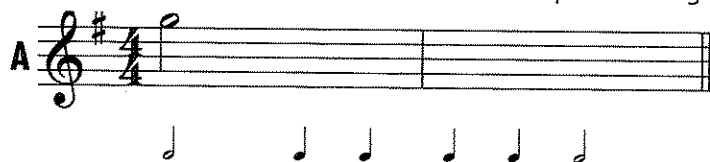
Ludwig van Beethoven



2. Q. AND A. Write your own "answer" phrases in this melody.

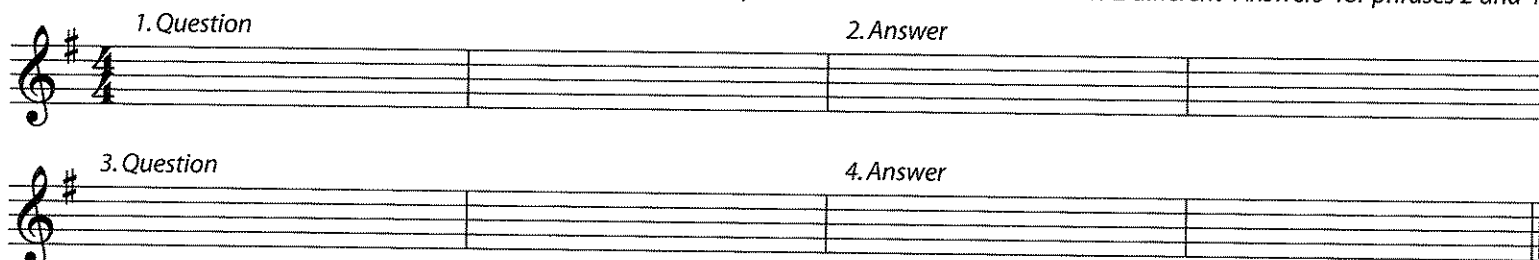


3. PHRASE BUILDERS Write 4 different phrases using the rhythms below each staff.



4. YOU NAME IT:

Pick phrase A, B, C, or D from above, and write it as the "Question" for phrases 1 and 3 below. Then write 2 different "Answers" for phrases 2 and 4.



