HARMONIA ECCLESIÆ;

COMPANION

CERSIS TIAN MINNSTREE: BEING A VER

Designed for Choirs, Singing Schools, and Singing Societies.

BY J. B. AIKIN.

PHILADELPHIA: PUBLISHED BY THE PROPRIETOR,

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HARMONIA ECCLESIÆ;

OR,

COMPANION

TO THE





BEING A VERY

CHOICE COLLECTION OF PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS, CHANTS, &c.

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PREFACE.

THE repeated calls from Teachers and others, who have been using the "Christian Minstrel" for the last seven years, for another book published on the same system of notation, has induced the Author to issue the present work.

Although in some respects supplementary to the "Christian Minstrel," it is an entire and distinct work—complete in itself. The tunes are different from those in the Christian Minstrel, and are of a high scientific order—being selections from the most popular composers in this and other countries. The tunes are adapted to almost every metre found in the Hymn Books used by the different branches of the Christian Church, rendering the work eminently suited for Family, Social, and Public Worship.

Some of the old favourite tunes, forwarded to us by mail, have been inserted by particular request.

To meet the views and wishes of some of the friends of the New System, we have arranged the questions and answers as in the "Juvenile Minstrel,"—and also given the Technical terms, Melodics, Rhythmics, and Dynamics.

For a full explanation of the points of difference between the New System and the Old, the reader is respectfully referred to the Preface of the "Christian Minstrel."

The liberal patronage extended, by the friends of music, to the Christian Minstrel, for which we tender our grateful acknowledgments, induces the Author to offer the HARMONIA ECCLESIE, with feelings of pleasure and confidence that it will meet the approbation of the Musical Public.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1853, by

J. B. AIKIN,

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

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MUSICAL sounds may be considered in reference to their Pitch, Length, and Force. And upon these are founded three departments, which embrace the whole of the elementary principles of music.

Pitch regards a sound as high or low. Length, as long or short. Force, as loud or soft.

DEPARTMENTS .- TECHNICAL TERMS.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.-RELATIVE PITCH.

The human voice is capable of producing seven distinct primary sounds. A repetition of the first of the series forms an octave, which lies at the foundation of the high and low sounds.

The difference of pitch between two sounds is called an interval.

The intervals, throughout the whole variety of pitch, are always uniform, though not equal to one another.

Certain of these intervals are only half as great as others. Hence we have what are properly called the greater and the less intervals, which, for the sake of convenience, are denominated whole intervals and half intervals.

The voice, in producing the eight sounds ascending, naturally passes from the

QUESTIONS .- What three qualities helong to every musical sound? [Ans. Pitch, length, and force.] What is pitch? [Ans. Pitch regards a sound as high or low.] What is length? [Ans. Length regards a sound as long or short.] What is force? [Ans. Force regards a sound as loud or soft.] Why is pitch considered the first or leading idea of a musical sound? [Ans. Because we must have a sound hefore we can think or speak of its length or force.] Can a musical sound he produced without pitch and length? [And No. The sound will of necossity have some pitch higher or lower, and also claim a longer or shorter duration of time,-they are proporties which naturally belong to every musical sound.] / Is the force, or power, a natural quality of a musical sound? [Ans. No: only one of the three essential properties.] How is it essential? [Ans. The force or power gives expression, heauty, and elegance to the musical tones in the performance of a piece of music.] Into how many departments are the elements of music divided? [Ans. Three.] What is the name of the first? [Ans. Melodics.] What is the name of the second? [Ans. Rhythmics.] What is the name of the third? [Ans. Dynamics.] What does the first department or division embrace? [Ans. All the high and low sounds, or every variety of pitch.] How many

first sound taken, a whole-interval to the second sound; from the second sound, a whole-interval to the third; from the third sound, a half-interval to the fourththen proceeds to the fifth, sixth, and seventh, by whole-intervals : and from the scventh, the next step is a half-interval, to the eighth, making five whole-intervals, and two half-intervals. These eight sounds and the seven natural intervals form the scale of an octave, thus :---

RBR

oblong #34

	∆ Doe 7 See	
6 5] Låw	
5 6	5 Sole	
4 t 3 <	Fåw Mee	
2 0	Ray	
1 /	Doe.	First

These notes, called Doe, Ray, Mee, &c., represent the sounds; and the spaces between the notes represent the whole and half-intervals. From 1 to 2, from 2 to 3, from 4 to 5, from 5 to 6, and from 6 to 7, are whole intervals-from 3 to 4, and from 7 to 8, are half-intervals.

sound taken.

primary sounds are there? [Ans. Seven.] What lies at the foundation of the high and low sounds? [Ans. A series of eight sounds, called an octave.] What is an interval? [Ans. The difference of pitch hetween two sounds, or the distance hetween two sounds.] Are the intervals or steps in the voice uniform and equal to one another? [Ans. They are uniform, hut not equal.] What are the greater intervals called? [Ans. Whole-intervals.] What the less? [Ans. Half-intervals.] In what order do the intervals occur when the voice produces the eight sounds ascending? [Ans. Two whole-intervals in succession, then a half-interval, then three wholeintervals in succession, then another half-interval.] Is this order natural or artificial? [Ans. Natural.] What is an octave? [Ans. Eight sounds.] What do the notes Doe, Ray, Mee, &c., represent? [Ans. Musical sounds.] What interval occurs between 1 and 2, or Doe and Ray? $\lceil Ans.$ A whole-interval.] What between 2 and 3, or Ray and Mee? &c. What is the distance hetween 1 and 3? [Ans. Two whole intervals.] What is the distance hetween 1 and 4? [Ans. Two whole-intervals and a half.] What is the distance between 1 and 8? [Ans. Five wholeintervals and two half-intervals.] <u>'</u> 3

In descending, the voice *naturally* falls from the first sound taken a halfinterval—then three whole-intervals in succession—then another half-interval then two whole-intervals in succession—making five whole-intervals and two half-intervals.

These eight sounds and seven natural intervals form the scale of an octave descending, thus :---

$8 \land Doe$ First $7 \land See$	sound taker
6 🗖 Låw	
5 O Sole	
4 \ F3w 3 \ Mee	
2 V Ray	
1 & Doe.	

Thus it may be seen, the voice produces the same series of sounds and intervals, and forms the same scale, whether in ascending or descending an octave.

If the voice is extended either above or below the octave, it will naturally pass over the same gradation of sounds and intervals, as far as the compass of the voice extends. For example, take *any* sound, (near the middle of the compass of the voice,) and raise the voice by the regular intervals an octave—then descend the octave to the first sound taken,—proceed an octave below—and you have a scale of two octaves in all respects similar, in each of which are eight sounds and seven natural intervals. The voice thus *naturally* forms, upon the first sound taken, two octaves; and this (the first sound taken) becomes the key or

QUESTIONS.

By what intervals does the voice proceed in forming an octave descending? [Ans. First, a half-interval, then three whole-intervals in succession, then another half, then two wholeintervals in succession.] Is this order of sounds and intervals natural or artificial? [Ans. Natural.] What will he the result if the voice is extended above or helow the octave? [Ans. It will naturally pass over the same gradation of sounds and intervals, as far as the compass of the voice extends.] What is the key? [Ans. The governing sound in the ear and voice.] How the governing sound? [Ans. It governs or determines the pitch of all the other sounds in the

governing sound in the ear and voice, —it governs or determines the pitch of all the other sounds in the scale—hence it is called the key.

 $1 \triangle Doe$ $7 \diamondsuit ise$ $6 \square 1 kw$ $5 \heartsuit Sile$ $4 \bigtriangleup F kw$ $3 \diamondsuit Mie$ $2 \heartsuit Ray$ $Key = 1 \triangle Doe$ $6 \square L kw$ $5 \heartsuit Sole$ $4 \circlearrowright F kw$ $3 \diamondsuit Mee$ $2 \heartsuit Ray$ $1 \triangle Doe$

The figures 1, 2, 3, &c., are used to distinguish the different sounds in the octave, and designate precisely the distance of each sound from the key, and its relation to it.

The key is always called 1, and the other numbers are appropriated to the sounds of the octave ascending.

QUESTIONS.

octave.] How does the voice form a scale of two octaves? [Ans. Take any sound, (near the middle of the compass of the voice,) and raise the voice by the regular intervals an octave—then descend the octave to the first sound taken,—proceed an octave below, and you have a scale of two octaves.] Is this gradation of sounds and intervals natural or artificial? [Ans. Natural.] What is the use of the figures 1. 2, 3, &c.? [Ans. They are used to distinguish the different sounds in the octave.] What numeral is always applied to the key? [Ans. 1.] How are the other numhers appropriated? [Ans. To the sounds of the octave ascending.]

The eighth sound of th octave asceng is always the first, or key of the octave above, and is therefire called 1 d the key or 1 is always the eighth of the octave below.

The key is not any particular sound may be of any pitch, higher or lower, and the natural rise and fall of the voidill be the same.

Neither is 2, or 5, or any other num in the scale, a particular sound except with reference to the key. Whatevery be the pitch of the kcy, 2 will always be one whole-interval above the key, all be two whole-intervals, and 4 will be two whole-intervals and one half intel above the key, &c.

From the fact that the voice assume particular pitch as the key, and consequently distributes all the other sols of the octave variously throughout the whole range of its compass, arises recessity of having fixed or stationary sounds by which to be governed.

FIRST DEPARTMENTONTINUED. - Absolute Pitch.

- 0

The fixed or stationary sounds' sounds of absolute pitch, are obtained by means of instruments.

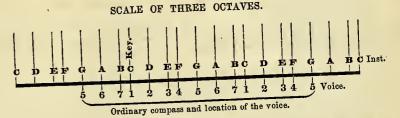
Instruments are constructed a tuned so as to please the ear; and of course are made to correspond with the unds and intervals of the voice. But as the ear readily distinguishes sounds th higher and lower than the compass of the voice extends, instruments are ade to embrace a much wider range, extending often to six or seven octaves; which is a natural provision, for instrumental music to be written both higher and /wer than vocal music.

QUESTIONS.

How do you explain the connectio of the octaves? [Ans. The eighth sound of the octave ascending is the first or the key of the oc ve above, and is called 1, and the key or 1 is the eighth of the octave helow.] Do you meanby the key a sound of any particular pitch? [Ans. No; it may he of any pitch higher or lover, and the natural rise and fall of the voice will he the same.] Is 2, or 5, or any other number in the scale, a particular sound? [Ans. It is not, except with reference to the key; whatevr may be the pitch of the key, 2 will always he one wholeinterval above the key, 3 will he to whole-intervals, &c.] Whence arisos the necessity of having fixed or stationary sounds? [Ans. From the fact that the voico assumes no particular pitch as the key, and consequently distibutes all the other sounds of the octave variously, throughout the whole range of its compass.] / How are fixed or stationary sounds, or sounds of absolute pitch, ohtained? [Ans. By means of instruments.] How are instruments made? [Ans. Constructed and tuned so as to please the eat.] Do the sounds and intervals on instruments correspond with

It is found by experience, that the ordinary compass of the voice embraces about two octaves-but it is by means of instruments alone, that it is ascertained what sounds are embraced within the usual extent of its compass; and thus the sounds which the voice is capable of producing are located and specified, so that one sound may be compared with another, the instrument always being the standard of comparison.

The names of instrumental sounds are those of the first seven letters of the alphabet, as in the following illustration :---



In this illustration, the lettered lines represent the sounds on instruments, and the spaces between the lines represent the whole and half-intervals.

The compass of the voice is indicated by the brace, which extends from G to G,

In the application of these seven letters as names to the several sounds of the embracing two octaves.

QUESTIONS.

the sounds and intervals of the voice? [Ans. Yes: the instruments are put in tune by the ear, and nature has so constituted the ear to agree with the voice.] May instruments he made higher and lower than the compass of the voice? [Ans. Yes: it is found by experience that the ordinary compass of the voice embraces about two octaves, hut the ear will distinguish sounds and intervals on an instrument in a range of from six to seven octaves.] How is it ascertained what sounds are embraced within the compass of the voice? [Ans. By comparing or practising the voice and instrument together.] Why study instrumental sounds, when you only desire to learn vocal music? [Ans. Because it is only hy means of fixed or stationary sounds that music is reduced to a science.] What are the names of instrumental sounds? [Ans. They are those of the first seven letters of the alphahet.] What is the figure on this page designed to illustrate? [Ane. The sounds and intervals on all correct instruments.]

octave on instruments, it was necessary that one of the seven should be applied to the key. Any letter might have been selected; but C was the letter applied to the key.

The half-intervals, therefore, on all instruments occur between E and F, and between B and C.

Taking all the instruments together, they form one general scale of fixed stationary sounds, or sounds of absolute pitch. This standard scale is called the concert pitch, to which all correct instruments are constructed and tuned.

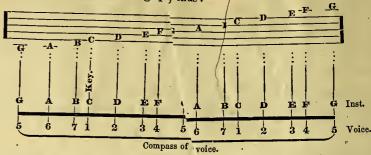
C is the same sound on all instruments. D is the same sound; A; and so of all the other letters.

Thus by means of instruments we have fixed and definite sounds, so that when we speak of A, or C, or G, we speak of a sound which is known to be always and in every part of the world the same.

In order to write these sounds, a scale of letters corresponding with the letters on the instrument must be constructed, and so arranged as to indicate the pitch of any sound intended to be represented—so that upon this scale each sound upon the instrument shall have its own fixed position upon the paper, and be

QUESTIONS.

What letter is applied to the key or governing sound on instruments, or the sonnd upon which the instrument is hased or constructed? [Ans. C.] Was this arhitrary? [Ans. It was.] What letter should have heen applied to the key? [Ans. A.] Why should A have heen applied to the key instead of C? [Ans. Because it would be more consistent to have A on the instrument and I of the voice—B and 2, &c., together in the first scale.] From the fact that C is applied to the key, where do the half-intervals occur on instruments? [Ans. Between E and F, and B and C.] Do the sounds on all correct instruments agree? [Ans. All that are put in tune to the concert pitch agree.] What is the concert pitch? [Ans. That to which all correct instruments? [Ans. No; it is only when we speak of the voice that we use the numbers.] What is necessary in order to write music? [Ans. The staff.] What is the staff? [Ans. Five lines and the intervening spaces.] Why are the lines and spaces named after the first seven letters of the alphabet? [Ans. Because the known by its own name. For this upose a staff is used, which is composed of five lines and the intervening spa, thus :---



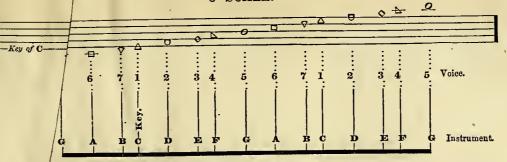
The letters, or names of the sounds on in-uments, are thus transferred to the staff; each line and space having its corronding name, and representing a particular sound, or sound of absolute pite. The first line of the staff is C; the first space is D; the second line is E, &, These five lines with their spaces constituting the most convenient staff, furnisnine places for notes.

• The compass of the voice is from G, second spe below the staff, to G second space above it; and when music is written for the full mpass of the voice, the spaces immediately above and below the staff; also the shollines, called *added lines*, are used.

QUESTIONS.

sounds on instruments are thus named.] How many places ft notes does the staff furnish? [Ans. Nine.] Does the compass of the voice extend above and how the staff? [Ans. Yes; the ordinary compass of the voice is from G, second space helow thestaff; to G, second space ahove it.] Why is the staff constructed of five lines only? [Ans. Because a less number would require too many added or ledger lines; and more than five wouldne such a multiplicity of lines and spaces as to confuse the eye of the reader of music,—especially the instrumental performer, who is guided entirely by the lines and spaces, or the letters on the staff.] What is the use of added lines? [Ans. They are used when music extends above or beow the staff.] Why is G placed on the middle line of the staff? [Ans. Because the sound calle! G on instruments is found to he ahout the central sound of the compass of the voice.] Is the any other reason why G should he on the third or middle line on the staff? [Ans. Yes; it allows the voice to ascend as much above the staff as it descends below it and thus letters all the saffs alike.]





In this scale the notes on the staff at the representatives of musical sounds for both vocal and instrumental music.

C is the key or governing sound; the is therefore called the C scale. The scale always takes its name from the lever, or pitch of sound, upon which it is based. For the note on the first or lowr line on the staff, the performer on the instrument plays C; for the note on the first space D; for the note on the second line E, &c.

To assist the singer in obtaining ith accuracy and fixing in the car each sound of the scale, seven distinct names are applied to the notes in the octave. 1, (the *key*,) is called Doe; 2 is called Ray; 3 is called Mcc; 4 is called Faw, (a as in far;) 5 is called Sole; 6 is dlled Law, (a as in far;) and *7 is called Sce. The same syllable being always applied to the same number of the scale.

QUESTIONS.

How is the pitch of sounds indicated? [Ans. By the position of the notes on the staff.] What is this scale called? [Ans. The C scale.] What do you understand by the key? [Ans. The going this scale? [Ans. The letters on the instrumental performer governed hy in playing this scale? [Ans. The letters on the instrument and the corresponding letters on the staff.] What do the numerals under the staff show? [Ans. The natural rise and fall of the voice.] In singing the scale, how many names or syllables are applied to the notes in the octave? [Ans. Seven.] What names are used? [Ans. Doe is always applied to 1, Ray to 2, Mee to 3, Faw to 4, Sole to 5, Law to 6, and See to 7.] Is the same name or syllable always given to the same number? [Ans. Yes.] How does the singer obtain the true pitch of the key? [Ans. From an instru-

The singer should practise this and the succeeding scales, first continuously, and then by skips, as 1, 3, 5, 8;—1, 5;—1, 5, 8;—1, 8, &c., until (the key being given) the pupil can give the sound of any number required, or of any note pointed out on the staff.

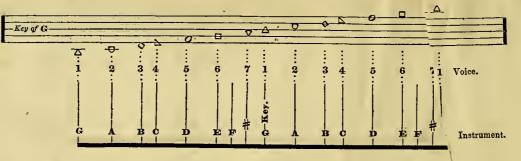
The singer should always take the pitch of the key from an instrument.

An instrument that produces but one sound, if it produces that sound at all times without variation, (which is the case with the tone-fork, or tuning-fork,) will furnish the means of ascertaining all the other sounds. If the instrument, for example, gives C, and the sound D is required—D is obtained by rising one whole-interval above the sound given; if B is required, it is always found a halfinterval below C, &c.

QUESTIONS.

ment.] Could you arrive at the true sound of any number or letter by means of an instrument that produces invariably a given pitch? [Ans. Yes.] If an instrument gives the sound C, how do you ohtain the pitch D? [Ans. By rising one whole-interval above the sound given.] On what line or space is *Doe* in this scale? [Ans. On the first or lower line, and fourth space.] On what is *Mee*? [Ans. On the second line, and first space above the staff.] On what is *Sole*? [Ans. On the second space helow the staff, on the third or middle line of the staff, and on the second space above the staff.] To what number of the scale is *Sole* always applied? [Ans. To the fifth.] To what is *Mee*? [Ans. To the third.] To what is *Law*? [Ans. To the sixth.] To what is *Faw*?





This is called the G scale, because G is the key or governing sound of the scale. The natural rise and fall of the voice is the same, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

Different letters or sounds are taken as the key, in order to produce a greater variety in the combination of sounds; which are used in writing a variety of tunes, and in producing different effects in musical composition.

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale G is taken as the key; consequently, the voice, which naturally produces the half-intervals between 3 and 4 and between 7 and 8, will pro-

QUESTIONS.

What letter or sound is taken as the key in this scale? [Ans. G.] Does the voice rise and fall from G in this scale precisely as it does from C in the C scale? [Ans. Precisely the same.] Why take different letters or sounds as the key? [Ans. In order to produce a greater variety in the combination of sounds.] Why have such a variety? [Ans. To write a great variety of tunes; also to produce different musical effects in composition.] On what line or space is *Doe* in this scale? [Ans. On the second space helow the staff, on the third or middle line, and on the second space helow the staff. On the first space, and fifth line.] Sing the scale.

Instrumental .-- Between what letters do the half-intervals occur in this scale? [Ans. B and C,

duce them between B and C, and between F and G; the half-interval between B and C on the instrument will corropord with the voice between 3 and 4, but the half-interval between E and $\frac{3}{7}$ will not correspond with the whole-interval between 6 and 7 in the voic. Instruments, therefore, in order to perform this scale, must be construced so as to produce an intermediate sound between F and G, conforming to the whole-interval between 6 and 7 in the voice.

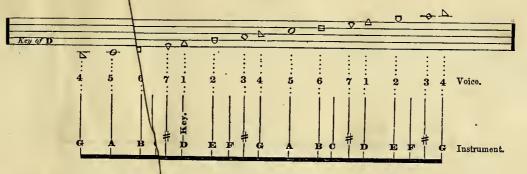
A sound thus raised a half-interval s said to be *sharped*, marked thus #. Hence the *Rule*, *Rase* When G is the ky, F must be played sharp in every octave, to form the natural 7th of the scae.

[NorE .- A flat 7th in the key of G is played onF.]

QUESTIONS.

F and G.] Does the instrument ascend and descend the octave from G in this scale as it does from C in the C scale? [Ans. No.] What sound \dot{q} sounds not introduced in the C scale are required in order to perform the G scale? [Ans. An intermediate sound hetween F and G in every octave.] What letter is performed differently? [Ans. F is played sharp.] Why is F played sharp? [Ans. To make the instrument correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.] What is meant by F sharp? [Ans. The sound is usised a half-step, or half-interval.] What is the rule for performing the G scale? [Ans. When G is the key, F must be played sharp.] What is the instrumental performer governed by in playing this scale? [Ans. The letters on the instrument and the corresponding letters on the staff.]

D SCALE.



In this scale, D is the key or governing sound; it is therefore called the D scale.

The gradation of sounds as produced by the voice is the sme whatever may be the pitch of the key

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale D is assumed as the key.

From D=1 to E=2 is a whole-interval on the instrument. From E=2 to F sharp=3 is a whole-interval. From F sharp=3 to G=4 is a half-interval.

QUESTIONS.

What letter is taken as the key or governing sound in this scale? [ns. D.] Does the voice produce the same gradation of sounds when it assumes D as the ke as when it assumes C? [Ans. Precisely the same.] What name or syllable is applied to the ote on D in this scale? [Ans. Doe.] How often does Doe occur in this scale? [Ans. Twice How often does Faw? [Ans. Three times.] Sing the scale. From G=4 to A=5 is a whole-interval. From A=5 to B=6 is a whole-interval. val. From B=6 to C=7 is a half-interval. But the voice naturally rises a whole-interval from 6 to 7.

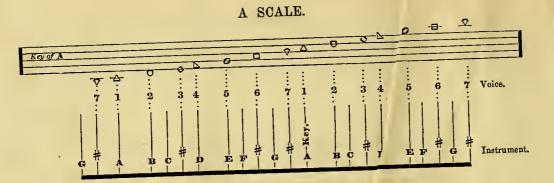
Instruments, therefore, in order to perform this scale, must, in addition to being capable of making F sharp, be constructed so as to make an intermediate sound between C and D, called C sharp. Then from B=6 to C sharp=7 is a whole-interval, and from C sharp=7 to D is a half-interval, which completes the octave.

Rule.-When D is the key, F and C must be played sharp in every octave.

QUESTIONS.

Instrumental.—What sounds different from those necessary in the C scale are required to perform this? [Ans. Intermediate sounds between F and G, and C and D.] What letters are required to be performed differently? [Ans. F and C must he played sharp.] Why? [Ans. To make the instrument please the car and correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.] What is the rule for performing this scale? [Ans. When D is the key, F and C must be played sharp.]





In this scale, A is the key or governing sound; it is therefore called the A

scale. The voice ascends and descends the octave by the same steps, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale A is taken as one, or the key; consequently, as may be seen at once, an additional intermediate sound will be required between G and A. In-

QUESTIONS.

Why is this called the A scale? [Ans. Because A is the key or governing sound of the scale.] What name do you give the note on A? [Ans. Doe.] Is Doe always applied to the key or governing sound? [Ans. Yes.] Does the voice ascend and descend the octave hy the same steps or intervals, whatever may he the pitch of the key? [Ans. Yes.] What do you call the note on

the third line? [Ans. See.] Sing the scale. Instrumental.—What sounds additional to those necessary in the C scale are required in this? [Ane. Intermediate sounds between F and G, C and D, and G and A.] Which of these letters

struments, therefee, in order to perform this scale, must be capable of elevating G a half-interval, r of making G sharp as well as F and C.

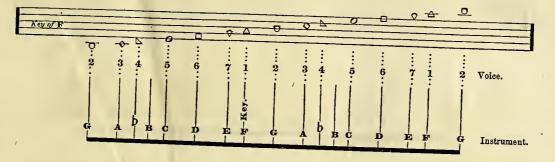
Rule.— Refer Wien A is the kcy, F, C, and G must be played sharp. This scale may be performed by assuming A flat as the key or governing

[Note.—Instrument are constructed upon a chromatic scale; that is, rising in half-intervals from the lowest sound in the instrument to the highest. The sharp of one letter is the same sound as the flat of the nxt letter above it, so that G# is A# is Bb; C# is Db; &c. Seo illustration on page 18.]

QUESTIONS.

are performed different!? [Ans. F, C, and G are played sharp.] What is the rule for performing this scale? [Ans. Then A is the key, F, C, and G must he played sharp.] What is the second rule? [Ans. Whn A flat is taken as the key, B, E, A, and D must he played flat.] How do you play a letter or sond flat? [Ans. A half-interval lower.] Do the notes occupy the same lines and spaces on the suff when this scale is played with three sharps, as with four flats? [Ans. They do.] What is the ifference then in playing with four flats? [Ans. A flat is taken as the key; consequently the wole scale is a half-interval lower.]





This is called the F scale, because F is the key or governing sound of the scale. The natural rise and fall of the voice is always the same.

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale F is taken as the key. F is 1. From F to G is a whole-

QUESTIONS.

What letter is the key or governing sound in the ear and voice in this scale? [Ans. F.] Does the voico rise and fall from F in this scale as it does from C in the C scale? [Ans. Yes. The natural rise and fall of the voice is always the same.] Where is Doe in this scale? [Ans. On the second space, and on the added-line above the staff.] On what line or space is Sole? [Ane. On the first line and fourth space.] Sing the scale.

interval-from G to A is a whole-interval. From A to B is a whole-interval; but this will not correspond with the voice, which naturally rises and falls a half-interval between 3 and 4. We must therefore have an intermediate sound between A and B, called B flat-marked thus b.

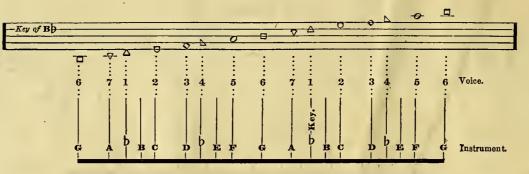
Rule.-- 13 When F is the key, B must be played flat to form the natural fourth of the scale.

[Nore.--A sharp 4th in the key of F is played on B.]

QUESTIONS.

Instrumental.-What sounds hesides those introduced in the C scale are required to perform this? [Ans. An intermediate sound between A and B in each octave.] What letter is to he performed differently? [Ans. B is to be played a half-interval lower.] When a letter is performed a half-interval lower, what is it called? [Ans. It is called flat.] What is the rulo for performing this scale? [Ans. When F is the key, B must be played flat in every octave.]

Bb SCALE.



In this scale B flat is the key or governing sound; it is, therefore, called the form this scale an intermediate sound between D and E is required, called B flat scale. E flat.

The voice naturally rises and falls by the same intervals, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale B flat is taken as the key or governing sound. And to per-

QUESTIONS.

On what line or space is Doe in this scale? [Ans. On the fourth line and first space below the staff.] What note is on the second line and first space above? [Ans. Faw.] What is the name of the note on the added-line above the staff? [Ans. Sole.] Sing the scale.

Instrumental .- What is the pitch of the key or governing sound in this scale? [Ans. B flat.] Does the instrument ascend and descend the octave by the same intervals from B flat as it does from C in the C scale? [Ans. No.] What sounds different from those in the C scale are required

Rule .- How When B flat is the key or governing sound, B and E must be played flat in every octave.

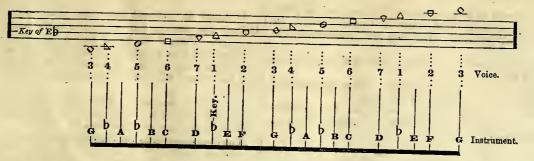
[Note .- This scale is played with B flat and E flat as a convenience to the instrumental per. former.

Take B as the key or governing sound, and it will be necessary to play five sharps, in order to * make the instrument correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.]

OUESTIONS.

to perform this? [Ans. An intermediate sound between A and B, and between D and E.] What letters are performed differently? [Ane. B and E are played flat.] What is the rule for performing this scale? [Ans. When B flat is the key or governing sound, B and E must be played flat in every octave.] Why must B and E be played flat? [Ans. To make the instrument correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice, or to form the scale on the sound called B flat.]

Eb SCALE.



In this scale E flat is the key or governing sound; this is, therefore, called the E b scale.

The voice rises and falls by the same intervals, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

In the preceding scales, the key note, Doe, has been on every letter on the staff.

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale the pitch assumed is E flat. To perform this scale no additional sound is required different from those in the preceding scales. A must

QUESTIONS.

Is the natural rise and fall of the voice always the same, whatever may he the pitch of the key? [Ans. Yes.] In the preceding scales has the key (or 1) heen on every letter on the staff? [Ans. Yes.] Why are only seven letters used? [Ans. Because seven are all that can he used on an instrument, which limits seven to the staff.] What is the use of taking different letters as the key? [Ans. It produces a greater variety in the combination of sounds.] Why have such a variety of high and low sounds? [Ans. That a great variety of tunes may he composed.] Is it easier or more natural to sing in one scale than another? [Ans. No.] Why? [Ans. Recause the key may he of any pitch, higher or lower, and the natural rise and fall of the voice will he the same.] On what line or space is Doe in this scalo? [Ans. On the second line and first space above the staff.] On what letter on the staff is Doe? [Ans. Ce.] If the syllable Doe nlways applied to 1? [Ans. Yes.] What syllable is always applied to 3? [Ans. Sole.] What to 7? [Ans. See.] What to 2? [Ans. Ray.] Sing the scale,

be played flat, but G sharp has been already introduced and is precisely the same sound.

Rule.— 100 When E flat is the key or governing sound, B, E, and A must be played flat.

This scale may be performed by assuming E as the key or governing sound, then observe the following

Rule.—. When E is the key, F, C, G, and D must be played sharp.

Instruments, in order to perform the scale, based on every letter, must, it is evident, be constructed upon a scale of half-intervals. Accordingly, all correct instruments are so made.

QUESTIONS.

Instrumental.—What is the key or governing sound of this scale? [Ans. E flat.] Is any sound different from those already introduced necessary to perform this scale? [Ans. No.] Is A flat the same as G sharp? [Ans. Yes.] Is the sharp of any letter the same as the flat of the one next ahove it? [Ans. Yes.] Was sound bifferent from those in the C scale are necessary to perform this? [Ans. An intermediate sound hetween A and B, D and E, G and A.] Which of these are to he performed differently? [Ans. B, B, and A must he played flat.] What is the rule for perform this scale? [Ans. When E flat is the key or governing sound, B, E, and A must he played flat. Must an instrument he constructed upon a scale of half-intervals in order to perform the scale hased on every letter? [Ans. Yes.] Can instruments thus made perform this scale of notes, hy assuming E as the key? [Ans. Yes.] What is the rule? [Ans. When E is the key, F, C, G, and D must be played sharp.] Do the notes occupy the same lines and spaces on the staff, when this scale is performed with three flats, as with four sharps? [Ans. They do.]

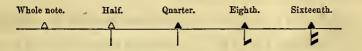
SECOND DEPARTMENT.-LENGTH OF SOUNDS.

