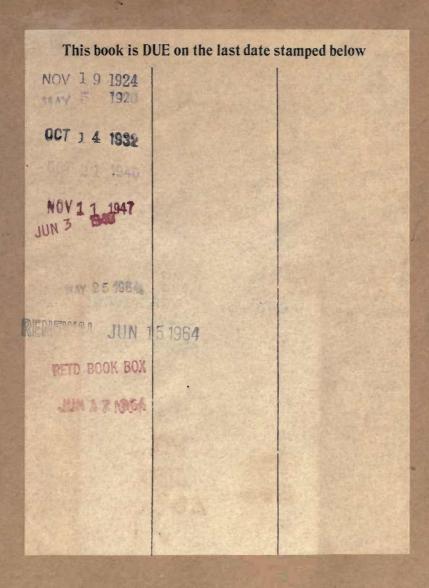


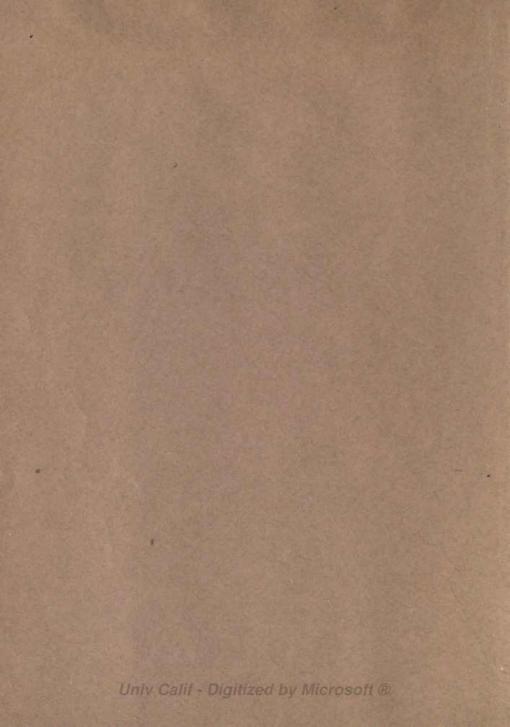
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NEW AMERICAN MUSIC READER NUMBER ONE

BY

FREDERICK ZUCHTMANN



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JUST as language is studied from examples of the best writers, so music should be studied from the works of the best composers. The song contains all the elements of instruction, and those elements should be studied for the sake of interpreting the song. Melody, rhythm, tone-production, enunciation, breathing, and interpretation are best studied from living and vital songs, and these should be the source and the basis as well as the object of instruction. The song is the goal. When the goal is reached the race is over. Hence, the constructive elements that enter into the song should first be studied, the difficult intervals, the uncommon or unexpected either in tune or rhythm, the pronuneiation of difficult words and their musical setting; all these things which are proper for drill should be carefully gone over, and then the child may confidently and successfully attack the song as a whole, with the reasonable hope of singing it correctly. He thus gains confidence and enthusiasm for additional triumphs.

The first thing needed is for the child to obtain a certain amount of experience in music, and to gain the power to hear accurately, to exactly reproducg tones heard, and to use the singing voice correctly. This comes just as does the power to talk through imitation. Hence, the first lessons consist of rote songs and of practice in the reproduction of musical tones and of words applied to music.

Every music teacher understands that this is the proper procedure, but it has been taken so much as a matter of course that special teachers as well as grade teachers have been obliged to find and supply the needed exercises from every possible source. The first part of this book covers this work so completely that the practical teacher will find everything necessary for this stage of instruction.

After the child has learned to sing the little rote songs, to match tones with his own voice, and to have a sufficient power of concentration, the great study of the major scale should begin, again through imitation, the teacher singing little scale passages with the names, which the child imitates simply and unconsciously. But there is nothing in any exercise which requires any particular kind of names to be used. The tones may be sung doh, ray, me; one, two, three; or loo, loo.

For dictation the numerals are universally used, and the response may be as the supervisor prefers, with numerals or syllables, or neither. It will seem easier to sol-fa the exercises, but if that is the constant practice sight reading will always be a long way off, for the real test of thinking in sounds is the ability to apply words directly.

Power to do is gained by practice upon new material. Have the courage, therefore, to go forward constantly into new work. A few repetitions suffice to make the work merely rote. The imitative power of children is so great that the teacher must guard against its insidious influence by constantly testing the ability of individuals. Begin this in the primary grades and keep it up. Check the leaders on whom the others unconsciously lean. See what the class and individuals can do while the leaders are silent.

It is the purpose of the New American Music System to eliminate the superfluous. As an instance, the quarter note has been selected (as is the general use in modern music) as the unit of measurement, and receives one beat. It stands therefore for something constant, and the child is not bothered with the useless practice of giving now a half note, now a quarter, or possibly a whole note one beat. The half note means two beats, the whole note four, and not until he has mastered the great facts of two-part, three-part, four-part and sixpart rhythm is he obliged to learn that the eighth note may stand for a beat, and sometimes even a half note.

Again all the difficulties of key signatures are deferred through the use of the Key-chord until the young pupil has mastered the great and essential principle in staff notation, namely, to read by relative position on the staff degrees. The Key-chord aids in this, and is an effective substitute for the signature, since, practically with an empty staff, it locates the position of the tones of the scale. This for the singer, is all that the Key signature accomplishes. After sufficient practice in notation thus applied, with the key note in all the positions found on the staff, the pupil is prepared to study the common Keys as they occur with their proper signatures.

The work of the first part of this reader is imitative, and should be given by the instructor in connection with the charts. If the charts are not used the teacher will be obliged to make a thorough and liberal use of exercises transferred to the blackboard.

Blackboard work may be almost entirely omitted when the second half of the book is reached, by placing the book in the hands of every pupil. If the pupils do not have the books, the exercises must be copied upon the blackboard.

While this introduction does not attempt to analyze the book and elaborate all its points, a few of them are more definitely stated below : ---

Breathing. Exercises in breathing are of vital importance, but should be of the simplest character, and such as will not arouse the child's self-consciousness by calling attention to the mechanical means employed. It is therefore advisable to cultivate the habit of deep and sustained breathing as an incident to some simple physical exercises. Such exercises are provided for in this book on pages 18 and 19. No child can sing well who cannot breathe deeply, freely and naturally.

Vocal Drill. The great importance of producing and developing the head tones in children's voices is acknowledged by every expert in voice production. The practice of this must begin at the first lesson, and thereafter constantly and faithfully continue. From the very first exercise and onward this has been constantly in view. Every exercise, every song, every isolated phrase has been designed or chosen with the intention of developing the natural and beautiful flute-like tone of the head register.

The Study of Bhythm. The child's earliest musical perceptions are manifested in forms of rhythm; hence the rhythmic element in music is recognized from the first, and exercises of various kinds of a purely rhythmic character are freely interspersed.

Training of the Ear. Ear training is the basis of all musical knowledge. Practically the first half of the primer is devoted to imitative work, taking the form of bright, merry little songs, phrases (with and without words), and accented examples, thus approaching the matter from all sides.

Training the Eye. By means of Practice Diagrams, constructed ladder-wise, or by a column of figures, the pupils after their general experience with the whole scale make their first analytical acquaintance with related tones commencing with the interval of a second, two tones, and adding, one by one, the remainder of the scale.

Practice-Staff. This is a staff without signature, intended to be used in conjunction with the Practice Diagrams for the purpose of transferring the numeral work to the staff proper.

The Key-Chord. The plan herein adopted of showing the constituents of the basic chord of music is a practical compromise, and a valuable introduction to the study of key signatures. The Key-Chord has this further great advantage: It shows clearly and distinctly at a glance the location of the four more prominent notes of each key, and compels attention to the *similarity* of location, either on lines or ln spaces, of 1, 3, and 5, and the *dissimilarity* of 8. This in itself is a daily object-lesson of the very first rank.

Visible and Oral Dictation. Dictation has ever been one of the principal aids of the teacher. Much and varied material is herein furnished, and a feature is also made of dictation drawn from the songs, thus giving preliminary drill in the matter contained in them.

Enunciation. In singing this is such an important element that no excuse is needed for its constant use in this book. The study of vowels and vowel quantities, and of consonant enunciation, are of the utmost value in singing, and should receive the teacher's most careful attention.

Part Singing. An optional alto part has been added to many of the songs. This may serve as an effective aid to the harmony, if the songs are ever used with the piano, or may be sung occasionally by the teacher after the song has been thoroughly mastered by the pupils, thus familiarizing the pupil with music in parts, a more difficult form than the unisonic, teaching him to concentrate his attention, to tune his volce, and to blend his tones with those of **an**other part.

Special Songs have been provided for every month of the school year, as well as for various occasions. An interesting melody correct in form, with words not beyond the child's comprehension, has been the standard set.

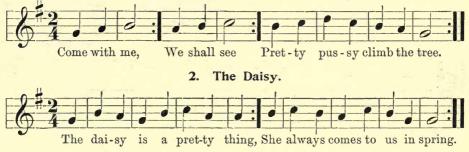
The author wishes especially to express his thanks to the many friends and co-laborers who have aided him with advice, suggestion and criticism in the making of this book. The essential principles of The American Music System are retained, and the changes are such as will render the system more elastic and fitted to meet the needs of all classes of schools, and the varied requirements of supervisors and directors of music instruction throughout the country.

I. FIRST STEPS.

By the use of rote songs, children gain the ability to concentrate their attention, to listen thoughtfully, and to tune and unite their voices on tones of given pitch. These imitative processes are the first steps in learning to sing. The following songs and exercises are material for imitation, to educate the ear, train the voice within the proper compass, and to arouse the interest by pleasant words, tunes and rhythms. Vowels and syllables should be sung on such pitches as to bring out the soft quality of the head voice, and constant thought and effort should be given by the teacher to secure this beautiful voice quality. Harsh singing should not be tolerated in the school room. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 10 are intended to show the class teacher how to present a rote song, taking for this such subsequent songs as please.

1. Come with Me.

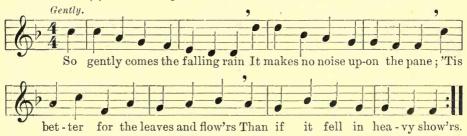
Pupils sing line by line after the teacher. The whole is then sung without repeats.



3. The Rain.

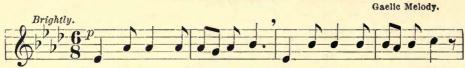
First sing the song as a whole, then let the pupils take up the text line by line and the music phrase by phrase until both are memorized. It is a good practice to let pupils sometimes recite the text before the song is sung.

The Comma (9) indicates the place where the breath should be taken.



NOTE. A chromatic pitch instrument is indispensible. The pitch must be accurately given for all songs and exercises. The teacher must conduct all the singing, not only in songs but in exercises as well, using appropriate gestures indicating when to begin, and marking the onward movement together with the expression.

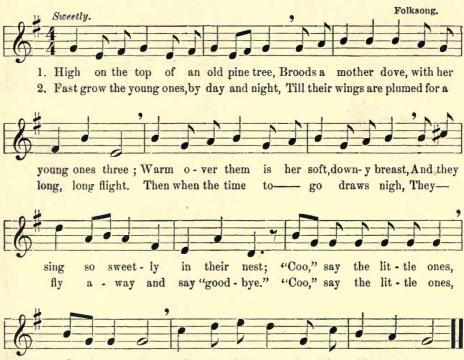
4. The Flowers.



Flow - ers here and flow - ers there, Flow-ers blooming ev - 'ry-where;
 Lit - tle dai - sies pure and bright, Bright as stars that shine at night;



5. The Little Doves.



"Coo," says she, All in their nest in the old pine tree. "Coo," says she, Swift - ly they fly from the old pine tree.

6. The Vowel in Singing.

Vowels should be formed with the upper and lower teeth widely enough separated to introduce two fingers. See Fig. I. While the shape of the opening made by the lips will vary, the teeth should be kept well apart for all vowel sounds. This assists materially in the production of a mellow and pleasing quality, and tends to prevent objectionable thinness of tone in such vowels as \bar{e} and \bar{a} . See Figs. II., \bar{a} ; Fig. IV., \bar{e} ; Fig. V., \bar{o} ; Fig. VI., oo.

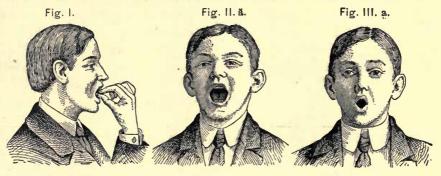


Fig. IV. ē.

Fig. V. ō.

Fig. VI. oo.

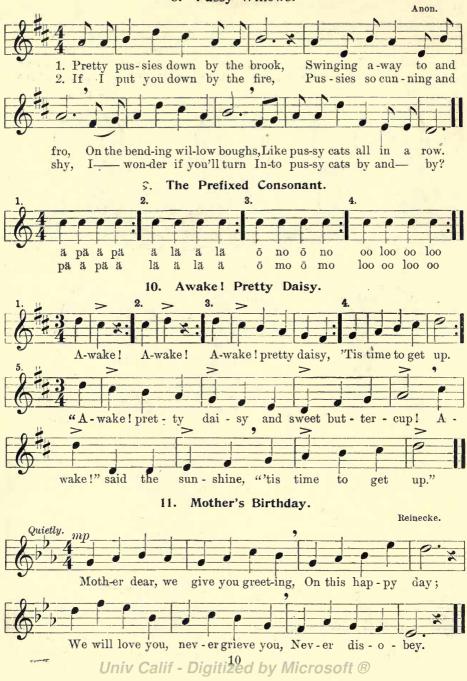


7. The Vowel Prolonged.

Sing each of these exercises in one breath. The change from one vowel to another in the second measure of exercises 4 and 5 must be made without interrupting the tone. A Tie (\frown) unites two notes of the same pitch into one sound.



8. Pussy Willows.



12. Melodic Groups.

These are to be sung by the teacher for imitation by a pupil or pupils.

Individual Singing:— The real progress of the work can be judged only by the ability of individuals. Hence the endeavor to have each child sing alone should be made from the outset. As often as possible let each rise and sing some of these imitative groups, or a line or a stanza of a song, the scale, etc. This practice should be continued with several different pupils every day.

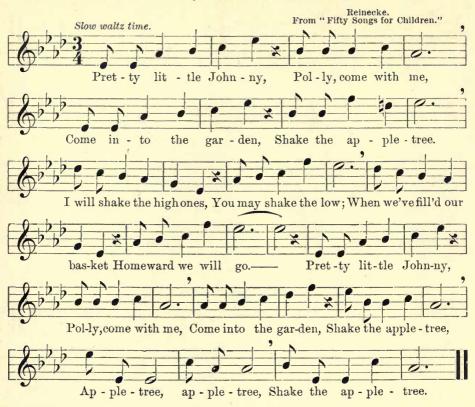


14. Vowels Prolonged. The Head Voice.

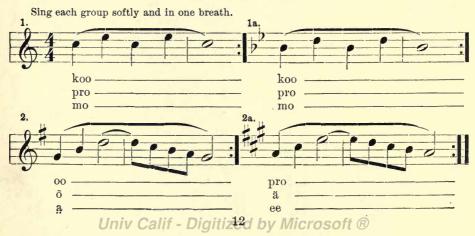
The teacher's mouth will indicate to the pupils the change of vowel, which change must be made without interrupting the tone.



15. Johnny, Shake the Apple-tree.

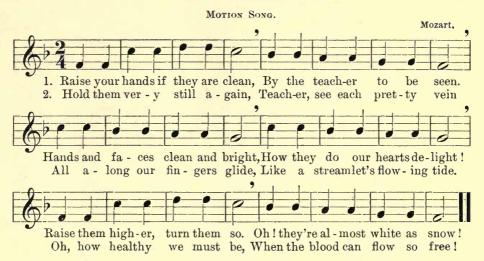


16. Vocal Drills.





18. Clean Hands.



19. Vowels and Consonants.





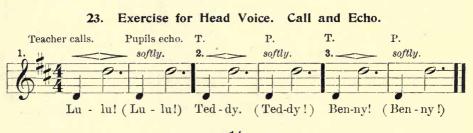
21. Groups for Imitation.

