

A COLLECTION OF MUSIC FOR

# SINGING-SCHOOLS @ MUSICAL CONVENTIONS.2

EDITED BY

A. J. SHOWALTER ALDINE S. KIEFFER.

PURLISHED BY RUEBUSH, KIEFFER & CO., DAYTON, VIRGINIA.

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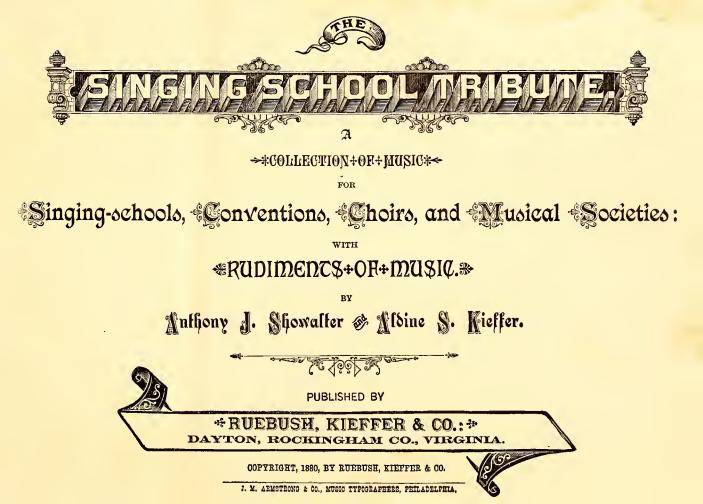
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## PREFACE.

THE coject of the age is to simplify science. The energies of the brightest and most powerful minds are thus engaged to-day.

We point with pride to the results attained by the Character Note system of notation. It has given us congregational singing in the church, and social singing in the class and at home. It has opened the *locked door* to a noble and heavenly science. Tens of thousands are singing to-day who without it would be voiceless. It has yielded the greatest results. It is making America a nation of singers. It is an American plant, watered in its native soil, and cannot be uprooted. Other systems for other countries, if it must be so; but Character Notes are the peculiar pride of America, and are enshrined in the hearts of its people. The flush of the morning is here, and the signs in the sky are harbingers of an ora of universal song in an universal notation.

THE SINGING-SCHOOL TRIBUTE is another offering to the singing public. It asks a place on its own merits, and solicits a thorough examination.

The editors return thanks to J. H. Tenney, J. H. Rosecrans, E. O. Lyte and George Baker for the permission to use some of their copyright music; and their thanks are also due many others whose names will be found appended to their respective compositions.

> A. J. SHOWALTER, A. S. KIEFFER.

AUGUST, 1880.

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#### CHAPTER I.

#### ANALYSIS OF TONES.

1. A musical sound is called a TONE.

2. An analysis of tones will make it apparent that certain differences naturally exist between them, giving rise to the following distinctions: they may be—

i. LOW or HIGH.

ii. LONG OF SHORT.

iii. LOUD or SOFT.

3. Hence, tones have three properties, all of which are necessary to their existence. These are—

i. PITCH.

ii. LENGTH.

iii. POWER.

4. From this fact comes the customary division of the elements of music into three departments:--

i. That which treats of the *pitch* of tones :--MELODICS.
ii. That which treats of the *length* of tones :--RHYTHMICS.
iii. That which treats of the *power* of tones :--DYNAMICS.

#### CHAPTER II.

#### MELODICS.

5. Tones are combined in a certain series consisting of eight.

- 6. This series of eight tones is called the SCALE.
- 7. The toues of the scale are named by the *numeral names* ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT.

8. In elementary instruction, especially as an aid to those who are beginning to learn to sing in classes, the following *syllables* are used in connection with the tones of the scale, for the purpose of suggesting relative pitch:—

Written DO, RE, MI, FA, SOL, LA, SI, DO. Pronounced DOE, RAY, MEE, FAH, SOLE, LAH, SEE, DOE.

9. The scale is represented to the eye by a character consisting of *five kines* and *four spaces*, called the STAFF.

MUSICAL STAFF.

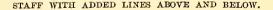
10. Each line and each space of the staff is called a DEGREE.

11. The staff contains nine degrees, counted upwards from the lowest.

12. The compass of the staff may be extended by using the spaces above and below, and also additional lines and spaces.

13. The additional lines are called ADDED LINES.

14. The additional spaces are called SPACES ABOVE, or SPACES BELOW.





15. Tones are indicated on the staff by characters, called NOTES.

16. In the Seven-Character-Note System of Notation, the tones are more readily indicated by notes of different shapes for the different tones.

17. Tones may be added above and below the scale, as far as the car is capable of distinguishing them.

18. EIGHT of the lower scale is ONE of the next scale above, and vice versa.

#### CHAPTER III.

#### MELODICS.

19. Abstract pitch, or that which is independent of scale relationship, is called ABSOLUTE PITCH.

20. The names employed to indicate the absolute pitch of tones are the first seven letters of the alphabet—

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

21. The MODEL or STANDARD SCALE—by which is meant the first in the order of classification—is based upon the pitch C; or C is taken as one, and the order of tones is as follows:—C is one, D is two, E is three, F is four, G is five, A is six, B is seven, C is eight.

22. There are two positions in which the scale is most commonly written upon the staff:—First, the tone ONE being represented on the *first added line* below. Second, the tone ONE being represented on the second space.

23. To give the tones a fixed position upon the staff, certain letters indicating absolute pitch are used, and when thus used are called CLEFS.

24. The letters most commonly used as clefs are G and F.

25. The G CLEF is placed upon the second line, and determines the pitch of that line to be G; consequently C—ONE of the c scale—must be represented by the *first added line below*.

26. The F CLEF is placed upon the *fourth line*, and determines the pitch of that line to be F; consequently C—ONE of the C scale—must be represented by the *second space*.

27. The letter c is also used as a clef, and when thus used it is applied to different degrees of the staff.

28. In this work the C CLEF is placed upon the *third space*, and determines the pitch of that space to be C; consequently C— ONE of the C scale—must be represented by the *first added line below*. It will be seen that the C CLEF fixes the letters upon the staff in the same order as the G CLEF; but it indicates the tones an octave—eight degrees—lower, and enables the Tenor to be more readily distinguished.



#### MELODICS.

29. The whole compass of tones appreciable by the human ear consists of about nine octaves, about one third of which is within the range of the human voice.

30. The tones of the different octaves, denoted by the same letters, are designated by capitals and small letters, together with marks below or above them. Thus :---

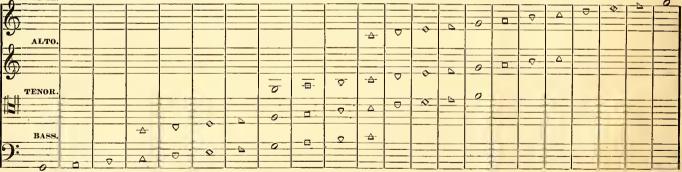


- 31. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes ;
  - i. Low male voices-BASE.
  - ii. High male voices-TENOR.
  - iii. Low female voices-ALTO.
  - iv. High female voices-soprano or TREBLE.

32. The G Clef, also called Treble Clef, is used for Soprano and Alto, and often for Tenor. When used for Tenor it denotes small g instead of one marked small g, as when used for Soprano or Alto.

33. The F Clef, also called Base Clef, is used for Base, and often for Tenor. It is used for Tenor when the Base and Tenor are written on the same staff.

Example illustrating the usual compass of the different classes of voices, with the use of the clefs, and the relation of the different parts.



#### CHAPTER V.

#### RHYTHMICS.

34. The relative length of tones is measured by a division of time into small equal portions.

35. The small portious into which time is divided are called MEASURES.

36. Measures are subdivided into smaller portions called PULSES or BEATS, or PARTS of MEASURES.

37. Measures may be of longer or shorter duration; they have no absolute length.

38. Measures are represented to the eye by space between vertical lines, called BARS. Thus:—

BAR.	MEASURE.	BAR.	MEASURE.	DOUBLE-BAR.

The Double-Bar is used to indicate the end of an exercise, or of a phrase in music, or of a line in poetry.

39. Measures and their subdivisions may be indicated by any regular recurring motions or sounds.

40. There are two methods most commonly used : first, to the ear, by counting; second, to the eye, by motions of the hand called BEAT-ING TIME. Each motion of the hand is called a BEAT.

41. A measure having two parts is called DOUBLE MEASURE.

42. The first part of a double measure should be accented; the second, unaccented.

43. Double Measure is indicated by counting one, two; or by two motions of the hand: down, up.

44. A measure having three parts is called triple measure.

45. The first part of a Triple Measure should be accented; the second and third, unaccented.

46. Triple Measure is indicated by counting one, two, three; or by three motions of the hands: down, left, up.

47. A measure having four parts is called quadruple measure.

48. The first and third parts of a quadruple measure should be accented; the second and fourth, unaccented.

49. Quadruple Measure is indicated by counting one, two, three, four; or by four motions of the hand: down, left, right, up.

50. A measure having six parts is called sextuple measure.

51. The first and fourth parts of a Sextuple Measure should be accented; the second, third, fifth and sixth, unaccented.

52. Sextuple Measure is indicated by counting one, two, three, four, five, six; or by six motions of the hand: DOWN, left, left, RIGHT, up, up.

53. Sextuple Measure is also called *compound double measure*, and is indicated by counting *one*, *two*; or by two motions of the hand: *down*, *up*,—comprehending three parts to each count or beat.

54. A measure having *nine parts* is called *compound triple* measure.

55. A Compound Triple Measure should be accented upon the first, fourth and seventh parts.

56. Compound Triple Measure is indicated by counting one, two, three; or by three motions of the hand: down, left, up,—comprehending three parts to each count or beat.

57. A measure having twelve parts is called compound quadruple measure.

58. Compound quadruple measure should be accented upon the first, fourth, seventh and tenth parts.

59. Compound quadruple measure is indicated by counting one, two, three, four; or by four motions of the hand: down, left, right, up,—comprehending three beats to each count or beat.

#### CHAPTER VI.

#### RHYTHMICS.

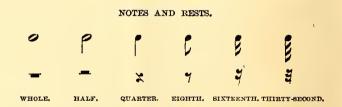
60. In addition to what has been said of notes (15), they are used to represent the relative length of tones.

61. The relative value of notes is indicated by their names, which are as follow:---whole note, half note, quarter note, eighth note, sixteenth note, and thirty-second note.

62. A part of a measure, a measure, or more than a measure, may be passed over in silence; and this is called RESTING.

63. Resting is indicated by characters called RESTS.

64. The relative length of rests is indicated by their names, which are as follow :---whole rest, half rest, quarter rest, eighth rest, sixteenth rest, and thirty-second rest.



65. The length of a note or rest is increased *one-half* by the addition of a DOT. For instance a dotted whole is equal to three halves, etc.

66. When a second dot is added, the increase of valuation amounts to one half the value of the first dot, or one fourth of the note without any dot.

67. Figures are sometimes placed over notes to reduce their value. Thus, the figure 3 placed over three notes shows that their value is so reduced that the three are to be sung in the time of two.

69. The combination of three notes with the figure 3 placed above or below them is called a TRIPLET.

68. Figures placed at the beginning of a musical composition indicate the *kind* and variety of measure in which the piece is written.

70. The upper figure shows number of parts in the measure, and the lower figure shows the kind of note that belongs to each part. Thus the figures  $\frac{2}{3}$  show that it requires two quarter notes, or their corresponding value, to fill the measure.

71. The SLUR \_ indicates that all the tones over which it is placed are to be sung to one word or syllable.

72. SYCOPATION is changing the accent from an accented part of the measure to an unaccented one.

73. Four dots placed on the staff, thus

74. Where only part of the passage is to be repeated it is indicated thus:

75. When a tone is to be prolonged beyond the time indicated by the note by which it is represented, such prolongation is indicated by a HOLD  $\frown$ .

76. DA CAPO, or D.C., indicates a repetition of the first part.

77. DAL SEGNO, or D.S., indicates a repetition from the SIGN 5.

78. The place to end after a D.C., or a D.S., is indicated by the word FINE; and often by the hold placed over a double bar.

#### CHAPTER VII.

#### MELODICS.

79. The difference of pitch between two toncs is called an INTERVAL. Thus the difference of pitch between one and two is an interval.

80. In the regular succession of the tones of the scale, there are two kinds of intervals: the longer, called STEPS; and the smaller, called HALF-STEPS.

81. The half-step intervals occur between three and four, and seven and eight.

82. Between those tones of the scale which form the interval of a step, an intermediate tone may be introduced: thus, an intermediate tone may be introduced between one and two, two and three, four and five, five and six, and six and seven.

83. An intermediate tone is named from either of the two scaletones between which it occurs, with addition of either the word sharp or flat prefixed or suffixed. Thus, the intermediate tone between one and two, with respect to relative pitch, is named SHARP-ONE or FLAT-TWO, and with respect to absolute pitch C SHARP or D FLAT. The same principle is applied to the naming of all the other iutermediate tones.

84. An intermediate tone is represented by the same degree of the staff as is the scale-tone from which it is named, modified by a SHARP  $\sharp$ , FLAT  $\flat$ , or NATURAL  $\sharp$ .

85. A sharp causes a degree to represent a tone a half-step higher than it does without the sharp.

86. A flat makes a degree represent a tone a half-step lower than than it does without the flat.

87. A natural cancels the effect of a sharp or flat.

88. Sharps and flats continue their significance throughout the measure in which they occur.

- - - - -

89. The intermediate tones are called CHROMATIC TONES.

90. The other tones are called DIATONIC TONES.

91. The scale composed of the diatonic tones only, is called the DIATONIC SCALE.

92. The scale composed of thirteen tones including the eight diatonic tones and the five chromatic tones is called the CHROMATIC SCALE.

#### CHROMATIC SCALE ASCENDING.



#### CHAPTER VIII.

#### MELODICS.

93. In addition to the regular intervals called steps and half-steps, there are other intervals made by skipping, as SECONDS, THIRDS, FOURTHS, etc.

94. These names are derived from the manner in which the intervals are represented on the staff.

95. An interval that in its representation embraces two adjoining degrees of the staff is called a SECOND; three degrees, a THIRD; four degrees, a FOURTH; five degrees, a FIFTH; six degrees, a SIXTH; seven degrees, a SEVENTH; and eight degrees, an OCTAVE.

96. A second that is equal to a *half-step* is a MINOR SECOND.

97. A second that is equal to a step is a MAJOR SECOND.

98. A third that is equal to one step and one half-step is a MINOR THIRD.

99. A third that is equal to two steps is a MAJOR THIRD.

100. A fourth that is equal to two steps and one half-step is a PERFECT FOURTH.

101. A fourth that is equal to three steps is a SHARP FOURTH.

102. A fifth that is equal to two steps and two half-steps is a FLAT FIFTH.

103. A fifth that is equal to three steps and one half-step is a PERFECT FIFTH.

104. A sixth that is equal to three steps and two half-steps is a MINOR SIXTH.

105. A sixth that is equal to four steps and one half-step is a MAJOR SIXTH.

106. A seventh that is equal to *four steps* and *two half-steps* is a MINOR SEVENTH.

107. A seventh that is equal to five steps and one half-step is a MAJOR SEVENTH.

108. An OCTAVE is equal to five steps and two half-steps.

#### CHAPTER IX.

#### MELODICS.

109. In the treatment of the scale thus far the pitch c has always been taken as *one*; but this may be changed and auy other pitch may be taken as *one*. Such a change is ealled TRANSPOSITION.

110. In transposing the scale the proper order of intervals must be preserved.

111. This is done by omitting certain tones of the old key, and adapting in their place certain intermediate tones as members of the new key.

112. The natural order of transposing the scale is that which requires the change of but one tonc with each transposition.

113. There are two ways by which this is done. First, by fifths,—that is by taking *five* of the old key for the key-note of the new key. Second, by fourths,—that is by taking *four* of the old key for the key-note of the new key.

114. In transposing by fifths, *four* of the old key is omitted, and *sharp-four* adopted in its place; *sharp-four* becoming *seven* of the new key.

