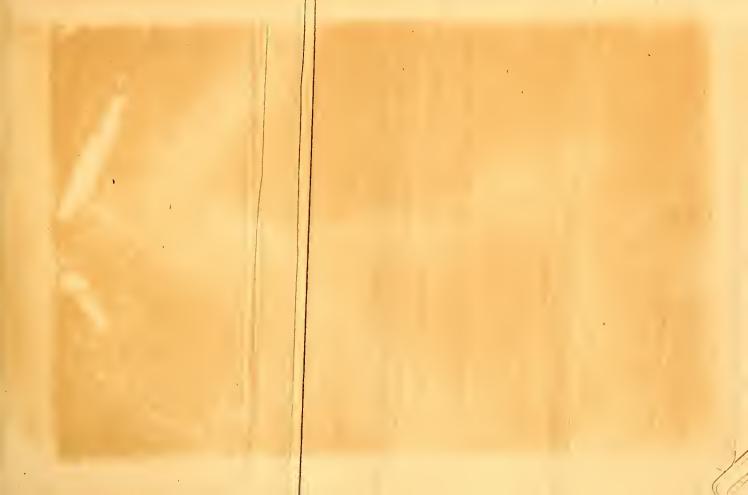
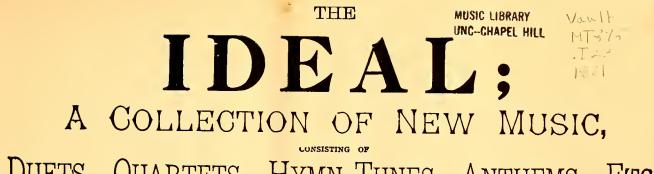


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DUETS, QUARTETS, HYMN-TUNES, ANTHEMS, ETC.

TOGETHER WITH A FULL AND COMPLETE COURSE OF

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION.

DESIGNED FOR

SINGING SCHOOLS, MUSICAL INSTITUTES, CONVENTIONS, ETC.

BY

L. O. EMERSON.

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.

FIGURES do not lie, and perhaps we can give no better impulse to the circulation of what is believed to be not only the newest, but the best Church Music Book of Mr. Emerson, than to rehearse his former successes. Of Mr. Emerson's HAR: CF JUDAH, were sold 100,000 copies! JUBILATE, 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 first 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"), having 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 PRAISE, and THE IDEAL, are companion books, made on the same plan, and with a general similarity of contents; the IDEAL teing a smaller and lower priced book than the HERALD OF 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 >, Half note ?, Quarter note ?, Eighth note 2, Sixteenth note ?.

Whole rest -, Half rest _, Quarter rest *, Eighth rest 7, Sixteenth rest 7, 2. A Dot (•) placed after a note or rest, adds one half to its value, thus:

A dotted half note (?') is equal to three quarters (???) or (??) A dotted quarter () is equal to three eighths ()) or ()

3. When two dots (...) are placed after notes or rests, the second dot adds one half the value of the first.

The Staff consists of five parallel 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 lines.

THE STAFF ILLUSTRATED.



5. The Degrees of the Staff are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet; A, B, C, D, E, F, G. By these letters the absolute pitch of tones is determined.

6. Characters called Clefs are used to locate the letters on the staff. There are three in general use, viz: Treble Clef. Tenor Clef.

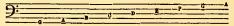
The following diagram shows the position of the letters with the G Clef.



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

NOTE. The object in using the Tenor clef is, that the tenors may have a clef of their own, and thus be enabled at all times to determine which is their part. This Cief 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. The 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 Scale.

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 absolute pitch, by the name of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, C

+Lin- + -



NOTE. The Scale of C is called the Natural Diatonic Scale, because neither pharps or flats are required in its formation.

12. A portion of time consisting of two or more regular beats or pulsations is called a Measure. Measures are represented to the eye by spaces, which are separated from each other by short vertical lines across the staff, called Bars.

	Ex	AMPLE.		
B	ar.	Bar.	Bar.	
Measure.	Measure	Measure	Meas	sure.
		_1		3

13. There are four kinds of measures in general use, indicated by a fraction placed on the staff at the beginning of a place of music.

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

2 2 2 2	13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 1	44412 2488	5 <u>5</u> <u>5</u>

The upper figure shows the number of beats in a measure, and the lower figure shows 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 motions or beats, Down, Up. Triple measure, tbree; Down, Left, Up. Quadrupie 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 with more force than others. This is called Accent.

16. Double and Triple measure are accented on the first part. Quadruple measure on the first and third parts; and Sextuple on the first and fourth parts.

ACCENT is quite as important in singing as in speaking. If the poetry be regular in its construction, and is correctly adapted to the music, the 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 Is a group of three notes, with the figure 3 placed above or below Called Compound Trapic measure.

them, and should be performed in the time of two of the same kind, thus; The Triplet $\begin{pmatrix} i & j \\ g & j \end{pmatrix}$ is equal in value to $\begin{pmatrix} j & j \\ g & j \end{pmatrix}$. The Triplet of $\begin{pmatrix} i & j \\ g & j \end{pmatrix}$ is equal to $\begin{pmatrix} j & j \\ g & j \end{pmatrix}$.

18. Dots across the staff thus, ______ Indicate that the music is to be repeated.

19. The Hold (\neg) shows that the note or rest over or under which it is placed, should be prolonged at the pleasure of the leader.

be sung to one syllable. Example.

21. The Slur (\frown) is made like the Tle and Is used to connect two or more notes on different degrees of the staff. Example. A - men.

22. Da Capo, or D.C. means begin again at the beginning and end at the word Fine.

23. Dal Segno, or D.S. means return to the sign (S.)

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 distinct manner, they are said to be Stacato; (Stac - kah - to.) and are indicated by points, thus: ('''')

26. Half-stacco is Indicated by dots, thus: (· · · ·)

27. A piece of music may commence with either parts of the measure; 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.

29. A Double Bar shows the end of a strain of music or a line of poetry.

- 30. A Close denotes the end of a piece of music.
- 31. A Brace } is used to connect the parts designed to move together.
- 32. Staffs connected by a brace are called a score.

INTERVALS.

33. The difference of pitch between any two icnes, is called an Intervai, -as, from 1 to 2, 1 to 4, 5 to 8, &c. The Intervai between two consecutive tones of the Scale is called a second, -as, from 1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, &c. By listening attentively to the scale, we discover that the intervals between 3 and 4, 7 and 8 are less than the others. The greater intervals are called Major Seconds, and the 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 little account, if the learners are made to discern by the ear the difference in the

34. 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.

35. The interval from one degree of the staff to the next, is called a second, as we have already seen. An interval that embraces three degrees of the staff, is called a Third; an interval embracing four degrees is called a Fourth, and so on.

CHROMATIC SCALE.

36. Between the tones of the Scale which form the interval of a Major second, an intermediate, or Chromatic tone may be introduced; thus forming another scale consisting of thirteen tones and twelve intervals of a Minor second each: this is called the Chromatic scale. Instead of forming an additional 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 numerals a qualifying sign called a Sharp (\$) or a Fiat (\$). See Scale below.

THE CHROMATIC SCALE: NUMERALS, LETTERS AND SYLLABLES.

-	0	JE BCCII	ung.													Desce	uding									
F	0			-					#0	0	10	-0	-2-	0	-0-	-50-		-her		-1						B
	-0-	P	0	-#0-	-0-				-11										-0-	-90-	0	-0-	\$0-	-0-	-bo	
	C	C#	D	D	E	F	F	G	G	A	A	в	С	С	в	BZ	A	Aþ	G	Gþ	F	Е	ЕŻ	D	Db	с.
	Do 1	Di ∦1	Re 2	Ri 12	Mi	Fa	Fi	Soi	Si	La	Li	Si	Do	Do	Si	Se	La	Le	Sol	Sa	Fa	Mi	Me	Re	Ra	Do.
	Nom	The	llabia		G	4	14	0	- <u>1</u> 2	6	H 6	7	8	8	7	27	6	26	5	25	4	3	23	2	22	1.

NOTE. The syllables ascending, are pronounced Doe, Dee, Ray, Ree, &c.; in those descending, Doe, See, Say, Lah, Lay, Sole, Say, Fah, Mee, May, Ray, Rah, Doe. Nore 2. The teacher should impress upon the minds of his pupils the fact that C# is not C elevated, and that DZ is not D depressed; but that the tone C# or DZ is an independant tone, being in pitch between C and D, and so of the other letters.

Although the singing of the Chromatic scale ascending and descending is a somewhat difficult thing, yet with a teacher who can give the chromatic scale accurately with the voice, or what is generally better, with the aid of an instrument, a class of fair ability may be easily educated up to it; and it affords a fine training

TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

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

A Scale is in the key of the letter 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, &c.

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 intermediate

The first transposition of the Scale is forward by fifths, from C tc G; L e., G is taken as one, or the bas's of the Scale

Asconding



In the above diagram it will be observed that the tone F sharp is used instead of the tone F, that we may preserve the same order of intervals as in C; as the hterval 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 transpositions by Sharps. In every succeeding transpositiou an additional Sharp will be required upon the seventh, for the reason given in the transposition from C to G.

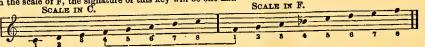
The Sharps or Flats used in transposition, are written immediately after the Clefs, at the commencement of a piece of music, and are called the Signature, (sign) of

Norz. Let it be remembered that any note or notes sharped or flatted, as designated by the signature, continue so through the entire piece, unless the effect of these the key.

is cancelled by the use of other accidentals, (Sharps, Flats, or Naturals.) 41 KEY of F. The first transposition of the scale by flats is from C to F; i. e., the pitch F is taken as One. The pitches required in this key to secure the proper rder of intervals for the scale, are F, G, A, B2, C, D, E, F. By comparing the pitch intervals and the scale intervals, we find that when F is one, G must be two; because the pitch G is a major second higher than F, and two should be a major second higher than one. For a Similar reason, A will be three.

Why will B2 be four? As four must be a minor second higher than three, and B is a major second higher than A, if A be three, B cannot be four, as it is a

minor second too high. Take then, a pitch which is a minor second lower than B, which is B2. As there is one flatted letter in the scale of F, the signature of this key will be one flat.



MINOR SCALE.

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

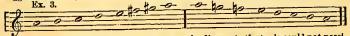


This was derived from one of the anclent Greek systems and was afterwards incorporated into the old Church song. The peculiarity of this ancient scale, to our ears, is, that it possesses no Leading-Tone a Minor second below the Tonic. This Leading-Tone is an essential feature of the modern form of the scale. It was

found that, if a sharp (\$) was placed before G in the scale given in Ex. 1, the interval from F# to G# would, in fact, be an augmented second; and this interval being at that time considered inadmissable, the F5 was used instead of F; so the next form of the Minor scale stood thus:

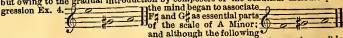


This form (Ex. 2.) while sounding agreeable when ascending, very strongly anggested the Major scale in descending: and was therefore changed to this.



It was argued, "that a leading tone, or tone leading up to the tonic could not possiby be wanted when coming down. (Er. 3.) So Gi might as wellibe made Gi, and the

next tone by being made Fg 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 pro-



was not so commonly found in melodies as that given in Ex. 3. It was impossible to object to its admission as a portion 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.



Interval between 6 and 7 is called an augmented second, which is equal to one Major and one Minor second. All 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 C.

53. Every Major Scale 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 Major Scale is founded upon its sixth; and the Relative Major to any Minor Scale is founded upon its third.

TERMS AND SIGNS OF EXPRESSION.

PIANO, or its abbreviation P., s gnifies a soft tone. PIANISSIMO, or PP., very soft.	An inversion of the Crescendo is called a DIMINUENDO, and is marked Dim. or
MEZZO (proconneed Metzo,) or M., a medium force of tone. FORTE, or F., a loud tone. FORTISSIMO, or FF., very lood MEZZO PIANO, or MP., signifies middling soft. MEZZO FORTE, or MF., signifies middling loud. A tone, began softly,' and gradually increasing in power, is called a CRES- CENDO, marked Cres., or	A gradual increase of tone, immediately followed by a gradual diminish, is called a SWELL., SFORZANDO, abbreviated SFZ., or the sign >, V, A, signifies a sudden in- crease 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 a gradual degree of power, is

EXPLANATION AND PRONUNCIATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.*

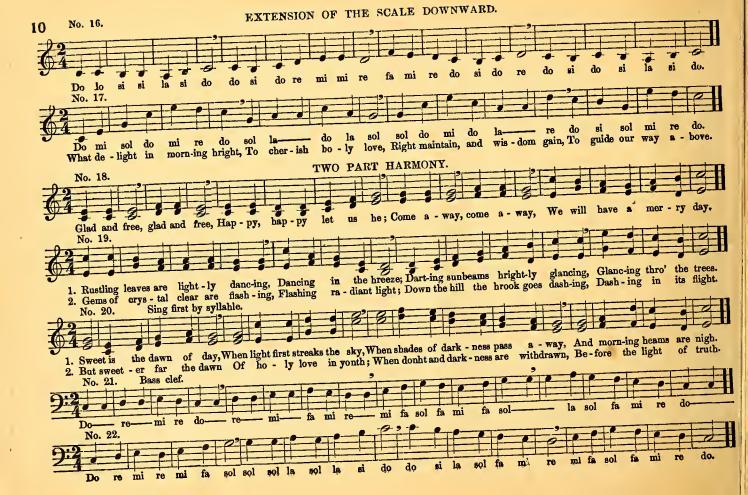
A-In, for, at, with, &c.	FINE-(Fo-ne;) end.	RITARD-Slower and slower.						
ACCELERANDO-(A-tchel-e-ran-do;) moving faster,	FINALE-(Fee-nab-le:) the final movement	Smarth With a sid slower.						
and faster.	Fucure (C as in gots) a fights one part leading	SENZA-Withont.						
ACCENTO-(A-tchayn-to;) accent, accented.	FUGUE-(G as in get;) a flight; one part leading, others imltating.	SENZA OBGANO-Withont organ.						
ADAGIO-(A-dah-jo;) slow.		SOLO-For one voice or instrument.						
AD LIBITUM, or ad libat pleasure.	GRAVE-(Grah-ve;) slow and solemn.	SoLI-(So-lee;) plural of solo.						
ATTERDO (Al las mas) a master	GIUSTO-(Je-us-to;) in just, equal, steady time.	SolfEGGIO-Vocal exercise.						
ALLEGRO-(Al-lay-gro;) a quick movement.	LARGO—a slow movement.	SOSTENUTO-(Sos-te-nu-to;) sustained.						
ALLEGRETTO-(Al-lay-gray-to;) less quick than al-	LARGHETTO-(Lar-get-o;) not so slow as largo.	Soro-Under.						
legro.	LEGATO-(Le-gah-to;) smooth and connected.	SOTO VOCE-With subdued voice.						
ANDANTE-(An-dan-te;) distinct; rather slow.	LENTO-(Layn-to;) slow and gllding.	SUBITO-(Su-bee-to;) quick.						
ANDANTINO-(An-dan-tee-no;) quicker than an-	MAESTOSO-Majestically.							
dante.	MODEBATO-(Mod-e-rah-to;) moderately.	SCHEBZO-(Skert-zo;) in a playful manner.						
A TEMPO-(Ah-tem-po;) in time,	OBLIGATO-(Ob-le-gah-to;) necessary, Indispensable.	TEMPO-Tlme.						
BIS-(Bese ;) twice.	PIA-(Pee-a;) more.	TRIO-(Tree-o;) for three parts.						
CALANDO-(Ca-lan-do;) dlminish and retard.	PLA MOSSO-(Pee-ah-moso; more rapidly.	TUTTI-(Tut-tee;) all together.						
CANTABILE-(Can-tah-bee-le;) elegant, graceful.	PRESTO-Qulck.	VIVACE-(Ve-vah-tche;) quick and cheerful						
CON-(Cone, long o;) with.	PRESTISSIMO-Very quick.							
CON SPIRITO-(Spir-ito;) with spirit.	PRIMO-(Prec-mo;) first.	VOCE-(Vo-tche;) volce.						
Cona-an additional close of a composition.	PASTOBALE-(Pas-to-rah-le;) in a geuial style.	VOLTI-(Vol-tee:) turn over.						
DA CAPO-(Da-cah-po or D.C.;) go to the beginning.	PIACERE-(Pee-a-tche-re;) gay and graceful.	VOLTI SUBITO-Turn over quickly.						
DAL SEGNO-(Dal-say-ne or D.S.;) go to the sign.		VOCE DI TESTA-The head voice.						
DOLCE-(Dol-tche') soft, sweet, delicate.		VOCE DI PETTO-The chest voice.						
* In the pronunciation, the syllable which is Italicized shows the accent.								

