THE SCEPTRE.

By Dr. A. BROC

EVERETT,

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Pro BENJAMIN HOLDEN EVERETT

New Hork and Chicago:

Published by BIGLOW & MAIN, 76 East Ninth Street, New York, and 145 State Street, Chicago.

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THE SCEPTRE

A Superior Collection of Church Music,

MOSTLY NEW.

By Dr. A. BROOKS EVERETT, assisted by Prof. BENJAMIN HOLDEN EVERETT.

new York and Chicago:

Published by BIGLOW & MAN, 76 East Ninth Street, New York, and 145 State Street, Chicago. (Successors to WM. B. FRADBURY.)

JR SALE BY BOOKSELDERS GENERALLY.

PREFACE.

In the preparation of the SCEPTRY we have endeavored, so far as it is possible in work of the kind, to meet every want of the Choir, the Teacher, and the Elementary Singing Class.

The METRICAL department contains an abundant variety of tunes in all the metres in ordinary use, so that a hymn will rarely be met with in any of our Church Hymn Books for which an appropriate tune cannot be found in this work.

Books of Church Music are universally considered to be deficient in good tunes in the short metre. We believe we have supplied this deficiency in the SCEPTRE, and that as good and ample a variety of unes will be found in this as in any other petre in this or any other book.

Besides the ordinary manner of designating the OD, or PECULIAR metres, we have distinguished them in the mode employed in the hymn book of the M. E. Church, as 1st P. M., 2d P. M., 3d P. M., &c.

At the end of the Long, Common and Short metres, we have inserted a choice selection of STANDARD OLD TUNES of corresponding measure.

The Anthem department, it will be seen, is unusually rich in appropriate pieces for opening public worship. These are of a plain and practical character, such as choirs can readily learn to sing. We invite the special attention of choristers to this department.

We have inserted but few chants, but they are of the very best.

The "Student's Compend," designed for the use of learners, is a succept, yet full and perspicuous exposition of musical notation and the principles of music—just what the Elementary Student wants.

The "EVERETT SYSTEM OF TEACHING VOCAL MUSIC," written out in full, "th appropriate exercises for earrying out the same will, it is believed, be found of great interest and profit to young teachers of elementary classes, and many ad ones may gale useful hints from it. At the end of this department we have placed a few progressive exercises to be used in the elementary class at the discretion of the teacher. After these will be found some pleasing four part songs, mostly "Season Songs," for practice in the class.

The eopious and earefully prepared indexes eannst fail to be of great convenience to horisters and teachers.

To all who have furnished us contributions of music, we here express our unfeigned onks. We are especially indebted to our brother, Prof. B. H. EVERETT, for the valuable assistance he has rendered us in our arduous but pleasing labors.

Our work on the Sceptre is now done, and we present it with all meekness and humility the Sovereign—the American People—with the sineere hope that it may meet their wants and their approbation, and that they may ever use it to the honor, a glory, and praise of Him who, by his example, in the small upper room at Jerusalem, and in one of the most solemn hours of his life, instituted singing as a to of Christian Worship.

THE AUTHOR.

STUDENT'S COMPEND OF MUSICAL NOTATION.

MUSIC.

Music is a combination or succession of tones in accordance with certain laws.

THE SCALE.

There are seven PRIMARY TONES in nature,* from which all music is derived.

These, when arranged in a certain order with regard to their relative

pitch; constitute the SCALE.

There are eight tones in the scale, the eighth being obtained by repeating the first. The tones of the scale are named from the

First Eight Numerals,

the lowest being called one; the next above it, two; the next, three; and so on. The highest is called eight; the next below it, seren; the next, six; and so on.

The difference of pitch between any two tones of the scale is called an

INTERVAL.

There are seven intervals in the scale, which are of two kinds, distinguished as

Larger and Smaller.

The larger intervals are called

Steps,

and the smaller are called

Half-Steps.

Five of the seven intervals are steps, and two of them are half-steps. The two half-steps occur between

Three and Four, and Seven and Eight.

All the others are whole steps.



THE STAFF.

Tones in music are represented on a character called a STAFF.

The staff is composed of five parallel horizontal lines and the four spaces coming between. The lines and spaces of the staff are counted or reckoned from the lowest upwards, as numbered below:

Ex. 2. STAFF.

4th-line	4th space
	3d space
3d-line	2d space
2d-line	1st space

^{*} We are aware that there are those who doubt the correctness of this statement; but we make it on the authority of the most eminent philosophers and mathematicians that have enlightened the world by their wisdom and their profound investigations, and if we have erred, we have done so with the wise and the learned.

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When it is necessary to write music below or above the staff,

Added Lines and Added Spaces

are employed, thus :-

Ex. 3.

2d added — line above. 2d added space above. 1st added — line above. 1st added space above.

1st added space below.

1st added _____ line below.

1st added space below.

1st added _____ line below.

2d added space below.

2d added _____ line below.

Each line of the staff is called a

1st added - line above.

1st added space above.

Degree,

and each space is called a

Degree.

There are therefore nine degrees in the staff, five lines and four spaces.

The degrees of the staff, that is, the lines and spaces, including the added lines and spaces, are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet, A. B. C. E. D. F. G.

In order to give names to all the degrees with but seven letters, they (the letters) have to be repeated. The letters represent positive or absolute pitch, each letter always having the same tone, whatever tone of the scale (relatively considered) it may be taken for.

The letters are applied in two different ways to the staff. To show which way of applying them is to be observed in any special instance, characters

called

CLEFS.

are used. There are, therefore, two clefs in ordinary use in this country, to determine the two ways of applying the letters.

One is called the

G Clef.

and is made thus :--

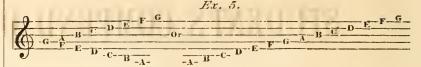
Ex. 4.

The G clef is placed on the

Second Line.

and determines that line to be G, and fixes the tone G there.

In the G clef the letters are applied to the staff as follows:-



The other is called the

F Clef,

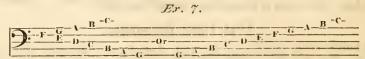
and is made thus:

Ex. 6.

The F clef is placed on the

Fourth Line,

and determines that line to be F, and fixes the tone F there. In the F clef the letters are applied to the staff as follows:



Below the clef lines the letters are named backwards in the alphabet, as seen above.

SYLLABLES.

In the early culture of the ear and voice, and in elementary practice in singing, there are certain syllables applied to the tones of the scale, which experience has proved to be valuable aids to the learner in acquiring a knowledge of the relative pitch of the tones.

The syllables are,

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do. Pronounced, Doc, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah, Sec, Doe.

There are as many syllables as there are primary tones, Do being repeated for the eighth or octave, as the eighth tone of the scale is obtained by repeating the first. Below is the scale represented on the staff (in both clefs) in its first, natural, or primary position, with the numerals, letters, and syllables applied as they belong.



Note.—We forgot, when explaining the letters, to state that E and F, and B and C, always represent tones a half-step apart, or intervals of a half-step, though the degrees to which they give their names are frequently altered by sharps and flats to represent whole steps.

NOTES.

The relative lengths of musical tones are represented by characters called Notes.

There are five kinds of notes ordinarily used in church music, which are readily distinguished from each other by their shapes or appearances. We give the notes below, with their names written above.

The names of the notes, it will be perceived, imply their relative values.

RESTS.

When it is intended that the time of a certain note or notes shall be passed in silence, or without singing, it is indicated by characters called RESTS, being written in place of the notes.

Each note has its corresponding rest, used to indicate silence during the time of that particular note. Below we represent the above notes with their corresponding rests.



It will be observed that the whole-note rest is under the line, while the half-note rest is on the line.

The whole-note rest is also a whole measure rest, and is used to indicate silence during a whole measure, whatever its value may be in notes.

THE PAUSE.

When a tone is to be prolonged beyond the time indicated by the note which represents it, it is indicated by a character called a Pause, made thus: of or w, which is written over or under the note to be prolonged.

The pause has no definite time assigned to it, and is sustained at the pleasure of the performer.

TIME.

Music is divided into equal portions called

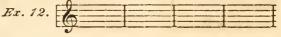
Measures,

in order to facilitate the computation of the time.

This (|) is the character employed in dividing music into measures, and it is called a

Bar.

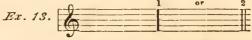
There are two kinds of bars used; a small bar made thus:



which is called a

Measure Bar.

because it is used to divide music into measures; and a large bar, made thus:



which is called a

Period Bar.

or, when made as at fig. 2, a

Double Bar.

6

A period or double bar is usually placed at the end of a strain of music, or at the end of a line of poetry, in church music books, but not in secular music. Two period or double bars standing close together, thus: 11, or ||||, show the end of a piece of music. Below is an example of measure bars, measures, and period bars.



Every measure in music is divided into two or more parts, and each measure is named according to the number of its divisions. A measure of two parts, for instance, is called

Double Time.

A measure of three parts or divisions is called

Triple Time.

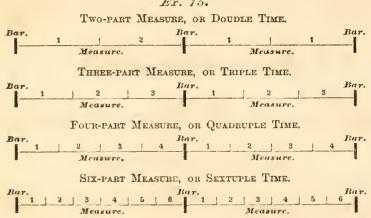
A measure of four parts is called

Quadruple Time,

and a measure of six parts is called

Sextuple Time.

Below is an example of these four kinds of time.



ACCENT.

One, or more parts of each measure in every kind of time are sung louder, or with greater strength of voice, than the other parts. The loud parts are said to be accented, and the power or strength of voice given them is called Accent.

There is an accented or loud part in each measure of double time (when the measure is occupied with beat notes), and one unaccented part. The

first part is accented, the second unaccented.

There is one accented or loud part in each measure of triple time, and two nnaccented parts. The first part is accented, the second and third parts are unaccented.

In quadruple time there are two accented parts to the measure, the first and third parts are accented, the second and fourth parts are unaccented.

There are two accented parts in a measure of sextuple time, the first and

fourth. The other parts are unaccented.

There are many exceptions to the rules of accent as here given, which can be best illustrated on the blackboard, and we therefore leave it for the teacher to explain.

BEATING TIME.

To aid in keeping time in singing, it is customary to perform certain motions of the hand called

Beats, or Beating Time.

In double time there are two beats to the measure, performed, first down, second up (down, up).

The first part of the measure has the down beat; the second part has the

up beat.

In triple time there are three beats to the measure, first down, second left, third up (down, left, up).

The first part has the down beat, the second part the left beat, and the

third part the up beat.

Quadruple time has four beats to the measure, sometimes performed down, left, right, up,—the first part having the down beat; the second part the left beat; the third part the right beat, and the fourth part the up beat. But in plain church music, and in twelve or fifteen lesson classes, it is deemed best to perform the beats in this kind of time the same as in double—down, up, down, up—to each measure.

In sextuple time, unless the music is required to be sung very slow, the beats are performed the same as in double time, with only two beats to the

measure, three parts being sung to a beat.

If the movement is exceedingly slow, it may be regarded as a compound triple measure, having six beats, performed the same as in triple time, thus: down, left, up; down, left, up, to each measure.

There is also a kind of time having nine parts to the measure, with three beats, performed the same as in triple time, three parts being sung to a beat.

The first, fourth, and seventh parts are accented.

And there is a kind of time having twelve parts to the measure, and four beats, performed the same as in double or quadruple time, three parts being sung to each beat.

The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth parts are accented.

TIME SIGNATURE.

One kind of time is distinguished from another by a figure placed at the commencement of each piece of music, on the upper part of the staff, immediately to the right of the clef, thus:—



The figure 2 placed above indicates double time.

""" "" "" "" quadruple time.

""" "" "" "" sextuple time.

""" 9 """ "" indicates a nine-part measure.

""" 12 "" "" a twelve-part measure.

BEAT-NOTE, or PRIMITIVE NOTE.

In every piece of music a certain note is chosen by the composer to have the time of one beat, which note regulates the time of all the others; the others being dwelt on according to their relative values compared with that. For instance, if a half-note is selected as having the time of one beat, a whole note must have two beats, because the whole of anything is equal to two halves of the same thing; two quarter-notes must be sung to a beat, for it takes two quarters of any thing to equal the half of the same thing, and so on.

If a quarter-note is selected as having the time of one beat, a half-note must have two beats, for the half of any thing is equal to two quarters of the same thing; and two eighth-notes must be sung to a beat, because it takes two eighths of any thing to equal a quarter of the same thing.

If an eighth-note is selected to have the time of one beat, a quarter, of course, must have two beats; a half, four beats; a whole note, eight beats; and two sixteenths must be sung to a beat.

The note selected to have the time of one beat is called the

Beat-note, or Primitive Note.

The lower figure at the commencement of each piece of music indicates the beat-note, or the note that is to have one beat. If the lower figure is

a 2, a half-note is to have one beat. If the lower figure is a 4, a quarter-note is to have one beat; and if the lower figure is an 8, an eighth-note is to have one beat.

The upper figure, then, determines the

Kind of Time,

or the number of parts or beats in a measure; and the lower figure determines the

Variety of Time,

or the kind of note that is to have one beat. Below we give an example of the different kinds and varieties of time.

Ex. 17.

Double Time-Half-note Primitive.





A period or dot (*) to the right of a note or rest increases its length one-half, or makes it one-half longer.

TRIPLE TIME



QUADRUPLE TIME.



SEXTUPLE TIME.



THE TRIPLET.

Sometimes three notes are intended to be sung in the time of two of the same kind. That is, three quarters are sometimes intended to be sung in the time of two quarters; and three eighths in the time of two eights, and so on.

Such an arrangement is called a TRIPLET, and is indicated by the figure 3 being placed over the notes, and is written thus:-



is called a

Repeat.

The repeat directs the singer to go back and sing the music to the left

of it over again before continuing on.

Sometimes there are two rows of dots in a piece of music, the first to the right of a bar, and the second, farther on, to the left of a bar. This indicates that the portion of music lying between them is to be repeated, or sung twice.

The letters D. C. placed over the last note at the right hand end of the staff, stand for the Italian words, Da Capo, which signify from the beginning, and direct the singers back to the commencement of the music, to end at some interior point, usually designated by the word Fine.

This sign, :8:, directs the singers to go back to a similar sign, and sing

the music over again.

Sometimes this character, $\stackrel{\bullet}{\Box}$ is used to express a $\frac{2}{2}$ measure, and this, $\stackrel{\bullet}{\Box}$, to express a $\frac{4}{4}$ measure.

The Sharp.

This character, #, is called a Sharp, and is used as a sign of Elevation. The sharp is the sign of the elevation of the pitch of a note a Half-step, and when placed at the left of a note directs it to be sung a half-step higher than it otherwise should be. When the sharp is placed at the beginning of a piece of music, it is a sign that all the notes, throughout the piece, occupying the same degree with it, are to be sung a half-step higher than they should if the sharp were not there.

The Flat.

This character, 2, is called a FLAT, and is a sign of Depression. It is the sign of the depression of the pitch of a note a HALF-STEP, and when placed

at the left of a note directs it to be sung a half-step lower than it otherwise should be. When the flat is written at the beginning of a piece of music, it is a sign that all the notes occupying the same degree with it, throughout the piece, are to be sung a half-step lower than they would without the flat.

The sharps and flats placed at the commencement of a tune, require no extra exertion of the voice to make them, as they are only employed to preserve that natural order of intervals in the scale to which the ear and voice were first educated.

This character, I, is called a

Natural.

and is used to contradict a previous sharp or flat—to show that the note to the left of which it is placed, is not to be affected by a previous sharp or flat.

When it contradicts a sharp it has the effect of a flat; and when it con-

tradicts a flat it has the effect of a sharp.

When sharps and flats are placed at the commencement of the music, they are called

INCIDENTAL SHARPS, and INCIDENTAL FLATS.

and, as before stated, their effect is continued throughout the piece, or till contradicted by the natural.

When they occur in the interior of the music, and are only designed to

affect a few notes, they are called

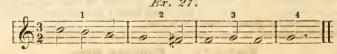
ACCIDENTAL SHARPS, and ACCIDENTAL FLATS.

An accidental sharp or flat affects all the notes to the right of it, on that degree, in the same measure in which it occurs, and its effect is continued till some following measure commences on a different degree, thus:-



The sharp in the above example, second measure, not only affects both notes in that measure, but it also affects both notes in the third measure, because the third measure commences on the degree occupied by the sharp in the second.

So also in the following example, although a note intervenes on a different degree in the third measure; but the first note in the measure being on the same degree with the sharp in the second measure, the intervening note does not cancel the sharp.



In the following example the notes on the first space in third measure are not affected by the sharp on the same degree in the second measure; because the third measure commences on a different degree from that occupied by the sharp in the second.



What has been said of accidental sharps applies equally to accidental flats, and to the natural. The above explanations will therefore suffice for all.

The Slur and Tie.

When two or more notes, occupying different degrees, are intended to be sung to one syllable of the poetry, it is indicated by this character, which is called a

Slur.

being placed over or under them, thus:-



When two or more notes, occupying the same degree, are intended to be sung as one note, without separation, and to one syllable of the words, they are connected by the



It will be seen that the slur and the tie are made exactly alike, but used differently, the one connecting notes on different degrees, and the other connecting notes on the same degree.

Transposition of the Scale.

By the phrase, "Transposition of the Scale," is meant the changing of the position of the scale on the staff, and consequently singing it in different keys, or at different elevations. The scale may be represented on any eight consecutive degrees. Each position of the scale is called a

Key.

By key, then, is simply meant the

Pitch of the Scale.

One of the scale, to which, in every major scale, the syllable Do is applied, is called the

Key-note, or Key-tone.

Hence, one, key-note, and Do, all mean the same thing, in the sense that they are applied to the lowest or fundamental tone of the scale, on which all the others depend for their position on the staff, for their pitch, and for their character and effect.

Each key, or position of the scale, has a name.

Every key is named from the letter that is taken as one of the scale in that position. That is, the letter that the key-note, one, or Do, occupies is the name of the key.

When the key-note is on the letter C, it is called the key of C; if the key-note is on G, it is called the key of G; if it is on F sharp, it is called the key of F sharp; if the key-note is on B, with a flat to the left of it, it is called the key of B flat; and so on.

The scale is said to be based on the letter taken as the key-note, or one.

In Examples 8 and 9 the scale is based on the letter C, first added line below the staff in the G clef, and the second space of the staff in the F clef. That position is therefore called the Key of C. It is sometimes called the

Natural Key,

because (for a reason that I shall leave for the teacher to explain and illustrate on the blackboard) it does not require the employment of one or more sharps or flats.

There are two systematic ways of transposing the scale. One way is to move it up.

Five Degrees Higher.

or down,

Four Degrees Lower.

N.B.—Five degrees above is the same thing as four degrees below, both leading to the same point in the scale. For instance, from Do up to Sol is five degrees; but from Do down to Sol is four degrees.

This is called

Transposition by Fifths.

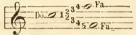
The other way is to move it up,

Four Degrees Higher,

or down,

Five Degrees Lower.

N.B.—Four degrees above is the same thing as five degrees below, both leading to the same point in the scale. For instance, from Do up to Fa is but four degrees; but from Do down to Fa it is five degrees.



This is called

Transposition by Fourths.

In commencing a series of transpositions, whether by fifths or by fourths, the first transposition must be made from the KEY OF C, and thereafter from

the last key obtained.

Every time the seale is transposed a fifth higher or a fourth lower, it becomes necessary to employ one additional sharp, to preserve the proper intervals between 6 and 7, and 7 and 8. Why it is necessary to employ a sharp for this purpose, I leave for the teacher to explain on the blackboard, as it cannot be made plain to beginners without practical illustrations.

Every time the seale is transposed a fourth higher or a fifth lower, it becomes necessary to employ one additional flat, to preserve the proper

intervals between 3 and 4, and 4 and 5.

The first transposition by fifths is from C to G, in which F has to be sharped.

The second transposition by fifths is from G to D, in which an additional

sharp has to be employed on C, (F#, C#).

The third transposition by fifths is from D to A, in which a third sharp has to be employed, on G, (F#, C#, G#).

The fourth transposition by fifths is from A to E, in which a fourth sharp has to be employed, on D, (Fz, Cz, Gz, Dz).

The fifth transposition by fifths is from E to B, in which another sharp

has to be employed, on A, (F#, C#, G#, D#, A#).

The sharps employed in the different transpositions of the scale by fifths, are placed at the commencement of the music, immediately to the right of the elef, and are then called the

Signature of the Key,

which means the same thing as the SIGN OF THE KEY.

Following we give an example, in both elefs, of the five keys obtained by the first five transpositions by fifths, or by sharps, as it is sometimes called:





Rule for finding the Key-note in the Sharps.

By reference to the above examples, it will be observed that the last sharp introduced stands to the right of the others. It will also be observed that the key-note invariably occurs the first degree above the right-hand sharp. From these facts we can deduce a very convenient rule for determining the place of the key-note in the keys with sharp signatures. It is this:—

THE KEY-NOTE, Do, is always found the FIRST DEGREE ABOVE THE RIGHT-HAND SHARP, or the SHARP STANDING THE FURTHEST FROM THE CLEF. That is, if the right-hand sharp is on any SPACE, the key-note is found on the NEXT LINE ABOVE THAT SPACE; and if the right-hand sharp is on any LINE, the key-note is found on the NEXT SPACE ABOVE THAT LINE.

Transposition by Fourths.

The first transposition by fourths is from C to to F, in which B has to be flatted. (B2).

The second is from F to B2, in which an additional flat has to be em-....yed on E (B2, E2).

The third is from B2 to E2, in which another flat has to be employed on A. (B2, E2, A2).

The fourth is from E2 to A2, in which another flat has to be introduced on D, (B2, E2, A2, D2).

The fifth is from A2 to D2, requiring another flat on G, (B2, E2, A2, D2, G2).

The sixth transposition by fourths is from D2 to G2, in which another

flat has to be employed on C, (B2, E2, A2, D2, G2, C2),

The flats employed in the different transpositions of the scale by fourths are, like the sharps employed in transpositions by fifths, placed at the commencement of the music, immediately to the right of the clef, and are then called the

Signature of the Key.

Following will be found an example in both clefs, of the six keys obtained by the first six transpositions by fourths, or by flats, as it is sometimes called.





Rule for finding the Key-note in the Flats.

When there is but one flat, the key-note, Do, will be found four degrees below, or five degrees above the flat, counting the degree occupied by the flat.

When there are more than one flat, it will be observed, by reference to Ex. 28, that the last flat introduced stands to the right of the other; and that the next to the last flat introduced stands next farthest to the right.

In two or more flats, the key-note is invariably found on the line or space occupied by the next to the right-hand flat:—Or, on the same degree occupied by that flat which has but one to the right of it.

Rule for finding the Key-note when there are neither Sharps nor Flats.

When there are neither sharps nor flats, the key-note is found, in the G clef, five degrees below or four above the clef line, counting the clef line.

In the F clef, it will be found four degrees below or five above the CLEF LINE, counting the clef line.

Rule for reading Notes.

When Do takes a LINE, Mi will take the next line above it, and Sol the next, and Si the next, (Do, Mi, Sol, Si), thus:—



When Do takes any SPACE, Mi will take the next space above it, and Sol the next, and Si the next, (Do, Mi, Sol, Si), thus:—



When Do, Mi, Sol, Si, take LINES, Re, Fa, La and Do belonging to 8, will take spaces, commencing with Re on the first space above the line occupied by Do belonging to 1, thus:—



When Do, Mi, Sol and Si take spaces, Re, Fa, La and Do belonging to 8, will take LINES, commencing with Re on the first line above the space occupied by Do belonging to 1, thus:—



In order to make this excellent rule for reading notes more applicable, when, according to the rule previously given for finding the key-note in the sharps and flats, it (the key-note) occurs above the third line in the G clef, or above the third space in the F clef, we must regard it as 8 of the scale, and then run down the scale and find 1, and read the notes from that, thus:—



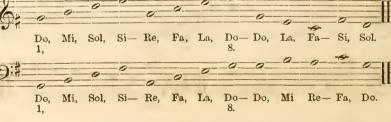
In the above example, the key-note is on the fourth space, first degree above the right-hand sharp. It being above the third line, we regard it as 8 of the scale. We must now run down the scale and find the place for the key-note an octave lower, or 1, and read the notes from that, thus:—



THE LEARNER'S TABLE OF REFERENCE.

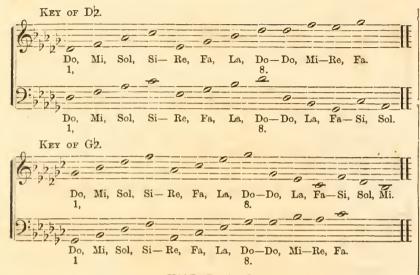
Showing the positions of the scale, and how the syllables are applied in the twelve principle major keys.











THE BRACE.

When a piece of music comprises two or more parts, as Bass, Treble, Alto and Tenor, to be sung simultaneously, the staffs on which the different parts are written, are connected at the left-hand end by a character called a Brace, thus:—



The parts are arranged in the above order throughout this work, and in nearly all other books of church music published in this country.

The Bass is designed for the lowest male voice.

The Tenor for the highest male voice.

The Alto is designed for the lowest female voice.

The Soprano for the highest female voice.

Men should not sing on the Soprano, nor women on the Tenor, as is some-

time practiced.

Sometimes two parts are written on one staff, in which case the Soprano and Alto are written on one staff, in the G clef; the Alto being the lower notes, the Soprano the higher: and the Tenor and Bass on one staff, in the F clef; the Bass being the lower notes, and the Tenor the higher, thus:—



When the four parts are written on four staffs it is called a Score.

STACCATO.

When notes are designed to be sung in a very short, distinct and detached manner, it is indicated by lengthened points placed over them, which are called

Staccato Marks.

and this short and distinct manner of singing is called the

Staccato Style.

Ex. 38.
Written.
As sung.

When notes are intended to be sung in a very strong and marked manner, but not so short and detached as staccato, it is indicated by the Marcato point, (.) being placed over them, thus:—



Note.—The approgratura, and turn, and shake or trill, and the portamento, we will not explain here, as they are only to be practiced by advanced singers, and under the guidance of a competent master.

Opposed to the detached and distinct style which has just been explained, is the

Legato Style,

in which the tones are closely connected, and thrown together, and melted

into each other with a graceful negligence.

This manner of singing is indicated by a curved line drawn over the notes, or by the word Legato itself being written at the commencemt of the piece, or over the passage so to be sung.



MINOR SCALE.

Besides the major scale, already explained, there is another frequently employed in music, termed the

Minor Scale.

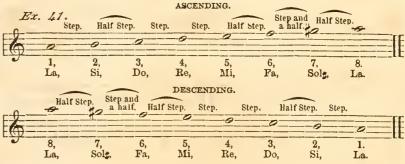
from the fact of the third on the tonic or key-note being but a minor third,

comprising but a step and a half.

This scale, like the major, comprises eight tones and seven intervals, and is based on the sixth tone of the major, without any alteration of the tones, excepting that the fifth tone of the major is sharped to form the leading tone or seventh of the minor. The syllable La is applied to the key-note.

In the minor scale there are whole steps between 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and 4 and 5; and half-steps between 2 and 3, 5 and 6, and 7 and 8; and an interval of a step and a half between 6 and 7. When it is desirable to mollify the harshness of the superfluous interval between 6 and 7, it is effected by the use of a foreign tone.

Minor Scale.



A major scale and the minor based on its (the major's) sixth tone, are called

Relative or Parallel Scales.

Every major scale has its parallel minor, based on the sixth above or third below.

Every minor scale is parallel to that major which has the same signature,

or the same degrees sharped or flatted.

Let it be borne in mind that the sharp employed on the seventh degree of the minor scale does not appear in the signature, but is written as an accidental, before every note to be raised.

Following we give a table of the nine principally used major keys, with

their relative or parallel minors.

Table of Major Keys,

WITH THEIR RELATIVE OR PARALLEL MINORS WRITTEN UNDER THEM.











We present below an example of another form of the minor scale, used by some writers. It will be observed that there is a serious discrepancy between the ascending and descending forms of the scale, which renders it irregular and unsystematic, and ill adapted to the purposes of harmony:

Minor Scale. Second Form.



CHROMATIC SCALE.

It will be remembered that in the major scale there are five intervals of a whole step each, and two intervals of a half-step each. Now, if the five whole steps are divided into half-steps, as may be done by the use of either sharps or flats, a new scale will be formed, comprising THIRTEEN TONES and TWELVE INTERVALS; such a succession of tones and intervals is called a

Chromatic Scale.

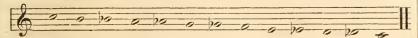
The chromatic scale is usually formed by sharps in ascending, and by flats in descending, though it may be formed with either sharps or flats, both ascending and descending.

Ex. 43.

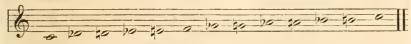
CHROMATIC SCALE ASCENDING BY SHARPS.



CHROMATIC SCALE DESCENDING BY FLATS.



CHROMATIC SCALE ASCENDING BY FLATS.



CHROMATIC SCALE DESCENDING BY SHARPS.



EXPRESSION.

AND THE SIGNS DIRECTING TO ITS ATTAINMENT.

Notes only represent the length, and by their situation on the staff the pitch, of tones,

They convey no idea of the degree of softness or strength with which the tones should be produced.

The human passions are so variable and so various, and the feelings and emotions so diversified, that it would be utterly impossible to give expression to the words, or to arouse the feelings and excite the emotions of an audience by singing all the passages of a composition with the same degree of strength.

In order to be expressive, then, it is absolutely necessary that the loudest tones of which the voice is capable, and the softest audible whisper, and every gradation of strength between these two extremes, should, under the guidance of correct judgment and cultivated taste, be employed by the singer.

To this mixture of loud and soft tones, and this increase and diminution of force, is usually given the name of

Expression.

Certain Italian words are used to indicate to the performers the different degrees of force or softness to be observed.

PIANO, or simply p, signifies that the piece must be sung soft. PIANISSIMO, or pp, indicates an extreme degree of softness. Forte, or f, loud.

FORTISSIMO, or ff, very loud.

CRESCENDO, cresc. or cr. indicates the transition from soft to loud.

DECRESCENDO, DIMINUENDO, indicate the transition from loud to soft.

SMORZANDO,

A soft, followed by a loud tone, is indicated by pf, and the contrary by fp. A small number of tones, louder than the others, is expressed by Rinforzan-

no, or simply rf, or by Sforzando, or sf, or Forzando, or fz.

Lastly, a sudden increase or diminution of strength is indicated by these

Lastly, a sudden increase or diminution of strength is indicated by these characters, —, and the crescendo and the diminuendo united, by this sign, ————.

The alterations of the movement are also means of expression.