115. In transposing by fourths, seven of the old key is omitted, and *flat-seven* adopted in its place; *flat-seven* becoming *four* of the new key.

116. The intermediate tone required in transposition is called THE TONE OF TRANSPOSITION.

117. In transposing by fifths, *sharp-four* is the tone of transposition. Hence formula,—" *Sharp-four transposes the scale a fifth.*"

118. In transposing by fourths, *flat-seven* is the tone of transposition. Hence the formula,—"*Flat-seven transposes the scale a fourth*.

119. The sharps and flats necessary in the different keys are placed at the beginning of the staff, immediately after the clef, and thus becomes the SIGNATURE (sign) of the key.

TABLE SHOWING THE DIFFERENT KEYS WITH THEIR SIGNATURES.



#### CHAPTER X.

#### MELODICS.

120. In addition to the scale already explained, there is another scale differing from that in the order of its intervals called the MINOR SCALE.

121. The scale which has already been explained (Chapter II.) is called the MAJOR SCALE.

122. Unlike the major scale, the minor scale has different forms. The forms most commonly used are here represented and named.

NATURAL MINOR SCALE.



HARMONIC MINOR SCALE.



MELODIC MINOR SCALE.



123. The distinguishing feature of Major and Minor scales is the third. The Major scale is known by its *major third*, and the Minor by its *minor third*.

#### CHAPTER XI.

#### MELODICS.

124. Tones not essentially belonging to a melody, are sometimes introduced into music, called PASSING TONES.

125. Passing tones are sometimes, though not always, represented by notes of smaller size than those in which music is mostly written.

126. A passing tone that precedes an essential tone on an accented part of the measure is called an APPOGGIATURA.



127. A passing tone that follows an essential tone on an unaccented part of the measure is called an AFTER TONE.



128. A rapid alteration of a tone with the one next above it, is called a TRILL.



129. A tone sung in rapid succession with the tones next above and below it, is called a TURN.



#### CHAPTER XII.

#### DYNAMICS.

130. A tone of medium force is called MEZZO (pronounced met-zo): it is indicated by the abbreviation mez, or by its initial, m.

131. A tone somewhat softer than mezzo is called PIANO (pee-ah-no), and is indicated by *piano*, *pia*, or *p*.

132. A tone somewhat softer than piano, or a very soft tone is called PIANISSIMO (pee-ab-niss-i-mo), and is indicated by *pp*.

133. A tone somewhat louder than mezzo, or a loud tone is called FORTE (four-tay), and is indicated by *forte*, *for.*, or f.

134. A tone somewhat louder than forte, or a very loud tone is called FORTISSIMO (four-tiss- $\alpha$ -mo), and is indicated by f.

135. A tone commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree of force, is called an ORGAN TONE, and is indicated by two parallel lines, thus \_\_\_\_\_\_.

136. A tone gradually increasing or growing louder, is called CRESCENDO (cre-sben-do), and is indicated by *cres.*, or by two divergent lines, thus — .

137. A tone gradually diminishing or growing softer, is called DIMINUENDO (dim-in-ou-en-do), and is indicated by dim, or by two convergent lines, thus >>.

138. A union of crescendo and diminuendo is called the swell, and is indicated by the union of the divergent and convergent lines, thus  $\sim$   $\sim$  .

139. A very sudden crescendo or swell is called PRESSURE TONE, and is indicated thus — or — .

140. A tone which is produced very forcibly, and instantly diminished is called the sFORTZANDO (sfort-zan-do), and is indicated thus >, or by sf., or fz.

141. Where successive tones are produced in a smooth, connected manner, they are said to be LEGATO (lay-ga-to). The legato is indicated by the term *legato*, or by a curved line, thus

142. When tones are produced in a short, detached, or disconnected manner they are said to be STACCATO (sta-kar-to). Staccato is indicated by points, thus 1 1 1 1.

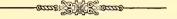
143. A medium between the legato and the staccato, is called HALF STACCATO, and is indicated by dots, thus • • • •.

144. Finally, the notation which represents to the eye a piece of music with its *tempo* marks, its lights and shades, and its melodic, harmonic, and rhythmical design, is only the skeleton of the musical subject. It remains for the singer to breathe life into it, and make it a living reality which shall lift upward his own heart and those of bis bearers. So shall be produce the effect for which music is designed, and for which it is so admirably adapted.

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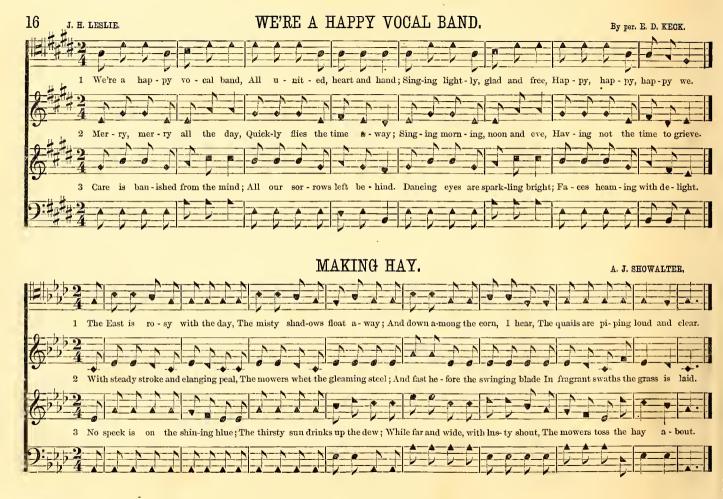
# GREETING.

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#### A. J. SHOWALTER.

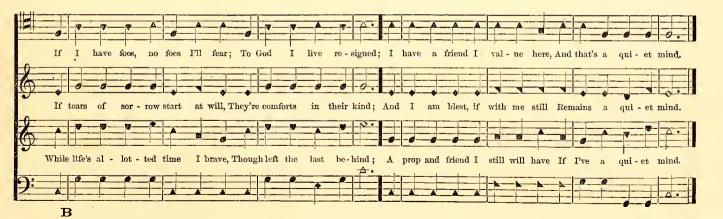


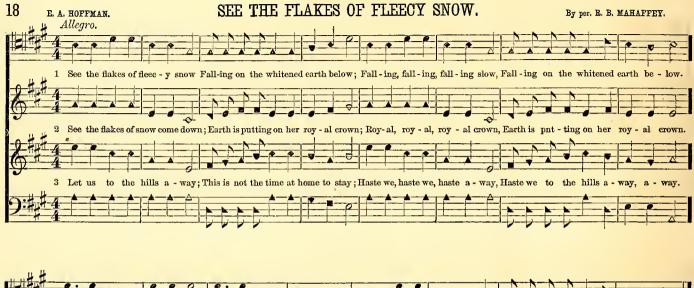


# THE QUIET MIND.

J. H. ROSECRANS,

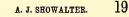






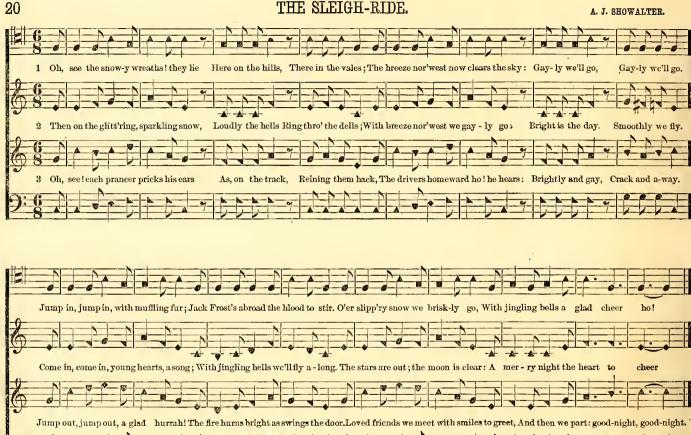


# MOONLIGHT.



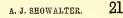
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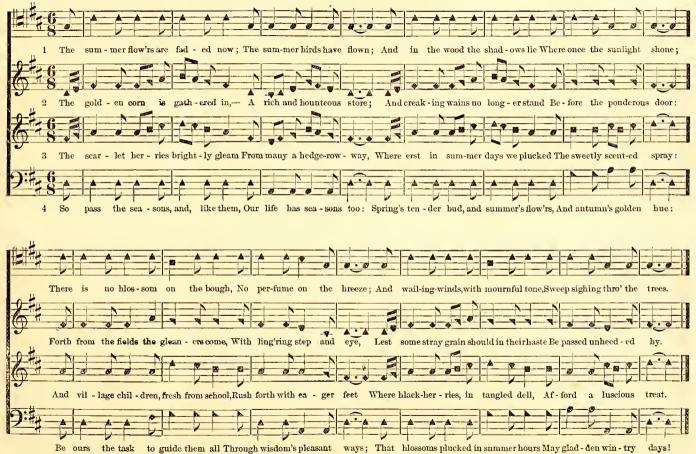


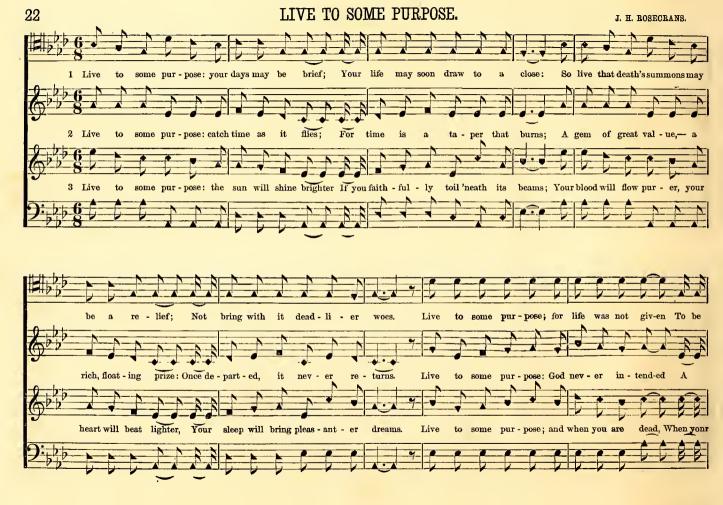


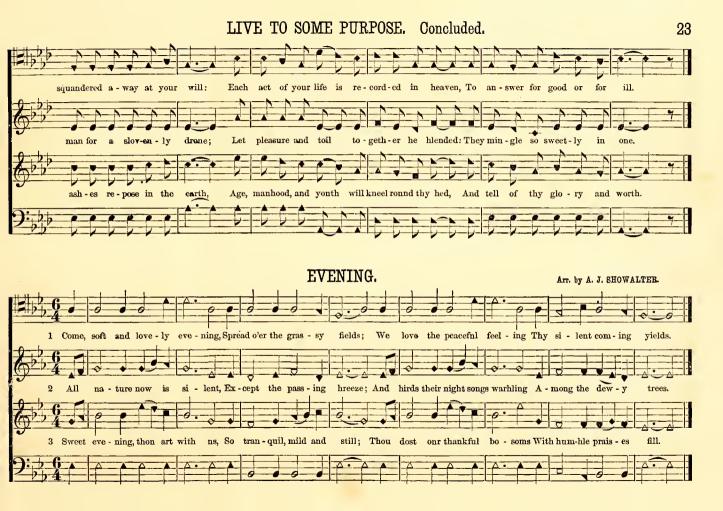


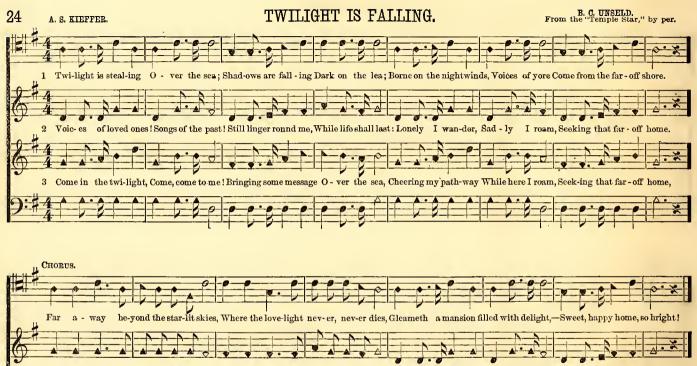








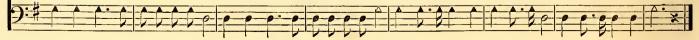


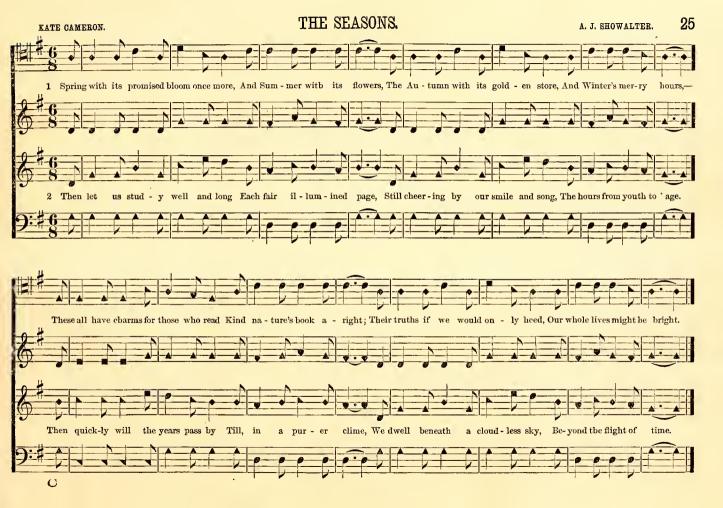


Far a - way be-yond the star-lit skies, Where the love-light nev-er, nev-er dies, Gleameth a mansion filled with delight,--Sweet, happy home, so bright!



#### Far a - way be-yond the star-lit skies, Where the love-light nev-er, nev-er dies, Gleameth a mansion filled with delight,-Sweet, happy home, so bright!

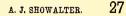






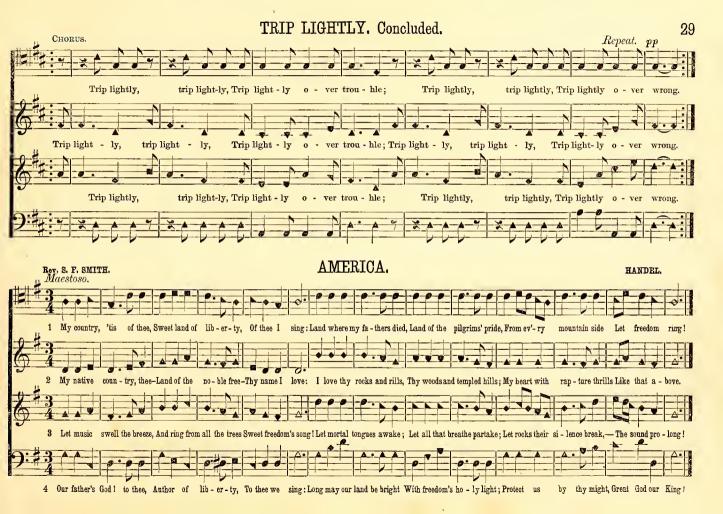
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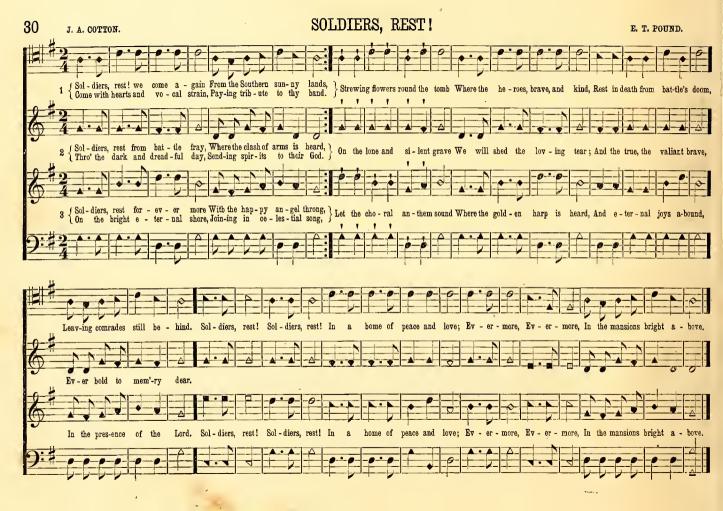
### MERRILY ON.









