



TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE™
EXCELLENCE IN PERFORMANCE

KJOS CONCERT BAND
GRADE 2
WB537F

NOLAN E. SCHMIT

Uncle Sam's Jam

Correlated with TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE™ Book 2, Page 8



About the Composer



Nolan E. Schmit (b. 1969) is a 1993 graduate of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln where he received his Bachelor of Music Education degree with an emphasis in composition. He received his Master of Music degree with the same emphasis in May of 2003.

He was twice awarded the Ida M. Vreeland award for outstanding achievement in composition from the University of Nebraska, was teacher of the year at Orchard, Nebraska in 1995 and was the 1998 recipient of the Jack R. Snider Outstanding Young Band Director Award, given by the Nebraska State Bandmasters Association. In 1999, Nolan received the Outstanding Young Music

Educator Award from the Nebraska Music Educators Association and was named the 2009–2010 Composer of the Year by the Nebraska Music Teachers Association.

In addition to serving as an instrumental music teacher for Lincoln Public Schools, Lincoln, Nebraska, Mr. Schmit has the privilege of being the Voice of the University of Nebraska, Cornhusker Marching Band.

He is a member of the Nebraska State Bandmasters Association (NSBA), Nebraska Music Educators Association (NMEA), National Association for Music Education (NAfME), Kappa Kappa Psi National Honorary Band Fraternity, and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP).

Nolan's educational interests include conducting, composition, giftedness, world history, and music technology. In addition, he enjoys time with family and friends, reading, filmmaking, football, nearly all genres of movies, Star Wars, documentaries, gardening, cooking, opera, and photography.

Nolan is married to Barb and they have two daughters and a son.

About the Composition

Uncle Sam's Jam is a patriotic medley featuring the traditional song “Yankee Doodle” and the 1906 song “You’re a Grand Old Flag” by George M. Cohan (1878–1942).

Uncle Sam, the famous icon with the top hat and white beard, was inspired by a real person, Samuel Wilson (1766-1854). He was a meat packer from Troy, New York who, along with his brother, established several successful businesses. They were considered fair and friendly men. One theory suggests that during the War of 1812, Samuel Wilson donated rations of beef to the U.S. Army. The beef barrels were stamped “U.S.” to indicate property of the United States, however soldiers began referring to the “U.S.” stamp as beef as coming from “Uncle Sam.” Over time, association between Samuel Wilson and “Uncle Sam” grew and the character became a symbol for the United States. It has been a prominent part of American culture, identity, and pride since the mid-1800s.

The first song in this medley was first sung by the British in the mid-1700s. “Yankee Doodle” was quickly adopted by the Americans during the Revolutionary War and from that time forward, it has been used as a patriotic song, and different sets of lyrics have been written to reflect the changing times. The term “Yankee” has many meanings: in the international community, it simply means, “American;” in the United States, it refers to people from the northern states. “Yankee Doodle” is the official state song of Connecticut.

“You’re a Grand Old Flag,” composed by George M. Cohen, premiered (1906) in his musical, *George Washington, Jr.*, in New York City. The song was published and copyrighted that same year and became the first song from a musical to sell over one million copies. “You’re a Grand Old Flag” honors the American flag and conveys pride for the United States.

Correlation with TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE™

Uncle Sam's Jam correlates with *Tradition of Excellence* Book 2, page 8.

Performance and Instrumentation

Uncle Sam's Jam, set in concert F Major, can be performed in several different versions: concert band only, string orchestra only, and band and strings combined to create a full orchestra. The string orchestra version requires Snare Drum and Bass Drum. The string set also includes optional parts for Bells, Crash Cymbal, and Timpani.

The string orchestra parts are available with Kjos edition number SO467C. The band parts are available with Kjos edition number WB537. By making use of the Rehearsal Piano part, myriad other instrumental combinations are available.

