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CEO. K. BOOK

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ELEMENTARY COURSE.

[The lessons should be given, practiced, and under- [stood before the questions upon them are asked. This being done, the questions and answers will aid the pupils in remembering the lessons, and will at any time serve for reviewing them. For the author's mode of giving these lessons see NORMAL MUSICAL HAND-BOOK.

CHAPTER I.

PREPARATORY.

[Give a lesson here to bring out the voices.]

I. Is a sound visible or audible? Audible.

2. Next to the audibility of a sound that we hear what do we notice? What kind of sound it is.

This applies to any noise.

3. What is a musical sound called? A tone. 4. What is the technical name of the audibility of a ent.

tone? Power.

5. What is the technical name for the peculiar sound forent of a tone that makes it pleasant or unpleasant, sad, joy- 21. Are length, pitch, power and quality four things ful or otherwise? Quality.

6. What should we do to help our voices to good and so one. quality? Attend to position, breathing and giving out the voice, and avoid straining it.

7. Are voices alike or different in quality? Differ-

8. Is a flute or violin alike or different in quality? Different.

9. A trumpet and clarinet? Different. 10. A piano and organ? Different.

II. Can a tone exist without quality? It cannot.

It will be remembered that we do not take room here to give reasons for the new things that are done. Those who desire to khow them more fully are referred to the NORMAL MUSICAL HAND-BOOK.

CHAPTER II.

PROPERTIES.

[Give a lesson on properties.]

12. Can you imagine a tone without length? We 27. Why does Dynamics include both power and

cannot.

14. Can you imagine a tone without power? We It may be said in illustration that Affetuoso means both a soft

16. Then what are essential properties of every tone? Length, pitch, power and quality.

17. Can you give either property without the others?

18. When one is given must all be given? They

10. Are length and pitch alike or different? Differ-

20. Are power and quality alike or different? Dif-

or one thing in a tone? They are four, but inseparable

CHAPTER III.

DEPARTMENTS.

[Give the lesson first, and after the lesson, these mon meanings are so different? It is not.

has, give rise to in our musical system? Departments, stick.

23. What are the names of the Departments? Rhyth- 35. Why would you not object to this name, and tell mics, Melodies and Dynamics.

24. What is treated of and included in Rhythmics? All that relates to length.

25. What in Melodics? All that relates to pitch. 26. What is included in Dynamics? All that relates to power and quality.

quality? Because these two properties are so connected 13. Can you imagine a tone without pitch? We that both are often included in the meaning of one musi-

power and a pathetic quality, and that Maestoso means a louder 15. Can you imagine a tone without quality? We power and a majestic quality, but for a fuller explanation see

CHAPTER IV.

TECHNICAL TERMS.

[After the lesson, these questions.]

28. When a word has a peculiar meaning, in music or any other science, what is it called? A technical term.

29. What is one of the common meanings of the word pitch? The gum of a pine tree.

30. What is the technical meaning in music? The particular degree of highness or lowness of any tone.

31, What is the common meaning of the word power? Strength, influence or loudness.

32. What is its technical meaning in music? The degree of audibility which any tone has, whether it be loud or soft.

33. Is it any objection to these terms that their com-

34. What do printers call the steel or brass instru-22. What do these four properties that every tone ment into which they put type while at their work? A

those who use it that it is not a stick? Because we

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

choose, and when all understand it we know it becomes a Regularl technical term in their occupation.

music and not regard as of any importance what their and by more power in singing. meanings at all.

If this doctrine of technical terms be true it is not wise nor even sensible to find fault with "half step," because half a step can- beats. not be taken, or with "natural," because all tones are alike in naturalness, nor with any other technical term on account of its common meanings any more than "stick" is in the art of print- in singing.

CHAPTER V.

BEATS.

IGive the lesson that includes beats, accent and

37. What do we observe in order to produce regularity in music? Beats,

38. What is one way to manifest beats? That which is technically called counting time.

30. What is another way to manifest beats? Beat-

40. What is another? Singing a tone with every beat, ing time? Beats.

42. Is the real beat in the hand or in the mind? In the mind.

43. If the mind thinks the beat irregularly will the hand move irregularly? It will,

44. What connection, then, have counting, beating 61. What are they? The group of beats and its practiced? Quarter note. and singing with beats, and of what use are these pro- sign. cesses? They are the outward manifestation of beats, 62. What represents a beat to the eye? A part of this length? Quarter note.

CHAPTER VI.

ACCENT.

45. Are beats alike, or do they differ? They differ, ble bar, or stress than others.

recognize their right to give the word any meaning they | 47. Do these beats occur regularly or irregularly? |

48. What are such beats called? Accented beats. 46. What then is right about the technical terms used 49. How are accented beats manifested? By more in the science of music? To find out their meanings in audibility in counting, by a downward motion in beating, la to each beat. Ex.: la la | la la | la la | la la |

other meanings may be, or whether they have any other | 50. What is the manifestation of an accented beat called? Accent.

51. What are the other beats called? Unaccented

52. How are they manifested? By less audibility in common meaning, for these terms are not used in music to give counting, an upward motion in beating, and less power

CHAPTER VII.

MEASURES.

53. What do successions of accented and unaccented beats form? Measures.

54. What constitutes a measure? An accented and an unaccented beat.

55. What begins the measure? An accented beat, 56. What ends the measure? An unaccented beat.

57. By what means are measures manifested to the eye? By means of bars.

58. How? Bars are upright lines at certain distances 41. What are the motions of the hand called in beat- from each other, and the spaces between them represent

59. What is the technical name of the space that represents a measure? Measures.

60. How many things is measure the name of? Length, pitch, power and quality.

the space that stands for the measure.

63. What is the technical name of this representation of? Two. of the beat? Part of measure.

beat? The first part.

66. What kind of a bar is used to close with? A dou-

time. Ex.: one two | one two | one two |

68. Manifest these beats and measures by beating time. Ex.: down up | down up | down up | down up | Question as before.

60. Manifest these beats and measures by singing 1 Ouestion as before.

The reasons for this view of measures are fully given in the NORMAL MUSICAL HANDBOOK.

The design is to have the following lessons sung at different pitches, in order to prepare for the lesson in pitch which follows, but the pupils not knowing the names of pitches yet, the teacher starts each lesson. The letters in brackets give the writers idea of the pitches that the teacher should use. First G, then E and C below; then A, B and C just above G.

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Voic - es rea - dy. Firm and stea - dy. Gen - tly o'er us Floats the cho - rus. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Do not won - der If we blun - der. Let us hear it, Do not fear it. Loud - er swell - ing, Voic - es tell - ing. Now still high - er, Shouts the cri - er!

CHAPTER VIII.

NOTES.

[Give the lesson and sing these exercises.] 70. What properties do we give with every tone?

71. What is the name of the first length we have

72. What is the name of the character that stands for

73. How many things is "quarter note" the name

74. What are they? A certain length and its sign. Are we right or are we wrong, In po-si-tion, breath and song 65. Which for the unaccented part? The second part, (A) ? ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | Sil - ver wings, Pret - ty things, O what joy the summer bring 10 1000000000

Sing for joy! sing for joy! Glad and free with-out al - loy-

vocal culture in this part of the course, cannot be put in here for want of room, but the teacher is making use of them constantly in his practice with the class. See Normal Musical Hand-

75. What other length have we practiced, named and 84. Is it a high pitch or a low pitch for ladies' voices? represented, beside quarter note? Half note.

half note? Twice as long.

77. Have we named or represented the pitches, pow- the male and female voice. ers and qualities that we have to sing with each length?

78. What power and quality should we try to give with the words we sing? That which is most appro

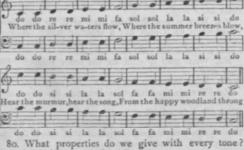
70. How do we know what pitch to give? The teacher gives it, and we imitate.

CHAPTER IX.

PITCH AND STAFF.

[Give the lesson that these questions refer to, includ ing base and treble clefs, and sing this and similar exercises.

WHERE THE SILVER WATERS. Pitch, Staff, Clefs.



80. What properties do we give with every tone? 103. How wide is the space that the line brings? As Length, pitch, power and quality.

name of a letter.

named? Middle C.

voices? A high pitch.

76. How many times as long as the quarter is the 85. Why is the same pitch high for one and low for the other? Because of the natural difference between

> 86. How is middle C represented to the eye? By a horizontal line.

87. What is the name of the pitch next above middle

88. What represents this pitch? The space just above

89. What is the name of the pitch next below middle 90. What represents this pitch? The space just below ing order, F, E, D, C, B, A, G and F.

gr. What is the technical name of each place that represents a pitch? Degree.

92. How many degrees are here? Three. 03. How many of these three degrees are lines? One.

94. How many are spaces? Two. os. What do the one line and two spaces form?

For historical facts in regard to the staff see the NORMAL Mu-SICAL HAND-BOOK.

o6. Name the two pitches next above D. E and F. 97. How are these pitches represented? Another line that ladies' voices give? The upper. above the first represents E, and the new space it causes 120. Which part of this staff represents the pitches represents F.

98. How many degrees has our staff now? Five.

og. How many are lines? Two. 100. How many are spaces? Three.

101. What has the space become that was above the first line? It has become the space between the two lines. 102. What does every line that is added in enlarging lover

the staff bring? A space.

wide as the space between two lines. 81. How do we name the pitch of any tone? By the 104. Name the two pitches in descending order be-

It will be remembered that most of the exercises, especially in | 82. What do we call the first pitch that we have | 105. What is required to represent them? Another line below, and the space it brings.

Example:

106. How many degrees has our staff now? Seven.

107. How many are lines? Three. 108. How many are spaces? Four.

109. Name the eight pitches next above F in ascending order. G, A, B, C, D, E, F and G.

110. What will be required to represent these pitches? Four lines above the degree representing F, with their

Example:	And the second s
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

111. How many degrees has our staff now? Fifteen.

112. How many are lines? Seven. 113. How many are spaces? Eight.

114. Name the eight pitches next below G in descend-

115. What will be required to represent these pitches? Four lines below the degree representing G, and their

Example:	and the same of the
	MARKET PER
A sub-relative to the second s	

116. How many degrees has our staff now? Twenty-

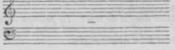
117. How many are lines? Eleven. 118. How many are spaces? Twelve.

110. Which part of this staff represents the pitches

that men's voices give? The lower.

121. What would be the trouble in representing pitches by a staff of this size? So many degrees would make it difficult to distinguish them quickly.

122. How is this remedied in our musical system? Middle C is only represented, as it is wanted, by a short line, and this leaves two staves of five long lines eachone above for the higher voices, and one below for the



203. What is the least number of tones that will make a complete scale? Eight.

204. What is its most satisfactory form? When it begins with one and ends with eight, or begins with eight and ends with one.

205. Why? Because in this way it begins and ends with a key-note.

206. What is the difference betweeen the scale and the key? The key consists of these pitches in any possible order or combination, while the scale is only one of the tunes or forms in which the tones of the key may be heard. See NORMAL MUSICAL HAND-BOOK.

CHAPTER XVI.

[When Rests and Tie have been explained and practiced, sing:

When the Choir began,	page 25.	
List! List! List!	" 25.	
Saviour, breathe,	" 305.	
The Busy World,	" 28.	
Hark! Hark, along the Valley,	" 26.	
The Spring has come,	" 27.	
Amen, Amen,	" 303.	
How the Chorus sweeps,	4 28.	
Redceming Love,	" 213.	
M this as any of the following lists	contains m	

If this or any of the following lists contains more pieces than are needed, before going to the next lesson select those best adapted to the work.

207. When a beat has no music to it, what takes place? A rest.

a rest? Rest.

as a quarter note? Quarter rest.

r r r r r de r r l r o e d c

the half note? Half rest.

CHAPTER XVII.

211. What character makes two notes stand for one sound by joining their lengths together as it were? A

212. How many tones are represented in the first three examples? Two,

213. What length has each? Four beats or two meas-

214. How many notes are used to represent each of these tones? Two.

215. In the second example, how many tones are represented? Four.

216. How long is the first? As long as three beats. 217. In the third example, how many tones are indicated? One.

218. How long? As long as eight beats or four

CHAPTER XVIII.

DYNAMICS.

[After the lesson, these questions.]

we sing? Length, pitch, power and quality.

220. What are the names of the departments in which are referred to in explanation of our course.] these properties are fully treated? Rhythmics, melo- Reading equally well in all the keys, early in the dies and dynamics.

221. What have we done in rhythmics? We have needed is put off until it is done. A knowledge of the practiced, named and represented beats, measures, notes, etc. intervals is pleasant, and by-and-by will be necessary.

practiced, named and represented pitches.

practiced powers and qualities, but have not named nor that is necessary, in addition to what has been already

210. What is the name of the rest that is as long as powers and qualities as we are lengths and pitches? names, and how the staff is made to represent them. Because our words and tunes generally show what powers By-and-by, diagrams and apparatus to illustrate the and qualities we ought to use.

225. When a composer wishes to make sure that the performer will give the powers and qualities that his piece ought to have, what does he do? He marks it with words and signs that indicate them.

The following table shows the principal dynamic terms. will be seen that some refer exclusively to power, some exclusively to quality, while some include both power and quality is their meanings. The teacher should draw out, by questions, the names of the dynamic degrees and their abbreviations, and the names of the different forms of tones and their abbreviations.

Pianissimo (pp.), very soft. Piano (p.), soft. Mezzo (m.), medium, Forte (f.), loud. Fortissimo (ff.), very loud. Crescendo (cres. or -), gradually increasing. Diminuendo (dim. or ____), gradually diminishing -), increasing and diminishing Forzando (fz. or =), a sudden burst of any power. Clear tone, a tone without distension of the throat. Somber tone, a tone with distension of the throat, Affetuoso, affecting. Maestoso, with majesty. Con dolore, with sadness or grief. Giojoso, with joy. Dolce, sweet. Cantabile, flowing.

Con moto, with emotion.

CHAPTER XIX.

KEY OF G.

It is not intended that many remarks and instruc-219. What properties must we give with every tone tions shall be inserted here, but for those who do not see the "Normal Musical Hand-book," a few points

course, is so desirable that everything not absolutely 208. What is the name of the character that indicates 222. What have we done in melodics? We have but, in the writer's opinion, is no more required, in order 209. What is the name of the rest that is as long 223. What have we done in dynamics? We have anatomy of the foot is necessary in order to walk. All to sing in the different keys, than a knowledge of the learned, is learning through the ear what tones sound 224. Why are we not obliged to name and represent well for keys and key-notes, then ascertaining their

structure of the key will be useful, but to insist upon

their use now, would be like telling the child he must not walk until he had learned all about the structure of the foot.

It will be remembered that keys cannot be transposed, for they are made of absolute pitches, which are

Singing in one key, and then singing in another key, is not necessarily transposition. No transposition takes ments of words, etc., before each tune, as well as singing each place unless the same tune, lesson or scale be heard in part separately, will be in order. different keys. See "Normal Musical Hand-book."

All the tones in music should be learned first as dia- "Must we part," also, has one transposition. deal easier as seven in the key of G, than it is as sharp G? F2: four in the key of C. Cs is a great deal easier as seven 227. Is it as easy and pleasant a pitch to sing as F or in the key of D, or three in the key of A, than it is as G? Just as easy and just as pleasant. simpler when it is made to represent these tones in the any way peculiar in quality? No; it only means that it stand for F\$, what key does the staff represent? The sharp one in the key of C; and the staff looks much | 228. Does the word sharp mean that it is shrill or in signature place, than it does when it is made to repre- is a little higher than F. sent them by accidentals. Half the fear of tones named 220. If we take the tones of the key of C, only subwith the words sharp and flat is taken away if they are stituting F3 for F, and then sing or play them, what will key it represents? To a small part of it just at the right first learned as diatonic tones.

proper way to learn a key is through the ear. We must 230. What tone of a key will it have the sound of? tween F\$ and F by hearing them, and by the same 231. Then what pitch will have the key-note sound? and thus becomes the signature or sign of the key that the sense we must know the relation of two, or three, or G four, or any other tone to the key-note and to other 232. Will not C have the key-note sound? It will

teacher begins with these things he will be in danger 234. Will the other pitches have different relations or this signature? One sharp. apparatus and illustrations will be good, but if the or fa. because he is appealing to the eye, and calculating have different relations and will sound differently. powers, which are the wrong powers, instead of the ear 235. Describe the relations they will have? A will of C? All the degrees natural. and voice, which are the right ones. In fact, but little be two or re; B, three or mi; D, five or sol; E, six or la. 253. What would be a good abbreviation of all this? explanation will be needed after they have learned the 236. How is a key named? From its key-note. tones of keys by hearing and singing them, for they will 237. Then what key do the pitches A, B, C, D, E find out so much in the process that but little will be and F2 make? The key of G. left to explain. If they "do these things," they will 238. How are the tones of this key named as to their natural. "know of the doctrine."

[After the lesson introducing the key of G is given, is one or eight, the next above it two, the next below it tion? Two sharps. including "Signature" and "The characteristics of the tones of a key," sing]

Thy Cause is Won, page 29. To Thy Pastures,

Roll on, Roll on, 206. O. give Thanks, How the Chorus sweeps, " 32. Good Morning, Must we part,

Questions on staff, clef, pitch, quality, power, breathing, ele-

"How the Chorus sweeps" will be found really to illustrate transposition, because it shows the same tune in different keys.

be the result? If the key of C is in our minds, F ; will of the clef. If we remember that a key is something to hear, and sound strangely at first, but soon that strangeness will disnot something to see, we shall readily agree that the appear, and it will sound like a regular tone of a key.

After this is done, calculations of intervals, diagrams, 233. What sound will C have? The sound of four to represent F2, and all the rest natural.

of making the whole subject cloudy and difficult, just sounds from what they have in the key of C? All will

relation to each other? As in the key of C; the key-note

the pitches of the key of G? Ine degrees that stand for F are made to stand for F2 by a character called a sharp. of signature is understood. Therefore, the signature place always contains something that shows what the key is, either expressed or 240. What are the tones sometimes called, whose understood - C as well as the other keys. Those who say that

pitches are named simply with the names of letters?

241. What is said of the degrees of the staff when they represent these pitches? They are said to be natural. 242. What is said of degrees of the staff when they

are made to represent higher pitches by means of sharps? They are said to be sharped.

243. Is one tone or one degree of the staff more natural or more sharp than another? Only in a musical

244. Explain the musical sense. The words natural tonic tones, that is, as members of keys. Fr is a great 226. What is the name of the pitch between F and and sharp refer simply to pitch, having no reference what-

245. When the degrees of the staff are all natural, what key does the staff represent? The key of C.

246. When the degrees that stood for F are made to

247. To what part of the staff do we look to see what

248. What is this part of the staff called? The signature place.

249. Why? Because the condition of this part of the staff is the main condition of the staff through the tune.

250. What, then, is the full description of the key of G? One sharp which sharps all the degrees that are used

251. What is the abbreviated or common name for

252. What is the full description of the signature place, and signature, when the staff represents the key

254. What is the full description of the signature of the key of D? Two degrees sharped, and all the rest

255. What is the abbreviated or common descrip-

The absence of flats or sharps produces the same effect upon 239. What is done to the staff to make it represent the staff that would be produced if naturals were put upon it the pitches of the key of G? The degrees that stand for indeed, they are sometimes put upon it to make sure that a change mition of the dictionaries and the habits of some prominent C? We do not. teachers and musicians, but the writer would respectfully suggest that there must be a mistake in such definitions, since we recogsize the key of C, as we do other keys, by looking at a certain part | G. of the staff, and the means by which we do it must be its sign or

"See " Normal Musical Handbook " for a fuller treatment of this subject.]

CHAPTER XX.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TONES OF A KEY.

256. What is a key? A family of tones having certain relations to each other.

257. Can you describe these relations? Some tones of the family have the key-note or do sound, others the two or re sound, others the three or mi sound, etc.

296. What is the key-note or do sound? A sound of repose - a good pitch for beginning or ending.

250. What is the character of two or re? It is restless; not good for beginning or ending, but good for connecting.

260. What is the character of three or mi? It has some repose. Is a good tone for beginning, and sometimes answers for a plaintive ending.

261. What is the character of four or fa? It has some decision or command, but is not good for beginning

262. What is the character of five or sol? It combines decision and command, with some repose; is excellent for beginning, and is sometimes used for ending.

263. What is the character of six or la? Plaintive: good to connect with more decided tones.

264. What is the character of seven or si? The most restless of all; has no repose, but leads to other tones with excellent effect.

265. What pitch has the key-note or do sound in the key of C? C.

266. What effect has this same pitch when heard in the key of G? It is four or fa.

267. What pitch has the restless seven sound in the key of C? B.

268. What character has this pitch in the key of G? It has the repose of three or mi.

260. What pitch has the seven sound in the key of

the key of C has no signature are right, according to the defini- | 270. Do we make any use of this pitch in the key of

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Question in this way about all the pitches of the keys of C and

CHAPTER XXI.

After introducing the key of D, sing Swiftly from the Mountains, page 33. When the Tempter's Darts, " 213. Peaceful Night, Slowly Moving on, How the Chorus sweeps, 271. What is the name of the pitch between C and

D? C. 272. If, from the pitches of the key of G, we omit C, and substitute Cs, and then sing or play them, what will be the result? C\$ will sound strangely at first, but soon will have the seven sound, and will make all the other pitches change their relationship,

273. Describe the result more fully. It will make D have the key-note sound; E, two or re; F2, three or mi; G, four or fa; A, five or sol, and B, six or la.

274. How are the staves made to represent this key? Two sharps in the signature place make the degrees that stood for F and C stand for F & and Ca, and the remaining degrees are left natural.

275. What is the short name for the signature of the key of D? Two sharps.

CHAPTER XXII.

EIGHTH NOTES.

[When eighth notes have been introduced, sing] Tarry, gentle Traveler, Beauty lingers everywhere, Seek ye the Lord, 297. Search me, O God.

Question about the rhythmic, melodic and dynamic character of what is sung; also, what sized staff is used for the different parts, naming its degrees from lowest to highest.

276. What is the name of the length which is as long as one beat? Quarter note.

277. What is the name of the character that stands for it? Quarter note,

278. What is the name of the length that is half as long as a quarter note? Eighth note.

270. How many would be sung to one beat? Tw. 280. What are the names of the characters that stand for eighth notes? Eighth notes.

CHAPTER XXIII.

KEY OF A.

[When this key has been introduced, sing] Golden Glories, page 37. How the Chorus sweeps, Welcome, welcome, 38. What do the Birds. Blow ye the Trumpet, Mountain Tower,

It is a good plan sometimes to sing only the vowel sounds of a verse, then again adding the consonants.

281. What is the name of the pitch between G and

282. Having the key of D in mind, if we omit G and sing G\$ instead, what will be the result? A new key.

283. Where will the new key be - in our minds of in the book? In our minds; only the representation of it will be in the book.

284. Describe the process of getting the new key into our minds. G2 will sound strangely until it changes the relationships of the other tones, then it will sound like a regular tone of a key.

285. What tone of the key will it be? Seven.

Whenever the repeat, or other mode of abbreviating, occurs in the music, it will be readily seen or explained. The words will

286. Name the relationships that the other tones will have. A will be key-note; B. two: Cs, three; D. four; E, five, and F , six.

287. How are the staves made to represent this key? Three sharps in the signature place make the degrees that stood for F. Cand G, stand for F\$, C\$ and G\$, and the remaining degrees are left natural.

288. What is the usual name for the signature of the key of A? Three sharps.

CHAPTER XXIV.

TRANSPOSITION.

280. What is transposition? Singing or playing tune, scale or exercise higher or lower than it is written, or than we have before performed it.

200. Is it transposition to sing one tune in one key, and then sing another tune in another key? It is not. 291. What is necessary to transposition? The same

music at another pitch,

292. Can relative pitch be transposed? Yes. 293. Why? Because the same relationship exists in

different keys. 294. Can absolute pitch be transposed? It cannot.

295. Why? Because absolute pitch is unchangeable. 296. Then can a key be transposed? It cannot, 297. Why? Because it is composed of absolute pitches.

298. Can you make that clearer? The existence of the key of C depends upon its being just there - no higher, no lower; so of any other key.

299. If we do not transpose keys, what do we transpose? Scales, exercises and tunes.

It seems to the author better not to call the forming of the different keys, and singing in them, "transposition of the scale," since, frequently, no transposition takes place - we merely sing in one key, then in another; but for fuller explanations, see "Normal Musical Hand-book."

300. How soon can a class transpose? Just as soon as they can sing anything, they can sing it a little higher or a little lower.

301. Then when could transposition be done in singing school? At the first lesson,

CHAPTER XXV.

KEY OF E.

[After this key is introduced, sing]

See the blessed Rain, page 40. How the Chorus sweeps, The Sunbeam gilds, A New Commandment,

Besides singing from these lists, the teacher will select other pieces that may be adapted to meet peculiarities not here pro- language? One flat.

302. What is the name of the pitch between D and E?

duced by substituting De for D, keeping the other tones in "There are angels," p. 42. The first section of the that are used in the key of A? The relationships are tune occurs three times in singing a verse, and instead of. to changed that E becomes the key-note.

is one or eight; F's, two; G's, three; A, four; B, five; time by the letters D.C. Ca, six, and Da, seven.

Four sharps in the signature place make the degrees that ing is, Go to the beginning. stood for F, C, G and D, stand for F\$, C\$, G\$ and D\$. 315. What shows how far you should sing when you

306. What is this signature usually called? Four go to the beginning? The word Fine.

CHAPTER XXVI.

KEY OF F.

[When this key has been introduced, sing]

There are Angels, One by One, " 216. Voices of the Past, Give unto the Lord, " 300. Try, John, Holy Temple,

307. When we name the pitch between A and B, from he lower of these two, what do we call it? At. 308. When we name it from the upper, what do we

300. With the tones of the key of C in mind, what effect will be produced by omitting B and substituting five; G, six, and A, seven. B2? The first sound of B2 will be strange, but it will 319. What is the signature to the key of B2? Two soon be to us four or fa, and all the other pitches will flats. have new relationships.

G will be two; A, three; B, four; C, five; D, six, and

311. What will make the staff stand for this key? A character called a flat in the signature place, upon a degree that stood for B.

312. What is the signature of the key of F in common

For a much fuller exposition of this subject, and for more questions on the relative and absolute pitches of the different keys, see "Normal Musical Hand-book."

303. With the key of A in mind, what effect is pro- 313. Describe the mode of abbreviation made use of printing it three times, it is printed but once, and we are 304. Name the pitches that make the key of E? E directed to it the second time by the repeat, and the third

314. What do the letters D. C. stand for and mean? 305. How are the staves made to represent this key? They stand for the words Da Capo, whose musical mean-

316. What does it mean? Finis, or end.

CHAPTER XXVII.

KEY OF BE.

[When this key is introduced, sing]

Sweet the Hour, Doors open Wide, 46. Swing your Hat, Great and Wonderful, " 261. The March of Life, " 286. Glory, Glory, Glory,

317. Having the key of F in mind, if we omit E, and substitute Eb, what key will be the result? Bb. 318. Describe the change that will take place. By

will become key-note; C, two; D, three; En, four; F,

320. When do we begin a tune with the unaccented 310. Describe them more fully. F will be key-note; beat? When the first syllable is unaccented.

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321. When we sing two tones to one syllable, what is | accented beat recurs regularly after one unaccented beat, | the notation? Two notes, with a slur or legato mark while in triple measure it comes after every two.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

KEY OF Ez.

[When the key of Eh, triple measure, dotted half note and rest, and figures indicating measure and note, have been introduced, sing]

Evening at Home,	page 47.
Morning advances,	" 50.
Come unto Me,	" 304.
Swissland, Swissland,	" 48.
Cheer up, Desponding Soul	, " 241.
To-Day,	" 252.

322. Having the key of By in mind, what will be the result of omitting A, and in its stead using Ab? The key of Eh.

323. Name the pitches of the tones that make the key of Eh? Et. F. G. At. By, C and D.

324. What is the signature to the key of Eh? Three

CHAPTER XXIX.

TRIPLE MEASURE, DOTTED HALF NOTE AND REST.

325. How is the measure formed that we sang first? By grouping one accented and one unaccented beat,

326. What is the measure called that groups one accented and two unaccented beats? Triple measure. 327. Why is it called triple? Because it has three

328. What is the measure called that has two beats? Double measure,

329. What causes the difference in the effect of a tune that goes in triple measure when compared with one that goes in double measure? The different recurrence of the accented beat.

330. What is the difference? In double measure the

331. If you are "counting time" in triple measure, what do you say? One, two, three.

332. If you are "beating time" in triple measure, what motions of the hand do you make? Down, left,

333. How are triple measures represented? By the spaces between bars as double measures are.

334. How are the beats of triple measure represented? By dividing this space into three parts instead

335. How should beats be made in beating time? By the hand or forearm alone, promptly and gracefully. 336. What should be avoided in beating time? Azuk-

ward motions and sluggish motions.

337. Name some combinations of the notes that we have practiced that go with a triple measure, or, in common language, that will fill this measure.

66616616616.1 55555 | 55° P | P 5555 | 55° P 1

338. What is the name of the length that is as long as a half and quarter note? Dotted half note, 339. What is the name of the character that repre-

sents this length? The same.

340. What is the name of the rest that is as long as the dotted half note? Dotted half rest.

341. What figure stands for double measure? Two. 342. What for triple measure? Three.

343. What figure stands for a quarter note? Four,

CHAPTER XXX.

KEY OF AL.

[When this key and the subject of Movement have been introduced, singl

Sinner, come,	page 51.
My Redeemer, D. Time is Sweet	" 253. " 282.
For key of Db.]	" 306.

Before the Altar, page 199.

344. If we are singing in the key of Et, and solder substitute Do for D, what will be the result? This lationship of the tones will be momentarily disturbed at then will settle into new relations, making a new kn.

345. What key? Alt.

346. Name the pitches that make the key of Ab? A Ba. C. Do, Eb. F and G.

347. How are the staves made to represent this let By flatting the degrees that, in the key of C, stand for h. E, A and D.

348. What character indicates the temporary sagesion of the regular rhythmic flow of beats and messa in a tune? A pause.

MOVEMENT, RELATIVE AND ABSOLUTE LENGTH.

349. What tells how fast or how slow a time should be sung? The meaning of the words and the spoil of the music.

350. What is the rate of speed called at which 1 piece of music sounds best? Its movement.

351. When a composer is not sure that the movement will be understood, what does he do? He indicate if on his piece.

352. How? By the use of Italian words that men

353. Why does he use Italian words? Because to are in use the world over, and musical people of any sition can by this means understand the musical terms all the others.

354. Name the movements in most common use, and the terms that are used to indicate them. Moderate moderato. Fast - Allegro, Slow - Andanie. 19 fast - Presto. Very slow - Adagio.

355. Between moderato and allegro? Allegretts. 356. Between moderato and andante? Andential.

357. Why is it not necessary to have the movement mark upon every piece of music? Because in a majors) of cases music has the evidence in itself of the movement in which it will sound best.

358. Has a quarter note the same length in a tant

that is performed allegro that it has in a tune performed | andante or moderato? Is has not.

ment? It does.

as the eighth, in the same movement? It is.

361. What, then, can be said of notes? That, ab- quadruple measure. - . stractly, they represent only relative length, and that they are made to represent something like absolute length by movement marks.

For a complete dictionary of musical terms, see "Normal Musical hand-book.

CHAPTER XXXII.

QUADRUPLE MEASURE, WHOLE NOTE AND REST.

[When the above have been introduced, sing] See the Twilight fades, page 53. There in the Woodland, Alone, " 258. Let every Heart, " 89. The Hammer Song, " 156. Beulah, Search me, O God.

Questions in regard to measure, expression, breathing, etc., before singing these tunes, may be well.

362. What kind of measure is formed by grouping measure. four beats? Quadruple measure.

first is accented, the second unaccented, the third accented, beat, unaccented beat, unaccented beat, but not so strongly as the first, and the fourth unaccented. 376. "Count time" in sextuple measure? One, two, 364. If you are "counting time" in quadruple meas- three, four, five, six.

ure, what do you say? One, two, three, four. 365. If you are "beating time" in quadruple meas- left, right, up, up.

ure, what motions of the hand do you make? Down, left, right, up. 366. How are beats represented in quadruple meas-

ure? By parts of measure.

367. How many in each measure? Four. 368. What is the name of the length that is as long as rest, or a whole rest when a measure rest is wanted. four quarters or two halves? A whole note,

369. What is the name of the character that repre- will go with this measure. sents it? The same.

whole note? Whole rest.

359. Does it keep the same length in the same move- 371. What is a peculiarity of the whole rest? It is 383. Are these motions ever used for unaccented used to represent a measure rest in any kind of measure. beats? They are not.

dotted halves and whole note that will exactly go with a The "up" motions and the "left" motions.

DODDIODIPP' IPP etc.

373. Name some of the combinations of eighth notes. with others, that will fill this measure.

CECECEC CECEC PIECE CEPIPER Picto.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SEXTUPLE MEASURE, DOTTED WHOLE NOTE AND REST,

[When these are introduced, sing] Slowly and Mournfully, page 56. Beautiful Spirit of Song, Oh, why does he linger, 58. I will extol Thee, Sing, merrily, sing, 60. " 312. Lift up vour Heads, " 314. I was glad,

374. What kind of measure has six beats? Sextuble

375. Describe the kind and order of the beats? Ac-363. Describe the beats of quadruple measure? The cented beat, unaccented beat, unaccented beat, lesser accented

377. " Beat time" in sextuple measure. Down, left, go to another.

ure? By six parts of measure. 379. What kind of note is as long as six quarter

notes? Dotted whole note. 380. What kind of rest has this length? Dotted whole 390. Why? Because the ear requires it.

281. Name some of the combinations of notes that during the progress of a tune? By sharps, flats or natu-

382. In all these kinds of measures, what motions of natures,

370. What is the name of the rest that is as long as a | the hand manifest the accented beats? The "down" motions and the "right" motions.

360. Is it half as long as the half, and twice as long 372. Name all the combinations of quarters, halves, 384. What motions manifest the unaccented beats?

385. When three tones are sung to a beat, instead of two, what do they form? A triplet,

CHAPTER XXXIV.

MODULATION.

[When this subject has been introduced, sing] When the Night. " 61. Autumn Winds, Come where Shadows, " 245. 4 62. The Spring has come, " 64. Gallant and Gaily, " 66. The Hours move on, Serene and Mild. " 318. O, praise the Lord, Catch the Heavenly Gleams, " 68. " 69. Far, far, I'm going, " 320. Teach me, O Lord, " 171. Sabbath Morning. " 246. Oh. Eves that are Weary, " 246. Silver Stream,

386. Must we keep in the same key during a tune, or may we go to another during its progress? We may

387. Why is this sometimes done? To produce vari-378. How are the beats represented in sextuple meas- ety, or to make the music more impressive.

388. What is this process called? Modulation.

380. Must we return to the key from which we modulate? We must,

301. How is the staff made to represent another key rals, used in a more limited way than when used as sig-

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

392. What are the limits? When sharps, flats or | 397. What tone is produced when the throat is in a naturals are used in the course of a piece of music, they more natural position? Clear tone, do not affect the octaves above and below, as in the signa- 398. What does the clear tone express? Cheerfulness, ture, but only the degree on which they are placed, and all emotions that are on the bright side. they affect this only for the remainder of the measure in 399. What is the result of a constant use of the som-

393. What are sharps, flats and naturals called when so used? Accidentals.

394. Has the word "accidental" anything of its com- muscles. mon meaning when used in this way? Nothing.

CHAPTER XXXV.

DYNAMICS.

More varied expression.

Having explained the main points of this subject, the marks on | what style is produced? The forzando. the following pieces will be understood, but they may be sung

these explanations.			_
Go when the morning	220		
Hark! how the Rain,	oag 66	e 70.	
Glory to God,	**	71.	
The Seasons,	**	322.	
City of Glory,	44	72.	
Consider the Lilies,	"	216.	
Oh, happy We,		323.	
Why should a Sigh,	"	74.	
Golden Incense,		76.	
O Lord, our Lord,		180,	
The Brook Miller's Song,	**	324.	
The River's I	"	78.	
The River's Laughing Song, My Redeemer,	44	80.	
O worship the 7	46	282.	
O, worship the Lord,		326.	

This subject is attended to in some form from the first lesson, and some of the points here alluded to have undoubtedly been already taught, but as it is convenient to have the questions on the main points in one chapter, they are placed here, though they

Questions on Quality that may come as this subject is treated.]

pharynx and distending the throat? Somber tone.

306. What is the somber tone the natural expression of? Reverence, awe, sadness and kindred emotions.

ber tone? Injury to the voice.

400. What muscles should be used in controlling the breath while singing? The intercostal and abdominal

401. What is the result of trying to control the breath by the throat and upper part of the chest? Sore throat. 402. If we sustain tones and link them together, what style is produced? Legato.

403. If we detach them from each other, what are they styled? Staccato.

404. If we commence each tone with a sudden burst and sustaining it, suddenly diminish after each attack,

405. What is the use of the forzando? It renders more intense and earnest any quality of tone and any ex-

406. Does it affect soft tones as well as loud ones? It ter? Three. intensifies the whisper as much as the fortissimo.

407. What is its effect in chorus singing? It relieves Two. heaviness, and gives life, earnestness and distinctness, without the chopped effect of the staccato.

408. When should we not use the forzando? In some 420. How of the eighth and sixteenth rests? Its cantabile movements and in humming.

overdone, or used monotonously,

410. What is a general rule for avoiding monotony? Do not continue the same dynamic degree long at a time. 411. Can you give any general rule for increasing, or

diminishing or changing quality? Ascending melodies are often improved by crescendo, and descending ones by diminuendo, but the words are the guides, and they indi-

412. Can we always really feel all the emotions we assume in singing? We cannot.

413. Explain. We may sing that we love the farmer's life or the sailor's life above all others, when we do not.

414. Why may we properly do this? Because we may 395. What kind of tone is produced by raising the pleasure of others, if no deception is intended. assume all good and useful emotions for the benefit and 415. How with words and music for worship? We

should be as sincere as we can.

This subject is more fully treated in the "Hand-book."

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SIXTEENTH NOTES, DOTTED QUARTERS, DOTTE EIGHTHS, AND EIGHTH NOTES.

[When these have been introduced, sing] First of May, page 82. We are Pioneers, We are all Noddin'. The Morning Echoes, Summer Time, The Mountain Horn, Cheer, Boys, cheer, Oh, the Rain, Let there be Light, " 159. Be on thy Guard.

416. How many eighths are equal to a quarter? The 417. How many eighths are equal to a dotted qua-

418. How many sixteenths are equal to an equal

419. How many sixteenths are equal to a door in

409. What is the danger in its use? That it will be 421. How many dashes has the eighth note of 22

eighth rest? One,

422. The sixteenth? Two. 423. On which side of the dash is the stem in the quarter rest? The left side.

424. The eighth note? On the right side, his is

CHAPTER XXXVII.