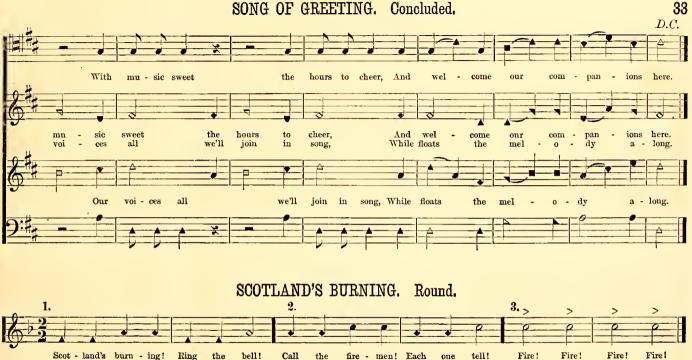


## THE SNOW.





SONG OF GREETING. Concluded.

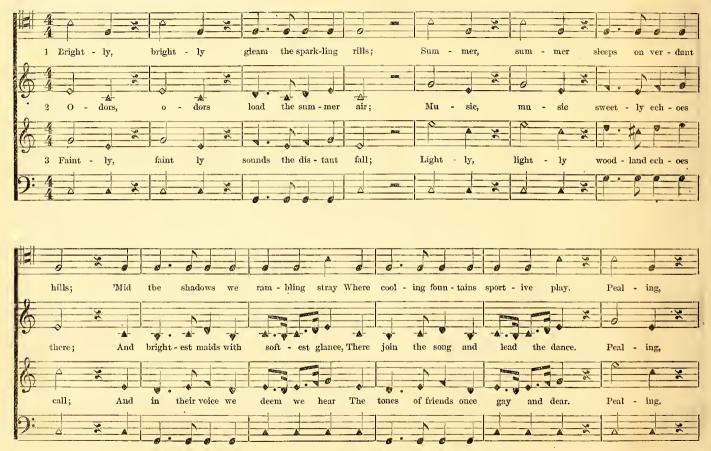




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From "The Seasons,"



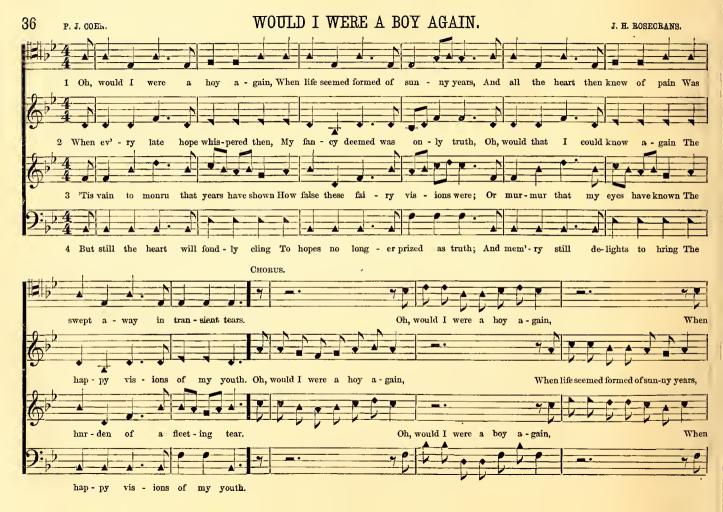
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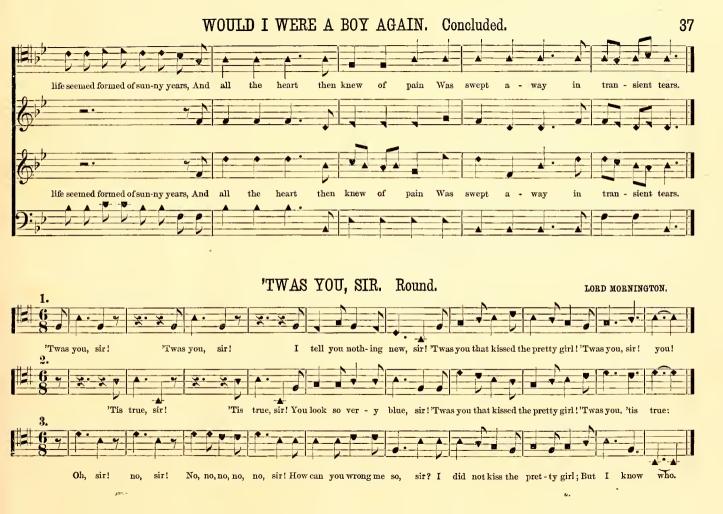
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BRIGHTLY. Concluded.

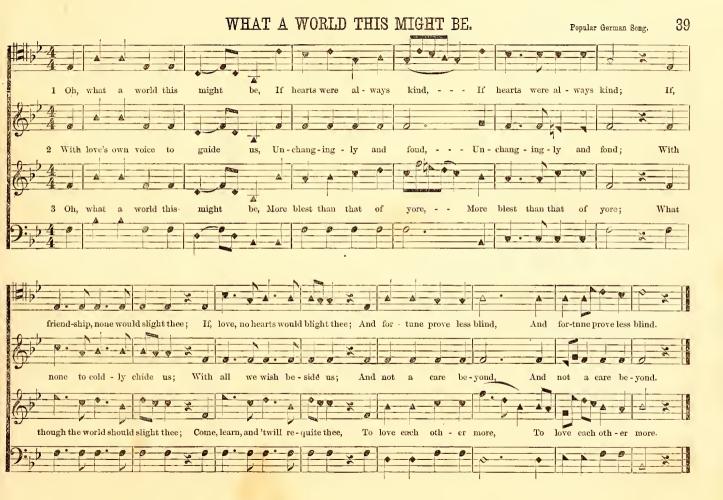
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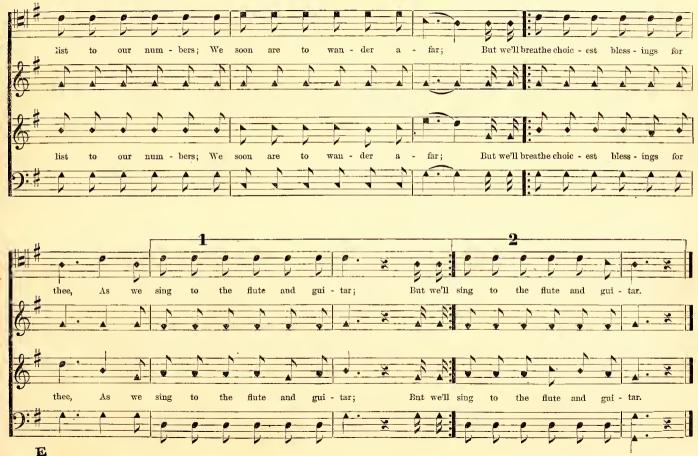


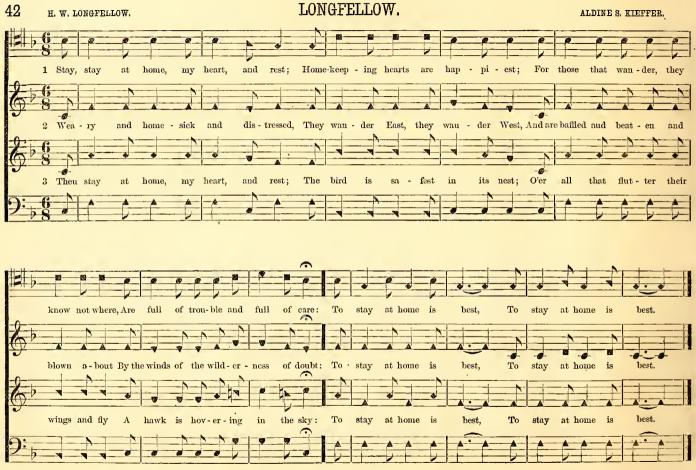






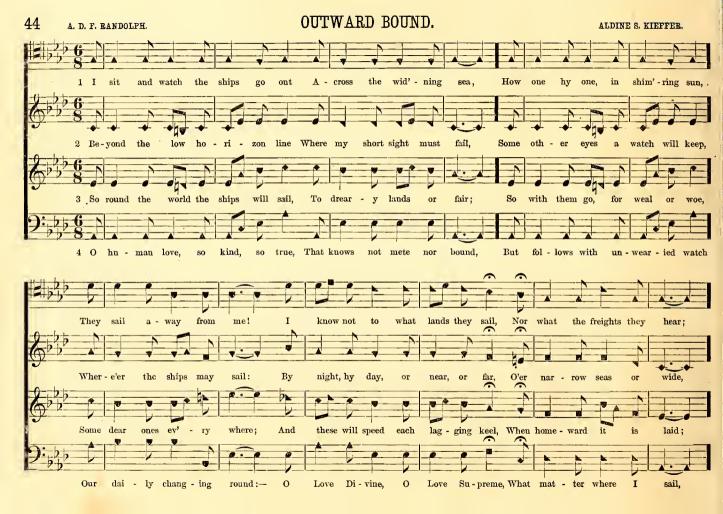
FAREWELL SERENADE. Concluded.

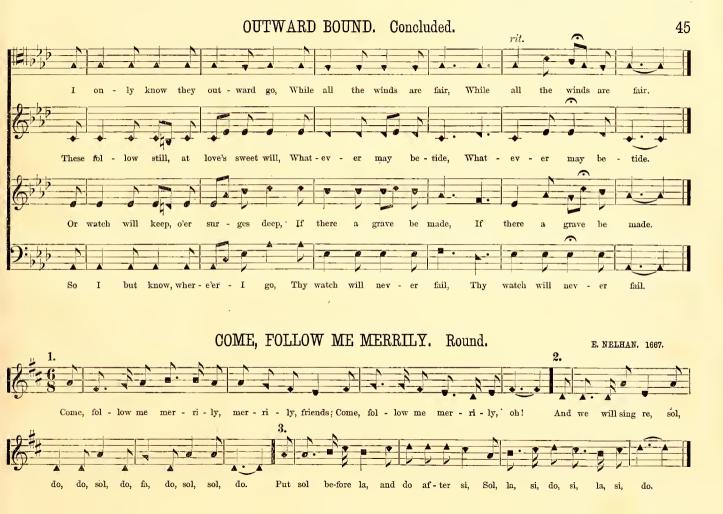


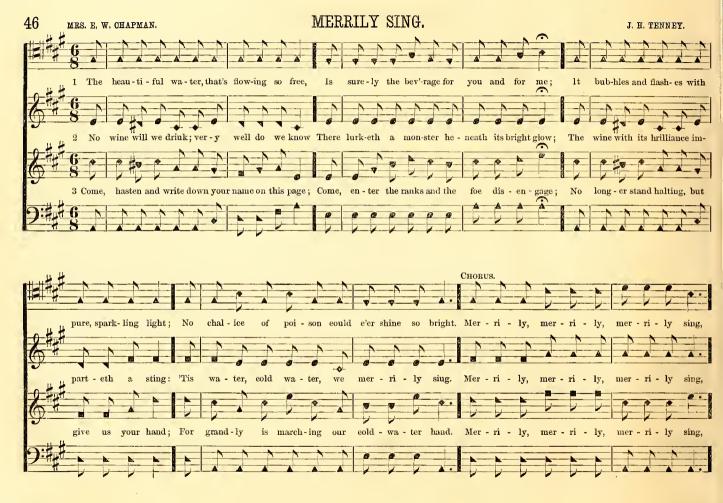




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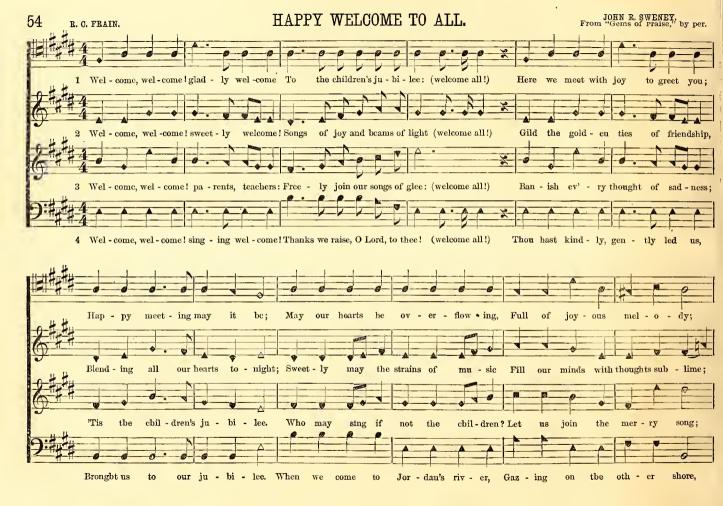


## A LUTE, WITH NO ONE TO PLAY IT.

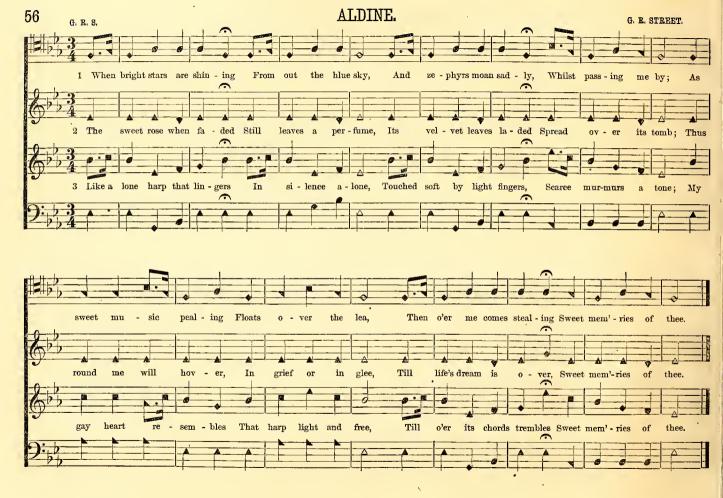














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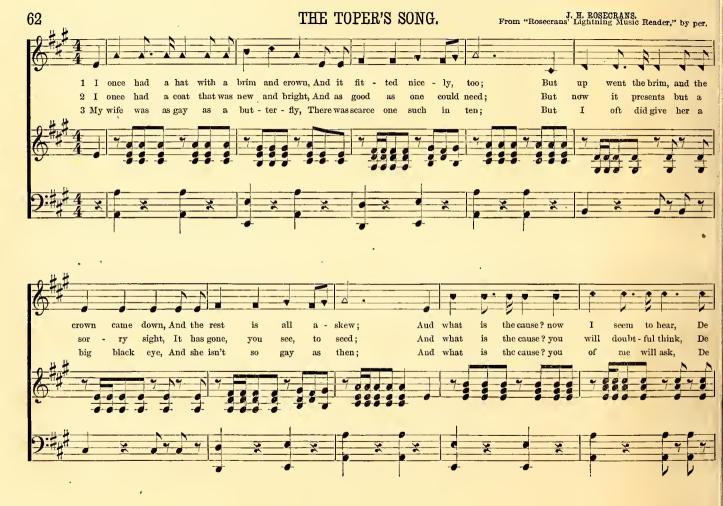
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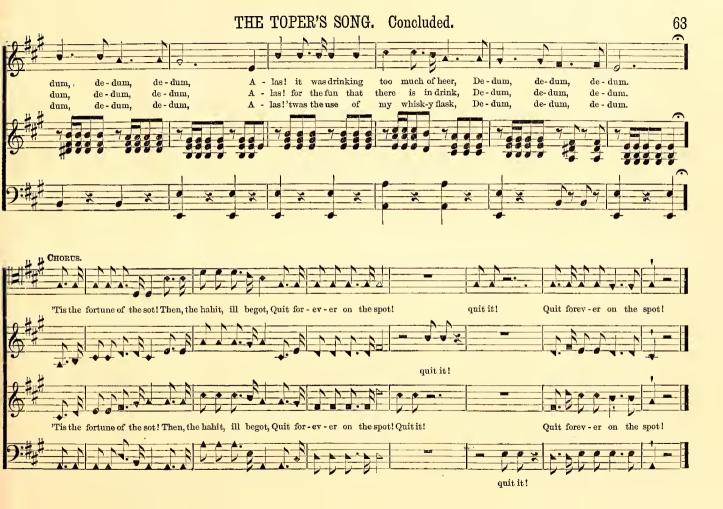


