

Playing the
harmonica is fun !
Jouer de l'harmonica,
c'est un plaisir !



Clifton
FINEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Playing the harmonica is fun



Harmonica played by Marcus Grundmann

Playing the harmonica - made easy!

Play the harmonica - like in a band!
The audio files make it possible!

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Forewords

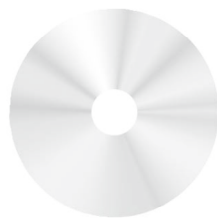
1

Playing the harmonica is fun!

With this book and the accompanying audio files, we would like to show you that it's not that difficult to play the harmonica. The notes and the audio files are tuned to a diatonic C major harmonica with 10 blowholes. This version of harmonica was developed around 1875 by Mr. Richter and was accordingly called the Richter system. In America it has become popular and the instrument was given the name "Harp".



Diatonic means that the harp is tuned to a specific key. There are a total of 12 different harmonicas in diatonic tunings..



The audio files contain 12 well-known songs in two versions. On the first version you hear the melody played with a harmonica. The second version is karaoke version where the harmonica is missing. You can play along with it by using the notes in this book, or play along with it by ear.

Have fun and remember: practice makes perfect!

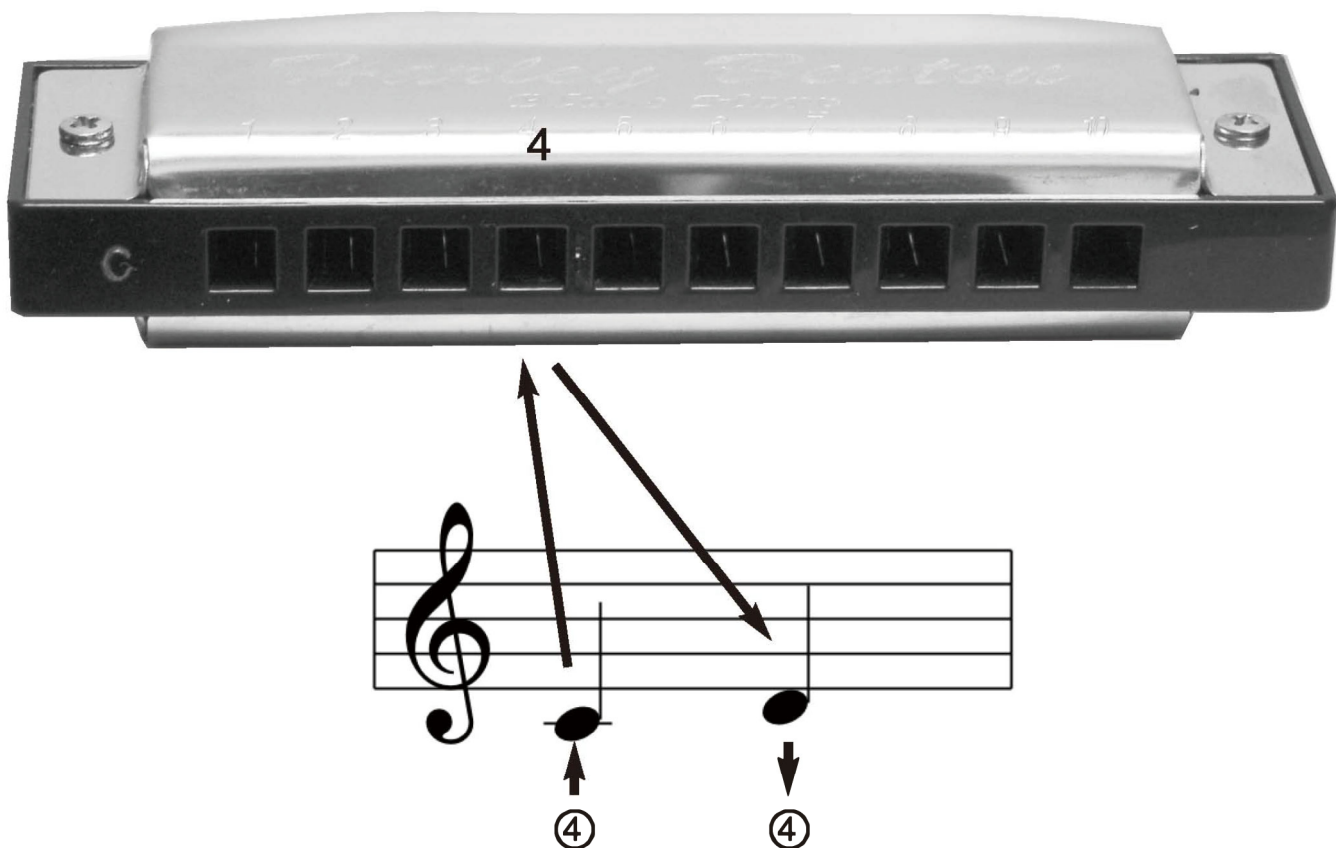
The notes on the harmonica

3

The tones are made by "Blowing in" (blow tones) and "Pulling out" (drawing tones) of air.

