When the Saints Go Marching In

Traditional
Arr. by Janet Vogt

Place hands in the G Position.

Joyfully

mf *f*

Oh when the

March-ing, march-ing, march-ing, march-ing, march-ing, march-ing in.

(5) *f* *f*

saints go march-ing in, Oh when the

p *p*

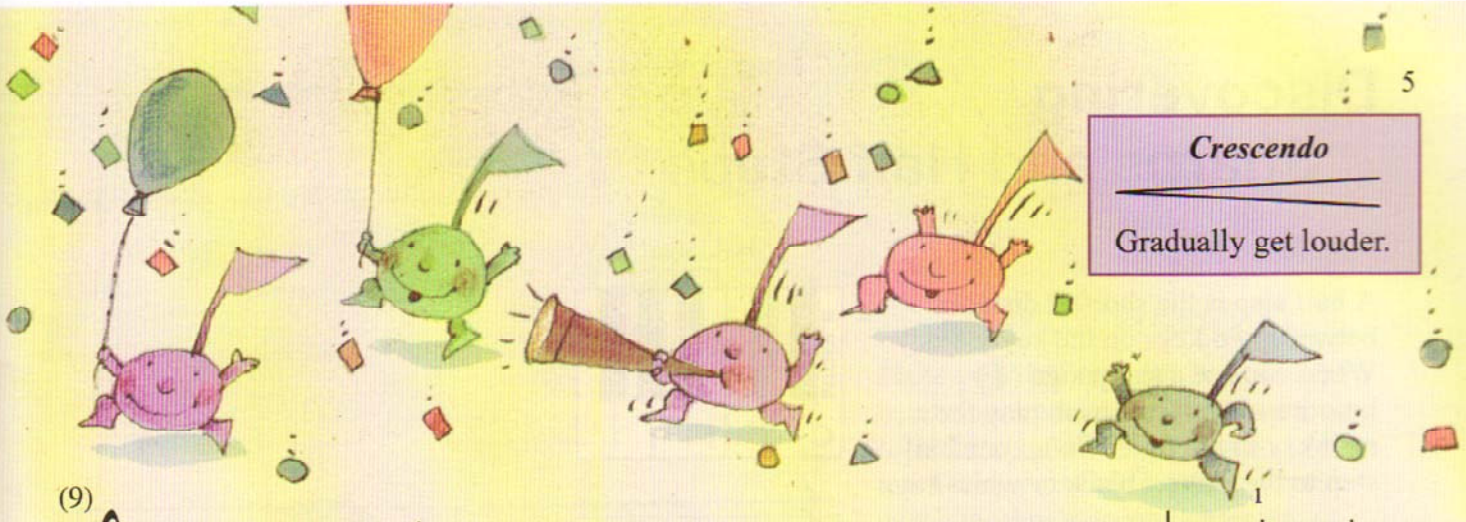
Oh when the saints go march-ing in,

Play both hands two octaves higher

(5) (9)

