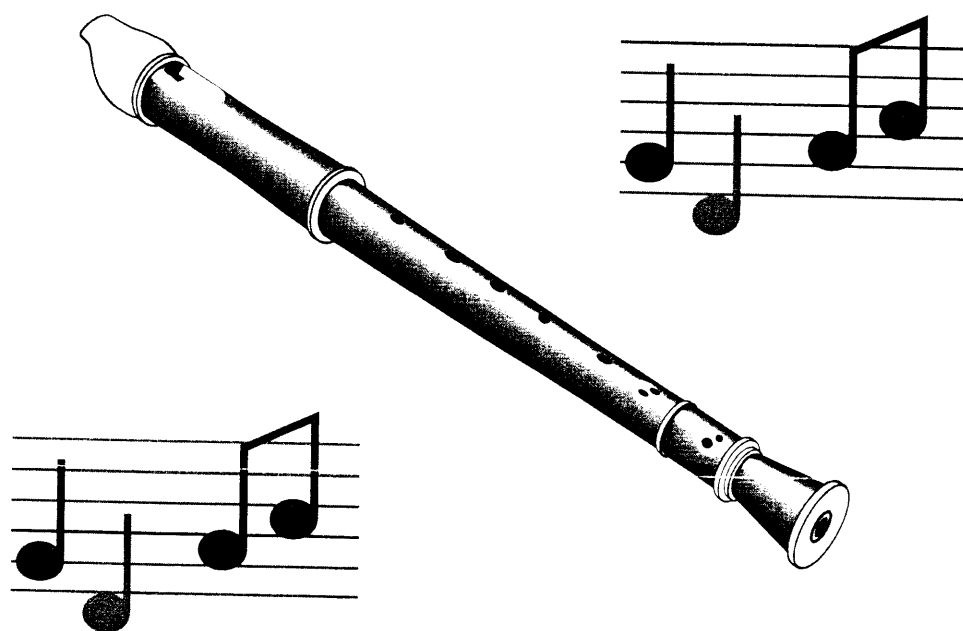


The Complete Recorder Resource



By Denise Gagne
Published by Themes & Variations

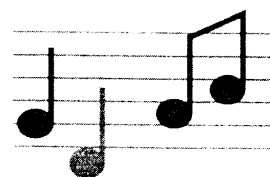
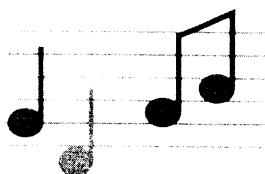
The Complete Recorder Resource

Page # Skill:

All About the Recorder	1	
How to Care for the Recorder	1	
How Notes are Named	2	
Counting Music	3	
1. Just B	4	B
2. Just A	4	A
3. A and B Blues	5	
4. Just G	5	G
5. G and A Blues	6	
6. Side Step	6	
7. Au clair de la lune	6	
8. Hot Cross Buns	7	theme & variations
9. Starlight	8	E
10. Lucy Locket	8	
11. Kagome	8	
12. BAGE Blues	9	
13. Little Tommy Tiddlemouse	9	
14. Trampin'	9	pickup note
15. Doggie Doggie	10	slur
16. Salish Hand Game	10	
17. Skin and Bones	10	

Page # Skill:

18. Frog in the Middle	11	D
19. Country Swing	11	
20. Ho Ho Watanay	12	
21. My Paddle	12	
22. Rondo	12	rondo
23. 'C' You in Dixie	13	C'
24. Hush Little Baby	13	
25. Sanctus	14	Schubert
26. Bouffons	14	Renaissance music
27. C and D	15	D'
28. Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring	15	J.S. Bach
29. Ode to Joy	16	Beethoven
30. Renaissance Round	16	Renaissance music
31. Closet Key	17	F
32. From the New World	17	Dvorak
33. Morning	18	Grieg
34. Good King Wenceslas	18	
35. Jingle Bells	19	staccato
36. Jolly Old St. Nicholas	19	2 part playing
37. C Scale	20	C
38. Camptown Races	20	



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All About The Recorder

The recorder is a very old instrument. The recorder was popular during the 16th and 17th centuries. Many famous composers of that time, including **Bach, Handel, and Telemann**, wrote music for the recorder. The recorder is made in five different sizes. The smallest is a **descant** or **sopranino** recorder. The recorder that beginners usually play is the **soprano** recorder. There is also an **alto**, **tenor** and a **bass** recorder. These five recorders can play five part music, just like a choir can sing in four or five parts. A recorder choir is called a **consort**.

All the recorders have eight holes. The LEFT hand covers the thumb hole at the back of the recorder and the first three holes. The RIGHT hand covers the four holes at the bottom of the recorder. (Some recorders have divided holes at the bottom.)

Sound is made by blowing softly into the recorder mouthpiece. It is very easy to overblow the recorder and make a harsh ugly sound. Blowing softly and steadily makes the best sound. Each note should be started with the syllable 'doo' or 'too'. This is called **tonguing** the note. The air should be continuous, interrupted only briefly by the tongue when a new note is begun.