String Orchestra Instrumentation (SO467C)

- 8 – 1st Violin
- 8 – 2nd Violin
- 5 – 3rd Violin (Viola T.C.)
- 5 – Viola
- 5 – Cello
- 5 – String Bass
- 3 – Snare Drum, Bass Drum
- 1 – Orchestra Bells (Optional) 1 – Crash Cymbals (Optional) 1 – Timpani (Optional)
- 1 – Rehearsal Piano
- 1 – Full Conductor Score

Concert Band Instrumentation (WB537)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 4 – 1st Flute | 6 – F Horn |
| 4 – 2nd Flute | 8 – Trombone |
| 2 – Oboe | 2 – Euphonium |
| 6 – 1st B♭ Clarinet | 2 – B♭ Baritone TC |
| 6 – 2nd B♭ Clarinet | 4 – Tuba |
| 2 – E♭ Alto Clarinet | 1 – Electric Bass |
| 2 – B♭ Bass Clarinet | 2 – Orchestra Bells |
| 2 – Bassoon | 2 – Crash Cymbals |
| 4 – 1st E♭ Alto Saxophone | 3 – Snare Drum, Bass Drum |
| 4 – 2nd E♭ Alto Saxophone | 2 – Timpani |
| 2 – B♭ Tenor Saxophone | 1 – Rehearsal Piano |
| 2 – E♭ Baritone Saxophone | 1 – Full Conductor Score |
| 4 – 1st B♭ Trumpet | |
| 4 – 2nd B♭ Trumpet | |

Additional scores and parts are available.

Approximate Performance Time—2:00

To hear a recording of this or any other Kjos publication, please visit www.kjos.com.

Percussion Assignment Chart

It is essential that students receive training on all percussion instruments. To ensure a comprehensive experience for each student and to aid in equitable instrument assignment, use a percussion assignment chart, such as the one appearing below. Provide a copy for each percussionist.

Group:							Date:
PERCUSSION ASSIGNMENT CHART	Orchestra Bells	Crash Cymbals	Snare Drum	Bass Drum	Timpani		
Student Name							

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Dates to Remember:

Uncle Sam's Jam

Approx. performance time—2:00

Nolan E. Schmit
(ASCAP)**March tempo**

Flutes 1, 2

Oboe

B♭ Clarinets 1, 2

E Alto Clarinet

B♭ Bass Clarinet

Bassoon

E Alto Saxophones 1, 2

B♭ Tenor Saxophone

E♭ Baritone Saxophone

March tempo

B♭ Trumpets 1, 2

F Horn

Trombone

Baritone/Euphonium

Tuba

March tempo

Orchestra Bells

Crash Cymbals

Snare Drum/Bass Drum

Timpani

March tempo

Violins 1, 2

Viola*

Cello

String Bass

March tempo

Rehearsal Piano

*A part for 3rd Violin (Viola T.C.) is included.

7

Fls. 1
2

Ob.

B♭ Cls. 1
2

E♭ A. Cl.

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn.

E♭ A. Saxes 1
2

B♭ T. Sax.

E♭ B. Sax.

7

B♭ Tpts. 1
2

F Hn.

Trb.

Bar.

Tuba

7

Bells

C. Cyms.

S.D.
B.D.

Timp.

7

Vlns. 1
2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

7

Pno.

This musical score page contains ten staves of music for various instruments. The instruments listed are Flutes (2 parts), Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet (B-flat), Alto Clarinet (E-flat), Bass Clarinet (B-flat), Saxophone (E-flat, 2 parts), Tenor Saxophone (B-flat), Bass Saxophone (E-flat), Trombone (B-flat), Bass Trombone (B-flat), Tuba (B-flat), Bells, Cymbals (C. Cyms.), Double Bass (S.D., B.D.), Timpani (Timp.), Violin (Vlns., 2 parts), Viola (Vla.), Cello, and Piano (Pno.). Measure numbers 7, 8, 9, and 10 are indicated above the staves. Dynamics such as 'mf' (mezzo-forte) are shown below certain staves. The piano staff includes a dynamic marking 'mf' at the bottom.

11

Fls. 1 2 12 13 14

Ob. *mf*

B♭ Cls. 1 2 *mf*

E♭ A. Cl. *mf*

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn.

E♭ A. Saxes 1 2 *mf*

B♭ T. Sax.

