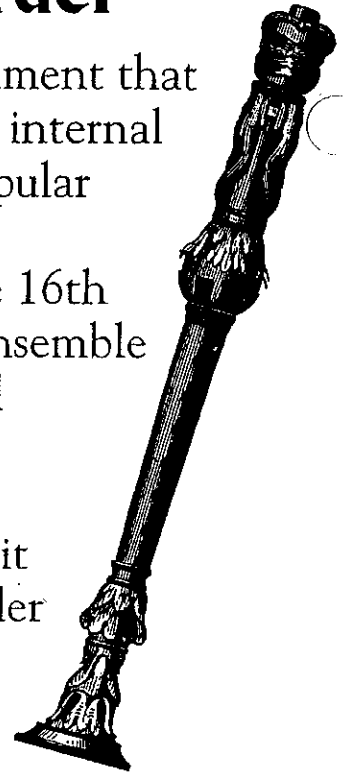
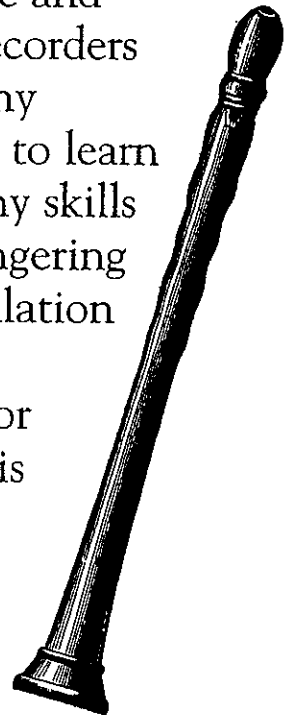


The History Of The Recorder

The recorder is a whistle-type woodwind instrument that is from an ancient family of instruments called the internal duct flutes. For many centuries, it was the most popular woodwind instrument. It was being used as a folk instrument as early as the 12th century. During the 16th century, several composers were writing solo and ensemble music for the recorder. Two of these were Bach and Handel, probably the best known composers of the Baroque Era. The transverse (side-blown) flute had replaced the recorder by the 18th century, because it had a much broader dynamic range than the recorder and could blend better with the larger, louder orchestras of the day.