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



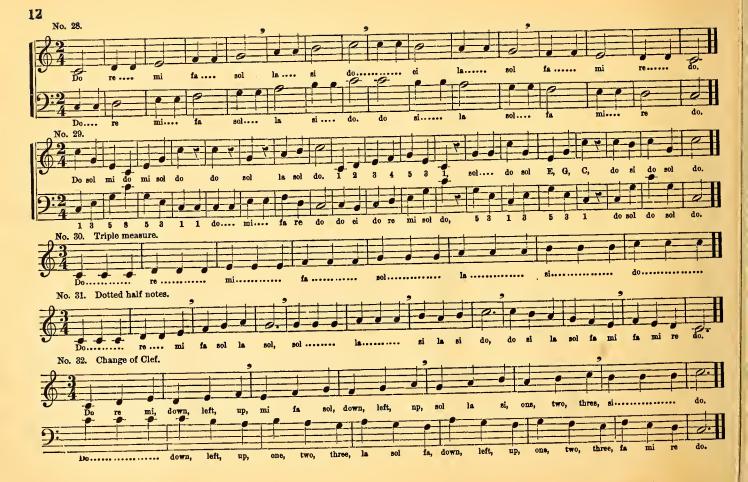


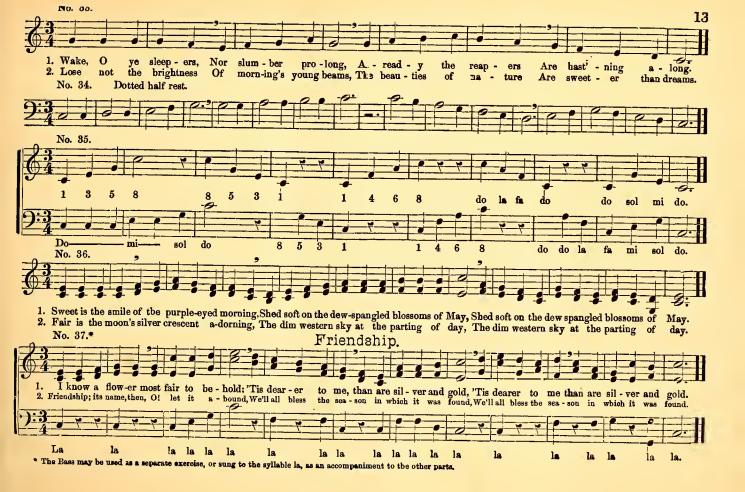
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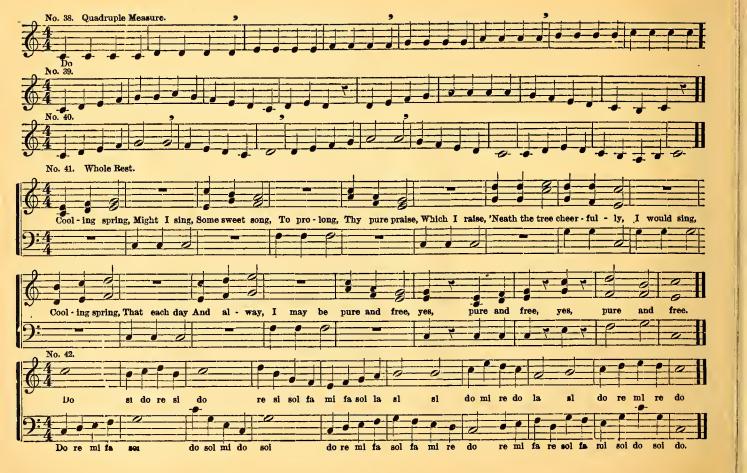


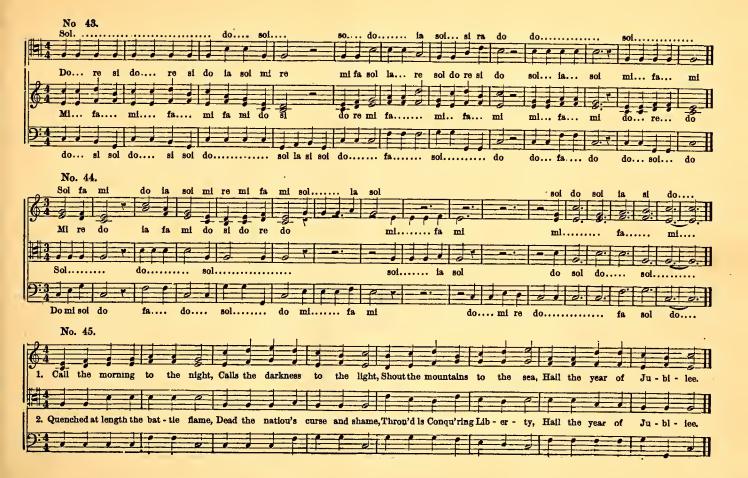


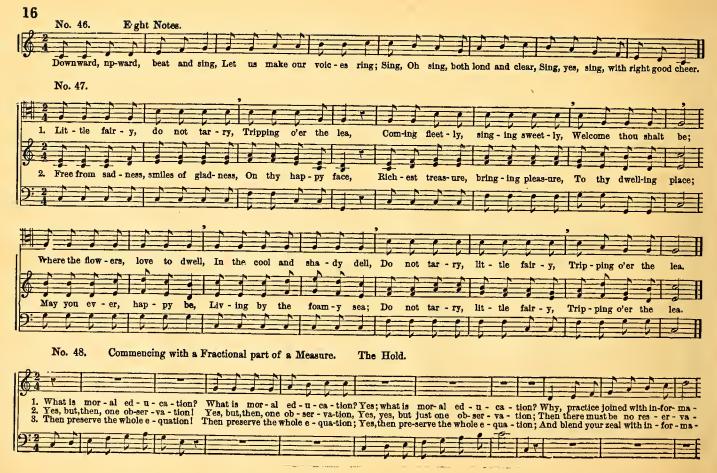
* In the first four measures of this exercise, the male and female volces are an octave spart; but at middle C, they are in perfect unison.

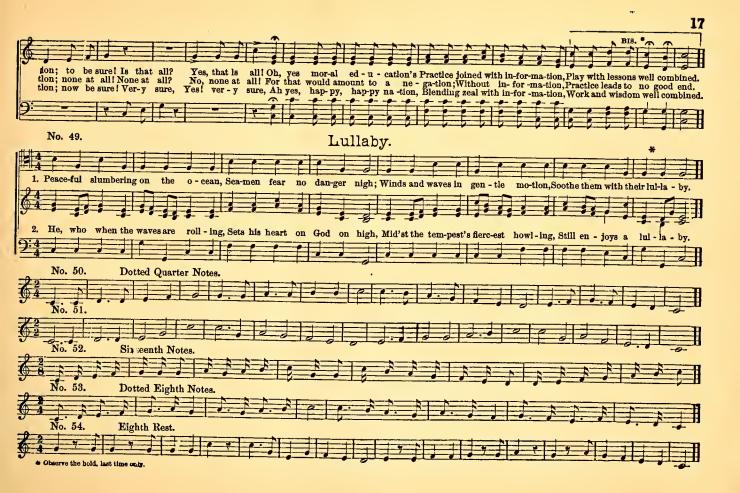


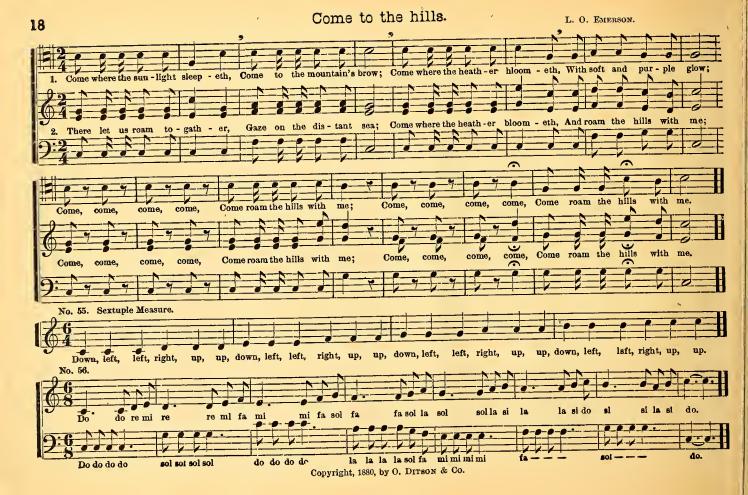


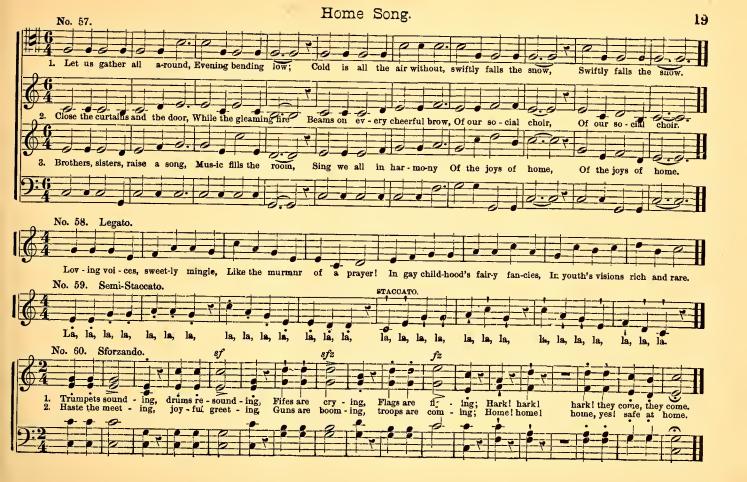


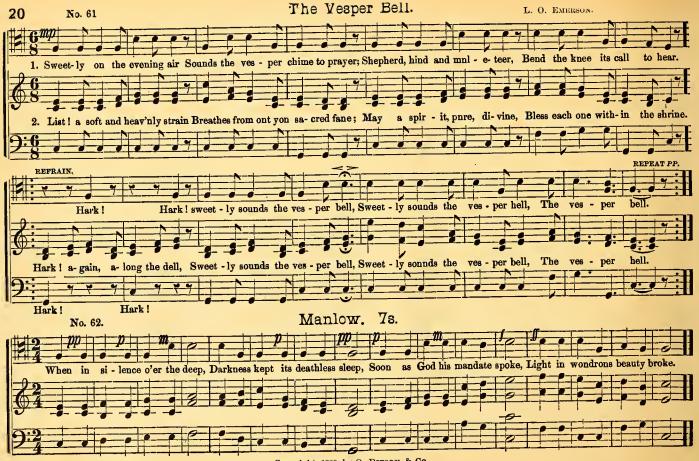






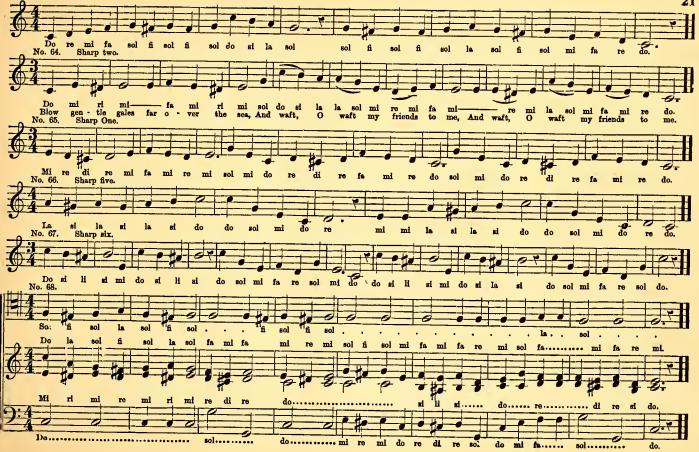






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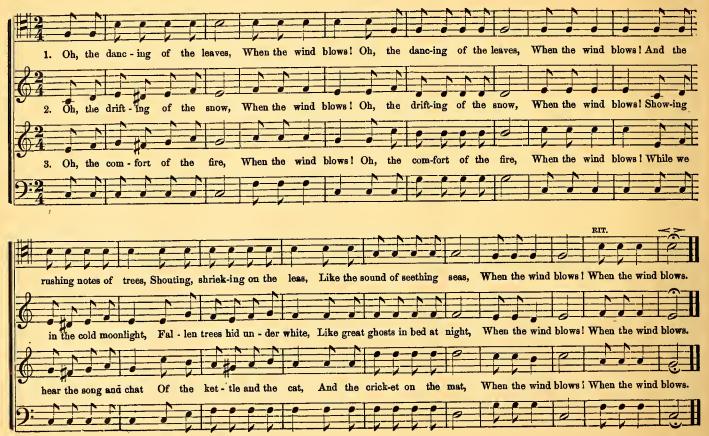


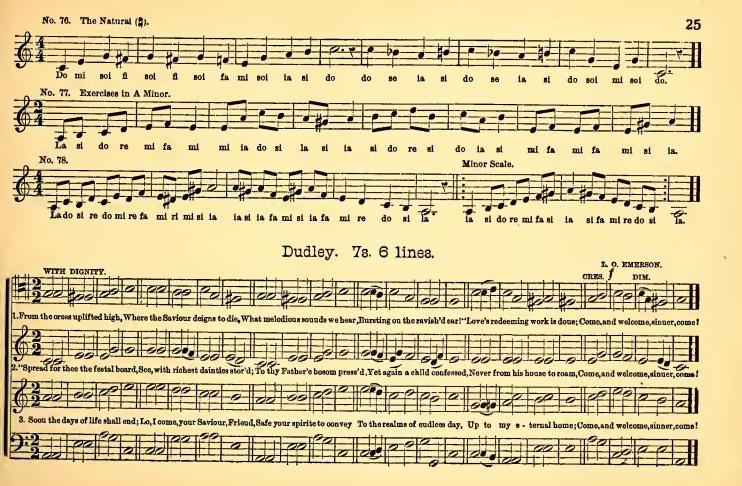




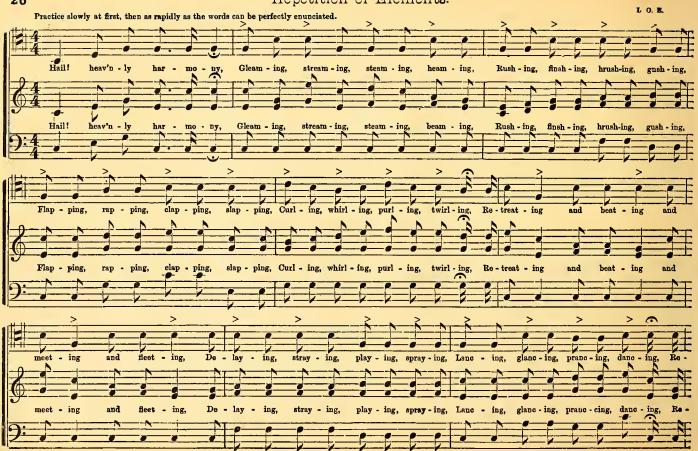
Oh, the Dancing of the Leaves.

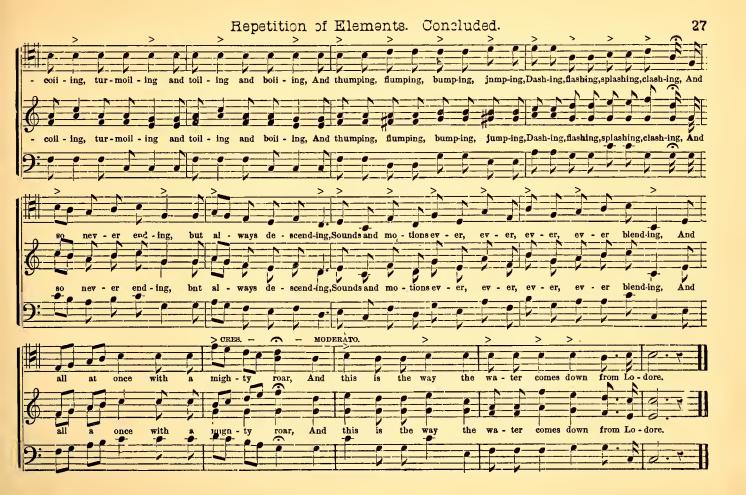


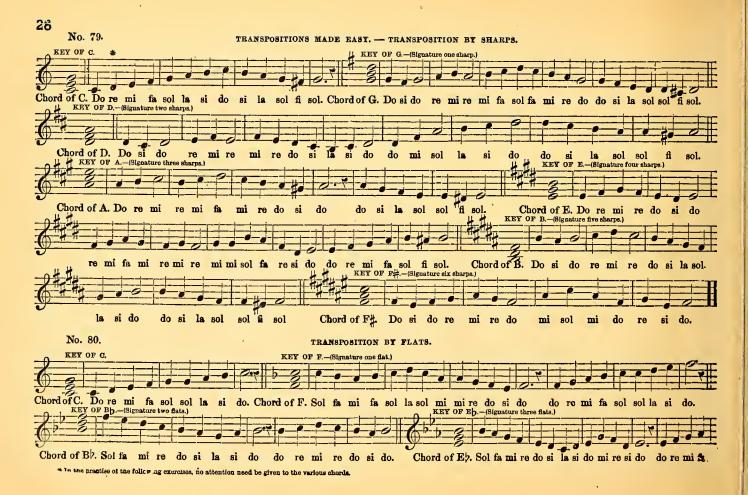




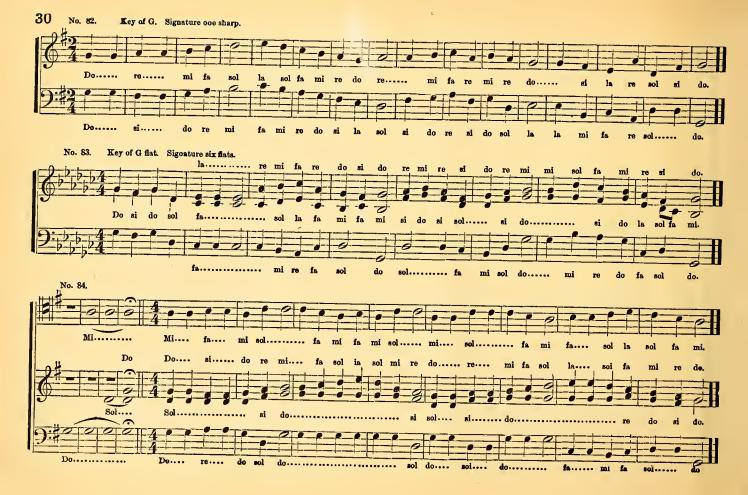
Repetition of Elements.





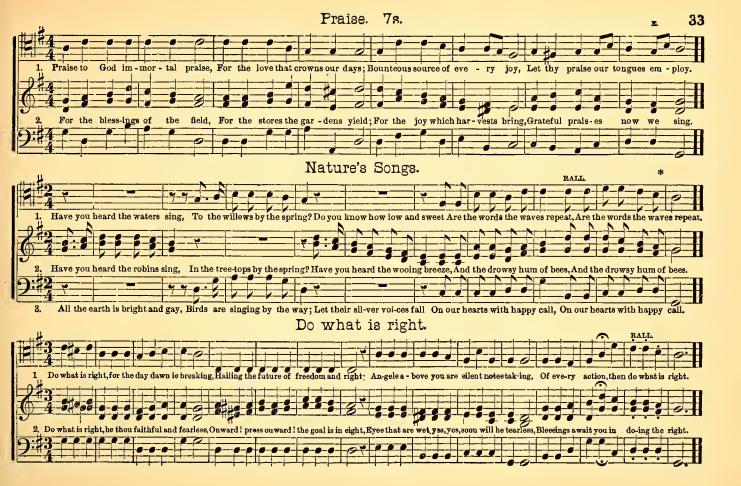






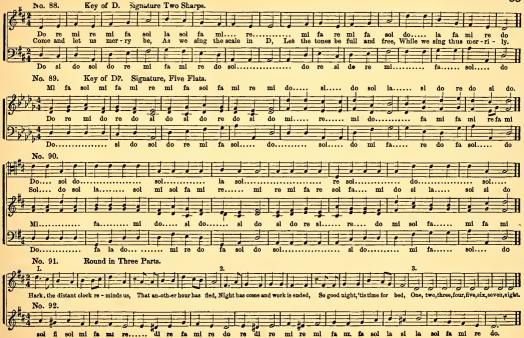


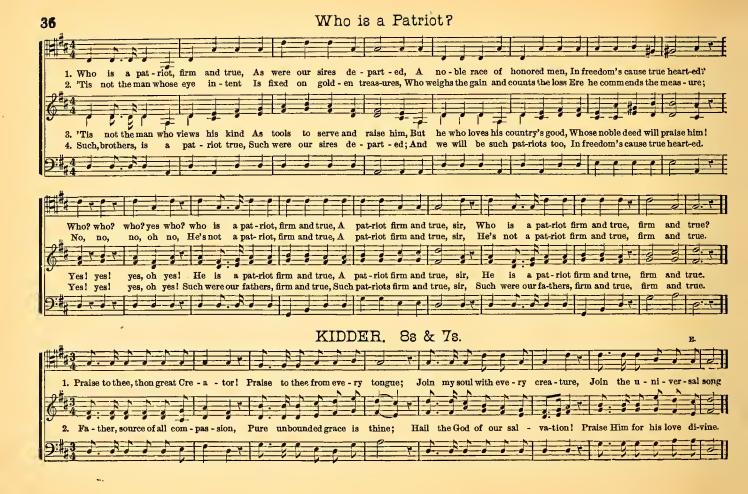




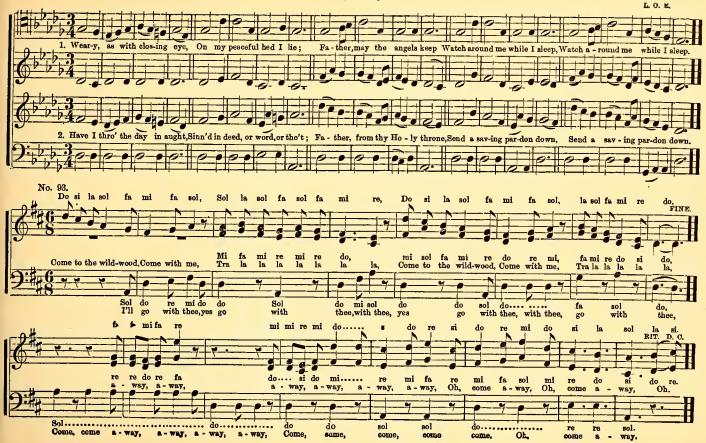
Oh, the Foaming Sea.

