

4.



THE BRAES ABOON BONAW.

Wilt thou go, my bon\_nie Las:sie, Wilt thou go, my braw Lassie, Wilt thou go,  
 say ay or no, To the braes a\_ boon Bo\_naw, Las-sie. Tho'Don.ald hae nae mic-  
 kle frase. Wi' law'land speeches fine La<sup>s</sup> sie, What hell im-part  
 comes frae the heart, Sae let it be frae thine, Las - sie. D.C.

<p>When simmer days cleed a' the braes                  Wi' blossom'd broom, sae fine, Lassie,                  At milking sheel we'll join the reel,                  My flocks shall a' be thine, Lassie                  Wilt thou go, &amp;c.</p>	<p>I'll hunt the roe, the hart, the doe,                  The ptarmigan, sae sly, Lassie,                  For duck and drake I'll beat the brake,                  Nae want shall thee come nigh, Lassie.                  Wilt thou go, &amp;c.</p>
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it are Seven in number, and are denoted by the relative names of the first seven letters of the Alphabet A.B.C.D.E.F.G. These (notes ♯) are written upon and in what is called a "Stave," being 5 parallel lines and their Spaces. Of these seven notes the Scale is composed, being repeated when requiring extension to form a tune, and when they necessarily go below or above the Stave, "ledger lines," such as are seen drawn through some of the notes in the scale are used. Eight of these notes, ascending or descending, make an Octave. the eighth note being both by name and sound, a repetition of the fir<sup>t</sup> though higher in pitch, and these form the complete Natural Scale. It must be observed however, that although an Octave contains eight notes, it has but five full tones and two semitones, the first semitone occurring between the 3<sup>d</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> & the second semitone between the 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> notes, in the Octave. For instance C, being the Key note of the natural Scale, the foregoing Gamut is arranged upon that principle and so is the following Octave.

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