They are indicated by the words Calando, Con fuoco, Con moto, when we desire to *increase*; and by the word Ritardando, when we desire to *diminish* the rapidity of the movement.

There are many other terms used by composers to indicate the manner in which they wish their music performed, which will be found in the table of

musical terms which follows.

The mere mechanial observance of these directions, however, can never

constitute an expressive performance or expression.

True expression is the voice of the soul. It is the voice of the soul profoundly imbued with the true spirit, and possessing a clear understanding and a just appreciation, of the words and music, and deeply experiencing itself the feelings and emotions it aims to arouse and excite in others.

Without this feeling and knowledge, expression is utterly out of the question, though the singer may be directed towards it by volumes of signs

and technical terms.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY SINGERS.

1. The standing posture is decidedly the most favorable for the proper use of the vocal organs, as it leaves the singer entire control of the abdominal muscles, so important in singing, and avoids the pushing of the stomach and diaphragm up against the lungs. But the position is too fatiguing to be generally observed in public classes during the whole lesson. It should be observed part of each lesson, however, and will be found quite an agreeable relief to the pupils after sitting awhile.

Whether sitting or standing, the body should be maintained in an erect position, with the shoulders thrown a little back, and the chest slightly for-

ward.

2. Hold the music book on a level with the eyes, and do not lay it on the lap or a low desk, which would cause the head to be held in a drooping position, thus arching the neck, and thereby changing the axis of the sound passage, and necessarily vitiating the quality of the tones, rendering the singer liable to sing falsely on the high notes—that is, too flat.

3. Open the mouth well, so that the teeth and lips shall not interfere with the free emission of the tones, and give them a disagreeable dental or labial quality.

4. Take deep and full inspirations, filling the lungs well at each inhala-

5. Do not inundate the notes by emptying the whole contents of the lungs upon each one; but use the breath economically, so as not to have to breathe too often.

6. Let the breath be taken quickly, and with as little apparent effort as possible; carefully avoiding an affected, heavy, stertorous, asthmatic breathing.

Some singers breathe as though they were committing suicide with a powerful opiate.

7. Attack the tones with promptness, energy and decision; and hold them firmly and steadily.

8. While sustaining a long tone, do not change the positions of the vocal organs in the slightest degree, but hold them tenaciously and firmly to their places. On no account attempt to prepare the organs for the production of a tone till the previous one has been fully completed and left.

9. Let the tones be full, round and robust; and avoid thin, scaly, screeching, squeaking tones.

10. Carefully avoid that drawling, dragging, lazy, careless, slovenly manner of singing, adopted by those who have not brains enough to be sufficiently interested in any thing they attempt, to induce them to do it with proper spirit and energy. Separate the tones, and deliver them with force and distinctness. Do not slur notes that are not intended to be slurred.

11. Speak the words with distinctness, so that every word can be understood by the listeners.

12. Remember that the vowel sounds are the only ones sung, the consonants being merely articulated.

Therefore dwell only on the vowels—sustaining the tone on the radical sound of the vowel, and not on the vanish. For instance, in the word age, sustain the tone on the long sound of the letter &, thus:



and not on the vanish c, thus;



This error is practiced by a good many singers in relation to all the vowels, and this hint at the fault and its correction is deemed sufficient eaution to persons of intelligence.

13. Always give the vowels the sound required by the correct pronunciation of the word, and do not change them with the view of facilitating the production of a good musical tone. Habituate yourself to making good tones on the correct vowel sounds.

14. Always commence promptly when the signal is given by the teacher or director, and do not wait for some one else to commence first. If there are a thousand singers, they should all commence as one voice—at the same instant.

15. Full breath should be taken at the commencement of all passages. When breath is required in the middle of a passage, it should be taken before a word of little importance, as the, to, of, ye, &c., because respiration shortens the tone succeeding it, and therefore should not occur before words of much significance.

Other proper places for breathing are, at the pauses; before all conjunctions; before prepositions; before verbs which are separated from their nominatives, and before and after adverbs.

16. Breath must not be taken in the middle of a word, or between the different syllables of a word.

Breath should never be taken so as to separate an article from its substantive, nor the substantive from its adjective; neither should it be taken between a dissonant tone and its resolution on the succeeding tone; nor between the parts of a compound verb.

17. The punctuation of the words should be as rigidly observed in singing as in reading.

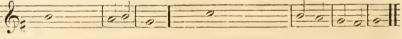
CHANTING.

In its regular form, the single chant consists of two parts; the first being composed of a reciting note and two cadence measures; and the second, of a reciting note and three cadence measures, thus:—

Ex. 46. Chant.

Reciting Note. Cadence Measures. Reciting Note.

Cadence Measures.



O be joyful in the Lord, all ye lands: Serve the Lord with gladness, and come before his..... presence with a song.

A double chant is composed of two single chants. The bars in the foregoing example show how the words are applied to the notes.

There is no strict time in chanting, and the words should be delivered about as rapidly as a good reader would deliver them, and the pauses, grammatical and rhetorical, should be carefully observed.

The words should be pronounced simultaneously (as with one voice) by all the chanters. Nothing can atone for a neglect of this rule.

TABLE OF EXERCISES.

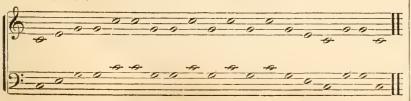
We here present a table of exercises in which the tones are given, in both clefs, in the regular order in which they are introduced in the "Everett System of Teaching," commencing with 1, 3 & 5, and going through all the tones of the scale. This is designed more particularly for the private use of scholars, but the teacher may occasionally find it convenient to use it in the class.

Ex. 47.

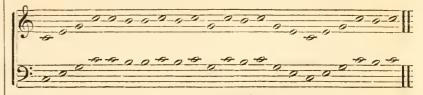
No. 1. G CLEF. 1, 3 & 5.



No. 2. 1, 3, 5 & 8.



No. 3. 1, 3, 5, 8 & 7.



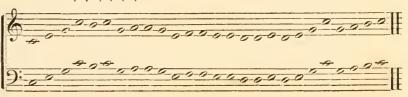
No. 4, 1, 3, 5, 8, 7 & 4.



No. 5. 1. 3. 5. 8. 7. 4 & 2.



No. 6. 1, 3, 5, 8, 7, 4, 2 & 6.



A-an Italian proposition, meaning to, in, by, at, &c. Accelerando-accelerating the time, gradually faster and faster.

Adagio, or Adasio-slow.

Adario Assai, or Molto-very slow.

Ad Libitum-at pleasure.

Affettuoso-tender and affecting.

Agitato-with agitation.

Alla Capella-in Church style.

Allegro-quick. Allegro Assai-very quick.

Allegretto-less quick than Allegro.

Alkgro ma non Troppo-quick, but not too quick.

Amabile-in a gentle and tender style. Amateur-a lover but not a professor of music.

Amoroso, or Con Amore-affectionately, tenderly,

Andante-gentle, distinct, and rather slow, yet connected. Andantino-somewhat quicker than Andante.

Animato, or Con Anima-with fervent, animated expression.

Animo, or Con Animo-with spirit, courage, and boldness. Antiphone-music sung in alternate parts.

Ardito-with ardor and spirit.

Arroso-in a light, airy, singing manner.

A Tempo-in time.

A Tempo Giusto-in strict and exact time.

Ben Marcato-in a pointed and well-marked manner. Bis-twice.

Brillante-brilliant, gay, shining, sparkling.

Cadence-closing strain; also a fanciful, extemporaneous embellishment at the close of a song.

Cadenza-same as the second use of Cadence. See Cadence. Calando-softer and slower.

·Cantabile-graceful, singing style; a pleasing, flowing mel-

Canto—the treble part in a chorus.

·Choir—a company or band of singers; also that part of a church appropriated to the singers.

Chorist, or Chorister—a member of a choir of singers. Col, or Con-with. Col Arco-with the bow.

Comodo, or Commodo-in an easy and unrestrained manner.

Con Affetto-with expression. Con Docessa-with delicacy.

Con Dolore, or Con Duolo-with mournful expression.

Conductor—one who superintends a musical performanco; same as Music Director.

Con Energico-with energy.

Con Espressione-with expression.

Con Fuoco-with ardor, fire.

Con Grazia-with grace and elegance.

Con Impeto-with force, energy. Con Justo-with chaste expression.

Con Moto-with emotion.

Con Spirito-with spirit, anlmation.

Coro-Chorus.

Da—for, from, of. Da Capo—from the beginning.

Decani—the priests, in contradistinction to the lay or ordinary choristers.

Declamando-in the style of declamation. Decrescendo-diminishing, decreasing.

Devozione-devotional.

Dilettante—a lover of the arts in general, or a lover of music.

Di Molto-much or very. Divoto-devotedly, devoutly.

Dolce-soft, sweet, tender, delicate.

Dolcemente, Dolcessa, or Dolcissimo. See Dolce.

Dolente, or Doloroso-mournful.

Doloroso-in a plaintive, mournful style.

E-and. Elegante-elegance.

Energico, or Con Energia-with energy.

Espressivo-expressive.

Fine, Fin, or Finale-the end.

Forzando, Forz., or Fz.—sudden increase of power -.

Fugue, or Fuga—a composition which repeats or sustaius, in its several parts throughout, the subject with which it commences, and which is often led off by some one of

Fugato-in the fugue style. Fughetto-a short fugue.

Giusto-in just and steady time. Graziozo-smoothly, gracefully,

Grave-slow and solemn movement.

Impressario-manager of Concerts or Operas. Lacrimando, or Lacrimoso—mournful, pathetic.

Lamentevole, Lamentando, Lamentibile-mournfully. Larghetto-slow, but not so slow as Largo.

Larghissimo-extremely slow.

Largo—slow.

Legato-close, gliding, connected style.

Lentando-gradually slower and softer.

Lento, or Lentamente-slow.

Ma-but, Maestoso-majestic, majestically,

Maestro Di Capella-chapel master, or conductor of church

Marcato-strong and marked style.

Messa Di Voce-moderate swell.

Moderato, or Moderatamente-moderately, in moderate time.

Molto-much or very.

Molto Voce-with a full voice. Morendo-gradually dying away.

Mordente-a beat, a transient shake.

Mosso-emotion.

Moto-motion. Andante Con Moto-quieker than Andante. Non, Non Troppo-not too much.

Orchestra—a company or band of instrumental performers; also that part of a theatre occupied by the band.

Pastorale-applied to graceful movements in sextuple time. Perdendo, Perdendosi-same as Lentando.

Piu-nore. Piu Mosso-with more motion, faster. Pizzicato-snapping the violin string with the fingers

Poco-a little. Poco Adagio-a little slow.

Poco a Poco-by degrees, gradually.

Portamento-the manner of sustaining and conducting the voice from one sound to another.

Precentor-conductor, leader of a congregation.

Presto-quick.

Prestissimo-very quick.

Rallentando, or Allentando, or Slentando-slower and softer by degrees.

Recitando—a speaking manner of performance.

Recitante-in the style of recitative.

Recitative-musical declamation. power.

Rinforzando, Rinf., or Rinforzo-suddenly increasing in Ritardando-slackening the time.

Semplice-chaste, simple.

Sempre - throughout, always; as, Sempre Forte - loud throughout.

Senza—without; as, Senza Organa—without the organ. Sforzando, Sforzato-with strong force of emphasis, rapidly diminishing >.

Siciliana-a movement of light, graceful character.

Smorendo, Smorzando-dying away.

Soave, Soavement-sweet, sweetly. See Dolce.

Solfeggio-a vocal exercise.

Solo—for a single voice or instrument.

Sostenuto-sustained.

Sotto-under, below. Sotto Voce-with subdued voice.

Spirito, Con Spirito-with spirit and animation.

Staccato-short, detatched, distinct.

Subito-quick.

Tace, or Tacet-silent, or be silent.

Tardo-slow.

Tasto Solo-without chords.

Tempo-time. Tempo a Piacere-time at pleasure.

Tempo Giusto-in exact time.

Ten., Tenuto-hold on. See Sostenuto.

Tutti-the whole, full chorus.

Un-a; as, Un Poco-a little. Va-go on; as, Va Crescendo-continue to increase.

Verse-same as Solo.

Vigoroso-bold, energetic.

Vivace—quick and cheerful. Virtuoso-a proficient in art.

Voce Di Petto-the chest voice. Voce Di Testa-the head voice.

Voce Sola-voice alone.

Volti Subito-turn over quickly

THE "EVERETT SYSTEM"

Teaching Vocal Music in Elementary Classes:

A GUIDE FOR YOUNG TEACHERS.

INTRODUCTION.

HAVING been constantly engaged in teaching Vocal Music for twenty years, and having labored assiduously all that time (we trust, conscientiously), to popularize instruction in this beautiful but too much neglected branch of education, by endeavoring to simplify the art and render it intelligible to all classes of community, we feel that no apology is due from us for the assumption implied in the publication of our system, that the results of our labors and experience will not be void of profit to the comparatively inexperienced in the profession, and especially to those about to prepare themselves to engage in it.

That the ordinary method of teaching vocal music is radically defective—that it is, in the main, nothing more than a plan of ROTE teaching, ignoring those fundamental principles of the art, and thorough disciplining of the ear and voice which are absolutely and indispensably necessary in order to an independent performance, and results in merely memorizing a certain set of tunes on the part of the pupils, is a fact as notorious as it is lamentable. For on what other ground can we account for the almost universal deficiency in a practical knowledge of the art of singing, or to what other cause can we trace the fact that there are so very few persons capable of singing the plainest church music at sight, even in communities where so many classes have been taught.

If it be true that the common method of teaching vocal music is seriously defective, and that communities, after having received many courses of lessons, still find themselves destitute of any really useful knowledge of the subject, then any material improvement upon it should be gratefully received

and heartily embraced by every teacher, and the author should be regarded, not in the light of a presumptuous innovator, but as a public benefactor. Some one has said, that "He who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, should be titled a public benefactor;" and we say that he who makes two independent singers in our churches where not one was made before, or presents to the world a system of teaching by which that result can be attained, is no less worthy of that honorable distinction than he who makes the soil more prolific.

Whether the "Everett System" is, to any essential extent, an improvement on the plan generally in vogue, is left for intelligent and conscientious teachers to determine. We think it will be found to possess the following meritorious features, if no others:—

- 1st. That it commences at the right place.
- 2d. That it takes up and pursues the subject methodically, maintaining a logical connection of the component parts.
- 3d. That the principles are so simplified by explanation and practical illustration, that the meanest capacity cannot fail, with proper attention, to understand them.
- 4th. That it is of an eminently practical character, discarding all those scientific facts and principles which are of interest and value only to the MUSICIAN, and are of no practical use to the mere singer, and making plain and easy of comprehension those essential principles, without a knowledge of which no one can hope to become an independent sight-singer.

We have not explained the *theory* of the transposition of the scale, or the scientific principles on which transposition is effected, as an understanding

of these does not enable one to sing any better. Every teacher knows, or ought to know, that a knowledge of the necessity for employing a sharp on F in the key of G, or a flat on B in the key of F is of no advantage to one in singing in those keys. What the Elementary singer wants is, to be able to read the notes (name the syllables) with facility in all the keys, giving them their correct pitch and exact time. These things will be found fully and clearly explained, and presented in such a manner as to insure their fixture in the memory.

While this system, as here written out, is only designed for Elementary classes, or such as commence without any previous knowledge of the subject, and are unable to read and sing plain music at sight by note, yet the general principles involved in the method can be successfully applied in teaching the most advanced departments of the art and science, as well as in teaching other branches of education.

We have not introduced the different keys (transposition) till the sixth lesson, for inexperienced teachers (for whom the following instructions are mainly intended), cannot push a class forward so rapidly as one who has had many years experience.

We usually introduce transposition at the fourth lesson.

As all classes are not equally apt, the teacher must exercise his own judgment as to whether it is best to crowd the eight lessons given into five or six, or to extend them to ten or twelve; only so the method and systematic order of the instructions are followed. All beyond the eight lessons we have written out, should be taught on the same general principles.

The most successful way to make use of this system is, to commit the whole thing thoroughly to memory, and adopt not only the *method*, but also the *very language*; this is especially true in the case of those who have not the faculty of expressing themselves with facility.

Before the conclusion of the course of instruction, the class should be taught how to speak of the different keys by their proper names, as the key of C; the key of A; the key of B, &c.

This is explained in the "Student's Compand," to which the teacher is referred.

We advise all who adopt this system of teaching to use the "Sceptre" as their class text-book, as no other work is so well adapted for carrying out the progressive principles of this method.

A. BROOKS EVERETT.

FIRST LESSON.

Note.—The teacher will announce such rules as he deems necessary for the class, and then proceed to the lesson, as follows:

TEACHER.—Having made known the rules and regulations to be observed by the class, and indicated the course you must pursue in order to be properly benefited by the instructions, I will now proceed to the lesson.

I will first call your attention to some explanations of the fundamental principles of what is called Time in music, which will serve as a foundation for all that will be taught in relation to this subject in the future.

A certain period of time is consumed in the performance of every musical composition, and this time must be divided among the various notes according to their relative values.

To facilitate the regular distribution of time among the different notes, so that each shall have its exact relative duration; and to aid the mind in its perceptions of the rhythmical contents of musical phrases, &c., music is divided, by vertical lines, called Bars, into equal portions, called Measures; and it is the custom to speak of this division of music as though it were the division of time itself; and this mode of expression is more correct than it at first appears to be, when we remember that each division represents, and occupies, a certain amount of time in its performance, depending on the length of the piece and the rapidity of the movement. I will now illustrate the division of time on the blackboard.

Note .- Here draw a borizontal line on the board, thus :-

TEACHER.—This horizontal line (pointing at it) is designed to represent the time of a piece of music. It occupied a certain number of seconds to draw this line; the line will then represent that number of seconds in the performance of a musical compositiou.

I have already intimated that time, as it passes in singing, is divided into equal portions. I will therefore, in order to earry out the illustration I am aiming at, divide this line into equal portions, since it is used to represent time.

This is the character (pointing at the bar) used to divide time, and it is called a Bar.

Here is another bar, and here another,

The interspaces between the bars are called Measures. From this bar to that, for instance (pointing at the first and second bars), is one measure, and from this bar to that is another measure.

Time is divided into still smaller equal portions than measures, which are called parts of measures. That is, every measure is divided into two or more

parts, and each measure is named according to the number of its divisions, as will be presently shown I will now divide these measures into a certain number of parts.

By the use of this short line (pointing) I have divided this measure into two parts.

A measure thus divided is called Double Time.*

I will represent the first part of the measure by the figure one, figure two. I will divide the rext measure in the same way, and thereby obtain another measure of double time.

the figure 1, and the second part by the figure 2.

To assist the singer in computing time accurately, and to aid him in giving to each note its just relative value, it is customary to perform certain motions of the hand, which are called Beats, or Beating Time. It is a general rule, which has exceptions in some kinds of time, that each part or division of a measure is to have one motion of the hand, or one beat. In double time, therefore, in which there are two parts to the measure, there are two beats in each measure, which are performed thus:—First, Down, second up—the first part having the downward beat, and the second part having the upward beat, in this way.—(Here give an example).

Teacher.—Now, to recapitulate, I have told you that this horizontal line is intended to represent time; that this vertical line is called a bar; that the bar is used to divide time into equal portions; that the interspaces between

the bars are called measures.

You perceive that there are, in this example, three bars and two measures. Each measure, you see, is divided into two parts. A measure thus divided, you have been told, is called double time. I have explained to you that in double time each part of the measure has one beat; that there are therefore two beats to the measure. You have been told how these beats are performed, viz :- First down, second up-the first part of the measure having the downward beat, and the second part having the upward beat.

I will now questions the class in regard to what has been explained, and I

trust all will answer the questions to the best of their ability.

Q. What is this horizontal line designed to represent?

A. Time.

Q. What is the vertical line called?

Q. How many bars are there in this example?

A. Three.

Q. What are the spaces between the bars called?

A. Measures.

Q. How many measures are there in this example?

Q. Into how many parts is each measure divided?

A. Two.

Q. What kind of time is it then?

A. Double time.

Q. How many beats are there in a measure of double time?

A. Two.

Q. How are they performed?

A. Down and up.

Q. Which part of the measure has the downward beat?

A. The first.

Q. Which part has the upward beat?

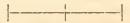
A. The second.

Teacher.—All measures are not divided into two parts only, because all music is not written in double time.

I will now illustrate another kind of time.

Note.-Here draw another horizontal line.

TEACHER—This line is intended to represent the time of another piece of music. All music is alike in one respect—divided by bars into measures. I will therefore divide this line, like the other, into measures.



You have not forgotten that all measures are divided into two or more parts. I will now divide these measures into parts.



Q. Into how many parts is this measure divided now?

A. Two.

Q. What kind of time, is it then?

A. Double time

Q. Into how many parts is it divided now?

A. Three. TEACHER.—A measure thus divided into three parts, is called Triple Time. I will represent the first part of the measure by the figure 1 (write the figures as you name them), the second part by the figure 2, and the third part by the figure 3. I will divide the next measure in the same way.

1 2 3

I will represent the first part by the figure 1, the second part by the figure 2, and the third part by the figure 3.

^{*} There are those who contend that the word TIME, as here used, is not strictly correct, and that the word MEASURE should be substituted, as Double Measure, Triple Measure, &c. For our own part we confess that we are no great sticklers for exactness of phraseology in teaching, only so we are sure of conveying the correct idea to our pupils.

There are three beats to the measure in triple time. The hand moves down to the first part of the measure, left to the second, and up to the third, -Down, Left, Up.

Q. How many parts are there in each measure in this example? (pointing at the example in triple time).

A. Three.

Q. What kind of time is it then?

A. Triple time.

Q. How many beats are there in a measure of triple time?

A. Three.

Q. How are they performed?

A. Down, left, up.

Q. Which part has the downward beat?

A. The first part.

Q. Which has the left beat?

A. The second part.

Q. Which has the upward beat?

A. The third part.

TEACHER. ACCENT.—Every measure in music has one or more accented parts, or one or more parts that are sung louder, or with a greater force or strength of voice than the other parts of the measure.

In double time there is one accented or loud part in each measure, and one unaccented part. The first part of the measure in double time is accented, which I indicate by this 1' 1 2 1' 2 stroke over the figure one. The second part is unaccented. That is, the first part of the measure in double time is sung louder than the second part.

There is also one accented part in a measure of triple time, and two un-

accented parts.

The first part is accented, which I indicate by this | 1' | 2 | 3 | 1' | 2 | 3 | stroke over the figure one. The second and third parts are unaccented. That is, the first part of the measure is sung louder than the second and third parts. There are exceptions to these rules of accent as here laid down, which will be noticed as we encounter them in our future practice.

There are two other kinds of time in common use in vocal music, but as they are simply compounded of double and triple time, and involve no principle not already explained in connection with them, I shall pass them by till the proper time arrives for taking them up in our practical excreises.

I will now question the class in reference to all that I have attempted to explain concerning time, and if you show by your answers that you understand it well, I will then proceed to something else.

Q. What is this horizontal line intended to represent? (pointing at the example of double time).

A. Time.

Q. What is this vertical line called? (pointing at the first bar),

Q. How many bars are there in this example?

A. Three.

Q. What are the spaces between the bars called?

A. Measures.

Q. How many measures are there in this example?

A. Two.

O. Into how many parts is each measure divided?

A. Two.

Q. What kind of time is it, then?

A. Double time.

Q. How many beats are there in a measure of double time?

Q. How are the beats performed?

A. Down and up.

Q. Which part of the measure has the downward beat?

Q. Which part has the upward beat?

A. The second.

Q. How many accented parts are there in a measure of double time?

Q. Which part receives the accent?

A. The first.

Q. Which part of the measure then must be sung the louder?

A. The first.

Q. Into how many parts is each measure in this example (pointing at triple time) divided?

A. Three.

Q. What kind of time is it, then?

A. Triple time.

Q. How many beats are there in a measure of triple time?

A. Three.

Q. How are the beats performed?

A. Down, left, up.

Q. Which part of the measure has the downward beat?

A. The first.

Q. Which part has the left beat? A. The second.

Q. Which part has the upward beat?

A. The third.

Q. How many accented parts are there in a measure of triple time?

Q. How many unaccented parts are there?

A. Two.

Q. Which part of the measure receives the accent?

A. The first.

Q. Which two parts are unaecented?

A. The second and third.

Q. What part, then, in a measure of triple time must be sung the loudest?

A. The first part.

TEACHER.—All that I have explained of time and accent will be brought out hereafter in practical exercises, and you will then be made to fully understand its application in singing.

Note.-Rub out the examples in time, and explain the major scale.

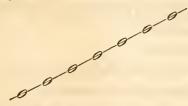
THE SCALE.

TEACHER.—There are seven primary tones in nature, from which all music is derived.

Q. How many primary tones are there in nature?

A. Seven.

I will now arrange and represent these in a regular series on the board.



I have here represented the seven primary tones by these (pointing) seven characters, which are called notes. But the character which I wish to explain to you comprises eight tones. As there are but seven primary tones, we get the eighth by repeating the first. The first is added to the seventh. and is written just above it (here write the note), and it then becomes the eighth, or octave.

This series of eight tones is called the SCALE.

Q. What is the series of eight tones called which I have here represented?

A. The scale.

Q. How is the eighth tone of the scale obtained?

A. By repeating the first.

The tones of the scale are named from the first eight numerals, which I will write above the notes.

NOTE. - Here write the numerals.

TEACHER. -The lowest tone is called one, the next above it two, the next three, and so on. The highest tone is called eight, the next below it seven, the next six, and so on.

Q. What are the tones of the scale named from?

A. The first eight numerals.

Q. What is the lowest tone called?

A. One.

Q The next above it?

A. Two.

Q. The next?

A. Three.

Q. What is the highest tone called?

A. Eight.

Q. The next below it?

A. Seven.

Q. The next? A. Six.

The difference of pitch between any two tones of the scale is called an INTERVAL. There are seven intervals in the scale, as you will see by counting.

Note .- Point out the intervals and count them.

Q. What is the difference of pitch between any two tones of the scale called?

A. An Interval.

Q. How many intervals are there in the scale?

A. Seven.

These intervals are not all alike; that is, they are not all of the same size; some are larger and some are smaller. The larger intervals are called STEPS, and there are five of them in the scale.

Q. What are the larger intervals called?

Q. And how many of them are there in the scale?

A. Five.

The smaller intervals, being just half as grea as the larger, are called half-steps, and there are two of them in the scale.

Q. What are the smaller intervals called?

A. Half steps.

Q. How many of them are there in the scale?

A. Two.

The two half-steps occur between three and four, and seven and eight—all the other intervals are whole steps. From 1 to 2 is a whole step; from 2 to 3 is a whole step; from 3 to 4 is a half-step; from 4 to 5 is a whole step; from 5 to 6 is a whole step; from 6 to 7 is a whole step; from 7 to 8 is but a half step.

I will now question you on the scale.

Q. How many primary tones are there in nature?

Q. But how many tones are there altogether in the scale?

A. Eight.

Q. How is the eighth tone obtained?

A. By repeating the first.

Q. What are the tones of the scale named from?

A. The first eight numerals.

Q. What is the lowest tone called?

A. One.

Q. The next above it?'

A, Two.

Q. What is the highest tone called?

A. Eight.

Q. The next below it?

Q. What is the difference of pitch between any two tones of the scale?

A. An interval.

Q. How many intervals are there in the scale?

A. Seven.

Q. Are these intervals all alike?

A. No.

Teacher.—No, they are not; some are larger and some are smaller.

Q. What are the larger intervals called?

Q. How many of the seven intervals are steps?

A. Five.

Q. What are the smaller intervals called?

A. Half-steps.

Q. How many half-steps are there in the scale?

Q. Between what tones do the two half-steps occur?

A. Between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8. Q. What are all the other intervals?

A. Whole steps.

Teacher.—This is called the Major Scale, and is the only one it is proper to attempt to teach an Elementary Class in a course of twelve or fifteen lessons.

Q. What is the name of this seale?

A. Major seale.

I presume you could now define, if you were called on to do so, what is meant by a major seale.

You would define it to be ANY SERIES OF EIGHT TONES HAVING HALF STEPS BETWEEN THE THIRD AND FOURTH, AND SEVENTH AND EIGHTH, AND A WHOLE STEP BETWEEN EACH TWO OF THE OTHER TONES.

I will now have you sing the seale, applying the numerals, 1, 2, 3, &c. You will first listen while I sing the scale, in order to fix the correct relations in your ear.

Note.—The teacher will sing the scale once or twice, ascending and descending, commencing with the tone C, or any other convenient pitch, and applying the numerals. Then have the class sing it two or three times alone. See that the tones are well separated, and not drawled out and dragged into each other. Give an example of the dragging style, and then of the manner in which the tones should be separated. Correct style can only be successfully inculcated by example. If the class commence to drag and drawl out the notes, they should be instantly stopped, and the fault pointed out by imitating their style, and then giving an example of the correct manner. When the scale has been sung two or three times in its regular order of the corresponding and the of progression, ascending and the same way denoted by Repeats," thus:—12, 123, 12345, and so on up to 8, and in the same way denoted by the same

Teacher -You have now practiced the scale in its regular order, ascending and descending, and by repeats. This is a very valuable exercise for the education of the ear and voice, but it is not sufficient of itself to give an individual that command of his voice on tones and intervals which it is necessary he should possess, in order to sing with independence at sight; for the reason that the tones in music do not follow each other in the regular order of the scale, any more than do the letters always follow each other alphabetically in reading. It is absolutely indispensible that the tones of the scale should be thoroughly practiced in their various relations to each other —in their relations of second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth or octave.

I will now commence the training of your ears and voices to the tones of the scale by skips, or to greater intervals than occur in the regular order of the scale. First I will take up 1 and 3 (writing them at the time), omitting two, which serves as a stepping block for the voice, as it were, between these two tones. In the early culture of the ear and voice, certain syllables are applied to the tones, which aid the learner in getting the correct pitch. To 1, the syllable Do is applied, and to 3 the syllable Mi.

Q. What syllable is applied to 1?

A. Do.

Q. What syllable is applied to 3?

A. Mi.

Q. When I call for the tone 1, what syllable will you apply?

Q. When I call for 3, what syllable will you apply?

A. Mi.

Teacher.—Now, what I propose to do is, to fix the relative pitch of these two tones in your ears and voices, so that you can recognize and produce either instantly and with precision; then you can make these two tones and this interval in any piece of music in which they occur, for they are, relatively to each other, the same in every piece of music written in the major scale.

NOTE TO TEACHER.—Give out the tone 1 at some convenient pitch, say F, and then have the class make it two or three times. Then give out the tone 3, making it two or three times, and have the class make it. When the pupils make the tones the teacher should be silent.

