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# SONGS <br> INSOL－FA： 

## Sunday \＄cciool，Day Sccjool and Singing Scciool，

## TロNIC SロL－EA SYSTEM．

## 15

T．F．SEWARD $x^{\circ} \mathrm{B} . \mathrm{C} . \operatorname{UNSELD.}$

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## エI○VTTOUSETTIIIS ヨOOI二，

This book has been prepared in response to an urgent call for a work that could be made useful in the Sunday School，as well as in the day sehool，and in singing classes．It contains also a brief course of in－ struction in the Tonie Sol－far notation，and a variety of exereises and secular songs for practiee．It can， therefore，be made available in three different ways，as follows：

1．As a text book for teaehing the system．
In this case，as the eourse of instruetion is neeessarily much eondensed，the teacher should be supplied with a copy of the Tonic Sol－fa Miusic Reader（sent by mail for 35 cents），from which additional exereises may be written on the blackboard as needed．

2．For institutes and short courses of instruction，which are now so often held by teachers in this country．It was expecially to meet this demand that the book was first planned，but it is hoped that it will be fomb equally useful for the other purposes mentioned．

3．For use in sunday schools where only rote singing is practised．When employed in such schools， the following plan is strongly recommended in place of the ordinary method of mere imitation，in which children are taught as parrots might be tanght，leaving them at the end of any number of years of prae－ tice no more musieally intelligent than at the beginning：

Hang up at modnlator in plain view of the whole school．Let the teacher，or leader at first only using the casior tumes），sing a short phrase of the tune to the syllables，pointing on the modulator as he sings． Pupils repeat the phase，the thacher pointme as they sing．Let this be done several times，wo until the phrase is some what familiar．Teach the next phase in the same way；then sing the two in comection， and so on，until the whole ture can be sung by the syllables，the teacher still pointing on the modulator． Then turn to the book，and sime the tune to the syllables．If the pupile fail at any point，return to the modulator and practice the difticult passage as before．When the tune is learned，call attention the the words，their meaning，the sentiment，ete，and then sing the tune to the words．When the practice is conducted in this way，it will not be long until the most difficult tunes can be easily taught．Not only that，butafter a tine，the tones will become so familiar that the modulator can be dispensed with，and the tunes taught at once from the book by syllable．

Observe that the teacher does not sing with the pupils．They listen and look while he sings amd points．He points and listens while they sing．One hour＇s training of this kind is more effective than five hours spent in singing with the teacher．

The advantage of tcaching the tunes by the syllables，instead of the ordinary method of teaching the words and tune together，may be easily stated．First－lt avoids the hurtful effect of using suered words for mere practice．They are not introdued till they can be properly explained and impressed．Second－ The syllables possess a wonderful cumulative mnemonic power．Each tune that is learned is a help to the next one．The car becomes aceustomed to certain progressions in connection with certain syllables，and thus gradually gains a practical knowledge of all relations．This is the ease even where no time is spent in jositive elementary instruction．It is needless to say that we ly no means intend to countenance the negleet of such instruction，when it can possibly be given．It is our hope and belief that many who begin by using the syllables as above deseribed，will be led by the delightful simplieity of this new notation and way of teaching to devote some time to more thorourl study．It is the universal experience，where the Tonie Sol－fas system is introduced，that pupils are led by the ease and naturalness of the method to follow the study of music much farther than they are unched to do when they begin with the staff． This is the invariable result where the Tonic Sol－fa system is mtroduced．It diffuses musical intelligence among the people；it leads to the appreciation and use of a higher order of musie，and gradually substi－ tutes ready sight－readine for the mere imitation，or rote singing，which usually prevails in this country．

## SONGS IN SOL-FA.

## INSTRUCTIONS AND EXERCISES.

FIRST STEP.
To recognize and produce the tomes Don, Mrs, Son, the upper octave of Doh and the lower octave of Soh; "s stong an'l reale accents: the Pulse, the Hulf-pulse: two-pulse measure and three-pulse-measure.

Note - The teacher will necel for his instruction and irection a copy of The Tonic sinl-fa Music Reader. Not mly the facts as in this book, but the methen of teaching therein presented, with ents of the 1 had sions and Fin"r signs, and many ilhstrations and sugqestions with rearil to points the Gacher needs to know. A Modalator, ming fork and wark-iowed are the necessaryapparatus.*

## TUNE.

1. The three prineipal tones in mu-
2. Of these, doh is the lorrest, $m$ he next higher and soh the highest.
3. These three tones combined form he chord of Doн, or Tonic Chord.
4. The relative position of the tones of less importance than their charcters or mental effects.
5. Of the mental effects of these bree tones, one is a strong, firm tone,
another is a calm, gentle tone, and another is a clear, bright tone.
Note.-The pupils mnst determine the characters of the tones for themselves, after hearing suitable illustrations from the teacher.
6. As a means of practice the tones are indicated by Haud-signs representing their mental effeets.
7. The strong, firm tone is represented by the elosed hand; the elear. bright tone by the open hand thumb upwards; the ealm, gentle tone by the open hand palm downward.
8. In the Tonic Sol-Fa Notation the initials of the syllables are used as "notes"-d for $d o h, 8$ for soh and m for $m e$.

Nore.-A narrower type and somewhat altered form is given the letter $m(m)$ for consenience in printing. After the tones have been well practiced from the teacher's patterns, from the Modnlator, Hand-signs etc., the following exercises may be sung from tho book or black-board.

1. KEY D.

| $\mathrm{d}^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{KE} \\ \mathrm{~d} \end{gathered}$ | m | d | m | m | 8 | m | S | s | m | m | S | m |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{d}^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Kb} \\ \mathrm{~m} \end{gathered}$ | s | 8 | m | d | S | S | m | m | 8 | S | m | S |
| $\mathrm{s}^{3 .}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { KE } \\ & \text { m } \end{aligned}$ |  | m | S | S | S | m | S | m | d | m | S | S |

*Morlulators of varions sizes costing from 10 conts to 80 cents may be obtained from the pmblishers of this book; lso any of the books, music apparatus dec, published by Meswry. John Curwen \& Sonq, London, Eng. Catalogues urnished on request.
9. The tones next to be learned are the upper octave of doh, and the lower octave of soh.
10. In the notation the upper doh is distinguished by the fignre 1 placed at the top of the letter thus- $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ and is called One-Doh.
11. Its mental effect is the same as doh, only more positive. Its Handsign is the same as for doh with the hand held higher.
$d^{\prime}$

SOH

ME

DOH
$S_{1}$
12. The lower soh is distinguished by the figure 1 placed at the bottom of the letter thus-s, and is called Soh-One.
13. Its mental effect is the same as soh, only somewhat subdued. Its Hand-sign is the same as for $s, h$ with the hand lowered.

Note.-After sufficient drill by pattern from the Modulator, Haud-signs etc., the following exercises may be practiced.

