The

Singing School;

containing

THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC; AND

A Choice Collection of Pieces for Practice

IN SCHOOLS AND VOCAL CLASSES.

· / BY I. B. WOODBURY,

Author of the "Cythara," "Dulcimer," "Liber Musicus," "Song Crown," &c., &c.

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MUSIC TEACHER. THE

LESSON I.

-1	How many	z distinctions	are there i	n music?	Answer.	Four.

2. What is the first distinction? A. Long and short sounds.

3. What the second? A. High and low sounds, or Melody.

4. What the third? A. Loud and soft sounds, or Expression.

5. What the fourth? A. Combination of sounds, or Harmony.

6. What are perpendicular lines, thus (| | |), called? A. Bars.
7. What is the use of bars? A. They divide the time into measures.

8. Why do we divide the time into measures? A. That it may be the more easily kept, or regulated.

9. How is time regulated? A. By a motion of the hand, called Beat-

ing Time.

10. How many kinds of measure are there in common use? A. Four; thus,

2.		1 1	Double Measure.
3.	1 1	1 1	TRIPLE MEASURE.
4.	111	111	QUADRUPLE MEASURE.
6.	11111	11111	SEXTUPLE MEASURE.

Note.—Let the teacher turn to different pieces of music, and request the pupils to name the kind of time of each piece, until ready answers are obtained.

Some writers designate double measure by the letter C with a bar across, thus E; and quadruple by the letter C, thus E.

11. How many beats has double measure? A. Two; thus,

12. How many has triple measure? A. Triple measure has three beats; thus,

13. How many has quadruple measure? A. Quadruple measure has four beats; thus,

14. How many has sextuple measure? A. Sextuple measure, six; thus,

Or two; thus,

when rapidity of execution is necessary.

Note.—The pupil should be careful to move the hand promptly in beating time, as this is indispensible to a correct performance. He should also, from the commencement, make it an invariable rule to beat the time, notwithstanding the effort which may be required to acquire this most important requisite to correct mechanical execution. Some beginners may find it necessary to omit singing for a while, in order to devote all their attention to the manner of beating time.

No teacher can expect to be successful, unless he insists upon the observance of the above instructions. Let the right hand of every pupil be made to move with accuracy and ease, the motion proceeding from the wrist, with the arm immovable, in all the varieties of measure, before attempting the voice.

Exercises, something like the following, should now be practiced, pronouncing one word or syllable to each beat.

2. Down, up, | one, two, | loud, soft, | roam - ing, | flow - ing, &c.

3. Down, left, up, one, two, three, loud, soft, soft, willingly, &c.

4. Down, left, right, up, one, two, three, four, loud, soft, loud, soft, gen - tle - man ly, rep - u - ta - bly, &c.

6. Down, down, down, up, up, up, | one, two, three, four, five, six, | loud, soft, soft, loud, soft, soft, | in - stru - men - tal - i - ty, &c.

15. By what characters are long and short sounds represented? A. By characters, called Notes.

16. What is the longest note? A. A Breve, or double note; thus (), equal to two whole notes.

17. Name the following notes. A. The whole note (Semibreve), represented by the figure 1,

is equal to two halves (Minim), represented by the figure 2,

four quarters (Crotchet), represented by the figure 4,

aighths (Quavar), represented by the figure 8

eight eighths (Quaver), represented by the figure 8,

sixteen sixteenths (Semiquaver), represented by 16,

thirty-two thirty-seconds (Demisemiquaver), represented by 32.

- 18. What figure represents a whole note? A. The figure 1.
- 19. What the half note? A The figure 2.
- 20. What the quarter note? A. The figure 4.
- 21. What the eighth note? A. The figure 8, &c.
- 22. How many figures are generally placed at the commencement of a piece of music? A. Two.
- 23. What does the upper one designate? A. The kind of time or measure.
 - 24. What does the lower figure designate? A. The kind of notes.
- 25. If there are four beats to a whole note, how many to a half? A. Two.
 - 26. How many to a quarter? A. Onc.
 - 27. How many eighths to a beat? A. Two.
 - 28. How many sixteenths? A. Four.
- 29. If there is one quarter to a beat, how many to a whole? A. Four, &e. &c.

Note.—Let the teacher pursue the subject of the length of sounds very fully, so that the pupil will perfectly understand the relative value of notes.

The pupil should be required to name the following notes.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

The figures thus, $(\frac{2}{5})$ are used to denote two half notes in a measure; the upper figure indicating the kind of measure (double measure), and the lower figure the kind of notes in a measure (half notes). Sing the following exercise, accenting the down beat:

denotes double measure, because the upper figure is 2. The lower figure 4 denotes that quarter notes are used; thus,

When the figures $\frac{3}{2}$ are used, the upper figure indicates *triple* measure, while the lower figure indicates *half* notes; thus,

If the lower figure had been 4, quarter notes should have been used; if 8, eighth notes, &c. The figures 4 denote quadruple measure, four quarters being used in each measure; thus,

If the lower figure be changed to 8, four eighths are used; if to 2, four halves. If indicates that there are six eighths in each measure, the upper figure denoting the kind of measure, and the lower the kind of note in a measure; thus,

Note.—The pupils should sing all the above exercises to the syllable la (giving the proper accent), many times over. The learner will also observe that the upper figure never changes except to give a different variety of time; for example, double measure is always represented by the figure 2, although the lower figure may be 2, 4, or even 8.

Exercises like the following may now be sung:

2 Row a - - way, for now 'tis day



Tunes should also be practiced by note.

Note.—Review first lesson most thoroughly.

DIFFERENT NOTES IN THE SAME KIND OF MEASURE.

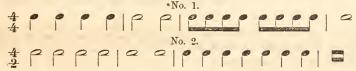
Although in the above examples each variety of measure has the same notes throughout the example, they may be varied to give variety; thus,

In the first measure there is a half note to each beat; in the second, two fourth notes to a beat; in the third, two beats to the one note; and four eighth notes to a beat in the last measure. As the notes vary in the different measures so the accent should also be changed. For example, in the first measure the accent comes on the first note; in the second measure, the first and third notes are accented, while in the third measure, there being but one note, there is no accent; in the fourth measure, the first sixteenth note to each beat should be accented.

Example in triple measure of different notes in the different measures.

Accent every other eighth in the third measure.

Example in quadruple measure.



The last note in No. 2 is called a double note, or *Breve*, and is equal to two whole notes.

LESSON II.

SECOND DISTINCTION IN MUSIC-HIGH AND LOW SOUNDS.

1. On what character can a series of high and low sounds be represented? Answer. A cluster of five lines called a Staff; thus,

2. What is each line and space called? A. A Degree,

3. How many degrees are there in the staff? A. Nine; viz. five lines and four spaces.

4. How many sounds, varying in pitch, may be represented on the staff?

A. Nine; as each degree varies in pitch.

5. What represents the length of sounds? A. Notes.6. What represents the pitch of sounds? A. The Staff.

7. If more than nine sounds are to be represented, how may we enlarge the staff? A. By adding lines above and below; thus,

			-	_	-	-	_	First added line above.
	 	-	_	_	-	_		
	 				-			
	 					-		
First space.	 							
Second space.								First added line below.
Third space.		-	-	-	-	~	-	Second added line below

The teacher will now sing exercises like the following, and require the pupil to imitate him.



8. What is the series of sounds in No. 1 called? A. The Diatonic Scale.

9. Is it usually written as above? A. No; but thus:



1 being on the first added line below, 2 on the first space below, 3 on the first line, &e.

The scale should now be practiced long and patiently, the pupil beating time to each sound.

10. What other syllables and letters are used? A. The following; thus,



Note.—This scale should be sung in all the varieties of measure, that is, beating two, three, four, and six beats to each note. A more difficult exercise will be to sing two notes, three notes, or even the whole scale to one beat. Too much time cannot be spent on this exercise.

11. What determines where 1 of the scale is written? A. Characters called Clefs are used to denote where one is written; thus,

. Pronounce the a as m car.



The seale with the F or base elef is written thus:

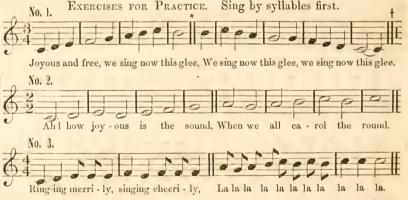


Sing the scale with the numerals, letters, and syllables, in all the varieties of measure, being careful to accent correctly.

Question the pupils in the above lessons something as follows:

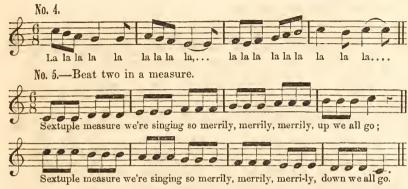
QUESTIONS.—I What is the second distinction?—2. How many sounds have we in the diatome scale?—3. What numerals are used to designate the scale? what letters? what syllables?—4. How many lines and spaces has the staff?—5. What is the use of the staff?—A. It determines the pitch of sounds.—6. How many degrees in the staff?—7. How are other ones acquired?—8. What characters are used to determine where one is written?—9. Where is one written with the G elef? with the base!—10. What letter to the first line, G elef? first space? second line? &e.—11. What letter to the first line, base clef? first space? &e.

Let the letters and syllables be learned most faithfully, before leaving this lesson.

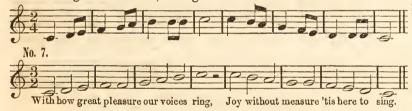


* Called a Double Bar, and shows the end of a line or strain—It sometimes divides music into measures, and sometimes into parts of measures.

t Called a Close, and shows the end of a piece of music.



No. 6.—This exercise is more difficult than the above, and the teacher will first sing it to the class, letting them beat the time.



LESSON III.

RESTS AND DOTTED NOTES.

Review the first and second lessons.

1. What characters indicate silence in music? Answer. Characters indicating silence in music are termed Rests, and each note has a corresponding rest; thus,

Whole rest. Half. Quarter. Eighth. Sixteenth. Thirty-second.

Name the following rests.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 P 7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ - 7 - P \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ - P

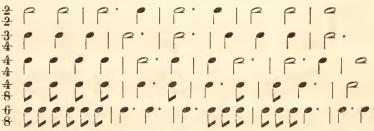
EXERCISES FOR RESTS.

Say rest, instead of la, when the rests occur.

2. How much does a dot add to the value of a note? A. A dot after a a note or rest adds one half to its value; thus, \bigcirc , a dotted whole note is equal to three halves, \bigcirc ; a \bigcirc ; equal to three \bigcirc ; a dotted rest; thus, \bigcirc is equal to three half rests, thus \bigcirc equal to \bigcirc 7, &c.

A second dot adds one half to the first dot; thus, ? is equal to ; thus, ? is equal to ; &c.

EXERCISES FOR DOTTED NOTES.



* When a whole rest alone is used in a measure it is ealled a whole measure rest

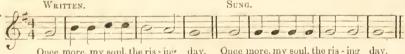
EXERCISES IN LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS AND RESTS.



REMARK.—The stems of notes may turn up or down, and be connected; thus, and their value is not changed. A whole rest in a measure alone indicates that it is to be counted in silence; hence the whole rest is also called a whole measure rest.

QUESTIONS.-1. What is accent?-2. Which beat is accented in double measure? triple? quadruple? sextuple?-3. What are those characters termed which represent the length of sounds!-1. What name is given to the longest note? the next? the next? &c.-5. How many half notes to a whole? how many quarters? how many eighths? &c .- 6. How many quarters to one half? how many eighths? how many sixteenths! &c.-7. How many eighths to one quarter? how many sixteenths? how many thirty-seconds?—8 How many sixteenths to one eighth! how many thirty seconds !-9. What are characters indicating silence called !-10 On which side of the line is the whole rest?

