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## Publisher's Preface.

Theures do not lie, and perhaps we can give no better impulse to the circulation of what is believed to be not only the newest, hut the best Church Music Book of Mr. Emerson, than to rehearse his former successes. Of Mr. Emerson's Hare of Judah, were sold 100,000 copies! Jubllate, 100,000 copies! Choral Trirute, 100,000 copies! These tigures are, of course, not accurate to a copy, but they are not exaggerated, and very nearly express the circulation of the Est of these well known church music books of this very able compiler.

Of the newer books that have been issued, it may confidently be announced that they are steadily advancing toward the above figures, with the strong probability of equaling them in an equal number of years after publication.

Such a general success can mean only one thing, and that is, that Mr. Emerson has the happy faculty of hitting the key-note of the public taste unfailingly, and every time; and one may safely foretell a bright future for the new book, which has the advantage over all others of two years added experience.

A success in another line has been equally marked. Mr. Emerson's first School Song Book ("The Golden Wreath"), baving reached the enormous sale of 300,000 copies. This statement may well bring into special notice his new Song Bells, for Common Schools.

It is understood that The Herald of Prasee, and Tue Ideal, are companion books, made on the same plan, and with a general similarity of contents; the Ideal veing a smaller and lower priced book than the Herald or Praisp, and more especially fitted for Singing Classes. .

## PART I.

## MUSICAL NOTATION,

## REMARKS.

When we began work npon the rudimental department of this book, our first intentions were to leave ont entirely all theoretical matter and begin at once upon the practical; believing, as we do, that much valuable time spent in theorizing could be much better employed in singing. But, as quite a number of teachers have expressed a desire, for a short elementary treatise, we have inserted in a more condensed form than usual, all of the principal ideas relating to musical notation, leaving the teacher to use his own discretion in regard to their iutroduction.
The principal object of a singing school is to learn to read music readily; and it is practice, not theorizing that enables one to do this. Talk little, sing much.

1. Notes represent tones;Rests indicate silence.

## Example of notes and rests.

Whole note 0 , Half note $\rho$, Quarter note $P$, Eighth note $\mathcal{P}$, Sisteenth note $P$
Whole rest w, Half rest - , Quarter rest $\varphi$, Eighth rest \%, Sixteenth rest $\%$.
2. A $\operatorname{Dot}(\cdot)$ placed after a note or rest, adds one half to its value, thus:

A dotted half note ( $P$ ) is equal to three quarters ( $P P P$ ) or ( $P \rho$.)
A. dotted quarter ( $\rho^{\circ}$ ) is eqnal to three eighths ( $\mathcal{P} \boldsymbol{P}$ ) or ( $\rho P$ )
3. When two dots $(\cdot \cdot)$ are placed after notes or rests, the second dot adds one half the value of the first.

The Staff consists of five parailel horizontal lines and the spaces between the lines. Each line and space is called a Degree, and numbered from the lowest upward. Short lines above and below the staff are sometimes nsed, called added Ines.

The staff illustrated.

5. The Degrees of the Staff are named from the Arst seven letters of the alphabet; A, B, C, D, E, F, G. By these letters the absolnte pitch of tones ita determined.
6. Characters called Clefs are nsed to locate the letters on the staff. There

The following diagram shows the position of the letters with the G Clef.

7. The Tenor Clef fixes the lctters in the same position as the G Clef.

Note. The object in using the Tenor clef is, that the tenors may have a clef of their own, and thus be enabled at ail times to determine which is their part. This Clif was first introduced in books in this country about thirty years ago, and has been used more or less by different authors since then.
8. Ths F Clef fixes the position of the letters on the staff, as follows;

9. A series of eight tones in a particular order of succession is called a Diatonic Scal.

Note. Scale-from the Latin Scala-signifying a ladder, or series of steps.
Note. Diatonic-from two Greek words-signifying through the tones, or from tone to tone.
10. Tones are named as regards their relation to each other, from the names of numbers, one, two, three, \&c., and also by the Italian syllables, Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do.
11. They are named as regards their position or absoiute pitch, by the named if the Irst seven letters of the alphabet, $A, B, C, D, E, E ;$


Wumeral name. $11.2 \begin{array}{lllllllllllllll} & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 .\end{array}$ Syllable name. Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do Do Sl La Sol Fa Mi Re Do. Permanent name. $\quad$ C $\quad$ D $\quad$ E $\quad$ F $\quad$ G $A$
Note. The Scale of $C$ is called the Natural Diatonic Scale, because nelther wharps or flats are required in its formation.
12. A portion of time consisting of two or more regular beats or pulsations is ralled a Measure. Measures are represented to tbe eye by spaces, which are separated from eacb other by short vertlcal lines across the staff, called Bars.

13. Tbere are four kinds of measures ln general use, indleated by a fraction placed on the staff at the beglnning of a plece of muslc.

Double Measure. Triple Measure. Quadruple Measure. Sextuple Measure.


The upper figure shows the number of beats in a measure, and the lower figure sbows the kind of notes that belong to each part of the measure.
14. Beating Time, Is indicating the different parts of a measure by a motion of the hand.

Double measure, requires two motlons or beats, Down, Cp. Triple measure, tbree; Down, Left, Up. Quadruple measure, four; Down, Left, Rigbt, Up. Sextuple measure, six; Down, Left, Left, Right, Up, Up.
15. In the performance of music it is natural to give some tones wlth more force than others. This ls called Accent.
16. Double and Triple measure are accented on the first part. Quadruple measure on tbe uirst and third parts; and Sextuple on tbe first and fourth parts.
ACCENT is quite as important in slnging as in speaklng. If the poetry be regular in its construction, and 18 correctly adapted to tbe music, tbe accentuation of the two will correspond. If otherwise, the musical accent must, as a rule, be made to conform to that of the language.
17. A Triplet ls a group of three notes, with tbe figure 3 placed above or below
${ }^{-}$Callod Compound Trapse measure. Valled Compound Quadruple measure.
them, and should be performed in the time of two of the same kind, thus; The Triplet $(d) d$ ls equal in valne to $(d)$. The Triplet of $(d)$ to (de
18. Dots across the staff thus, $\qquad$ Indicate that the musle is to be repeated.
19. The Hold (ص) shows that the note or rest over or under whicb it is placed, should be prolonged at the pleasure of the leader.
20. The Tle ( - ) is used when two or more notes on the same degree are to be sung to one syllable.

21. Tbe Slur ( $)$ ) is made like the Tle and ls used to connect two or more notes on different degrees of the staff. Example.

22. Da Capo, or D.C. means begin agaln at the beginning and end at the word Fine.
23. Dal Segno, or D.S. means return to the slgn (if.)
24. When a tune commences on a unaccented part of the measure, and continues through an accented part, It is said to be syncopated, and should always be accented. Example.