-. кег C.
d $\quad s \quad m$
$d^{\prime} \quad s$
$d^{\prime} \quad s \quad m$
m
S
8
$m \quad s$
$d^{\prime}$
6. KEI F.
d $\quad S_{1} \quad d$
$\begin{array}{lll}\approx & \text { nEY } A . \\ d & m\end{array}$
$\mathbf{d} \quad \mathbf{s}_{1} \quad \mathbf{s}$

## TIME AND RHYTHM.

14. Time in music is measured by regularly recurring accents.
15. The most easily perceived degrees of accent are the strong and the weak.
16. The time from one strong accent to the next is called a Meascre.
17. The time from any accent to the next is called a Pulse.
18. Different arrangements of the order of accents makes different kinds of measure.
19. A measure consisting of two pulses, one strong and one weak, is called Two-pulse measure.
20. A measure consisting of three pulses, one strong and two weak, is called Three-pulse measure.
21. When the measure begins with the strong accent it is called the primary form of the measure.
22. When the measure begins with a weak accent, it is called a Secondary form.
23. The Tonic Sol-fa Method makes use of a ystem of time-names to aid in the study of time.
24. The pulse is the unit of measurement, and tone one pulse long is named Tas, pron. Tah.

25 . The strong accent may be indicated, when recessary, by the letter i , thus--Tras.
26. The strong accent is indicated in the notaion by a long heavy bar; the weak accent by a olon (:).
27. The note following a long bar is to be sung
with the strong accent, and a note following a colon is to be sung with the weak accent.
28. The accent marks are placed at equal distances of space and thus represent the equal divisions of time.
29. The space from one accent mark to the next represents the time of a pulse, and the space between the bars represents the time of a measure.
30. The end of an exercise is indicated by a Double Bar.

## TWO-PULSE MEASURE.

## Primaky.



THREE-PULSE MEASURE.

31. The continuation of a tone through more han one pulse is indicated by a dash, and the ime-name is obtained by dropping the consonant hus-

32. A pulse divided into halves-half-pulse ones-is named tastar, and is indicated in the
notation by a dot in the middle of the pulse-space thus- $\left.\right|_{\text {TAA-TAI }} ^{\mathrm{d}} . \mathrm{d}_{2}$ :

NOTE.-The finger-signs for time may be introduced here; the teacher will find full illustrations in the "Reader." The teacher will consult the "Reader" for suggestions as to Modulator voluntaries, Ear exercises, Mental effects, Writing exercises, Pointing and writing from memory, questions for examination, certiticates, etc.
©. key D.


BO. KEY D.

11. KEY E.

12. KEY D.

13. KEY C.


1. Key C.

2. KEY D. Round in four parts.
 For additional exercises in this Step see tunes Great and Gond page 19, Blessed Rain p. 32, and The Happy Scholar p. 20

## SECOND STEP.

The tones Ray and Te. The medium accent. Fur-pulse and six-pulse measures. Silent pulse, pulse-nd-a-half tones and quarter-pulse tones.

TUNE.
33. The tones to be learned next re Ray and Te.
Note -Their octaves, $r^{\prime}$ and $t_{1}$ and all the tones above and below the unmarked stave can easily be taught from the Modinter.
34. As to the mental effects of these cw tones, one is a sharp, piercing one, and the other is a hopeful, rowsag tone.

See Note after paragraph 5.
3.\%. The Hand-sign for the sharp, iercing tone is the fore-finger pointas upward and the sign for the hopeal the is the open hand fingers upard. palm outward.
36. The tones sob. te, ray combined rim the chord of sol, or Dominant ford.

Note -After preparatory practice of the en tones by pattern, from the Modulator, land-signs cite, the following ex rises may e studied.

The teacher will give such instruction in reathing and expression as may be needed on time to the. The words in italics are be sung softly : those in shall capitals re to be sung loudly, and those in the conwo type are to be sung with a medium derec of power. See "Reader," p. 18.
$\mathbf{s}^{1}$
$\mathrm{m}^{1}$
$r^{1}$
$d^{\prime}$
TE
143. KEY C.
$\left\{|\mathrm{d}: m \quad|^{\mathrm{s}}:-\left.\right|^{\mathrm{s}}: \mathrm{t} \quad \mathrm{r}^{\mathrm{r}}:-\right\}$
$\left\{\left.\right|^{r^{\prime}: t}\left|\mathrm{~s}: \mathrm{d}^{\prime}\right| \mathrm{s}: \mathrm{m}|\mathrm{d}:-\quad| \mid\right.$
17. KEY F. $\left\{\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll|l|ll|ll}d & : s & m & : d & s_{1} & : r & t_{1} \\ : s_{1}\end{array}\right.\right\}$
 ME
RAY
DOH
$t_{1}$

SOH $\left\{\left.\begin{array}{l|l|l|l|l}\mid r & : r \\ \text { Old and } & m: d & t_{1}: t_{i} & d:- \\ \text { young all } & \text { pass a } & \text { way. }\end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$
15. KEY A.



For addition l exercises see tunes swell the Anthem, Mrs. Robin's Lullaby p. 55, Longings p. 49, Be Content p. 21.

## TIME.

37. In addition to the strong and weak accents there is also a Medium accent.
38. The medium accent changes two two-pulse measures into a four-pulse measure, and two threepulse measures into a six-pulse measure.
39. In four-pulse measure the order of accents
is STRONG, weak, medium, weak.
40. In six-pulse measure the order of accents is STRONG, weak, weak, medium, weak, weak.
41. The medium accent is indicated in the notation by a short, thin bar.

## FOUR-PULSE MEASURE.

primary. secondary.


> SIX-PULSE MEASURE.

Primatry.
$\{|\mid$ d:d :d $| d: d: d|d: d: d| d: d: d| |$
42. A Silent pulse (Rest) is named $S A A$, and is indicated in the notation by the absence of any notes in the pulse-space, $i$. e. vacant space.
43. A tone continued through the first half of the next pulse-a pulse-ind-ithalf tone-is named

Skcondary.
$\{: d|d: d: d| d: d: d|d: d: d| d: d \mid$ and indicated thus- $\left|\begin{array}{l}\text { d } \\ \text { TAA-AA-TAI }\end{array}\right|$
44. A pulse divided into quarters is named tafateff, and is indicated by a comma in the middle of each half-pulse, thus- $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & d, d . d, d \\ & \text { ta-fa-te-fe. }\end{aligned}\right.$
-2O. кey Eb. Round in three parts.

:21. KEY F. Round in four parts.

$\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}:$ KEYC. Round in four parts.

:2:3. kix. C. Round in two parts.


-1. KEy D. Round in four parts.


$\because-$. - . key G. Round in two parts.



$\because \approx$. кey F. Round in four parts.

 For additional exprciseq see thnce The Mollow Horn. p, W: A Mother's Lullaby, p. 54; Hear uur Evening Prayer. Evering is Falling, p. 90: Round and Round, p. 33 : Ding Dong. p. 9.

## THIRD STEP.

The tones Fah and Lah, completing the Scale. The Standard Scale. To pitch tunes. The Balf-pulse Silence. Various combinations of Quarter-pulses.