Note.—The pupil may practice tunes, singing them without reference to the key or pitch, i. e. all the notes to a given sound, using the syllable la, or words; thus,



Once more, my soul, the ris ing day. Once more, my soul, the ris - ing day. Or thus:



Such exercises will afford great variety in the practice of long and short ounds (Time), and is certainly one of the most useful exercises for classes. The teacher may with propriety write tunes on the blackboard, as above.



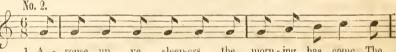


- 2. As my in ward round-a bout Ae tu ates my hands with-out.
- 3. Swift-ly as my mo-ments play, All your mo-ments fly a way;



Thrn me round, and think you see, Something in your-self like me. So from mo - tives hid from sight, Ae - tions may be wrong or right. You were born, but I was made, I shall fail and you shall fade. Shut me up, and hear me say, Tiek-ing, bro - ther, watch and pray.

Sing these exercises by syllable, afterwards apply the words.



morn - ing has come. The sleepers. the the bright - est of morn-ing's young beams! The lose not



sun has a - wakened the in-sect's soft hum; La la la la la la la la beauties of na - ture are sweeter than dreams; Ln la, &c.

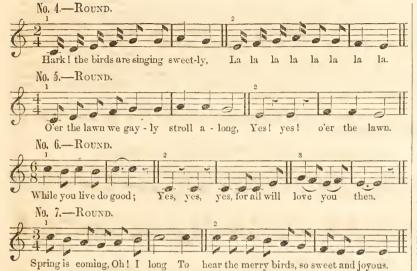


When a tie is drawn over two or more notes, it denotes that both notes should be sung to one word or syllable.

No. 3.—Rounds* may now be practiced.



* Double Bars, showing the end of a line in poetry. † A Round or Cutch is where one voice seems to follow another, or eatch it up.



Note.—In the above exercises the observant teacher will notice that we have left off on different notes of the scale, also one or two simple skips are introduced. This irregularity we consider not necessary to avoid, as the pupil will find no difficulty in performing them.

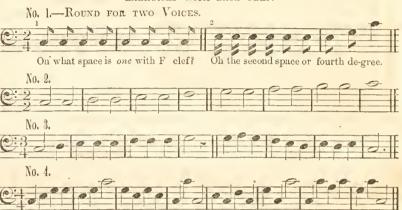
LESSON IV.

BASE CLEF.

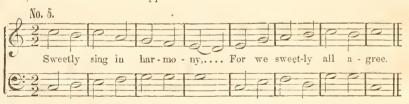
- 1. What clef is used entirely for male voices? Answer. Base Clef.
- 2. On what degree of the staff is it written? A. On the fourth line.
- 3. On what line is the treble or G clef placed? A. On the second line.
- 4. Where is C on the treble staff? A. On the first line below, or on the third space.
 - 5. Where is C with the base elef? A. On the second space.

6. Where is one of the scale written? A. On the second space with base clef, and on the first added line below with treble or G elef.

EXERCISES WITH BASE CLEF.



Here we have an exercise in two parts; the male voices will sing the base, and the females the upper staff.



LESSON V.

OF THE SCALE.

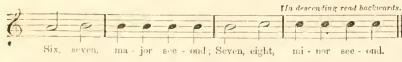
1. How many sounds has the diatonic scale? Answer. Seven; the eighth being but a duplicate of the first.

- 2. What is each space from one sound to another called? A. An Interval.*
 - 3. What is the interval from one to two called? A. A major second.
 - 4. What is the interval from two to three? A. A major second.
- 5. From three to four? A. A minor, or smaller second, the distance being but one half as great as the major second.
 - 6. What is the interval from four to five? A. A major second.
 - 7. From five to six? A. A major second.
 - 8. From six to seven? A. A major second.
 - 9. From seven to eight? A. A minor second.
 - 10. How many major seconds in the scale? A. Five.
 - 11. How many minor? A. Two.

Note.—The order of intervals is the same in descending as in ascending.



EXAMPLE OF THE ORDER OF INTERVALS.



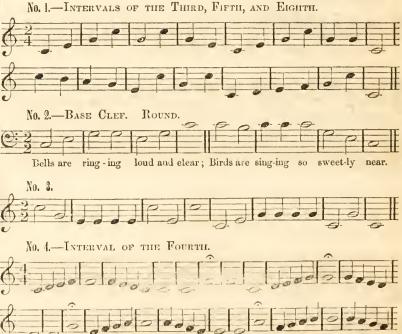
mi-nor second; Four, five, ma-jor second; Five, six, ma-jor second;

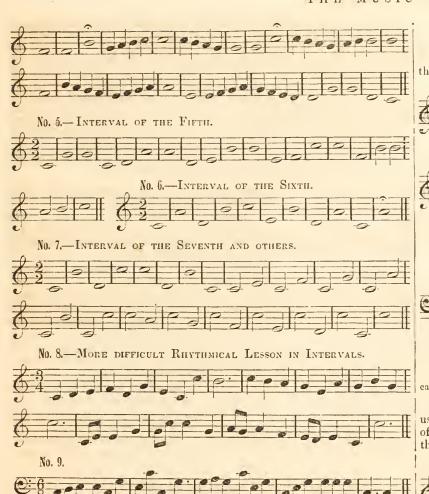
The pupil should commit the order of intervals very faithfully to memory, also the letters in both clefs, if not learned before arriving here.

Called by some "whole tones, "half tones," and "steps."

REMARK.—The terms whole and half tones are deservedly discontinued by many of our best teachers, and the more correct terms of major and minor seconds substituted. A whole tone is a sound, and not an interval or distance from one sound to another. Besides the above named intervals, we have thirds, fourths, fifths, &c. Let the teacher exercise the pupils in the intervals something as follows:—Teacher says (pointing to them on the blackboard), Sing one. The pupils siug, Do. Teacher.—Sing three. Pupils.—Mi. Teacher.—Sing five. Pupils.—Sol, &c. When the pupils have acquired readiness in the intervals 1, 3, 5, 8, others may be gradually introduced; the fourth first, then the second and fourth; second, fourth, and sixth; second, fourth, sixth, and seventh; and, finally, all the intervals.

Here we have a series of progressive intervals, from the most simple to the most difficult.





LESSON V.

1. How is the scale extended? Answer. By taking number eight of the old scale as one of the new; thus,



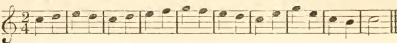
Here we have the extended seale with base clef:

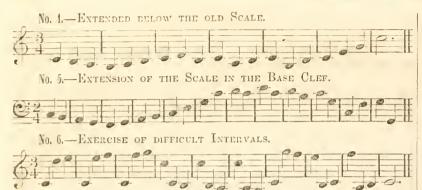


REMARK.—Although the base clef is not used for female voices, yet a knowledge of it cannot but be beneficial to female as well as male voices.

These extended seales are but the repetition of the one we have been using; i. e. the intervals are precisely the same, if we take number eight of the old seale as one of the extended; and the letters and numerals are the same also.

No. 3.—Exercises for the Practice of the extended Scales.





Note to the Teacher.—All tunes in the key of C, that have no accidentals in them, may now be practiced, and the class should not be allowed to go farther until some readiness has been acquired in reading simple tunes at sight. The base by male, and the soprano by female voices, may now be employed together, after having been practiced separately.

2. Are the male and female voices in unison? A. They are not.

Remark.—Although the male and female voices may be employed together, yet, strictly speaking, they are not in unison. The female voice is eight sounds, or an octave higher than the male voice. To prove this, the teacher should request the female portion of the class to sustain some given sound, while the teacher, commencing an octave lower, should sing up the scale (using the falsetto voice, if necessary), until he is strictly in unison with the female voices. The class will not fail to perceive the difference, a knowledge of which will be of great importance to them as singers and musicians. After this is thoroughly understood, the following scale should be practiced, the male voices commencing it, and the females joining when they can reach the pitch, say about 6, fourth space base clef.



The teacher will remark to the class that as the male and female voices differ in pitch, they cannot sing the same part, without creating what is called false harmony and faulty progressions; i. e. consecutive octaves, &c. The female voices are divided into high or low, or Soprano and Alto. A good soprano will sing up to Λ above the staff, and an alto should be able to sing A below. A tenor voice (the highest male voice) should be able to sing F or G above the base clef, and the base voice should sing G, first line base clef. See the Exercise above, in which the voices are illustrated, and about the compass of each is shown. Another rule, which will enable the pupil to decide which is the legitimate part for him or her, is this: if the high notes generally can be sung easier than the low, then tenor for male, and soprano for female voices, although they may not be able to reach G above. If, on the contrary, the low notes are sung with greater case, then base for male, and alto for female voices. A faithful teacher will also try each voice separately, and give suitable instructions as to quality of tone, and manner of producing it (for all voices differ in this respect). Also its formation on the high or low notes should be very particularly attended to.



Here we have, at one view, the manner in which the parts are usually arranged.

Although the G clef is generally used in this country for the tenor, yet it is not correct, for instead of music being performed where written, it is in reality sung eight notes lower.

The C clef, which is in common use in Europe, would remedy this difficulty, but as it requires some time to acquire a knowledge of it, by common consent the G clef has been substituted for it in this country. Sometimes the soprano and alto are written on one staff, and the tenor and base on another, making but two staffs in a brace, instead

of four as above. This way of writing music saves room, and other important advantages are derived from it. For example, thus:



It will be perceived, by turning to any tune that is written on two staffs, that the stems of the notes in the soprano turn up, while those in the alto turn down; the tenor notes turn up, and the base down. The highest notes in the G clef are for the soprano, and the highest in the base for tenor.

REMARK.—Continue to practice tunes as variety and profit require.

LOUD AND SOFT TONES, OR EXPRESSION.

A tone produced by no unusual vocal exertion, is a medium or middle tone; it is marked m—called mezzo.

A tone produced by some vocal restraint, is a soft tone; it is marked p—called piano.

A tone produced by considerable vocal exertion, is a *loud* tone; it is marked f—called *forte*.

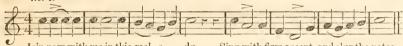
A tone produced by the greatest vocal restraint, is marked produced pianissimo.

A tone produced by the greatest vocal exertion, but not so loud as to injure the quality, is marked #—called fortissimo.

A modification of forte and piano, is marked fp. Of mezzo and piano, mp. Of mezzo and forte, mf, &c.

When an unaccented note is connected with the following accented note, it is said to be Syncopated.

No. 1.



Join now with me in this mel-o-dy, Sing with firm accent, and slur the notes.

A Tie () connects notes on the same degree, which are performed as one. See Exercise above.

A tone begun, continued, and ended with the same power, is called an Organ Tone (______).

A tone begnn soft, and gradually increased in power, is called a Crescendo (Gres. or _____).

An inversion of the crescendo is called a Diminuendo (Dim. or).

A union of the crescendo and diminnendo, is called a Swell ().

A sudden swell is called a Pressure Tone (< or <>).

A very short tone, produced with force, and immediately diminished, is ealled an Explosive Tone; sometimes forzando or sforzando (sf., fz., or >).

Staccato mark thus (' ' ' ') denote that the passage is to be performed in a short, distinct manner.

No. 2.—Explosive Tone and Staccato.



LEGATO means smooth and connected, the opposite of staccato.

A SLUR () indicates that certain notes are sung to one syllable. See Exercise above.

The Turn (~) consists of a principal sound, with the sounds next above and below it. It should be performed with care and neatness, but not too quick, thus:



Ornamental or grace notes are often introduced into a melody, that do not essentially belong to it; they are commonly written in smaller characters, and are called Passing Notes.