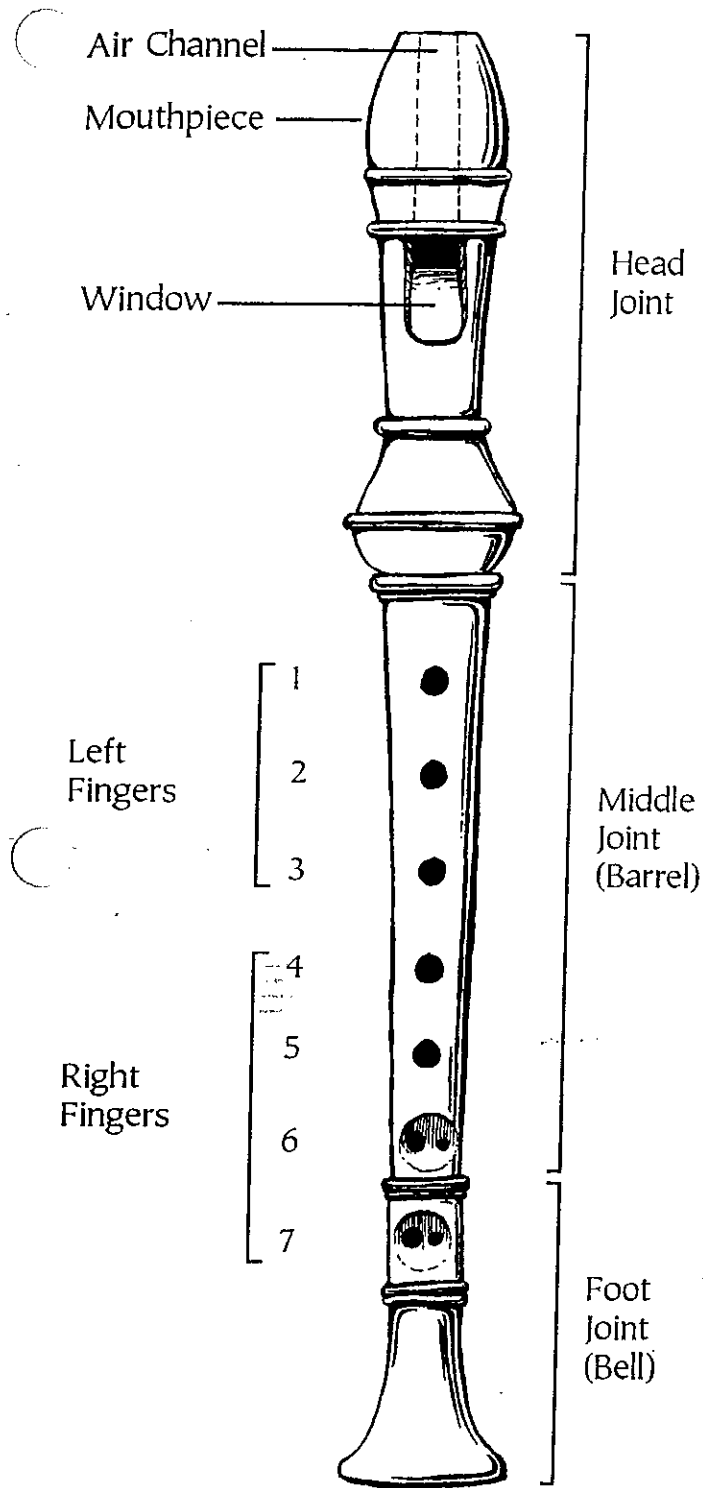


Recorders probably came to America with some of the first settlers. There are as many as 26 recorders listed in the inventories of various plantations in the 1600s. Around 1925, the recorder began to make a comeback in popularity because of a renewed interest in Renaissance and Baroque music. Today, more than 3.5 million plastic recorders are manufactured per year. Recorders are played in many elementary schools and can be a wonderful instrument to learn on its own or as an introductory band instrument. Many skills are learned from the playing of the recorder, such as fingering skills, embouchure development, breath support, articulation skills, and development of the inner ear.



The five most common recorders are: sopranino (or descant), soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The smallest is the Garklein recorder, which is only four inches long. The largest recorder is called a sub-contra bass and is about ten feet long. The soprano is the recorder that is most often played by beginners. All of these recorders can play together just like a choir. This group is called a consort.

How To Hold The Recorder



- All recorders have a thumb hole in the back and seven holes down the front. Some recorders have double holes on the bottom two holes.

- The left hand is placed at the top of the recorder, which is by the mouthpiece. The left hand covers the thumb hole in the back of the recorder and the first three holes. The pinkie finger of the left hand is never used and should be held away from the recorder.

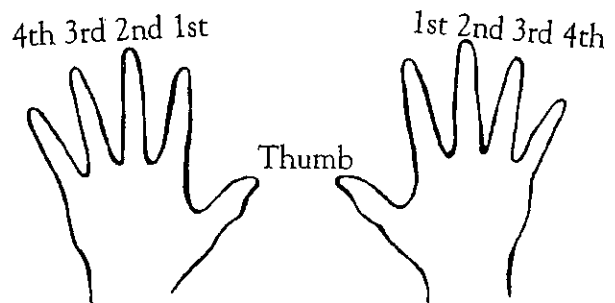
- The right hand is placed at the bottom of the recorder. The right thumb is used to balance the recorder and is placed between the 4th and 5th holes on the back. The right hand fingers cover the four holes near the bottom of the recorder.

- Cover the holes completely with the flat, fleshy pad of your fingers, NOT the fingertips.

- Fingers should be slightly curved.

- Fingers that are not being used to cover holes should be held a little distance above their holes so they are ready to quickly play the next note.