How to Care for the Recorder



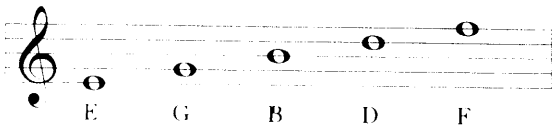
1. Recorders all look alike. Put your name on your recorder and on your case with a permanent marker. If you forget your recorder in the music room, your teacher will know it is yours.
2. Be careful not to bang the recorder against anything. Plastic can chip or crack.
3. Keep the mouthpiece clean. You can use a small brush or a pipe cleaner and water to wash out your mouthpiece.
4. Plastic recorders can be washed once in a while in warm, soapy water.
5. If your recorder is hard to put together, you can put a little Vaseline on the joints. If the joints are clean, they shouldn't need anything.
6. Keep your recorder in its case when you are not using it.
7. After playing, clean out the inside of your recorder with a narrow piece of cloth wound around the cleaning rod.

Supplies Needed to Care for the Recorder:

- * A cleaning rod and a narrow piece of cloth
- * A small mouthpiece brush or a pipe cleaner

How Notes are Named

Music is written on a staff. The staff has five lines. Notes can be written on each of the lines, or in the spaces between the lines.

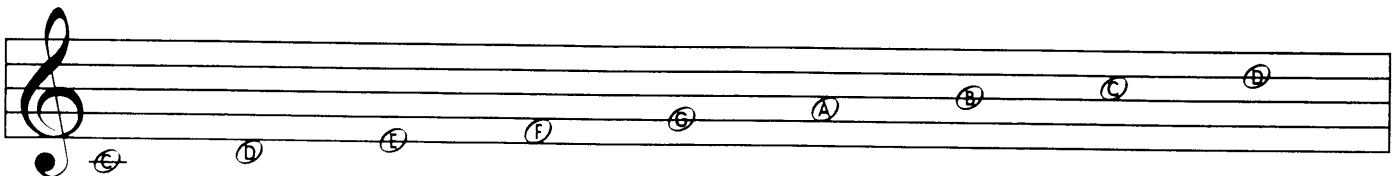


Notes on Lines

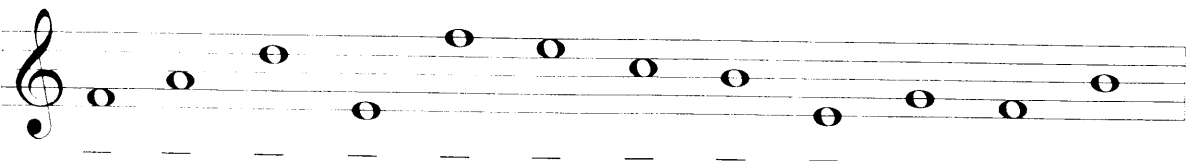


Notes in Spaces

There is a clef at the beginning of every staff. The clef used for the recorder is the treble clef. The treble clef circles the note G, and is sometimes called the G clef. The first seven letters of the alphabet, A-G, are used to name notes. Notes are named in order - A B C D E F G. After G is named, the letters are used again beginning with A.








Practice Naming Notes: Write the letter name of each note on the line below it. The first two notes are done for you.




Counting Music







The table below shows most of the notes you will be using in this recorder method. It tells the name of the note, a rhythm name that you can call it, and how many beats the note will get in 4/4 time.

Quarter note		(ta)	1 beat
Pair of eighth notes		(ti-ti)	together = 1 beat
Half note		(too-oo)	2 beats
Dotted half note		(three-ee-ee)	3 beats
Whole note		(fo-o-o-our)	4 beats

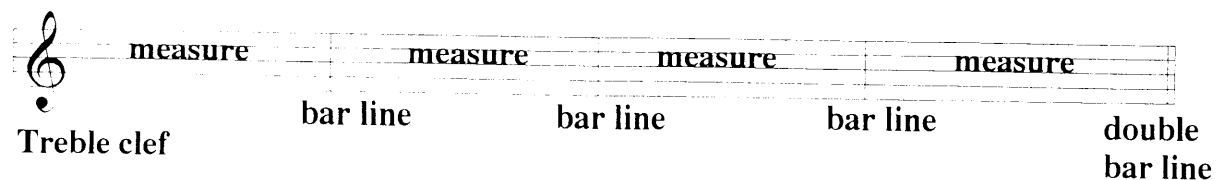
A rest is a silent beat. The table below shows most of the rests you will be using in the recorder method. It tells the name of the rest, a rhythm name that you can call it, and how many beats the rest will get in 4/4 time.

Quarter rest		(sh)	1 beat
Half rest	-	(re-est)	2 beats
Whole rest	-	(re-e-e-est)	4 beats

To Do: Tell how many beats each note or rest is held for:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1.  ____ beat(s) | 2.  ____ beat(s) | 3.  ____ beat(s) |
| 4.  ____ beat(s) | 5. - ____ beat(s) | 6.  ____ beat(s) |
| 7.  ____ beat(s) | 8. - ____ beat(s) | |

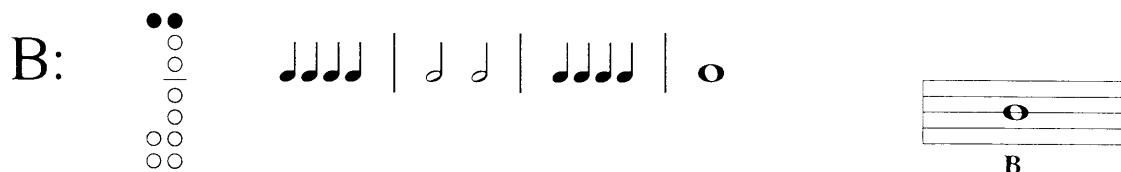
Music is divided into short sections called **measures** or **bars**. The measures are marked off by **bar lines**. There is a **double bar line** at the end of each piece of music.



