SONGS FOR ALL

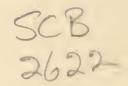
→*BY **

Edwin T. Pound,

BARNESVILLE, GA.

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EDWIN T. POUND,

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BARNESVILLE, GA.

BARNESVILLE, GA.: PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, 1882.

PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH there are many works extant which are very meritorious, yet all fail, to some extent, to meet the author's idea of a book for classdrill, social singing, etc. Hence, he has been induced, after much thought and consideration, to offer to the teacher, to the student, and to the lover of music, "Songs for All," the price of which will place it in reach of every one; and the music scleeted for its artistic beauty and simplicity, from the best compositions of many of the best writers of music and poetry, will commend itself to every one.

We are prepared to say to those in search of theory, that it may be found in "Songs for All," the best that can be gleaned from the works of the most prominent authorities.

Returning his sincere thanks to the many friends, whose liberal contributions and kind assistance greatly aided and encouraged the author in the preparation of this work, and hoping to receive a liberal patronage, he commits it to the tender mercies of the expectant public.

AUTHOR.

FIRCTROTYPED AT THE FRANKLIN TYPE LOUNDRY, CINCINNATI

LESSON L

1. What is Music? One of the seven liberal arts.

2. Why called an art? Because practice and repetition are essential to render pleasure to one of the most important of the five human tonations of the voice. senses; viz., hearing,

3. How many of the human senses are brought into use in the of mankind? practice and cultivation of musical art?

Three. To-wit: hearing, seeing, and feeling.

4. Which of these three is most important?

ear-a mechanical structure.

5. Which is next important?

Feeling. Because, from the ear, the undulations of the air are conveyed to the brain and nerves, and hence the whole nervous system of mankind is affected, and participates in the pleasures derived a great interest may be aroused. from music.

6. What importance is attached to seeing?

principally, in learning all the characters to be observed for the scientific performance of any musical composition.

7. From what is the name of Music derived?

From musa, because the invention of this art is to be attributed to the Muses. Diodorus derives it from an Egyptian name, intimating now inquires if all present can talk? that music was first established as a science in Egypt after the flood; and that the reeds on the banks of the river Nile produced the first music by the wind blowing upon them. Others say the first ideas of music were received from the singing of the birds.

8. Is it not equally as rational to attribute its origin to mankind?

Since musical intonation, in the infancy of language, must have been the natural result of passionate feeling; and that, as man has

speech, wherever there is speech there is song. Hence, we believe its origin to be more creditable to mankind.

1.

9. How are the thoughts of mankind mostly expressed?

Sometimes by signs to be observed by seeing but mostly by in-

10. Are not different tones used to express the various passions

For joy, anger, fear, desire, etc., each has its peculiar tone. This is understood by all human beings naturally.

11. If there be musical pleasure to be derived from tones pro-Hearing. Because, by means of the air, sound is conveyed to the dueed by mankind in speaking, can this be intensified by singing as an art?

To a large extent it can; and, by closely studying the science which teaches the properties, relations, and dependences of all melodious sounds, and their combinations by the law of nature into harmony,

12. Of all the known arts, which is the most natural to man?

It is reasonable to infer that music is the most natural and easy By this one of the human senses we derive the science of music of performance; his structure, well studied, is found to be a complete musical instrument.

LESSON IL

13. The foregoing lesson being fully appreciated, the instructor

None present that have not tongues, and we are lively talkers.

14. What language do you speak?

The English language.

15. How many letters in your language?

Twenty-six.

16. How many of them are vowels-the body of the language? Five. A, E, I, O, U, and sometimes W and Y.

3)

17. What are the other letters called, and what purpose do they Serve?

They are consonants, and serve as the proper attire for the vowels. 18. Then how are the vowel sounds - the body of our languageformed?

By the shock of the glottis, and are called enunciation.

19. Is the tongue brought into use in forming the vowel sounds? It is not; it is kept still.

20. When the consonants are properly produced, where are they delivered?

At the end of the tongue, and are called articulation.

21. Which letters are the emotional elements of our language?

The vowels; and the consonants wrap thought around the emotion, and therefore properly clothe the language.

22. Are there any advantages to be obtained by practicing the vowel and consonant elements of our language?

Great advantages accrue to the vocalist who thus uses time judicionsly.

23. Wont are some of the advantages?

The proper formation of smooth, pleasant, round, soft tones, and the aquisition of the habit of throwing off all surplus, nnnecessary rough sounds, that are not resonant and unpleasant to the ear

24. What are the advantages in articulating consonants?

The proper use of the tongue, teeth, and lips combined enable the singer to drop the tones and the words off nimbly at the end of the tongue, \rightarrow as to have every thought in all the words properly conveyed to the avinence, thereby rendering the exercises enjoyable and pleasant to all present.

25. At this point the class, at the discretion of the instructor, will be required to practice vowel sounds a considerable number of times, ments; but, if we will connect art with the science, and render the endeavoring to form pare, sonorous, resonant, reverberating tones, which exercises pleasing, there should be four departments. nre musical and pl sant to the ear.

A, E I, O, U repeated first slowly, and i.e eased to rapidity. Then use such words as: blume, blast, blithe, blow, blue, black; claim, eleun, chuns, close, clew, clay, cleff, cliff, clot, clond; flame, flee, fly, flow, flow, flob, flit, flote, flood, flown, flock; glare, gleam, glide, glow, length in time or movements whether fast or slow. It is the outline gloom, glud, glim, gloss, glut, glimpse, grain. Let care be taken that and measure of motion. the viscel sound stands prominent to itself. The instructor using whatever pites he may prefer for this exercise.

LESSON III

26. How many positions of the lips and mouth must be assumed in talking or singing to atter all of the consonants properly?

Three positions,

27. What is the first position?

The lips must be pressed together, and break them npart with the force of the breath, as follows : in words commencing with B, P, F.

B. Bright boys, blue birds, blow, bloom, blow.

P. Paudars by the peck are sold for forty pennies.

28. What is the second position?

The tongue must be pressed against the roof of the month, and force the breath forward with power, as in words beginning with D, T, S.

D. Duty demands that day-time be well devised.

T. There are those who think touthfully.

S. Soar, silvery sounds, southe the savinge soul.

29. What is the third position?

In the third position, the tongue in the center is forced against the roof of the mouth, and broken away by the force of the breath, as in words commencing with C, G, and K, as-

C. Cheese is curdled from cream.

K. Cats are kind to the children.

G. Goals climb without claws.

LESSON IV.

30. Into how many departments is music divided?

Musical science is generally said to be divided into three depart-

31. What is the first department?

Rhythmics,

32. Of what does Rhythmies treat?

It trents of and relates to all musical characters that pertain to

33. What is the second department? Melodics

34. What does Melodics teach?

It explains every thing that pertains to the *pitch* of musical tones, . and deals chiefly with the first seven letters of the English alphabet, of musical tones, what the lips are to the mouth, and are the only and their marks of elevation and depression, to-wit: Sharps and Flats. aperture through which the air passes to and from the lungs.

35. What is the third department?

Dynamics.

36. Of what does Dynamics treat, and from what derived?

particularly to the strength or power of musical tones.

37. What are we to infer from the idea of the power of tones, etc.?

From this department we are taught all of the beauties in ex- throat, and extends as far forward as the root of the mouth? pression—the performing of loud or soft tones.

38. Do we understand from loud and soft tones, the life and spirit that is given to musical performance?

the art of breathing soul into song.

39. What would the fourth department teach?

Quality of Tone is the fourth department, and teaches the use and management of the voice.

40. In the use of the voice when and how are the tones formed?

By the vocal apparatus, in which respiration or breathing is the the palate-thus forming a double arch. first operation in the production of sound.

41. How is the operation of tone formation commenced?

several in number, meeting gradually on rising until they are resolved a triangular space, between which are the tonsils. into two large tubes, which form the divisions of the wind-pipe or Trachea.

42. With what does the *Trachea* connect?

parts, and have the power of playing into each other, and moving together in the gradual raising or lowering of the voice.

43. What are those four parts called?

Cartinges-the thyroid, circoid, and two arytenoids.

44. What are the vocal chords?

The Larynx, on the fore part of the throat, is sometimes called the Adam's-apple, and has one horizontal membrane on each side of it, which are called the vocal chords.

45. What is the form of these membranes or vocal chords?

The opening between them is of a triangular form, near half an inch wide, and is called the *Glottis*,

46. What other name go these vocal chords bear?

They are called the lips of the *Glottis*; and are, in the formation

47. What comes next above the vocal chords?

Immediately above is the superior Glottis, as the Larynx ends in a wide opening, formed by two folds of the mucous membrane, which It is derived from the Greek word dunamis-power-and relates is covered by a small tongue called the Epiglottis, just at the root of the tongue.

48. What is the cavity called which is just at the back of the

The Pharynx.

49. Where does the voice first strike in formation?

By the shock of the vocal chords around the Larynx the tone is The soul-inspiring part comes from this department, and teaches formed, and, in passing out, impinges upon the Pharqux, which modifies it.

50. With what does the *Pharynx* eonnect?

It communicates above with the nasal apparatus.

51. How is the palate of the mouth situated with the above?

The upper part of the mouth is furnished with a soft, fleshy curtain, from the center of which hangs the conical part called the Unda-

52. What is suspended from the uvula or palate?

From this are two fibers, ealled the posterior props; and in front The lungs, receiving the air, exhale through the bronchial tubes, of them, also pendant from the *palate*, are two smaller fibers, forming

• 53. What advantages are to be derived from this lesson?

From the study of the vocal apparatus, respiration, exhalation of It communicates immediately with the Larynx, composed of four breath, the anatomical structure of the general music-making department, the vocalist may derive much information of importance to aid in making pleasant musical toues.

LESSON V.

54. It has been ascertained that all present can talk, and we suppose they can also sing. Is the talking voice the singing voice?

It certainly is, to a great extent.

55. If you can talk, please count.

One, two, three, four, five, six.

56. If counting one, two, be a measure in music, how many measnres would the counting of one, two, three, four, five, six, be?

Three measures.

57. In your counting six in three measures, you should assume an we proceed to keep the performers together? crect position, eves to the front, face upon a level, shoulders thrown slightly back. Will you all do this?

We will, assuredly.

58. Will you now count one, two, six times?

We will. One, two; one, two; one, two; one, two; each measure. one, two.

59. How many measures would that be?

Six measures.

 \mathfrak{s}_0 When there are two counts to the measure, what kind of time measure to another, seems to climb over the bar. or movement is it ealled?

Double time, and is indicated by a figure 2 over the upper part of dicator, then how will we proceed? the music, and serves as a numerator to number the notes in a measure. It there be a figure beneath the first, it serves as a denominator, and names the part into which the whole note is divided.

2

61. In Exercise No. 1 what rhythmical characters are introduced? Figures, the fraction, two-halves, single hars, measures, notes, and close.

62. What does the under figure, the denominator, indicate?

That the whole note, or longest note used, is divided into two in Exercise No. 1. What are they called? parts, and it names these parts holees.

63. What does the upper figure denote?

It is the numerator, and numbers two half notes, and locates that number, or their equivalent, in a measure

64. What is a measure!

The space between two bars.

65. What is a bar ?

An upright or vertical mark to divide musical excreises into measures.

66. What do those large bars at the close of Exercise No. 1 indicate? They are placed at end of that exercise, and are called the close. 67. What are notes?

Marks of musical tone.

68. In Exercise No. 1 how many notes, and their names?

There are ten half notes and one whole note, filling six measures? 69. In order to perform accurately the exercises above, how shall

Let each note have tone applied to it as the singer moves the hand down or up, as marked d and u.

70. What is the rule for marking time?

That the hand goe- down at the beginning and rise at the end of

71. What else is to be observed that will enable the performer to be accurate in all exercises?

Be exceedingly careful to see that the hand, in getting from one

72. Suppose we place a 2 over a 4 at the first, as a movement in-

This will signify two quarter notes in a measure, and the hand will go down as you sing the first and up to the second, then over the bar to get into the next measure, and so on throughout the entire exercise.

EXERCISE No. 2.
$$\frac{2}{4}$$
 d u, d u, d u, d u, d u.

73. What kind of time or movement where a 2 is the upper figure? Double time, and has two motions to the measure.

74. In Exercise No. 2 we have a different kind of note from those

They are quarter notes; have a filled head and stem.

75. Suppose we introduce a figure 3 as the upper number, and a figure 2 the lower number at the beginning, what will they indicate?

The denominator 2 will divide the whole note into halves, and the numerator 3 will number these halves or their equivalent in every measure.

EXERCISE No. 3. 3

76. In Exercise No. 3 we observe in the last measure a whole note with a dot to the right of it. What does that indicate?

That it is equivalent to three halves, the dot adding half its length in time.

LESSON VI.

77. Suppose we use a 4 over a 2, or a 4 over a 4, then how will we indicate the movement by the hand?

The under figure 2, in the first place, divides the whole note into two parts; and the upper figure 4-the numerator-numbers and places four half notes, or their equivalent, in every measure, unless the musie in the first measure does not begin on the first part of the measure; in that event, the first and last measures will both be fractions of a measure, and will contain just enough notes to fill one whole measure.

EXERCISE No. 4.
$$\frac{4}{2}$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} p \\ p \\ u \\ dl r u$

78. In Exercise No. 3 how many motions to the measure, and how performed?

Three motions, and performed down, left, up, and is called triple measure, and indicated by a figure 3.

79. In Excreise No. 4 how are the motions performed, how indicated, and what is its name?

Performed with four motions to the measure-down, left, right, up-hand moving over the bars to every succeeding measure; the upper number (4) is the indicator, and its name is quadruple measure.

80. If there be at the first a figure 6 over a 4, or six over 8, then how do we perform?

If there be 6 over a 4, there are six quarter notes in a measure; if six over 8, there are six eighth notes in a measure, or their equivalent; and, to omit trouble, we will perform two motions to the measure, the second and third, and moving upward for the use of the fourth, and all characters that pertain to pitch in music-high or low tones. remaining still until the fifth and sixth are performed. This is ealled sextuple measure.

Exercise No. 5. 6 606999 6069 . dssuss, dssuss. dssuss, dssuss,

81. In Exercise No. 5 we find notes having turns to their stems. What shall we call these notes?

four equal to one half, and eight equal to one whole note.

82. If 9 over 8 be used as indicating time or movement, what will it be called?

Compound Triple, having nine counts in the measure, and one motion to three counts, making three motions to the measure.

83. If 12 over 8 oceurs, how is the measure divided and how performed?

It will be compound quadruple, performing four motions in a measure, as in quadruple, and one motion to every three notes or their equivalent.

EXERCISE NO. 7.

1-2 000 0 uss, dss lss rssuss, dsslss rssuss, dss lssrss.

84. What do the letters under the notes in the above exercises mean?

The d signifies down motion of the hand; s, for still; l, for left motion; r, for right, and u for upward motion.

LESSON VII.

MELODICS.

85. From what is the name of this department derived?

From melos, a Greek term, which the ancients applied to the sweetthe hand moving downward as the first note is used, remaining still for ness of any melody or leading part of a tune, and it literally treats of

86. Exercise No. 8.

What character is this.

Some would eall this a musical staff; but we eall it a fence five rails or five planks high, with one panel or one measure.

87. Why is it not a staff?

Because it neither represents Length, Pitch, or Power, having no They are eighth notes, two being equal to one fourth note in time; *figures* for time, or *rhythmic* representation; no *clef* to fix any *lettering*, and only one measure.

88. Suppose notes were placed on the five lines above, would we Dennington, of Texas, credit for suggesting the idea of six spaces, in know how high or low, and how long or how short to sing them?

denote a relative length, and a melodic character to denote a relative pitch of high or low tones.

EXERCISE No. 9. F Clef Staff-Bass Voice. Melodic Character. Melodic and Rhythmic. B C D E F G-A-B DETEGT BC $G - \Lambda -$

89. In Exercise No. 9 why is the first part called a melodic character?

Because a character like an inverted O: is inserted in the fourth line. It is the old Roman F, and locates F on that line, and G on the space next above its line, then A on the next line; coming below the fourth line. E will be on the next space, and so on in regular succession until the first seven letters of the English alphabet are placed upon letter D, and gets the same pitch that D, the third or middle line of the staff of five lines as representatives of pitch.

rhythmic?

Because it has both a elef, representative of pitch; and figures, representatives of relative length, upon it.

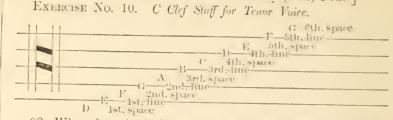
91. How many degrees does a musical staff contain?

line should be called the first space; space between the first and second C Clef Staff. line, the second space; space between the second and third line, the third space; space h tween the third and fourth line, the jourth space; space between the fourth and fifth line, the *fifth space*; and space above the fifth line, the sixth space.

92. Is not this a different order of naming the degrees of the staff lines and spaces from what has been in use the last century?

It is; but, nevertheless, we believe it to be the simplest, the most correct, and shows conclusively that one clef may represent one staff inly, with all of its degrees; and counting them in this way would give to each voice cleven sounds, which are precisely half of the oetayes which are on a general score for male and female voices half of the human voice on each staff represented. [We give Mr. T. W. female voices?

an article on practical views and common-sense thoughts on musical We would not, until a rhythmic character is placed at the first to characters, in March, 1882, for the Pike County (Ga.) News]



93. When does the C Clef stand on the fourth space, next degree above the third line, and locate C there, and the remainder of the first seven letters of the alphabet in regular succession above or below?

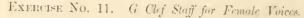
When used for the high male or tenor voice.

94. Where is the lowest degree of the C Clef Staff?

On the space below the first line, which is the first space, and the the F Clef Staff or Bass voice gets. We may also have added lines 90 Why is the latter part of Exercise No. 9 both melodic and below the first space, and above the sixth space, to embrace notes that transcend the boundary of any staff.

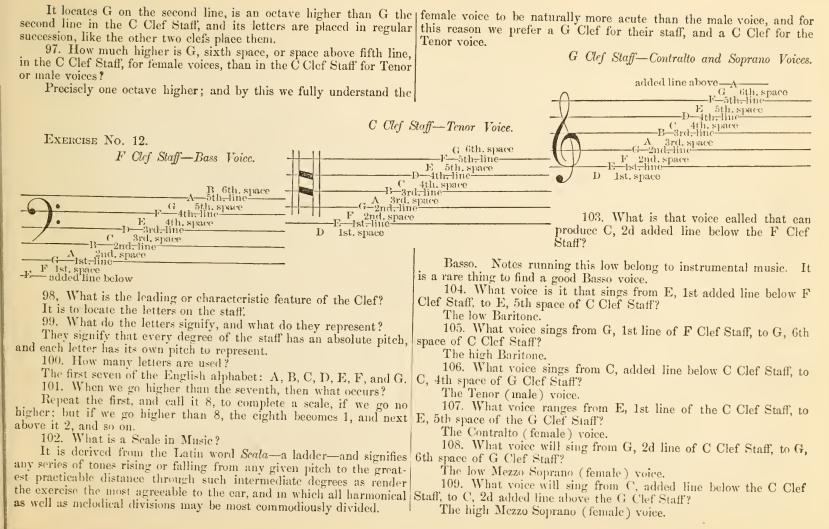
95. What observation can easily be made that impresses the mind more favorably with this arrangement than with the old arrangement?

That the middle line (D) of the Bass voice (F Cleff Staff) is just Eleven. Five lines and six spaces. The space below the lowest at the center of that staff, and is the first space of the Tenor voice or





96. How does the G Clef locate the lettering on the staff for



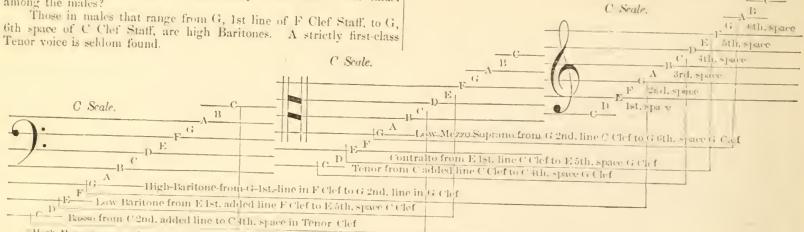
110. What voice would sing from E, 1st line of G Clef Staff, to E, 3d added line above the G Clef Staff?

None but a strictly Soprano (female) voice, and Soprano voices are as often to be found in temales as Bassos are in the male voices.

111. What voices are most commonly found now in our midst among the males?

112. What voices are most numerous among the females? - Contraltos and low Mezzo Sopranos.

EXERCISE No. 13. - Example showing the compass of all voices.



High Mezzo Soprano from C, added line below G Clef, to C, 2nd added line above G Clef Staff, †Soprano from E, 181 llne G Clef, to E, 3d added line above G Clef Staff.

LESSON VIII

113. What is a Sharp?

A melodic character, and is a mark of elevation, thus z, and has four crosses.

114. What does each cross in the Sharp represent? The four crosses represent each point in every Tetrachord.

115. What is a Tetrachord?

Exercise No. 14. [9:2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

A string of four notes, and is the exact half of every scale of eight notes, each string of four having two large and one small interval. 116 What is a Flat?

A Flat is a melodic character, and denotes depression. Made thus: 7.

117. What is a Restoral?

A character made thus: z. melodic in its nature, and its office is to restore from a previous Sharp or Flat to the original tone belonging to the degree on which it is placed.

118. What is a sound?

Any thing that can be heard.

119. What are musical tones?

All sounds that have appreciable pitch; that can be classed as strictly of a melodic character.

120. What is a Key Note?

The last note that can be seen in every correctly written Bass, and the fundamental note in every piece of music. 121. What is a Key Tone?

That tone which, when sounded, is to the ear what the key note is Scale in G Clef Staff? to the eye.

LESSON IX.

122. What is the Diatonic Scale?

Any scale that proceeds from one, its key note or tonic, to eight, its duplicate, and containing five large and two small intervals.

123. Give an example of the Diatonic Scale in C.

EXERCISE No. 15.

The C, Model Diatonic Scale.