INTERVALS,

[In connection with this subject may be sung] All is Well, Float Away, Only One crossing over,

Watchwords, page 108. Shut the Door, 128. Golden Spires, 196. Humble Trust, 197.

And many other pieces that the teacher will select.

425. What do two tones differing in pitch produce, if heard together or one immediately after the other? They produce what is called an interval.

426. How do we name the musical effect of an inter- two. val? By such terms as major second, minor second, major third, minor third, etc.

427. How do we name the size of an interval? By the words step, half step, or step and a half.

428. What is the smallest interval that we hear in music? A minor second.

420. What is its size? A half step.

430. What is the next larger interval that we hear? A major second.

431. What is its size? A step.

432. What is the next interval in order that we hear? second. An augmented second.

433. What is its size? A step-and-a-half.

434. Name some of the other intervals that we often hear and sing? Major third, minor third, perfect fourth, perfect fifth, major and minor sixths and sevenths, and perfect octave.

435. What is the musical effect of minor intervals? onds? E and F, and B and C. They are plaintive or sad.

436. What of major and perfect intervals? They are the lower tone? E and F\$. more cheerful or bold.

437. What is the size of a minor third? A step and the lower tone? B and C. a half step.

438. Of a major third? Two steps.

430. Of a perfect fourth? Two steps and a half step. 440. One and two of any of the keys that we have the upper tone? En and F. practiced thus far produce what? A major second,

441. Two and three? A major second. 442. Three and four? A minor second. 443. Four and five? A major second. 444. Five and six? A major second.

445. Six and seven? A major second, 446. Seven and eight? A minor second.

447. Now let us calculate the difference of pitch that second. Fand G. Major second. G and A. Major major. causes these intervals.

448. How far apart are one and two? A step.

449. Two and three? A step.

450. Three and four? A half step. 451. Four and five? A step.

452. Five and six? A step. 453. Six and seven? A step.

454. Seven and eight? A half step.

may be in? It has,

456. Has D? It has.

459. What are they in the key of F? Five and six. A half step. What is a half step above E? F. 460. In the key of Bh? Two and three,

461. In Eb? Six and seven.

462. What interval do they produce in all these used? It would not. cases? A major second.

463. Do the C and D that are next to each other always produce a major second? They do.

464. What do D and E always produce? A major

465. What do E and F produce? A minor second.

466. F and G? A major second. 467. G and A? A major second. 468. A and B? A major second.

460. B and C? A minor second.

470. What natural tones always produce minor sec-

471. What would make a major second, with E for 472. What would make a major second, with B for

473. What would make a major second, with C for

the upper tone? By and C. 474. What would make a major second, with F for

475. What, then, must come first in forming a key place a tone a half step higher, what will be the result? such as we have been singing in? A major second,

476. Let us take some pitch - D, for instance - and 481. How different? More sad or plaintive. build up a key according to this rule of intervals. I will 482. What is this kind of key called? A minor key. the absolute pitches that will make them. Major ing in called? A major key, second. D and E. Major second. E and F2. Minor 484. What major key do the natural tones make? C second. A and B. Major second. B and C. Minor 485. How would a minor key be made from these? second. Cand D.

477. What would be a major second above C\$, if we should want it? Da.

478. Let us build a key on F, only we will speak of the size of the interval rather than its musical effect. From one to two must be what? A step. What is a step above F? G. From two to three must be what? 455. Has C the same pitch always - whatever key it A step. What is a step above G? A. From three to four must be what? A half step. What is a half step above A? Br. From four to five must be what? 457. What are C and D in the key of C? One and step. What is a step above Bo? C. From five to six must be what? A step. What is a step above C? D. 458. What are C and D in the key of G? Four and From six to seven must be what? A step. What is a step above D? E. From seven to eight must be what?

> 470. Would the key sound right if any other intervals, or any other arrangement of these intervals, were

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

MINOR KEYS.

[When this subject has been introduced, sing]

Joyful sing, Leaf by Leaf, Like a Golden Ocean. 99. " 100. Starry Waves, " IIO. The Deadly Old Decanter. The Friend of Sinners. " 208. Safe into the Haven. " 215. Above all Others.

480. If we take the tones of any of the keys in which we have been singing, and omit five and put in its Another key of a different kind,

name the intervals that must come, and you may name 483. What is the kind of key that we have been sing-

By omitting G, which is hee, and substituting G.

487. Then what would be the name of the key? A and a half, half step.

488. What is said of major and minor keys that may form its relative minor? D. be formed from each other in this way, and that have so many tones in common? They are said to be related. A minor is said to be the relative minor of C major, and C major the relative major of A minor,

480. What are the names of the tones that make the 513. Name the pitches that make the key of E minor? beginning and ending with key-notes. A1, B2, C3, D4, D2, seven, and E, eight. E', F', G', and A'.

By an accidental when the tone is wanted.

C major? It is one or key-note.

494. What is it in A minor? Three.

495. What syllable do you sing to C, whether in major or A minor? Do.

496. What is D in C major? Two. 497. What is D in A minor? Four. 498. What syllable in both cases? Re.

499. What is E in both keys? Three in the major and five in the minor.

500. What syllable in both cases? Mi,

501. What is F? Four in major and six in minor. 502. What syllable? Fa.

503. What is G in C major? Five.

504. What is G\$ in A minor? Seven.

In this case the syllables are not the same, as the pitches are

505. What syllable to five in the major? Sol.

500. What to seven in the minor? Si,

goy. What interval do one and two of a minor key make? A major second. Two and three? A minor to each beat in a piece of music? The beat note, live? A major second. Five and six? A minor second. ters,

486. What would be the key-note? A. one to eight. Step, half step, step, half step, step

500. What pitch would be omitted from G major to

510. What would be substituted? Da.

511. What minor key will this make? E minor. 512. What is the signature of E minor? One sharp, the same as G major.

key of A minor? Name them in scale order ascending, E, one; F2, two; G, three; A, four; B, five; C, six;

514. I'll name the major keys, and you may name 400. What is the signature of this key? The same the relative minor key and the pitches that make it. Name, also, the signature. D major. B minor; B, C2, two half notes or four quarters, or their equivalent, he 491. How then is the staff made to represent the G\$? D, E, F\$, G, A\$, B; signature, two sharps. A major. could you tell whether the tune was in double measure. F\$ minor; F\$, G\$, A, B, C\$, D, E\$, F\$; signature, with a half note for beat-note, or quadruple messer. 492. What syllable is sung to one of the minor key? three sharps. E major. Ca minor; Ca, Da, E, Fa, Ca, with a quarter to each beat? By the figure is to La. To two? Si. To three? Do. To four? Re. A. B., C.; signature, four sharps. F major. D minor; form of a fraction, at the commencement of the two. To five? Mi. To six? Fa. To seven? Si. To D, E, F, G, A, Bt, C2, D; signature, one flat. Bt major. G minor; G, A, Ba, C, D, Eb, F2, G; signa- what kind of measure is to be used, and the lower for 493. What relationship does C sustain in the key of ture, two flats. Et major. C minor; C, D, Et, F, G, the kind of note that is to be the beat note. At, Ba, C; signature, three flats. At major. F minor; F. G. An, Ba, C. Dr. El, F; signature, four flats.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

[When this subject is understood, sing]

The Mountain Echo, page 119. Sabbath Dawn, Triumphant Zion,

166. Palms of Glory, 4 206. Stars of Light, 215

Question about notes looking fast or slow, about the movement looking right, etc.

515. What is the note called, the value of which goes their right relation to it while it is a beat note.

516. What are generally used as beat notes? Quar-

508. Name the sizes of these intervals, in order, from an idea of slow movement more readily. notes? Because they look slower than quarters, and give an idea of slow movement move and quarters, and give way.

518. Why are eighth notes sometimes beat noted Because they look faster than quarters.

510. Why may any note be taken as the best me according to the fancy of the writer? Because atc. represent only relative length until the movement is ice.

520. If the beat note is a half note, how any quarter to the beat? Two. How many eighths? Four. 521. How many beats to a whole note? Two.

522. If the beat note is an eighth, how many ben to a quarter? Two.

523. How many sixteenths to a beat? Two, ch. 524. If the measures of a piece of music contine

525. Explain. In all music the upper figure then

526. How do figures do this? 2 stands for drait measure; 3 for triple; 4 for quadruple, and 6 for 12 tuple. 2 stands for a half note; 4 for a quarter so. and 8 for an eighth, etc.

527. What is the technical name for these different representations that the measures may have by issig different beat notes? Varieties of measure.

528. Name the varieties of measure in common is. and the figures that represent them. Double mount. half variety, 1; do. quarter variety, 1; do. eighth variety. Triple measure, half variety, 1; do, quarter variety, 1:2. eighth variety, 1. Quadruple measure, quarter varie, do. eighth variety, &. Sextuple measure, quarter sono, 1; do. eighth variety, 1.

529. How many varieties could a measure have? A many as there are kinds of notes.

530. What would you say of the beat note, or will is its character in a piece of music? It become it STANDARD, and all the other notes in the tune must be

Six and seven? An augmented second. Seven and

517. Why are half notes sometimes used as beat

with three eighths or their value to a beat, and occasionally used to represent triple measure, with three eighths to a beat, and occasionally used to represent triple measure, with three eighths in the second.

CHAPTER XL.

DIATONIC AND CHROMATIC TONES.

[When these subjects have been introduced, sing]

Little Feet,	page	102.	
If I were a Voice,	- 46	103.	
Ringing Farewell,	"	104.	
Look, my Birdie, look,	. "	106.	
Autumn Fancies,	44	107.	
Sabbath Eve,	"	155.	
Shepherd's Care	- 66	160.	
Hour of Peace,	-	177.	
Wake the Song,	66	210.	

A large proportion of the book can now be used by the class.

keys? Diatonic tones.

532. What are they called when they are temporarily introduced into keys? Chromatic tones.

533. Are some tones in music always diatonic and others chromatic? No: all the tones in music are sometimes diatonic and sometimes chromatic.

534. What tones are diatonic in the key of C major? the others but G and F2. All the tones named: C, D, E, F, G, A and B.

key-note? All the others.

536. Name some of them? Ca or Do, Da or En, Fa or Gb. etc.

537. What tones are diatonic while we are in the key of G major? All the tones named: G, A. B, C, D, E and

538. Name some of the tones that would be chromatic in this key. Ft. Do or Et. Co or Do, etc.

tones named: E. F., G. A. B. C. and D.

introduced into this key? FI, CI, GI, DI, Et, AL, etc. should have family names. 541. What tones are diatonic in the key of Ab major? Ab. Ba. C. Da. Ea, F and G.

matic in this key? At, Bt, Dt, Et, F\$, Gb, etc.

are diatonic? One, two, three, four, five, six, seven and no intermediate tone between three and four, eight.

Sharp one or flat two, sharp two or flat three, sharp four formed by the diatonic and chromatic tones of any key? or flat five, sharp five or flat six, sharp six or flat seven. Chromatic scale.

545. When is a tone named sharp one? When it is 561. What is the size of each interval of the chrorepresented by the degree of the staff that represents one in matic scale? A half step. the key in which it is introduced.

546. When is it named E flat? When it is repre- the same degree of the staff? Never. sented by the degree that represents E.

547. Are the degrees of the staff, in all respects, the the same letter? Never. same when representing chromatic tones as when repflats or naturals, to represent chromatic tones.

of the staff. It makes it stand for a pitch a half step chromatic interval? Minor second.

To sharp one, Di; to sharp two, Ri; to sharp four, Fi; A and At, B and Bt, A and At, G and Gb, E and Et, to sharp five, Si; to sharp six, Li. To flat seven, Se; D and Do. 531. What are tones called when they belong to to flat six, Le; to flat five, Se; to flat three, Me; to flat 567. Name the pitches that make minor seconds? troo, Ra.

with reference to their diatonic and chromatic tones.

550. What are the diatonic tones of the key of minor? A, B, C, D, E, F and G2.

551. What would be chromatic tones in this key? All one sharp one, two sharp two, etc.

535. What are chromatic while we feel that C is the diatonic in another form of the key of A minor.

553. What is sharp one in A minor? At. 554. What syllable would be sung to it? Li.

555. What is flat two? Bb. 556. What syllable? Se, etc,

The teacher continues the examination of this and other minor keys, if he thinks best.

539. What tones are diatonic in E major? All the the families called keys, why have they names and rep- major - Fa or Fa? Fa. resentations? Because they are regarded as pleasant 540. Name some tones that would be chromatic if visitors, and while temporary members of the family

558. How far apart are one and sharp one in a major - By or B\$? By. key? A half step. Sharp one and two? A half step. 576. What does this help us to see? That the word 542. What are some of the tones that would be chro- Two and sharp two? A half step. Sharp two and natural in music, like the word flat or sharp, has referthree? A half step. Three and four? A half step. ence only to pitch.

Examine all the seconds in the key.

544. How are they named when they are chromatic? | 560. What is the name of the scale that may be

562. Are seconds ever represented by two notes on

563. Are the tones making seconds ever named with

resenting diatonic? No; they are modified by sharps, by C and C, or D and D, or D and Do? Chromatic interval.

548. How does a sharp, flat or natural affect a degree 565. What kind of second is the same in size as the

566. Name the pitches that make chromatic intervals 540. What syllables are applied to chromatic tones? in this key. Cand C. Dand D. Fand F. Gand G.

Cand D, Da and E, E and F, Fa and G, Gs and A, The teacher examines as many major keys as he thinks best. As and B, B and C, C and B, By and A, An and G, Gh and F, F and E, En and D, Dn and C.

568. Name also the relative pitches that form chromatic intervals, and those that form minor seconds, as

56g. Name the intervals that we hear in the chromatic 552. Why not G and F\$? Because these tones are scale in ascending order. Chromatic interval, minor second; chromatic interval, minor second, minor second; chromatic interval, minor second; chromatic interval, minor second; chromatic interval, minor second, minor

> 570. What is the relative name of F\$ in the key of G major? Seven.

571. Then what would be the relative name of FI when it is a chromatic tone? Flat seven.

557. If chromatic tones are not regular members of 572. Which has the most naturalness in the key of G 573. What is By in the key of F major? Four.

574. What would B\$ be? Sharp four.

575. Which has the most naturalness in the key of F

543. What are the relative names of tones when they 559. Why is there no sharp three? Because there is 577. What tones are six and seven in the key of A major? Fs and Gs.

578. What would sharp six be? F double sharp.

580. What are four and five in the key of Eh? Ab

\$81. What is flat five? B double flat.

\$82. How much lower is B double flat than Bo?

579. How much higher is F double sharp than F\$? | with the words double sharp? By putting a character | called a double sharp upon a degree already sharped.

584. How is the staff made to stand for a double flatted tone? By putting a double flat upon a degree

It may be said, in conclusion, that to make a degree sharp that 583. How is the staff made to stand for a tone named is double sharped, a natural is placed before the sharp, thus:



and that a degree double flatted is made flat in a corresponding manner, thus:



Those who wish, on occasions like the opening of Normal Institutes or other musical gatherings, to have musical religious exercises, may find in the following Services a suitable order. First, the Preparatory Hymn, which calls upon us to enter properly into the presence chamber of the King: then, in Chants and Anthem, direct worship (prayer and praise): third, with new strength going out, as it were, to the duties of the day. - But no music can be used for this purpose while we must think of notes or fune; they must no more occupy us than the spelling of words while we pray. So let us become properly familiar with these Services musically, before we try to use them for real worship. The first is so simple that this can be done quickly, meanwhile we can be practicing the second,

DEVOTIONAL SERVICE, No. I.



I. O come, my wand'ring soul, And stand before the Lord :

With honor speak His holy name, With rev'rence sing His word. 2. He waits our lives to bless With ev'ry needed good;

Tho' oft we've wandered from His way, And oft His love withstood,

3. Then come, with purpose firm To worship at His throne; Put self and selfish thoughts away, And look to Him alone.

GOD RE MERCIFUL UNTO US.



I. God be merciful unto us, and | bless us, | and cause his face to shine up- | on us, 2. That thy name may be known upon | earth, | thy saving health among all | nations.

3. Let the people praise thee, O | God; | let all the people | praise thee.

4. O let the nations be | glad, | and sing for | joy.

5. For thou wilt judge the people | righteously, | and govern the nations upon | earth. 6. Let the people praise thee, O | God, | let all the people | praise thee,
7. Then shall the earth yield her | increase, | and God, even our own God, will | bless us,

8. God will | bless us, | and all the ends of the earth shall | fear him,





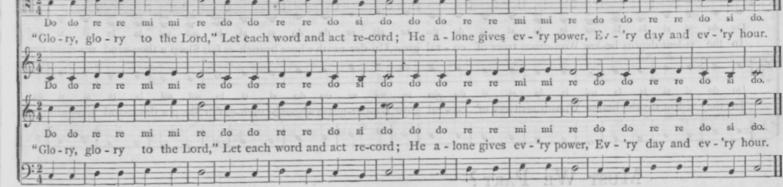
DEVOTIONAL SERVICES.

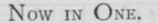


CLASS AND CONVENTION MUSIC.

GLORY, TO THE LORD. TENOR CLEF, DIVISION OF VOICES.

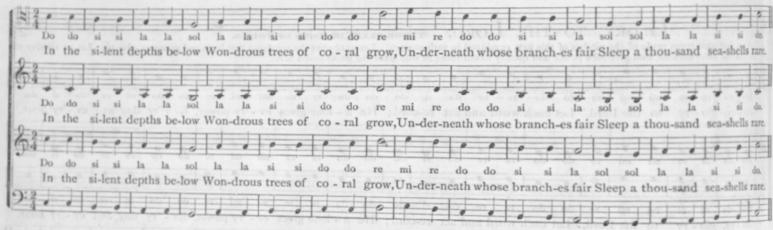
Let us sing some tunes made of the pitches of this key, combined in various ways. Let us observe the regularity that beats and measures give us. Let us observe the lengths that the notes indicate, and give such power and quality to our tones as will make the music sound best.



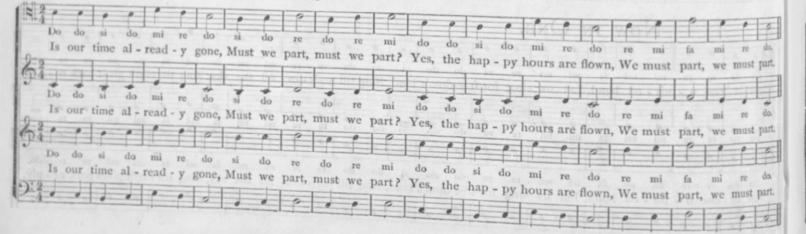


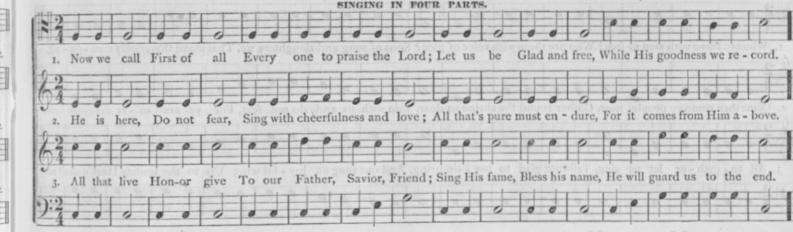


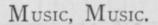
WHO ARE THERE

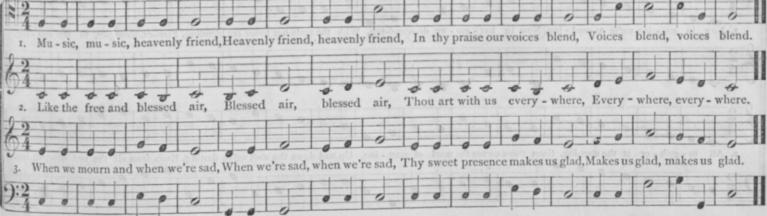


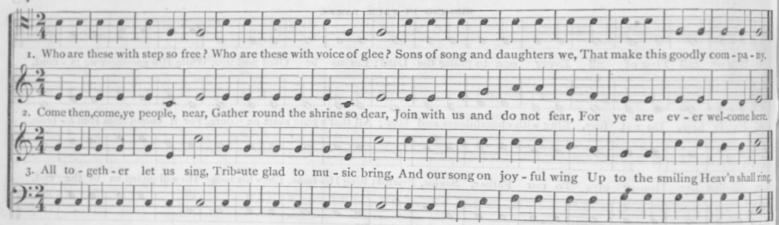
MUST WE PART?



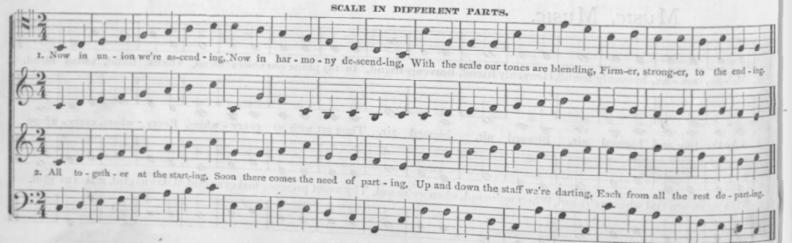


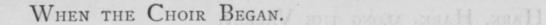


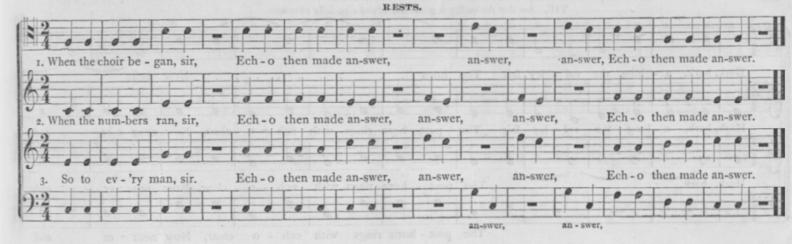




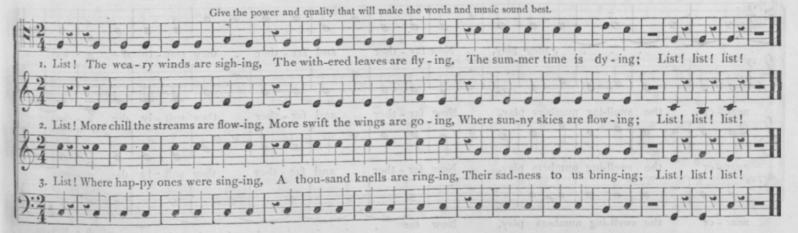
Now in Union.

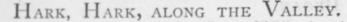


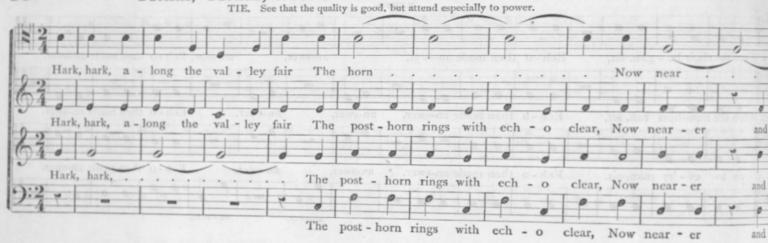


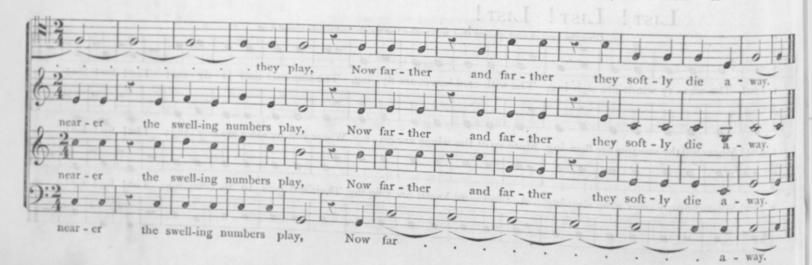


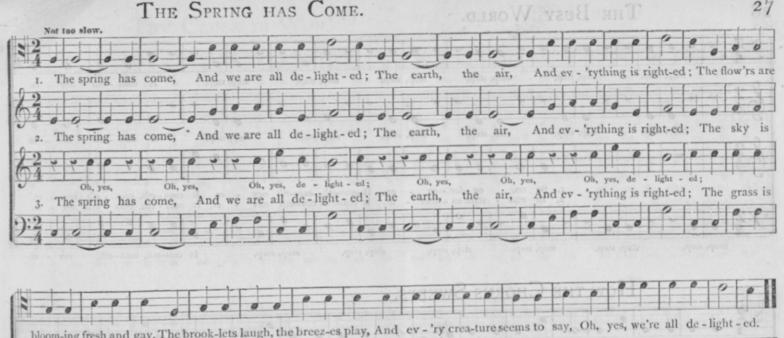
LIST! LIST! LIST!

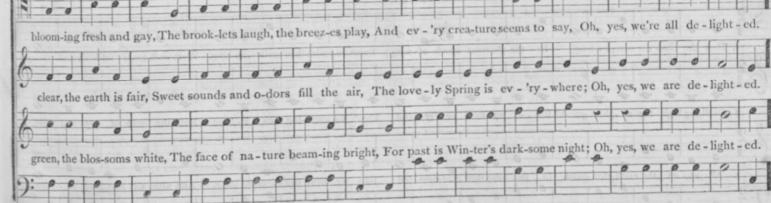




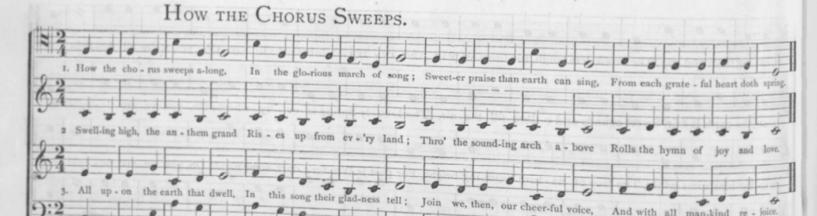


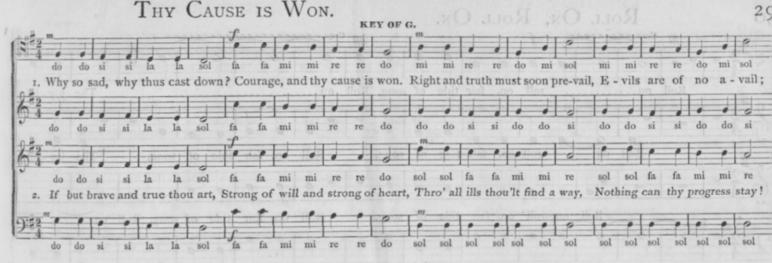


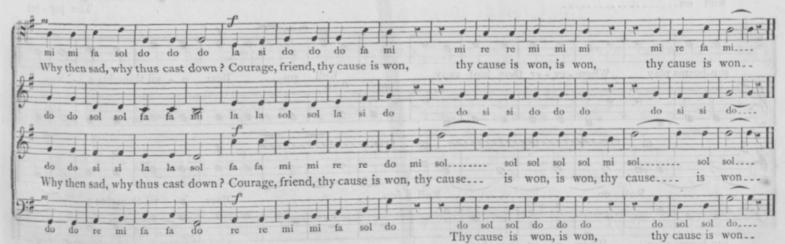












Giojoso.



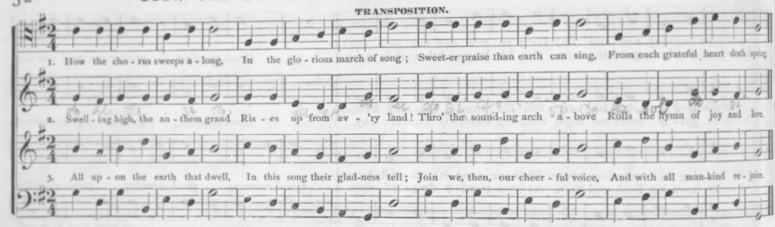
Roll on, Bear e - vil thoughts a - way.

sun-beams play,

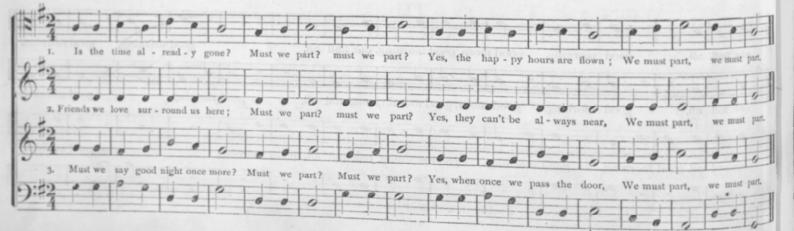
Where - ev - er thou hast sway,



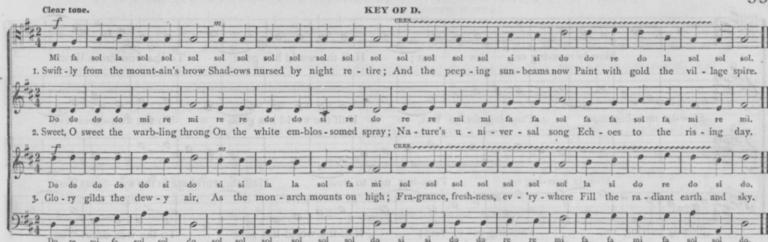
How the Chorus Sweeps.

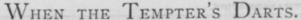


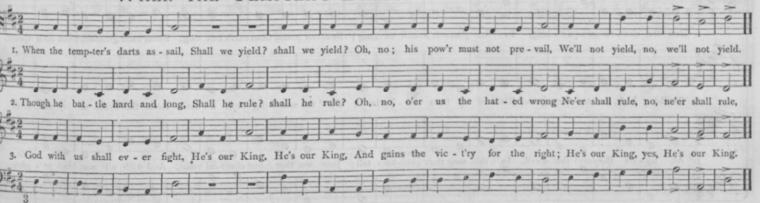
MUST WE PART?

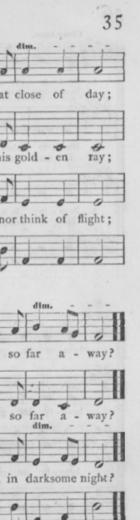


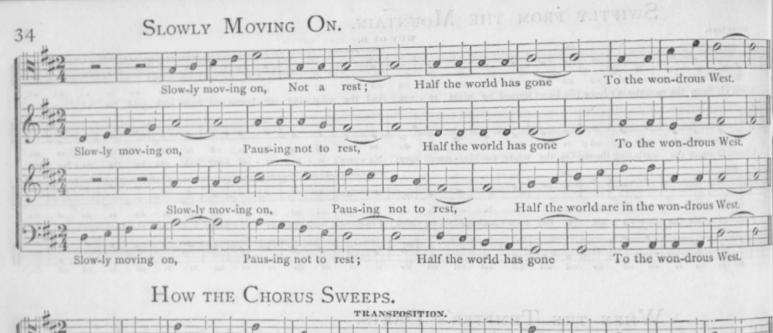
SWIFTLY FROM THE MOUNTAIN.

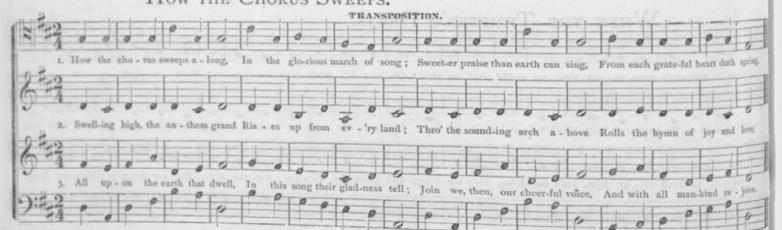


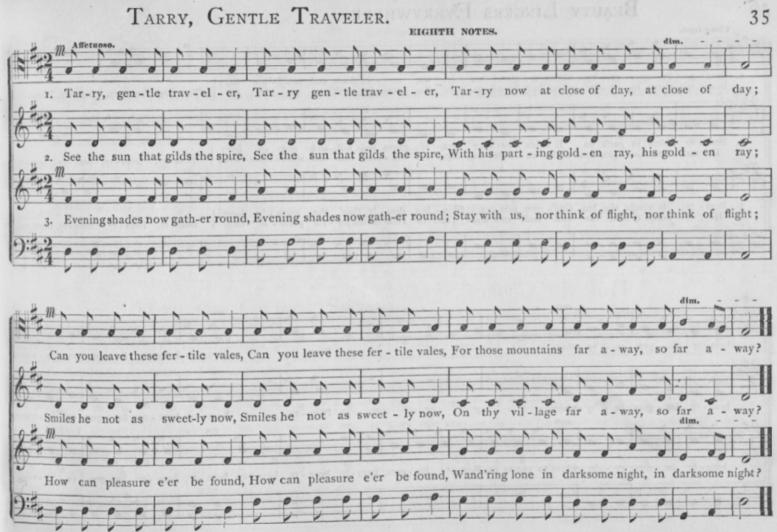












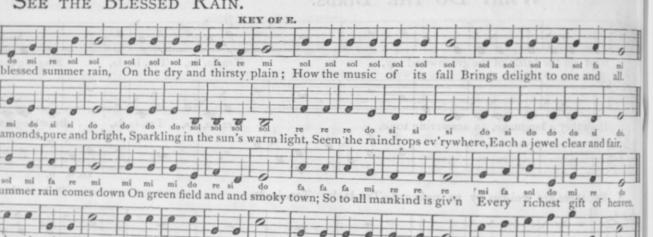




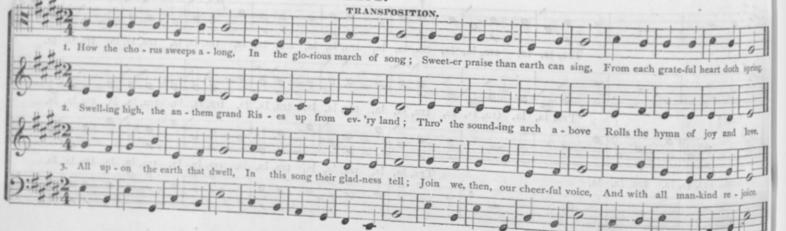
GOLDEN GLORIES.

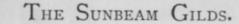


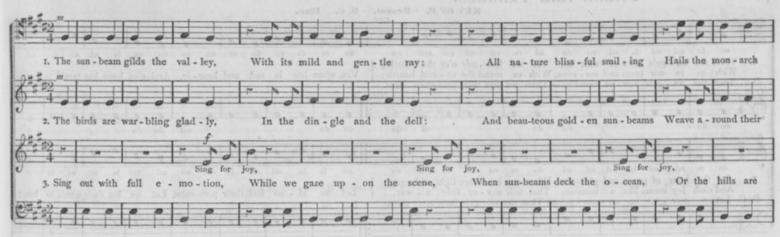


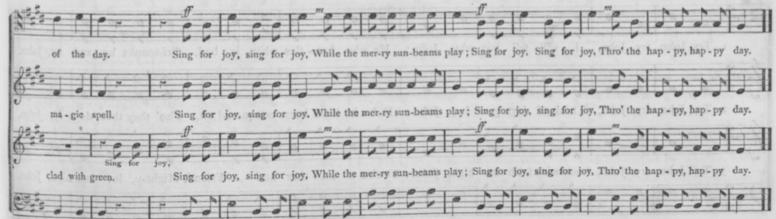


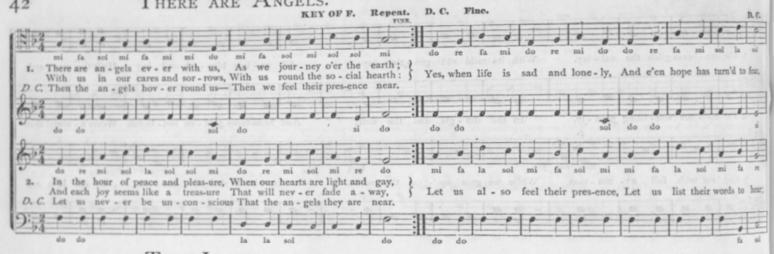
How the Chorus Sweeps.



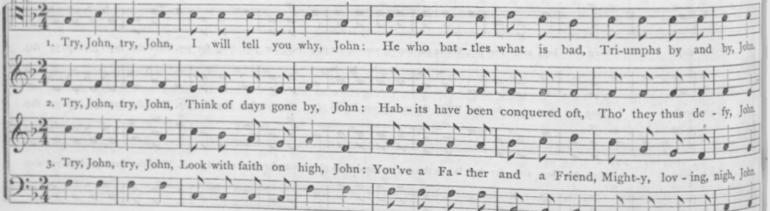


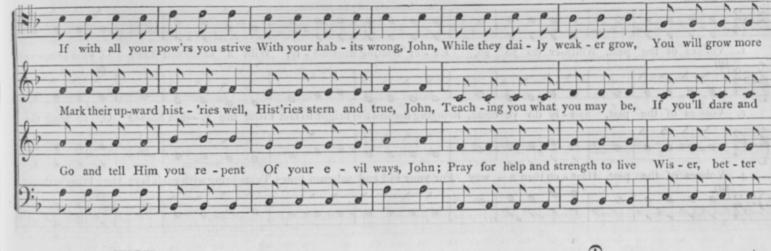


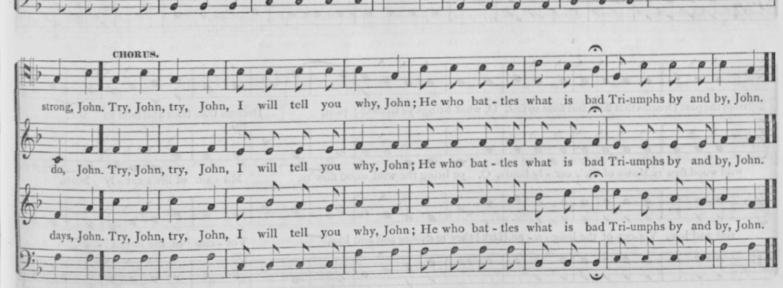




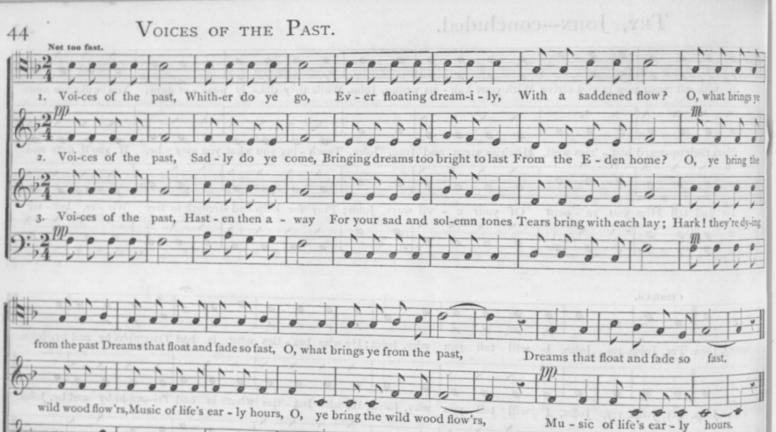
TRY, JOHN.