Let's Begin:

Whisper this pattern: doo doo doo doo doo....doo..... doo doo doo doo doo..... When you say doo, your tongue lets the air out. This is called tonguing. You should blow into your recorder the same way, connecting the notes.

Cover the hole at the back of the recorder with your left thumb, and the top hole of the recorder with your left pointer finger and play this pattern on the note B.



Always blow gently.....whisper warm air into the recorder.

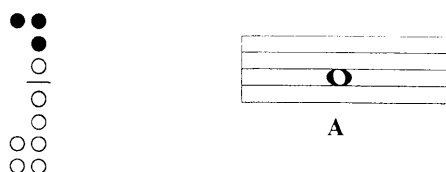
1. Just B

2 bar intro



Cover the hole at the back of the recorder with your left thumb, and the top two holes of the recorder with your pointer and middle fingers and play this pattern on the note A:

Remember to blow gently and to begin each note with doo.



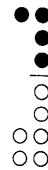
2. Just A

2 bar intro



3. A and B Blues

2 bar intro

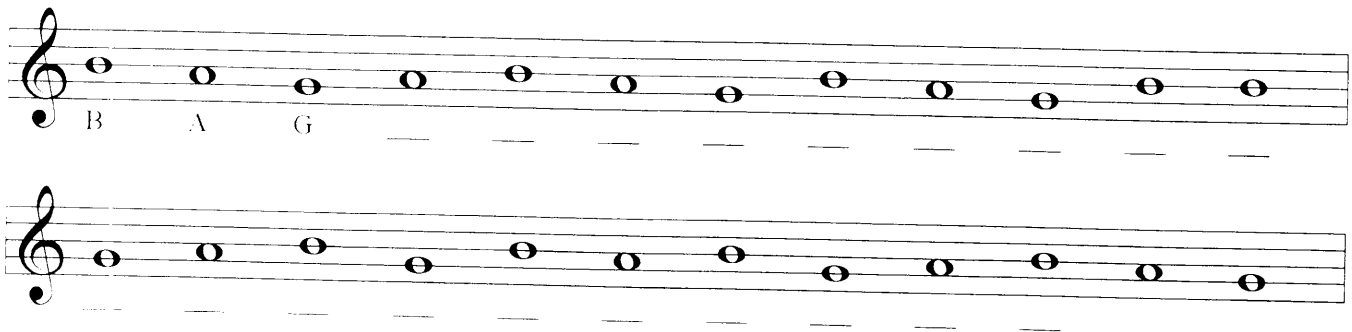


4. Just G

2 bar intro



Name your Notes:



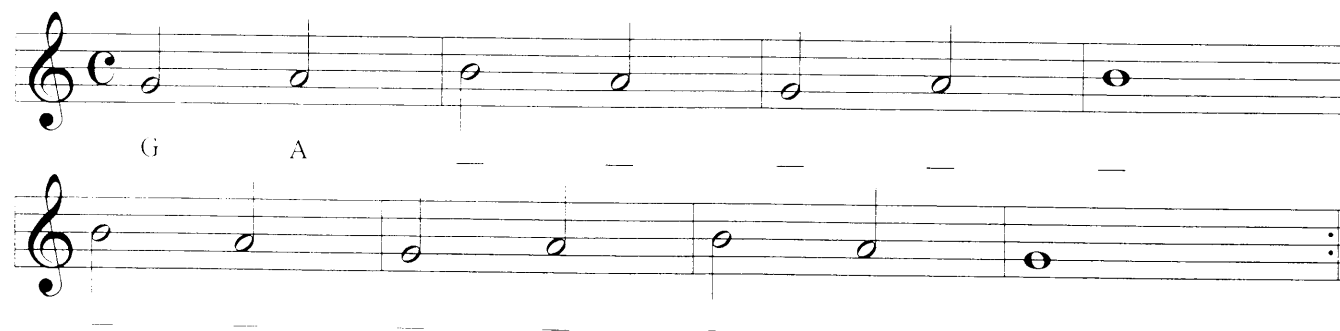
5. G and A Blues

2 bar intro



6. Side Step

2 bar intro



7. Au clair de la lune

2 bar intro (repeats)



Au clair de la lune
 Mon ami Pierrot,
 Prête-moi ta plume
 Pour écrire un mot.
 Ma chandelle est morte,
 Je n'ai plus de feu.
 Ouvre-moi ta porte,
 Pour l'amour de Dieu!