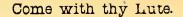




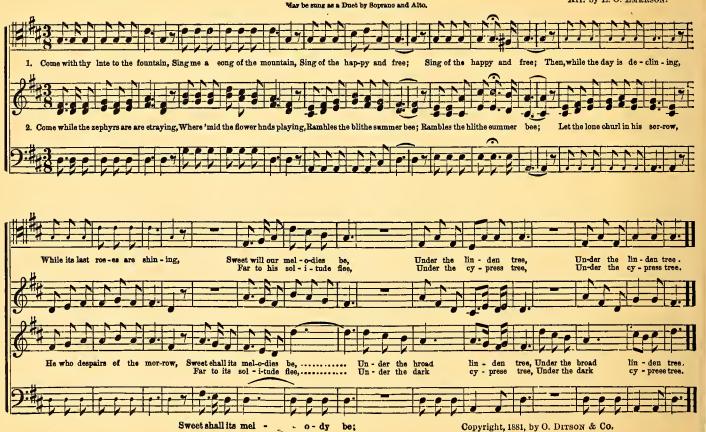


Closing Day. 78.

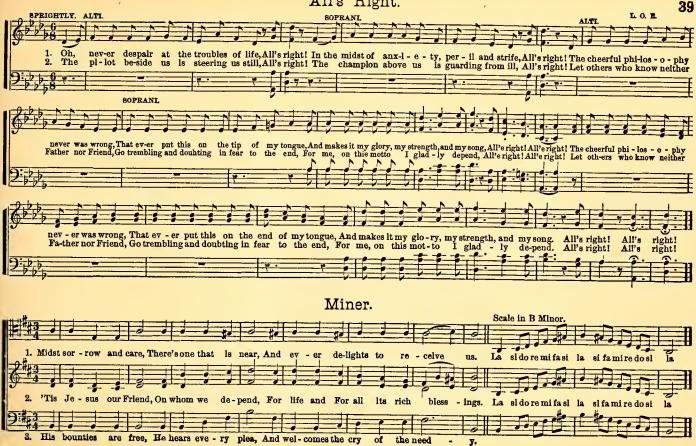






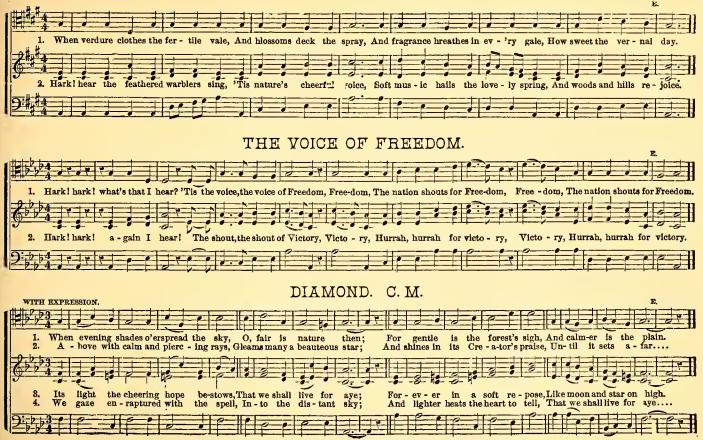


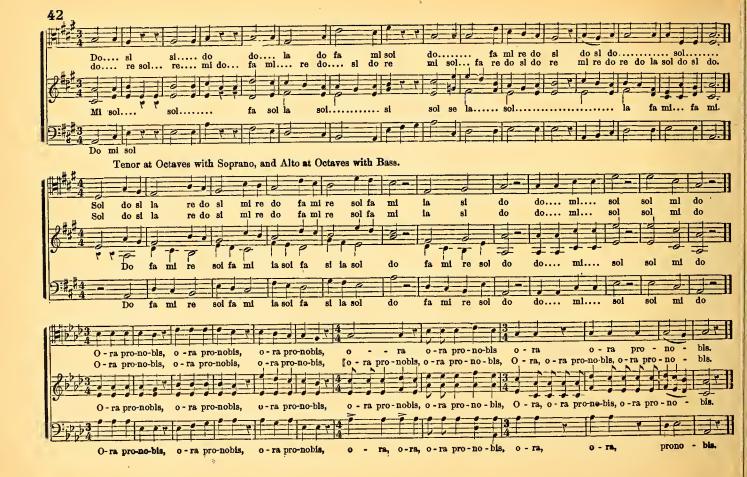
All's Right.





SPRING TIME.





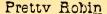
Hail I My Country.

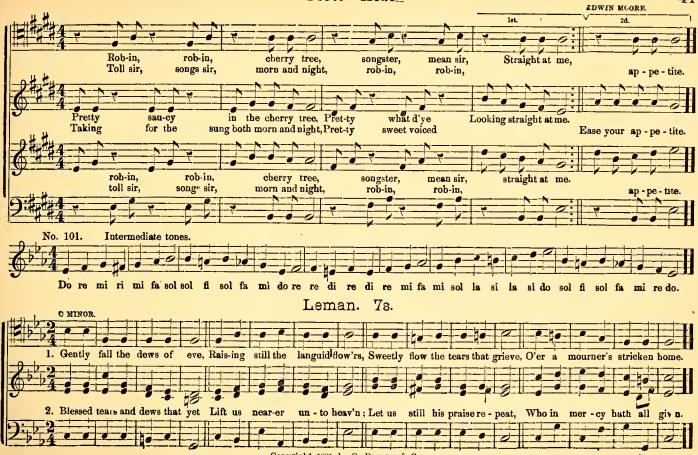
EDWIN MOORE. Words by E. M. 1. Hail! my country, with - out measure, Hail! to thee, Fair in beauty, rich in treasure, Great and free, Grand and ligh thy mountains. thy name, All here find a thy fame, Rich in commerce, crown'd with glo-ry is thy name, All here find a ref - nge, of ours, Proud-iy floats thy ban - ner o'er us, stripes and stars; God in mer-cy shield us, 2. Grand in sto - ry are the re - cords of 3. Brave thy sons and fair thy daughters, land and good thy laws. Hall! Co - lum-bla, friend of free - dom, Guard our cause. Hall! Co - lum-bia, friend of free - dom, Guard our cause. Jnst oppressed. Hall! Co - lum - bia, friend of free - dom, Great and blest. Hall! Co - lum - bia, friend of free - dom, Great and blest. of toll Sons Keep our hon - or bright, Hall! Co - lum - bia, friend of free - dom, God and right. Hall! Co - lum-bia, friend of free - dom, God and right. Reynolds. L. M. L. O. E. O thou, to whose all searching sight, The darkness shineth as the light, Search, prove my heart, it pants for thee, Oh, burst these bonds, and set It free. 2. Wash out its stains, re - fine its dross; Nall my af-fections to the cross; Hallow each thought; 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 thou my way; No foes, no dan - ger will I fear, While thou, Al - might y God art near. Be clean as thou, my Lord, art clean.

44 No. 98. Key of E. Signature four sharps. mi fa sol fa mi re do. do do la sol fa mi re sol sol la 801 la Do re mi re mi fa sol sol do. ті ге do sol do те mi fa sol mi fa re do sol fa mi fa do re mi mi Do si do si do No. 99. Key of E Flat. Signature three Flats. Mi fa sol mi fa sol la mi fa re mi fa sol la sol fa mi fa re do la si do sol fa mi 10 TO do re si do si do do — si do re si do. do si fa mi -. ге do do Do si do яi do fa sol do. re mi fa mi re do do fa fa re do si sol Do mi do re mi ____ re No. 100. sol — fa — sol — fa — do — do sol sol — — do — do sol sol — do — sol — fa mi 1. Roam we thro' the wood - land, O - ver hill and plain, For summer days are com - ing, Coming back a - gain; Yes! com - ing back a - gain. mi do re **5**i do. - sol fa mi mi re do - si do si fa do Do 8i do si \mathbf{mi} ____ do fa la sol mi fa re do sol do si la sol sol fa mi sol fa mi re mi fa sol fa mi la la si – do Mi _ o - ver all. 2. Friends and dear compan - ions, Hear the wa - ter-fall, And see the brooklet danc-ing, Joy is o - ver all; Yes! joy is do. do sol do fa sol ті те - re mire do do ____ Do fa — ге _









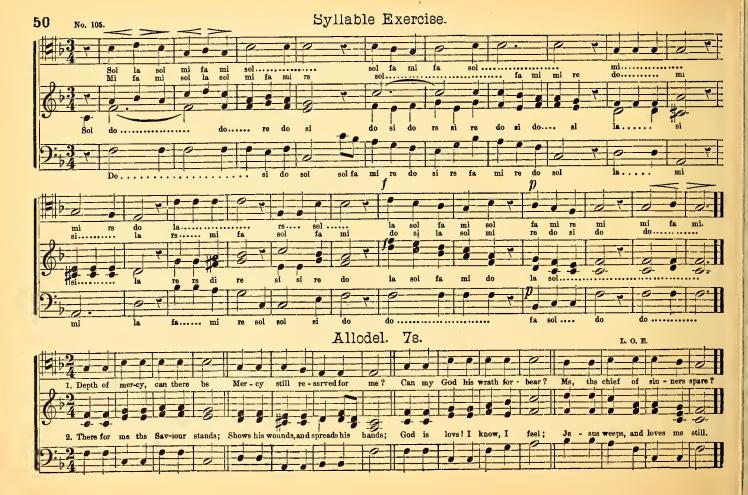
Copyright, 1881, by O. DITSON & Co.



· Fifth verse to be sung by Basses and Timors only, all voices joining in the chorus with power.

Copyright, 1881, by O. DITSON & Co.

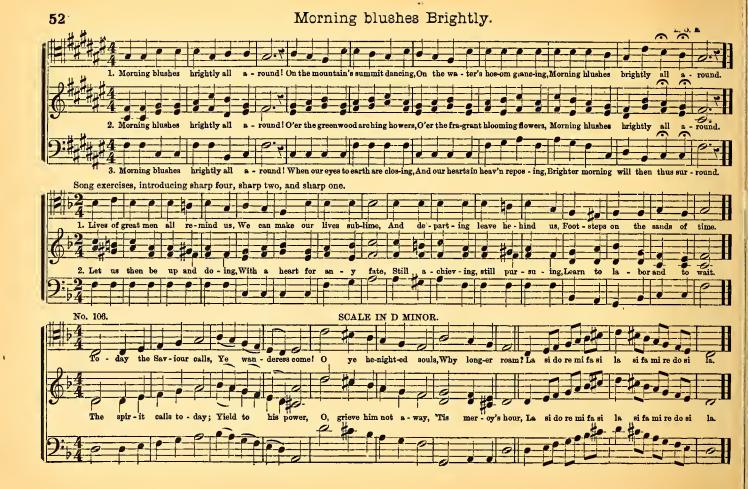




Never forget the Dear Ones.

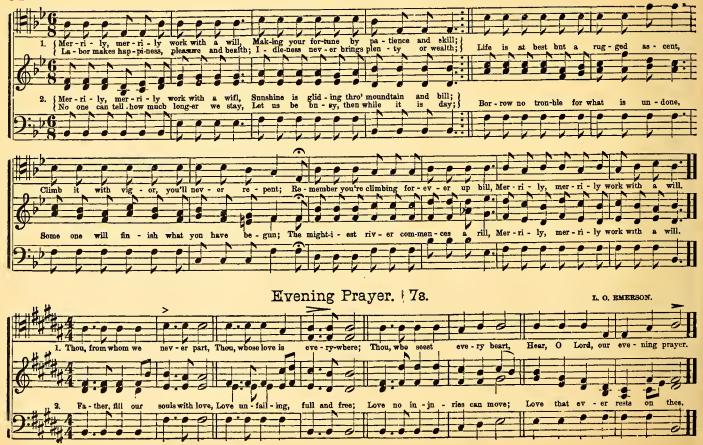


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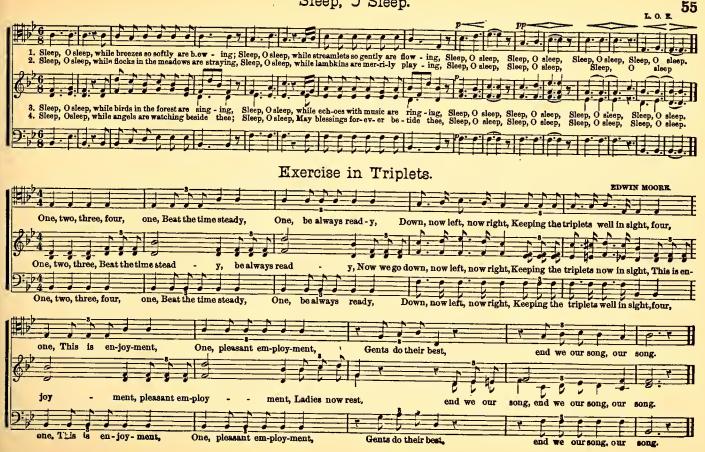


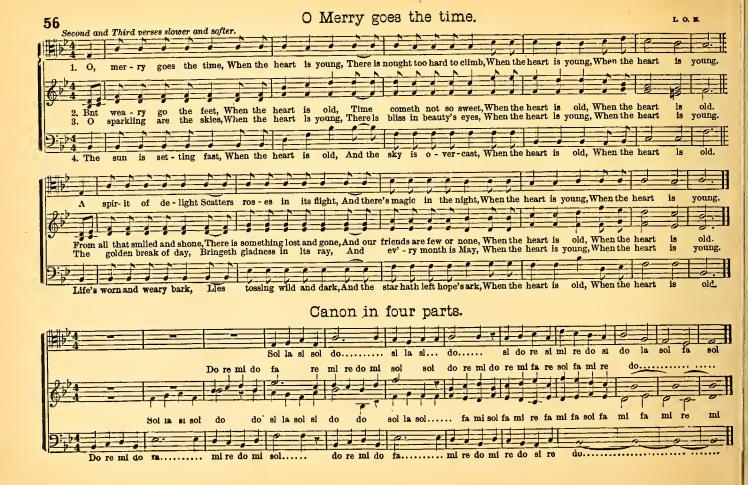


Work with a Will.

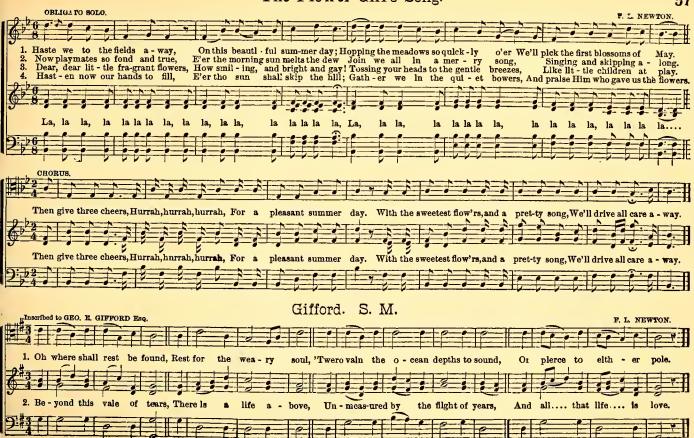


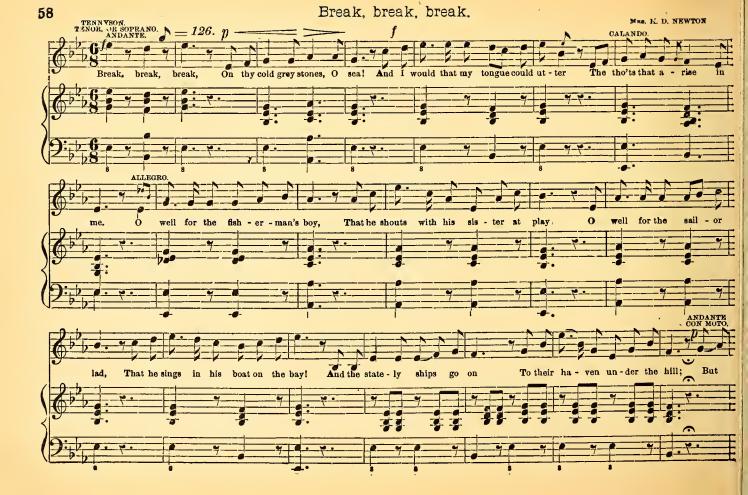
Sleep, J Sleep.