## TUNE.

45. The tones next to be learned are Fah and Lah, and their octaves.
46. Of the mental effects of these two tones, $L a h$ is a sad, weeping tone, and Fah a serious, solemn, desolate tone.
47. The Hand-sign for the sad, weeping tone is the hand hanging loosely from the wrist; the sign for the serious, desolate tone is the forefinger pointing downward.
48. The tones Fah, Lah, Doh, combined, form the chord of $\mathrm{FAH}^{\text {, or }}$, SubDominant.
49. The series of tones from $d$ to $d^{\prime}$, represented in the Modulator, is called the Scale.
50. Each tone of the scale differs from the others in pitch.
By "pitch" is meant the highness or lowness of tones.
51. The eighth tone above or below any given tone has the same mental effect and the same name. They are Replicates or Octaves one of the other.
52. The first octave above any tone is indicated by the figure 1 placed at the top of the letter, the second octave by the figure 2 and so on, thus- $\mathrm{d}^{4} \mathrm{~d}^{2}$ named doh, one-doh, two-doh, etc. The octaves below are indicated by the figare placed at the bottom of the letter, thus-s s, $\mathbf{s}_{2}$ named soh, soh-one, sohtwo. FAH

ME

RAY

DOH
54. The tones te and fah have the strongest leaning or leading tendency, te leading upward to doh and fah leading downward to $m e$.
55. The most important tone of the scale, the strongest, the governing tone is called the Key-tone.
56. A key-tone with the tones related to it, or belonging to it, is called a Key.
57. A distinction is made between "key" and "scale"-a key is a family of related tones, consisting of a key-tone with six related tones and their replicates. A scale is the tones of a key arranged in successive order ascending or descending. The intervals (steps and half-steps) are indicated by the spaces.
58. Any degree of pitch may be taken as the key-tone.
59. One scale is chosen as the Standard Scale from which all the others are reckoned.
60. The particular degree of pitch
53. The tones doh, me, soh are the strong, bold tones of the scalc, and ray, fah, la and te are the leaning tones. which is taken as the key-tone of the Standard Scale is named C, Ray is D, $M e$ is E , and so on.
61. The correct pitch of this scale, for ordinary vocal purposes, may be obtained from a $\mathrm{C}^{\prime}$ tuning fork, or one of its tones may be fixed on the memory.
62. Any tone of the Standard Scale may be taken as a key-tone.
63. A scale or key is named from the name of the pitch taken as the key-tone.
64. The different keys are indicated in the notation by the signature " key C," "key G," and so on.
Notr.-The pupils should learn to pitch the key-tone. Take $\mathrm{C}^{\prime}$ from the fork and sing down to the tone wanted, this tone the pupil will dwell upon a little and repeat to the syllable doh, and then sing the chord of DOH to confirm the key.
: $8 . \quad$ KEY C.

PO. KEY $A$.

:3O. key C. Round in four parts.


:31. key D. Round in two parts.


:3•2. Kex D. Round in three parts.
 :3:3. rex E.



For tunes suitable at this stage see Teacher's Index.

## TIME.

65. The Half-pulse silence is named SAA on the first half of the pulse and $\operatorname{si} A I$ on the second half, and is indicated by the blank space between the dot and the accent mark. $\left.\left|\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{d} \\ \text { TAA } \operatorname{SAI} A \underset{S}{S} A A_{T A I}\end{array}\right| \right\rvert\,$
66. A pulse divided into two quarters and a half is named tafatar. $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{d}, \mathrm{d} . \mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{ta}} \mathrm{fa} \text { TAI }\end{aligned} \quad\right.:$
67. A pulse divided into a half and two quar-
ers is named taatefe. $\int_{\text {TAA }}^{d} \quad$ de,$d$ :
68. A pulse diviled into a three quarter pulse tone and a quarter is named tadefe. $\int_{\text {TAA - efe }}^{d}, \mathrm{~d}:$
69. Syncopation is the anticipation of accent. It requires an accent to be struck before its regularly recurring time, changing a woeak pulse or weak part of a pulse into a strong one, and the immediately following strong pulse into a weak one.
:31. key D. Round in two parts.

[3.3. key F. Round in four parts.


70. key C. Round in two parts.


For tunes suitable at this stage see Teacher's Index.

The Intervals if the scale. Tramsition to the First Sharp and First F'lat keys. Chromatic tones. Silent quarter-pulse. Thirds of a pulse.

THE MODULATOR.

70. The difference of pitch between any two tones is called an Interval.
71. The intervals between the tones of the scale are commonly known as Stops aud Half-steps.
72. The Half-steps occur between me and $f_{u} h$ and te and doh; all the others are steps.

Note.-The above is the commonly accepted doctrine of the scale-intervals and atgrees with the tempered scale as given by the Piano or organ. The Tonie Sol-fa theory of intervals, which is based upon the doctrine of just intonation, teaches that the steps between d r, f $s$, and lt are Greater Steps: the steps between $\mathrm{r} m$ and s lare Smaller Steps, and these between $m \mathrm{f}$ and t dare Little Steps. The difference belween a Greater and a simaller step is called a Komma; a Greater step consisting of nine kommas, a smaller step of eight kommas and a Little step of five kommas
73. Intervals are also named Seconds, Thirds, Fourths, Fifths, ete.
74. The interval from any tone to the noxt in the scale is called a Second; to the third tone a Third, and so on.
75. A Second that is equal to a Step is called a Major Second. A Second that is equal to a half-step is ealled a Minor Second.
76. A Major Third is equal to two steps; a Minor Third is equal to a step and a half.
77. The tones $T e$ and Fah are separated by a peenliar interval, called the Tri-tone-equal to three full Steps-the only one found in the Scale. Thus $f$ and $t$ become the most charaeteristic tones of the scale.
78. From their mental effects $t$ may be called the sharp tone of the scale, and $\mathbf{f}$ the flat tone.
79. The whole aspect of the scale changes when f is omitted and a new $t$ put in its place, or when $t$ is omitted and a new $f$ is taken instead.
80. During the course of a tune the music may pass into a different key from the one in whieh it begins.
81. The "passing over" of the music into a different key is called Transition.
82. Transition is produced by omitting certain tones from the old key, and using one or more new tones instead.
83. The commonest form of transition is when soh is taken as the new doh.
84. This transition is made by omiting fah and taking fe in its place.
85. Thus $f \varepsilon$ becomes the distinguishing tone of the new key. It has the effect of a new $t e$, and all the other tones change their mental effects accordingly.
86. The new key is called the "Soh-key" or (on account of the sharp effect of its distinguishing tone), the First Sharp-key.
87. Another common form of transition is when $f a h$ is taken as the new doh.
88. This transition is made by omitting te and taking $t a$ in its place.
89. Thus ta becomes the distinguishing tone of this new key, it has the effect of a new fah, and all the other tones change their mental effects to correspond.
90. This new key is called the "Fah key," or (on account of the flat effect of its distinguishing tone) the First Flat key.
91. These transitions are called transitions of one remove because only one change is made in the pitch-tones used.
92. When soh becomes doh the music is said to go into the first sharp key, or key of the Dominant.
93. When fah becomes doh the music is said to go into the first flat key, or key of the Sub-Dominant.
Note.-Eighty per cent of all the transitions in music are to one or the other of these two keys, and that to the Dominant is the one most used. Transitions of two, three and four removes rarely occur in simple music and need not be explained in this work.
94. The tone on which the change is made from one key into another is called a Bridge-tone.
95. Bridge-tones are indicated in the notation by double notes, called Bridge-notes, thas: sd, lr , $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{m}}$, (pronounced s'doh, l' ray, $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ me), the small note on the left giving the name of the tone in the old key and the large note its name in the new key.
96. This is called the "proper" or "perfect" way of indicating transition.
97. When the transition is very brief, less than two measures long, it is more convenient not to alter the names of the tones.
98. This is called the "improper" or imperfect way of indicating transition.
99. In addition to the bridge-note transition is indicated by the signature of the new key.
100. The distinguishing tone of the new key is indicated in the signature by a small letter ( $t$ ) on the $r$ ght for the first sharp key, and (f) on the left for the first flat key, thus- G. t., or f. F.-by this the singer is warned to expect a new te or new fah.
101. The tones $f e$ and $t a$ are frequently introduced in such a way as not to produce transition.
102. When thus used they are called chromatic tones.
103. Chromatic tones may also be introduced between any two tones of the scale which form the interval of a Step.
104. These intermediate tones are named from the scale-tone below by changing the vowel into "e"-as doh, de, ray, re, etc.; or from the scale tone above by changing the vowel into " $a$ "-as te ta, lah la, etc.