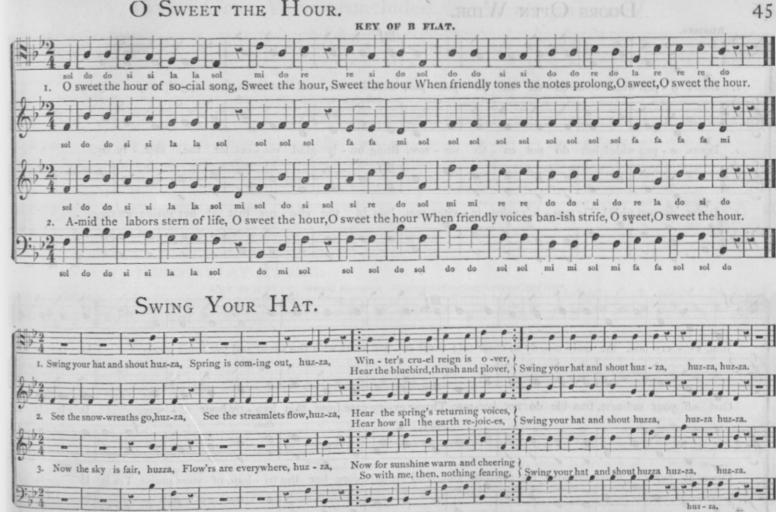


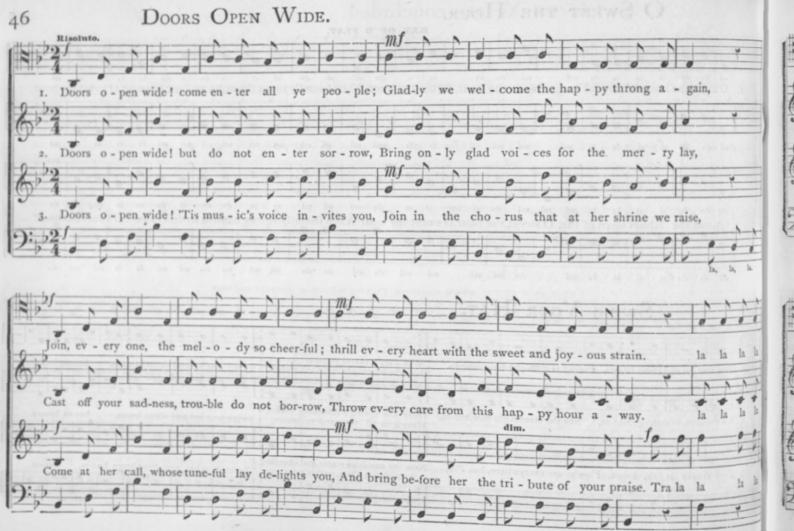


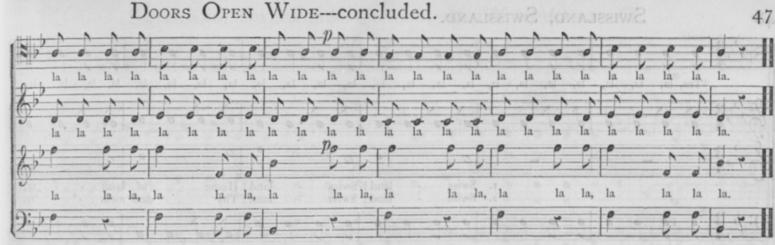


Voi - ces of the long a - go.

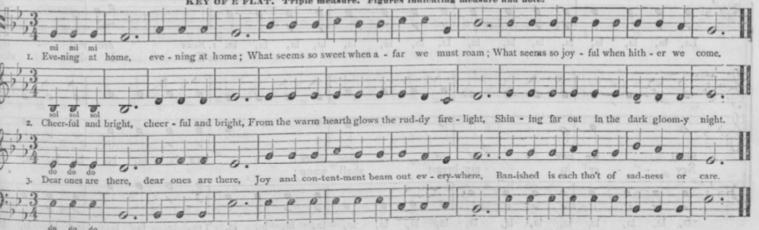
soft and low, Voi-ces of the long a - go, Hark! they're dy-ing soft and low,



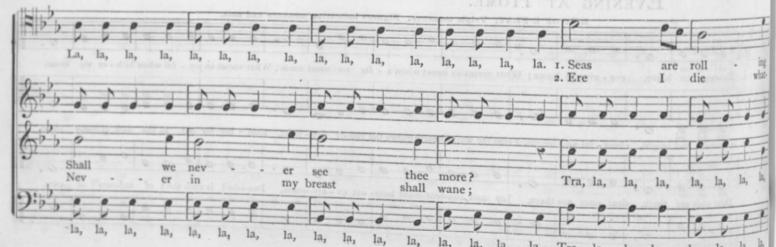




EVENING AT HOME.











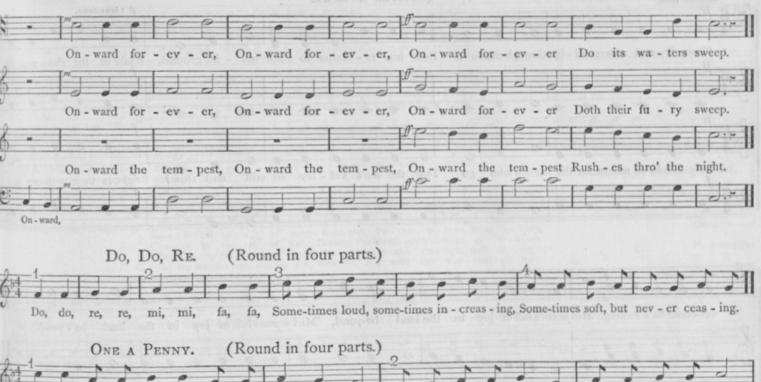








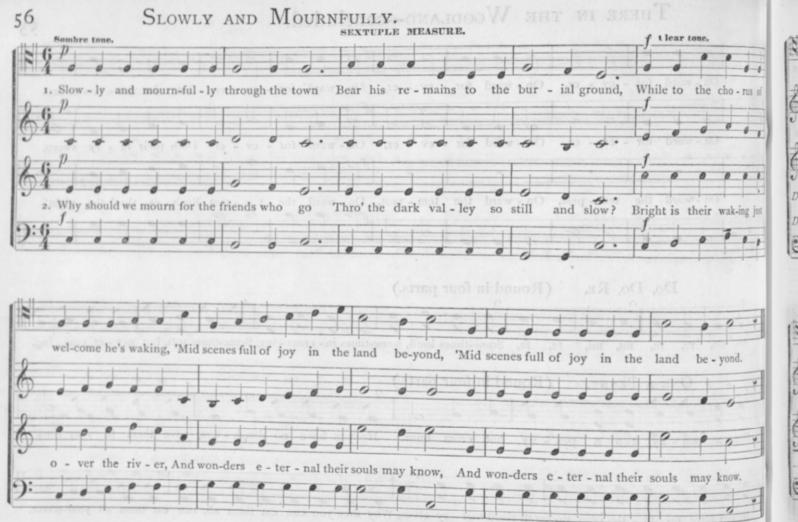




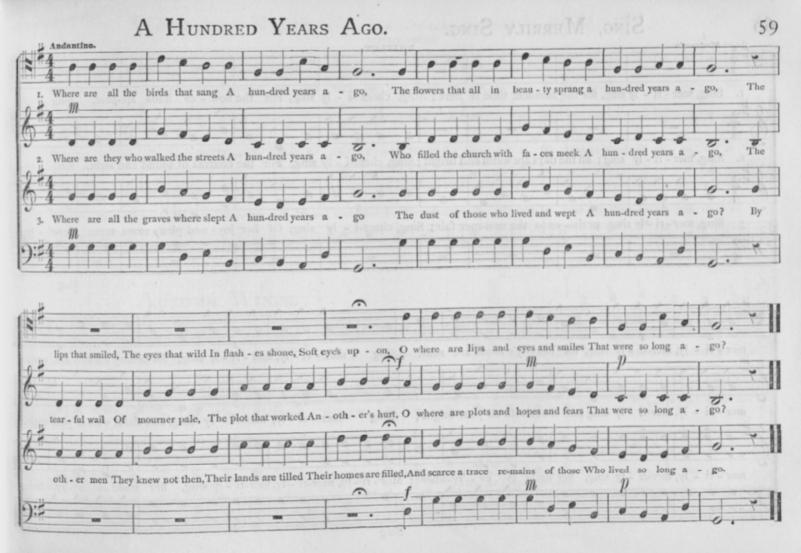
One a pen - ny, two a pen - ny hot cross buns. If you have no daugh - ters, give them to your sons.

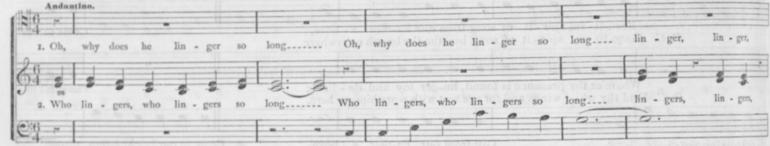
If you have no lit - tle ones, no small sized mer - ry elves, Why then you can eat them all, can eat them all your-selves.

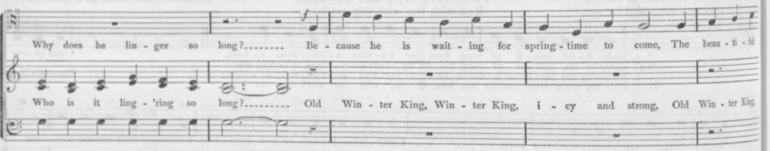
THERE IN THE WOODLAND---concluded.

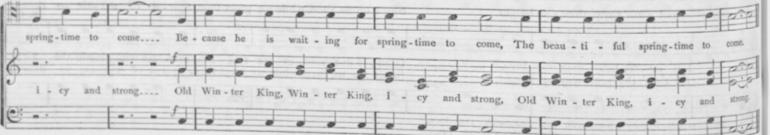




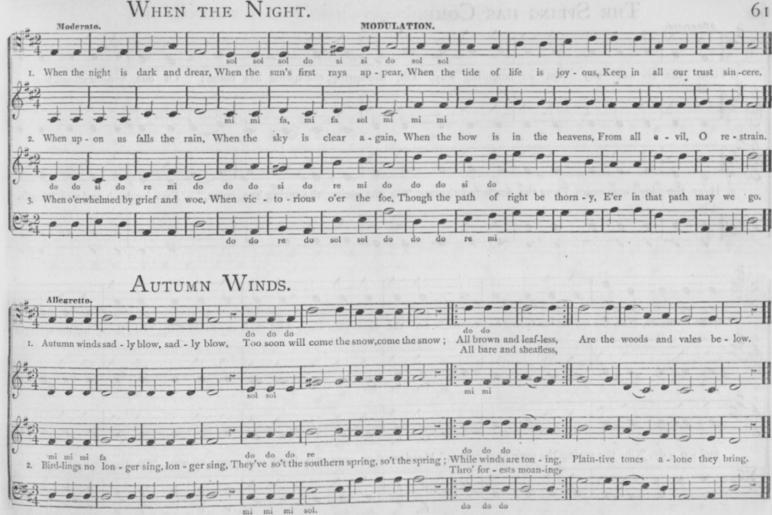






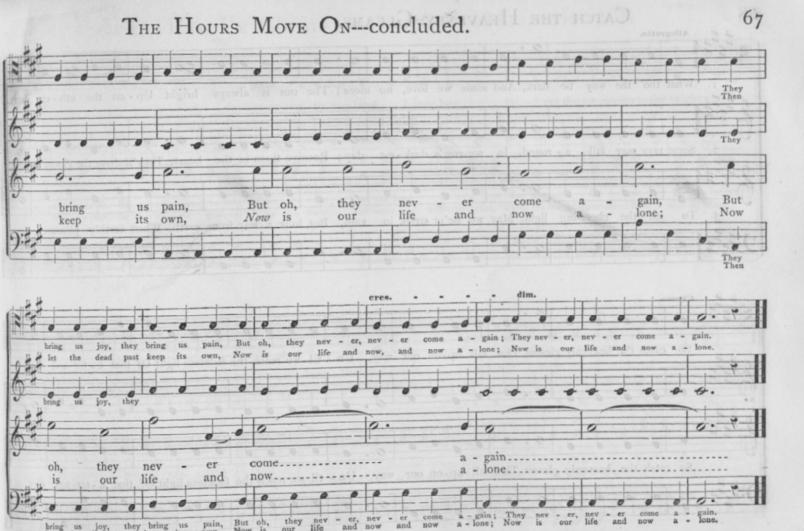






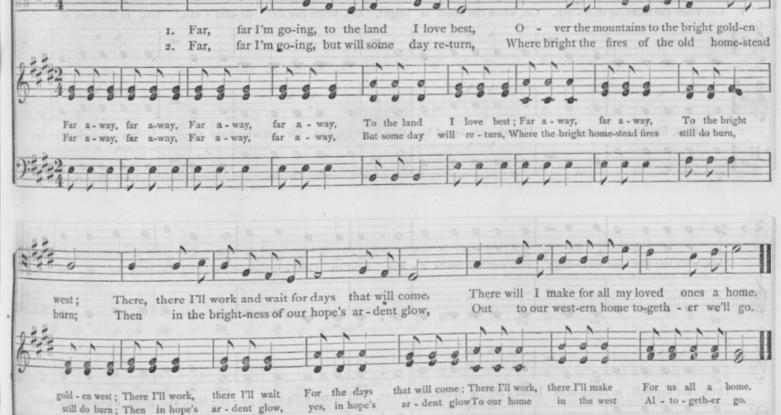


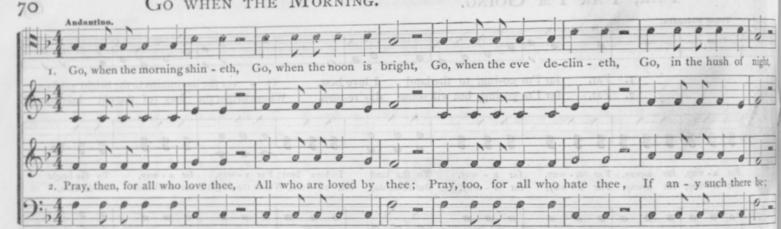


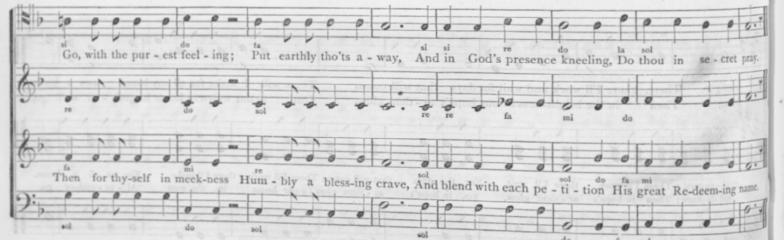






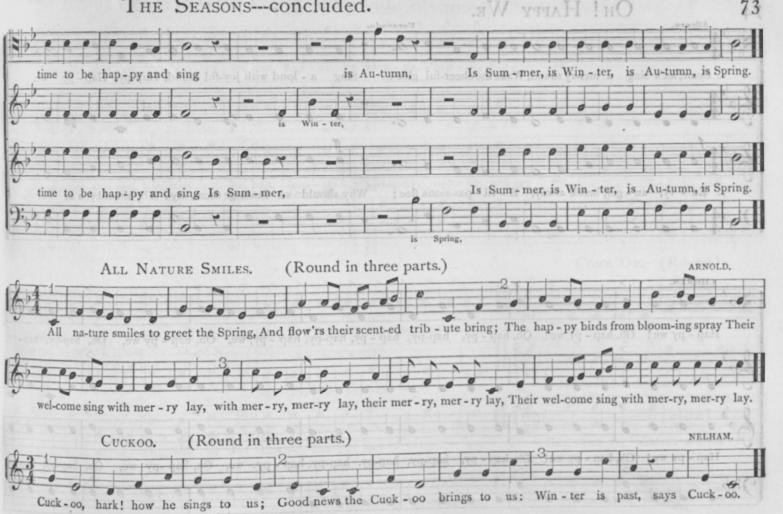




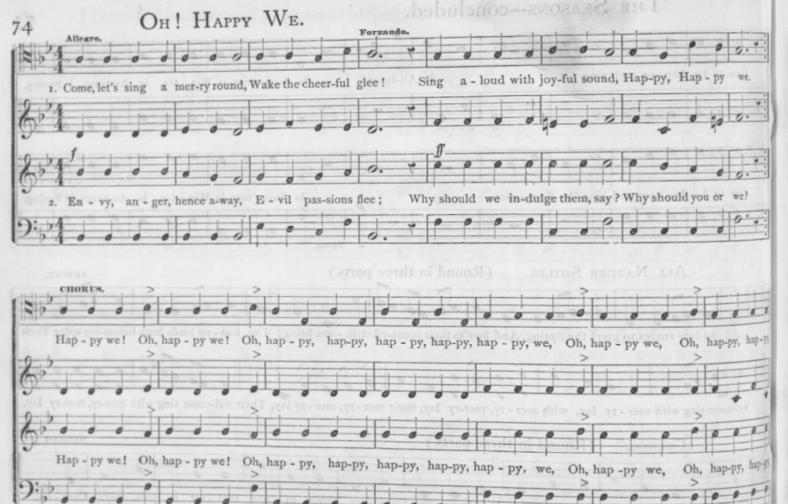


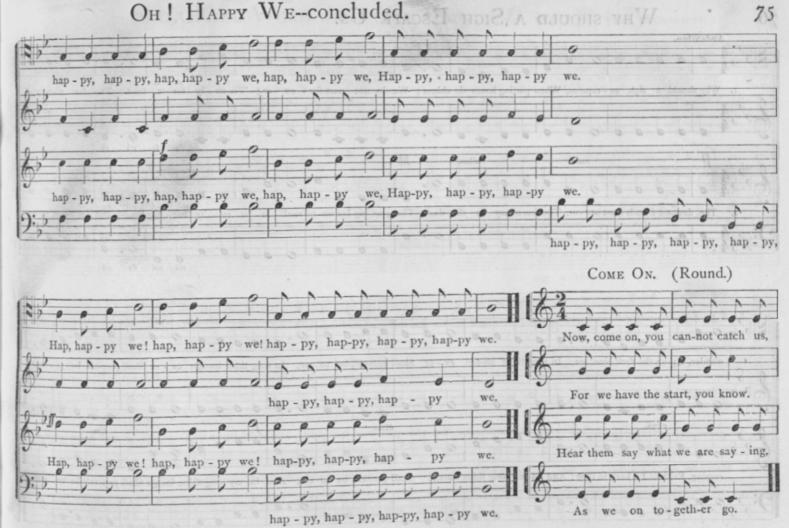


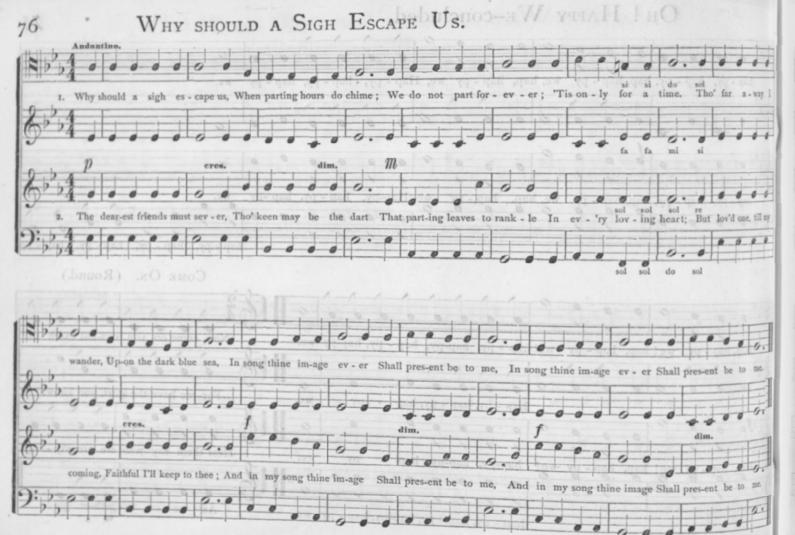


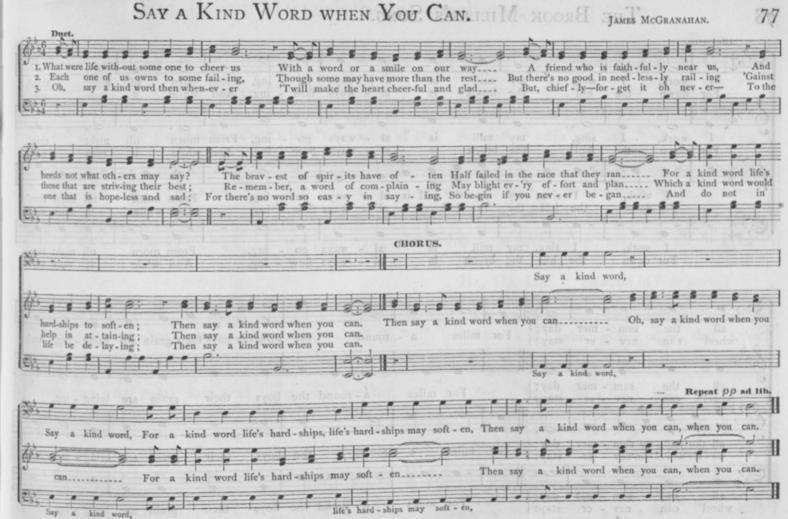










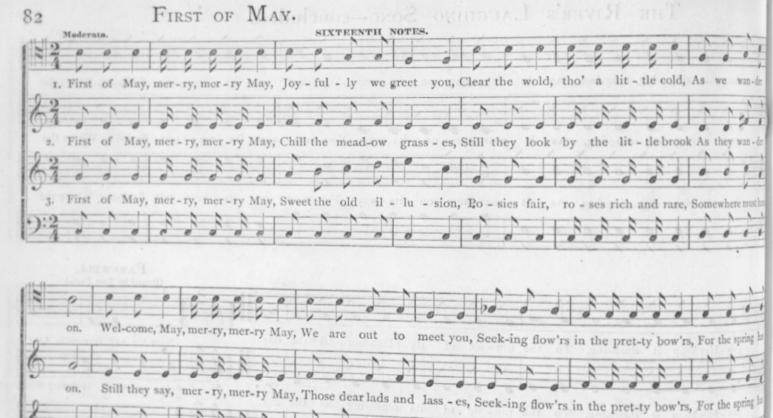




THE BROOK MILLER'S SONG---concluded. 79 glad they give the toll I take for pay; And that, you see, keeps mill and me a sing-ing, And glad they give the lit-tle toll I take for pay; And that, you see, keeps mill and me a sing-ing, glad they give the toll I take for pay; And that, you see, keeps lit-tle mill and me a sing-ing, And glad they give the toll I take for pay; And that, you see, keeps lit-tle mill and me a sing-ing, And glad they give the toll I take for pay; And that, you see, keeps mill and me a sing-ing,







come, So they look by the lit-tle brook, In the dear de - lu-sion, Seek-ing flow'rs in the pret-ty bow'rs, For the spring



FIRST OF MAY---concluded.

to Wil-liam, 'tis true, though in rhyme, You live ver - y cheap at this ver - y dear time.

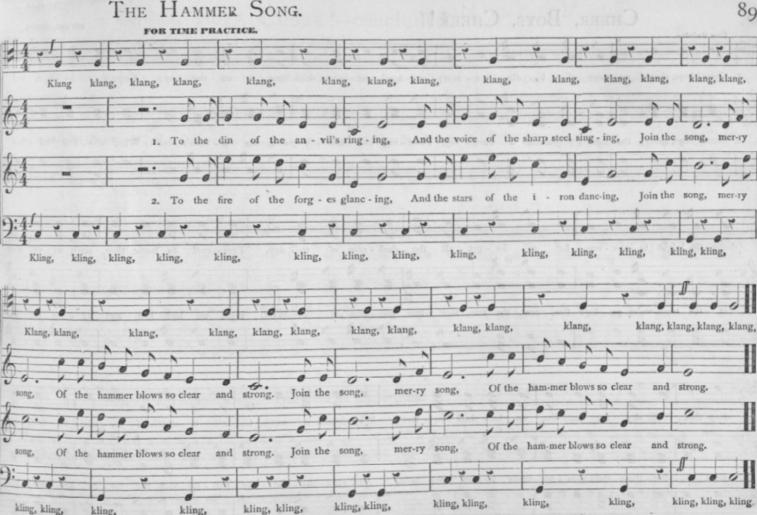




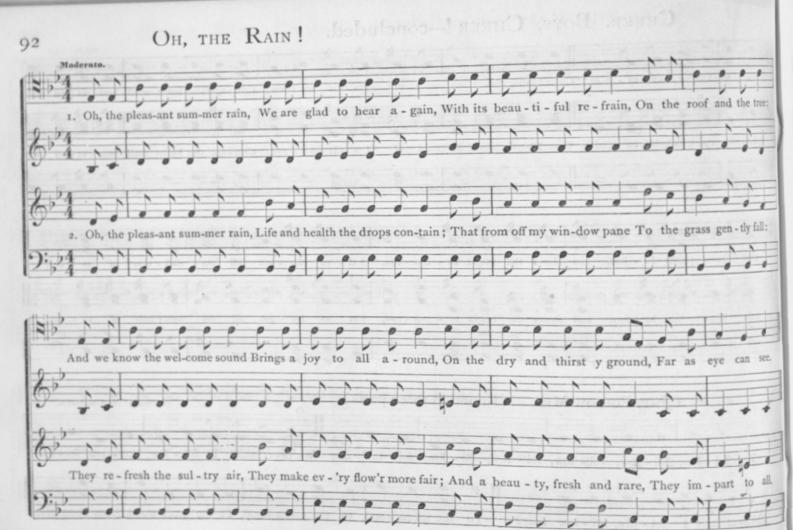






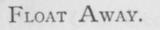








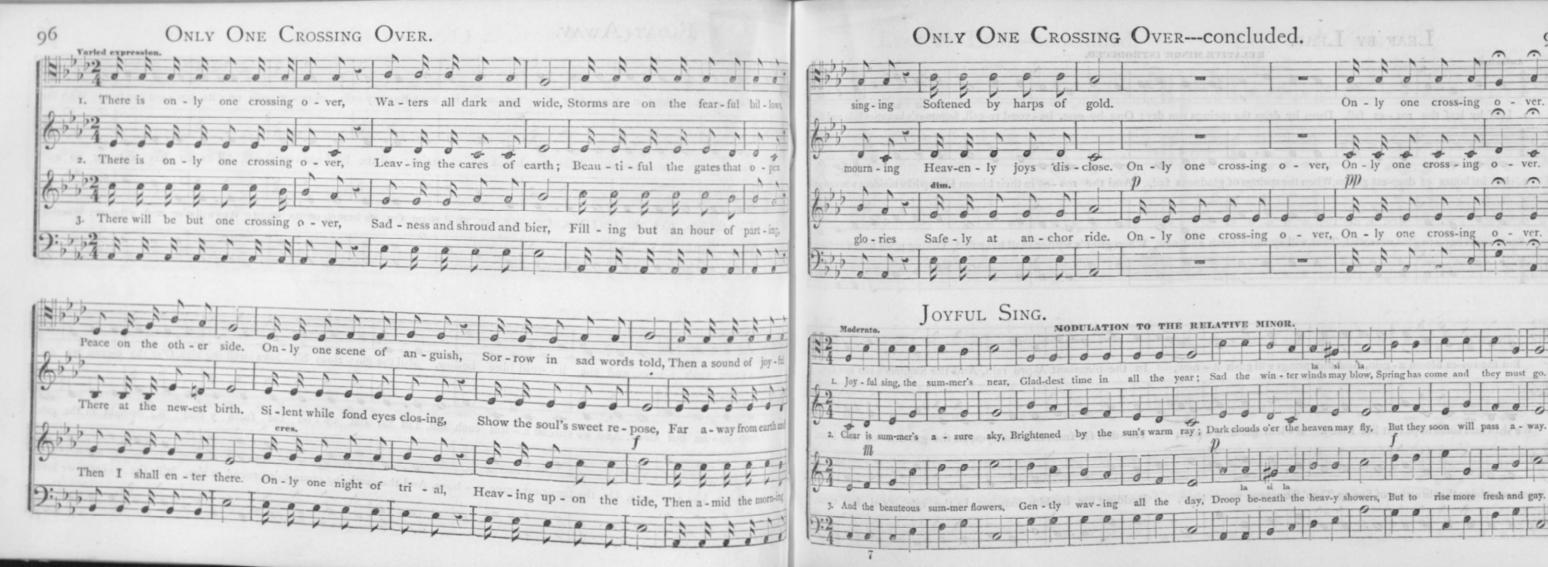




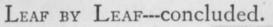


ALL IS WELL.









LEAF BY LEAF.

RELATIVE MINOR INTRODUCED.

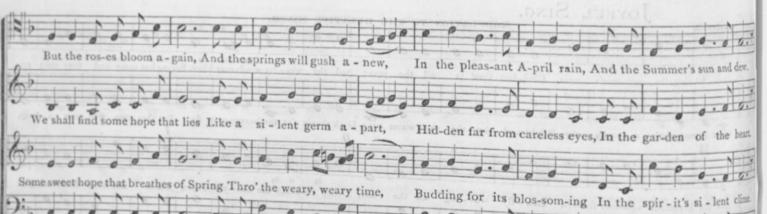
Andantine.

1. Leaf by leaf the ros - es fall, Drop by drop the springs run dry; One by one, be - youd re-call, Summer's beauties fade and details.

1. Leaf by leaf the ros - es fall, Drop by drop the springs run dry; One by one, be - youd re-call, Summer's beauties fade and

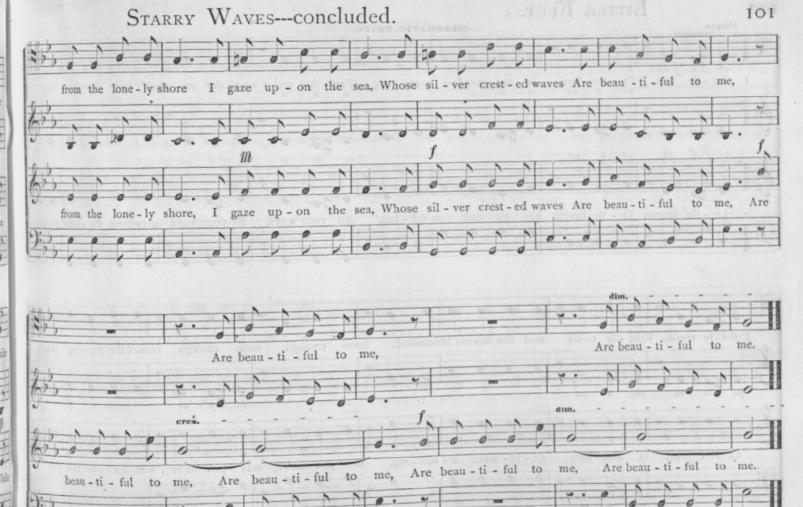
2. So in hours of deep-est gloom, When the springs of gladness fail, And the ros-es in their bloom Droop like maidens wan and plate.

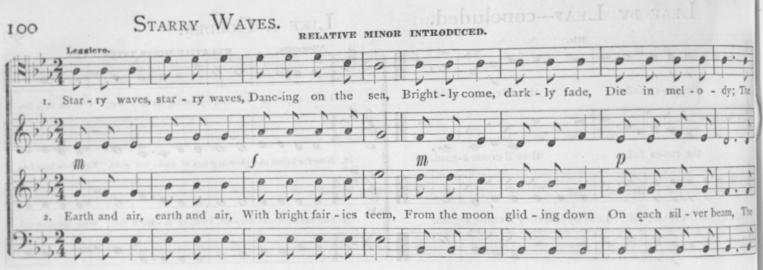
3. Some sweet hope to glad-ness wed, That will spring a-fresh and new, When grief's winter shall have fled, Giving place to sun and der





LIKE A GOLDEN.

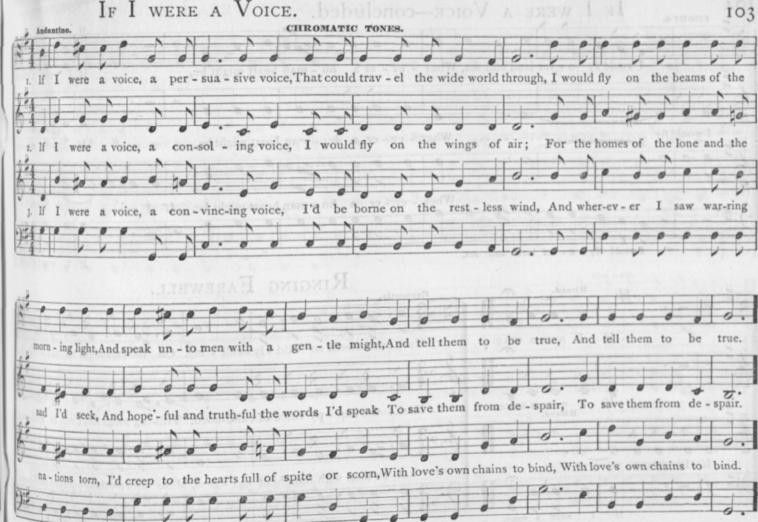






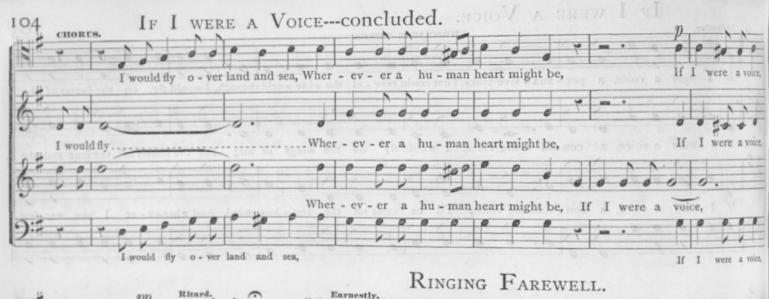


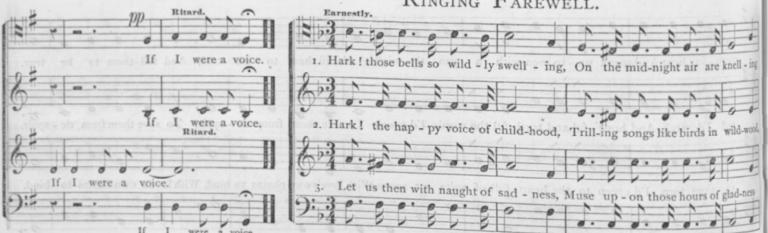
In His love, in His love ev - er - more a - bid - ing, May you ne'er, may you ne'er wan-der from His side.





. Ring - ing fare-well to the dy - ing year.



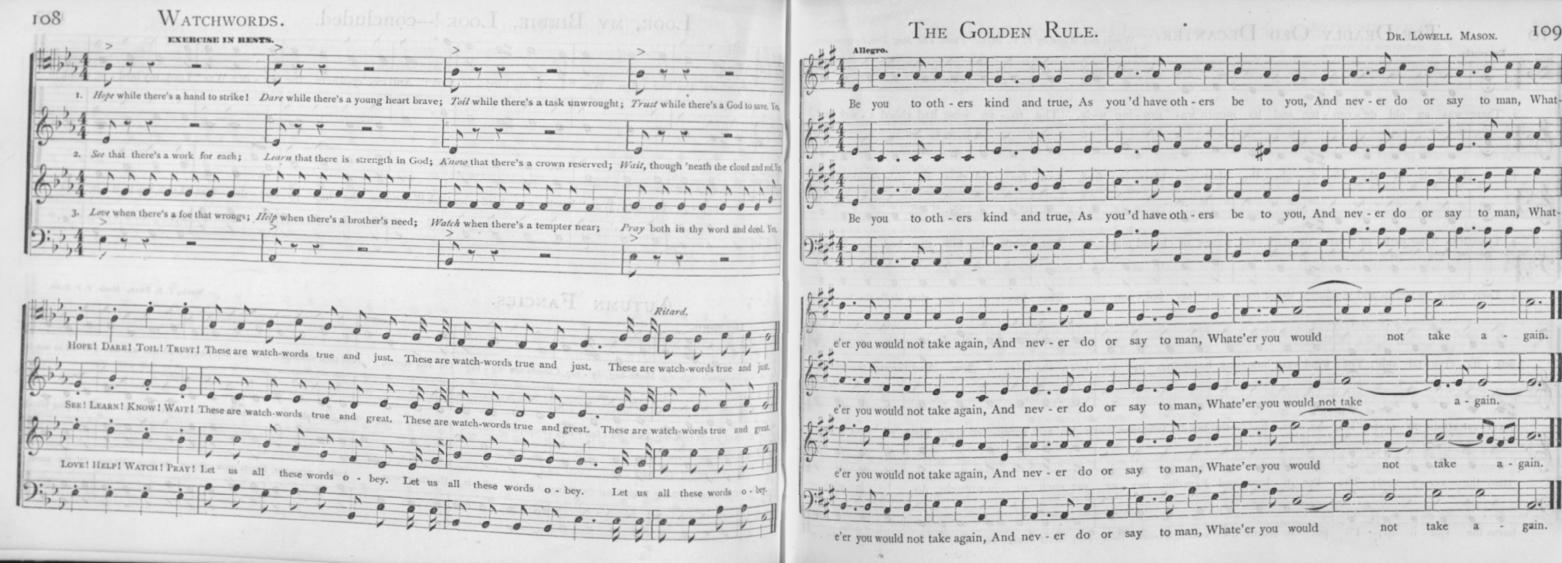


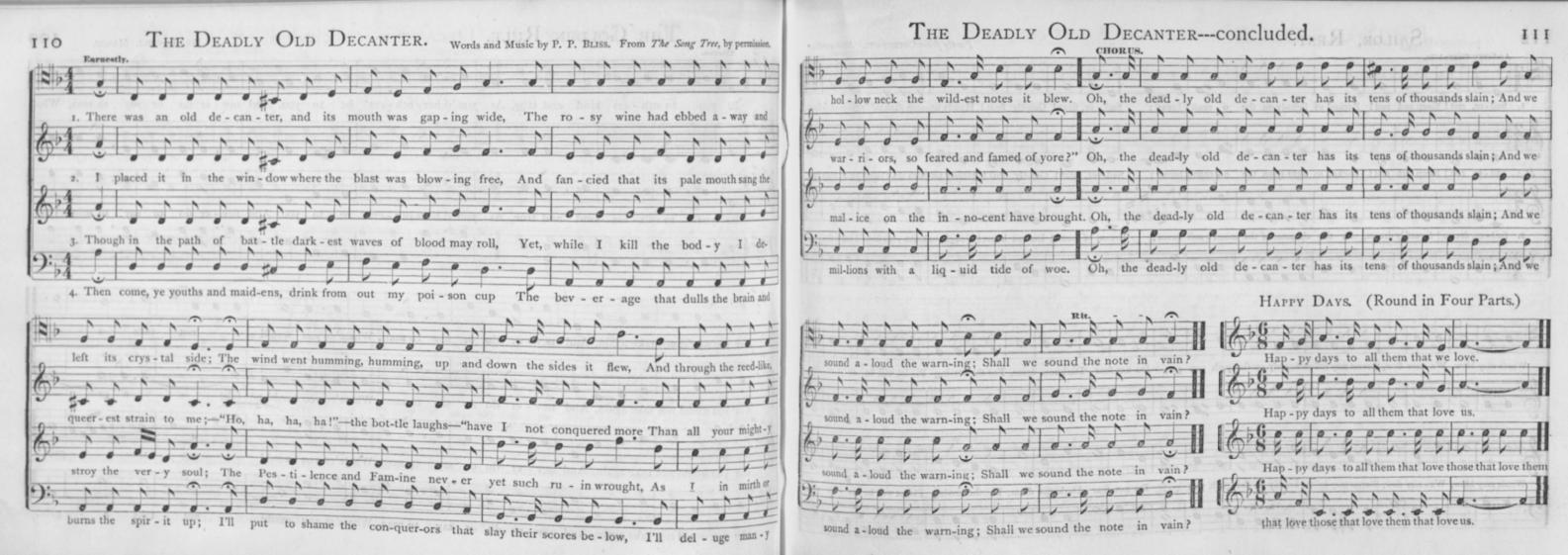


RINGING FAREWELL---concluded.

