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The sol-ta system of teaching singing, as



NOVELLO, EWER AND CO.'S MUSIC PRIMERS. Edited by Sir JOHN STAINER.

# THE SOL-FA SYSTEM 

## OF TEACHING SINGING

AS USED IN

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE

BY

## JAMES GREENWOOD.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.
In paper boards, One Shilling and Sixpence.

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## AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

In bringing this little book to the notice of the Public, I am complying with a wish that has been expressed to me by many professional and other musical friends, who have witnessed the good results produced by the Lancashire and Yorkshire system of Sol-fa. Being convinced of its superiority over all other systems, I earnestly recommend an investigation of its merits.

James Greenwood.

Bristol, September 25, 1879.


The original of this book is in the Cornell University Library.

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## PREFACE.

In re-issuing the Lancashire Sol-fa Primer, it seems to me advisable to say a few words in answer to the criticisms which were made upon it on its first appearance. First, as to the name given to the system. The reason for its being called " Lancashire" Sol-fa is that it has been handed down from generation to generation orally in that county. It would no doubt have been right to have called it the "Old English," considering that it was the system taught by Thomas Morley and Henry Purcell, men whose works shed a lustre on the times in which they lived, and whose names adorn the brightest pages of England's musical history. But from the fact of its having been used in Lancashire principally, and to such good purpose that those who used it earned for themselves the honourable designation of "The Lancashire Sight-singers," I think it will be admitted that the title "Lancashire Sol-fa" is not wholly inappropriate.

In answer to the observation that the exercises given in the former edition were all in unison, I have only to say that my intention was but to show the leading principles of the system, and to give exercises the practice of which would enable pupils to apply those principles; but I am glad to be able to say that a Primer containing two-part exercises only, and capable of being used in conjunction with any system of Sol-fa, will shortly be issued. With the view, however, of making this edition of the Lancashire Sol-fa Primer as complete as possible, I have inserted a couple of two-part exercises* as examples of the application of the Sol-fa syllables to modulation, believing that a candid examination of the same will prove the "Lancashire" to be more simple, more flexible, and more consistent than any system which uses seven names for diatonic purposes, in forgetfulness of the fact that there are six notes which may belong to either of two keys.

One reviewer of the Primer wrote as follows:-"Any system not possessing a separate and distinct name for the different sounds of the notes in scale, and that name always the same one, whatever the key may be, is not likely to be very successful." This means, that as there are seven distinct notes in the diatonic scale, it is necessary, in the reviewer's opinion, to use seven distinct names. I grant that this opinion is held by many persons, and that at first sight it seems well founded; but I know from experience that it is no more correct than would be the assertion that, because there are seven notes in the scale of

[^0]C major, it is necessary that a person who wishes to play those seven notes on a pianoforte should have seven fingers on his right hand. Let anyone commence playing on the pianoforte the scale of C major (ascending) with his right hand. The note C will be played with the thumb, D with the first finger, and $\mathbf{E}$ with the second, after which the thumb will pass under the hand and play F , the first finger G , and the second A ; the third finger not being used until the seventh note of the scale is required. So it is, analogically, with our system of Sol-fa. Fa takes the first, Sol the second, and La the third; then $\mathrm{Fa}, \mathrm{Sol}$, and La are applied to the fourth, fifth, and sixth notes respectively-the Me not being used until the seventh note of the scale is used. It will be seen that the distances between Fa and Sol, and Sol and La, are always the same-that is, whole tones; and that the semitones are always between La (third) and Fa (fourth), and Me (seventh) and Fa (eighth) whatever the key may be.

Fingering.


Now this is not only a perfectly intelligible and sound system of Sol-fa, but it is also more easily adapted to the major diatonic scale than any other system; because the learner can more easily remember that in ascending the scale he must say twice Fa, Sol, La, and in descending, twice La, Sol, Fa, than he can remember Do, Re, Me, Fa, Sol and La, both forwards and backwards.

Other objectors to our system say, "How do you distinguish between one Fa and the other in any given scale?" We answer, "As we profess to sing at sight, we distinguish, in the key of C major, for instance, between the first leger line below and the first space on the staff;" and we add that "Anyone who is incapable of drawing that distinction can never learn to sing at sight from the staff notation, either with or without any system of Sol-fa."