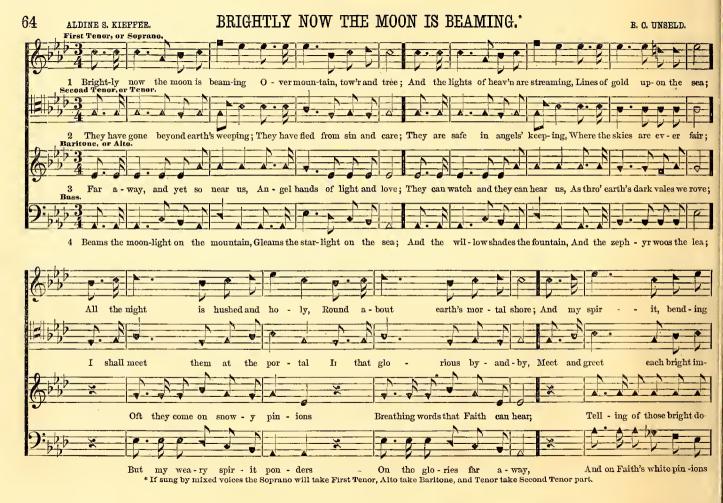








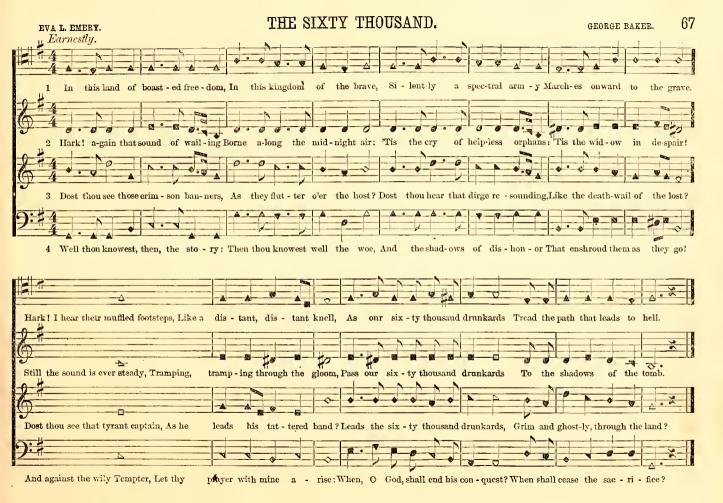




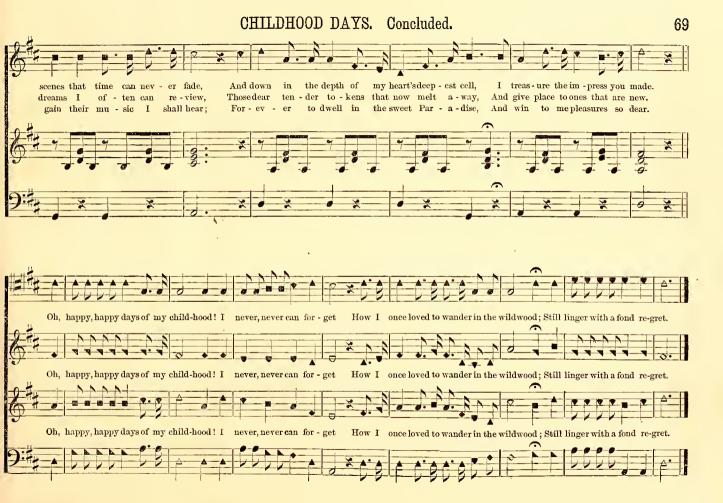
BRIGHTLY NOW THE MOON IS BEAMING. Concluded.











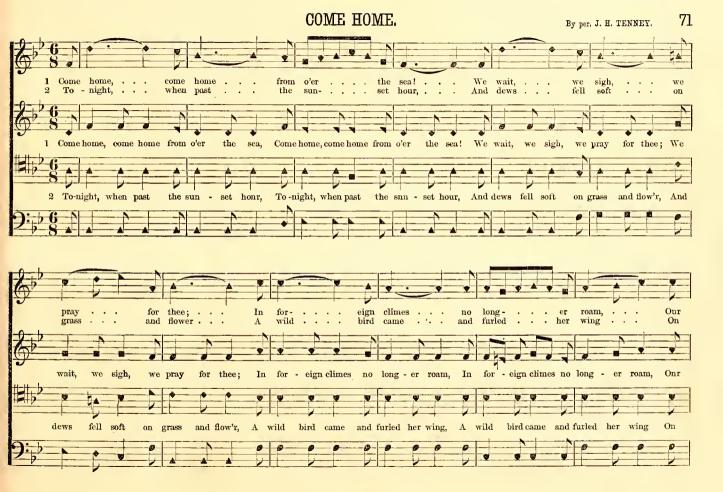
## GOOD-NIGHT.

Arr. from SPOHE,



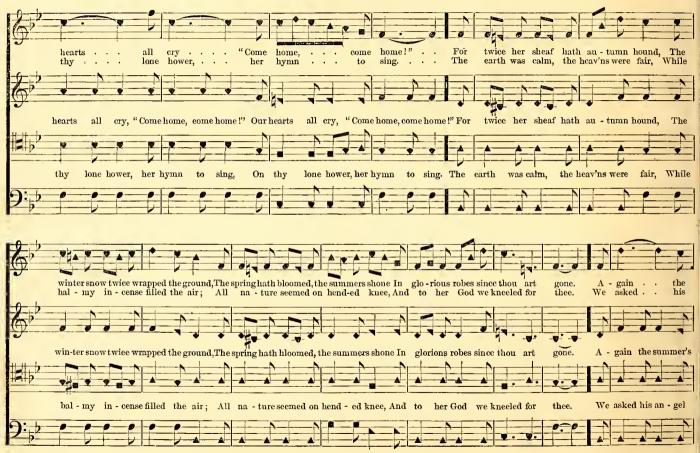
70

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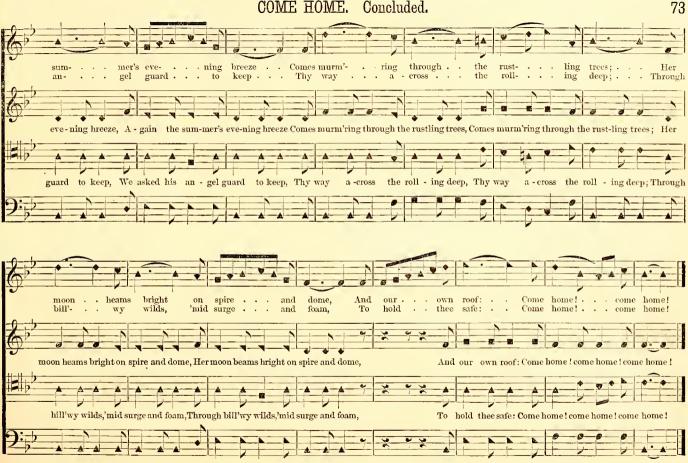


## COME HOME. Continued.

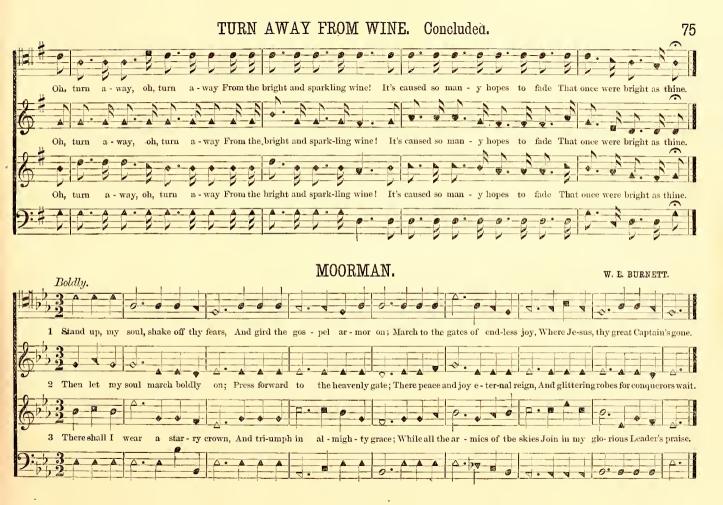
72



COME HOME. Concluded.





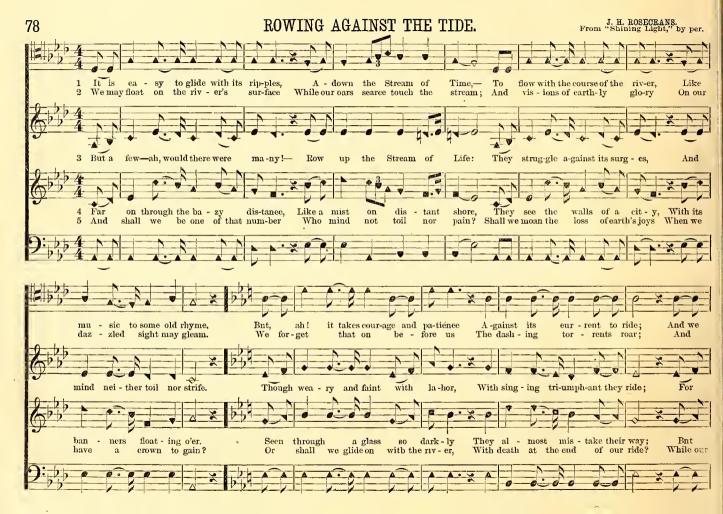


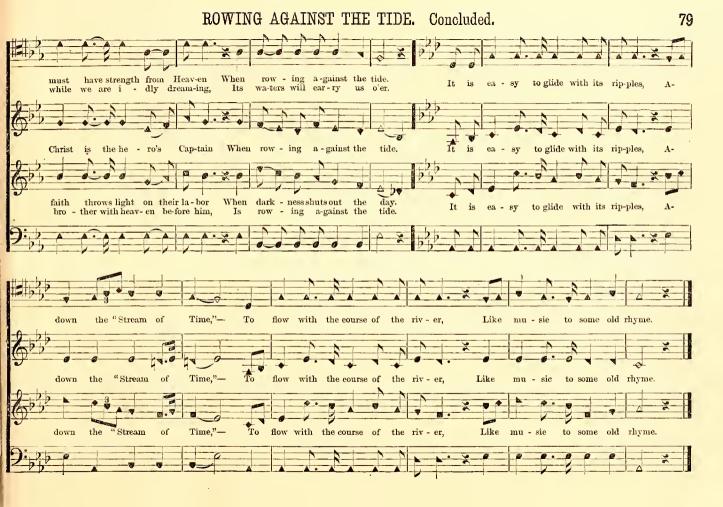


CHIME AGAIN. Concluded.

