FOR THE

MILLION!

CONSISTING OF

SELECTIONS FROM THE POPULAR AIRS,

WITH

ORIGINAL POETRY; ALSO ORIGINAL MUSIC,

AND PRIMARY SCHOOL EXERCISES;

ALSO

A NEW SYSTEM OF FIGURED MUSIC,

WITH ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS:

ADAPTED TO THE VARIOUS GRADES OF SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

BY

ASA FITZ & J. W. GREENE.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY FITZ, HOBBS & CO.,
120 WASHINGTON STREET.

STEREOTYPED BY A. B. KIDDER, 7 CORNHILL.



WITH CLEANING IN SHIP WITH



SCMOOL SONGS

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NO. 1.

THE WASHING SONG.



* So we wash, wash all to - geth - er, wash, wash a - way;



This's the way we wash at school, to have a game at play.

Boys.

So we chop, chop all together, Chop, chop away;

This's the way we chop at school, To have a game at play. GIRLS.

So we rinse, rinse all together, Rinse, &c.

Boys.

So we mow, mow all together. Mow, &c.

GIRLS.

So we wring, wring all together. Wring, &c.

Boys.

So we reap, reap all together. Reap, &c.

GIRLS.

So we sprinkle, sprinkle all together. Sprinkle, &c.

Boys.

So we grind, grind all together. Grind, &c.

GIRLS.

So we fold, fold all together. Fold, &c. Boys.

So we thresh, thresh all together, Thresh, &c.

GIRLS.

So we sew, sew all together, Sew, &c.

Boys.

So we pound, pound all together, Pound &c.

GIRLS.

So we knit, knit all together, Knit, &c.

Boys.

† So we stamp, stamp all together, Stamp, &c.

Вотн.

So we clap, clap all together, Clap, &c.

Вотн.

So we sing, sing all together. Sing, &c.

Вотн.

‡ So we nod, nod all together, Nod, &c.

* Motions of the hands, &c., are made by the scholars in accordance with the words. The boys and girls will take turns in singing.

† The toe of the foot only should be raised from the floor.

‡ This verse to be sung very slow and faint, finishing in imitation of sleep.

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PRIMARY SCHOOL EXERCISE.

THE FARMER.



1. You see the far-mer in his field, in his field, in his field, You



And then he comes and ploughs the ground,
Ploughs the ground, ploughs the ground;
And then he comes and ploughs the ground,
So early in the morning.

And then he comes and sows the seed, Sows the seed, &c.

And then he harrows and covers it o'er, &c.

And then the gentle showers come down, &c.

The weather is hot, and the wheat grows up, &c.

The reaper comes and he cuts it down, &c.

He bundles it up, and cries "Harvest Home," &c.

The mill goes round and grinds the grain, &c.

The baker comes with his bread to sell, &c.

The flour he takes to make it well &c.

The flour he takes to make it well, &c. 12

And into the oven he shoves it well, &c.

And thus the happy farmer lives, &c.
All day and in the morning.

Note.—Motions of the hands, corresponding to the words, should be made by the whole school, while the above is being sung.

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NO. 3.

ARRANGED BY ASA FITZ.



1. Now we lit - tle children as-sem-bled in school, We must be



or - der and rule; We'll read sing ten-tive or we'll our



clap - ping our hands. teach-er commands, And keep time so nice - ly by

Our hands and our faces so nice and so clean, And moving our fingers so nimbly are seen; Our hands on our heads next we'll prettily place, Then some arcs of a circle our elbows shall trace.

Our hands on our shoulders is next in our rule, And well do we place them, obedient in school; We'll give them a toss up and down in the air, And count one, two, three, four, while shaking them there.

Our next true position is right about face, With arms horizontal all true to their place; We'll clap once, again once, then 1, 2, 3, 4, Then hands by our sides hanging true as before.

Now left about face we will turn us once more, And step out true time with our feet on the floor; When wearied with standing our arms we'll stretch out, And then we will twirl them so swiftly about.

Note.—The scholars may stand during the singing of this song, and make motions with their hands, arms, &c. corresponding to the words. The first exercise commences on the last line of the first verse. The arcs of a circle are made by moving the elbows up and down, at the utterance of each syllable, while the hands are upon the head.

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PRIMARY SCHOOL EXERCISE.

NO. 4.

THE SHOEMAKER.

AIR, - "A Rose in the Garden."

Words by J. W. GREENE.



1. The Shoe-mak - er toils that our feet may be Pro - tect - ed from





prop - er size and form, The shoe - mak - er keeps our feet all warm.

He makes all his waxed-ends so nice and long, He sews up the seams till they're tight and strong, He hammers out the soles, with his lap-stone on his knee,— The shoemaker toils for you and me.

The uppers he fixes upon his last,
He tacks on the soles with his tacks quite fast,
And then he drives the pegs through the edges round and round,
To keep our feet from the damp cold ground.

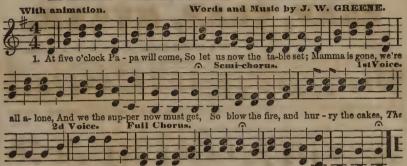
He draws out the *tacks*, then the *soles* trims nice; He pulls out the *last* with his *hook* in a trice: He *rasps* off the *pegs*, that they may not prick our **feet**, Then puts on the *polish* with his brush so neat.

Hurra! for the shoemaker faithful, true!
Hurra! for his trade and his character too!
While honestly he labors to keep us from the cold,
We'll sing of the shoemaker brave and bold.

NOTE.—Make the appropriate mimic motions to all the verses. While singing the last verse, the right hand should be swung round in the usual manner.

NO. 5.

THE MIMIC COOKS.



water boils, the biscuit bakes; *Stand by the door to meet Papa, I'm sure he'll laugh, ha,ha,ha,ha

2. Bring on the plates, the knives and forks—Stop, stop! the table-cloth's not right!
All smooth and even it must be—

Papa will bring his friend to-night.

CHORUS.—Now, blow the fire, &c.

3. The knives and forks why dont you put
More orderly around the plates?

This place is mine, and that is yours,
And here's Papa's, and there is Kate's.

CHORUS.—Do blow the fire, &c.

Dear Charlie run and buy some milk;
 The pepper, Jane, you need not bring;
 Come, come, dear Ellen, fix the sauce,—
 I'd rather have you work than sing.

CHORUS.—Let's blow the fire, &c.

Put in the tea, and make it steep,
 The cups and saucers bring along;
 Cold water, Kate, will do for us—
 The tea, you know, is very strong.

CHORUS.—We'll blow the fire, &c.

6. O, dear, the teaspoons I've forgot! Why, Ellen, where's the butter plate? Quick, quick! the chairs—set up the chairs—Papa will come—'tis getting late.

CHORUS.—Now leave the fire, take up the cakes,—
How well our stove the biscuit bakes!

Throw back the door for here's Pana.

Throw back the door,—for here's Papa!—
See how he laughs, ha, ha, ha! †

This line should be rather spoken than sung; yet the time may be kept, the same as in singing.

†Let the last chorus be followed by a brisk clapping.

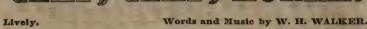
N. B.—If the school is not much advanced, the whole chorus may be sung in the usual way.

school is not inden advanced, the whole choice may be saing in the case.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EXERCISE.

NO. 6.

CLAP, CLAP, HURRA.





1. Hold the right hand up, hold the left hand up; Whirl the fingers briskly, clap, clap, clap See the



blacksmith strike while the iron is hot, Lit-tle boy, wake up from your drowsy nap!

- To the Eastward point, to the Westward point;
 Fold your arms behind you, heads upright.
 See the drummer drum on his big bass drum!
 Let us step together—left foot, right.
- 3. Here we all stand up clapping merrily,

 Let the arms extend*—clap once again.

 See the sawer sawt at the big wood-pile;

 How it makes the blood move through each vein!
- Let us seated be, and our arms fold up,
 Then again clap merrily, merrily O!
 See the school-girl washing her hands and face,
 For to school all clean she loves to go.
- 5. Now we rise again and our hands stretch up,
 Back and forward quickly the elbows draw;
 See the school-boy driving his hoop along,—
 Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha,—HURRA! HURRA!**

"Horizontally, to the left and right.

†Keep the arms perfectly straight, and swing them upwards till they meet over the head.

tBend the body over slightly, then move the hands and arms with great force in imitation of the wood-sawer. This movement expands the chest admirably.

||Stand perfectly erect, shut the hands and throw the elbows back suddenly as far as you can, then forward, till the arms are straight.

**Swing the right hand, in the usual way.

N. B.—As soon as the Hurra is over, give the Triple Applause; i, e., all clap briskly, then stop; clap again briskly, then stop; clap once more briskly, then stop. The teacher can hold up one hand as a signal for stopping.



I wear a cap and apron now,
And dress as mother tells;
But then I'll have a hat and coat,
Like anybody else.

I'll have a pocket in each side,
A watch within my vest,
A dickey and a neckerchief,

As smart's the very best. Chorus—Men of fashion

Don't you fret for me;
I'll be a great man by and by,
Though small I now may be.

For when I am a man, I'll vote,
For President you know;
Though Cass and Taylor both are

Though Cass and Taylor both are down, Some other one will do.

And no mere party ever shall, Hold me in fetters tight;

I'll go for truth and liberty, My country and the right.

My country and the right Chorus—Politicians.

Don't you fret for me; For when I come to be a man, I'll vote for Liberty.

A tippler I will never be,
No drop my lips shall pass,
I'll sign the true tee-total pledge,
And keep it till the last.

Nor will I use the poison weed, Which now so many crave; Because I mean to be a man.

And never be a slave. CHORUS—O ye Tipplers,

Don't you fret for me, For when I come to be a man, I'm going to be free.

And many years must pass away, And I must go to school, That if they choose me President,

I may know how to rule.
With knowledge I must store my mind,

For though I'm e'er so tall,
If I am rude and ignorant,
I shall be very small.

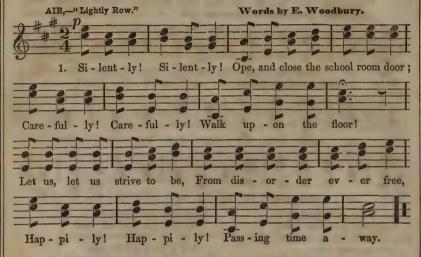
CHORUS—Men of learning,

Don't you fret for me; I'll study, that when I'm a man, A wise one I may be.

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MORNING.



Cheerfully! Cheerfully!
Let us in our work engage;
With a zeal! With a zeal!
Far beyond our age;
And if we should chance to find
Lessons that perplex the mind,
Persevere! Persevere!
Never borrow fear.

Now we sing; now we sing, Gaily as the birds of Spring; As they hop; as they hop, On the high tree top, Let us be as prompt as they, In our work or in our play Happily, Happily, Passing time away.

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VACATION.

AIR,-" Haste thee, Winter."



Everything doth laugh and sing; See the pretty flowers spring; See the kittens full of fun; Sporting in the pleasant sun; Children, too, may sport and play, For it is vacation day.

Bring the hoop and bring the ball, Come with happy faces all; Let us make a merry ring, Talk and laugh, and dance and sing, Quickly, quickly, come away, For it is vacation day.

THE LITTLE HUSBANDMAN.

I'm a little husbandman,
Work and labor hard, I can;
I'm as happy all the day
At my work, as if 'twere play;
Though I've nothing fine to wear,
Yet for that I do not care.

When to work I go along, Singing loud my morning song, With my wallet at my back, Or my wagon-whip to smack; Oh! I am as happy then, As any idle gentlemen.

I've a hearty appetite, And I soundly sleep at night; Down I lie content, and say, "I've been useful all the day; I'd rather be a ploughboy, than A useless little gentleman"

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NO. 4.

SCHOOL SONG.—The Happy Schoolroom.

ARRANGED BY A. FITZ.



We have come from our homes away, Where cares we have none; \
We have parted from our mer - ry play, To seek truth a - lone. \(\) Haste, comrades,



fly with me, Where true knowledge waits for thee, Ours, ours its sweets shall be, Ever the same.

"The summer has its heavy cloud. The rose leaf will fall;"

But our sweet schoolroom wears no shroud, And first in the merry race, Its pleasures ne'er will pall;

"Each new morning ray, Leaves no sigh for yesterday, No smile passed away, Would we recall."