THE consideration of the length of sounds naturally follows that of pitch. The first question in regard to notes is, What sounds do they represent? Or what is their pitch? The second question is, How long are these sounds to be continued?

We have heretofore considered sounds in reference only to their pitch, and their relation to each other as high or low.

The pitch of sounds is not affected by their length. The same sounds, of whatever pitch, may be continued for a longer or shorter time.

The notes (Doe, Ray, Mee, Faw, Sole, Law, See) which are used to represent *pitch*, also represent *length*, by adding a stem, filling the head of the note, &c., as in the following illustration:—



These notes represent five varieties of length, each having its appropriate name expressive of its relative length.

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A dot (•) adds to a note one-half its length.
Thus, a dotted half-note \triangle \cdot is equal to three quarters \triangle \bullet \land \bullet or \triangle \bullet
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QUESTIONS.

What is the first question in regard to notes? [Ans. What is their pitch?] What is the second? [Ans. How long are these sounds to be continned?] Does the length of sounds affect their pitch? [Ans. No; the same sounds, of whatever pitch, may be continned for a longer or shorter time.] Are we now to consider the same high and low sounds (embraced in the preceding scales) as long or short? [Ans. Yes.] Do the same notes which represent pitch, also represent length? [Ans. They do; hy adding a stem, filling the head of the note, &c.] How many variaties of length do the notes represent. [Ans. Five.] What names are given to them. [Ans. Whole note, half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth.] How do you know a whole note? [Ans. It is an open note without a stem.] How do you know a half-note? [Ans. It is an open note without a stem.] How do you know a neighth-note from a sixteenth? [Ans. The eighth has one mark or hook to the stem, and the sixteenth has two.] Why is the open note with a stem called a half-

A dotted quarter \blacktriangle is equal to three eighths $\blacklozenge \blacklozenge \blacklozenge \blacklozenge \blacklozenge \blacklozenge$

It should be observed that these notes, whole, half, quarter, &c., do not indicate the positive, but only the relative length of the sounds which they represent. Thus, if the whole note be considered as representing a sound to be continued four *seconds*, the half-note must have two seconds; the quarter, one second; the eighth, half a second; the sixteenth, the fourth of a second; and the dotted whole note, six seconds; the dotted quarter, one second and a half.

Or if to the quarter be given two seconds, the half-note must be four, the whole note eight, the dotted quarter three seconds, &c., each note claiming its relative length in comparison with the others.

The time occupied in the performance of a piece of music, or of any particular passage, is governed by the nature of the music or the character of the sentiment; according to the taste, judgment, or habit of the performer.

A general idea of the movement of a tune, or of a particular passage, is suggested by the use of the following terms, viz: Moderate—slow—very slow lively—very lively, &c.

Measures.—To regulate the time, and to preserve equality throughout, written music is divided into equal portions called measures.

Bars.—The measures are marked off by straight lines drawn across the staff, which are called *bars*.

QUESTIONS.

note? [Ans. Bocanse it represents a sound half as long as the whole note.] What one note is equal to two halves? [Ans. The whole note.] What note is equal to two quarters? [Ans. The half-note.] How much does a dot add to the length of a note? [Ans. The sound is to he continued one-half longer.] Have notes any positive length? [Ans. No; only a relative length.] What is to he our guide as to the time to be occupied in singing a piece of music? [Ans. The time occupied in the performance of a piece of music, or any particular passage, is governed hy the nature of the music or the character of the sentiment; according to the taste, judgment, or hahit of the performer.] How is a general idea of the time suggested? [Ans. Aneleneral idea of the movement of a tune, or of a particular passage, is given by the terms moderate, slow, very slow, lively, very lively, &c.] What are measures? [Ans. The equal portions hetween the hars.] What are bars? [Ans. Straight lines drawn across the staff, which divide the tuno into the equal portions called measures.]

Each measure, or portion between the bars, must occupy the same time in the performance, whatever may be the number of the notes.

Measures are also divided into equal portions, called *parts of measures*. There are two kinds of measures, equal and unequal.

A measure with two parts is called equal measure.

' A measure with three parts is called unequal measure.

Music written with equal measure is in equal time, and is marked because two half-notes constitute a measure.

Music written with unequal measure is in unequal time, and is marked $\frac{3}{2}$

The unequal measure is sometimes doubled, and forms what is called com-

pound time. It is marked $\frac{6}{4}$ because six quarter-notes constitute a measure.

To aid in the computation and equal division of the time, certain regular motions of the hand are made; this is called *beating time*.

Equal measure has two beats, one to each part of a measure; the first down, the second up.

Unequal measure has three beats, one to each part of a measure; the first down, the second horizontally to the breast, the third up.

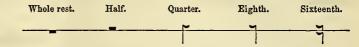
QUESTIONS.

For what are measures used? [Ans. To regulate the time, and to preserve a uniformity hetween the different parts of the same piece of music.] Are we governed in time hy the length of the measures? [Ans. No. By the value of the notes which fill the measures.] If one measure is filled with the whole note, the next measure with two halves, and the next with four quarters, must the time occupied in the performance he the same in each measure? [Ans. Yes.] How are measures divided? [Ans. Into equal portions, called parts of measures.] How many kinds of measures are there? [Ans. Two.] What are they called? [Ans. Equal measure and unequal measure.] What is equal measure? [Ans. A measure with two parts.] What is unequal measure? [Ans. A measure with three parts.] When music is written with equal measure, what kind of time is it called? [Ans. Equal time.] How is it marked? [Ans. With a figure 2 over a 2 at the commencement of the tune.] Why is it thus marked? [Ans. Because two half-notes constitute a measure.] How is it marked? [Ans. But ind of time is it called? [Ans. Unequal time.] How is it marked? [Ans. Bore a cover a figure 2 at the commencement of the tune.] Why is it thus marked? [Ans. Bore a cover a figure 2 at the commencement of the tune.] Why is it thus marked? [Ans. Because three half-notes consti-

Compound time has two beats to the measure, with three quarter-notes, or their value, to each beat.

Rule.— nor The downward beat always begins the measure.

Rests.—There are five different rests, or marks of silence, corresponding in time to the five different kinds of notes, as follows:—

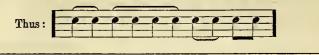


A dot (.) adds to a rest one-half its length.

A pause (\frown) is sometimes used. The notes over or under which it is written are to be prolonged indefinitely at the pleasure of the performer.

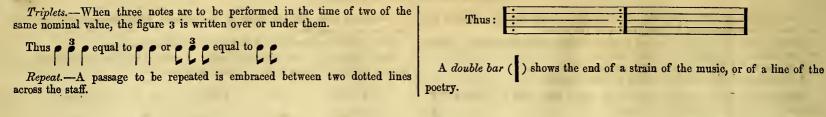
Staccato.—When a note or several notes are to be performed in a short, pointed, and distinct manner, the staccato (1) is used. Dots $(\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot)$ over or under notes signify semi-staccato.

Slur.—When one syllable of poetry is to be applied to two or more notes, a slur is drawn over or under them, or the stems of the notes are connected:



QUESTIONS.

tute a measure.] When the unequal measure is doubled, what kind of time does it form? [Anë. Compound time.] How is it marked? [Ane. With a figure 6 over a figure 4.] Why? [Ane. Because six quarter-notes constitute a measure.] How are we aided in the computation and equal division of the time? [Ane. By regular motions of the hand, which is called beating time.] How many heats has equal measure? [Ane. Two; one to each part of the measure; the first down, the second up.] How many heats has unequal measure? [Ane. Three; one to each part of the measure; the first down, the second left, the third up.] What is the rule? [Ane. The downward heat always begins the measure.] What are rests? [Ane. Marks of silence.] How many are used? [Ane. Five.] What is said of the peasure of the performer.] For what is the staccato used? [Ane. It is written over or under a note or several notes when they are to he performed in a short, pointed, and distinct manner.] What is the use of a slur? [Ane. When one syllable of poetry is to he applied to two or more notes, a slur is drawn over or under them, or the stams of the notes are connected.]



PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

EQUAL TIME, SOMETIMES CALLED DOUBLE-TIME, ALSO TWO-TWO TIME.



UNEQUAL TIME, OR TRIPLE-TIME, OR THREE-TWO TIME.

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COMPOUND TIME, OR SEXTUPLE-TIME, OR SIX-FOUR TIME.

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[Nore.-The teacher may add to these exercises, by selecting measures from different tunos through the book, and writing them on the black-board.]

QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS.

What effect is intended by the figure 3 over or nnder three notes? [Ans. When three notes are to be performed in the time of two of the same nominal value, the figure 3 is written over or nnder them.] When a passage is to be repeated, what sign is used? [Ans. Two dotted lines across the staff.] What are they called? [Ans. Repeat marks.] What is the use of a double bar? [Ans. A double bar shows the end of a strain of the music, or of a line of the poetry.] How do you know when a piece of music is written in equal time, or double time? [Ans. By the measures being always filed with two half-notes or their value, or by the figure 2 over 2 at the commencement of the tune.] How do you know when a tune is written in unequal time, or triple time? [Ans. By the measures heing always filled with three half-notes or their value, or by the figure 3 over 2 at the commencement of the tune.] How do you know when a tune is written in compound or six-four time? [Ans. By the measure heing filled with six quarter-notes or their value, or by a figure 6 over 4 at the commencement of the tune.]

THIRD DEPARTMENT .- FORCE OF SOUNDS.

MUSICAL sounds may be loud, very loud, soft, very soft, moderate, or ordinary as to force, without affecting their pitch or length.

Medium.—A sound produced by the ordinary action of the organs of voice or of an instrument is a medium sound, and is marked m.

Piano.—A sound produced by the vocal organs somewhat restrained, is a *soft* tone; it is called *piano*, and is marked p.

Pianissimo.—A sound produced by a very slight excrtion of the vocal organs, yet so as to be distinctly audible, is called *pianissimo*, and is marked *pp*.

Forte.—A loud sound, called *forte*, is produced by a strong and full exertion of the vocal organs. It is marked f.

Fortissimo.—A very loud sound is called fortissimo; it must not be attempted beyond the power of the vocal organs so as to degenerate into a scream. It is marked ff.

Accent.-General Rules. 1st. The first note in every measure must be accented.

2d. When there is more than one note to a beat, the first is accented.

3d. In unequal time, when the measure is filled with two quarters and two half-notes, the first half-note is accented.

.In compound time, the first and fourth notes in the measure are accented.

Organ tone.—A sound which is commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree of force or power, is called an organ tone (_______)

Diminishing sound.—A sound commencing loud, and gradually diminished until it becomes soft, is marked Dim., or \implies ; also called Diminuendo.

Increasing sound.—A sound commencing soft, and gradually increased until it becomes loud, is marked Cres., or —; also called Crescendo.

Swell.—A sound commencing soft and gradually increased till it becomes loud, then diminished till it becomes soft, is marked thus _____.

Pressure tone.- A very sudden swell is marked thus .

Explosive tonc.—When a sound is to be struck with great force, and instantly diminished, it is marked thus > or >.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

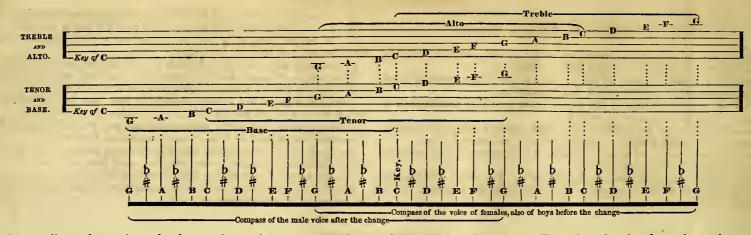


QUESTIONS.

How are musical sounds distinguished in regard to force? [Ans. By the use of letters and other characters written over or under the notes.] What are these characters called? [Ans. Musical expression.] What letter is used to signify medium? [Ans. m.] What letter signifies soft, or piano? [Ans. p.] What for very soft, or pianosimo? [Ans. p.] What does f signify? [Ans. Loud, or forte.] What does ff signify? [Ans. Very loud, or fortissimo.] What is the first rule in regard to accent? [Ans. The first note in every measure must be accented.] What is the second rule? [Ans. In unequal time, when the measure is filled with two quarter-notes

QUESTIONS.

to the first beat, a half-noto to the second heat, and a half-note to the third beat, the half-note to the second beat is accented.] What is an organ tone? [Ane. A sound which is commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree of force or power.] What is a diminishing sound ? [Ane. A sound commencing loud, and gradually diminished until it becomes soft.] What is an increasing sound ? [Ane. A sound commencing soft, and gradually increased till it becomes loud.] What is a swell? [Ane. A sound commencing soft, and gradually increased till it becomes loud.] What is a swell? [Ane. A sound commencing soft, and gradually increased till it becomes loud.] What is an explosive tone? [Ane. A sound struck with very great force, and instantly diminished.]



In the preceding scales, we have already seen that an instrument, in order to perform tunes written in all the various keys, must be constructed upon a scale of half-intervals.

But this figure in connection with the staffs, &c., is introduced with a view of illustrating the relations of the different voices.

The human voice is divided into four classes. The treble or highest voice of females, the alto or lowest voice of females. The tenor or highest voice of males, and the base or lowest voice of males. The brackets above and below the staffs show the range of sounds from which the different parts are ordinarily written.

The sound called G on instruments is about the centre of the compass of the voice; it is, therefore, written on the middle of the staff, and the other sounds or letters located accordingly. It must be remembered, however, that the voice of boys—which corresponds with that of females, and is classed with the alto—undergoes a change before they arrive at maturity, and is

depressed an entire octave. The voice after the change is on the tenor and base staff.

On referring to the tunes in this work, it will be seen that the music for the four classes of voices is written on four staffs, marked *base*, *treble*, *alto*, and *tenor*. The G on the middle line of the base and tenor staffs, representing the centre of the ordinary compass of the voice of males, is an octave lower than G on the treble and alto staffs. Performers on the organ, piano-forte, melodcon, &c., should not forget that the notes written upon the base and tenor staffs are to be played an octave lower than the notes written upon the treble and alto staffs. Instruments must have a compass of at least three octaves, to embrace these voices, or to play two octaves of written music.

[Note.—Instruments may be constructed or tuned to different sounds. For example, the German flute is based upon D, some of the clarinets upon B flat, and others upon E flat. The church organ, piano-forte, and several other leading instruments are constructed or tuned to the sound called C. This key, or scale, is therefore called *natural* to instruments, and is made the univorsal standard of reference and comparison.]

QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS.

Into how many classes is the human voice divided? Why is the letter G placed on the third or middle line of the staff? What is the relation of the male voice to that of the female? [Ans.

The male voice after the change is an octave lower.] Does an instrument require a range of three octaves to play two octaves of written music?

CHROMATIC SCALE.

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1	#1[2	#2	3	4	#4	5	#5	6	#6	7	8	8	7	b7	6	b 6	5	b5	4	3	b 3	2	b 2	1
D	"D	- D	Pas	Mee	Them	"Fee	Sole	See	Tam	Taa	e.	Doe	Die	0	· ·	Taw	Tan	Solo		Faw	Mee	May	Po-	Par	Dee
Doe	Dee	Ray	Ree	mee	Faw	Fee	9100	Dee	Law	Lee	See	1 D06	Doe	See	Say	Law	Lay	0100	Day	raw	pree	may	Ray	Law	Doe

It is proved hy instruments that the less intervals which occur between 3 and 4, and hetween 7 and 8, are half as great as those which occur hetween the other sounds of the octave.

Now between the other sounds of the octave it has been found hy experience that the voice, by an effort, may produce intermediate sounds. Thus intermediate sounds may he produced between 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 5 and 6, and hetween 6 and 7; but not between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8, because the intervals hetween those sounds are naturally half-intervals, and no smaller interval is practicable.

The notes representing intermediate sounds may be written on the same line or space of the staff with either of the notes hetween which they occur. Thus, the note representing the sound between 1 and 2 may be written on the same line or space with either of those notes. 1 may be elevated a half-interval, or 2 may be depressed a half-interval, and the same sound will be produced.

If it is proposed to elevate the lower sound, a # is used, and the sound is called a sharp 1st, a sharp 4th, &c.

If it is proposed to depress the upper sound, a b, (the sign of depression,) is used, and the sound is called a flat 3d, a flat 7th, &c.

A sharp (#) elevates the pitch of a note a half-interval A flat (b) depresses the pitch of a note a half-interval.

QUESTIONS.

How is it proved that the less intervals are half as great as the wholc-intervals? [Ans. By comparing or practising the voice and instrument together.] How is it proved in that way? [Ans. Because it always requires two half-intervals on any part of the instrument to make one whole-interval in the voice, and also that it always requires a half-interval on the instrument at any time that the voice passes from 3 to 4, or from 7 to 8 in the octave.] Between what numbers of the octave may the voice produce intermediate sounds? Are the intervals thus produced natural? [Ans. No.] Why may we not have intermediate sounds hetween 3 and 4, and between 7 and 8? What is a Chromatic scale? [Ans. A scale of half-intervals.] How are intermediate sounds writton on the staff? What character is a sign of elevation? What is the

In the application of names to the intermediate sounds, the voice is assisted in producing the proper elevation or depression hy changing the vowel sound of the syllahle used. Thus when a sharp occurs before Doe, Ray, Faw, &c., these syllahles should he pronounced Dee, Ree, Fee, &c. When a flat occurs hefore a note, the intermediate sound should he attempted by pronouncing See, Mee, &c., thus, Say, May, &c.

In attempting to sing this scale, it will be difficult to obtain the artificial sounds perfectly without the aid of an instrument.

In the practice, therefore, an instrument should always be introduced as a guide, that shall give the intermediate sounds with accuracy and certainty.

In the preceding scales the key has been so varied as to occupy every letter on the staff and every variety of high and low sounds exhibited, requiring only to extend the scales higher and lower in order to reach the widest range of instruments. From these scales all music is written, of whatever character, and from them every possible combination of sounds may be made.

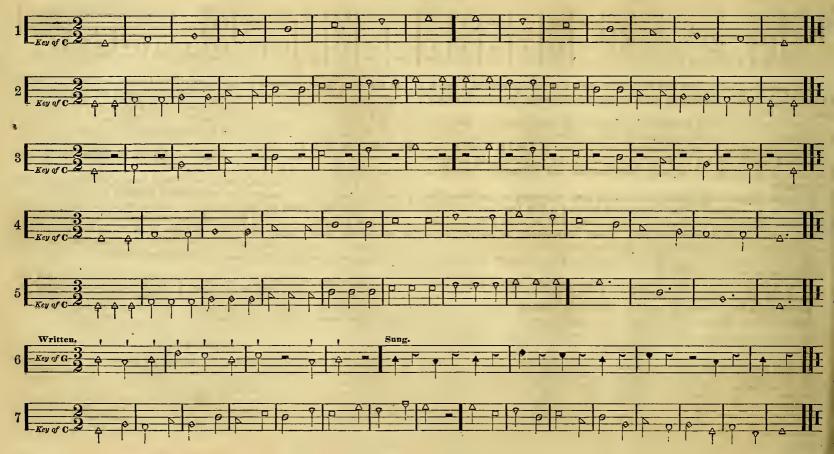
[Nore.—A tune may he written npon two or more scales; that is, a piece of music may commence in one key, and during its progress he changed into another key, which is called *modulation*. When the change is continued several measures, the syllahles should he changed, hut when the change is made for one or two notes only, the # 4th, or b 7th, &c., should he introduced; hence the necessity of singers practising the chromatic scale.]

QUESTIONS.

sign of depression? Where a note appears on the staff with a # prefixed, how is it to be sung? [Ane. The sound is raised a half-interval.] How when a b is prefixed? [Ane. The sound is to be lowered a half-interval.] Is it any advantage in singing sharped and flatted notes to change the pronunciation of the syllables? What change is recommended?

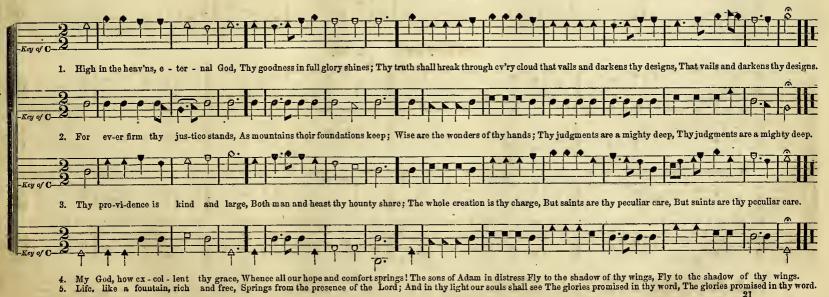
Instrumental.—When a note appears on the staff with a # prefixed, how is it to he played? [Ans. The sound is to he raised a half-interval.] When a b how? [Ans. The sound is to he lowered a half-interval.] In the key of F the # 4th is on B, how is the note to be played? [Ans. B natural, or as B is played in the C scale.] In the key of G the b 7th is on F, how is the note to be played? [Ans. F natural.]

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

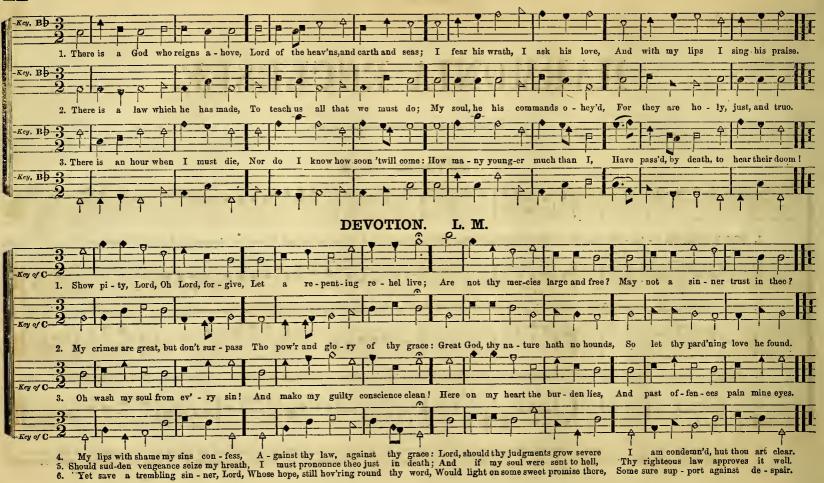


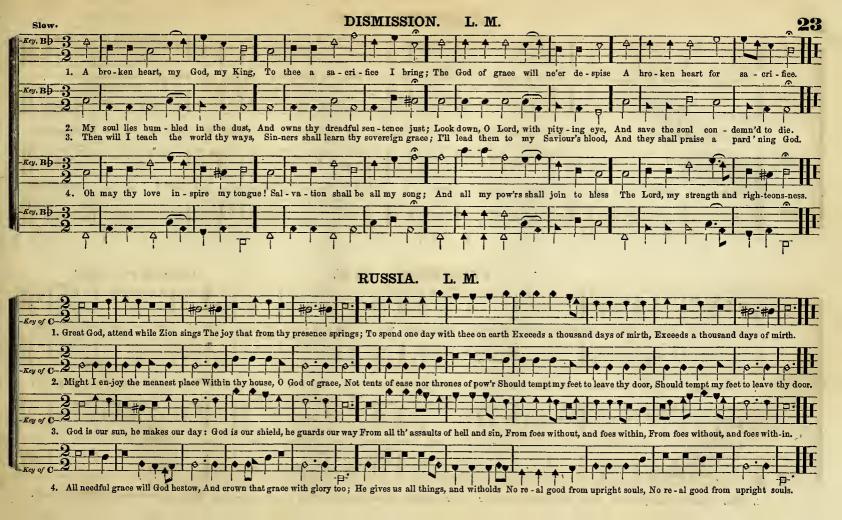
HARMONIA ECCLESIÆ.

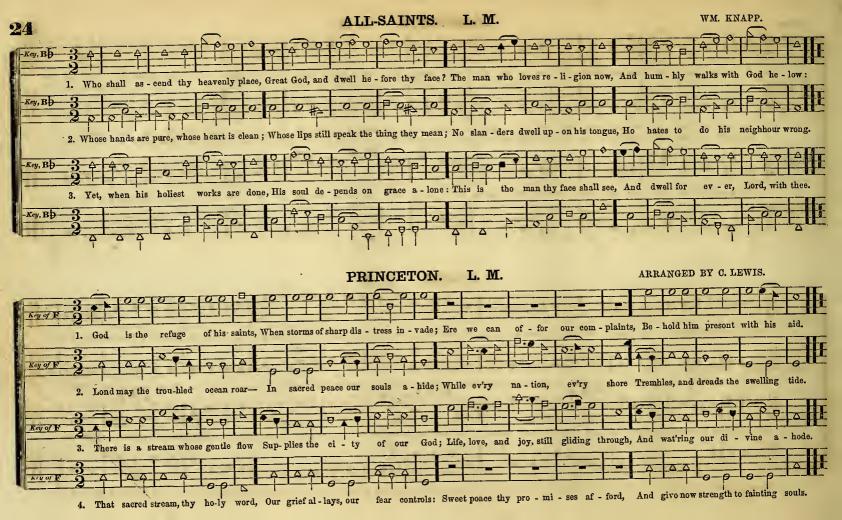
NEVADA. L. M.

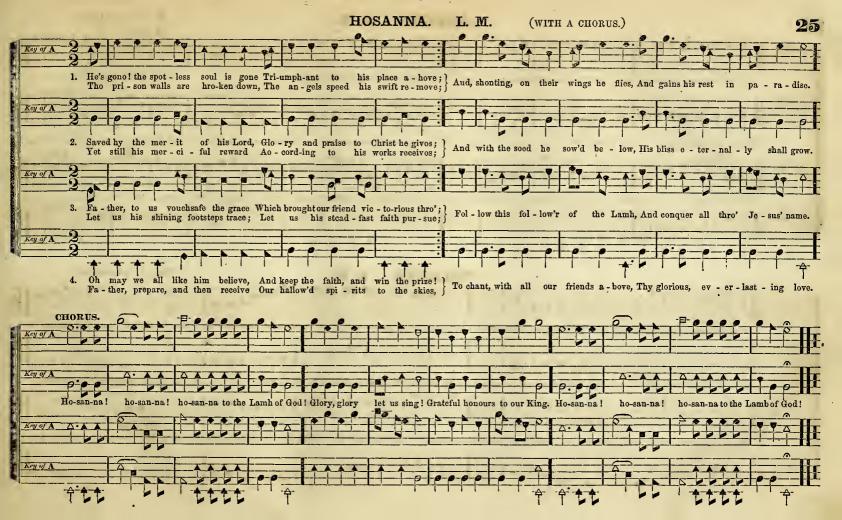


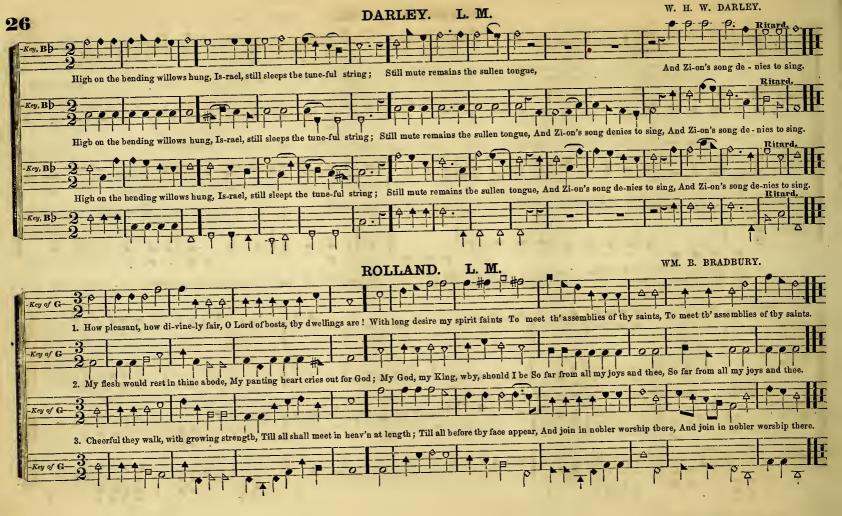
ROCKBRIDGE. L. M.



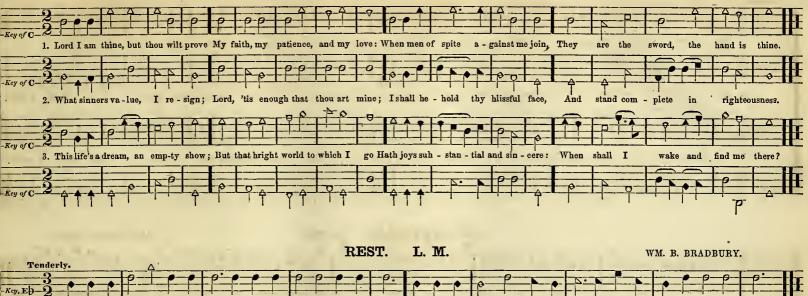








HIGH GREEN. L. M.

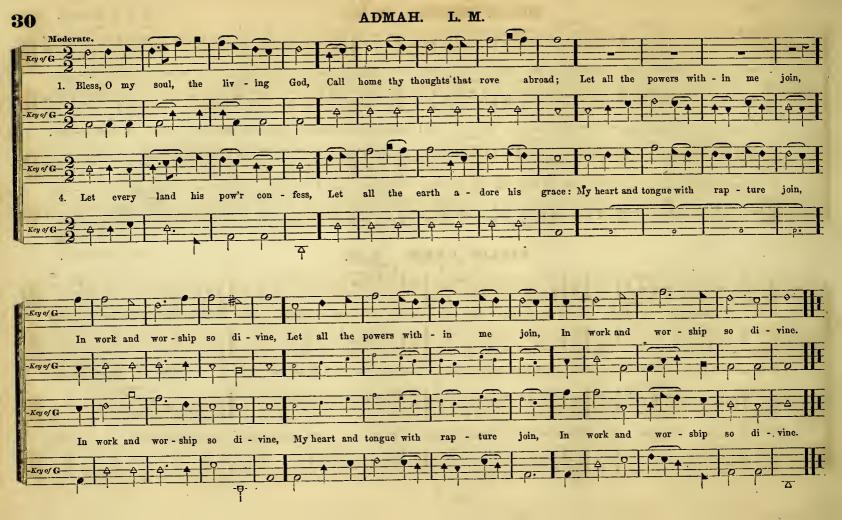




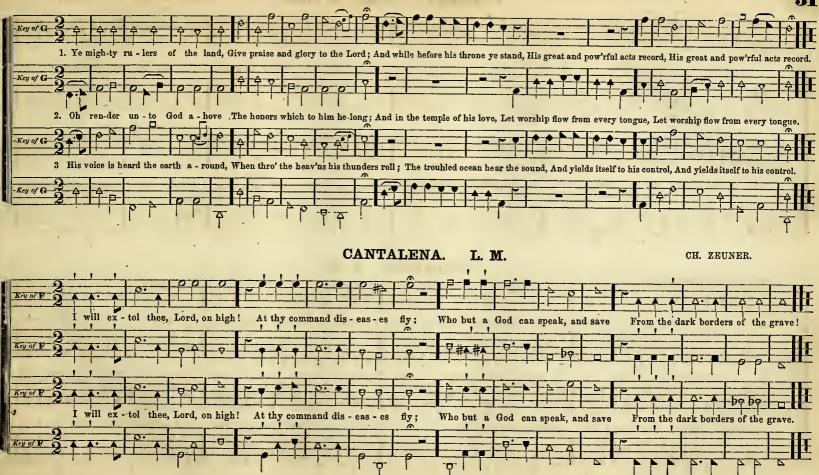
SCOTTISH.

