ASBURY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

a community called ...

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EIBERTY EDITEON 100 SONGS

COMMENT SONGS

ECERCHARD ECE

wyBQSTON., MASS.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

To the Original Edition (March, 1917)

This pamphlet appears in response to the Genand for more Community Singing material. Since the appearance of the original collection of "18 Songs for Community Singing" which was issued by the National Conference of Music Supervisors in 1913, there has been such a remarkable development of group or community singing that the original eighteen

songs are no langer adequate.

In making this expanded list, advice and criticism were sought principally from the officers and state representatives of the National Conference of Music Supervisors. Upwards of eighty persons representing all sections of the country and actively interested in the promotion of music as an educational and social force in American life have had a voice in the selection of the material here included. The final decision both as to selection and arrangement of material has rested with the committee named below.

To insure the widest use of this material, the Conference through the To usure the widest use of this national, the Conference through the aid of the publishers, has arranged to have it appear in several convenient and low-priced forms, namely, (1) the pamphlet containing the vocal score only; (2) a pamphlet containing complete score for voice and piano; (3) lantern sides giving the vocal scores; (4) orehestra and (5) band parts in arrangements conforming to the vocal scores and suitable both for accompaniments and for fadependent playing.

The versions here printed have been prepared from a study of the most authentic scores, and also from the consideration of the effects possible

authoritic stores, and also from the consideration of the effects possible with large groups of people whose singing is guided mainly by natural musical feeling and the endcavor to interpret the texts in a large way.

A systematic plan for the teaching of these sorgs should be in operation in every locality, not only at community gatherings but also in the schools, especially in upper grades and high schools.

Correspondence regarding the use of this material may be addressed to the several members of the committee or to the officers of the Music Structures. National Conference.

Supervisors' National Conference.

PREFACE

To the Seccial Pathlotto Edition (October, 1918)

The forming of Liberty Choruses by State and Local Councils of De-tense to organize Community singing as a means of strengthening the morale of the Nation, and the restainmentation by the Council of National Defense that such choruses be organized in every state has demonstrated the need of a special wariedition of 50 Council of Sonus and in issuing this Revision the Commutee has been animalised by three purposes. First, to omit material that has not proved yield in the 18 norths the book has been used: Second: to execute all rantorms of Corman origin. Third, to stimulate and edvance the new virile American spirit created by ear part in the way. To that end the songs omitted have been replaced by various parsions songs especially adapted to public use in wer time.

EETER W. DYKEMA, CHAIRMAN University of Wisdonsin, Madison, Wis. Wing, EARHART,

a, Proudburgh, Pa

OSBITCHET McCONATHE Northwestern University Frank Hondle to Paren Cornell Convenity, Hance, N. Y

This collection represents a movement toward deeper and truer brotherhood and spiritual awakening through mass singing in America—an effort to liberate the spirit of the people through self-expression in song, and add to growth in unity of thought and feeling, which is the foundation of individual and national strength.

COMMUNITY SONGS

| EDITORIAL COMMITTEE | |
|--|---|
| Peter W. Dykema, Chairman, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. WILL EARHART, Public Schools, Pittsburgh, Pa. | OSBOURNE McCONATHY, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. HOLLIS E. DANN, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. |
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| Price 10 Cents, List | |

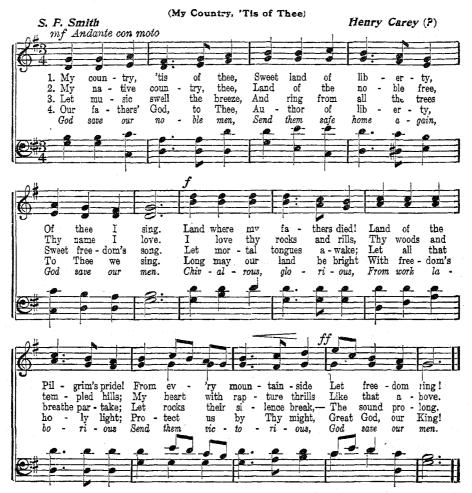
Price 10 CENTS, List

C. C. BIRCHARD & COMPANY :: BOSTON

Several nations have used this splendid dignified tune, either as a national authem, or as a composition of the utmost importance. Parts of the melody have been traced back as far as Dr. John Bull (1563-1628), but the composer of the melody in its final form is still unknown, though many continue to credit itto Henry Carey, an Englishman (1894-143). The words were written in 1832, by Rev. S. F. Smith, an American clergyman. The song was first sung publicly at a children's celebration of American Independence in the Park Street Church, Boston, July 4, of that year.

The stanza in italies is dedicated to our glorious Armles. The "International Anthem, written in England, expresses the sentiment of Brotherhood between that nation and our own, now imperishable.

America



International Anthem

Two Empires by the Sea Two Nations great and free, One Anthem raise. One race of ancient fame, One tongue, one faith we claim, One God, whose glorious name We love and praise.

Now, may the God above Guard the dear lands we love, Both East and West. Let love more fervent glow, As peaceful ages go, And strength yet stronger grow, Blessing the blest.

