PATENT CHARACTER NOTES.

CROWN OF PRAISE

BY

KIEFFER AND TENNEY.

BOSTON:

OLIVER DITSON & CO.

C. H. DITSON & CO.

LYON & HEALY,

J. E. DITSON &

INSTRUMENTAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

The following books are among the best of the very large number of instruction books published by Ditson & Co. The smaller and cheaper books contain good introductory courses to the larger and higher priced ones, which are thoroughly first-class methods.

Any book mailed, post-free, for retail price.

FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.	Bellak's Method for the Organ
Richardson's New Method\$3.25	Clarke's (W. H.) Reed Organ Companion
N. E. Conservatory Method 3.25	Johnson's Parlor Organ Instruction Book. (Abridged)
Peters' Eclectic Piano School	Mack's Dollar Analytical Method for Cabinet Organ
Mebert and Stark's Piano School. Parts 1 and 2, each \$5; Pt. 3, \$4; Pt. 4, 6.00	Stainer's Organ Primer
Mason and Hoadley's System for Beginners. 3.25 Grobe's New and Progressive Method. 2.50 Large and complete methods.	Winner's New School for Melodeon Elémentary instruction books for beginners.
Bellak's Analytical Method	FOR THE VIOLIN. David's Violin School
Clarke's (W. H.) Dollar Instructor. 1.00	Hill's Practical Violin Method
Winner's New School for the Piano	Listemann's Method of Violin Playing
Mason's System of Technical Exercises	Fessenden's Modern School for Violin
FOR PIPE, REED or CABINET ORGAN.	Winner's New School for the Violin
Clarkes (W. H.) Harmonic School for the Organ\$3.00	FOR THE VIOLONCELLO.
Clarke's (W. H.) New Method for Reed Organ 2.50	Fries and Suck's Violencello Instructor
Clarke's (H. A.) Improved School for Parlor Organ 2.50	Romberg's Violencelle School
Emerson (The) New Method for Reed Organ 2.50	Winner's Easy System for the Violoncello
Getze's School for Parlor Organ	FOR THE CORNET.
Root's School for Cabinet Organ	Arbuckle's Cornet Instructor
Johnson's (A. N.) Parlor Organ Instruction Book 1.50 First-class methods, w'th thorough systems of instruction.	Eaton's New Method for Cornet

Published by Oliver DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., 843 Broadway, New York

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO

J. E. DITSON & CO.
1228 Chestnut St.. Phila.

eards, \$1.902.001.001.001.00

aper, \$3.00 2.50 3.06

..... 2.25 2.50 1.00

3.25 3.00

 THE BEST CHURCH MUSIC BOOKS.

THE HERALD OF PRAISE .- By L. O. Emerson.

The "Herald of Praise" is Mr. Emerson's latest production, and is believed to be the newest, freshest and best collection of Church Music which he has ever compiled, or in fact, which has ever been pullished. It contains a first rate course of Elementary Study and Exercises, the best collection of Anthems, Hymn Tunes, Motets, Sentences and Chants, original and selected, besides a very fine collection of Miscellaneous Music, sacred and secular, for concert singing, for musical conventions, for practice, or for occasional use. Price, \$1.00.

THE IDEAL.—By L. O. Emerson.

This is smaller, more compact, and less expensive than the "Herald of Praise," and contains a selection of such sacred and secutar music as to give a good variety, as well as to present to singing schools and societies a miscellaneous collection of Hymn-tunes, Anthems, Spiritual Songs, Recreative Pieces of a secular nature for concert singing and practice, more especially fitted and adapted to the needs of the singing class. Frice, 75 cts.

THE VOICE OF WORSHIP. By L. O. Emerson.

The "Voice of Worship" is bright, thoroughly entertaining and instructive, and is one of Mr. Emerson's latest and best books for cloirs and singing schools. Its contents are nicely adjusted to suit the requirements of classes and chorus choirs who need preliminary instruction, as well as to serve the purpose of a general class book. Price, \$1.00.

These are the newest books which have been published, but equally as good Church Music will be found in any of the following collections for Choirs, Congregations and Classes.

The extraordinary success of the author's previous ventures, and the fact that the older books are somewhat "worn," will serve as an apology if one he needed, for the publication of this new choir and class book. It is, of course, being the last, the best of all his compilations, and is intended to supply the desire for an entirely new collection for chorus choirs and singing classes. There are 150 pages each devoted to sacred and secular music, of which there is the usual varied excellence and a pleasing "newness" which adds not a little to its general attractiveness. Price, \$1.00.

THE CHORAL CHOIR.—By W. O. Perkins.

THE PEERLESS. -By W. O. Perkins.

Such portions of Dr. Perkins' "Choral Choir" as an be used successfully in singing schools and classes have been collated and published in separate form as the "Peerless." It makes an admirable singing class book, and with its convenient size and moderate price will doubtless become a very popular book. It has about 200 pages. Price, 75 cents.

THE TEMPLE .- By W. O. Perkins.

BOOKS	FOR CHURUS CI	TOINS.
The Standard Emerson and Palmer.	The Key Note W. B. Bradbury.	American Anthem Bo Emerson's Anthem B
The Choral Tribute	The Temple Choir Seward, Mason and Bradbury.	Perkins' Anthem Har Emerson's Chants an
The Harp of JudahL. O. Emerson. The Leader	American Tune Book	Emerson's Episcopal
The Diapason		Zion. W. O. Perkins
Price of each of the above books, \$1.38.	Price of any of the foregoing books, \$1.50.	
	a 11: b - 1 number of Charms and Glee Books Orate	

publish a large number of Chorus and Gree I advantage for Church Choir practice. BOOKS FOR QUARTET CHOIRS.

Story Courad

Baumbach's Sacred Quartets.

Baumbach's New Collection.

Buck's Moret Collection.

Buck's Second Motet Collection

Church and Home. Geo. Leach.

Baumbach's New Collection.

Buck's Motet Collection.

Buck's Second Motet Collection.

Buck's Second Motet Collection.

Price of each of the above books, \$2.00 in boards; \$2.25 cloth.

These books contain all the best Quartets, and are equally valuable to large and small Chorus Choirs.

and highly artistic, in the collections for Chorus Choirs.

and highly artistic, in the collections for Chorus Choirs.

Church and Home. Geo. Leach.

Grace Church Collection.

King's New Collection.

King's New Collection.

Church and Homes.

Grace Church Collection.

King's New Collection.

Church and Homes.

Grace Church Collection.

King's New Collection.

Church and Homes.

Grace Church Collection.

Church Collection.

Church and Homes.

Grace Church and Homes

Any of the above books will be mailed, post-free, on receipt of retail price.

Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., 843 Broadway, New York. LYON & HEALY, Chicago. (36) J. E. DITSON & CO., 1228 Chest

THE BEST MUSIC BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

FOR HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Welcome Chorus.

High School Choir. EMERSON and TILDEN. For advanced Hour of Singing. Singing Classes.

Choice Trios. W. S. TILDEN. | W.O.PERKINS. Laurel Wreath.

Songs for three female voices. | Part-songs for High Schools, etc.

Price of each book, \$1.00; per dozen, \$9.00.

School Song Book.
C. Everest. 60 cts.; \$6.00 per dozen.
For Girls' Normal Schools.

Deem's Solfeggios.

J. M. DEEMS. 75 cts.; \$6.75 per dozen.
Forvoice cultivation—higher classes.

H. S. PERKINS. Song Echo. 75 cts.; \$7.50 per doz.
For High and Grammar School Classes.

Grammar School Choir. W. S. TILDEM., 60 cts.; \$6.00 per doz. For High School and highest Grammar Classes.

GRADED CLASS BOOKS.

American School Music Readers.

EMERSON and TILDEN.

Book I., for Frimary Schools, 35 cts.; Book II., for Younger Grammar Classes, 50 cts.;

Book III., for Upper Grammar Classes, 50 cents.

The Song Gardens.

Dr. Lowell Mason.

Book I., for Primary Classes, 50 cents; Book II., for Common Schools, 80 cents;

Book III., for High and Grammar Schools, \$1.00.

GENERAL CLASS BOOKS FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Song Bells.—The Whippoorwill.—Cheerful Voices
Merry Chimes.—Golden Robin.—The Nightingale.
The Mocking Bird.—The Music Teacher

50 cents each; or, \$5.00 per dozen.

Our Favorite. or seperdoz. Fairy Echoes.

FOR COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

Carmina Collegensia.

University Songs. Student's Life in Song.

Choice collections of the College Songs of the German, English and

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR TEACHERS.

Chorus Choir Instruction Book. \$1.38. A complete manual for Teachers. By A. N. JOHNSON.

Panseron's A B C of Music. \$1.00 (abridged), Based upon the Italian system,—with fine solfeggios.

Pestalozzian Music Teacher. \$2.00. The inductive method to class instruction. By Mason and Sewand

Dirson & Co. also publish a large number of Cantatas for school exhibitions and festivals, which are very interesting and instructive.

Any of the above books will be mailed, post-paid, for retail price.

Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

1180N & CO., 843 Broadway, N. Y.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

(37)

J. R. DITSON & CO., 1228 Chestnut 8

E. G. Gonrad

C. H. DITSON & CO.

NEW YORK.

THE

CROWN OF PRAISE:

A COLLECTION OF MUSIC, CONSISTING OF

HYMN-TUNES, GOSPEL SONGS, ANTHEMS,

GLEES AND PART-SONGS.

FOR SINGING SCHOOLS, CHOIRS AND CONVENTIONS,

BY

ALDINE S. KIEFFER AND J. H. TENNEY.

BOSTON:

Copyright, 1881, by

OLIVER DITSON & CO.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

J. E. DITSON & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

talian

Whenbar distant land divide 115 and you I cannot su Is this that i would ask af

6. C. Conrad. 3 & Coma

Note 1 .- It has been the object of the author of the following brief chapters to present the most important things necessary to enable the pupil to gain sufficient knowledge to read music correctly. These should be studied closely, however, as nothing is contained in them which is unimportant to the learner. They are divested of all unnecessary terms, and the teacher, it is hoped, will use his influence to secure good discipline upon the subject, remembering that, "repetition is the MOTHER of improvement."

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL DIVISIONS.

Every musical tone has three essential properties, without which it cannot exist, viz:-Pitch. Length. Power.

Hence these three grand distinctions into which elementary instruction is naturally divided;

- 1st. MELODY, treating of the pitch of sounds.
- 2d. RHYTHM, treating of the length of sounds.
 3d. DYNAMICS, treating of the power of sounds.

Under these general heads will be noticed all marks, signs, and characters and everything necessary to assist the pupil in learning to read music.

CHAPTER II.

MELODY.

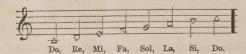
- 1. The Scale.—At the foundation of music there lies a series of sounds called the Scale. It consists of an ascending series of eight tones, which are counted from the lowest upwards, as one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and to which the syllables Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do, are applied.
- 2. The Staff.—The tones of the scale are written upon a Staff with certain characters called Notes. The staff consists of five lines and four intermediate spaces. On this staff we can write nine degrees of sound, although the compass of the staff may be increased by the addition of lines and spaces. These are called added lines above and added lines below. Also spaces above and spaces below. Each line is called a degree. Each space is called a degree.

Added lines above.		de-1000	allifation allifation	
MAY LH	The same			
Added lines below.		=		

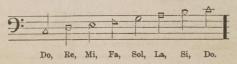
3. Clefs.—The staff, of itself, is a meaningless character, and valueless until we prefix other characters to it, called Clefs. Of these there are three in general use:—The G Clef, the F Clef, and the C Clef, as follows:—

With the use of the foregoing characters, the staff with its lines and spaces,—and the clefs, we can form a starting point for writing music.

We can now write the Scale in the following manner:



With the use of the F clef the Scale would stand thus upon the staff:-



4. Steps and Half-steps.—The intervals of the scale are seven. Some of these are greater than others. The greater intervals are called steps; the lesser intervals are called half-steps. Their order is, from Do to Re, a step; from Re to Mi, a step; from Mi to Fa, a half-step; from Fa to Sol, a step; from Sol to La, a step; from La to Si, a step; from Si to Do, a half-step.

- 5. Numerals.—Numerals are used to designate the different degrees of the scale series, as 1, 3, 5, 8 of the scale. One always designates Do, two designates Re, five designates Sol, etc. Numerals are also used to indicate time measure, and when thus employed are written on the staff, fractionally at the beginning of a tune.
- 6. Letters.—Letters are also written upon the staff. They occur in regular order, counting upward from the lower line of each staff. Their position is fixed. Notes may be written on different degrees of the staff, but letters occur always in the same regular order. The Clef fixes the position of the letter, but the first sound of the scale may be written on either line or space of the staff by the use of characters which will be given in due time. The letters on the staff stand thus:—



7. Sharps, Flats, and Naturals.—These are characters which affect the pitch of tones on the staff. A Sharp (**) is a character which, when played before a note, raises its pitch a half-step; a Flat, (**) placed before a note, lowers its pitch a half-step; a Natural (**) is used to cancel the effect of a previous sharp or flat.

The effect of a sharp, flat, or natural, continues to operate on all the notes on the same degree of the staff in that measure in which it occurs. By the aid of these characters we can introduce intermediate tones between one and two, two and three, four and five, five and six, and six and seven. No intermediate tone can be introduced between three and four, and between seven and eight, as a half-step is the smallest practical interval known in musical notation.



8. Diatonic Intervals.—In addition to the regular steps and half-steps of the scale, and the intermediate tones already mentioned, there are yet other intervals occasioned by skipping. A second from 1 to 2 of the scale; a third from 1 to 3 of the scale; a fourth from 1 to 4 of the scale, etc. A second is always the interval made by any one given scale-tone to the next above it. A third, from any given scale-tone to the second one above it. A fourth, a fifth, a sixth, a seventh, are found by a similar course of reckoning. For example:—

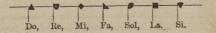


Note.—These illustrations of intervals may be varied to a great extent by the teacher, and no pains should be spared in repetition until all the pupils comprehend the subject.

CHAPTER III.

Note 2.—In practicing a Singing-School in Rhythmics, the teacher will find a black-board indispensable. Let him illustrate time-measures, notes, rests, etc., until every pupil can answer correctly. Questions are not appended to these several chapters. A teacher should frame his own questions, as it will enable him to so vary them until he is satisfied that his class understands the subject.

9. Notes.—Music is written on the staff with characters called notes. Notes have two shapes or forms in the seven character notation. 1st, a figurative form, which represents the syllables applied to them. 2d, a rhythmical form, which represents or indicates the relative length of sounds. There are seven figurative forms corresponding to the seven scale-tones, thus:—



There are five rhythmical notes in common use. They are named Whole, Half, Quarter, Eighth, and Sixteenth note.

10. Rests.—There are rhythmical characters called *Rests*. Each note has its corresponding rest, which is named after the note whose rhythmical value it represents. Rests are marks of silence, and should be observed as particularly as the notes themselves.

11. Daigram of Notes and Rests:-

The whole note is written thus: O Rests, thus:

The half note is " " " " "

The quarter note is " " " " "

The eighth note is written thus: 6 rest, thus: 7
The sixteenth note is " " " " " "

12. Notes and Rests.—Notes and rests have not a positive, but only a relative length. The Whole note is the governing or ruling power in Rhythm. If we sing the Whole note in six seconds of time, the Half note must be sung in three seconds, the Quarter note in one and one-half seconds, the Eighth note in three-quarters of a second, and the Sixteenth in three-eighths of a second. If we allow four seconds to the Whole note, then the Half note must receive but two seconds for its time, the Quarter note, one second, etc.

13. Measures.—Notes and rests, when written on the staff in a piece of music, are divided into equal portions, called *Measures*. Measures are represented to the eye by the interspaces, separated from each other by perpendicular lines, called *Bars*.

To illustrate:-



14. Bars.—There are four kinds of bars in use. The Common Bar, used to divide the staff into measures of equal time; the Broad Bar, used for marking the end of a musical sentence or line of poetry; the Double Bar, used to mark the end of a Repeat, the beginning of a Chorus, or at the change of time; and the Close, used at the end of a tune.

15. Holds or Pauses.—There are rhythmical characters used within the compass of the staff, and for the purpose of prolonging the length of notes.

A *Hold* or *Pause* over or under a note protracts it about one-third its original length, though it is not an absolute character, and the time to be given to a hold or pause is left to the judgment of the performer. Sometimes it requires a much greater length than at others. There should always be a momentary suspension of the voice after the hold has been duly given the note.

16. Dots or Points.—The length of notes and rests is often increased by writing Dots or Points after them. A point adds one-half to the length of a note or rest after which it is placed. See following illustrations of the two preceding paragraphs:—



Thus the learner will see that the pointed Whole note equals three Half notes in length; the pointed Half note equals three Quarters in length; the pointed Quarter equals three Eighths in length, etc.

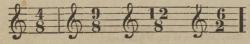
17. Of Time.—Time in music is that length which we give to each note in a piece of music, relative to the Whole note.

- 18. Of Movement.—There are three movements of Time, Common or Even Time, Triple or Uneven Time, and Sextuple or Compound Time. Common or even time is divided into double or quadruple measures. Measures having two parts are called double measures. Those consisting of three parts are Triple measures. Those consisting of four parts are quadruple measures. Those having six parts are sextuple measures.
- 19. Of Variety.—The various measures used in this work are expressed in the following manner, viz:

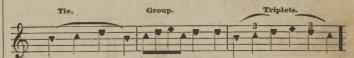
Double Measures.



By the aid of notes, dots, rests and other rhythmical characters, an endless combination of time-measures may be written in the above indicated movements, but a yet wider range of time-measures can be had, some of which are indicated by such fractions as



- 20. Primitive Measures. A measure is called primitive when it contains the number and kind of notes which the fraction expresses. For instance, in Double Time the measure must contain two Half notes or two Quarters; in Quadruple Time, four Half notes or four Quarters; in Triple Time, three Half notes or three Quarters; and in Compound Time, six Quarters or six Eighth notes.
- 21. Derivative Measures.—Measures which do not contain the number and kind of notes called for by the fraction expressing the time, are Derivatives. Derivative measures must contain the quantity expressed by the fraction in other notes and rests.
- 22. Of Ties.—It is frequently desirable to sing one word or syllable to two, three, or more notes. These notes are then tied or grouped together by curved lines or dashes, over or under them. These notes are then called Grouped or Tied notes.
- 23. Triplets.—Three notes tied together with the figure (3) over or under them, are required to be sung in the same time as two of the same denominational value without the figure 3. Illustration of the Tie, Groups, and Triplet.



24. Repeats.—A line of dots placed across the staff indicates that the strain following is to be repeated to the Double Bar. Da Capo (D.C.) means repeat from the beginning, closing at the word Fine written above the staff.



CHAPTER IV.

DYNAMICS OR POWER.

Note 3.—Hitherto we have regarded tones as being merely high and low, and long and short. We now come to the third distinction and regard them as being loud and soft. No teacher can drill his class too much in expression and in accent, for these are the soul of music. Without these all-important requisites, singing is a dull, lifeless performance, unworthy the name and devoid of the power of music.

- 25. Accent.—Accent is a particular stress of the voice given to certain notes in a measure of music, and to certain syllables in a line of poetry.
- 26. Accent in Measures of Double Time.—The first note in a measure is invariably accented. In primitive measures there is but one accent—the first part is accented, the second is unaccented; though measures may be arranged in this movement so as to take as many accents as beats.
- 27. Accent of Quadruple Measures.—Primitive measures contain four notes, expressed by the fraction, and the accent is on the first and third, the second and fourth being unaccounted. These measures may also be arranged to take as many accents as beats.
- 28. Accents in Triple Measures.—The first note in each measure is accented, the second and third are unaccented, but may be so constructed as to require three accents in each measure.

29. Accent in Compound Measures.—In primitive measures of Compound Time the accent lies on the first and fourth notes of each measure, the second, fifth, and sixth, are unaccented.

30. Degrees of Power.—For the purpose of varying expression according to the character of the music or the sentiment of the poetry, certain degrees of power are used. Some of them, with their abbreviations, are given in the following list, which may be applied to single notes or to entire measures and passages:—

MEZZO, abbreviated m, a medium degree of power.

PIANO, abbreviated pia or p, soft; pp, very soft.

FORTE, abbreviated f, loud; ff, very loud.

CRESCENDO, or ____, increasing in power.

DIMINUENDO, or —, decreasing in power.

STACCATO, or ! ! !, separate and distinct.

RITARANDO, abbreviated Rit., gradually retarding the movement.

The sentiment of the poetry should be the main guide to dynamic expression.

31.—As a general rule, where we have an ascending series of tones in a piece of music, the voice should increase in volume, and where a descending series occurs, the reverse is generally a safe guide for expression.

CHAPTER V.

TRANSPOSITION.

- 32. Key of C.—When the scale begins with C, it is said to be in the Natural Key or Key of C; but the scale may be transposed so as to commence on any of its seven letters, in which the letter, taken as one, is called the Key-note. Thus, if G is taken as one, it is called the Key of G; if D is taken as one, it is called the Key of D, etc.
- 33. Key of G.—In transposing the scale, the proper order of intervals, with reference to steps and half-steps, must be preserved. In this key we have to substitute F sharp for F in the former scale, as we must have a step from 6 to 7 of the scale.
- 34. Key of D.—In transposing from C to D we have to use two sharps. In order to preserve the agreement of intervals between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8 of the scale, F and C are sharped.
- 35. Key of A.—In writing music in this key, three sharps have to be used for the same purpose, viz., that of adjusting the intervals.
- 36. Key of E.—Four sharps are found to be necessary in transposing the key to this letter, F, C, G, and D sharp.
- 37. Key of B.—In the fifth transposition by sharps five sharps, are needed to adjust the natural order of scale tones, viz: F, C, G, D, and A sharp.
- 38. Key of F. —This is the same key as G., and it is necessary to use six sharps, viz: F, C, G, D, A, and E sharp.

- 39. Key of F.—The place of disagreement, when the scale is transposed to F, is between 3 and 4 of the scale. To correct this it is necessary to flat B.
- 40. Key of Bb.—When the scale is transposed to B flat, there are found two places of disagreement. For the tones B and E we must substitute B flat and E flat.
- 41. Key of E2.—In writing music in this key, we have to use three flats, B, E, and A flat, in order to adjust the intervals.
- 42. Key of A2.—In transposing the scale from B flat to A flat we have to use four flats, B, E, A, and D flat.
- 43. Key of D2.—In the fifth transposition of the scale by flats it is necessary to make use of five flats, viz: B, E, A, D, and G2.
- 44. Key of G2.—In this transposition of the scale six flats are used, namely, B, E, A, D, G, and C flat.

For illustrations of these several scales and keys see section 46.

45.—The difficulty of reading round-note music lies in the fact that any line or space of the staff may be taken as one, and, as there is but one sharp for all the tones of the scale in round-note notation, the syllables have to be found by calculation. In character-notes this serious difficulty is avoided, as each note of the scale has a distinct shape which represents a given syllable, and this identity of shape and syllable is preserved throughout all the changes of transposition, rendering the reading of music in any key an easy matter.





47. In the foregoing illustrations it will be seen that in the transposition of the scale, by sharps, the Key note or (\triangle) Do is removed a fifth, or five degrees in each transposition; thus, in the key of C we count C 1, D 2, E 3, F 4, G 5; and, by writing F as the signature, we find that Do (\triangle) occupies the same position on the staff that Sol did in the key of C. In each succeeding removal we find Do occupying the position of Sol in the former key. In the transposition by flats we find that the key in each transposition is removed a fourth, or four degrees, Do (\triangle) occupying the same position in each new key that fa (\triangle) did in the former. Thus, C 1, D 2, E 3, F 4; flat B, and we count F 1, G 2, A 3, B2 4; flat B and E, and we begin with Do on B2 1, C 2, D 3, E2 4, and thus triple all succeeding removes.

