# NEW STARRY CROWN:

FOR THE SABBATH SCHOOL,

EDITED BY

ALDINE S. KIEFFER.

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### PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

THE "STARRY CROWN," after having passed through numerous editions, has again been revised by the author; and its present revision being so general in its character, it has been thought best to add the word NEW to the title.

Owing to the general adoption of Aikin's Character-Notes, it became necessary to have new stereotype-plates made for the book; and, in having this done, it was deemed best to condense the music into as small a compass as possible, and then to add new music to fill up the pages to the complement of former editions.

This new music, together with the elementary statements prefixed to the body of the work, is the only excuse for changing the name to "THE NEW STARRY CROWN."

In its present form, it will be found a much more serviceable book for the Sabbath School, and as a companion for the Singing class, than the former editions.

With the hope that it may continue to do good, and that its songs may cheer the heavenward pilgrim, we send it forth on its new mission.

THE PUBLISHERS.

August 1st, 1877.

#### THE SCALE.



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## THE SINGING-SCHOOL.

NOTE 1.—It has been the object of the author to present, in a few briet chapters, the most important things under the different heads which missi is treated upon, necessary to enable the learner to gain sufficient knowledge to read nusic correctly. It will be necessary to study the following chapters closely, however, as nothing is contained in them which is not of importance to the student. They are divested of all unnecessary terms, and the teacher, it is hoped, will use his influence to accure good discipline upon the subject, remembering that "repetition is the mother of improvement."

#### CHAPTER I

#### GENERAL DIVISIONS.

Every musical tone has three essential properties, without which it cannot exist, viz.—

PITCH, LENGTH,

Power.

Hence these three grand distinctions into which elementary instruction in music is naturally divided:—

- 1st. MELODY, treating of the pitch of sounds.
- 2d. RHYTHM, treating of the length of sounds.
- 3d. DYNAMICS, treating of the power of sounds.

Under these three general heads will be noticed everything necessary to assist the pupil in learning to read music.

#### CHAPTER IL.

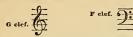
MELODY.

- 1. The Scale.—At the foundation of music there lies a series of sounds called the Scale. It consists of an ascending series of eight tones, which are counted from the lowest upwards, as one, two, three, four, five, six, seren, eight, and to which the syllables Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do, are applied.
- 2. The Staff. The tones of the scale are written upon a Staff with certain characters called Notes. The staff consists of five lines and four intermediate spaces. On this staff we can write nine degrees of sound, although the compass of the staff may be increased by the addition of lines and spaces. These are called added lines above and added lines below. Also spaces above and spaces below. Each line is called a degree. Each space is called a degree.

		above.	 
Added	line	below.	 

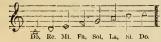
G clef.

 Clefs.—The staff, however, is a meaningless character of itself, and of no use until we prefix other characters to it, called Clefs. Of these there are two in use—the G clef and the F clef, as follows:—



With the use of the foregoing characters mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, we can form a starting point for writing music.

We can now write the scale in the following manner:



With the use of the F clef the scale would stand thus upon the staff:-



4. Stops and Half-steps.—The intervals of the scale are seven. Some of these are greater than others. The greater intervals are called steps; the lesser intervals are called steps; the lesser intervals are called steps; from Bo to Re, a step; from Re to Mi, a step; from Mi to Fa, a half step, from Fa to Sol, a step; from Sol to La, a step; from La to Si, a, step, from Sol to La, a step; from La

- 5. Numerals. Numerals are used to designate the different degrees of the scale series, as 1, 3, 5, 7, 4, 6, of the scale. One always designates Do, two designates characteristics of the scale of
- G. Letters.—Letters are also written upon the staff. They occur in regular order, counting upward from the lower line of each staff. Their position is fixed. Notes may be written on different degrees of the staff, but letters occur always in the same regular order. The Clef fixes the position of the letter, but the first sound of the scale may be written on either line or space of the staff by the use of characters which will be given in due time. The letters on the staff stand thus:—



7. Sharps, Flats, and Naturals.—These are characters which affect the pitch of tones on the staff. A Sharp is a character which, when placed before a note, rises its puch a half-step; a Flat, placed before a note, lowers its pitch a half-step; a Natural is used to cancel

the effect of a sharp or flat. The effect of a sharp, a flat, or a natural, continues to operate on all the notes on the same degree of the staff in that measure in which it occurs. By the aid of these characters we can introduce intermediate tones between one and two, two and three, four and five, five and six, and six and seven of the scale. No intermediate tone can be introduced between three and four, and between seven and eight, as a half-step is the smallest practical interval known in musical notation.



8. Diatonic Intervals.—In addition to the regular steps and half-steps of the scale, and the intermediate tones already mentioned, there are yet other intervals
occasioned by skipping. A second from 1 to 2 of the
scale; a third from 1 to 3 of the scale; a fourth from 1 to
4 of the scale, etc. A second is always the interval made
by any one given scale-tone to the next above it. A
third, from any given scale-tone to the second one above
it. A fourth, a sfith, a sixth, a secenth, are found by a similar course of reckoning. For example:—



#### CHAPTER III.

#### RHYTHM.

NOTE 2.—In practicing a Singing-School in Rhythm, the teacher will find a blackboard almost indispensable. Let him illustrate time-measures, notes, rests, etc., until each pupil can answer correctly. We do not form questions on each chapter, as we think the teacher should do that, because it will enable him to vary his questions until he is satisfied that all the pupils understand the subject.

- 9. Notes.—Music is written with characters called Notes. Notes have two shapes or forms. A figurative form, which represents the syllables applied to them. A fraythmical form, which represents the length of sounda. There are five rhythmical notes in common use. They are named Whole, Half, Quarter, Eighth, and Sixteenth note.
- 10. Rests.—There are rhythmical characters called Rests. Each note has its corresponding rest, which is named after the note whose rhythmical value it represents. Rests are marks of silence, and should be observed as particularly as the notes themselves.