The pupils should be accustomed from the very commencement to make the tones and sing all the exercises by themselves, so as not to acquire the slavish habit of depending on the teacher's voice. In training the class to tones and intervals, the tones should be represented by the numerals. They should not be written on the staff till the class can produce them with facility and certainty; and in all this training the syllables Do, Re, Mi, &c., should be applied.

When the class have been prepared to make I and 3 readily, introduce 5 in connection, by writing the numeral on the board, and giving an example of its correct pitch in relation to 1 and 3. The teacher can either call for the tones or indicate the order in which he wishes them made by pointing at the numerals. If they are called out, this should be done slowly and distinctly, especially in large classes, or those occupying back seats will not be able to hear.

When the class have been taught to make the tones 1, 3 and 5 with facility and accuracy, the staff and the clef should be explained, and the class taught to read and sing these tones on

TEACHER.—I will now show you the application of this kind of training to written music.

Here you see five parallel horizontal lines (pointing at the staff), drawn across the board, with four intermediate spaces. The character which these five lines and four spaces make up is called the STAFF.

Q. How many lines are there here?

A. Five.

Q. How many spaces are there?

Q. What is the character called which they make up?

A. The staff.

The staff is used to represent the pitch of tones.

Q. What is the staff used for?

A. To represent the pitch of tones.

Note.—The teacher may explain this further by writing notes on several different degrees, and remarking that the notes on the high degrees represent higher tones than those on the low degrees.

TEACHER. It frequently occurs that the composer can better express his ideas by descending below or ascending above the staff than he could by confining himself within its compass. When this is the case he employs what are called ADDED LINES and ADDED SPACES below and above.

This (pointing) is called an added line. It is spoken of as "The first added line below." This (pointing) is the first added space below.

This is the second added line below, and this the second added space below.

This is the first added line above the staff, and this the first added space above.

This is the second added line above, and this the second added space above.

Any number of added lines and spaces may be employed, above and below. The added lines are always short, and are only written when actually needed.

Q. How do we speak of this first short line below?

A. As the first added line below the staff.

Q. How do we speak of this space? (pointing at the first below) A. As the first added space below the staff.

Note.—Question concerning the others in the same way.

TEACHER.—Each line of the staff is called a Degree, and each space is called a Degree. This line is one degree, and this space is another; and so on.

Q. What is each line of the staff called?

A. A degree.

Q. And what is each space called?

A. A degree.

Teacher.—There are, then, nine degrees in the staff, five lines and four spaces. The degrees of the staff: that is, the lines and spaces, including the added lines and spaces, are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

Q. What are the degrees of the staff named from?

A. The first seven letters of the alphabet.

In order to give names to all the degrees with but seven letters, these letters have to be repeated. When we get to G we commence again with A.

O. How can all the degrees be named from but seven letters?

A. By repeating them.

Q. When we get to G we commence again with what letter?

A. A.

These letters are ordinarily applied in two ways to the staff.

Q. In how many ways are the letters ordinarly applied to the staff?

A. In two ways.

Teacher.—Yes, in one way of applying them the second line is G, in the other way it is B. To show which of these two ways of applying the letters is to be observed in any special instance, a character called a clef is made use of. There are two cless in common use, to determine the two ways of applying the letters to the staff.

Q. What is the name of the character employed to show how the letters are to be applied to the staff?

A. Clef.

Q. How many clefs are there in common use?

A. Two.

I will now explain one of the clefs, the other will be explained at another time.

This character (pointing) is one of the clefs. It is called the G clef, because it represents that letter, and fixes its position on the staff. It was originally the plain Roman capital letter G, though it does not much resemble that letter now.

You see that the body of the clef is on the second line, and it fixes the letter G there. Whenever this clef is used, the second line is called G, and all the notes occupying that are to have the tone of G, as one of the representatives of absolute pirch.

Q. In how many ways are the letters ordinarly applied to the staff?

Q. What is the name of the character employed to show which way of applying the letters is to be observed?

Q. How many clefs are there in common use?

A. Two.

Q. What is the name of this clef? (pointing)

A. G Clef.

Q. Why is it called the G clef?

A. Because it represents G, and fixes its place on the staff.

Q. Where does it fix G at on the staff?

A. On the second line.

TEACHER. - When we get to G, we commence again with A, in this way.

Note.-Explain this fully to the class.

Teacher. - Below G we name the letters backwards in the alphabet. thus :- the first space is F, the first line E, the first space below is D, the first added line below is C, the second added space below is B, and the second added line is A.

Now, if you will bear in mind that the second added line below is A in the G clef, you can reckon the letters in regular alphabetical order upwards,

thus :--

NOTE.—Run over the letters up to the first space above, inclusive.

Q. What is this character (pointing at the staff) called?

A. The staff.

O. How many lines are there in the staff?

A. Five.

Q. How many spaces?

A. Four.

O. If we wish to write music above or below the staff what do we employ?

A. Added lines and spaces.

Q. What is each line of the staff called?

A. A degree.

Q. What is each space called?

A. A degree.

Q. How many degrees are there in the staff?

What are the degrees of the staff, including the added lines and spaces named from?

A. The first seven letters of the alphabet.

Q. How are names given to all the degrees with but seven letters?

A. By repeating them.

Q. In how many ways are the letters ordinarily applied to the staff?

Q. What character do we look to to determine which way of applying them is to be observed?

A. A clef.

Q. How many clefs are there in common used?

A. Two.

Q. What is the name of the one I have explained?

A. The G clef.

Q. Why is it ealled the G clef?

A. Because it represents G.

TEACHER.—Yes, and fixes its position on the staff.

Q. Where does it fix G at on the staff?

A. On the second line.

Q. What letter is the second added line below in the G clef.

A. A.

TEACHER.—Name the letters as I point.

NOTE.—Have them name the letters up to G above

I will now show where 1, 3 and 5, the tones to which I have trained your ears and voices, are represented on the staff in this elef and key.



1 is represented here on the first added line below the staff.

Q. What syllable is applied to 1?

A. Do.

All the notes, then, standing on the first added line below, you will eall Do, throughout the exercise. 3 is represented on the first line of the staff. this; (pointing at it).

Q. What syllable is applied to 3?

A. Mi.

Q. What, then, will you call the notes on the first line of the staff?

Teacher.—5 is represented on the second line.

Q. What syllable is applied to 5?

A. Sol.

Q. What will you call all the notes on the second line then?

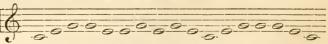
Q. What syllable is this? (pointing at Do or 1)

A. Do.

Q. This? (pointing at Mi).

Q. This? (pointing at Scl).

NOTE.—Then write an exercise in these three tones, something like the following, having the pupils name the syllables as you write them.



Then have the scholars go back and name the notes again as you point at them.

When they have named the notes carefully, give them the pitch of 1, at about F, and have them sing the exercise two or three times alone. Carefully avoid singing with the class. The teacher must never sing with his pupils, if he desires them to acquire independence. Do not allow the scholars to dwell on the notes and drag one into another.

An experience of many years has satisfied us that it is decidedly best to practice the staccato, or detached style, almost exclusively, in Elementary classes when using the syllables; and also in singing the words, when this can be done with proper regard to expression. There is a universal tendency among singers it seems to us, to drag and drawl out the notes. This is so much the case that the words are scarcely ever heard. There is no habit so destructive of distinctness of enunciation, and in which originate so many errors of pronunciation, as this one of dragging and arawling out the notes. Hence, great care should be exercised in the commencement of the instruction not to allow this habit to be contracted, for once established it is almost impossible to get rid of it. See to it, then, at the outset, that the notes are made short and distinct. It will be found very easy to glide into the legato style at the proper time.

TEACHER.—I have taught you about as much this evening as you can remember well till the next lesson. It is not a good plan to crowd too much on the mind and memory at one time.

Before dismissing, I will question the class in relation to all that has been brought out at this lesson.

- Q. How many parts are there in a measure of double time?
- A. Two.
- Q. How many beats?
- A. Two.
- Q. How are they performed?
- A. Down and up.
- Q. Which part of the measure has the downward beat?
- A. The first.
- Q. How many accented parts in a measure of double time?
- A. One.
- Q. Which part receives the accent?
- A. The first.
- Q. How many parts are there in a measure of triple time?
- A. Three.
- Q. How many beats?
- A. Three.
- Q. How are they performed?
- A. Down, left, up.
- Q. How many accented parts in a measure of triple time?
- A. One.
- Q. How many unaccented parts?
- A. Two.
- Q. Which part receives the accent?
- A. The first.
- Q. How many primary tones are there in nature?
- A. Seven.
- Q. How many tones are there, altogether, in the musical scale?
- A. Eight.
- Q. How is the eighth tone obtained?
- A. By repeating the first.
- Q. What are the tones of the scale named from?
- A. The first eight numerals.
- Q. What is the difference of pitch between any two tones of the scale called?
- A. An interval.
- Q. How many intervals are there in the scale?
- A. Seven.
- Q. Are these intervals all alike?
- A. No.

TEACHER. - No, they are not; some are larger and some are smaller.

- Q. What are the larger intervals called?
- A. Steps.
- Q. How many of them are there in the scale?
- A. Five.
 - Q. What are the smaller intervals called?
 - A. Half-steps
 - Q. How many half-steps are there in the scale?
 - A. Two.
 - Q. Between what tones do the two half-steps occur?
- A. Between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8. Q. All the other intervals are what?
- A. Whole steps.
- Q. What is the name of this character? (pointing at the staff).
- A. The staff.
- Q. How many lines are there in the staff?
- A. Five.
- O. How many spaces?
- A. Four.
- Q. What is each line, and each space, called?
- A. A degree.
- Q. If we wish to write music above or below the staff, what do we employ? A. Added lines and spaces.
- Q. What are the degrees of the staff named from?
- A. From the first seven letters of the alphabet. Q. How are names given to all the degrees with but seven letters?
- A. By repeating them.
- Q. In how many ways are the letters ordinarily applied to the staff?
- Q. What is the character called which is used to show how the letters are to be applied to the staff?
 - A. Clef.
 - Q. How many clefs are there in common use?

 - Q. What is the name of this clef? (pointing at the G clef).
 - A. G clef.
 - Q. Why is it called the G clef?
 - A. Because it represents G.
 - Q. Where does it represent, or fix G at on the staff?
 - A. On the second line.
 - Q. What letter is the second added line below?
 - A. A.

Name the letters as I point.

NOTE.—Have them name the letters up to the first space above, inclusive. Then question them concerning the positions of 1, 3, and 5 on the staff. Close the exercises by singing the Doxology:-

"Praise God from whom all blessing flow," &c.

to the tune of OLD HUNDRED.

SECOND LESSON.

NOTE .- The teacher will represent the scale on the board by the numerals, thus :-

questioning the class carefully with regard to its construction, as he did when he explained it at the first lesson. He will then give out the pitch of one, and have the class sing the scale by numerals, twice in its regular order, and once by repeats. He will then rub out all the numerals but 1 3 5 and 8, and question the scholars thus:—

O. What tones did I teach you, by skips, at our first lesson?

A. 1, 3 and 5.

Q. What syllable is applied to 1?

A. Do.

Q. To 3? A. Mi.

Q. To 5?

A. Sol.

TEACHER.—To these I have now added 8. O. How is the 8th tone of the seale obtained?

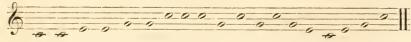
A. By repeating the first.

Yes, 8 is only the repetition of 1, and we therefore apply the same syllable to it that is applied to 1, and what is that?

A. Do.

Note.—The teacher will now give the class the pitch of 1, at about C, and have them sing 1,3 and 5, as he points at them, applying the syllables. He will then have them to listen while he sings 8 and 5 several times, to fix this interval of a perfect fourth in their ears. He will next call on the class to sing them (8 and 5) alone, as he points at them. When this interval is well mastered, he will go back to 1 and train the class to all the tones that have been introduced, viz.:—1358, pointing at the numerals in the order in which he wishes the tones to be sung, which should be something like this:—11335885588558853388338355115511358181. When the scholars can make these tones with accuracy and facility, an exercise like the following may be written on the staff, care being taken to fix the position of the new tone, 8, on the minds of the pupils.

EXERCISE 2.



The class should be required to name the notes (by the syllables) of the exercise over once carefully, as the teacher points at them, and then to sing it two or three times, or till they can perform it correctly and in good style.

In all the exercises, the teacher should see to it that the tones are made forcibly and with distinctness—with a kind of "shock of the glottis"—and that the syllables are correctly pronounced and distinctly enunciated.

TEACHER.—Then introduce 7, thus:—1 3 5 8

7.

Q. What new tone have I introduced?

A. Seven.

TEACHER.—To seven the syllable Si is applied.

Q. What syllable is applied to seven?

A. Si.

TEACHER.—Examine the exercise, and see if either of the half-steps that belong to the scale is contained in it.

A. Yes.

Q. Between what tones is it?

A. Between 7 and 8.

Note.—The teacher will now sing, alternately, 87, 85, several times, and then have the class sing them. He will next go back to 1, and have the class practice all the tones in the exercise, pointing at them somewhat in the following order:—

13588778785878531335587853135878.

Next, write an exercise like this on the staff, taking care to have the pupils understand the place of the new tone, 7.



The scholars should always be required to name the notes before singing an exercise. After the above exercise has been well performed, the teacher will proceed to introduce the beating of time, in the following manner, or something like it.

Teacher.—In our exercises heretofore, no reference was had to any rhythmical order or arrangement, but hereafter all our exercises will be written in regular time and measure; and in order to perform them correctly, you must be taught to beat time, as intimated in the commencement of our first lesson.

As keeping the time is one of the most important things to be attended to in learning to sing, and an *indispensible* requisite to a correct performance, we trust every scholar will make a faithful effort to learn it. In all my experience I have never yet known a singer to keep correct time who had not been taught to beat the time. I hope, then, that you will all give special attention to this matter, and labor faithfully to master it, and I shall endeavor to make it as plain and easy for you as possible. We will first introduce double time.

Q. How many beats are there in a measure of double time?

A. Two.

Q. How are they performed?

A. Down, up.

In beating time we make use of the hand and fore-arm, in this way (giving an example). The hand must not be allowed to move slowly and slovenly from point to point, in this way (giving an example), but quickly and instantaneously, like this (giving another example).

NOTE.—The teacher should be very careful, by examples and proper explanations, to have the scholars thoroughly understand what he desires them to do, and he will find himself well compensated for his pains by the promptness with which they will engage in the exercises.

TEACHER.—The first thing to be attended to in learning to beat time, is to accustom the hand to move with regularity from point to point like the

pendulum of a clock. To enable you to do this, I will have you beat and describe several measures. By describing the beats, I mean naming them—when your hands go down, say down, and when they go up, say up, in this way (giving an example), down, up, down, up, and so on. We will now commence. Hands up: all hold up the right hand—together, down, up, down, up, down, up, down, up.

Note.—Keep them at this till every hand moves correctly, and they all move simultaneously. And see to it that the hand is moved quickly from point to point, and allowed to rest

a moment at each point.

TEACHER.—I will now have you sing one tone to each beat, in this way (giving an example), 1 3 5 5.

Note.—Sing these tones over several times, so that the pupils will commit them to memory, and know what tones you want them to sing, and then get them to sing it over and over, pro-

eceding in this way.

TEACHER.—You will now sing the exercise which I have just sung, giving each tone one beat, and making it very short. First, you will beat and describe several measures, to get your hands started correctly in the time, and when I say together, you will all commence and sing the exercise over and over till I tell you to stop, commencing on Do with the downward beat. Hands up—down, up, down, up, down, together.

Q. How many beats have you been giving to each tone?

A. One.

Very well, we will call that a *short* tone. I will now have you sing a longer tone, to which you will give the time of *two* beats. Listen, and see if you can tell me which is the long tone.

NOTE.—Then sing 1, 3 and 5 (applying the syllables), giving 5 Two beats. Q. To which tone did I give two beats, 1, 3 or 5?

A. Five.

Yes, I dwelt on that while the hand moved down and up, and that's what I want you to do. Give I the downward beat, 3 the upward, and 5 the down and upward beats, and sing them over and over till I tell you to stop. But first, we will describe several measures, and when I say together you will commence, with promptness. Hands up—down, up, down, up, down, together,

 $1\ 3\ 5$, Note.—Then have them sing it backwards and give 1 two beats, and 5 and 3 each one beat.

TEACHER.—You have sung two tones of different lengths, the one a short tone, to which you gave one beat, and the other a long tone, to which you gave two beats. The question may arise in your minds, since you have discovered that tones differ in length, "how are we to know, in a piece of music, when we are to make a short tone and when we are to make a long one?"

This is determined by characters called Notes. Notes are used to represent the relative lengths of tones. There are five or six kinds of notes in common use, but at present I will only teach you the two that we have use for this evening, for it is a rule in the Everett system of teaching never to explain a musical character till we have use for it in practice, for the reason that a mere knowledge of the names and the purposes for which musical

characters are used will never enable one to sing without a thorough *practical* knowledge of the things they represent.

This character is called a note; it is called a half note, and in all our exercises on the blackboard will represent that short tone to which you gave one beat. Whenever you come to a note like this on the blackboard, a round open circle with a stem, you will give it one beat, and sing it short.

Q. What kind of note is this? (pointing at it).

A. A half-note.

Q. How many beats is it always to have on the board?

A. One.

Yes, but this is not always the case in books. The exceptions will be ex-

plained at the proper time.

This is called a whole note, and on the blackboard will always represent that long tone to which you gave two beats. Whenever you come to a note like this, then, in our blackboard exercises, you will give it two beats.

Q. What kind of note is this? (pointing).

A. A whole note.

Q. How many beats is it to have on the board?

4. Two

Q. How many kinds of time did I explain at the first lesson?

A. Two.

One kind of time is distinguished from another in ordinary music books by a figure placed at the left hand end of the staff (which is the beginning of the piece of music), and immediately to the right of the clef, and on the upper part of the staff. The figure expresses the number of parts or beats in a measure, and therefore determines the kind of time. In music there is another figure placed immediately under this, and is used to express something else relating to time; but the upper figure always tells the kind of time, whether it is double, triple, or some other kind of time.

Now, as the upper figure is intended to express the number of parts or

beats in a measure, what figure will indicate double time?

A. The figure 2.

Yes, when the upper figure is a 2 you may know that the music is written in double time, and that there must be two beats in the measure.

Q. What figure, placed above, would indicate triple time?

A. The figure 3.



Q. What kind of time is indicated now?

A. Double time.

Note.—Then write a half note.



Q. What kind of note is this?

A. A half note.

- Q. How many beats is it to have on the board?
- A. One.
- Q. How many beats are there in a measure of double time?
- A. Two.
- Q. Is the measure full then?
- A. No.

No, it is not, for the half note only represents one beat.

Note.-Write another half note.



- Q. What kind of note is this? (pointing at the second note).
- A. A half note.
- Q. How many beats is it to have?
- A. One.
- Q. Both together have how many beats?
- A. Two.
- Q. How many beats are there in a measure?
- A. Two.
- Q. Then is the measure full?
- A. Yes.

Yes, the measure is full—this note (pointing at the first) represents the downward beat, and this (pointing at the second) represents the upward.

- Q. What is that character called which is used to separate measures, that I explained at the first lesson?
 - A. A bar.

Well, as the measure is now full, we will draw a bar and commence another measure.

NOTE. Make the bar, and then write out the lesson as follows, questioning the class with regard to the whole note.

EXERCISE III.



TEACHER.—The two last bars, you perceive, are much larger, or heavier than the others. These are called period or double bars, and two of them, standing close together, like this (pointing), show the end of a piece of music, or any kind of musical exercise.

These small bars (pointing at them) are called measure bars.

- Q. What are these small bars called?
- A. Measure bars.
- Q. What are these large bars called?
- A. Period, or double bars.

- Q. How many period bars, standing close together, show the end of a piece of music?
 - A. Two.

NOTE.—Then go back and have the class name over the notes (the syllables), and then give an example or two of the style in which you wish it sung, after which, have the scholars sing it alone till they can perform it with entire correctness, in point of Tone, time and accent. Always require the pupils to beat and describe several measures before commencing to sing the exercise or time. Next introduce the tone 4, thus:—

Teacher.— 1 3 5 8 4 7

- Q. What new tone have I introduced?
- A. Four.

The syllable fa is applied to four.

- Q. What syllable is applied to four?
- A. Fa.

NOTE.—Sing 3 and 4 several times while the scholars listen, and then have them make the tones as you point at them.

Next commence at 1 and have the class make all the tones in the exercise, somewhat in this order:—1 358785878534433443135878. When they can make these tones readily, introduce 2, thus:—

- Q. What new tone have I introduced?
- A. Two.

The syllable Re is applied to two.

Q. What syllable is applied to two?

Å. Re.

Note.—Then give an example like this, 5 3 4 4 3 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 1, repeating it two or three times so as to fix the tone 2 in the ears of the scholars.

Next, go back to 1, and point at the tones somewhat in this order, the pupils making them

135878534433223232313587853432232321. When the class can make all these tones with facility, write the following exercise on the staff, being exceedingly exercise to teach the scholars to read 4 and 2.

EXERCISE IV.



After having the class to name the notes over once or twice earefully, and questioning them as to the kind of time, and giving an example of the style in which it should be sung, have them practice it alone, till they can sing it to suit you in every respect. When this is accomplished, introduce six, as follows:

2 4 6 7

Q. What new tone have we here? (pointing.)

A. Six.

The syllable La is applied to six.

Q. What syllable is applied to six.

A. La.

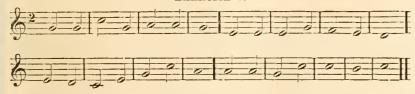
You will now listen while I give you the pitch of six in relation to the other tones,

Note.—Give an example like this:—8 5 6 6 5 3 6 6 5 3 4 3 2 1—making six very loud—then have the scholars sing them in the same order several times. Next go back to 1, and have the class make all the tones, pointing at them in about this order:—

$1\,3\,5\,8\,7\,8\,5\,6\,6\,5\,3\,4\,4\,3\,2\,3\,2\,1\,3\,5\,8\,7\,8\,5\,6\,6\,8\,6\,5\,3\,8\,6\,5\,3\,4\,3\,2\,2\,3\,2\,1\,3\,5\,8\,7\,7\,8.$

After this, write the following exercise on the board, and after having the pupils name the notes carefully, and questioning them concerning the time, and giving an example or two, have them sing it over two or three times ALONE, or till they can sing it just as it should be sung.

EXERCISE V.



These things, if properly dwelt on, will occupy the whole of the second lesson.

THIRD LESSON.

Note.—First, train the class to the scale, (using the syllables) in the regular order of progression; secondly, by repeats; thirdly, by skips, representing the tones by the numerals, thus:

and pointing at them in the order you wish them sung. The figures should be made large, and written at least a foot apart, so that the scholars will not get confused in determining which numeral is pointed at. After training the class thoroughly to the tones in different ways, by skips, then give them the thirds, by pointing at the numerals in this order:

132435465768-867564534231.

The thirds should be practiced over several times. It is also a good plan to have the pupils make the tones as they are CALLED for by the teacher. When through with this training, which should occupy from ten to fifteen minutes of the first part of every lesson, review the class carefully in reading the notes, by writing one note at a time, and having the scholars tell its name. When they can name the notes readily, have them practice the following exercise before introducing anything new. The teacher should make it a point to have every thing thoroughly understood as he goes, and to introduce nothing new till he is satisfied that every thing previously brought out is fully comprehended, theoretically and practically.





After this exercise is well learned, introduce and explain the extended scale, as follows:

Teacher.—Heretofore we have had no notes above the third space (pointing at it) of the staff, and yet we have practiced exercises containing all the tones of the scale. Can you tell me how the eighth tone of the scale is obtained?

A. By repeating the first.

Yes, to get eight we repeat one: so any other tone may be repeated an octave higher. We might commence at 1 and repeat all the tones of the scale; 1 would become 8, 2 would still be 2 in the scale above; 3 would still be 3 in the scale above, and so of the other tones, 8 being regarded as 1 in the scale above.

Q. Now if I write a note here (pointing at the fourth line), what will you call it?

Q. What is the name of this? (writing a note on the fourth space.)

A. Mi.

Note.—Then write a few notes, like the following, and have the class sing them two or three times, explaining that the tones in the scale above follow each other in the same order, and bear the same relations to each other that they do in the scale below.

EXERCISE VII.



Next, write the following exercise, and train the class to sing it in as good style as possible

EXERCISE VIII. 7s.



When the class have learned to sing this correctly, explain the F clcf and introduce the bass, as follows:

TEACHER.—When I explained the staff, I told you that there were two clefs in common use, to determine the two ways of applying the letters to the degrees. I have explained one of the clefs.

Q. What clef has been explained?

A. The G clef.

Q. Why is it called the G clef?

A. Because it represents the letter, or tone G.

Q. Where does it represent, or fix the letter and the tone G at on the staff?

A. On the second line.

NOTE.—The teacher will always point at the character he is talking about.

TEACHER. - (pointing). - This

9:=

is the other elef.

It is called the F elef, because it represents the letter, or the tone F, and determines its place on the staff. The elef, you perceive, is placed on the fourth line, and fixes F there.

Q. On what line of the staff is the F clef placed?

A. On the fourth line.

Q. What letter does it fix on the fourth line?

A. The letter F.

Now commence with the second line in the G elef and find what letter the fourth line is in that elef. What letter is the second line?—G. The second space?—A. The third line?—B. The third space?—C. The fourth line? D.

Q. What letter is the fourth line in the G clef?

A. D.

Q. What letter is the fourth line in the F clef?

Ä. F

Now you see that the letters are applied differently in the two elefs. In the G elef the fourth line is D, but in the F elef the fourth line is F, so that we must always look to the elef to determine how the letters are applied to the staff.

The notes also occupy different positions in the two elefs. In the G elef you know Do belonging to one, occupies the first added line below the staff, in this key, Mi the first line of the staff, and Sol the second line. But these notes do not occupy the same places in the F clef. Before teaching you the places of the notes in this elef, I wish to give you some training in reading the notes in different positions on the staff.

Note.—The following rule for reading the notes can first be conveniently explained on the hand, and then on the staff, placing Do on different lines, and on different spaces. If the scholars are properly trained in this rule, they will experience no difficulty in reading the notes in the F clef, or bass.

RULE FOR READING NOTES. TEACHER.—When Do takes any line of the staff, Mi will take the next line above it. For instance, if this line (pointing at the little finger, if the hand is used, or at the first line, if the staff is used) is taken for Do, this (pointing at the second) will be Mi. But if this line (pointing at the second) be taken for Do, this (the third) will be Mi; and if this line (the third) be taken for Do, this (the fourth) will be Mi, and so on.

Q. When Do takes any line of the staff, what takes the next line above it?

A. Mi.

Note.—Place Do first on one line and then on another, and have the class name these two notes.

TEACHER.—We will now earry this rule farther.

Q. When Do takes any line of the staff, what will take the next line above it?

A. Mi.

Yes, and Sol will then take the next line above Mi.

Q. When Do takes a line, what will take the next line above it?

A. Mi.

Q. Then what note will take the next line above Mi?

A. Sol.

Very well. We will now practice reading these three notes in different positions before earrying out the rule any further.

Note.—Train the class well in reading these three notes, placing Do first on one line and then on another.

TEACHER.-

Q. When Do takes a line, what must take the next line above it?

4. Mi.

Q. What will take the next line above Mi?

A. Sol.

Si will take the next line above Sol; so that when Do takes any line of the staff, Mi will take the next above; Sol the next; and Si the next—Do, Mi, Sol, Si.

NOTE.—Have the scholars name these notes, Do, Mi, Sol, Si, over several times, so as to fix the succession in their minds.

Q. When Do takes a line, what will take the next line above?

À. Mi.

Q. What will take the next?

A. Sol.

Q. What will take the next?

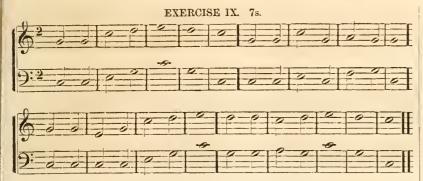
Å. Si.

The same rule applies also to the spaces. If Do takes any space, Mi will take the next space above it; Sol the next, and Si the next.

Note.—Now train the class thoroughly in reading these four notes in different positions on the staff, and in every relation in which they can occur. Keep them at this till they can name the notes as fast as you can write them, always telling them what line or space you intend for Do. Then train the class in reading the other four notes of the octave, Re, Fa, La, and Do belouging to 8.

TEACHER.—When Do, Mi, Sol and Si take lines, then Re, Fa, La, and Do belonging to eight, will take spaces, in the order I have named them, commencing with Re on the first space above the line that Do belonging to 1 ocenpies. I will repeat:—When Do, Mi, Sol and Si take lines, Re, Fa, La, and Do belonging to 8, will take the spaces, and vice versa, when Do, Mi, Sol and Si take spaces, Re, Fa, La, and Do belonging to 8, will take the lines, commencing with Re on the first line above the space taken as 1.

NOTE.—Now train the class effectually in reading Re, Fa, La, and Do belonging to 8. Then exercise them in reading all the notes together. Next, teach them the place for 1 in the F clef, and train them awhile in reading all the notes in the bass, and then write the bass to exercise 3, thus:



When the teacher writes the Brace, he should explain its use to the class, somewhat in this manner:

TEACHER.—This character (pointing at the brace) is used in music to show how many parts are intended to be sung together, and it is called a brace. It connects all the parts, as bass, treble, alto, and tenor, that are to be sung at the same time.

Q. What is the name of this character?

A. Brace.

Q. What is it used for in Music?

A. To show how many parts are to be sung together, or at the same time.

Note.—Next have the class name the notes in the bass, and then have them all, ladies as well as gentlemen, sing the bass two or three times. Then have them sing the two parts together, all the ladies, and the boys whose voices have not changed, singing on the soprano, and all the gentlemen singing on the bass. Be careful to give each part the correct pitch of the first note before calling on them to sing, and to caution them against dragging and drawling out the notes. Keep them at this till they can sing it correctly. Next, give them the following, on the board:





Before singing the above, teach the class how to find out the names of notes coming below 1, by descending the scale, and then have them tell the name of the note on the first line in the bass. First, have all sing the treble, then the bass, and then the two parts. Next, introduce quarter notes, in the following manner.

TEACHER.—Up to the present you have only sung one tone to a beat; but in music we are frequently required to sing two or more tones to a beat.

You will now listen attentively, and tell me, if you can, to which beat I sing two tones.