CHAPTER VI.

CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES, AND RANGE OF PARTS.

- 48. Of Voice.—Although the compass of the human voice, if we include the highest female voices with the lowest male voice, extends through three octaves or more, yet it rarely happens that individual voices have a compass of more than one and one-half, or two octaves. Hence the necessity of parts, each of which is limited to the compass of a single voice or class of voices.
- 49. The Parts.—The Base is the lowest part in music, and should be sung by male voices which are pitched low.

The Tenor is to suited to male voices which are pitched high.

The Alto is adapted to female voices having a low pitch, and to boys before the change of voices.

The Soprano, Air or Treble, should be sung by female voices of the highest range. The Soprano and Alto are frequently written on the same staff; as also are the Base and Tenor.

RANGE OF PARTS OR VOICES.



50. From the foregoing illustrations it will be seen that the Base voice has a range from G, lower line, to E second space above Base staff. The Tenor voice has a range from C added line below the Tenor staff, to G first space above. The female voices have the same compass commencing and ending on the same letters, with this exception that G in the Alto is an octave higher than G in the Base, and C in the Treble is an octave higher than C in the Tenor.

NOTE.—The teacher should aim as far as practicable to classify his scholars in this order, securing low male voices for Base, high male voices for Tenor, and observing the same rule for female voices on Alto and Treble. Attention to this fact will enable him to avoid many of the harsh and unmusical sounds occasioned by those attempting to sing parts outside the natural range or compass of their voices.

With this ends our theoretical department. The following chapters are devoted to practical exercises.

CHAPTER VII.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES, DOUBLE MEASURE.

EXAMPLE I. Scale Exercise.

Rhythmics, Melodics, and Dynamics Combined.

Two beats, or counts to each measure. Down, Up. First note in each measure Loud, the second note in each measure soft. The half note claiming two beats.

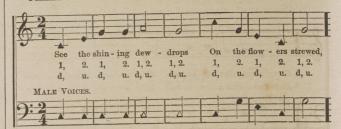




EXAMPLE II.

One beat to each quarter note. Two beats to each half note.

FEMALE VOICES.





In these examples the teacher should enforce time, countings, beatings, until each pupil can time correctly.

EXAMPLE III. Quadruple Measure.

Four beats or counts to each measure. Down, left, right, up. First note in each measure loud; second soft; third loud; fourth soft. Two beats to the half note.





until

EXAMPLE IV. Triple Measure.

Three beats to a measure. Down, left, up. First note loud; second and third soft. Two beats to a half note.





EXAMPLE V. Compound or Sextuple Measure.

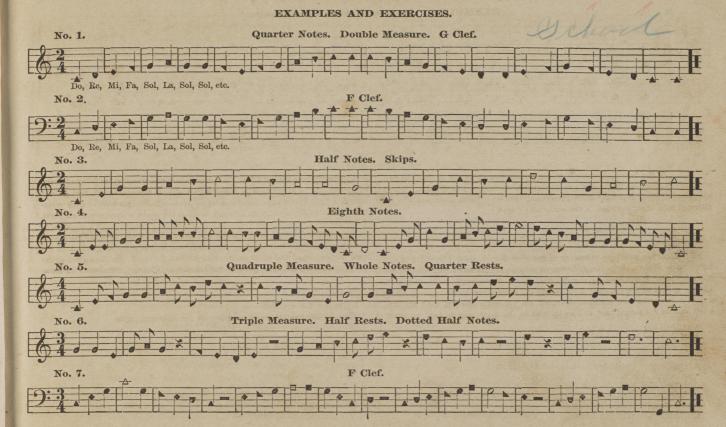


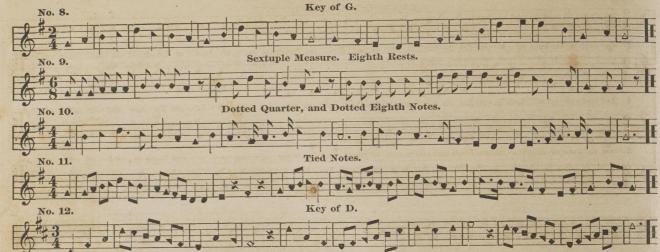
50. In the foregoing example we have given two examples of Double, one of Quadruple, one of Triple, and one of Sextuple or Compound Measure. These are deemed sufficient in this short theoretical treatise. These examples will be followed with other exercises in the succeeding pages.

The marking, counting or beating of the time should claim particular attention, and is performed in the following manner, viz: Measures of Double time have two beats of the hand or counts, down, up, A down beat on the first part, and an up beat on the second. In measures of Triple time there must be three counts or beats to each measure, down, left, up. A down beat on the first part, a left beat on the second part, and an up beat on the third part of each measure.

In Quadruple time we have four beats or counts to each measure, as follows: down, left, right, up. A down beat on the first part of each measure, a left beat on the second, a right beat on the third, and an up beat on the fourth part of each measure. In Sextuple measure we have six beats as the measure divides into six parts. These are marked as follows:—down, left, left, right, right, up. This measure is really a double triple measure. Many teachers prefer the giving of only two beats to each measure of Sextuple time. A down beat on the first part, a rest of the hand on the second and third parts, an up beat on the fourth part, and a rest of the hand on the fifth and sixth parts of the measures. This is preferable to six beats.

For further examples and exercises see the following pages.





Note.—These Examples and Exercises are given as models by which the teacher may write exercises upon the blackboard in each key. He should exercise his ingenuity to write them in every kind of note and measure in common use, and in different rhythmical form, and introducing each kind of rest. Too much prominence cannot be given to blackboard exercises in Singing Schools.

DEFINITION OF MUSICAL TERMS IN COMMON USE.

ACCELERANDO. Accelerating the time gradually faster and faster.

Adagio. Slow.

Ad Libitum. At pleasure.

Affetuoso. Tender and affecting.

AFFETUOSO. Tender and affecting.
ALLEGRO. Quick.
ALLEGRETTO. Quick, but not so quick as Allegro.
ANDANTE. Gentle, distinct, and rather slow.
CON SPIRITO. Very spirited.
CRESCENDO. Usually marked cres. Gradually increasing in power.
DECLAMANDO. In the style of declamation.
DECRESCENDO. Usually marked dim. Gradually decreasing in power.

DOLCE. Sweetly, delicately.
FORTE. Usually marked f. Loud.
FORTISSIMO. Usually marked ff. Very loud.
GRAZIOSO. In a graceful manner.
LARGO. Slow.
MEZZO. Usually marked m. Medium power.

MODERATO. Moderately.

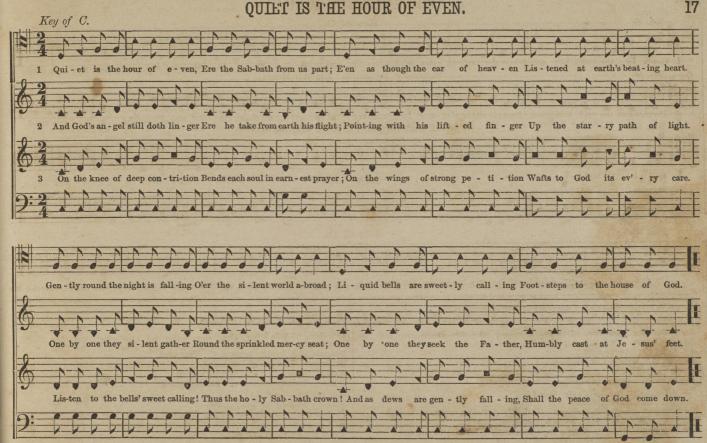
PIANO. Usually marked p. Soft.

PIANISSIMO. Usually marked pp. Very soft.

RITARDANDO. Usually marked rit. Slackening the time.

VIVACE. Quick and cheerful.