Notr.-The customary prononnciation of the vowel "a" in America is "ay" as in "gay," in England it is pronounced "aw."
For further instructions with regard to pitching tuues, seo "Reader," p. 79.
105. The silent quarter-pulse is indicated like the other silences by a vacant space amoug the pulse divisions. It is named $s a$ on the accented and se on the unaccented part of a pulse.
106. Thirds of a pulse are indicated by commas turned to the right and named taataitee.

The teacher will examine the "Reader," page 78, for the best way of practicing these exercises.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { :37. KEY C. } \\
& \text { G. } \mathrm{t} \text {. } \\
& \text { f. C. }
\end{aligned}
$$

: 3-. кеу C.
G. t .
f. C.

:Ss. Key C.
G. t.
f. C.

1(1). Key C.
G. t .
f. C.

11. KEY C.
G. $t$.
f. C.


G. t .
f. C.

-1:3. key C.
G. $t$.
f. C.

Extended Transition to the first flat key seldom occurs, so that it is not necessary to give more than one or two examples of it.
-1. key C.
f. $F$.
C. t .

1.3. Key D. Chromatic fe.

16. кey F.

4才. key C. Round in two parts.
T. F. S.
sitaccato.



48. кеу C. Round in three parts. Taataitee.
T. F. S.


For tunes suitable at this stage see Teacher's Index.
FIFTH STEP.
The Modes. The Modern Minor. Expression.
107. Thus far in our studies doh has been the key-tone or point of repose.
108. Any tone of the scale may be made to predominate in a tune so as to have the character of a key-tone and to give something of its own peculiar mental effect to the music.
109. A mode of using the common scale which makes Ray the most prominent tone is called the Ray Mode.
110. A mode which makes Lah predominant is called the Lah Mode.
111. Tunes in the Ray and Lah Modes have a sad. plaintive effect.
112. Tunes in the Doh Mode are more or less bright and joyous.
113. The Doh Mode, on account of its Major Third is called the Major Mode.
114. The Ray and Lah Modes, having Minor Thirds are called Minor Modes.
115. Of the minor modes, the Lah Mode is the one most used at the present day.
116. To give Lah the importance of a key-tone modern harmony requires a leading tone (se) having the same relation to it that te has to doh.
117. Occasionly, also, another tone is introduced a full step below se, called bah (written ba).
115. Modulation is a change of mode, as from major to minor, or minor to major.

Note. -The word "modulation" is commonly user to mean change of key; in the Tonic Sol -fa method change of key is called Transition-change of mode, modulation.
119. Transitional modulation is a change of both key and mode, as from the Doh key to the relative minor of the first flat key, or to the relafive minor of the first sharp key.
19. key C. Ray is D. Reify Mode.



-     - $\quad$ ny G. Ray is A. Ray Mode.



51. Key C. Lah is A. Lat Mode.

This tune may be sung in the Modern minor by singing Se in the place of every Sol.


5.2. key A. La is F. Modern Minor.

$\left\{\begin{array}{lllllllllllllllll|l}: r & m & : r & \mid d & : t_{1} & d \mathrm{~d} & : \mathrm{t}_{1} & \mid l_{1} & : s e_{1} & l_{1} & : r & \mid d \quad: t_{1} & l_{1} & :- & 1- & \|\end{array}\right.$
53. кey A. Lah is $\mathbf{F}$.


## EXPRESSION.

The following table shows the names of the $\mid$ tions. The teacher will explain these topics, as different degrees of power; the abbreviations and marks by which they are known, and their defini-
may be required, at convenient points in his course of lessons.


The Hold $\cap$, indicates that the tone is to be Dal Segno, or D. S., means repeat from the prolonged at the option of the leader.

Da Capo, or D. C., means repeat from the beginning. sign C .

Fine indicates the place to end aiter a $\mathbf{D}$. $\mathbf{O}$. or D. S.

Key $D$.



Kex D.


Cnorve.




## Kex D.

GREAT AND GOOD.


| $\\|^{m} \quad: d$ | : r |  | : d |  |  | : d |  | :- | : |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| d : d | $: t_{1}$ | d : d | : d |  | : $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | :d |  | :- | :-- |
| 1. Evening | is | fall - ing | to | sleep | in | the | west, |  |  |
| 2. Now all | the | flow - ers | have | gone | to | re | pose, |  |  |
| 3. Sleep till | the | flow - ers | shall |  | - pen | once | more, |  |  |
| s :s | : S | $\mathrm{s} \quad \mathrm{S}$ | : m |  | :r | :m | S |  |  |
| /d :m | : r | d : d | : d | $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | : $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | : $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | S ${ }_{1}$ | : | :- |




Key $C$.
THE HAPPY SCHOLAR.
A.



Key G.
E. P. A.




|  | .r | :m | .r | r |  |  | d |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | . $t_{1}$ | : d | . $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ | $t_{1}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ligh | is |  |  |  | d. |
|  | way | tha | re |  |  |  |  |
|  | 's | nev |  |  |  |  | len. |
| S | . S | : S | . S | S |  |  | , |
| S | . $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | : $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | . $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | S |  |  |  |

Chorus, Repeat.

| \|r | .r | :r | m | .m | : m | .m |  | .r |  | . S | s | : m |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ | . $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ | : $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ |  | .d | : d | .d |  | $\mathrm{t}_{1} . \mathrm{t}_{1}$ |  | . $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ | d | : $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ |
| Be | con - | tent, | be | con | tent, | The |  | kies will | brig | ten | ofer | you; |
| (s | .s | : s |  | .s | : s | .s | S | .s | :r | .r | m | : d |
| $1 \mathrm{~s}_{1}$ | . $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | : $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | d | .d | : d | .d | S | .S | : $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | . $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | d | : d |

$\left\{\begin{array}{llll|llll|lll|lll}s_{1} & . s_{1} & : s_{1} & . s_{1} & d & . d & : d & . d & r & r & : m & . r & r & : d \\ m_{1} & . m_{1} & : m_{1} & . m_{1} & s_{1} & . s_{1} & : s_{1} & . s_{1} & t_{1} & t_{1} & : d & . t_{1} & t_{1} & : d \\ \text { Be } & \text { con } & - & \text { tent with } & \text { what you have, Therc.s } & \text { brightcr } & \text { days } & \text { be } & - & \text { fore } & \text { yoir } \\ d & . d & : d & . d & m & . m & : m & . m & s & s & : s & . s & s & : m \\ d & . d & : d & . d & d & . d & : d & . d & s_{1} & s_{1} & : s_{1} & . s_{1} & s_{1} & : d\end{array}\right.$


Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, by per. Bye, Baby, bye. $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{EY}} \mathbf{G}$. $\begin{array}{cc}: l_{1} & . s_{1} \\ \text { ba } & -b_{y}, \\ b a & -b y, \\ b a & -b y,\end{array}$

| .r | : m .s | I . S | : S .m |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| day is |  | Bees are | droning |
| birds are | sleep-ing; | One by | one the |
| nother | loves thee; | Loving | -n - der |

Hubert P. Main, by per.