25. When a series of notes are performed in a very distlnct manner, they are sald to be Stacato; (Stac-kah - to.) and are indicated by points, thus: (' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ')
26. Half-stacco is lndicated by dots, thus: ( $\cdots \cdots$ )
27. A piece of music may commence with either pary of tbe measare; but any
leficiency found in the first measure, must be made up in the last.
28. The Whole rest is used to fill a measure of any kind.

30. A Close 7 denotes tbe end of a piece of muslc.
31. A Brace $\{$ is used to connent the parts deslgned wove mogether.
32. Staffs connected by a brace are called a soure.

## INTERVALS.

98. The difference of piteh between any two tenes, is called an Intervai,-as, from 1 to 2,1 to 4,5 to 8 , \&c. The Intervai betweer twe consecntive tones of tbe Scale is called a second,-as, frona 1 to 2,2 to 3,3 to 4 , \&c. By listenlng attentively to the scaie, we discover that the intervals between 3 and 4 , 7 and 8 are less than the others. Tbe greater intervals are calied Major Seconds, and tbe smaller, Minor Seconds. By some writers these are called Steps and half-steps, others call them Tones, and Semitones. What term is employed is of comparatively iittle account, if tbe learners are made to discern by the ear the difference in the intervais themselves.
99. In the Major Scale (the only one thus far explained, the Minor Seconds occur between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8 ; the remaining five being Major.
called a Third; an interval embracing four degrees is called is called a second, as we have already seen. An intervai that embraces three degrees of the staff, is

## CHROMATIC SCALE.

36. Between the tones of the Scaie which form the interval of a Major second, an intermedjate, or Chromatic tone may be introduced; thus forming another scaie consisting of thitteen tones and twelve intervals of a Minor second each: this is called the Chromatic scale. Instead of forming an additionai number of degrees for the purpose of representing the intermediate tones, it is customary to represent them on the same degrees of the staff on which the Diatonic tones are represented, by prefixing to the letters or numerais a qualifying sign called a Sharp ( $\$$ ) or a Fiat ( $k$ ). See Scale below.

THE CHROMATIC SCALE: NUMERALS, LETTERS AND SYLLABLES.

 Is an independant tone, being in pitch between $C$ and $D$, and so of the other letters. ${ }^{H}$ is not $C$ elevated, and that $D V$ is not $D$ depressed; but that the tone $C \neq$ or $D 2$ Although the singing of the Chromatic scaie ascending and descending is a somew.
with the voice, or what is generally better, with the aid of an instrument a somewhat difficult thing, yet with a teacher who can give the chromatic scale accurately process for the ear.
87. The Naturai ( $\frac{b}{4}$ ) is used to cancel the effect of a sharp or flat.

W sharp or flat a note which has been previousy sharped or flatted, thus;

## TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

40. When any other letter than $O$ be taken as one, the Scaie is said to be Transposed. The Transposition of the Scaie, therefore, consists in changing the pitch or in taking some other pitch besides $C$, as one, or as the foundation of the Scale.

A Scaie is in the key of the ietter which is taken as one. If C be taken as one, or basis of a scale, it is called the Scale or key of C; if D, key of D, \&e.
In transposing the Scale. We must preserve or retain the order of intervals, as in the Scale of $C$; $i$. e., from 3 to 4 , and from 7 to 8 mnst be Minor Seconds; ail the others Major. To accomplish this, we must reject some of the tones in the key from which the transposition is to be made, and use instead certain intermediat
The firat transposition of tese Scale is forward by fifths, from $C$ ic $G ; 1 . e ., G$ is taken as one, or the basta of the Scale


In the above dlagram it will be observed that the tone $F$ sharp is used instead of the tone $F$, that wo may preserve the same order of intervala as in as boterval from six to seven must be a Major Second, and from seven to eight, a Minor Second. The same method is followed in all the transp
In every succeeding transpositlou an additional Sharp will be required upon the seventh, for the reason given in the transposis and are called the The Sharps or Flats used in transposition, are written immediately after the Clefs, at the commencement of a plece of music, and are called the Signature, (sign) of the key.

Nove. Let it be remembered that any note or notes sharped or flatted
is cancelled by the use of other accidentals, (Sharps, Flats, or Naturals.) as designated by the signature, continne so through the entire plece, unless the effect of these Tirst transposition of the arder of intervals for the scale, are $F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F$. By comparing the pltch intervals and the scale intervals, we find that when $F$ is
because tbe pitch $G$ ls a major second higher than $F$, and two shouid be a major secon $B$ is a major second higher than $A$, if $A$ be three, $B$ cannot be four, as it is a Why will $\mathbf{B} 2$ be four? As four must be a minor second higher than thee, $B$, which is $B L$.
minor second too high.
As there is one flatted letter in the scale of F , the sig
Scale IN F.


## MINOR SCALE

42. The Minor scale has nndergone various changes. It existed long before the Major scale in the following form.


This was derived from one of the anclent Greek systems and was afterwards ncorporated inte the old Church song. The peculiarity of this ancient scale, to our ears, is, that it possesses no Leading-Tone a Mlnor second below the Tonic. This Leading-Tone is an essential featire of the modern form of the scale. It was Tound that, if a sharp ( $\psi$ ) was placed before $G$ in the scale given in Ex. 1, the tound that, if a sharp ( $\dagger$ ) was placed beiore in fact, be an augmented second; and this interval interval from Fh to G\% would, in fact, be an augmented second; and ind ins $F$; so the being at that time considered Inadmissable
pext form of the Minor scale stood thus:


Thls form (Ex. 2.) while sounding agreeable when ascending, very strongly onggested the Major scale in descending: and was therefore changed to this.

Ex. 3.


It
It was argued, "that a lemaug tone, or tone leading $u p$ to the tonic could not possiLI was argued, that a lemamg when coming aown. (EI. 3.) So Gg might as wellfbe made GG, and the
next tone by being made Ft would restore the sense of being in the minor-mode." This form of the minor scale is still in use, and is called The Melodic Minor; but owing to the gradual introduction by composers of the beautiful melodic progression Ex. 4.
 the mind began to associate Ff and GHas essential parts and although the following was not 80 commonly found in melodies as that given in Ex. 3. It was impossible to object to its admission as a portlon of the mere succession of scale tones.
The most modern form of the scale, and the only one we shall use in this work is the following; called the Harmonic Minor.

Ex. 6.
 Interval between 6 and 7 is called an augmented second, which is equal to one Major and one Minor second. Ali the others are Major Seconds.
52. The above scale ( Ex. 6.) has, out of its seven tones, six which belong to the key of C : it is therefore called the Relative Minor of the key of $\mathbf{C}$.
53 . Every Mis therele or key has its Relative Minor, and every Minor its Relative Major, and both have the same signature or sign. The Relative Minor to any tive major, and both have the same signature or sign. The Relative Minor is founded upon its third.