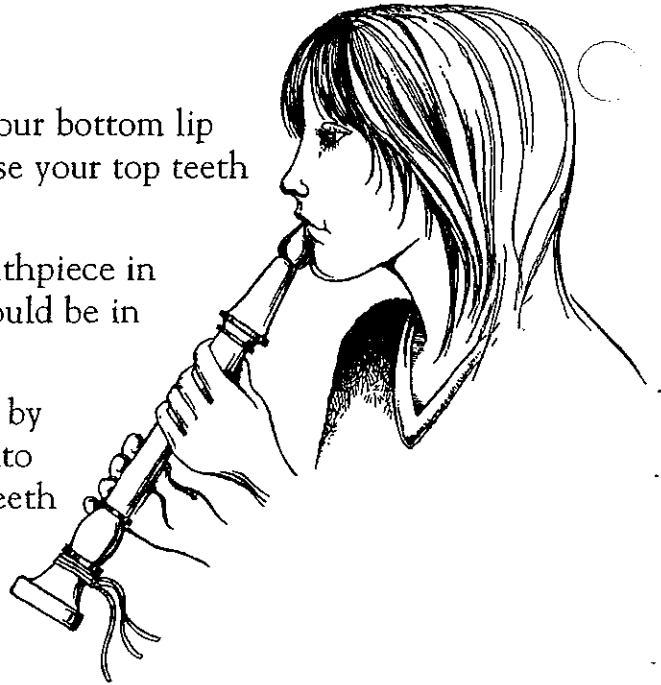
- Hold your recorder at a 45-degree angle. Your elbows should be slightly away from your body. Make sure to sit up straight!



How To Play The Recorder

How To Place The Recorder In Your Mouth

- Place the mouthpiece of the recorder on your bottom lip and in front of your bottom teeth. Do NOT close your top teeth down on to the mouthpiece.
- Make sure not to put too much of the mouthpiece in your mouth. Only the tip of the mouthpiece should be in your mouth.
- Press down very gently with your upper lip by whispering “mmm.” This will put your mouth into the correct position. Be careful not to let your teeth or your tongue touch the mouthpiece.
- Make sure that your lips stay firm around the mouthpiece. Don't open and close your mouth on each note. This will avoid air leaks.



Breath/Air Pressure

- Blow softly but with a steady air stream. Little air is required. Blowing too hard produces an obnoxious noise.

Use The “Steamy Window Trick”

- Blow on your hand as if you are steaming up the car window without someone near you hearing. (You don't want them to hear you blow.) The air should be warm and should not be heard. Blow this same way into your recorder.
- As you blow into the recorder, start the breath by whispering “tu.” This is called “tonguing” and your teacher will explain more about this in the future.

Two Main Causes For Squeaks

- If you squeak, you may be blowing too hard. Try to blow with a very steady air stream.
- Another common reason for squeaks is that your fingers may not be covering the holes completely. Remember: *Leaks Cause Squeaks*. Keep trying!

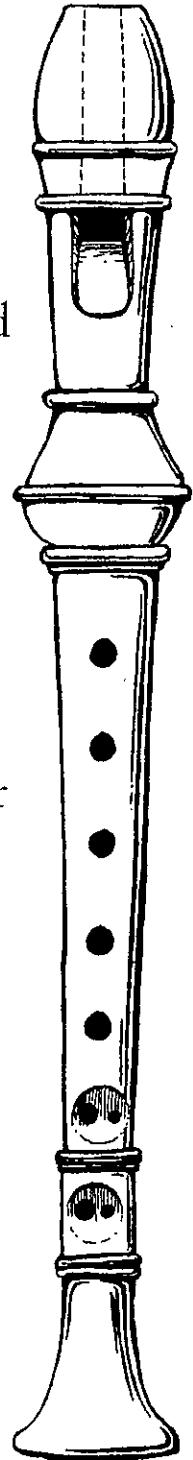
Practice Directions:

1. Clap and count the rhythm (use 1–2–3–4 or rhythm syllables such as “ta” and “ti-ti”).
2. Clap and speak the letter names in rhythm.
3. Finger the notes and speak or sing the letter names in rhythm.
4. Play the notes in rhythm. Start slow and increase in speed later.