 $\begin{array}{c} G \ Scale. \\ \hline 80^{3}0^{4}0^{5}0^{6}0^{7}0^{8}0 \\ \hline \\ What are cl. \\ \end{array}$

124. What are the proper divisions of the Model Diatonic Scale in C in Exercise No. 15?

From one to two is a wide interval, and is called a major second. From two to three, wide interval, and is called a major second. From three to four is a narrow interval; they are ticd together, and indicate a nearer proximity to each other, and the interval is called a minor second. From four to five, a major second; from six to seven a major second, and from seven to eight, a minor second.

125. How many major and minor seconds in the Diatonic Scale of C?

Five major seconds and two minor seconds.

126. Where do the minor seconds always occur?

Between three and four and between seven and eight.

127. What is the difference between the Scale of C above and the Scale of G?

No difference as to the distribution of the major and minor seconds. They are precisely the same, only the keys are located on different letters, and therefore the G Scale looks higher to the eye, and sounds higher to the ear.

LESSON X.

cise No. 15?

small interval, and all o from seven to eight.

129. Why have we a Sharp written on the second space of the G

Simply to show that there is one tone in this scale that is not in the C scale, and that is F#.

130. What is the use of a # being placed on the space where F is located?

If it were not placed there, we would have the upper tetrachord of one C Scale first, and then the lower tetrachord of another higher C Scale following in succession above, and it would not be a scale built upon the Tonic or Key Note G.

131. Do we infer from this Sharp on the second space that wherever F occurs that we must sing or play higher than F?

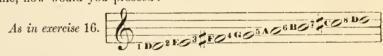
That is exactly what we do. A minor second higher than F will be Fz, and that will make our G Scale sing precisely like the C or Model Scale.

132. Are all scales built in this manner?

All Diatonic Scales are built by commencing upon any degree, line, or space you please, and proceeding by Major and Minor Seconds, as in the C or Model Scale.

LESSON XL

133. In building a Diatonic Scale on D, taken as one, a key, or tonic, how would you proceed?



134. Now read the D Scale.

D is one, E is two, F[#] is three, G is four, A is five, B is six, C[#] is seven, and D is eight as well as one.

135. Now explain why F# and C# are taken in this scale, and F and C dropped.

Because, if F^{*} had not been taken instead of F, we would have had a minor second from two to three-E to F; and hence F does not answer our purpose, so we let F alone, and take F², which is a 128. Why arc figures or numbers from one to eight used in Exer- minor second higher, and our scale thus far is correctly built. We then pass from F#, three, to G, four, a minor second, which is correct, Mercly to teach pitch relation. From three to four is always a and like three to four in Model Scale. From G, four, to A, five, is a major second. Correct. From A, five, to B, six, is a major second,

and is what we want. From B, six, to C2, seven, is a major second, and is right. C would not do, because it would spoil our scale. Then from CZ, seven, to D, eight, would be a minor second, and that would and is in the superlative degree- the very softest expression to be made be correct. And now this D Scale all through is precisely like the above a whisper. Scale of C. The only difference, it is one degree more elevated in pitch.

LESSON XII.

in the foregoing Lessons?

They are. All we have to do is to keep the intervals right with Sharps or Flats.

137. When a Second is spoken of, what is meant?

Any tone that is one degree above or below another.

138. What is a Third?

Any note or tone two degrees higher or lower than another.

139. What is a Fourth?

Any note or tone three degrees higher or lower.

140. What is a Fifth?

Any note or tone four degrees higher or lower.

14F. What is a Sixth?

Any note or tone five degrees higher or lower.

142. What is a Seventh?

Any note or tone six degrees above or below another.

143. What is an Eighth?

Any note seven degrees higher or lower than its comparative note.

144. Are all Seconds, Thirds, and Fourths, etc., of the same size? They are not. There are Major Seconds and Minor Seconds, Major Thirds and Minor Thirds, and so on all through.

145. If the entire scale were subdivided into Minor Seconds, how many would there be?

Twelve.

LESSON XIII.

DYNAMICS,

146. What does Dynamics teach?

The lifferent torce or power of sounds as used in music.

147. How many different degrees of power are used in music? Five.

148. What are they?

Very Soft, indicated by pp, which is the abbreviation for pianissimo,

Sift, indicated by p, abbreviation for piano.

Medium, denoted by m.

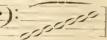
Loud, indicated by f, abbreviation for forte.

Very Loud, indicated by ff, abbreviation for fortissimo, and is the 136. Are all Diatonic Scales built as in the C, G, and D Scales as superlative degree in power-the londest expression to be made.

149. What other signs for Dynamical terms?

We have the Legato Mark, which is a shir, thus: . We have the Staecato 1, and the Marcato .--- a dot over or under notes.

150. What is the use of the Legato, as in Exercise No. 17?



We are taught to glide smoothly from one tone to another in either ascending or descending.

151. What do the Staecato and Marcato marks teach?

The Staecato, to sound very pointed, distinct, and emphatical. The Marcato or dot, half Staccato.

LESSON XIV.

THE SCALE AND ITS INTERVALS.

152. Of what is the Scale composed?

Of eight notes or degrees.

153. How many sounds in Nature?

There are said to be seven.

154. Why do we use eight to complete an Octave or Seale?

While the eighth completes an octave, it is the first one, or the foundation for the same scale an octave higher in pitch; thus eight becomes one, and next above eight or one is two.

155. If eight notes constitute a scale, how is this scale built?

As its name is derived from Sc da-signifying a ladder-it proceeds something after the order of a ladder, only having its intervals larger or smaller, according to the place they occupy.

156. If the lowest deg ee in the scale is called one the Tonic or Key Note--what would the next above it be called?

Two-Supertonic-from its being next above the Tonic; and the interval from one to two would be called a Whole Step, or, more properly, a Major Second.

157. What is the next above two called?

Three is its relative name. Mediant is the name for its position, degrees in the scale—and there is a major second above two (especially used. in a Major Scale).

158. What is next above three called?

next below five, the Dominant, and it is a minor second higher than three in the Major Scale.

159. What is the name for the fifth in the Major Scale?

Five is the relative name, and Dominant its position name, because it occupies the most important position of any in the scale, except one, the key or tonic, and is a major second higher than four.

160. What is next above five or the Dominant?

Six, relatively, and for position is called the Submediant. It is the scale-but is of minor importance compared with the mediant or third for position. It is a major second higher than five.

161. Next above six, what is its name?

Seven, for its relative name. Is called the leading note by many, because it is next below the tonic. It may be called the Subtonic, it is a major second higher than six.

162. What would next above seven be called?

Eight, completing the scale. If you go higher, it becomes one; and hence would establish fully the idea that there are only seven primary sounds in Nature, and is a minor second higher than seven.

163. Now, how many intervals have we observed in passing over the foregoing scale?

Seven. From one to two, a major second; from two to three, a major second; three to four, a minor second; four to five, a major second; five to six, a major second; six to seven, a major second; and from seven to eight, a minor second. This is for the Major Scale Intervals. (The instructor will show the Minor Scale on blackboard at the proper time.)

LESSON XV.

SHARPS, FLATS, AND RESTORALS.

164. What is a Sharp?

A double cross, made thus: #, and signifies an elevation of a Minor because it is midway between one and five-the two most important Second more than the same degree would have in pitch if it were not

165. What is a Flat?

A character like this: b, and informs us that we sing or play a Four. The relative name Subdominant, from its position, being Minor Second lower than the same line or space upon which it is located would be performed without it.

166. What is a Restoral?

A character after this order: 2, and informs the performer that the tone previously performed-Sharp or Flat-now goes back to its original representative by line or space of the staff.

167. How many different tones may be sung or played to any line or space of the staff?

Three. We may play or sing A Sharp or Flat by having its line midway between five and eight-two of the most important points in or space represented by those characters, if proper to do so, in the composition. This is to be judged of by the composer.

> 168. We often hear performers speak of natural tones. Is one tone more natural to the voice than another?

All are the same to the voice or instrument. Each one taken separate and alone, with relation or in connection with the balance of particularly in the Minor Scale, and is the characteristic note of the its scale, or, in other words, seven, which seems the most difficult to Harmonic form of Minor Scale by being sharped. In the Major Scale, produce by the voice in some scales, by taking its pitch for one in a new scale, would apparently become casier. This should be studied closely.

LESSON XVI.

DYNAMICS.

169. What department in music is Dynamics?

It is the life-giving department, and has five degrees of power.

170. What are those five degrees?

Very Soft, abbreviated pp, for pianissimo, in its superlative degree. Soft, abbreviated p, for piano.

Medium, abbreviated m, for Mezzo or Metzo.

Loud, indicated by f, for forte.

Very Loud, indicated by ff, for fortissimo.

171. What use have we for these different degrees of soft or loud | tones?

exercises; words expressing different sentiment would fail to accom- which are major seconds. plish the desired result.

LESSON XVIL

TRANSPOSITION OF KEYS.

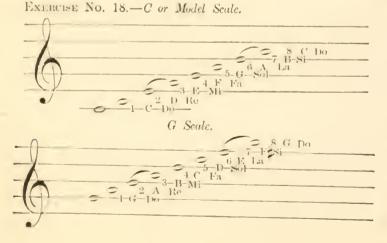
172. What does transpose in the changing of position of keys mean? To locate the Tonic, one, or the foundation of a scale on a different degree from that of C, or the key of the Model Scale, or to change from any other position.

173. What is the Model Scale?

A scale commencing with its key note, tonic, or one with the letter C 174. When C is taken as the Tonic or key, then what is the order of the intervals in the scale?

From one to two, two to three, four to five, five to six, six to seven are major seconds or large intervals; and from three to four and from seven to eight are Minor Seconds or small intervals.

175. Will you give an example of the C or Model Scale with its large and small intervals?



We observe, in the above scale, that the notes for three and four are tied together, and those for seven and right are tied together, repre-Without them there would be a monotony of performance in all senting the minor seconds as being smaller than the other intervals,

176. Suppose we wished to write a scale commencing on G-say, take G as one-how would that scale be written?

(See example above under G Scale.) From G, one, to A, two, is a major second; and from A, two, to B, three, is a major second, and thus far is written like the Model Scale of C; from B, three, to C, four, is a minor second (and is also a minor second in the Model Scale from B to C); from C, four, to D, five, is a major second; from D, five, to E, six, a major second, like the same intervals in the C Scale; and, now, from E, six, to F: would be a major second, and that would be correct to make the intervals like the Model-Scale intervals; and for this reason we drop F that was used in the Model Scale, and substitute F sharp for seven of the G Scale; then from F sharp, seven, to G, eight, would be a minor second, precisely like the interval from B to C in the C or Model Scale.

177. Suppose we were to count five or a fifth from G to D, as in the distance or interval from C to G counted in the foregoing, what would be the result?

We would find, to take D as the Tonic, and draw the scale on a blackboard or paper, that a second sharp would be introduced, and that two sharps would be the signature to the D Fcale, the tone C being dropped, and C sharp being substituted for seven of the D Scale.

178. As long as we continue to move by fifths from a former key, what will be the result?

One additional sharp will be introduced every time to preserve the proper order of intervals from six to seven and from seven to eight, and this is the seven to eight regulator.

179. If we move from the Model or C Seale by counting four from C, thus: C, one; D, two; E, three; and F. four, and then take F as the Tonic, key, or one, what would be the signature?

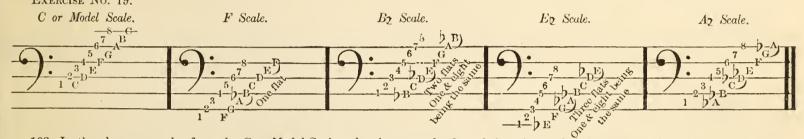
One flat, and this would be brought in on the fourth degree of the F Seale, to make the interval from A, three, to B flat, four, a minor second, in order to be a picture of from three to four in the (Seale.

180. Could we not proceed to build the Scale of F farther than A, three, without the use of one flat on the line represented by B?

1-1

We could not. The principal use of flats in musical scales is to be compelled to start out with one upon the line or space represented keep the intervals from three to four in every instance like the Model by B, with a flat upon it, and that would then be called key of B Scale, and this is the three to four regulator. flat; or, if the scale is written from one to eight, the B flat Scale; 181. If we count a fourth from F to get a new key, to what point and in writing this scale a second flat will become necessary in use would we attain?

from B flat, and that will be on its fourth degree, and E flat, and so Counting thus: F, one; G, two; A, three; B flat, four, we would on, introducing a new flat when you move by fourths. Exercise No. 19.



182. In the above examples from the C or Model Scale, what has tervals, five of these intervals being major and two minor seconds. So been the order of moving?

From C to F a fourth. Then one flat becomes essential to preserve the order of intervals from three to four and from four to five. Then from F to B flat another fourth, and a second flat a fourth from F or B flat was obliged to come in to preserve the order of intervals again, and so on, every time a move of a fourth is made, adding one every student. new flat to operate particularly on four of the scale, and the balance of the scale kept right without any further help.

LESSON XVIII.

183. What is a Diatonie Seale?

A scale of eight notes, representatives of tone, having seven in-

called, literally, from dia, through, and tonus, tones-a scale chiefly of wide intervals, or five wide and two narrow.

184. What other scale besides the Diatonic Scale should be explained?

The Chromatic Scale should be understood at an early period by

185. What is the Chromatic Scale?

It is a scale composed entirely of minor seconds.

186. If we start out with C as the foundation in this scale, as we have formerly in the Model C or Diatonic Scale, how would we proeeed to produce a Chromatic Scale?





LESSON XIX.

187. How many forms of the Minor Scale are in use?

Three, to some extent: Natural, Harmonic, and Melodie.

188. Which one of these forms are mostly used?

The Harmonic. The Natural (so called) is no more natural to the performer, to the ear, or in any other way easy of performance; and the Harmonie now stands as the generally acceptable form of Minor Scale in use. The Melodie differs from the Harmonic by having sharp Scale is a major third higher than one. six and sharp seven in ascending, and by taking off those sharps in descending.

189. How does the Minor Seale differ from the Major Seale?

By having its first minor second between two and three in the or sol sharp, in the Harmonic form of the Minor Scale. Natural, in the Harmonic, and Melodic; and its second minor second between five and six in the Natural, between seven and eight in the Harmonic form by sharping seven and having an angmented second from six to seven in Harmonic, and the second minor second between seven and eight in Melodic by sharping six and seven in the ascending scale.

190. How are Minor Seales produced?

Every Major Scale has a relative Minor which commences on its terval; and minor when there is one minor second in each one. third below or six above, and if we wish to pass from major to minor mode, sharp five of its scale, which is seven of the minor, and this papils the importance of every department being well understood; and at an early causes an immediate modulation from major to minor mode.

Cast the eye at the signature at the first of the score and to the last note in the Bass.

LESSON XX.

192. Why is one scale ealled a Major Seale and the other a Minor Scale?

Because the third from one to three in the Major Scale is composed of two major seconds, while the third in the Minor Scale from one to three is composed of one major and one minor seconds, and called a minor third from one to three, while the third in the Major

193. From what we have thus far learned about the different seales, what is the distinguishing feature in the Minor Scale?

The minor third from one to three, from la to do, and sharp seven,

194. If C is one in the Major Seale, what is its relative minor?

A-a minor third below or a major sixth above.

195. If G is one, by one sharp major, what is the minor?

E-a minor third below or a major sixth above G.

196. When is a second, third, or fourth, major intervals, and when are they minor intervals?

They are major intervals when there is no minor second in the in-

period in Icaching chosses, these different departments should be beilded together 191. How do you know when you are in a major or minor mode? to pleasure to the performers and their andience, and, in worsh r, that they offer not unto their Maker an indifferent performance, but that it be of the best possible to be given of their talent.

I'LL WORK FOR JESUS.





A PRESENT SAVIOR. Concluded.



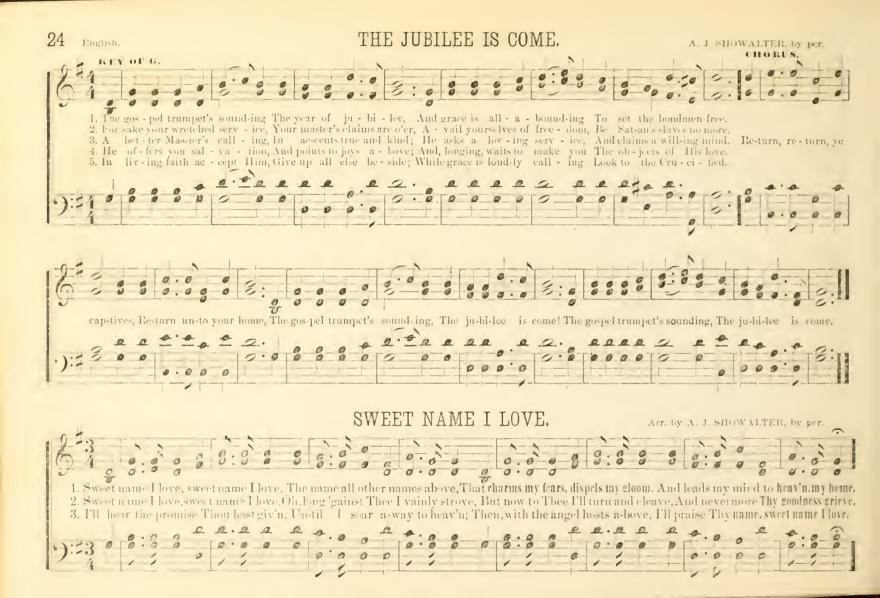


THE MELLOW EVE IS GLIDING. Concluded.













STAR OF VICTORY. Concluded.





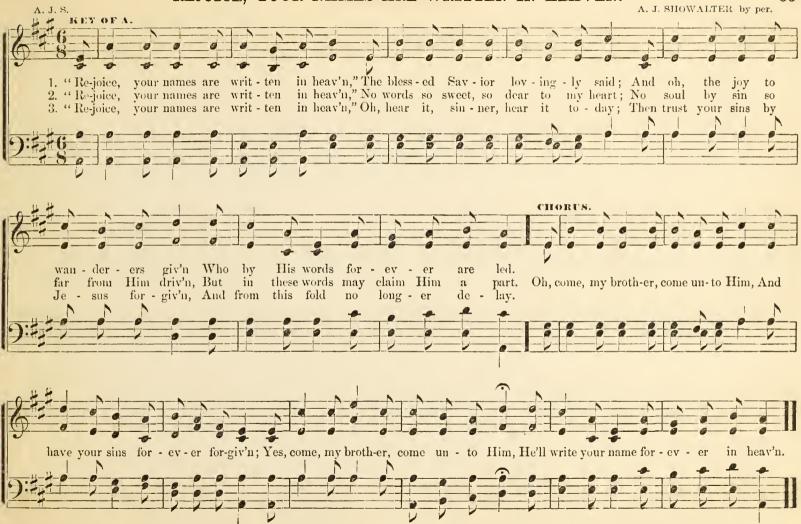








"REJOICE, YOUR NAMES ARE WRITTEN IN HEAVEN."



















* From "The Beauty of Praise," by per.



'TIS ONLY JUST A LITTLE WAY. Concluded.







"OUR COMING HOME."

Words by 1 BUN E. RENFORD. "An inheritance reserved in heaven for you,"-1 PLT, 1:4-Music by CHAS, EDW, IRIOR. 1. 1 read each ten - der prom - ise Of God to those that roam, And all the dear old chapters Are blent with tho'ts of home. 2. From earthly paths to heav - on The way seems long and wild, And we grow wea - ry wait-ing, Like a - ny wand'ring child. 3. Dear Fa-ther, let heavins glo - ry Shine thro' its o - pen door, To guide our wand'ring foot-steps Un - til we roam no more. And by the gates of heav - en I see my dear ones stand, And from that fair, white cit - y They wave a beck'ning hand But sweet with rest and com - fort, The tho't that while we roam, It is not far to heav-en. And soon we'll all be home And when with work all end - ed, No need have we to roam, To heav'n and all its dear ones Call all Thy children home. heav'n, Where'er our feet may roam, God lov - eth all His chil - dren, And waits their com - ing home. Oh. tho't as sweet as



FAR UP IN HEAVEN'S BLUE.*

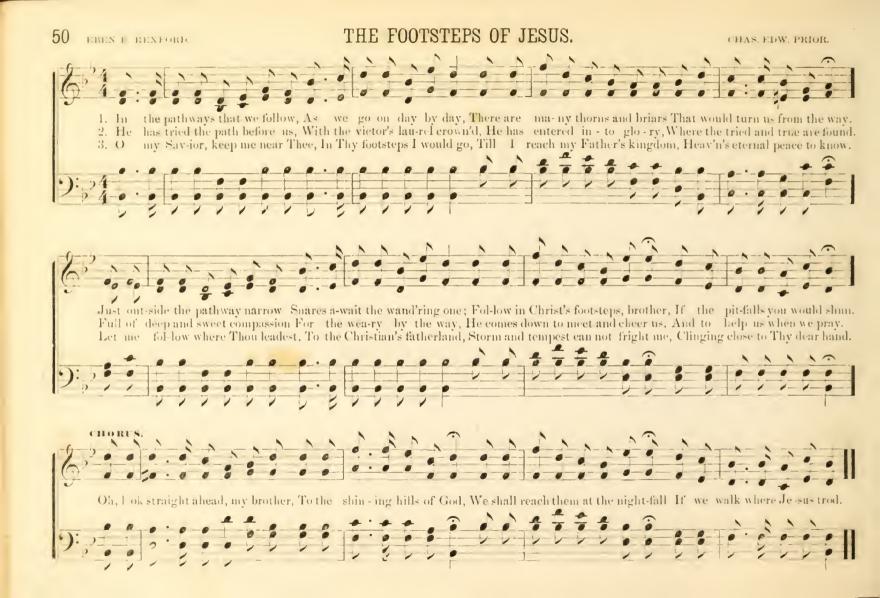
Words by CHAS, FDWIN POLLOCK, Jefferson City, Mo.

Mu ic by CHAS, EDWIN PRIOR, Jewett City, Conn.



. Vary time according to sentiment of worls. First and list verses should be quite spirited, the others should be sing slowly.











