

ROB SCROOL AMO ROWE:

A RICH AND FULC

MUSIC FOR THE YOUNG COLLECTION OF

ORIGINAL AND ARRANGED;

With choice Selections from the Schools of Germany and Switzerland, together with a New, Easy, and Progressive Course of Elementary Instructions and Exercises, constituting

A COMPLETE MUSICAL MANUAL FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

BY WM. B. BRADBURY,

"school singer," "Young melodist," "Flora's festival," one of the editors of the "psalmodist," "New York Choralist," "Mendelssohn collection," &c. B7263mu

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LEGISE WAR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR

MUSICAL GEMS

FOR SCHOOL AND ROWE

A RICH AND FULL

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BY WM. B. BRADBURY,

AUTHOR OF "SCHOOL SINGER," "YOUNG MELODIST," "FLORA'S FESTIVAL," ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE "PSALMODIST," "NEW YORK CHORALIST," "MENDELSSOHN COLLECTION," &C.

NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY MARK H. NEWMAN & CO., 199 BROADWAY 1851.

A CARD.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the Leaders of Choirs, to singers, and to the lovers of good music generally, that in order more fully to carry out his vishes for the extensive diffusion of musical knowledge. and the general cultivation of the art throughout this country, he has recently spent some two years in those parts of Europe where Music receives the greatest attention. and constitutes a part of the national system of education. During this period, he has devoted himself assiduously to study, to the examination of the practical working of systems of instruction in the schools, to composition, and the selection of materials for future use. His library is extensive, embracing the principal works of ancient and modern composers, both sacred and secular, and has been selected with particular reference to the growing wants and the true and highest musical interests of our country.

The mission of Music in this land ought to be that of the highest style of philanthropy. First of all, she should be the handmaid of Religion, the teacher of truth, and the inspirer of devotion. Then, in the walks of domestic and social life, she should be the nurse of all gentle and pacific, as well as of all patriotic sentiments. And it is with a strong faith that the power of music may thus become an actual source of NATIONAL ELEVATION, that the undersigned devotes himself and the ample means at his command, to promote these higher ends of the art, to realize, if possible, so desirable an object.

such as it his intention to issue, as also in his future Lectures or Instructions to Teachers the undersigned is conscious of aiming at these elevated ends of masic, and therefore counts on the approbation of all who desire to see our schools of learning, our social circles, our churches, and our hearts, pervaded by her benign influence. Next to religion, he believes, nothing can more contribute to the happiness, unity, and general well-being of our nation, than a practical knowledge and genuine love of Music. And how can this knowledge be disseminated, or taste cultivated, except by oral instruction, and the frequent publication of new and interesting musical matter of an elevated character, such as, while it attracts the attention and gratifies the musical sensibilities, at the same time improves the understanding, and makes the heart better.

In the announcement of forthcoming new publications

WILLIAM B. BRADBURY.

P. S.—In answer to inquiries from abroad, Mr. Bradbury would state that he will lecture upon Music, give instruction to large classes, Teachers' Institutes, or Musical Conventions and attend Concerts in towns or cities not too remote from New York, upon receiving timely notice from authorized persons.

Will shortly be published:

BRADBURY'S SABBATH SCHOOL MELO-DIES: A complete singing-book for all Sabbath School occasions. By William B. Bradbury.

THE ALPINE GLEE SINGER : See cover.

PREFACE

THE present work is but the response to a call for more new music for the young. It is, however, no hasty production but was commenced and continued up to a considerable point of pregress during

the Author's late residence in Germany.

The musical art has during late years made in this country considerable progress, and hence has arisen the necessity of frequent publication of new and interesting musical matter. The position which music, as one of the liberal arts, was certainly destined here ultimately to assume—its availability as a source of refined entertainment and its power as a medium of sacred sentiment and reverential praise—formed the motive which in 1847 led the author of the "Musical Gens" away from his native land, directed his steps toward the great musical institutions of Europe, and made him take up a residence for about two years in Germany, there more thoroughly to qualify himself for usefulness as an American Teacher. Author, and Compiler.

The time spent abroad was assiduously occupied in observing and examining the results of popular methods of teaching and receiving daily instructions and suggestions from the most eminent living teachers of the Continent. He now returns to his country with a well-grounded confidence, he believes, in his ability to instruct others and to prepare suitable text-books for the use of those engaged either in

teaching or in studying music.

In regard to the present work, "MUSICAL GEMS," several leading

features may here be noted.

1st. It contains a most thorough, and yet a most clear, simple, and naturally progressive mode of teaching the elements of music reading—a mode by the adoption of which, we may confidently affirm that no teacher possessing an ordinary amount of tact and ability, can possibly fail of success.

2d. It embraces a great variety of styles, and a large number of most pleasing melodies, such as have long been and still are exceedingly popular in Germany and Switzerland as "People's" or "Student's

Songs," Alpine "RANZ DES VACHES," &c., &c. These selections have been made from a musical mine almost exhaustless. They have been made, however, with the utmost care and discrimination; and while they are by their native simplicity and attractiveness well calculated to become favorites with the people, they are, at the same time, admirably fitted by their peculiar style to refine and elevate the popular taste.

This we deem a point of the greatest moment. Music is an agent confessedly potent either for good or evil; and he, therefore, who makes music-books for the masses, assumes a position of responsibility not a little important. He is answerable to a tribunal where there can be neither concealment nor mistake, and where whatever he puts forth will be estimated according to a standard that marks with unering accuracy the difference between what refines and chastens, and what makes coarse and vulgar. The author certainly indulges the hope derived from long experience both in teaching and publishing music, that this work will not be found deficient in this important reward.

3d. In the poetry associated with these "MUSICAL GEMS," will be found a richness of sentiment and a high moral bearing which cannot fail to secure the approbation of all right-thinking minds. For the happy execution of much of this part of the work we are indebted to the ladies; the greater part of the original pieces being emanations from the clear heads and pure hearts of American female poets.

4th. The work also contains a choice collection of metrical tunes and other sacred pieces, chiefly taken from the "Mendelssohn Collec-

tion of Church Music," recently published.

We add but a single remark; and that is if the success of the book prove at all commensurate with the care and labor that have been expended upon it, it must have a popularity altogether beyond the ordinary lot of musical publications.

New York, Dec., 1849.

ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

SINGING SIMPLIFIED.

REMARK .- A child first learns to talk by hearing others talk; after this it commences learning to read.

The "learning to talk by hearing others talk" is called learning by imitation, or by rote. This is the first step in the child's education. When the child can talk by imitation, or, in other words when the ear and the organs of speech are sufficiently trained and cultivated, then it is time for the little student to commence the study of written language.

Precisely so is it in the language of Music. First the ear is cultivated by hearing others sing, and the desire and attempt to imitate the melody is the first step towards learning to sing.* When the child can sing melodies or tunes correctly by imitation, then it is important to commence the study of written characters.

Presupposing that all my young readers have enjoyed the advantages of hearing music, and have, to a greater or less extent, put in practice their powers of imitation. I shall endeavor to make the written language or "Elements" of Music so plain that with a moderate degree of application, spiced with a little patience and perseverance, they may soon be able to commence singing by note, that is, READING MUSIC.

CHAPTER I.

- 6 1. There are THREE principal differences or distinctions in mustcal sounds.
- Dr The pupils will readily be convinced of this by the teacher singing (or allowing the class to sing) any song they may have learned, and questioning them upon the differences of Length, Pitch, and Power observable in that song.
 - 1. Musical sounds differ in LENGTH, they may be Long or Short. 2. Musical sounds differ in PITCH, they may be High or Low.

 - 3. Musical sounds differ in Power, they may be Loud or Soft,

LENGTH OF SOUNDS—called RHYTHM or RHYTHMICS.

§ 2. The signs used to indicate the different Lengths of sounds are called

NOTES.

§ 3. Six different kinds of notes are in general use, viz., The Whole Half Quarter Eighth Sixteenth Thirty-second note. note. note. note. note. 0

Open head. Open head Closed head One hook. Two hooks. and stem, and stem.

^{*} Parents, friends, and older brothers and sisters should beware how they trifle with or ridioule the little one in its first rude attempts to imitate.

Pupils should examine the above until they are quite familiar with their form and shape.

Name the following notes:

No. 1 3 3 1 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 13

The WHOLE NOTE represents a long sound.

The HALF Note represents a sound half as long as a Whole note.

The QUARTER Note represents a sound a quarter as long as a Whole Note.

The Eighth Note represents a sound one eighth as long as a Whole Note, &c., &c.,

Name the notes in any of the tunes in the body of this work.

TO THE TEACHER.—Question on the proportionate duration of sounds as represented by the notes; as, for example: How many halves are equal to a whole? How many half notes think you should be performed in the time of one whole note? How many quarters? Eighths? &c. If one whole note is sung, how many sounds are made? Ans. One. If two half notes are sung, how many sounds are inade? Ans. Two. What, then, is the difference between two half notes and one whole note? Most pupils will understand the relative proportions of the notes as soon as they are able to distinguish one from another.

§ 4. Signs indicating silence are used in Music. They are called

RESTS.

Their names and proportions are the same as the Notes.

Whole rest.	Half rest.	Quarter rest.	Eighth rest.	Sixteenth rest.	Thirty-second rest.
Under the line.	Over the line.	Turned to the right.	Turned to the left.	Two hooks	Three hooks.

QUESTIONS .- Upon the Rests. Name them in the different tunes.

§ 5. The time of notes and rests is measured by equal motions of the hand in Beating, or by counting one, two, &c., as in the following examples:



§ 8. A dot affixed to a note adds one half to its nominal value; thus, a dotted whole note equals three half notes, a dotted half note equals three quarter notes. The rule, also, is extended to rests.

§ 7. The figure 3 is employed to shorten notes, so that any three notes are reduced to the value of two of the same denomination. Notes thus abbreviated are called TRIPLETS.

^{*} The Teacher may introduce the exercise of Beating here, or, if he think it preferable, let the pupils simply count the time until they are somewhat advanced in Melooy. Pupils will obtain as correct an idea of the proportionate length of sounds by counting as by beating. Each is good in its place, and changing from one to the other affords a variety.

Their value.

Questions .- On beating and counting; and on the influence of the dot, and of the figure 3.

CHAPTER II.

PITCH OF SOUNDS—called MELODY or MELODICS.

THE SCALE.

& 8. The most obvious division of sounds with respect to pitch, is that which is found in the Scale or Octave, numbered

8.

69. To the different sounds of the Scale are often applied, for the convenience of practice, the following syllables:

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do. Pronounced Do, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sol, Lah, See, Do.*

Descending Scale. 1. Ascending Scale.

Sing Do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do. Do, si, la, sol, fa, mi, re. do. La, la.

That peace on earth and joy may reign To heaven we pray, Amen, Amen

Sing the following exercises with syllables, numerals, and La. PRACTICAL EXERCISES.*

Do Te. do Te. Te do. Te do. do do, Te Te, Te Do re mi, mi re do, do re, do re, mi re, mi 3 4, &c. La. La. Do, re, &cc. La.

In introducing these exercises no other explanation is necessary than to say "On e" (or "Do") " is on the line"-"is below the line"-"is between the ilnes," &c.

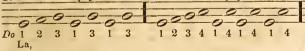
^{*} We would always sing the scale and subsequent exercises first with the numerals. The most correct impression of the succession of sounds is thus obtained.

^{*} We believe this simple and natural method of introducing Melodic exercises must commend itself to every teacher. All technicalities and "rules" (the stumbling blocks of almost every beginner) being removed, he has nothing now to do but to sing, his eye guiding his voice, and that, too, as strictly by note as if he had committed to memory all the rules in Christendom. This method is no untried experiment. It has been fairly tested and proved. In a lesson of one hour the heginner is astonished and delighted to find how easy It is to sing by note, and is now willing and ready to study.

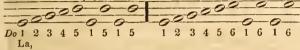
6 10. Sounds proceed by skips as well as by degrees. The skips may be readily measured by the eve.

RYAMPIES.

8. Measured Skip of the Third. 9. Measured Skip of the Fourth.

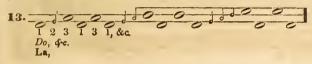


10. Measured Skip of the Fifth. 11. Measured Skip of the Sixth.



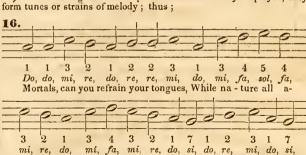
Measured Downward Skips. Do, si, 4.c.