When a passing note precedes an essential note, on an accented part of the measure, it is called an Approgramma.

When a passing note follows an essential note, on an unaccented part of the measure, it is called an After Note.



The SHAKE (r) consists of a rapid alternation of two sounds. It should be much cultivated by those who would acquire smoothness and flexibility of voice.*

* For more extended instructions on the Graces of Vocal Music, see the " ${\bf G}$ uide to the Cultivation of the Voice," by I. B. Woodbury



A figure 3 placed over three notes, thus, p shows that they are to be sung in the time of two of the same kind; for example, thus,



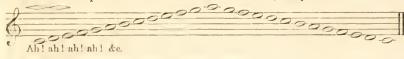
LESSON VI.

SOLFEGGIO EXERCISES.

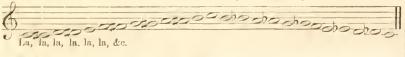
NOTE.—This lesson, and even others, may be entirely devoted to reviewing and exercises. The following ones are taken, by permission, from "Caltivation of the Voice without a Master."

SCALE FOR THE PRATICE OF THE SWELL TONE,

No. 1.—To be practiced from one half to an hour, daily—time ad lib.



No. 2.—Chromatic Scale. Practice many times, daily.



No. 3.—Explosive Tone. Take breath at every note.





No. 4.—For the Practice of the Vowels. Take breath at every other measure, and sing legato and staccato. Ascend and descend.



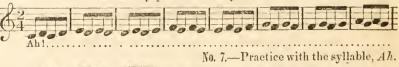
In the foregoing exercises the pupil should be eareful to dwell on the radical sound of each vowel, otherwise bad pronunciation will be sure to follow.

No. 5.—Exercise for the Alphabet. To be sung to every sound of the diatonic scale.



A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z. A B C D, &c.

No. 6.—Take breath at any point necessary.











LESSON VII.

- 1. What is the second seale in music called? Answer. Chromatic.
- 2. How many intervals has it? A. Twelve.
- 3. What character is used to elevate a sound? A. A sharp, thus #.
- 4. What depresses a sound? A. A flat, thus b.
- 5. As a sharp or flat continues through a measure, what restores a sound, that has been made sharp or flat? A. A natural, thus z.
- 6. What character is used in ascending the chromatic scale? A. A sharp?
 - 7. What in descending? A. A flat.

The following letters, numerals and syllables* are applied to the chromatic scale.



Note.—When making the chromatic intervals by numerals, say—sharp one, sharp two, flat six, flat seven, &c.; but, when naming them by letters, C sharp, B flat, &c.

* The author thinks the European system of not changing the vowel sounds in the chromatic scale, far preferable to the practice so much in vogue in this country, as many bad habits arise that require much after practice and instruction to crack ade. Those who choose, however, can still use the old plan, by simply changing the vowel sound of the syllable in ascending, to E, whenever a sharp occurs—and to A, in descending, whenever a flat is used.

The pupil will observe, that from any letter to the same made flat or sharp, the interval is a chromatic one; and from any letter to the next above or below in the chromatic scale, the interval is a chromatic second.

QUESTIONS.—What is the interval from C to C# (sharp)? C# to D, &c.? C to B descending? B to B'D (flat)! B'D to A? A to A'D, &c.?

Commence the practice of the chromatic scale something in the following manner—the class sing one, after which the teacher sings sharp one, the class imitating him. Then two, sharp two, &c.

REMARK.—For the future the class should devote a short time, each lesson, to the practice of this scale.

The influence of a sharp or flat extends from measure to measure, until a note intervenes which is on a different degree from that before which it is placed.*

A NATURAL (I) is used to contradict or take away the power of a flat or sharp.

No. 1.

After a sharped tone the ear naturally expects the next above, but after a flatted tone the next below.



* When a note succee is one that has been made flat or sharp, with at a note intervening on an other degree of the star, the client of the accidental continues, although in another measure.

LESSON VIII.

MINOR SCALE.

THERE is yet a third scale in music, called the *Minor* or *soft* mode. It consists of seven intervals, and has two forms or progressions; thus,

No. 1.

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

La si do re mi fa sol la la sol fa mi re do si la.

is called the Harmonic Form; and thus.

No. 2.

is termed the *Melodic Form*. The seconds are as follows in the *harmonic* form: from one to two, a major second; two to three, minor; three to four, and four to five, major seconds; five to six, minor second; six to seven, an extended second; and seven to eight a minor second. The same progression is observed in descending.

In the *melodic* form of the minor scale, the intervals occur as follows, viz.: from one to two, a major second; two to three, a minor second; three to four, four to five, five to six, and six to seven, all major seconds; and seven to eight, a minor second. The descending scale in the melodic form differs, viz.: eight to seven, and seven to six, major seconds; six to five, a minor second; five to four, and four to three, major seconds; three to two, minor second; two to one, major second.

QUESTIONS.—How many major seconds has the harmonic form, and between what numerals do they occur? How many minors? Between which numerals does the extended second occur? Is the form the same ascending as descending, &c.? How many major and minor seconds has the melodic form of the minor scale ascending, and between which numerals do they occur? Name the seconds descending. In what respect does this form of the scale differ from the harmonic form! How does it differ from the major scale, &c.?

The scale of A minor has the same signature that C major has, hence some guide is necessary in order to distinguish between the two. When the signature is natural, and any part commences on A, it is generally in the minor mode. When sharp five occurs often, the piece is generally in

A minor. After hearing some minor music, the ear will enable one to decide whether it is in the inajor or minor mode. But as the key or mode we take G as one. When F sharp is introduced, then, and then only, the is constantly varying in most pieces of music, it is impossible to decide transposition takes place; thus, with certainty in relation to the key, without some knowledge of modulation, &c.*

LESSON IX.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

When a scale of eight sounds occurs, founded on any letter, the order of intervals being from one to two, and two to three, major seconds; three to four, a minor; four to five, five to six, six to seven, major seconds; and seven to eight, a minor second; it is named after the letter on which one is written. Thus, if one is written on C, it is called the scale of C; if on D, the seale of D; if on E, the seale of E, &c. When a piece of music commences in the key of C (although other keys may be introduced in the course of the piece by means of accidentals), the signature is said to be natural, or, in other words, there are no flats or sharps used at the commencement. But when a piece of music has flats or sharps placed at the commencement, it is said to be transposed. The signature (or number of flats or sharps) placed at the commencement of a piece of music will decide the key. The pupil will take notice in transposing the scale, that the same order of intervals, as in the key of C, must be preserved; i. e. from three to four and seven to eight must be minor seconds, and all the rest major seconds. In the first regular transposition of the seale by fifths, G becomes one of the new seale; thus,

2	No. 1.—Sc. Perfect G to A Maj. se	t. Perfe	B B to	cet Perfe	IMPERF eet. Perf D. D to sec. Maj.	E i	oF. F	to G.	
	l Sol G Do	2 ha A re	3 #i B	4 do 0 t)	5 re D 80]	6 mi E la	7 fa P si	8 sol. G. do.	

* For extended the trations and matrix from in Modulation, see Woodbury's "Self-Instructor in Mu, ical Composition and Thorough Base "

No. 2.—Scale in the Key of G, Perfect. Perfect. Perfect. Perfect. Perfect. Perfect Perfect. Perfect. C to D. A 10 B. B to C E to Fr. F# 10 G. Maj. scc. Maj. sec. Min. sec. Maj. sec. Maj sec. Maj. sec. Mm. sec. Sol fa mi sol. G. Do do.

The same method is followed in all the transpositions by sharps; viz.: the fifth above or the fourth below is taken as one of a new key, in every succeeding transposition, and an additional sharp will be required also in every succeeding transposition.

REMARK.—In the above example, it will be observed that we have not only placed the syllables transposed, but retained their original position as in the scale of C. Eight or ten years' experience has proved to us, that, generally speaking, more can be learned by classes, if the syllables are not changed.*

REMARK .- We are aware that this will not meet with the approbation of all of our teachers, but those who have given it a fair trial, will fully indorse the above. Here we would also enter our protest against the change of the vowel sounds of the syllables, where an accidental is introduced. It brings a long train of evils that requires months of labor to eradicate. One reason why our choirs, and even select societies, almost always fail on the accidentals, is owing to the habit of changing the syllables and their vowel sounds. The system of changing the syllables is not known in the best schools of Europe; and we predict that, ere many years pass away, the elements of the art in this country will throw off these transmels, and find itself free to soar on, in its glorious mission to fallen man,

QUESTIONS - What do you understand by the transposition of the scale? Ans. When any other letter besides C is taken as one of a new scale, and accidentals are introduced. When is the scale said to be in its natural position? What letter is used to designate the natural key? What is the signature to C? In transposing the scale what order of intervals should always be preserved? What is the first transposition? A To G, the fifth of C. What is the signature to G? If F is not sharped, how many intervals would be wrong! What would be the interval from six to seven without the F#? What should it be, &c ?

QUESTION ON EACH TUNE SOMETHING AS FOLLOWS :- What Is the signature ! Ans. One sharp.

* We think classes in general are too much confined to the syllables. The practice of them, to some extent, is desirable and even necessary. but we would not use them one moment longer than is necessary, but substitute the words as soon as the progress of the class will allow. The syllable La and the vowels may also be used much more than is customary

What letter is sharped? A. F. Why do we sharp \mathbf{F} ? A. To regulate the order of intervals. What is the order of intervals in all the transpositions? A Between three and four, and seven and eight, are minor seconds; all the rest are major seconds. Name the letters to the scale of G. A. G is one, A is two, B is three, C is four, D is five, E is six, \mathbf{F}_{π}^{x} is seven, and G is eight.

REMARK.—Most classes will be able to understand the theory, and, to a certain extent, the practical part of the art that we have been over, in about twelve or thirteen lessons, if the teacher has been faithful. Many classes will require twenty-four, or even more lessons, to acquire what we have been over in these few lessons. There is but little danger of going too slow in teaching the elements of music. The rest of the transpositions may be taken up as the class may require, but let it be impressed on the mind, that if the first transposition is well understood, all the rest will come casy, and but little time will be required in teaching them.

SECOND TRANSPOSITION BY SHARPS (KEY OF D).—One is written on D, the fifth to G, and in order to preserve the order of intervals, two sharps are used; viz., C, (new sharp) and F,; thus,



QUESTIONS.—In what key is this scale? Ans. D. How do you know it to be in the key of D? A. By the signature What is the signature? A. Two sharps. What letters are sharp? A F and C. Why do we sharp F and C? A To preserve the order of intervals. What numerals of the new scale are sharped? A. Three and seven. In order to transpose a scale to its next affinity in sharps, what numerals of it must we sharp? A. The fourth. What was the fourth to C? A. F. By sharping F, into what key do we modulate, or transpose the scale? A. G. By sharping the fourth in G (which is C), into what key do we modulate? A. D, &c.

Praetiee tunes in D.

THIRD TRANSPOSITION BY SHARPS (KEY OF A).—One is written on A, the fifth to D, and in order to preserve the order of intervals, three sharps are found necessary; viz., G. (the new sharp) F. and C.; thus,



Question as in the key of D. Sing tunes in the key of A, and exercises in the keys of D and Λ .



FOURTH TRANSPOSITION BY SHARPS (KEY OF E, four sharps).—One of this key is written on E, the fifth of A, and the new sharp is D, making four sharps; viz., F, C, G, and D; thus,



Question as in the other keys, and practice tunes in the key of E.

FIFTH AND SIXTH TRANSPOSITIONS BY SHARPS (KEYS OF B AND F\$), seldom used. Thus,



For extended instructions and illustrations in modulation, see "Woodbury's Self-Instructor in Musical Composition and Thorough Base."