Then hence, to this happy place, Where truth and knowledge shine;

Make them freely thine: Haste, then, fly with me,

Where true knowledge waits for thee, Ours, ours, its sweets shall be. Ever the same.

No. 5.

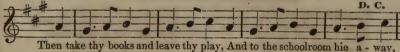
SCHOOL SONG.—School Boy's Carol.

ARRANGED BY A. FITZ.



Come now my merry, happy boy, A-way, a-way to a lit-tle world of joy, A-way, a - way at school.

Hur - ra! hur - ra! hur - ra! hur-ra! Hur-ra! hurra! hur - ra.



O come then to the school-boy's home,

Away, away to school; And never let thy footsteps roam, Away, away from school;

Here Science' schoolmates ever dwell. Here love and truth their chorus swell,

Hurra! hurra! hurra! hurra! Hurra! hurra! hurra!

Though howling winds and tempests blow. Away, away to school;

Through storms of sleet and drifting snow. Away, away to school;

With ardent hopes, and favoring gales. The school-boy's courage never fails, Hurra! hurra! hurra! hurra!

Hurra! hurra! hurra!

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NO. 6.

LAZY BILL.

AIR,-" Uncle Ned."

WORDS BY J W. GREENE.



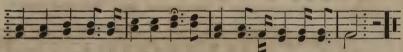
1. There was a young truant, they call'd him Lazy Bill, He's fled long a-go, long a - go!



When last I saw him he ran behind the mill-For to run, sir, he wasn't very slow. Then



place all his books in a row; . . . Pack up his trinkets for a show;



No more les - sons for poor young Bill, He's gone where the old tru-ants go.

His hands were as dirty as dirt could ever make, His face—oh. it wasn't very clean!

His hair—if you combed it, the comb would surely break;

His clothes scarcely fit to be seen.

CHORUS.—Then place all his books in a row, &c.

One morning I met Lazy Bill in the street; Said !—"Going to school, Bill, to-day?"

But he saw the master coming, so he picked up his feet,

And he ran like a woodchuck away!

CHORUS.—Then place all his books in a row, &c.

One dark, rainy day, Bill thought he'd venture in, Teacher set him a task all alone:

But he had n't studied long, ere we heard a mighty

Out the window had lazy Billy gone !

CHORUS.—Then place all his books in a row, &c.

One night he stole a gold watch from Mr. Thomas

Lazy Bill-what a silly boy was he!

They took him off to jail and put him in an iron cage,—

He'd better let the gold watch be !

CHORUS.—Then place all his books in a row, &c.

I wonder if he thinks now of what the teacher said, That "the TRUANT down to ruin quickly goes!"

He used to swear, and say, "I wish the teachers all were dead,

For they're nothing but the truant boy's foes!"
CHORUS.—Then place all his books in a row, &c.

O, who would be a truant, like wicked Lazy Bill,
And lose all the pleasures of our school!

To loaf about the street, or to hide behind the mill, Never minding propriety or rule.

CHORUS.—Then place all his books in a row, &c.

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- 80NG.

NO. 7.

T JEWEL BRIGHT.

AIR,-" Dearest Mae."

Words by E. Woodbury.



Come, children, listen to me, and learn what now you may, Of a bright lit-tle



fellow, in a school not far a - way; He early took his school books, and hurried off to



That jew-el bright, In school, For fear he might be tardy, and it was against the rule.



darkness he was light; His heart was kind, He ne'er was blind, To the good, the true, the right.

- 2 His books he studied fondly, and learned his lessons well-Upon them ne'er was questioned, and the answers could not tell; At school each day in season, as all good boys will be, 'Twas found by constant labor, he progressed quite rapidly. That jewel bright, &c.
- 3 His comrades he loved always to see, attentive, kind; It gave him sweetest pleasure, when he saw them well inclined; His teachers, too, he aided—did every call obey, For well he knew the burden that they bore from day to day. That jewel bright, &c.
- 4 The task, O, how delightful, that tender bud to rear, For he was well preparing now, to fill some useful sphere; Now, children, all take courage, by his example pure; Be prompt to do your duty, and you'll reap a harvest sure. That jewel bright, &c.

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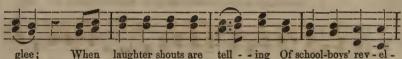
NO. 8.

SWEAR NOT.

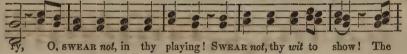
AIR-" Away with Melancholy."

WORDS BY J. W. GREENE.





glee; When laughter shouts are tell - - ing Of school-boys' rev - el -





- 2. When angry thoughts invade thee, And prompt unkind desire,—
 If petty wrongs have made thee Speak out thy burning ire;
 O, SWEAR not, in thy playing,—
 SWEAR not, thy wrath to show!
 The NAME we use in praying—
 Canst thou profane it so?
- 8. When sportive tongues invite thee
 To wordy contests vile,
 Still striving to delight thee,
 By OATHS and mingled smile!
 O, SWEAR not in thy playing!
 SWEAR not, thy skill to show!
 The NAME we use in praying—
 Do not profane it so?

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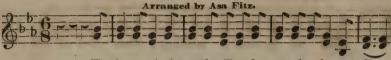
OOL SON

NO. 9.

OH. CARRY ME

AIR,-" Carry me back to Old Virginia."

Words by J. W. GREENE.



The pleasant school in yonder village, I went to from day to



And boys and girls together learned To study, and sing, and play. 'Twas my delight, at



morning break, To look all my lessons o'er; - O, car-ry me back to school again, To my



pleasantschool once more. Yes, car-ry me back to school again, To my pleasant school once



car-ry me oack to school a-gain, To my pleasant school once more! more! Oh,

And merry my heart shall be, As I think upon the innocent joys Our school-room gave to me. But I miss some lessons I lost at school, And it grieves my heart full sore,-

So carry me back to school again, To my pleasant school once more. Сно. Yes, carry me back, &c.

My school-boy days were short and merry, Oh, tell me not I've passed the limit You've set in the school-boy's prime, That the World is now the school for me, And my only teacher, Time! I would go to school where once I went, And stand on the same old floor,-

Then carry me back to school again, To my pleasant school once more. CHO. Yes, carry me back, &c.

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NO. 10.

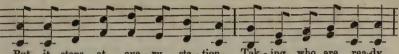
THE CAR OF EDUCATION.

AIR,-"YankeeDoodle."

WORDS BY E. WOODBURY



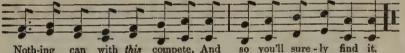
Here's the car of Ed - u - ca - tion, In its mo-tion stea-dy;
 In the car are friends of learning, Zeal-ous all, but prudent;



But it stops at eve-ry sta-tion, Tak-ing who are rea-dy. Each his rep-u-ta-tion earn-ing, As a faith-ful student.



Step on board and claim a seat, Or you'll fall be - hind it; Take the tick - ets—they are free—Haste! the bell is ring - ing;



Nothing can with this compete, And Soon be-yond the reach 'twill be, Its

Here you'll meet the hoary headed, Ardent still and active;

To the Car they're firmly wedded, Finding it attractive.

Soon they'll pass beyond the goal,
Never more returning;

But their virtues we'll enroll Upon the altar burning.

Here is manhood in his power, Vigor, and ambition;

Gathering laurels every hour, By his erudition.

See them toiling side by side, Each in his vocation,

Each in his vocation, Scattering knowledge far and wide, In this fast growing nation. Here's the rising generation,
Thoughtful and aspiring,
In the Car of Education,
Never, never tiring.
See them with an active zeal,
And a true devotion,

way right on-ward winging.

Counting it their greatest weal, To keep the Car in motion.

Come and join the grand procession; All are now invited;

Come, whatever your profession; Let us be united.

Keep the Car upon the track,
Free from all disaster;
And if there's no holding back,
In time 'twill run the faster.

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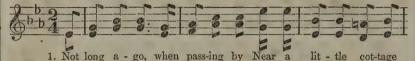
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NO. 11.

WILLY LEE.

AIR, - "Cynthia Sue."

WORDS BY J. W. GREENE.



door, I saw two boys to - geth-er stand, While one did thus im - plore:



- "Oh, Willy, Willy, Willy Lee! Oh, Willy! Oh, Willy! Come, go along with me."
- 2 I wondered why so earnestly
 He was calling Willy Lee;
 For still he said in pleading tones,
 "Oh, yes, do go with me!
 CHORUS.—Oh, Willy, &c.
- 3 "The place is fair, and every eye
 Beams bright with hope and joy;
 We toil, we strive—we sing, we play—
 How sweet is our employ!
 CHORUS.—Oh, Willy, &c.
- 4 "The rains may pour, the snows may fly, But 'tis always pleasant there; The morning brings its cheerfulness, The night brings no despair. Спокиз.—Oh, Willy, &с.
- 5 "A loving band of comrades we,
 And our leader, kind and true;
 He guides us o'er a pleasant field—
 Last night he asked for you!
 CHORUS.—Oh, Willy, &c. [words,
- 6 "With cheerful hearts, and pleasant We will welcome you to-day; We'll aid you when your task is hard, You shall mingle in our play.

You shall mingle in our play. CHORUS.—Oh, Willy, &c."

CHORUS.—Oh, Willy, &c."

7 A school house stands in yonder grove,
Near the little cot you see;
Two house and dilly singles there.

Two boys go daily singing there—
And one is WILLY LEE!

CHORUS.—Yes, Willy, Willy, Willy Lee!
'Tis Willy! Oh, Willy!—
How happy now is he!

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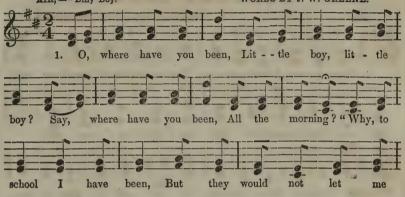
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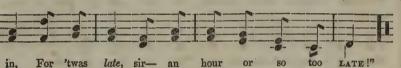
NO. 12.

IDLE SCHOLAR'S CHOICE.

AIR, - "Billy Boy."

WORDS BY J. W. GREENE.





How fast do you learn, Idle boy, idle boy, How well do you learn

All your lessons? "Why, I do not learn a thing!-I can't cypher, write, nor sing!-O, this learning is awful hard to me!"

> Do you love to go to school, Tardy boy, tardy boy? Do you love to go and see

Others study "No, I love to sit and play

With my marbles all the day!-No, I don't love to jog* away to school!"O, AWAKE, then, AWAKE, and go to

Don't you wish to be a MAN. Silly boy, silly boy? Don't you wish to be a MAN Bright and clever? "No, I'd rather be a boy, And my ignorance enjoy-And a school-room I never more would

> O, hard is the fate, Wretched boy! wretched boy! O, hard is the fate, Thou hast chosen! And thy life to thee will seem

But a long and weary dreamschool!

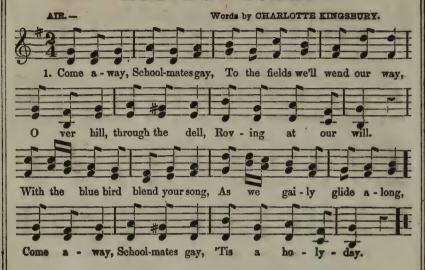
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^{*} Sing the last part of this line with a dragging, lazy movement.

NO. 13.

HOLYDAY SONG.



Nature's smiles, all the while,
Will each lonely thought beguile.
Then we'll hie, for the sky
Has no clond on high.
Woods with merry sounds shall ring,
With our voices echoing,
And we'll be, wild and free,
As the birds we see.

Come away, while we may,
Soon the heavens will hide away,
And the night, hide from sight,
Every object bright.
Soon the morrow's bell will sound,
To the school-room then we'll bound,
And all will, cheerful still,
Climb on science hill.

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chool son

EX-PUPIL. THE E

AIR. - OLD MARCH.

Words by E. WOODBURY.

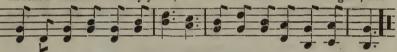
I'm now in the world's busy strife, Al - read-y to manhood I'm grown;'Mid The days that are numbered and past, I strive, but in vain, to



the care and the bus-tle of life, My time, it is hard-ly my own—In seemed that they ev-er would last, So full of de-light were they all. Th' in



return-My childhood live o - ver a - gain, And of - ten struction received in my youth, I nev - er can have it a - gain; But



sigh for the lessons to learn, That once gave me trouble and so tempered with truth, Th' impressions will al-ways

That old-fashioned school-house I see-'Tis pictured on memory's page, And children, with merriest glee,

Around it in pleasure engage; How oft on the ice did I skate!-How oft did I coast down the hill !--My love for them ne'er did abate-In fancy I'm sporting there still.