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These words were written in 1814, while the author was detained on a British ship which was bombarding Fort McHenry. When morning came he saw that "our flag was still there" and it was then he wrote the lines of our national song.

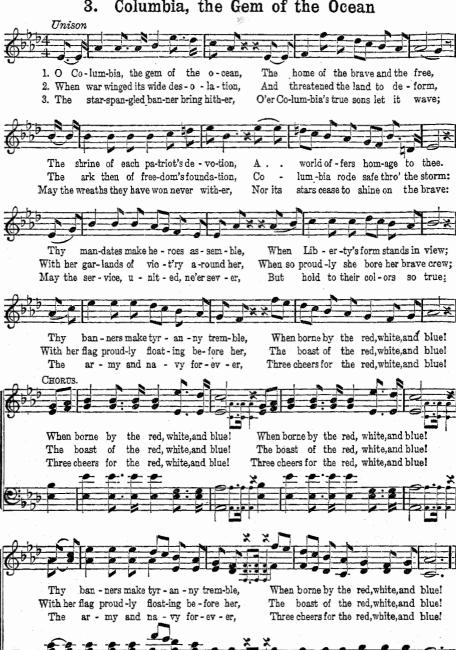
2. The Star-Spangled Banner

The Star-Spangled Banner



This song is of uncertain origin. In angland it has been sung to the words "Britannia, the Pride of the Ocean," and the English claim that it originated in their country. In America the authorship has been claimed by both David T. Shaw and Thomas A Becket.

3. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean

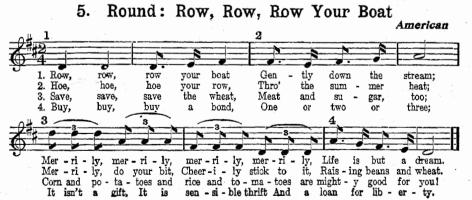


This is a worthy addition to our patriotic songs. The author is professor of English in Wellesley College. The music, which is the well-known hymn-tune "Materna," was composed by an American, who died in 1903. This hymn to America should be sung with fervor and devotion, the refrain, "America, America." being especially marked.

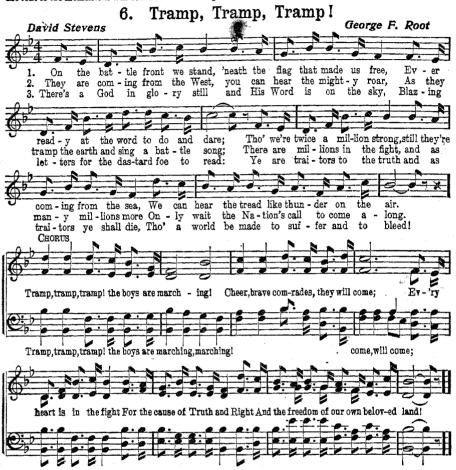
4. America, the Beautiful



Sing with marked rhythm, especially in the first and third parts. Close at a signal when all parts are singing, thus producing the full chord.



This tune, popular in the Civil war, has survived with a few contemporaneous songs, but the original words are no longer vital except the thrilling repetition that begins the chorus. In writing new words for present use, it has been the aim to retain the outstanding features of the chorus, and to relate them and the body of the text to the momentous war conditions that now prevail.



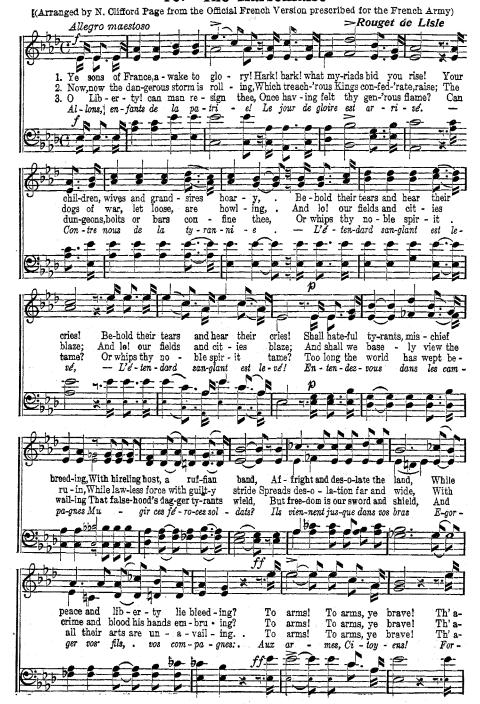
Another survival of the Civil war. The words of the chorus have been slightly altered; but it stands to-day as it has stood, practically unchanged, for more than half a century, a militant Song of Freedom.





This hymn, probably the most inspiring patriotic song the world has ever known, was written by a young French officer in April, 1792, for the soldiers of Luckner's army, who sang it as they marched on the Tuileries, Aug. 10, 1792. From that day its place in the hearts of the French people has never been disputed.

10. The Marseillaise





These words, sung to the tune known in Civil War times as "John Brown's Body," were written in December, 1861. Impelled by the grim reality and significance of the war, she wrote the verses under the inspiration of intense patriotic feeling, and a great Battle Hymn was born, never to die.