Note.—Give out an example like this, not on the board, and after singing it two or question the class thus:

Q. Did I sing two tones to the down, or the up beat?

A. To the up beat.

Q. What two syllables did I sing to the up beat?

A. Mi and Fa.

Listen again.

Note.—Sing the example over once or twice.

TEACHER.—You will now sing the exercise several times—till I tell you to stop, giving Sol the down beat, singing Mi and Fa to the up beat, and giving the next Sol two beats, in this way:—

Note.-Sing the example once more.

TEACHER.—Hands up, together!

Note.—Next give out this exercise, train the class on it in the same way you did on the other, and then remark that you will now introduce an exercise with two notes to each beat in the measure. Give out the following example:



Sing this two or three times, so that the scholars will know what you want them to sing, and then have the class practice it several times, and then proceed as follows:

TEACHER.—This is the character (writing a quarter note on the board) that will always represent, on the blackboard, that short tone, two of which you have just been singing to a beat, and it is called a QUARTER NOTE. Whenever you meet with quarter notes on the board, you will sing two of them to a beat.

Q. What kind of note is this? (pointing at it.)

A. A quarter note,

Q. How many quarter notes are to be sung to a beat on the board?

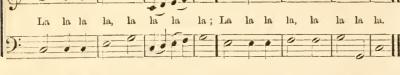
A. Two.

Yes, and always when a half note has one beat, two quarter notes must be sung to a beat, because it takes two quarters of anything to be equal to the half of the same. I will now give you an exercise, with quarter notes, on the board.

NOTE.—Write the following exercise, and after having the scholars name the notes, and questioning them concerning the time, &c., have them all sing the soprano once or twice, or oftener if necessary, and then have them all sing the bass, after naming the notes carefully, and then the two parts.







After it has been well sung in the use of the syllables, explain the slur, as below, and practice it several times, applying only the syllable La. The punctuation, or stops, indicate the places of the grammatical pauses required by the music. Be careful to have these observed.

Teacher.—This character (pointing at the slur), connecting these two notes, is used to show how many tones are to be sung to one syllable of the poetry, and it is called a slur. All the notes connected by the slur are to be sung to one syllable, thus:—(give an example, with the syllable La). In singing the syllables we pay no attention to the slur. We only observe it in singing the words, and the syllable La.

NOTE.—Have the class sing the exercise again, applying the syllables, and then have them apply the syllable La several times, and observe the slurs. This is a good practice to prepare scholars for singing the words. When the exercise has been well sing in the use of the syllable La, some Long Meter hymn, that all are familiar with, might be sing to it, the teacher being careful to have the words correctly pronounced and distinctly enunciated.

This terminates the third lesson.

FOURTH LESSON.

Note.—Train the class to the scale exactly as at the commencement of the third lesson, in its regular order of progression, and by repeats and promiscuous skips, and then the thirds. In addition to the training indicated in the third lesson, train the class to the tones in this order, singing them once or twice yourself first:

1st. 1 3 5 7 2nd. 2 4 6 8

When the scholars can make them with facility in the ascending order, have them practice the descending order thus:

2nd. 7 5 3 1

In this training, the numerals should not be written as above, but the scale should be represented as in Lesson III. the teacher pointing at the numerals in the order in which he wants them sung. We have written them as above to indicate the order to the teacher. When through with this training, write the following exercise on the board, and have the class practice it, all singing the soprano first, and then the bass, and finally both together, maning the notes in each part before singing it.







In the future, all the exercises should be practiced in the use of the syllable La, after they have been well learned in connection with the seven syllables. A stanza of some fumiliar hymn should also be sung to each exercise, to accustom the pupils to the singing of words.

The following additional exercises may be brought out and practiced at the fourth lesson, either on the board or in the books. If the books are used, the use of the lower figure must be explained, and the period bar, thus:

TEACHER.—In all our exercises heretofore, a half note has had the time of one beat, and we therefore sang two quarter notes to a beat, and gave a whole note two beats. But this is not always the ease in the books. Any note may be selected as having the time of one beat, at the option of the composer.

In some pieces of music a half note has one beat, in others a quarter note has one beat, and in others an eighth note. Whatever note is selected to have the time of one beat, that note regulates the time of all the others; that is, all the notes in a piece of music are dwelt on according to their value in relation to the beat note, and their names—whole, half, quarter, eighth, and so on—imply their relations. For instance, if a half note has one beat, any one would know that a whole note should have two beats, because the whole of anything is equal to two halves of the same thing; and that two quarter notes should be same to a beat, because two quarters of anything are just equal to the half of the same thing. In order, then, to know how much time to give to any note in a piece of music, it is only necessary to ascertain what kind of note is taken as the standard of measurement, or as having the time

of one beat, the other notes being dwelt on according to their relative values compared with the beat note, which is usually called the primitive note. In the books you will find two figures placed at the beginning of every piece of music, one above the other, in the form of a fraction, thus:

The upper figure, or numerator, has been explained.

You know that it is used to tell us the kind of time, as double, triple, &e. The lower figure, or denominator, is designed to tell us what kind of note is to have the time of one beat. Now if you desired to express a half of anything, you would make the denominator a two, would you not, thus:—\frac{1}{2}, and if you wished to express a quarter of anything, you would make the denominator a four, thus \frac{1}{4}; or, an eighth, you would make the denominator an eight, thus:—\frac{1}{8}. So in music, these figures are used to express these fractions of the whole note. When the lower figure is a 2, a half note is to have one beat; when the lower figure is a 4, a quarter note is to have one beat; and when the lower figure is an 8, an eighth note is to have one beat.

Note.—Illustrate by writing the following example on the board, first explaining the and notes, as they have not been explained yet.

62 000 4000 0 18 0000

TEACHER.—Here we have three examples (pointing) in double time. In the first example the lower figure is a 2, and a half note, has, therefore, one beat; two quarter notes are sung to a beat, and a whole note has two beats.

In the second example, the lower figure is a 4, and therefore a quarter note has one beat; two eighths are sung to a beat, and a half note has two beats.

In the third example, the lower figure is an 8, and hence an eighth note is to have one beat; two sixteenths are to be sung to a beat, and a quarter note is to have two beats.

From these examples you will perceive that notes do not represent positive, or absolute length, but only relative length. A quarter note in the second example has as much time, (one beat,) as a half note has in the first example; and an eighth note in the third example has as much time, as a quarter note in the second example, or a half note in the first. These three

varieties of double time are therefore sung exactly alike; no one being necessarily sung any faster or slower than the others.

Note.—Illustrate this by singing over the exercise. Next explain the period bar, thus:—
Teacher.—In the books you will frequently meet with a large bar like

his, It is called a period bar. There is usually a period bar placed

at the end of each line of the poetry, but not always. In keeping the time, you will pay no attention to the period bar, for it often occurs in the middle, and sometimes, in three or four part measures, at the end of two-thirds, or three-fourths of the measure. The small bars are the measure bars, and those are the ones you are to have reference to in keeping the time.

Note.—As the accidental sharp will appear in the next exercise, it should now be explained on the board, for every new thing that comes up during practice, should be carefully explained and illustrated on the board, before it is attempted to be practiced in the books.

Explain it thus :-

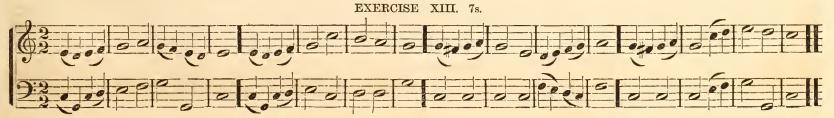
TEACHER.—This character \$\preceq\$ (writing it) is called a sharp, and when placed at the left of a note, it represents a tone a half step higher than the degree on which the note stands; or, in other words, it is a sign that the pitch of the note at the left of which it is placed should be a half step higher than it would if the sharp were not there. When it occurs anywhere in the interior of a piece of music, it is called an occidental sharp, and affects all the notes that are on the same degree with it, and to the right of it, in the same measure. The vowel sound of the syllable applied to a note affected by the accidental sharp is changed to the long sound of E. Do, with a sharp to the left of it is called De; Re, Re; Fa, Fe; and so on.

Q. How is the syllable Fa to be pronounced when an accidental sharp stands to the left of it?

A. Fe.

NOTE.—The teacher should see that the pupils not only change the vowel sound of the syllable, which is merely A MEANS, but that they also make the proper elevation of tone, which is THE END sought.

The class may now practice exercise 13, in the books. All should first sing the soprano, then the bass, and finally the two parts should be sung together. Previously to singing the exercise, however, the scholars should be required to name the notes, and should be carefully questioned concerning the accidental sharp; the use of the npper and lower figures, and the kind of note that has one beat; as well as to the time of different notes, and the measure and period bars.



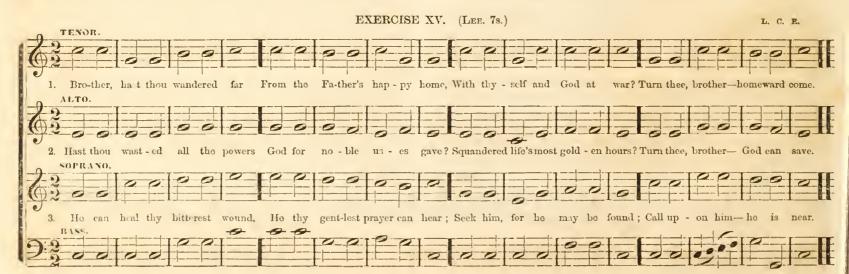
Note.—The alto may next be explained, and Exercise 14 practiced in the three parts, the | have all the class sing the alto of a picce two or three times, the teacher listening attentively, whole class singing each part separately first. Care should be taken to select for the alto the voices that are best adapted to that part. We have often found girls and boys voices very effective on the alto. A very good way to select the voices best adapted to this part is, to well.

and noting such voices among the ladies and the boys and girls as are most powerful on the low notes. These are the voices for the alto. Let the alto have enough voices to sustain it

EXERCISE XIV. 7s.



NOTE.—Exercise 15, in four parts, may next be introduced and practiced, the highest and smoothest male voices being selected to sing the tenor. Let it be sung several times in the use of the seven syllables, then in the use of the syllable la, and finally by word.



Note.—The dot may next be explained, in the following manner, and Exercise 16 written on the board and practiced, and then Exercise 17.

TEACHER.—A dot, or period placed to the right of a note, like this, adds one half to its original value. Any note dotted is equal to

three notes of the next lower denomination. A dotted whole note is equal to three half notes; a dotted half note is equal to three quarter notes; a dotted quarter note is equal to three eighth notes; and a dotted eighth note is equal to three sixteenths.

Q. A dot or period to the right of a note adds how much to its value?

A. One half.

Q. A dotted whole note is equal to how many half notes?

A. Three

Q. A dotted half is equal to how many quarters?

A. Three.

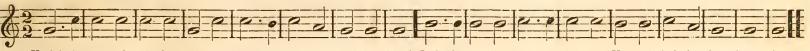
A dotted primitive, or beat note, is always to have two beats. That is, a note that has one beat without the dot, when it is dotted it must have two beats. In double time the dotted beat note, when it occurs on the first part of the measure, as it nearly always does, must have the down and up beats, and the note or notes used to fill out the measure are to be sung just as the hand arrives at the up point.

Note.—Give out geveral examples, verbally, and not on the board, and have the class to sing them, being careful to have the note following the dotted primitive sung at the instant the hand arrives at the up point.

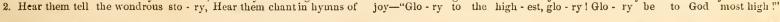
EXERCISE XVI.

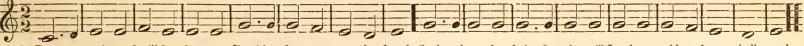


EXERCISE XVII. ADVENT. 8s & 7s.



1. Hark! what mean those ho-ly voi - ces, Sweet-ly sounding thro' the skies? Lo! th'an-ge-lic host re-joi - ces! Heavenly hal-le-lu-jahs rise.

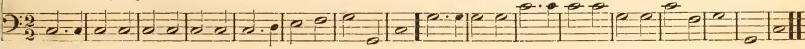




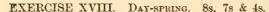
3. "Peace on earth, good-will from heav-en, Reaching far as man is found; Souls redeemed and sins for-giv-en!" Loud our gold-en harps shall sound.

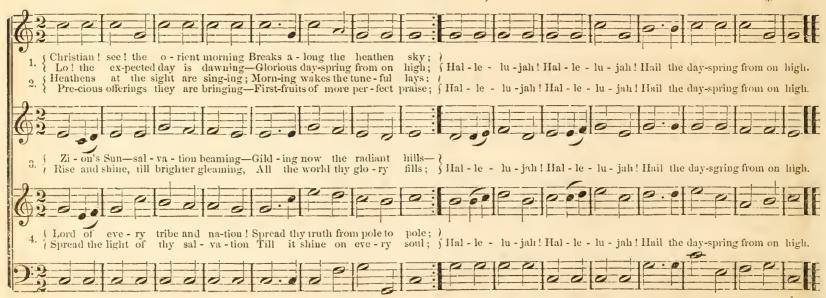


4. "Christ is born, the great a noint-ed; Heaven and earth his prais-es sing; O receive whom God ap-point - ed, For your Prophet, Priest, and King!"



Note.-Explain the Repeat before singing exercise 18.





Note.—The preceding instructions and exercises will, we presume, occupy the whole of the fourth lesson. If it should not, however, the teacher can refer to the teacher's index, and select such other exercises at the end of these lossons, or times in the body of the work as he may deem best suited to the class.

FIFTH LESSON.

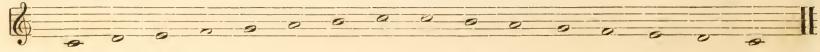
Note.-The following exercises, for the training of the ear and voice to tones and inter-

vals, should, hereafter, be thoroughly practiced at the commencement of each lesson thiring the entire course of instruction, whether that consist of only twelve or fifteen lessons, or of one hundred lessons. The teacher must constantly keep in mind the fact that nothing can give his pupils independence in singing in the absence of a thorough controll of their voices on tones and intervals. Each of the following exercises should be practiced till the class can make the tones with facility. The teacher must not be content with running over them hastily. The class should be carefully and substantially drilled on them.

THE SCALE,

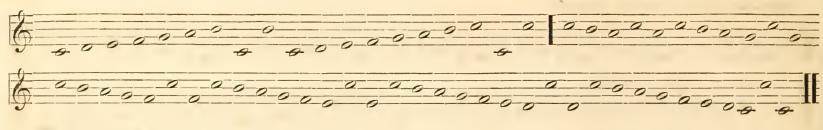
1. Ascending Scale.

DESCENDING SCALE.

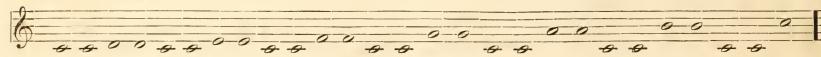


No. 2. Scale by Repeats, Ascending.

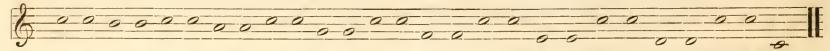




No. 7. Ascending, by 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th & 8th, in doublets.



No. 7. Descending, by 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th & 8th, in doublets.



NO. 8. THE SAME BY SINGLE TONES. ASCENDING.

No. 8. DESCENDING.



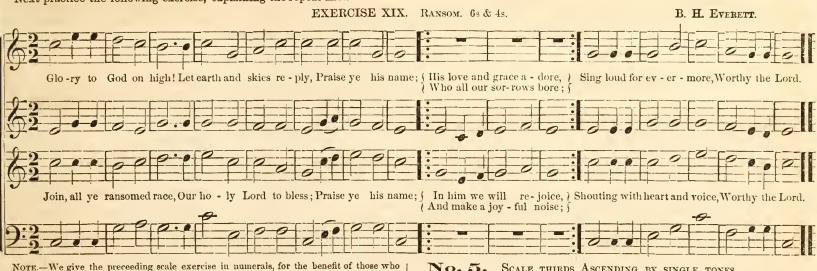
No. 9. Ascending scale against the tonic.



NO. O. DESCENDING SCALE AGAINST THE TONIC.



Next practice the following exercise, explaining the repeat first.



may prefer to use the figures rather than the notes.

DESCENDING SCALE. No. 1. Ascending Scale. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 - 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1.

No. 2. Scale by Repeats, Ascending.

1 2, 1 2 3, 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4 5, 1 2 3 4 5 6, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8.

No. 3. Scale by Repeats, Descending.

87, 876, 8765, 87654 876543, 8765432, 87 6 5 4 3 2 1.

PROMISCUOUS INTERAALS.

 $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 8 & 7 & 8 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 5 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 8 & 7 & 8 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 8 & 6 & 5 \end{smallmatrix}$ 3 8 6 5 3 4 4 3 3 2 2 3 2 1 3 5 8 7 8 5 3 3 8 8 3 3 4 4 3 3 2 2 1.

No. 4. Scale thirds, Ascending by Doublets.

1 1 3 3, 2 2 4 4, 3 3 5 5, 4 4 6 6, 5 5 7 7, 6 6 8 8, 7 7 2 2,* 8 Scale thirds Descending by Doublets.

8 8 6 6, 7 7 5 5, 6 6 4 4, 5 5 3 3, 4 4 2 2, 3 3 1 1, 2 2 7 7, +1.

" The stroke under 2 shows that it belongs to the upper octave. t The stroke over 7 shows that it belongs to the octave under 1.

No. 5. Scale thirds Ascending by single tones.

SCALE THIRDS DESCENDING BY SINGLE TONES.

Descending.

1 3, 2 4, 3 5, 4 6, 5 7, 6 8, 7 2, 8-8 6, 7 5, 6 4, 5 3, 4 2, 3 1, 2 7, 1 No. 6.

1 2 3, 1 3, 1 2 3 4, 1 4, 1 2 3 4 5, 1 5, 1 2 3 4 5 6, 1 6, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7, 1 7, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8, 1 8,—2 7 6, 8 6, 8 7 6 5, 8 5, 8 7 6 5 4, 8 4, 8 7 6 5 4 3, 8 3, 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, 8 2, 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1, 8 1.

No. 7. ASCENDING.

1 1 2 2, 1 1 3 3, 1 1 4 4, 1 1 5 5, 1 1 6 6, 1 1 7 7, 1 1 8. Descending.

8 8 7 7, 8 8 6 6, 8 8 5 5, 8 8 4 4, 8 8 3 3, 8 8 2 2, 9 8 1.

No. 8. ASCENDING.

1 2 1 3 1 4 1 5 1 6 1 7 1 8 8 7 8 6 8 5 8 4 8 3 8 2 8 1.

No. 9. ASCENDING SCALE AGAINST THE TONIC ABOVE.

8 8 1 1, 8 8 2 2,* 8 8 3 3, 8 8 4 4, 8 8 5 5, 8 8 6 6, 8 8 7 7, 8.

* This stroke (---) over 2 shows that it belongs to the lower octave, or is two in relation to 1, and not in relation to 8.

DESCENDING SCALE AGAINST THE TONIC BELOW.

 $1 1 8 8, 1 1 7 7, 1 1 6 6, 1 1 5 5, 1 1 4 4, 1 1 3 3, 1 1 <math>\overline{22}, 1$

SIXTH LESSON.

NOTE TO TEACHER.—After training the class to the scale in its regular order, and by repeats, and to the tones in various ways by skips, as presented in Lesson 5, practice such exercises in the Kev of C, at the end of these instructions and tunes in the body of the book, as are deemed best adapted to this stage of the lessons. Then train the class thoroughly in reading notes in different positions on the staff, according to the rule given for this purpose in the third lesson, where the bass is introduced, first placing I, or do, on one degree, and then on another, until the pupils can name the syllables with facility in various positions. Next explain the rule for finding the KEY-NOTE in the sharps, somewhat in this wise.

Teacher.—You have discovered from the exercises which I have just given you, that the scale does not occupy any fixed and unchangeable position on the staff, but that its position is changed at the pleasure of the composer. Hence it is necessary that the learner should have some infallible rule or rules, by which he may determine with certainty the place of the seale on the staff when its position is changed from one degree to another. Fortunately for the learner, such rules are deducible from the positions of the characters necessary to be employed in effecting these changes of Key, or positions of the scale.

These rules I will now proceed to explain, so far as they apply in the sharps; the others I will explain at the next lesson. Hereafter I shall frequently have occasion to speak of what is termed the Key-note, by which is meant the lowest or fundamental tone of the scale, to which in every major scale, the syllable Do is applied. When, therefore, I speak of the Key-note, you will know that I mean 1 of the seale, or the syllable Do.

Q. What syllable is always applied to the Key-note in the major scale?

It is ealled the Key-note because it opens up to us, as it were, the whole seale, and because the other notes depend upon it for their character and effect.

This character # is called a sharp, and is used in musical notation as a sign of elevation.

Q. What is this character called? (pointing at the sharp).

A. A sharp.

Q. What is it used as a sign of?

A. Of elevation.

Yes, it is the sign of the elevation of the pitch of a note a half step. Q. The sharp is the sign of the clevation of the pitch of a note how much?

A. A half step.

When placed at the beginning of a piece of music, it is a sign that all the notes occupying the same degree, that is, the same line or space with it, are to be sung or played a half step higher than they would if it were not there.

Q. What is this character # called?

A. A sharp.

Q. What is a sharp used as a sign of?

A. Of elevation.

Q. The elevation of the pitch of a note how much?

A. A half step.

Q. When placed at the beginning of a piece of music, it is a sign that the pitch of all notes written on the same degree with it is to be elevated how much?

A. A half step.

This character b is called a flat.

Q. What is this character called? (pointing at the 2).

The flat is used in musical notation as a sign of depression.

Q. What is a flat used as a sign of?

A. Of depression.

Yes, it is used as a sign of the depression of the pitch of a note a half step.

Q. The flat is used as a sign of the depression of the pitch of a note how much?

A. A half step.

When placed at the commencement of a piece of music it directs that the pitch of all the notes occupying the same line or space with it is to be depressed a half step.

Q. When placed at the commencement of a piece of music, it directs that the pitch of all the notes on the same line or space with it is to be depressed how much?

A. A half step.

There are four rules for finding or determining the place of the Key-note in the different Keys, or positions of the scale; one for the sharps, two for the flats, and one for each elef when there are no sharps or flats, and they are so simple and so brief that none who try can fail to understand and remember them.

I will first give you the rule for finding the Key-note in the sharps. When there are two or more sharps, the last one introduced always stands the farthest to the right. Hence you can have no difficulty in ascertaining which was the last sharp introduced as it always stands to the right of the

others, and the farthest from the cleft, thus:

This is the first sharp introduced, on the letter F, the first space of the staff. In most books it is written on the fifth line, which is the same thing, the fifth line being the same letter as the first space.

The next sharp in order, is written on the third space, and is placed to

the right of the other thus:

The next sharp in order, is written on G, the second line, and is placed to the right of the other two, thus:

The fourth sharp is written on D, the fourth line, and is placed to the right of the others, thus:

So, then, you can always tell which is the last sharp by its standing the farthest to the right; and the last sharp is the one we must refer to in finding the Key-note, for the last sharp determines the last Key.

Q. How are you to know the last sharp introduced from the others—by its stand-

ing how?

A The farthest to the right.

Q. Which sharp are we to refer to in finding the Key-note—the right hand, or the left hand sharp, or which one?

A. The right hand sharp.

Well, the rule for finding the place of the Key-note, or the syllable Do in the sharp is this: The Kcy-note, or Do, is found the first degree above the right hand sharp is on a space, the Key-note will be found on the first line above that space; and if the right hand sharp is on a line, the Key-note will be found on the first space above that line. Thus:—
if the right hand sharp is on this line, (Note. Use the left hand to represent the staff, taking the little finger for the first line, and so on) the Key-note will come on this space; and if the right hand sharp is on this space, the Key-note, Do, will come on this line, and so on.

Note.—Explain this thoroughly—till you are sure all the scholars understand it. After explaining it on the hand as above directed, go to the blackboard and illustrate it there, and question the pupils concerning it, till every one can give the rule without the slightest hesitation. When this is well understood, the following exercise may be written on the board in two parts, (Soprano and Bass) and practiced, one part at a time, the whole class singing, first the soprano, and then the bass, and then the two parts together; all the ladies, of course, and the girls and hoys, singing on the Soprano, and the gentlemen singing the Bass, or, if preferred, it may be practiced in the books, and in all the parts, as arranged at the end of these lessons, each part being sung first separately by the whole school. But whether practiced on the board or in the books, the class should be required to name the notes (syllables) carefully in each part before singing it. This should be done on the introduction of every new piece for some time yet; and the scholars should always be allowed time to look over and name the notes for themselves, in their respective parts, before attempting to sing a new piece, and should be questioned in reference to pauses, rests, repeats, etc., that may occur.

EXERCISE XX. MATHER, 7s.



After the above exercise has been well learned, you can refer to the teacher's index, and select such times in the different sharp Keys as you may deem best suited to the class, and occupy the remainder of the evening practicing them. The rule for finding the Key-note in the flats should not be given till the next lesson, or they will get the different rules confounded. When times in two or four sharps are introduced, explain to the class that when the Keynote, as determined by the right hand sharp, occurs above the third line of the staff, it is to be regarded as 8 of the scale, and that they must then count down and find the place for 1, and read the notes from that, in order to make the rule heretofore given for reading notes, applicable. Show them how to count down from 8, and find 1.

SEVENTH LESSON.

NOTE TO TEACHER.—Train the class to the scale in its regular order, and by repoats, and to the other exercises laid down in Lesson 5, and then explain the rule for finding the Keynote in the flats. Explain this matter about as follows:

TELOTER

Q. What character is this? (pointing at the flat).

4. A flat

Q. What is a flat a sign of?

A. Depression. Q. How much?

A. A half step.

I will now give you the RULE FOR FINDING THE KEY-NOTE WHEN THERE IS BUT ONE FLAT. When there is but one flat, the KEY-NOTE is found four degrees below the flat, or five degrees above it, counting the degree on which the flat stands. That is, 1 of the scale will be found four degrees below, and 8 of the scale five degrees above the flat, counting the degree on which the flat stands, in both cases, thus:—

Note.—Here make the calculation yourself, counting the degrees down to 1, and up to 8, commencing with the degree flatted in both cases. Then practice the following exercise, and, if thought best, some of the plain tunes in this key in the body of the work may be practiced.

EXERCISE XXI. BAILEY, S. M.



Next explain the Rule for finding the KEY-NOTE when there are two or more flats; thus:-

TEACHER.—I will now give you the Rule for finding the Key-note when there are more than one flat, which is different from and much simpler than that which applies when there is but one.

When there are two or more flats, the last one introduced, like the last sharp, always stands the farthest to the right, and the next to the last flat introduced stands next farthest to the right, and so on. Thus:—

Note.-Here illustrate and explain this on the board till all understand it, then proceed as follows.

TEACHER.—When there are two or more flats, the Key-note will be found on the same degree with the next to the right hand flat—that is, on the same line or space occupied by that flat which has but one to the right of it.

NOTE.—Hlustrate this carefully on the board, till every scholar can tell instantly where the Key-note belongs. Then refer to the teacher's index, and select such pieces in the flat Keys as may be deemed best to be brought out at this period of the instructions. The remainder of the lesson should be devoted to the singing of tunes, both in the flat and sharp Keys. Before dismissing, it might be well to give the class the Rule for finding the Key-Note when there are neither sharps nor flats, (somewhat as follows) and to practice a piece in the natural Key,

TEACHER.—When no sharps or flats are employed, the Rule for finding the place of the Key-note is different in the two clefs. In the G elef, when there are no sharps nor flats, the Key-note is found five degrees below the clef letter, or four degrees above it—that is, 1 of the seale is found five degrees below, and 8 of the seale four degrees above the clef letter, counting the clef degree in both eases. In the F elef, when there are no sharps nor flats, the rule is just the reverse of that I have explained. In the F clef, the

KEY NOTE is found FOUR DEGREES BELOW, OF FIVE ABOVE the elef letter—that is, 1 of the scale is found four degrees below, and 8 of the scale five degrees above the elef line, counting the elef line in both cases.

Note.—This should be dwelt on and illustrated on the board till the teacher is satisfied that it is clearly understood by all the scholars, and well fixed in the mind. The class should be carefully questioned in regard to this and everything else that is attempted to be taught. By this means alone, and frequent repetition, can the principles be so engraven on the tablet of memory as to secure their permanent retention.

EIGHTH LESSON.

NOTE TO TEACHER.—Having trained the class well to the scale, and to the tones in varions ways by skips, as set forth in lesson 5, and practiced a piece or two in double time, take up and drill the class carefully in beating Triple time, in about the following manner.

TEACHER—Up to the present, all our practice has been confined to double time. I shall now train you awhile in beating triple time.

- Q. How many parts are there in a measure of triple time?
- A. Three.
- Q. How many beats are there in a measure of triple time?
- A. Three.
- Q. How are they performed?
- A. Down, left, up.
- Q. Which part of the measure has the down beat?
- A. The first.
- Q. Which part has the left beat?
- A. The second.

Q. Which has the up beat?

A. The third.

In beating time, remember the hand must move quickly from point to point, in this way, down, left, up; down, left, up, and so on.

NOTE.—Give several examples of how the beats should be performed, and make it understood that the hand must move directly from point to point, and should not be allowed to perform a circuitous motion. Give an example of the right and the wrong way, and point out the difference. Then get the scholars to perform the beats, and it the same time to describe or NAME them. In doing this, proceed as follows:

TEACHER.—I will now have the class beat and describe several measures of triple time, thus:—down, left, up; down, left, up, and so on, naming the beats as you perform them. Hands up—all hold up your right hands—down, left, up; down, left, up.

NOTE.-Keep them at this till every hand MOVES CORRECTLY and PROMPTLY.

TEACHER.—I will now have you sing one short tone to each beat in the

first measure, and in the second measure one long tone, to which you will give three beats, in this way.

Note.—Give out an example like the above, and sing it several times, so that the class can remember it, and then have them sing it over and over till every hand moves correctly, and

every note is sung in exact time. Then give out the following:

and have the class sing it several times, and see carefully to it that the whole note in the second measure receives only two beats, and is left suddenly as the hand arrives at the left point. Beginners are very liable, or inclined to give a note having the down and left beats in triple measure too much time, and the teacher should carefully guard against this tendency.

N.B.—The above examples are not to be written on the board, but must be given out by the teacher, Orally. Next, write the following on the board, and train the class on it till they can sing it and beat the time correctly and without any difficulty. It may next be practiced in all the parts, as arranged at the end of this department.

EXERCISE XXII. GALLATIN.