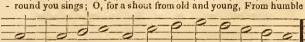
(11. The skips, after a little experience, may be measured mentally, without sounding the intermediate degrees. In the following exercises, the smaller notes may be sung for a while, and afterwards passed over as if they were obliterated.





§ 12. When degrees and skips are more musically employed, they





do, sol, do, re, mi, do, mi, fa, sol, fa, mi, re, do. swains and loft - y kings, From hum-ble swains and loft -y kings.

ELEMEN'TS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

QUESTIONS, -On the scale, with its numbers and syllables, the measuring of skipe, &c.

6 13. From the preceding exercises it has been seen that a number of horizontal lines with intermediate spaces are employed to designate the rising and falling of the voice, the Pitch of Sounds. The most convenient number of lines is Five, leaving four spaces between them. This musical character is called

•	THE	STAFF.	

§ 14. Each line and space of the staff is called a degree. How many degrees are there in the Staff?

() 15. "The Staff" consists of five lines and four spaces, but this number is not always sufficient. When more are needed they are added above or below, as may be required (in order to sing higher or lower), and are called ADDED LINES. The extra spaces also, thus formed, are reckoned and employed as in the Staff.

STAFF	WITH	ADDED	LINES	AND	SPACES	
						_
			_			

How many degrees are given with the added lines and spaces as above?

§ 16. All music is written upon the Staff.

§ 17. The degrees (lines and spaces) of the Staff are numbered from the lowest upward, viz.: the lowest line is reckoned as the first line, &c.

Exercise on the lines and spaces, teacher pointing.

§ 18. The added lines and spaces are reck oned from the Staff; the one nearest the Staff being always called the first.

STAFF WITH THE LINES AND SPACES NUMBERED.

5th line 1st line above-	1st space above.
4th line	4th space.
3d line — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	3d space.
1st line	1st space.
1st line below	1st space below.

EXERCISES.*

17. Tune proceeding by degrees, or without skips.
One on the first line.



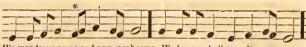
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For his mer-cies shall en-dure, Ev - er faith-ful, ev - er sure.

^{*} TO THE TEACHER.—Sing these Exercises precisely as if the different signatures were here printed.



Kingdoms and thrones to God belong, Crown him, ve nations, in your song;



His wondrous name and power rehearse. His honors shall ex - alt your yerse.

21. A plain melody or Tune.

ONE on the first space. Sing with numerals, syllables, and La.



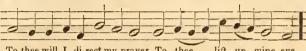
22. The same Melody-Rhythm altered by substituting quarter for half notes in several places.

ONE on the first space—Sing with numerals, syllables, and words.



1. &c.

Lord, in the morning thou shalt hear My voice ascend - ing high;

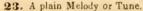


To thee will I di-rect my prayer. To thee lift up mine eve.

Pupils may need a helping hand on this skip—all the rest of this beautiful choral is within their ability to sing by note.

^{*} When two or more eighth or sixteenth notes are to be sung to one syllable in poetry, the hook or hooks pass from one stem to the other, thus joining or tying the notes togethor, as in the above example.

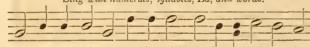
ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.



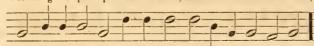
ONE on the second line. Sing with numerals sullables and La.



24. The same Melody-Rhythm altered by substituting quarter notes for half notes in several places. Sing with numerals, syllables, La, and words,



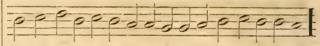
1. Awake, my soul, to sound his praise! Awake, my harp, to sing! 2. A-mong the peo - ple of his care, And thro' the nations round,



- 1. Join all my powers the song to raise, And morning incense bring. 2. Glad songs of praise will I pre-pare, And there his name resound.
 - 25. A plain Melody or Tune.

ONE on the second space. Sing with numerals, syllables, and La.





36. The same Melody-Rhythm altered by substituting quarter for half notes in several places.

Sing with numerals, sullables and words,



Come, let us join our cheerful songs. With angels round the throne.



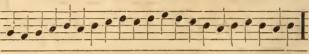
Ten thousand thousand are their tongues, But all their joys are one.

27. A plain Melody or Tune.

ONE on the third line. Sing with numerals, syllables, and La.

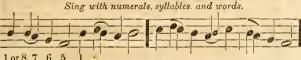


1 or 8 7 6 5 1, &c.



* The Tie Is a curved line placed over or under the notes that are to be sung to one syllable.

28. The same Melody-Rhythm altered by substituting half notes for quarters in some places, and eighths for quarters in other places.



Come O my soul, in sacred lays Attempt thy great Cre-a - tor's praise:



But O, what tongue can speak his fame. What mortal voice can reach the theme

29. Tune.

ONE on the third space or first line below. Sing with numerals, sullables and words.



5. &c. Sweet is the work, my God, my King, To praise thy name, give thanks, and sing,



To show thy love by morning light, And talk of all thy truth at night.

CHAPTER III

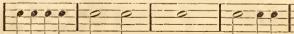
RHYTHMICS RESUMED

REMARK.—Those who have proceeded thus far are doubtless convinced that it is not such a very difficult thing to learn to sing by note.

The preceding tunes have been sung, however, with comparatively little regard to the Rhythm. We must now pay more attention to this denartment

- 6 19. It is necessary that the notes in a piece of music should all receive their exact proportion of time, that is, the whole note should be sung just twice as long as the half, four times as long as the quarter. &c.
- 6 20. For greater convenience in reckoning the proportionate duration of the notes-or length of sounds-music is divided off into small equal portions. These portions are called MEASURES, and the perpendicular lines dividing them are called BARS.

Bar, Measure, Bar, Measure, Bar, Measure, Bar,



§ 21. There may be various kinds of notes in the measures, but must be an equal amount in every measure; that is, one measure must contain as much in the aggregate as another.*

QUESTIONS .- How many measures in the above? How many bars? Examine, also, tunes in the body of the work. Question on the relative proportion of notes, as: flow many quarters are equal to a whole? How many haives? How many eighths to a quarter? to a half, to a whole? &c., &c.

^{*} The first and last measures of a piece of music are sometimes exceptions to this rule.

§ 22. Large figures placed at the beginning of a piece of music denote the fractional proportions of the whole note, thus showing how much is contained in each measure. As, for example, 4 shows that four quarter notes, or an amount equivalent to them, fill a measure; 2 shows that three quarters, or their equivalent, fill the measure; 2 that Two HALF notes fill the measure, &c., &c.

Examine different pieces of music in the body of this work, and describe the number and kind of notes that fill the measure.

§ 23. For still greater precision in Rhythm, it is necessary for the beginner to have some guide or rule by which he may be enabled to give the exact proportion of time to the different notes in the same measure. This is done either by a motion of the hand called Beating or by Counting. The figures at the beginning described above, assist in this also; the upper figure showing how many motions or counts in the measure (thus dividing the measure into a certain number of parts), and the lower figure showing the kind of note.

EXAMPLE.



The upper figure being 2 shows that there are two beats or counts in the measure. The lower figure being 2 shows that HALF notes fill the measure, hence one beat or count to each HALE NOTE.

QUESTIONS—In the above piece the first measure contains what? There must then be given one beat or count to each what? The second measure contains what? If you give one beat or count to one half note, how many must you give to the whole? The third measure contains what? How many quarters are equivalent to one half? Then how many quarters must here be suig to each beat?

Examine plain pieces of music in the body of this work, and compute the parts in the measure.

EXERCISES.

Count several times and steadily:

30. One, Two, One, Two. G.c.

This is called Double Measure. It has two counts or beats. The upper figure is ${f 2}$.

31. One, Two, Three, One, Two, Three, 4-c.

This is called TRIPLE MEASURE. It has THREE counts or beats The upper figure is 3.

32. One, Two, Three, Four, One, Two, Three, Four, 4-c.
This is called QUADRUPLE MEASURE. It has FOUR counts or beats.
The upper figure is 4.

33. Count One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, 4-c.
This is called Sextuple Measure. It has six counts or beats.
The upper figure is 6.

BEATING TIME.

- § 24. (1) Double Measure has how many parts (counts or beats)? Make two motions of the hand—Down, up, down, up, &c.
- (2) Triple Measure has how many parts?

 Make THREE motions of the hand—Down left, up.
- (3) Quadruple Measure has how many parts?

 Make FOUR motions of the hand—Down, left, right up.
- (4) Sextuple Measure has how many parts?

 Make six motions—Down, down, left, right, up, up.

At the first "down" beat the hand falls half-way, at the second, quite down—the same with the two upward motions; or, if preferred, three motions, as in triple measure, repeated.*

^{*} In all the rapid movements of Sextuple measure, it is better to beat as in double measure, letting the hand fall on the first part and rise on the fourth. We usually teach our pupils that Sextuple Measure has six or two beats.

9 25. Certain parts of a measure generally receive more emphasis or stress of voice than the other parts. This is called

ACCENT.

DOUBLE MEASURE is accented on the FIRST part.
TRIPLE MEASURE is accented on the FIRST part.
QUADRUPLE MEASURE is accented on the FIRST and THIRD parts.
SEXTUPLE MEASURE is accented on the FIRST and FOURTH parts.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

Tunes divided into Measures.

34. One on the second line. What kind of measure? Beat or count how many in the measure?



35. Tunes may begin or end on the numerals one, three, five, or eight.

One on the first space. On what numeral does this tune begin? Beat or count how many in the measure?





36. One on the second space. Beat or count how many in the measure?



37. One on the first space below. Beat or count how many in the measure?



CHAPTER IV.

MELODICS RESUMED.

§ 26. The different sounds of the scale are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet; viz.

A B C D E F C

The teacher will explain, and sing or play the sounds of the above letters, naming them, and especially drawing the attention of the pupils to the fact that musical sounds are distinguished from each other as to given pitch, or difference of pitch, by the letters, not by syllables or numerals.

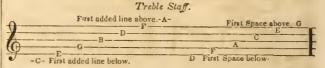
- § 27. The scale may begin on either of the above letters.
- § 28. There are two kinds of staves in general use: one called the TREBLE STAFF, the other the BASE STAFF.
- § 29. The different staves are distinguished by characters placed at their beginning, called CLEFS.

STAFF WITH THE TREBLE CLEF, STAFF WITH THE BASE CLEF, called the Base Staff.



- \S 29. Each clef is intended to designate a certain letter of the above series.
- § 30. The Treble Clef represents the letter G on the second line of the staff, counting from the lowest upward.
- § 31. The Base Clef represents the letter F on the fourth line of the staff, counting from the lowest upward.
- § 32. Every degree (line and space) of the staff is named after one of the seven letters.

THE STAFF, WITH ITS LETTERS.





§33. Notes placed upon either degree of the staff receive their melodic name from the letter of the line or space on which they are placed. Thus, a note on the first line of the treble staff is called E, on the first space F, &c.

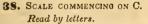
Practise reading tunes and exercises by the letters.

Note.—The teacher will adopt any method he thinks proper to aid the memory of his pupils in the position of the letters upon the staves. We sometimes adopt the HANN method—allowing the two hands to represent the two staves, the right hand the treble staff and the left hand the base, the fingers the lines, and the distances between the fingers the spaces. Beginning with the little finger of the right hand, we name that E. the next G, the next B, &c. This method amuses children, and they never learn so fast as when they are interested, or, if you please, amused, providing always that the subject of the amusement is drawn from the lesson in hand.

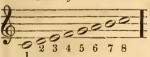
At best, it will be some time before ALL in a promiscuous class or school will learn the position of the letters so thoroughly as to be able to read readily by them, but a patient and pleasant teacher will eventually be crowned with snecess, without overtaxing the application of his young pupils either.

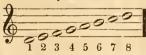
The teacher should be particular to impress upon the minds of the pupils, that the letters representing the given pitch of sounds are permanent.

ACALES COMMENCING ON DIFFERENT LETTERS.

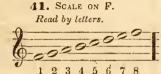


39. SCALE ON D. Read by letters.





40. SCALE ON E. Read by letters.

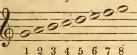


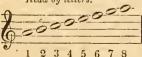
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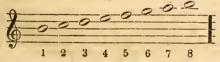


3





44. SCALE ON B. Read by letters.



45. EXPRCISE.

Sing by letters, numerals, and words. On what scale is this exercise founded?



Let us, with a joyful mind. Praise the Lord, for he is kind:





Let us, with a joy-ful mind, Praise the Lord, for he is kind.

SCALES

DESIGNED CHIEFLY FOR RHYTHMICAL PRACTICE.

Sing with numerals, syllables, and La.







Other Rhythmical forms that appear more difficult in singing, are in constant use in our daily speech.







