THE GOLDEN BOOK FAVORITE SONGS

Revised and Enlarged

A Treasury of the Best Songs of Our People (202 songs, 192 of which are with music)

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(Fifteenth Edition-Revised)

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Responsive Readings

LEADER: Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord,

And the people whom he hath chosen for his own inheritance.

ASSEMBLY: Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.

Leader: When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn.

If thou hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God, The Lord thy God will set thee on high above all nations of the earth.

Psalms

UNISON: We hold these truths to be self-evident:

That all men are created equal;

That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights;

That among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;

That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Thomas Jefferson

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

LEADER: Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

ASSEMBLY: Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

LEADER: We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live.

ASSEMBLY: It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground.

LEADER: The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract.

ASSEMBLY: The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

LEADER: It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.

ASSEMBLY: It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—
hat from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which
they gave the last full measure of devotion;

That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth. Abraham Lincoln

Leader: God hath made of one blood all nations of men, and we are his children,—brothers and sisters all.

ASSEMBLY: We are citizens of these United States, and we believe our Flag stands forselfsacrifice for the good of all the people. We want, therefore, to be true citizens of our great country, and will show our love for her by our works.

LEADER: Our country does not ask us to die for her welfare; she asks us to live for her, and so to live and so to act that her government may be pure, her officers honest, and every corner of her territory shall be a place fit to grow the best men and women, who shall rule over her.

Mary McDowell

UNISON: The Flag means universal education—light for every mind, knowledge for every child. We must have but one flag. We must also have but one language. This must be the language of the Declaration of Independence. Woodrow Wilson

Pledge To The Flag

I pledge allegiance to the American flag and to the republic for which it stands; One nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

— America

(My Country, Tis of Thee)

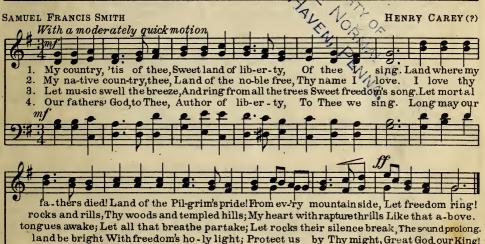
America was written by Rev. Samuel F. Smith, a Baptist minister, who was born in Boston, October 21, 1808, and died November 16, 1895.

One of Dr. Smith's friends was Lowell Mason, the eminent musician. A friend had given Mr. Mason a lot of German music books. Being unable to read German the musician took

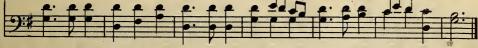
the books to Dr. Smith and asked him to translate some of the songs for him. Dr. Smith says: "Turning over the leaves of the book one gloomy day in February, 1832, I came across the air, "God save the King." I liked the music. I glanced at the German words at the foot of the page. Under the inspiration of the moment I went to work and in half an hour "America" was the result. It was writted on a scrap of paper I picked up from the table and the hymn of today is substantially as I was written that day."

The hymn was tirst sung at a children's Fourth of July celebration in Park Street Church, Boston. It did not have great popularity until the Civil War. Since then it has become the best known and most frequently sung of any of our national songs. The origin of the music is uncertain. But one writer aptly says: "There containly must be something more than ordinarily inspiring in an air which has struck the popular heart of two of the great na-

tions of the earth."



land be bright With freedom's ho-ly light; Protect us by Thy might, Great God, our King!



God Bless Our Native Land

(Tune - America)

- 1. God bless our native land, Firm may she ever stand Through storm and night! When the wild tempests rave, Ruler of wind and wave. Do thou our country save, By thy great might!
- 2. For her our prayers shall rise, To God above the skies. On him we wait; Thou who art ever nigh, Guarding with watchful eye, To thee aloud we cry, God save the state!

CHARLES T. BROOKS AND JOHN S. DWIGHT

The American's Creed

"I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I, therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its Flag, and to defend it against all enemies?" - William Tyler Page

The Star-Spangled Banner

The "Star-Spangled Banner" was composed under the following circumstances:

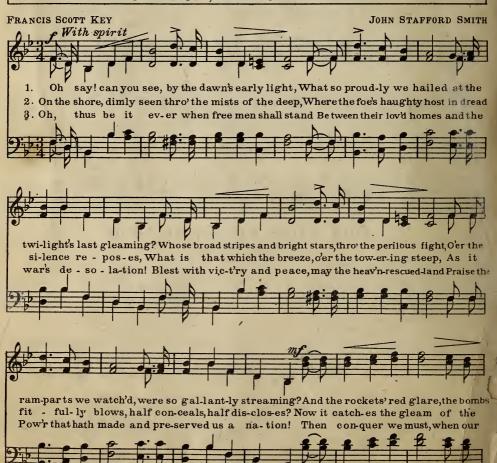
It was on the evening of September 13,1814, during the War of 1812, that a British fleet was anchored in Chesapeake Bay. A Dr. Beanes, an old resident of Upper Marlborough; Maryland, had been captured by the British and sent as a prisoner to Admiral Cochrane's fiagship.

Francis Scott Key, a young lawyer of Baltimore, hearing of the misfortune of Dr. Beanes, who was his personal friend, hastened to the British commander to endeaver to have his friend released. The enemy was about to attack Fort McHenry, so refused to allow Mr. Key and Dr. Beanes to return until after the fort was captured.

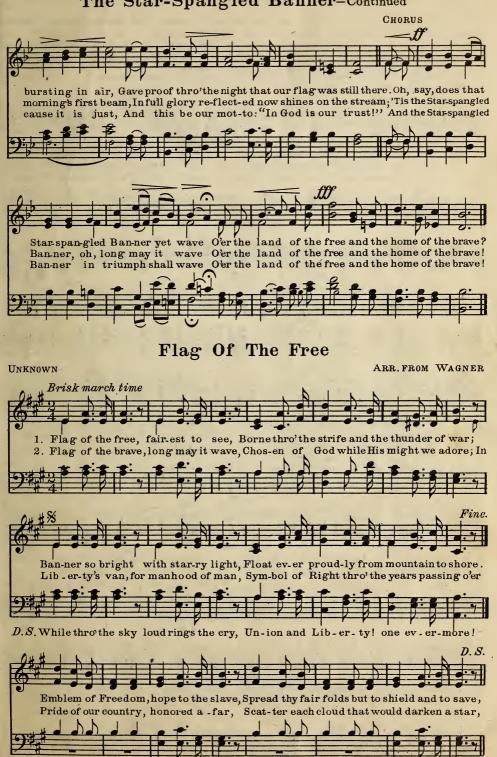
All through the night of September 13th, the bombardment was kept up, and in the light of the "rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air" they could see the American flag still waving over the old fort. And when, in the first rays of dawn of September 14th, he still beheld the same glorious banner waving from its accustomed place, Francis Scott Key wrote the words of that wonderful song "The Star Spangled Banner"

The next day Key went ashore, and, after copying his poem, showed it to a friend and relative, Judge Nicholson, who saw its worth and at his suggestion it was printed. Soon after it was adapted to an old English air known as "To Anacreon in Heaven," the composition of which is credited to John Stafford Smith, who is supposed to have written the music some time between 1770 and 1775. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was first sung in public by Ferdinand Durang, an actor, in a tavern near the Holiday Street Theatre in Baltimore, Md.

Francis Scott Key was the son of John Ross Key, an officer of the Revolutionary Army. He was born August 1,1779, and died January 11,1843, leaving "The Star-Spangled Banner" as a monument to his patriotic spirit, and an inspiration to his countrymen.

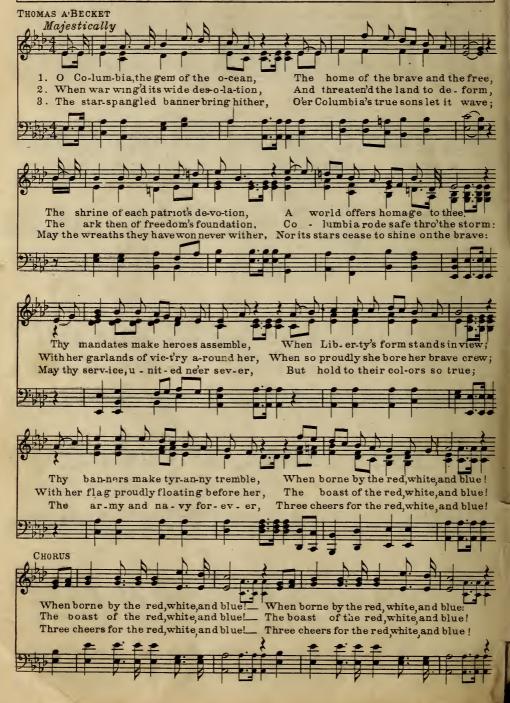


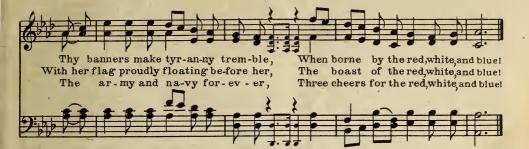
The Star-Spangled Banner-Continued



Columbia The Gem Of The Ocean-

Columbia the Gem of the Ocean is of uncertain origin. The melody has been claimed as of English composition, under the name of "Brittania, the Pride of the Ocean." The text was written at the request of David T. Shaw for a benefit, by Thomas a Becket of the Chestnut Street Theatre, who rearranged and added the present beginning and ending to it. The date has been given by the latter as the fall of 1843.

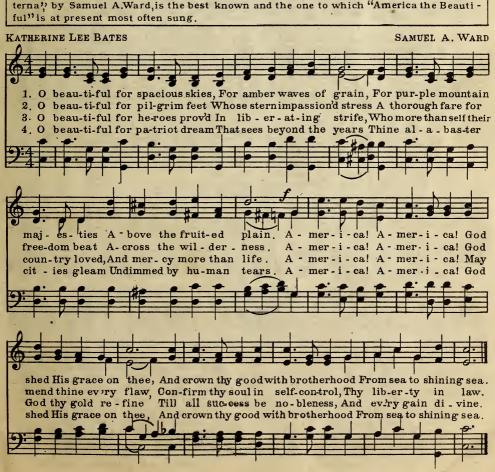




-America, The Beautiful-

(Tune -'Materna'')

The words of this song were written in the summer of 1893 by Katherine Lee Bates upon her return from her first trip to the summit of Pike's Peak where the opening lines had been inspired by the beautiful view of "spacious skies" and "purple mountain majesties". They were first printed in a magazine on July 4th, 1895 and were soon after set to music. They have been sung to numerous tunes, but the one given below "Materna" by Samuel A.Ward, is the best known and the one to which "America the Beautiful" is at present most often sung.



-Yankee Doodle-

When the Revolutionary War began, the colonists had no national hymn. We are told that during the French and Indian War a Dr. Richard Shackburg in a spirit of dirision—gave to the poorly clad and awkward colonial soldiers the words and music of "Yankee Doodle; telling them it was a fine martial tune. When they played it the British were greatly amused. Twenty years after these same militiamen marched to victory at Lexington to this much derided tune, while their British teachers skulked behind fences or sought refuge in retreat. And five years after this Cornwallis marched to the same tune at Yorktown to surrender his sword and his army to Geheral Washington.

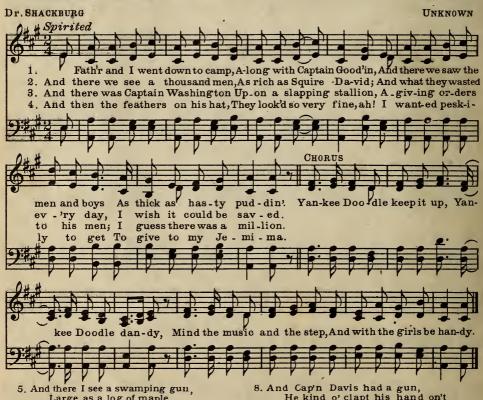
Little is known of the history of the tune or of the origin of its name. No doubt it is several hundred years old, but authorities disagree as to its origin. One says the tune was commonly used by the Spaniards. Another claims the song was sung by German harvesters who worked in Holland and who sang a harvest song to this well known air. While another tells us that the Puritans of Cromwell's time were ridiculed as "Naukeys" in a stanza adapted to

this same tune.

The word "Yankee" is sometimes given as an Indian corruption of the word English. Or, as has been said, it was a contemptuous term applied to the Puritans. Others claim it to be a cant word, expressing excellence, which originated in New England, but which finally came to be applied to the people of that region as a derisive epithet. "Doodle," according to the dictionaries, means a trifling or simple fellow.

The words which were applied to this tune by the colonists were little more than meaningless doggerel, and are little known now. It is not the lofty sentiment of the words, but the catchy, rollicking tune and the sacred associations, which give this song its place a-

mong our national songs.

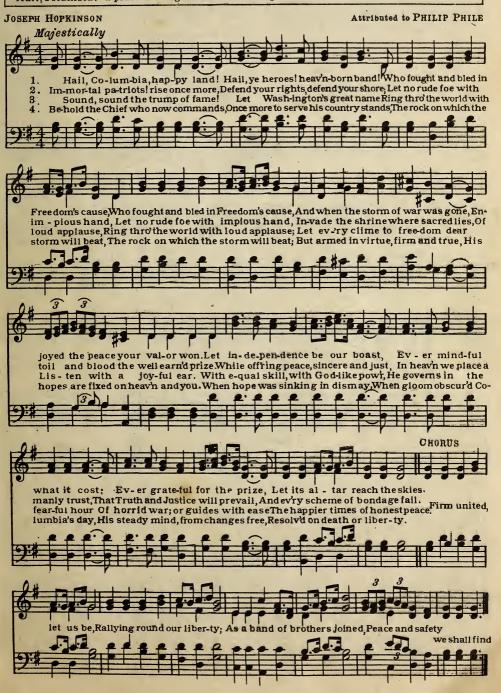


- And there I see a swamping gun Large as a log of maple, Upon a mighty little cart; A load for father's cattle.
- And every time they fired it off,
 It took a horn of powder;

 It made a noise like father's gun
 Only a nation louder.
- And there I see a little keg,
 Its head all made of leather,
 They knocked upon't with little sticks,
 To call the folks together.
- 8. And Cap'n Davis had a gun, He kind o' clapt his hand on't And stuck a crooked stabbing-iron Upon the little end on't.
- 9. The troopers, too, would gallop up
 And fire right in our faces;
 It scared me almost half to death
 To see them run such races.
- 10. It scared me so I hooked it off, Nor stopped, as I remember, Nor turned about till I got home, Locked up in mother's chamber.

-Hail, Columbia!-

The music of this song, originally known as "The Washington March" is generally attributed to Philip Phile. It was written in 1789 as an inaugural march for George Washington. The words were written nine years later by Joseph Hopkinson for a special occasion. At the time, England and France were at war and Americans were being divided by their sympathies for one or the other of these countries. No allusion is made in this song to either of the countries but its purpose was to keep Americans united. This sentiment has won for "Hail, Columbia!" a place among our national songs.



