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PREFACE.

THE author of this little work, being a practical Sabbath-school man, has often felt the need of some tunes adapted particularly to the capacity of children, of a pleasing yet not difficult nature.

The author is aware that many efforts have been made to get up a work of this kind, but a difficulty has always seemed to be in the way of accomplishing the desired task. Having spent some time and labor on this work, he hopes he has, in some measure, overcome the difficulty.

A short but concise system of instruction in the elements of vocal music, is first presented, and then follow the tunes, which have been arranged so as to suit the sentiment of every hymn in the hymn-books in use at the present time.

The author would here return thanks to all those gentlemen who have contributed to this work, in order to carry out this most excellent design.

FOR THE FORMATION OF THE VOICE.

The voice, or sound, should be formed in the throat. This may be done by singing the syllable *ah*, to all the sounds of the scale.

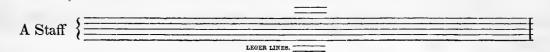
Opening the mouth moderately, and uttering the syllable before-mentioned, then the syllable la, then the letter o, swelling the sound and expending a whole breath upon one sound.

Should the pupil spend half an hour each day in practising the foregoing, his time will not be lost. On the contrary, he will improve the voice more by this practice than by all the tunes he may sing. Let him ascend as high, and then descend as low as he can; this will give compass and strength.

Tunes should be practised also, for this adds variety and takes away the monotony of the study. Care should be observed also in drawing breath, so as to draw it at proper distances. As no rule can be laid down which would be applicable in all cases, the pupil should practise a piece over frequently, drawing the breath at different places, so as to ascertain when it is best and most suitable.

THE AUTHOR.

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FIRST LESSON.

- 1. The Staff consists of five lines and four spaces.
- 2. We always count from the lowest upward, thus: first line, first space, second line, second space, &c.
- 3. A short line is drawn above or below the staff for very high or low sounds.

4. It is called a leger line, and is counted thus: first space above, first line above, &c., first space below, first line below, &c.

- 5. Musical characters are written upon the staff.
- 6. The first character we see upon the page of music is the Brace, thus:
- 7. It is used to connect the parts.
- 8. There are four parts written in this work.
- 9. They are called, First Treble, Second Treble, Tenor and Bass.
- 10. The next character is called a Clef.

	F

v

- 11. There are two, called Treble and Bass, marked thus: Treble Clef. Bass
- 12. The first is called the G Clef, because it represents the letter G on the second line in the Treble
- Staff, thus:
- 13. The second, the F Clef, because it represents the letter F on the fourth line in the Bass Staff, thus: $\frac{-r}{2}$
 - 14. Each line and space is called a degree.
 - 15. The Staff contains nine: five lines, and four spaces.

SECOND LESSON.

1. In music there are seven sounds, which, with the first added eight sounds higher, make the eight

notes, or Diatonic Scale, written thus: $\frac{1}{2}$

2. These sounds are also named after the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G,-

A being on the second space, thus :

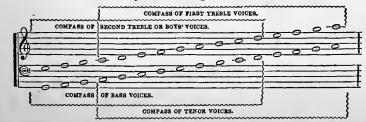
- 3. The letters never change their places on the staff.
- 4. In singing we use the syllables, Do, Ra, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, and, Do making an octave.
- 5. An octave is composed of eight sounds.

vi

- 6. The syllable Si represents the seventh sound of the Diatonic Scale.
- 7. It is called the leading note, and governs all the rest.
- 8. These syllables change their places on the staff at every new Signature.
- 9. The Signatures are Flats b or Sharps # placed at the beginning of a tune.
- 10. When Flats or Sharps occur in a piece of music, they are called accidentals.
- 11. Their influence extends only through the measure in which they occur.
- 12. The Flat depresses, or lowers the sound half a tone.
- 13. The Sharp raises the sound half a tone.
- 14. The Natural & restores a sound previously made flat or sharp to its original sound.
- 15. The seven sounds consist of five Tones and two Semitones.
- 16. The Semitones occur between Mi and Fa, and Si and Do.
- 17. A Tone is a full sound.
- 18. A Semitone is a Half Tone, or a Full Tone made Flat or Sharp.

THIRD LESSON.

Scale for Training the Voice.*



* Sing to this Scale the syllable La, four beats to each note. This Scale should be practised at every lesson.

- 1. There are six kinds of notes.
- 2. They are called the Semibreve, or whole note ; the Minim, or half note ; the

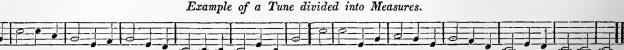
Crotchet, or quarter note ; the Quaver, or eighth note ; the Semiquaver, or six-

teenth note ; the Demisemiquaver, or thirty-second part of a whole note their accompanying rests.

- 3. All tunes are divided into Measures.
- 4. A Measure is the space between two Bars.
- 5. A Bar is a thin line drawn across the Staff.

6. A Double Bar is a thick line drawn across the Staff, and shows the end of a line of poetry, close of a strain of music, or end of a tune.

7. An Interval is the space or distance from one sound to another.



FOURTH LESSON.

- 1. In this work we have six varieties of time, marked thus: $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$
- 2. The first three are called Common, or equal Time, the last three Triple, or unequal Time.

vin

3. In beating time to the first two varieties, we make two motions of the hand, one up and one down, counting 1-2, 1-2, &c. To the third, four motions, down, left, right, up, counting 1-2-3-4, &c.

4. The fourth, fifth, and sixth varieties have the same number of motions, viz. three—down, left, up, counting 1-2-3, &c.

5. The upper figure always shows the number, and the under one the kind of notes, in each measure.

FIFTH LESSON.

Table in Transposition.

1. If the signature be Natural, (or there be neither Flat nor Sharp at the beginning of the tune,) the syllable *si*, (the leading note) is on B, the third line thus:



2. If the signature be one Flat (B Flat) the syllable si is on E, the first line.



3. If the signature be two Flats (B and E Flat) the syllable si is on A.



ix

4. If the signature be three Flats (B, E and A Flat) the syllable si is on D.



5. If the signature be one Sharp (F Sharp) the syllable si is on F.



6. If the signature be two Sharps (F and C Sharp) the syllable si is on C.



7. If the signature be three Sharps (F, C and G Sharp) the syllable si is on G.

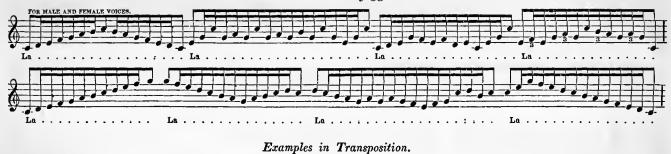


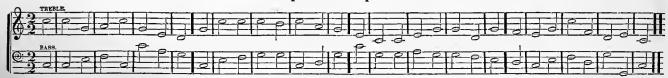
8. The situation of the syllable Do, may also be ascertained by counting to the fourth degree below the last Flat, or the first degree above the last Sharp of the signature.