BLESS THE LORD, O MY SOUL.



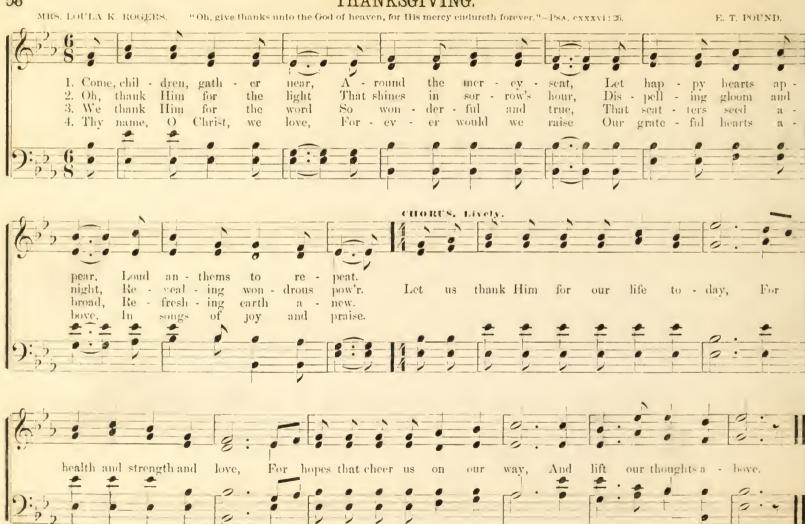
BLESS THE LORD, O MY SOUL. Concluded.







THANKSGIVING.

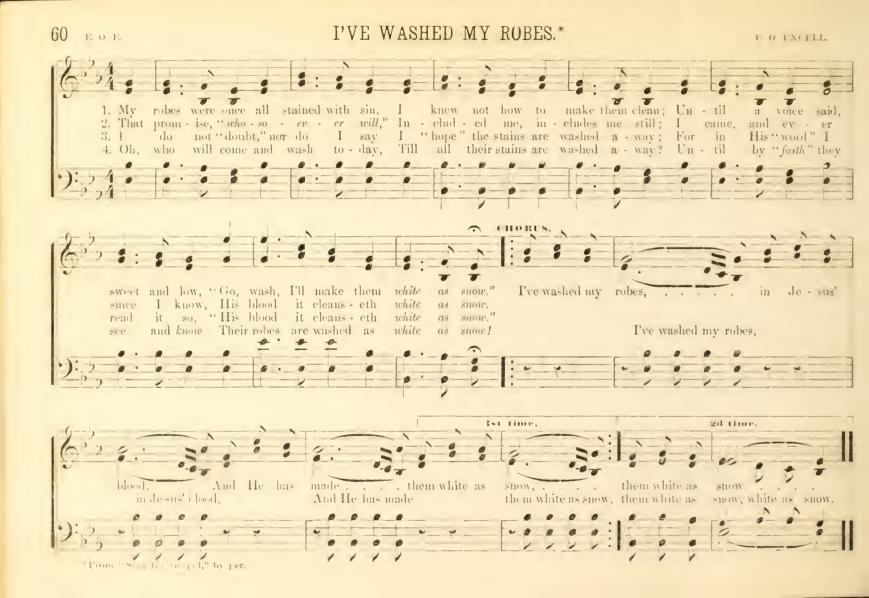


FRANK M. DAVIS.

FOLLOWING THE STEPS OF JESUS.

FRANK M. DAVIS, by per. 59







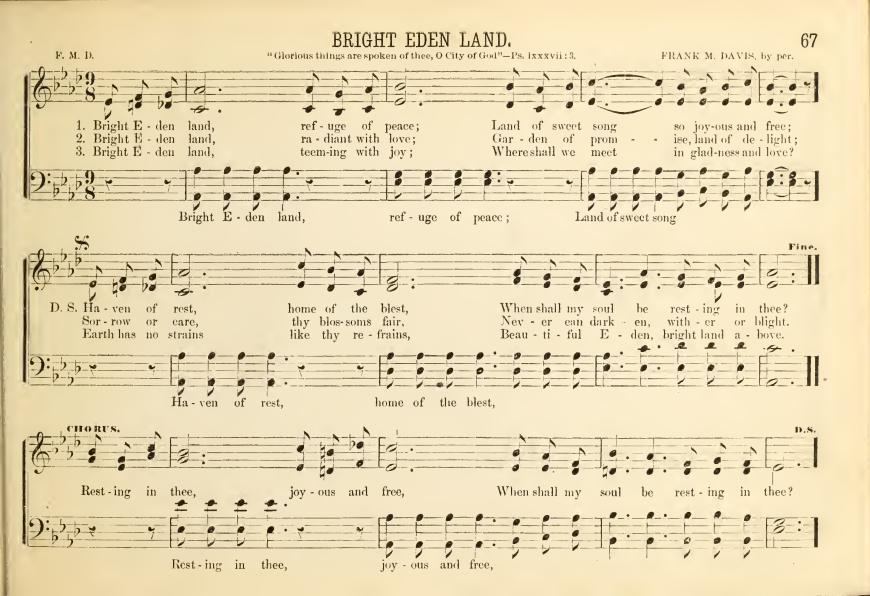






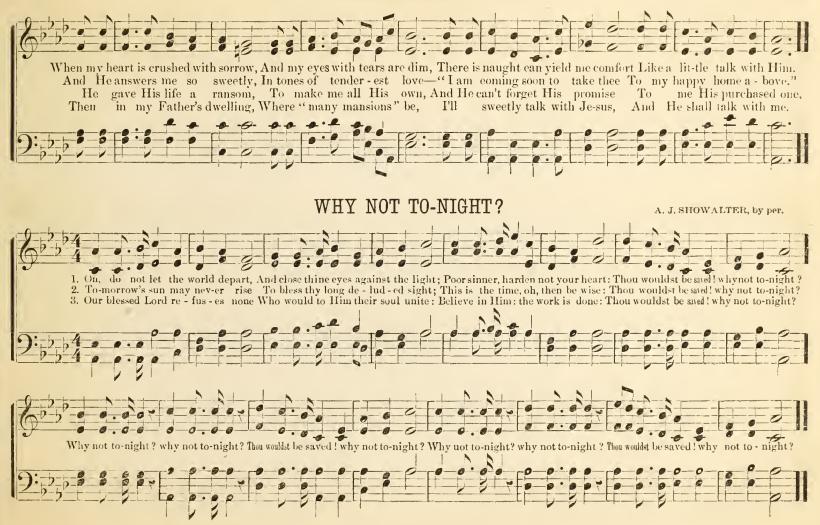








A TALK WITH JESUS. Concluded.



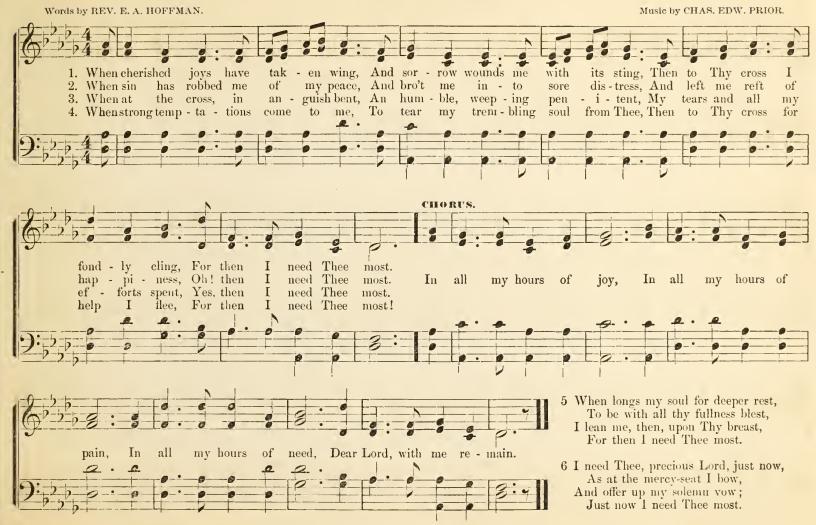


- From " Carols of Joy."





THEN I NEED THEE MOST.



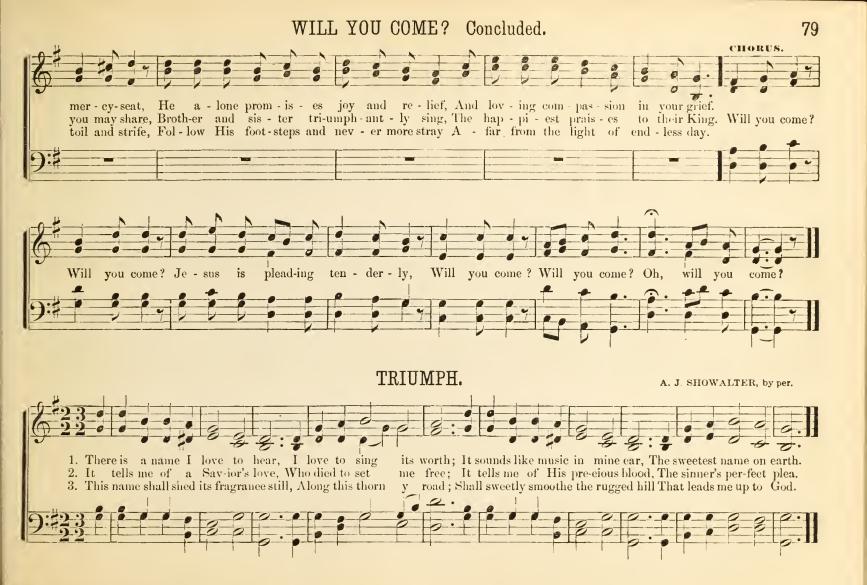








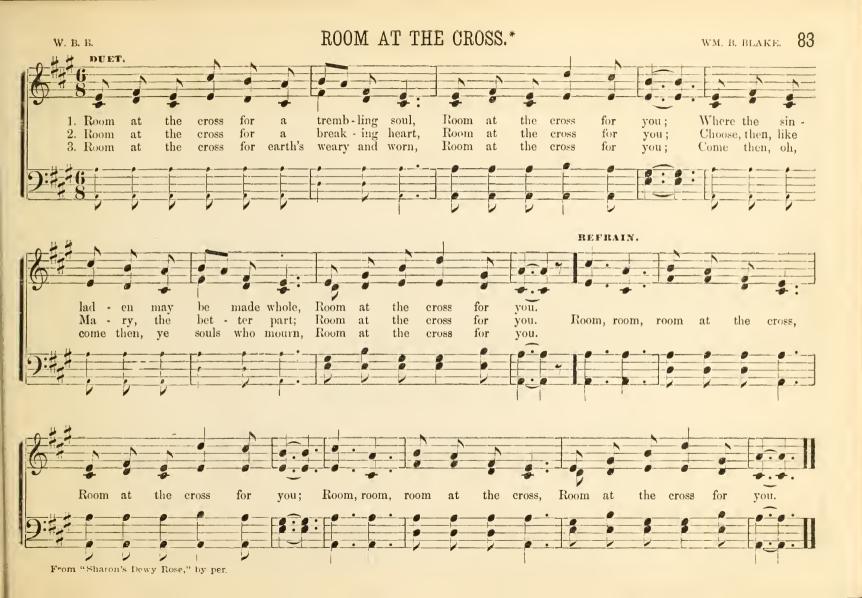












BLESSED BE THE LORD.

CHAS, EDW. POLLOCK. ed be the Lord God of Is - ra - el, Blessed be the Lord God of Is - ra - cl; from cv - cr - last - ing to cv - cr - last - ing. A - men and A - me HEAR MY CRY, 0 GOD. Hear my ery, O God: attend un - to my prayer. From the end of the earth will I cry unto thee. When my heart is o - ver - whelmed,

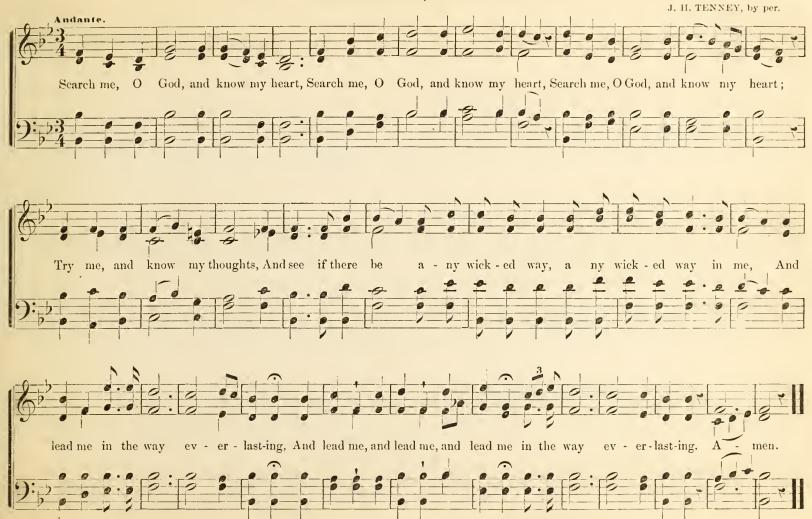
HEAR MY CRY, 0 GOD. Concluded.



BOW DOWN THINE EAR.



SEARCH ME, 0 GOD.













THE LITTLE ORPHAN BOY.

Words and music by REV. W. T. DALE. 93



"GO FEEL WHAT I HAVE FELT."

NOTE. - A young lady of New York, writing on the subject of temperance, was so full of pathos that a friend accused her of being a manuae on the subject, whereupon she wrote the words of this song.



5 Go to the mother's side,
And her crushed bosom cheer,
Thine own deep anguish strive to hide,
Wipe from her cheek the tear;
Mark her worn frame and withered brow,
The gray that streaks the dark hair now.

6 Go hear and feel and know All that my soul hath known; Then look upon the wine-cup's glow, See if it can atone;

N'1 C'. a

Think of its flavor-you will try

What we proclaim "'tis drink and die."

7 Tell me I hate the boul 1 Hate is a feeble word—
I LOATHE, ABHOR: my very soul With strong disgust is stirred Whene'er I see, or hear, or tell OF THE DATK BL' FLAGI. OF HELL.

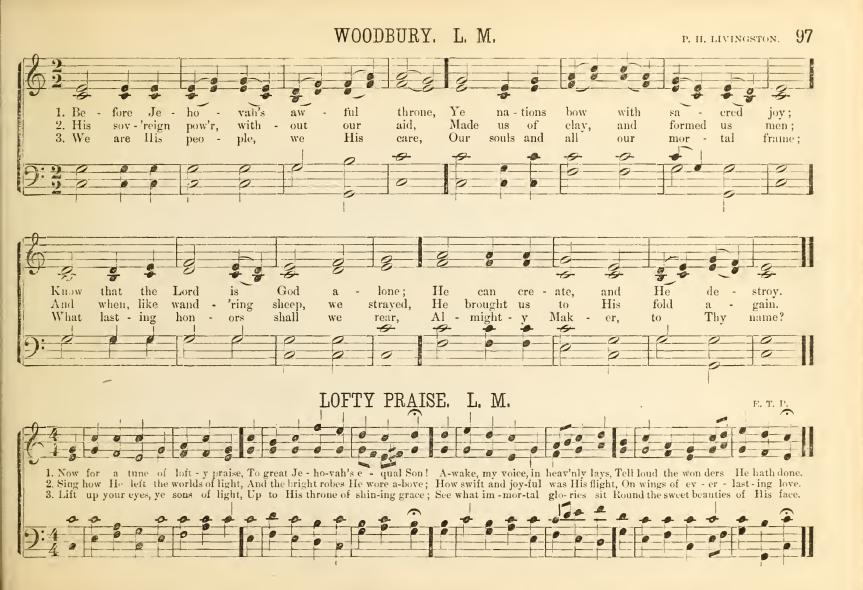
THE WINE-CUP DID IT ALL.

Last words of a young man who was executed in England for the murder of a younger brother, while in a fit of intoxication.

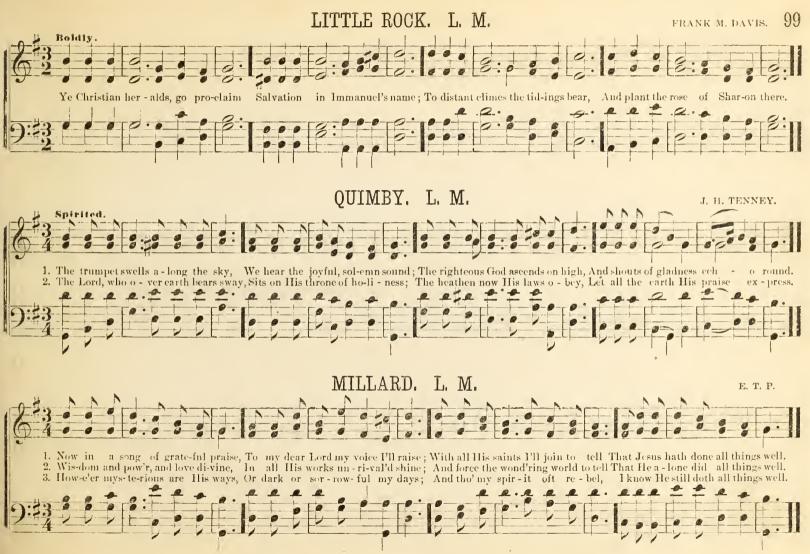
Music by REV. W. T. DALE.







































A FEW MORE YEARS SHALL ROLL. S. M. Double. 114 CHAS. EDW PRIOR. Legato. more years shall roll, A few more sea - sons come, And we shall be with those that rest, A-sleep with -in the ton b. few Dim. 0 Then, O my Lord, pre-pare My soul for that GREAT day; Oh, wash me in Thy pre-cious blood, And take my sins a · wav. 2 A few more storms shall beat 3 A few more struggles here, 4 A few more Sabbaths here 7 Tis but a little while, On this wild, rocky shore, A few more partings o'er. Shall cheer us on our way ; And lie shall come up in. A few mo e trials, a few more tears, And we shall reach the endless rest, Who d ed that we might hve, who lives A d1 we shall be whitre tempests cease, And surges swell no more. And we shal weep no more. Th' eternal Sal bath day. That we with 11mi may reign. Theo, O my Lord prepare To AO II V Lord, p et tre Then, O my L rd, pre 16 Then, O my Lord, pacture My soul tor had caly day; My som for that LLEST day; My soul for that SWFET day; My soul for that GLAD d y: Oh, wash me in Thy precious blood, And take my sus away. And take my sins away. And take my stns away. And take ny sins away M FRANK M. DAVIS 1. Blest be the tie that binds Our hearts in Christian love, The fel - low - ship of kin - dred minds Is like to that a - bove. 2. Be - fore our Father's throne We pour our ar - dent pray'rs; Our fears, our hopes, our aims are one. Our comforts and our cares. 3. We shale our nutual woes, Our mutual bur - dens bear, And oft - en for each oth - er flows The sympla - thizing tear. 4. When we are called to part It gives us mut - ual pain, But we shall still be joined in heart And hope to meet a - gain.



INDEX.

	(1)	Reom at the cross
A present Saviour. 18		Rejoice, your names are written in heaven
A present Saviour	How much in debt	
A talk with Jesus	Hear my ery, O God	she is tar from the land
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SONG OF THE DAISY.



LOVELY MAY.

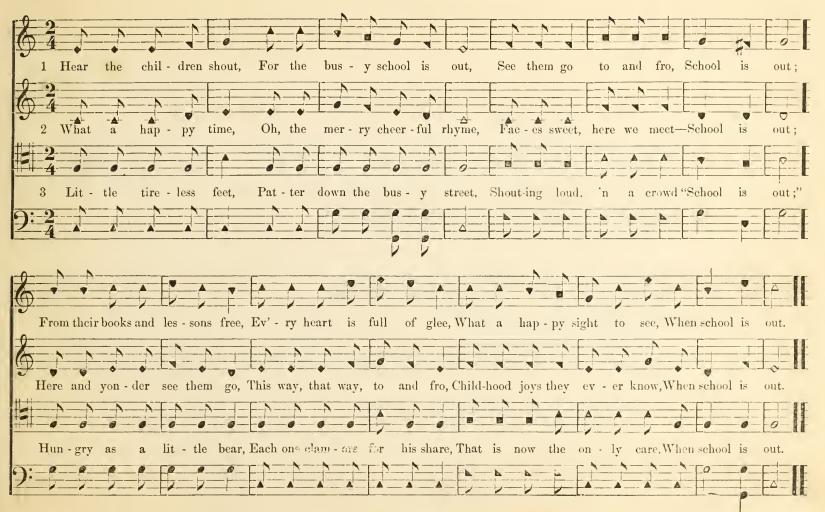


SCHOOL IS OUT.

119

E. T. P.

X. X. X.



JUNE.

T. W. DENNINGTON. Jonfully. What a wreath of ros - es, Fair and leaf - y June; What de - li - cious mu - sic, All the world's in tune; Fra grance rich, re - viv - ing Fill's the tran - quil air, In this month of months the hills, The dales, the woods are fair. He, the won-drous art - ist, Paint-er of these flow'rs He may claim for you apart From la - bor's wea-ry hours.

THE PRAIRIE LEA.

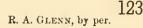




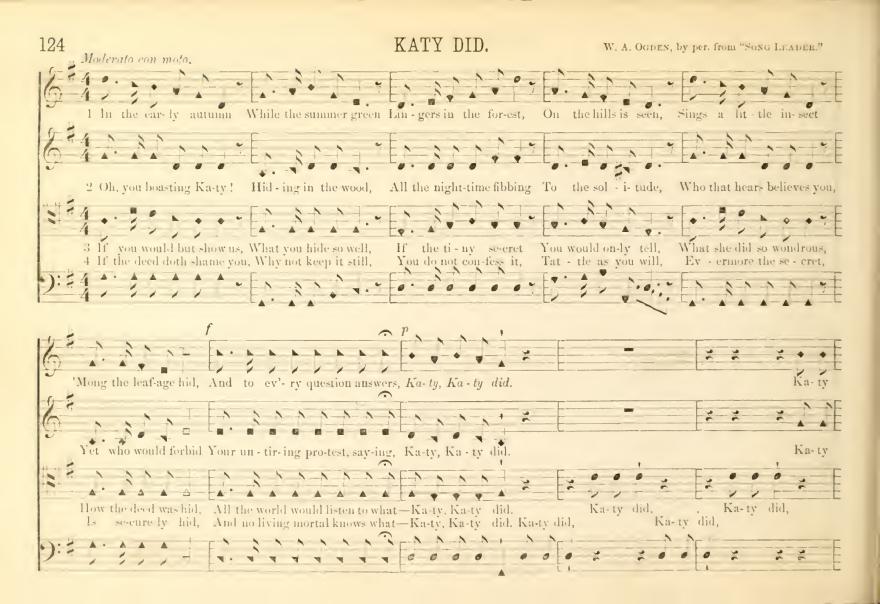
^{*} From "VOCAL TRIAD No. 2," by per., E. T. POUND.