*In the light of the moon
 My friend Pierrot,
 Lend your feather (pen) to me
 To write a word.
 My candle is finished
 I don't have any fire, (light)
 Open your door to me,
 For the love of God!*

8. Hot Cross Buns Theme and Variations

2 bar intro

Theme: Traditional

Hot cross buns, hot cross buns,

One a pen-ny, two a pen - ny, hot cross buns.

Variation 1:

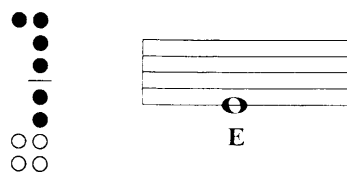
Variation 2:



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

1756-1791

Mozart is often thought of as the most brilliant composer ever known. He was born in Austria in 1756. His father was one of the town's best music teachers, Leopold Mozart. By age four, Mozart began to study the keyboard and learned at an incredible rate. When Wolfgang was six, Leopold took his son and daughter on tour through the courts of Europe. When Wolfgang was seven, his first published works appeared. By age 13, Mozart had written *La Finta Semplice*, his first opera. In his 31 year musical career, Mozart wrote more than 600 works. Listen to some of Mozart's variations on "Ah vous dirais-je, Maman" K 265.



9. Starlight

2 bar intro

Traditional

Star - light, star bright, first star I see to - night,

Wish I may, wish I might, have the wish I wish to - night.

10. Lucy Locket

2 bar intro

Traditional

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.

11. Kagome

2 bar intro

Ka - go - me, ka - go - me, Ka - go no na - ka no to - ri wa,

I - tsu I - tsu de - a - ru? Yo - a - ke no ba - ni,

Tsu - tu to Ka - me to su - bet - ta, U - shi - ro no sho - men da - re?

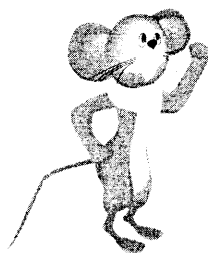
12. BAGE Blues

2 bar intro

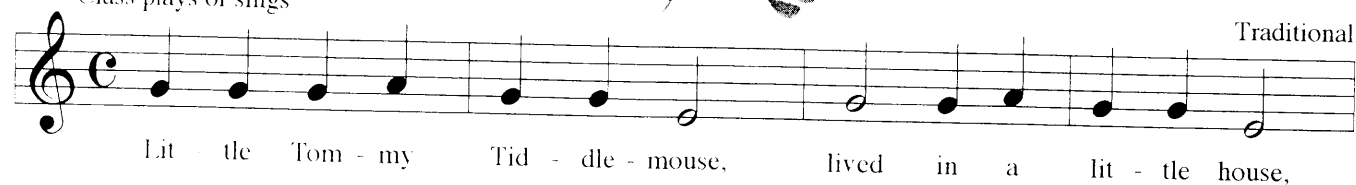


13. Little Tommy Tiddlemouse

2 bar intro



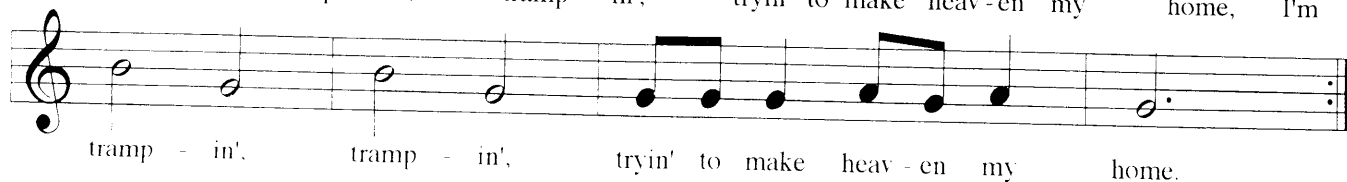
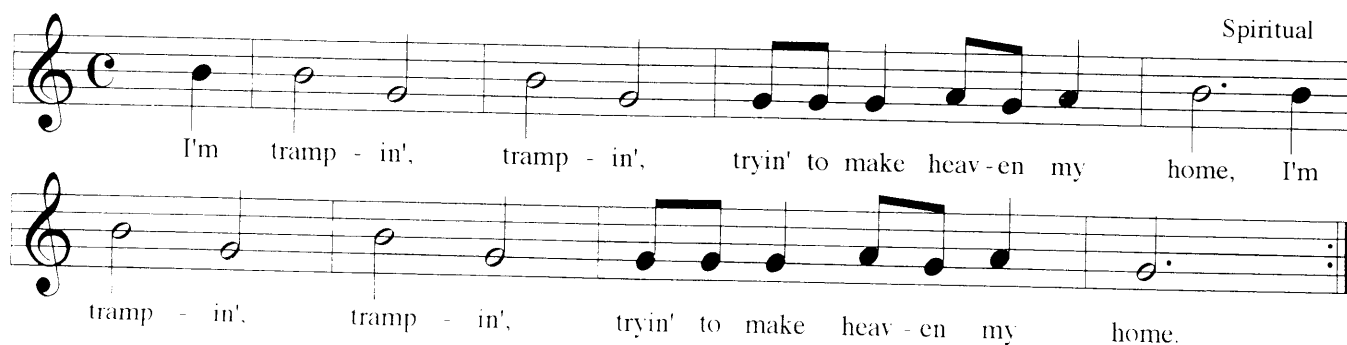
Class plays or sings



Pickup Note: A pickup note is a note that comes before the first complete measure of music. In "Trampin'", count one, two, three and then play the B. The B is on beat four.