11. Battle Hymn of the Republic



The theme of the Welsh poem was the siege of Harlech Castle in the reign of Edward IV. The music is very old but survives as the chief patriotic song of Wales. The supplementary text has a special meaning at this time.

12. Men of Harlech



Both melody and words of this song, which is known and loved throughout the world, were written by Stephen C. Foster (1826-1864), an American of Irish descent. His songs have gained for him the title of the great American folksong writer. Foster's words always came to him accompanied by melodies, so that when he had finished his verses the music also was completed.



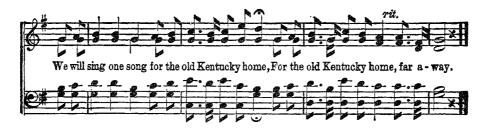
This is one of the most graceful of the Stephen C. Foster melodies. It has the same simple harmonic structure which is characteristic of all his compositions. The words voice the love of the servants for the kind master.





No author or composer of negro songs has touched the sympathetic chord of the home-love of the colored race so surely as Foster did in this song. It embodies some of the best characteristics of American negro music and is in truth the best legendary folk-songs of any land.





John Howard Payne, an American who spent most of his life as a wanderer over Europe, with no settled home, became famous as the author of this best known and loveliest home-song the world has ever sung. He was at various times, an actor, translator of plays, and finally U. S. Consul at Tunis, where he died in 1852. The music was probably composed by Henry B. Bishop, athough he himself designated it as a "Sicilian air."

17. Home, Sweet Home



In Temayson's "Princess," whence these words are derived, are to be found numerous songs, most of them connected with childhoed, which have found a permanent place in the hearts of the people. Sir Joseph Barnby, the composer (1888-1896), was an Englishman. Although the melody of this song is beautiful, it is essentially a part-song, and, for its full beauty, demands all of the four voices.



This "spiritual" is one of the best known of the Negro songs. It embodies in words and music the elemental ferror and emotion that characterize the religious manifestations of the African race. A wonderful and characteristic effect is produced by having the chorus prolong each time the word home while the solo singer gives the succeeding phrase. Great freedom is permissible in the rhythm of the solo parts.



Stephen Adams is the name under which Michael Maybrick published his popular songs of which "Nancy Lee" and "A Warrior Bold" are best known. He was born at Liverpool in 1844 and died only recently. The jolly character of the music and the simple story of domestic fidelity has kept it alive when most of the popular songs of its day are forgotten.





This charming boat song has become known all over the world. It originated in Naples, but the Venetian gondoliers consider it as much their own as do the Neapolitan fishermen who sing it in time to the gentle swing of the oar. "Santa Lucia" is the tutelary saint of the Neapolitans. (c before i, in Italian, is pronounced like ch, so sing Lu-che-a.)

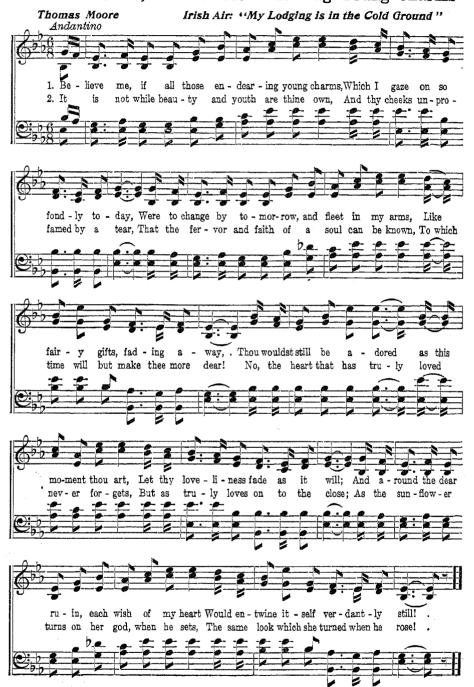


One of the most beautiful of the poems of Robert Burns, often called "Afton Water." It is commemorative of his deep love for "Highland Mary." He wrote many poems adapted to well-known Scotch tunes, and in all his verses he was particularly happy in the expression of simple love and kindliness. The smooth, flowing character of the music well brings out the spirit of Burns' text.



Thomas Moore (1779-1852), the Irish poet, made many contributions to modern song by taking old Irish folk-tunes which were not suitable for general use and writing new poems for them. This is one of the best of his songs. The melody is of exceptional charm and appeal and has long been a favorite, especially as the college song "Fair Harvard."

25. Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms



Although this composition was originally intended as a personal love-song, it has through common use come ta express rather the general feeling of kindliness and brotherhood which is the great element in a successful community song. The composer was an Irish barrister and musician; the author of the words, an English poet.



This, the most rollicking of our National Songs, was written and composed for a negro minstrel show, by Daniel Decatur Emmett. Only two of the many verses are here given. Another version, "The U.S. A. Forever," written by Angus S. Hibbard, is included. The song, as originally written, was instantaneously successful and became a Confederate war-song. Since then it has become a favorite throughout this country and as a band composition is played all eyer the world.