#### 11. Diagram of Notes and Rests:-

We write the Whole note thus:	0	Rest, thus:	-
We write the Half note thus:	P	44 44	-
We write the Quarter note thus:	-	LE 66	×
We write the Eighth note thus:	•	и и	9
We write the Sixteenth note thus:	1	u u	2

- 12. Notes and Rests.—Notes and rests have not a positive but only a relative length. The Whole note is the governing or ruling power in Rhythm. If we sing the Whole note in six seconds, the Half note must be sung in three seconds, the Quarter note in one-and-a-half seconds, the Eighth note in three-quarters of a second, and the Sixteenth note in three-eighths of a second. If we allow four seconds to the Whole note, then the Half note must receive but two seconds for its time, the Quarter note, one second, etc.
- 13. Measures.—Notes and rests, when written on the staff in a piece of music, are divided into equal portions, called *Measures*. Measures are represented to the eye by the interspaces, separated from each other by perpendicular lines, called *Bars*.

To illustrate:-



- 14. Bars.—There are four kinds of bars in use. The Common Bar, used to divide the staff into measures of equal time; the Broad Bar, used for marking the end of a musical sentence or line of poetry; the Double Bar, used to mark the end of a Repeat, the beginning of a Chorus, or at the change of time; and the Close, used at the end of a tune.
- 15. Pauses.—These are rhythmical characters used within the compass of the staff, and for the purpose of

protracting the length of notes. A Pause over or under a note protracts it about one-third its original length, though it is not an absolute character, and the time to be given to a pause is left to the taste of the performer. Sometimes it requires a much greater length than at others. There should always be a momentary suspension of the voice after the pause has been duly given to the note.

16. Points.—The length of notes and rests is often increased by writing Dots or Points after them. A point adds one-half to the length of a note or rest after which it is placed. See following illustrations of the two preceding paragraphs:—

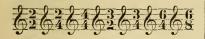


Thus the learner will see that the pointed Whole note equals three Half notes in length; the pointed Half note equals three Quarters in length; the pointed Quarter equals three Eighths in length, etc.

17. Of Time.—Time in music is that length which we give to each note in a piece of music, relative to the Whole note.

18. Of Movement. —There are three movements of Time—Common or Even Time, Triple or Uneven Time, and Compound Time. Common time is divided into double and quadruple measures. Those measures which divide into two parts are called Double, and those which divide into four parts are called Double,

19. Of Variety.—The various measures of Time used in this work will be expressed in the following manner, viz.:—



By the use of notes, points, rests, and other rhythmical characters, an endless combination of time-measures may be written in the above indicated measures.

- 20. Primitive Measures.—A measure is called primitive when it contains the number and kind of notes which the fraction expresses. For instance, in Double Time the measure must contain two Half notes or two Quarters; in Quadruple Time, four Half notes or four Quarters; in Triple Time, three Half notes, three Quarters, or three Eighths; and in Compound Time, six Quarters or six Eighth notes.
- 21. Derivative Measures.—Measures which do not contain the number and kind of notes called for by the fraction expressing the time, are Derivatives. Derivatives.

ative measures must contain the quantity expressed by the fraction in other notes and rests.

- 22. Of Ties.—It is frequently necessary to sing or warble three or more notes to one syllable of verse. These notes are always tied together by a curved line over or under them. These are called *Grouped* or *Tied* notes.
- 23. Triplets.—These are frequently met with in pieces of music. Three notes tied together with the figure 3 over or under them, are required to be sung in the same time as two of the same denominational value without the figure 3. Illustrations of ties and triplets:



24. Repeats.—A line of dots placed across the staff indicates that the strain following is to be repeated to the Double Bar. Da Capo (D.C.) means to repeat from the beginning, closing at the word Fine written above the staff.

#### CHAPTER IV.

#### DYNAMICS OR POWER.

- NOTE 3.—We have treated of tones in the preceding chapters as being merely high and low, and long and short. We now treat sounds as being loud and soft. No teacher can drill his class too much in expression and in accent, for they are the soul of music. Without these all-important requisites, singing is a dull, lifeless performance, unworthy the name, and without the power of music.
- 25. Accent.—Accent is a particular stress of the voice given to certain notes in a measure of music, and to certain syllables in a line of poetry.
- 26. Accent in Measures of Double Time.

  The first note in a measure is invariably accented. In primitive measures there is but one accent—the first part is accented, the second is unaccented; though measures may be arranged in this movement so as to take as many accents as beats.
- 27. Accent of Quadruple Measures.—Primitive measures contain four notes, expressed by the fraction, and the accent is on the first and third, the second and fourth being unaccented. These measures may also be arranged to take as many accents as beats.
- 28. Accents in Triple Measures.—The first note in each measure is accented, the second and third

are unaccented, but may be so constructed as to require three accents in each measure.

- 29. Accent in Compound Measures.—In primitive measures of Compound Time the accent lies on the first and fourth notes of each measure, the second, third, fifth, and sixth, are unaccented.
- 30. Degrees of Power.—For the purpose of varying expression according to the character of the music or the sentiment of the poetry, certain degrees of power are used. Some of them, with their abbreviations, are given in the following list, which may be applied to single notes or to entire measures and passages:—

MEZZO, abbreviated m, a medium degree of power.

PIANO, abbreviated pia or p, soft; pp, very soft.

FORTE, abbreviated f, loud; f, very loud.

CRESCENDO, or \_\_\_\_\_, increasing in power.

DIMINUENDO, or , decreasing in power.

STACCATO, or , , separate and distinct.

RITARDANDO, abbreviated Rit., gradually retarding the movement.

The sentiment of the poetry should be the main guide to dynamic expression.

31.—As a general thing, where we have an ascending series of tones in a piece of music, the voice should increase in volume, and where a descending series occurs, the reverse is generally a safe rule for expression.

#### CHAPTER V.

#### TRANSPOSITION.

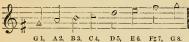
- 32. Key of C.—When the seale begins with C, it is said to be in the Natural Key or Key of C; but the seale may be transposed so as to commence on any of its seven letters, in which the letter; taken as one, is ealled the Keynote. Thus, if G is taken as one, it is ealled the Key of G; if D is taken as one, it is called the Key of D, etc.
- 33. Key of G.—In transposing the seale, the proper order of intervals, with reference to steps and half-steps, must be preserved. In this key we have to substitute F sharp for F in the former seale, as we must have a step from 6 to 7 of the seale.
- 34. Key of D.—In transposing from C to D we have to use two sharps. In order to preserve the agreement of intervals between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8 of the seale, F and C are sharped.
- 35. Key of A.—In writing music in this key, three sharps have to be used for the same purpose, viz., that of adjusting the intervals.
- **36.** Key of E.—Four sharps are found to be necessary in transposing the key to this letter, F, C, G and D sharp.
- 37. Key of F.—The place of disagreement, when the scale is transposed to F, is between 3 and 4 of the scale. To correct this it is found necessary to flat B.
- 38. Key of Bb.—When the scale is transposed to B flat, there are found two places of disagreement. For

the tones B and E we must substitute B flat and E flat.

