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# JUVENILE MINSTREL.

A NEW SYSTEM OF MUSICAL NOTATION;

WITTH

CHOICE COLLECTION OF MORAL AND SACRED SONGS.

DESIGNED FOR

Invenile Singing Schools, Inblic Schools, Invenile Concerts, Select Classes, and Lamily Circles.

BY J. B. AIKIN,

AUTHOR OF THE "CHRISTIAN MINSTREL."

PHILADELPHIA:

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## ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Force. And upon these are founded three departments, which em- natural intervals form the scale of an octave; thus: brace the whole of the elementary principles of music.

Pitch regards a sound as high or low. Length, as long or short. Force, as loud or soft.

## FIRST DEPARTMENT .- PITCH.

At the foundation of the high and low sounds lies a series of eight sounds, called the octave.

The distance between two sounds is called an interval. The intervals throughout the whole variety of pitch, are always

uniform, though not equal to one another. Certain of these intervals are only half as great as others. Hence

we have what are properly called the greater and the less intervals, which, for the sake of convenience, are denominated whole-intervals and half-intervals.

The voice, in producing the eight sounds ascending, naturally passes from the first sound taken, a whole-interval to the second sound; from the second sound, a whole-interval to the third; from the third sound, a half-interval to the fourth-then proceeds to the fifth, sixth, and seventh, by whole-intervals; and from the seventh, the next step is a half-interval, to the eighth, making five whole-

Questions .- What three qualities belong to every musical sound? [Ans. intervals.] What the less? [Ans. Half-intervals.] In what order do the in-Pitch, length, and force.] Into how many departments are the elements of or every variety of pitch. What lies at the foundation of the high and low sounds? [Ans. A series of eight sounds, called the octave.] What is an interval? [Ans. The distance between two sounds.] Are the intervals or form, but not equal.] What are the greater intervals called? [Ans. Whole- Five whole-intervals and two half-intervals.]

MUSICAL sounds have three qualities, namely, Pitch, Length, and | intervals, and two half-intervals. These eight sounds and the seven

These notes, called Doe, Ray, Mee, Faw, Sole, Law, See, and Doe, represent the sounds; and the spaces between the notes represent the whole and half-intervals. From 1 to 2, from 2 to 3, from 4 to 5, from 5 to 6, and from 6 to 7, are whole-intervals-from 3 to 4, and from 7 to 8, are half-intervals.

tervals occur when the voice produces the eight sounds ascending? [Ans. Two music divided? [Ans. Three.] What is pitch? [Ans. Pitch regards a sound whole-intervals in succession, then a half-interval, then three whole-intervals as high or low.] What is length? [Ans. Length regards a sound as long or in succession, then another half-interval.] Is this order natural or artificial? short.] What is force? [Ans. Force regards a sound as loud or soft.] What [Ans. Natural.] What is an octave? [Ans. Eight sounds.] What do the does the first department embrace? [Ans. Musical sounds.] What interval occurs between 1 and 2, or Doe and Ray? [Ans. A whole-interval.] What between 2 and 3, or Ray and Mee?&c. What is the distance between 1 and 3? [Ans. Two whole-intervals.] What is the distance between 1 and 4? [Ans. Two steps in the voice uniform and equal to one another? [Ans. They are uni- whole-intervals and a half.] What is the distance between 1 and 6? [Ans.

In descending, the voice naturally falls from the first sound taken | The voice thus naturally forms, upon the first sound taken, two a half-interval—then three whole-intervals in succession—then an- octaves; and this sound becomes the key or governing sound in the other half-interval-then two whole-intervals in succession-making ear and voice. five whole-intervals and two half-intervals.

These eight sounds and seven natural intervals form the scale of

an octave descending, thus:

Thus it may be seen, the voice produces the same series of sounds. and passes over the same intervals, and forms the same scale, whe-

ther in ascending or descending an octave. If the voice is extended either above or below the octave, it will naturally pass over the same gradation of sounds and intervals, as far as the compass of the voice extends. For example, take any sound, and raise the voice by the regular intervals an octave-then descend the octave, by the same steps, to the first sound taken-proceed an octave below-and you have a scale of two octaves in all respects similar, in each of which are eight sounds and seven natural intervals.

[Ans. The governing sound in the ear and voice.] How the governing sound? Ans. It governs or determines the pitch of all the other sounds in the octave. How does the voice form a scale of two octaves? [Ans. Take any sound and raise the voice by the regular intervals an octave-then descend the octave by the same steps to the first sound taken-proceed an octave below, and you have a scale of two octaves. I Is this gradation of sounds and intervals natural or artificial? [Ans. Natural.]

QUESTIONS .- By what intervals does the voice proceed in forming an octave descending? [Ans. First a half-interval, then three whole intervals in succession, then another half, then two whole-intervals in succession. Is this order of sounds and intervals natural or artificial? [Ans. Natural.] What will be the result if the voice is extended above or below the octave? [Ans. It wi naturally pass over the same gradation of sounds and intervals, as far as the compass of the voice extends.] What is the Key?

The figures 1, 2, 3, &c., are used to distinguish the different sounds in the octave, and designate precisely the distance of each sound from the key, and its relation to it.

The key is always called 1, and the other numbers are appropriated to the sounds of the octave ascending.

The eighth sound of the octave ascending is always the first, or key of the octave above, and is therefore called 1, and the key or 1 is always the eighth of the octave below.

The key is not any particular sound; it may be of any pitch, higher or lower, and the natural rise and fall of the voice will be the same.

Neither is 2, or 5, or any other number in the scale, a particular sound except with reference to the key. Whatever may be the pitch of the key, 2 will always be one whole-interval above the key, 3 will be two whole-intervals, and 4 will be two whole-intervals and one half-interval above the key. &c.

From the fact that the voice assumes no particular pitch as the key, and always distributes all the other sounds of the octave with reference to the key, throughout the whole range of its compass, arises the necessity of having fixed or stationary sounds by which to be governed.

The fixed or stationary sounds are obtained by means of instruments. Instruments are constructed and tuned so as to please the ear; and of

QUESTIONS .- What is the use of the figures, 1, 2, 3, &c.? [Ans. They are used to distinguish the different sounds in the octave.] What numeral is always applied to the key? [Ans. 1.] How are the other numbers appropriated? [Ans. To the sounds of the octave ascending.] How do you explain the connection of the octaves? [Ans. The eighth sound of the octave ascending is always the first or the key of the octave above, and is called 1, and the key or 1 is always the eighth of the octave below. Do you mean by the key a sound of any particular pitch? [Ans. No, it may be of any pitch higher or lower, and the natural rise and fall of the voice will be the same. Is 2, or 5, or any other number in the scale a particular sound? [Ans. It is not, except with reference to the key; whatever may be the pitch of the key, 2 will always be one wholeinterval above the key, 3 will be two whole-intervals, &c. | Whence arises the necessity of having fixed or stationary sounds? [Ans. From the fact that the voice assumes no particular pitch as the key, and consequently distributes all the other sounds of the octave variously, throughout the whole range of its compass. How are fixed or stationary sounds obtained? [Ans. By means of in-

course are made to correspond with the sounds and intervals of the voice. But as the ear readily distinguishes sounds both higher and lower. than the compass of the voice extends, instruments are made to embrace a much wider range, extending often to six or seven octaves.

It is found by experience, that the ordinary compass of the voice embraces about two octaves-but it is by means of instruments alone, that it is ascertained what sounds are embraced within the usual extent of its compass; and thus the sounds which the voice is capable of producing are located and specified, so that one sound may be compared with another, the instrument always being the standard of comparison.

The sounds on instruments are named after the first seven letters of



-Compass of the voice.

In this illustration, the lettered lines represent the sounds on instruments, and the spaces between the lines the whole and half-intervals. The compass of the voice is indicated by the brace, which extends from G to G, embracing two octaves.

struments.] How are instruments made? [Ans. Constructed and tuned so as to please the ear. Do the sounds and intervals on instruments correspond with the sounds and intervals of the voice? [Ans. They do, from the fact that nature has constituted or formed the ear so as to agree with the voice.] May instruments be made higher and lower than the compass of the voice? [Ans. Yes. It is found by experience that the ordinary compass of the voice embraces about two octaves, but the ear will distinguish sounds and intervals on an instrument in a range from six to seven octaves. How is it ascertained what sounds are embraced within the compass of the voice? [Ans. By ascending and descending the fixed or stationary sounds on instruments.] . Why study instrumental sounds, when you only desire to learn vocal music? [Ans. Because it is only by means of fixed or stationary sounds that music is reduced to a science. How are the sounds on instruments named? [Ans. After the first seven letters of the alphabet.] What is the figure on this page designed to illustrate? [Ans. The sounds and intervals on instruments.]