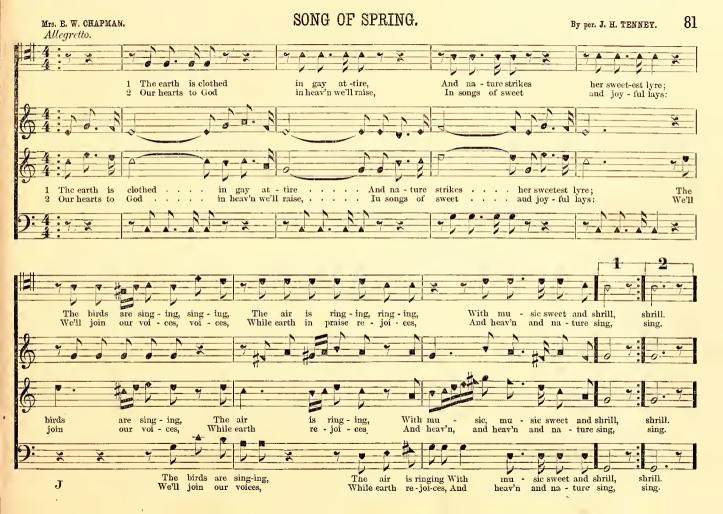


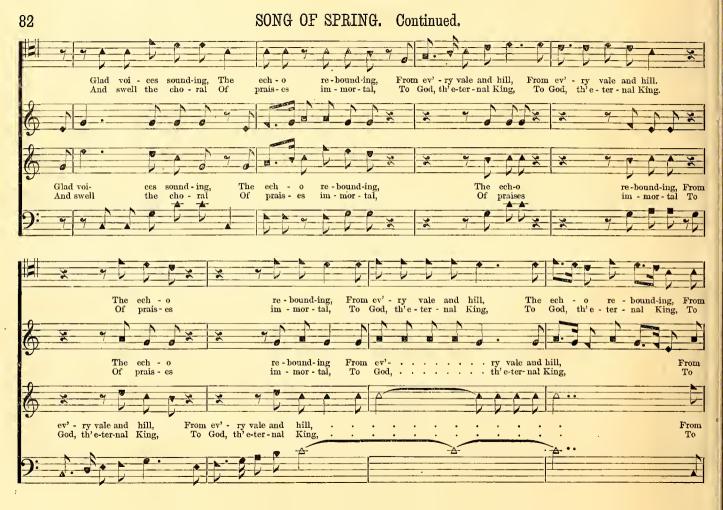
77

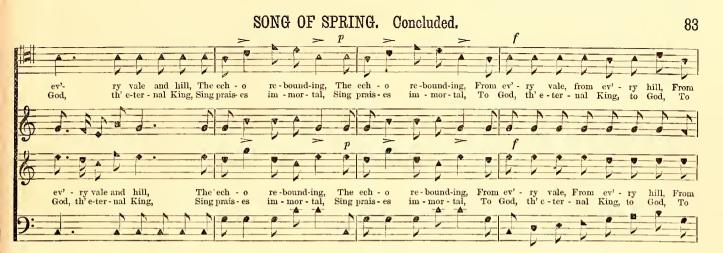




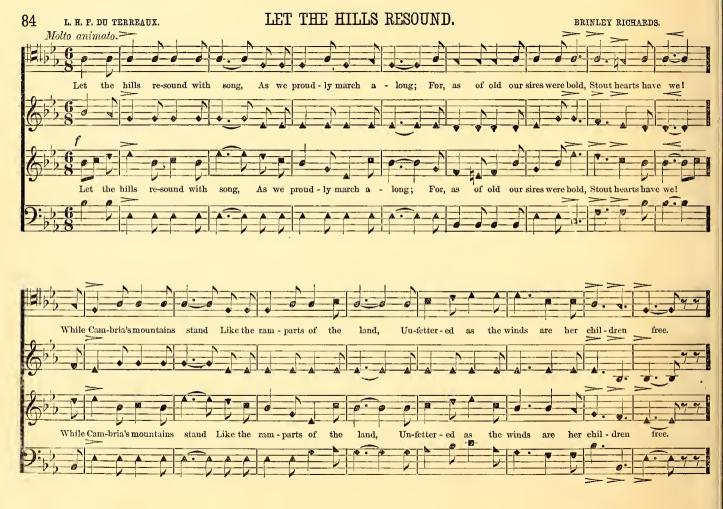






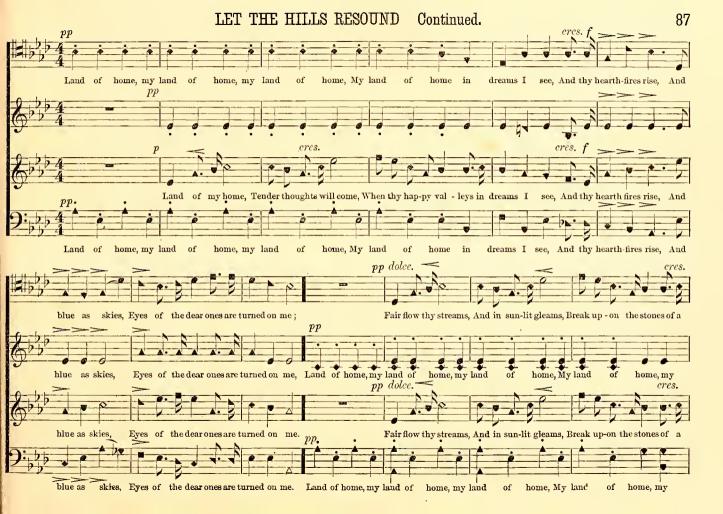




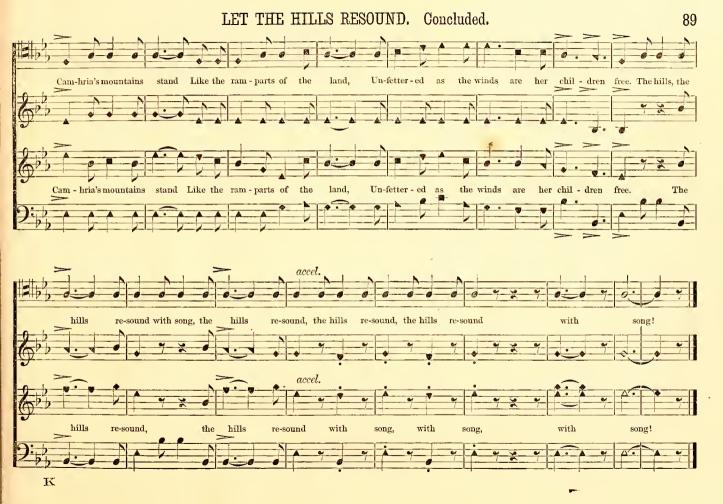


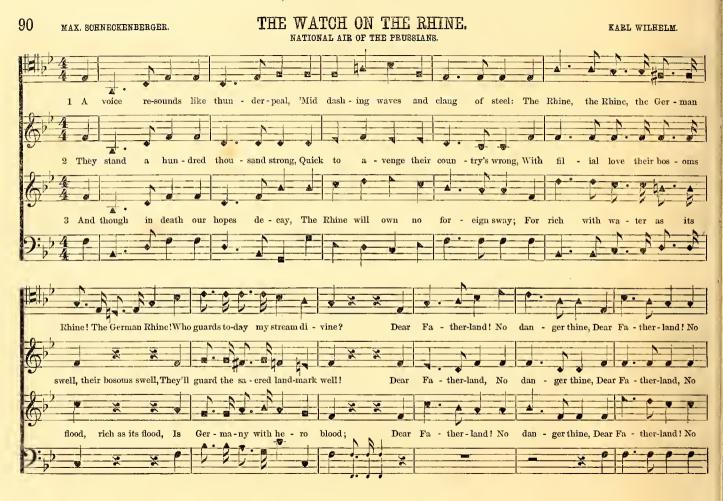




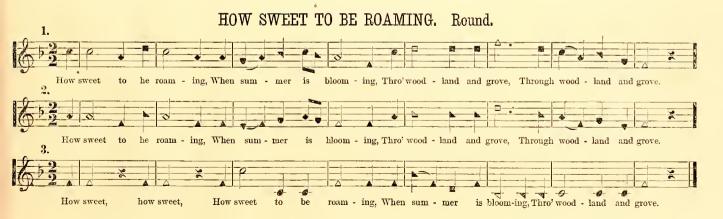










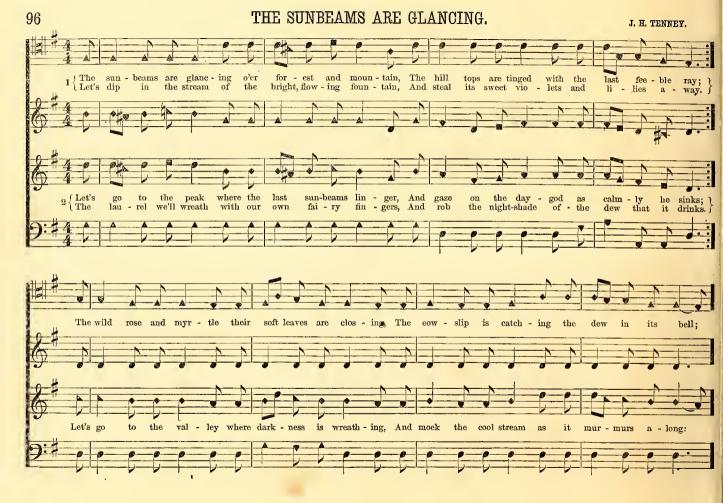










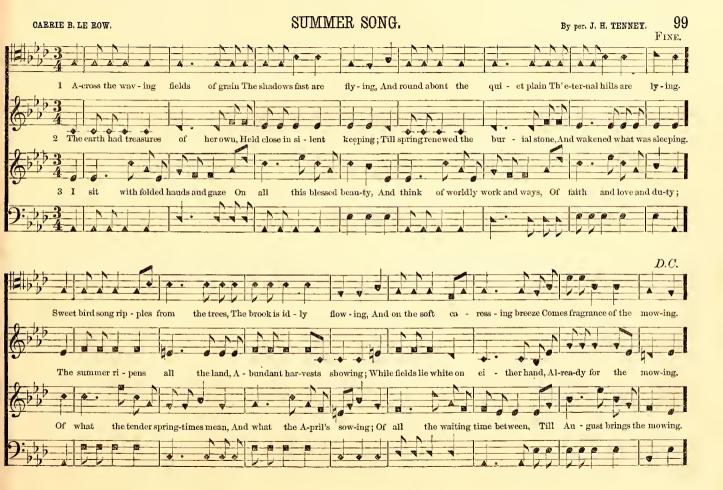






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<sup>2</sup> Slumber and dream of heaven and home.

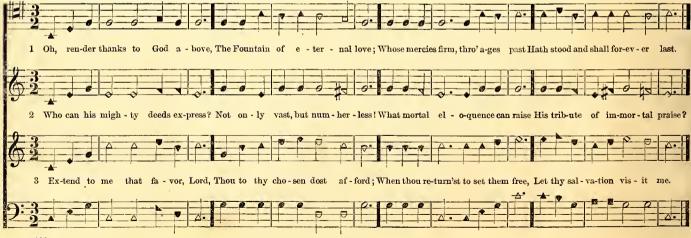




anno C. C. Sanno

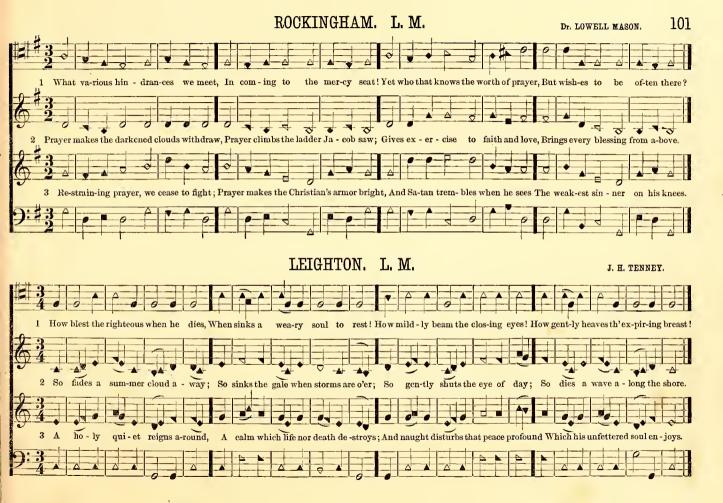
KIEFFER'S CHANT. L. M.

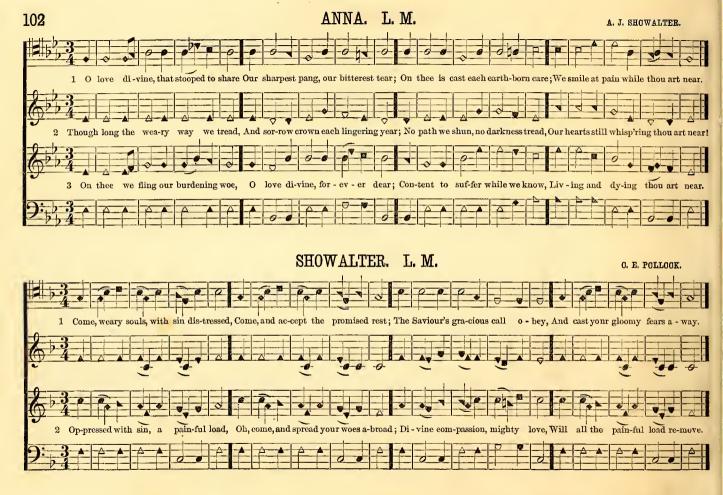
A. J. SHOWALTER.



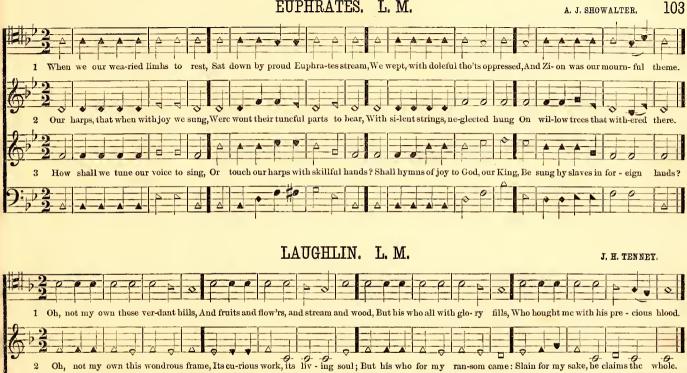
100

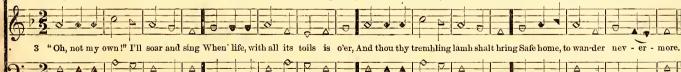
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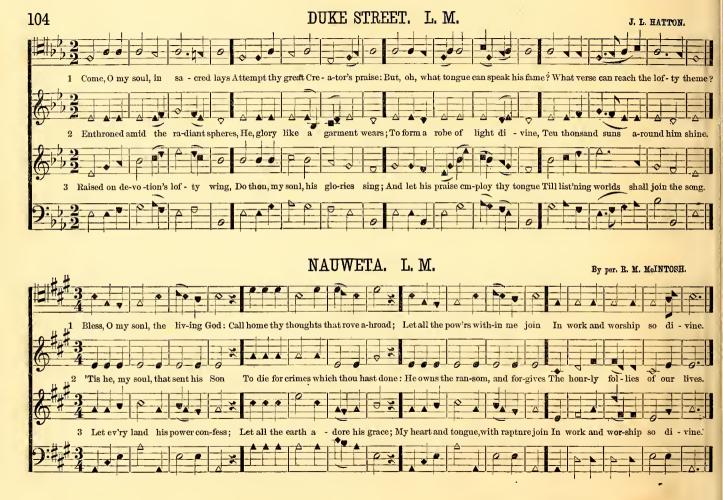


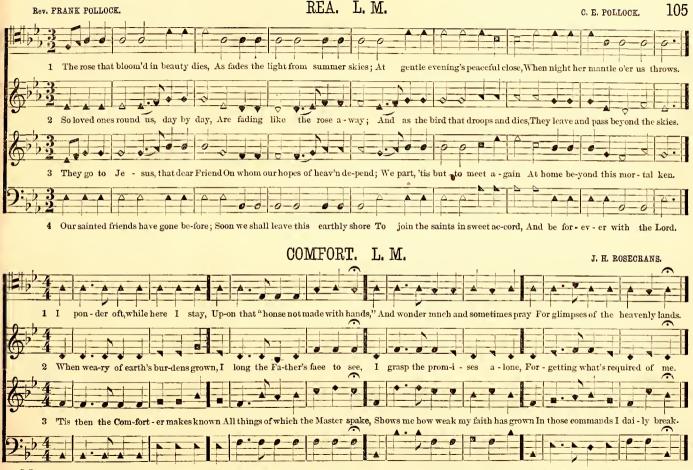


EUPHRATES. L. M.



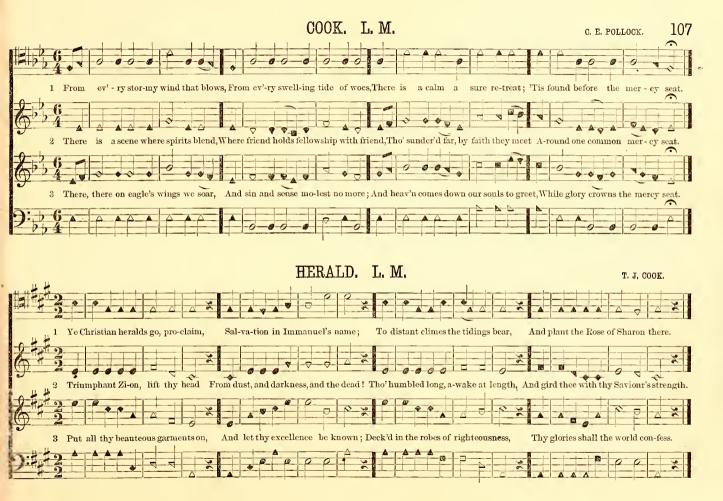


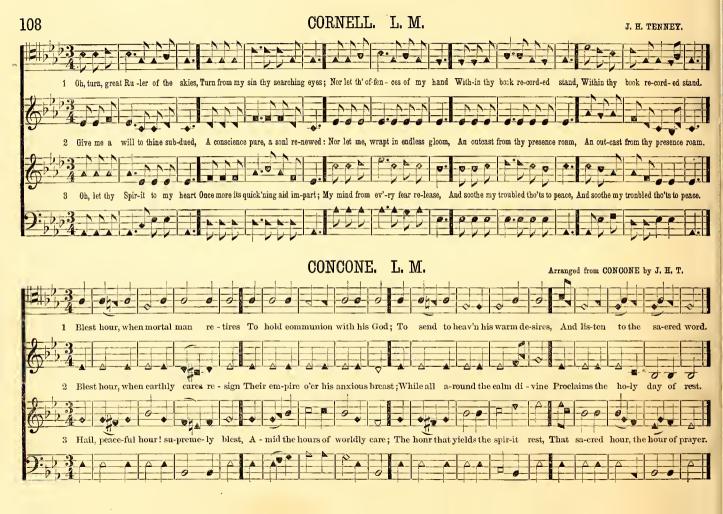




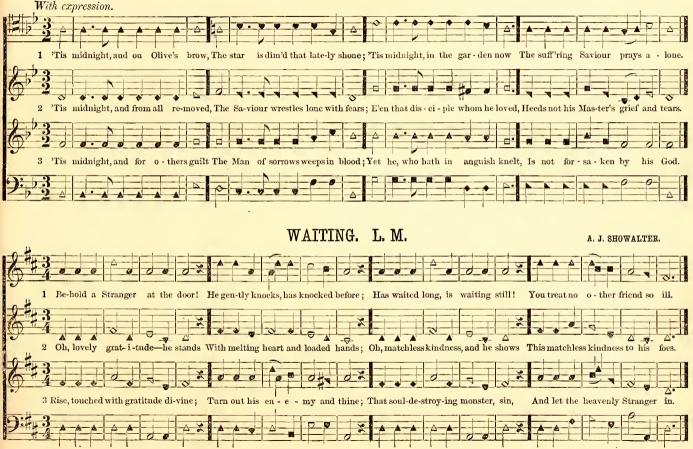
M 4 "Let not your heart be troubled," Lo! His peace returns with me to dwell: I won-der that I doubted so The love that do eth all things dwell.