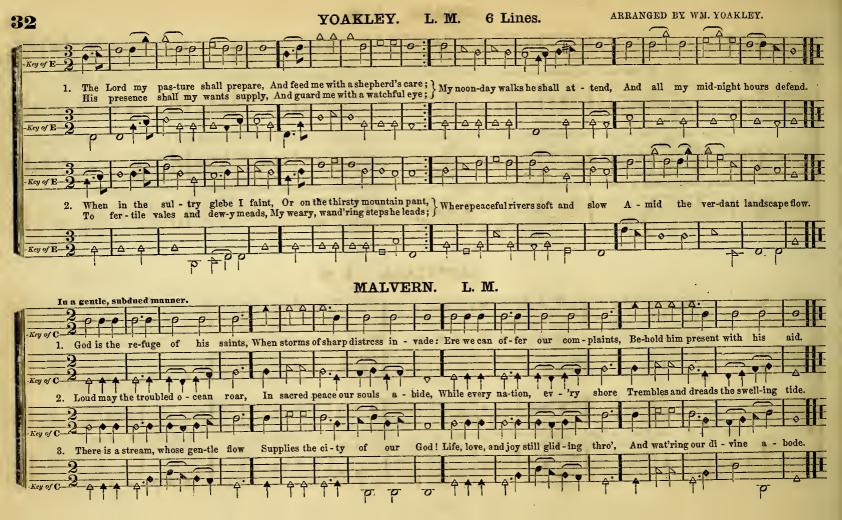




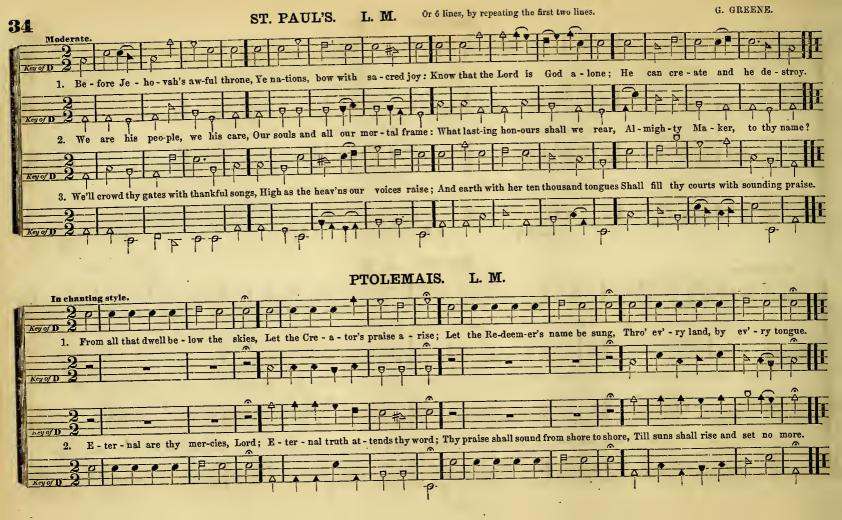


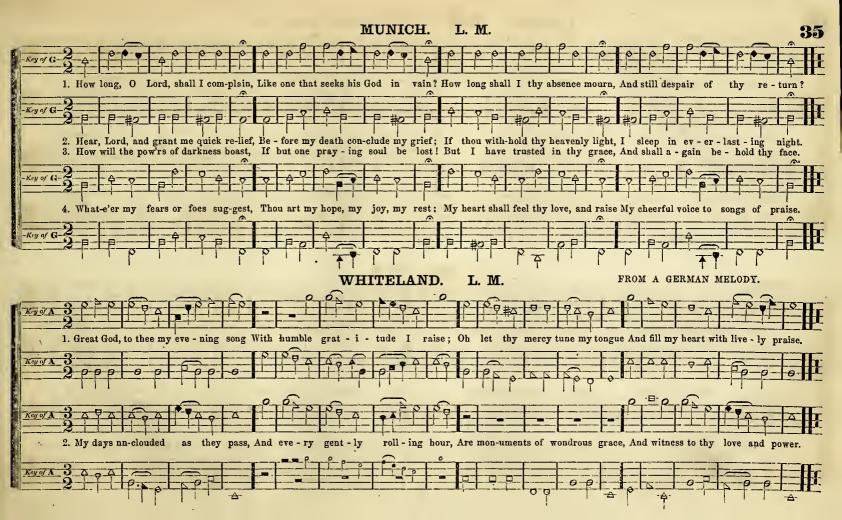
MORIAH. L. M.

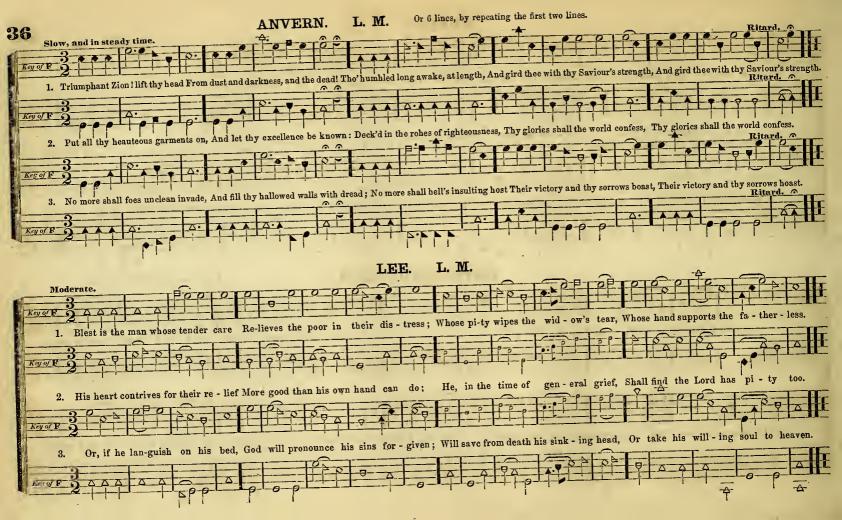




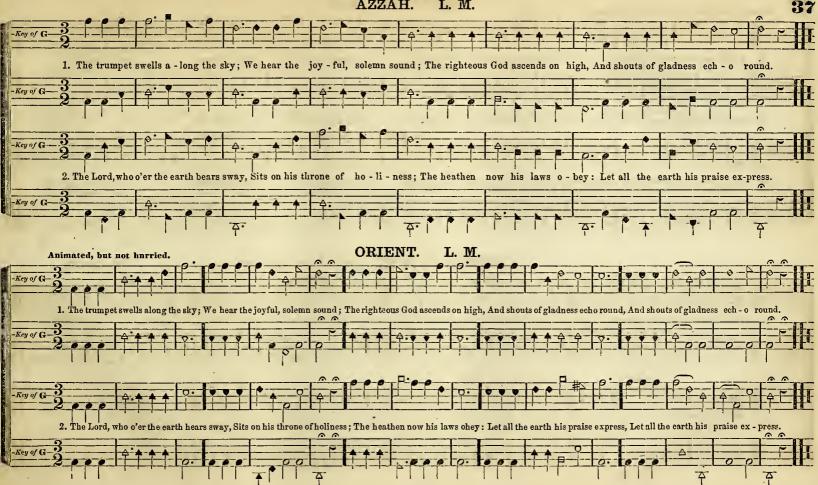








AZZAH. L. M.

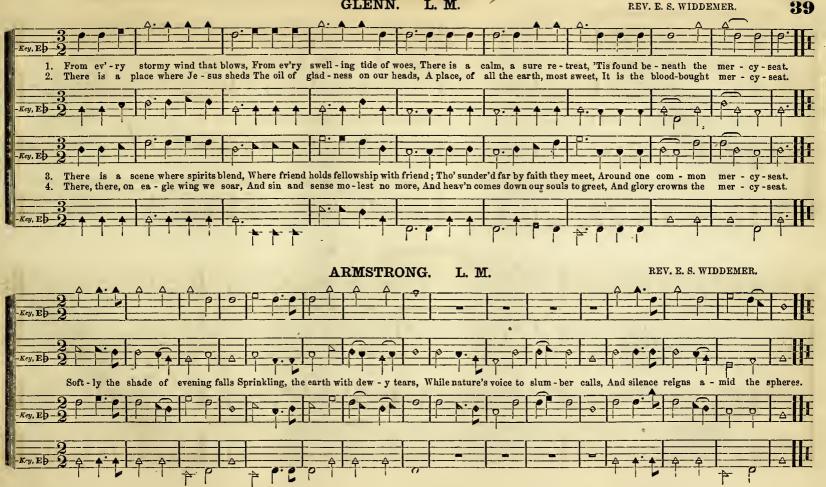


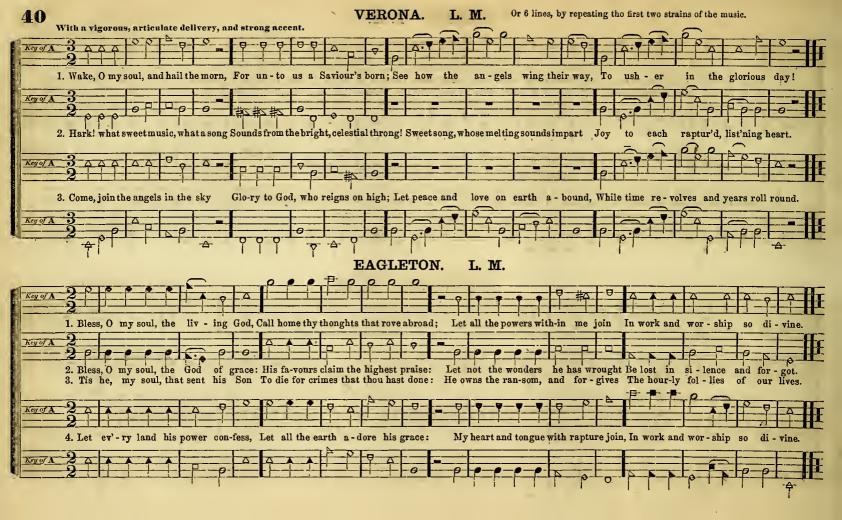
NEWFIELD. L. M.

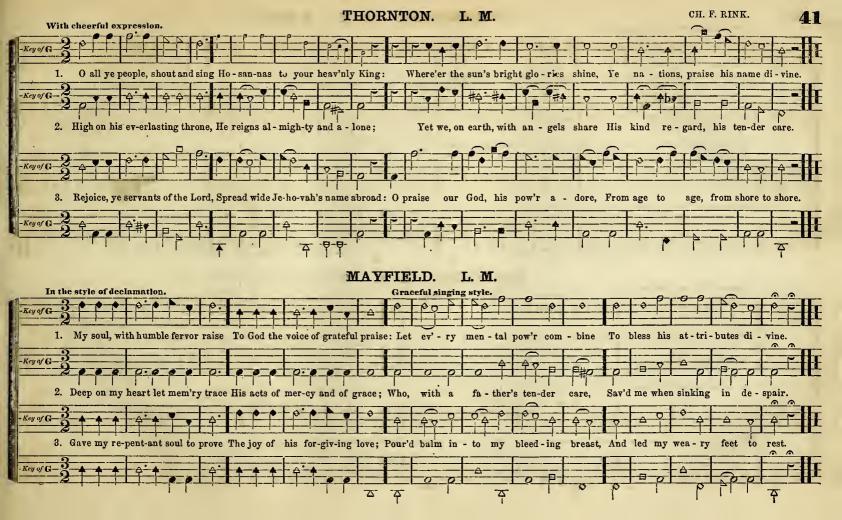


GLENN. L. M.

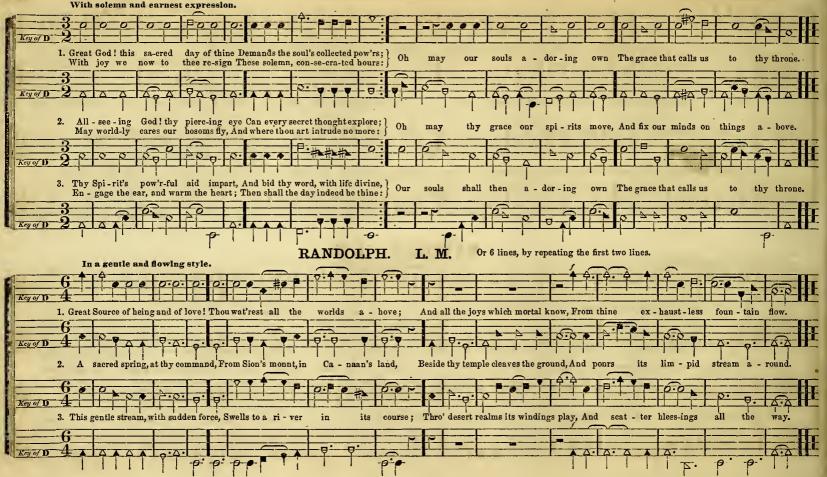
REV. E. S. WIDDEMER.

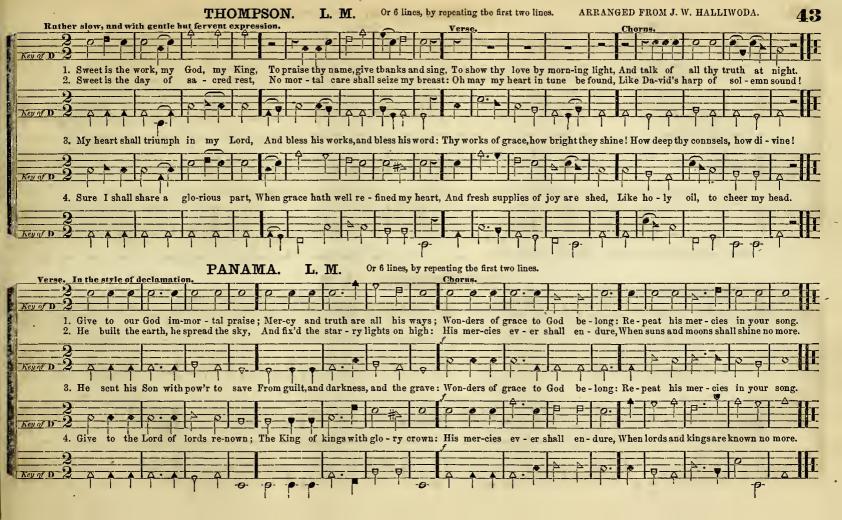






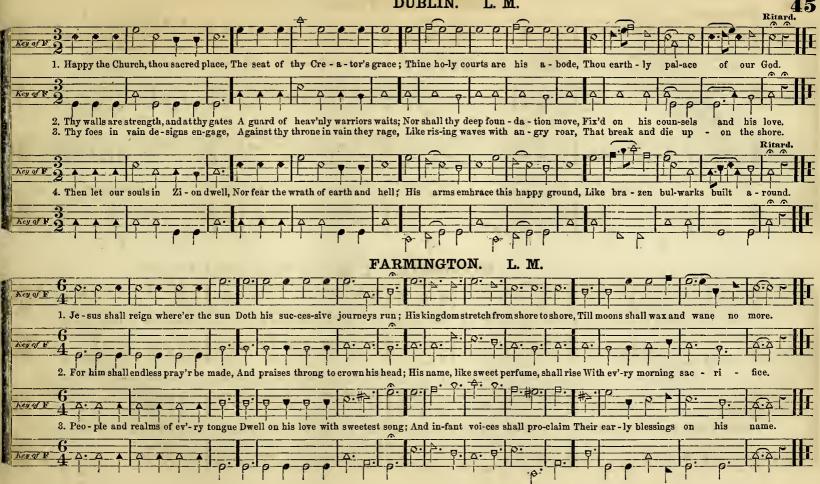
OGDENSBURGH. L. M. 6 lines.







DUBLIN. L. M.





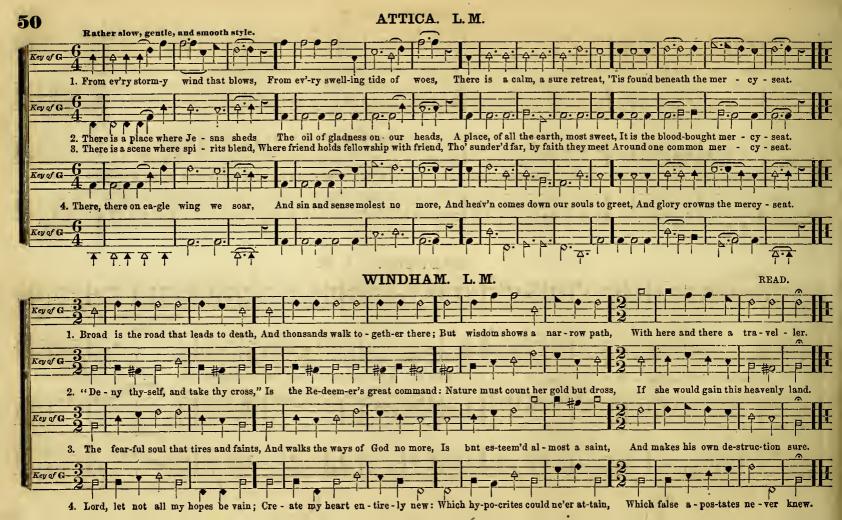
ORWELL. L. M.





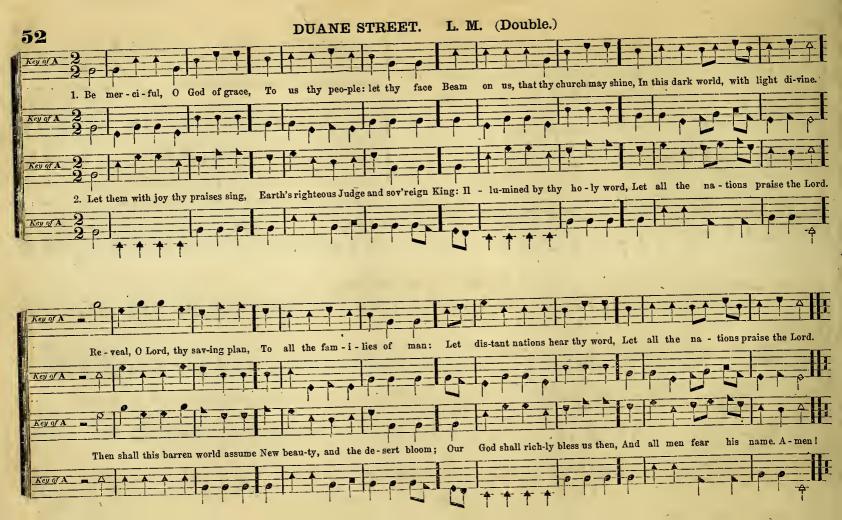
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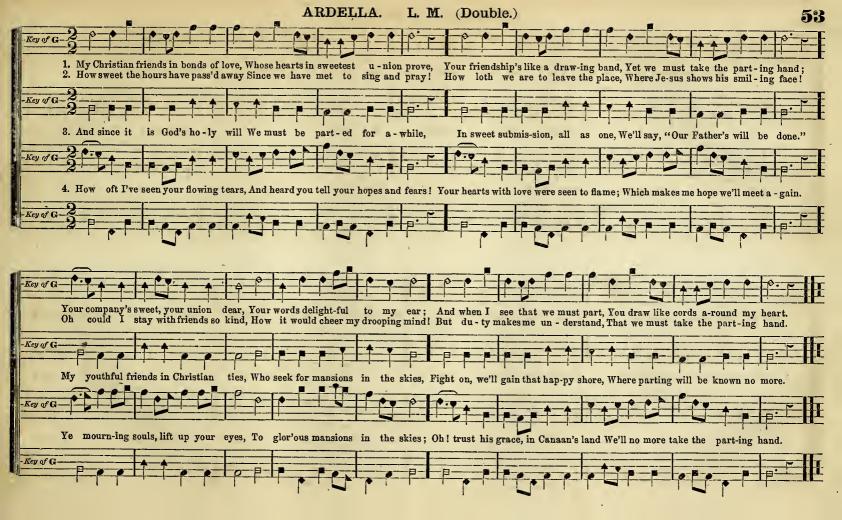


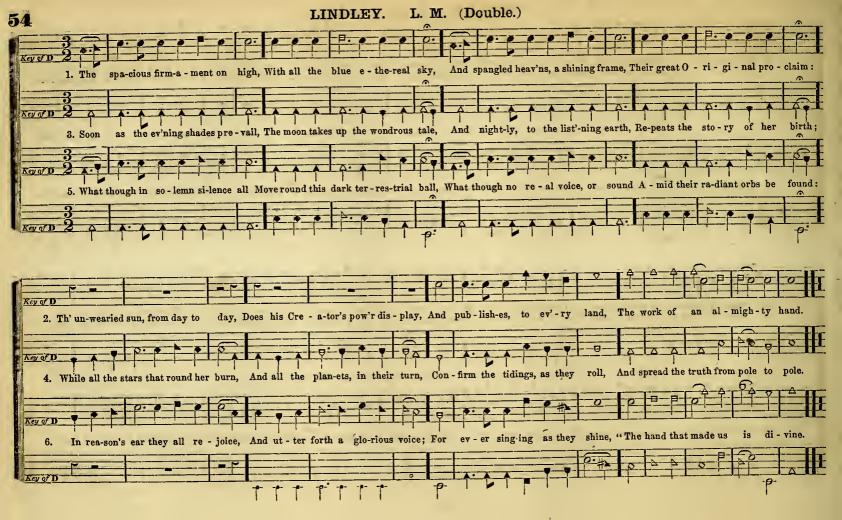


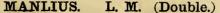
MONTPELIER. L. M. (Double.)

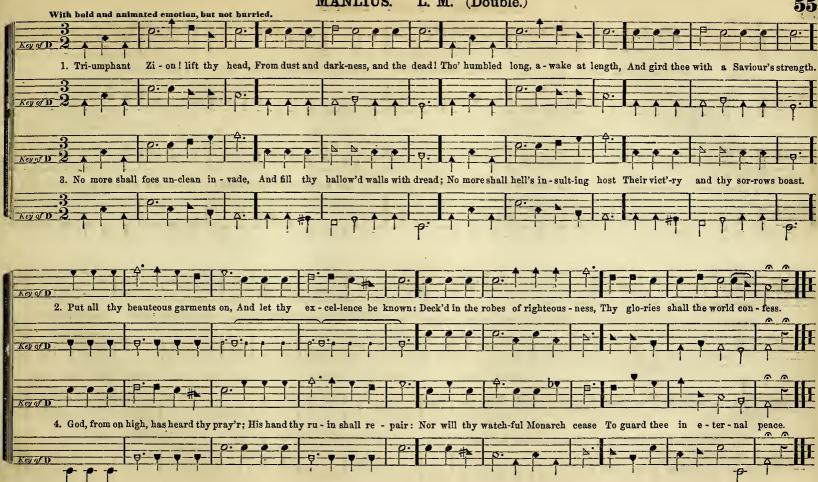






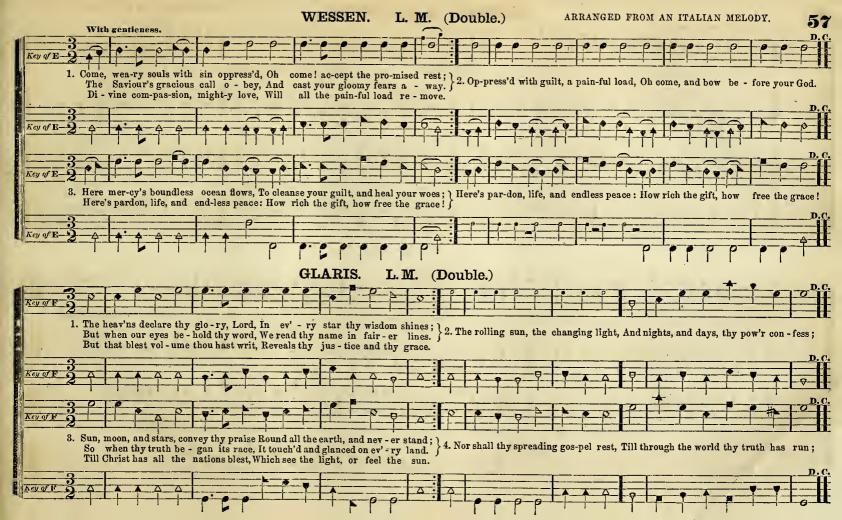


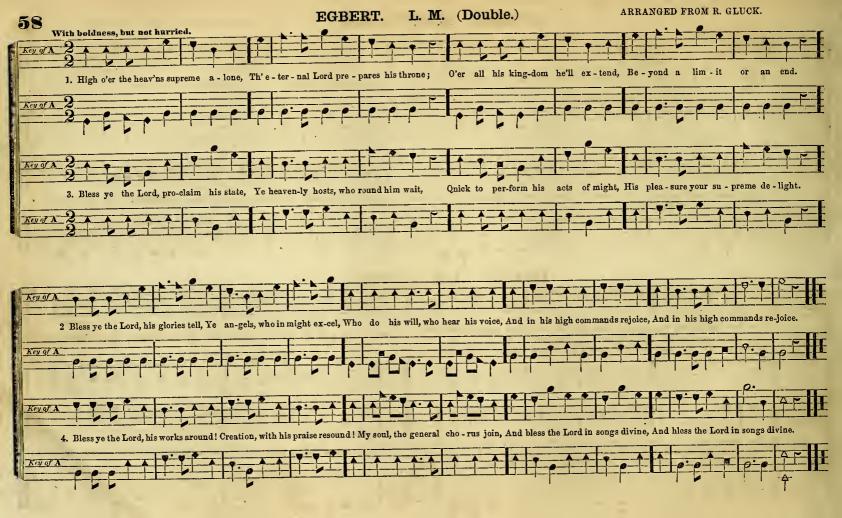


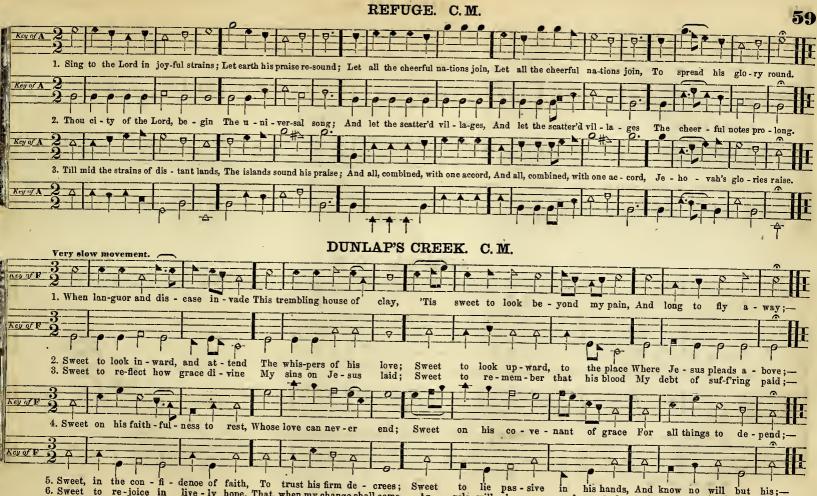


OAKHAM. L. M. (Double.)

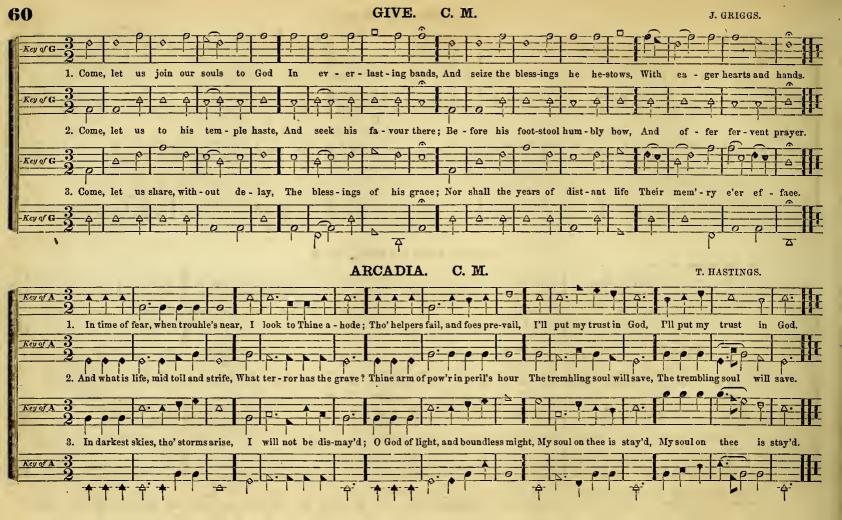








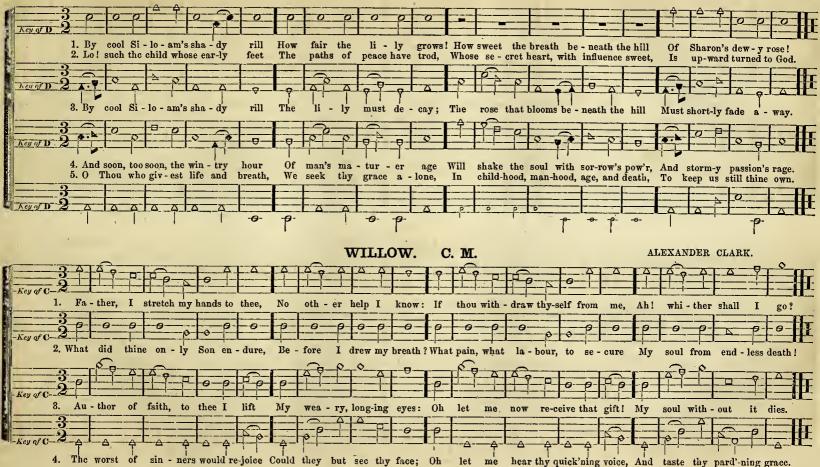
6. Sweet to re-joice in live-ly hope, That, when my change shall come, An - gels will ho - ver round my bcd, And waft my spi - rit home.



SILOAM. C. M.

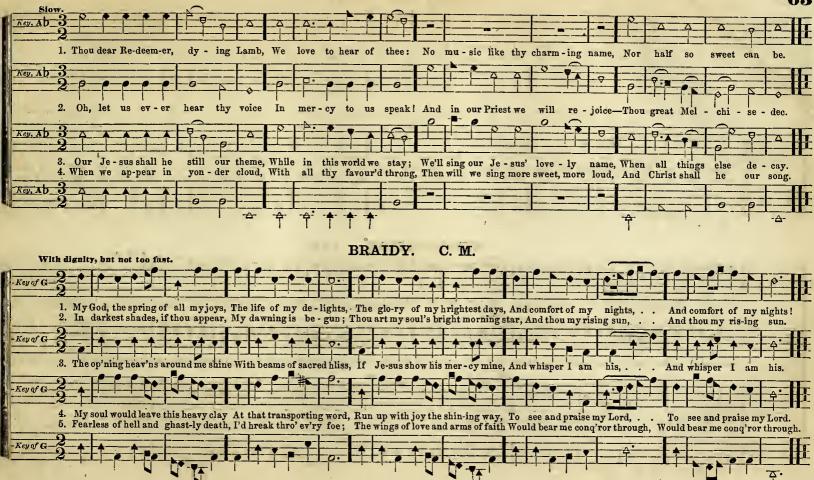
I. B. WOODBURY.

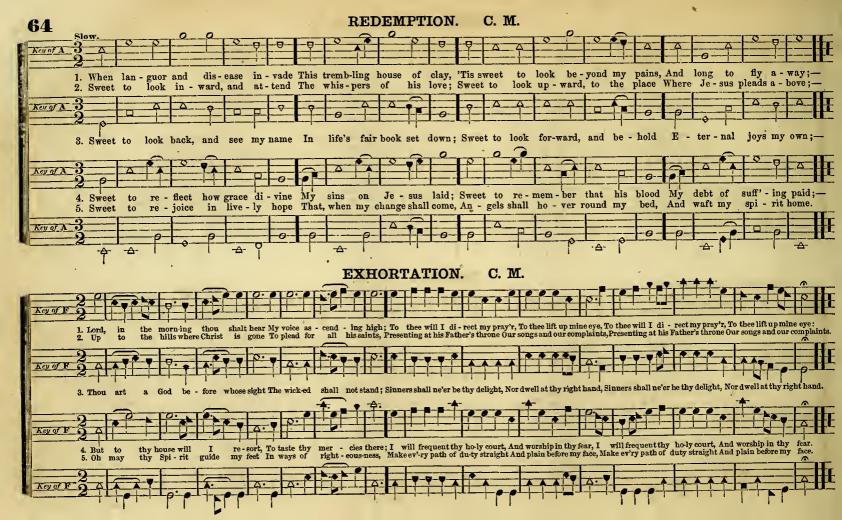






CHESTNUT STREET. C. M.