Pravo, or its abbreviation $P$., íznifies a soft tone.
Pianissimo, or PP., very soft.
Mezzo (prooodoced Metzo,) or M., a medinm force of tone.
Forte, or $F_{\text {., a }}$ a lond tone.
Fortissimo, or $\boldsymbol{F F} \boldsymbol{F}_{\text {, }}$, very lood
Mezzo Piano, or MP., sib-difies middling soft.
Mezzo Forte, or $M F^{\prime}$, signifies middling lond.
A tone, began softly, and gradually increasing in power, is called a Crescendo, marked Cres., or $\longrightarrow$

An inversion of the Crescendo is called a Dminuendo, and is marked Dim. or $=$.
A gradual increase of tone, immediataly followed by a gradial diminish, is called a Swell.,
Sforzando, abbreviated $S F Z$., or the sign $\gg$, $v, \wedge$, signifies a sedden increase or force of tone.
A tone commenced, continued aod ended with an equal degree of power, is called an Organ Tone: it may be indicated by parallel lines, thus: When a passage is performed in a smooth, gliding and connected mannor, the term Legato, (pronoonced Le-gah-to,) or Tie $\sim$ is need.

## EXPLANATION AND PRONUNGIATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.*

A-In, for, at, with, de.
Accelerando-(A-tchel-e-ran-do;) moving faster, and faster.
Accento-(A-tchayn-to;) accent, accented.
Adagro-(A-dah-jo;) slow.
Ad Libitum, or ad lib.-at pleasure.
Allegro- (Al-lay-gro;) a quick movement.
Allegeretro-(Al-lay-gray-to;) less quick than allegro.
Andante-(An-dan-te; ) distlnct; rather slow.
Andantino-(An-dan-tee-no;) quicker than an dante.
A Tempo-(Ah-tem-po;) in tlme.
Bis-(Bese;) twice.
Calando-(Ca-lan-do;) diminlsh and retard.
Cantarile-(Can-tah-bee-le;) elegant, graceful.
Con-(Cone, long 0 ;) with.
Con Spibito-(Spir-ito;) with spirit.
Coda-an additional close of a composition.
Da Capo-(Da-cah-Do or D.C.;) go to the beginning.
Dat Segno-(Dal-say-ne or D.S.i) go to the slgn.
DoLon-(Dol-tche:' coft. wroec, dellcate.

Fine-(Fo-ne;) end.
Firami-(Fee-nah-le;) the final movement.
Fuguk-( $G$ as in get;) a flight; one part leading, others imitating.
Grave-(Grah-ve;) slow and solemn.
Grosto-(Je-us-to;) in just, equal, steady time.
Largo-a slow movement.
LABGHETTO-(Lar-get-o;) not so slow as largo.
Legato- (Le-gah-to;) smooth and connected.
Lento-(Layn-to;) slow and gllding.
Maeetoso-Majestleaily.
Moderato-(Mod-e-rah-to;) moderately.
Orieato-(Ob-le-gah-to;) necessary, lndispensable. Pra-(Peea;) more.
PLA Mosso-(Pee-ah-moso; more rapldly. Prebto-Qulck.
Pregtibetmo-Very quick.
Primo-(Pree-mo;) first.
Pabtorale-(Pas-to-rah-le;) In a geutal style.
Prackri-(Pee-a-tche-re;) gay and graceful.
Ralleintanjo, or Rali-Slower by degrees. Recitative-In speakling style.
|RITARD-Slower and slower.
Senza-Withont.
Senza Organo-Wlthont organ.
Solo-For one colce or instrament.
Som-(So-lee;) plural of solo.
Solfiggaio-Vocal exercise.
Sostenuto-(Sos-to-nu-to;) sustained.
Soto-Under.
Sото Voce-Wlth snbdined volce.
SUBITO-(Su-bee-to;) quick.
Scherzo-(Skert-zo;) in a playful manner.
Tempo-Tlme.
Trio-(Tree-o;) for three parts,
TUTII-(Tut-tee;) all together.
VIVAck-(Ve-vah-tche;) quick and cheorfis.
Voce-(Vo-tche;) volce.
Volti-(Vol-tee:) tarn over.
Volti Subrio-Turn over quickly.
Vocer di Testa-The head voice.
Voce di Petto-The chest voloe.

- In the pronunciation, the spllable which is italicized shows the accant.

No. 1. The comma (9) Indicates where breath should be taken, and should be

do do si $-1 a \quad$ sol sol fa fa $\mathrm{mi} m i \quad$ re me do do. Songs of No. 3.

2. On the pilgrim path be - fore us, We would join the minstrel cho - rus.


Cheering all the way to gladness, Lull-ing pain, dis-pell -ing sad - ness. No. 4.


No. 8. Double measure.
 2. SI A-FAR, Yon dew gemmed meadows(Fair to MI as El - do - ra - do, 3. stafr in hand, we're gai-ly straying, From cJefr-t rocks are fountains playing.
 Gleams with tears of earth's LA-menting, soL, thus pure be thy re - pent-ing. For us, sing with cheerful fa-ces, Fall the Lines in pleasant pla-ces.
-No. 6. Skips of a third.

five to eight, yes, five to eight, and flve to tinree, and three to one, one.


No. 9. The THz.



## 10 <br> No. 16.

EXTENSION OF THE SCALE DOWNWARD.


No. 17.




1. Rustling leaves are light-ly danc-ing, Dancing in the hreeze; Dart-ing sunbearns hright-ly glancing, Glanc-ing thro' the trees.
2. Gems of erys - tal clear are flash-ing, Flashing ra-diant light; Down the hill the hrook goes dash-ing,


No. 24. C, or Tenor Clef.



No. 28.


No. 27.


- In the first four measurea of this exerciee, the male and female volces are an octave apart; but at middle C, they are in perfect unison.


## 12



No. 00.


No. 35.


1. Sweet is the smile of the purple-eyed morning,Shed soft on the dew-spangled blossoms of May, Shed soft on the dew spangled blossoms of
2. Fair is the moon's silver crescent a-dorning, The dim westorn sky at the parting of day, The dim western sky at the parting of day. No. 37.* Friendship.






No. 39.


No. 41. Whole Rest.



No. 46. Eight Notes.


No. 47.


No. 48. Commencing with a Fractional part of a Measure. The Hold.


 P1 No. 49. Lullaby.






亘:







1. Sweet-ly on the evening air Sounds the ves - per chime to prayer; Shepherd, hind and mol - e-teer, Bend the knee ite call to hear.

2. List ! a soft and heav'nly strain Breathes from ont yon sa-cred fane; May a spir - it, pnre, di- vine, Bless each one with-in the shrine.


No. 62.
Manlow. 7s.


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So. 63 Sharp fous.






$$
20-1
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No. 70.



Melodia. C. M.



