

THE PSALMODY REFORMER.

A SIMPLE AND COMPREHENSIVE METHOD OF IMPARTING INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC,
Illustrated by the New Initial System of Notation.

No. 1.]

Part of a Series of Monthly Numbers, conducted by Gideon Wolaver and John B. Wallace.

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KEY TO THE INITIAL SYSTEM.

NOTATION.—The initial letters stand for the monosyllables of solmization; Thus, **F**, stands for **Faw**; **S**, for **Sole**; **L**, for **Law**; and **M**, for **Mé**. The comparative durations of sounds are shown by the different kinds of letters; as indicated by the following lines.

- A large upright letter, two motions demand,
- A large leaning letter one motion of hand,
- A small upright letter a half-motion shorter;
- A small leaning letter perform in a quarter, &c.

TIME.—The mode of time is expressed by fractional figures; the denominator gives the parts of a semibreve; the numerator shows how many of these

parts are taken to fill a measure; thus, $\frac{2}{2}$ indicate that two minims fill a measure; $\frac{3}{2}$ that three minims fill a measure; and $\frac{6}{4}$ that six crotchets fill a measure; or, their equivalents in other notes, or rests.

The velocity is shown by figures, over the beginning of the tunes, which give the required number of motions to be made per minute, by the pendulum and hand, while singing the tune.

METRE.—The figures placed after the names of the tunes show each, the number of syllables in a line of a stanza; with the signs of long and short syllables affixed.