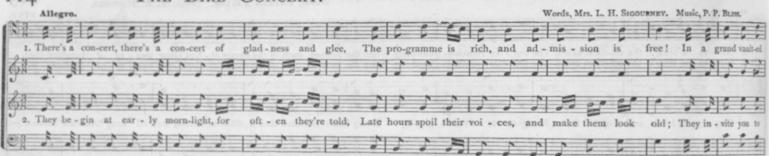
earth - ly fears. Hark! the bells,

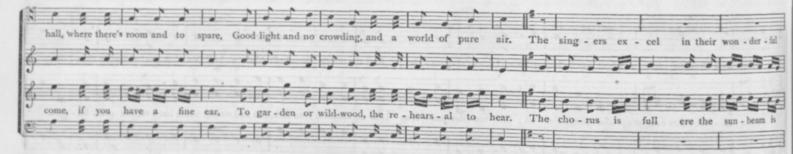


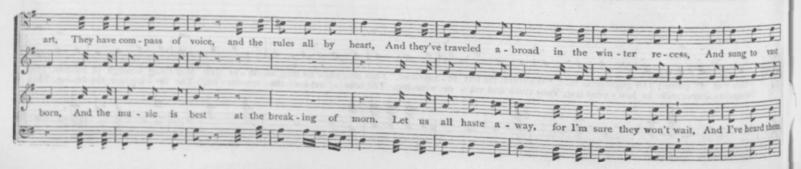


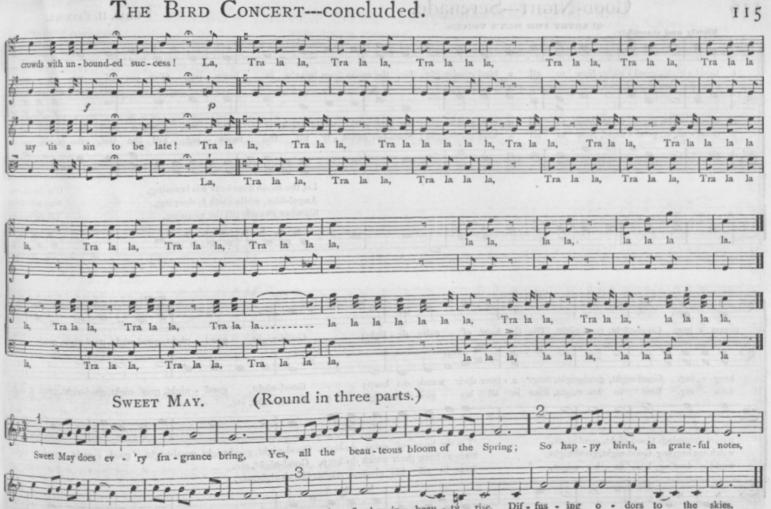




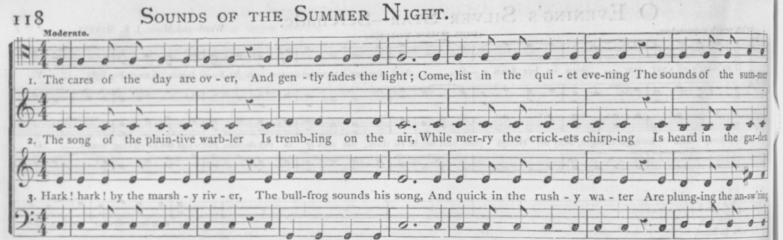




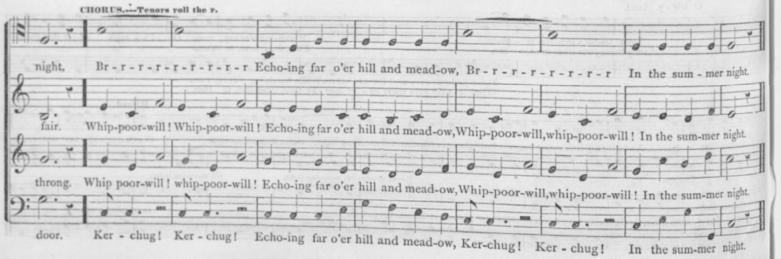




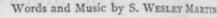


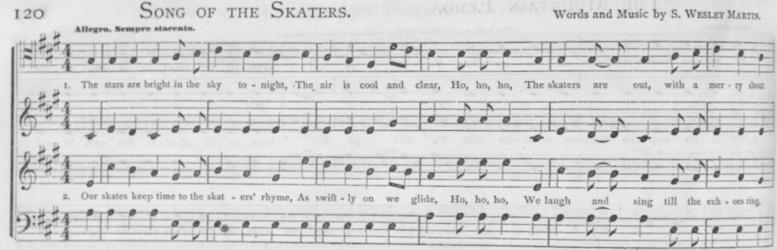


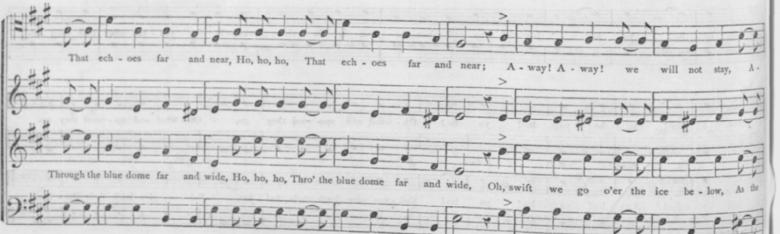
4. Yes, come in the qui - et even-ing, When cares of day are o'er, And list to the pleas-ant mu - sic That comes to the cot-tage

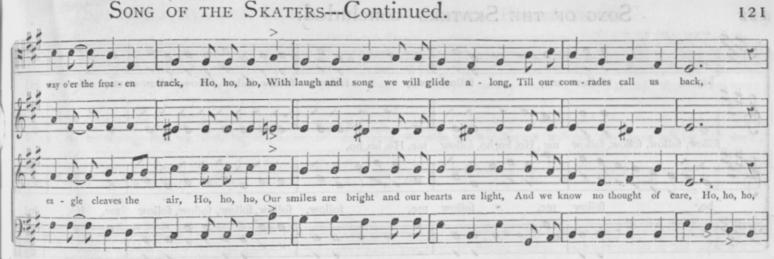


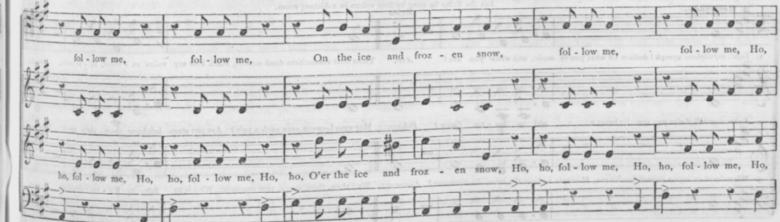


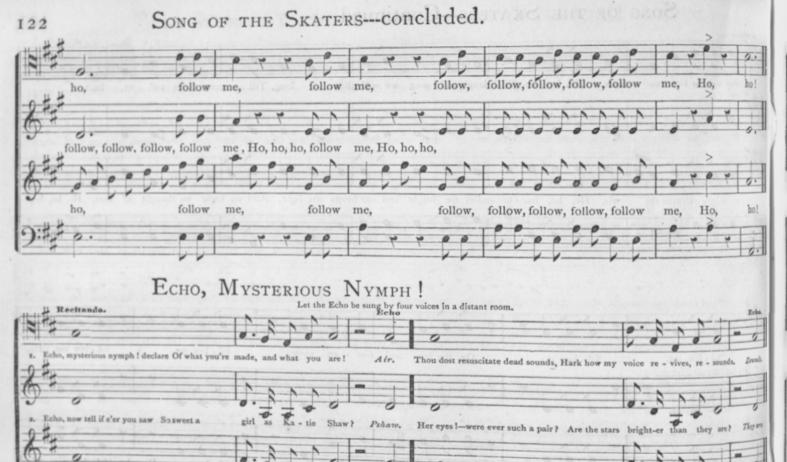




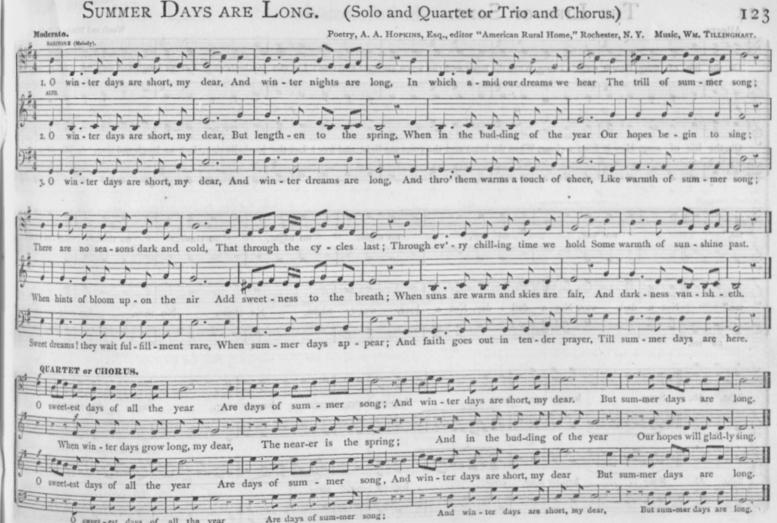


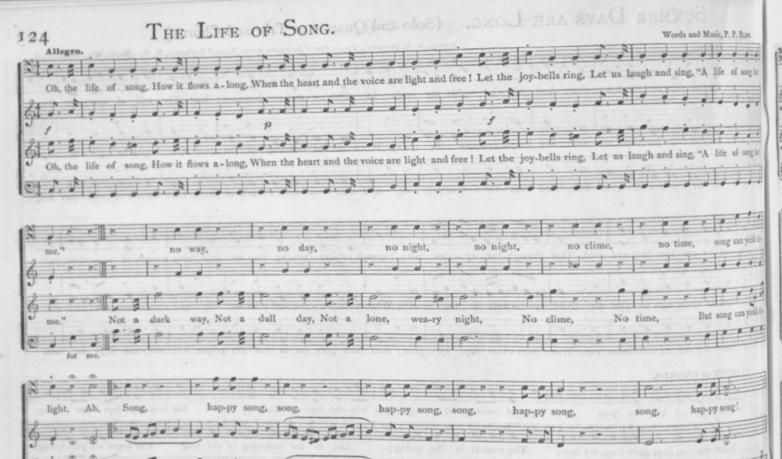


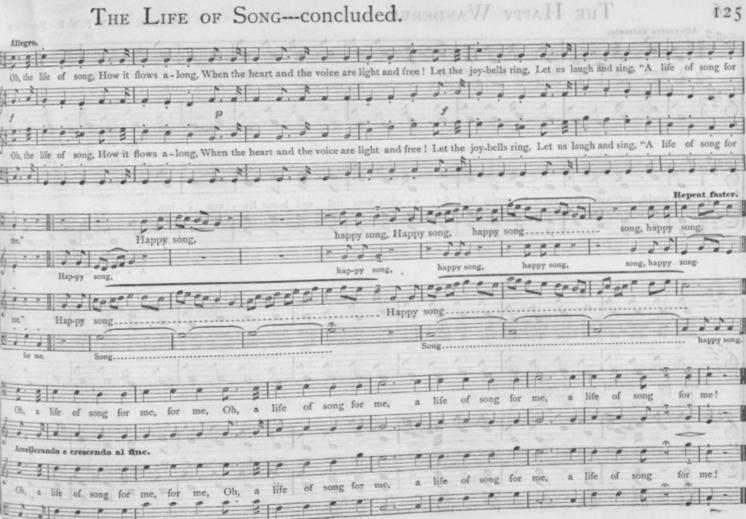


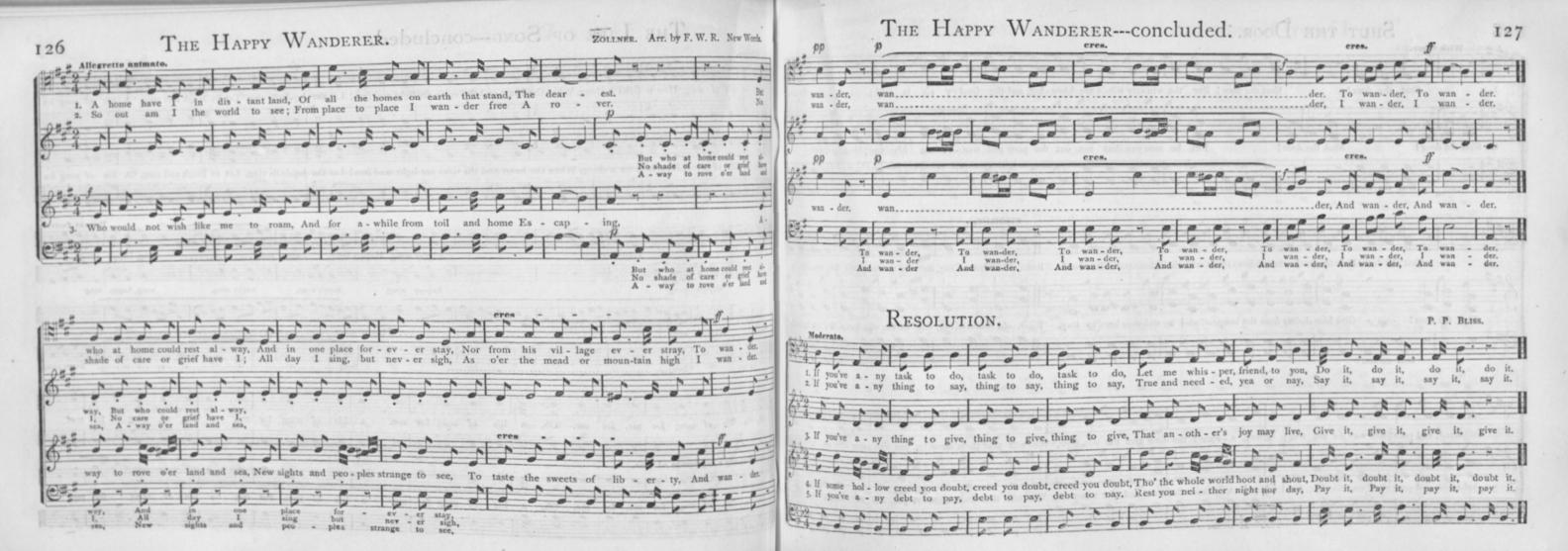


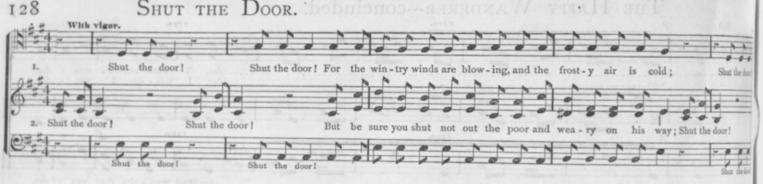
3. Whate'er thou sayest cannot deceive me, Her eyes e-clipse the stars, be-lieve-me! Leave me. Well then, thou saucy, pert romancer, Who is as fair as Ka - tie? answer.

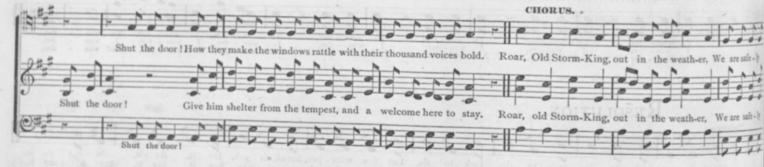


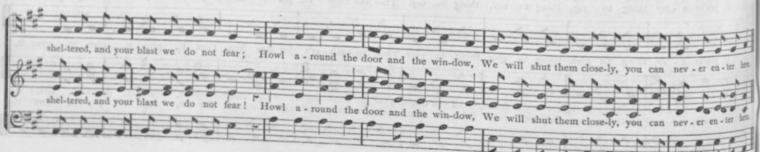












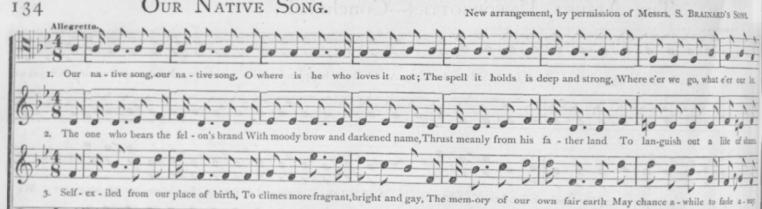


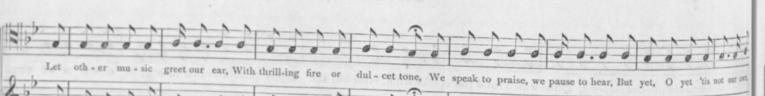


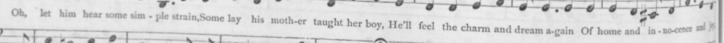




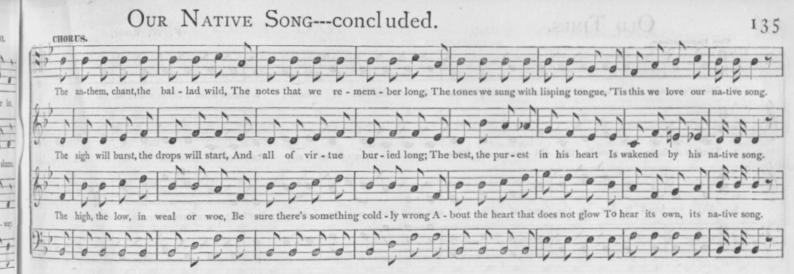




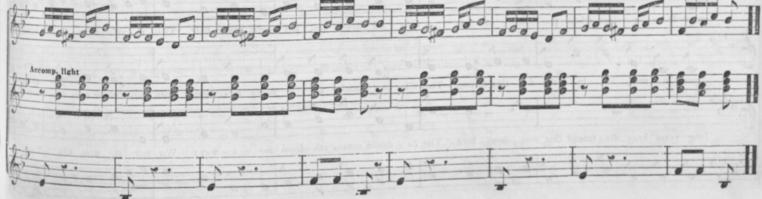


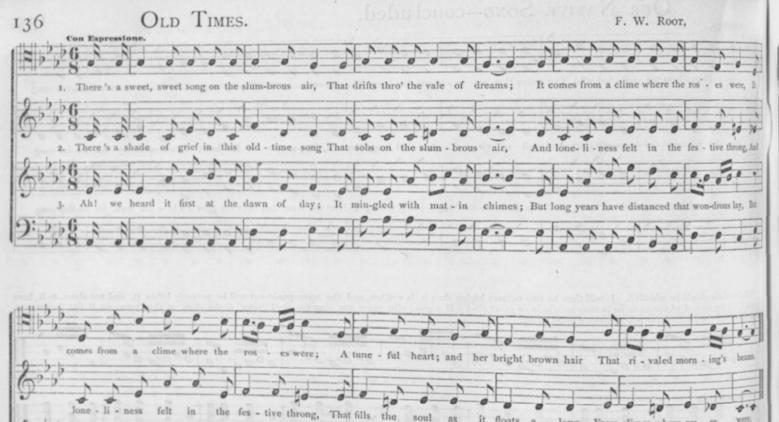


let some min - strel ech - o fall, Of chords that breathe Columbia's fame, Our souls will burn, our spir - its yearn, True to the land we love and chin



This interlude should be whistled. It will then be two octaves higher than it is written, and the accompaniment will be properly below it, and not above, as it here the 2d and 3d verses come in after interlude in exact time. If a good alto voice can sing the word "song" at the close of the chorus on B flat below, and sistain it through the interlude, it will produce a good effect.



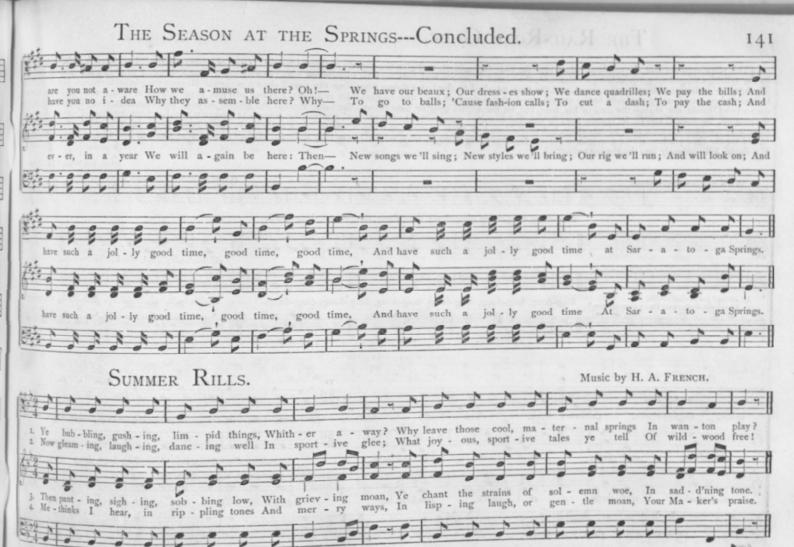


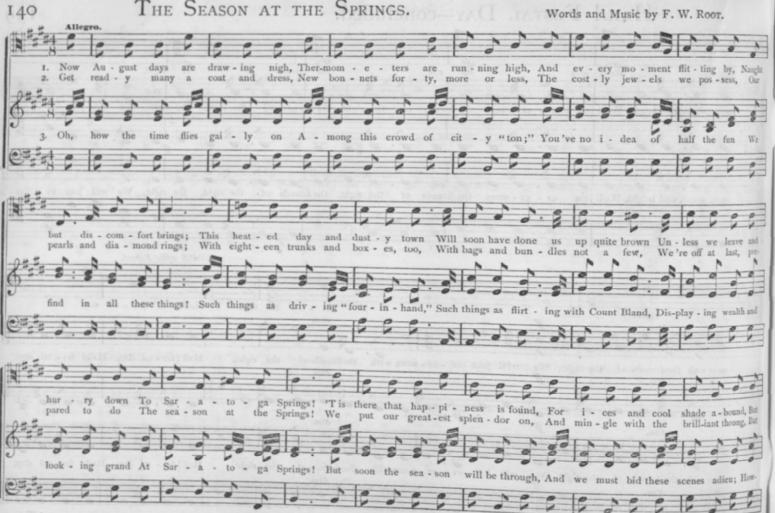
long years have dis-tanced that won - drous lay; The ca - dence com - eth from far a - way: We call it, now, Old Times,



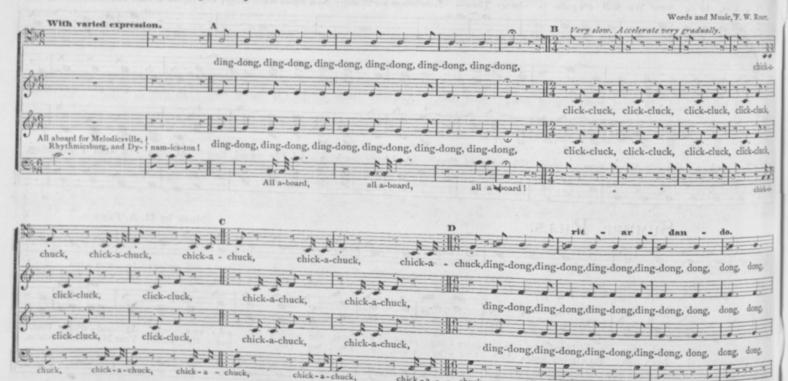




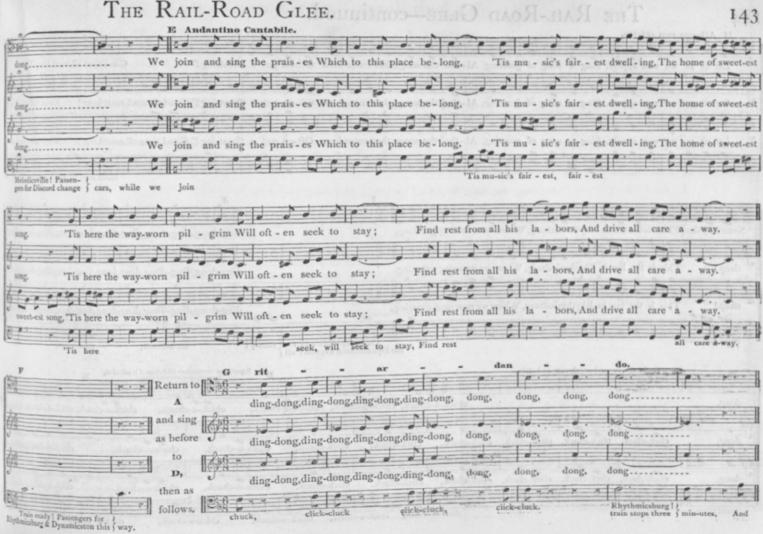




[This piece requires that the conductor shall beat the time throughout, and give the signals indicated below. Capital letters are placed at intervals, to facilitate practice. In the syllables ding-dong, go quickly to, and sustain, the sound of ng; a real bell may be introduced with the singing, if struck in exact time with the syllables ding-dong The letter 8 indicates a sharp hissing sound, and the stem attached to the letter shows what time the sound should occupy. Repeat the phrase between C and D as often is is thought best, accelerating gradually to the utmost speed that is deemed safe, then as gradually ritarding, coming into the g movement at D or G at a signal from the conductor (who should not change the time of his beat, but let the dotted quarter note occupy the same time as the quarter note in previous measures). When the speed is a the greatest, between C and D, let certain ones be detailed to roll r, pianissimo, to the pitch C, continuing 8 beats (4 measures), to heighten the effect of speed; then let the same ones continue the same tone 8 beats more, but to the sound of oo as in moon, making it sound like a car whistle; then begin to diminish the speed. It may be well a O, to have the class produce all the previous imitations together (ding-dong, s, r-r-r, oo, etc.), selecting different pitches and making as much confusion as possible, but coming at a signal, harmoniously into the closing cadence.

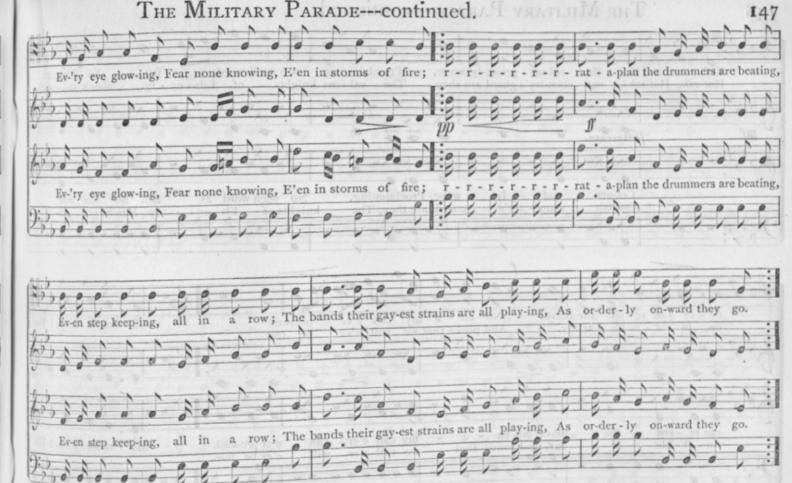


click - cluck,

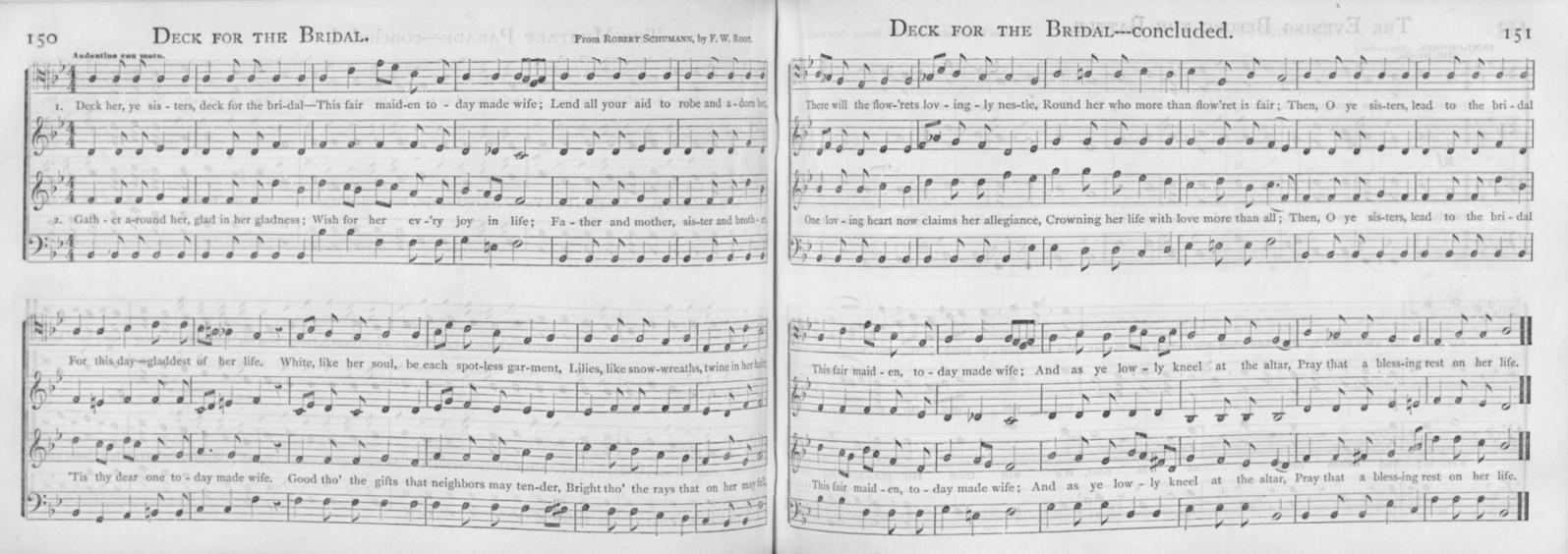






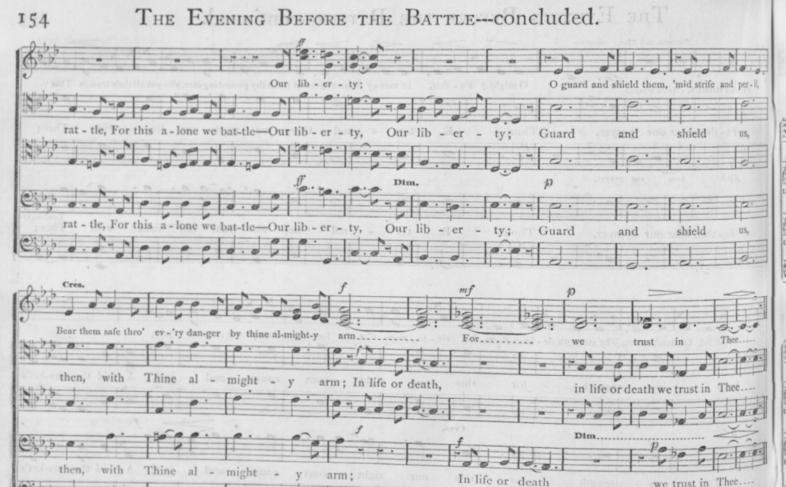








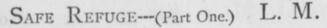


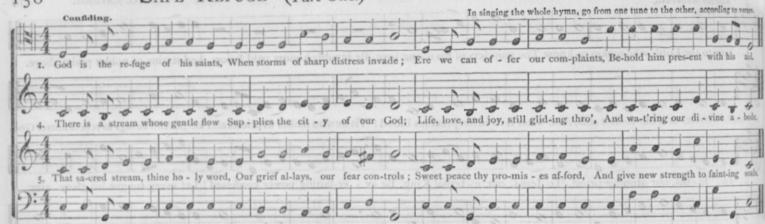


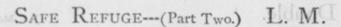
HYMN TUNES: USUAL METRES.