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Key .

| . ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | m .m | :r | .r | m | .r | : d | .r |  | .m | :f | . m |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | d .d | : $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ | .t ${ }_{1}$ | d | . ${ }_{1}$ | : d |  | d | .d |  | .d |
| 1.A | on the | path | of | lifo | we | tread, | , W |  | ne | man | a |
| 2. Sone | i - dle | ab | it, |  | d, or | thot, | Son |  | how | - ev |  |
| 3. Our | fel - low | tray | lers | On | the | road, | We |  | teh | an | ous |
| 1.m | S . s | : s | . s |  | .s | : s | . s | s | . s | :s | . s |
| d | d .d | : $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | . $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | d | . $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | : $m_{1}$ | . $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | d | .d | : $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ | d |

E. P. Andrews.
 $\left.\begin{array}{cc}:- & . d \\ :- & . s_{1} \\ & \text { Where } \\ & \text { May } \\ :- & \text { And } \\ :- & . m \\ - & . d\end{array}\right\}$



| $s$ | $: t_{1}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $d$ | $: s_{1}$ |
| Don't | $s t o p$ |
| $m$ | $: r$ |
| $s_{1}$ | $: s_{1}$ |

$\left|\begin{array}{ll}d & :- \\ s_{1} & :- \\ \text { there. } & \\ m & :- \\ d & :-\end{array}\right|$
M. C. S.

Key $F$.
 $\left\{\begin{array}{ll|l}s & : m \quad . m & s \\ \text { Why, } & \text { lit - tle } & \begin{array}{l}\text { fly } \\ \text { dz, }\end{array} \\ \text { this he } & \text { does }\end{array}\right.$
:m .m
are you
with his

$|$| $f$ | f |
| :--- | :--- |
| left | hy |
| restless |  |


| :r | .r |
| :--- | :--- |
| all | your |
| lit | tle | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}d \quad . m & : d \\ \text { friends a } & \text { - lone } \\ \text { rainbow } & \text { wings; }\end{array}\right.$





f. $B$ b.


| ${ }^{1}$ | : d | .11 | st . d | : m |  | $: 1_{1}$ | . $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ | d | : - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{f}_{1}$ | $: 11$ | . $\mathrm{f}_{1}$ | $m_{1} . m_{1}$ | : $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ |  | : $\mathrm{f}_{1}$ | . $\mathrm{f}_{1}$ | $m_{1}$ | :- |
| Come | to | the | shining | land, | Come, | come | a | way. |  |
| d | : d | .d | d $\mathrm{d}_{\text {d }}$ | : d |  | :r | .r | d | :- |
| ${ }_{\text {f }}$ | : $\mathrm{f}_{1}$ | .f | $\mathrm{d}_{1} \quad . \mathrm{d}_{1}$ | : $\mathrm{d}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | : $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | . $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | $d_{1}$ | - |


| , | m:-m:m $m$ :-:m | \|s :- :- s : $:$ : $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | $\left\|l_{1}:-: l_{1}\right\| l_{1}:-: l_{1}$ | d... |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| : $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | : d \|d :- d | $\mathrm{m}:-\mathrm{l}$ - m :- : $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{f}_{1}:-\mathrm{f}_{1} \mid \mathrm{f}_{1}:-: f_{1}$ | $1_{1}: 1_{1}:$ |
| 1.1.000 | ont, hoys, look | out, girls, There's | many a foo | shun, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \because \text { Nhe } \\ & \text { 3. Now. } \end{aligned}$ | one who tells a <br> children, if you'd | false - hood To <br> pros - per, And | comrade, friend or kenp your conseience | brother, clear, |
| d | d:- d \|d :- d | d :- :-\|d :- :m | $\mathrm{f}_{1}:-: \mathrm{f}_{1} \mid \mathrm{f}_{1}:-: f_{1}$ | $\mathrm{f}_{1}: \mathrm{f}_{1}$ : |







Key $\mathbf{F}$.




Key D.
EVENING HYMN.
Daniel Batchellora



Key $C$.



Chorus.

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Key Bb.
T. F. Newamb






## Key EL.

E. P. Andrews.

|  | s :m \|d : $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ | $\mathrm{d}^{1}:-\quad \mid 1$ | $\mathbf{s} \quad: m \quad \mid \mathbf{r}$ :s | m :- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| : | m : d \|d :d | d : - \|f | m : $\mathrm{d} \quad \mid \mathrm{t}_{1}$ |  |  |
| 1. Come, | Mas, thou love - ly | lin - . g'rer | d | gain, | And |
| 2. True | win-ter days hav | And | any a dear de | ht; |  |
| 3.But | oh, whe | For | er ry birds |  |  |
| : | m | $1 \quad:-\left.\right\|^{\mathbf{1}}$ : $\mathrm{d}^{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathrm{d}^{1}: \mathrm{s} \quad \mid \mathrm{s}$ :s | s :- | - :s |
| d | :d \|d :m | f :- \|f :f | $\mathrm{s}_{1} \quad: \mathrm{s}_{1}$ |  | -- :d |



| $\mathrm{f} \quad \mathrm{s} \quad \mid \mathrm{m}$ :f | ${ }^{m}$ : - \|r | :s | f : s | d |  | I- | m |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{r} \quad: \mathrm{t}_{1} \quad \mathrm{~d}$ d :r | $\mid t_{1}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ | $r$ : $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ | d : d |  |  | d |
| long once more | gath - - er | The | flow-'rets | fresh | fair; |  | weet |
| d | clu | Nor | ed the | whist - tling | storm |  | When |
| come, sweet May, an | bring | The | w 'rets | fresh and; | fair; |  | We |
| : \| : |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |
|  | : |  |  | \| : |  |  | :d |

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D. S. for Chorve.

| :t :t | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | s : 1 : s \|s :f f m |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{r} \quad: \mathrm{r} \quad \mathrm{:r}$ | $\mathrm{d}: \mathrm{d}: \mathrm{d} \mid \mathrm{d}$ | $\mathrm{m} \mid \mathrm{m}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ |
| $\bigcirc$ | well. | has sce | side of a eell. |
| sleen when ask'd | down all the blocks;" And | "Somebody' | cakes in the box!', |
| sleep when ask |  | bod | six in |
|  | ${ }_{\text {out }} 9$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Key Eb.
小. J. Jelley, by per.


| m :m | is :s.s | : s | m | : m |  | : t | 1 t | :1 |  |  | - | - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ( d : d | ld :d.d | d : d | \|d | : d |  | :r | /r | : d |  |  |  |  | : |
| Calls the | wea-ry from | toil and | care, | The |  | rea-ry | from | their |  | car |  |  |  |
| Rest from | la - bor its | numbers | tell, | Its |  | himing | num | - bers |  |  |  |  |  |
| s s | $1 \mathrm{~m} \quad: \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{m}$ | f : s | s | : s |  | : s |  | : fe |  |  |  | - | : |
| d : d | ld :d.d | d : d | d | : d |  | $: 1$ | r | : r |  |  | :- | - | : |




## Ker G.


BLESSED RAIN.
A.
$\left(\begin{array}{l|l|l|l}d: d ~: d & m:-: m & s:-: s & m:- \\ \text { Tapping a } & \text { gainst my } & \text { win - dow } & \text { pane } \\ \text { From distant } & \text { monnts, and } & \text { far, blue } & \text { sea, } \\ \text { fesendsthe } & \text { ear - ly, } & \text { and late } & \text { rain } \\ \text { On ourdear } & \text { Fa - ther, } & \text { bless - ing } & \text { all; }\end{array}\right.$

| [m :m :m | s :- : m | m |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Come ye to | bless our | earth |  |
| Our God can | ne'er for - | get |  |
| Our barns are | tilled with shelt'ring | gold - en arms we | grain, <br> fall |


| d :d | : | $\mathrm{s}_{1}:-\mathrm{s} \mathrm{s}_{1}$ | d :- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beautiful | drops of | bless - ed | rain? |
| Thisblissful | thought ye | bring to |  |
| His tender | love duth |  |  |
| Helpless \& | weak, we | chil - dren |  |

From the "Chautauquan."
E. P. Andmews.