14. Trampin'

2 bar intro



Slur: The curved line that connects different notes is a slur. This means to play without tonguing. Tongue the first note, then move your fingers to the next notes without tonguing.

15. Doggie Doggie

2 bar intro

Class plays or sings Traditional

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

Solo 1 Solo 2:

"Who has my bone?" _____ "I have your bone." _____

16. Salish Hand Game

2 bar intro

Traditional collected by Stewart

Ho— hay ya ho— hay ya ho— hay ya hay ya hay ya

Ho— hay ya ho— hay ya ho— hay ya hay ya hay ya

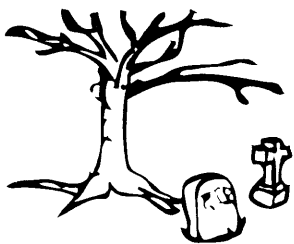
17. Skin and Bones

2 bar intro

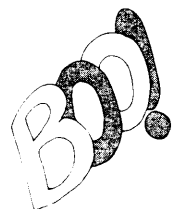
Traditional

Was an old wom - an all skin and bones,

Oo _____

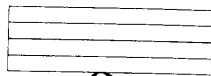


2. She lived down by the old graveyard, Oo.
3. One night she thought she'd take a walk, Oo.
4. She walked down by the old graveyard, Oo.
5. She saw the bones a layin' around, Oo.
6. She went to the closet to get a broom, Oo.
7. She opened the door and boo!

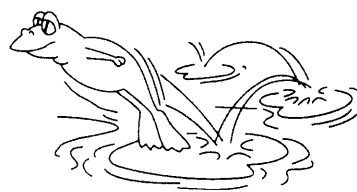


18. Frog in the Middle

2 bar intro



D



Traditional

Frog in the mid - dle, can't get him out,
Take a big stick and stir him all a - bout.

19. Country Swing

2 bar intro

Name your Notes:

20. Ho Ho Watanay

2 bar intro

Iroquois



21. My Paddle

2 bar intro

Canadian camp song

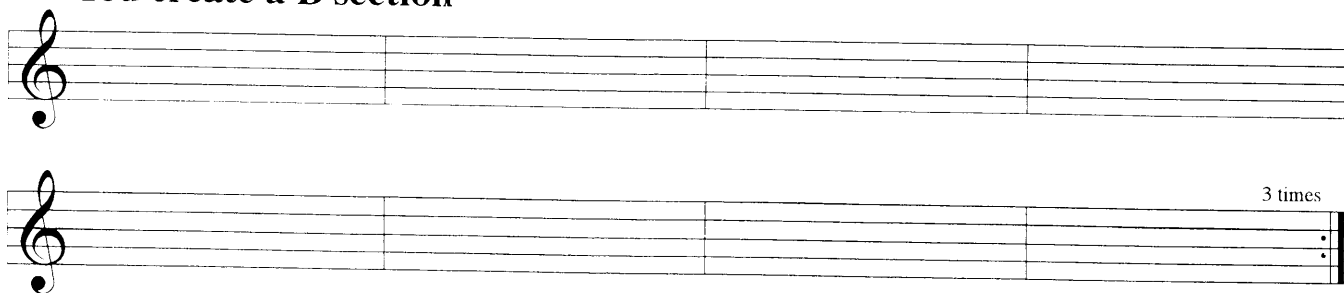


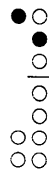
22. Rondo

2 bar intro



You create a B section





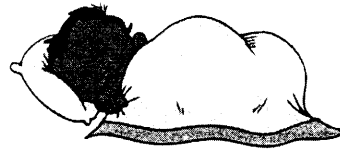
23. "C" You in Dixie

2 bar intro



24. Hush Little Baby

2 bar intro



Name Your Notes:



25. Sanctus

2 bar intro

by Franz Schubert



Franz Schubert

1797-1828

FRANZ SCHUBERT was born in Vienna in 1797. His father was a schoolmaster whose large family loved and practiced music. His father was his first teacher. By age ten, Franz was composing songs and short instrumental pieces. He was also very good at singing and playing violin. He became a choir boy at the Royal Chapel, but had to leave when his voice changed. When he left the choir, he helped in his father's school, but soon left this to write music. By age 16, he had composed his first symphony! He was the greatest of all song writers, but also composed symphonies, music for piano, and chamber music. He never made much money from selling his music, but he had a group of friends who admired him and helped him. Schubert admired Beethoven who lived in Vienna at the same time, but he was too shy to meet him. Schubert died when he was only 31. *Sanctus* is from the German Mass in F.

