

PUBLISHED EN JOHN CHURCH & CO

· 1873

YORK UNIVERSITY MUCIC DEPARTMENT

Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2010 with funding from Ontario Council of University Libraries

http://www.archive.org/details/joycollectionofn00blis

# THE JOY:

A COLLECTION OF

NEW AND CAREFULLY SELECTED MUSIC.

FOR

CLASSES, CHOIRS, AND CONVENTIONS.

By P. P. BLISS.

CINCINNATI:

JOHN CHURCH & CO. GEO. F. ROOT & SONS.

CHICAGO:

## A PREFACE

WOULD BE

USELESS TO MY FRIENDS, SENSELESS TO MY FOES, AND NOT READ BY STRANGERS;

So I omit it.

P. P. B.

## THE SINGING CLASS.

By GEO. F. ROOT.

### MUSICAL NAMES AND REPRESENTATIONS.

- I. Musical sounds are called TONES.
- II. Every tone has a *length*, named whole, half, quarter, eighth, sixteenth, dotted whole, dotted half, dotted quarter, dotted eighth, or some name of that kind, and is represented to the eye by a note. (?)

### III. Notes.

Whole Note.	Half Note.	Quarter Note.	Eighth Notes.	Sixteenth Notes.		
0			ن د	2		
Dotted Whole. Dotted Half. Dotted Quarter.			Dotted Eighths and Sixteenths.			
0.	P.	•	CB E	0.0 0.0		

IV. Every tone has a *fitch*, named, *absolutely*, C, D, E, or some name of that kind; also, named *relatively*, by such terms as key-note, or one, two, three, etc.; or tonic, dominant, sub-dominant, etc., and represented to the eye either by a horizontal line, or the space above or below it, thus:

#### STAFFS OF DIFFERENT CAPACITIES.

V.	Staff of	five lines,	each line	e having	a space abo	ve and	below	it—
in all	, eleven	places, or	degrees,	that may	represent	pitches.		

Space above,	
Fifth line,	
Fourth space,	
Fourth line, -	
Third space,	
Third line,	
Second space	
Second line,	
First space, -	•
First line,	
Space below.	

VI. Staff of five long lines and three short ones, each having a space above and below it—seventeen places representing pitches.

Third space above,	
Second line above,	
Second space above,	
First line above,	
Space above,	
Fifth line,	 
Fourth space,	
Fourth line,	 
Third space,	
Third line,	 
Second space,	
Second line,	 
First space,	
First line,	 
Space below,	
First line below,	
Second space below.	

VII. Staff arranged to represent the pitches of women's voices:



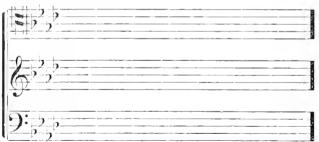
VIII. Staff arranged to represent the pitches of the higher voices of men:



IV. Staff arranged to represent the pitches of the lower voices of men:



X. Staffs arranged to represent a key. (The foregoing staffs, with eleffs, also represent a key.)



XI. Staff modified by accidentals:



DYNAMIC TERMS, AND SIGNS.

XII. Every tone has a *power* and *quality*, named by an appropriate word or term, and represented by the same (written or printed), or its abbreviation, or a corresponding sign.

XIII. FORTE, or f, loud.

Piano, or /, soft.

Mezzo, or m, medium.

Fortissimo, or ff, very loud.

Pianissimo, or pp, very soft.

Crescendo, or cres., or \_\_\_\_\_, increasing tone or tones.

DIMINUENDO, or dim., or \_\_\_\_\_, diminishing tone or tones.

Swell, or \_\_\_\_\_, increasing and diminishing.

Forzando, or fz, or >, a sudden burst of tone.

Somber Quality, tones of reverence, sadness, or fear.

CLEAR QUALITY, tones of courage, joyfulness, or gayety.

Maestoso, loud and majestic.

AFFETUOSO, soft and sad.

Dolce, soft and sweet.

CON SPIRITO, loud, or soft, and spirited.

CON DOLORE, with grief.

Giojoso, joyfully.

### THE FULL REPRESENTATION OF A TONE.

XIV. The tone here represented is a whole note, as to length represented by the note; middle C, as to pitch represented by the degree of the staff upon which the note is placed; loud, as to power; and majestic, as to quality, represented by the word maestoso.



#### TONES IN TUNES.

XV. Tones do not make tunes until they produce *pulsations* or BEATS in the mind, accented and unaccented.

XVI. Accented and unaccented beats make MEASURES.

XVII. When beats group themselves into twos (accented and unaccented), they make DOUBLE MEASURES.

XVIII. When beats group themselves into threes (one accented and two unaccented), they make TRIPLE MEASURES.

XIX. When beats group themselves into fours (accented, unaccented, lesser accented, unaccented), they make QUADRUPLE MEASURES.

XX. When beats group themselves into sixes (first accented, fourth less accented), they make Sextuple Measures.

Some tunes make one kind of measures, and some another.

### SILENCE IN TUNES.

XXI. Some beats in music take place in silence. These silences are called RESTS, and are represented by characters, called rests.

XXII		RESTS.		
Whole Rest.	Half Rest.	Quarter Rest.	Eighth Rest.	Sixteenth Rest.
Dotted Whole Rest.	Dotted Half Kest.	Dotted Quarter Rest.	Dotted Fighth Rest.	Dotted Sixteenth Rest.
-	LANGE.	٠ ٠	9.	<b>y</b> •

#### VOCAL TRAINING.

XXIII. From the first tone, the following things should be attended to:

- 1. Position—Sit or stand so that the chest and throat will have free action.
- 2. Breathing—Fill the lungs as full as the time will allow at every inspiration. Do not hold the breath in the lungs by shutting the throat, but control it entirely by the abdominal and intercostal muscles, keeping the throat open and relieved from pressure.

If you can utter a short sentence while the lungs are full, without the breath escaping, the right muscles are being used. (See Normal Musical Hand-book.) Use but little breath while singing.

- 3. QUALITIES OF TONE—Be able to produce *somber tones* by distending the throat, and *clear tones* by holding the throat in a more natural position. Remember that too much somber tone is injurious to the voice, and that the clear tone is the safe working tone.
- 4. Pronunciation—Strengthen the muscles, that give the consonant elements of the language, by special practice, as they require more distinctness for singing than for speaking.

See that the vowel sounds are pure and exact.

[If convenient, it is a good plan to have a large card, or an extra blackboard, always standing in the class-room, with the three headings conspicuous—RYTHMICS, MELODICS, DYNAMICS. Then, as fast as new topics are introduced, have the pupils place the names, terms, and characters belonging to them, under the right headings, and so in their appropriate departments. If the class are accustomed to think of a note as a Rythmic character, of the staff as a Melodic character, of a crescendo or somber tone as Dynamic, it will be a good exercise occasionally for the teacher to give out such names and terms as they have learned, and let the class say of each one whether it is Rythmic, Melodic, or Dynamic.]

[For a more full and complete explanation of every topic here touched upon, and for extended methods and exercises for teaching them, see Normal Musical Hand-book.]

## ANALYTICAL MUSIC TABLE.

ate: Andantino, moderately slow: Andante, slow: Adagio, very slow.

Lengths. . .

Measures, .

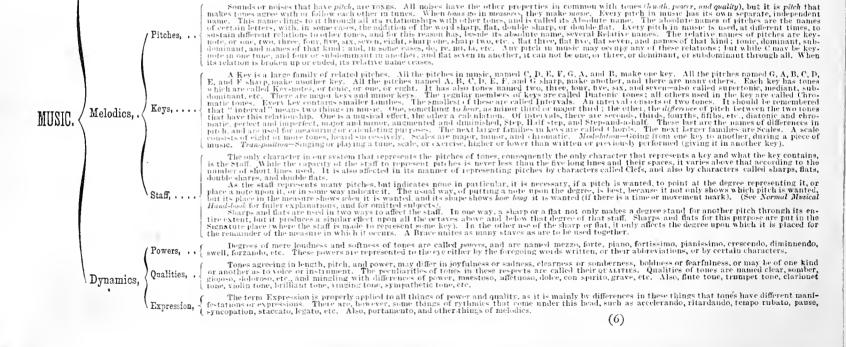
Rythmics.

Whole, Dotted Whole, Double Dotted Whole, and other notes and rests. Although these names popularly apply to the characters that represent length they are the only names in our system of the lengths themselves. The figure 1 sometimes stands for a whole note or its value; 2 for a half note; 4 for a gnar-

ter, etc. No length (note or rest) in music has always the same absolute duration. In one time a quarter may be long, and in another short; or it may vary by a faster or slower performance of the same time. Notes and rests are, therefore, said to have in themselves only relative length. (See Normal Musical

Beats. These are as follows: Mental Beats: Beats with the hand, or "beating time;" Beats with the voice, or "counting time;" Accented Beats; Unaccented Beats; Representations of Beats, or parts of Measure. Measures—Bars and the spaces they make, or representations of Measures. Beat-note. The note, or its value, that zoes with each lear. Any note, not dotted, may be beat-note; and this causes, in tenessentation, Varieties of Measure are indicated by figures in the torin of a traction, the upper figure showing the kind of measure, and the lower, the beat-note used. Compound Measures—Reasures in which the beat-note is a dotted note. There are Compound Double 68-8, Compound Triple (9-8), and Compound Quadruple (12-8) Measures. Any dotted note may be beat-note in Compound Measure, but the dotted quarter is usually taken.

The following are some of the terms in music that indicate movement: Presto, very fast; Aliegro, fast; Allegrotto, moderately fast; Moderato, moder-



## PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

Such instructions should be given as will enable the class to answer the questions belonging to each exercise.

No. 1.—What kind of measure does the figure 2 stand for? How many beats in double measure? Which is accented? How many measures in this exercise? How many bars? What kind of bar is the last one?

Beat and describe:

Down, up. 1

No. 2.—What kind of Note does the figure 4 stand for? Does 2-4 mean just two quarters in each measure, or the value of two quarters? What kind of notes are used in this lesson?

Beat and sing: 

No. 3.—Which staff is here used—treble, base or tenor? What shows that it is the treble staff? When men sing from the treble staff, do they sing the exact pitch indicated, or an octave lower? Which is C the name of-the length, juch, power, or quality of the tore? What does the line or space of the staff represent-the length, pitch, power, or quality of the tone? What represents the length? What character shows which line or space is wanted?

Sing without beating:



(7)

No. 4.—What are the pitch-names of these tones? What are their length-names? What helps you decide what power and quality they should have? Which tone is most satisfactory for an ending? What is such a tone called, in a key or in a tune?

Beat and sing:



No. 5.—Which staff is here used? Which degree represents key-note? When ladies and children sing from the base staff, do they sing the exact pitch represented, or an octave higher?



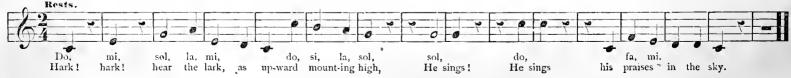
No. 6.—Which staff is here used? When ladies and children sing from the tenor staff, do they sing as written, or an octave higher? Which degree stands for middle C, in treble staff? In base staff? In tenor staff?



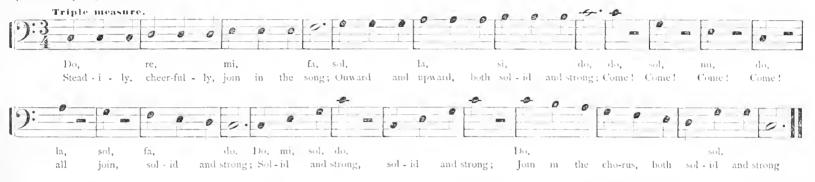
No. 7.—Is seven a good tone for key-note? Is it restful, or restless? Is six bold, or plaintive? Which is more bold, six or four?



No. 8.—What kind of rests? What power and quality do the words call for?