FIRST TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE BY FOURTUS.—To transpose the scale by flats we take the fourth (instead of the fifth) of every new seale, F is the fourth of C, hence it is one of the new scale (key of F); thus,

No. 9.—Imperfect—because B is not Flat.



No. 10.—Perfect—because B is Flat.

1-3-								
	0							
0)	1	9	2	14	5	6	7	Q
	1	2	0	-7	U	U	1	O
	Fa	sol	la	si	do	re	mi	fa,
	F	G	A	B_2	C	D	E	F.
	Do	re	mi	fa	sol	la"	si	do.

The order of intervals must be the same in the flat keys as in the sharps. By analyzing the perfect example above, we find that from F to G is a major; G to A, a major; A to B₂ (three to four), a minor; B₂ to C, a major; C to D, a major; D to E, a major; E to F, a minor second.

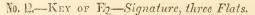
Questions.—What is the signature to the key of F? Ans. One flat. What letter is flat? A. B. Why do we flat B? A. To regulate the order of intervals. Name the letters, as they occur in this scale.

REMARK.—The flat keys are transposed a fourth instead of a fifth, and flats are used instead of sharps to regulate the order of intervals—the fourth of each new scale being flatted instead of the seventh being sharped as in the sharp keys, &c.

Second, third, and fourth transposition by flats stand thus:

No. II.—KEY OF B2—Signature, two Flats.







No. 13.—Key of Az-Signature, four Flats.



It will be perceived that in each succeeding new scale, the fourth of the old scale is taken as one of the new, and that an additional flat is used to each.

REMARK.—Other modulations may be procured by continuing to use additional flats, but as they would not be of any practical use, we omit them here. Questions should be proposed on all the scales, as in the key of F, and the practice of tunes should be introduced in all these keys, in the order of the transpositions as above.

LESSON X.

CONTINUATION OF THE MINOR SCALE.

EVERY major has its relative minor scale, founded on the third letter below, i. e. the relative minor to C is A; to D, B, &c. The order of intervals in the minor scale is the same as shown on page 17, in all cases.

1. What is the relative minor scale to G major? Answer. E.

2. What is the signature of the relative minor to any major scale? A. The same as its major.

3. What is the signature of E minor? A. One sharp.

4. Is it necessary to introduce any accidentals in the minor scale? A. Yes; the seventh is always sharped both in ascending and descending in the Harmonic form (for example, see page 17); but in the Melodic form only in ascending.

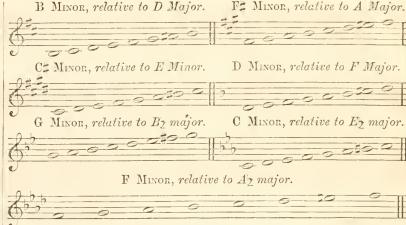
- 5. Which form of the minor scale is now generally used? A. The Harmonic.
- 6. Why? A. Because every note of the scale is susceptible of natural harmonies.
 - 7. What is the relative minor to A major? A. Fi minor.
 - 8. To E major? A. C= minor.
 - 9. To F major? A. D minor.
 - 10. To B2 major? A. G minor.
 - 11. To E2 major? A. C minor.
 - 12. To A₂ major? A. F minor.

ALLEGRO SPIRITOSO.

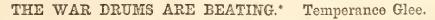
Practice tunes in all the minor scales.

Here we have all the minor scales at one view.

No. 1.—A MINOR, relative to C Major. E MINOR, relative to G Major.









- 1. The war-drums are best-ing, Up, sol-diers, and fight! The des-pot In-temperance Hurl down from his height, Oh, gird on your ar-mors, His min-ions are

 2. The clar-ion is sound-ing, From in land to shore! Your swords and your lances Must slum-ber no more! Shout, shout in your glo-ry, Your caps wav-ing

 3. March forth to the bet-tle All fear-less and cally The strength of your spirit Throw, in to your arm And let, your proud mot-to. Ring up, to the
- 3. March forth to the bat tle, All fear less and calm, The strength of your spir-it Throw in to your arm, And let your proud mot-to Ring up to the



- 4. Strike deep and un err ing, Nor dare to re treat, Tho' thousands by thousands The en e my meet, The thick-er the foe-men, The firm-er stand 5. Go forth in the path-way Your fore-fath ers trod! Ye, too, fight for freedom; Your Captain is God! Fling out your broad banner, A -gainst the blue
- 6. Not chains for the ty-rant, For chains are in vain! He's planning al-read-y To break them in twain! But raise your deep voi-ces, And shout the war-



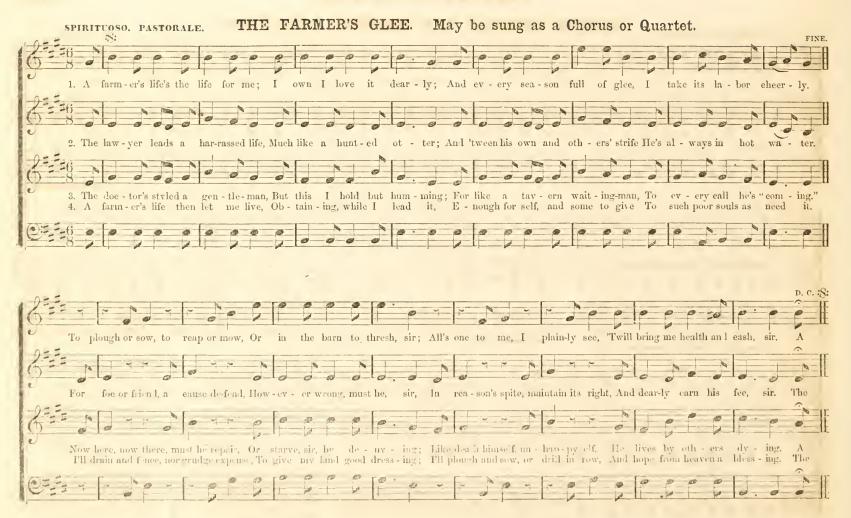
* By permission of L. WARREN, owner of the copy-right.











How

But































1.

The war-trumpet hushed, and our battles all o'er,
The opprest of all nations an asylum have found;
With fond, eager gaze they sought our blest shore,
And gladly stepped forth on freedom's holy ground.
Now happy to be beneath his vine and fig-tree,
Each rejoieingly boasts his loved liberty!
And the star-spangled banner still a welcome doth wave
To the land of the free and the home of the brave.

2

From bloody rite afar, and eruel Pagan ehain,
Afrie's heathen slaves, Christ's freedmen here become;
In comfort and in peace, among us to remain,
Till fitted at last for going safely home.
Bondmen theirs that good, Europe may buy with blood,
Kind heaven's best blessing—Freedom to worship God!
Our own star-spangled banner! O long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

3.

And where are the hosts, where the traitors would dare,
By the havoe of war, or fell faction's confusion,
Our own beloved country asunder to tear?
Their blood shall wash out their foul footsteps' pollution:
No refuge shall save either foeman or knave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

4

Then united as ever, as brethren let us stand,

Between our loved homes and all war's desolation;
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land,

Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, for our cause shall be just,
And this still our motto—"In God is our trust,"

And the star-spangled banner for ever shall wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!