26. Bouffons

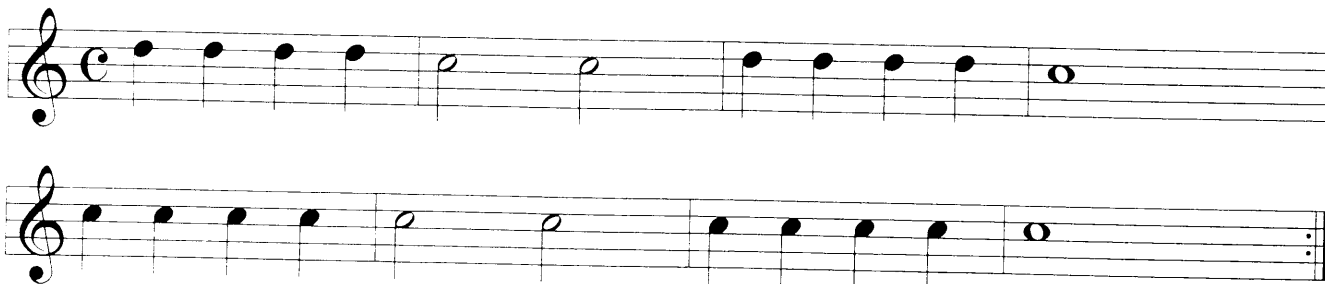
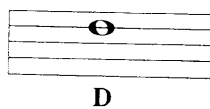
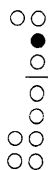
2 bar intro

Arbeau (ca. 1519-1595)



27. C and D

2 bar intro



Johann Sebastian Bach

1685-1750


Johann Sebastian Bach was one of the greatest composers of the Baroque era. He was born in Germany more than 300 years ago. His family were all good musicians. When he was in school, he was a choir boy. Later, he worked playing violin in a court orchestra, and organ in several different churches. Bach was the music director at the court of Prince Leopold. At the court, he wrote church music, music for instruments and books to teach his wife and children the keyboard. Bach's music is hard to play. The player must be able to play many fast notes. Some of his pieces are very slow and expressive. Bach wrote many cantatas for church services. "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" is from Cantata 147 for chorus and orchestra.

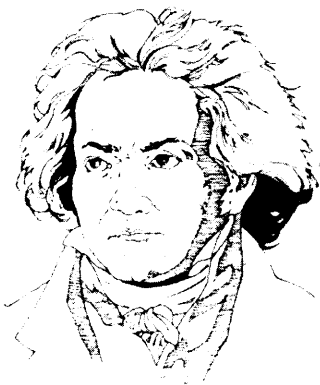
28. Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring

8 bar intro

J. S. Bach



This is a whole rest.  It is a whole measure of rest in any time signature. In Jesu, Joy there are three beats in each measure, so you will rest for three beats.



Ludwig van Beethoven

1770-1827

Ludwig van Beethoven was born in 1770. He grew up surrounded by music, as both his father and grandfather were local musicians. He became successful both as a pianist and as a composer. Beethoven began to go deaf in 1799, but he continued to write powerful pieces of music. Often his anger at his deafness showed in his music. At other times, another side of him showed in his flowing melodies. Beethoven was a popular composer. The day he died in 1827 was so sad for the people that schools closed for the day, and the military was called out to control the public. *Ode to Joy* is the famous theme from the final movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

29. Ode to Joy

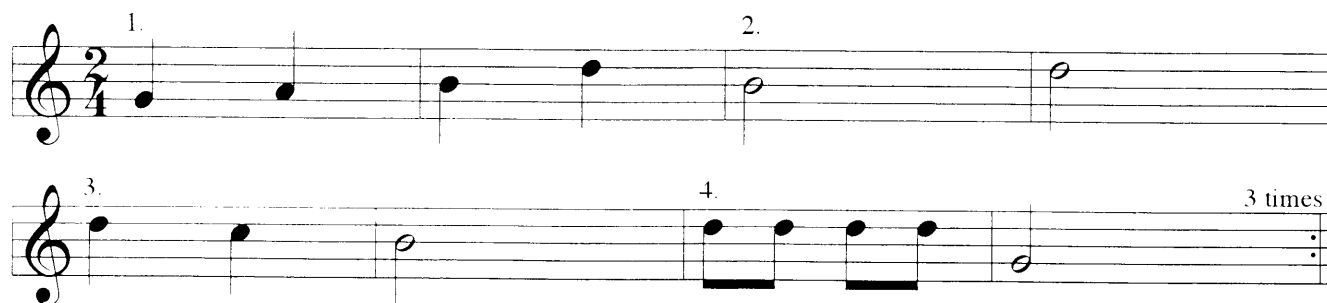
2 bar intro

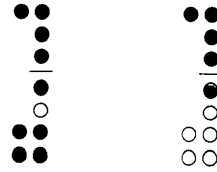
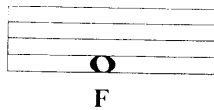
Ludwig van Beethoven