Note.—Explain that the fig. 3 indicates triple time, before singing the above, and question the class as to the time of the notes, &c. After this piece has been well learned, the teacher can select such pieces (referring to the teacher's index) at the end of these instructions, or in the body of the work, as, in his judgment, are best calculated to perfect his class in triple time, being careful not to introduce anything too difficult at first, or those who have but little talent for time will become discouraged. In time especially, pupils should be lead on by easy gradations, from the simplest forms to the more difficult. The balance of this lesson may be occupied in practicing exercises in triple and double time, and in the different keys. From this out the words should be applied to every piece practiced, after having heen sung several times in the use of the syllables, and once or twice in the use of the syllable la only. See to it that the words are pronounced correctly, distinctly enunciated, and delivered with proper force and energy. Do not for a moment tolerate a careless, lazy, slovenly manner of delivery.

It matters not how technically correct a performance may be, if it lacks life, animation, spirit, energy, SOUL, it will be totally ineffective, and as impotent to arouse the feelings or stir the emotions as the rumbling of the cars or the rattle and din of machinery. Singers should remember that feeling and emotion are like PARENTS—THEIR SYMPATHES ARE the soonest awakened by the appeals OF THEIR OWN OFFSPRING.

Again, be very careful to make the scholars understand that the vowel sounds are the only ones to be sund, the consonants being merely articulated; and that all prolongations or sustained tones must be on the radical sound of the vowel, and not on the vanish.

Be careful also to caution the scholars against the prevalent habit of excising the last letter syllable of one word, and prefixing it to the following as illustrated below:

As written.—"Great is the Lord, his power unknown, O, let his praise be great."

As too often sung.—" Grea tis the Lord, his powe runknow, NO, le tis praise," &c.

These brief hints are deemed sufficient on this subject. The intelligent teacher will readily comprehend the whole catalogue of faults and errors here hinted at, and will, during the progress of his instructions, detect numerous others, too tedious to enumerate here, and will be careful to point them out and correct them.

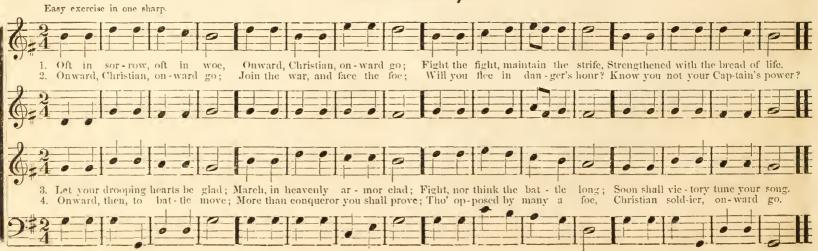
FINAL NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—The eight lessons which we have written out are deemed sufficient to convey a correct idea of the principles of our system of teaching vocal music, and whatever explanations may be necessary in the future, we leave the teacher to give them in his own way. Sexuple time, \$\frac{3}{8}\$ time, and \$\frac{1}{8}\$\$ time, the first usually performed with two beats to the measure; the second with three, and the third with four beats to the measure, can be explained as they come up for practice. Also the slur, the tie, the staccato, the half staccato, or marcato, points, and the marks of expression, and what they indicate, can be explained as they present themselves in practice.

All these things should be explained and illustrated on the blackboard before they are attempted to be practiced in the books. They are explained in the "Student's Compend," preceeding these lessons.



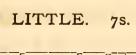


MATHER. 78.

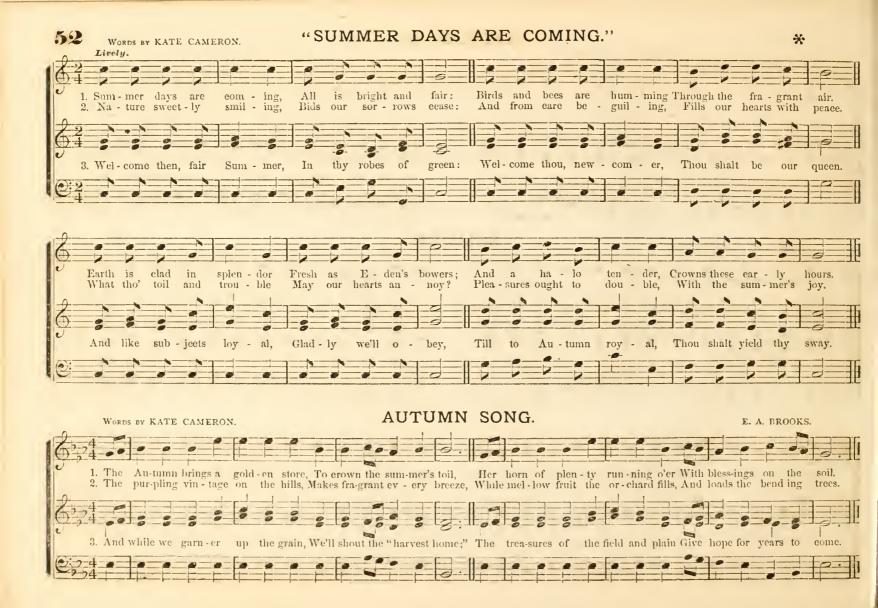




























THE SCEPTRE.

EDGERTON. L. M. DR. A. BROOKS EVERETT. 1. Return, my soul, en - joy thy rest; Improve the day thy God hath blest: An - oth - er six days' work is done; An - oth - er Sab-bath is be - gun. 2. O that our thoughts and thanks may rise, As grateful in eense to the skies; And draw from Christ that sweet repose, Which none but he that feels it knows. 3. In ho-ly du-ties let the day, In ho-ly comforts, pass a - way; Howsweet a Sabbath thus to spend, In hope of one that ne'er shall end. WOOD LAWN. L. M. DR. A. BROOKS EVERETT. 1. I know that my Re-deem-er lives-What joy the blest as - surance gives! He lives, he lives, who once was dead; He lives, my ev - er - lasting Head! 2. He lives, to bless me with his love; He lives, to plead for me a - bove; He lives, my hungry soul to feed; He lives, to help in time of need. 3. He lives, all glo-ry to his Name; He lives, my Saviour, still the same; What joy the blest as - surance gives,—I know that my Re-deemer lives.





























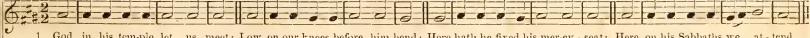
DR. A. B. EVERETT.

E. A. BROOKS,





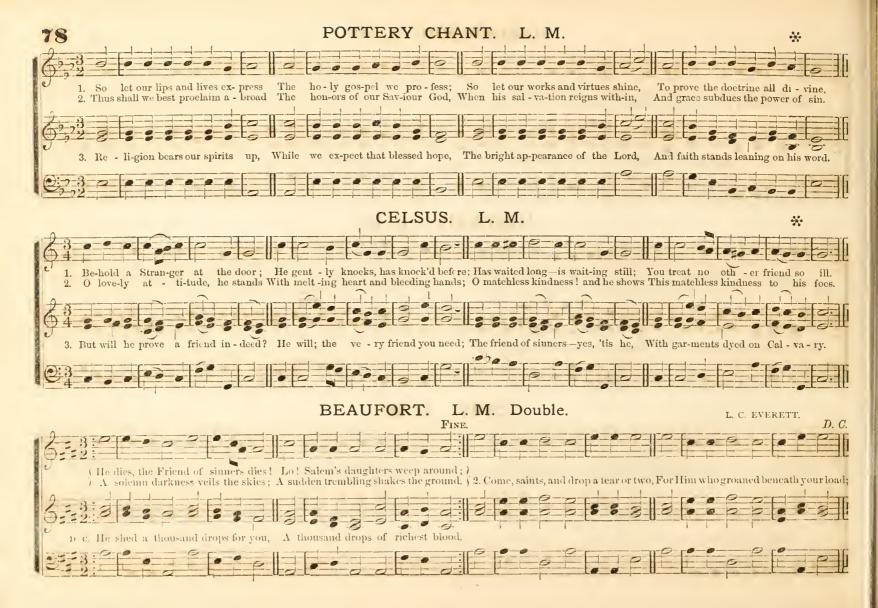
DR. A. B. EVERETT.



1. God in his tem-ple let us meet; Low on our knees before him bend; Here hath he fixed his mer-cy - seat; Here on his Sabbaths we at - tend. 2. A - rise in - to thy rest-ing-place, Thou, and thine ark of strength, O Lord! Shine thro' the vail, we seek thy face; Speak, for we hearken to thy word.



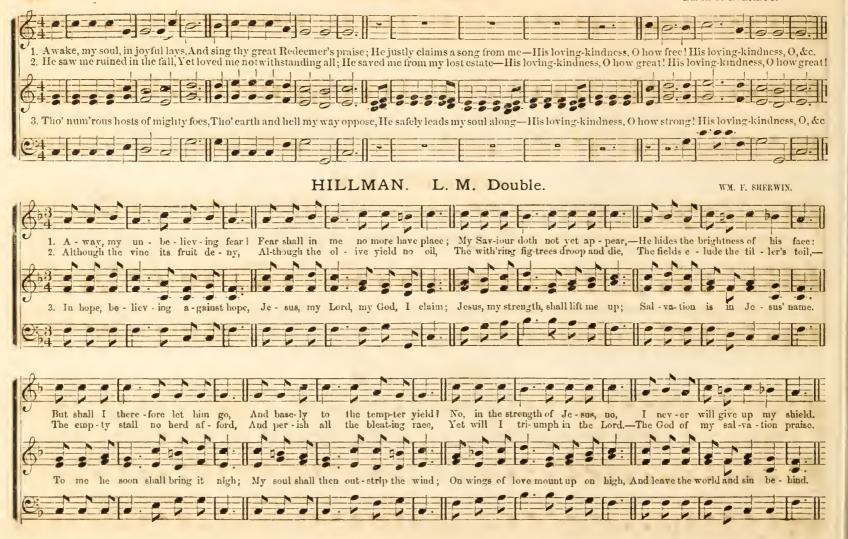
3. With righteousness thy saints ar ray; Joy - ful thy chosen peo - ple be; Let those who teach and those who pray-Let all be ho - li - ness to thee.







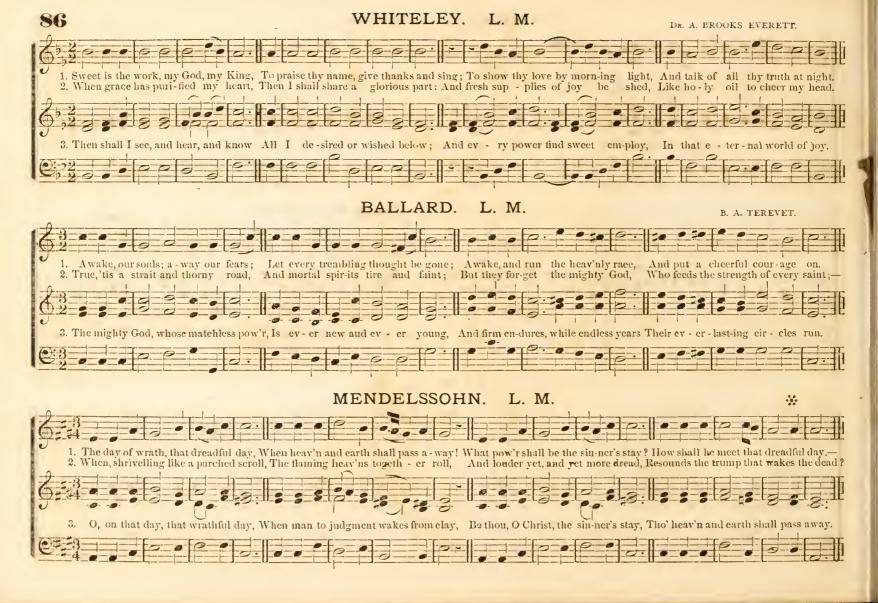






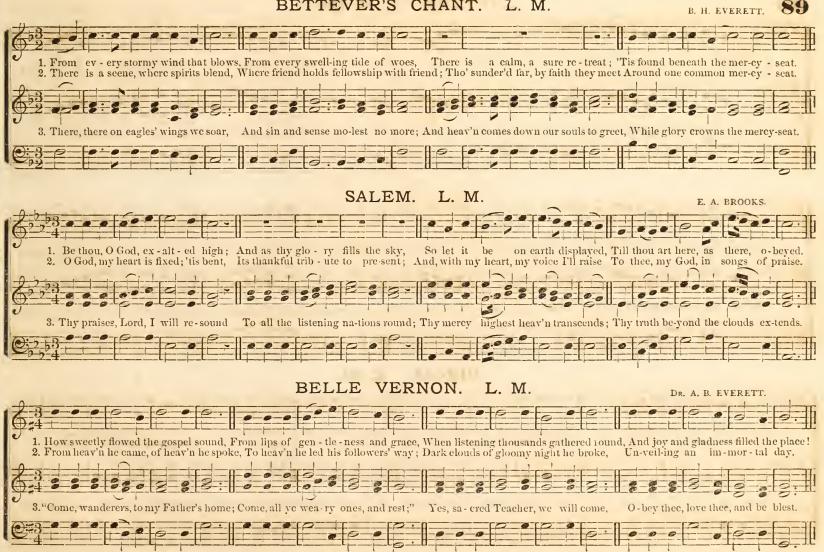


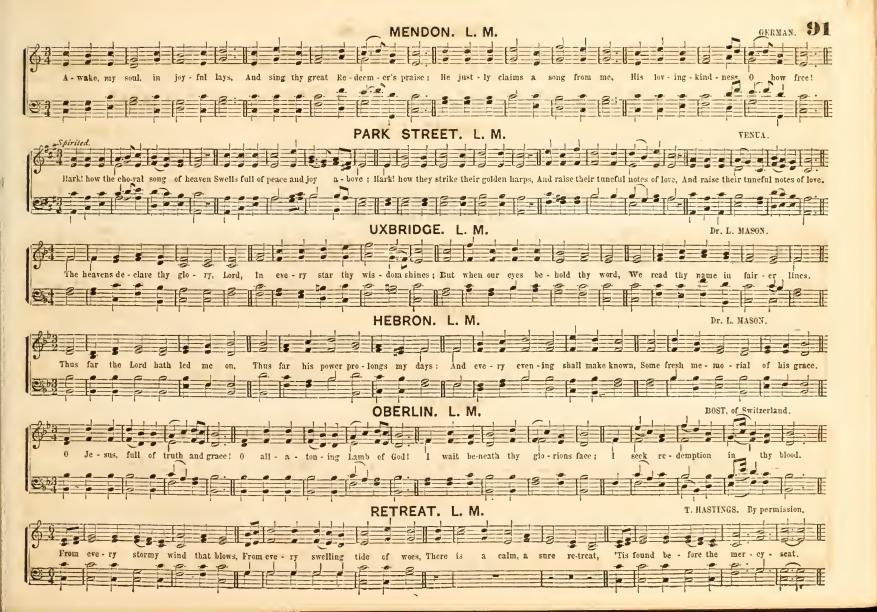


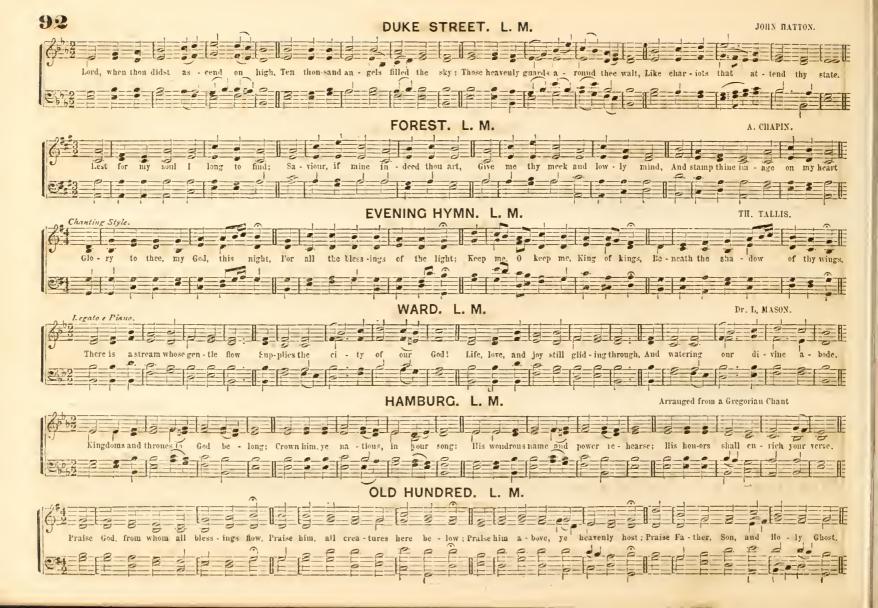




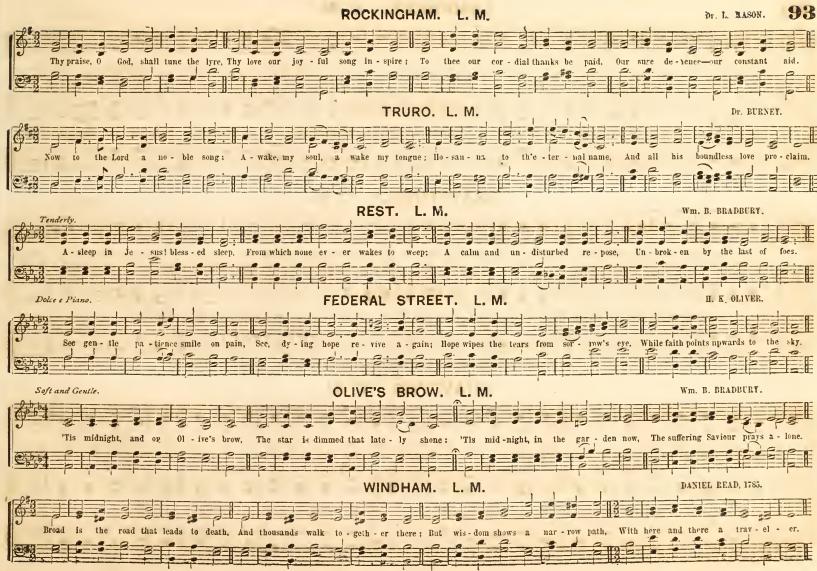










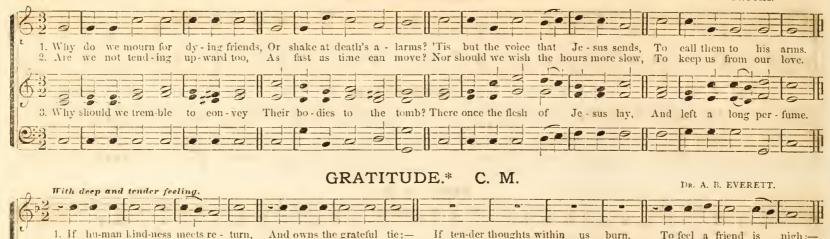


And save from end-less

quell,

nigh :--

woe?



To him who died, our fears to

* The third strain may be sung as a Duett by Treble and Alto-the Base being omitted.

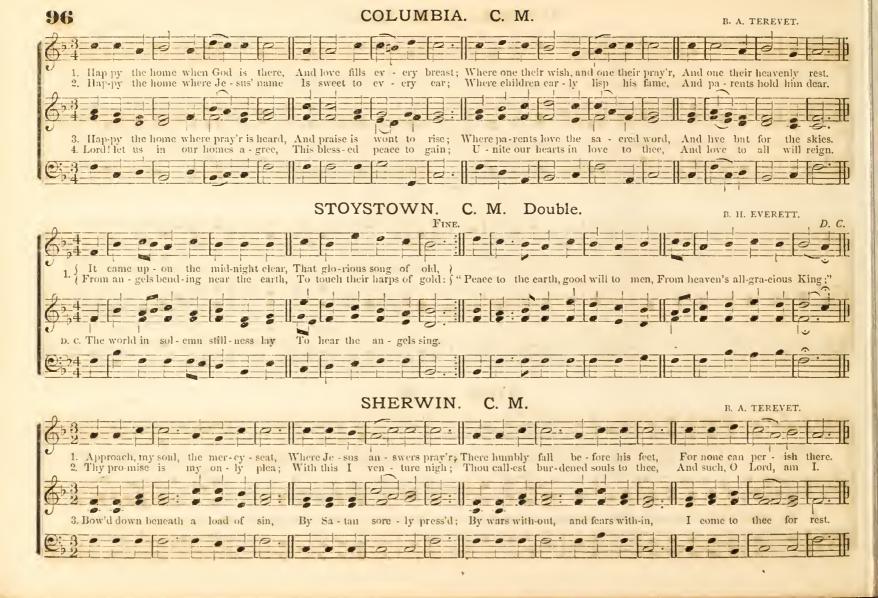
2. O, shall not warmer ae - cents tell The gra-ti - tude we owe



3. While yet his anguished soul sur-veyed Those pangs he would not flee, What love his lat - est words dis - played!—"Meet and re-mem-ber