2 times

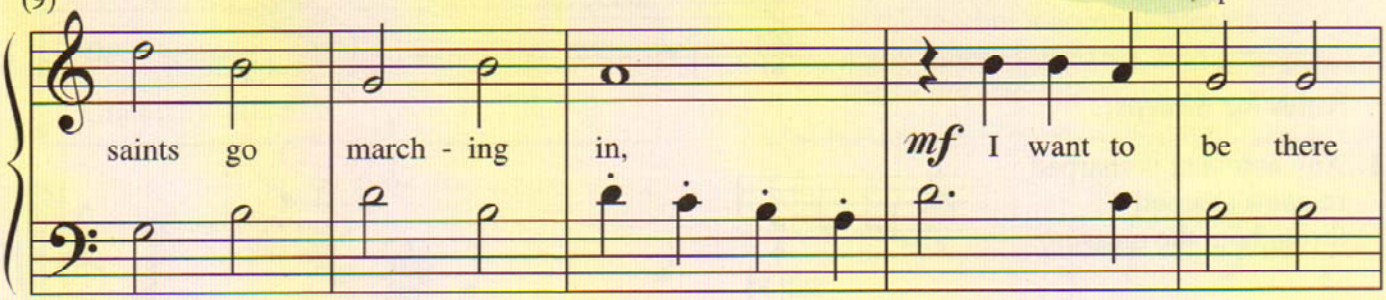
staccato



Crescendo

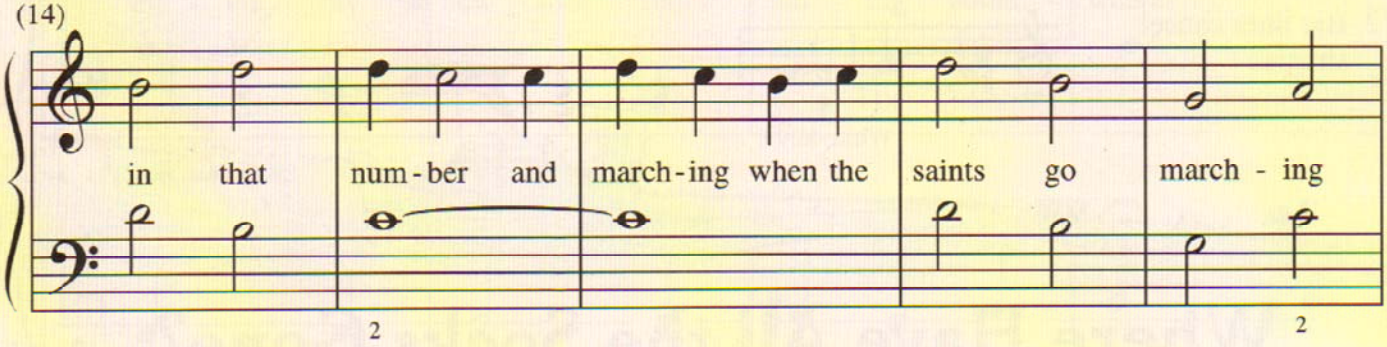
Gradually get louder.

(9)



March-ing, march-ing in

(14)



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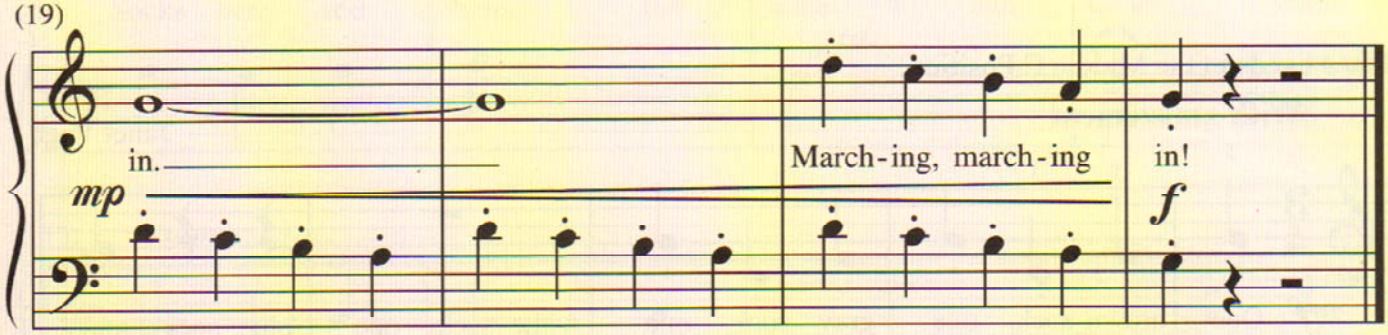
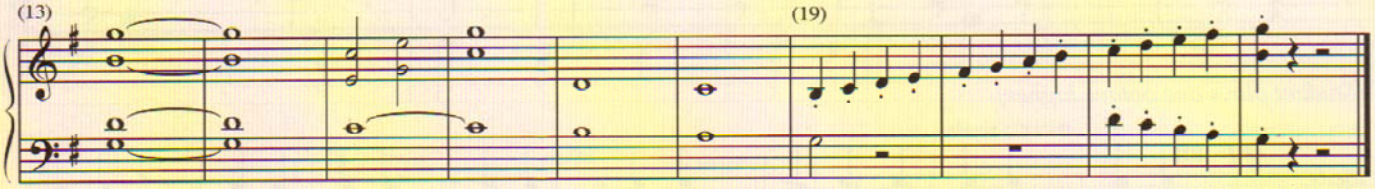