Teacher sings, pupils repeat the same. Observe the accents.



22. The Prefixed Consonant.





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24. Come Out and Play.



In one breath. 00 00 00 00 00 pro ĭ ĭ ĭ ĭ ĭ no ä ä ä ä ä ä ň ŭ ŭ ŭ ŭ 27. Little Bo-Peep. ACTION SONG. J. W. Elliott. Not slowly. 9 1. Lit Bo - Peep has lost tle her sheep. And 2. Lit tle Bo - Peep fell fast a sleep, And 3. Then took lit she her tle De up crook. cres. tell can't where to find them; Leave them a - lone, and dream'd she heard them bleat - ing; . When she a - woke, 'twas ter - mined quite to find them; What was her joy to dim. 9 they'll come home, Wag - ging their tails be - hind them. joke-Ah! cru - el vi-sion so fleet - ing. all a them nigh, Wag-ging their tails be - hind them. see

26. Vocal Drills. (Repeat one tone higher.)

ACTIONS.

1. Lines 1 and 2. Bo-Peep walks about looking for lost sheep.

Lines 3 and 4. Walks towards restingplace, lies down and sleeps.

Line 1. Chorus point to Bo-Peep.

Line 2. Raise hands in distress, move heads sadly.

Lines 3 and 4. Bright voice; hands moved quickly up and down from wrists.

2.

Lines 1 and 2. Bo-Peep sleeping. Line 3. Wakes, sits up, looking for sheep. Line 4. Cries. Line 1. Chorus rest heads on hands, eyes closed.

Line 2. Two or three children bleat softly. Line 3. All wake up.

Line 4. At "fleeting" raise right arm quickly from left to right.

3.

Line 1. Bo-Peep stands; takes up crook.

Line 2. Walks off to find sheep.

Line 3. Starts back pleased.

Line 4. Leads sheep away.

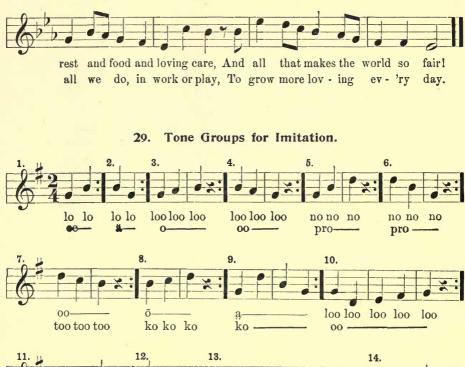
Line 4. Chorus move hands quickly up and down.

28. Morning Prayer.



1. Father, we thank Thee for the light, And for the pleasant morning bright; For

2. Help us to do the things we should; Be un-to oth-ers kind and good; In







17

II. BREATHING EXERCISES.

In children's singing, breathing exercises, although important, must be of the simplest character. The attention of the child should not be directed to the mechanism of breathing, but he should do something that involves the act in a perfectly natural manner.

Each lesson may begin with some variety of the following exercises:

A. The Breath of Imagination.

1. The smelling breath. Breathe as if smelling a beautiful flower; hold the breath, retaining the perfume; let it go with a sigh. Smell again, letting the breath go slowly.

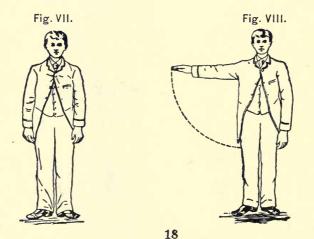
Change the (imaginary) flower at each lesson. The object may be anything that has a pleasant odor, an orange, for instance. Let the children play at holding it, raising it to the nose and inhaling the perfume. The breath will be drawn in with a slightly audible sound, but not with a sniff. During singing, however, breathing must be noiseless, the breath being taken through the slightly opened mouth as well as through the nose.

2. The breath (a) of sympathy, (b) of love, (c) of sorrow, (d) of joy, (e) of anger, (f) of defiance, (g) of politeness, etc.

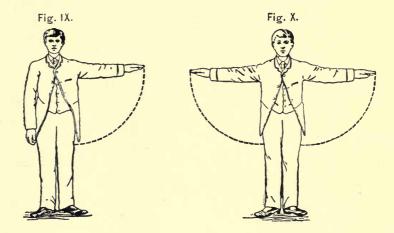
The ingenious teacher will be able to enlarge upon these ideas, giving the children's imagination and fancy full play.

B. The Measured Breath.

At a given signal the children should rise noiselessly, stand in straight lines, weight on the balls of the feet, heads up, chests high and forward, arms at sides, Fig. VII. The teacher should stand before the class and give the exercise for imitation by the pupils, raising



the left arm when pupils raise the right, etc. Pupils will raise (1) the right arm (while the teacher counts 1, 2) to a horizontal position from the shoulder, Fig. VIII., inhaling the breath with slightly audible sound through the nose; retain breath one, two or three counts; exhale through three counts while lowering the arm slowly. (2) In the same way inhale raising the left arm, Fig. IX. (3) Repeat, raising both arms, Fig. X.



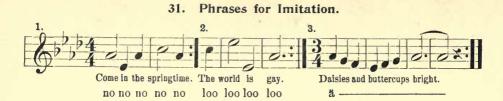
Exhalation may be varied as follows:

(1) Prolong through several counts or beats the consonant sound either of sh, s, f, th, z_v , t_v , m, n, or l. Other vocal consonants may be used or combinations of them, as f-th-f, sh-s sh, taking a different one every day. The teacher must give the model for these.

(2) Prolong on c (*third space*) or d (*fourth line*) in the light, flute-like tones of the head voice, the sounds of the vowels \bar{o} , oo, a, ä, ee, separately, or in combination, as oo-ä, \bar{o} -ee, oo- \bar{o} -ä, \bar{e} - \bar{a} - \bar{o} -oo, the pupils watching the teacher's mouth for the vowel changes.

30. Little Things.

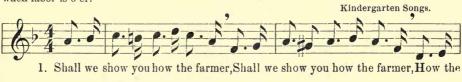




32. The Farmer.

MOTION SONG.

In verse 1, sing "sows"; 2, "reaps"; 3, "threshes barley"; 4, "sifts"; "5, "rests when labor is o'er."





farmer sows his barley and his wheat? Shall we show you how the farmer, Shall we



show you how the farmer, How the far-mer sows his bar-ley and his wheat?

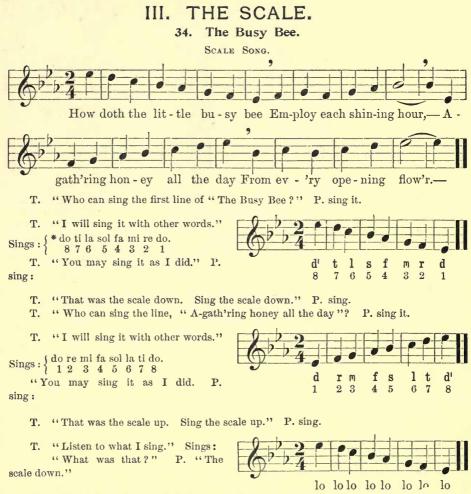




far-mer, see 'tis so, so, that the far-mer Sows his bar-ley and his wheat.

33. The Wind.





T. Sing the scale down with lo." P. sing it.

T. "Sing the scale up with lo." P. sing it.

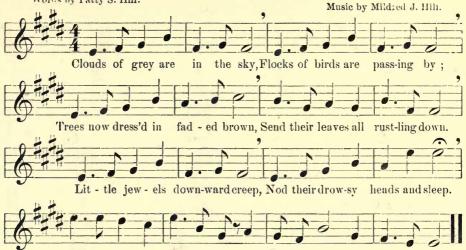
The scale may also be sung with the vowels ä, ö, oo, and the syllables la, loo, lö, etc.

* The sol-fa syllables, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do, are pronounced doh, ray, me, fah, sol, lah, te, do. Hereafter whenever these syllables are referred to they will be indicated by d, r, m, f, s, l, t, d'. The tones above 7 of the scale are written thus: 8 (or 1') 2' 5', or d' r' m'; end those below 1, thus: $7_1 G_1 \tilde{s}_1$ or $t_1 l_1 s_1$ —

35. Groups for Imitation.



Words by Patty S. Hill. 56. Nature's Good-night.



All the world must say "Goodnight," Till Spring comes back with sun-shine bright. Used by permission of Clayton F. Summy Co., owners of the copyright.

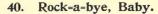
38. Boatman's Song.



39. Groups for Imitation.

Use the vowels a, \bar{o} , and the neutral syllables lo, loo, etc., as well as the sol-fa syllables when singing these exercises.





1 3 5 6 61 6 1

7178

1 3 5 8

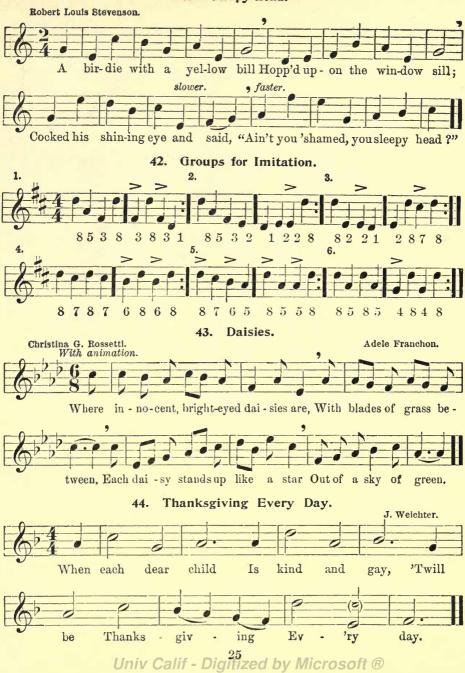
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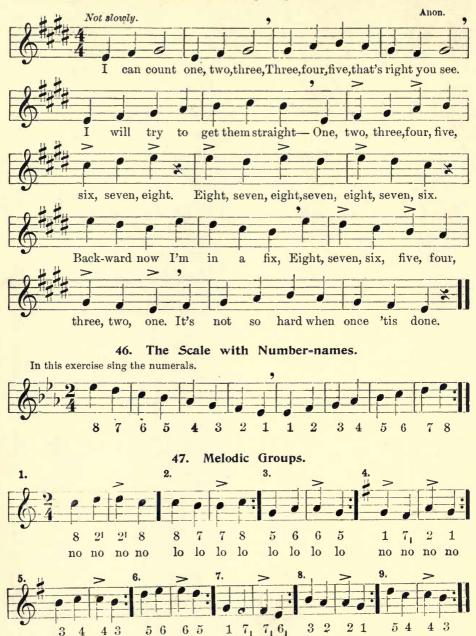


Sleepy-head. 41.

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45. Counting Eight.



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ko ko ko ko

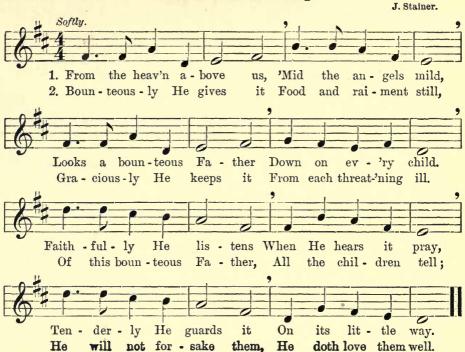
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loo etc.

koo etc.

ko etc.

48. A Child's Evensong.



49. Pussy Cat, Where Have You Been?



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IV. SCALE REPRESENTATION.

When the pupils have learned the numbers from 1 to 8, and reversely from 8 to 1, the teacher should explain that these are the number-names of the scale tones, and that do, re, mi, etc., are called singing names; that when they are told to sing any number, or when it is pointed, they are to sing that tone, using either the singing names, or the numbers, or lo, loo or some other neutral syllable.

The numbers may then be placed in a vertical column (Fig. XI.) on the blackboard, or upon the steps of a ladder (Fig. XIa.), as below.

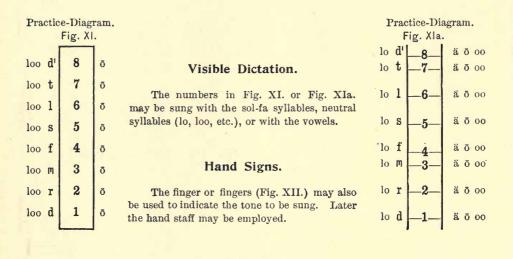




Fig. XII.

When the pupils have learned to sing the scale accurately, they must continue to practice it with lo, loo, no, koo, \bar{o} , oo, \ddot{a} , \underline{a} , etc., as well as with the singing names, using the latter as **sparingly as possible**.

50. Visible Dictation.

Groups of tones to be pointed on the practice-diagram (Fig. XI. or Fig. XIa.). Pupils to sing the tones indicated.

The Pause (\neg or \smile) indicates that the tone must be prolonged.

> 878. 87678. 876545678. 8765678. 8765678. 87654345678. 8765432345678. 121. 12321. 1234321. 8765678. 123454321. 12345654321. 1234567654321.

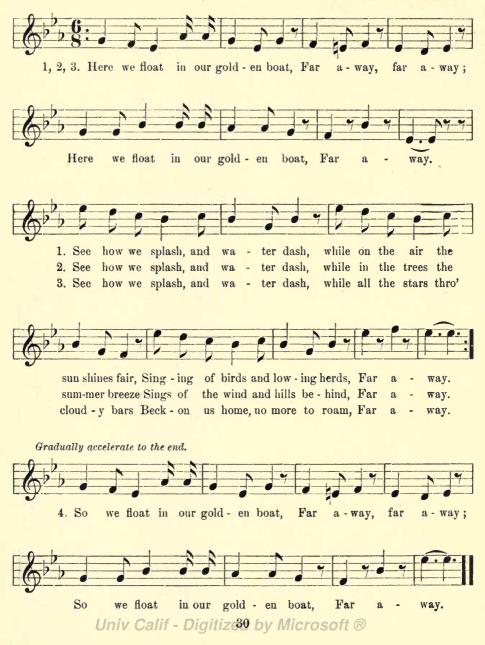
8787678. 87656545678. 87676565454321. 1232123454321. 121234345654321. 12343456567878.



52. The Golden Boat Song.

MOTION SONG.

Arr. from Mrs. Chant.



53. Oral Dictation and Ear Training.

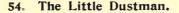
The scale relation of musical sounds is the chief problem to be taken up in every lesson. It should be presented in various forms in order to retain the interest of the pupils and to aid them in the mastery of the subject. Dictation (oral and visible) and ear training are very important exercises and should be part of the daily practice.

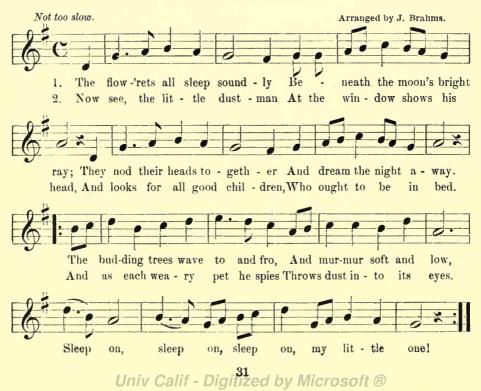
In oral dictation a group of numbers are given, as 878, to which the pupil sings lo, loo, or some other neutral syllable.

Through ear training the pupil recognizes tones from hearing and names them. Thus, a small group of tones, as 1 2 1, is sung with lo or ä and the pupil (a) sings the same with solfa names, (b) gives the numbers, or (c) writes them down. Ear training should always be combined with dictation and all groups dictated should also be recognized from hearing.