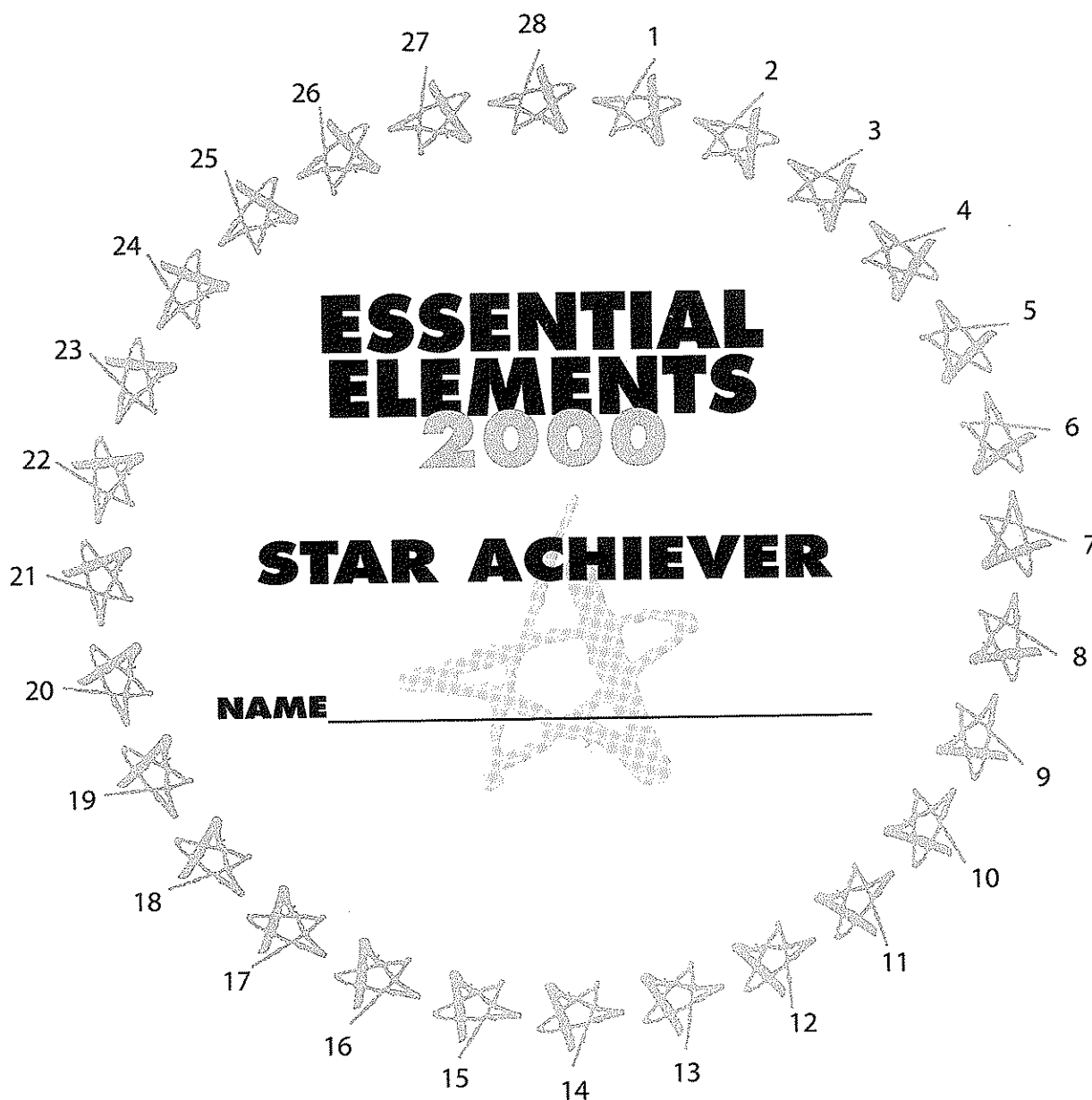
THEORY

Improvisation

Improvisation is the art of freely creating your own melody *as you play*. Use these notes to play your own melody (Line A), to go with the accompaniment (Line B).



You can mark your progress through the book on this page. Fill in the stars as instructed by your band director.



- | | |
|--|--|
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| 14. Page 21, No. 109 | 28. Page 38, Performance Spotlight |