In our music notes, the blowing tones and the drawing tones are depicted by arrow symbols. The up arrow means "Blow in", the downward arrow "pull air out".

As an example, let's look at hole "4":



When you blow the air into the harmonica hole "4", it sounds "C". When the air is pulled out, you make a "D" sound.

4

The sound formation

The first time you blow into a harmonica, you will hear several notes sound together. In order to make a single note, you must only blow air into a single blowhole on the harp precisely. In order to achieve this, you need to purse your lips into a "kissing mouth," which narrows the airflow.

After a little practice, you can make a single tone. You can listen to the "C" tone for reference on the audio file. Try to make this tone by yourself. by playing the harmonica on hole "4" by "blowing it".

Be careful not to blow too hard at first. A steady airflow creates a beautiful tone. Just try it out.

5

The posture of holding the harmonica

In the beginning it is easiest to hold the harmonica with both hands.

The low tones to the left, and the high tones to the right.



Another option is to hold the harp in your hand between your thumb and index finger.



Caring for the Harp

6

It takes a bit of your care so that you can enjoy your instrument for a long time. Here are some points you should consider:

- Tap out the water in the harmonica after use.
- If possible, do not play after eating. Food residue can stick to the sensitive reeds and the sound can no longer be played.
- Protect the harmonica from dust and dirt.

7

A brief lesson on notes

The note system primarily deals with note values. The following table shows the most important note values and rest symbols using two measures.

Examples of note values and rests in 4/4 time:

- Whole note:** A single note spanning the first measure, with fingerings 1 2 3 4. A whole rest spans the second measure, with fingerings 1 2 3 4.
- Half note:** Two notes in the first measure (fingerings 1 2 and 3 4). A half rest spans the second measure (fingerings 1 2 and 3 4).
- Quarter note:** Four notes in the first measure (fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4). A quarter rest spans the second measure (fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4).
- Eighth note:** Eight notes in the first measure (fingerings 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +). An eighth rest spans the second measure (fingerings 1 + 2 + 3 + 4+).
- Sixteenth note:** Sixteen notes in the first measure (fingerings 1 e + d 2 e + d 3 e + d 4 e + d). A sixteenth rest spans the second measure (fingerings 1 e + d 2e+d 3e+d 4e+d).

8

The time signatures

The following table shows the most important kinds of meter.

Examples of time signatures:

- 4/4:** Four measures of quarter notes, with fingerings 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, and 1 2 3 4.
- 2/4:** Four measures of half notes, with fingerings 1 + 2 +, 1 + 2 +, 1 + 2 +, and 1 + 2 +.
- 3/4:** Four measures of quarter notes, with fingerings 1 2 3, 1 2 3, 1 2 3, and 1 2 3.
- 6/8:** Six measures of quarter notes, with fingerings 1 2 3 4 5 6, 1 2 3 4 5 6, 1 2 3 4 5 6, and 1 2 3 4 5 6.

A dot behind a note or rest increases its value by half.

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

1 + te 2 + te 3 + te 4 + te 1 + te 2 + te 3 + te 4 + te

9

Important musical symbols



Music end symbol



Repetition of all measures between these symbols

DA CAPO D.C. Repetition from the beginning of the piece

al Until the / *Fine* End

DAL SEGNO D.S.  Repetition from the DAL SEGNO symbol

 When repeating - jump from symbol

 to lower symbol 



After repetition - jump to bracket 2

10

Let's go!

As already mentioned, there are always two versions of a song in the audio files.

On the first version you can listen to how the harmonica is played in this song. The second version is Karaoke version, which is intended to be played along. At this Karaoke version the harmonica is missing, and you will be the harmonica player!

Play along like in a band!

The songs in the audio files are structured as follows: To start with, you first hear a short musical prelude without a harp, and then it starts.