In the application of these seven letters as names to the several sounds of the octave on instruments, it was necessary that one of the seven should be applied to the key. Any letter might have been selected: but C was the letter applied to the key.

The half-intervals, therefore, on all instruments occur between E and F. and between B and C.

C is the same sound on all instruments. D is the same sound; A: and so of all the other letters.

An instrument that produces but one sound, if it produces that sound at all times without variation, (which is the case with the tone-fork,) will furnish the means of ascertaining all the other sounds. If the instrument, for example, gives C, and the sound D is required-D is obtained by rising one whole-interval above the sound given; if B is required, it is always found a half-interval below C, &c.

Thus by means of instruments we have fixed and definite sounds, so that when we speak of A, or C, or G, we speak of a sound which is

known to be always and in every part of the world the same.

In order to write these sounds, a scale of letters corresponding with the letters on the instrument must be constructed, and so arranged as to indicate the pitch of any sound intended to be represented-so that upon this scale each sound upon the instrument shall have its own fixed position upon the paper, and be known by its own name. For this purpose a staff is used, which is composed of five lines and the spaces between them, thus :-

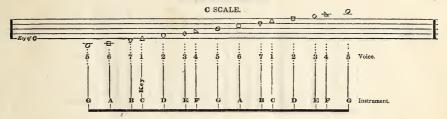


The letters or names of the sounds on instruments are thus transferred to the staff; each line and space having its corresponding name. and representing a particular sound. The first line of the staff is C: the first space is D; the second line is E, &c. These five lines with their spaces constituting the most convenient staff, furnish nine places for notes.

The compass of the voice is from G second space below the staff, to G second space above it: and when music is written for the full compass of the voice, the spaces immediately above and below the staff; also the short lines, called added lines, are used.

If an instrument gives the sound C, how do you obtain the pitch D? [Ans. By rising one whole-interval above the sound given.] What is necessary in order to write music? [Ans. The staff.] What is the staff? [Ans. Five lines and four spaces.] Why are the lines and spaces named after the first seven letters of the alphabet? [Ans. Because the sounds on instruments are thus named.] How many places for notes does the staff furnish? [Ans. Nine.] Does the compass of the voice extend above and below the staff? [Ans. Yes. The ordinary compass of the voice is from G, second space below the staff, to G, second space above it. Why is the staff constructed of five lines only? [Ans. It is found to be the most convenient.] What is the use of added lines? [Ans. They are used when music extends above or below the staff. Why is G placed on the middle line of the staff? [Ans. Because the sound called G on instruments

Questions .- What letter is applied to the key or governing sound on instruments? [Ans. C.] Was this arbitrary? [Ans. It was.] What letter should have been applied to the key? [Ans. A.] Why should A have been applied to the key instead of C? [Ans. Because A is the first letter of the alphabet, and the octave on instruments should have commenced with A, so that A on the instrument, and 1 of the voice, B and 2, &c., would have been together. From the fact that C is applied to the key, where do the halfintervals occur on instruments? [Ans. Between E and F, and B and C. Do the sounds on all correct instruments correspond? [Ans. They do.] Are the numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., ever appropriated as names to the sounds of instruments? [Ans. No. It is only when we speak of the voice that we use the numbers. Could you arrive at the true sound of any number or letter by means of an instrument that produces invariably a given pitch? [Ans. Yes. is found to be about the central sound of the compass of the voice.]



represents the fixed or stationary sounds on the instruments.

C is the key or governing sound; this is therefore called the C scale. scale.

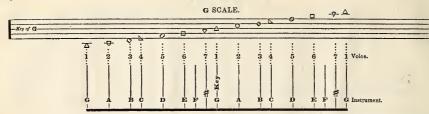
To assist in obtaining with accuracy and fixing in the ear each sound of the scale, seven distinct names are applied to the notes in the Ray; 3 is called Mee; 4 is called Faw, (a as in far;) 5 is called Sole;

This scale of notes occupying the places of the letters on the staff, | 6 is called Law, (\( \frac{1}{4}\) as in far;) and 7 is called Sec. The same syllable, and the same note, being always applied to the same number of the

The C scale, and the succeeding scales, should be practised first continuously and then by skips, as 1, 3, 5, octave 1; 1, 5; 1, 5, octave 1; 1, octave 1, &c., until (the key being given) the pupil can give octave. In singing the scale, 1, (the key.) is called Doe; 2 is called the sound of any number required or of any note pointed out on the

the notes on the staff. 1 What is this scale called? [Ans. The C scale.] What do you understand by the key? [Ans. The governing sound in the ear and voice. What do the numerals under the staff show? [Ans. The natural rise and fall of the voice. In singing the scale, how many names or syllables are and See to 7.1 Is the same name or syllable always given to the same number? scale.

Questions.—How is the pitch of sounds indicated? [Ans. By the position of | [Ans. Yes, always.] On what line or space is Doe in this scale? [Ans. On the first or lower line, and fourth space.] On what is Mee? [Ans. On the second line, and first space above the staff. On what is Sole? [Ans. On the second space below the staff, on the third or middle line of the staff, and on the second space above the staff.] To what number of the scale is Sole always applied? applied to the notes in the octave? [Ans. Seven.] What names are used? [Ans. To the fifth.] To what is Mee! [Ans. To the third.] To what is Law? [Ans. Doe is always applied to 1, Ray to 2, Mee to 3, Faw to 4, Sole to 5, Law to 6, [Ans. To the sixth.] To what is Faw? [Ans. To the fourth.] Sing the



This is called the G scale, because G is the key or governing sound of the scale.

the kev.

Different letters or sounds are taken as the key, in order to produce a greater variety in the combination of sounds.

## INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale G is taken as the key; consequently the voice, which naturally produces the half-intervals between 3 and 4 and between 7 and

1, will produce them between B and C, and between F and G: the half-interval between B and C on the instrument will correspond with 'The natural rise and fall of the voice is the same, whatever may be the voice between 3 and 4, but the half-interval between E and F will not correspond with the whole-interval between 6 and 7 in the voice. Instruments, therefore, in order to perform this scale, must be constructed so as to produce an intermediate sound between F and G. conforming to the whole-interval between 6 and 7 in the voice.

A sound thus raised a half-interval is said to be sharped, marked thus #. Hence the rule, & When G is the key, F must be played sharp to form the 7th of the scale. Nove .- A fist 7th in the key of G is played on F.

QUESTIONS .- What letter or sound is taken as the key in this scale? [Ans. G.] Does the voice rise and fall from G in this scale precisely as it does from C in the C scale? [Ans. Precisely the same.] Why take different letters or sounds as the key? [Ans. In order to produce a greater variety in the combination of sounds.] On what line or space is Doe in this scale? [Ans. On the second space below the staff, on the third or middle line, and on the second space above the staff.] On what line or space is Sole? [Ans. On the first space, and fifth line.] Sing the scale.

Instrumental.—Between what letters do the half-intervals occur in this scale?

[Ans. B and C. F and G.] Does the instrument ascend and descend the octave from G in this scale as it does from C in the C scale ? [Ans. No.1 What sound or sounds not introduced in the C scale are required in order to form the scale on G? [Ans. An intermediate sound between Fand G in each octave.] What letters are performed differently? [Ans. F is played sharp.] Why is F played sharp? fans. To make the instrument correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice. What is meant by F sharp? [Ans. The sound is raised a half-step, or half-interval.] What is the rule for performing the G scale? [Ans. When G is the key, F must be played sharp.]

# D SCALE. Voice. Instrument.

called the D scale.

The gradation of sounds as produced by the voice is the same what- to 7. ever may be the pitch of the key.

### INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale D is assumed as the key.

From D=1 to E=2 is a whole interval on the instrument. From D is a half-interval, which completes the octave. E=2 to F sharp=3 is a whole-interval. From F sharp=3 to G=4 is a half-interval. From G=4 to A=5 is a whole-interval. From every octave.