But the adaptability of our system to any given major scale is its smallest recommendation. We say that by its means we can impart a practical knowledge of modulations much more easily than we could by the use of a system having seven syllables. In teaching the major scales, and modulations from one major key to another, we have only to lay down the principle that, whenever the note above La is to be a whole tone above it, it must be called " Me ," and when a semitone " Fa "; and in a very short time modulation throughout all the major keys, whether with sharps or flats for signatures, becomes quite easy to the pupils.

This is the way with the sharp keys :-


This is the way with the flat keys :-
Example 2.


It will be seen from Example I that the notes C, D and E which form the first, second and third notes of the scale of C major, form also the fourth, fifth and sixth notes of G major, the F deciding the key: also that the first three notes of the scale of " $G$ major form the fourth, fifth and sixth notes of $D$ major, \&c., \&c. From Example 2 it will be seen that the fourth, fifth and sixth notes of the scale of C major are the same as the first, second and third of the scale of F major, the $\mathrm{B} b$ deciding the key. Similarly, the fourth, fifth and sixth notes of F major are the same as the first, second and third notes of B b major, the E $b$ deciding the key; and it will be observed that the syllables as applied in the Lancashire system are in entire agreement with these important facts. Careful consideration will prove the impossibility of adapting a system of seven distinct names to the notes of the above examples without a sacrifice of consistency.

Further, the fact of the Fa, Sol, and La being repeated in the scale not only gives us these facilities for teaching the changes of key, and establishing in the pupils' minds the positions of the semitones, \&c., in the keys through which we pass; but it also enables us to teach easily all the different notes of the chromatic scale, ascending and descending, from any starting-point. It will be seen by reference to the following example that for this purpose we only use ten syllables. Any enquirer may ascertain how many are required to teach the same by other systems.

Chromatic scale, ascending and descending.


Some critics have expressed the opinion that the system is unsuitable in practice. The following account of the performances of twenty-eight boys from a school in Bristol, at an exposition given by myself some time ago, will, I hope, be a sufficient answer to this objection.
J. G.

Bristol, February 16, 1883.
"Narrative of Facts.-One of the boys wrote on the blackboard the changes of key from C to C flat major, and another wrote the changes back to the original key. The twenty-eight boys then sang the exercise, and when the keynote was sounded at the finish it was found that they were just a trifle sharp. I then asked another boy to write the changes of key from C to C sharp major, and one of his schoolmates wrote the changes of key back to $\mathbf{C}$ major. The twenty-eight boys, after being cautioned to be less excited, sang through the different keys to and from $\mathbf{C}$ sharp major; and when I sounded $C$ on the pianoforte it was a perfect unison with the note on which they ended. I wrote exercises in three-four and common time, and in different major and minor keys, introducing the intervals of major sevenths, diminished sevenths, minor sevenths, augmented fourths, augmented seconds, \&c., all of which were sung at first sight correctly, both as to time and tune. I wrote the chromatic scale with C as the tonic (ascending and descending) giving the note C to start from; and, after singing the scale (ascending and descending), the boys ended in perfect tune. This was done three times with the same result. I then wrote the chromatic scale (ascending and descending), commencing on E , which the boys sang with the same result of ending in perfect tune with the instrument from which the pitch was taken.
"I invited any gentleman in the room to write on the black board a figured bass. Mr. Cayzer (bead-master of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital) wrote a figured bass in $G$ major. A boy, fifteen years of age, harmonised it in four parts, and the boys sang the four parts (bass, tenor, alto, and treble) in correct time and tune at first sight. (I may here mention that three of the youths had only recently lost their boys' voices, but so good was their knowledge of the relationship of the different clefs, that both tenor and bass parts were sung firmly in tune in this exercise and in the choruses named below. This exercise was unaccompanied. I accompanied the choruses on a pianoforte. Of alto and treble of course we had abundance.) My youthful choir then sang with precision of attack, and in good tune, 'We never will bow down,' 'We worship God,' and ' O Father, Whose almighty power' (' Judas '), 'They loathed to drink of the river' (' Israel in Egypt '), and 'Hallelujah ' ('Messiah').
"It is certified that the above is an unexaggerated narrative of facts by
"C. E. Hey (Precentor of Bristol),
" Geo. Riseley (Organist, Bristol Cathedral),
"J. Barrett (Organist, Christ Church, Clifton, and Instructor of Class-singing at High School for Girls),
"D. W. Rootham (Conductor, Bristol Madrigal Society, and Chorusmaster, Festival Choir),
"Hy. France (Lay Clerk, Bristol Cathedral)."

