

FOR-

SINGING SCHOOLS, CONTENTIONS CHOIRS DAY SCHOOLS AND MUSICAL INSTITUTES.

EDITED BY

ADDINES. MIEFFER.

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DAYTON, VIRGINIA.

Published by RUEBUSH, KIEFFER & CO.

THE TEMPLE STAR:

FOR

Singing-Schools, Conventions, Choirs, Day-Schools, and Musical Societies.

CONTAINING

A THEORETICAL STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPLES OF VOCAL MUSIC,

BY

B. C. UNSELD,

OF THE

VIRGINIA NORMAL MUSIC SCHOOL.

GLEES AND SONGS FOR THE SINGING-SCHOOL, SABBATH-SCHOOL MUSIC, HYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS AND CHANTS.

EDITED BY

ALDINE S. KIEFFER,

AUTHOR OF "STARRY CROWN," "SCHOOLDAY SINGER," "GLAD HOSANNAS," ETC., FTC.

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THE author of these pages is painfully conscious of two facts, viz: That character, or shaped notes, have been interdicted by the professionals of the old, or round note notation; and that the class of music heretofore issued in character notes, has been sadly wanting in point of finish and correct harmony. He is also cognizant of the fact that the writing of a Preface is usually "Love's labor lost;" but in this instance he cannot forbear making a few remarks, trusting that the reader will exercise the necessary patience to enable him to read them.

Reforms, as a general rule, progress slowly from the fact that they necessarily start with those who feel the need of reforms. This class of individuals is found in the middle stratum of society. Especially is this true of the reform in musical notation. That large mass of American citizens, comprising the families of farmers, mechanics and tradesmen were, by the very nature of the old notation, with its mysteries, technicalities and intricacies, almost debarred the privilege of becoming singers; as, by the old notation, it was a more difficult matter to become a reader of music than a master of Latin and Greek. Hence, among this class of individuals men arose clamoring for reform. Those above them refused to listen to their appeals, and, as a last resort, those who were not well qualified for the task went about compiling music books in the new notation, full of crudities and imperfections. These were in turn denounced by the professionals of the old school, and this state of affairs has existed for years.

Happily, however, for the cause, there was a living virtue or principle in the reform, which, in spite of the imperfections of its early founders, has perpetuated itself until one after another of its crudities has disappeared; and until musicians and publishers of high

renown and authority are entering heartily into the merits of the long-needed reform.

For nearly a quarter of a century the editor of these pages has been identified with this movement, and he has reason to believe that "THE TEMPLE STAR" is a step in advance of any character note publication in the South. He has given to it his best energies, and has been assisted greatly by prominent authors of the old school natation, and with no little gratification does he send out "THE TEMPLE STAR," in the hope that it may lead many into the Courts of Song.

The Union of certain publishers and authors upon one set of Characters, representing the scale names, is a great event in the history of this reform. Prof. Aikin's characters have been chosen. Whilst he should have preferred Funk's, yet for the ultimate good of the reform, the editor of these pages acquiesced in their adoption. This has resulted also in Messrs. Biglow & Main, of New York, having prepared and published a Church Music Book in the same shapes. This points, unmistakably, to greater achievements for character notes.

The editor returns his thanks to Prof. B. C. Unseld and J. H. Tenney for valuable services rendered in the preparation of these

Trusting that Teachers and Musicians of the South and West, with whose interests his own has ever been identified, will give "THE TEMPLE STAR" a trial in their respective fields of labor, he begs leave to subscribe himself a fellow-laborer in the Vineyard of

ALDINE S. KIEFFER.

THEORETICAL STATEMENTS.

By B. C. UNSELD, Principal Virginia Normal Music School.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

THE following elucidation of the Elementary Principles is designed as a sort of catechism for the use of the pupil. The statements are worded, for the most part, as concisely as possible—in short sentences—and are intended to be committed to memory by the pupil, and recited at each lesson.

The committing to memory of these statements is not to take the place of the teacher's regular instructions, blackboard exercises, &c., but as an addition to them—something for the pupils to learn between the lessons. Each subject should be taught orally, fully explained, and illustrated with blackboard exercises, and then (not before) the pupils should be referred to the statements embodying the subject taught, and be required to memorize them and recite them at the next lesson. Used in this way they will prove to be a valuable review of the lessons, and will serve to fix them in the memory of the pupils.

No attempt has been made to arrange the statements in the order of a series of lessons: each teacher will arrange the order of his

lessons to suit himself, or rather to suit the condition of his class,

The Scale, Staff, Notes.

1. The SCALE is a series of eight tones.

2. The tones of the scale are named by the Numeral Names, ONE, Two, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT.

3. Also by the Syllables, Do, RE, MI, FA, SoL, LA, SI, Do. Pronounced, Doh, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah, See, Doh,

- 4. The scale is represented by a character called the STAFF.
- 5. The Staff consists of Fine Lines and Four Spaces.
- 6. Each line and each space is called a Degree.
- 7. The staff contains nine degrees.
- 8. When more than nine degrees are required, the spaces above and below may be used, and short lines may be added above and below.

- 9. The short lines are called Added Lines.
- 10. The tones are indicated on the staff by Notes.
- 11. In the Character-Note System of Notation, the tones are represented, and more readily indicated on the staff, by notes of different shapes for the different tones.

12. The scale is extended upward by considering Eight as One of an upper scale.

13. The scale is extended downward by considering One as Eight of a lower scale.

QUESTIONS.—1. What is the scale? 2. How are the tones of the scale named? 3. What other names? 4. How is the scale represented? 5. Of what does the staff consist? 6. What is each line and each space called? 7. How many degrees does the staff contain? 8. When more than nine degrees are requi, d, how are they obtained? 10. How are tones indicated on the staff? 11. How are the tones represented in the Character-Note System of Notation? 12, How is the scale extended upward? 13. How extended downward?

Absolute Pitch, Letters, Clefs.

14. The highness or lowness of tones is called PITCH.

15. Pitch is both Relative and Absolute.

16. Relative pitch is the position a tone occupies in the scale.

17. Absolute pitch is the fixed, unchangeable position of a tone, independent of scale relation.

18. In relative pitch, tones are named by the numeral names, One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight.

19. In absolute pitch, tones are named by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

20. In the Model, or Standard Scale, the pitch C is taken as One.

21. The order of the pitches in the standard scale is as follows; C is One, D is Two, E is Three, F is Four, G is Five, A is Six, B is Seven, C is Eight.

C is again taken for Eight, because the same tone which is Eight to the tones below it, is

22. Absolute pitch is represented on the staff by the application of one of the letters to one of the degrees.

23. When a letter is thus used it is called a CLEF. 24. The letters commonly used as clefs are G and F.

25. The G clef is placed on the second line.

26. The F clef is placed on the fourth line.



27. The G clef is used mostly for ladies' voices.

28. The F clef is used exclusively for gentlemen's voices.

QUESTIONS.—14. What is the highness or lowness of tones called? 15. Pitch is both?

16. What is Relative pitch? 17. What is Absolute pitch? 18. How are tones named in Relative pitch? 19. In Absolute pitch how named? 20. What pitch is taken as one in the Standard Scale? 21. Name the order of pitches in the Standard Scale? why is C taken again for Eight? 22. How is Absolute pitch represented on the stanf? 23. When a letter is thus used what is it called? 24. What letters are commonly used as clefs? 25. Upon which degree is

Li is used for the Tenor.

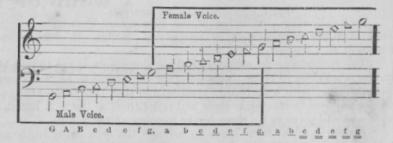
It is used for the Tenor when the Tenor and Base parts are written on the same staff.

the G clef placed? 26. The F clef? What are the letters upon the lines of the G staff? What are the letters on the spaces, &c.? Teacher will multiply questions. 27. The G clef is used-?

Classification of Voices.

29. The usual vocal compass, including both the male and female voices, is about three octaves.

30. The tones of the different octaves, denoted by the same letters, are designated by capitals and small letters, together with marks above or below them.



The letters in the above example are read thus: Great G, great A, great B, small c, small d, small e, small f, small g, small a, small b, once marked small e, once marked small e, and so on through this octave, and we have then twice marked small d, and so on.

This once marked small c, being the central tone of the vocal and also of the great, or instrumental scale, is called MIDDLE C.

The Felef, it will be seen, indicates small f; the G clef indicates once marked small g.

The difference of pitch between the male and female voices, should be clearly explained and illustrated in this connection.

31. The voice is naturally divided into four classes:

Low male voice-Base. High male voice—Tenor. Low female voice—ALTO. High female voice—Soprano, or Treble.

32. The parts to be sung by the different voices are designated by

33. The F clef, also called Base clef, is used for Base, and often

34. The G clef, also called Treble clef, is used for Soprano and Alto, and often for Tenor. When used for Tenor it denotes small g -an octave lower than when used for Soprano or Alto.

The use of the G clef for Tenor (always incorrect,) is being gradually abandoned, and the C clef, (called also, Tenor clef,) adopted in its place. The C clef fixes the letters upon the staff in the same order as the G clef, but indicates the tones an octave lower, and enables the Tenor part to be more readily distinguished.

QUESTIONS.—29. What is the usual vocal compass? How are the tones of the different octaves designated? Read the letters in the example—what is the once marked small c also called? What pitch does the Fclef indicate? The G clef? 31. The voice is divided into how many classes? Name them. 32. How are the parts for the different voices designated? 33. For what voices is the Fclef used? 34. The G clef?

Transposition.—Practical.

35. The first tone of the scale-One or Do-is called the KEYNOTE

36. In the Model or Standard Scale the pitch C is the Keynote.

37. Any other pitch than C may be taken as the Keynote.

38. Changing the pitch is called TRANSPOSITION.

39. The tones of a scale are also called a KEY.

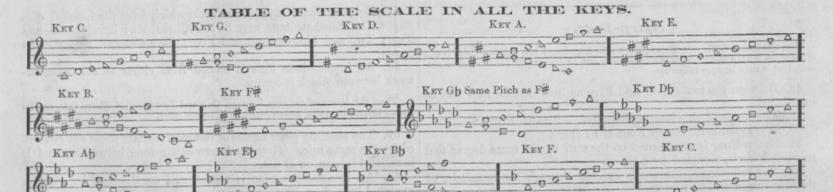
40. The word "Key", in this sense, means a family of tones, or tone-family.

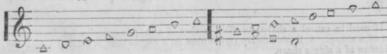
41. The tones of a key make the scale only when they occur in

42. A key or scale is named from the letter that is taken as the

43. The different keys, except the key of C, are indicated by Sharps (2) or FLATS (2) placed on the staff.

44. Such sharps or flats are called the SIGNATURE (sign) of the key.





Note to the Teacher—It is not necessary, at this point, to explain the theory of the transposition of the scale. All that the pupils need to know are the names of the Keys and their Signatures. The different Keys may be introduced somewhat in the following manner. Write the scale of C on the board, and question the class as to what Scale, Key, Keynote, notes. After some practice in this way, he will say, "We will now take Five of this key?" D. Write the D scale, for the keynote of a new key. What is Five (what letter) in this key?" D. Write the D scale, Fig. in this key?" G. "What, then, is the pitch of the new keynote?" G. Write the G explain the signature, and exercise by pointing. Then, in the same manner, (taking Five of the old key for a keynote of a new key,) introduce the keys of A, three sharps; E, four sharps;

B, five, and F sharp, six sharps.

The flat keys may be taught in the same way, by taking Four of the old key for the key-

The object in presenting the keys in this way, is to give the class practice in the different keys, giving greater variety in the exercises. The Theory of the Transposition of the Scale may be taken up later in the course.

QUESTIONS.—35. What is the first tone of the scale called? 36. What pitch is the keynote in the model scale? 37. May any other pitch be taken as the keynote? 38. What is changing the pitch called? 39. The tones of a scale are called a——? 40. What does the word "key" in this sense mean? 41. When do the tones of a key make the scale? 42. From what is a key or scale named? 43. How are the different keys indicated? 44. What are such sharps or flats called? What is the signature of the key of G? Of D?&c. Teacher will multiply similar questions.

Intervals.-Steps and Half Steps.

45. The difference of pitch between two tones is called an INTERVAL.

46. There are two kinds of intervals in the scale, the larger called STEPS; the smaller called HALF STEPS.

47. The Half-steps occur between Three and Four, and Seven and

QUESTIONS.—45. What is the difference of pitch between two tones called? 46. How many kinds of intervals in the scale, and what are they? 47. Where do the half-steps occur? What is the interval from one to two? Five to six? &c. Multiply similar questions.

Sharp-Four.

The Chromatic Scale as a whole need not be introduced just yet, but there is one of its tones, Sharp Four, which is so common, and, in its proper connection, so natural, that it may be here taken up

48. Between the tones Four and Five an intermediate tone may be introduced.

49. The name of this intermediate tone is Sharp Four.

50. The syllable for Sharp Four is FI (Fee).

represents Four, modified by a sharp.

52. The influence of the sharp extends through the remainder of the measure in which it occurs.

The additional clause of this rule, namely, "And through succeeding measures until cancelled by a note on some other degree of the staff," is gradually being discontinued, as it is of no benefit, and causes great confusion. In some books this rule is still in force, and the teacher should be able to explain it.

53. The influence of the sharp is cancelled by the NATURAL (\$).

It has been suggested that this character be called a CANCEL, since it is never used except to cancel the effect of some previous sharp or flat. The term "natural" certainly was a tendency to mislead the pupil,—to convey the idea that some tones are more natural than others.

54. In the sharp keys, Sharp Four is indicated by a sharp, and cancelled by a natural.

55. In the flat keys, Sharp Four is indicated by a natural, and cancelled by a flat.

56. The sharps, flats, or naturals, that occur incidentally in a tune, are called ACCIDENTALS.

QUESTIONS.—48. Between which tones may an intermediate tone be introduced? 49. What is the name of this intermediate tone? 50. What syllable? 51. How is Sharp Four represented on the staff? 52. How far does the influence of the sharp extend? 53. By what is the influence of a sharp cancelled? 54. How is Sharp Four indicated in sharp keys, and how cancelled? 55. In flat keys! 56. What are the sharps, flats, or naturals, occurring incidentally called? ally, called?

Chromatic Scale.

57. Between those tones of the scale which form the interval of a step, an intermediate tone may be introduced, viz: between One and Two; Two and Three; Four and Five; Five and Six, and Six and

58. An intermediate tone is named from either of the two scaletones between which it occurs.

Thus the intermediate tone between One and Two is called Sharp One, or Flat Two. Sharp, in music, means higher, Flat means lower.

59. The absolute pitch names of the intermediate tones are govern-51. Sharp Four is represented on the staff by the same degree that ed by the same rule. Thus the intermediate tone between C and D is called C sharp, or D flat.

60. An intermediate tone is represented on the staff by a degree

modified by a sharp, flat, or natural.

61. A sharp makes a degree represent a tone a half-step higher than it does without the sharp.

62. A flat makes a degree represent a tone a half-step lower than it does without the flat.

63. A natural is used to cancel the influence of a previous sharp

If used to cancel a sharp, its effect is that of a flat; to cancel a flat, its effect is that of a sharp. A Double Sharp (%) is used on a degree that is already under the influence of a single sharp.

To cancel the double sharp, and restore the degree to the influence of a single sharp, this character (22) is used.

A double flat (22), and its cancel (22), are used in a similar manner.

64. The intermediate tones are called Chromatic Tones.

65. The other tones are called DIATONIC TONES.

Diatonic tones may be further defined as those tones that necessarily belong to a key,-the regular members; Chromatic tones, those that are occasionally introduced.

66. The scale composed of the diatonic tones only, is called the DIATONIC SCALE.

67. The scale composed of all the tones, both diatonic and chromatic, is called the CHROMATIC SCALE.

68. The Chromatic Scale consists of thirteen tones, with twelve intervals of a half-step each.

QUESTIONS .- 57. Between which tones of the scale may an intermediate tone be introduced? 58. From what is an intermediate tone named? 59. How are they named as to absolute pitch? 60. How is an intermediate tone represented on the staff? 61. What is the effect of a sharp? 62. Of a flat? 63. What is a natural used for? 64. What are the intermediate tones called? 65. The other tones? 66. What is the scale composed of diatonic tones called? 67. What is the scale composed of all the tones called? 68. Of what does the chromatic scale consist?

Intervals-Seconds, Thirds-Major and Minor.

The teacher may give such instruction in the Major and Minor intervals as he deems expedient, or may omit it entirely, as it is not absolutely necessary in elementary practice. The following is a synopsis of the subject.

69. In addition to the names Step and Half-step, intervals receive other names, such as Seconds, Thirds, Fourths, &c.

70. These names are derived from the manner in which the inter-

vals are represented on the staff.

71. An interval that embraces in its representation two adjoining degrees of the staff is called a Second. An interval that embraces three degrees, a Third; four degrees, a Fourth; five degrees, a Fifth; six degrees, a Sixth; seven degrees, a Seventh; eight degrees, an Octave.

72. Although all intervals of the same name look alike on the staff, yet, when considered in reference to the scale, they do not sound alike; their difference in sound being caused by the steps and half-steps of the scale.

A second that is equal to a half-step is a MINOR SECOND.

A second that is equal to a step is a Major Second.

A third that is equal to one step and one half-step is a MINOR THIRD.

A third that is equal to two steps is a Major Third.

A fourth that is equal to two steps and one half-step is a PERFECT

A fourth that is equal to three steps is a Sharp Fourth.

A fifth that is equal to two steps and two half-steps is a FLAT

A fifth that is equal to three steps and one half-step is a PERFECT

A sixth that is equal to three steps and two half-steps is a MINOR

A sixth that is equal to four steps and one half-step is a MAJOR SIXTH.

A seventh that is equal to four steps and two half-steps is a MINOR

A seventh that is equal to five steps and one half-step is a Major

An OCTAVE is equal to five steps and two half-steps.

The intervals here mentioned are called Diatonic intervals, because they are produced by skips in the diatonic scale. There are others arising out of the chromatic scale, but they need not be mentioned here.

QUESTIONS.—69. In addition to the names step and half-step, what other names do intervals receive? 70. From what are these names derived? 71. An interval embracing two degrees is a what? &c. 72. Do all intervals that look alike sound alike? Teacher will supply other questions.

Transposition-Theoretical.

Further instruction may now be given in the transposition of the scale, that is, the theory of transposition may now be taught. For methods of doing this the teacher is referred to The Pestalozzian Music Teacher, by Dr. Lowell Mason and Theo. F Seward. Every teacher should have a copy of that work, for reference and for guidance in all matters of elementary instruction.

73. The scale of C is adopted as the Model or Standard Scale.

74. When any other pitch than C is taken as the keynote, the scale is said to be transposed.

75. In transposing the scale the proper order of intervals must be preserved.

requires the change of but one tone with each transposition.

78. There are two methods by which this is done. First-by Fifths, that is, by taking Five of the old key for the keynote of the new key.

79. Second—by Fourths, that is, by taking Four of the old key for the keynote of the new key.

80. In transposing by fifths, Four of the old key is omitted and Sharp Four adopted in its place; Sharp Four becoming Seven of the

81. In transposing by fourths, Seven of the old key is omitted and Flat Seven adopted in its place; Flat Seven becoming Four of the from each other—when there is a difference of but one tone between new key.

In transposing by fifths, Sharp Four is the tone of transposition; hence the following rule: "Sharp Four transposes the scale a fifth."

In transposing by fourths, Flat Seven is the tone of transposition; hence the following rule: "Flat Seven transposes the scale a fourth."

82. The intermediate tone required in transposition is called THE are but one remove from each other. TONE OF TRANSPOSITION.

Transposing by fifths is also called transposing by sharps; transposing by fourths is also called transposing by flats.

82. The sharps and flats necessary in the different keys are placed at the beginning, and are called the Signature.

The signature may be changed wherever, in the course of a tune, there is a decided and prolonged change of key.

84. A sharp or flat, when used in the signature, has a more extended influence than when it merely occurs as an accidental.

For instance, in the signature of G, the sharp affects the degree on which it is placed throughout the tune, unless temporarily cancelled by a natural, and also all its octaves. The teacher may also explain that every tone in music is sometimes diatonic and sometimes chromatic. F Sharp in the key of G is diatonic, because it belongs to that key, It is chromatic in the key of C, because it is not a regular member of that key. It is chromatic in G, but is diatonic in C.

QUESTIONS.—73. Which scale is adopted as the model scale? 74. When is the scale said to related keys, and the effect of their connection.

76. This is done by omitting certain tones from the old key and adopting in their place certain intermediate tones as members of the new key.

77. The most natural order of transposing the scale is that which the scale is that the scale is that which the scale is that the scale is that which the scale is that which the scale is that the scale is that the scale is that which the scale is the scale i are they called? 84. What is the influence of a sharp or flat in a signature? Give an

Relationship of Keus.

85. Keys that have a great many tones in common are said to be closely related.

EXAMPLE.—In the key of G there is but one tone that is not in the key of C. viz: Fa; and the key of C has but one tone that is not in the key of G, viz., F accordingly, these two keys have the greatest number of tones in common that it is possible for two keys to have, and are, therefore, said to be related in the first degree—they

In the key of F there is but one tone that is not in the key of C, viz., B; and the key of C has but one tone that does not belong to F, viz., B; accordingly, these two keys are related in the first degree. Thus it may be said that the key of C has two keys that are related to it in the first degree, viz., the key of G and the key of F.

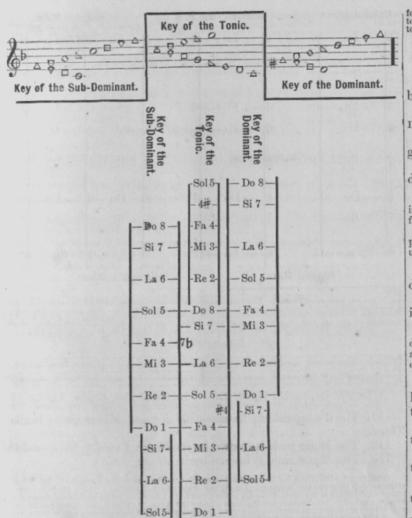
87. Each key has two keys that are related to it in the first degree, viz., the key founded upon its Fifth, and the key founded upon its Fourth.