30. Renaissance Round

2 bar intro

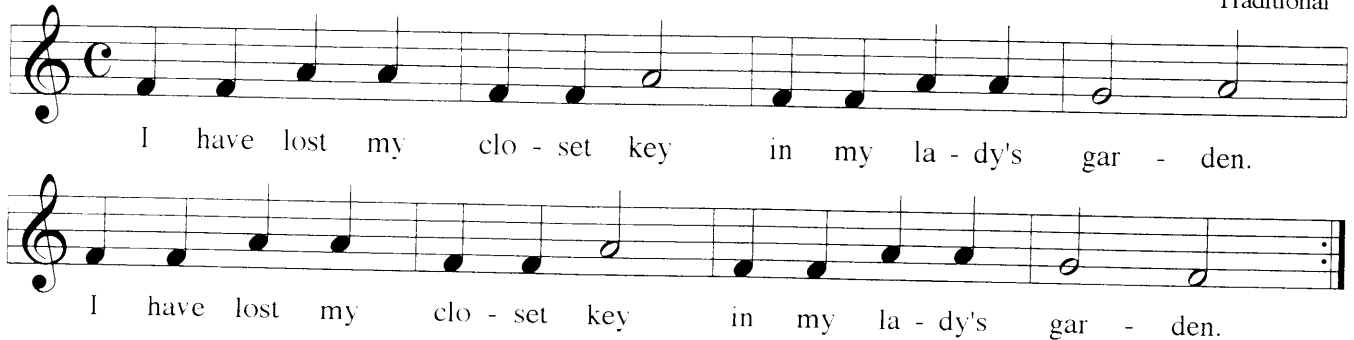




31. Closet Key

2 bar intro

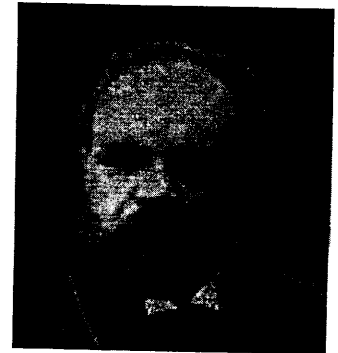
Traditional



Antonin Dvorak

1841-1904

Dvorak was born in a village in Czechoslovakia. His father played the violin and sang, and Antonin studied music with the village schoolteacher. When he was 16, he went to Prague to study organ. When he finished school, he worked in Prague playing violin in a small orchestra and in the pit orchestra of the National Theater. He continued to study music and began composing, but his works weren't performed and he didn't make any money from them. Another great Czech composer, Smetana, began performing Dvorak's pieces. This helped Dvorak in his career. Another famous composer, Johannes Brahms heard his music and also helped him in his career. Dvorak became famous throughout Europe and was often asked to conduct his works in other countries. He was hired to be the director of the National Conservatory in New York City, and lived in the United States for several years. His Symphony No. 9, *From the New World*, was written to celebrate the centennial of Columbus' discovery of America.



32. From the New World

2 bar intro

Antonin Dvorak



33. Morning

2 bar intro

Edvard Grieg



EDVARD GRIEG

1841-1907

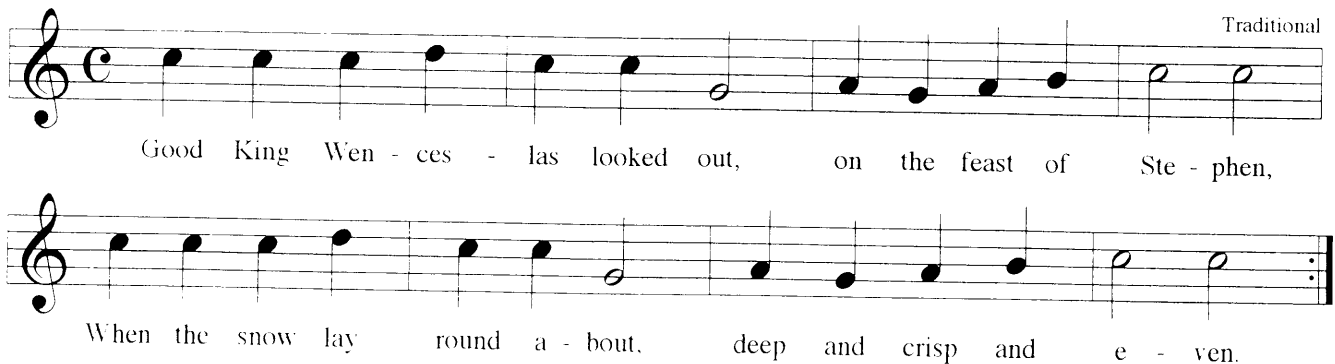


Grieg was born in Norway in 1843. His mother was his first music teacher. Then he studied at the Leipzig Conservatory where he learned piano and musical theory. His music was romantic. He was a master of miniature musical forms. His music used the melodies and rhythms of Norway. This is called nationalism. Grieg worked to promote the music of Norway. In 1867 Grieg started the Norwegian Academy of Music. Because of his nationalistic style, the Norwegian government granted him an annual salary of 1600 crowns to help him write Norwegian music. His popularity throughout Europe increased and he was admired by such greats as Brahms and Tchaikovsky. Grieg was successful, but he was shy. He spent his later years away from public attention, though he continued to compose music. "Morning" is the theme of one of the movements of the *Peer Gynt Suite*. Grieg wrote this as incidental music for the play *Peer Gynt* by famous Norwegian author, Ibsen.

34. Good King Wenceslas

2 bar intro

Traditional



35. Jingle Bells

2 bar intro

James Pierpont

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. 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.