- 39. Key of E..-In writing music in this key, we have to use three flats, B, E, and A flat, in order to adjust the intervals.
- 40. Key of Ab.—In transposing the scale from B flat to A flat we have to use four flats, B, E, A, and D flat.
- 41. How to Find the Key.—It will be observed that the sharps and flats, which are the signature of the key, are placed on the staff directly after the elefs, but not written directly over one another, so that each additional sharp or flat is written a little to the right of the preceding one. The following will serve as a rule: The degree above the last sharp is 1 of the Scale; the degree above the last flat is 5 of the scale. The least sharp or flat will be the one farthest towards the right.
- 42.—The difficulty of reading round-note music lies in the fact that any line or space of the staff may be taken as one, and, as there is but one shape for all the tones of the scale in round-note notation, the syllables have to be found by calculation. In character-notes this serious difficulty is avoided, as each note of the scale has a distinct shape which represents a given syllable, and this identity of shape and syllable is preserved throughout all the changes of transposition, rendering the reading of music in any key an easy matter.
- 43. We have used but four sharps and four flats in trunsposing the seale, as we have used but nine keys in this work. See the following illustrations of keys by transposition:—



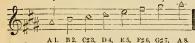
Transposed to KEY of G-One Sharp.



Transposed to Key of D-Two Sharps.



Transposed to Key of A-Three Sharps.



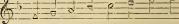
Transposed to KEY of E-Four Sharps,



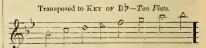
Key of C-Natural.



Transposed to KEY of F-One Flat.



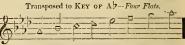
F1, G2, A3, B54, C5. D6, E7, F8.



Bb 1, C 2, D 3, Eb 4, F 5, G 6, A 7.



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Ab 1, Bb 2, C3, Db 4, Eb 5. F6, G7 Ab 8

**44.** In the above illustrations it will be seen that sharps raise a fifth in the transposition of, the scale. Thus, in the scale of C we count C I, D 2, E 3, F 4, G 5, and, by writing F sharp as the signature, we find that Do occupies the same position on the staff that Sol did in the scale of C. In each succeeding remove we find Do occupying the position of Sol in the former scale. In transposition by flats we find they remove a fourth in the scale, Do occupying the position in each succeeding scale that Fa did in the former. Thus C I, D 2, E 3, F 4; flat B, and we count F I, G 2, A 3, B  $\not$  4; flat B and E, and we commence with B $\not$  1, C 2, D 3, E  $\not$  4, and thus throughout the various removes.

#### CHAPTER VI.

CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES, AND RANGE OF PARTS.

- 45. Of Voice.—Although the compass of the human voice, if we include the highest female voices with the lowest male voices, extends through three or four octaves, yet it rarely happens that individual voices have a compass of more than one and a half or two octaves. Hence the necessity of parts, each of which is limited to the compass of a single voice or class of voices.
- 46. The Parts.—The Base is the lowest part in music, and should be sung by male voices which are pitched low.

The Tenor is suited to male voices which are pitched high.

The Alto is adapted to female voices having a low pitch, and to boys before the change of voice.

The Soprano, Air or Treble, should be sung by female voices of the highest range. Many female voices are equally adapted to Alto and Soprano. The Soprano and Alto are frequently written on the same staff.

#### RANGE OF PARTS,









47. By the above illustration it will be seen that the Base voices should have a run from G, lower line, to E, second space above the Base staff. The Tenor voices have a runge from C, added line below the staff, to G, first space above the Tenor staff. The female voices have

the same range, commencing and ending on the same letters; with this exception, G in Alto is an octave higher than G in the Base, and C in Treble is an octave higher than C in Tenor.

NOTE 4.—The teacher should aim as far as practicable to classify his scholars in this order, securing low voices for Base, and high voices for Tenor, observing the same order for Aito and Treble. Attention to this fact will enable him to avoid many of the harsh, grating sounds occasioned by Base voices attempting Soprano, or the weak, faint sound occasioned by high voices attempting parts below their range.

With this ends our theoretical department. The next chapters are devoted to practical exercises.

#### CHAPTER VII.

#### PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

Example I.—Scale Exercises.

Two beats to each measure. First note in each measure loud, the second note in each measure soft.





In these examples the teacher should enforce time, countings, beatings, until each pupil can time correctly.

#### EXAMPLE III. - Quadruple Time.

Four peats to each measure. Down, left, right, up. First note in each measure, loud; second, soft; third, loud; fourth, soft.



EXAMPLE IV .- Triple Time.

Three beats to a measure. First note in each measure, loud; second and third, soft.



#### Example V .- Compound Time.

Two beats to the measure. First and fourth parts accented.



48. In the foregoing examples we have given two of Double Time, one of Quadruple Time, one of Triple Time, and one of Compound Time. These are deemed sufficient to illustrate the movement of each kind of Time. The subdivisions of these movements have been treated upon in Paragraph 19, of Variety.

The marking of the Time should claim particular attention, and is performed in the following manner, viz: the measures of Double Time must have two beats or countings of the hand, down, up—a down beat on the first part of each measure and an up beat on the second part. In measures of Quadruple Time we have four beats or countings of the hand, down, left, right, up—a down beat on the first part of each measure, left beat on the second, right beat on the third, and an up beat on the fourth. In the measures of Triple Time we have three countings or

beats of the hand, down, left, up—a down beat on the first part of the measure, a left beat on the second, and an up beat on the third part. In measures of Compound Time we have two beats or countings of the hand, down, up—a down beat on the first part of the measure, and an up beat on the fourth part.