"Dixie Land", or "Dixie," as it is generally called, the most popular of the songs of the South, was written by Daniel D. Emmett, of Ohio. In 1859, Mr. Emmett was a member of "Bryants Minwas written by Daniel B. Eminett, of office. In 1605, in Eminett was a finding of the Strains strels, then playing in New York. One Saturday evening he was asked by Mr. Bryant to furnish a new song to be used in the performances the following week. On Monday morning Mr. Emmett took to the rehearsal the words and music of "Dixie", The song soon became the favorite all over the land. In 1860, an entertainment was given in New Orleans. The leader had some difficulty in selecting a march for his chorus. After trying several he decided upon "Dixie". It was taken up by the people, sung upon the streets and soon carried to the battle-fields, where it became the great inspirational song of the Southern Army.

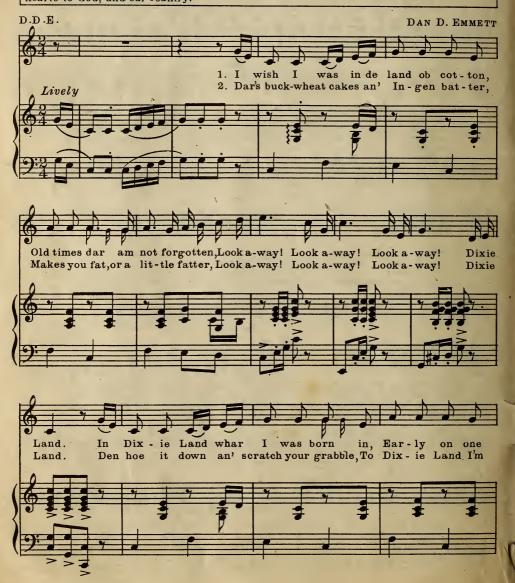
Many different words were written to the tune. Those by Albert Pike, of Arkansas, were

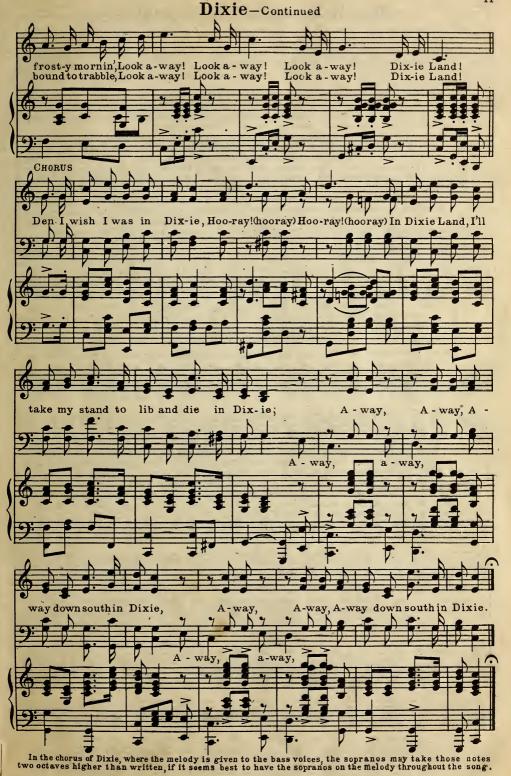
wany different words were written to the time. Those by Arbeit Fike, of Arkansas, were much used and are, perhaps, the most worthy of mention.

Like "Yankee Doodle", (with which it holds a close place), the original words of "Dixie" voice no great patriotic sentiment, and the music is not of a lofty character. Yet, like its companion, its notes stirred the hearts and crystallized souls who fought for the "Flag of Dixie!

Today, to the music of these two strange songs, there echoes the tread of a united people whose hearts are moved alike by the stirring strains, and who as they listen are ready to say with uplifted hands, bared brows, and reverent lips, "We give our heads and our

hearts to God, and our Country."





-Battle Hymn of the Republic-

Julia Ward Howe, the author of this stirring war song, was born in New York, May 27, 1819, and was married to Dr. S. G. Howe in 1843.

In December, 1861, Dr. and Mrs. Howe, with a party of friends, paid a visit to Washington. Everything about the city had a martial aspect. The railroads were guarded by pickets, the streets were full of soldiers and all about could be seen the "watchfires of a hundred circling camps!"

One day the party drove several miles from the city to see a review of the Federal soldiers. An attack by the Confederates caused much excitement and delayed their return. Finally they started back to Washington under an escort of soldiers, and to while away the time they sang war songs, among others, "John Brown."

Waking in the gray dawn of the following morning Mrs. Howe found herself weaving

Waking in the gray dawn of the following morning Mrs. Howe found herself weaving together words to the music she had sung the day before. Fearing she might forget the lines if she slept again, she arose and wrote down the verses of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." The poem was first published in the Atlantic Monthly for February, 1862. The verses were published without the author's name, and she received but five dollars for them.

Of this great hymn a recent writer says, "Unlike many of the songs of the Civil War, it contains nothing sectional, nothing personal, nothing of a temporary character. While we feel the beauty of the lines and their aspiration after freedom, even in the piping times of peace, it is only in the time of storm and stress that their full meaning shines out. Written with intense feeling, they seem to burn and glow when our own emotions are aroused."



Battle Hymn of the Republic - Continued



John Brown's Body

(Tune-Battle Hymn of the Republic)

John Brown's body lies amould'ring in the grave, John Brown's body lies amould'ring in the grave, John Brown's body lies amould'ring in the grave, His soul goes marching on! Chorus:

The stars of heaven are looking kindly down, The stars of heaven are looking kindly down, The stars of heaven are looking kindly down, On the grave of old John Brown! Chorus:

H.S. WASHBURN

Chorus: Glory, glory, hallelujah! Glory, glory, hallelujah! His soul is marching on .

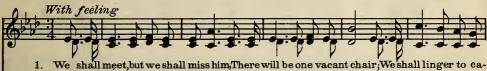
He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord, His soul is marching on! Chorus:

John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back, John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back, John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back, His soul is marching on! Chorus:

The Vacant Chair

GEORGE F. ROOT

Glory, glory, hallelujah!



- 2. At our fire-side, sad and lonely, Oft-en will the bosomswell At remembrance of the
- 3. True, they tell us wreaths of glory. Evermore will deck his brow, But this sooth's the anguish



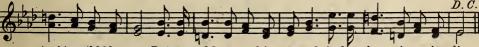
D. C. We shall meet, but we shall miss him. There will be one vacant chair. We shall linger to ca-



ress him, When we breathe our evining prayr. When a year a - go we gather'd, Joy was sto - ry How our no-ble Wil-lie fell; How he strove to bear our banner Thro'the on - ly Sweeping o'er our heartstrings now. Sleep to-day, O ear-ly fall-en, In thy



ress him. When we breathe our evening pray'r.

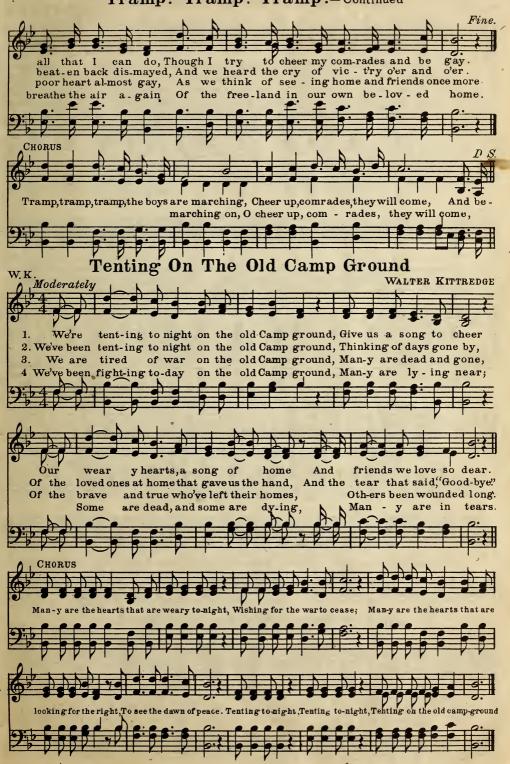


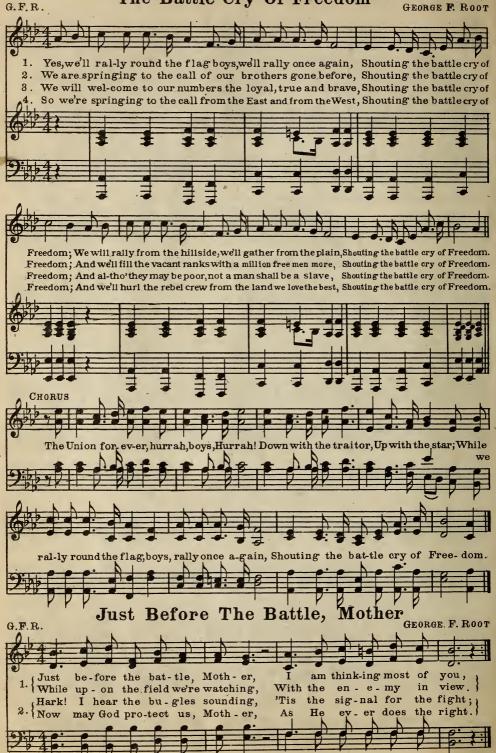
in his mild blue eye, But a gold-en cord is severed, And our hopes in ru-in lie. thick-est of the fight, And up-hold our country's honor, In the strength of manhoods might green and narrow bed, Dirges from the pines and cypress Mingle with the tears we shed





Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!-Continued





Just Before The Battle, Mother-Continued



Civil War Songs

The nine foregoing songs, and "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," which follows; are among those which came into existence during the Civil War. Because each embodies some typical sentiment of the time, it holds a place among our popular national songs.

The stories of "Dixie," "Battle Hymn of the Republic, and 'John Brown's Body, have been previously given.

"Keller's American Hymn" attracted little notice during the Civil War but in 1872, at a Peace Festival, it was featured and became well known. It stands as a guiding principle of what we would like our country to be.

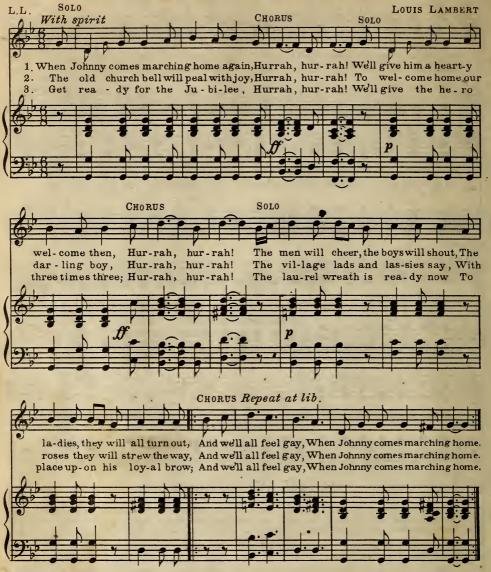
"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" was written, composed and first sung by Walter Kittredge as his patriotic contribution after he had failed to pass the physical examination for entrance into the Union Army.

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" is a stirring number popular ever since the Civil War when it was composed. The name of the author and composer, "Louis Lambert," was a nom de plume used by Patrick S. Gilmore, famous as a band leader and promoter of festivals and jubilees.

George F. Root contributed "Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!" The Battle Cry of Freedom, "Just Before the Battle Mother," and with Henry F. Washburn, he wrote "The Vacant Chair."

All of these songs were written under the influence of emotions excited by the Civil War. Today, after our more recent war experience, they take on a newer and deeper meaning.

When Johnny Comes Marching Home



-A National Prayer

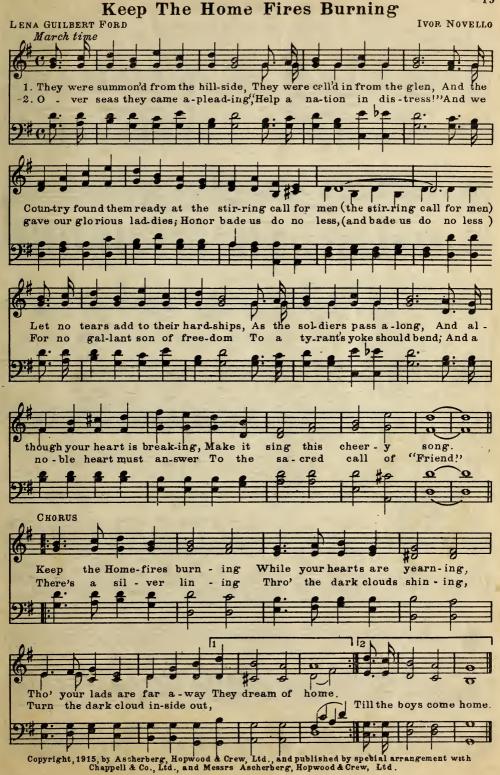
O God of purity and peace, God of light and freedom, God of comfort and joy, we thank thee for our country, this great land of hope, whose wide doors thou hast opened to so many millions that struggle with hardship and with hunger in the crowded Old World

We give thanks to the power that has made and preserved us a nation, that has carried our ship of state through storm and darkness and has given us a place of honor and power that we might bear aloft the standard of impartial liberty and impartial law.

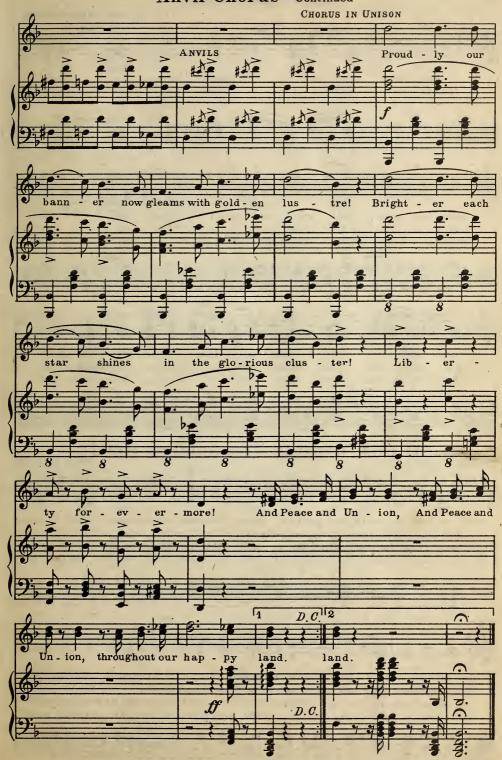
May our altars and our schools ever stand as pillars of welfare; may the broadland be filled with homes of intelligent and contented industry, that through the long generations our land may be a happy land and our country a power of good will among the nations.

Amen.