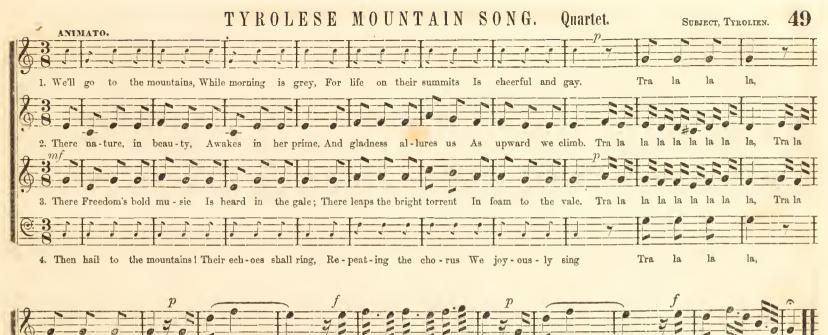








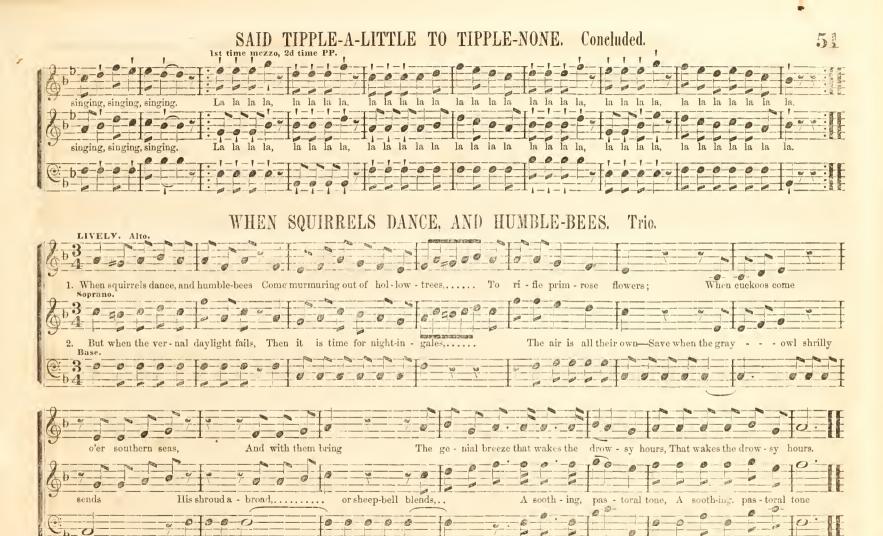


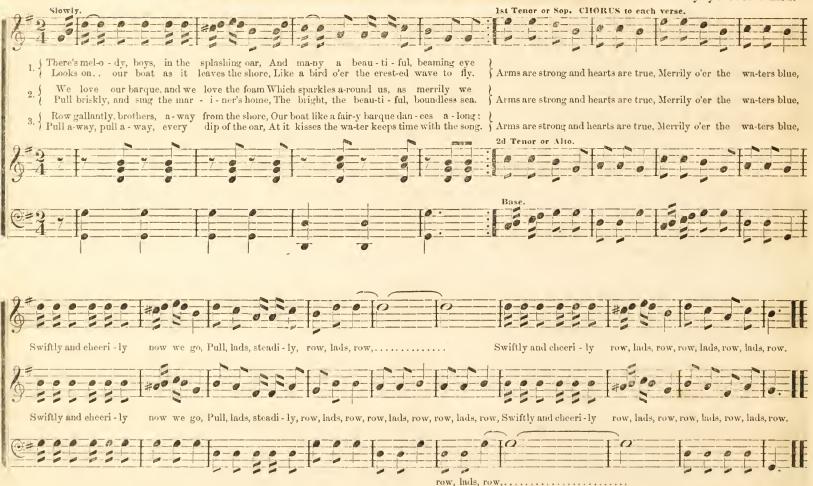


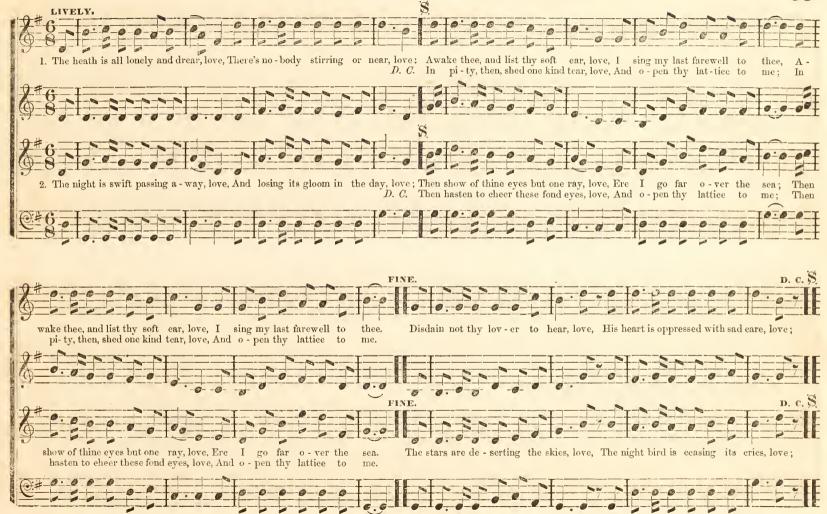


50 SAID TIPPLE-A-LITTLE TO TIPPLE-NONE. Dramatic Temperance Solo and Trio, for Male Voices





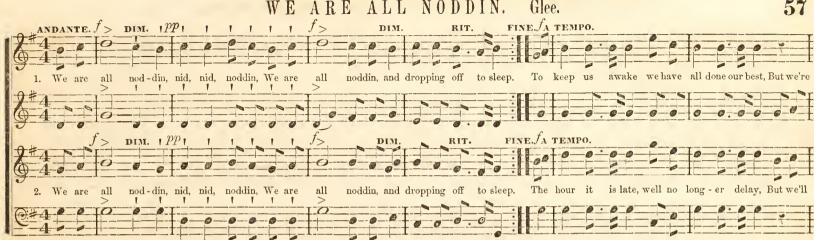






Were I but his own wife to wiu and to woo; Oh! sweet if the night of misfortune were closing, To rise like the morning star, darling, like you.





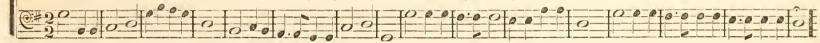
EVENING BELL.

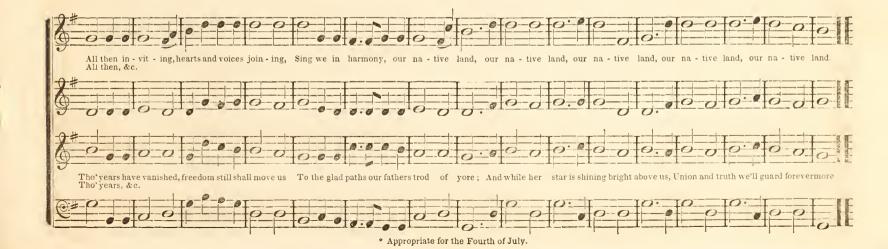






1. From hearts uplifted, strong, and yet lowly, Swells our sweet anthem upward to the sky, Giv-ing a tribute, well-earned and ho-ly, To those for freedom who could live and 2. From hearts, tho' glad, yet full of deep emotion, Louder our chorus proudly let us raise; Till earth and sky, and the upheaving o - cean, Shall ech-o back to us a na - tion's praise.





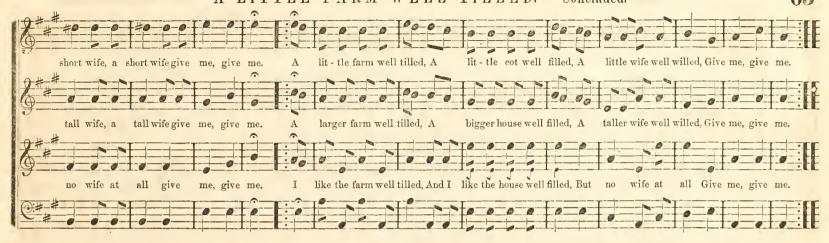


* May be sung as a Trio, omitting the Alto.

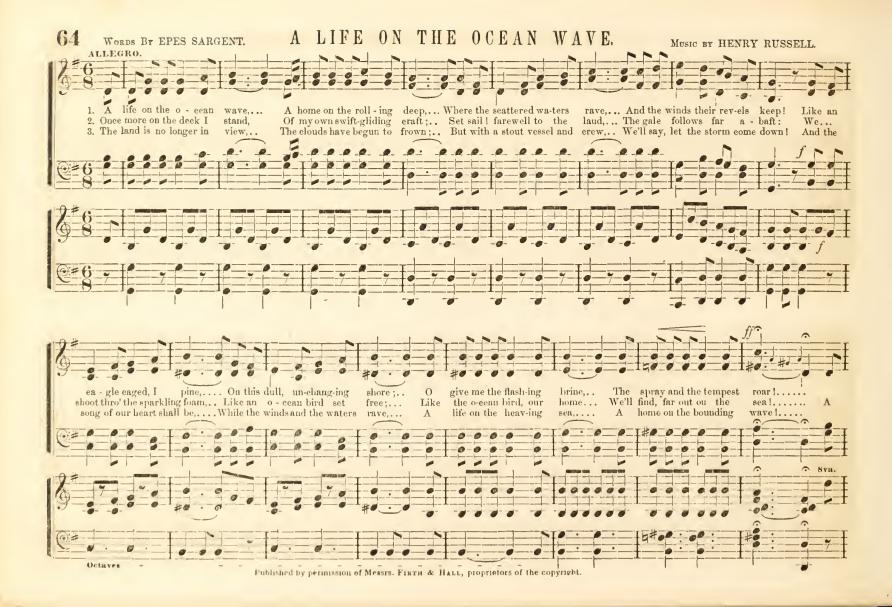




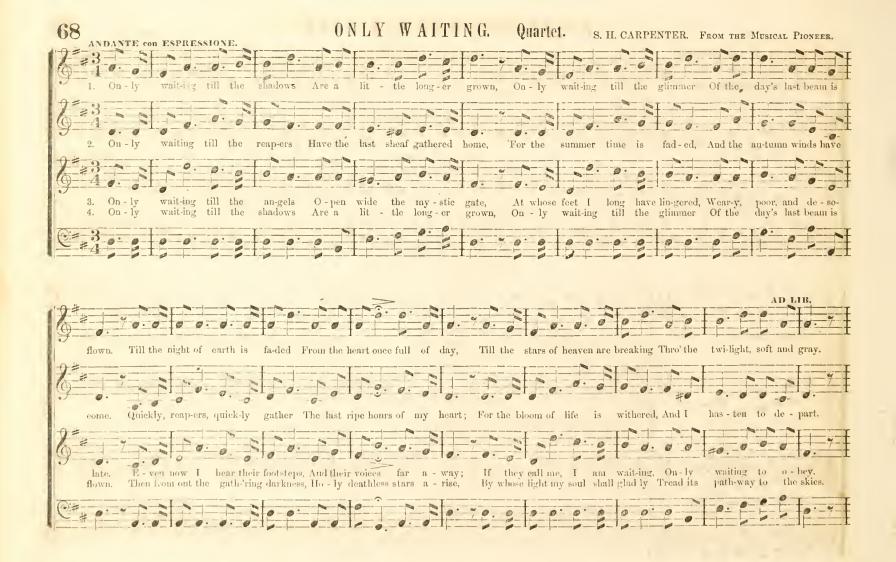
" By Solo Voices.