The arrows in the music notes show you that for each note whether you need to blow air in or pull it out. The numbers above the notes indicate the blowhole on the harmonica.

We start very easily with "Our first song". You need only two notes for the whole song, namely "C" and "D".

"Our second song" is built on three tones. The additional tone is "E". Start with the easy songs!

If you can not play it well right away, please do worry. Remember - No one is a born master!

Jouer de l'harmonica, c'est un plaisir !

Jouer de l'harmonica est rendu
très simple! Jouer de l'harmonica
comme dans son propre group!
Cela est possible grâce au
fichiers audio



L'harmonica joué par **Marcus Grundmann**

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1 Avant-propos

Jouer de l'harmonica, c'est un plaisir !

À l'aide de cette méthode et de ses fichiers audio, nous voudrions te montrer que jouer de l'harmonica n'est pas difficile. Les partitions et les morceaux présents sur les fichiers audio correspondent à un harmonica diatonique à 10 trous accordé en Do Majeur. Cette configuration de l'harmonica fut développée par Monsieur Richter en 1830, qui donna son nom au «système Richter» employé ici.

Contrairement au procédé chromatique, l'harmonica diatonique correspond à une tonalité prédéfinie. Il existe donc en tout 12 types d'harmonicas diatoniques.



Le fichier audio contient 12 chansons célèbres dans deux versions différentes. La première version présente la mélodie jouée à l'harmonica et sur la seconde version, la version karaoké, la mélodie manque. On peut ainsi la jouer soi-même à l'aide des notes ou à l'oreille.

À toi de jouer et n'oublie pas: C'est en jouant régulièrement que tu t'amélioreras !



2 Comment fonctionne un harmonica ?

L'harmonica est équipé de trous dans lesquels on souffle ou on aspire. L'air circulant ainsi dans l'harmonica fait vibrer des lamelles qui produisent ainsi un son.

Sur chaque harmonica se trouvent des chiffres à l'aide desquels on peut trouver la bonne note.

Notes soufflées	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	Notes soufflées
	Do	Mi	Sol	Do	Mi	Sol	Do	Mi	Sol	Do	
Canaux	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Canaux
Notes aspirées	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	Notes aspirées
	Ré	Sol	Si	Ré	Fa	La	Si	Ré	Fa	La	