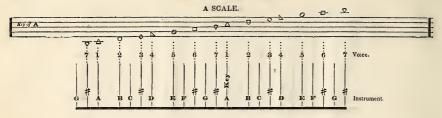
In this scale, D is the key or governing sound; it is therefore A = 5 to B = 6 is a whole-interval. From B = 6 to C = 7 is a halfinterval. But the voice naturally rises a whole-interval from 6

> Instruments, therefore, in order to perform this scale, must, in addition to being capable of making F sharp, be constructed so as to make an intermediate sound between C and D called C sharp. Then from B=6 to C sharp=7 is a whole-interval, and from C sharp=7 to

RULE.-When D is the key, F and C must be played sharp in

QUESTIONS .- What letter is taken as the key or governing sound in this scale? [Ans. D.] Does the voice produce the same gradation of sounds when it what name or syllable is applied to the note on D in this scale? [Ans. Doe.] How often does Doe occur in this scale? [Ans. Twice.] How often does Faw? [Ans. Three times.] Sing the scale.

Instrumental.-What sounds different from those necessary in the C scale are required to perform this? [Ans. Intermediate sounds between F and G, and C and D.1 What letters are required to be performed differently? [Ans. F and C must be played sharp.] Why? [Ans. To make the instrument please the ear and correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice. What is the rule for performing this scale? [Ans. When D is the key, F and C must be played sharp ]



the A scale.

The voice ascends and descends the octave by the same steps, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

### INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale A is taken as one, or the key; consequently, as may be seen at once, an additional intermediate sound will be required between

In this scale, A is the key or governing sound; it is therefore called | G and A. Instruments, therefore, in order to perform this scale, must be capable of elevating G a half-interval, or of making G sharp as well as F and C.

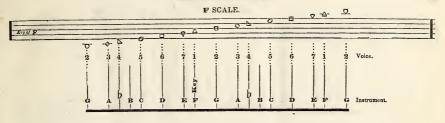
RULE .- AT When A is the key, F. C. and G must be played sharp. This scale may be performed by assuming A flat as the key or

governing sound, then observe the following RULE .- 37 When A flat is the key, B. E. A. and D must be played flat.

QUESTIONS .- Why is this called the A scale? [Ans. Because A is the key or governing sound of the scale. What name do you give the note on A? [Ans. Doe. Is Doe always applied to the key or governing sound? [Ans. Yes.] Does When A flat is the key, B. E. A. and D must be played flat. How do you play a the voice ascend and descend the octave by the same steps or intervals, whatever letter or sound flat? [Ans. The sound is lowered a half-interval.] Do the notes. may be the pitch of the key? [Ans. Yes.] What do you call the note on the syllables, and numerals occupy the same lines and spaces on the staff when this

third line? [Ans. See.] Sing the scale. required in this? [Ans. Intermediate sounds between F and G, C and D, and key or governing sound, consequently the pitch of the whole scale is a half-inter-G and A.] Which of these letters are performed differently? [Ans. F, C, and val lower.]

G are played sharp.] What is the rule for performing this scale? [Ans. When A is the key, F, C, and G must be played sharp. What is the second rule? [Ans. scale is performed with three sharps as with four flats? [Ans. They do ] What Instrumental.—What sounds additional to those necessary in the C scale are is the difference in playing this scale with four flats? [Ans. Ah is taken as the



This is called the F scale, because F is the key or governing sound of the scale.

The natural rise and fall of the voice is always the same.

### INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale F is taken as the key. F is 1. From F to G is a

whole-interval—from G to A is a whole-interval. From A to B is a whole-interval; but this will not correspond with the voice, which naturally rises and falls a half-interval between 3 and 4. We must therefore have an intermediate sound between A and B, called B flat—marked thus b.

RULE.—37 When F is the key, B must be played flat to form the 4th of the scale.

Norm.—A sharp 4th in the key of F is played on B.

Instrumental—What sounds besides those introduced in the C scale are required to perform this? (Ans. An intermediate sound between A and B in each octave.) What letter is to be performed differently? (Ans. B is to be played a half-interval lower, When a letter is performed a half-interval lower, what is it called? (Ans. It is called fast.) What is the rule for performing this scale? (Ans. When F is the key, B must be played flat in every octave.)

QUESTIONS.—What letter is the key or governing sound in the ear and voice, in this scale? [Aus. F.] Does the voice rise and fall from F in this scale as it does from C in the C scale? [Aus. V es. The natural rise and fall of the voice is always the same.] Where is Doe in this scale? [Aus. On the second space, and on the added-line above the staff.] On what line or space is Sole? [Aus. On the first hie and fourth scale.] Since the scale.

## 

In this scale, B flat is the key or governing sound; it is therefore called the Bb scale.

The voice naturally rises and falls by the same intervals, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale B flat is taken as the key or governing sound. And to perform this scale an intermediate sound between D and E is required, called E flat.

RULE.—35 When B flat is the key or governing sound, B and E must be played flat in every octave.

[Note.—This scale is played with B flat and E flat as a convenience to the

instrumental performer.

Take B as the key or governing sound, and it will be necessary to play five sharps, in order to make the instrument correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.

QUESTIONS.—On what line or space is Doe in this scale? [Ans. On the fourth line and first space below the staff.] What note is on the second line and first space above? [Ans. Fan.] What is the name of the note on the added line

above the staff [Ans. Sole.] Sing the scale.

Instrumental.—What is the pitch of the key or governing sound in this scale?

[Ans. Bb.] Does the instrument ascend and descend the octave by the same intervals from Bb as it does from C in the C scale? [Ans. No.]

What sounds different from those in the C scale are required to perform this? Idras. An intermediate sound between A and B, and between D and E.] What letters are performed differently? [Inr. B and E are played flat. What is the use for performing this scale? [Inr. B hand E are played flat. What is the sound by the B attain the key or governing sound, B and Inr. C in the control of the control

## 

In this scale, E flat is the key or governing sound; this is therefore called the Eb scale. The voice rises and falls by the same intervals, whatever may be the

pitch of the key.

In the preceding scales the key-note Doe has been on every letter on the staff.

## INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale the pitch assumed is E flat. To perform this scale no additional sound is required different from those in the preceding scales.

QUESTIONS.—Is the natural rise and fall of the voice always the same, whatever may be the pitch of the key? {Ans. Yes.} In the preceding scales has the key-note Doe been on every letter on the staff? {Ans. Yes.} Why are only seven letters used? {Ans. Because seven are all that can be used on an instrument, which is the property of the staff. And the seven is the staff of the staff. It is the top the staff of the staff. It is the top the staff of the staff. It is the top the staff of the staff of the staff. It is the seven that the staff of the staff. It is the staff of t

A must be played flat, but G sharp has been already introduced and is precisely the same sound.

RULE.—\$5^\*When E flat is the key or governing sound, B, E, and

A must be played flat.

This scale may be performed by assuming E as the key or govern-

ing sound, then observe the following

Rule.—35 When E is the key, F, C, G, and D must be played sharp.
Instruments, in order to perform the scale based on every letter,
must, it is evident, be constructed upon a scale of half-intervals.
Accordingly all correct instruments are so made.

Internmental.—What is the key or governing sound of this scale? [Anz. Raftal.] Is any sound different from those already introduced necessary to perform this scale? [Anz. No.] Is A flat the same as G sharp? [Anz. Yes.] Is the sharp of any letter the same as the flat of the one next above it? [Anz. Yes.] What sounds different from those in the C scale are necessary to perform this? [Anz. An intermediate sound between A and B, D and E, G and A.] Which of these are to be performed differently? [Anz. B, E, and A must be played flat.] What is the rule for performing this scale? [Anz. When E flat is the key or governing sound, B. E, and A must be played flat.] What an instrument be constructed upon a scale of Laffinitervals in order to perform the scale based on every letter? E as the key? [Anz. Yes.] What is the rule? [Anz. When E is the key, E, G, G, and D must be played sharp.] Do the numerals, notes, and syllables coupt the same lines and spaces on the staft, when this scale is performed with three flats, as with four sharps? [Anz. They to.]

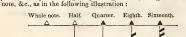
## SECOND DEPARTMENT .- LENGTH.

