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PALMER'S

Graded Studies

IN THE ART OF

READING MUSIC AT SIGHT:

A CAREFULLY PREPARED TEXT-BOOK FOR CLASSES: CONSISTING OF A.
WELL-GRADED JUNIOR COURSE; A COMPLETE AND PROGRESSIVE SENIOR COURSE; FOLLOWING THE PLAN
OF TEACHING THE NOTATION OF MUSIC
IN CLASSES, AS LAID DOWN IN
THE AUTHOR'S

CLASS METHOD OF TEACHING THE SIGHT READING,

(WHICH IS TO BE ISSUED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE PRESENT VOLUME AND TO WHICH CONSTANT REFERENCE IS MADE)

TOGETHER WITH

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS FOR DAY-SCHOOL INSTITUTES, TEMPER
ANCE, VOCAL GULTURE, ETC.,

TO WHICH IS ADDED A MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT COMPRISING A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

SACRED AND SECULAR CHORUSES, PART-SONGS, GLEES, ANTHEMS, SENTENCES, ETC., WELL ADAPTED FOR USE IN CONCERTS, CLOSING EXERCISES, ETC.

By H. R. PALMER, Mus. Doc.

AUTHOR OF "THE SONG QUEEN," "THE SONG KING," "THE SONG HERALD," "PALMER'E THEORY OF MUSIC," AND ABOUT FORTY OTHER IMPORTANT MUSICAL WORKS.

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PREFACE.

AN OPEN LETTER TO TEACHERS.

seem to have an idea that the study of the C key should not be continued to any great length, but that skipping around, with Do here and there increases the reading powers, and avoids "anchoring the pupils in the C key." They place Do on different degrees, giving all Dos the same pitch, or what is as bad, giving each Do an *indefinite* pitch never twice alike—thereby harming the pupil's natural sense of absolute pitch. In our method the pupils are held to the C key until they are familiar, not only with reading in that key, but, which is far more important, until they are so firmly grounded in the absolute pitch of that key that they can sing Do cn C at any time. Their sense of pitch is so accurately cultivated that a pote suggests to them not rately cultivated that a note suggests to them not only the length of the tone and its relationship to its Tonic, but also the absolute pitch of the degree indicated. When Do is changed from C they are taught just how far it has gone, and they are made to get the pitch of the new Do from the old Do, thus absolute pitch goes hand in hand with the paramount idea of key-relationships. Lest the pupils should become "anchored in the C key," they are required, several times during each lesson, to read with Do on different degrees, but are not allowed to sing such exercises, thus their sense of pitch is kept keenly alive, and as early as the third term, our classes will sing a Tonic Chord solidly in any key at request without hearing the pitch beforehand.

Teacher, try it! and see what a surprise and pleasure it will be to hear your class sing a certain tone solidly without guess-work, and unaided by an in-

strument.

Second.—Many good teachers still follow the old, effete, nonsensical plan of speaking of tones by their numeral names, why? There is not one good reason why tones should not be called by their syllable names, both in speaking and singing, and many reasons why they should be so called. I was taught that way, and I squandered much valuable time in trying to compel pupils to "always speak of tones by their numeral names." I now throw the numeral names over-board after the scale is first given and the syllables are once learned. It is especially powerful in teacning harmony. I always failed to satisfy myself in explaining the augmented 6th chords, until I adopted the plan of calling tones by their syllable Now when I tell a class that the tones Ledouble-do-fi always form the Italian 6th chord, and that Le-do-ri-fi always form the American 6th chord, and that Fa-la-do-ri always form the German 6th chord (minor), they not only know the key these chords are in but they also know their resolutions.

THIRD.—To those teachers who, during the past twenty years, have stood by my efforts to change the name natural to the better name cancel, I wish to express my appreciation of their aid, My list of teachers who have promised to use the term cancel instead of natural as the name of this character (1), is now fast approaching 5,000. These, together with the thousands who have used my Theory of Music and other text-books, form an army of formidable properties.

portions.

FOURTH.—This brings me to an important change which I propose to inaugurate in the present volume, and for which I earnestly ask the aid of all thinking teachers, viz: the change of the name of sharp sol from Si to Sil (seel). It is an ugly fact that we have permitted three different things to be called by the same name, the letter name of a certain pitch (C), seven of the major scale (Si), and sharp Sol (Si). By almost universal consent Si, seven of the major key, has been changed to Ti, which has done much to rid us of the difficulty, but two different things are still called by the same name, an abomination in any exact science. With the proposed change the difficulty wholly disappears, and teachers can speak of

FIRST.—Those who have never tried our method sharp sol (seel) without fearing it will be confounded with C. It was formerly most confusing when speaking of the minor dominant 7th chord, for instance, to call its tones Mi-si-si-re. Some may object that the two l's coming together (sil-la) make it a little difficult to pronounce, but this difficulty vanishes under the rule for pronunciation which tells us that when a word ends with a consonant, and the next word begins with the same consonant, one utterance of the mutual consonant suffices for both words, so with sil-la one l only is required to be sounded. Will all teachers who are willing to assist in making this change, kindly drop me a postal-card? Address 867 Broadway, New York City.

FIFTH.—It is manifestly the teacher's business to guide the thoughts of pupils in right channels; to do this, he should in some way, be able at all times to know just how they are thinking; and to correct any slip of the mind from right mental processes. Now it is desirable in the extreme for pupils to know exactly on which pulse of a measure they are singing. The pulse as a ruler, is so tyrannical that the least loss of mental grasp on it marks the entrance of guess-work. How are teachers to know that pupils are thinking correctly? A tap of their finger on book or hand will not convey to him their thought. They may be mentally wrong from first to last without the possibility of his knowing it. way has ever been devised for indicating the individual pulses of a measure while singing, except by distinct motions, and there is no way whereby the teacher may absolutely know that pupils are mentally right or wrong unless they indicate their thought in some visible manner, so that at a glance he can ascertain their mental process. This can be done by beating, and in no other way. The ta-te-fe system of Chevet, cannot be used while singing. A bright pupil will catch the general drift of a piece, and sing it correctly without knowing it, but no one can beat correctly and not know it. The instant he loses his mental grasp of the pulse, a wrong motion shows the teacher his difficulty, but by the tap or pressure system, the teacher is as ignorant of the pupil's mental slip as the pupil himself. The teacher who uses the tap or pressure plan would make sorry work of leading a large body of singers, or especially an orchestra by such means. Teacher, don't give up the old orthodox beating and singing by syllables, their fruits make for the healing of the multitudes.

Sixth.—Verily the Modulator is the teacher's best friend. It is nine and a half feet high by seven wide, and is intended to be hung in the class room so that all can see it. The miniature modulator on the inside cover of this book will give an excellent idea of its usefulness. Diatonic and chromatic tones; the relationship of tones; keys and their relation to the model, (C key), and to each other, together with intervals of all kinds, are pictured to the eye of the pupil in such a manner, that a clearer idea can be gotten in a single lesson, by its aid, than from a whole term of lessons without it

whole term of lessons without it.

SEVENTH.—There is a best way to introduce each new point, and teachers are referred with confidence, to the author's "Class Method of Teaching the Rudiments of Music," for such best way. It is full and explicit, and meets the teacher's necessities perfectly. Send one dollar to the publishers of this work, receive a copy and be happy.

Eighth.—As the movements of most of the pieces

in this volume are indicated by metronome marks, it is recommended that teachers procure a vest pocket metronome, which is more accurate than machine

metronomes, and only costs fifty cents.

NINTH.—Acknowledgments are hereby extended to all who have contributed to the following pages.

H. R. PALMER.

New York, Sept. 21st, 1894.

SIGHT READING EXPLAINED

FROM A NEW STANDPOINT.*

By H. R. PALMER, Mus. Doc.

In a general way music may be said to be governed by two Rulers, viz: the Tonic, which rules the tonal realm, and the Pulse, which controls the rhythmical realm. These twin monarchs unite in the governance of everything musical; should either be absent, confusion would enter immediately. So fundamental are these two principles that a brief explanation of each is necessary before the first step can be taken toward reading music intelligently.

THE TONIC.

The Tonic is to tones what gravitation is to material things; if gravitation be suspended all becomes chaotic, so without a Tonic tones are incoherent. As the sun is the center of the solar system and holds the planets in perfect subjection, so the Toxic controls all other tones, giving them characteristics which vary according to the special relations which they sustain to this great central influ-

In all our bolder modes (major), this Tonic is called Do. The tone next above the Tonic is the Super-tonic called Re (pronounced ray), and the tone next below the Tonic is the Sub-tonic, called Ti (pronounced tee). If the Tonic, Do, be represented by a line, the super-tonic Re and the sub-tonic Ti will be represented by the spaces above and below the line respectively, thus:—

Such is the influence of the Tonic on these two tones that they both tend towards the Tonic; i. e., after singing either the most natural movement is to sing the Tonic, Do, thus:

When a voice or part moves according to its natural tendency, it is said to resolve: hence the supertonic Re and the sub-tonic Ti resolve to the Tonic Do, as shown in Example 2.

The third tone from the Tonic, either above or below, is *Mediant*; if above, it is *Super-mediant*, called Mi (pronounced mee); if below, it is *Sub-mediant*, called La. Thus:—

These tones Mi and La are not restless like Re and Ti, consequently do not require resolution: nevertheless their relations to the tonic are as inflexibly fixed, for Mi is always at the distance of a major (or large) third above Do, and La is always at the distance of a minor (or small) third below Do.

The fifth tone from the Tonic, either above or below, is *Dominant*; if above, it is *Super-dominant*, called Sol; if below, it is *Sub-dominant*, called Fa. Thus:-

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Note.—These syllable names (Do, Re, Mi, etc.) were originally used by Guido d'Arezzo, taken from a Latin hymn to St. John, viz:—

Ut queant laxis, Resonaire fibris, Resonance notation.

Mira gestorum,

Sancte Johannes.

Famuli tuorum, Solve polluti, Labia reati,

The Sa was added and changed to Si, (then to Ti), to mark the half-step (like mi); ut became do, and all used as names of tone-relationships. Americans have always thus used them; European nations, having lost sight of this use, employ them as names of pitches. As a protest against this narrow use of the syllables, the American plan was introduced into England some forty years ago, resulting in what is known as Tonic Sol Fa, with this difference, however, that Tonic Sol Faists do away with the staff, using a letter notation. In all other respects the Tonic Sol Fa system is our American plan of solfaing from the Tonic.

The complete relationship of these tones to their Tonic is shown in the following example:

A family of tones related according to the above scheme, is called the Major Mode of a key, and it should be particularly noticed that these syllables, Do, Re, Mi, etc., are used only because they are more singable than the names Tonic, Mediant, and that he single beautiful according to the above that etc., and that having been thus used so long, they have become the names of intervals, thus: Do-re always indicates a major second up from the Tonic, or a minor 7th down from the Tonic; Do-mi always denotes a major 3d up from the Tonic, or a minor 6th down from the Tonic; Do-sol always means a perfect 5th up from the Tonic, or a perfect 4th down from the Tonic; while singing Do the mental effect of the Tonic should be felt; and while singing Re one should be conscious that the Tonic is a major second below, so that Re always means Super-tonic; Mi is only another name for Mediant, and should always be sung with the consciousness that the Tonic is a 3d below and a 6th above; while singing Fa one should always be impressed with the feeling that it is a 5th below the upper Tonic (hence its name, subdominant) and a 4th above the lower Tonic (it will be remembered that we reckon both up and down from our Tonic); Sol is always Dominant, La is always Sub-mediant, and Ti is always Sub-tonic.

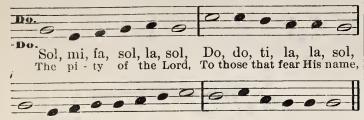
This family of tones, if represented in scale form,

would appear thus:-



This scheme of relationships being thoroughly understood, it only becomes necessary to ascertain where the ruling tone (Tonic or Do) is represented, when all the other tones will be found to follow the unchanging order of kinship, as indicated above, e. g.:

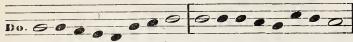
Ex. 7. BOYLSTON. S. M.



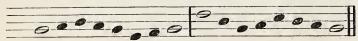
Sol, mi, fa, sol, sol, la, ti, do, Ti, do, la, sol, sol, sol. Is such as ten-der parents feel; He knows our feeble frame.

In the following example Do is represented by the second line, Re will be on the second space, and Ti on first space; in fact, all the tones fall into their regular relationships to the Tonic:-

OLD HUNDRED. L. M.



Do, do, ti, la, sol, do, re, mi, Mi, mi, mi, re, do, fa, mi, re, Praise God, from whom all blessing flow. Praise Him, etc.



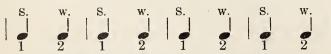
Do,re,mi,re, do,la,ti, do, Sol,mi,do,re,fa,mi,re,do. Praise Him above, ye heav'nly host; Praise Father, etc;

THE PULSE.

While the Tonic with its relationships is of great importance, the Pulse is not less so; in fact, they go hand in hand, for, unless accent and duration are expressed, tones are meaningless. Pulse is the name given to the mental pulsation of which all are conscious while listening to music intelligently. It is that sensation which prompts us to beat with hand or foot in time with the "merry sound of viol" or other lively music.

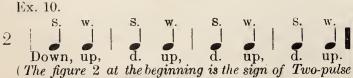
In music we have both strong and weak pulses: a strong pulse being always followed by one or more weak ones, thus forming groups of pulses which are called MEASURES; a measure, then, is a group of strong and weak pulses; if the group consists of one strong pulse and one weak pulse, it is called a two-pulse or Down Marketon and the strong pulse or Down and the strong pulse of the strong pulse or Double Measure. A short perpendicular line, called a bar, is always followed by a strong pulse; in fact, bars have no significance except to show the strong pulses, e. g.:

Double Measure. Ex. 9.



(S stands for strong and w for weak.).

A leader usually indicates the strong pulses by firm downward strokes of the hand or baton, and the weak ones by upward strokes. In example No. 9 the strokes may be shown as follows:-

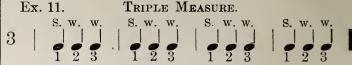


M asure or Double Measure.)

These strokes of the hand or băton, which are the outward manifestations of mental Pulses, are called beats: hence, indicating the Pulses by motions of hand or baton is called beating. In beating, the

pulses, and consequently the beats, should follow each other with unvarying frequency and regularity.

If a group consists of one strong pulse and two weak pulses, it is called three-pulse measure, or



(The figure 3 at the beginning is the sign of Three-

pulse Measure or Triple Measure.)

The beats in triple measure are Down, left, up. Example 11, with the beats indicated, would appear thus:

Ex. 12. S. w. w.

(D stands for down, l for left, and u for up.)

Pulses group themselves only into twos and threes, so Double and Triple are the only true measures; but, for convenience in reading, two or more groups are sometimes combined into larger measures; thus, two double measures united form a

Ex. 13. QUADRUPLE MEASURE.

(The figure 4 at the beginning indicates Four-pulse

or Quadruple Measure.)

The beats in quadruple measure are down, left, right, up; thus, Example 13 with the beats indicated would appear as follows:-

Ex. 14.

As will be seen the first and third pulses of this measure are strong, resulting from the union of two double measures.

Again two triple measures may be combined to form one

Ex. 15. SEXTUPLE MEASURE.

(The figure 6 at the beginning is the sign of Six-pulse

or Sextuple Measure.)

The beats in sextuple measure are Down, left, left, Right, right, up. Thus, in Example 15, the beats may be shown as follows:-

Ex. 16.

Observe that the first and fourth pulses are strong

as the result of uniting two triple measures.

In rapid movements it is usual to beat only the strong pulses of sextuple measure, reckoning three pulses to each beat, thus:—

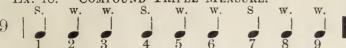
Ex. 17.

In beating and counting this measure, we substitute the word "Down" for the count one, and the word "Up" for the count four, thus:-Down, two, three, Up, five, six.

^{*} Musicians will understand that the placing of Do at the beginning in this exercise is equivalent to clef and signature.

If we unite three triple measures, the combination will result in one

Ex. 18. Compound Triple Measure. S. w. w. S. w. w. S. w



(The figure 9 at the beginning is the sign of Nine-pulse

or Compound Triple Measure.)

The beats in this kind of measure are on the strong pulses only, reckoning three pulses to each beat, thus:—



It will be seen that the first, fourth and seventh pulses are strong, owing to the union of three triple measures.

By uniting four triple measures we obtain one

Ex. 20. Compound Quadruple Measure.

S. w. w. S. w. w. S. w. w. S. w. w.

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

(The figure 12 at the beginning is the sign of Twelve-

pulse or Compound Quadruple Measure.)

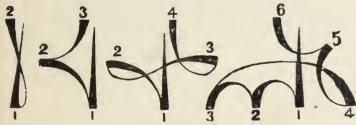
The beats in this kind of measure are only on the strong pulses, and, as in ordinary quadruple measure, are Down, left, right, up, reckoning three pulses to each beat, thus:—

The first, fourth, seventh and tenth pulses are strong, resulting from the union of four triple measures.

The following diagram will show the motions of the hand or baton in beating the various kinds of measures:—

Ex. 22.

DOUBLE. TRIPLE. QUADRUPLE. SEXTUPLE.



NOTES.

The duration of tones is indicated by characters called NOTES; the whole note (2) shows that the tone must be sustained four pulses; the half-note (1) indicates that the tone must be held two pulses; the quarter-note (1) denotes that the tone is to continue only one pulse. Two or more pulses are frequently united to express the quantity of emphatic syllables or words; for instance, the line

"O God! our help in ages past,"

is naturally resolved into triple measure with the first two pulses united, thus:

Ex. 23.



This scheme, if applied to the first strain of the tune Ortonville, would appear as follows:—

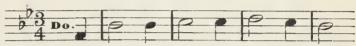
Ex. 24.



Observe that the measures in the above examp e are three-pulse, or triple, and that each measure is filled with a half-note and a quarter note, being equivalent to three quarter-notes in a measure; this fact should be recorded in the beginning by the fraction \(\frac{3}{4}\), the numerator 3 denoting triple measure, and the denominator 4 signifying a quarter-note to each pulse; the fraction \(\frac{3}{4}\), then, indicates that "Three quarter-notes, or their equivalent, will fill a measure."

Example 24, with only the words and the notes, would appear thus:—

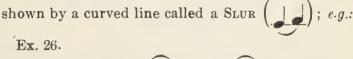
Ex. 25. THE FRACTION.



O God! our help in a - ges past.

The rule for applying words in singing is: "Apply one syllable of the words to each note in the music."

Observe that the first two pulses in each of the measures in the above example are united, as shown by the half-notes; this way of indicating the union of pulses is always used when the tones to be united are on the same pitch; if the syllable and melody require two different tones, the union would be shown by a curved line called a Styre (1): a great state of the same pitch and the same pitch are same pitch as the union would be shown by a curved line called a Styre (1): a great state of the measures in the mission of the measures in the above example are united, as shown by the half-notes; this way of indicating the union of pulses is always used when the tones to be united are on the same pitch; and the mission of the measures in the above example are united, as shown by the half-notes; this way of indicating the union of pulses is always used when the tones to be united are on the same pitch; and the mission of the measures in the mission of the measures in the mission of the same pitch in the mission of the measures in the mission of the same pitch in the mission of the measures in the measures in the measures in the mission of the mission of the mission of the mission of the measures in the mission of the measures in the mission of the measures in the mission of th





Notice that the notes of the first two pulses in the second and third measures are united by a slur.

Thou

Sav

dear.

soul,

The rule for applying words in case of the slur is: "Apply one syllable of the words to as many notes as are so connected."

Example 26, if printed with words and notes only, would appear as follows:—

Ex. 27. The Slur.

of my



Sun of my soul, Thou Say - ior dear.

Sometimes it is desirable to continue a tone through three pulses, as indicated by a DOTTED HALF-NOTE (). If a tone is to be continued through four

pulses a whole-note (6) may be used.

Cases occur in which a tone must be continued

Cases occur in which a tone must be continued beyond the bar, or longer than can be expressed by a whole-note; in such instances the continuation is indicated by a curved line, called a Tie. The following quotation from the oratorio of the Messiah will illustrate this idea:—

Ex. 28. The Tie.

King of kings, . . . and Lord of Lords, .

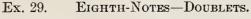


(The fraction 4 at the beginning denotes that four quarter-notes, or their equivalent, will fill a measure.

The difference between the Slur and the Tie is that the Tie represents the connecting of tones which are on the same pitch, as shown in Example 28; while the Slur denotes the uniting of tones which are on different pitches, as shown in Ex. 27.

DOUBLETS.

Thus we have seen that pulses can be united; they may also be divided; that is to say, two or more tones may be performed in the time of one pulse. If a quarter-note represents the time of one pulse, and we divide that pulse into two equal parts, each half-pulse would be indicated by an eighth-note (N), and such two equal parts are call Doublets:—





Observe that the first two notes in each of the above measures are *eighth-notes*, two of which must be sung in the time of one pulse.

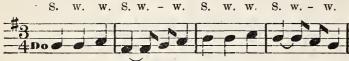
Example 29, with only words and notes, would appear thus:—

Ex. 30.



It is frequently necessary to prolong a tone through one pulse and one-half of the following pulse; this is done in effect thus:—

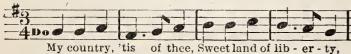
Ex. 31.



Do, do, re, ti, - do, re, mi, mi, fa, mi, - re, do. D. l. u. D. l. - u. D. l. u. D. l. - u. My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of lib - er - ty,

It will be noticed that in the second measure the second pulse is divided, and the first half is tied to the quarter-note of the first pulse. In all such cases the word or syllable must be held through the first pulse and one-half of the second pulse; this effect is repeated in the fourth measure. Instead of representing the divided pulse by two eighth-notes, the first of which is tied to the previous quarter-note, it is customary to let a dot stand for the first eighth-note, as in the second and fourth measures of the following example:—

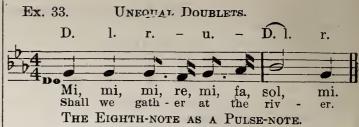
Ex. 32. The Dot.



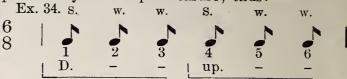
(The dot in the second measure is equivalent to an eighth-note; the same in the fourth measure.)

UNEQUAL DOUBLETS.

The dot is also used to show that a pulse is divided into unequal doublets, i. e., the first half of the doublet is prolonged and the last half is correspondingly shortened, in which case it becomes necessary to use a note one-half as long as an eighth-note; such note is called a sixteenth-note (). In the following example notice that the third and fourth pulses are divided into

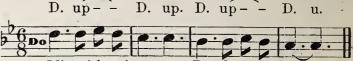


The eighth-note is frequently used as a pulse-note, particularly in sextuple measure; thus:—



If we unite the first three pulses of the above example by means of a dotted quarter-note, we have a familiar rhythm, as follows:—

Ex. 35.



Mi, mi,fa,mi, re, re, Do, do,re,do, ti. Yield not to tempta-tion, For yielding is sin.

Each of the dotted quarter-notes in the above example equal three eighth-notes, and therefore fill one-half of the measure. Thus the rule: "The dot adds one-half to the length of the note which precedes it," will be easily understood.

RESTS.

Sometimes pulses must be passed in silence; this is indicated by characters called *rests*, which correspond in length to the several notes, and are named similarly, *to-wit*, the whole-rest (---), the half-rest (---), the quarter-rest (--), the eighth-rest (--), and the sixteenth-rest (---).

Ex. 36. Notes and Their Corresponding Rests.

Whole. Half. Quarter. Eighth. Sixteenth.



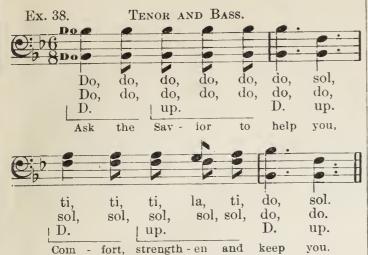
DIVISIONS OF THE VOICE.

Ladies who can sing high more easily than they can sing low, are called Soprano Singers; ladies who can sing low more easily than they can sing high, are called Alto Singers. The notes for these voices are usually printed on a single staff which is marked by a character called the Soprano or Treble Clef ():—

Ex. 37. Soprano and Alto.



Gentlemen who can sing high more easily than they can sing low, are called Tenor Singers; gentlemen who can sing low more easily than they can sing high, are called Bass Singers. In our ordinary Psalmody the notes for these voices are usually printed on a single staff, which is designated by a character called a Bass Clef (), thus:—



We may now bring Examples 37 and 38 together and connect them with a character called a Brace, { | , thus showing the four parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Bass) as they usually appear in our Church and Sabbath-school music.

Ex. 39. HARMONY IN FOUR PARTS.



When flats (b) are placed on the staff just following the clef, they form a signature or sign, showing where to find Do. An infallible rule is that the last or right-hand flat is always Fa, and Do is on the fifth degree above, and the fourth degree below.

Having followed the foregoing remarks closely, we are prepared to undertake the reading of a few

tunes.

Turn to page 135 and study the tune "Yield not

to Temptation."

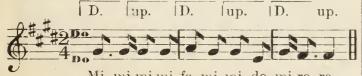
Observe that the signature consists of two flats, the right-hand flat being on the fourth space, which thereby represents Fa. Read down and find that the Soprano begins on Mi and the Alto on Do. The Tenor and Bass join the harmony at the Chorus. In reading these parts notice that the right-hand flat in the signature is on the third space, and thereby represents Fa. By reading up to the Tenor it will be found to begin with Do, and by reading down from Fa, the first Bass note will be found to be Do.

Sing firmly but not loudly; a soft tone may be firm. Let the expression of the sentiment of the hymn be

of first importance

In the tune "Hark! the Voice of Jesus Calling, page 74, which we will now consider, there are two beats in each measure, according to the following scheme:—

Ex. 40.



Mi, mi,mi,mi,fa, mi, mi, do, mi,re, re. Hark! the voice of Jesus call-ing "Follow me."

When sharps (‡) are placed on the staff just after the clef, they form a Signature, or sign, showing where to find Do or Tonic. An infallible rule is that the last or right-hand sharp is always ti, and Do is on the next degree above. In reading the Soprano and Alto of this tune, notice that the last sharp in the signature is on the fourth line, which thereby is made to represent Ti; the next degree above it is Do, and by reading down through the octave the Soprano will be found to begin with Mi and the Alto with Do. On the Bass staff the last sharp is on the third line, which represents Ti; the next degree above is Do, and by reading up to the Tenor it will be found to begin with Sol.

Sing boldly; it is better to make mistakes and cor-

rect them than to hesitate.

Our next tune (Huguenot, page 86) is one that has all the elements of great strength at the same time it gives us a glimpse of what the church music writers of 350 years ago could do. Like "Old Hundred," it is full of majesty; its melodic compass is even less, for while the melody of "Old Hundred" involves a full octave (sol to sol), this requires only seven degrees (ti to la).

A new feature will be found in the seventh and thirteenth measures of the Alto, and in the eleventh measure of the Soprano, viz.: a sharp (*) before the note fa. This leads us to explain that between certain contiguous tones of our Scale there are Intermediate tone is sharp-four, called Fi (pronounced fee). This tone belongs to sol; that is to say, its tendency is up to sol, and sol follows it immediately with rare exceptions. In the eleventh measure of the Soprano, the last note has a sharp before it, which indicates the intermediate tone half-way between fa and sol, e. g.:—



Also in the seventh and thirteenth measures of the Alto the same tone occurs, but in a lower octave, thus:—



There are four beats to each measure, after the following scheme:—

Ex. 43.



Observe that the *signature* consists of only one sharp (on the fifth line), which therefore represents ti (subtonic). The next degree above it is Do; by reading down through the octave, the second line will also be found to represent Do; read further down and it will be seen that the first note in the Alto is Sol.

In reading the Bass and Tenor, notice that the sharp in the *signature* is on the fourth line, which thus represents ti; the next degree above is Do; read up and find that the first Tenor note is mi.

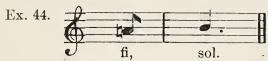
The hymn, though not so old as the tune, was written nearly 150 years ago. It is an attempt to express the loftiest thoughts of which the human mind is capable, and should be sung with full, resonant voices, and with an enthusiasm which is inspired by the contemplation of the illimitable grand-

eur, the inconceivable power and majesty of the "Eternal God," the "Great Unrivaled One." Thin, throaty tones can never give adequate expression to so lofty a subject.

The singer should stand firmly on both feet, erect, with shoulders thrown back, chin slightly elevated, a deep breath in the lungs, and sing with a large

Our next tune, "In Heavenly Love Abiding," page 162, we find the signature consists of three flats. On the higher staff the flat farthest to the right is on the second space, which thus represents Fa, and, by reading down we find the first note in Alto is Mi, and first in Soprano is Sol. The last flat of signature on Bass staff is on the first space, which is Fa, and we read up to first note of Bass and find it to be Do, and by reading up to the Tenor we find that it begins with Sol.

A new character appears several times throughout this piece, which is called a Cancel (2), inasmuch as it cancels the effect of the flat in the signature. In tunes which have flats for signatures this cancel (#) usually has the effect of a sharp, as will be seen in the first and fifth measures of the Soprano, where sharp-four (Fi) is indicated by a cancel, thus:-



The same effect is produced in the Tenor in the first, fifth, seventh, twelfth and fourteenth measures, thus:-

Four other intermediate tones occur in this piece viz.: sharp one, half-way between Do and Re, called Di (dee) in the sixth measure of the Bass, thus:-



Sharp-two, half-way between Re and Mi, called Ri (ree), occurs in the Alto in the first, fifth and fourteenth measures, thus:

Sharp-five, half-way between Sol and La, called Sil (seel), in the eleventh measure of the Tenor, thus:-



And sharp-six, half-way between La and Ti, called Li (lee), in the sixth measure of the Soprano, thus:-

All these intermediate tones are used so naturally that ordinary singers will scarcely fail to sing them

correctly, especially if led by a good instrument.

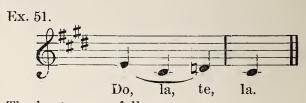
The following scheme will show the beats and pulses of the tune:--



The hymn is peculiarly graceful, and is adapted to an exquisite melody which was written by the fam-

ous pianist Thalberg.

The tune, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," page 102, is very inspiring when sung by the congregation, and is also effective as a quartette. Several new features are to be explained: first the letters p, f, ff, cres. and the marks < >, etc., have reference to the expression (loud and soft); p is the initial letter of the word piano, which means soft; f stands for forte, loud: ff means very loud: ff means increase the loud; ff means very loud; cres. means increase the power, and the < denote first to increase and then to diminish the power. Sharp-two (Ri) is indicated in the twenty-first measure of Alto by a double-sharp (*). In the twenty-eighth measure of the Alto we have, for the first time, an intermediate tone which tends downward, namely, a flat. Being half-way between seven and six, it is flat-seven, called Te (tay). It is indicated by a cancel, which here acts in the capacity of a flat (), because the signature consists of sharps, *e. g.:*—



The beats are as follows:

sus,

Ex. 52. Ď. Ì. u. D. l. u. D. l. u. do, re, mi, re, do. mi. mi,

While this piece is more difficult than the others, it has so beautiful a melody, and is so smooth and natural that no trouble need be anticipated.

lov - er

of

We will conclude our studies with the hymn, "I One was a Stranger," page 150 which involves many of the points in the foregoing Examples, viz.: Triple measure, dotted quarter-notes, eighth notes, sharpfour (Fi), crescendo, ff, etc. The beats occur thus:-



All of the stanzas must be sung to complete the story of transition from the state of "A Stranger" to that of utter self-abnegation which enables one to "Drink at the Life-giving Fountain."

I have taken the liberty of changing the Hebrew word Tsid-ke-nu (the Lord of righteousness), which occurs in the original, using the words "Lord Jesus"

instead.

In singing this piece there should be a steady increase of power throughout the third line, culminating in a grand climax on the word "Jehovah," at which point all possible tone (consistent with purity) will not be too much to give adequate expression to the sentiment of the hymn.

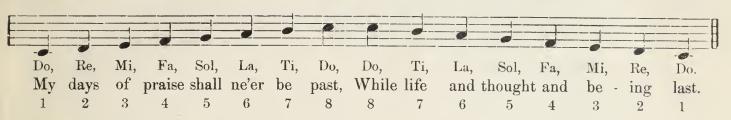
In leaving this subject I wish to emphasize what was said in the opening sentence, viz.: that the Tonic and Pulse are the twin monarchs which unite in the goverance of everything musical; should either be absent confusion would enter immediately.

The singer or player should never for an instant lose his mental grasp of the Tonic or the Pulse, for the absence of either of these tyrannical Rulers indicates the cessation of certainty and the beginning of guess-work.

JUNIOR GRADE.

NOTE.—The teacher will find in "PALMER'S CLASS METHOD"* (see §§ 1 and 124 inclusive), an explanation in minute detail of the preliminary work which is absolutely essential before opening this book.

No. 1. Sing first by syllables, and then by words, after having the class commit the Rule for applying words. (See "Class Method" ?? 125 and 129 inclusive.)



No. 2. Explain the Double Bar and The Close. (See "Class Method," ?? 130 and 139 inclusive.) (Sing first by syllables.)



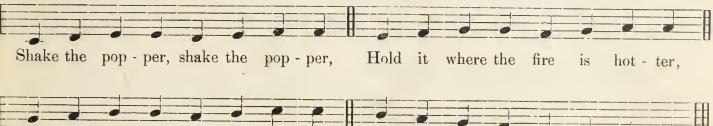


No. 3.



Let us forth with-out de - lay - ing, Thro' the pleas-ant mead - ows stray-ing.

No. 4. Give the Rules for Breathing. (See "Class Method," 22 140 and 144 inclusive.)



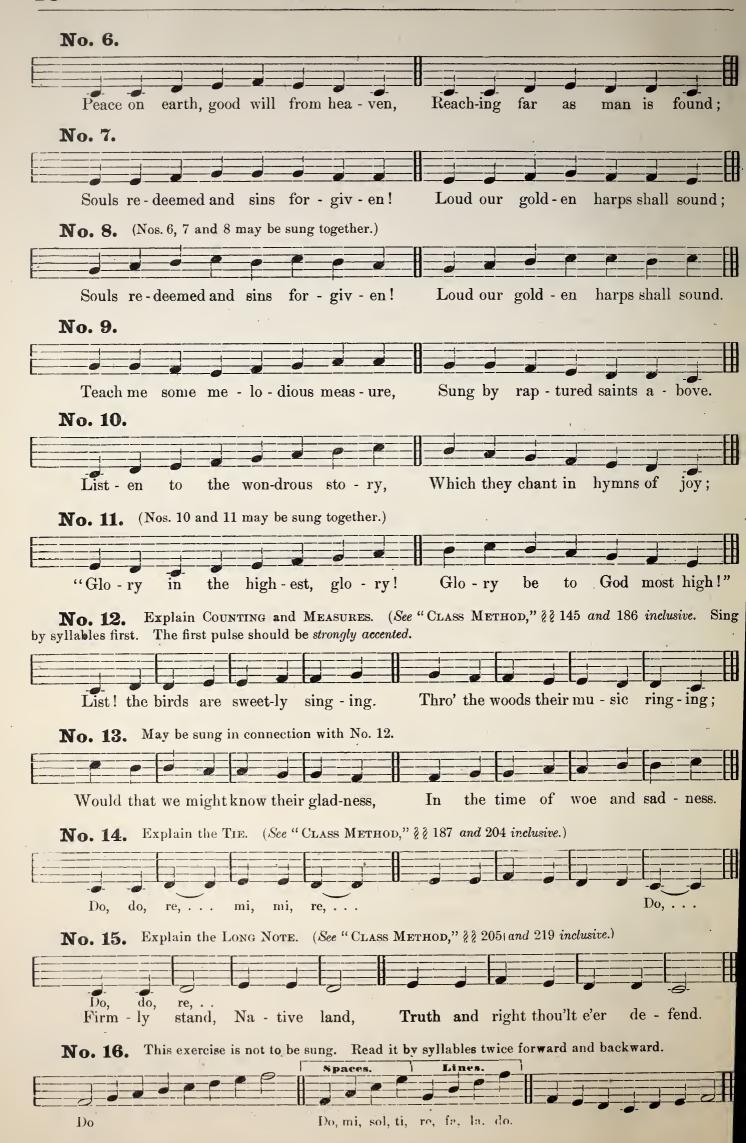
Gold - en ker - nels white are turn - ing, While the fire is burn - ing, burn - ing.

No. 5.

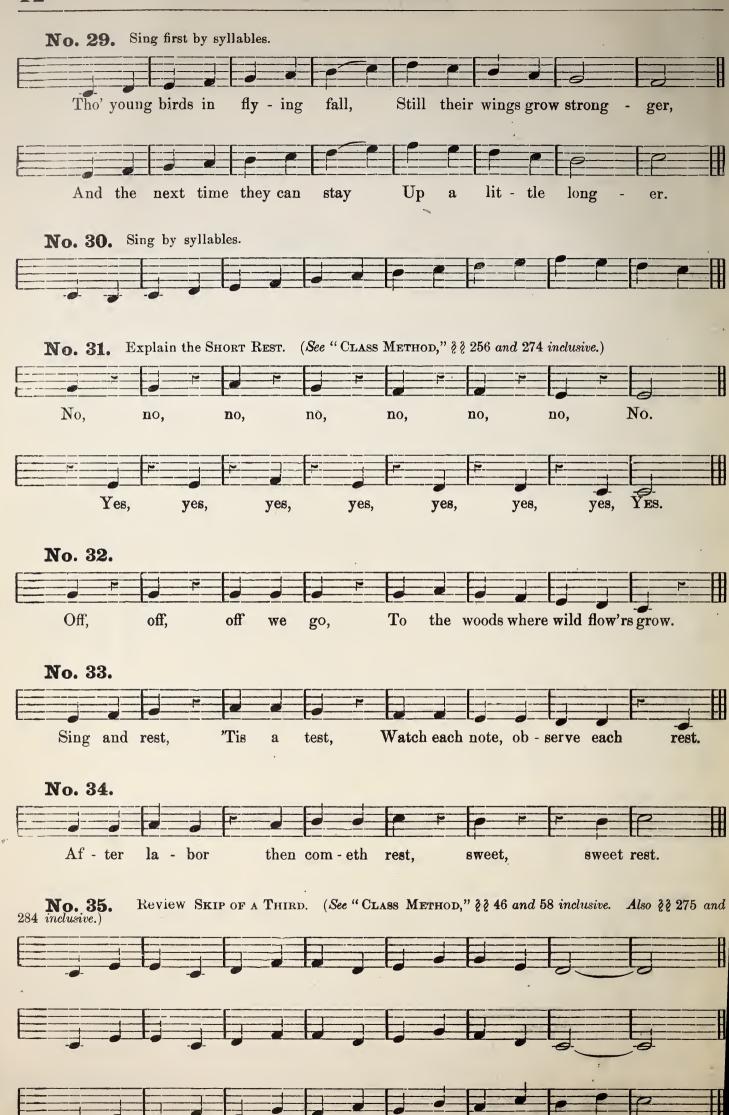


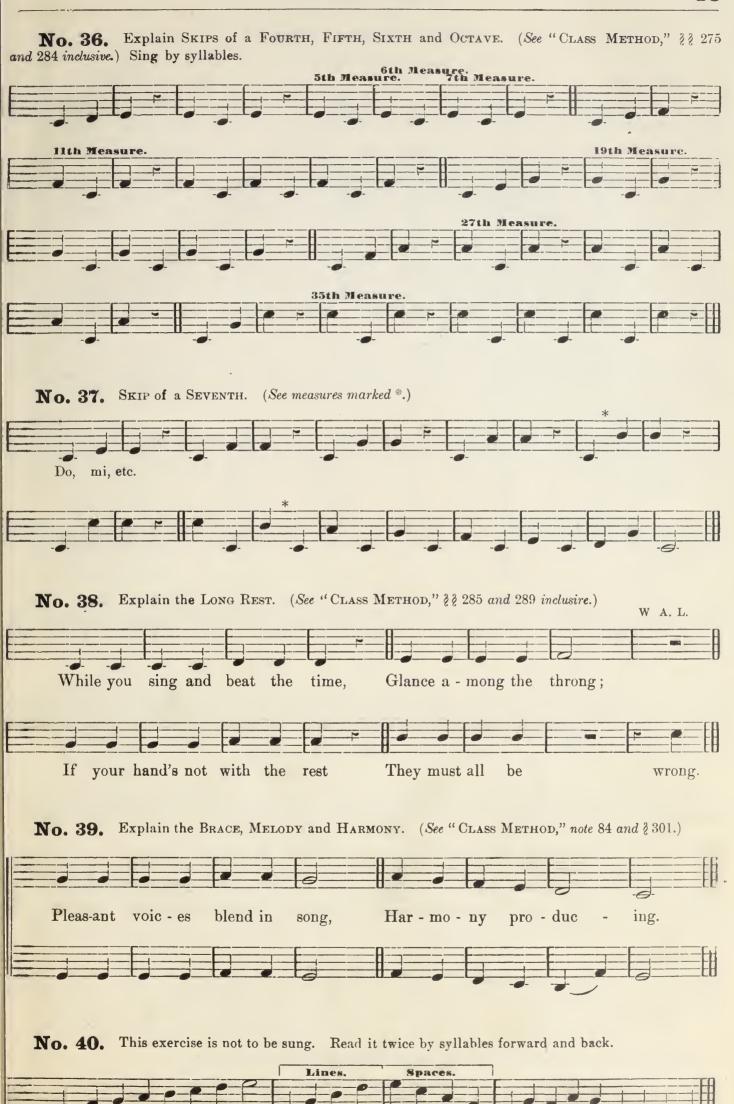


*"PALMER'S CLASS METHOD OF TEACHING THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC." THE JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O. Price, \$1.00.







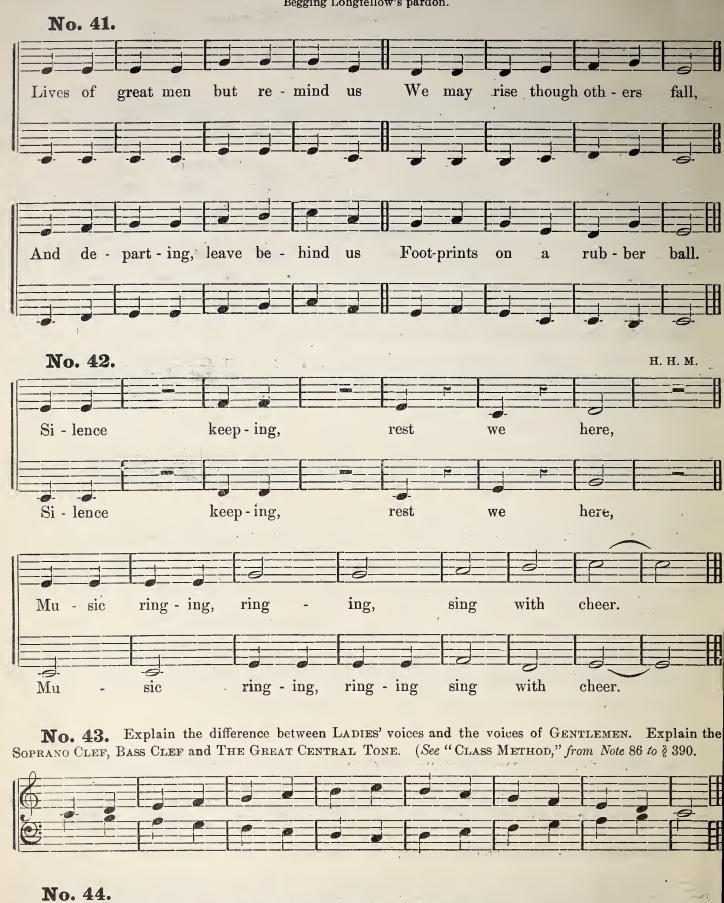


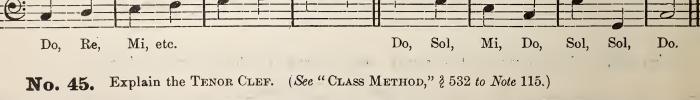
Do.