Note.—The transpositions written above are all that are necessary to sing any tune, one Sharp being equal to six Flats, two to five, or vice versa. The syllable would read the same.

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Exercise in Solfeggio.





Nore .- There is no danger of spending too much time in practising the Scale and Solfeggio Exercise, it forms the voice.





SIXTH LESSON.

- 1. Music is of two kinds, bold and cheerful, or mournful and pathetic.
- 2. The first is sung in the Major Mode.
- 3. The second is sung generally in the Minor Mode.

4. The Major Mode consists of the Diatonic Scale, or eight notes, written low or high as the tune may require.

5. Tunes in the Major Mode always commence on one note of the first common chord, Do, Mi, Sol. Do is the Key Note.

6. The Minor Mode consists of the Diatonic Scale sung with the aid of Flats or Sharps, commencing on La, the Key Note, three degrees lower than the Major. *

7. Tunes in the Minor Mode commence on one of the three following notes, the first chord, La, Do, Mi.

8. The Key Note is always the last note of the Bass Staff.



9. The Semitones occur between the second and third, and seventh and eighth notes ascending; and between the third and fourth, and sixth and seventh descending, from the Key Note.

SEVENTH LESSON.

Of the Graces.

1. A Dot placed after a note, thus adds to it half its length.

2. The Slur shows that those notes over or under which it is placed are sung to the same syllable.

- 3. The Swell \iff increases and decreases the sound on the same note.
- 4. The Crescendo increases the sound in a strain of music.
- 5. The Diminuendo > diminishes the sound in like manner.
- 6. The Sforzando > denotes a burst of sound.

7. The Shake or Trill (tr) signifies that the notes over or under which it is placed should be performed in a tremulous manner.



8. The Hold \frown prolongs the sound beyond its usual length.

9. The Staccato requires the note over which it is placed to be sung in a short and distinct manner.

11. When this note is placed after an essential note, it is called an after-note, thus $\frac{1}{1}$, and is sung in the same manner.

Of Accent and Emphasis.

In all varieties of time the accent falls on the first note in the measure. If the first measure is not full, the tune commences on the unaccented part of the measure. There are accents also, though slight, on the third note of the measure in the third variety of equal time; in unequal time on the third note of every measure. The first accent should always be more expressive than the third. Too much care cannot be taken to give the proper expression to the words we are singing. This is

xiv

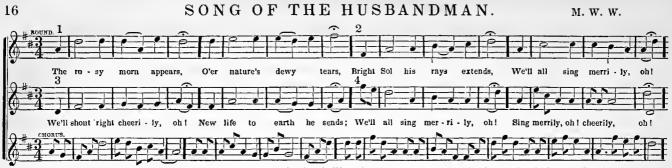
too often neglected: hence, sacred music, instead of being of the most dignified and beautiful character, is considered by the multitude to be rather inferior; and secular music and ballads (because the expression is exhibited here with studied ability) is pronounced the very perfection of music. This should not be. Sacred music should combine all the beauties of the secular, and be performed with as much care; it is of a more grand and imposing order, at times profoundly solemn, at times brilliant and enlivening, the composition unexcelled: why, then, should it not be of the highest order, requiring the utmost care in its performance?

Pia, in a soft yet full voice. PP, very soft. Forte, loud and full. Mezzoforte, not so loud. FF, very loud. Andante, slow. Andantino, a little faster than Andante. Adagio, slower than Andante. Affettuoso, with feeling, tenderly. Allegro, quick, lively. Allegretto, slower than Allegro.

Marks of Emphasis.

Ad Libitum, at pleasure. Con Spirito, with spirit. Dolce, sweetly. Lentando, a little slower. Maestoso, in a majestic manner. Moderato, in a slow and easy manner. Presto, quick. Sostenuto, in a smooth and gliding manner. Da Capo, or D. C., end with the first strain. A Repeat, or sing the passage twice.

NOTE.—Teachers should practise all the various Examples as they proceed, with, occasionally, a tune, plain and easy; it takes away the monotony of the study, while it varies and pleases.



We are happy, oh! as to work we go, And we sing with glee, Shout cheerily, oh! We are happy, oh! as to work we go, Singing merrily, singing cheerily as on to work we go.

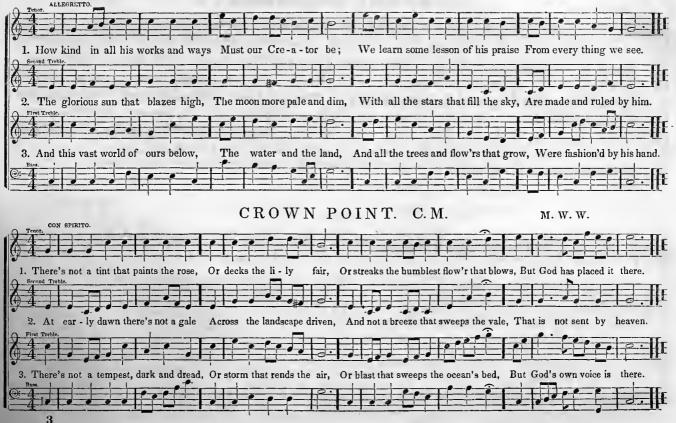


Wild is thy lay, and loud, Far in the downy cloud, Love gives it energy, love gave it birth; Where, on thy dewy wing, Where art thou journeying? Thy lay is in heaven, thy love is on earth.

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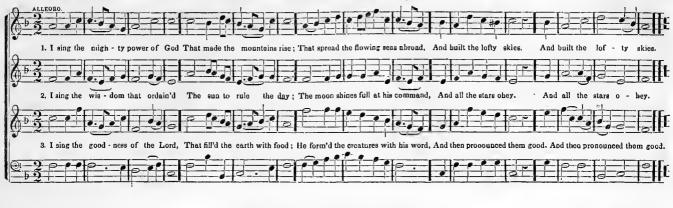
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O'er fell and fountain sheen, O'er moor and mountain green, O'er the red streamer that heralds the day, Over the cloudlet dim, Over the rainbow's rim, Musical cherub, soar, singing, away ! 4 Then when the gloaming comes, Low in the beather blooms, Sweet will thy welcome and bed of love he : Emblem of happiness, Blest is thy dwelling-place— O, to abide in the desert with thee ! EDEN. C.M.





