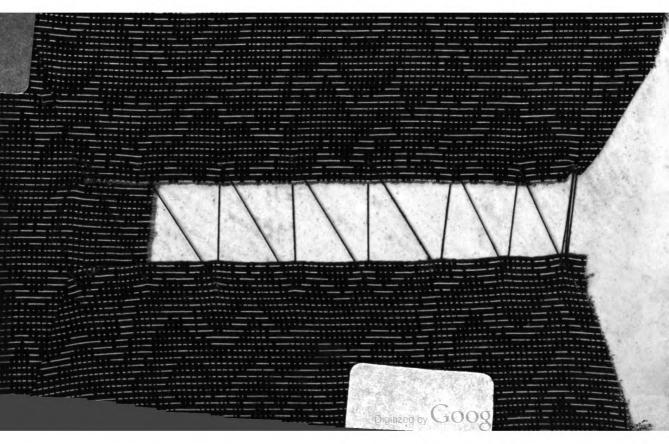
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BRADBURY'S

YOUNG SHAWM:

COLLECTION OF SCHOOL MUSIC.

WILLIAM B. BRADBURY.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY MASON BROTHERS,
108 AND 110 DUANE STREET.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-Five,

BY WILLIAM B. BRADBURY,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.



THE peculiarities of the present work are,—

1st. A Brief Elementary Course, in which tunes and songs in the body of the worl are referred to, instead of mere "exercises," printed in the Elementary department.

2d. "Musical Notation in a Nutshell," or "Things to be taught," furnishing to the

teacher a synopsis of such subjects as he will need to introduce from lesson to lesson.

3d. A GREAT VARIETY OF MUSIC, much of which is new, and most of which has nevel before been published in any of the Author's previous Juvenile Works.

W. B. B.

THOMAS B. SMITH,
STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPER,
216 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.
PRINTED BY JOHN A. GRAY, 97 CLIFF STREET.

"MULTUM IN PARVO"

OR.

SHORT ELEMENTARY COURSE, FOR JUVENILE SINGING CLASSES, &c.

LESSON I.

To the Teacher. For "Synopsis of Things to BE TAUGHT," or "Musical Notation in a Nutshell," see page 155. We recommend you to commence at once with the following Exercises, introducing the Scale, first orally;—carefully singing it yourself, step by step, and requiring the pupils to imitate,—then calling their attention to the representation or "picture of the Scale" in the book.

No. 1.

THE SCALE.

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

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

No. 2. THE SCALE IN ANOTHER POSITION. (HIGHER.)

No. 3. THE SCALE IN ANOTHER POSITION. (LOWER.)

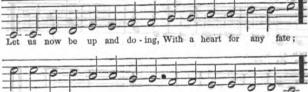
Do re mi fa sol la si do, do si la sol fa mi re do.
That peace on earth, and joy may reign, To heav'n we pray, A - men, A-men.

NOTE. In the above we have added a short line, in order to write the scale still lower.

To the Teacher. Introduce whole, half, and quarter-notes.

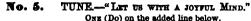
No. 4. EXERCISE.—"LET US NOW BE UP AND DOING."

ONE (Do) on the added line below the Staff.



till a chieving, still pur su ing, Learn to la bor, and to was

WORKS

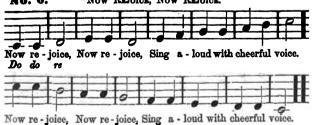




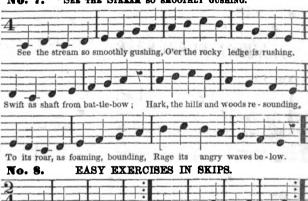
LESSON II.

To the Teacher. Introduce Measures, and Parts of MEASURES, as per Sections 2, 3, 4, &c., page 156.

No. 6. "Now REJOICE, NOW REJOICE."



"SEE THE STREAM SO SMOOTHLY GUSHING."





One two three, one three; One two three four, one four, one four. Come and skip this THIRD with me, Skip a FOURTH, now no more, no more.

No. 9.

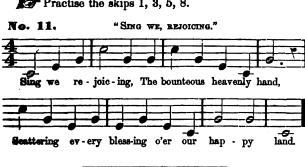


No. 10.





Practise the skips 1, 3, 5, 8.



LESSON III.

Introduce "Absolute Pitch of Tones," Clefs, &c. Exercise on 7 in connection with the other skips.





Voices ring ing, Mu sic bringing, Hear the cheerful sound.

Sing " Waiting for the May," page 8. Add to the above skips 1, 4, 6, and 7, 5, 4, 2.





While the thrushes, In the bushes, Sing to - ge-ther, This warm weather.

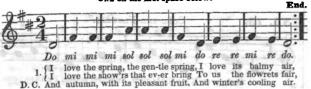
Introduce eighth-notes, and sing "My Brothe:'s a Rider," page 9, and "Youthful Days," page 16.

LESSON IV.

Introduce "Signatures" and as much of "Transrosition" as you deem necessary or desirable, at this stage of the class.

No. 14. "I LOVE THE SPRING."

Note. The Teacher will explain the Repeat, Da Capo, &c.
One on the first space below.



- l love the summer's sky so bright, I love the fragrant flowers, love the long, long days of light, I love the star ry hours.
- 3. [I] love the autumn's clust'ring fruit, That in the orchard lies, love its ev er changing suit, Its trees of brilliant dyes.
- I love stern winter's ice and snow, I love his blaz ing fire, love his winds that loudly blow, Yes, winter I de sire.

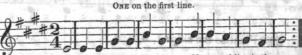


Re mi fa sol sol la si do do si si la la sol Come let us sing we love the spring, we love the summer fair, Come let us, &c.

Sing "The Sabbath," page 20, and "Farewell to Home," page 21.

LESSON V.

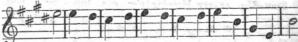
No. 15. SONG.—"I LOVE THE BEIGHT BLUE SEA."



- 1. O how I love the bright blue sea, Now sparkling in the sun; It is a thing, so glad, so free, Who would its white waves shun
- 2. How like a bird, with wings unfurl'd Doth yon small vessel glide,
 Its stars and stripes, so neatly curl'd, Now dipping in the tide;



I love to see it dash and foam A - long the peb - bly strand O how I love the bright blue sea, Now sparkling in the sun,



To feel it shields my own dear home, And guards my native land, It is a thing so glad, so free, Who would its white waves shun!



And guards my na - tive land, And guards my na - tive land, Who would its white waves shun? Who would its white waves shun?

Sing "The Morning Call" page 30. "The Evening Star," page 46.

LESSON VI.



Sing "Sweet is the Summer," page 31, "Yankee Soy," page 32.

LESSON VII.

No. 17. SONG.—"BIRD OF THE GREENWOOD."

One on the second line.



1. Bird of the greenwood, Oh why art thou here?
2. 'Midst the wild bil-lows Thy place must not be,



Leaves dance not to thee, Flowers bloom not near, All the sweet But 'midst the wavings Of rose and tree, How can'st thou



waters far hence are at play, Bird of the greenwood, a -battle with storm and with spray, Bird of the greenwood, a -

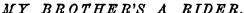


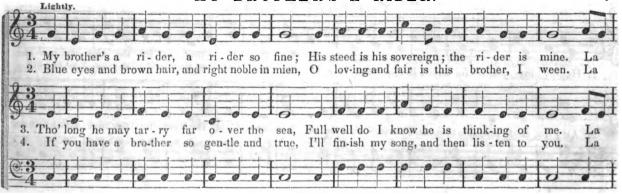
- way, a - way, Bird of the greenwood, a - way, a - way. - way, a - way, Bird of the greenwood, a - way, a - way.

Sing "The One Song," page 13, "Leaving School," page 14, &c.

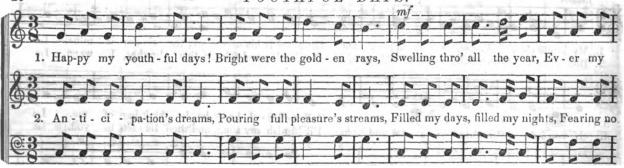
For other keys in the same order, sing "My Heart's Home," page 26, "The Good and the Kind," page 27, 'Yes, or No," page 39, "Blow, Blow," page 40, "Time to Walk," page 42, "My own Native Land," page 43.













3

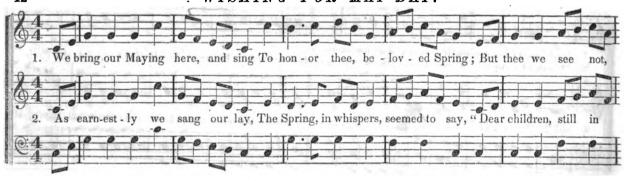
Little did wintry age
Ever my thoughts engage;
Little, O then, I knew
What would to life accrue;
Then knew my joy
Nought to annoy.

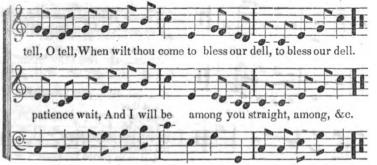
4.

O, my bright days of youth,
Would that your spells were truth!
O that heaven, while I live,
Sweets like yours still would give!
Good to enjoy,—

)igitized by Free from alloy.





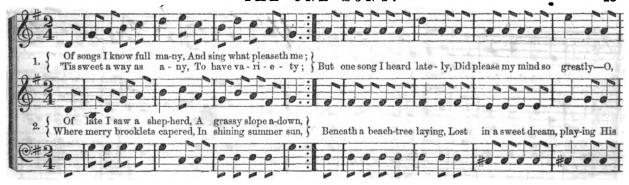


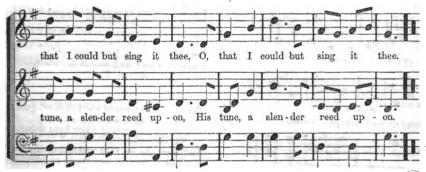
3

Then will I chase the snow away, And bring you joy and laughter gay; And wild birds' songs, and sunshine bright, And lovely flowers, blue, red, and white.

1

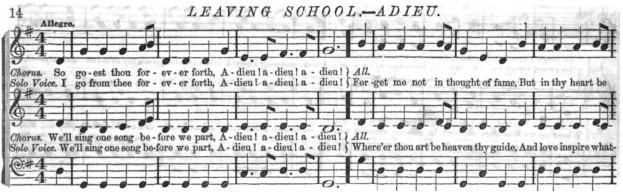
O Spring! dear Spring! we wait for thee; Thy blooming face we long to see; Sweet wreaths of violets thou wilt bring, And we will shout, "O welcome, Spring!"

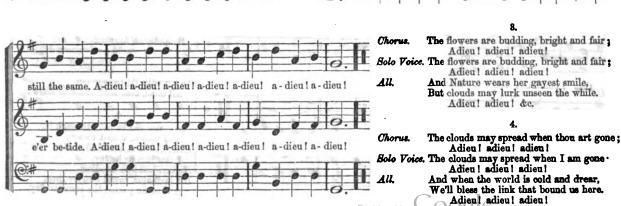




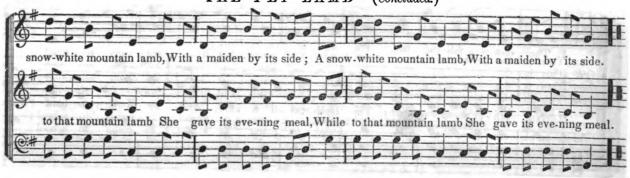
That tune, 'twould first go upward
Some three, four notes, or so;
And then it would go downward;
Now quick, and then more slow.
That tune to him was heaven:
Ah! gladly I'd haue given
All mine, that song of his to know!

Thus, once did he play through it,
And then he'd look away;
Then, quick, again he blew it:
I saw him as he lay.
He lay, just idly heeding
His lambkins, round him feeding;
And so he passed the summer day.