Do.

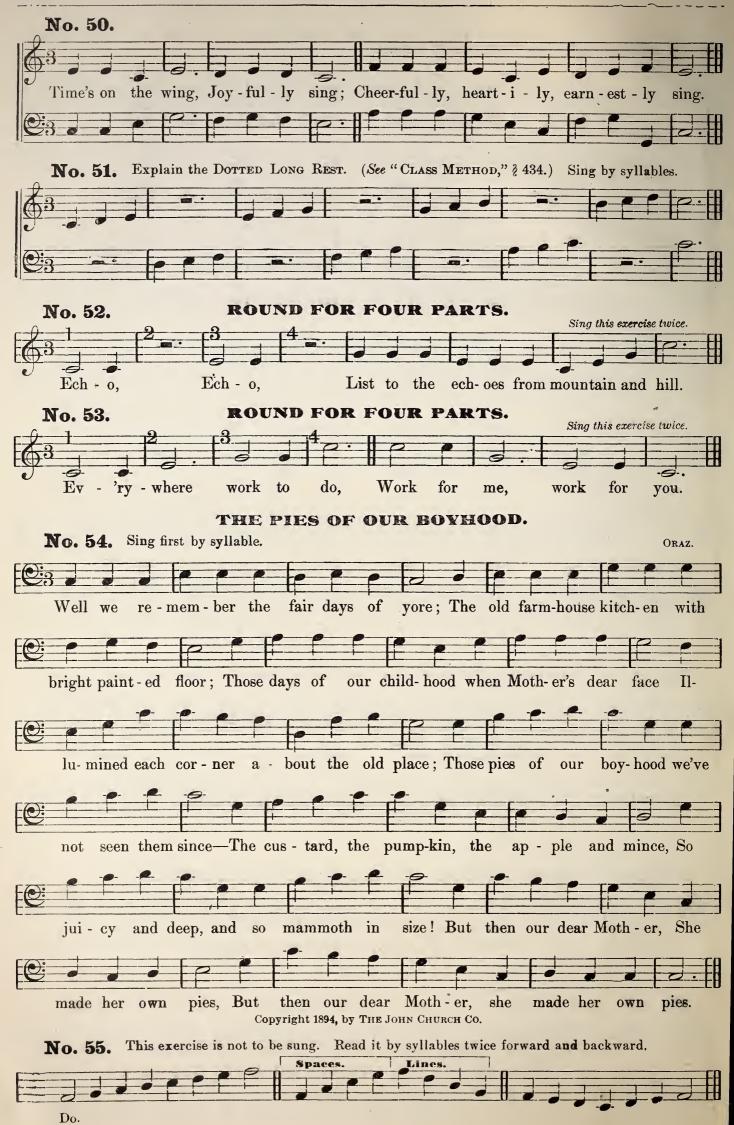
FOOT=BALL CRAZE.

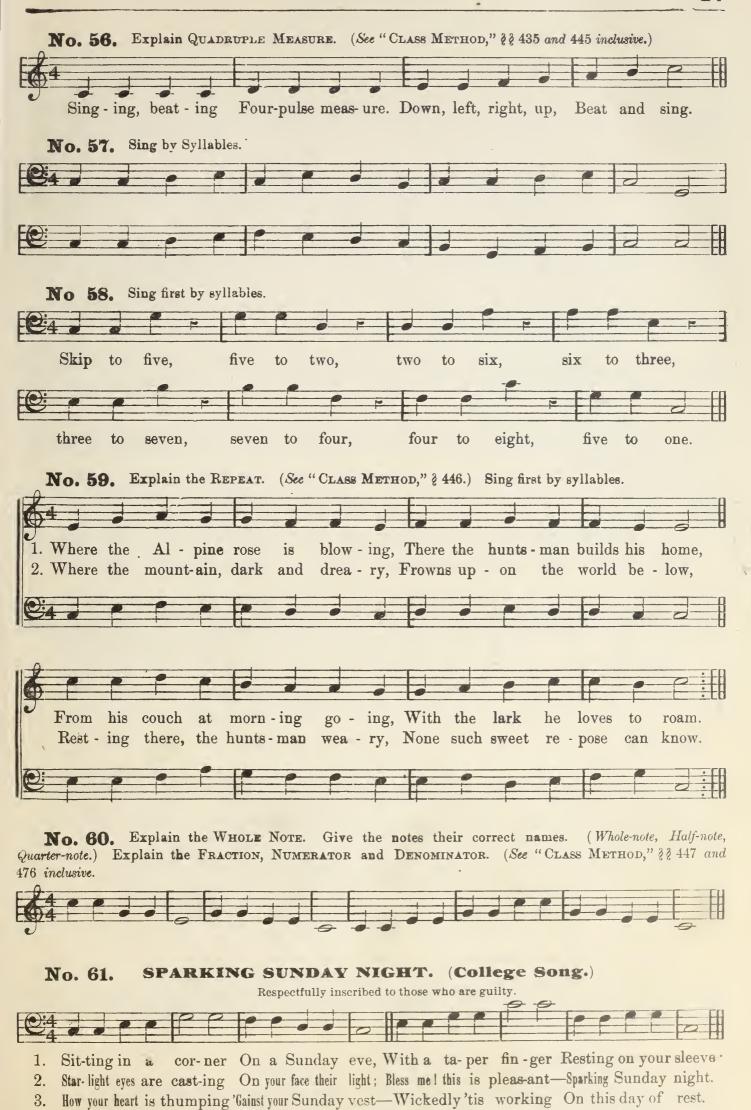
Begging Longfellow's pardon.





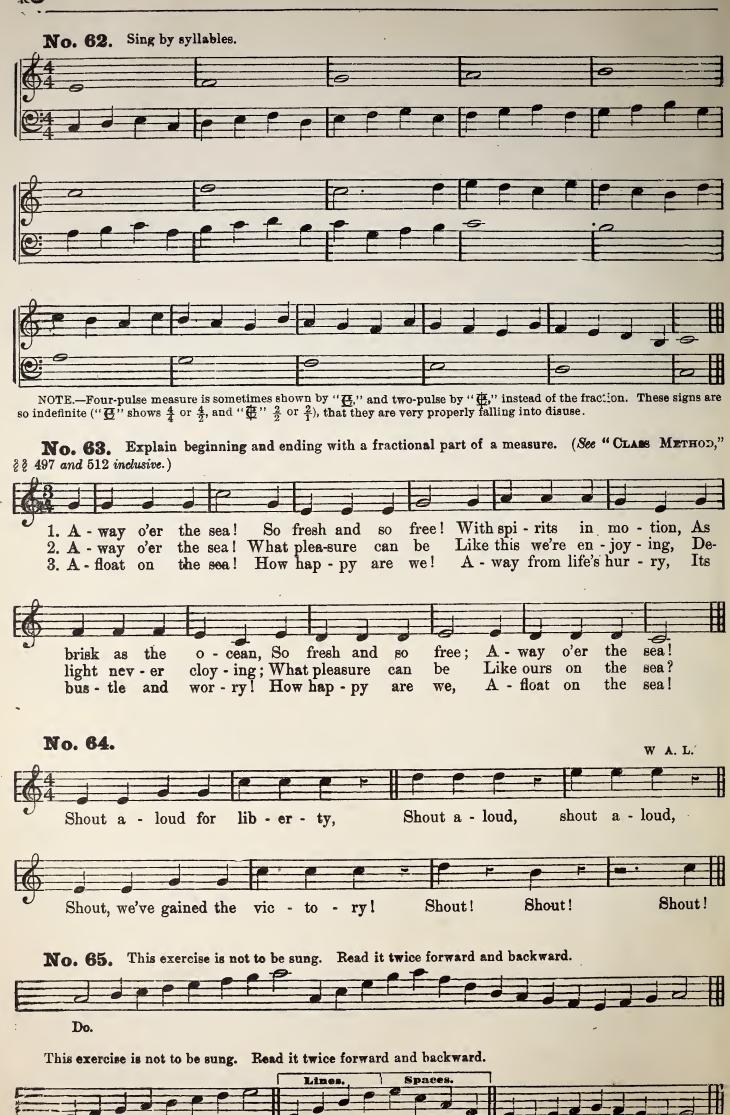






4. "Love ye one an - oth-er!" Min-is- ters re - cite; Bless me! don't we do it - Spark-ing Sunday night

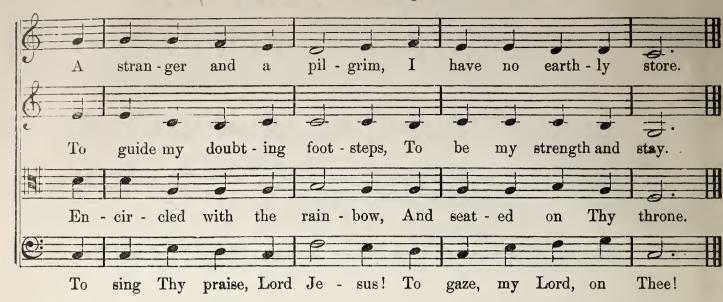
70.



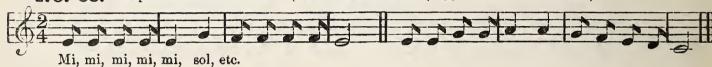
THE BABBLING SPRING.

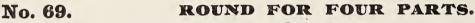


I NEED THEE, BLESSED JESUS. Concluded.



No. 68. Explain Eighth Notes. (See "Class Method," § § 572 and 599 inclusive.)



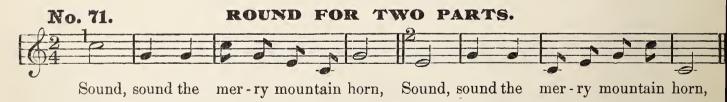




Come, with gladness join our song, Do, ti, la, sol, fa, mi, re, do, mi, fa, sol.



Wake and sing, Wake and sing, Come and join our cheerful mea-sure; Wake and sing.





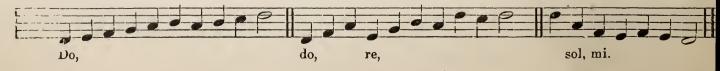
Sound the mer-ry mountain horn, Yes, sound, sound the horn, Sound the mer-ry mountain horn, Sound the horn.

No. 72. Sing first by syllables.



Sing-ing, sing-ing from the heart, Oh, what joy our songs im-part! Je - sus bless the tune-ful art; Sing-ing from the heart.

No. 73. This exercise is not to be sung. Read it twice forward and backward.





No. 75. Explain the Eighth Note as a Beat Note. (See "Class Method," § § 600 and 602 inclusive.)



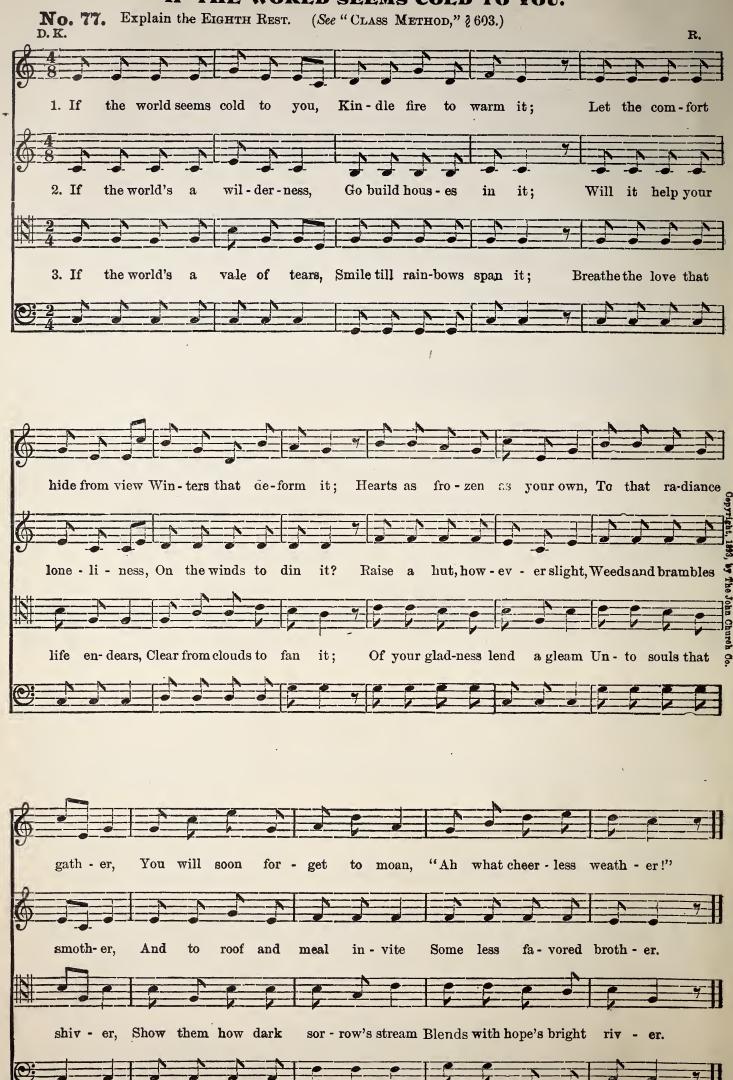
No. 76. Explain that connecting the STEMS of Eighth notes is equivalent to a SLUR. Sopranos and Altos may sing the higher parts and the gentlemen the lowest part.



This exercise is not to be sung. Read it twice forward and backward.

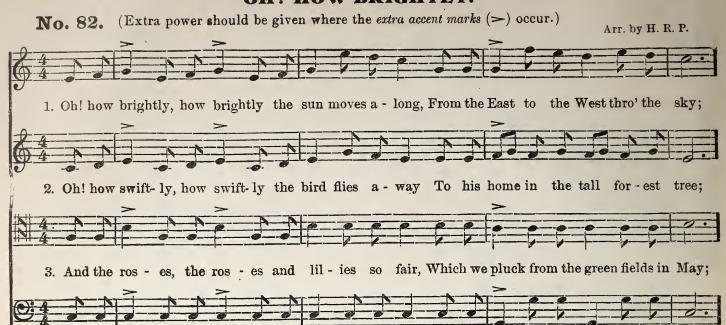


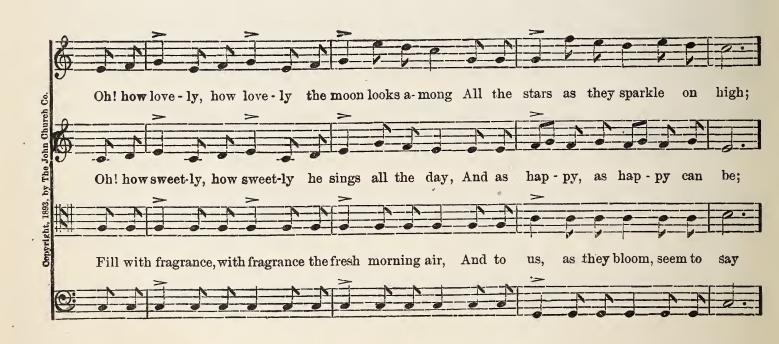
IF THE WORLD SEEMS COLD TO YOU.

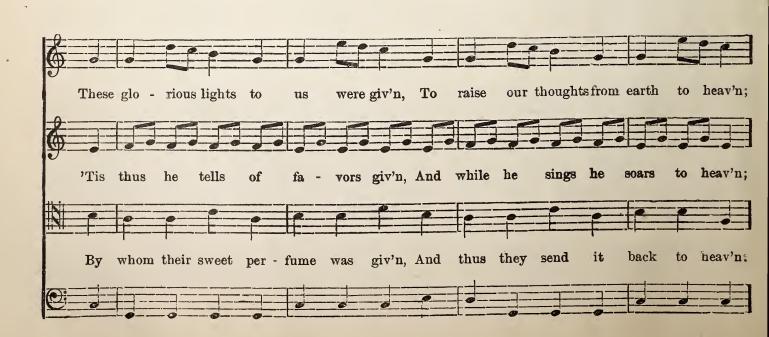


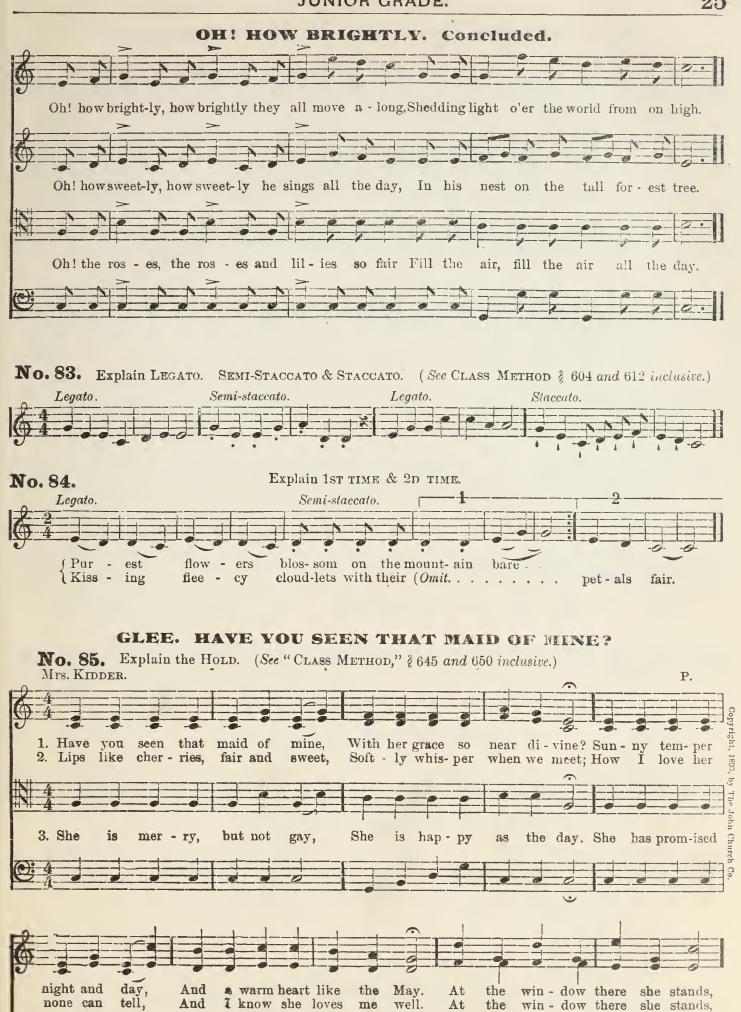


OH! HOW BRIGHTLY.









in the

spring

She will wear a

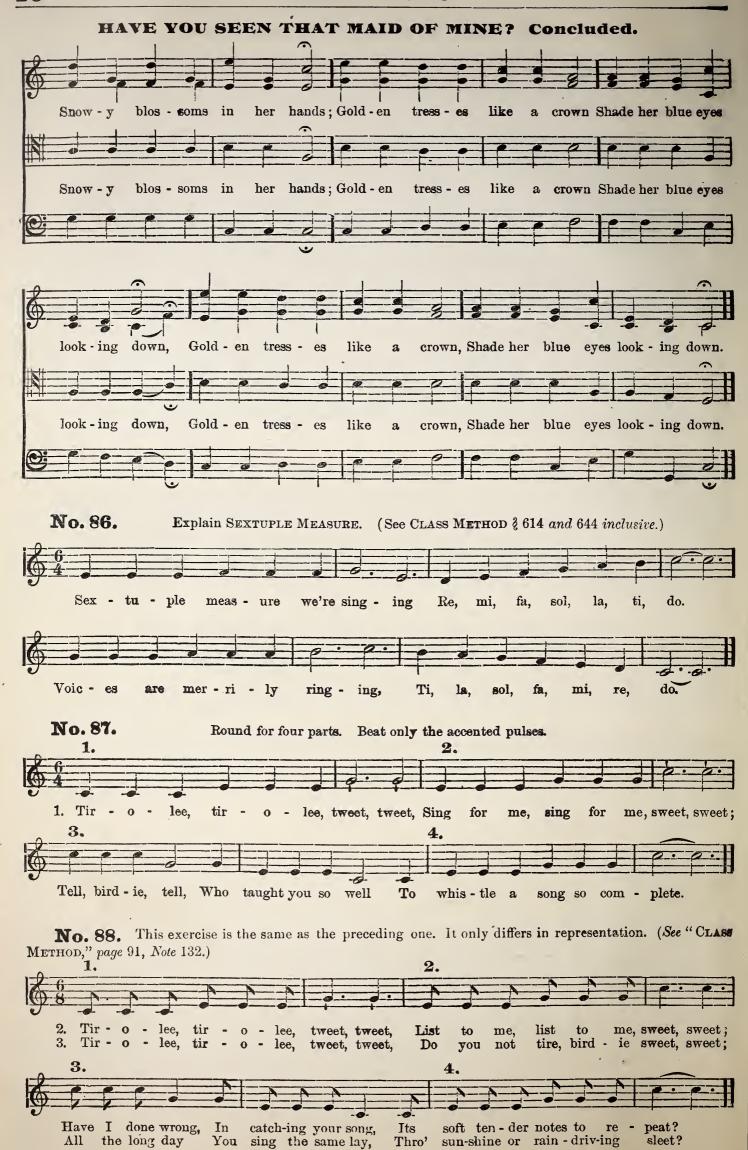
wed - ding

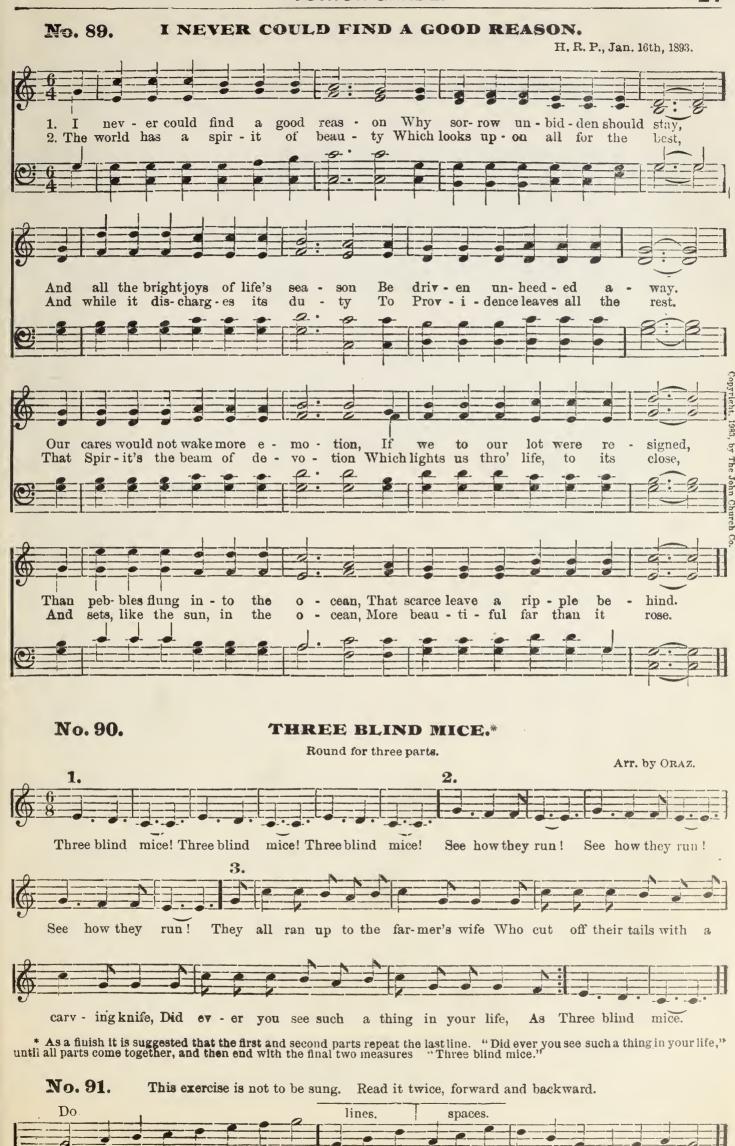
ring.

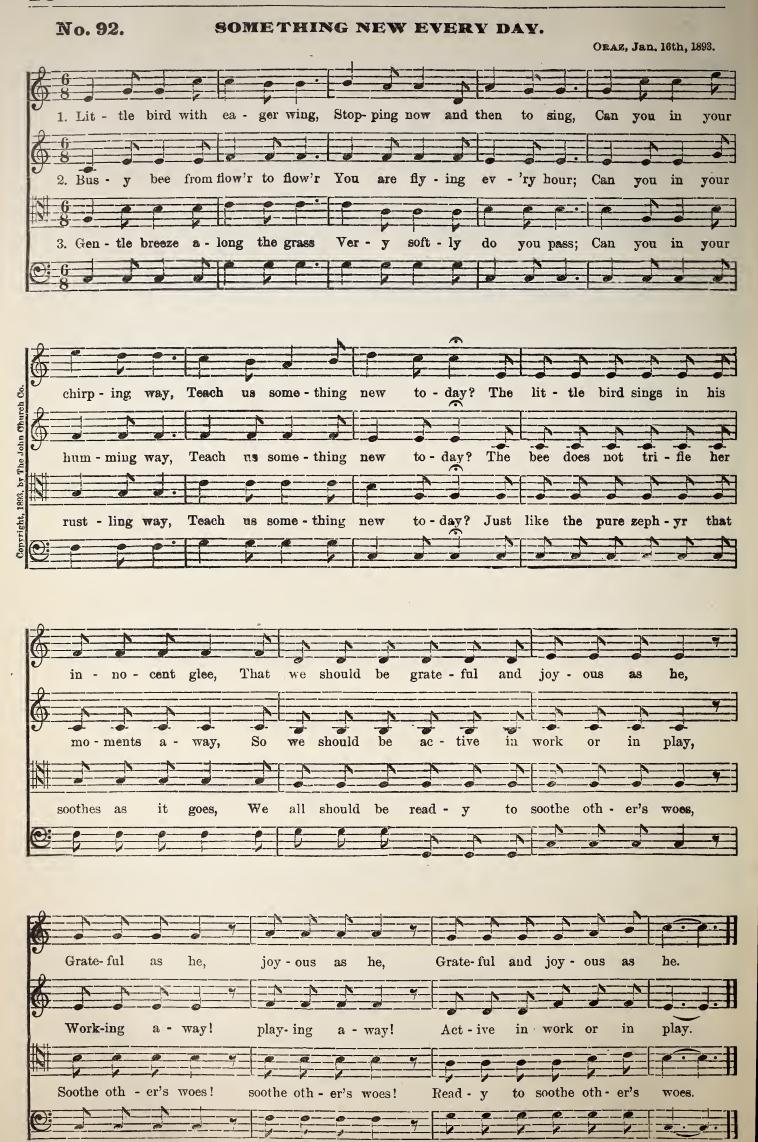
At

the

win - dow there she stands.





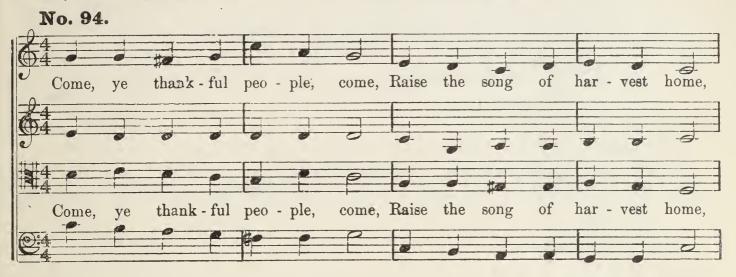


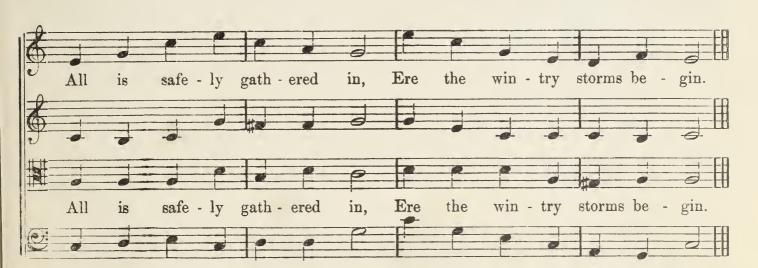
No. 93. Explain SHARP FOUR. (See "CLASS METHOD," §§ 651 and 663 inclusive.)





Explain Accidentals. (See "Class Method," § 664 and Note 138, page 94.)
The class should commit the following Rule: Accidentals continue their significance throughout the measure in which they occur.* (See Bass, Tenor and Alto in second, third, and sixth measures.)





*The additional clause of this rule, viz.: "and from measure to measure until canceled by a note intervening upon another degree of the staff," is very properly discontinued by most of our modern composers, as it is of no benefit and causes much confusion. Whenever an accidental is required in the following measure it should be placed there.

No. 95. This exercise is not to be sung. Read it twice forward and backward.



No. 96. This exercise is not to be sung. Read it by syllables twice forward and backward.

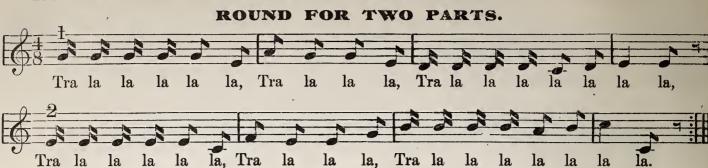


No. 97. Explain SHARP Two. (See "CLASS METHOD," page 94, Note 138.) Do, mi, ri, No. 98. Introducing SHARP Two with SHARP FOUR. Do, mi, mi, etc. No. 99. Explain SHARP ONE. (See "CLASS METHOD," page 94, Note 138.) Mi, di, re, etc No. 100. Explain SHARP SIX. (See "CLASS METHOD," page 94, Note 138.) No. 101. Introducing SHARP ONE with SHARP SIX. No. 102. Explain SHARP FIVE. (See "CLASS METHOD," page 94, Note 138. In his con - tent - ed; and fair, arm chair, Sits the old farm - er Sun-shine and rain Ri - pen the grain, Af - ter his fields are once plant - ed. No. 103. Introducing SHARP ONE, SHARP TWO, SHARP FOUR, SHARP FIVE and SHARP SIX. See the snow Come and go, Whirl-ing round and round; Fly - ing 0.46 Flit - ting past, Flut - tring to the ground. Life Youth like is snow, 80,

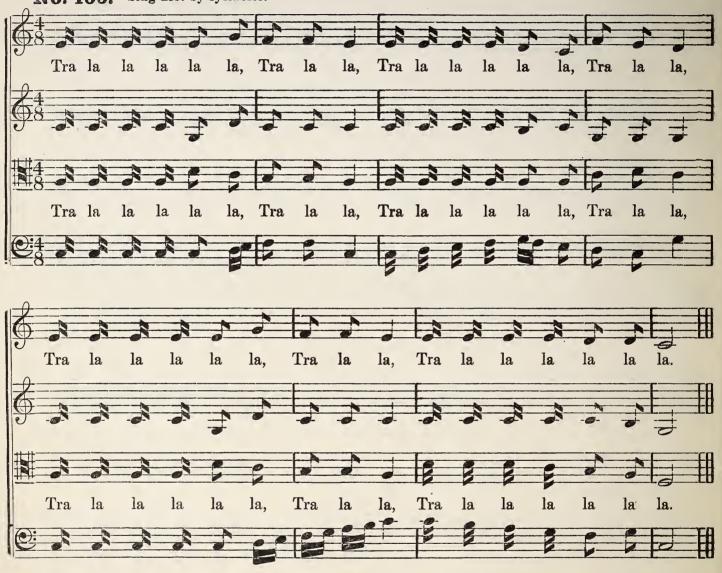
Whirls and ed - dies past; Age comes on, Creep we down, To the ground at last.

No. 104. THE FLOWERET. Words and Music by H. R. PALMER, Jan., 18th, 1893. Involving SHARP ONE, SHARP Two, SHARP FOUR, SHARP FIVE & SHARP SIX. Explain the CANCEL (2). See Soprano and Alto, 7th measure. (See Class Method & 965 and Note 185.) each trembling ray; sun - shine, dear flow - 'ret gay, Turn in - to beau the ty thy mes - sage, lov li - est flow'r? Why didst thou come for me an hour? Fra-grance the rar - est Thou gent - ly bear - est; Oh how love thee, thou child of a day. "My ty, Faithful - ly and thou shalt have pow'r. beau -Mor - tal, Du heed it ty, is Zeph - yrs to meet thee, Dew-drops to greet thee, Fra-grance and beau - ty thou dost im - part; their complete - ness--Fra-grance su - per - nal then shall be thine; Beau - ty and sweet-ness In thee, Soft breez-es kiss thee, Beau-ti-ful flow-'ret, how love - ly thou art. Sun-beams ca - ress ra-diance a - round thee will shine." Rain - bows will greet thee; An - gels will meet thee; Heav-en - ly

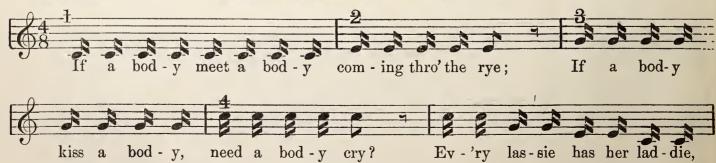
No. 105. Explain SIXTEENTH NOTES. (See "CLASS METHOD," § § 682 and 706 inclusive.)



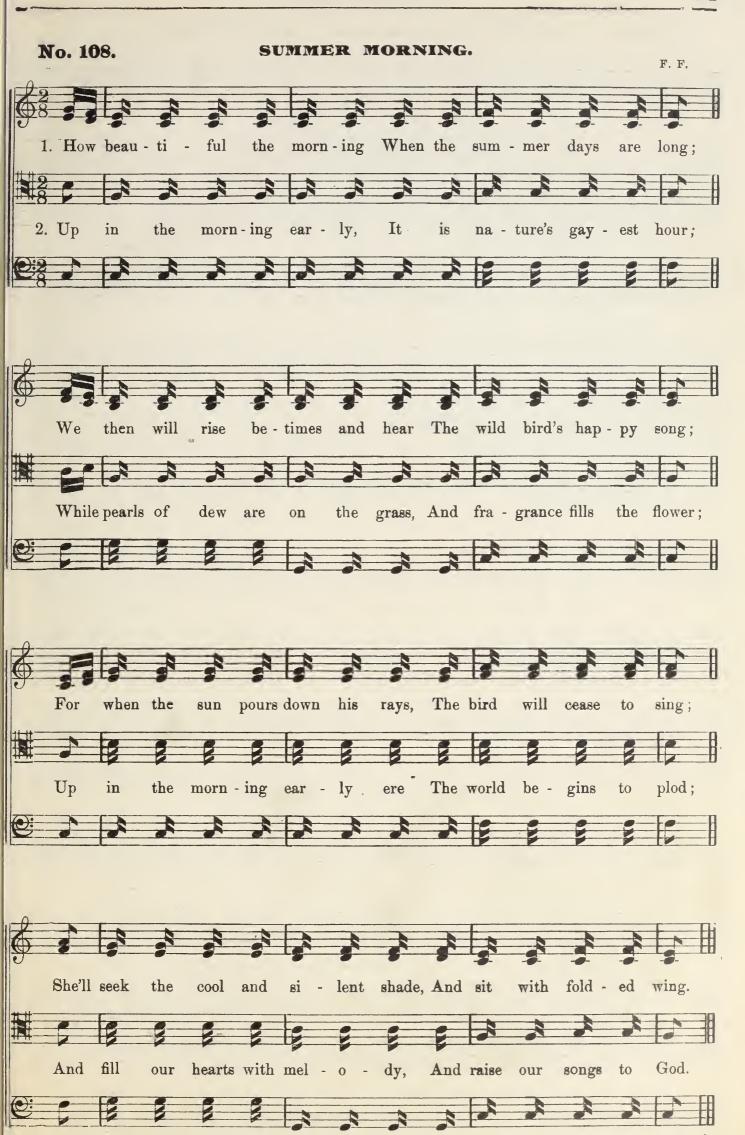
No. 106. Sing first by syllables.

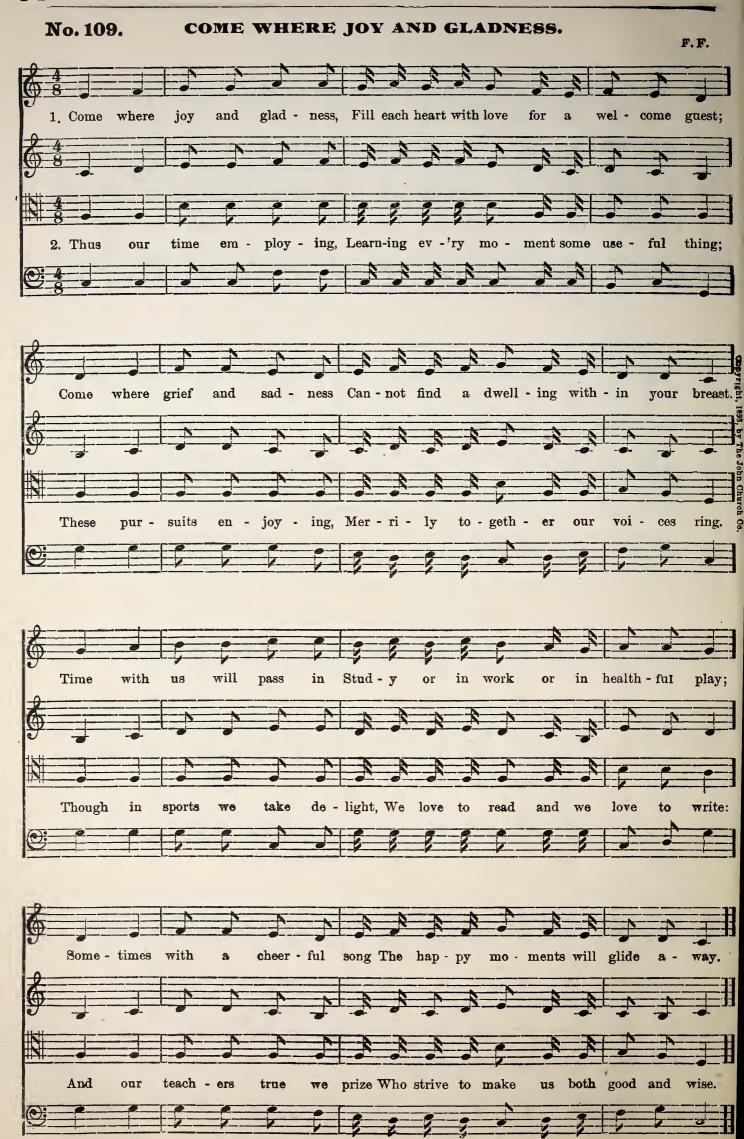






None they say have I, But all the lads they smile at me When coming thro' the rye

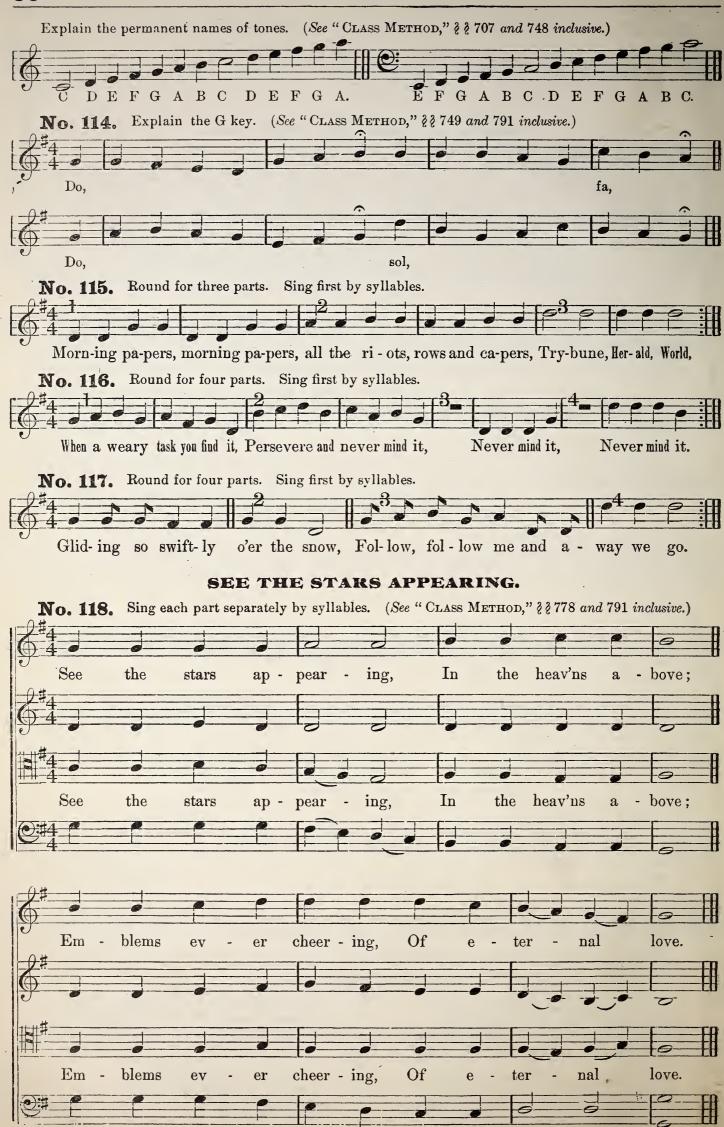






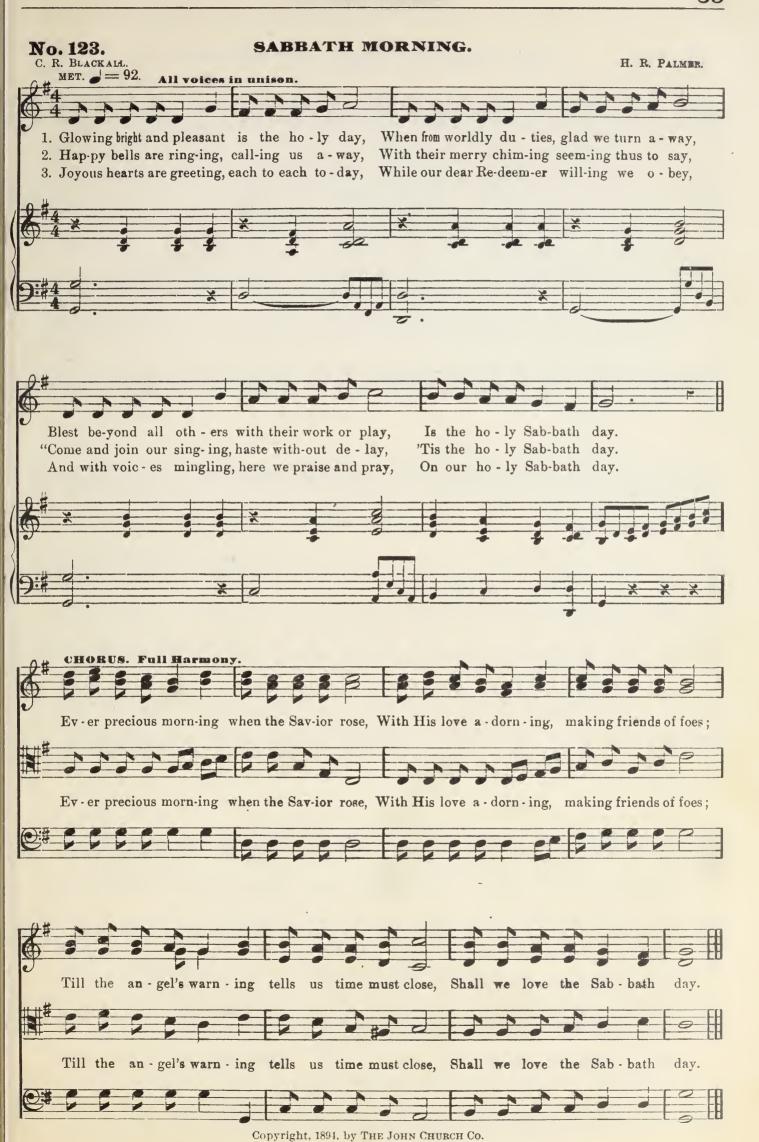
Think of this when you smoke tobacco.