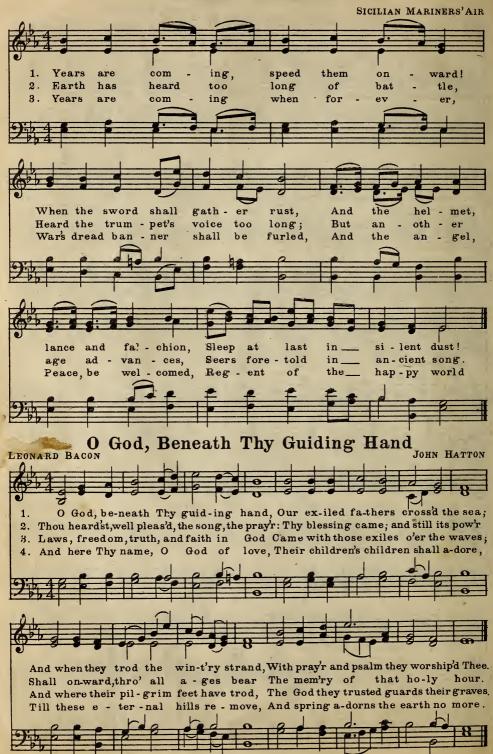
CHARLES GORDON AMES



Anvil Chorus (From the opera, Il Trovatore) CAMMANARO GIUSEPPI VERDI Quickly FULL CHORUS IN UNISON God of the na-tions, in glo-ry en-thron-ed, Upon our lov'd country Thy blessings more!



Years Of Peace





Integer Vitae The Latin words, which are two stanzas from Horace's XXII Ode, may be sung to the mu-

sic of "Praise for Peace!" A rather free translation of the Latin is also given. Using the Latin words, the song is a very effective number for male voices.

Integer vitae scelerisque purus Non eget Mauris jaculis, neque arcu, Neque venenatis gravida sagittis, Fusce, pharetra;

Sive per Syrtes iter aestuasas, Sive facturus per inhospitalem Caucasum, vel quae loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes.

He who is noble, kind in thought and action, Faithful to duty, pure, and single hearted, Needs not a weapon, needs not man to guard him Virtue defends him.

What though he wander o'er the burning desert? What though he journey o'er unfriendly mountain? Sleeping or waking, though by death surrounded, Virtue defends him.

Home, Sweet Home

While the United States has no great war song which ranks with those of other nations, it has one song of peace that reaches not only the hearts of its own people, but touches responsive chord in the hearts of the whole world. The song is "Home, Sweet Home."

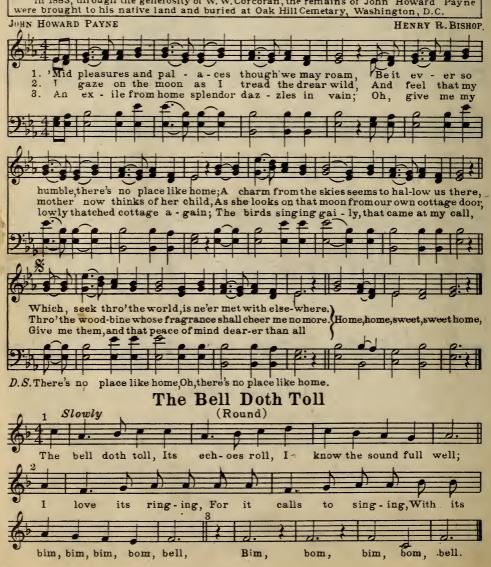
Its author, John Howard Payne, was born in New York City, June 9, 1792, and died at Tunis, April 10, 1852. Payne's mother died when he was thirteen, and after that the author of the world's home song never knew what it meant to have a home of his own.

At the age of thirteen Payne became a clerk in a mercantile house. At seventeen he went on the stage and achieved great success in the large eastern cities. He was twenty-one when he appeared in Drury Lane Theatre, London. He lived abroad for twenty years, and, altho he seemed to have been diligent and fairly successful, he was poor and often wretched.

He wrote several successful dramas, among them, "Clari, the Maid of Milan." suggestion of the manager of Covent Garden Theatre, the play was changed into an opera and the words of "Home, Sweet Home," were introduced into it. The song was a great success and enriched all who handled it except its author. He did not even receive the twenty-five pounds which was his share of the proceeds from the sale of the manuscript.

In 1832 Payne returned to America. Later he was appointed consul to Tunis and died there in 1852.

In 1883, through the generosity of W. W. Corcoran, the remains of John Howard Payne





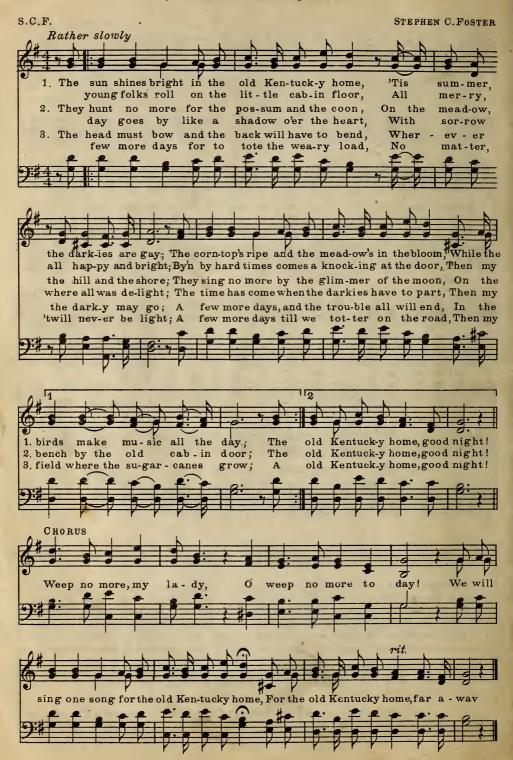
-Stephen C. Foster-

Stephen Collins Foster, a truly American writer of what may be called the folk-songs of America was born July 4th, 1826 at Lawrenceburg, Pennsylvania, now a part of Pittsburgh, and died in New York in 1864. From an early age he was interested in music. He often attendend negro camp meetings and there studied the music of the colored people. His first success in composition was "Oh! Susannah". Soon after, he produced "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Massa's In The Cold, Cold Ground" which at once became popular.

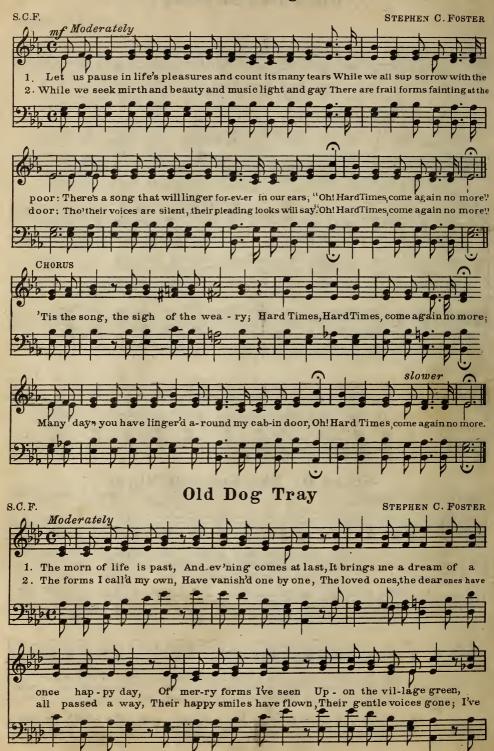
"The Old Folks At Home" (Way down upon the Swanee River) is his masterpiece. A more tender song of home and its memories has never been written. Another of his songs which achieved great popularity is "Old Black Joe".

Chief among Foster's characteristics was his tenderness. This quality is reflected in all of his songs.

My Old Kentucky Home



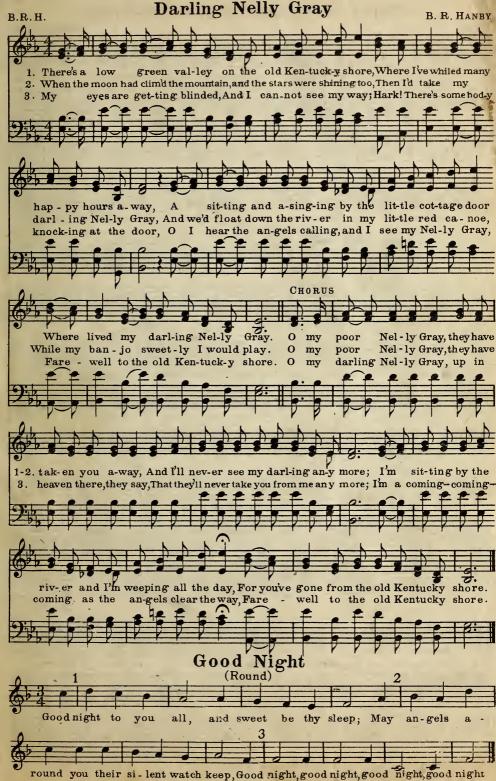


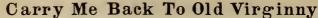


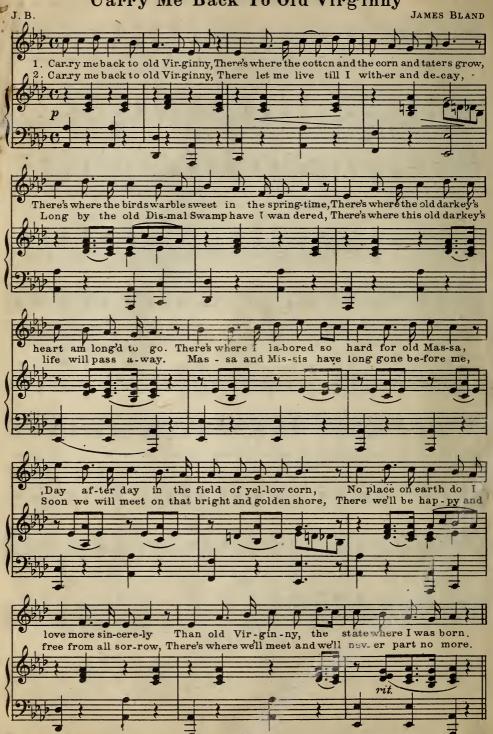


Massa's In The Cold Ground

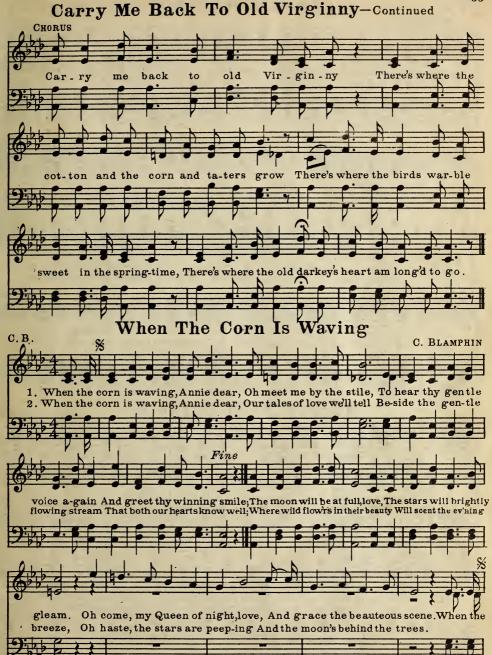








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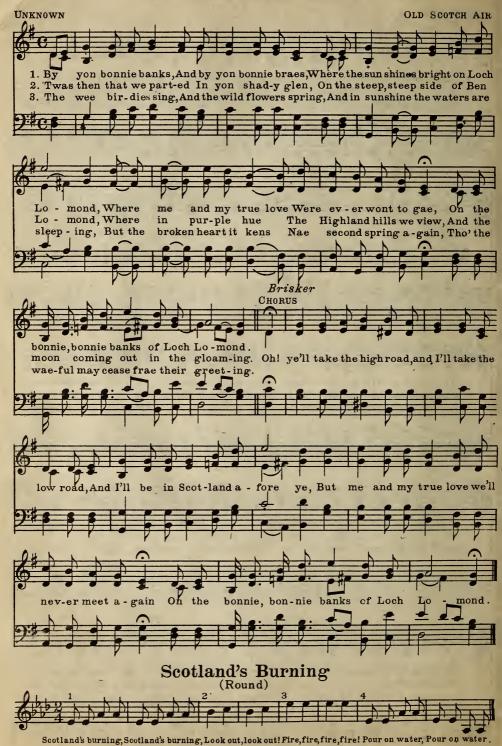
"Carry Me Back To Old Virginny" is a favorite number for male quartets. An excellent effect may be secured by disposing of the parts as follows: Have the second tenor of lead" sing the soprano part of the chorus, one octave lower than here given; the first tenor takes the alto part, singing it in the register of the alto voice; the first bass or baritone should carry the first line in the bass clef and the second bass, the lower line.

The same disposition of voices will give another fine number for male quartets in the song "When The Corn Is Waving."

