



Dear Music Educator:

Thank you for your interest in Barbershop Harmony — one of the truly American musical art forms! We are proud of the depth of instructional material and international performance opportunities the Barbershop Harmony Society (BHS) offers to young singers. More importantly, you'll be pleased with the way your students accept this musical style.

This guide contains a significant amount of information about the barbershop style, as well as many helpful suggestions on how to teach it to your students. The songs included in this guide are an introduction to the barbershop style and include part-predominant learning tracks, all of which may be copied at no charge.

For more sheet music, contact Hal Leonard or our own shop site, offering thousands of barbershop arrangements including songbooks, manuals, part-predominant learning CDs, educational videos and DVDs, merchandise, and more! Found at shop.barbershop.org.

If you would like further information, please feel free to contact us at 1-800-876-SING or at outreach@barbershop.org.

Thanks again for your interest in the Barbershop Harmony Society. Best of luck with your program!

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Martin L. Monson". The signature is fluid and stylized, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Martin L. Monson

Executive Director & Chief Executive Officer
Barbershop Harmony Society

www.barbershop.org | 800.876.SING

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1. Welcome!

This guide is designed to help get you started teaching barbershop to your students. Barbershop singing is a rewarding genre of music that is accessible enough for beginning students, but can also provide a fun challenge for accomplished singers, notwithstanding the combination of voice parts in your vocal groups.

Barbershop singing can be a great resource in your choral classroom. Barbershop places great focus on healthy vocal production, community singing, and heartfelt performance. These elements are the hallmark of successful choral programs.

It is assumed the reader of this booklet has a basic understanding of music notation, theory, and choral singing. The contents presented are supplemental to a choral program, describing the characteristics of the barbershop style.

2. Origins of Barbershop

Barbershop music is largely an African American folk art and was inspired by professional vocal groups that roamed the United States in the late 1800s. These early barbershop singers combined elements of professional vocal groups with their own musical practices, adding embellishments, complex rhythms, and a broader harmonic vocabulary. This singing occurred in social locations such as barber shops, where someone sang a melody of a popular song and the other singers improvised singing with that melody, some above, another below, and a fourth voice that moved around trying to complete the chords.

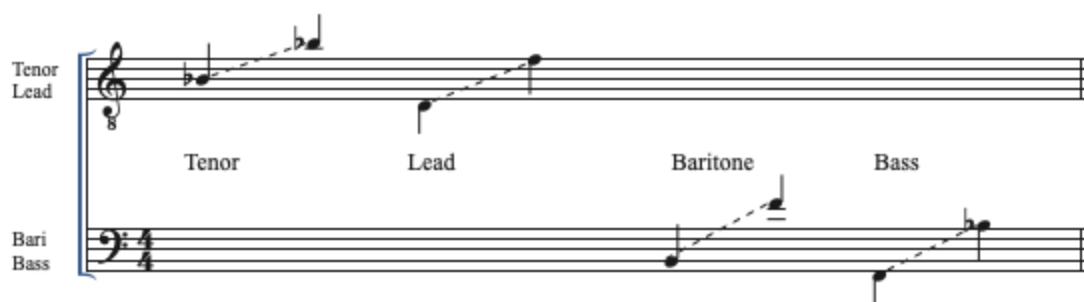
As a style of unaccompanied vocal music, barbershop singing had its original heyday of popularity in the United States between 1890 and 1920 before entering decline. Several preservation groups revitalized interest in this form of ensemble singing in the 1930s and 1940s in the U.S. and Canada, which then spread all over the world. At first it was a form of musical arrangement intended only for male quartets. Today thousands of people sing barbershop in TTBB, SSAA, and SATB choirs and quartets around the world. And although traditional songs are still sung, today you can find songs of all genres arranged in the style of barbershop sung all over the world in many languages.

Several features make barbershop special: the vocal ranges, the melody in the second voice, attention to intonation, balance between parts, homorhythm, and song performance. Also, this style is known for its distinctive chords and the way those chords resolve around the circle of fifths.

3. Vocal Ranges

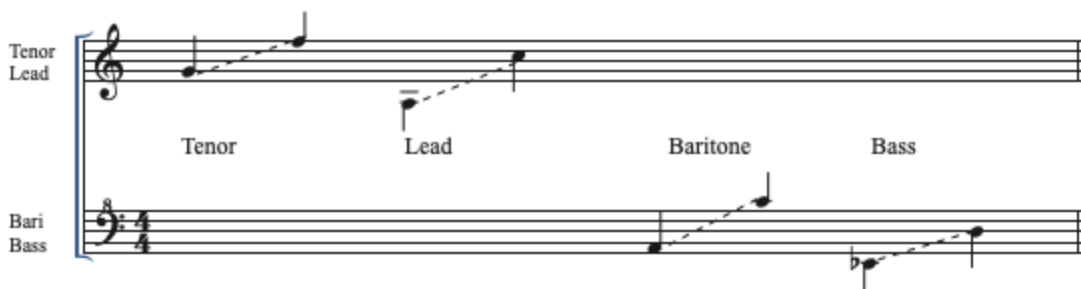
From highest to lowest, the voice parts in barbershop are tenor, lead (melody), baritone, and bass. The following graphics indicate the common vocal ranges by voice groupings of the four parts used in barbershop arrangements:

Traditional TTBB barbershop voice ranges



Note the subscript 8 under the treble clef to indicate that the notes sound an octave lower than written. As the harmonies are often close in barbershop, clefs matter. Also note that the stem directions correspond to the voice part: tenor and baritone stems are up; bass and lead stems are down.

Traditional SSAA barbershop voice ranges



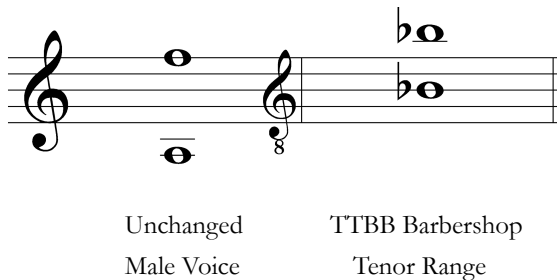
Note the superscript 8 over the bass clef to indicate that pitches sound an octave higher than written.