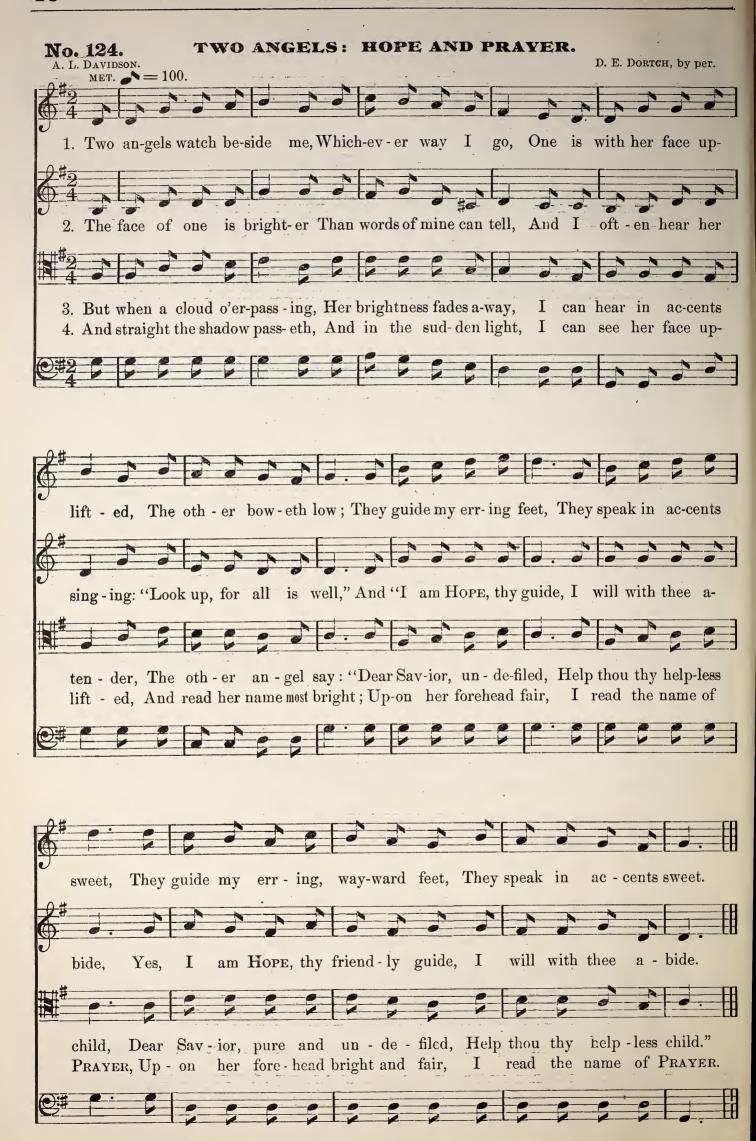
Think of this when you smoke tobacco.

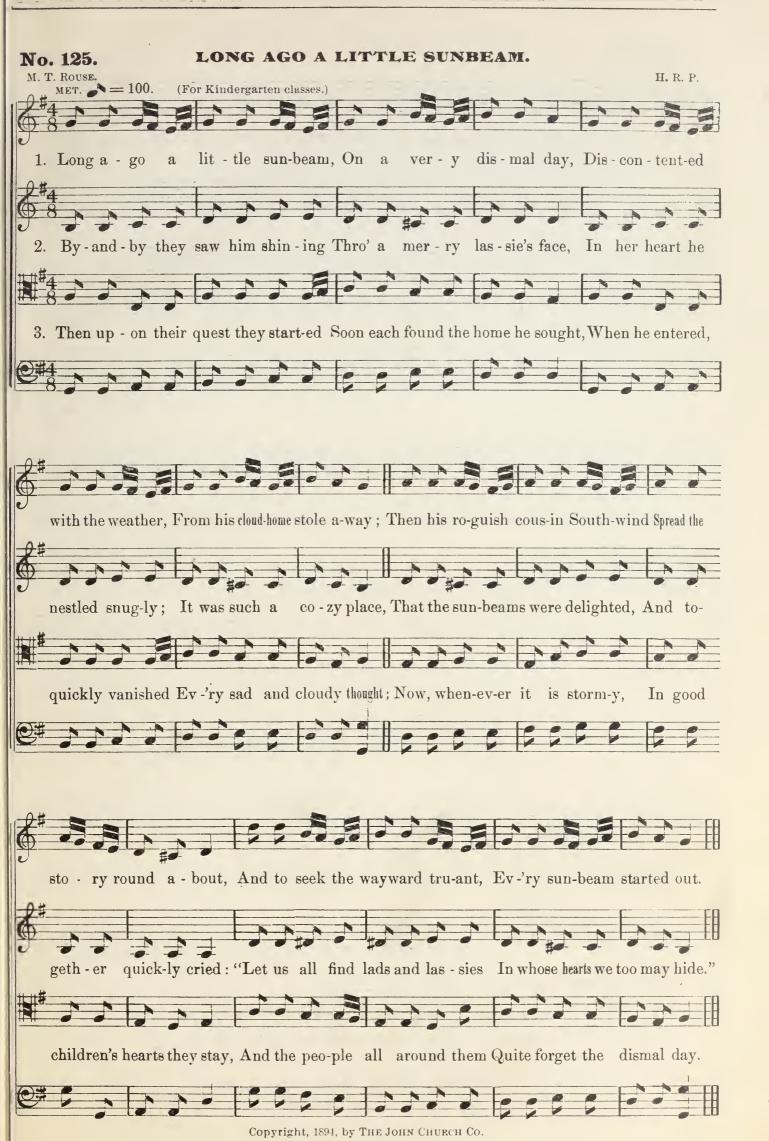


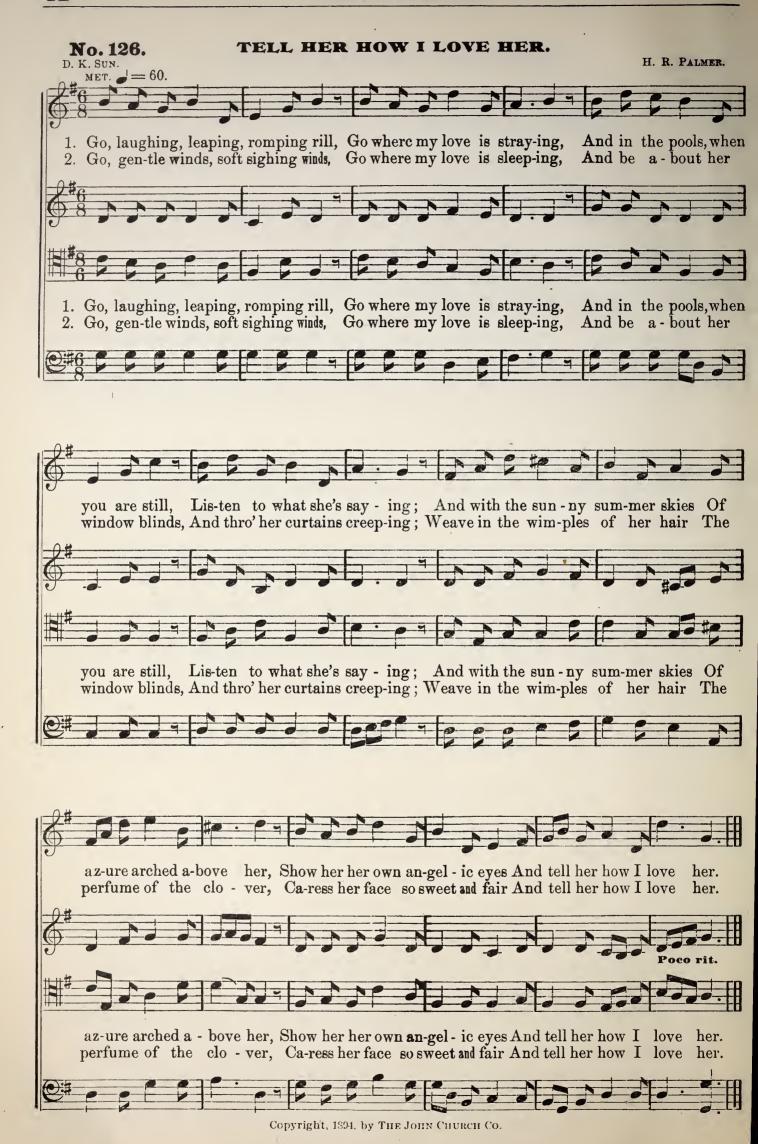






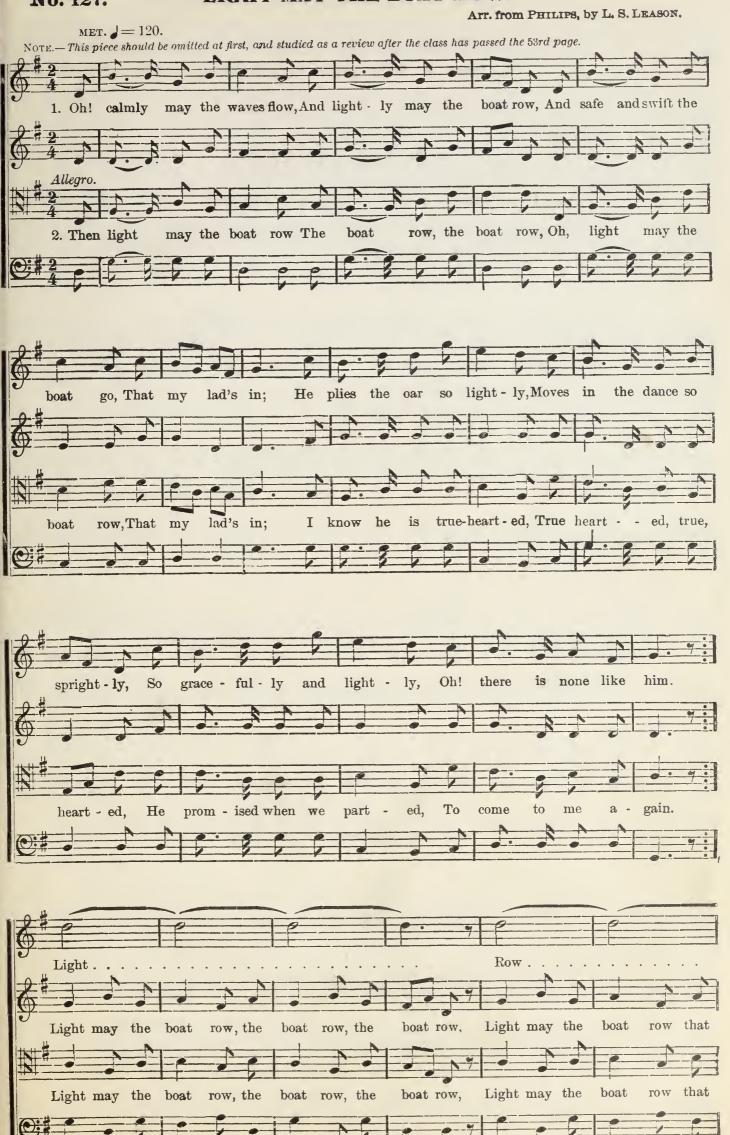


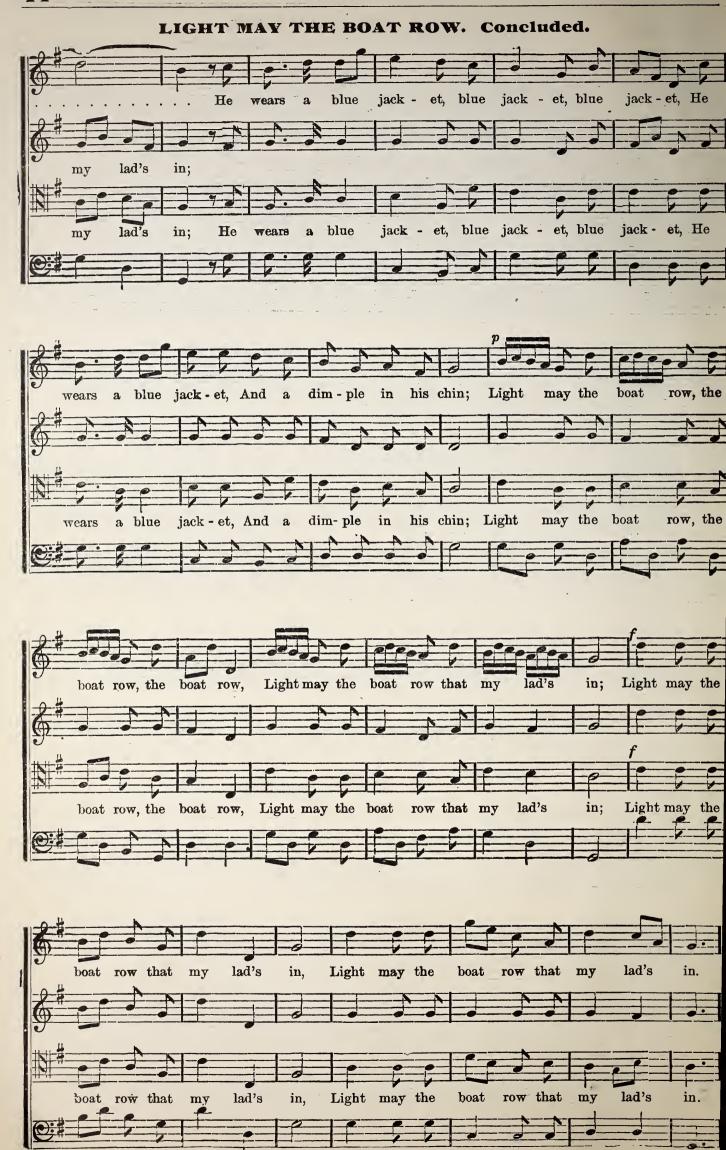


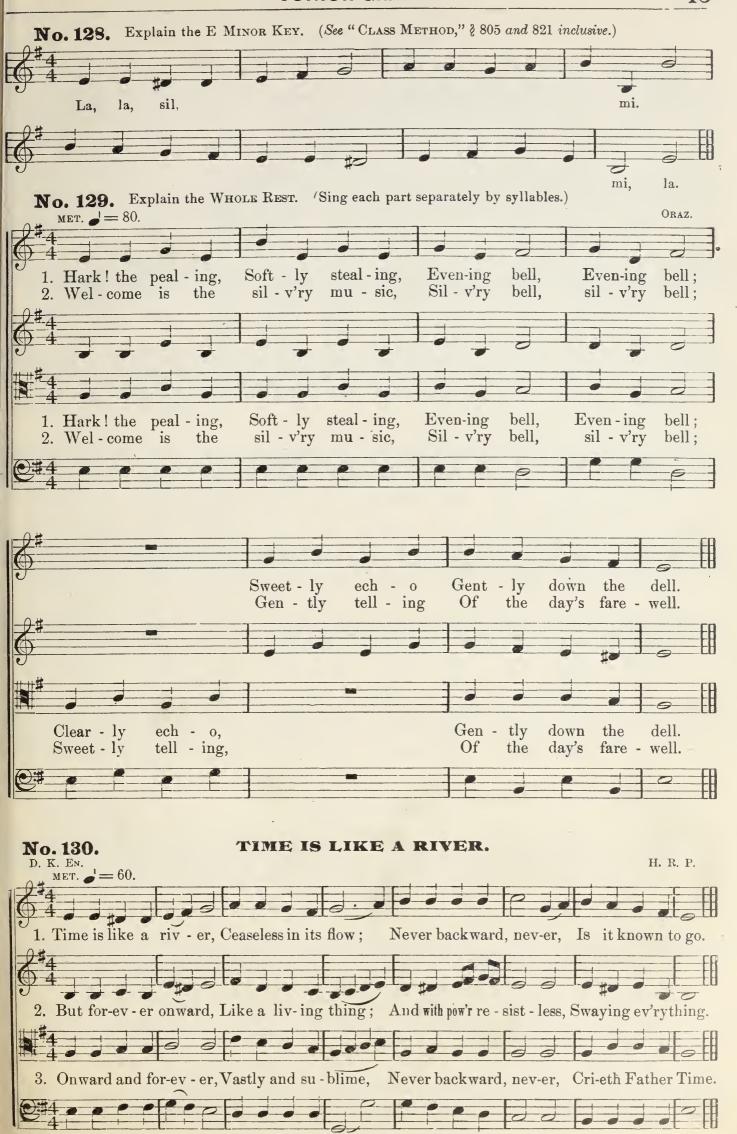


No. 127.

LIGHT MAY THE BOAT ROW.



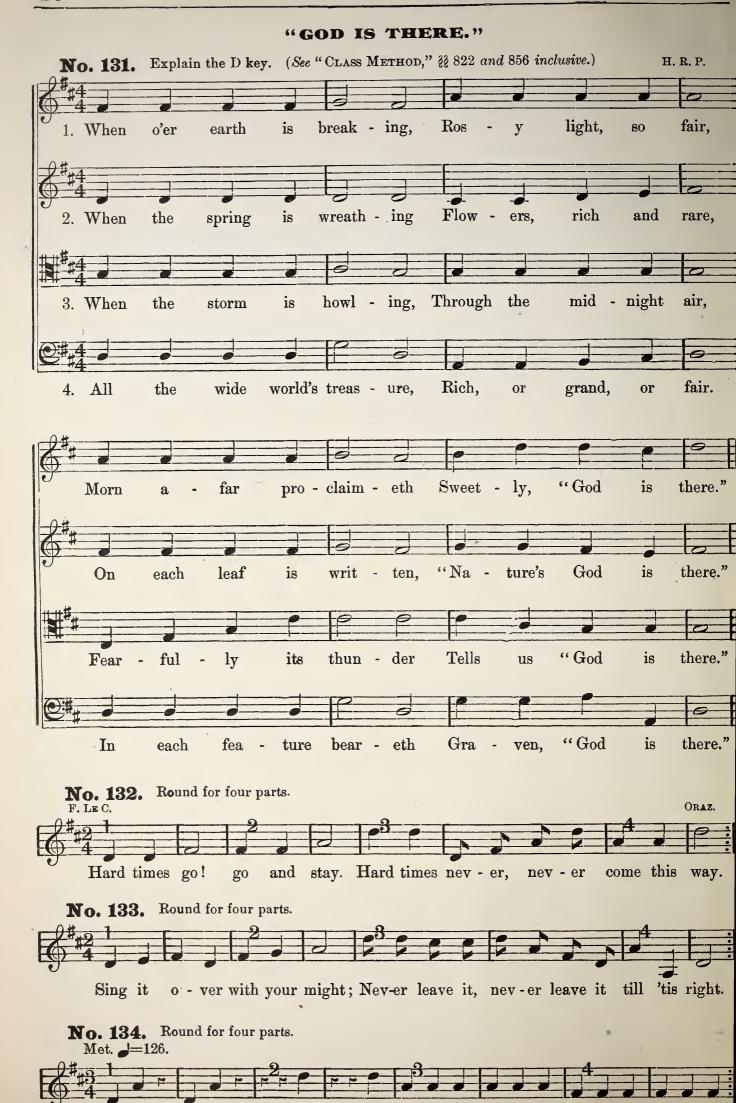




Johnny,

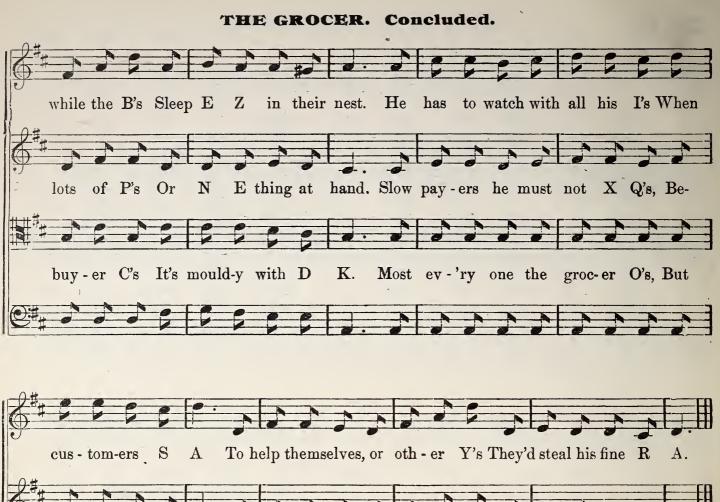
Johnny,

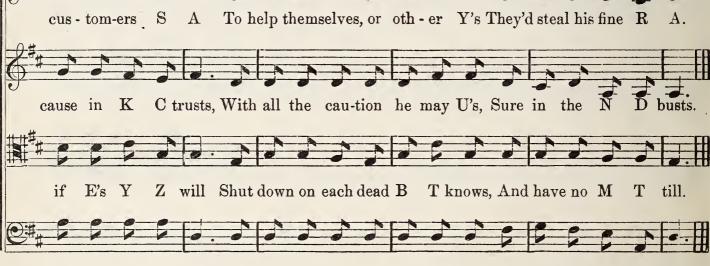
What,

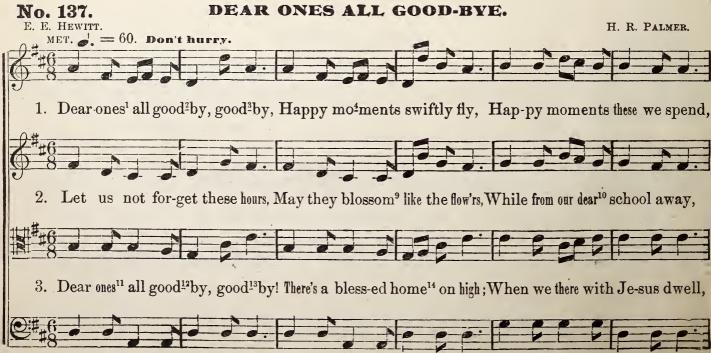


what, So we keep singing and so we keep calling him









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DEAR ONES ALL GOOD-BY. Concluded:

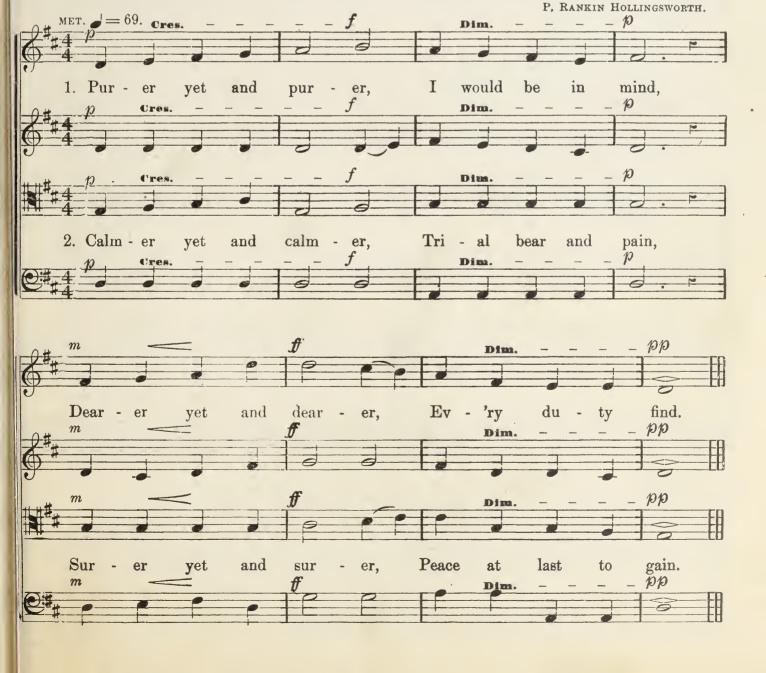


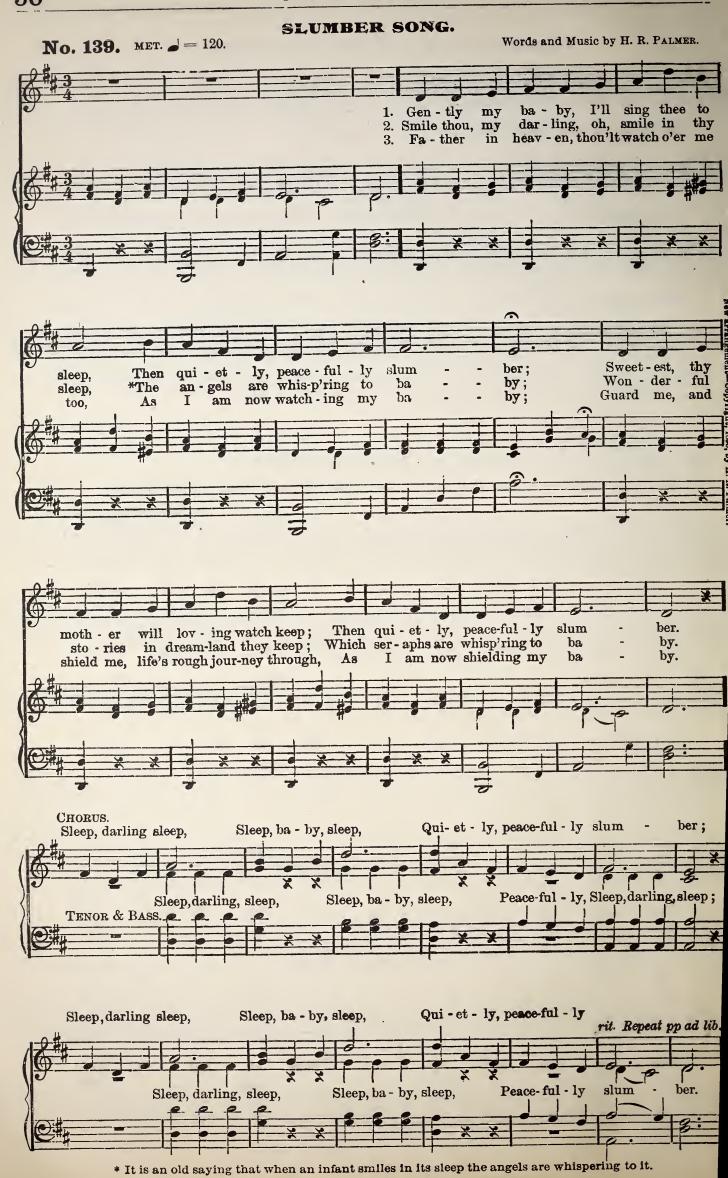
Motions.—1. Wave both arms right and left. 2. Bow to the right. 3. Bow to left. 4. Hands in flight motion. 5. Point up. 6, Bow and wave to right. 7. Bow and wave to left. 8. Bow and wave to teacher. 9. Point down, as to growing flowers. 10. Wave both hands right and left. 11, 12, 13. Same as 1, 2, 3. 14. Hands thrown upward.

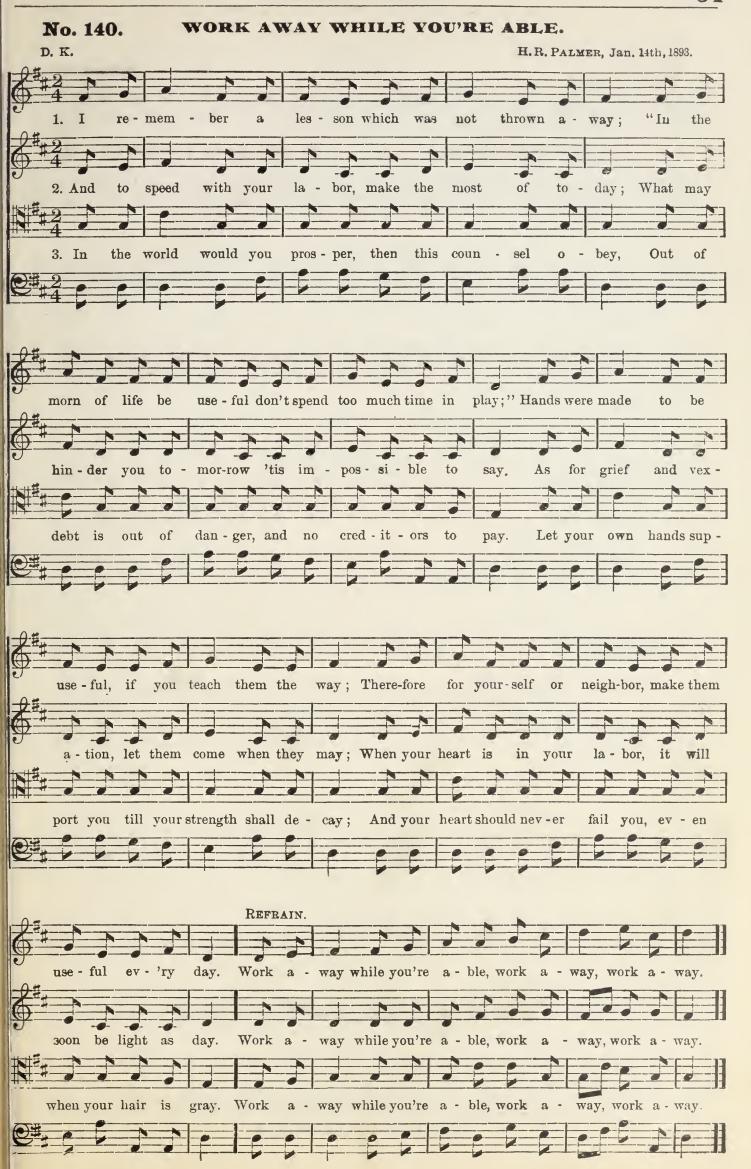
No. 138.

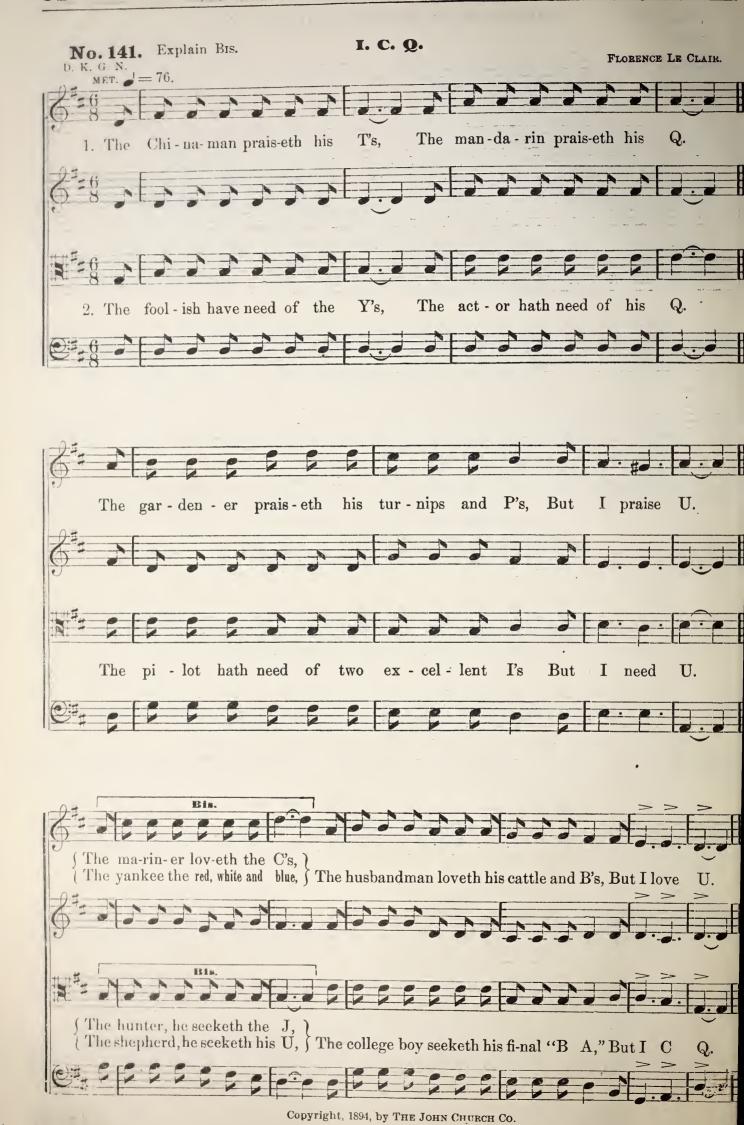
PURER YET AND PURER.

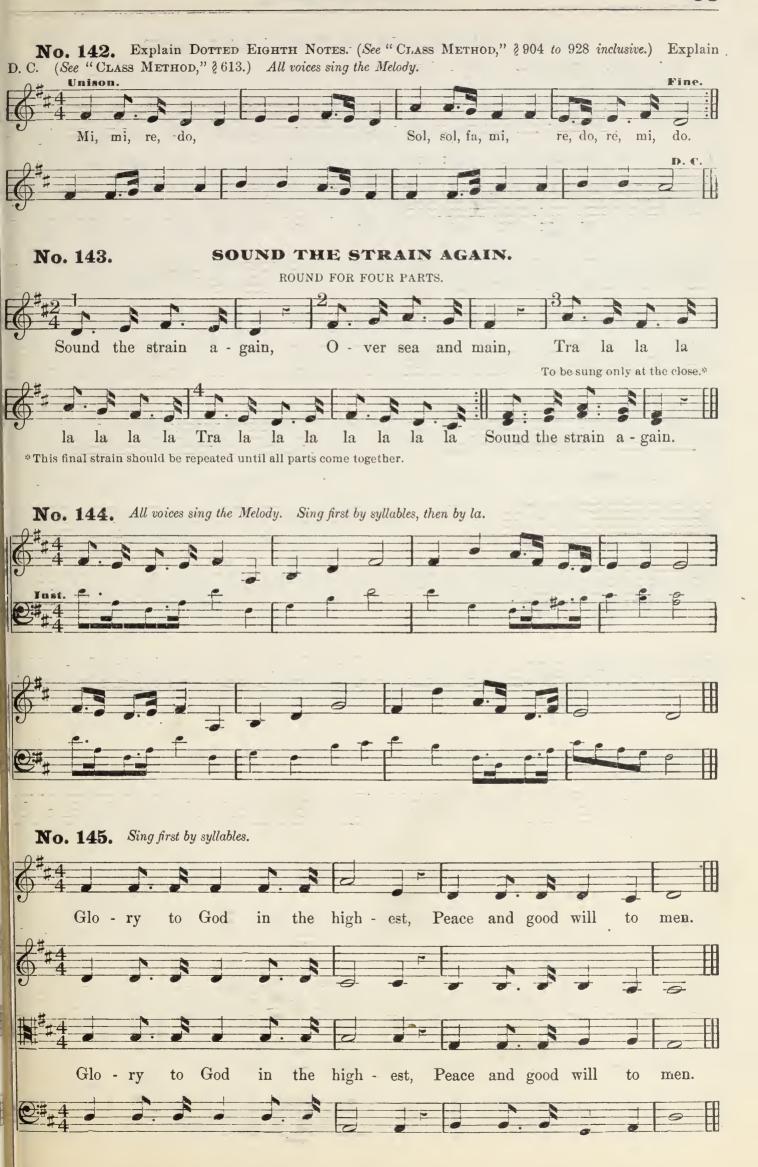
Explain p, pp, m, f, ff, Cres., Dim. and Swell.. (See "CLASS METHOD," & § 857 and 903 inclusive.)



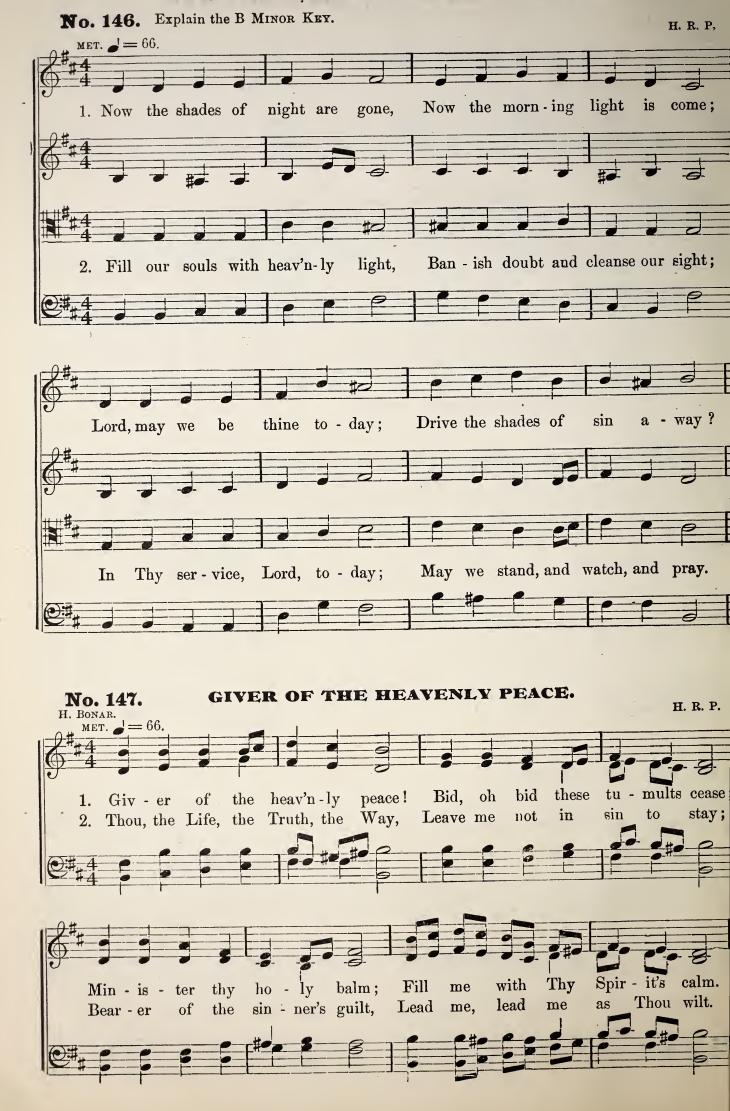


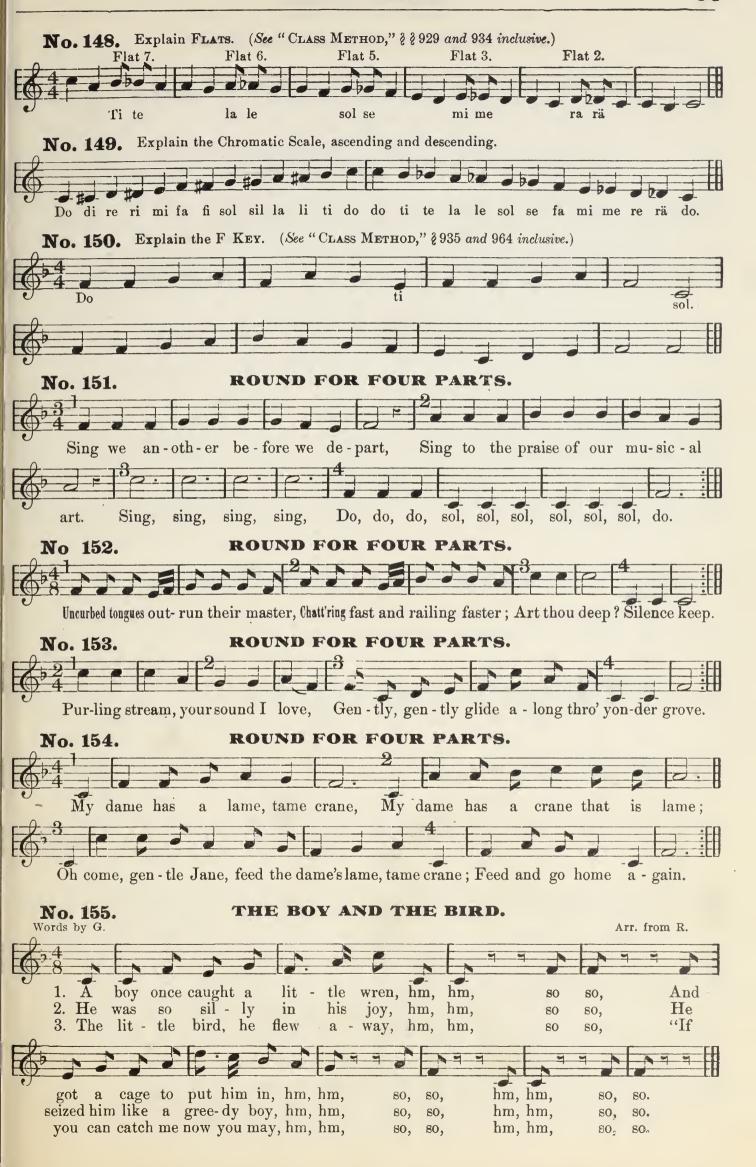


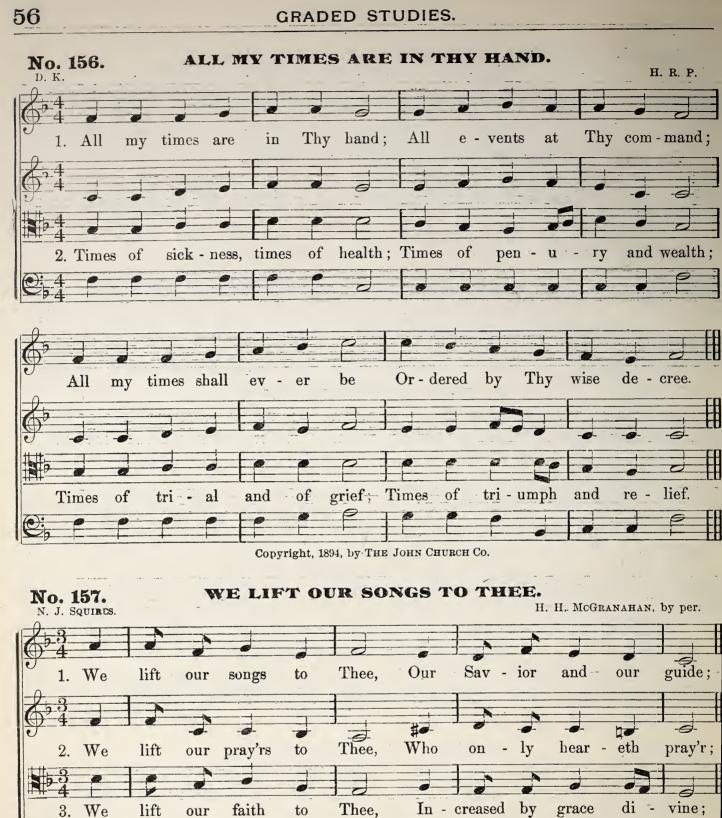




NOW THE SHADES OF NIGHT ARE GONE.