3.

"Rest, little one," she said;
"Hast thou forgot the day
When my father found thee first,
In places far away?
Many flocks were on the hills,
But thou wert owned by none;
And thy mother from thy side
Forevermore was gone.

4.

"Thou knowest that, twice a-day,
I have brought thee, in this can,
Fresh water from the brook,
As clear as ever ran;

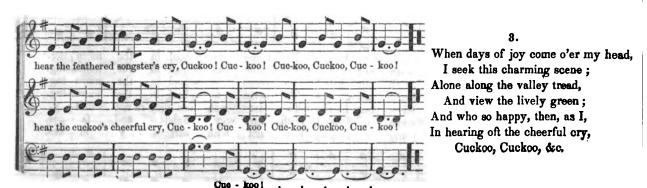
And twice, too, in the day,
When the ground is wet with dew,
I bring thee draughts of milk—
Warm and sweet it is, and new.

5.

"See, here thou need'st not fear
The raven in the sky;
Both night and day thou'rt safe:
Our cottage is hard by.
Why bleat so after me?
Why pull so at thy chain?
Sleep, and at break of day
I will come to thee again."







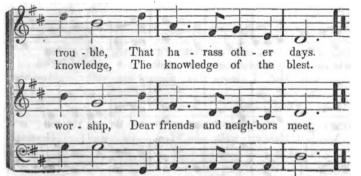


THE LOVE OF TRUTH.









This day of resurrection,
When He, the holy Lamb,
Up to the Father's bosom

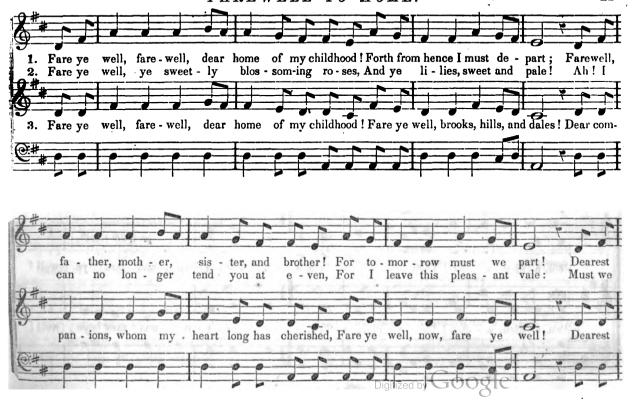
Returned, from whence He came.

5.

O! that this sacred Sabbath
To us so bless'd may be,
That, in His Father's mansions,
We may His glory see!



FAREWELL TO HOME!





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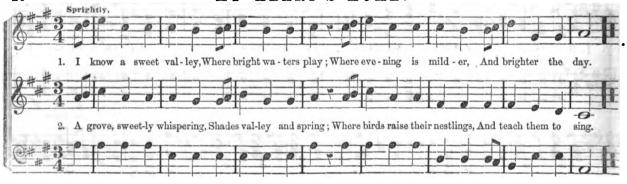






- How the grain is dancing. Gayly in the air, Whispering of its pleasure To the listening ear.
- Hear the wild bees humming, Thro' the clover sweet; Hear the buzzing insects, Each its note repeat.

- Hear the birds, rejoicing, All the woods along; Heaven-taught, repeating Thus its pleasant song.
- 5. They, to their Creator,
 Give the praises due;
 Let us learn the lesson!
 Let us praise Him toe!



3.

There stands a neat cottage, With woodbines entwined, And sweet honeysuckles, And flowers to my mind.

4.

There Peace dwells with Freedom,
There foes are not feared;
There childhood is cherished
And age is revered.

5.

There hearts, true and humble, Their thanksgiving raise, And make of their hearth-stone An altar of praise.

6.

O, that's the sweet valley
Where bright waters play;
Where memory is milder,
And brighter the day.

THE GOOD AND THE KIND.





4.

The good and the kind

Are useful, and shrink not from labor,

To serve brother, kindred, or neighbor;

The good and the kind.

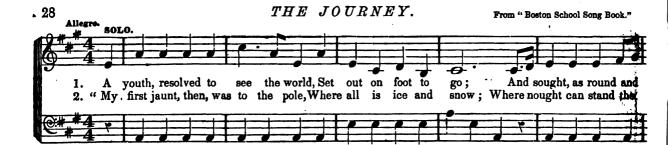
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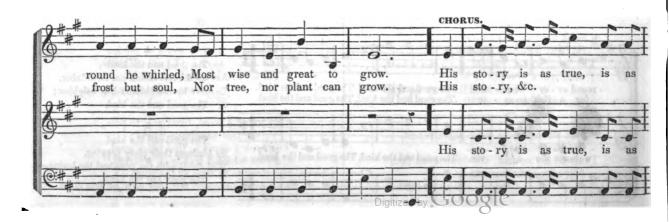
The good and the kind,

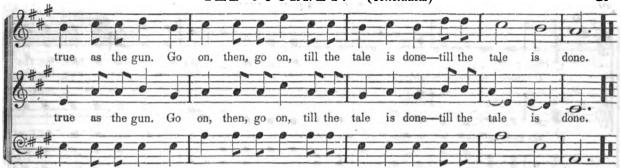
By kindness their piety proving,

Will dwell with the pure and the loving—

The good and the kind.







3.

"Such cold as this I ne'er could bear,
So 'way I turned my feet,
Till 'twas so hot 'twould singe one's hair,
And make you die of heat."

Chorus. His story is, &c.

4.

"And when I'd got some short repast,
To stay my appetite,
I turned my course, and journeyed fast,
Nor stayed a single night."

Chorus. His story is, &c.

5.

"I next tried California,
Where gold, they say's so thick;
'Now here,' says I, 'I guess I know,
I'll fill my bag right quick.'"

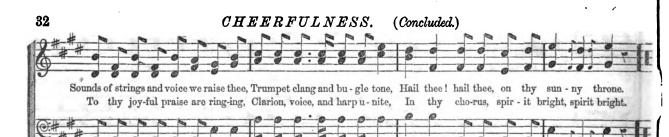
Chorus. His story is, &c.

6.

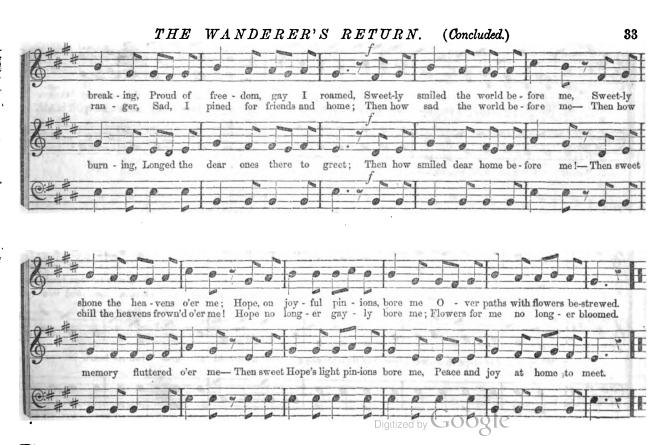
"So round I went, from pole to pole,
To see this wondrous world;
Till back I came to that same goal,
From which I had been whirled."

Chorus. His story is as true as the gun,
And more he could tell, but now he has done.



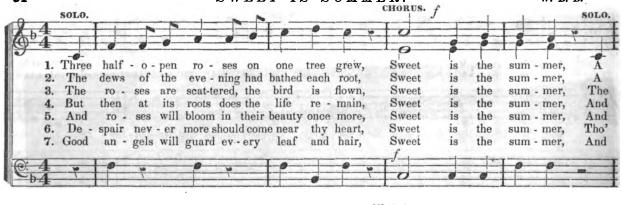






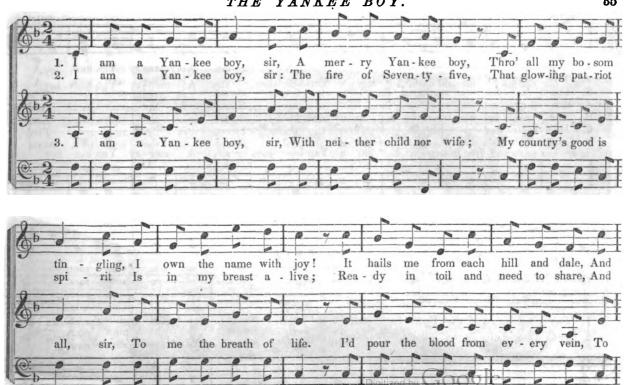
SWEET IS SUMMER.

W. B. B.





THE YANKEE BOY.

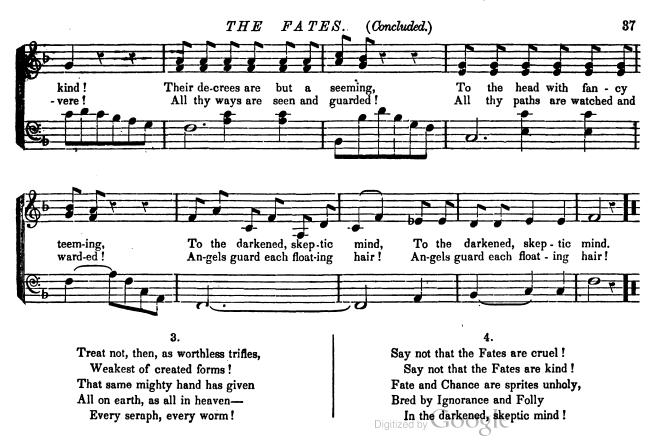


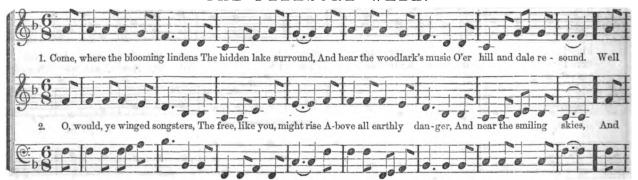
THE YANKEE BOY. (Concluded.)



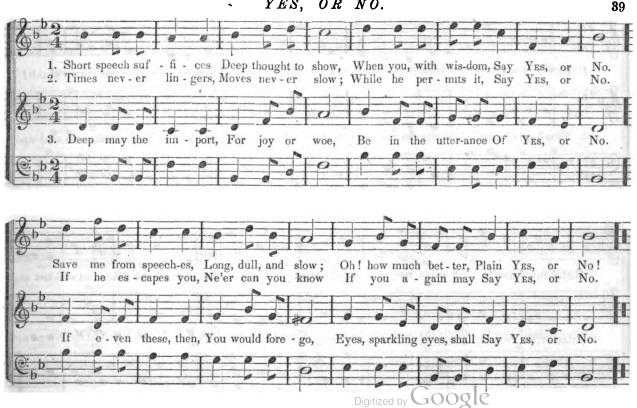
THE FATES.

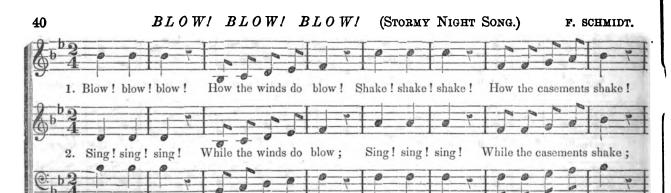




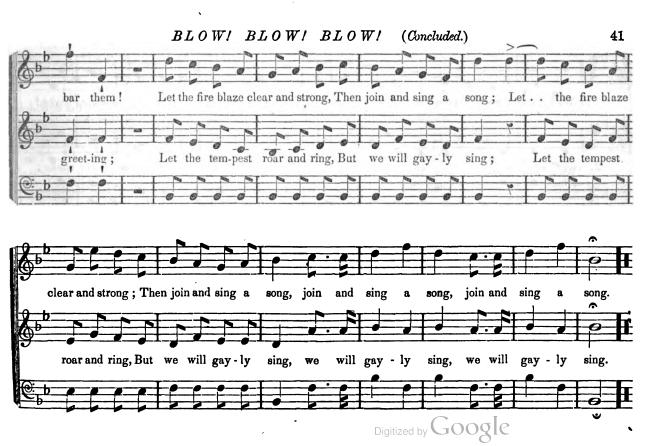














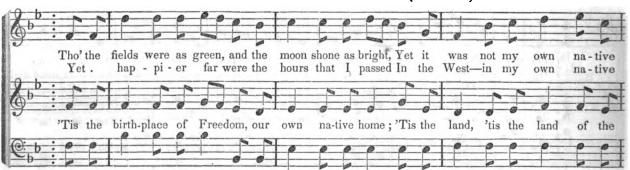
WM. B. BRADBURY.