This guide does not include a graphic for SATB or mixed barbershop ranges. This is because there is not really a standard voicing for SATB barbershop. Know the voices for whom you teach and select an appropriate key.

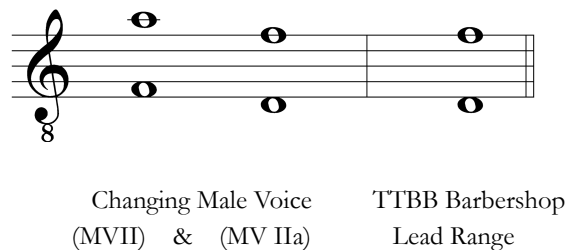
Changing Voices

The present information uses a reduction of the research for changing voices (Cooksey, Gackle).¹ Note that even changed voices are not fully mature and vocal health needs to be the primary concern. In all young singers, be aware of extraneous vocal tension.

The *adolescent unchanged male* has an approximate comfortable singing range of **A3** to **F5**. The entirety of the TTBB barbershop tenor range is included in this range.



The *adolescent changing male* has an approximate comfortable singing range of **F3** to **A4** in Midvoice II and **D3** to **F4** in Midvoice IIa.² The TTBB barbershop lead range will fit into Midvoice IIa stage range.³



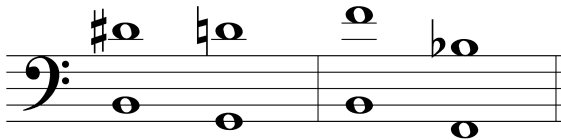
n.b. music educators note that the male changing voice will have periods of restricted range, sometimes as little as a fifth. Be encouraging and help young singers know that voice change is a brief occurrence. Let them sing the notes they have and ease social pressure to sing notes that are momentarily absent or are developing.

¹ Leon Thurman and Graham Welch, *Bodymind & voice: foundations of voice education* vol. 3 (Collegeville, MN: VoiceCare Network, 2000). The authors of this guide note that the term sex is biological and refers to chromosomal, hormonal, and primary and secondary sex characteristics, while the term gender is behavioral or social. The more accurate term for male is male-assigned; the more accurate term for female is female-assigned. Further, some humans are intersex, which describes a person whose chromosomal and anatomical characteristics differ from traditional male or female. For simplicity, male and female are used in this text, especially referring to changing voice ranges. For more information, see Liz Jackson Hearn and Brian Kremer, *The Singing Teacher's Guide to Transgender Voices* (San Diego, CA: Plural Publishing, 2018).

² See the Cooksey findings in Thurman and Welch.

³ The highest and lowest notes of TTBB barbershop lead should be approached with care. Available in the Barbershop Harmony Marketplace are numerous arrangements that will accommodate the range of changing voices. One advantage of singing unaccompanied is the ability to transpose songs to a more comfortable key, provided the other parts are still within comfortable ranges.

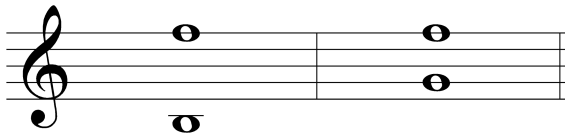
The *adolescent changed male*, including new baritone and emerging adult bass, has an approximate comfortable singing range **B2** to **D#4** and **G2** to **D4**, respectively. TTBB barbershop baritone and bass will accommodate these voice parts, depending on the individual voice.



New	Emerging	TTBB Barbershop
Baritone	Adult	Baritone & Bass

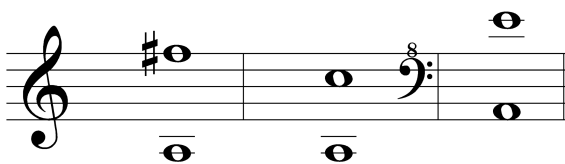
Changed male voices have several options in barbershop. The TTBB barbershop baritone and lead ranges could be compared to singing in the same range as a choral tenor II in traditional SATB part writing. Choral bass I may be more comfortable singing TTBB barbershop bass or baritone. Choral tenor I will likely be comfortable singing TTBB barbershop lead or tenor.

The *adolescent unchanged female* has an approximate comfortable singing range of **Bb3** to **F5**. Female barbershop tenor encompasses the entirety of the range of the unchanged female voice. *Note the pitches shown in actual notation.*



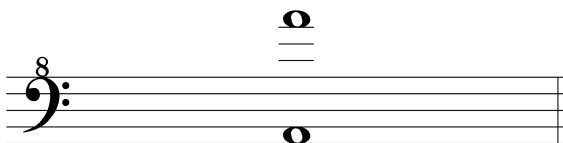
Unchanged	SSAA
Female Voice	Barbershop Tenor

The *adolescent changing female* has an approximate comfortable singing range of **A3** to **F#5**. SSAA barbershop tenor, lead, and baritone encompasses the entirety of the range of the changing female voice. *Note the superscript 8 over the bass clef to indicate that it sounds an octave higher than written.*



Changing	SSAA Barbershop
Female Voice	Lead and Baritone

The *changed female* has an approximate comfortable singing range of **A3** to **A5**. SSAA barbershop tenor, lead, and baritone encompasses the entirety of the range of the changed female voice. *Note the superscript 8 over the bass clef to indicate that it sounds an octave higher than written.*



Changed Female Voice

Changed female voices have several options in barbershop. The SSAA barbershop tenor range could be compared to singing in the same range as a choral soprano I or II in traditional SATB part writing. The SSAA barbershop baritone and lead range could be compared to singing in the same range as a choral alto I. Incorporating the comfortable speaking pitch of F#3, the changed female voice shares six pitches with SSAA barbershop bass and is analogous to singing alto II.⁴

Of interest to music educators is the treatment of female barbershop tenor. The range in which a female barbershop tenor sings is, classically speaking, an often powerful part of the singer's range. Chord balancing—discussed below—may require a soprano singing SSAA barbershop tenor to sing with fewer decibels, but this should be done with care. Additionally, as SSAA barbershop baritones and leads frequently sing through passaggi, attention should be paid to how singers navigate registers. Avoid excessive breathiness or increased subglottal pressure.