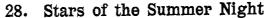


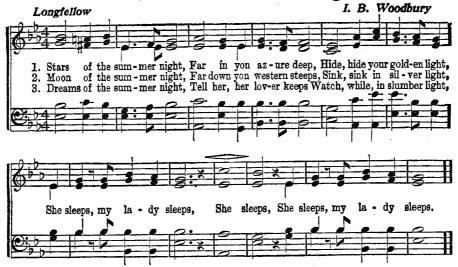
The U. S. A. Forever

 Come, all who live in the U. S. A., Join in our song and sing today,
 Work away, work away, for the land of the free; United, firm, with every state,
 To make a nation good and great,
 Work away, work away, for the land of the free. 2. The North and South, the East and West,
We love them all, for all are best,
Work away, work away, for the land of the free;
United States and hearts and hands
Will make the greatest of all lands,
Work away, work away, for the land of the free.

CHORUS:— The U. S. A. forever, hurray! hurray!
The Stars and Stripes shall wave above
The U. S. A. forever.
Hurray! hurray! the U. S. A. forever!
Hurray! hurray! the Stars and Stripes forever.

This is an American song of unusual beauty. The words occur in Longfellow's "Spanish Student," in the form of a serenade. The music. by I. B. Woodbury (1819-1858), has long been a favorite with college students everywhere. It is most effective when sung in parts unaccompanied.





This southern melody of unknown Spanish origin has, through its appropriate words written by Mrs. Caroline Norton, become one of the most widely used songs for out-of-door singing. The simple three-part structure of this song is particularly worthy of note. (The Spanish pronunciation, Wa-net-tah, is to be used.)





This song of which neither the author nor the composer is known, is one of the few compositions which can be sung with enjoyment by both young children and by adults. It is certainly one of the first songs that can be sung by the entire family, as its widespread use testifies.



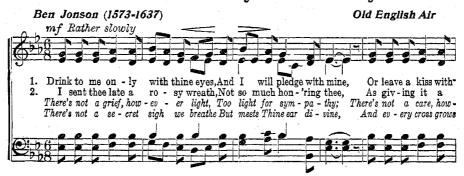
Like that other great community hymn, Nearer, My God, to Thee, this song appeals because it voices a universal cry of the human heart. The composer, who also wrote the words of the chorus, was an American clergyman.

31. I Need Thee Every Hour



This poem was written by Ben Jonson, the great dramatist of England in Shakespeare's time. He called his poem "To Celia" and wrote it in the style of the Elizabethan period. The composer is unknown. The words in italics, written by Jane Crewdson about 1860, are here given in order that this beautiful melody may be made available for a religious purpose.

32. Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes





These words, written about 1850, find an echo in the hearts of all civilized people of the earth. "Thrones and crowns" are no longer significant, and the fervent appeal to save "not kings and lords, but men," might have been uttered by an author of today.

33. When Wilt Thou Save the People?



The origin of this soug is uncertain; probably it came from the South. Many versions of text have been printed, but the first verse and chorus here given have the authority of usage, while the other verses seen to be sufficiently characteristic. In keeping with the original character of the song it is effective to have the first phrase sung by a single voice or the men in unison, all the voices entering with the harmony of the second phrase.

34. Levee Song



A round which by its words and its bugle-like music recalls hunting scenes in England.

35. Merrily, Merrily 2. English Mer-ri-ly, mer-ri-ly greet the morn: Cheer-i-ly, cheer-i-ly sound the horn. 4. Hark! to the ech-oes, hear them play, O'er hill and dale, and far a-way.

This is a Neapolitan song known in Italy as "Funiculi-Funicula," so called because it was written to celebrate the opening of the funicular railroad (cars drawn by cable), up Mt. Vesuvius. It became a popular street-song in Naples and has spread to all parts of the world. It portrays the care-free life of the Italian idler.

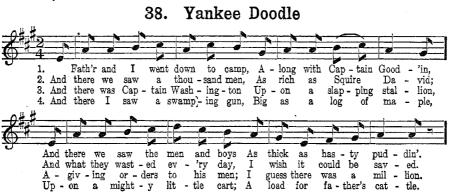
36. A Merry Life

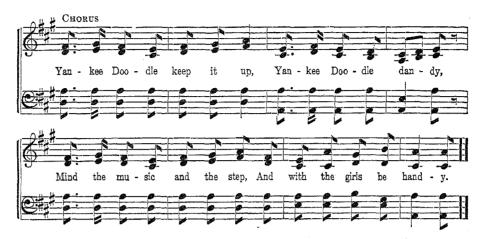


"Annle Laurie" was a real person, born in 1632, daughter of Sir Robert Laurie. The words were writter by William Douglass as a tribute to Annie's beauty and an expression of his devotion to her. His original words, for the first two stanzas only, were in Scotch dialect, which have been rendered in the common versior here printed. The music was written in 1847 by Lady John Scott who it is said, but not authoritatively, also wrote the words for the third stanza.



The oldest of our National Songs, whose origin has never been traced. Many sets of words have been associated with it, because during the Revolutionary war, it was used both by the British and Americans as a means of ridiculing the other. The text here printed is suggestive of a boy's point of view regarding the Continental army.