I'm now from the school-room away; Its profit no longer I share;

I might have been reaping full pay, Had I an investment made there; But I, like the rest of my mates,

Deemed books of small value to me; My marbles, my sled, or my skates, Were treasures far better to see.

"The seed-time of life-it is youth; The soil of the mind now prepare,
And plant there the rich seeds of truth;" This counsel so wise and so good, (As now I esteem it to be,) Was slighted, if e'er understood,

My teachers did often declare,

Though often repeated, and free. Whene'er on the past I've looked back,

And viewed all my school-habits o'er, In most I have found myself slack, And many I have to deplore; Now, children, whoever you be, A lesson I'll give you to use;

Don't slight it because it is free ;-" Good counsel—oh! never refuse."

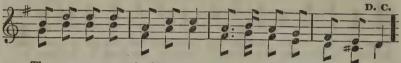
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NO. 15.

66 TRY, TRY, TRY AGAIN."





Then your courage should ap-pear, For if you will per - se - vere,

2

Once or twice, though you should fail,
Try, try, try again,
If you would at last prevail,
Try, try, try again!
If we strive, 'tis no disgrace,
Though we may not win the race,
What should you do in that case?
Try, try, try again!

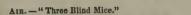
3

If you find your task is hard,
Try, try, try again.
Time will bring you your reward,
Try, try, try again!
All that other folks can do,
Why, with patience, should not you?
Only keep this rule in view,
Try, try, try again!

NO. 16.

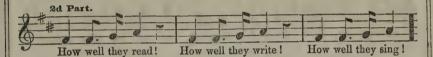
THREE BITTES BOTE.

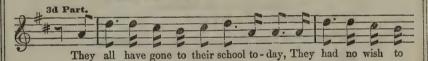
A ROUND, IN THREE PARTS.

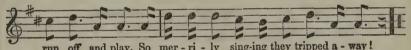


Words by W. H. WALKER.





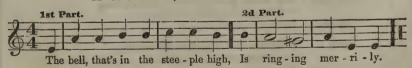




run off and play, So mer - ri - ly sing-ing they tripped a - way!

PIEBBE.

A ROUND, IN TWO PARTS.



No. 17.

THE SCHOOL-BOY'S SATCHEL.

AIR. - "The Scotchman's Wallet."

Words by W. H. WALKER.

1st Voice.



Have not you seen the school-boy's Satchel "A hanging o-ver his shoul - der?



2d Voice. O, yes, I've seen the school-boy's Satchel, "A hanging over his shoulder,—

CHORUS .- Shoulder, shoulder, &c."

1st Voice. What had the school-boy got in his satchel, "A hanging over his shoulder?

CHORUS.—Shoulder, shoulder, &c."

2d Voice. Plenty of school books, papers, and pencils, "A hanging over his shoulder,—

CHORUS.—Shoulder, shoulder, &c."

1st Voice. Can not we buy the school-boy's Satchel, For three or four great sticks of candy?

CHORUS.—Candy, Candy, &c.

2d Voice. Treasures of MIND are in that Satchel, "A hanging over his shoulder,—

CHORUS.—Shoulder, shoulder, &c."

2d Voice. Better than gold the school-boy's treasure, "A hanging over his shoulder,—

CHORUS.—Shoulder, shoulder, &c."

Both. O, let the school-boy keep his Satchel, "A hanging over his shoulder,—

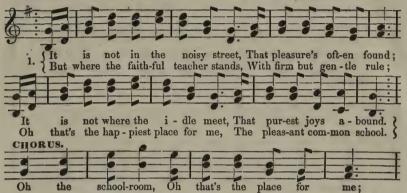
CHORUS.—Shoulder, shoulder, &c."

HHOOL SON

NO. 18.

. - "O Susanna."

Words by WARREN JACOBS, Esq.



You'll rare-ly find, go where you will, A hap-pier set than we.

We never mind the burning sun, We never mind the showers, We never mind the drifting snows, While life and health are ours; But when the merry school bell throws Its welcome on the air, In spite of rain and drifting snows,

You'll always find us there.

Oh the school-room, &c.,

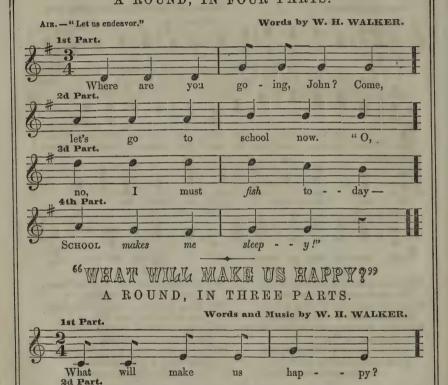
We come from down in Boston Street. We come from Carltonville, We come, we come, with nimble feet, From up on Prospect hill; From up on distant Boston Road A mile or more we come: We come from many a bright abode. From many a pleasant home.

Oh the school room, &c.,

The stamp that's borne on manhood's brow Is traced in early years; The good or ill we're doing now, In future life appears: And as our youthful hours we spend In study, toil, or play, We trust that each his aid may lend To cheer us on our way. Oh the school-room, &c.,

NO. 19.

66 WHERE ARE YOU GOING, JOHN?" A ROUND, IN FOUR PARTS.



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Do

That

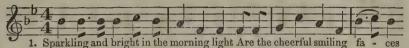
3d Part.

.NO. 20.

THE CAT SCHOOLBOY.

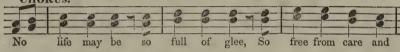
AIR. - " Sparkling and Bright."

Words by J. K. LOMBARD.





Of the mer-ry throng as they haste along To their ac - cus - tomed pla - ces.





sor - row, So full of joys as the gay school-boy's Who thinks not of the morrow.

Better than wealth is the glow of health Each rosy cheek adorning;
When sweet content its charm has lent To life's young gladsome morning.
No life may be, &c.

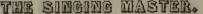
Richer by far than the treasures are
To which thousands now are turning,
Are the priceless spoils of the student's toils
In the golden mines of learning.
No life may be, &c.

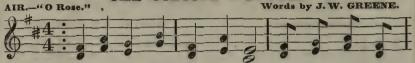
Then who would roam far away from home, And ties the closest sever, To seek the plains and golden grains Of Sacramento's river; *

When Wisdom stands with open hands,
And points to the discerning
The countless stores she freely pours
Around the paths of learning.
No life may be, &c.

*Omit the Chorus to this verse.

NO. 21.





Six. the One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven; Don't you see the Sol, La, Si:* Don't you see Mi. Fa, CHORUS.



mi, mi, fa, mi, if you can't say ty 2. Now BEAT TIME; -Up, Down, Left,

Right; All together! Up, Down—that's not right! ACCENT stronger! Mi, sol, re,-Speak a little PLAINER, Miss, and BEAT, I say!

Chorus. Mi, fa, &c.

3. Mind that SHARP Four! make Fa, Fi; Always recollect, SHARP Do is Di. FLAT that seven, Miss!—sing Si, Se; § Will you never learn, FLAT Mi is Me? T CHORUS. Mi, fa, &c.

4. Eighth-REST, Fourth-REST, Half-REST, REST;

A singer of the RESTS** you must detest. See that Hold, boys? Now, hold on! That'll do, I thank you-my breath's all

gone! Chorus. Mi, fa, &c.

5. To the G-SCALE now we'll go; The Sol of C is taken to make G's Do.

fa, sol, re, do. your Mi, Re, Do !

G's Sol, D's Do; and D's, A's;‡ That's the way to Transpose, the SHARP man says.

CHORUS. Mi, fa, &c.

- 6. Mr. FLAT-man takes C's Fa, And turns it into Do for F-ha, ha! F's Fa B-flat takes for Do; The flat-of-E, and A-flat, do just so. || || CHORUS. Mi, fa, &c.
- 7. Sing Piano-Pianissimo; Poco Forte, Presto, Staccato! Diminuendo, Cresendo; Moderato, Lento, Pomposo'

CHORUS .-

O, ho! sing just so!— And very soon you'll learn Do, Mi, Sol, Do. Mi, fa, mi, re, do; Mi, mi, mi, mi, fa, mi, fa, sol, re, do.

*Pronounced Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah, See.
† Fee. || Dee. § Say. ¶ May. **That is, one who disregards the Rests. ‡ Sol, in the G-SCALE, is Do in the D-SCALE; and Sol in the D-SCALE, is Do in the A-SCALE. |||| That is, Do in the E-flat-scale, is the Sol of the B-flat-scale; and Do, in the A-flat-scale, is the Sol of the E-flat SCALE.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS

ON

FIGURED MUSIC.

BY

ASA FITZ AND J. W. GREENE.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY FITTS & HOBBS,
120 Washington Street.

INTRODUCTION.

THE MUSICAL SCALE.

Every body knows, or ought to know, that the Musical Scale is a series of seven sounds, rising one above another, like the rounds in a ladder. Almost every body ought to know, too, that these seven sounds of the Scale are numbered, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven. Expressed in Arabic numerical caracters, the musical Scale stands thus: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. These figures, when sung, are called, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si; pronounced, doe, ray, mee, fah, sole, lah, see. This designating of the sounds of the scale by figures, is nothing new. The best Church Music Books have for many years contained it. All the Singing Masters in the country are accustomed to train their scholars more or less on the Figured Scale.

The Scale cannot be learned by reading; it must be done by practice, by imitation. The following Lessons are given for the use of a teacher, who already knows the Scale, and is anxious to teach it to his scholars. By the proper use of his voice and the black-board, he will find this to be not a difficult task. Do not attempt too much at once. Most of the Lessons are intentionally made very short, as the time which most schools will have to devote to the study of music, must consist of small portions. Of course the teacher will sometimes include several Lessons in one, or, if need be, will divide those which may seem too long.

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SECTION II.
Preliminary Remarks. The Dash and Dot,
Addition to the Length of Sound,
TO: 1 1 CO 1
IT 11 CT 11 NY
Signs of Silence, or Rests,

ELEMENTARY LESSONS.

PART L

THE MUSICAL SCALE.

LESSON I.

Scholars who do not know the scale must be thoroughly drilled upon it, till every sound is familiar. Let the teacher sound 1, on a convenient pitch. Scholars imitate. Repeat this several times. Teacher sound 1, and 2. Scholars imitate several times. Teacher sound 1 and 2 forward and backward, or up and down. Scholars imitate. Do this several times. Teacher sound 1, 2, and 3. Scholars imitate. Sound 3, several times. All sing 1,2, 3, up and down ten or a dozen times, if necessary. The scholars are now prepared for the first exercise by skips; that is, they can now sing ANY TUNE which can be written, in ANY KEY, provided the composer keeps within the first three sounds of the scale, and makes his sounds of equal length.

We do not wish to do what the teacher can do just as well as any body else; therefore we write only one exercise of a kind. The teacher may write on the board as many similar exercises as the school seems to require.

EXERCISE.

112233221232123213221111

A great number of exercises may be made, by varying these three figures. Encourage the scholars to prepare original exercises similar to the above. The best of these should be written on the board for regular practice at the Music Lesson. In this way some very pleasing exercises, and even correct tunes will be produced. After a little practice, the labor of writing musical exercises will be found less difficult than the common exercise of "writing compositions."

LESSON II.

Give an easy pitch—say middle C, as nearly as you can, and request the school to sing 1, 2, 3. Sing again. Sing down and up again; that is, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3. Sing up once more, and prolong 3. Now, Teacher, sound 4, several times. Scholars imitate. All sing 1, 2, 3, 4. Sing again. Sing up and down five or ten times, till these four sounds are very familiar to most of the scholars.

EXERCISE.

111133334433222212342211

LESSON III.

Let the whole school try to sound 1, on middle C. Of course, very many will sound wrong—perhaps all will, but no matter; set them right. All sing 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1. Scholars Sing 1; Sing 3; Sing 1; Sing 4; Sing 4; Sing 1; &c. Sing up to 4, and prolong it. Teacher sound 5. Scholars imitate. All sing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Sing again. Sing again. Sing up and down as many times as you think best.