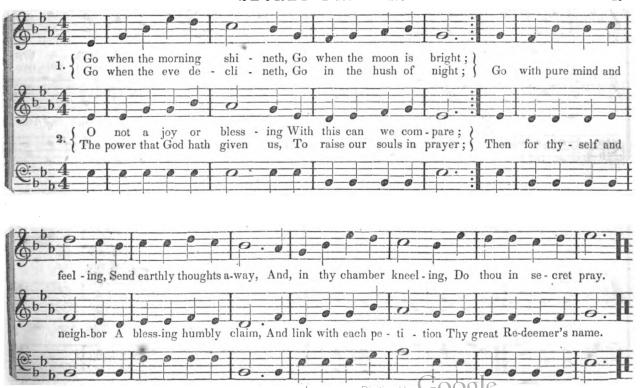
1. I've roved o - ver moun-tain, I've crossed o - ver flood, I've traversed the wave - roll-ing sand; 2. The right hand of friend-ship how oft I have grasped, And bright eyes have smiled and looked bland; 3. Then hail, dear Co-lum - bia, the land that we love, Where flour - ish - es Lib - er - ty's tree;

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MY OWN NATIVE LAND.

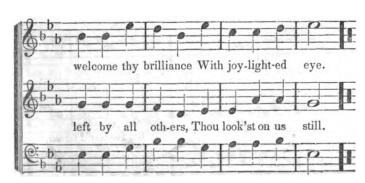






THE EVENING STAR.





3.

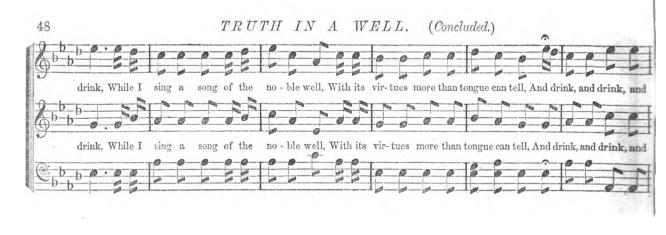
How pure are thy rays!
While on them we gaze,
II: Each throb of the bosom:

||: Each throb of the bosom :|| Is hushed into praise.

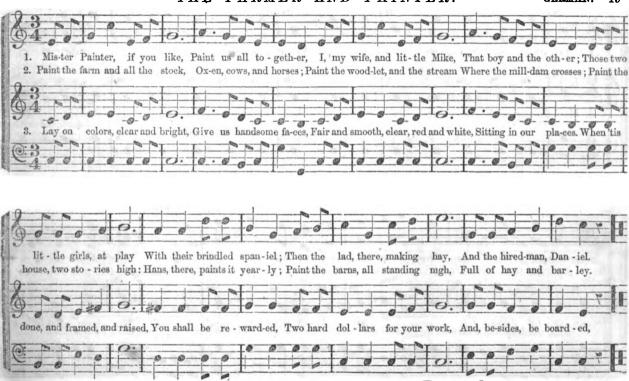
4.

Thou beck'nest to me:
Ah! might it but be,
||: How quickly, how gladly,:||
I'd fly up to thee!

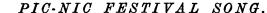
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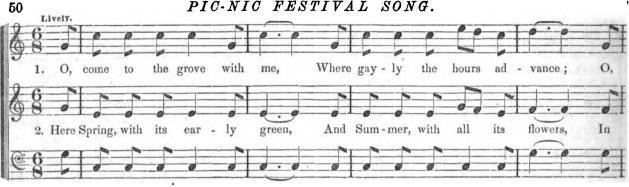






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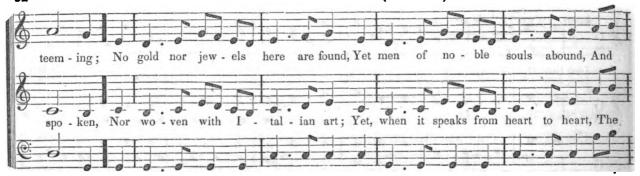


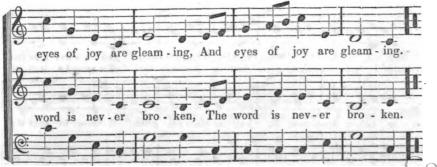


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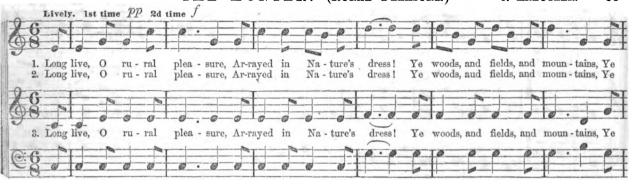


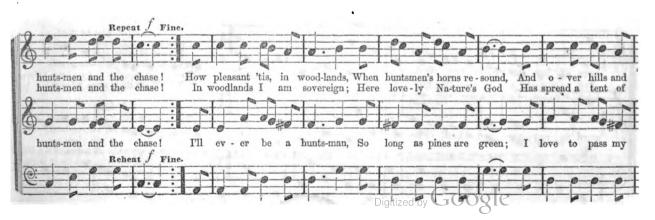
Before all people, east or west,
I love my countrymen the best—
A race of noble spirit;
A sober mind, a generous heart,
To virtue trained, yet free from art,
They from their sires inherit.

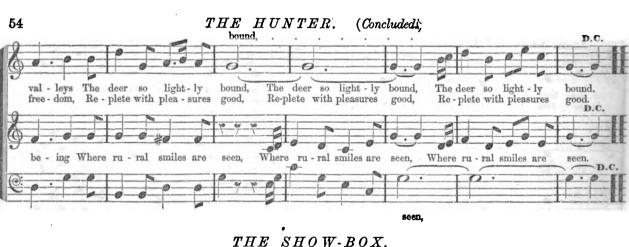
To all the world I give my hand—
My heart I give my native land;
I seek her good, her glory;
I honor every nation's name,
Respect their fortune, and their fame,
But I love the land that bore me.

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4.

Here is Susanna, known to fame, And here the elders, lost to shame; Here's Jezabel, with costly crown, Down from her chamber window thrown.

5.

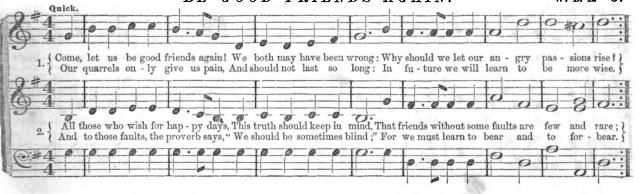
If more, of high and low degree, In this small show-box you would see, Come here to me another day, And look again, for double pay.

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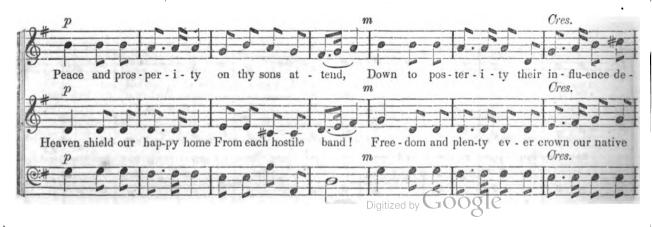


w. b. r. 57



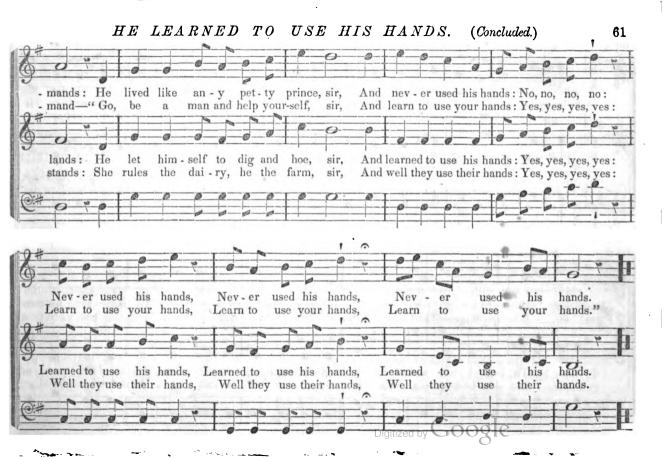




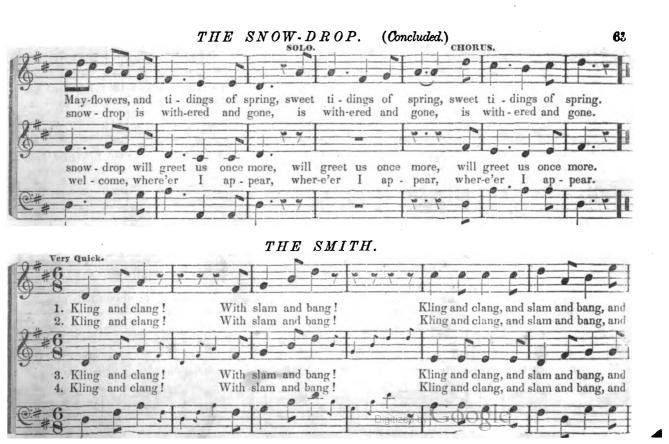




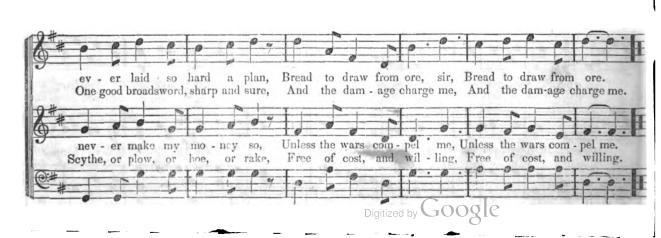




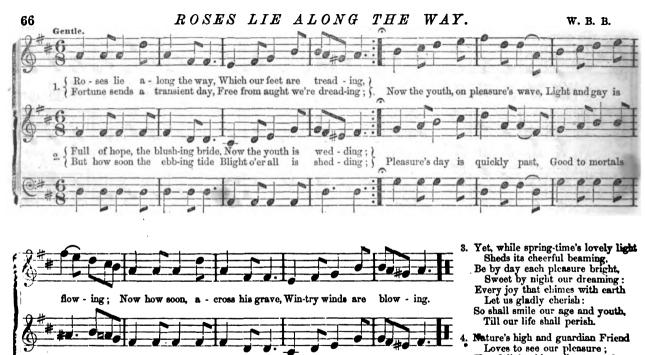








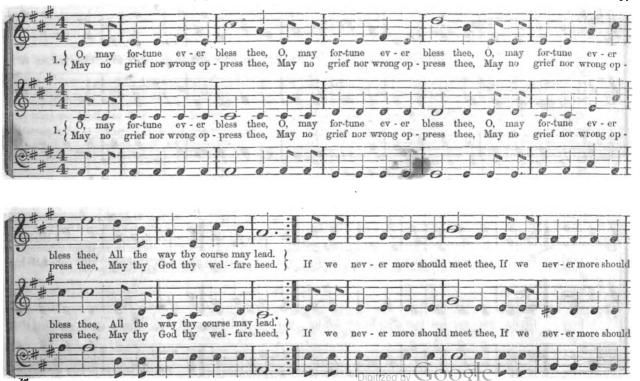


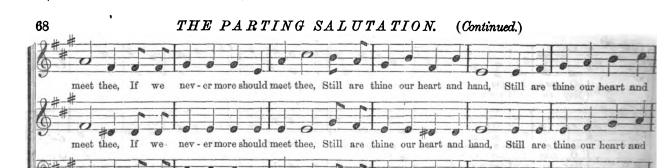


fall - ing, Chilled like flowers by win-ter's blast, Fate is soon re - call - ing.