This merry traditional Welsh tune sets forth more clearly than many pages of discourse the jollity of the old Yuletide celebrations which prevailed for many years in England and many other sections of the British Isles. The fa-la-la chorus, abandoning words for the jollier neutral syllables, is characteristic of many songs of this nature.



This is a very old Scotch folk-song, built on the pentatonic, or five-toned scale. Burns revised it and added the second and other stanzas, but the original words and tune go much farther back into old Scotch legend. It is sung throughout the English-speaking world especially at social gatherings.



This is another of those college songs whose authorship has been forgotten and which has been sung not only by college boys but by almost every group of people, young and old, in times of merriment.



This stirring composition, called "Italian Hymn," was written by Giardini Felice (1716-1796), and with these words has become one of the most widely used hymns. The words, generally attributed to Charles Wesley, appeared is 1756. The hymn has been translated into several languages and is sung by many nations.



The words of this famous hymn were written by an English woman who died in 1848. Probably no hymn is more deeply loved by the people. The words were written in 1840, but it was not until 1860, when Dr. Lowell Mason's setting was composed, that the hymn attained its wide-spread popularity in this country.



When the Parliament of Religions met during the Columbian Exposition, the singing of "Lead, Kindly Light," and the repeating of the Lord's Prayer, were the two exercises in which the representatives of every Creed known to man could join. The author, Cardinal Newman (1801-1890), wrote the words in illness and under great mental strain. Dr. Dykes (1823-1876), was a famous English hymn composer.



The tune is called Aurelia. Samuel S. Wesley (1810-1876), was a nephew of John and Charles Wesley, the great preachers and hymn writers. The most commonly used words for this hymn begin "The Church's one foundation." Dr. Patten, author of the words printed here, has endeavored to supply a number of the old hymn-tunes with texts which voice the new spirit of Democracy in America.



This is a processional hymn written in 1865 by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, the music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, for an English School Festival. It has become the marching song for the church militant. The alternative text, written by an American clergyman, was inspired by the War and is one of the most thrilling contributions to its literature.



- 1 March together, brothers,
 Step with purpose high,
 In the world's great conflict
 Dare to do and die;
 Pledge your sacred honor
 To avenge the wrong;
 Stand beside each other,
 Brave and true and strong.
- 2 Twine the flag of Britain
 With our banner true,
 France, our ancient friendship
 Once again renew;
 Three-fold flags of freedom
 Wave in freedom's flight,
 This for aye our battle-cry,
 God defend the Right!
 * Chorus of alternative text.
- Forward, Brothers, Forward!

 3 Rally, loyal freemen, 5 W
 Stand at England's side;
 t Shall our sons of valor
 All in vain have died?
 Forward, brothers, forward,
 We are Britain's kin;
 Hands across the ocean!
 Hands that help to win!
 - Hands that help to will
 4 France, can we forget thee,
 In thine hour of need?
 Shall we, unresponding,
 Hear thee vainly plead?
 Forward, brothers, forward,
 Calls our ancient friend.
 God, her armies strengthen;
 God, her cause defend!
- 5 Where Italian sunshine
 Warms Venetian plain,
 Where thy fertile valleys
 Wave with golden grain,
 God defend thee, Italy;
 God maintain thy right,
 God uphold thy freedom
 With His holy might!
- 6 Forward, glorious banners!
 Neath your guiding star
 Lead our armies onward,
 Marching forth to war.
 Brave the foe's defiance
 Over land and sea;
 Press to glorious battle—
 Press to victory!
 B. W. R. TAYLER

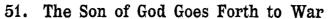
"Send Out Thy Light" is one of a number of exceptionally effective anthems composed by Gounod. This celebrate's French composer had deep religious convictions, and wrote a large number of sacred compositions which are almost as well known as his famous masterpiece, the opera, "Faust." The anthem is simplified and abbreviated in this edition.

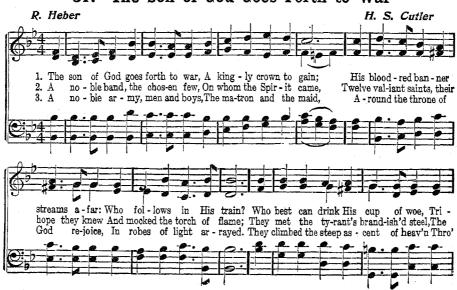


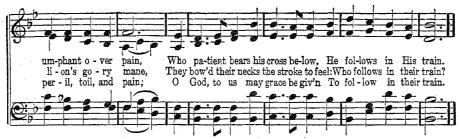
The origin of this grand old hymn is unknown, but the words come from an old Italian hymn of the 18th century. It is supposed to have been first sung in England about 1797, in the Chapel of the Portuguese Embassy. The tune has been variously attributed to John Reading, Thuriey, and to the Cisterian monks. More than thirty-eight translations from the Latin words are known, but the one here used has been generally adopted.



This hymn, always an inspiring one, has become peculiarly so since the beginning of our War, chiefly because of the opening phrase. It is fervently sung by our soldiers ar a sailors.