EXERCISE.

123455554321222313531111

Sing this till you are tired of it. Then, if it is time to close the Music Lesson, give out some exercises for the scholars to prepare for the next lesson. If any one says, "I can't write a musical exercise"—tell him he has already written more than fifty! He cannot write a row of figures without writing a musical exercise. More than a hundred good tunes may be made by varying these five figures.

LESSON IV.

Sound 1, on middle C. Sing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Sing 1; sing 3; ing 5; sing 4; sing 2; sing 1; sing 5; sing 2; sing 5; sing 1; &c. Sing up to 5, and prolong it. Teacher sing 6. Scholars imitate. All sing up to 6, and back again. Begin at 6, and sing down to 1, several times.

EXERCISE.

336656534435421156531211

Sing fast or slow to suit your own taste, but after you commence an exercise, sing with uniform time till it is closed.

LESSON V.

Sound I on middle C. Sing up to 6 and back again. Skip from five to twenty times, as seems necessary. Take the easiest skips first. You will find

1, 3, 5, to be the easiest.

Scholars sing up to 6, and prolong it. Teacher sound 7 very carefully, for it is the hardest sound in the whole scale. Teacher sing up to 7 several times, then let the scholars imitate. Remember that this is the last sound in the scale above. There are several scales above the one you are now practicing; so are there several others below it—but they are all alike, and when you have learned one you have learned all.

EXERCISE.

135346657676555313576421

Do not fail to encourage the scholars to prepare original exercises on the scale. If an exercise is a little faulty, or does not entirely please the ear, try to alter it for the better. After a little attention and practice, a pupil may write a very pleasing exercise in two or three minutes.

LESSON VI.

LET the school give middle C. Sing up to 3, and back; up to 4, and back; up to 5, and back; up to 6, and back; up to 7, and back. Sing again up to 7, and prolong it. Do this three or four times. How impatiently the voice rests on 7! It is the last sound in the scale, yet the ear is not satisfied with this sound as a resting place.

Teacher, sing alone from 1 to 7—pause a little, then sound 1 in the next scale above. Scholars imitate. Observe, now, that you have sounded 1 in a scale which is precisely like the other scale, only it is higher. Sing carefully from 1 to 1 above. Sing 1, 2, above—then back. Sing 1, 2, 3, above. Sing from 3 above to 3 below. Sing from 1 below to 5 above, and back.

Sing 1, on middle C. Teacher, start on this sound, and sing downward, 7, 6, 5, and back. Scholars imitate. Start on this lower 5, and sing up, through the three scales, as far as you can—then back. We represent these three different scales to the eye, by three different styles of figures. But it may be well to present these in a separate lesson.

LESSON VII.

The Different Styles of Figures.

- The Light Figures designate the Middle Scale.
 The Open Figures designate the Scale next above.
- 3. The Heavy Figures designate the Scale next below.
- To fix these facts in the memory, we here present the three sets of figures:

Open, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Light, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Heavy, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

LESSON VIII.

Practice in the different scales need not be much extended. As soon as the school can pass easily from one scale to another, both by regular progression and by skips, they are prepared to sing plain tunes, which are written in two or more scales.

EXERCISE

5 5 6 7 1 2 3 1 5 3 2 1 5 3 2 1 6 5 6 7 1 If the open five is too high, start the Exercise on a lower pitch.

EXERCISE.

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LESSON IX.

Fixed and Sliding Scales.

The first seven letters of the alphabet have long been used to represent the seven sounds of the scale. C is 1, D is 2, E is 3, F is 4, G is 5, A is 6, B is 7. The lettered scales are fixed scales; the figured scales are sliding scales. For example, C is always the sign of one particular sound; but 1 may slide up or down, so as to represent different sounds.

How can seven letters be made to represent several successive scales, one above another? Godfrey Weber, an eminent German writer, has expressed

seven lettered scales in the following manner:

 $\underline{C}\,\underline{D}\,\underline{E}\,\underline{F}\,\underline{G}\,\underline{A}\,\underline{B};\;C\,D\,E\,F\,G\,A\,B;\;c\,d\,e\,f\,g\,a\,b;\;\bar{c}\,\bar{d}\,\bar{e}\,\bar{f}\,\bar{g}\,\bar{a}\,\bar{b};\;\bar{c}\,\bar{d}\,\bar{e}\,\bar{f}$

gab; cdefgab; cdefgab.

The highest and lowest of these scales are entirely beyond the reach of any human voice; they are used only in instrumental music.

LESSON X.

Compass of the Human Voice.

The voices of females and of boys are one whole scale higher than those of men. Taken together, the two kinds of voice extend through a compass of three scales. In the common music books, the three vocal scales extend from the bottom line in the Bass Staff to the top line in the Treble Staff. In the lettered scales given by Weber, G is the lowest sound, and \bar{f} is the highest sound in the three vocal scales. Bass voices extend from G to \bar{c} ; Tenor voices, from c to \bar{g} ; Alto voices, from g to \bar{c} ; Treble voices, from \bar{c} to \bar{f} , and sometimes one degree higher. The small \bar{c} (oncemarked) is called "MIDDLE C," because it is the top of the Bass compass, and the bottom of the Treble compass; i. e., it stands exactly in the middle of the three vocal scales.

LESSON XI.

Positions of the Figured Scales.

The figured scales have seven positions, viz., one to correspond with each letter in the lettered scale. In the First Position, the light 1 is on \bar{c} ; in the Second Position, the light 1 is on \bar{d} ; in the Third Position, the light 1 is on \bar{e} ; in the Fourth Position, the light 1 is on \bar{f} ; in the Fifth Position, the light 1 is on \bar{g} ; in the Sixth Position, the light 1 is on a; in the Seventh Position, the light 1 is on b. Hence, in the last two positions, the light 1 is lower than in either of the other positions.

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LESSON XII.

Four Scales of Voice, from Three Scales of Figures.

The well-known fact, that adult male voices are one scale *lower* than female voices, enables us to express a compass of four scales of *voice* by three scales of *figures*. This is evident, because, if an adult male and a female sing through a compass of three scales, the starting point of the male's voice will be one scale below the starting point of the female's voice; and, therefore, from the bottom of the one to the top of the other, there must be *four* scales.

In accordance with this principle, any figure in the Bass, or Tenor, is always one scale (an octave) lower than the same figure in the Alto, or Treble. A man, therefore, ought not to sing the Alto, nor the Treble, unless he sings it one scale higher than he would sing the same figures, if they were in the Bass or Tenor. So, also, females and boys ought not to sing the Bass, nor the Tenor, unless they sing it one scale lower than they would sing the same figures, if they were in the Alto or Treble. Inattention to the principle which is set forth in this lesson, will make you often suppose the Bass, or Tenor, to be at one time higher than the Alto, or even the Treble; and at another time on an equal pitch with these.

EXERCISE IN TWO PARTS.

Treb. 32112**57**232112**5**112**5**543211
Bass. 1**5**11**5557**1431**42555**1315**5**11

LESSON XIII.

Vocal Compass and Sliding Scales.

The Bass Compass measures 11 letters; the Tenor, 12 letters; the Alto, 11 letters; the Treble, 12 letters. This measurement allows the Treble to extend up to \overline{g} , which is one degree above the Three Vocal Scales. Remember, the Lettered Scales are fixed; the Figured Scales slide up or down. (See Lesson IX.) The following Table will show two important things: 1st, the whole extent of each voice or part; 2d, the manner in which the Figured Scales slide, and their different correspondence with the Lettered Scales in each successive position.

The object of *sliding* the Figured Scales, is to accommodate the different Keys. The starting point is C; that is, 1 is first made to correspond with this letter. The table of the Vocal Compass must be deferred to Lesson XIV.

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LESSON XIV.

TABLE of the Vocal Compass, &c.

G A B	c d e f	g a b	c	$\bar{\mathrm{d}}$	e f	g	a	b	_ c	$\bar{\bar{\mathrm{d}}}$	ë	-	g
	1234				34					2	3	45	0
	7123								_	1	2	34	1
No. 3. 345	• •	_					_		_			28	B
			_				_		_			16	
	4567	_	_				2	3	4	5	6	71	1
	3456				56		1	2	3	4	5	6 7	7
No. 7. 671	2345	671	2	34	45	6	7	1	2	3	4.	56	Ô
Bass	Tenor	Alto	Bass er Treble			Teno			Alto				Treble
begins.	r begins.	begins.	ends. le begins			r ends.	I		ends.				le ends.

OBSERVATIONS. — 1. The Letters. The twenty-two letters at the head of the Table extend through both the Bass Staff and the Treble Staff of the common music books. G is the lowest line of the Bass Staff, and g is the space next above the top line of the Treble Staff. These letters constitute the medium portion of the seven Lettered Scales given by Weber. (See Lesson IX.) As they stand here, they represent two entire successive scales; a part (three letters) of the next lower scale; and a part (five letters) of the next higher scale. These two parts are equal to one entire scale, plus one letter in another scale. This makes the vocal

compass consist of three and one-seventh scales, which is the more usual measurement.

2. The Four Parts. The heavy perpendicular lines show where each part begins; the light ones, where each part ends. Observe that the Bass ends where the Treble begins, viz., on

"middle C"—(c).

3. The Dots. Those heavy figures which have dots under them are supposed to belong only to the Bass and Tenor. Of course they are not needed in the Figured Music, because

only to the Bass and Tenor. Of course they are not needed in the Figured Music, because there the parts are always named.

4. The Different Keys. "No. 1," in the Table, shows the position of the figures in the keys of C; "No. 2," in the keys of D; "No. 3," in the keys of E; "No. 4," in the keys of F; "No. 5," in the keys of A; and "No. 7," in the keys of B. In each separate key, the position of the Figured Scales never varies. That is, in the keys of C, the

light 1 always corresponds with c; in the keys of D, it always corresponds with d, &c.

5. The formation of the different keys by the Lettered Scales may be very briefly explained in a subsequent lesson. There is no such thing as a formation of different keys in the Figured Scales. So far as singing is concerned, all the keys are alike in Figured Music; excepting that the scales are set higher or lower in one key than in another.

6. Method of Learning the Table. — Write it upon the Black-board gradually; first, the

Letters, then the first line of Figures, then the second line, &c.,—thus making eight lessons.

7. Importance of the Table.—You can sing, without understanding this Table; but it is a perfect guide to all possible keys, and no teacher should neglect it.

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LESSON XV.

Range of the OPEN FIGURES.

A glance at the Table of the Vocal Compass, (Lesson XIV,) will show: 1st. That music written in the Keys of A will have more Open Figures, than that in any other Key. 2d. That music written in the Keys of G will have less Open Figures, than that in any other Key. 3d. That it is impossible for the Treble ever to contain Heavy Figures in the Keys of A, B, or C. 4th. That the Bass may contain Open Figures in the Keys of A, B and C. (This will be evident, if you remember that any figure, when in the Bass, is one scale lower than when in the Treble.)

It is easy to perceive, also, that the number of different Open Figures which may appear in the Treble, in every possible Key, must be as follows:

Different Keys, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. No. Open Figures in each Key, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

If the Treble in any Key has less Open Figures than are here indicated, it is because the composer has not, in any instance, carried the Treble to the top of the Treble Compass.

LESSON XVI.

Each of the following Exercises may be considered as part of a Treble extending from the bottom to the top of the Treble Compass. They show the greatest possible range of the Open Figures, within the Vocal Compass, in the different Keys.

EXERCISE in the A scale.

534517513435565753166571

EXERCISE in the B scale.

532346511722531555436571

EXERCISE in the C scale.

115322554567133154271531

EXERCISE in the D scale.

343127117256751134255311

EXERCISE in the E scale.

321761423115321115316711

EXERCISE in the F scale.

111567113515625515115561

EXERCISE in the G scale.

156451712353317651313511

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LESSON XVII.

STARTING POINT in the Several Paris.

Music is said to be written in the Key of C, Key of D, Key of E, &c., because it is written in a Scale which starts on C, on D, on E, &c. (See Lesson XIV.) Before you undertake to sing a piece of music, ascertain the Key in which it is written. In our system of Figured Music the Key is always named; thus, "C. Major."—Eb. Major."—G. Major."—&c. (The term "Major," will be explained hereafter.)