Yes, delights his smiles to send, Free and rich in measure:
Let us, then, in grateful cheer, Pass our earthly being,
Till, 'mid light forever clear,
Every ill is fleeing.

THE PARTING SALUTATION.











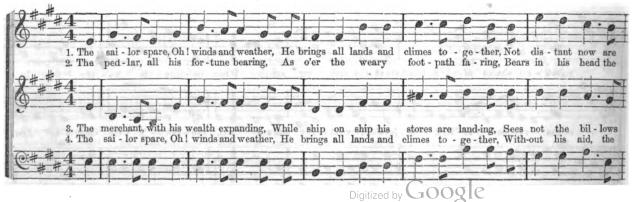




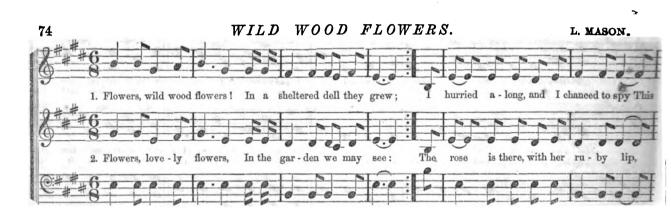
EVENING SONG. (Concluded.)

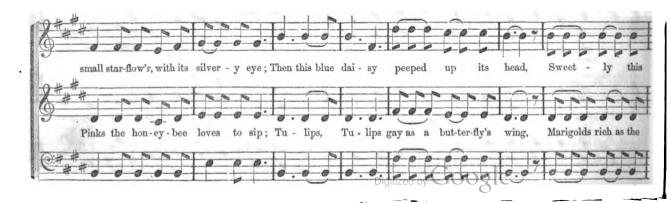


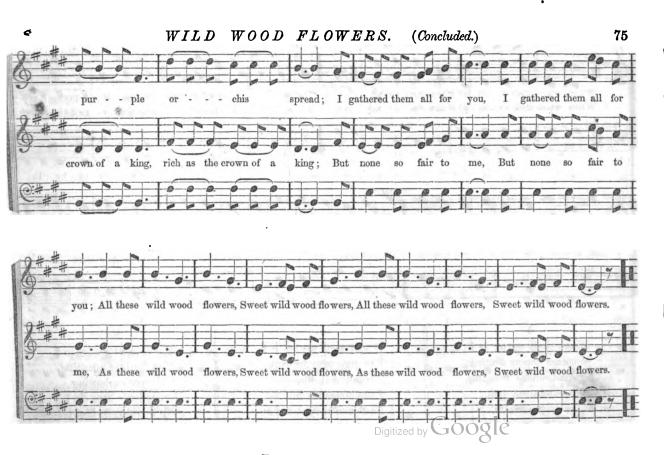
THE SAILOR.















3

Whom shall we let in?
Whoever comes singing,
Or gladsomely bringing
A good-natured grin:
O, he may come in.

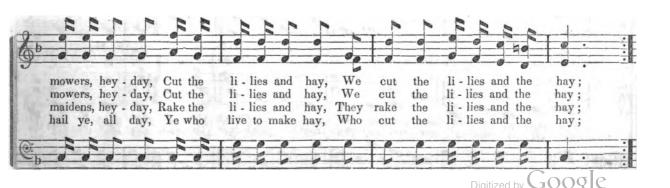
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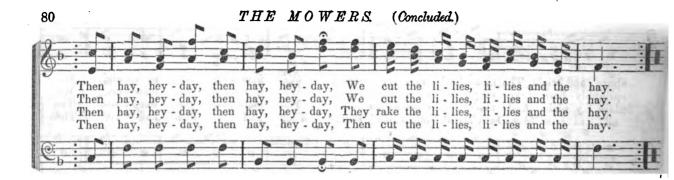
Whom shall we let in? The man who forever Himself will dissever From discord's foul sin: That man may come in, E

Whom shall we let in?
Who truth is pursuing,
And ever eschewing
Deception's base sin:
We'll welcome him in.





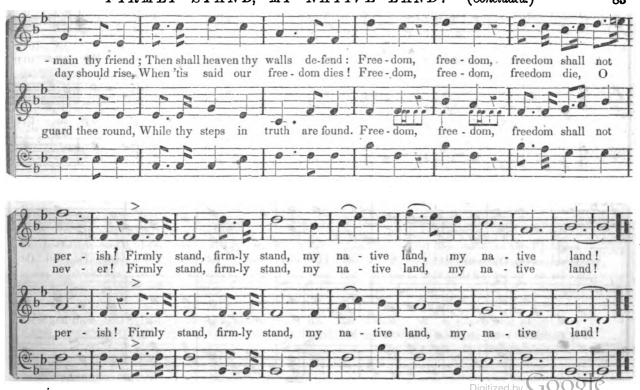


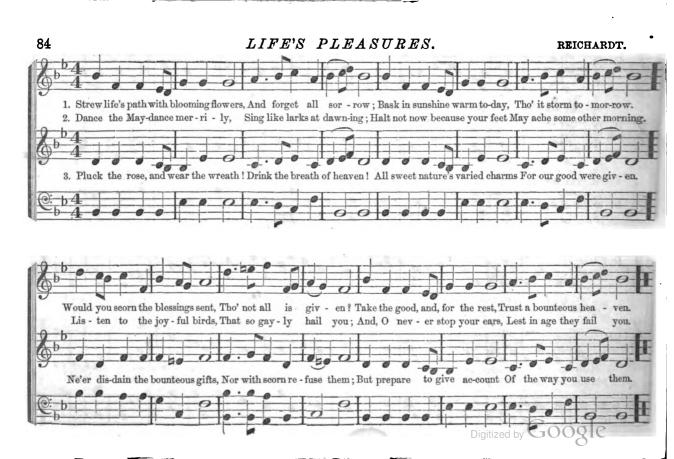






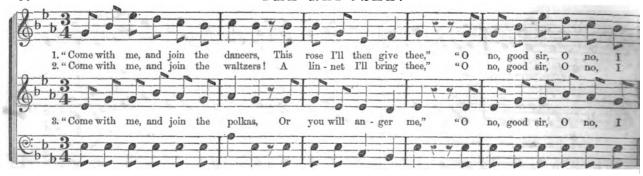






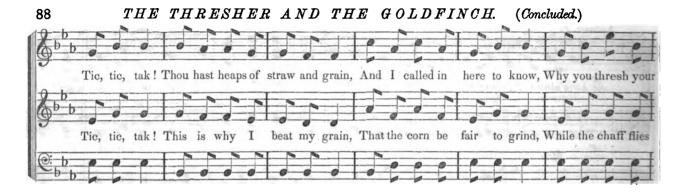


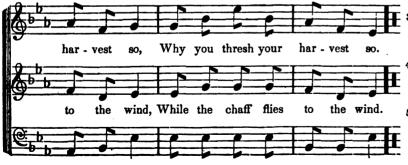
THE REFUSAL.





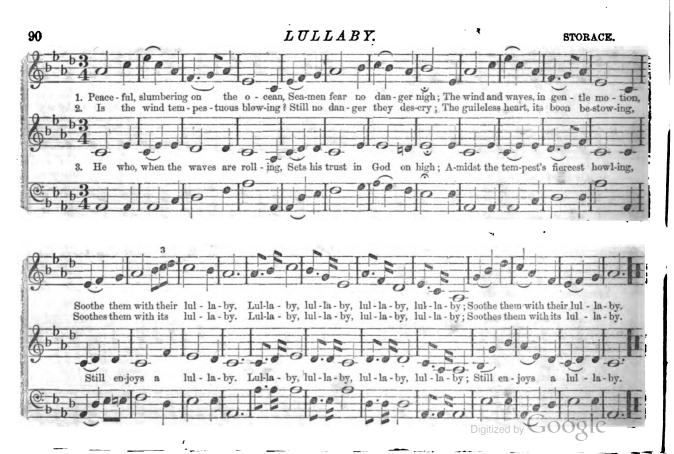






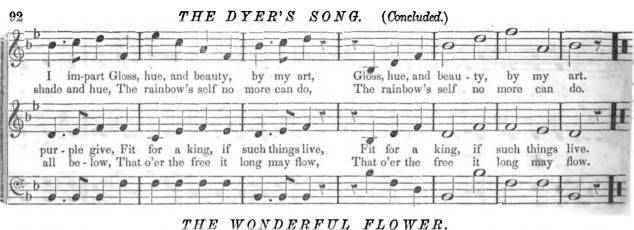
- 3. Tic, tak, tic, tak! Weary man! weary man! Tic, tic, tak! Wipe thy face, and rest thy flail! This is nought, but labor vain! From the stem I pick the grain.
- Tic, tak, tic, tak! Birdie dear! Birdie dear!
 Tic, tic, tak! Come here then, and pick and eat,
 Thou art better off than I,
 Whom such food can satisfy.
- 5. Tic, tak, tic, tak! Come again! come again! Tic, tic, tak! While I swing my weary flail, You shall ever welcome be, Come then, oft, and dine with me.

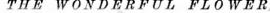


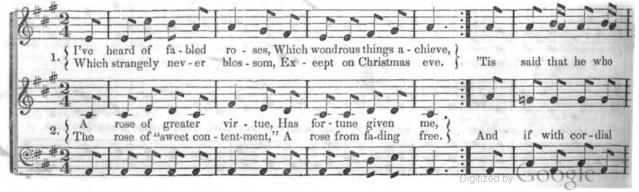


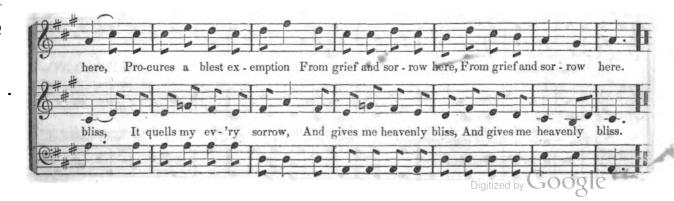


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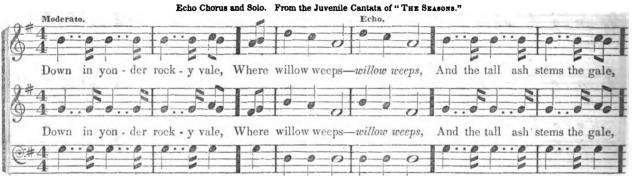




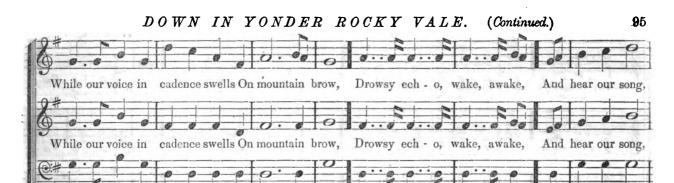


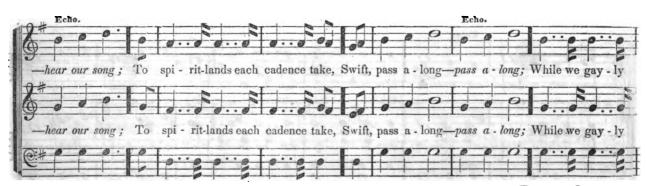
DOWN IN YONDER ROCKY VALE.