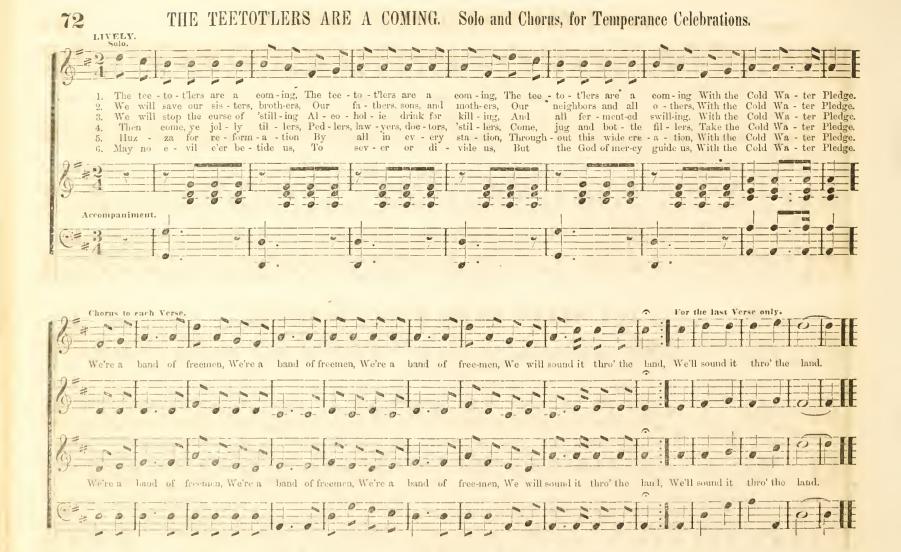




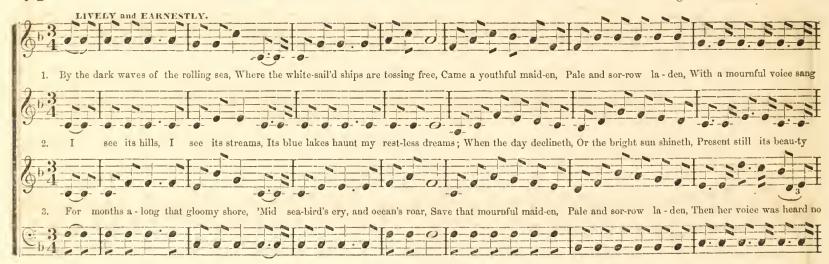








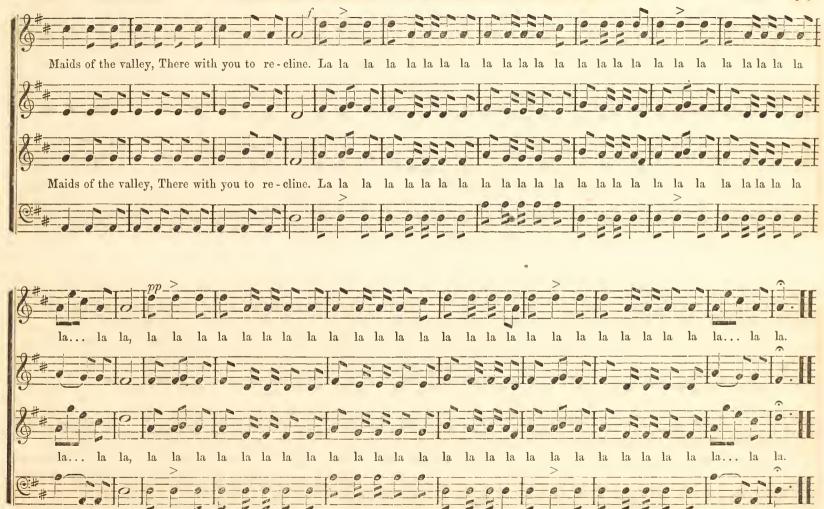




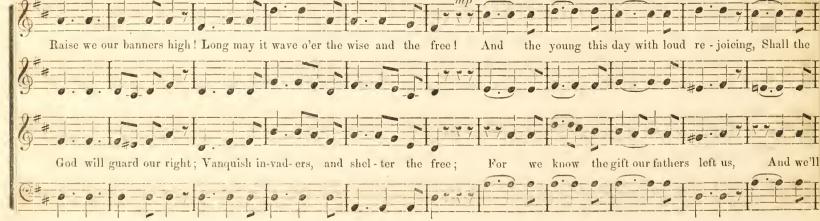


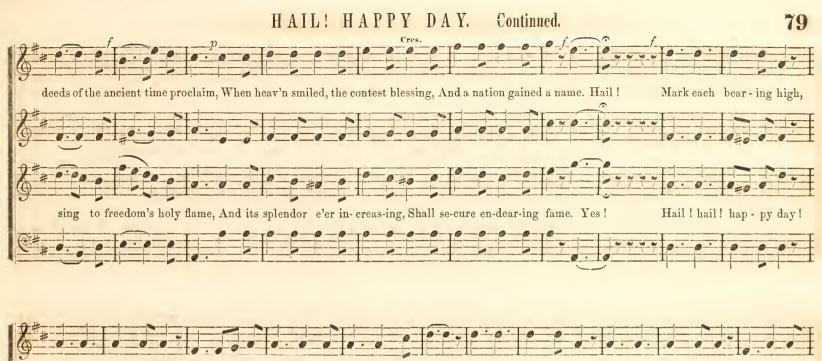


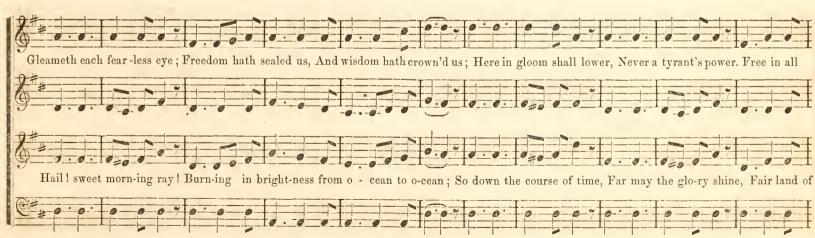


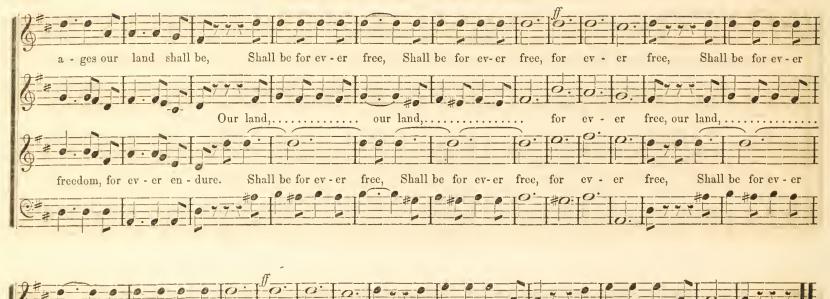




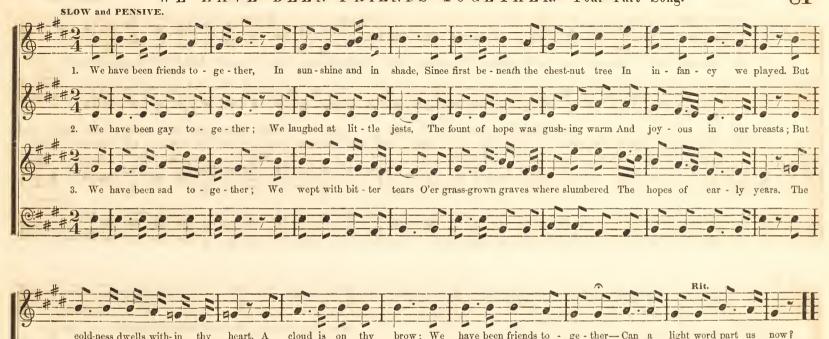








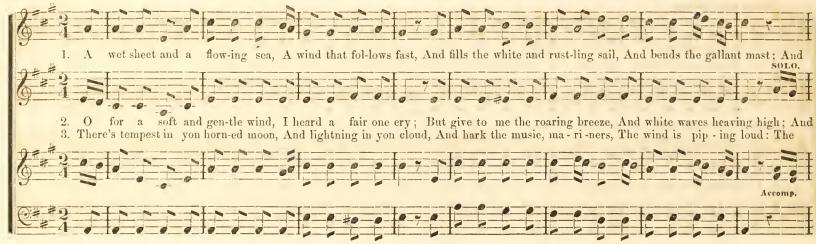






82

ALLEGRO.

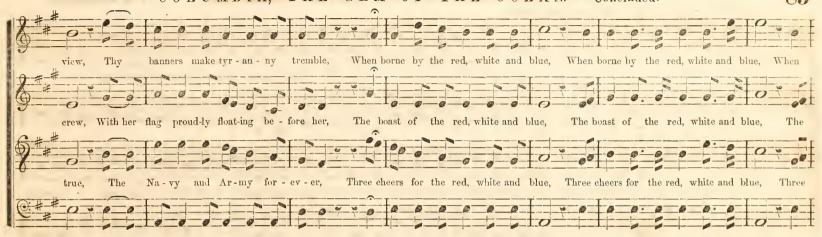






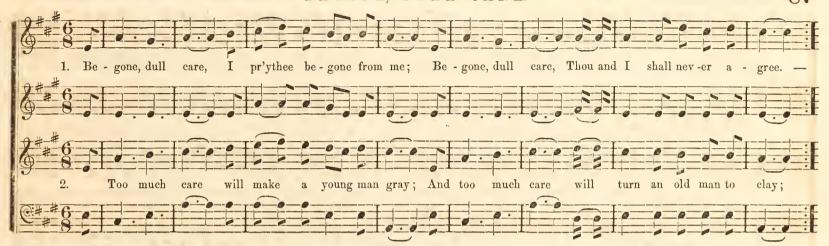


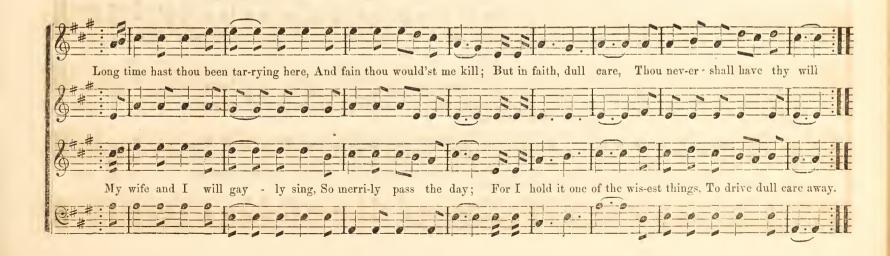




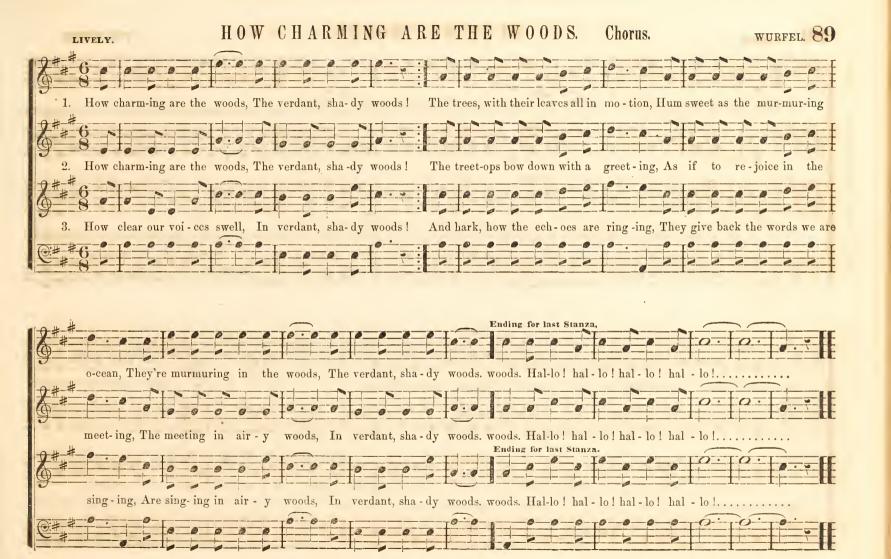


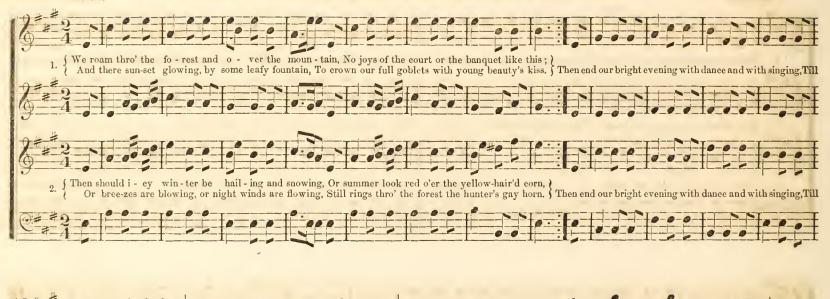
The heart that throbs with love and truth, Tho' humble it may be, Can boast of more than he who glides More smoothly down life's sea.