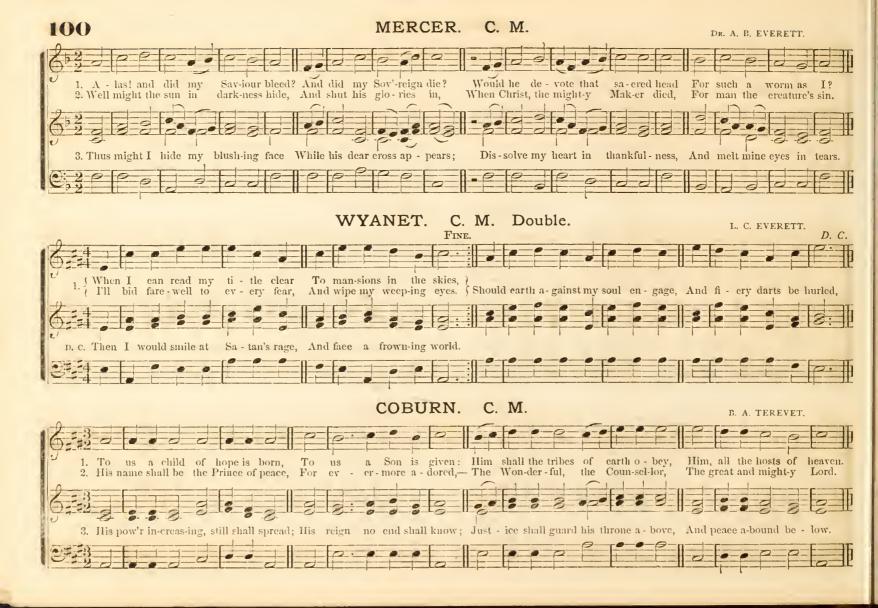










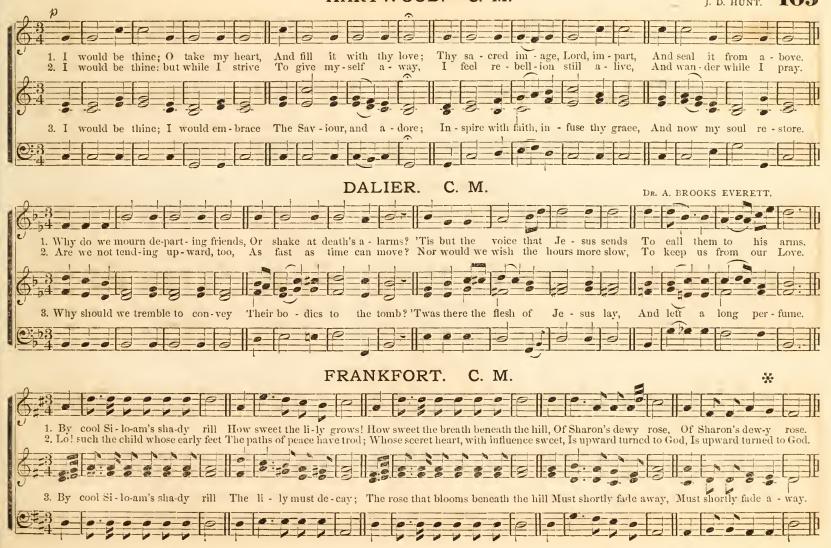








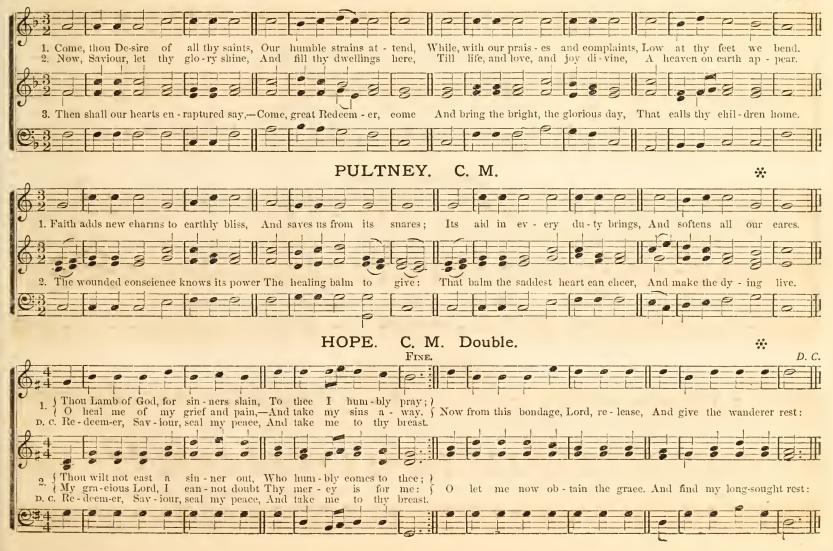




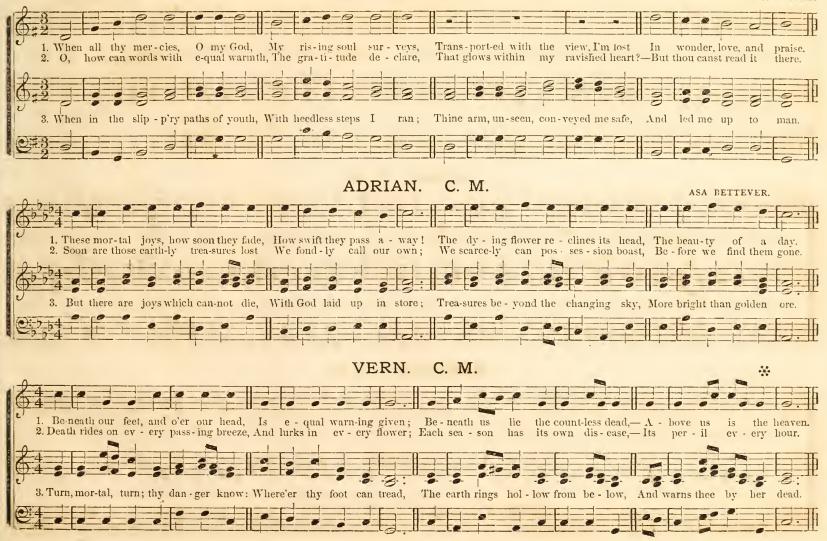








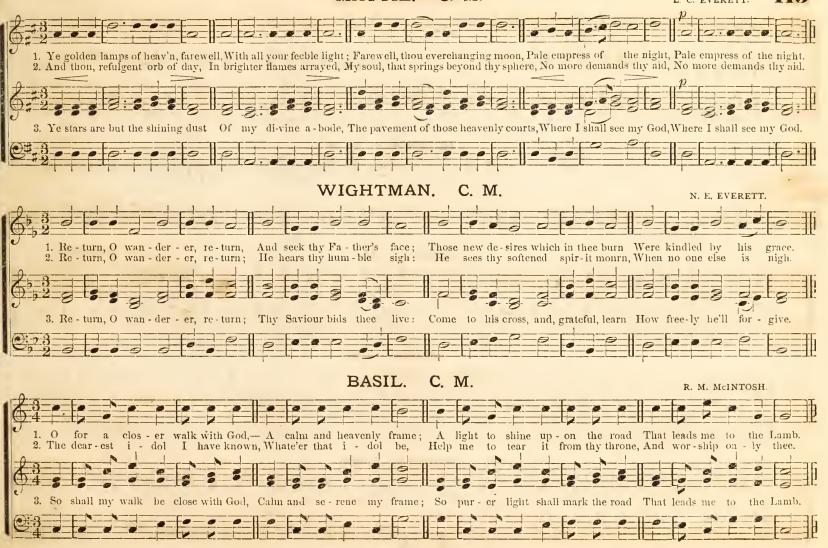




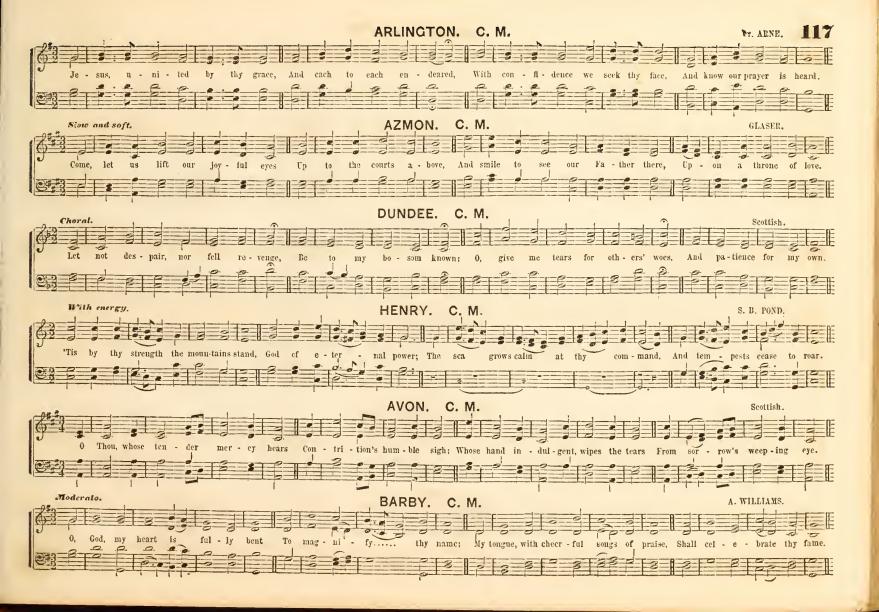


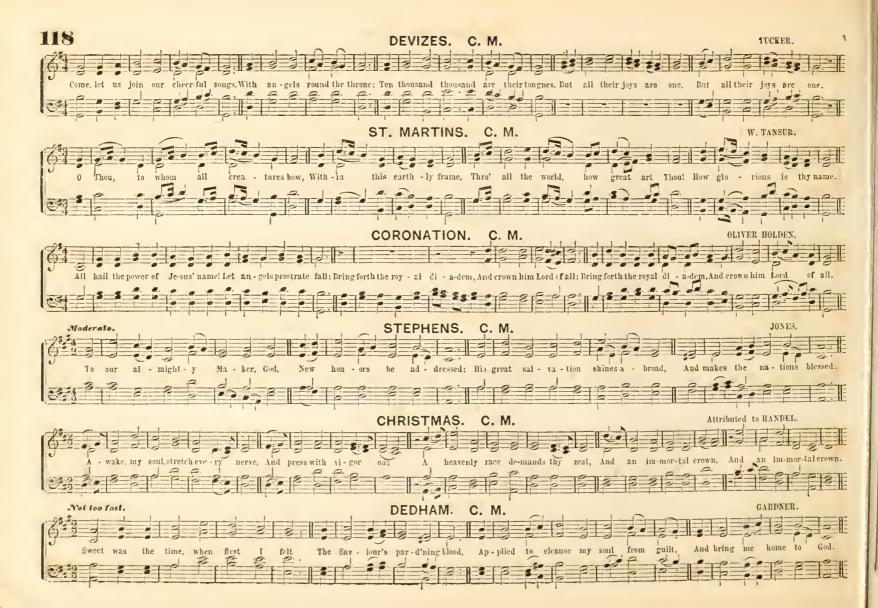


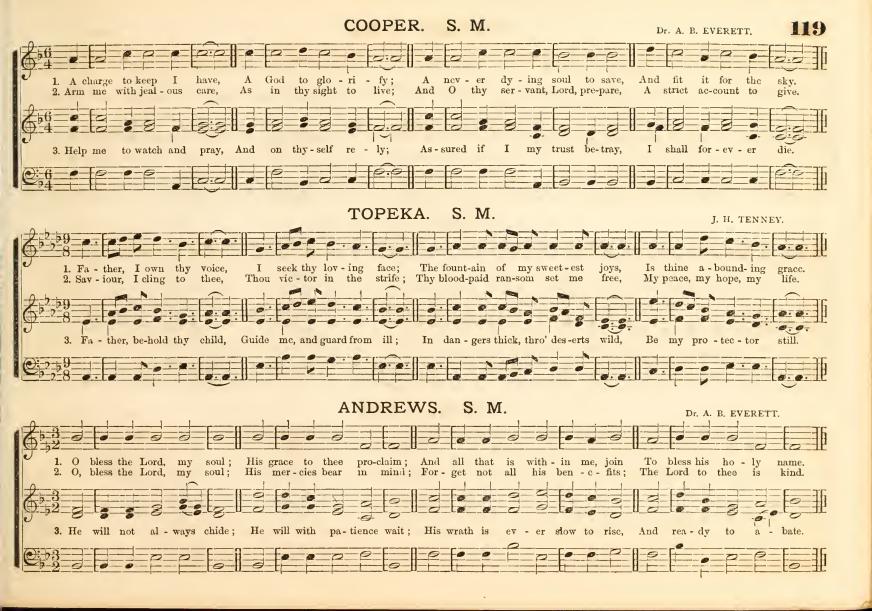








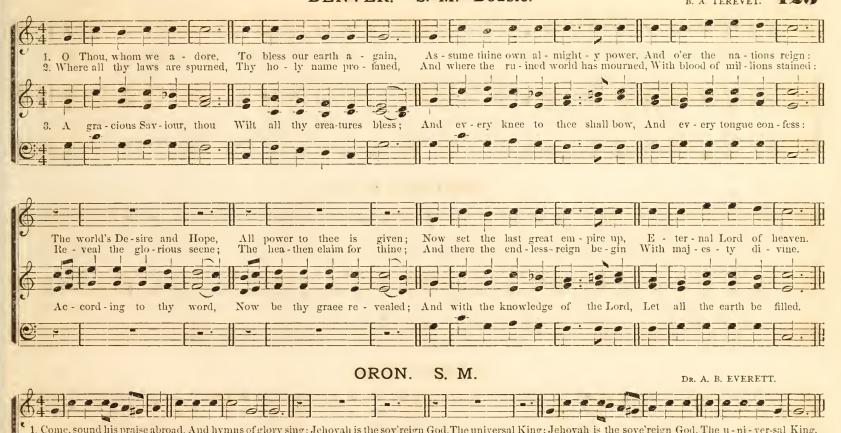






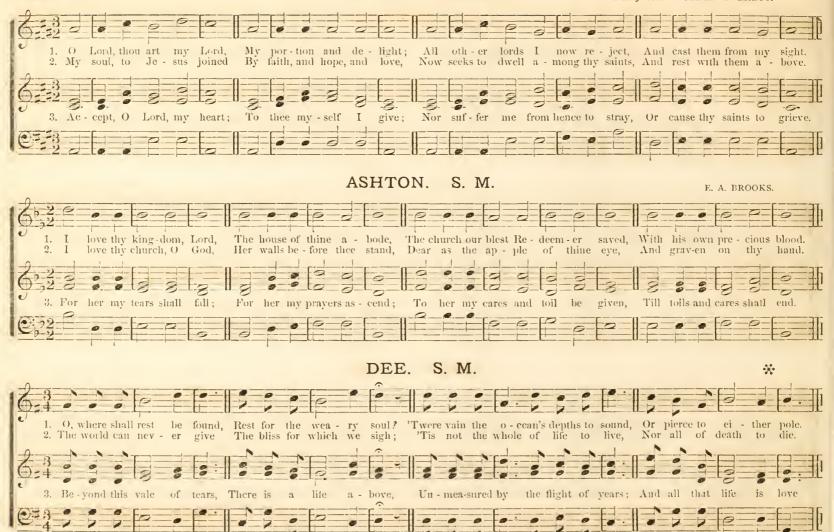






1. Come, sound his praise abroad, And hymns of glory sing; Jehovah is the sov'reign God, The universal King; Jehovah is the sove'reign God, The u-ni-ver-sal King.

2. Come, worship at his throne; Come, bow before the Lord; We are his work, and not our own; He form'd, &e, are his work, and not our own; He form'd, &e, are his work, and not our own; He form'd, &e, are his voice, Nor dare provoke his rod; Come, like the people of his ehoice, And own your gracious God; Come, like the people of his ehoice, And own, &e.

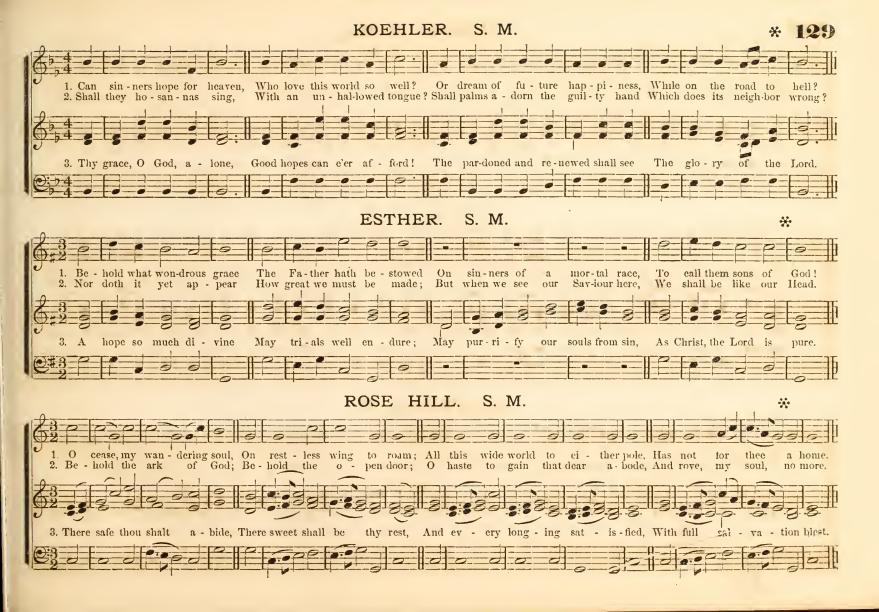




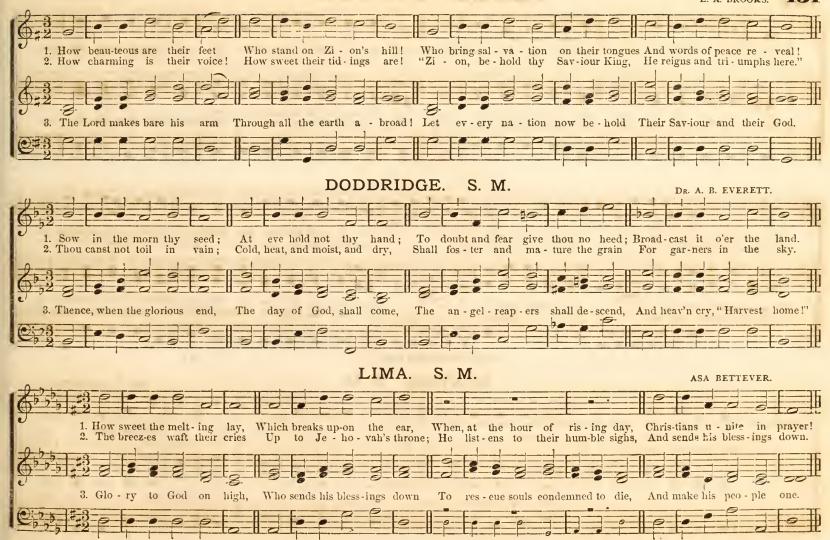






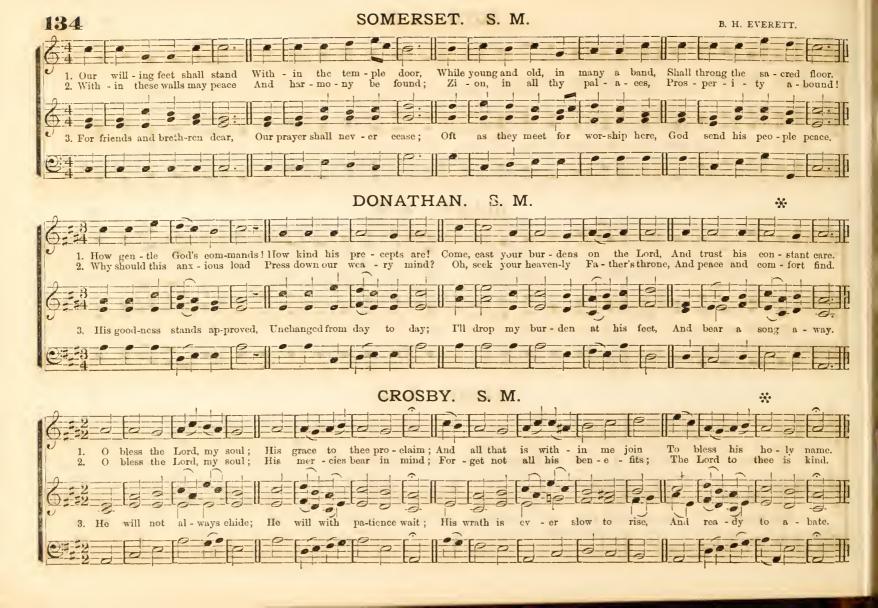


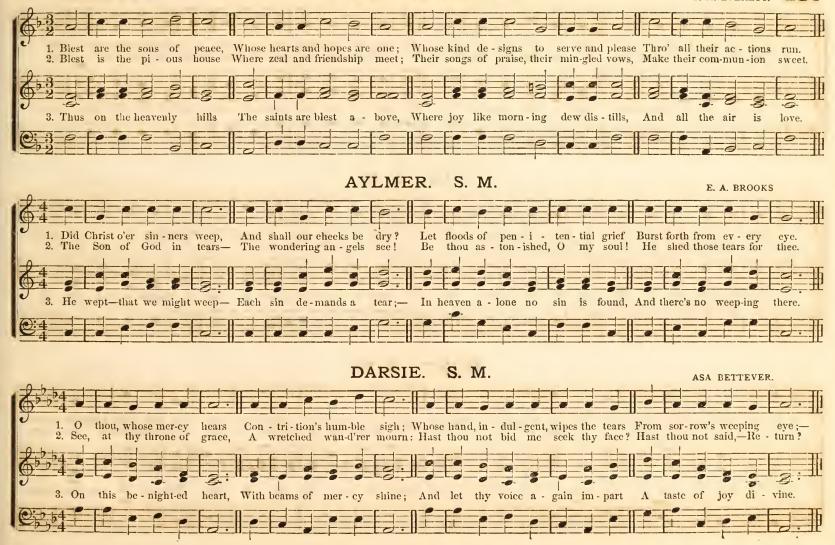


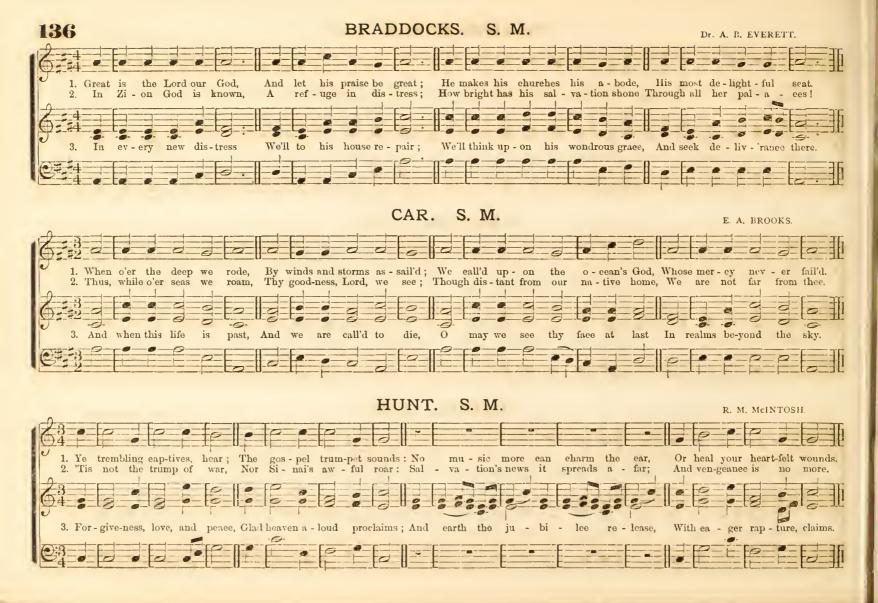














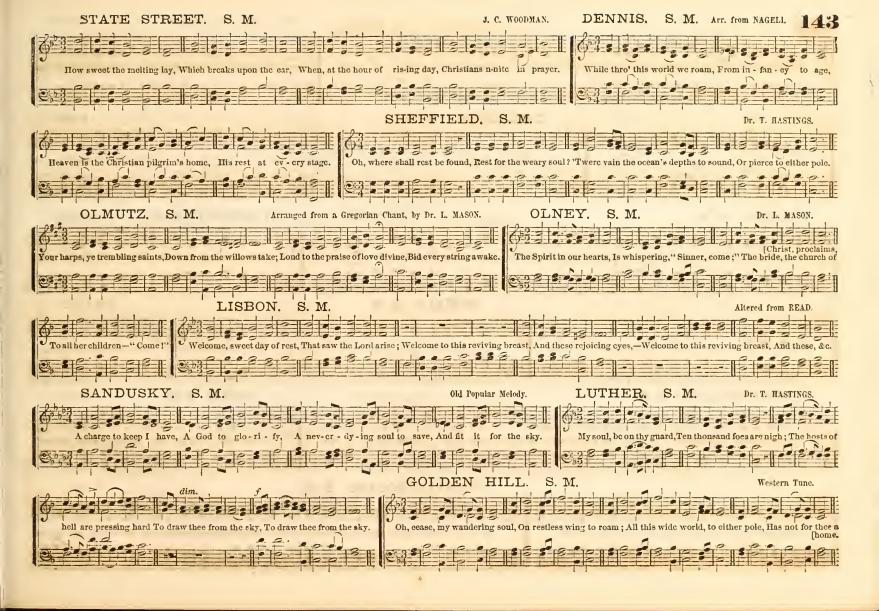






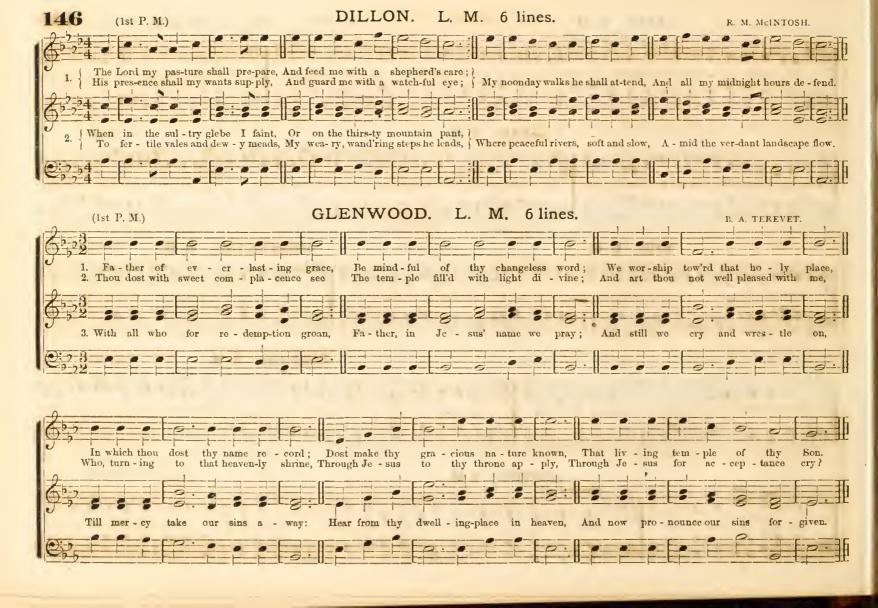














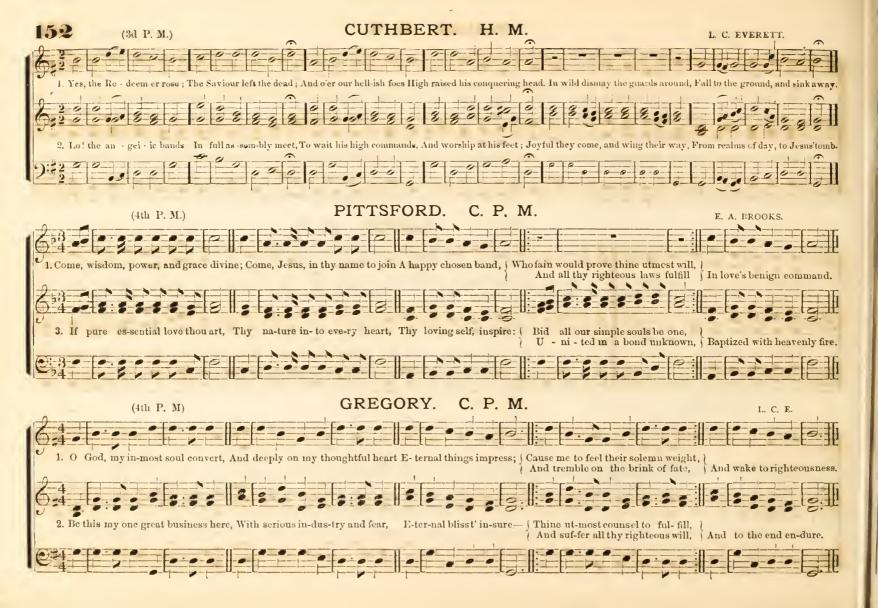


(2d P. M.)