BEAUTY EVERYWHERE.

R. A. G.

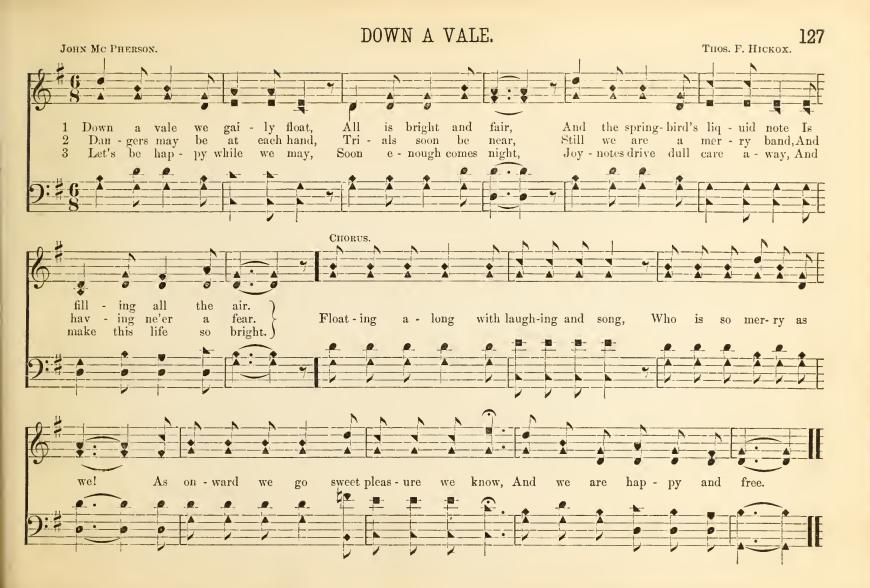


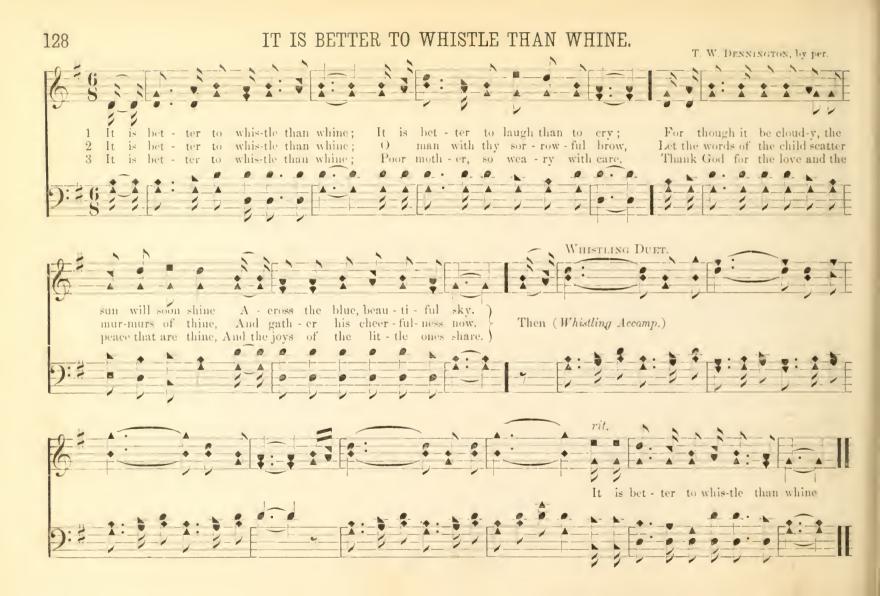




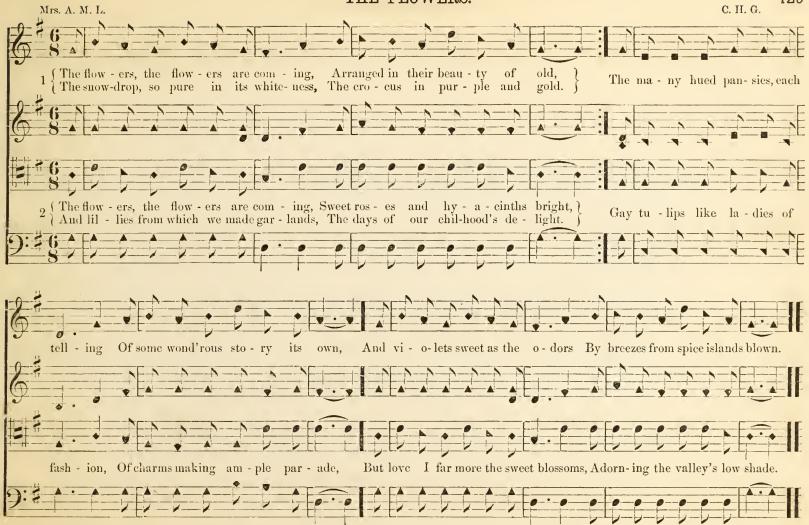




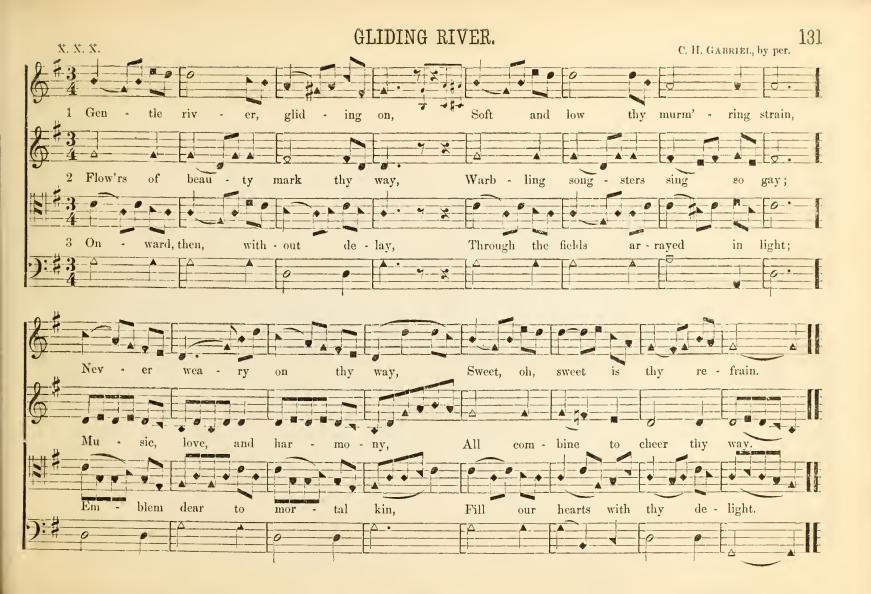




THE FLOWERS.









PIKE. S. P. M.







HOME BY THE SEA. 136 J. CALVIN BUSHEY. • Where the waves home on the rush ing 1 A home, 21 sea. are is each kind Where the ves -2 There bright ling per's at eve star. 1 A home, a home on the rush - ing sea, A home, a home on the rush - ing sea, Where the waves are wild and the There bright at eve is each kind - ling star, Where the ves-per's sweet ech - o 2 There bright at eve is each kind - ling star, wild And the winds free ; Where the dash ing toss'd in are sprav is Ech-o from a - far; Where the 0 cean mur murs lie and sweet winds are free, Where the waves are wild and the winds are free; Where the dash-ing spray, where dashing spray is toss'd in glee, 15 from a-far, Where the ech- o, sweet ech- o from a-far; Where the o - cean mur- murs lie and dream, Where o - cean mur - murs

HOME BY THE SEA. Concluded.

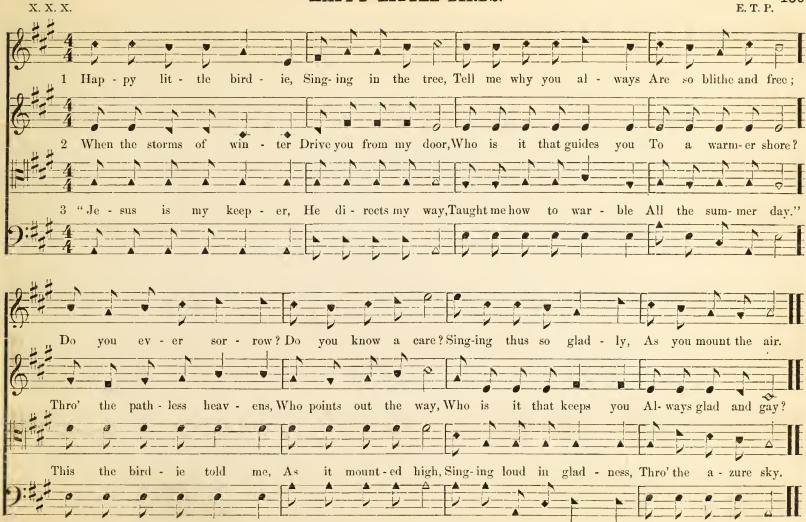




At peace and all united.

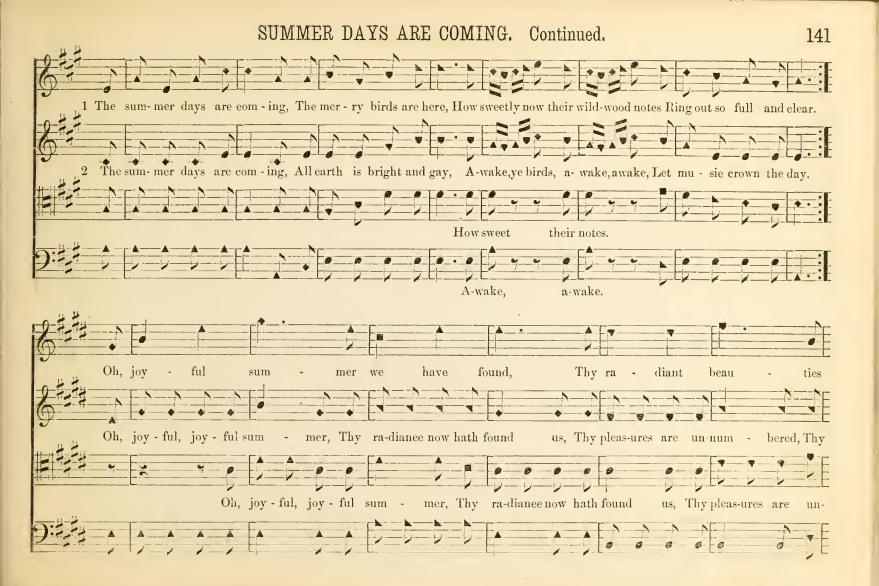
And God will reign through woe or weal, And every wrong by right d.

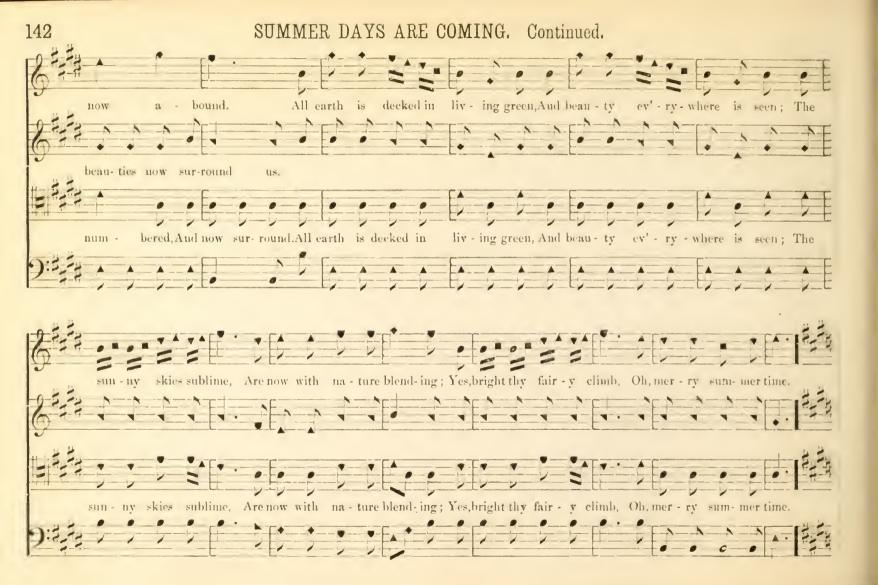
HAPPY LITTLE BIRDS.



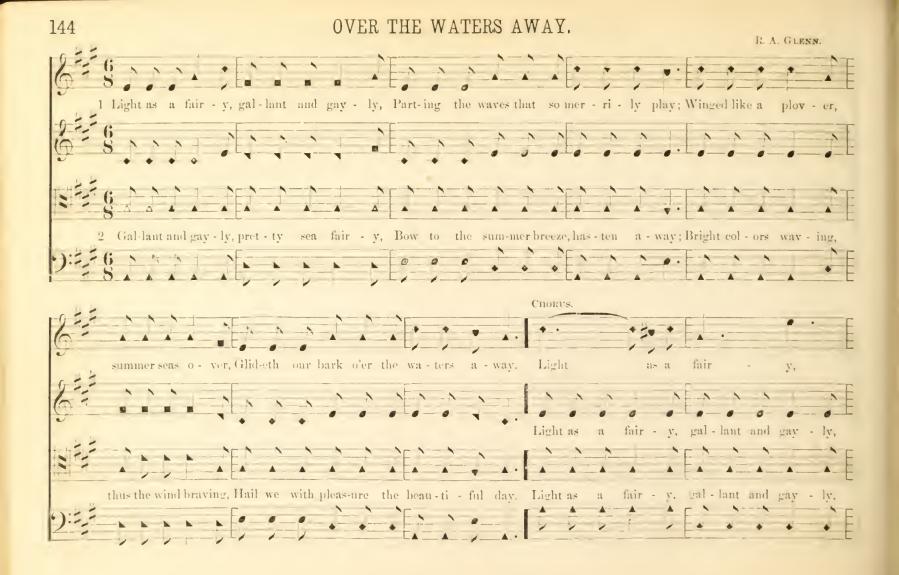
Р. 139





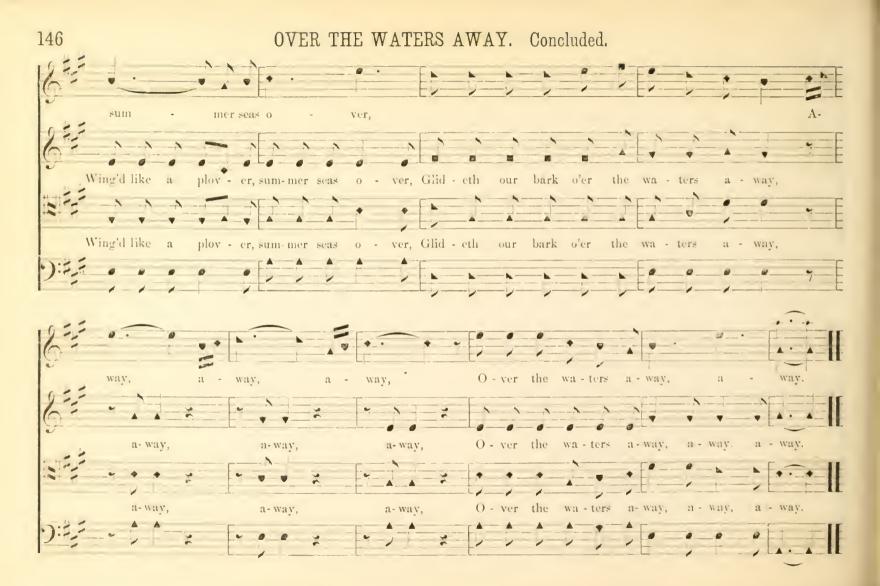






OVER THE WATERS AWAY. Continued.

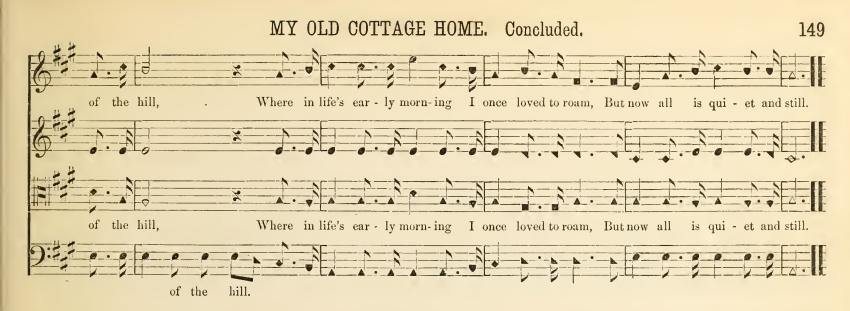




WINNING. S. M.







YEARS GONE BY.



150 R. A. G.

SONG OF THE SLEIGH RIDERS.

R. A. GLENN.



* Use sleigh bells and whip, or small torpedoes in chorus.

SONG OF THE SLEIGH RIDERS. Concluded.

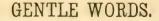


SILENT WATCH.

R. A. GLENN. With expression. Soprano Solo. 0 Mur - mur, gen - tle voic Thro' the si - lent night, 68, Let the sweet- est Float Soft - ly let the ech up - on the breeze. O'er the hills and 0 00 thro' the si - lent night, Mur mur- mur, geu - tle voic - es, Thro' mur, the, Let thy, Soft Iv, soft - ly let the ech - o Float Float up - on the breeze, O'er the, 011, -0 0 2 Wak - en dear delights; Earth be - low is sleep murs ing, mur And thro' way - ing trees ; Oh, how sweet the mu val levs, sic wa - ken dear de - lights; Earth let thy sweet - est mur-murs Wa ken, earth be - low is sleep - ing, be, o'er the hills and val-leys, And and thro' wav- ing trees; Oh, thro', how, oh, how sweet the mu - ic

SILENT WATCH. Concluded.





C. C. PRATT.

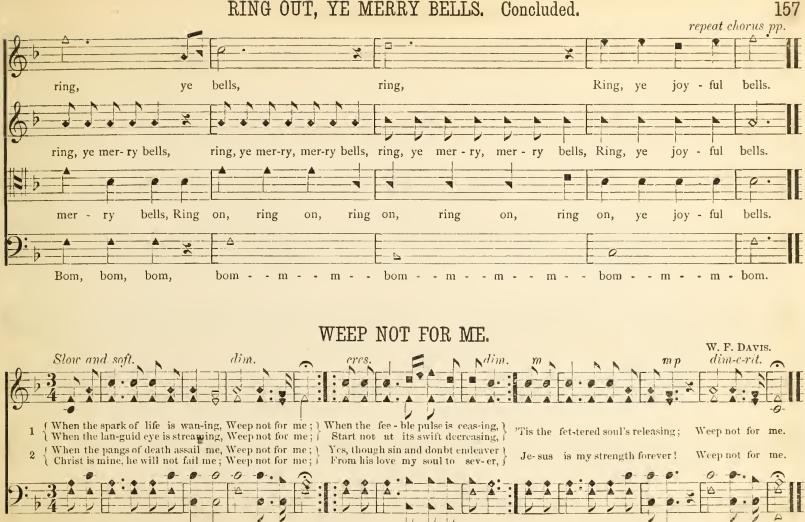


From VOCAL TRIAD No. 2, by per., of E. T. P.

OH, WHY NOT TO-NIGHT? 155 J. CALVIN BUSHRY. Key of F. Oh, do not let the word de-part, And elose thine eyes a-gainst the light; Poor sin - ner, hard - en not your heart, To - mor-row's sun may nev - er rise To bless thy long - de - lu - ded sight; This is the time, oh, then be wise, 3 Our Lord in pit - y lin - gers still, And wilt thou thus his love re - quit? Re-nounce at once thy stubborn will, 4 Our bless-ed Lord re-fus-es none Who would to him their souls u - nite; Be-lieve, o - bey, the work is done, 0- . CHORUS. not to-night? Oh, why oh, why not to-Oh, why not to-night, why not to-night, Be saved. to - night. oh. why not to-night. night? Wilt thou saved? then why to - night? be not to - night? Wilt thou thou be saved? Then why not, be saved, wilt oh, why not to - night? why not . . .



RING OUT, YE MERRY BELLS. Concluded.



From VOCAL TRIAD No. 2, by per.



* May be used as a Quartet.

··

THOSE EVENING BELLS. Continued.









THOSE EVENING BELLS. Concluded.





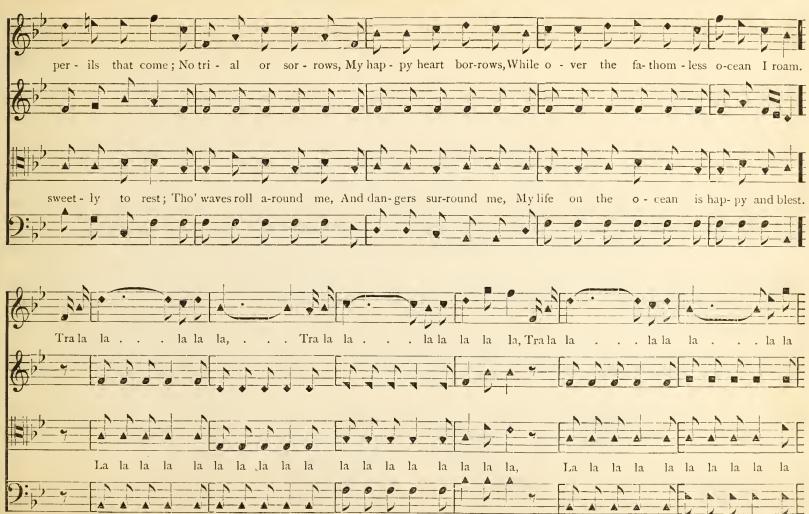
* From "VOCAL TRIAD No. 2," by per., E. T. P.