88. The Central or Chief Key, is called the Key of the Tonic; the key founded upon its fifth is called the Key of the Dominant; the key founded upon its fourth is called the Key of the Sub-Dominant.

89. The distinguishing tone between the Key of the Tonic and the

90. The distinguishing tone between the Key of the Tonic and the

This relationship of the three keys is shown in the following diagrams. It will be of advantage to the singer to know of this relation, and to observe the use of the



founded upon its fifth? The key founded upon its fourth? 89. What is the distinguishing tone between the key of the tonic and the dominant? 90. The distinguishing tone between

Modulation.

91. A piece of music during its progress may pass into other keys besides the one in which it begins.

92. This passing over of the music into other keys is called Modu-

LATION.

93. By Modulation, then, is meant a change of key during the progress of a piece of music.

94. Modulation is effected, or produced by the introduction of the distinguishing tone of the new key.

For instance, if, during the progress of a tune beginning in C the tone F# is introduced, in a prescribed way, it will cause a modulation into the key G. To return from G to C the tone F must be used.

Again, if the tone Bb is introduced in a tune during its progress in C it will produce a modulation into the key of F. To return from F to C the tone B must be

95. Sharp four occurring in a tune in a certain manner will produce a modulation into the key of the Dominant.

96. Flat seven occurring in a certain way will cause a modulation into the key of the Sub-Dominant.

Although modulation produced by the use of intermediate tones is the most decided, yet a change of key may take place without the use of intermediate tones; and, on the other hand, the introduction of intermediate tones does not always produce modulation.

97. The modulations that have just been studied are called modulations of one remove, because only one change is made in the pitch of the tones used.

98. When Sol becomes Do the music is said to go into the key of

the Dominant, or first sharp key.
99. When Fa becomes Do the music is said to go into the key of the Sub-Dominant, or first flat key.

Eighty per cent of all the modulations in music are into one or the other of these two keys, and the modulation into the key of the Dominant is the one most used.

QUESTIONS.—85. Keys that have tones in common are said to be what? 86. When are keys related in the first degree? Give examples. 87. Each key has how many keys related to it in the first degree? What are they? 88. What is the Central or Chief Key called? The key 2 T. T. S.

QUESTIONS.—91. Must a piece of music stay in the key in which it begins? 92. What is passing over into other keys called? 93. What does modulation mean? 94. How is modulated the state of tion effected? Give an example. 95. Sharp four will produce a modulation into which key? 96. Flat seven? May a change of key occur without the use of intermediate tones? Do intermediate tones always produce modulation? 97. What are the modulations just studied called? Why? 98. When Sol becomes Do where does the music go? 99. When Fa becomes Do?

The Minor Mode.

100. Thus far in our studies Do has been our keynote, or point of

101. La is sometimes taken as the keynote.

102. The effect of the music in which Do is the keynote is bright and joyous.

193. When La is the keynote the effect of the music is sad and

plaintive.

104. The Scale with Do as the keynote is called the Major Scale.

105. The Scale with La as the keynote is called the MINOR SCALE. 106. The Major and Minor scales have many tones in common,

they are, therefore, said to be related.

107. Each major scale has its relative minor, and each minor scale its relative major.

Although the Minor scale is, to some extent, treated as an independent scale, it is in reality only a peculiar mode of using the tones of the Major scale; hence, the term MINOR MODE.

108. The Minor scale, unlike the major, has different forms.

109. The forms most commonly used are, the Natural Minor, the Harmonic Minor, and the Melodic Minor.

110. These different forms arise from a different arrangement of the order of intervals.

The following diagrams show the order of intervals in each form:

Harmonic Minor. Melodic Minor. Natural Minor. ASCENDING. DESCENDING. 6 -- La -- 8 6 -- La -- 18 61-La-88-La-16 --Sol-#1-Fi--Mi -55- Mi---- Mi ----Mi-- Re--Do-Natural Minor. La, Si, Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La. La, Si, Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Si, La,

La, Si, Do, Re, Mi, Fi, Si, La, La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do, Si, La.

111. The distinguishing feature of Major and Minor scales is the

112. The Major scale is known by its Major Third.

113. The Minor scale is known by its Minor Third.

QUESTIONS.—100. Thus far in our studies which tone has been the keynote? 101. What other tone is taken as the keynote? 102. What is the effect of music in which Do is the keynote? 103. What is the effect when La is the keynote? 104. What is the scale with Do as the keynote called ? 105. What is the scale with La as the keynote called ? 106. Have the Major and Minor scale tones in common, and what are they said to be? 107. Each Major scale has its-? and each Minor its-? Although the Minor is treated as an independent scale, what is it in reality? 108. Has the Minor only one form, or different forms? 109. What forms are most commonly used? 110. From what do these different forms arise? Teacher will supply quesby what:

Measures, Accent. &c.

114. The length of tones is measured by a division of time into small equal portions.

115. These small portions of time are called Measures.

116. Measures are subdivided into smaller portions called Parts of Measures, or Beats, or Pulses.

117. Accent is a greater loudness given to a certain pulse, or part of a measure.

118. Measures and Parts of Measures are indicated to the ear by

119. To the eye by motions of the hand called Beating Time. Each motion is called a Beat.

120. A Measure is represented by the space between two upright lines called Bars.

121. The space between the Bars is called a Measure—that is, a written Measure.

122. The end of an exercise is indicated by a Double Bar.

123. A Measure having two parts or pulsations is called Double anyou say of a measure of twelve parts? MEASURE.

124. Double Measure is indicated by counting ONE, Two, or by two motions of the hand—Down, Up.

125. The accent is upon the first part.

126. A Measure having three parts, or pulsations, is called TRIPLE MEASURE.

127. Triple Measure is indicated by counting ONE, Two, Three. or by three motions of the hand-Down, Left, Up.

128. The accent is upon the first part.

129. A Measure having four parts is called QUADRUPLE MEASURE.

130. Quadruple Measure is indicated by counting One, Two, Three, Four, or by four motions of the hand-Down, Left, Right, UP.

131. There are two accents in Quadruple Measure; strong upon the first pulse, and light upon the third.

132. A Measure having six pulsations is called Sextuple Measure.

133. Sextuple Measure is indicated by counting ONE, Two, Three,

questions on the intervals of the different forms. 111. What is the distinguishing feature of Four, Five, Six, or by six motions of the hand—Down, Left, Left, Major and Minor scales? 113. How is the Major scale known? The Minor scale is known? Right, Up, Up.

134. There are two accents in Sextuple Measure; strong upon the first bulse, and light upon the fourth.

135. Sextuple Measure is also called Compound Double Measure. Indicated by two counts, or two motions-Down, Up,-comprehending three pulsations to each count.

136. A Measure having nine pulsations is called Compound Triple MEASURE. It is indicated by three Counts, or three Beats, comprehending three pulsations to each beat. It is accented upon the first, fourth, and seventh pulses.

137. A Measure having twelve parts or pulses is called Compound QUADRUPLE MEASURE. It is indicated by four Counts, or four Beats, comprehending three pulses to each beat. It is accented upon the first, fourth, seventh and tenth pulses.

Questions.—114 How is the length of tones measured? 115. What is a portion of time called? 116. What are the smaller portions called? 1.7. What is accent? 118. How are measures indicated to the ear? 119. To the eye? 120. Hov. is a measure represented? 121. What is the space between the bars called? 122. What indicates the end of an exercise? 123. What is a measure with two parts called? 124. How is Double measure indicated? 125 Upon which part is the accent? 125. What is a measure having three pulsations called? 127. How is Triple measure indicated? 128. Upon which part is the accent? 129. What is a measure having four parts called? 130. How is Quadruple measure indicated? 131. Describe the accents in Quadruple measure? 132. What is a measure of six parts called? 133. How indicated? 134. De scribe the accents? 135. What is Sextuple measure sometimes called? How indicated? 136. What is a measure of nine parts called? How indicated? Describe the accents? 137. What

Notes, Rests. &c.

138. The length of tones is represented by Notes.

Notes have two uses. 1. To indicate on the staff which tones are to be sung. 2. The length of each tone.

139. The notes in common use are-

140. Silence is indicated by RESTS.

141. The rests in common use are-

Sixteenth. Quarter, Eighth,

142. The tength of a note or rest is increased one-half by the addition of a Dor.

A Double Dot adds three-fourths-the second Dot adds one-half the first. .

143. A TRIPLET is a group of three notes sung in the time of two of the same kind. It is indicated by the figure 3 placed above or below the group of notes.

QUESTIONS-138. The length of tones is represented by what? How many uses have notes and what are they? 139. Name the notes in common use? 140. By what is silence indicated? 41. Name the rests in common use? 142. How is the length of a note or rest increased?

Varieties of Measure, Fraction.

144. The different kinds of Measure are designated by figures in the form of a fraction.

145. The upper figure denotes the number of parts, or beats, in the

146. The lower figure denotes the kind of note that goes to a beat.

147. The note that goes to a beat is called the BEAT-NOTE.

148. Any kind of note may be used as the Beat-note.

149. Using different notes for beat-notes causes VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

150. The kind of measure is determined by the number of its beats.

151. The Variety of measure is determined by the kind of note used as a beat-note.

Table of the Usual Varieties of Measure.

Double Measure	200210
Triple Measure	3 000 3 111 3 111
Quadruple Measure	ましい。

-	Sextuple or Compound Double Measure	64	111	111	[\$,]
0	Compound Triple Measure	9	200	500	ادوة
1	Compound Quadruple Measure.	12	200	200	استعنا

QUESTIONS.—144. How are the different kinds of measure designated? 145. What does the upper figure denote? 146. The lower figure? 147. What is the note that goes to a beat called? 148. What kind of note must be used as a beat-note? 149. Using different notes for beat-notes causes what? 150. What determines the kind of measure? 151. What determines the variety? Name the usual varieties of double measure? Teacher will supply similar questious.

Degrees of Power, Legato, Etc.

The following table shows the names of the different degrees of power; the abbreviations and marks by which they are known, and their definitions.

NAME.	PRONOUNCED.		MARKED.	MEANING.
PIANISSIMO -	- Pe-ah-nissimo	-	- pp	- Very Soft
	- Pe-ah-no -	-	- p	Soft
MEZZO - ·	Met-zo -	-	- m	Medium
	- Four-tay			
FORTISSIMO .	- Four-tissimo	-	- ff	- Very Loud
CRESCENDO .	Cre-shen-do -	-	cres. or < -	Increase
DIMINUENDO	- Dim-in-oo-en-do	-	dim. or > -	Diminish
	- <>			
	Sfort-zan-do			
LEGATO -	Lay-gah-to	-	Sme	ooth, Connected
	Stock-kah-to			

Miscellaneous.

152. The TIE __ indicates that the tone is to be prolonged for the time of both notes.

one word or syllable.

154. The curved line is a Tie when the notes are on the same degree—a slur when the notes are on different degrees.

155. A Brace is used to connect two or more staffs, and shows the number of parts to be sung simultaneously.

156. Syncopation is changing the accent from an accented pulse to an unaccented pulse.

I shows the preceding passage should 157. The REPEAT be sung again.

153. The SLUR indicates that two or more tones are to be sung to 158. When only part of the passage is to be sung it is indicated

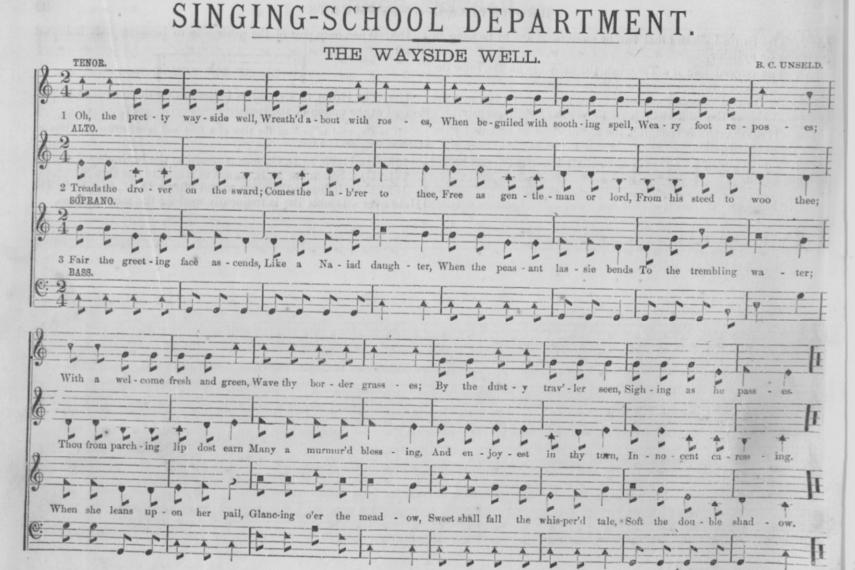
159. The HOLD, or PAUSE, of indicates that the tone is to be prolonged at the option of the leader.

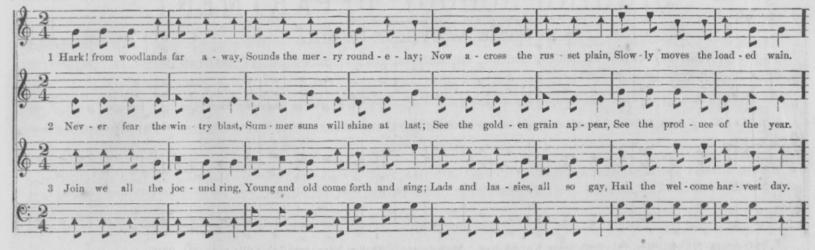
It is also used to prolong the time of a Rest, and is sometimes used between notes in the place of a rest.

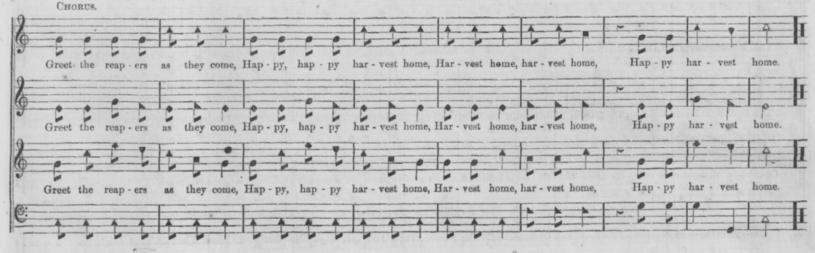
160. DA CAPO, or D. C., means return to the beginning.

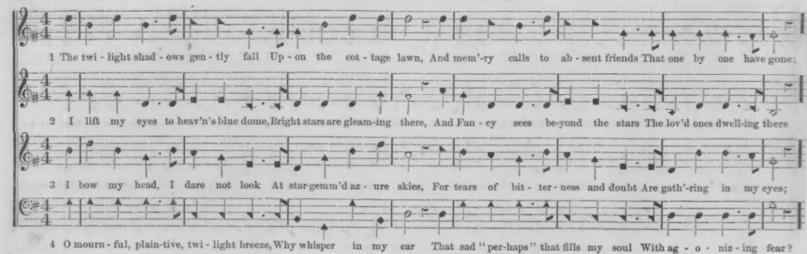
161. DAL SEGNO, or D. S. means to return to the sign S

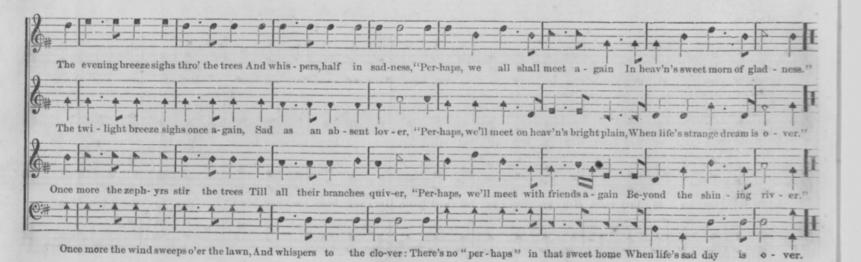
162. FINE indicates the place to end after a D. C., or a D. S. The Hold over a Double Bar is frequently used for the same purpose.

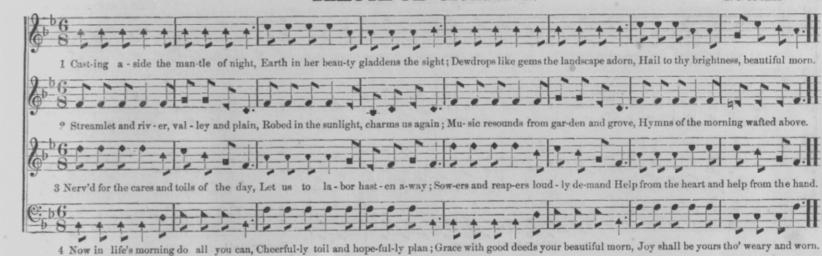


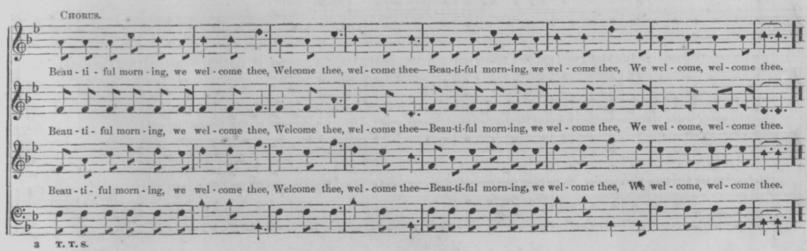








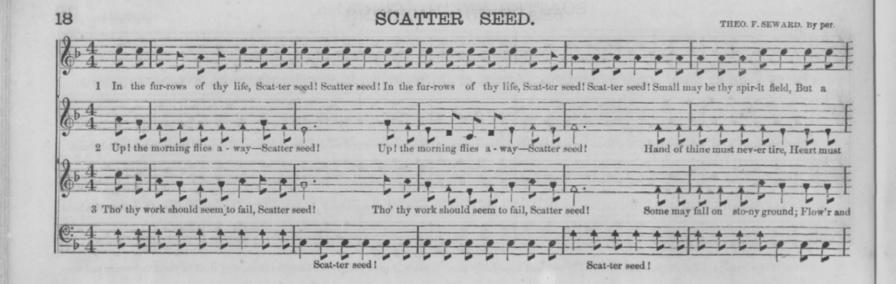


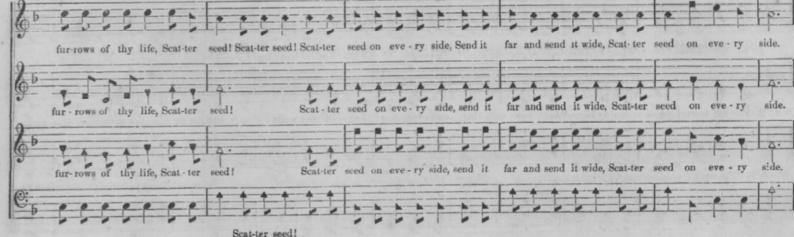


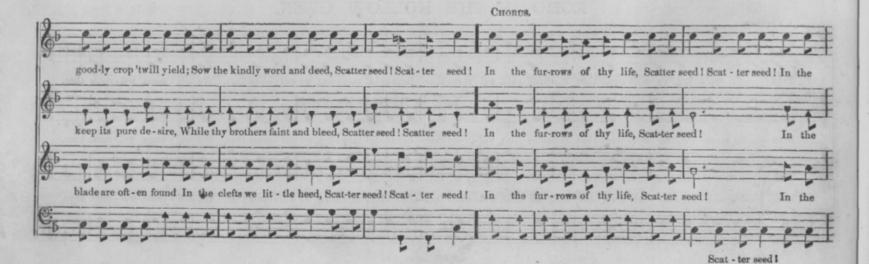




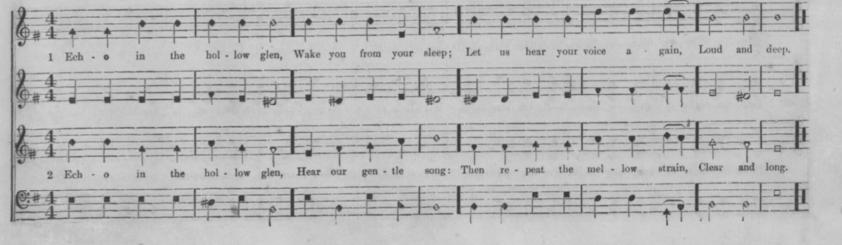


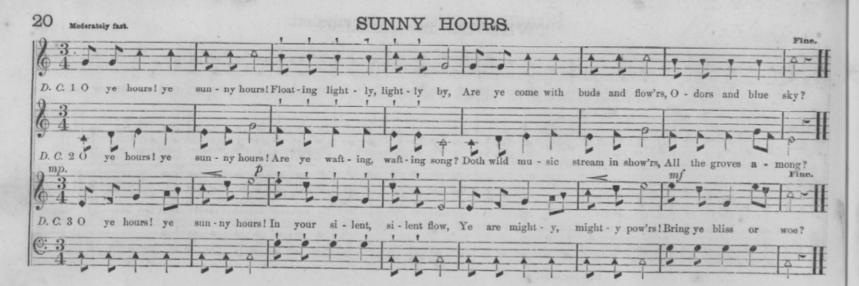


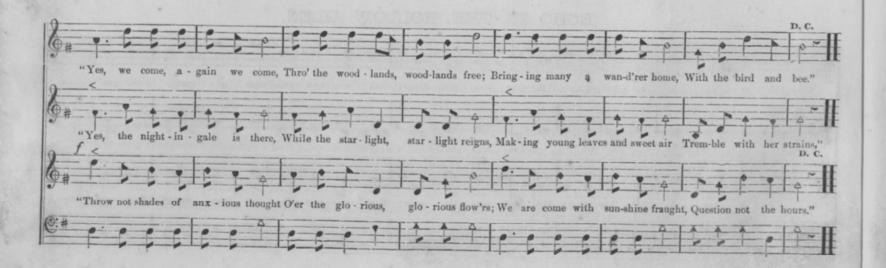


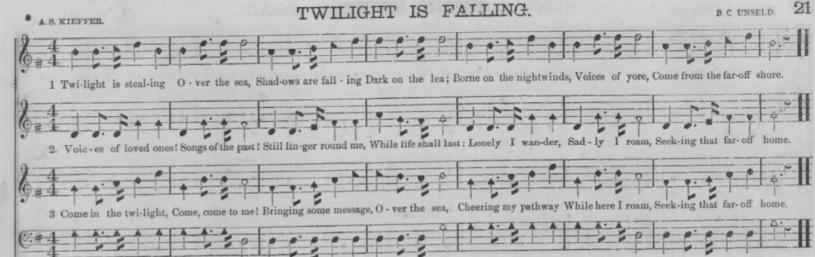


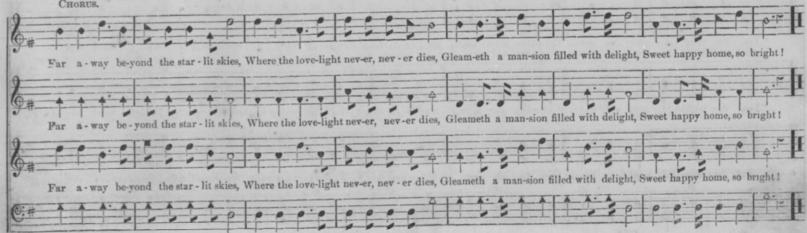
ECHO IN THE HOLLOW GLEN.