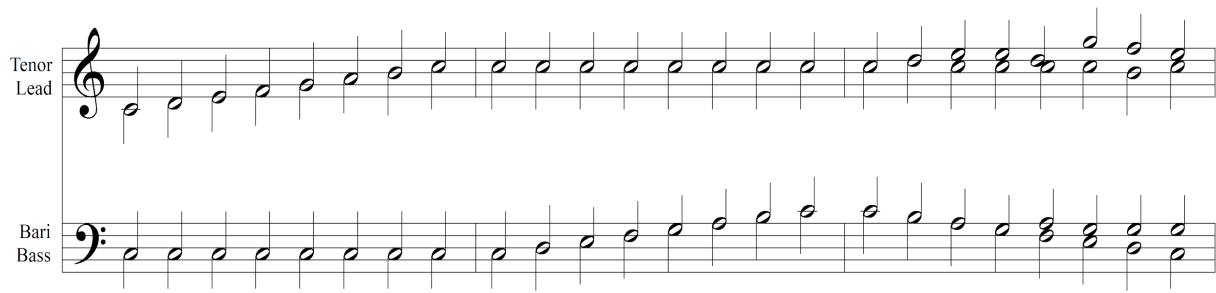
4. Characteristics of the Barbershop Style

Just Intonation

Barbershop singing encourages a strong sense of tonality by adjusting harmony pitches enharmonically to the melody line to produce a consonant, expanded sound characteristic of the style. The resulting pitch relationships are often considerably at variance with those defined by the equal temperament of fixed-pitched instruments, such as a piano. Singers learn to make the adjustments and begin to use many more pitch variations than the 12 notes found in equal temperament.

Because barbershop singing uses just intonation tuning, the following a capella exercise sung slowly using a neutral syllable is helpful in achieving the proper tuning of intervals:

⁴ The lowest notes of female barbershop bass should be approached with care. Available in the Barbershop Harmony Shop Site are numerous arrangements that will accommodate the range of changing voices. One advantage of singing unaccompanied is the ability to transpose songs to a more comfortable key, provided the other parts are still within comfortable ranges.



This exercise is best when sung slowly.

First measure	Tenor/lead tune to the bass/baritone
Second measure	Bass/baritone tune to the lead/tenor
Third measure	All tune to the lead

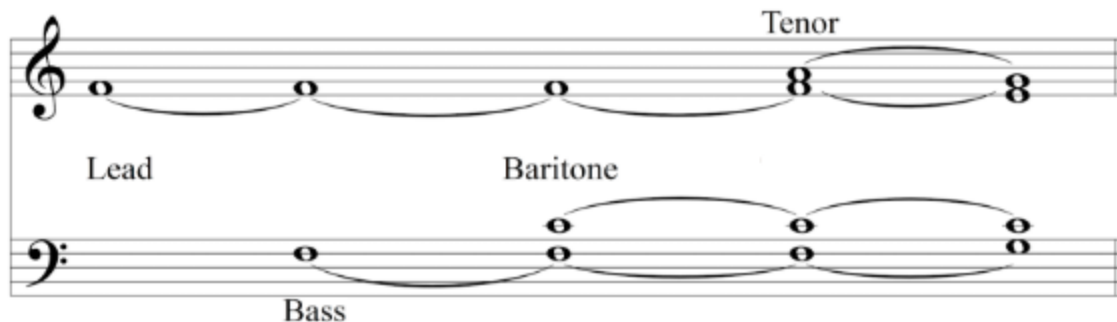
An extension of this exercise is to have the tenor, baritone, and bass singers sing the keynote, using a neutral vowel sound, while the lead section sings the melody, tuning it to the tonal center.

Guidelines for just intonation:

- The intervals of the **major 2nd** and the **major 6th** should be adjusted **higher** than tempered tuning (piano), related to the tonic. The **perfect fifth** should also be adjusted higher, relative to the tonic.
- The interval of the **major 3rd** should be adjusted **lower** than tempered tuning (piano), related to the tonic. The interval of the **minor 7th** should be adjusted quite lower than the piano as it relates to the tonic.
- The goal is justly tuned intervals with as little dissonance as possible.

A cappella singing can be difficult and the preference for just intonation in barbershop further complicates that. Barbershoppers frequently use a sequence like the following to establish a tonal center prior to singing:

1. Leads sing the tonal center pitch
2. Bases split from the group and sing an octave lower
3. Baritones sing the perfect fifth of the scale between the leads and bases
4. Tenors sing the major third above the leads



This SATB (mixed) example can be adapted for the voicings of the barbershop ensemble you are working with. For TTBB, adjust down a perfect fifth; for SSAA, adjust up a minor third.

Balance and Volume Relationships

Barbershop harmonies tune to the melody line. Similarly, harmony singers should adjust their volume levels relative to the melody to produce a balanced unit sound. Barbershop harmonies are arranged so that some overtones from each chord tone will coincide in frequency. Unisons, octaves, and perfect fifths provide reinforcements of harmonics and should be emphasized in chords. Major thirds and minor sevenths produce fewer incompatible overtones with those of the root and perfect fifth and create a dissonance in the upper frequency range that should be deemphasized. The energy of dissonant harmonics is lessened with attention to the volume of individual chord tones and can contribute to the expanded sound characteristic of barbershop.

Higher frequencies seem louder than lower frequencies even if sounded at the same intensity, a phenomenon that can affect the balance of a quartet or chorus. A scalable suggested ratio of singers in a barbershop chorus is four basses, three baritones, three leads, and one tenor. Chord balancing may occasionally require one or more singers from another section strengthening the root or fifth, particularly when low in frequency.

Barbershop Chords

Barbershop arrangements feature major and minor chords and dominant seventh chords, known in the style as a barbershop seventh, that resolve primarily around the circle of fifths (root movement of a perfect fifth). The addition of sixth, ninth, and major seventh chords are less frequently sung, except where demanded by the melody. Chords containing a minor second interval are not generally used.

Here is an excerpt from “The Story of the Rose (Heart of My Heart).” Note the frequency of dominant seventh chords, indicated by an asterisk (*) that largely resolve around the circle of fifths.

The musical score is written for Tenor Lead and Bari Bass. It consists of three systems of music. The first system has lyrics: "I can for - get you nev - er from you I ne'er can". The second system has lyrics: "sev - er. Say you'll be mine for - ev - er,". The third system has lyrics: "I love you. you, on - ly you." Dominant seventh chords are marked with asterisks (*) above the notes. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, a key signature of three flats, and a time signature of 3/4. A subscript 8 is placed under the treble clef in each system, indicating TTBB notation.