No. 9.—How many beats in triple measure? Which is accented? What do the figures 3-4 mean? What kind of note is here three beats long? What kind of power, and quality, should be given?



No. 10.—What kind of rest in last measure? What do the dots before one of the bars signify? Which time, singing the piece through, do you omit the three measures marked "2d time"? Which time do you omit the measures marked "1st time"?



No. 11.—How many beats has quadruple measure? Which are accented beats? What new note? How long? How many staffs to be used at once? What shows that two staffs go together? Which staff for female voices? Which for male voices? Joyful, or sad? Clear, or somber tone? What kind of power?



No. 12.—What kind of rests in this lesson? (The whole rest is used to fill a measure, in any kind of measure.)

Beat time carefully.



No. 13.—What kind of measure? How many heats has sextuple measure? (By this plan, the down and right beats are accented, as in quadruple measure, making the transition easy.)

Beat and describe:

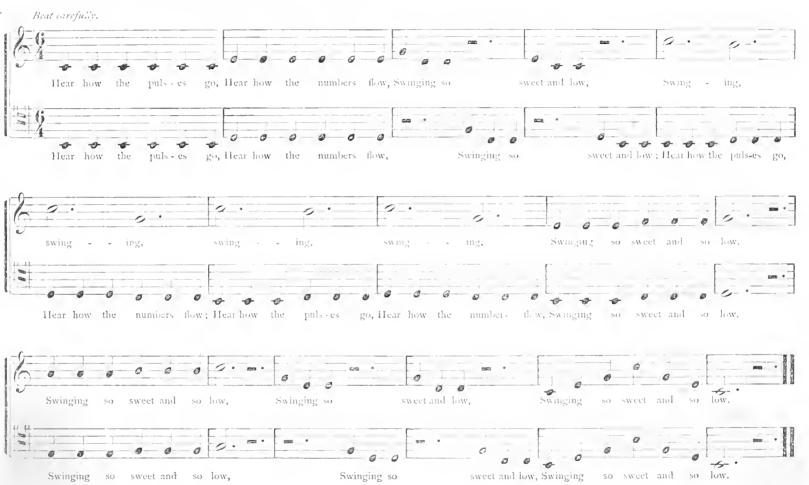
Down, left, left, right, up, up. Down, left, left, right, up, up. Down, left, left, right, up, up. Down, left, left, right, up, up.

No. 14.—What figure indicates sextuple measure? What do the figures 6-4 say? What is the peculiarity of the whole rest?



Down, left, left, Right, up, up. Now, this long measure sing, Down, left, left, Right, up, up. making our voices ring, Long, long, strong!

No. 15.—What kind of measure? What figure in licates sextuple measure? What other notes are equal to six quarters? What rests? Name several combinations of notes and rests. Do these words call for a lond power, or a soft power? For a somber quality, or a clear quality?



No. 16.—When the tones of a key above eight are used, what is eight called? What is next above one of the upper scale? Next? Next? Next? Where tones below one are used, what is one called? What is next below eight of the lower scale? Next? Next? What are the higher voices of men called? The lower? What are the higher voices of women called? What the lower?



No. 17.—What does the repeat include? Which parts sing the abbreviations, in the last line of each verse?



### THOU WHO ART ENTHRONED.

No. 18.—How many tones are sung to one syllable, where the slur is used?



## Come, Dearest.

No. 19.—What are the new notes? How many with a beat? How should the beats move—fast or moderately slow? What indicates that?

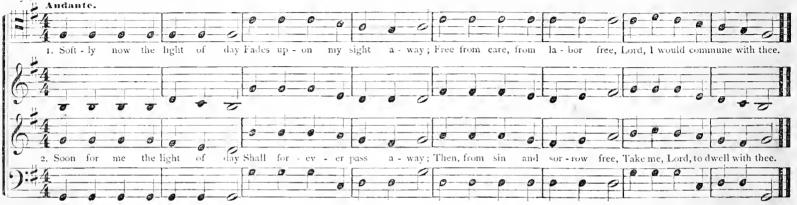


No. 20.—11ow should the beats move here—slow, or rather lively? What indicates that? What do the letters D. C. stand for? What is the meaning of the word "Da Capo"? Of "Fine"?

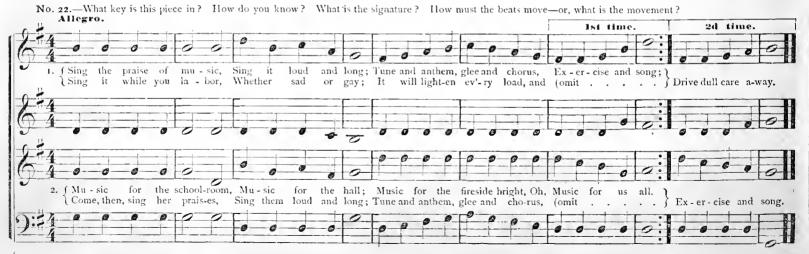
(It will have a good effect to sing this piece right after the previous one, connecting both together.) FINE. Allegretto. Trells ! Hark ( Hark! met - 11 - by they ring, 1 Come. let us join! Conic ! har - mo - ny CHark! met - ri - ly mel - o - dy, Let each take im - i - tate their the let join, and we'll a part in har - mo - ny Come, ( Hark! the bells! Hark! and how mer - 1i - ly they ring. 1 Come! the Come. us join! har - mo - ny and sing. D. C. How I love a peal of bells! Of hope and joy their mu-sic tells; When trav'ling homeward weari - ly, They greet us

How I love a peal of bells! Of hope and joy their mu-sic tells; When trav'ling homeward weari - lv, They greet us ev - er cheer - i - ly.

No. 21.—What is the name of the tone that is higher than F and lower than G? If we sing F sharp instead of F (the other tones being the same that we have been singing), what will be key-note? What tone in the Key of G, is not in the Key of C? What tone in the Key of G? What shows you that the staff represents the Key of C? What shows you that the staff represents the Key of G? (Whatever shows what key the staff represents, is called the signature of the key.) How do the beats move in this tune?



## THE PRAISE OF MUSIC.

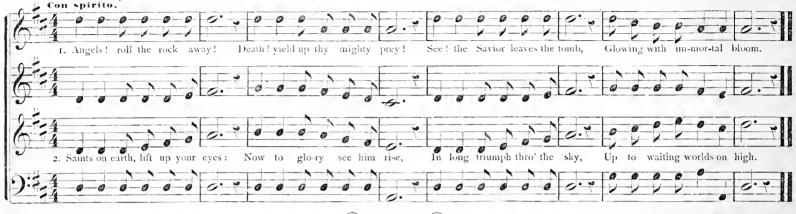


No. 23.—When do the two tied eighth notes represent one tone? When are they to be sung as if there were no tie? What word does double p stand for? What does planssimo mean? Are the beats here to move last, or slow? What word indicates that? Which beat of the measure does this piece commence with?



## Angels, Roll the Rock.

No. 24.—What tone is higher than C, and lower than D? If we leave out C, and sing C sharp, with the other tones that we have been singing in the Key of G, what will be key-note? What tones in the Key of D, are not in the Key of C? What tones in the Key of C, are not in the Key of D? How is the staff made to represent the tones of the Key of D? What is the signature of the Key of D? How should the beats move here? What power? What quality—sad or joyful?



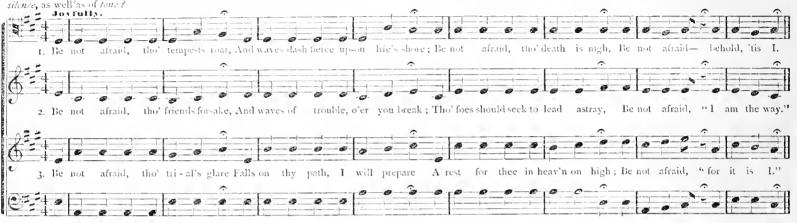
ONE BY ONE.

No. 25.—What tones make the Key of D? What is the signature of this key? Is this tune to be sung in an abrupt, or in a smooth and connected manner? What word indicates this style? (See Hand-book for pronunciations.)



No. 10.—What new notes are here? How many sixteenths go with a licat? How many equal to an eighth? To a quarter? To a half? To a whole? 1. Moth-er, watch the lit - tle feet, Climbing o'er the gar-den wall, Bounding thro' the bu - sy street, Running in the shed and hall, 2. Moth-er, watch the lit - tle hand, picking ber-ries by the way, Mak-mg hous - es in the sand, Tossing up the tra-grant have Moth-er, watch the lit - tle heart, Beating soft and warm for you; Wholesome les-sons now im-part—Keep, O keep that young heart true, Nev-er count the moments lost, Nev-er mind the time it costs; Lit - tle feet will go a - stray, Guide them, moth-er, while you may. Nev-er dare the ques-tion ask, "Why to me the wea-ry task?" For these lit-tle hands may prove Mes-sen-gers of light and love. Ex-tri-cat-ing ev'-ry weed, Sowing good and precious seed; Harvest rich you then may see Ri-pen for E - ter - ni - ty. 

No. 27.—What key is the staff here made to represent? What tone in the key of A is not in the key of D? What new character is here? Are the pulsations or heats continued or suspended during the pause or hold? How long are they suspended? At the taste of the performer—here about three times as long as the note or rest over which the character is placed. How should the hand be held at the pause? Still, (after the beat is made), ready for resuming the time. Can we make a hold of charge as well as of tour?



### ONCE MORE AT HOME.

No. 28.—What key? What kind of measure? What movement? What quality of tone?

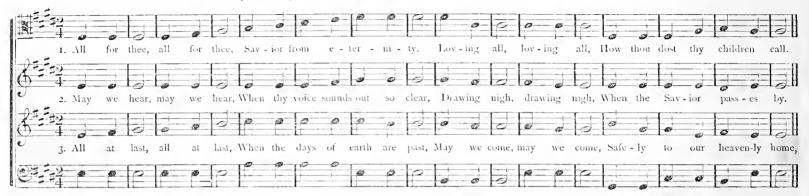


No. 29.—What is the movement of this piece? When sextuple measure goes rather fast, how many beats may be used in sead of six? It two beats in the measure are used here, the value of how many quarters will go with each beat?

(At the letter Z, let the alto and base make a continuous sound, with the teeth together, as if commencing the wird "Zeal," at the jatch indicated.)

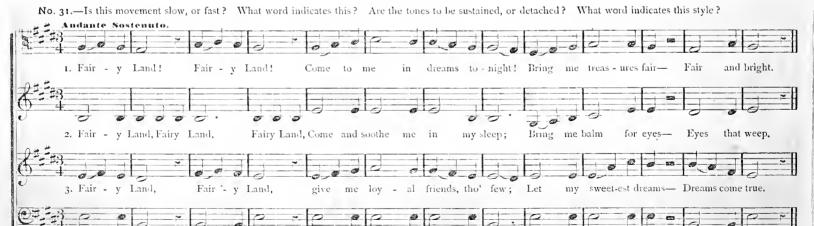


No. 30.—What key do these staffs represent? What new tone is here used? What is its relative name in this key? What quality of tone should be used—light, or reverent? When the movement is not marked, by what do you decide how fast to sing?



## FAIRY LAND.

Words by J. R. M.



No. 32.—What does m stand for? What does mezzo mean? What does f stand for? What does forte mean? What does double f stand for? What does p stand for? What does piano mean? Double pp?



No. 33.—In what key is this piece? What tone in the Key of F, is not in the Key of C? Between what pitches of the Key of C is B flat? Which tone is omitted to make room for B flat? What is the name of the character that makes the staff stand for this key? What movement do these words and music call for? What power? What quality of tone?