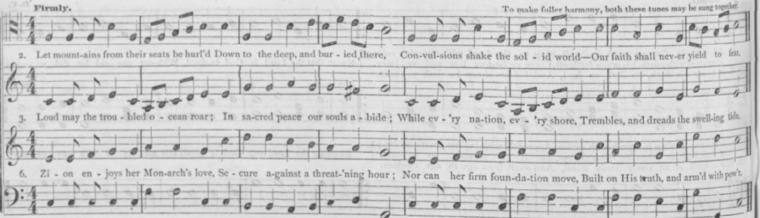


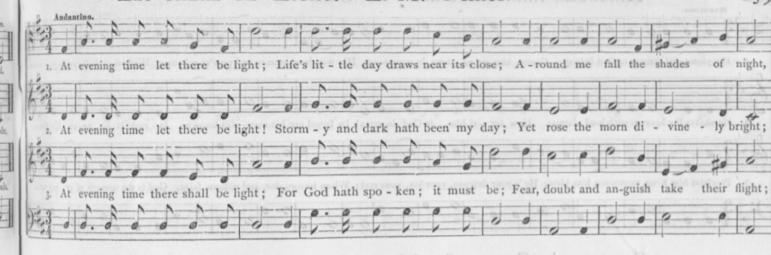


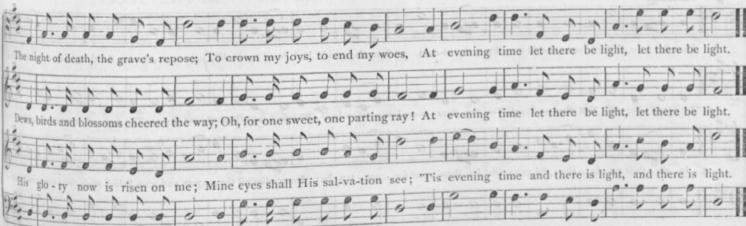










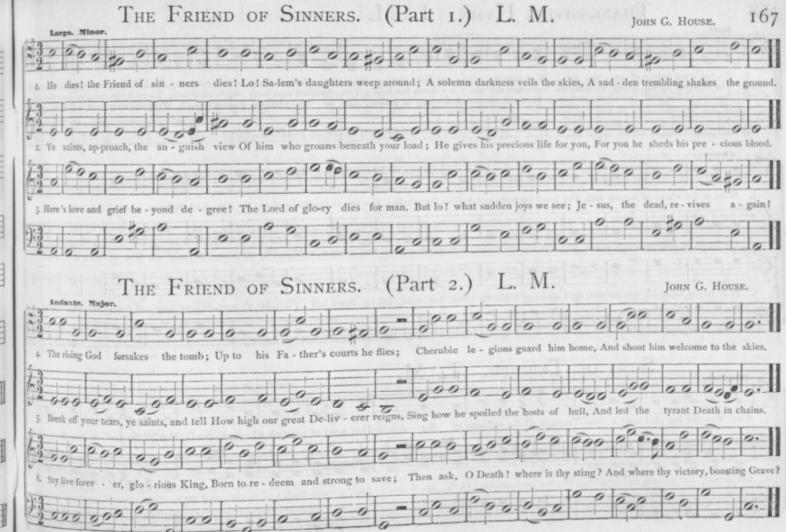






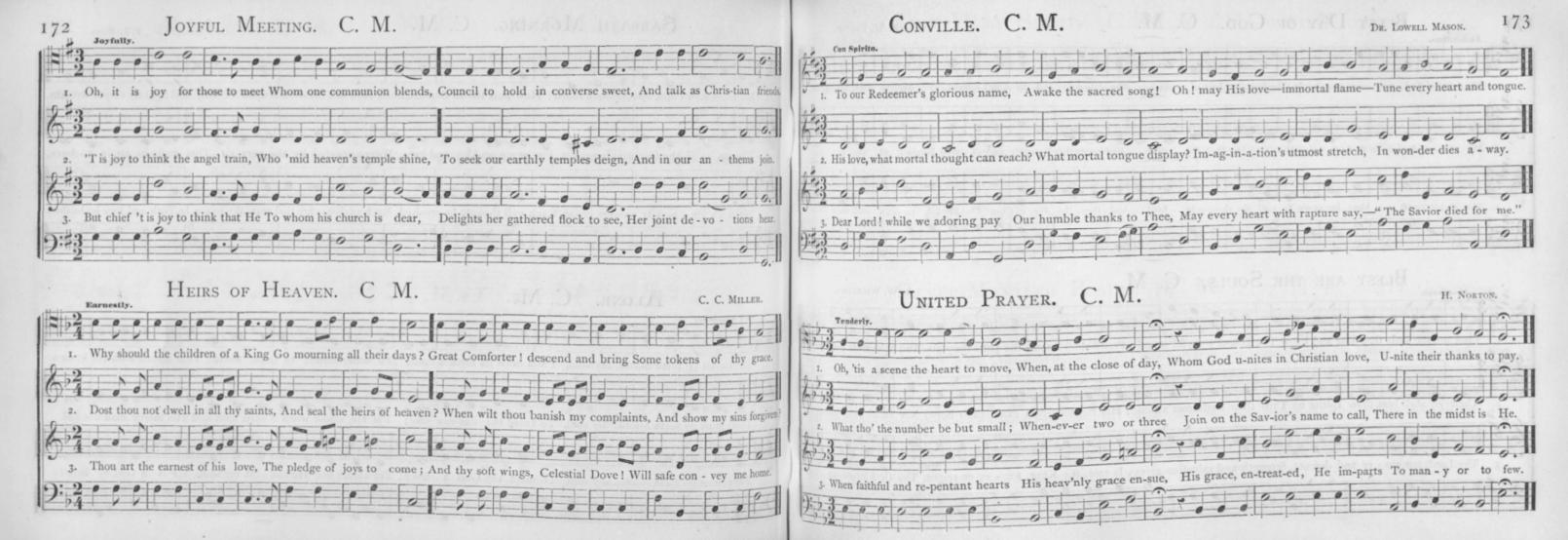




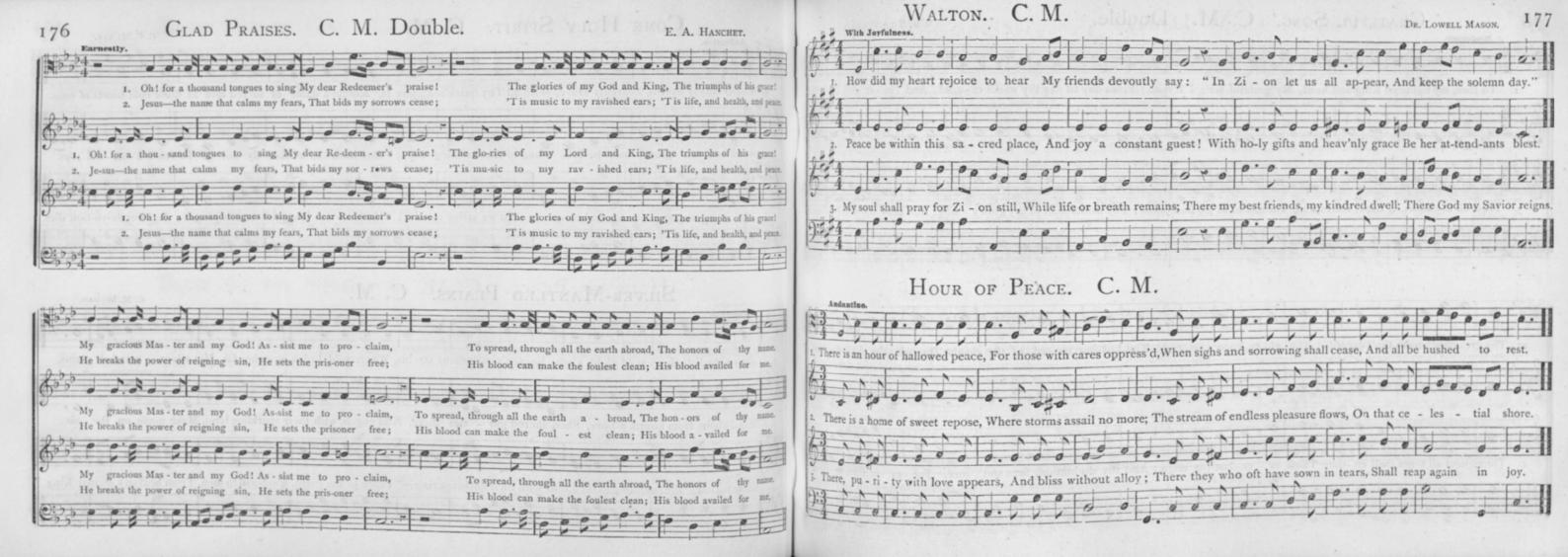


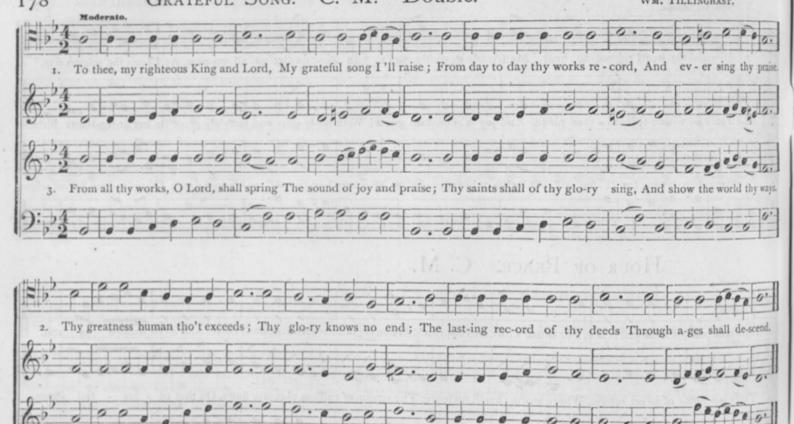




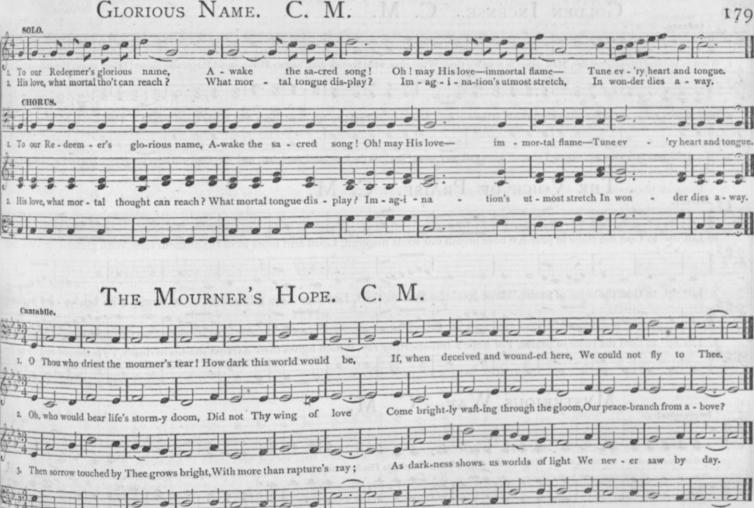




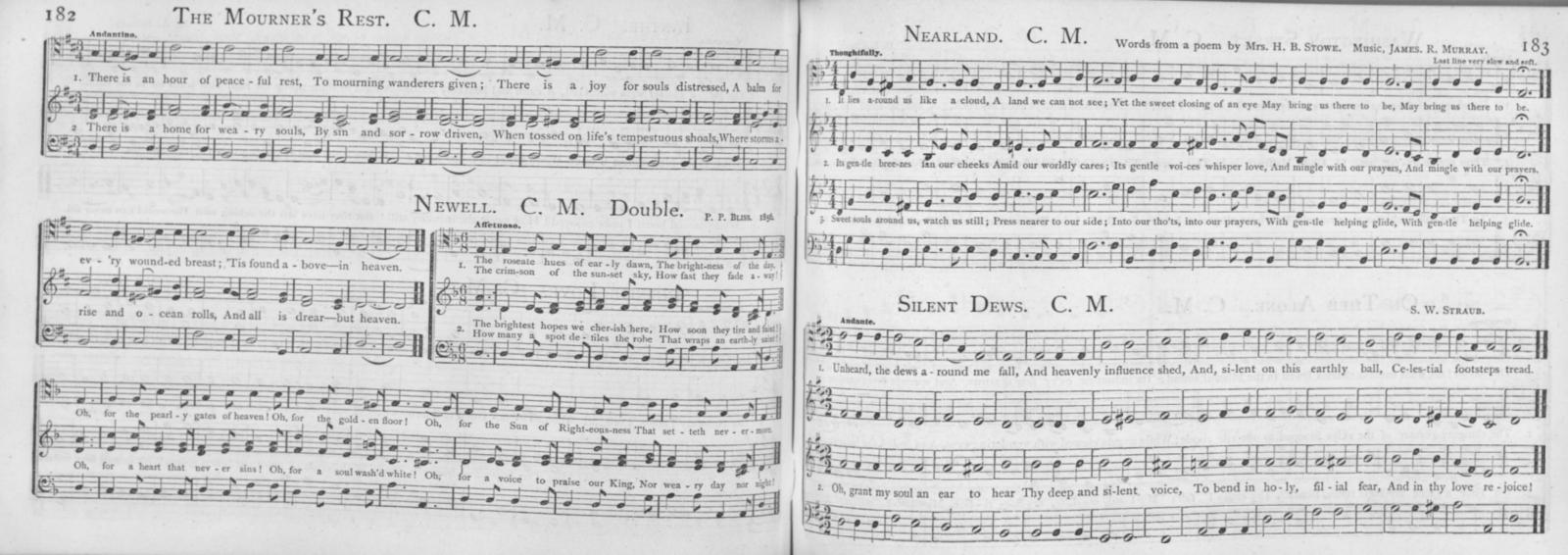


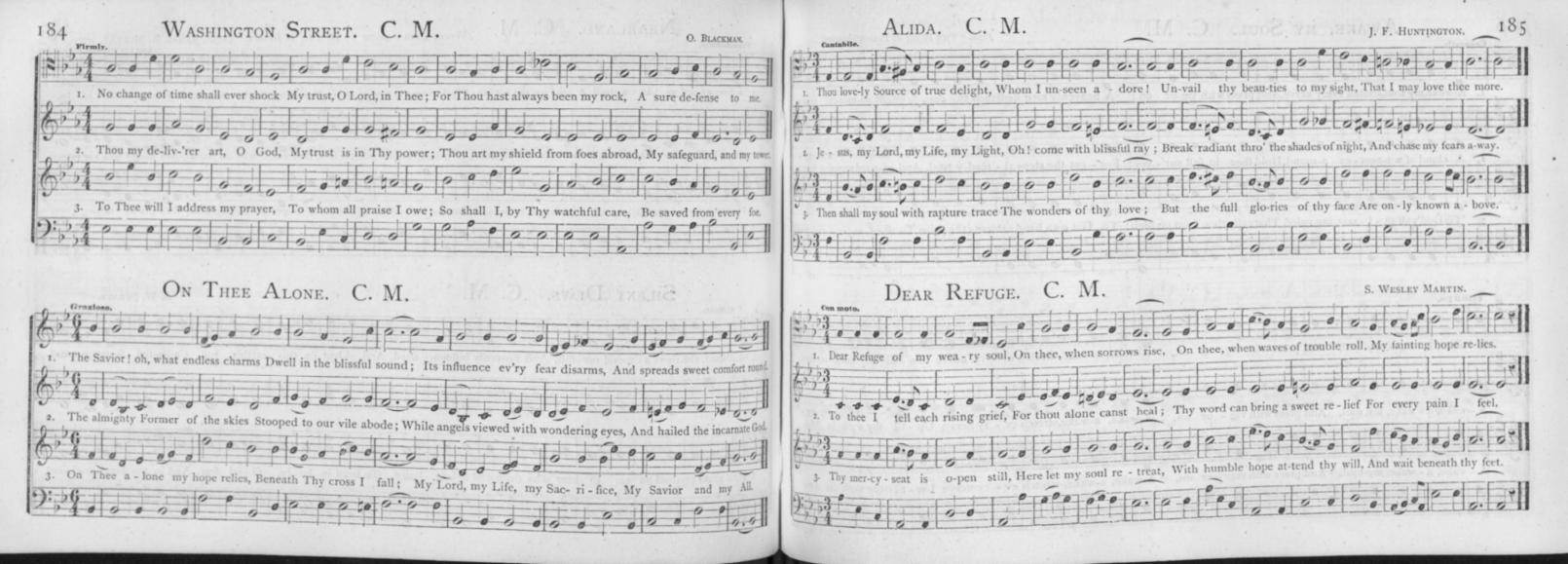


Throughout all a-ges shall en -dure Thine ev - er -last-ing reign; And thy do-minion, firm and sure, For - ev - er shall re-main.

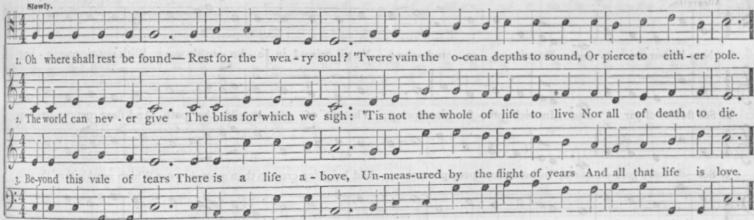


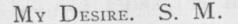


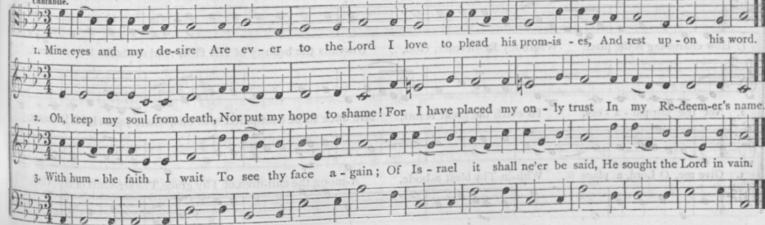


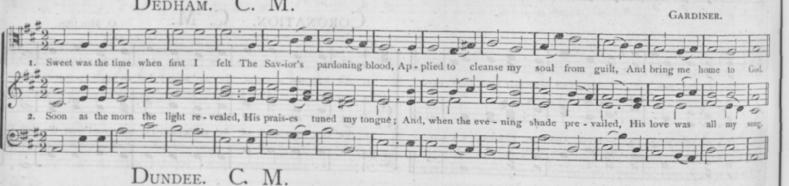




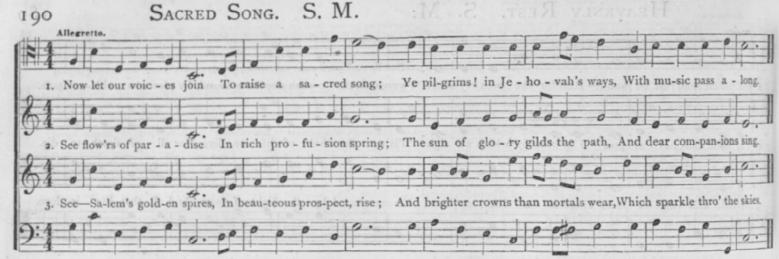


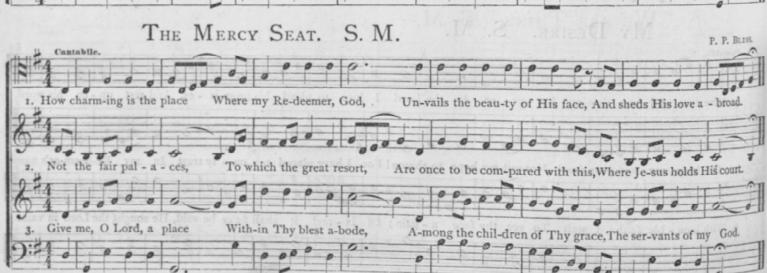




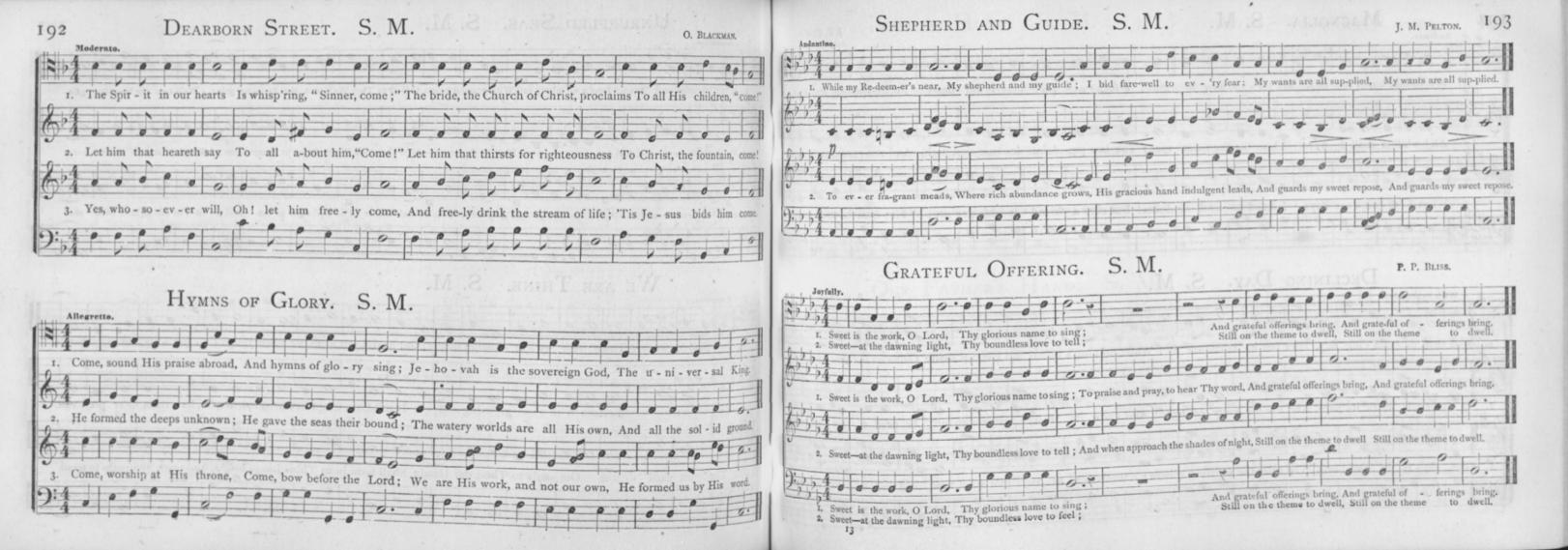


- sus, thou the beau-ty art Of an - gel worlds a - bove, Thy name is mu - sic to the heart, En-chant-ing it with





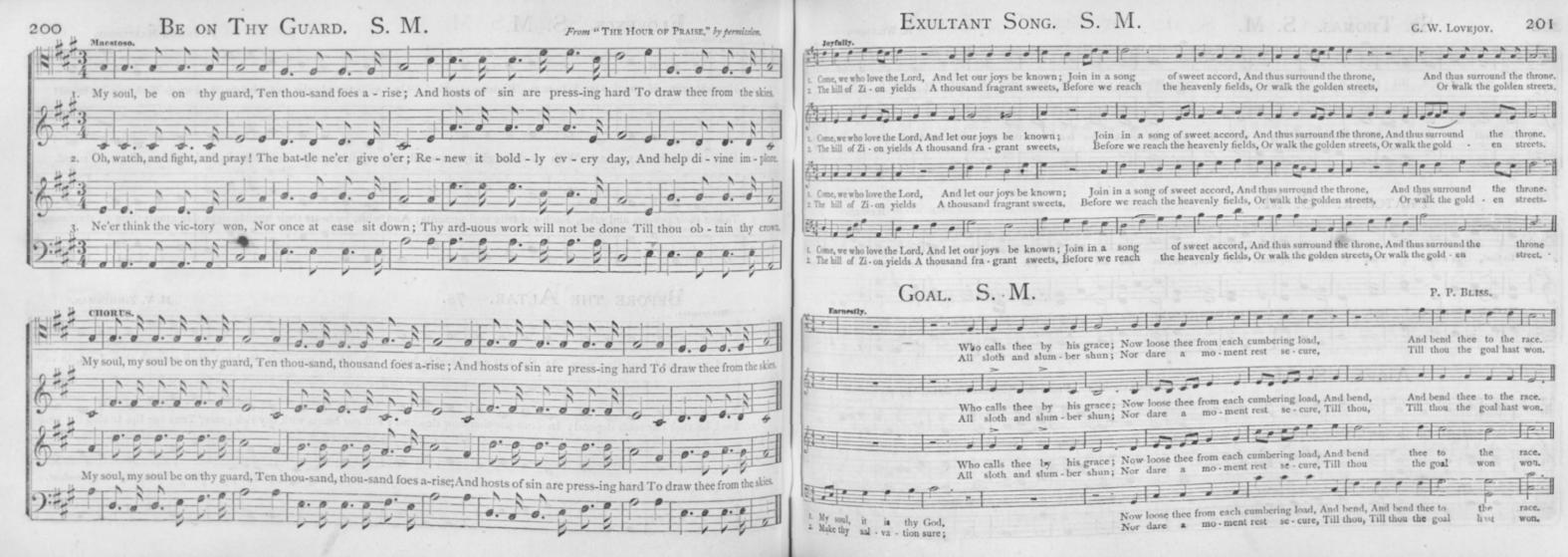




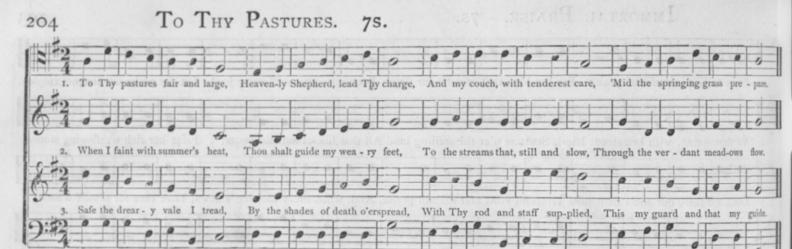


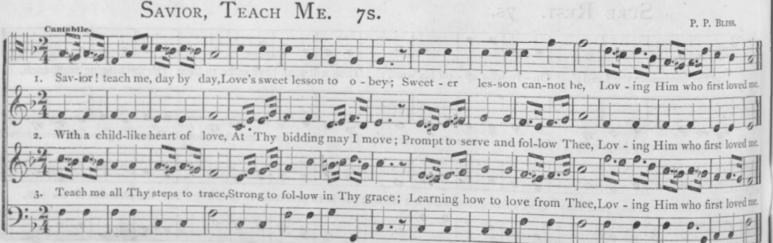


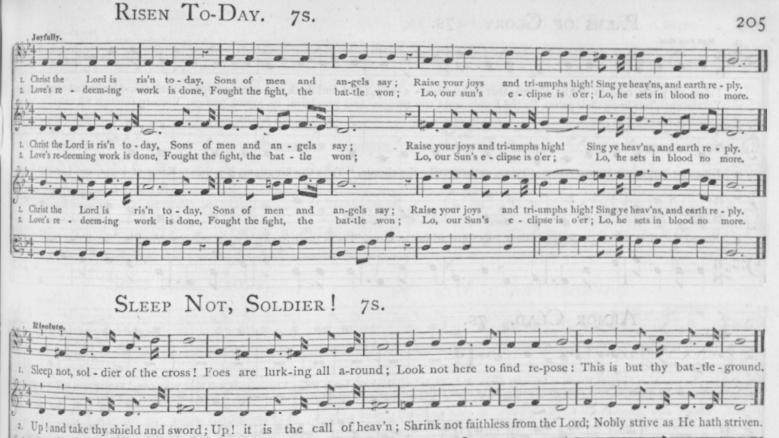






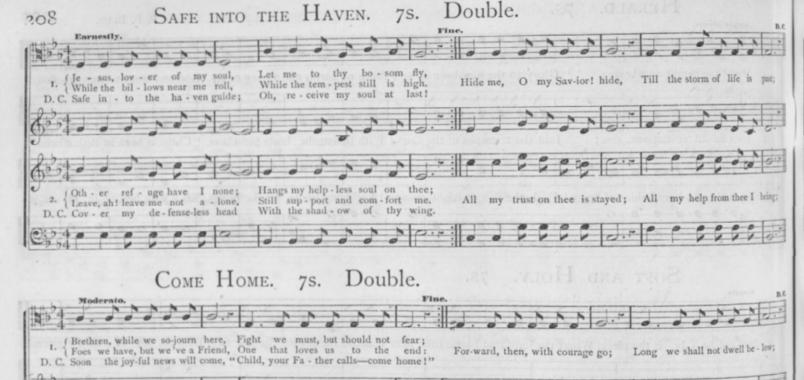


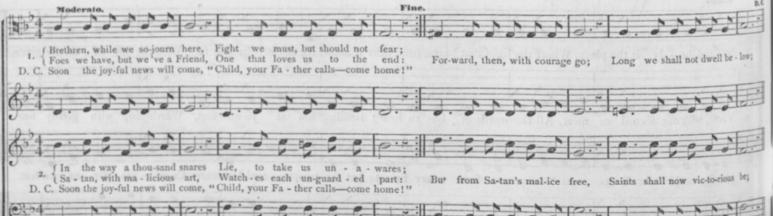


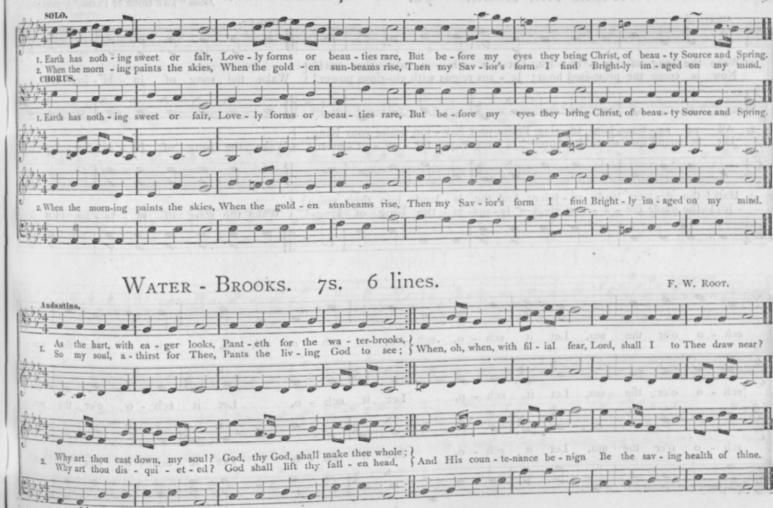


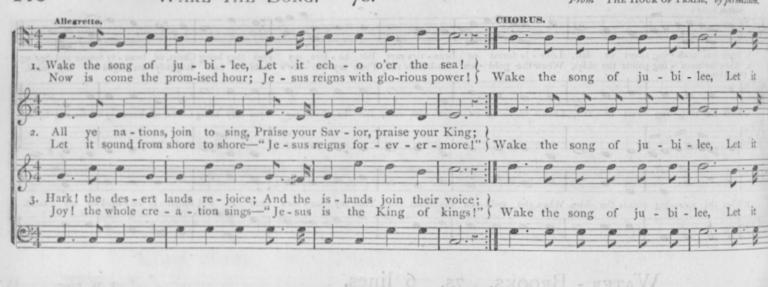
3 Thro' the midst of toil and pain, Let this thought ne'er leave thy breast: Ev'ry triumph thou dost gain Makes more sweet thy coming rest.



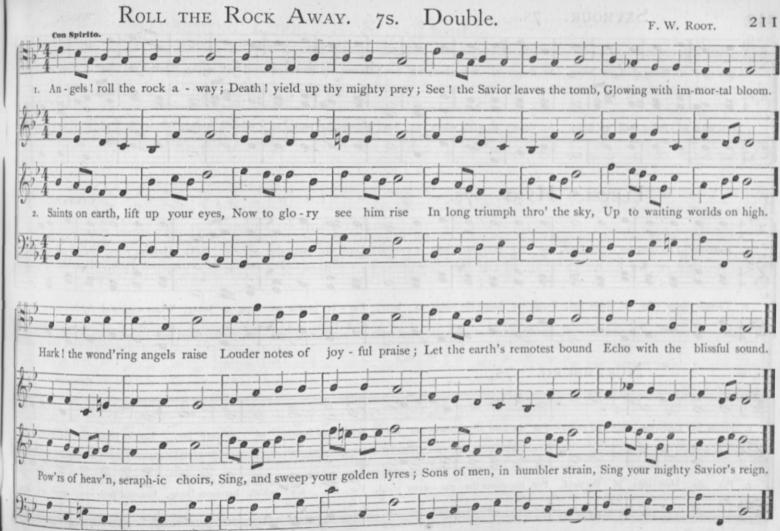








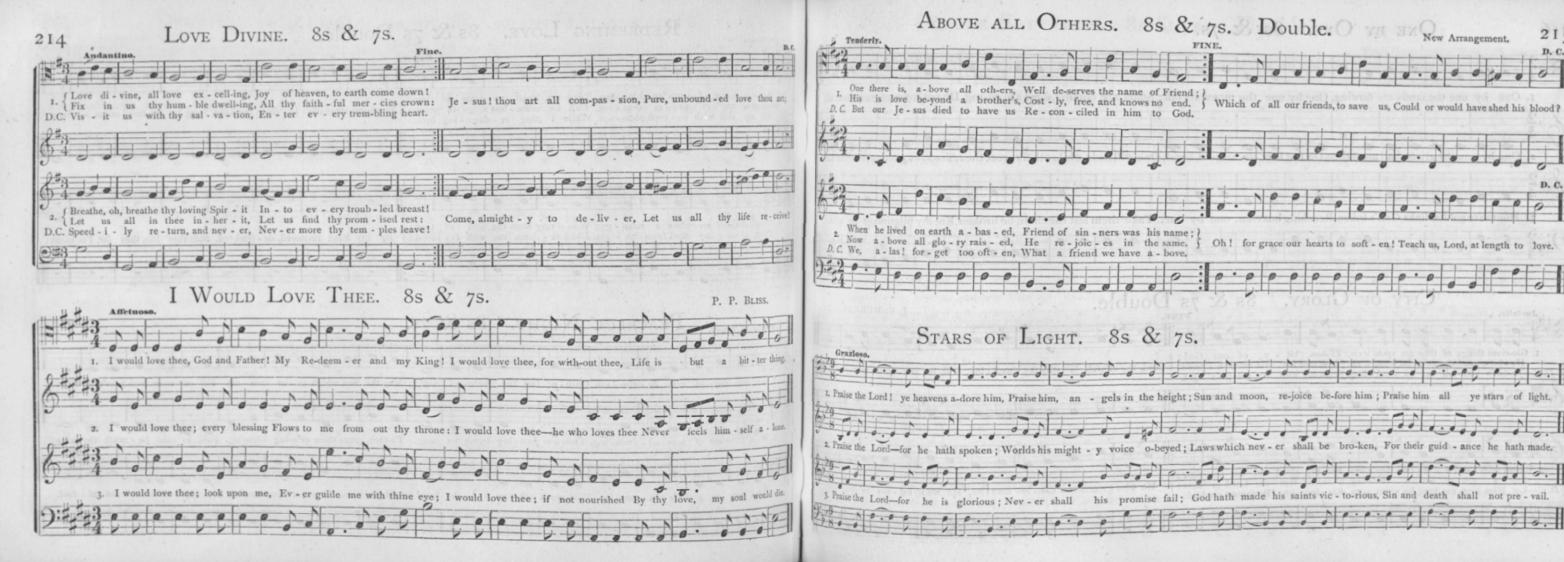






the field, For the stores the gar - dens yield, For the joy which har-vests bring, Grateful prais - es now



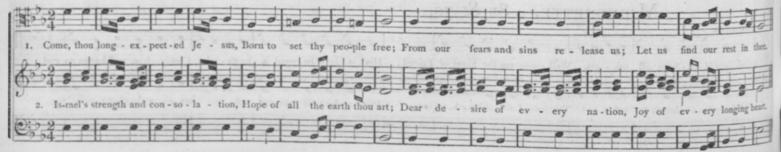






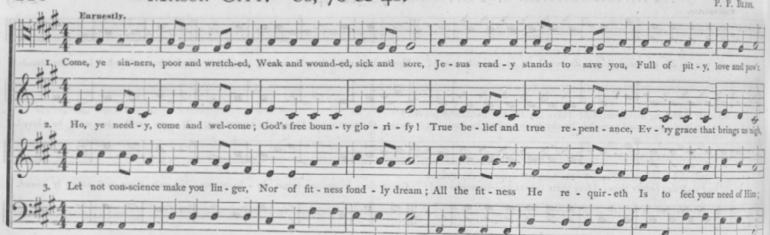


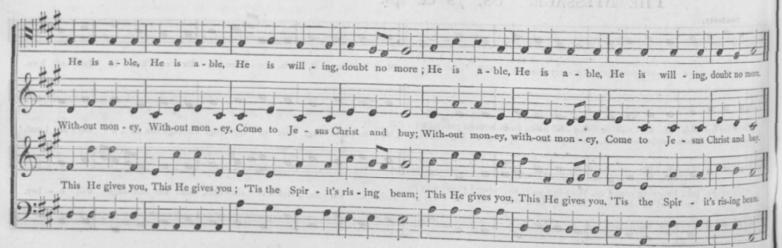
SICILY. 8s & 7s.



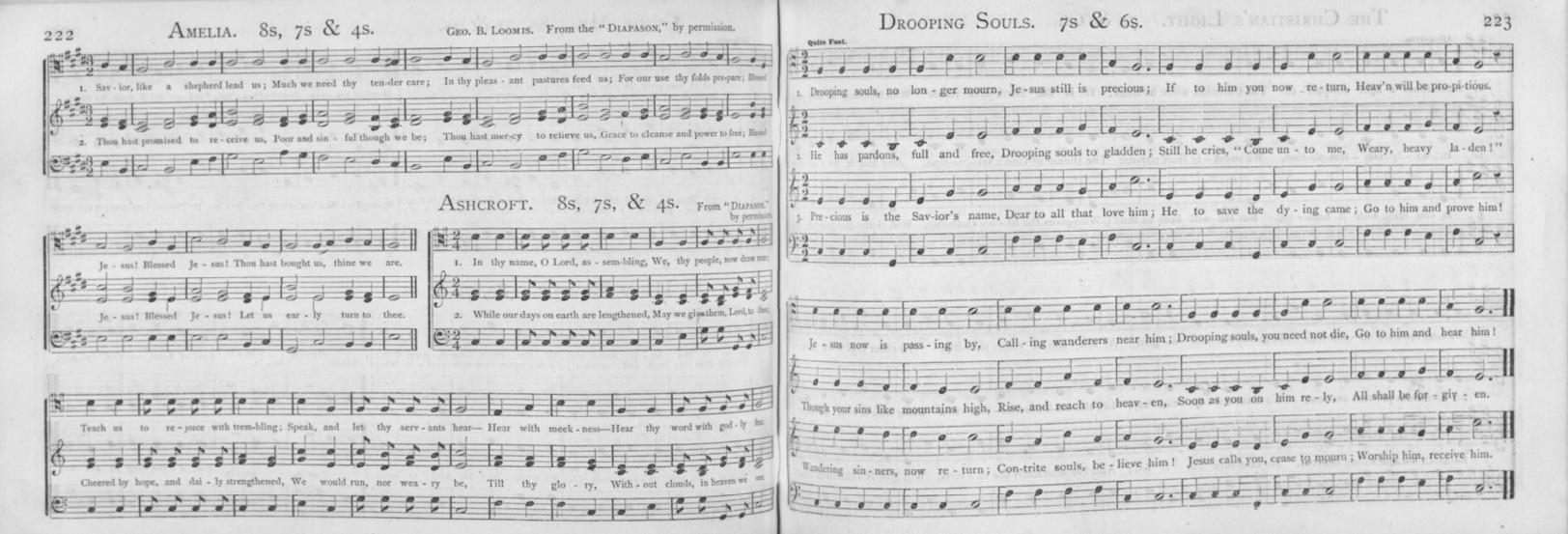


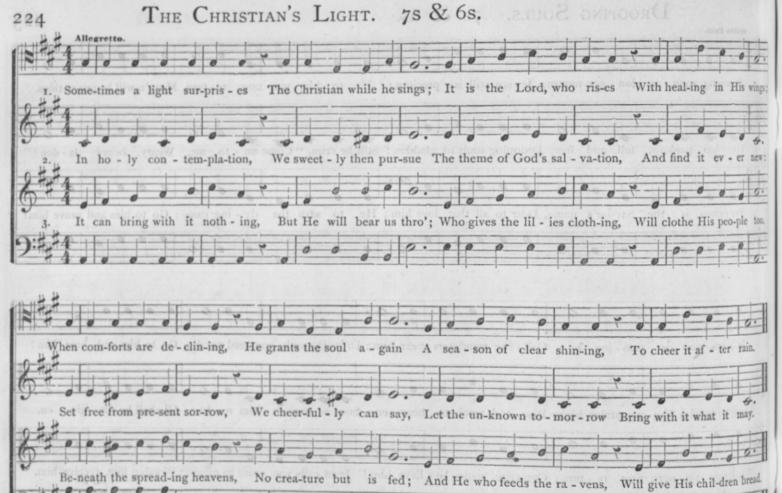
THE MOUNTAIN'S TOP. 8s, 7s & 4s.