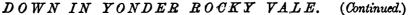
FROM ROSSINI.

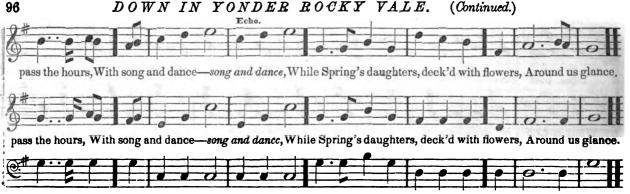




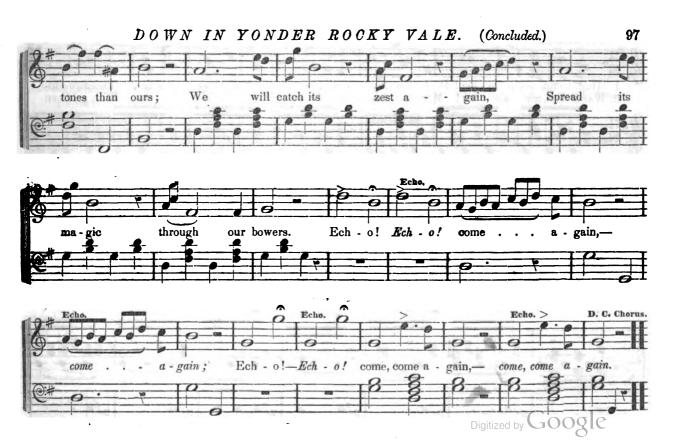










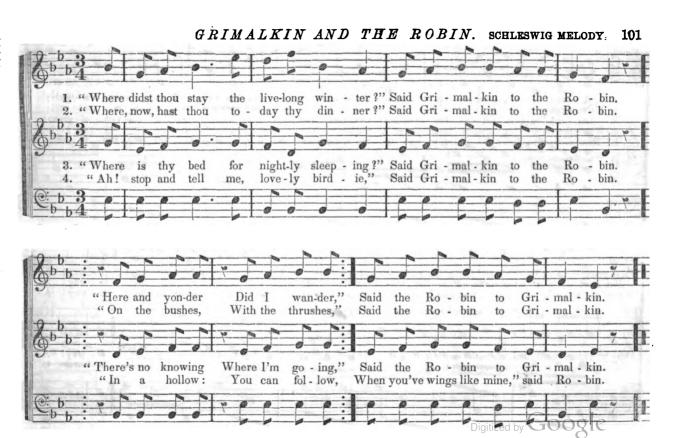


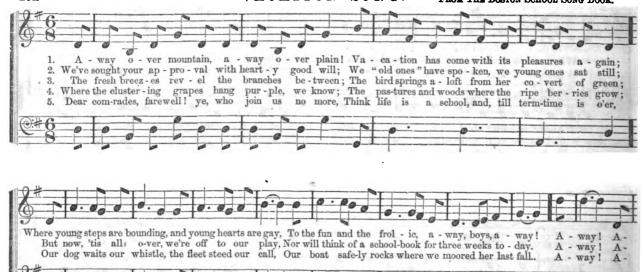


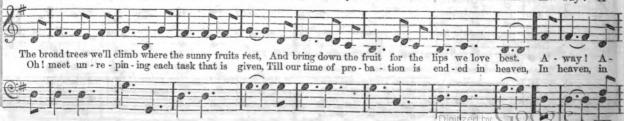
THE MORNING SERENADE. (Continued.)

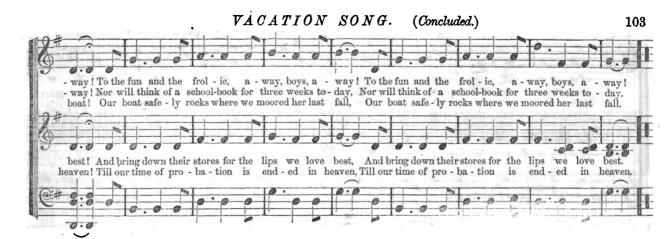






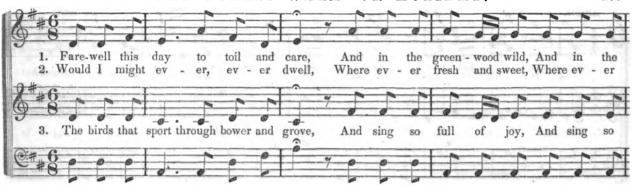














The wildwood flowers so fresh and fair,

[: Greet with a nod and smile, :]

Most welcome here, most welcome here.

5.

The brook that softly, gayly flows,

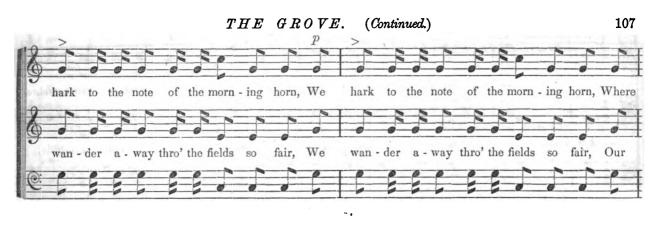
[: Low whispers welcome sweet,:]

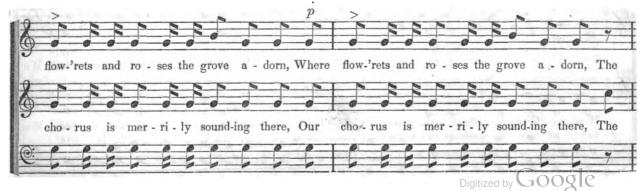
To soft repose, to soft repose.

Then will I bid farewell to care,

[: And in the greenwood wild,:]
Roam free as air, roam free as air.









la, tra la

tra la la

la.

la.

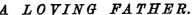
tra la la

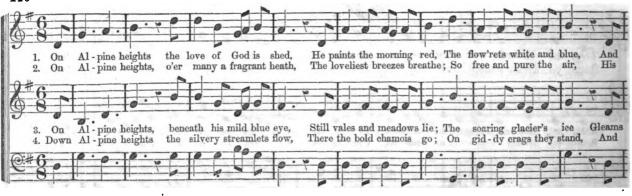
3. Health and strength are found in the morn - ing air, Tra la la

us then a - rouse at the morn - ing call, Tra la la

4. Let









On Alpine heights, in troops all white as snow,
The sheep and wild goats go;
There in the solitude,
He fills their hearts with food.
On Alpine heights, &c.

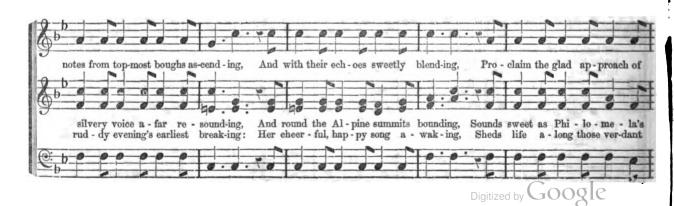
R

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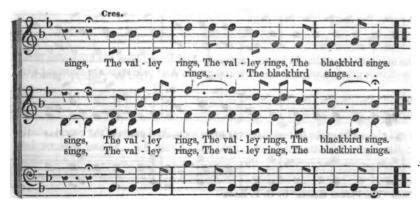
On Alpine heights the herdsman tends his herd;
His Shepherd is the Lord;
For he who feeds the sheep,
Will sure his offspring keep.
On Alpine heights, &c.









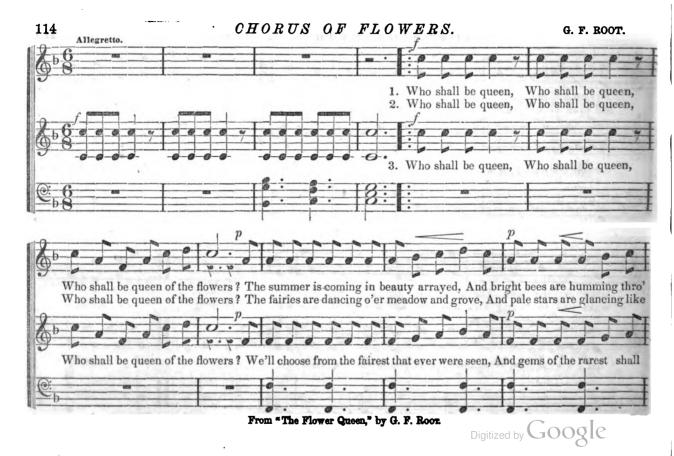


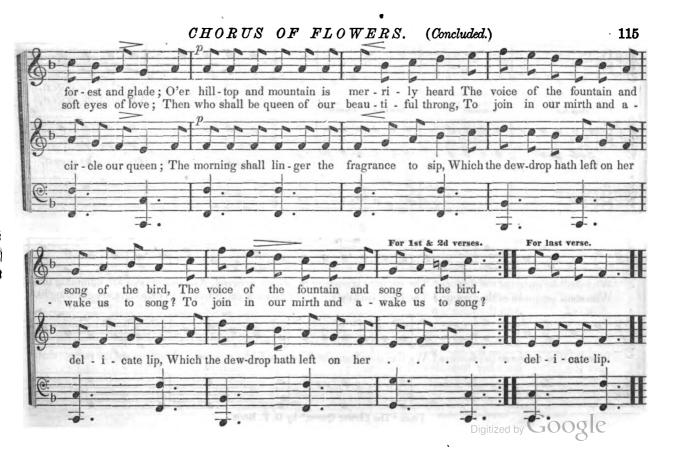
4. The valley rings,

The blackbird sings,
Through all the hours of day-light glowing,
Her wakening, gladdening song is flowing;
And not till night bring on its shade,
This warbler's strains of joy are laid.

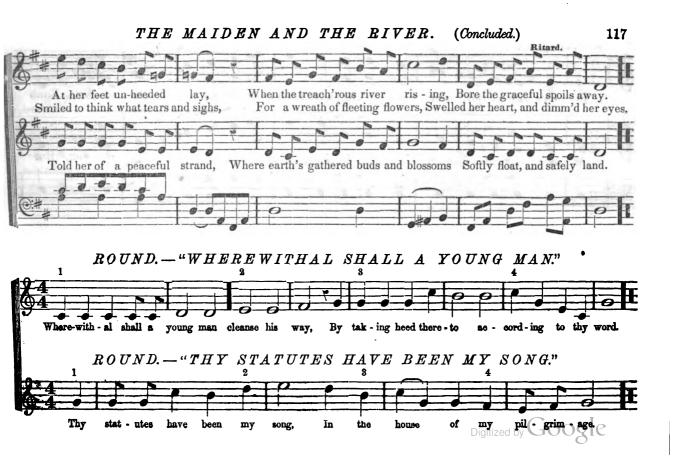
The valley rings, The blackbird sings.

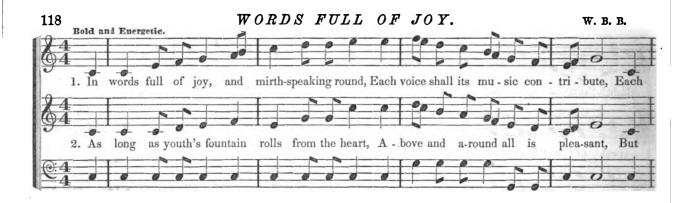
5. The valley rings,
The blackbird sings,
Amidst the smiles of May-day beauty
As if to pay to God her duty,
This bird in full and choral throng,
Lifts up her tenderest, sweetest song.
The valley rings,
The blackbird sings.