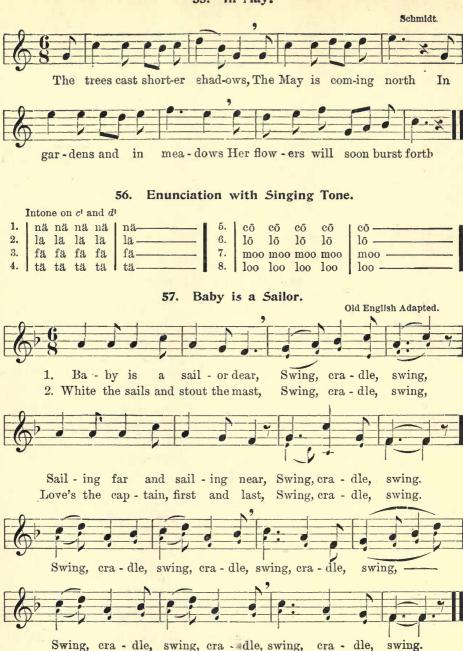
For these exercises always use related tones, not isolated ones. Long groups may be subdivided into shorter ones as desired.

| 1 = g. | 111. | 121. | 123. | 112. | 122. 1 | .223. | 1232. | 1123. | 1233. | 1234. |
|---------------|------|------|-------|------|---------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | 123. | 345. | 543. | 321. | 12123. | | | | | |
| $8 = c^{t}$. | 878. | 876. | 8766. | 8876 | 6. 8776 | . 870 | 65. 56 | 78. 87 | 876. | 88765. |





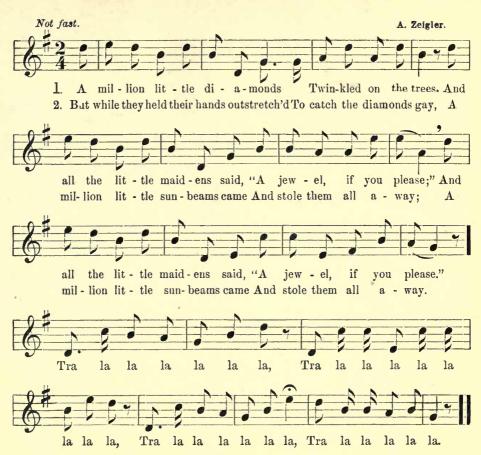
55. In May.



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58. Ice Jewels.



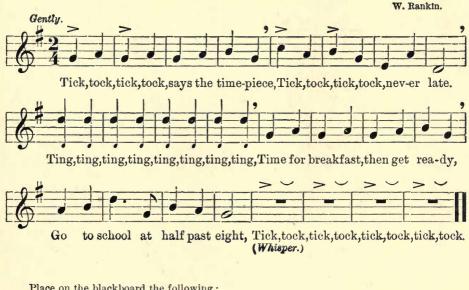
59. Oral Dictation and Ear Training.

Numbers in brackets are to be thought, not sung.

- 321. 13. 31. 1234. 4321. 41. 14. 12345. 15. 51. 543 1 = a. 123. 345.35. 53.
- 8768. 8(76)58. 8(76)5. 87654. 1231. 12331. 1234. 1321 $8 = c^{1}$. 876.
- 1(2)34. 1(2)345. 12(3)4. 4(3)21. 123(4)5. 54(3)21.1 = f. 1123. 1(2)3(4)5.
- 12323. 1123. 1(2)3. 3(2)1. 12(3)4. 43(2)1.1 = g.
- 123. 345. 5678. 876. 654. 4321. 1(2)34. 1(23)4. 12345.1 = d.**5678**. 8(76)5. 5(4)321. 8(7)6. 8(76)5. 87(6)5. 8(7)6(5)4(3)21.

V. RHYTHM.

60. Tick-Tock.



| Place on | Place on the blackboard the following: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|----------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|---|----------|-----------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | > | \smile | > | \smile | > | \sim | | > | \smile | | | | |
| Recite : | tick | tock | tick | tock | tick | tock | | tick | tock | | | | |
| Recite : | loud | soft | loud | soft | loud | soft | | loud | l soft | | | | |
| Intone on a: | lo | lo | lo | lo | lo | lo | | lo | lo | | | | |
| | i i | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | _ | | _ | | | | |
| r-0- | > _ | > _ : | > _ > | • > | ~ > | | > | <u> </u> | > | | | | |
| 8=2 | > _ | > _ : | > _ > | | ~ > | | > | | > ~ | Ħ | | | |
| | > | > _ : | | | > ↓↓↓ | | > | | > _ | Ħ | | | |
| 7. sings : | > | | | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | > ~ | Ħ | | | |
| T. sings : P. say : | | | p . p . | 5 4 | | - | - | | > 1 1 loud soft | 1 | | | |

T. When we say *loud soft*, *loud soft*, we are giving the measure words in 2-part rhythm.
T. Give the measure words for 2-part rhythm. P. Loud, soft, etc.

61. The Snow.



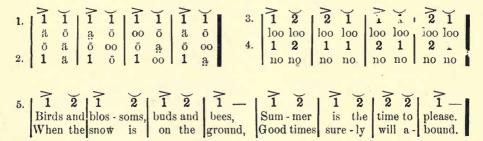
64. Tones One and Two of the Scale.

Exercises like the following may be transferred to the blackboard and drilled from with the pointer, if no chart is available.

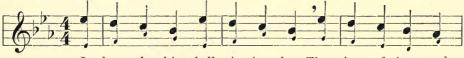
As soon as the scale tones have been established, they should be sung with vowels (4, č etc.), neutral syllables (lo, loo, etc.) and words.



65. Rhythmic Exercises.



66. Christmas Chimes.



I hear the chime bells ring-ing clear, They sing of joy and



Christmas cheer. Bim, bome, bim, bome, bim, bome, bim, bome, Bim,



bim, bim, bim, bim, bome, bell, Bim, bim, bim, bim, bim, bim, bome, bell.

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67. Christmas at the Door.



68. Three Tones of the Scale.

These exercises may be pointed upon the practice-diagram, as well as written upon the blackboard.

A Rest (\gtrsim) denotes a period of silence in the rhythmic movement. It may be whispered in these exercises.

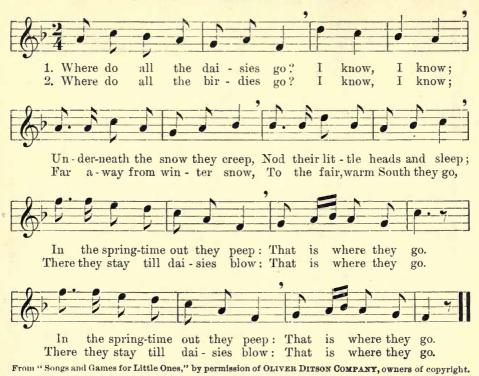
1 = g or a.

ŵ

| | | | Fig. XV | · | | | | | Fig. | XVa. | | |
|----|------------|-------------|---------|------------|----|--------|--------|---|---------------|-------|------------|-----------------|
| | | lo no loo m | 3 | ä õ oo | a | | ō | m | 3 | 3 | lo no | • |
| | | lo no loo r | 2 | ä ō 00 | a | | 00 | r | 2 | | | |
| | | lo no loo d | 1 | ä ö oo | a | | ä | d | 1 | 1 | lo no | 1 |
| | | | | _ _ | | _ | | | ~ | | | |
| 1. | 1 2 | 3 3 3 | 2 | 2 1 | 5. | 1 | 2 | | 3 % | | 3 2 | 1 % |
| | no no | no no ne | | no no | | d 1 | r 1 | | m (re: 2 🗙 | st) – | m r 3 2 | d (rest) 3 × |
| 2. | 1 1 | | - | 2 1 | 6. | | | | | | | 3 % |
| | loo loo | | | loo loo | | ä 3 | ä 3 | | a (res | st) i | i a | ä (rest) |
| 3. | 1 2 | | | 1 1 | 7. | | | | 2 2 | | 1 2 | 3 🗶 |
| | lo lo | lo lo lo | | lo lo | | õ 3 | ō | | ō (re | | ōō | δ (rest) |
| 4. | 32 | 3 2 1 | 2 | 3 3 | 8. | | 2 | | 3 7 | | 2 3 | 3 🗶 |
| | Snow birds | swinging o | n the b | oranches | | lo | lo | | lo(re) | st) | lo lo | lo (rest) |

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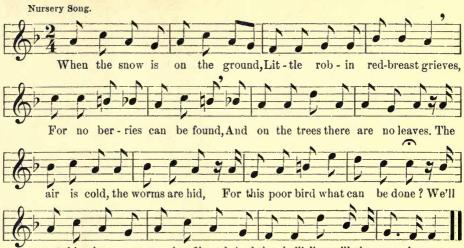
69. Where do All the Daisies Go?



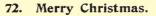
70. Three Tones of the Scale. (Continued.)

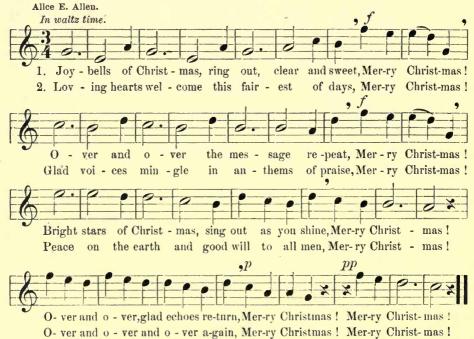
The following exercises should first be sung from the practice-diagram (Fig. XV. or XVa.) for drill in intervals, and then from the measured exercises for practice in intervals and accents (loud, soft).

71. When the Snow is on the Ground.

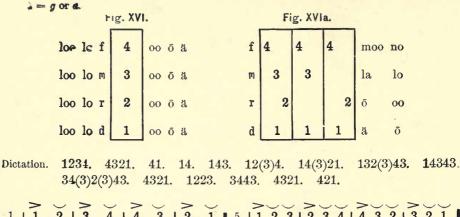


strew him here some crumbs of bread, And then he'll live till the snow is gone.

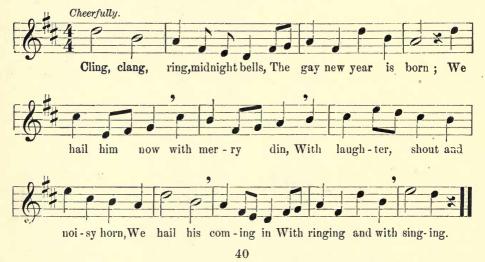




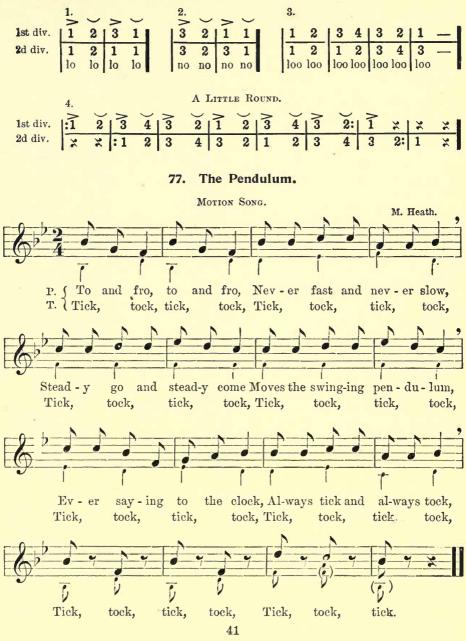
74. Four Tones of the Scale.







76. Two-voice Exercises.

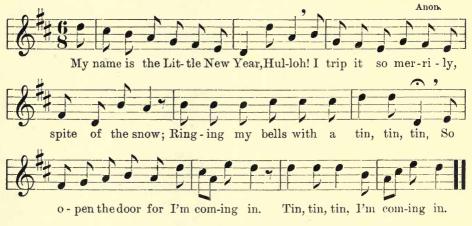


78. Five Tones of the Scale.



| | Fig. XV | Fig. XVIIa. | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|-----------------------------|--------|----------------|----|-------------|-----|----------------|
| Loo lo no | s 5 | 00 ō ạ ä | S | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Loo lo no | f 4 | ooōạä | f | 4 | 4 | | 4 | | |
| Loo lo no | m 3 | 00 ō ạ ä | m | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 3 | |
| Loo lo no | r 2 | 00 ō ạ ä | r | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Loo lo no | d 1 | 00 0 <u>a</u> a | d | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Dictation. 12345. 523. 351. | | $\begin{array}{cccc} 15. & 123(4) \\ & 1324351. \end{array}$ | | | | | | | 43)2. 5241. |
| $\begin{array}{c c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 4 & 5 \end{array}$ | 4 | $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ | × 5 | 4 | 3 4 | | 2 | | X |
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 4 4 5 | $) \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{5} \frac{5}{1}$ | x 5 x 1 | 4 5 | 35 35 32 | 55 | 2 3 1 | 1 3 | * * * |
| | 3 l how fa | | ≭ 4 4 Slid-in | | | | | | |

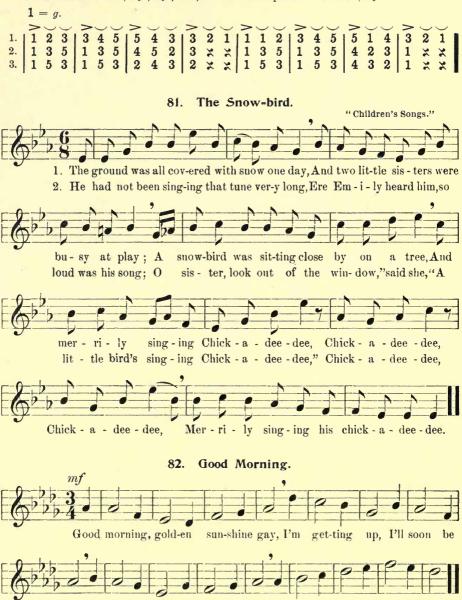
79. The Little New Year.



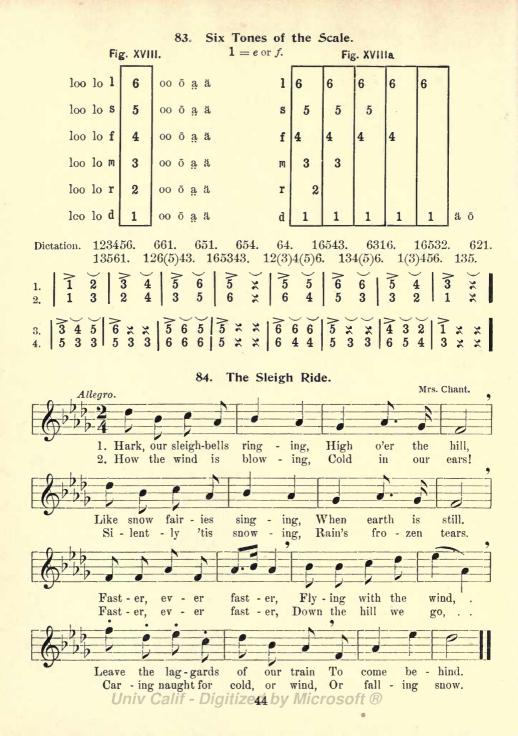
Note.—Practice daily, descending and ascending scales, in d and e, also the vocal drills for voice quality.

80. Exercises on Five Tones of the Scale.

Observe accents loud, soft, soft, etc., and make comparison with loud, soft.



out; So tell me what's the news to -day, And what the birds are all a - bout.



85. The Scale Complete.

Practice-diagram for the blackboard or from the chart.

| 1 | | 1 | |
|---|---|----|--|
| | - | a. | |

| F | ig. XI) | ζ. | | | | Fig. XIXa. | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----|----|---|---|------------|---|---|---|---|---------------|--|--|--|
| loo lo d' | 8 | 00 | ōa | ä | ď | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | | |
| loo lo t | 7 . | 00 | ōạ | ä | t | 7 | | 7 | | | 141 C | | | |
| loo lo l | 6 | 00 | ōạ | ä | 1 | 6 | 6 | | | 6 | | | | |
| loo lo s | 5 | 00 | ōạ | ä | s | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | | | |
| loo lo f | 4 | 00 | ōa | a | f | 4 | 4 | | | 4 | | | | |
| loo lo m | 3 | 00 | ōa | a | m | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | |
| loo lo r | 2 | 00 | ōạ | ä | r | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| loo lo d | 1 | 00 | ōa | a | d | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | oo ō ạ ä etc. | | | |

Sing the scales of d, e^{γ} and e down and up. Give daily breathing exercises and vocal drills.

Dictation : - Pointed on practice-diagram, dictated orally, and sung by model for recognition from hearing.