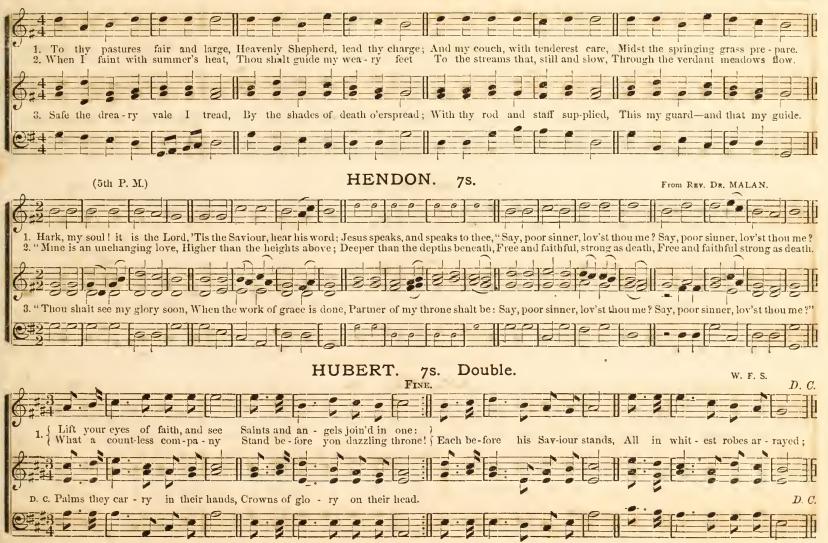


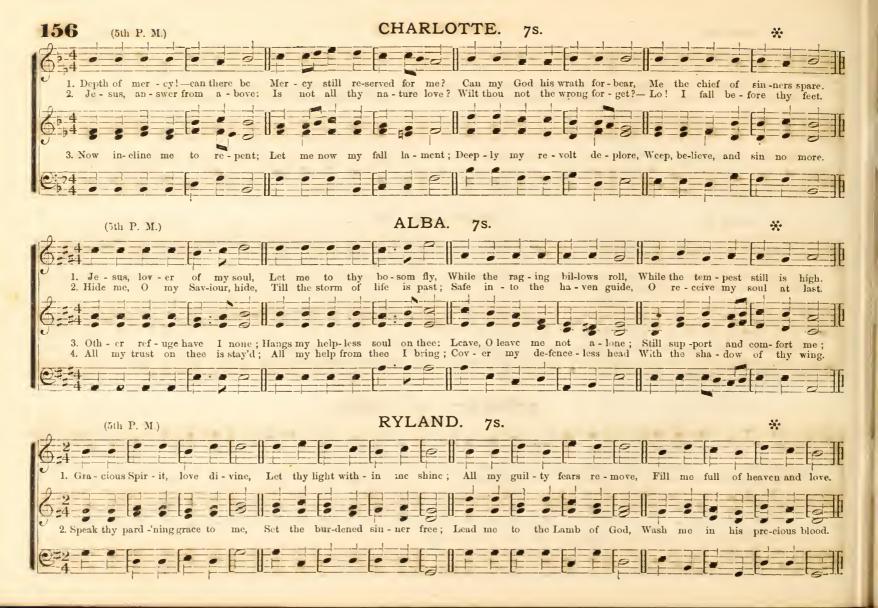














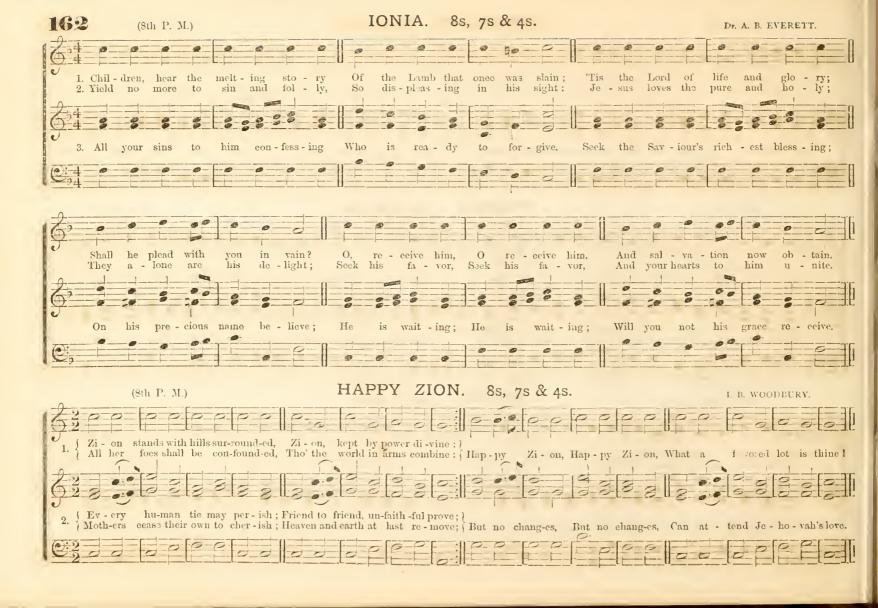








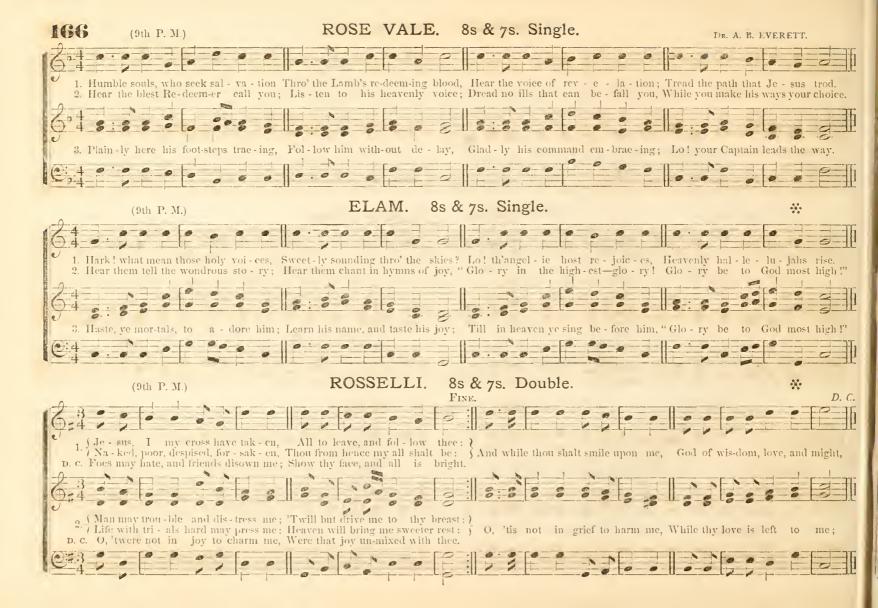




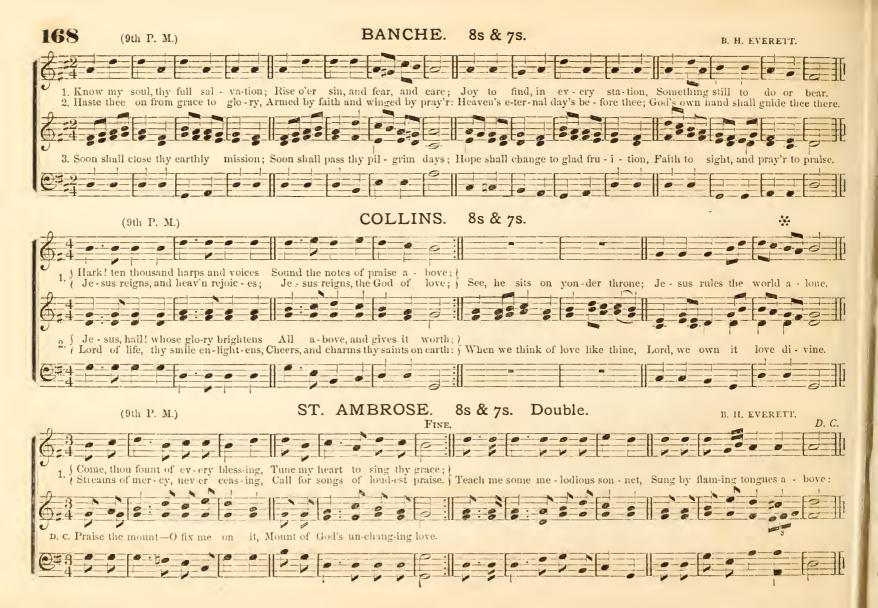


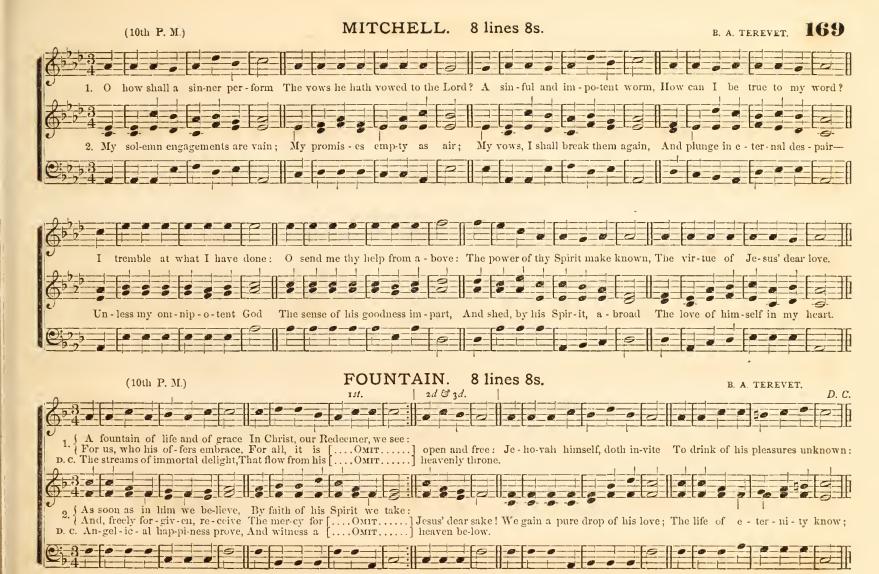






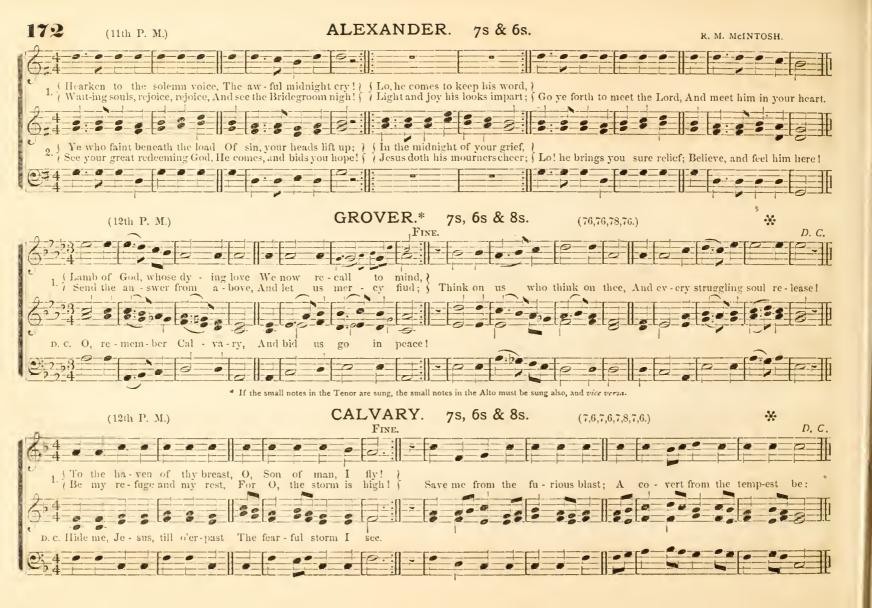












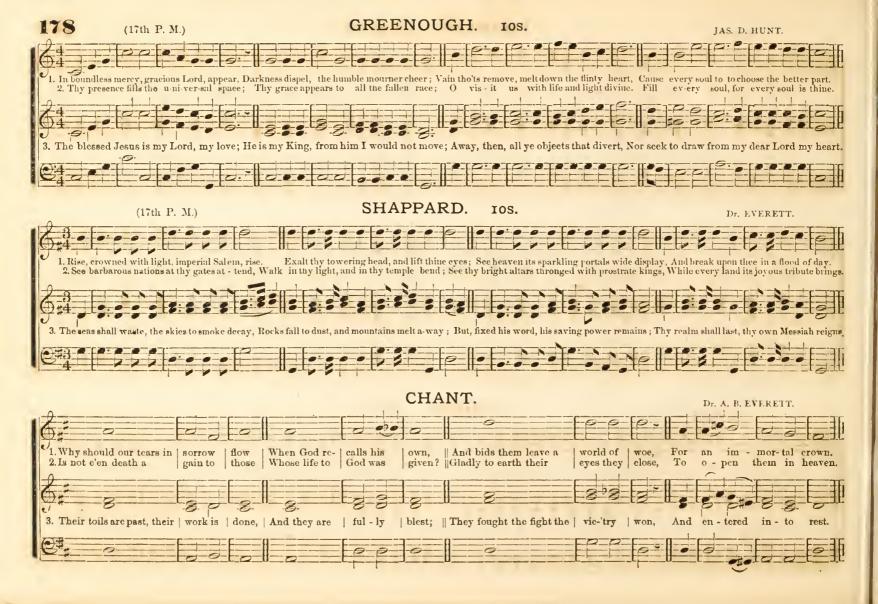


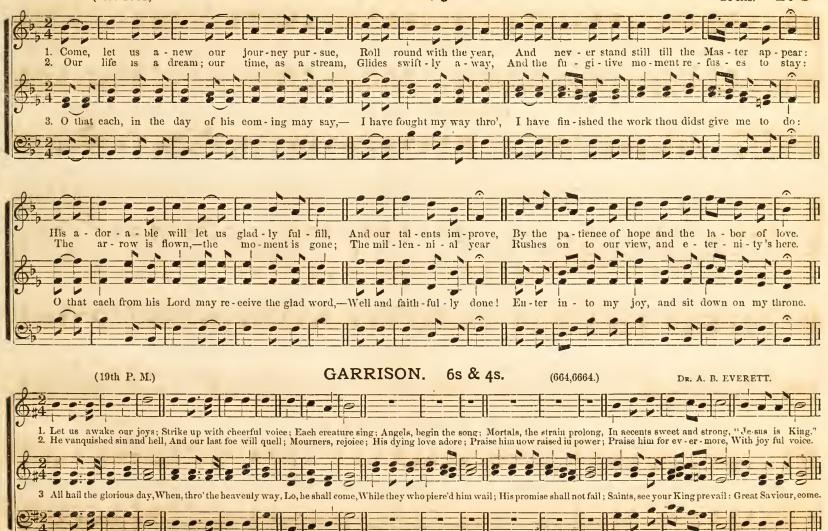






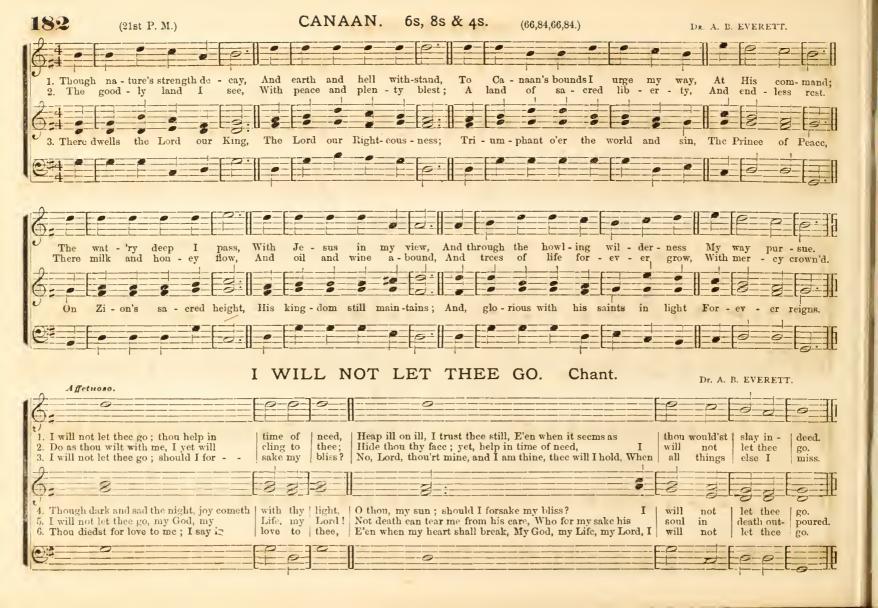




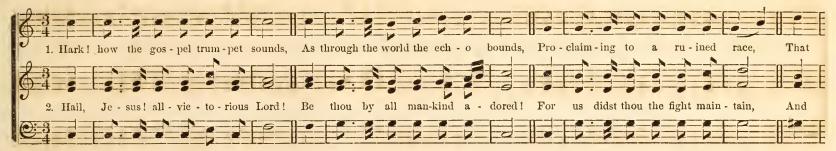














- 3. And when, thro' grace, our course is run,
 The battle fought, the victory won,
 Then erowns unfading we shall wear,
 The glory of thy kingdom share,
 With thee, our glorious leader, there
 In endless day.
- 4. Then, in thy presence, heavenly King, In loftier strains thy praise we'll sing, When with the blood-bought hosts we meet, Triumphant there, in bliss complete, And cast our crowns before thy feet, In endless day.

WILT THOU NOT VISIT ME? Hymn Chant.

DR. A. B. EVERETT.





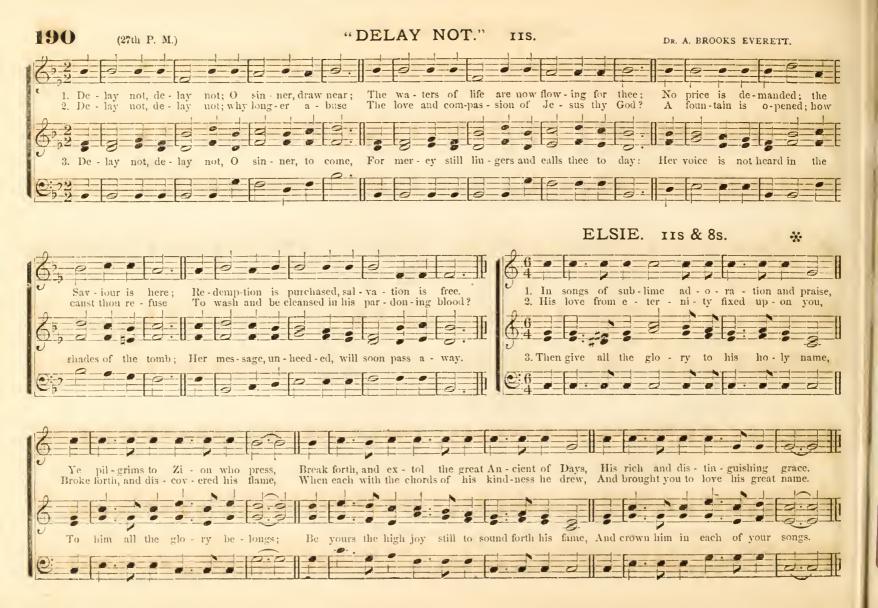














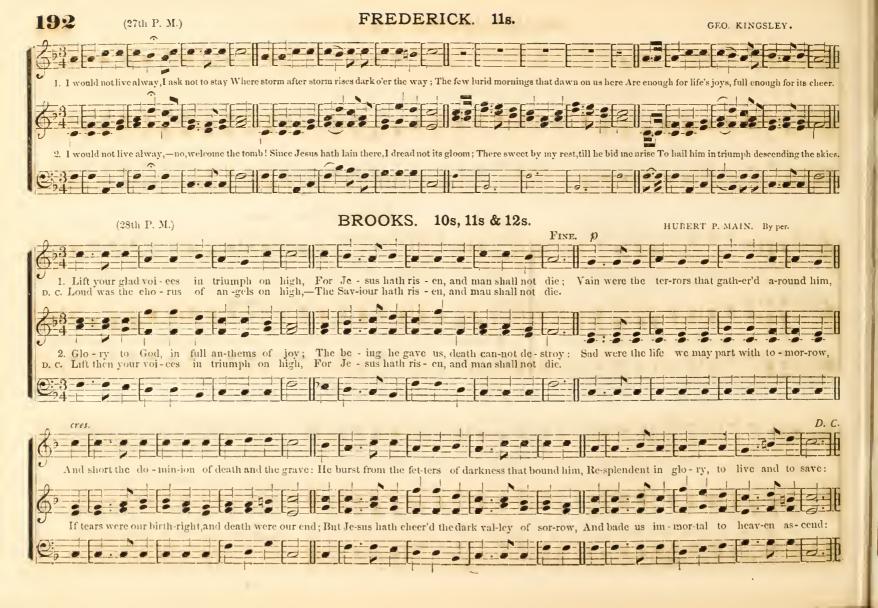
Now Je-sus in-vites you, the Spir-it says come, And an-gels are waiting to welcome you home. Come wretched, come starving, come just as you be, While streams of salva-tion are flowing so free. sin is your burden, why will you not come? 'Tis you he bids welcome; he bids you come home.

Restores me when wand'ring, redeems when oppress'd.

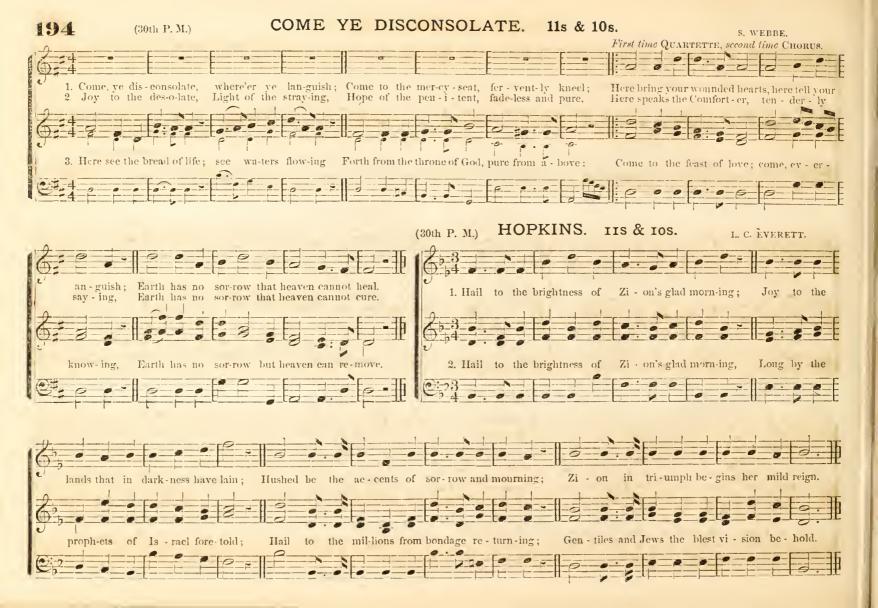
Through the valley and shadow of death though I stray, Since thon art my Guardian, no evil I fear: Thy rod shall defend me, thy staff be my stay;

No harm ean befall with my Comforter near.

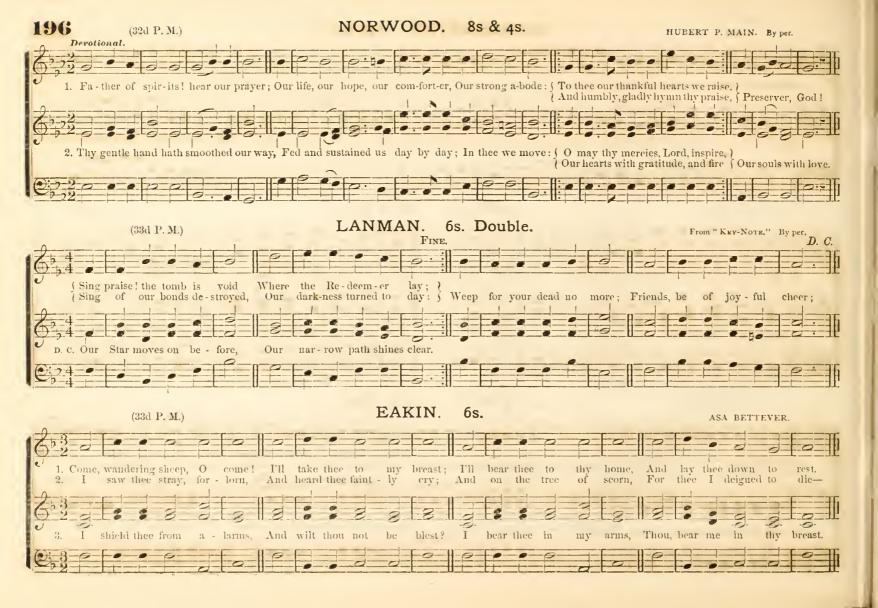
In the midst of affliction, my table is spread: With blessings unmeasured my eup runneth o'er; With oil and perfume thou annointest my head, O, what shall I ask of thy providence more?

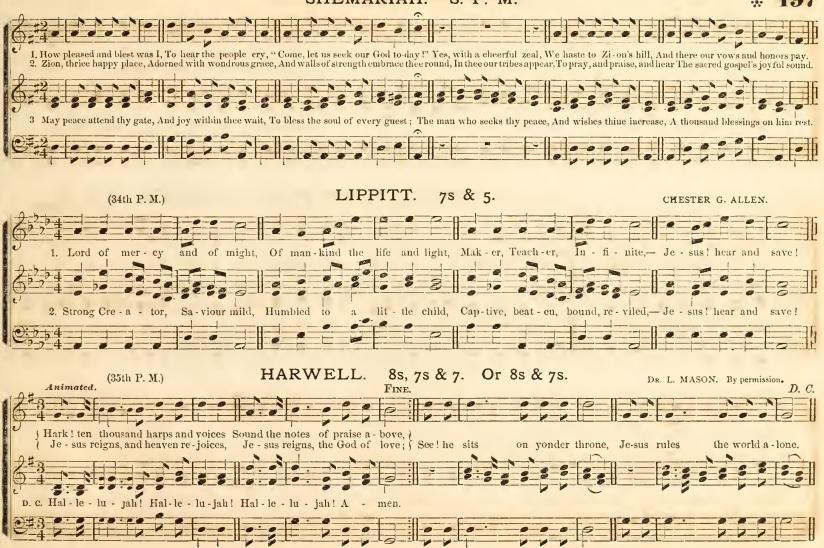






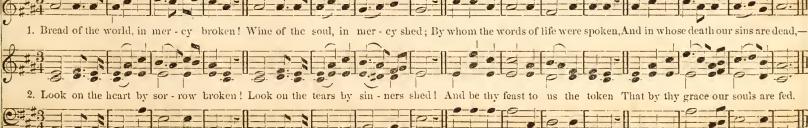




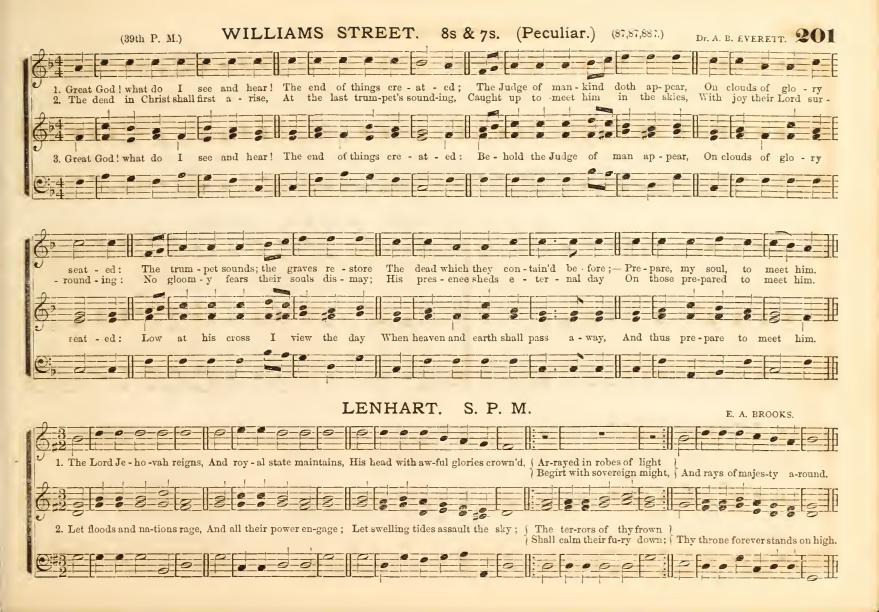




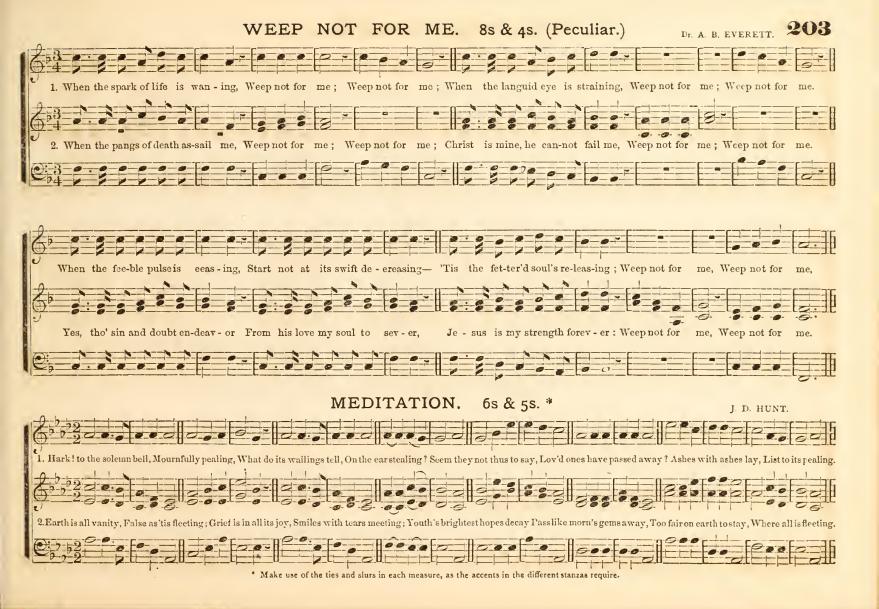




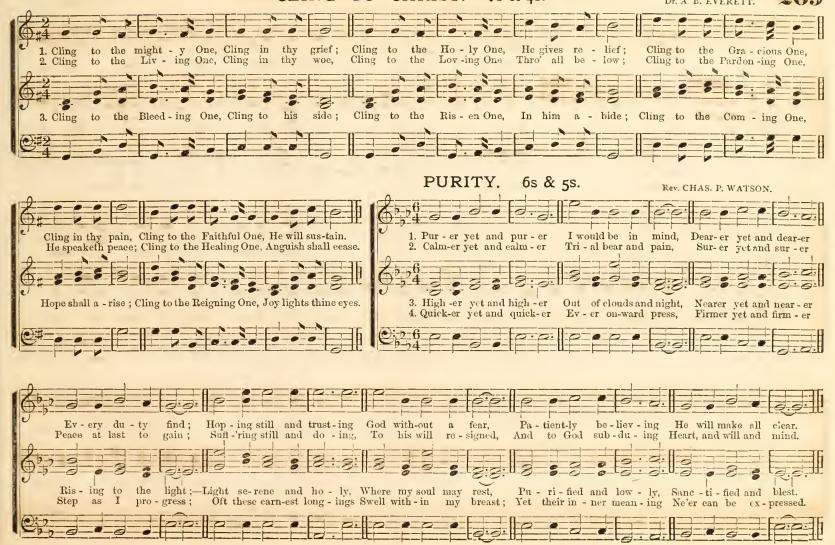




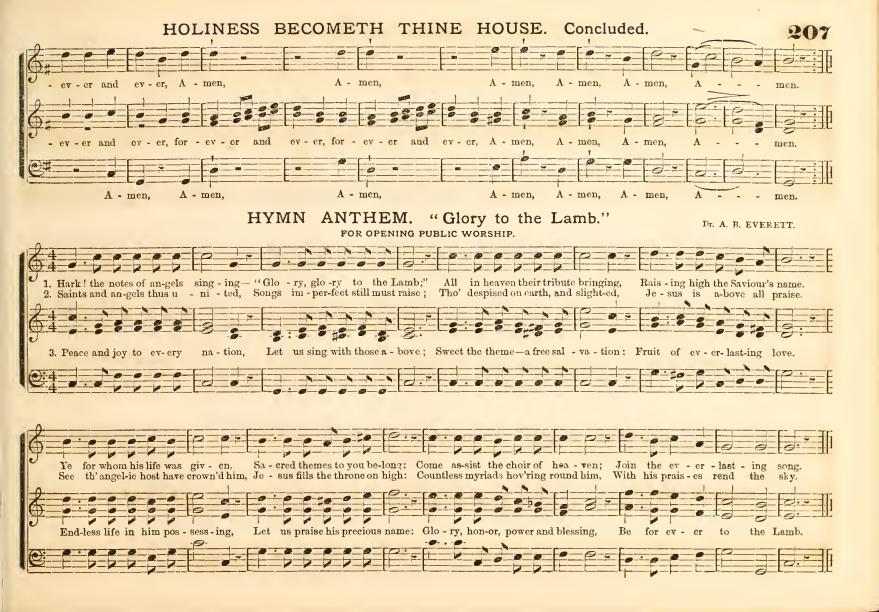














The first twenty-one measures of this piece have been arranged from an Italian melody, the balance is original,







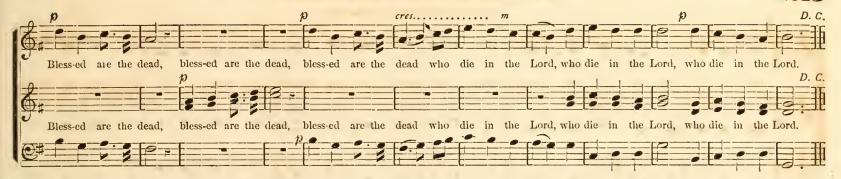
SENTENCE. "The Lord is in his holy temple." FOR OPENING PUBLIC WORSHIP.

L. C. EVERETT.



BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHO DIE IN THE LORD.





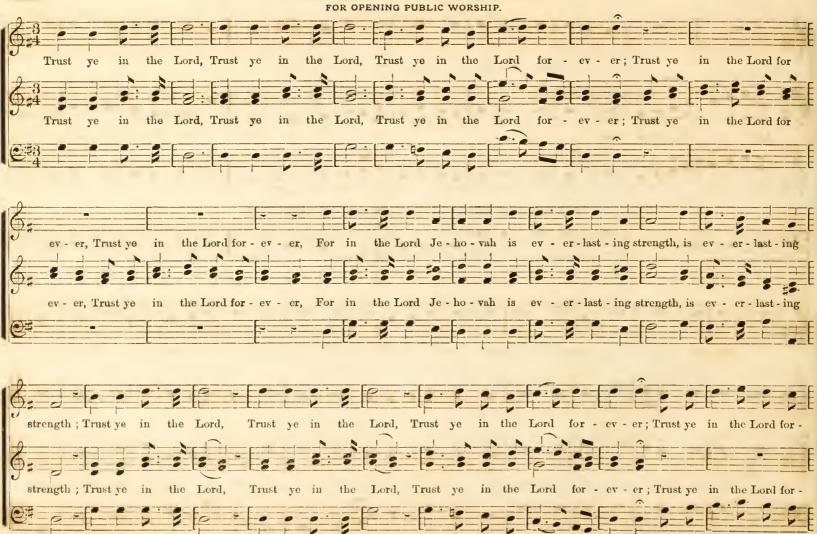
SENTENCE. "Father, we'll rest in thy love."



FOR OPENING PUBLIC WORSHIP.





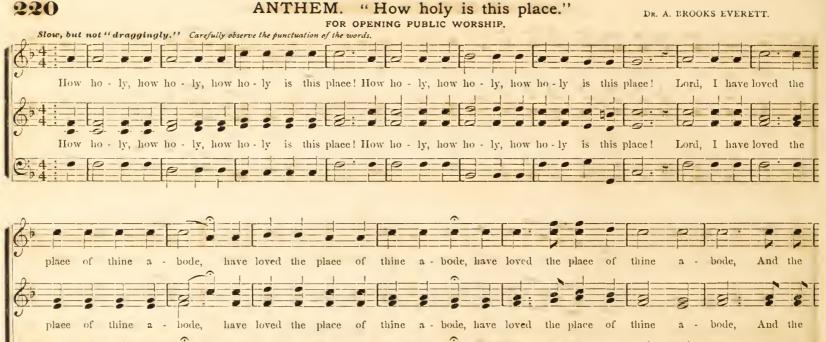




GLORY TO GOD ON HIGH.









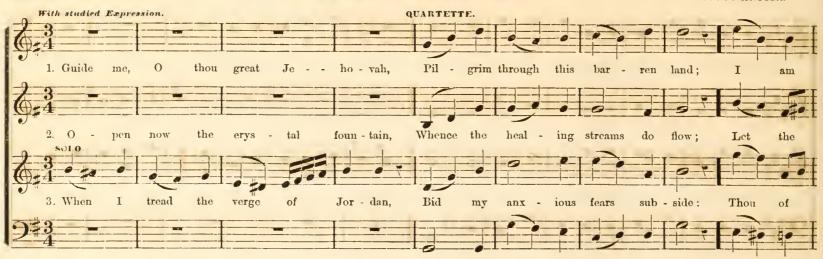
















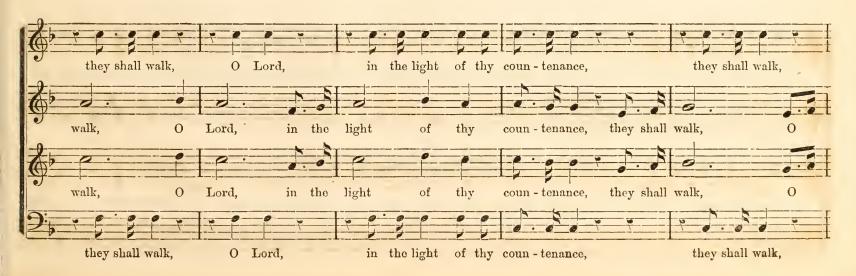


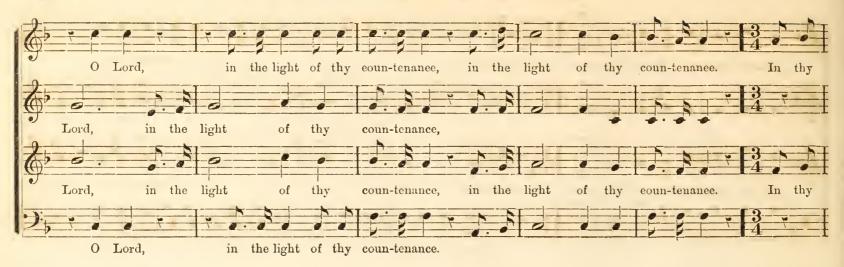
FOR OPENING PUBLIC WORSHIP.







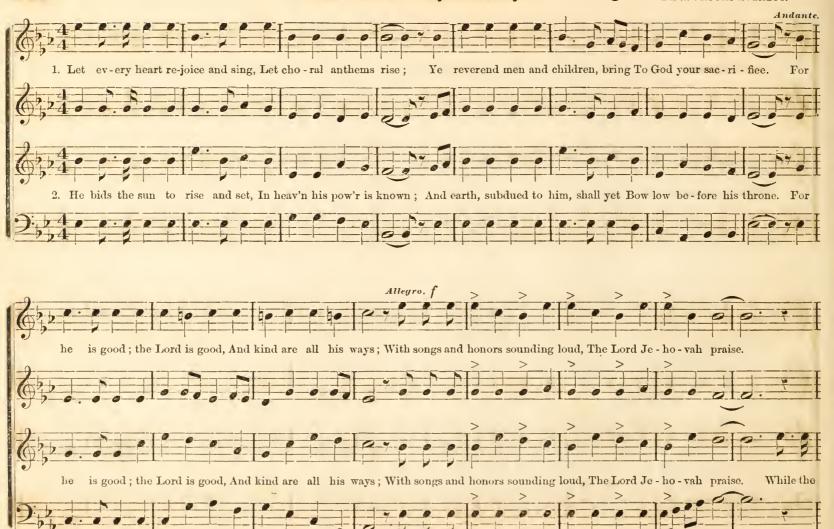












NATIONAL ANTHEM. Concluded.



ANTHEM. "I love the Lord."

FOR OPENING PUBLIC WORSHIP.

DR. A. B. E.



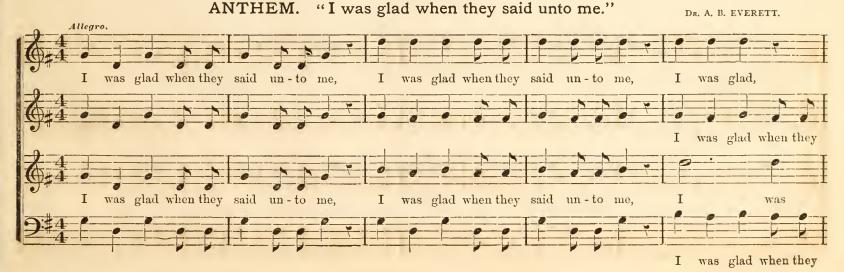




They that sow in tears







ANTHEM. Continued.









O. PRAISE THE LORD. Psalm cxvii.





ho - li - ness,



FOR FUNERAL OCCASIONS.