FAIRFIELD. C. M.

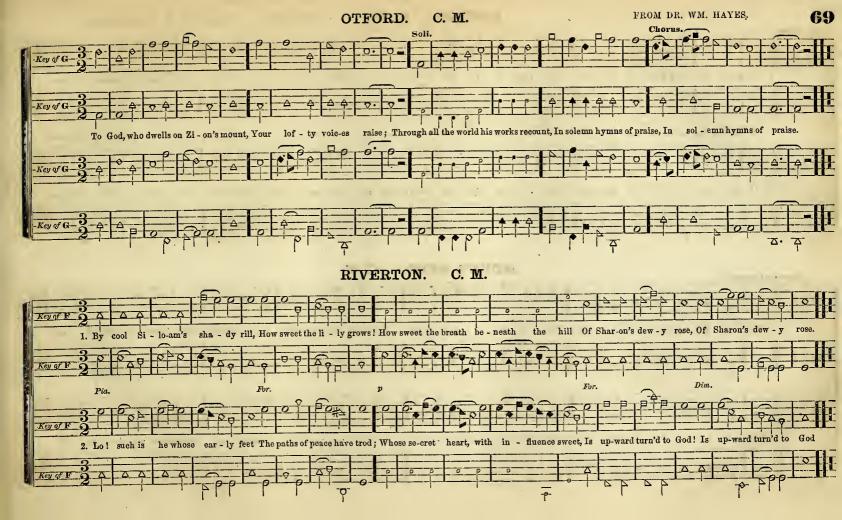


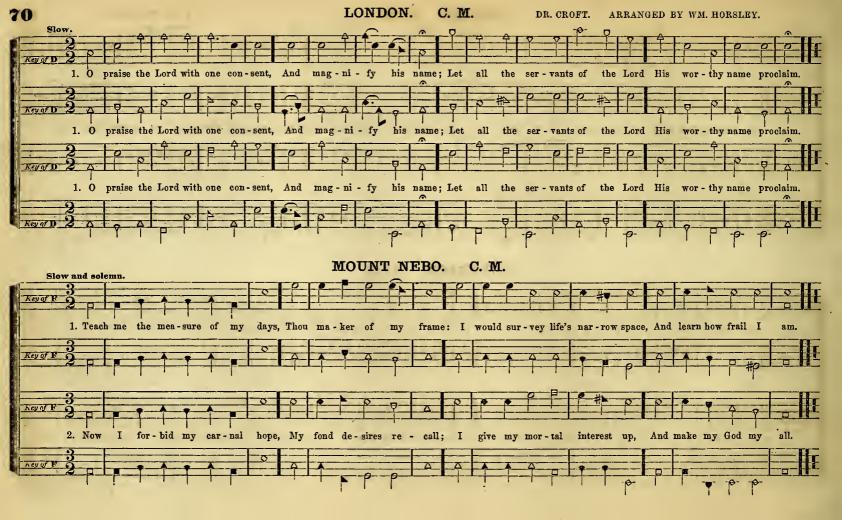


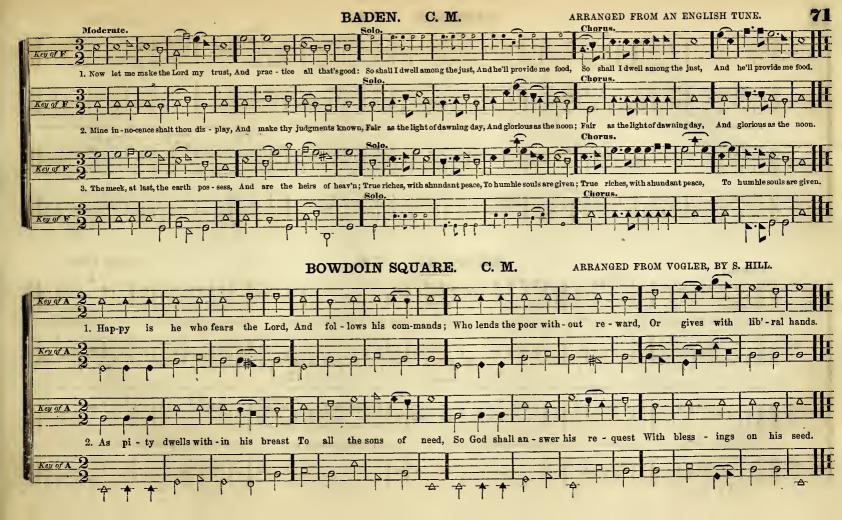
READING. C. M.





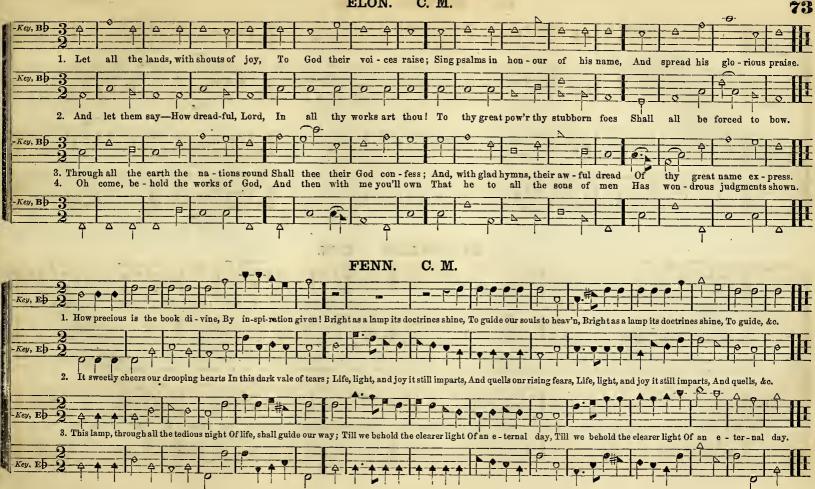


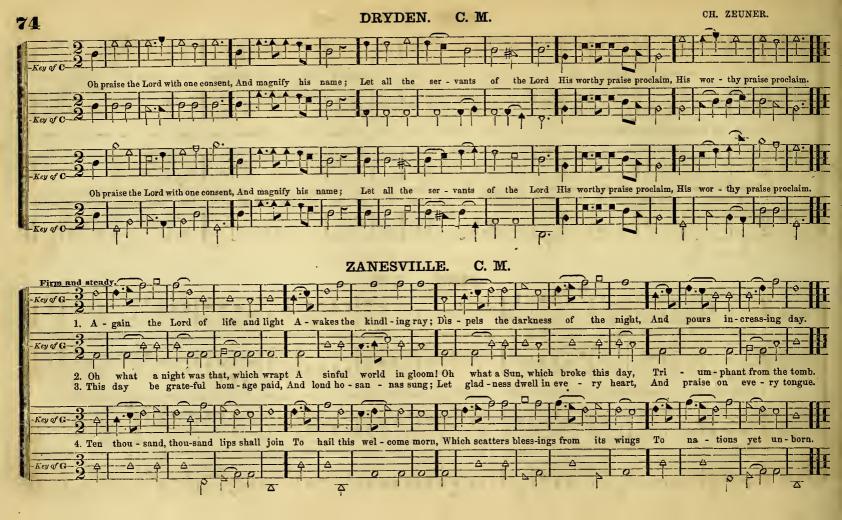






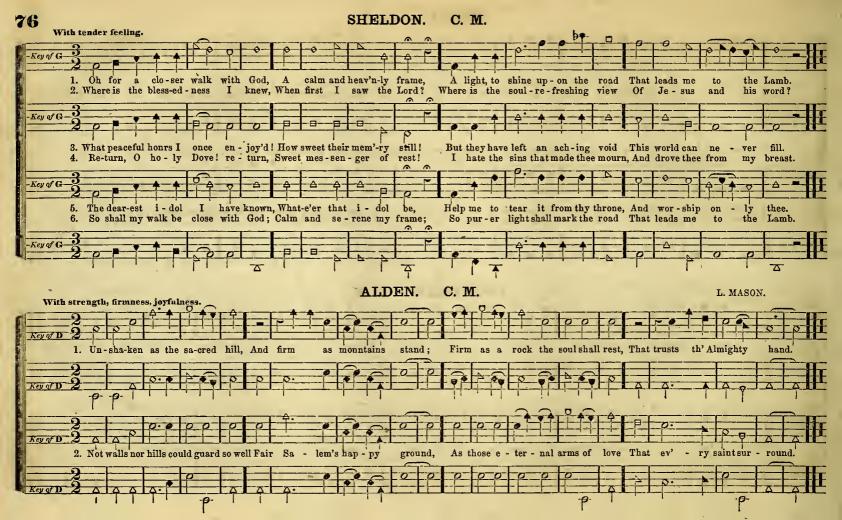
ELON. C. M.

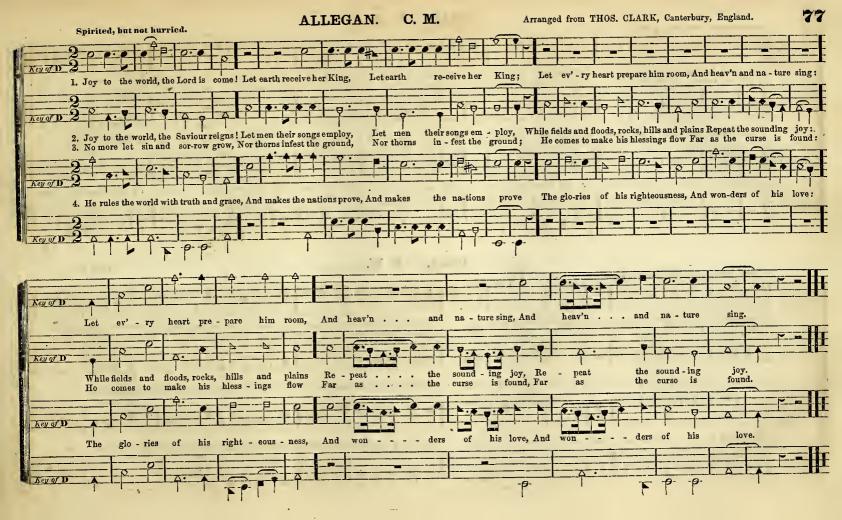




C. M. SPARTA.



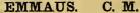


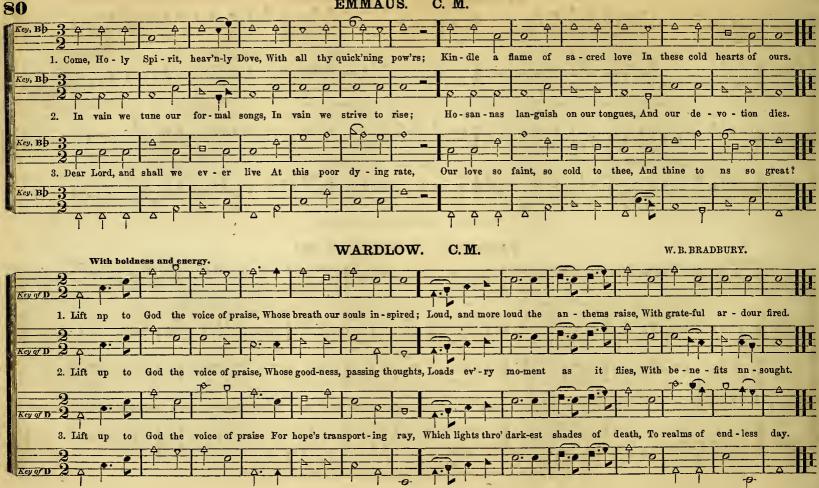


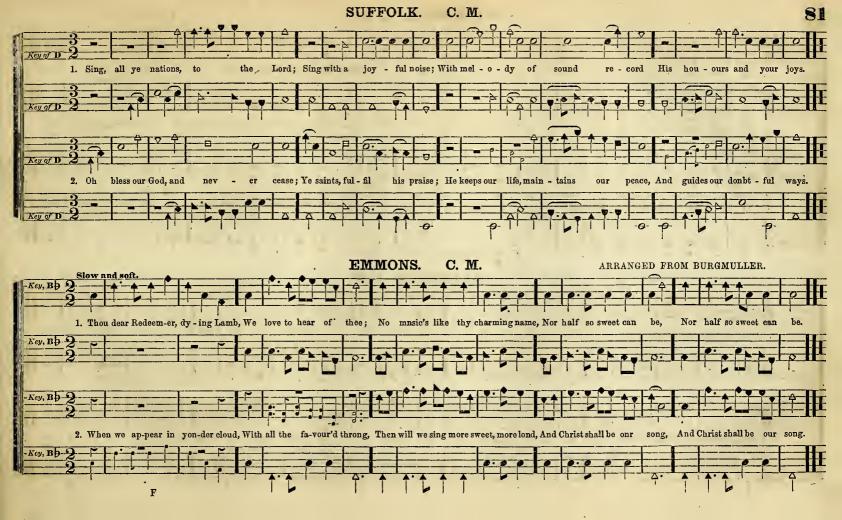




* By repeating the first part of the type, and removing the tie from the last measure but two.











DALHOUSE. C.M.

L. F. LEACH.

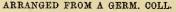
-0 Key of C-A I. How blest the children of the Lord, Who, walk-ing in his sight. Make all the his word Their stu-dy de - light! pre - cepts of and Key of C Key of C-2. That precious wealth shall be their dower, Which cannot know de - cay, Which moth or rust shall ne'er de - vour, Or spoil-er take a - way.

82

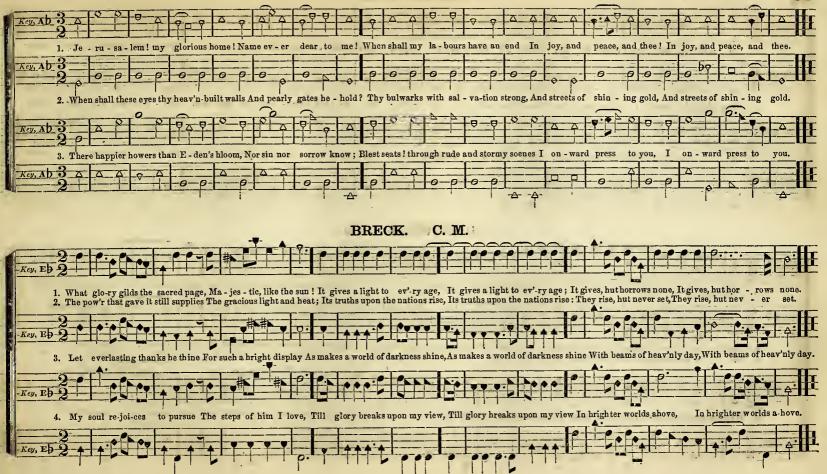
ey of

DARMSTADT. C. M.

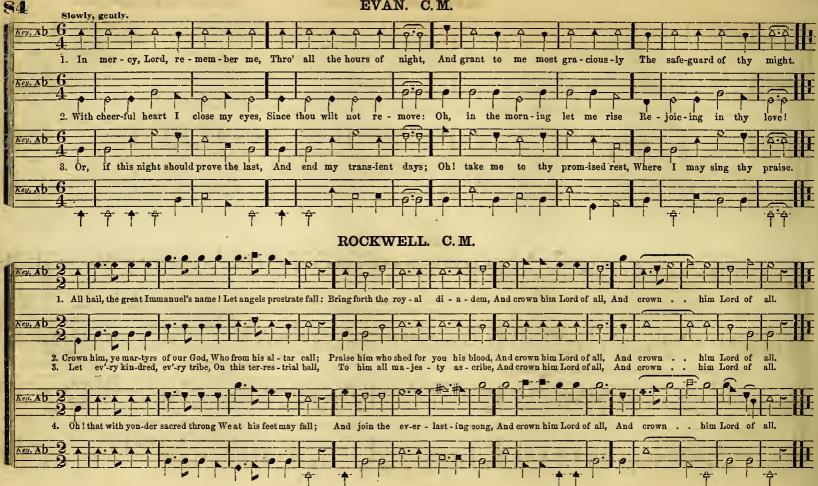
М. А



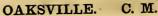
83



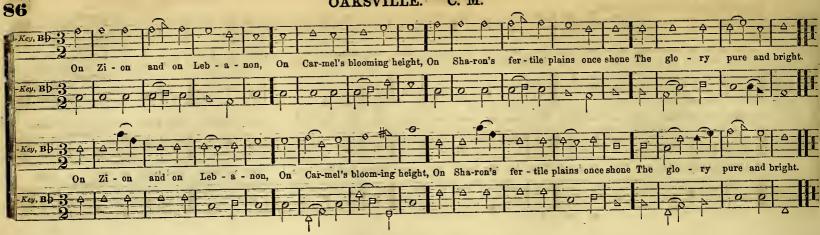
EVAN. C.M.



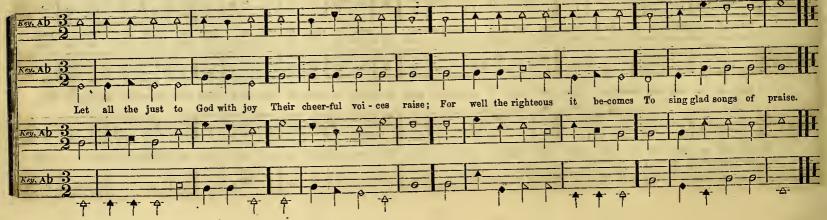


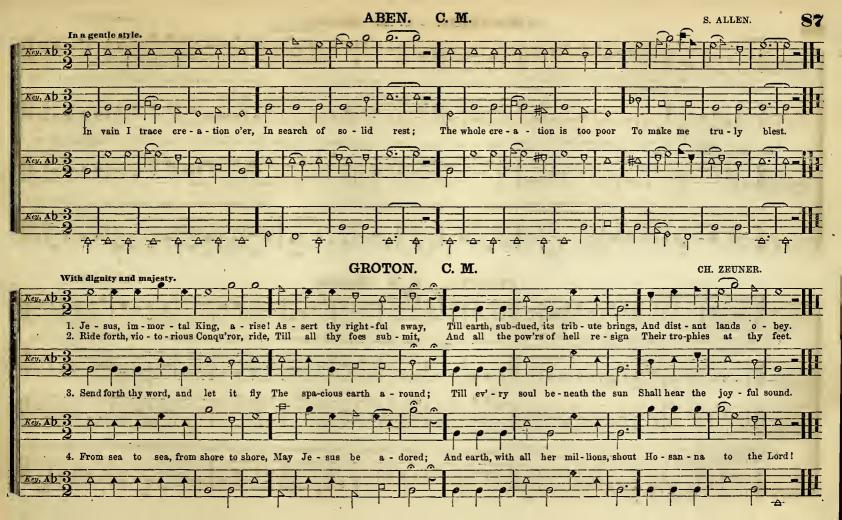


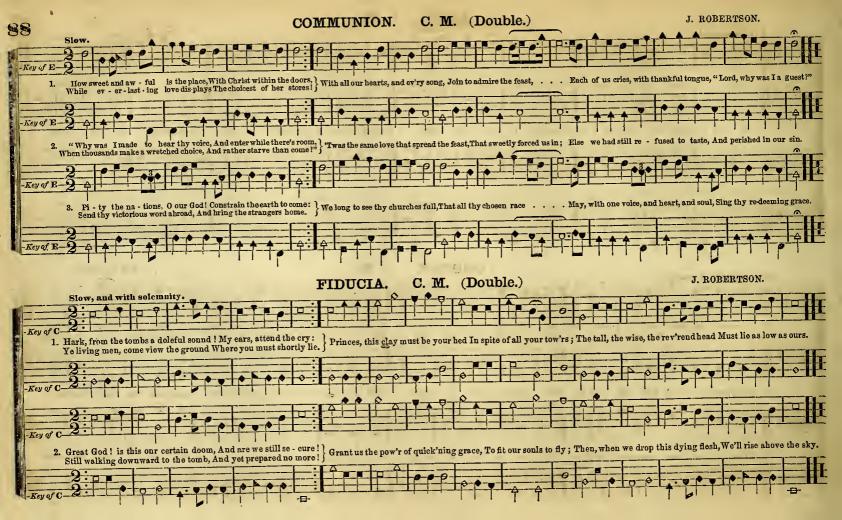
CH. ZEUNER.

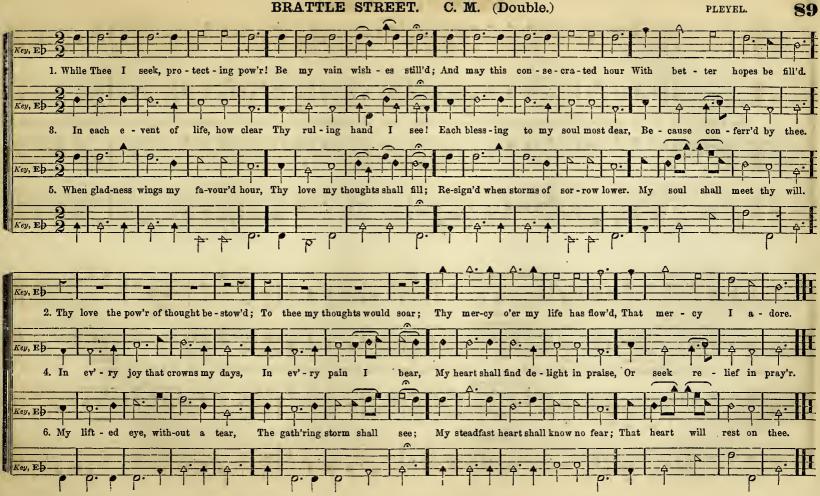


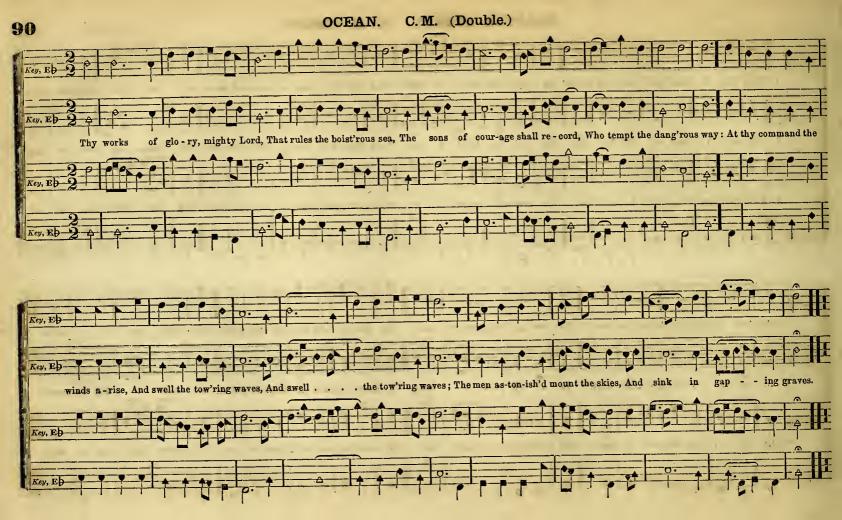
PLAINVILLE. C. M.

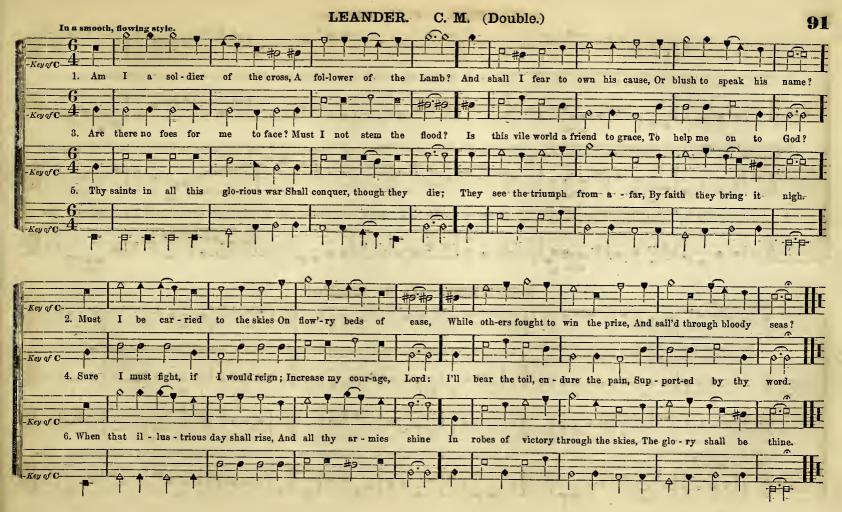


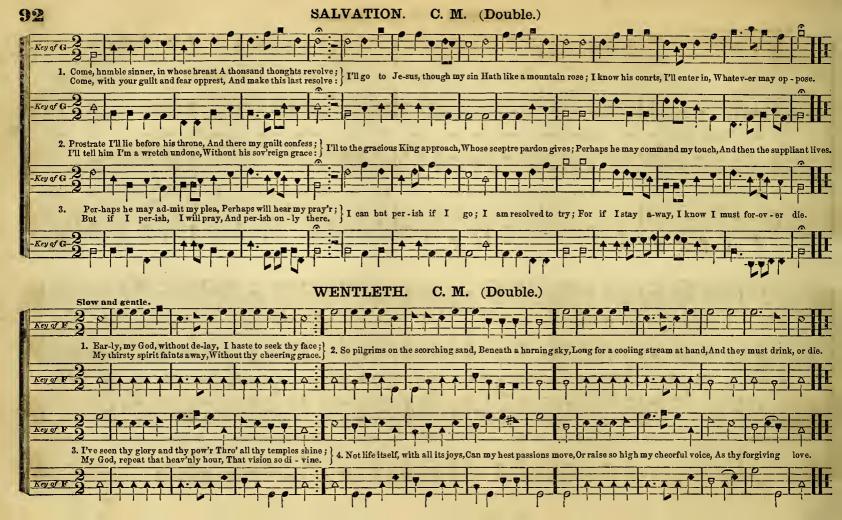


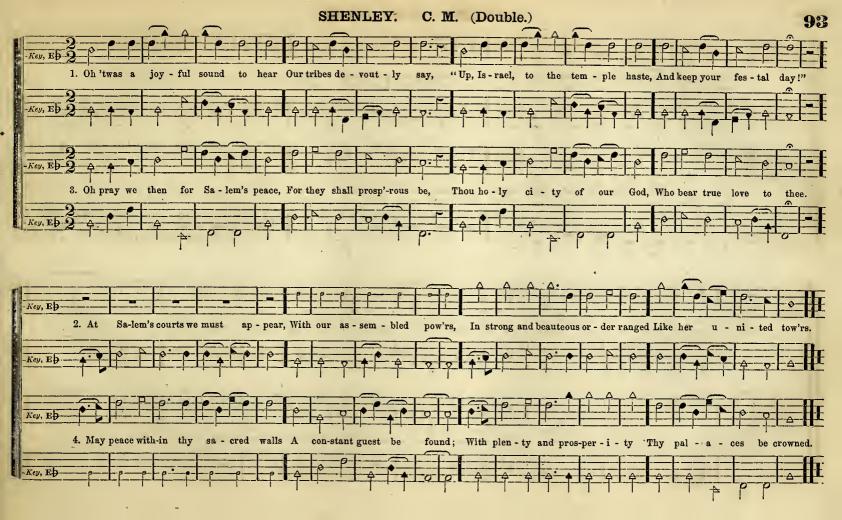




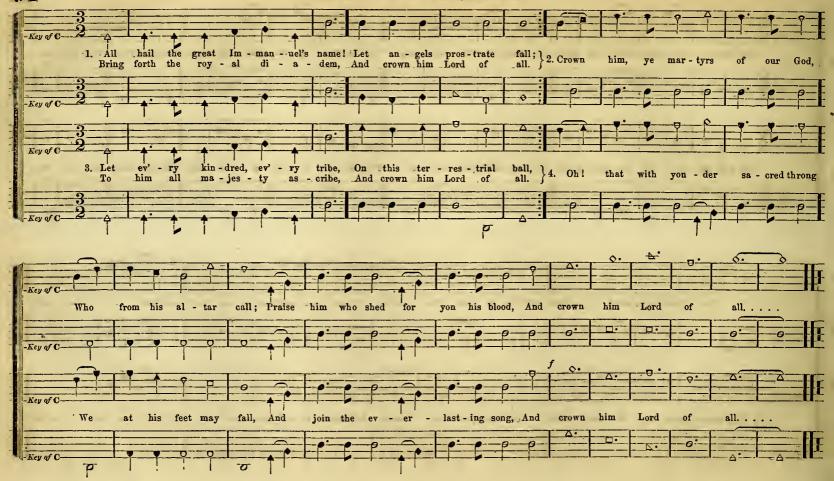




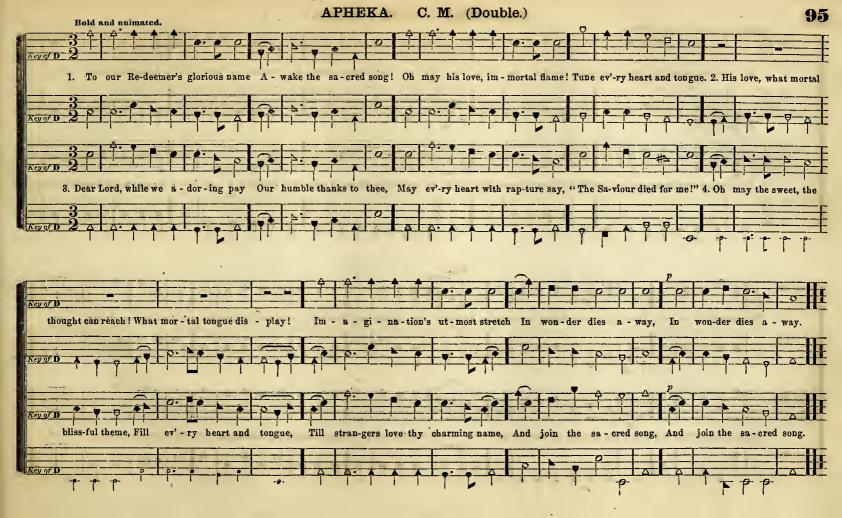




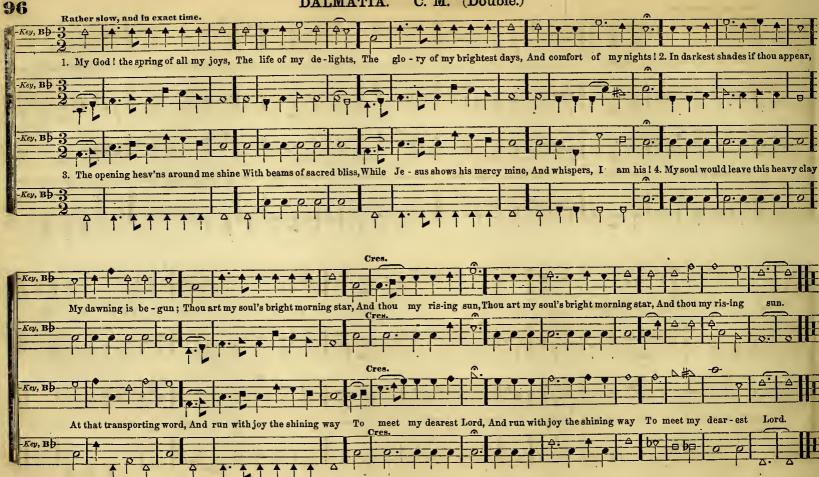
ZACISH. C. M. (Double.)