THE consideration of the length of sounds naturally follows that of pitch. The first question in regard to notes is, What sounds do they represent? Or what is their pitch? The second question is, How

long are these sounds to be continued? We have heretofore considered sounds in reference only to their

pitch, and their relation to each other as high or low. The pitch of sounds is not affected by their length. The same

sounds, of whatever pitch, may be continued for a longer or shorter time. The notes (Doe, Ray, Mee, Faw, Sole, Law, See) which represent pitch, also represent length, by adding a stem, filling the head of the



These notes represent five varieties of length, each having its appropriate name expressive of its relative length.

A dot (.) adds to a note one half its length. Thus, a dotted half-note △ • is equal to three quarters ▲ ▲ ▲ or △ ▲ A dotted quarter A. is equal to three eighths A A or A A

QUESTIONS.—What is the first question in regard to notes? [Ans. What is their pitch? What is the second? [Ans. How long are these sounds to be continued ?] Does the length of sounds affect their pitch? [Ans. No. The same sounds, of whatever pitch, may be continued for a longer or shorter time. Are we now to consider the same high and low sounds (embraced in the preceding scales) as long or short? [Ans. Yes.] Do the same notes which represent pitch, also represent length? [Ans. They do; by adding a stem, filling the head of the note, &c. How many varieties of length do the notes represent. [Ans. Five.] What are their names? [Ans. Whole note, half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth. How do you know a whole-note? [Ans. It is an open note without a stem.] How do you know a half-note? [Ans. It is an open note with a stem.] How do you know a quarter-note? [Ans. The head of the note is filled.] How the tune into the equal portions called measures.]

It should be observed that these notes, whole, half, quarter, &c., do not indicate the positive, but only the relative length of the sounds which they represent. Thus, if the whole note be considered as representing a sound to be continued four seconds, the half-note must have two seconds; the quarter, one second; the eighth, half a second; the sixteenth, the fourth of a second; and the dotted whole note, six seconds; the dotted quarter, one second and a half.

Or if to the quarter be given two seconds, the half-note must be four, the whole note eight, the dotted quarter three seconds, &c., each note claiming its relative length in comparison with the others. The time occupied in the performance of a piece of music, or of any

particular passage, is governed by the nature of the music or the character of the sentiment; according to the taste, judgment, or habit of the performer. A general idea of the movement of a tune, or of a particular passage,

is suggested by the use of the following terms, viz.: Moderate-slowvery slow-lively-very lively, &c. Measures .- To regulate the time, and to preserve equality through-

out, written music is divided into equal portions called measures. Bars .- The measures are marked off by straight lines drawn across the staff, which are called bars.

do you know an eighth-note from a sixteenth? [Ans. The eighth-note has one mark to the stem, and the sixteenth bas two.] Why is the open note with a stem called a half-note? [Ans. Because it represents a sound half as long as the whole note. What one note is equal to two halves? [Ans. The whole note.] What note is equal to two quarters? [Ans. The half-note.] How much does a dot add to the length of a note? [Ans. The sound is to be continued onehalf longer. Have notes any positive length? [Ans. No; only the relative length of the sounds which they represent.] What is to be our guide as to the time to be occupied in singing a piece of music? [Ans. The time occupied in the performance of a piece of music, or of any particular passage, is governed by the nature of the music or the character of the sentiment; according to the taste, judgment, or habit of the performer.] How is an idea of the time suggested? [Ans. A general idea of the movement of a tune, or of a particular passage, is given by the terms moderate, slow, very slow, lively, very lively, &c.] What are measures? [Ans. The equal portions between the bars. What are bars? [Ans. Straight lines drawn across the staff, which divides Each measure, or portion between the bars, must occupy the same time in the performance, whatever may be the number of the notes.

Measures are also divided into equal portions, called parts of measures. There are two kinds of measures, equal and unequal.

A measure with two parts is called equal measure.

A measure with three parts is called *unequal measure*. Music written with equal measure is in equal time, and is marked  $\frac{2}{9}$ 

because two half-notes constitute a measure.

Music written with unequal measure is in unequal time, and is marked  $\frac{3}{2}$  because three half-notes constitute a measure.

The unequal measure is sometimes doubled, and forms what is called *compound time*. It is marked  $\frac{6}{4}$  because six quarter-notes con-

stitute a measure.

To aid in the computation and equal division of the time, certain regular motions of the hand are made: this is called beating time.

regular motions of the hand are made; this is called beating time.

Equal measure has two beats, one to each part of a measure; the first down, the second up.

Unequal measure has three beats, one to each part of a measure; the first down, the second horizontally to the breast, the third up.

QUESTIONS .- For what are measures used? [Ans. To regulate the time, and to preserve a uniformity between different parts of the same piece of music.] Are we governed in time by the length of the measures? [Ans. No. By the value of the notes which fill the measures. I If one measure is filled with the whole note, the next measure with two halves, and the next with four quarters, must the time occupied in the performance be the same in each measure? [Ans. Yes.] How are measures divided? [Ans. Into equal portions, called parts of measures.] How many kinds of measures are there? [Ans. Two.] What are they called? [Ans. Equal measure and unequal measure.] What is equal measure? [Ans. A measure with two parts.] What is unequal mea-Bure ? [Ans. A measure with three parts.] When music is written with equal measure what kind of time is it called? [Ans. Equal time.] How is it marked? [Ans. With a figure 2 over a 2 at the commencement of the tune.] Why is it thus marked? [Ans. Because two half-notes constitute a measure.] When music is written with unequal measure, what kind of time is it called? [Ans. Unequal time.] How is it marked? [Ans. With a figure 3 over a figure 2 at the commencement of the tune.] Why is it thus marked? [Ans. Because three half-notes constitute a measure.] When the unequal measure is doubled, what

Compound time has two beats to the measure, with three quarternotes, or their value, to each beat.

RULE.—37 The downward beat always begins the measure.

RESTS.—There are five different rests, or marks of silence, corresponding in time to the five different kinds of notes, as follows:

Whole rest. Half. Quarter. Eighth. Sixteentii.

A dot (.) adds to a rest one-half its length.

A pause ( is sometimes used. The notes over or under which it is written are to be prolonged indefinitely at the pleasure of the performer. Staccato.—When a note or several notes are to be performed in a short, pointed and distinct manner, the staccato (t) is used.

Slur.—When one syllable of poetry is to be applied to two or more notes, a slur is drawn over or under them, or the stems of the notes are connected.



kind of time does it form? [Ans. Compound time.] How is it marked? [Ans. With a figure 6 over a figure 4.1 Why? [Ans. Because six quarter-notes constitute a measure. How are we aided in the computation and equal division of the time? [Ans. By regular motions of the hand, which is called beating time.] How many beats has equal measure? [Ans. Two; one to each part of the measure : the first down, the second up.1 . How many beats has unequal measure? [Ans. Three; one to each part of the measure; the first down, the second left, the third up.] What is the rule? [Ans. The downward beat always begins the measure.] What are rests? [Ans. Marks of silence.] How many are used? [Ans. Five.] How much does a dot add to a rest? [Ans. Onehalf its length. What is said of the pause? [Ans. The notes over or under which it is written are to be prolonged indefinitely at the pleasure of the performer. For what is the staccato used? [Ans. It is written over or under a note or several notes when they are to be performed in a short, pointed, and distinct manner. What is the use of a slur? [Ans. When one syllable of poetry is to be applied to two or more notes, a slur is drawn over or under them, or the stems of the notes are connected.

## ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Triplets.—When three notes are to be performed in the time of two of the same nominal value, the figure 3 is written over or under them. Repeat.—A passage to be repeated is embraced between two dotted lines across the staff. shows the end of a strain of the music, or of a line PRACTICAL EXERCISES. EQUAL TIME. UNEQUAL TIME. CLOSE. COMPOUND TIME.

NOTE.—The teacher may add to these exercises, by selecting measures from different tunes through the book, and writing them on the black-board.

When the states a series to the state of the bar? [Ans. A double bar shows the end of a strain of the music, or of a line at the commencement of the tune.]

QUESTIONS .- What effect is intended by the figure 3 over or under three notes? | of the poetry.] How do you know when a piece of music is written in equal

## THIRD DEPARTMENT .- FORCE.

Musical, sounds may be loud, very loud, soft, very soft, moderate, or ordinary as to force, without affecting their pitch or length.