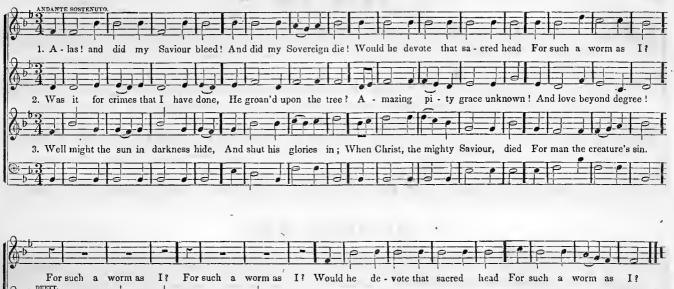
LYDIA. C.M.

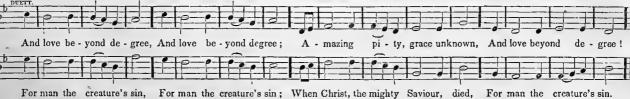


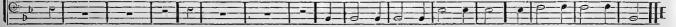


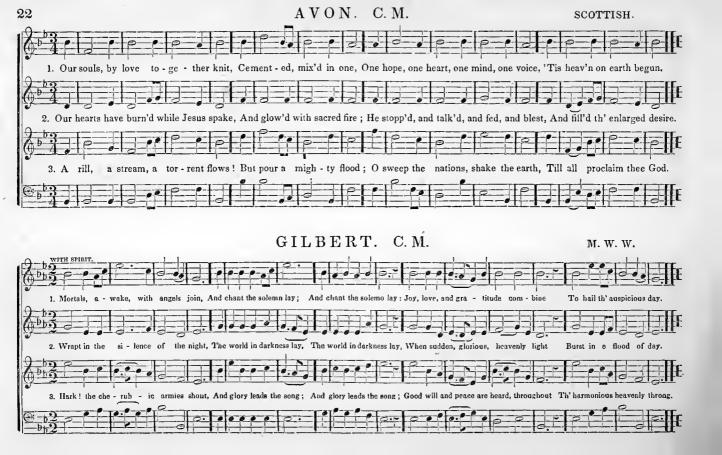


JERUSALEM. C.M.

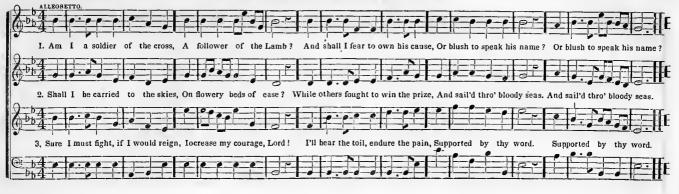






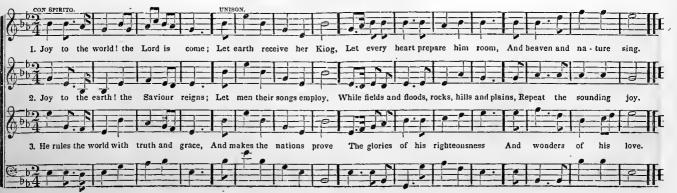


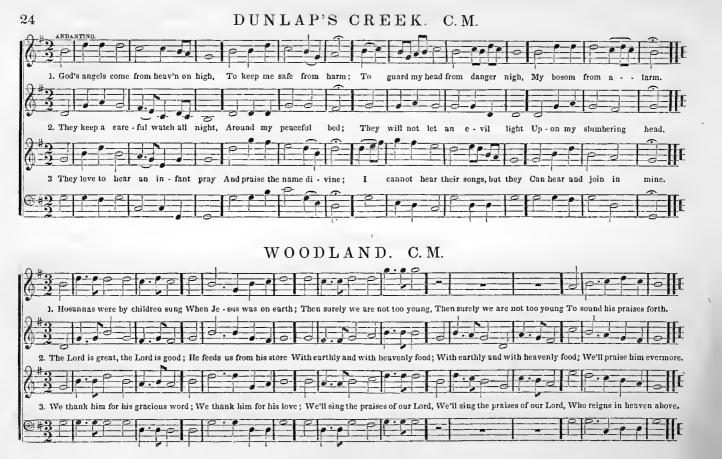
INTERCESSION. C.M. MOTHER'S MAGAZINE.



REDEMPTION. C.M.

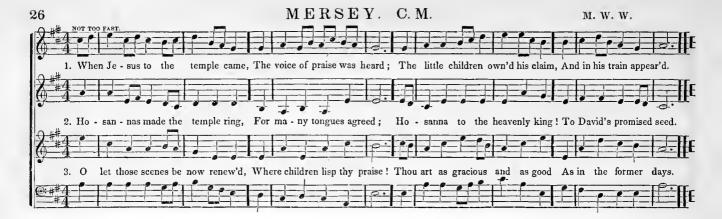




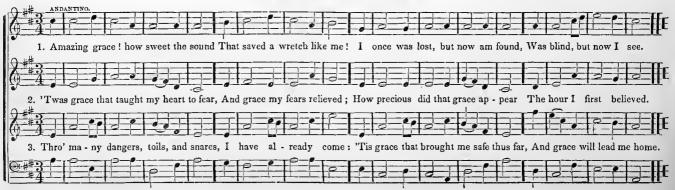


BLENHEIM. C.M.

25M. W. W. MODERATO. lives be . youd the blaz . ing sun, And eve - ry 1. Where is the high and lof - ty one? His dwelling is a - far; He dis - tant star. . 2. But God, whom thousand worlds o bey, Descends to earthly ground, And dwells in cot - ta - ges of If there his saints are found. clay, 3. Is not the heaven of heavens his own ? Yes-he is Lord of all ;- And there, be fore his aw - ful throne, The saints and an -gels fall. DEVIZES. C.M. 1. Come, let us join the bosts above, Now in our youthful days; Remember our Crea - tor's love, And lisp our Father's praise, And lisp our Father's praise. 2. His Majesty will not despise The day of fee . ble things; Grateful the songs of children rise, And please the King of kings, And please the King of kings, 3. He loves to be remember'd thus, And honour'd for his grace; Out of the mouths of babes like us His wisdom calls forth praise, His wisdom calls forth praise.

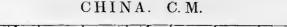


CANTON. C.M.



CORONATION. C.M.





 $\mathbf{28}$

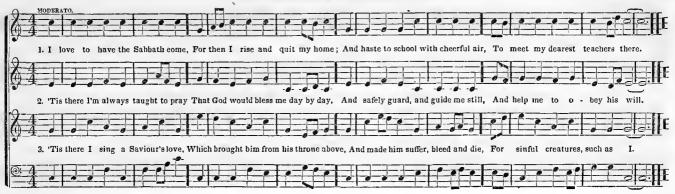
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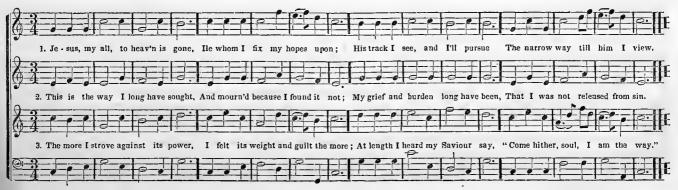
BERGEN HILL. C.M.