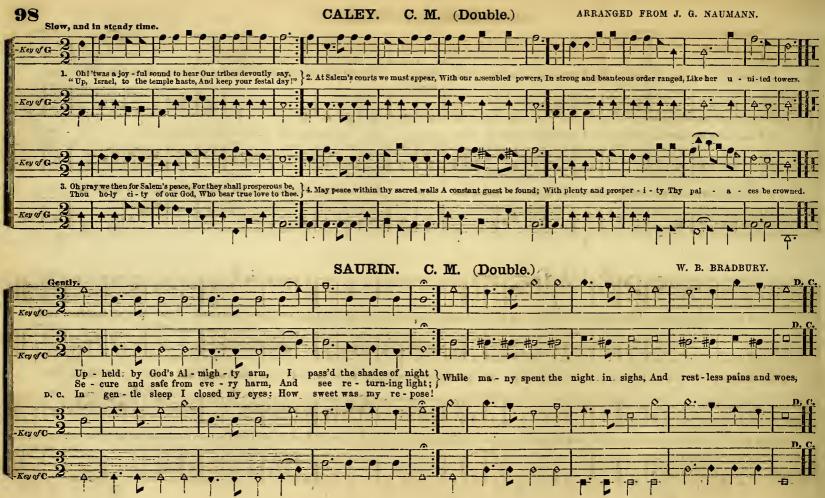
94



C. M. (Double.) DALMATIA.

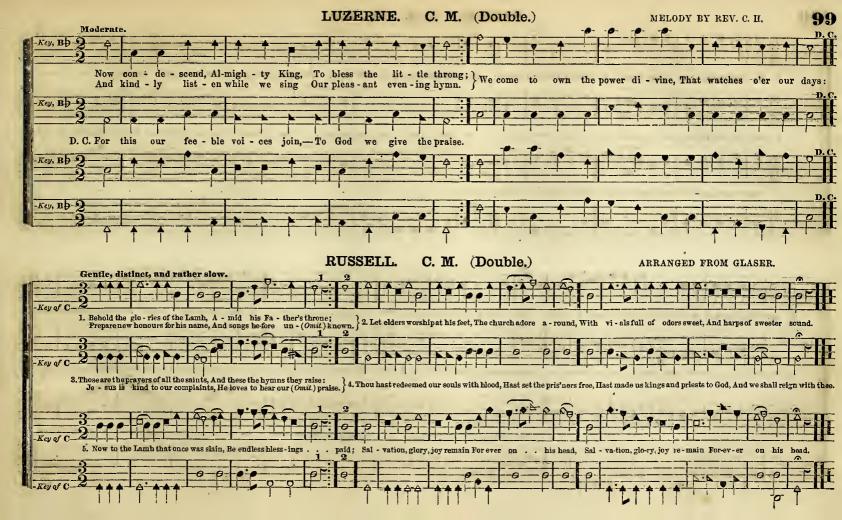




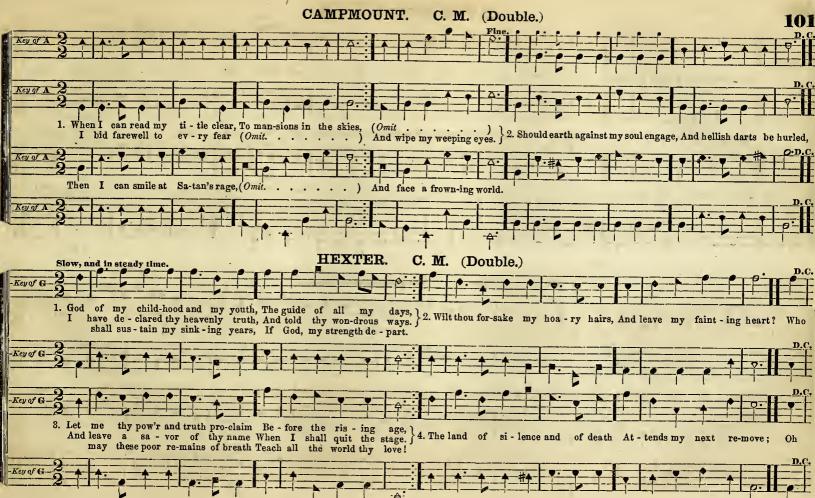


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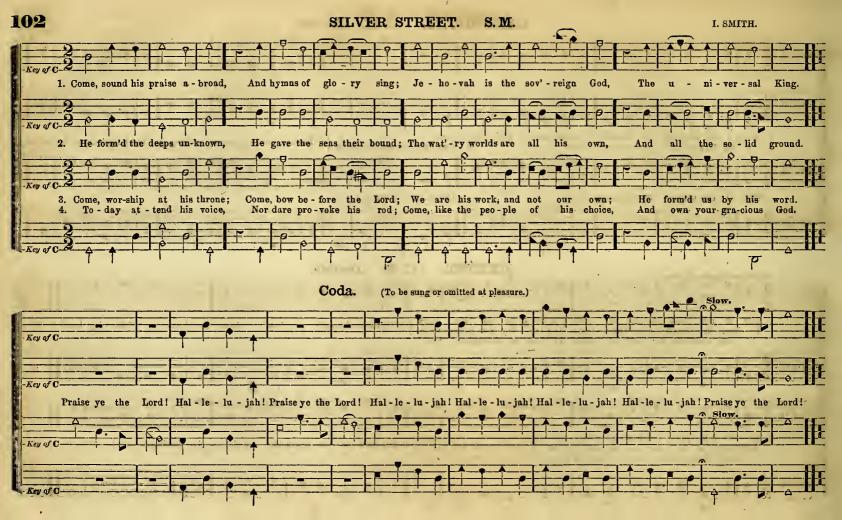
1

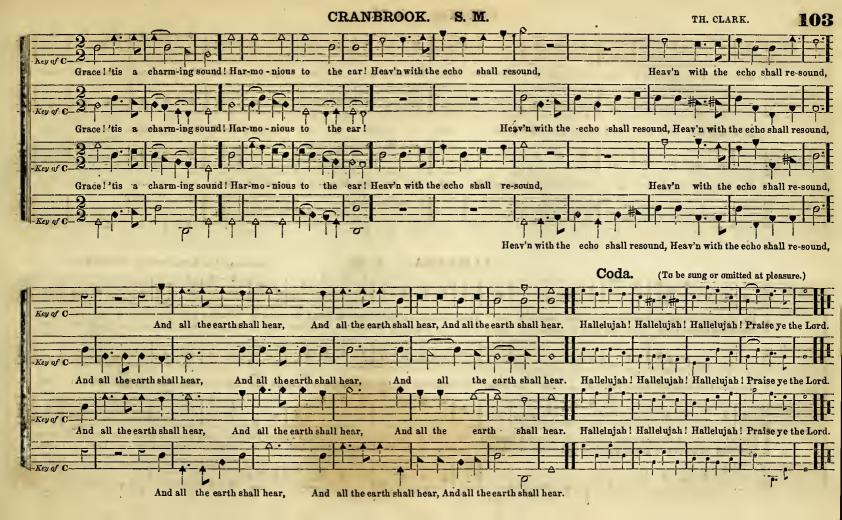




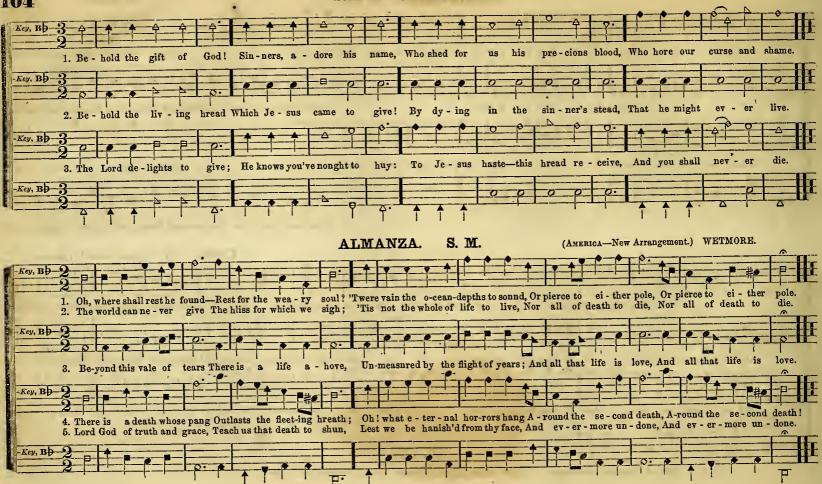


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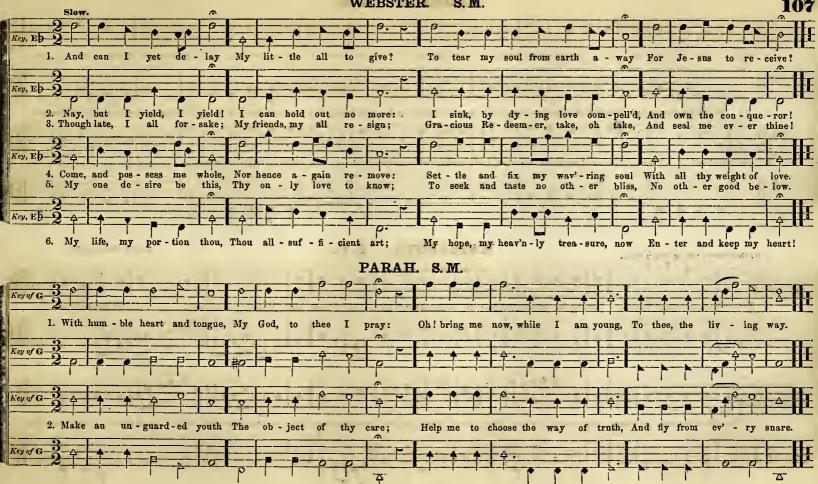
BELDON. S. M.





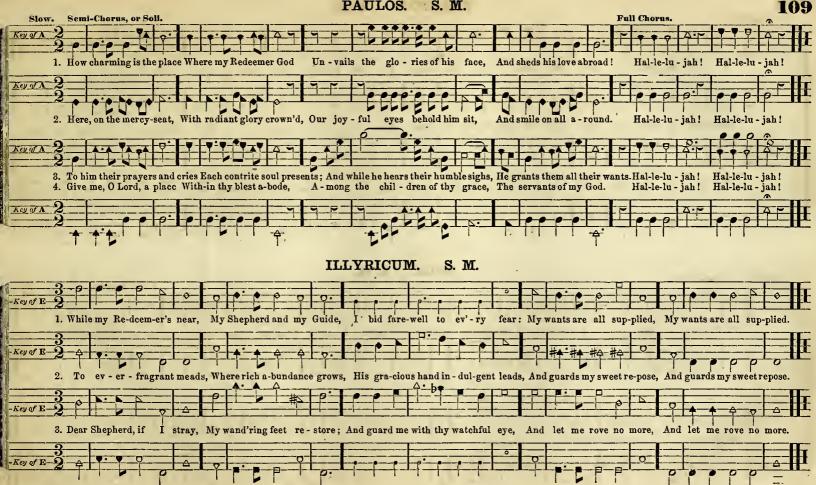


S. M. WEBSTER.

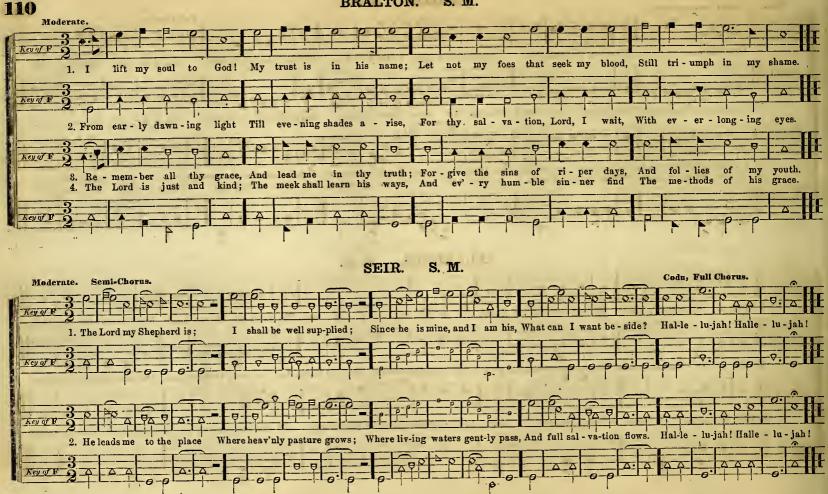




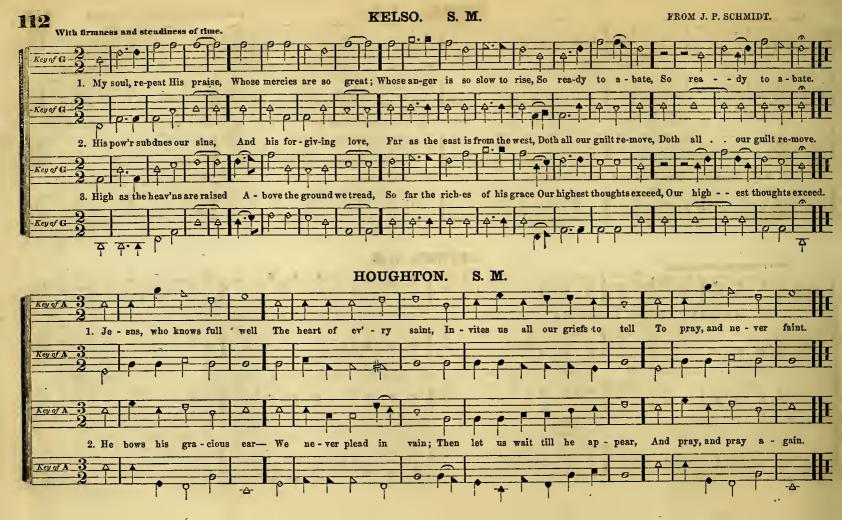
PAULOS. S. M.



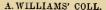
BRALTON. S. M.







HEMANS. S.M.





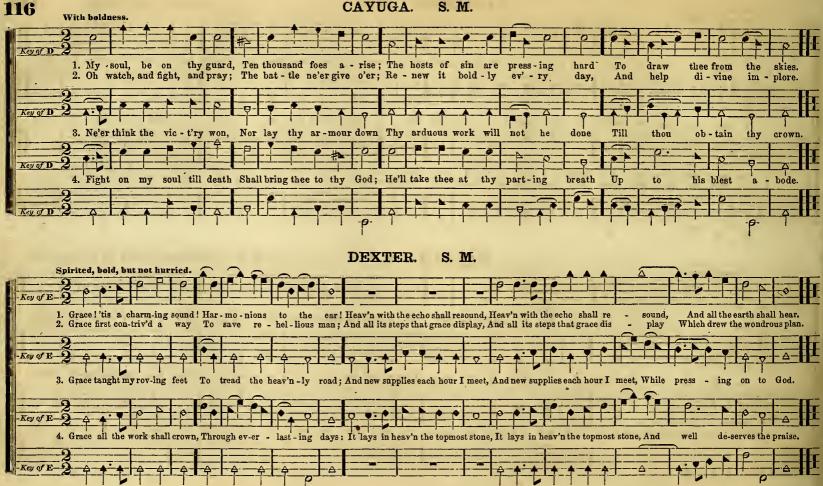








CAYUGA. S. M.



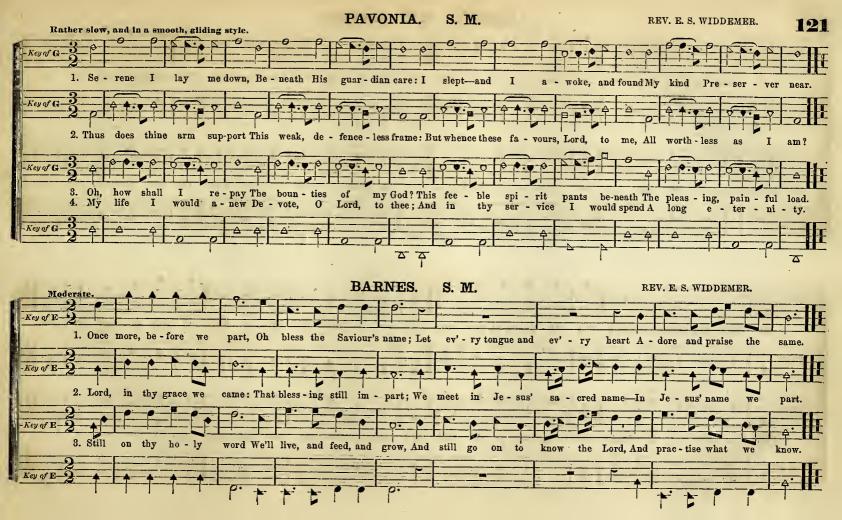
DRACUT. S. M. (Double.) Or 6s, 8s, & 4s.

Bold, animated, but not hurried. Key of A 2 -77 ev' - ry tongue, To praise the Sa-viour's name! and the Lamh! Wake, ev' - ry heart and Of Mo - ses S. M. A - wake, and sing the song Key of A . 2 Key of A and reign: But now is ris'n, thro' end - less live . . . 6s, 8s, & 4s. Pro-claim the lof - ty praise Of Him who once was slain, days, То Key of A -4--4-Key of A -pdy - ing love, Sing of His ris - ing power, Sing how He in - ter - cedes a - bove, For us, whose sins he bore. Sing of His Key of A Key of A - Ø---p--0-# Sa. viour, God. He lives and reigns on high, Who hought us with his blood; En-throned a - hove the far - thest sky- Our Key of A Ť





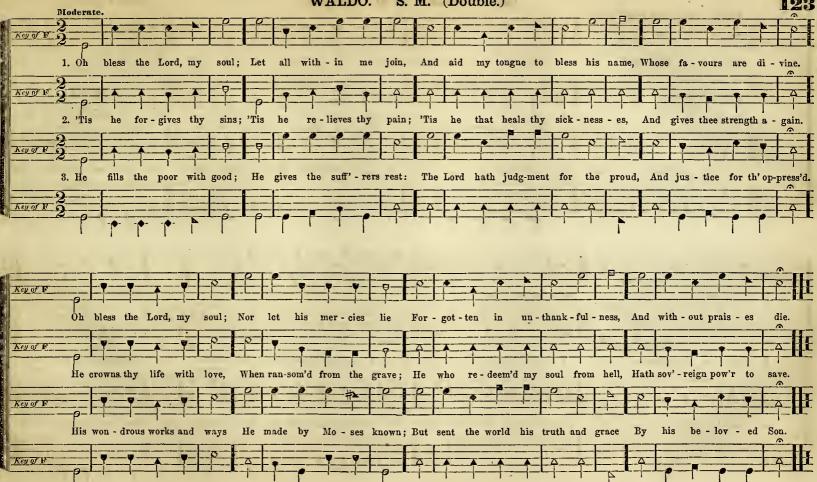




EDISTO. S.M. (Double.)

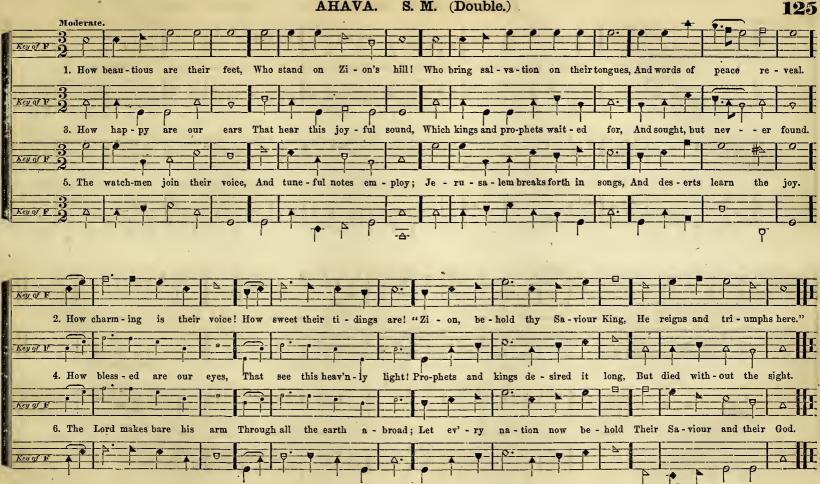


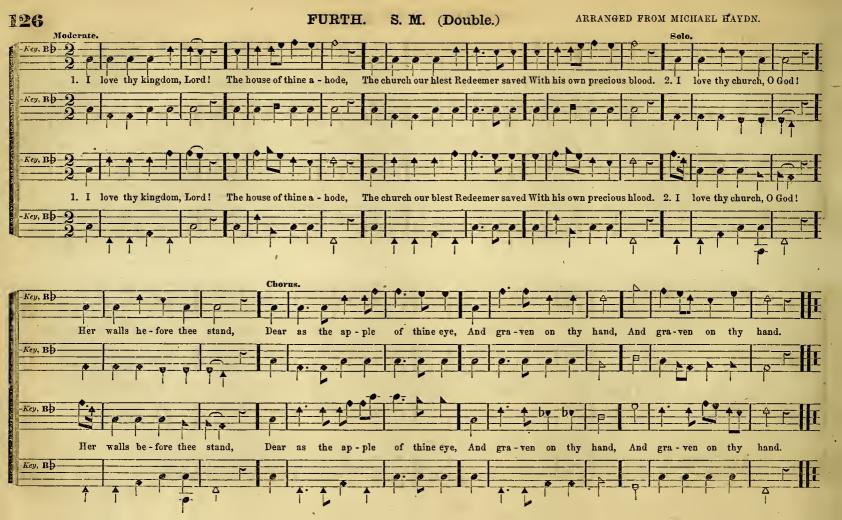
WALDO. S. M. (Double.)



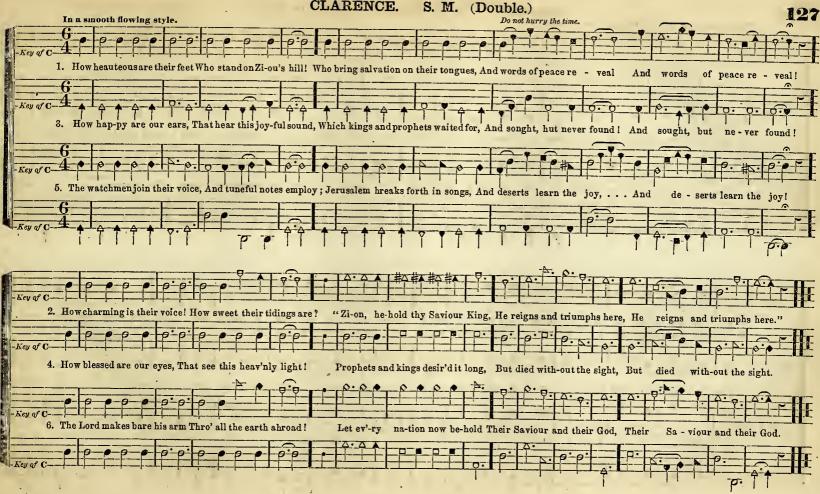


AHAVA. S. M. (Double.)





CLARENCE.





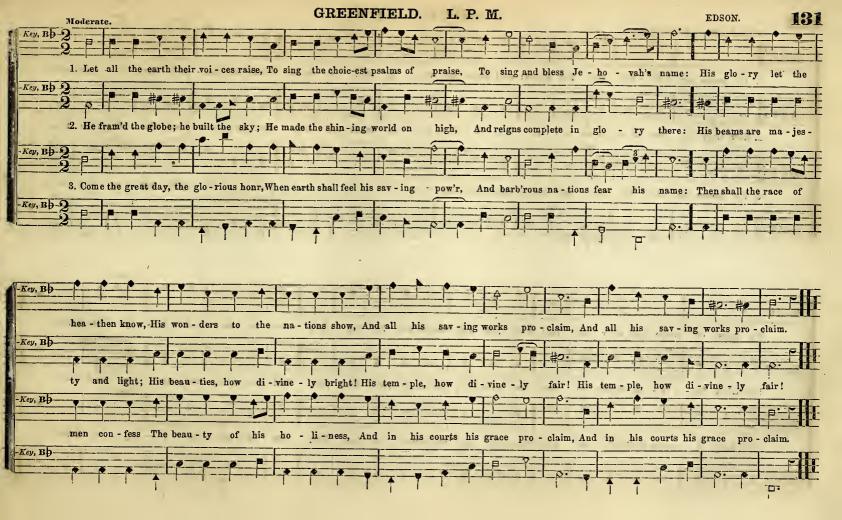


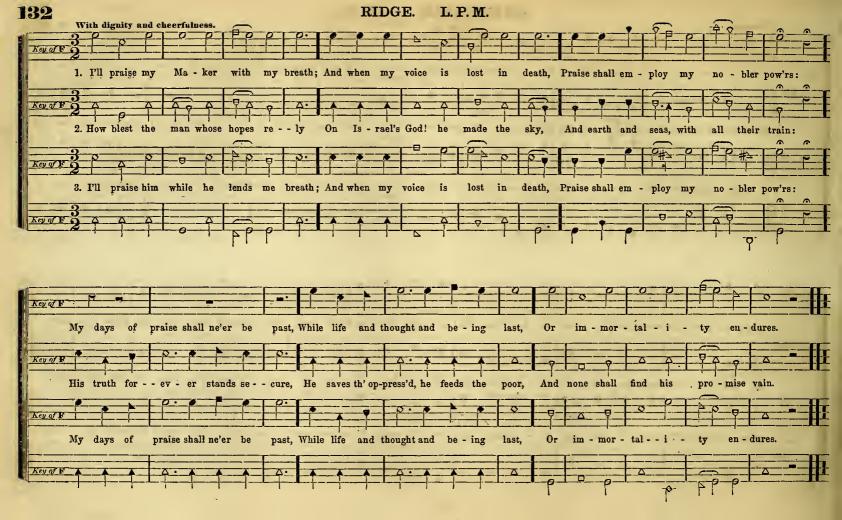
130

BERWICK. L. M. (6 lines.)

R. RUSSELL.

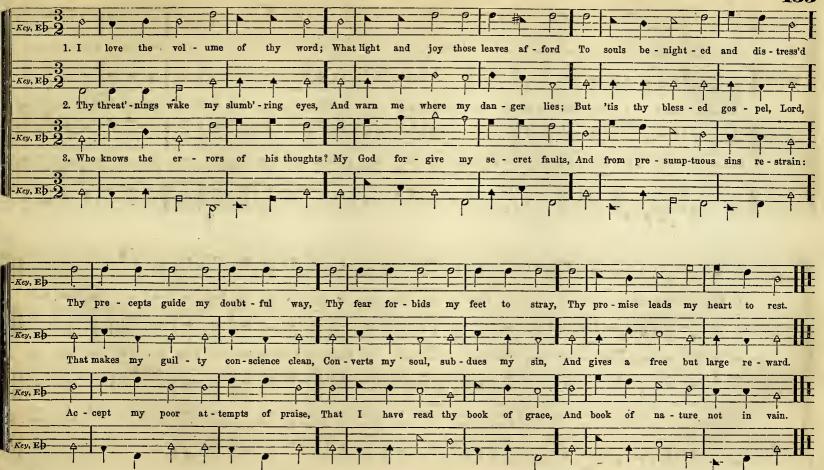




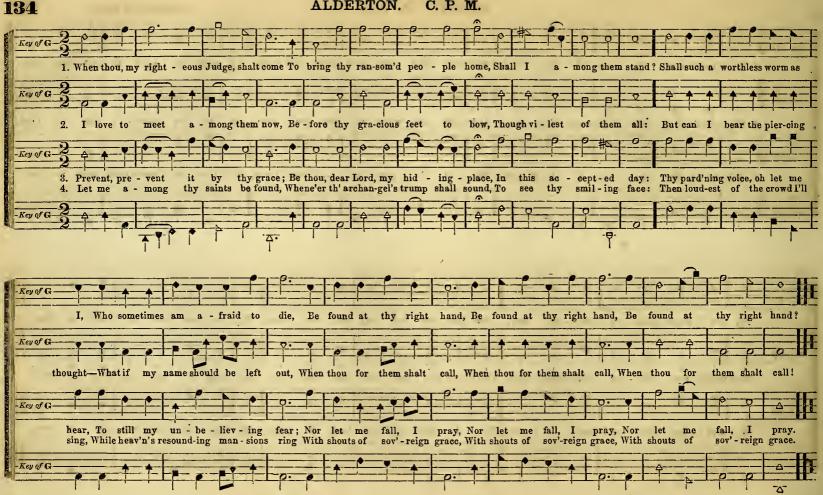


KIRBY. L. P. M.

HARMONY BY RINK.



ALDERTON. C. P. M.



KINGWOOD. C. P. M.

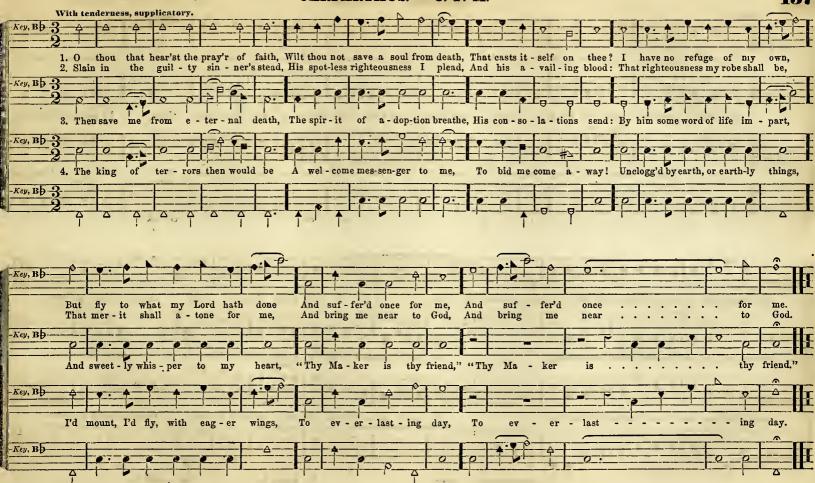


136

BEXLEY. C. P. M.

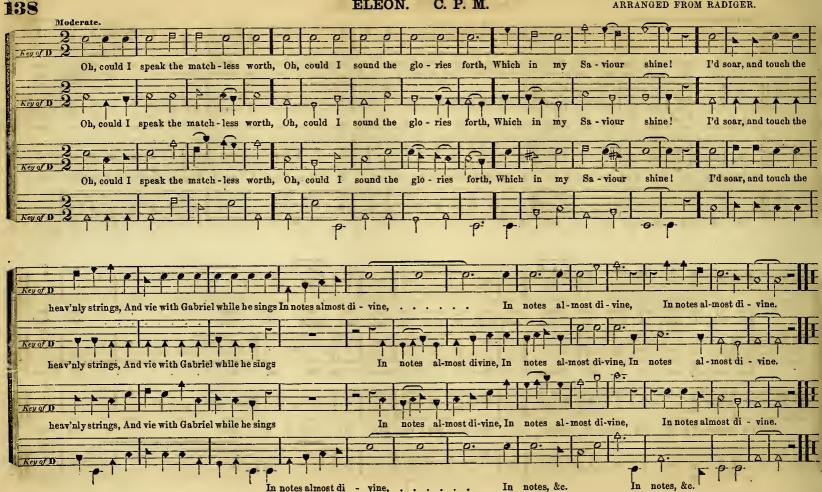


CARPARTHUS. C. P. M.



FLEON. C. P. M.

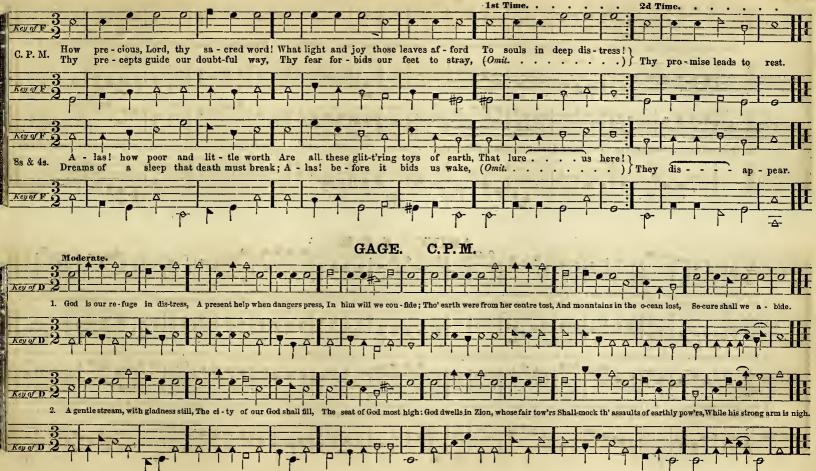
ARRANGED FROM RADIGER.