Les notes de l'harmonica sur la portée



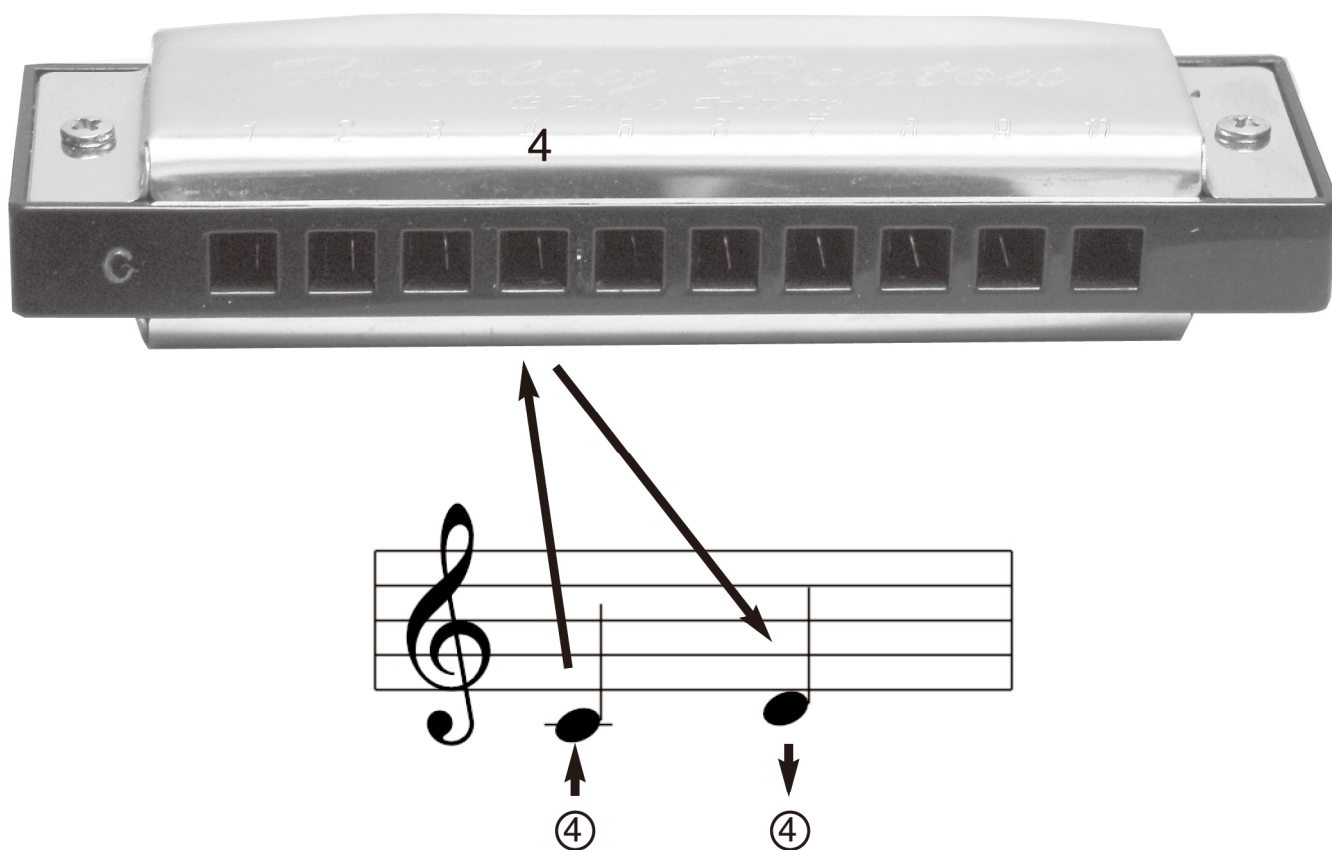
3 Les notes sur l'harmonica

Les notes sont produites soit en soufflant (notes soufflées), soit en aspirant (notes aspirées).

Dans nos partitions, les notes soufflées et les notes aspirées seront indiquées par des flèches. Une flèche vers le haut indique une note soufflée, une flèche vers le bas indique une note aspirée.

Prenons pour exemple le canal «4»:

En soufflant dans le canal «4» de l'harmonica, on produit la note Do. En aspirant on produit la note Ré.



4 Pour bien former le son

Lorsque tu souffleras pour la première fois dans l'harmonica, tu remarqueras que plusieurs notes sonnent en même temps. Pour ne jouer qu'une seule note à la fois, il faut souffler de manière précise dans un seul des canaux de l'harmonica. Pour ce faire, on doit serrer les lèvres comme si l'on voulait siffler. Avec un peu de pratique, on arrive assez vite à ne jouer qu'un seul son à la fois. Sur le fichiers audio, tu pourras entendre un Do, essaye de reproduire cette note en jouant une note soufflée dans le canal 4 de l'harmonica.

Au début, essaye de ne pas souffler trop fort. Une belle note sera produite par un filet d'air régulier. Il suffit de s'entraîner un peu.

5 Pour bien tenir l'instrument

1 Au début, le plus simple est de tenir l'harmonica avec les deux mains. Les notes graves à gauche, les notes aiguës à droite.

2 L'autre possibilité, est de tenir l'harmonica entre le pouce et l'index.



6 L'entretien de l'harmonica

Pour que l'harmonica reste en bon état, il a besoin d'un peu d'entretien. Pour ce faire, voici quelques petits conseils à suivre:

- ▶ Après chaque utilisation, faire sortir l'humidité en tapant légèrement l'harmonica sur une surface appropriée.-
- ▶ Si possible, ne pas jouer directement après le repas. De petits éléments pourraient obstruer le passage de l'air et rester bloqués dans l'instrument, si bien que certaines notes pourraient ne plus sonner.
- ▶ Protéger l'instrument de la poussière.

8 Les types de mesure

Le tableau suivant présente les principaux types de mesures.