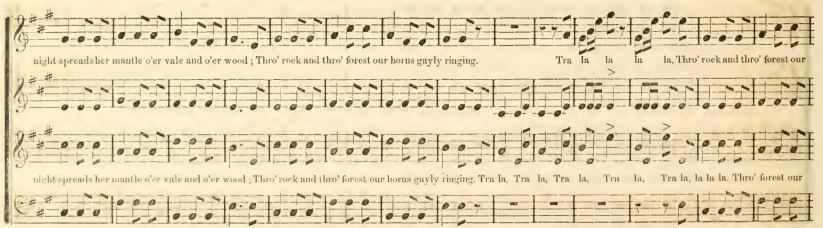














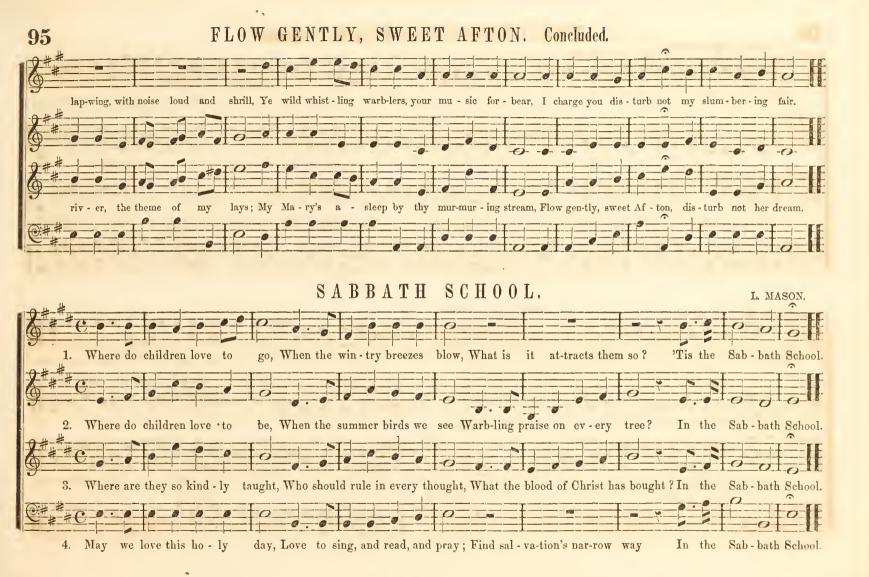










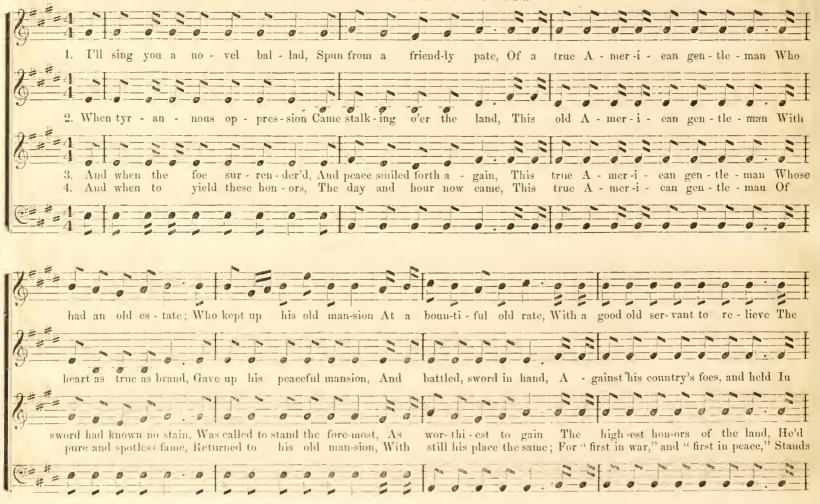


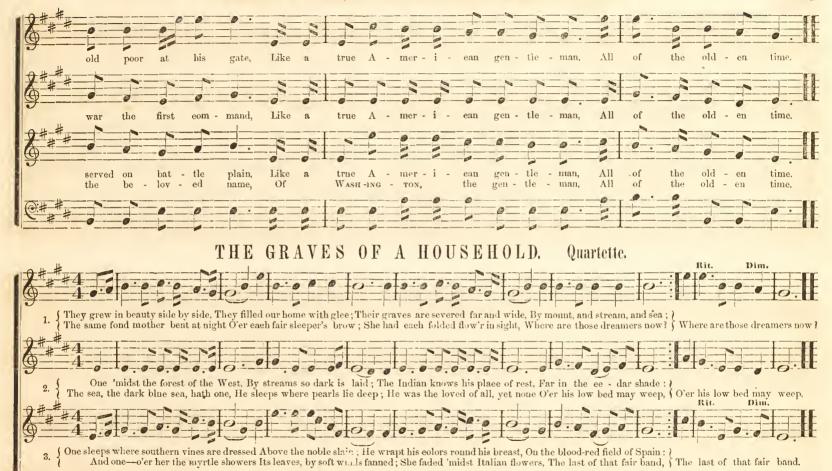




THE TRUE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN.

AN OLD SONG IN A NEW DRESS.



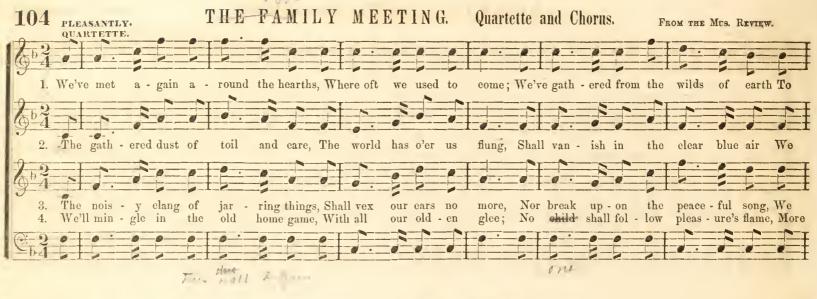


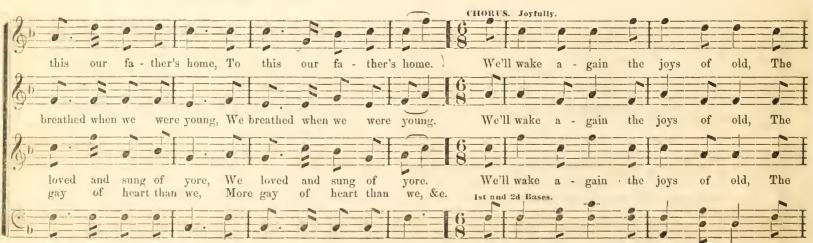


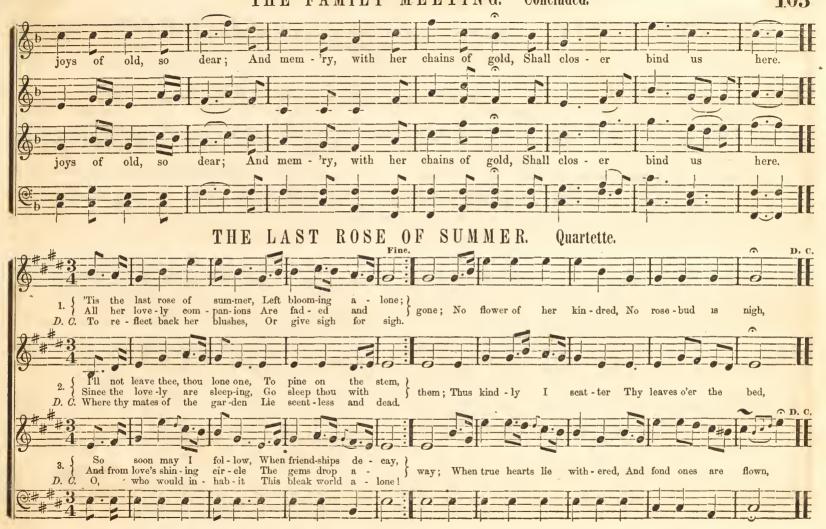












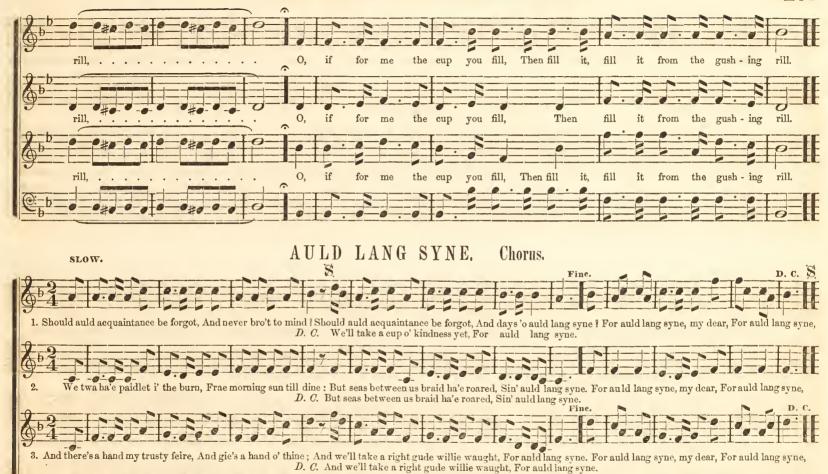




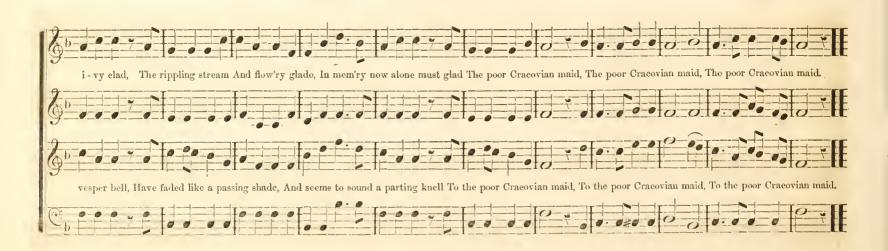


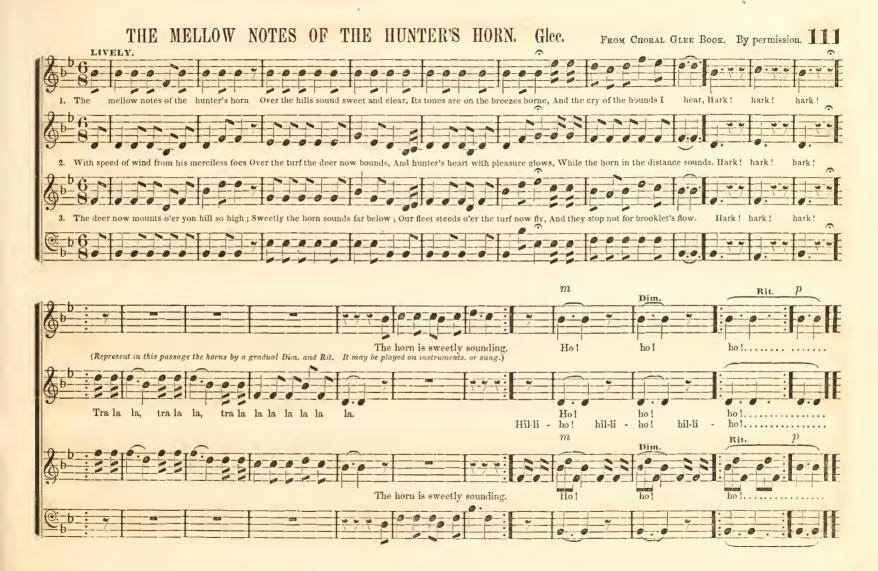


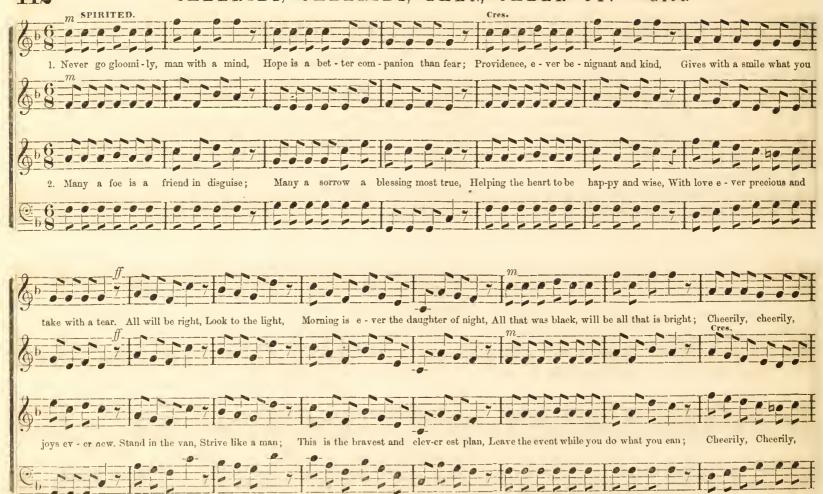


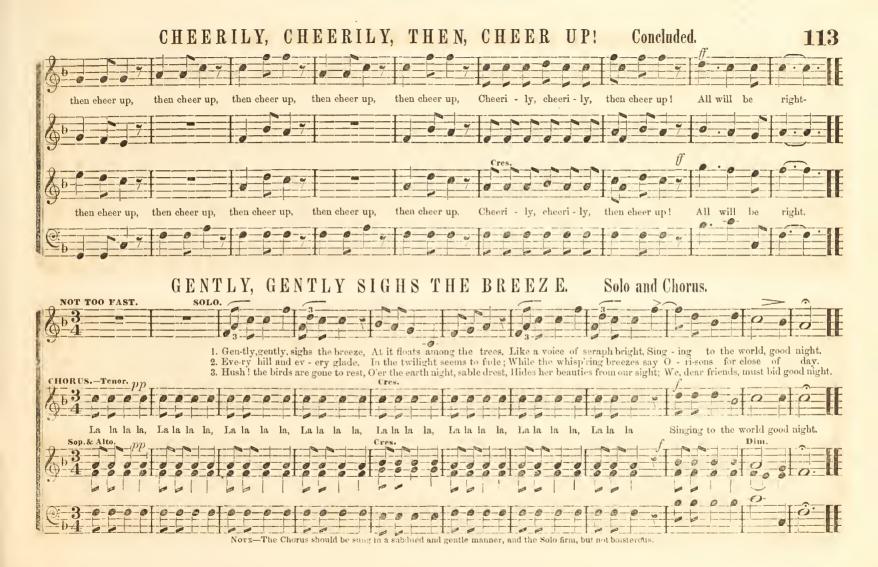










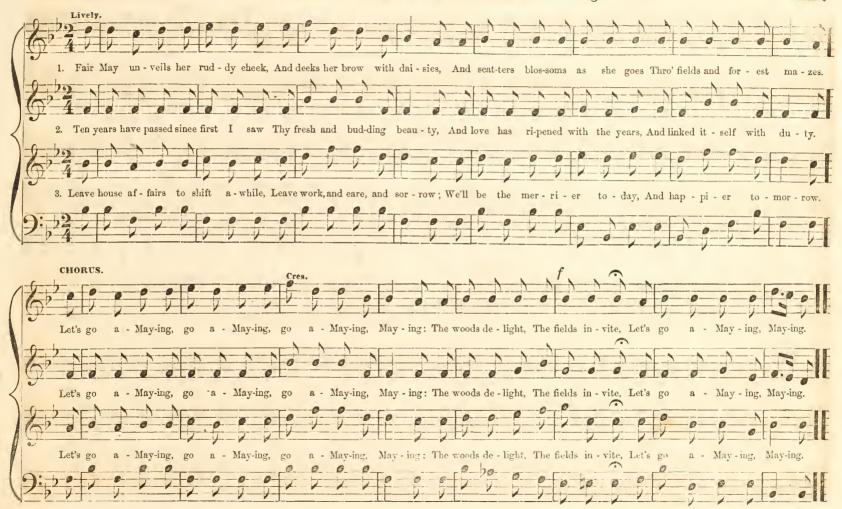




* The upper Rass may be omitted. In this beautiful piece the five lower voices should be kept subdued, and the sounds very much connected, so much so that the syllable should be enunciated to one continuous tone or murinur of the voice. This will be found particularly useful for drilling choirs to acquire a subdued and gentle style of performance. The utility of such practice cannot help being felt and perceived by all connoissours.