March-ing, march-ing, march-ing, march-ing,

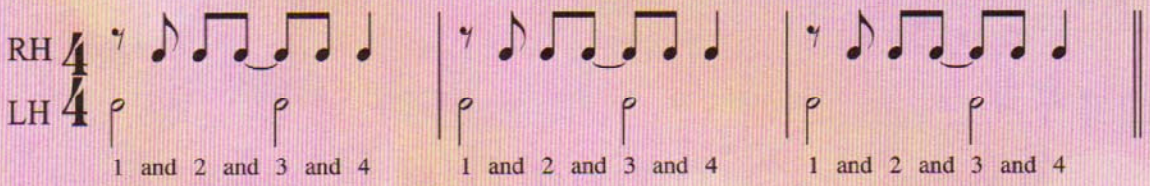


CHECK OFF! ☐ When you play a long crescendo, imagine you are gradually "turning up the volume" with each measure. Try this: Make measure 19 volume 1; measure 20 volume 2; measure 21 volume 3; and measure 22 volume 4.

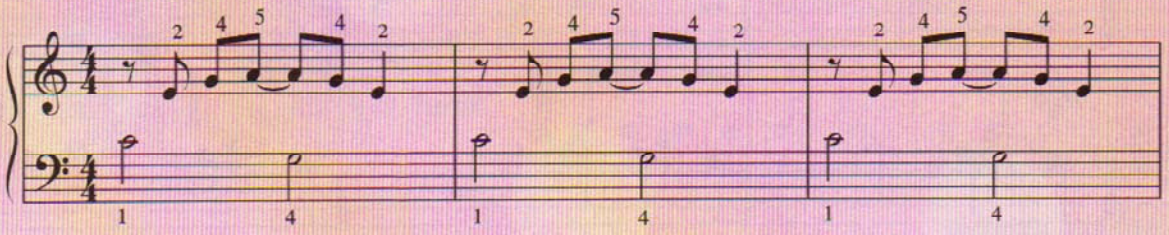
Building Technique: Playing Independent Rhythms

The RH and LH don't always "line up" and play together on strong beats, especially when music is syncopated. The style of ragtime music, made popular in the early 1900's, is lively and syncopated, with the RH and LH often playing independent rhythms on different beats. Practice these syncopated rhythms before playing *Ragamuffin Rag*.

Step 1: Pat these rhythms on a flat surface or on your knees.



Step 2: On the closed lid of your piano, "play" the same rhythms in the following example, using the indicated fingering.