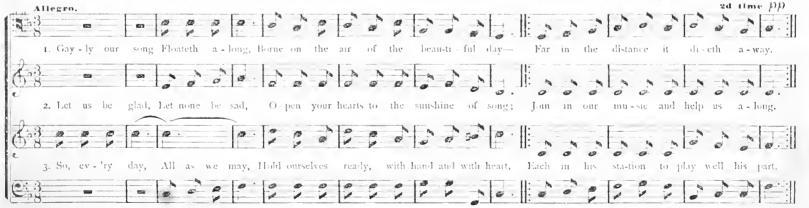


No. 34.—Modulation—In what key is the second line of this tune? What is the name of the character that makes the staff stand for B, where that tone is wanted? When a natural (or sharp, or flat) is used in the course of a piece of music, instead of in the signature place, what is it called? How far does the influence of an accidental extend? (Only through the remainder of the measure in which it occurs.) If you apply syllables to this second line, as if it were in the key of F, what syllable will you give to B? What is going from one key to another, in the course of a piece of music, called?



### Gaily our Song.

No. 35.—Where does the modulation take place here? To what key? What kind of measure? What is beat note? Then, what variety of triple measure? Which line do the treble voices omit? Should their long tone be sustained evenly, or with a crescendo? What expression, as to power and quality?









No. 37.—What tones cluster around B flat as key-note? What tone has the Key of B flat, that the Key of F has not? How is the staff made to represent the tones of this key? Is there a modulation in this piece?



No. 39.—What is the new key? What characters are required to make the staff represent this key? To what other key does this music modulate in the conrse of the piece? What expression should here be given? (referring to power and quality.) What movement?



No. 40.—What power, quality, and movement should here be given? Which of these three things has the composer indicated? Which not? How can you tell what they should be? Andantino. Six beats. Hark, I hear the whip-poor-will, A - far in the shall - 'wy Sweet and low his plaint - ive tones, Poor Winppoorwill, whippoorwill, hear, Whip-poor - will, whip-poor - will, hear, Whippoorwill, whippoorwill, Hark, I hear the whip-poor-will, A - far in the shad -Sweet and low his plaint - ive tones, Poor his plaint - ive tones, Ves, sweet and low whip - poor-will's mur - m'ring wail; . Sweet and low his plaint - ive tones, Poor Whipp orwill, who poorwill, hear, his mur - mur - mg, Whippoor-will, whippoor-will, hear, Whitpoorwill, whippoorwill. hear his plaint - ive tones, Yes, sweet and low his plaint - ive tones, Poor whip - poor-will's mur - m'ring wail; . . . . Sweet and low whip-poor - will's mur - m'ring wail, Poor whip-poor - will, whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will's mur - mur - mg wail. . . . m'ring, his mur minng wail. . . . naur his mur - m'ring, Whippoor - will, whip-poor-will's mur m'ring wail. . . . . miring, hear mur

m'ring,

mur

whip-poor - will's mur - m'ring wail,

his

mur

m'ring

wail.

## WHEN BEAUTY CLOTHES.

No. 41.—Which part has the principal tune, in the second section of this piece? What key is it in? What does "Dal Segno" mean? To what sign does it tell you to go? Should this be sung with sextuple, or compound double measure? What quality? Abruptly, or gracefully?

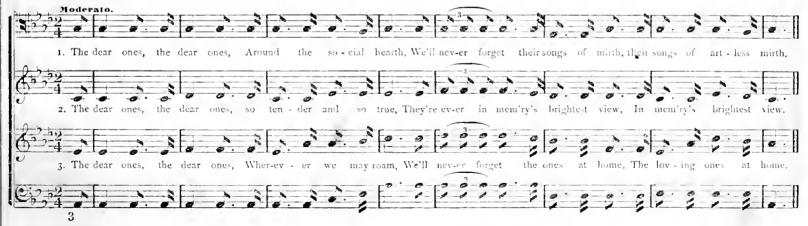


No. 42.—What key? What tones constitute this key? How is the staff made to represent it? What, then, is signature? In what other key that we have had does the second space of treble staff represent key-note? Does this space in the key represent the same pitch in the key of A that it does in the key of A flat?



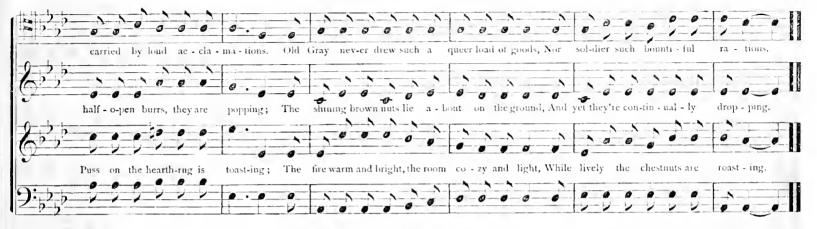
## THE DEAR ONES AT HOME.

No. 43.—When three tones are sung in the time of two, what do they form? What figure indicates a triplet? What combination of lengths come frequently to one beat in this piece? How many sixteenths is a dotted eighth equal to? Which element of the word "dear," given distinctly, will make the word earnest?



No. 44.—Is this to be sung fast, or slow? In sextuple, or double compound measure? With heaviness, or vivacity? With a somber, or clear quality of tone? With sadness, or merriment?





#### BUILDING THE MINOR SCALE.

No. 45.—If you take five from any of the keys we have been singing in, and substitute a tone a half step higher, what kind of a key will be the result? If this kind of a key is called a Minor Key, what are those called that we have been using? What tone is taken from the Key of C Major, to make its relative minor key? What tone is used instead of G? What is home, or key-note of this minor key? What syllable is applied to key-note? What to the new tone? Is the minor key joyful, or plaintive? (The principal difficulty will be from six to seven, or vice versa.)



## Savior, Comfort Me.

No. 46.—What key is this piece in? What tone has the Key of A Minor that C Major has not? Which line here has G, and not G sharp? Then, what key is that line in? Is the staff arranged for the Key of A Minor in the signature place, or by accidentals? What major key has the same arrangement in the signature place as this? What quality of tone here—clear, or somber? What movement?



## COME AND REST.

No. 47.—What key is this piece in? To what key does it modulate? What is the tone of modulation? What tone of C Major is the same as one of its relative minor key? What tone of A minor is the same as one of its relative major key?



No. 48.—When a tone, not belonging to a key, is so introduced that it does not cause modulation, what is it called? What are chromatic tones here? What syllable ,do you apply to two? What to sharp two?

1. Come in thy gladness, come in thy sor-row, Come when the winds sweep o - ver the sea; Come in the evening, Come on the morrow, 2. Come when life's troubles 'round thee are clinging, Come when thy heart filled with anguish may be; Come when the spring-birds sweet-by are sing-ing, 3. Come at thy pleasure, sure is the greeting-On - ly delight our loved one shall see; What -e'er the time or place of the meeting,



No. 49.—In what key is this piece? What is the relative minor to G major? What is the tone of modulation in going from G major to E minor? In which line does this modulation occur here



No. 50.—Do these figures indicate simple or compound measure? What kind of compound measure? What kind of compound measure do 6-8 sometimes mean? What is always beat-note in compound measure? What is the relative minor here? What, the tone of modulation?



#### THE MUSIC OF THE PINE.

No. 51.—Which accidental leads to the relative minor of this key? Which to the key of A? Which accidentals indicate chromatic tones? Moderato. I. I love the strange wild ech - oes, A - mong the deep blue hills, That mock the sigh of the stir - ring leaf, And the song of the moss - v 2. Be-neath its grate - ful shad - ow, I sit and muse a - lone, And hear the voice of de - part - ed years, As I list to its direc-like 3. A - mid the gath-'ring tem - pest, It rears its state - ly form, Its fit - ful moan groweth wild - er, With the howl - ing of the But hark, in the dim old for - est, When day's last beams de - cline, A low, sweet sound is steal - ing- 'Tis the For list! how sweet - ly plaint - ive- 'Tis the lm - ger, When day's last beams de - cline, twi - light, When fu - ture years de - cline, This low, sweet sound will mur - mur- 'Tis the pine, the pine, 'Tis the mu - sic of the pine, The mu - sic of the pine. mu - sie of the pine, 'Tis the mu - sie of the 'Tis the mu - sic of the pine, The mu - sic of the pine. mu - sic of the pine. 'Tis the mu - sic, 'Tis the mu - sic, DD Echo. 'Tis the mu - sic, 'Tis the mu - sic of the pine, The mu - sic of the pine. 'Tis the mu - sic, mu - sic of the pine,

#### A Hundred Years Hence.

From a song by John W. Hutchinson.

4 I

No. 52.—Is there a modulation in this piece? What, then, do these accidentals represent? What are the chromatic tones used here









### VOCAL EXERCISE.

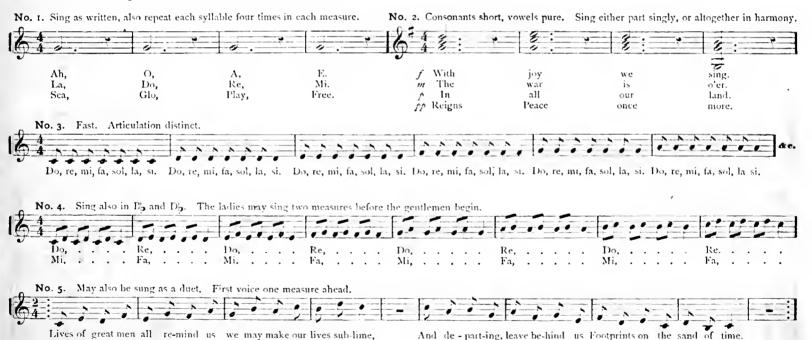
(For Class Drill.)

1st. Position: Erect and easy. 2d. Inhalation: Sudden and silent.

Retain the breath eight counts, twelve counts, sixteen counts.

Let us then be up and do ing With a heart for an - y fate.

Sustain a tone eight counts, twelve counts, sixteen counts.



Still a - chieving, still pur - su - ing, Learn to la - bor and to wait,



## Vocal Exercise. Concluded.

In order to give the imagination more freedom, pieces are composed for the voice, without words, called Solfescios. The best singers regard the practice of solfeggios important not only for the object mentioned above, but for improvement in the management of the breath (and consequently in phrasing), and in execution; while the effort to express joy, gaiety, cheerfulness, courage, &c., as well as the more plaintive and sad emotions by their means, is of the greatest importance in developing the power to make use of different qualities of tone. As there are no words in solfeggios to give definiteness to the expression, as far as it relates to emotion and consequent quality of tone, it is obvious that such an interpretation of the music may be given as will be in accordance with its character. It will be found in all solfeggios that several



## DEVOTIONAL SERVICE, No. 1.

These services are prepared for those who wish musical exercises of a specially devotional character, for the daily opening of Convention or Institute work.

A-men.

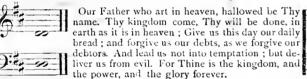


- I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence | cometh my | help.
   My help cometh from the Lord which made | heaven and | earth.
- 2. He will not suffer thy foot to be moved, He that keepeth thee | will not | slumber. Behold, He that keepeth Israel shall neither | slumber nor | sleep.
- 3. The Lord is thy keeper, the Lord is thy shade upon thy | right | hand.

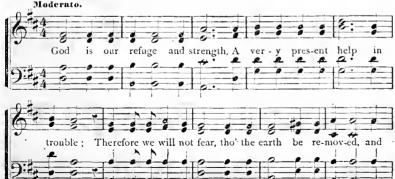
  The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the | moon by | night.
- 4. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil, He shall pre- | serve thy | soul.

The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for | ev - er - | more.