F

se his nence





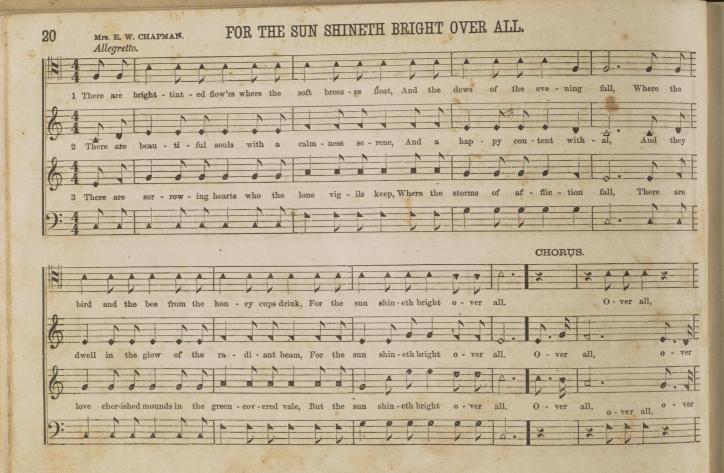
east,

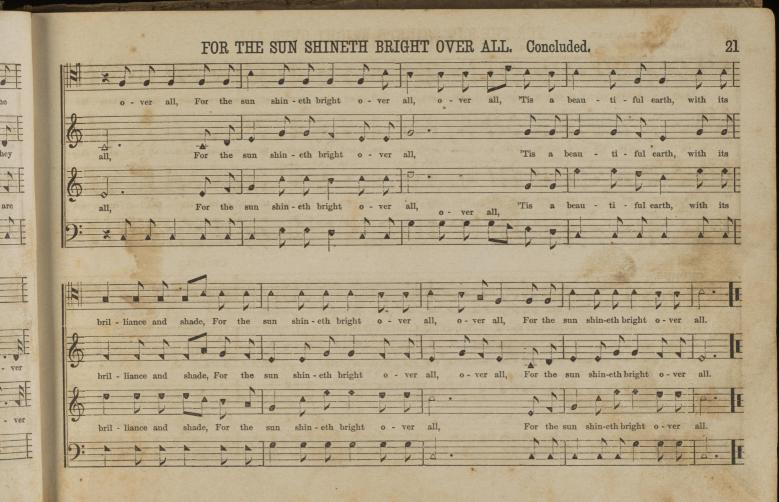
Ī

I

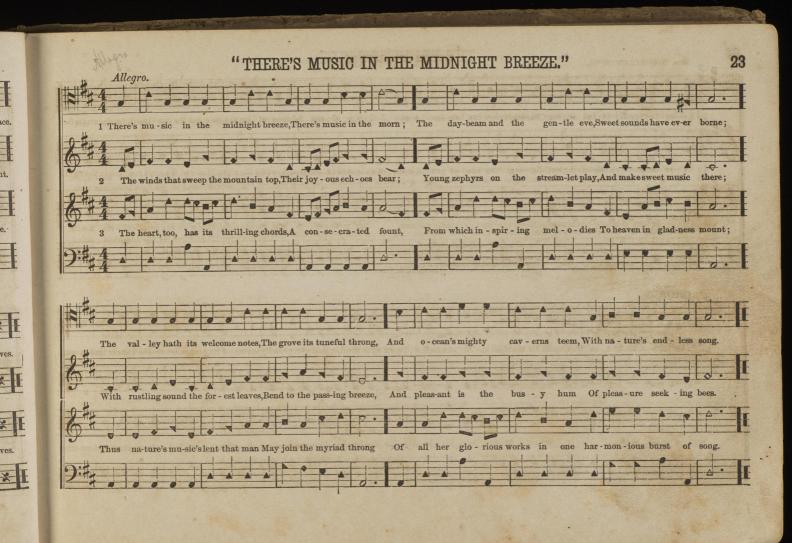
F

I





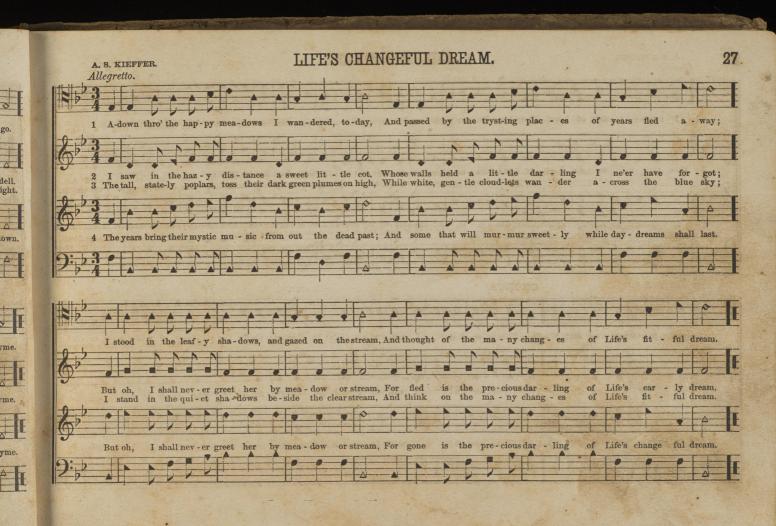


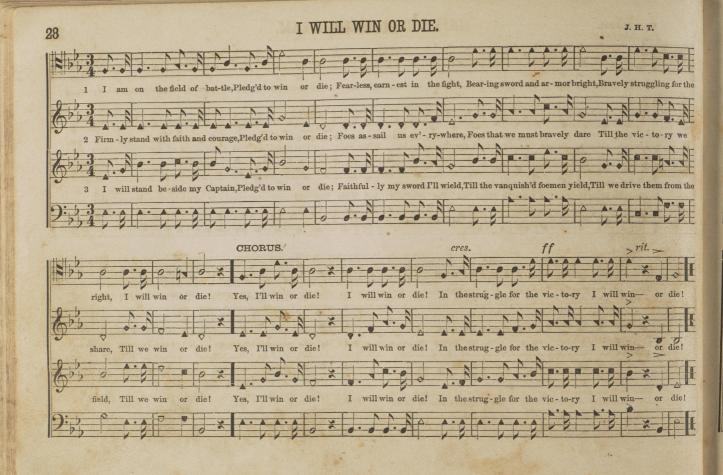


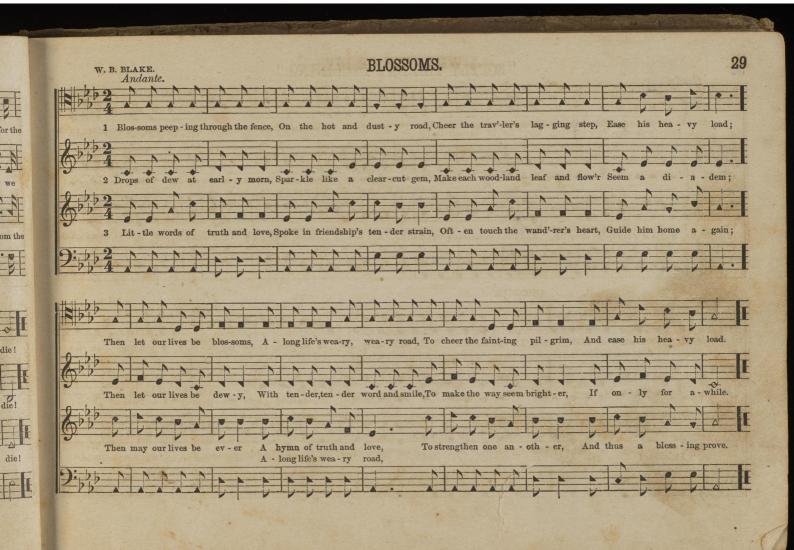




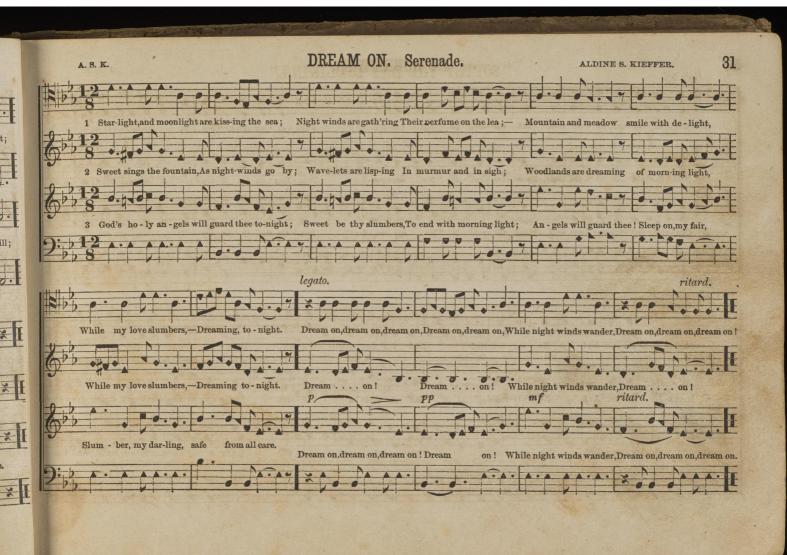




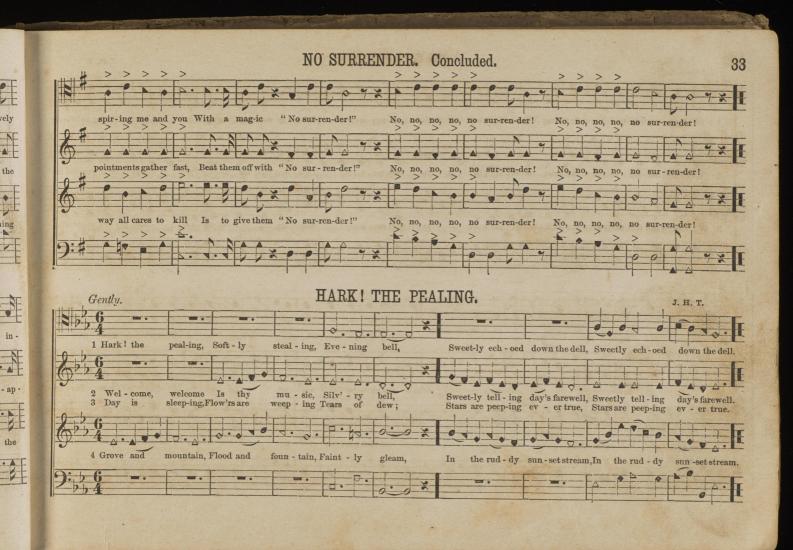




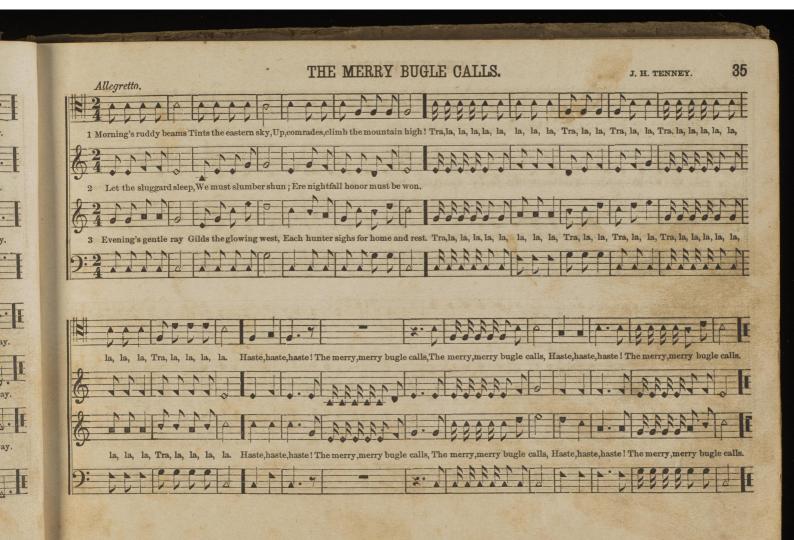


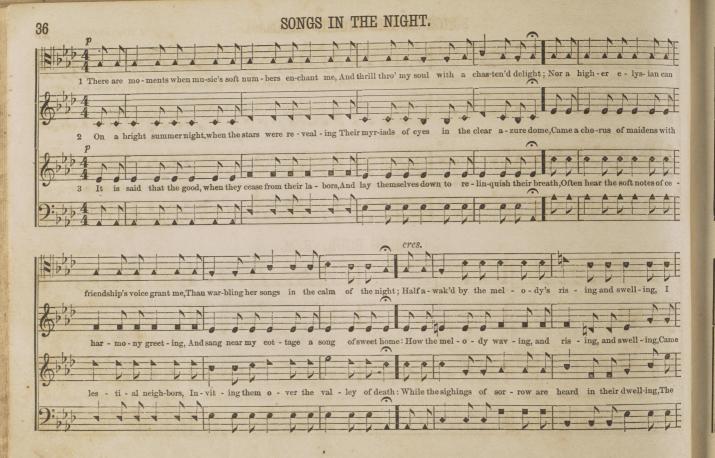


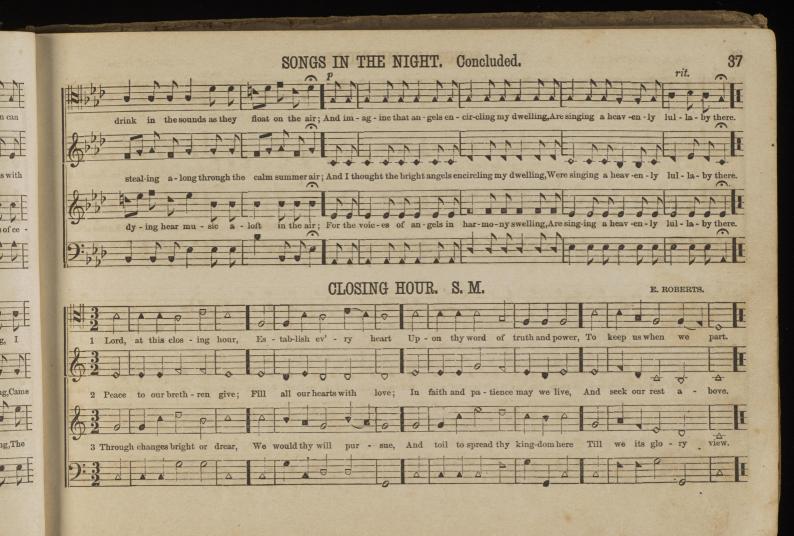


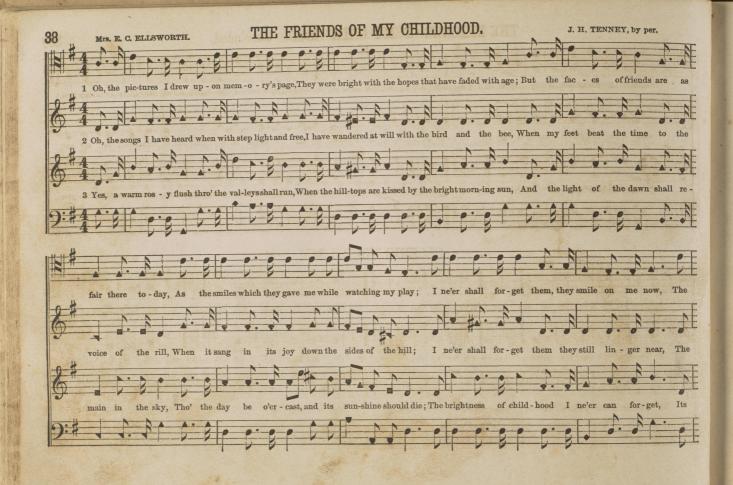


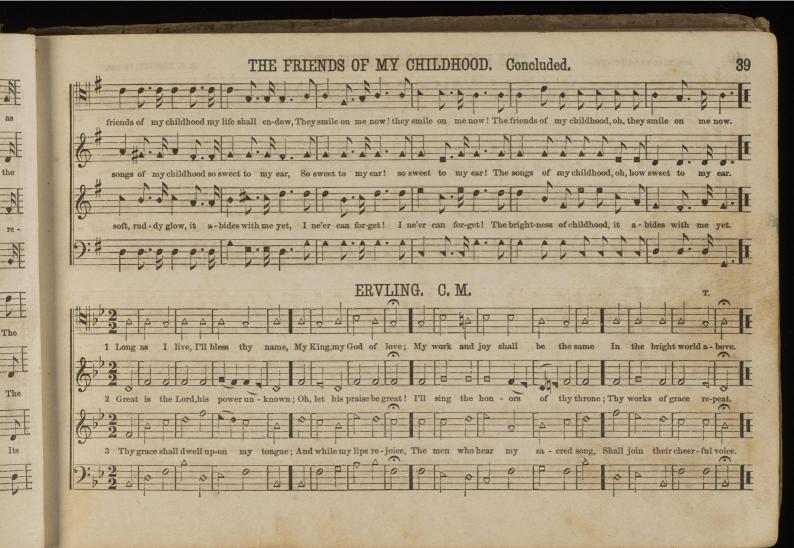




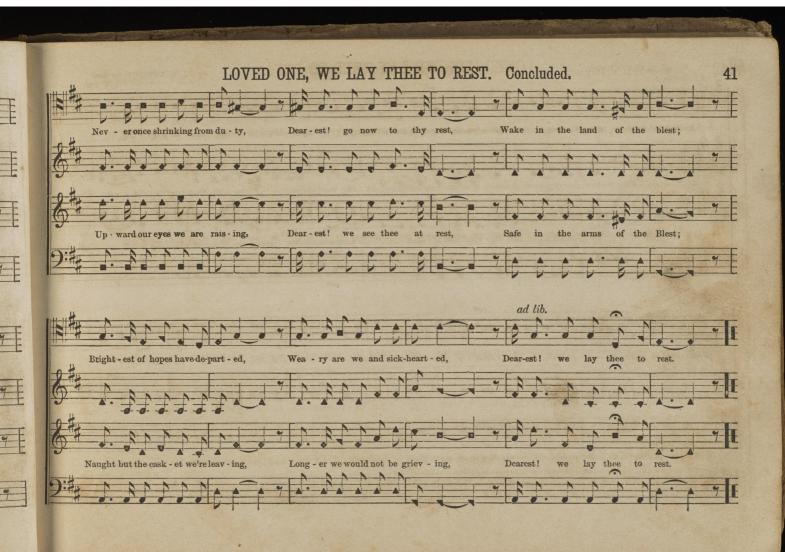




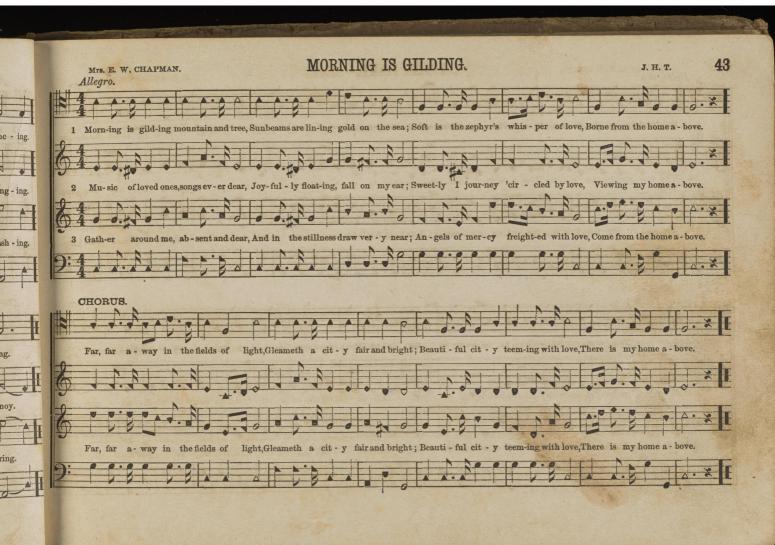




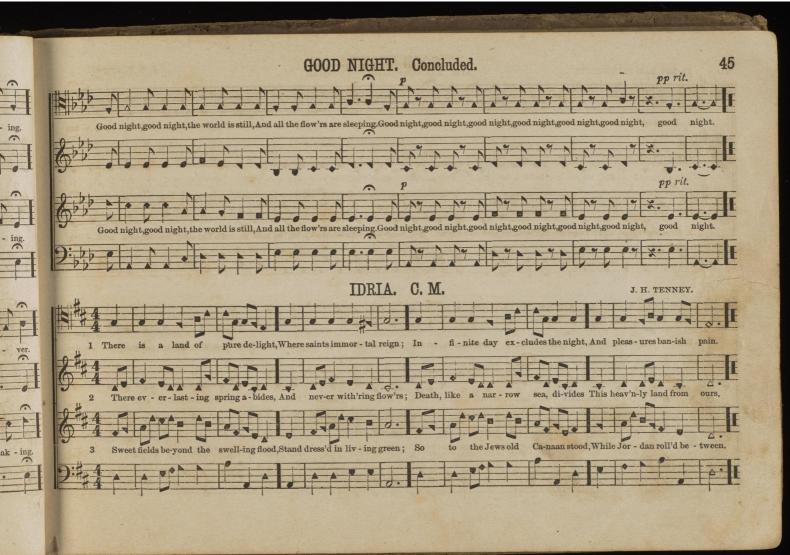