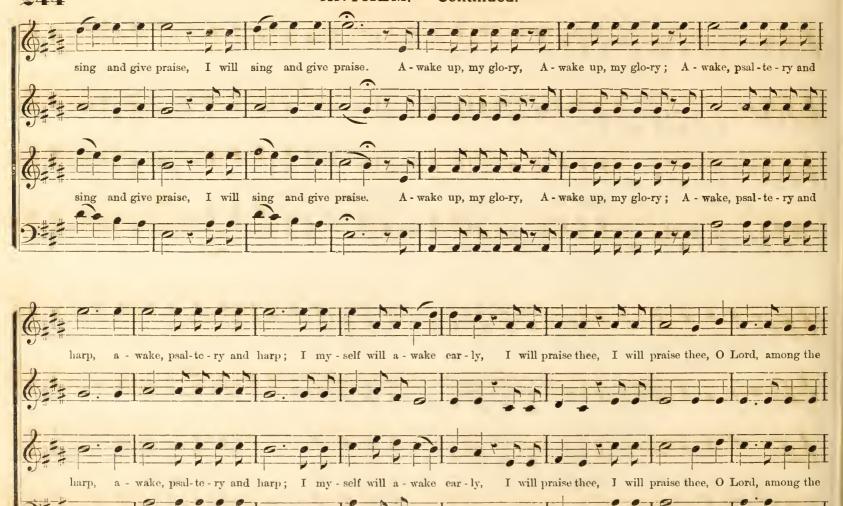




ANTHEM. "Be thou exalted."

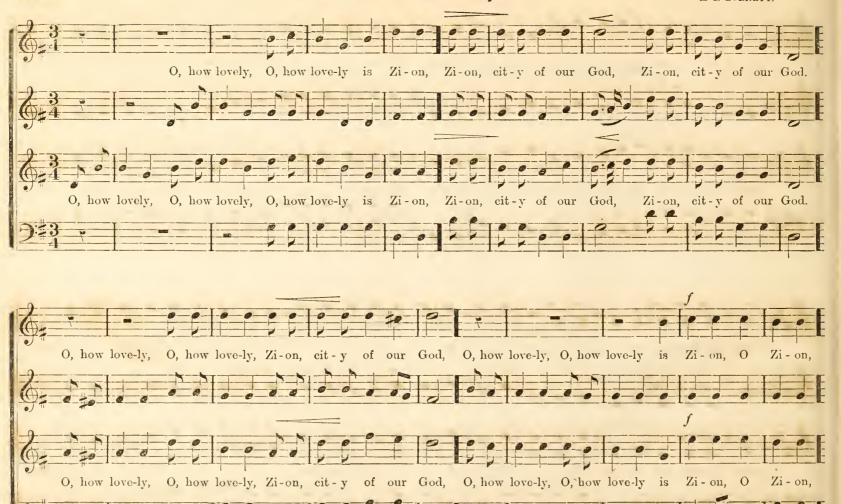
FOR OPENING PUBLIC WORSHIP.





















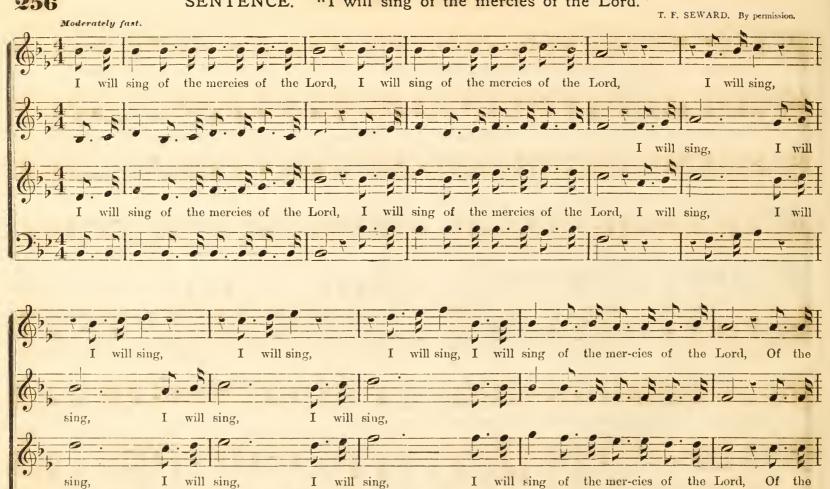












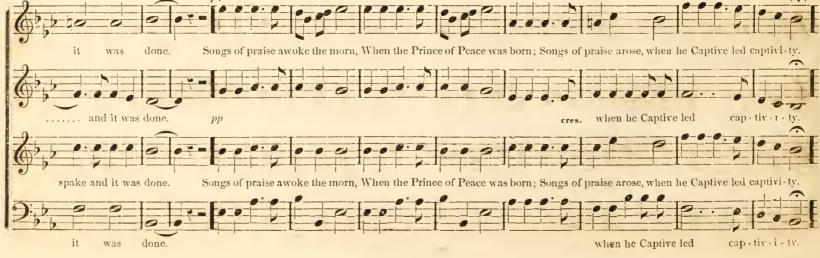
I will sing.

will sing,

I will sing,









cres.

Songs of praise shall hail their birth.

Learning here by faith and love, Songs of praise to sing above 4

259

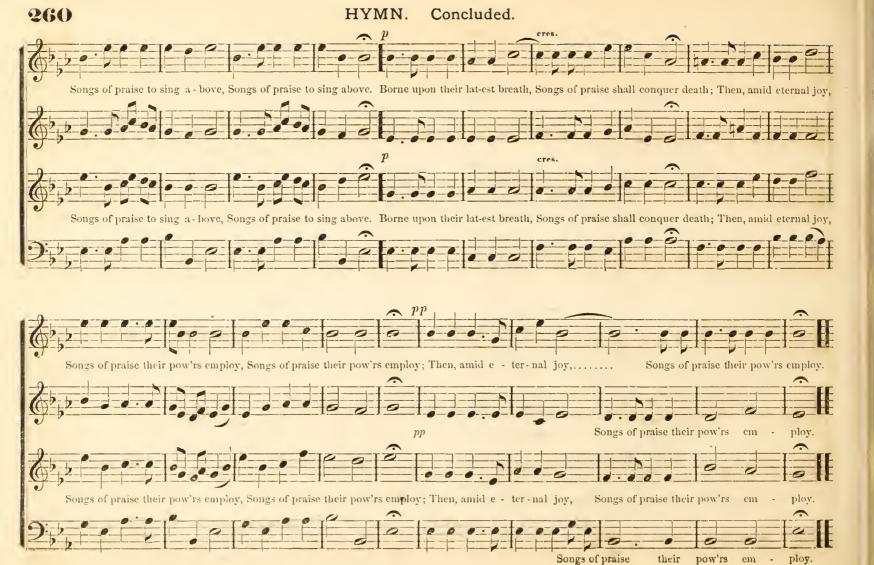


Heav'n and earth must pass away, Songs of praise shall crown that day; God will make new heav'n and earth, Songs of praise shall hail their birth. Saints below with



heart and voice, Still in songs of praise rejoice, Learning here by faith and love, Songs of praise, Learning here by faith and love, Songs of praise to sing above; Songs of praise to sing..... a - bove: heart and voice, Still in songs of praise rejoice, Learning here by faith and love, Songs of praise to sing..... a - bove;

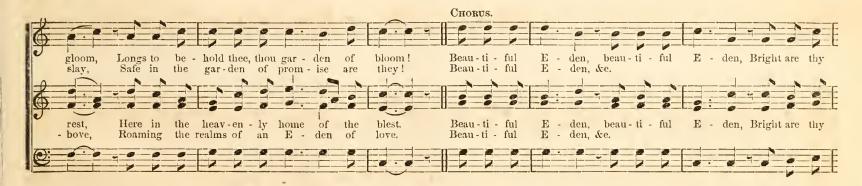
Songs of praise,



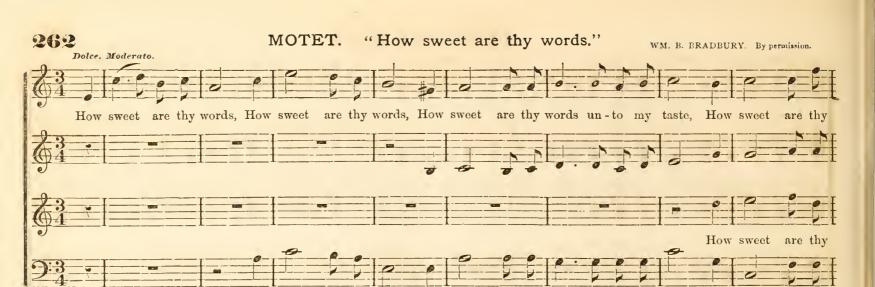
"Having a desire to depart," Phil, 1: 23.

From "Pure Gold," by permission of BIGLOW & MAIN.









How sweet are thy words, How sweet are thy words un - to my taste,



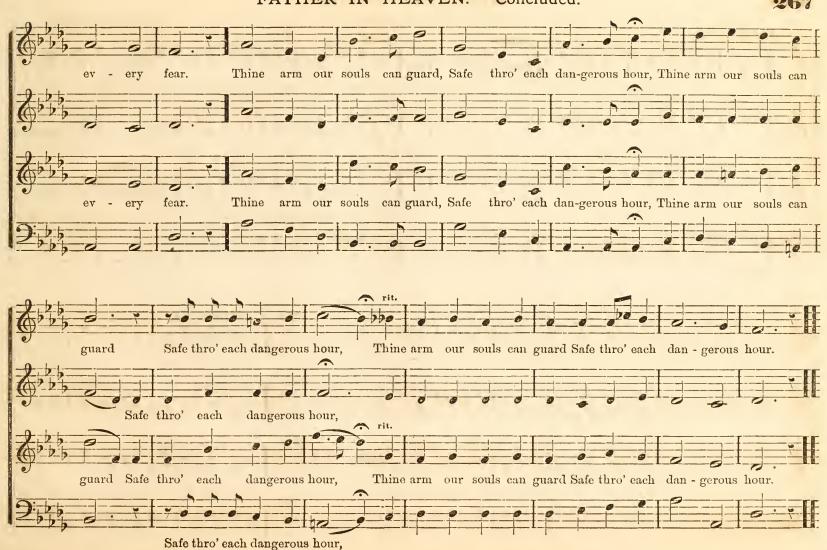












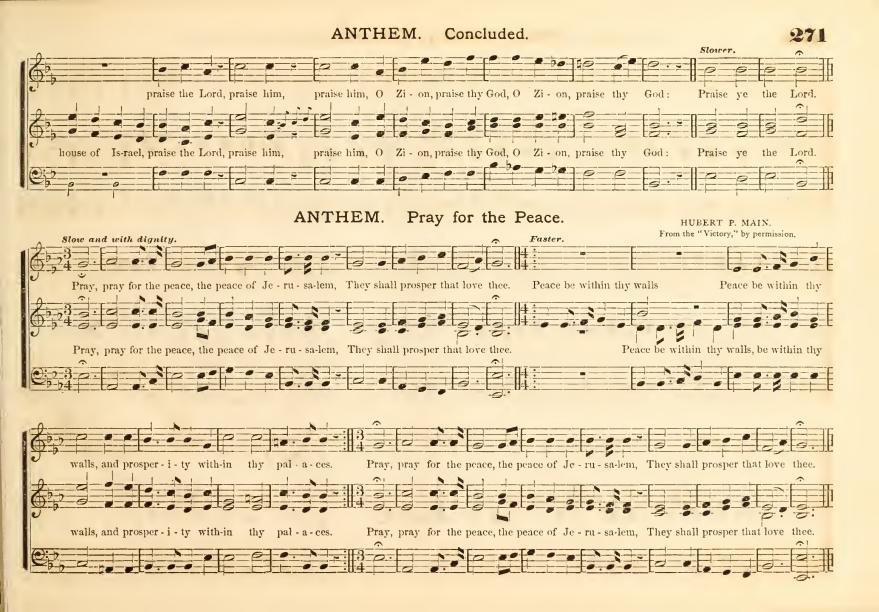
HEAVENLY FATHER.















FOR OPENING PUBLIC WORSHIP.



Serve the Lord with gladness, Serve the Lord with gladness, Serve the Lord with gladness, and

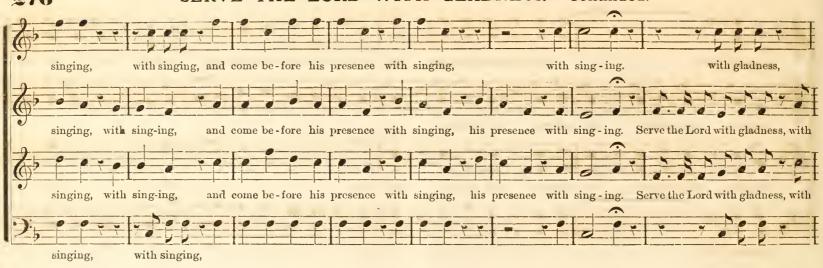




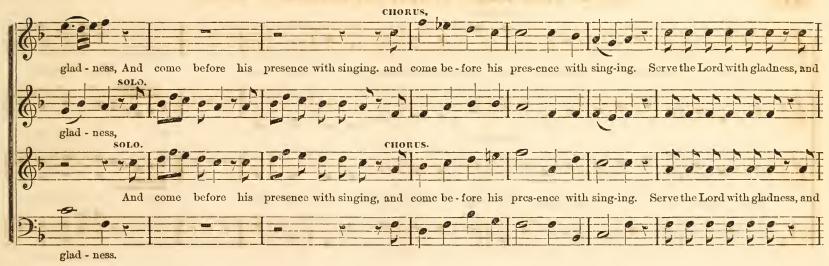




SERVE THE LORD WITH GLADNESS. Continued.

















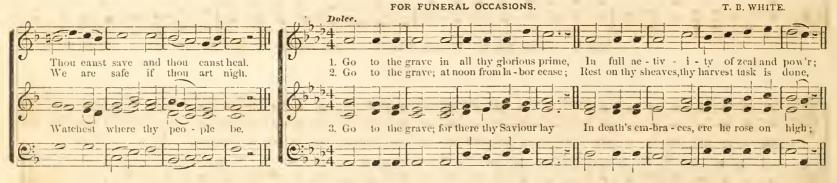


HYMN. "Father, breathe an evening blessing."

FOR CLOSING PUBLIC WORSHIP.



HYMN. "Go to the grave."





4th verse, of "Father, breathe an evening blessing."

Should swift death this night o'ertake us. And command us to the tomb, May the morn in heaven awake us, Clad in bright, eternal bloom.

4th verse, of "Go to the grave,"

Go to the grave; no, take thy seat above; Be thy pure spirit present with the Lord. Where thou for faith and hope hast perfect love, And open vision for the written word.







doers, from the hand of the e - vil doers. Sing un-to the Lord, praise ye the Lord,

of the e-vil

doers.

praise ye the

Sing un-to the Lord,

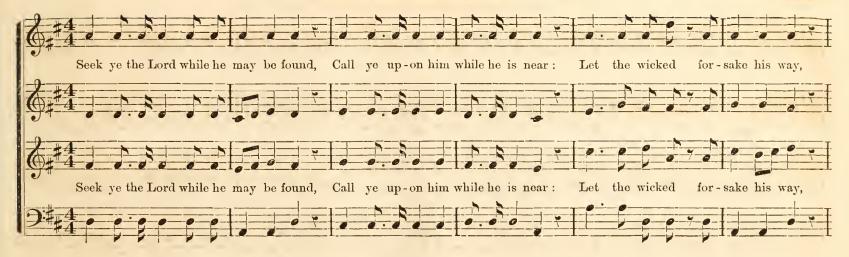


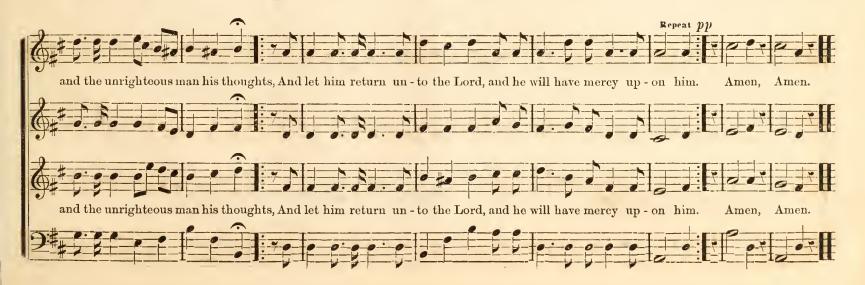




THE LAST BEAM.

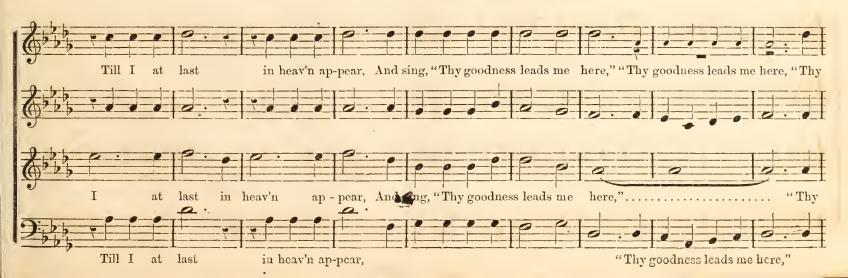










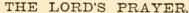












Gregorian.



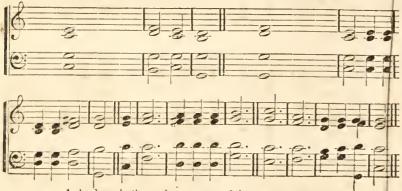
1 Our Father, who art in heaven, | hallowed | be thy | name : | thy kingdom come, the will be done on | earth, as it | is in | heaven;

2 Give us this | day our | daily | bread : | and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that | tres-pass a- | gainst us.

3 And lead us not into temptation, but de- | liver | us from | evil; for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for- | ever. | A- - | meu.

SILENT PRAYER.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN.



1 As down in the sunless retreats of the ocean, Sweet flowers are springing, no | mortal ean | see, So, deep in my heart, the still prayer of devotion, Unheard by the | world, rises | silent to | thee. My God, silent to thee, Pure, warm, sileut to thee.

2 As still to the star of its worship, though clouded, The needle points faithfully | o'er the dark | sea, So, dark though I roam through this wintry world shrouded, The hope of my | spirit turns | trembling to | thee. My God, trembling to thee. True, fond, trembling to thee

COME UNTO ME.

WM. B. BRADBERY.



1 With tearful eyes I look around, Life seems a dark and | stormy | sca: Yet, 'midst the gloom I hear a sound, A heaveuly | whisper, | Come to | me. | 4 Come, for all else must fail and die,

2 It tells me of a place of rest-It tells me where my | soul may | flee; Oh! to the weary, faint, opprest,

3 When nature shudders, loth to part From all I love, en- | joy, and | see, When a faint chill steals o'er my heart, A sweet voice | utters, | Come to | me.

Earth is no resting | place for | thee; Heavenward direct thy weeping eye, I am thy | portion, | Como to | me.

How sweet the bidding, | Come to me 5 O voice of merey! voice of love! In conflict, grief, and | ago- | ny, Support me, cheer me from above l And gently | whisper, | Come to | me.

ABIDE WITH ME.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN.



1 Abide with me! Fast falls the eventide, The darkness deepens, | Lord, with | me a- | bide. Where other helpers fail, and comforts flee, Help of the | helpless, oh, a | bide with | me l

2 Swift to its close cbbs out life's little day: Earth's joys grow dim, its | glories | pass a- | way. Change and deeay in all around I see, | O Thou, who | chaugeth not, a- | bide with | me.

3 I need thy presence every passing hour, What but thy grace can | foil the | tempter's | power ? Who, like thyself, my guide and stay can be! Through cloud and | sunshine, oh, a- | bide with | ma.



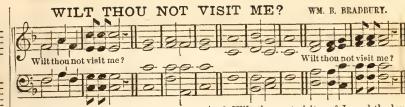
- 1 Lord, thou hast been our dwelling-place in | all gene- | rations. | Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to ever- | lasting | thou art | God.
- 2 Thou turnest man to destruction; and sayest, Return, ye | children of | men. | For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night.
- 3 Thou carriest them away as with a flood, they are as a sleep; in the morning they are like grass which | groweth | up. | In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut | down, cut | down, and | withereth.
- 4 Who knoweth the power of thine anger? Even according to thy fear; | so is thy | wrath. | So teach us to number our days, that we may ap- | ply our | hearts . unto | wisdom.

JESUS, STILL LEAD ON.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN.



- 1 JESUS still lead on Till our | rest be | won, And although the way be eheerless, We will follow, | calm and | fearless; Guide us by thy | hand To our | Father- | land.
- 2 If the way be drear, If the | foe be | near, Let not faithless fears o'ertake us, Let not faith and | hope for- | sake us; For through many a | foe. To our | home we | go.
- 3 When we seek relief From a | long-felt | grief; When oppressed by new temptations, Lord, increase and | perfect | patience Show us that bright | shore, Where we | weep no | more.
- 4 Jesus, still lead on Till our | rest be | won. Heavenly Leader, still direct us, Still support, con- | sole, pro- | tect us Till we safely | stand, In our | Father- | land



1 Wilt thou not visit me? he plant beside me feels thy | gentle | dew; More than the flow'r the dew, or | grass the | Each blade of grass I see,

ture | drew,

Wilt thou not visit me ?

2 Wilt thou not visit me; Ly morning ealls on me with | cheering | Nor plant, nor tree, thine eye de- | lights tone:

And every hill and tree

lone. Wilt thou not visit me ?

3 Wilt thou not visit me ! I need thy love Come like thy holy dove, rom thy deep earth its quickening | mois And let me in thy sight rejoice to | live again.

Wilt thou not visit me ?

4 Yes! thou wilt visit me; so | well.

As when from sin set free,

Lud but one voice, the voice of | thee a- | Man's spirit comes with thine in | peace to | dwell,

Yes, thou wilt visit me.

CHRISTMAS CHANT

WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

HARK! what celestial sounds, What music | fills the | air ! Soft warbling to the morn, It strikes the | ravished ear : | Now all is still; Now wild it floats In tuneful | notes,

Loud, | sweet, and | shrill.

! Th' angelie hosts descend, With harmo- | ny di- | vine: See how from heaven they bend, And in full | chorus | join :

"Fear not," they say: "Great joy we bring: Jesus, your | King, Is | born to- | day."

3 He comes, your souls to save From death's e- | ternal | gloom; To realm of bliss and light He lifts you | from the | tomb:

Your voices raise: With sons of light Your songs u- | nite Of | endless | praise.

4 Glory to God on high! Ye mortals, | spread the | sound, And let your raptures fly To earth's re- | motest | bound; For peace on earth,

From God in heaven, To man is | given, At | Jesus' | birth.

VENITE, EXULTEMUS DOMINO.

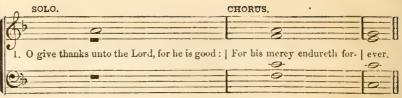
Dr. BOYCE.





- O COME, let us sing | unto the | Lord;
 Let us heartly rejoice in the | strength of | our sal- | vation.
- Let us come before his presence | with thanks- | giving;
 And show ourselves | glad in | him with | psalms.
- 3. For the Lord | is a 'great | God; And a great | Kiug a | bove all | gods.
- 4. In his hands are all the corners | of the | earth; And the strength of the | hills is | his | also.
- 5. The sea is his, | and he | made it; And his hands pre- | pared the | dry - | land.
- O come let us worship | and fall | down;
 And kneel be- | fore the | Lord our | Maker.
- For he is the | Lord our | God;
 And we are the people of his pasture, and the | sheep of | his | hand.
- O worship the Lord in the | beauty of | holiness;
 Let the whole | carth stand in | awe of him.
- For he cometh, for he cometh to | judge the | earth;
 And with righteousness to judge the world and the | people | with his | tanth.
- Glory be to the Father, and | to the | Son;
 Aud | to the | Holy | Ghost;
- As it was in the beginning, is now, and | ever ** shall | be, World | without | end. A- | men.

PSALM 136.





- 3. Solo. O give thanks unto the Lord of lords:

 Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
- 4. Solo. To him who alone doeth great wonders: Chorus. For his merey endureth forever.
- 5. Solo. To him that by wisdom made the heavens: Chorus. For his merey endureth forever.
- Solo. To him that stretched out the earth above the waters: Chorus. For his merey endureth forever.
- 7. Solo. To him that made great lights:
 Chorus. For his merey endureth forever.
- 8. Solo. The sun to rule by day; the moon and stars to rule by night: Chorus. For his merey endureth forever.
- Solo. To him that smote Egypt in their first-born; Chorus. For his merey endureth forever.
- Solo. And brought out Israel from among them: Chorus. For his merey endureth forever.
- 11. Solo. Who remembered us in our low estate: Chorus. For his merey endureth forever.
- 12. Solo. And hath redeemed us from our enemies: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
- 13. Solo. Who giveth food to all flesh:
 Chorus. For his merey endureth forever.
- 14. Solo. O give thanks unto the God of heaven:
 Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever. Amen.

PSALM 23.



- 1. The Lord is my shepherd; I | shall not | want.
- 2. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the | still... waters.
- 3. He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his | name's - sake.
- 4. 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.
- 5. Thou preparest a table before one in the presence of mine enemies; thou anointest my head with oil; my | eup runneth | over.
- 6. Surely goodness and merey shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the | Lord, for- | ever- | A- | men.

DEUS MISEREATUR.

TALLIS.



- 1. God be mereiful unto | us, and | bless us: And show us the light of his countenance, and be | merci 'ful, | unto | us.
- 2. That thy way may be | known up on | earth; Thy saving | health a- | mong all | nations.
- 3. Let the people | praise thee, O | God. Yea, let | all the | people | praise thee.
- 4. O let the nations rejoice, | and be | glad;

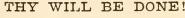
For thou shalt judge the people righteously, and govern the | nations | upon | earth.

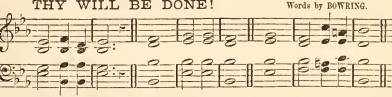
- 5. Let the people | praise thee, O | God; Yea, let | all the | people | praise thee.
- 6. Then shall the earth bring | forth her | increase; And God, even our own | God, shall | give us his | blessing.
- 7. God | shall | bless us; And all the ends of the | world shall | fear - | him.

PSALM 24.



- 1. The earth is the Lord's, and the | fullness there- | of ; The world and | they that | dwell there- | in.
- 2. For he hath founded it up- | on the | seas; And es- | tablished it up- | on the | floods.
- 3. Who shall ascend unto the | hill of the | Lord ? And who stand | iu his | holy | place ?
- 4. He that bath elean hands and a | pure | heart:
- Who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor | sworn de- | eeitful- | ly.
- 5. He shall receive the blessing | from the | Lord; And righteousness from the | God of | his sal- | vation.
- 6. This is the generation of them that | seek | him; That | seek thy | face, O | Jacob.
- 7. Lift up your hands, O ye gates, and be ye lifted up, ye ever- | lasting | doors; And the King of | glory | shall come | in.
- 8. Who is this | King of | glory? The Lord, strong and mighty, the Lord, | might- | ty in | battle.
- 9. Lift up your heads, O ve gates, even lift them up, ye ever- | lasting | doors: And the King of | glory | shall come | in.
- 10. Who is this | King of | glory? The Lord of hosts, | he is the | King of | glory.



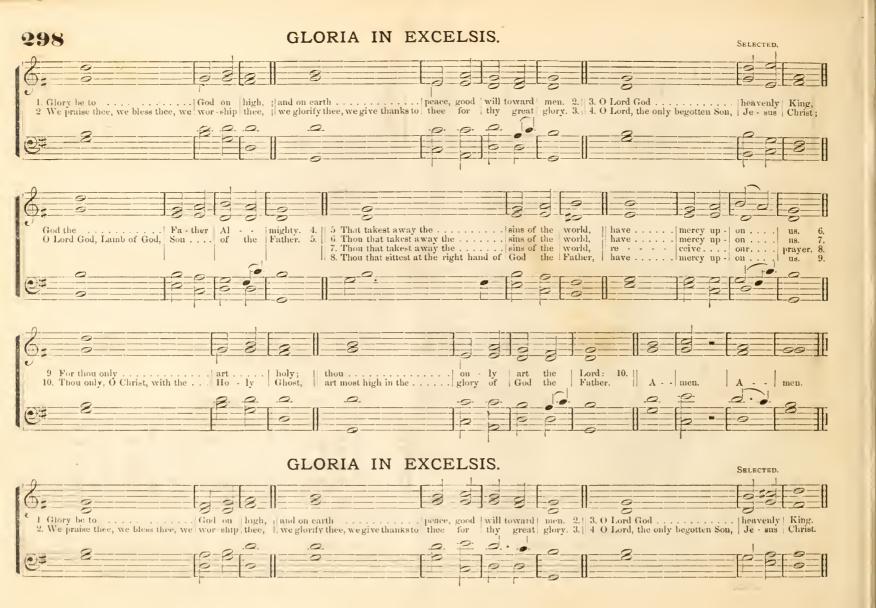


"THY will be | done!" | In devious way The hurrying stream of | life may | run ; Yet still our grateful hearts shall say, "Thy will be I done !"

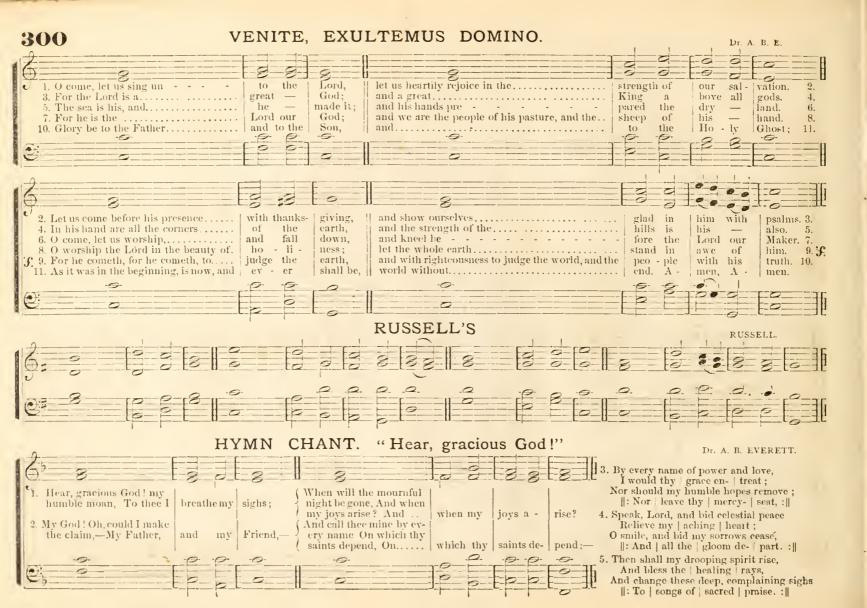
"Thy will be | done?" | If o'er us shine A gladdening and a | prosperous | sun, | This prayer will make it more divine-"Thy will be | done!"

"Thy will be done!" Tho' shrouded o'er Our path with gloom, one comfort—one Is ours :- to breathe, while we adore, | "Thy will be | done !"

Close by repeating the first two measures, "Thy will be done!"







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