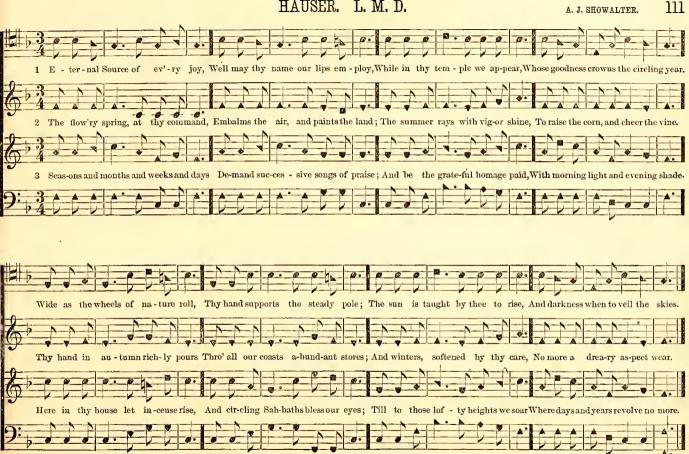


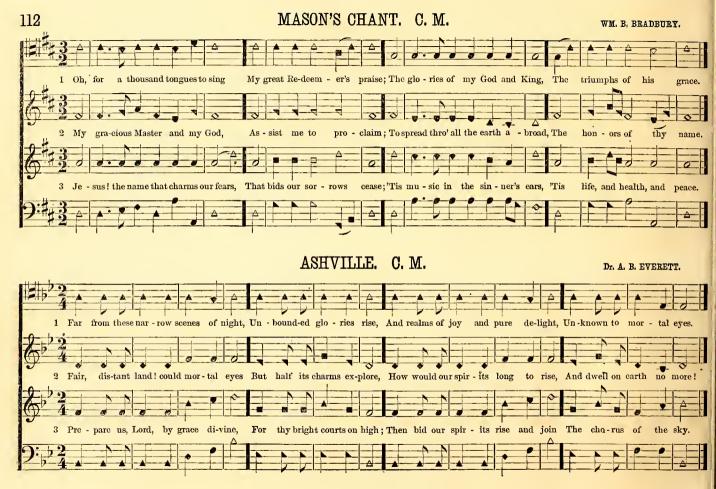
OLIVE'S CHANT. L. M.





## HAUSER. L. M. D.

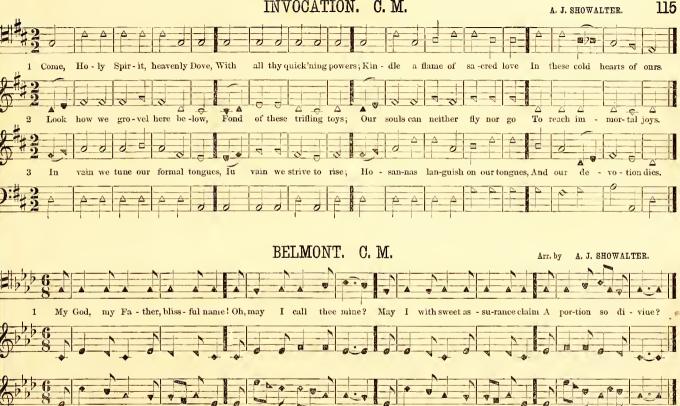








INVOCATION. C. M.



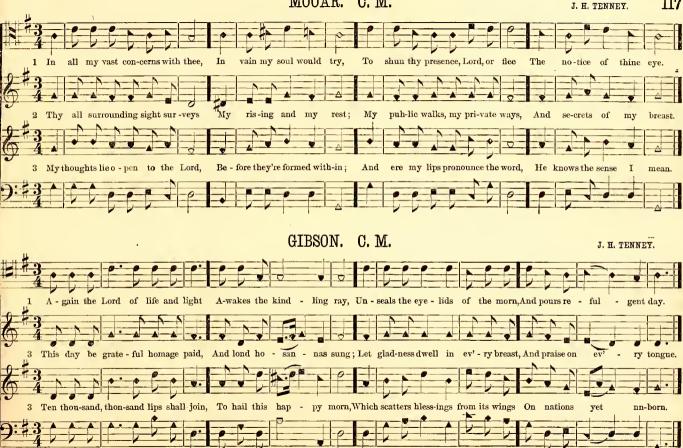


### SPRING. C. M.

#### A. J. SHOWALTER.



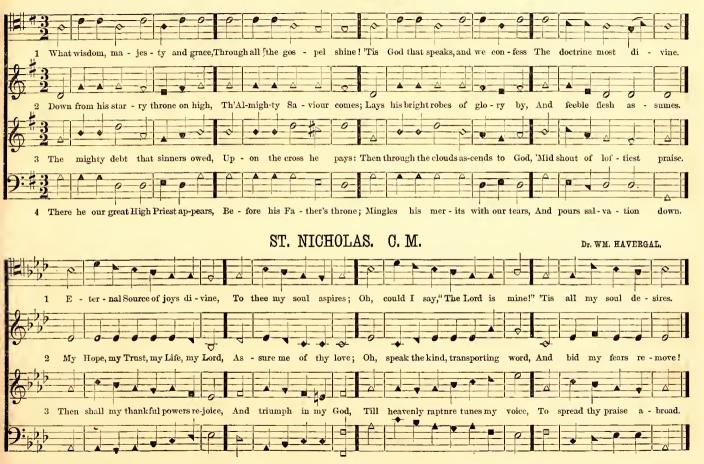
MOOAR. C. M.

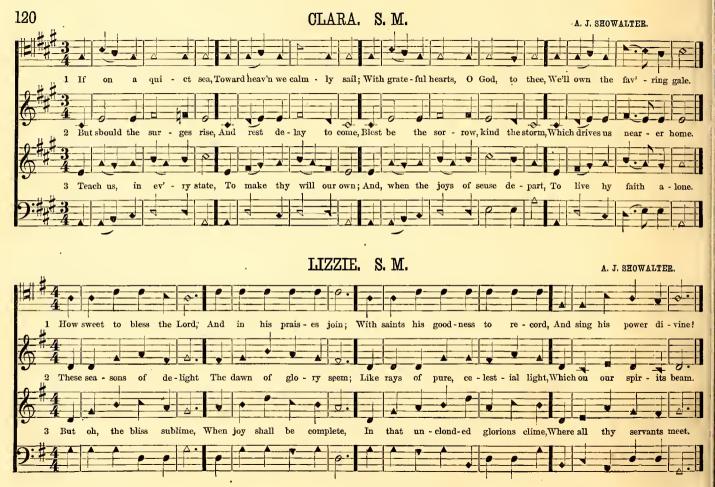




POLLOCK. C. M.

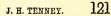
A. J. SHOWALTER. 119

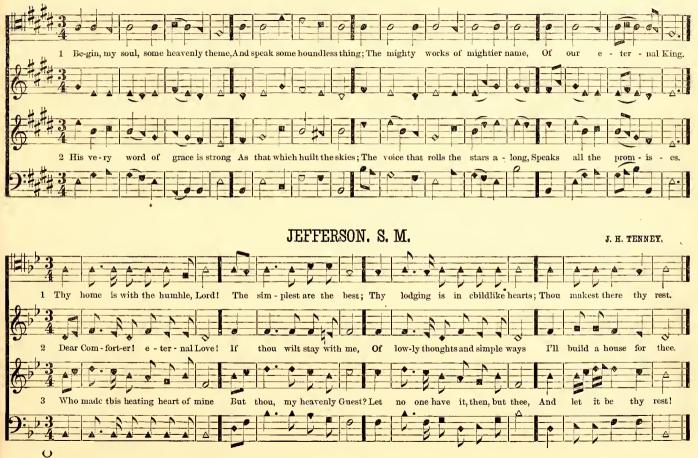




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EUTAW, S. M.







CLOSING HOUR. S. M.

By per, J. H. LESLIE.





#### SMITH. S. M.



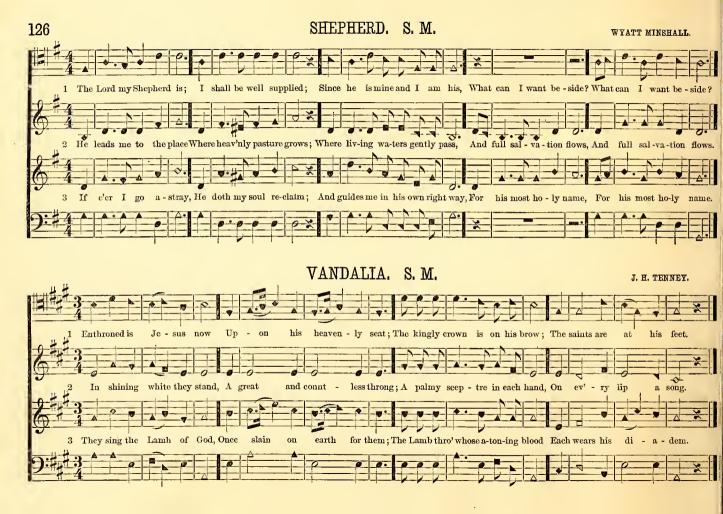




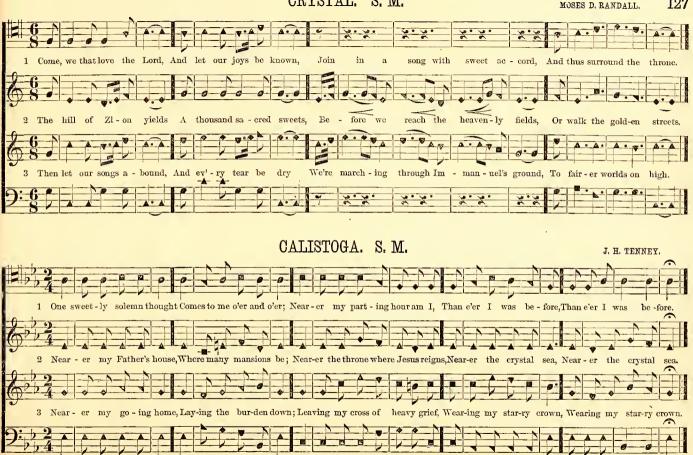
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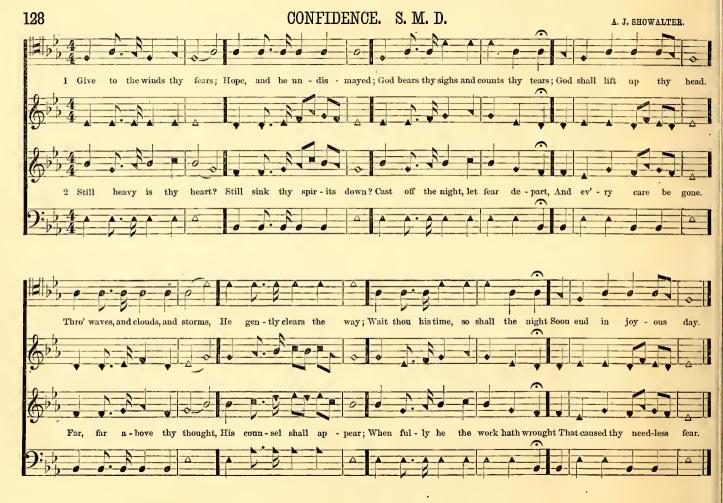
HERNDON. S. M.





CRYSTAL, S. M.

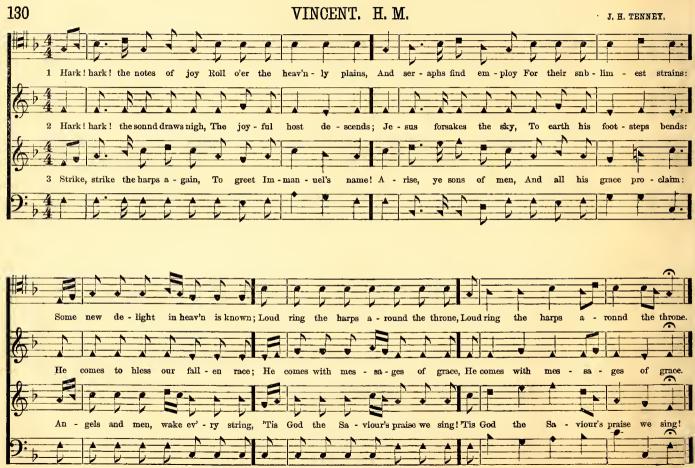




# ALMA. S. M. D.

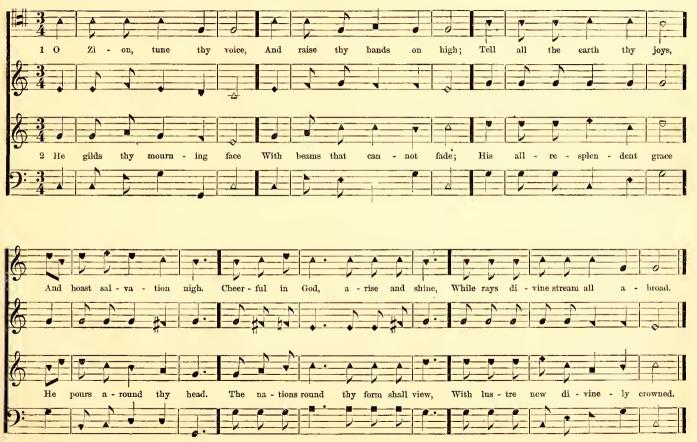


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COHASSET. H. M.

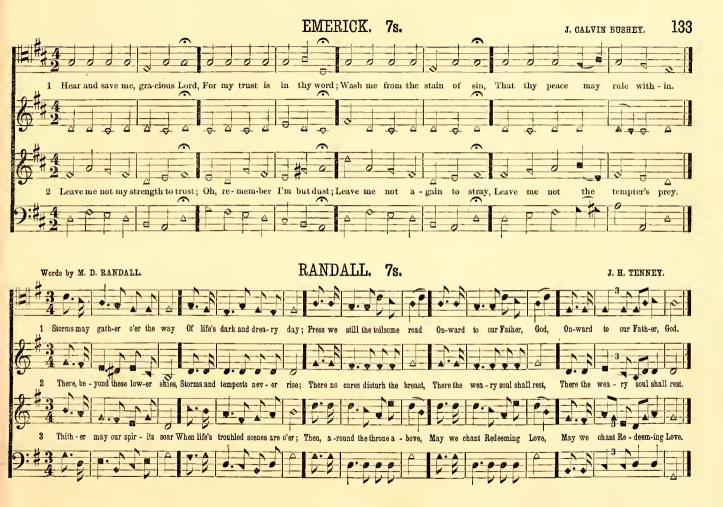
131 J. H. TENNEY.



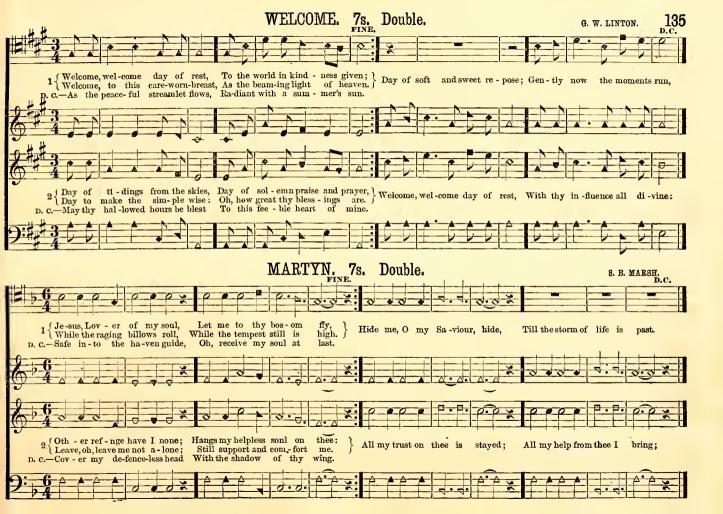
# FREDERICKSBURG. H. M.