#### THE LORD'S PRAYER.





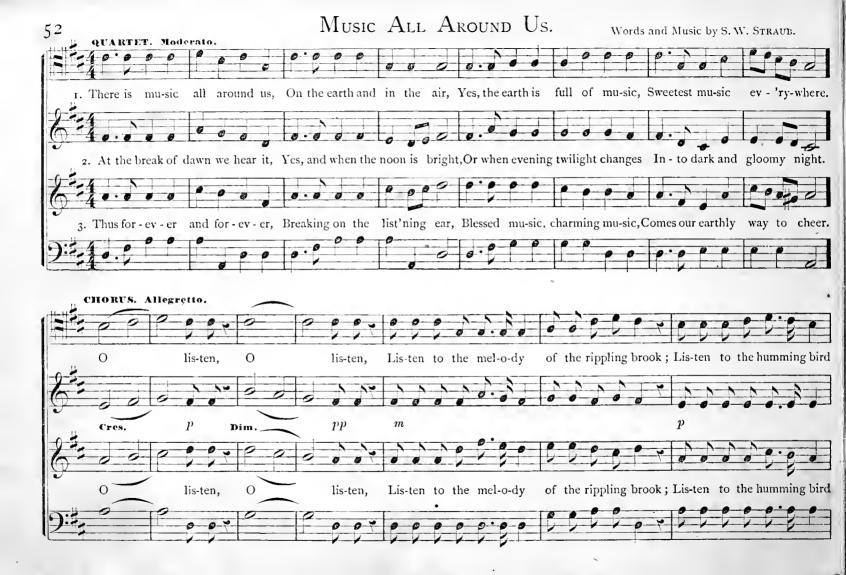




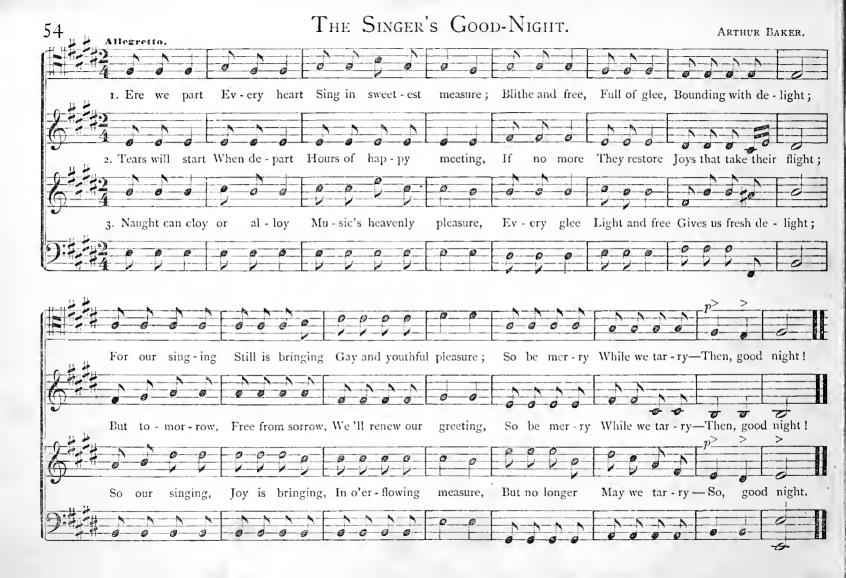


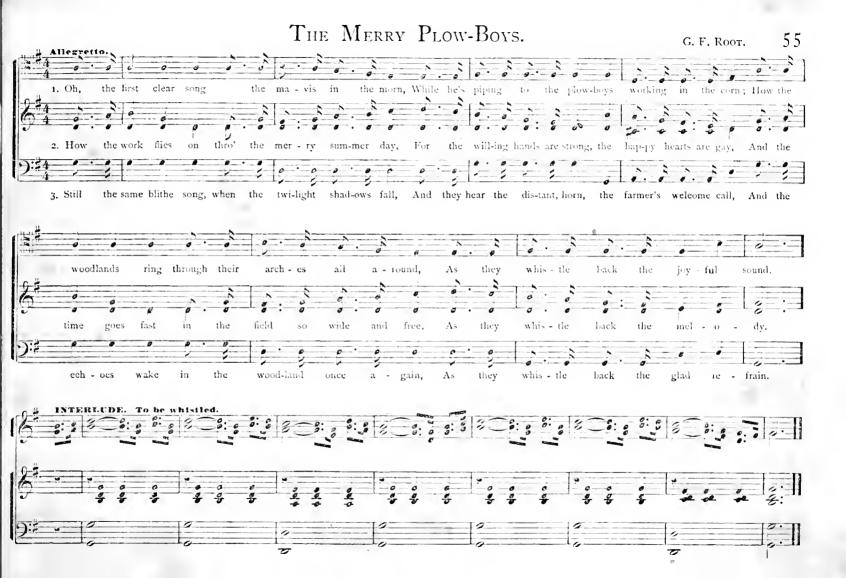












Sing immediately after second verse, without interlude, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," to the tune Old Hundred.

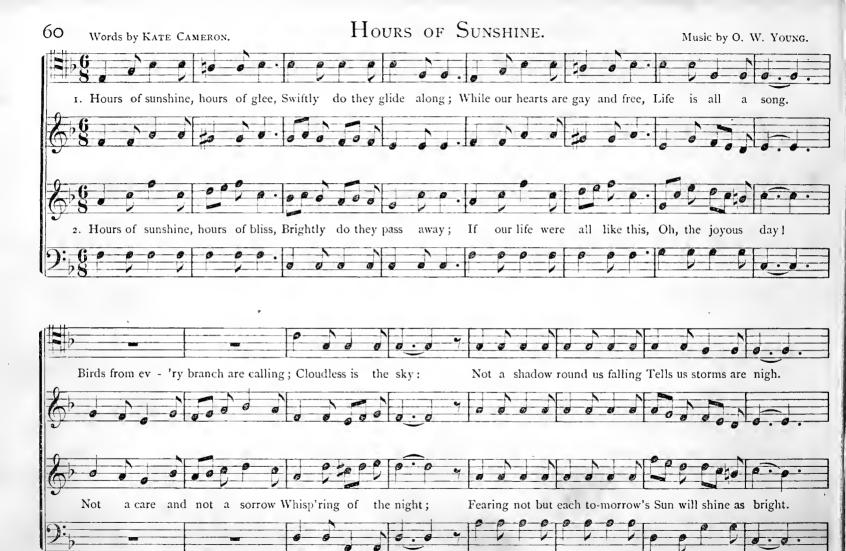


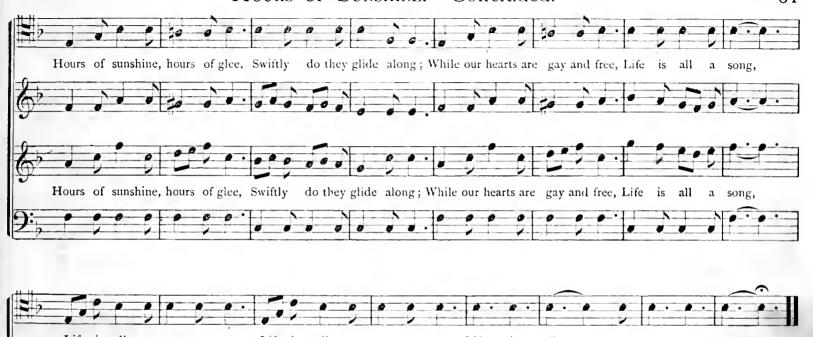


# Kaleidoscope. Continued.









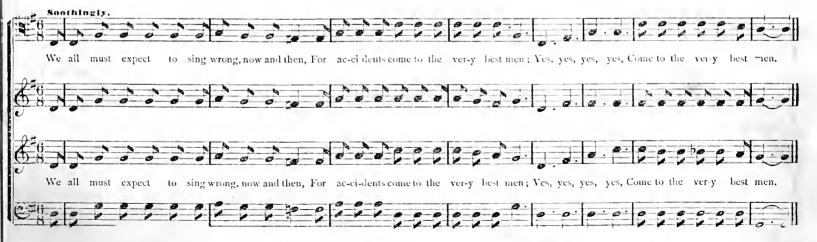


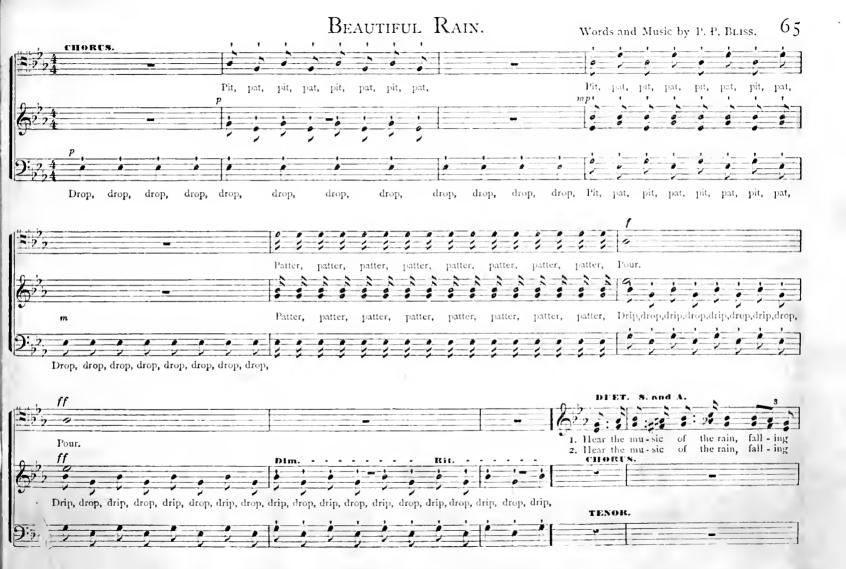
Let the Mowing Chorus be sung first alone, twice through—once diminishing, from very loud to very soft, and once singing from very soft to very loud, to represent the gradual mowing away to a distant part of the field, and the gradual return. The diminuendo and erescendo must be from beginning to end each time, very long and very gradual. When this is done, let the Spreading Chorus be sung once through, from very loud to very soft, as if following after the mowers; then let both choruses be sung together, from very soft to very loud, as if returning together.





#### Accidents.









- 1. Jack and Gill went up the hill To draw a pail of
  2. Lit tle Jane ran up the lane To hang her clothes a
  3. Nim-ble Dick ran up so quick, He tumbled over a
- 4. Care-ful Mat took up the cat, And flung her in the 5. Whined one young pike, "I do not like A cat here in the
- 6. Then came a trout, and flounced a bout, And made his gills to 7. 'Twas pike and trout—now in, now out, 'Till when they both went
- 8. And all this ill when Jack and Gill Went for that pail of

wa-ter; Jack fell down and broke his crown, And Gill came tumbling af - ter. dry-ing; She called for Nell to ring the bell, For Jack and Gill were dy - ing. tim - ber; He bent his bow to shoot a crow, and killed poor puss in the window, wa - ter; The fish-es 'round came at the sound, To see what made the splat - ter, riv - er;" "Hush! hush! she's dead," an old pike said, "And I will cat her liv - er." rat - tle; "Leave her for me a-lone," cried he; And then there came a bat - tle, un - der, An eel slipped in, as sly as sin, And carried off the plun-der, wa - ter; And Jack fell down and broke his crown, And Gill came tumbling af - ter.

# "LIGHT-HEARTED ARE WE." (With Echo.)

GEO. F. ROOT.







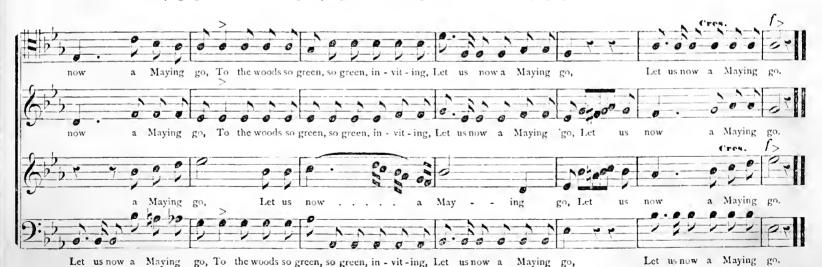


## Spring's Delights are Now Returning. Continued.





Let us now a Maying go, To the woods so green, so green, in -vit-ing, Let us now a Maying go, To the woods so green, in vit-ing,







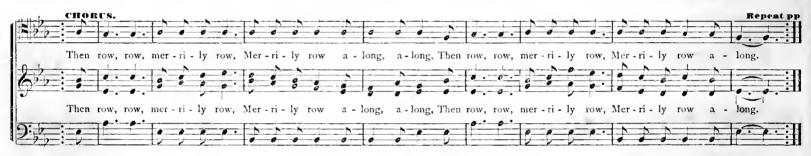
\*In D. C., all hum, mouth closed.