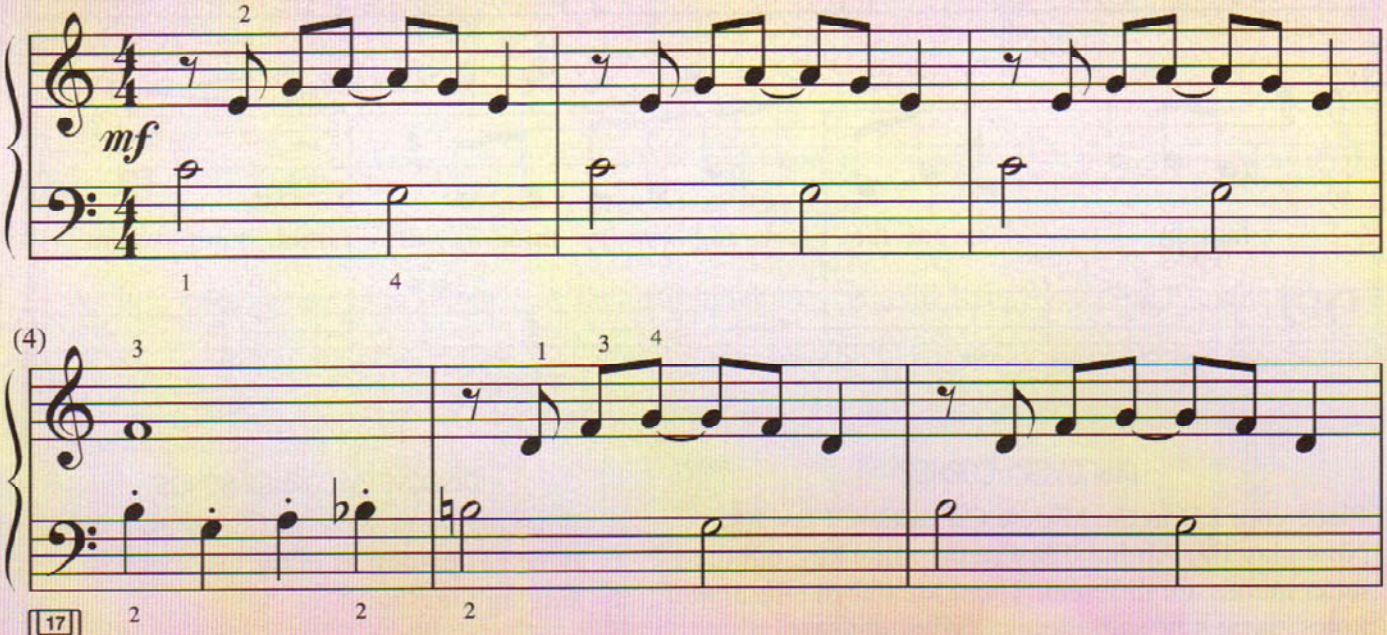


Step 3: Now play the above measures on your keyboard.
Step 4: Play these rhythms in the piece below.

Ragamuffin Rag

Moderato

Janet Vogt



(7)

(10)

(13)

f

(16)

both hands 8va

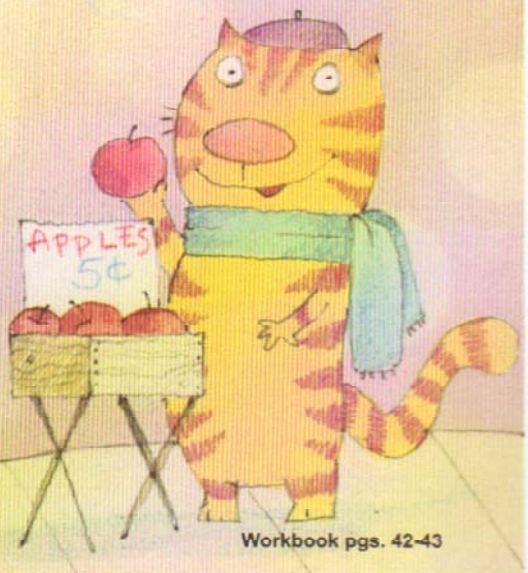
mp

(19)

both hands 15ma

mf

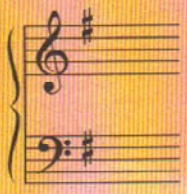
8va



Workbook pgs. 42-43

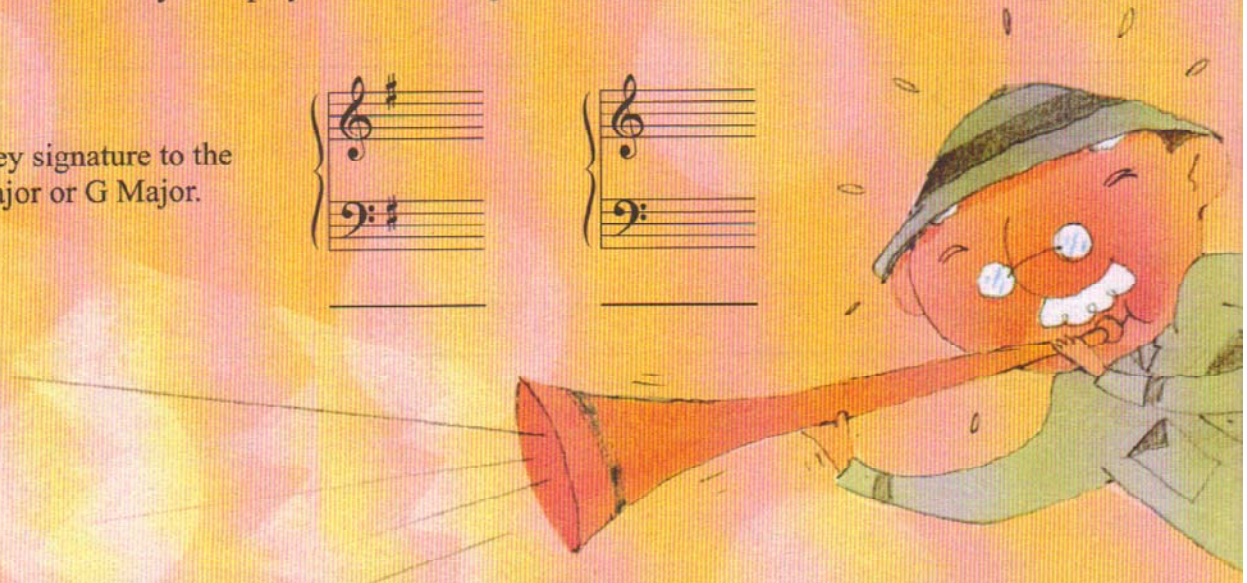
Discovering Key Signatures and the Key of G Major