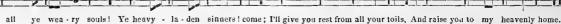
COLSTON. L.M.

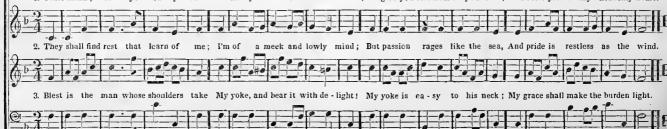


MENDON. L.M.

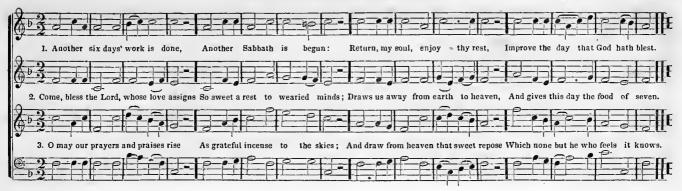






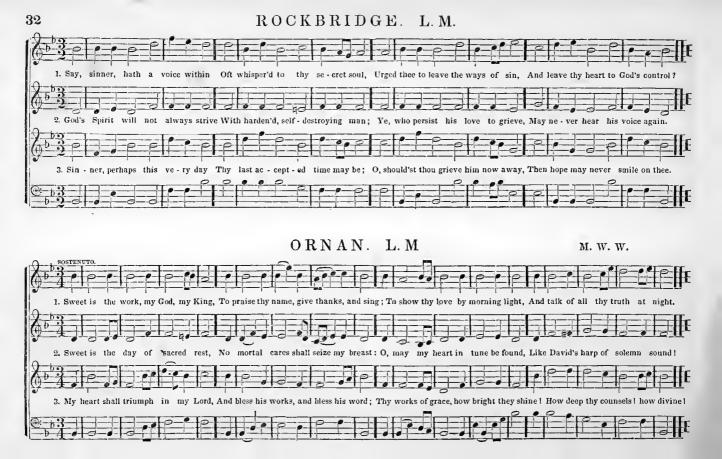


COSGROVE. L.M.



DUKE STREET. L.M.





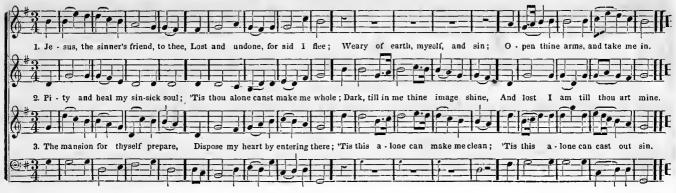
LUTON. L.M.

BURDER.

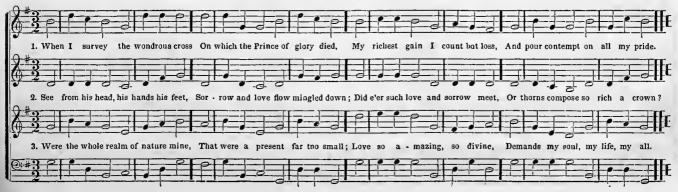




EFFINGHAM. L.M.



PLAINFIELD. L.M.



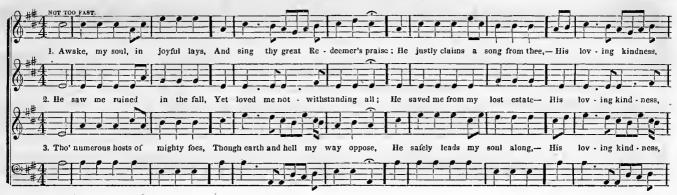


OLD HUNDRED. L.M.





LOVING KINDNESS. L.M.





4

When trouble, like a gloomy cloud, Has gather'd thick, and thunder'd loud, He near my soul has always stood— His loving kindness, O how good.

5

Often I feel my sinful heart Prone from my Saviour to depart; But though I oft have him forgot, His loving kindness changes not.

- 6

Soon shall I pass the gloomy vale, Soon all my mortal powers must fail; O! may my last expiring breath His loving kindness sing in death.

DUANE STREET.* L.M.



* From Musical Repository, by permission.

1.00

AMANDA. L.M. (Double.)







SILVER STREET. S.M.



CEPHAS. S.M.

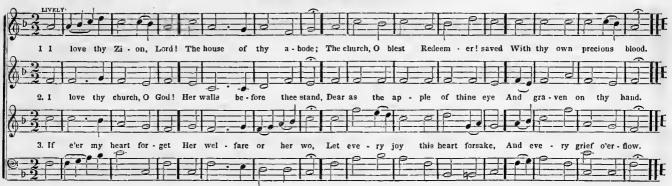
M. W. W.





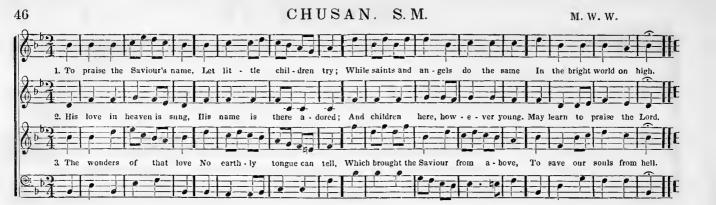
CLEARFIELD. S.M.

45



LISBON. S.M.





COMMU·NION. S. M.



BUTLER, S.M.



47



WHITE PLAINS. S.M.

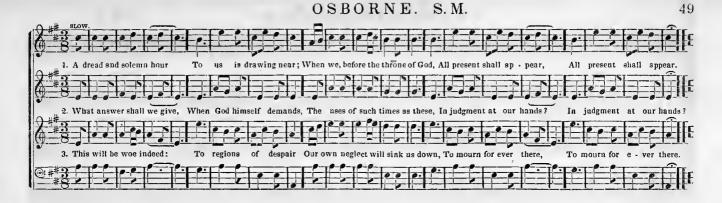
M. W. W.





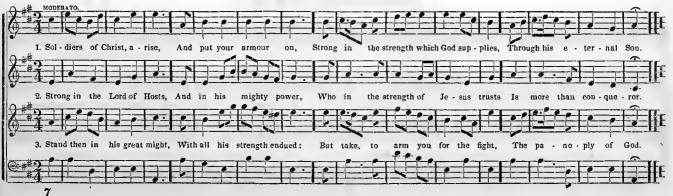
PRESCOTT. S.M.





RODNEY. S.M.