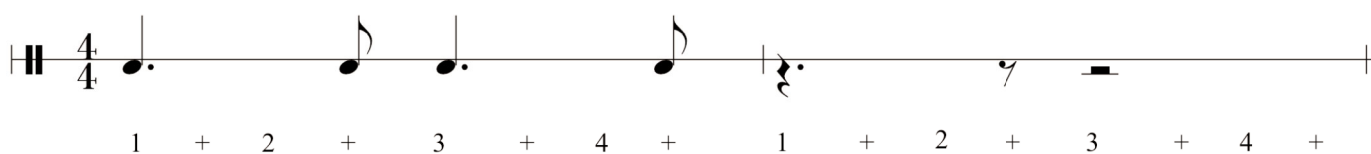
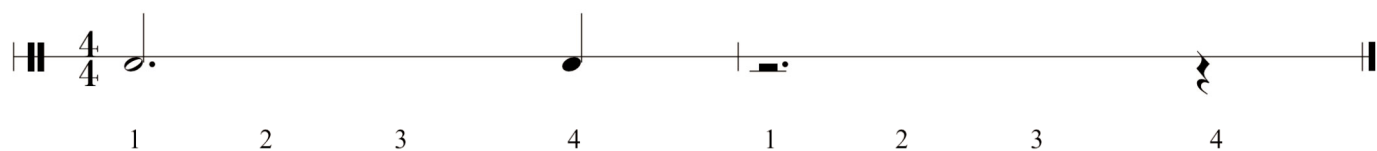
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 +

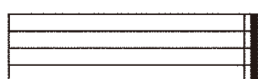
1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6

Un point derrière une note ou une pause allonge sa valeur de moitié.



9 Les signes musicaux importants



Double barre



Répétition de toutes les mesures entre ces signes

DA CAPO *D.C.*

Répétition depuis le début du morceau.

al

Fine

DAL SEGNO *D.S.*



jusqu'à

Fin

Répétition à partir du signe DAL SEGNO

Lors d'une répétition: passe de tôte en tôte



Lors d'une répétition: passe en signe 2

10 A toi de jouer !

Comme nous l'avons déjà dit au début, sur les fichiers audio se trouvent deux versions différentes de chaque chanson.

- Sur la première version, tu pourras entendre comment la mélodie doit être jouée à l'harmonica.
- Sur la seconde version, c'est à toi de jouer. Sur cette version, la mélodie manque et tu es le soliste.

Jouer comme dans un vrai groupe!

Les chansons sur les fichiers audio sont construites de la manière suivante. Tout d'abord, tu entendras une petite introduction sans harmonica, ensuite c'est parti.

Les flèches sur la portée t'indiquent si tu dois jouer une note soufflée ou une note aspirée. Les chiffres au-dessus de la

Nous démarrons doucement avec «notre première chanson». Pour ce titre, tu n'as besoin que des notes Do et Ré.

«Notre deuxième chanson» est construite sur trois notes. La note supplémentaire est Mi.

Commence avec les chansons faciles!

Si cela ne devait pas fonctionner du premier coup, pense alors que même les génies doivent s'exercer!

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a measure containing a whole rest. Above this measure is the number '4'. A repeat sign follows, leading to a sequence of five quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, A4, G4. Each note has an upward-pointing arrow and a circled '4' below it. The second staff contains six quarter notes: G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3. Each note has a downward-pointing arrow and a circled '4' below it. The third staff contains six quarter notes: B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3. Each note has an upward-pointing arrow and a circled '4' below it. The fourth staff contains six quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4. Each note has a downward-pointing arrow and a circled '4' below it. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef and a whole note G4, with an upward-pointing arrow and a circled '4' below it. A slur covers the next two measures, which contain a whole note G4 and a whole note F4. Above the first measure of the slur is the text '1.2.3.' and above the second is '4'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a 4-measure rest, followed by six notes with fingerings ④, ⑤, ⑤, ④, ④, and ④. The second staff has seven notes with fingerings ④, ④, ⑤, ⑤, ④, ④, and ④. The third staff has ten notes with fingerings ④, ⑤, ⑤, ④, ④, ⑤, ⑤, ④, ④, and ⑤. The fourth staff has five notes with fingerings ④, ④, ⑤, ⑤, and ④. The fifth staff has three notes with fingerings ④, ④, and ④, followed by a 4-measure rest. A bracket above the fifth staff groups the first three notes as '1.2.3.' and the rest as '4'. The piece ends with a repeat sign.

The musical score consists of four staves in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a 4-measure rest, followed by six quarter notes with fingerings 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6 and bowing directions up, down, up, down, up, up. The second staff contains eight quarter notes with fingerings 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 and bowing directions down, down, down, down, up, down, down, down. The third staff contains eight quarter notes with fingerings 6, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 and bowing directions up, down, down, down, down, up, up. The fourth staff contains five quarter notes with fingerings 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 and bowing directions down, down, down, down, up, followed by a 4-measure rest. The word 'FINE' is centered between the third and fourth staves.