Note the subscript 8 under the treble clef, denoting TTBB notation.

Embellishments

Barbershop is sung a cappella and therefore does not have the luxury of instruments to provide harmonic and rhythmic propellants to drive listener interest forward. Thus, barbershop makes use of additional chords, echoes, chord-tone changes (sometimes called swipes), and other embellishments to propel the song. The example above contains several embellishments:

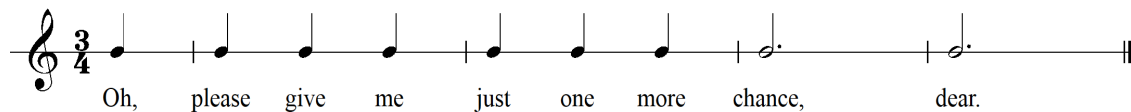
- The word “sever” in the second system features a chord change embellishment.
- The word “I” in the third system contains a chord-tone change and a chord change embellishment.
- The word “love” in the third system contains a chord-tone change and a chord change embellishment.
- The word “you” in the third system contains a word echo and a chord change embellishment.

Such embellishments are characteristic of the barbershop style.

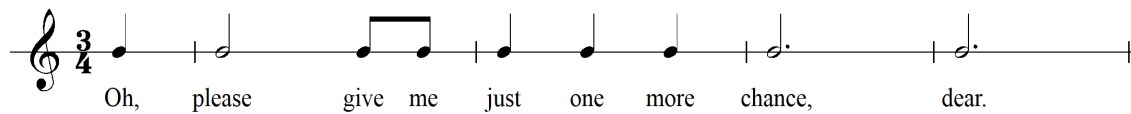
Interpretation of the Barbershop Style

Barbershop interpretive styles echo several characteristics of jazz. A noteworthy interpretative borrowing is the relatively wide liberty in the treatment of note values most readily found in a barbershop ballad. Barbershop ballads are often treated freely, almost recitative-like. Interpretations generally stay within the arrangement's musical form and use changes in tempo, dynamics, and note duration to more effectively create a mood and artistically tell a story.

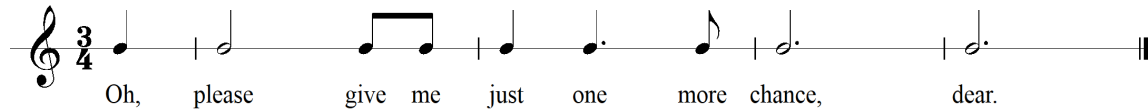
As with chant or recitative where text informs rhythm, barbershop ballads can use a similar approach to project the essence of the lyrical message. Below are several interpretations of the text "Oh, please give me just one more chance, dear" that one might choose with a barbershop ballad:



Quarter notes on each word accurately match the 3/4 meter of the piece.



In this interpretation, the elongation of the note value of the word "please" alters the emphasis of the phrase. The meter of the phrase was left otherwise intact.



In this interpretation, the added elongation of the note value on the word "one" alters the emphasis of the phrase and gives perceived urgency. The meter of the phrase was left otherwise intact.

Determine the mood you wish to create, seek the words that befit that mood, then bend or stretch the note values as appropriate. Sometimes this might mean momentarily abandoning the meter and singing the phrase rubato. In all cases, the interpretation should be intuitive and make sense given the context of the lyrics and music. Music educators have an excellent teaching moment as they seek to connect a modern song style to early music performance practices.

Rhythmic, up-tempo songs typically stay within the meter. On rare occasions, a section of an up-tune could be treated in a ballad-like manner (rubato) to change the mood and establish a believable storyline for the song.

5. BHS Programs and Resources

As a companion to this Music Educator Guide and Songbook, the Barbershop Harmony Society has many programs and resources for educators and students.

Next Generation Barbershop Programs

Of special interest to music educators are the Next Generation Chorus Festival, the Next Generation Barbershop Quartet Contest, YouSing Contest, and the dozens of youth harmony camps and workshops held each year. See [BHS Outreach](#) for more information.

Harmony University

Student singers and music educators can participate in a week-long music education conference in the summer at [Harmony University](#). Youth can choose to attend classes and to sing in the popular Next Generation chorus, and educators can choose from a large selection of classes specifically geared for those new to barbershop. Harmony University is held on the beautiful campus of Loyola University in New Orleans, LA. Professional development and credit for continuing education are offered for attending this event. Many full and half scholarships are available with early registration, especially for first-time music educators. Apply today!

Grants for Music Educators

The Barbershop Harmony Society is committed to assist communities of singers find financial resources to meet their goals. To that end, the Society offers grants. Grant applications are submitted in the fall for the following calendar year. Music educators can apply for funding of an a cappella event, including barbershop, in their own community. Please see the [grants page](#) for more information.

Barbershop Harmony Society Shop Site

At the [BHS Shop Site](#), you can peruse from a library of over 7,000 barbershop songs and arrangements in TTBB, SSAA, and SATB voicings. The sheet music catalogue contains songs arranged in close harmony in a variety of styles: Doo-Wop, Pop, Broadway, Jazz Standards, theme specific (holiday, patriotic, religious, etc.), and much more.

Advocacy and Partnerships

Communities and public schools see a seemingly diminished value placed on music education as fewer participate in community and school music-making. The Barbershop Harmony Society is committed to being part of the solution to this trend, specifically through the use of its Outreach Program, which is to assist music educators with materials and inclusive opportunities for their singers. The BHS formed partnerships with the American Choral Directors Association (ACDA) and the National Association for Music Educators (NAfME) to share expertise and advocate for singing in public schools and communities.

Local BHS chapters are interested in being a resource for music education in their areas assisting with time, teaching, funds, and harmony. For further questions or assistance, contact outreach@barbershop.org.

6. Songbook

Tags

The coda of a song typically has a flourish of chord changes. These endings, called *tags* in jazz and barbershop, have become such an important part of barbershop culture that they are often taught in small or large groups as a standalone musical experience. Barbershop tags are usually four measures in length, but can be longer.