1. Oh, the danc-ing of the leaves, When the wind blows! Oh, the danc-ing of the leaves, When the wind blows! And the

2. $\overrightarrow{O h}$, the drift-ing of the snow, When the wind blows! Oh, the drifting of the snow, When the wind blows! Show-ing.

3. Oh, the com-fort of the fire, When the wind blows! Oh, the com-fort of the fire, When the wind blows ! While we


rushing notes of trees, Shouting, shriek-ing on the leas, Like the sound of seething seas, When the wind blows ! When the wind blows.

in the cold moonlight, Fal - len trees hid an - der white, Like great ghosts in bed at night, When the wind blows! When the wind blows.

hear the song and chat Of the ket - tle and the cat, And the crick-et on the mat, When the wind blows : When the wind blows.


No. 76. The Naturai (曾).


## Dudley. Ts. 6 lines.



1. From the oross uplifted high, Where the Saviour deigns to die, What melodious sounds we hear, Bursting ou the ravish'd earl''Love's redeeming work is doue; Come, and welcome, sinuer, come !

2. Soou the days of life shall end; $L_{0}, I$ come, your Saviour, Frieud,Safe your spirite to convey To therealma of eudlees day, Up to my o-ternal home;Come, and welcome, sinner, come!


Practice slowly at first, then as rapidly as the words can be perfectly enunciated.



H KEX OF $G$.-(Siganture one eharp.)


Chord of C. Do re mi fa sol la si do si la sol fí sol. Chord of G. Do si do re mire mi fa solfa mi re do do si la sol sollif sol.



re mi fa mi remi re mi mi sol fa resi do do re mi fa sol físol.
Chord of B. Do si do re mi re do si la sol-


Chord of F \# Do si do re mi re do


No. 80.


Chordorc. Do re mi fa sol sol la si do. Chord of F. Sol fa mi fa sol la sol mi mire do si do do ro mi fa sol sol la si do.


Chord of Bb. Sol fa mi re do si la si do do re mi re do si do. Chord of Eb. Solfamiredo si la si do miresi do do remi m

[^0]贯 $\cdot \ln$

 (4)



No. 83. Key of G flat. Sigoature six flats



Mi mi mi fa mi fa mi sol sol sol sol sol fa mirefa mi si si do re si do re mi fa fa fa sol la sol fa mi. 1. Be firml what-ev-er tempts thy soul To listen ere it reach its goal, What-ever sy-reu maid may draw, Thy beart from duty and its law.


Sol sol sol la sol sol sol si do do si do la sol sol sol sol sol sol sol sol sol do do do do do do re do si do
2. O that distrust! go brave-ly on, Firm till the vle - tor crown be won, Firm when the conscience is assailed, Firm wheu the star of hope is veiled.


Do do do do do si do re mi sol fa mi re do si do re re mi fa re mi fa sol la la la sol fa mi re do. 3. Firm in de-fy-ing wrong and sin, Firm in life, conflict, toil and din, Flrm in the path by martyra trod, Be firm in love to man and God.

Do do do do do re do sol do mi re do fa sol sol
do sol sol sol sol sol do do do
fa fa fa mi fa sol sol do.

Those Evening Bells.



No. 85.


1. Lightas a fair-y, as happy and free, Beauty and suashine my pleasures shall be; So will I gather new pleasures each day, Culling the ros-es that bloom in my way. 2. Loving and gentle, oon - fleing and true, Cheeri-ly oumard my coure
2. Loving and gentle,oon - fiding and true, Cheeri-ly ouward my course I pur-sue; Lightasa fairy, as aportive and free, Laughing and singing my pastimeshall be.



## Praise. 78.



1. Praise to God im-mor - tal praise, For the love that crowns our days; Bounteous source of eve - ry joy, Let thy praise our tongues en - ploy.

2. Have you beard the waters sing, To the willows by the spring? Do you know how low and sweet Are the words the waves repeat, Are the words the waves repeat

3. Have you heard the robins sing, In the tree-tops by the spring? Have you heard the wooing breeze, And the drowsy hum of bees, And the drowsy hum of bees.

4. All the earth is bright and gay, Birds are singing by the way; Let their sil-ver voi-ces fall On our hearts with happy call, On our hearts with happy call. Do what is right.


1 Do what is right,for the day dawn is breaking, Hailing the future of freedom and right: An-gelea - bove you are eilent noteetal-ing, of eve-ry action, then do what is right. (9) $4-9,0010$
2. Do what is right, he thou faithful and fearlese, Onward! press ouward! the goal is in eight, Eyee that are wet, yas, yes, soou will he tearless, Bleeeings await you in do-ing the right.





Closing Day. 78. 37
(1) (\%) 7 2




1. Come with thy lnte to the fountain, Siagme a eong of the monntain, Sing of the hap-py and free; Sing of the happy and free; Then, while the day is de-clin - ing,

2. Come while the zephyrs are are etraying, Where 'mid the flower hnds playing, Ramhles the blithe summer bee; Rambles the hlithe eummer bee; Let the lone charl in his sor-row,



## All's Right.



## Miner.



No. 93. Key of A. Signature Three Sharps.



THE VOICE OF FREEDOM.


1. Hark! hark! what's that I hear?' 'Tis the volce, the voice of Freedom, Free-dom, The nation shouts for Free-dom, Free - dom, The nation shouts for Freedom.

2. Hark! hark! a - gain I hear! The shout, the shout of Victory, Victo - ry, Hurrah, hurrah for victo - ry, Victo - ry, Hurrah, harrah for victory.


## DIAMOND. C. M.

WITH EXPRESSION
2. A - hove with calm and pierc - ing rays, Gleams many a beauteous star;

3. Its light the cheering hope be-stows, That we shall live for aye;
4. We gaze en-raptured with the spell, In-to the dis-tant sky;

For-ev-er in a soft re-pose, Like moon and star on high. And lighter heats the heart to tell, That we shall live for sye....


Woris by E. M.


1. Hail! my country, with - out measure, Hail! to thee, Fair in beauty, rich in treasure, Great and free, Grand and ilgh thy mountalns,

2. Grand in sto - ry are the re-cords of thy fame, Rlch in commerce, crown'd with glo-ry is thy name, All here find a ref - nge,
3. Brave thy sons and falr thy danghters, land of ours, Proud-iy floats thy ban-ner o'er us, stripes and stars; God in mer-cy shield us,


> Reynolds. L. M.
L. 0. .


1. O thou, to whose all searching slght, The darknsss shineth as the light, Search, prove my heart, it pants for thee, Oh, burst these bonds, and set it free.

2. Wash out lts stains, re - fine its dross; Nail my af-fectlons to the cross; Hallow each thonght; let all with-in Be clean as thou, my Lord,art clean.
3. While in this darksome wild I stray, Be thou my light, be thoumy way; No foes, no dan - ger will I fear, While thou, Al-might-y God art near.

究 1

## 44

No. 98. Key of E. Signature four sharps.