## Accidentals.







o - ver, Then take back thy heart

a -



still till the fire

But be

is





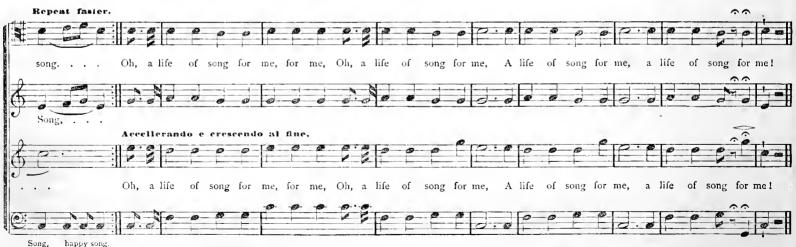


for me.









To illustrate Transition (going at once to a distant key).



hap-py we, oh, happy, happy, happy, hap-py



we, Oh, hap - py we, oh, hap - py, hap - py,

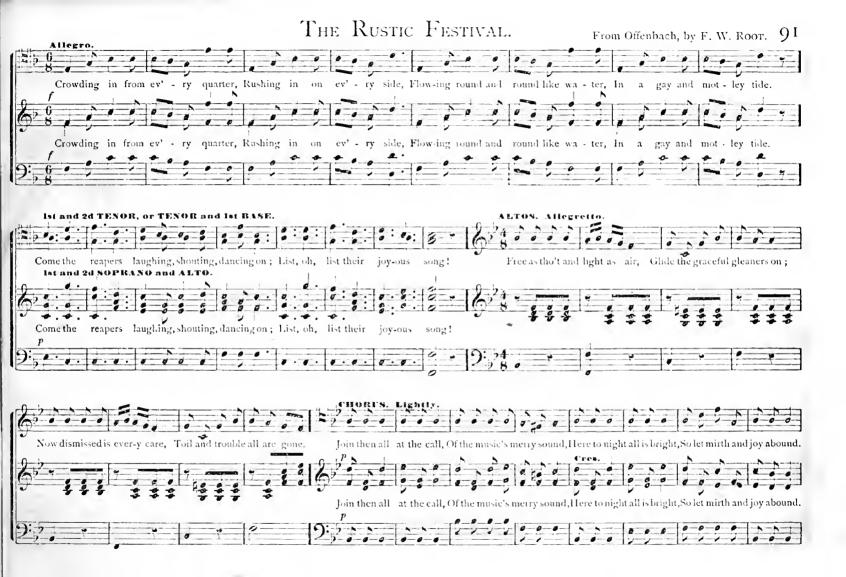
happy, happy, happy

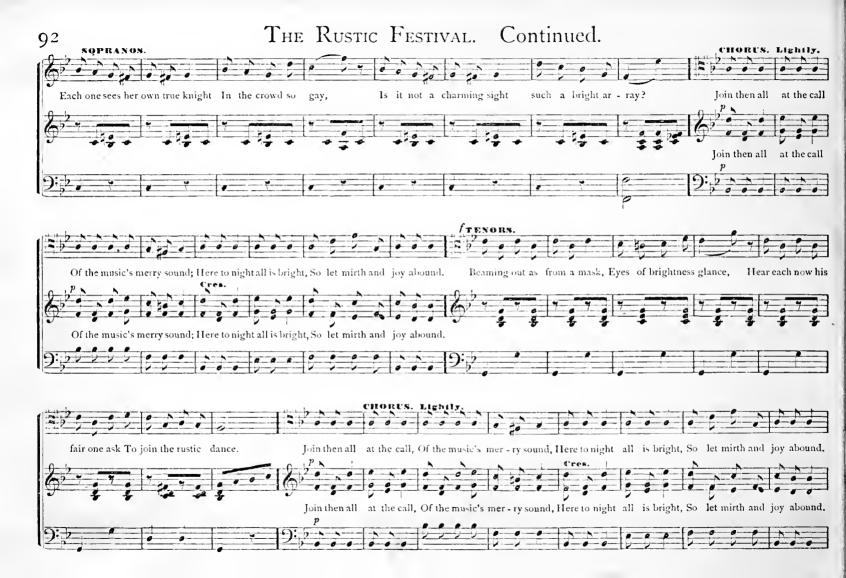
we, Oh, happy

we, oh,

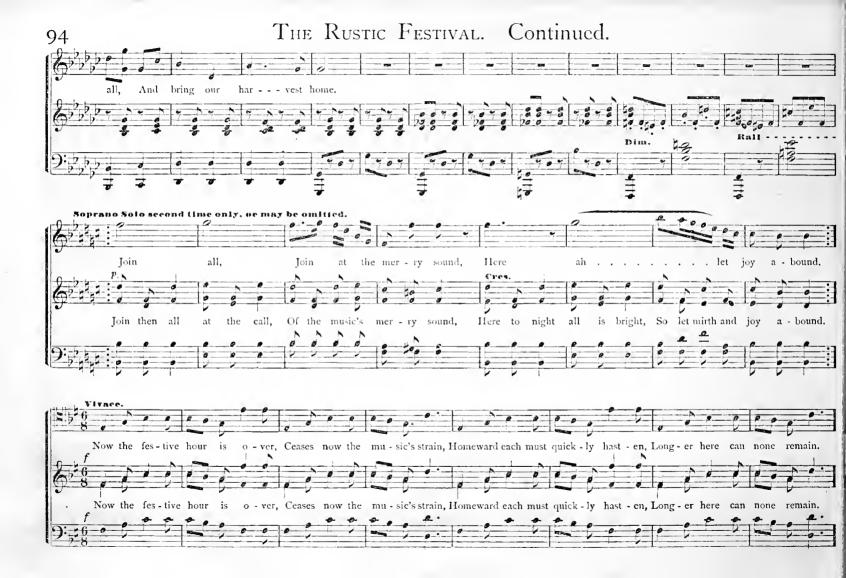


1st and 3d verses, soft: 2d and 4th, loud. it safe? is it safe?" hear the tim - id cry! "Who will tell me what to Is it well to wait? is it safe to try? Ah. do? fren-zied vell From a surg-ing, scowling crowd; From the men of state and of church as well- In 2. "Will it pay? will it pay? came a 3. "Will it please? will it please?" 'twas a soul-less sound Floating on the perfumed air; And a - gain I sighed as I looked a-round On the it right? is it right?" 'twas a ring - ing tone, And the jost-ling crowd stood still; For the voice was clear tho' it rose a - lone, And me, if I on - ly knew!" A - las, said I, come tell me, pray, What foolish man is this. The laugh-ing ech-oes seemed to say, "His name is Cow-ARD-1CE," sor-row, my head I bowed, Can man, im - mor - tal man, tho't I. So low and selfish be? Their gild-ed mot-to streamed on high, I read it-Pot - I - cy, captives of Fashion there, "What ho," I cried, "and whither now? Whose worshipers are ye?" Be-fore their queen I saw them bow; 'Twas cruel VAN - I - TY, spake with a heavenly thrill, "Joy! joy, sweet angel voice," I cried, "Dwell, ever dwell with me!" "Tis thine to choose," the voice replied, "My name is HONESTY." 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

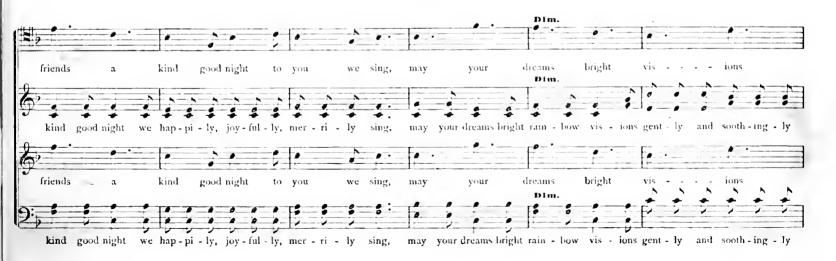




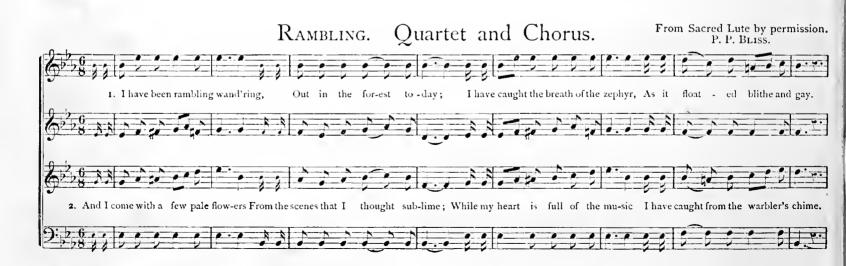












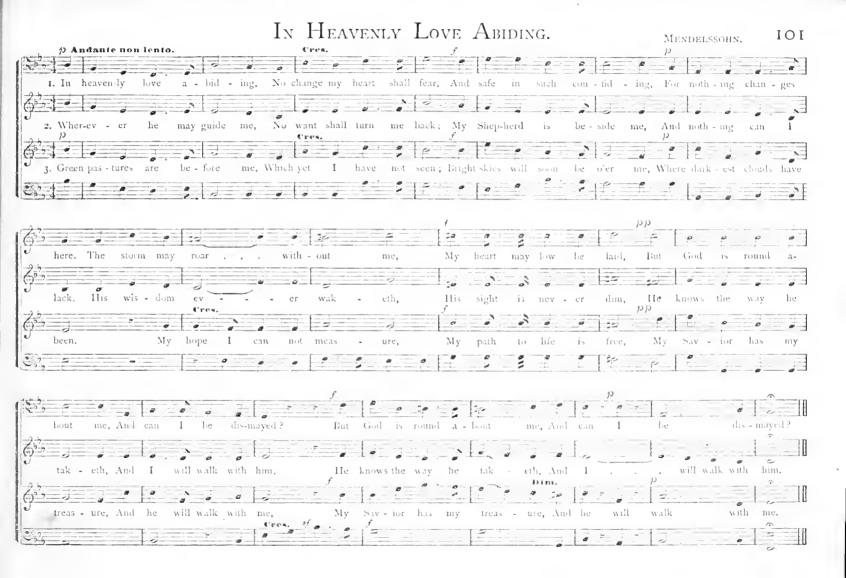
















## RETURN OF SPRING. Continued.





## RETURN OF SPRING. Continued.





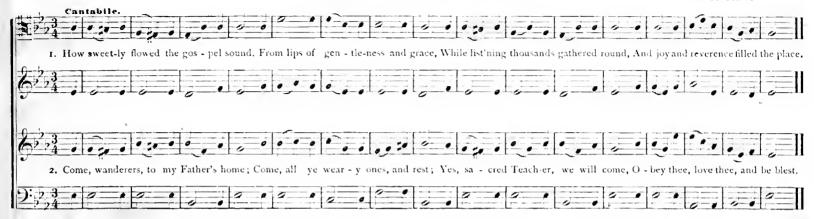


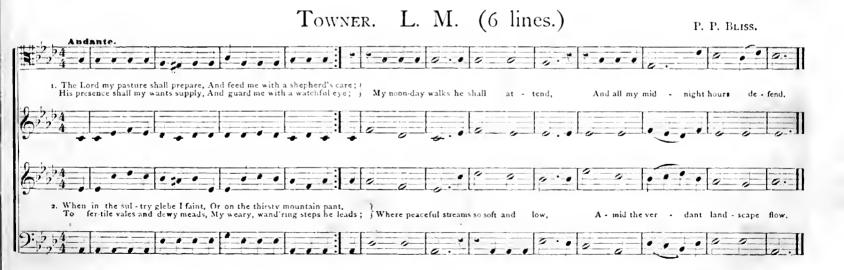


## HIS LOVING-KINDNESS. L. M.

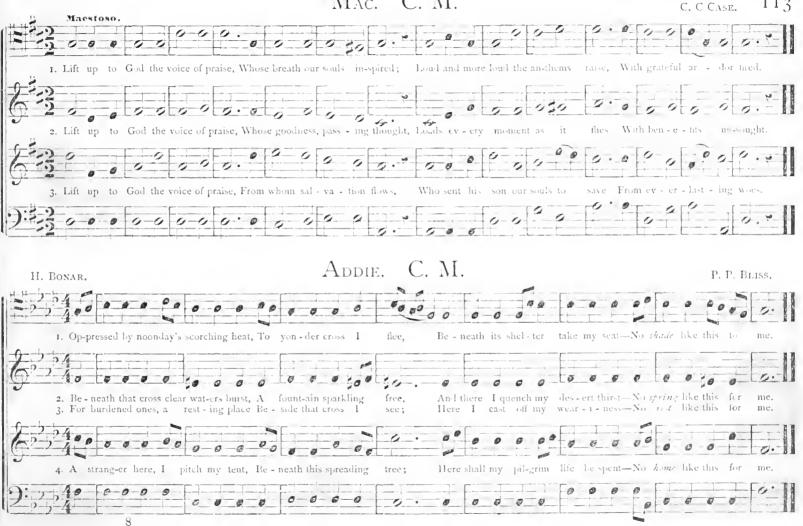




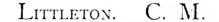




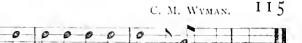








C. M. Wyman.



1. Je-sus, these eyes have nev-er seen That radiant form of thine! The veil of sense hangs dark between Thy blessed face and mine.