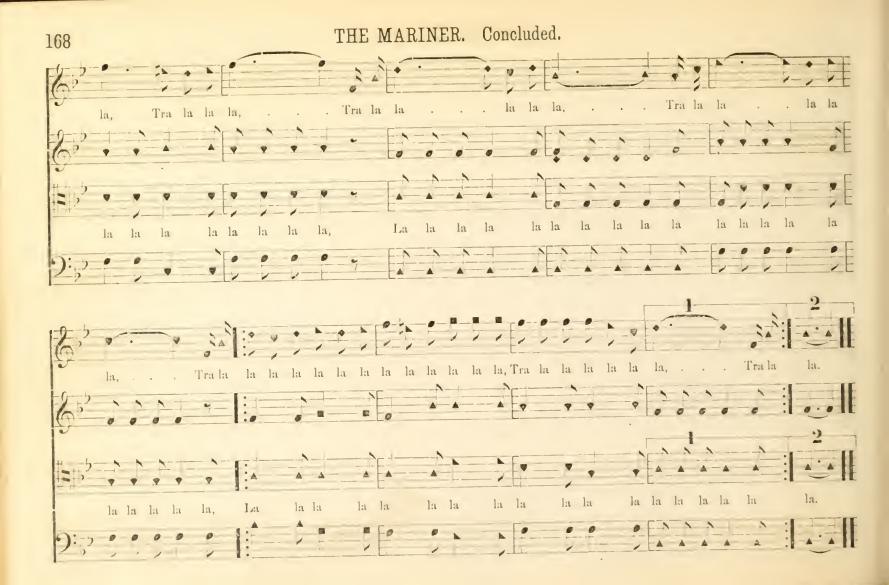






THE MARINER. Continued.





LOVING VOICES.















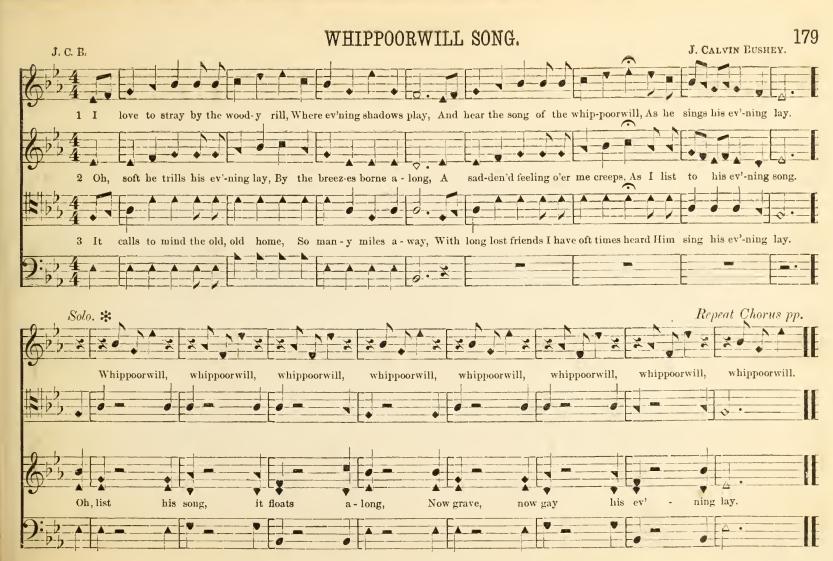












* (To be sung in a different part of the room.)









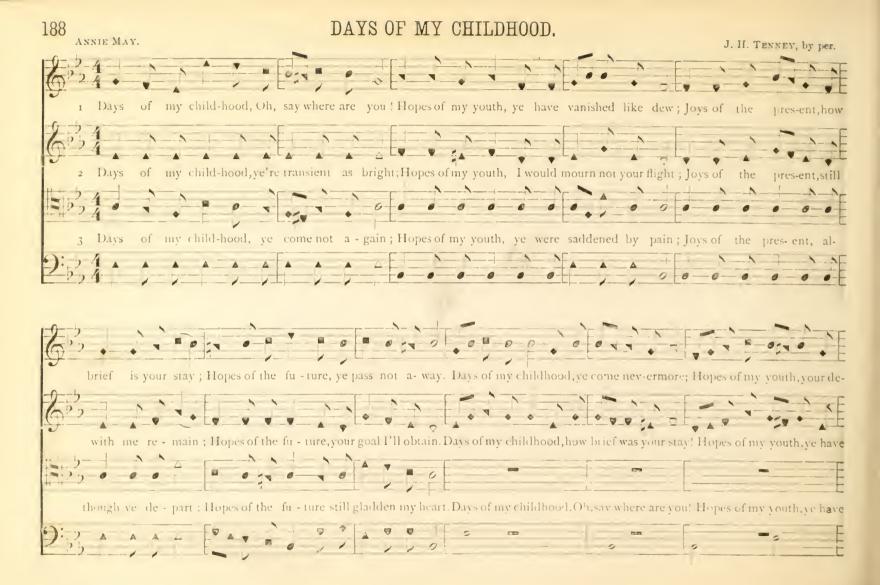


PEACE TO HIM THAT'S GONE !* 185THOMAS MOORE. C. C. PRATT. (Quartette.) Very slow and sad. Dim. mm my head In some lone dis-tant dell, Where voic - es ne'er Shall stir the air, am dead, Then lay I When I an - y sound Be heard a-round, Let the sweet bird a - lone, That weeps in song, Sing If all night long, 2 3 Yet. oh, were mine One sigh of thine, One pity - ing word from thee, Like gleams of heav'n, To sin - ners giv'n, 4 How e'er un-blest, My shade would rest, While list' - ning to that tone, E - nough 'twould be, To hear from thee. 0 0 - Dim. Rit e dim. pp 2 pp $\widehat{}$ Or break its si - lent spell; Where voic - es ne'er Shall stir the air, Or break its si - lent spell. to him that's gone!" That weeps in song, Sing all night long, "Peace, peace to him that's gone!" "Peace, peace > A.º p. Like gleams of heav'n, To sin - nersgiv'n, Would be that word to Would be that word to me; me. to him that's gone !" gone!" E - nough 'twou'd be, To hear from thee, "Peace, peace to him that's "Peace, peace -Q.

* From "VOCAL TRIAD No. 2," by per.

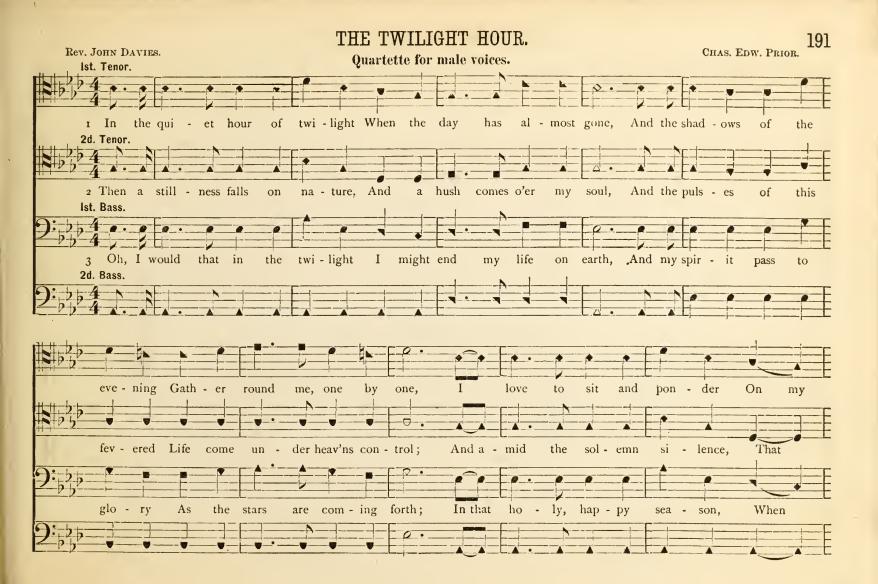






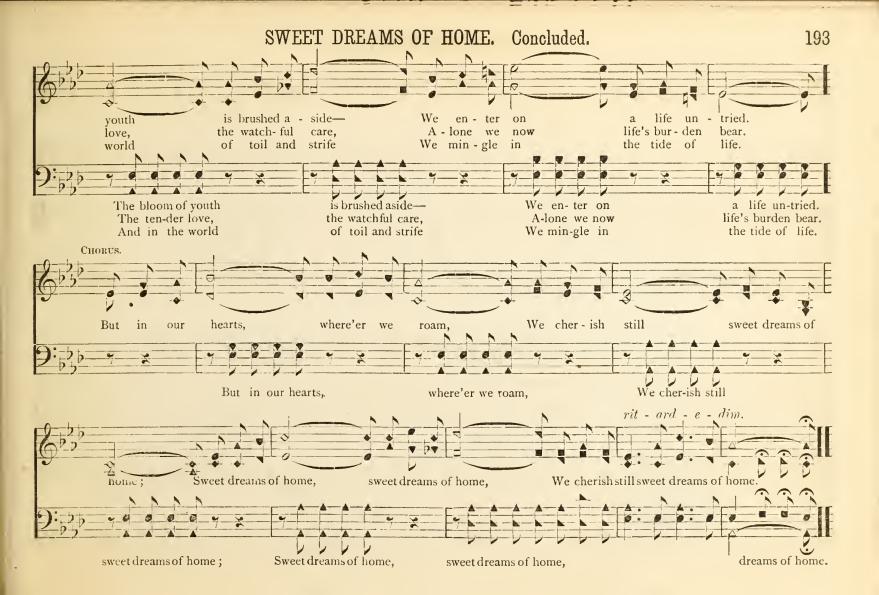






THE TWILIGHT HOUR. Concluded.







FADING AWAY. Continued.

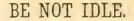




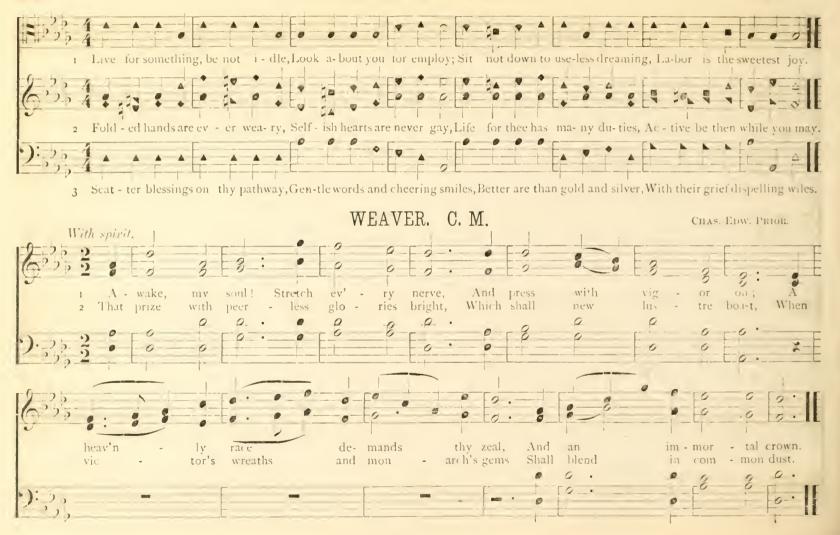














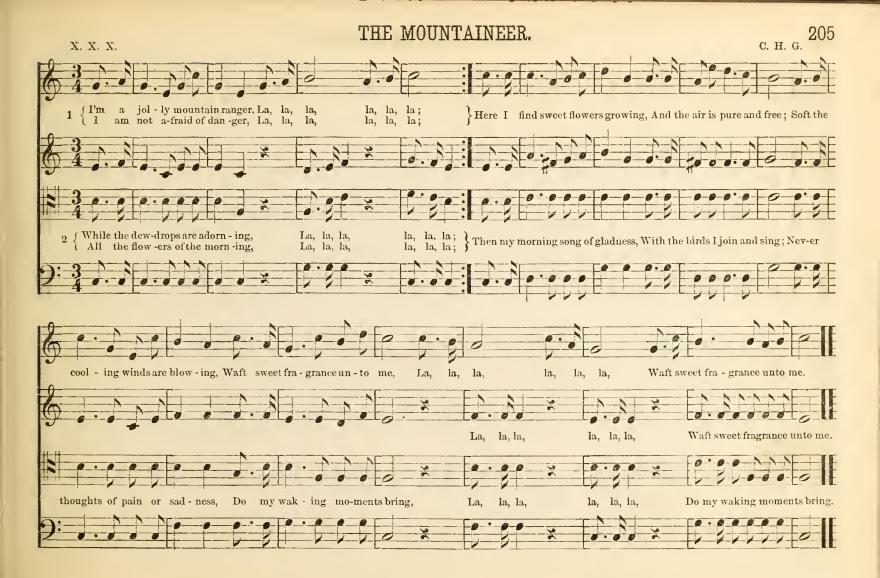




NOW WITH VOICES BLENDING.



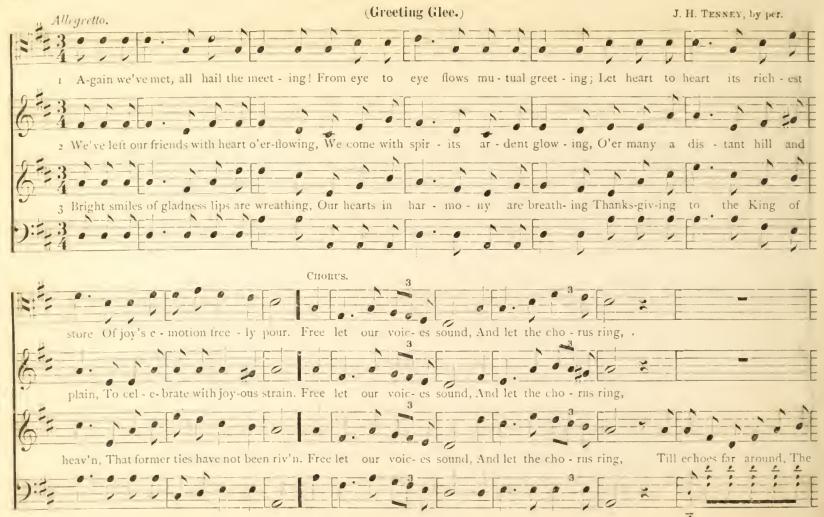
3 My God, thyname is Love; A fa-ther's hand is thine: With tearful eyes I look a-bove, And ery, "Thy will be done !"







LET THE CHORUS RING.



LET THE CHORUS RING. Concluded.



210.

GONE HOME.

J. H. TENNEY, by per.



EVERETT. L. M.

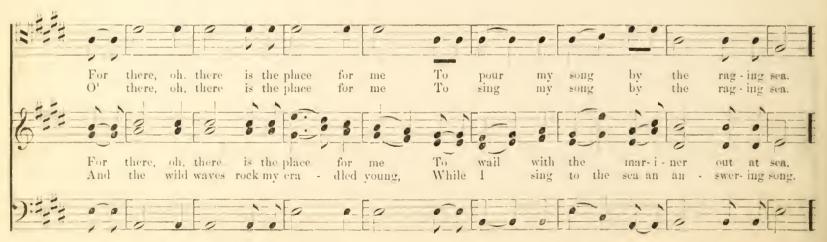
E. T. POUND. 11 Andante. 1 Oh, sweet - ly breathe the lyres a - bove, When an - gels touch the quiv' - ring string, the chord shall swell, From mor - tal tongues, of glad - some lays; 2 And sweet, on earth, 0 3 le - sus. thy name our souls a - dore; We the bond that makes us thine; own And wake, to chant an - gel - lips can sing! Im - man - uel's love, Such strains as their rap - tures tell, And, grate - ful, hymn Im - man - uel's praise. When par - don'd souls And car - nal joys, that charmed be - fore, For thy dear sake re - sign. we now 00000 -0-





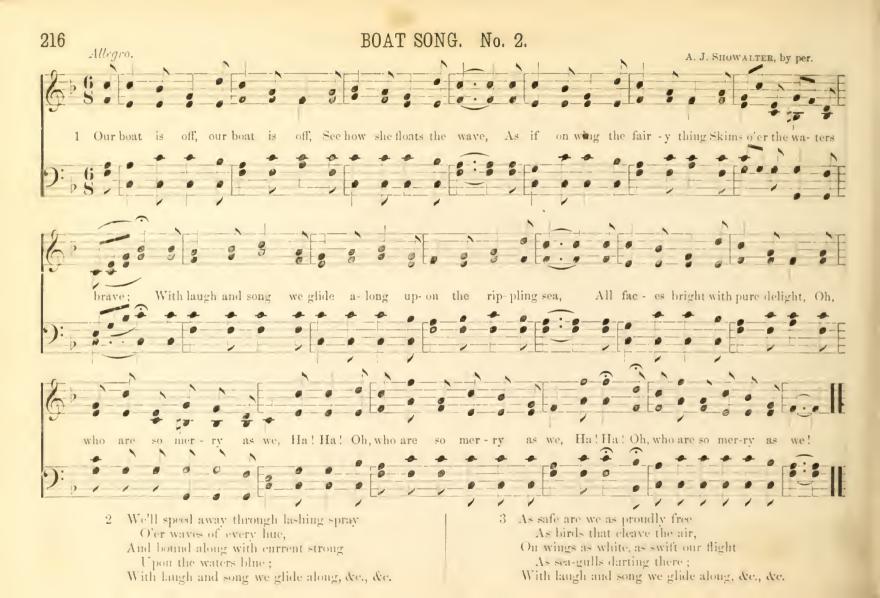
* From "VOCAL TRIAD No. 2," by per.





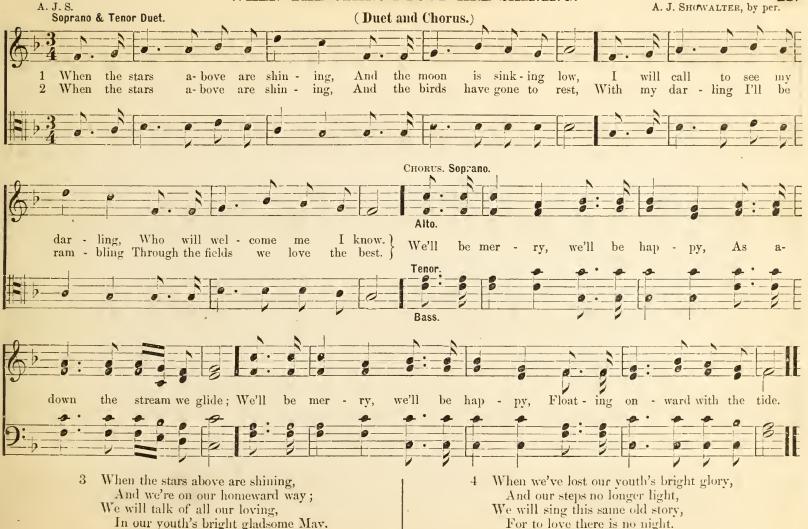
THE SEA-GULL'S SONG. Concluded.





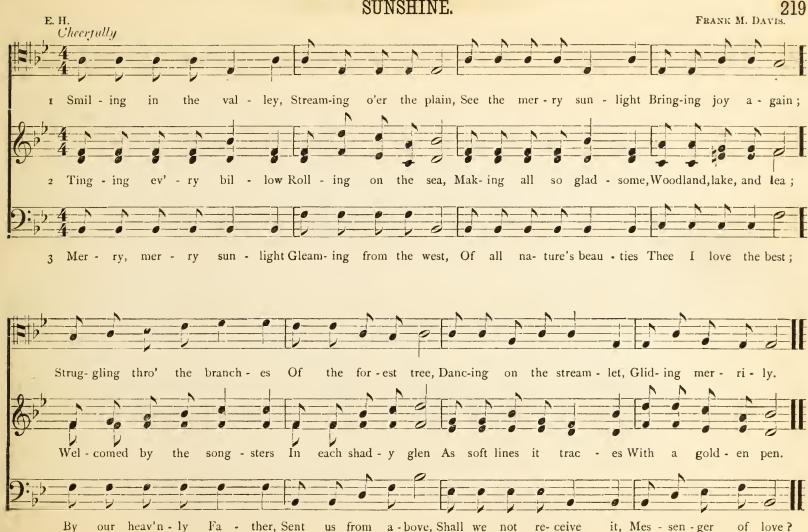
WHEN THE STARS ABOVE ARE SHINING.