Medium .- A sound produced by the ordinary action of the organs of voice or of an instrument is a medium sound, and is marked M. Piano .- A sound produced by the vocal organs, somewhat restrained,

is a soft tone; it is called piano, and is marked P.

Pianissimo.-A sound produced by a very slight exertion of the vocal organs, yet so as to be distinctly audible, is called pianissimo, and is marked PP.

Forte.—A loud sound, called forte, is produced by a strong and full

exertion of the vocal organs. It is marked F.

be accented.

Fortissimo. - A very loud sound is called fortissimo: it must not be attempted beyond the power of the vocal organs so as to degenerate into a scream. It is marked FF.

Accent.-General rules. 1st. The first note in every measure must

2d. When there is more than one note to a beat, the first is accented.

3d, In unequal time, when the measure is filled with two quarters and two half-notes, the first half-note is accented.

In compound time, the first note to each beat must be accented.

Organ sounds .- A sound which is commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree of force is called an organ sound.

Diminishing sound .- A sound commencing loud, and gradually diminished until it becomes soft, is marked thus .....

Increasing sound .- A sound commencing soft, and gradually increased until it becomes loud, is marked thus -. Swell .- A sound commencing soft and gradually increased till it becomes loud, then diminished till it becomes soft, is marked

thus -Pressure tone.—A very sudden swell is marked thus ... Explosive tone.-When a sound is to be struck with great force, and

instantly diminished, it is marked thus >

## PRACTICAL EXERCISE.



By the use of letters and other characters written over or under the notes which represent pitch and length.] What are these characters called? [Ans. Musical expression.] What letter is used to signify medium? [Ans. M.] What letter signifies soft, or piano? [Ans. P.] What for very soft, or pianissimo? [Ans. PP.] What does F signify? [Ans. Loud, or forte.] What does FF signify? [Ans. Very loud, or fortissimo.] What is the first rule in regard to soft, and gradually increased till it becomes loud, then diminished till it becomes accent? [Ans. The first note in every measure must be accented.] What is soft.] What is a pressure tone? [Ans. A very sudden swell.] What is an the second rule? [Ans. When there is more than one note to a beat, the first is explosive tone? [Ans. A sound struck with very great force, and instantly accented. What is the third rule? [Ans. In unequal time, when the measure diminished.]

QUESTIONS.—How are musical sounds distinguished in regard to force? [Ans.] is filled with two quarters and two half-notes, the first half-note is accented.] What is an organ sound? [Ans. A sound which is commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree of force.] What is a diminishing sound? [Ans. A sound commencing loud, and gradually diminished until it becomes soft.] What is an increasing sound? [Ans. A sound commencing soft, and gradually increased till it becomes loud.] What is a swell? [Ans. A sound commencing



in order to perform tunes written in all the various keys, must be constructed upon a scale of half-intervals.

But this figure in connection with the staff, &c., is introduced with a view of illustrating the relations of the different voices.

The human voice is divided into four classes. The treble or highest voice of females, the alto or lowest voice of females. The tenor or highest voice of males, and the base or lowest voice of males. The brackets above and below the staffs show the range of sounds from which the different parts are ordinarily written.

pass of the voice; it is, therefore, written on the middle of the staff, and the other sounds or letters located accordingly. It must be remembered, however, that the voice of boys-which corresponds with

QUESTIONS.-Into how many classes of sounds is the human voice divided? Why is the letter G placed on the third or middle line of the staff? What is the relation of the male voice to that of the female? [Ans. The male voice after the two octaves of written music?

In the preceding scales, we have already seen that an instrument, I that of females, and is classed with the alto-undergoes a change before they arrive at maturity, and is depressed an entire octave. The voice after the change is on the tenor and base staff.

On referring to the tunes in this book, it will be seen that the music is written on three staffs, marked base, 1st treble, and 2d treble. The G on the middle line of the base staff, representing the centre of the ordinary compass of the voice of males, is an octave lower than G on the 1st treble and 2d treble staffs. Performers on the organ, piano forte, &c., should not forget that the notes written upon the base staff are to be played an octave lower than the notes written upon the 1st The sound called G on instruments is about the centre of the com- and 2d treble staffs. Instruments must have a compass of at least three octaves, to embrace these voices, or to play two octaves of written music.

Note .- Instruments may be constructed or tuned to different sounds. For example, the German flute is based upon D, some of the clarinets upon B flat, and others upon E flat. The church organ, piano forte, and several other leading instruments are constructed or tuned to the sound called C. This key, or change is an octave lower.] Does an instrument require three octaves to play scale, is therefore called natural to instruments, and is made the universal standard of reference and comparison.

## CHROMATIC SCALE.

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_	31 -		111.0	_							1										- 1	-				
Doe	Dee	Ray	Ree	Mee	Fow	Fee	Sole	See	Law	Lee	See	Doe	Doe	See	Sav	Law	Lav	Sole	Sav	Faw	Mee	Mov	Rav	Row	Doe	

It is proved by instruments that the less intervals which occur between 3 and 4, and between 7 and 8, are precisely half as great as those which occur between the other sounds of the octave.

Now between the other sounds of the octave it has been found by experience that the voice, by an effort, may produce intermediate sounds. Thus intermediate sounds may be produced between 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 5 and 6, and between 6 and 7; but not between 3

and 4, and 7 and 8, because the intervals between those sounds are naturally half-intervals, and no smaller interval is practicable.

The notes representing intermediate sounds may be written on the same line or space of the staff with either of the notes between which they accur. Thus, the nature representing the sound between 1 and 2.

same line or space of the stain with either of the notes between which they occur. Thus, the note representing the sound between I and 2 may be written on the same line or space with either of those notes. I may be elevated a half-interval, or 2 may be depressed a half-interval, and the same sound will be produced.

If it is proposed to elevate the lower sound, a # is used, and the sound is called a sharp 1st, a sharp 4th, &c.

If it is proposed to depress the upper sound, a b, (the sign of depression.) is used, and the sound is called a flat 3d, a flat 7th, &c.

37 A sharp (#) elevates the pitch of a note a half-interval.

37 A flat (b) depresses the pitch of a note a half-interval.
In the application of names to the intermediate sounds, the voice is

QUESTIONS.—How is it proved that the less intervals are half as great as the whole-intervals? Between what numbers of the octave may the voice produce intermediate sounds? Are the intervals thus produced natural? [Ars. No.] Why may we not have intermediate sounds selvened? and and 4, and between 7 and 8? What is a Chromatic scale? [Ars. A scale of half-intervals.] How are intermediate sounds written on the staff? What character is a sign of elevation? What is the sign of depression? Where a note appears on the staff with a 7 wrefixed, how is it to be sung? [Ars. The sound is raised at saff with a 7. The sound is raised

assisted in producing the proper elevation or depression by changing the vowel sound of the syllable used. Thus when a sharp occurs before Doe, Ray, Faw, &c., these syllables should be pronounced Dee, Ree, Fee, &c. When a flat occurs before a note, the intermediate sound should be attempted by pronouncing See, Mee, &c., thus, Say, May. &c.

In attempting to sing this scale, it will be difficult to obtain the artificial sounds perfectly without the aid of an instrument.

In the practice, therefore, an instrument should always be introduced as a guide, that shall give the intermediate sounds with accuracy and certainty.

In the preceding scales the key has been so varied as to occupy every letter on the staff and every variety of high and low sounds exhibited, requiring only to extend the scales higher and lower in order but the scales higher than the scales all music is written, or whatever the modest range of instruments. From these reacles all music is written of sounds make the made.

Norm—A tune may be written upon two or more scales; that is, a piece of most may commence in one key, and during its progress be changed into another key, which is called modulation. When the change is continued several measures, the syllables should be changed, but when the change is made for one or two notes only, the #4th, or jo7th, &c, should be introduced; hence the necessity of singers practising the chromatic scale.

a half-interval. How when a b is prefixed? [Ans. The sound is to be lowered a half-interval.] Is it any advantage in singing sharped or flatted notes to change the pronunciation of the syllables? What change is recommended?

Instrumental—When a #is prefixed to a note, how is it to be played? [Ann. The sound is to be raised a half-interval in the key in which the tune is written.] When a how? [Ann. The sound is to be lowered a half-interval in the key in which the tune is written.] When a #ith cours in the key of P, how is it to be played? [Ann. On F.] When a hith cours in the key of C, how is it to be played? [Ann. On F.]