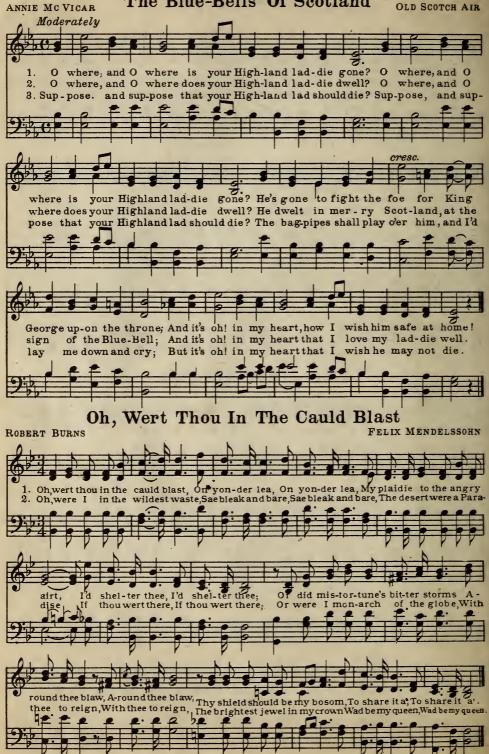


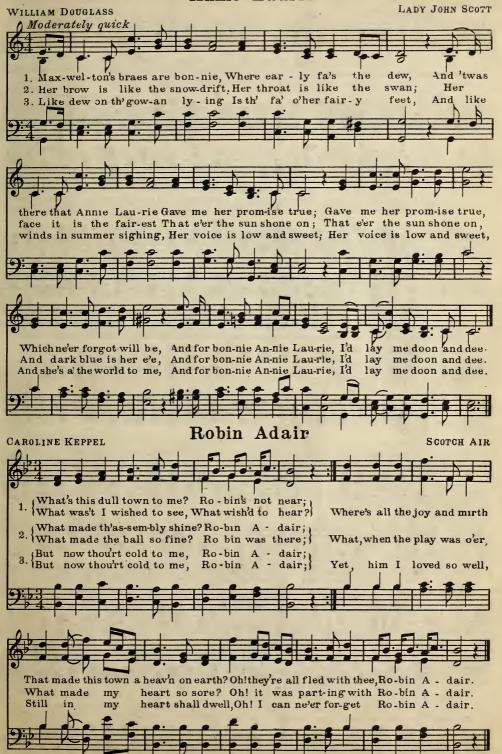
Flow Gently, Sweet Afton







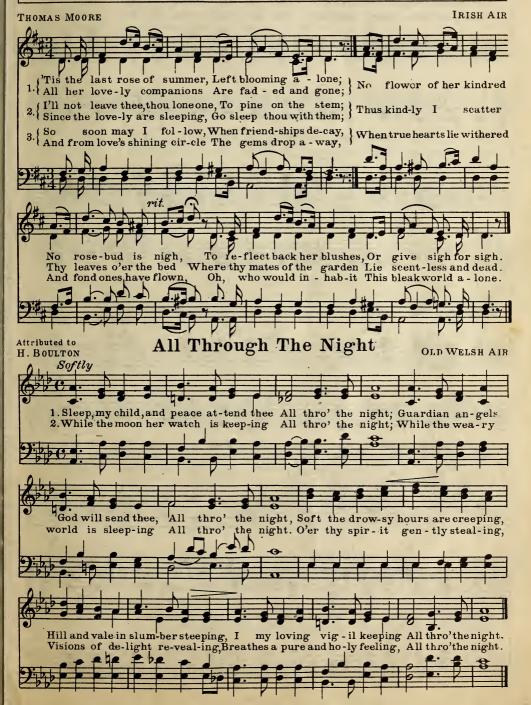






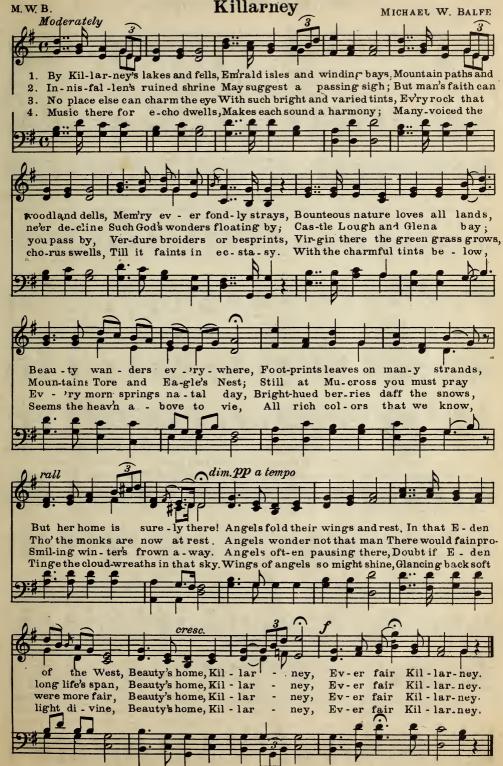
The Last Rose Of Summer-

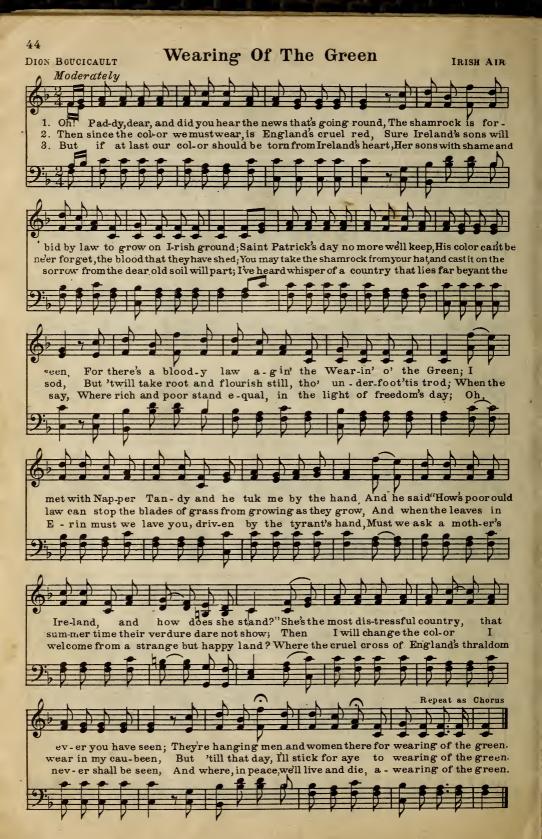
Thomas Moore, the great Irish lyric poet, did for Irish folk songs what Burns did for those of his native land "The Last Rose of Summer" is among his most famous songs, having achieved great popularity through its interpolation into the ever popular and beautiful opera "Martha'by Flotow, to whom the authorship of the song is sometimes erroneously attributed. The air is an ancient one, called the "Groves of Blarney," which in turn was taken from a more ancient Celtic melody.









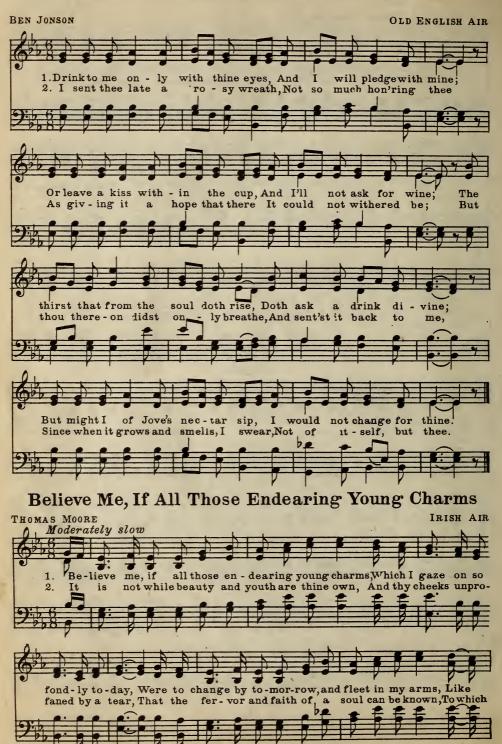


Love's Old Sweet Song



Because "Just a Song at Twilight" brings joy to the weary soul, wouldn't it be thoughtful of you to send a copy of this book, full of inspiration and happiness, to that friend who needs a little help from you? It will cost you but a few cents but will mean much to the friend.

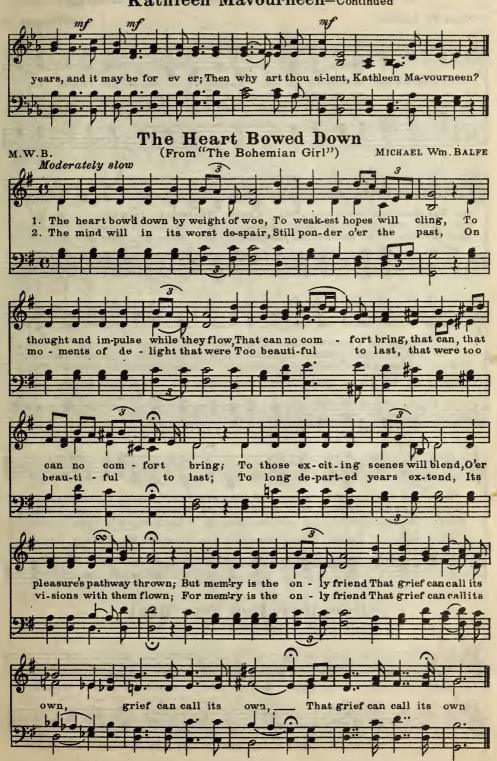
Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes



Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms-Cont. fair - y gifts, fad - ing a - way, time will but make thee more dear! Thou wouldst still be a - dored No, the heart that has tru-ly loved moment thou art, Let thy love-li-ness fade as it will; And a - round the dear nev-er for-gets, But as tru-ly loves on to the close; As the sun-flow-er ru - in, each wish of my heart Would en-twine it-self ver-dant-ly. still! turns on her god, when he sets, The same look which she turn'd when he rose! The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls SIR JOHN STEVENSON THOMAS MOORE 1. The harp that once thro' Tara's halls The soul of music shed; Now hangs as mute on 2. No more to chiefs and ladies bright The harp of Tara swells; The chord a-lone that Ta - ra's walls As tho' that soul were fled. So sleeps the pride of former days, So breaks at night Its tale of ru - in tells. Thus Freedom now so seldom wakes; The glo-ry's thrill is o'er, And hearts that once beat high for praise Now feel that pulse no more on-lythrobshe gives Is when some heart, in-dignant, breaks, To show that still she lives.

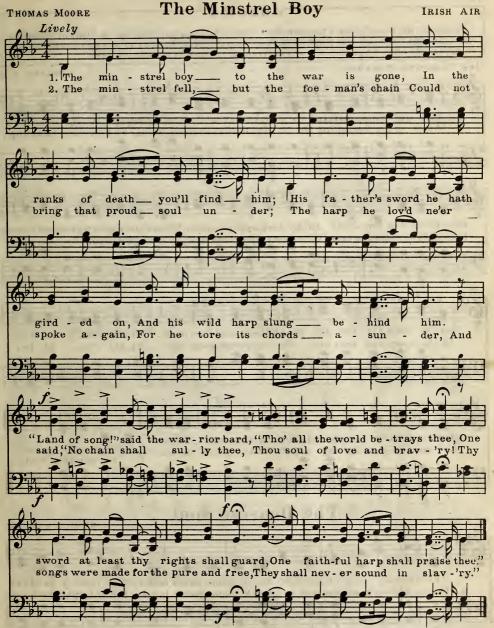


When you realize that the songs in this book, if bought separately in sheet form, would cost you from ten to fifty cents each and that you get all of them for but a few cents, you know it's mighty big value. Why not tell others about it?



When You And I Were Young, Maggie





-Moore, Jonson and Burns-

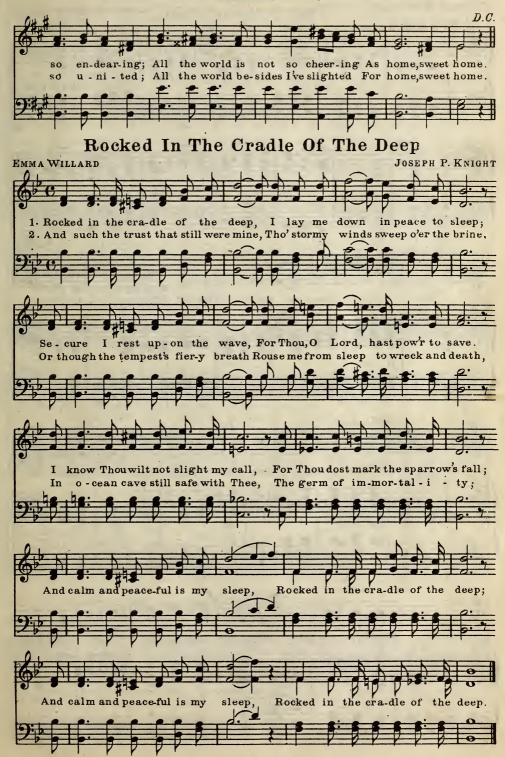
Thomas Moore, the great Irish poet, was born in Dublin in 1779 and died in 1852. As a song writer, Moore is one of the greatest; he is excellent alike in verse, romance and satire.

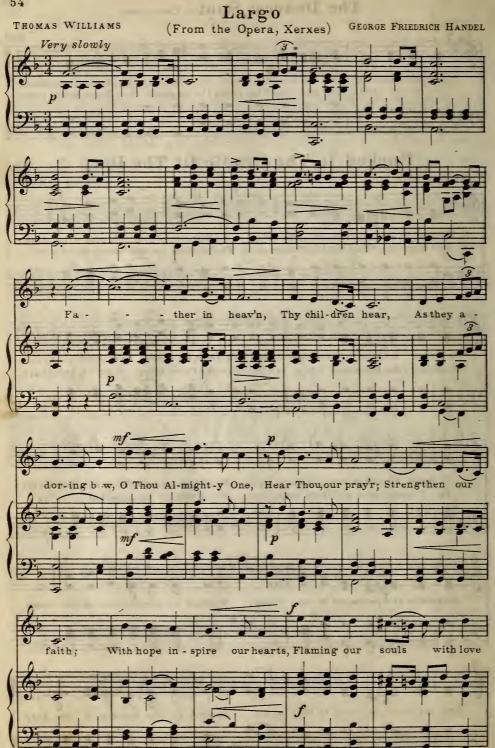
Ben Jonson (1573-1637), famous among English dramatists and poets, is noted for his charmingly beautiful work. His poems are many and varied; they are full of grace and are classical in form and phraseology. After three centuries his, "Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes," which is on page 46 is still popular.

Robert Burns, the national poet of Scotland was born in a little clay cottage near Ayr in 1759. At the time of his death in 1796 he was recognized for his great genius but he died in penury. It was his custom to write his poems to existing Scotch airs and to this habit we owe some of the greatest lyrics in the language.

"Juanita," for many years a favorite, was written by the granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the Irish wit and playwright. The Honorable Mrs. Norton, as she was called, adapted her text to an old Spanish air, and rearranged it much in its present form.







Onward, Christian Soldiers

In 1865, the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould was Curate of the Horbury Bridge School in a small English village. A school festival was to be given for which a suitable song was desired but he could find no song in his books which he considered suitable to the occasion. To supply the necessity he wrote this now famous processional hymn which is the most universally sung of the hymns of today.

The spirited music written for it by Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan has doubtless added

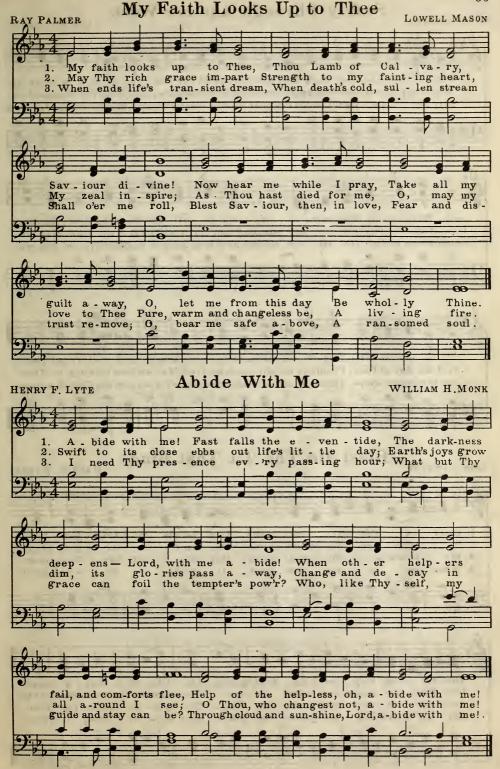
to the enthusiasm with which it is always sung.





The Twenty-third Psalm

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.