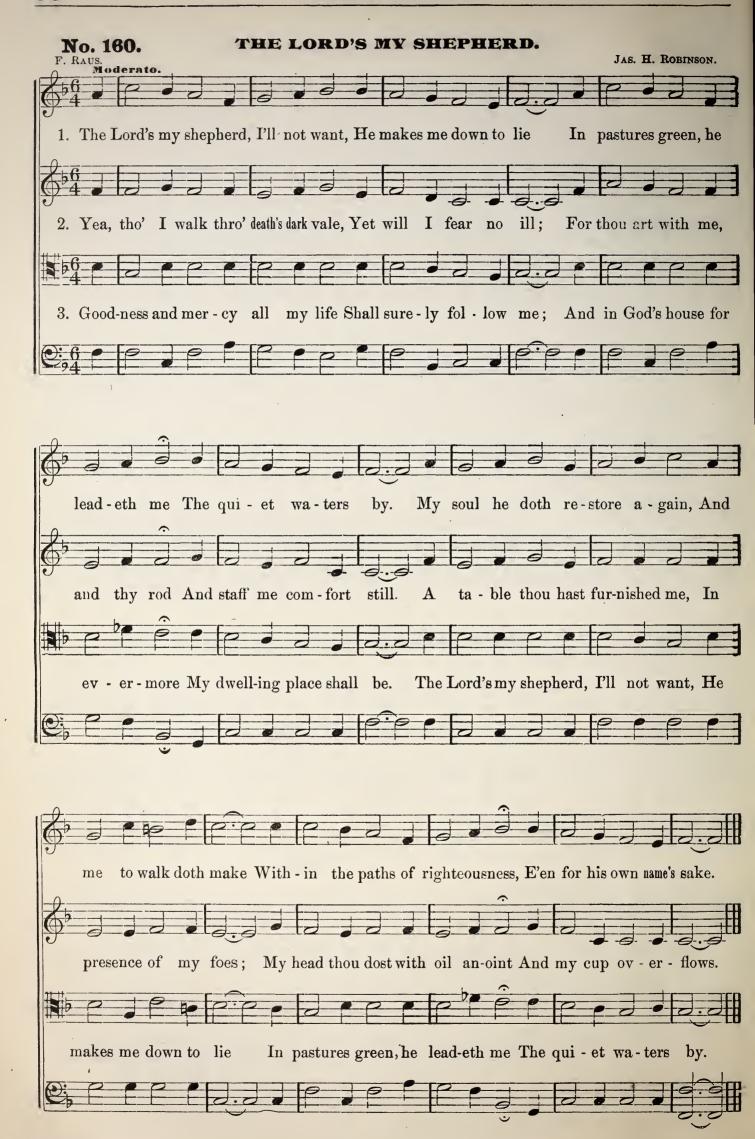


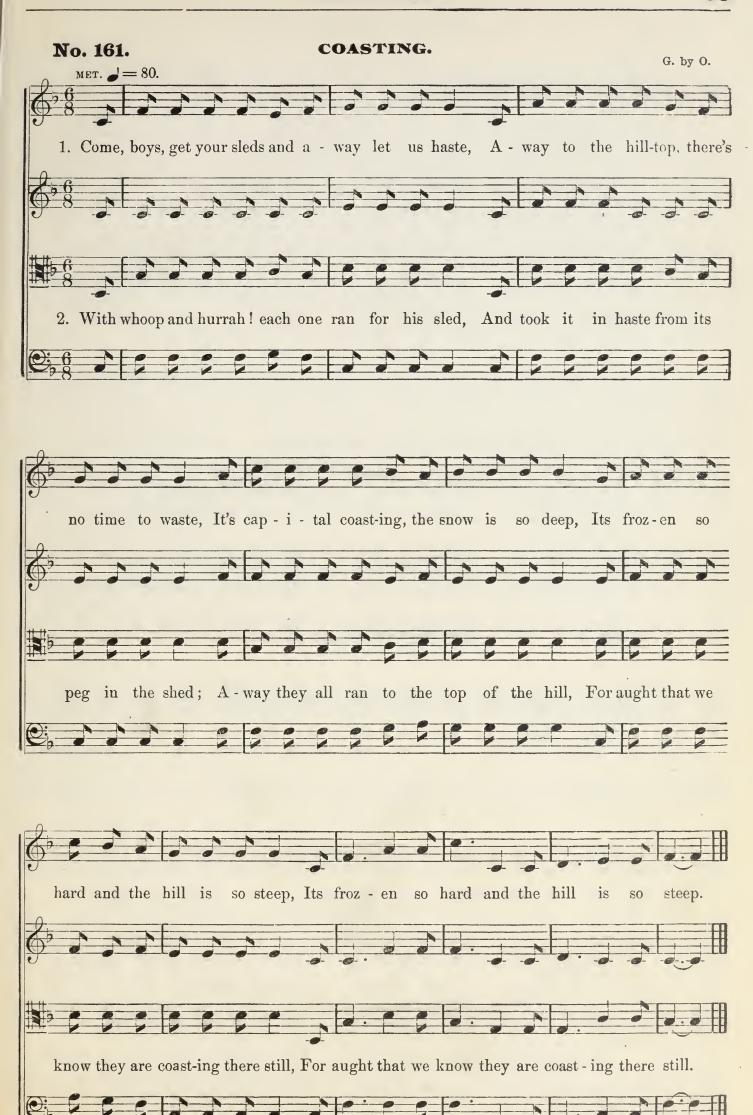


We 3. 7 65 Thine; For all things, Lord, We lift all Thee, are our to 4. Thy side. 0 keep near make from bur - den free, And us us our 0 Thy bless - ing there. They Shall find earth do thus a - gree, who on Thy cline. help Thy. And re -Help 0 Lord, foot - steps see, on us, Thy shine. like - ness in us all have, and see . Take and us, Copyright, 1886, by H. H. McGranahan.



^{*1}st time D. C. with 1st stanza, 2d time D. C. with 2d stanza.



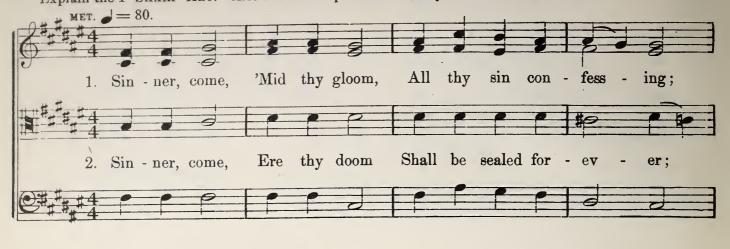


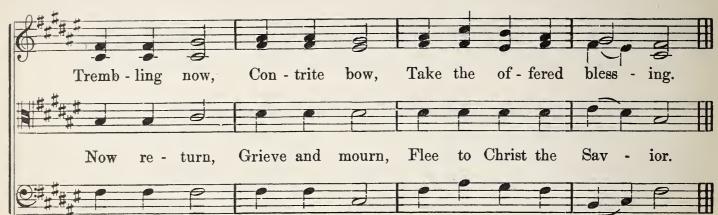




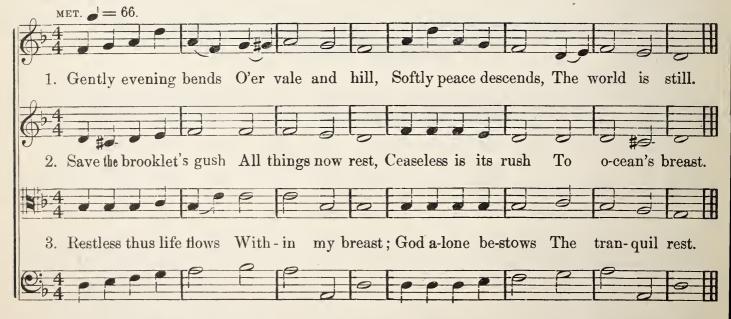
^{*}This Number should be followed immediately by No. 164, in order to show the similarity of the Keys of F and F sharp as regards representation.

No. 164. Explain Complimentary Signatures. (See "Class Method," § 966 and 980 inclusive.)
Explain the F Sharp Key. Also that it is represented exactly like the F Key.

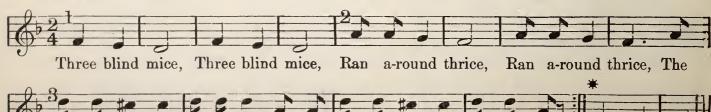




No. 165. Explain the D MINOR KEY.



No. 166. ROUND FOR THREE PARTS.



mil-ler and his mer-ry old wife, Ne'er laughed so much in all their life. Three blind mice.

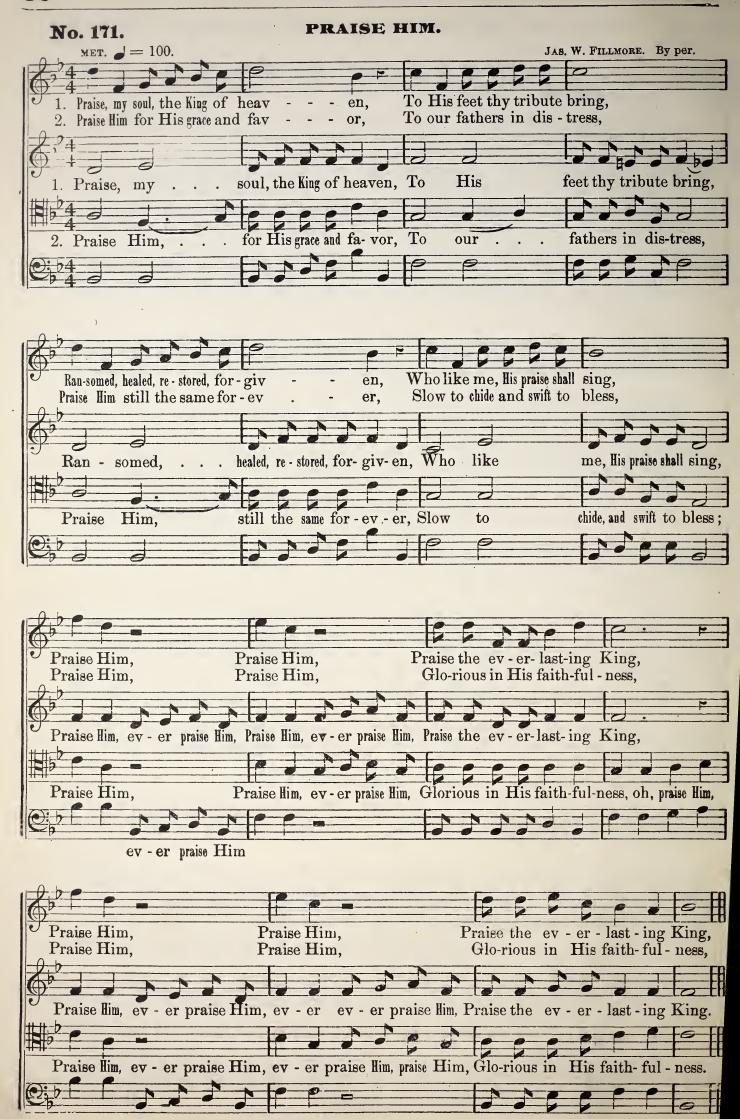
^{*} This strain should be repeated until all parts come together.



SINGING CHEERILY. No. 169. Words and music by Wm. r. Sherwin. 1. Sing-ing cheer-i-ly come we Tra la la la la, gai · ly twin · ing now, 2. Oh! how pleas-ant-ly time glides on, la, bring-ing pleas-ure, Wreaths of mel - o - dy sings each la one, Eyes that spar-kle with a pure de-light, So bright-ly gleam-ing, On us beam-ing, All life's tri - als are a - while for - got, Its troubled dream-ing, I - dle schem-ing; Bring with beauty in their glance to-night A cheer-y wel-come to our song. If Care and wea - ri - ness can harm us not we can sing a mer - ry glee.

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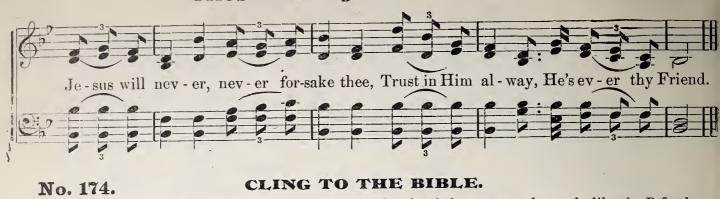




JUNIOR GRADE. 67 No. 172. Explain Triplets. (See "Class Method," § 1002 and 1020 inclusive.) ROUND FOR THREE PARTS. Sing, sing we to - geth - er Mer-ri-ly, mer-ri-ly sing. Sing, we sing togeth - er Mer - ri - ly, mer - ri - ly sing, Sing, sing, sing, sing. TRUSTING IN JESUS. No. 173. Words and Music by H. R. PALMER. мет. 🚽 == 84. 1. Je-sus will nev-er, nev-er for-sake thee; When thou are tempted O turn un - to Him; 2. Down from on high He came to re-deem thee; Left His bright kingdom to suf-fer and die; 3. What tho' the dark-est gloom doth en-shroud thee; Blighting thy hopes in the morning of life! Sin-ful al-lurements shall conquer thee nev-er, If from the Sav-ior a smile thou dost win; Now in thy weak-ness He ev-er is near thee; Smile in af-flic-tion for Je-sus is nigh; ris - ing to cheer thee; He will dis-perse all the shadows of night. Je-sus thy Day-Star is He with His blood has wil-ling-ly bought thee, Ev-er His strength to thy weakness will lend: He by His pow'r for - ev - er will shield thee, And with thy sor-rows sweet comfort will blend: He by His love doth ten-der-ly draw thee, Mer-cy and grace He will sure-ly ex-tend:

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TRUSTING IN JESUS. Concluded.



Explain the B key as complimentary of B flat key. Also that it is represented exactly like the B flat key.

M. J. SMITH.

MET. = 100.

1. Cling to the Bi-ble, tho'all else be tak-en; Lose not its prom-is-es precious and sure;
2. Lamp for the feet that in by-ways have wan-dered, Guide for the youth that would oth er-wise fall;

Souls that are sleeping its ech-oes a -wak-en, Drink from the fountain, so peaceful, so pure.

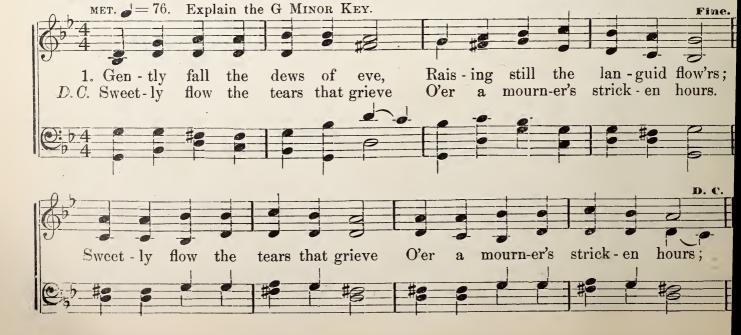
Hope for the sinner whose best days are squandered, Staff for the a - ged and best Book of all.

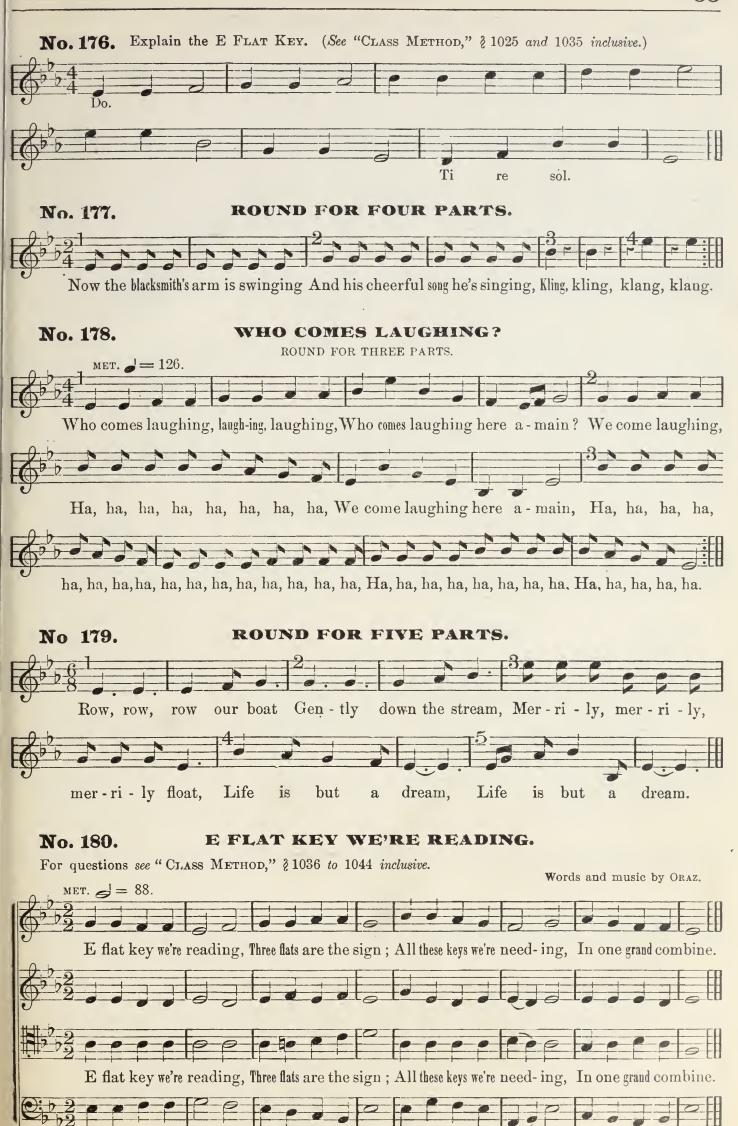
Chorus.

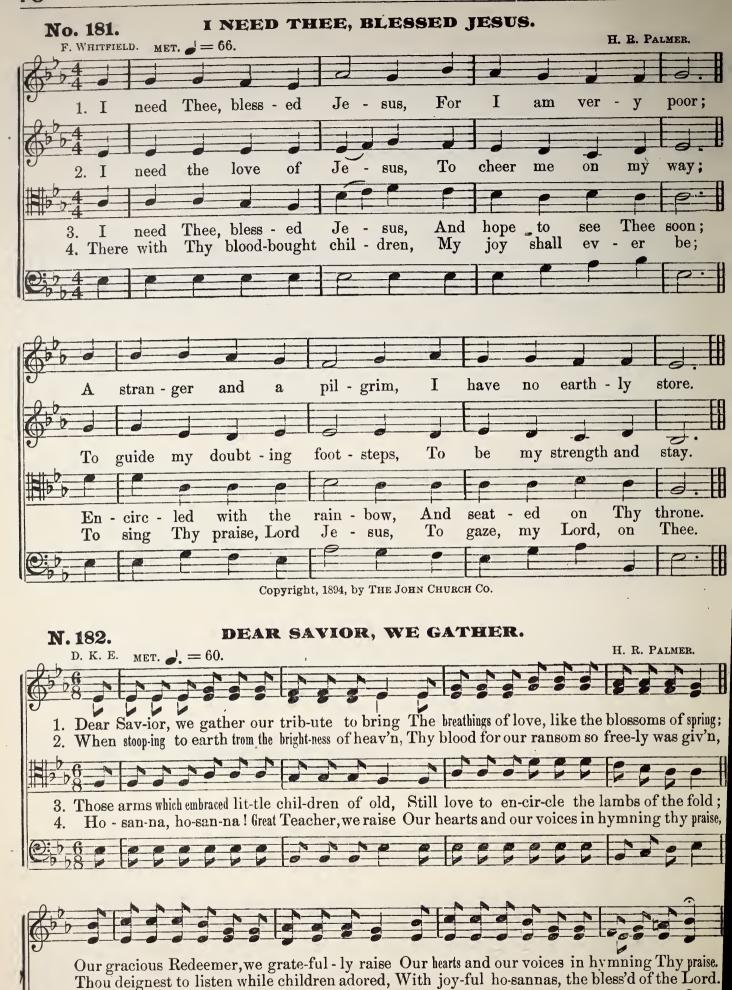
Cling to the Bi-ble! Cling to the Bi-ble! Cling to the Bi-ble, Our lamp and our Guide.

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No. 175. GENTLY FALL THE DEWS OF EVE.







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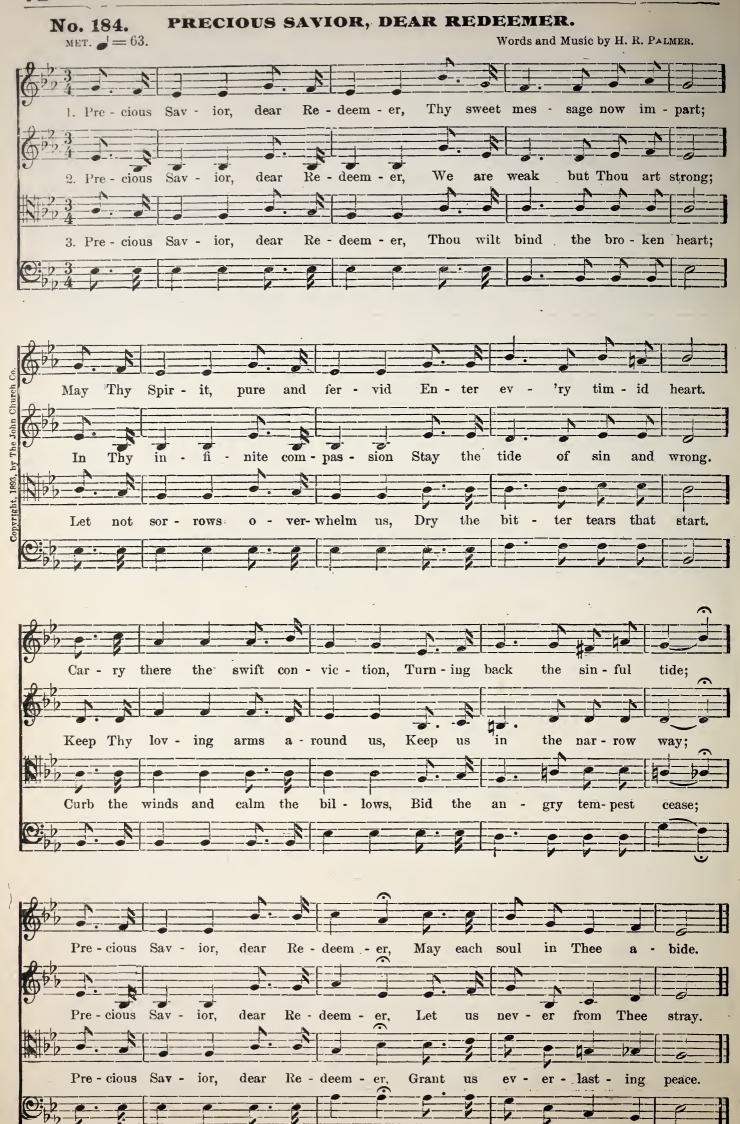
That grace which in-vit-eth the wan-der-ing home, Hath never for-bid-den the youngest to come. For precept and promise so gra-cious-ly giv'n, For blessings of earth and the glories of heav'n.

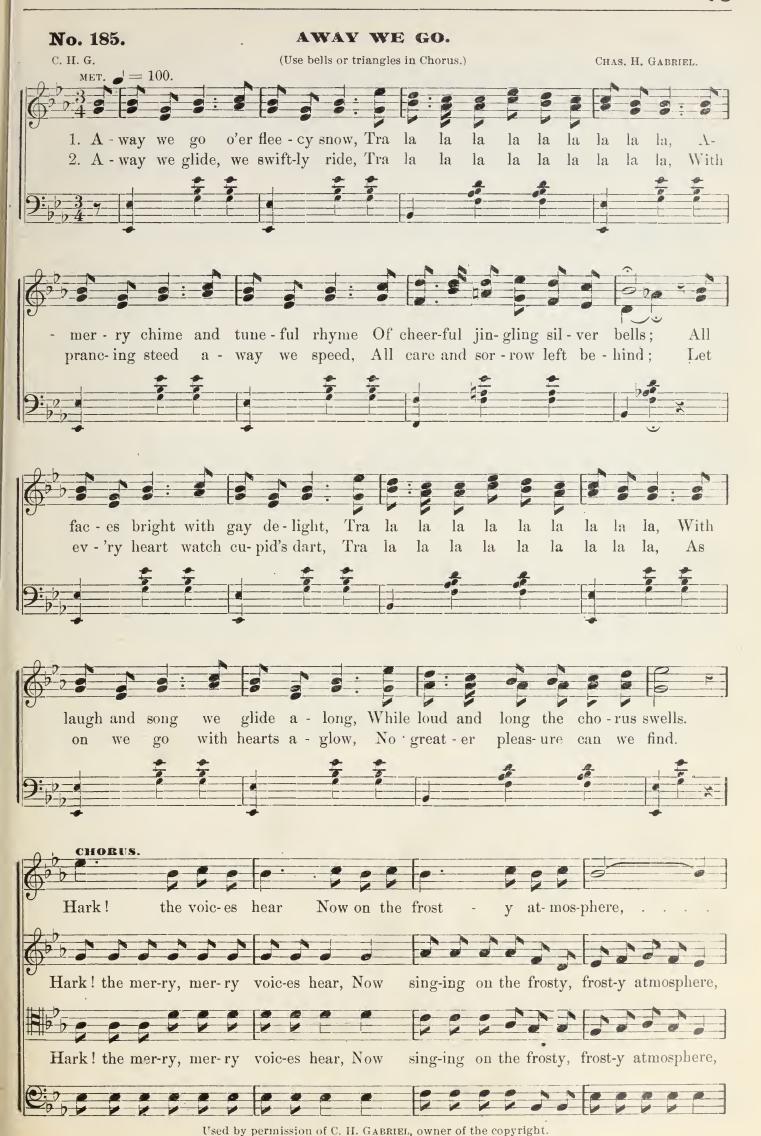




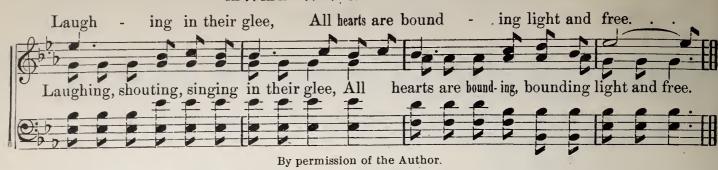


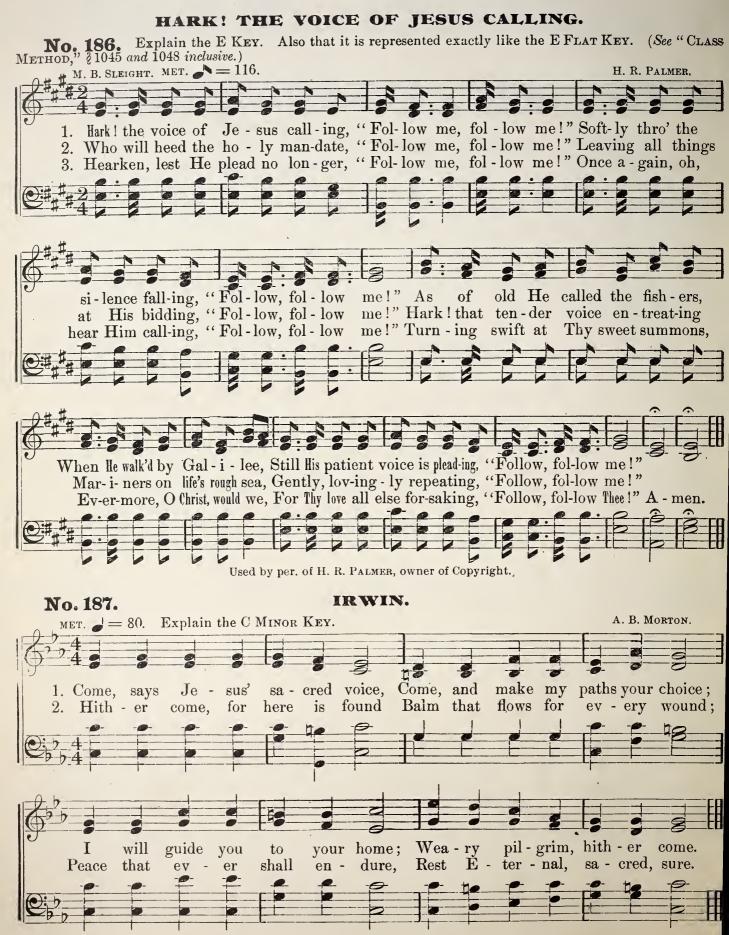
- 4 Gray grown, but in our Father's sight A child still groping for the light,
 To read His works and ways aright.
- 5 I bow myself beneath His hand; That pain itself for good was planned I trust, but cannot understand.
- 6 I fondly dream it needs must be That as my mother dealt with me, So with His children dealeth He.
- 7 I wait and trust the end will prove That here and there, below, above, The chast'ning heals, the pain is love.



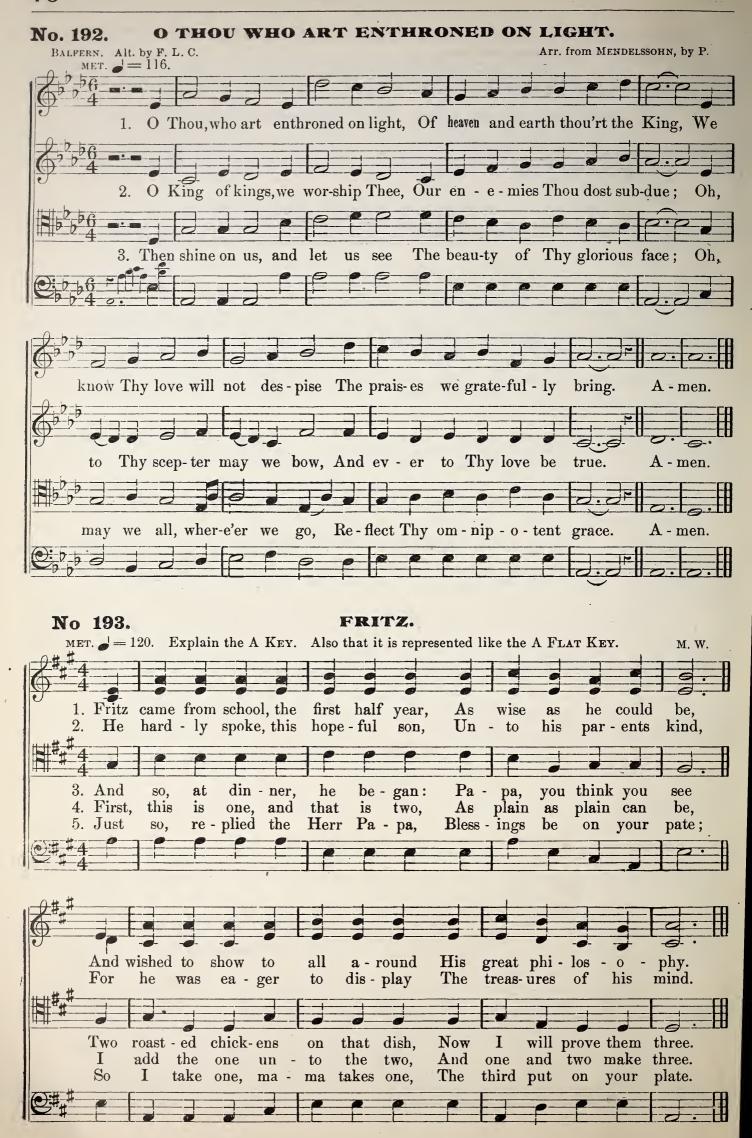












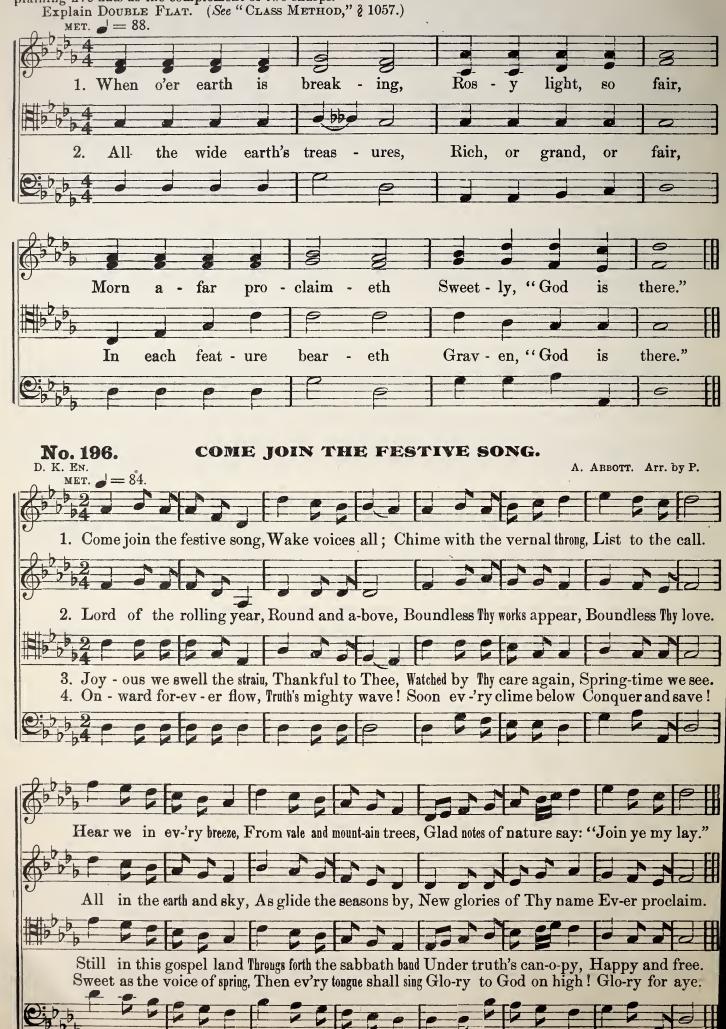
No. 194.

THE WOODS.

MET. = 76. 1st time Semi-Chorus. 2d time Full Chorus. Divide the class into eight parts. WERZEL, by per. Arr. by F. F. † 1st & 2d Sop. Allegro. 1. How charming are the woods, The verdant, shady woods! The trees, with their leaves all 2. How charming are the woods, The verdant, shady woods! The tree-tops bow down with a 3. How clear our voic-es swell, In verdant sha-dy woods! And hark, how the ech-oes are mo-tion, Hum sweet as the mur-mur-ing o-cean; They're murmuring in the woods, re-joice in the meeting; The meeting in greeting, air - y ring-ing, They give back the words we are sing-ing; Are sing-ing in Repeat pp as an eeho. * The ver-dant, sha - dy woods, hal - lo! Hal-lo, hal - lo, hal - lo! ver-dant, sha - dy woods, hal - lo! Hal - lo, hal - lo! ver dant, sha - dy woods, hal - lo! Hal-lo, hal - lo, hal - lo! * A double quartet in an adjoining room will give a beautiful echo effect. The choir should prolong their last chord three pulses, but the echo should begin in exact time.

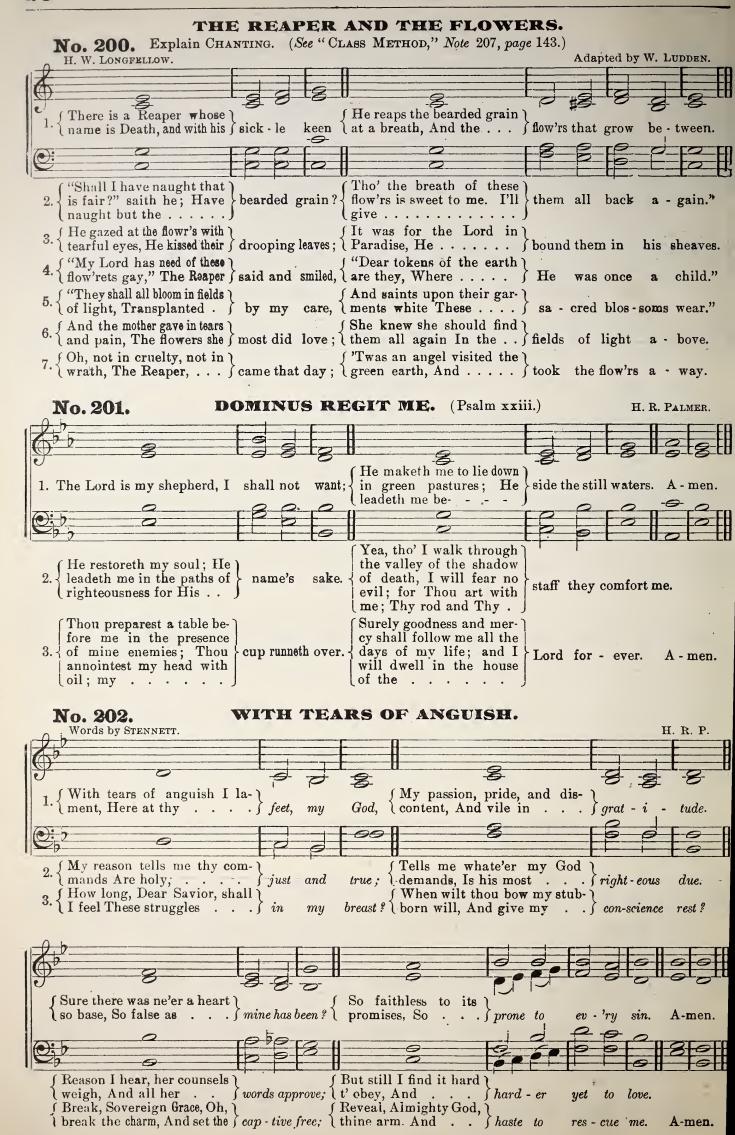
No. 195. WHEN O'ER EARTH IS BREAKING.

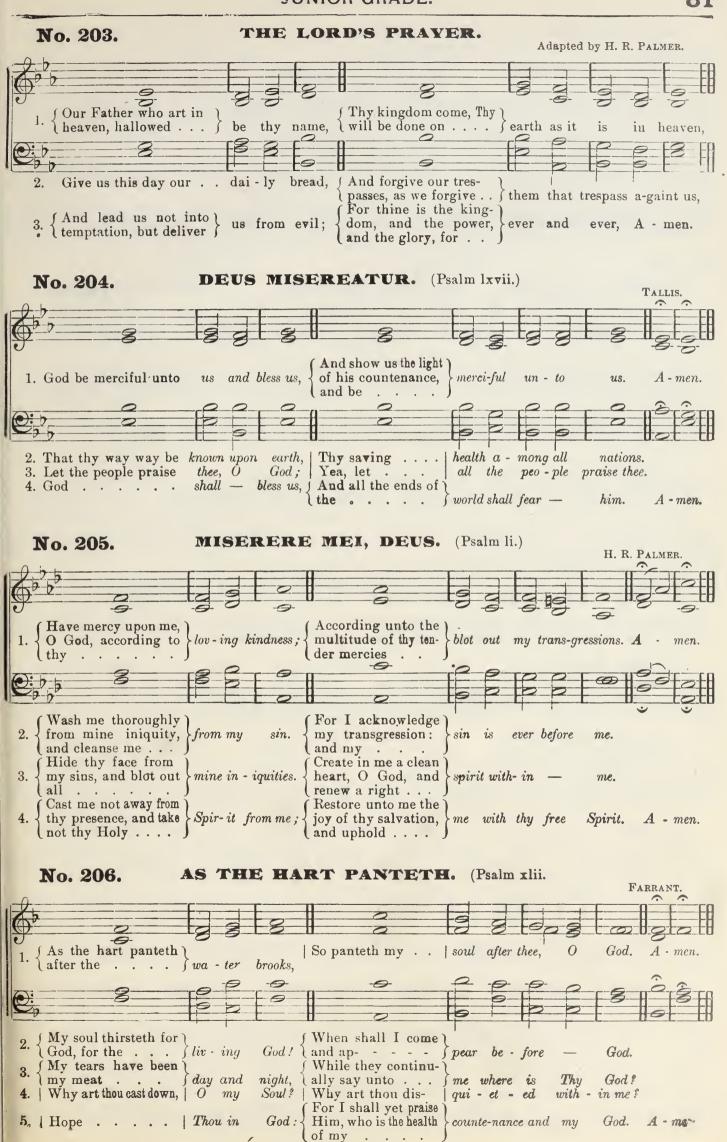
Explain the D FLAT KEY. (See "CLASS METHOD," Note 213, page 146.)
Before reading this Number, the class should review No. 131, on page 46, when this may follow, after explaining five flats as the complement of two sharps.

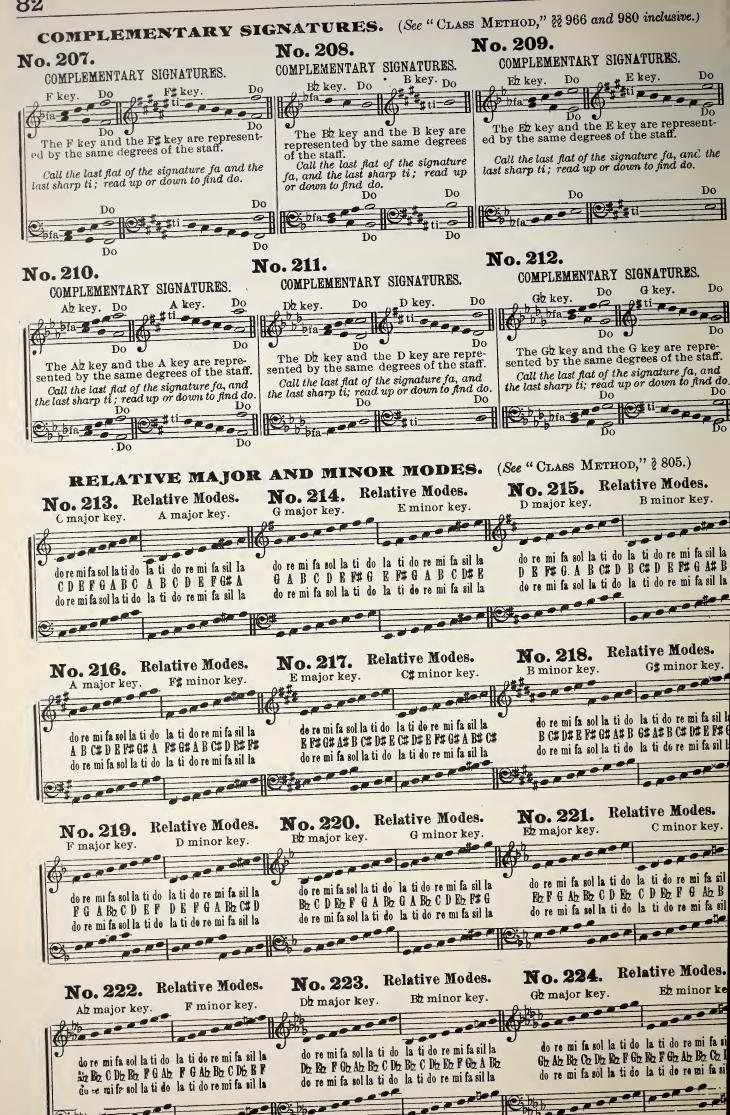




For F \mathbf{C} sharp all seven pre - fix. sharp key must have six, And for we \mathbf{C} flat makes all By the G flat key is known, And Copyright, 1892, by The John Church Co.







SENIOR GRADE.

Throughout the Senior Grade every piece should be practiced by syllables until all its tones are sung in time and in tune, and all modulations well understood. Less haste will bring greater speed, for every piece which is well learned imparts an added strength to the learner, which will be of great assistance in overcoming the obstacles of all future efforts.

The writer is of the opinion that the entire Grade should first be sung by syllables, all being obliged to beat the time, then return and apply the words, with expression, etc. There is great danger in abandoning syllables and beating too soon, as all are apt to blunder through once, and, with quick ears, catch their several parts by rote, and sing very

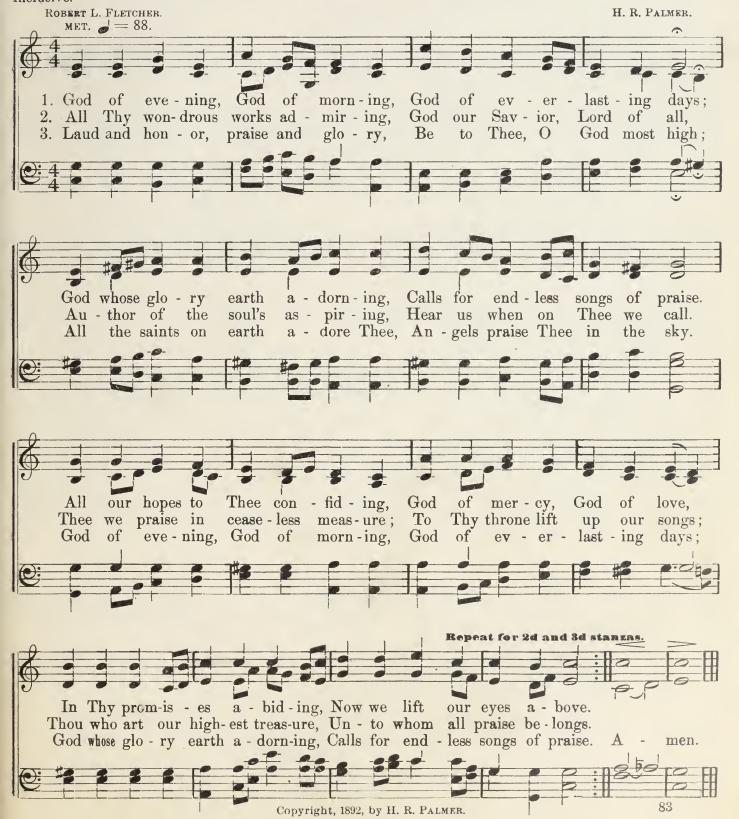
well the second time, thus passing for readers whereas, if left to their own powers, unsustained by an instrument, they would make sorry work of reading.