Within the barbershop culture, tags are often taught without printed music, which can be confusing at first. For example, a tag teacher will sing each person's notes to them. Tags are good material for developing basic concepts of singing and ear training. They are often taught using a similar sight-reading technique that is used in school music programs, e.g., the scalar number system of 1-8, holding up the corresponding fingers to the scale degree, and/or full chromatic scale of solfege syllables with Curwen hand signs.

While the tags presented in this section are notated in all voicing types, many tags are written in TTBB format. Unless a transposition already exists, use the following guide:

- For SATB voicing, transpose TTBB keys up a perfect 4th.
- For SSAA voicing, transpose keys from TTBB up a major 6th.

Experiment with keys until you find the right pitches that all singers can sing comfortably. Note that some tags contain gender-specific pronouns. A common practice in barbershop singing is to adjust the pronoun as desired, or change to a neutral “you” or “love.”

There are several great tag apps available in your app store. Barbershoptags.com is also a great resource for tags.

Tags included in this songbook:

1. When I Leave the World Behind
2. This Fine Day (How Are Things In Glocca Morra?)
3. Through the Long and Lonely Night
4. Sunshine Is Bidding the Day Goodbye
5. Cry
6. Somewhere She's All Alone

1. When I Leave the World Behind

When I leave the world _____ be - hind.

Be - hind. _____

When I leave the world _____ be - hind.

The score is for two parts: Tenor Lead and Bari Bass. The Tenor Lead part is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melody with four measures, each containing a single note (G4, A4, Bb4, C5) with a duration of 1, 2, 3, and 4 measures respectively. The Bari Bass part is written in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It features a melody with four measures, each containing a single note (Bb3, A3, G3, F3) with a duration of 1, 2, 3, and 4 measures respectively. The lyrics are: "When I leave the world _____ be - hind." and "Be - hind. _____".

2. This Fine Day (How Are Things In Glocca Morra?)

love - ly day _____

This fine _____ day fine day?

love - ly day _____

The score is for two parts: Tenor Lead and Bari Bass. The Tenor Lead part is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#) and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melody with four measures, each containing a single note (G4, A4, B4, C5) with a duration of 1, 2, 3, and 4 measures respectively. The Bari Bass part is written in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It features a melody with four measures, each containing a single note (Bb3, A3, G3, F3) with a duration of 1, 2, 3, and 4 measures respectively. The lyrics are: "love - ly day _____", "This fine _____ day fine day?", and "love - ly day _____".

3. Through the Long and Lonely Night

Through the long and lone - ly night I whis - per your name.

The score is for two parts: Tenor Lead and Bari Bass. The Tenor Lead part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melody with four measures, each containing a single note (G4, A4, B4, C5) with a duration of 1, 2, 3, and 4 measures respectively. The Bari Bass part is written in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It features a melody with four measures, each containing a single note (Bb3, A3, G3, F3) with a duration of 1, 2, 3, and 4 measures respectively. The lyrics are: "Through the long and lone - ly night I whis - per your name."

This tag is written in SSAA notation. Note the potential for imbalance in the Tenor part; a recommendation is to have fewer singers on Tenor.

4. Sunshine Is Bidding the Day Goodbye

Tenor Lead

Bari Bass

Sun-shine is bid-ding the day good - bye.

Detailed description: This musical score is for the song 'Sunshine Is Bidding the Day Goodbye'. It features two parts: Tenor Lead and Bari Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The Tenor Lead part starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The Bari Bass part starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. Both parts have a melody line with lyrics underneath. The lyrics are 'Sun-shine is bid-ding the day good - bye.' The Tenor Lead part has a long note on 'bye' that extends across the bar line. The Bari Bass part has a long note on 'bye' that also extends across the bar line.

5. Cry

Tenor Lead

Bari Bass

Cry I made you cry.

Detailed description: This musical score is for the song 'Cry'. It features two parts: Tenor Lead and Bari Bass. The key signature is three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab) and the time signature is 3/4. The Tenor Lead part starts with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The Bari Bass part starts with a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. Both parts have a melody line with lyrics underneath. The lyrics are 'Cry I made you cry.' The Tenor Lead part has a long note on 'Cry' that extends across the bar line. The Bari Bass part has a long note on 'Cry' that also extends across the bar line.

6. Somewhere She's All Alone

S A

T B

some-where she's all a - lone with - out you.

Detailed description: This musical score is for the song 'Somewhere She's All Alone'. It features two parts: Soprano Alto (S A) and Tenor Bass (T B). The key signature is two sharps (F#, C#) and the time signature is 4/4. The Soprano Alto part starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The Tenor Bass part starts with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. Both parts have a melody line with lyrics underneath. The lyrics are 'some-where she's all a - lone with - out you.' The Soprano Alto part has a long note on 'you' that extends across the bar line. The Tenor Bass part has a long note on 'you' that also extends across the bar line.

Songs

The songs present in this section are in TTBB voicing. For SATB voicing, transpose keys up a perfect 4th. For SSAA voicing, transpose keys up a major 6th. Experiment with keys until you find the right pitches that all singers can sing comfortably.

Songs included in this songbook:

1. Happy Birthday
2. Aura Lee
3. The Story of the Rose (Heart of My Heart)
4. Let Me Call You Sweetheart
5. Jingle Bells
6. Alexander's Ragtime Band
7. The Star Spangled Banner
8. Oh, Canada

Learning Tracks

To access the learning tracks to this songbook, scan this QR code with a smart device:



HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Words by PATTY HILL
and MILDRED J. HILL

Melody Traditional
Arrangement by JOE LILES

Tenor Lead

Bari Bass

8

1 Hap - py birth - day to you. 2 Hap - py birth - day to you. 3 Hap - py birth - day to you. 4 Hap - py birth - day to you.

5 birth - day dear— 6 some - one. 7 Hap - py birth - day to you. 8

This Arrangement ©2017 by Joe Liles
Free Use is granted to all barbershop harmony singers

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

for female voices

Words by PATTY HILL
and MILDRED J. HILL

Melody Traditional
Arrangement by JOE LILES

Tenor Lead

Bari Bass

1 Hap - py birth - day to you. 2 Hap-py birth - day to you. 3 Hap-py

4 birth - day dear— 5 x some - one. 6 Hap - py 7 birth - day 8 to you.