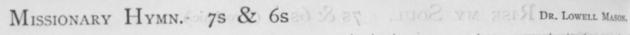


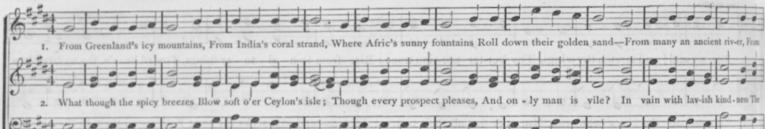


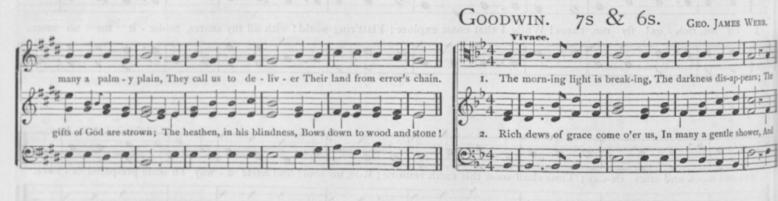


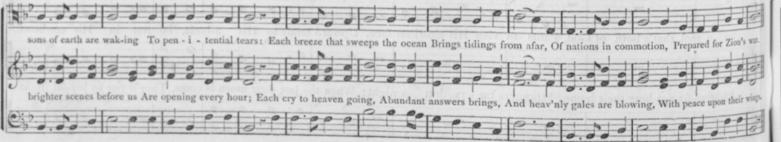


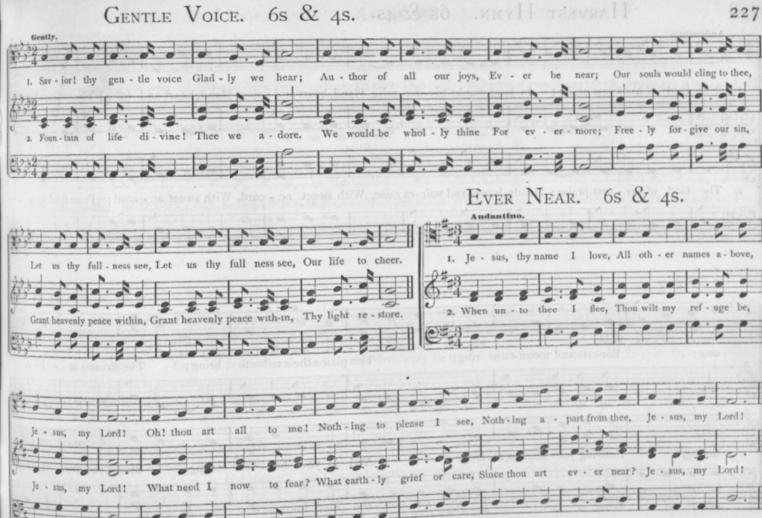


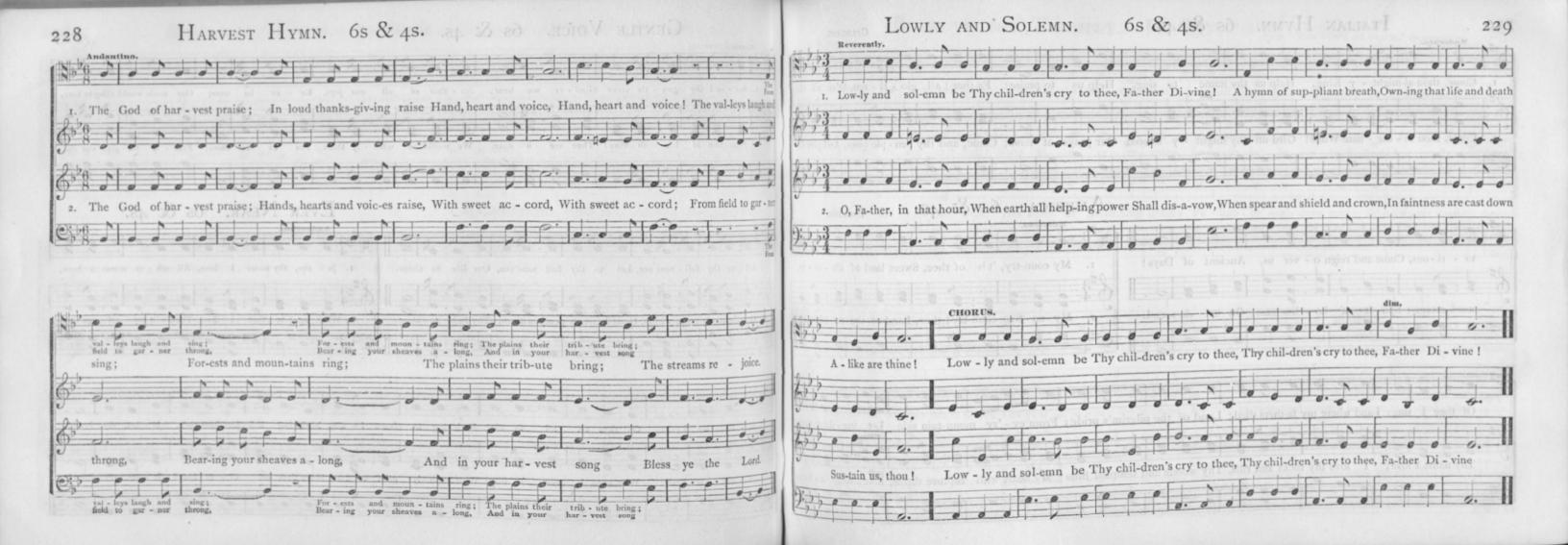






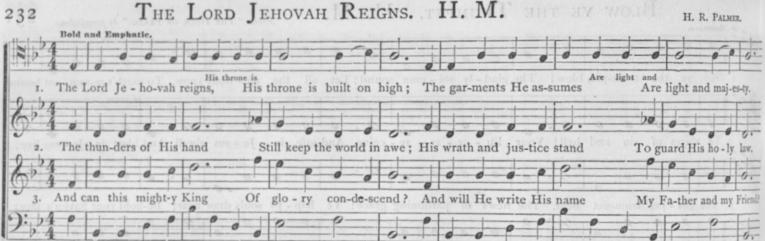




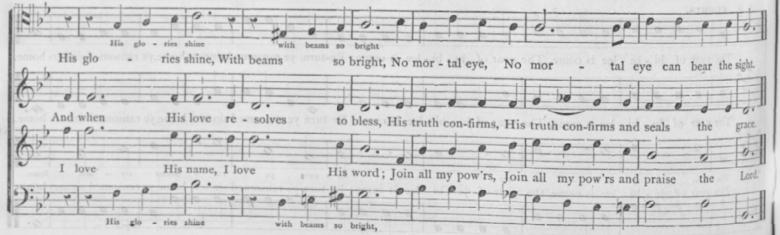




Are light and



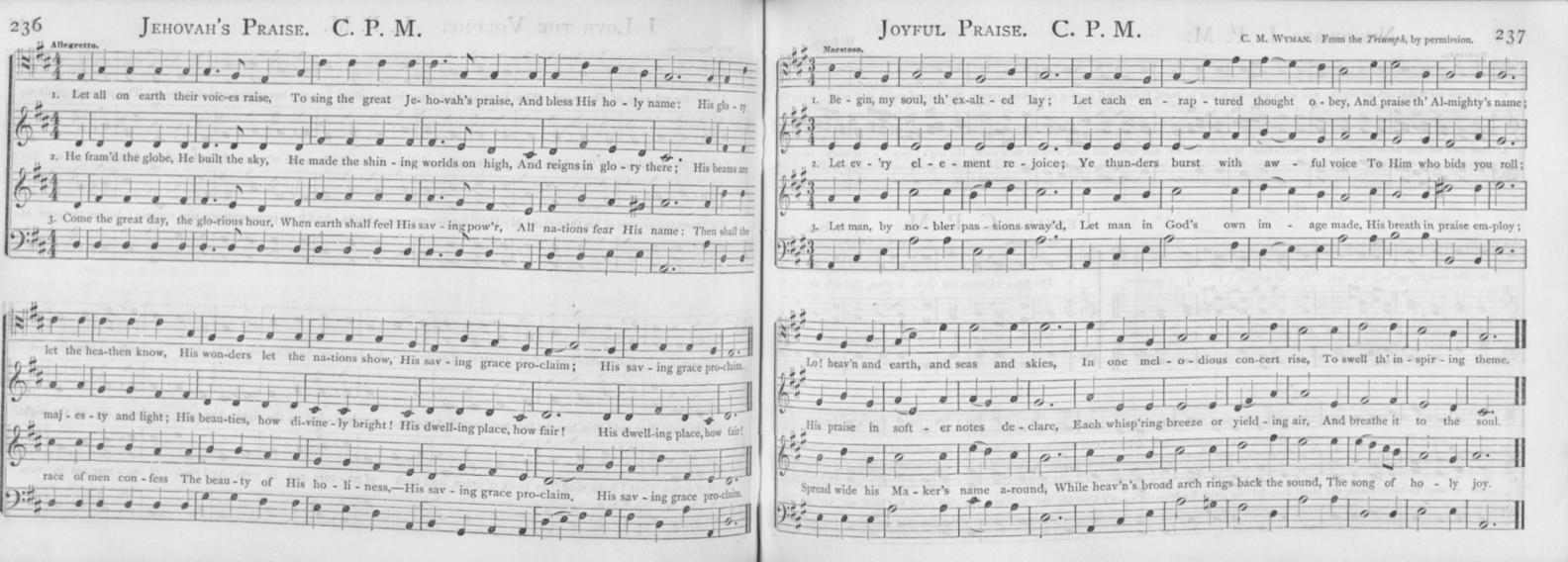
His throne is

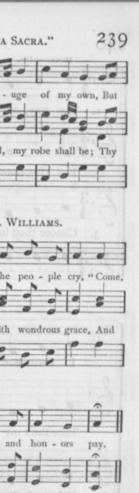


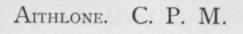


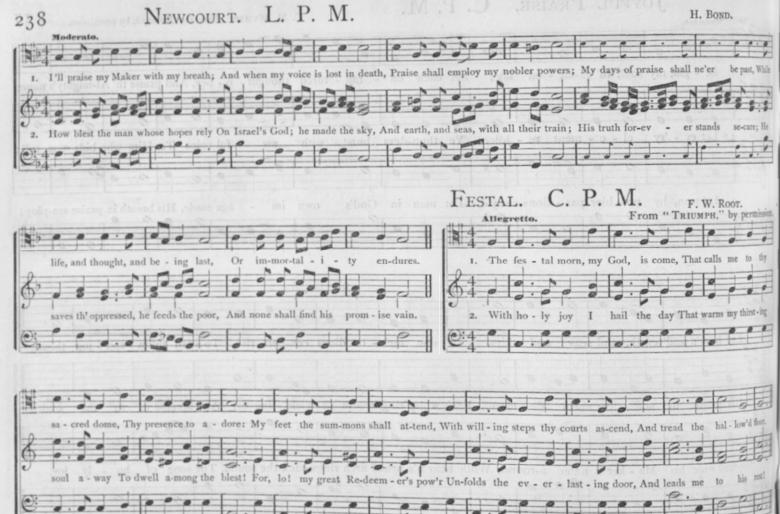




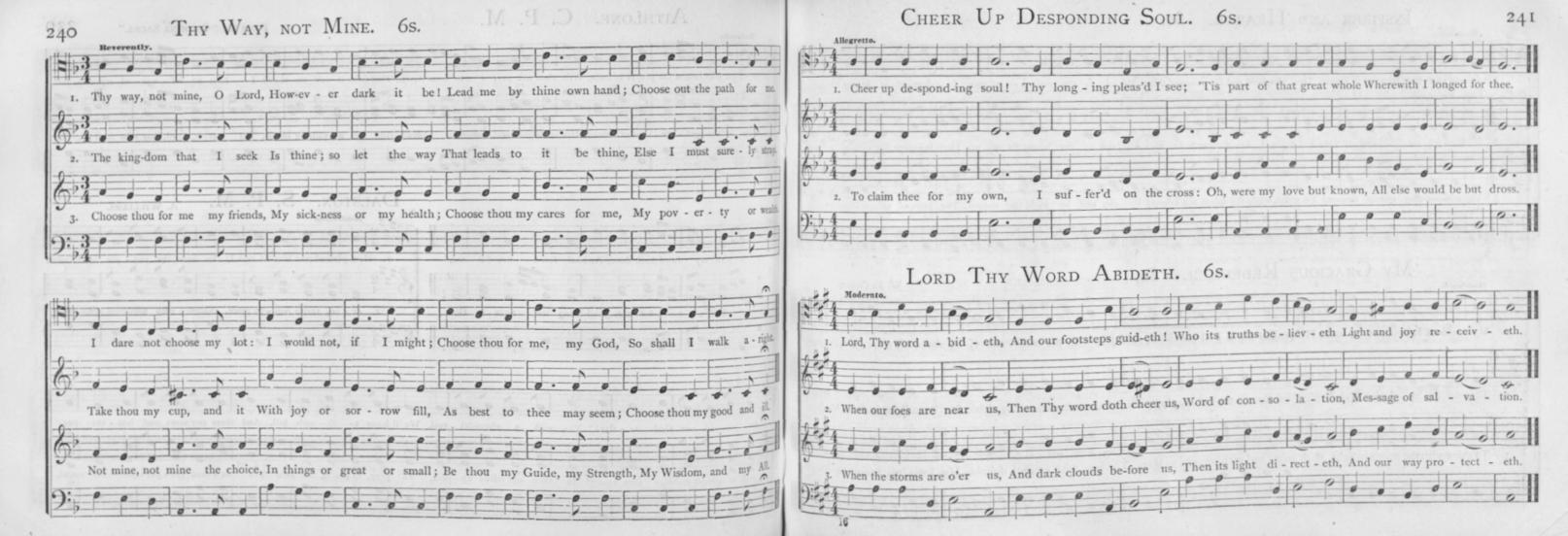








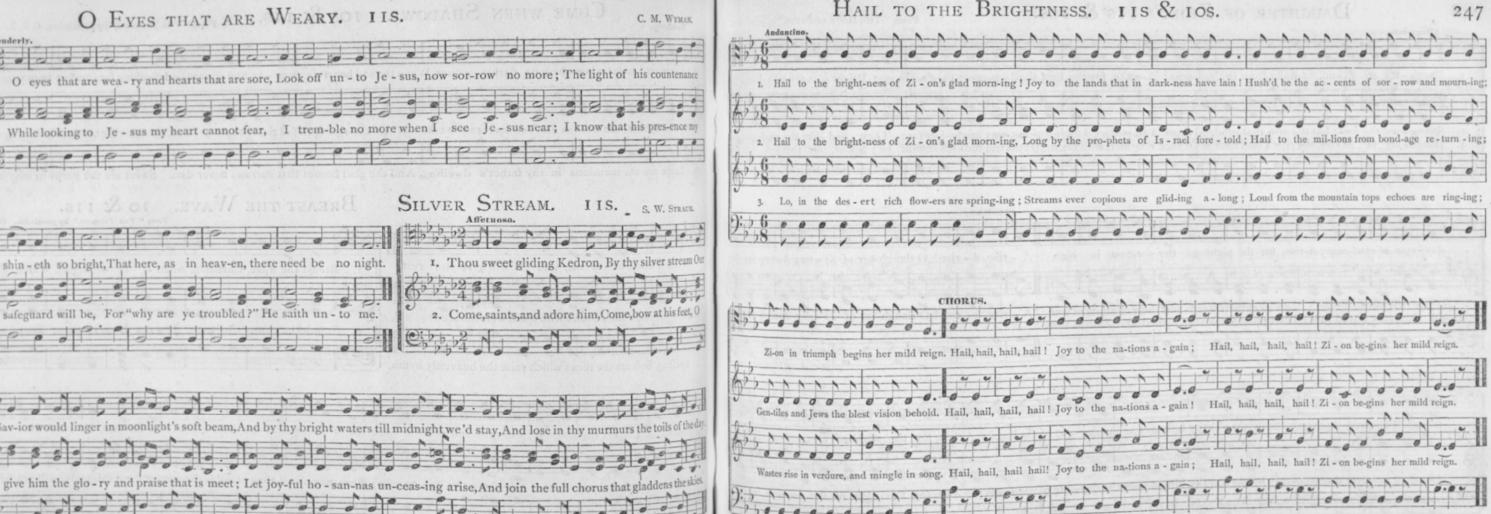


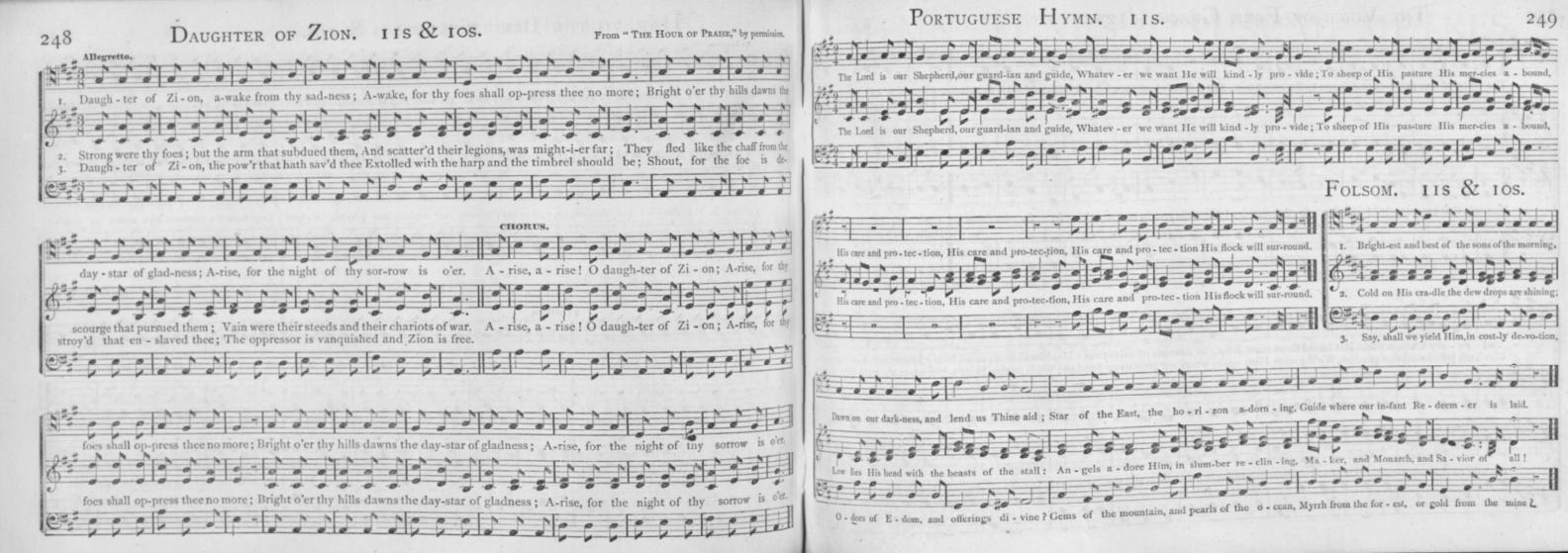






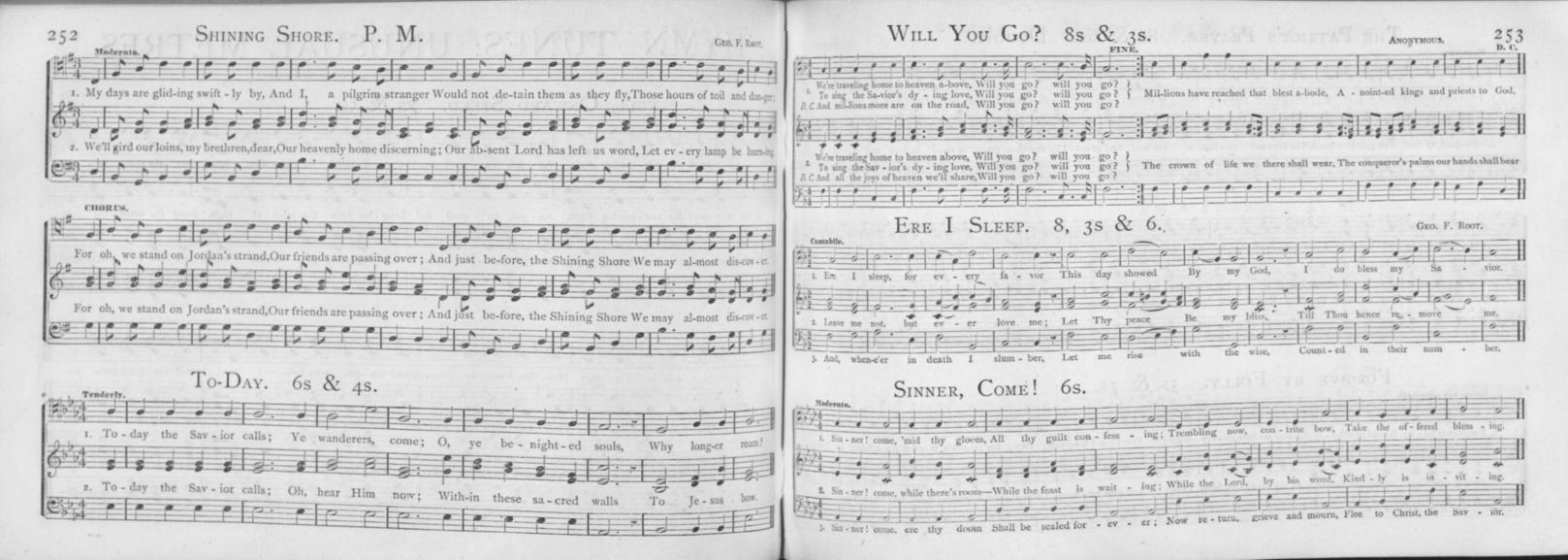


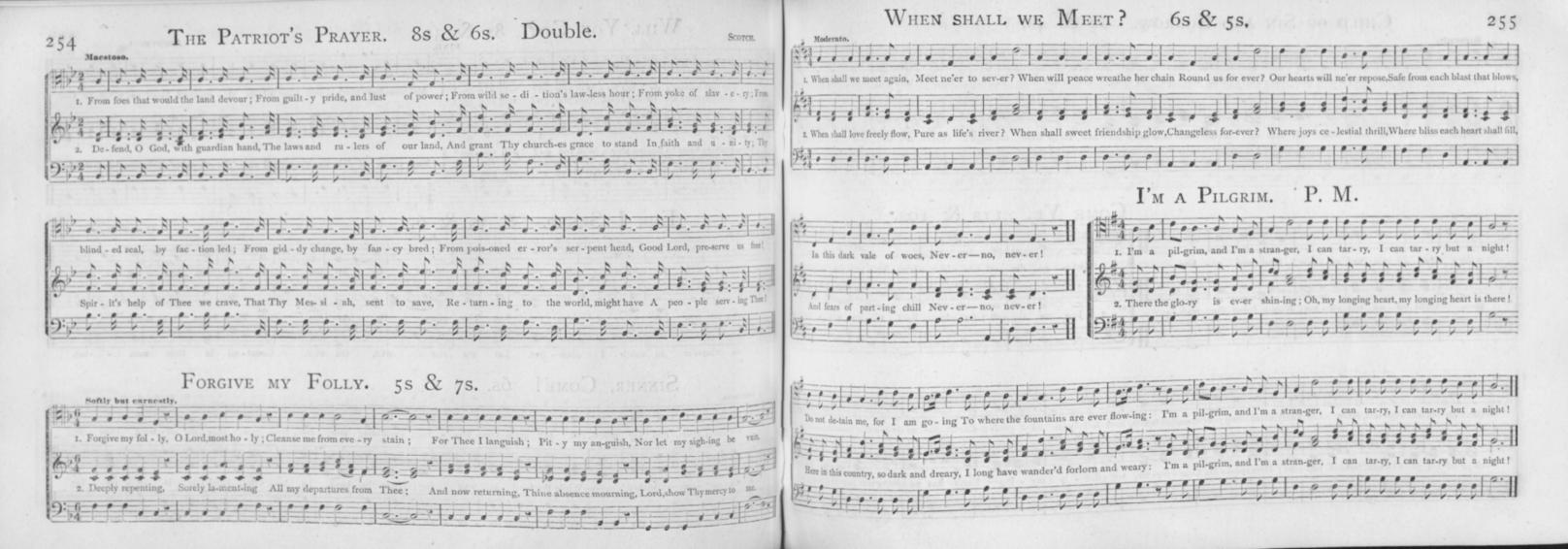


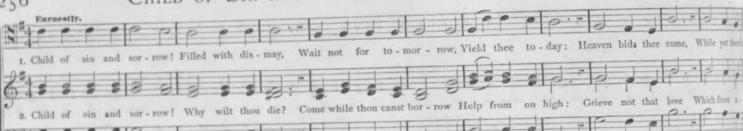




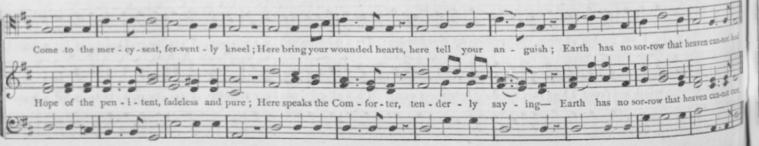


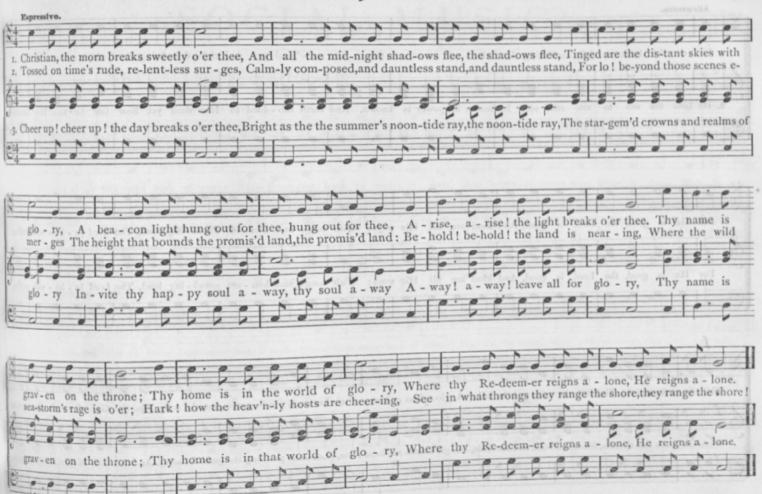




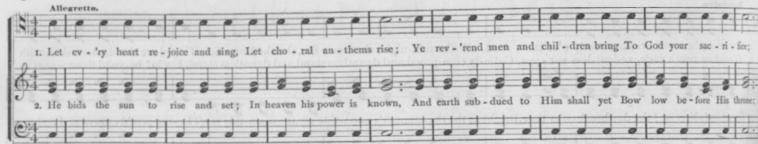


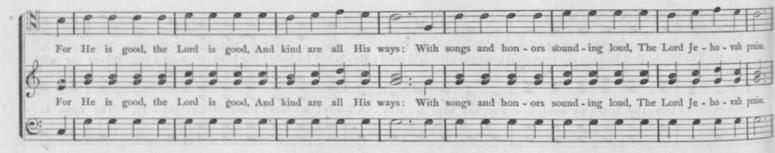


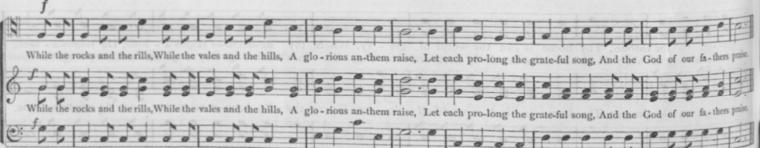




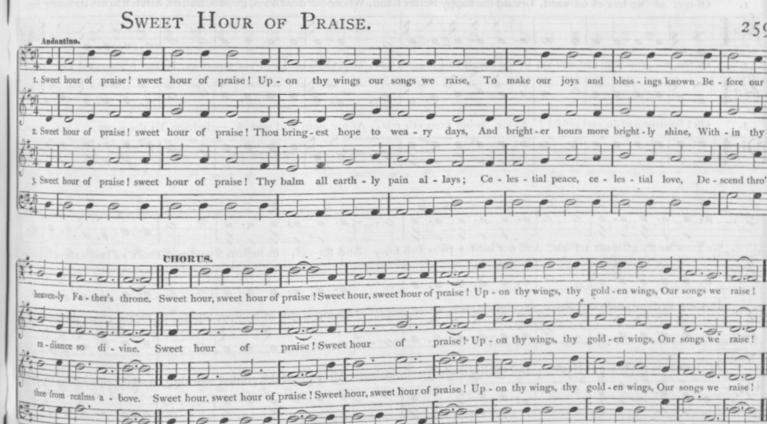


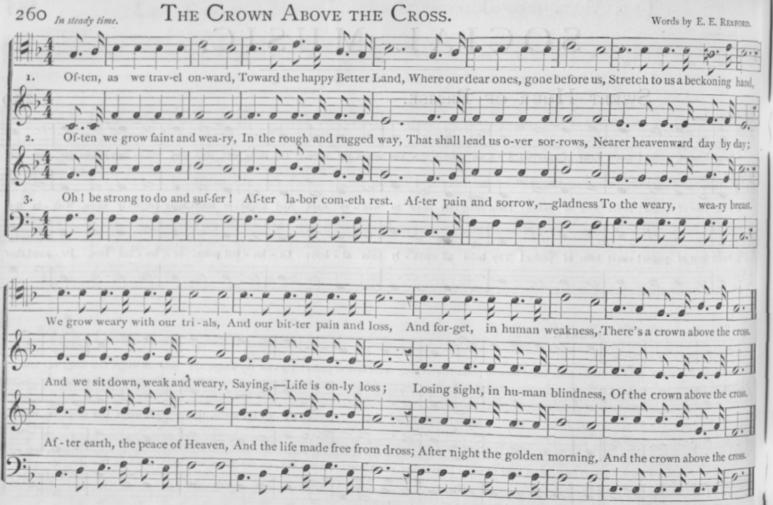




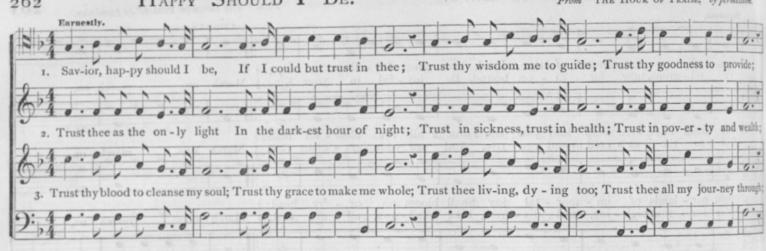


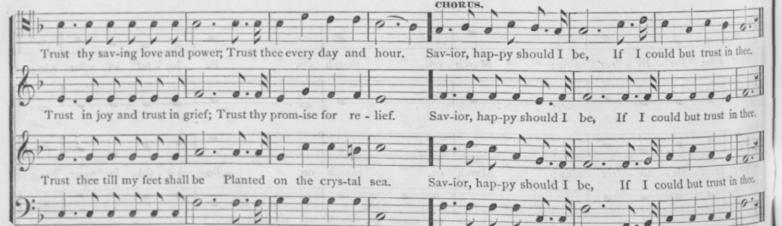
SOCIAL MUSIC.

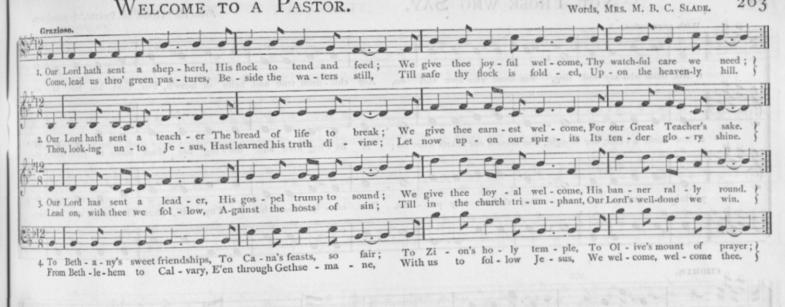


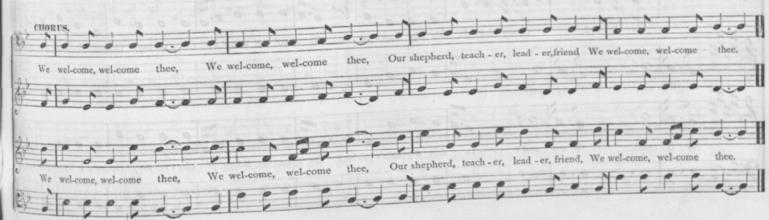




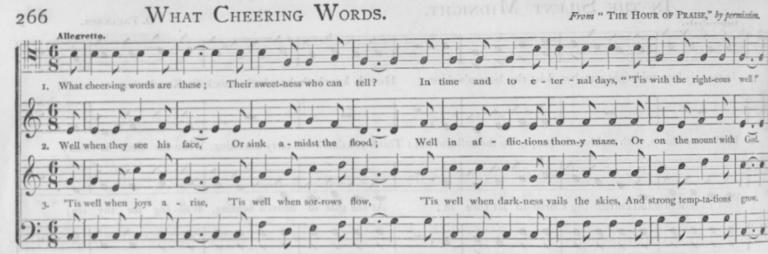


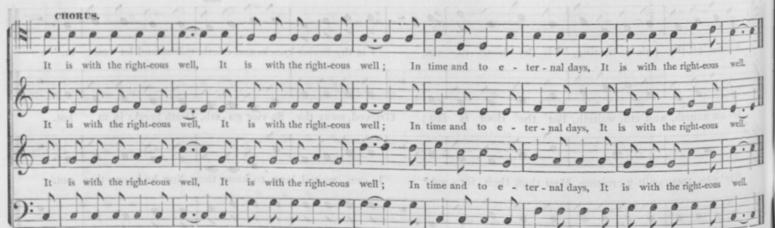


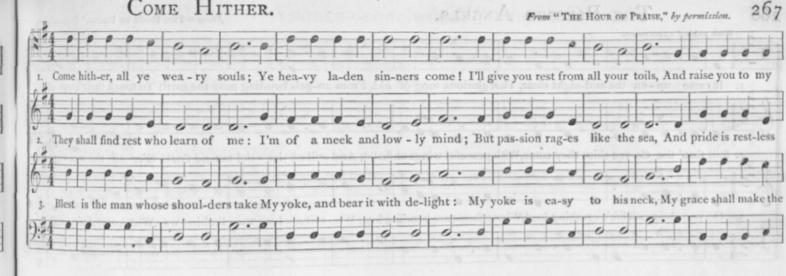


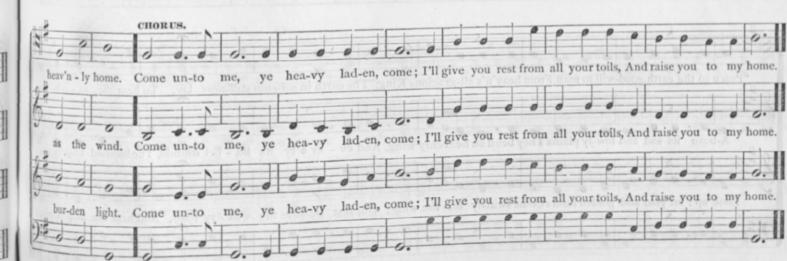






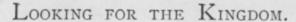




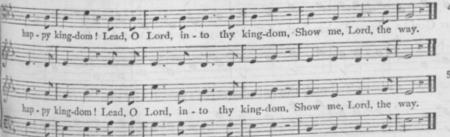




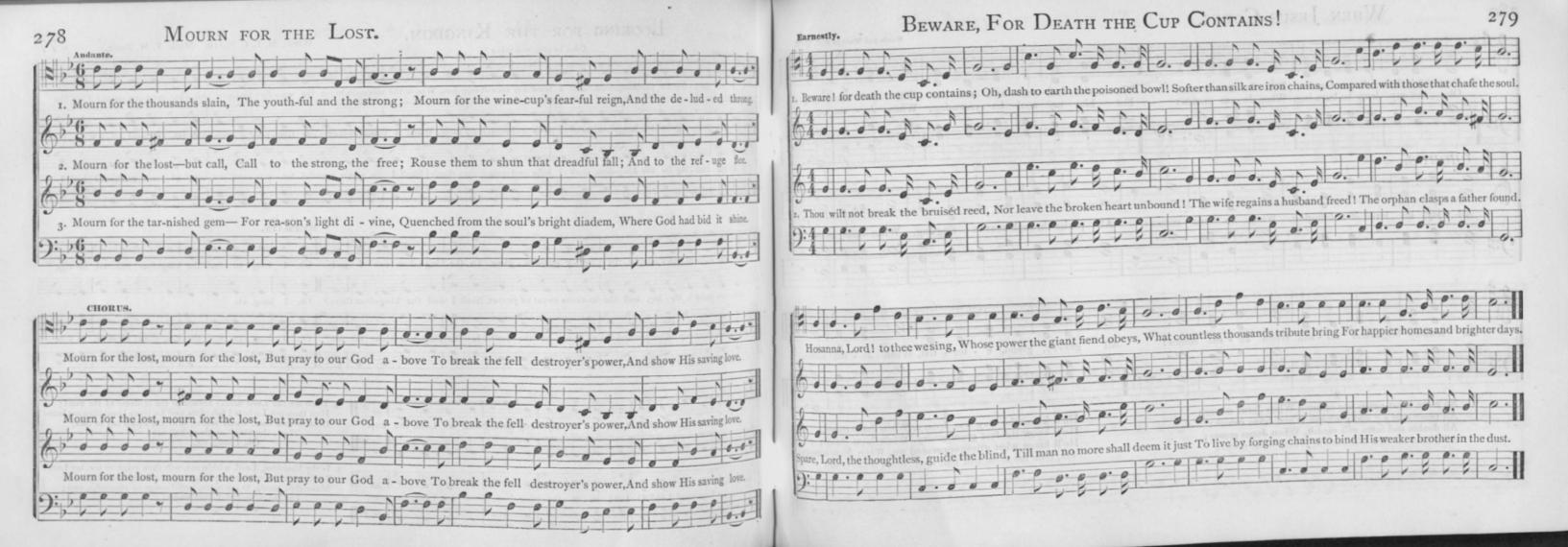


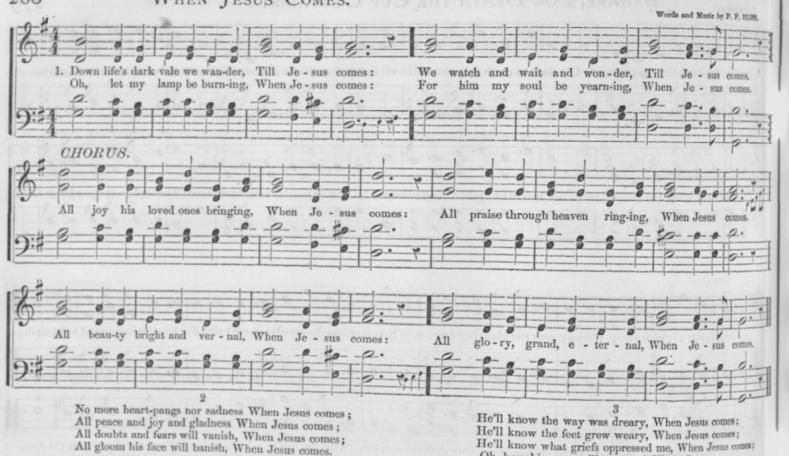






- 4. Unto me the Lord makes answer in the stillness of the word;
 Hast thou not Lo here! full often, and Lo there! hast thou not heard?
 Look within thee, weary seeker, hear the Spirit say to thee,
 There the kingdom thou shalt see!
 Oh, I long, etc.
- 5. Is thy kingdom, Lord, within me, wilt thou reign in me, my Lord? I will trust the wondrous promise of the well-beloved word; Make thou ready, O my spirit, joyful songs of triumph sound; For the kingdom I have found! Oh, I long, etc.





He'll know the feet grew weary, When Jesus comes; He'll know what griefs oppressed me, When Jesus comes; Oh, how his arms will rest me! When Jesus comes.