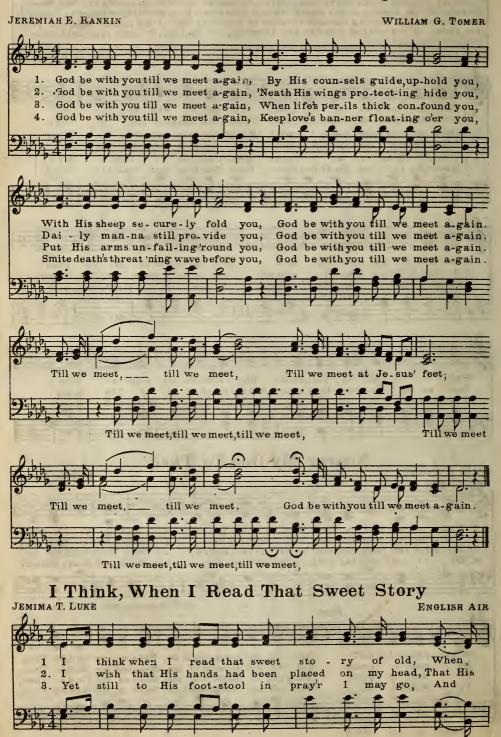


Jesus, Lover Of My Soul-

In the foremost ranks of the composers of immortal lyric verse stands Charles Wesley. Several stories are told of the circumstances under which he wrote these beautiful stanzas but whatever the inciting cause, it resulted in inspiring one of the noblest songs of modern times. It is a song of comfort and of refuge, one that has brought peace and contentment to vast multitudes.



God Be With You Till We Meet Again



I Think, When I Read That Sweet Story-Continued

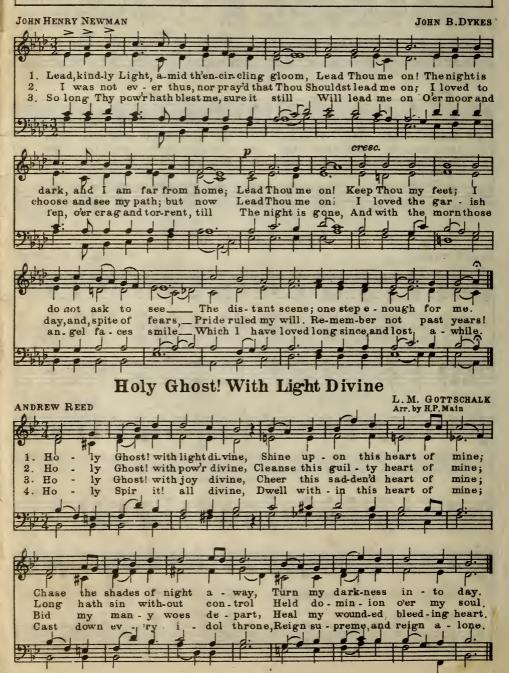


-Lead, Kindly Light-

On June 16, 1833, John Henry Newman, was on a ship becalmed in the Straits of Bonifacio where he was traveling because of impaired health. At the same timehe was being torn by the current spiritual unrest. It was under these conditions that he wrote this noble hymn which invoked aid in solving his great problem and which has since voiced the heartfelt prayers of thousands, for spiritual guidance.

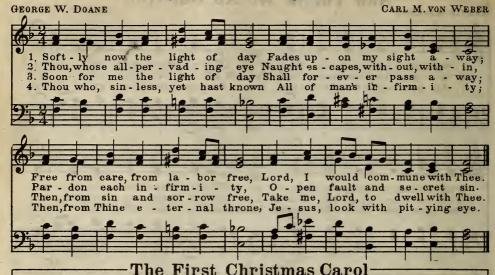
The music was composed by John B. Dykes as he walked through the Strand, one of the busiest thoroughfares of London; a circumstance in striking contrast to that under

which the words were written.





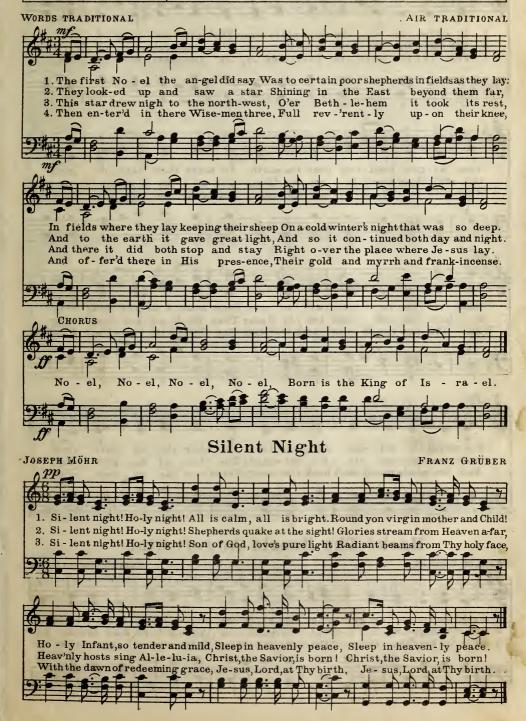
Softly Now The Light Of Day



Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes lying in a manger. CHORUS: Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men. — St. Luke's Gospel.

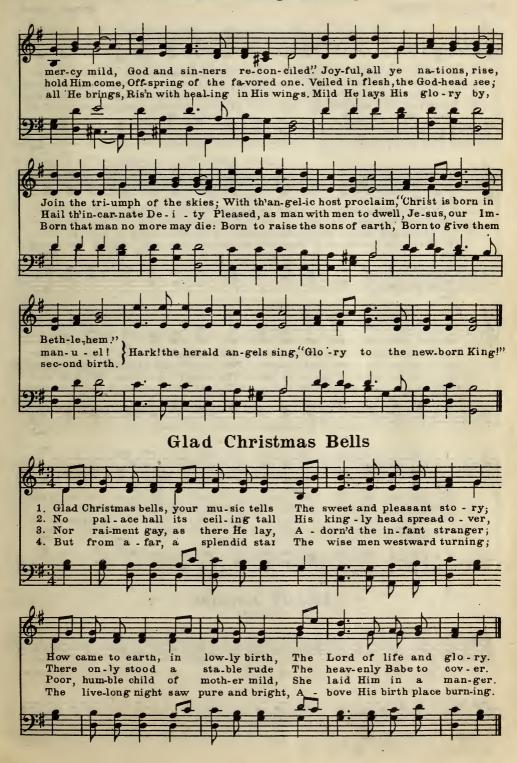


The term Noel is a French word meaning Christmas and is derived from the Latin "natalis" meaning birthday. The songs sung during the Christmas season were known as "Noels?" "Nowels" or "Nowels" these names being equivalent to "Carols" in English.

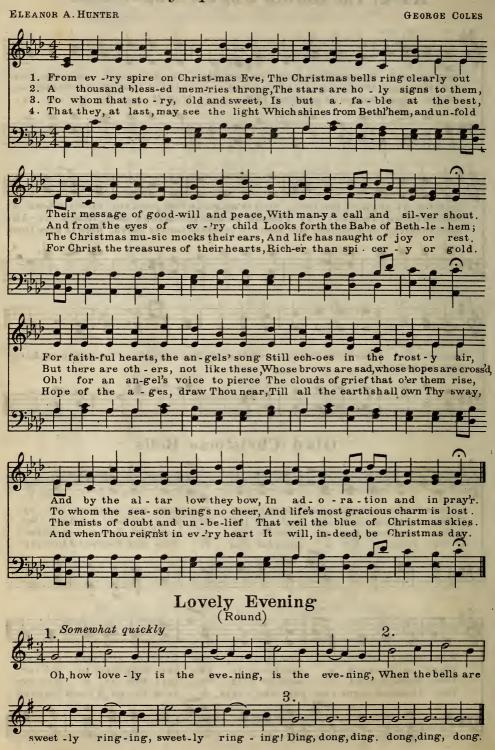


It Came Upon The Midnight Clear





From Every Spire On Christmas Eve



O Come, All Ye Faithful

(Adeste Fideles)

This hymn is supposed to have been written during the 13th century. It is one of the most popular of the old Latin Hymns and is used in all Christian Churches especially at Christmas. The author of the words is unknown. It was translated by F. Oakley, in 1841. The music is supposed to have been written by John Reading, an English organist of the 18th century.



How Firm A Foundation

 How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord, Is laid for your faith in His excellent Word! What more can He say than to you He hath said.

To you, who for refuge to Jesus have fled?
To you, who for refuge to Jesus have fled?

Fear not, I am with thee, O be not dismayed, For I am thy God and will still give thee aid; I'll strengthen thee, help thee, and cause thee to stand,

Upheld by My righteous, omnipotent hand, Upheld by My righteous, omnipotent hand.

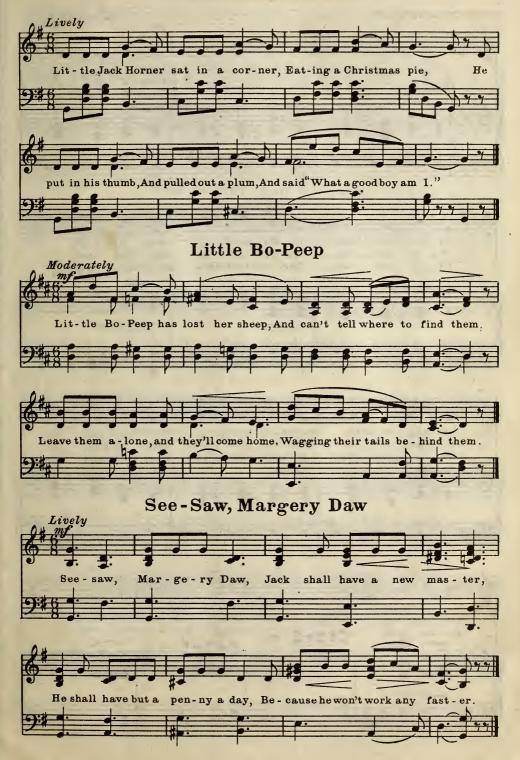


Jolly Old Saint Nicholas 1. Jol-ly old Saint Ni- cno - las, Leany on the chimney 2. When the clock is striking twelve, When I'm fast a - sleep, Down the chimney 2. When the clock is striking twelve, When I'm fast a - sleep, Down the chimney 2. When the clock is striking twelve, when I'm fast a - sleep, Down the chimney 2. When the clock is striking twelve, when I'm fast a - sleep, Down the chimney 2. When the clock is striking twelve, when I'm fast a - sleep, Down the chimney 2. When the clock is striking twelve, when I'm fast a - sleep, Down the chimney 2. When the clock is striking twelve, when I'm fast a - sleep, Down the chimney 2. When the clock is striking twelve, when I'm fast a - sleep, Down the chimney 2. When the clock is striking twelve, when I'm fast a - sleep, Down the chimney 2. When the clock is striking twelve, when I'm fast a - sleep, Down the chimney 2. When the clock is striking twelve, when I'm fast a - sleep, Down the chimney 2. When the clock is striking twelve, when I'm fast a - sleep, Down the chimney 2. When I'm fast a - sleep, Down the chimney 2. When the clock is striking twelve, which is striking the clock in the chimney 2. When the clock is striking the chimney 2. When the clock is striking the chimney 2. When the chimney Don't you tell Down the chimney sin - gle soul What I'm going to say; Christmas Eve is com-ing soon; broad and black, With your pack you'll creep; All the stock-ings you will find sto-ry book; She thinks dolls are fol-ly; As for me, my lit - tle brain Now, you dear old man, Whisper what you'll bring to me; Tell me if you Hang-ing in a row; Mine will be the short-est one, You'll be sure to know. Is - n't ver-y bright; Choose for me, old San-ta Claus, What you think is right. Up On The House-Top 1. Up rein-deer pause, Out jumps good old San-ta Claus; on the house-top Oh, dear San-ta, fill it 2. First comes the stocking of lit - tle Nell; Oh, just see what a glorious fill! lit - tle Will; 3. Next comes the stocking of Down thro' the chimney with lots of toys, All for the lit-tle ones, Christmas joys. Give her a dol-lie that laughs and crys-One that will open and shut her eyes. Here is a ham-mer and lots of tacks, Al - so a ball and a whip that cracks. CHORUS who would-n't go! go! Ho, ho, ho! Ho, ho, ho! who would-n't on the house-top, click, click, click, Down thro' the chimney with good Saint Nick.

The six following Nursery Rhymes, which all children know and love, date back so many years that their origin is more or less obscure. The verses in the form used here probably came from England and most of the settings are by J.W. Elliott.



Little Jack Horner



Indian Lullaby

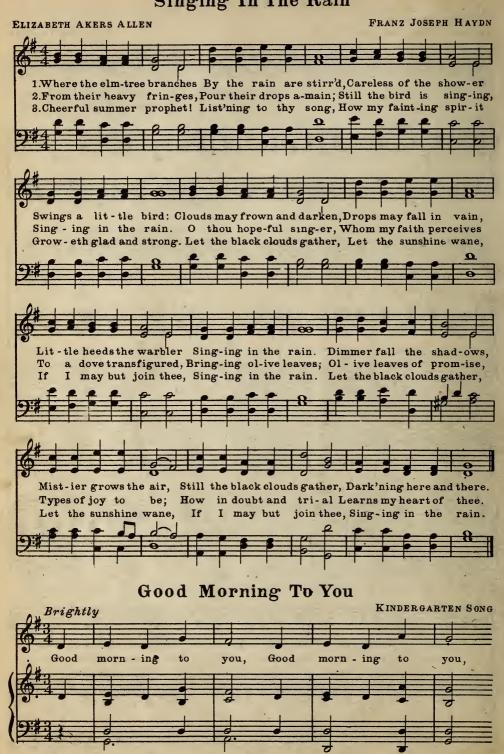




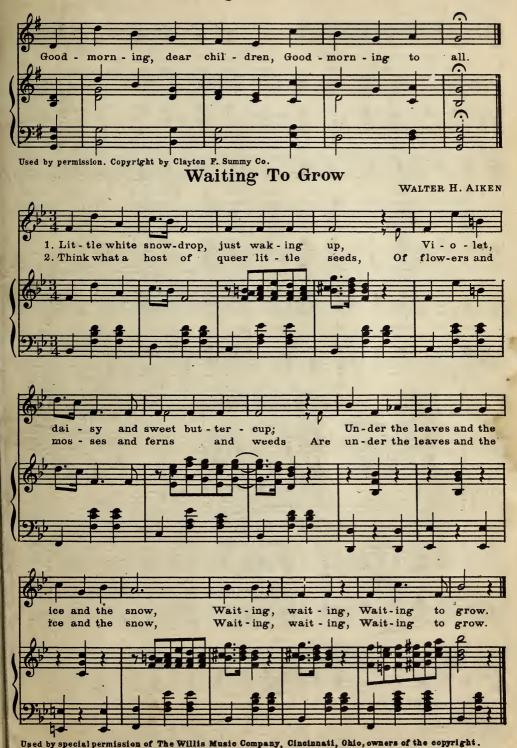
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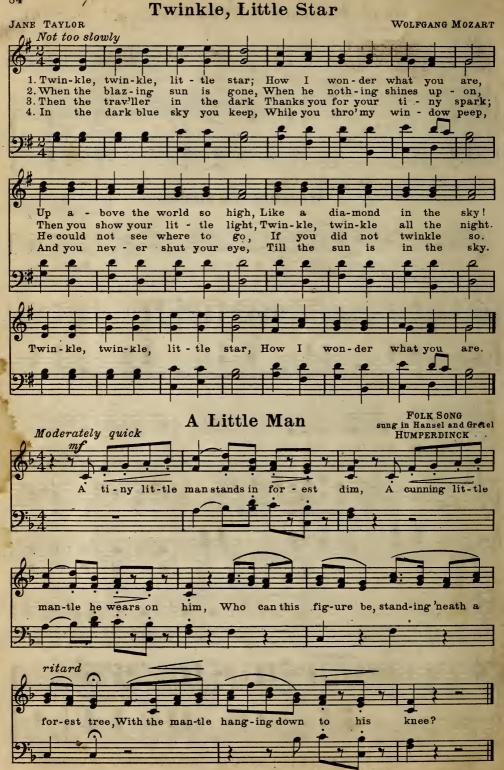