This stirring chorus is arranged from the composition for men's voices in the opera : Faust" by Charles Counod, the French composer (1818-1893). Accompanied by a great orchestra in the pit and full military band on the stage, this composition forms one of the great climaxes of the opera.











This is the most famous of the songs composed by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan, and in the light of its present popularity it is interesting to recall that Sullivan first offered the song to the great publishing house of Chappel in London, and when they refused it, the composer took it to Boosey & Company who have sold probably a million copies. The version printed here is arranged from the original solo.





55. Anvil Chorus



Strictly speaking Italy has no National Anthem, but this war hymn is widely used in Italy and America as an Italian patriotic song and the spirit of both words and music appeals to every instruct of patriotism and love of liberty.



The music of England's great song was composed by Dr. Arne and was first performed on Aug. 1, 1740. There is something invincible in the tune that completely expresses the courage and grim determination of the race.



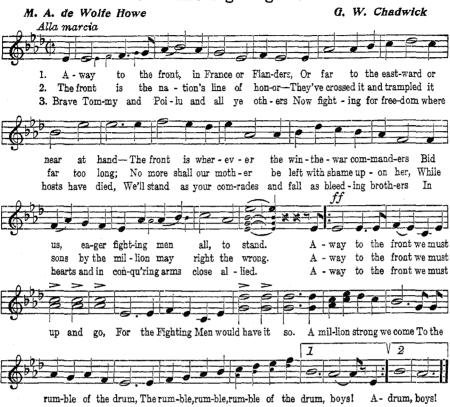
This music was adopted by the Belgians about 1830, as their national song. Two poems have been used, but the one here given is considered the more suitable in its application at this time.



61. The Maple Leaf Forever



The Fighting Men



Published separately for voice and piano. Band parts.

Under the Stars and Stripes



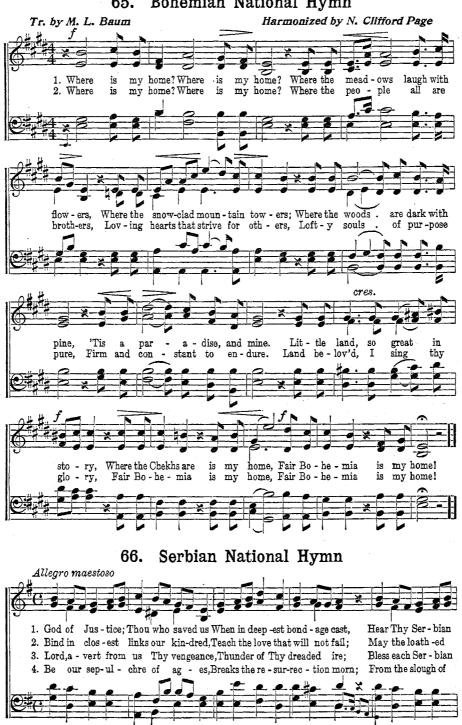
Ev - er for jus-tice, our heel up - on wrong, We in the light of our ven-geance thrice strong, Published separately for voice and piano; and in octavo for mixed voices. Band parts.



The "Great Argyle" of this song, was John Campbell, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in "The Heart of Mid Lothian." The martial air is very old and has led many a Scottish regiment into battle.









68. The Regiment of Sambre and Meuse

Paul Cezano

Robert Planquette

Trans. by Cordelia Brooks Fenno

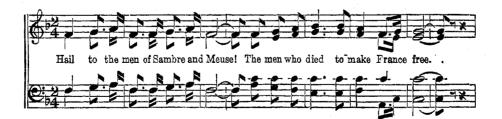


- For men like these.
 To do the deed. 1. Bold-ly marched the gallant men of sun-ny France, No thought of ease
- 2. Rank on rank the swarming foe up on them set, Their kings in lead To do the deed.
 3. Loud the storm like thunder round them fiercely raged, In gi-ant strife They fought for life.
 4. Soon remained of all the brave and loy-al band, But one to fall, The last of all.



Fight - ing men with pride in ev - 'ry fearless glance And cour-age high To do or Small their troop, their leader old but val - iant yet, To turn the tide In vain he Wild with joy of bat - tle still the fight they waged, Like wall of rock They stood the shock. Fight - ing like a fiend he made his lone - ly stand, But cap-tive fast Be-came at last.







69. Cantique de Noël





O Ho-ly Night! the stars are bright-ly shin - ing, It is the
 Led by the light of faith serrene-ly beam - ing, With glow-ing



night of the dear Sav-iour's birth. Long lay the world in sin and er - ror hearts by His cra - dle we stand. O'er all the world a star is sweet-ly



pin - ing, Till He ap-peared and the spir - it felt its worth. A thrill of hope the gleam - ing, Now come the wise-men from out the o-rient land. Sweet hymns of joy in



wea-ry world re-joic-es, For yon-der breaks a new and glo-rious morn. grate-ful cho-rus raise we, With all our hearts we praise His ho-ly name.