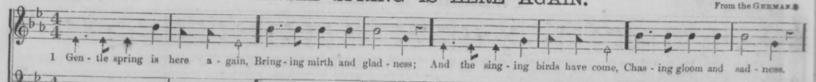






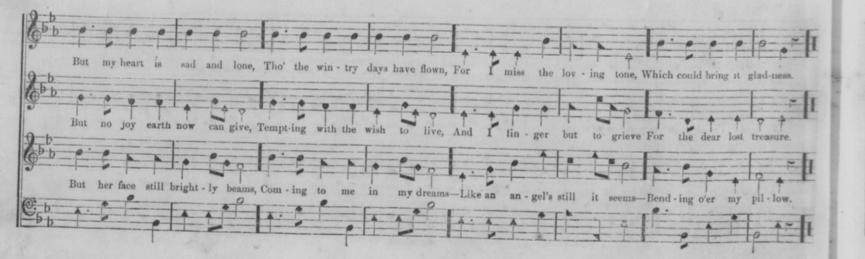


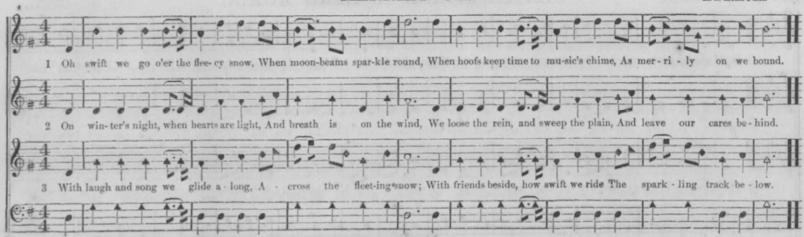


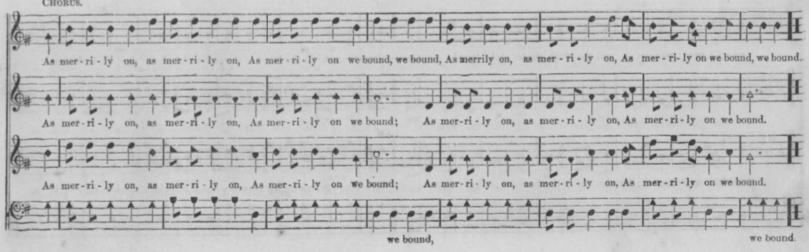


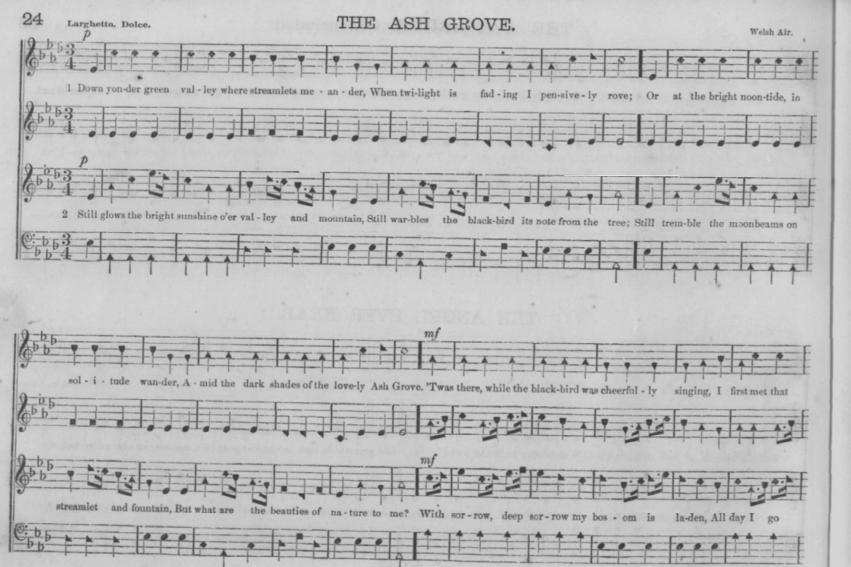
2 Years a - go her gen - tle voice, Fill'd my heart with pleas - ure, And life's lot was full of joy, With this sin - gle treas - ure;

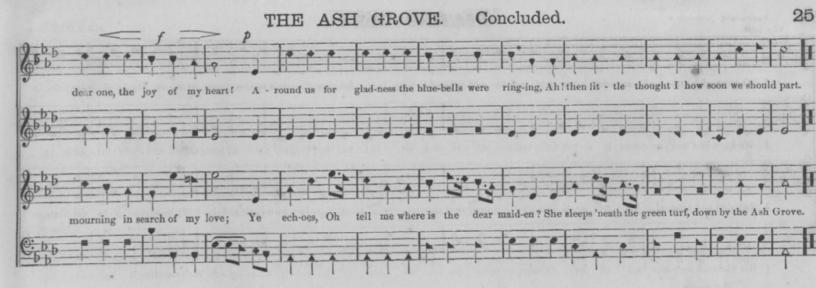
3 All a lone, she calm - ly sleeps, Un - der-neath the wil - low, And the hare-bells mute - ly weep, Tears up - on her pil - low;



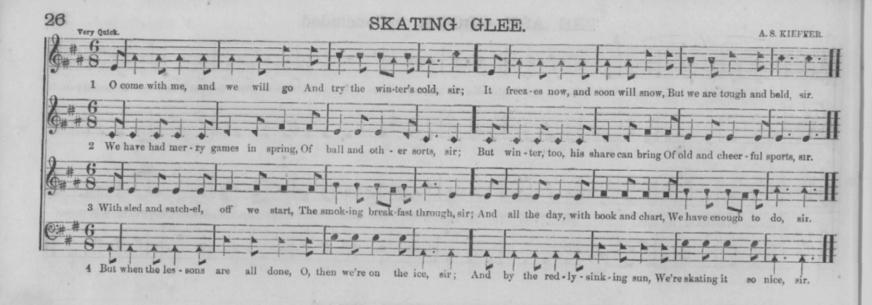


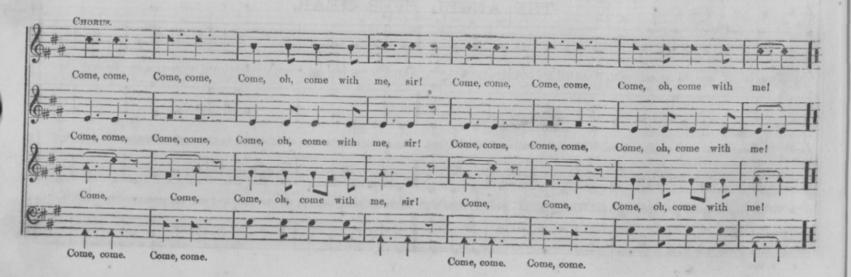


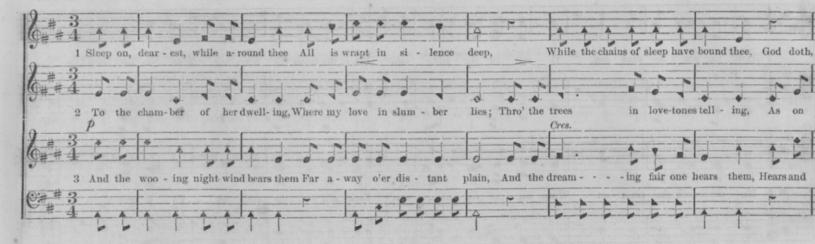










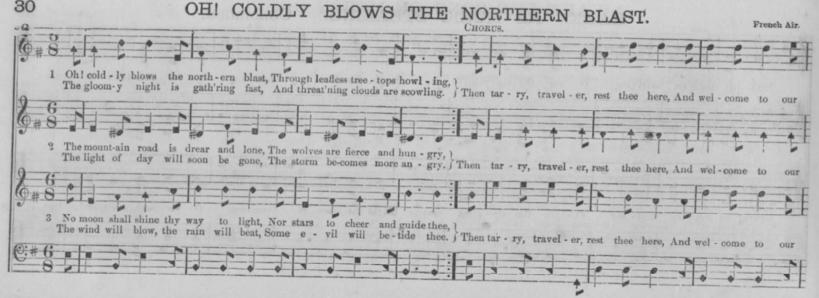


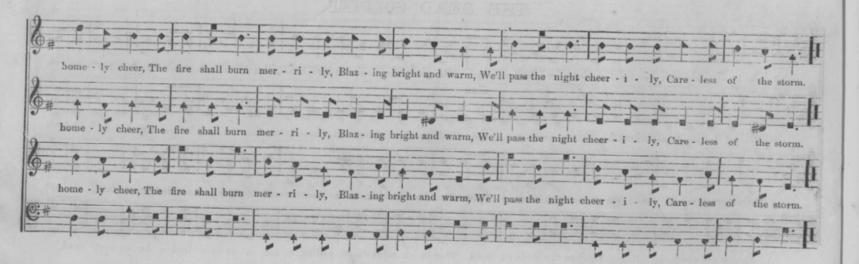






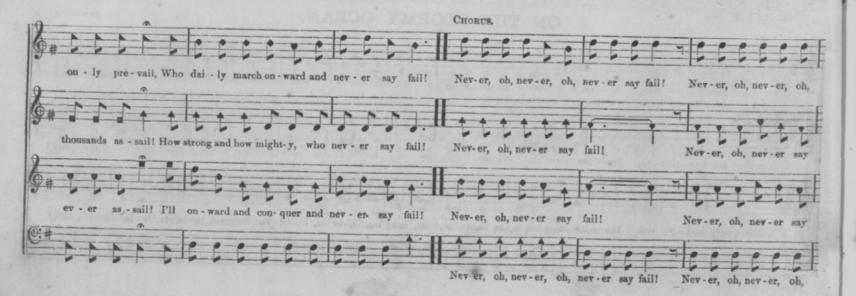
1 As dew those tears are fall-ing, There on that soldier's head, That he whom heav'n was calling, Be not an un-wept dead— An un-wept dead.