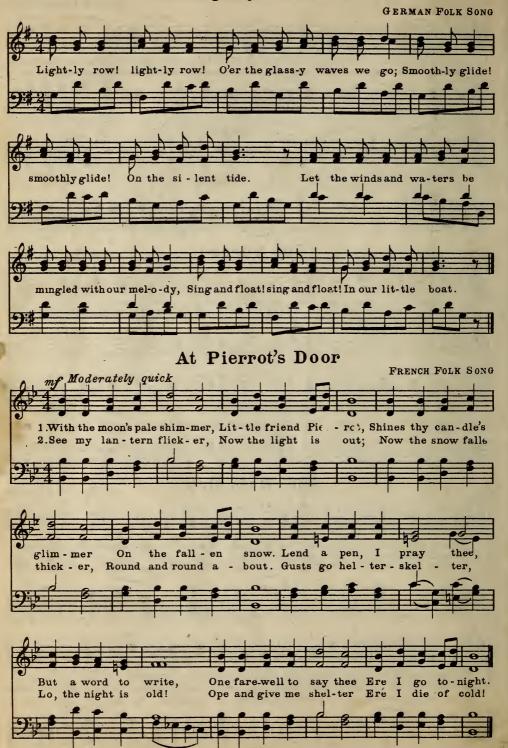
Good Morning To You - Continued

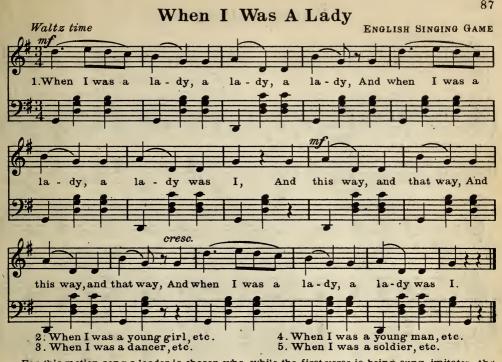






Lightly Row



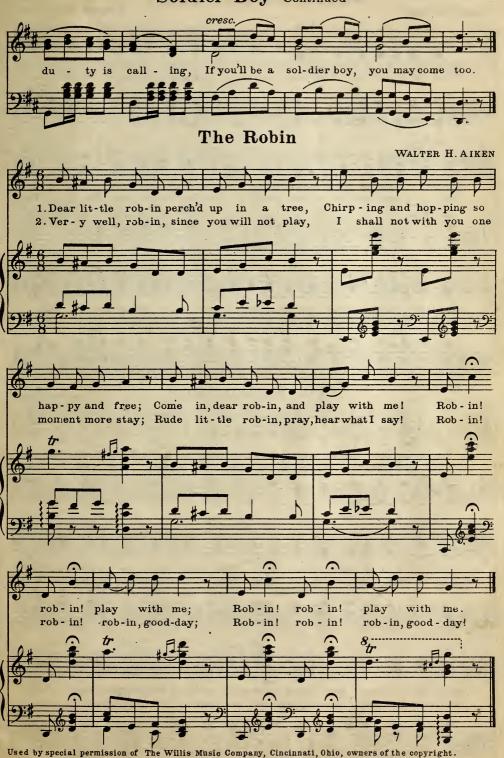


For this motion song a leader is chosen who, while the first verse is being sung, imitates the actions of a lady, curtseying first to the left then to the right. Another leader is chosen for each of the characters in the other verses. The other children imitate the motions of the leader.





Soldier Boy-Continued



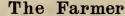


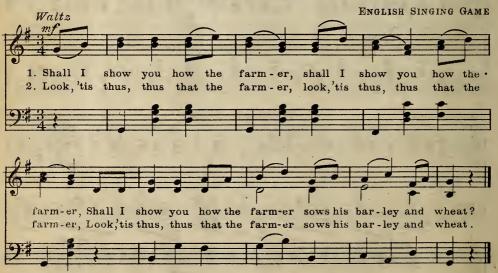
The Farmer In The Dell



- 2. The farmer takes a wife, etc.
- 3. The wife takes the child, etc.
- 4. The child takes the nurse, etc.
- 5. The nurse takes the dog, etc.
- 6. The dog takes the cat, etc.
- 7. The cat takes the rat, etc.
- 8. The rat takes the cheese, etc.
- 9. The cheese stands alone, etc.

The children form a circle. One of them, representing the farmer, stands in the center and while the second verse is being sung, chooses "a wife!" This one chooses "the child" and so on until "the cheese" is selected when the game is repeated.



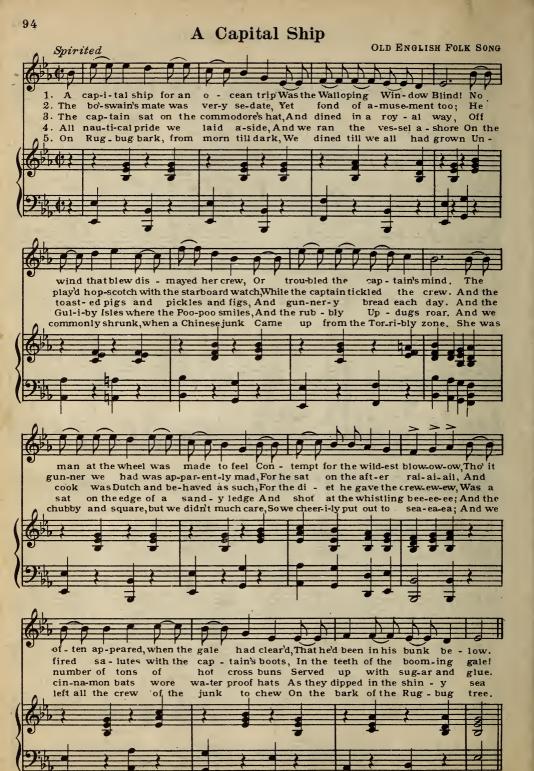


- 3. Shall I show you how the farmer, etc.
 Reaps his barley and wheat.
- 4. Look'tis thus, thus that the farmer, etc.
 Reaps his barley and wheat.
- 5. Shall I show you how the farmer, etc.
 Threshes barley and wheat.
- 6. Look'tis thus, thus that the farmer, etc.
 Threshes barley and wheat.

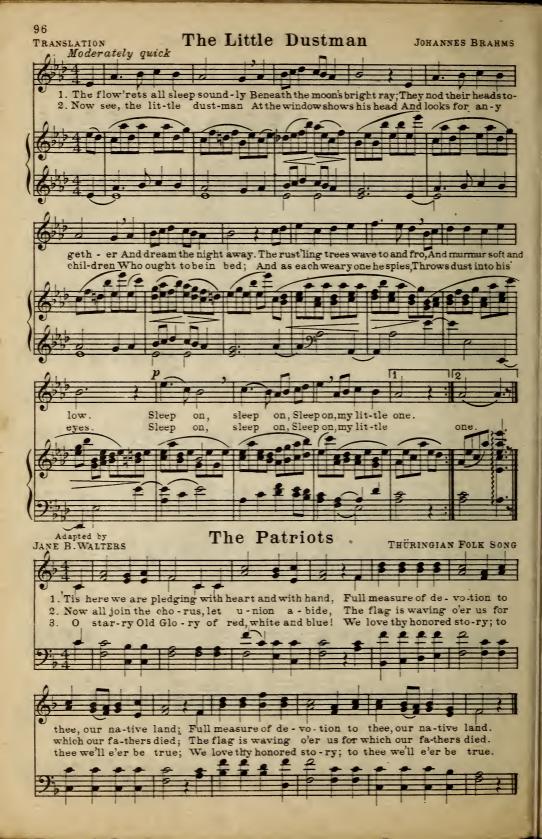
As this song is sung, the children imitate the farmer sowing, reaping and threshing his wheat.



This song may be continued by using the names of other animals and the sounds they make as sheep (baa-baa), ducks (quack-quack).



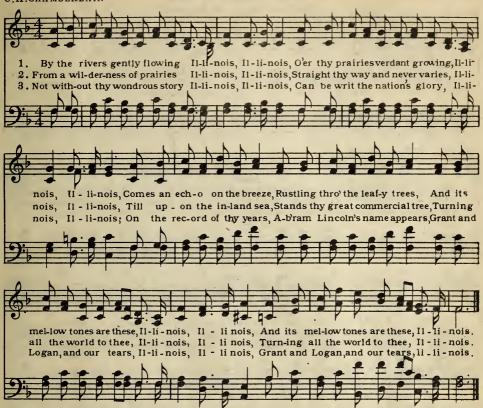




I Ain't Gwine Study War No More



There Are Many Flags In Many Lands 98 There are many flags in many lands. There are flags of evry hue; But there is no flag, how I know where the prettiest colors are, And I'm sure if I only knew How to get them here I'd But there is no flag, how 3. I would cut a piece from an evining sky, Where the stars are shining thro', And use it, just as it 4. Then I'd want a piece of a fleec-y cloud, And some red from a rainbow bright; And put them to gether, 5. We shall always love the Stars and Stripes, And we mean to be ever true To this land of ours and the CHORUS ev-er grand, Like our own Red, White and Blue. make a flag Of glorious "Red, White and Blue" is on high, For my stars and field of blue. Then hurrah for the flag, our county's flag, It's side by side, For my stripes of red and white. Red the White the Blue. dear old flag, The stripes and white stars too; There is no flag in Michigan, My Michigan DOUGLAS MALLOCH W. OTTO MIESSNER Song to thee, fair State of mine, Michi-gan, my Michi-gan; But greater song than sing a State of all the best, Mich-i-gan, my Michi-gan; sing a State with Michi-gan, my Michi-gan; What mel-o-dy each 3. How fair the bosom of thy lakes, 4. Thou rich in wealth that makes a State, Michi-gan, my Michi-gan; Thou great in things that Michigan, my Mich-i-gan; The whisper of the forest tree, this is thine, Michigan, my Mich-i-gan; The Twhisper of the forest tree, The thander strichers blessed, Michigan, my Mich-i-gan; Thy mines unmask a hidden store, But richer thy hisriv-er makes Michigan, my Mich-i-gan; As to thy lakes thy rivers tend, Thy exiled children our loval voices sound thy claim Upon the golden in-land sea, U-nite in one grand sympho-ny Of Mich-i Michi-gan, my to-ric lore, More great the love thy build-ers bore, Oh, Michi-gan, my Mich-i - gan. to thee send De-vo-tion that shall nev - er end, Oh, Mich-i - gan. Michi-gan, my roll of Fame Our loy-al hands shall write the name Of Michi-gap, my Mich-i - gan.

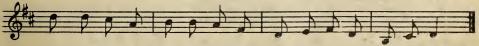


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Reuben and Rachel



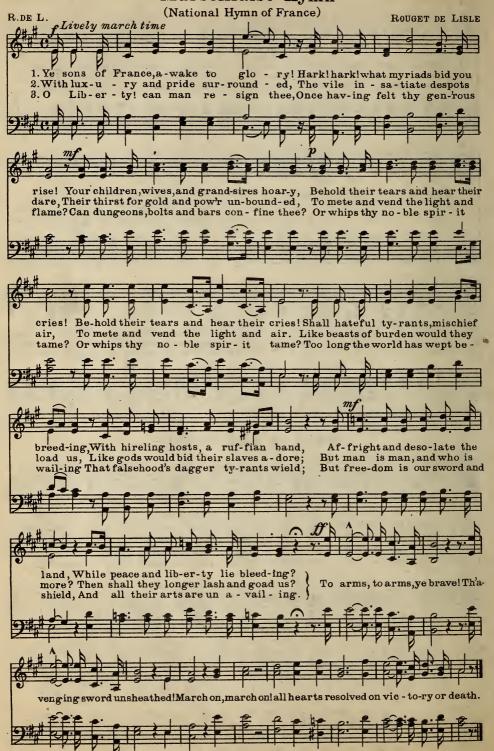
- 1. { Reu ben, Reu-ben, I've been thinking, What a grand world this would be my good-ness, gra-cious Ra-chel, What a queer world this would be
- 2. Reu-ben, Reu-ben, I've been thinking, What a gay life girls would lead, Ra-chel, Ra-chel, I've been thinking, Men would have a mer-ry time,
- 3. (Reu-ben, Reu-ben, stop your teas-ing, If you've an y love for me, Ra-chel, if you'll not trans-port us, I will take you for my wife



Far be-yond the North-ern Sea. the men were all transport-ed (If Far be-yond the North-ern Sea. the men were all transport-ed If they had no men a-bout them. None to tease them, none to heed. If at once they were transport-ed Far be-yond the salt-y brine. I thought of course you'd see. on - ly just a-fool - ing, As And I'll split with you my mon-ey Ev-'ry pay-day of my

NOTE: Reuben and Rachel may be used as a duet number, the girls or women alternating with the boys or men through the several verses. The number may also be used effectively as a canon, in which case the first verse only should be used, the second part entering after the first part has sung two measures.