How To Care For Your Recorder

1. Label your recorder and the case with a permanent marker. That way, if you leave it somewhere, it can be returned to you.
2. After playing, wipe the moisture from the inside of your recorder with a small piece of cotton cloth tied onto a cleaning rod. Do NOT use tissue or paper towel because these will fall to pieces inside your recorder and would be very difficult to remove.
3. Clean the mouthpiece of your recorder with an old toothbrush or a pipe cleaner. It is important to keep the mouthpiece clean.
4. Plastic recorders can be washed in the dishwasher or in warm, soapy water once in a while.
5. If your recorder is hard to take apart or put back together, you may use a little joint grease or petroleum jelly on the joints.
6. Keep your recorder in its case when you are not playing it.

NOTE: If you are playing a wooden recorder, it will need to be cared for in different ways. Talk to your teacher before doing anything to a wooden recorder.



Recorder Karate Grade 5

Songlist for Belts

White Belt

Song #21, #37

Yellow Belt

Song # 41, Titanic

Orange Belt

Amazing Grace

Cuckoo

Green Belt

Snake Dance

Purple Belt

Rockin' Easy

Blue Belt

Early One Morning

Red Belt

Recorder Duet

Brown Belt

French Tune-

"Branle des Sabots"


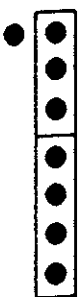

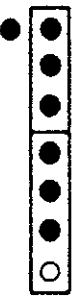

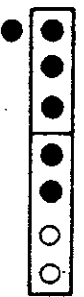

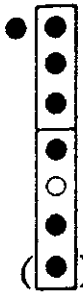

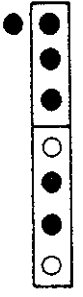

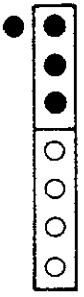

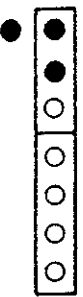
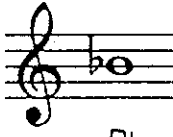
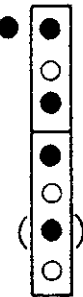

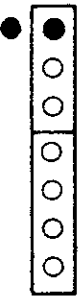

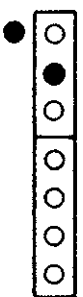

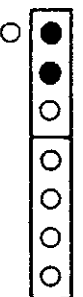

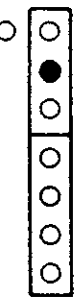

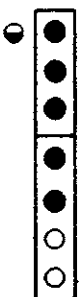
Black Belt

Lord of the Dance

Good Luck and Good Practicing!!!!



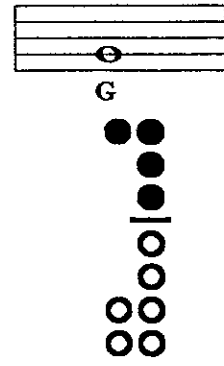
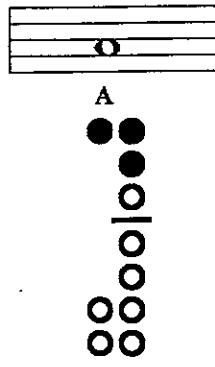
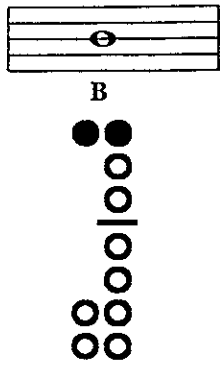
RECORDER FINGERING CHART

 <p>C</p> 	 <p>D</p> 	 <p>E</p> 
 <p>F</p> 	 <p>F#</p> 	 <p>G</p> 
 <p>A</p> 	 <p>B\flat</p> 	 <p>B</p> 
 <p>C'</p> 	 <p>C#</p> 	 <p>D'</p> 
 <p>E'</p> 		

1984
C
1000

1984
C
1000

1984
C
1000



1. Just B

4 bar intro

2. Just A

4 bar intro

3. A and B

2 bar intro

4. Just G

2 bar intro

5. G and A

2 bar intro

6. B, A and G

4 bar intro

7. Ramble

4 bar intro .