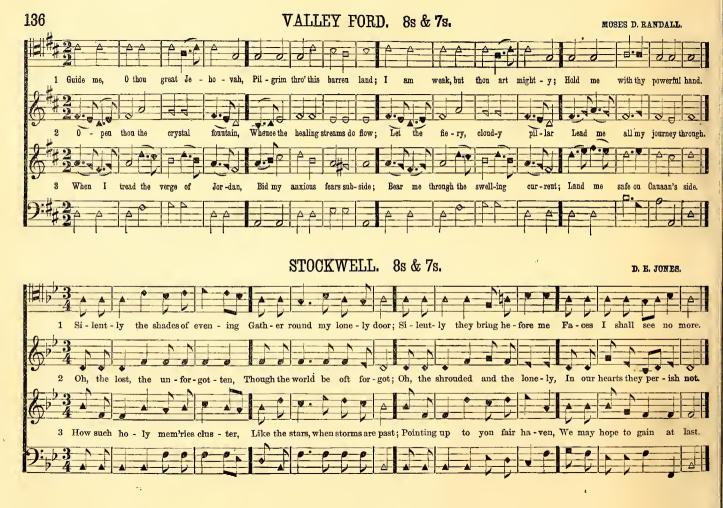
By per. R. M. McINTOSH.



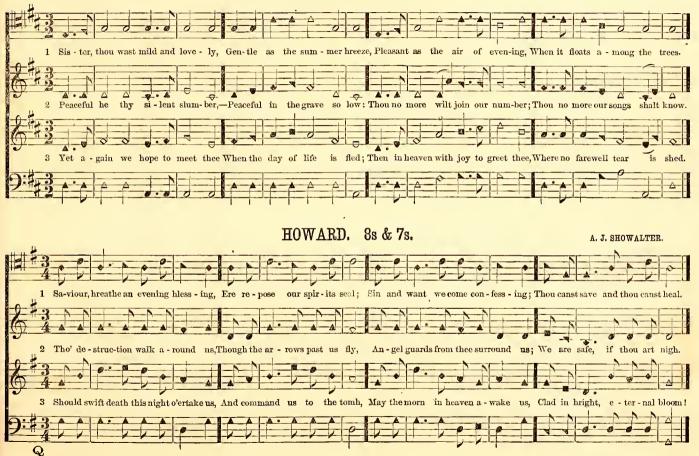


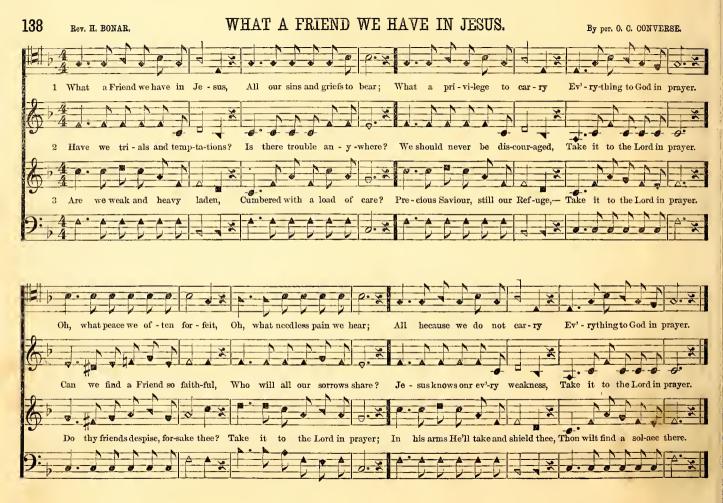






### TRIBUTE. 8s & 7s.







One by one the Lord will call us,

As our la-bor here is done;

And then as we cross the riv - er, We may meet her one by one.

NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE.

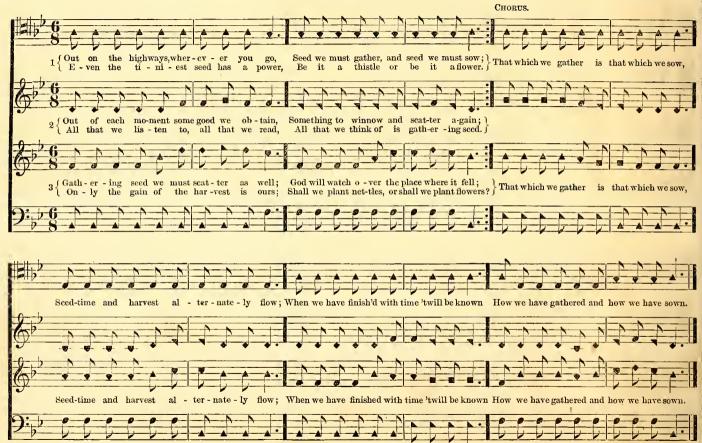
CHAS. EDW. POLLOCK.



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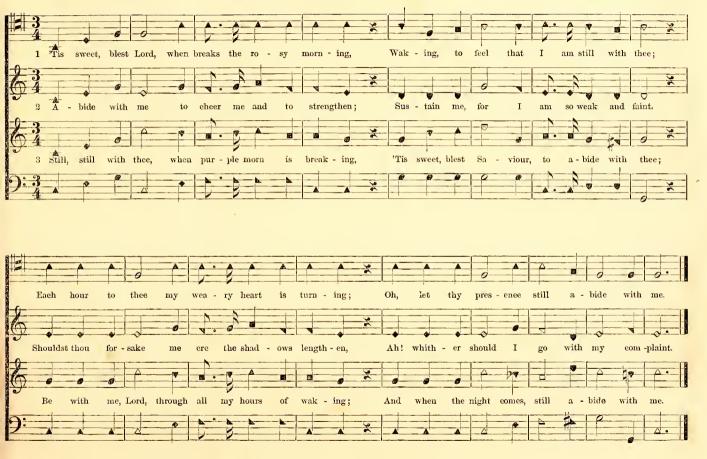
## GATHERING SEED.



142

W. F. COSNEE.

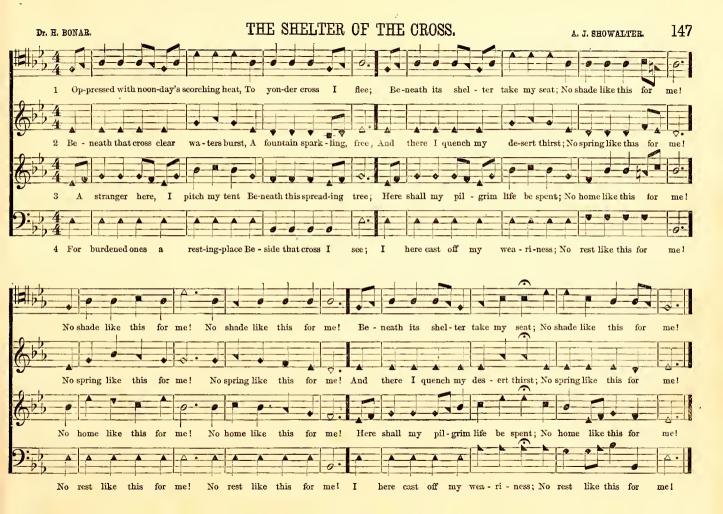
MORNING HYMN.

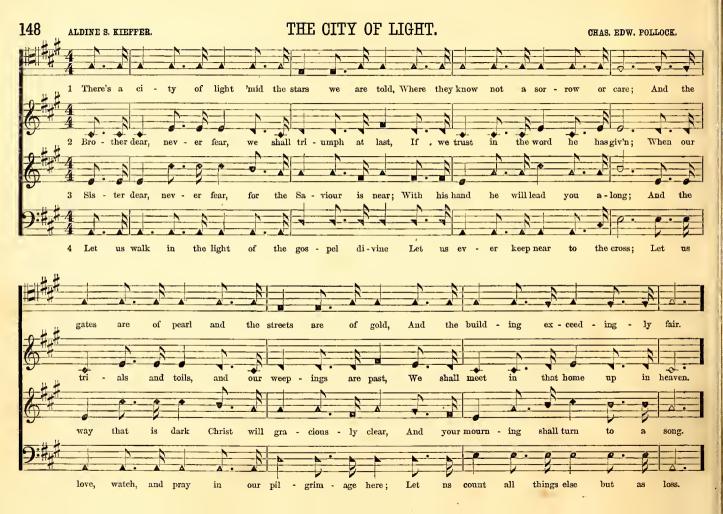


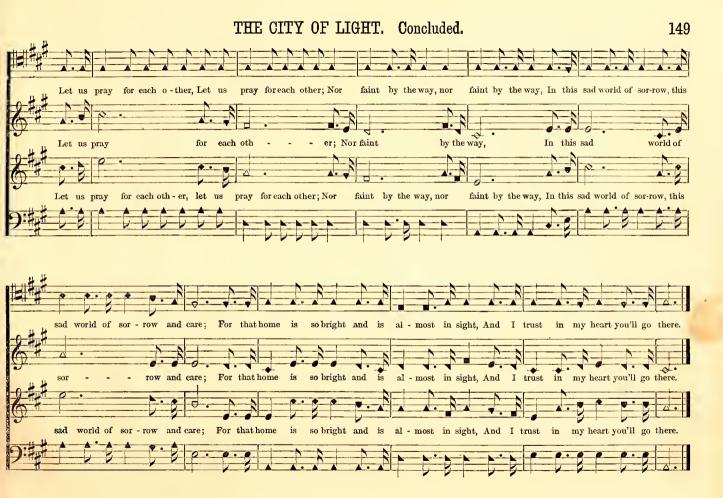








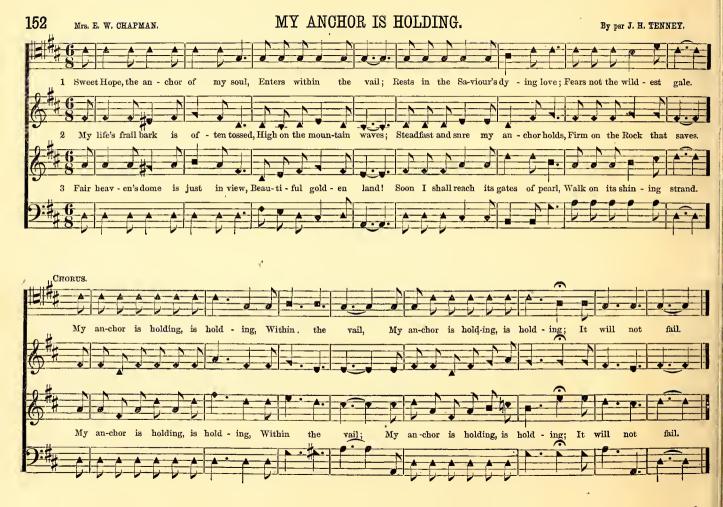


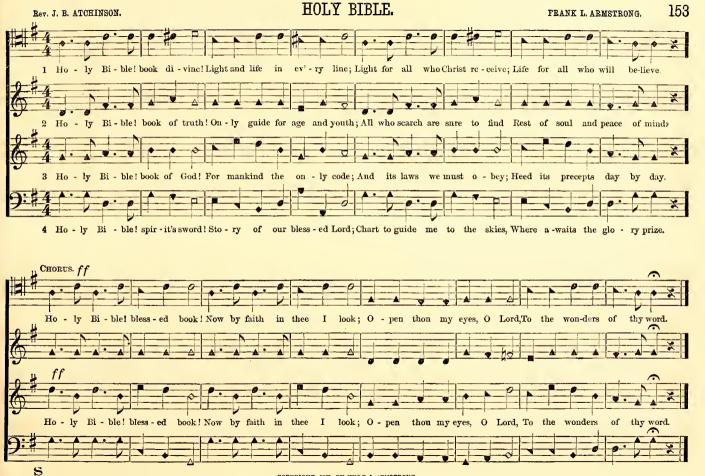


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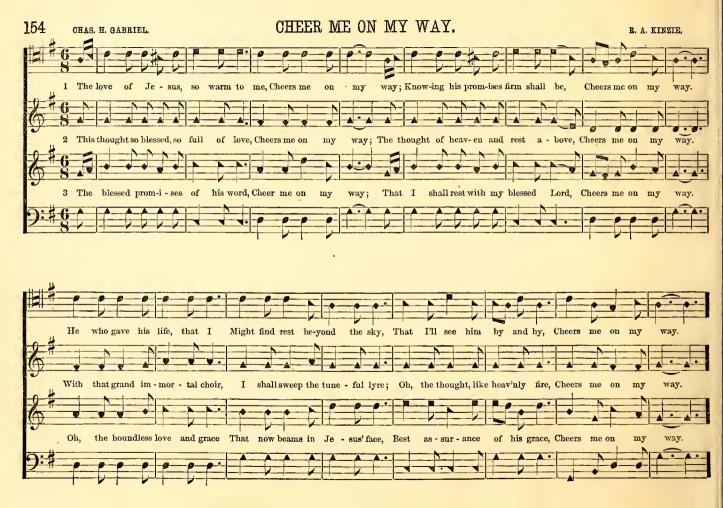




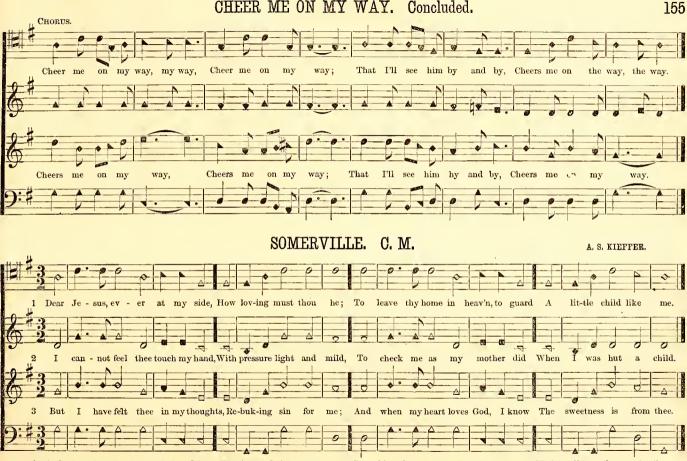




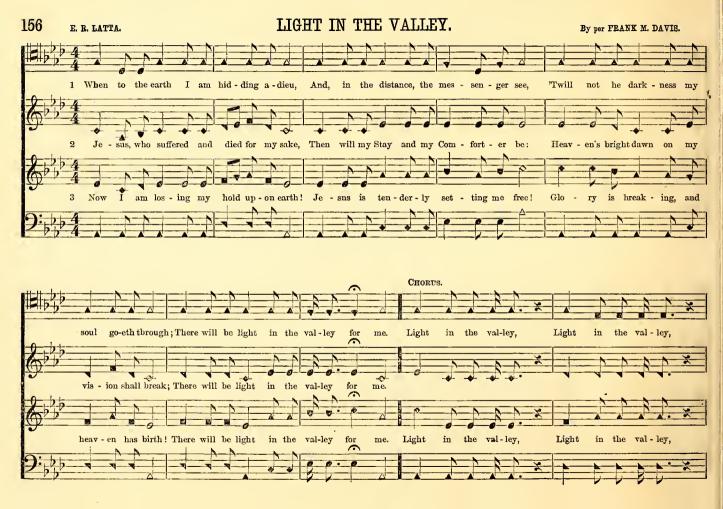
COPYRICHT, 1880, BY HUOG & ARMSTRONG,

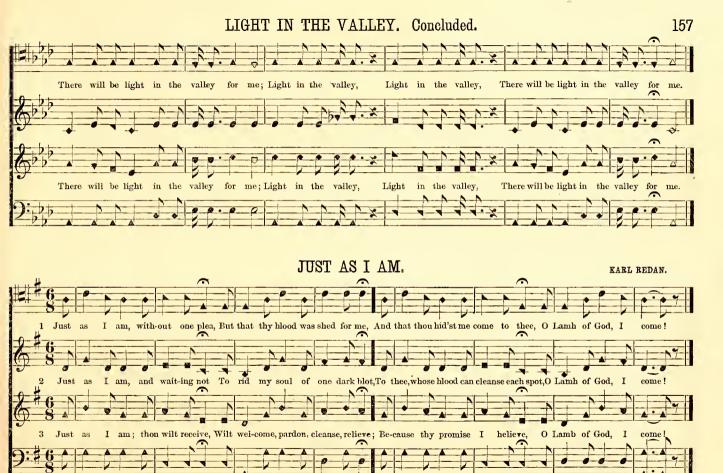


CHEER ME ON MY WAY. Concluded.