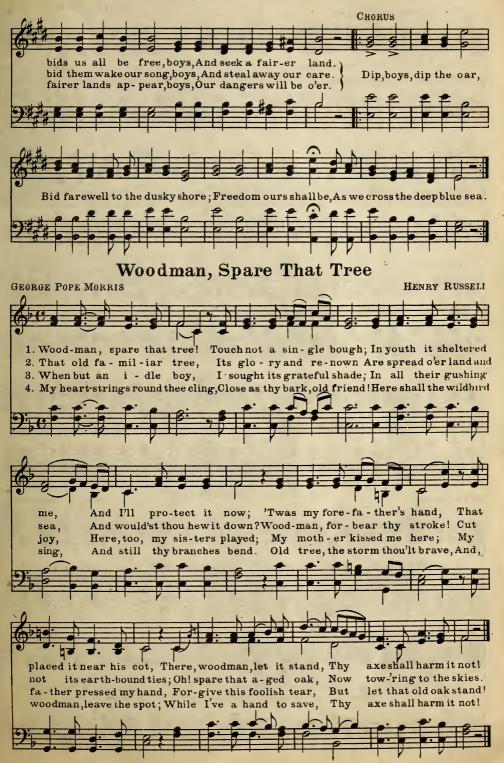
Marseillaise Hymn

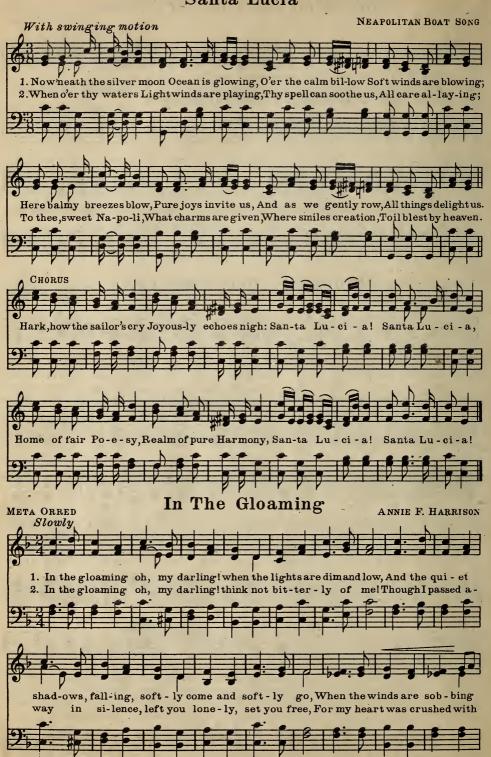


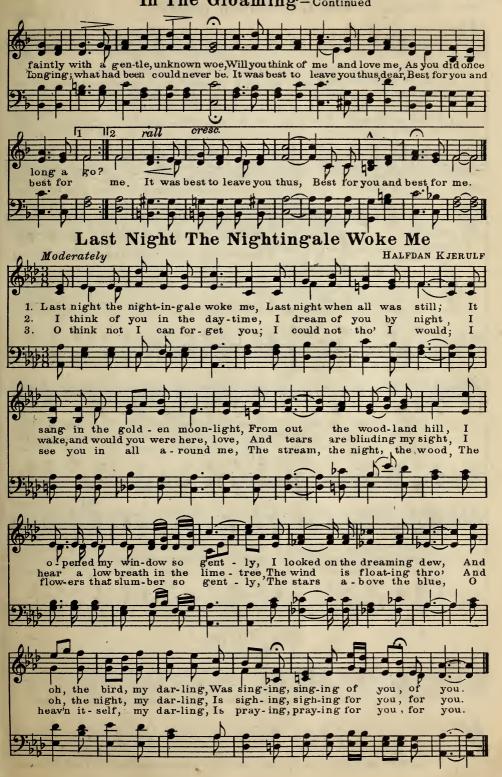


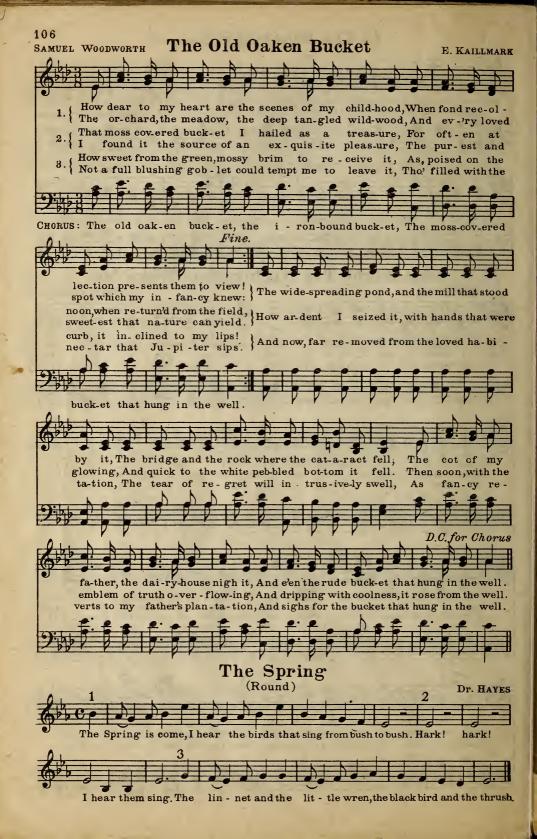


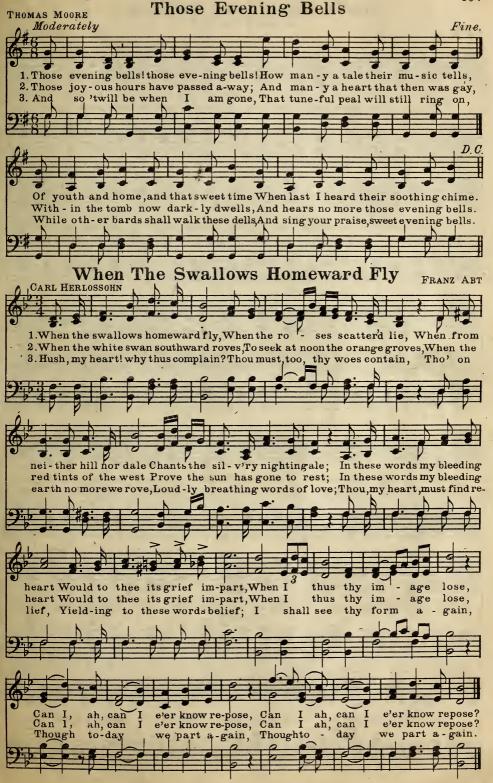
Dip, Boys, Dip The Oar-Continued

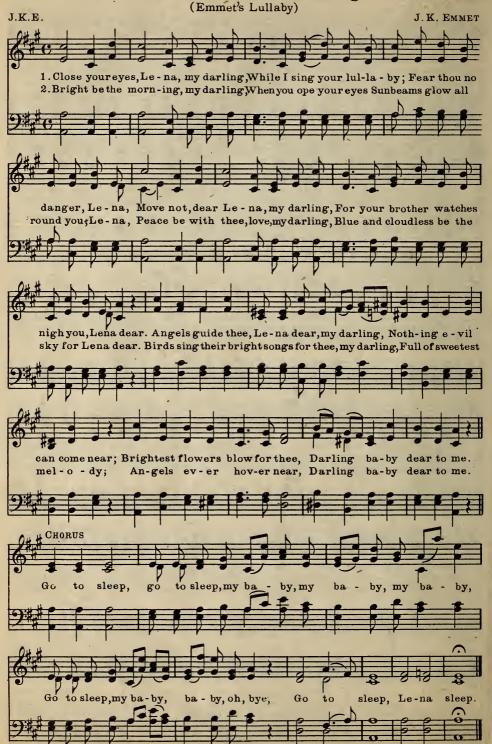




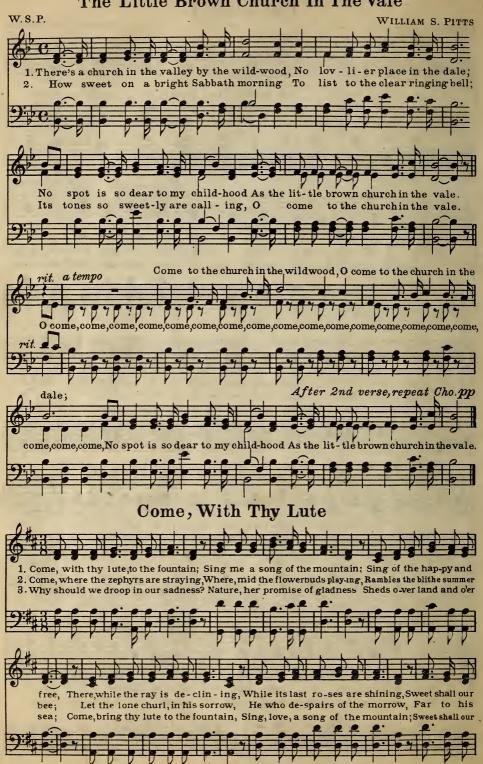


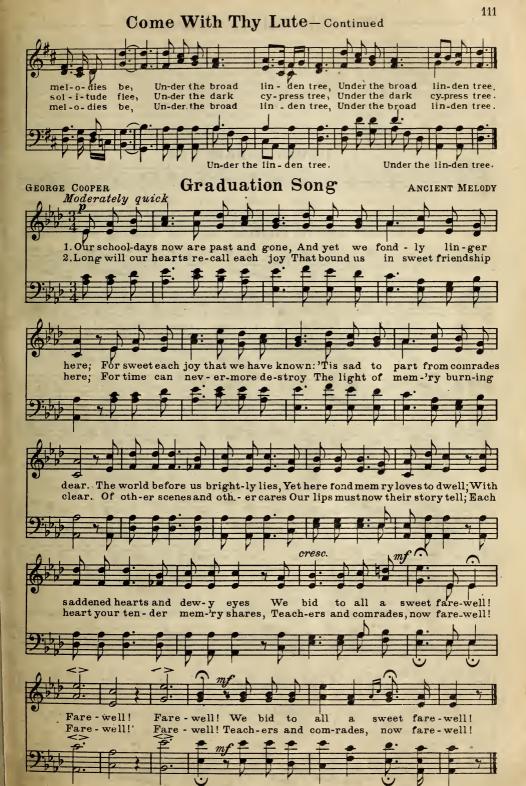






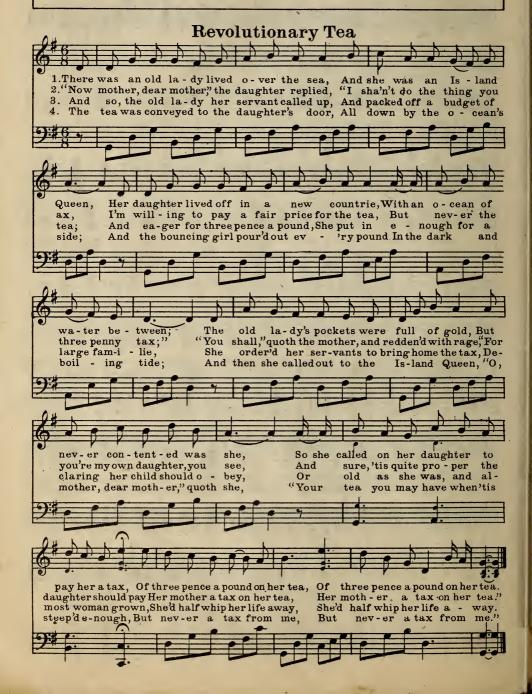


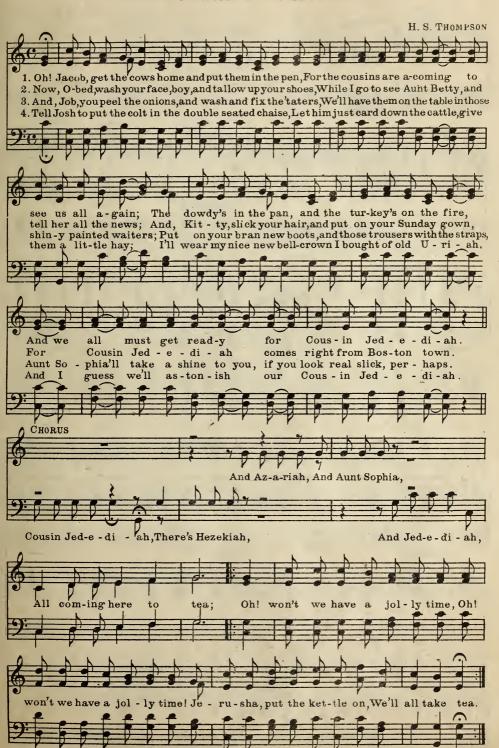




"Ye Olde Folkes' Concertte"-

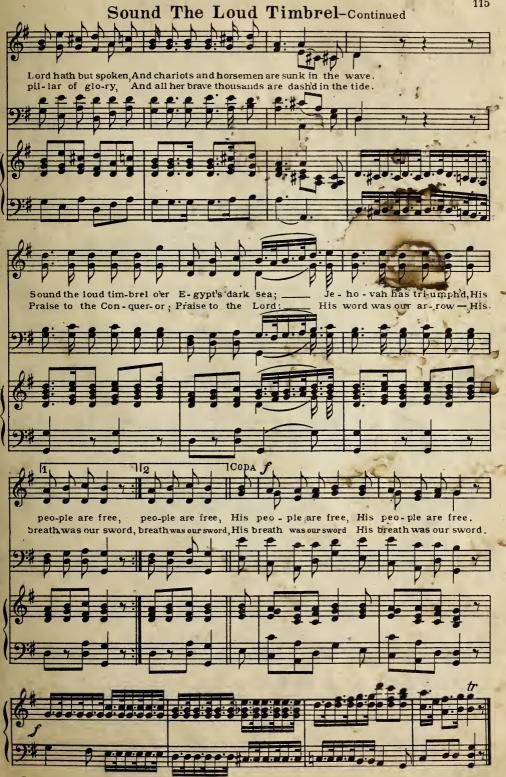
The songs "Revolutionary Tea;" "Cousin Jedediah" and "Sound the Loud Timbrel" are examples of those which may be used to advantage in an Old Folks Concert. Programs of this type, made up of songs and recitations selected from among those popular in the days of the old time "Singing School;" with the performers appropriately costumed, can be given in any community and are great fun. The more elderly people enjoy them because they bring back memories of an institution which, like the spelling match and husking bee, was important from a social standpoint. The younger people and children will be entertained by taking part in a program similar to one in which their grandparents often participated.