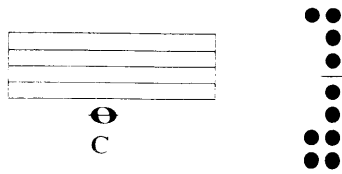
Staccato: A dot over or under a note indicates that the note is to be played staccato - in a detached style. Lightly tongue the note, separating it from the next note.

36. Jolly Old St. Nicholas

2 bar intro

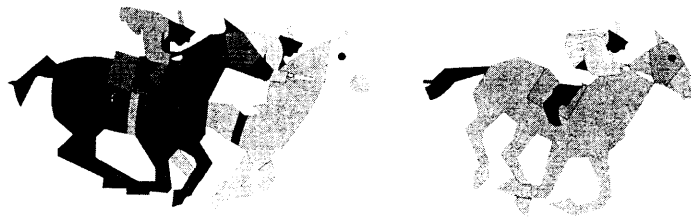
Traditional

1 Jol - ly old St. Nich-o-las, lean your ear this way. Don't you tell a sin-gle soul, what I'm going to say.
 2 Christ-mas Eve is com-ing soon, now you dear old man. Whis-per what you'll bring to me, tell me if you can.



37. The C Scale

2 bar intro



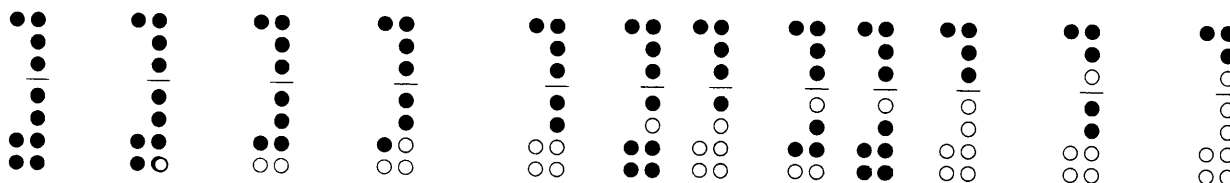
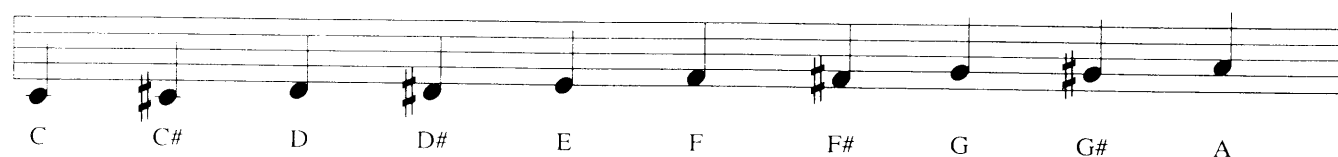
38. Camptown Races

2 bar intro

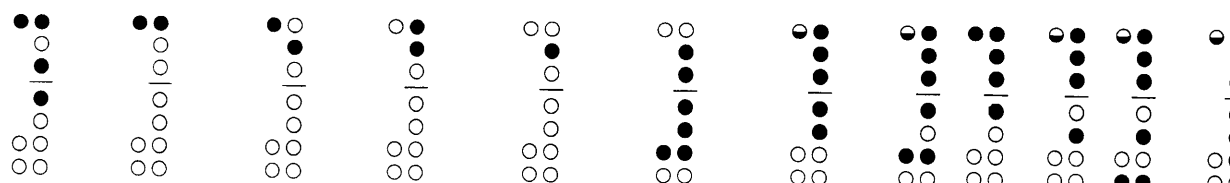
Stephen Foster



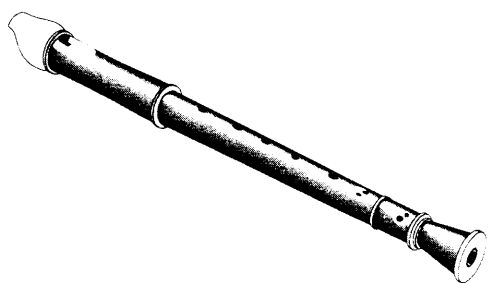
Soprano Recorder Fingerings



Baroque German Baroque German



Baroque German Baroque German



Your *left* hand goes at the top of the recorder, and is used to cover the thumb hole at the back of the recorder, and the first three holes on the front of the recorder.

Your *right* hand goes at the bottom of the recorder. You use your right hand to cover the four holes at the bottom of the recorder.

The circles on the fingering chart represent the holes on the recorder. When the circle is filled in, cover that hole. When only half the circle is filled in, cover half the hole.

Two kinds of recorders: German fingering recorders use a simple F fingering. English, or Baroque recorders use a forked F. How can you tell which recorder you have? Play an F on the piano. If your recorder sounds the same as the piano when you play the simple fingering for F, you have a German fingering recorder. If your recorder sounds higher in pitch than the piano, you need to use the Baroque fingering - the forked F to make your pitch match. On the fingering chart, the German and the Baroque fingerings are labelled. Many recorder manufacturers print the letter G or a B under the thumb hole on the back of the recorder. If your recorder has the letter G under the thumb hole, it is a German fingering recorder. If your recorder has the letter B under the thumb hole, it is a Baroque recorder.