E♭ B. Sax.

11

B♭ Tpts. 1 2 *mf*

F Hn. *mf*

Trb.

Bar.

Tuba

11

Bells

C. Cyms.

S.D.
B.D.

Timp.

11

Vlns. 1 2 *mf*

Vla. *mf*

Cello *pizz.*

Str. Bass *pizz.*

Pno. *mf*



15

Fls. 1 2 16 > a2 17 > 18 a2

Ob.

B♭ Cls. 1 2 a2 a2

E♭ A. Cl.

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn.

E♭ A. Saxes 1 2 > >

B♭ T. Sax.

E♭ B. Sax.

15

B♭ Tpts. 1 2 a2 a2 a2

F Hn.

Trb.

Bar.

Tuba

15

Bells > > > >

mf

C. Cyms. > > > >

mf

S.D. > > > >

B.D. > > > >

Timp.

15

Vlns. 1 > > > >

Vlns. 2 > > > >

Vla. > > > >

Cello *arco* > > > >

Str. Bass *arco* > > > >

15

Pno.

19 a²

Fls. 1 2

Ob.

B♭ Cls. 1 2

E♭ A. Cl.

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn.

E♭ A. Saxes 1 2

B♭ T. Sax.

E♭ B. Sax.

19 a²

B♭ Tpts. 1 2

F Hn.

Trb.

Bar.

Tuba

19

Bells

C. Cyms.

S.D.
B.D.

Timp.

19

Vlns. 1 2

Vla. 3rd Violin (Viola T.C.) Viola

Cello

Str. Bass

19

Pno.

This page contains musical staves for various instruments. The first section (measures 19-23) includes Flutes (1, 2), Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinets (B♭, E♭), Bass Clarinet, Alto Clarinet, Tenor Saxophone (B♭), Baritone Saxophone (E♭), Trombones (B♭), French Horn, Tuba, and Timpani. The second section (measures 19-23) includes Bells, Cymbals, Snare Drum/Bass Drum, and Timpani. The third section (measures 19-23) includes Violins (1, 2), 3rd Violin/Viola, Cello, Double Bass, and Piano. Measure 23 concludes with a dynamic marking of *mf*.

[26]

Fls. 1
2

Ob.

B♭ Cls. 1
2

E♭ A. Cl.

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn.

E♭ A. Saxes 1
2

B♭ T. Sax.

E♭ B. Sax.

B♭ Tpts. 1
2

F Hn.

Trb.

Bar.

Tuba

Bells

C. Cyms.

S.D.
B.D.

Timp.

Vlns. 1
2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

Pno.

Flute parts (Fls. 1, 2) play eighth-note patterns. Oboe (Ob.) plays eighth-note patterns. Bassoon (Bsn.) plays eighth-note patterns. Clarinet parts (B♭ Cls. 1, 2; E♭ A. Cl.; B♭ B. Cl.) play eighth-note patterns. Bassoon (Bsn.) plays eighth-note patterns. Alto Saxophone parts (E♭ A. Saxes 1, 2) play eighth-note patterns. Tenor Saxophone (B♭ T. Sax.) and Bass Clarinet (E♭ B. Sax.) play eighth-note patterns. Trombones (B♭ Tpts. 1, 2) play eighth-note patterns. French Horn (F Hn.) plays eighth-note patterns. Trombone (Trb.) plays eighth-note patterns. Bassoon (Bar.) plays eighth-note patterns. Tuba plays eighth-note patterns. Bells play eighth-note patterns. Cymbals (C. Cyms.) play eighth-note patterns. Snare Drum (S.D.) and Bass Drum (B.D.) play eighth-note patterns. Timpani (Timp.) plays eighth-note patterns. Violin parts (Vlns. 1, 2) play eighth-note patterns. Viola (Vla.) plays eighth-note patterns. Cello plays eighth-note patterns. Double Bass (Str. Bass) plays eighth-note patterns. Piano (Pno.) plays eighth-note patterns.