This Arrangement ©2017 by Joe Liles
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AURA LEE

(1861)

Words by W.W. FOSDICK
Music by GEORGE R. POULTON

Arrangement by the
BARBERSHOP HARMONY SOCIETY

Tenor Lead

1. As the black-bird in the spring— 'neath the wil - low tree—
2. On her cheek the rose was born; 'twas mu - sic when she spake.—

Bari Bass

5 6 7 8

sat and piped, I heard him sing,— sing of Au - ra Lee.
In her eyes the rays of morn with sud - den splen - dor break.

9 10 11 12

Au - ra Lee, Au - ra Lee, maid of gol - den hair,—

Aura Lee - 2

Musical score for 'Aura Lee - 2'. The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score consists of two systems. The first system contains measures 13 through 16. Measure 13 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef, with a key signature change to B-flat major. The melody in measure 13 is a half note G4, and the bass line is a half note F3. Measure 14 has a melody of a half note G4 and a bass line of a half note F3. Measure 15 has a melody of a half note G4 and a bass line of a half note F3. Measure 16 has a melody of a half note G4 and a bass line of a half note F3. The second system contains measures 17 and 18. Measure 17 has a melody of a half note G4 and a bass line of a half note F3. Measure 18 has a melody of a half note G4 and a bass line of a half note F3. The lyrics are: 'sun - shine came a - long with thee, and swal - lows in the air.' The score includes a first ending bracket over measures 15 and 16, and a second ending bracket over measures 17 and 18.

13 14 15 16

sun - shine came a - long with thee, and swal - lows in the air.

17 18

swal - lows in the air.

Performance Notes

Aura Lee, originally published as *Aura Lea*, dates back to the Civil War days. It was written by George Poulton and W.W. Fosdick. Little is known about either man, as both died relatively young. This collaboration created one of the most popular songs of its time. The tune was later adapted as *Army Blue* by 1865 military academy graduate George T. Olmstead. In the 1950s, Elvis Presley and Vera Matson revived the melody with new lyrics as *Love Me Tender*.

Aura Lee has an easy melody, one perfectly suited for close harmony. Sing this tune with some rhythmic freedom, adding subtle dynamics for effect.

THE STORY OF THE ROSE

(HEART OF MY HEART)

1899

Words by "ALICE"

Music by ANDREW MACK (1863-1931)

Arrangement by the

BARBERSHOP HARMONY SOCIETY

Chorus

Musical score for the Chorus of "The Story of the Rose" (Heart of My Heart), 1899. The score is arranged for Tenor Lead and Bari Bass, featuring a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat).

The lyrics are:

Heart of my heart, I love you. Life would be
naught with - out you. Light of my life, my
dar - ling, I love you, I love you.
I can for - get you nev - er from you I ne'er can

The Story of the Rose - 2

sever. Say you'll be mine for ever,

I _____ love _____ you. _____

you, on - ly you.

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system covers measures 23 to 28, and the second system covers measures 29 to 34. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 8/8. The melody is primarily in the treble clef, with piano accompaniment in the bass clef. Measures 23-28 contain the lyrics 'sever. Say you'll be mine for ever,'. Measures 29-34 contain the lyrics 'I _____ love _____ you. _____' and 'you, on - ly you.' on a second line. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests, along with phrasing slurs and repeat signs.

Performance Notes

Although little is known about composer Andrew Mack and lyricist "Alice," *The Story of the Rose (Heart of My Heart)* was an early American favorite, even spawning the 1926 song (*The Gang that Sang*) *Heart of My Heart*. As was common to songs at the turn of the last century, *The Story of the Rose* has a very singable range and simple lyric.

Sing this heartfelt ballad sweetly, paying close attention to the lyrics. Although the song does not reach a true forte dynamic, the singer would do well to make use of subtle crescendos and decrescendos. The optional notes in measure eight are the original harmonies that the barbershoppers sang.

LET ME CALL YOU SWEETHEART

(1910)

Words by BETH SLATER WILSON
Music by LEO FRIEDMAN

Arrangement by the
BARBERSHOP HARMONY SOCIETY

Chorus

Tenor Lead

Bari Bass

The musical score is written for Tenor Lead and Bari Bass. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 3/4. The score consists of 17 measures. Measures 1-5: Tenor Lead has a melody starting on G4, moving up stepwise to D5, then down to C4. Bari Bass provides a harmonic accompaniment. Measures 6-11: Tenor Lead has a melody starting on D4, moving up to G4, then down to C4. Bari Bass provides a harmonic accompaniment. Measures 12-17: Tenor Lead has a melody starting on G4, moving up to D5, then down to C4. Bari Bass provides a harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Let me call you Sweet - heart; I'm in love with you. Let me hear you whis - per that you love me too. Keep the".

1 2 3 4 5

Let me call you Sweet - heart; I'm in love

6 7 8 9 10 11

with you. Let me hear you whis - per

12 13 14 15 16 17

that you love me too. Keep the

Let Me Call You Sweetheart - 2

Musical notation for measures 18-22. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 8/8. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The lyrics are: love light glow - ing in your eyes so.

Musical notation for measures 23-27. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 8/8. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The lyrics are: true. Let me call you Sweet - heart,

Musical notation for measures 28-32. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 8/8. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The lyrics are: I'm in love with you.

Performance Notes

Leo Friedman and Beth Slater Wilson are best known for writing two waltzes, *Let Me Call You Sweetheart* and *Meet Me Tonight in Dreamland*. Both songs express true love by using simple lyrics. Sing this song gently, with a lilt, making sure the tempo is not too slow.

JINGLE BELLS

(1857)

Words and Music by JAMES PIERPONT

Arrangement by the
BARBERSHOP HARMONY SOCIETY

Intro

Tenor Lead

8

1 2 3

Jin - gle, jin - gle, jin - gle, jin - gle, jin - gle, jin - gle,

Bari Bass

4 5 6 7 8

jin - gle, jin - gle jin - gle, jin - gle all the way! _____

Verse 1

9 10 11 12 13 14

Dash - ing thro' the snow in a one - horse o - pen sleigh, — O'er the fields we go,

15 16 17 18 19 20

Laugh - ing all the way; Bells on bob - tail ring, Mak - ing spir - its bright; What

Jingle Bells - 2

21 22 23 24

fun it is to ride and sing a sleigh - ing song to - night.