A. J. SHOWALTER, by per.



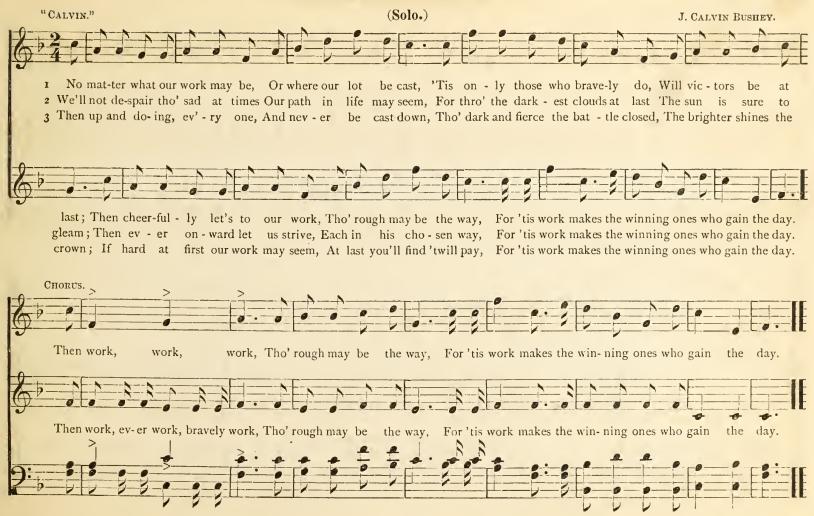


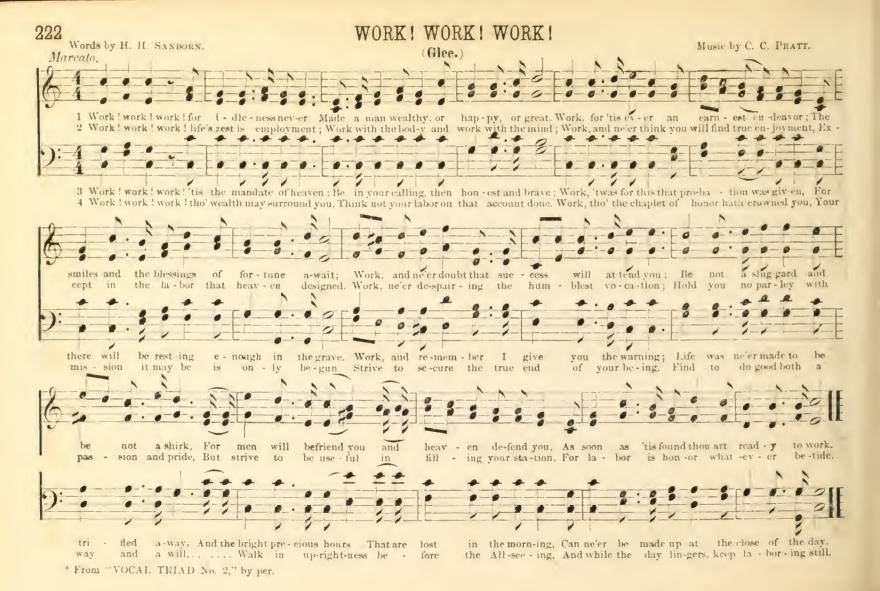
SUNSHINE.





WORK MAKES THE WINNING ONES.

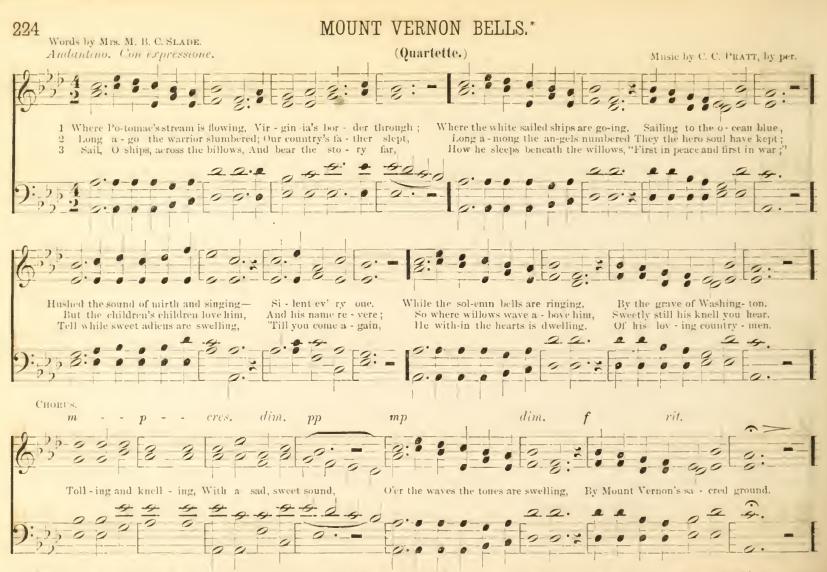




I'M A HAPPY, THOUGHTLESS CHILD.*



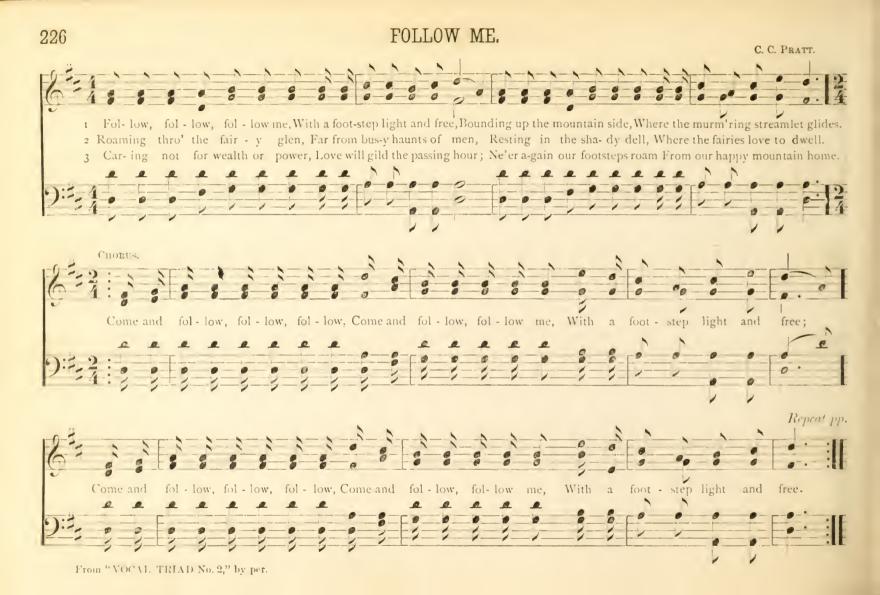
* This piece will be found useful as a Soprano Solo or Soprano and Alto Duett. It may be sung as a Trio, with either a lady or gentleman singing Soprano.



* Vessels going np and down the Potomac river toll their bells while passing Mount Vernon-a perpetual tribute of respect to the memory of Washington.



^{*} From "VOCAL TRIAD No. 2," by per.





MY ANGEL MOTHER. Concluded.



I AM LEAVING THEE, MY DARLING!

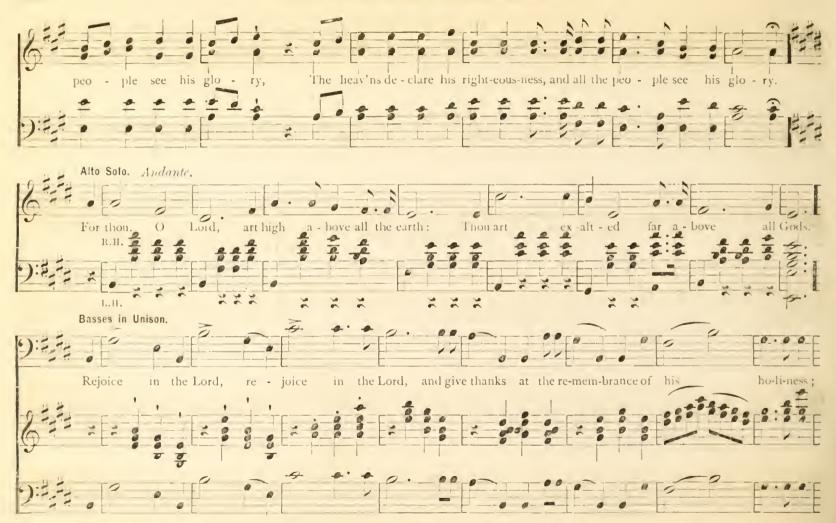


THE LORD REIGNETH.





THE LORD REIGNETH. Continued.



THE LORD REIGNETH. Concluded.





PRAISE THE GREAT JEHOVAH. Concluded.





BY THE RIVERS OF BABYLON. Concluded.

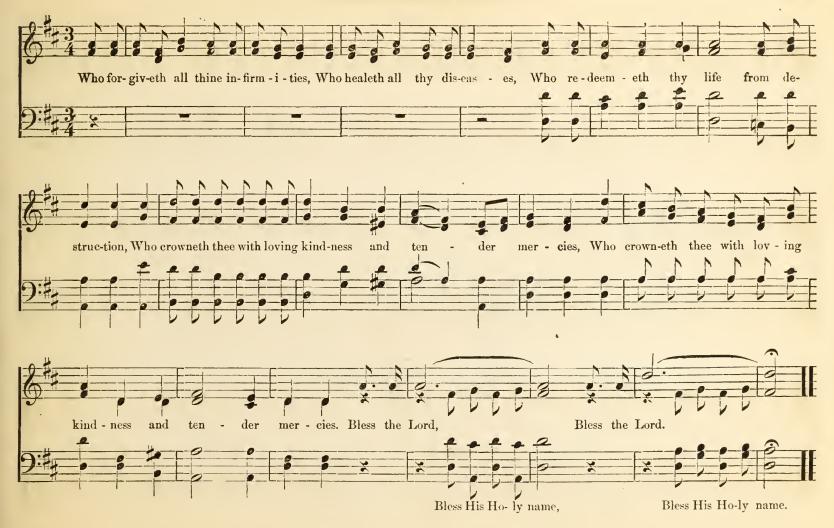


BLESS THE LORD.



bless His He -ly name.

BLESS THE LORD. Concluded.



GOD IS OUR REFUGE.









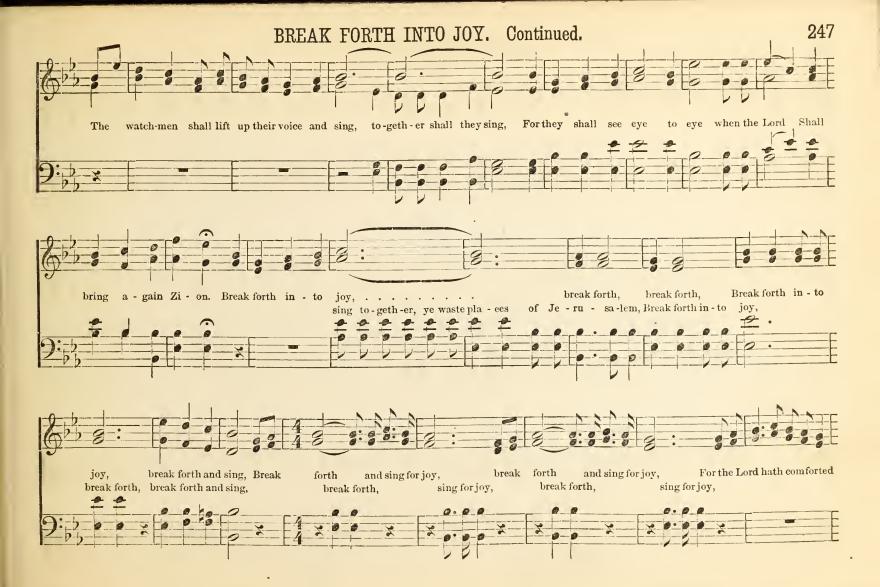
GOD IS OUR REFUGE. Concluded.





BREAK FORTH INTO JOY.



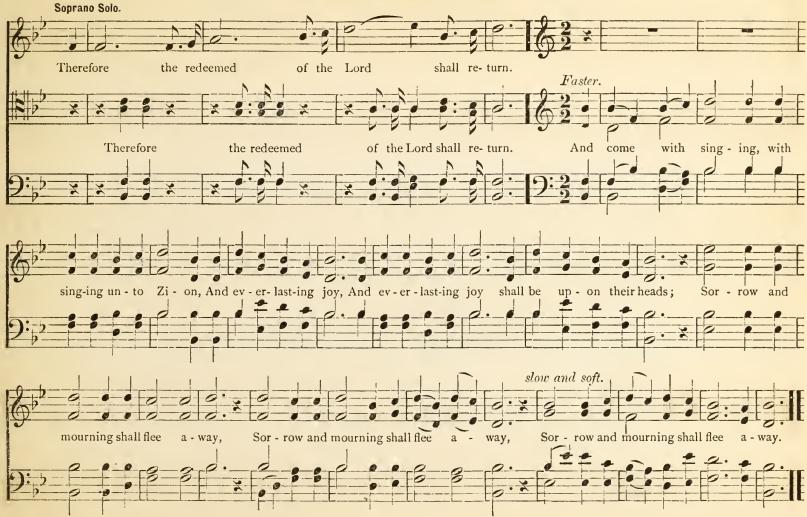


BREAK FORTH INTO JOY.

CHAS. EDW. POLLOCK.



AWAKE! PUT ON THY STRENGTH. Concluded.

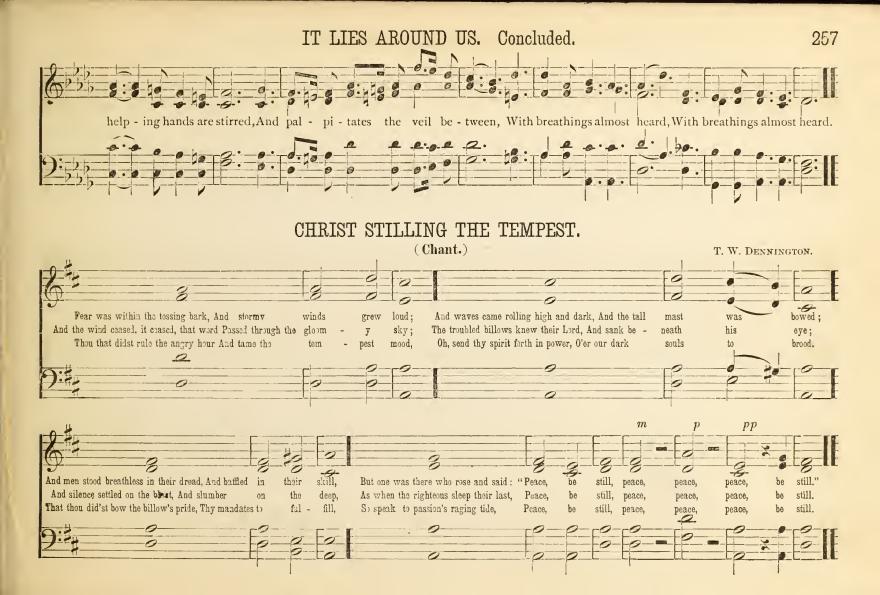




AWAKE! PUT ON THY STRENGTH. Concluded.



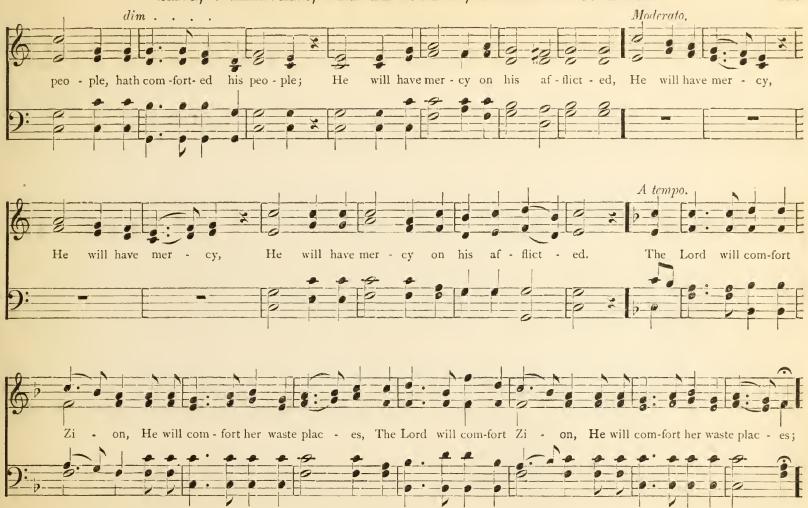


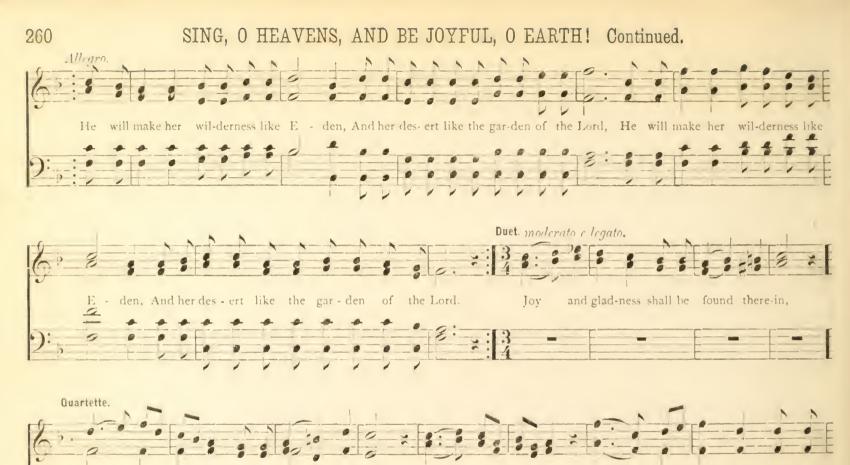


SING, O HEAVENS, AND BE JOYFUL, O EARTH!



SING, O HEAVENS, AND BE JOYFUL, O EARTH! Continued.











THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD.







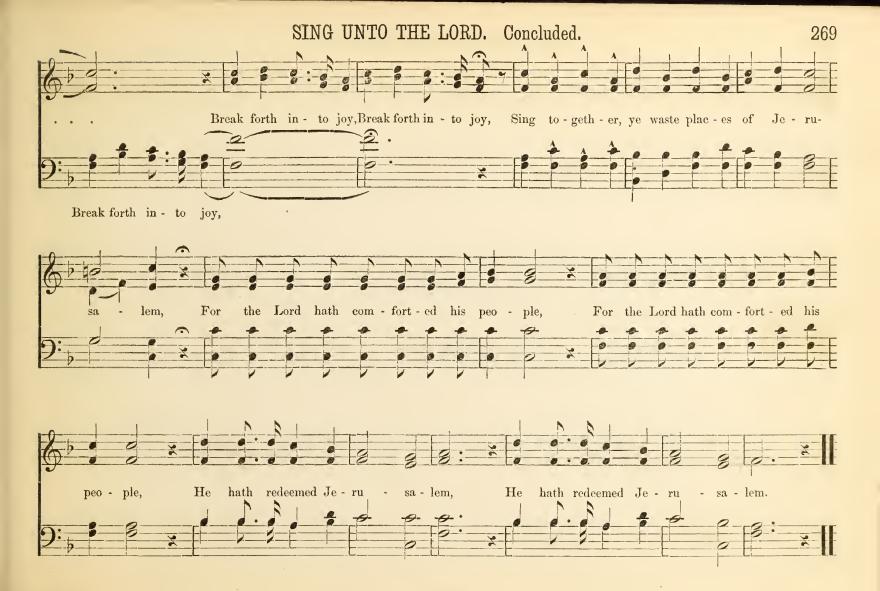


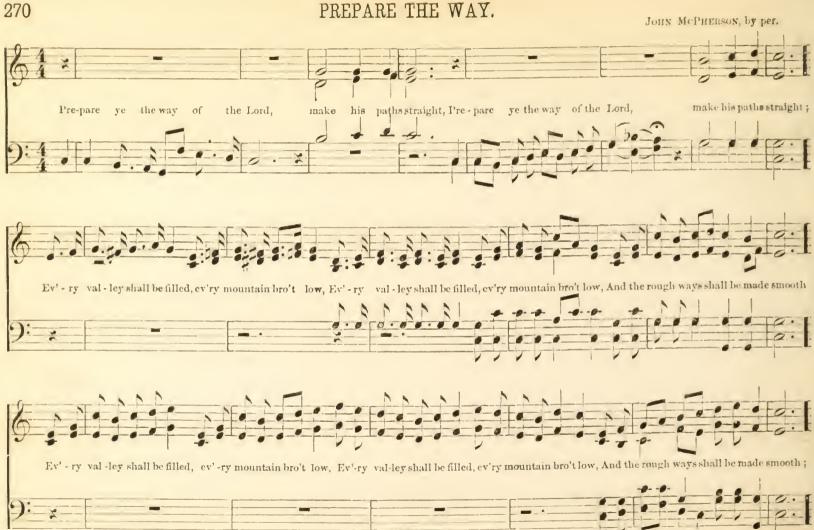


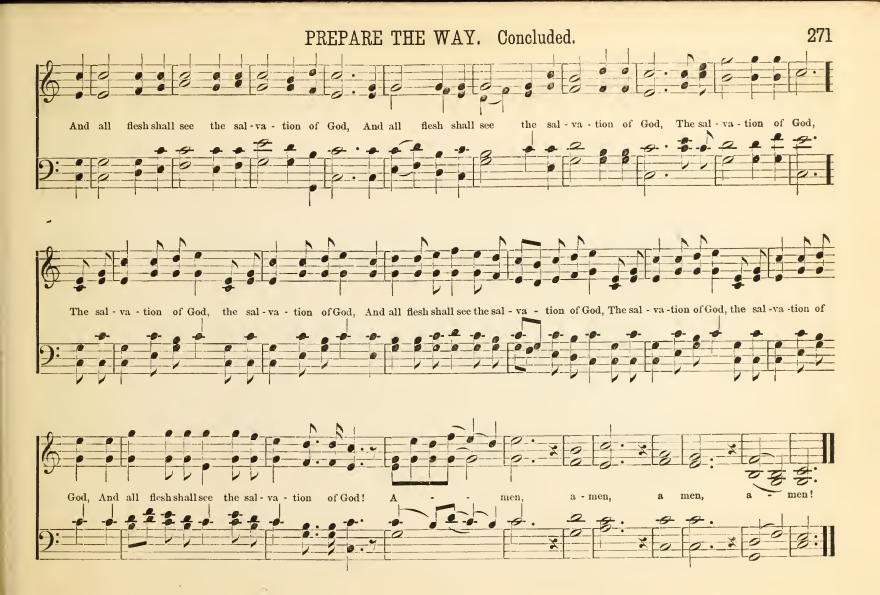


Let them give glo - ry,

Break forth in - to joy,



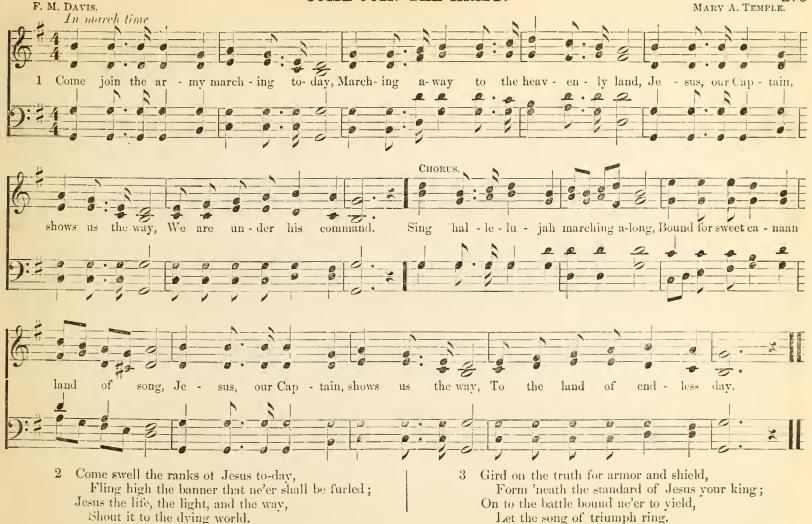






COME JOIN THE ARMY.