The Key is the starting point of the Scale, but it may not be the starting point of the music; because music is not always commenced on 1. Indeed, the different Parts generally have different starting points; at least, they very rarely start all on the same point. A single glance at the different Parts will indicate, to the eye, the precise starting point of every

Part in any piece of music.

LESSON XVIII.

Sounding the KEY, &c.

A good musical instrument will enable you to sound any Key, directly. A "sounding-fork" will enable you to sound one Key, directly. This fork ought to be constructed so as to sound middle C. If you have not such a fork, remember that middle C is nearly at the bottom of the female voice* then sound it as nearly as you can. After sounding middle C, you can easily get the other Keys, thus: Commence in the C scale, and—

Sing from 1 to 2;	the sound half-way	y between these, is	the Key of Dp.
Sing from 1 to 2;	the sound of 2, is		the Key of D.
Sing from 2 to 3;	the sound half-wa	y between these, is	the Key of Ep.
Sing from 1 to 3;	the sound of 3, is		the Key of E.
Sing from 1 to 4;	the sound of 4, is	**********************	the Key of F.
Sing from 4 to 5;	the sound half-wa	y between these, is	···· the Key of F#.
Sing from 1 to 5;	the sound of 5, is	***************************************	the Key of G.
Sing from 5 to 6;	the sound half-wa	y between these, is	the Key of Ab.
Sing from 1 to 6;	the sound of 6, is.		the Key of A.
Sing from 6 to 7;	the sound half-wa	y between these, is	the Key of Bb.
Sing from I to 7;	the sound of 7, is		the Key of B.

^{*} A male Teacher has only to remember that his voice is one scale lower than that of his scholars, then proceed as directed above.

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LESSON XIX.

Formation of the different Lettered Scales; or TRANSPOSITION.

It has been agreed that, in the Lettered scales, there shall be a Half-Step between E and F, and between B and C. This makes the Lettered Scale agree with the Figured, if we take C as the tonic. When any other letter is taken as the tonic, it is necessary to make one or more alterations or corrections in the letters, either by raising or lowering.

TABLE I.

Lettered Scales formed from the PRIMITIVE LETTERS, C, D, E, F, G, A, B.
$\underbrace{1 \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{d} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \cdot \mathbf{f} \cdot \cdots \mathbf{g} \cdot \cdots \mathbf{a} \cdot \cdots \mathbf{b} \cdot \cdot \mathbf{c}}_{1} \mathbf{C},$
$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{d} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \cdot \mathbf{f} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{g} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{a} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{b} \cdot \cdot \mathbf{c} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{d} \\ 1 \cdot \cdots \cdot 2 \cdot \cdots \cdot 3 \cdot \cdot 4 \cdot \cdots \cdot 5 \cdot \cdots \cdot 6 \cdot \cdots \cdot 7 \cdot \cdot 1 \\ \mathbf{d} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{f} \cdot \cdot \mathbf{g} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{a} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{b} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{c} \cdot \cdot \mathbf{d} \end{array} \right\} \mathbf{D},$
$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{e} \cdot \cdot \mathbf{f} \cdot \dots \cdot \mathbf{g} \cdot \dots \cdot \mathbf{a} \cdot \dots \cdot \mathbf{b} \cdot \cdot \overline{\mathbf{c}} \cdot \dots \cdot \overline{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \dots \cdot \overline{\mathbf{e}} \\ 1 \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 3 \cdot \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot \underline{1} \\ \mathbf{e} \cdot \dots \cdot \mathbf{f} \not \models \dots \cdot \mathbf{g} \not \models \dots \cdot \mathbf{a} \cdot \dots \cdot \mathbf{b} \cdot \dots \cdot \overline{\mathbf{c}} \not \models \dots \cdot \overline{\mathbf{d}} \not \models \dots \cdot \underline{\mathbf{d}} \not \vdash \dots \cdot \underline$
$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{f} \cdot \dots \cdot \mathbf{g} \cdot \dots \cdot \mathbf{a} \cdot \dots \cdot \mathbf{b} \cdot \cdot \overline{\mathbf{c}} \cdot \dots \cdot \overline{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \dots \cdot \overline{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \cdot \overline{\mathbf{f}} \\ 1 \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 3 \cdot \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot \underline{5} \cdot \dots \cdot \underline{6} \cdot \dots \cdot \overline{7} \cdot \cdot \underline{1} \\ \mathbf{f} \cdot \dots \cdot \mathbf{g} \cdot \dots \cdot \mathbf{a} \cdot \cdot \mathbf{b} \mathbf{b} \cdot \dots \cdot \overline{\mathbf{c}} \cdot \dots \cdot \overline{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \dots \cdot \overline{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \cdot \overline{\mathbf{f}} \end{array} \right\} \mathbf{F}.$
$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{g} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{a} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{b} \cdot \cdot \overline{\mathbf{c}} \cdot \cdots \cdot \overline{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \cdots \cdot \overline{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \overline{\mathbf{f}} \cdot \cdots \overline{\mathbf{g}} \\ 1 \cdot \cdots \cdot 2 \cdot \cdots \cdot 3 \cdot \cdot 4 \cdot \cdots \cdot \overline{5} \cdot \cdots \cdot \overline{6} \cdot \cdots \cdot \overline{\mathbf{f}} \cdot \cdots \overline{\mathbf{f}} \end{array} \right\} \mathbf{G}.$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{B} \cdot \cdot \mathbf{c} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{d} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \cdot \mathbf{f} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{g} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{a} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{b} \\ 1 \cdot \cdots \cdot 2 \cdot \cdots \cdot 3 \cdot \cdot 4 \cdot \cdots \cdot 5 \cdot \cdots \cdot 6 \cdot \cdots \cdot 7 \cdot \cdot 1 \\ \mathbf{B} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{c}_{\#} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{d}_{\#} \cdot \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{f}_{\#} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{g}_{\#} \cdot \cdots \cdot \mathbf{a}_{\#} \cdot \cdot \cdot \mathbf{b} \end{array} \right\} \mathbf{B},$

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TABLE II.

Lettered Scales formed from the ALTERED LETTERS, Db, Eb, F#, Ab, Bb.

$db \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot e \cdot \cdot f \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot g \cdot \cdot \cdot a \cdot \cdot \cdot b \cdot \cdot \overline{c} \cdot \cdot \overline{d}$	Keys.
$1 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot 2 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot 3 \cdot \cdot 4 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot 5 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot 6 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot 7 \cdot \cdot 1$	2 74
$\begin{array}{c} \text{d} b \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \text{e} \cdot \cdot \text{f} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \text{g} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \text{a} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \text{b} \cdot \cdot \overline{\text{c}} \cdot \cdot \overline{\text{d}} \\ \textbf{1} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \textbf{2} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \textbf{3} \cdot \cdot \textbf{4} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \textbf{5} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \textbf{6} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \overline{\textbf{7}} \cdot \cdot \underline{\text{d}} \\ \text{d} b \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \text{e} b \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \text{f} \cdot \cdot \text{g}_{b} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \text{a} b \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \text{b} b \cdot \cdot \cdot \overline{\text{c}} \cdot \cdot \overline{\text{d}} \end{array}$	3 no
$\underline{eb}\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \underline{f} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \underline{g} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \underline{a} \cdot \cdot \underline{b} \cdot \cdot \underline{c} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \underline{d} \cdot \cdot \underline{e}$	h
$1 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot 2 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot 3 \cdot \cdot \cdot 4 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot 5 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot 6 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot 7 \cdot \cdot 1$)
$1 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot 2 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot 3 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$	Eb
fill and the second sec	
f#··g···a···b··c···d···e···f	‡
	F
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	#) "
AD	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ab
Rh	
$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Bb} \cdot \cdots \cdot \textbf{c} \cdot \cdots \cdot \textbf{d} \cdot \cdots \cdot \textbf{e} \cdot \textbf{f} \cdot \cdots \cdot \textbf{g} \cdot \cdots \cdot \textbf{a} \cdot \textbf{bb} \\ \textbf{1} \cdot \cdots \cdot \textbf{2} \cdot \cdots \cdot \textbf{3} \cdot \cdot \textbf{4} \cdot \cdots \cdot \textbf{5} \cdot \cdots \cdot \textbf{6} \cdot \cdots \cdot \textbf{7} \cdot \cdot 1 \\ \textbf{Bb} \cdot \cdots \cdot \textbf{c} \cdot \cdots \cdot \textbf{d} \cdot \textbf{eb} \cdot \cdots \cdot \textbf{f} \cdot \cdots \cdot \textbf{g} \cdot \cdots \cdot \textbf{a} \cdot \textbf{bb} \end{array}$	3
	Di

DEFINITIONS.—1. Degrees. The distance from any sound in the scale to the sound next above or below, is a degree. There are six degrees in the scale, and one degree between the scales

2. Steps and Half-Steps. The third degree in the scale, and the degree between the Scales, are smaller than the other degrees; they are called Half-Steps. The other degrees are called

Steps. So there are seven degrees; five of them are Steps; the other two are half-steps.

3. Sharps. The sounds which are a half-step higher than F, C, G; 1, 4, 5, &c., are called

F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp; sharp-1, sharp-4, sharp-5, &c. Instead of a word, we use a sign, to indicate a sharped letter or figure, thus; F#, C#, G#; #1, #4, #5, &c.

4. Flats. The sounds which are a half-step lower than B, E, A; 3, 5, 7, &c., are called B-flat, E-flat, A-flat; flat-3, flat-5, flat-7, &c. Instead of a word we use a sign, to indicate a flat-ted letter or figure, thus; Bb, Eb, Ab; \$2, \$5, \$7, &c.

NOTE. The Lettered Scales cannot, by any means within our knowledge, be formed without

Flats and Sharps. The figured Scales are independent of those signs, except in very rare cases, where it is desirable to use a sound which is a half-step higher or lower than the figure itself indicates.

5. Tonics. The first sound in any scale is called the tonic.

6. Primitive Tonics. Every letter of the Primitive Lettered Scale c, d, e, f, g, a, b, may be

used as a tonic; and each of these unaltered letters forms a Primitive Tonic.

7. Intermediate Tonics. Every Altered Letter represents a sound which is intermediate between two Primitive Letters; (except in Superfluous Keys;) and each of these Altered Letters forms an Intermediate Tonic.

EXPLANATIONS .- Tables. The dots indicate the steps and half-steps; four marking a step, two, a half-step. The seven letters over the figures, show a fulse scale, in all the Keys from D to B inclusive. The seven letters under the figures, in the same Keys, show the true scale, as it stands after the manifest errors are corrected.

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LESSON XX.

ALTERED SYLLABLES used with the ALTERED EIGURES.

1. Sharped Figures.—The Sharped 1 is called di, pronounced dec.

5111231432 *1232**5**5**5**1**7**2**7**111

The Sharped 2 is called ri, pronounced ree.

333 *234552343 2 **567**133 *2333

The Sharped 4 is called fi, pronounced fee.

5555 * 4565 1565 312 355 153 111

The Sharped 5 is called si, pronounced see.

366 # 5617711 763 # 5663212333

The Sharped 6 is called li, pronounced lee.

3217617 *67215153211556711

2. Flatted Figures.—The Flatted 2 is called ra, pronounced rah.

1 2 3 1 2 5 3 4 4 3 2 2 5 5 4 3 2 2 b 2 4 **7 7** 1

The Flatted 3 is called me, pronounced may.

3322b31**7**1222**5**33322b3154**3**3

The Flatted 5 is called se, pronounced say.

EXERCISE. 1563432155 b 54311725 3 2 1 1 1

The Flatted 6 is called le, pronounced lay.

5555b651665312315b6511771

The Flatted 7 is called se, pronounced say.

EXERCISE.
117653465566 b761564351711

Note.—If the Sharped or Flatted 3, 5, 6, &c., be immediately followed by a figure or figures of the same kind, it is customary to consider these as being sharped or flatted also. In 1355 \$44 55, both the 4's are sharped. And in 12 2331155, both the 3's are flatted. When it is desirable to neutralize the effect of a Sharp or Flat, the sign 1, called a Natural, is introduced. In 55 5 \$4 14321, the second 4 is not sharped. And in 1112 23 3355, the second 3 is not flatted.

PART II.

MEASURE. DIFFERENT LENGTHS OF SOUNDS.

SECTION I. MEASURE.

LESSON I.