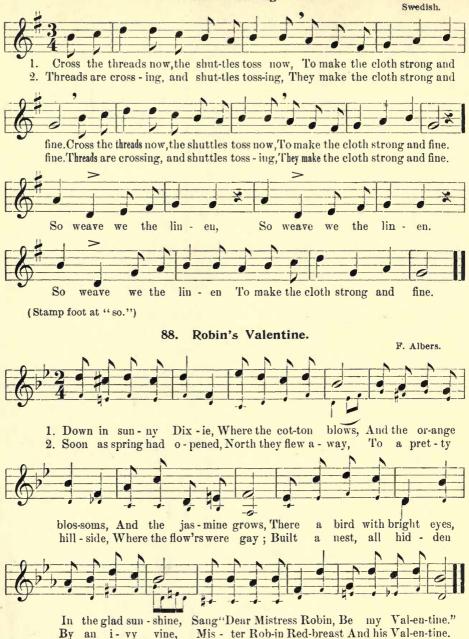
878. 8768. 868. 87658. 858. 876548. 848. 8765438. 838. 87654328. 828. 876543218. 818.

NOTE. Always give at least two related tones. 878 may be used thus: 87. 78. 878. etc. The speed with which the pupils respond is important, growing faster with practice. The teacher must direct the response by a gesture for each tone.

86. Rhythmic Exercises.

The following exercises should not be pointed, but the time should be beaten while the pupils sing them from blackboard or chart.

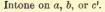
87. Weaving.

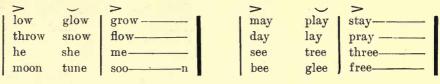


46

89. Words Prolonged.

Give a new example each day.





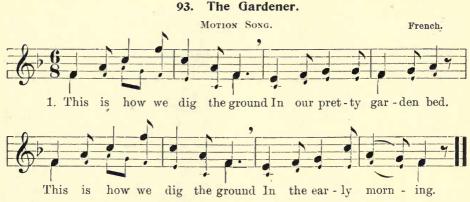
90. A Little Dance.





92. Dictation and Ear Training.

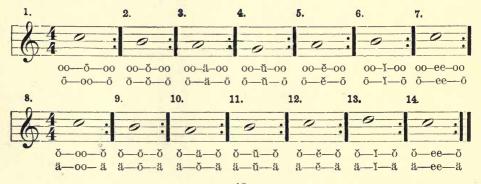
8 = $e^{i}b$. 81. 18. 87878. 8765858. 565868. 87654848. 8543838. **1** = g. 1351. 151. 1221. 1223. 1344143. 1356161.



Verse 2, "smooth the ground." 3, "sow the seed." 4, "hoe the weeds." 5, "pick the corn."

94. Vowel Exercises.

For developing breath control, flexibility of vowel utterance, and for the appreciation of variations in vowel quantities, with resulting purity of intonation and tone quality. The tone must be continuous and the mouth well open.



94a. Visible Dictation.

(Fig. XIX or XIXa.)

| 1 | = <i>f</i> . | 1235432. | 2346543. | 13211234. | 3543231. | 1345643. | 5343212. |
|---|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | 1355653. | 34231551. | | | | |
| 0 | | 0020042 | 05 507 | 0 0500 00 | | 050 | |

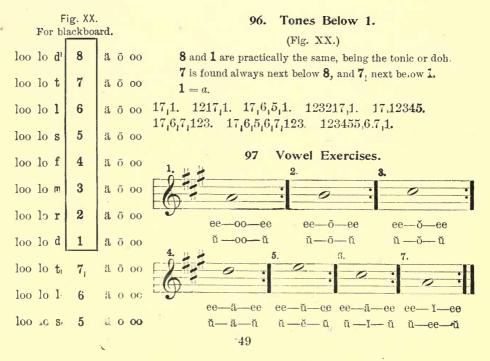
 $= c^{1}$, 5853345, 65, 5878, 6578, 8776, 65, 5358,

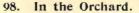
95. Spring is Coming.





Birds are fly - ing from the south-land, Joy is ev - 'ry - where.







99. Tones above 8.

(Fig. XXI.)

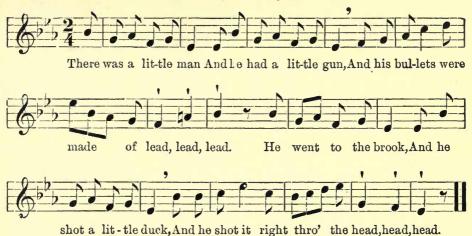
| 1 = g. | 135. 545 | 5435353. | 5325251. | 531243523. | 565363. | 12234. |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|----------|
| 1 = f. | 1356757658 | 858. 87685 | 531. 1 356 | 1531. 1356 | 7578. | 4252321. |
| | 1345321. | 1358. 146 | 8. 8531. | 8641. | | |
| $8 = b\mathbf{b}$. | 8213131878. | 876558312131 | . 853. 83 | 8. 8312121858. | 8765831 | 218. |

876782131. 312187876. 821312131. 85821318. 821831858.

100. I had a Little Nut-Tree.



101. The Little Man.

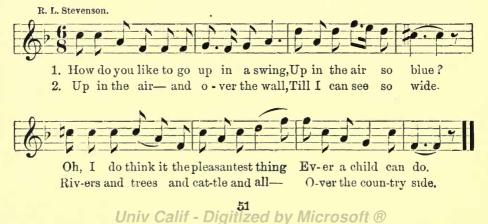


102. Visible Dictation.

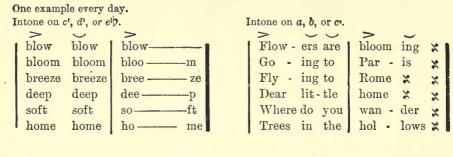
(Fig. XXI.)

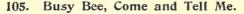
- $8 = b^{2}$. 876, 6558, 858, 865, 678, 858, 68, 853.

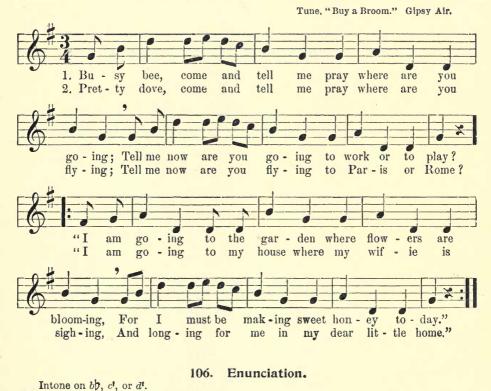
103. The Swing.



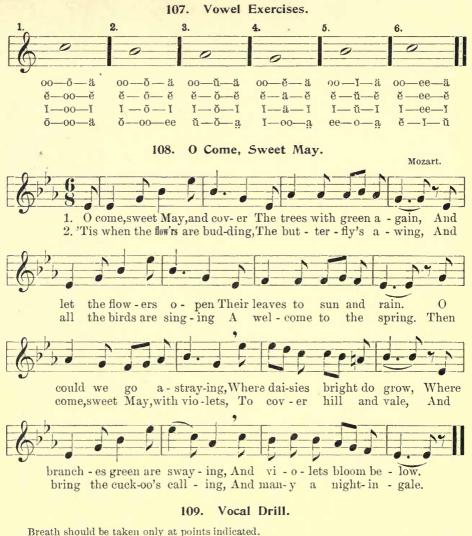
104. Enunciation.







>wade > wade cuck --de l cuck - 00 X wa 00 2 shade shade -de vi - o - lets bloom - ing 💥 shanight - in - gales brook brook -k sing broo ing X nook nook -k flow - er - ets op noo en - ing





110. Oral Dictation and Ear Training.

| 1 = e. | 123. | 234. | 345. | 456. | 567. | 678. | 876. | 765. | 654. | 543. | 432. |
|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | 321. | 121. | 131. | 141. | 151. | 161. | 171. | 181. | 818. | 717. | 616. |
| | 515. | 414. | 313. | 212. | 1323. | 1341 | . 135 | 1. 1: | 356. | 1358. | |

111. Breathing and Voice Production.

Inhale through the slightly parted lips and nostrils. Retain the breath for a moment and sing:



Note. The breath must be held during the rests, and the long notes steadily sustained.





113. September.

Oral Dictation (Dict.) and Enunciation (Enun.) exercises taken from and preparatory to the song "September." In the Enunciation exercises prolong the vowels, giving to each its characteristic sound.

1 = f. Dict. 1345. 565. 345. 5658. 587. 462. 351.

Enun. Intone on f. Golden, autumn, ripest, season, blossoms, cloudless.

Frank Frothingham.



VI. THE STAFF.

The Staff () is a device for the representation of scale tones. Each line and space is called a degree, and, taken consecutively, they represent the tones of the scale taken in regular order. The scale may begin on any degree, reckoning from 1 upwards, or 8 downwards.

Notes are characters that show the relative length of sounds, and, placed upon the staff degrees, they also denote the pitch of the tones.

114. From Numerals to the Staff.

1. Place the following groups of numerals upon the blackboard and let the pupils sing the same.

1 = e. 1111 1121 1221 1211 1233

2. Draw a staff immediately beneath them, thus: -

1 = e. 1111 1121 1221 1211 1233

3. Sing the exercise slowly and, as each tone is sung, write its musical symbol upon the staff, using the quarter-note, thus: —



4. Repeat the exercise group by group, pointing to the notes.

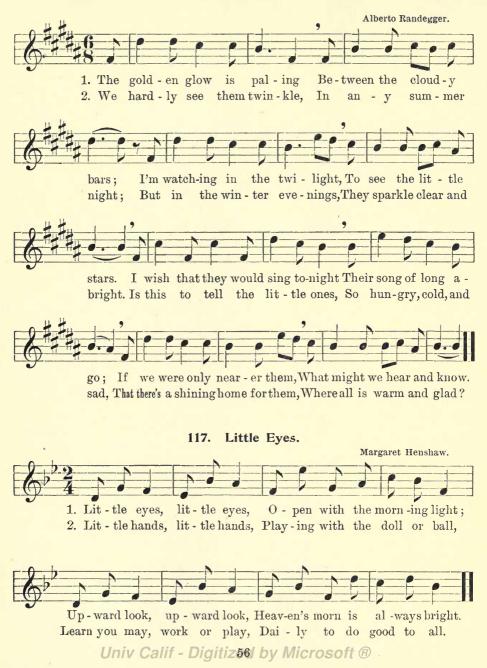
5. Erase the numerals and sing from the notes.

115. Exercises.

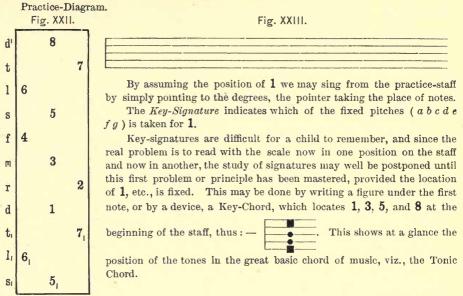
Place on the blackboard and practice a few groups each day.

- 1 = g, 12123 1234321, 122344321, 12345454321, 123456, 65434321, 11223345, 56543454321,

116. The Stars.



The Practice-Staff.



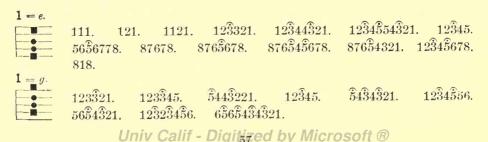
NOTE. All examples having a Key-Chord are to be sung from the notes. Examples with the usual Key-Signature are to be sung by rote. In all exercises with the Key-Chord the pitch is assumed to be the same as with the G-clef.

118. Exercises for Practice-Diagram and Practice-Staff.

If no charts are available, enlarged copies of Figs. XXII. and XXIII. should be placed upon the blackboard. These and similar exercises are first to be pointed upon the Practice-Diagram and then repeated, group by group, upon the Practice-Staff. Before pointing them

upon the latter, the proper KEY-CHORD $\begin{pmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ 6 & 5 \\ 8 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ should be placed at the beginning of each staff

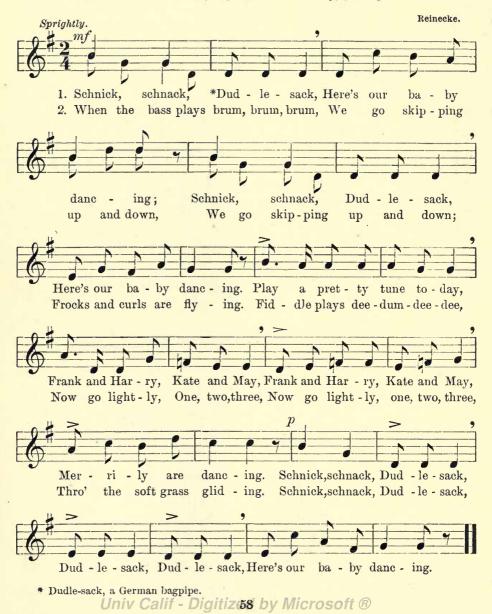
Any of the following neutral syllables, loo, too, doo, koo, pro, $t\bar{o}$, ah, pä, law, pra, ta, etc., may be freely used for vocalizing.



119. Dancing Song.

1 = g. Dict. 131. 343. 323. 321. 354. 431.

Enun. (g.) Dancing, merrily, flying, fiddle, lightly, gliding.



120. Exercises.

If no books or charts are available, place the following upon the blackboard. Point a few groups each day.



Characters written like this (), with a closed head and stem, are called quarter-notes and each is one beat long.

121. Oral Dictation and Ear Training.

 $\mathbf{1} = e.$ 123. 343. 131. 141. 151. 121. 113. 313. 134. 143. 331. 312. 213. 1223. 1121. 1112. 1233.

122. Trees Bare and Brown.

Enun. (f.) Ev'rywhere, whirling, roasted, chestnuts, toasted.



123. Exercises. From Numerals to Staff.

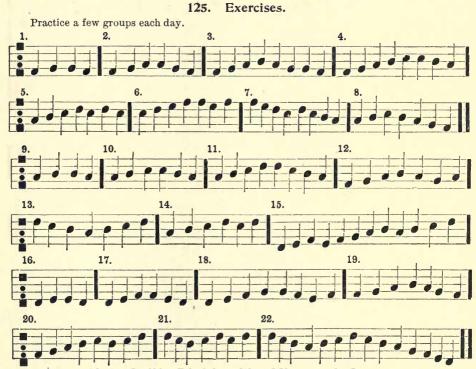
(See page 55.)

- 1 = a. 122321. 123443. 345543. 3234321.
- 1 = d. 12123. 12343. 3456543. 3212345. 567878. 87654321.

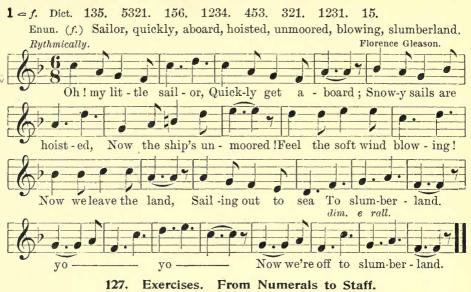
124. Visible Dictation.

(Figs. XXII. and XXIII.)

- 1 = a, $12\overline{3}21$, $12\overline{3}343$, $12\overline{3}4\overline{5}43$, $34\overline{5}4\overline{3}23$, $3212\overline{3}21$,



126. The Little Sailor.



(See Page 55.)

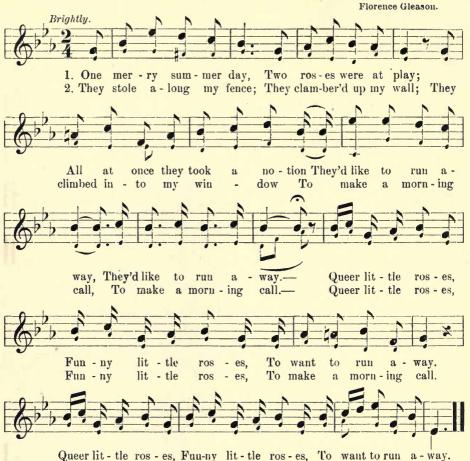
128. Visible Dictation.

(Figs. XXII. and XXIII.)



130. Two Roses.

1 = eb. Dict. 13. 353. 3456. 1235. 58765. 56565. 563. 3453. Enun. (eb.) Summer, notion, queer, clamber'd, climbed, window.