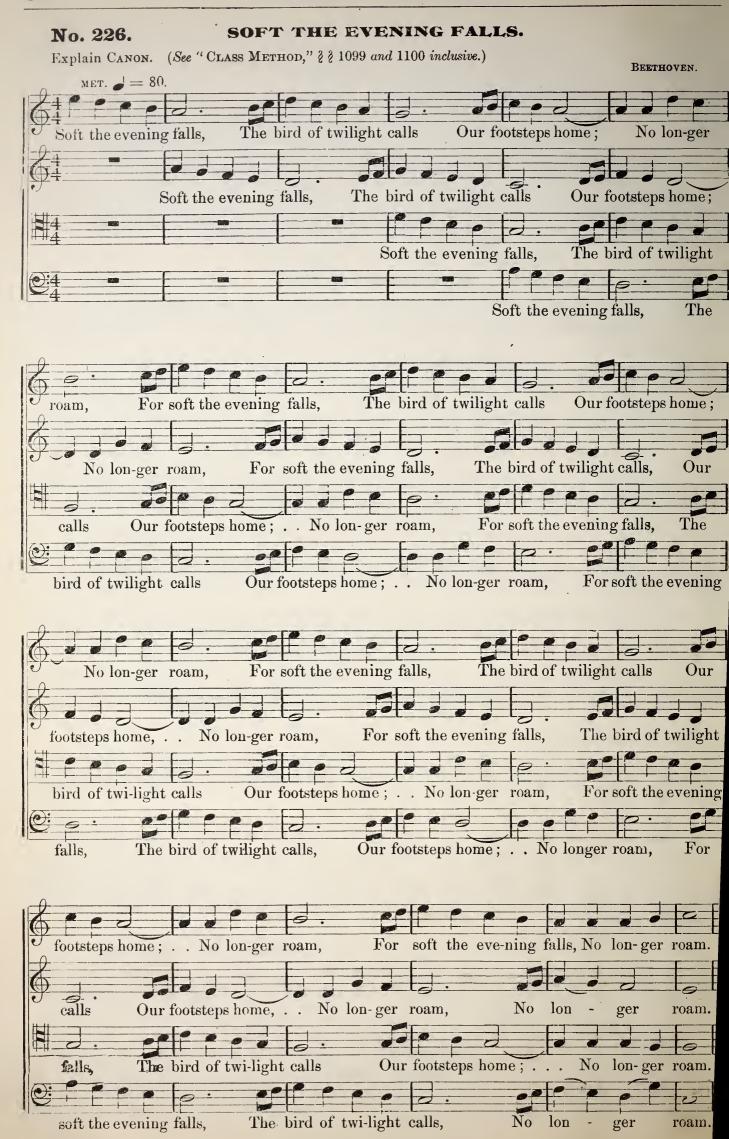
When the syllable names are thoroughly impressed upon the mind as names of tone-relations, the learner has progressed a long way toward an intelligent knowledge of tone-combinations, without which no one can be called a good reader, for a good reader should always know what relation the tone which he is singing sustains to the Tonic. Two terms cannot be called a long time to be confined to the practice of syllables and beating, if, in those two terms, the pupils shall have acquired a knowledge of tone-relationships.

No. 225.

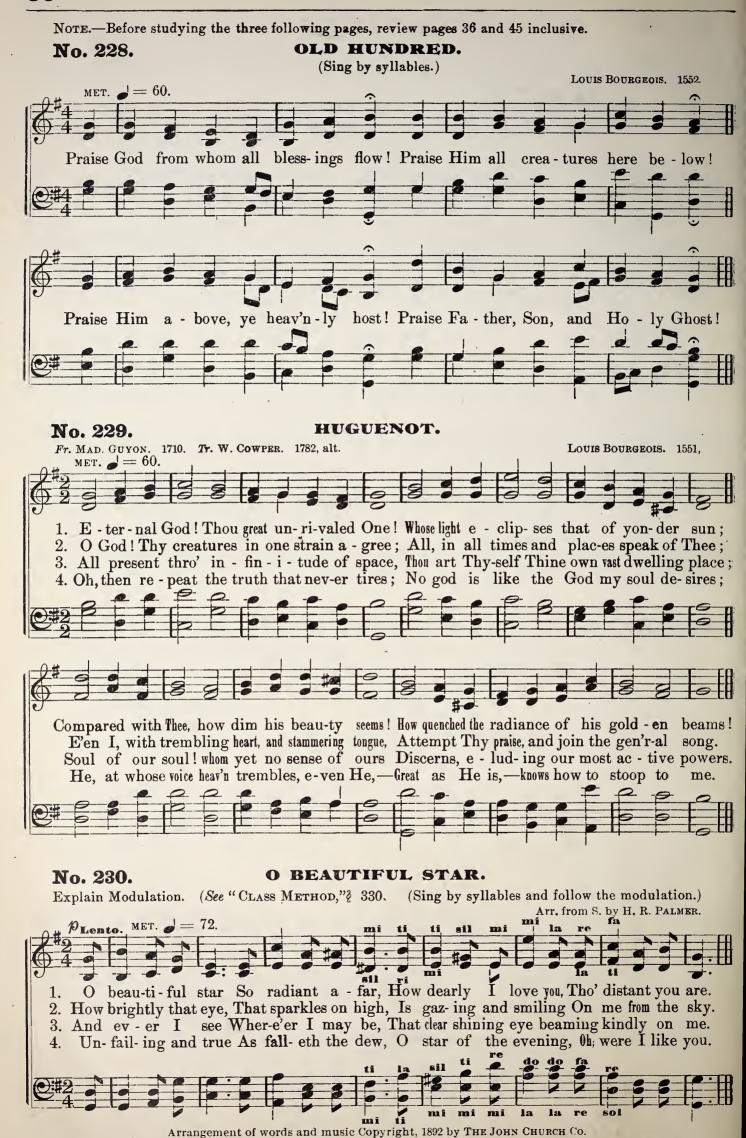
ENDLESS PRAISE.

Note.—Before studying the three following pages, review all the four part pieces on pages 19 and 34 inclusive.











No. 233.

OH, SADLY WE PART.

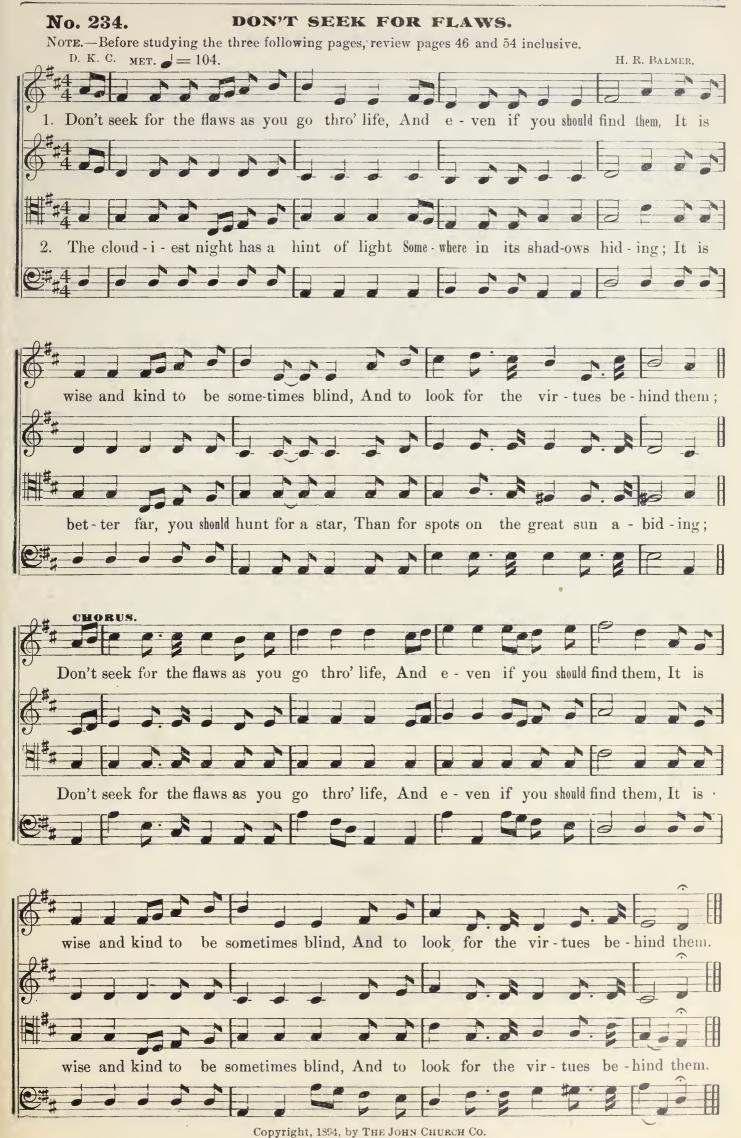
(The 1st and 2nd Tenor parts may be sung by the Sopranos and Altos in the Tenor register.) Call attention to six flats as the complement of one sharp.

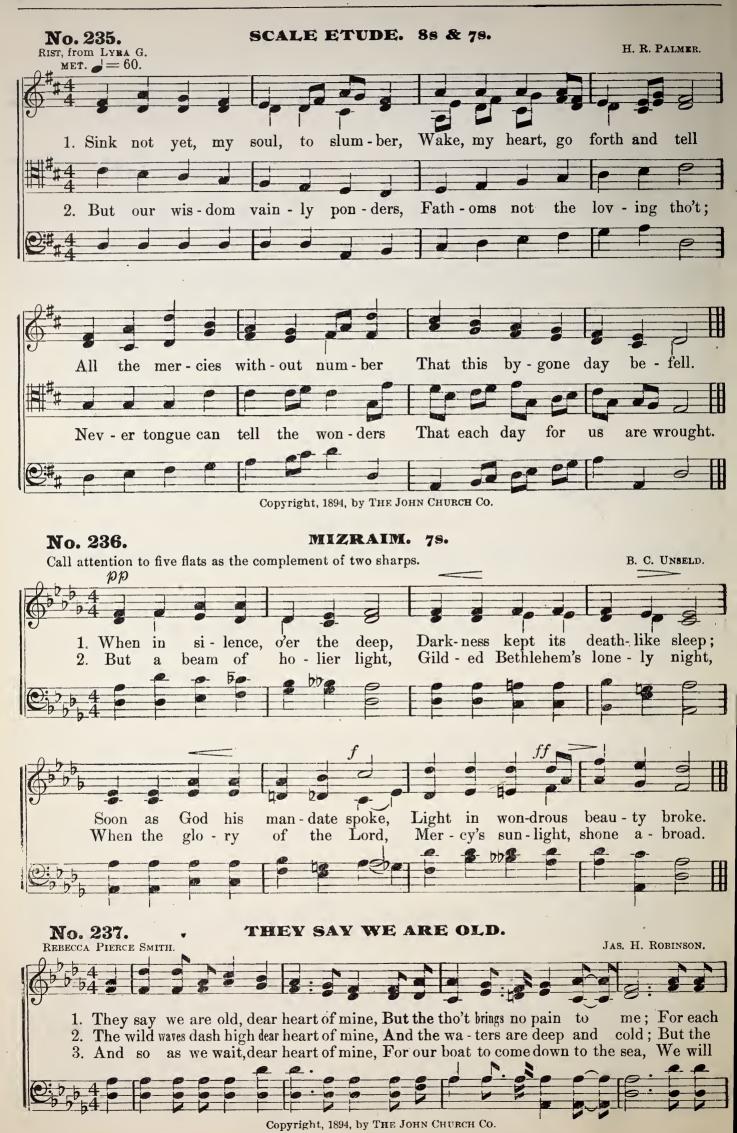




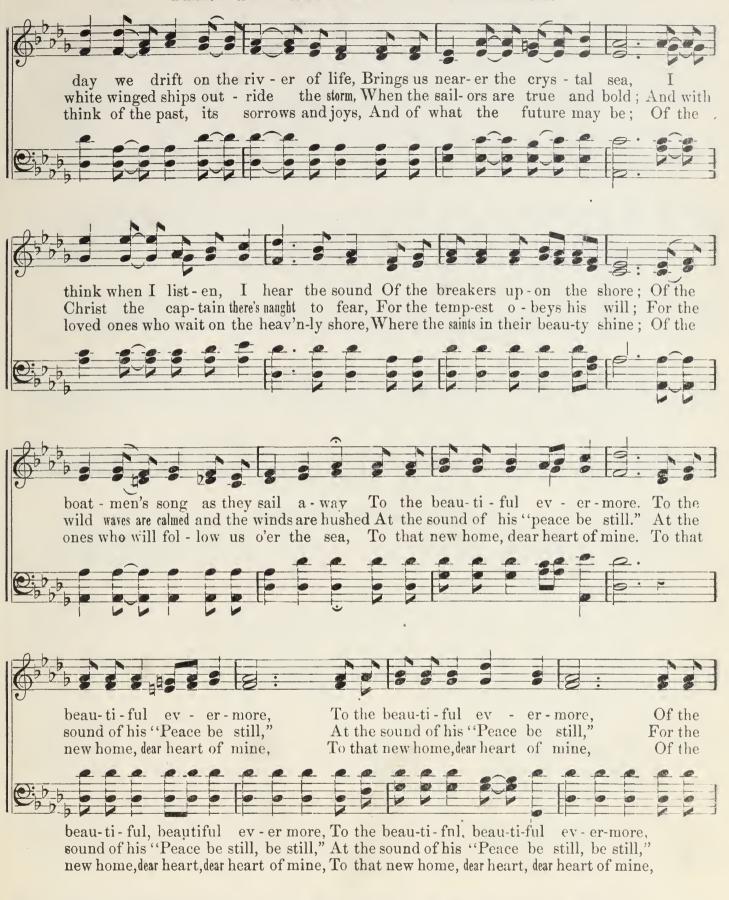


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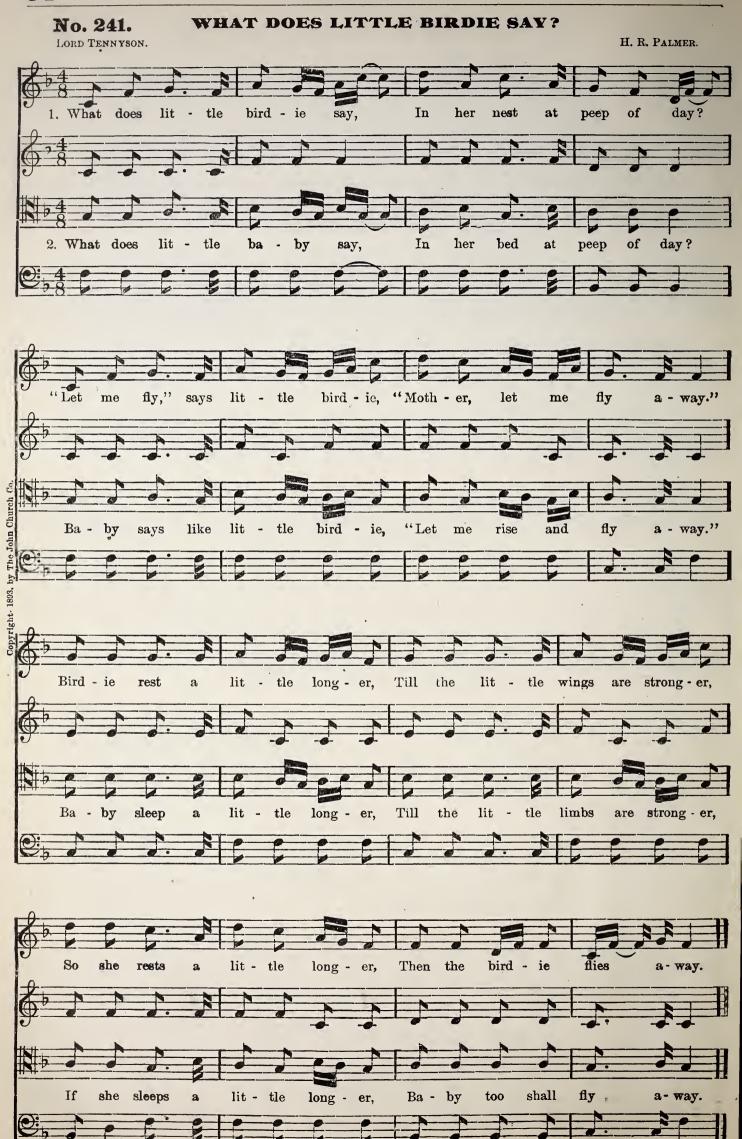
THEY SAY WE ARE OLD. Concluded.





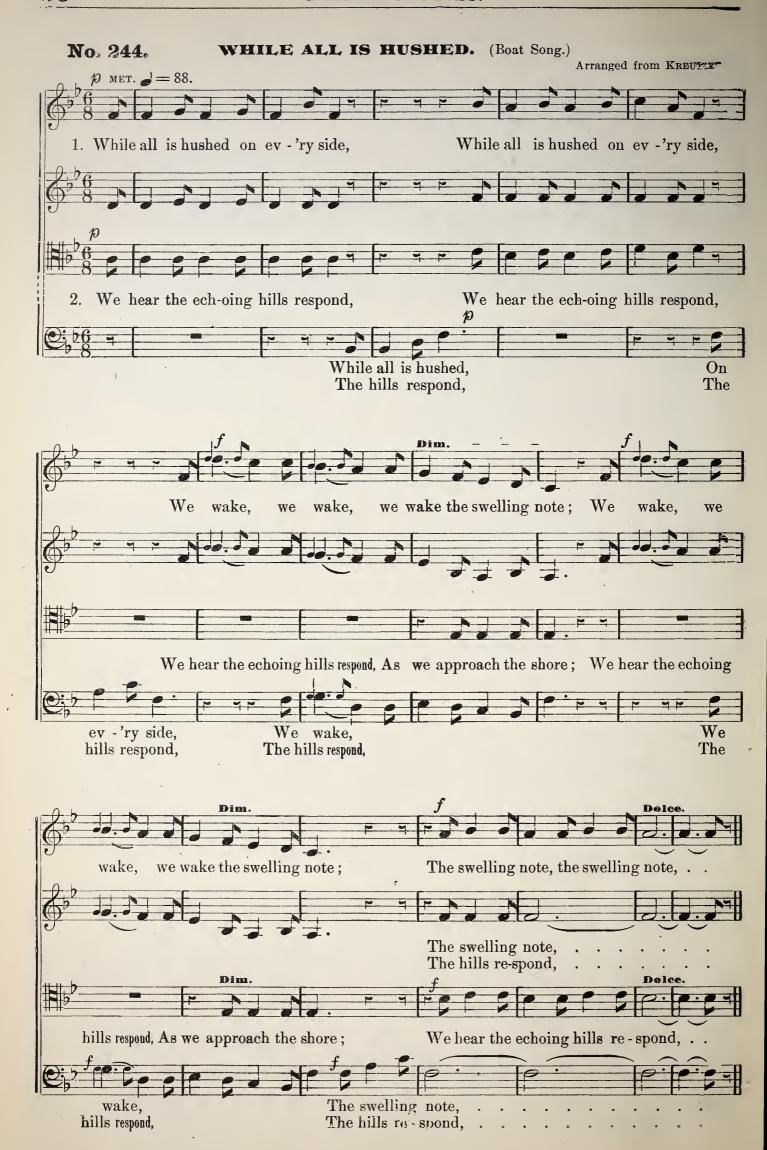






SENIOR GRADE. 55 Note.—Before studying the five following pages, review pages 63 and 68 inclusive. SAVIOR, AGAIN TO THY DEAR NAME WE RAISE. No. 242. (Pax Dei.) J. ELLERTON. H. R. PALMER. MET. = 60. Sav - ior, a - gain to Thy dear name we raise, With one ac-cord, our parting hymn of praise; Grant us Thy peace, Lord, thro' the coming night, Turn Thou for us its darkness in - to light; 3. Grant us Thy peace thro'-out our earthly life, Our balm in sor-row and our stay in strife; We rise to bless Thee ere our worship cease, And now de-part-ing, wait Thy word of peace. From harm and danger keep Thy children free, For dark and light are both a -like to Thee. Then, when Thy voice shall bid our conflict cease, Call us, O Lord, to Thine e - ter- nal peace. Copyright, 1894, by THE JOHN CHURCH Co. WELCOME TO MAY. No. 243. L. S. LEASON, 1. Come with the dew of morn-ing, All ra-diant with It melts with the sun's glad ray, So full with the sounds of mirth, 2. Come with the lay of glad-ness, So sweet and so the noon-day gleaming, When bright with each golden ray, The sun with his light, bring gar-lands bright, Thy precious gifts, sweet May. Hail, May, bright, wel-come May, Charming ... pure from mu-sic's store, To hail thy gladsome birth. Hail, May, bright, wel-come May, Charming lus-ter bright, Doth greet thee, merry May. May. sun - ny month of May, Like the birds we chant the words To welcome love - ly May.

sun - ny month of May, Like the birds we chant the words To welcome love - ly

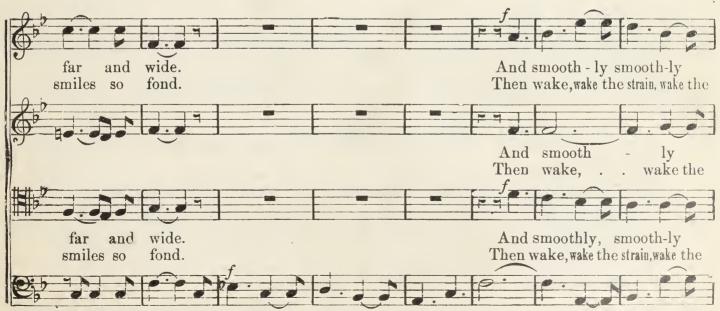


WHILE ALL IS HUSHED. Continued.

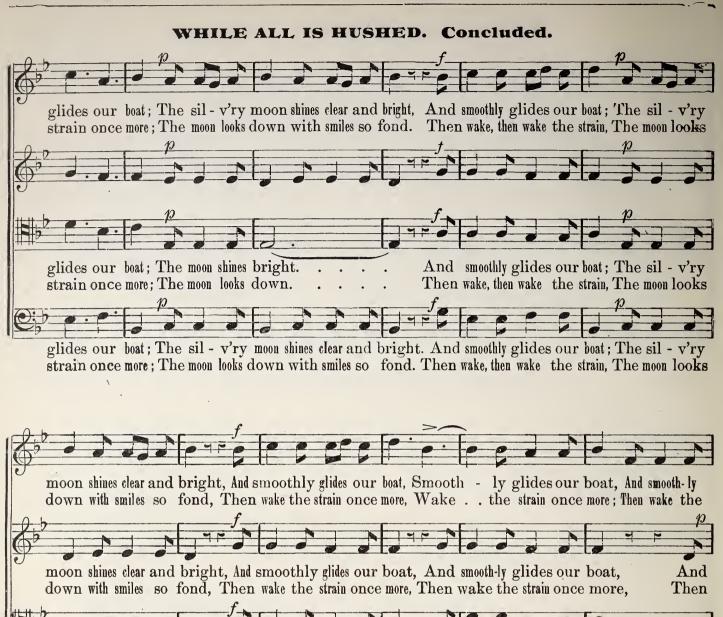


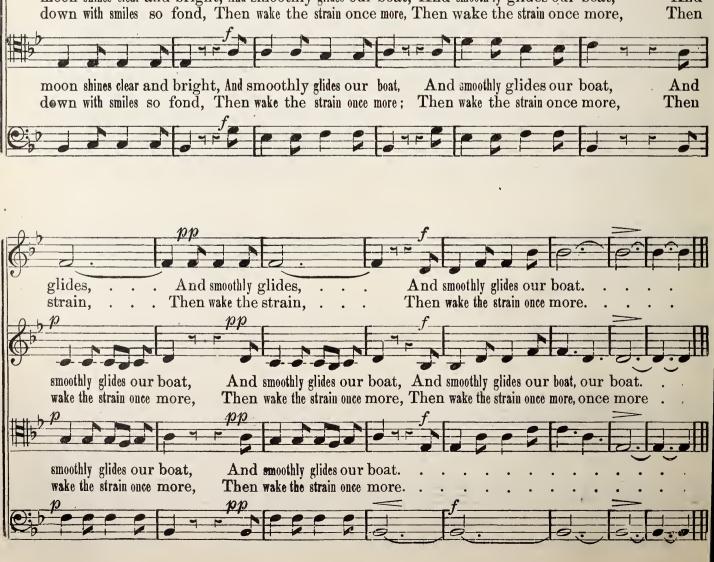
The sil - v'ry moon, the sil-v'ry moon shines far and wide; The sil - v'ry The moon looks down, the moon looks down with smiles so fond; The moon looks





Shines far and wide. And smoothly, smoothly glides our boat, . . And smoothly With smiles so fond. Then wake, wake the strain, wake the strain once more, . . Wake the strain, wake the

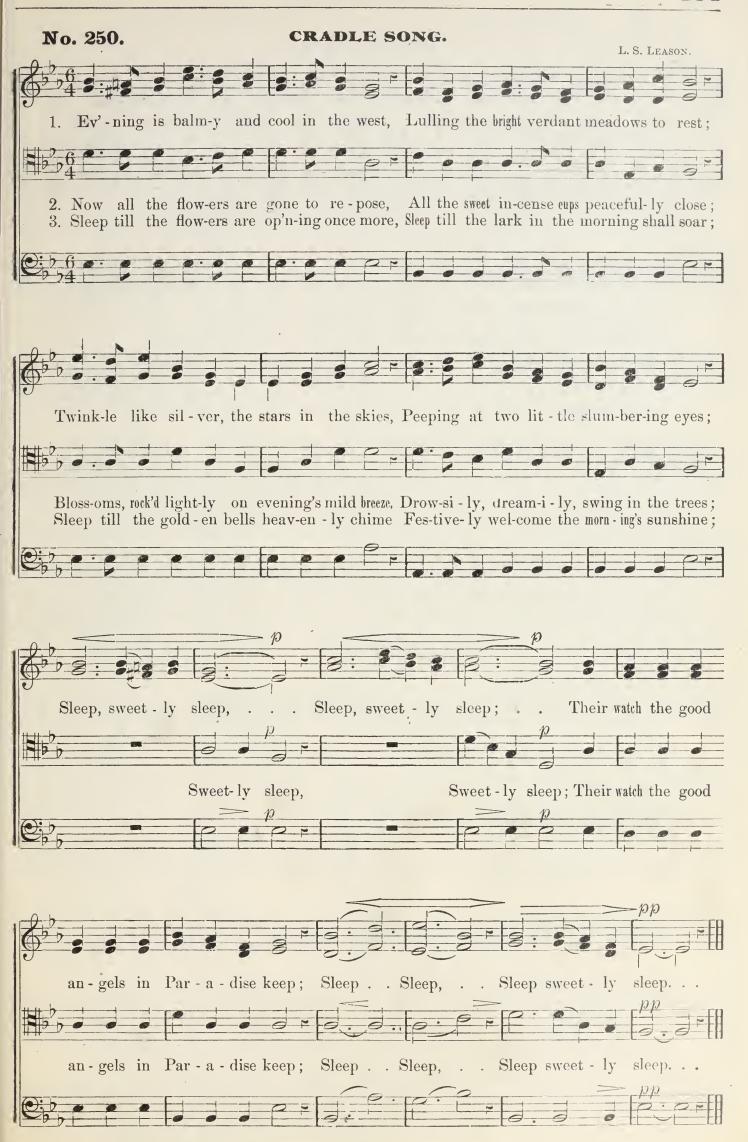






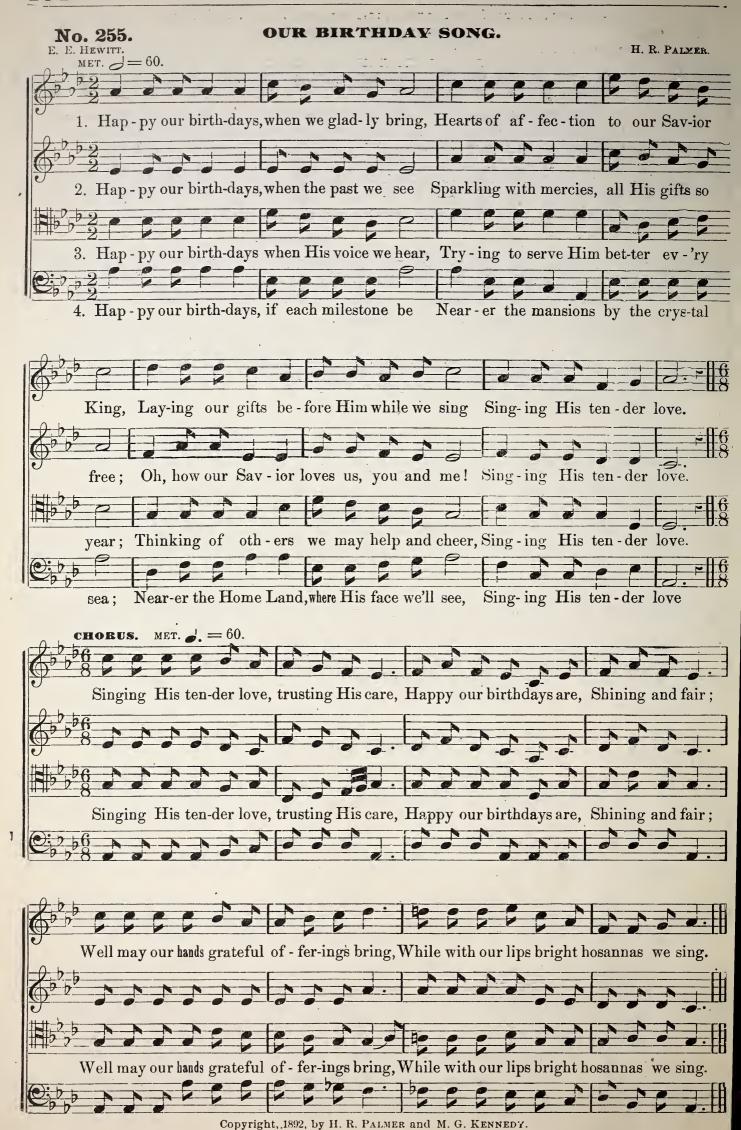
JUST FOR TO-DAY. No. 248. Note.—Before studying the three following pages, review pages 69 and 74 inclusive. E. R. WILBERFORCE. H. R. PALMER. MET. = 88. 1. Lord, for - to - mor-row and its needs do not pray; Keep me, my God, from Un - think-ing say; i - dle word Set Thou a seal upno wrong or me to - day, this life of mine Should ebb a - way, Give me Thy Sac - ra-And if. Just for to-day. Help me to la-bor earn-est-ly, And du-ly stain of sin, Thro' all to -day. Let me in sea-son, lord, be grave, In on my lips, sea - son ment Di-vine, Fa-ther, to -day. So for to-mor-row and its needs do not Rall. Let kind word and deed, Fa - ther, to - day. pray; me be in Let be faith - ful Thy grace, Dear Lord, to - day. me to gay; Still keep Thro' each to - day. me, guide me, love me, Lord, pray; 20-0 Copyright, 1892, by THE JOHN CHURCH Co. No. 249. GO TO THY REST IN PEACE. D. K. (For funeral occasions. H. R. PALMER. MET. = 60.1. Go to Thy rest in peace, And sweet be Thy re - pose, Thy toils are o'er 2. Go to Thy peace-ful rest, For Thee we need not weep, Since Thou art now Thy troubles A-mong the 3. Go to Thy rest, and while Thy absence we de - plore, One tho't our sor row shall bepp From earthly care in sweet re-lease Thine eye - lids gen-tly close. and sorrow pressed, But hush'd in No more by \sin qui-et sleep. ce-les-tial smile, We meet to guile, For soon with a part no more. pp

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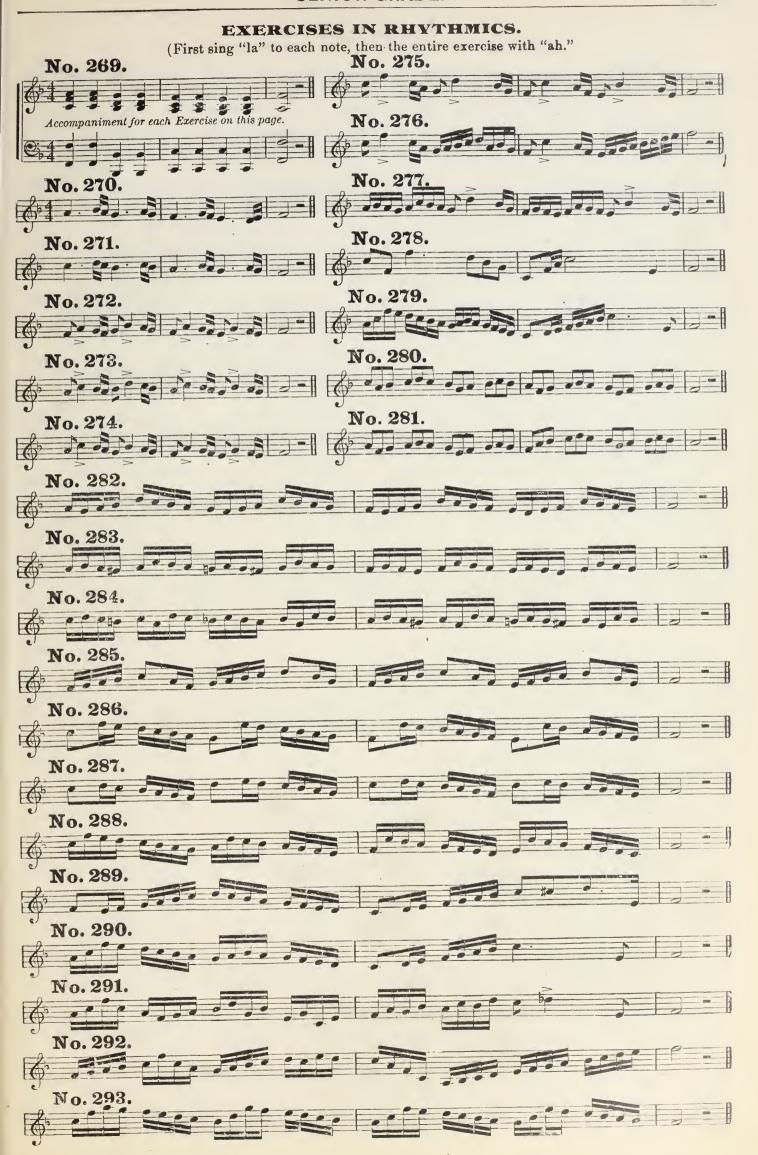
No. 256.

LET US ARISE.

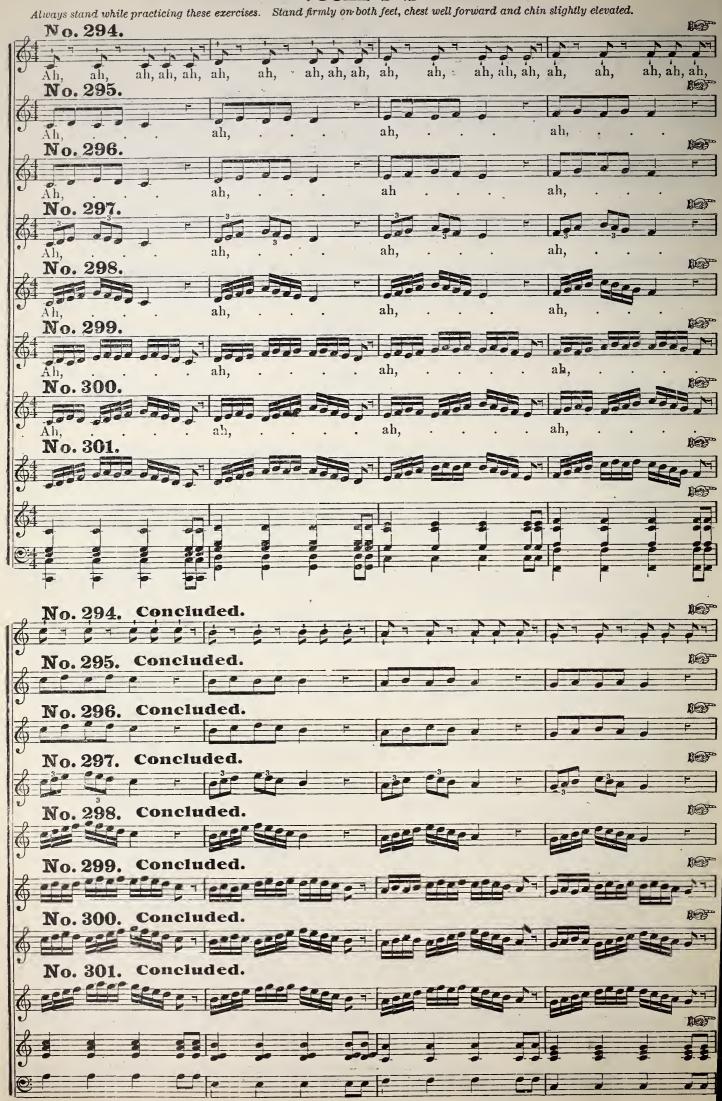


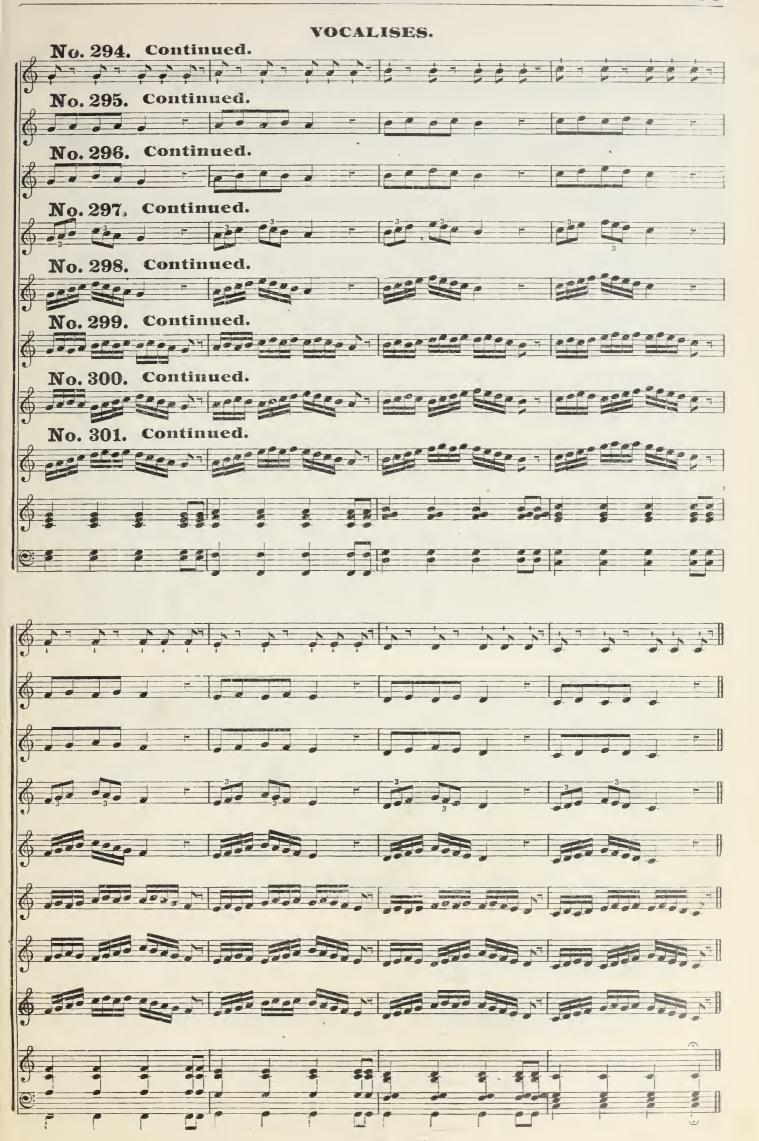
EXERCISES IN RHYTHMICS.

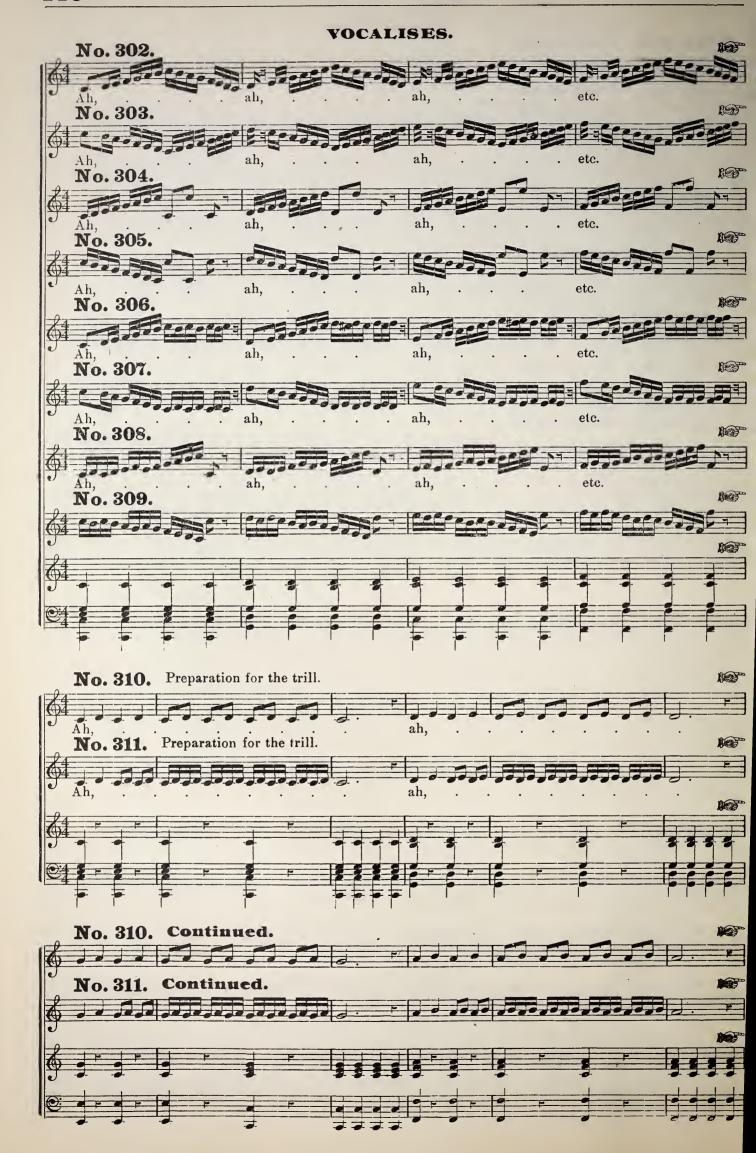
(Sing first by syllables, then by la.) H. R. P. No. 257. Don't prolong the tones into the time of the rests. No. 259. Keep a firm mental grasp on the pulses. No. 260. SYNCOPATION. (See "CLASS METHOD," & 1224 and 1254 inclusive.) Abdole Period Projection of the second No. 261. Explain Legato, Doublets and Rit. No. 262. TRIPLETS and UNEQUAL DOUBLETS. No. 263. TRIPLETS, DOUBLETS and QUADRULETS. No. 268.