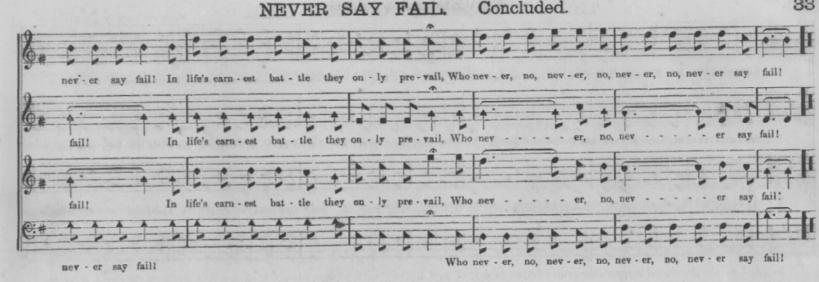


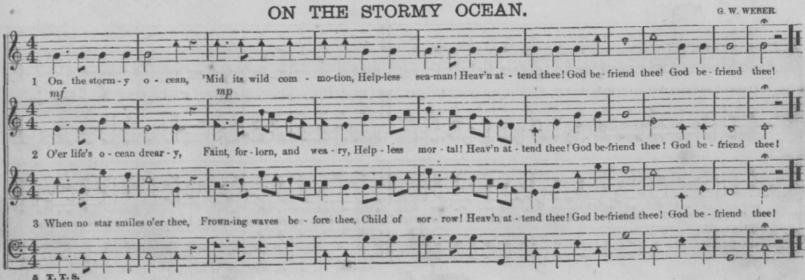


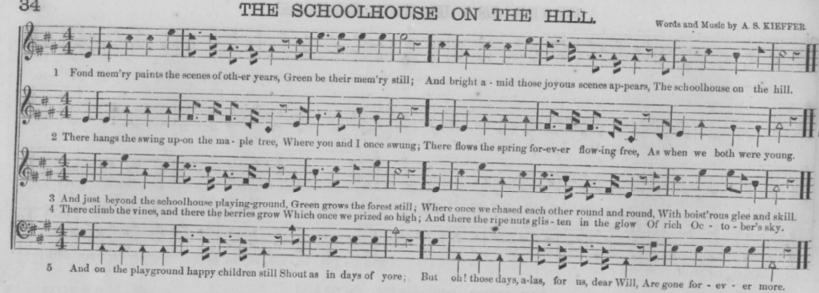


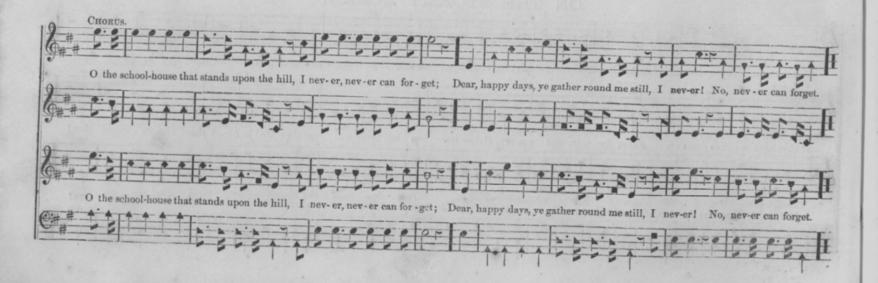




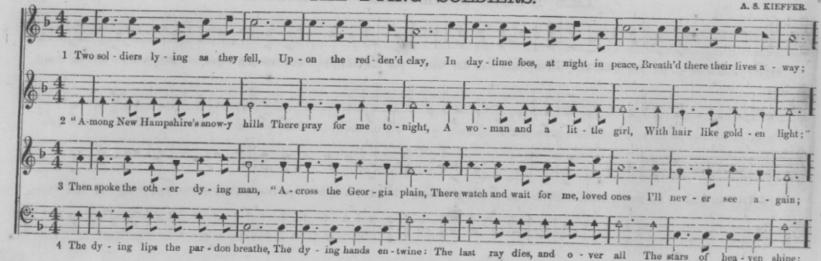


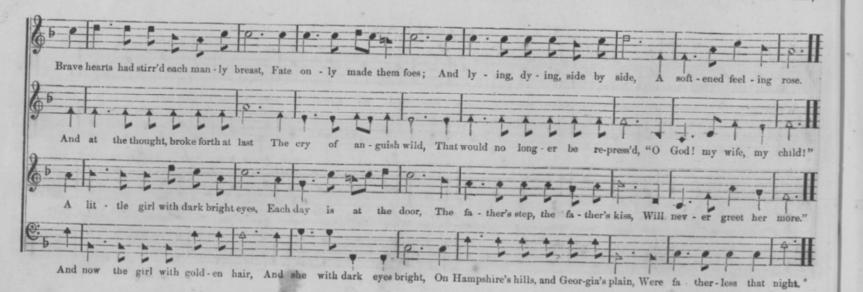


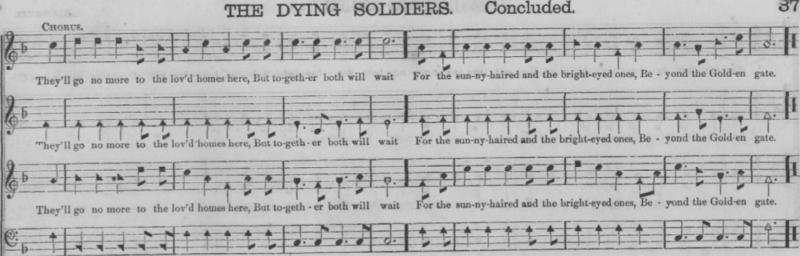


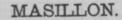


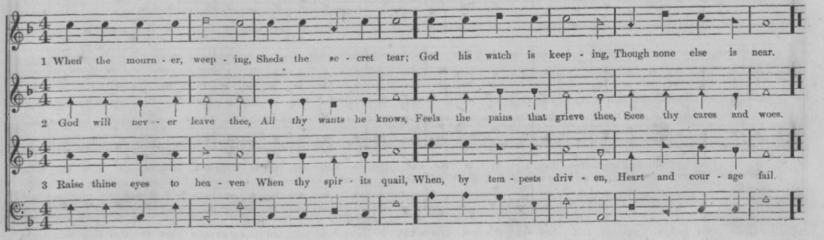


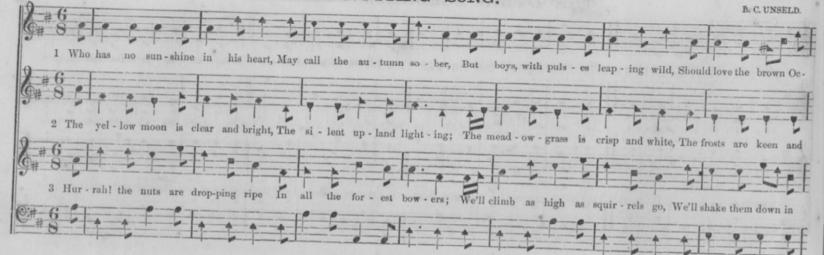


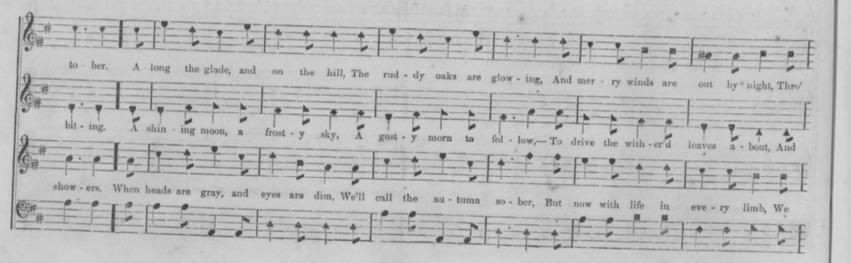


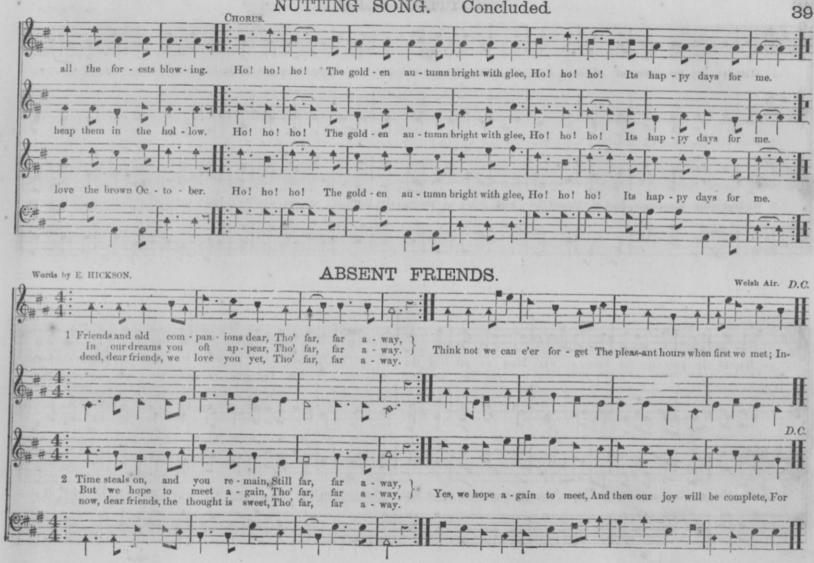


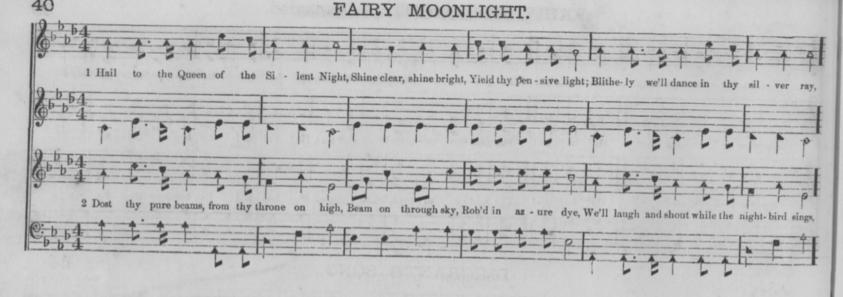


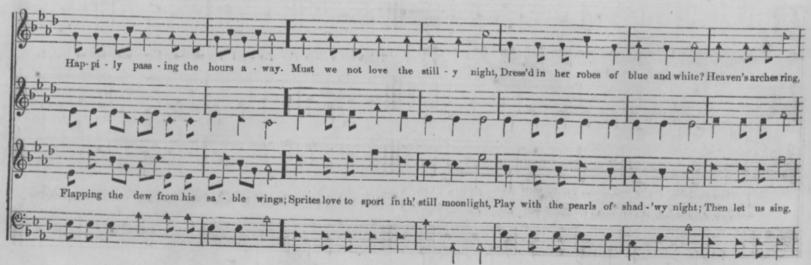




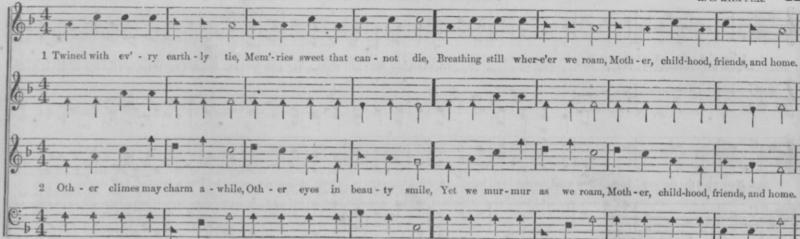


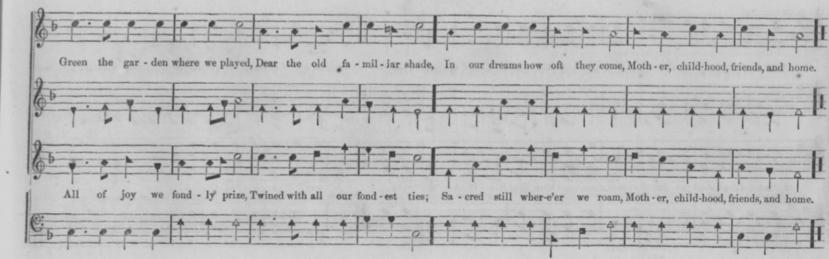


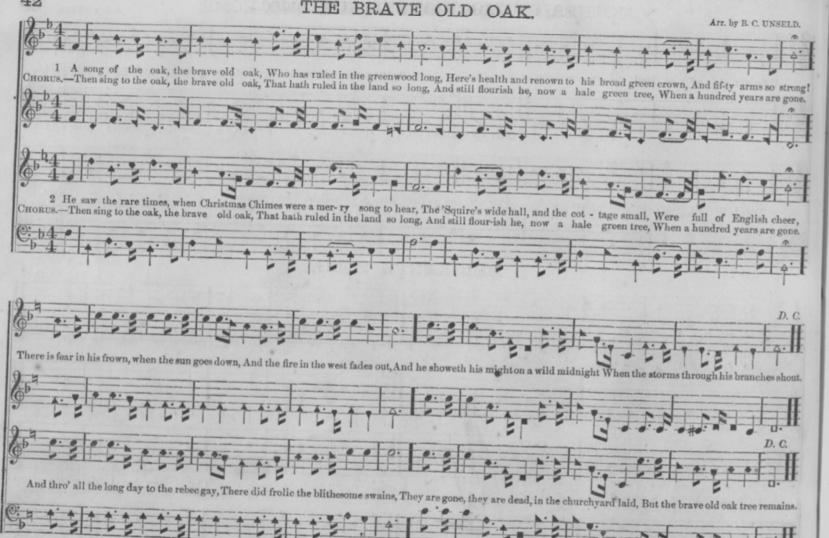




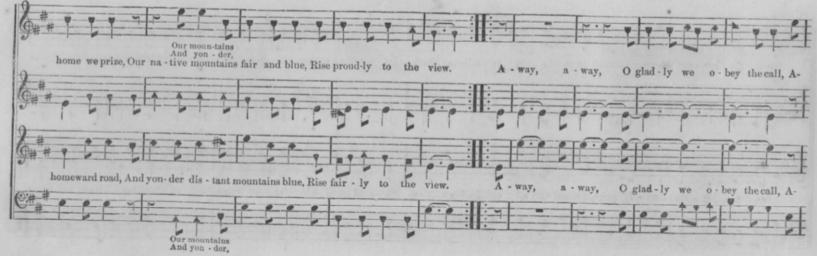




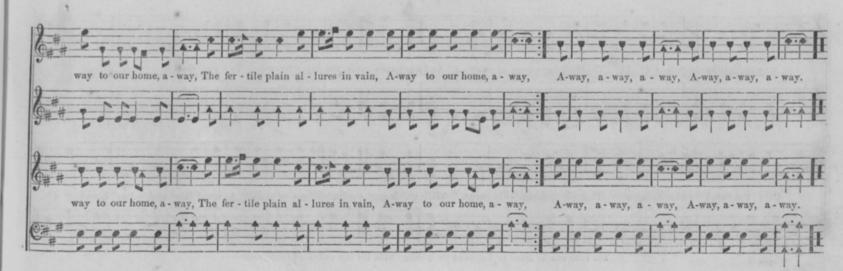


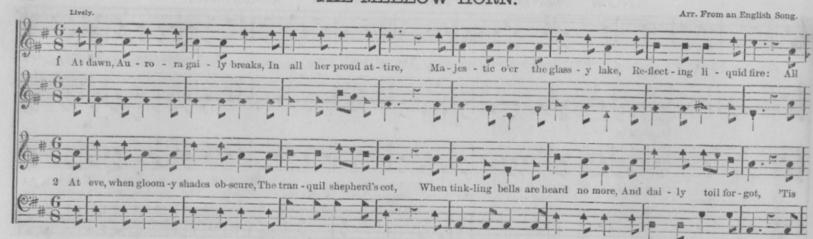


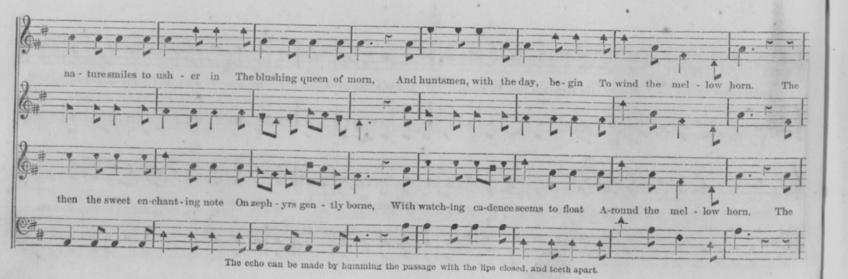


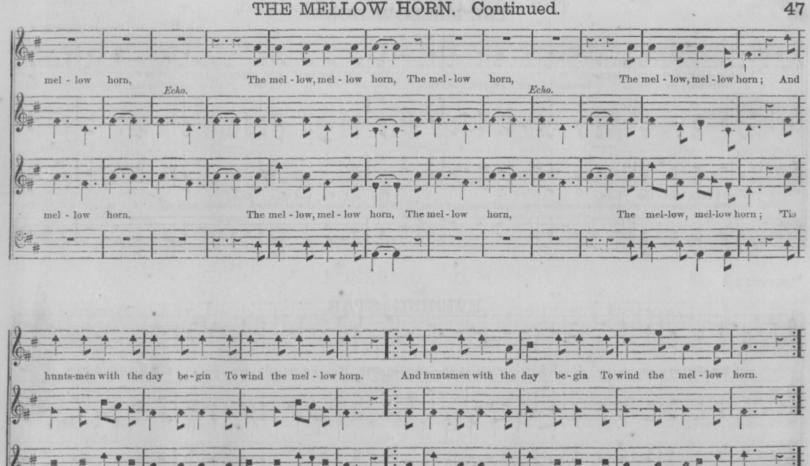




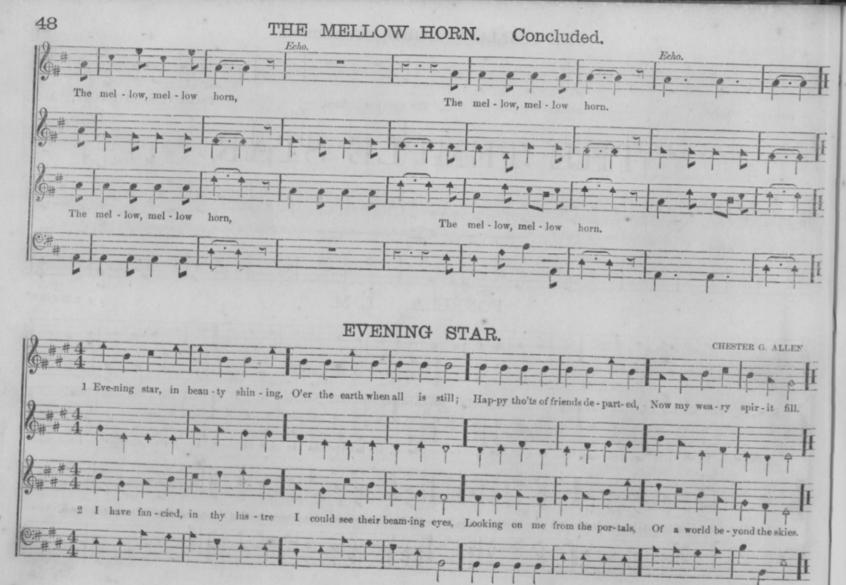






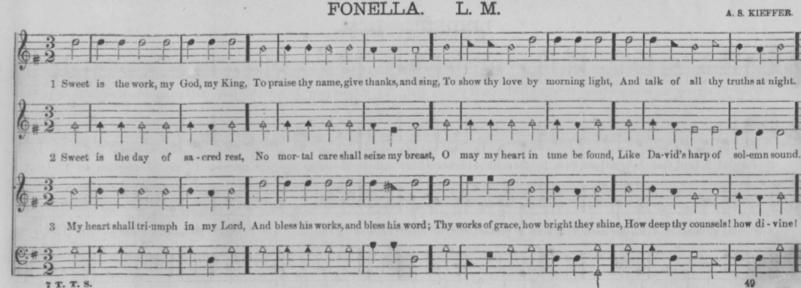


then the sweet enchant-ing note On zeph - yrs gen-tly borne, With witch-ing ca - dence seems to float A-round the mel - low horn.



THE TEMPLE STAR.



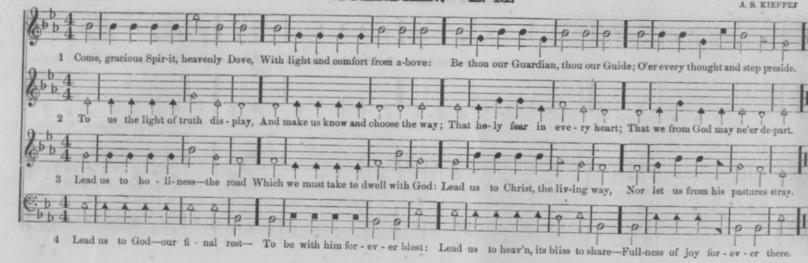


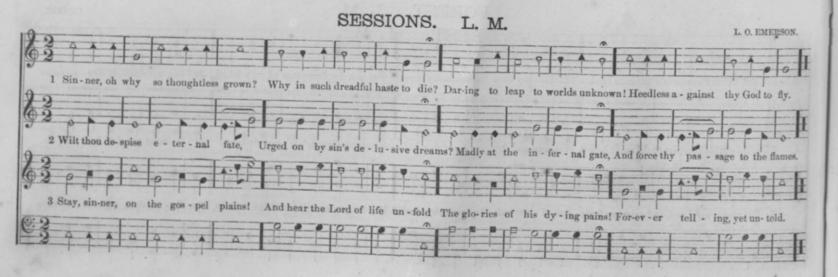


A. S. KIEFFER. 51

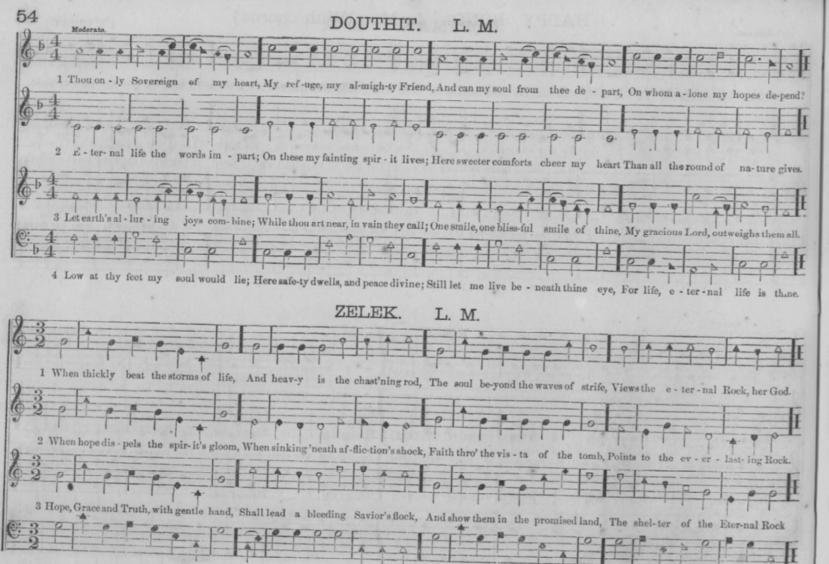
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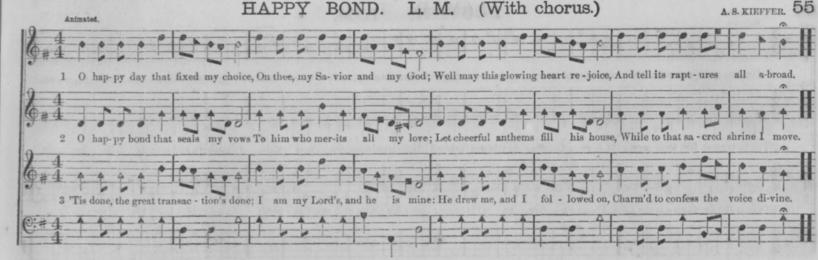


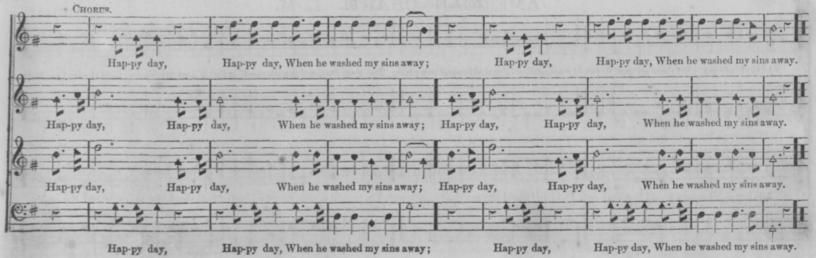




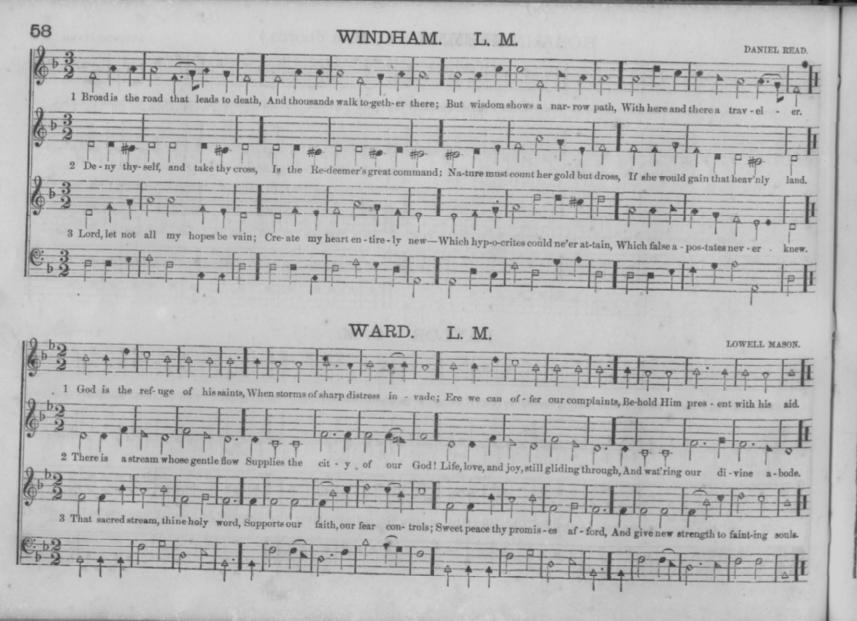


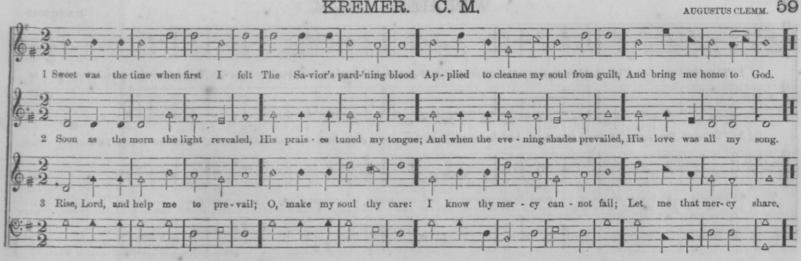


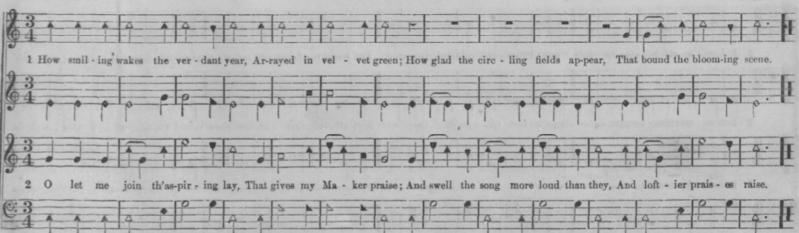






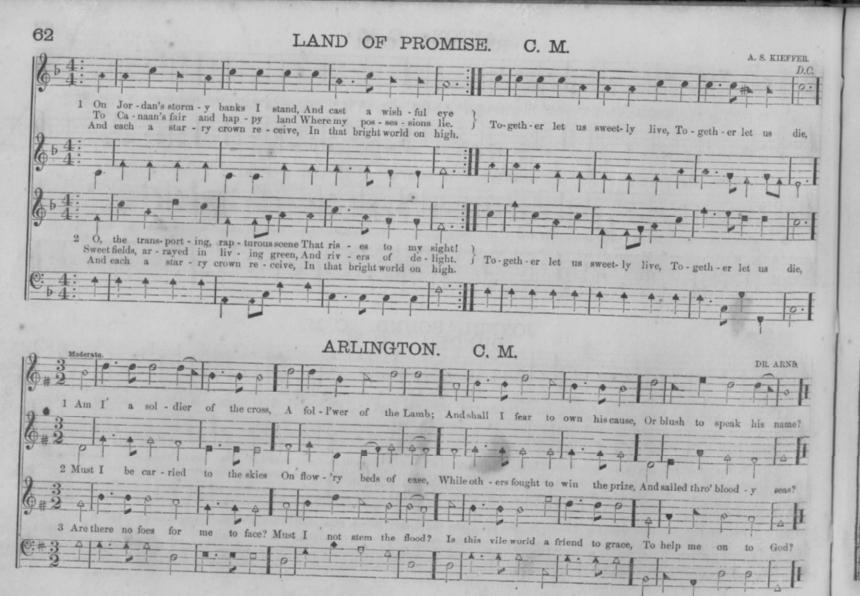


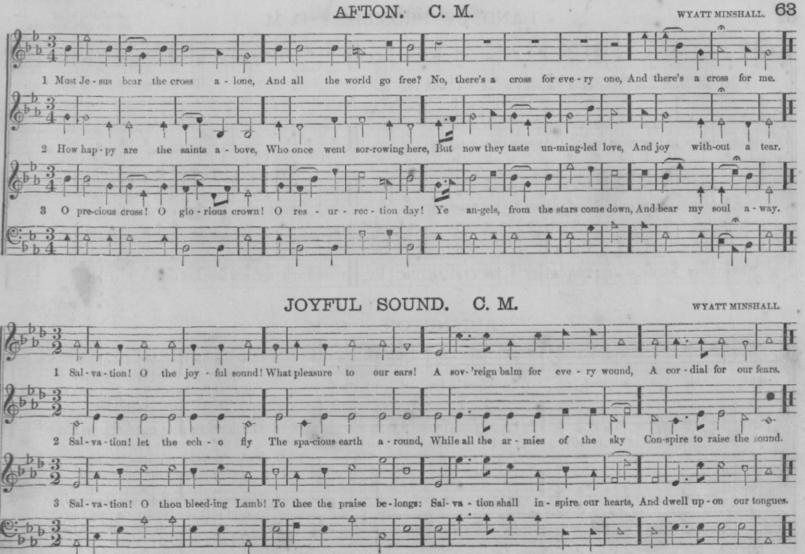




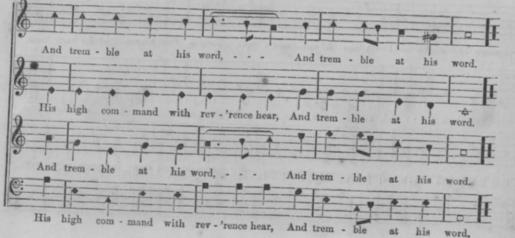
B. C. UNSELD.











- 2 How terrible thy glories rise! How bright thine armies shine! Where is the pow'r with thee that vies, Or truth compared with thine?
- 3 The northern pole and southern, rest On thy supporting hand; Darkness and day, from east to west, Move round at thy command.
- 4 Thy words the raging winds control, And rule the boisterous deep; Thou mak'st the sleeping billows roll, The rolling billows sleep.