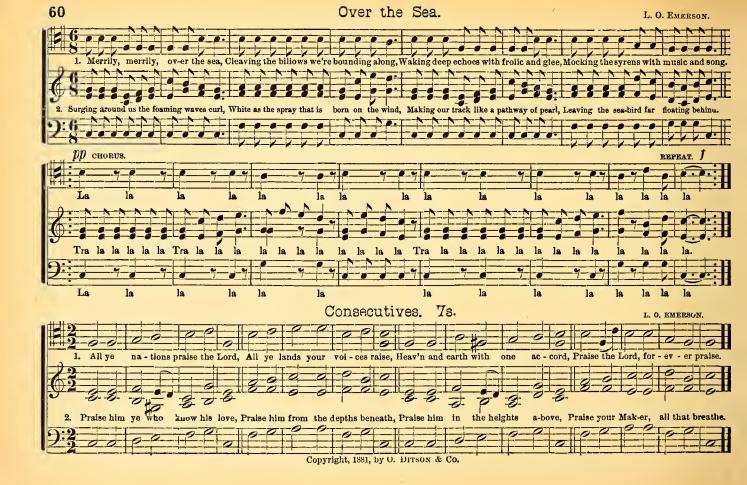


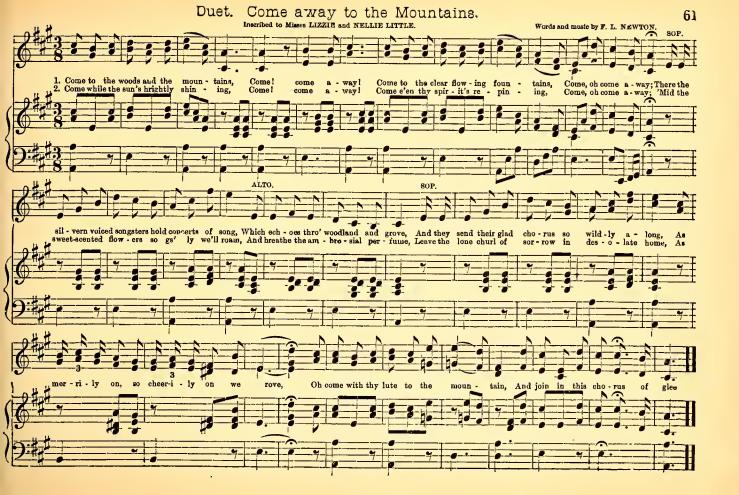
The Flower Girl's Song.





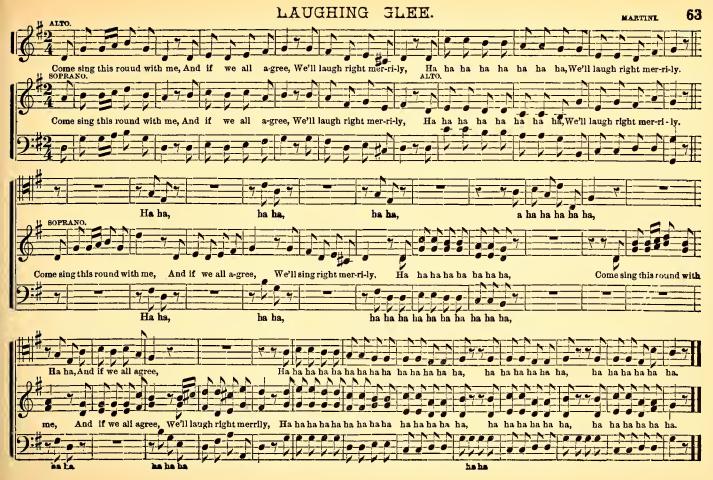






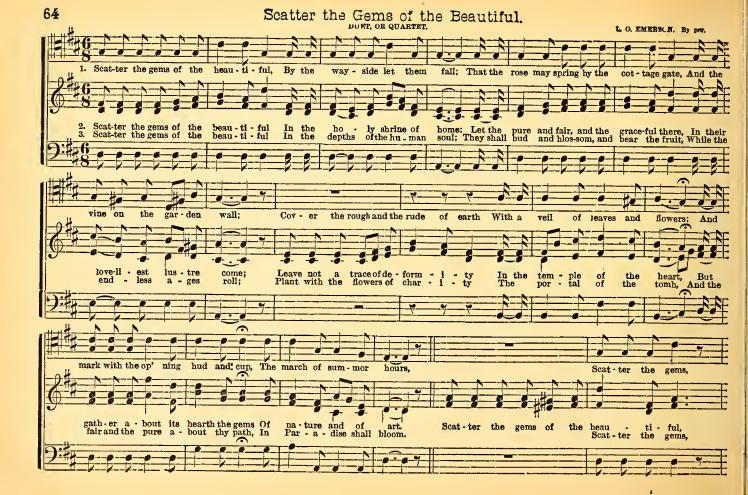
The Sleigh Ride.



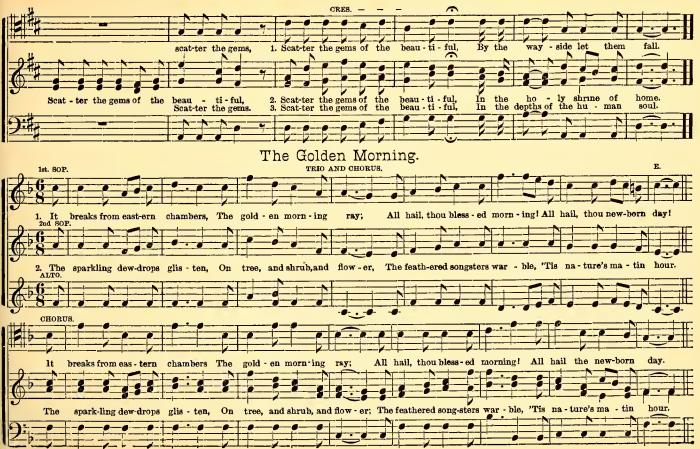


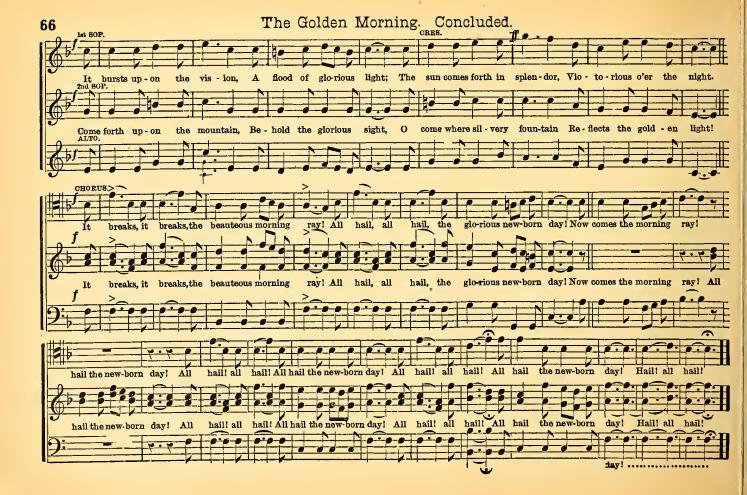
1.5.3

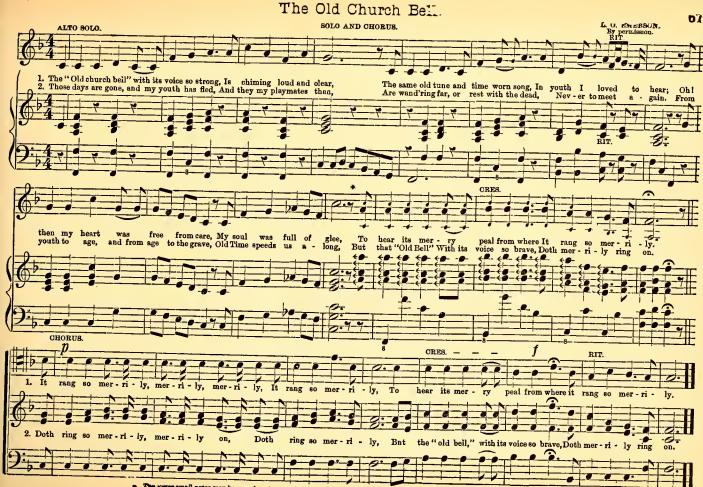
19 H I I



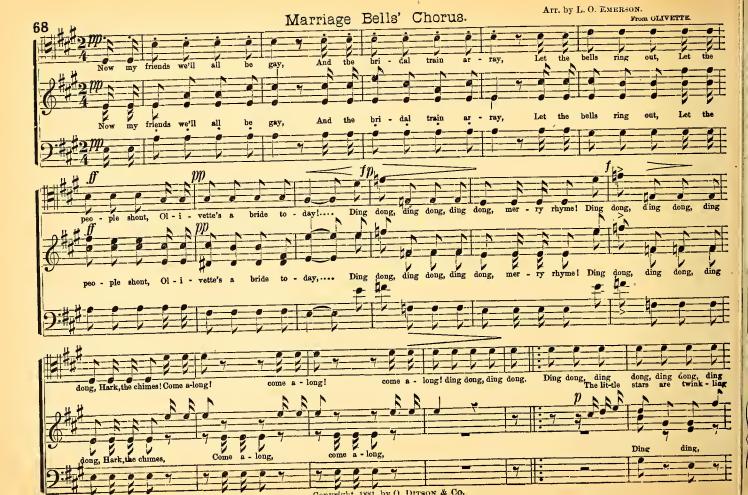
Scatter the Gems of the Beautiful. Concluded.

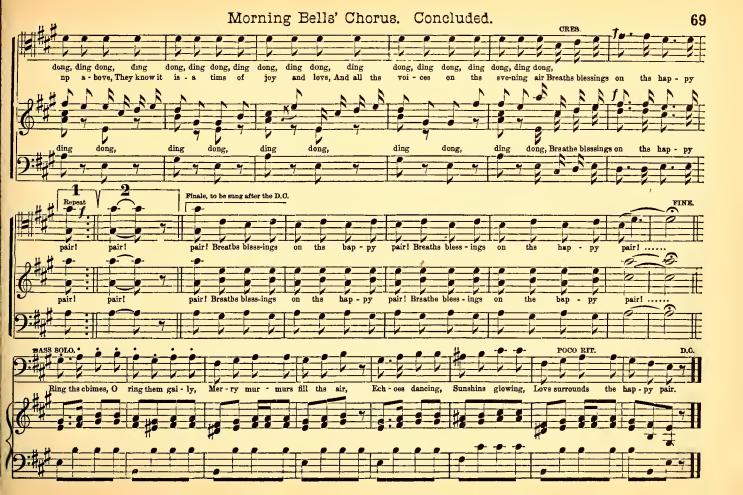


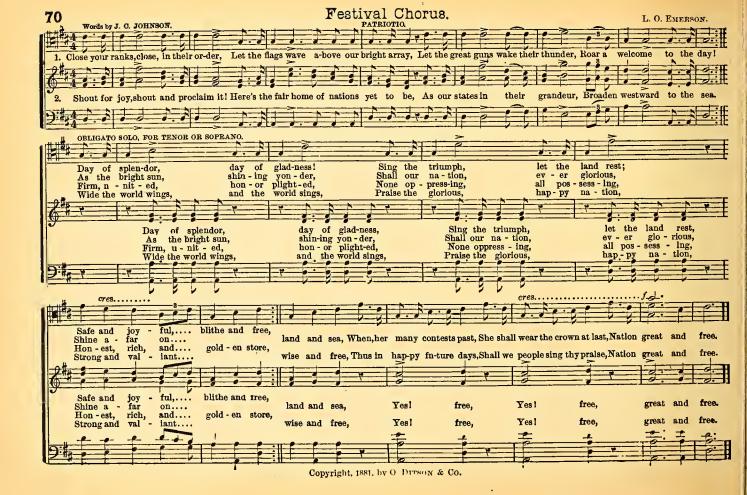




. The sower small notes may be sung by a tenor roles thus formits

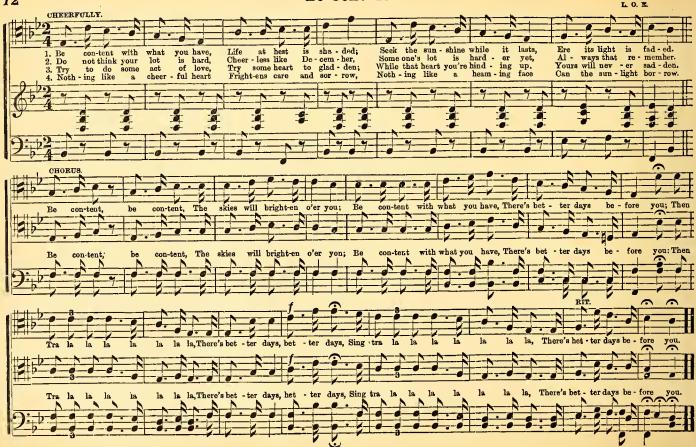




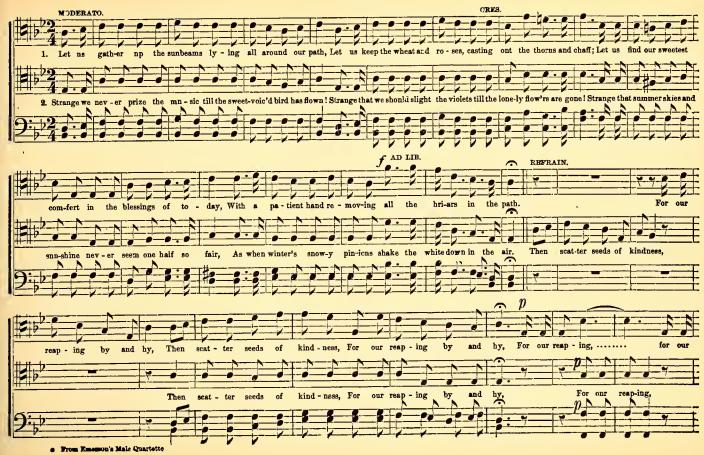


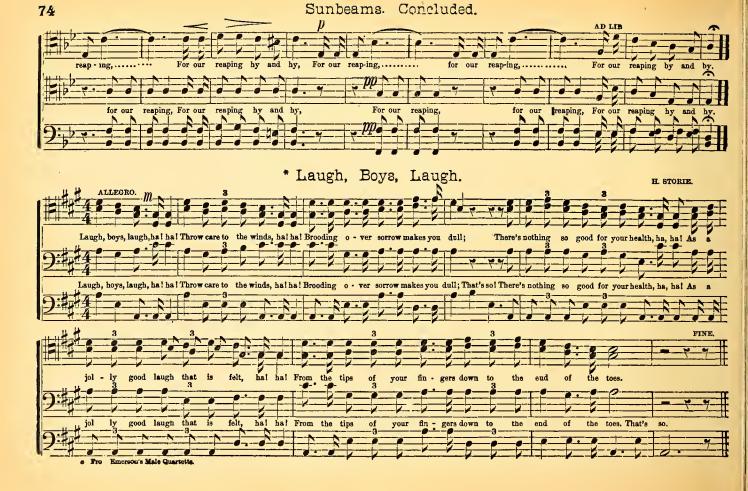


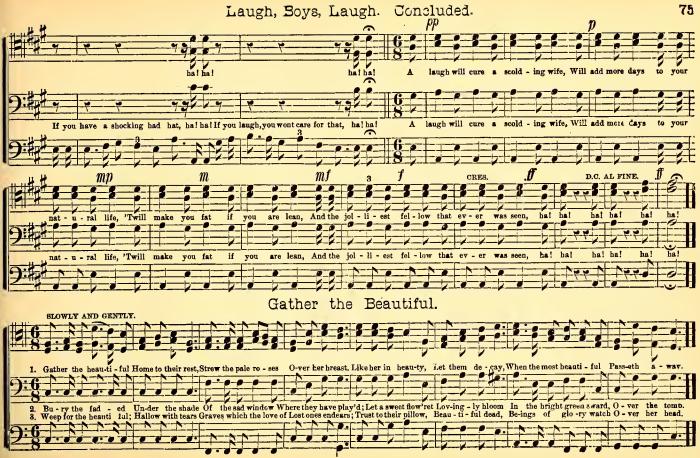
Be Content



Sunbeams.





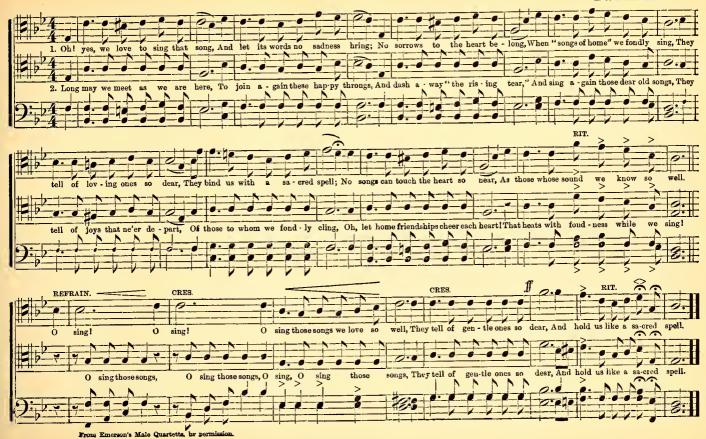


. From Emerson's Male Quartett



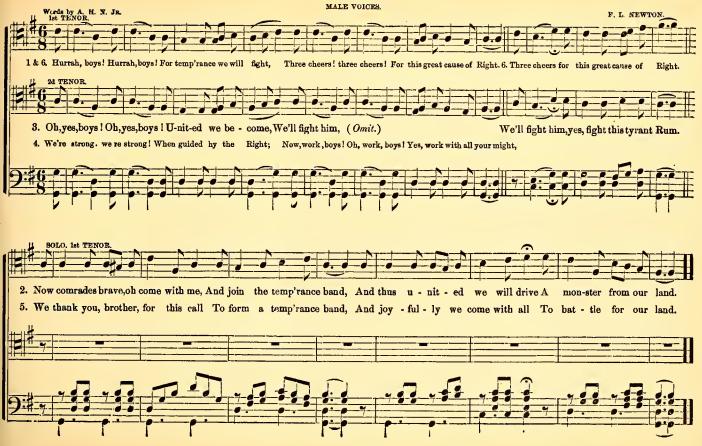
WE LOVE TO SING THAT SONG.

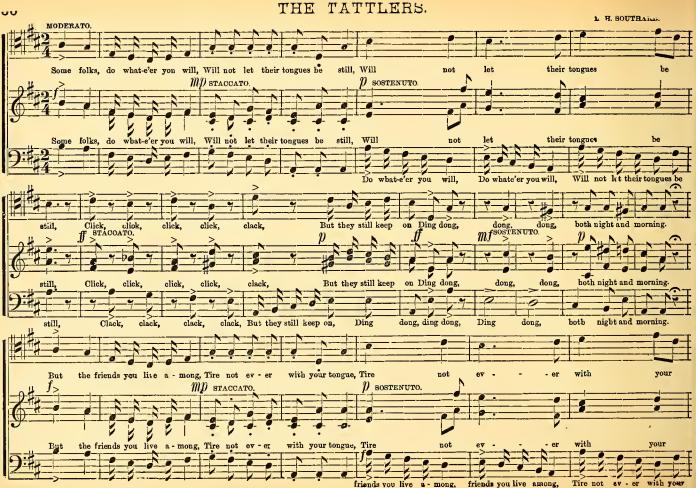
L. O. EMERSON.