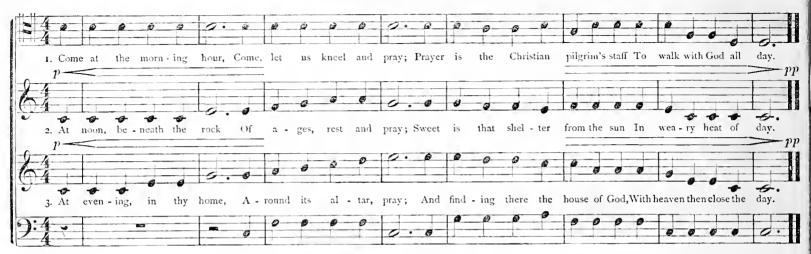
2. I see thee not, I hear thee not, Yet art thou oft with me; And earth hath ne'er so dear a spot, As where I meet with thee.

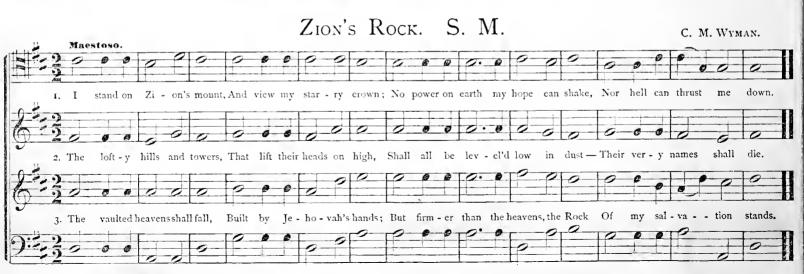


3. When death these mortal eyes shall seal, And still this throbbing heart, The rending veil shall thee reveal. All glorious as thou art.











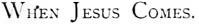
## CONGREGATIONAL TUNES.







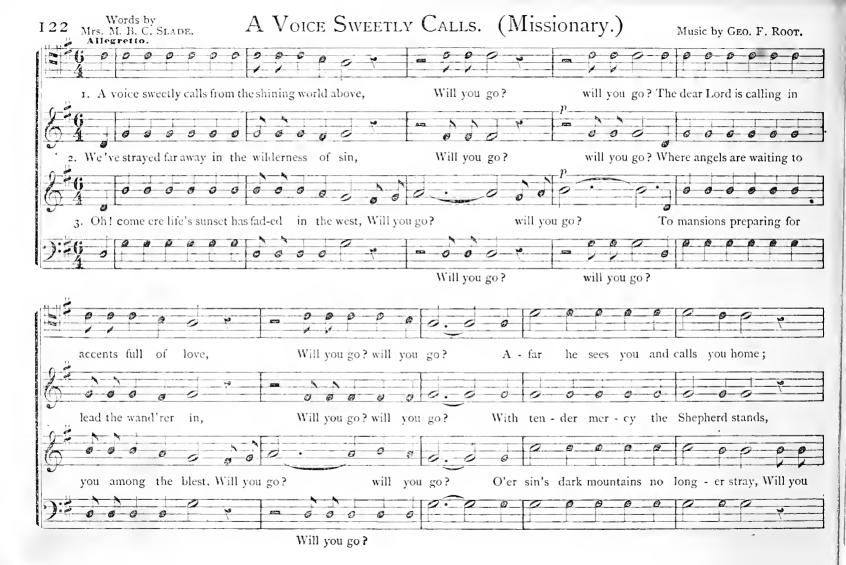




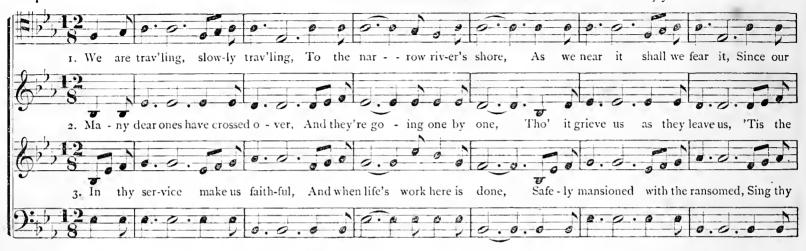


No more heart-pangs nor sadness, When Jesus comes; All peace, and joy, and gladness, When Jesus comes; All doubts and fears will vanish, When Jesus comes; All gloom his face will banish, When Jesus comes.

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









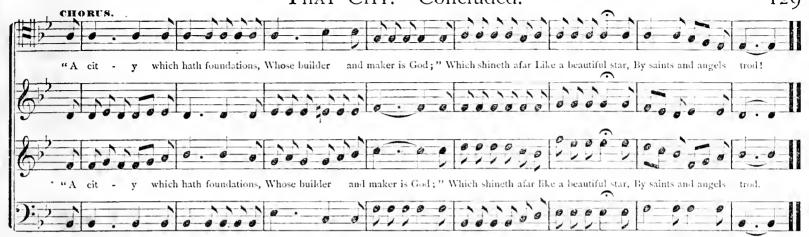


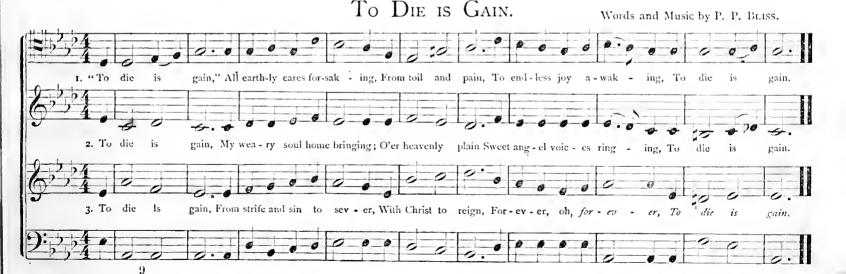


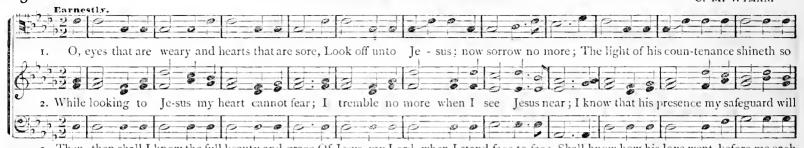
af ter ma-ny

days.









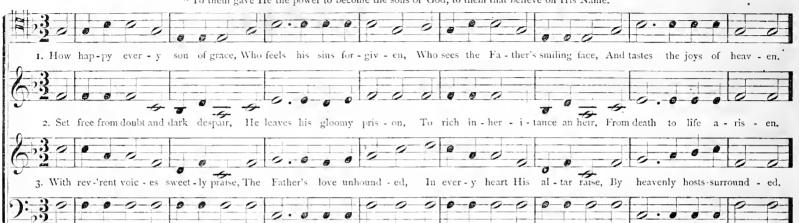


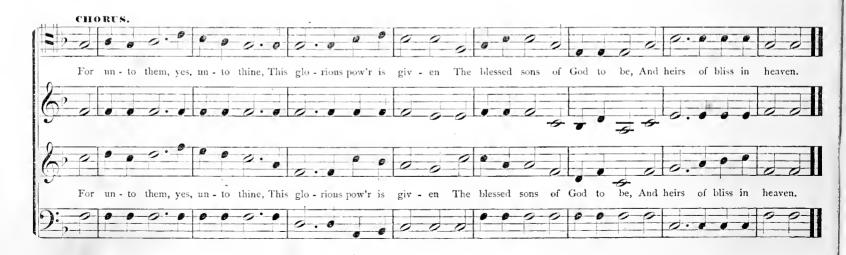




Forgiveness (1st v.). Freedom (2d v.). Adoption (3d v.). 132 Music by GEO. F. ROOT.

Words by G. W. THOMAS. "To them gave He the power to become the sons of God, to them that believe on His Name,"







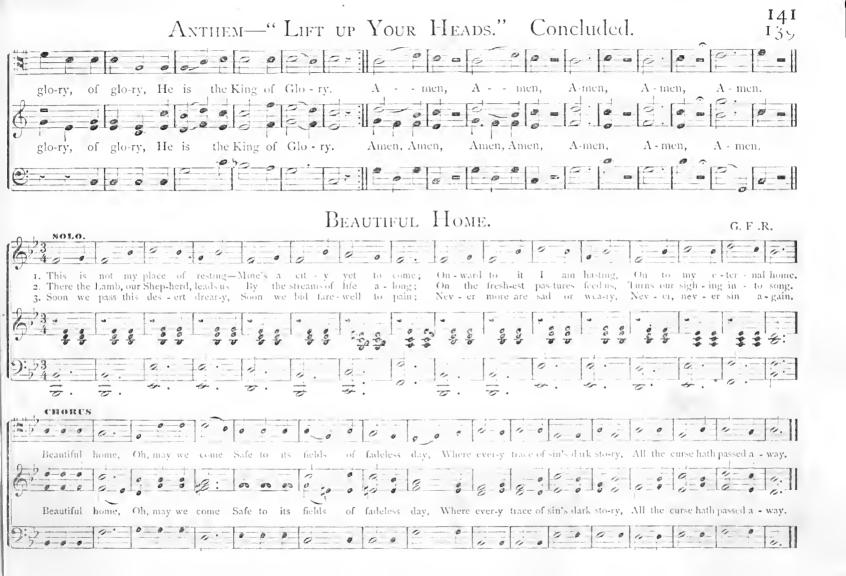
















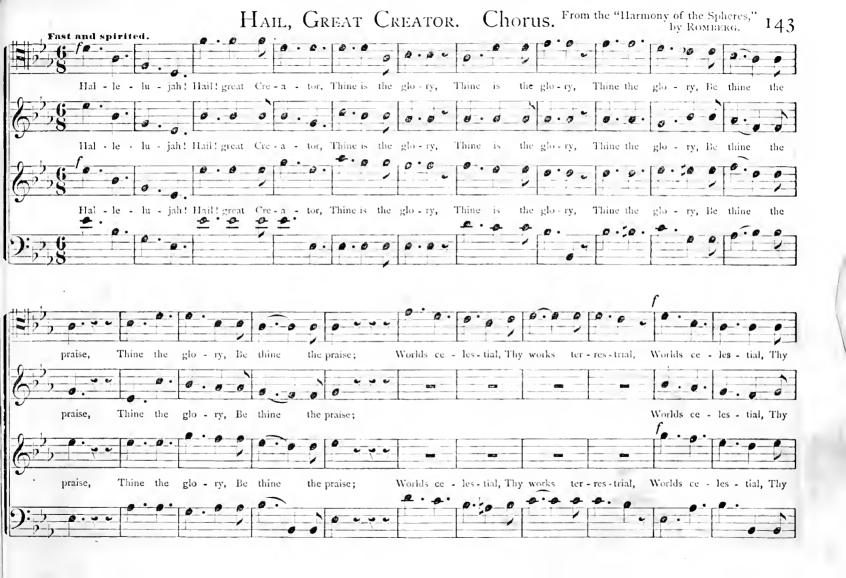




## TAKING THE CROSS.

P. P. B.





## HAIL, GREAT CREATOR. Continued.







GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST. Anthem for Christmas. 146 Arranged from CIMAROSA. I Very spirited. Play the first four measures as an introductory Symphony. Glo-ry be to God, Glo-ry to Glo - ry to God in the highest, in the highest, Glo-ry to God in the highest. in the highest, in the highest, Glo-ry be to God, in the highest, in the highest, Glo-ry be to God, Dim. Glo-ry to God in the highest, in the highest, in the highest. God in the highest, in the highest, in the highest, And on earth peace, And on earth Glo-ry to God in the highest, Dim. Cres.