9 T. T. S.



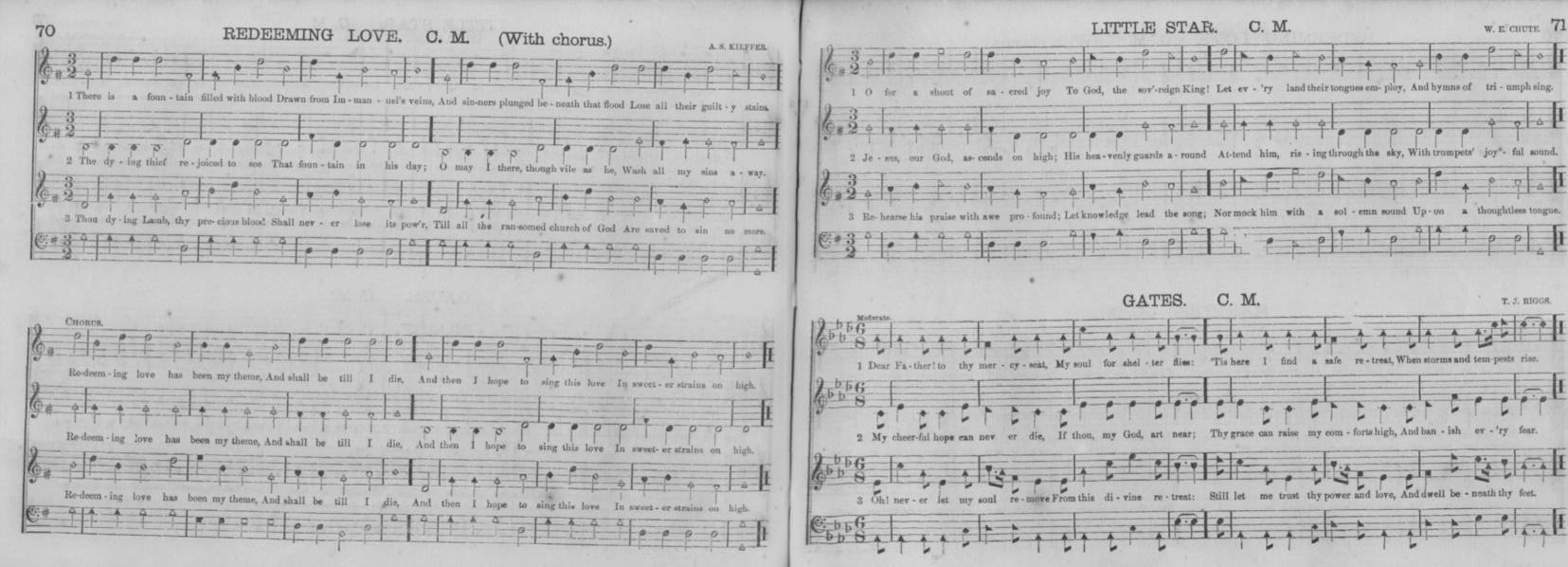
Double.

VARINA.











TUNEA, lows. - Having noticed of lat



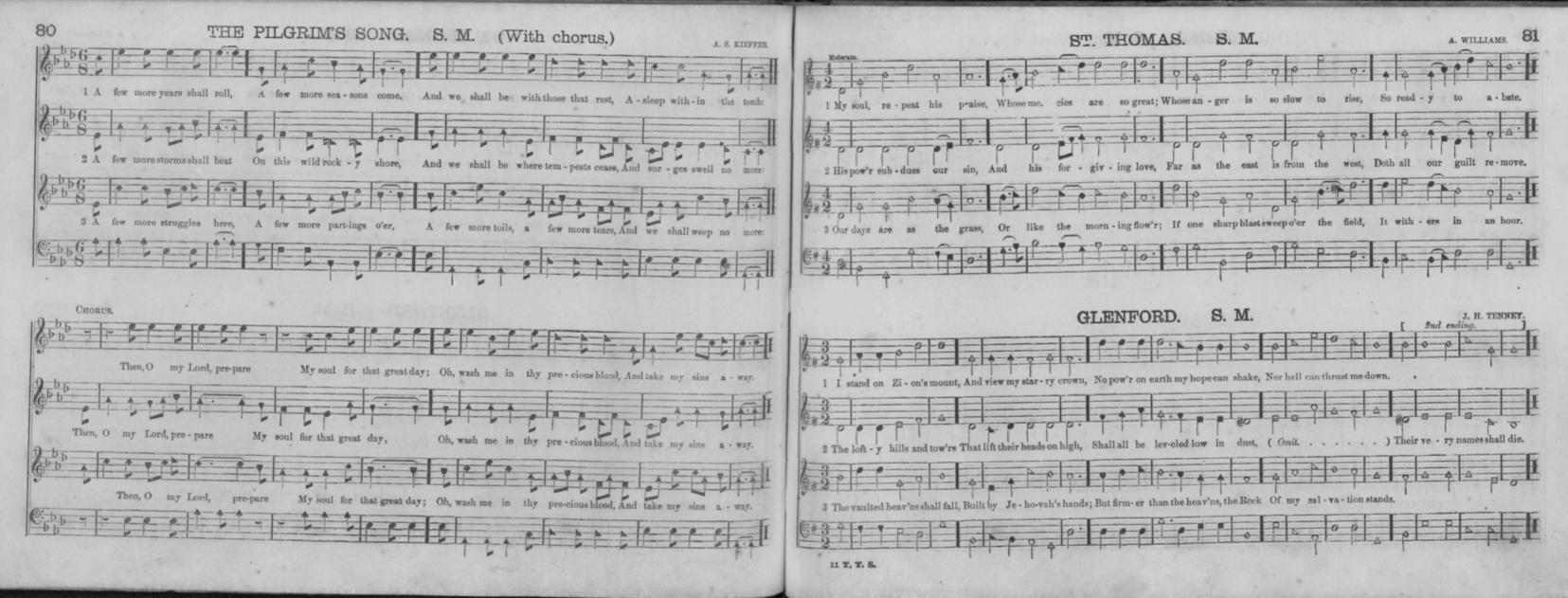




SHEPHERD.

WYATT MINSHALL 77



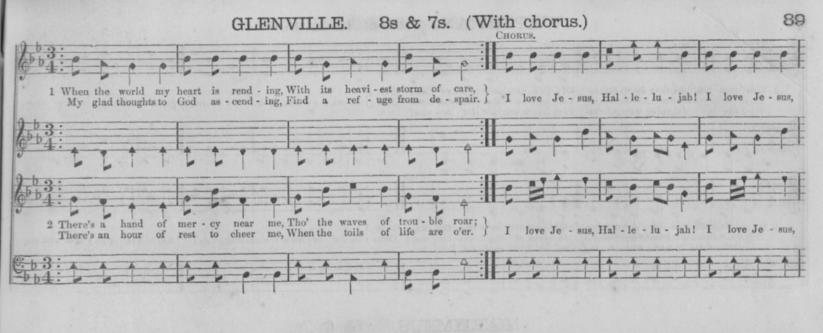


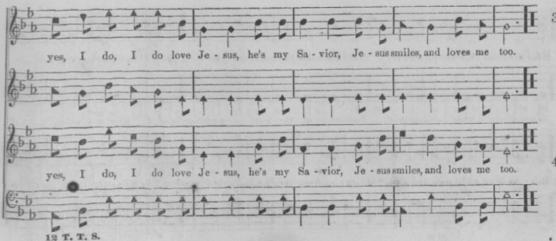






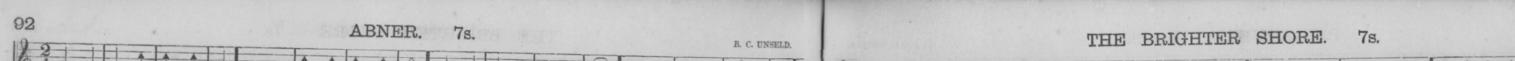


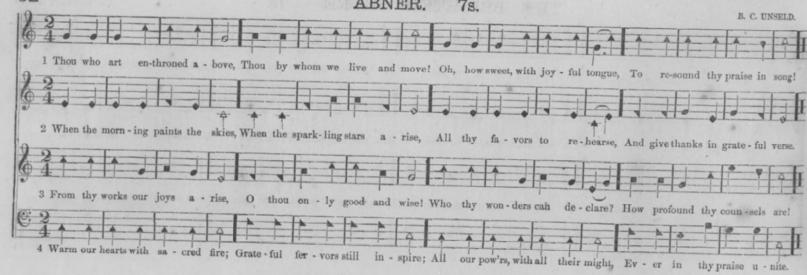


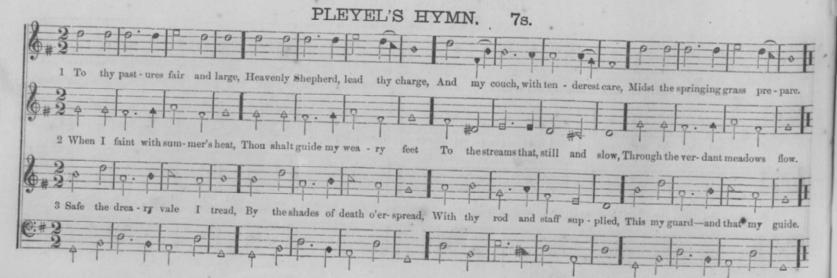


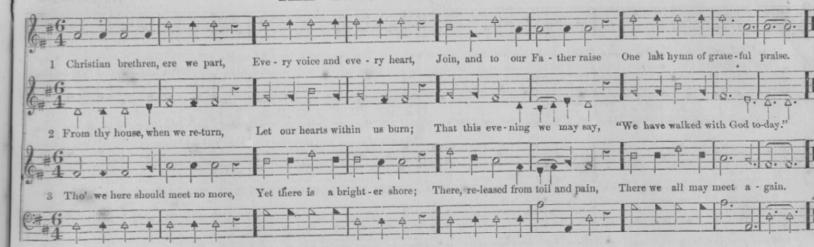
- 3 Oh! to rest in peace forever,
 Joined with happy souls above,
 Where no foe my heart can sever,
 From the Savior whom I love!
- CHO.—I love Jesus! Hallelujah!
 I love Jesus, yes, I do, I do love
 Jesus, he's my Savior,
 Jesus smiles, and loves me too.
- 4 This the hope that shall sustain me
 Till life's pilgrimage be past;
 Fears may vex, and troubles pain me;
 I shall reach my home at last.—CHO.

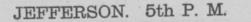




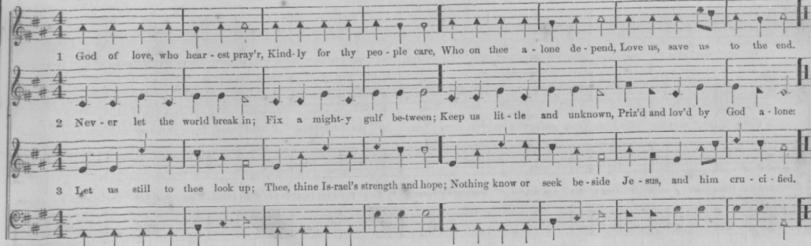


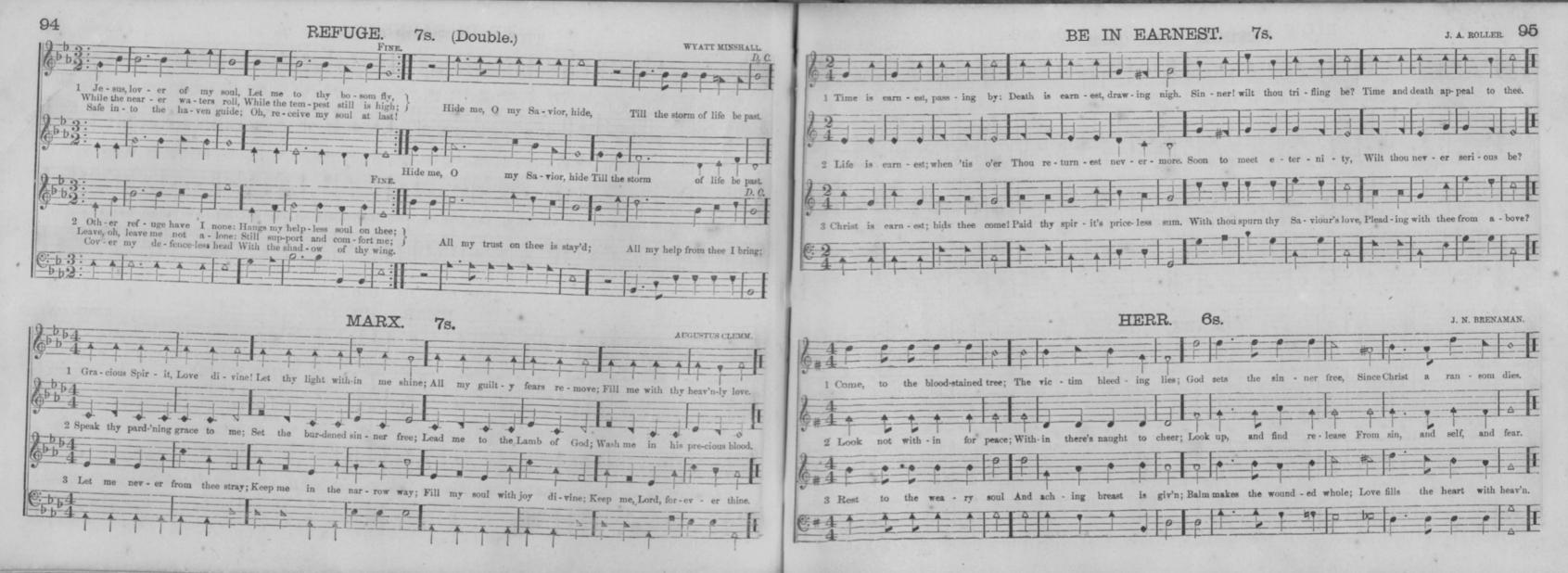


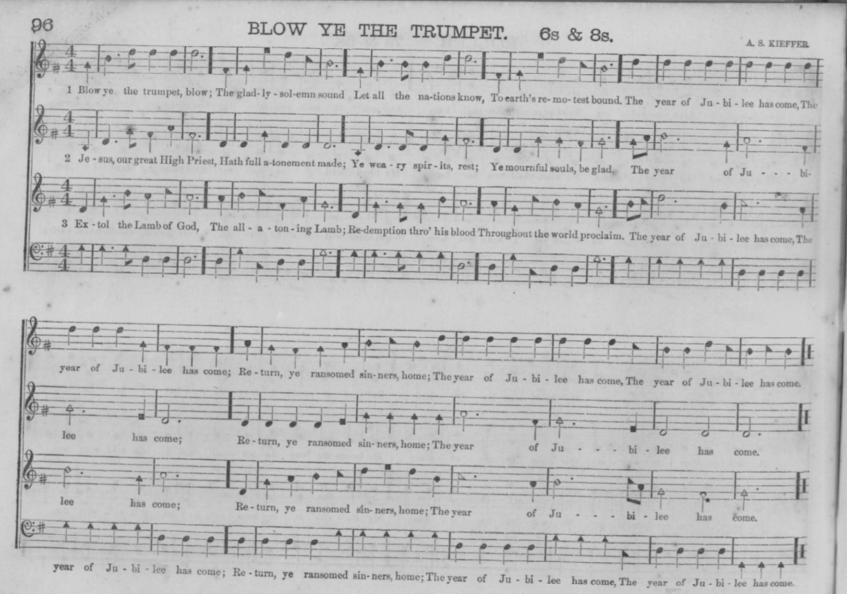




R. A. GLENN.

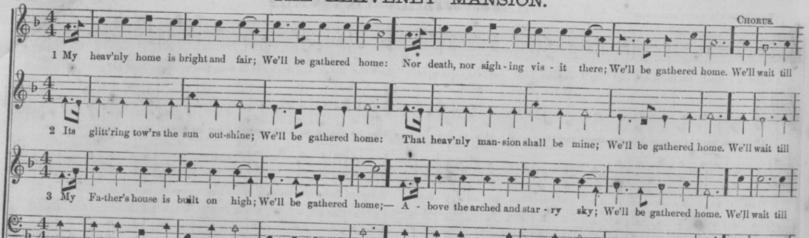




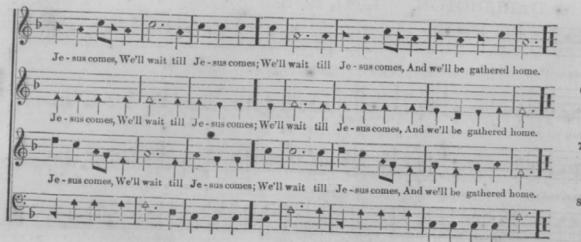




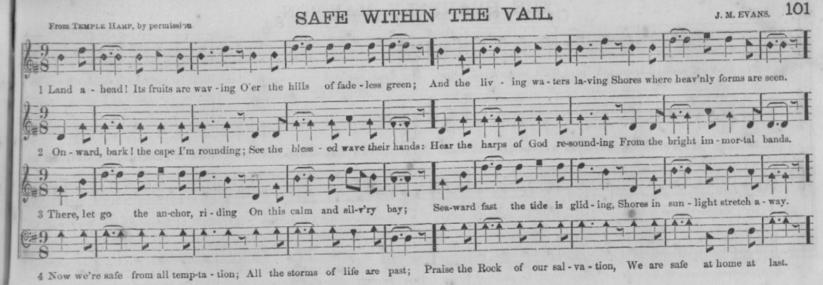


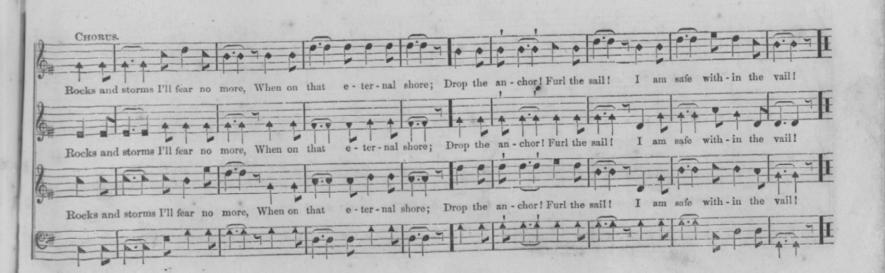


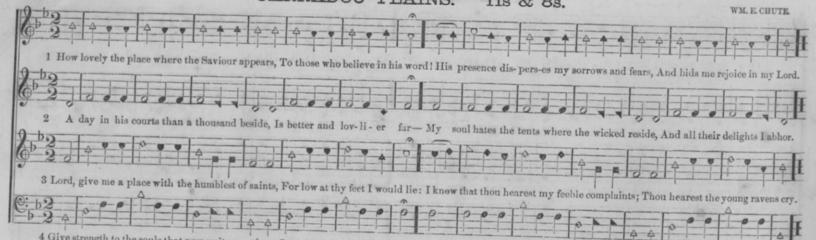
4 When from this earth-ly pris-on free; We'll be gathered home: That heav'nly man-sion mine shall be; We'll be gathered home. We'll wait till



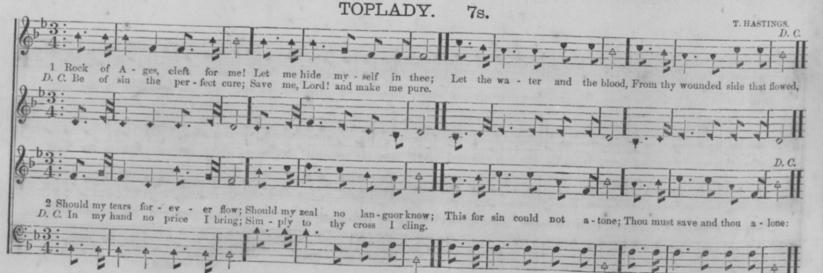
- 5 While here a stranger far from home; We'll be gathered home: Affliction's waves around me foam: We'll be gathered home.—Сно.
- 6 I envy not the rich and great; We'll be gathered home: Their pomp of wealth and pride of state; We'll be gathered home.—CHO.
- 7 My Father is a richer King; We'll be gathered home: That heavenly mansion still I sing; We'll be gathered home. -- CHO.
- 8 Let others seek a home below,-We'll be gathered home :-Which flames devour, or waves o'erflow: We'll be gathered home,-CHO.







4 Give strength to the souls that now wait upon thee; O come in thy chariot of love: From earth's vain enchantments, O help us to flee, And to set our af-fections a-bove.