MUSIC — AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF LIFE

FINGERING CHART

E♭ ALTO SAXOPHONE

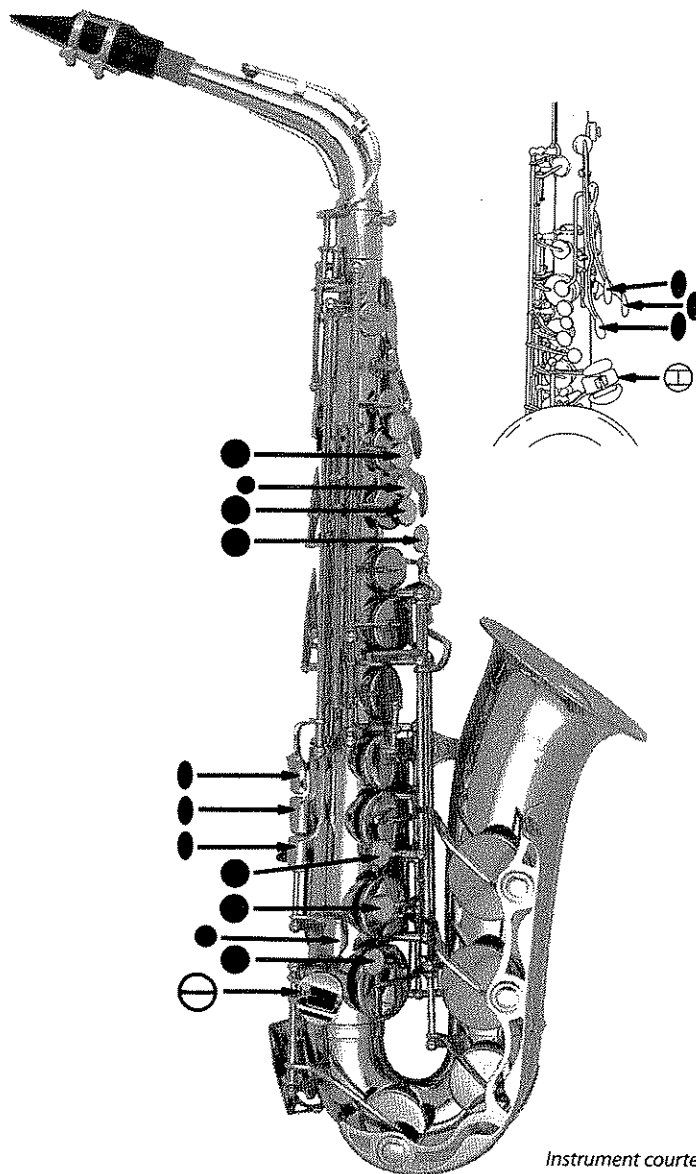
Instrument Care Reminders

Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:

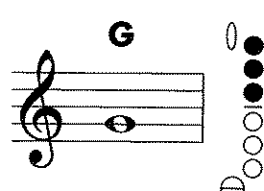
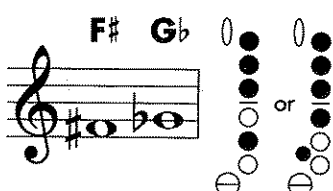
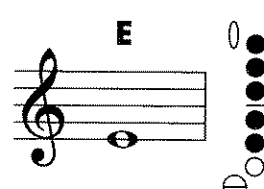
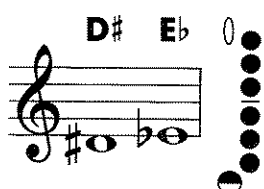
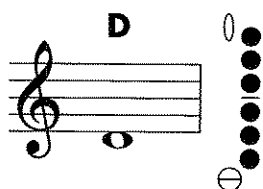
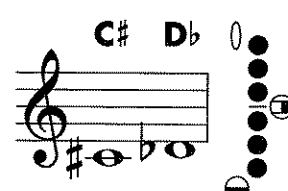
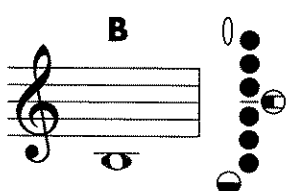
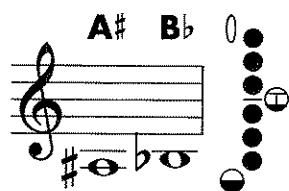
- Remove the reed, wipe off excess moisture and return it to the reed case.
- Remove the mouthpiece and wipe the inside with a clean cloth. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Loosen the neck screw and remove the neck. Shake out excess moisture and dry the neck with a neck cleaner.
- Drop the weight of a chamois or cotton swab into the bell. Pull the swab through the body several times. Return the instrument to its case.
- Your case is designed to hold only specific objects. If you try to force anything else into the case, it may damage your instrument.

○ = Open
● = Pressed down

The most common fingering appears first when two fingerings are shown.

