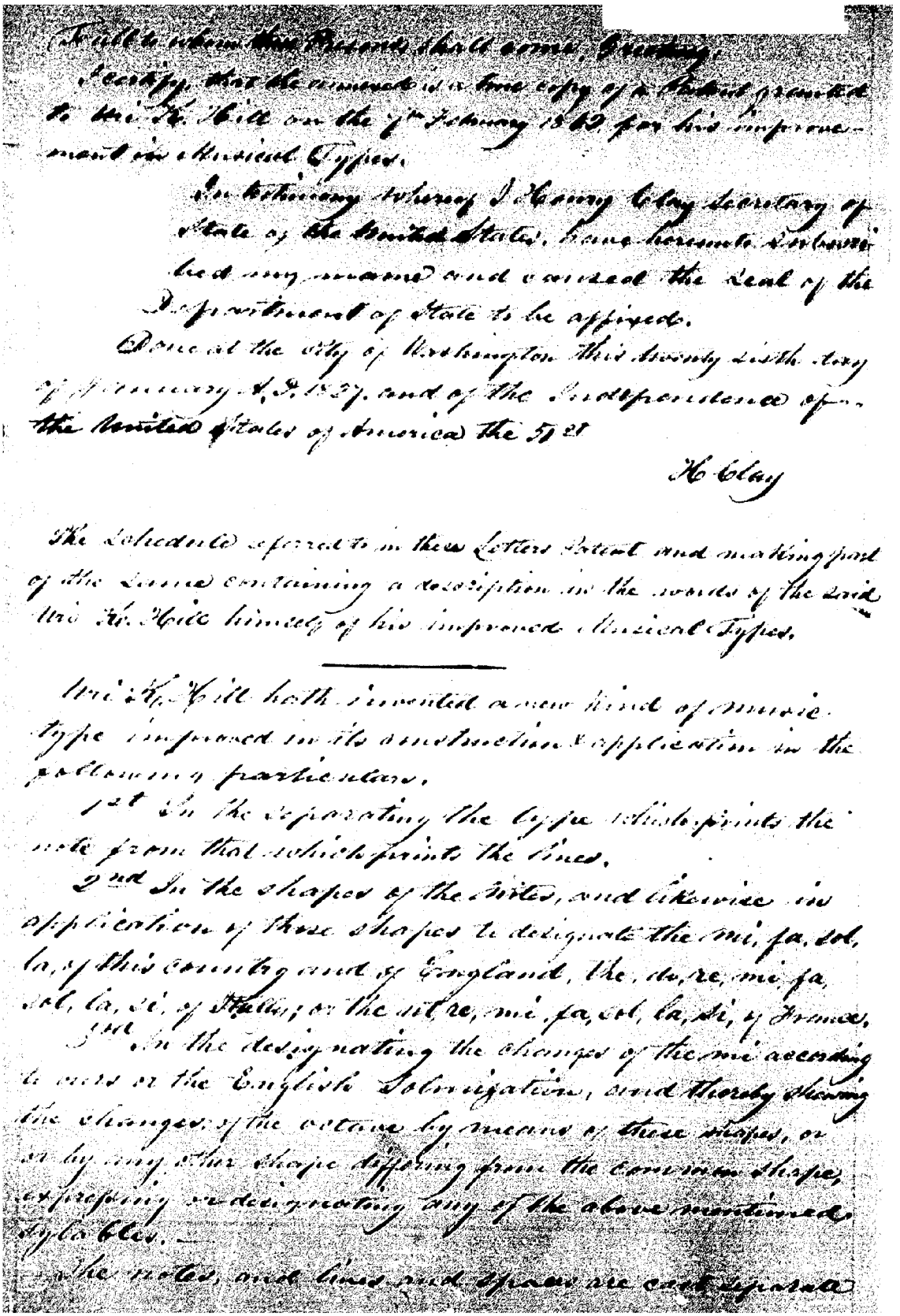
(12) **United States Patent**
Hill

(10) **Patent No.: X1659**
(45) **Date of Patent: Feb. 7, 1812**

(54) **TYPES, MUSIC**

(76) Inventor: **Uri K. Hill**



To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

I certify, that the annexed is a true copy of a Patent granted to Mr. N. Hill on the 5th February 1842 for his improvement in Musical Types.

In testimony whereof I Henry Clay Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty sixth day of February A.D. 1842, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 5th

H Clay

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Nic. N. Hill himself of his improved Musical Types.