Lil-la, come and play with me

To THE TEACHER.-Practice the numerals one, THREE, FIVE, and RIGHT in al the keys. This is a good daily exercise for elementary classes.



Morning bells I love to hear, Ringing merrily, loud and clear.

CHAPTER V.

INTERVALS AND TRANSPOSITION.

6 34. The difference between any two sounds of the scale is called an INTERVAL. In the order of the scale 1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, &c., there are two kinds of Intervals, large and small. The large Interval is called a Tone, or Step, the small a HALF Tone, or HALF STEP.

6.35 The order of intervals in the scale is as follows: viz.

y 00.	A 440		-							
From	1 to	2.	-	-	a Tone.	From	4 to 5,	-	-	a TONE.
3.3	2 to	3.			a TONE.	66	5 to 6,	-	~	a Tone.
66	3 to	4.			a HALF TONE.	66	6 to 7,		•	a TONE.
" 3 to 4, - a HALF TONE. " 6 to 7, - a TONE.										

6 36. The order of Intervals in the Letters is as follows:

From	C to	D	-	-	a	TONE.	From	F to	G -	-	a Tone.
4.6	D to	E	-	-	a	TONE.	4.6	G to	A -		a Tone.
44	E to	F		-	a	Tone. Tone. Half tone.	- 66	A to	B -	-	a Tone.
					Fr	om B to Ca F	IALF T	ONE,			

OURSTIONS ON THE ABOVE.-What is the difference between any two sounds of the scale called? How many kinds of Intervals are there? What are they? See If you can distinguish them by the sounds [Teacher sings]. What is the large interval called? The small? Repeat the order of Intervals by the numerals? How many Whole Tones do you find in the scale? How many HALF TONES? Where (between what numerals) do the half tones occur? What kind of Intervals are all the others?

Repeat the names of Intervals by the Letters. Where do the Ilalf tones occur?

STAFF WITH THE HALF TONES MARKED.

	Half tone.	Half tone.
	- F	
	Е ,	
A-		B C
10-		
2	-E - F	
		-C-

If pupils observe carefully where the HALF TONES are situated, they will not be liable to make mistakes, as they will then have only to remember that all the lest are Tones.

- 637. When the scale commences on C, the tones and half tones correspond with the intervals of the staff. For example, from one to two is a tone, and from C to D-upon which one and Two are written-is a tone. From two to three is a tone, and from D to E is a tone. From three to four is a half tone, and from E to F is a half tone, &c., through the whole scale.
- 6 38. The intervals of the scale and those of the letters upon the staff will not agree, if we commence on any other letter than C; hence, when we form a scale on any other letter, we use artificial means to effect a uniformity of intervals. Whatever position the scale

is in, that is, whatever letter it is founded upon the order of intervals must be the same as that represented above, viz.:

1 tone 2 tone 3 half tone 4 tone 5 tone 6 tone 7 half tone 8.

SIGNS OF ELEVATION AND DEPRESSION.

- (39. A sign is used in music which, when placed before a note indicates a sound half a tone higher than the letter upon which the note is written would otherwise represent. This is called a SHARP, F.
- § 40. A sign is used in music which, when placed before a note indicates a sound half a tone lower than the letter upon which the note is written would otherwise represent. This is called a FLAT, F.
- (41. A sign is used in music to counteract the influence of either of the above. This is called a NATURAL, 7 3.

These are the artificial means above alluded to which are used to effect the necessary changes in the intervals in order to form perfect scales on different degrees of the staff.

One illustration will suffice to convince all of their utility.

Suppose, for example, we commence a scale on E. first line of the Treble staff. E now becomes one of the scale, F Two, G THREE, &c. We will proceed by

examining the Intervals.

1st. What is the interval from E to F? If any scholar cannot answer this, let him return to the beginning of the Chapter, and examine "Order of Intervals," &c. What must be the interval from one to Two? Now if we write one on E and two on F, is that interval a Tone? What is it? Is it right according to the rule that from one to two must be a Tone? Is it too large or too small? Ans. Too small. We must alter it, This we do by placing a sharp before F, introducing a new sound, F# (F sharp). We thus succeed in obtaining the interval of a Tonk between one and Two, while the sound indicated by the note on the space is no longer F but F sharp, a higher sound, E is now one, F# is Two.

Our next step is to examine the next interval: viz. from Two to THREE. What is the Interval from F# to G? Ans. A HALF TONE. What must be the Interval from two to THREE? Is it a whole tone as it now stands? What is It? Is It right according to the rule that from Two to THREE must be a Tone? Is it too large or too small? What is to be done in order to gain the required half tone?

Pupils will now doubtless see the difficulty and at once suggest the remedy. They can thus go on until the whole scale is formed, when they will find it was necessary to use Four Sharps in order to form the scale correctly on E.

If any do not yet fully understand the principle by which the above is worked

let them go back and examine again more carefully. A clear knowledge of the principles of Transposition, though not essential to good singing or nuisic reading is, nevertheless, a very desirable musical acquisition. The leacher will make illustrations in scales where sharps or flats are required, until the pupils themselves will be able to suggest the signature from seeing where the scale begins.

§ 42, The sharps and flats used in effecting the changes necessary to the formation of the scales are placed together at the beginning of a piece of music, and called its SIGNATURE.

§ 43. The letter on which the scale is founded is called the KEY or KEY NOTE, or TONIC.

After a little familiarity with the signatures, we recognize at once the key from the number of flats or sharps at the beginning.

644. TABLE OF SIGNATURES WITH SHARPS.

One sharp is the signature to the key of G.
Two sharps " " " " D.
Three sharps " " " " A.
Four sharps " " " E.
Six sharps " " " " " B.

§ 45. TABLE OF SIGNATURES WITH FLATS.

One flat is the signature to the key of F.

Two flats " " " Bb.

Three flats " " Eb.

Four flats " " Ab.

Five flats " " " Cb.

Six flats " " " Gb.

CHAPTER VI.





§ 46. Two or more sounds heard at the same time form a CHORD, and a succession of chords constitutes

HARMONY.

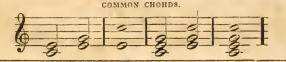
Let two sections of the school sing the following chords:

First section sing 1, Second section sin	g 3.
" " " 3, " " " "	5.
	8.
	8.
	5.
	3.
	1.

Note.—Divide the school also into three or four sections, and practice tonether the numerals 1, 3, 5, 8...

This combination of sounds is called the COMMON CHORD.

§ 47. In harmony the notes that are to be sung together are written over or under each other, on separate staves or on the same staff.



* When the first voice arrives at the figure 2, let the second commence at 1.

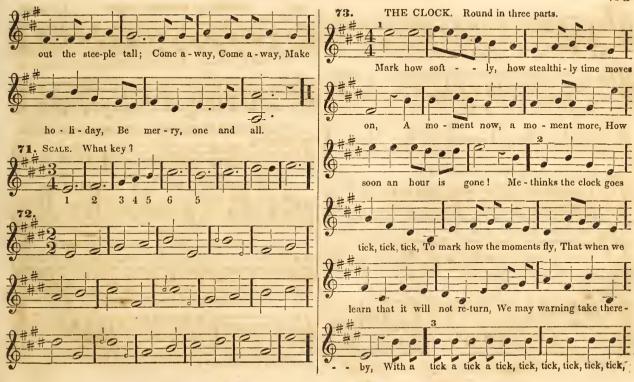


Note.—Let the whole school practise each part separately at first, then sing the two parts in harmony.











CHAPTER VI.

POWER OF SOUNDS—called DYNAMICS.

§ 48. To sing in good taste, with expression, our sounds must be varied with respect to their POWER or stress, sometimes singing louder, and sometimes softer, according to the character of the song or sentiment. For this purpose Dynamic marks of expression are used.

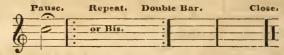
. DYNAMIC CHARACTERS EXPLAINED.

and the second s	control of the Coffe
Piano	marked pSoft
Dianissimo	marked pp Very soft.
I. Istiraginio.	7
Forte	······ marked f. ······ Loud.
Elemitadimo	marked ff Very loud.
F Of (1881)III.	The state of the s
Mezzo	marked m Medium.
Magga Diana	marked mp Rather roft.
METER LIMITO	That had been a second as a se
Mezzo Forte	marked mf Rather loud.
Carananda	marked Cres. or Commence off and increase.
Crescendo	Commercial Contraction of the Co
Diminuendo	marked Dim. or Commence load and diminish.
Carrell	·····marked Swell.
2 MCII	0.31
Forzando or Expid	sive marked fz or >Sudden and full.
Stacosto	marked . or ! ! Short and distinct.
Staccato	market of the state of the stat
Legato	marked Connected and smooth.
QUESTIONS.—On the a	bova.



Note.—Practise scales and exercises (at convenient intervals) in all the above Dynamic degrees.

OTHER MUSICAL CHARACTERS,



Explanations.

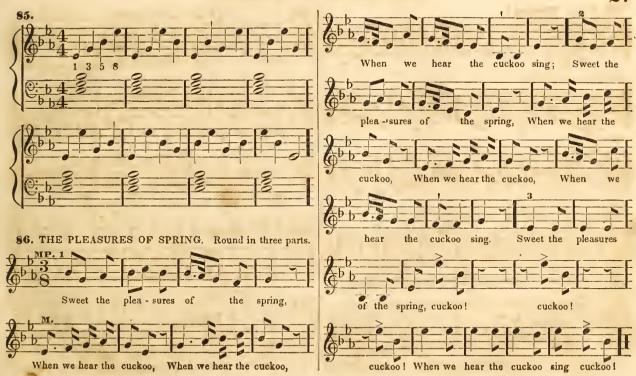
- of 49. A Pause or Hold denotes an indefinite suspension of a note or rest; but where it is necessary that definite periods should be understood, it is usual to double the note or rest over which the pause is placed.
 - § 50. A Repeat shows what part of a piece is to be performed twice.
 - § 51. A DOUBLE BAR shows the end of a strain.
 - § 52. A CLOSE denotes the end of a piece.
- § 53. D. C. is an abbreviation for the Italian words DA CAPO, which mean begin again and end at the word FINE.*

^{*} See p. 122, for illustration











CHAPTER VIII.

THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

§ 54. The DIATONIC SCALE, upon which I the preceding exercises are based, is as has been seen, a scale of tones and half tones. There is another scale in which all the tones of the Diatonic Scale are divided, making a Scale of Semitones of Half tones. This is called the Chromatic Sacle.

This division is effected by the signs of elevation and depression, the sharps and flats.

CHROMATIC SCALE BY SHARPS ASCENDING.

Semitone. Semi. Se

CHROMATIC SCALE BY FLATS DESCENDING.

Semitone, Semi, Se

Note.—When naming the chromatic intervals by numerals, it is proper to say —sharp one, sharp two, flat six, flat seven, &c.; but when naming them by let ters, C sharp, D flat, E flat, &c.

QUESTIONS -On the foregoing "

EXERCISES FOR THE PRACTICE OF CHROMATIC INTERVALS

To the Tracher.—We would not introduce more than one, or at most two of the following chromatic exercises at each lesson. Practise first the sharp fourth, then the flat third, sharp second, flat seventh, &c., with the syllables, and also with La.

90. Sharp Fourth. Nos. 90 and 91 may be sung together.



91. Sharp Second.



92. Sharp First.





CHAPTER IX.

SKIPS.

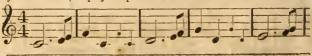
96. Skips of THIRDS, with guides.* Two divisions of voices.



97. Skips of THIRDS, without guides.



98. Skips of FOURTHS, with guides. The small notes may be sung by one division, or played upon an instrument.



* The intermediate notes.













CHAPTER X.

THE MINOR SCALE.

§ 55. In addition to the DIATONIC SCALE MAJOR, there is another, called the MINOR SCALE. This differs from the Major Scale in the situation of tones and semitones; the semitones occurring between two and three, and seven and eight ASCENDING, and between five and six and two and three DESCENDING.

Note.—Before proceeding farther the teacher is recommended to play upon an instrument or sing the Minor Scale, in order that an impression may first be made upon the ear, of its peculiar construction and effects.

The first syllable to every MINOR SCALE is la, instead of do, as in the major scales. For example, one in the Minor Scale is la, two is si, three is do, four is re, &c.

The Minor Scale commences on the numeral six, and syllable la of its relative major.

ORDER OF INTERVALS-ASCENDING.