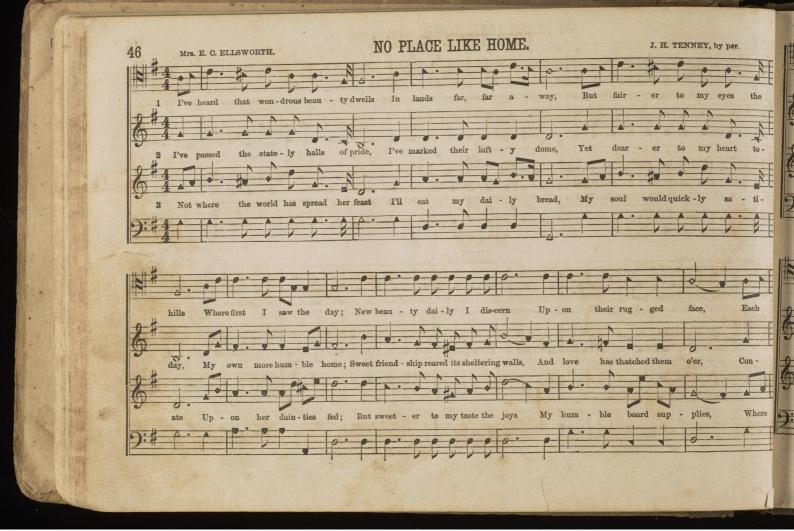


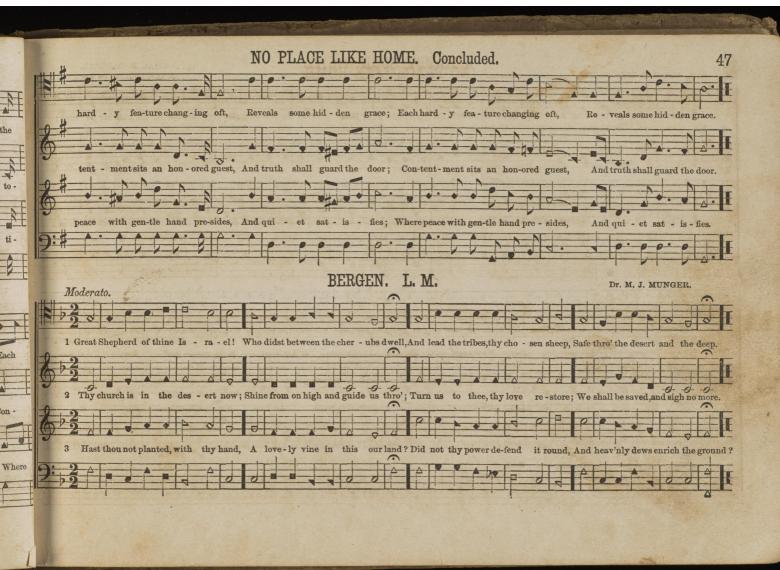


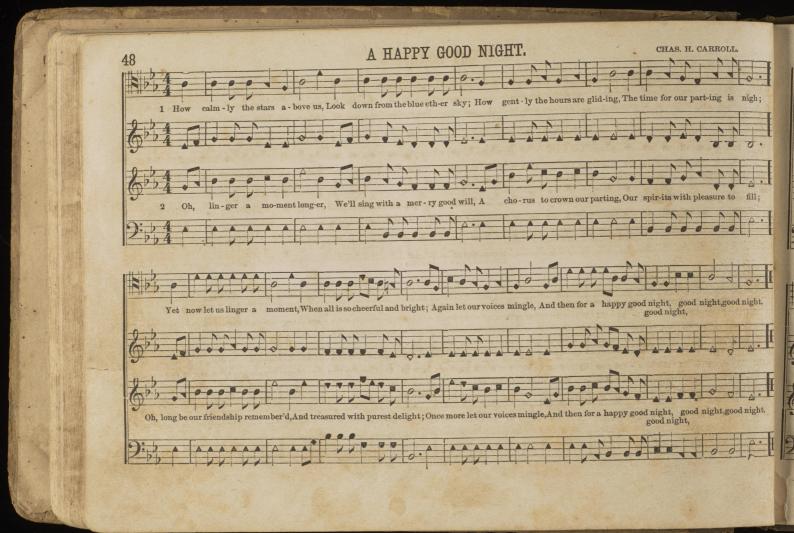


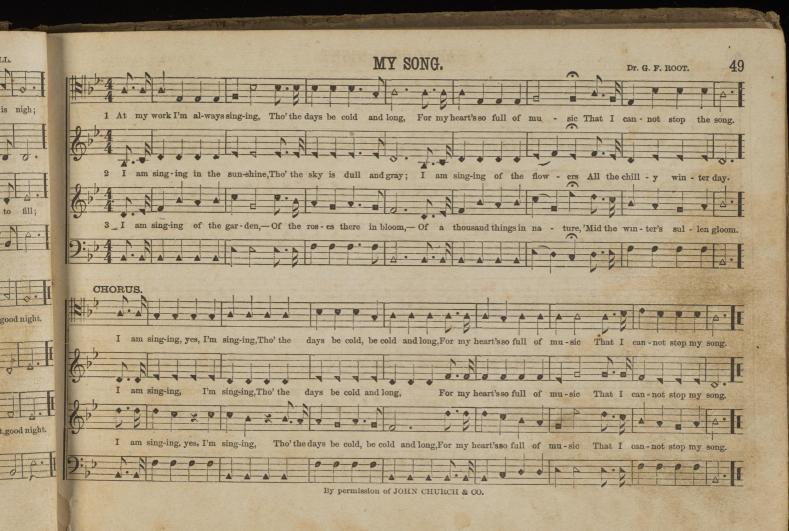




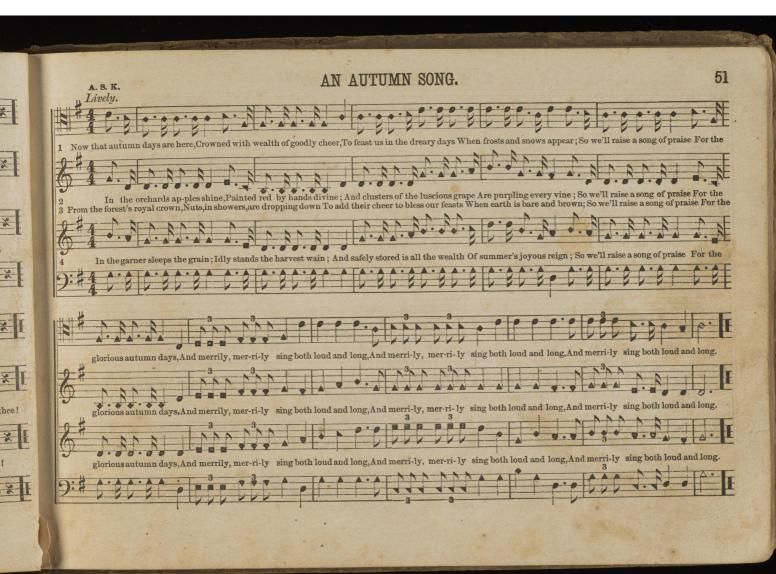




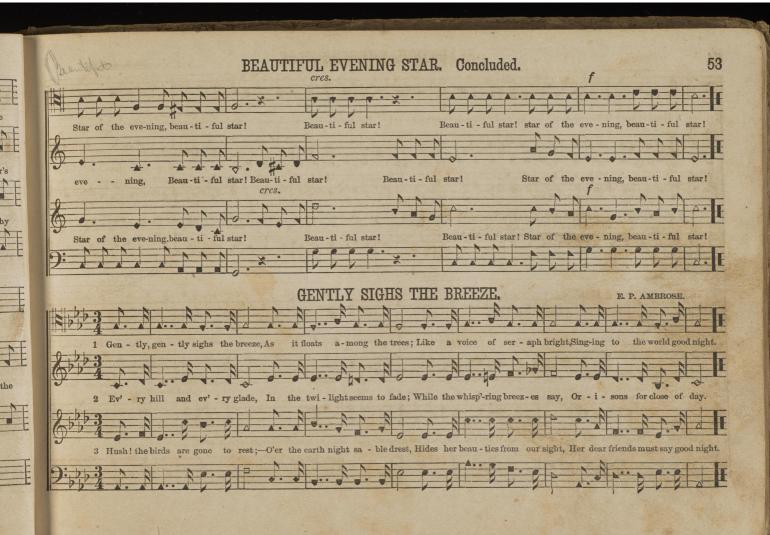




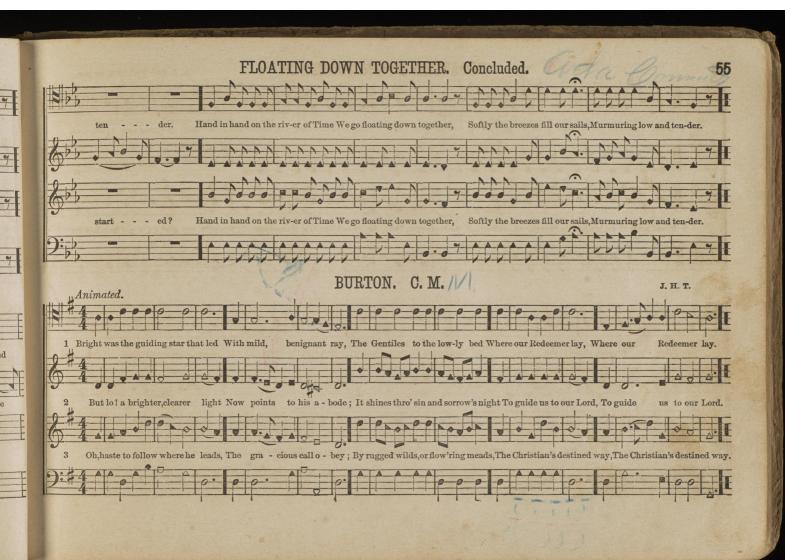


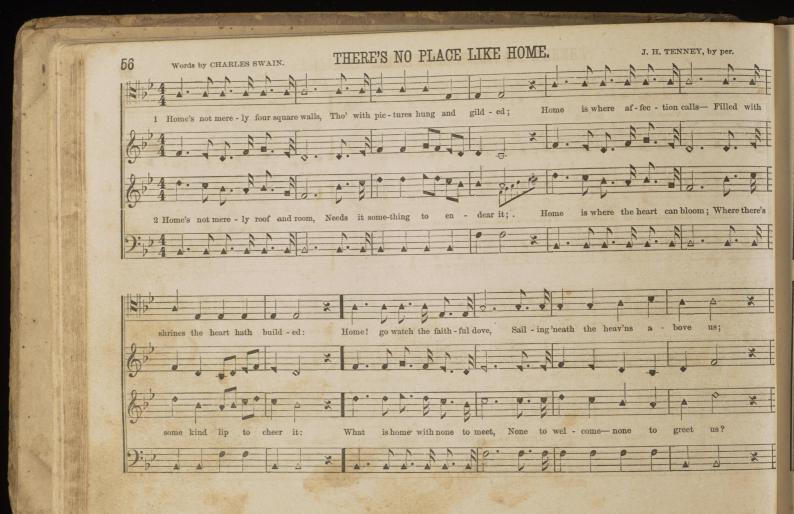


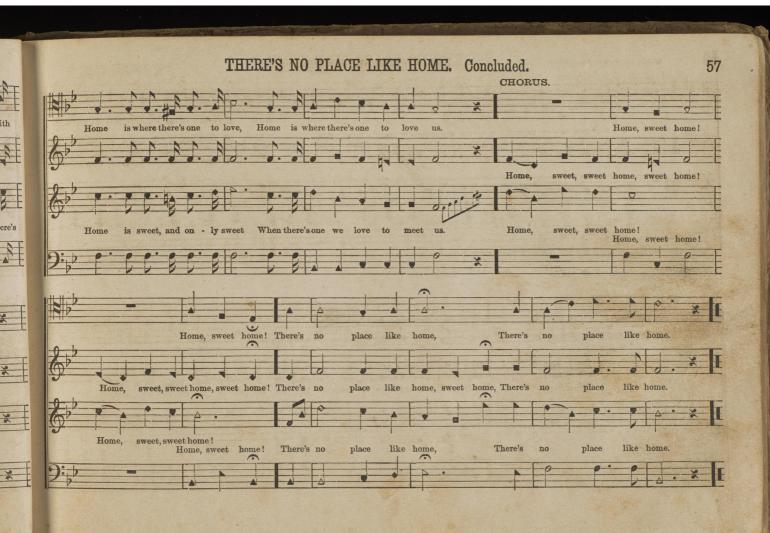


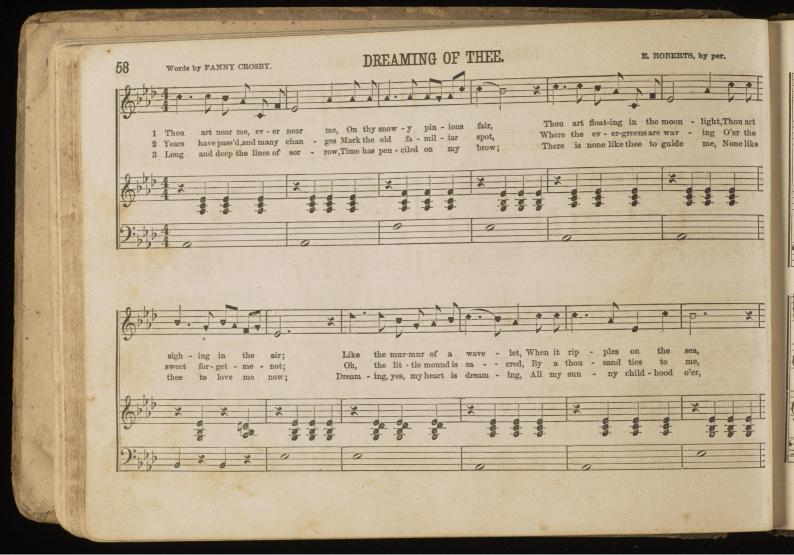


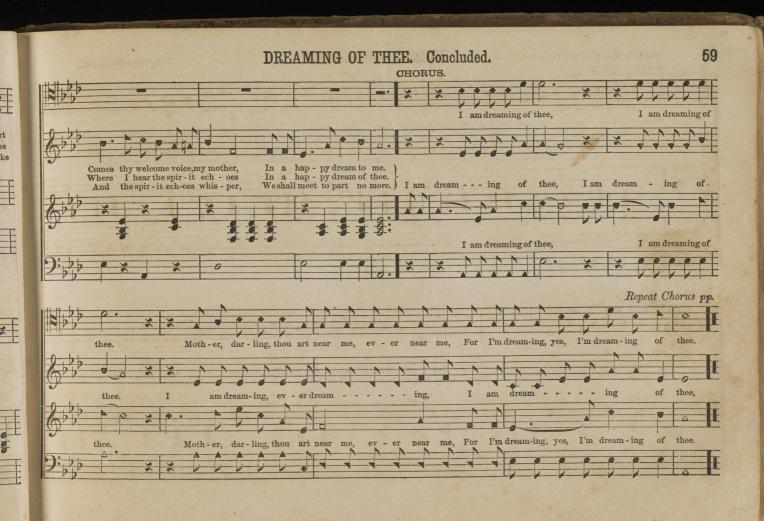


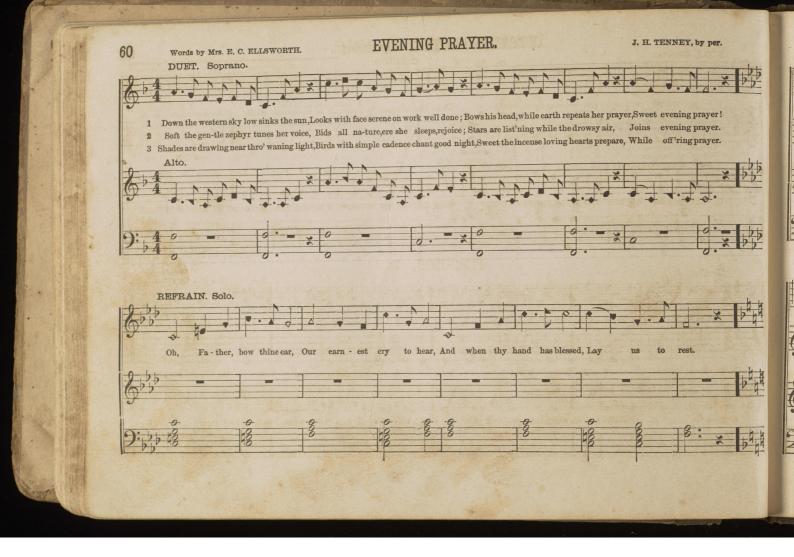


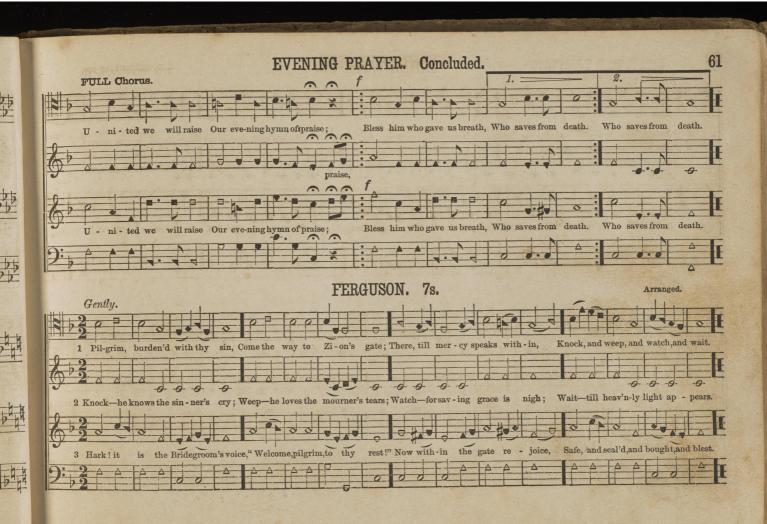




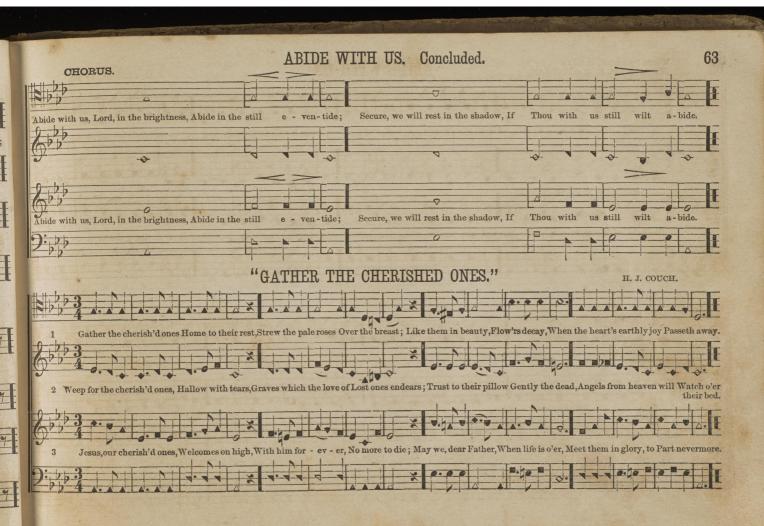












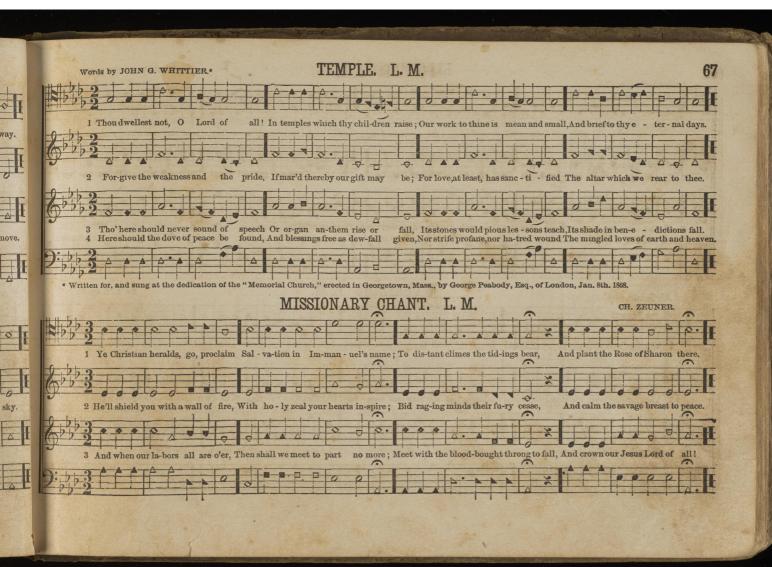


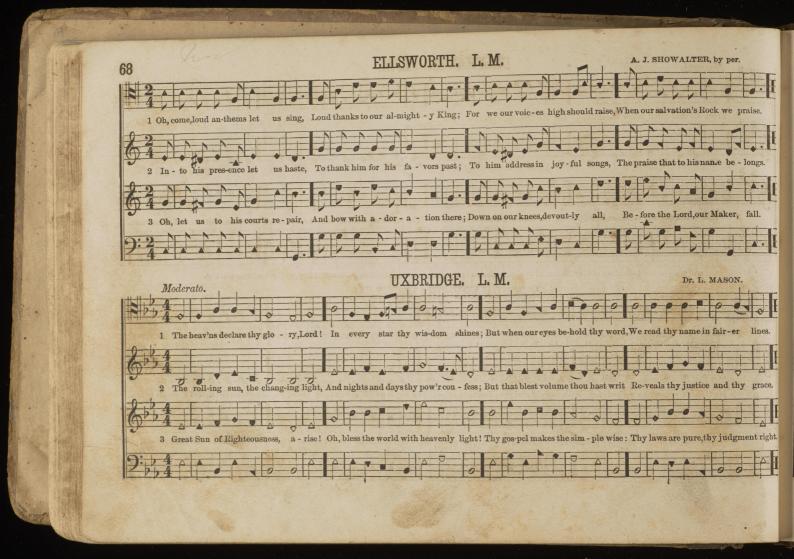
THE CROWN OF PRAISE.

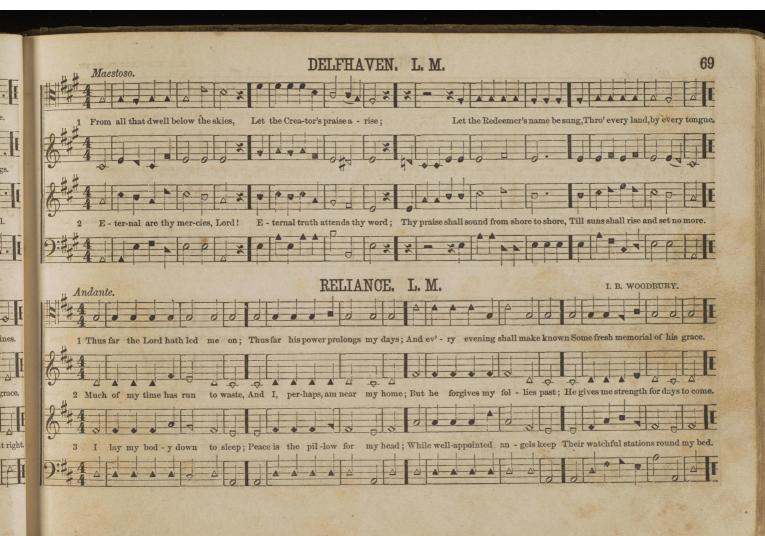
NE.