The accent of these measures has been treated upon under Chapter IV.

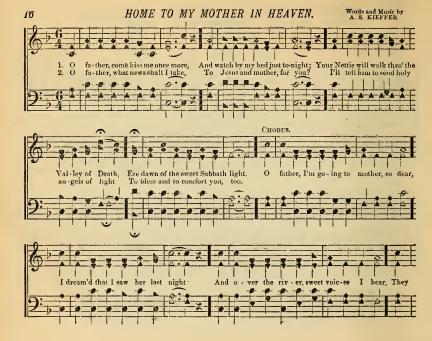
We have adopted the name Compound Time instead of Sextuple Time as it is generally called, from the simple fact that it is a Compound measure. Two primitive measures of Triple Time added will make a primitive measure of Compound Time. Few authors instruct the giving of six beats to the measure in this movement, as it has been found almost impracticable, and, whenever attempted, leads to dull and lifeless performance.

## THE NEW STARRY CROWN.



In view of that blest day,
When God's bright angels shall come down,
To bear our souls away !—Chorus,

4 When we shall walk the golden streets, In garments white and pure; And sing an endless song to Him Who made our souls secure.—Chorus.





- 3 Our home here is lonely and dark,
  And oft we are hungry and cold!
  But I shall go home to my mother to night,
  Where pleasures are purer than gold.—Chorus.
- 4 O father, dear father, once more, Of Jesus I pray you to think,

- And when I am gone to my mother in heaven,
  O father, please give up your drink.—Chorus,
- Please read in my Bible, and think "No drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven,"

O God, keep my father from drink !- Chorus.

5 O father, dear father, once more,

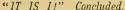
From "TEMPLE CHOIR."

#### BURBER, S. M.

J. H TENNEY.









When the spirit is broken with sorrow and care,

And comfort is ready to die, Then the darkness shall pass, and the sunshine appear, By the life-giving word, "It is I."

When death is at hand, and this cottage of clay, Is left with a tremulous sigh,

The gracious Redeemer will light all the way, Saving, "Be not afraid, it is I."

When the river is past, and the glories unknown Burst forth on the wondering eve-He will welcome, encourage, and comfort his own,

Saving, " Be not afraid, it is I."

#### CLEMENT.

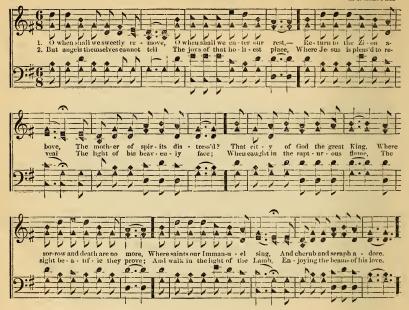




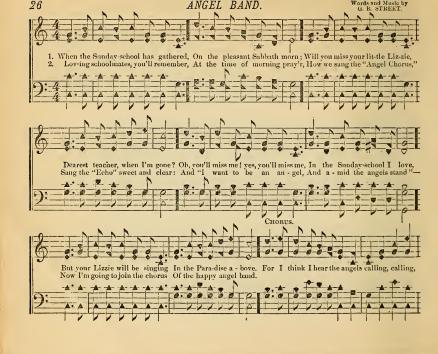














Farewell! mother, I am going; See the angels coming near; How they crowd around me, mother! How they do my spirit cheer!

O to quit this vale of sorrow, And to rise on wings above;

O to be an angel, mother, Where the angels dwell in love!—Chorus, 4 Colder, colder I am growing;
Chilly waters round me roar:
There's my Saviour—blessed Jeans,
Smiling on the other shore;—
Take me, Saviour, take me to thee—
Kiss me, mother—let me go—
Safe beyond this rolling Jordan,
Safe from sorrow, sin, and woe.—Chorus.

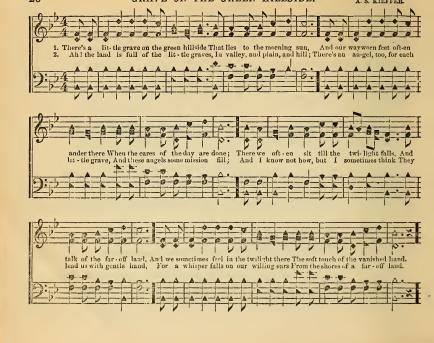


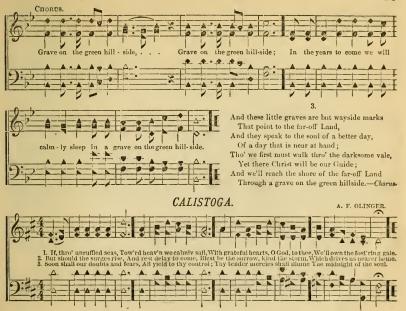
1. O, let him whose sorrow No re-lief can find. Trust in God, and borrow Ease for heart and mind! Where the mourner, weeping, Sheds the sacred tear.

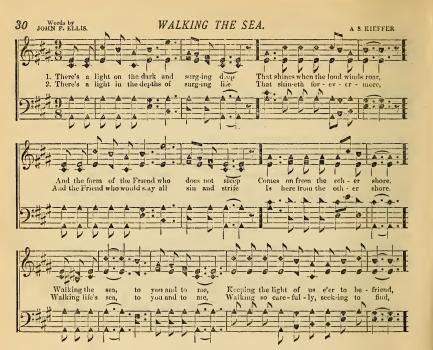
D. C. God his watch is keeping, Though none clse is near.
God will nev-er leave ns, All our wants he knows;

2. Feelsthe pains that grievens, Sees our cares and woes; When in grief we languish, He will dry the tear,

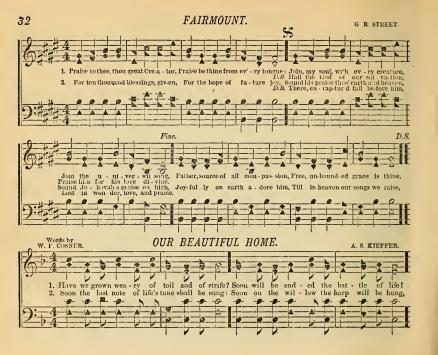
D. C. Who his children's anguish Soothes with succor near.