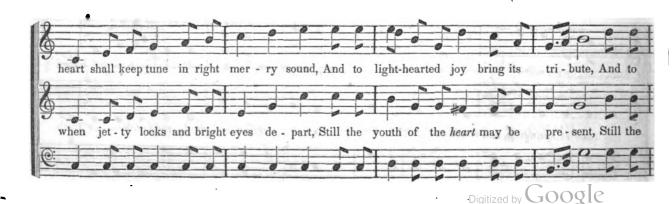


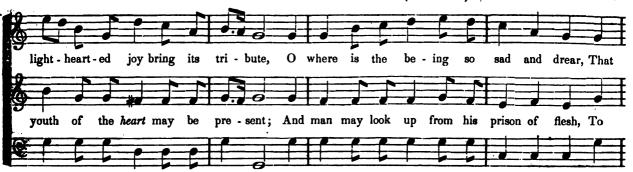


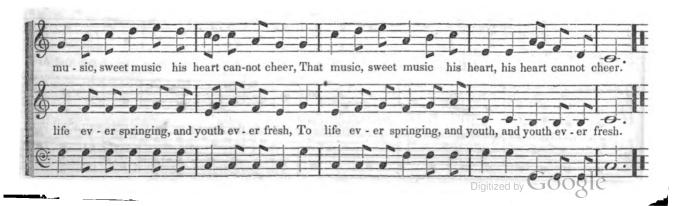


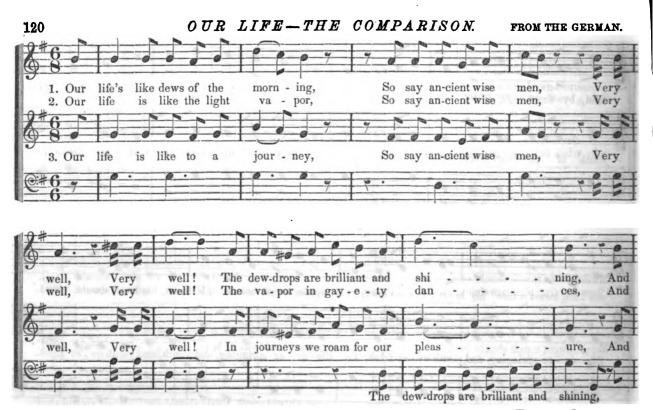




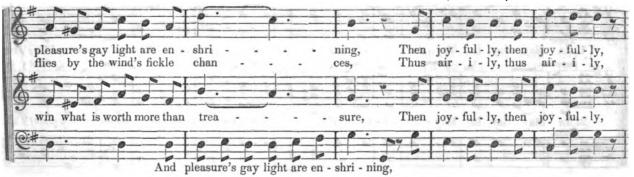


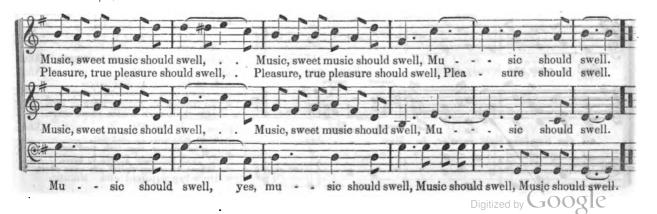






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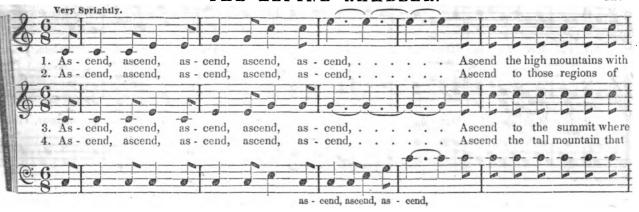


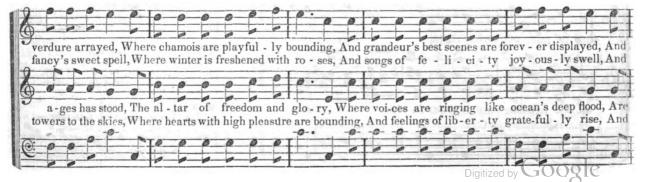


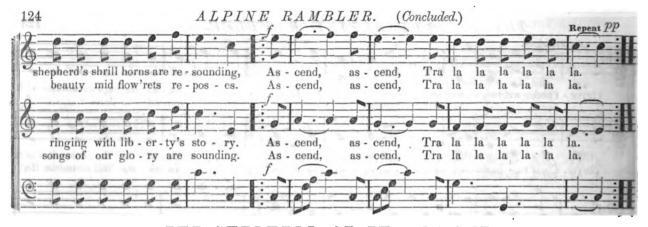




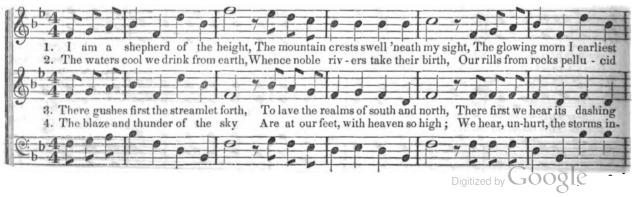
- In May-day, in May-day,— How glad I heard that song;
 Its notes were mellow notes of love,
 Like those from golden harps above,
 In May-day.
- In May-day, In May-day,
 That flower, that bird, that song,—
 O 'twas the maid I love to meet,
 Whose blooming smiles are ever sweet,
 In May-day.

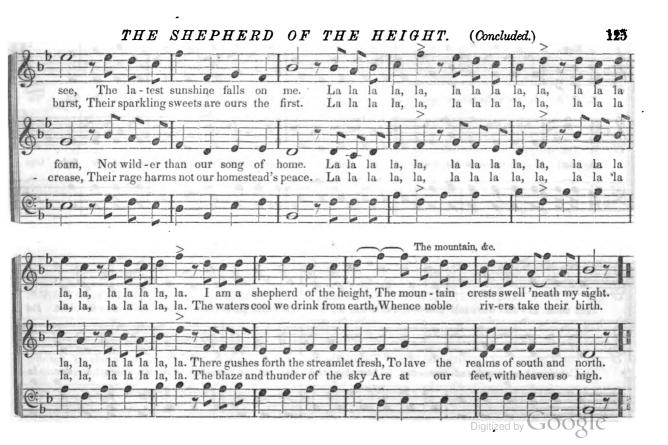


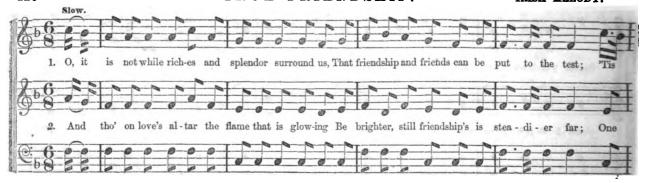


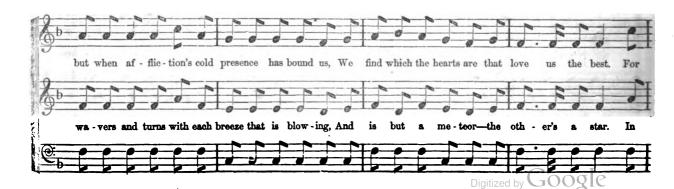


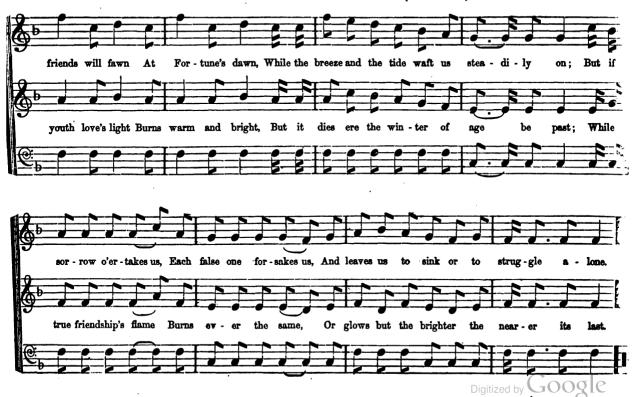
THE SHEPHERD OF THE HEIGHT.

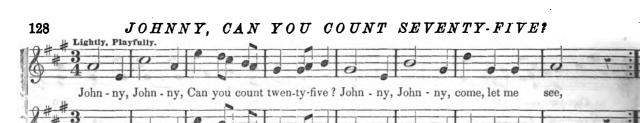












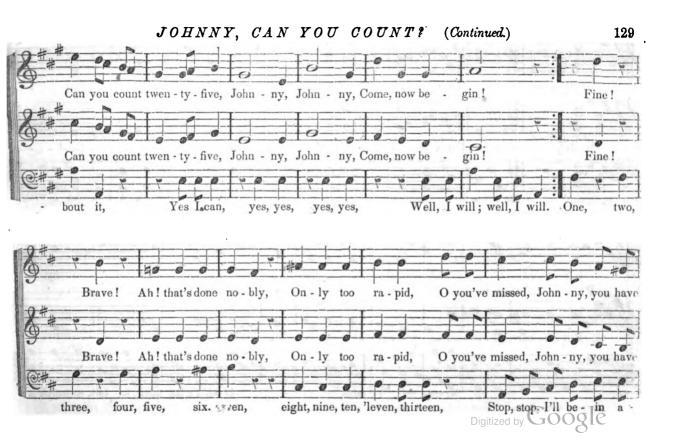
John - ny, John - ny, Can you count twen-ty-five ? John - ny, John - ny, come, let me

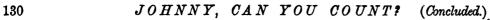




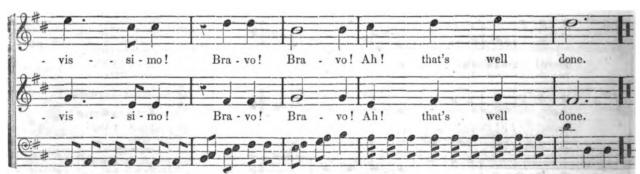
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see,



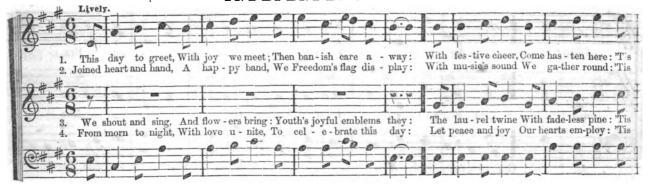


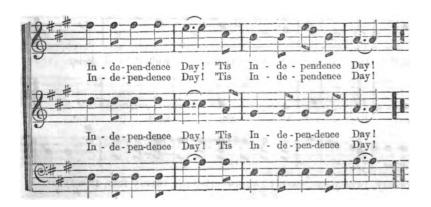




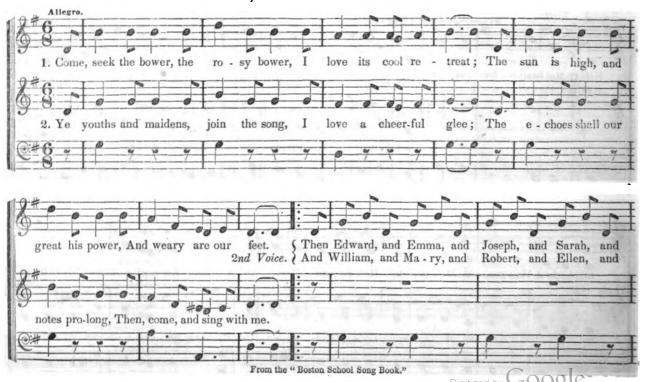
sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five.