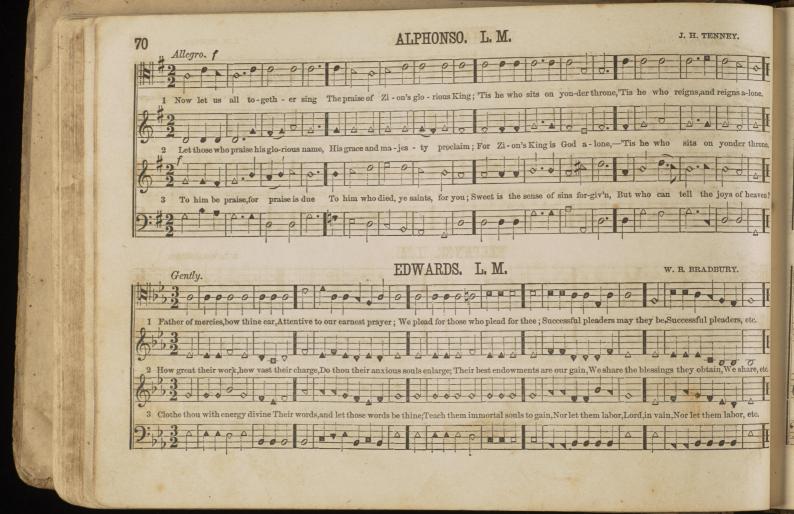


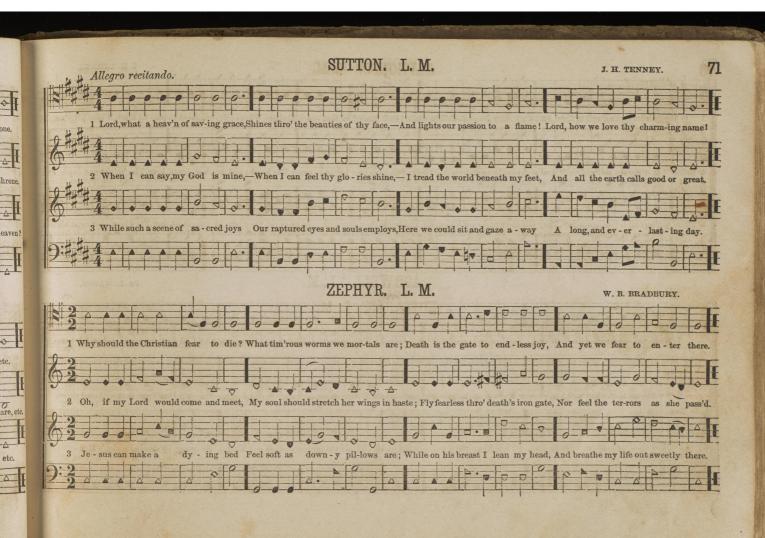




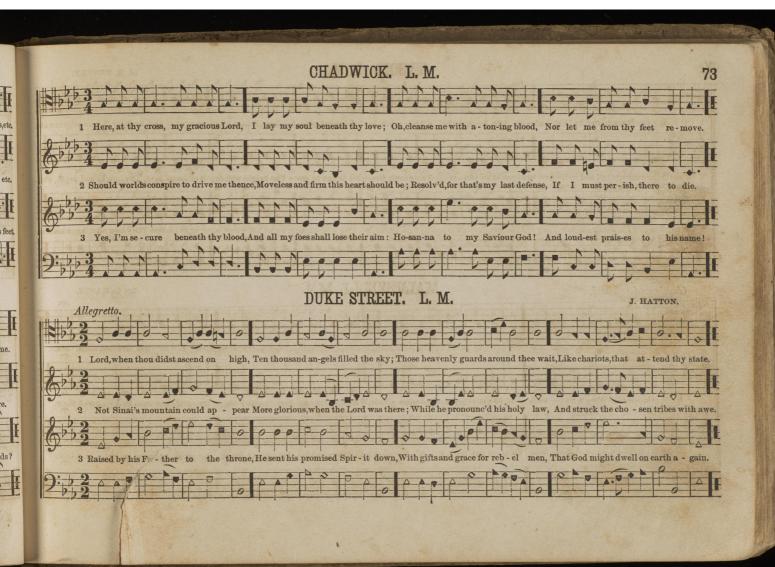


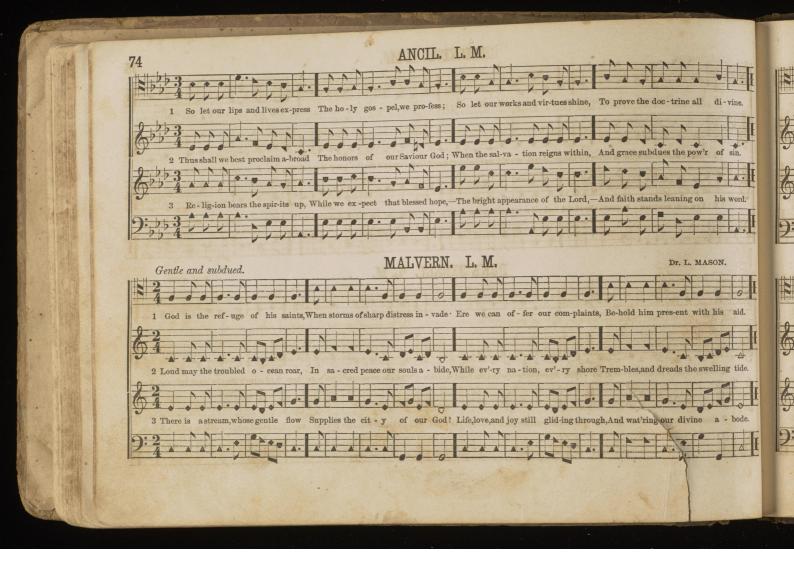


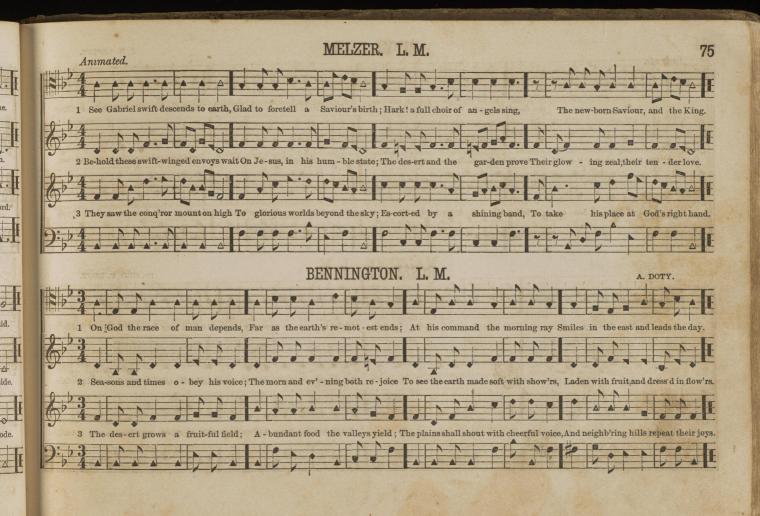


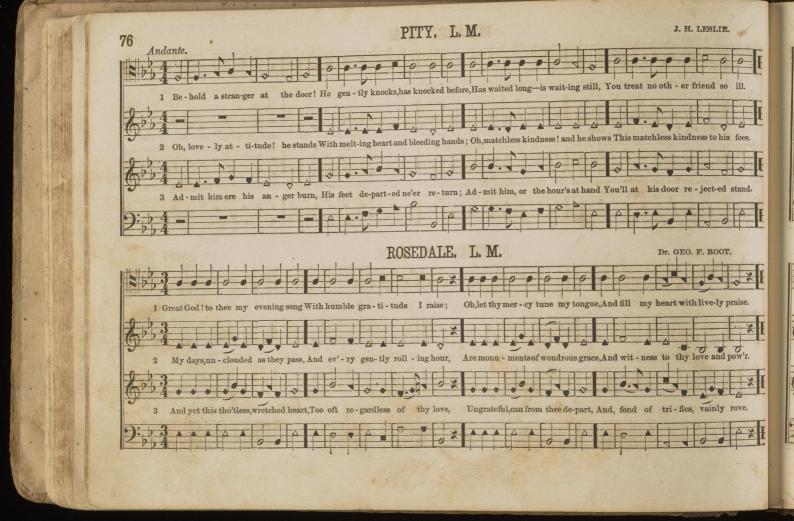


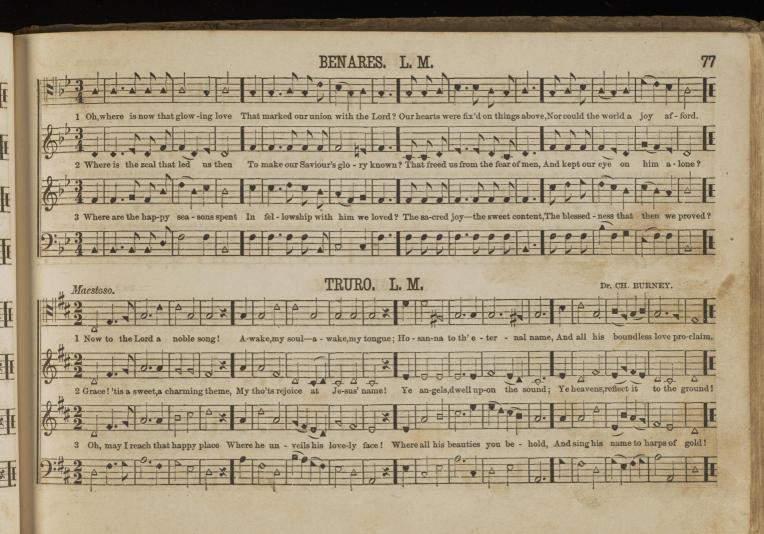




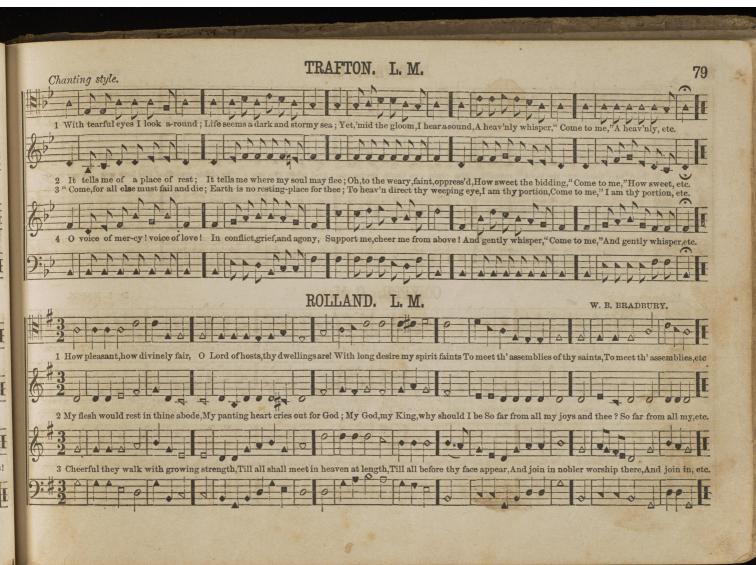




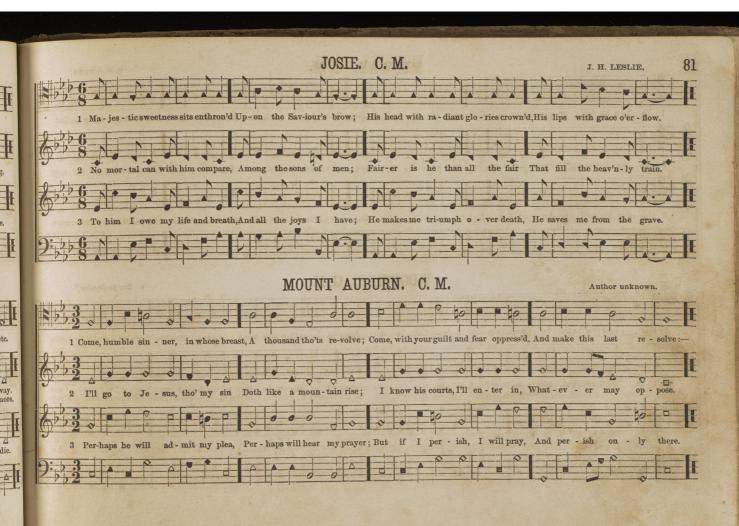


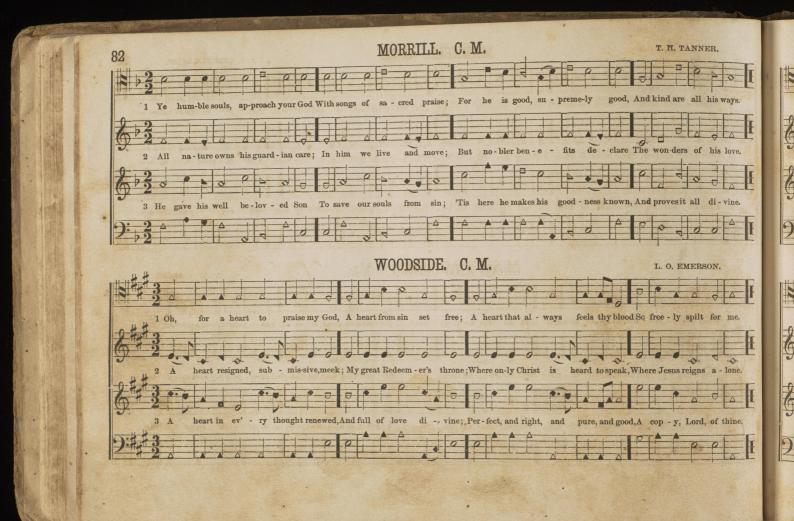




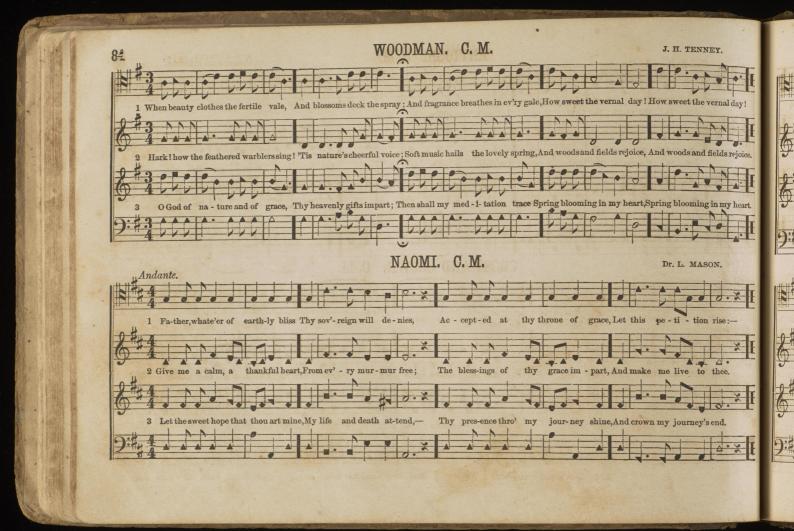


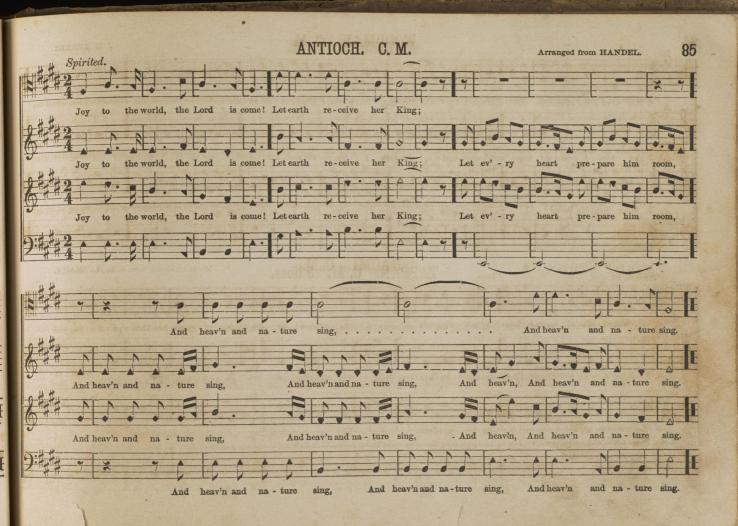






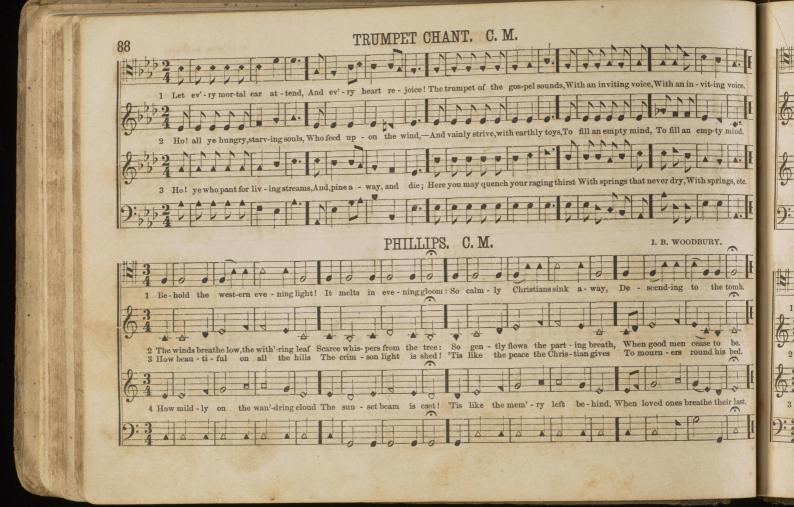


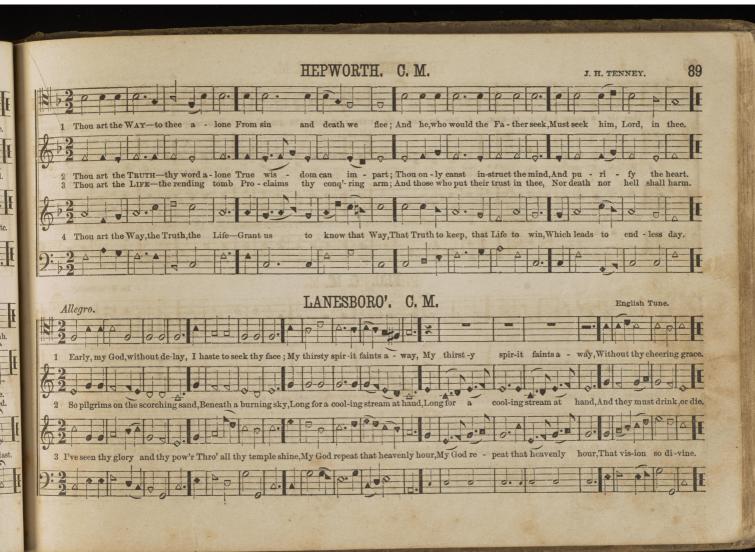




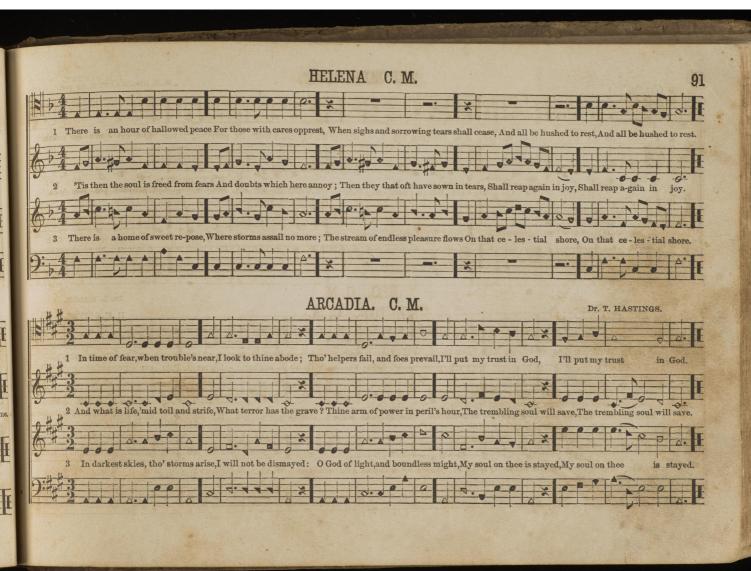


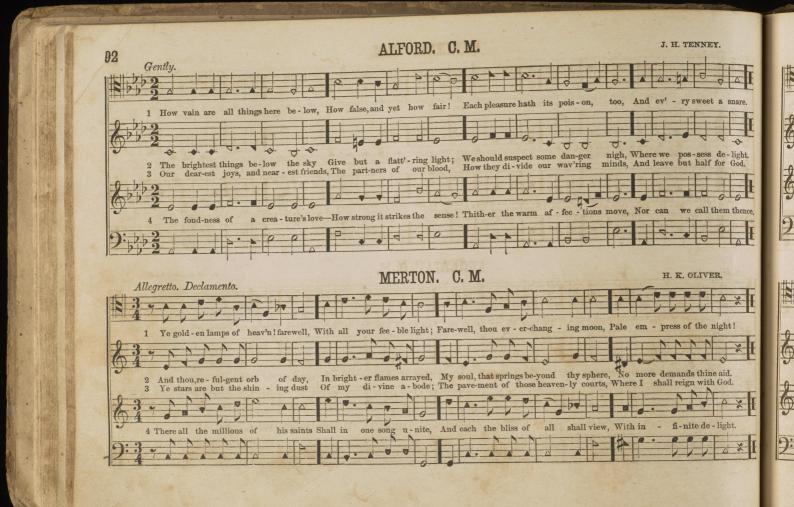


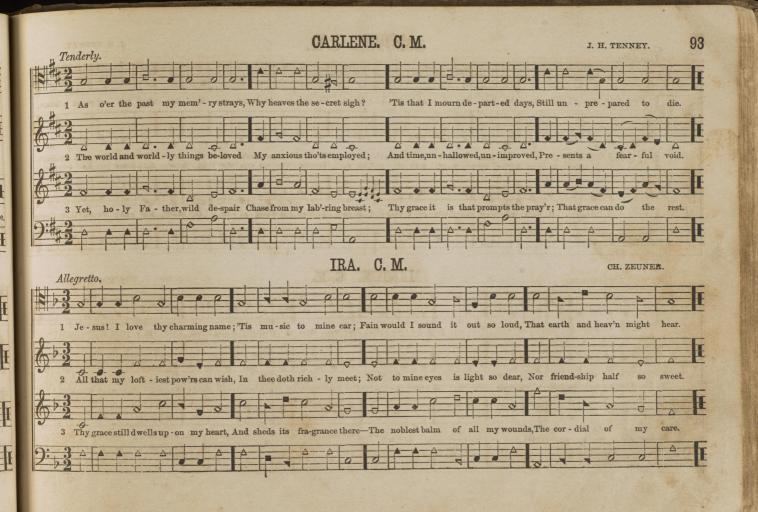




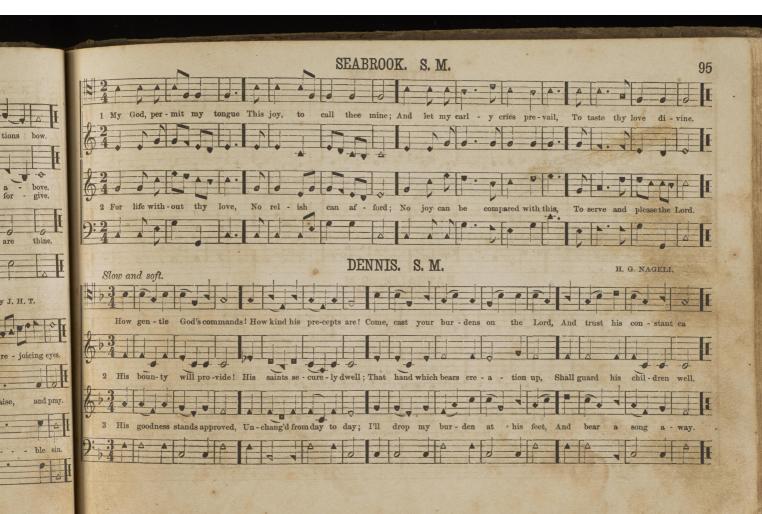


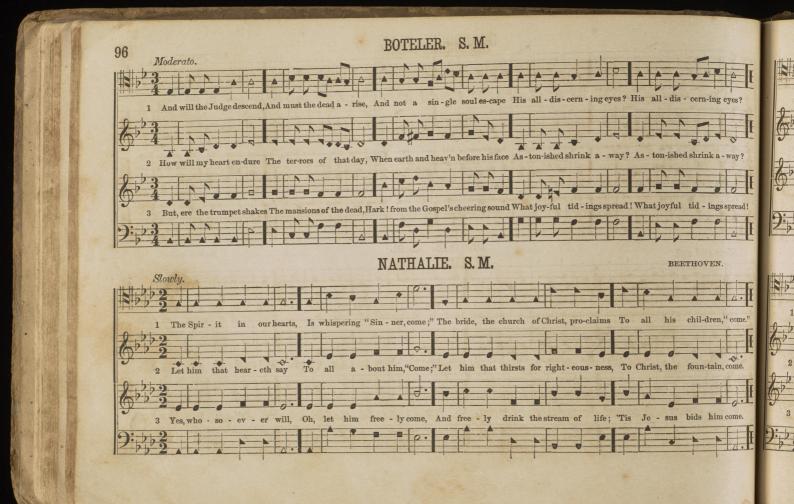


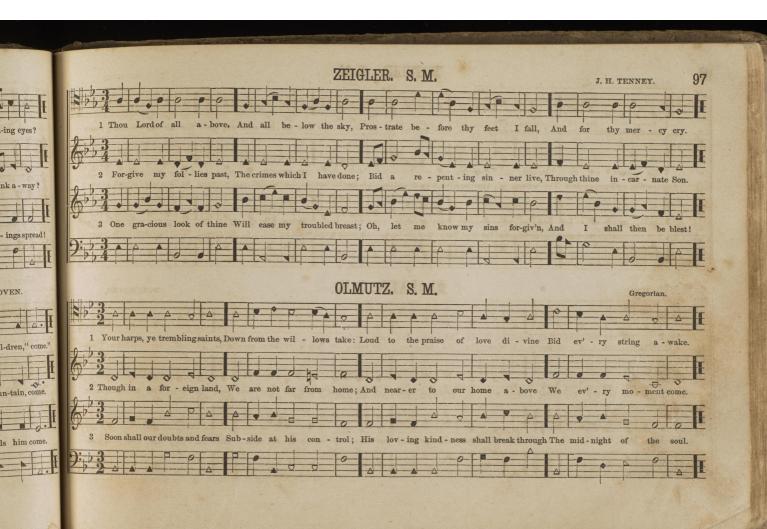


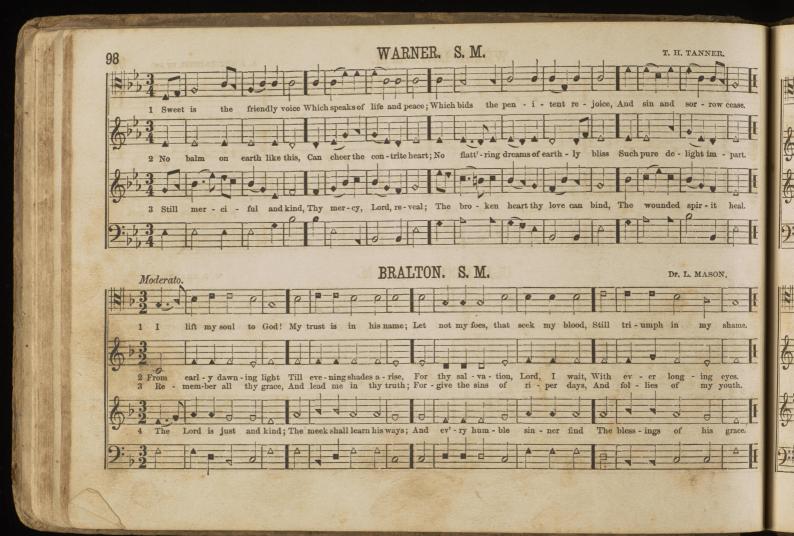


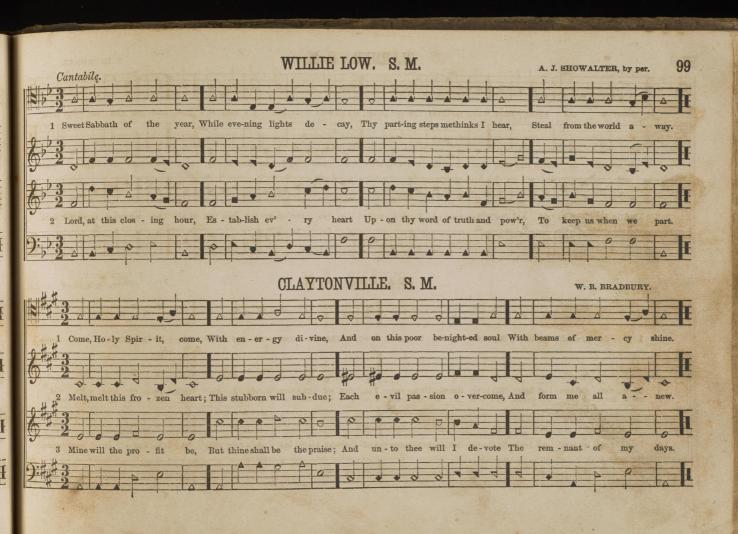




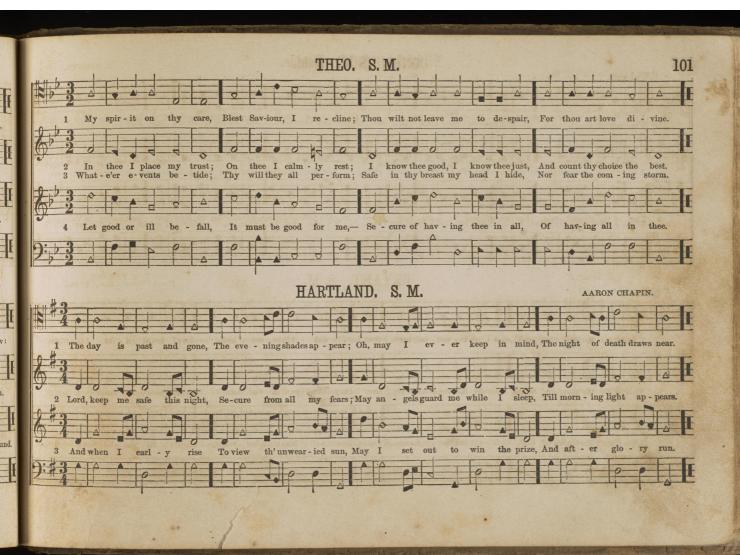