Fall on your knees! . Oh, hear the an-gel voic - es! O night di - vine, the Christ is the Lord! . Then ev - er, ev - er praise we, His pow'r and glo - ry

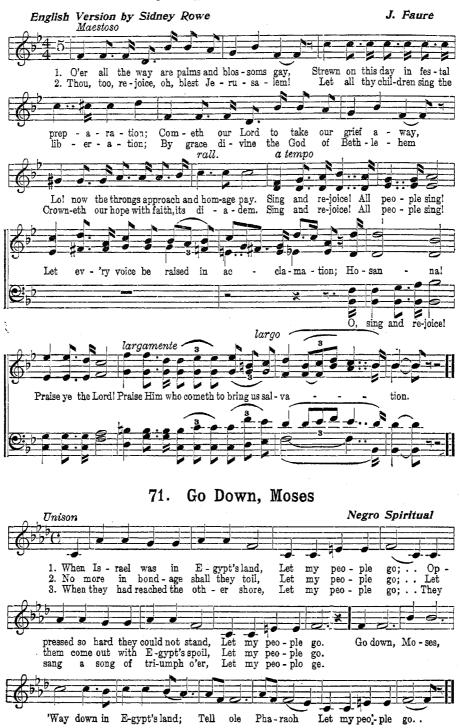




night our Lord was born; O night di - vine, O night, O night di - vine! ev - er - more pro-claim! His pow'r and glo - ry ev - er - more pro-claim!



70. Palm Branches



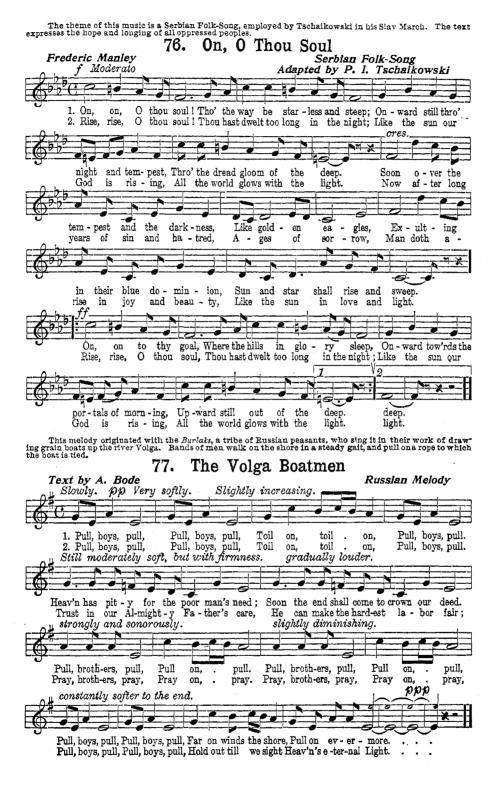
Gaily the Troubadour

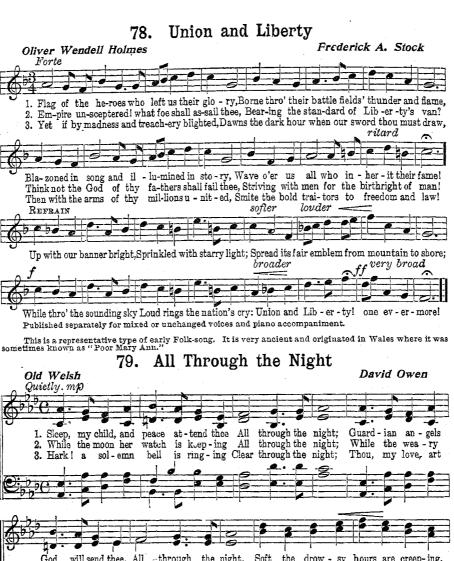


I saw three kings at the break of day.

74. Massa Dear







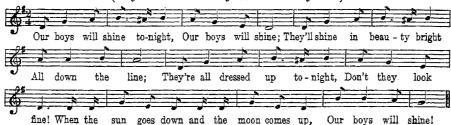


Many consider this the greatest song of the Belgian people. The words express not only the indomitable spirit of Belgium, but one of the great purposes that animate America and her Allies in this War. The "Cry of Little Peoples" has not been uttered in vain. On Aug. 17, 1914, while the Belgian troops were assembling in the Square at Mechlin, Josef Denyn, the famous Carilloneur, mounted the 360 steps of the Cathedral tower and played this tune, among others, on the carillon for what proved to be the last time, as the 45 belis were subsequently used by the Germans for cannon metal.

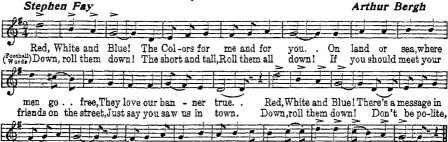


81. Our Boys Will Shine To-night

(Sing this when Our Boys come marching home)



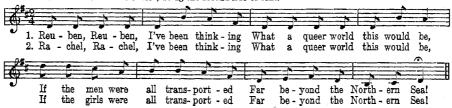
82. Red, White and Blue



ev - 'ry hue: They call us to fight For Freedom and Right With the Red and White and Blue! Roll them right down, Don't mind what we say, It's on-ly our way, But still we'll roll them all down!