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



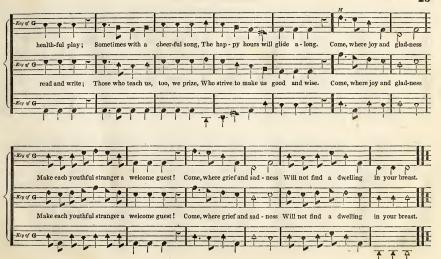
## JUVENILE MINSTREL.

## THE SINGING SCHOOL.







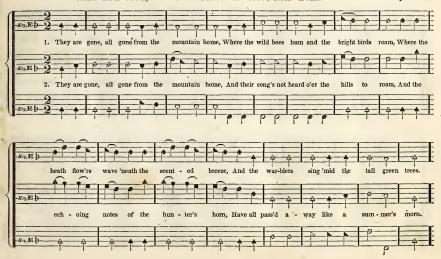




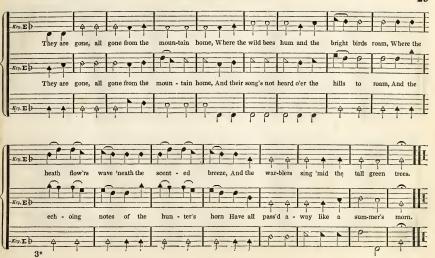










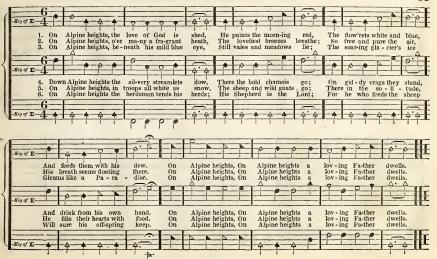


Key, B b





- We come, we come, with garlands bright, To crown with approbation Our land, which marches in her might, To keep the Declaration.
- 6. We come, we come, to God be praise,
  For our exalted station;
  We thank him for such happy days,
  And keep the Declaration.
- We come, we come, we soon must die, And so must all our nation;
   We'll not forget the prize on high, Yet keep the Declaration.















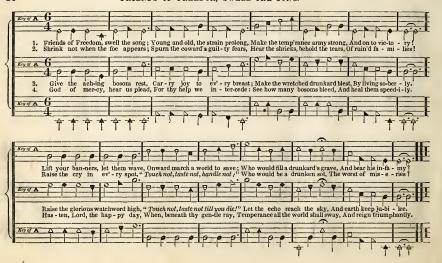
















- But happier far, if then thy soul Can soar to Him who made the whole; If to thine eye the simplest flower Portray his bounty and his power.
- If heaven and earth, with beauty fraught, Lead to his throne thy raptured thought, If there thou lov'dst his love to read, Then, wanderer, thou art blest indeed.









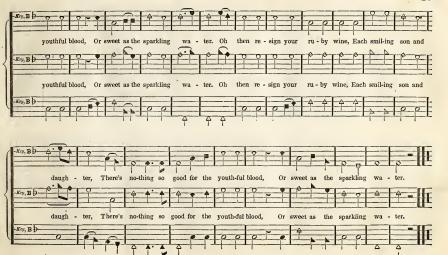
- 3. O shed thy radiance o'er us, And cheer each youthful mind: Like thee, our God is glorious, Like thee, our God is kind.
- 4. Then let our hearts with gladness, Now celebrate his praise; Whose light from sin and darkness, Our every heart can raise.
- O God of our Salvation, Send thy rich grace abroad!
   Till every tribe and nation, Shall know and serve the Lord.

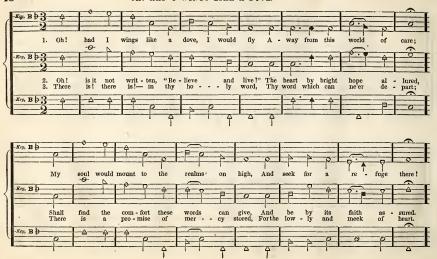




- Pleasure echoes, echoes far and near:
   From the green bank deck'd with flowers,
   Sunny hills and pleasant bowers,
   Pleasure echoes, echoes far and near.
- 4. Up, and weave us now a flow'ry crown; See the blossoms all unfolding, Each its beauteous station holding; Up, and weave us now a flow'ry crown.
- 5. Go ye forth and join the May-day throng; Sings the cuckoo by the river, In the breeze the young leaves quiver; Go ye forth and join the May-day throng.























.







Key of A

land.



band.

Freedom and

plen-ty ev - er crown our na - tive

Heav'n shield our hap - py home, from each hos-tile



Key of 1)

Come,

Come,



Come

let us join,

har-mo - ny and sing.















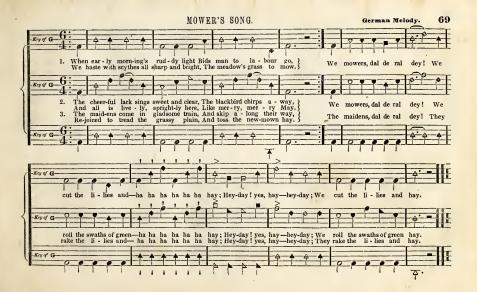










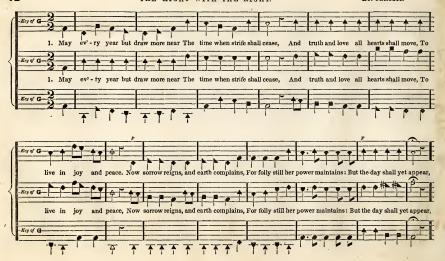






- 3. But with thanks let me remember, Him who gave me quiet sleep; Let me all his mercies number, And his precepts gladly keep.
- When I leave the downy pillow, Which so oft has borne my head, Sure it's right a time to hallow To the Hand that kept my bed.
- Let me never prove ungrateful, Let me never thankless be;
   From a sin so base and hateful, May I be for ever free.









- 2. Let good men ne'er of truth despair,
  Though humble efforts fail;
  Oh! give not o'er, until once more
  The righteous cause prevail.
  In vain, and long, enduring wrong,
  The weak may strive against the strong:
  But the day shall yet appear,
  When the might, &c.
- 3. Though interest pleads that noble deeds
  The world will not regard;
  To noble minds, that duty binds,
  No sacrifice is hard.
  The brave and true may seem but few,
  But hope has better things in view;
  And the day will yet appear,
  When the might, &c.



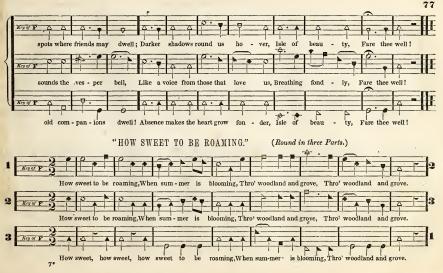


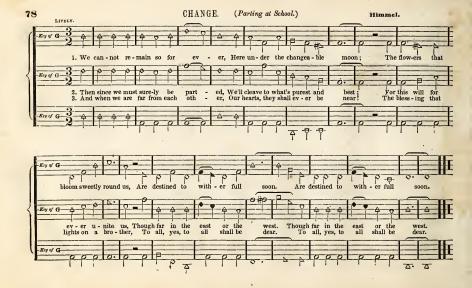


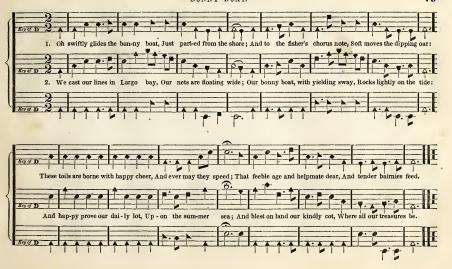


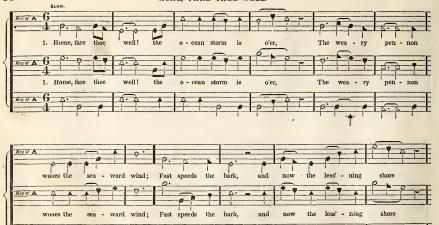
















Now seen, now hid behind the swelling sai!!

Hope rides in gladness on its streaming rays,

And bids us on, and bribes the fav'ring gale.

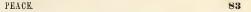
Then, Hope, we bend

In joy to thee;

And careless wend

Our way across the sea.



