4 And when, dear Sa-viour, I kneel down Morning and nights to prayer, Something there is with - in my heart Which tells me thou art there.

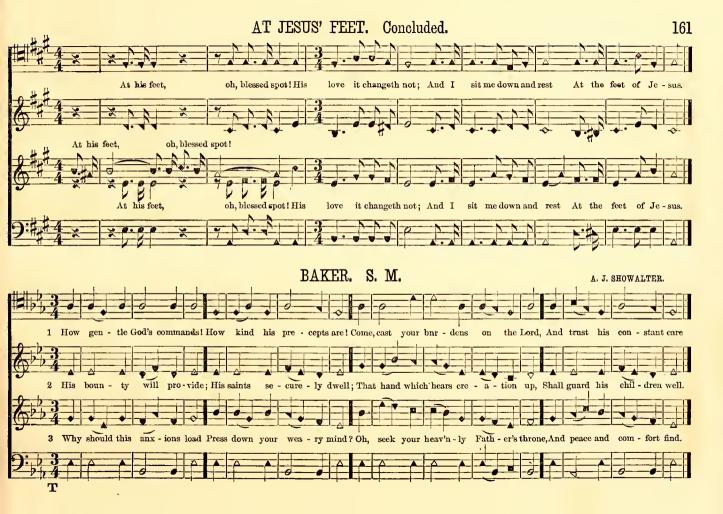


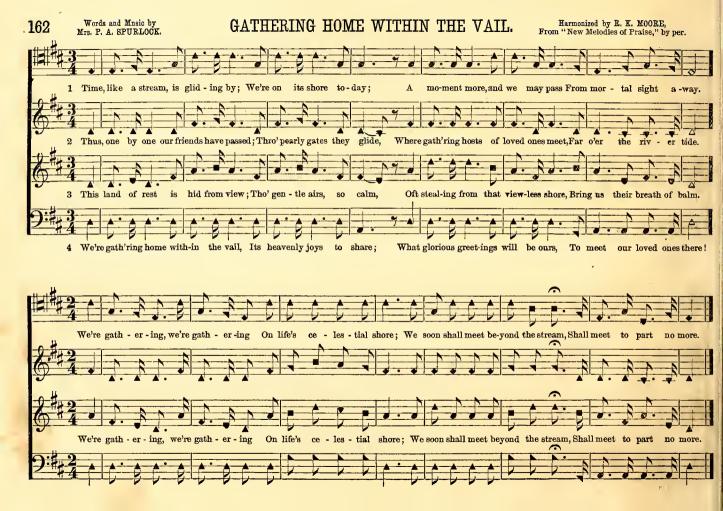












J. A. B.

## RALLY FOR THE RIGHT, BOYS!

By per. J. A. BUTTERFIELD. 163



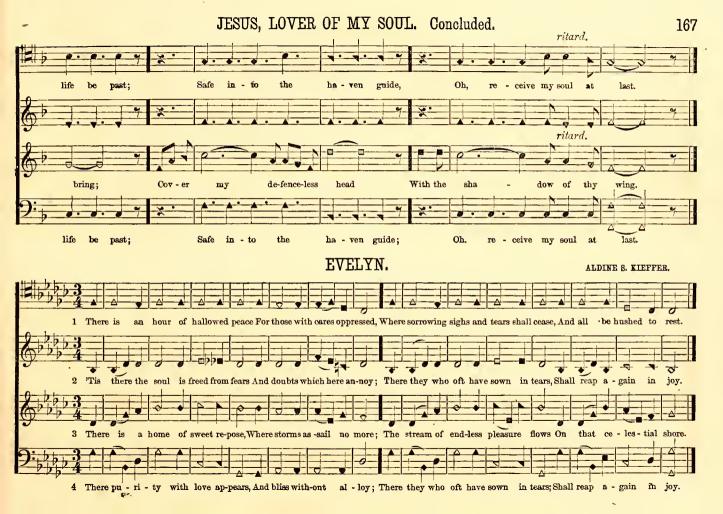


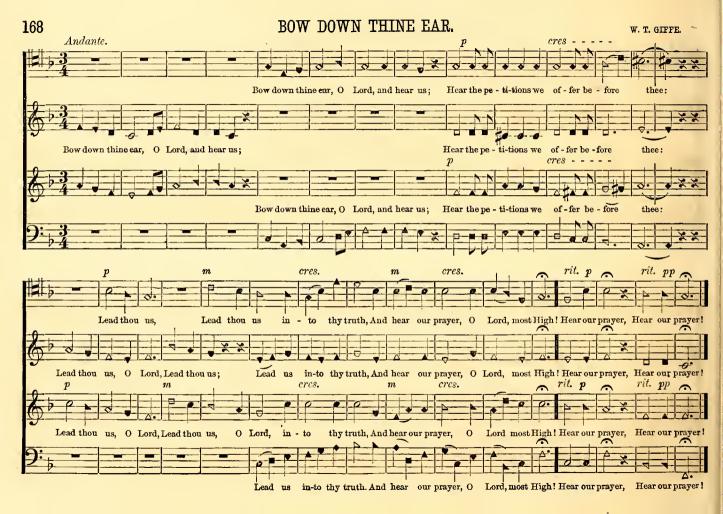
## HE COMETH.

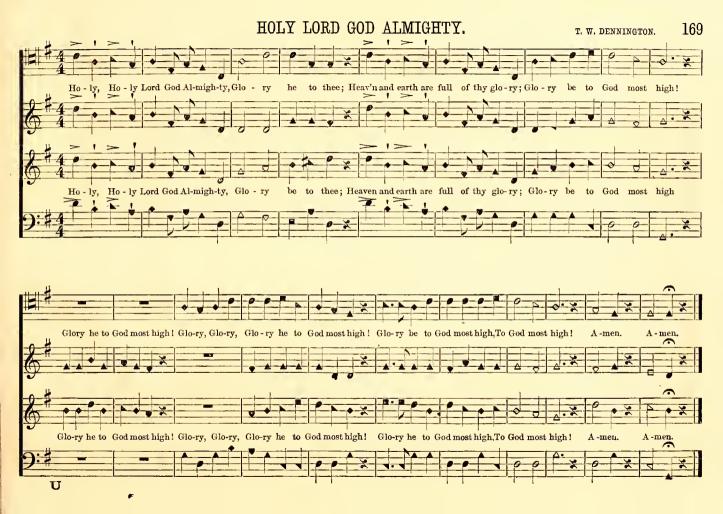














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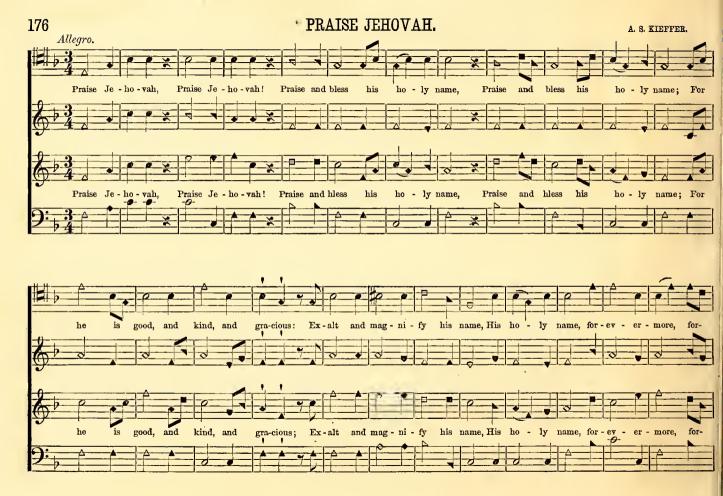




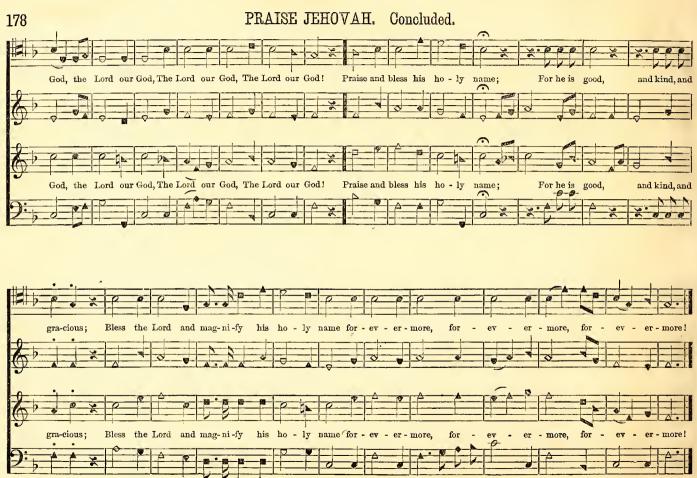












his name for - ev - er - more,



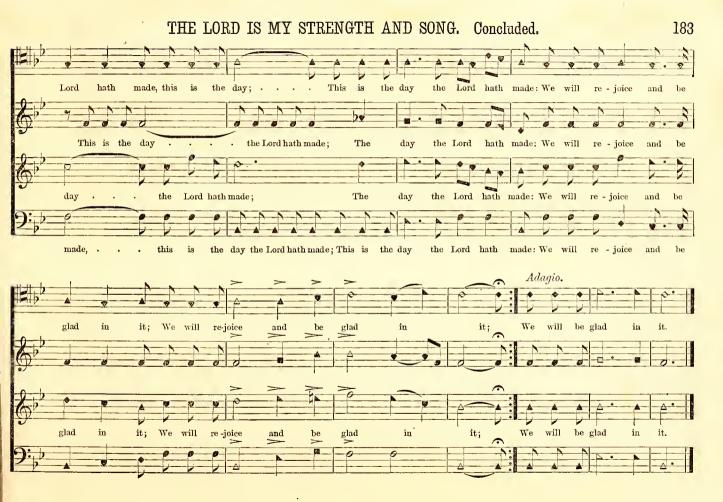


LO. MY SHEPHERD IS DIVINE. Concluded.



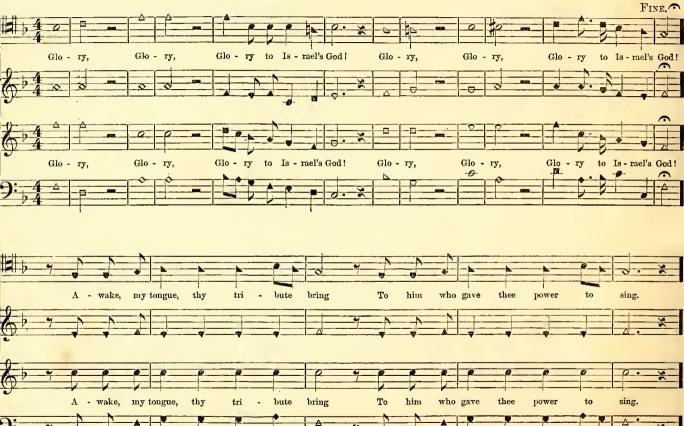


This is the day the Lord hath



GLORY TO ISRAEL'S GOD.\*

J. H. BOSECRANS.

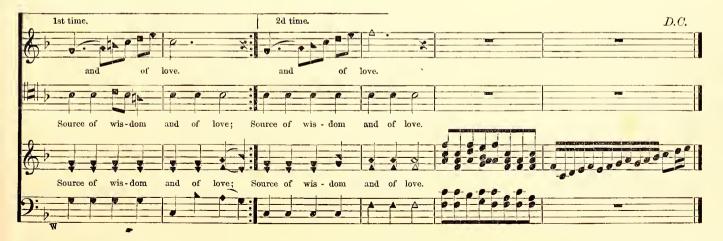


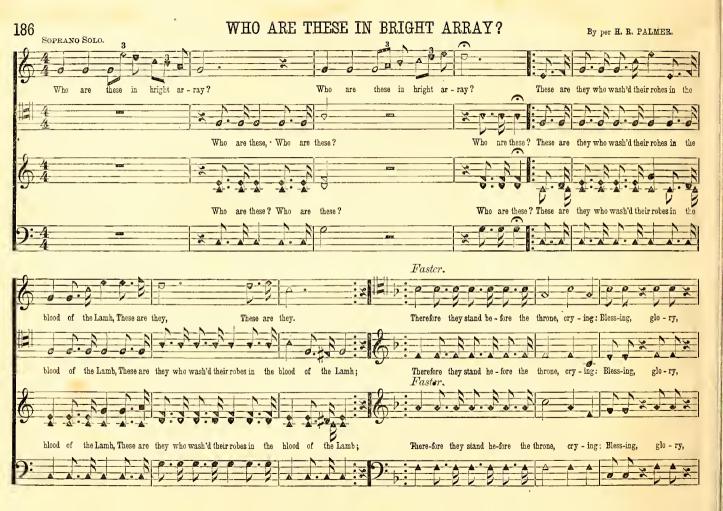
From "Rosecrans' Lightning Music Reader," by per.

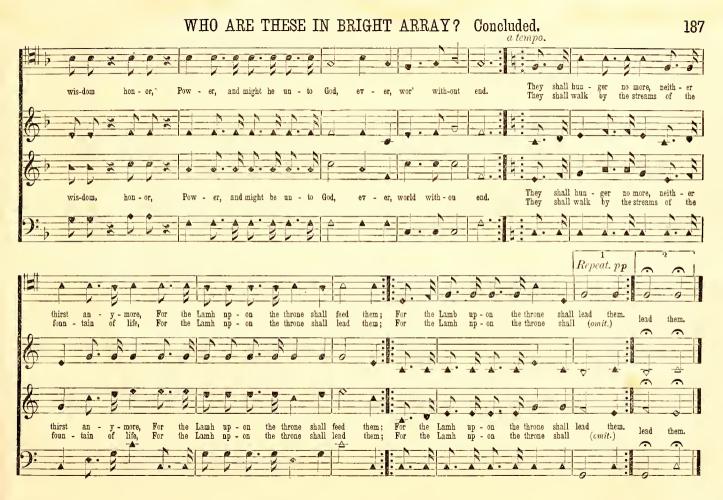
GLORY TO ISRAEL'S GOD. Concluded.

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### TENOR OR TREBLE SOLO. praise Source him who is all hove; The dom Praise a of wis Praise him who is all praise a - hove, Praise him who is all praise a - bove; The Source of wis - dom and love, of The all praise a - hove; The Source of wis - dom Praise him who is allpraise a - bove, Praise him who is and of love, The



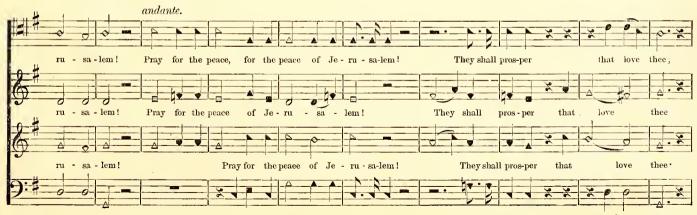






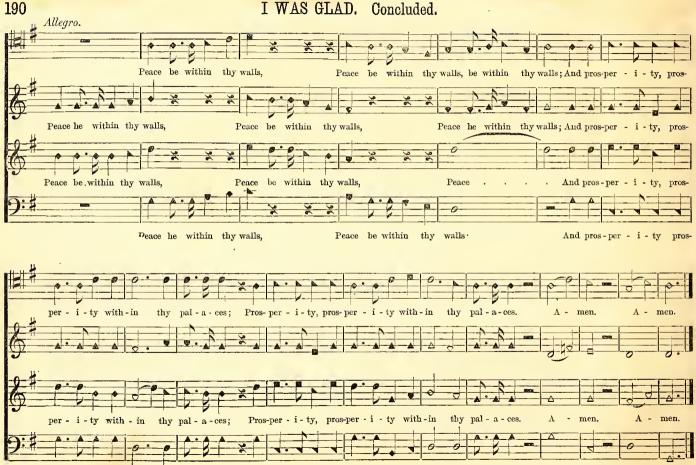
I WAS GLAD. Continued.





that love thee





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# \*CHARACTER DOTE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE DILLIOD.\*

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