## TREBLE AND TENOR.

There are two kinds of scales, viz., Diatonic and Chromatic.
Scales which are composed of tones and semitones are diatonic.
Diatonic scales are of two kinds, Major and Minor.
Scales which contain only semitones are chromatic.
A Semitone is the difference in pitch between any note and the next step to it in the chromatic scale.

A Tone consists of two semitones.
Facility in singing all the scales is most easily obtained by the practice of sol-faing.

Sol-faing means using a distinguishing name to each note sung.
The relationship of the sol-fa syllables to each other is always the same, whatever the key may be.

The major diatonic scale has semitones between the third and fourth and seventh and eighth notes reckoning upwards; all the other five intervals being tones.

The five lines and the spaces between them form the staff:-

Lines temporarily made above or below the staff are called leger lines.

When the G or Treble Clef $\oint$ is written on the second line of the staff, reckoning upwards, the second line takes the name of the seventh letter of the alphabet, G, and the other lines and spaces are known by the first six letters.


When the F or Bass Clef $\mathrm{P}^{\text {: }}$ is written on the fourth line of the staff, thus- the lines and spaces are named as follows:-


The note on which a diatonic scale is constructed is called the key-note or tonic.

The major, minor, or chromatic scales may commence on any line or space.

The scale of C major is written thus, with the treble clef:-

and as follows with the bass or F clef:-


The lines between E and F , and B and C indicate semitones.
The pupils are recommended to practise the notes of this scale ascending, with the sol-fa syllables under them, reading from left to right, say a hundred times. $F a$ and la to be pronounced fah and lah.


After which they may sing the scale descending, as follows :-


When the pupils have well practised the above, they may be tested in singing the notes in the following order:-


If they are at all uncertain of singing any interval in the above, the pupils must not be allowed to go a step further until
the uncertainty has been removed. This can be effected by getting them to practise singing the intermediate notes with their names, for instance :-


This difficulty having been surmounted, the following will be less difficult:-


The pupils must master all these intervals before they go further. Nor must they suppose that the use of fa, sol, and la, twice in the scale, is an accidental circumstance. They will, as they advance, find out for themselves more than one good argument for such an arrangement. The following exercises may be used as tests in singing intervals in the key of C major, but on no account should the pupils guess at the intervals. They must learn them by the process named above.


When the intervals have been accurately sung by the pupils, the master may direct their attention to the Time-table, which appears at p. 27, and the exercises in time on page 28.

Let the teacher now sound the note C , and let his pupils find out for themselves without the slightest assistance, the following
tune; of course taking care that they give a sol-fa syllable ta each note:-


Then the following:-

(For further Exercises in the key of C major, see p. 30.)
Having mastered the above, and a few other exercises in the key of $\mathbf{C}$ major, the pupils may, at the discretion of their instructor, be led to the use of such accidental sharps as occur on fa and sol, calling a sharp fa, $f e$, and a sharp sol, se; the teacher explaining the effect of the sharp in each instance. Thus :-


It will be advisable now to show how to change the key from C major to F major. To do this we must flatten the seventh note of a given key to make it the fourth note of another key. Pupils to repeat the words in italics twenty times. The effect of this flat is to make the distance from $A$ to the note above it a semitone instead of a tone, as it was in the key of C:-


It will be noticed that the first six syllables in the foregoing example belong to the key of $\mathbf{C}$ major ; but the moment the Bp is introduced, the key is changed to F . Now in sol-faing in the previous key, the fourth note of the scale was called fa; and to be consistent we must now call the Bb fa.
When the scale of $F$ major is to be used, the $B b$ must be written at the commencement of the staff. When it is so written, it is called the Key-signature :-


It will be observed that the relationship of the syllables to each other is the same as in the previous key, the semitones falling


Students are recommended to find out for themselves all the intervals in the following exercise, giving to each note its distinguishing name, in its relationship to the key of $F$ major :-


Having found out all the intervals in the foregoing, the pupils'
experience will enable them to sing the following at sight, and in regular time :-

(For Exercises in F major, see p. 35.)
We will now change the key from F major to Bb major. We must flatten the seventh note of the given key to make it the fourth note of another key. The seventh note of the key of F is E:-


The first six syllables in this example are in the key of F major; but when we meet with the Eb, the key is changed to BD major ; the Eb being the fourth note of the key. The key of Bb major will require a signature of two flats, thus :-
 (For Exercises in Bb major, see p. 41.)