There he goes, hark! hark! away! He bursts across the open heath, We'll run him down before he hides be - neath the wood.



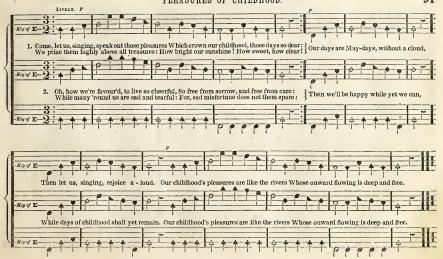
- Oh! I'm spent, I've lost my breath, I'll lie down here and watch them pass, They little think a boy can hide in a tuft of grass
- Tom, pray blow the horn, Call them back again, See! he's left his cap upon that thorn.
- We're at fault—he's beat us all;
   I've found a print here in the clay,
   I know his shoe has three nails—he's gone this way.
- 3. Follow! hark! the rogue I see.
  I'm sure he can't climb up that wall,
  So you run there, and I'll run here; lest he
  beat us three.













<sup>\*</sup> Among the watchmen in Germany, a singular custom prevails of chanting devotional hymns during the night. The above is a specimen; the several stanzas being chanted, as the hours of the night are successively announced.



3

Hark! ye neighbours, and hear me tell— Twelve resounds from the belfry bell! Twelve disciples to Jesus came, Who suffer'd for their Savious's name. Human watch, &c.

4.

Hark! ye neighbours, and hear me tell— One has peal'd on the belfry bell! One Gop above, one Lorn indeed, Who bears us forth in hour of need. Human watch, &c. 5.

Hark! ye neighbours, and hear me tell— Two resounds from the belfry bell! Two paths before mankind are free, Neighbour, choose the best for thee. Human watch, &c.

6.

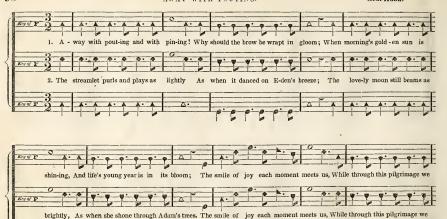
Hark! ye neighbours, and hear me tell— Three now sounds on the belfry bell! Threefold reigns the heav'nly host, FATHER, SON, and HOLY GHOST! Human watch, &c.













Haste!

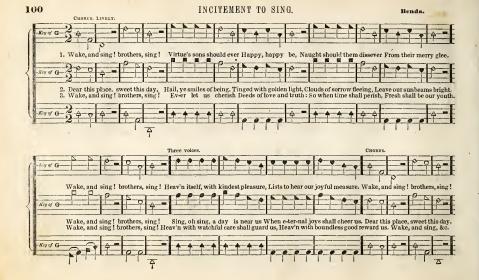
haste!

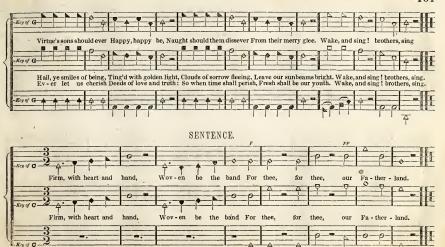
quickly, for we long to unite in the hymn.

quickly, for we long to unite in the hymn,

Haste!

haste!





9\*





q

We'ee sought your approval with hearty good will, We "old ones" have spoken, we young ones sat still; But now 'its all over, we're off to our play, Nor will think of a school-book for three weeks to-day. Away, away!

Nor will think of a school-book for three weeks to-day.

.

The fresh breezes revel the branches between; The bird springs aloft, from her covert of green; Our dog waifs our whistle, the fleet steed our call; Our boat safely rocks where we moor'd her last fall. Our boat, our boat!

Our boat safely rocks where we moor'd her last fall.

А

Where the clustering grapes hang purple, we know, The pastures and woods where the ripe berries grow, The broad trees we'll climb where the sunny fruits rest, And bring down their stores for the lips we love best.

Love best, love best!

And bring down their stores for the lips we love best.

5.

Dear comrades, farewell! ye, who join us no more, Think life is a school, and till term-time is o'er, Oh! meet unrepining each task that is given, Till our time of probation is ended in heaven. In heaven. in heaven!

Till our time of probation is ended in heaven.









2

How desolate the hill and field, Away the flowers have hasted; To winter's blast their beauties yield, And all their charms are wasted:— The trees will soon again be green, The beauteous flowers again be seen, The earth with buds. &c.

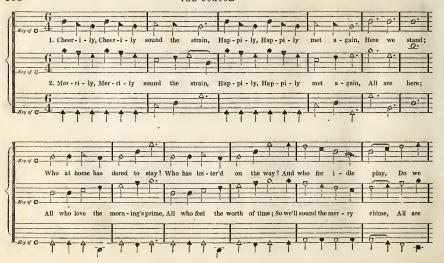
2

The stream is frozen in the vale, And still the insect's thrumming; Oh, where is now the nightingale, And where the bee, soft humming? The waterfall will wake again, And bird and bee renew their strain; The earth with buds, &cc. 4.

Oh, dark and chilly is the night, And long before the dawning; As if it were the sun's delight, To rob us of the morning:— We care not for the night so long, For soon will come the days of song, The earth with buds, &c.

5.

The chilling frost conceals the ground,
And snow so deep is lying;
Without a pleasant sight or sound,
The day of life is flying;
The stormy wind will pass away,
And warm will be the spring-tide ray,
The earth with buds, &c.





## SINGING AND STUDY.





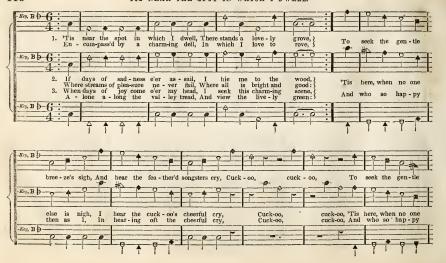


























- Far north, where I was born and bred, My winged thoughts were ever fled; And spurning joys that round me lay, I sigh'd for pleasures "far away."
- Gay birds around sang many a song, And cheerful notes rang loud and long; But oh, my heart tunned every lay To plaintive airs of "far away."
- The brook came laughing down the dell, Yet sad to me its joyous swell; And though its chime made others gay, I only thought of "far away."
- 7. And now return'd, how dear the hours!
  Though chill the wind and bare the bowers:
  Yet this is home—and that sad lay
  I sing no more of "far away."



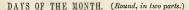


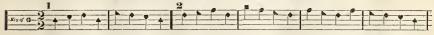




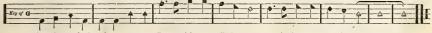








Thir-ty days are in Sep-tem-ber, A-pril, June, and dull No-vem-ber; All the rest have one and thir-ty,



Save the month of Feb-ru - a - ry, Twenty-eight are all its store; But in leap-year one day more. . . .  $11^*$ 















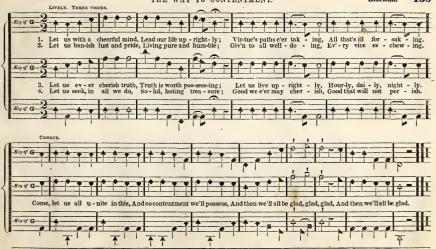












Note.-At the words glad, glad, glad, the hands are to be clapped.









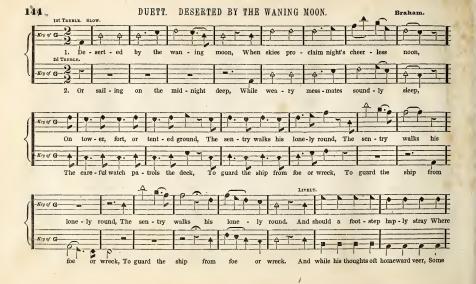






























- 3. None shall harm you,
  None alarm you—
  Sacred be your dear retreat!
  Love shall guard you,
  Love reward you,
  For your music, pure, and sweet.
- 4. Oh how hateful! '
  How ungrateful
  He who would disturb your rest!
  No—dear treasure,
  Wake your measure,
  Safely may you cheer my breast.



## MARSEILLES HYMN.

Whittaker.