Preliminary Remarks. Where the music is of considerable length, especially if the sounds are much varied in their length, it is very difficult for the eye to follow the musical characters. It is quite possible that some pupils, in singing the Exercises given in Part I. may be puzzled to "Keep the place." In order to diminish the difficulty here alluded to, musical composers have divided their music into quite small parts, which are called Measures. These are always indicated by perpendicular lines, which are called Bars. We use two Bars to denote the end of a piece of music. Another reason for dividing music into Measures, is, that the performer may more easily understand where to place the Musical Accent.

LESSON II.

Kinds of Measure.

The peculiar movement of the syllables in poetry makes it necessary that the measures in music should be of different lengths. One kind of measure has only two parts; another has three parts; another, four parts; another, six parts. By a part of a measure, we mean one of the sounds in the piece which has not been varied in length; or the figure which denotes that sound.

Two Parts. If the measure has two parts, ACCENT the first part.

EXERCISE.

THREE PARTS. If the measure has three parts, Accent the first part. EXERCISE.

 $\frac{1}{\text{Come}}$, $\frac{2}{\text{lit}}$ - $\frac{3}{\text{tle}}$ | $\frac{5}{\text{Wil}}$ - $\frac{3}{\text{ly}}$, and | $\frac{2}{\text{say}}$ | $\frac{1}{\text{your}}$ | $\frac{2}{\text{Ge}}$ | $\frac{3}{\text{og}}$ - $\frac{2}{\text{ra}}$ - $\frac{1}{\text{phy}}$.

FOUR PARTS. If the measure has four parts ACCENT the first and third parts, but the third part rather lightly.

> EXERCISE. John and Hen-ry went a 5 3 ||

SIX PARTS. If the measure has six parts, ACCENT the first and fourth parts, but the fourth part rather lightly.

Moth - er, may El - len and Jane go to school with me?

LESSON III.

NAMES of Measures. REDUCTION of the Kinds.

A measure of two parts is called Double.

A measure of three parts is called TRIPLE.

A measure of four parts is called QUADRUPLE.

A measure of six parts is called SEXTUPLE.

Any QUADRUPLE measure may be reduced to *Double* measure, in two different ways:

- 1. We may regard the four parts as only four half-parts, equivalent to two parts. This is perfectly allowable, because the two parts of a Double measure are often divided into four parts. (See Section II.)
- 2. We may insert a Bar in the middle of a Quadruple measure, thus making two Double measures from one Quadruple.

Thus the Exercise-

1235|1565|3132|1351|2711|

12|35|15|65|31|32|13|51|27|11|

Any Sextuple measure may be reduced either to *Double* or to *Triple* measure:

1. We may regard the six purts as only six third-purts, equivalent to two purts. This reduces three parts to one part, which is the usual method of reduction. (See Section II.)

2. We may insert a Bar in the middle of a sextuple measure, thus making two Triple measures from one Sextuple.

Thus the Exercise-

135177 | 666671 | 767111 |

may be written-

135|177|666|671|767|111|

Hence we have really but two distinct kinds of measure. The third and

fourth kinds are only modifications of the first and second.

If it be asked, why are Quadruple and Sextuple measures ever used? we can only answer, that they seem to be somewhat more convenient forms of measure, for certain purposes, than the primitive forms, Double and Triple; perhaps a little better suited to the movement of certain kinds of poetry. One Quadruple measure generally requires quicker movement than two Double measures. So, one Sextuple measure generally requires quicker movement than two Triple measures.

Note.—It is a custom adopted by some composers, especially of church music, to use a larger kind of measure, including a whole strain of music, or line of poetry. Such measures are usually indicated by heavy perpendicular lines.

SECTION II.

DIFFERENT LENGTHS OF SOUNDS, AND OF SILENCE.

LESSON I.

Preliminary Remarks. The DASH and the DOT.

All the Exercises which we have thus far given are composed of sounds of equal length. But there is scarcely any music in existence which does not contain sounds of more than one length. We often see music having so many different lengths of sounds as to render its performance needlessly difficult, as well as to detract something from its merit. And yet some variation in length seems almost indispensable to all music.

To express, in our System of Figured music, all the different lengths of sounds required, we use only two characters, viz., the Dash, and the Dot. The Dash has two distinct offices; it indicates, 1st, Addition, 2d, Division. When placed after a figure, it adds to the length of its sound; but when placed within a parenthesis, it adds to the length or duration of silence. When placed over or under a figure, it divides the Length of its sound into equal parts. The Dot is always a sign of Addition. When placed after a figure, it adds to the length of its sound; but when placed within a parenthesis, it adds to the length or duration of silence.

LESSON II.

Addition to the Length of Sound.

1 By the Dash.—Every Dash placed after a figure adds one PART, or a UNIT of Measure, to its length.

EXERCISE, with one Dash. $5 \mid 3-5 \mid 6-5 \mid 1-6 \mid 5-5 \mid 1-1 \mid 7-6 \mid 5-1$ By Si-loam's cool and sha - dy rill, How sweet the lil - y grows!

EXERCISE, with Two Dashes. $3 \mid 3 \mid 3 \mid 5 = 2 \mid 2 \mid 2 \mid 2 \mid 3 = 1$ In - to temp - ta - tion's snare. O. let us not be led!

EXERCISE, with THREE Dashes.

 $\frac{1}{1}$ 7 6 5 $\frac{1}{1}$ = $\frac{1}{1}$ 3 $\frac{1}{1}$ = $\frac{1}{1}$

2. By the Dot.—A figure having one Dot after it, is increased in length one-half. If two Dots are placed after a figure, the second adds one-half as much length as the first.

Note.—In computing the musical length of a dashed and dotted figure, we reckon the figure first, then the dash, then the dot.

LESSON III.

LESSON III.						
Division of the Length of Sound.						
ONE Dash, placed over or under a figure DIVIDES the length of it						
	ALVES;					
	OURTHS;					
	GHTHS;					
	EENTHS.					
Exercise, with one Dash.	11					
Bright - ly the I T I I Shines from Exercises, with two Dashes.						
5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 6. 1. 6. 6. 6. 5. 6. 7. Wal - lace bled; Scots, whom Bruce has often Exercise, with Three Dashes.	1					
	11					
$5 \cdot 5 \mid 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \mid 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$						
Ship a - hoy! ship a - hoy! What cheer! what cheer Note.—Sixteenths are very rarely used. I. F. S. S. O. N. I.V.	r!					
LESSON IV.						
Table of Lengthes. Notes.						
Taking the undashed and undotted figure as the Unit of measure, the	follow					
ing Table is easily constructed, and easily understood:	TOITOW-					
By Addition. By Divi	SION.					
0 0 0 0 5 5 5	=					
3 3-3=3= 3 3 3	3					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
	ote					
Whole Note. Triple Note. Zuadruple N Zuadruple N Zughth Note.	Sixteenth Note					
No.	nth					
art art	tee					
	Six					
LESSON V.						
Signs of Silence; or, Rests.						
1. The Dor.—With reference to the Unit of measure,—						
ONE Dot, in a Parenthesis, is a QUARTE						
	F-REST.					
Three Dots, in a Parenthesis, are a Three-Fourt	H-KEST.					
2. The Dash.—In a similar manner,— One Dash, in a Parenthesis, is a Whole-Rest.						
Two Dashes in a Parenthesis, is a WHOL						
Two Dashes, in a Parenthesis, are a Three Dashes, in a Parenthesis, are a TRIPLE-REST. TRIPLE-REST.						
Four Dashes, in a Parenthesis, are a QUADRUPL						
***************************************	~					
From "School Songs for the Million." Copyright secured.	-					

APPENDIX.

1. MUSICAL CHARACTERS.—Such of the Musical Characters as are not noticed in the preceding Lessons, are the same in the figured as in the common notation, and may very readily

ceding Lessons, are the same in the ngured as in the common notation, and may very readily be explained by the teacher as they occur in music.

2. Position of the Figured Scales in the Different Keys.—This has been clearly illustrated in Lesson XIV., Part I., by reference to the Lettered Scales, which are independent of any system of Notation. For the convenience of those, however, who are already familiar with the common system, we here present another illustration of our system, showing its relation to the common Treble Staff. The seven different positions of the Figured Scales correspond to all the keys that can possibly be formed, although only ten keys are here marked. J to the TREETE STAFF

A, or Ab B, or Bb }	C.		E, or Eb	11	1
	-1	1-1-	11	—— — —	-5-
		<u></u>		-3-	-3-
5	_5_	3_		<u>ĭ</u>	
-33-	-1-	{ 1	1	F.	G.
-1-3 1	-	}	}		

Note.—Let it be remembered, that any figure in the Bass or Tenor, is just one octave lower

than the same figure in the Alto or Treble.

3. The Minor Scale.—If we take the last two sounds, that is, 6 and 7, of one scale, in connection with the first five sounds, that is, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, of the next scale above, it forms the following succession of sounds:-

The series of sounds marked No. 3, is what most music instructors call the Minor Scale, if you sing upward; and the series marked No. 1, is what they call the *Minor Scale*, if you sing downward. Thus they make *two* Minor Scales. Rejecting both of these series, (Nos. 1 and 3,) the able and learned Godfrey Weber adopts the series marked No. 2, and calls that the

Minor Scale.

With all possible deference to these high authorities, we beg leave to say, that we have no knowledge of any more than one Scale. We do not believe that such a thing as a Minor Scale exists. What is each of the above three series of sounds, but parts of the common Scale? Nothing. There is not one sound, not one musical step, in either of them, which is not in the common Scale. Is it said, that the 4, or the 5, or both, are sharped? So may any sound of the common Scale be sharped, or flatted either; but still, we do not reckon a new Scale for every such variation.

When we use the plural, Scales, we mean, not two or more different things, but only a sort of repetition of the same thing. There is but one Musical Scale, but this has various starting

points, or pitches.

We do not deny the existence of minor music; but minor music is produced, simply by taking the skips, 6, 1, 3, instead of 1, 3, 5. When this is done, it is customary to consider 5, and sometimes 4, sharped. Except this slight variation of 4 and 5, there is not a piece of minor music in existence which, upon being analyzed, will exhibit anything more than the simple sounds of the common scale.

FIGURED SERIES-NO. 1.

THE	Q	H	A T	V	D	T	TT
TITI	N	II	\mathbf{A}		10	1.	Li Li o

C.	Major.			. ~ 11.11.,	1 101	. 11 11 .	Music	BY ASA FIT
Treb.	5 1. By	3-5	6-5	1-6	5-5	1-1 sweet the	$ 7_{\text{\tiny hily}}^-6 $	5- grows!
							2-4 peace have	itrod;
Bass.	1 3 By	1-1 Siloam's	1-1	1-1	1-1	5-5	5-7	i-

		3-5						
Alto.	3 Whose	1-3	4-3	4-2 influence	3-4	3-1	1-7	j God.
Bass.	1 The	1-1	1-1 blooms be-	1-5 neath the	1-1	1-4	5-5	Î

4.

And soon, too soon, the wintry hour
Of man's maturer age
Will shake the soul with sorrow's power
And passion's stormy rage.

5.

Like Him, whose early feet were found Within his Father's shrine, Whose years, with changeless virtue crowned, Were all alike divine;

6.

O gracious Father! full of fears,
We seek thy grace alone,
In youth, and all succeeding years,
To keep us still thine own.

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Court fo District of Massachusetts.

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FIGURED SERIES .- NO. 2.

THAT NEGLECTED LESSON.

AIR — Blue-Eyed Mary.

WORDS BY J. W. GREENE.

Treb. | 34 | 5-5 516 | 5-3-5 | 544234 | 6-5 (-)
| 1. Come | tell me, sorrowing | schoolmate, Say, | wherefore dost thou | moan?

Alto. | 12 | 3-33-4 | 3-1-3 | 322712 | 4-3 (-)
| 2. Come | here, I'll help thee learn it, And ease thy hapless | lot;

Treb. $\begin{vmatrix} \overline{3}\overline{4} & 5 - 5 \underbrace{516}_{\text{all this fun and}} & 5 - 3 - 5 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 3 - 3 - 4 & 3 - 1 - 3 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 - 1 & 1 - 1 & 1 - 1 & 1 - 1 & 1 - 1 \\ \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 4 - 4 & 2 - 2 \\ \text{thou no pleasure} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 = (-) \\ \text{known} \end{vmatrix}$ Bass. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 - 1 & 1 - 1 & 1 - 1 & 1 - 1 \\ 1 - 1 & 1 - 1 & 1 - 1 & 1 - 1 & 1 - 1 \end{vmatrix}$

Treb. 3 | 234234 | 5=3-3 | 234234 | 6=5 (-) | Alto. 1 | $\frac{1}{\text{mind}}$ | $\frac{1}{\text{soul}}$ | $\frac{1}{\text{s$

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SCHOOL SOUGS.