Musical notation for '7. Ramble' consisting of two staves. The first staff contains a 4-bar introduction with notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). The second staff continues the melody with notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half).

8. Trippin

4 bar intro

Musical notation for '8. Trippin' consisting of two staves. The first staff contains a 4-bar introduction with notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). The second staff continues the melody with notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half).

9. Hot Cross Buns

4 bar intro

Musical notation for '9. Hot Cross Buns' consisting of two staves. The first staff contains a 4-bar introduction with notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). The second staff continues the melody with notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). Lyrics are placed below the notes: Hot cross buns. Hot cross buns. One a pen - ny two a pen - ny Hot cross buns

10. Mary Had a Little Lamb

4 bar intro

Musical notation for '10. Mary Had a Little Lamb' consisting of two staves. The first staff contains a 4-bar introduction with notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). The second staff continues the melody with notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). Lyrics are placed below the notes: Ma - ry had a lit - tle lamb lit - tle lamb lit - tle lamb Ma - ry had a lit - tle lamb. Fleece were white as snow.

11. Side Step

4 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Side Step' in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (half). The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass line is: G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (half).

12. Skippin

2 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Skippin' in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is: G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass line is: G3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (half).

13. au Claire de la Lune

2 bar intro

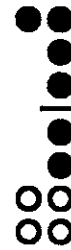
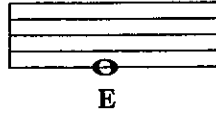
Musical notation for 'au Claire de la Lune' in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass line is: G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (half).
Lyrics: Au claire de la lu - ne Mon a - mi Pier - rot
Pre - tes moi ta plu - me pour e - crire un mot.

14. Go Tell Aunt Rhody

4 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Go Tell Aunt Rhody' in G major, 4/4 time. The piece consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (half). The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass line is: G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (half).
Lyrics: Go tell Aunt Rho - dy Go tell Aunt Rho - dy
Go tell Aunt Rho - dy the old grey goose is dead.

NEW NOTE!



15. Rain Rain

2 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Rain Rain' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4. The lyrics are: Rain rain go a - way Come a - gain a - no - ther day.

16. Starlight

4 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Starlight' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4. The lyrics are: Star - light Star bright First star I see to - night
Wish I may Wish I might Have the wish I wish to - night

17. Cuckoo

Not on accompaniment tape

Musical notation for 'Cuckoo' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The lyrics are: Cuck - oo Where are you? Cu - ckoo

Class: [] Solo: []

18. Skin and Bones

4 bar intro

Musical notation for 'Skin and Bones' in treble clef, 3/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The lyrics are: Was an old wo - man all skin and bones
OOO - OOO - OO - OOO!

19. Snail Snail

4 bar intro

Snail snail snail snail go a - round and round and round.

20. Doggie Doggie

4 bar intro

Dog gie dog - gie where's your bone? Some - one stole it from your home.

Solo 1: Solo 2:

Who has my bo - ne I have your bo - ne

21. Lucy Locket

4 bar intro

Lu cy Lock - et lost her pock - et Kit - ty Fisch - er found it

Not a pen - ny was there in it On - ly rib - bon round it

22. Long Legged Sailor

2 bar intro

Did you ever ever ever in your long legged life see a long legged sailor with a

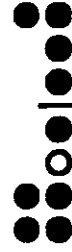
long legged wife? No I never ever ever in my

long legged life seen a long legged sailor with a long legged wife!

NEW NOTE!



or



23. Closet Key

4 bar intro

I have lost my clo - set key in my la - dies gar - den

I have lost my clo - set key in my la - dies gar - den.

24. Grandma Grunts

4 bar intro

Grand - ma Grunts said a cur - ious thing Boys can whistle but girls must sing

That is what I heard her say Twas no longer than yes - ter - day

Boys can whis - tle Girls must sing tra - la - la la la

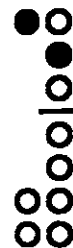
25. Down by the Station

4 bar intro

Down by the Sta - tion Ear - ly in the morn - ing

See the lit - tle puff - er - bel - lies all in a row.