We now flatten the seventh note of the key of $B b$ major, in order to change to the key of $\mathrm{E} b$ major.


The signature for Eb major will be three flats, namely, Bb , Eb, and $A b$, and must be written in that order. The semitones



Exercise in $\mathrm{E} \boldsymbol{0}$ major.

(For Exercises in ED major, see p. 48 .)

- The next change of key will be from $\mathrm{E} b$ major to Ab major, by flattening the D , which is the seventh note of Eb major:-


The signature will now be four flats, $B b, E, A b$, and $D b$, and



(For Exercises in Ab major, see p. 51.)
We will now change the key to $\mathrm{D} b$ major. This will be done by flattening the $G$, the seventh note of the key of $A D$ major:-


The signature is now five flats, $B\rangle, E b, A b, D b$, and $G b$. The



Exercise in Db major.

(For Exercises in Db major, see p. 54.)
Change to Gb major:-


The signature now is six flats, and the semitones are between



Exercise in $\mathbf{G b}$ major.

(For Exercises in Gb major, see p. 56.)
The next change is from $G b$ major to $C b$ major, by flattening F :-


The signature, therefore, for $\mathrm{C} b$ major, is seven flats, and the



Exercise in Cb major.

(For Exercises in Cb major, see p. 57.)
We will now briefly make the changes of key, back from Cb major, to the key which was first introduced to the pupils'-notice,
viz., C major. The process will of course be exactly opposite to the one by which we arrived at Cb major. If we take the flat off the fourth note of one key, it will become the seventh note of another key. Let the pupils repeat the words in italics twenty times.

We begin with a signature of seven flats, the semitones being



We take the flat off the fourth note of the scale of $C b$ by placing a natural before the note, thus:-


Now as the Fb is the seventh note of the new key, the Gb above it is the new key-note; hence we call the F me, and the Gb fa .

The flats in the signature are reduced to six :-


We will now go straight through the changes of key till we get to the key of C major, merely remarking, that the note on which the natural comes, will be in each case the leading-note, or as some call it, the sensible note :-



Having arrived at the end of our journey through the major - keys which have signatures consisting of flats, we will now start out in search of what are commonly called the Sharp Keys. The journey back from the key of Cb major to the key of C major will in some measure have prepared the minds of the pupils for what follows. The flats being all taken away, we shall, by placing a sharp on the fourth note of a key, make it the seventh note of another key. Pupils to repeat the words in italics twenty times.


In the key of $G$ major, therefore, $F \#$ will be the signature; and the semitones will be between $\underset{\mathrm{la}}{\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{a}}^{\text {rd }}}$ and $\underset{\mathrm{fa}}{\mathrm{C}}$, and $\underset{\text { me }}{\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{th}}^{\mathrm{th}}} \#$ and $\underset{\mathrm{fa}}{\text { gth }}$.


(For Exercises in G major see p. 58.)
From the key of $G$ major, we go to the key of $D$ major by the same process of placing a sharp on the fourth note of the key from which we wish to change, thus:-


The signature will now be two sharps, viz., $F \#$ and $C \#$, and the



Exercise in D major.

(For Exercises in D major see p. 62.)
We now change the key from D major to A major, by placing a sharp on G:-


The signature for $A$ major will be three sharps, $F \#, C \#$, and $G \#$;



Exercise in A major.

(For Exercises in A major see p. 65.)
The next change is from $A$ major to E major, which is brought about by placing a sharp on D :-


The signature will now be four sharps, $\mathrm{FH}, \mathrm{C} \#, \mathrm{G} \#$, and $\mathrm{D}_{8 \mathrm{th}} \#$;



Exercise in E major.