This system contains measures 21 through 24. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. Both are in 8/8 time. Measures 21-22 have a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). Measures 23-24 have a key signature of one flat (Bb). There are 'x' marks above measures 22, 23, and 24, indicating a change in the bass line.

Chorus 1

25 26 27 28 29

Jin - gle bells! Jin - gle bells! Jin - gle all the way! Oh, what fun it

This system contains measures 25 through 29. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. Both are in 8/8 time. Measures 25-26 have a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). Measures 27-29 have a key signature of one flat (Bb). There is an 'x' mark above measure 27, indicating a change in the bass line.

30 31 32 33 34

is to ride in a one-horse o - pen sleigh, Oh! Jin - gle bells! Jin - gle bells!

This system contains measures 30 through 34. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. Both are in 8/8 time. Measures 30-31 have a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). Measures 32-34 have a key signature of one flat (Bb). There is an 'x' mark above measure 32, indicating a change in the bass line.

35 36 37 38 39

Jin - gle all the way! Oh, what fun it is to ride in a one-horse o - pen

This system contains measures 35 through 39. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. Both are in 8/8 time. Measures 35-36 have a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). Measures 37-39 have a key signature of one flat (Bb). There are 'x' marks above measures 35, 38, and 39, indicating a change in the bass line.

Verse 2

40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48

sleigh! A day or two a - go I thought I'd take a ride,

This system contains measures 40 through 48. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. Both are in 8/8 time. Measures 40-41 have a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). Measures 42-48 have a key signature of one flat (Bb). There are 'x' marks above measures 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47, indicating a change in the bass line.

Jingle Bells - 3

49 50 51 Fan - ny 52 Bright 53 x x 54 x 55

8 Soon Miss Fan-ny Bright was seat-ed by my side;

Jin - gle, jin - gle;

56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64

— The horse was lean and lank, Mis - for-tune seemed his lot; He

jin-gle, jin-gle;

65 66 67 x x 68 x x 69 x x 70 x 71 72

got in - to a drift-ed bank, and we, we got up - sot!

Jin-gle, jin-gle, jin-gle, jin-gle,

Chorus 2

73 74 75 x 76

Jin - gle bells! Jin - gle bells! Jin - gle all the way!

Jin - gle, jin - gle, jin - gle, jin - gle,

77 78 79 80 x

8 Oh, what fun it is to ride in a one - horse o - pen sleigh, Oh!

Jingle Bells - 4

81 Jin - gle bells! 82 Jin - gle bells! 83 Jin - gle all the way! 84 Oh, what fun it 85

Jin - gle, jin - gle, jin - gle, jin - gle,

86 is to ride in a 87 one - horse 88 o - pen sleigh! 89 A one - horse 90

o - pen sleigh! Hey!

Jin - gle, jin - gle, jin - gle, jin - gle jin - gle all the way!

Performance Notes

One of the best-loved seasonal songs of all time, Jingle Bells was inted for the Thanksgiving holiday. Written during the popular sleigh races in the 1800s, the song refers to bells attached to horses' harnesses. Since a horse-drawn sleigh makes very little noise, the jingling of the bells was a warning to other drivers to take care around blind corners.

Keep a steady tempo throughout the song. Have fun at measure 71, where the bass takes the running counter-melody.

ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND

(1911)

Words and Music by
IRVING BERLIN

Arrangement by the
BARBERSHOP HARMONY SOCIETY

Verse $\text{♪} = \text{♪}^3$

Tenor Lead

Bari Bass

Oh, my hon-ey, ——— oh, my hon-ey, bet - ter hur - ry and

Oh, ——— let's go, bet - ter

let's me - an - der. Ain't you go - in', ——— ain't you go - in'

Ain't, oh, ain't

to the lead - er man, rag - ged me - ter man? Oh, my hon - ey, ———

to rag - ged Oh, let's

Alexander's Ragtime Band - 2

10 oh, my hon - ey, 11 let me take you to 12 Al - ex - an - der's

go, let

Detailed description: This block contains the first system of musical notation, measures 10 through 12. It features a treble and bass staff in G major (one sharp). Measure 10 has a vocal line starting with 'oh, my hon - ey,' and a piano accompaniment. Measure 11 continues the vocal line with 'let me take you to' and the piano accompaniment. Measure 12 concludes the system with 'Al - ex - an - der's' and the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.

13 grand - stand, 14 brass band. 15 Ain't you com - in' a - 16 long?

Ain't

Detailed description: This block contains the second system of musical notation, measures 13 through 16. Measure 13 has the vocal line 'grand - stand,' and piano accompaniment. Measure 14 continues with 'brass band.' and piano accompaniment. Measure 15 starts with 'Ain't you com - in' a -' and piano accompaniment. Measure 16 concludes the system with 'long?' and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.

Chorus 17 come hear, 18 come hear

Come on and hear, come on and hear Al - ex -

come hear, come hear

Detailed description: This block contains the third system of musical notation, measures 17 and 18, which form the beginning of the chorus. Measure 17 has the vocal line 'come hear,' and piano accompaniment. Measure 18 continues with 'come hear' and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.

19 an - der's Rag - time Band. 20 Come on and hear, 21 Come on and hear,

an - der's Rag - time Band. Come on and hear, come on and

Come on and hear,

Detailed description: This block contains the fourth system of musical notation, measures 19 through 21. Measure 19 has the vocal line 'an - der's Rag - time Band.' and piano accompaniment. Measure 20 continues with 'Come on and hear,' and piano accompaniment. Measure 21 concludes the system with 'Come on and hear,' and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.

Alexander's Ragtime Band - 3

right here,
hear, it's the best band in the land. They can
right here,



be - fore, ta ta ta ta
play a bu - gle call like you nev - er heard be - fore, so nat - u - ral that you
be - fore, ta ta so ta ta ta



ta ta ta ta That's just
wan - na go to war. That's just the best - est band what
ta ta ta That's just



am, come a - long,
am, my hon - ey lamb. Come on a - long, come on a -
am, come a - long,



Alexander's Ragtime Band - 4

come a - long,

34 35 36

long, come a - long, let me take you by the hand _____ up to the

to the man, to the man

37 38 39

man, _____ up to the man who's the lead - er of the

to the man, to the man

40 41 42

band. _____ And if you care to hear that "Swa - nee Riv - er"

come on and hear, _____

43 44 45

played in rag - time, come on and hear, _____ come on and

come on and hear, come on and

come on and hear, _____

Alexander's Ragtime Band - 5

— come on and hear Rag - time, Rag - time Band.