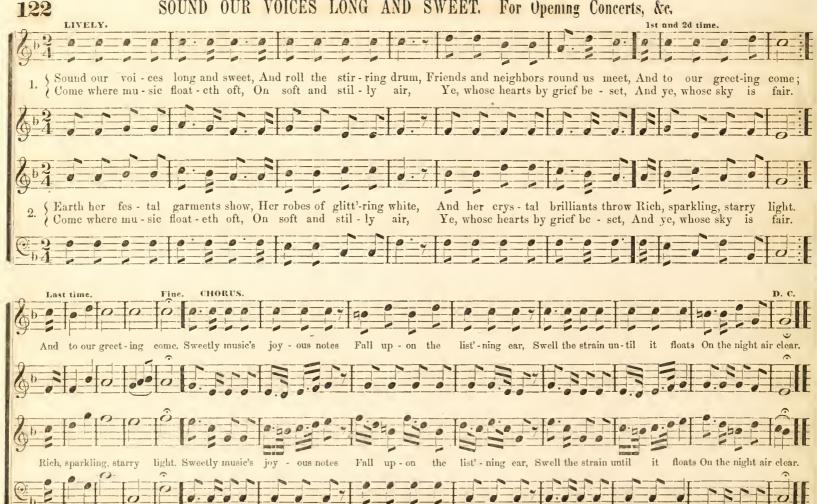


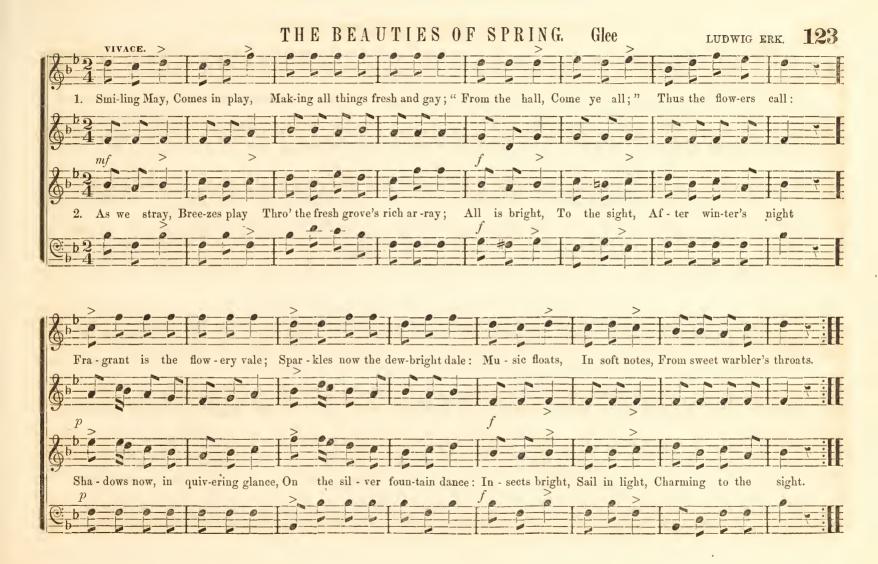


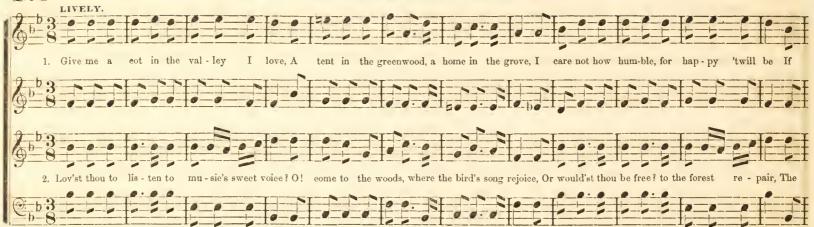




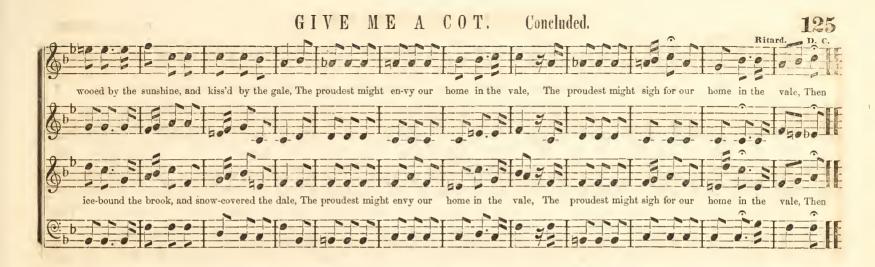




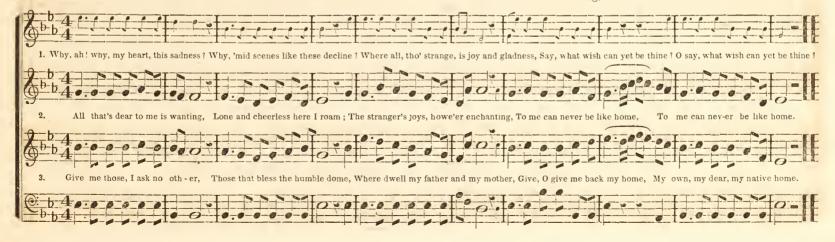


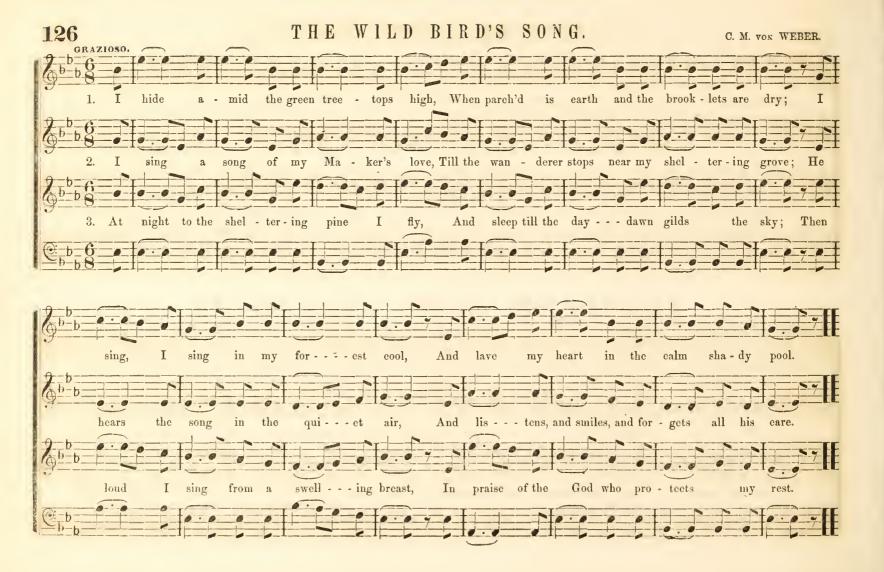


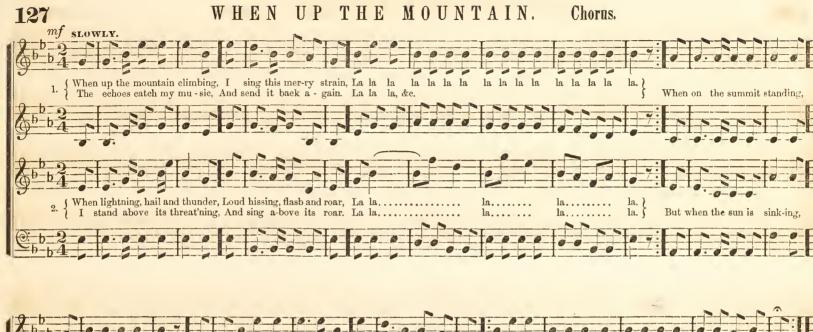




SWITZER'S SONG OF HOME. Four Part Song, or Trio.

















Spread to re - pose; Sweet o'er the heather hill, The wild flower blows. Bleak is the hill, Gone, are the sil - ver buds; Hush'd is the rill.

Days without number Thus on the wing Fly as the shadow Glides o'er the hill; Star of the morning Gilding our bloom, Lights up at evening
Our path to the tomb. Not this our Eden home, Rock'd by the blast, Not this our beacon star, Fading so fast: Dark through the stormy hours, Fleeting and short, Bark of our pilgrimage, Soon is at port.









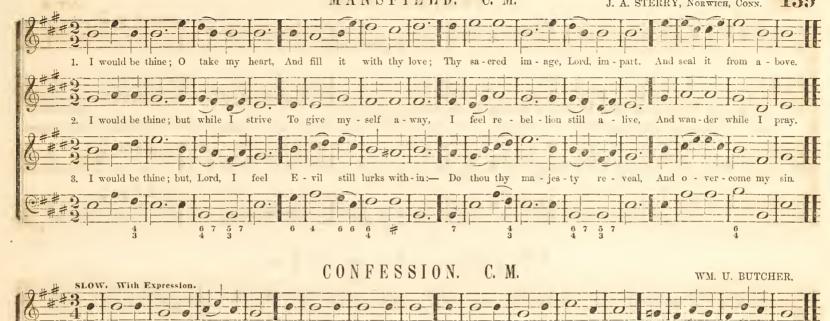
EASY AND PROGRESSIVE TUNES IN EACH KEY.





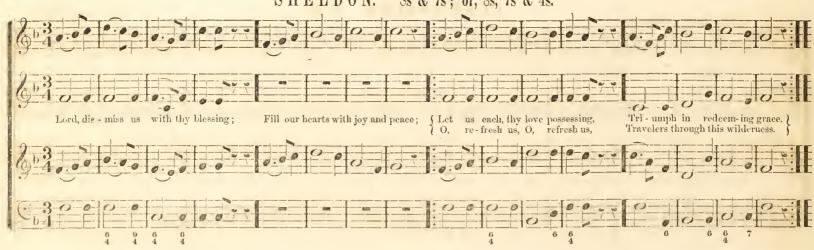


























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