M. W. W.

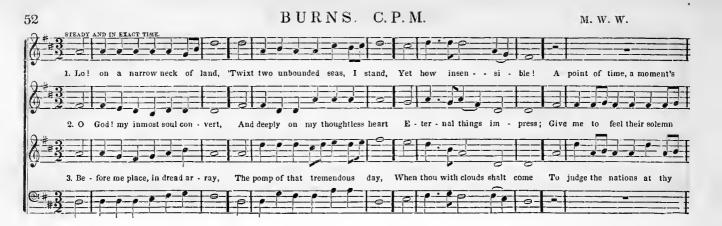


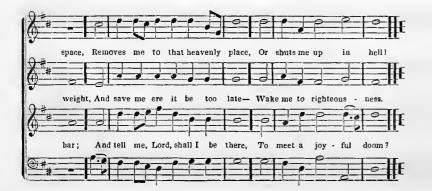


THORNTON. C.P.M.

M. W. W. 51







Be this my one great business here — With holy trembling, holy fear, To make my calling sure; Thy utmost counsel to tulfil, And suffer all thy righteous will, And to the end endure

4

5

Then, Saviour, then my soul receive, Transported from this vale, to live And reign with thee above; Where faith is sweetly lost in sight, And hope in full, supreme delight, And everlasting love. WHARTON. L.P.M.

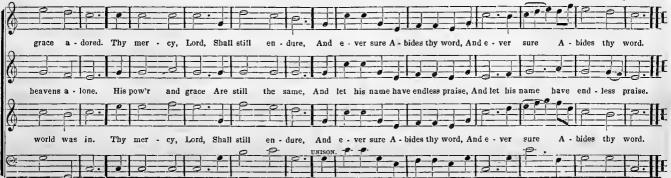




MILAN. H.M.

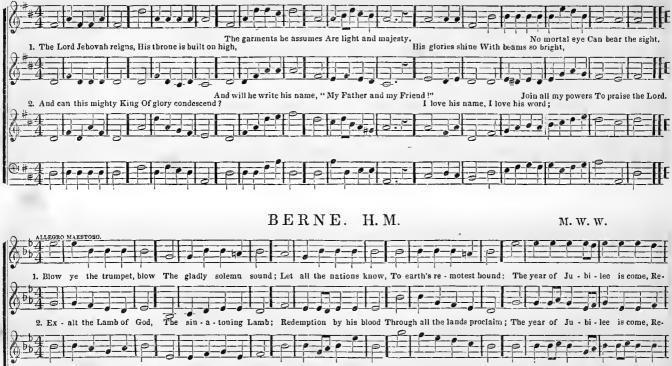
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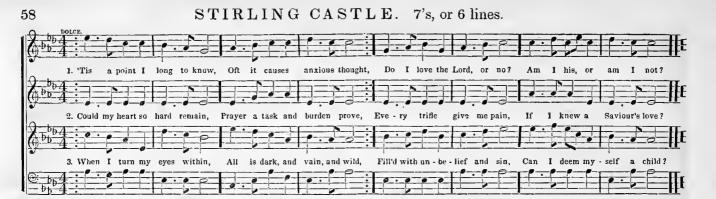
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WARDELL. H.M.

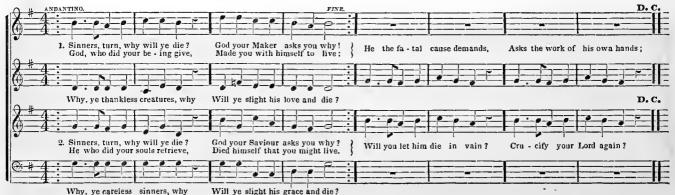


3. Ye who have sold for nought The he - ritage a . bove, Shall have it back unbought, The gift of Je . sus' love; The year of Ju . bi - lee is come, Re-

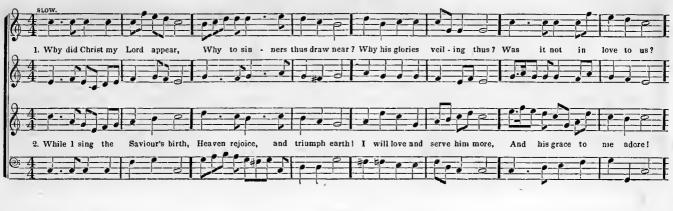


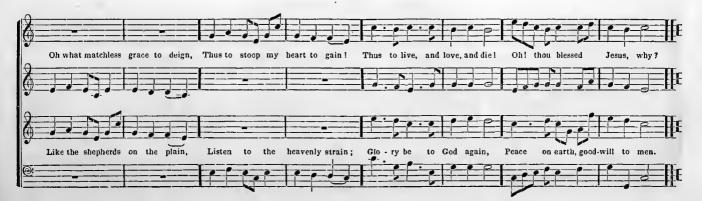


SPANISH HYMN. 7's. Double or 6 lines.



BENEFICENCE. 7's.





SCOTLAND. 7's, 5 lines.

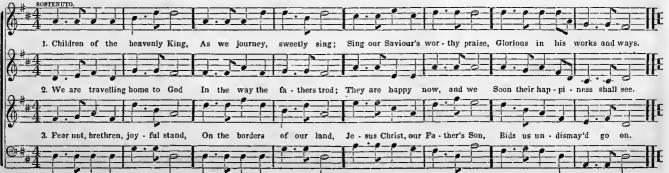
60

DAVID RIZZIO.



MIDDLETON. 8's & 7's.



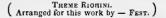


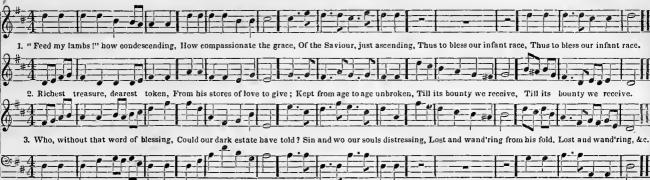
WESTON. 8's & 7's.



 $\mathbf{62}$

KINGSPORT. 8's & 7's.





BARTIMEUS. 8's & 7's.



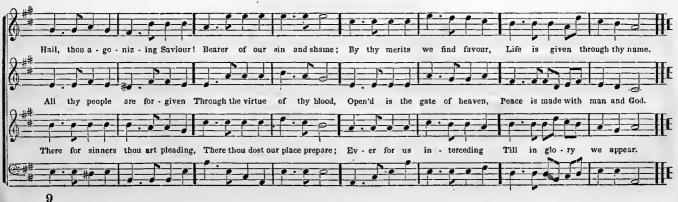
CHADWICK. 8,7's, 6 lines, or 7's 6 lines.





BOLTON. 8's & 7's. ARRANGED FROM MOZART.







OPORTO. 8's & 7's.