4

The musical score consists of six staves of music in 4/4 time. Each staff contains a sequence of notes with corresponding fingerings and bowing directions indicated by arrows. The first staff begins with a measure of rest, followed by a repeat sign and six notes. The second staff contains twelve notes. The third staff contains ten notes. The fourth staff contains twelve notes. The fifth staff contains nine notes. The sixth staff contains five notes, with a first ending bracket over the first four notes and a second ending bracket over the final note.

Staff 1: Rest, Repeat, 4 (up), 5 (up), 5 (up), 4 (down), 5 (down), 5 (down)

Staff 2: 5 (up), 5 (down), 6 (up), 5 (up), 5 (down), 5 (up), 4 (down), 5 (down), 5 (down), 6 (down), 6 (down)

Staff 3: 6 (up), 5 (down), 5 (up), 4 (up), 5 (up), 5 (down), 5 (up), 4 (down)

Staff 4: 4 (up), 5 (up), 5 (up), 4 (down), 5 (down), 5 (down), 5 (up), 6 (up), 6 (up), 5 (up)

Staff 5: 4 (down), 5 (up), 4 (down), 5 (down), 6 (down), 6 (down), 5 (down), 5 (up)

Staff 6: 1. 4 (down), 5 (down), 5 (up), 4 (down), 4 (up); 2. 4 (up)

The musical score consists of six staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). A first ending bracket labeled '2' covers the first two measures. The notes and fingerings for the six staves are as follows:

- Staff 1:** Notes: B-flat4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Fingerings: ④, ⑤, ⑥, ⑦, ⑥, ⑦, ⑥, ⑥.
- Staff 2:** Notes: B-flat4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B-flat4, A4, G4, F4. Fingerings: ⑤, ⑥, ⑤, ④, ④, ④, ⑥, ⑥, ⑤, ⑤.
- Staff 3:** Notes: B-flat4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B-flat4, A4, G4, F4. Fingerings: ⑤, ⑥, ⑤, ④, ⑥, ⑥, ⑤, ⑤.
- Staff 4:** Notes: B-flat4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B-flat4, A4, G4, F4. Fingerings: ⑤, ⑥, ⑤, ④, ④, ⑤, ⑥, ⑦.
- Staff 5:** Notes: B-flat4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B-flat4, A4, G4, F4. Fingerings: ⑥, ⑦, ⑥, ⑥, ⑤, ⑥, ⑤, ④.
- Staff 6:** Notes: B-flat4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Fingerings: ④, ④, ④, ④. Includes first and second endings.

4

The musical score consists of six staves of music in 4/4 time. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff has a measure with a whole rest, followed by a repeat sign and a sequence of notes with fingerings and directions. The subsequent staves follow a similar pattern of notes, fingerings, and directions. The fingerings are indicated by circled numbers (3, 4, 5, 6) and directions by arrows (up and down).

Staff 1: (4) (4) (4) (4) (3) (3) (3) (3) (4) (3)

Staff 2: (4) (4) (4) (4) (3) (3) (3) (3) (4) (5) (5) (6) (5) (5)

Staff 3: (4) (4) (4) (5) (5) (5) (4) (4) (4) (4) (3) (3) (3) (3) (4)

Staff 4: (5) (5) (6) (5) (5) (4) (4) (4) (5) (5) (5) (4) (4) (4) (4)

Staff 5: (3) (3) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (3) (3) (3) (3) (4) (3)

Staff 6: (4) (4) (4) (4) (3) (3) (3) (3) (4) (5) (5) (6) (5) (5)

The image shows three staves of musical notation in treble clef, each with a series of notes and a corresponding set of fingerings and bowing directions. The notes are quarter notes, and the fingerings are indicated by circled numbers (3, 4, 5, 6). Bowing directions are indicated by arrows pointing up or down.

Staff 1: Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Fingerings: ④, ④, ④, ⑤, ⑤, ⑤, ④, ④, ④, ④, ③, ③, ③, ③, ④. Bowing: Down, Down, Down, Down, Up, Up, Up, Up, Down, Down, Down, Down, Down, Down, Up.

Staff 2: Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3. Fingerings: ⑤, ⑤, ⑥, ⑤, ⑤, ④, ④, ④, ⑤, ⑤, ⑤, ④, ④, ④, ④. Bowing: Up, Up, Up, Down, Down, Down, Down, Down, Up, Up, Up, Up, Down, Down, Down, Down.