(For Exercises in E major see p. 67.)
We will now go from the key of E major to that of B major. As A is the fourth note of the scale of E major, we must make
it the seventh note of the key we want, by placing a sharp before it:-


The signature for B major will be five sharps, $\mathrm{F} \#, \mathrm{C} \#, \mathrm{G}$,
 $\underset{\mathrm{me}}{\text { Ath }}$ and $\underset{\mathrm{fa}}{\mathrm{Bt}}$ :-


Exercise in B major.

(For Exercises in B major see p. 69.)
The key of $\mathrm{F} \#$ major will require a signature of six sharps, E \# being the last sharp:-




(For Exercises in F\# major see p. 72.)
The next key into which we shall modulate will be $\mathrm{C} \#$ major. We shall get to it by placing a sharp on the fourth note of F \# major, namely $\mathrm{B}:-$


The signature for $\mathrm{C} \#$ major will consist of seven sharps, $\mathrm{F} \#$, $\mathrm{C} \#, \mathrm{G} \#, \mathrm{D}_{4 \text { th }} \#, \mathrm{~A} \#, \mathrm{Eth} \#$, and $\mathrm{B} \#$. The semitones will be between



Exercise in C\# major.

(For Exercises in C\#major see p. 73.)
We will now modulate from the key of $\mathrm{C} \#$ major to the key of C major, by gradually taking away all the sharps. This will be done by substituting a natural (b) for the last sharp of the signature in each key that we come to, and instead of calling the seventh note $m e$, as we should have done had the sharp
remained, calling it $f a$, because it will in each case become the fourth note of the key we want:-



It will be of use to name the different intervals more parti-
cularly than we have hitherto done. A given note is called the unison, the note above it a second, and so on, as follows:-


The different degrees of the diatonic scale are also named as follows, reckoning upwards :-Tonic (or key-note), supertonic, mediant, sub-dominant, dominant, sub-mediant, leading-note, ${ }^{8}$. tonic.


The difference between the sharp fa (fe) ascending, and the
flat sol (so) descending constitutes an enharmonic change; and so with the other respective chromatic intervals.*

Chromatic Scale with $\mathbf{C}$ as the Tonic.


When it is desired to lower by one semitone the pitch of a note which by the key-signature has already been made flat, a double flat $b b$ is used.

When it is desired to raise by one semitone the pitch of a note which has a double flat before it, a natural and a flat are used, thus: GD .


When it is desired to raise by one semitone the pitch of a note which by the key signature has already been made sharp, a double sharp x is used.
When it is desired to lower by one semitone the pitch of a note which has a double sharp before it, a natural and a sharp are used, thus : 白雨.


[^1]8ve. lower.


As to the interval of a diminished seventh, it can only occur when the lower of the two notes of which it consists is a major third, and the upper a minor ninth, from the dominant of the key. If therefore we were to call Bb , a diminished seventh to C , the note C would no longer be the tonic of C , but the leading note of the key of $D b$ minor.


Chromatic Scale with B as the Tonic.


Every major scale has a relative minor scale.
This relative minor scale begins a minor third below the first note of its relative major, and has the same signature (if any). If the major scale has no signature, its relative minor will have none. We will now give each major scale with its relative minor scale under it; merely remarking, that although in ascending the minor scale, the sixth note is raised a semitone, it will be found in the practice of music generally in a minor key, that as frequently as not the sixth is not so raised. This will be the case principally in descending passages. It is not within the scope of this work to give the scientific reason for this, but rather to put the student in possession of the means whereby he may learn to sing it as he finds it, that is, whether it be raised a semitone or not.

A note which without an accidental sharp or natural would be called $f a$, must, if a sharp or natural is placed before it, be called $f e$; similarly, a sharp or natural placed before a note which would otherwise be called sol, makes it se. Each note that is not raised in pitch by a sharp or a natural, will be called by the same sol-fa syllable as if it were in the relative major key.


A minor.


(For Exercises in A minor, see page 33.)


D minor.


Exercise in D minor.

(For Exercises in D minor, see page 38.)

(For Exercises in G minor, see page 45.)

(For Exercises in C minor, see page 50.)

(For Exercises in F minor, see page 53.)


Bb minor.


(For Exercises in Bb minor, see page 55.)


Eb. minor.


Exercise in $\mathbf{E}$ b minor.