46 47 48

hear hear, come on and hear Al - ex - an - der's Rag - time Band.

— come on and hear Rag - time, Rag - time Band.

Tag

49 50 51

Hear that mu - sic, ain't it grand? — It's the best band

52 53 54

in the land, rag - time band!

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system contains measures 46-48, the second system contains measures 49-51, and the third system contains measures 52-54. The melody is primarily in the right hand, with a supporting bass line in the left hand. Measure 49 is marked 'Tag'. The score ends with a final chord in measure 54.

Performance Notes

Irving Berlin was one of the most successful songwriters of the twentieth century. His first hit from his Tin Pan Alley days was *Alexander's Ragtime Band*. Berlin wrote hundreds of songs, including *God Bless America*, *White Christmas*, *What'll I Do?*, *Puttin' on the Ritz* and *Steppin' Out With My Baby*.

Although one of the most gifted musicians of his time, Berlin was not formally trained. He learned piano by ear and played all his songs on the black keys. In order to change keys, he had a custom piano built. This piano had a special lever that would allow him to shift keys so as to not write all songs in F#.

Enjoy the quick tempo and contagious energy this song inspires. At measure 53 the performer is invited to take great liberties with the note values, enjoying the final chords.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Words by FRANCIS SCOTT KEY

Music by JOHN STAFFORD SMITH

Arrangement by VAL HICKS

Tenor Lead

Oh, say! Can you see, by the dawn's ear - ly

Bari Bass

Bass Melody

This block contains the first three measures of the song. The Tenor Lead part is written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The lyrics are 'Oh, say! Can you see, by the dawn's ear - ly'. The Bari Bass part is written on a bass clef staff with the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics are 'light. What so proud - ly we hailed at the twi - light's last'. The Bass Melody part is written on a bass clef staff with the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics are 'gleam - ing? Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the per - i - lous'. The measures are numbered 1, 2, and 3. A dashed line connects the end of measure 3 to the beginning of measure 4.

light. What so proud - ly we hailed at the twi - light's last

This block contains measures 4 through 7. The Tenor Lead part is written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The lyrics are 'light. What so proud - ly we hailed at the twi - light's last'. The Bari Bass part is written on a bass clef staff with the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics are 'gleam - ing? Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the per - i - lous'. The measures are numbered 4, 5, 6, and 7. A dashed line connects the end of measure 7 to the beginning of measure 8.

gleam - ing? Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the per - i - lous

This block contains measures 8 through 11. The Tenor Lead part is written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The lyrics are 'gleam - ing? Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the per - i - lous'. The Bari Bass part is written on a bass clef staff with the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics are 'fight. O'er the ram - parts we watched, were so gal - lant - ly'. The measures are numbered 8, 9, 10, and 11. A dashed line connects the end of measure 11 to the beginning of measure 12.

fight. O'er the ram - parts we watched, were so gal - lant - ly

This block contains measures 12 through 15. The Tenor Lead part is written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The lyrics are 'fight. O'er the ram - parts we watched, were so gal - lant - ly'. The Bari Bass part is written on a bass clef staff with the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics are 'fight. O'er the ram - parts we watched, were so gal - lant - ly'. The measures are numbered 12, 13, 14, and 15. A dashed line connects the end of measure 15 to the beginning of measure 16.

The Star Spangled Banner - 2

Musical score for measures 16-18. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 8/8. Measure 16: Treble clef has a half note G4, bass clef has a half note F3. Measure 17: Treble clef has a half note A4, bass clef has a half note G3. Measure 18: Treble clef has a half note B4, bass clef has a half note A3. Lyrics: stream - ing? And the rock - et's red glare, the bombs

Musical score for measures 19-22. Measure 19: Treble clef has a half note C5, bass clef has a half note F3. Measure 20: Treble clef has a half note D5, bass clef has a half note G3. Measure 21: Treble clef has a half note E5, bass clef has a half note A3. Measure 22: Treble clef has a half note F5, bass clef has a half note B3. Lyrics: burst - ing in air, Gave proof thro' the night that our

Musical score for measures 23-26. Measure 23: Treble clef has a half note G4, bass clef has a half note F3. Measure 24: Treble clef has a half note A4, bass clef has a half note G3. Measure 25: Treble clef has a half note B4, bass clef has a half note A3. Measure 26: Treble clef has a half note C5, bass clef has a half note B3. Lyrics: flag was still there. Oh, say! Does that star span - gled

Musical score for measures 27-29. Measure 27: Treble clef has a half note D5, bass clef has a half note C4. Measure 28: Treble clef has a half note E5, bass clef has a half note D4. Measure 29: Treble clef has a half note F5, bass clef has a half note E4. Lyrics: ban - ner yet wave O'er the land of the

Musical score for measures 30-32. Measure 30: Treble clef has a half note G4, bass clef has a half note F3. Measure 31: Treble clef has a half note A4, bass clef has a half note G3. Measure 32: Treble clef has a half note B4, bass clef has a half note A3. Lyrics: free and the home of the brave? land of the free

O CANADA!

Words from The 1975 Corpus Almanac of Canada

Music by C. LAVALLÉE
Arrangement by JOE LILES

Tenor Lead

8

1 2 3 4

O Can - a - da! Our home and na - tive land!_____

Bari Bass

5 6 7

True pa - triot love_____ in all thy sons com -

8 9 10

mand. With___ glow - ing hearts we___ see thee rise, the___

True North strong and free! From— far and wide, O—

Can - a - da, we stand on guard— for— thee.

God, keep our land— glo - rious and free!—

O Can - a - da, we stand on guard for

thee. O Can - a - da, we stand on guard for thee.

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of five systems of music. Each system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 8/8. The lyrics are: 'True North strong and free! From— far and wide, O— Can - a - da, we stand on guard— for— thee. God, keep our land— glo - rious and free!— O Can - a - da, we stand on guard for thee. O Can - a - da, we stand on guard for thee.' The score includes measure numbers 11 through 28. The piano accompaniment features various chords and melodic lines, including some with triplets and slurs. The vocal line includes lyrics and some melodic lines with slurs.