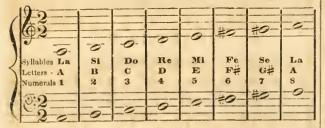
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
tone.	hali	f tone. tone.	tone.	tone.		half	tone.
A	В	C	D	E	F#	G#	A.
La	81	do	re	mi	fe	36	la.

ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

DESCENDING.

9		6	-5	4	3	2	1
A	tone. hal	ftone. t	one. to	D ton	c. half	tone, to	A.
La	sol	fa	mi	TE	do	si	la.

120. SCALE IN THE KEY OF A MINOR, TERMED THE RELATIVE MINOR OF C MAJOR.



(60-	20					
1	Syllables La Letters · A Numerals 8	Sol G	Fa F 6	Mi E 5	Re D	Do C 3	SI B	La A 1
1	O:	20	50	-6				
(9					2_	-0-	0

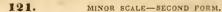
§ 56. There is another form of the minor scale in which the intervals both ascending and descending, are the same; thus,

SECOND FORM OF THE MINOR SCALE.



Sing the same backward.

Note .- Pupils should make themselves familiar -- by practice -- with both forms .





122. EXERCISE ON THE MINOR SCALE.



la.



What, then, is the relative major of the key of A minor? What other form of the minor scale is in use? How does this differ from the former?





CHAPTER XI.

MODILLATION.

§ 56. A sharp, flat, or natural occurring in the course of a piece of

Such accidentals generally affect the key of the piece in the same manner as if they were written at the beginning, as a signature. The only difference is that the sharp or flat at the signature affects the whole piece, while the accidental—so called—affects only the notes of the measure or measures before which it is placed.

F#, for instance, is the signature to the key of G, and F# occurring in a tune in C, as an accidental, generally changes the tonic or scale of the piece while its influence lasts, or as long as it is continued.

§ 57. Changing the key in a piece of music by accidental sharps, fiats, or naturals, is called MODULATING. The most common modulations in plain music are from the key in which the piece is written to its fifth, called the DOMINANT, by the sharp fourth, and from the key to its fourth, called its Subdominant, by the fiat screenth.

Other modulations often occur in more difficult music. The study of modulation necessarily presupposes a thorough knowledge of harmony.

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

Adagio—Very slow.
Ad libitum—At pleasure.
Affetuoso—Tender.
Aflegro—Quick.
Allegretto—Not so quick as Allegro.
Andante—Slow and distinct.
Andantino—Quicker than Andante.
Animato—Animated.
Bis—Twice.
Coda—An ending or close.
Con—With.
Con Spirito—With spirit and energy.
Choir—A company of singers.

Chorus—The whole choir.

Da Capo (generally abbreviated D. C.)—Return to the beginning, and end at the finale.

Dolce—Sweetly.

Duet—For two voices.

Finale (generally abbreviated Fine.—The end.

Grave—Slow and solemn.

Largo—Slow

Maestoso—Majestic.

Moderato—In moderate time.

Portamento—The carriage of the voice from one sound to another in a full, smooth, and connected manner.

Quartet—For four voices.
Rilard—Slackening the time.
Sempre—Throughout.
Semichorus—A part of the choir.
Solfeggio—Singing with the syllpbles.
Solo—For one performer.
Soli—Plural of Solo.
Tempo or A tempo—In time.
Tenuto abbreviated Ten.)—Sustain the sounds their full time.
Terzett or Trio—For three voices.
Tutti—All together.
Vivace—Very quick.

MUSICAL GEMS.





MOUNTAIN SHEPHERD'S SONG. Concluded.

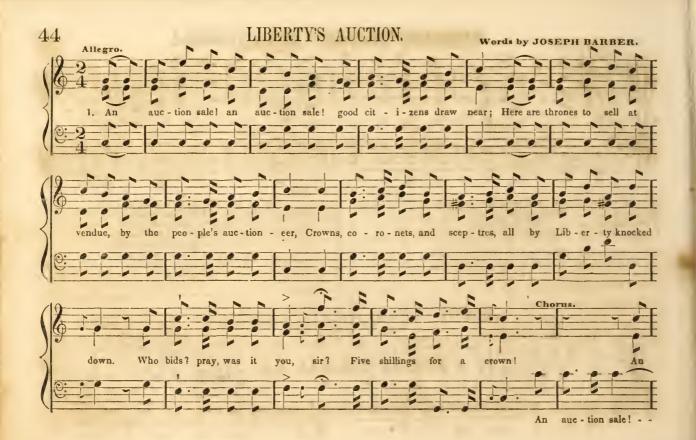


2. At dawning, bright and early,
What soul is sour and surly,
By hill and stream;
Larks, blackbirds, linnets, robins,
They all are on the wing;
Each tree-top holds its songster;
Each bramble seems to sing.
La, la, la, &c.

3. At dawning, bright and early,
The dew is bright and pearly,
By hill and stream;
Come forth and taste the blessings
Sent down from Heaven above,
Then join the feathered songsters,
And thank Him for his love.
La, la, la, &c.

MOTTO. "Beauty is like the fragile flower."





Concluded.



An auc-tion sale! - -

Here's the Orleans regal circle, though but eighteen years in wear; We spared the head within it, and the bauble we can spare; 'Twont fit the Count de Paris; and, besides, he's had a call To make a tour in foreign parts, and won't be back at all.-Chorus.

The vendue is peremptory-for when he ran away, The owner left some debts behind, this property must pay: So bid the price up briskly-for, good people, do you see: There's nothing left you by this Jew, except bijouterie. - Chorus.

Here's Austria's crown imperial, for centuries kept with care; One Ferdinand has it now in use, but thinks of going bare; Of Clement, Prince of Metternich, we've got the hat and feather-He lost them flying for his life-we'll sell them both together.

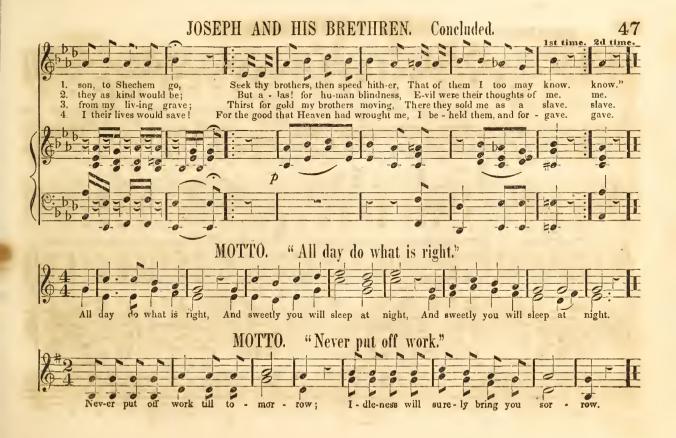
The baubles of the Sicilies, and Saxony, and Spain, Will be sold at the next auction, with some others that remain: And as for thrones, we'll lump them all at so much each all round-Or crush them a la Tuilleries, and sell them by the pound. - Chorus.

The crowns, perchance, for dunces' caps might suit the public schools; For who, in this enlightened age, should wear them but the fools; Or with the jewels taken out, and lined with wholesome tin. They'd do to keep your pommes de terre, or cheese, or butter, in.

And now we put up for a bid, the famous right divine, Transmitted for unnumbered years, through every regal line; Who bids? who bids? you in the blouse? I thank you, sir—a sous; 'Tis going-going-going-gone; the right, sir, is with you.-Chorus.



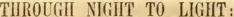






- The stars turn grey and fade away,
 Far in the arch of blue;
 While flowers below more brilliant grow,
 In sparkling crowns of dew.
- The birds awake from wood and lake, And raise a matin lay;
 While buzzing things, on gauzy wings, Dance in the warming ray.
- 4. Let man; whose voice can so rejoice, Raise high his songs of praise To Him whose might formed life and light From His eternal rays.









- 2. Through storms to rest, and when the earth and heaven
 By tempests seem together rolled,
 Confide! Confide! for after storms and tempests
 Bright, smiling skies shalt thou behold.
- 3. Through cold to warmth, and 'mid the winter's raging And when earth's breast with ice is bound, Confide! Confide! the snow and ice are followed By Spring, with graces and violets crowned.

- Through war to peace, and in the raging battle, When thousand deaths enclose thee round, Confide! Confide! for after war and fighting, Peace shall again on earth be found.
- 5. Through death to life, and through the vale of darkness, And through the weary path we tread, Confide! Confide! for if in fatth we slumber, For bliss in heaven we leave the dead.



2. Up, 'tis dawn!
See, the morning's rosy glow
Gaily gilds the world below,
And the night is gone;
Drive the fiends of sloth away
And to use devote the day;
Up, 'tis dawn'

Up, 'tis dawn!
 Even so the youthful breast,
 When with heavy griefs oppressed,
 Wretched and forlorn;
 Sees, at length, the clouds depart,
 Hears Hope whisper in her heart,
 Up, 'tis dawn!

3. LADS.

In singing and springing
We pass the day,
While bat and ball and quorum,
And hide and seek we play.

4. MISSES.

While plucking and braiding
This wreath of flowers,
||: In singing songs: || and dancing
We pass the pleasant hours.

5 LADS.

Yet louder, my comrades, And louder sing! Make every rock and mountain With merry echo ring!

6. MISSES.

Come join me, my sisters, Sing praise to heaven, ||: For blessings rich :|| around us, And freely to us given.

7 Arr.

O life full of pleasure And rich delight! We wake at morn in safety, And sleep in peace at night.

8. All.

Come, join we in singing,
Sing all who may,
||: Raise high your joy:||-ful voices,
And praise our holiday.

See ending for last verse.

Not too quick.

ONE TRUE HEART.

ONE TRUE HEART.

J. GERSBACH.

- 1. One true heart, to know and
- 2. Fa vor waits on smi ling
- 3. 'Mid the hol low-heart ed 4. Shar-ing in each oth cr's

love me, Is the on - ly gem I for-tune, Rich - cs waste like ear - ly worldlings Nought so fair or sweet is sor - row, Shar-ing in each bless-ing

crave; One true heart, with love endew, Beau-ty fades, and gra-ces found, As two sym-pa-thi-zing given. Theirs a - like is shame or



- 1. dur ring E ven to be yond the grave. Light is earth-ly sor row's dart, While I know a faith ful heart. 2. van ish, Still the faith-ful heart is true. Light is earth-ly sor row's dart, While I know a faith ful heart.
- 3. bo-soms, By the chain of friend-ship bound. Light is 'earth-ly sor row's dart, While I know a faith ful heart.
- 4. glo ry, And a like their hopes in heaven. Light is earth-ly sor row's dart, While I know a faith ful heart.



2. ZEPHYRS.

Hyho! Gentle breeze kindly regale us!
Mild the sky that smiles above,
Earth beneath is filled with love;
Hyho! gentle breeze, kindly regale us!

3. STREAMLETS.

Hyho! Meadow streams, welcome your flowing!
Hie along, 'midst hills and dells,
Bright your silvery rippling swells;
Hyho! Meadow streams, sweet is your flowing!

4. BIRDS.

Hyho! Birds of Spring, sing forth your pleasures!
While ye pass on nimble wing,
Let your gladdening music ring;
Hyho! Birds of Spring, sing forth your pleasures!

5. MAN.

Hyho! Heart of man, join the rejoicing & Wilt thou let thyself be sad, When all else around thee's glad? Hyho! Heart of man, join the rejoicing!



Nove. The above beautiful composition was originally written to a Swiss patriotic song, and took the highest prize at one of the great musical festivals in Switzerland,

2. Here are equal rights defended,
Riches fill the busy hands;
Then be welcome kind extended
To th' oppressed from other lands:
Let them come and join the chorus,
Let them praise this spot of earth;
Praise the skies now smiling o'er us,
Praise the land which gave us birth.

3. Freedom's sons of every nation
Here a hearty welcome greet,
While no haughty tyrant frowning,
E'er invades your dear retreat;
Come and help us swell the chorus,
Praise this hallowed spot of earth;
Praise the skies now smiling o'er us,
Praise the land which gave us birth.



This fetter binds all in its circle,
 The pious, the gentle, the brave;
 It is worn from the dawning of childhood;
 But stops not to rest on the grave.

 It draws us to realms of the blessed, Where loved and departed ones meet; Sees the face of our Father in Heaven, And worshiping, bow at his feet.









THE BIRD, THE BOOK, AND THE FLOWER.









Joyfully, comrades, with singing and shouting,
 Make the old aisles of the forest ring clear!
 Fall, and jump up again—O, never mind it!
 Moss and soft cushions of lichen are here. And as we, &c.

3. Follow, again—follow after your leader,

Over the forest, the meadow, and plain!