273 MARY A. TEMPLE.





- 2 Its graceful plain glows in the light Of one glad day that knows no night, There Christ, the King, who reigns above, Fills all that boundless realm with love.
- Sweet are the songs the singers sing In that great temple of our King; There martyrs, priests and prophets old, Walk on the streets of shining gold.
- 4 Oh, may we reach that joyful land, No more to clasp the parting hand; Forever there, with Christ above, Reign in that land of boundless love.



From "THE SURPRISE," by per.





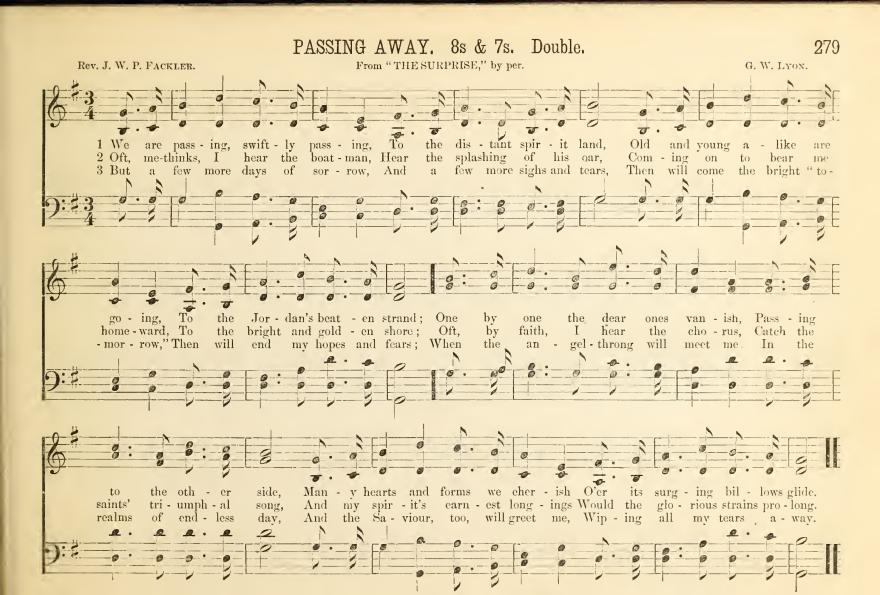
We shall join h + heavenly choir. By and by, by and by; We shall strike the golden lyre. By and by, by and by; In our home so bright and fair. Where the happy angels are, We shall praise forever there, By and by, by and by.

There we'll join the ransomed throng, By and by, by and by; Chanting love's redeeming song, By and by, by and by; There we'll meet before the throne, Then we'll layour trophies down, And receive a shining crown. By and by, by and by.

NEARER HOME.

















SEARCHER OF HEARTS.

(Chant.)



285

F. M. DAVIS.





* In memory of all who died in the service of their country.

•



singing in heav'n, Yes, singing with scraphs and singing in heav'n, Oh, 'twill be sweeter our singing in heav'n, Our sing - ing in heav'n,









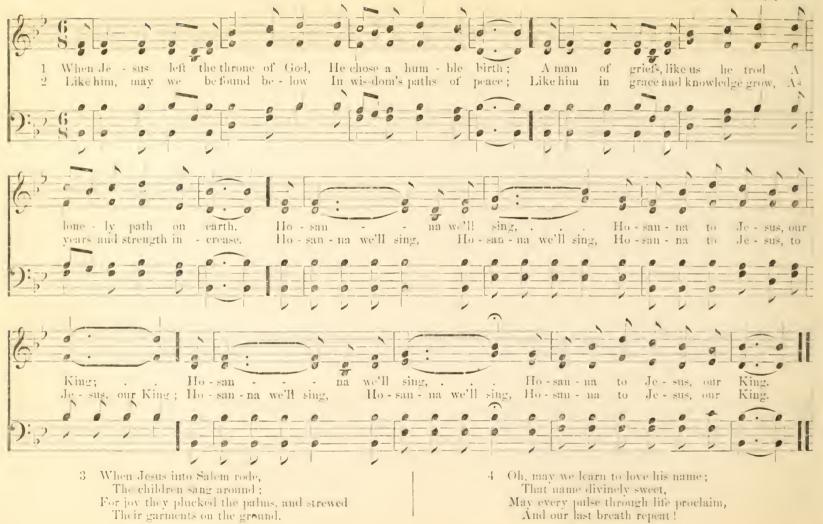






HOSANNA TO JESUS, OUR KING.

A. J. SHOWALTEE, by per.





OVER THE RIVER.



Gorgeous in splendor, in beauty complete ; Angels are singing in harmony sweet, Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful home. 3 Over the river, the mansions are there, Oh, how inviting! our loved ones are there; Soon in those mansions their glory we'll share, Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful home.













GUIDE ME, BLESSED SAVIOR.

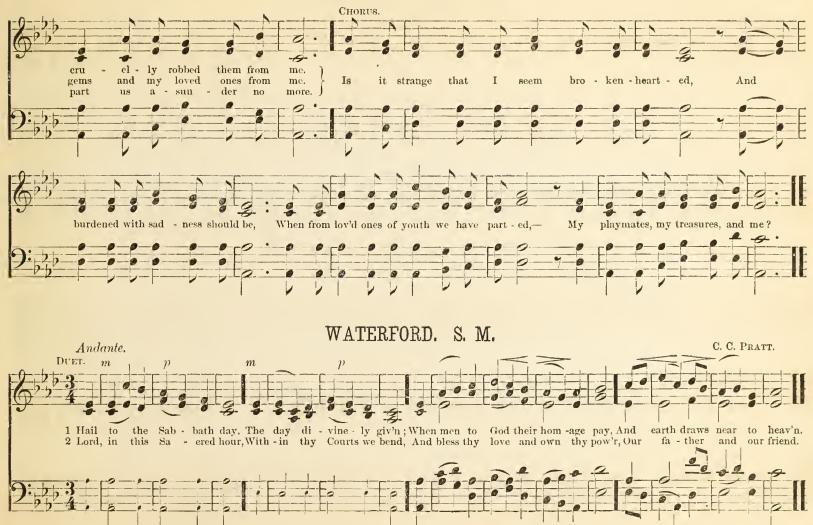
ALONZO G. WEAVER.



TWILIGHT MUSINGS.



TWILIGHT MUSINGS. Concluded.



MY MOUNTAIN HOME.







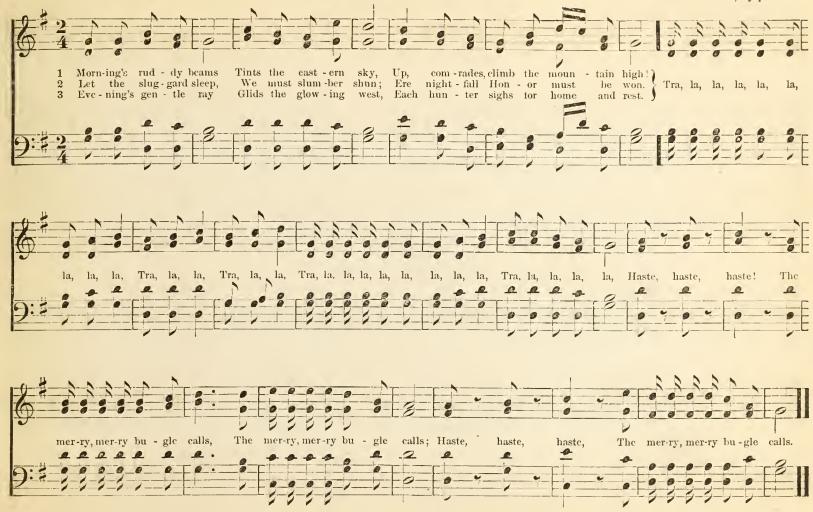
- We can see the hone of childhood, We can hear glad volces call; See ies of meabow, brook, and wildwood,— But the years have changed them all. Pictures rise from out the darkness, Bringing tears, of joy and love, Fancy paints the past before us.— Visions bright from heaven above.
 Lost in memories sweet, but fading.
- O), how fast the molnents fly ! Life reviewed in one brief moment Cheers the heart, but due s the eye; We can see where we so often
- Might have cheered a darkened way, Might have helped a weary brother In the burning heat of day.
- 4 In the grate the pictures greet us, And we fancy we can hear Voices calling, sweetly calling In familiar accents near We can see the facts beaming. That have long been pale and cold, Clasp the hards forever folded In the gloomy silent month.

- 5 Memory paints a scene of beauty In the old home far away: Father, mother, sister, brother, Gather round the hearth to pray; We can hear the praver to heaven That we heard in days of yore, And the song we sung so often, We can hear it o'er and o'er.
- 6 There's the little bahv sister, Now a woman almost gray,— In the corner lie the playthings,— Dolls and marbles put away.
 In the chamber softly sleeping, Just the same as when a boy,— I can see it all before me, And it tills my heart with loy.
- 7 In my own old chamber kneeling With my mother dear to pray, I repeat the prayer she taught me₁— Every word I hear her say; I can feel the kiss she gave me₁ As she hald her boy to rest, I can feel it ever burning On my lips, the sweetest, best

- 8 Farther on in life so fleeting Memory thes on pinions light, To the day that I departed, From my childhuod home so bright.
 I can hear my mother's blessing, As she hade her hoy good-bye,
 I shall hear it, too, forever, 'Till I meet her in the sky.
- 9 For that mother now is sleeping "Neath the daisies" purple bloom, And her dving words, they told me, Was "dear children, still there's room, Room among the shining angels," There I'll meet her by and by, Meet to know no pangs of parting, Meet forever in the sky
- 10 Golden visions come to cheer us. Set if from heav'n to earth helow, Sent to cheer the way before us, As a balm for pain and woe. Yet, he given bot to dreaming, Let the past remain the past, Live the present hope the future, For the vision cannot last.

THE MERRY BUGLE CALLS.

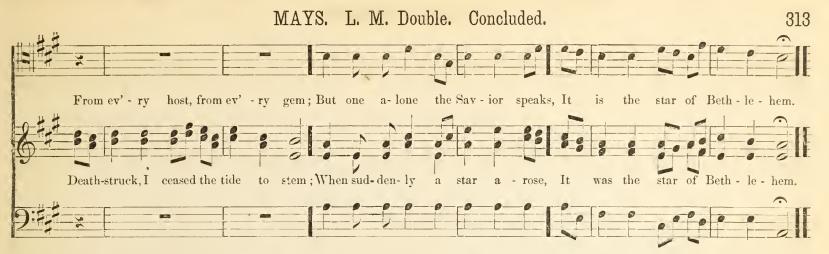
A. J. SHOWALTER, by per.





3 It was my guide, my light, my all; It bade my dark fore- bod - ing cease; And thro' the storm and

DUET. Can fix sin - ner's wand'-ring eve. Hark ! hark ! to God the cho - rus breaks, all train. the the 00 blow'd The wind that toss'd my found' - ring bark. Deep hor - ror then mv vi - tals froze, rude - lv 3 1 . dan = g r's thrall, It led o'er, of peace. Now safe - ly moored, my to the port per - 1.2 me



I'll sing first in night's di - a - dem, For - ev - er and for - ev - er more; The star! the star of Beth - le - hem!

GONE TO REST.* J. P. REES. rest; We will not weep for thee, For thou art now, Where oft on earth, Thy spirit longed to be. 1 Brother, thou art gone to Brother, thou art gone to rest; Thine is an ear - ly tomb, But Je-sus sum-moned thee a- way, The Savior called thee home. 2 R. R. R. R. Q. Q. 3 Brother, thou art gone to rest; 4 Brother, thou art gone to rest; Brother, thou art gone to rest; Thy toils and cares are o'er, Thy sins are all forgiven, And this shall be our praver, And sorrow, pain, and suffering now And saints in light have welcomed thee, That when we reach our journey's end, Shall never grieve thee more. To share the joys of heaven. Thy glory we may share.

* In memory of W. S. MOSELY, of Coweta County, Georgia.

MERRILY OVER THE SNOW.











• This Requiem, composed for the occasion, was sung by the author at the unveiling of the monument of Rev JAS, B. PORTER, by the Richland Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Spring Hill, Maury Co., Tenn., on Saturday, April 23d, 18st. It may also be used on any other similar occasion.



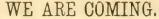
GOD IS WITH US.













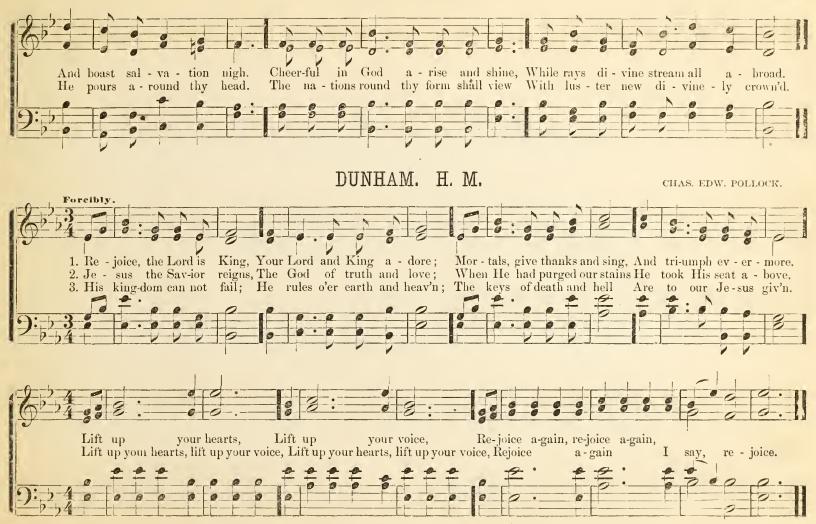
From the path of love and duty never stray, An I thy loving voice shall cheer us as we journey, To the land of beauty far away.

3 We will follow, though the tempest burst around us, Though the waves of earthly sorrow o'er us roll, For we know thy loving hand will part the waters, And thy "peace, be still" the storm control.





ATLANTA. Concluded.

















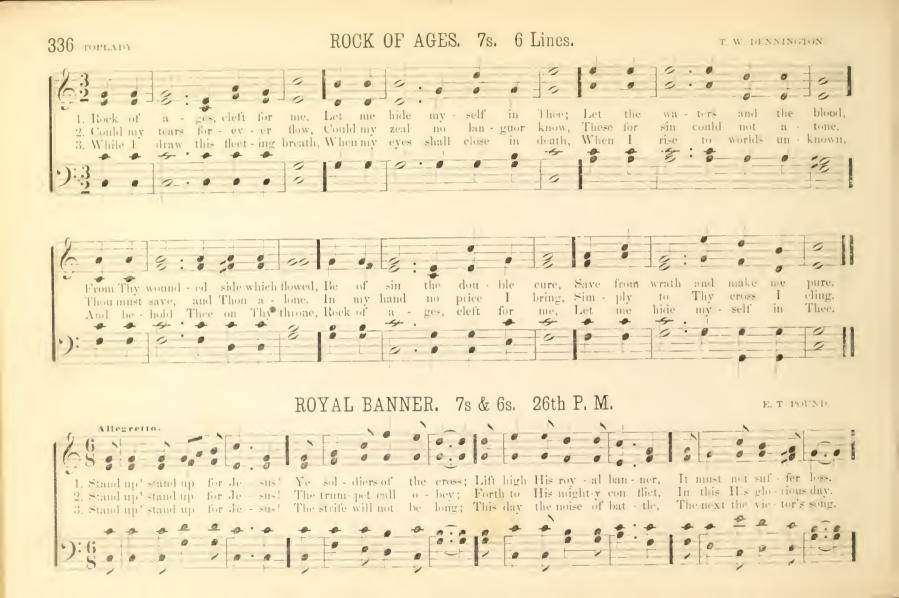




REJOICE. 7s & 6s.

R. A. GLENN. 335















197. If a major second is known by an interval of a second having only a major second, and a minor second is known by an interval of only a minor second, and a minor third has both a major and minor second in it, and a major third has two major seconds, and a sharp fourth has three major seconds, and a perfect fourth has two major and one minor second, when is a fifth, sixth, or seventh major or minor?

A fifth has been called a flat fifth when there were two minor seconds in it, and a perfect fifth when there was only one. A sixth and seventh are *minor* when they have two minor seconds in each; and *major* when they have but one minor second in each one. 198. To how many points may we key in music?

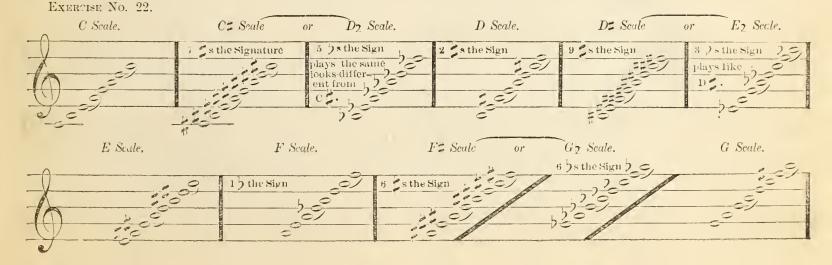
To as many as there are minor seconds in the Chromatic Scale.

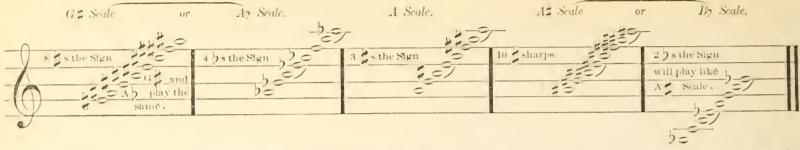
199. How many minor seconds in the Chromatic Scale?

Twelve; and this number is equal to the number of major seconds and minor seconds in the *Diatonic Scale* subdivided into minor seconds. Five major and two minor seconds equal twelve minor seconds.

200. Will you produce an example of the twelve scales belonging to the twelve keys, and give their names?

C Scale, Natural, no flats or sharps; C= Seale, 7=s for a sign; D₂ Seale, 5₂s for the sign (C= and D₂ play the same); D Scale, 2=s the signature; D= Scale, 9=s the sign; E₂ Scale, 3₂s the sign (D= and E₂ play alike); E Seale, 4=s the sign; F Scale, 1₂ the sign; F= Scale, 6=s the sign; G₂ Scale, 6₂s the sign (F= and G₂ play the same); G Scale, 1= the sign; G= Scale, 8= the sign; A₂ Scale, 4₂s the sign (G= and A₂ play the same); A Scale, 3=s the sign; A= Scale, 10= the sign; B₂ Scale, 2₂s the sign (A= and B₂ play alike); B Scale, 5=s the signature. Let the teacher and pupil alternate in drawing these scales until understood.







LESSON XXI.

201. What particular points are to be observed when any number of flats and sharps are introduced (more than six) in a piece of music?

We observe, if that number be taken from *twelve*, the remainder will be a smaller number, and less than six; can be played on an instrument with less perplexity, and is the practical signature to be given, hence but few pieces of music are ever written with more than five flats or sharps.

202. What seales are most nearly related to each other?

Those that have all the tones in common except one. For instance: Stale of C has no fluts or sharps; Scale of G has in its scale $F\sharp$ for seven instead of F, while the C Scale has F for four of its scale. The FS tale has B7 in its family, which is not in the C scale; B7 is four in the F Scale; there is no B2 in the C Scale, but we have B seven in that scale.

203. Why is I'z first introduced in the G Scale?

Because we could not build a complete scale without using F[±] for screen of that scale, in order to make a major second from six to seven, and a minute second from seven to eight.

204. Why is 15 first introduced in the F Scale?

Because a perfect scale could not be built from F as the Tonic without making a *minor second* from *three* to *jour*, which would be from

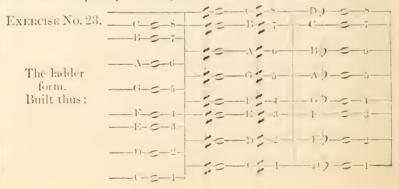
A to B; and hence we are compelled to dismiss B, and take E_2 . By so doing, we have not only made the interval correct from *three* to *four*, A to B₂, but from *four* to *five*, B₂ to C; have remedied another error that would have occurred without this flat.

205. Does this order of flating and sparping hold good in all scales?

It does. Whenever any scale is called for, use flats or sharps until your intervals are all like the intervals of the Model Scale—making no difference what point you start from, even if it were CZZ, or any other double sharp or double flat.

LESSON XXII.

206. What other manner of scale building may be introduced to illustrate more plainly to the eye the use of flats and sharps?



207. If we were to continue building scales after the order of the example above until twelve scales were built, how many ors would occur?

Five; and these would seem to occur where the major seconds occur in the Model Scale, thus producing the intermediate tones, which constitute the Chromatic Scale fully; and a scale may be built upon about half the amount of force of the Staccato. It is the medium beany point of the Chromatic Scale.

LESSON XXIII.

DYNAMICS.

208. What is an organ tone?

A tone commenced and performed with the same degree of power to the end, and is indicated thus: _____, and takes its name from the organ pipe, which produces but one degree of power.

209. What is a Crescendo or Cres?

210. What is a Diminuendo?

cated thus: Dim or the \gg .

211. What is a Swell?

The union of Cre-cendo and Diminucndo, and indicated thus: >. of music together? 212. What is a Pressure Tone?

A very sudden Crescendo, and indicated thus: <.

213. What is an Explosive Tone?

One produced foreibly and suddenly and diminished instantly, and indicated by the term, Forz, Frz, or >.