No. 100.








forth we'li go our happy voices rais-lng, Swiftiy.working, gai - ly singing, Then forth we'il go,our happy voices raising, Gally sing-ing as we take our way. (4)
oh, with merry hearts and happy voices, Swiftly working, gai - iy singing, And oh, with merry hearts and happy voices, Thus we'il pass the happy hours a - way. $5 \overbrace{1}$

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No. 101. Intermediate tones.

 Leman. 7s.


Copyright, 1881, by O. Ditson \& Co.


- Fifth veris to be anay by Bagsed and Tinora only, all voloes joining is the ohorus with powes.

Copyright, 1881, by O. DItson \& Co.

No. 102. Key of F. Signature One Flat.




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No. 107. Key of Bp. Sigমature two Flata.


No. 109.



Evening Prayer. 78.
I. O. EMERSON.


#  




## Exercise in Triplets.




Canon in four parts.



1. Haste we to the fields a-way, On this beautl - ful sum-mer day; Hopplng the meadows soqulck-ly o'er We'll plck the first blossoms of May. 2. Now playmates so fond and true, E'er the morning sun melts the dew Join we all ln a mer - ry song, Singing and skipplng a - long 4. Hear, dear lit - tle fra-grant fowers, How smin -ing, and bright and gay. Tussing your heads to the gentle breezes, Llke llt-tle children at play. 4. Hast - en now our hands to fill, E'er tho sun shali skip the hill; Gath-er we ln the qul - et bowers, And pralse Him who gave usthe fiowers.


La, la la, la la la la la, la la, la la, la la la la la, La, la la, la la la la la, la la la la, la la la la.... $\begin{array}{lll}9-661 & 0 & 0\end{array}$


Then give three cheers, Hurrah,hurrah, hurrah, For a pleasant summer day. Wlth the sweetest flow'rs, and a pret-ty song, We'll drive all care a - way.


Then give three cheers, Hurrah, hnrrah,hurrah, For a plessant summer day. With the sweetest flow'ris, and a pret-ty song, We'll drive all care a - way. $3 \cdot 62+5+0$

Gifford. S. M.

F. L. NEWTON


Break, break, break.



$$
\underset{\text { Inacribed vo DR. J. в. PARRIG. }}{\text { PAS. }}
$$

F. L. NEWTON.

If 8MOOTH AND GLIDING.

flow the tears that grieve, O'er the mourner's stricken home.

1. Gent-ly falls the dews. of eve, Rais-ing still the lan - guid flow'rs; Sweetly




## The Sleigh Ride.

bOLO AND DUEET WITH YOCAL ACCOMPANIMENT.


Lala la la la la la, la la la,
la la la,
la la la la la la la,
la la la
la la la la.
Merrily, merrily,

fros - ty air! Well we are warm and do not care, With mirth and song, We bound along, We laugh and sing so merrily, merrily, Langh and sing so merrily.
cheer-ful friends, 'lo taste the joy that win - ter sends, 0 winter days! We sing and praise,

$$
\text { cheer-ful friends, 'lo taste the joy that win - ter sends, } O \text { winter days I We sing and praise, }
$$



With mirth and song, we bound along,


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The Golden Morning.
1at. SOP.
TRIO AND CHORUS.
E.

1. It breaks from east-ern chambers, The gold-en morn-ing ray; All hail, thou bless-ed morn -ingl All hail, thou now-born day!




It breaks from eas-tern chambers The gold-en morn-ing ray; All hail, thoubless-ed raorning! All hail the new-born day.




Arr. by L. O. EMerson.


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Be Content.
L. 0. .



Sunbeams. Concluded.


* Laugh, Boys, Laugh.
H. storir.


Laugh, hoya, laugh, ha! ha! Throw care to the winds, ha! ha! Brooding o - ver sorrow makes you dull; That's sol There's nothing so good for your health, ha, hal As s.



Gather the Beautiful.
BLOWLY AND GENTLY.


1. Gather the heau-ti - ful Home to their rest, Strew the pale ro-ses O-ver ker hreast. Likeher in heru-ty, Ti.et them de - cay, When the most heanti - ful Pass-ath a - way.

2. Bu-ry the fad - ed Un-der the shade of the sad window Where they bave play'd; Let a sweet foom'ret Lov-ing - ly hloom In the bright prems rard, 0 - ver the tomo.
3. Weep for the heanti ful; Hallow with tears Graves which the love of Lost ones endears; Trust totheir pillow, Beau - ti - ful dead, Be-ings of glo-ry watch 0 - ver her head. $\frac{6}{2 \div 6}$


Dream the dream that's sweetest.



 HH O

2. Dream the dream that's sweet-est, While gouth is in thine heart; When man-hood's noon thou greet-est, Those

earth,........ for peace is not of earth. Then dream the dremm that's sweetest, While youth is in thine heart, While youth is in thine heart.


From Emerkon'a Male Quartetta



Ring ont the thousand wars of old, Ring in the thous-and years of peace, Ring out the dark-ness of the land; Ring


$1 \& 6$. Hurrah, boys! Hurrah, boys! For temp'rance we will fight, Three cheers! three cheers! For this great cause of Right. 6. Three cheers for this greatcange of Right.

3. Oh,yes,boys! Oh,yes,boys ! U-nit-ed we be - come, We'll fight him, (Omit.)

We'll fight him,yes, fight this tyrant Rum.
4. We're strong. we re strong! When guided hy the Right; Now,work, boys! Oh, work, boys ! Yes, work with all your might,

2. Now comrades brave,oh come with me, And join the temp'rance band, And thus u - nit - ed we will drive A mon-ster from our land. 5. We thank you, brother, for this call To form a tomp'rance band, And joy - ful-ly we come with all To bat - tle for our land.


THE TATTLERS.
1 H. SOUTRAINS.


THE TATTLERS. Joncluded.




Dteaming, ev-er fond-ly dreaming, In the twilight softly beaming, Tho'ts of beauty ev-er teeming, Bring the days,the days of long a - go..............


## STARS OF THE SUMMER NIGHT.

2. Mon of ths sum-mer night! Far dowa yon west-ern steeps, Sink, sink in si-lont light; She sleeps! My la - dy slesps!
3. Wind of the sum-mernight! Whars yondsr woodhins crsepe, Fold, fold your pin-ions light; Shas sleeps! My la - dy slssps!
Shs sleeps
has sleeps!
My la-dy sleeps!

4. Dreams of ths sum-msrnight! Tell her, her lov -er keeps watch, Whue, in slum-ber light; Shs sleeps! My la - dy slesps! She
slseps! . . My la-dy
sleeps! . -



soft and light, See the western even-ing eky, Gilds the towering oliffs so higb, While the spray from off our bew so hrightly flash - ing, Sing we now our tuneful lay, As we

day, See the western even-ing aly, Gilds the towering oliffs so high, While the apray from off oar bow so brightly flagh - ing, Sing we now our taneful lay, As we

colt and light, see the western eveu-lng aky, Gilds the toworing oliffs so high, While the apray from off our bow ae brightly fleah - ing, Sing we now our runeful lay, As wo


SCOTT. Ts.