Mind not the brook, or the marsh, or the mountain,

Follow your leader! ha! follow again! And as we, &c.

4. Scattering o'er meadow, and woodland, and mountain,
Careless and fearless, we wander forth free;
This is our holiday! let us enjoy it!
Let us enjoy it in innocent glee!
But, when the day is done,
Back to our homes we'll run,
While echo silent, we cheerily sing, La, la, la, &c.



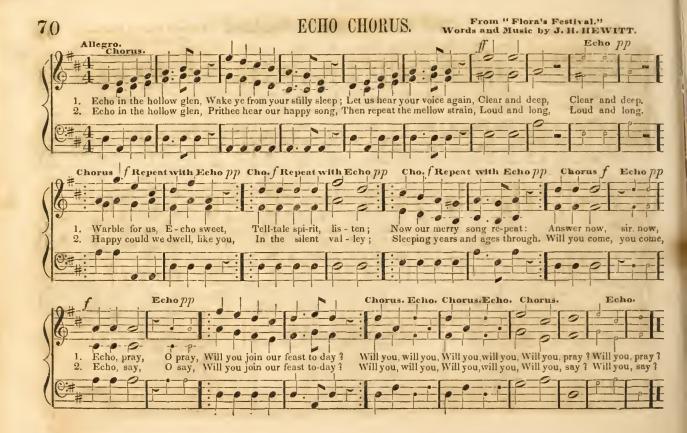


^{*} In crossing the Alps of Switzerland, a guide (Fuhrer) is necessary, both in order to see all the beauties of the scenery, and also to avoid the dangers of avalanches, precipices, etc. Strong, fearless, and intelligent men are licensed by the government for this business, and it becomes their occupation for life. They reside in the valleys, but in travelling seasons are necessarily much of their time upon the mountains. They are often exposed to severe hardships and dangers. A week is generally occupied in crossing the Berness Alps.













- 2. The Spring breathes a zephyr, and Nature Awakes and is lovely again; Green covers the vine and the tree-top, And flowers deck the hillock and plain. How lovely. &c.
- Then Summer, with warm-beaming sunshine, Comes ripening what Spring made alive; And gives us, when fainting we languish. Fresh fruitage, to cheer and revive. How lovely. &c.

- Next Autumn, all loaded with blessings,
 And scattering her vintage and grain;
 Brings boughs, with their fruit deeply loaded,
 And herbage for valley and plain.
 How lovely. &c.
- Then Winter comes. gloved, shoed, and muffled,
 His sleigh-bells, his sleds, and his coast,
 So charming, tis hard to determine
 Which season delights us the most.
 How lovely, &c.



74

Allegro.

GOODNESS, GRACE, AND BOUNTY.

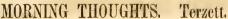
Popular Melody.



- 1. The smallest and most precious Come from our Father's hand, The grass blade and the planet. The o-cean and the land.
- 2. From Him are tree and herbage; From Him, the fruit and corn, The spring and smiling summer, The night and cheerful morn.

 3. He gives us joyous sunshine, And night, with slumbers sweet; He gives to kine their herbage, To man the finest wheat.
- 4. He watches round our pillow, And guards our steps with care; The lowest prayer we ut ter, Is heeded by His ear.
- 5. Then let us bow in spi rit To Him, our God a bove, And trust our heavenly Father With true and filial love.









2. Rosy morning light is gleaming Brightly over bush and tree,

||: While creation. newly waking, Joins the joyful harmony. :||

3. Through the grove's green, winding arches
Hymns from winged choirs resound;

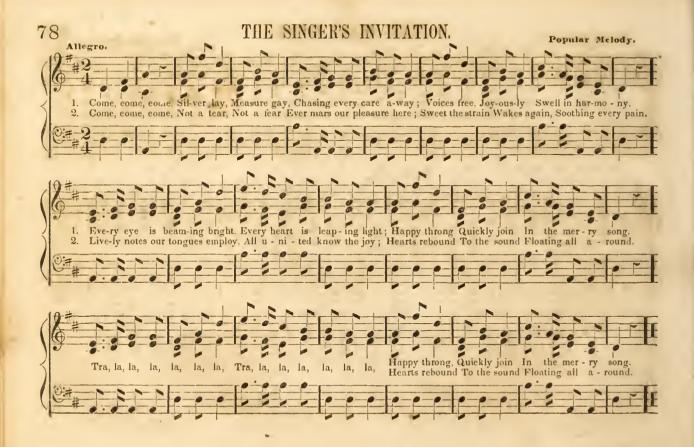
||: Clouds of sweetest incense rising,: From the breath of flowers around,:|| 4. O! how sweet to feel around me,
Nature's untaught worship rise,
Il Bringing all their simple offerings

||: Bringing all their simple offerings, To their Maker, good and wise.:||

On the wings of morning rising,
 May my spirit upward fly,
 ||: Till I sing the songs of Zion
 With the angel choir on high.:||



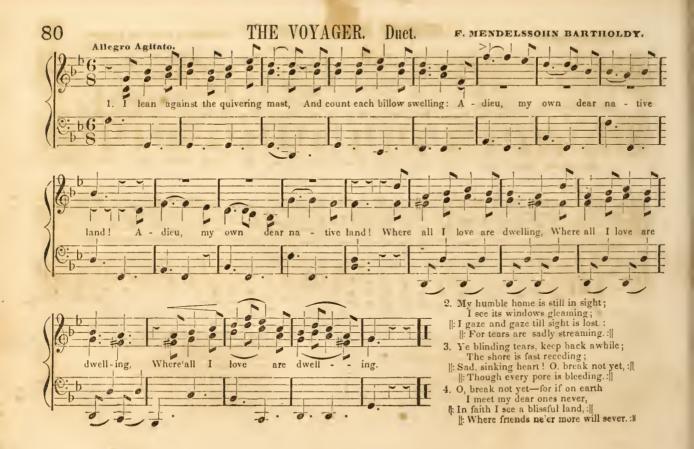






2. Ah! in the woods alone What happy hours have flown! There all is green and fair: Trees, happy birds are there. Mother, let me go to-day, Through the woodlands, far away; I will bring a sweet bouquet This night to you.

3. Were I a bird on wing, There freely might I sing; Hopping from tree to tree, How blithe a bird I'd be! To the garden must I not; To the greenwood must I not; To the mountain must I not; Where shall I go?







2.
Bells are ringing loud and clear;
Hear them sounding far and near;
Sabbath bells, your cheering sound,
Filling all the air around,
Tells us where true peace is found.

3.
2. Bells are ringing loud and clear;
Hear them sounding far and near,
Banish every earthly care,
Come to praise and come to prayer,
Come and meet a blessing there.



Or, Learning to Skate.





3

Up he jumps and says, "Now I've begun to learn, Juhee, juhee!"

Laughing gayly, now he takes another turn— Hei-didle-dum—takes another turn— Hei-didle didle-dee!

4

Often falling, often bravely he returns, Juhee. juhee!

Till he skating well, and safely learns— Hei-didle-dum—safely learns— Hei-didle didle-dee!

5.

Now let's something learn from Willie's skating song, Juhee, juhee!

Never get discouraged your life long— Hei-didle-dum—your life long— Hei-didle didle-dee! 6.

First beginnings oft are hard—yea, very hard, Juhee, juhee!

Never mind it—onward! there's your reward— Hei-didle-dum—there's your reward— Hei-didle didle-dee!



84 Words by Mrs. ELIZA H. GOODWIN. HOMEWARD BOUND. RIGHINL. 1. Gallant ship, now cleave the deep' Fill my bil - lows. Cleave the clear and sil - ver 2. Breezes rise, and speed me When the Leave me not to lin - ger here! on - ward. 3. Ev - er for - ward! for - ward! for - ward! on-ward, freshening brecze. To the Bear me wak-ing, swift - er than the wind. To the 4. Memory, ey - er true and Bears me Sprited. 1. sails, ye swell-ing breez - es, Gal - lant ship, now on-ward sweep! Gal - lant ship, now on - ward sweep! 2. heart is homeward yearning, Day and night are slow and drear. Day and night are slow and drear. 3. land so loved and longed for. Decked with roofs, and fields, and trees, Decked with roofs, and fields, and trees. 4. friends now sad - ly wait - ing, On the shores I left be - hind, On the shores I left be - hind.





SING A SONG. Concluded.

2.

Hard study may be tiresome,
It rains—'tis dull within;
Companions may be tedious,
Their talk may be in vain;
With tittle, tittle, tattle,
With chit-chat dull and long:
Then, friends, would you be merry,
Why—up, and sing a song.

3.

Though false ones may deceive you,
Though fickle ones forsake,
Though hollow friends may leave you,
And cause your heart to ache:
Let not such trifles grieve you,
Things cannot much be wrong,
If you but cast them from you,
Rise up, and sing a song.

4.

Though public praise may fail you,
Though friends unjustly blame,
Though slanderous tongues assail you,
And wound your honest name
With tittle, tittle, tattle,
With hinting broad and long;
Yet cast them all behind you,
And sing a cheerful song.

THE FOX AND THE GRAPES. A Fable.

Old Melody.









2. As when the sun is rising
To bless the world ancw,
With joy the flowers are weeping
Their tears of early dew:
This is like youthful friendship's power,
With tears of love for pleasure's hour.

3. In thickest, shady forests,
The thrush is heard to sing;
And through the leafy archesSweet notes of music ring:
This is like youthful friendship's power,
That cheers our hearts in darkest hour.

ALL.

4. As brooklets, gently creeping
Through valleys, soft and slow,
Their streams together joining.
In mighty rivers flow:
Such, such is youthful friendship's right,
To join and strive, for strength and might



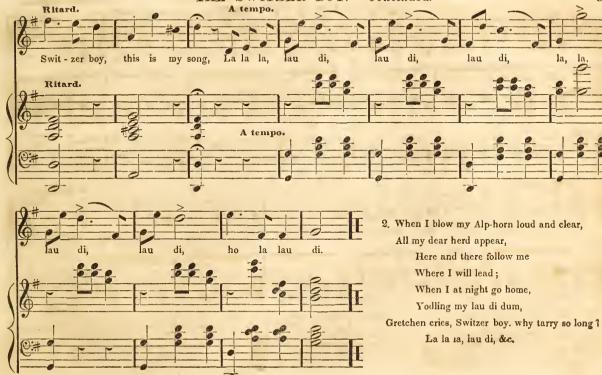
The birds are all singing &c.

4. The sun looks with smiles on the loving and bright,
Who wander together, enjoying his light;
In pleasure and play they with harmony join,
All safe, in the care of a Father Divine.

The birds are all singing, &c.











2. Boy." Well, go and sing me two or three,
But then be sure come back to me!
Fly to the linden nearest,
Then sing your best and clearest."
He raised the door, and in a wink
Out flew the happy Bobolink.
CHORUS. Ha, ha, ha! Out flew the Bobolink,

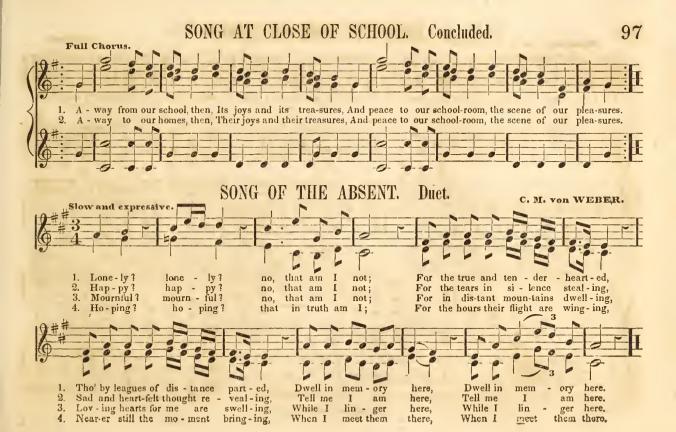
3. Up, up he flew, from tree to tree. "Rogue!" says the boy, you're cheating me!"
"No, no, 'twas you who cheated,
When your trap-cage you baited;
You took my freedom, and 'tis plain
I only take it back again."
CHORUS. Ha, ha, ha, He takes it back again.







* Boys, or lowest female voices.









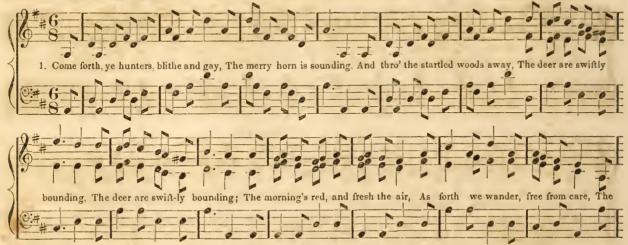
2.