214. What is a Hold or Pause?

cates a longer time to be allowed to that note-to be prolonged at the belongs exclusively to the female voice, or boys in alto. discretion of the leader. Where this occurs, the elass of performers will direct their eyes to the conductor, and concentrate to his movements. The character is made thus: ~. Whenever it occurs over a bar, there will be a eessation of movement over the bar, being governed by the nature of the music and words preceding or following.

215. What is a Legato Mark?

Something like this: _____. If there be several notes connected by it, the voice must glide gracefully from any one to its sueeeeding tone. Sharp for the benefit of the voice; and gentlemen must not attempt This character is sometimes called a tie-when all the notes embraced the head register, to imitate the female voice, if they would not lose are on the same degree.

216. What is a Staccato Mark?

Made thus: 1, and signifies that a sudden foreible sound be produced. 217. What is a Mareato?

Made thus: •—a dot over or under a note, and performed with tween Staccato and Legato.

218. How many Registers has the male voice?

Two-the chest and medium. In order to produce toncs in the medium *register*, the breath must be directed to the upper front teeth. When thus directed, the tone is mixed, and said to be in the medium register.

219. How many Registers have female voices?

Two-the medium and head registers. While males perform the most of their lower octaves in the chest, if the females were to perform the same tones, or endeavor to imitate the same, they would be produced A tone commencing softly and gradually increasing to loud, and is in the medium register or their lower register. If the females sing in their upper register in imitation of the *medium* in males, it produces what is termed the head register in females. The head register is effem-A tone beginning loud and gradually decreasing to soft, and indi- inate-belongs to them alone; however, boys before puberty, or the change of their voices, sing in this register.

220. Is it proper for gentlemen and ladies to sing the same part

It is not; because it would produce a consecutive octave, which is not admissible in harmony; and hence the ladies' voices belong properly to Soprano and Alto or Contralto, and the males' voices to the Bass and Tenor.

221. If there be three or four Staves used, and three clefs to the music, which is the Tenor Bass, etc.?

If there are three Staves, and the C Clef is used for the Tenor, It is a Slur with a dot under it; is placed over a note, and indi- high male voice, and the F Clef for the low male voice, the G Clef

> 222. If there be only two Staves, and two parts on the staff, then what is the arrangement?

> The Bass then takes the lower part on the F Clef Staff, the Tenor the higher part. The Soprano the higher part on G Clef, and the Alto the lower part.

223. What precautions should be observed by all in singing?

Ladies are cautioned against earrying the chest toncs above F caste in vocal performance.

234.

LESSON XXIV.

224. What would be a good exercise to unite the chest and medium registers of male voices?

Let them perform tones belonging to E, first line of C Clef Staff, and B, third line of the same staff, performing E loud and B softly; and softly, with the syllable oo, by rounding the lips, distending the performing these tones until ease is acquired in uniting the registers to throat, forcing the largua down as far as possible, and forcing the root any vowel sound--a, as in father, preferable.

225. When should breath be taken in this exercise?

formediately a ter the performance of tones E and B, blended to- the tones will be somber. geth r each time.

226 May we not lessen these intervals and unite the registers, as from E to A, and from E to G, or from F to G?

This may be done by care. Every student might practice such syllable la, or ha, ha, ha. exercises daily, making, in every performance, the lower tones loud, and the higher tones softly.

heal register ton .s?

From D, fourth line, to G, sixth space of G Clef Staff in Scale of G, in eighth notes, several times, rapidly.

228. What is a good exercise in mezzo soprano voices in medium reg ster ?

From E to B, in rapid succession, taking in all the intermediate tones in the E Scale. From C, fourth space upward, should invariably by point or a lim the heat register.

22.) What would be a good exercise for bass or high baritone voices in clust register !

From G, first line F Clef Staff, to G, fifth space, quadruple time, cighth notes, rapidly and repeatedly, to the syllable ah, to get enuneiation well, and to syllable sea, to acquire a good habit of uniting consmants and vowels, or of uniting emotion with thought, as vowels are the emotional elements of the language, and consonants are the thought e ements.

230. What is a good exercise for contraito voices?

From A, second added line below, to G Clef Staff, up to G, see-1 live, in { movement, eighth notes, to syllable la or sca, for getting n ivense of the tong ic, etc.

LESSON XXV.

231. In order to form somber tones by male voices, what kind of an exercise should be used?

Produce tones to F Clef Staff from C to F, whole notes, very slow of the tongue forward toward the month, making as wide an opening in the throat as can be made, assuming a mournful countenance, and

232. How may clear tones be produced in teror voices?

Exercise in tones from C, added line below, in C Cief Staff, up to C, fourth space, in 1 movement, eighth notes, as rapid as possible, to

233. How are clear tones produced in the throat?

The larynx is forced up, the root of the tongue forced back, mak-227. What would be a good exercise for mezzo soprano voices in ing the space as small as possible between the root of the tongue and larvnx, assume a smiling countenance, and the work is done.

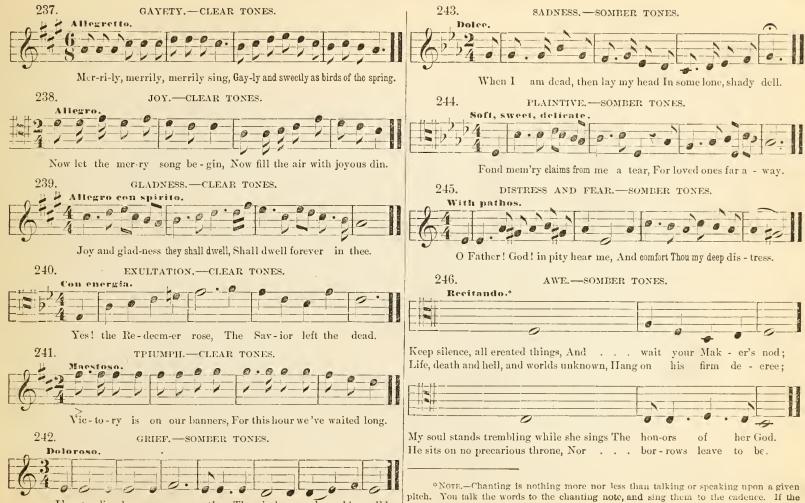
The following examples will illustrate some of the different modifications of clear and somber tones, and the adaptation of tone quality to sentiment:

TRANQUILLITY.-CLEAR TONES.



I help my tather plow and sow, 3nd harrow in the grain.

23 8 8



I'm standing by your grave, mother, The winds are sob - bing wild.

whole is sung, it is not a chant.

LESSON XXVL

HARMONY.

247. What is a Concord?

The agreement of two tones performed simultaneously.

248. What is a Discord?

The disagreement of two tones performed at the same time.

249. What tones produce Discord?

Those that are a second, a fourth, or a seventh apart.

250. What tones produce a Concord?

Thirds, fifths, sixths, and octaves,

251. Why do two tones, the interval of a second apart, produce a disagreeable effect upon the ear; while two tones, the interval of a third apart, produce an agreeable effect?

Musical sound being communicated, from the substance producing are called changing notes. it to the ear hearing it, by means of the air as a conductor, and high sounds in pitch producing more rapid vibrations of the atmosphere than the lower sounds, the difference is to be attributed to the comparative giaturas, as eighths in some phrases are turned into fourths, preceded by rapidity of the vibrations in the two tones, which are sounded together. grace notes.

252. What must be the ratio of one to the other to produce concords?

To produce concords, the simple ratio of 1 to 2 must be produced, as from C to C, an octave; the upper C having twice as many vibra-plained by an after note. tions as the lower C, which is a perfect concord, 2 to 3, as from C to G, or fifth, G producing three vibrations, while C produces two. The unison, fifths and octaves, are perfect concords, because the ratio of the vibrations of one tone to the other is so simple.

253. What is the difference between thirds and sixths in their ratio?

sixth, C to A, as 3 to 5; are not so simple as the above perfect concords, and are termed imperfect concords.

254. What is the ratio from C to D, a second?

C produces eight vibrations, while D produces nine; hence, the feet, and four melodics would produce complete harmony. ratio is as 8 to 9.

255. What is the ratio from C to F, a fourth?

C produces three vibrations, while F produces four; ratio as 3 to harmony. 4, and is more simple than the second; hence, is not so unpleasant a discord as the second, and is admitted in composition.

256. What is the ratio of C to B, or the discord of the seventh? opposite to each other on the staff.

The discord of the seventh, as from C to B, is as 8 to 15, C producing eight vibrations, while B produces fifteen.

257. Are discords ever used in composition?

They are sometimes used by transition, suspension, syncopation, or addition.

258. Are the discords of suspension and syncopation regularly prepared?

They must have a regular preparation, else they may occur where much injury to the composition might arise.

259. Do the discords of transition and addition require any preparation?

As their names imply, they need no preparation.

260. Where are notes of irregular transition often found.

They often occur on the strong accented parts of the measure, and

261. What change has occurred in modern from ancient music?

In modern, all the discords of transition are reduced to Appog-

262. What are the two intermediate discord notes between the tonic and the dominant descending termed?

They are discords of regular and irregular transition, and are ex-

LESSON XXVII.

HARMONY OF THE TRIAD.

263. If a Melody is the agreeable effect arising from a single part The chord of third, from C to E, rates as 4 to 5; and chord of in music, what may the union of two or more melodies be called?

> Two melodies, arranged according to the laws of Acoustics-so that the tones performed at the same time produce an agreeable effect upon the ear-is termed a partial harmony : three would be more per-

264. Was not harmony formerly considered synonymous with melody?

Anciently, it was; and Counterpoint was applied to what we call

265. What is the term Counterpoint derived from?

From the aucient points or notes, which were placed counter or

266. What are the different combinations of tones in harmony termed? Chords. 267. What does the union of any tone with its third major or minor, and its perfect fifth, form?	The roots of the consonant Triads are easily understood, as every radical base must have a perfect fifth; but the roots of the dissonant
The harmonic Triad, or common chord. 268. What does Triad in music signify? Three different tones combined together at a distance of a third	the Triad are taken as an accompaniment? Three,—the first, that of third, fifth, and eighth; the second, that of fifth, eighth, and third; the third, that of eighth, third, and fifth.
and fifth from the lowest. 269. When is this Triad termed major or minor?	LESSON XXVIII.
According to the nature of its third; if the third from the lowest be a minor third, the Triad is minor; if the third is major, or has two	INVERSION OF THE TRIAD.
major seconds in it, it is a major Triad. 270. Beside the major and minor Triads, which are termed conso-	280. When the lowest note, instead of being the root, is the third or the fifth of the Triad, what is it termed?
nant, what other Triads are found in use? Two dissonant Triads are to be found in use-one diatonie, the	Such is ealled Inversion. 281. How do the inversions of the Triad differ?
other ehromatic. 271. What letters compose the diatonic dissonant Triad?	According to their positions, as the former relate to the whole harmony, including the bass; the latter, to the accompaniment alone,
The diatonic dissonant or diminished Triad-B D F-consists of two minor thirds.	independent of the bass. 282. How many positions has every Triad?
272. Of what does the chromatic dissonant Triad, or superfluous Triad, of the chromatic scale, consist?	Every Triad has three positions, but only two inversions. 283. When the root is in the bass, what is the chord called?
It consists of two major thirds—C, E, and G sharp. 273. How do the major and minor Triads change by flatting or	
sharping their Triads? The major Triad becomes minor by flatting its third, and the minor	284. Which is the first inversion? The ehord of the sixth is the first inversion of the Triad—when
Triad becomes major by sharping its third. 274. Of what are the consonant Triads formed?	the bass tone becomes the third of the harmony instead of the root. 285. How is this chord in the figures of thorough bass expressed?
Of two dissimilar thirds—major and minor united. 275. Of what are the dissonant Triads formed?	By a figure 6, to which also belongs the third of the lowest note; and, in the practice of counterpoint, the octave of the lowest note is
The dissonant Triads are formed of two similar thirds, both minor or major.	either emitted, or, if four parts are requisite, the sixth or the third may be doubled.
276. In the natural Diatonic Scale, how many consonant Triads are to be found?	286. What effect does a stroke through the figure 6 have in thor- ough bass?
Six—three major and three minor. 277. What is the prime or lowest tone of the Triad called?	It elevates the tone for the sixth note from the bass a chromatic minor second; and when used in a minor sixth, makes it the first inver-
The fundamental or radical base, or simply the root may be adopted; and from these six different Triads are derived the root, or different keys	sion of the dissonant Triad. 287. When the same mark occurs on a major sixth, what effect is
in music, besides the natural key.	produced?

It makes it the first inversion of the altered Triad

288. By what means will these two chords hereafter be distingnished?

By the names of sharp sixth, and extreme sharp sixth-the first accompanied by a minor, and the second by a major third.

inversion of the Triad?

290. How is it expressed in thorough bass?

By a 4 under a 6, and in four parts. The three positions of the or minor. Triad are n-ed as its accompaniment without any regard to the inversion of one note or the doubling of another.

LESSON XXIX.

DIRECT AND CONTRARY MOTIONS.

291. What is essential to be explained before the harmonical suc- may be contained in this scale? cession of the Triads can be rightly understood?

Two different motions of the parts which constitute harmony, viz: note being common to both-can not decide the key. the direct and contrary motion.

292. How do the parts move in direct motion?

The different parts move the same way, ascending or descending.

293. How does contrary motion differ from direct motion?

In the contrary motion one part rises while the others fall.

294. What may be obtained by a knowledge of the different motions?

B: a knowledge of these two motions, the power of avoiding many harmonical irregularities may be obtained.

245. What rules of harmony should be strictly observed in composition?

1st. All consecutive octaves and fifths must be avoided in the direct motions.

2d. All unrecessary skips are to be avoided, and all the chords are to be taken as closely as possible.

3d. In the third place, all the relations-such as the extreme sharp second - ar edis allowed, unless for the expression of some particular effect.

strictly av ode 1; every major interval ought to ascend, and every minor it on with each other. interval should descend,-that is, the part in which those intervals are f and in combination, is to risualiter the major and fall after the minor. descending, what progressions are often employed?

LESSON XXX.

HARMONICAL PROGRESSION

296. How shall we use the term progression in this lesson?

In contradistinction to the term modulation, to signify that succes-259. When is the chord of the fourth and the sixth the second sion of Triads, or perfect chords, which, by being confined to the scale of the original key, only admits the tonic and its two attendant har-When the bass note is the fifth of the harmony instead of the roat, monies, occasionally inter-persed with the relative tonic and the two harmonies attending on that scale, whether the original mode he major

297. If a change in the relative scale implies a partial modulation when the new scale remains undecided by the omission of the leading note, what becomes of the original tonic?

It still continues a predominant tone, and the term progression will be retained.

298. If the scale consists of seven different notes, how many Triads

It is evident that two Triads, which only contain five notes one

299. If three different chords be taken, how is the key decided?

By the progression of tonic, subdominant, and dominant.

300. How are the motions of the radical bass or roots of chords reducible?

To six,-and divided into three different classes.

301. What is the first class?

The dominant motion, or ascent of the fourth or fifth.

302. What is the second class?

The mediant motion, or ascent of the third or sixth.

303. What is the third class?

The gradual motion, or ascent of the second or seventh.

304. The dominant is the fom dation of what "aderce?

The perfect and imperfect cadences, as the gradual motion is on the false and mixed cadences.

305. Of these notions, which are regular and which irregular?

The dominant and the mediant are regular, Laving a tone common 4th. All the irregular motions of the parts in harmony must be to both chords; the gradual is irregular, as the chords have no connec-

306. When the melody moves regularly by degrees, ascending or

28.1 24

A descending melody, as rising fourths and falling fifths; an ascending melody by rising fifths and falling fourths, or descending melody by rising thirds and falling fourths, and ascending melody by rising fourths and falling thirds; and again, ascending melody by rising seconds and falling thirds, or descending melody by rising seconds and falling fourths.

LESSON XXXI.

INVERSION OF HARMONIC INTERVALS.

307. When is an interval said to be inverted?

When its lowest tone is transposed an octave higher.

308. What does a second, third, ctc., become by inversion?

By inversion, a second becomes a seventh, a third becomes a sixth, a fourth becomes a fifth, a fifth becomes a fourth, a sixth becomes a third, and a seventh becomes a second.

309. What will any minor or major interval become by inversion?

A minor interval becomes a major by inversion, and a major becomes a minor interval.

310. What change is made between extended and diminished intervals by inversion?

The extended interval becomes diminished, and the diminished becomes the extended or augmented interval.

311. How many bases has every inversion of a chord?

Every inversion of a chord has two bases—a root base and a real base.

312. What is the lowest tone in the chord in its direct position?

The root base is the lowest tone of the chord in its direct position, and the real base is the lowest tone in the inversion of the chord.

313. If C, E, and G form a common chord, which is the root base, lastly, A, C, E-3, 5. This is termed an interrupted resolution. and which the real base?

C is the root base, and E the real base; and to find the root base the relative minor? to the first inversion of any chord, count three degrees below the real base, including the real base.

The octave of the real base is usually added.

are the figures used to express the chord in thorough bass?

3, 5, and 8,—E being the real base, from E to G is 3, and from C unnecessary to give them in this epitome of harmony. to G 5 and C to C 8.

LESSON XXXII.

THE DOMINANT SEVENTH, ITS RESOLUTION AND INVERSION.

316. What is the dominant seventh?

The common chord of the dominant-fifth of the scale-with the seventh added, is termed the dominant seventh.

317. Of what is the dominant seventh composed?

Of a major third, perfect fifth, and the minor seventh. Wherever this order of intervals occurs it constitutes the dominant seventh.

318. Can it occur upon any other than the dominant (fifth) tone of the scale?

It can not; hence, there can be but one dominant seventh in each scale, as there is but one dominant (fifth) tone in each.

319. What will the student perceive in the examination of the above statement?

That the chord of the dominant seventh passes into the common chord of the tonic, and is termed resolution.

320. To get into the common chord of the tonic, how do we proceed?

From the root, G, we ascend a fourth, or descend a fifth, and the third, B, has to ascend a minor second to the octave of the tonic.

321. What, then, becomes of D, the fifth from G?

It has to descend one major second to the octave of the tonic, C; and the seventh, F, has to descend a minor second to E, the third in the chord of the tonic.

322. How may we resolve it into the common chord of the tonic in the relative minor?

First, by the chord of C, E, G, C-3, 5, 8; next, G, D, F, B-5, 7, 3; next, A, C, E, C-5, 3; next, G, B, D, F-3, 5, 7; and,

323. Give us another method of resolving the dominant seventh in

Let G, the dominant, ascend a third to E; let G's third, B, ascend a minor second to C; then the fifth, D, descend a major second to C; 314. In four-part music, which is usually added to the real base? and the seventh, F, ascend a major second to G. In this resolution, the seventh, contrary to its natural tendency, ascends. When the seventh 315. If C, E, G, and C be the chord in the four-part music, what ascends in the chord direct, the root must move down in a contrary direction. There are other resolutions of this chord, but we deem it

DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

Accelerando – with gradually increasing velocity. Accent – the force or stress placed upon a note to mark its place and relative Adago, or Adago – very slow. [importance in the measure.]

Ad Libitum—at pleasure. Affetuoso—with tenderness and pathos. Air—see soprato. Allegro—quick, lively. Allegretto—less quick than Allegro. Assa: very, extremely. Andante—gentle, distinct, rather slow, and yet connected Andante—gentle, distinct, rather slow, and yet connected Andante—gentle, distinct, rather slow, and yet connected Andante—with action with ferveut, animated expression. Ardito—with ardor and spirit. Aroso—in a light, airy, singing manner. A Tempo—in time. Antiphone—music sung in alternate parts. Agitato—with agitation. Alto—the lowest part for females.

Ben Murcato-in a pointed and well-marked manner. Bis-twice. Brillante-brilliant, gay, shining, sparkling. Baritone-a male voice intermediate in pitch between the tenor and basso. Basso- the lowest voice among men. Bass-the lowest part in a musical composition.

Cantabile-in a graceful, singing style; a pleasing, flowing melody. Canto-the treble part in a chorus. Cadence-closing strain; also a fanciful extemporaneous embellishment at Choir-a band of singers. f the close of a song. Con-with. Con Animo-with animation. Con Energia-with energy. Con Fuoro-with ardor, fire. Con Expressione - with expression. Con Imp-to-with force, energy. Con Moto-with motion. Con Spirito-with spirit, animation. Coro-chorus. Conductor - one who superintends a musical performance. Contralto-the lowest female voice. Crescendo with a gradually increasing power of tone.

Da-for, from, of. Dal Segno- repeat from the sign. Da Capo- from the beginning. Declamando-in the style of declamation. Decressendo-diminishing, decreasing. Diminuendo-same as Decressendo. Di Molto-mnch, or very. Diroto-devotedly, devoutly. Dolce-soit, sweet, tender. Dolcroso-in a plaintive, monrnful style. Duct, or Duo-a two-part song.

E, and Elegante-elegance. Expressive-expressive.

Fine, Fin, or Finale—the end. Forte-loud. Fortissimo—very lond. Forzando, Forz, or F_{2} —a sudden increase of power: <Fugato—in the fuge style.

Giusto—in just and steady time. Grazioso, or Grazio—smoothly, gracefully. Grave—slow and solemn.

Impeto-with impetuosity.

Larghetto-slow, but not so slow as Largo. Largo-slow. Larginando- mournful, pathetic. Legato-close, gliding, connected style. Lentando-gradually slower and softer. Lento-slow.

Ma-but. Macsdoso-majestic, majestically. Marcato-strong and marked style. Moderato-in moderate movement. Mezzo Voce, Mez, or M-medium tone of voice. [than the Contralto. Mezzo Soprano-a female voice of lower pitch than the Soprano, and higher

Pastoral—applied to graceful movements in compound time. Primo—the highest part in music. (See Seprano.) [sound to another. Portamento—the manner of sustaining and conducting the voice from one Presto—quick. Presto=ino—very quick.

Quartette-a four-part song. Quintette-a five-part song.

Rallentando, or Rall-slower and softer by degrees. Recitando-a speaking manner of performance. Recitative-musical declamation. Ritardando, Ritard, or Rit-slackening the time. Resoluto-with boldness and resolution.

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