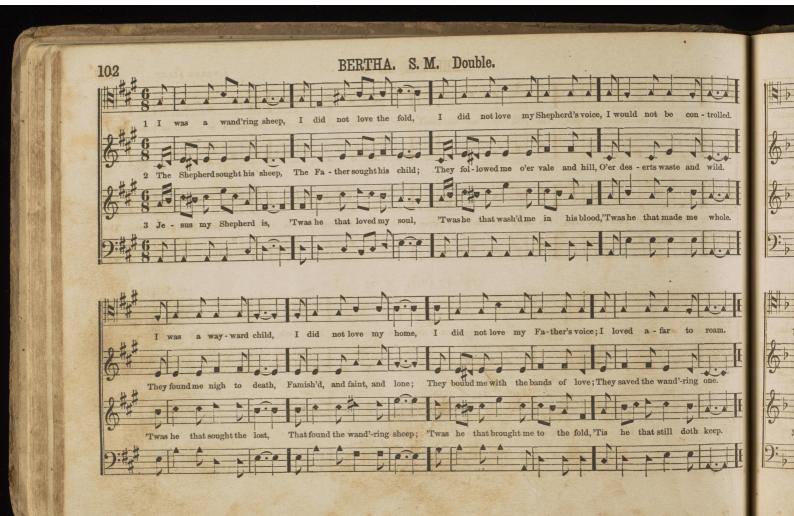


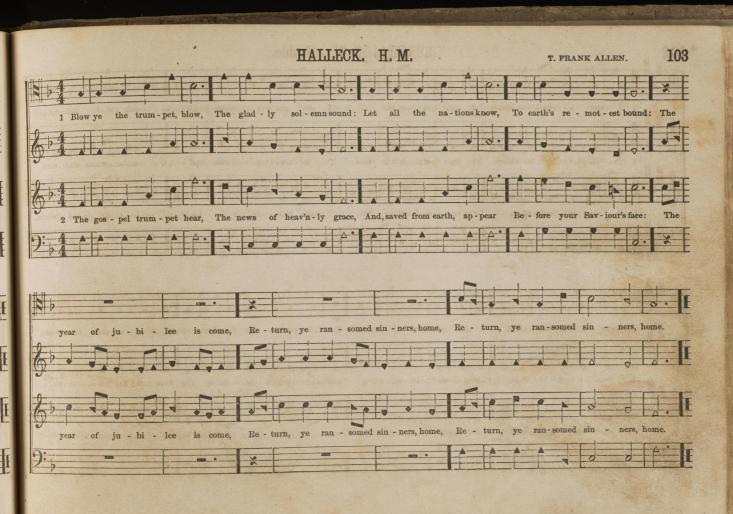


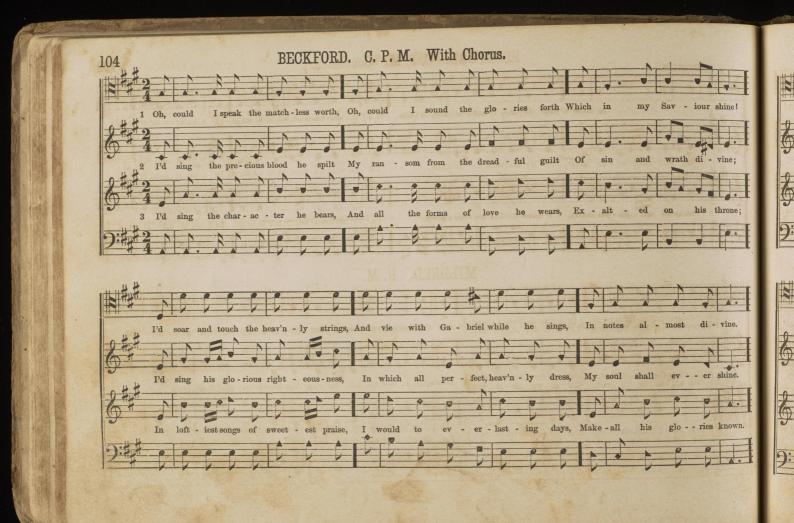


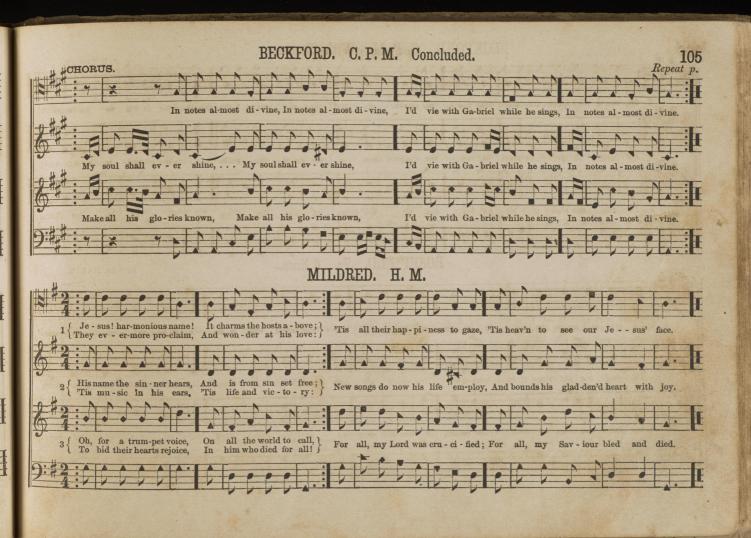


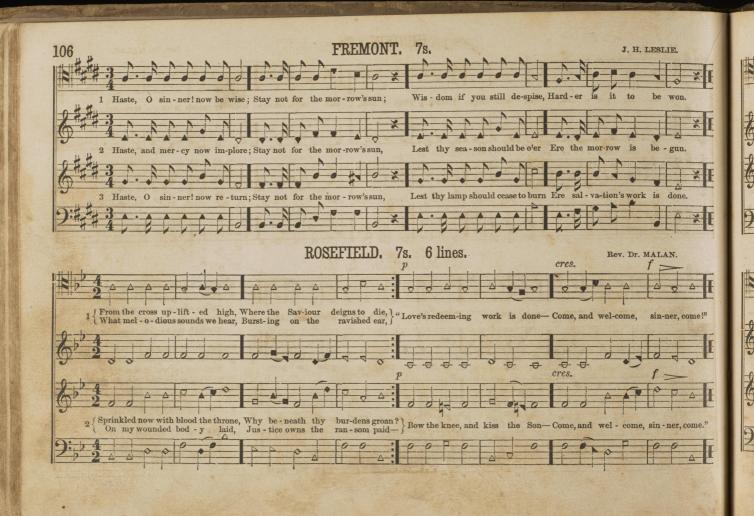


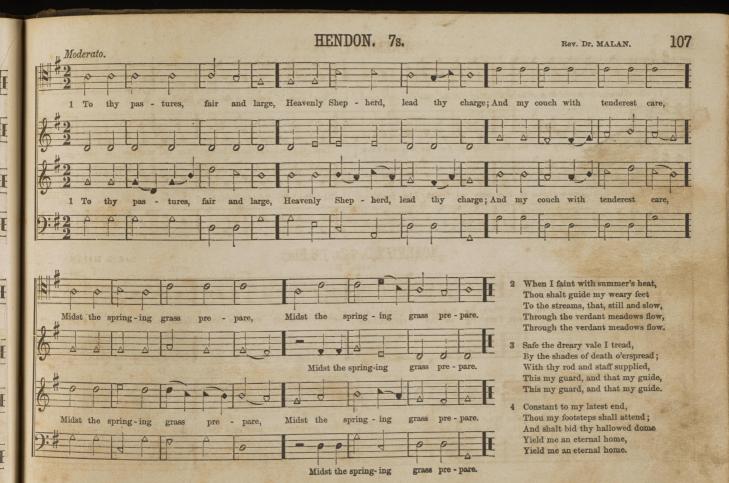


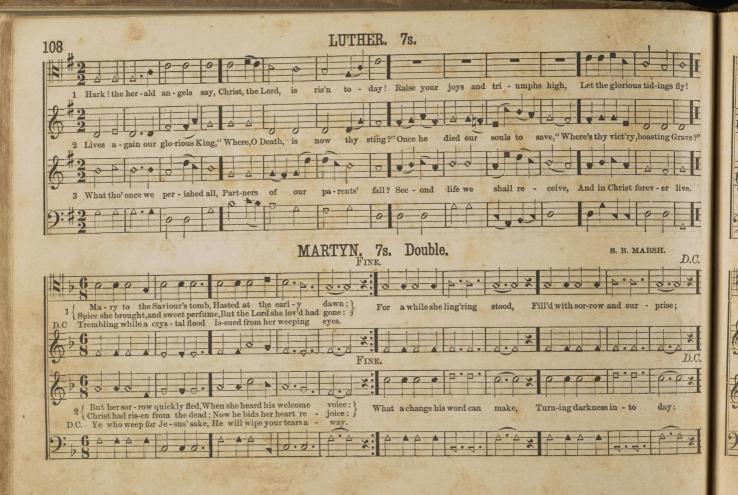


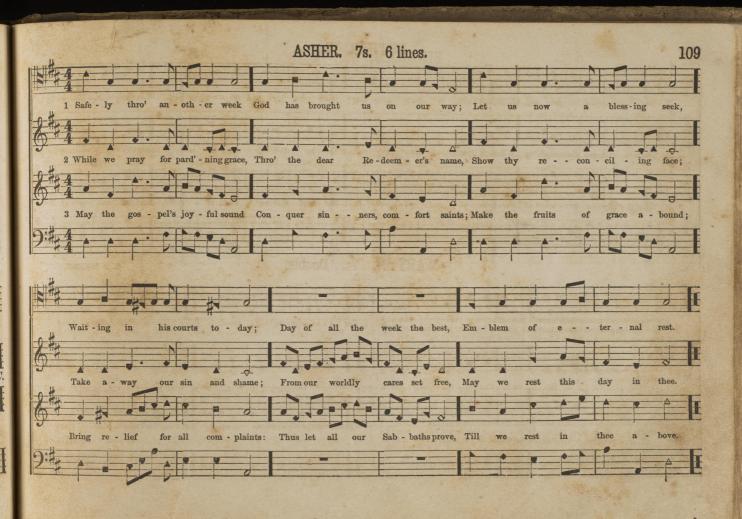




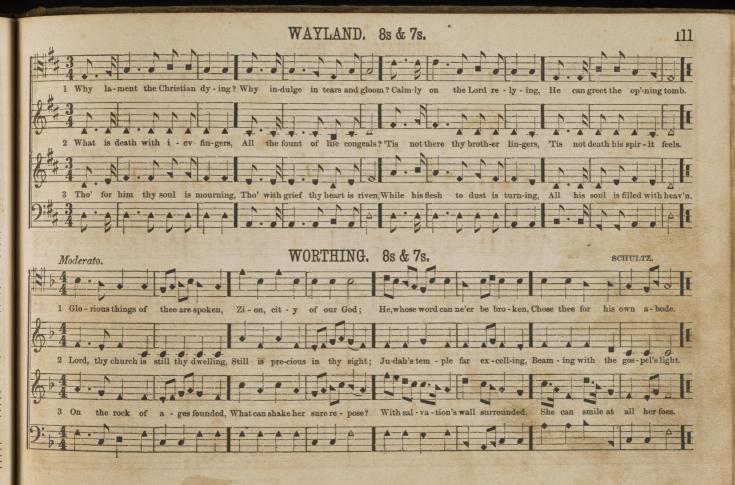








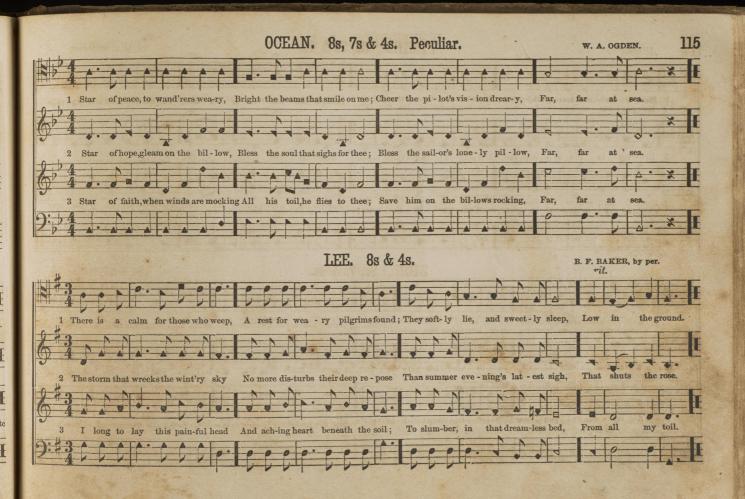


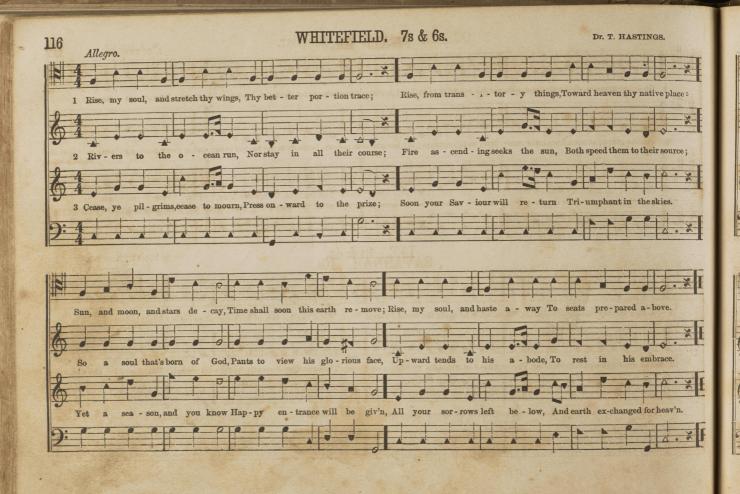






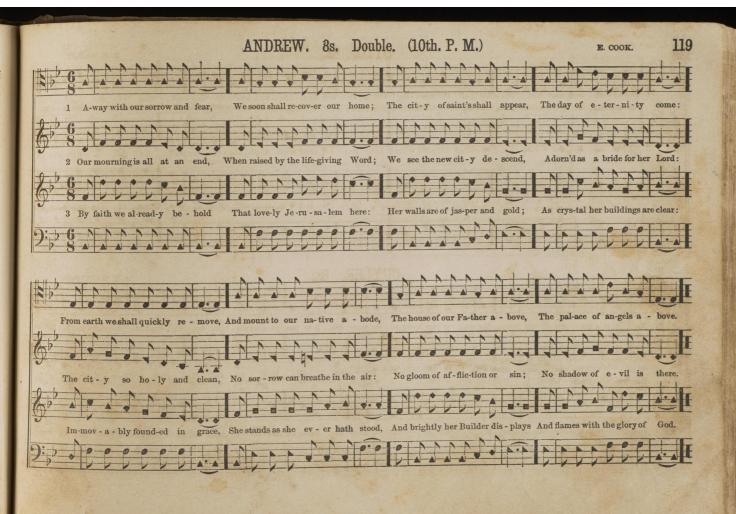


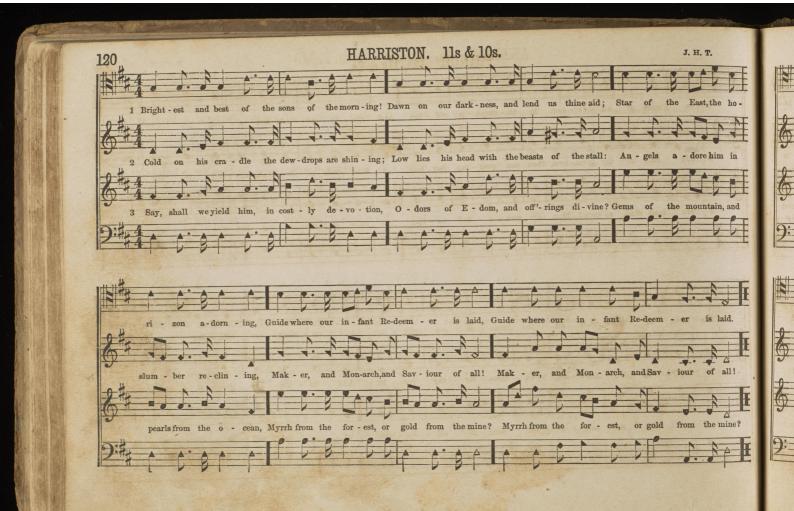


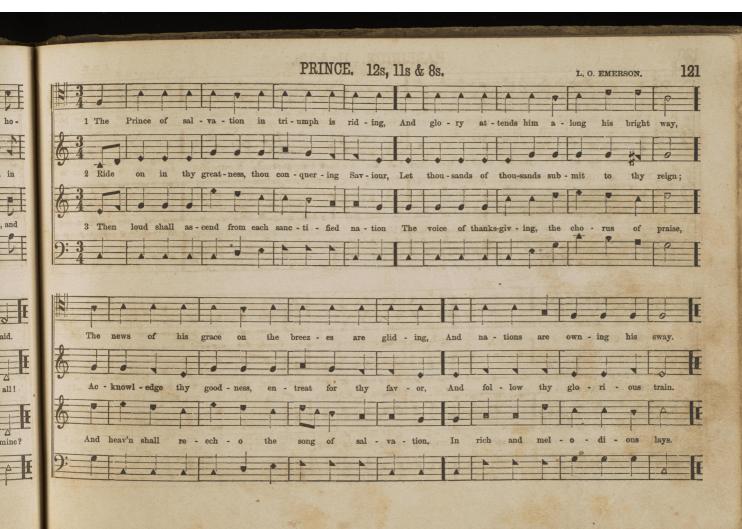


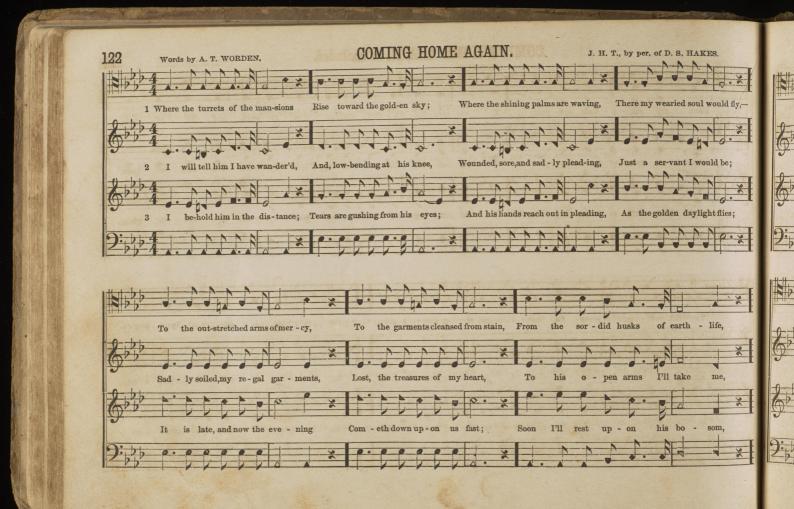


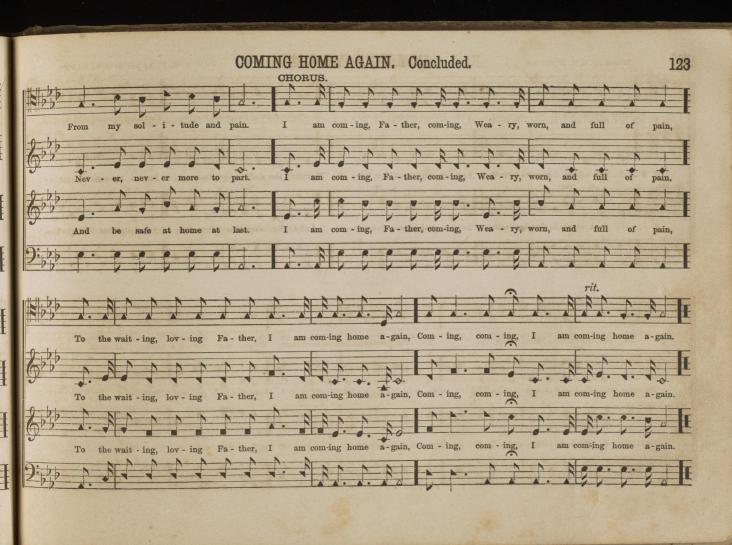


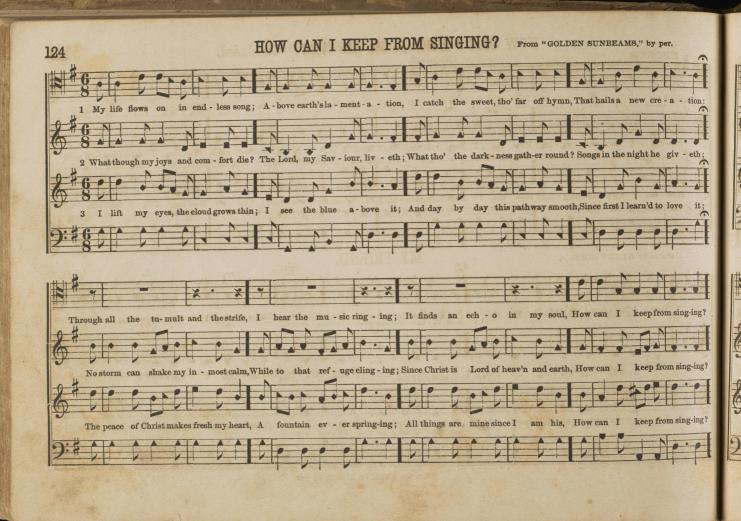


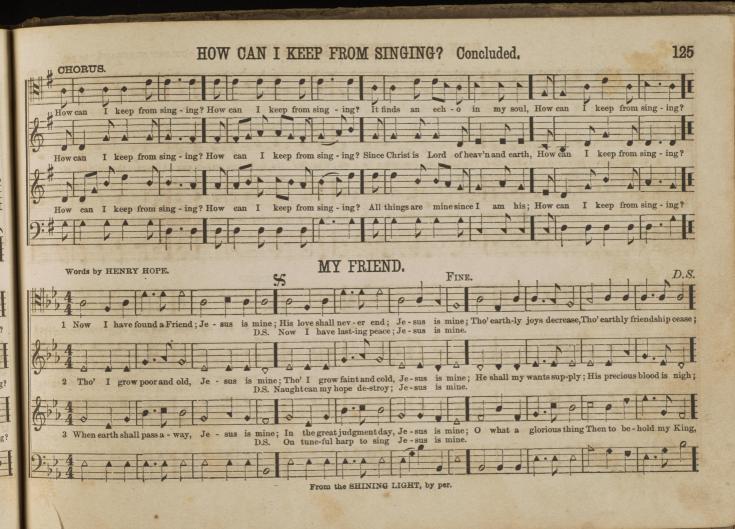


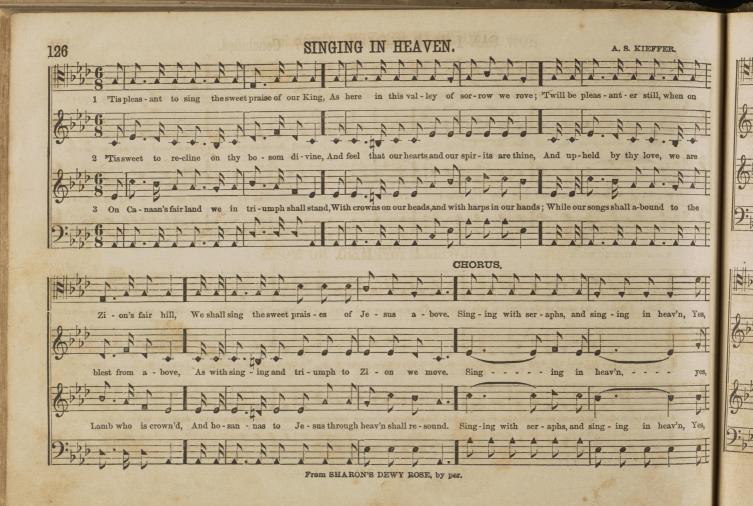


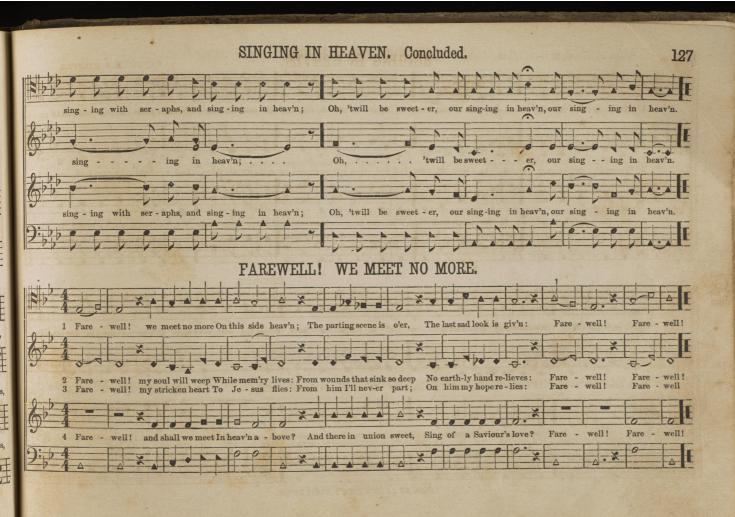






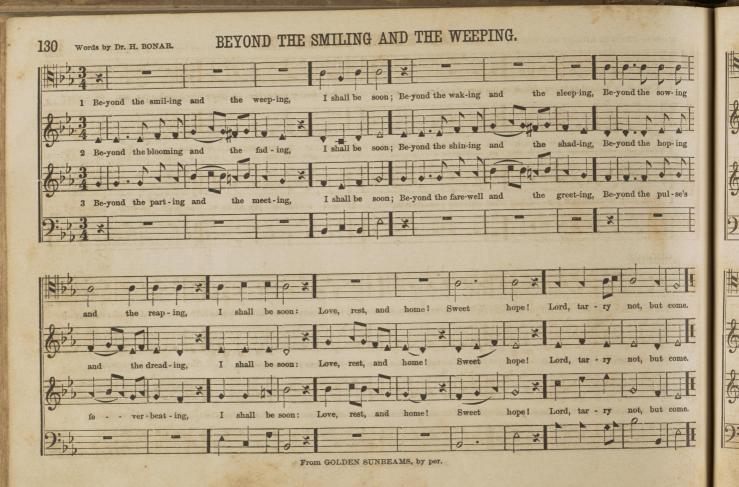


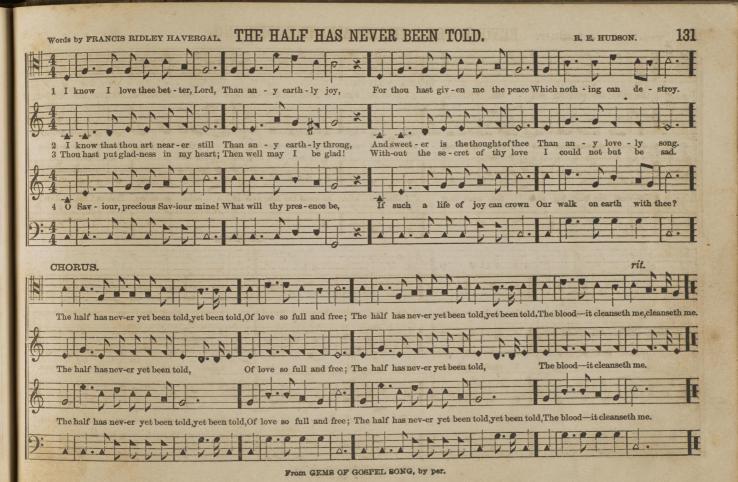