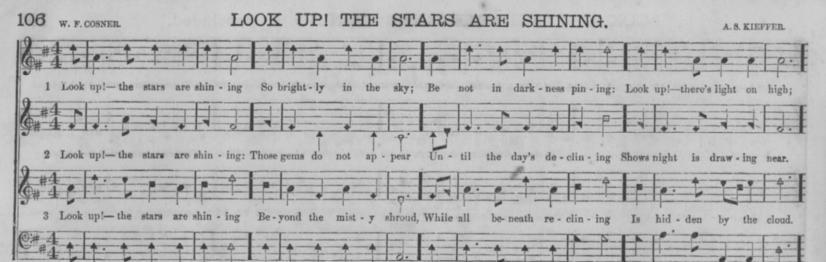


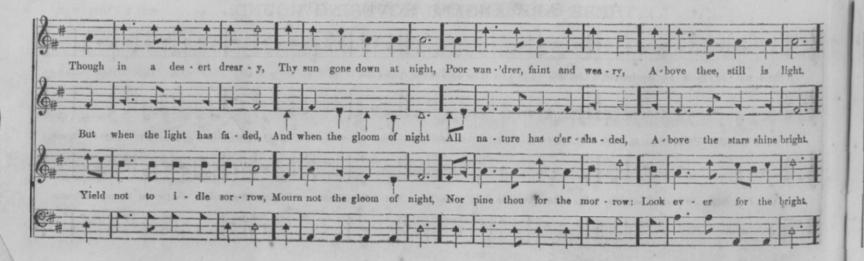


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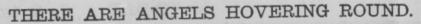


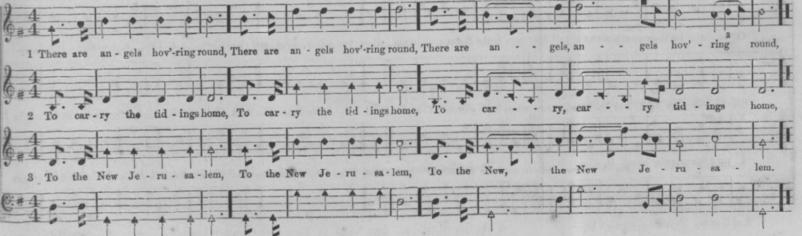


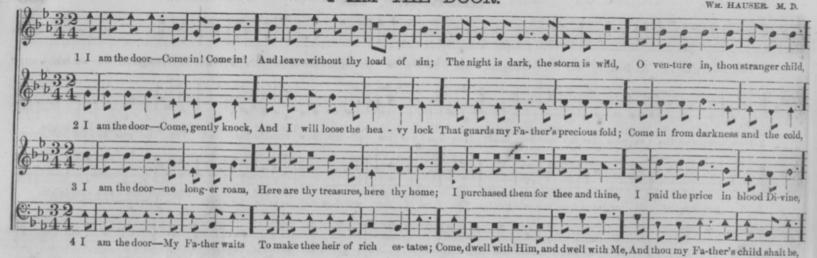


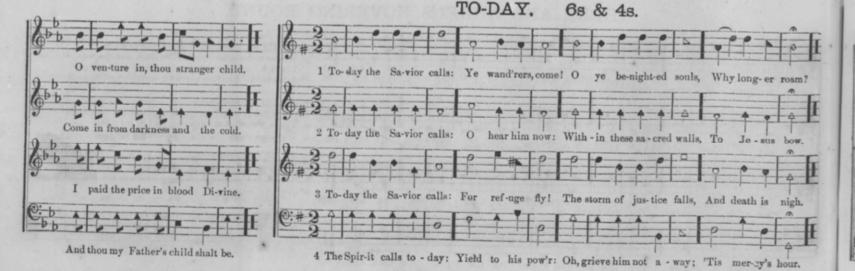


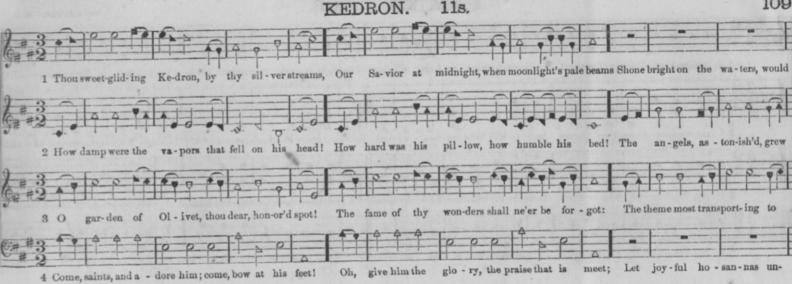


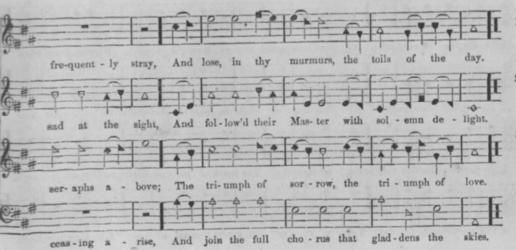








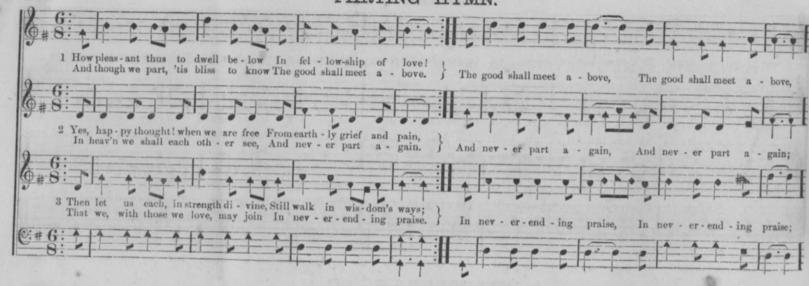


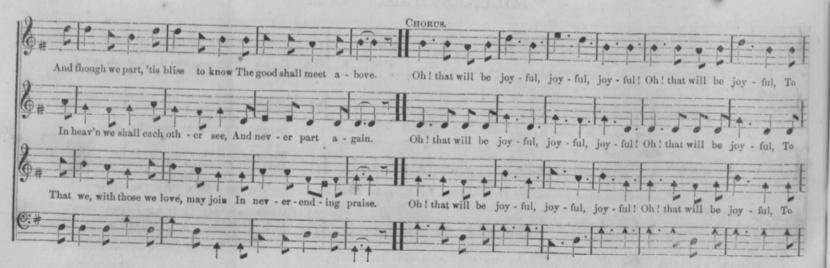


- 1 I would not live alway; I ask not to stay Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way, The few fleeting mornings that dawn on us here, Are enough for life's sorrows, enough for its cheer.
- 2 I would not live alway; no, welcome the tomb, Since Jesus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom: There, sweet be my rest till he bid me arise To hail him in triumph descending the skies.
- 3 Who, who would live alway, away from his God: Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode, Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains, And the noontide of glory eternally reigns?
- 4 Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet, Their Savior and brethren transported to greet: While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul.

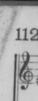


PARTING HYMN.



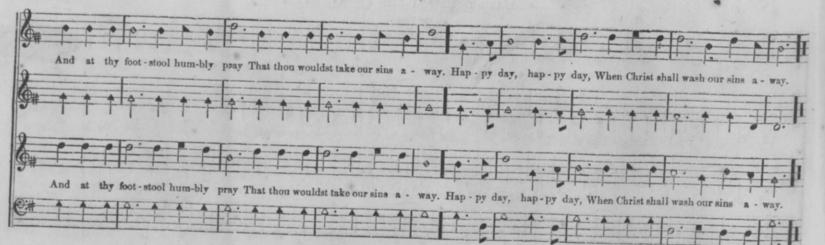


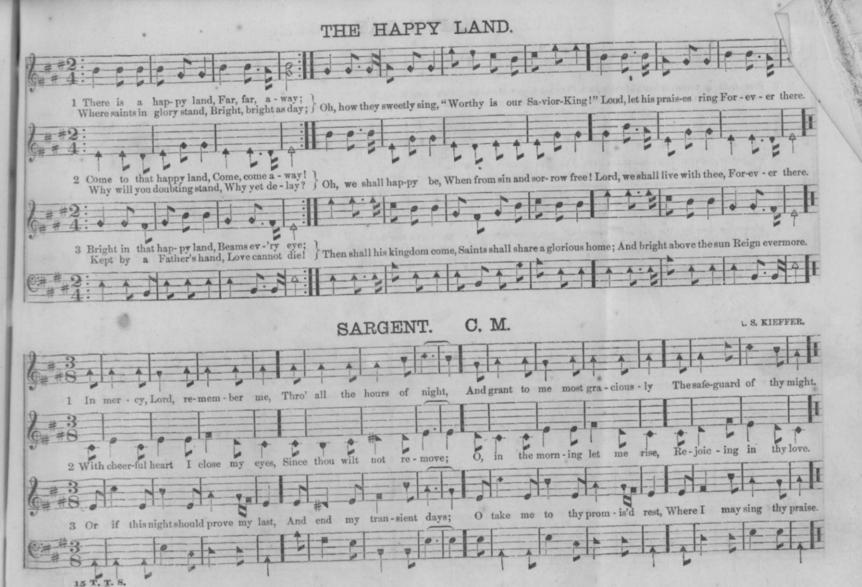


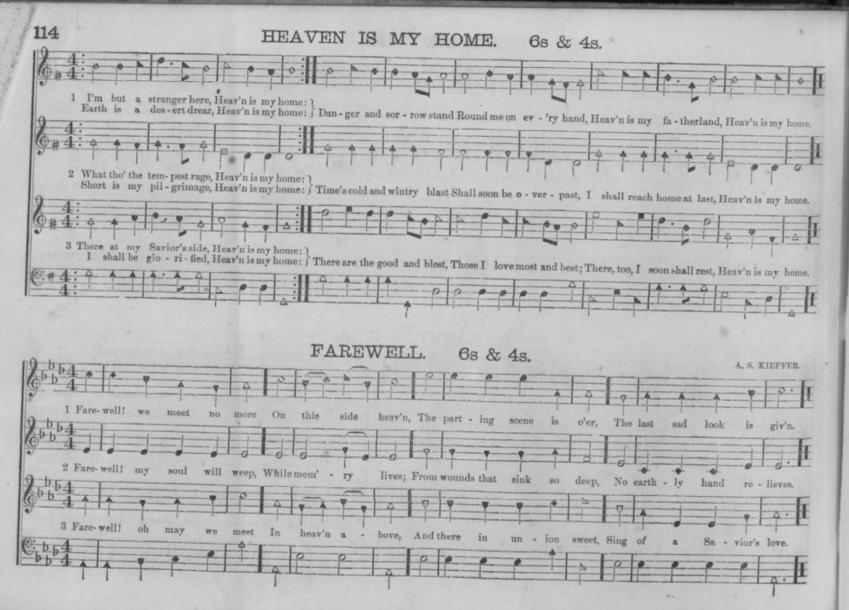


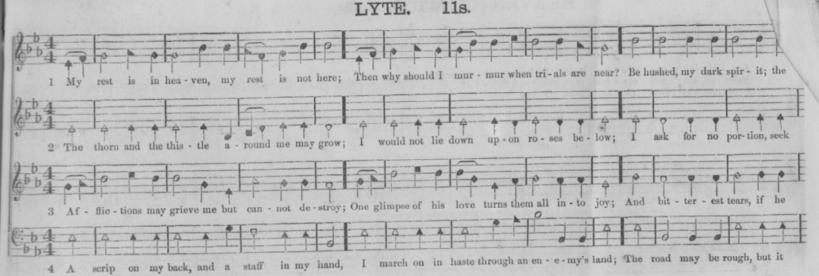


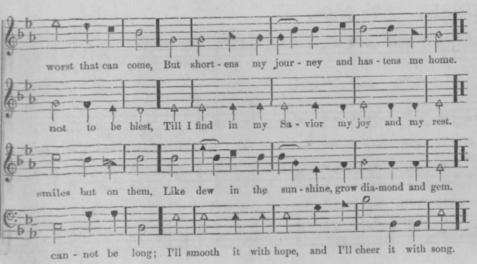






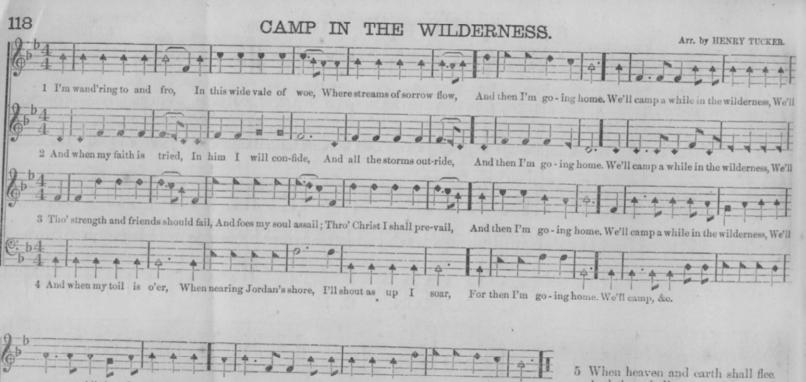


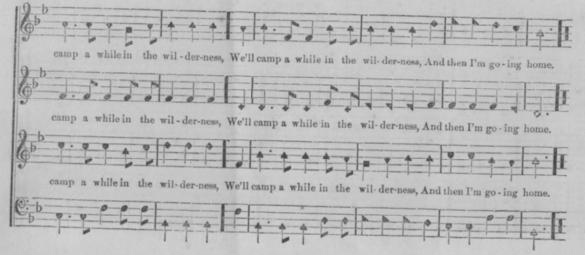




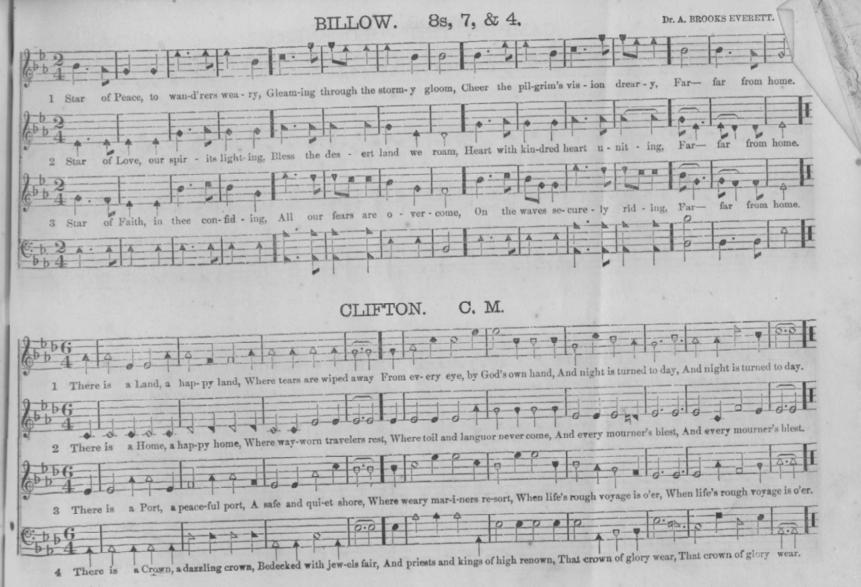
- 1 How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord, Is laid for your faith in his excellent word; What more can he say than to you he hath said, Who unto the Savior for refuge have fled.
- 2 "Fear not, I am with thee, O be not dismay'd,
 For I am thy God, and will still give thee aid;
 I'll strengthen thee, help thee, and cause thee to stand,
 Upheld by my righteous, omnipotent hand.
- 3 "When thro' the deep waters I call thee to go,
 The rivers of sorrow shall not overflow;
 For I will be with thee thy troubles to bless,
 And sanctify to thee thy deepest distress.
- 4 "When thro' fiery trials thy pathway shall lie
 My grace all sufficient shall be thy supply;
 The flames shall not hurt thee, I only design
 Thy dross to consume and thy gold to refine.
- 5 "E'en down to old age, all my people shall prove, My sov'reign, eternal, unchangeable love; And then, when grey hairs shall their temples adorn, Like lambs they shall still in my bosom be borne."



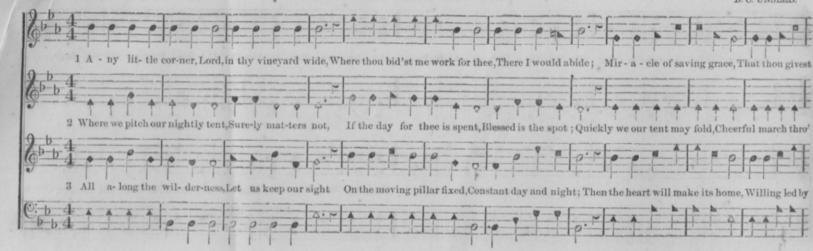


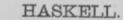


- 5 When heaven and earth shall flee.
 And time shall cease to be,
 Through all eternity—
 Oh then we'll be at home.
- 6 When at the Judgment-seat,
 We stand at Jesus' feet,
 Where world on world shall meet,
 Oh then we'll be at home.
- 7 When I reach that blest shore,
 Where sorrow is no more,
 I'll sing forevermore
 That we are safe at home.

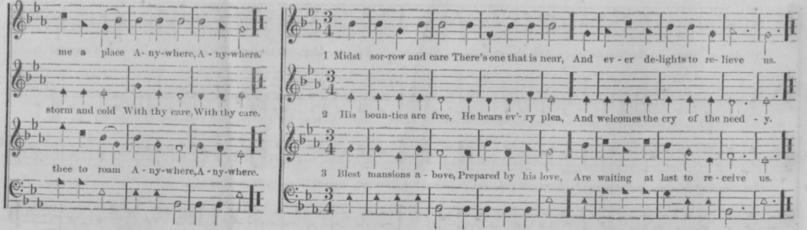


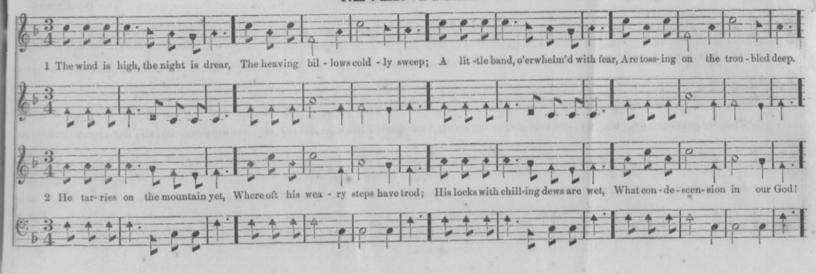


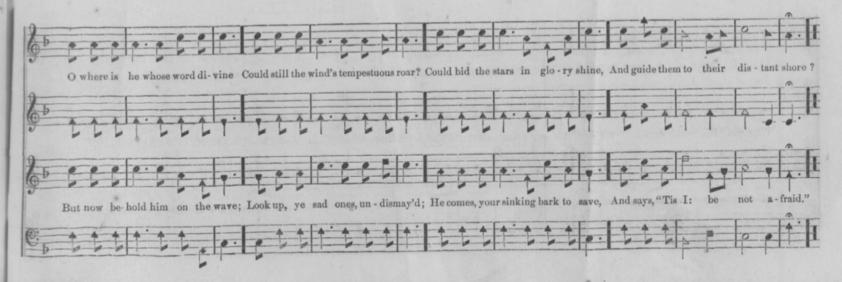




Dr. LOWELL MASON.

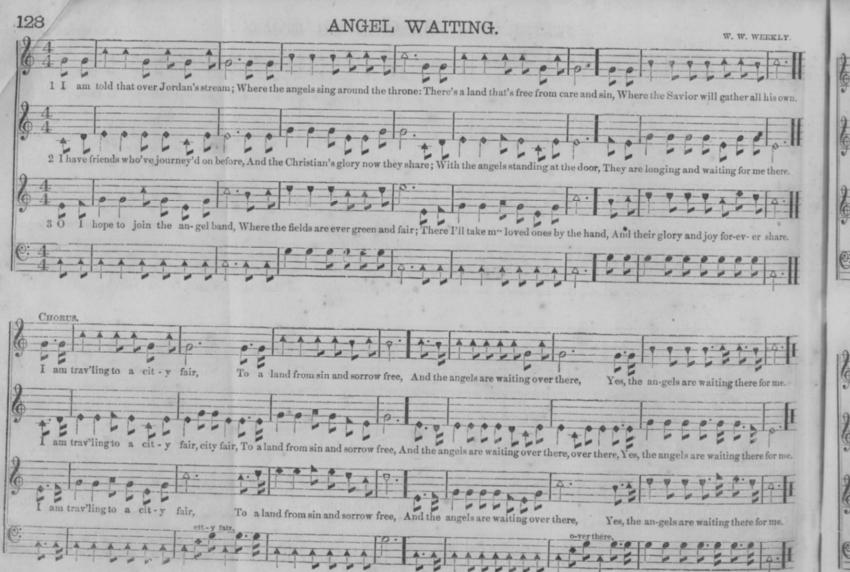


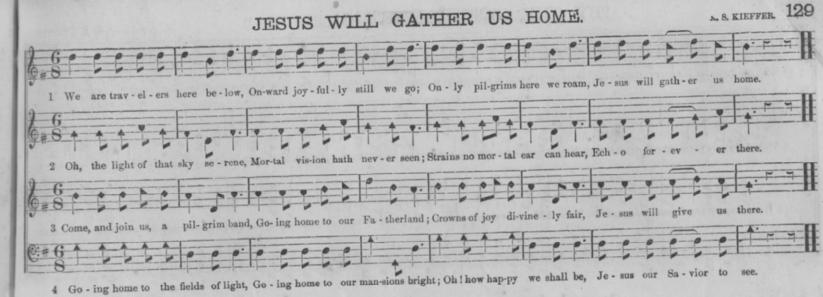


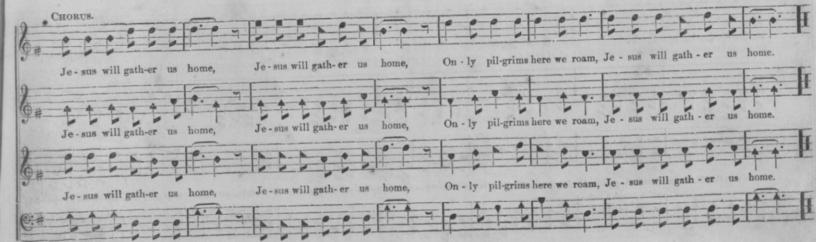




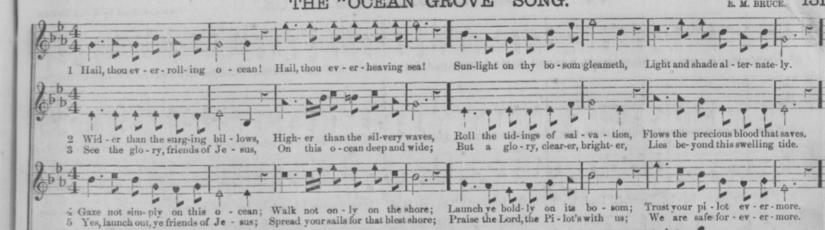




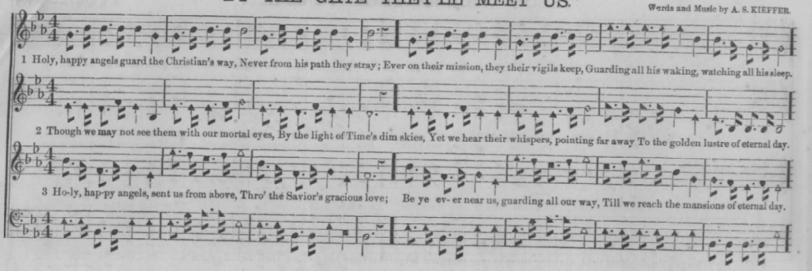


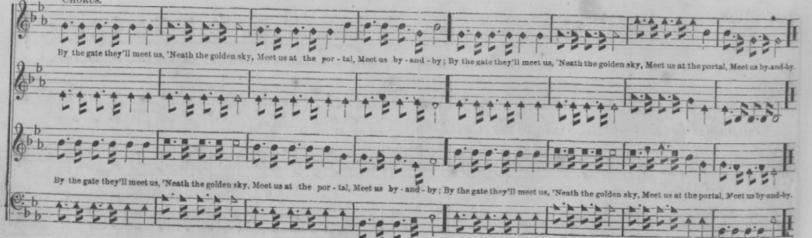


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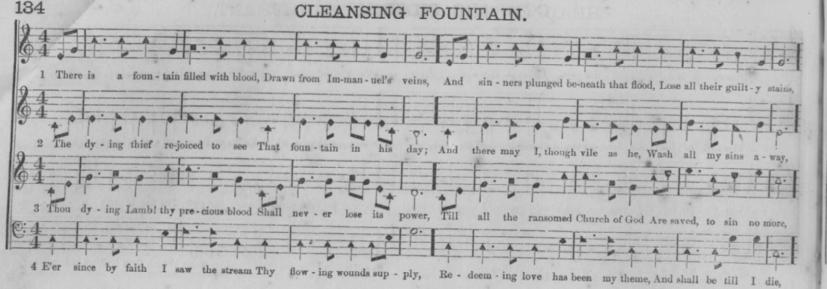