Staff 3: Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Fingerings: ③, ③, ③, ③, ④. Bowing: Down, Down, Down, Down, Up.

A measure rest with the number "4" above it is located between the second and third staves.

3

4

④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥

⑥ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑤ ⑤ ④ ④ ⑤

⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑤ ⑤ ④ ④

1.2. 2

④ ④ ⑤

3. 4

④

Detailed description: The image shows a musical score for the piece 'Kumbayah, my Lord' on page 18. The score is written in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a '3' above the staff. It contains a series of notes with fingerings (circled numbers) and bowings (upward and downward arrows) indicated below. The second staff continues the melody with similar fingerings and bowings. The third staff also continues the melody. The fourth staff is marked with a first ending bracket labeled '1.2.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The fifth staff is marked with a third ending bracket labeled '3.' and a fourth ending bracket labeled '4'. The score concludes with a double bar line.

The musical score for 'Little Hans' consists of five staves of music in 4/4 time. Each staff includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The music is written in a simple, melodic style. Below each staff, there are fingerings and bowing directions indicated by arrows and circled numbers. The first staff starts with a measure of rest, followed by a repeat sign. The second staff has a measure of rest at the beginning. The third staff has a measure of rest at the beginning. The fourth staff has a measure of rest at the beginning. The fifth staff has a measure of rest at the beginning and ends with a double bar line and repeat sign. The fingerings and bowing directions are as follows:

Staff	Measure	Fingering	Bowing
1	1	6	Up
	2	5	Up
	3	5	Up
	4	5	Down
	5	4	Down
	6	4	Down
	7	4	Up
	8	4	Down
	9	5	Up
	10	5	Down
2	1	6	Up
	2	6	Up
	3	6	Up
	4	6	Up
	5	5	Up
	6	5	Up
	7	5	Down
	8	4	Down
	9	4	Down
	10	4	Up
	11	5	Up
	12	6	Up
	13	6	Up
	14	6	Up
3	1	4	Up
	2	4	Down
	3	4	Down
	4	4	Down
	5	4	Down
	6	4	Down
	7	5	Up
	8	5	Down
	9	5	Up
	10	5	Up
	11	5	Up
	12	5	Up
	13	5	Up
	14	5	Up
4	1	5	Up
	2	5	Down
	3	6	Up
	4	6	Up
	5	5	Up
	6	5	Up
	7	5	Down
	8	4	Down
	9	4	Down
5	1	4	Up
	2	5	Up
	3	6	Up
	4	6	Up
	5	4	Up

3

4/4

④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑤ ⑥

⑥ ⑥ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥ ⑤ ⑤ ⑤ ④ ④ ④

⑤ ④ ④ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥

⑥ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑤ ⑥

⑥ ⑤ ⑤ ⑤ ④ ④ ④ ⑤ ④

1. 7 2.

④ ④ ⑤ ④

Detailed description: This is a musical score for the piece 'Michael row the boat ashore' in 4/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first measure contains a whole rest, followed by a measure with a whole note G4. A repeat sign follows, with a '3' above it. The first ending of the repeat contains nine notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), and G4 (quarter). The second ending contains three notes: G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), and G4 (quarter). The second staff continues with a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, a quarter note Bb4, a quarter note G4, a half note F4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, a half note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F4. The third staff starts with a half note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The fourth staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The fifth staff starts with a half note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The sixth staff begins with a first ending bracket over seven measures: a whole rest, a whole rest, a whole rest, a whole rest, a whole rest, a whole rest, and a whole rest. This is followed by a second ending bracket over three measures: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

2

⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑤ ⑤

⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥

⑥ ⑥ ⑤ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑤ ⑤

⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑤ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑤

⑦ ⑥ ⑤ ⑤ ④ ④ ④ ④ ④ ④

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a 4-measure rest, followed by a repeat sign and a melodic line. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth notes. The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a first ending (1.2.), a 4-measure rest, and a second ending (3.) leading to a final whole note.

Fingerings and bowing directions are indicated by arrows and circled numbers below the notes:

- Staff 1: 7, 7, 7, 6, 6, 6, 6, 5, 5, 4, 4
- Staff 2: 4, 7, 7, 7, 6, 6, 6, 6, 5, 5, 4, 4
- Staff 3: 4, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7
- Staff 4: 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 6, 6, 6, 6
- Staff 5: 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4

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Our first song
Our second song
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The Muha Song
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