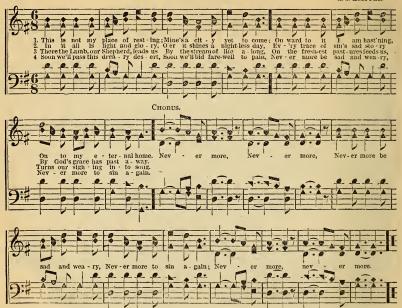




New Starry Crown.

Soon shall we love in our beautiful home. - Chorus.

Soon to the city of God shall we come. -Then shall we live in that beautiful home. - Chorus.









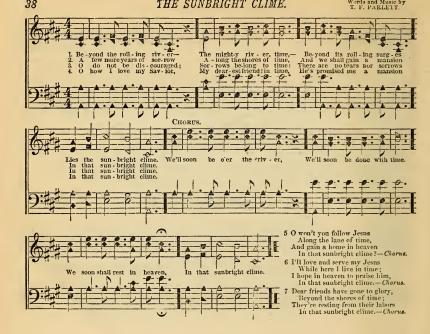
I am thinking of home, of my blessed home, And my spirit doth long to be

In the far better land where the saints eversing Of the love of Christ, their Redeemer and King, And of mercy so costly and free I am thinking of home, yes, of home, sweet home:
May we all in that home unite.

With the white-robed throng who exultingly raise To the Triune God, sweetest anthems of praise, Singing glory, and honor, and might,

#### KINGSBURY.

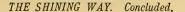














3 And soon they walk the golden streets,
Nor walk they there alone,
On either side the angels glide,
To lead them to the throne.
And there they wear a starry crown,
While mortals tire and plod,

For Christ's redeemed are kings who tread The shining way of God. The shining way, the shining way, The shining way of God, For Christ's redeemed are kings who tread The shining way of God.

#### JEFFERSON.

C. E. POLLOCK.











HOMEWOOD. C. M.

C. E. POLLOCK.



 How shall the young secure their hearts, And guard their lives from sin? Thy Word the choicest rules imparts, To keep the conscience clean.

Springing up in thy soul unto life evermore;

And this water is flowing for thce.

'Tis like the sun, a heavenly light
 That guides us all the day;
 And, thro' the danger of the night,
 A lamp to lead our way.

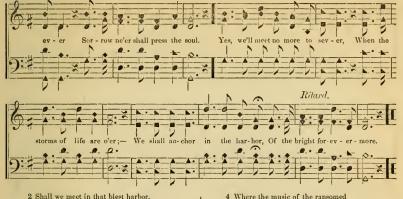
Will you drink of the fountain of Jacob and live.

While this water is still flowing free?

4. Thy Word is everlasting truth;
How pure is every page;
Thy holy book shall guide our youth,
And well support our age.



CHORUS.



- When our stormy voyage is o'er?
  Shall we meet and cast the anchor
  By the fair celestial shore?
- 3 Shall we meet in yonder city,
  Where the towers of crystal shine,
  Where the walls are all of jasper,
  Built by workmanship divine?

And creation swells the chorus,
With its sweet melodious sound?

5 Shall we meet with many a loved one
That was torn from our embrace?

Rolls its harmony around,

That was torn from our embrace?
Shall we listen to their voices,
And behold them face to face?

6 Shall we meet with Christ our Savior When he comes to claim his own? Shall we know his blessed favor, And sit down upon the throne?



And in from the highway the needy came flocking, His mercy and love to behold.—Chorus. Reject not his mercy, the Savior stands waiting— The banquet is ready to-day.—Chorus.



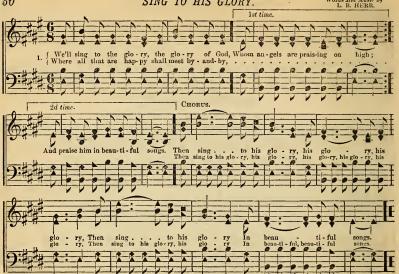
And mourning pilgrims here below Shall there be clad in white. - Chorus. "All praise to him who washed us white, Our Savior, God, and King."- Chorus.





New Starry Crown.

Take us to thee .- Chorus.



2 We'll sing to his glory, his glory on high, In songs of devotion and praise, As birds in their happiness warble their lays, In beautiful, beautiful songs.- Chorus. 3 We'll sing to his glory, his glory so great, His glory so wondrous and fair. That seraphs forever are praising him there In beautiful, beautiful songs .- Chorus.



- 4 Bane and blessing, pain and pleasure, By the cross are sanctified; Peace is there that knows no measure,
  - Joys that through all time abide. Chorus.





Then the Savior to comfort will be near, [fade, Ere in slumber so sweet I may rest my aching head-Ere is dried in repose the falling tear, Chorus .- Then 'tis sweet to look, etc.

2 When my heart grows lonely and all earthly pleasures | 3 Then, my soul, why murmur, though afflictions seem For they soon and forever pass away; When we lean on the Savior, he gives us strength to bear Every burden until the close of day. Chorus. - Then 'tis sweet to look, etc.

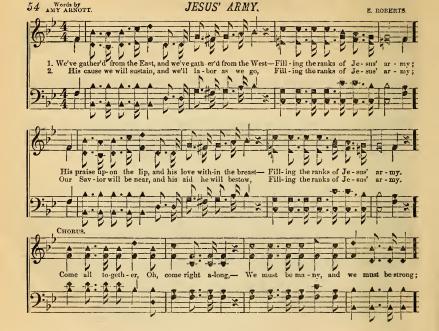
### SHAWMUT.

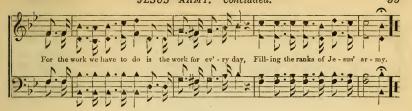
LOWELL MASON.



2 Jesus, the Savior, reigns, Let earth adore its Lord : Bright cherubs, his attendants, stand, Swift to fulfill his word.

3 In Zion stands his throne; His honors are divine; His church shall make his wonders known, For there his glories shine.