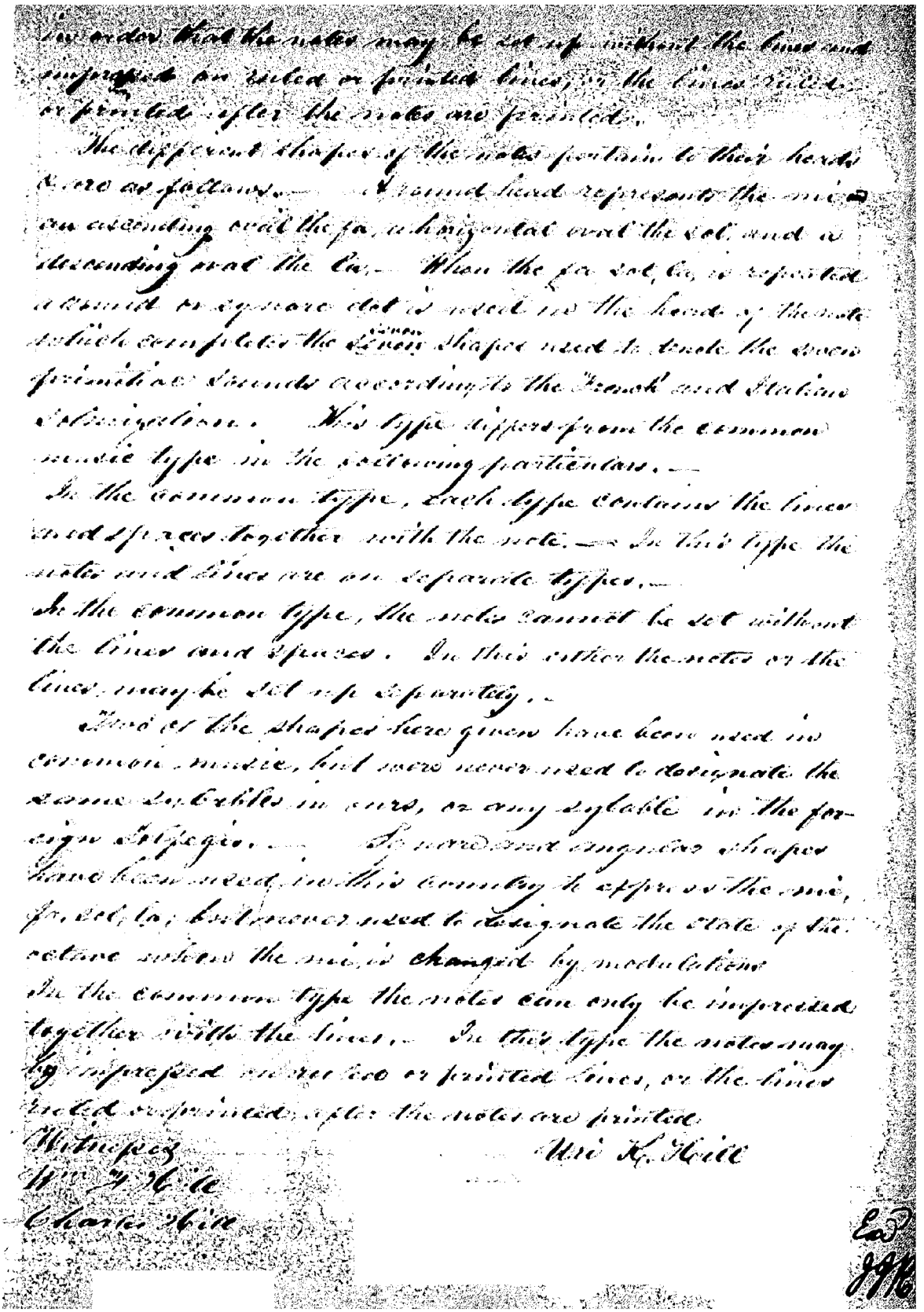
I the N. Hill hath invented a new kind of music type improved in its construction & application in the following particulars.

1st In the separating the type which prints the note from that which prints the lines.

2nd In the shapes of the notes, and likewise in application of those shapes to designate the mi, fa, sol, la, of this country and of England, the, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, of Italy, or the ut re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, of France.

3rd In the designating the changes of the mi according to use in the English Solmization, and thereby showing the changes of the octave by means of those shapes, or in by any other shape differing from the common shape, expressing or designating any of the above mentioned syllables. —

The notes, and lines such spaces are cast separate



in order that the notes may be set up without the lines and impressed on ruled or printed lines, or the lines ruled or printed after the notes are printed.

The different shapes of the notes pertain to their length and are as follows.— A round head represents the minim or semibreve, with the stem horizontal and the tail, and is ascending and the tail, descending.— When the stem is reversed it does not appear that it need on the head of the note which completes the minim shape need to denote the short semibreve sounds according to the French and Italian classification.— This type differs from the common music type in the following particulars.—

In the common type, each type contains the lines and spaces together with the note.— In this type the notes and lines are on separate types.—

In the common type, the notes cannot be set without the lines and spaces. In this either the notes or the lines may be set up separately.—

Many of the shapes here given have been used in common music, but were never used to designate the same syllables in ours, as any syllable in the foreign languages.— The wedge and angular shapes have been used in this country to express the semi, fa, sol, la; but never used to designate the value of the notes which is changed by modulations.

In the common type the notes can only be impressed together with the lines.— In this type the notes may be impressed on ruled or printed lines, or the lines ruled or printed after the notes are printed.

Witnesses
Wm H. Hill
Charles Hill

Abel K. Hill