(For Exercises in $\mathrm{E} b$ minor, see page 57.)


Ab minor.


Exercise in Ab minor.

(For Exercises in $A b$ minor, see page 58 .)

We will now take the sharp keys, and their relative minors.


Exercise in $\mathbf{E}$ minor.

(For Exercises in E minor, see page 60.)


Exercise in B minor.

(For Exercises in $B$ minor, see page 64.)



Exercise in F 出 minor.

(For Exercises in $\mathrm{F} \#$ minor, see page 66.)

(For Exercises in C\# minor, see page 68.)


Exercise in G\# minor.

(For Exercises in $G_{\#}^{\#}$ minor, see page 7x.)


D出minor.


Exercise in $\mathrm{D}_{\#}$ minor.

(For Exercises in $\mathrm{D} \#$ minor, see page 72.)


A ${ }^{4}$ minor.


Exercise in $A \sharp$ minor.

(For Exercises in $A \#$ minor, see page 74.)
TIME TABLE.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { and is called a semibreve rest. } \\
& \text { and is called a minim rest. } \\
& \text { and is called a crotchet rest. } \\
& \text { and is called a quaver rest. } \\
& \text { and is called a semiquaver rest. } \\
& \text { and is called a demisemiquaver rest. }
\end{aligned}
$$


 is equal to three minims
 minim is written over a line crotchet turns to the right quaver turns to the left . semiquaver is written thus demisemiquaver is written thus

No. 1. HOW TO BEAT THE TIME.


Down, up, down, up, down, up, down, up, down, up,


No. 2.

down, left, right, up, down, left, right, up, down, left, right, up,

down, left, right, up, down, left, right up, down, left, right, up,

down, left, right, up, down, left, right, up, down, left, right, up,
 down, left, right, up, down, left, right, up, down, left, right, up, down, left,right, up.


Down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up,

down, left, up, down,left,up, down, left, up, down left, up, down, left, up,


No. 4.


Down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up,

down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up, down. left, up, down, left, up,

down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up.


Down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up,

down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up,

down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up, down, left, up.


Down, left, up, down, right, up, down, left, up, down, right, up,

down, left, up, down, right, up, down, left, up, down, right, up,


[^2]

EXERCISES IN C MAJOR.
No. 9.


No. 10.


No. 11.


No. 12.



No. 19.
(8民天


No. 20.
(9C-


No. 22.


No. 25.



No. 28.


No. 29.


No. 30.


No 31.


No. 32.


No. 33.


No. 35 .


No. 37 .



EXERCISES IN F MAJOR.
No. 38.



No. 39.
(eq)


No. 40.



No. 4r.


No. 42.


No. 43 .


No. 48.



No. 49.
(4)-9


No. $5^{0}$.



No. 51.



No. 52.



No. 53.




No. 55.



No. 56.
(4) 8


No. 57.



No. 58.


EXERCISES IN D MINOR.
No. 59.


No. 60.


No. 6 .





No. 65 .


No. 66.



No. 67.


No. 68.


No. 70.


No. 71.


No. 72.


No. 73.
( 9 m
No. 74.



No. 75.



No. 76.
(4)


EXERCISES IN BD MAJOR.


No. 78.





No. 81.



No. 82.



No. 83.



No. 85.



No. 86.



No. 89 .
(b-


No. go.


No. 91.
mo

No. 92.
Fifery+1


No. 93.



No. 94.
(9)


No. 95 .



No. 96.




EXERCISES IN G MINOR.


No. $\boldsymbol{\text { Iof. }}$


No. 102.

se


No. ${ }^{106 .}$



No. 108.



No. 110.

se

No. IIx.


## No. 112. <br> 



EXERCISES IN Eb MAJOR.


No. 117.


No. 128.



No. 119.



No. 120.


No. 123.
Diatonic.

fa



EXERCISES IN C MINOR.



No. 126.



No. 127.



No. 128.


No. 129.


No. 136.


No. 137.



No. 138.



No. 140.



No. 141.



No. 143.


## EXERCISES IN F MINOR.

No. 144.



No. 145.



No. ${ }^{1} 46$.



No. 148.


No. 149 .


EXERCISES IN Db MAJOR.
No. 150.


No. 151.



No. 152.



No. 153.