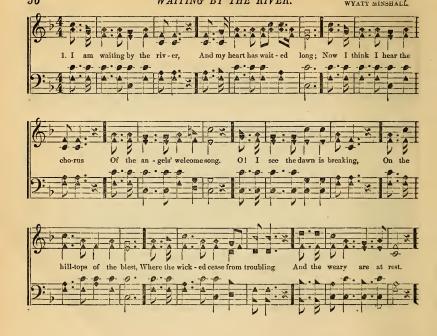




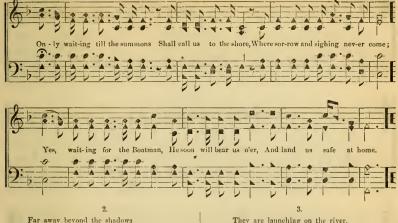
- 3 Then let us all unite, and begin the work to-day, Filling the ranks of Jesus' army; The field is fully ripe—should the harvest-men delay, Filling the ranks of Jesus' army.—Chorus.
- 4 Our banner's on the breeze, as our duty we pursue, Filling the ranks of Jesus' army; We're listed for the war-won't you come and help us through, Filling the ranks of Jesus' army.—Chorus.

## ENON.









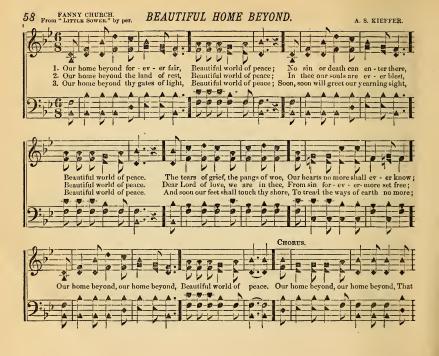
There the tide of bliss is sweeping Through the bright and changeless years. O! I long to be with Jesus, In the mansions of the blest, Where the wicked cease from troubling

Of this weary vale of tears,

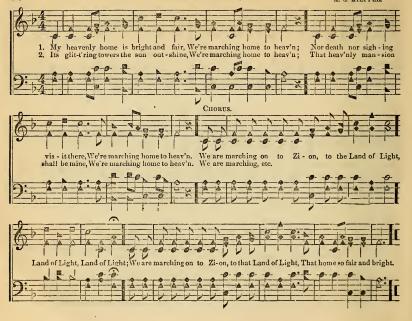
CHORUS.

And the weary are at rest .- Chorus.

They are launching on the river. From the calm and quiet shore, And they soon will bear my spirit Where the weary sigh no more. For the tide is swiftly flowing, And I long to greet the blest, Where the wicked cease from troubling And the weary are at rest .- Chorus,







A. S. KIRFFER



2 Did Christ, when I was sin pursuing,
Pity me, pity me?
And did he snatch my soul from ruin,
Can it be, can it be?

O, yes! he did salvation bring,
He is my Prophet, Priest, and King;
And now my happy soul ean sing,
Mercy's free, mercy's free.

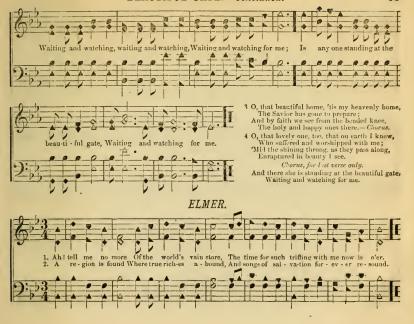
3 Jesus, the mighty God, hath spoken
Peace to me, peace to me;
Now all my chains of sin are broken,
I am free, I am free.
Soon as I in his name believed,

The Holy Spirit I received, And Christ from death my soul retrieved, Mercy's free, mercy's free.

# LAND OF LIGHT.-Concluded from opposite page.

3 My Father's house is built on high, We're marching home to heav'n, Above the arched and starry sky, We're marching home to heav'n.—Chorus. 4 When from this earthly prison free, We're marching home to heav'n, That heavenly mansion mine shall be, We're marching home to heav'n.—Chorus.







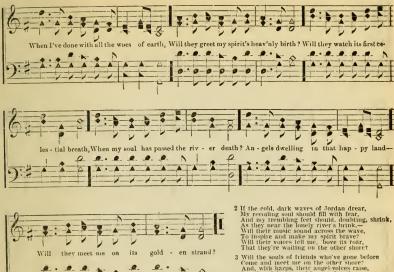




For to meet one another again.







3 Will the souls of friends who've gone before Come and meet me on the other shore? And, with harps, their angel-volces raise, in a hea'nly song of love and praise, Till the news is cehoed through heaven's dome, That another soul is gathered home. Pear departed ones, when life is oer, Will ve meet me on the other shore?





O the happy day that shall gild the hills,
 When the Lord shall come to earth again.
 O the happy hearts that shall welcome him.
 When he comes once more to reign - Charus.

3 What a joyful time when the earth shall gleam. In the light of an eternal day. When the samts shall sing unto Christ their King, In their golden, glad array.—Chorus







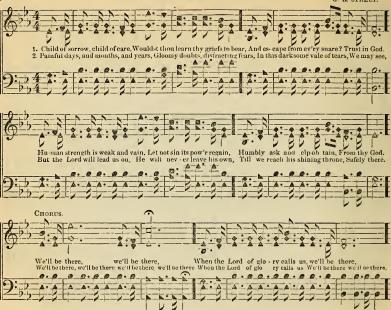
Take the dear lambs by the hand; Point them to truth and to Jesus, Point them to heaven's bright land.

Some are so lungry and cold; Open the door for the children, Gather them into the fold .- Chorus.

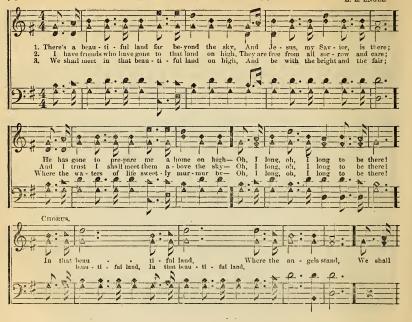


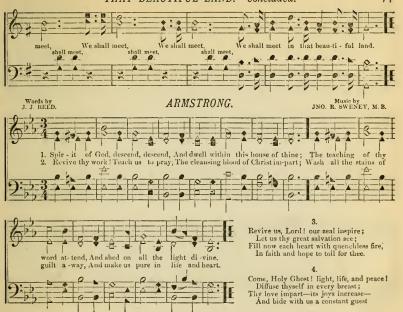
#### THE FEAST OF LOVE.