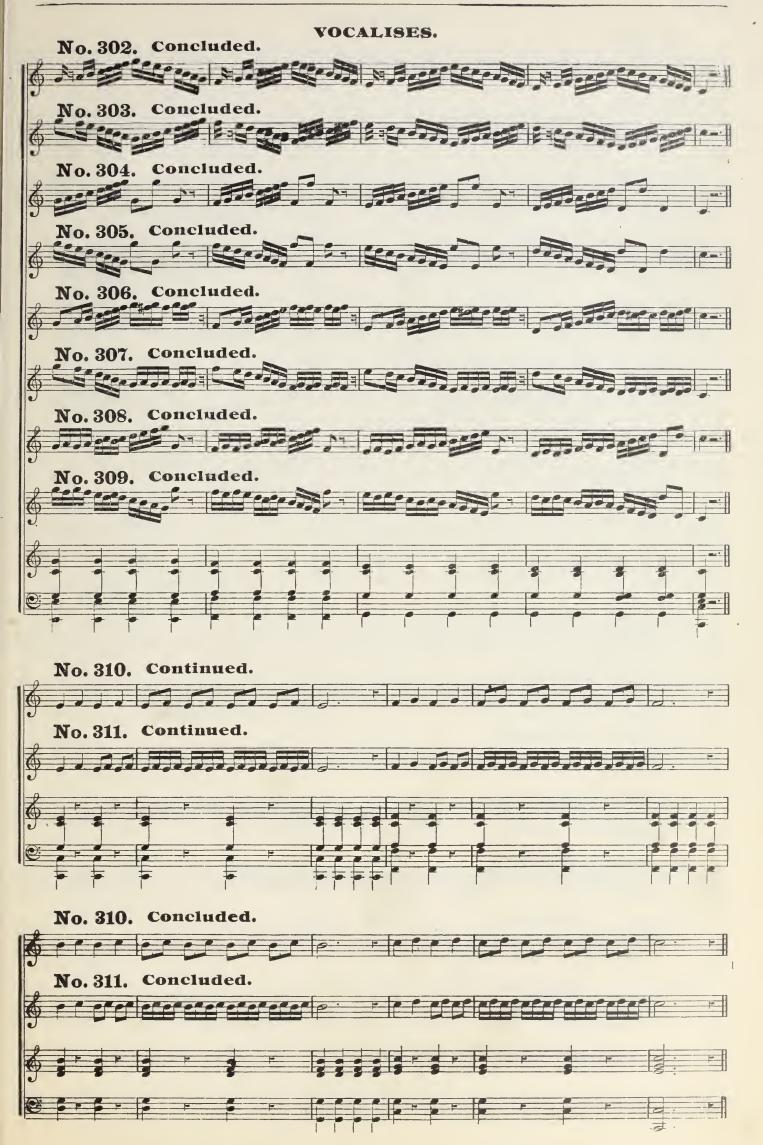


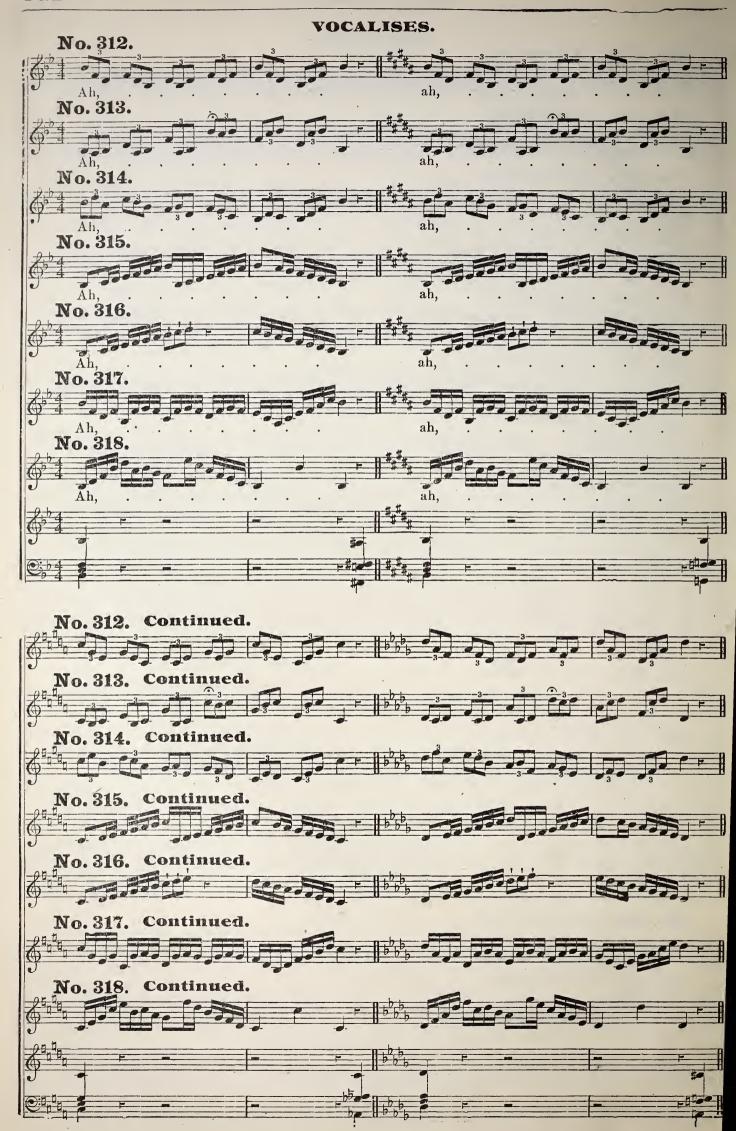
VOCALISES.

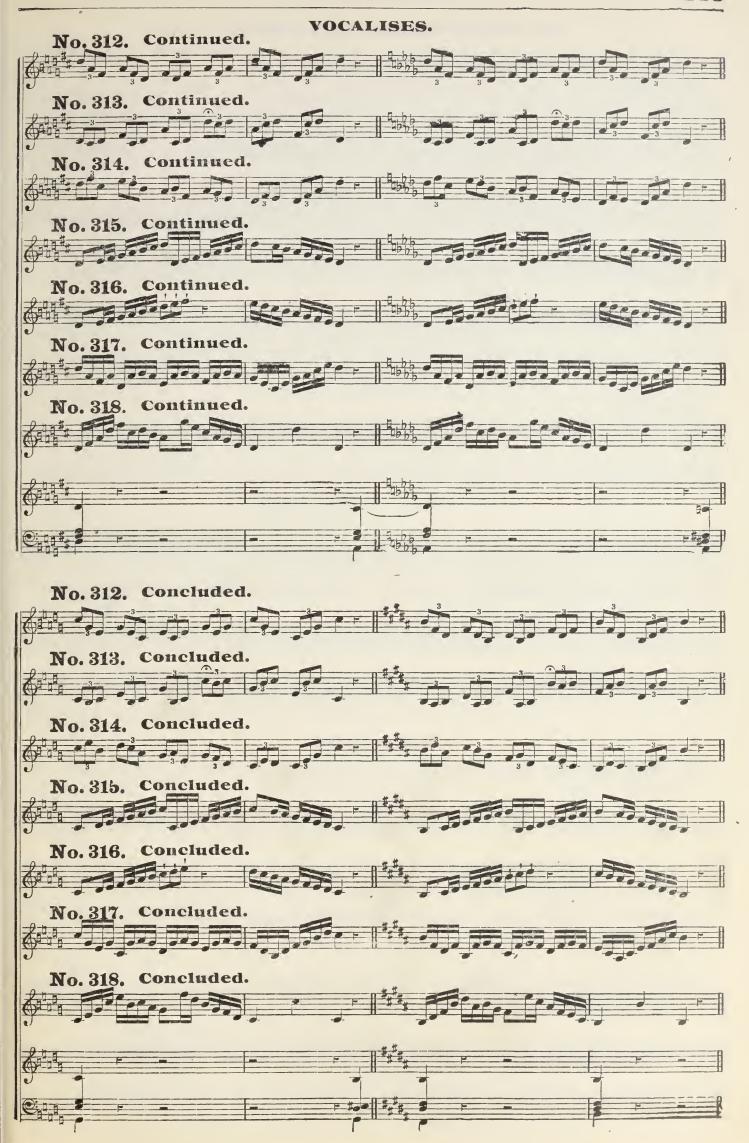






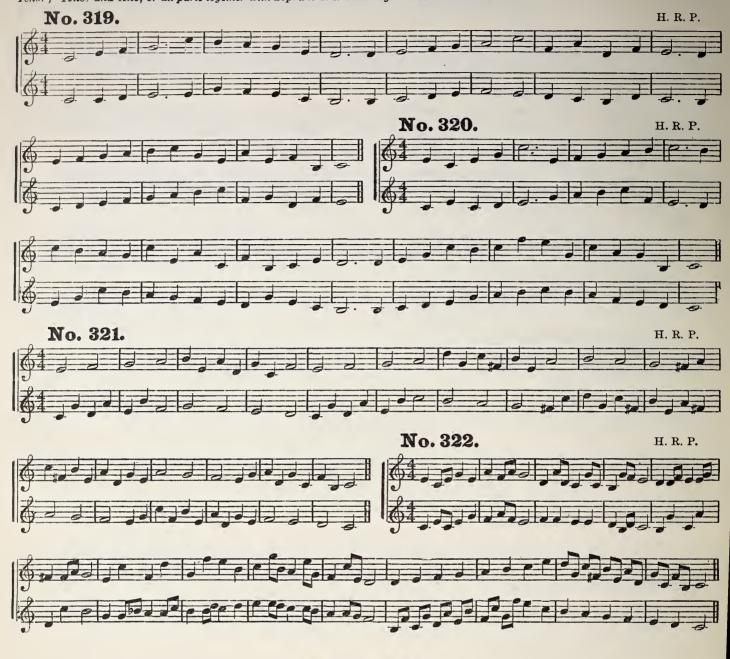






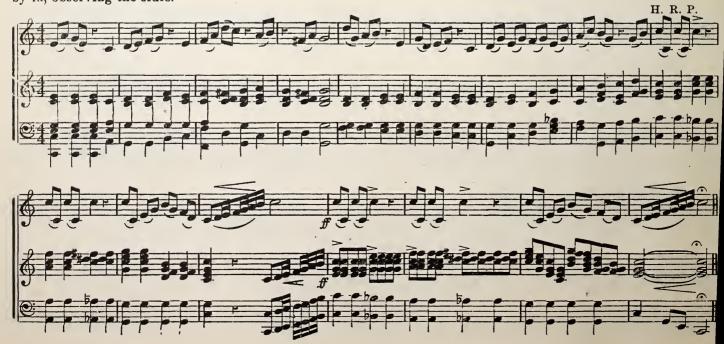
SOLFEGGI FOR TWO VOICES.

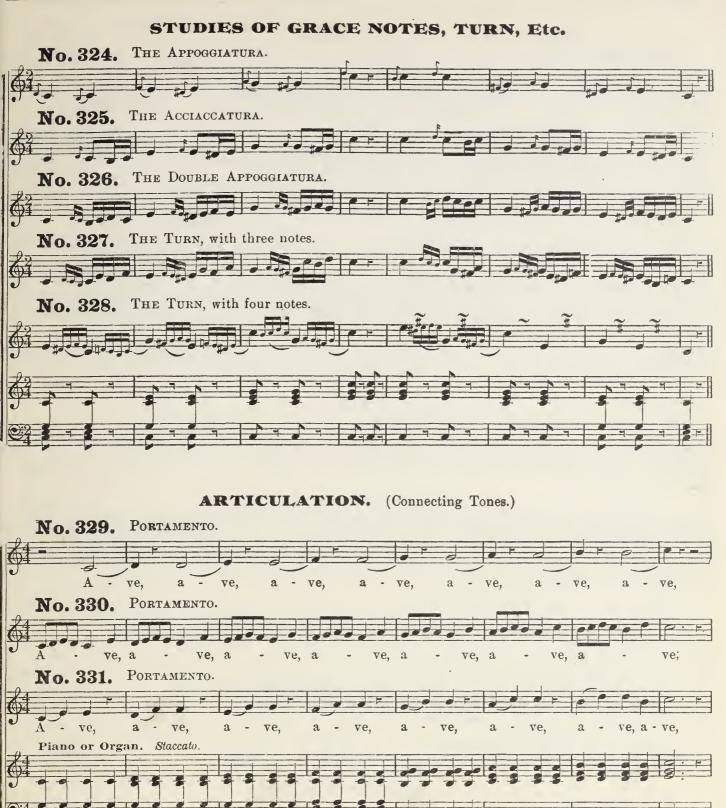
These exercises may be practised in either of the five following ways, viz. by two Soprano voices; Soprano and Alto; Soprano and Tenor; Tenor and Alto, or all parts together with Soprano and Tenor against Alto and Bass.



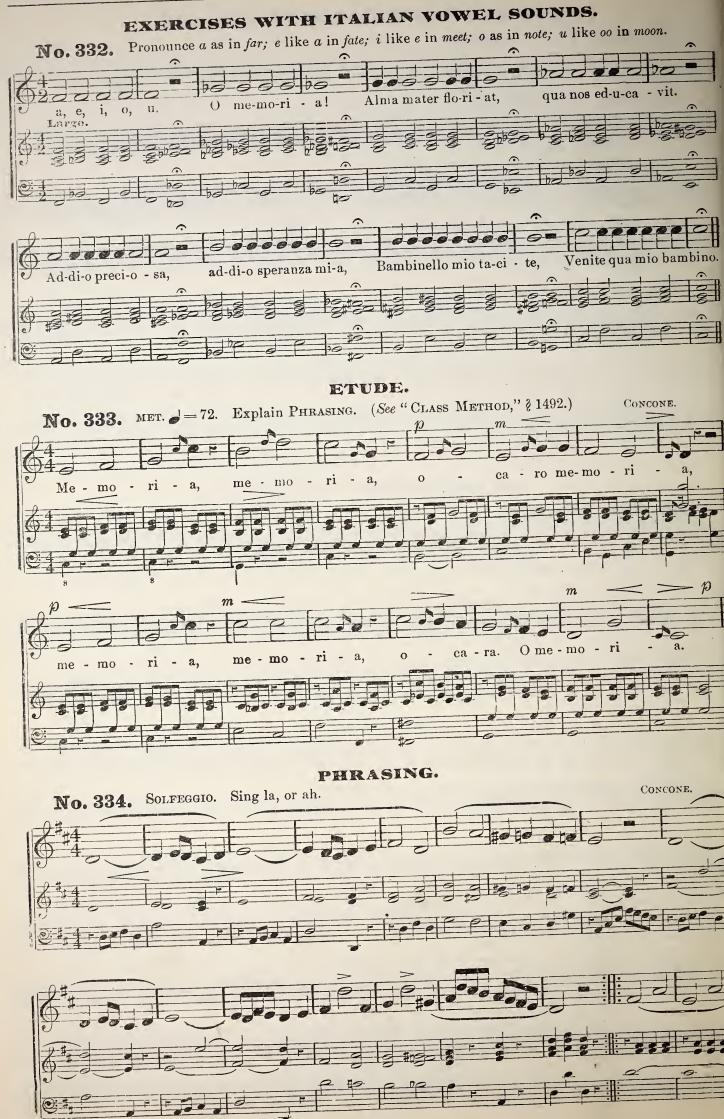
SOLFEGGIO.

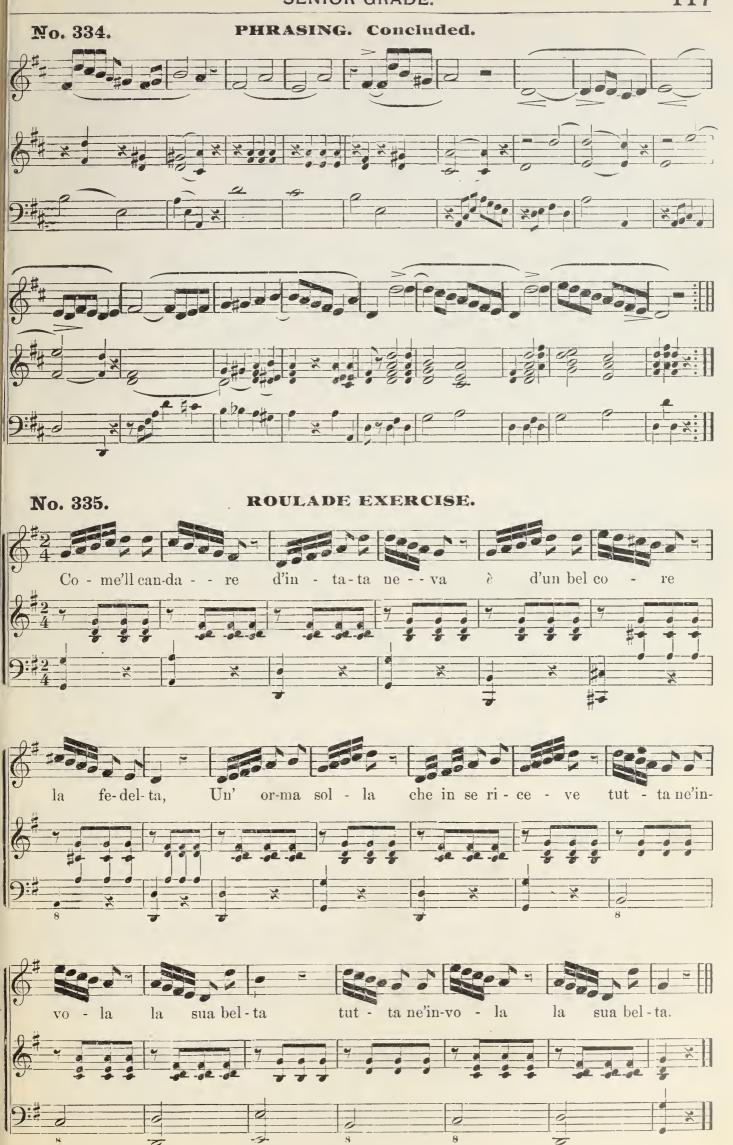
No. 323. All voices in unison. Sing first by syllables; second by la, giving a la to each note; third by la, observing the slurs.









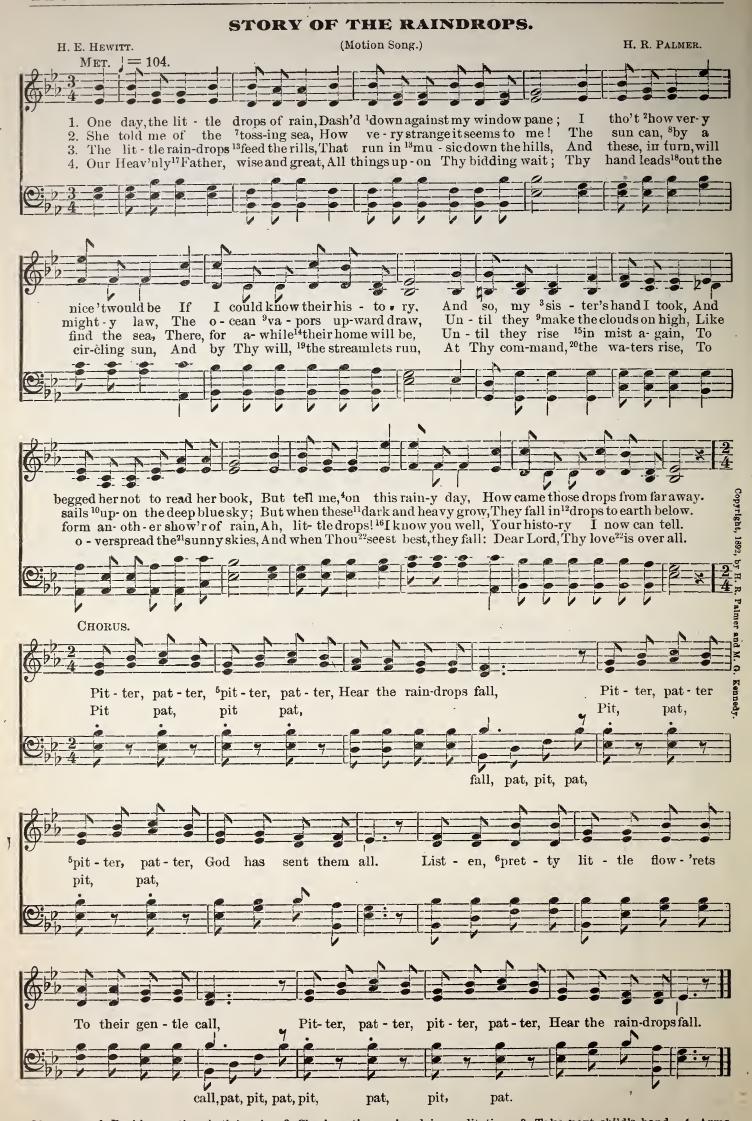


The incorrect construction of two of these chords is rendered fasol la le se 20 Copyright, 1894, by the John Church Co. H. R. PALMER. MET. = 60. No. 341. Do di re ri mi fa fi sol sil la li ti do etc. do. le sol se fa mi me re rä do ti te la

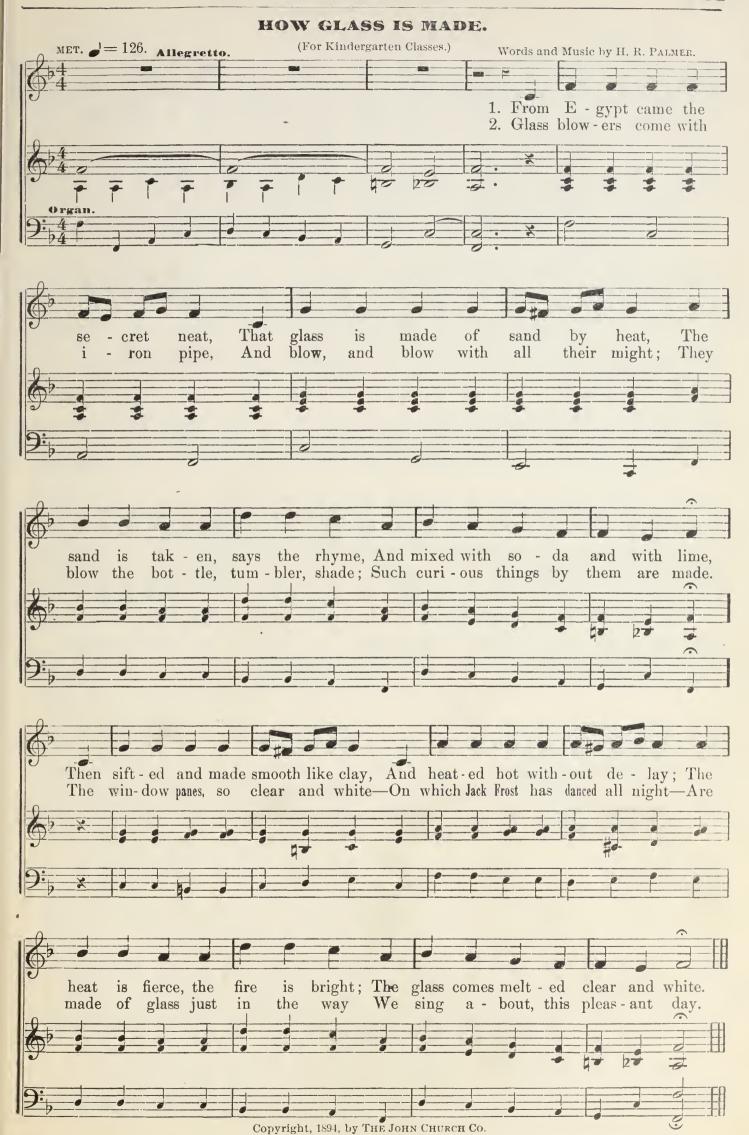
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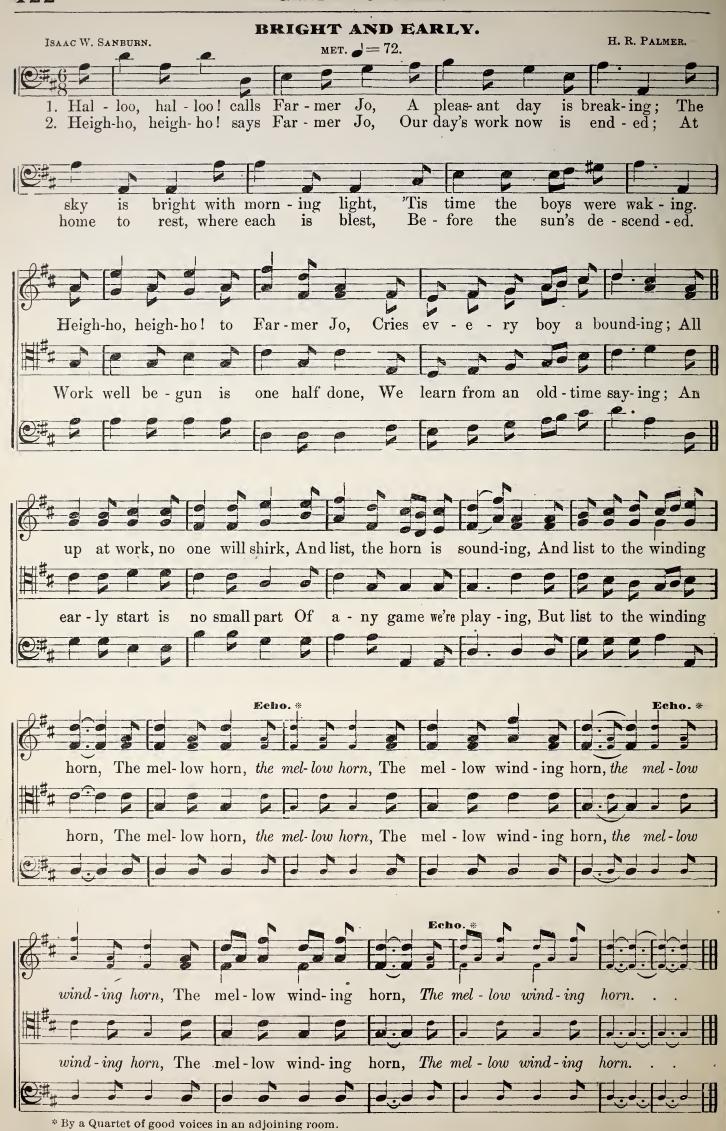
DAY SCHOOL AND INSTITUTE DEPARTMENT.



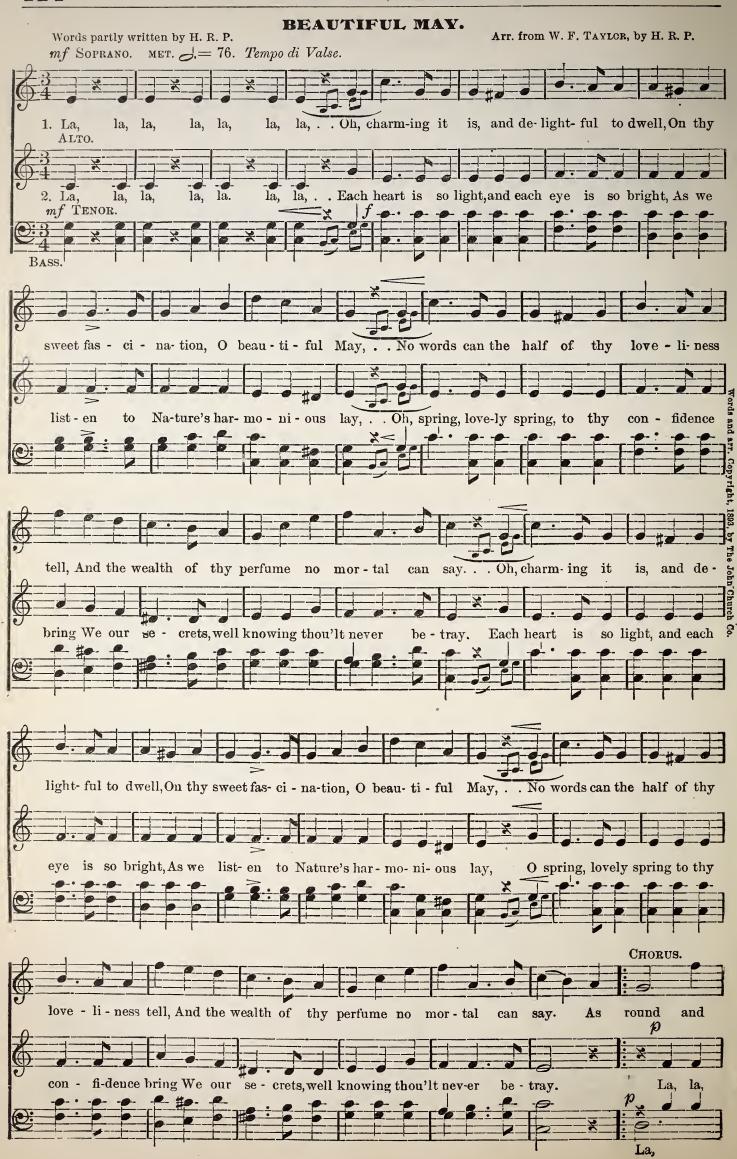


Motions—1. Dashing motion both hands. 2. Cheek resting on hand, in meditation 3. Take next child's hand. 4. Arms raised and lowered with fluttering fingers; rain motion. 5 Snapping fingers. 6 Point to flowers or ground. 7 Wave motion, both hands 8 Point up 9 Hands placed low; slowly raised 10 Hands moved over head. 11. Form arch 12 Rain motion. 3 Right arm swung with rippling motion of fingers. 14 Wave motion. 15. Hands placed low, slowly raised. 16 Shake fore-figer. 17. Lock up 18. Describe circle. 19. Rippling motion. 20. As before. 21. Arch. 22. Hands clasped, look up.





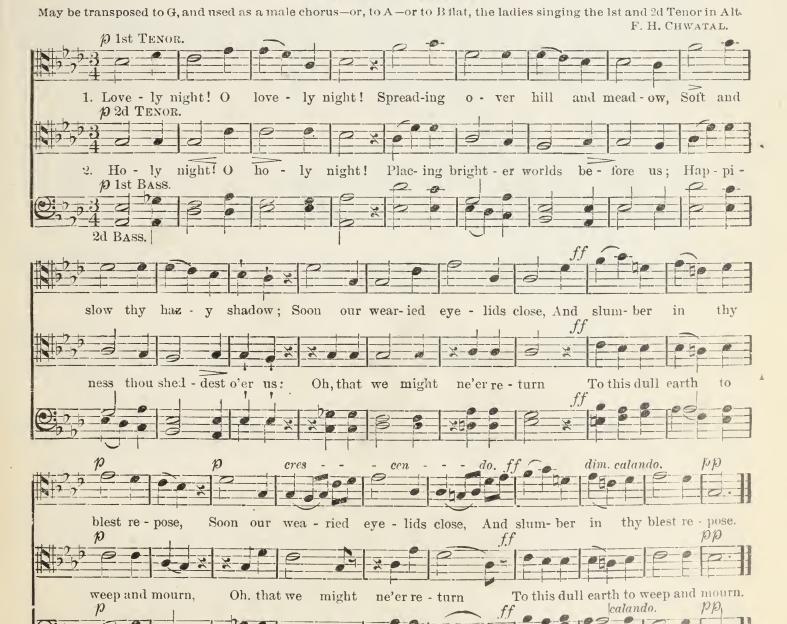


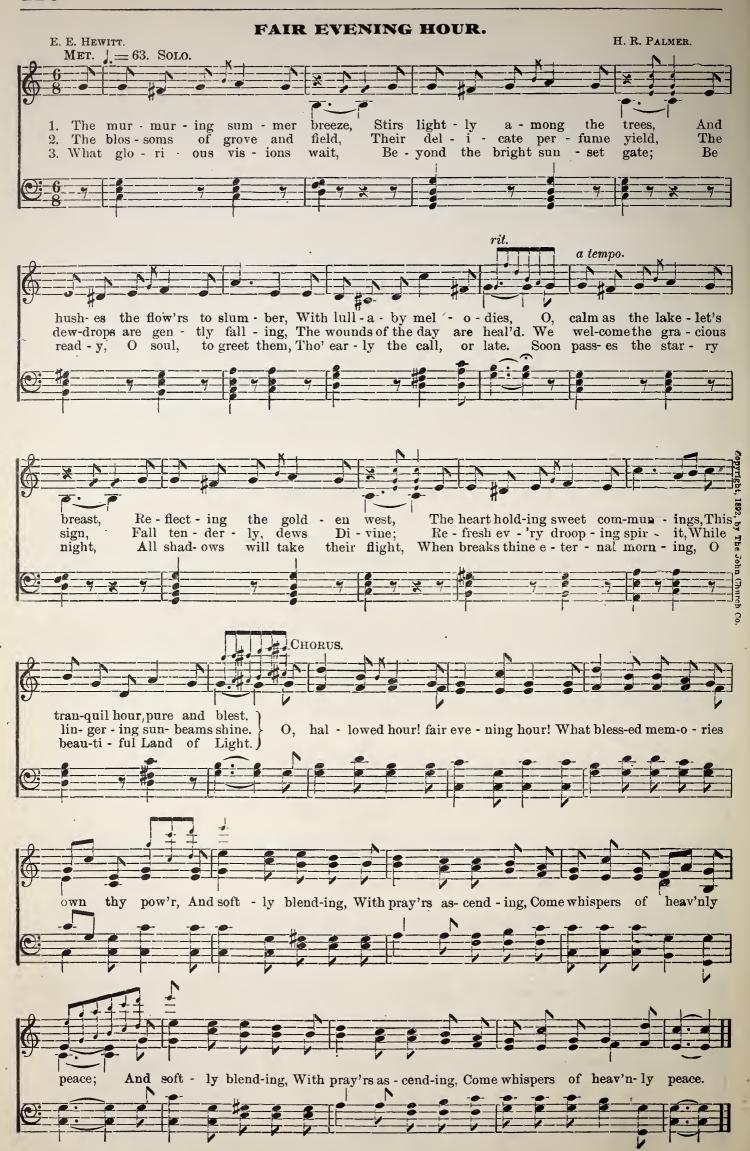


BEAUTIFUL MAY. Concluded.

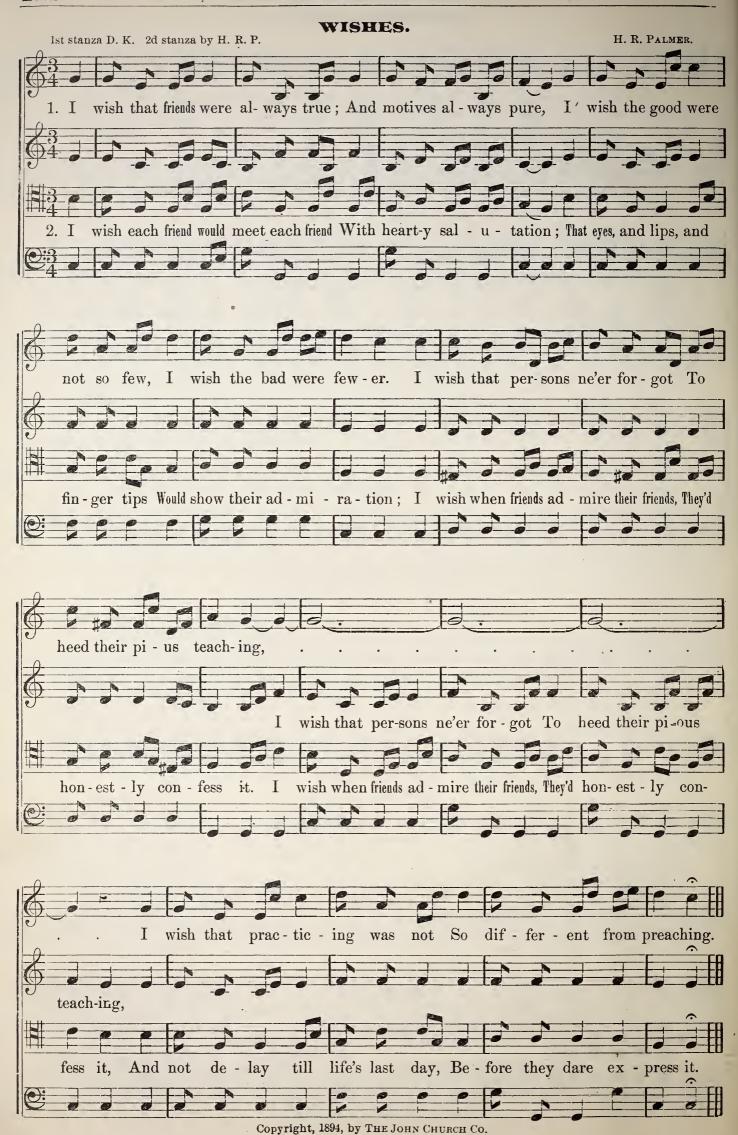


LOVELY NIGHT.











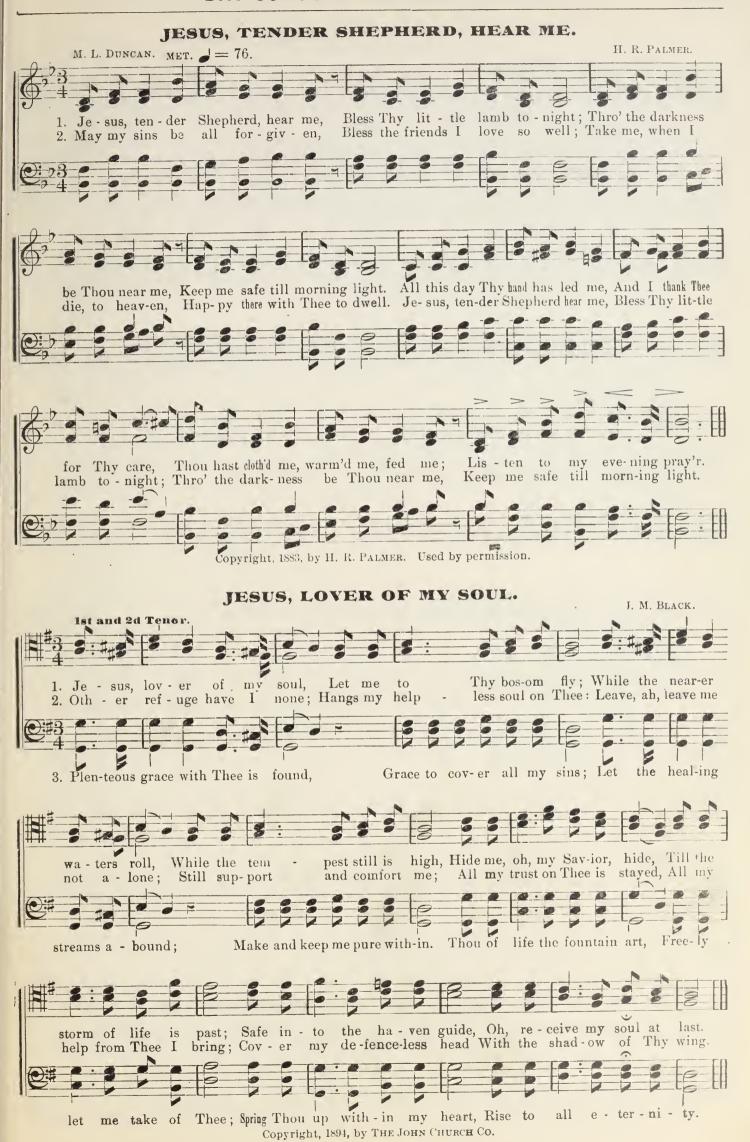
Each member of the class should use a white handkerchief at the words "pop, pop," and at the Hold lift the handker-chief high and make it tremble.