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## Ker G.

| m.d :r . $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| roundit | roes! | As |
|  | day | It |
|  |  |  |

## ROUND AND ROUND.




Key G.



| $s$.f :m | S | : s | .s | f | . m | : r | d |  | : m | .r | d | :- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (s) $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ S $\quad$ : s |  | : S , | . $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | 1 | . $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | : $f_{1}$ | $\mathrm{m}_{1}$ |  | : $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | . $\mathrm{f}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{m}_{1}$ | :- |
| rest-ing phace. | Je | sus | a - | - lone | can | bess, | Je | - | st1s | is | mine. |  |
| one briof day, | Pass | from | my | leat | rta | - way, | Je | - | - surs | is | mine. |  |
| scenes of rest, | Wel | - come, | my | Savi | iour's | breast, | Je | - | sils | is | mine. |  |
| (mer $\quad$ : d |  | : d | .d | d | .d | : $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ | d |  | : d | . $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ | d | :- |
| ld d d d | $\mathrm{m}_{1}$ | : $\mathrm{m}_{1}$ | . $\mathrm{m}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{f}_{1}$ | . $\mathrm{d}_{1}$ | : $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | 1 |  | : $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | . $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{d}_{1}$ | : |

Key $\mathbf{A}$.
JESUS, MEEK AND GENTLE.
F. L. Robertshaw.




## J. M. Scudder.

Key $A$.
E. P. Andrews.




Key A2. Lah is F.
CLAY TO CLAY.


t. Bj.
f. Eb.


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Rev. J. D. Wilson.
BRIGHTLY BREAKS.
F. L. Roberthhaw.




Key Eh.


| $\|m: m \quad\| m \quad s$ | /s :f.m\|f f | $\mathrm{r} \quad \mathrm{r} \quad \mid \mathrm{r} . \mathrm{m}$ : $\mathrm{f} . \mathrm{s}$ | :s \|s :- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ( $\mathrm{d}: \mathrm{d} \quad \mid \mathrm{m}: m$ | $\mathrm{m} \quad \mathrm{rr.d} \mid r \quad: t_{1}$ |  | $\mathrm{f} \quad: \mathrm{m} \mid \mathrm{m}$ |
| 1. Let our hearts be | al - ways cheer - ful; | Why should murm'ring | en - ter there, |
| 2. With his gen - tle | hand to lead us, | Should the powers of Comes the pain of | sin as - sail, |
| (3. When we turn a | side from du - ty, al - ways hap - py | Comes the pain of And their path is | do - ing wrong; ev - er bright; |
| ( s :s is :d | $\mathrm{d}^{\prime} \quad \mathrm{s}$ / s : s | $s$ is is :t | $\mathrm{d}^{\prime} \quad: \mathrm{d}^{\prime} \quad \mid \mathrm{d}^{\prime} \quad:$ |
| $\mathrm{d}: \mathrm{d} \mid \mathrm{d} \quad \mathrm{d}$ | d : $\mathrm{d} \quad \mid \mathrm{s}_{1} \quad: s_{1}$ | $s_{1} \quad: s_{1} \quad \mid s_{1} \quad: s_{1}$ | d : $\mathrm{d} \mid \mathrm{d}$ |

Rev. R. Lowny, by per.



Key C.
R. Redhead.


| $s \quad: s \quad \mid s \quad: f$ | \|r :-.r |m :- | $m: m$ | \|r :m | \|f :-.f |m | :- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| de :r $\quad \mathrm{m}$ : r | $\mathrm{t}_{1} \quad:-. \mathrm{t}_{1} \mid \mathrm{d} \quad:-$ | d : d | $1 t_{1} \quad: d$ | d :-.d\|d | - |
| When we mourn the | lost, the dear, | Gracious | Sav - iour, | hear, O hear. |  |
| $\{$ When our spir - it | shrinks with fear, | Graeions | Sav - iour, | hear, O hear. |  |
| When our sol - emn | doom is near, | Gracious | Sav - iour, | hear, O hear. |  |
| ta : ta ta | :-.s \|s : - |  | 8 : 8 | 1 :-. 1 \|s | - |
| $\mathrm{m}: \mathrm{r} \quad \mid \mathrm{de}$ : r | $\left\|s_{1} \quad:-s_{1}\right\| d \quad:-$ | d : d | $1 s_{1} \quad$ : $d$ | $\left\|\mathrm{f}_{1} \quad:-. \mathrm{f}_{1}\right\| \mathrm{d}$ | - |

Key A2.
TARRY WITH ME.
E. P. Anderews





Repeat Сhorus.


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Rev. I. Baltzell.
Key $\mathbf{A}$.







Fine.

F.t.



Key $A$.
O. R. Liarnows.





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T. F. Seward.


G. $t$.

| r's.f : m | m .r : d |
| :---: | :---: |
| s d d | S $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ : $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ |
| Lift to | God thy |
| est the | at the |
| Holds a | pre - cious |
| Wea - ry | pil - grim, |
| tm.r : d | \|s .f :m |
| d : d | d |

f. C
 Chorus.




[^1]Key EZ.
A. S. Kieffer, by per.






| m : m | s |
| :---: | :---: |
| d : d | $1 \mathrm{~m}: \mathrm{d}$ |
| 1.A - ny | lit - tle |
| 2. Where w | pitch our |
| 3.All a | long the |
| : 8 | \|s :s |
| d :d | \| d |


$|$| $m$ | $: r$ | $\mid r$ | $:-$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $d$ | $: t_{1}$ | $\mid t_{1}$ | $:-$ |
| cor-ner, | Lord, |  |  |
| night-ly | tent, |  |  |
| wil-der | - ness, |  |  |
| $s$ | $: s$ | $\mid s$ | $:-$ |
| $s_{1}$ | $: s_{1}$ | $\mid s_{1}$ | $:-$ |


$|$| $f$ | $: f$ | $\mid s$ | $: r$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $r$ | $: r$ | $\mid t_{1}$ | $: t_{1}$ |
| In | thy | vine | - yard |
| Sure | -ly | mat | ters |
| Let | us | keep | our |
| s | $: s$ | $\mid s$ | $: s$ |
| $s_{1}$ | $: s_{1}$ | $\mid s_{1}$ | $: s_{1}$ |