NEW NOTE!



26. Just C

2 bar intro



27. All Our Notes

4 bar intro



28. Who's That?

2 bar intro



29. Hush Little Baby

4 bar intro



Hush lit-tle ba-by don't say a word, Ma-ma's gon-na' buy you a mock-ing bird.



If that mock-ing bird don't sing, Ma-ma's gon-na' buy you a dia-mond ring.

30. Note Review

4 bar intro



31. Old Blue

4 bar intro



I had a dog and his name was Blue. I had a dog and his



name was Blue. I had a dog and his name was blue and I



bet you five dol-lars he's a good dog too. Here Blue, you good dog you.

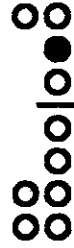
32. Sanctus

by Franz Schubert

4 bar intro



NEW NOTE!



33. Just D

2 bar intro

A musical staff in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains a sequence of notes: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The first two bars are marked as an introduction.

34. Practise All Our Notes

4 bar intro

A musical staff in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains a sequence of notes: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The first four bars are marked as an introduction.

35. Jesu Joy of Man's Desiring

By Johann Sebastian Bach

8 bar intro

A musical staff in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. It contains a sequence of notes: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The first eight bars are marked as an introduction.

36. Lightly Row

4 bar intro

A musical staff in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains a sequence of notes: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The first four bars are marked as an introduction.

37. Rocky Mountain

2 bar intro

Rock y Moun - tain Rock - y Moun - tain Rock - y Moun - tain high.

When you're on that rock - y moun - tain hang your head and cry.

Do do do do do re - mem - ber me,

do do do do do re - mem - ber me.

38. Sweetly Sings the Donkey

3 bar intro

Sweet ly sings the don - key at the break of day.

**
If you do not feed him, this is what he'll say. Hee

**
Haw Hee Haw Hee Haw Hee Haw!

39. Morning

4 bar intro

3/4

40. Oh When The Saints

Oh when the Saints go march - ing in

Oh when the Saints go march - ing in

How I want, to be in that num - ber

When the Saints go march - ing in.

41. Shortnin' Bread

4 bar intro

Mama's little baby loves short - nin short - nin Mama's little baby loves short - nin bread

Mama's little baby loves short - nin short - nin Mama's little baby loves short - nin bread

42. Frere Jacques

2 bar intro

Fre - re Jac - ques Fre - re Jac - ques ****** Dor - mez vous? Dor - mez vous?

****** Sonnez les ma - ti - nes ****** Sonnez les ma - ti - nes ****** Din Dan Don Din Dan Don

43. Button You Must Wander

2 bar intro

But - ton you must wan - der wan - der wan - der But - ton you must wan - der all day long.

Bright eyes will find you, Sharp eyes will find you. But - ton you must wan - der all day long

44. New World Symphony

by Anton Dvorak

2 bar intro

45. Jingle Bells

4 bar intro

Jin - gle bells Jin - gle bells Jin - gle all the way

Oh what fun it is to ride one horse o - pen sleigh Hey!

Jin - gle bells Jin - gle bells Jin - gle all the way

Oh what fun it is to ride in a one horse o - pen sleigh!

46. Good King Wenceslas

4 bar intro

Good King Wen - ces - las looked out on the feast of Ste - phen

When the snow lay round a - bout deep and crisp and e - ven

47. Up on a Housetop

4 bar intro

Up on a house top rein - deer pause Out jumps good old San - ta Claus

Down thru the chim - ney with lots of toys All for the little ones Christ - mas joys.