83. Reuben and Rachel

This may be sung as a canon by dividing the chorus into two sections. The first section, (women's voices,) begins; when they have sung the first measure the second section, (men's voices,) begins and continues one measure behind the others, using the second line of text.



84. SAILING

Y'heave ho! my lads, the wind blows free, A pleasant gale is on our lee:
And soon across the ocean clear
Our gallant bark shall bravely steer.
But ere we part from Freedom's shores tonight,
A song we'll sing for home and beauty
bright.
Then here's to the sailor, and here's to the
soldier too,
Hearts will beat for him upon the waters
blue.

CHORUS:

Sailing, sailing over the bounding main,
For many a stormy wind shall blow ere
they come home again!
Sailing, sailing, over the bounding main:
For many a stormy wind shall blow ere
they come home again.

85. THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL

Nights are growing very lonely,
Days are very long;
I'm a-growing weary only
List'ning for your song.
Old remembrances are thronging
Through my memory
Till it seems the world is full of dreams
Just to call you back to me.
There's a long, long trail a-winding
Into the land of my dreams,
Where the righting less are singing.

There's a long, long trail a-winding
Into the land of my dreams,
Where the nightingales are singing
And the white moon beams:
There's a long, long night of waiting
Until my dreams all come true,
Till the day when I'll be going down
That long, long trail with you.

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86. LONG, LONG AGO

Tell me the tales that to me were so dear. Long, long ago, long, long ago; Sing me the songs I delighted to hear, Sing me the songs I delighted to hear,
Long, long ago, long ago;
Now you are come, all my grief is removed,
Let me forget that so long you have roved,
Let me believe that you love as you loved, Long, long ago, long ago.

87. IN THE GLOAMING

In the gloaming, O my darling!
When the lights are dim and low,
And the quiet shadows falling,
Softly come and softly go.
When the winds are sobbing faintly, With a gentle, unknown woe, Will you think of me and love me, As you did once long ago?

88. DEAR EVELINA

'Way down in the meadow Where the lily first blows, Where the wind from the mountains Ne'er ruffles the rose, Lives fond Evelina, the sweet little dove, The pride of the valley, The girl that I love.

CHORUS Dear Evelina, sweet Evelina, My love for thee shall never, never die.

89. LOCH LOMOND

By yon bonnie banks, and by yon bonnie braes, Where the sun shines bright on Loch Lomon' Where me and my true love were ever wont to gae.
On the bonnie, bonnie banks of Loch
Lomon'. Oh! ye'll tak' the high road and I'll tak' the low road, And I'll be in Scotland afore ye, But me and my true love will never meet On the bonnie, bonnie banks of Loch Lomon'.

90. DARLING NELLY GRAY

There's a low green valley on the old Kentucky shore, There I've whiled many happy hours A-sitting and a-singing by the little cot-tage door, Where lived my darling Nelly Gray.

CHORUS:

Oh! my darling Nelly Gray, they have taken you away,
And I'll never see my darling any more;
I'm sitting by the river and I'm weeping
all the day, For you've gone from the old Kentucky

91. THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view,
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood, And ev'ry lov'd spot which my infancy knew.

The wide spreading stream, the mill that stood by it, The bridge and the rock where the cata-The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh And e'en the rude bucket that hung in the well. CHORUS:

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket. The moss-cover'd bucket that hung in the

92. SWEET GENEVIEVE

O Genevieve, I'll cross the world O Genevieve, I'll cross the world
To live again the lovely past.
The Rose of Love is dew-impearl'd
And so it shall be to the last.
I see thy face in every dream,
My waking thoughts are full of thee;
Thy glance is in the starry beam
That falls along the summer sea.

CHORUS:

O Genevieve, sweet Genevieve, Tho' mem'ry brings her dearest pain, We'll never let our fond hearts grieve— Those blissful days will come again.

93. CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINNY

Carry me back to old Virginny, There's where the cotton and the corn and tatoes grow There's where the birds warble sweet in the springtime,
There's where the old darkey's heart has long'd to go.
There's where I labored so hard for old Massa Day after day in the fields of yellow No place on earth do I love more single and the place of t Than old Virginny, the State where I CHORUS: (Repeat first four lines.) By permission of OLIVER DITSON Co.

94. LAST NIGHT

Last night the nightingale woke me, Last night when all was still. It sang in the golden moonlight, From out the woodland hill. I opened my window so gently; I looked on the dreaming dew, And oh! the bird, my darling, Was singing, singing of you, of you.

I think of you in the daytime, I think of you in the daytime,
I dream of you by night,
I wake and I would you were here, love,
And tears are blinding my sight.
I hear a low breath in the lime trees;
A wind is floating through,
And oh! the night, my darling,
Is sighing, sighing of you, of you.

95. A LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE

A life on the ocean wave! A home on the rolling deep! Where the scatter'd waters rave, And the winds their revels keep. Like an eagle caged I pine On this dull, unchanging shore, Oh, give me the flashing brine, The spray and the tempest's roar!

Lorraine March



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