The sharps or flats at the beginning of each piece and staff represent the *key signature*. The key signature tells you which notes are to be played as sharps or flats throughout the piece. As you know, however, the key of C Major has no sharps or flats.



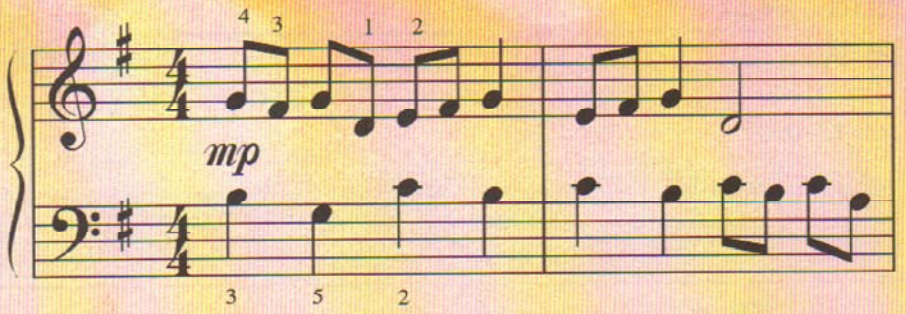
The key of G Major has one sharp: F♯.
Notice the sharp symbol captures the F line in both the treble and bass clef.
This tells you to play all F's as sharps.

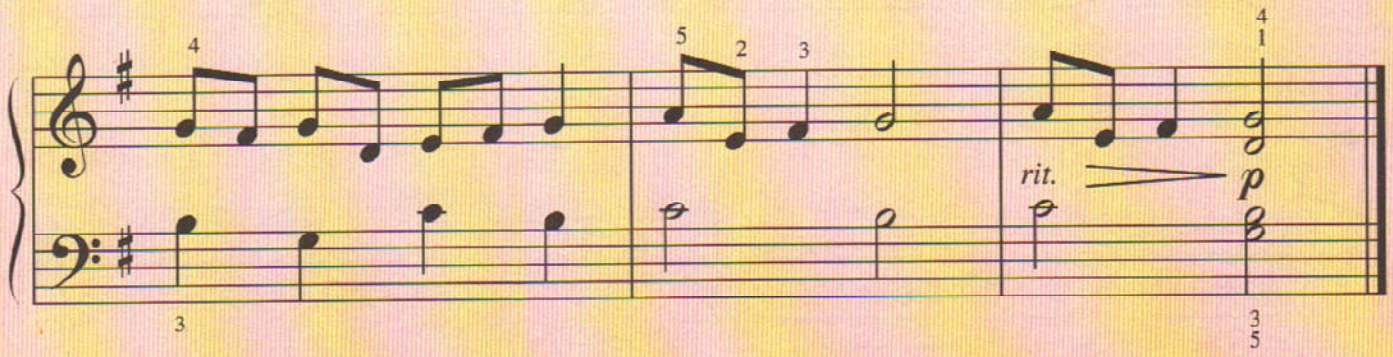
Label each key signature to the right as C Major or G Major.



Remembering to Sharp All F's

In the key of G Major, the F's are not notated with sharp symbols before each note. Instead, the performer needs to *remember* to sharp all F's. Circle all the F's in the musical example as a reminder that these are the notes that need to be sharped.





Piano, pgs. 32-33