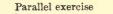
Queer lit - tle ros - es, Fun-ny lit - tle ros - es, To make a morning call.

131. Visible Dictation.

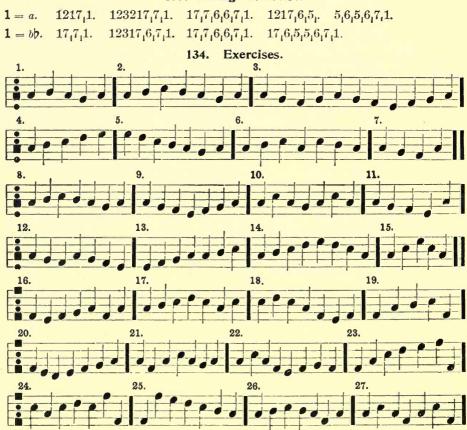
(Figs. XXII. and XXIII.)

- $\mathbf{1} = g.$ 12313. 3213. 17₁123. 1313. 13431. 1345. 5431. 13531. 1217₁6₁7₁1. 1353531. 17₁12123.
- $1 = bp \quad 17_{1}6_{1}7_{1}121. \quad 12317_{1}6_{1}7_{1}1. \quad 132317_{1}1. \quad 17_{1}6_{1}1. \quad 17_{1}6_{1}5_{1}1. \quad 15_{1}1.$ Univ Calif - Digitize⁶² by Microsoft ®

In music 8 and 1 are practically the same, being the tonic or doh. Just as 7 (te) is invariably the tone immediately below 8 (doh), so 7_1 (te₁) is the tone next below 1 (doh).









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VII. 2-PART RHYTHM.

135. Birds are Singing.



1. The pupils learn the very simple song "Birds are singing," strongly enphasizing the loud and soft accents. Judicious questioning should draw out from the pupils, expressed in their own language, the fact that certain syllables were loud, others soft, and that these loud and soft tones came in regular order.

2. The song should then be copied upon the blackboard with key-chord, accents, words and the measure or rhythmic words loud, soft, but without bars, thus:



3. After it is sung from the blackboard, explain, that in order to clearly show the position of the loud and soft accents, a vertical line called a bar-here the bars are to be drawn - is drawn through the staff dividing the notes into groups or sections of loud and soft tones. The pupils then observe that all notes immediately after the vertical line or bar are loud tones, and all notes immediately before the line are soft tones. The class will conclude that the use of the double bar is to mark the end of the song or the exercise.

From har to bar is a measure. The double bar marks the end.

From Numerals in Measures to Notes. 136.

An alternative plan of presenting 2-part and other rhythms.

1. Proceed as in the corresponding section of 135.

2. Write the accented numerals, measure-words and words in measures --

| $\begin{vmatrix} > \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$ | | $\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$ | $\begin{vmatrix} \rangle \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$ |
|---|-------------|---|---|
| Birds are | sing - ing, | Bells are | ring - ing. |
| loud soft | loud soft | loud soft | loud soft |

3. After the above has been sung add a staff and bars, thus :--

| | 2 | | 3 | >3 | 2 | | ĭ |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| Birds loud | are soft | sing - loud | - ing, soft | Bells loud | are soft | ring - loud | ing. soft |
| | | | | | | | |

4. Fill in the corresponding notes, prefixing the key-chord :---



Attention should be called to the unvarying position of the *loud* accent after, and the soft accent before the bar.

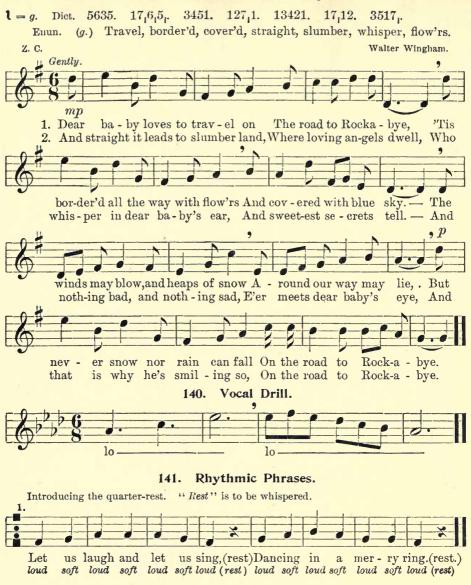
137. 2-Fart Rhythm.

RECOGNITION OF A KNOWN RHYTHM BY COMPARISON WITH AN UNKNOWN ONE. The pupils name the known rhythm only.

To be sung by the teacher with strongly marked accents.



139. The Road to Rock-a-Bye.





142. Exercises.



143. The King of France.

l = d. Dict. 158. 15. 5686. 5313.

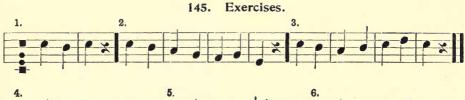


144. Visible Dictation.

(Figs. XXII. and XXIII.)

Each line is first sung from the Practice-Diagram and then repeated upon the Practice-Staff.

| 1 = e. | 1. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | $\overline{7}$ | 8 | - | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1. | |
|--------|----|---|----------|---|---|----------|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|----------|----|--|
| | 2. | 1 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | $\overline{7}$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | | 1. | |
| | 3. | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | | 2 | 1. | |
| | 4. | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 5 | | 3 | 2 | 1. | |
| | 5. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 6 | | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1. | |
| | 6. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 7 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 7 | | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1. | |
| | 7. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | 8 | 8 | 3 | | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1. | |







146. Oral Dictation.

 $\mathbf{1} = f.$ 1321. 1353. 1354. 4321. 1323. 3213. 121. 131. 141. 151. 161. 171. 181. 17₁1. 17₁6₁1.

147. Ear Training.

 $\mathbf{1} = d.$ 123. 234. 345. 456. 567. 678. 876. 765. 654. 543. 432. 321.

In the following exercise, and similar ones to follow, the pupil is to give the number-name, or, if the sol-fa syllables are in use, the sol-fa name of the omitted note.

VIII. THE HALF-NOTE.

148. Here We Go.



The pupils should recognize that the tones on the words "go," "fro" and "row" were longer than those on the other words, and that they were sustained while saying *loud soft*, or the time of two quarter-notes. It should then be explained that

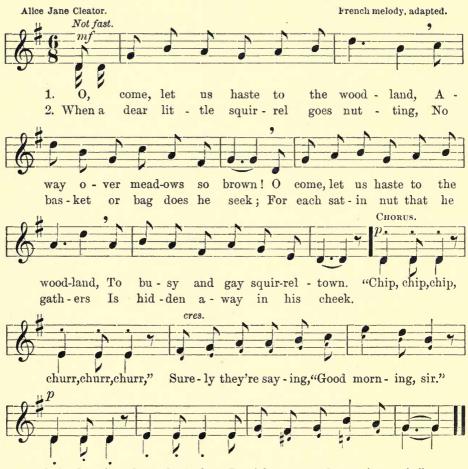
Where each sustained tone is equal in duration to two quarter-notes, it is expressed by a half-note $(\)$.

Copy the following upon the blackboard and sing.



150. Squirrel Town.

1 = g. Dict. 1321. 1235. 531. 345. 17,13. 14. 421. 27,1. 427,1. Enun. (g.) Woodland, meadows, squirrel, surely, morning, gathers.



"Chip,chip,chip,churr,churr,churr,I wish you good morn-ing, sir."

151. Oral Dictation and Ear Training.

 $\mathbf{l} = g. \ 17_1 1. \ 1231. \ 17_1 6_1. \ 131. \ 1331. \ 1121. \ 1132. \ 1223. \ 1234. \ 1233. \\ \mathbf{l} = a. \ 1332. \ 1323. \ 117_1 1. \ 17_1 7_1 1. \ 1217_1. \ 7_1 11. \ 1343. \ 1317_1. \ 1213. \\$

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152. Studies.



153. Good-Night, Little Star!

1 = db. Dict. 8765. 3243. 325. 563. 865.

Enun. (ab.) Pillow, morning, fading, bright, good-night.

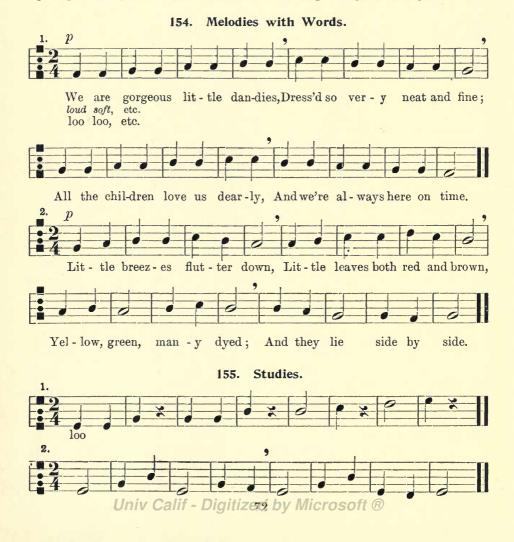


IX. THE TIME-SIGNATURE.

The figures placed on the staff at the beginning of each exercise or song are called the Time-Signature.

The upper figure denotes the number of parts or beats in the measure, and the lower figure indicates that the quarter-note receives the beat.

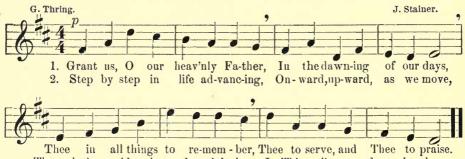
The pupils may beat the time in the following songs by quietly tapping the desk, or the right edge of the opened book, twice in each measure, using the right index finger.



156. A Child's Prayer.

 $\mathbf{1} = d.$ Dict. 358. 8765. 5435. 132 2346. 878. 82¹8.

Enun. (a.) Heav'nly, dawning, remember, advancing, onward, unharm'd, redeeming.

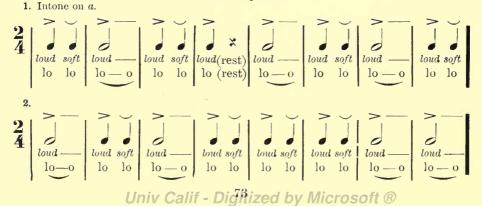


Through the world un-harmed, re - joic- ing In Thine all - re - deem- ing love.



158. Oral Dictation and Ear Training.

159. Rhythm.

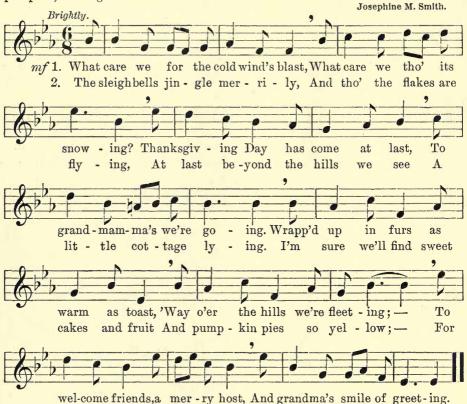


160. Thanksgiving Day.

1 = e b.

Dict. 5533. 3422. 5678. 8765. 1351. 8533. 43421.

Enun. (eb.) Snowing, Thanksgiving, grandmamma, wrapp'd, cottage, pumpkin, fleeting.



grand-maknowsjust how to suit Each hun-gry lit - tle fel - low.

161. Visible Dictation.

(Figs. XXII. and XXIII.)

Figures followed by a dash (-) should be prolonged one beat for each dash





This little song may form the basis for the development of 3 part rhythm from the pupils' recognition of the recurring strong and weak accents in the order of *loud*, *soft*, *soft*. Copy the following upon the blackboard. For plan of presentation see page 64.

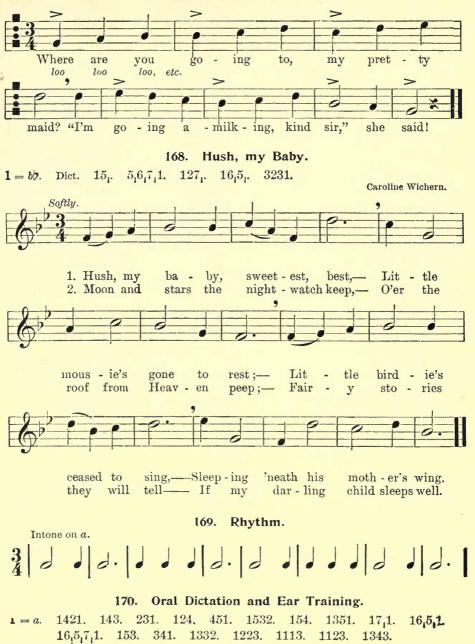


165. Oral Dictation and Ear Training.

 $1 = f. 1223. 1321. 1132. 1234. 17_11. 17_16_11. 135. 1341. 13345. 11223.$



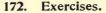
167. The Milkmaid.

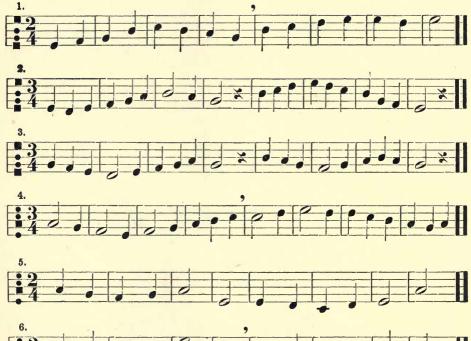


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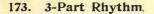
171. All Day Long.







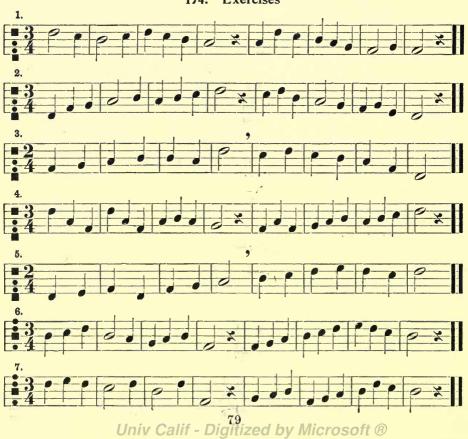




RECOGNITION BY COMPARISON OF TWO KNOWN RHYTHMS.

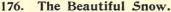


174. Exercises



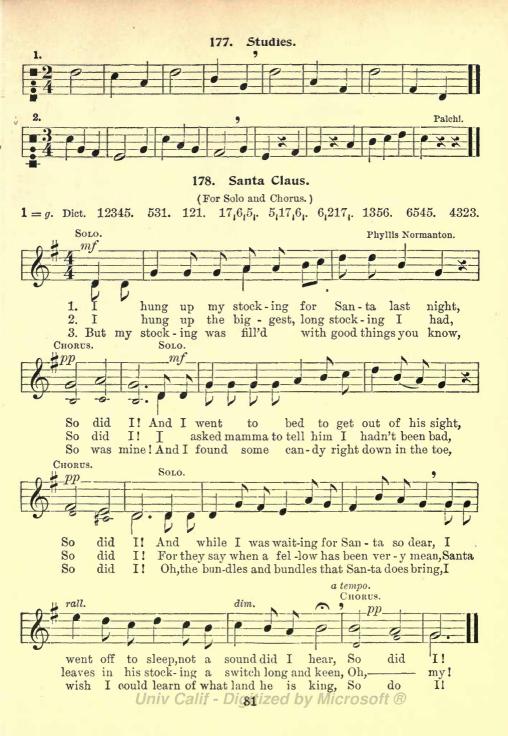
175. Studies.





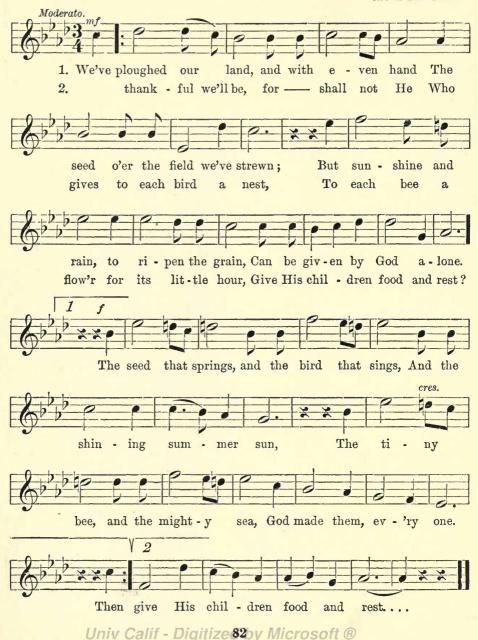
l = a. Dict. 123. 3215₁. 17₁7₁6₁. 6₁5₁. 134. 4323. 3216₁. 16₁5₁1. Enun. (a.) Beautiful, housetops, dancing, flirting, skimming, maddening, hurrying.