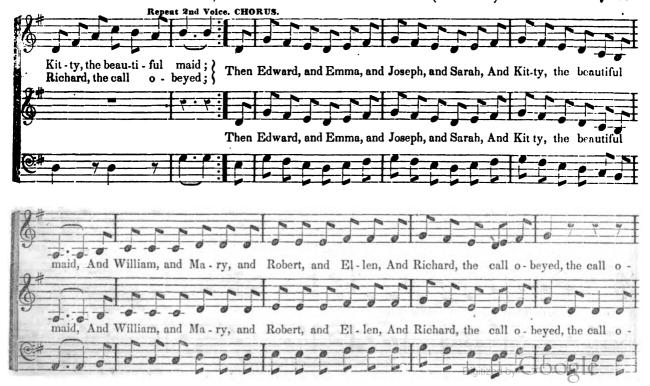
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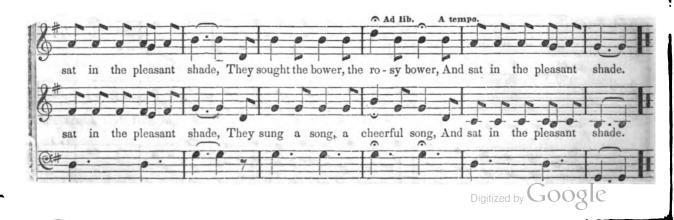
- 5. Our fathers brave,
 The land to save,
 Did Freedom's call obey;
 By young and old
 Their deeds be told:
 "Tis Independence Day!
- 6. Let banners wave
 For deeds so brave!
 The stripes and stars display!
 The eagle, bold,
 Our shield shall hold:
 Tis Independence Day!
- 7. Huzza again!
 Another strain,
 And then for home away!
 This day was won
 By Washington!
 Tis Independence Day!

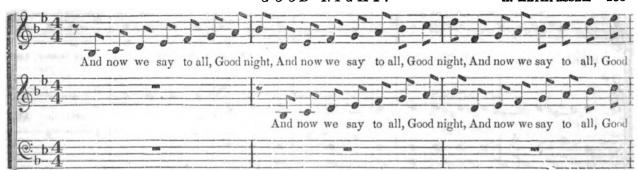


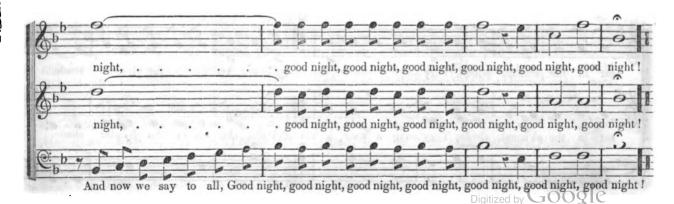


COME, SEEK THE BOWER. (Concluded.)

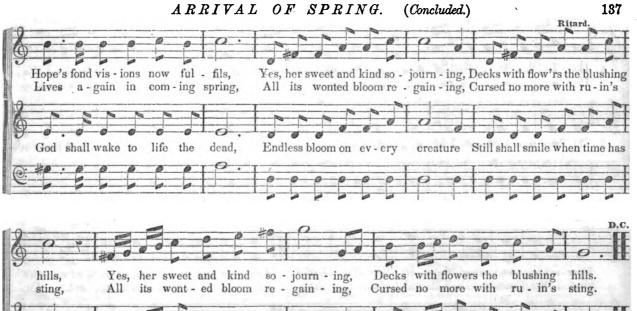








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sting, All its wont - ed bloom re - gain - ing, Cursed no more with ru - in's sting.

fled, End - less bloom on ev - ery crea - ture Still shall smile when time has fled.



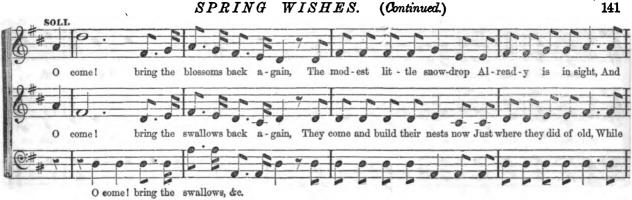


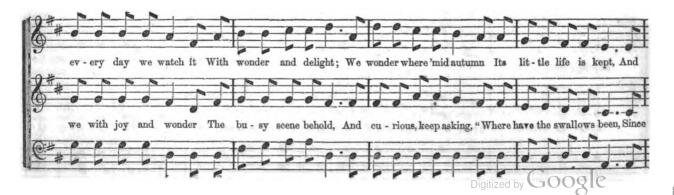
SPRING WISHES.

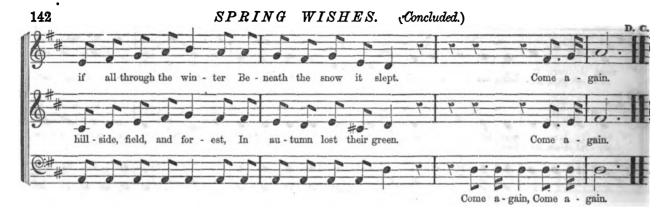






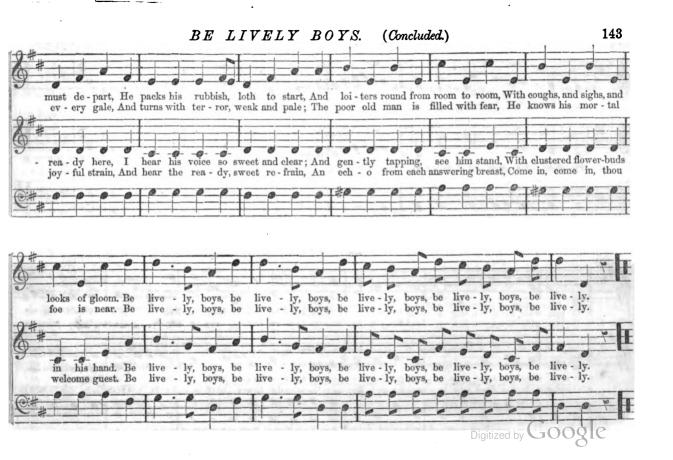


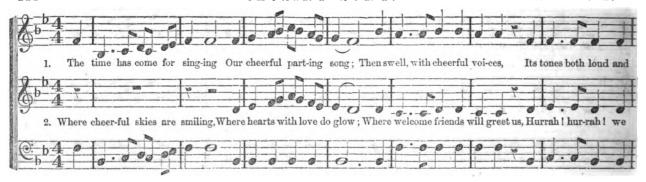


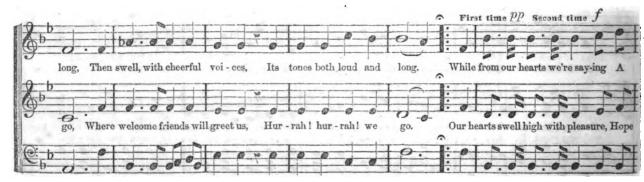






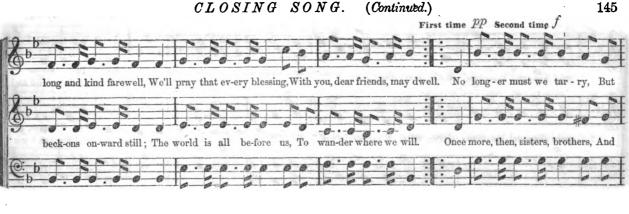


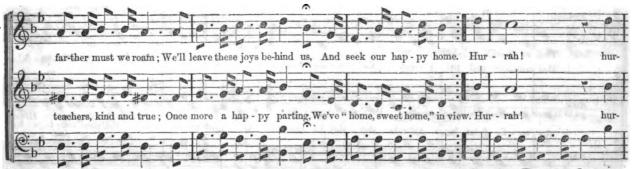




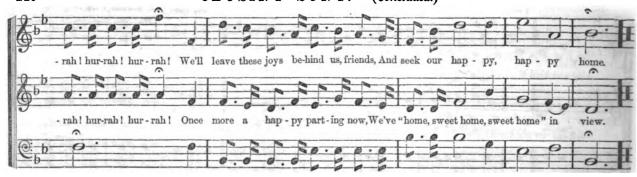
Pirst composed for the Closing of the New York Normal Musical Institute of 1834.



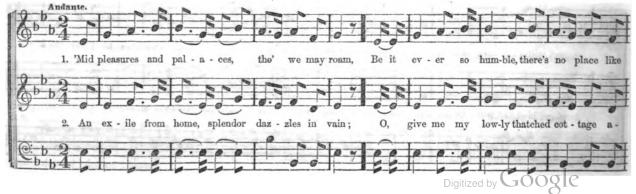




Hur-rah! hur-rah! hur-rah! hur-Digitized by

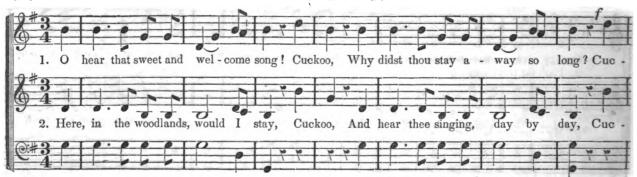


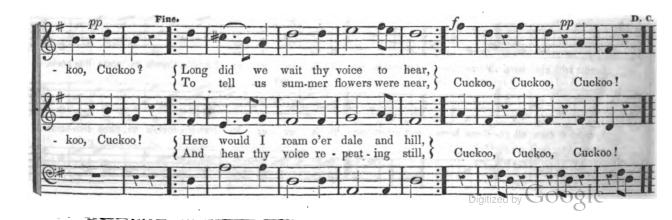
HOME, SWEET HOME.

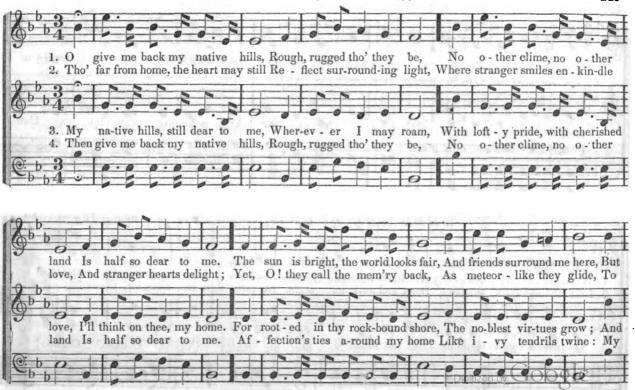




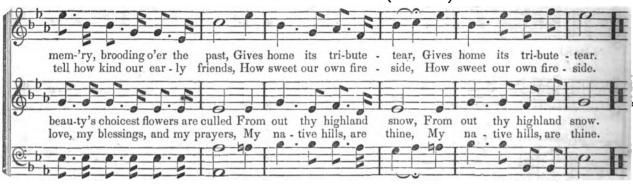






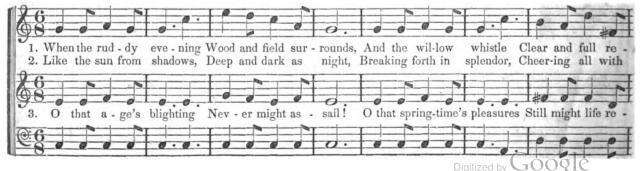


MY NATIVE HILLS. (Concluded.)

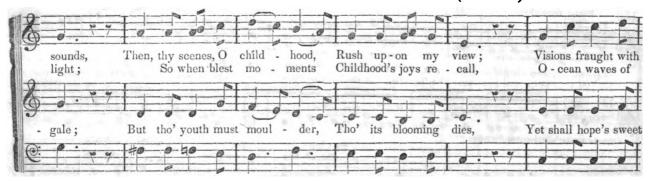


WHEN THE RUDDY EVENING.

FROM THE GERMAN.



(Concluded.)











EVENING ON THE WATER.



(Concluded.)

ROUND. - "I LOVE THE MERRY SUNSHINE."



SYNOPSIS OF THINGS TO BE TAUGHT.

FOUNDED UPON LOWELL MASON'S

"MUSICAL NOTATION IN A NUTSHELL."*

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

- § 1. THERE are three departments in the elements of music, as follows:
 - 1. RHYTHKICS, treating of the length of tones.
 - 2. MELODICS, treating of the pitch of tones.
 - 3. DYNAMICS, treating of the power of tones.