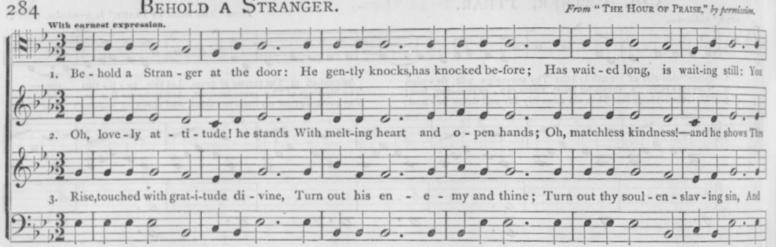


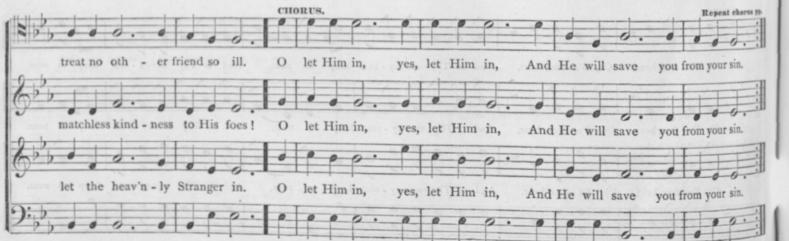


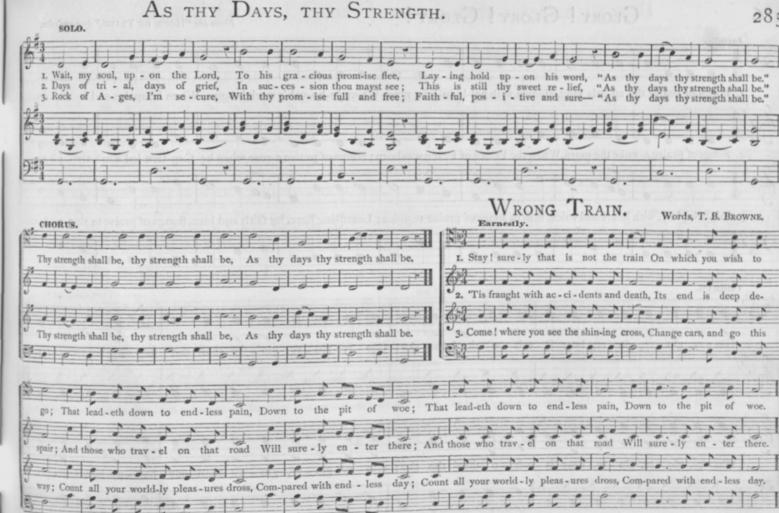


And to Thy mer-cy - seat keep us near,

Oh, Fa - ther, hear, Oh, Fa - ther, hear,

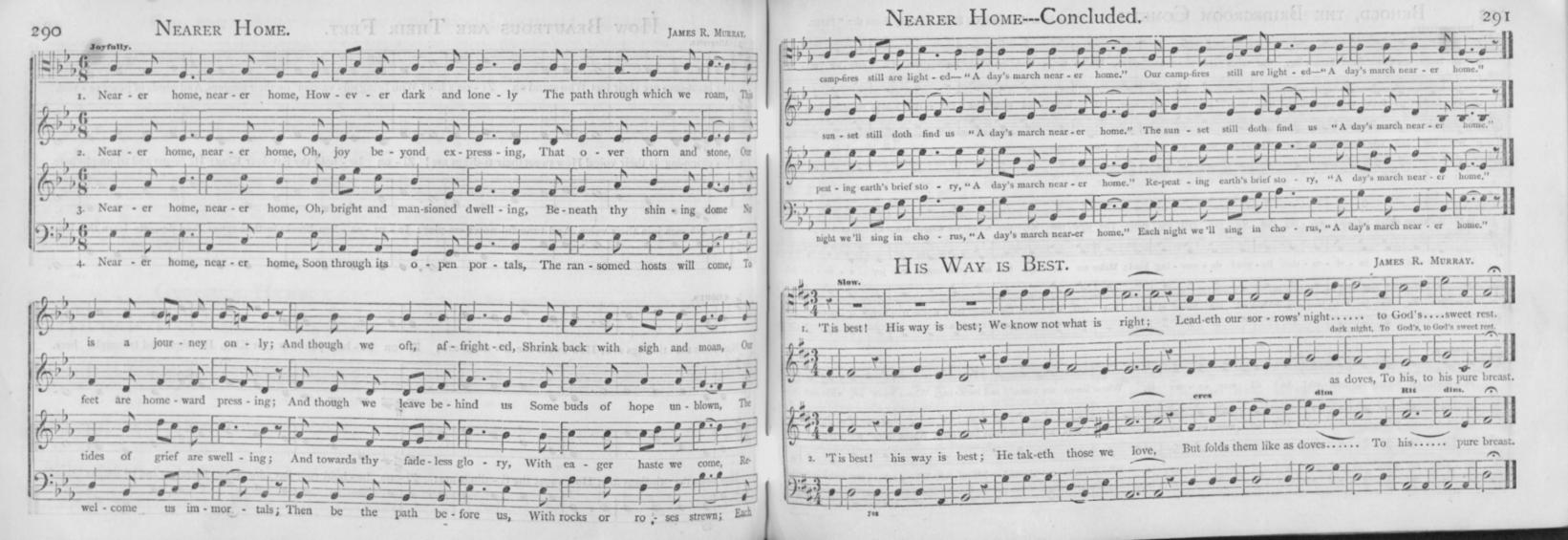


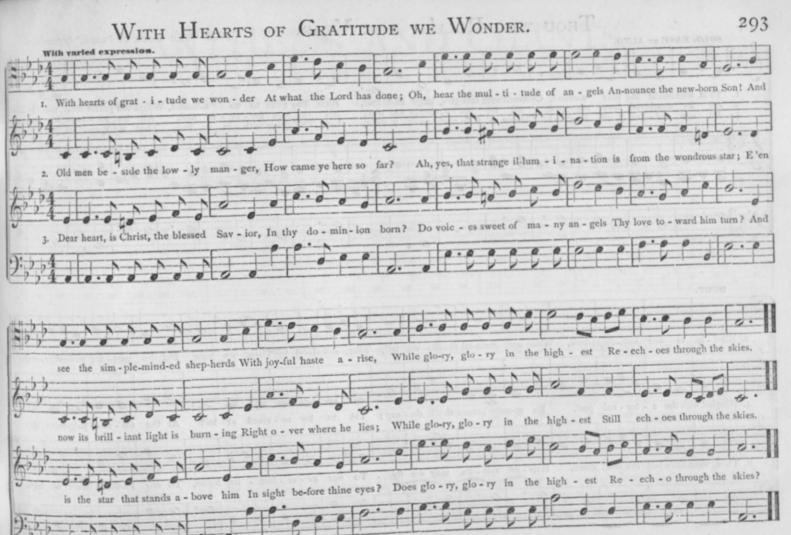








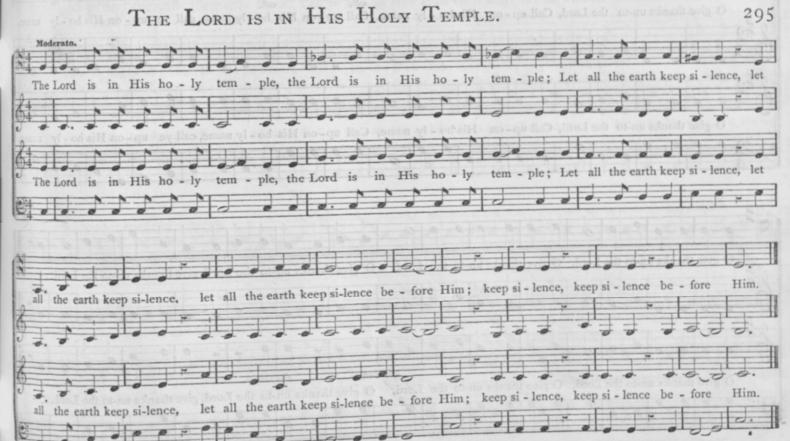


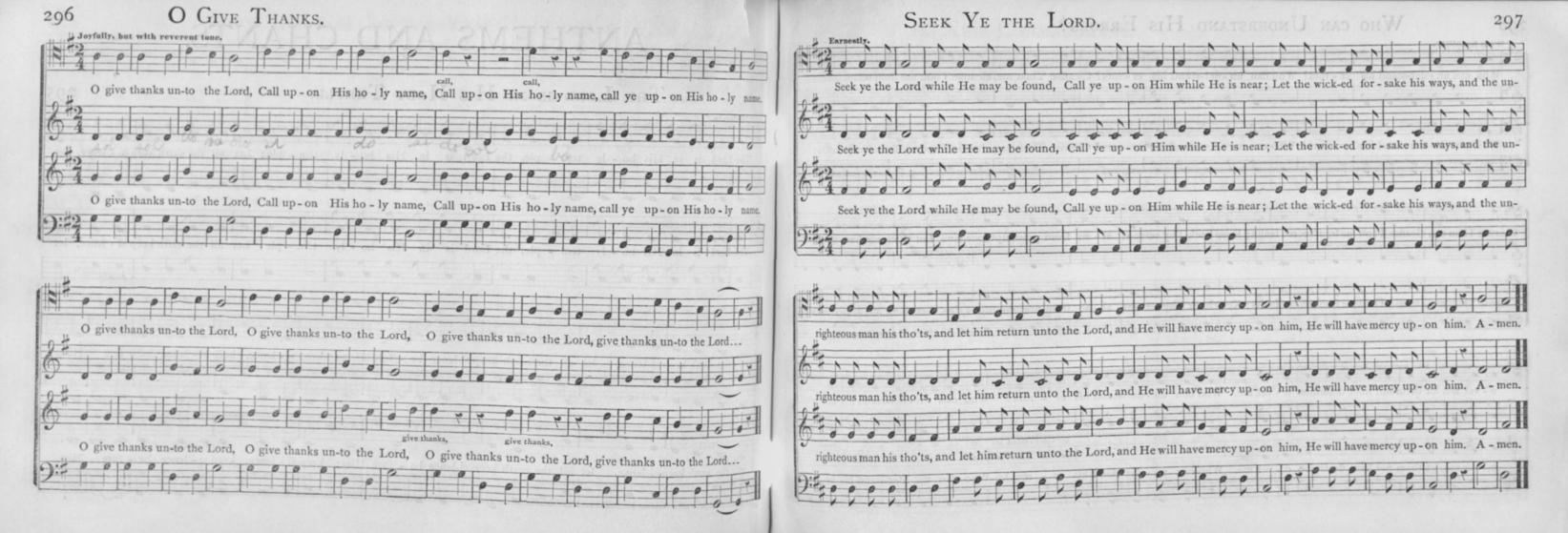


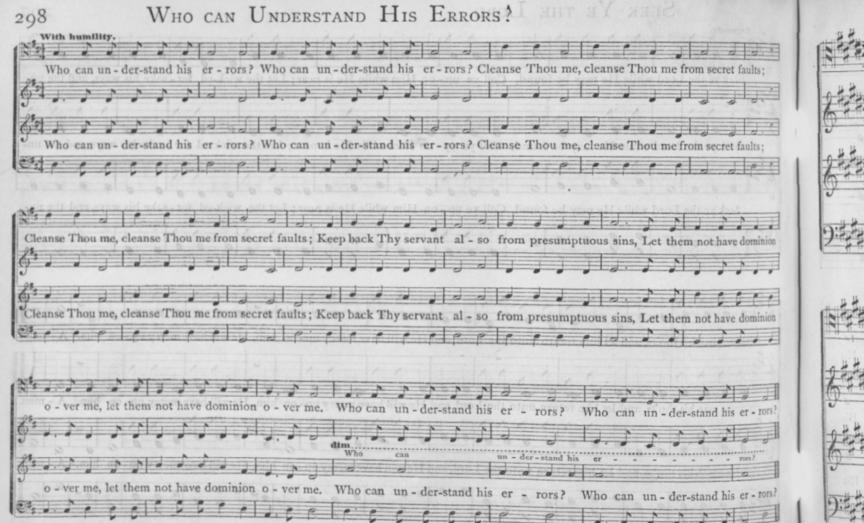




ANTHEMS AND CHANTS.

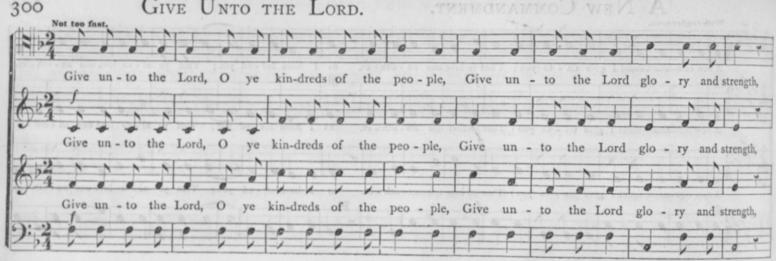


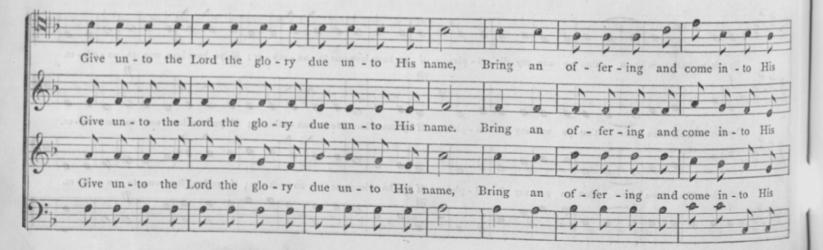






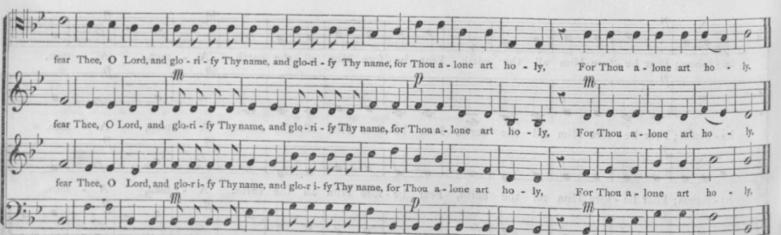


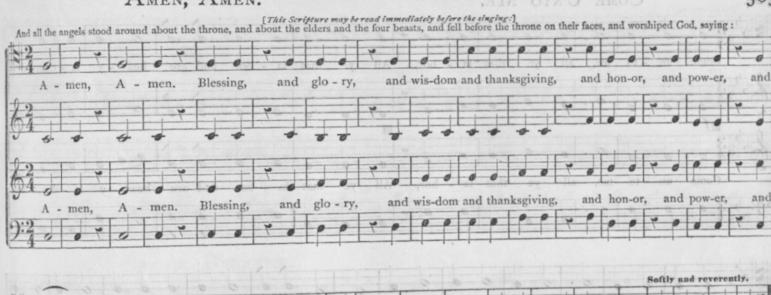


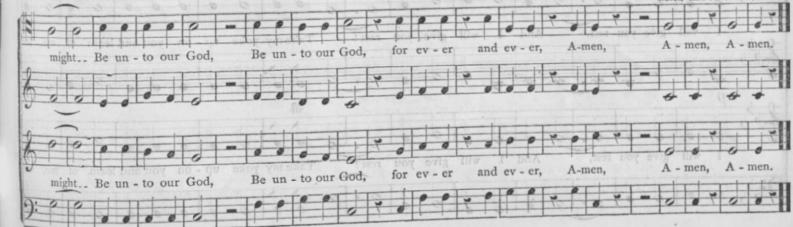






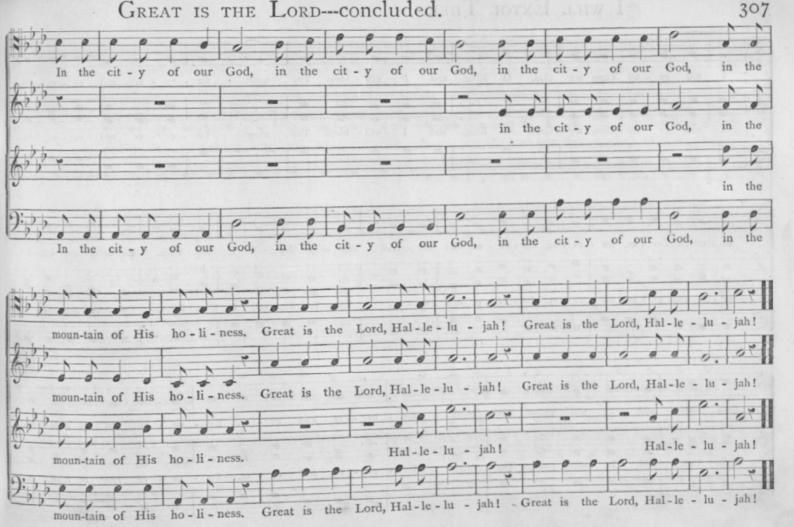


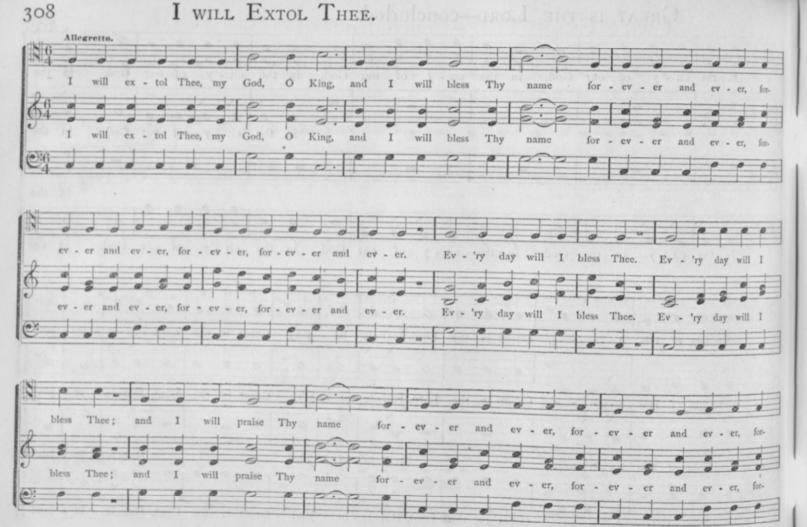


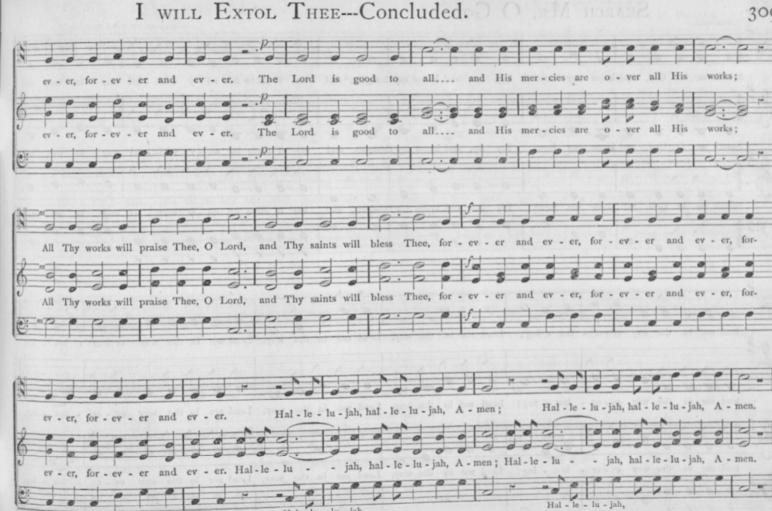


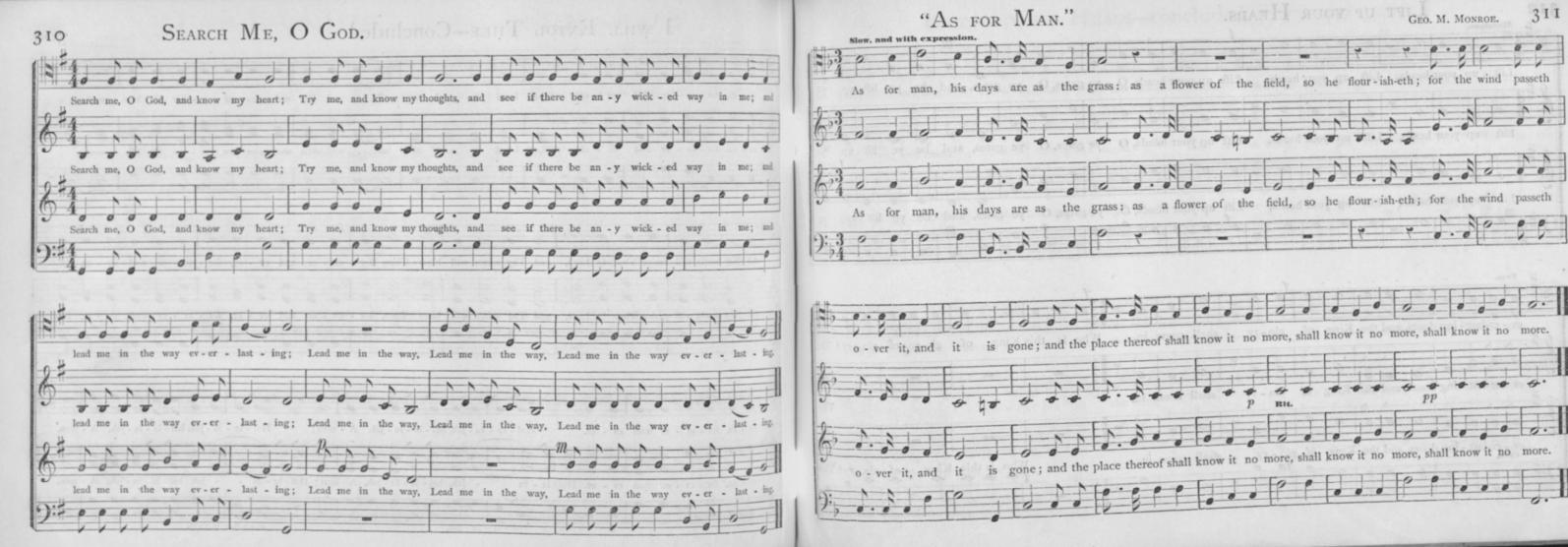




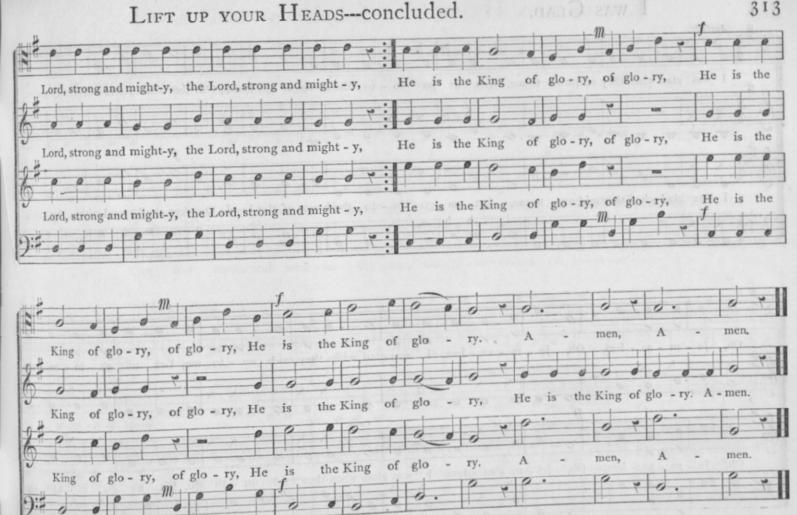


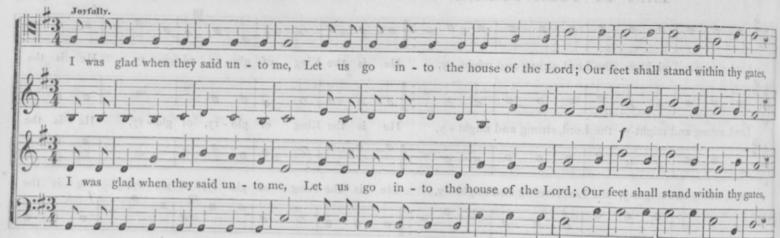


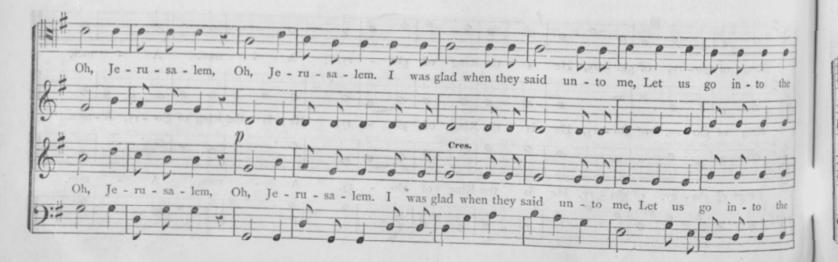


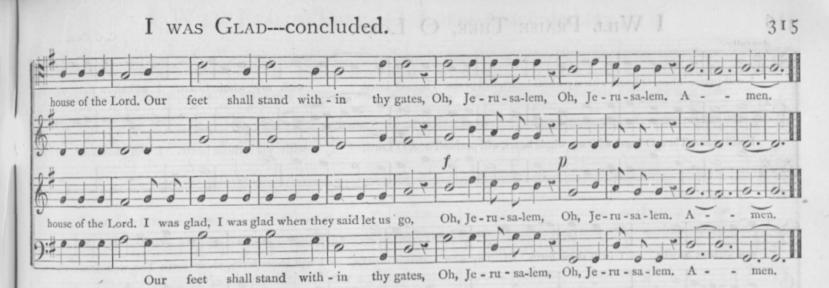


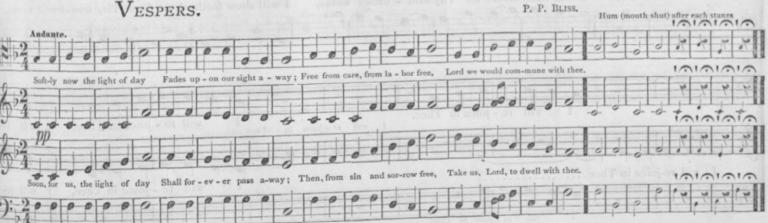


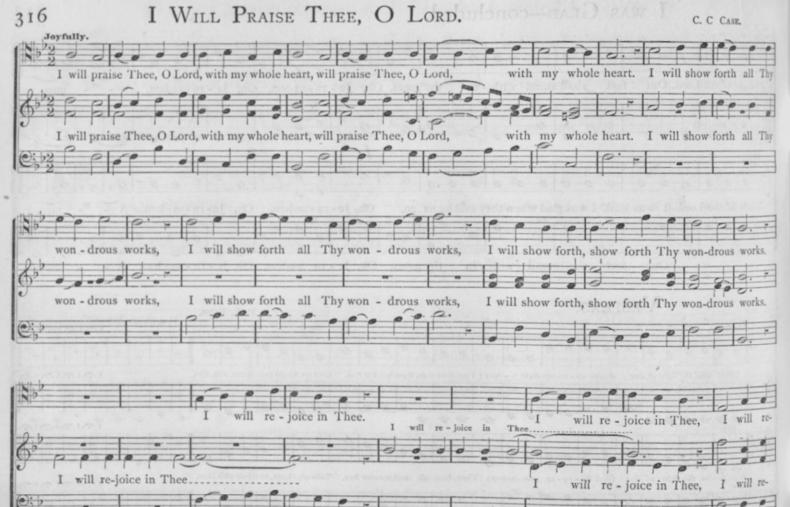


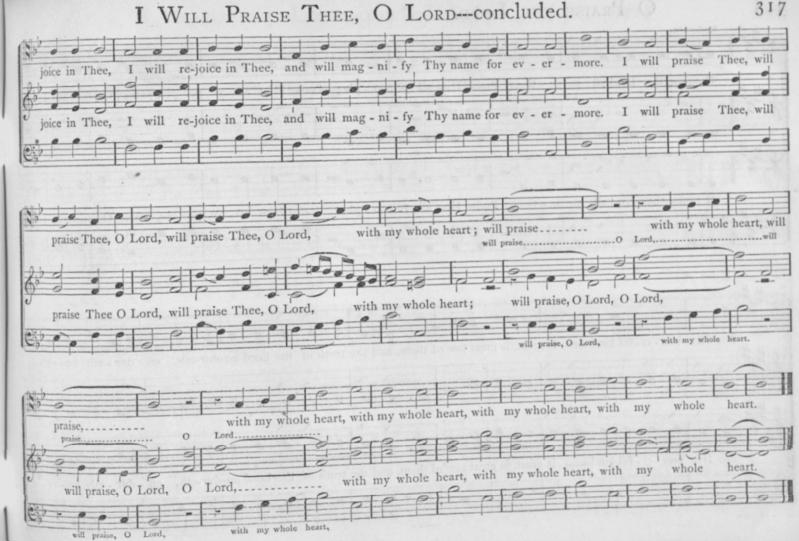






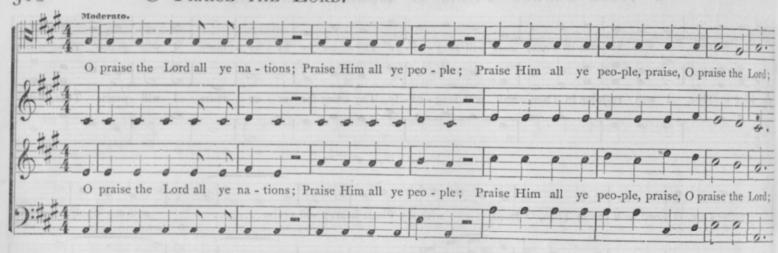


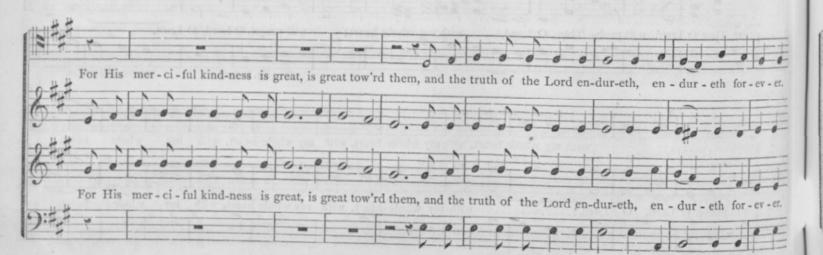


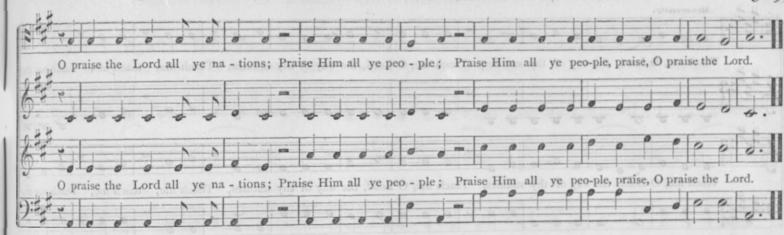






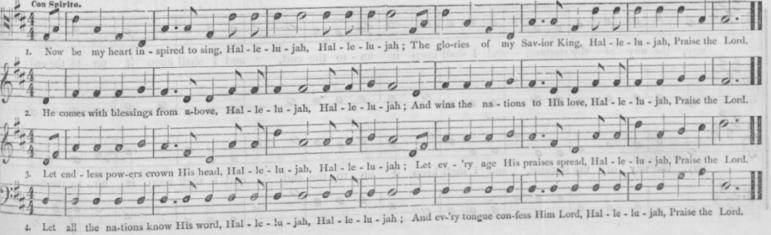




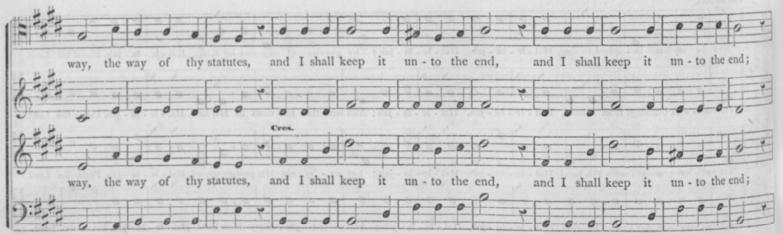


O Praise the Lord---concluded.

Now be MY HEART.

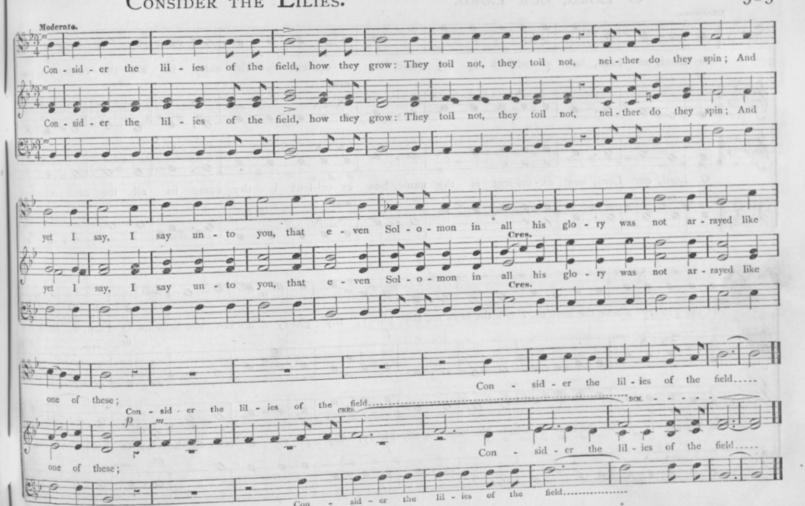


Teach me, O Lord, the way of thy statutes, Teach me, O Lord, the way of thy statutes, Teach me, teach me, Teach me the

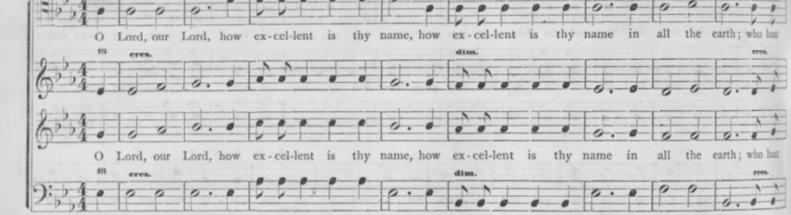


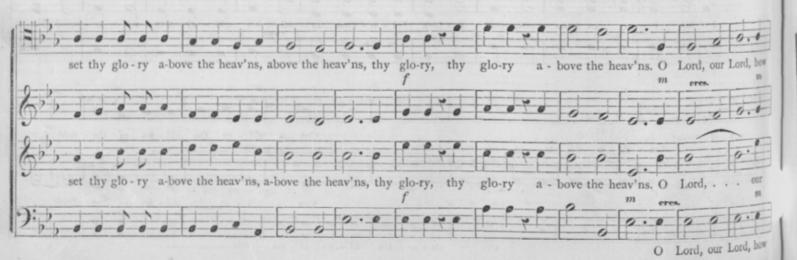






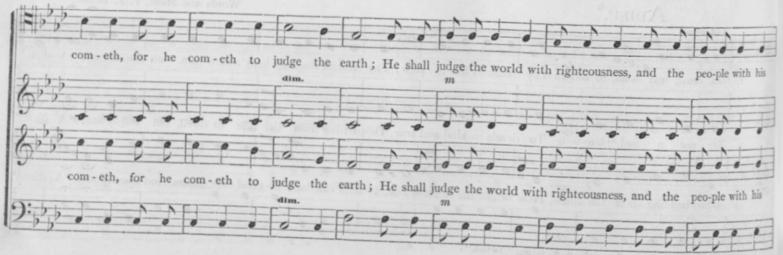








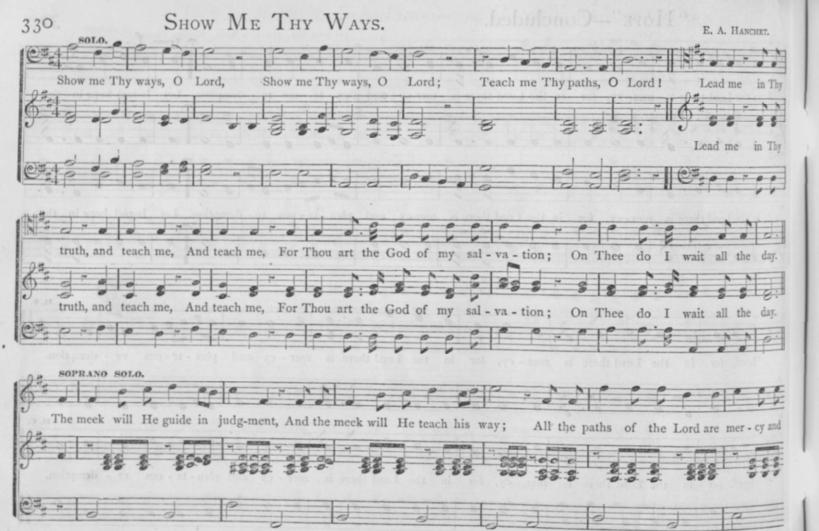










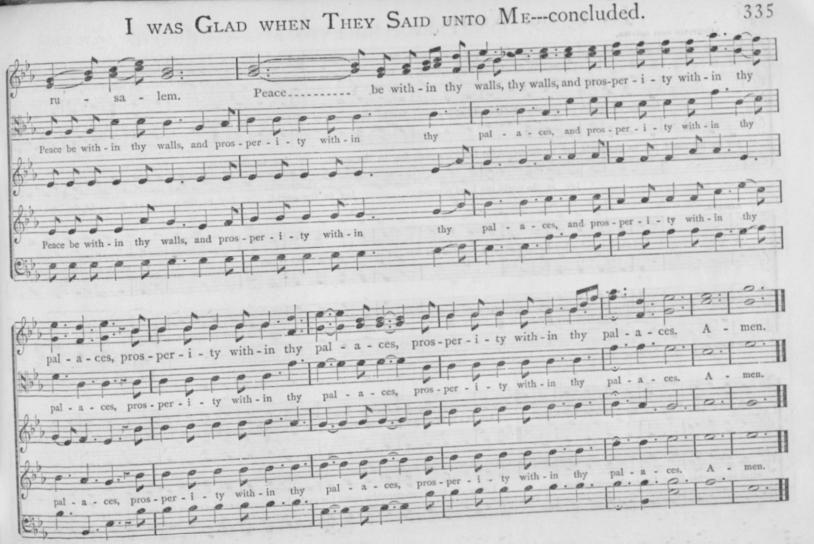




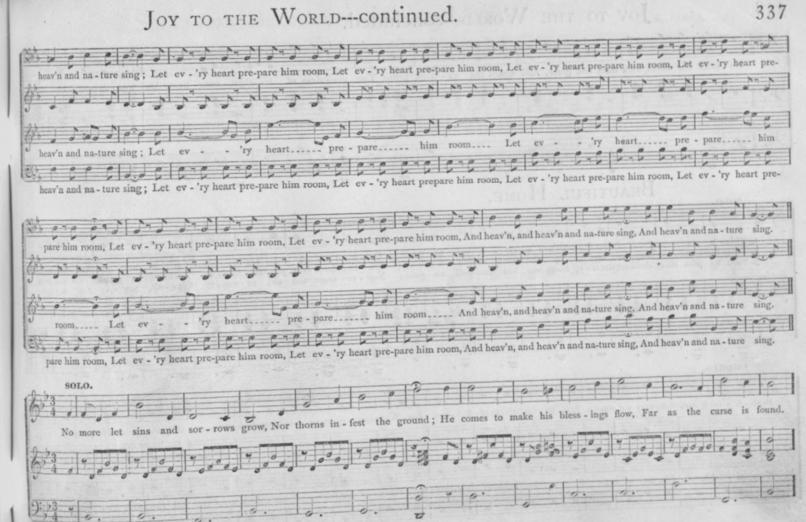




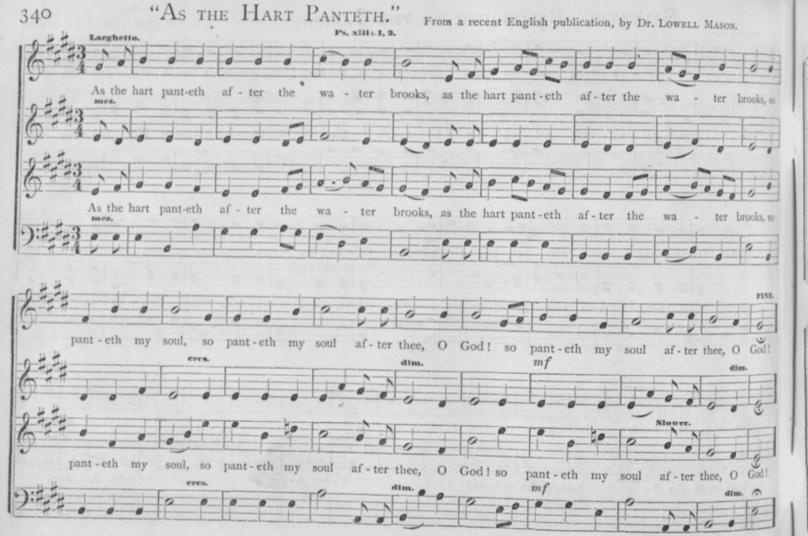


















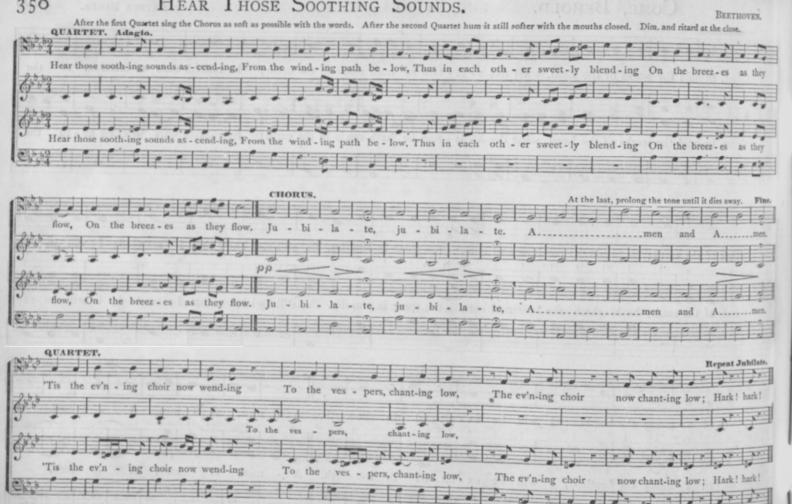
JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING---Concluded.