Sing ye of pleasures that are found
In woodland wild by fairy ground;
Of summer skies that brightly gleam,
And waters dancing ||: 'neath their beam:||
Of festal groups and joyous hearts.
And all that happy thoughts imparts:—
And when the strain ||: breathes joy and glee, :||
That is the song, the song for me.

JUNE, LOVELY JUNE. Round in four parts.



June, love-ly June Now beau - ti - fies the ground, The notes of the cuck-oo Thro' the glad earth re - sound.

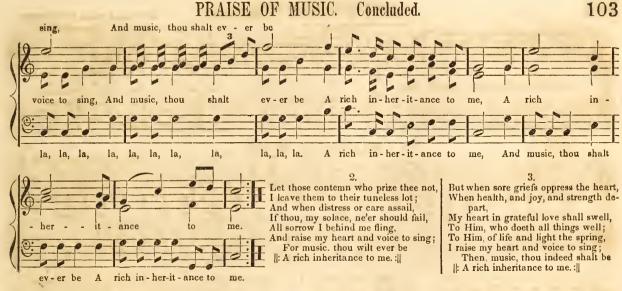




- 2. What though amid the greenwood tree We hear the panther howling? What though the coueher dreamly In darksome glen be prowling? A rifle's true and steady aim Will save from care—from care and harm, The forest hunters gay.
- 3. Now brightly on the prairie lea
 The pearly dew is glowing,
 And 'neath the thick and shady tree
 Fair crystal streams are flowing:
 And moving mid the varied show,
 All blithely singing as they go, The forest hunters, &c.







BEAUTIES OF THE COUNTRY .- TUNE, "Praise of Music."

The country is my heart's delight, So calm and still, so clear and bright! There life is pure, there life is sweet. There honest hearts in friendship meet; There birds of summer chant their lays; There happy flocks on meadows graze; There silvery streams and rippling rills, ||: In beauty flow amidst the hills.:||

There flowrets bloom, of every hue, And smile beneath the morning dew; There verdure crowns the mountain's height, And twinkling stars are clear by night; 'Tis there, amidst the silent grove, I love in summer days to rove, And seek the cave, and seek the glen, 11: Afar from every human ken, :11

There stiff constraint, and custom's round, And heartless smiles are never found; There life, from vicious arts kept free, Is fraught with worth I love to see; O. let the country be my home! O. let me there in freedom roam! The country is my heart's delight, "Tis all so calm, so still, so bright.



- Farewell to books, the birds are singing How rapidly the days are winging; Come. brothers let us haste away, And have enjoyment while we may. La la la la &c.
- Vacation, haste, I'm getting weary,
 The school-room now is dull and dreary;
 I'll hie me to the bright green field,
 And see what nature has to yield.
 La, la, la, la, &c.
- 3. And yet I love the paths of learning.
 And soon with joy will be returning;
 When Autumn's rich and mellow voice
 Makes every heart and tongue rejoice.
 La, la, la, la, &c.
- And then we'll have a joyous greeting, When in the halls of study meeting, With minds refreshed, and feelings gay As those who keep a fair May-day. La, la, la, la, &c.
- But now, with cye and heart all cheery, I'll leave my books and I'll be merry; And country scenes awhile I'll range, And reap the benefit of change.
 La, la, la, la, &c.
- I've reached the height of true ambition, And realized anticipation;
 The prize is gained, I haste away;
 This is a joyous happy day.
 La, la, la, &c.











la, la, la, la, la, la, la.

- Play here is harmless, singing is good; Who would forbid us on holiday,
- ||: We should not frolic, gambol, and play ?: || La, la, &c.
- 3. See, the trees beckon "hither, my dear!" Hear the birds singing, "come yet more near!" Early to-morrow schoolward we turn, ||: Play then to-day-to-morrow we'll learn : || La, la, &c.
- 4. Come to the woodlands frolic and sing, Let us run races, gambol and swing; All the good-natured with us may come, | All who are sulky, tarry at home. : La, la, &c.

MORNING ON THE ALPS.

TANNER.





MORNING ON THE ALPS. Concluded.



3. Therefore is the herdsman gay, ||: Singing cheerly all the day;:|
||: Days serenely even;:||

All his care, the flocks that stray;
All his joy the mountain's lay,
Rising clear to heaven: La, la, &c.



- 2. Where are the flowery, blooming meadows?
 Where are the leafy forest shadows?
 Would that spring were here to-day!
- O, would that spring, that spring would always stay!

 La, la, la, &c. If but spring were here, &c.

3. Ah! how the winter chills and grieves me!
And all my cheerful music leaves me!
I would dance and gayly sing,
If it were ever, ever only spring La, la, la, &c.
REPEAT THE 1ST VERSE AT THE CLOSE.



An aim and a purpose be formed in each heart,
 Which yet must awake in their might,
 To raise the degraded relieve the oppressed,
 And fearlessly stand for the right.
 For the right! for the right here unflinching we stand,

For the right! for the right here unflinching we stand, So pledge me the-word, and so reach me the hand!

3. No fear, no self-seeking must enter our band, No question of evil report; All nations, all people of every land, To us must be brothers in heart. For the right! for the right all unflinching we stand, Here pledge we the word, and here join we the hand!



GUARDIAN GENIUS OF THE SWISS. Concluded.



At once he stands on glacier heights,
And 'mid the meadows green;
The eye on not a cottage lights,
But where his hand is secn.
He wanders with the shepherd's crook,
Pursues the huntsman's horn;
And roams beside the fisher's hook
At eve and early morn. La, la, la, &c.

O Switzer's sons, direct your eye
To Him enthroned above;
But in yourselves you Him descry,
By Him your spirits move.
Yes, every noble deed achieved,
In Him obtains its spring,
And every generous gift received
To Him should make us sing. La,la,la, &c.

Jestingly.





Cotton and coffee, velvet bands,
And English goods, for all demands;
Salt, sarsnet, pepper, needles, rice,
Good white-oak cheese, at any price.

Here's corn, hose, watches true and sure; All sor's of knives, for rich and poor; Here's candy, nails, and spools of thread, Old lime, and worsted, loaves of bread.

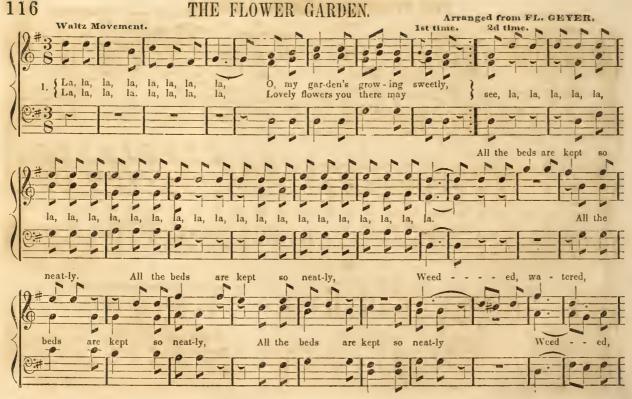
Masks for the face, lace, honey, hooks, Shoes, cotton wool, scythes, music books; Nice calicoes that cannot fade, Wall papers, cloths of every shade. White muslins, figured, striped, or clear; Watch-guards, all made of plaited hair; These nice, new goods, and many more, All cheap for cash, I have in store.

For cheerful smiles, and yellow gold, All kinds of goods are cheaply sold; But he, who's always sour and cross, In trading often makes a loss.

Such people, hard to satisfy,
May elsewhere go their goods to buy;
Folks of good sense I'm sure to please
With precious goods and wares like these.







THE FLOWER GARDEN. Concluded.







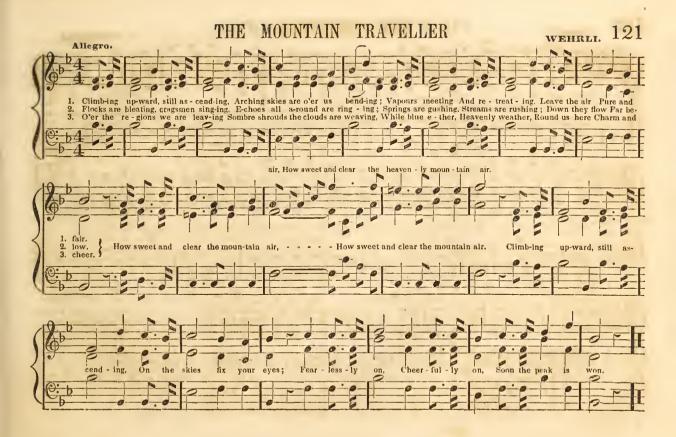
- 2. Now breezes sing loud and ||: tell tales of the deep; :||
 Now billows wave soft as if falling asleep; Yo ho, &c.
 Now rising in mountains they rush and they roar,
 And break into foam on the rocks of the shore. Yo ho, &c.
 - 3. The moon lights us in through ||: the breakers and foam, :||

 And friends are all ready to welcome us home; Yo ho, &c.

 Our wives take the sacks, with the prey that they hold,

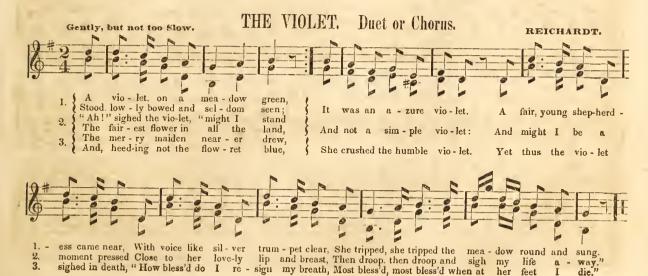
 And early next morning they're turned into gold. Yo ho, &c.
 - 4. All dry and in quiet ||: we slumber till dawn,:||
 Then launch out anew by the light of the morn; Yo ho, &c.
 Thus happy and peaceful our living we earn,
 While trusting in Heaven we go and return. Yo ho, &c.







- 1. 0, loving and forgiving,
 Ye angel words of earth,
 Years were not worth the living,
 If ye too had not birth.
 O, loving and forbearing,
 How sweet your missions are!
 The grief that ye are sharing
 Hath blessings in its tear.
 O, loving and forgiving, &c.
- O, stern and unforgiving!
 Ye evil words of life,
 That mock the means of living
 With never-ending strife!
 O, harsh and unrepenting!
 How would ye meet the grave,
 If Heaven as unrelenting,
 Forbore not, nor forgave?
 O, stern and unforgiving, &c.
- 3. O, loving and forgiving!
 Sweet sisters of the soul,
 In whose celestial living
 The passions find control!
 Still breathc your influence o'er us,
 Whene'er by passions crossed;
 And. angel-like, restore us
 'The Paradise we lost.
 O, loving and forgiving, &c.





* It is an old-established custom in Germany and Switzerland for every lad, whose parents are able to give him an outfit to spend a certain portion of time in travelling. Indiced, a young man's education is considered by no means completed, until he has learned, by actual observation, something of the geography of his own country, at least. These justneys in the interior of the country, are usually made on foot. Sons of the most wealthy citizens travel in this manner—often above, but generally in companies of two three, or more. With his pack on his back, and staff in his hand, the young wandeer starts out into the wide world, bidding adden to the paternal roof for a period varying from two months to two years. In the course of the student's life one year, at least, is considered necessary to be devoted to this branch of education. In journeying over the Alps, one often meets large companies of youth, from twelve to sixteen or seventeen years of age, performing their summer's travel in company with their teacher. Where could they go to a better school?



Juhee! juhee! &c. Juhee! juhee! &c.

LET THE TEMPEST ROUND US BURST.

That land his own must be.

Where music meets an answering tone,

And over others' sins make moan :

Juhee! juhee! &c.

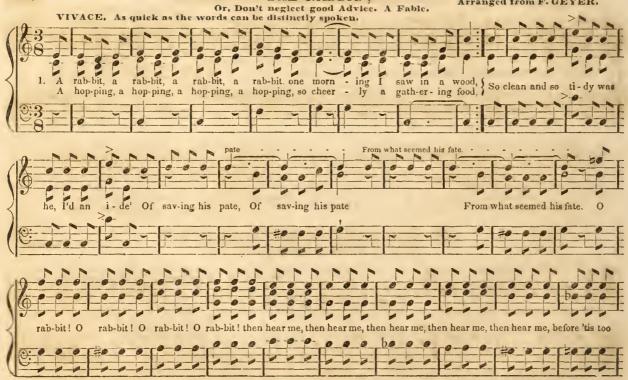
I'd rather trudge alone,

C. GLÄSER.

And never peeps behind for night.