Glo-ry to God in the highest, in the highest, in the highest,

God in the highest,

on earth peace,

And

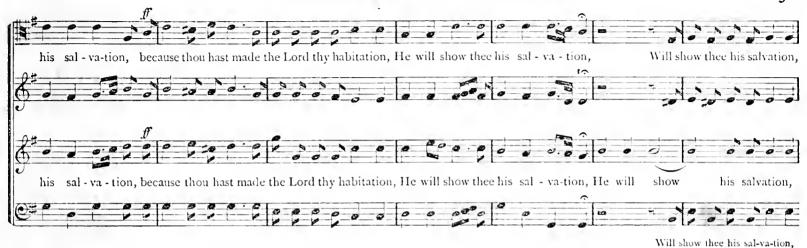










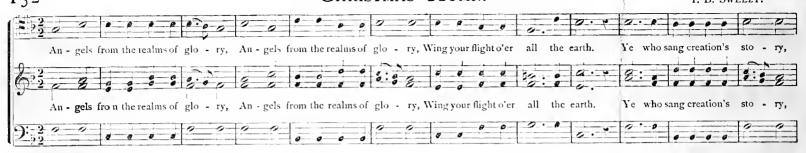


Will show thee his sal - va-tion, He will show thee his sal - va-tion, his sal - va - tion, A - - - men.

He will show . his sal - va-tion, He will show thee his sal - va-tion, His sal - va - tion, A - - men.

Will show thee his

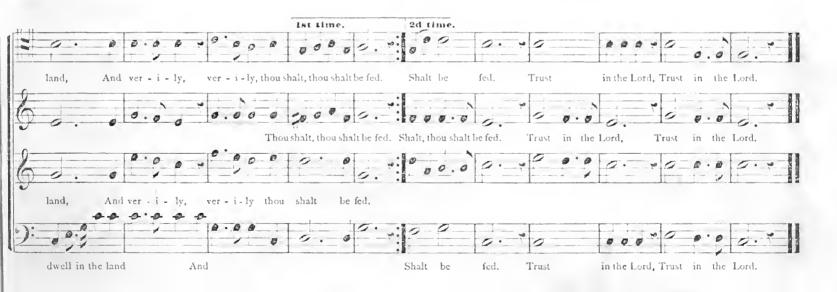
sal - va - tion,





















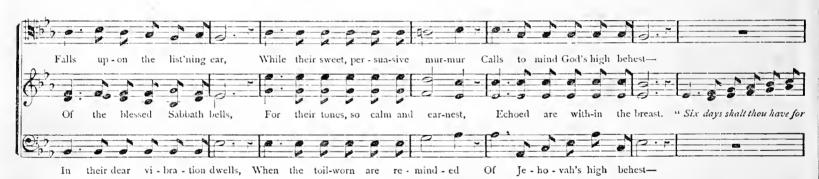




Let the heav'ns and the earth and the sea praise the Lord, Let all that moveth therein praise the Lord; Let the



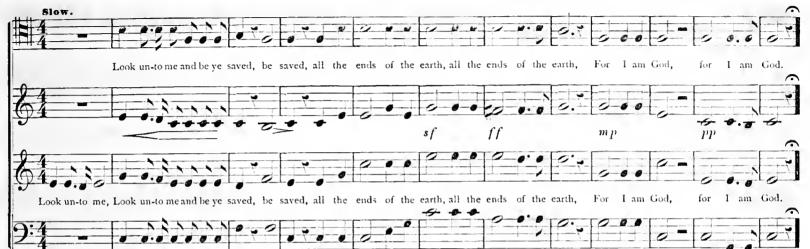






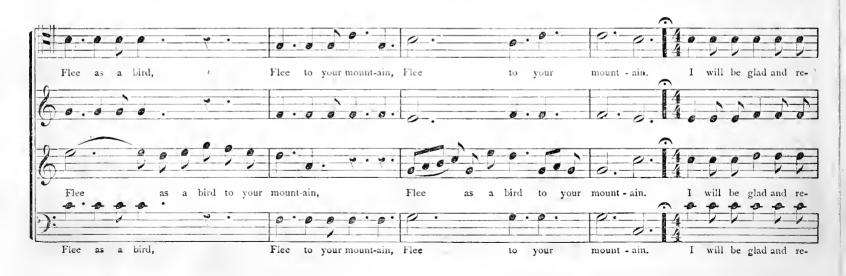
## FLEE AS A BIRD TO YOUR MOUNTAIN.