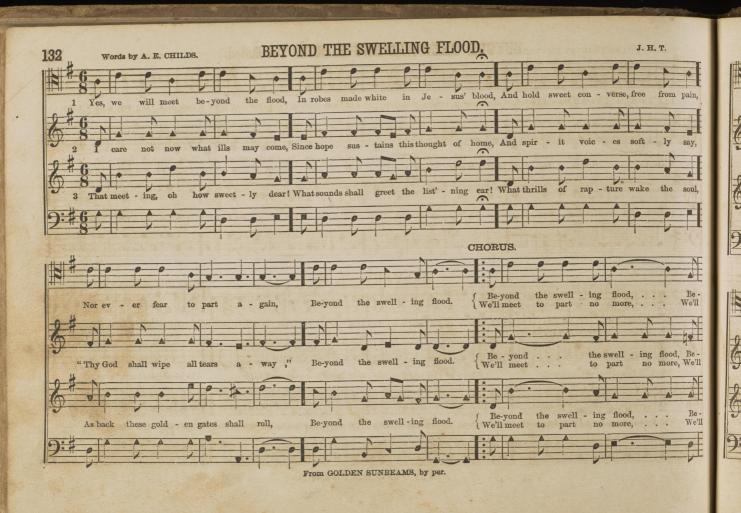


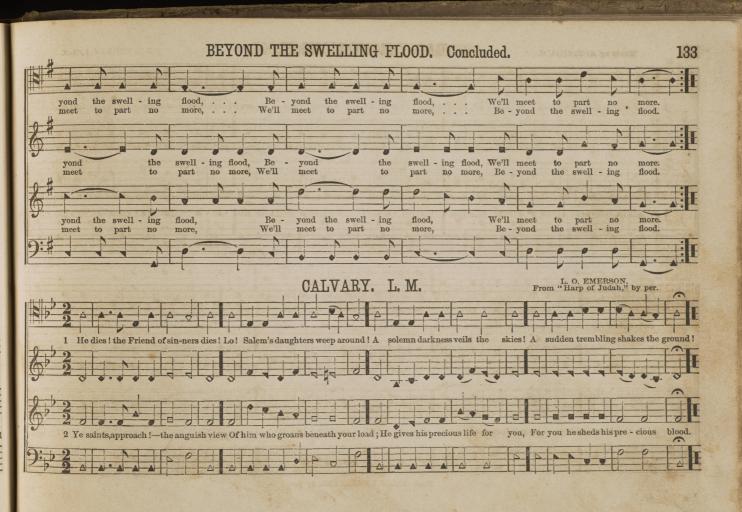




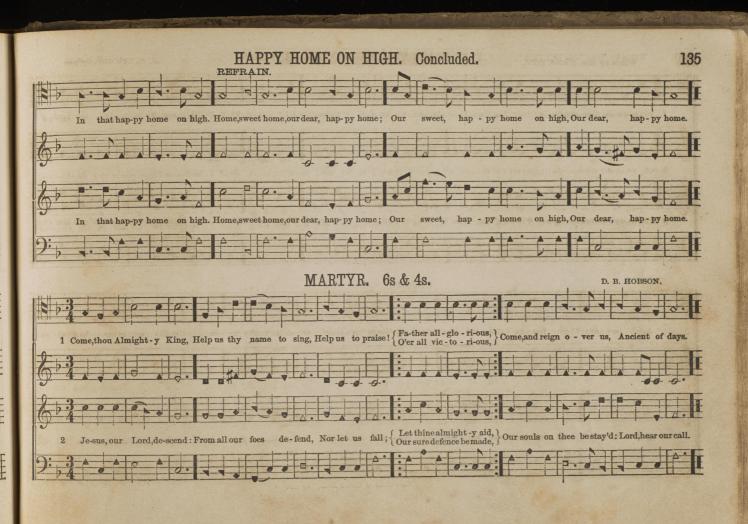


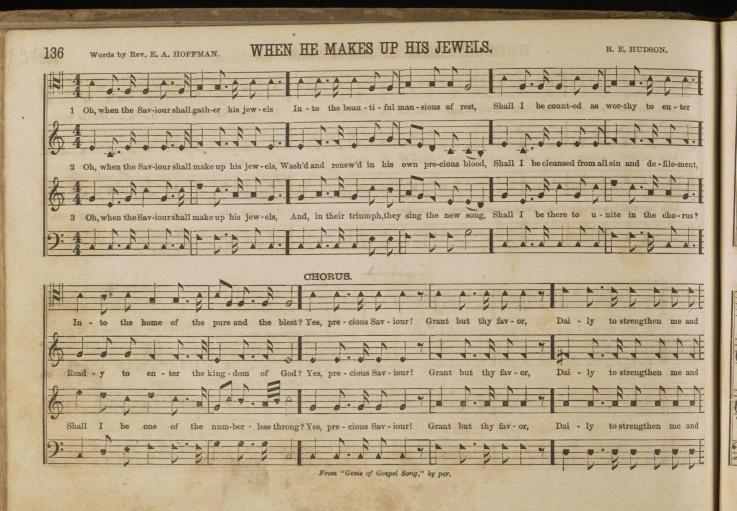


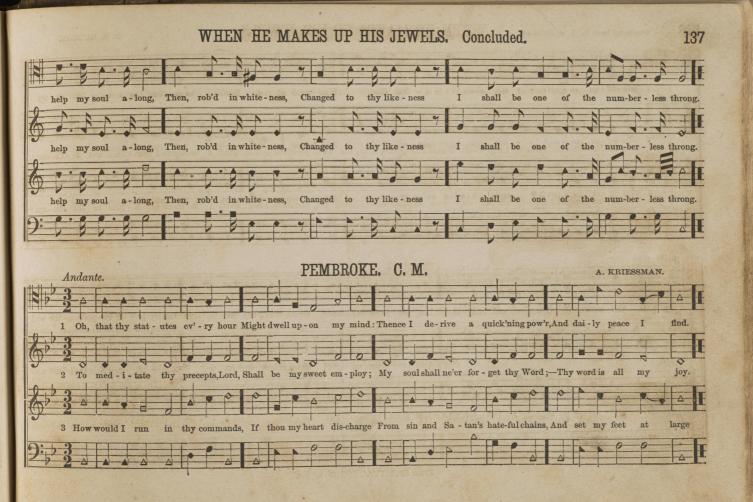


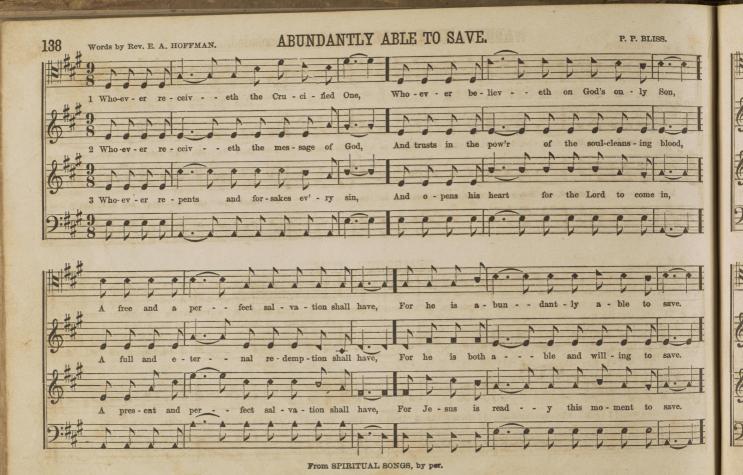


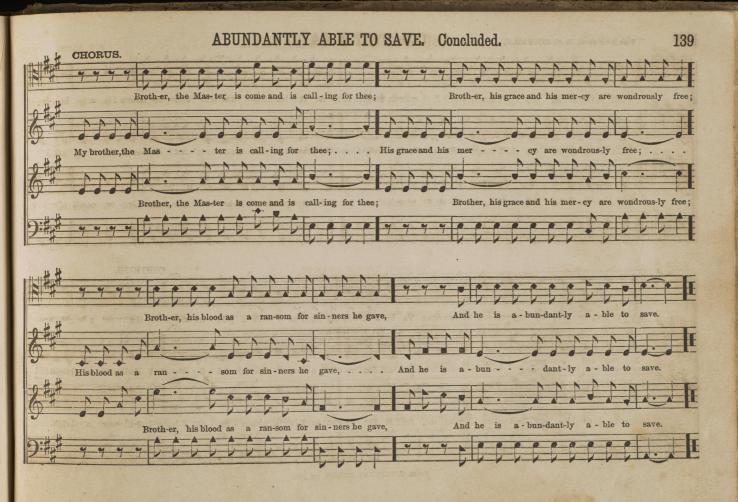


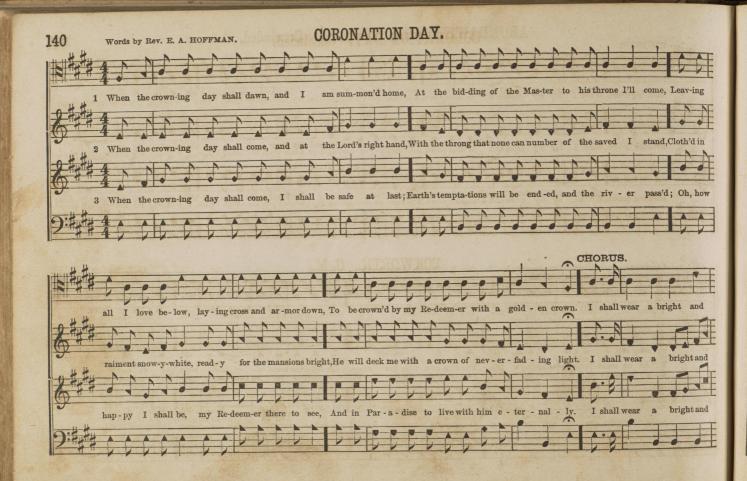




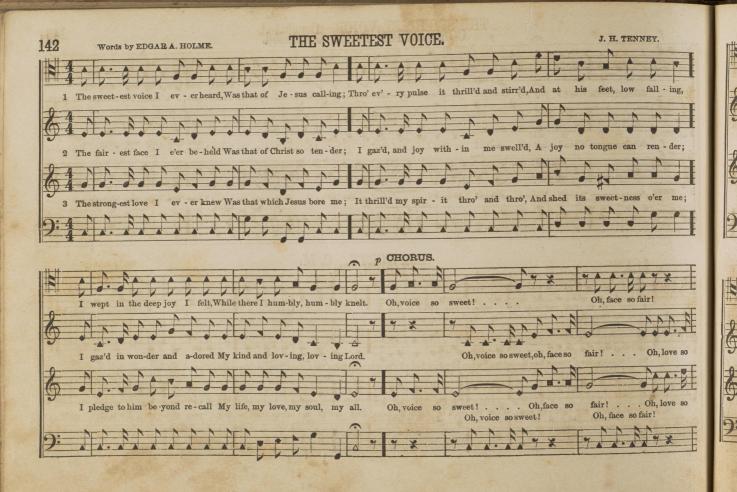


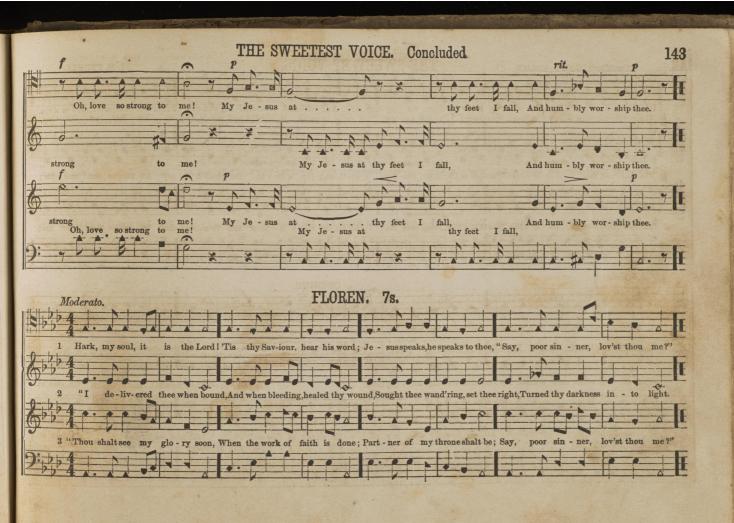




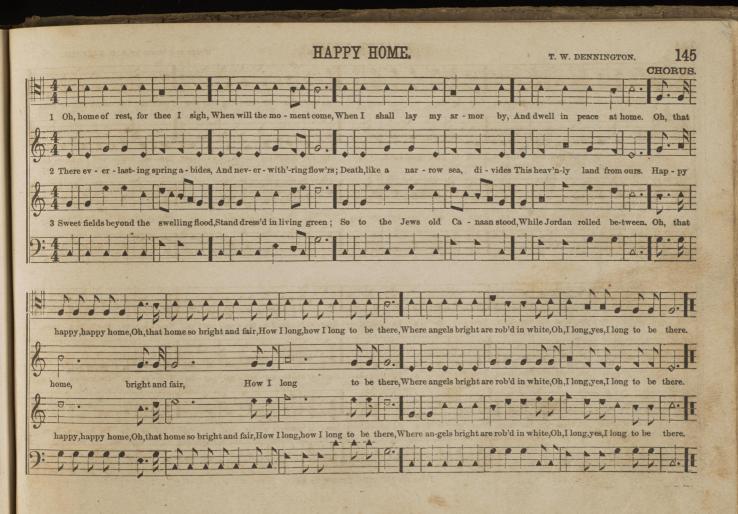


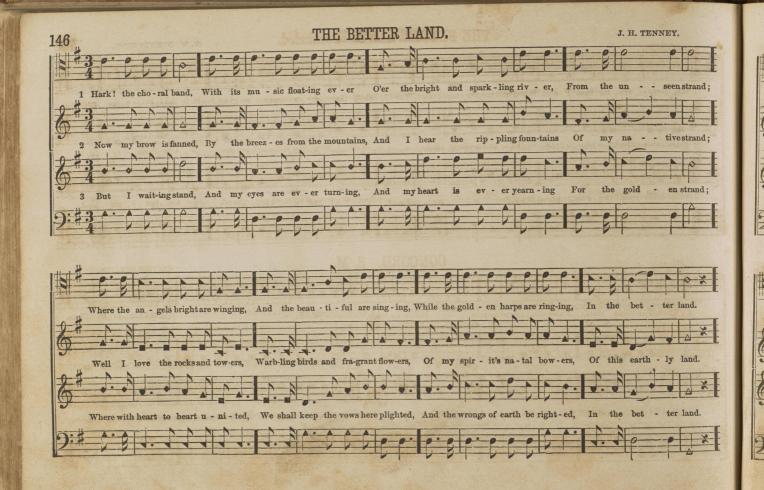






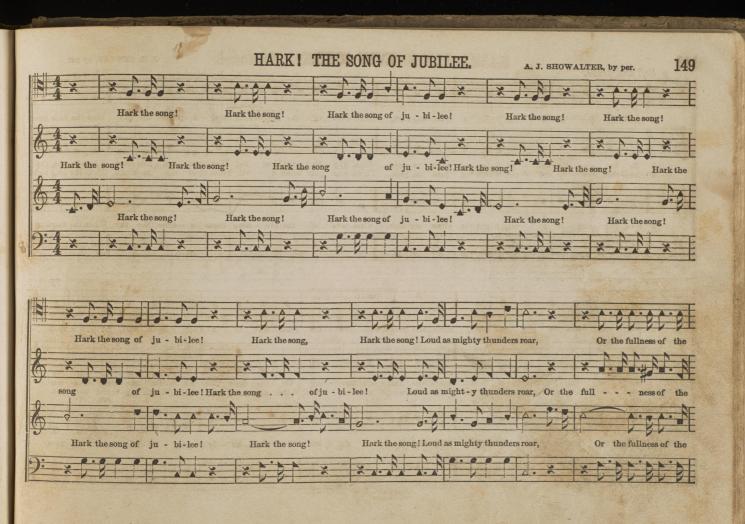


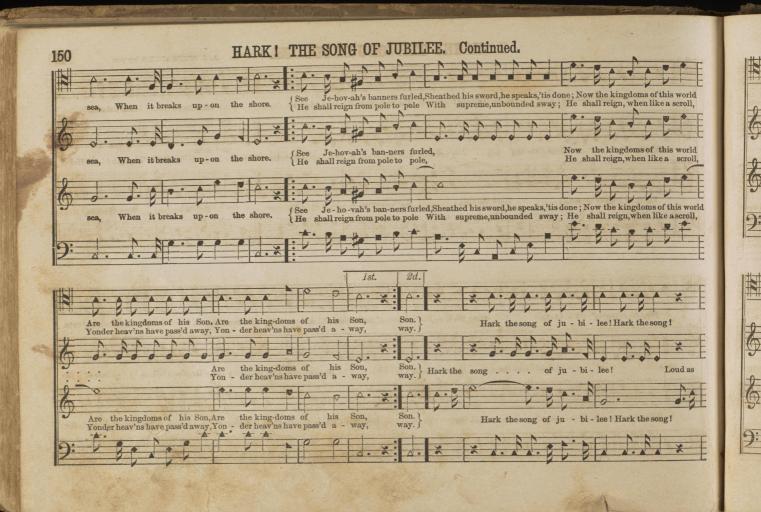












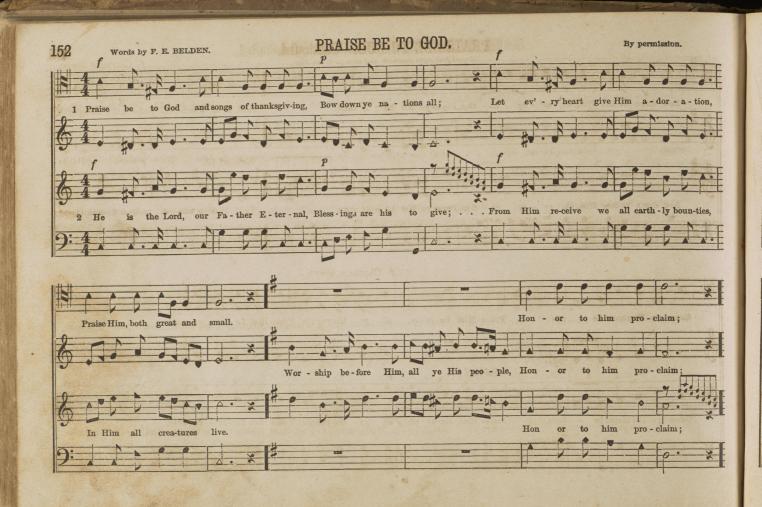


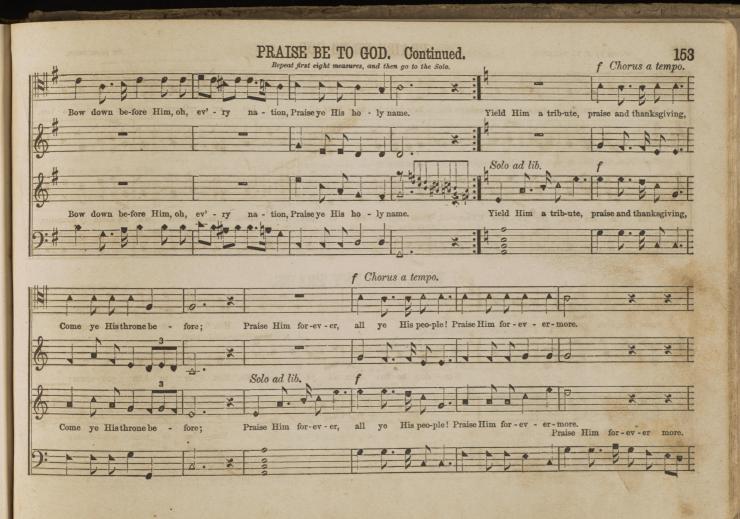
lu -jah, A - men, Hal-le - lu -jah! Halle - lu-jah! Hal-le - lu-jah, A - men, A - men, A - men, A - men,

lu-jah, A - men, Hark the song! Hall-le-lu-jah! Hark the song! Halle-lu-jah, A - men, Hark the song! Amen, Amen, A - men,

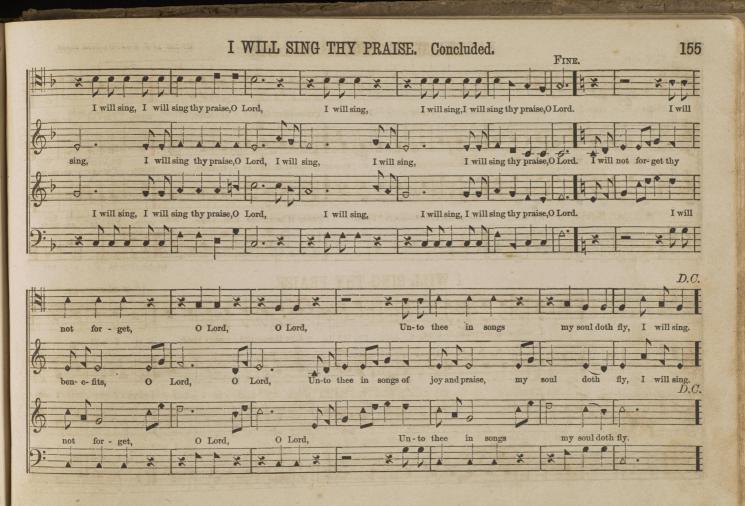
HARK THE SONG OF JUBILEE. Concluded.