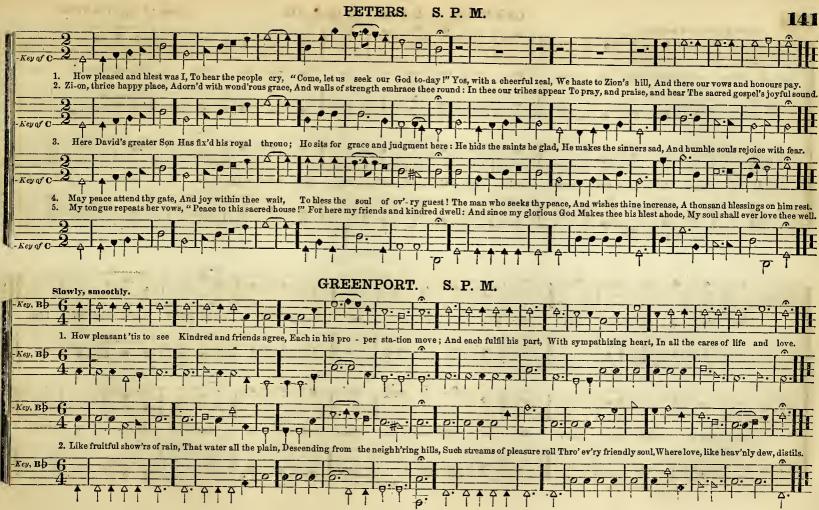
BOGGS. C. P. M. Or 8s & 4s.

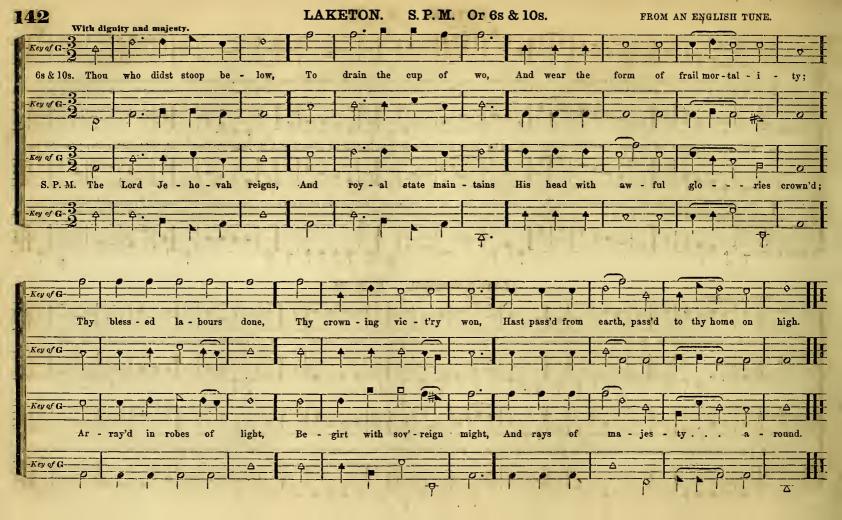
PARTLY FROM A GERMAN CHORAL.

139

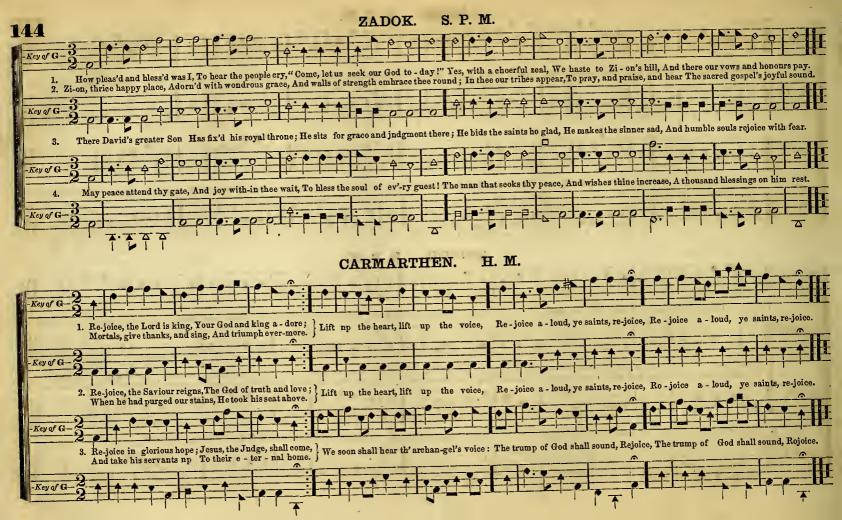






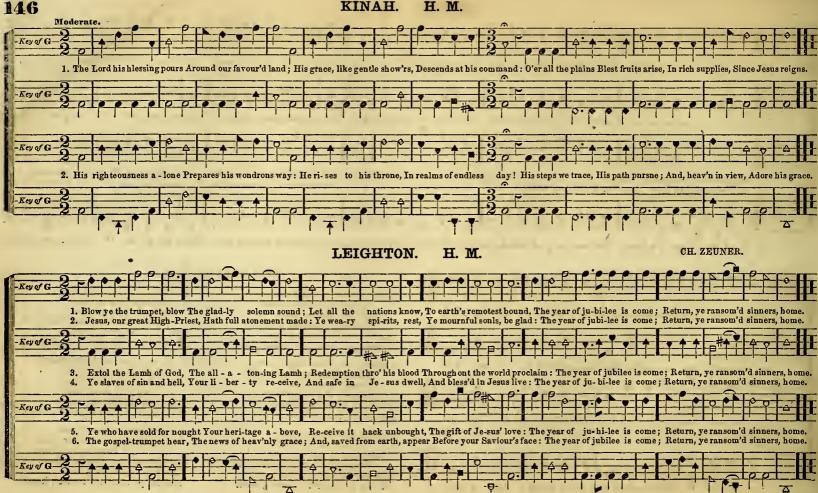




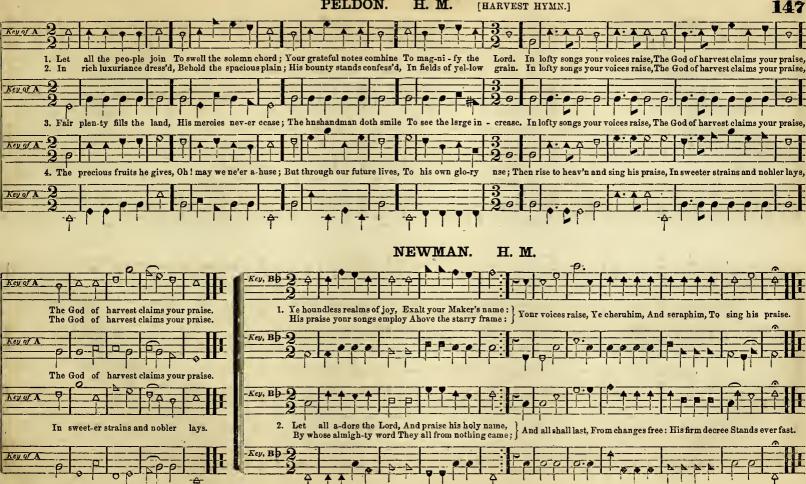




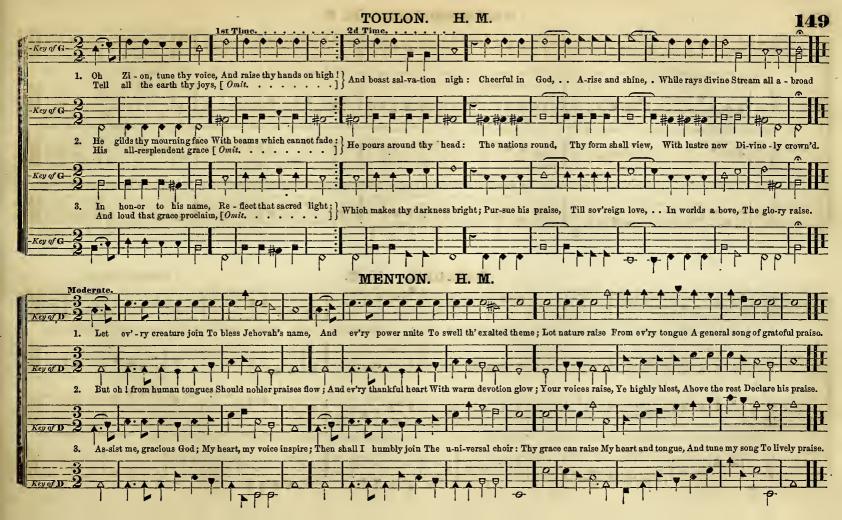
H. M. KINAH.



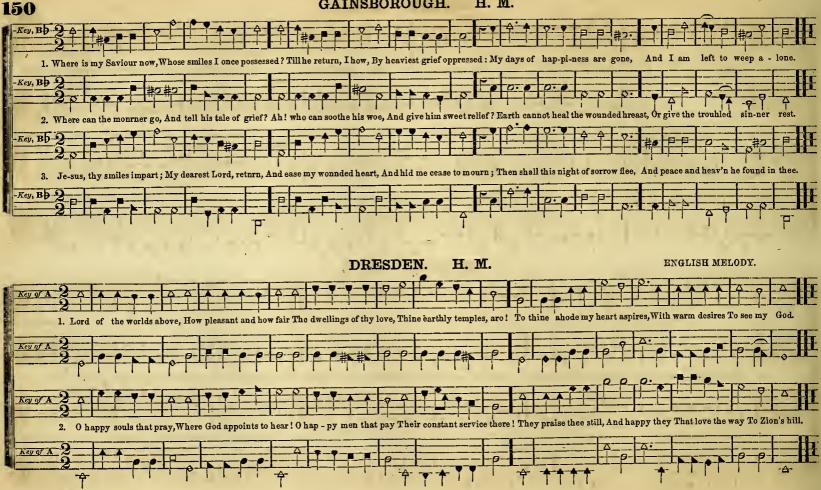
PELDON. H. M. [HARVEST HYMN.]







H. M. GAINSBOROUGH.



WILLCOTT. C. H. M.

Key of E- O

Key of E-9-A-

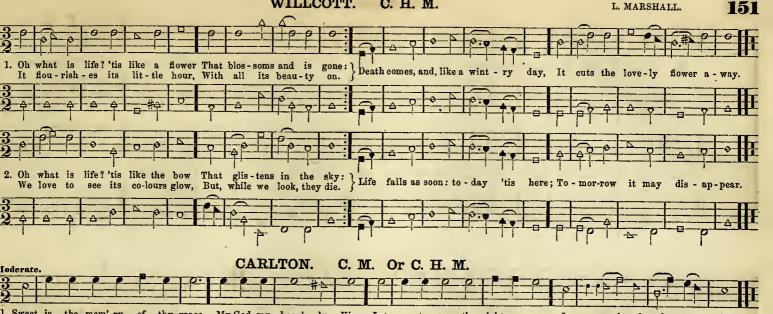
Key of E-

Key of E-

- <u>A</u>----A-

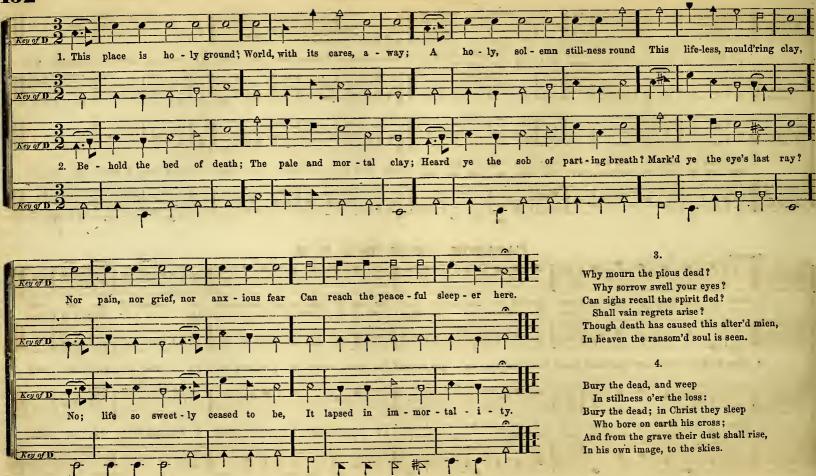
- A- A-



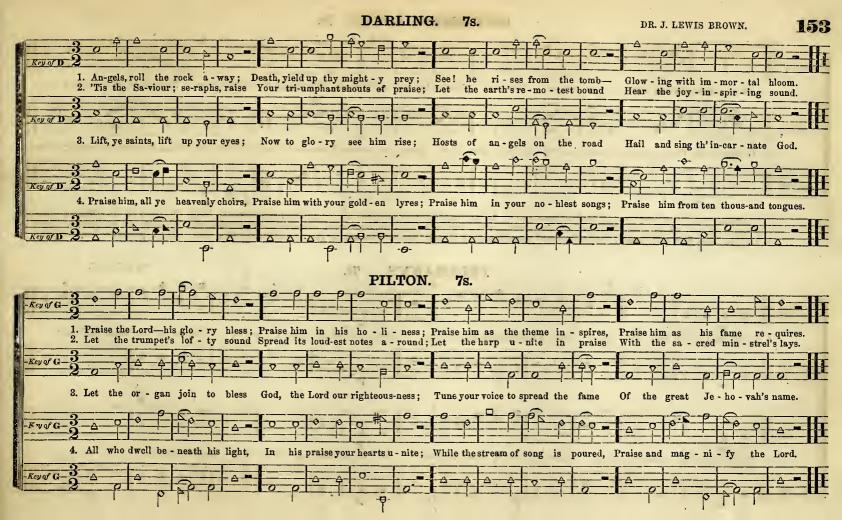


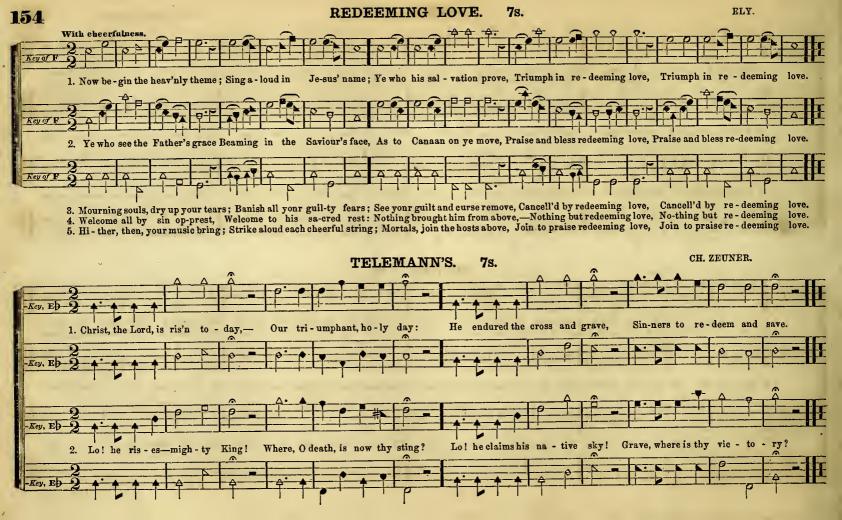


OBERLIN. S. H. M.

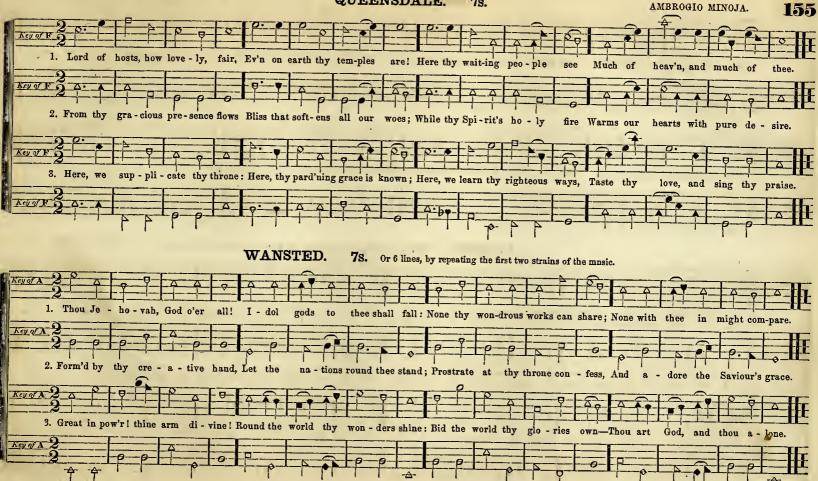


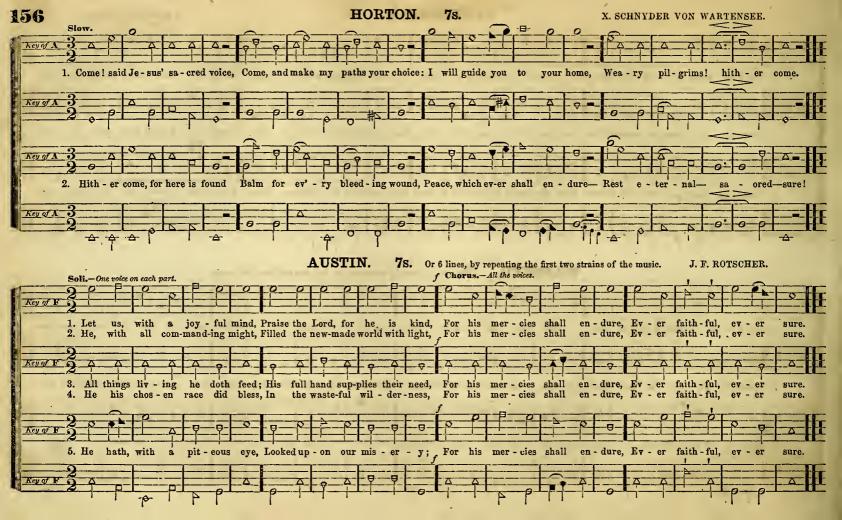
152



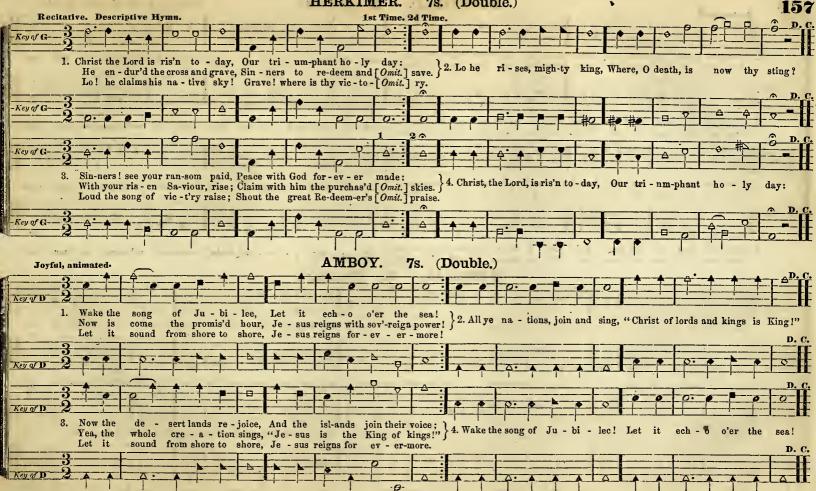


QUEENSDALE. 78.





HERKIMER. 7s. (Double.)





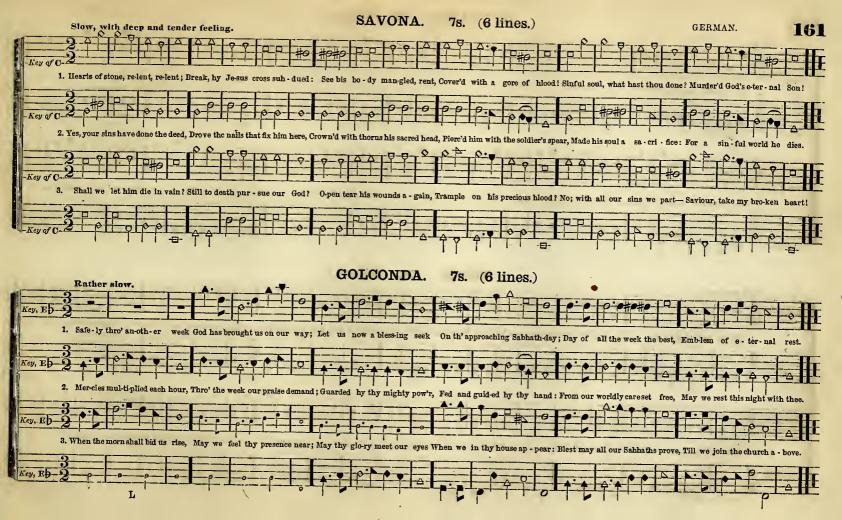
ZENTEL. 78.





HARTS. 7s. (6 lines.)



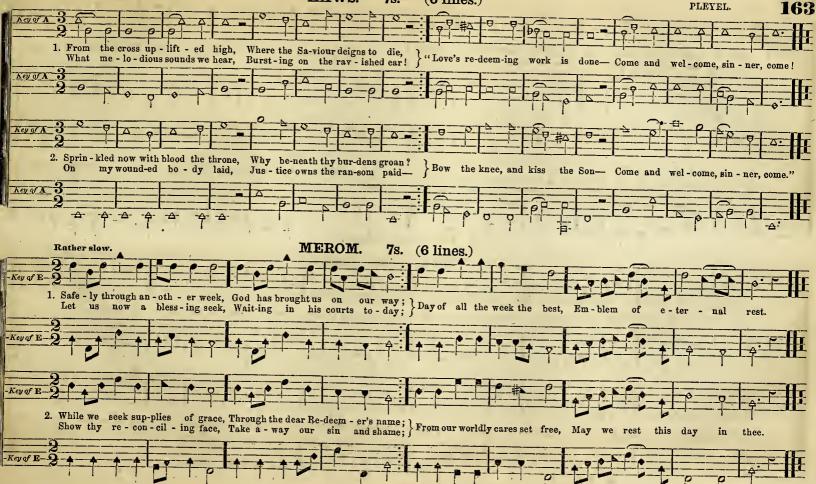


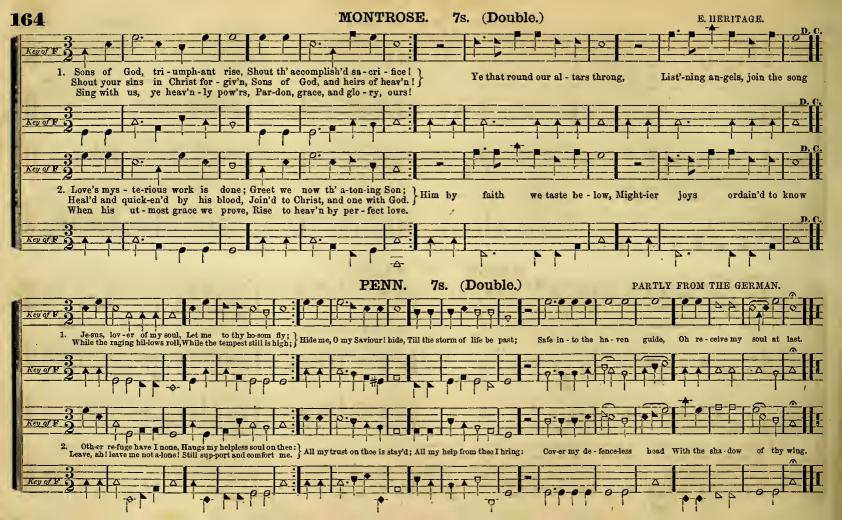
BETHANY. 7s. (6 lines.)

W. C. BROWN.

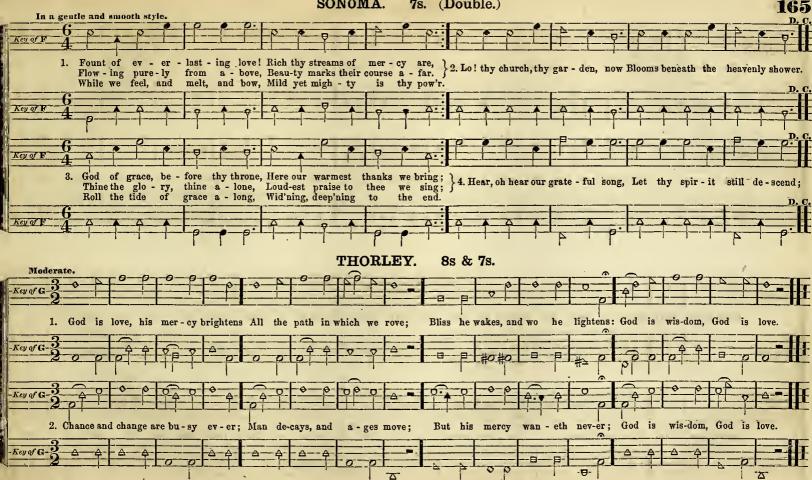


HAWS. 78. (6 lines.)





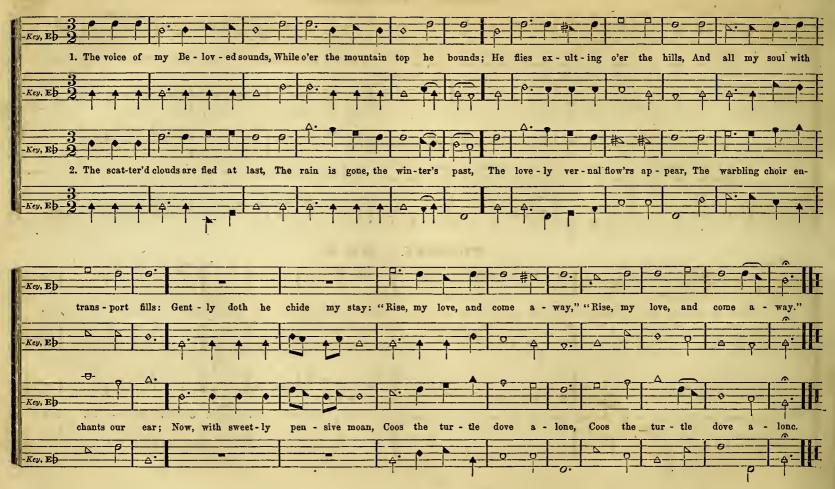
SONOMA. 7s. (Double.)

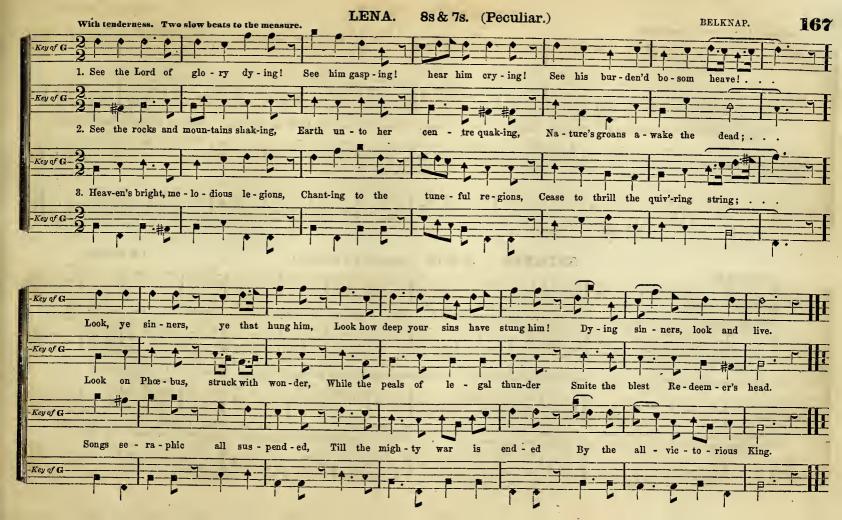


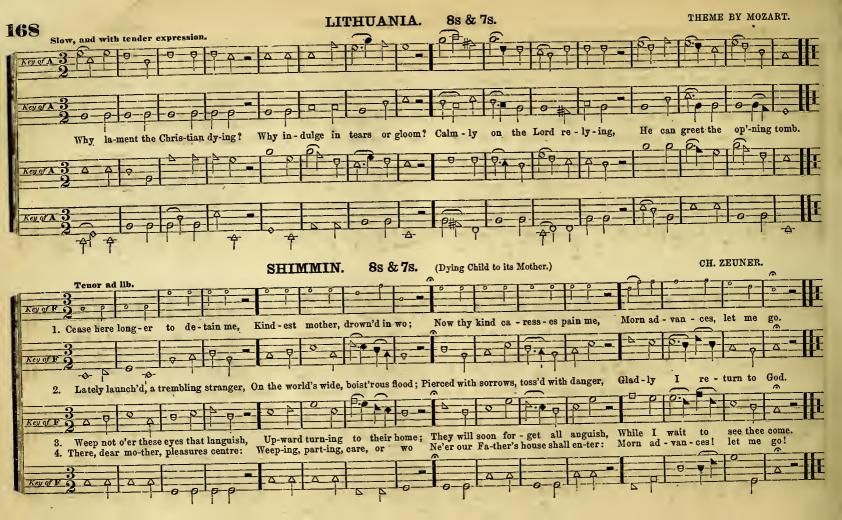
166

LAWTON. 8s & 7s.

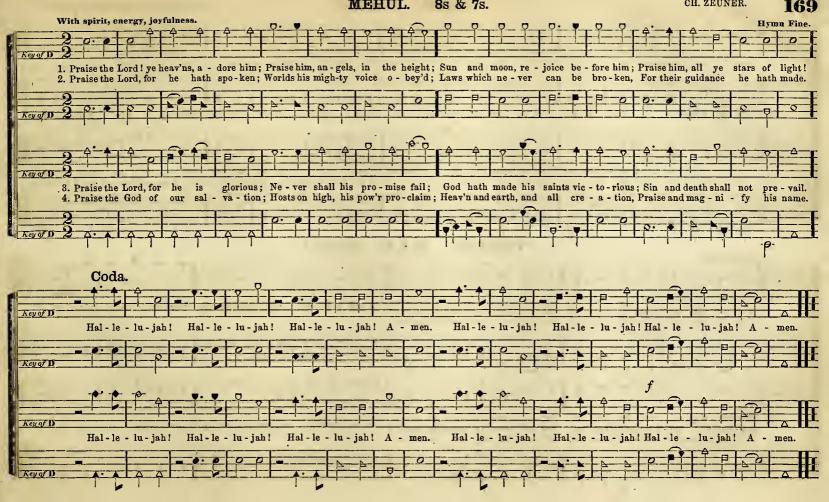
C. A. CADY







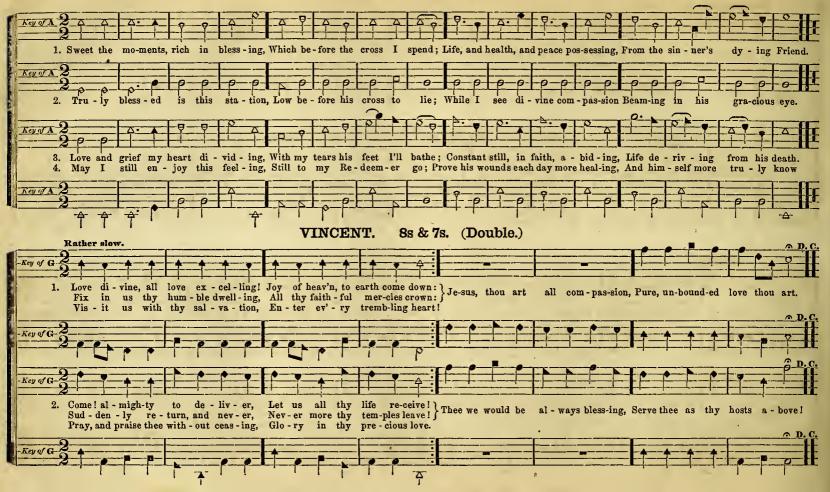
MEHUL. 8s & 7s. CH. ZEUNER.