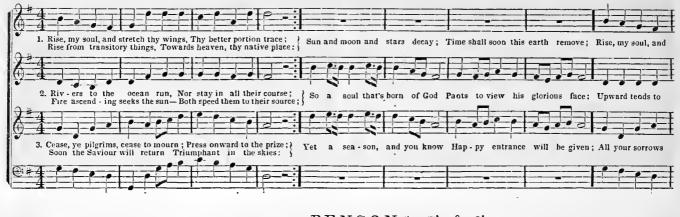


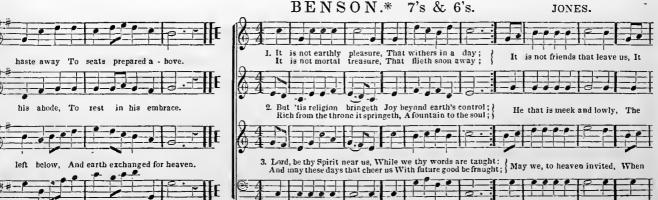
LINTON. 7's & 6's.



A M S T E R D A M. 7's, & 6's.

68





* From Musical Repository.



* From Musical Repository.

GREENFIELD. 8's. (Double.)



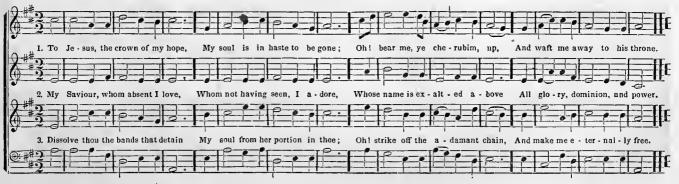


- Oh! when shall we sweetly remove, And enter our heavenly rest; Return to the Zion above, And join in the songs of the bless'd? Oh! when shall we dwell with our King Where sorrow and pain are no more, Where saints our Immanuel sing And cherub and seraph adore?
- 2 Our Saviour, thou knowest our prayer; We long thy appearing to see; Resigned to the burden we bear, But hoping to triumph with thee; To mourn for thy coming is sweet, To weep at thy longer delay; But thou, whom we hasten to meet, Wilt chase all our sorrows away.

SAINT'S REST. 8's & 9's.



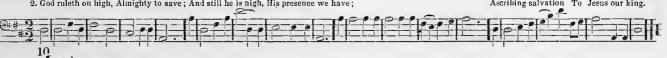
LITTLE VALLEY. 8's.





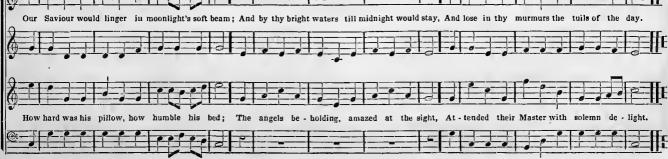
LYONS. 10's & 11's.





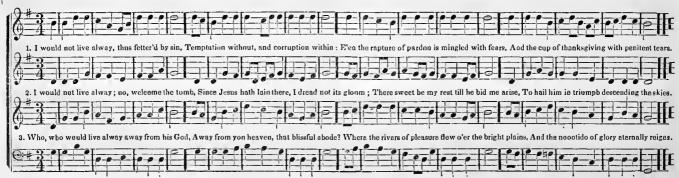


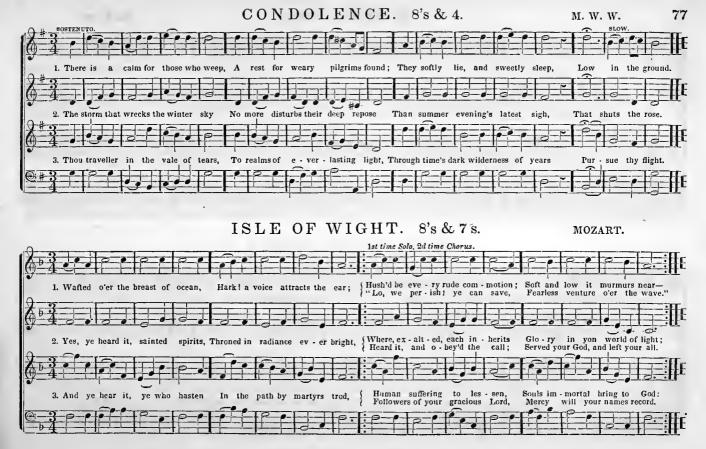






GREENCASTLE. 11's.

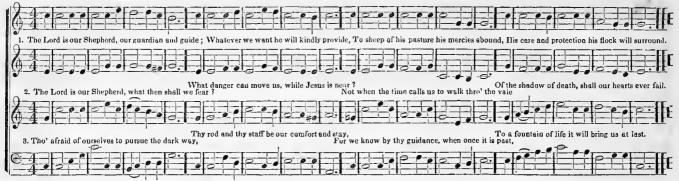




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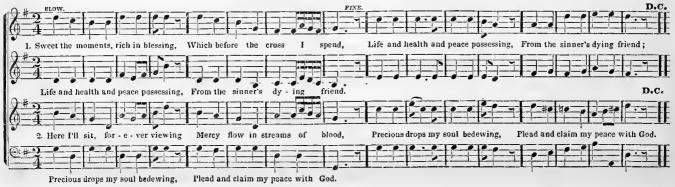
ALICE. 11's.

M. W. W.



4. The Lord has become our valvation and song, His blessings have follow'd us all our life long; His name we will praise while he leade us our breath, Ba cheerful in life and be happy in death.

FINLAYSON. 8's & 7's. 6 lines.



COLCORD. 6,4.

79 M. W. W





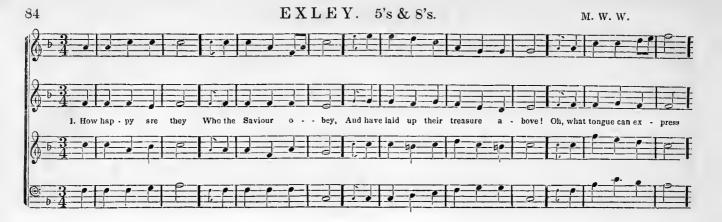




BETHESDA. 6's & 5's.



While in this tem - ple we Of . fer our praise to thee, Here let thy presence be Aid - ing, de - fend - ing.





'Twas heaven helow My Redeemer to know, And the angels could do nothing more Than to fall at his feet, And the story repeat, And the lover of sinners adore.

3

Then, all the day long, Was my Jesus my song, And redemption through faith in his name: Oh! that all might believe, And salvation receive, And their song and their joy be the same.

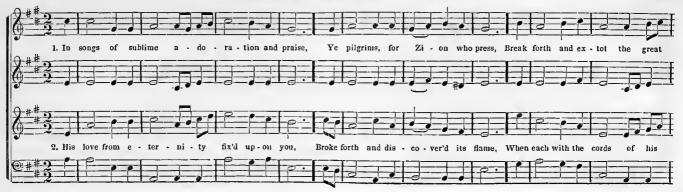
TOBASCO. 5's & 7's.