CHAPTER II.

RHYTHMICS.

- § 2. THE relative length of tones is ascertained by a supposed division of time, as it passes into equal portions; these portions of time are called MEASURES, or PARTS of MEASURES.
- § 3. Measures and parts of measures may be indicated, 1st, to the ear, by equally counting or telling over the parts, as one, two; one, two, &c.; and 2d, to the eye, by motions of the hand, called Beats, or Beating Time.
- § 4. A measure with two parts, having an accent on the first part, is called Double Measure; as one, two; one, two, &c.

- § 5. A measure with three parts, having an accent on the first part, is called TRIPLE MEASURE; as one, two, three; one, two, three, &c.
- § 6. A measure with four parts, having an accent on the first and third parts, is called QUADRUPLE MEASURE; as one, two, three, four, &c.
- § 7. A measure with six parts, accented on the first and fourth parts, is called SEXTUPLE MEASURE.
- § 8. Measures are represented to the eye by interspaces between vertical lines; the dividing lines are called Bars.
- § 9. The relative length of tones is represented by characters called Norzs.
 - § 10. Silence is indicated by characters called RESTS.
- § 11. There are several kinds of notes and rests in common use, as follows:—Whole note (Semibreve), Half note (Minim), Quarter note (Crotchet), Eighth note (Quaver), Sixteenth note (Semiquaver), and Thirty-second (Demisemiquaver).
- § 12. By the addition of a dot, a note is made to represent a tone one half longer than it does otherwise; thus, a dotted whole is equal to three halves; a dotted half is equal to three quarters,

CHAPTER III.

MELODICS.

- § 13. Musical sounds (tones) when considered with respect to relative pitch, are arranged in a certain series, called The Scale.
- § 14. The Scale consists of eight tones; these are named from the names of numbers: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight.
- § 15. In the earlier singing exercises the following syllables are used in connection with the tones of the scale:—

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do.

Note.—The syllables are mostly designed for those who are musically weak, or who are yet in their pupilage; they should not be continued too long, nor relied upon too exclusively. The pupils should be cautioned against regarding them as names for the tones, and the teacher should be careful never to use them as such. The vowel, or vocal sound, best adapted to singing exercises, or to training the voice, is that of ah, being the same as is heard in the first syllable of the word father.

- § 16. The absolute pitch of tones is indicated by letters; as, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.
- § 17. The pitch C is taken at first as the basis, or one of the scale, and the scale is then said to be in the Key of C. The order of the tones in the Key of C is as follows:

C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.

- § 18. The relative pitch of tones is represented by a character called the STAFF.
- § 19. The staff consists of five lines with their interspaces. Each line and each space is called a DEGERE; thus the staff contains nine degrees.
- § 20. The compass of the staff may be extended by the spaces below and above, and also by additional lines, called ADDED LINES.
- § 21. The scale may be represented in various positions on the staff.
 - § 22. To fix the position of representing the scale, and to indi-

- cate absolute pitch, one of the letters is used as a guide, and when thus used, it is called a CLEF.
- § 23. There are two clefs, or clef-letters, in common use: first, the F CLEF, placed upon the fourth line; and second, the G CLEF, placed upon the second line.
- § 24. The F clef is used for low male voices, or Base; the G clef is used for high male voices, or Tenor, and also for female voices both low and high, or Alto and Treble. When used for Tenor voices, it signifies G an eighth or octave lower than when used for Alto or Treble.
- Note —The four parts are frequently represented on two staves, in which case the Tenor is written upon the same staff with the Base, with the F clef.
 - § 25. The scale thus explained is called THE DIATONIC SCALE.

INTERVALS.

Note.—A true knowledge of intervals can only be communicated through the ear. Names, definitions, or illustrations, may be given while the pupil obtains no correct idea of the thing itself, which can only be acquired by a careful listening to tones, and comparison of them. The ear alone can appreciate or measure intervals. The subject is one which cannot be understood until the ear has been considerably trained; this is the reason why it has not been presented earlier in this course. After intervals have been taught, the following definitions will be easily understood.

- § 26. The difference of pitch between any two tones is called an Interval. Thus, the difference of pitch between one and two is an interval.
- § 27. In the regular succession of the tones of the scale, there are two kinds of intervals, larger and smaller.
- § 28. The larger scale-intervals are called STEPS; and the smaller scale-intervals are called HALF-STEPS.
- § 29. The intervals of the scale occur in the following order:—between one and two, a step; between two and three, a step; between three and four, a half-step; between four and five, a step; between five and six, a step; between six and seven, a step; and between seven and eight, a half-step,

CHAPTER IV.

CHROMATIC SCALE.

- § 30. In addition to the scale already explained, called the Diatonic Scale, there is another scale, formed by the introduction of intermediate tones between those tones of the Diatonic Scale, which are separated by the interval of a step. This scale consists of thirteen tones, and twelve intervals of a half-step each; it is called the Ohromatic Scale.
- § 31. The intermediate tones are named from either of the Diatonic Scale-tones between which they occur, with the addition of sharp or flat prefixed or annexed. Thus, the intermediate tone between one and two may be named Sharp One, or Flat Two.
- § 32. Characters called Sharps and Flars are used as signs of the intermediate tones, or of the tones named Sharp or Flat.
- § 33. Sharps or flats (signs) are cancelled by a character called a NATURAL.
 - § 34. Chromatic scale and exercises. See p. 159.

CHAPTER V.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

- § 35. When any other pitch than that of C is taken as one, the scale is said to be Transposed. Thus G may be taken as one, in which case the scale is said to be transposed to G, or to the Key of G.
- § 36. In transposing the scale, it is necessary to reject some of the tones in the given key, or the key from which the transposi-

- tion is to be made, and to introduce in the new key certain intermediate tones, so that the scale-relationship may be preserved, or so that the scale-model, or scale-pattern, as in C, may not be broken.
- § 37. The natural order of transposing the scale is by fifths, or by fourths; in these transpositions there is but one tone in the given scale which will not be required in the new scale; consequently, but one new tone (intermediate) will be required to form the new scale. The scales of one and of its fifth, and of one and its fourth, are, therefore, said to be closely related.
- § 38. First transposition by fifths, from C to G. In this transposition the tone of F is dropped, and the tone F sharp is introduced, and thus the proper form of the scale is secured. The sign or signature of the key of G is one sharp.
- § 39. Second transposition by fifths from G to D. C is dropped, and C sharp is introduced. The signature of the Key of D is two sharps.
- § 40. First transposition by fourths, from C to F. In this transposition the tone B is dropped, and the tone B flat is introduced. The signature of the key of B is one flat, or B flat.
- § 41. Second transposition by fourths, from F to B flat. E is dropped, and E flat is introduced. The signature of the Key of B is two flats, or B flat and E flat.

Note.—For a full illustration of Transposition by Diagrams, see "The Singing Bird," pages 81. 82, and 83.

SIGNATURES.

- § 42. The sharps and flats required in these different scales, are placed at the beginning of the staff, immediately after the clef, and are called the SIGNATURE (sign) of the key.
- § 43. The letter on which the scale commences, that which is taken as ONE, is termed the KEY-NOTE OF KEY.

CHAPTER VI.

MINOR SCALE

- § 44. In addition to the Diatonic Scale, as explained in Chapter III, there is another Diatonic Scale, differing from that in respect to its intervals, called the MINOR SCALE. The former scale is called MAJOR.
- 3 45. There are two forms of the Minor Scale in use. We distinguish them from each other by the terms First Form and Second FORM of the Minor Scale.
- § 46. In both forms of the Minor Scale the intervals differ from those of the Major.
- § 47. The chief difference (to the ear) between the Major and the Minor Scale is the THIRD; that of the Major being composed of two steps, while that of the Minor is only a step and a half.

Note.-Those who have made themselves familiar with the intervals of the Major Scale will readily understand the difference between that and the Minor, now to be presented.

- § 48. In the first form of the Minor Scale the intervals are not the same in descending as in ascending.
- § 49. The Minor Scale commences on the numeral 6, syllable la, of the Major-6 (la) of the Major is taken as 1 of the Minor, but the syllable (la) is retained.

Note.-See Minor Scales, below.

- § 50. When the Major and Minor Scales have the same signature, they are said to be related. Thus the key of C major is the relative major to A minor; and the key of A minor is the relative minor to C major.
- § 51. The relative minor to any major key is found a sixth above it, or is based upon its sixth; and the relative major to any minor key is found a third above it, or is based upon its third.
- § 52. The letters and syllables correspond in the major and its relative minor. Thus, the syllable do, is applied to C in both cases, although it is one in the major, and three in the minor scale.

CHAPTER VII.

DYNAMICS.

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

DYNAMIC CHARACTERS, OR MARKS OF EXPRESSION.

P18no	markedp	Soft.
Pianissimo	markedpp	Very soft.
	markedf	
Fortissimo	markedff	Very loud.
	markedm	
Mezzo Piano.	markedmp	Rather soft.
Mezzo Forte	markedmf	Rather loud.
Crescendo	marked Cres. or -	Commence soft and increase.
Diminuendo	markedDim. or	Commence loud and diminish
	marked	
Sformando, or	markedfz or >	Sudden and full.

Legato.....Smooth and connected.

MINOR SCALE, FOUNDED ON A-FIRST FORM.

DESCRIDING. ASCENDING. La, si, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la. La, sol, fa, mi, re, do, si, la. SECOND FORM.



EASY EXERCISES FOR THE PRACTICE OF CHROMATIC INTERVALS.

When singing these chromatic exercises with syllables, use the vowel sound of e long, as in mete, for the sharps, and a long, as in fate, for the flats.



1. A Lin-den tree is growing, Close by a mountain stream; The names I carved in childhood, Still in its bark are seen, D. C. And many a withered garland Hangs 'mid its branches green.

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CONTENTS.

▲ loving Father. 110 Arrival of Spring 136	Life's Pleasurcs Lullaby.		The Morning Call
Be good friends again. 57 Be lively, boys. 142 Blow! blow! 40 Blue-eyed Mary 24	May-Day May-Day Picnic May-Song. Merrily sings the lark. My brother's a rider	80 11 108	The Morning Serenade The Mowers The One Song The Parting Salutation The Pet Lamb The Pleasure Walk
Cheerfulness 31 Chorus of Flowers 114 Closing Scenes 144 Come. seek the bower 132 Cuckoo Song 148	My heart's home. My native hills My own native land. Our Life—The Comparison	26 149 43	The Refusal The Sabbath The Salor The Shepherd of the Height The Show-Box
Down in yonder rocky vale 94	Patriotic Song	50	The Smith The Snow-Drop The Sun and the Stars
Early walk 25 Evening on the Water 152 Evening Song 71	Prepare we for the festive scene	66	The Thresher and the Goldfinch
Faintly flow, thou falling river 89 Farewell to home. 21 Firmly stand, my native land 82 Flowers of the Lea 23	Secret Prayer. Spring Wishes Sweet is summer	140 34	The Yankee Boy This is the way Time to Walk To our Mother
Geod Night 135 Grimalkin and the Robin 101	The Alpine Rambler The Blackbird The Crystal Spring The Cuckoo	112 56	True Friendship
He learned to use his hands. 60 Home, sweet Home 146 Hope and Memory 77	The Dyer's Song The Evening Star The Farmer and Painter The Fates.	91 45 49	Waiting for the May. When the ruddy evening. 15 Where is the man? 16
1 love the merry sunshine	The Forest Walk, or Holiday The Good and the Kind	105	Whom shall we let in ?
Johnny, can you count ?	The Hunter	53	Wishing for May-Day
Land of our Fathers 58 Leaving School—Adieu 14	The Journey The Love of Truth The Maiden and the River	19	Yes, or No Youthful Days

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