FIGURED SERIES-NO. 3.

THE MERRY SONG.

E b.	Major.	Words by J. W. Greene.	Ain - Gaily the Troubadour
Treb.	3 5. 3	1. Therry song Rings through	$\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\overline$
Alto.	$1\overline{3}\cdot\overline{1}$	$\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$ Mingle	7 1 1 -
Bass.	$\left \begin{array}{cc} 1 & \overline{1} \\ 3. & \text{Softly} \end{array}\right $	1. 1 5 5. Soundeth	5 1-
Treb.	$3\overline{5}$ $\overline{3}$	$\frac{1}{1}$ \cdot $\frac{1}{1}$ \cdot	$\frac{\overline{\overline{2}}}{1} \left \frac{1}{\text{there}} \right $
Mix'd Alto.	1 3. Their	$\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$	$\frac{\overline{4}}{4} \left 3(-) \right $
Bass.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\overline{1}$ $\overline{1}$ $\overline{1}$ $\overline{1}$ $\overline{1}$ $\overline{5}$	5 1 (-)
Treb.	17. 6	5. $\frac{1}{3}$ 1 6 5.	= 3(-) gay; -
Alto.	$6\overline{5}\cdot\overline{4}$	$\overline{3}$ $\overline{\overline{1}}$ $\overline{1}$ $\overline{1}$ $\overline{4}$ $\overline{3}$ $\overline{3}$ Cheerful	$\frac{\overline{\overline{2}}}{\operatorname{and}} \left \frac{1}{\operatorname{gay}} \right $
Bass.	1 1 1 1 To The Come, we'll the	$\overline{1}$ $\overline{\overline{5}}$ $\overline{\overline{5}}$ $\overline{\overline{5}}$ $\overline{\overline{5}}$ Cheerful	$\frac{\overline{\overline{5}}}{\overline{5}} \left \begin{array}{c} 1(-) \\ \text{gay}; - \end{array} \right $
Treb.	1. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	$ \overline{4}\cdot\overline{\overline{5}} $ $ \overline{6} $ $ \overline{6} $ $ \overline{5} $ $ \overline{5} $	$\frac{\overline{7}}{\text{te}} \left \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{way} \end{array} \right $
Mix'd Alto.	1. 7 1 Hark! it sounds	$\overline{2} \cdot \overline{\overline{3}} \stackrel{\frown}{\overline{4}} _{\text{Haste, has}}$	· 2 3(-)
Bass.	4. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3	7. 7 î Haste, hast	5 1(-)

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FIGURED SERIES .- NO. 4.

SWEET HOME.

SWEET HOM	
E. Major.	Sicilian Air.
Tr. 1 346 535 4.342	3.12 346 5
Tr. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3\overline{4}\overline{6} & 5\overline{3}\overline{5} & 4.\overline{3}\overline{4}\overline{2} \\ 1. & \text{Mid pleasures and palaces} & \text{though we may} \end{bmatrix}$	roam, Be it ever so hum-
	1.17 124 3
Alt. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	vain; Oh, give me my low-
BSS. $ \overline{1} 1\overline{1}\overline{1} 1\overline{1}\overline{1} $ 5 $\overline{\bf 5}\overline{\bf 5}$	$ 1.\overline{1}\overline{1} 1\overline{1}\overline{1} 1 $
	-1 - 1 1
Tr. 35 4.342 1(·)5 1.76.5	55354.3423.
ble, there's no place like home. A charm from the	e skies seems to hallow us there,
AL 132, 727 1 (4) 3 3 5 4 5	337357571
Alt. $\boxed{13} \boxed{2.127} \boxed{1} (\cdot) \boxed{3} \boxed{3.54.3}$ ly thatch'd cottage a -gain! The birds singing	gayly, that came at my call.—
Bss. $ \overline{1}\overline{1} $ 5 $ \overline{5}\overline{5} $ 1 (··) $\overline{1} $ 4 $\overline{4}$. $\overline{1}$	1111 9 99 1.
Tr. $\boxed{5}$ $\boxed{1.76.5}$ 535 $\boxed{4.342}$ Which seek thro' the world, is ne'er met with els	2 1.(.) 35 42
Which seek thro' the world, is ne'er met with els	se-where. Home, home,
ALL 3 3.54.331313.135	3.(.) 5-64
Alt. 3 3.54.3 3132.125	n all. Home, home,
Bss. $\boxed{1}$ 4 $\boxed{4}$ $\boxed{1}$ $\boxed{1}$ $\boxed{1}$ $\boxed{5}$ $\boxed{5}$	
	1.(//1
	5 = 7 = 7 = 1
Tr. $\boxed{1}$ (··) $\boxed{2}$ (··) $\boxed{3}$ (··) $\boxed{5}$ $\boxed{1}$ $\boxed{7}$ $\boxed{6}$ $\boxed{5}$ $\boxed{5}$ $\boxed{5}$ $\boxed{5}$	35 4.342 1.
Alt. 3(·) 7(·) 1(·) 3 3.54.3 3	13 2.12 5 3.
Sweet, sweet home! There's no place like home	, There's no place like home.
Bss. $\boxed{1}$ (··) $\boxed{5}$ (··) $\boxed{1}$ (··) $\boxed{1}$ 4 $\boxed{4}$ $\boxed{1}$ 1	1 5 5 5 1.

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FIGURED SERIES .- NO. 5.

F.	Major.	HAPPY	DAYS.	AIR GREENVILLE. *
Tr.	33.2112	$2\overline{3}\cdot\overline{\overline{2}}1$	55.433	$\overline{2} \cdot \overline{\overline{1}} \overline{2} \cdot \overline{\overline{3}} 1 - $
	1.Hap - py days are gli			earth is fair;
Alt.	1 1 11 7		33.211	7 7 1- peace of mind;
(ii)	2. Sometimes an-gry pas	sions, ris-ing, i	1 1 1 1 1	peace of mind;
Bss.	3. If our spirit, med	kness learning,	Un - to God its	hom - age gives;
	, 00 51110	0551	F = 700	5 7 5 5 1
Tr.	$3\overline{3}\cdot\overline{2}112$			
Alt.			33.211	7 7 1-
	O, 'tis strange, 'tis qu			al - ways kind!
Bss.	1 1 1 1 5	5 1 1	1 1 11	5 5 1-
	Like the modest vio	_	-	1
Tr.				55 6 6 5-
	From our qui-et slu	_ =	_ =	
Alt.				33 4 4 3-1 rents' will o-bey;
Bss.	1 1 1 1 4	16 1	1 1 1 1	1 461-
Dani	Then we nev-er nee	ed be fear - fi	il: As the g	entle lamb and dove,
Tr. 1	33.2112	23.51	55.433	2.72.31-
111	Each suc-ceeding mor			
Alt.	1 1 1 1 1 7	7 1 1	33.211	7 7 1-
	If we fol-low the	e di - rec-tions	Of our teachers	through the day;
Bss.	We are hap-py, we	are cheerful,		5 1- of love.

[•] We give this music at length, as the Repeat and Da Capo often occasion mistakes.

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FIGURED SERIES .- NO. 6.

"WHEN SHALL WE MEET AGAIN?"

MUSIC BY J. W. GREENE. G. Major. Treb. Mix'd Alto. Bass. light Take us, in Round us for-ever? Our hearts will ne'er repose Safe from each Mix'd Alto. friendship glow, Changeless forever? Where joys celestial thrill, Where bliss each Bass. Hap-py for - ev-er: Where kindred spirits dwell, There may our Treb. Mix'd Alto. part-ing chill no. Bass. sic swell. And time our joys dis-pel

Soon shall we meet again,
Meet ne'er to sever;
Soon will peace wreath her chain
Round us forever:
Our hearts will then repose
Secure from worldly woes;
Our songs of peace shall close
Never, no, never.

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FIGURED SERIES .- NO. 7.

IN THE SCHOOLROOM.

	A. Major.		Words by E. WOODBURY.					
Treb.	3.455	6 6 5- 1 2 8	842 171-:					
9.	In the School-room	n while we stay, There is wo hrough the day, Keep our le	ork e nough to do.)					
Mix'd Alto.	$1.\overline{2} 33$ Here then let us	ear - ly sow, While we're root and grow, Seed of kn	1 1 2 3 2 3-:					
Bass.	.)	1 1 1- 5 5 1 live-ly zeal, In the scl al-ways feel, And our in						
	161							
Treb.	4 3 2 3 There's no time to	Waste or lose, Eve-ry	2 1 7 6 5 4 mo-ment we should use;					
Alto.	2 1 7 1 For the time is	2 1 7 1 2 1 com-ing, when Wom-en	7 6 5 4 3 2 we shall be and men;					
Bass.		5 5 5 5 Teach-er						
			FEMALE, IN					

П		3.4 For the	hours a	are	glid - i	ng f	fast,	Soon	our	scho	ol-days	will	be	nast.
н		1.2 Then, oh	, men	ME II	пеец	10 9	all,	TII	uis-(enarg	g - ing	du -	tvs	call.
	Bass.	$1 \cdot \overline{1}$ Let us	1 then	1	1 nit -	1 ed	1- be,	5 For	5 our	1 scho	4 ool's pros	5 -per	5	1-

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FIGURED SERIES .- NO. 8.

"LITTLE STAR." -A DUET.

Both. { Though I know not what you are, Ever twinkle, little star!

1st. Ever twinkle, 2d. Ever twinkle,

1st. Little star! 2d. Little star!

Both. Ever twinkle, little star!
For your bright and tiny spark
Lights the trav'ler in the dark;

1st. Lights the trav'ler, 2d. Lights the trav'ler,

1st. In the dark! 2d. In the dark!

Both. Lights the trav'ler in the dark!

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FIGURED SERIES .- NO. 9.

EVENING SONG.

AIR. - "Let thy Kingdom." Words by E. WOODBURY. F. Major. Treb. Let us now, ere sep - a Live-ly friendships cul - ti - vat - ing, In good cheer we'll close the day. Alto. Let us keep in mem'-ry ev - er, That old pre-cept, good as new; "Do to oth - ers nev - er, nev - er, What you'd not have done to you;" Bass. Let us send a thought to Hea - ven, To the God, un - seen a - bove; For the bless-ings dai - ly giv - en, For his pure, un - ceas - ing love. May our hearts gain wis-dom, vanc-ing, Alto. Bass. is, whose care, ex - tend - ed, Lets Treb. Alto. Comforts round each oth Bass. has be - friend-ed, Guid - ed

Nature, all around, is praising
Him, whose throne is fixed on high;
Shall not we, our voices raising,
Swell the chorus to the sky?—
God alone is our protection—
He's our sure and constant guide;
He deserves our best affection;
In his strength may we abide.

FIGURED SERIES .- NO. 10.

"HERE WE STAND."