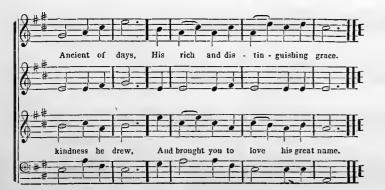
M. W. W.





TOULON. 11's & 8's.





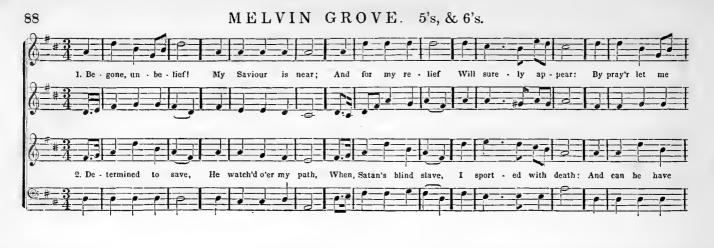
3

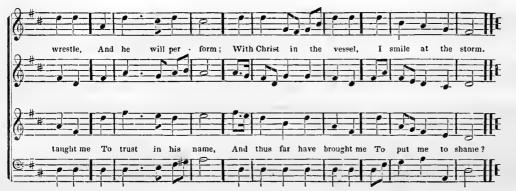
Oh! had not he pitied the state you were in, Your bosoms his love had ne'er felt; You all would have lived, would have died too in sin, And sunk with the load of your guilt.

What was there in you that could merit esteem, Or give the Creator delight ? 'T was "Even so, Father," you ever must sing, "Because it seem'd good in thy sight."

Then give all the glory to his holy name, To him all the glory belongs; Be yours the high joy still to sound forth his fame,

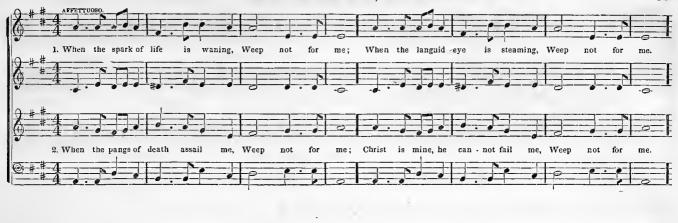
And crown him in each of your songs.

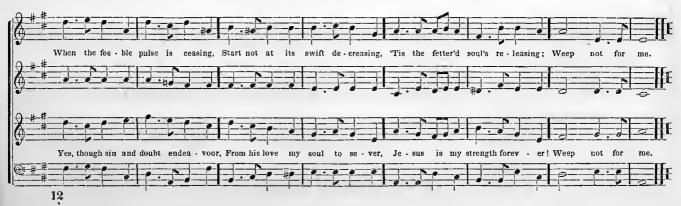




- 3 Why should I complain Of want or distress, Temptation or pain ? He told me no less: The heirs of salvation, I know from his word, Through much tribulation Must follow the Lord.
- 4 Though dark be my way, Since he is my guide, 'Tis mine to obey, 'Tis his to provide; His way was much rougher And darker than mine; Did Jesus thus suffer, And shall I repine?

LORTON. 8's, & 4's.







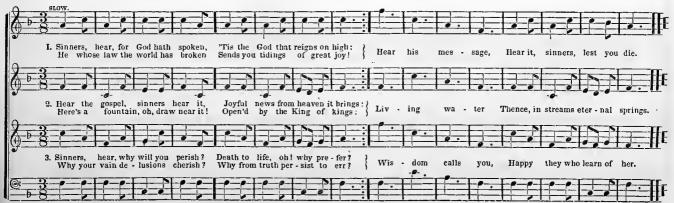
- 2 Yes, happy thought ! when we are free From earthly grief and pain,
 In heaven we shall each other see, And never part again.
 Oh ! that will be joyful, &c.
- 3 The children who have loved the Lord Shall hail their teachers there; And teachers gain the rich reward Of all their toil and care. Oh ! that will be joyful, &c.

* From Musical Repository, by permission.

4 Then let us each, in strength divine, Still walk in wisdom's ways: That we, with those we love, may join In never-ending praise. Oh ! that will be joyful, &c.



MEDFORD. 8, 7's & 4.



SONG OF JUBILEE.

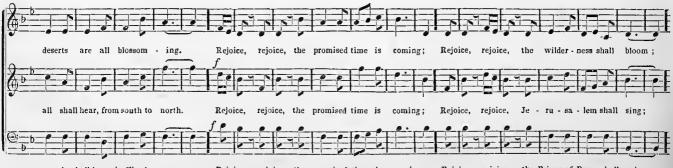




By thy long-wish'd return, Ease to this wounded heart, And bid me cease to mourn : Then shall this night of sorrow flee, And I rejoice, my Lord, in thee.

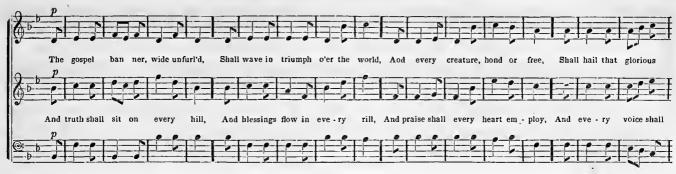


3. Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is com - ing, Rejoice, rejoice, the Prince of Peace shall reigo, And lambs may with the leopard play, For

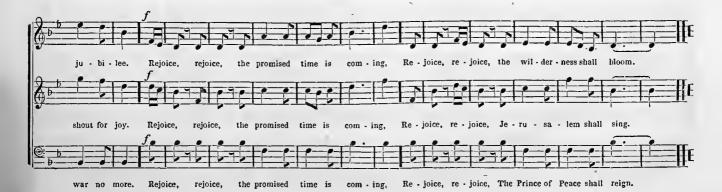


naught shall harm in Zion's way. Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming; Rejoice, rejoice, the Prince of Peace shall reign;

PROMISED TIME. (Concluded.)



The sword and spear, of needless worth, Shall prune the tree and plough the earth, For peace shall smile from shore to shore, Aod nations shall learn





* From Musical Repository, by permission.

SOCIAL JOY.

FROM THE GERMAN.

97







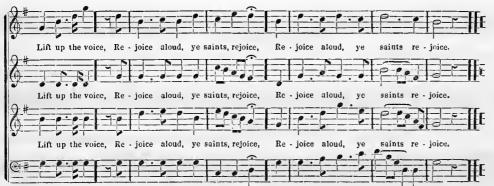
* The lower notes for the close of the first verse, the upper notes for the close of the second verse.