48. Ode to Joy

by Ludwig van Beethoven

5 bar intro

5 bar intro

5 bar intro

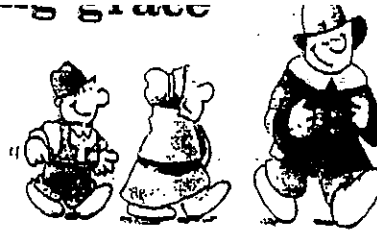
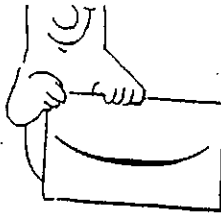
5 bar intro

5 bar intro

Titanic Theme Song

The image shows a handwritten musical score for the Titanic Theme Song. The score is written on ten staves of five-line music paper, all using a treble clef. The key signature is one flat (F major), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is composed of a single melodic line. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts on a dotted quarter note (G4), followed by quarter notes (A4, B4, C5), a half note (D5), and continues with quarter notes (E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7). The second staff continues with quarter notes (D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7), followed by quarter notes (B6, A6, G6, F6, E6, D6, C6, B5, A5, G5, F5, E5, D5, C5). The third staff begins with a whole note (C5), followed by quarter notes (D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7). The fourth staff continues with quarter notes (D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7), followed by quarter notes (B6, A6, G6, F6, E6, D6, C6, B5, A5, G5, F5, E5, D5, C5). The fifth staff begins with a whole note (C5), followed by quarter notes (D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7). The sixth staff continues with quarter notes (D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7), followed by quarter notes (B6, A6, G6, F6, E6, D6, C6, B5, A5, G5, F5, E5, D5, C5). The seventh staff begins with a whole note (C5), followed by quarter notes (D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7). The eighth staff continues with quarter notes (D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7), followed by quarter notes (B6, A6, G6, F6, E6, D6, C6, B5, A5, G5, F5, E5, D5, C5). The ninth staff begins with a whole note (C5), followed by quarter notes (D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7). The tenth and final staff continues with quarter notes (D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7), followed by quarter notes (B6, A6, G6, F6, E6, D6, C6, B5, A5, G5, F5, E5, D5, C5), and ends with a double bar line.

linked by curved lines. They are called tied notes. Find out more below.



The tune was written in America in about 1790.

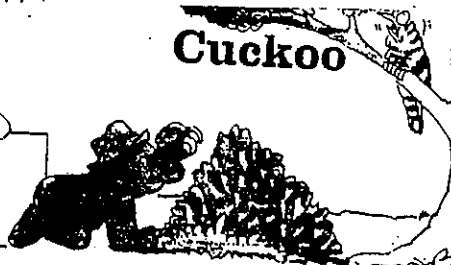
American ✓



These two tunes have symbols which tell you not to play. They are called rests.



Cuckoo



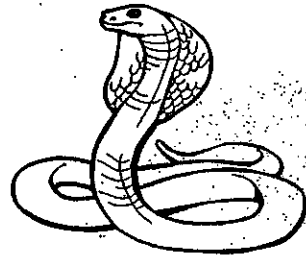
You can find out more about rests at the bottom of the page.



French ✓



SNAKE DANCE



RECORDER PLAY-A-LONG

Soprano Recorder

Soprano Recorder

Bass Xylophone

The first system of music consists of three staves. The top two staves are for Soprano Recorder and the bottom staff is for Bass Xylophone. All staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The Soprano Recorder part has a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The second Soprano Recorder part has a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The Bass Xylophone part has a melody of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4.

4

The second system of music consists of three staves. The top two staves are for Soprano Recorder and the bottom staff is for Bass Xylophone. All staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The Soprano Recorder part has a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The second Soprano Recorder part has a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The Bass Xylophone part has a melody of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4.

7

The third system of music consists of three staves. The top two staves are for Soprano Recorder and the bottom staff is for Bass Xylophone. All staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The Soprano Recorder part has a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The second Soprano Recorder part has a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The Bass Xylophone part has a melody of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4.