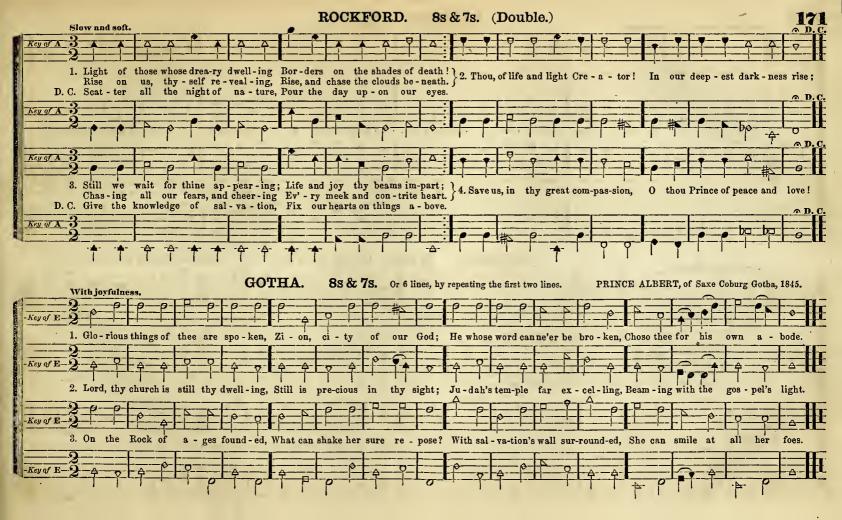


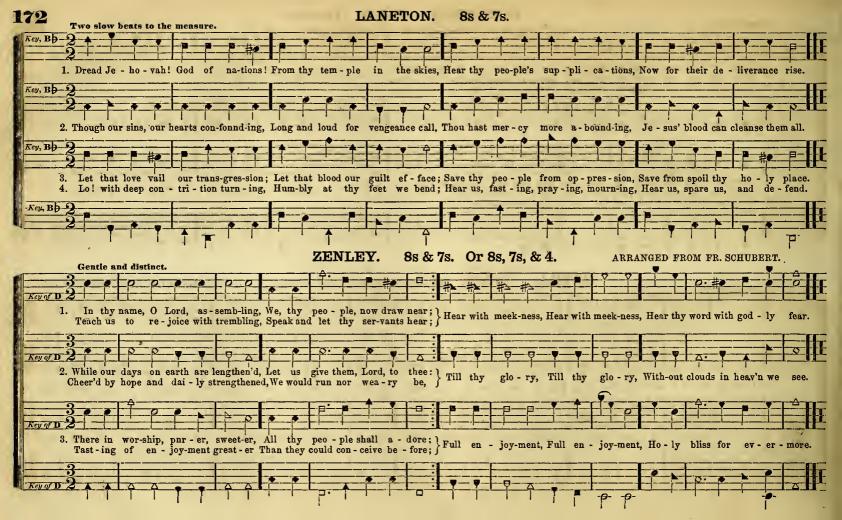
170

BALL. 8s & 7s.

ARRANGED FROM REICHARDT.

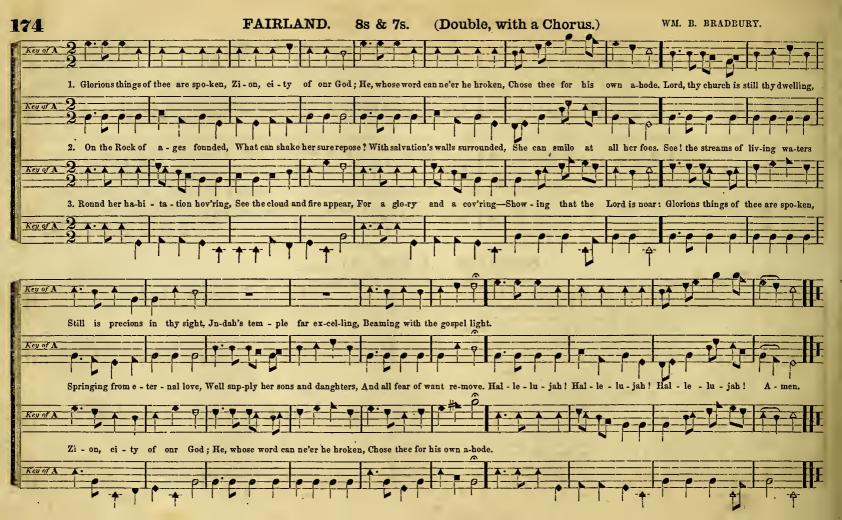






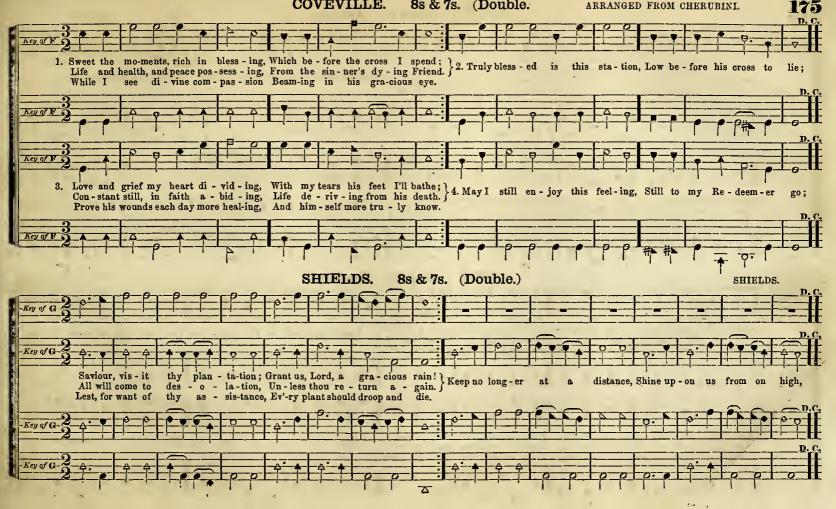
TREASURE. 8s & 7s. (Peculiar.)





COVEVILLE. 8s & 7s. (Double.)

ARRANGED FROM CHERUBINI.





ABBA. 8s & 7s. (Double.)



Μ

177

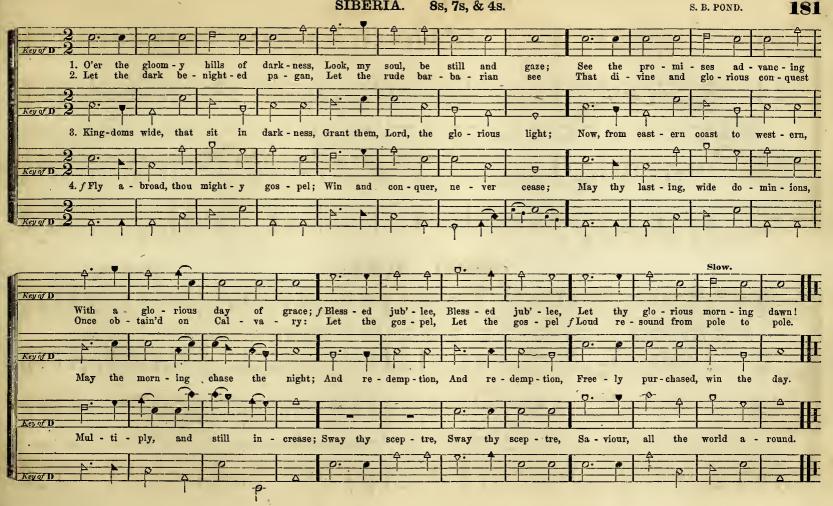






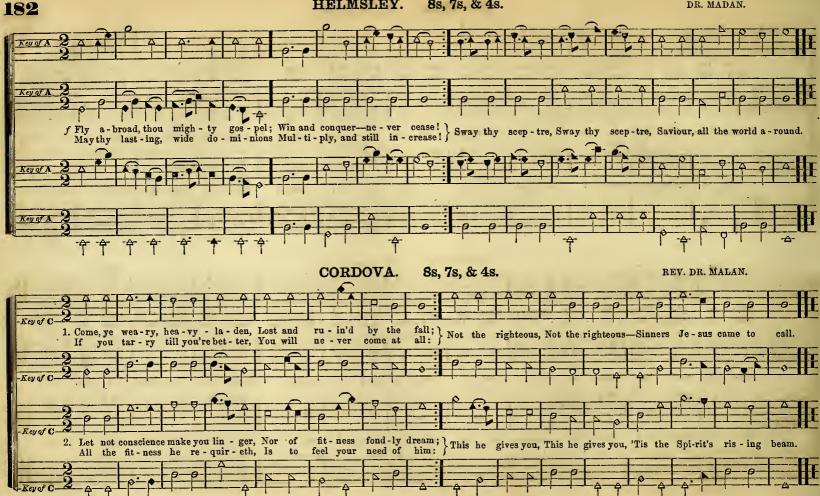
SIBERIA. 8s, 7s, & 4s.

S. B. POND.



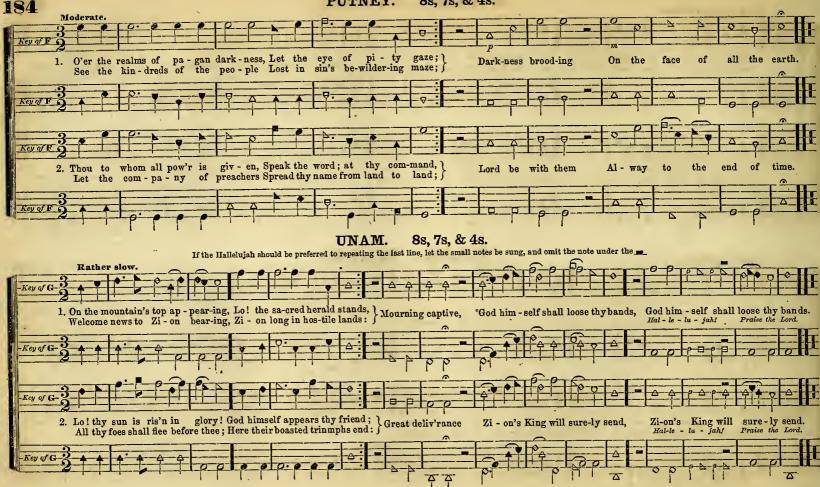


DR. MADAN.

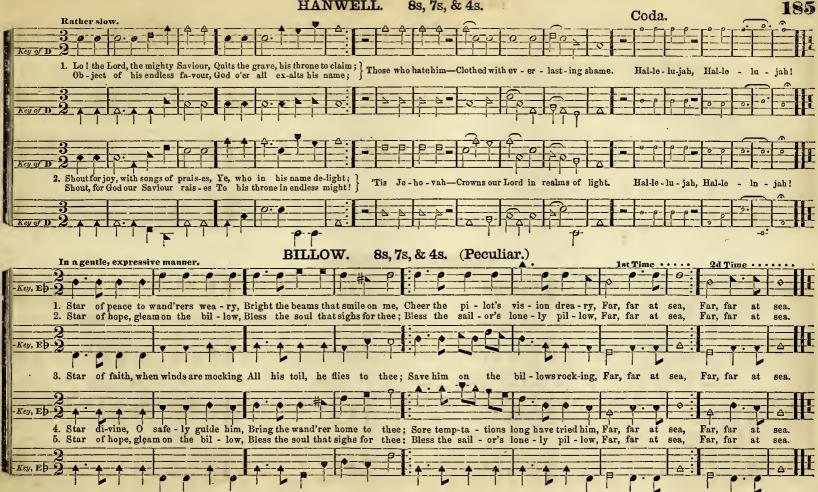




PUTNEY. 8s, 7s, & 4s.



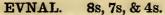
HANWELL. 8s, 7s, & 4s.

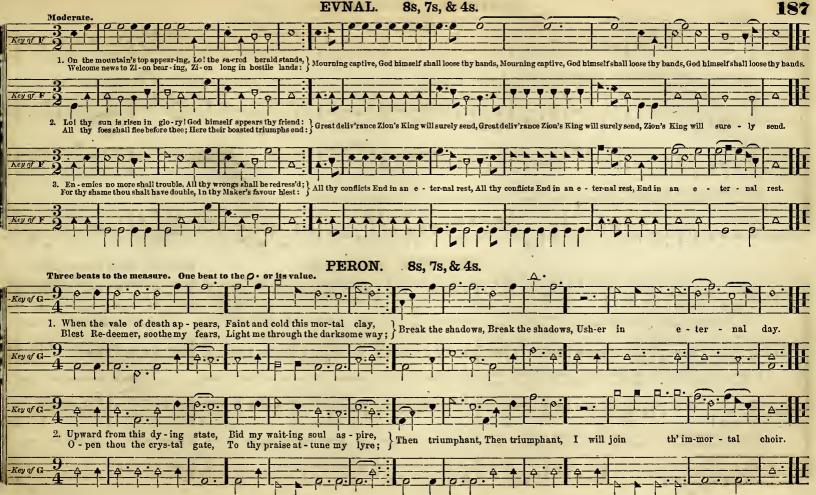


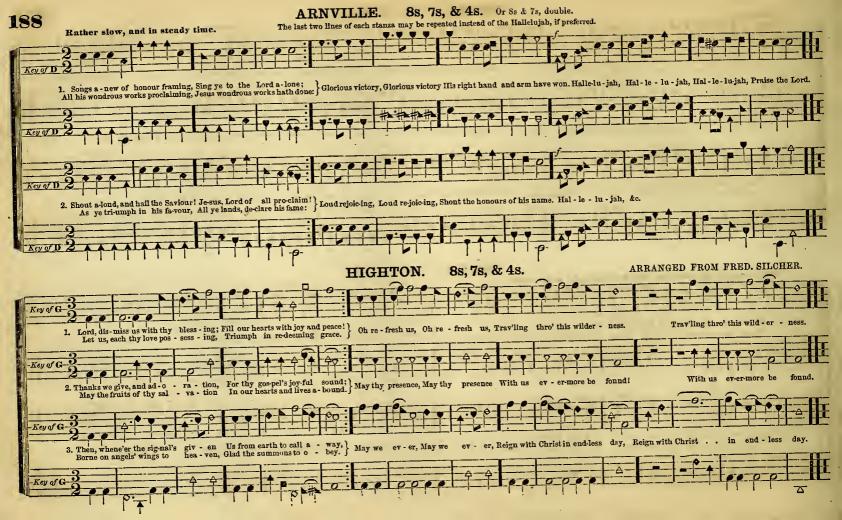
186

DEERFIELD. 8s, 7s, & 4s.



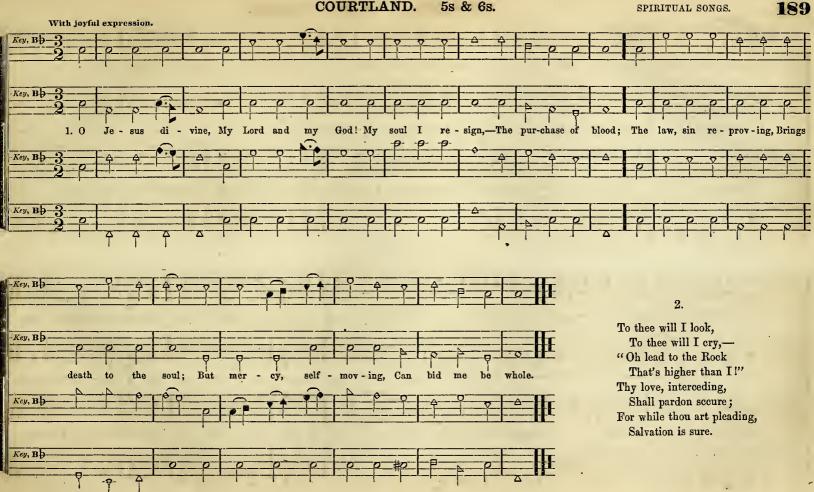




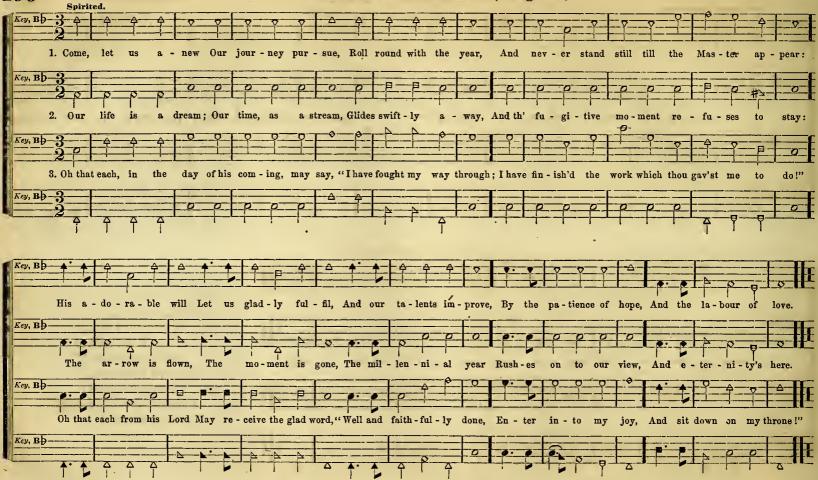


COURTLAND. 5s & 6s.

SPIRITUAL SONGS.



CROWELL. 5s & 11s. (Irregular.)

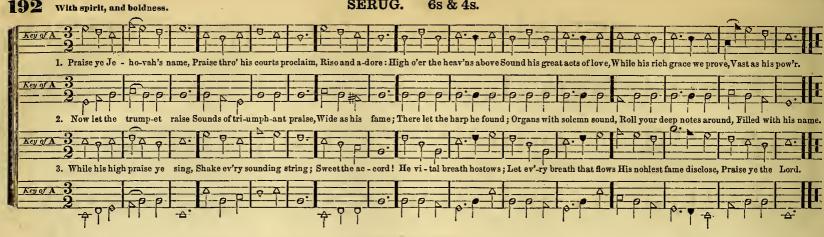


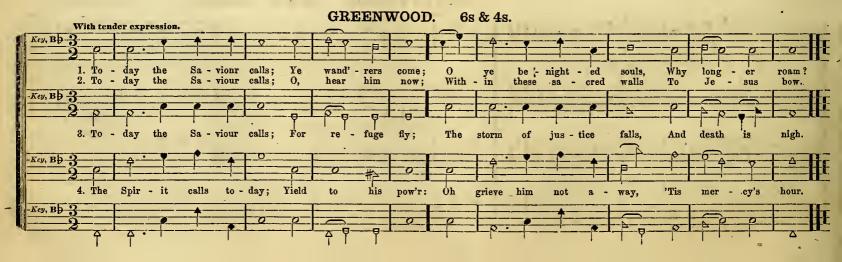
190

ZONG. 6s.

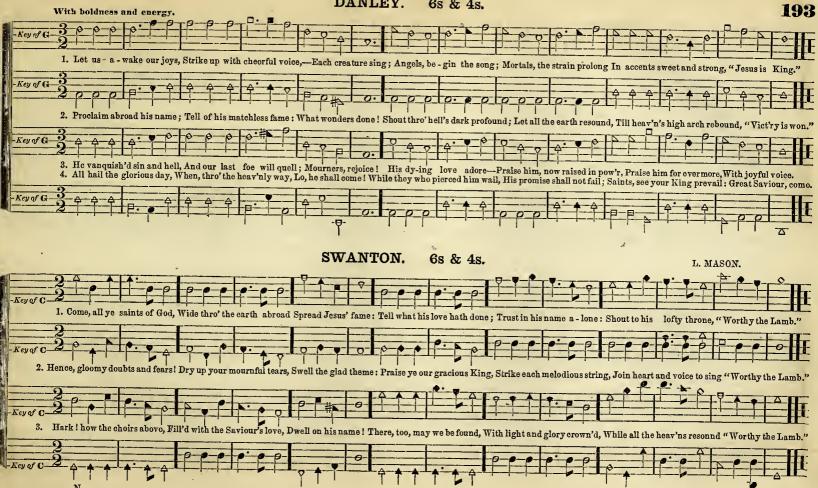






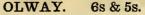


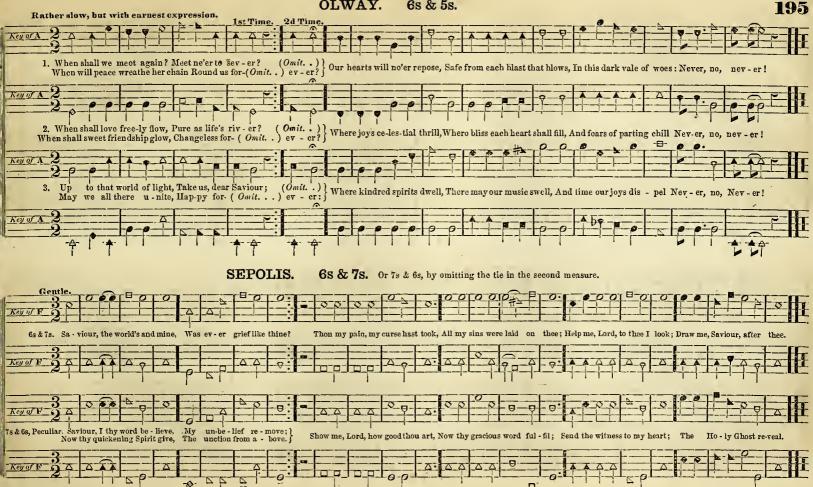
DANLEY. 6s & 4s.



GASTON. 7s & 5s.

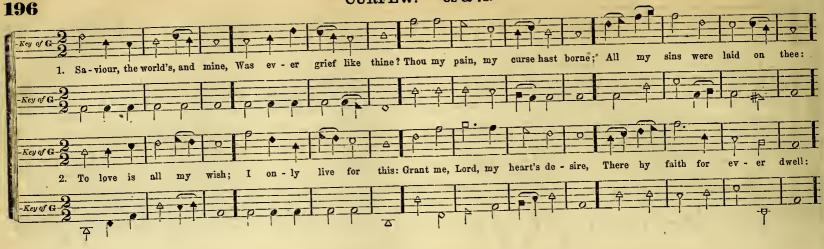


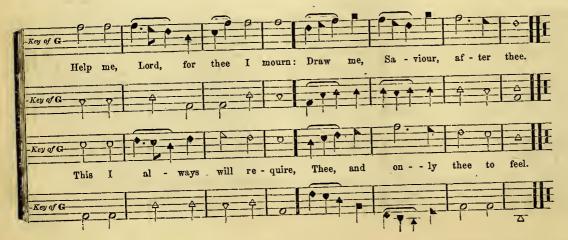




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CURFEW. 6s & 7s.

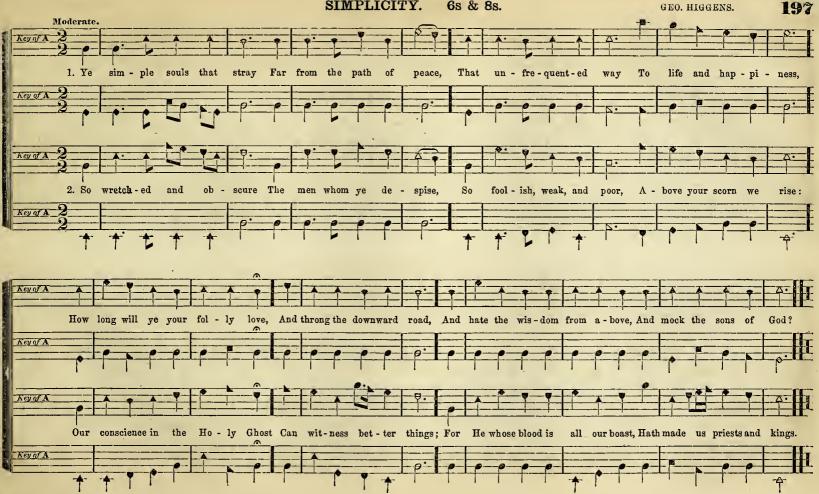


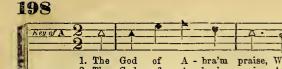


- Thy power I pant to prove, Rooted and fix'd in love;
 Strengthen'd hy thy Spirit's might, Wise to fathom things divine;
 What the length, and hreadth, and height, What the depth of love like thine!
 - Ah! give me this to know, With all thy saints helow;
 Swells my soul to compass thee: Pants in thee to live and move;
 Fill'd with all the Deity, All immersed and lost in love!

SIMPLICITY. 6s & 8s.

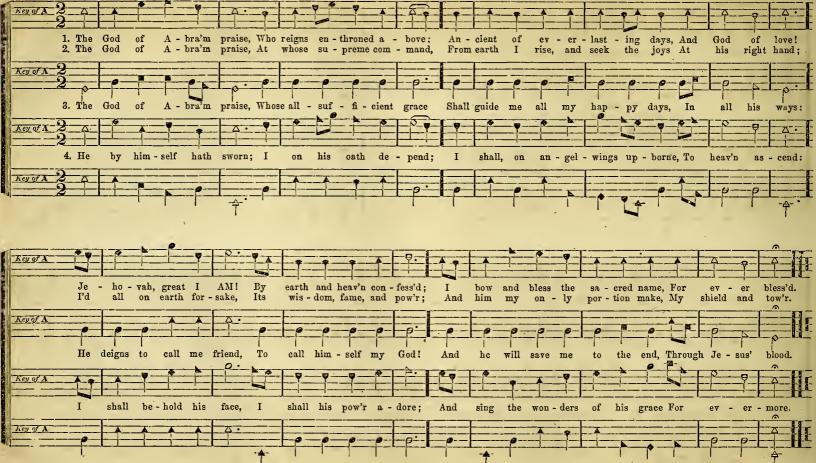
GEO. HIGGENS.



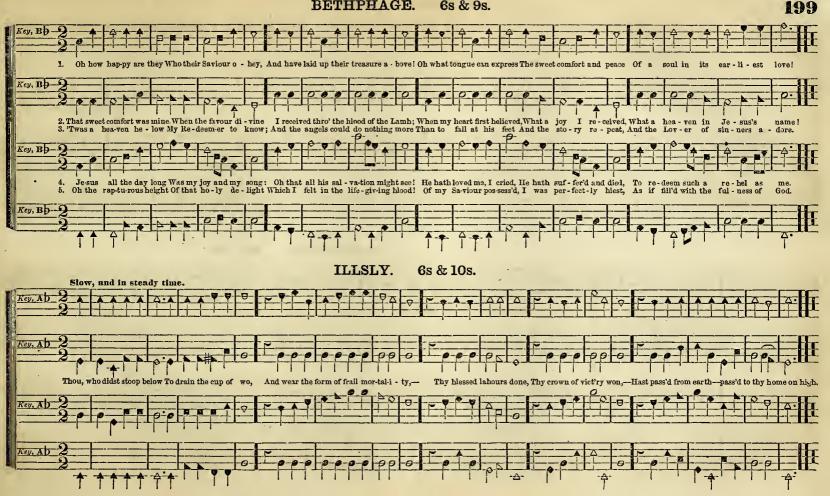


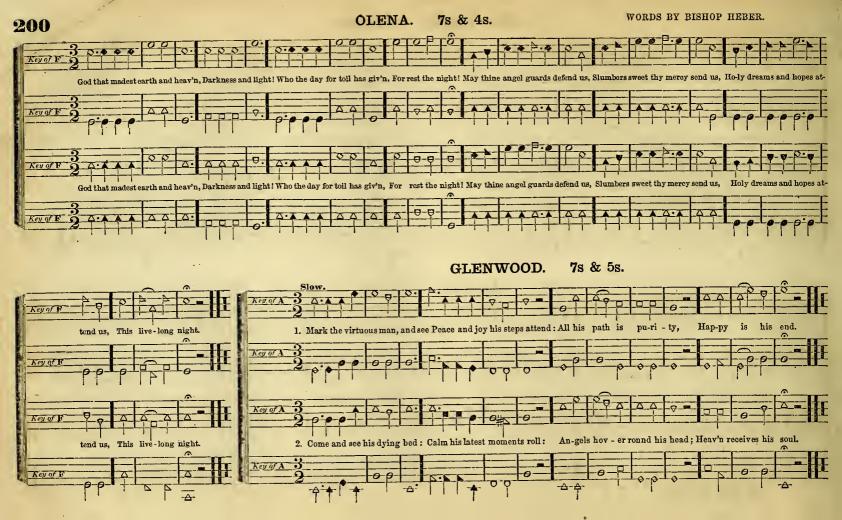
6s, 8s, & 4s. ALTONA.

BEAUMONT.

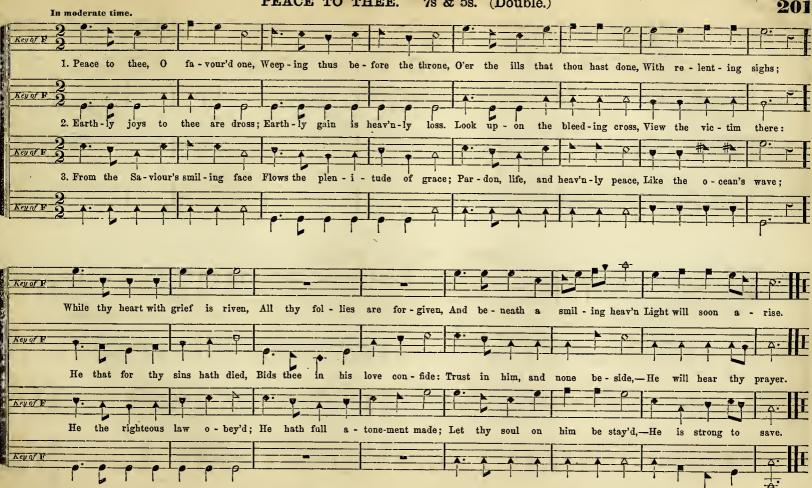


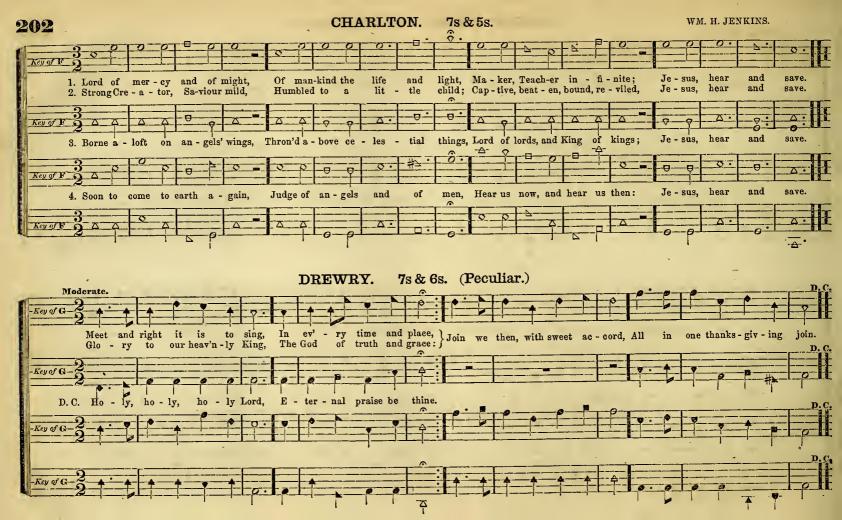
BETHPHAGE. 6s & 9s.





PEACE TO THEE. 7s & 5s. (Double.)











- Friends of freedom, swell the song; Young and old, the strain prolong, Make the temp'rance army strong, And on to victory ! Lift your banners, let them wave, Onward march a world to save; Who would fill a drunkard's grave, And bear his infamy !
- Shrink not when the foe appears; Spurn the coward's guilty fears; Hear the shrieks, behold the tears, Of ruin'd families. Raise the cry in every spot, "Touch not, taste not, handle not;" Who would be a drunken sot? The worst of miseries.