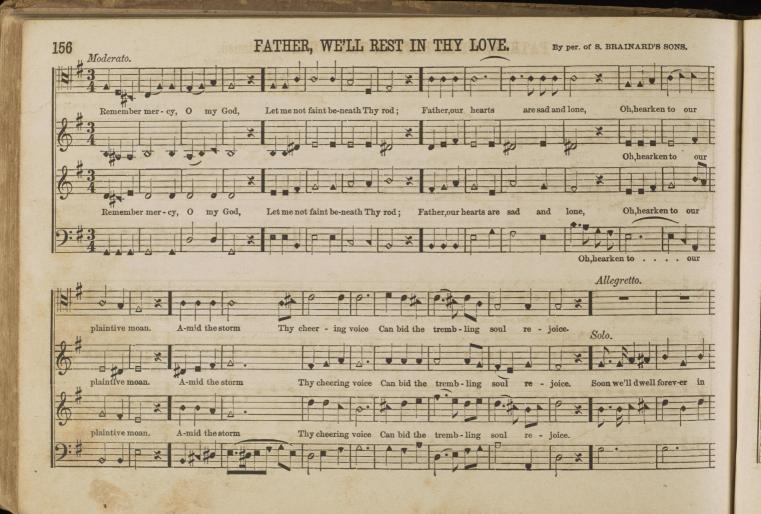
151



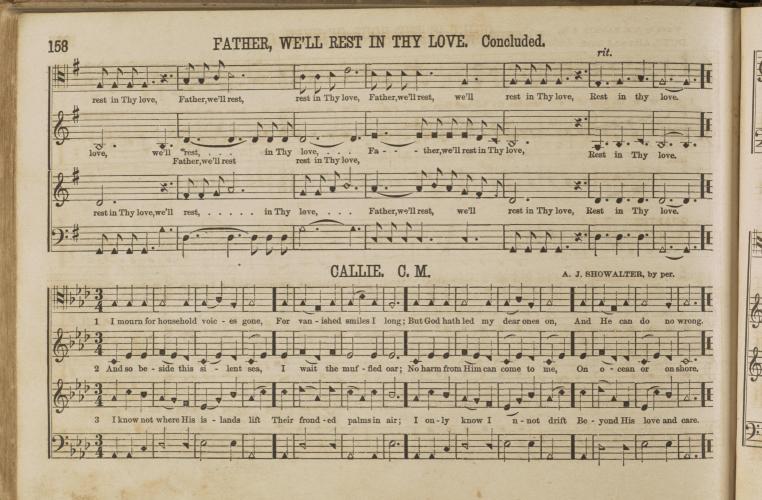


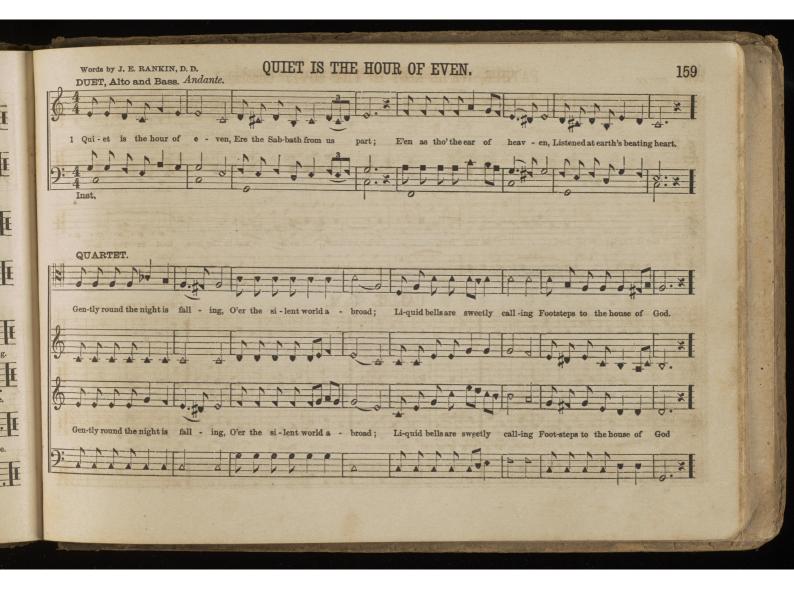


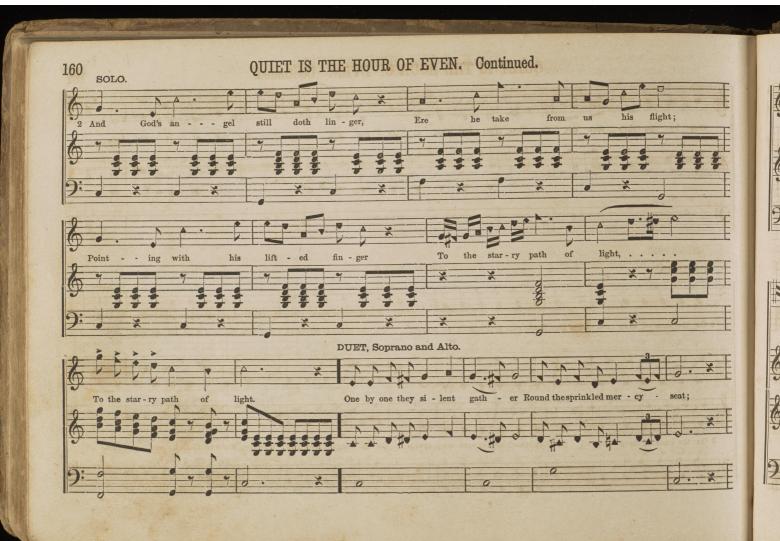


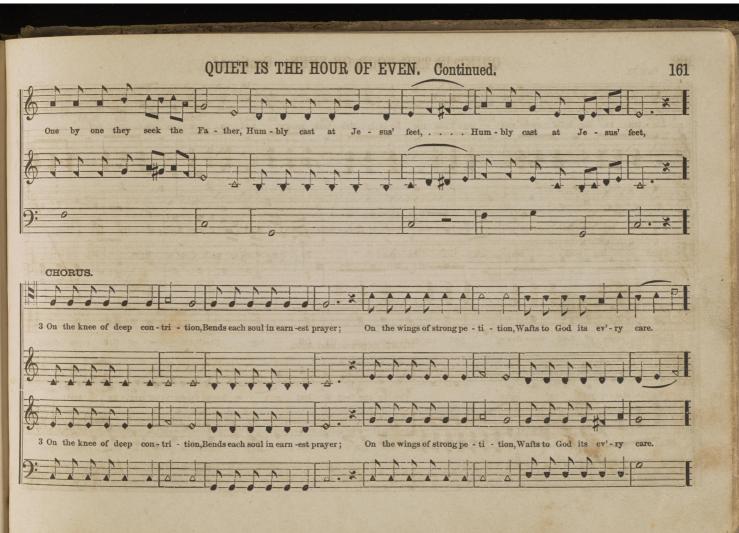


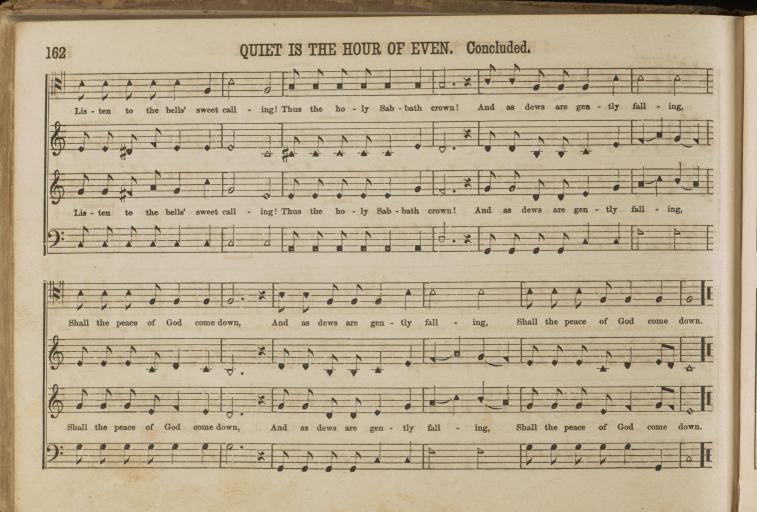


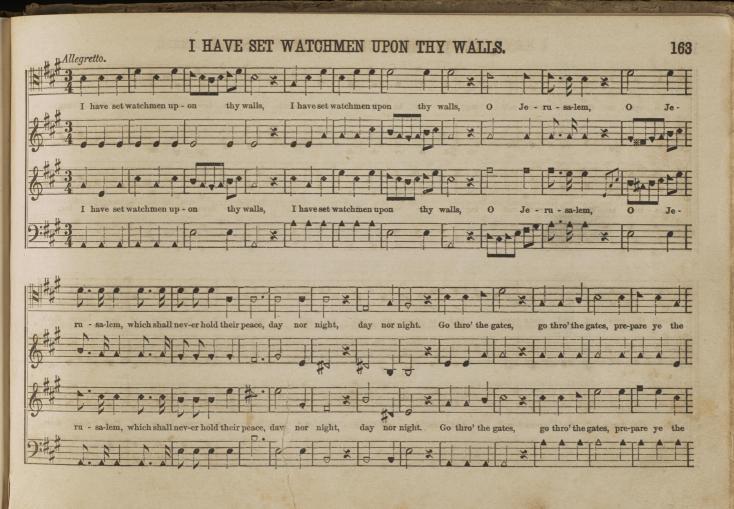


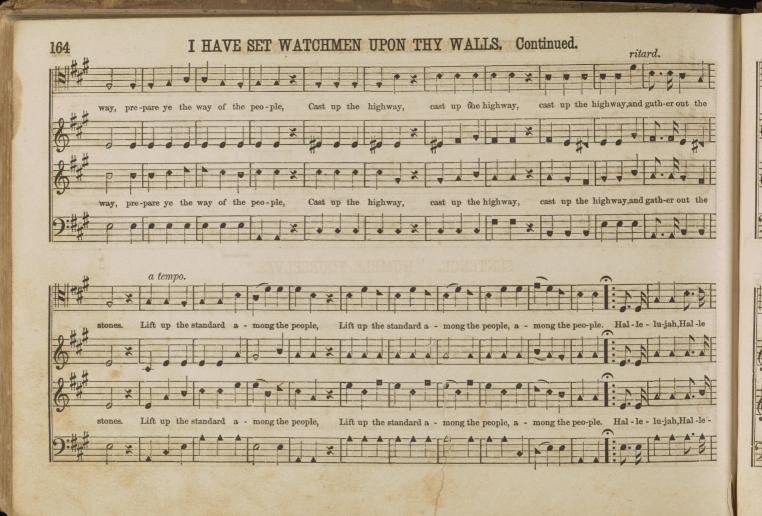


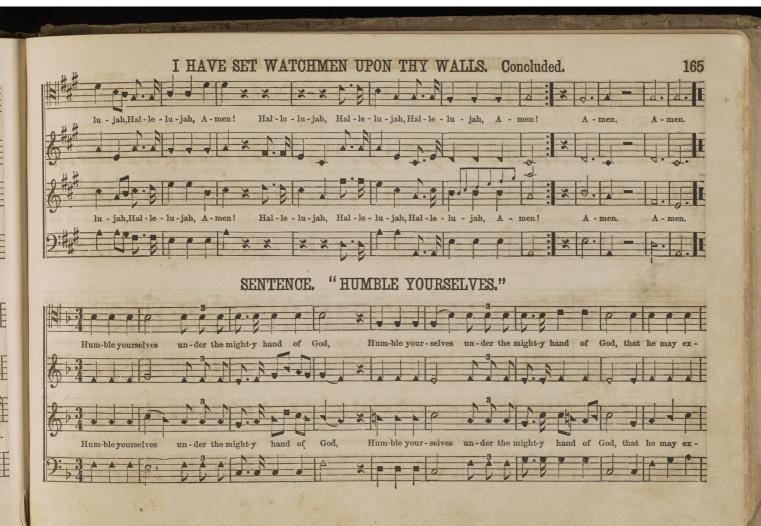




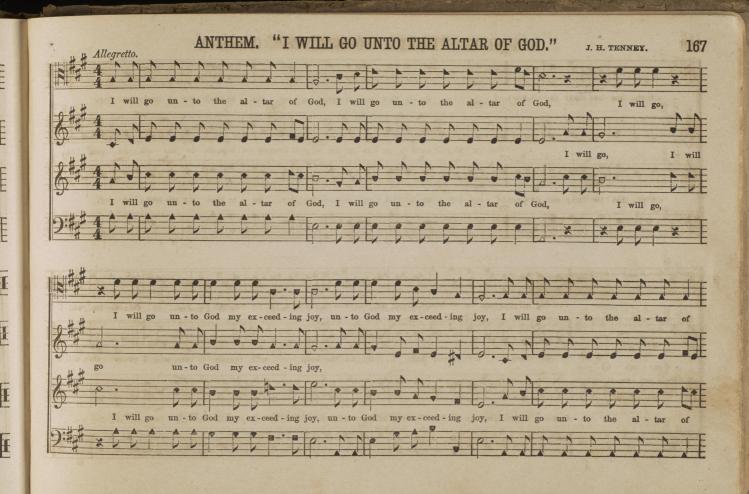


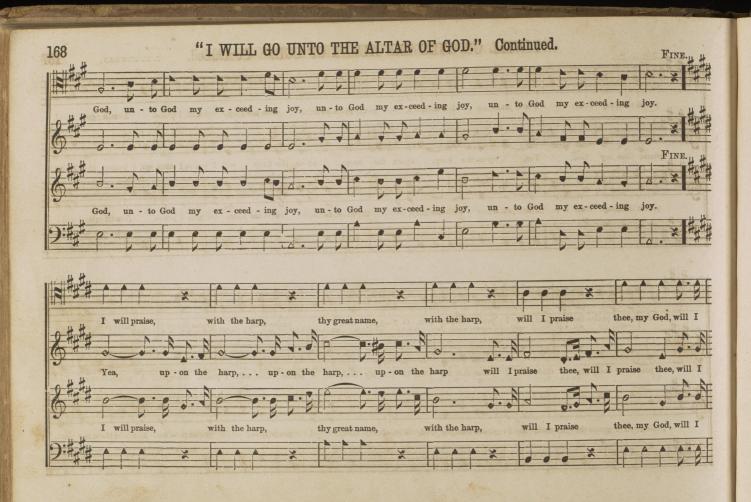


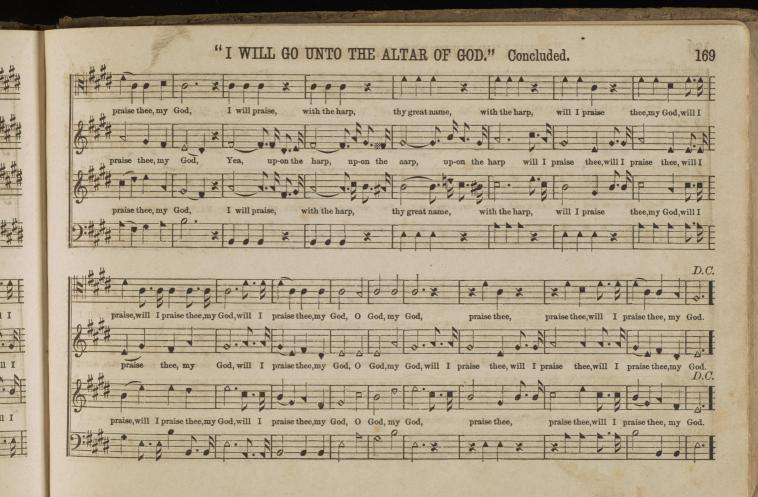




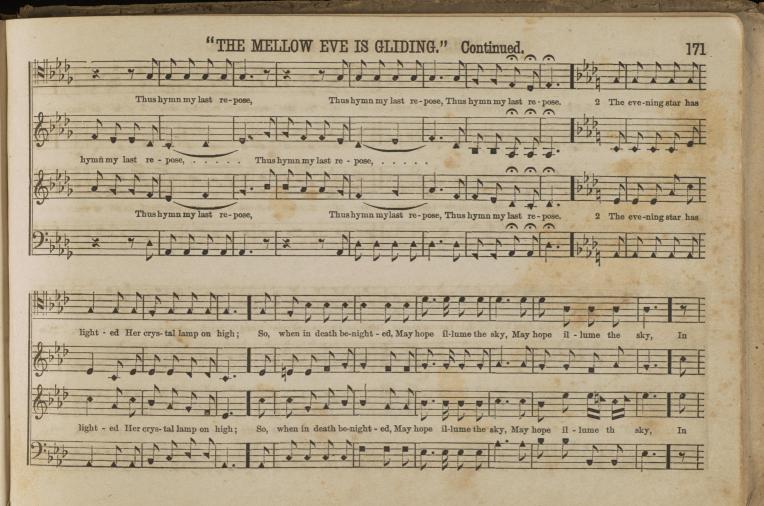


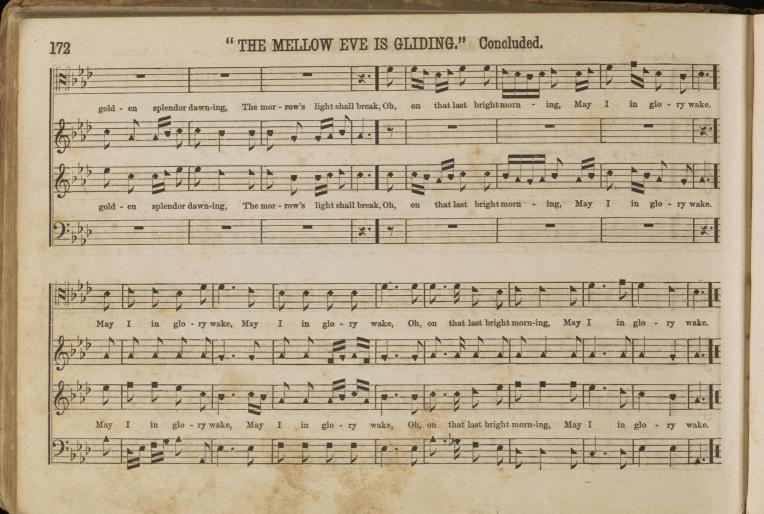


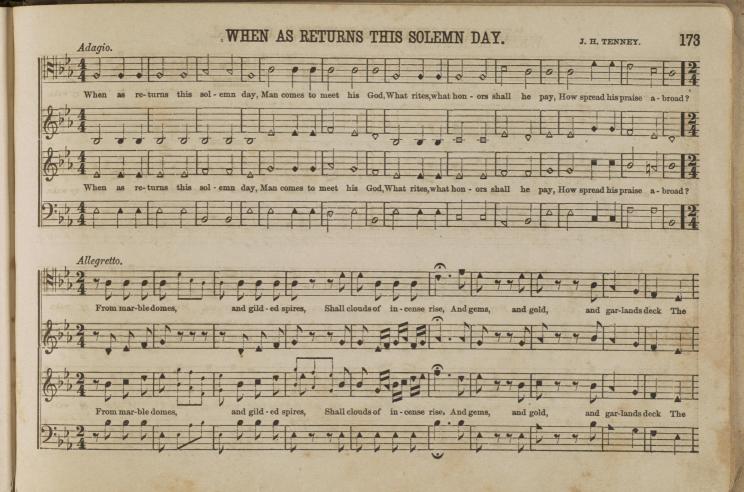




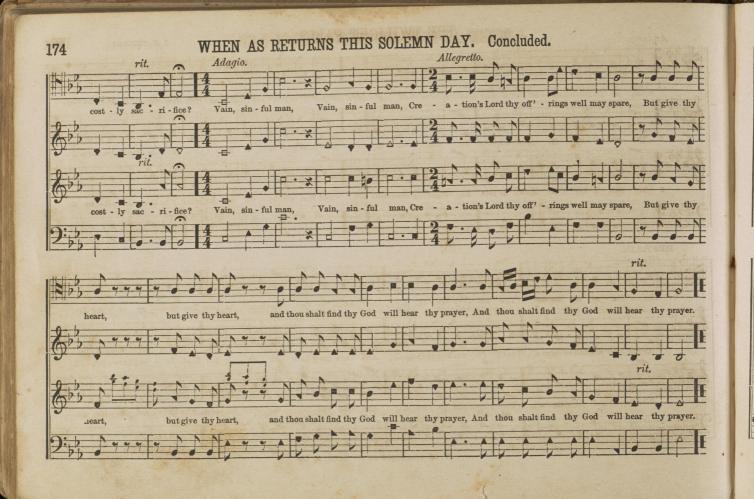








Ē





New Books for the Sunday School.

- THE BEACON LIGHT .-

BY J. H. TENNEY AND REV. E. A. HOFFMAN. PRICE 80 CTS.

The Beacon Light is the first of a new series of Sunday School Books for 1881. It represents a new era in the publication of sacred hymns, and will be found upon examination to be one of the best collections ever compiled. The best talent in the country has been drawn upon, and the authors are so well known that it is not necessary to say that their latest work will be favorably received. It contains really noble hymns, full of elevating thought, combined with the sweetest of melodies. If has been thoroughly sifted, and contains nothing which is not entirely refreshing and pure.

and pure.

SOME OF THE HYMNS ARE:

AT THE GATE.

BEARING THE CROSS.

DO NOT PASS ME BY.

FEED MY LAMBS.

REST WEARY ONE.

TELL IT AGAIN.

WONDERFUL LOVE.

-THE BANNER OF VICTORY,-

BY A. J. ABBEY AND M. J. MUNGER.

PRICE 35 CTS.

The Banner of Victory is the last of three new Sunday School song books published for the season of 1831-2. Its authors are men of wide experience and have a reputation second to none as successful compilers of books particularly adapted to the peculiar wants and tastes of the younger members of the Salbath-school. In this book, however, they do not forget to provide most admirably for older scholars who will use the book. Prayer and praise meetings have also been considered in its compilation, and as a collection of songs, duets, quariets and choruses, in point of character as well-as variety of contents, is worthy of a very generous circulation.

White Robes, by the same authors, has had a remarkable sale, but which has, however, been made strictly on its merits as a really fine collection of longs, all of which are good and none second-class. It became a very general favorite, and still retains a large share of its well-merited popularity. Price 30 cents.

- LIGHT AND LIFE .-

BY R. M. McINTOSH,
PRICE 35 CTS.

Light and Life is a collection of new hymns and tunes, which has been carefully compiled by Mr. McIntosh, many of which have been contributed by him, while a large share of the others are from the pens of thoroughly competent authors and composers; together with a few of the older standard tunes, of which we never weary, judiciously scattered through the work, but which in no sense detract from its general excellence as an entirely new work of great merit. It is well suited to the demands of the Sunday School and home circle, is fresh and clean in appearance, with bright and interesting contents, and the reputation of the editor is sufficient to place it at once in the front rank of song books, which have acquired great popularity, and large sales.

A FEW OF THE HYMNS ARE:

AM IA SOLDIER?

IAM WAITING.

AM I A SOLDIER?
CAST THY BREAD,
COME UNTO ME.
HE LEADETH ME.
REVIVE US AGAIN.

—THE RIVER OF LIFE.—

BY H. S. PERKINS AND W. W. BENTLEY.

PRICE 35 CTS.

An attractive collection of the best thought and sweet melodies of a large number of contributors, which has sold largely, and retains all of its original freshness.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LIGHT AND LIFE."

PRICE 85 CTS.

Everything within its refreshing pages is good and bright, and thoroughly cheerful. It has been very successful, and is full of sunshine and hope.

— THE SHINING RIVER.—

BY H. S. AND W. O. PERKINS.

PRICE 35 CTS.

The authors have contributed largely to make this word and with other choice selections never before published, f. songs which will give a fresh impetus to Sunday School we his work thoroughly attractive, shed, forms a collection of new

--- CHORAL PRAISE.-

BY J. H. WATERBURY.

FRICE 20 CTS.

An Episcopal hymn book, but of equal value for general Sabbath School use.
Its selections are excellent, and in good taste.

Specimen pages sent free. Any of the above Books mailed, post-paid, on receipt of retail price. Large reduction for quantities.

Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

CHAS. H DITSON & CO., 843 Broadway, N. Y.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

(32)

J. E. DITSON & CO., 1228 Chestnut St., Affin

THEATRICAL AND TECHNICAL MUSIC BOOKS.

BOOKS ON MUSICAL THEORY. BOOKS ON MUSICAL THEORY.
ALBRECHTBERGER'S HARMONY\$4.00
BAKER'S THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL HARMONY 2.00
BERLIOZ'S INSTRUMENTATIONCloth 4.00
CHERUB'NI'S COUNTERPOINT and FUGUE 2.50
JOHNSON'S HARMONY. By A. N. Johnson 1.25
JOHNSON'S NEW METHOD OF HARMONY 1.00
JOHNSON'S NEW METHOD OF THOROUGH BASS 1.00
OLIVER'S THOROUGH BASS
RICHTER'S COUNTERPOINT. Translated by Franklin Taylor 2.00
RICHTER'S MANUAL OF HARMONY. Translated by J. C. D. Parker 2.00
RICHTER'S TREATISE ON FUGUE. Translated by Arthur W. Foote. 2.00
SARONI'S THEORY OF HARMONY 1.25
SOUTHARD'S THOROUGH BASS and HARMONY
WEBER'S MUSICAL COMPOSITION2 vols. each 3.00
WOHLFAHRT'S MANUAL OF MODULATION
% TEXT BOOKS and MANUALS.%
BOSTON ACADEMY'S MANUAL. By Dr. Lowell Mason\$1.00
CALCOTT'S MUSICAL GRAMMAR
HOOD'S MUSICAL MANUAL
HOW SHALL I TEACH? By Dr. Lowell Mason

MANA'S GENERAL MUSICAL INSTRUCTIONS \$2.50
MATERIA MUSICA. By J. C. Engelbrecht
MUSICAL SCALE. By Ho e P. BiddleCloth 1.50
OLIVER'S TEXT BOOK
OUTLINE OF MUSICAL FORM. By W. S. B. Mathews
PESTALOZZIAN MUSIC TEACHER. By Mason and Seward 2.06
PHRASING, as applied to Piano Playing. By A. W. Marchant 40
PIANO TEACHER. Translated by John S. Dwight
TUNEDIS CHIDE For the Piano forte Organ and Melodeon
TUNER'S GUIDE. For the Piano-forte, Organ and Melodeon
** DICTIONARIES, PRIMERS and CATECHISMS.**
STAINER and BARRETT'S DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS 4.00
BUCK'S DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS\$.45
FIVE THOUSAND MUSICAL TERMS. By J. S. Adams
LUDDEN'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS 1.25
LENHART'S ELEMENTS OF MUSIC
MUSIC EXPLAINED TO THE WORLD. By F. J. Fetis 1.50
CLARKE'S MUSICAL CATECHISM
PETERS BURROWES FIANO I KIMER
PETERS ELEMENTS OF THIS ROUGH BASS
PETERS' BURROWES' THOR. BASS PRIMER and COMPANION70
PIANO-FORTE PRIMER. By E. Pauer 1.00
DUDING EIDST PRIMER BY F H Brown

Any book will be mailed, post-paid, for retail price.

PURLISHED BY OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston

C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, New York.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago

(41)

J. E. Ditson & Co. 1228 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

EMERSON'S VOCAL METHOD,

By L. O. EMERSON.

MR. Emerson's name is a synonym for all that is good and practical in the way of music. His numerous song books for Schools, and collections of Church Music, which are known and used everywhere, have attained a popularity which tells its own story. It is therefore, needless to say, that by the publication of this Vocal Method, a well-defined want has been supplied, simply and practically. It is thoroughly complete without being voluminous, and treats of the several steps to be taken in the proper development of the voice, in the order of their progression, in plain and comprehensive language, and with as little theory and technicality as is consistent with a clear understanding of the principles involved. It avoids the use of one particular vowel sound in vocalizing, and by the substitution of a number of syllables, and Latin and Italian words, imparts a pleasing variety to practice, gives a wider range to the vocal organs, and leads to a more correct and finished pronunciation of words were used in songs. The exercises and etudes have been carefully chosen from the works of the most eminent authors, and by the study of which, together with a few original ones, which have been thoroughly tested, the pupil is enabled to advance easily and systematically in the formation of a correct vocal method. It is clean and handsome in appearance, there is order in its method and arrangement, and it is approved and appreciated by the profession throughout the country. The following testimonials taken at random from a multitude of complimentary notices received by the author, are from eminent musical people, whose endorsement of the New Method is of great value, and worthy of more than a passing notice.

From WM. H. CLARKE, the eminent author.

From CARLYLE PETERSILEA, the famous Pianist and Teacher of Music, Director of Carlyle Petersilea's Academy of Music, Elocution, Languages and Painting, 279 and 281 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

My dear Emerson:—I never more forcibly realized the full seaning of "Multum in Parvo," than after carefully examining your new Vocal Method. It is most admirable, and I shall use it in preference to any other book, with pupils who have not had a proper method from the beginning. I find it extremely progressive, and just the book to prepare singers for the difficult style of Vocal Music.

Yours truly.

CARLYLE PETERSILEA.

From WM. H. SCHULTZE, Doctor of Music, formerl, Leader of the Mendelssohn Quartet Club of Boston, but now Director of Music at Syracuse University; and S. HARDING ILSLEY, Teacher of Vocal Music, at the above institution.

Syracuse University, N. Y., October 1st, 1879.

Mr. L. O. Emerson. Dear Sir:—It is a bold thing now-a-days to publish a Vocal Method, after the many already in existence; yet by dint of your long and varied experience in teaching, you have produced a book just suited for the present phase of Musical development among our people.

We consider it interesting, and full of useful suggestions for teachers, and a good guide for the intelligent student.

W. H. SCHULTZE,

Yours ever truly,

E. P. ANDREWS.

Sincerely yours,
WM. H. CLARKE.

From E. P. Andrews. President of the Miami Conservatory of Music, Author and Teacher.

Boston, Sept. 20, 1879.

Prof. L. O: Emerson. My dearfriend:—I have carefully read every word, and examined every page of your new "Vocal Method," and am prepared to say that I consider it better adapted to the present demands of voice pupils than any other book I have seen.

The work is progressive, educational, and complete. The etudes are melodic, scientific, satisfactory. The style is easy, pleasing, instructive, and the book itself is in good shape, printed on the best of paper, has excellent typography, and sells for a reasonable price. It is the production of common sense and experience, and cannot fail of appreciation.

From Mrs. J. H. Long, the eminent Vocal Teacher.

From Mrs. J. H. LONG, the eminent Vocal Teacher.
21 Holyoke Street, Boston, October 4, 1879.

Mr. L. O. Emerson, My dear sir:—I have taken great pleasure in examining your "Vocal Method," and I believe it is the most concise, thorough, common sense method before the public.

It contains everything necessary in establishing a sure foundation upon which to build good singers.

I shall use it a great deal among my uppils, and hope it will meet the success and favor it so justly deserves.

Very truly vones. Friend Emerson:—I have examined your new "Vocal Method," and am pleased with your treatment of the subject of Respiration, and the other topics. Your system of the use of the different vowels in Vocalization is not only original, but practical, while musically, the entire work is of standard merit. I shall take pleasure in speaking well of it.

Very truly yours,
MRS. J. H. LONG.

From Mr. C. P. McIntire, Teacher of Music, and Organist at the Church of the Disciples, Boston.

Mr. Emerson has most emphatically met the wants of all who would like to sing well, by his clear and concise "Vocal Method." I shall adopt it in my teaching and heartly recommend it to others.

C. P. MCINTIRE.

From L. W. WHEELER, the popular Vocal Teacher.

161 Tremont Street, Boston, Sept. 20, 1879.

I fully endorse the flattering notices already given in praise of "The Emerson Vocal Method." "Tis one of the best of the kind I have met either in this country or in Europe.

L. W. WHEELER.

"EMERSON'S VOCAL METHOD" will be mailed, post-free, to any address, for \$1.50. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 943 Broadway, New York

LYON & HEALY, OHICAGO.

J. E. DITSON & CO. 1228 Chestnut Street, Phila-

THE BEST CHURCH MUSIC BOOKS.

THE HERALD OF PRAISE .- By L. O. Emerson.

THE VOICE OF WORSHIP. By L. O. Emerson.

Problemed by OLIVITA ATTOM

THE CHORAL CHOIR. -By W. O. Perkins.

THE PEERLESS.—By W. O. Porkins.

ctions of Dr. Percins. "Choral Choir" as can be used success and classes have been collated and published in separ.

It makes an admirable singing class book, and with its rate piles will doubtless become a very popular book. I rice, 75 cents.

THE TAMPLE. By W. O. Perkins.