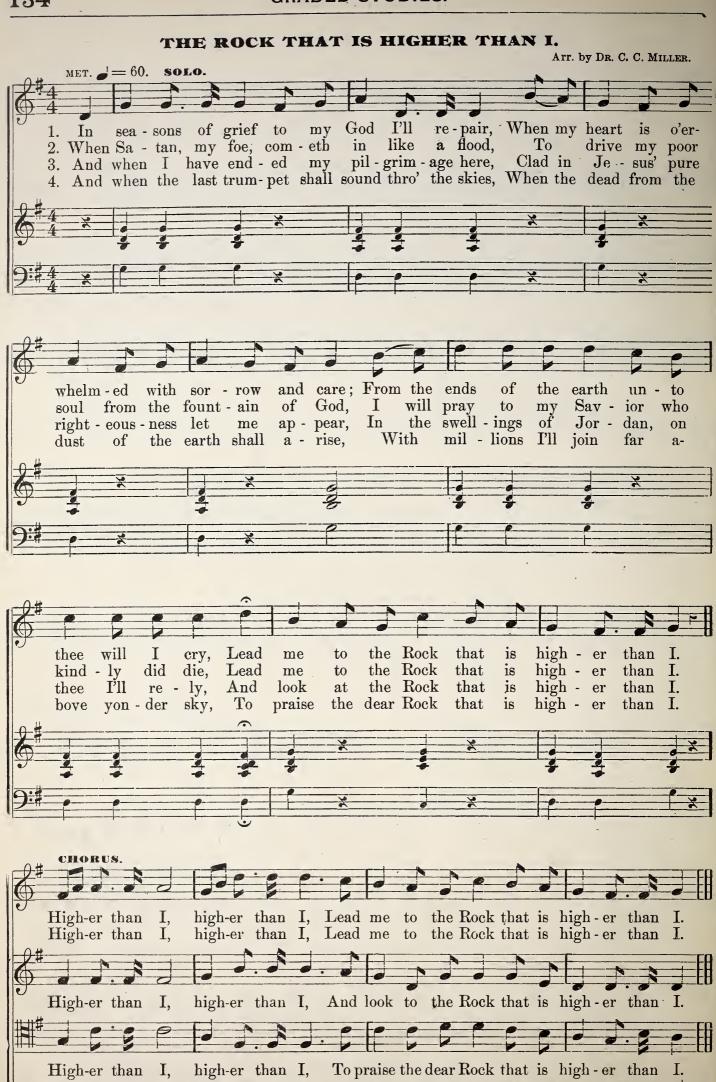




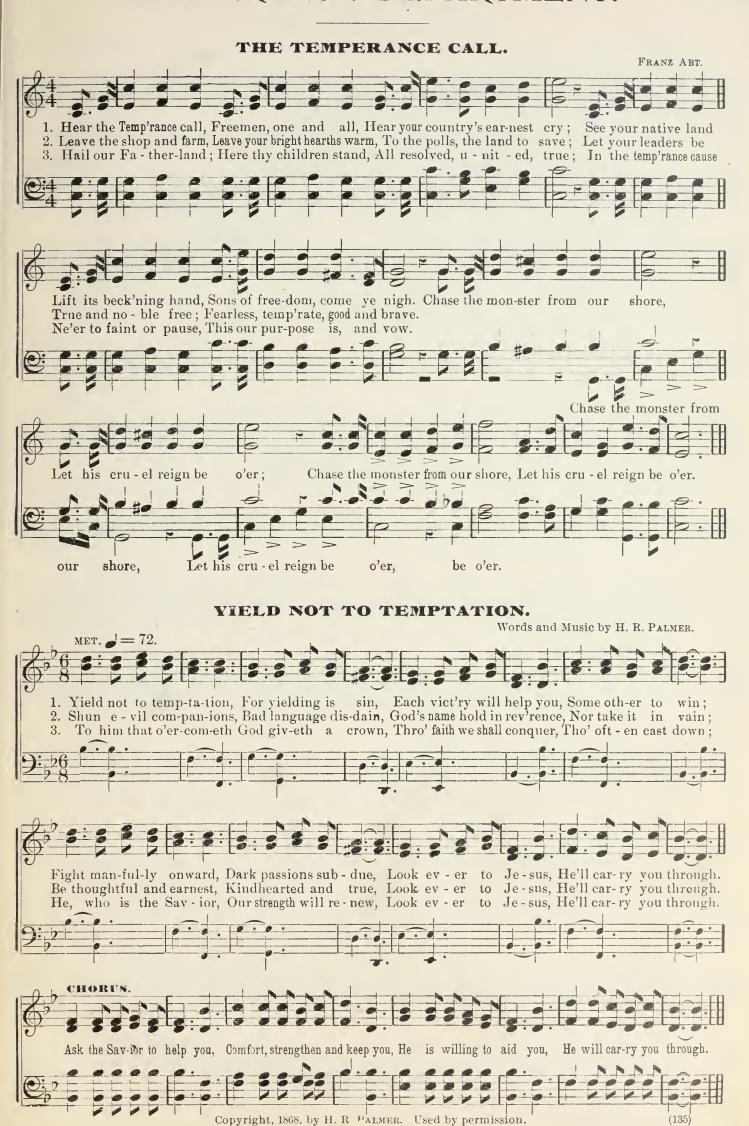


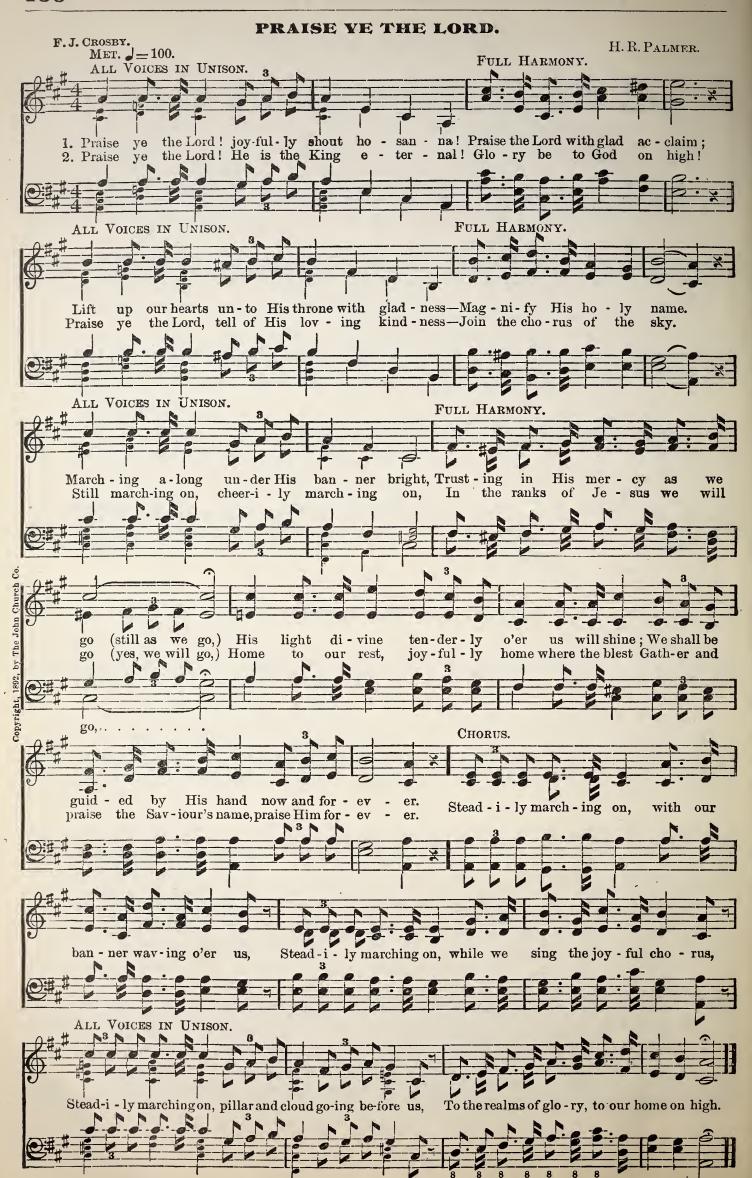


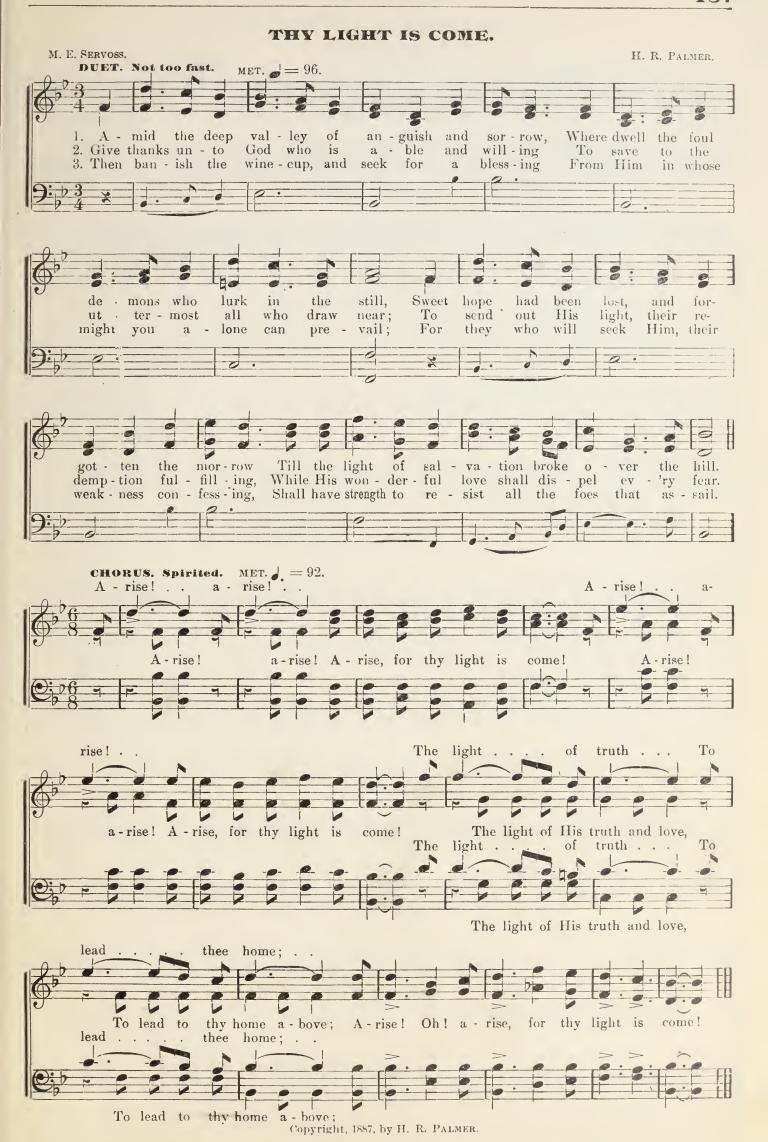




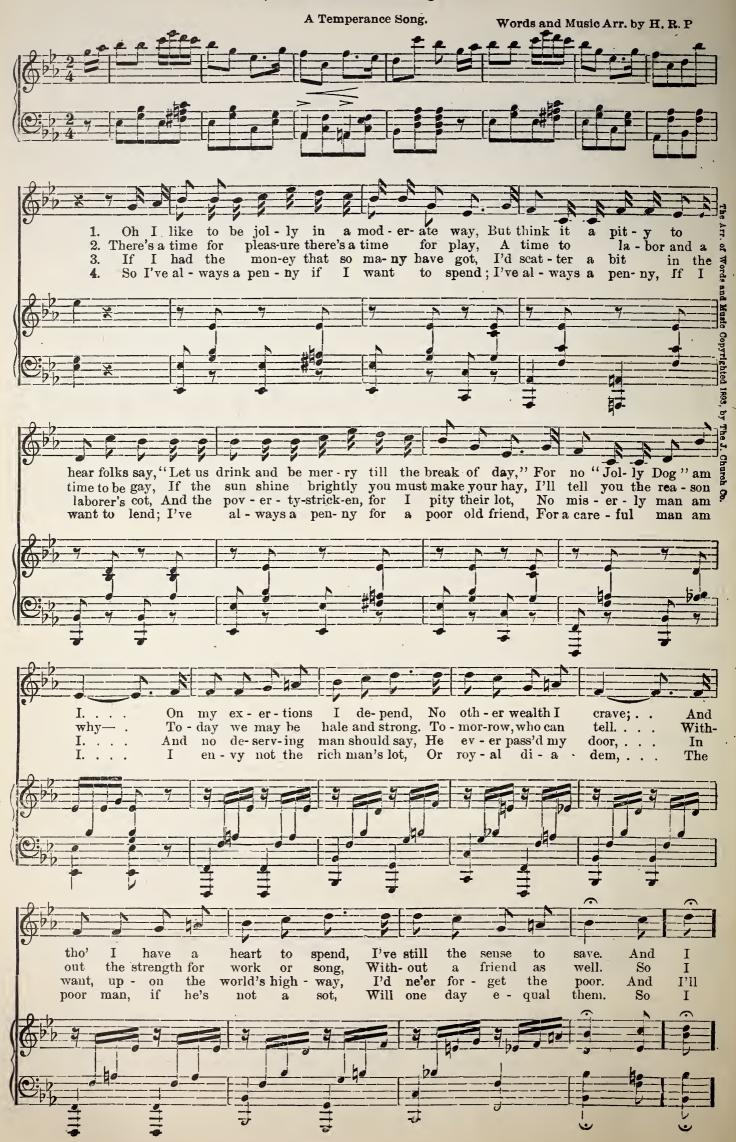
TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

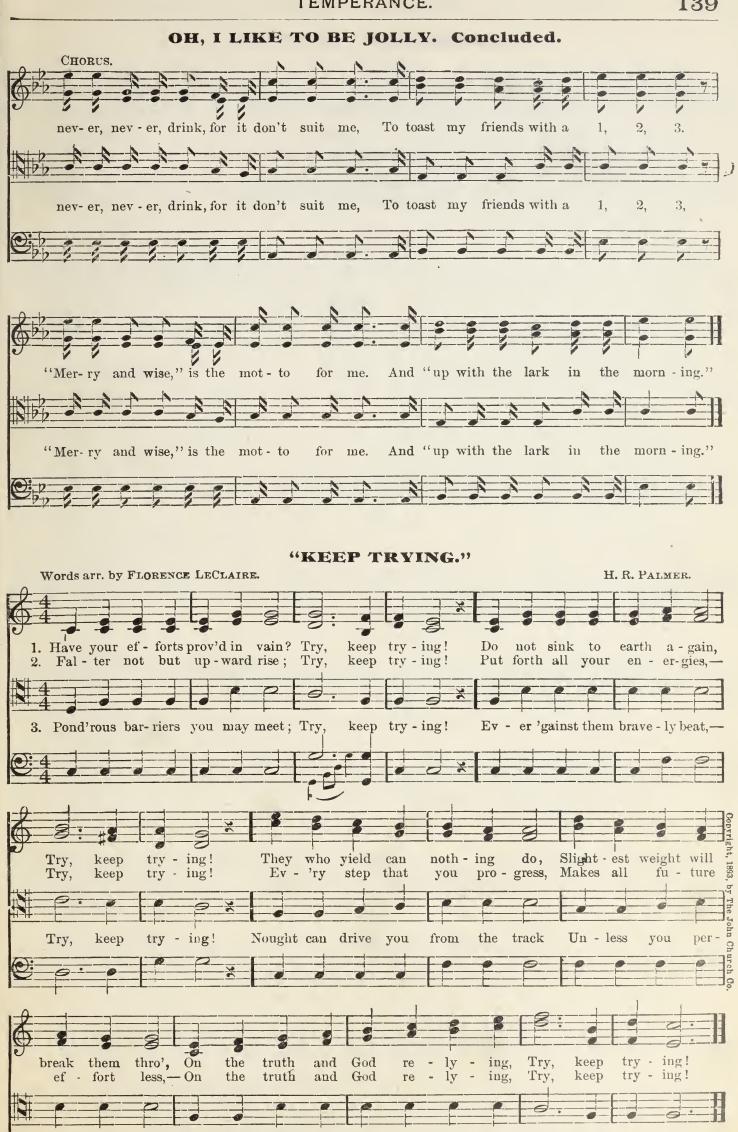






OH, I LIKE TO BE JOLLY.





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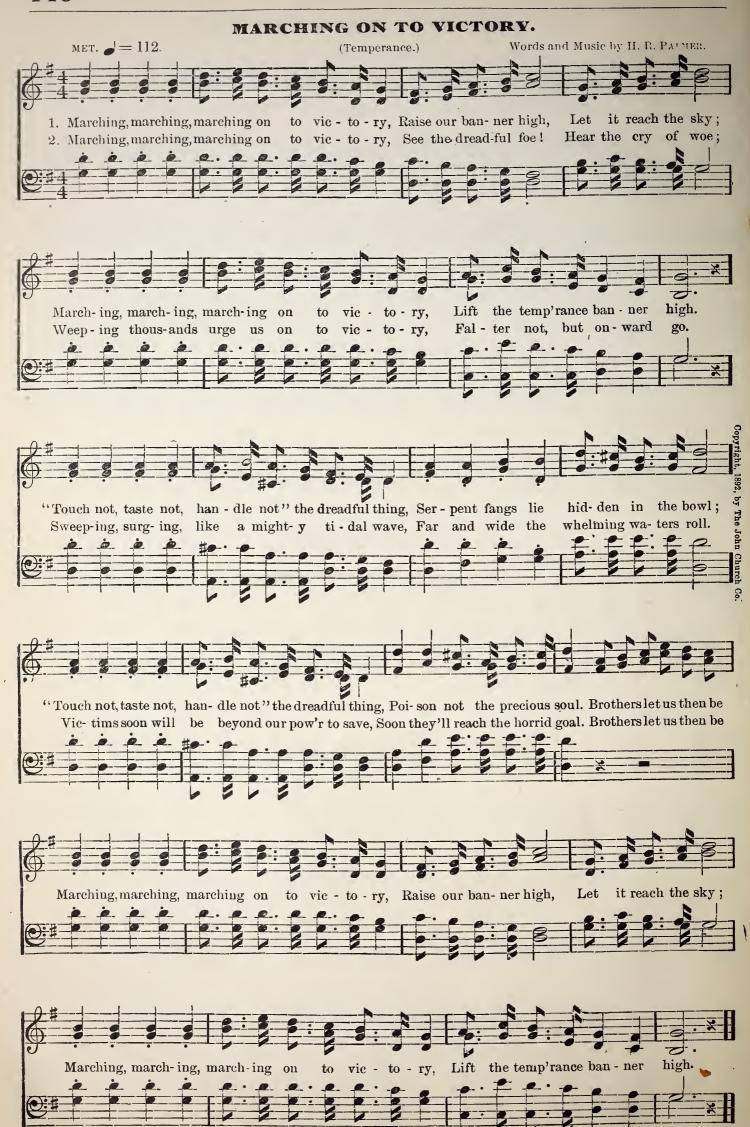
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Try,

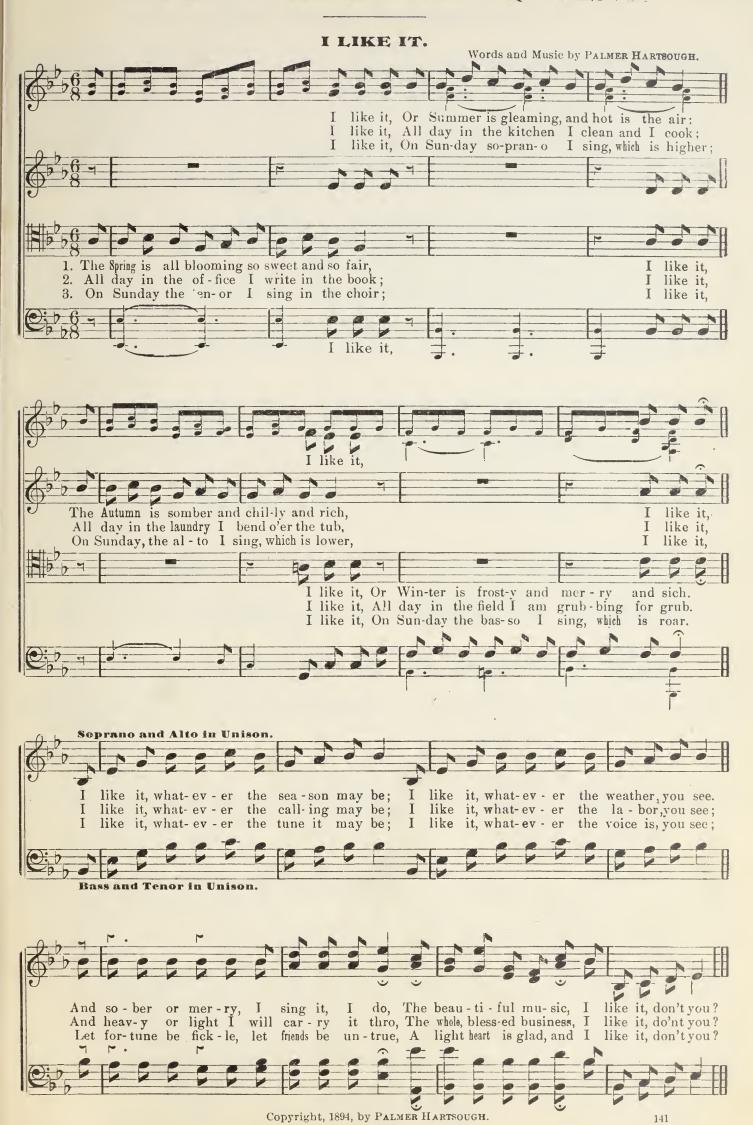
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MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.





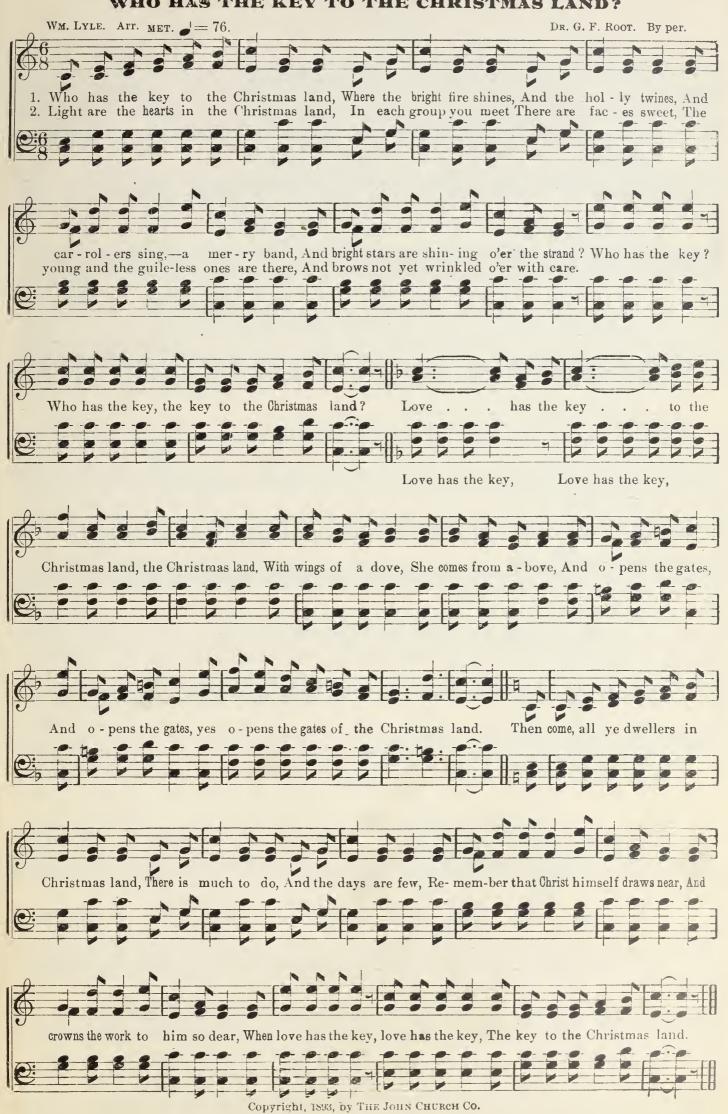
ing, Come row-ing home a-gain.



Heard I my love come row-ing, come row

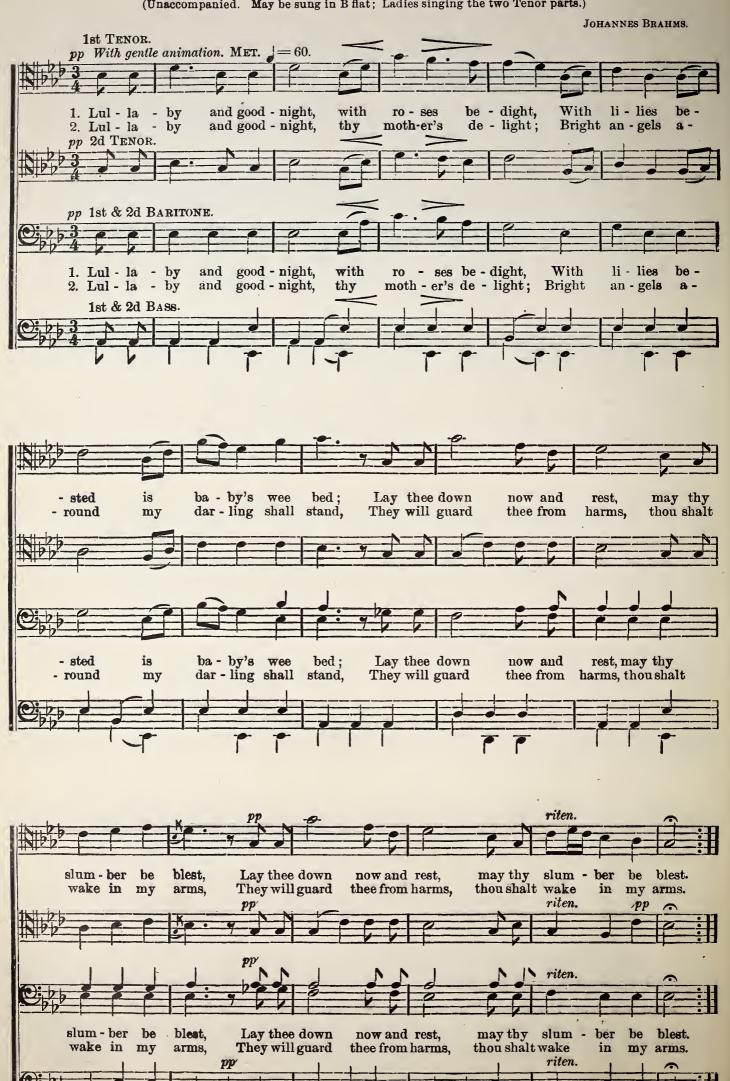


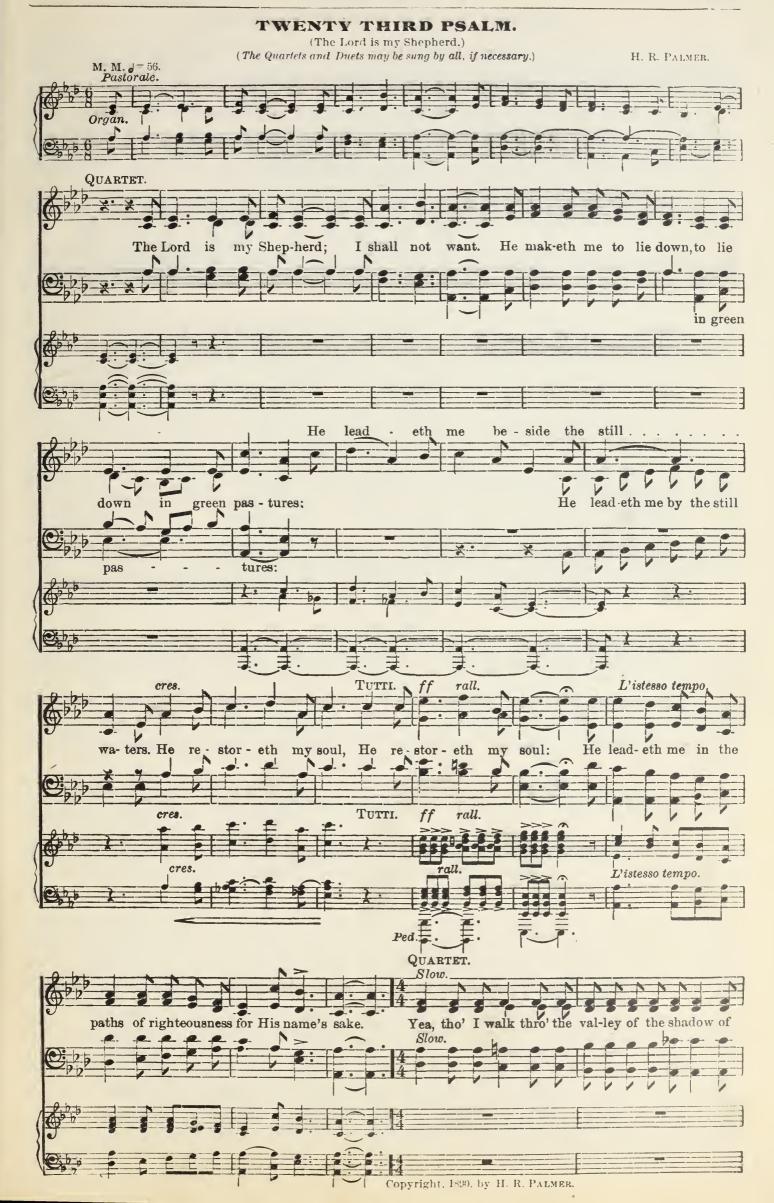
WHO HAS THE KEY TO THE CHRISTMAS LAND?



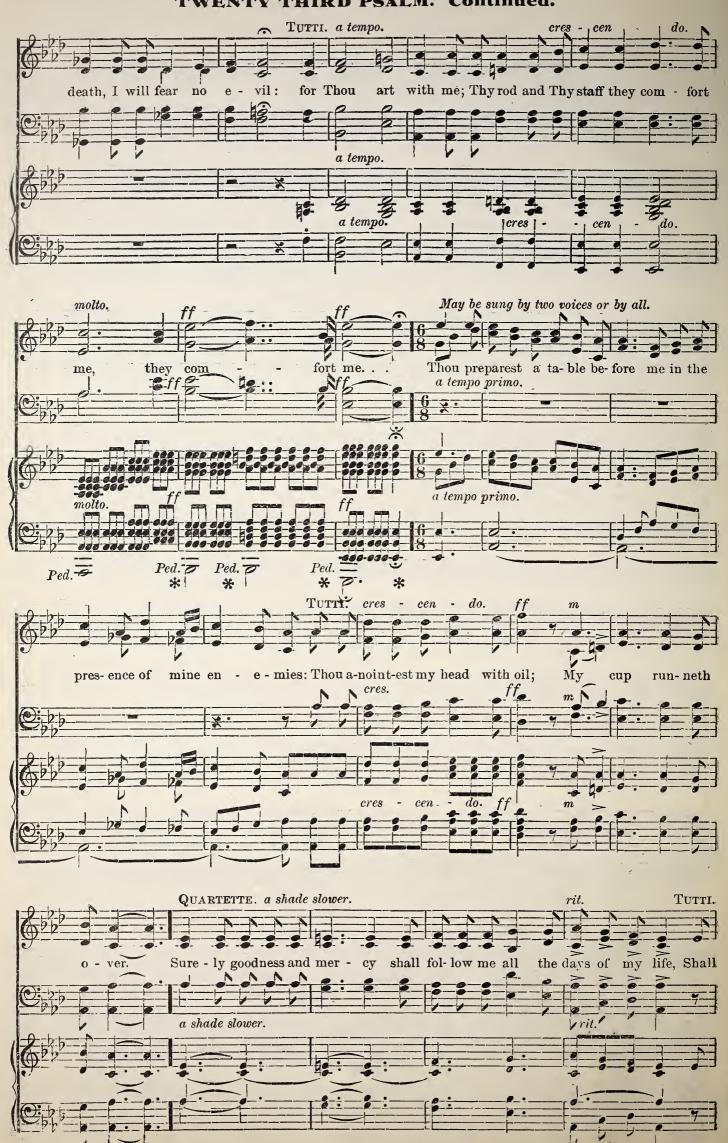
LULLABY.

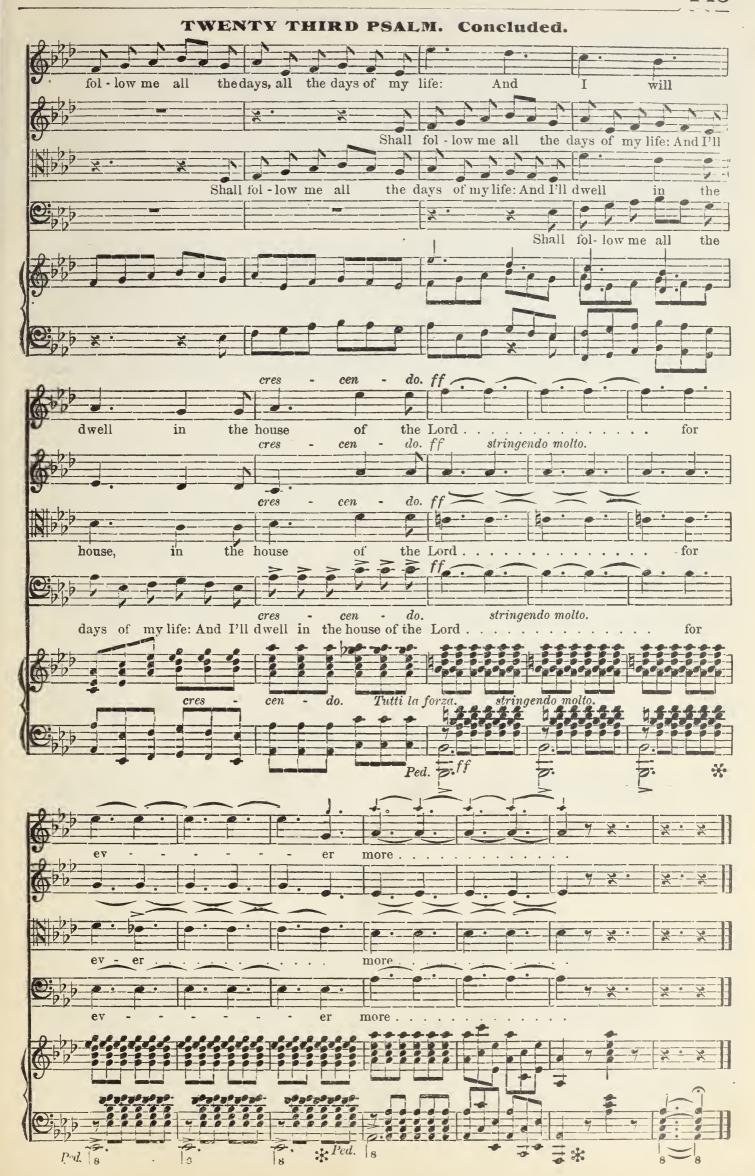
(Unaccompanied. May be sung in B flat; Ladies singing the two Tenor parts.)



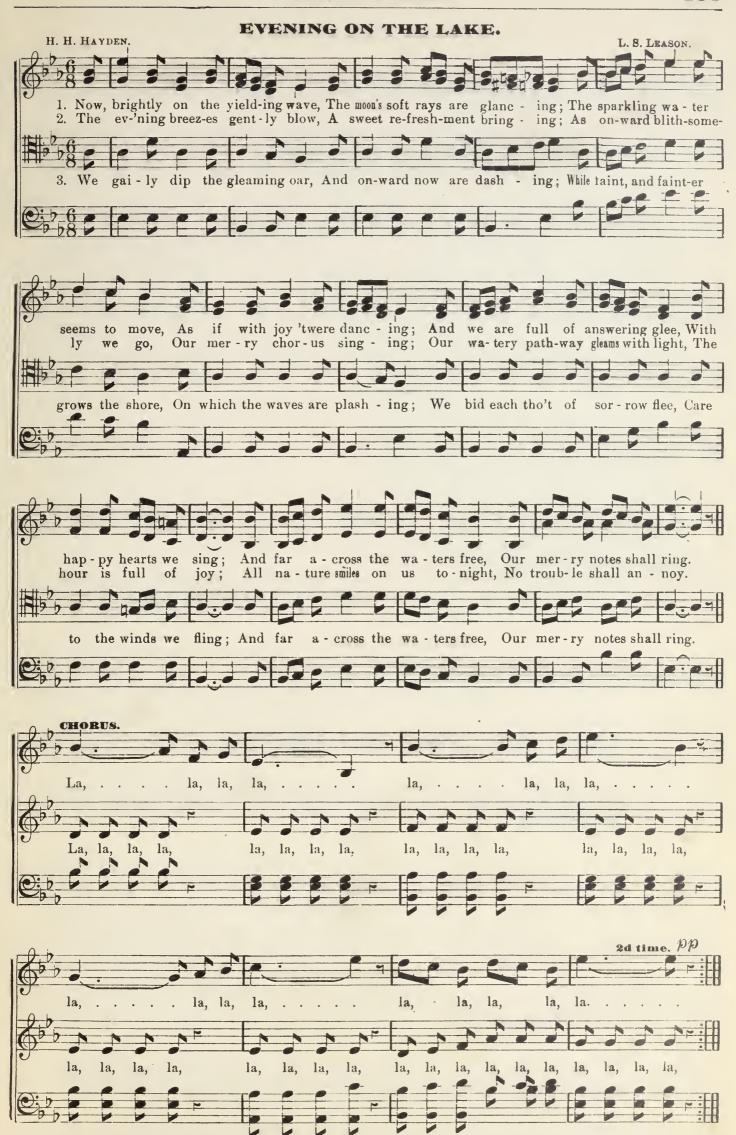


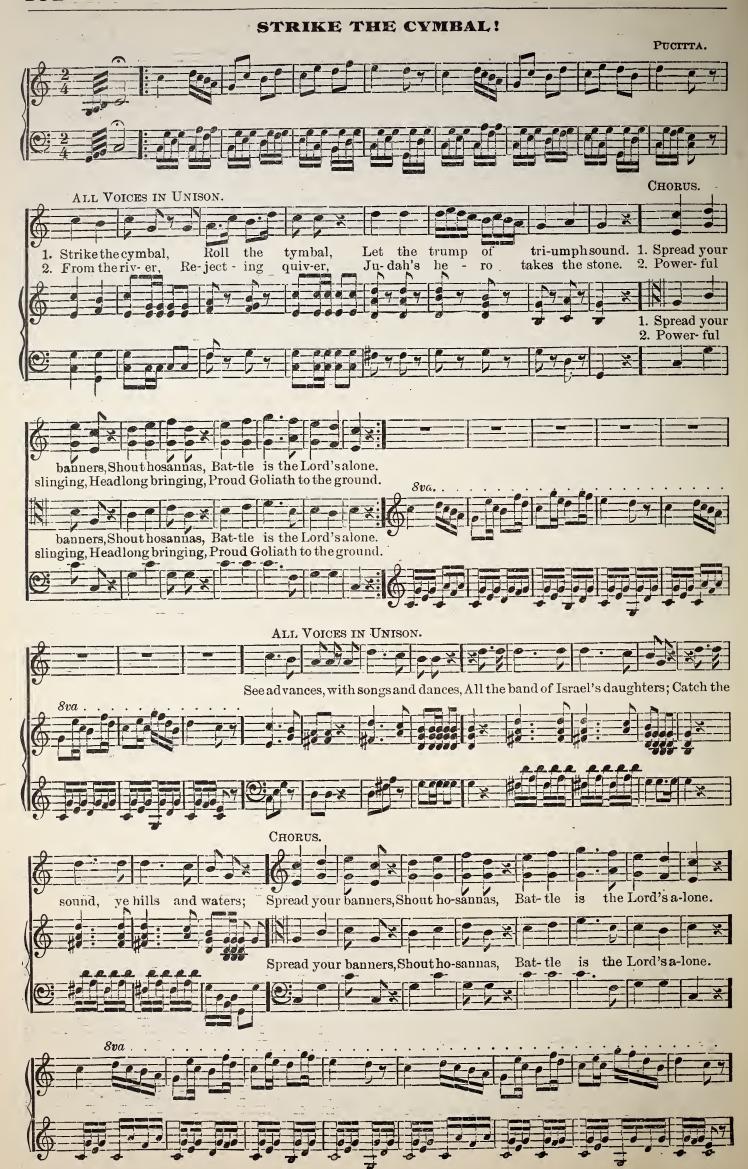
TWENTY THIRD PSALM. Continued.