(ADAPTED TO PHYSICAL ACTION.)							
	Air, "Children go to D. Major.	and fro."	Words by J.	W. GREENE.			
Treb.	$\overline{3}$ $\overline{5}$ 5 5 1. Here we stand,	3 5 5 hand in hand,	$\overline{3}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$	$\overline{6}$ $\overline{2}$ $\overline{2}$			
Alto.		$\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{3}{3}$	T 3 3 3 Our				
Treb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ 4	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{1}$	$ \overline{7}\overline{6}\overline{6}\overline{6} $			
Mix'd Alto.	Fold - ed now,	$\overline{7}$ $\overline{2}$ 2 bow	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ Gen - tly to each	$\left \overline{2} \overline{2} \overline{2} \right $ oth - er, so!			
Treb.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \overline{1} & \overline{\overline{1}} & \overline{\overline{1}} \end{bmatrix}$ Singing cheeri-ly,	$\left \frac{1}{1}\right $ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$	$ \overline{2}\overline{2}\overline{\overline{2}}\overline{\overline{2}} $	$ \overline{\overline{2}}\overline{2}\overline{\overline{2}}\overline{\overline{\overline{2}}}\overline{\overline{2}} $			
Alto.			$\begin{bmatrix} 77\overline{7}\overline{7}7 \overline{7} \\ \text{Clapping merrily, me} \end{bmatrix}$				
Treb.	3 5 5 5 One, two, three,	3 5 5 S	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & \overline{5} \cdot \overline{4} \\ \text{Where schol} - \text{ars} \end{bmatrix}$	$\overline{3}$. $\overline{\overline{2}}$ 1			
Alto.	$\overline{1}$ $\overline{3}$ 3	$\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{3}{3}$	$4\overline{3}\cdot\overline{\overline{2}}$ Where schol - ars	$\overline{1}$ $\overline{7}$ $\overline{7}$ $\overline{1}$ $\overline{1}$ $\overline{1}$ $\overline{1}$			
S Eastward point, westward point; Left hand Nadir, Zenith right; Forward fold, backward fold; Arms a-kimbo, chests upright; S Quickly stand, lungs expand, Backward let our shoulders go! Life, and health, comfort, wealth, We can thus improve, you know;							

Seated now, smooth your brow, Then drum lightly on your crown. O, what fun! every one

Singing cheerily, &c.

Driving off each surly frown! Singing cheerily, &c.

Singing cheerily, &c.

6 Both hands meet, then retreat; Clasp, then whirl them round & round; Right hand fold, left hand fold; Let's shake hands, like brothers* bound! Singing cheerily, &c.

Or sisters.

sendol sones.

FIGURED SERIES .- NO. 11.

"THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD."

	F. Ma	jor.		Air. —"The Pleasant Ohio."									
Treb.	1. The	1	-	3 my		5 herd,	3 1	2 want	Shall	3	know	. 0	
Bass.	2.Thro'	1	İ	and 1	5 shad -	7	7	7 death	though	gh 1 5	stray	Since	
ed .	3. In the	mids		af -	flic -	tion	my '	ta -	ble	is	spread	;With	
Treb.	6 feed		6 green	l 1 pas	tures,	3 safe	fol	o did - e	ð	6	5· rest;	1 He	
Alto.	thou	1 art	1 my	3 guar	1 dian,	$\frac{1}{1}$		3 - v	3	4	3.	5 Thy	
Bass.	4 bless	4 ings	4 un -	3 meas	3 ured	5 my	cu	ip ri	l in -	1 neth	1.	T With	
Treb.	lead -	3 eth	3 my	3 soul	5 where	3	C			$\frac{1}{3}$	2.	<u>5</u>	
Alto.	5 rod s	5 hall	5 de -	5 fend	1 me,	1 thy	7		7	1	7	11	
Bass.		1 and	1 per -	1 fume	1 thou	$\frac{1}{a}$	noi	nt - e		5 my	5. head,-	- 1	
Treb.	6 stores	1 me	6 when	wan -	3 d'ring,	$\frac{\overline{2}}{re}$	- dee	1 ms wh	1 en	$\frac{\overline{2}}{2}$	1 press	• ed.	
Alto.	1 harm	4 can	4 be -	3 fall	1 with	7	1	om - f	5	5	5 nea		
Bass.	What	4 can	4	, ask	of	5 thy	pi	1 ov -	Ī.	1 dence	1 1 mor	e ?	

*This simple, beautiful melody has been sung thousands of times as a "Ring Play," at the social gatherings of young people during the long winter evenings. The following is a couplet from the original Play:

"Let the Girls card and spin, while the Boys reap and sow,
When we settle on the banks of the pleasant Ohio."

FIGURED SERIES .- NO. 12.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.*

В.	Mino	r. (F	om l	D. Maj	jor.)				Mu	sic b	у Ј.	w. c	REI	ene.
Treb.	3 1.0ur							= 2 n, All						
Alto.	1 2. In	1	$\sqrt{1}$	1 temp	1 - ta -	-	snare	= 7		7 us	7 not		1= led!	1 De-
Bass.	6	6	<u>_6</u>	6	6	6	1	= 5	5	5	5	5	1=	6
Treb.	3 king-	3	3 ome	6	5 will	5 be d	5 cone	2 3	2 th as	1 'tis	1 ir	2	3= eav'n.	Give
Alto.	liv -	1 er						7 1 From da					1= free.	For
Bass.	6	6	6	1	7	7	7#	5 6	7	1	# 5	5	6=	= 1
Treb.	6 us	6 our	6 dai	11 ly	bres	= #	5 To	6 day,	6 as	6 thou	4 has	t gi	3= iv'n;	For-
Alto.	3 thine	3	3 all	3 the	2 power	= 'er,	1 And	3 thine	3 the	3 king	2 dom		1 = is;	6 The
Bass.	i L	1		5			5		,17	1	7		1=	"
Treb.				5 pass				$\overline{12}_{0ur}$						
Alto.	6 glo	6 -ry						17 For		7 - er	6 more	1, 1	7	1=
Bass.	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	#5	6	7	1	#5	5	6=

^{*} In arranging this beautiful set of words for music, we have endeavored to deviate as little as possible from the original language of the prayer. To do this we were obliged to dispense with rhyme. Indeed, no modification can possibly add anything of excellence to the simple sentences forming the Lord's Prayer. The few modifications we have made were necessary to the measure.

FIGURED SERIES .- NO. 13.

MASTER INATTENTION.

F. Major. AIR. - "Alfarata."

Words by E. WOODBURY.

Treb. $\begin{vmatrix} \overline{6} & \overline{7} & \overline{2} & \overline{2} & \overline{1} & (\cdot) & \overline{5} \cdot \overline{5} & \overline{6} & \overline{5} & \overline{5} & \overline{3} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} & \overline{2} \cdot \overline{2} & \overline{2} \\ ev' - ry & in-ven-tion. Now you'll see him turning round, Anon you'll find him Alto. Alto. Alto. Now you'll see him turning round, Anon you'll find him arts of cir-cum-ven-tion. Of the wears a so-ber face, Of ill you'd not sus-Bass. A <math>\overline{4}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{5}$ $\overline{1}$ $\overline{$

Treb. $\begin{vmatrix} \overline{3} & 5(\cdot) & \overline{1} \cdot \overline{1} & \overline{5} & \overline{6} & \overline{5} & \overline{3} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} & \overline{6} & \overline{7} & \overline{2} & \overline{2} & \overline{1} &$

3. Deaf is the moral ear
Of Master Inattention,
Ne'er heeding any laws,
His teachers choose to mention.
Tell him that it is not right,
To give his teachers trouble;
Ten to one he'll seek a chance,
And try to make it double.

4. Heed not, I pray you now,
Master Inattention;
For he seeks to do you harm,
By ev'ry invention.
Shun him as a serpent vile,
For he is more deceiving—
Kills your comforts and your joys,
And o'er them leaves you grieving.

FIGURED SERIES .- NO. 14.

THE MIMIC TAILORS.

(ADAPTED TO PHYSICAL ACTION.)

3.
Don't sleight your work, but make it strong,
Lest the seams should rip away,

For Johny Lane can't mend, you know,

And no money can he pay.

So the work will Johny please,

Now the seams are closed, make the button-So he'll think of us with thankful heart,

Set the buttons round in rows; We will stitch, and stitch, and stitch away, And we'll soon make Johny's clothes. Now get the goose, and heat it well,—
Put the press-board on our knees;
Then press, and press, and press away,
So the work will Johny please,
So he'll think of us with thankful heart,
As to school or church he goes;—

Now to STUDY we will turn our thoughts, For we've made poor Johny's clothes.

From "School Songs for the Million." Copyright secured.

we'll sew, and sew, and sew away, And we'll make poor Johny

FIGURED SERIES .- NO. 15.

O, COME LOUD ANTHEMS.

A. Major.

Recitando.

WHILE THEE I SEEK, PROTECTING POWER.

P. Major. Choral.

Bass.

AIR.-Dundee.

	Treb.	1. While thee I seek, pro-tect-ing Power, Be my vain wish-es stilled;
	Alto	2. Thy love the power of thought be-stowed; To thee my thoughts would soar;
	Bass.	
-	Treb.	5 1 7 6 5 5 5 4 4 5 3 2 1 7 1 = And may this con - se - cra - ted hour With bet - ter hopes be filled.
	Alto.	
1	-	

3.
In each event of life, how clear
Thy ruling hand I see!
Each blessing to my soul more dear,
Because conferred by thee.

In every joy that crowns my days,
In every pain I bear;
My heart shall find delight in praise,
Or seek relief in prayer.

SCHOOL SONGS.

FIGURED SERIES .- NO. 16.

"GOD OF THE MORNING."

вb.

AIR .-- Hebron

Treb. $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & \overline{3} & \overline{5} & 6 & 5 & \overline{6} & \overline{7} & 1 & 1 & \overline{7} & \overline{2} & 3 & 1 & \overline{7} & \overline{6} & 5 \\ 1. \text{ God of the morning, at thy voice The cheerful sun makes haste to rise,} \\ Alto. \begin{bmatrix} 3 & \overline{1} & \overline{3} & 4 & 3 & \overline{4} & \overline{4} & 3 & 5 & \overline{5} & \overline{5} & \overline{5} & \overline{6} & \overline{5} & \overline{4} & 3 \\ 2. \text{ O, like the sun may I ful. fill Th'ap-pointed du-ties of the day;} \end{bmatrix}$

Bass. $|1|\overline{1} \ \overline{1} \ 1 \ 1|\overline{4} \ \overline{5} \ 1 \ 1|\overline{5} \ \overline{5} \ 1 \ 1|\overline{2} \ \overline{2} \ 5$

- 3 Lord, thy commands are clean and pure, Enlightening our beclouded eyes: Thy threatening just, thy promise sure; Thy gospel makes the simple wise.
- 4 Give me thy counsels for my guide,
 And then receive me to thy bliss;
 All my desires and hopes beside
 Are faint and cold compared with this.

FIGURED SERIES .- NO. 17.

THE LITTLE PRINTERS.

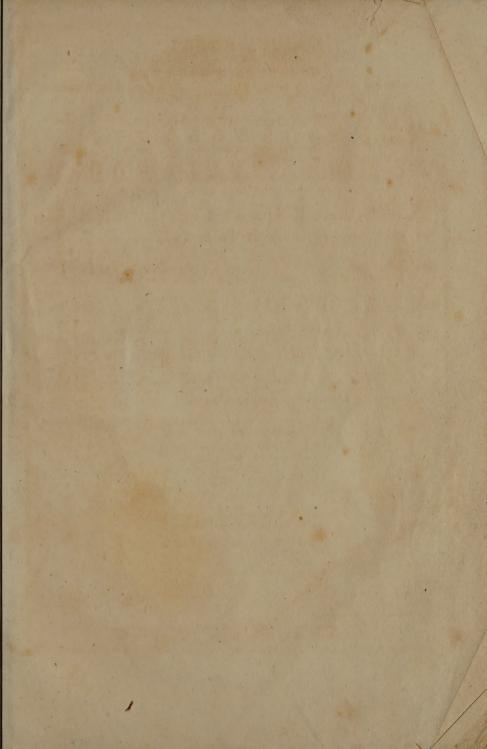
Treb.
| 1. We are printers, | 1. Ue printers, | 1. We must think first on the sub-ject, for the cop-y's not in!"

Bass.
| 3. Here we write now, with our pencils, thoughts o - rigin all and brief;

Treb. | \$\overline{5}\$ \$\overline{3}\$ | \$\overline{1}\$ \$\overline{5}\$ \$\overline{3}\$ | \$\overline{1}\$ \$\overline{5}\$ \$\overline{3}\$ | \$\overline{5}\$ \$\overl

- 4. Set the type now—set it quickly;
 Each compositor I'll beat!
 There, my stick's* full, so I'll empty it,
 In the galley so neat.
- 5. Now we'll "make up" all the pages, Slow! take care! twill all be pi! Wet the proof-sheet, then the proof take, We will read it by and by.
- 6. Do be careful—mark the "errors," Lest the public laugh or frown; It is shameful that Proof Readers Should leave letters upside down.
- "Off to press," now, we have finished No. 1, of volume V;
 Our subscribers are increasing, And the printers' work must thrive.

^{*}A composing stick is an instrument in which the compositor sets up the type, and a galley is a long, narrow board, with raised edges, in which the type is placed before being "made up" into pages.





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