Day-break. Concluded.

l. Now the earth be gins to wake, Yes: all the earth be gins to wake, All the earth be gins to
2. Night is gone! Behold the day; Dark night is gone; Be-hold the day; Night is gone, be-hold the day;




1. The spring in wrath commences, With storm - y wind and rain; He breaks

He breaks thro' winter's fen-ces, And green comeso'er the Let be tliy heart's re-joic-ing, A -mong the mirth-ful
thro' win-ter's fen-ces, And green comes o'er the


1. The spring in wrath commen-ces,

With stormy wind and rain;
He breaks thro' winter's fen-ces,
And green comes o'er the


1 plain, And green comes o'er the plain; Then wake, 0
man, thy vig -ils keep. And let not spring find thee a

The Song of Spring. Ccrtinued.


3. Cast, sor . . of earth,be-hind thee, The bonds which round theecling, Break, break the chains that bind thee, And look towards the spring,The


## SELEGTIONS FRONI EMERSON'S VOGAL STUDIES inserted by per. 93

Exercise No. 1 is designed to give the right direction to the vibrating column of air, which should be concentrated in the front part of the mouth. To sid the popil in doing this, we have selected the Italian vowel " $u$," which always has the sound of "oo," as in the word "tool;" to which we have prefixed the coneonant " 1, " which will enable the pupil to make the attack upon the tones with more precision.

Do not pucker the lips, bat let them assnme an easy position, making tbe opening of the mouth as large as is consistent with maintaining the purity of the rowel.

No. 1. Slow, medium power, organ tone.


In the following exercise, commence each measure with the syllable" loo;"|tones. Breathe only at the beginning of each measure. We would advise but when changing into the other vowel sounds indicated, be carefol not to change the direction of the vibrations.

Keep the mind, as it were, in the month, so as to mense the location of the


ARTICULATION. -To gain strength and flexibility in the speech-forming organs, practise Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and otbers of a simular character, first with the eyllables do, $\mathrm{re}_{0} \mathrm{mi}$, \&rc., till they can be executed rapidly; after which, vocalize them, alowly at first, thea increasing by degrees.

It. as in late
 17 (1) Widen tide in Three Parts

 21
 3

Etude, for Tenor or soprano



Hitude, for Bass or Baritone.





No. 14. Extending the compass.
During the first practice of the following exercise, observe the marks of expression ; subsequently reverse them,-i, e, begin softly and crescendo in ascending, and diminish in descending. Transpose to different keys.


## MLEOELIAANEOUE DIRECRCIONE.

1. Meintain a porfoctly oroot but eang position of the body while minging.
2. Oper the month naturally bit freely.
3. In taking hreath, make as little noine as powible ; de it quiolly, and withot any ohange in the poaition of the month.
4. Take breath no more frequently than in necesamery.
5. Never hreathe hetween the ayllahlen of a word; hetween an adverh and the word it qualifies ; hetween an adjeotive and its auhatantive, or at any place whioh weald dentroy the meaning.
6. The emission of tone ahould be firm and deoided : there should he no benitancy or drawling, and the tone should be attacked with precision. Avoid atriking helow the true sonnd and aliding np to it,-m, from five to -ight, \&eo.,-which is qnite a common fault.
7. Aim to prodnce a pare, fall, free, resonant tone: thin can be done caly by an nnconatrained nee of the appropriate organa of nound.
8. Strive not so muoh to produce power, as hreadth and volnme.
-. An the vowela are the only singing sounda, they ahould be formed with great oare and accoracy, and prolonged from hegiuning to end withont the alightent ohange in the position of the vooal or epeech organs.
9. The common fault of passing from the radiael and dwelling npon the vanishing sounda, ahould he carefully avoided. Thns, the word "great," for erample, is often ang "grea-co-t," inatead of "grea-t," and " $\mathrm{fa}-\infty-\mathrm{t}$," instead of " fa-te," \&co.

## CONGONANTS ANB AETICULATION.

11. The impertance of a good artioulation oan hardly he ever-eatimated; erpecially in anored or devotional musio. Artioulatien is dependent apon the consouanta, which should he delivered very dintinotly, and with great precinon. There are comparatively ferm person who aing intelligibly; and it In owing in a great measure to the feeble, alagginh and indifferent msaner in - bioh the emeonantu are attered.

## PRONUNCIATION OF THE WORDS "TRIL," ल My;" Aes

12. The the indefinite article (A) is often incorrectly prenounced witl the aonnd represented hy the letter A in auch words as "hate," " mate," \&a The correot sound is like the sound of U in anch words as " up," "hnt," \&ce
13. The indefinite article (The), when it occurs hefore a word beginning with a vowel, shonld have the long ionnd of $E$ in "relate"; hefore a word heginning with a consonant, it ahonld have the same noond as the indefinite article (A), as : this house, this man, this word, \& 8 .
14. The word "my" ahould always ho prononnoed with the ahort sound of I, anless in emphatio expression, or in solemn atyle ; and in the latter only in phrases directly assooisted with soleranity, as in the following: "Mfy God." Familiar phrases, even in serious or solemn stylo, should retain the ahort soond of $Y$; thas: "My hand, my heart," not, "My hand ${ }_{2}$ " nor "Ma hand."

## THE TERMINATION, "ED."

15. In ohanting, the "ed" ahonld always he prononnced ar areparate gyllable; in ainging, it ahould be proneanoed or omitted an the metre requires

## THE FORDS-GUIDE, GUARD, REGARD, EKY, KINR

16. "Thene, in oultivated asage, are prononnced with a alight sonnd of $Y$, following $G$ and $H . "$ The omision of this sonnd characterizes the looal nasge of Scotland and New England. The local mode haa, no donht, tre alanction of romen and ayntem ; bat general ountom is the oaly law of apaken langage.
17. There ia nothing which adde a groator oharm to manio than a para chante and dintinot pronunoiation of the langrage. Obuerve the same lawn in regard to accent, emphanis, \&co., that ahould be ohnerved in good randing iff it in thees alode that give force, dignity and charater wo languge.

DR. J. D. VINTON.















> good night, good night, good night, good night, good night,good night, good night, good night, dear friends good night, good night, good night.


Gond night, good night, good night,good night,good night,good night,good night,good nigh




1. Fir a-way the camp fires burn; We can see tbeir rud dy light, From the dis - tant hill-tops flash, Bright'ning up the brow of night. There our brave boys ( 0 , 2. Onward, brothers,for theright; Blessiugs on you as you go; Pan-o-plied for freedom's fight, Nought but blessing shall you know. From our al - tars,


songs as - cend; He, whorul - eth in the skies, Shall your ev-'ry atep de - fend. Thus, while they a - far for freedom fight, Our spir -its yet shall ev - er yearn For that年

## Far away the Camp fires burn. Concluded.



LEAVING HOME.
DUET FOR SUPRANO AND TENOR, WITH OHORUS AD LAB.