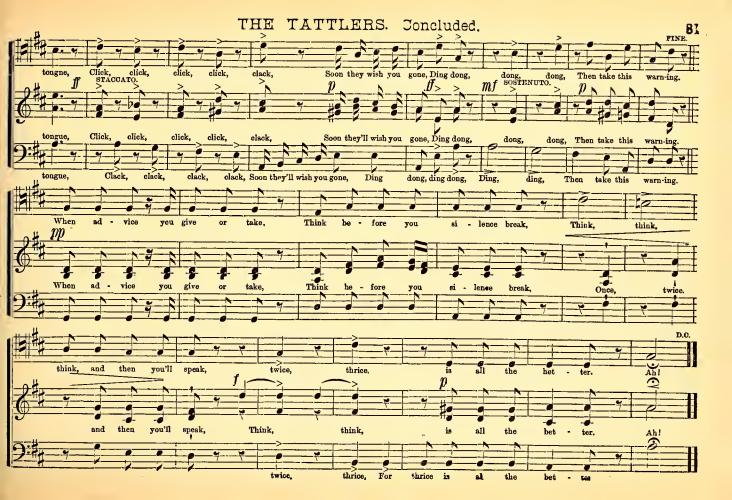


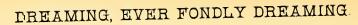


TEMPERANCE BANL





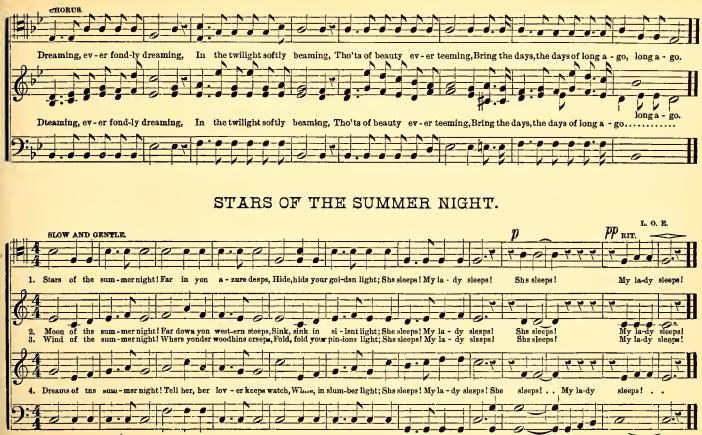




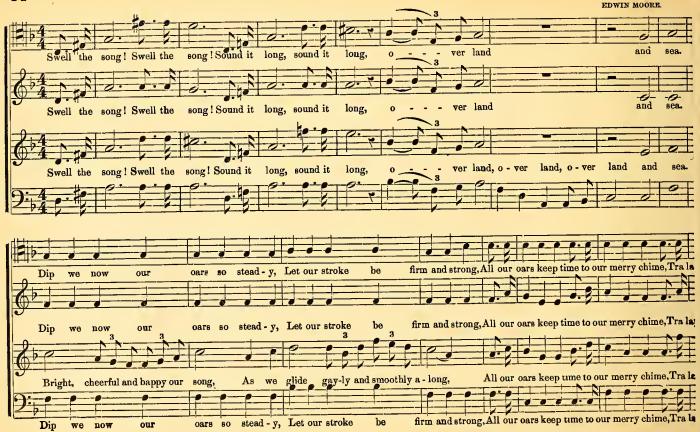
W. H. WHITE.



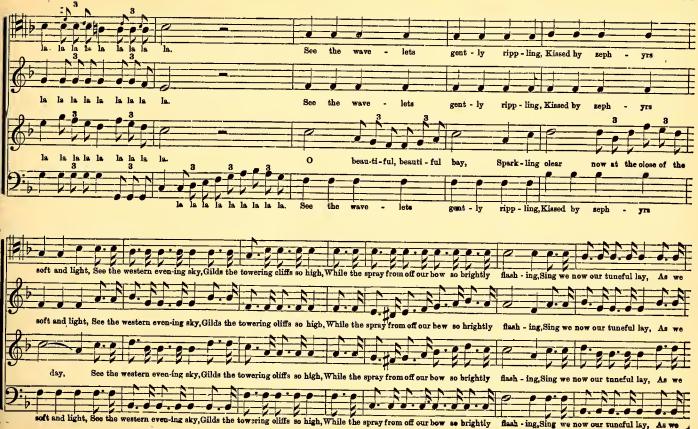
Dreaming, ever fondly dreaming. Concluded.



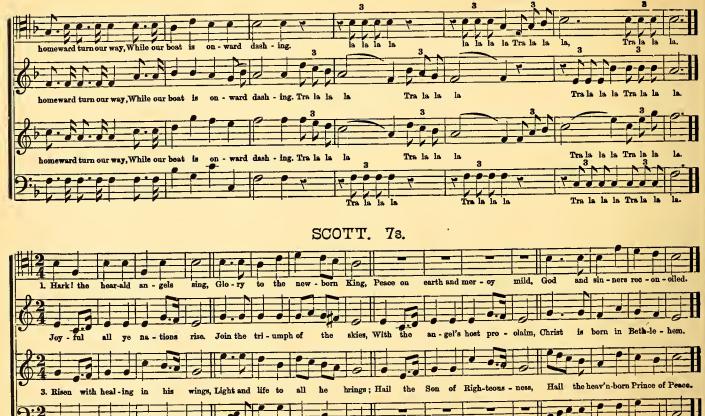
SWELL THE SONG OVER LAND AND SEA.



Swell the Song over land and sea. Continued.



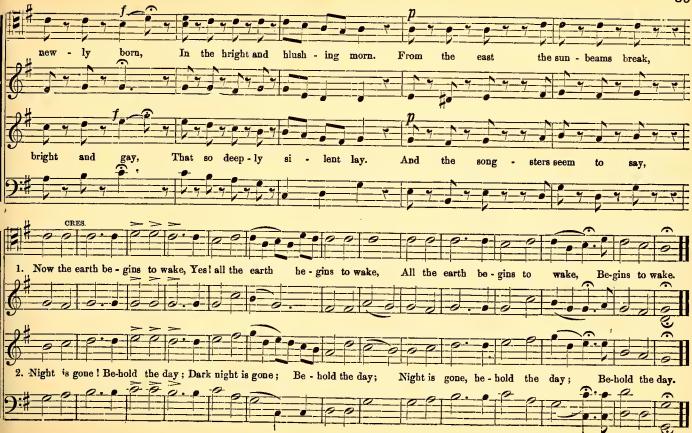
Swell the song over land and sea. Concluded.

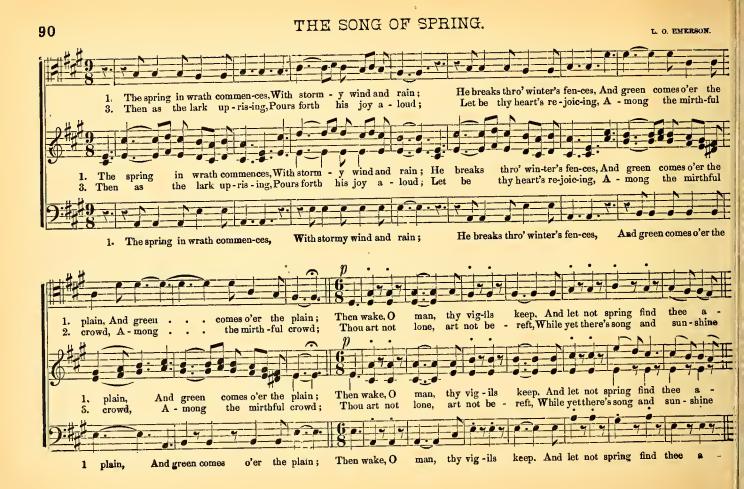






Day-break. Concluded.





The Song of Spring. Continued.





SELECTIONS FROM EMERSON'S VOCAL 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 care and accuracy. pupil 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 con- it should remain unchanged while that particular vowel is being suog; as any sonant "1," which will enable the pupil to make the attack upon the tones with more precision.

As the vowels are the only singing sounds, they should be monided with great

When once the mouth has assumed the proper position for any vowel sound, change in the position of the mouth would change the character of the vowel. The emission of sound should be firm and decided. Avoid striking below the

true pitch and sliding up to it; as, from five to eight, &c., which is a bad but Do not pucker the lips, but let them assume an easy position, making the opening of the mouth as large as is consistent with maintaining the purity of the common fault. wowel.



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 careful not to practising all the vowel sounds at a given pitch, before a mirror, till the habit is formed of placing the mouth in a proper position for each vowel. change the direction of the vibrations.

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



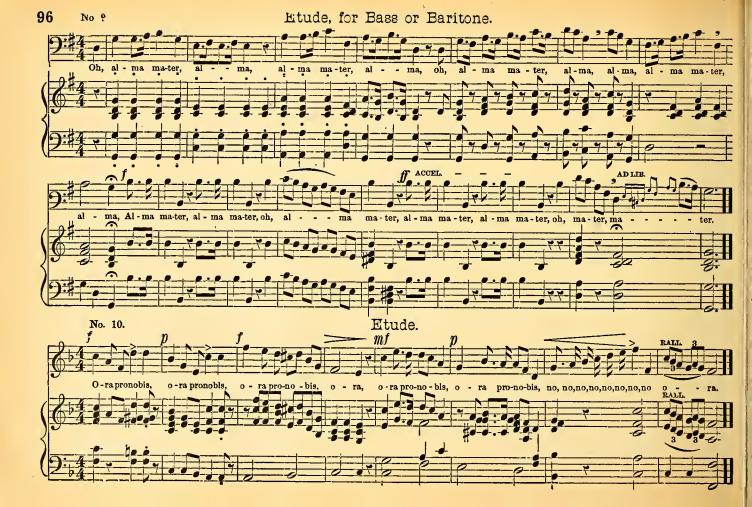
ARTICULATION .- To gain strength and flexibility in the speech-forming organs, practise Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and others of a similar character, first with the syllables do, re, mi, &c., till they can be executed rapidly; after which, vocalize them, showly at first, then increasing by degrees. t a. as in late

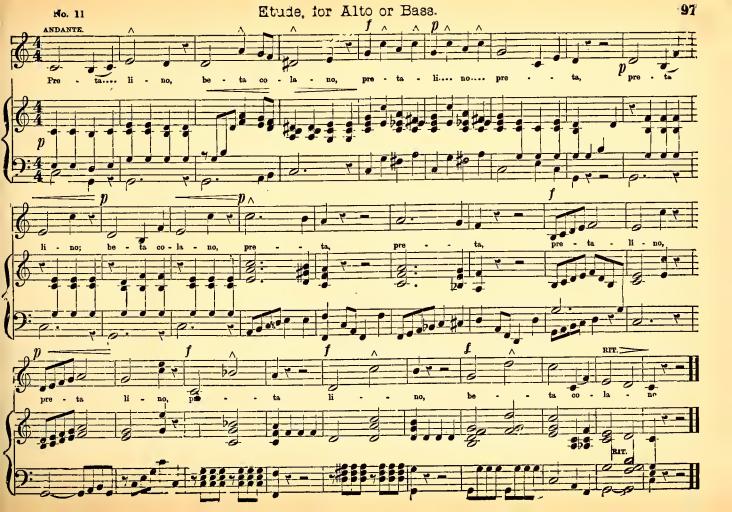
Slow, medium power, organ tone. No. 1.



Solfeggio.











No. 14. Extending the compass.

During the first practice of the following exercise, observe the marks of expression; subsequently reverse them,—i, e, hegin softly and crescendo in ascending, and diminish in descending. Transpose to different keys.



MISCELLANEOUS DIRECTIONS.

I. Maintain a perfectly crost but easy position of the body while binging.

2. Open the month naturally but freely.

2. In taking hreath, make as little noise as possible; de it quickly, and without any change in the position of the month.

4. Take breath no more frequently than is necessary.

5. Never hreathe between the syllables of a word; hetween an adverh and the word it qualifies; hetween an adjective and its substantive, or at any place which would destroy the meaning.

6. The emission of tone should be firm and decided: there should he no hesitancy or drawling, and the tone should be attacked with precision. Avoid striking helow the true sound and sliding up to it,—as, from five to eight, &co.,—which is quite a common fault.

7. Aim to produce a pure, full, free, resonant tone: this can be done ealy hy an unconstrained use of the appropriate organs of sound.

S. Strive not so much to produce power, as hreadth and volnme.

9. As the vowels are the only singing sounds, they should be formed with great care and accuracy, and prolonged from beginning to end without the slightest change in the position of the vocal or epech organs.

10. The common fault of passing from the radical and dwelling npon the vanishing sounds, should he carefully avoided. Thus, the word "great," for example, is often sung "grea-ce-t," instead of "grea-t," and "fa-ce-t," instead of "fa-te," &co.

CONSONANTS AND ABTICULATION.

II. The importance of a good articulation can hardly he ever-estimated; especially in sacred or devotional music. Articulation is dependent upon the conscuents, which should he delivered very distinctly, and with great precision. There are comparatively few persons who sing intelligibly; and it is owing in a great measure to the feeble, sluggish and indifferent manner in which the conscuents are uttered.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE WORDS "THE," "NY," &.

12. The the indefinite article (A) is often incorrectly prenounced with the sound represented by the letter A in such words as "hate," "mate," & a. The correct sound is like the sound of U in such words as "up," "hut," & a.

13. The indefinite article (The), when it occurs hefore a word beginning with a vowel, should have the long cound of E in "relate"; hefore a word heginning with a consonant, it should have the same sound as the indefinite article (A), as: this house, this man, this word, &co.

14. The word "my" should always he prononneed with the short sound of I, unless in emphatic expression, or in solemn style; and in the latter only in phrases directly associated with soleranity, as in the following: "My God." Familiar phrases, even in serious or solemn style, should retain the short sound of Y; thus: "My hand, my heart," not, "My hand," nor "Me hand."

THE TERMINATION, "ED."

15. In chanting, the "ed" should always he pronounced as a separate syllahle; in singing, it should be proneunced or omitted as the metre requires

THE WORDS-GUIDE, GUARD, REGARD, SKY, KIND.

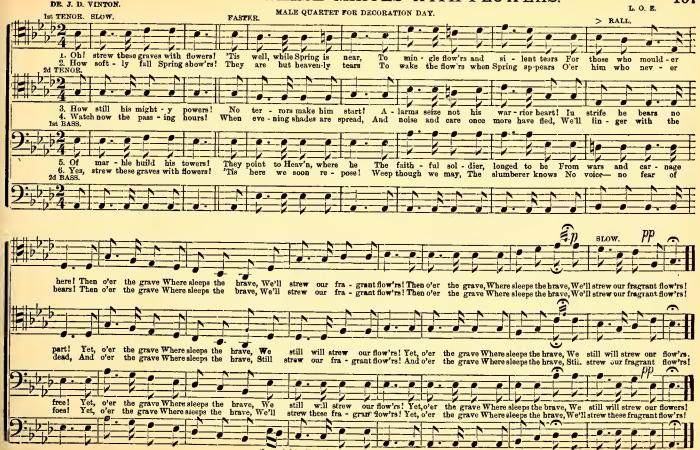
16. "These, in oultivated usage, are prononneed with a slight sound of Y, following G and H." The omission of this sound characterizes the local usage of Scotland and New England. The local mode has, no doubt, the sanction of reason and system; but general oustom is the only law of spoken language.

17. There is nothing which adds a greater charm to music than a pure, chaste and distinct pronunciation of the language. Observe the same laws us regard to accent, emphasis, &co., that should be observed in good reading; for it is these alone that give force, dignity and character to language.

OHISTREW THESE GRAVES WITH FLOWERS.

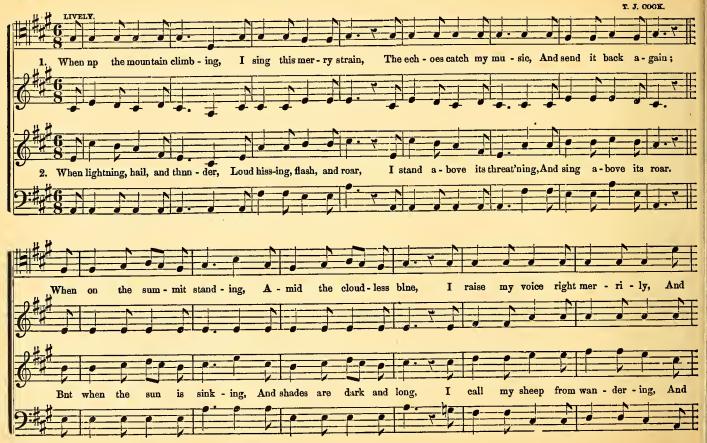


101

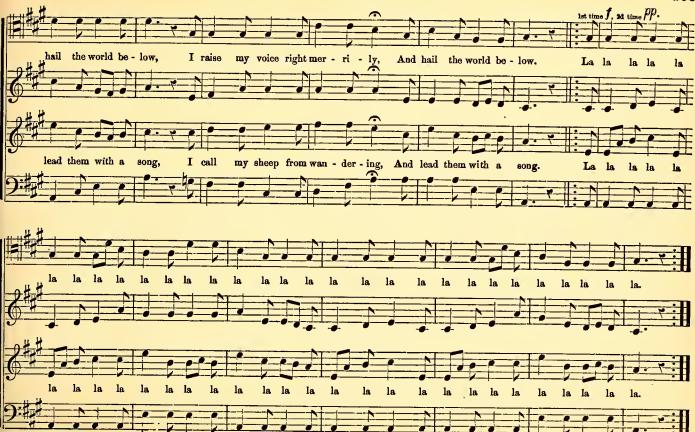


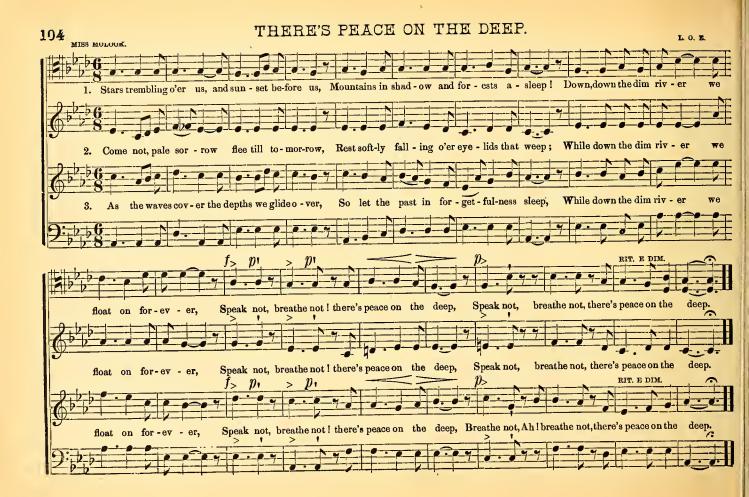
Copyright, 1881, by O. DITSON & Co.