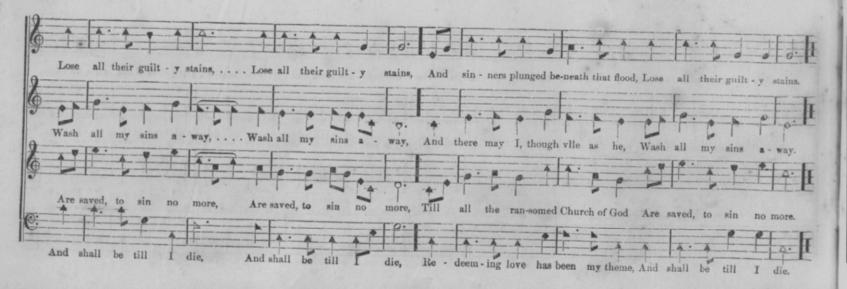


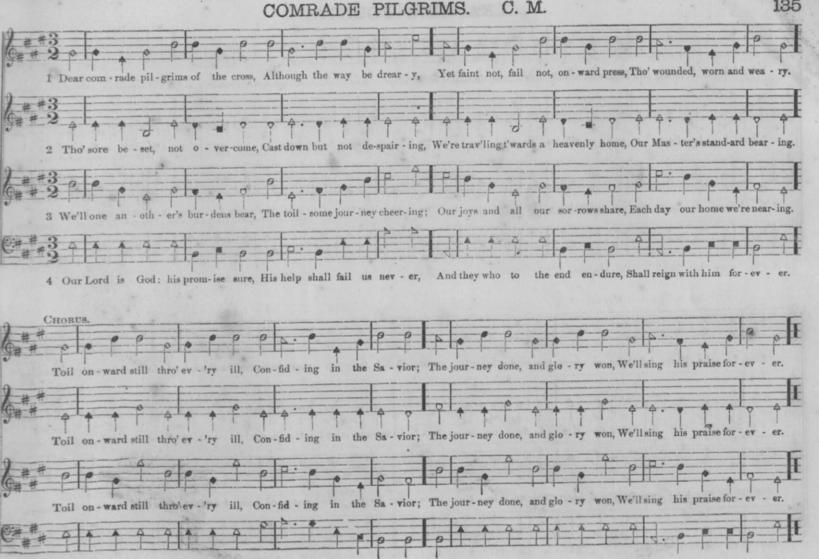


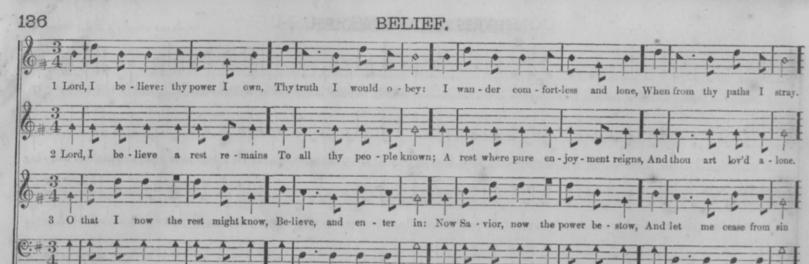


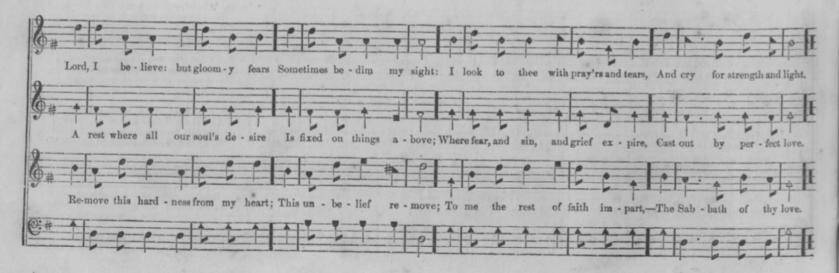


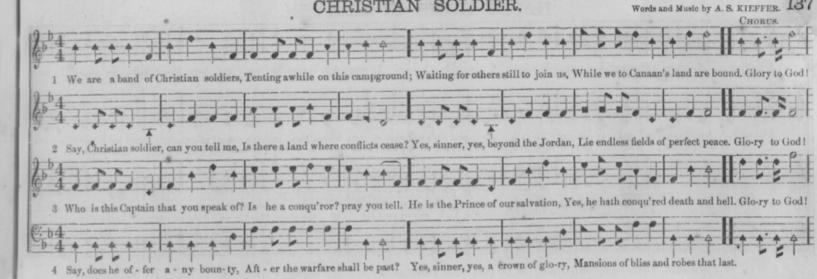


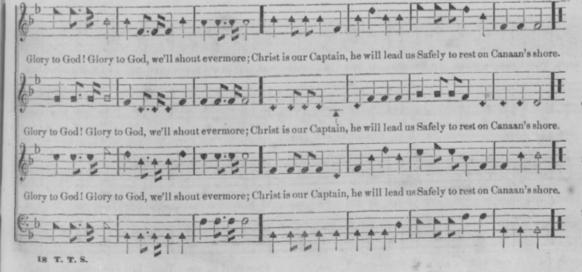




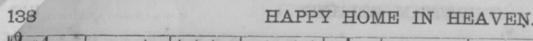


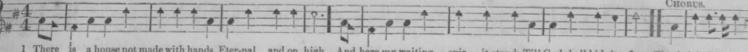






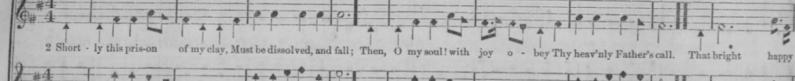
- 5 Say, Christian, say, can I then join you?
 Will he enlist me, say, oh! say?
 Yes, at repentance's headquarters
 You can enlisted be to-day.
- 6 But, Christian, see, I have no armor,
 No uniform to please his sight;—
 You'd better go without that, sinner,
 He will equip you for the fight.
- 7 Come, brother, come, we'll go up with you, And He will take you in, we know, If you will promise to be faithful, Guarding the camp against the foe.
- 8 Oh! will you take me in your army?
 Prince of Salvation, here I come:
 Yes, humble sinner, you are entered,
 Bound for my own eternal home.
- 9 Now, brethren, now we're marching onward; High in the heavens our banners wave; Glory to God, while others join us, Marching to realms beyond the grave.





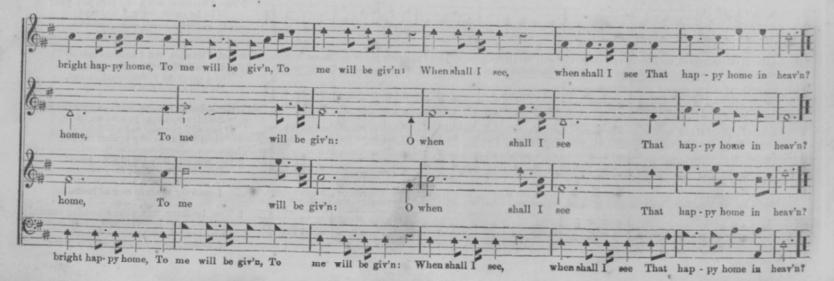
1 There is a house not made with hands, Eter-nal and on high, And here my waiting spir - it stands Till God shall bid it fly. That bright happy home,

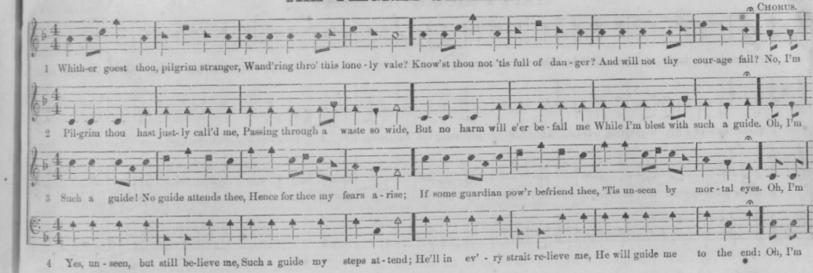
ISAAC MILLER

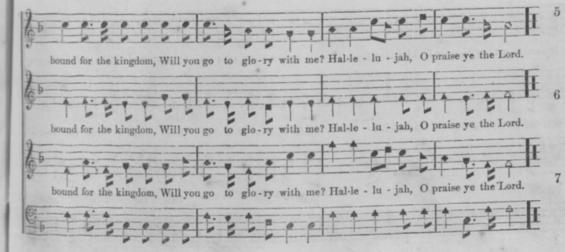


3 Tis He, by his al - mighty grace, That forms thee fit forheav'n, And, as an earn-est of the place, Has his own Spir-it giv'n. That bright happy

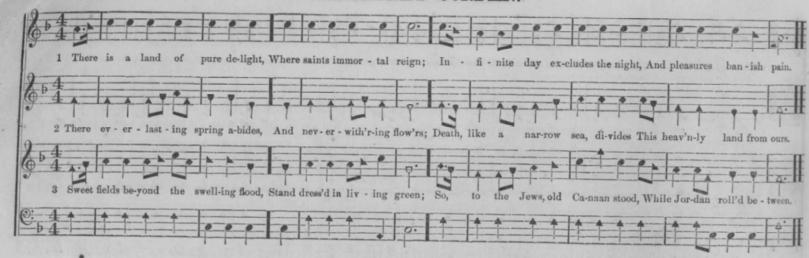
4 We walk by faith of joys to come, Faith lives up on her word; But while the body is our home, We're absent from the Lord. That bright happy home,

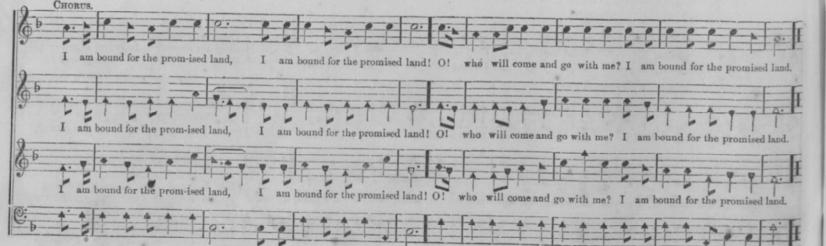


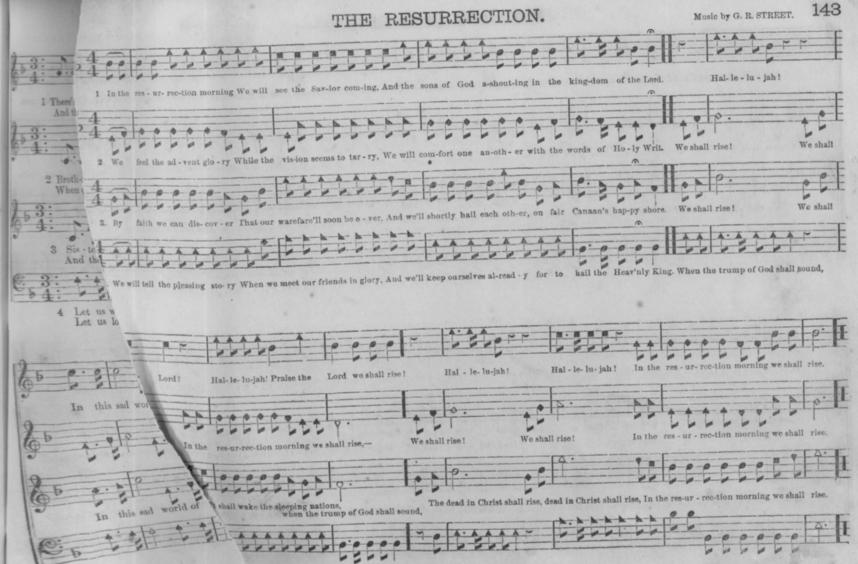


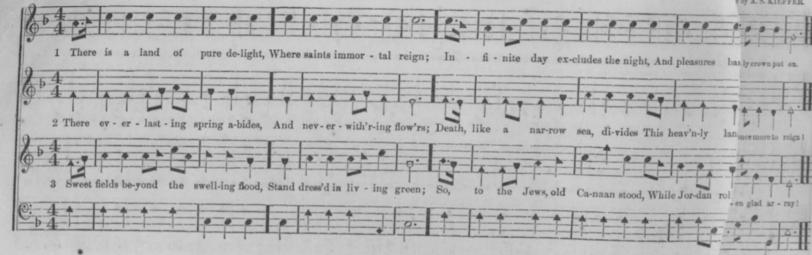


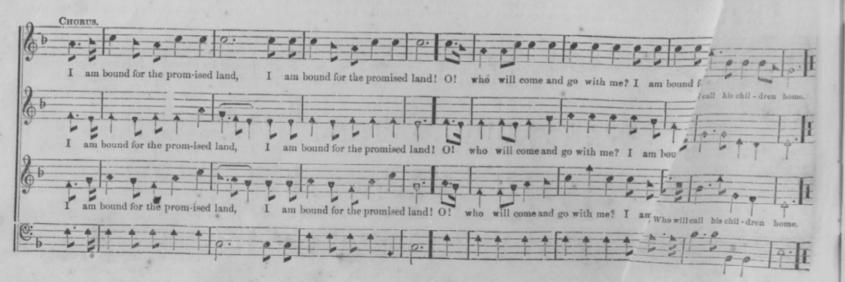
- 5 Pilgrim, see that stream before thee,
 Darkly winding through the vale;
 Should its deadly waves roll o'er thee,
 Would not then thy courage fail?
 Cho.- No, I'm bound, &c.
- 6 No, that stream has nothing frightful!
 To its brink my steps I'll bend,
 Thence to plunge; 'twill be delightful,
 There my pilgrimage will end.
 Cho.—I am bound, &c.
- 7 While I gazed, with speed surprising
 Down the stream she plunged from sight;
 Gazing still, I saw her rising
 Like an angel clothed with light.
 Cho.—Oh, she's gone to, &c.