G. R. STREET.













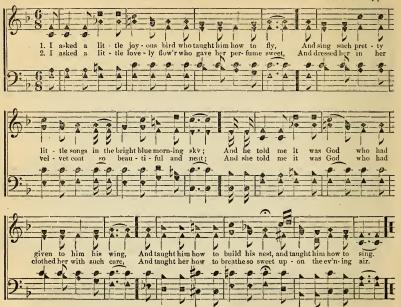
- 3 We'll see our Savior as he is, Enjoy his love and aste his bliss, And endless life will there be given In vonder peaceful home in heaven.— Chorus.
- 4 No more we'll reach the parting hand, In yonder bright and happy land; No more will sad farewells be given In yonder blessed home in heaven.—Chorus.

#### EVONA.

HENRY SHEPHERD.



1 Softly now the light of day Fades upon our sight away; Free from care, from labor free,— Lord, we would commune with thee. 2 Soon for us the light of day Shall forever pass away; Then, from sin and sorrow free, Take us, Lord, to dwell with thee.



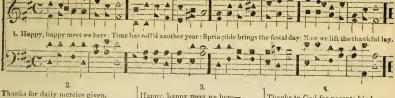


## THE GREAT TEACHER.-Concluded from opposite page.

I asked the little twinkling star who taught him how to shine, And run with such a steady pace along his proper line; And he told me it was God who bade him shine so bright, And trum his little tiny lamp to cheer the winter night. Since all things, then, look up to God, the flower, the star, the And all obey his holy laws, and listen to his Word; [bird, I too, although a child, will try his bidding to obey, That I may learn to riesse him too, and serve as well as they.







Crown'd with Subbath light from heav'n, Parents, pastors, teachers dear; Thanks to God, who gives us breath: Thanks to God, who saves from death.

Happy, happy meet we here-All, with gladsome heart and voice, Share with us our festive joys.

Thanks to God for parents kind Thanks for friends with hearts inclin'd Thus to guide us in the road Leading safely up to God.

#### THE TEN COMMANDMENTS. Concluded from opposite page.

3 Lo! he rides upon the tempest! Death and hell themselves do fear him l All the worlds he hath created! When he speaketh let us hear him ! "Never shalt thou take the name Of the Lord, thy God, in vain!"

4 Standing by the quaking mountain, All the hosts of Israel tremble! In the presence of the Holv Who can trifle or dissemble? Thou shalt mind the Sabbath day .-"Keep it holy," hear him say.

5 King of kings, Jehovah ! Jireh ! Thou art God-there is no other,-From of old we hear thee saving, "Thou shalt honor father, mother, That thy days full long may be In the land God gives to thee."

6 Awful words from Sinai sounding, Who shall question or gainsay them? Like the lightnings are his glances, Who shall dare to disobey them? There "Thou shalt not kill" was writ, "Nor adultery commit."

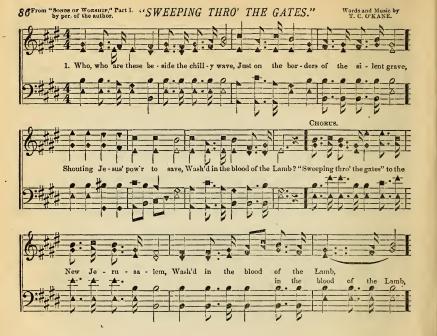
7 Lo! he looks through all disguises: Tears each flimsy vail asunder! Like the lightnings are his glances, And his voice is like the thunder! And to us he doth reveal, This his will, "Thou shalt not steal."

8 No false witness 'gainst thy neighbor Shalt thou bear: and thou shalt never Covet ought that he possesseth, Saith the God who lives forever. The great God who, from on high, Waits to judge thee by-and-by.



And make the monster yield.





#### "SWEEPING THRO' THE GATES." Concluded.



- 2 These, these are they who in their youthful days Found Jesus early, and in wisdom's ways, Proved the fullness of his grace, Wash'd in the blood of the Lamb.
- 3 These, these are they who in affliction's woes, Ever have found in Jesus calm repose, Such as from a pure heart flows, Wash'd in the blood of the Lamb.
- 4 These, these are they who in the conflict dire, Boldly have stood amid the the hottest fire,

CHO. Sixeping thre' the streets of the New Jerusalem "Wash'd in the blood of the Lamb."

Jesus now says "Come up higher," Wash'd in the blood of the Lamb.

- 5 Safe, safe upon the ever-shining shore, Sin, pain, and death, and sorrow all are o'er; Happy now and evermore, "Wash'd in the blood of the Lamb."
- 6 May we, O Lord, be now entirely thine, Daily from sin be kept by power divine, Then in heav'n the saints we'll join, "Wash'd in the blood of the Lamb."

CHO. Sweeping thro' the streets of the New Jerusalem, "Wash'd in the blood of the Lamb."

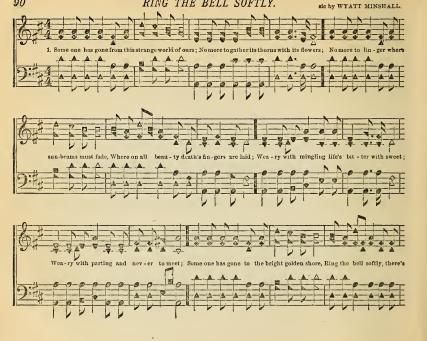




In the sweet by and by, In the sweet by and by, We shall meet on that beau - ti - ful





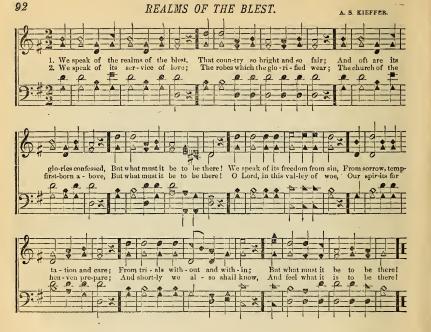


# RING THE BELL SOFTLY. Concluded.



Some one is resting from sorrow and sin,
Happy where earthly strice enters not in;
Joyous as birds when the morning is bright,
When the bright sunbeams have brought us their light;
Weary with sowing and never to reap.
Weary with labor, and welcoming sleep;
Some one's departed to heaven's bright shore,
Ring the bell softly, there's crape on the door.