THE MOUNTAINEER'S SONG.

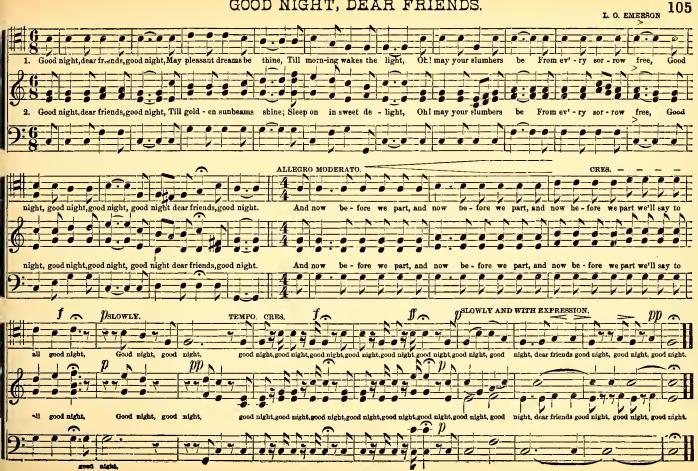


The Mountaineer's Song. Concluded.

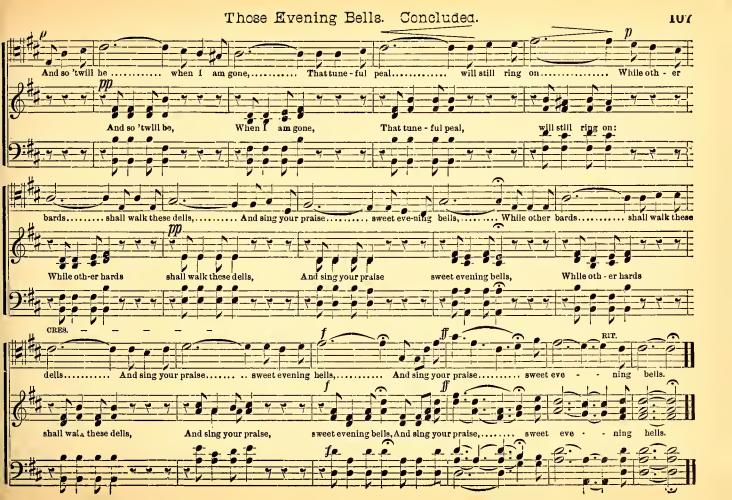




GOOD NIGHT, DEAR FRIENDS.



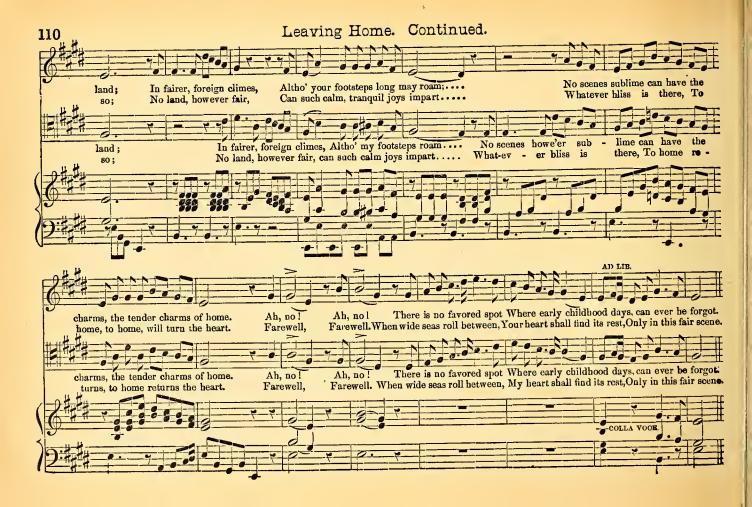




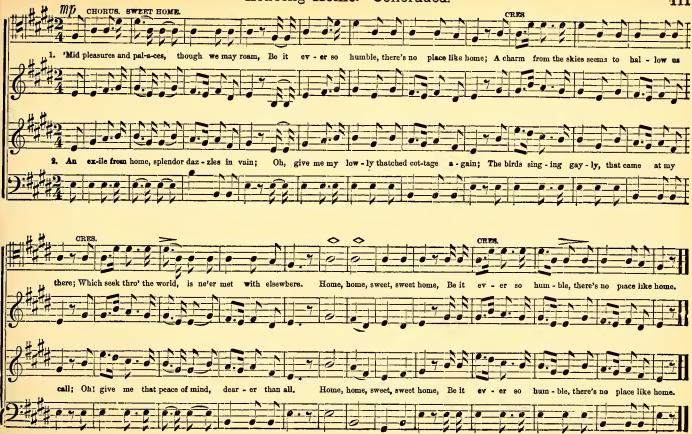




The whole or only the last eight measures, may be sung as cherus after each verse.

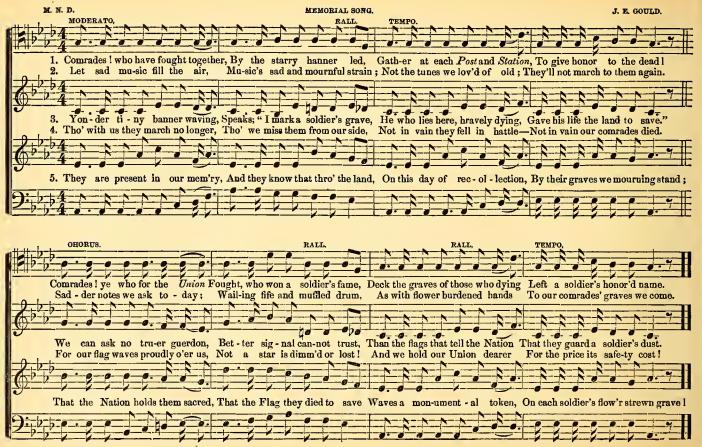


Leaving Home. Concluded.



112

COMRADES! WHO FOUGHT TOGETHER.





114

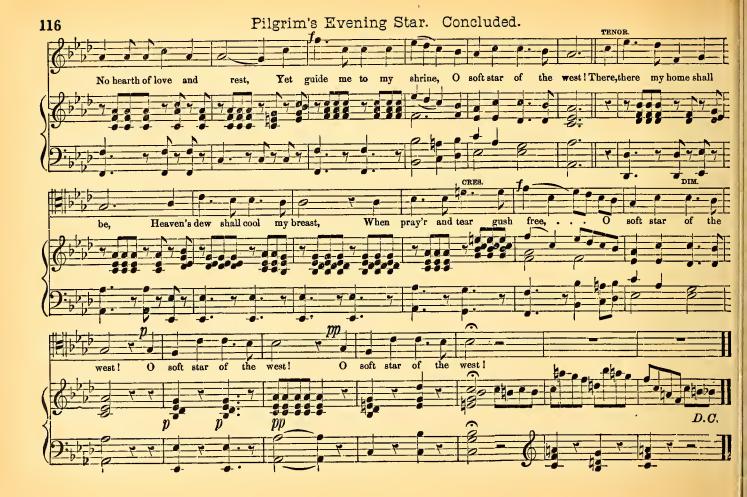
PILGRIM'S EVENING STAR.

Inscribed to A. H. NEWTON, Jr. L O. EMERSON. DUET FOR TENOR AND SOPRANO. Thou'rt guid - ing guid - ing all . . things home, gleam - ing far! Gleam - ing far ! of the west ! soft star 1. Thou'rt all . things home, gleam - ing far! Gleam - ing far ! . of the west! soft star CRES The hun-ter from the hills, The gen - tle star ! From rock and bil - low's foam, The sea-bird to her nest, Gen - tle star! Look gen - tle star! Shine from thy ro - sy heav'n, Pour joy on earth and Shine on, tho' no sweet eyes sea, Gen - tle star! $\widehat{}$ ORES. Copyright, 1881, by O. DITSON & Co.

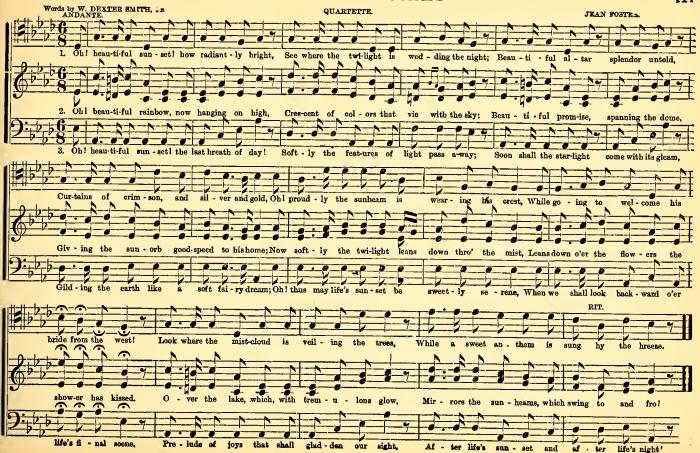
Pilgrim's Evening Star. Continued.



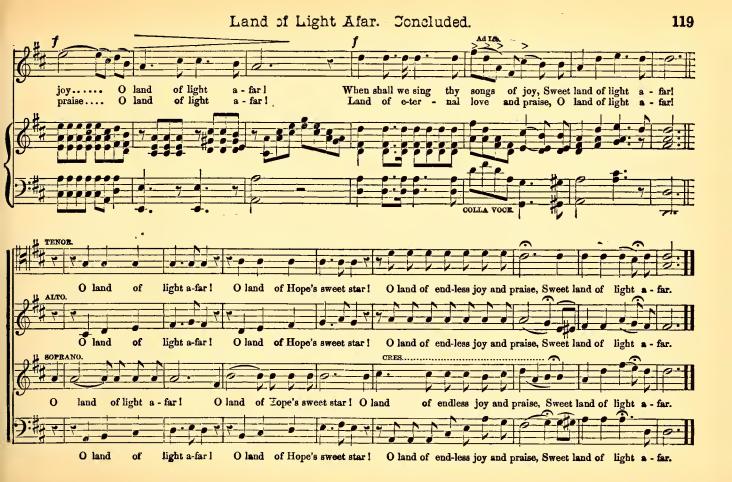




BEAUTIFUL SUNSET.









AN EVENING BY THE SEASIDE.

Words by J. C. JOHNSON. CHORUS, WITH OBLIGATO DUET FOR SOPRANO AND ALTO. CHORUS, LIGHTLY, 0 0 0 . Fades the fer vid sun - set ray, We will to the shores a way; Where the gen-the cooling hreeze, Stirs the ruffling summer seas, Waves 00000 000000000 Fades the fer-vid sun-set ray, We will to the shores a-way, Where the gentle cooling hreeze, Stirs the ruffing Fades the fer-vid sun - set ray, We will to the shores a-way; Where the gen-tle cooling hreeze, Stirs the ruffling -0-0-



121 Composed and arranged by L. O. EMERSON.

o - cean.

sil-ver wave.

sil-ver wave.

ALLEGRO MODERATO. mf DUET AND CHORUS.

of

O - cean's

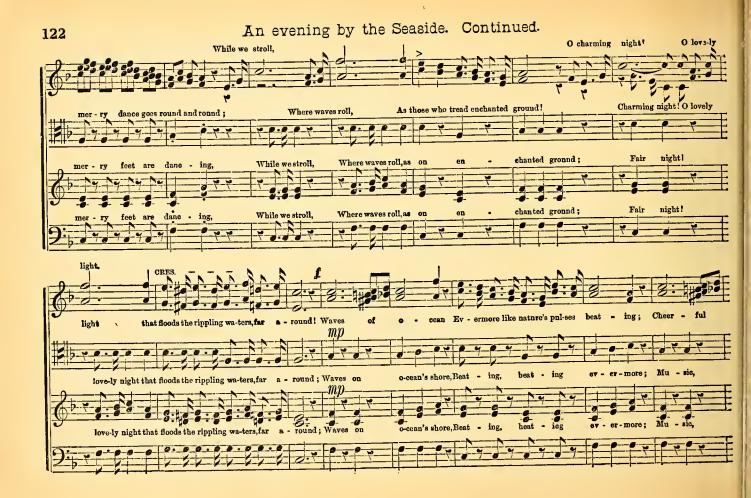
O - cean's

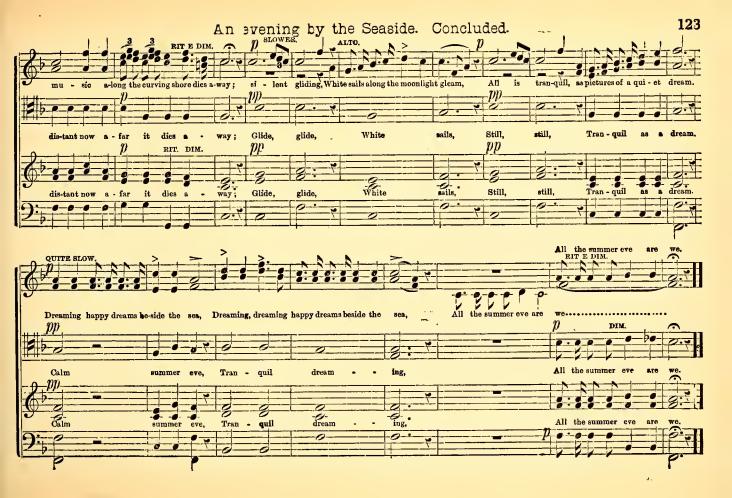
-0-

summer sess,

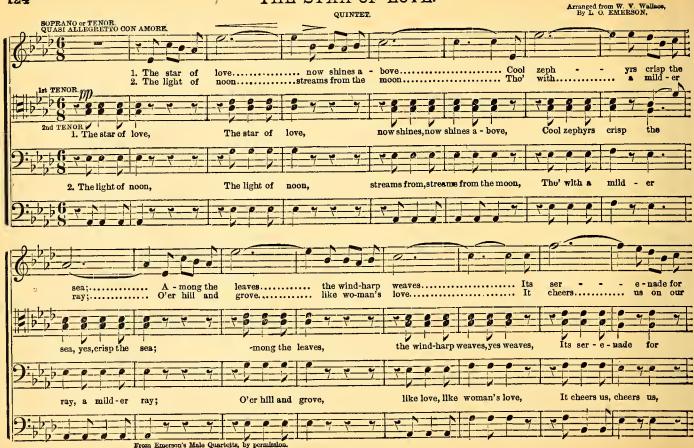
-0summer seas.

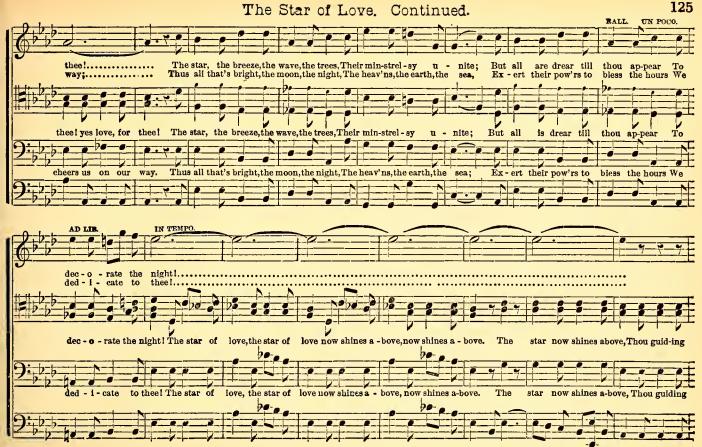
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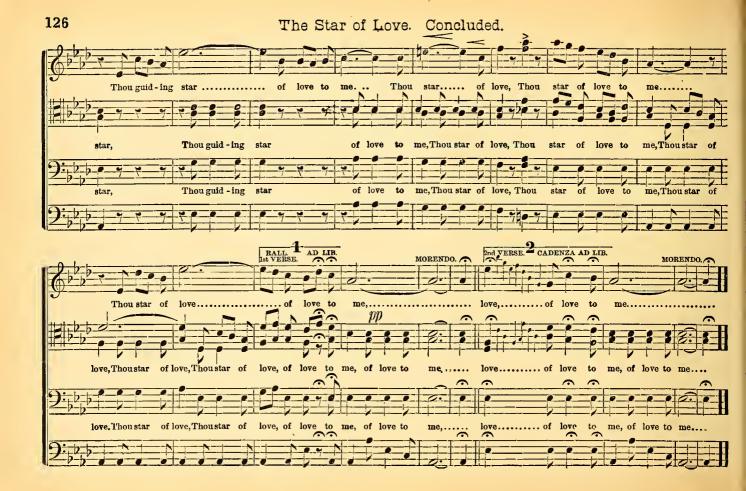


THE STAR OF LOVE.



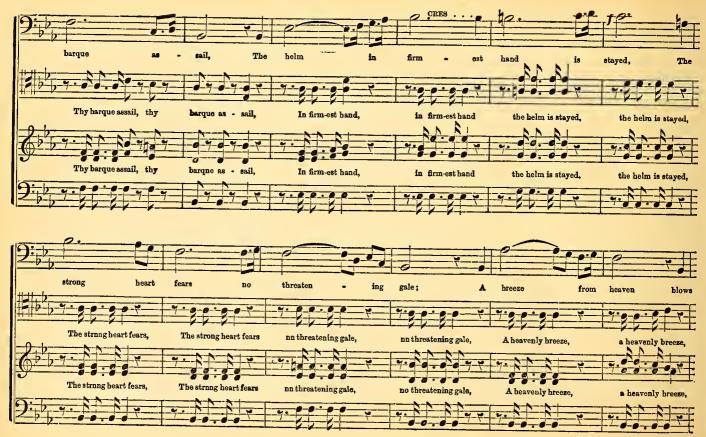


The star now shines a - boye.