$|$| m | $:-$ | $1-$ | $:$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| d | $:-$ | 1 | $:$ |
| wide $;$ |  |  |  |
| not; $;$ |  |  |  |
| sight $;$ |  |  |  |
| S | $:-$ | 1 | $:$ |
| $d$ | $:-$ | $1-$ | $:$ |


| $\|\mathrm{s}: \mathrm{s} \quad\| 1 \mathrm{l}$ | /s | 8 | s : - - : | $s$ :s \|l $\mathrm{l}^{\text {d }} \mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| m .m \|f | m . d - | $\mathrm{t}_{1}: \mathbf{r} \mid \mathrm{r} \quad: \mathrm{d}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ :- | $\mathrm{d}: \mathrm{d} \mid \mathrm{d}$ |
| Wh're thoubid'st me | work for the | There I would a | bide | Mir-a - cle of |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { If the day for }\end{array}\right.$ | thee is spent, | Blessed is the | spot: | Quickly we our |
| On the mov-ing | pil - lar fixed, | Constant day and | night, | Then the heart will |
| (\| $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}: \mathrm{d}^{\prime} \mid \mathrm{d}^{\prime}: \mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ | $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}: \mathrm{s} \quad \mid \mathrm{s}$ : | $s \quad: \mathrm{s} \mid \mathrm{s}: \mathrm{fe}$ |  | $\mathrm{m}: \mathrm{m} \mid \mathbf{f}$ : |
| $\mathrm{d}: \mathrm{d} \mid \mathrm{d}: \mathrm{d}$ | : $\mathrm{d} \mid \mathrm{s}_{1}:$ - | $\mathrm{s}_{1} \quad: \mathrm{t}_{1} \mid r \quad: r$ | $s_{1}$ : - | $\mathrm{d}: \mathrm{d}$ \|f f : |


| $\\|^{\text {d }}$ | : $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ | $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}: 1 \quad \mid \mathrm{s}: \mathrm{m}$ | \|s :m |r :- | d |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{d}: \mathrm{d} \mid \mathrm{d}$ : | $\mathrm{d}: \mathrm{d} \mid \mathrm{d}: \mathrm{d}$ | $\mathrm{d}: \mathrm{d} \mid \overline{\mathrm{d}}$ | $m \quad 0 \mathrm{~d} \mid \mathrm{t}_{1}$ | $t_{1}: t_{1} \quad \mid d$ |
| saving grace, | That thou givest | me a place | A - ny - where, | A - ny - where. |
| tent may fold, make its home, | Cheerful march thro' Willing led by | storm and cold, thee to roam, | With thy care, A - ny - where, | With thy care. A-ny - where. |
| 1 :f \|m :- | $\mathrm{m}: \mathrm{m} \mid \mathrm{f}$ : l | 1 :f \|m :s | 1 s : | $s$ :f \|m :- |
| f \|d : | $\mathrm{d}: \mathrm{d} \mid \mathrm{f}$ :f | f \|d | :d \|s ${ }_{1}$ | $\mathrm{s}_{1} \quad: \mathrm{s}_{1} \mid \boldsymbol{d}$ : |

Key D.
SEEK THE TENDER SHEPHERD.
Mary C. Setard.




Key ED.

$\left(\begin{array}{llll|lll}m & . m & : d & . m & s & & : m \\ d & . d & : d & . d & d & & : d \\ \text { Dearer } & \text { yet } & \text { and } & \text { dear } & \text { e } & \text { er } \\ \text { Surer } & \text { yet } & \text { and } & \text { sur } & \cdot & \text { er } \\ \text { Firmer } & \text { yet } & \text { and } & \text { firm } & \cdot & e r \\ \text { s } & . s & : m & . d & m & & : s \\ d & . d & : d & . d & d & & : d\end{array}\right.$

$\}$




Kex F.

| ${ }^{\text {d }}$ : r | m | f f m | \|r : - | rs l :1 | - | $\mathrm{d}^{1}$ : t | $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| d : $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ | d : d | $\mathrm{r} \quad$ : d | $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ : | tm : f | s | m : r | m :- |
| le $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1.Lo! my } \\ & \text { ?.When I }\end{aligned}$ | Shepherd's faint with | hand di - summer's | vine! heat. | Want shall He shall | lea | wea -ry | feet |
| 3. 3 3e my | soul a - | new shal | frame, | his | mer-cies | to pro | , |
| 4.Tho the | ear-y | vale I . | treal, | By the | shades of | death | spread, |
| m : s | s : s | s : s | s : - | $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ | 1 | s :s | - |
| d : $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | d | d |  | d :f | :f | : $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | 1d :- |

f. $F$.

| $\int^{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{s}$ : f | $m: m$ |  |  | s : f | m : r | d : $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ | d : |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{m} \mathrm{t}_{1} \quad: \mathrm{r}$ | d : d | d : d | $\mathrm{t}_{1} \quad:$ - | $\mathrm{d} \quad: \mathrm{t}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{a} \quad: l_{1}$ | $\mathrm{s}_{1} \quad: \mathrm{s}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{s}_{1} \quad$ : - |
| In a | pasture | fair and | large, | He shall | feed his | hap - pry | charge. |
| To the | streams that | still and | slow, | Thro the | ver-dant | meadows | flow. |
| When thro | de-vious | paths I | stray, | Teach my | steps the | bet - ter | way |
| There I | walk from | ter - ror | free, | Still pro- | tect - ed | Lord, by | thee. |
| sr : s | s : s | : s | S : - | s : s | s : | m : r | m : - |
| $\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{s}_{1}}: \mathrm{t}_{1}$ | d : d | d : d | S $\quad$ f | $m: r$ | $\mathrm{d}: \mathrm{f}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{S}_{1} \quad: \mathrm{S}_{1}$ |  |

HARK! HARK!MY SOUL.
H. Henry.

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |



B. C. Unseld.

| .,s | $\mathrm{d}^{\prime} \quad$ : t | 11 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (:m .,m | :s | f |  |
| 1.Let us | f | God | and |
| $2 . \mathrm{He}$ will | give us | strength | ou |
| 3.To a | glo - rious | wo | He |
| (:s ., s | $\mathrm{d}^{1} \quad$ : t | \|1 | : s |
| : d .,d | m :s | f |  |







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Key C.
F. L. Robertshaiv.




Corybight, 1882, by Biglow e Main.

Key F. A. L. Cowley.



## Key F.

## A MOTHER'S LULLABY.



$\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{EX}} \mathrm{G}$.


## Key E2.

## THE ROBIN'S LULLABY.




LOOK BEYOND.

Key $\mathbf{G}$.
B. C. Unield.


D. t .

 Copykight, 1882, by Biglow \& Main.
kive E.




Kex F.

## LITTLE EYES.




## Key $\mathbf{G .}$

B. C. Unseld.

| S |  | d :- $\mathrm{l}_{1} \mid \mathrm{s}_{1}:-\mathrm{d}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{1}:-\mathrm{d} \mid \mathrm{r}:-\mathrm{m}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ( $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | : $\mathrm{s}_{1} \mid \mathrm{s}_{1}:-\mathrm{l}$ | $\mathrm{l}_{1}:-: \mathrm{f}_{1} \mid s_{1}:-: s_{1}$ | $s_{1}:-: s_{1} \mid s_{1}:-: s_{1}$ | $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ :- :- |
| II.In | heavenly love | $\begin{array}{llll} \begin{array}{lll} \text { bid } & \text { ing, } & \text { No } \\ \text { guide } \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} \text { me, } \end{array} & \text { No } \end{array}$ | change my heart shall | fe |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 2.Wher- } \\ \text { 3.Green }\end{array}\right.$ | ev - er he may pas - tures are be - | $\left\|\begin{array}{llc} \text { guide } & \text { me, } & \text { No } \\ \text { fore } & \text { me, } & \text { Which } \end{array}\right\|$ | want shall turn me <br> ret I have not | back; |
| $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { a } \\ : \\ \mathrm{s}_{1}\end{array}\right.$ | :- $\mathrm{d} \mid \mathrm{f}: \mathrm{m}: \mathrm{r}$ | $:-\mid m:-\mathrm{m}$ | $\mathrm{r}:-\mathrm{m} \mid \mathrm{f}:-\mathrm{s}$ | $\mathrm{m}:-$ :-1-:- |
| ${ }_{\text {: }}^{1}$ | $d_{d_{1}}:-: d_{1} \mid \overline{r_{1}: m_{1}}: f_{1}$ | $\mathrm{f}_{1}:-:-\mid d_{1}:-: d_{1}$ | $s_{i}:-: s_{1} \mid s_{1}:-: s_{1}$ | d :- :- \|- :- |


| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\|\mathrm{m}:-\mathrm{m}\| \underline{t_{1}}: \mathrm{d}: \mathrm{r}$ | d :- $\mathrm{l}_{1} \mid \mathrm{s}_{1}:-\mathrm{d}$ | $\mathrm{r}:-\mathrm{r} \mid \mathrm{m}:-\mathrm{r}$ | r :- : - - : |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ( $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{s}_{1}:-: \mathrm{s}_{1} \mid \overline{s_{1}}:-: 1_{1}$ | $\mathrm{l}_{1}:-: \mathrm{f}_{1} \mid \mathrm{s}_{1}:-: \mathrm{s}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{1}:-: \mathrm{t}_{1} \mid l_{1}:-: l_{1}$ | $t_{1}$ |
| And ${ }^{\text {M }}$, | safe is such con - | $\begin{array}{lll}  & \text { ing, } & \text { For } \\ \text { side } & \text { me, } & \text { And } \end{array}$ | noth - ing ehang - es <br> noth - ine can | $\begin{aligned} & \text { here. } \\ & \text { lack. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Bright | skies will soon be | o'er me, Where | dark - est clouds have | been. |
| : |  | -\|m :- $m$ | s fe :- :fe | s :- :- \|- :- |
| ${ }_{\text {: }}^{5}$ | $\mathrm{d}_{1}:-: \mathrm{d}_{1} \mathrm{r}_{1}: \mathrm{m}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{f}_{1}:-$ : -d | $\mathrm{s}_{1}:-: \mathrm{s}_{1} \mathrm{r}_{1}:-: \mathrm{r}_{1}$ | :- |


| : $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | s :- : $\mathrm{s} \mid \mathrm{s}$ :- : s | s : - :-\|m :- : m | \|l :- : s |f :- :m | r |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ( $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{s}_{1}:-\mathrm{s} \mathrm{s}_{1} \mid \mathrm{s}_{1}:-: \mathrm{s}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{s}_{1}:-:-\mid \mathrm{s}_{1}:-: d$ | $\mathrm{f}:-\mathrm{m} \mid \mathrm{r}:-\mathrm{d}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{1}$ : |
| The | storm may roar with- | out me; My | heart may low be | laid; |
| His | wis - domev - er | wak - . eth; His | sight is nev - er | dim; |
| My | hope I ean - not | meas - ure, My | path to life is | free: |
| : $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{1}:-\mathrm{d} \mid \mathrm{r}:-\mathrm{f}$ | $\mathrm{m}:-:-\mid d:-: m$ | $\mathrm{l}:-\mathrm{s} \mid \mathrm{f}:-\mathrm{m}$ | r : |
| : $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | $s_{s_{1}}:-\quad l_{1} \mid t_{1}:-\mathrm{r}$ | $\mathrm{d}:-:-\mid \mathrm{d}:-\mathrm{d}$ | $\mathrm{f}:-\mathrm{m} \mid \mathrm{r}:-\mathrm{l}$ | $\mathrm{s}_{1}:-$ : |

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## Ker C.

Henry Tucker.





Key AZ.

A. J. Showalter, by per.






| $(\mathrm{f}$.,f :f .,f | \|f :- | \|r ., r : r ., r | r : S | s ., m:m .,r | d |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left(l_{1} ., ., l_{1}: l_{1}, \ldots l_{1}\right.$ | 1 | $s_{1} ., s_{1}: s_{1}, ., s_{1}$ | $s_{1} \quad: t_{1}$ | d ., $s_{1}: s_{1} ., s_{1}$ | $\mathrm{S}_{1} \quad:-$ |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Bringing in the } \\ \text { Bringing in the }\end{array}\right.$ | sheaves, | We shall eome re- | joie - ing, | Bringing in the | sheares. |
| $\left(\begin{array}{lll}\text { d .,d } & \text { d } \\ \text { d }\end{array}\right.$ | $\mathrm{d} \cdot, \mathrm{~d}: \mathrm{d}$ | $t_{1}, t_{1}: t_{1} ., t_{1}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{1} \quad: r$ | m.,s :s .,f | M : - |
| $f_{1} ., f_{l}: f_{1} ., f_{1}$ | $f_{1} ., f_{1}: f_{1}$ | $\mathrm{s}_{1}, \mathrm{~s}_{1}: \mathrm{s}_{1}, \mathrm{~s}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{s}_{1} \quad$ : $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{S}_{1}, \mathrm{~s}_{1} \quad: \mathrm{s}_{1} \quad, \mathrm{~s}_{1}$ | $d_{1}$ |

Ker A. REJOICE AND BE GLAD. E. P. Induews.



NEARER HOME.
A. J. Showalter, by per.

Key G.

| : $\mathrm{s}_{1}$. d | m :-.s | $f$ | r | r | .r $\quad$ d .,r | m |  | , d |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| :S | d :- d : $\mathrm{t}_{1} . \mathrm{d}$ |  | $\mathrm{f}_{1} \cdot \mathrm{~m}_{1}$ |  | , $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ |  |  |  |
| Pilgrims | this land | sorrow | ay by | dia | we jonrney | on |  |  |
| D | day life's path grows | drearer- | Hiv | joys | pass swiftly | by |  | But the |
| Earthly | friend -ships oft de. | ceive u | Beaming | with | in - constant | ray: |  | ut |
| On our | jour - ner may we |  | Faint nor | fal |  | way; |  | In tis. |
|  | :-.m :r.d |  |  |  | .t ${ }_{1}$ |  |  |  |
| :d . | :-.d : $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ | ${ }_{1} \cdot f_{1}$ : | $\mathrm{S}_{1}$. | $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | - $\mathrm{s}_{1}$ : $\mathrm{m}_{1}$ |  |  |  |


| - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $t_{1}$. |  |  | .,r |  | - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| d :- .d : $\mathrm{t}_{1}$.d | , | : $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}$, , $\mathrm{m}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | . $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | : $\mathrm{S}_{1}$., $\mathrm{f}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{m}_{1}$ |  | . |
| succeed - ing | rrow | Finds our | life | ork |  | done. |  |  |
| thought of heavingrov | deares | As | hop | nd | leasure | die. |  | Nearer ) |
| Say - iour neer vid | leave | We | dar | and | car - y | way. |  |  |
| glo - rious, glad |  | We sha |  |  | end - less | day. |  |  |
| d :- .d : $\mathrm{S}_{1} \cdot \mathrm{l}_{1}$ | .fl :- | $\mathrm{s}_{1}, ., \mathrm{s}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | . $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | : $\mathrm{s}_{1} ., \mathrm{s}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{d}_{1}$ |  |  |




MOURNER, CEASE THY WEEPING.
Key Bb.
B. C. Unield.



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The Robin＇s Lukat？
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Autam：IIymon．
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Jon＇t stop There．
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