Angels were anxiously longing to meet One who walks with them on you golden street; Loved ones have whispered that some one is blest. Free from all trials and taking sweet rest. Yes, there's another in angelic bliss, One less to cherish, and one less to kiss; One more departed to heaven's bright shore, Ring the bell softly, there's crape on the coor.











Looking back the way we've come; What a sight, O Lord, we see! All the failure in ourselves, All the love and strength in thee. Yet it seemed so dark before, Would that we had trusted more!

We will shun no future storm, Sure thy voice is in its wind; We'll confront each coming cloud, Sure the sun is bright behind; Praying then, or praising now, Only will thou teach us how! Use us for thy glory, Lord, In the way that seemeth right, Whether but to wait and watch, Or to gird our limbs and fight, Marching on, or standing still, Each is best, when 'tis thy will.

When at Jast the end shall come, What, O Lord, is death but this, Door of our dear father's home, Entrance into perfect bliss, Peril past, and labor done, Sorrow over, peace begun! Words by JOSEPHINE POLLARD.



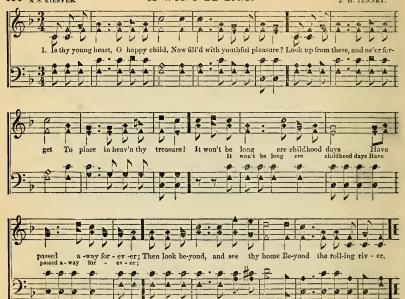


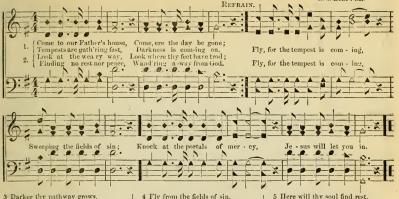




3.
Thou dying Lamb, thy precious blood,
Shall never lose its power,
Till all the ransomed church of God
Are saved to sin no more.

Charus.—Redeeming love has been my theme,
And shall be till I die,
And then I hope to sing this love
In sweeter strains on high.





- Soon will the night come down; Fiercely the lightnings flash, Darker the tempests frown .- Ref.
- Fly for thy life, to-day : Fly to our Father's honse, Enter the narrow way-Refrain.
- Safe from each angry blast: Here find a perfect peace,-Jovs that forever last .- Refrain.

### IT WON'T BE LONG. Concluded from opposite page.

With dreams of fame and glory? Look up from these and view the Cross, And read Redemption's story !

It won't be long till life shall fade, Its lights go out forever;

Oh, look beyond, and view thy home Beyond the rolling river.

2 Is thy sou! filled, in manhood's pride, 3 Is thy way dark, my brother dear? Does life to thee bring sorrow?

Look unto him who guards thy life, Behold, there comes a morrow!

It won't be long ere light shall dawn, To gild thy life forever;

Look up to him, behold thy home Beyond the rolling river.

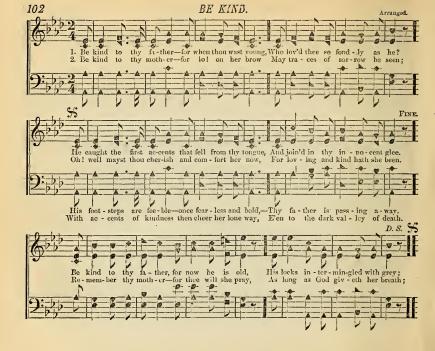
4 It won't be long, it won't be long, My sister and my brother:

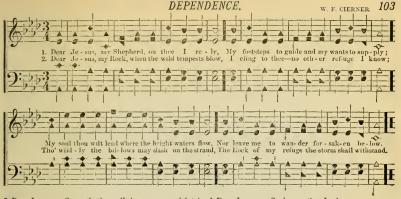
Till life for us will all be past-Then let us love each other.

It won't be long till prayers and tears Shall cease with us forever:

Oh, let us look to that sweet home.

Beyond the shining river.





- 3 Dear Jesus, my Strength, thou wilt hear my complaint, When weary, and helpless, and ready to faint; I call thee who loved me-who earest for me.-Dear Jesus, my Strength, I will lean upon thee.
- 4 Dear Jesus, my Savior, on thee I rely. My footsteps to guide, and my wants to supply; For thou hast redeemed me with thy precious blood, The ransom that brings the poor sinner to God.

#### BE KIND. Concluded from opposite page.

- 3 Be kind to thy brother his heart may have dearth, If the smile of thy joy be withdrawn: The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth,
  - If the dew of affection be gone, Be kind to thy brother wherever you are.
  - The love of a brother shall be
  - An ornament purer and richer by far
  - Than pearls from the depths of the sea,

- 4 Be kind to thy sister-not many may know The depths of true sisterly love:
  - The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below The surface that sparkles above.
  - Be kind to thy father-once fearless and bold; Be kind to thy mother so near:
  - Be kind to thy brother, nor show thy heart cold, Be kind to thy sister so dear.





3 The Bible! the Bible! we hail it with joy; Its truths and its glories our tongues shall employ; We'll sing of its triumphs, we'll tell of its worth, And send its glad tidings afar o'er the earth.—Chorus.

4 The Bible! the Bible! the valleys shall ring, And hill-tops re-eech the notes that we sing; Our banners, inscribed with its precepts and rules, Shall long wave in trinmph, the joy of our schools.—Cho.

# RUEBUSH. 78

F. L. ARMSTRONG. By per.



- 1 Lord of hosts, how lovely fair, E'en on earth thy temples are; Here thy waiting people sec Much of heaven and much of thee,
- 2 From thy gracious presence flows
  Bliss that softens all our woes;
  While thy Spirit's holy fire
  Warms our hearts with pure desire,

- 3 Here we supplicate thy throne, Here thou makest thy glories known; Here we learn thy righteous ways, Taste thy love and sing thy praise.
- 4 Thus with sacred songs of joy, We our happy lives employ; Love, and long to love thec more, Till from earth to heaven we soar,











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