That is the man for me.





THE RABBIT. Concluded.



||: "My rabbit,:|| I pray you, I pray you take care,
||: The hunter:|| is out. and he hunts for a hare,
And if he should track you,
He'd certainly whack you;
He'll raise up his gun,
And pop! 'tis all done!
||: O rabbit!:|| ||: dear rabbit,:|| you'd much better run."

3

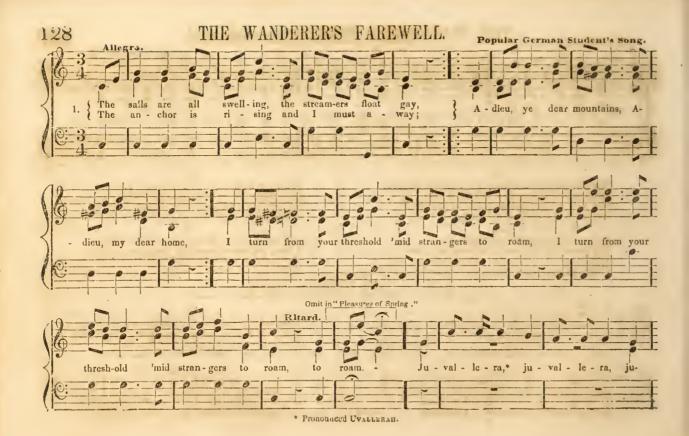
||: My rabbit:|| then answered, "I ask for no grace, ||: I'll trim up:|| my beard, and I'll wash up my face, My guests I've invited, (And none shall be slighted), A frolick," he said, "I'll have, 'live or dead." ||: Then, rabbit: || you'll ||: certainly:|| feel the cold lead.

||: "The hunter,:|| I see him! he's raising his gun; ||: He'll shoot you,:|| you're dead, I say, if you don't run." Alas! for my rabbit, He'd formed the bad habit Of having his way,

Slow. And dead there he lay.
|| O rabbit,:|| ||: how many:|| are thus made a prey.

ROUND FOR THREE VOICES.







The sun through the heaven e'er hastes to the west. The waves of the ocean are never at rest: The bird, with its pinions unfettered and free. Careers in its freedom o'er mountain ||: and sea. : ||

Adieu, dearest mother, dear sister adieu, I go where the skies are all shining and blue: Where flowers ever blossom, where birds ever sing. Where fruit loads the branches from harvest | to spring. : When far in the land of the stranger, I see, Dear Mary, the flowers I planted for thee : And when the sweet songsters repeat in my ear

The notes we together have lingered || to hear. : || (omit Ju-(vallera.)

And when on the shore of that region of gold. I fancy the waves round thy footsteps have rolled: The wavelets, the birds, and the flowers where I roam. Will bring you before me and make me ||: a home.:||

PLEASURES OF SPRING. Music-" The Wanderers Farewell."

All smiling with beauty the spring time has come, Again we are hearing the merry bees hum : The hills and the valleys are cheered with the songs That warble from thousands of Spring's happy throng.

We wander through meadows along the clear brook, And fish from its banks with a little barb hook; Or silent and motionless stand on its shore, And list with delight to its soft, gentle roar.

How sweet the enchantment that everywhere reigns! How mild are the breezes that sigh o'er the plains! All nature seems clad in her loveliest hue, Bedecked and adorned to enravish our view.

O cities, how dreary and dark are your walls! The thought of your gloom every feeling appals; O, give me the spot where is nature's own dress, Spring's visions of glory my feelings to bless.

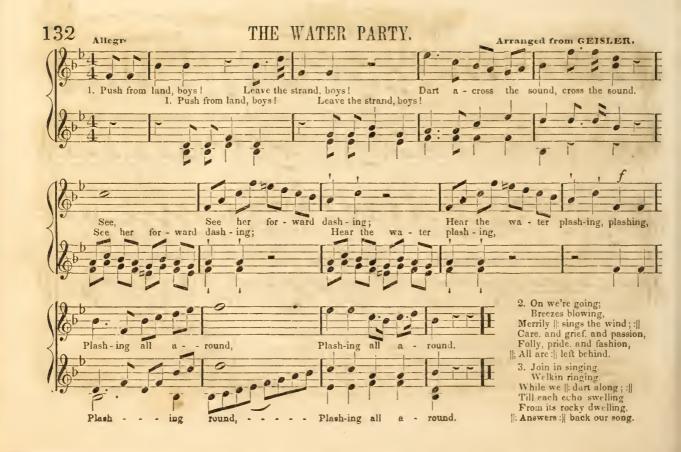




Your coat from the nail, and your hat from the wall; The cattle to pasture, the horse from the stall; Away to the garden! away to the field! For food without labor it never will yield

3.

And while you are toiling, your thoughts raise on high; For blessings to man always come from the sky; From thence come the sunbeams, the rain and the wind; Who diligent plougheth rich harvest shall find.







And communion hold with the souls above; But our bodies shall rest in the grave's deep cell, Far from the sound of th' Academy Bell.







GOOD MORNING! For Music, see page 101.

3.

Welcome back the friendly sun;
He a long night's work has done;
He has been, while we have slept,
Been where many waked and wept.
Good morning!

4.

Now the bird forsakes his nest; See his proudly swelling breast, While he gaily soars on high, Singing sweetly through the sky, Good morning! 5

So we sing our morning song, We have sung it oft and long; Every morn its fresh and new, As yon pearly drops of dew. Good morning!













We dart like the deer from the fleet greyhound dashing,
As swift o'er the motionless waters we glide;
O'er frost-enchained current our glancing feet fleshing,
As light as its foam, and as still as its tide;
The rocks and the hills haste away and forsake us—
How swiftly the trees and the shore glide behind!
On! on! the glad breezes in vain would o'ertake us,
More glad than the breeze, and more swift than the wind.
Then follow, &c.

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

How sweet is the pleasure, on May's lovely morning,
 To rove o'er the meadows all blithesome and free!
 With garlands of flowers our temples adorning,
 And dancing and singing with high, merry glee.
 There's pleasure in freedom whatever the season,
 That makes every object look lovely and fair;
 Then surely for pleasure we have a good reason,
 For freedom has blest us and freed us from care.
 La, la, la, &c.

- O, let this May day dispel all our sadness,
 And give to the winds every sorrowing cloud;
 Let's fill up our pleasure, and pour forth our gladness,
 In songs that shall echo them loud and more loud.
 There's pleasure in freedom &c.
- 3. All nature in beauty and splendor is shining

 The hill and the valley are lovely and bright;

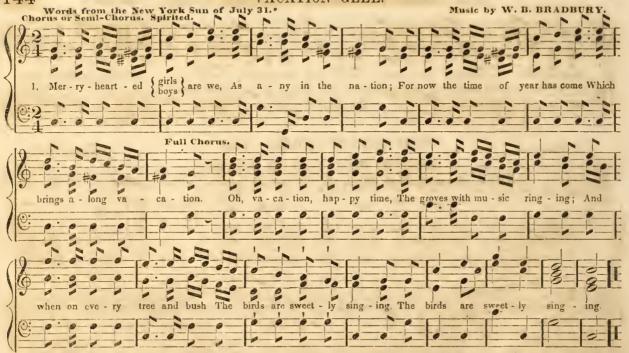
 From earliest morning to evening's declining

 There's nought that appears but it gives us delight.

 There's pleasure in freedom, &c.







^{*} The above song was first printed in the "New York Sun," Aug. 8, 1849, accompanied by the following editorial remark:—"In our paper of July 31, we published, in connection with a notice of the Williamsburgh Public Schools, a vacation song, as saug by some four or five hundred pupils to the music of 'Yankee Doocle,' On reading the lines in the Sun, Mr. Bradbury, the well-known musical professor, immediately sat down and composed the following beautiful air for the same words, which we think our readers will find better adapted than 'Yankee Doodle.'"

2

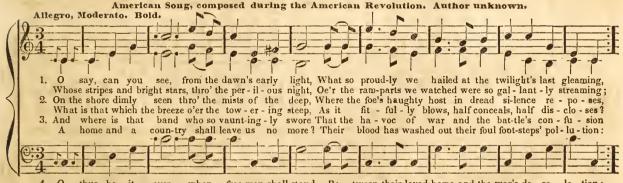
Some by ocean's shore will stand, And hear the wild waves roaring, Inhaling health on every hand, While God's great good adoring. Oh, vacation. &c.

While others, in their own sweet homes,
Will tend the lovely flowers,
And by each act of filial love
Pass blithe the happy hours.
Oh. vacation. &c.

We love our teachers and our friends, And love at school to stay, too; But when vacation season comes, We love to be away, too. Oh, vacation, &c.

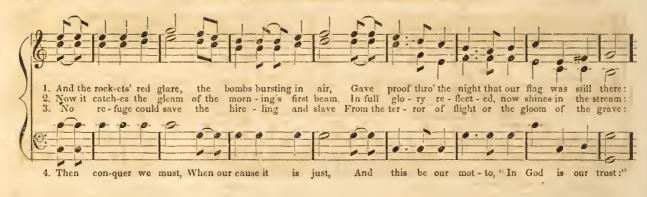
5.
And when the holidays are past,
And frolic's had its measure,
We'll gladly hie to school again,
And learn with double pleasure.
Oh, vacation, &c.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.



1. O thus be it ever, when free-men shall stand Be - tween their loved home and the war's de - so - la - tion;
Blest with viet'ry and peace, may the heaven-rescued land Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a na - tion.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER. Concluded.



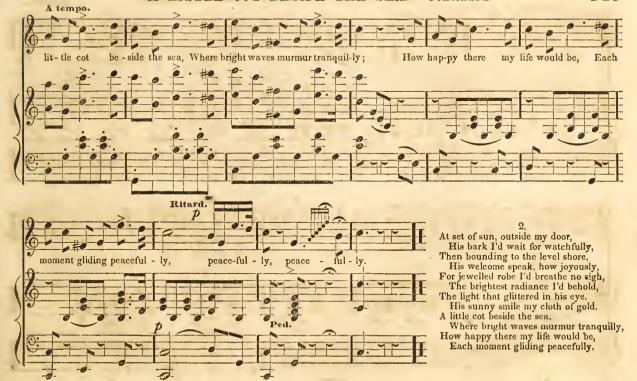




A LITTLE COT BESIDE THE SEA. Continued.



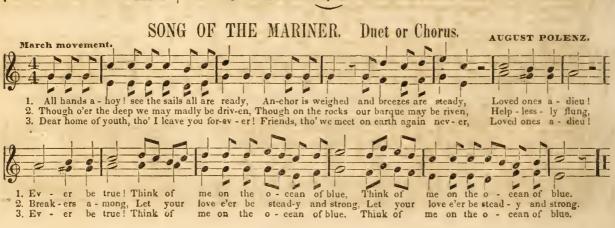
A LITTLE COT BESIDE THE SEA. Concluded.

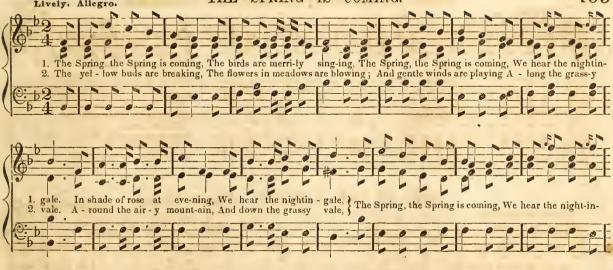














The Spring, the Spring is with us, And light the swallow is flitting; The Spring, the Spring is with us, It brings the nightingale. In cool of shady evening, It brings the nightingale;
The Spring, the Spring is with us,
We hear the nightingale.

COME, LET'S SING A MERRY SONG. Arranged from MARSCHNER.















THE MOUNTAIN BUGLE, Concluded.





FLOAT AWAY, FLOAT AWAY. Trio.



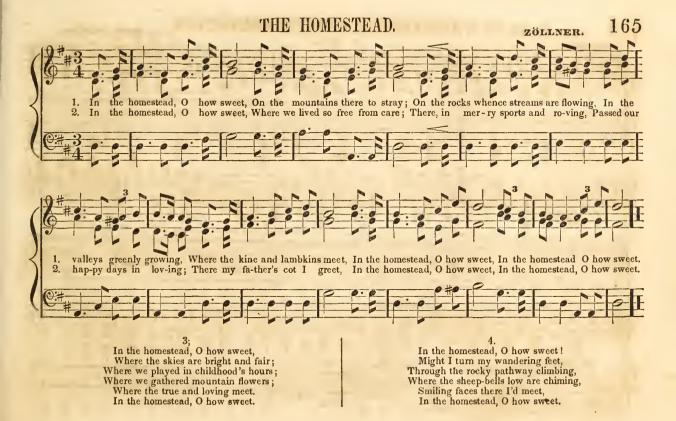




* May also be sung as a Duet.

