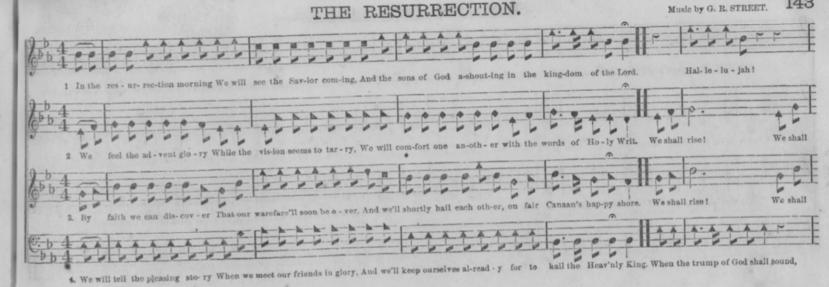


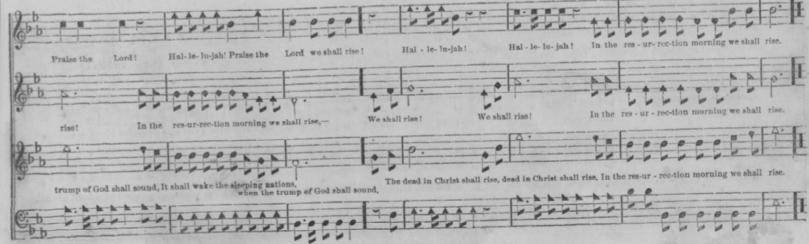


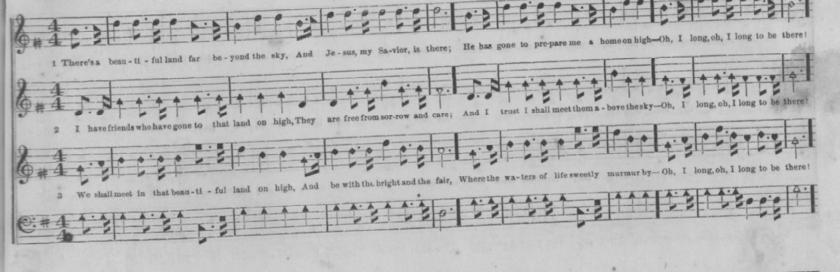


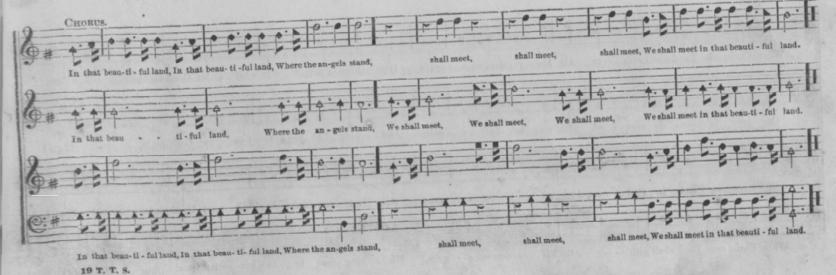


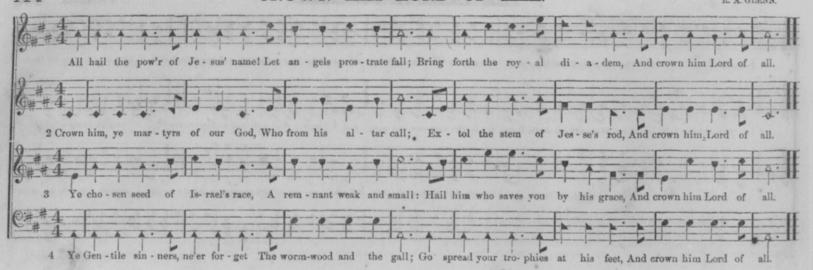




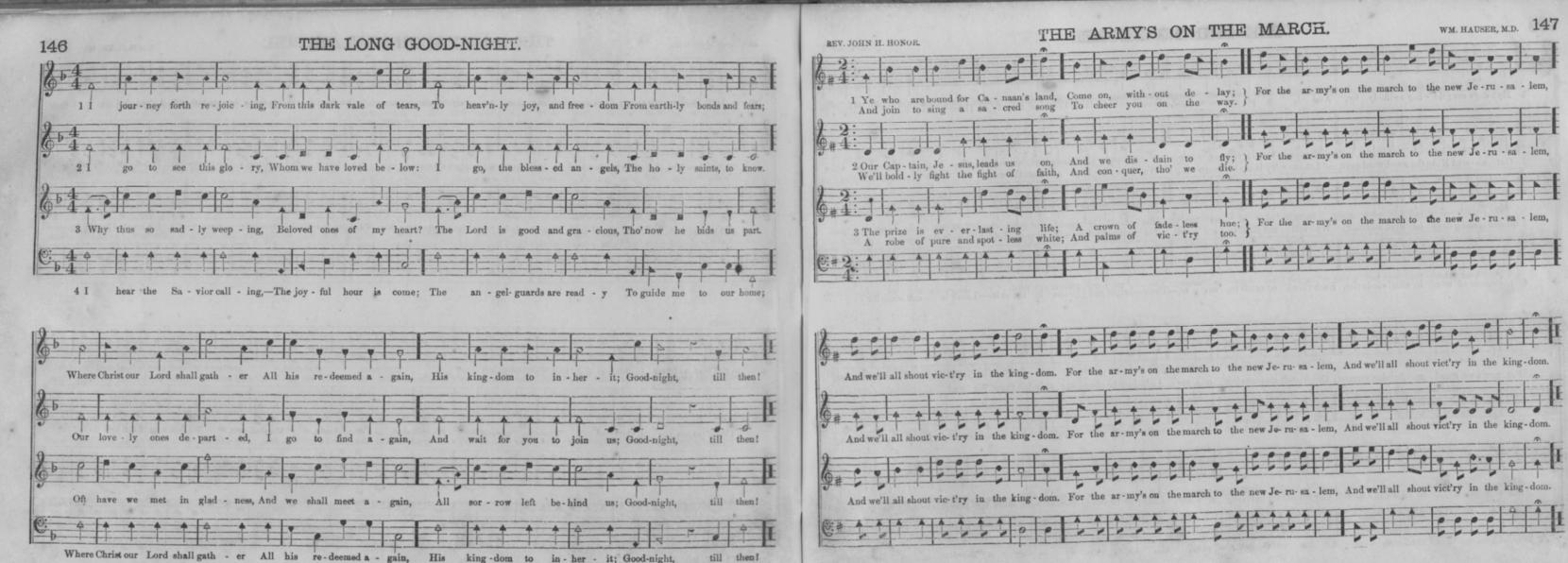


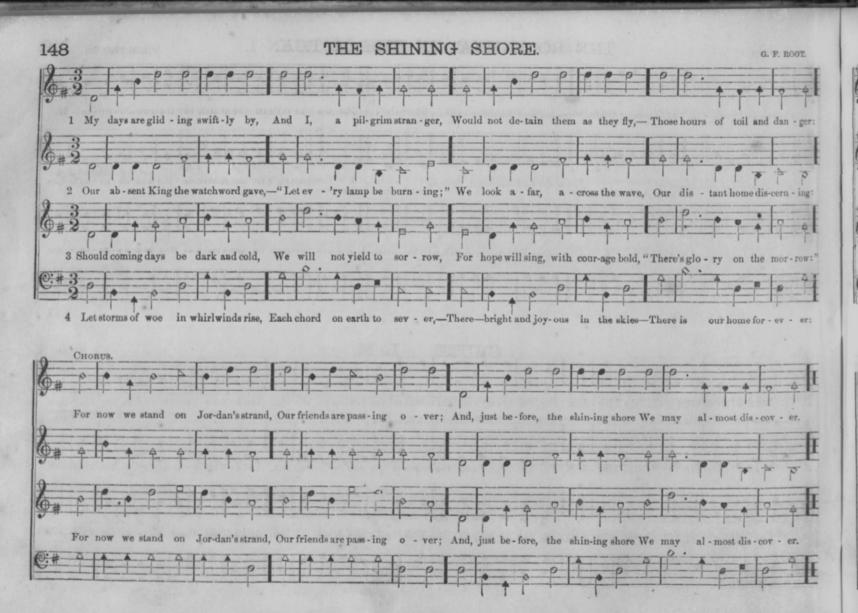




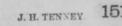


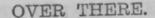












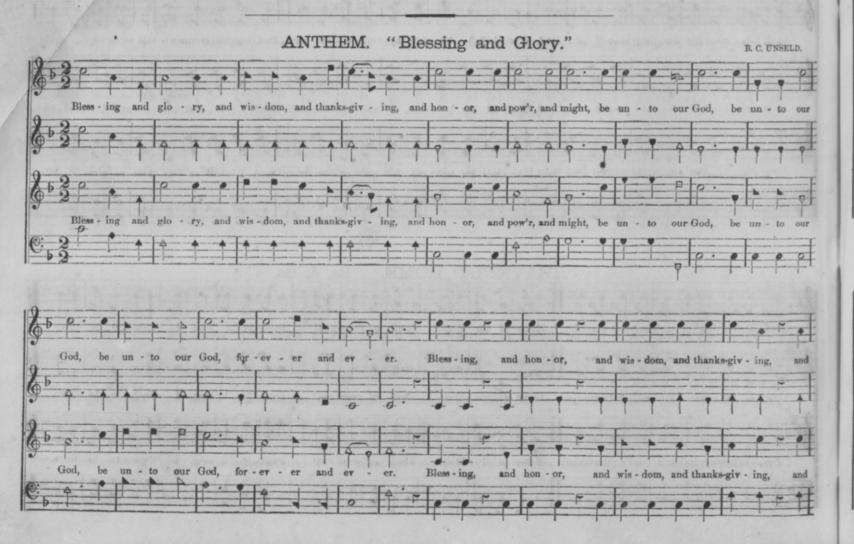


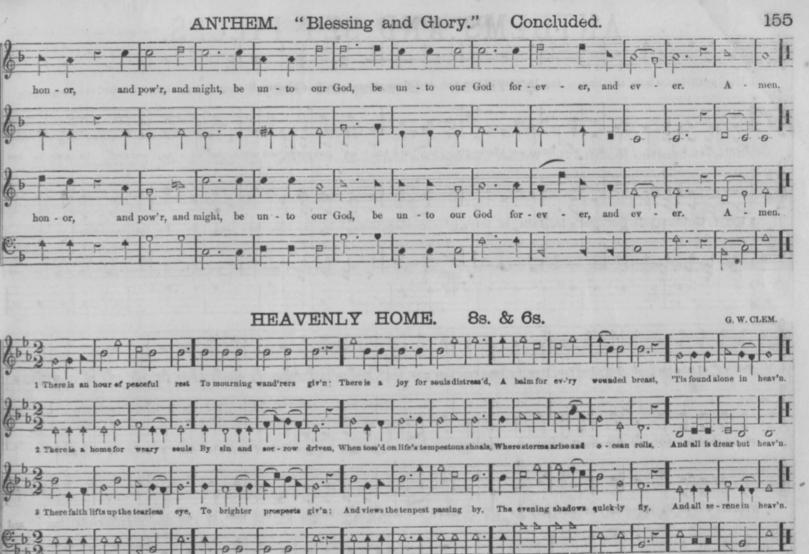
Fear not, trembling one, it is I," In the midst of the storm, in the midst of the gloom, "Fear not, trembling one, it is I."

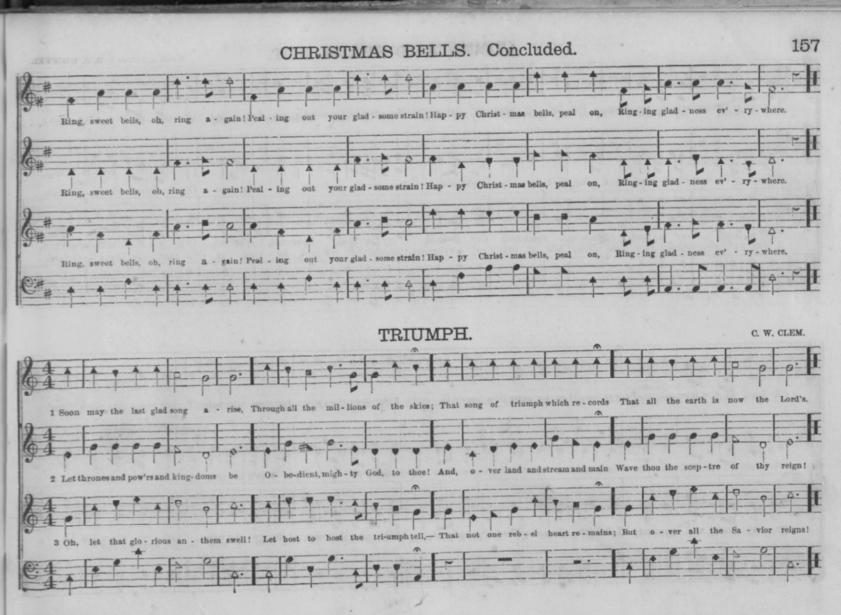


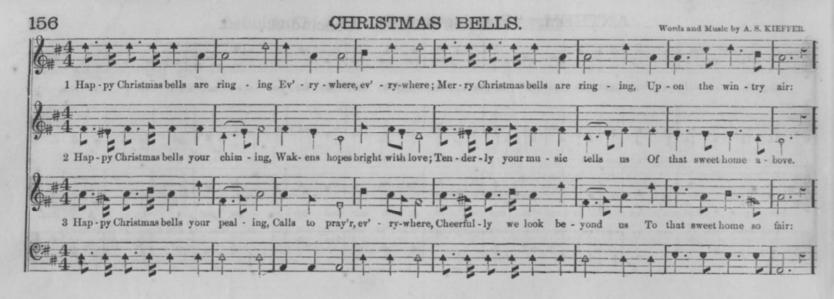


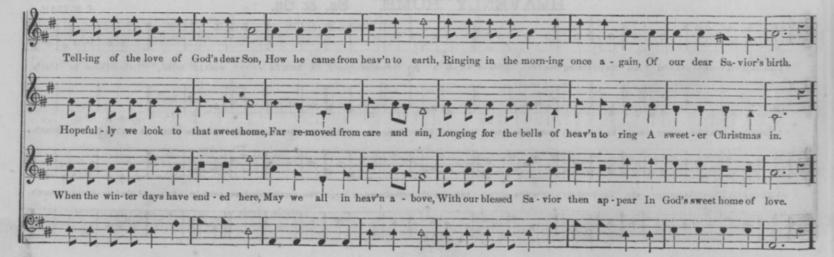
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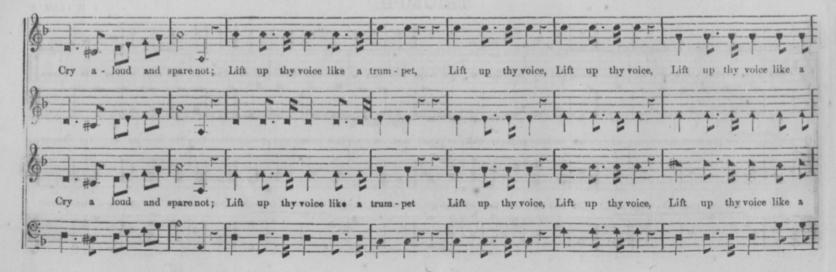






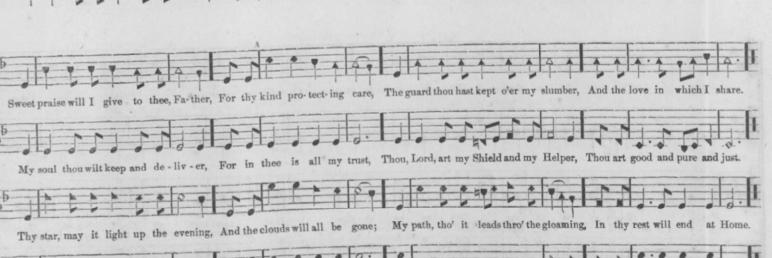






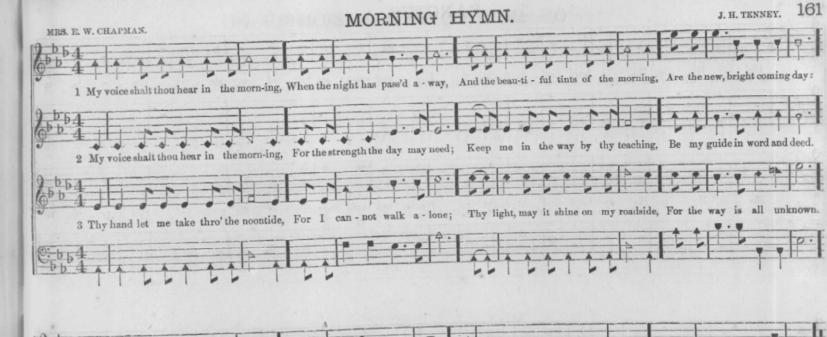




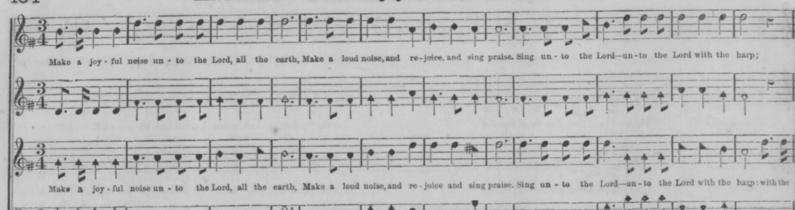


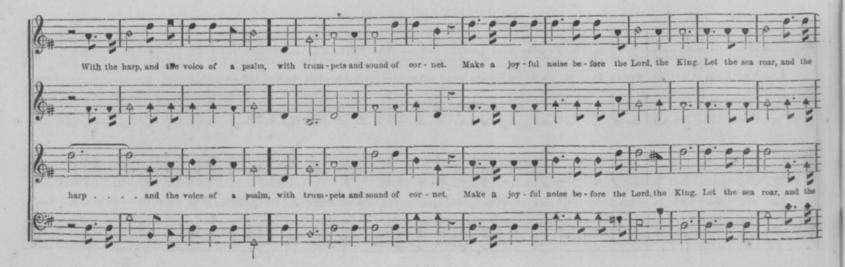


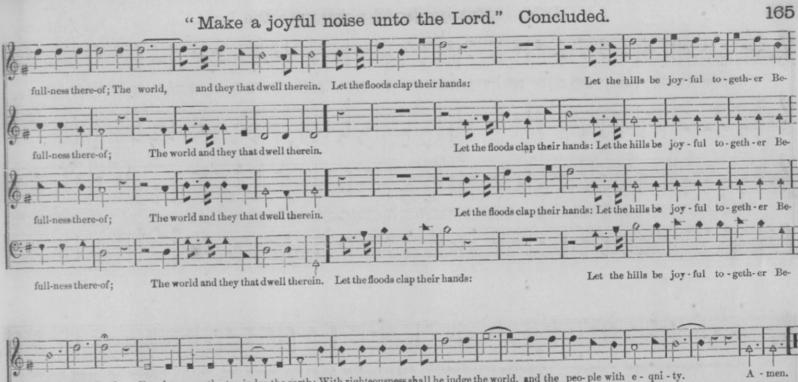


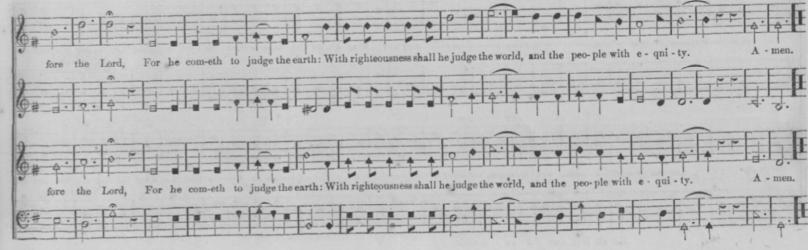




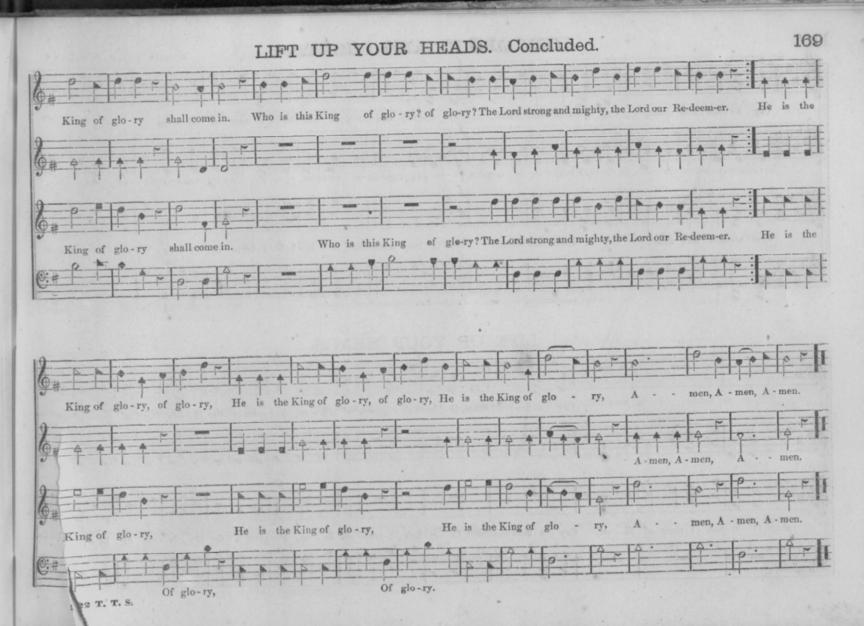




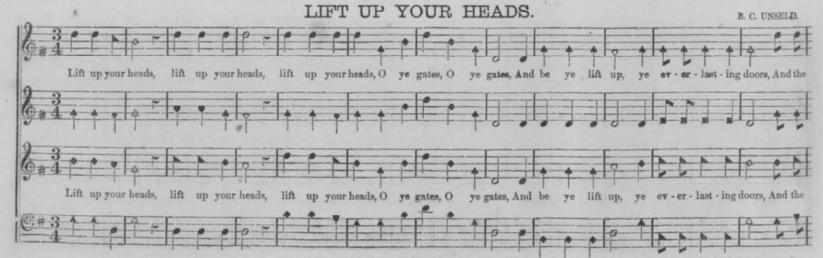


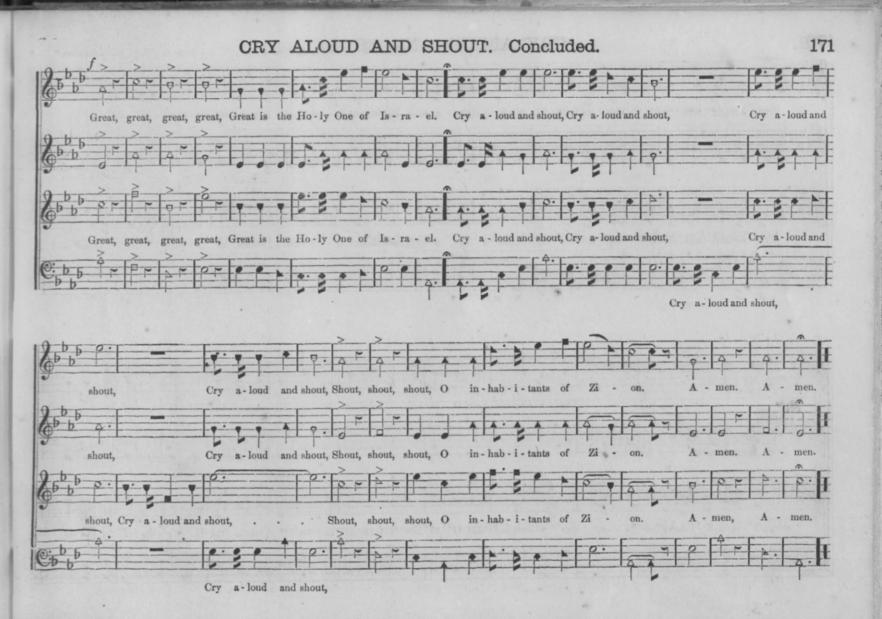


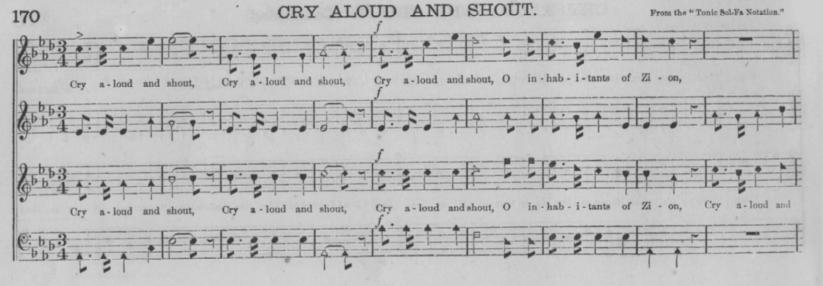


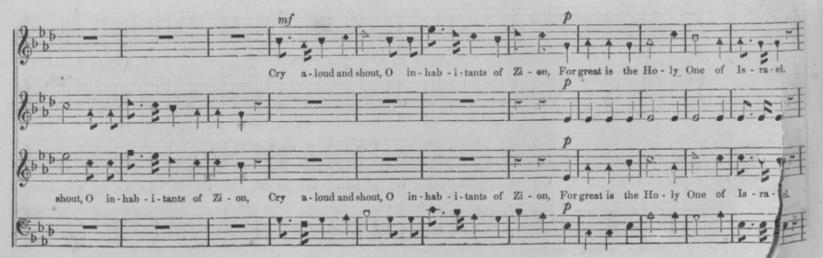










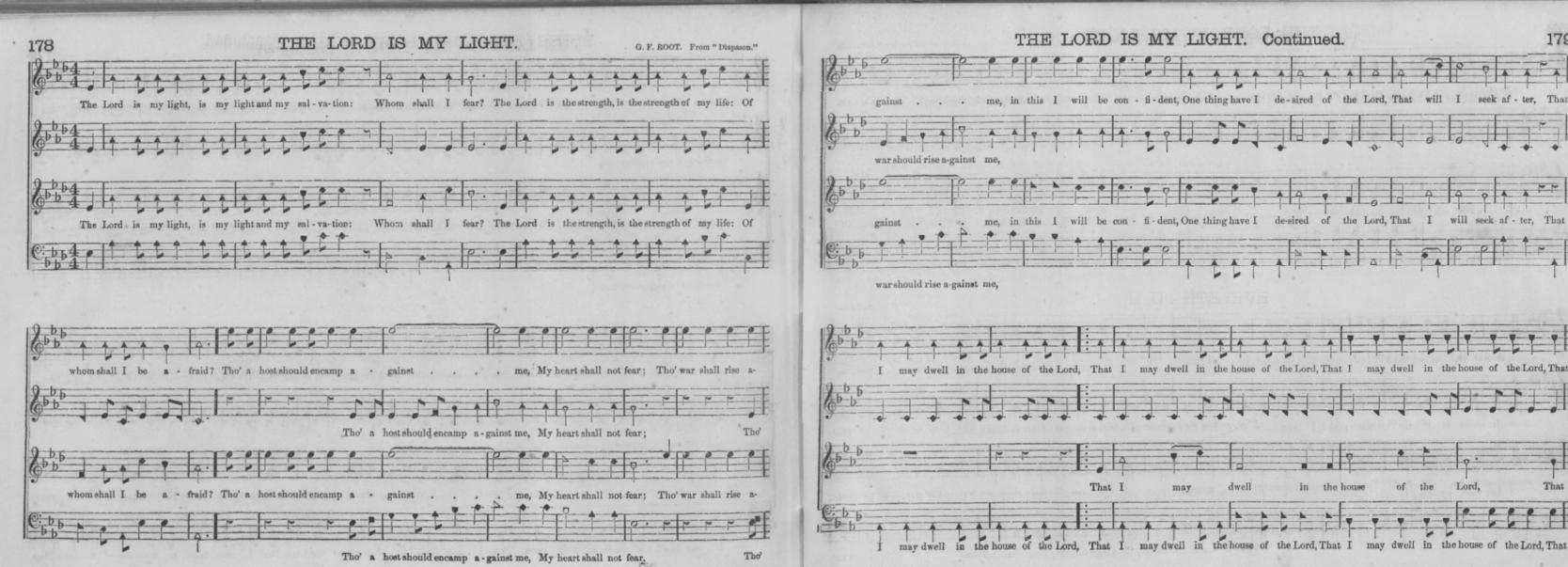
















path with gloom, One comfort, one is ours: to

"Thy will be done!" Though shrouded o'er our

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