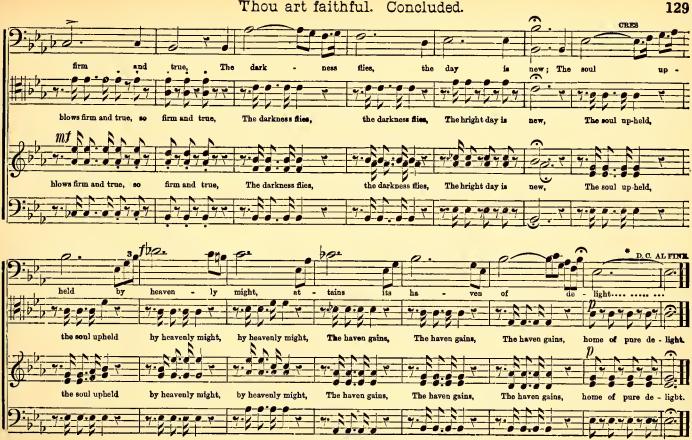




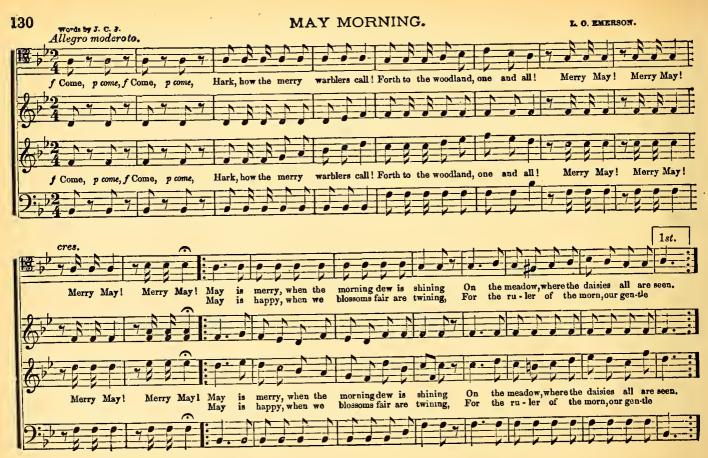
Thou art faithful. Continued.



Thou art faithful. Concluded.



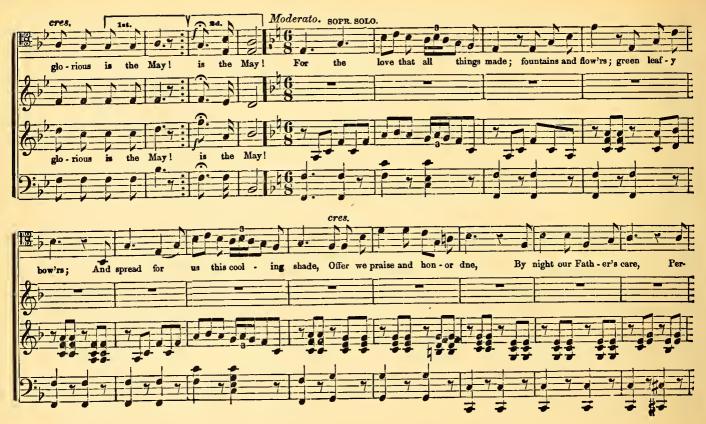
[#] Or and here.



"May Morning." Continued.



"May Morning." Continued.

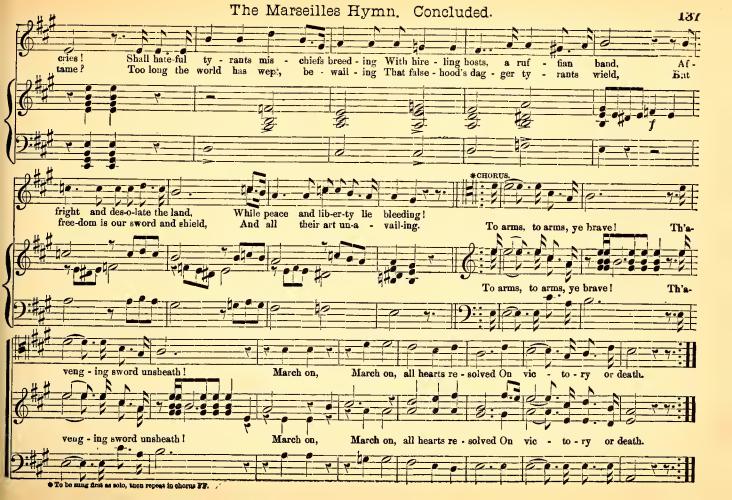












THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.



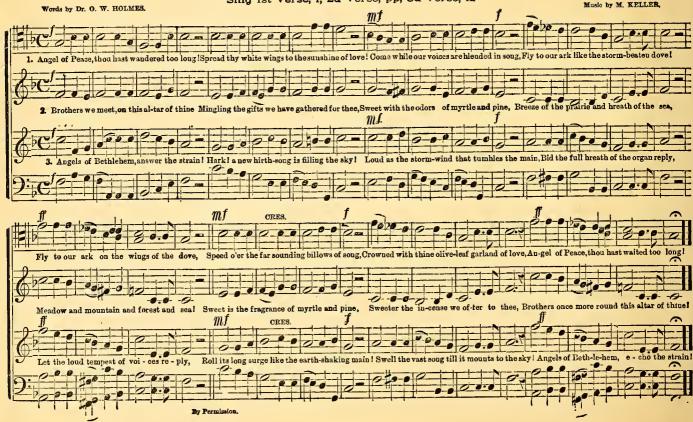
"The Star Spangled Banner." Concluded.

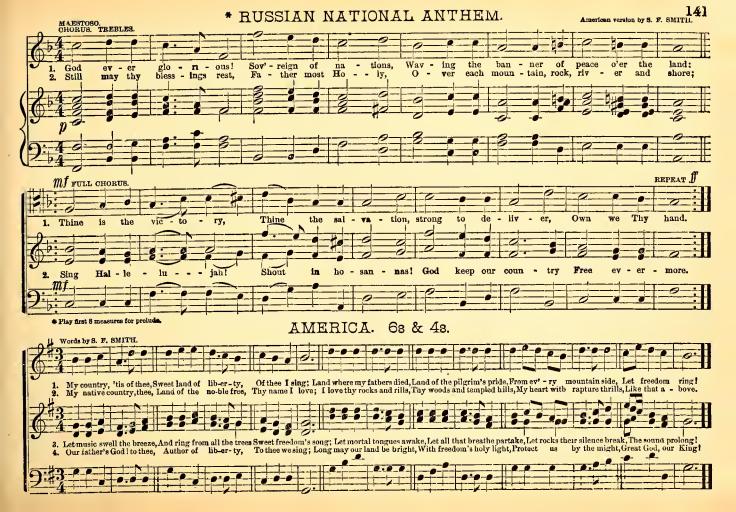


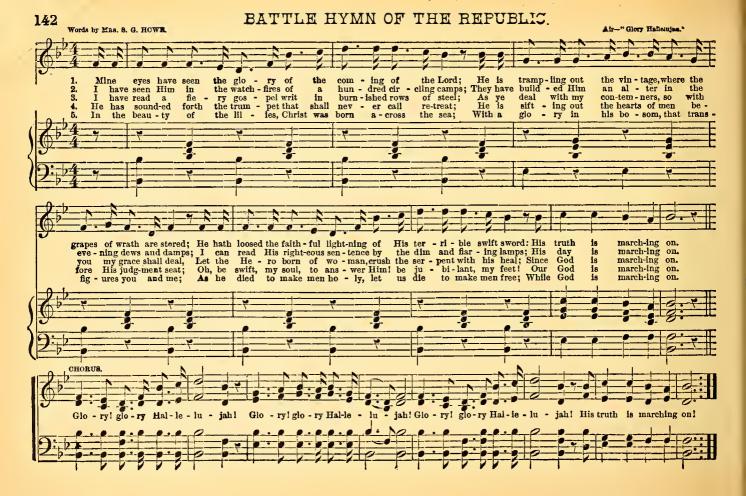
ANGEL OF PEACE.

KELLER'S AMERICAN HYMN.

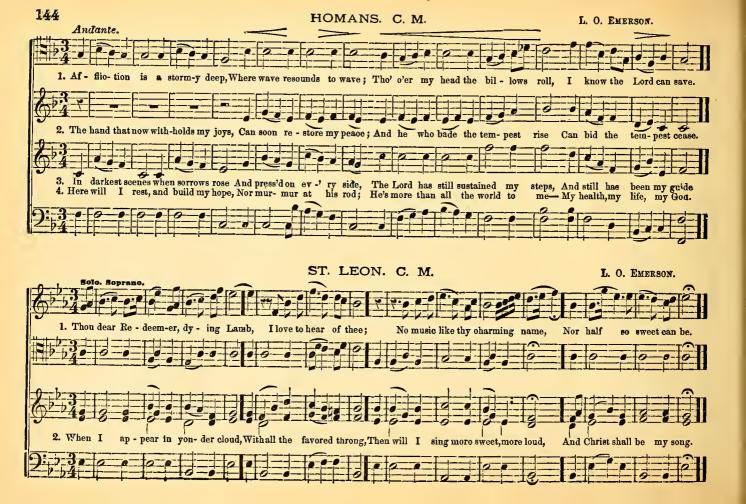
Sing 1st Verse, f, 2d Verse, pp, 3d Verse, ff.



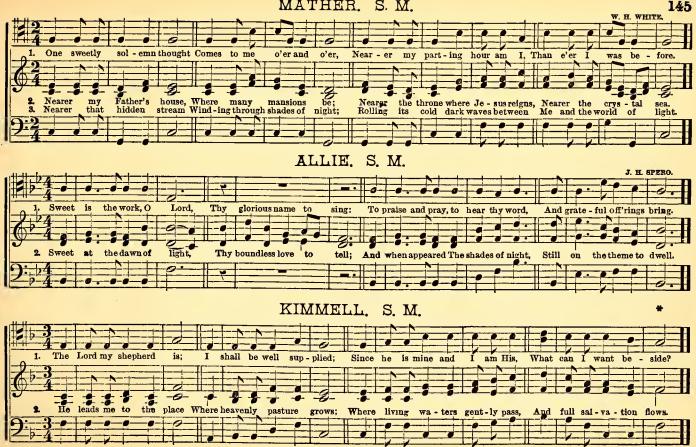








MATHER. S. M.





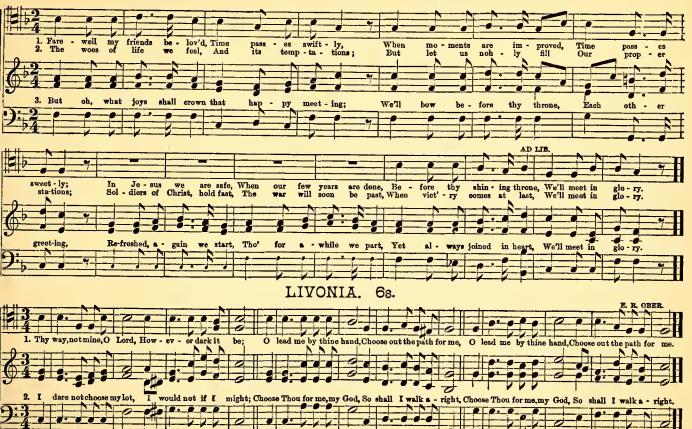
MANISTEE. 8s & 7s. Double.



. •



ANTON. 68 & 58. (65, 65, 68, 8)





ON CHANTING.

The beautiful simplicity of the Chart, its great antiquity, and its appropriateness to the services 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. Ambrose continued in use, with few alterations, till the time of Pope Gregory the Great, who enlarged and improved it; and who is the author of the so-called "Gregorian Chant." The chant in its common 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 number 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, to let 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.

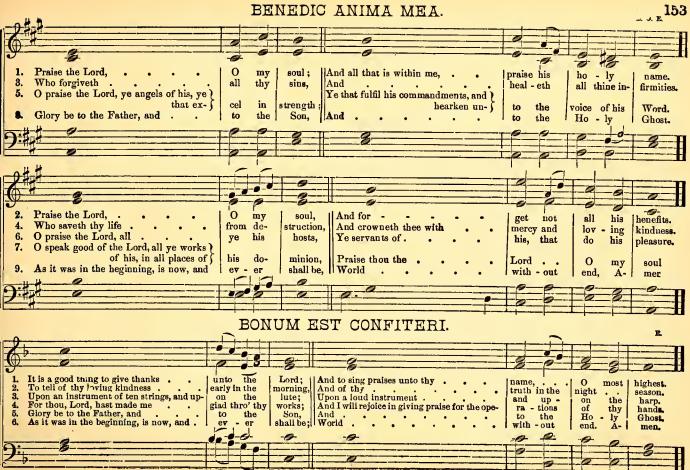


VENITE EXULTEMUS DOMINO.

Venite Exultemus Domino. Concluded.

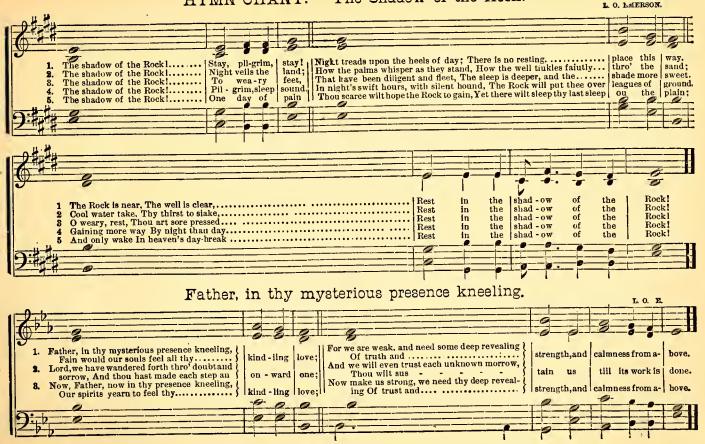


BENEDIC ANIMA MEA.



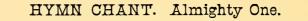


HYMN CHANT. "The Shadow of the Rock."







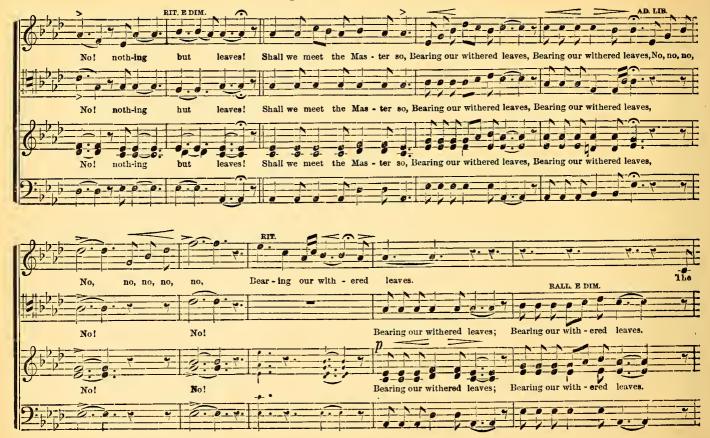




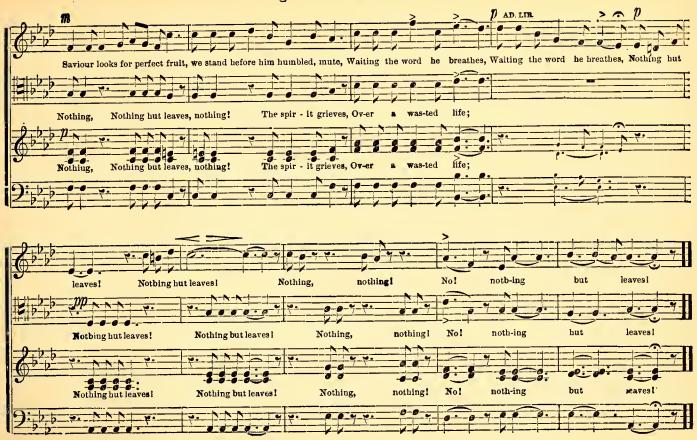




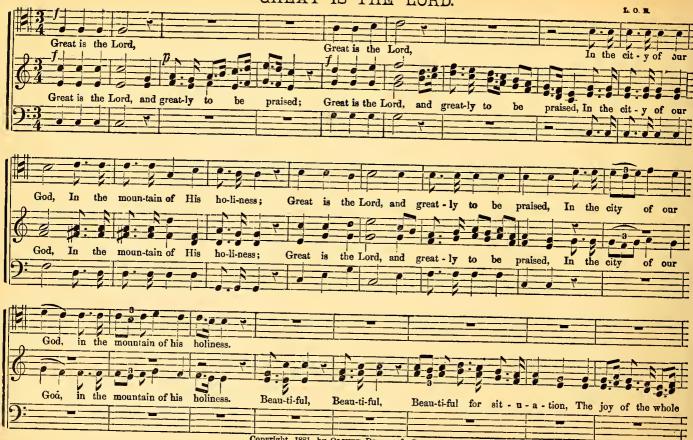
Nothing but Leaves. Continued.



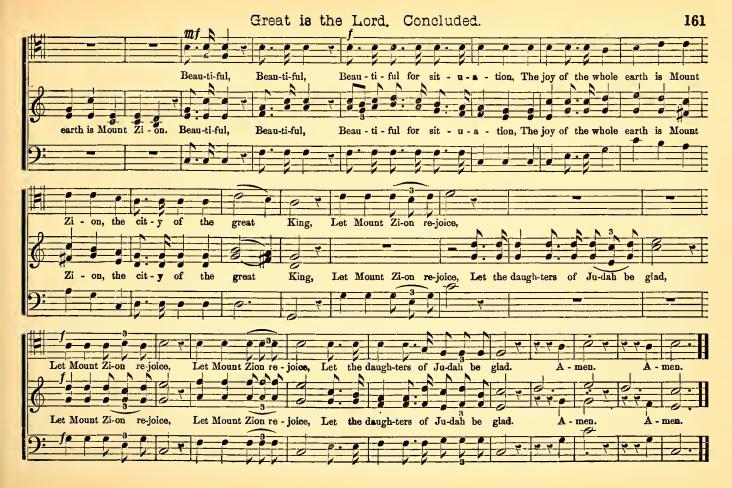
Nothing but Leaves. Concluded.

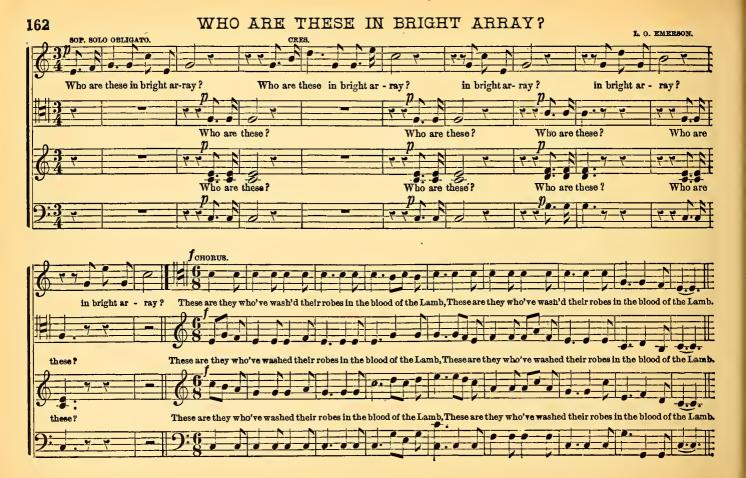


GREAT IS THE LORD.