EXERCISES IN BD MINOR.
No. 156.


## EXERCISES IN Gb MAJOR.

No. 16 I .



No. 162.



No. 163.



No. 164.



No. 165.


No. 166.


## EXERCISES IN Eb MINOR.



No. 168.


EXERCISES IN Cb MAJOR.
No. $17^{\circ}$.


No. ${ }^{17}$ r.
苞呈



## EXERCISES IN Ab MINOR.



No. 175.


No. 176.


EXERCISES IN G MAJOR.
No. 177.



No. 179.



No. 180.



No. 181.
哲


No. 182.



No. 183.

(x)


No. 185.


## EXERCISES IN E MINOR

No. 188.


No. 189.
(4)
 No. 1 go.


No. 19 .



No. 192.


No. 193.



No. 194.
(4) 4,

 Fa me la sol la me fa sol fa mela sol fa la sol


No. 199.


No. 200.




等 No. 203.


紫





No. 207.


EXERCISES IN B MINOR.
No. 208.

la fame la fa la fe se la mefa me la se la. No. 200.


$$
\text { No. } 2 \text { Io. }
$$



No. 211.



EXERCISES IN A MAJOR.
No. 214.

Fa sol la fa sol la fa sol la fa sol la fa fa la sol


No. 215 .
 (9.4-400

No. 216.



No. 217.



No. 218.
(4-4-3+40+2)


No. 219.


No. 220.




No. 22I.



EXERCISES IN F $\#$ MINOR.
No. 222.


No. 223.



No. 226.


No. 228.


No. 230.


No. 23 I.


No. 232.


No. 233.


No. 234.


EXERCISES IN C\#. MINOR.
No. 235.



70 THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE


No. 243 .


No. 244.


No. 245 -




No. 247. EXERCISES IN G\# MINOR.

La se la me fa me fa sol la fa la sol fa me la



## EXERCISES IN F\# MAJOR.

No. 252.


$$
72
$$

## THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE



No. 254 -


EXERCISES IN D ${ }_{\text {\# }}^{4}$ MINOR.


No. 257.


No. 258.

 No. 259.


No. 260 .
EXERCISES IN C\# MAJOR.


No. 26 I.


No. 262.



In solfaing the following exercise in modulation the pupils must remember that when the next note above $l a$ is a semitone above it, it must be called $f a$, and when a whole tone $m e$.

The tonic will be expressed by capital letters, and the subdominant by italics. An asterisk will show in each case by what means the change of key is effected.


Fa me la sol $f a$ sol la $f a$ la sol la me Fa


Fa fa la me Fa fa la me Fa fa la me Fa sol la fa


Fa sol la fa la $f a$ sol Fa sol la $f a$ sol Fa me sol


At bar 4 of the following exercise the note E is at one time called $l a$, and at another time me; because, by the action of the lower part, the key has been changed. The Bb which is introduced being the fourth note of the key of $F$, the note $E$ which was the third note of the original key is become the seventh of the new key. This hint will enable the student to analyze the remainder.


THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE SYSTEM OF SOL-FA.

la me Fa sol fa la sol fa me la me

$\mathrm{Fa} \quad f a$


E major. A major. D major. G major. $\quad$ C major.


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 Hbeeward
Queen Aimé
(Female
(

PURCELL.
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Te Deum and Jubilatrin $D$... ... ... 10
$\begin{array}{lcccccccc}\text { Harold } & . . & . . & . . & . . & . . & . . & 4 & 0 \\ \text { BAFTIMEUS } & \ldots & . . & . . & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 1 & 6\end{array}$
Bartimeus ... ... ... ... ... ... i
The Consecration or tne Banner $\quad . .$.
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[^0]:    * Pages 75-78.

[^1]:    * The author of this little book designedly omits mention of the intervals of diminished and augmented thirds, and also of the diminished seventh, reckoning from the tonic, as these intervals are never met with in this relationship. The interval of an augmented third is never used. The interval of a diminished third does sometimes occur, as in Spohr's "Blest are the departed," where the tenor has the following; but it will be seen that this is not a diminished third reckoning from the tonic:-

[^2]:    * When a piece of music in $\frac{8}{g}$ time is to be sung quickly, it is right to moke two beats to a bar, one down and the other up.