1. Tho' you go far a - way, To seek a dis - tant strand, Where'ere your footsteps stray, Still love thy native
2. Here every one's your friend, And ev'ry face you know, Seek to the wide world's end. You ne'er can find it

3. Tho' I go far a - way, To seek a dis - tant strand, Where'ere my footsteps stray, I'll love my native
4. Here every one's a friend, And ev'ry face I know, Seek to the wide world's end, I ne'er can find it


鱼 The whole or only the lant ofght measures, may be sung as cherus ther eaoh versa.

## Leaving Home. Continued.


charms, the tender charms of home.
home, to home, will turn the heart.

charms, the tender charms of home. turns, to home returns the beart.
$\mathrm{Ab}, \mathrm{nO}$ ! Farewell,

Ah, nol There is no favored spot Where early childhood days, can ever be forgot. Farewell. When wide seas roll between, Your heart shall find its rest,Only in this fair scene.


Ah, no! $\mathrm{Ah}, \mathrm{no}!$ There is no favored spot Where early childhood days, can ever be forgot: Farewell, 'Farewell. When wide seas roll hetween, My heart shall find its rest, Only in this fair scene.



> call; Oh: give me that peace of mind, dear - or than all. Home, home, sweet, sweet home, Be it ov - er so hum - ble, there's no place like home.


# COMRADES! WHO FOUGHT TOGETHER. 

M. N. D

MEMORIAL SONG.
J. E. GOULD.


1. Comrades! who have fought together, By the starry hanner led, Gath-er at each Postand Station, To give bonor to the dead l
2. Let sad mu-sic fill the air, Mu-sic's sad and mournful strain; Not the tunes we lov'd of old ; They'll not march to them again.

3. They are present in our mem'ry, And they know that thro' the land, On this day of rec-ol-lection, By their graves we mouraing stand;


Comrades! ye who for the Union Fought, who won a soldier's fame, Deck the graves of those whodying Left a soldier's honor'd name.
Sad - der notes we ask to - day; Wail-ing fife and muffled drum, As with flower burdened hands To our comrades' graves we come.


We can ask no tru-er guerdon, Bet-ter sig-nal can-not trust, Than the flags that tell the Nation That they guarda soldier's dust.


That the Nation holds them sacred, That the Flag they died to save Waves a mon-ument - al token, On each soldier's flow'r strewn grave I


greet you, To feel the warmth of eve - ry heart, meet you, Yet
sigh to think so zoon we part.

3. But now a-gain we meet in glad - ness, To wipe the tear fromeve - ry eye. Come, ban - ish from the heart all sad - ness, Nor . . . . . . . . let a sor-row cause a sigh.


## 114

## PILGRIM'S EVENING STARI.

Inscribed to A. H. NEWTON, Jr.


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## BEAUTIFUL SUNSET.


Quabtette



Land of Light Afar. Soncluded.


O land of light a-farl O land of Hope's sweet star! O land of end-less joy and praise, Sweet land of light a - far.



An evening by the Seaside. Continued.




dec-o $=$ rate the night
ded-1 - cate to theel..

dec - o - rate the night ! The star of love, the star of love now shines a -bove,now shines a - bove. The star now shines above, Thou guid-ing


The Star of Love. Concluded.







rit. a tempn.






## ANGEL OF PEACE.

keller's american hymn.
Sing 1st Verse, f, 2d Verse, pp, 3d Verse, ff.


1. Angel of Pease, thou hast wandered too long ! Spread thy white wings to thesumshine of love! Ooma while our voices are hleaded in song, Fly to our ark like the storm-beaten dovel

2. Brothers we meet,on this al-tar of thine Mingling the gifts we have gathered for thee, Sweet with theodors of myrtle and pine, Breaze of the prairie and hreath of the sea,

3. Angels of Bethlehem, answer the strain! Harkl a new hirth-song is filling the skyl Loud as the storm-wind that tumhles the main, Bid the full hreath of the organ reply,



* Play firat 8 measures for preluda.

AMERICA. $6 s$ \& $4 s$.

3. Let-music swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees Sweet freedom's song; Let mortal tongues arvake, Teet all that breathe partake, Let rocks their silence break, The nound prolong! 4. Our iather's God! to thee, Author of lib-er-ty, To thee wesing; Long may our land be bright, With freedom's holy light, Protect us by the might, Great Gud, our King!



1. Alone with Jesus! O how sweet, To be before the mer-cy seat, Aud give my-self a - new to prayer, To H:m who saith, I'll meet thee there.

2. Alone with Jesns! $O$ how blest, The soul that doth in Je-sus rest; And know that he is ai - ways near, And ev-er waits his saints to hear.

3. Alone with Jesus! every day, To wait,give thanks, and praise and pray; I find no place on earth so sweet, As that dear place, the mer-cy seat. DEAN LAKE. L. M. No. 1.

4. Be-fore Je-ho-vah's aw- ful throne, Ye nations bow with sa-cred joy; Know that the Lordis God a lone; He can cre-ate and He des-troy.

5. Hissov'reign pow'r, withont our aid, Made us of clay and form'd ns men; And when like wand'ring sheep we stray'd, He bro't ns to his fold a - gain.


$$
\text { DEAN LAKE. L. M. No. } 2 .
$$



1. We'li crowd thy gates with thankful songs, High as the heavensour voices raise; And earth, with her ten thousand tongues, Shall fill thy courts with sounding praise.

2. Wiae as the world is thy cum-mand, Vast as e - ter - ni - ty Thy love; Firm as a rock, thy truth shall stand, When roll - Ing years shali cease to move.



ST. LEON. C. M.


1. Thon dear Re - deem-er, dy - ing Lanab, I love to hear of thee; No music like thy oharming name, Nor half so aweet can be.



ALLIE. S. M.


KIMMELL. S. M.


2. One day nearer, sings the seaman, As he glides the waters o'er, While the light is soft-ly dy-Ing On his dis-tant na-tive shore.


For the heavens grow brighter o'er us, And the lamps hang in the dome, And our tents are pitched stillcios-cr, For we'reone day near-er home.


Thus the Christian, on life's journey, As his life-boat cuts the foam; In the evening cries with rap-ture, I am one day near-er home,


## LE-MARS. 8s \& 7s.




2. Oh the love the un-for - got-ten, Tho' the world he oft for-got; ;- Oh the shrouded and the lone-ly, In our hearts they per - ish not. 4. How such bo - ly mem'ries clue-ter, Like the stare when stormeare past, Pointing up to that far heav-en, We may hope to gain at last.



LIVONIA. 6s.