ROCKIN' EASY

for Recorders and Tape

DON MURO

$\text{♩} = 138$

4

Soprano Recorder I

Soprano Recorder II (optional)

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First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. It consists of two staves, I and II, in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features eighth and quarter notes with accents. A circled '8' is present at the beginning of each staff.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. It consists of two staves, I and II, in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). A square box containing the letter 'D' is positioned above the first staff. The music continues with eighth and quarter notes and accents. A circled '8' is present at the beginning of each staff.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. It consists of two staves, I and II, in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). A square box containing the letter 'E' is positioned above the first staff. The music continues with eighth and quarter notes and accents. A circled '8' is present at the beginning of each staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. It consists of two staves, I and II, in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music continues with eighth and quarter notes and accents. A circled '8' is present at the beginning of each staff.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. It consists of two staves, I and II, in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). A square box containing the letter 'F' is positioned above the first staff. The music continues with eighth and quarter notes and accents. A circled '8' is present at the beginning of each staff.

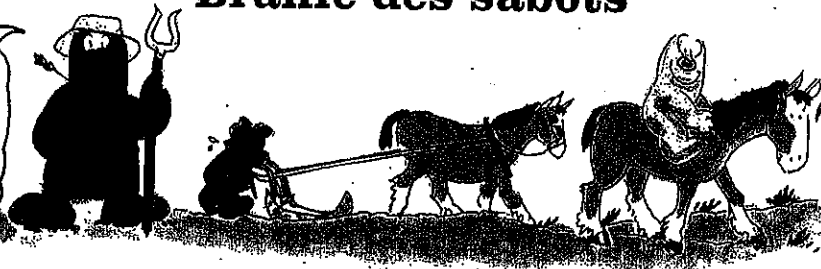
English Folk So

EARLY ONE MORNING

The image shows a musical score for two pieces. The first piece, 'EARLY ONE MORNING', is written on a single staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a circled measure number '5'. The second piece, 'English Folk So', is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a circled measure number '10' and ends with a circled measure number '15'. Both pieces feature a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes with some beamed eighth notes. There are some faint markings on the page, including a small 'C' at the top left and some circular marks on the right side.

Branle des sabots

The title of this tune is French. It means "Clatter of hoofs".



It was written in 1588.

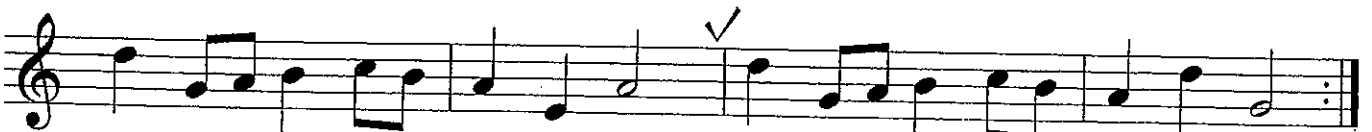
French



There is only one repeat mark in this tune. You can find out why below.



Boules



Repeating music from the beginning

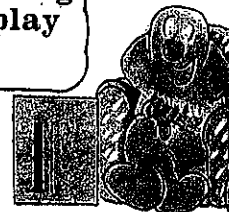
Sometimes you will see this repeat mark without the other one.



It means you go back to the beginning of the music and play it again.



It saves having to write this mark at the beginning of the tune.

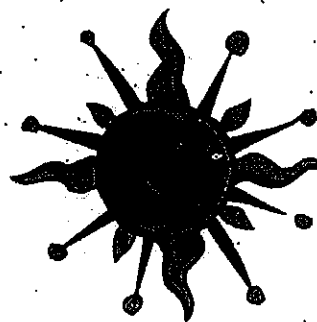


LORD OF THE DANCE

SING-A-LONG

Lyrics by Sydney Carter

Music adapted from "Simple Gifts"



1. I danced in the mor - ning when the world was be - gun. I
2. I danced for the scribe and the phar - i - see, they



danced in the moon and the stars and the sun, and I
would not dance and they would - n't fol - low me.



came down from heaven and I danced on the earth, at Beth - le - hem I
danced for the fish - er - men, for James and John, they came with me and the

Chorus:



had my birth. Dance then, wher ev - er you may be. "I am the Lord of the
dance went on!



"Dance" said He! "And I'll lead you all wher -



ev - er you may be and I'll lead you all in the dance" said He!