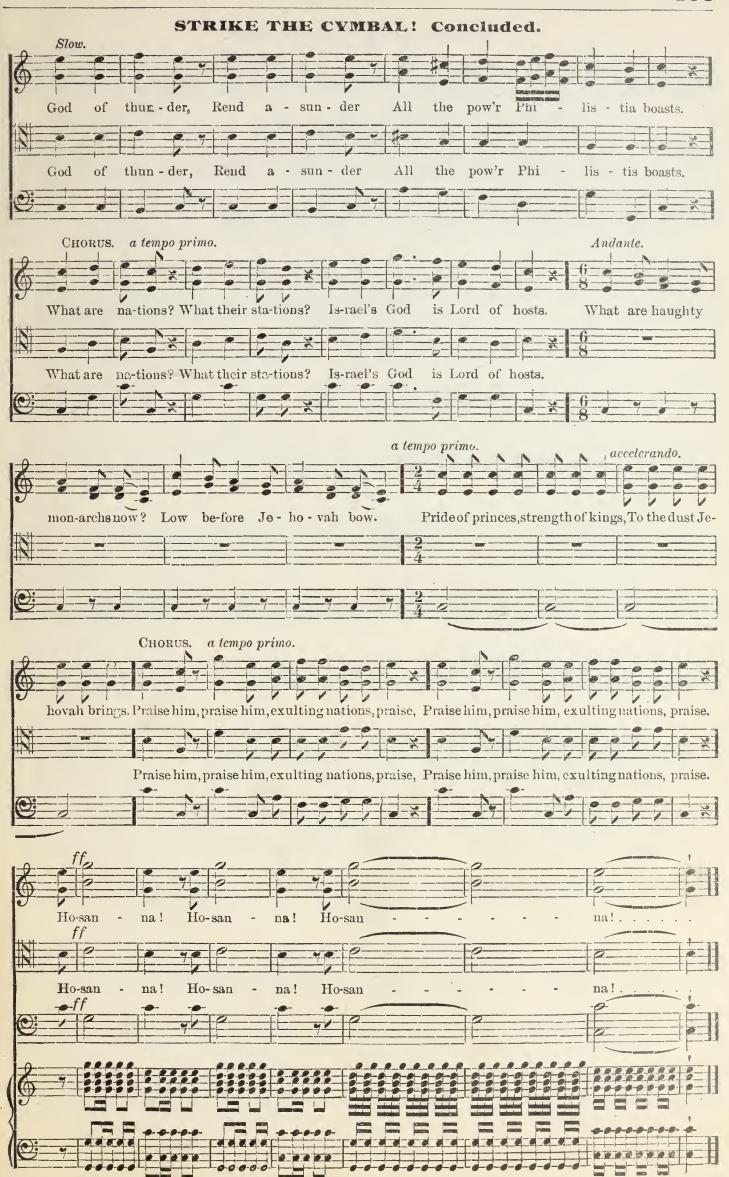


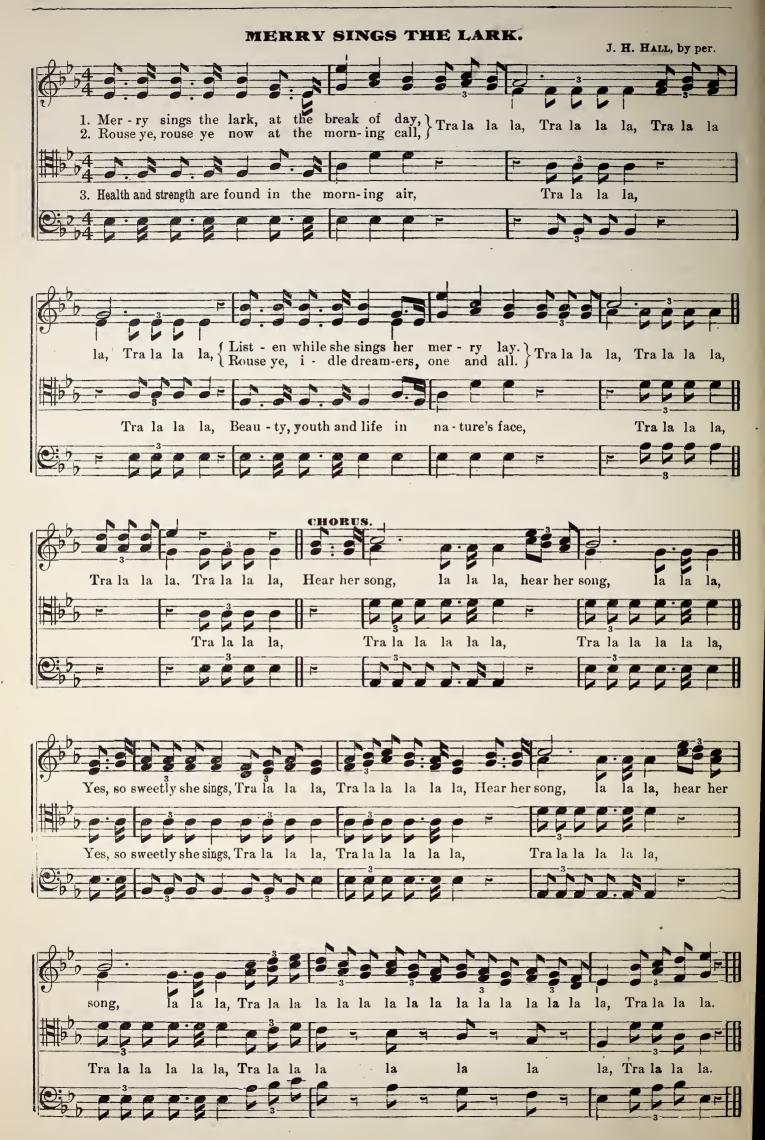


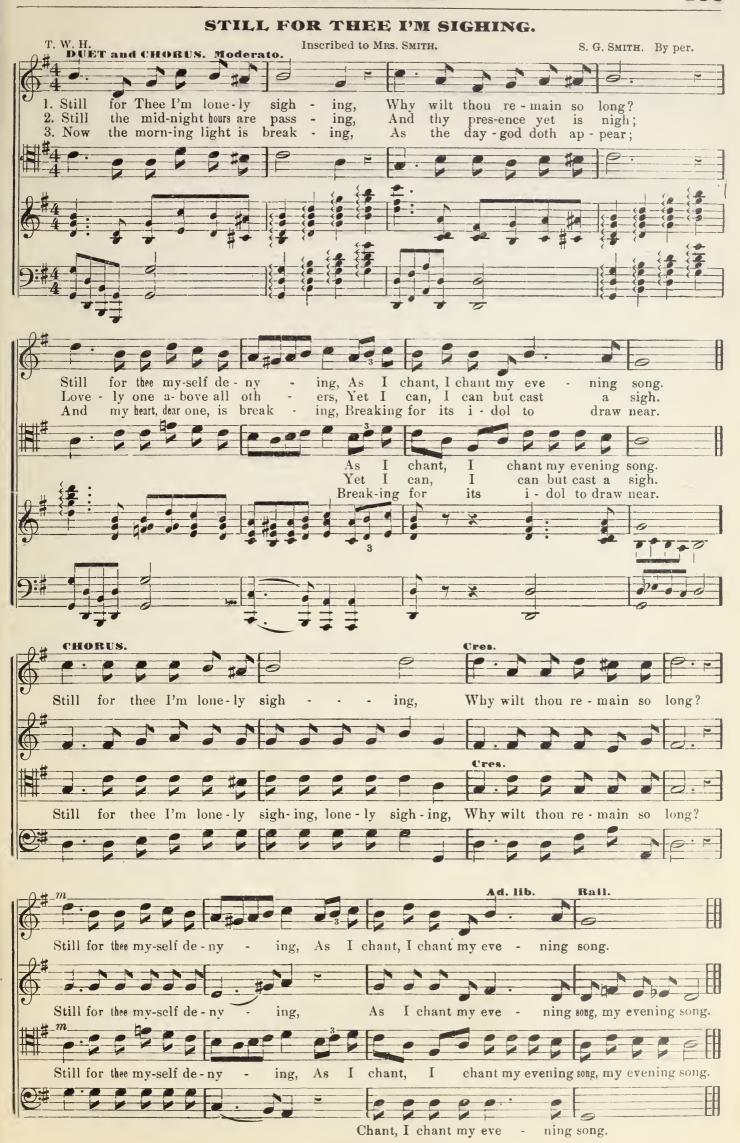


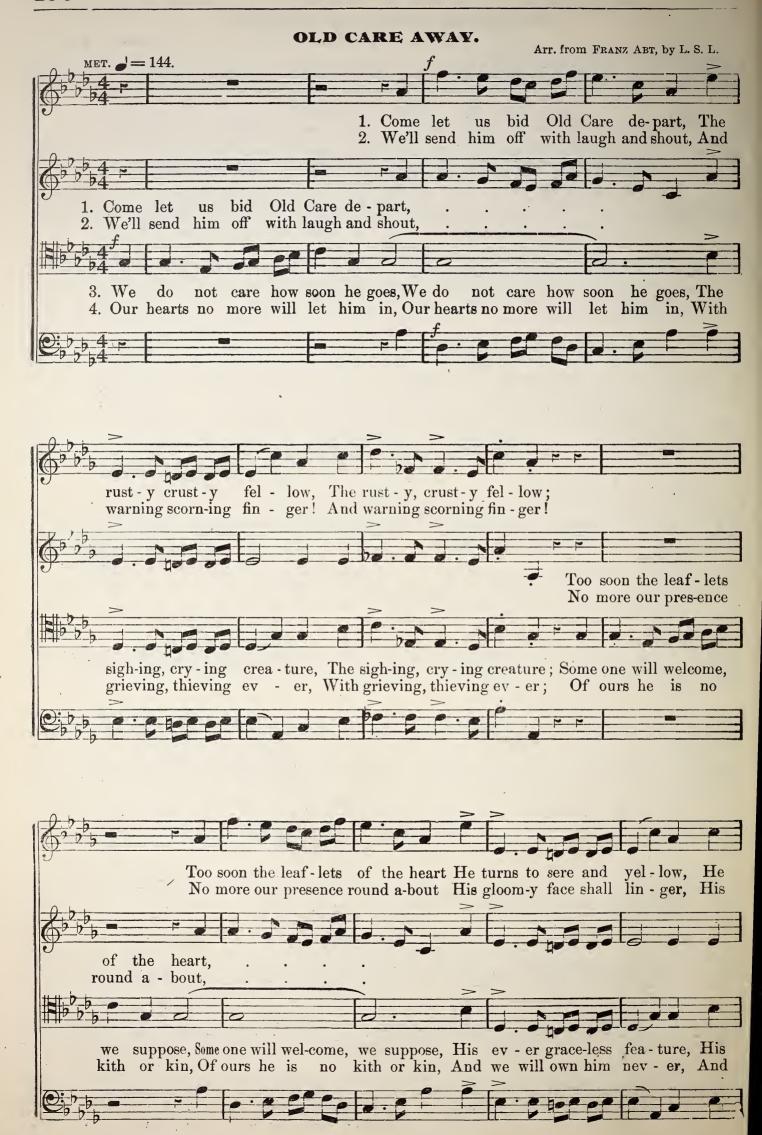




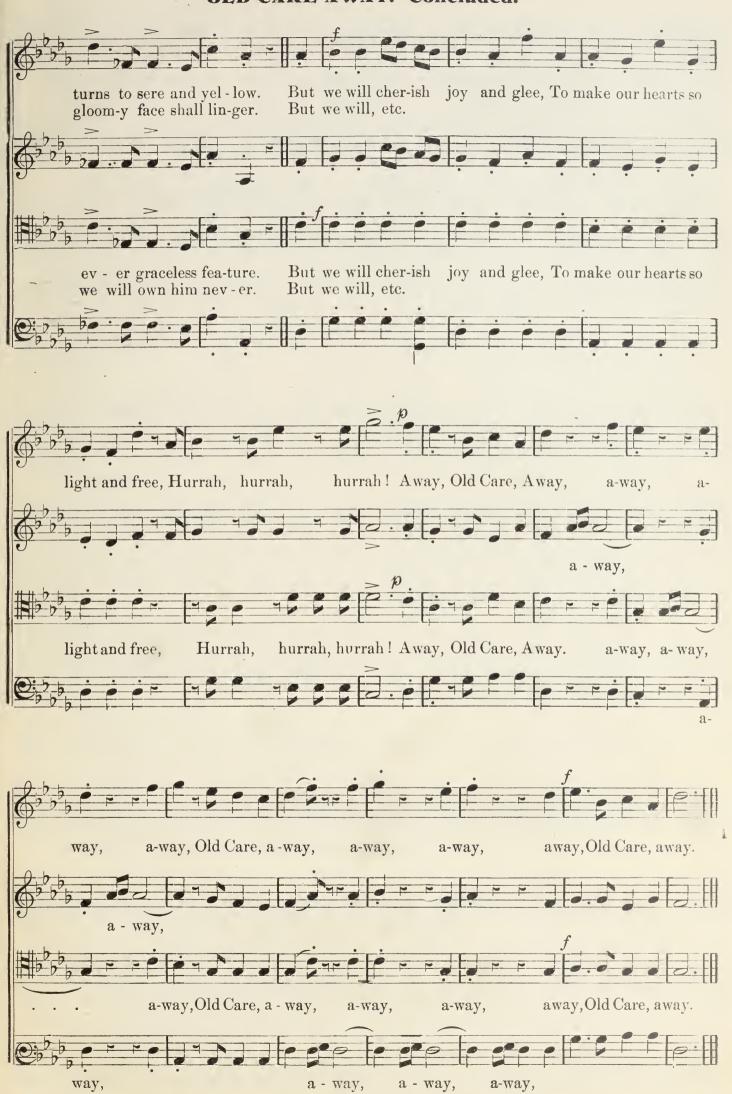


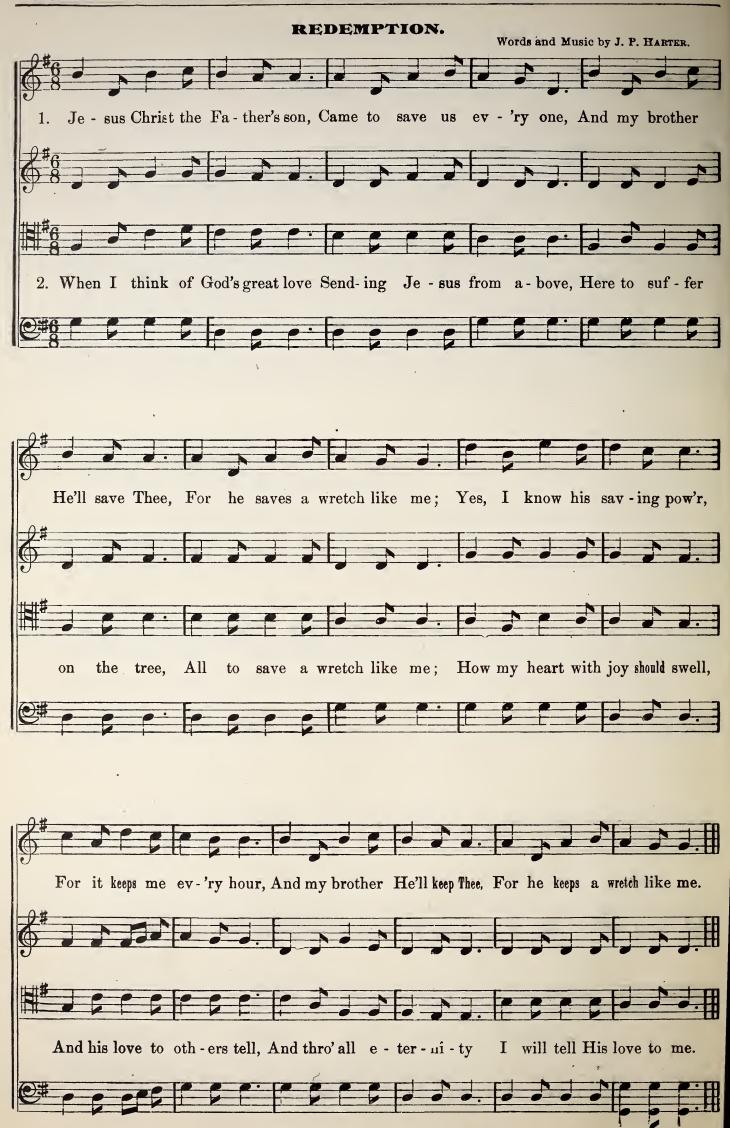




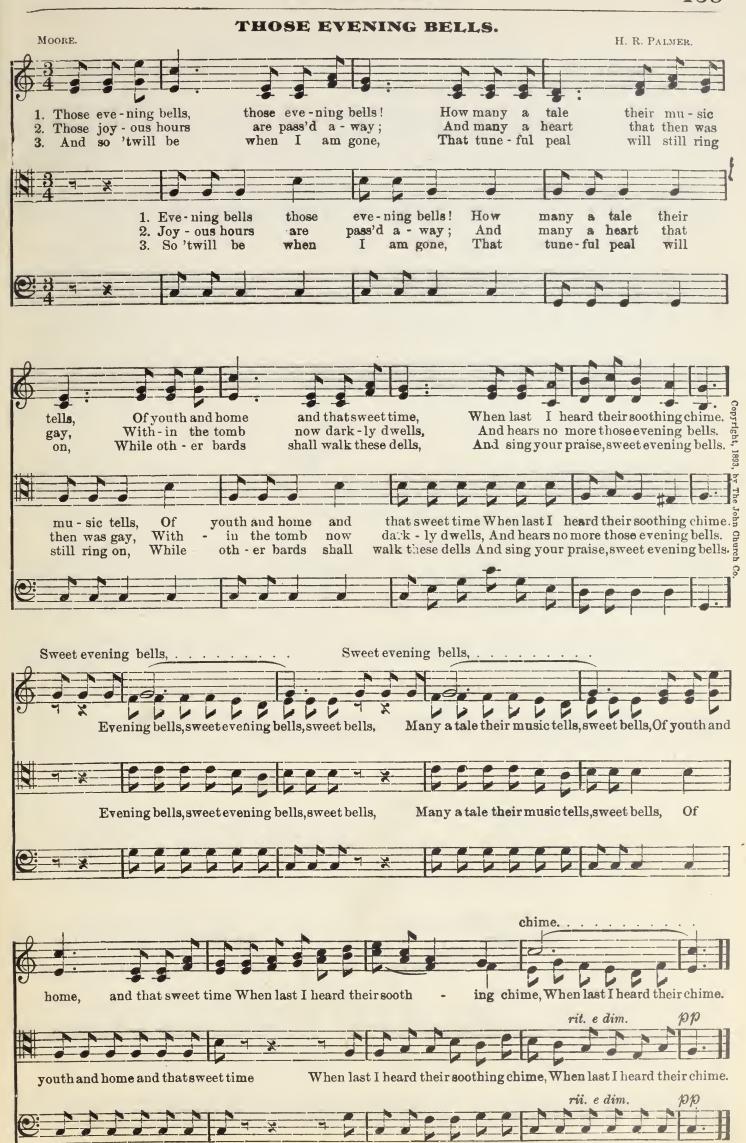


OLD CARE AWAY. Concluded.





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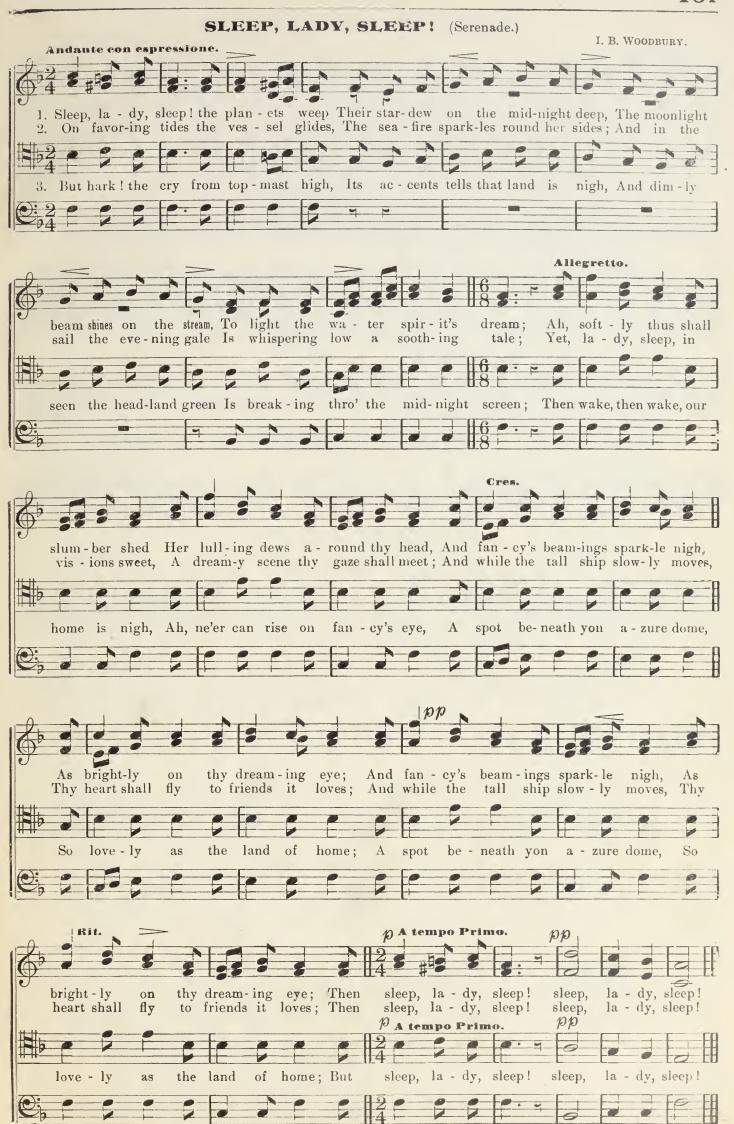


THE BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND. Scotch Melody, harmonized by H. R. P. MET. → == 104. SEMI-CHORUS, (or QUARTET, or FULL CHORUS, very soft.) FULL CHORUS. 1. Oh, where, and oh, where is your Highland Lad-die gone? Oh, where, and oh, 2. Oh, where, and oh, where did your Highland Lad-die dwell? Oh, where, and oh, The 3rd stanza should be more subdued, and a little slower. 3. Sup-pose, and sup-pose that your Highland Lad should die? Sup-pose, and sup-Slightly faster. He's gone to fight the foe, where is your Highland Lad-die gone? For Vic where did your Highland Lad-die dwell? He dwelt in mer-ry Scot-land, At the pose that your Highland Lad should die? The bag-pipes should play o'er him, And I'd to - ria on the throne, And it's Oh, in my heart, I wish him safe at home! sign of the Blue Bell, And it's Oh, in my heart, I love my Laddie well! Rit. e dim.

sit me down and cry . . And it's Oh, . . in my heart,

Cres. molto.

I wish he may not die!





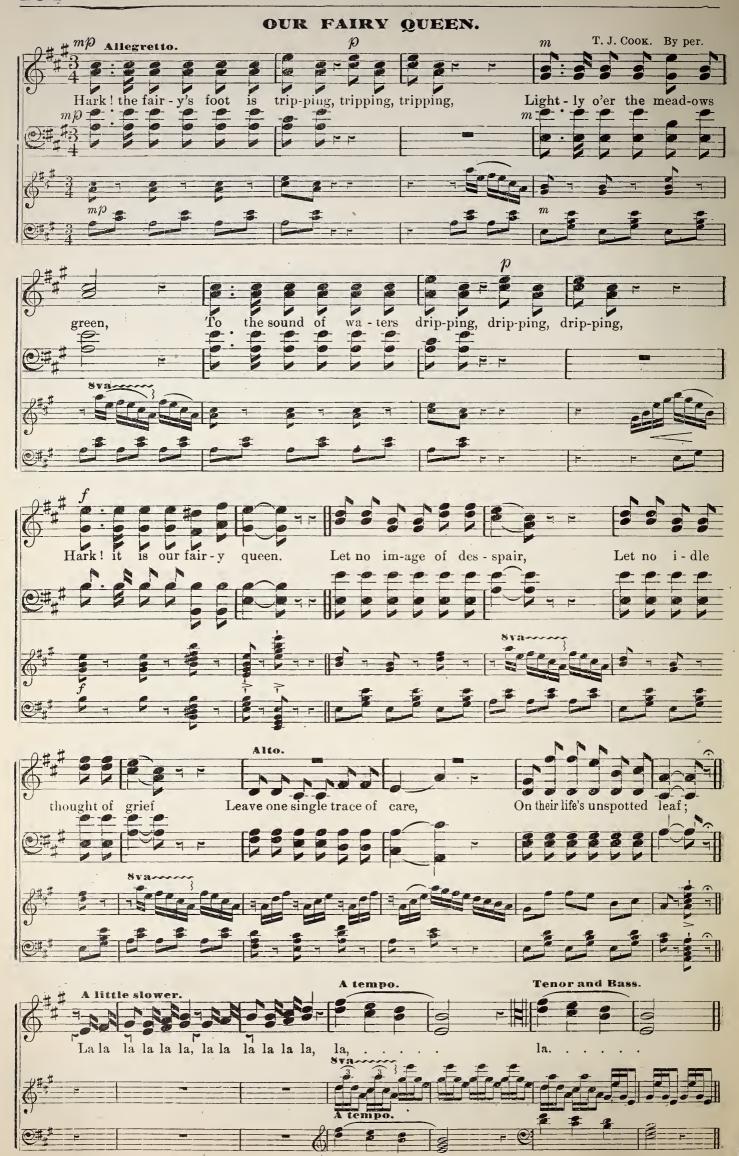


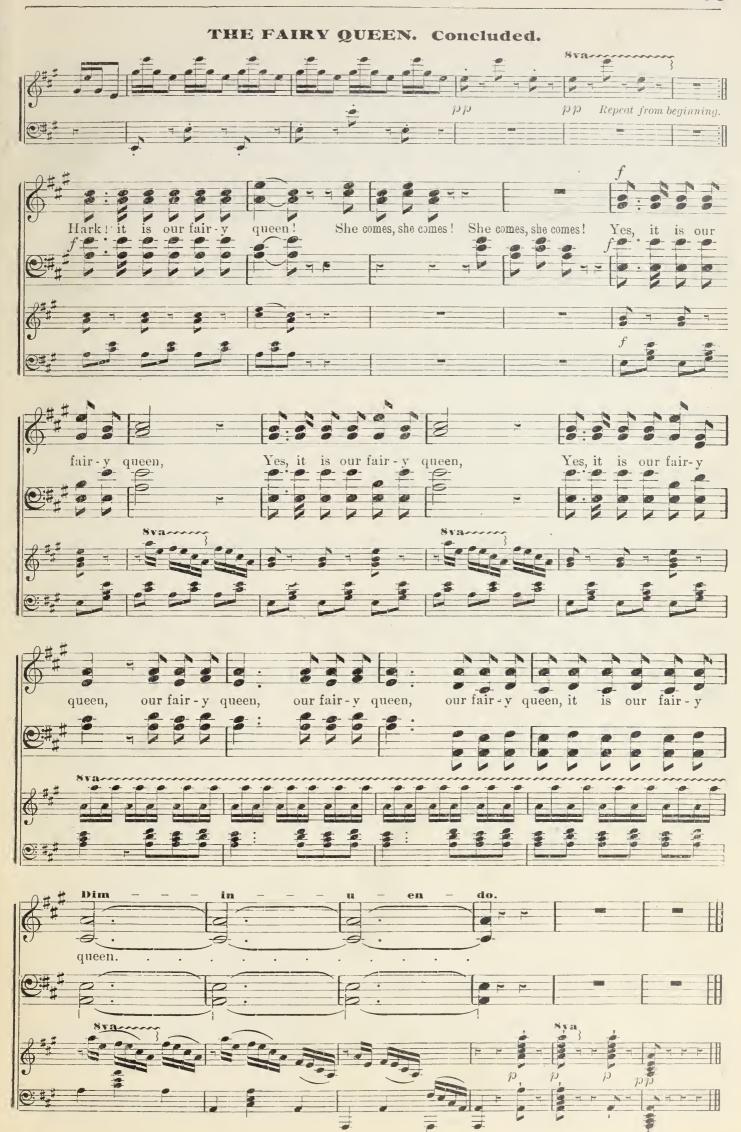


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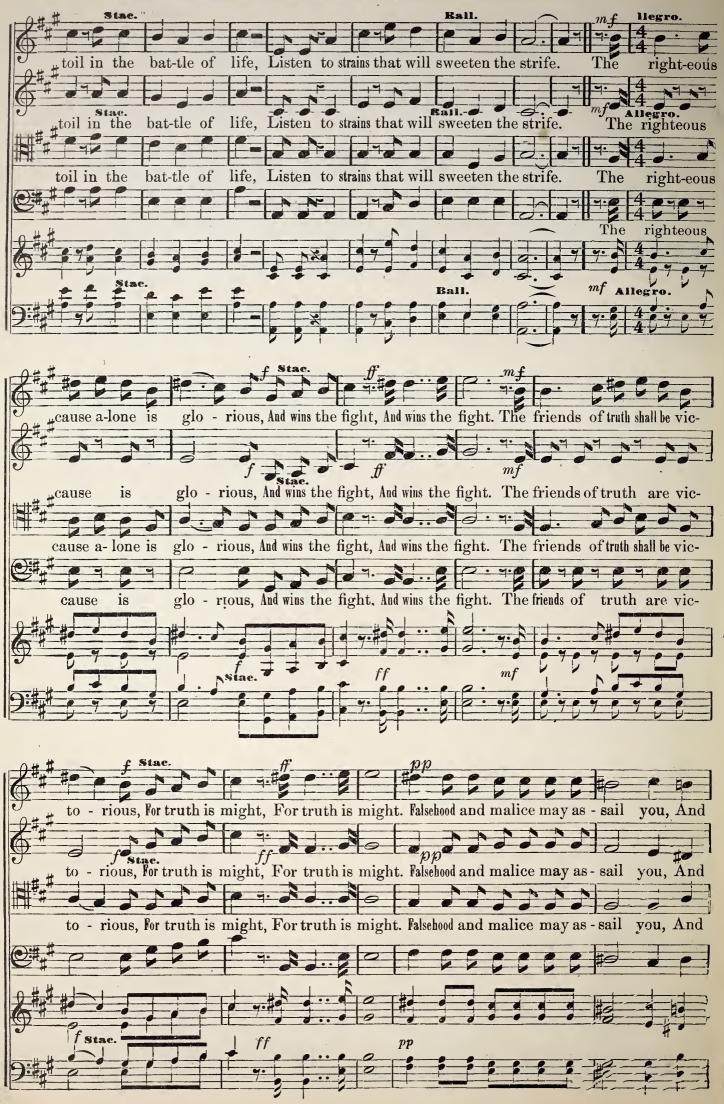
WAKE, LADY, WAKE. Quartet or Chorus.

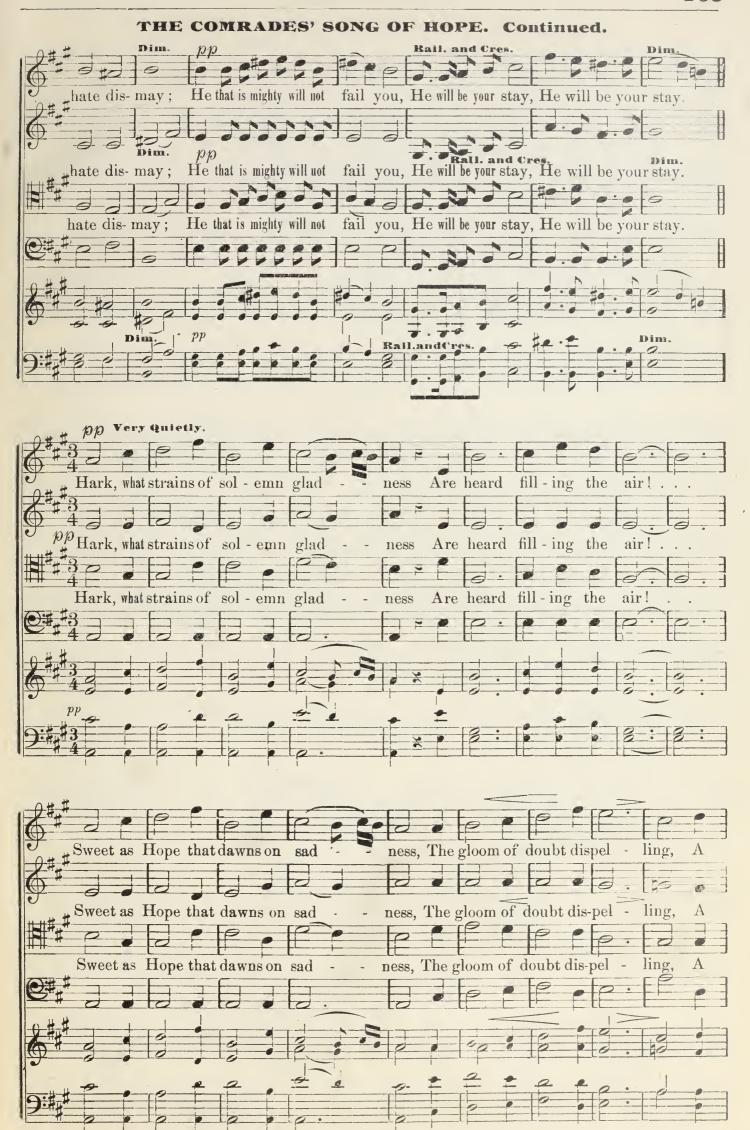


THE COMRADES' SONG OF HOPE.

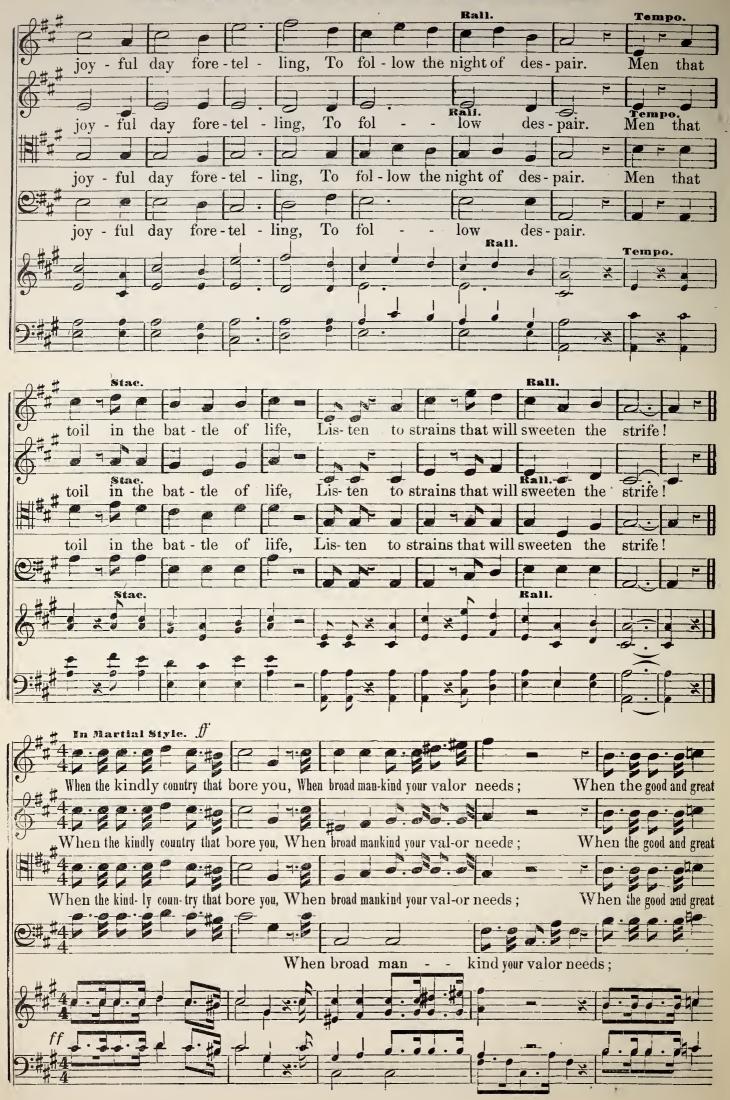


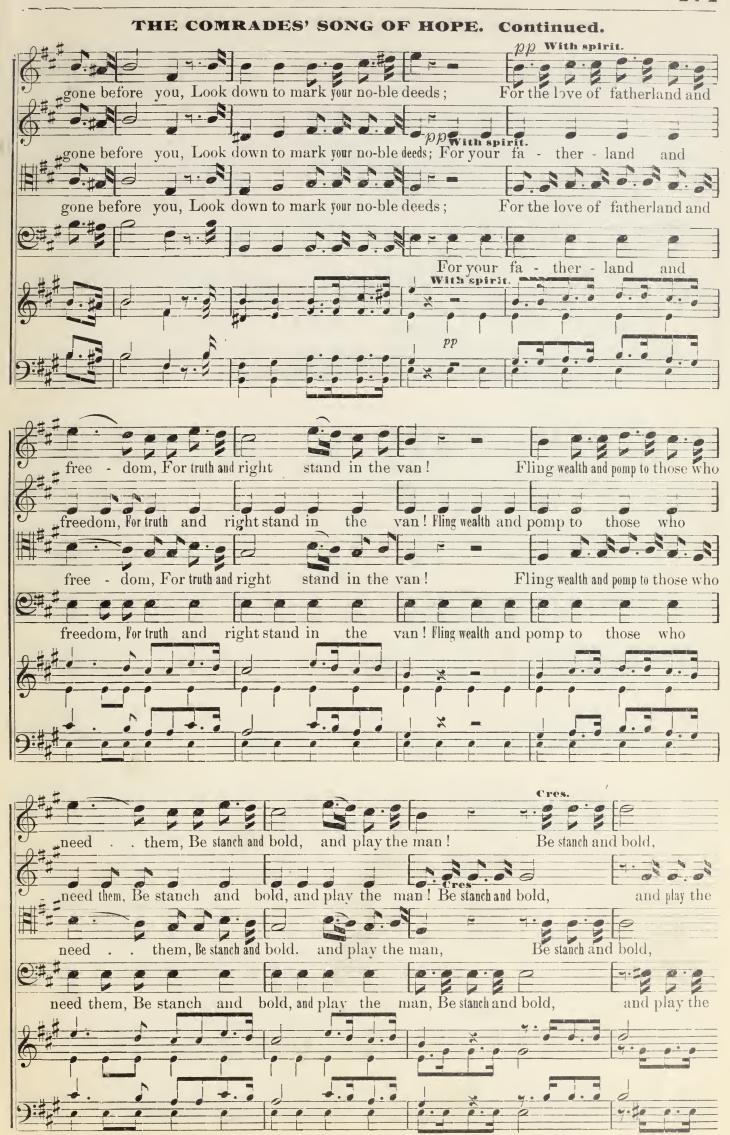
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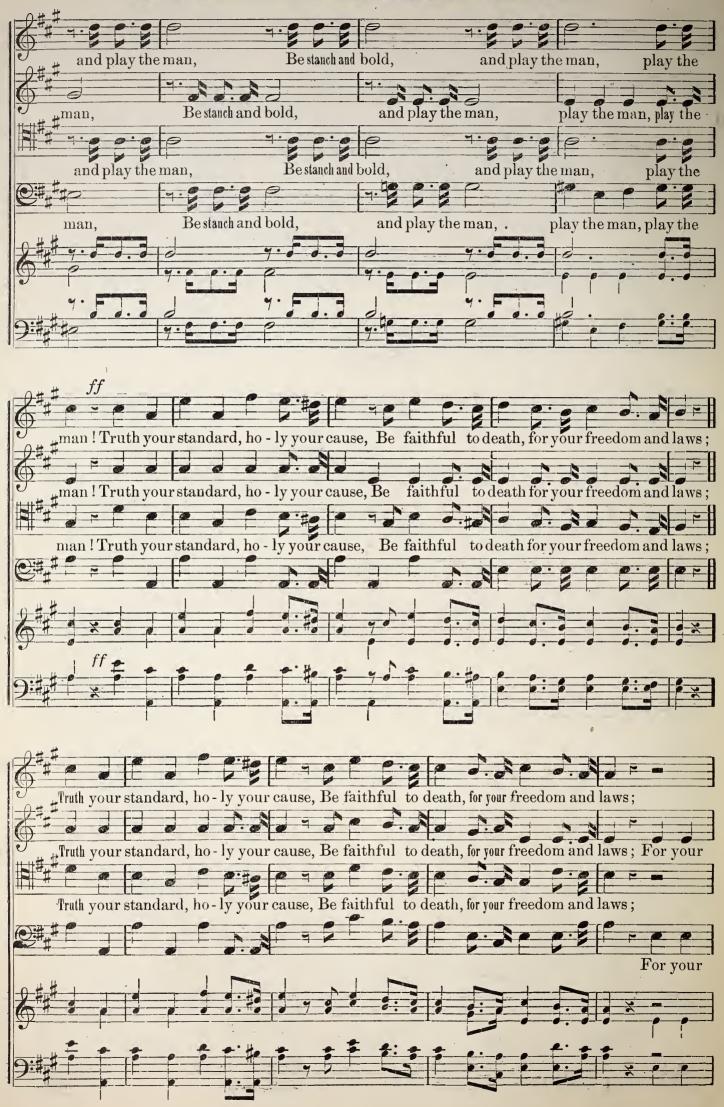


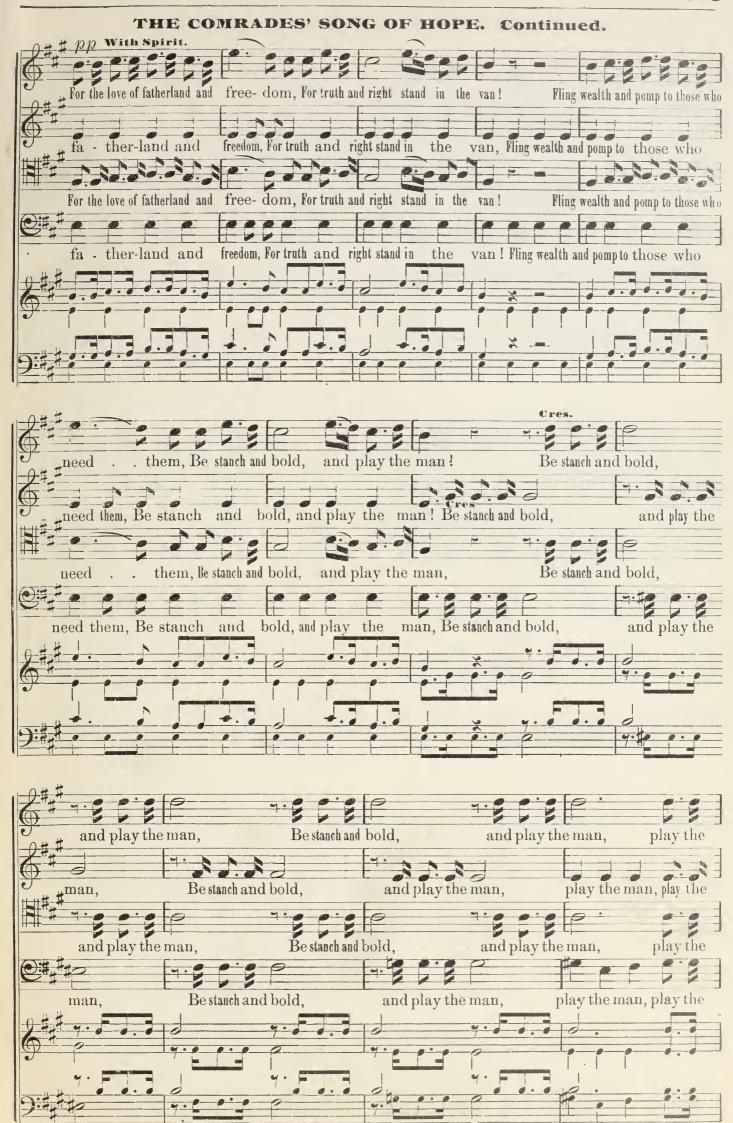
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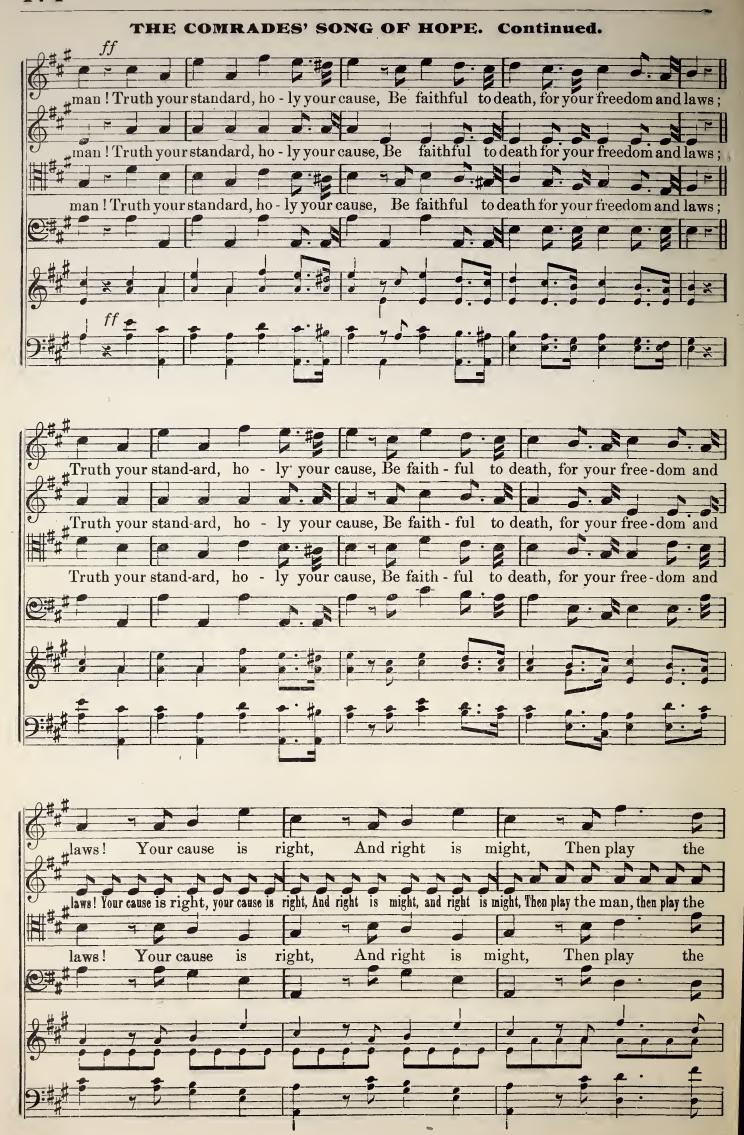




THE COMRADES' SONG OF HOPE. Continued.







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PALMER'S VOCAL MODULATOR.

EXPLANATION.—The central column represents the model key (C Key). The columns at the right indicate keys which require sharps for their signatures; the columns at the left denote keys which require flats for their signatures. All black syllables and figures represent Diatonic Tones.

All colored syllables, figures, and characters denote Intermediate Tones.

All tones whose tendency is upward are called Sharps, and are here represented by red.

All tones whose tendency is downward are called Flats, and are here represented by gas-light green.

The points of difference between a given key and our model (C key), if recorded near the clef, form the Signature of such key; e.g., comparing the diatonic tones (black) of the G key with those of the C key we find that they agree (both black) at all points except 7 (ti), which in the C column is red. By glancing at the margin we see that the point of difference is F#, the signature of the G key.

With the help of this Modulator pupils quickly cot a clear idea of interval.

With the help of this Modulator pupils quickly get a clear idea of intervals; e.g., comparing the 2d **Do-re** or **Re-mi** with the 2d **Mi-fa** or **Ti-do** pupils will at once comprehend that some 2ds are large (major) and others are small (minor); thus by pointing to other columns they will see that **Mi-fa** and **Ti-do** are always minor 2ds, and that the other five are

always major 2ds.

In teaching Harmony the power of the Modulator is beyond estimate: major, minor, and diminished chords, seventh In teaching Harmony the power of the Modulator is beyond estimate: major, minor, and diminished chords, seventh chords, etc., are shown to the eye with the utmost clearness. E. g., in teaching the chord Do-mi-sol, show that it has two 3ds, Do-mi and Mi-sol; examine its lower 3d, Do-mi, which is formed of two major 2ds; then notice its upper 3d, Mi-sol, which has one minor 2d and one major 2d, thus showing clearly that some 3ds are large (major 3ds) and some are small (minor 3ds). Now examine the chord Re-fa-la, and show that it also has two 3ds, but differs in that its lower 3d is minor, while the lower 3d of the Do chord is major; hence the rule, "If a chord's lower 3d be major, it is a major chord, if a chord's lower 3d be major, it is a major chord, if a chord's lower 3d be major, it is a major and will be minor, and vice versa (except the chord Ti-re-fa, which they will see has two minor 3ds). The perfect fifth, Do-sol, the augmented 5th, Do-sil, the diminished 5th, Ti-fa; also the perfect 4th, Do-fa, the augmented 4th, Fa-ti, and the diminished 4th, Sil-do, can be explained by aid of the Modulator in less than half the time and with far greater clearness than in the old way. For more extended explanations see CLASS METHOD, pages 10, 49, 50, and 51.

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f#-Gb -DoFa- te-li me-ri le-sil ra-di Se- fi -TiMiLaReSol - Do- F#-							
let F- Ti Mi La Re Sol Do Fa tell me I le sil ra di se fi 7 F							
fb-E- te-li me_ri le_sil ra_di se-fi -7- Mi- La- Re- Sol - Do- Fa- b7-#6 E-1							
a#-Ep -La- -Re- -Sol- -Do- -Fa- b7-#6 me- le-sil ra-di se-fi -7 -Mi- -6 D#-6							
D le_sil ra_di se_fi -7 - Mi -6 - ReSol - Do -Fa b7-#6 me-ri b6-#5 D							
c#-Db-Sol-Do-Fa-b7-#6 me_ri b6-#5 ra _di se-fi _7 _ Mi6Re5 _ C#-6							
b#-C- se_fi7 _ Mi6 Re5 DOFa b7-#6 me-ri _66-#5 ra-di _65-#4 C-1							
cb-BFab7-#6 me_ri 66-#5 ra_di 65-#4 -7Mi6Re5Do4 B6							
a#-Bp -Mi -6 -Re -5 -Do -4 - b7 -#6 me ri 66-#5 ra_di 65-#4 -7 -3 - A#-1							
A me_ri 6 #5 ra_di 5 #4 _7 _3 _6 _Re _5 _Do _4 _5 _#2 A							
g#-Ab -Re5Do457-#6 -3-#2 -6-#5 ra-di -5-#4 -7362- G#-2							
-G ra_di b5_#4 -7 -3 -6 -2 -5 -Do -4 - b7-#6 b3-#2 b6-#5 b2-#1 G							
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N. B.—This Modulator is published in mammoth size (9½ feet high by 7 feet wide) for classes; handsomely printed in colors, backed with muslin, and mounted on rollers, or made to fold, so that it can be carried in trunk or shawl-strap. Price in either shape, \$7.50, less ten percent to teachers. Liberal arrangements may be made by authors and compilers who would like to insert this miniature Modulator in their works.

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