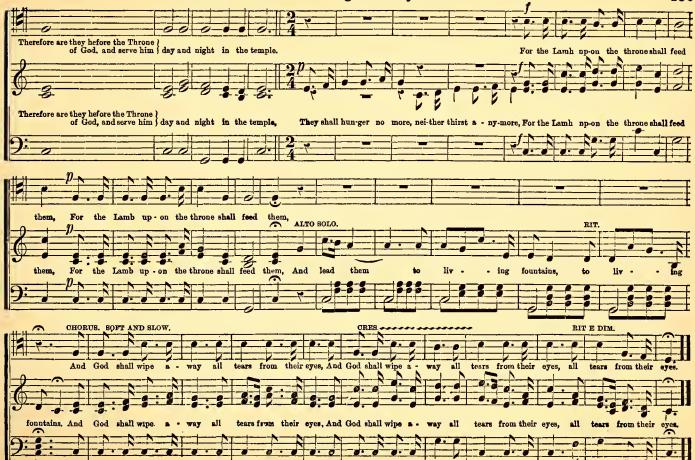


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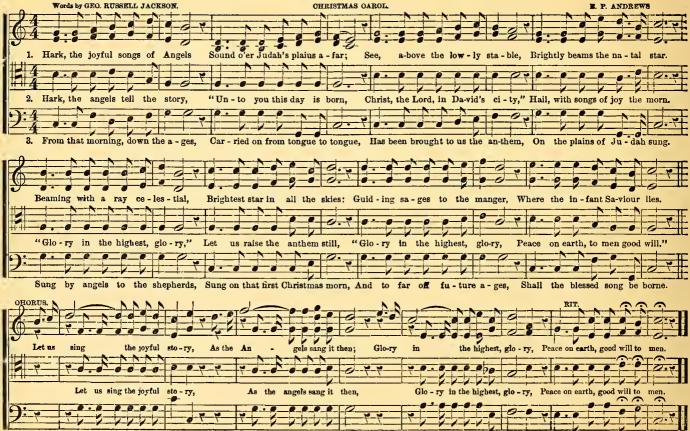




Who are these in bright array? Concluded.



Hark the jcyful Songs of Angels.

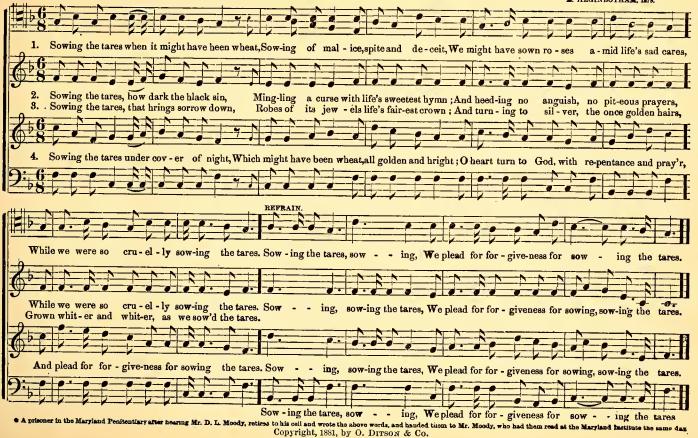


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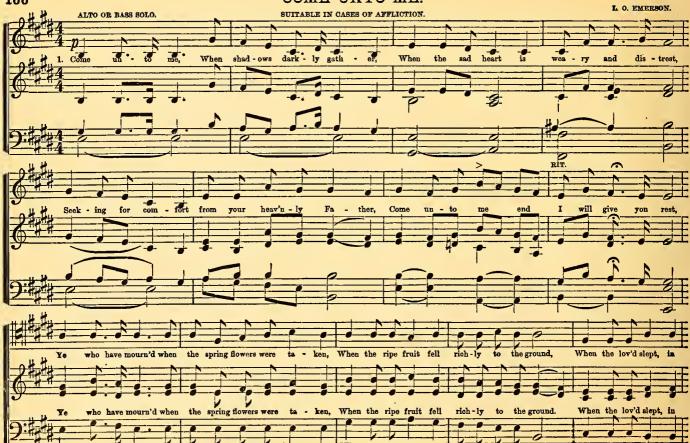
SOWING THE TARES.

Words by a Convict.

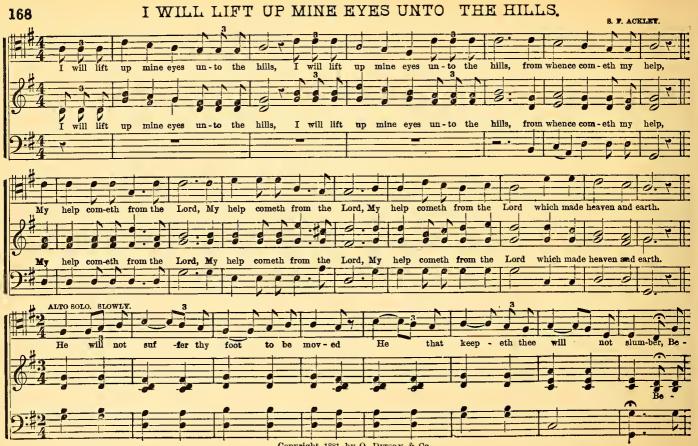




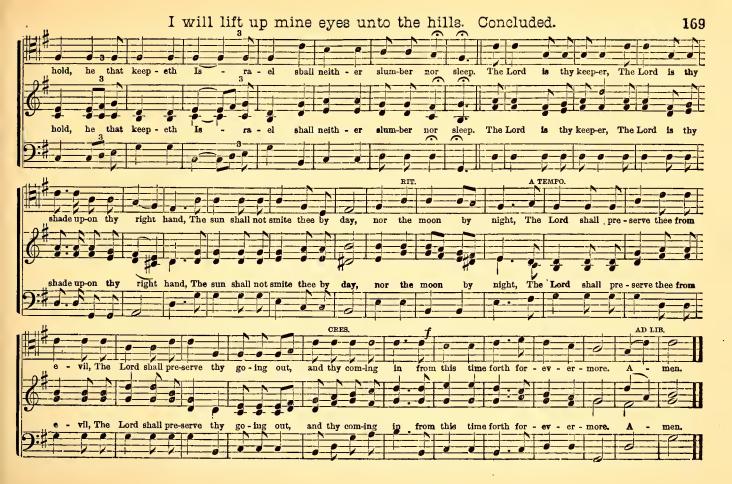
COME UNTO ME.







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"O Father Almighty." Continued.



"O Father Almighty." Continued.



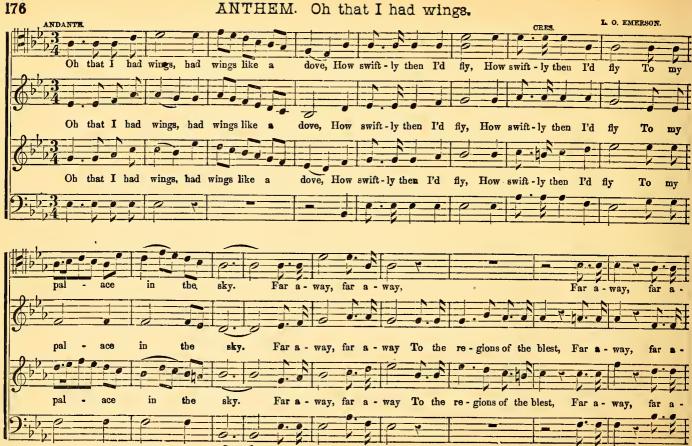
"O Father Almighty." Concluded.





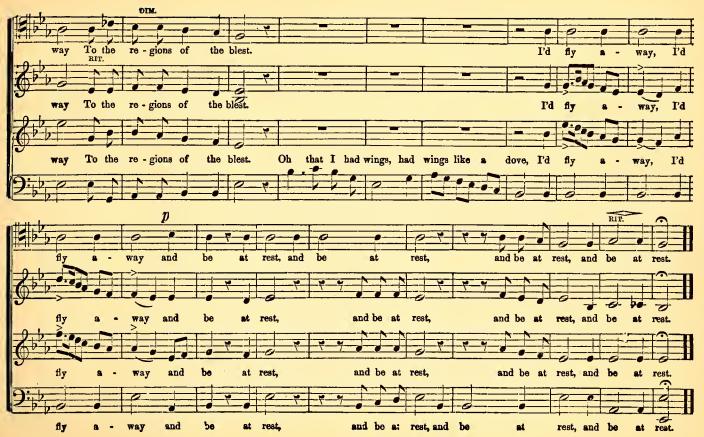


ANTHEM. Oh that I had wings.



it 14-

Oh that I had wings. Concluded.



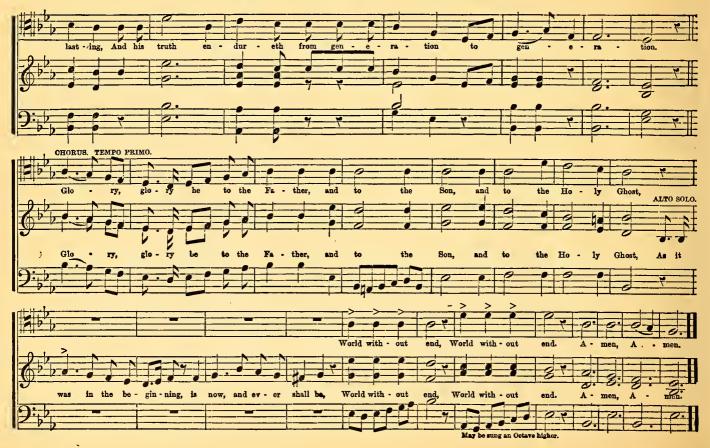
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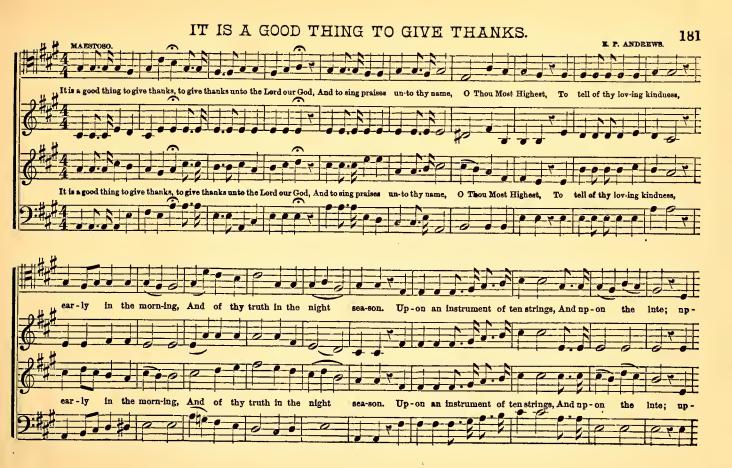


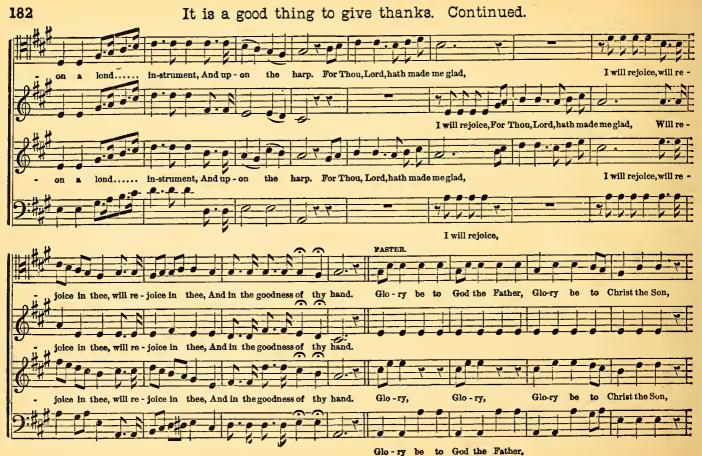
Oh be joyful in the Lord. Continued.



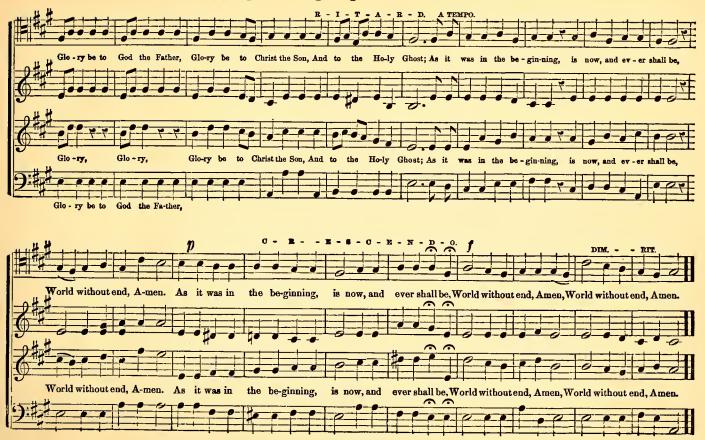
Oh be joyful in the Lord. Concluded.



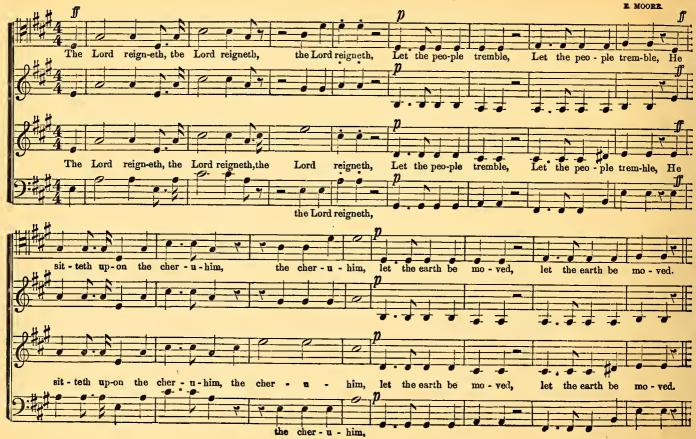


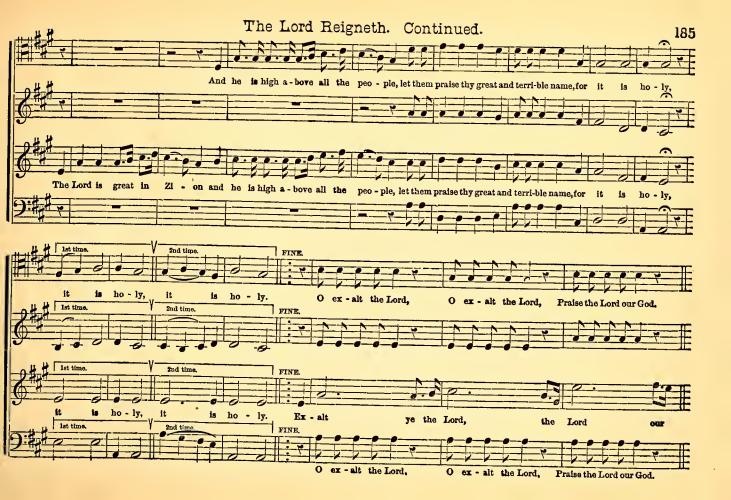


It is a good thing to give thanks. Concluded.



THE LORD REIGNETH.



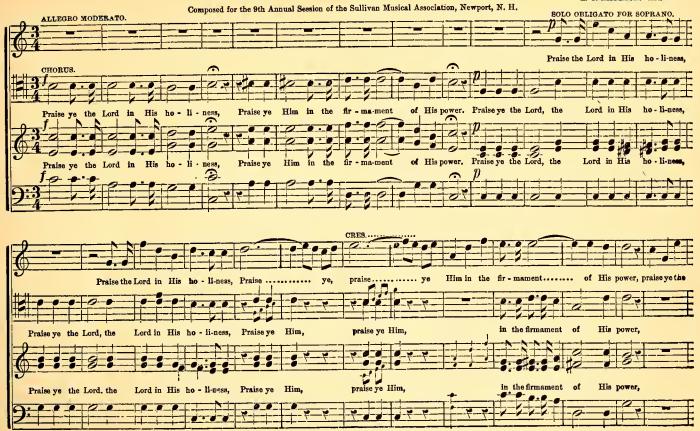


The Lord Reigneth. Concluded.



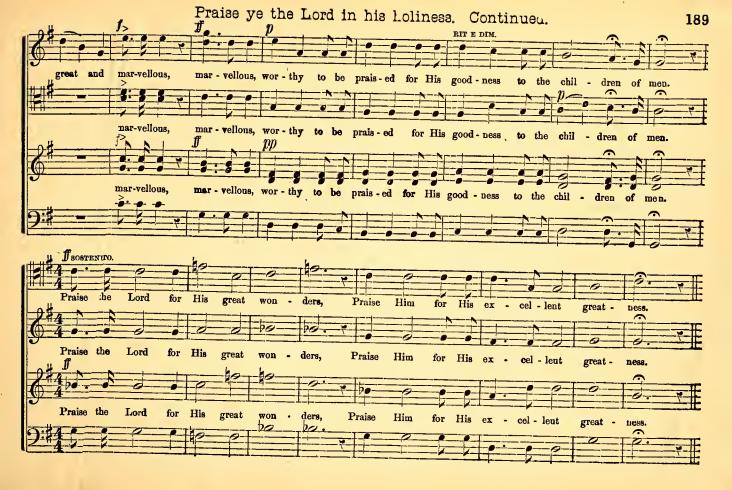
FESTIVAL ANTHEM. Praise ye the Lord in His holiness.

187 L. O. RMERSON. 1881.

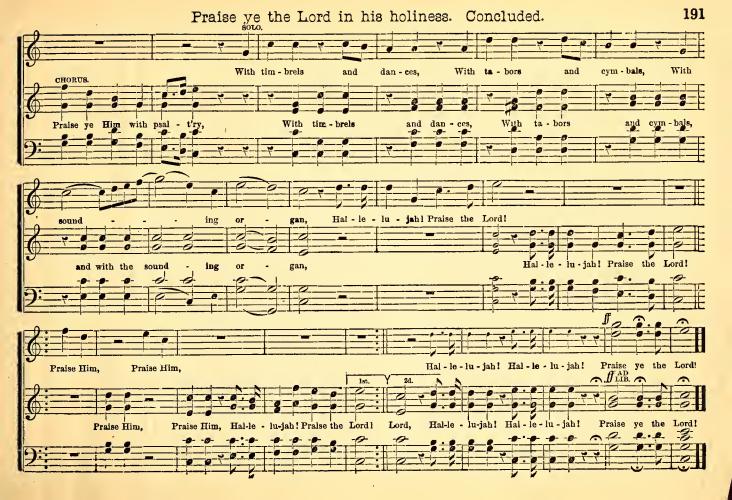


Praise ye the Lord in His holiness. Continued.









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