2. I dare notchoose mylot, I would not if 1 might; Choose Thou for me,my God, So shall I walk a - right, Choose Thou for me,my God, So shall I walk a - right.



## ON CHANTING.

The beantiful simplicity of the Chati, its great antiqnity, and its appropriateness to the eervices of the sanctnary, all tend to render it very desirable as an important auxiliary in the worship of God. It is the simplest form of musical expression, and "is a species of melody between the characters of airs and recitative." Chanting was first established by St. Amhrose, Bishop of Milan, towards the close of the fourth century. He derived it, as St. Augustine informs us, from the Greeks. The Chant thus established by St. Amhrose continued in use, with few alterations, till the time of Pope Gregery the Great, who enlarged and improved it; and who is the author of the so-called "Gregorian Chant." The chant in its conumon or single form, contains two mnsical phrases: the first consists of a reciting, or chanting note, and a cadence of two measures; the second, of a reciting note and a cadence of three measures. A double chant is simply two single chants united. Any other form of chant than the above described would be called peculiar. There is no particular time to be given to the reciting note; it is to be made longer or shorter according to the numher of words to be recited to it. The words should neither be dwelt npon, nor drawled, nor shot out of the mouth, but should be nttered in a neat and finished manner, about as fast as a good reader would read them; observing the same laws in regard to accent, emphasis, pauses, \&c., that should be observed in reading. Let the cadences be sung in strict time, yet not too slow. Lean more towards the speaking than the singing style. In some churches the style of chanting is so rapid that the effect of the words is almost wholly lost; and the opposite extreme of chanting too slow, and of drawling out the cadences is nearly as bad. Neither are in good taste, or in keeping with true devotional feeling; for devotion should be the controlling end of all music in the sanctuary, and reverence and dignity should characterize the whole performance. We should not forget the injunction of the Apostle, tolet all things he done "decently and in order." There is nothing which lends a greater charm and beauty to music than a pure, chaste, and distinct pronunciation of the words. If we enter into the spirit and meaning of them with our whole heart, we shall not be likely to go astray.

## VENITE EXULTEMUS DOMINO.




BENEDICTUS.



1. Praise the Lord, . . . . |
2. Who forgiveth. . .
3. O praise the Lord, ye angels of his, ye that ex- $\}$

- Glory be to the Father, and
a. Glory be to the Father, and . .

| O | my |
| :---: | :---: |
| all | thy |
| cel | in |
| to | the |$|$ st


| soul; |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| sins, |$|$| And all that is within me, . . . . |
| :--- |
| And |




strength ; Ye that fulfil his commandments, and $\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { hearken un- }\end{array}\right\}$
to the
$\left.\left|\begin{array}{c|c}\text { ho }- \text { ly } \\ \text { all thine in- }\end{array}\right| \begin{array}{c}\text { name. } \\ \text { firmities. }\end{array}\right\}$

2. Praise the Lord,
-•• $\quad$ O my
6. O praise the
7. O speak good of the Lord, all ye works ? of his, in all places of $\}$
9. As it was in the heginning, is now, and

$|$| 0 | my |
| :---: | :---: |
| from | de- |
| ye | his |
| his | do- |
| ev | - |
| er |  |


all his
henefits.
lov - ing kinduess.
do his pleasure.
0 my soul shall be, $\|$ World . . . . . . N with - out
end, A- me


BONUM EST CONFITERI.
R




Father, in thy mysterious presence kneeling.
L. O. E.



## HYMN CHANT. Almighty One.






## Nothing but Leaves. Continued.



## Nothing but Leaves. Concluded.



GREAT IS THE LORD.




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Great is the Lord. Concluded.

$\mathbf{Z i}$ - on, the cit-J of the great King, Let Mount Zi-on re-joice, Let the daugh-ters of Ju-dah be glad,



# Who are these in bright array? Concluded. 



Therefore are they hefore the Throne
of God, and serve him $\}$ day and night in the templa,


They shall hun-ger no more, nei-ther thirst a - ny-more, For the Lamh np-on the throne shall feed



# Hark the jcyful Songs of Angels. 


3. From that morning, down the a - ges, Car - ried on from tongue to tongue, Has been brought to us the an-them, On the plains of Ju-dah sung.


Sung by angels to the shepherds, Sung on that first Christmas morn, And to far of fu-ture a-ges, Shall the blessed song be borne.


Let us sing the jogitul sto - ry,
As the angels sang it then,
Glo - ry in the highest, glo - ry, Peace on earth, good will to men.


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1. Sowing the tares when it might have heen wheat,Sow-ing of mal - ice,spiteand de-ceit, We might have sown ro-ses a-mid life's sad cares,

2. Sowing the tares, how dark the hlack sin,

Ming-ling a curse with life's sweetest hymn ;And heed-ing no Robes of its jew - éls life's fair-est crown ; And turn - ing to
anguish, no pit-eous prayers, sil - ver, the once golden hairs,

4. Sowing the tares under cov-er of night, Which might have been wheat,all golden and bright; $O$ heart turn to God, with re-pentance and pray'r,


While we were so cru-el-ly sow-ing the tares. Sow - - ing, sow-ing the tares, We plead for for - giveness for sowing, sow-ing the tarea
Grown whit-er and whit-er, as we sow'd the tares.


And plead for for - give-ness for sowing the tares. Sow - - ing, sow-ing the tares, We plead for for - giveness for sowing, sow-ing the tares.


Sow - ing the tares, sow - - ing, We plead for for - giveness for sow - . ing the tares Copyright, 1881, by O. DITSON \& Co.

 , brighter homes to wa - ken, Where their pale brows with spirit wreaths are crown'd, Where their pale brows with spirit wreaths are crown'd.



[^1]I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills. Concluded.




"O Father Almighty." Concluded.



## I WILL PRAISE THE NAME OF THE LORD.

E. P. ANDREWS.






Oh be joyful in the Lord. Continued.


180
Oh be joyful in the Lord. Concluded.


娄 Mo......cr
 $\qquad$
 2)


 (\#ator


Glo-ry be to God the Father,

It is a good thing to give thanks. Concluded.


Glo-ry, Glo-ry, Glo-ry be to Christ the Son, And to the Ho-ly Ghost; As it was in the be -gin-ning, is now, and ev-er shall be,


Glo-ry be to God the Fa-ther,


World without end, A-men. As it was in the be-ginning, is now, and ever shall be, World without end, Amen, World without end, Amen.


World without end, A-men. As it was in the be-ginning, is now, and ever shall be, World withoutend, Amen, World without end, Amen.





FESTIVAL ANTHEM. Praise ye the Lord in His holiness.
Composed for the 9th Annual Session of the Sullivan Musical Association, Newport, N. H.


Praise ye the Lord in His holiness. Continued.




Praise ye the Lord in his holiness. Concluded.


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[^0]:    * In the practise of the folle as exerosses, no attention need be edven to the varlous aharde

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