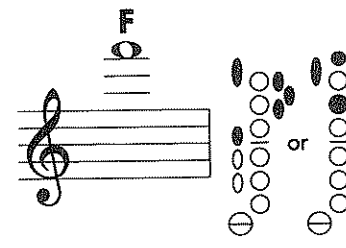
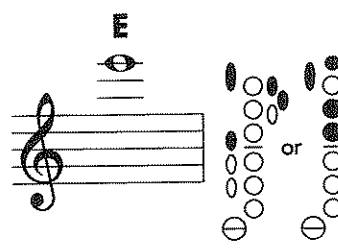
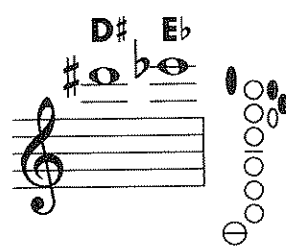
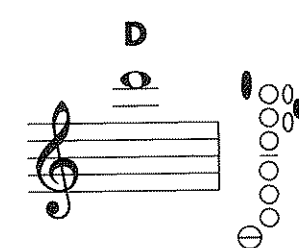
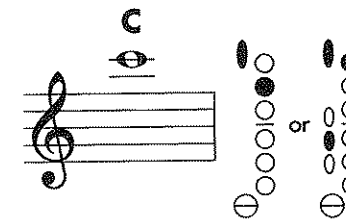
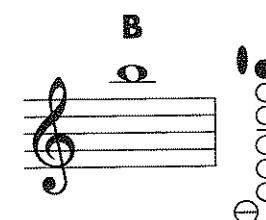
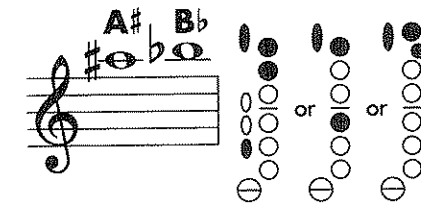
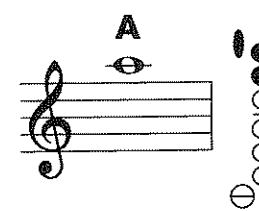
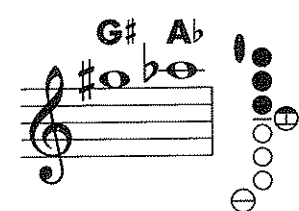
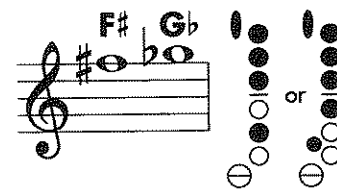
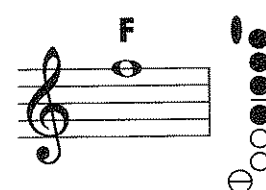
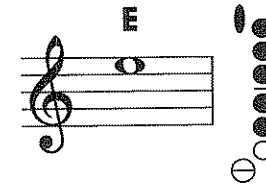
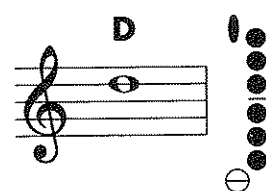
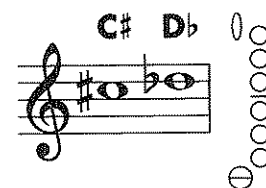
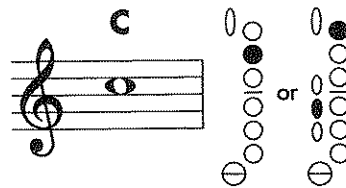
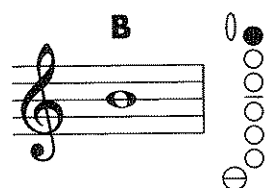
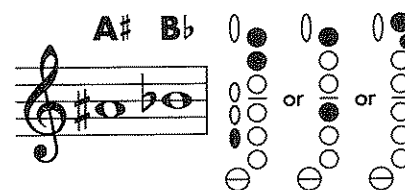
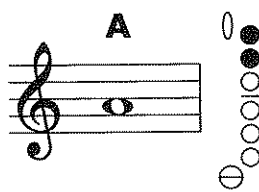
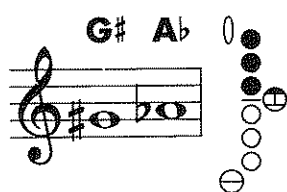


Instrument courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America, Band and Orchestral Division



FINGERING CHART

E♭ ALTO SAXOPHONE





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