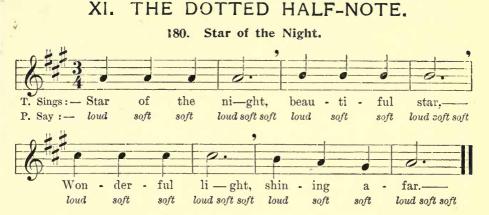




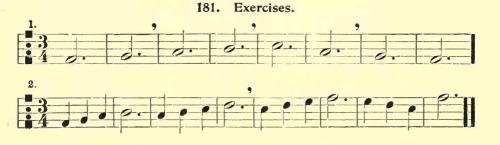
179. We've Ploughed Our Land.

Arthur Sullivan.





Note. Pupils should recognize that the long tones on the words "night," "star," etc., were sustained through three measure-words, *loud soft soft*, or the time of three quarternotes. These long tones are expressed by dotted half-notes (\bigcirc .), the dot adding to the note one-half its value.

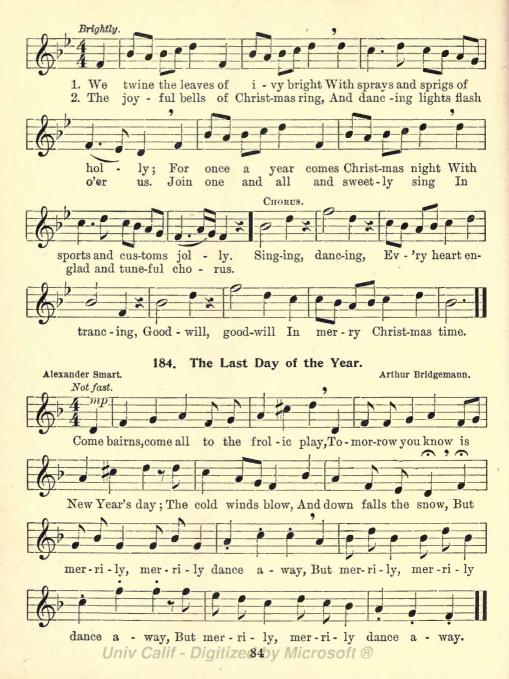




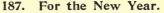




183. We Twine the Leaves.



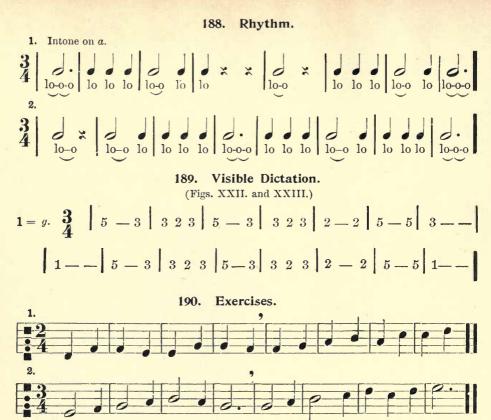




1 = a. Diet. 5,1. 5,121. 6,16,5, 17,6, 6,7,12. 3532. 1317, 6,16, Enun. (a). Dedicate, whatever, worldly, sorrow, freedom, withold, glorify. Rev. Laurence Tuttiett. Arthur Sullivan. µmp 1. Fa - ther, let me ded - i - cate All this year to Thee. 2. Can a child pre-sume to choose Where or how to live? In what - ev - er world - ly state Thou wilt have me be: Fa-ther's love re-fuse Can a All the best to give? Nor from sor - row, pain or Free-dom dare Ι claim ; care, More Thou giv - est ev - 'ry Than the best can day claim ;

This a - lone shall be my prayer, Glo - ri - fy Thy name. Nor with-hold - est aught that may Glo - ri - fy Thy name.

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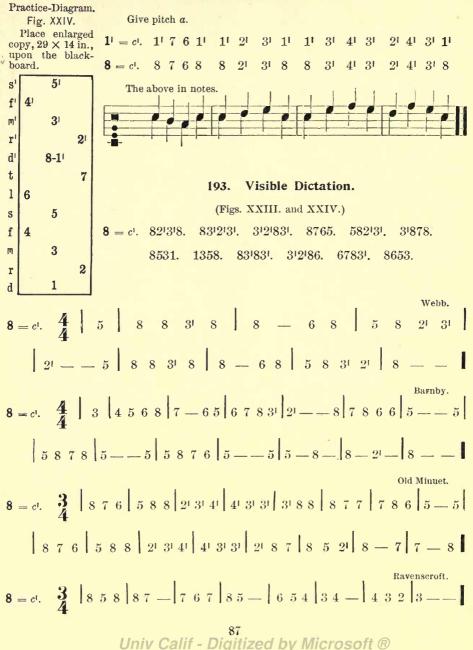


191. Studies.



192. Tones above 8.

PARALLEL EXERCISE.



192. Oral Dictation and Ear Training.

1 = bb. 127,1. 17,23. 327,1. 16,7,1. 17,6, 6,5,6, 6,7,1. 15,1, 16,1.

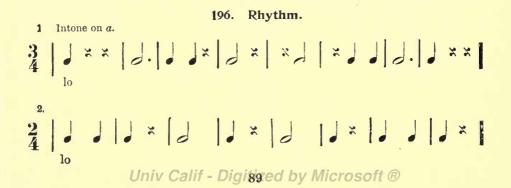




 195. Oral Dictation and Ear Training.

 8 = c!.
 82!8.
 82!3!.
 878.
 8678.
 83!.
 83!2!8.
 82!3!4!.

 1 = a.
 321.
 131.
 343.
 341.
 17_11 .
 17_16_11 .
 1351.

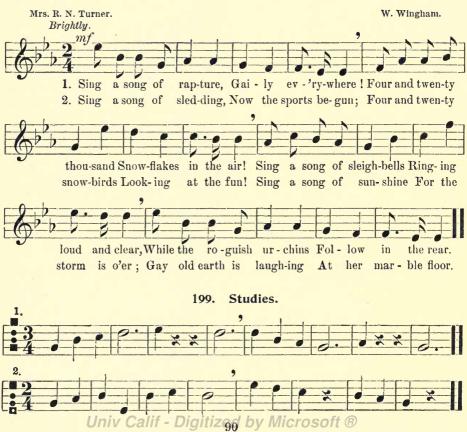




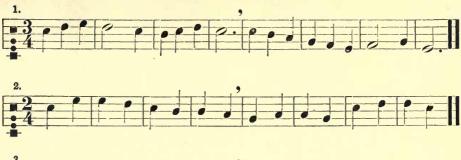
198. The Song We Sing.

 $1 = e^{1}$. Dict. 1358. 853. 3432. 876. 655. 343. 321.

Enun. (b).) Rapture, thousand, ringing, urchins, rear, marble, roguish, sunshine.



200. Exercises.







201. Two-Voice Exercises.

Finger Dictation. 1 = e. R. H. 1 2 3. 1 - -... 1 3 1. 1 - -... 1 - 2 1. 1 3 4 3. L. H. 1 - -... 1 2 3. 1 - -... 1 3 1. 1 3 4 3. 1 - 2 1. 3 2 1. 1 2 3. 1 2 3. 3 2 1.

202. Two-Voice Exercises.

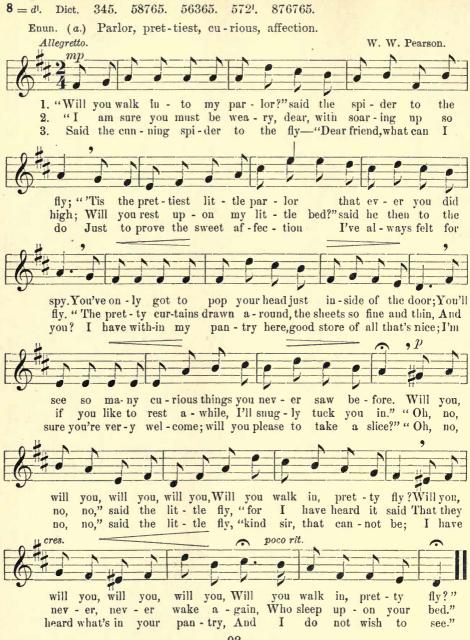
(Figure Notation.)

203. Vocal Drill.



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204. The Spider and the Fly.



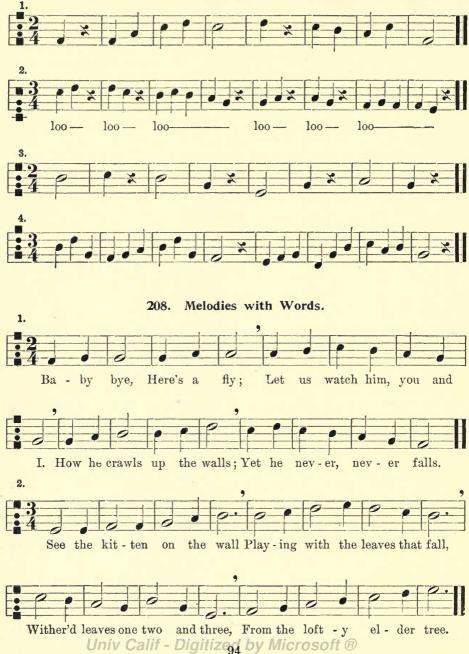
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205. Two-Voice Exercises.

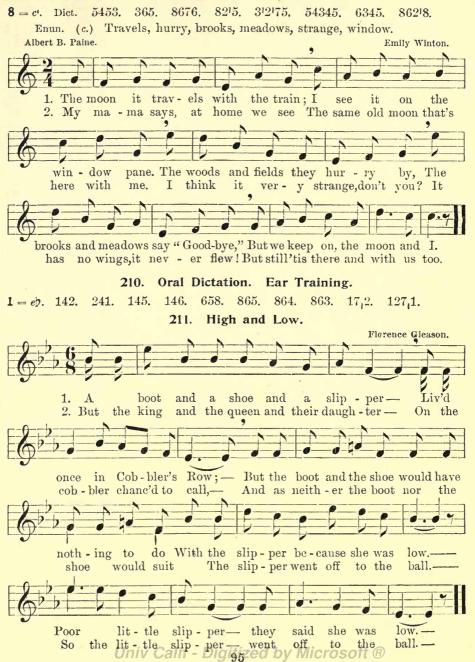


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207. Studies.



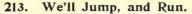
209. A Mystery.



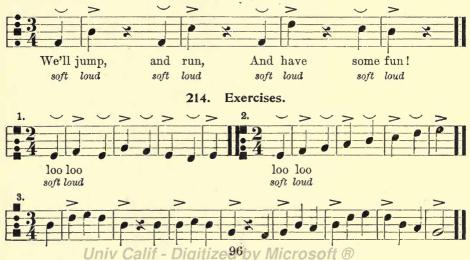
XII. THE UNACCENTED BEAT.

212. Sweet Springtime is Come.





This song should be sung with the loud accents exaggerated. The pupils should recognize that the first note was soft (unaccented), the next loud followed by two soft, etc. The pupils should then apply the measure-words and in so doing they will note that the song began upon the unaccented part of the measure. In these and similar examples the fact should be recalled that the *loud* accent comes directly after the bar.



215. When the Little Children Sleep.

1 = d. Dict. 345. 54565. 3458. 876. 686535. 385. Enun. (a.) Children, waking, bright, angels, breaking, live-long. Slowly. Reinecke. When the lit - tle chil-dren sleep, Lit - tle stars are wak - ing; An-gels bright from heav - en come, And, till morn is break - ing, They will watch the live-long night, By their beds till morning light, When the lit - tle chil-dren sleep, Stars and an - gels watch do keep.

216. Oral Dictation.

 $1 = e b. 132. 243. 354. 465. 576. 687. 72 b. 81. 812. 18. 187. 181. \\ 1331. 1223. 1355. 188. 118. 156. 1556. 1344. 1411. 1115. 1335. \\$

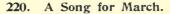
217. Ear Training.

1 = eb. 1234. 1(23)4. 12345. 12(34)5. 8765. 8(7)65. 8765. 87(6)5.

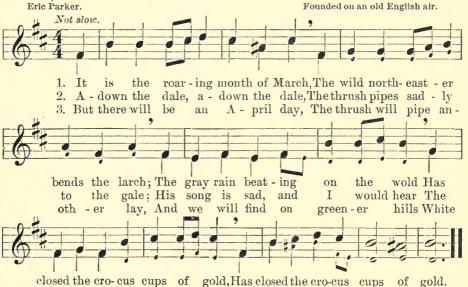


219. Vocal Drill.



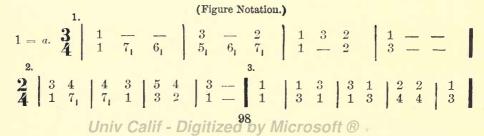


Enun. (b.) Roaring, larch, wold, crocus, thrush, greener, anthem, violets, daffodils, month.



an-them of the com - ing year, The an-them of the com - ing year. vi - o - lets and daf - fo - dils, White vi - o - lets and daf - fo - dils.

221. Two-Voice Exercises.



222. Exercises.



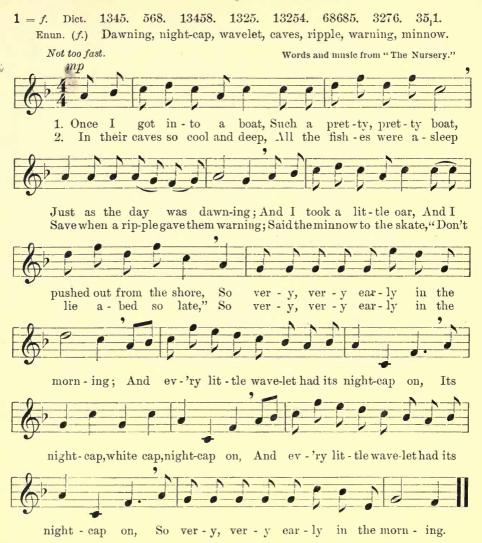
224. Oral Dictation and Ear Training.

225. Melodies with Words.

The $Slur(\frown)$ indicates that two or more notes of different pitches are to be sung smoothly to one syllable.



227. Once I got into a Boat.



228. Oral Dictation.

 $1 = e^{1}$. 17,13. 317,1. 1356. 658. 856. 675. 82¹8. 82¹78.

229. Ear Training.

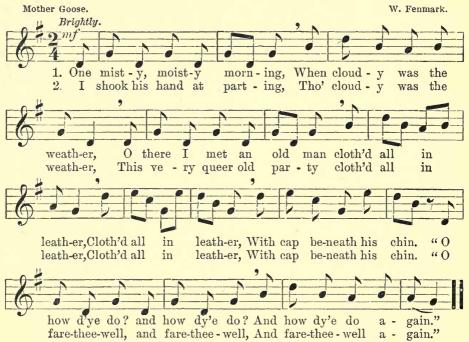
 $1 = e^{b}$. 1234. 1(23)4. 123. 3(4)5. 5678. 56(7)8. 5(6)78. Univ Calif - Dictotzed by Microsoft ® 230. Songs without Words.



231. The Old Man Clothed in Leather.

1 = g. Dict. $5_1 15_1$. $5_1 13$. 3532. 315_1 . 1564. 1653. 6416.

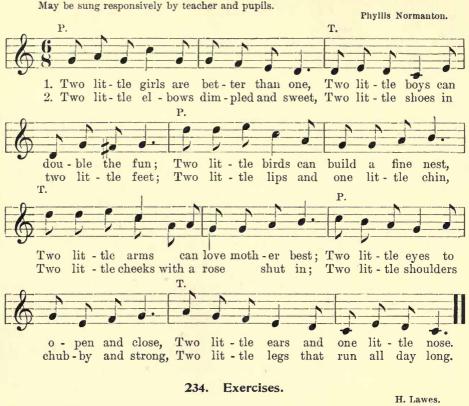
Enun. (g.) Misty, cloudy, queer, fare-thee-well, moisty, weather, cloth'd, leather, beneath.