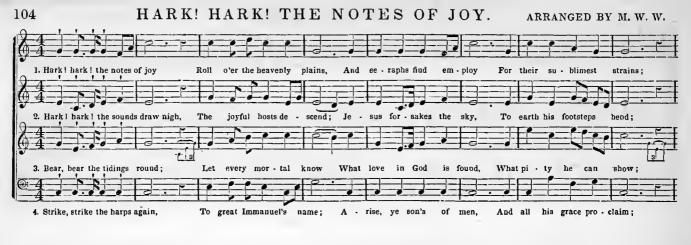


4 He all his foes shall quell, Shall all our sins destroy; And every bosom swell With pure seraphic joy: Lift up the heart, lift up the voice Rejoice aloud, ye saints rejoice.

5 Rejoice in glorious hope, Jesus, the Judge, shall come, And take his servants up To their eternal home:
We soon shall hear th'archangel's voice, The trump of God shall sound, rejoice.



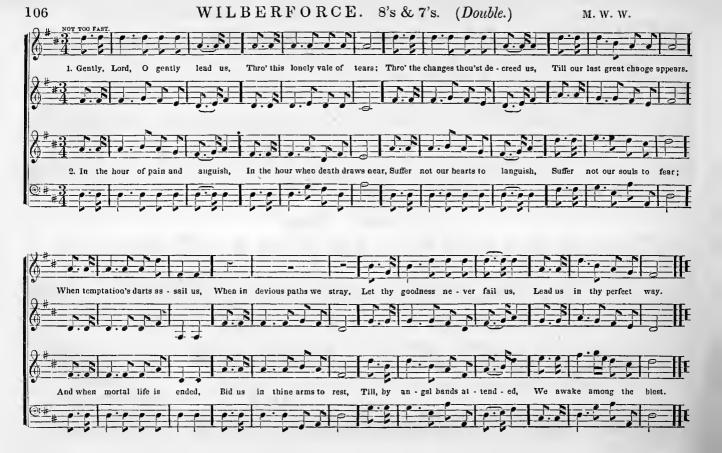
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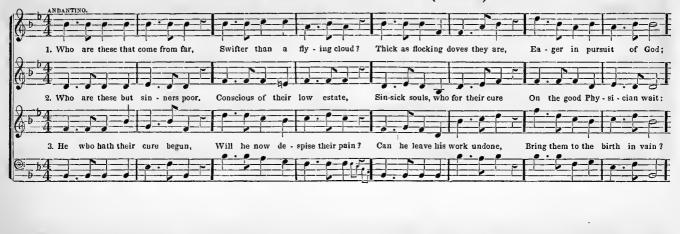
Angels and men, wake every string, Aogels and men, wake eve - ry string, 'Tis God, the Saviour's praise we sing, 'Tis God, the





 $D \in V \cup T \cup N$. 7's. (Double.)

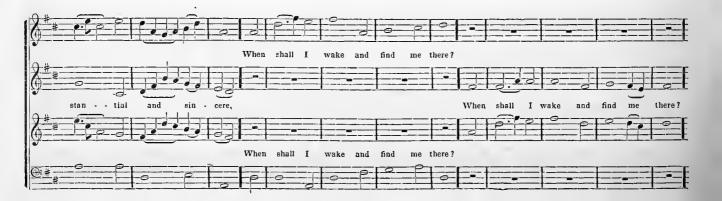
M. W. W. 107



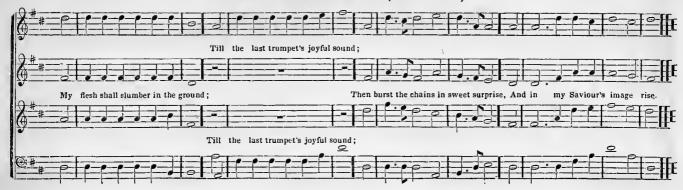


PARK CHAPEL. L. M. (Double.)

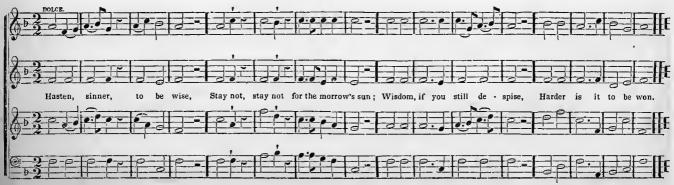




PARK CHAPEL. (Concluded.)



REPENTANCE. 7's.





ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Alice Page 78 Amanda	Coronation - - - 27 Cosgrove - - - 31 Creation - - - 110 Crown Point - - - 17	Linton 67 Lisbon 45 Little Valley 71 Lorton 89	Rockbridge - - 32 Rodney - - 49 Sabbath Morn - - 100 Sabbath School - - 103
Avon 22	Devizes 25	Loving Kindness 39	Saints' Home 74
Balerma 20	Devotion 107	Luton 33	Saints' Rest 71
Bartimeus 63	Duane Street 40	Lydia 19	Scotland 60
Beneficence 59	Duke Street 31	Lyons 73	Shoel - - - 30 Silver Street - - 43 Social Joy - - 97
Benson 68	Dunlap's Creek 24	Medford 91	
Bergen Hill 28 Berne 56 Bethesda 83	Eden 17 Effingham 35	Mendon 29 Mersey 26	Solemnity 72 Song of Jubilee 92
Bethlehem - - 74 Blenheim - - 25 Bolton - - 65	Ellsworth 86	Middleton 61	Spanish Hymn 58
	Exley 84	Milan 55	Star of Bethlehem 34
	Fairhill 61	Morning Hymn 98	State Street 48
Bridgewater 30	Fernandina 73	Moscow	Stirling Castle 58
Burford 60	Finlayson 78		Tara 18
Burns 52	Free Grace 81		The Happy Meeting 96
Butler	Gilbert 22	Old Hundred 37	The Parting Hymn 90
	Golden Hill 44	Oporto 66	Thornton - 51
	Greencastle 76	Ornan 32	Tobasco - 85
Cephas 43	Greenfield 70	Ortonville 20	Toulon - - 87 Trenton - - 76 Trieste - 66
Chadwick 64	Hark ! hark ! the Notes of Joy 104	Osborne 49	
China 28	Harrison 105	Park Chapel 108	
Chriatmas Hymn 96	Heavenly Peace 93	Plainfield	Venango 37
Chusan 46	Horon 75		Wardell 56
Cincinnati 80	Hosanna 69	Pottsgrove 36	Weston 62
Clearfield 45	Intercession 23	Praise 50	Wharton 53
Colcord 79	Irving 54	Prescott 48	White Plains 47
Colston 29	Isle of Wight 77	Promised Time 94	Wilberforce 106
Come away 98	Jerusalem 21	Pulaski 105	Woodland 24
Come let na anew 101	King 82	Redemption 23	Worship 50
Communion - - - 46 Condolence - - - 77 Constance - - - 36	Kingsport - - 63 Laurel Hill - - 19 Lenox - 57	Repentance 109 Rise, rise from thy Mourning - 100	Zephyr

METRICAL INDEX.

1

(112)