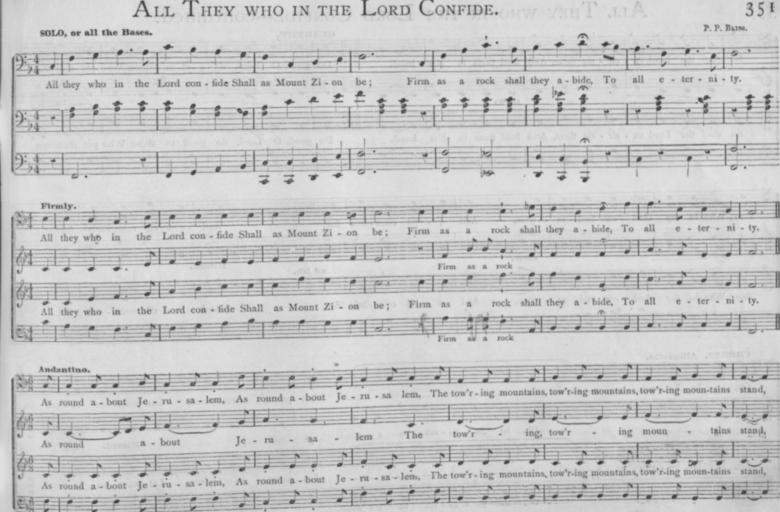












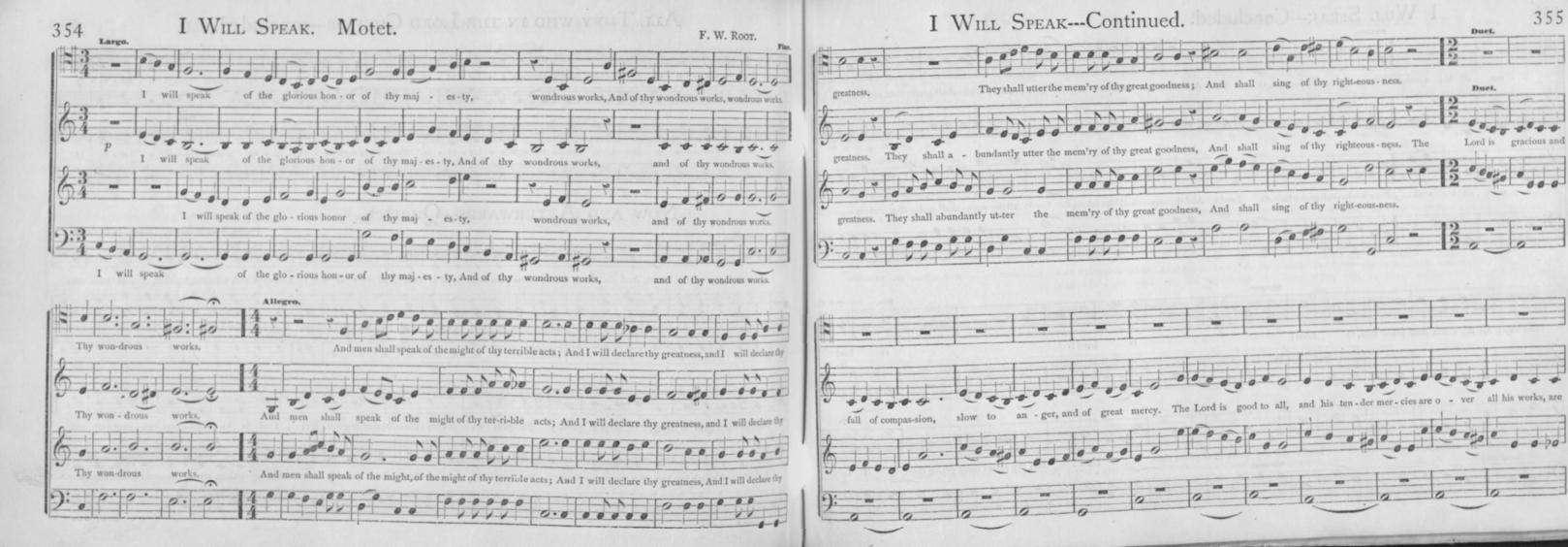


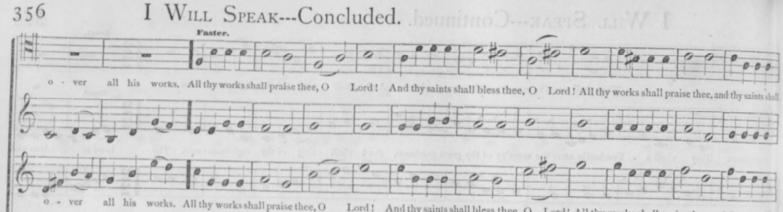




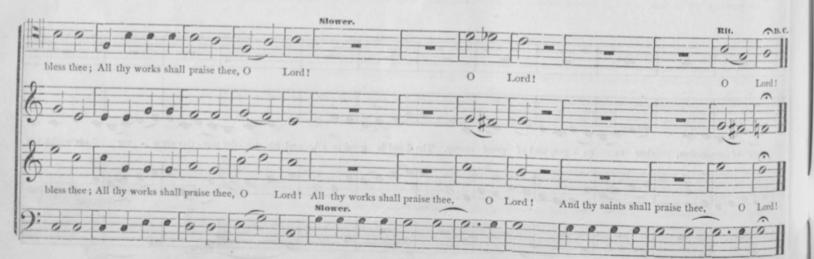




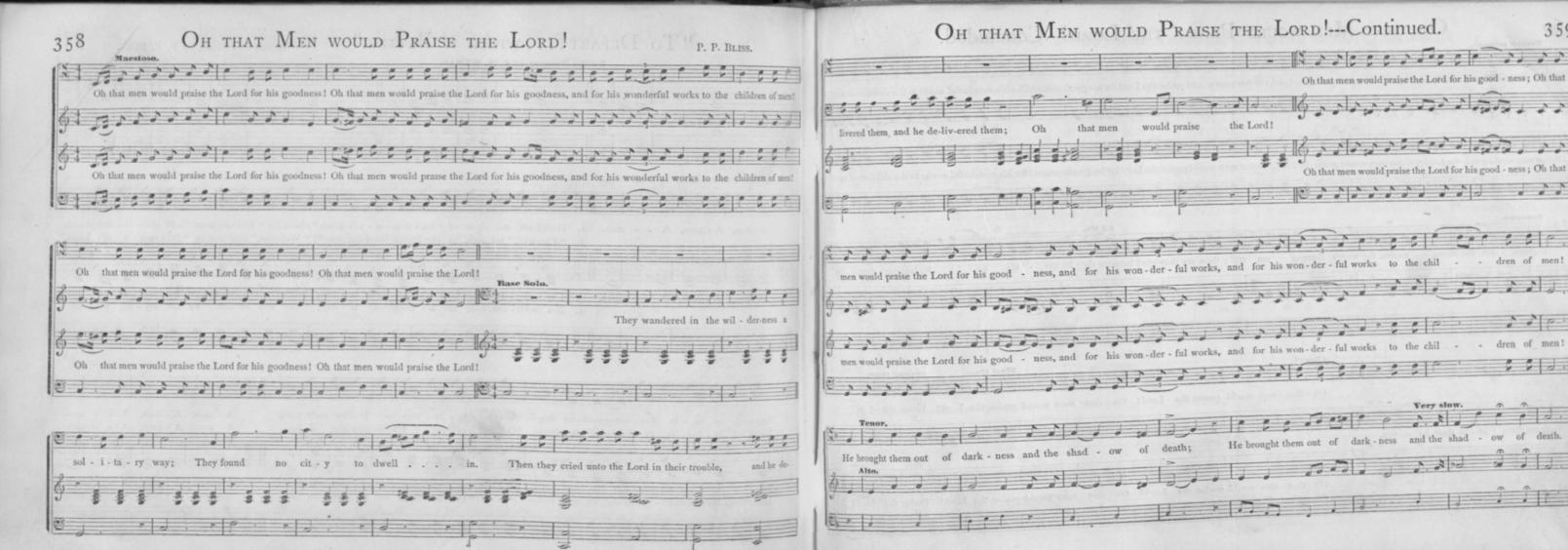




Lord! And thy saints shall bless thee, O Lord! All thy works shall praise thee, and thy saints shall





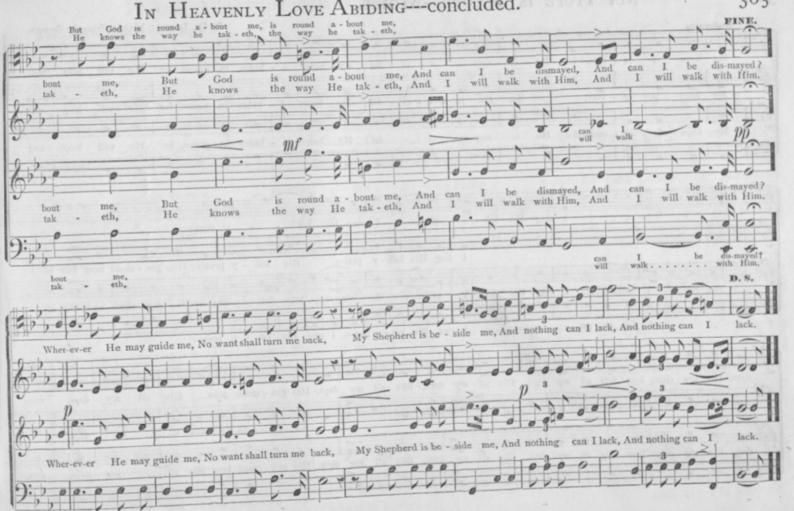










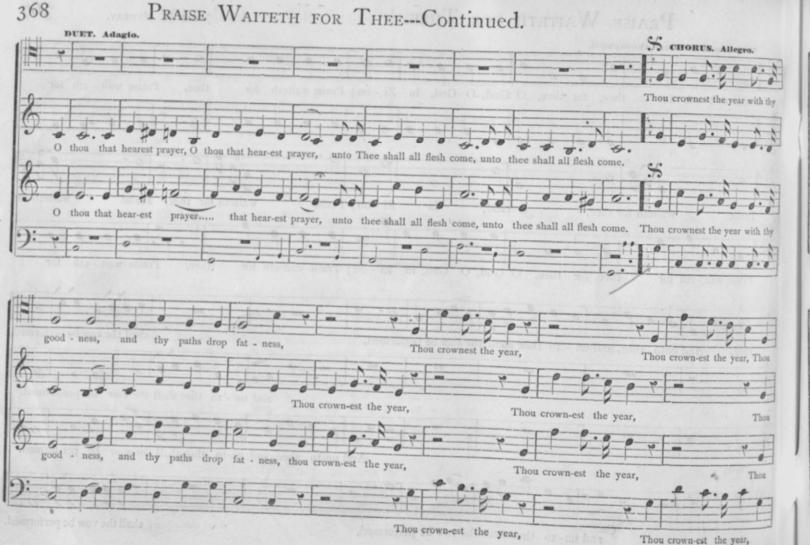




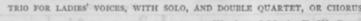
His gra - cious love fills all my days.



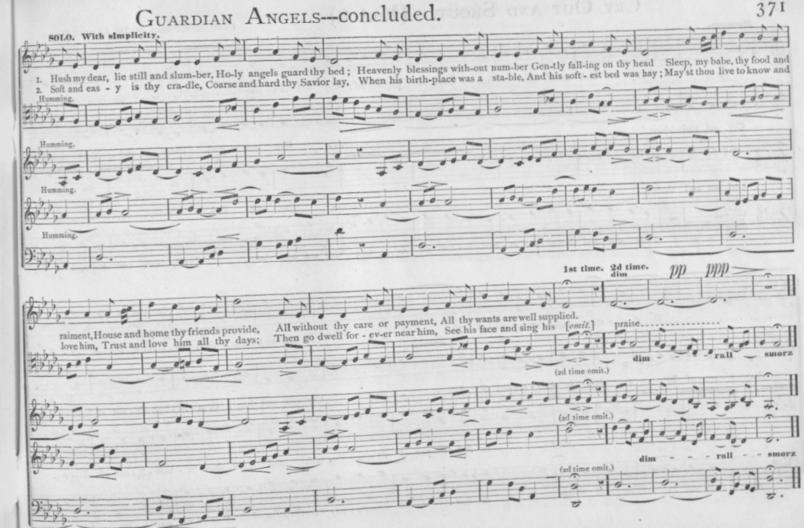


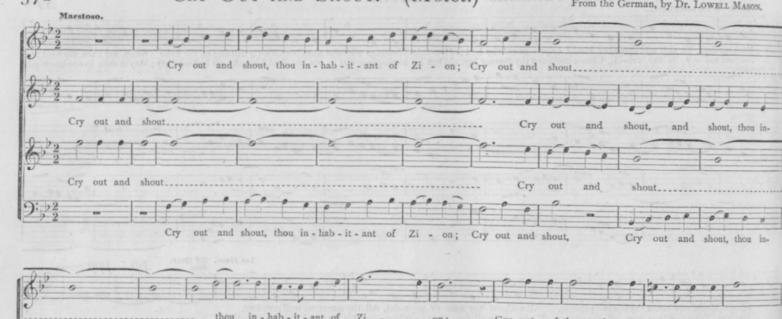


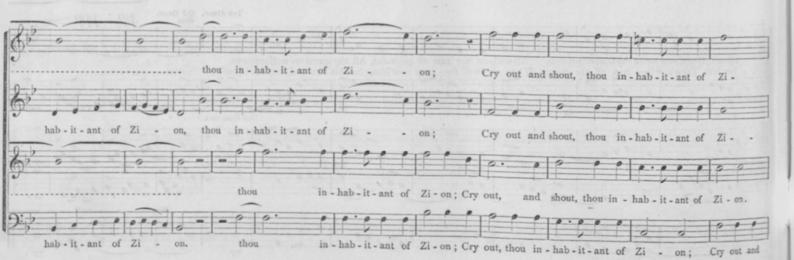


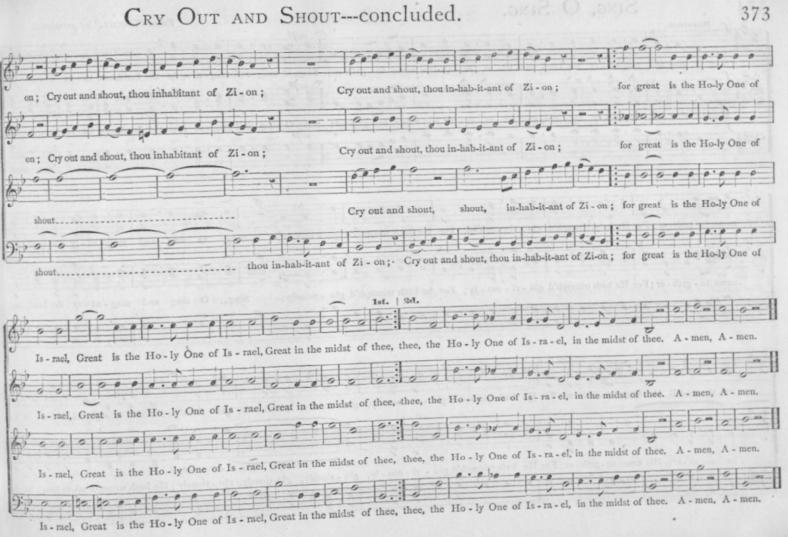


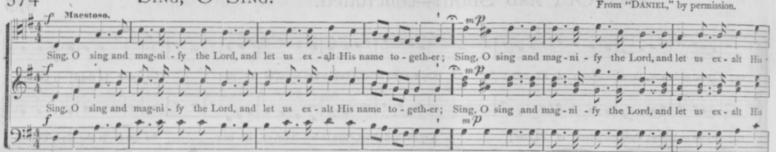


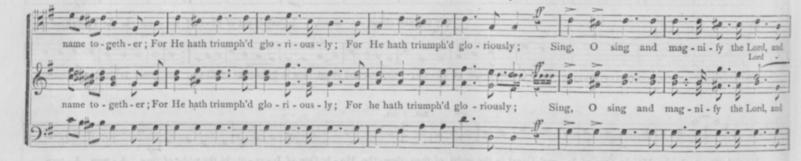




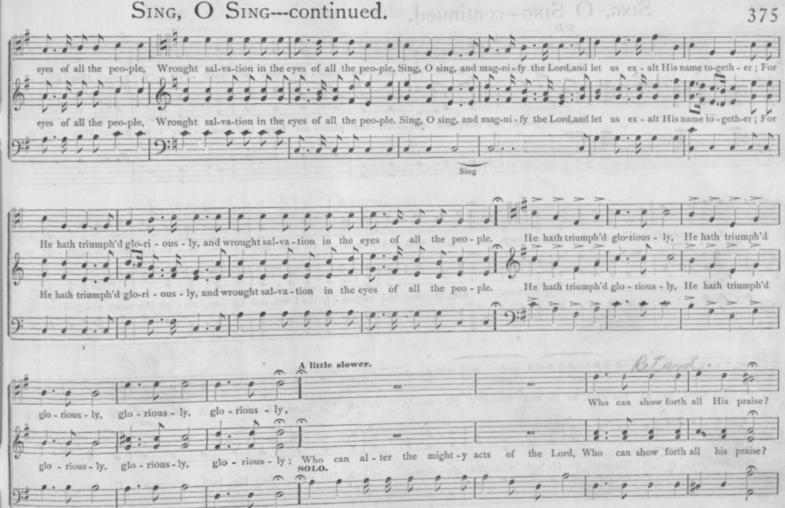




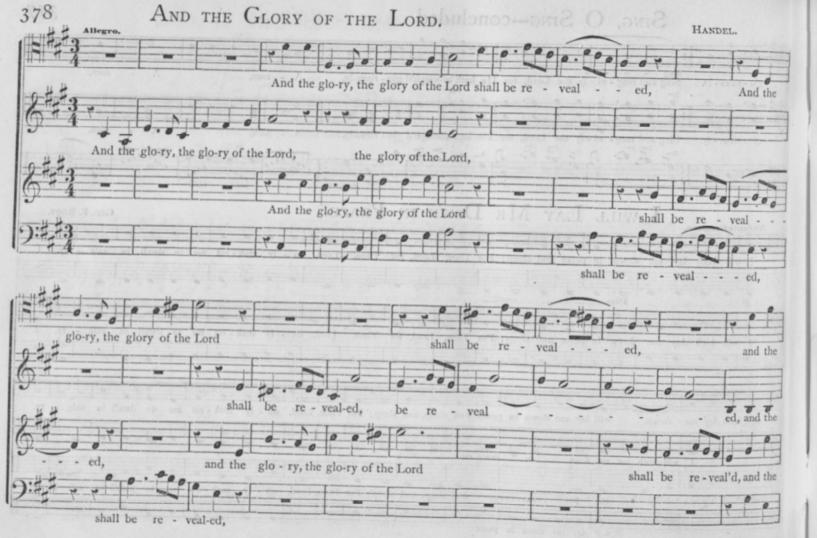


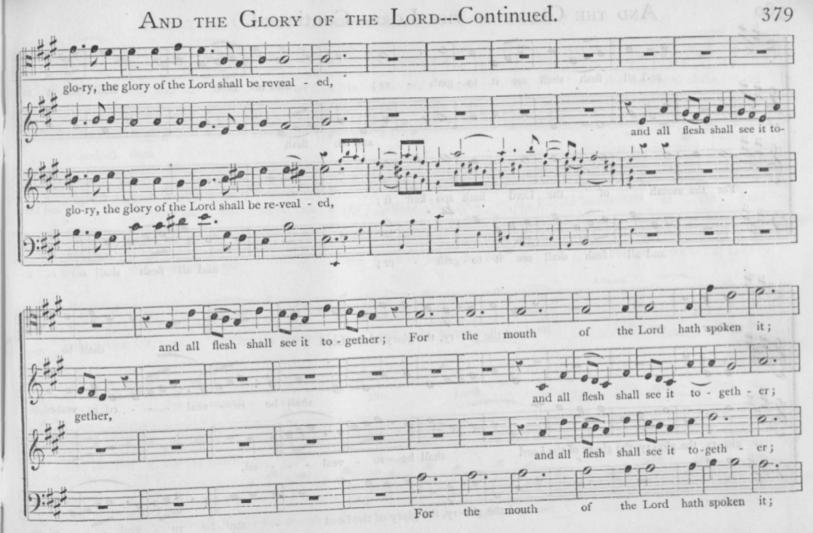


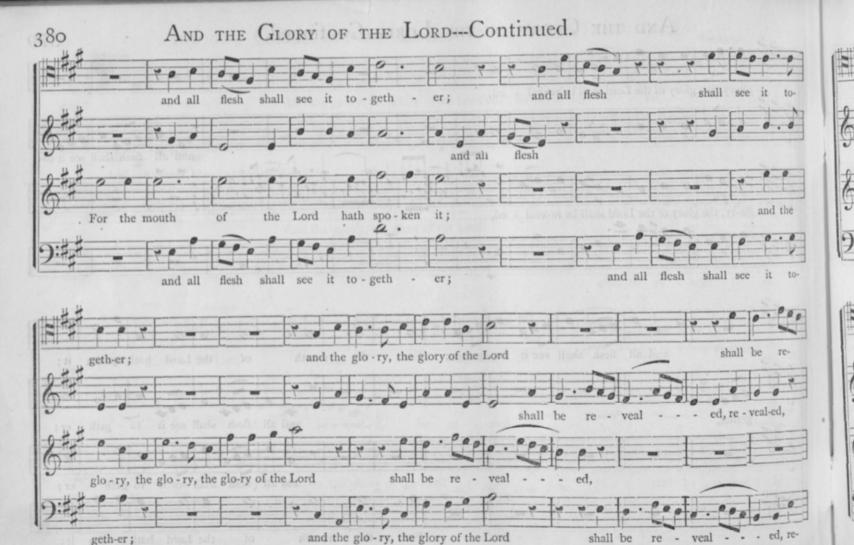


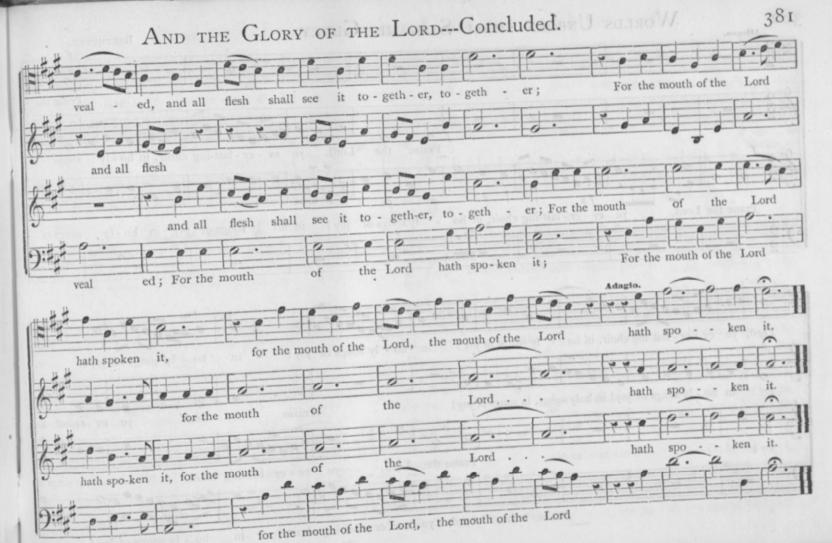


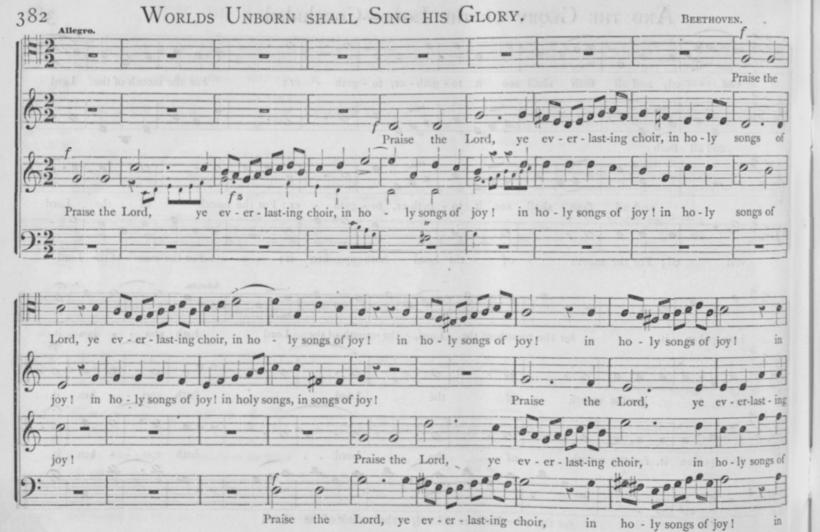


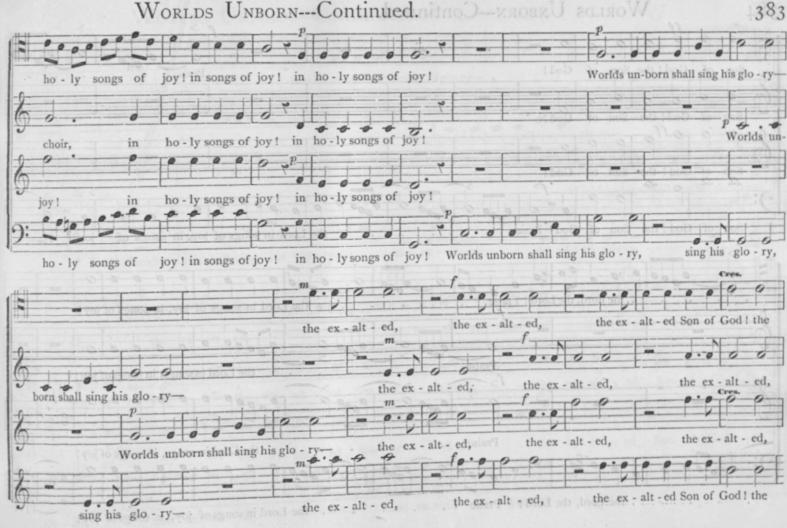




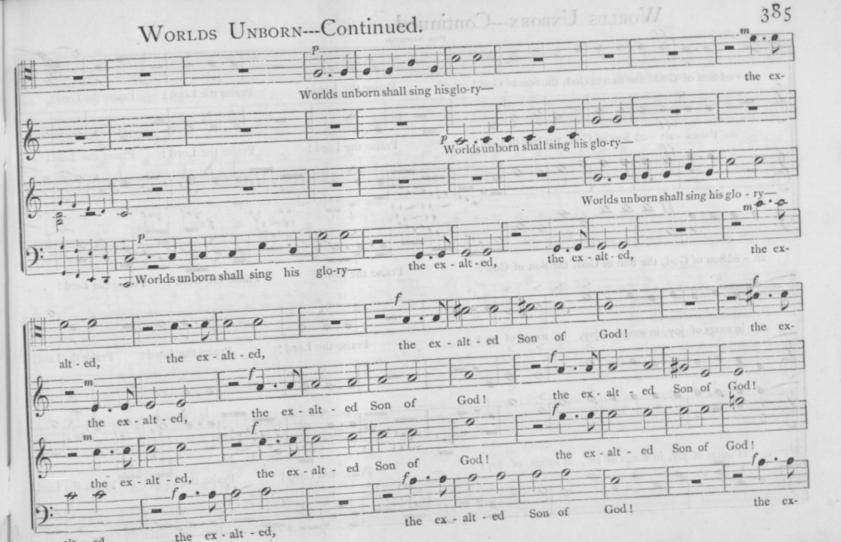




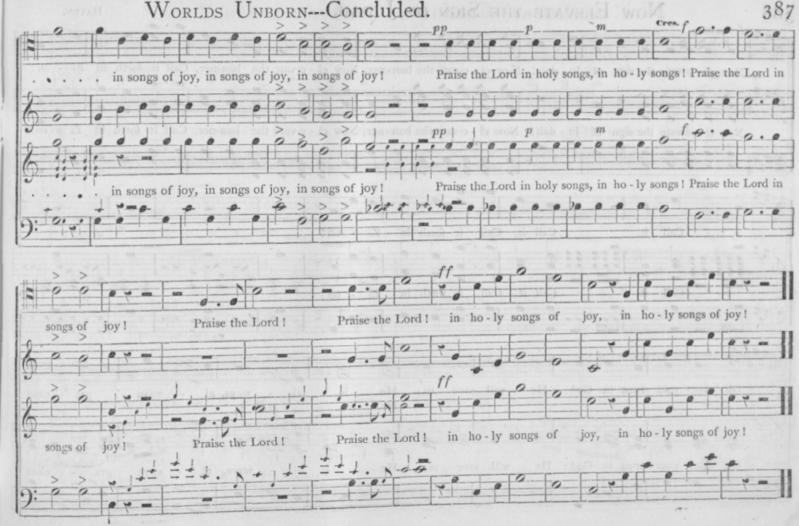




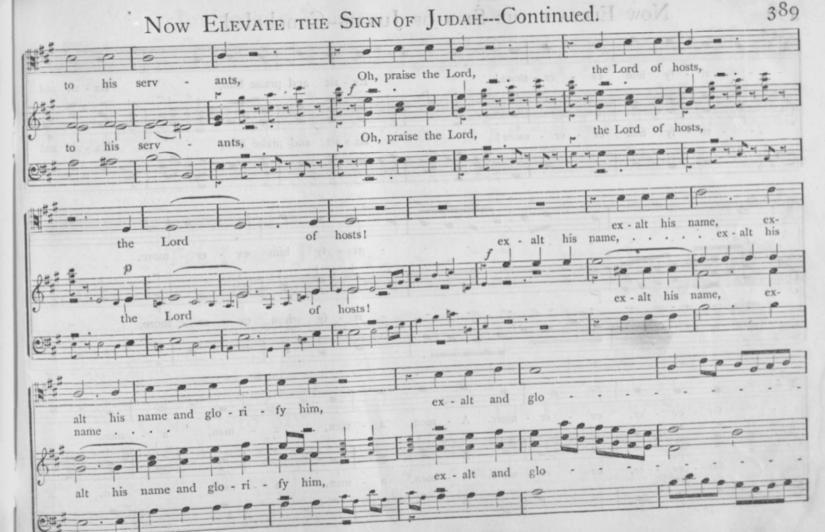






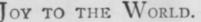




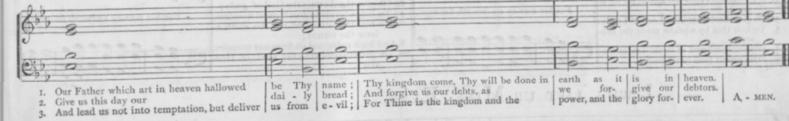




TALLIS.







COME UNTO ME.

Come unto me all ye that labor and are | heavy | laden.
 Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and | I will | give you | rest.
 Take my yoke upon you and learn of me; for I am meek and | lowly in | heart.
 And ye shall find | rest un- | to your | souls.

3. For my yoke is easy, and my | burden—is | light.
For my yoke is | easy—and my | burden—is | light.

4. And the spirit and the bride say come, and let him that | heareth—say | come.

And let him that is athirst come, and whosoever will, let him take the | water of | life— | freely. A - MEN-

- THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD.
- The Lord is my Shepherd, I | shall not | want.
 He maketh me to lie down in green pastures, he leadeth me be- | side the | still | waters.

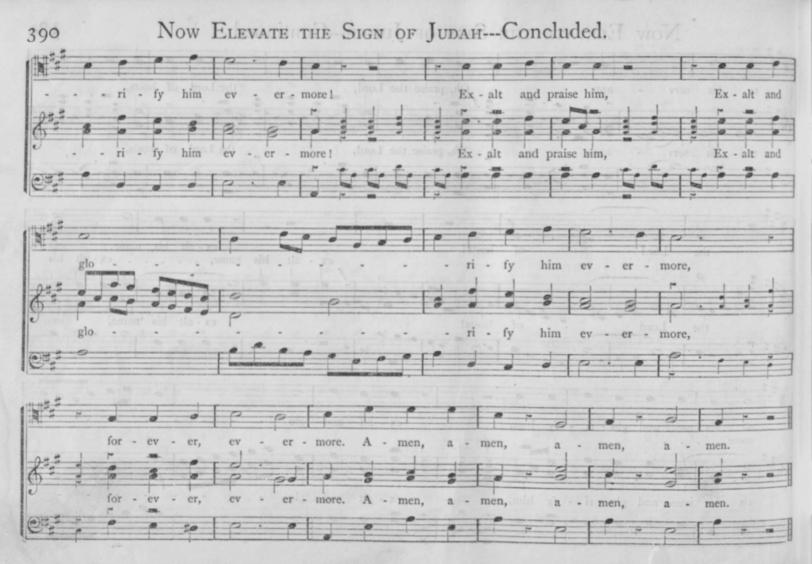
He re- | storeth-my | soul.

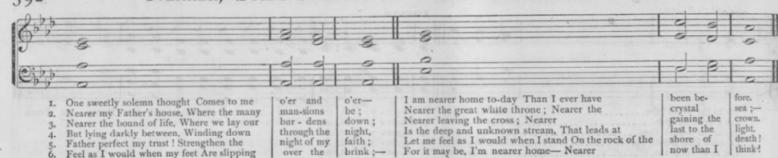
He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness | for his | name's- | sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will | fear no | evil.

For thou art with me, thy rod and thy | staff-they | comfort | me, Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies.

Thou anointest my head with oil, my | cup- | runneth | over, Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the | days of-my | life, And I will dwell in the | house-of the | Lord-for | ever. A - MEN.



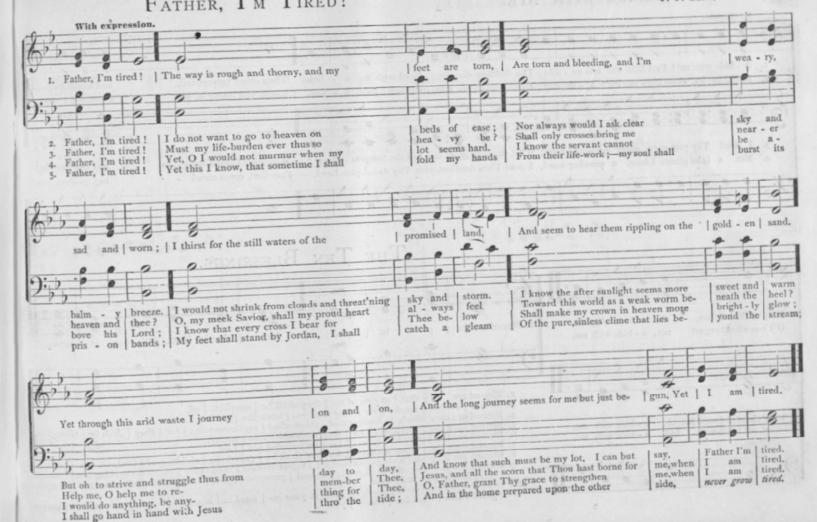


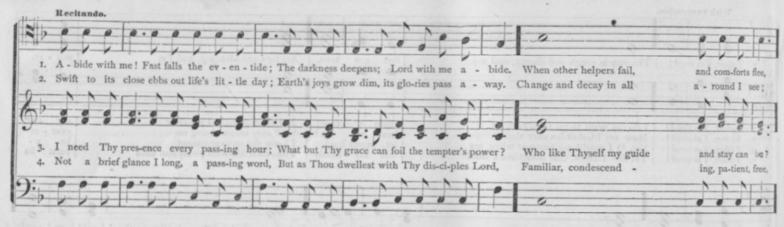
FOR HIS MERCY ENDURETH FOREVER.



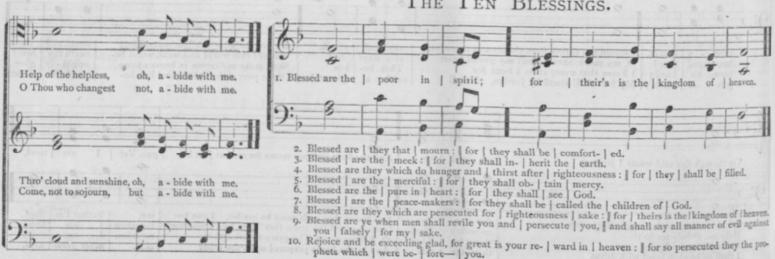
I WILL LIFT UP MINE EYES.







THE TEN BLESSINGS.



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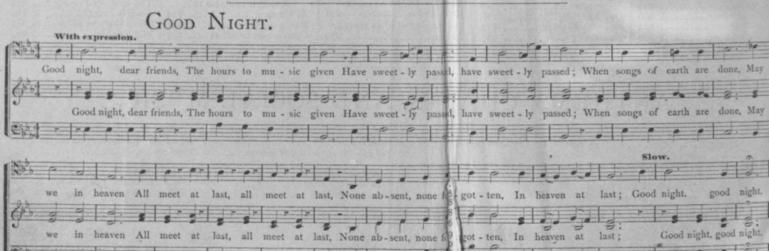
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