232. Studies in Rests. Palchl. Palch

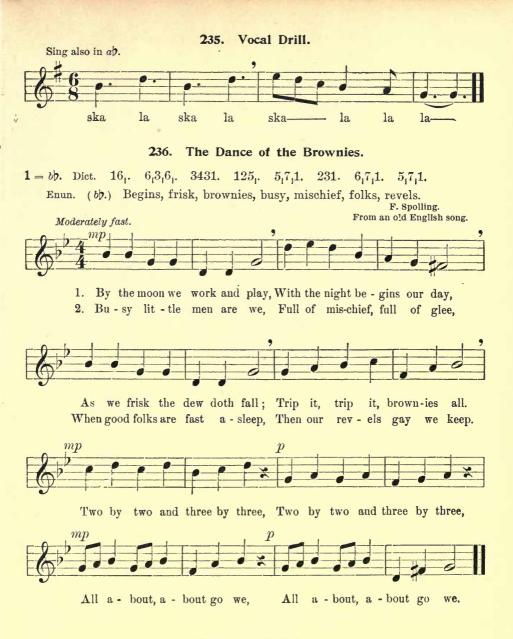
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233. Two Little Girls are Better than One.









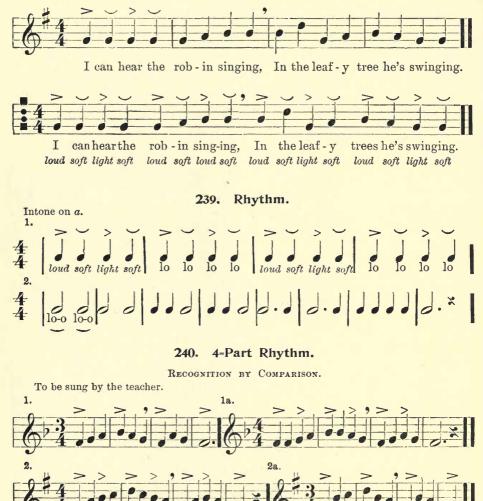
237. Ear Training.

 $\mathbf{8} = d^{\circ}$. 876. 8(7)6. 678. 6(7)8. 8765. 87(6)5. 5678. 5(67)8. 8765 8(76)5. 8(7)6. 6(7)8. 1(23)4. 1(234)5. 1(2)3(4)5. Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft \mathcal{B}

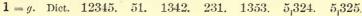
XIII, 4-PART RHYTHM.

238. I Can Hear the Robin Singing.

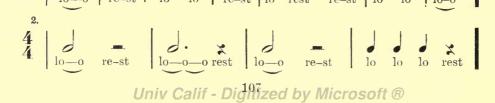
For plan of presentation and development see pages 64 and 65. The measure-words are loud soft light soft, the light accent is shown by >.



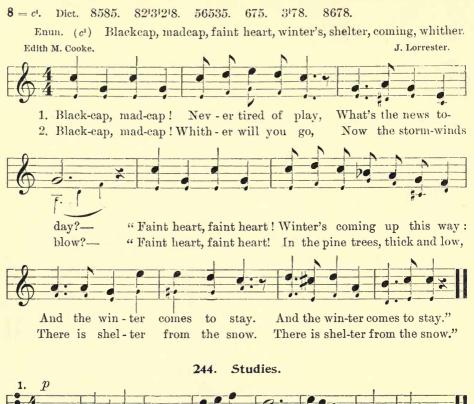
241. Little Raindrops.







243. Blackcap, Madcap!





245. Exercises.



246. Oral Dictation.

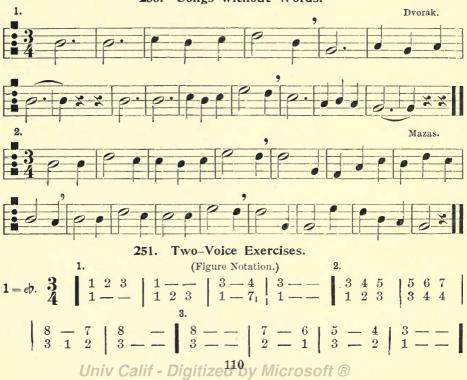
247. Ear Training.



249. Melodies with Words.

A Tie (\frown) connects notes of the same pitch, and indicates that they are to be sung as one tone equal in length to the sum of the tied notes.





250. Songs without Words.

1 = bb. Diet. 17,6,5,1, 15,6,1, 15,6, 6,7,1, 1231. Enun. (b).) Flowers, pansy, lifted, blossoming, garden, notic'd, laugh'd. Anon. B. Watkins. Daintily. mp1. Pret - ty Pol - ly Pan - sy Came in the spring, The gay gar-den 2. When the gay- flow - ers were Ev - 'ry one dead,- Pretty Pol - ly po-sies Were all blos-som - ing. No - bod - y no-ticed her, Pan - sy- Lift - ed her head. "The gar-den is emp ty, pSmall, shy and sweet, She hid in the grass - es Close un - der their Plen - ty of room," She laugh'd, nod-ded gai - ly, -- "Time I should mpPret-ty Pol-ly Pan - sy, Pret-ty Pol-ly Pan-sy, feet. bloom." a tempo. mf rit. Pret - ty Pol - ly Pan - sy Came in the spring.

253. Oral Dictation and Ear Training. $\mathbf{8} = c^1$. 82^13^1 .818.181.187. $82^17.$ $83^14^1.$ 853.8531.

XIV. THE WHOLE NOTE.

254. Whole Notes.



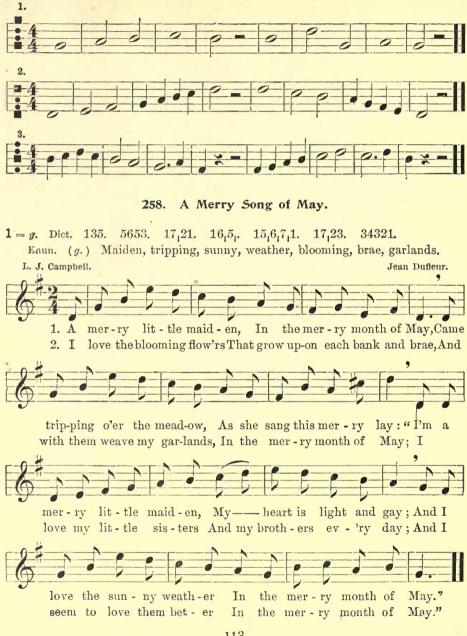
When a tone is sustained through the time of four quarter-notes it is expressed by a whole note (\mathcal{O}) .



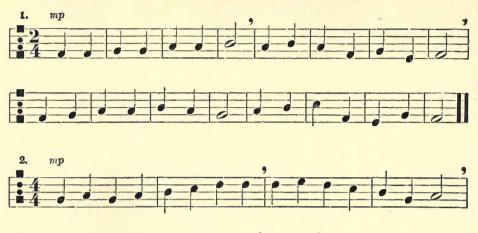
256. An Evening Prayer.

Enun. (g.) Drawing, shadows, evening, repose, tend'rest, weary, blessing. S. Baring-Gould. S. Baring-Gould. 1. Now the dav is o - ver, Night is draw - ing nigh; wea - ry Calm and sweet re - pose; 2. Fa - ther give the Shad-ows of the Steal a - cross the sky. - ning eve With Thy ten · d'rest bless May our eye - lids close. - ing

¹¹²



259. Exercises.





260. Oral Dictation.

1 = g, 17_17_11 , 13223, 1133, 135, 1354, 13554, 13544, 1127_1 , 117_12_11 ,

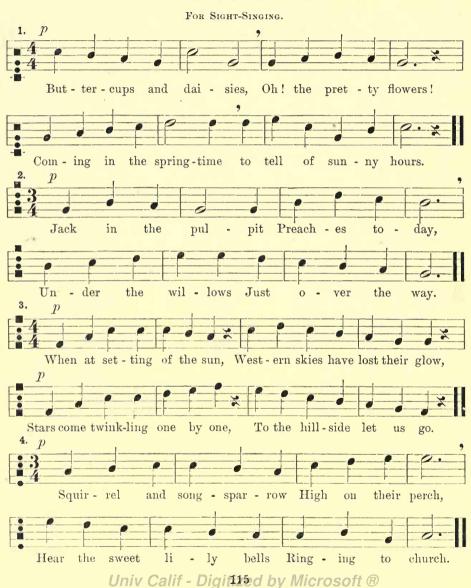
261. Ear Training.

262. Studies.



263. Oral Dictation and Ear Training.

 $8 = c^{!}. \quad 83^{!}2^{!}3^{!}. \quad 8768. \quad 82^{!}3^{!}8. \quad 872^{!}8 \quad 83^{!}4^{!}8. \quad 83^{!}8. \quad 811. \quad 118. \quad 132. \quad 1324. \\ 1356. \quad 156. \quad 188. \quad 883^{!}3^{!}. \quad 82^{!}2^{!}3^{!}. \quad 83^{!}83^{!}.$

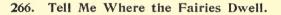


264. Melodies with Words.

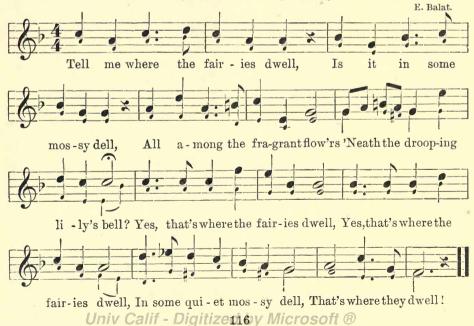
265. Two-Voice Exercises.

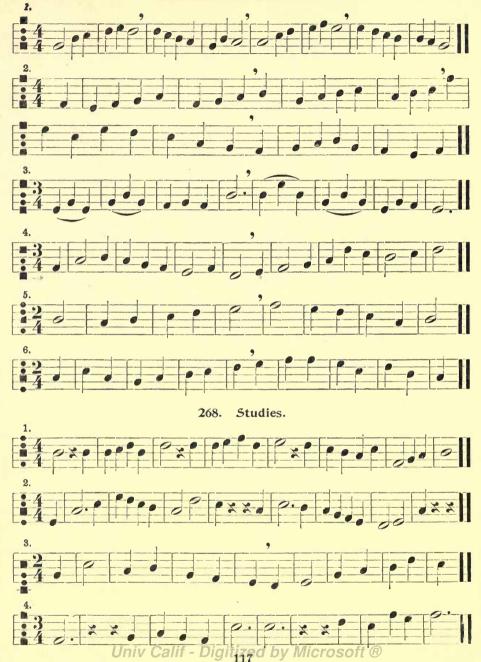






1 = f. Dict. 535. 5653. 424. 4542. 3521. 2865. 587. 4653.
 Enun. (f.) Fairies, mossy, fragrant, drooping, lily's, dwell, quiet.





269. Vocal Drills.

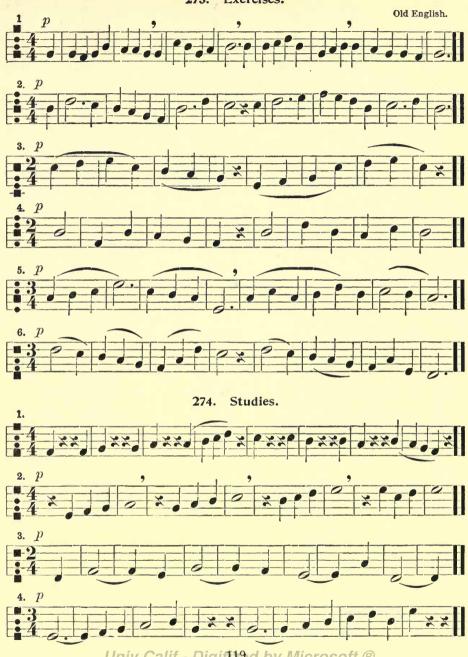


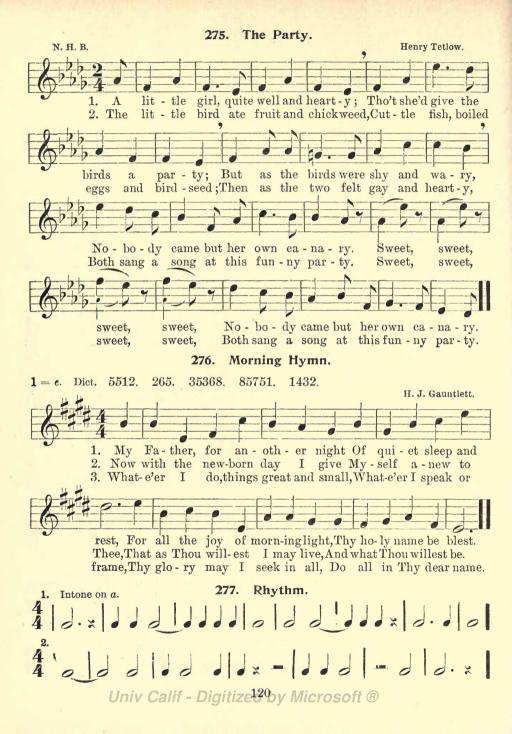
270. Sleep, Baby, Sleep.

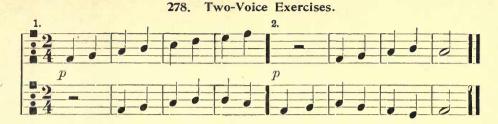
1 = d. Dict. 3425. 585432. 3565. 65676. 82¹868.

Enun. (a.) Father, watches, mother, dreamland, shepherdess, shakes, guess.



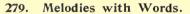


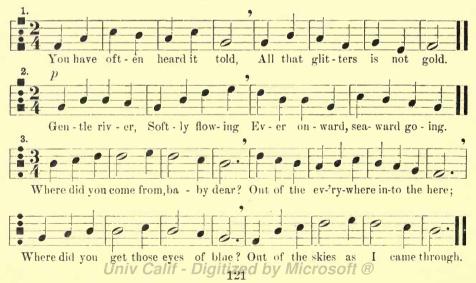




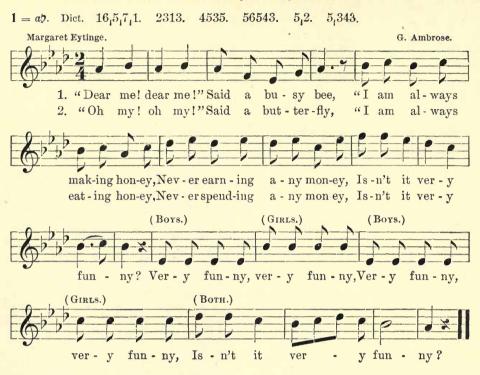








280. Very Funny.



281. Loving Shepherd.

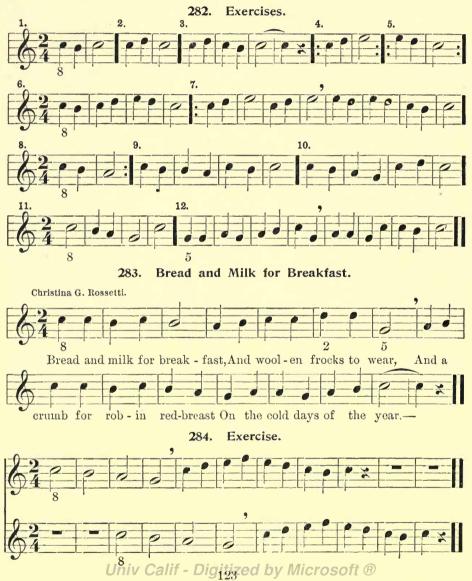
1 = g. Dict. 17,7, 1365. 543. 16,7,1.

Enun. (g.) Loving, praise, nothing, power, shepherd, sheep, gladly, with stand, safety, precious, blessed.