Measure 24: Flutes 1 and 2 play eighth-note patterns. Oboe plays eighth-note patterns. Measure 25: Flutes 1 and 2 play eighth-note patterns. Oboe plays eighth-note patterns. Measures 26-28: Flutes 1 and 2 play eighth-note patterns. Oboe plays eighth-note patterns. Bassoon plays eighth-note patterns. Clarinet parts play eighth-note patterns. Bassoon plays eighth-note patterns. Alto Saxophone parts play eighth-note patterns. Tenor Saxophone and Bass Clarinet play eighth-note patterns. Trombones play eighth-note patterns. French Horn plays eighth-note patterns. Trombone plays eighth-note patterns. Bassoon plays eighth-note patterns. Tuba plays eighth-note patterns. Bells play eighth-note patterns. Cymbals play eighth-note patterns. Snare Drum and Bass Drum play eighth-note patterns. Timpani plays eighth-note patterns. Violin parts play eighth-note patterns. Viola plays eighth-note patterns. Cello plays eighth-note patterns. Double Bass plays eighth-note patterns. Piano plays eighth-note patterns.

29

30

a2 31

32

a2 33

a2

Fls. 1 2

Ob.

B♭ Cls. 1 2

E♭ A. Cl.

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn.

E♭ A. Saxes 1 2

B♭ T. Sax.

E B. Sax.

B♭ Tpts. 1 2

F Hn.

Trb.

Bar.

Tuba

Bells

C. Cyms.

S.D. B.D.

Timp.

Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

Pno.

The musical score consists of 18 staves of music for various instruments. The instruments listed on the left are Flutes (2 parts), Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinets (B-flat and E-flat), Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone (E-flat and B-flat), Tenor Saxophone (B-flat), Bass Saxophone (E-flat), Trombones (B-flat and F), Horn (F), Trombone, Bassoon, Tuba, Bells, Cymbals, Snare Drum/Bass Drum, Timpani, Violins (2 parts), Viola, Cello, Double Bass, and Piano. Measure numbers 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 are indicated above the staff lines. Measure 30 is enclosed in a box. Various dynamics like 'a2' and 'v' are placed above specific notes or measures. Measure 30 includes dynamic markings 'mfp' and 'v'. Measure 33 includes a dynamic marking 'v'.

34

Fls. 1
Ob.
B♭ Cls. 1
E♭ A. Cl.
B♭ B. Cl.
Bsn.
E♭ A. Saxes 1
B♭ T. Sax.
E♭ B. Sax.

34

B♭ Tpts. 1
F Hn.
Trb.
Bar.
Tuba

34

Bells
C. Cyms.
S.D.
B.D.
Timp.

34 *mf*

Vlns.
Vla.
Cello
Str. Bass

34

Pno.

38

Fls. 1 2
Ob.
B. Cls. 1 2
E. A. Cl.
B. B. Cl.
Bsn.
E. A. Saxes 1 2
B. T. Sax.
E. B. Sax.

38

B. Tpts. 1 2
F Hn.
Trb.
Bar.
Tuba

38

Bells
C. Cyms.
S.D.
B.D.
Tim.

38

Vlns. 1 2
Vla.
Cello
Str. Bass

38

Pno.

42

Fls. 1 2
Ob.
B♭ Cls. 1 2
E♭ A. Cl.
B♭ B. Cl.
Bsn.
E♭ A. Saxes 1 2
B♭ T. Sax.
E♭ B. Sax.

42

B♭ Tpts. 1 2
F Hn.
Trb.
Bar.
Tuba

42

Bells
C. Cyms.
S.D.
B.D.
Timp.

42

Vlns. 1 2
Vla.
Cello
Str. Bass

42

Pno.

46

Fls. 1
2

Ob.

B♭ Cls. 1
2

E♭ A. Cl.

B♭ B. Cl.

Bsn.

E♭ A. Saxes 1
2

B♭ T. Sax.

E♭ B. Sax.

46 *f*

B♭ Tpts. 1
2

F Hn.

Trb.

Bar.

Tuba

46 *f*

Bells

C. Cyms.

S.D.
B.D.

Timp.

46 *f*

Vlns. 1
2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

46 *f*

Pno.

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