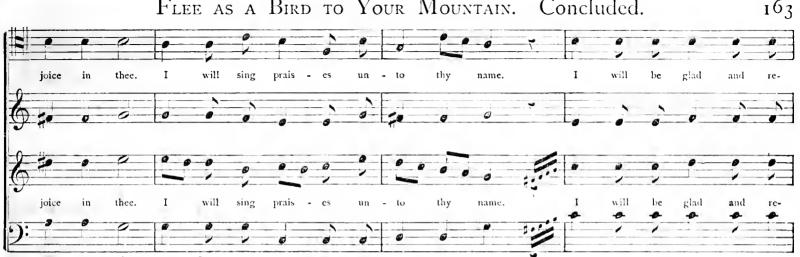


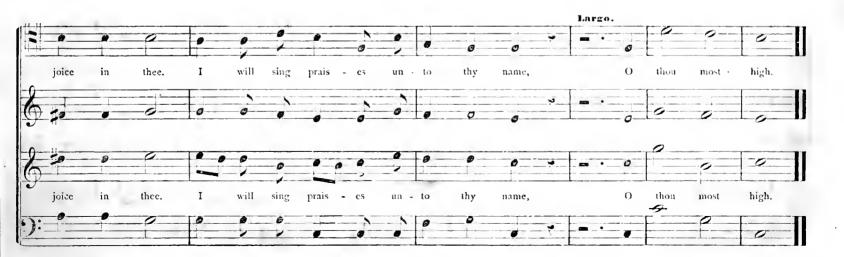










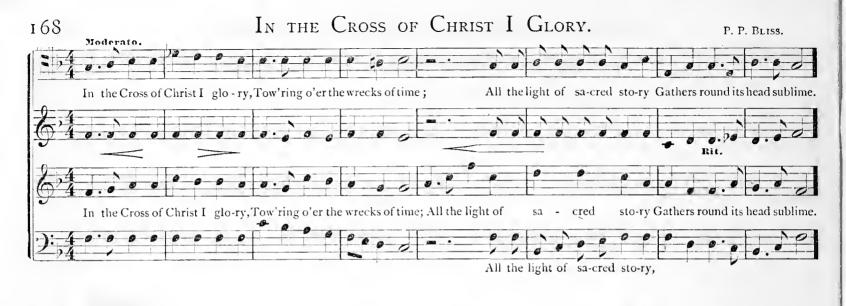




## Praise the Lord for his Goodness. Continued.



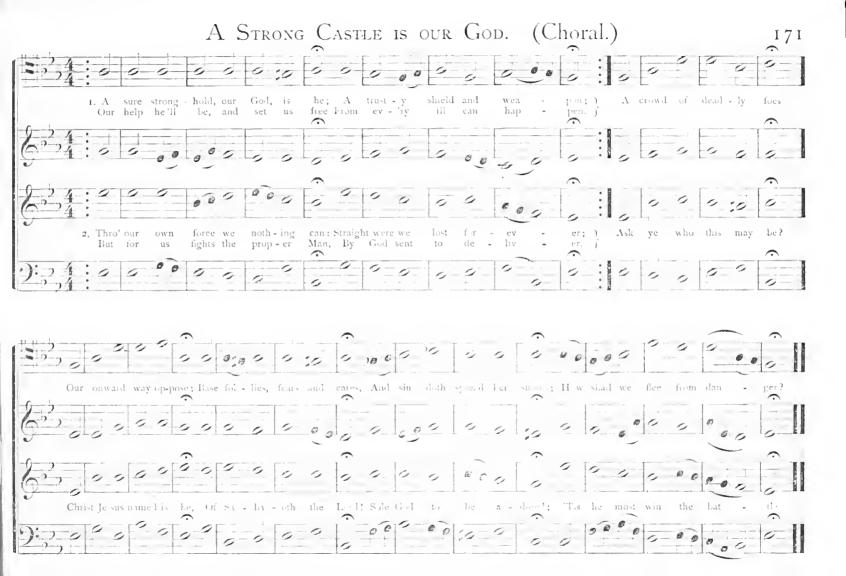


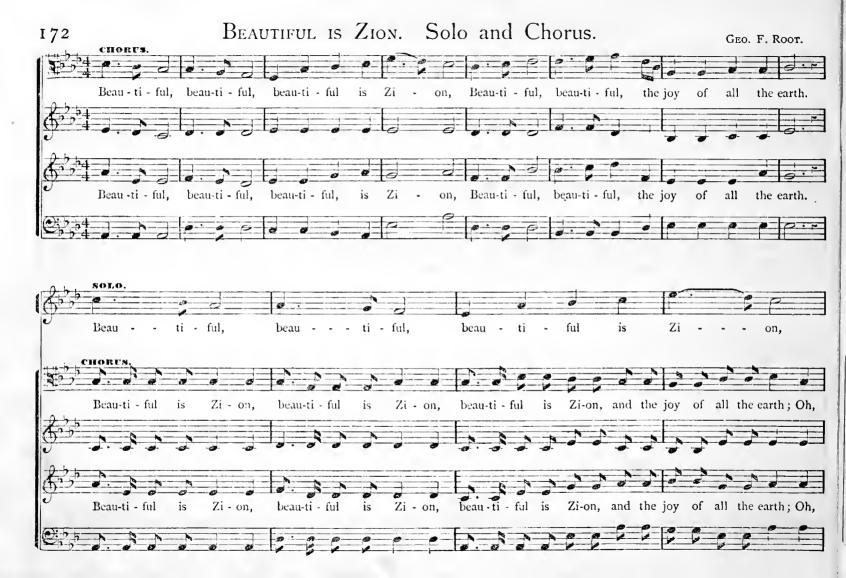














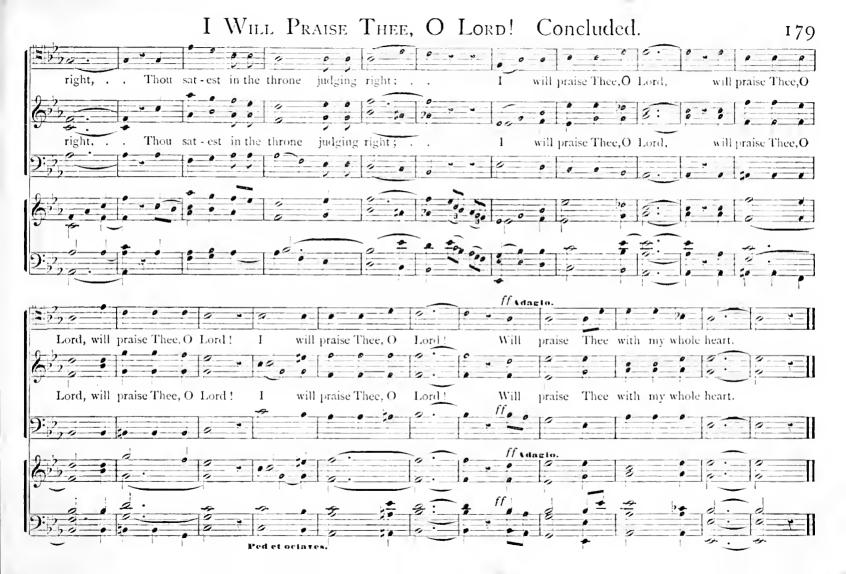


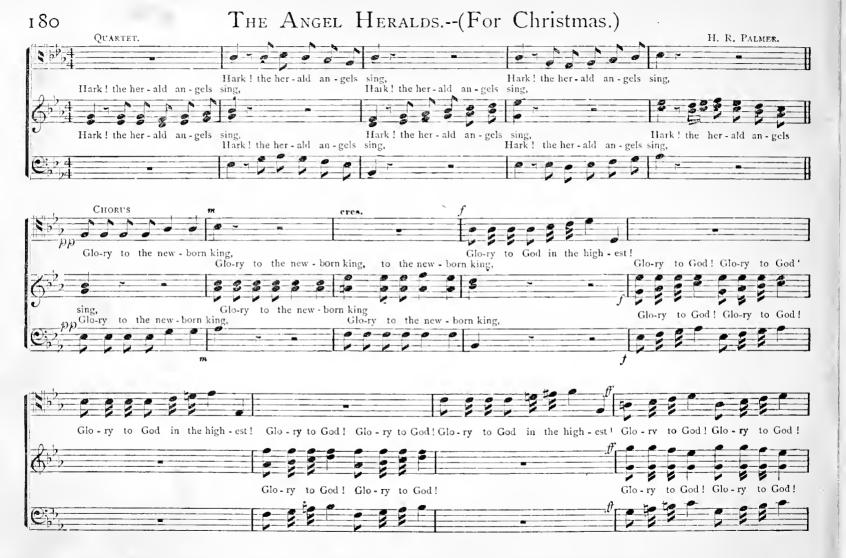












THE ANGEL HERALDS--Continued.







If these words are properly set, the music will give their expression to some extent, even if played upon an instrument, but the human voice alone is capable of those changes of quality which their full expression requires. Changes in tower take place during each quality, but this should not cause a change in quality. (See NORMAL MUSICAL HANDBOOK, page 41.)



. re - joice '

re-joice! re-joice!

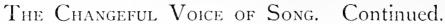
re - joice! .

thrills

. . , the world: . .

Re-joice!

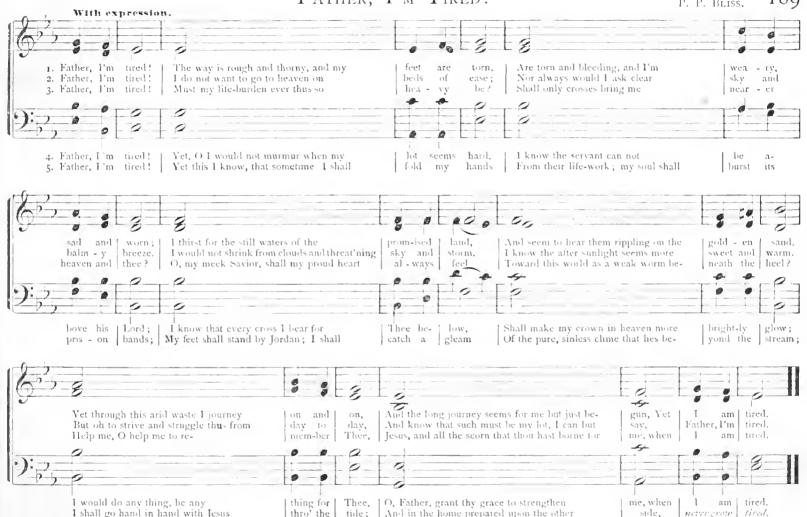
With qui



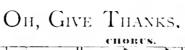












P. P. B. 191



## THE LORD'S PRAYER.

TALLIS.



# INDEX.

	AGR.	PA	AGE.		PAGE.		PAGE
A Hundred Years Hence	41	Fairy Land	22	Kaleidoscope	57	Rosedale	115
A Strong Castle is our God	171	Father, I'm Tired	18a		٠,	Rustic Festival	01
A Voice Sweetly Calls	122	Fear Not		T 1-1- T7 117			9.
Above all Others		Flee as a Bird		Light Hearted are We	68		
Above the Tomb		Forgiveness, Freedom, Adoption		Life of Song	84	Savior Comfort Me	
Accidentals		Four Rulers	. 30	Lift up Vour Heads	138	Seymour	120
Accidents	63	Freddie's Last Request	90	Littleton	115	Singer's Good Night	5.4
Addie	_	From C to C	14	Lyra	119	Sing My Heart	. 87
Adoption		1 10111 C to C	42		-	Six Days Shall Thou Labor	
		0		<b>M</b> ae	112	Snow-flakes Fall	
All for Thee		Gaily our Boat	78	May Day (Round)	64	Solfeggios	
All in All		Gaily our Song	25	Many Mansions		Softly Now	
Analytical Music Table		Glory to God in the Highest 49.	146	Merry Plough Boys		Softly They Swell	11
Angel Heralds		God be Merciful (Chant)	49	Mother Watch the Little Feet		Spring's Delights are Now	
Angels, Roll the Rock		God is our Refuge and Strength	48	Murray's Chant	19	Summer Morn	
Angel Voices		Gold Must be Tried by Fire	So	Music of the Pine			
Arlington		/? 1 N? -1.4	75		40	Stockwell	
Ashamed of Jesus	190	Goodness		Music All Around Us	52	St. Thomas	
Awake my Soul	48	Gospel's Sound	111	Musical Names and Representations	_3	Sweet Repose	114
·		Guide	120	Music of the Hay Field	62		
Beautiful Dew-drops	139	Gustavus		My Foot is on the Threshold	137	Taking the Cross	1.12
Beautiful is Zion		O ustan institution	4		- 1	Temperance Star	21
Beantiful Home	130	TT 11 G	-	Neves	112	Timanus	
Beautiful Rain		Hail Great Creator	143			Towner	
Benny		Hail to the Winter King	70	O 61 573 1	ł	That City	
Bethlehem's Star		Hail to the Rainbow	82	O Give Thanks		The Lord's Prayer	
Building the Minor Scale		Hark 'Tis the Bells	15	O Fly with Me	98		
Bushnell		He Careth for You		Ocean Music	25	The Last Hymn	
Dustine II , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•••	Helping Hand		Old Hundred		There's Peace on the Deep	
Cast thy Bread	127	He that Dwelleth	148	Old Times	IoS	There's Always a Welcome for Thee	
Can you follow	12/	His Loving Kindness	109	One by One	18	They That Trust	
		Honey Scekers	21	Only in Thee	130	Thou Who art Enthroned	
Changeful Voice of Song	104	Hours of Sunshine	60	Once More at Home	20	To Die is Gain	
Chestnuts	34	Humble Trust	170	Our Light Affliction	154	Traveling Homeward	
Christmas Hymn	152		- 1		- 1	Trust in the Lord,	153
Cold Water Song		In Sleep Serene	40	Parting Song	امد		
Come and Rest		In the Cross of Christ I Glory		Pilgrim's Staff	116	Vocal Exercise	45
Come, Dearest		In Heavenly Love Abiding					
Come, Let's Sing a Merry Round		I Will Praise Thee, O Lord		Praise of Music	10	Welcome	-6
Coronation	119	I Will Lift Up (Chant)	48			When Beauty Clothes	
		I Will Praise the Name of God	48	Pure and Free	23		
Dear Ones at Home		1 Will I false the Maine of God	150			When We've Nothing Else to Do	
Devotional Service No. 1		-	1	Rambling		When Jesus Comes	
Devotional Service No. 2	49	Jack and Gill	67	Remember now Thy Creator	134	Whippoorwill	
Distant Home	110	Jerusalem the Golden	131	Return of Spring	102	Windsor	
Duke St	118	Johnny and Jenny	26		127	Wright	117
		Jog On	79	Rock of Ages	126		
<b>E</b> lgin	123	Joy! Joy! Joy!			76	<b>Z</b> ion's Rock	116
•			,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, .		



### NEW PUBLICATION THE ANTHOR

## WORK.

# HE SONG

By A IR: FALLINES

der work of theskind or or is not from the Til Finne pures. It'. Erer hed, "uly 1, isis,

ora e Nin ity Thousand Coples.

Brandonds : Loard covers. Price 75 cents single : \$7.50 or don in.

FOR SINGING GLASSES:

BYRLER. PALMER.

There mave been sold to have, July 3, 1876,

One Eundred and Twenty-Fire Thousand Copies

PHRUSTON PRACT & STREVERS HIS OF THE PROPERTY is the the bigh.

and the other actions on the first of the other Spring the a here; wanted of a dess mate Cher he name heve. 4

are live seed of somethers, agations. Let's property in the see arringed the

when to America I have been a war comment his fame of his he custoff Vite & traffice the

The engine of more of a one whis equating church a

> suedlicansin ew mis'a'll . constitut married in a resident

horen Cavers, and can be to was brill Elisaber of " BULLY, UD' Say, Willer dos. o.

and chorases for all ve-

benk, and eveloding the

Shedfand makeathers

afforded at one third

esterial. en best acy and linnils "mest and I.

"Marine of the Author of the Addid of the Ad

264 70. 813 00 per dezen.

SERRO REUSICE

could by Authents, Charles of a price of a fluited to Doddinate.

The Leading Busten Mouthow is The West

ON PATVS there are un frecess to the resonance of and advertise to the participant of the Sews Remis " Fel or to Late Public angles at returning a content of the first the said the been, done of 50 pr. and on. cor section copy for a

JOHN CHURCH & CO 1 56 W-4th St. Cincinnati.

and Complete Course, finstruction for his die

BY CHO. Y. REOTE

copy. 17. 18 by mail post peth.

A concise restise up a the art of cache write reading mastering lases, by the last of the state of the state

terms, which are in your of sparingly, and only who

Thise, And most in rotant call, it enter is the bear of the public of crime a solute piles, by show the exercise upon a common proposition is the

and post paid, to any address, ipon receive of Se

# Rumwats of Musical Composition

collection designed for the use of Teac' and Districtly, Musical Nondemies, &c. This wor singular as a guide to the store.

northing able to seeme the services by a Musical Commission. Terraing the wife with an arrest distance in giving melf lumpils an

w of Thesical science. lition, revised and corrected.

### By H. R. PALMER.

da any address, opun receipt of 50 con

WIRS

Consisting of Soles with Trio Michael and Chomes, are united from the works of Hosel And Feeth well, Model's Mendelsson, Gonnog, Rossin, Verda, Alleria Danizetti, Kreuner, Benedict, Abri Chwifel, e Teather with schoice selection of Gods from popular conversers, to which are added many of the Author pleasing Concert Anthenis and Chornses, therwhole to but in we dinable and interesting collection by the use of some whole as a fight Schools, College trooks and the Hone Circle.

Price 55 cents single, \$7 50 mode deser

# THE CANTATA rns liantles and

BYIA. CHIL ETRESON

Des not for his constantistic of Science, Section in a constant in Lamb to the constant in Lamb to the constant in the constan of the second se

Bound in referral to 20 cepts, or se to per dozen