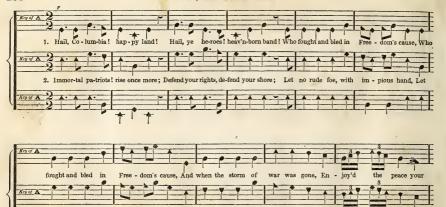








Key of A



toil

and blood, the

no rude foe, with im - pious hand, In - vade the shrine where sa - cred lies, Of





Sound, sound the trump of Fame!

Let Washington's great name

Ring through the world with loud applause;

Ring through the world with loud applause:

Let every clime to freedom dear

Listen with a joyful ear.

With equal skill, and godlike power,

He governs in the fearful hour

of horid war; or guides, with ease,

The happier times of honest peace.

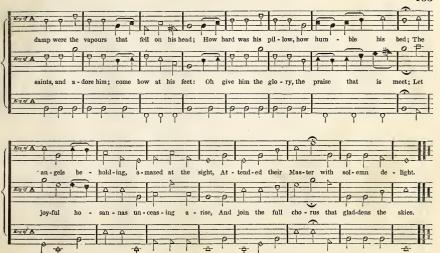
Firm—united. &c. "

Behold the chief who now commands,
Once more to serve his country, stands—
The rock on which the storm will beat;
But, arm'd in virtue firm and true,
His hopes are fix'd on Heaven and you.
When Hope was sinking in dismay,
And glooms obscured Columbia's day,
His steady mind from changes free,
Resolved on death or liberty.
Firm—united, &c.













## SKEPTIC, SPARE THAT BOOK!

1. Skeptic, spare that book! Touch not a single leaf, Nor on its pages look

Nor on its pages look
With eye of unbelief;
'Twas my forefather's stay
In the hour of agony;
Skeptic, go thy way,
And let that old book be

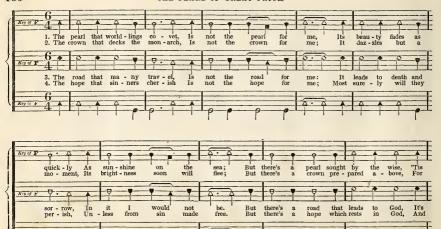
That good old book of life,
For centuries has stood
Unharm'd amid the strife,
When earth was drunk with blood;
And would'st thou harm it now,
And have its truths forgot?
Skeptic, forbear thy blow,
Thy hand shall harm it not.

2.

Its very name recalls
The happy hours of youth,
When in my grandsire's halls
I heard its tales of truth.
I've seen his white hair flow
O'er that volume as he read;
But that was long ago,
And the zood old man is dead.

My dear grandmother too,
When I was but a boy,—
I've seen her eyes of blue
Weep o'er it tears of joy.
Their traces linger still,
And dear they are to me:
Skeptic, forego thy will,
Go, let that old book be.

Key of F













4. Hark! hark! my Lord, my Lord and Master calls me,
All is well—All is well.
I soon shall see, shall see his face in glory,
All is well—All is well.
Farewell, dear friends, adieu, adieu!
I can no longer stay with you,
My glitt'ring crown appears in view,
All is well—All is well.
5. Hail hail all hail! ye blood-wash'd throng:

5. Hail, hail, all hail I all hail I, ye blood-wash'd throng;

Saved by grace—Saved by grace.

I've come to join, to join your rapturous song,

Saved by grace—Saved by grace,

All, all is peace and joy divine,

And heaven and glory now are mine;

Ob, hallelujah to the Lamb,

All is well—All is well.





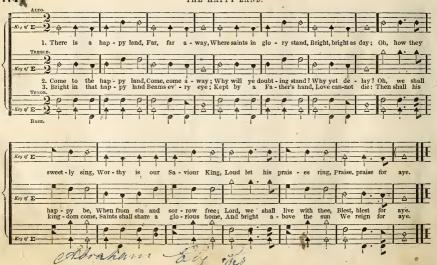
- 5. Stripp'd, wounded, beaten nigh to death, I found him by the highway side; I roused his pulse, brought back his breath, Revived his spirit, and supplied Wine, oil, perfeshment; he was heal'd. I had, myself, a wound conceal'd; But from that hour, forgot the smart, And peace bound up my broken heart.
- In prison I saw him next, condemn'd To meet a traitor's doom at morn;
   The tide of lying tongues I stemm'd,
   And honour'd him 'mid shame and scorn.

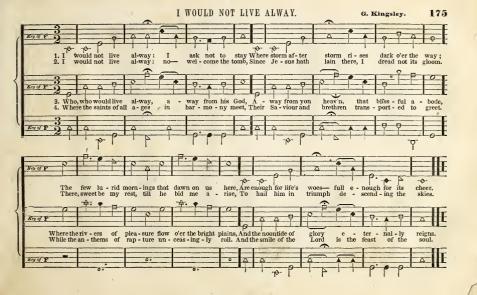
- My friendship's utmost zeal to try, He ask'd if I for him would die. The flesh was weak, my blood ran chill, But the free spirit cried, "I will!"
- 7. Then, in a moment, to my view The stranger started from disguise; The tokens in his hands I knew; My Saviour stood before my eyes! He spake, and my poor name he named; "Of me thou hast not been ashamed; These deeds shall thy memorial be; Fear not; thou didst it unto me."











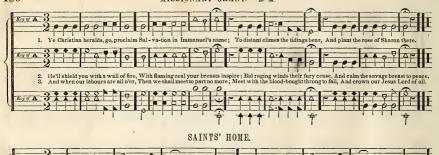


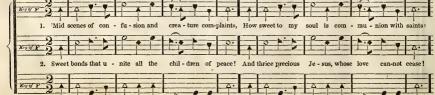




Rousseau.











- I sigh from this body of sin to be free,
  Which hinders my joy and communion with thee;
  Though now my temptations like billows may foam,
  All, all will be peace when I'm with thee at home.

  Home, home, &c.
- While here in the valley of conflict I stay,
  Oh give me submission, and strength as my day;
  In all my afflictions to thee would I come,
  Rejoicing in hope of my glorious home.
   Home, home, &c.
- Whate'er thou deniest, oh give me thy grace,
   The Spirit's sure witness, and smiles of thy face;
   Indulge me with patience to wait at thy throne,
   And find, even now, a sweet foretaste of home.
   Home, home, &c.
- 6. I long, dearest Lord, in thy beauties to shine; No more, as an exile, in sorrow to pine; And in thy dear image arise from the tomb, With glorified millions to praise thee at home. Home, home; &c.









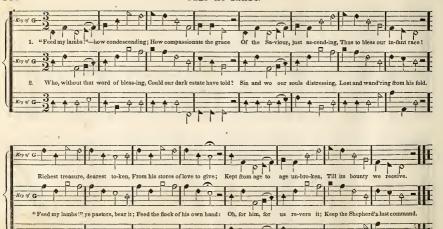




- Ye chosen seed of Israel's race, Ye ransom'd from the fall— Hail him who saves you by his grace, And crown him Lord of all.
- Ye Gentile sinners, ne'er forget
   The wormwood and the gall;
   Go spread your trophies at his feet,
   And crown him Lord of all.
- Let every kindred, every tribe On this terrestrial ball,
   To him all majesty ascribe, And crown him Lord of all.
- Oh that with yonder sacred throng We at his feet may fall, We'll join the everlasting song, And crown him Lord of all.





























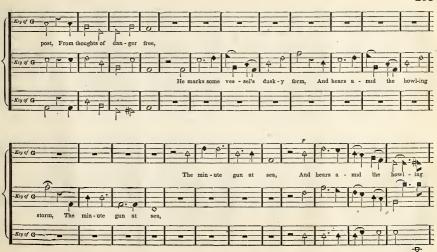






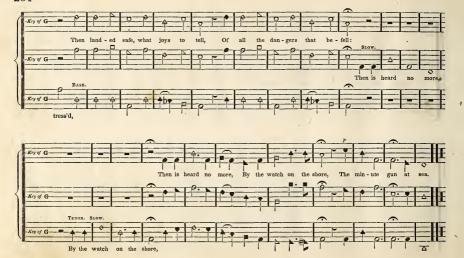
















- See the streamlet bounding,
   Through the vale and wood,
   Hear its ripples sounding,
   Murmur "God is good!"
- 4. Music now is ringing
  Through the shady grove,
  Feather'd songsters singing,
  Warble "God is love!"
- 5. Wake my heart, and springing Spread thy wings abroad, Soaring still and singing, God is ever good!



## THY WILL BE DONE.

G. Kingsley.



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