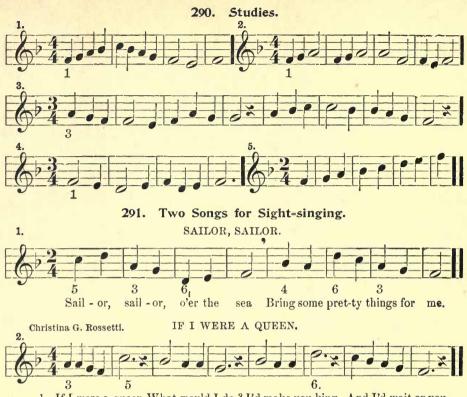


XV. EXERCISES AND SONGS FOR SIGHT-SINGING.

In the following exercises and songs the key-signatures are given for the purpose of accus toming the pupil to their appearance. The signatures need not be studied, however, as the pupil is guided by the figure beneath the first note which indicates, as the key-chord did in previous exercises, the position of the tonic or uo.





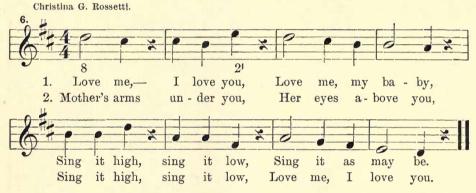


If I were a queen, What would I do? I'd make you king And I'd wait on you.
 If I were a king, What would I do? I'd make you queen, For I'd marry you.







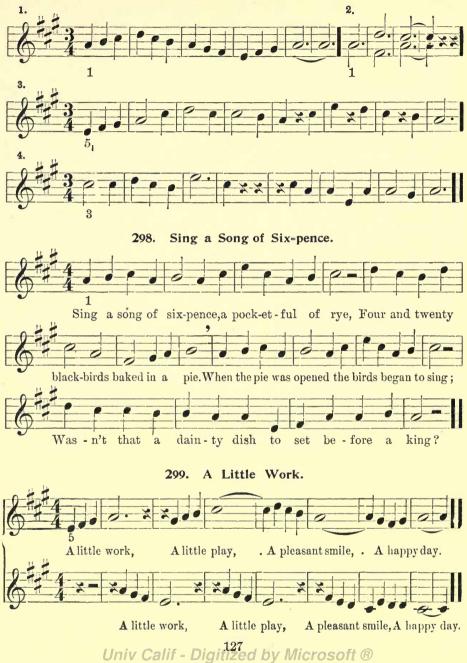


295. Studies.



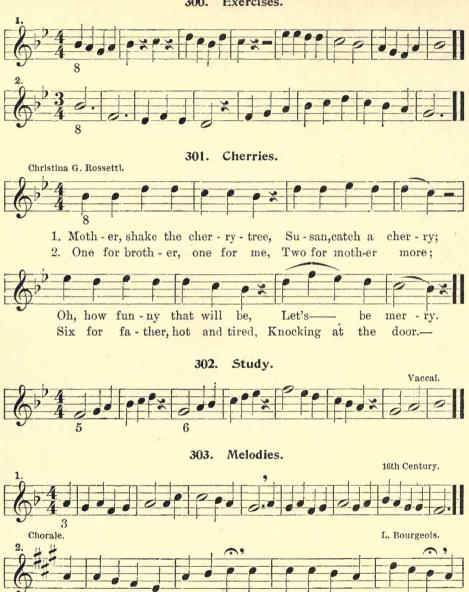
Minuet. 206.



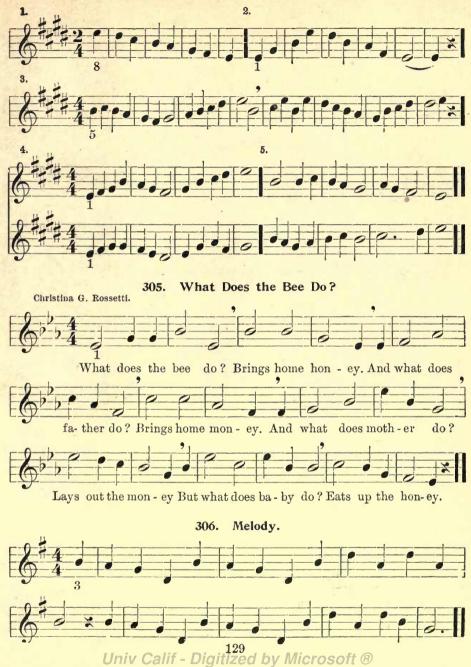


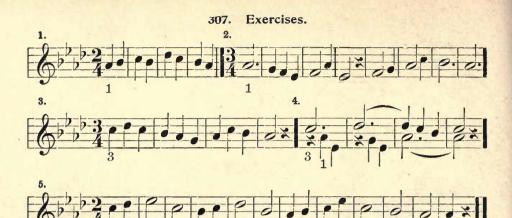
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Exercises. 300.

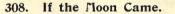


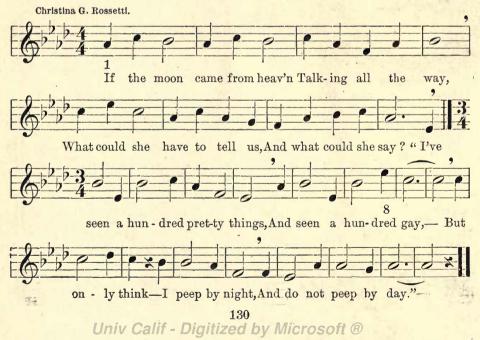








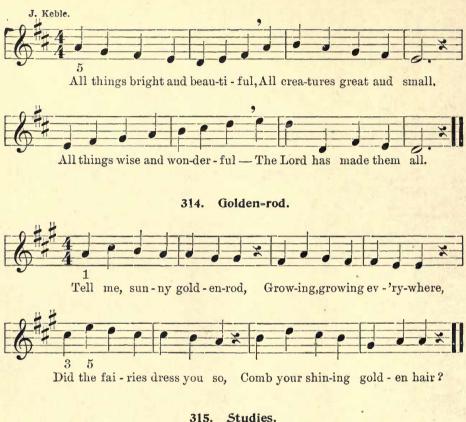




309. Stars of the Summer Night. Longfellow. 1 of the sum - mer night ! Hide, hide your gold - en light. Stars 310. Study. Hollyhocks and Sunflowers. 311. 1 Hol - ly - hocks and sun - flowers, Turn - ing with the sun. . Watch him ev - 'ry min-ute Un - til day . . done. is .

312. Exercises.



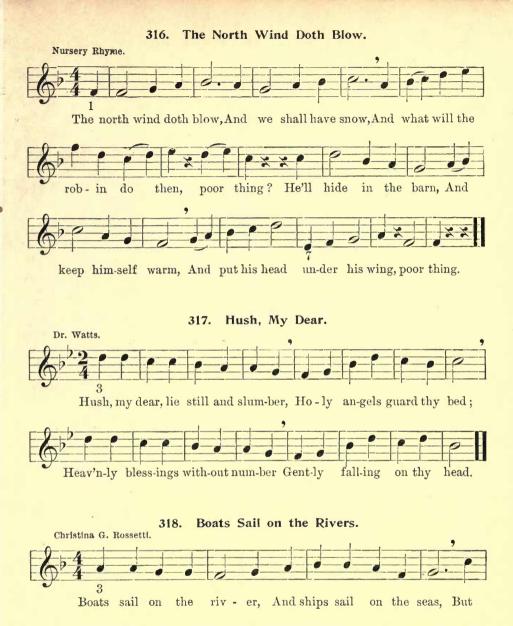


313. All Things Bright and Beautiful.

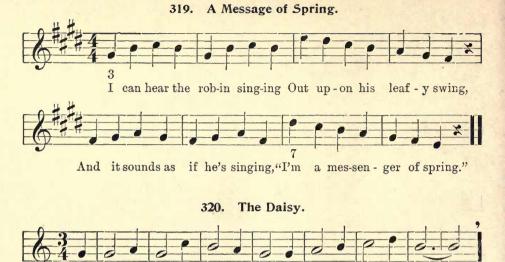




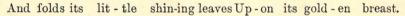
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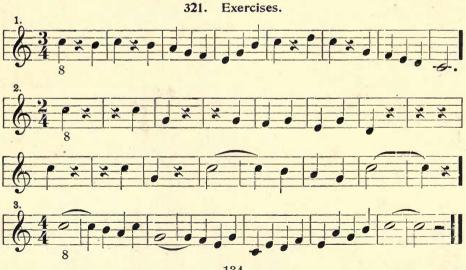






5 Be-fore the stars are in the sky, The dai-sy goes to rest,—



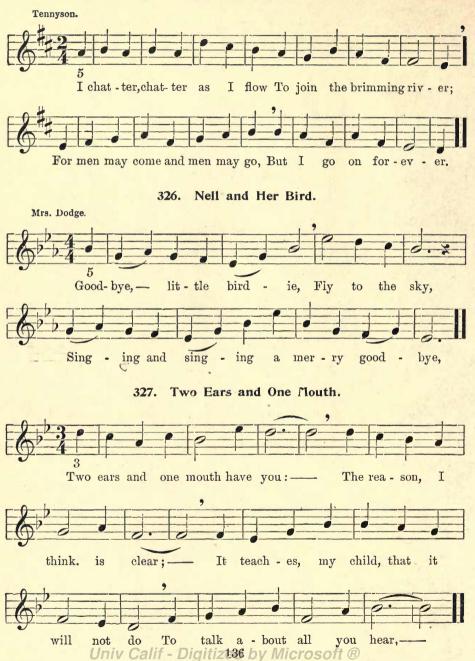


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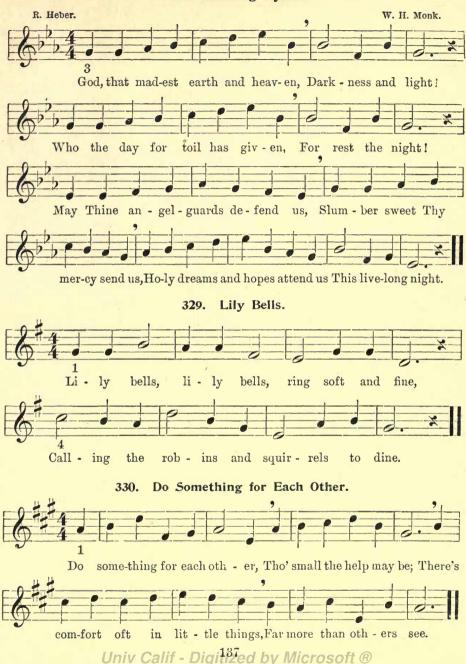
322. Little White Lily.



325. The Brook.



328. Evening Hymn.

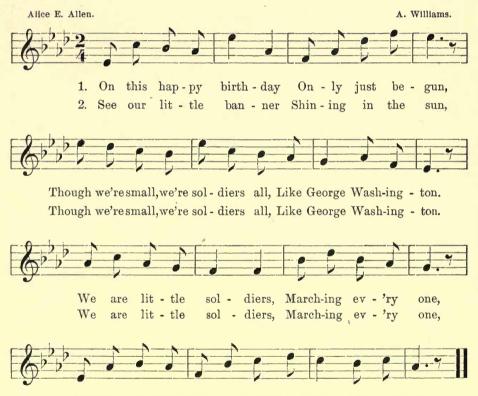


Pretty Little Snow-flakes. 331. (Rote.) L. R. Smith. Clarence T. Steele. 1. Pret - ty lit - tle snow - flakes, Cov-'ring up the grass - es. 2. Pret - tv lit - tle snow - flakes Still are fall - ing, fall - ing, the wood - land Where the streamlet pass - es. Fall - ing in eve - ning You can hear them call - ing, On a moon-light lit - tle snow-flakes, Danc - ing down to - geth - er, Pret - ty lit - tle snow-flakes, Fall - ing thro' the hours,-Pret - tv fai - ry voi - ces "This Call in is win - try weath - er." the chil - dren, "We are fai - ry flow - ers." Whis - per to 332. Sleep, Dolly, Sleep. (Rote.) Words Adapted. Clarence T. Steele. Not too slowly. 1. Sleep, dol-ly, sleep, soft - ly re - pose, Sleep, dol-ly, sleep, your I re-turn; While I'm a - way 2. Sleep, dol-ly, sleep, till a lit - tle eye-lids close, While in school to learn I'm try - ing, You at man-y things I'lllearn. I must go to school each day, You have home a -sleep are ly - ing, Sleep, dolly, close your eyes, sleep, dolly, sleep. time e-nough for play. Sleep, dolly, close your eyes, sleep, dolly, sleep. Univ Calif - Digitized by Microsoft ®

XVI. SONGS FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

333. Little Soldiers.

Enun. (ab.) Birthday, banner, shining, soldiers, marching, footsteps, bright, Washington.

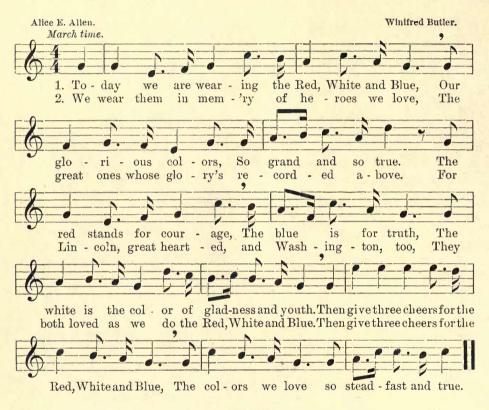


Fa - ces bright and foot-steps light, For George Wash-ing - ton. For the right we mean to fight, Like George Wash-ing - ton.

334. Our Colors.

$\mathbf{8} = c^{\dagger}$. Diet. 53458, 58768, 862^{\dagger}, 5648, 53^{\dagger}2^{\dagger 8}, 56878.

Enun. (g.) Wearing, glorious, colors, steadfast, courage, truth, gladness, cheers, mem'ry, heroer, greatness, recorded, Lincoln, hearted, Washington, loved.



335. Old Glory.

Enun. (ab.) Above, children, dearly, breezes, starry, folds, stripe, colony, banner, February, splendid, repeat, Washington, beautiful.

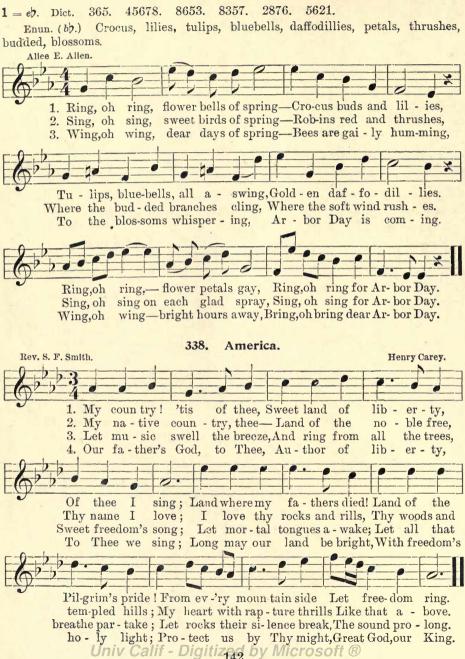


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337. Arbor Day.



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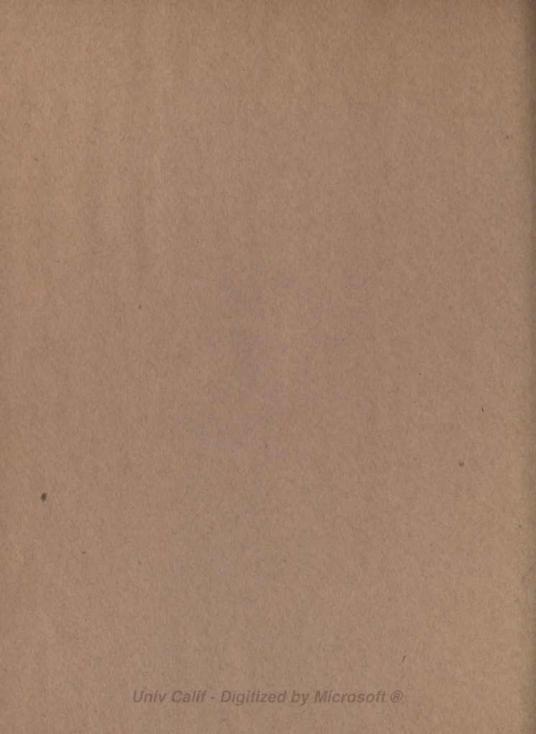
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