Sound The Loud Timbrel

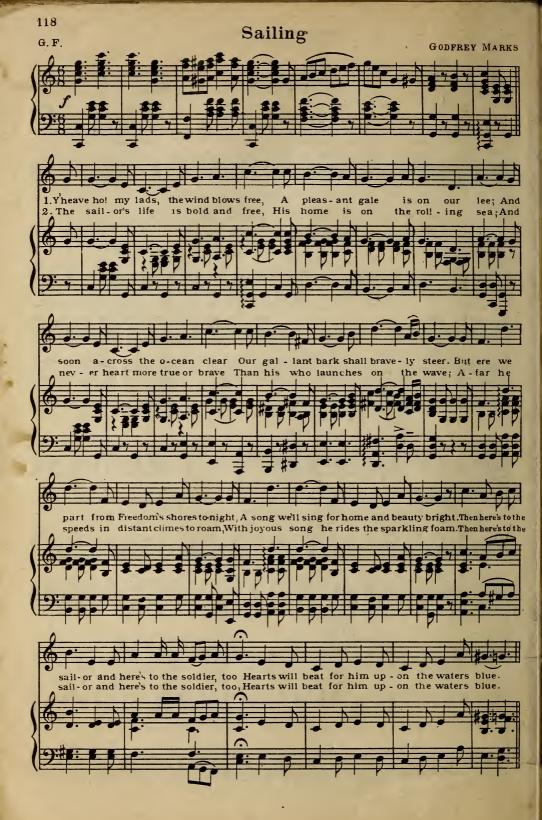


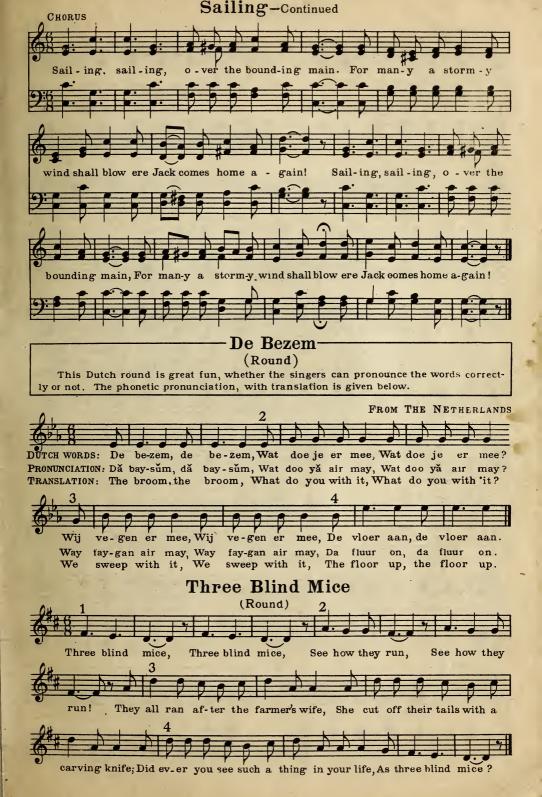


of Cannot Sing The Old Songs









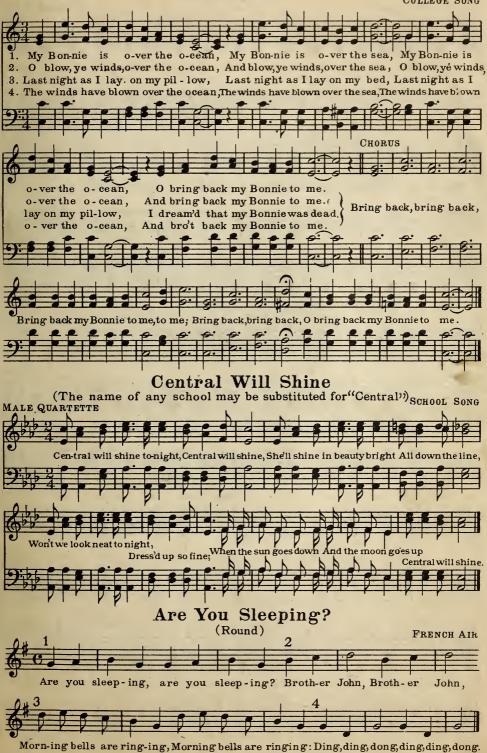
o - pen

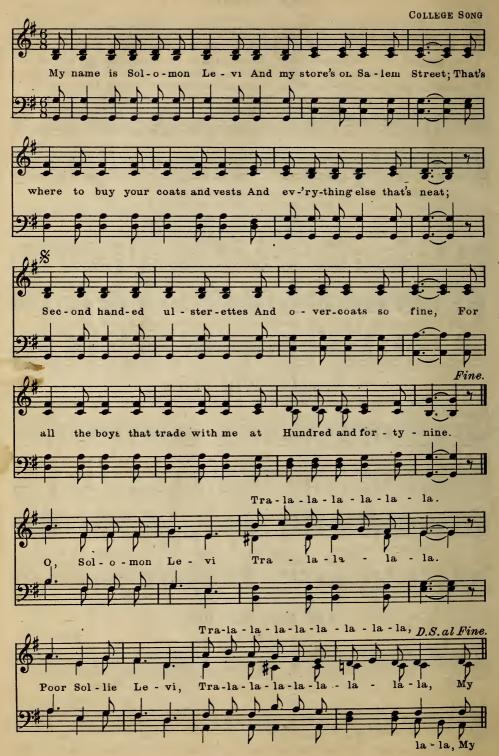
sleigh!

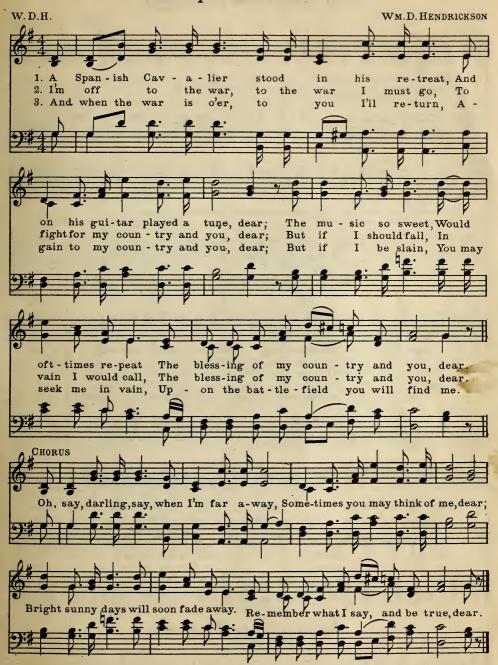
In a

one-horse o - pen sleigh!



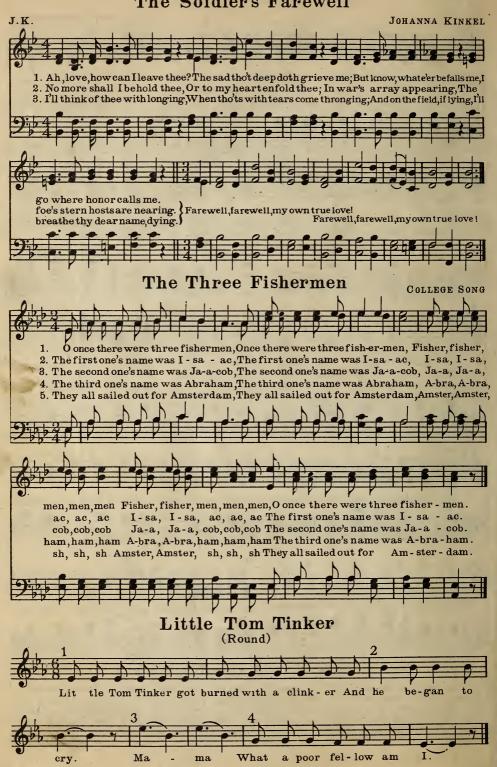






-A Vocal Combat-

"The Spanish Cavalier" and "Solomon Levi" may be sung simultaneously by two groups of singers. The groups should be of equal strength and each group rehearsed on its song until it can sing it well. Then under some capable leader who will mark the rhythm with strongly accented beat, let the two groups sing the numbers together. There should be no attempt at piano accompaniment. Singers of all ages will enjoy the "stunt".



Gaily The Troubadour THOMAS H. BAYLY T. H. B. 1. Gai-ly the Troubadour touch'dhis guitar, When he was hastening home from the war. 2. She for the Troubadour hopelessly wept; Sad-lyshe thot of him when others slept. 3. Hark'twas the Troubadour breathing her name Under the battlement softly he came; Singing: "From Pales-tine hith-er I come, La-dy love, la-dy love, welcome me home!" Singing:"In search of thee would I might roam, Troubadour, Troubadour, come to thy home!" Singing: "From Pales-tine hith-er I come, La-dy love, la-dy love, welcome me home!" The Quilting Party COLLEGE SONG On the bank the pale moon shone; In the sky the brightstars glit - tered, Fine. see - ing Nel-lie home. And 'twas from Aunt Di-nah's quilt-ing par-ty I was CHORUS D.S. al Fine see-ing Nel-lie home, was I was see - ing Nel-lie home; Merrily, Merrily Mer-ri-ly, mer-ri-ly, greet the morn; Cheer-i-ly, cheer-i-ly sound the horn.

Hark! to the ech-oes, hear them play O'er hill and dale, far, far, a-way. "Stunt" Songs-

The Golden Book of Favorite Songs will be found invaluable for use at banquets, community meetings and other adult gatherings. For such occasions, a short time devoted to singing will do more to unify the people and bring them into a neighborly and co-operative spirit than anything else possible. Have an adequate supply of books and secure a competent leader of singing. This leader need not be a great musician but must possess qualities of leadership and a strong sense of rhythm. In addition to patriotic songs and the old songs known and loved universally, a few good "stunt" numbers are in order. Several of these follow together with some standard popular numbers.

Welcome, Neighbor

Hello Speaker

(Tune for following is first phrase of Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star, page 84.)

We're mighty glad to meet with you.

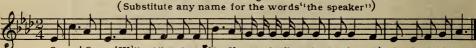
Hello, speaker, we're your friend, We'll stay with you until the end.

Hail, Hail

Hail, hail, the gang's all here, Never mind the weather,

all here,
Here we are together
her,
Hail, hail, the gang's all here
Let the trouble start RIGHT NOW.

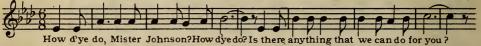
O Me! O My! (A Toast)

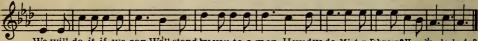


O me! O my! We'll get there by and by. If anybody likes the speaker, It's I, I, I, I, I o my! O me! We're hap-py as can be. If anybody likes the speaker, It's me, me, me, me, me.

How D'ye Do

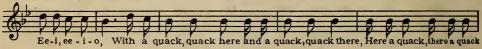
(This number may be used at banquets by having various tables compete with one another in improvising words to suit the melody. Any name may be substituted for "Mister Johnson.)

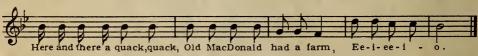




We will do it if we can, Well stand by you to a man. How dye do, Mister Johnson? How dye do, do, do?







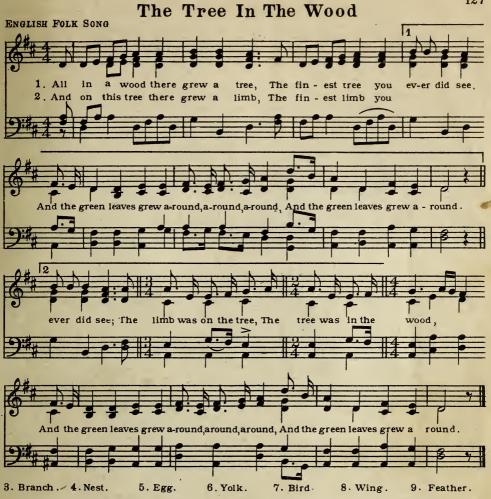
Continue indefinitely by using names and sounds of other animals. Do not overlook the Ford, with its "rattle" as a necessary farm adjunct.

The Mummy Song

(Tune-"The Long, Long Trail"- Key of G)

It's a short, short life we live here So let us give while we may And a song for every moment Of the whole bright day.

What's the use of looking gloomy, Or what's the use of our tears, When we know a Mummy's had no fun For more'n Three-Thousand Years.



As each item is added in successive verses, the preceding items are repeated in reverse order. Thus the last verse would run as follows:

And on the wing there was a feather,
The finest feather you ever did see,
The feather was on the wing,
The wing was on the bird,
The bird was in the yolk,
The yolk was in the egg,
The egg was in the nest,

Ham and Eggs

(Tune-Tammany-Key of D)

Leader: Ham and Eggs.
Echo: Ham and Eggs.
L: I like mine fried good and brown.
E: I like mine fried upside down.
Ham and Eggs.

L: Ham and Eggs.
E: Ham and Eggs.
L: Flip 'em.

E: Flop 'em.
L: Flip 'em.
E: Flop 'em.
All: Ham and Eggs.

The nest was on the branch, The branch was on the limb,

The limb was on the tree, The tree was in the wood,

And the green leaves grew around, around, around,

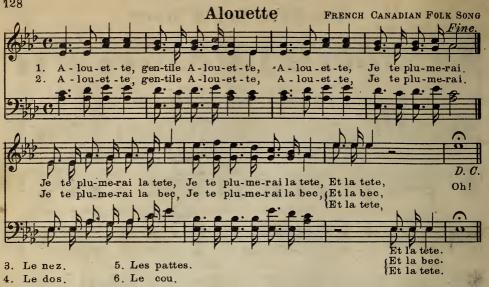
And the green leaves grew around.

A Laugh Provoker

(Tune-Battle Hymn of the Republic)
For music see page 12.

It isn't any trouble just to s-m-i-l-e. It isn't any trouble just to s-m-i-l-e. So smile when you're in trouble, It will vanish like a bubble, If you'll only take the trouble Just to s-m-i-l-e.

SECOND VERSE L-a-u-g-h
THIRD VERSE G-r-i-n, Grin
FOURTH VERSE Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha



In the measure before the Oh! and the D.C. where the women's voices are echoed by the men's, a word is added as each verse is sung and the words of preceding verses are sung in reverse order. Thus, in the last verse, the duet between women and men would run as follows: Et le cou, et le cou; et les pattes, et les pattes; et le dos, et le dos; et le nez, et le nez; et la bec, et la bec; et la tete, et la tete; Oh! and then back to the beginning to the Fine.

A Gymnastic Relief (Key of A flat)

After or during a long speaking program
TUNE -Till We Meet Again

Smile awhile and give your face a rest, (All smile)

Stretch awhile and ease your manly chest, (Arms to side)

Reach your hands up toward the sky, (Hands up)

While you watch them with your eye. (Heads up)

Jump awhile, and shake a leg there sir! (Jump lively) Now step forward, backward -- as you were.

(Step back and forth) Then reach right out to someone near.

(Shake hands with neighbor) Shake his hand and smile. (All smile)

The Long Trail* (Key of A flat)

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There's a long, long trail a-winding Into the land of my dreams, Where the nightingales are singing And a 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.

Smiles* (Key of A flat)

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There are smiles that make us happy, There are smiles that make us blue, There are smiles that steal away the teardrops, As the sunbeams steal away the dew. There are smiles that have a tender meaning That the eyes of love alone may see, But the smiles that fill my life with sunshine, Are the smiles that you give to me.

Perfect Day* (Key of A flat)

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When you come to the end of a perfect day, And you sit alone with your thoughts While the chimes ring out with a carol gay For the joy that the day has brought; Do you think what the end of a perfect day Can mean to a tired heart? When the sun goes down with a flaming ray And the dear friends have to part.

Well this is the end of a perfect day, Near the end of a journey too; But it leaves a thought that is big and strong, With a wish that is kind and true. For memory has painted this perfect day In colors that never fade, And we find at the end of a perfect day The soul of a friend we've made.

* Complete words and music may be had from the publishers named.