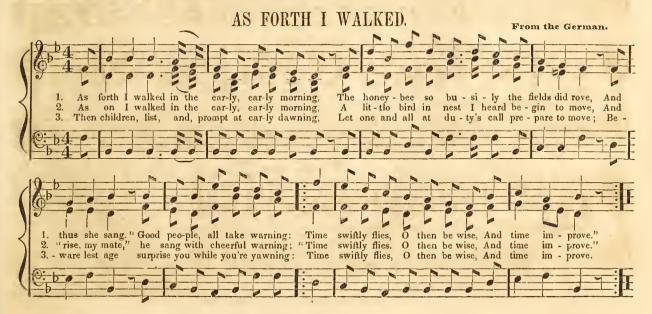
THE SCHOLAR'S FAREWELL.-BY FRANCES S. OSGOOD. Music, "The Shepherd's Farewell,"

1. Dear scholars farewell!
Dear innocent hours,
I crown ye with flowers,
By Memory wreathed!
Though here, alas! we sever,
Those flowers shall bloom for ever,
Dear scholars, farewell!

.2 My playmates farewell!

I met you with gladness,
I leave you in sadness,
Reluctant to part;
No more beside you, earning
With joy, those gems of learning,
My playmates, farewell!

3. My teachers, farewell!
The truths you have taught me,
The good you have wrought me,
I'll never forget;
'Tis here, alas! we sever—
Those truths shall bloom for ever,
My teachers, farewell!





* The first stanza of this song is copied from a blacksmith's sign, ir one of the streets of New York. The remaining stanzas are from the pen of one who is well known as a writer for children, and who aspires to no higher name, than that of the "children's friend"



- 2. But, Mister Lithgow, is it right
 To drive your trade from morn till night?
 To shoe the old horse, and shoe the old mare,
 And let the little colt go bare?
 Blow bellows, blow, &c.
- 3. Pray tell me, Sinclair, what you mean?
 The colt has tender feet, I ween,
 I do not understand your song—
 Or, if I do, I think 'tis wrong.
 Blow, bellows, blow, &c.
- 4. I'm sure it puzzles me to tell
 How you can make a shoe so well;
 And put it on the horse and mare,
 And let the little colt go bare.
 Blow, bellows, blow, &c.

- And yet, you are not much to blame, For half the world oft do the same; They shoe themselves, but do not care Whether the young arc shod or bare. Blow. bellows, blow, &c.
- 6. "'Tis nothing but a child," they say;
 "'Twill do for children, any way."
 As if the little urchins were
 Scarce worth a half a minute's care.
 Blow. bellows, blow. &c.
- 7. Sinclair Lithgow, shoeing smith,
 Work work away, with all your pith;
 But shoe the little colts, my man,
 Or get your "siller," if you can!
 Blow, bellows, blow, &c.













At school they learn nothing but ||: mischievous: || play, And when they are older, have nothing to say.

They're shunned by the learned, ||: they're lazy:|| and poor, And soon they're compelled to beg bread at your door.

So goes it with idlers, ||: they're laughed at: || by all, They lounge all the summer, and sleep all the fall.

RAISE YOUR VOICES. Round in four parts.







Hark! with manhood's notes of pleasure,
How the tones of childhood swell;
||: Every voice is raised to welcome
One they prized and loved so well.:||
Through the long-drawn vale resounding,
Hear them swelling, sweet and strong!
||: Hearts that glow with love and friendship,
Find a ready voice in song.:||

Feast and song shall be thy welcome,
Music is the feast of soul;
||: What, in foreign lands could greet thee,
Like the sounds that round thee roll?:||
Give thy hand, then, friend and brother,
Give thy word no more to roam;
||: Where are hearts so true and friendly,
Where the spot so sweet as home?:||

ROAMING O'ER THE MEADOWS FAR.





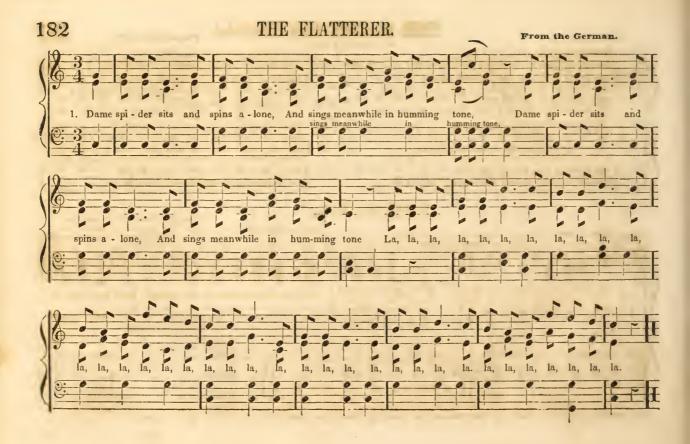












- 2. ||: So fine she spun, so long she spun,
 And hummed, "Ah, when my thread is done!" :||La, la, &c.
- 3. ||: She hangs her house with curtains neat,
 And then she midway takes her seat.: || La, la, &c.
- 4. ||: Thus to a wandering fly she said, "Come see the curtains I have made.": || La, la, &c.
- 5. ||: "O, nearer come, thou charming fly,
 And let me see that diamond eye!": || La, la, &c.
- 6. ||: "Those charming wings so bright and clear,
 O, let me view them still more near.":|| La, la, &c.
- 7. ||: The fly more near and nearer drew, Till she her arms around him threw.: || La, la, &c.

- 8. ||: "O, welcome, dear!" was still her song;
 "My threads are fine, my threads are strong.":|| La, la, &c
- 9. ||: She bound him with her threads so fine,
 Then humming, down she sat to dine.: || La, la, &c.
- 10. ||: In vain for pity, cries poor fly;
 "Tis now too late, he there must die.: || La, la, &c.
- 11. ||: And while ascend his crics and groans,
 Dame Spider's song blends with his moans.:|| La, la, &c.
- 12. ||: Be sure you do not come too nigh, When flatterers praise your diamond eye.: || La, la, &c,
- 13. ||: When most they praise, then least believe, For flatterers ever will deceive.: || La, la, &c.





- 1. ear-ly dawning, Wise men rise at ear-ly dawning, Seize the hour!
 2. out im-proving, Full of life with-out im-proving, Send him hence!
- 3. When well spiced by working freely,
 Sweet is food;
 Cold or hot, compact or mealy
 All is good.
 Then how sweet the hoar of resting.

Then how sweet the hoar of resting, When, all singing, laughing, jesting, Gay of mood.





- 2. O, strike again those ||: welcome tones,:||
 Come, let us make our voices ring.
 And sing those songs we used to sing
 In our cheerful, happy home. Hurrah, &c.
- 3. Away, dull care, from # every heart, # Let joy and gladness fill each breast, Let love and peace attend each guest,

Gloom and sadness hence depart. Hurrah, &c.

4. Come, brothers sisters, ||: quickly come, :||
Of all the banquets of the year,
This one ye must not fail to cheer,

In our childhood's happy home. Hurrah, &c.

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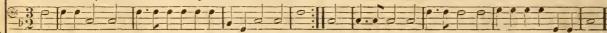


BATAVIA. L. M. Double.



No, let my heart with answering tone, Breathe forth in praise thy holy name.

D. C. But-niatchless prnof of love divine! Thou gavest importal life to me.



STILL EVENING. L.M.

Arranged from the German.



Still evening comes with gentle shade, Sweet harbinger of balmy rest From toilsnme hours and anxious thoughts Revolving in the pensive breast. Refulgent day to darkness sets; The noisy crowds are hushed in sleep; Harsh sounds to gentle murmurs turn, As o'er the fields the zephyrs sweep.



3. The hour is sweet when tumults cease; The scene obscured iospires my eye, And darkoess marks the loved retreat. Where pleasures live and sorrows die. Re-tire - ment solemn, yet serene, And un - dis - turbed by human voice, Invites repose on Je-sus' arm, And bids my soul in God rejoice.







Great God! behold before thy throne,
 A band of suppliants lowly bend;
 Thy face we seek, thy name we own,
 And pray that thou wouldst be our friend.

 Thy Holy Spirit's aid impart, That He may teach us how to pray: Make us sincere, and let each heart Delight to tread in wisdom's way. O let thy grace our hearts renew, And seal a sense of pardon there?
 Teach us thy will to know and do, And let us all thine image bear.

















- Do not keep our Teachers walting, While you tarry by the way;
 Nor disturb the school reciting;
 'Tis the holy Sabbath day.
- Children, haste; the bells are ringing, And the morning's bright and fair; Thousands now are joined in singing; Thousands, too, in solemn prayer.

HYMN NO. 2. Sunday Morning.

- 1. Welcome, welcome, quiet morning,
 Welcome is this holy day;
 Now the Sabbath morn returning
 Says a week has passed away.
- Let me think how time is passing;
 Soon the longest life departs:
 Nothing human is abiding,
 Save the love of humble hearts.
- Father, now one prayer I raise thee, Give an humble, grateful heart; Never let me cease to praise thee, Never from thy fear depart.
- Then when years are gathered o'er me, And the world is sunk in shade, Heaven's bright realm will rise before me There my treasure will be laid.



- Swiftly, O they swiftly move!
- 2. Soon our Sabbaths will be ended, All our Sabbath schools be past, Like the leaf, to earth descended, Withered in the autumn blast; : I: Life is passing, : I: We must see the grave at last.
- Then may heaven be beaming o'er us, With its sunny glories bright; And with millions saved before us May we join in worlds of light,

 :h: Praising Jesus, :h:

 Where the Sabbath knows no night.

The small notes are for the second hymn-"Closing of the Sabbath School."

2. joy, Spread thy wings, my soul, and fly Straight to yon-der world of joy.

5-

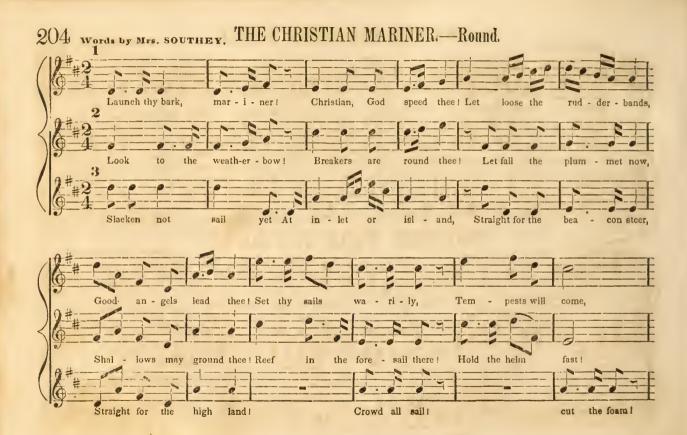














206 CHANT No. 1. From "Muson's Book of Chants."

"THY WILL BE DONE."

- "Thy will be | done!" || In devious way
 The hurrying stream of | life may | run; ||
 Yet still our grateful hearts shall say, |
 "Thy will be f done."
- "Thy will be | done!" | If o'er us shine A gladd'ning and a | prosp'rous | sun, || This prayer will make it more divine || "Thy will be | done."
- 3. "Thy will be | done!" | Though shrouded o'er

 Gur | path with | gloom, || one comfort—one

 Is ours:—to breathe, while we adore, |

 "Thy will be | done."

 Bowring.

Close by repeating the first two measures-" Thy will be done."

CHANT No. 2. From "Mason's Book of Chants."

PSALM 23.

1. The Lord is my shepherd; I | shall not | want.

2. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures:

He leadeth me beside the | still - | waters.

3. He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me

In the paths of righteousness for his | name's - | sake;
4. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death,
I will fear no evil: for thou art with ine;
Thy rod and thy | staff they | comfort me.

5. Thou preparest a table before me In the presence of mine enemies: Thou anointest my head with oil; My | eup . . runneth | over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me
 All the days of my life;
 And I shall dwell in the house of the | Lord for- | ever.



THE LORD'S PRAYER.

- Our Father, who art in heaven, | Hallowed . . be thy | name;
 Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on | earth, . . as it | is in | heav'n.
- Give us this day our | daily | bread,
 And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive | those that | trespass..
 a- | gainst us;
- And lead us not into temptation, but de | liver . . us from | evil;
 For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for-|ever . .
 and | ever, . . A- | men.

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