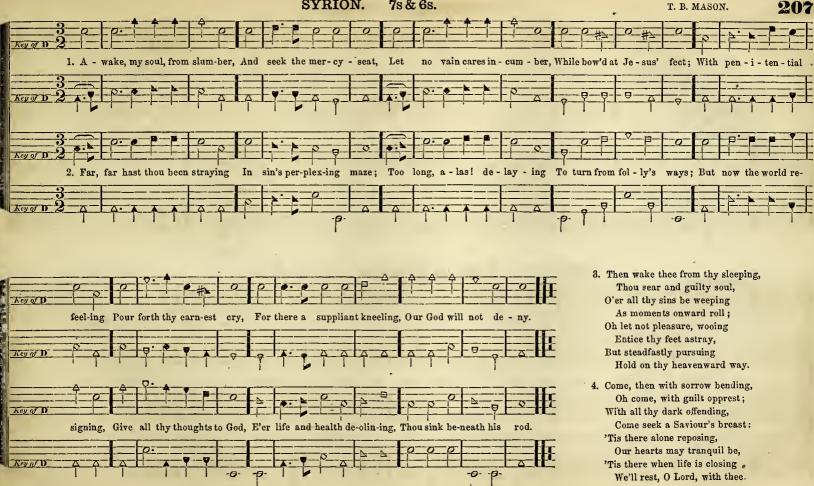
- 3. Give the aching bosom rest, Carry joy to ev'ry breast; Make the wretched drunkard blest, By living soberly.
 Raise the glorious watchword high, "Touch not, taste not till you die;" Let the echo reach the sky, And earth keep jubilee.
- 4. God of mercy, hear us plead;
 For thy help we intercede:
 See how many bosoms bleed,
 And heal them speedily.
 Hasten, Lord, the happy day,
 When, beneath thy gentle ray,
 Temperance all the world shall sway,
 And reign triumphantly.

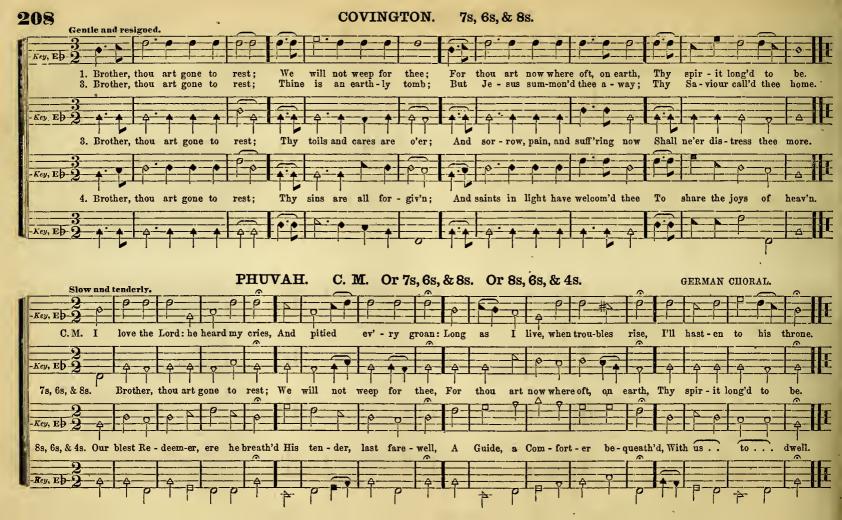


GILFORD. 7s & 6s.



SYRION. 7s & 6s.





BENINDA. 7s & 8s. (Peculiar.)



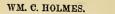
7s & 8s. (Peculiar.) KENAZ.



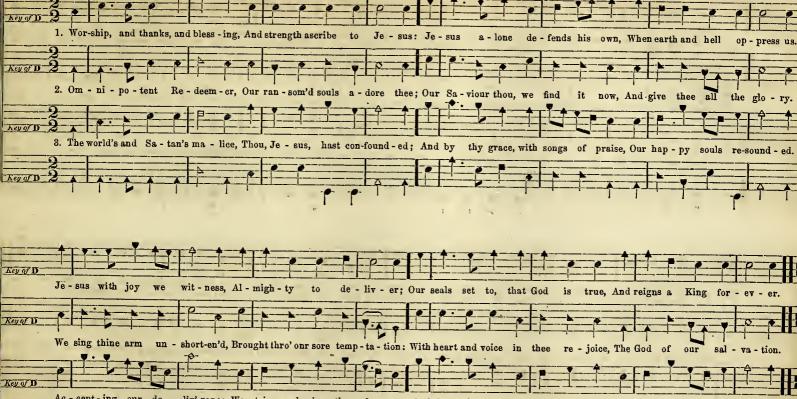


2. They who die in Christ are hlest; Ours he then no thought of grieving : Sweetly with their God they rest, All their toils and troubles leaving: So he ours the faith that saveth, Hope, that every trial hraveth, Love, that to the end endureth, And, through Christ, the crown secureth. PEMBERTON. 7s, 8s, & 7s.

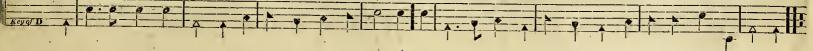
Moderate.

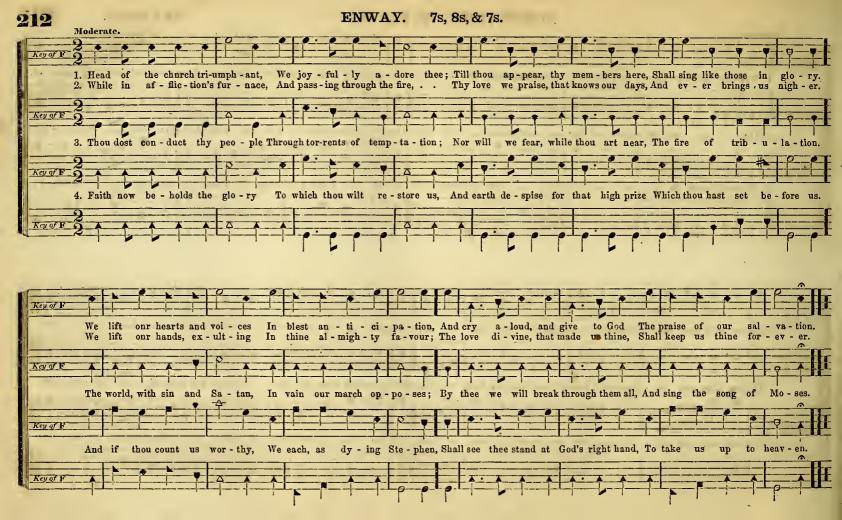


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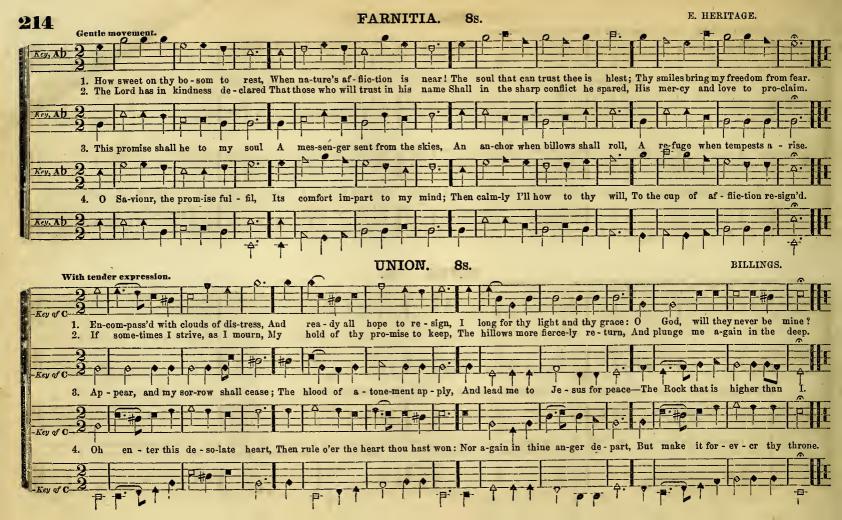
Ac - cept - ing our de - liv'-rance, We tri - umph in thy fa - vour, And for the love which now we prove, Shall praise thy name for - ev - er.





INLEY. 8s.

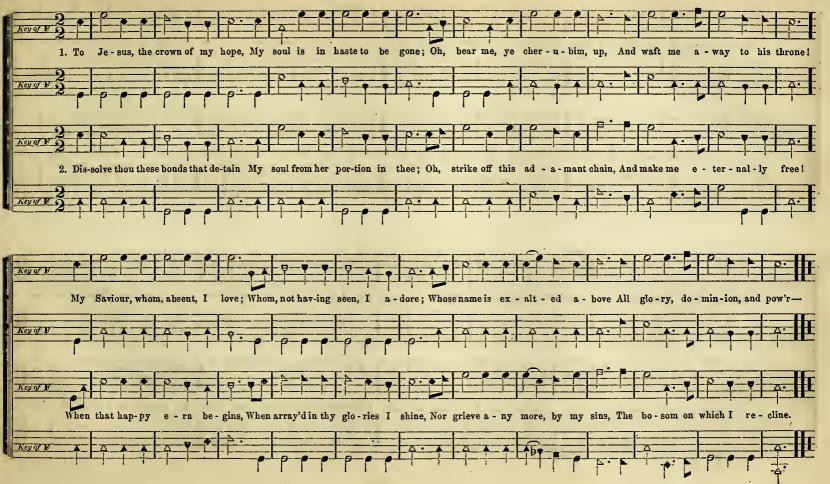




MADISON. 8s. (Double.)

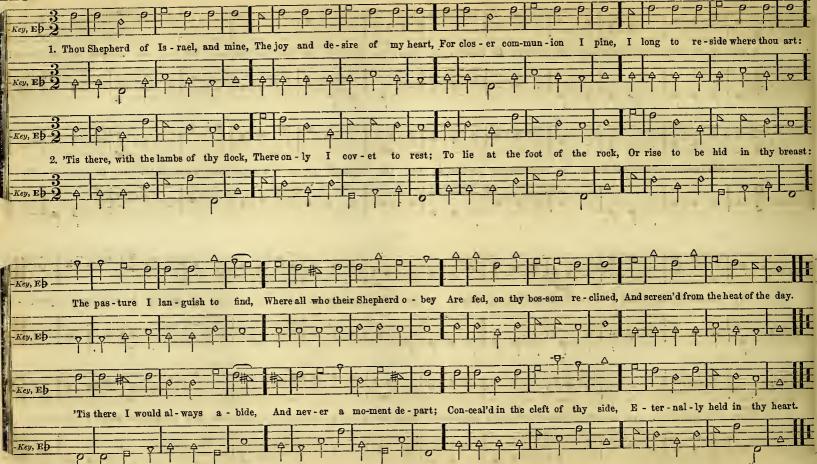
S. B. POND.





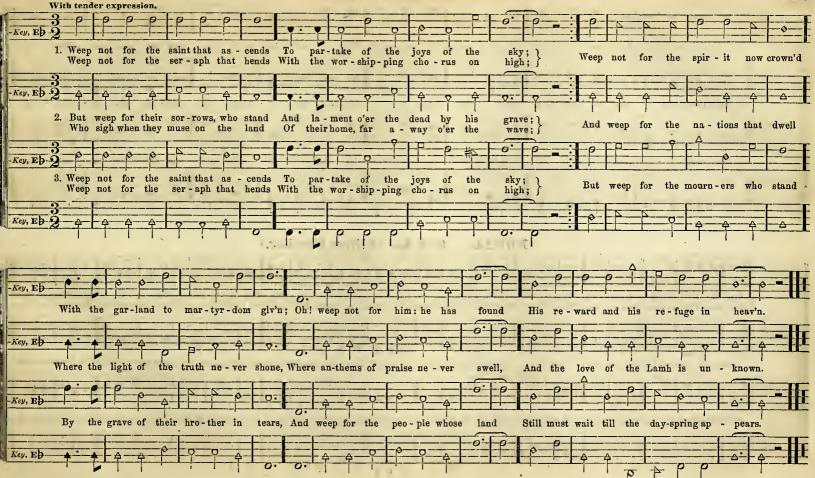
216.

KANWELL. 8s. (Double.)



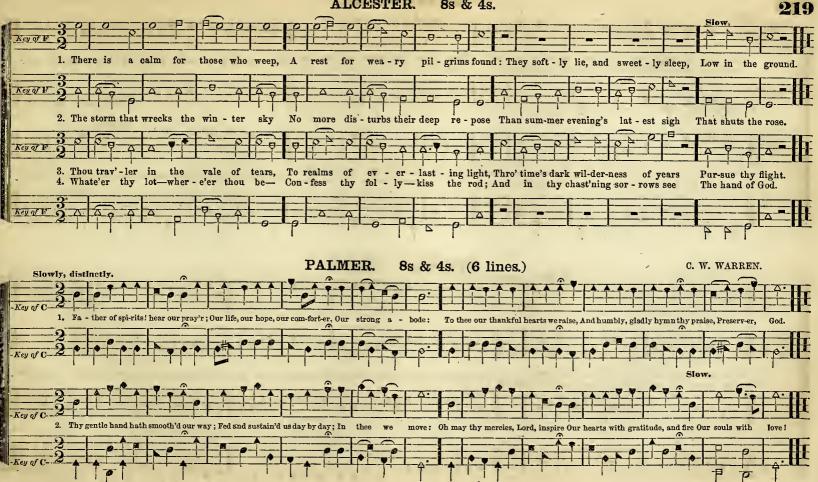
CEDAR. 8s & 9s.

(Death of a Missionary.)





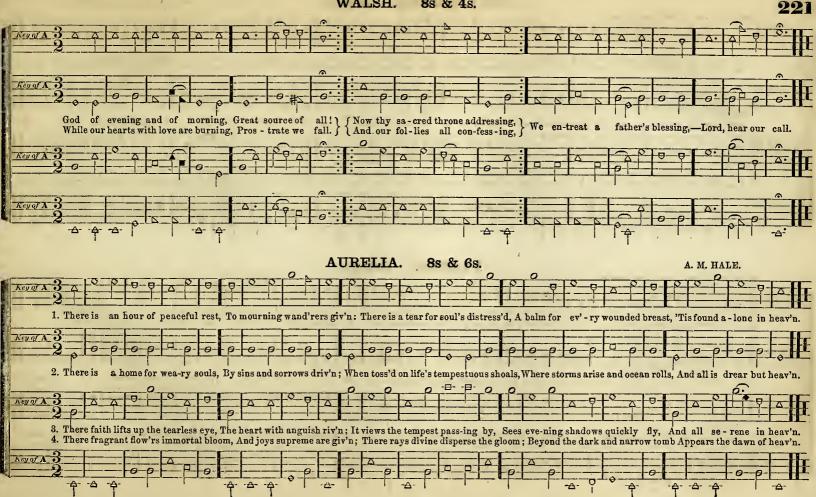
ALCESTER. 8s & 4s.

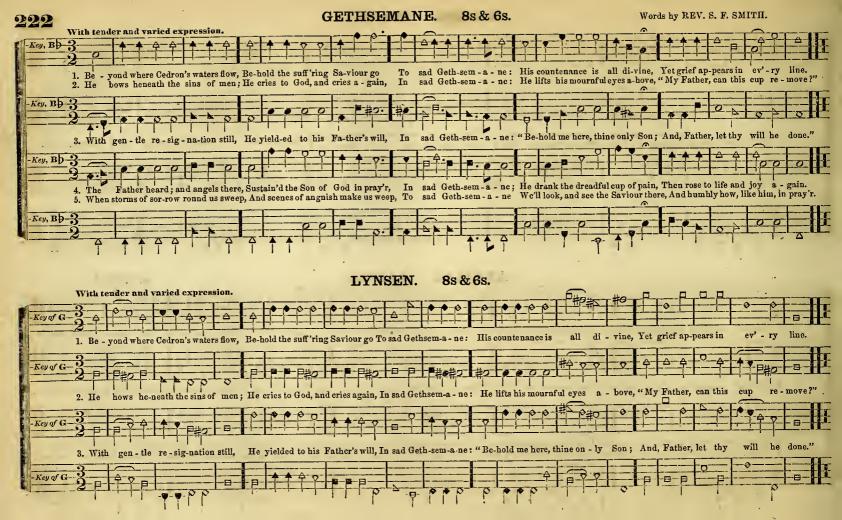


ZARA. 8s & 4s.

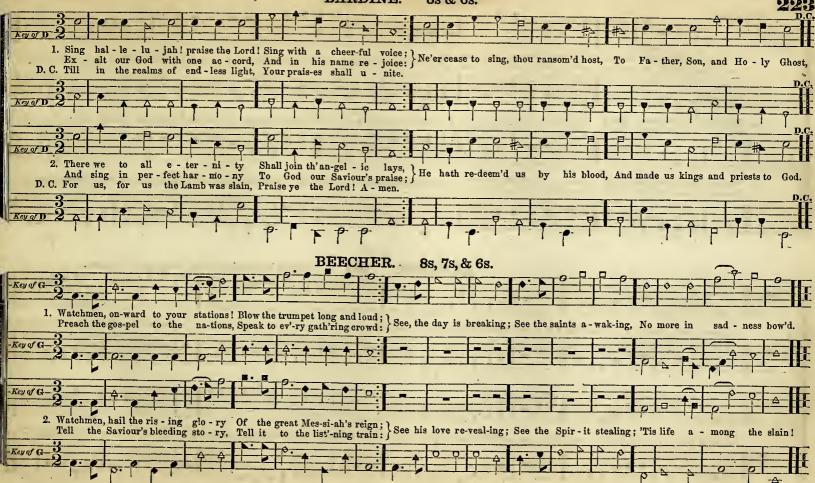


WALSH. 8s & 4s.





BARDINE. 8s & 6s.

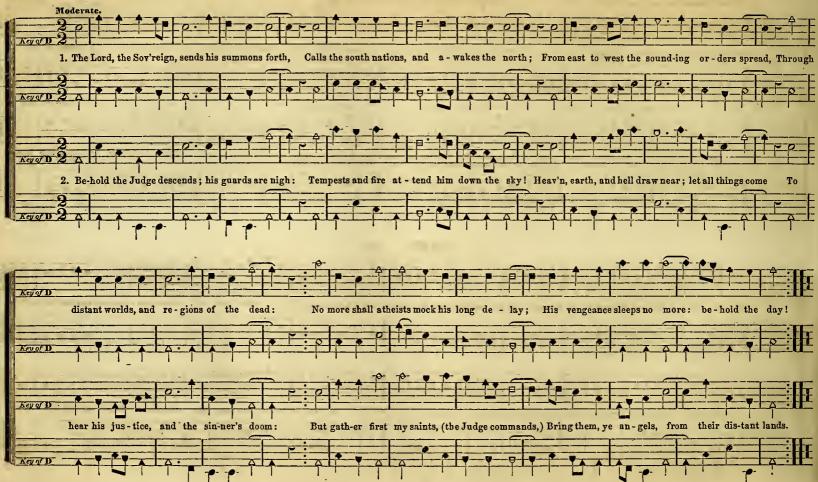


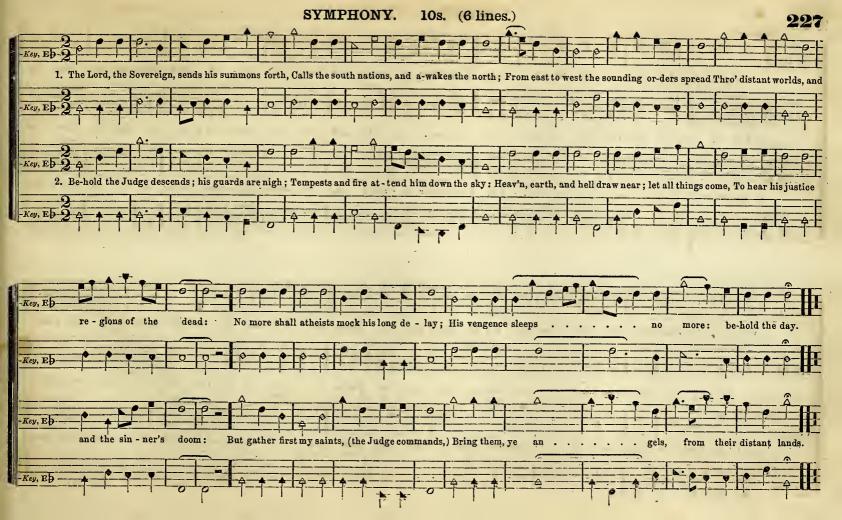


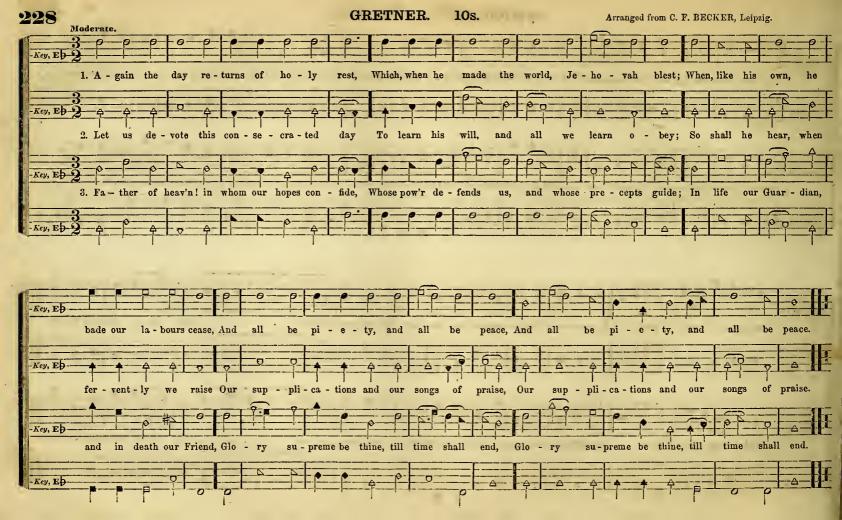


MELODIA. 10s. (6 lines.)

MERRICK.

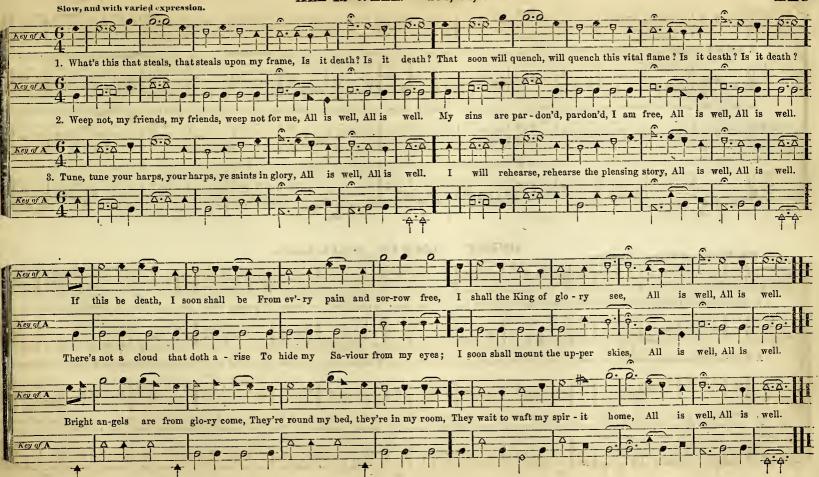


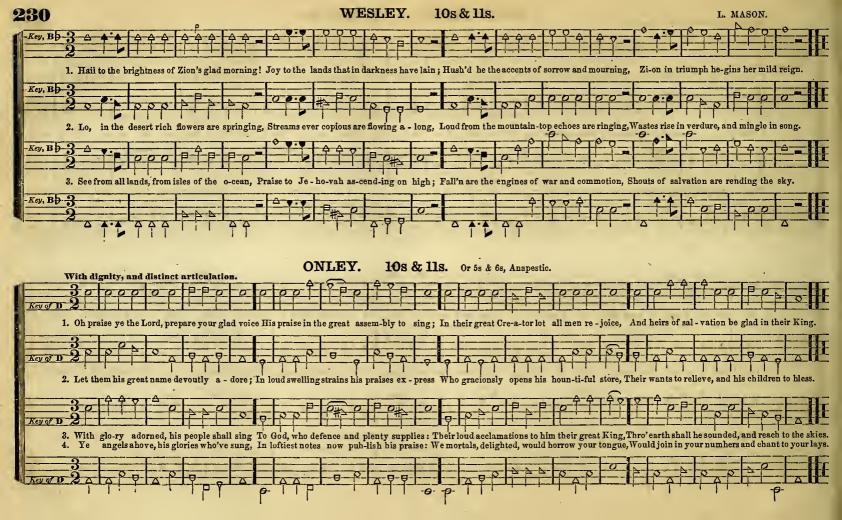




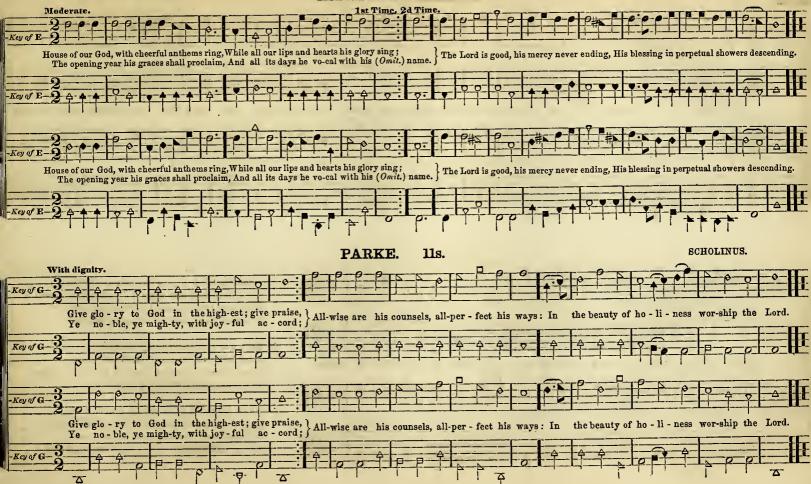
ALL IS WELL. 10s, 3s, & 8s.

C. DINGLEY.

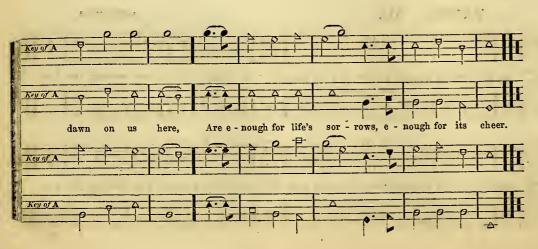




AMWELL. 10s & 11s. IAMBIC.

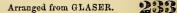


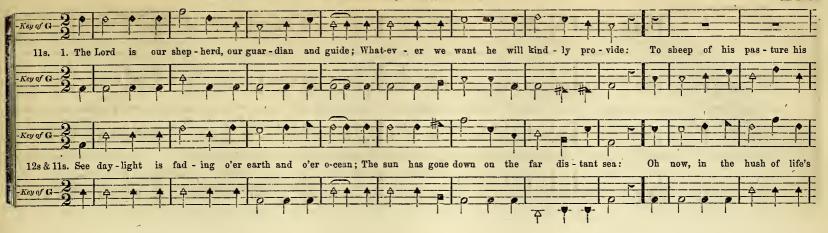




- I would not live alway; no, welcome the tomb; Since Jesus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom; There sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise, To hail him in triumph descending the skies.
- 3. Who, who would live alway, away from his God, Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode, Where rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains, And the noontide of glory eternally reigns ?
- 4. Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet, Their Saviour and brethren transported to greet; While anthems of rapture unceasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul

LAMSON. 118. Or 12; & 11s, by omitting the ties at the first and third strains.

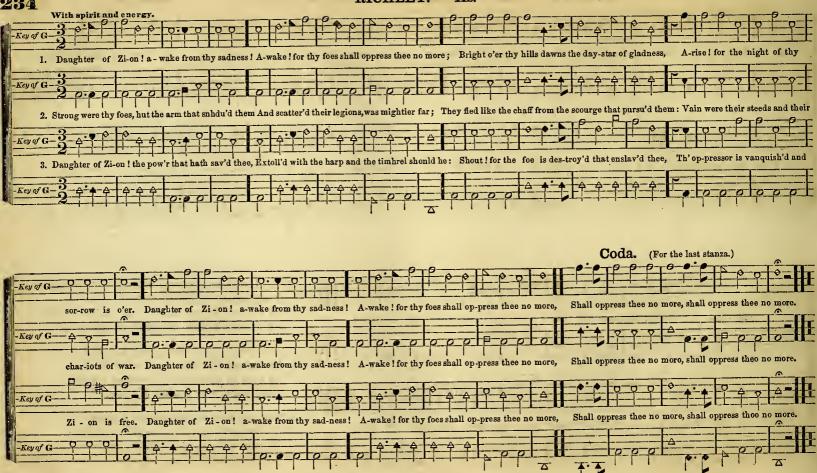




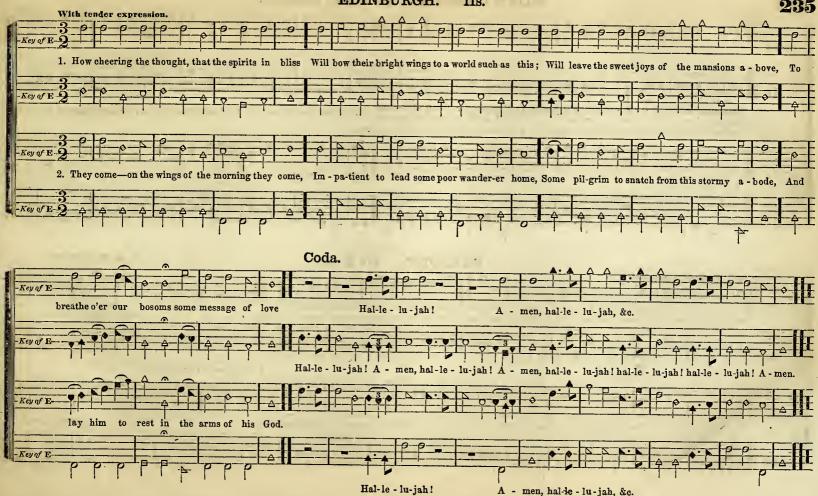


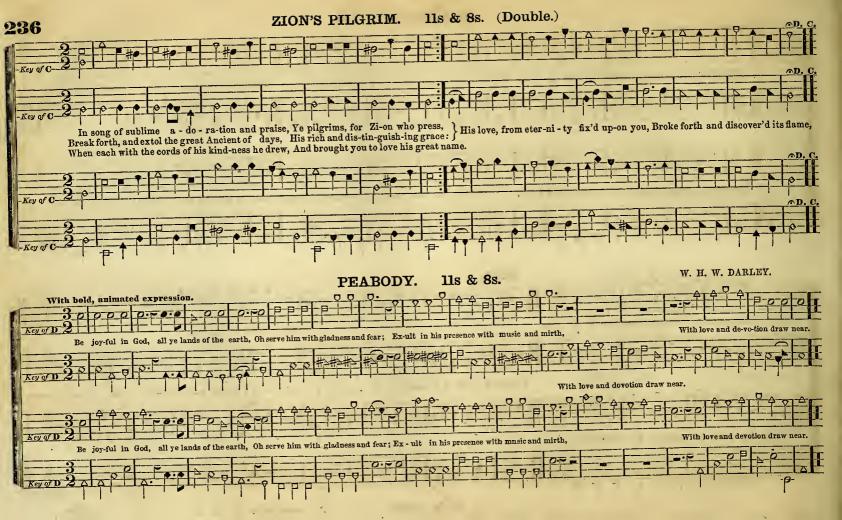
- 2. The Lord is our shepherd; what, then, shall we fear? Shall dangers affrighten us while he is near? Oh no: when he calls us, we'll walk through the vale, The shadow of death, but our hearts shall not fail.
- Afraid to pursue by ourselves the dark way, Thy rod and thy staff be our comfort and stay : We know by thy guidance, when once it is past, To life and to glory it brings us at last.
- 4. The Lord is become our salvation and song, His blessings have followed us all our life long; His name will we praise, while he lends to us breath, Be joyful through life, and resign'd in our death.

RICHLEY. 11s.

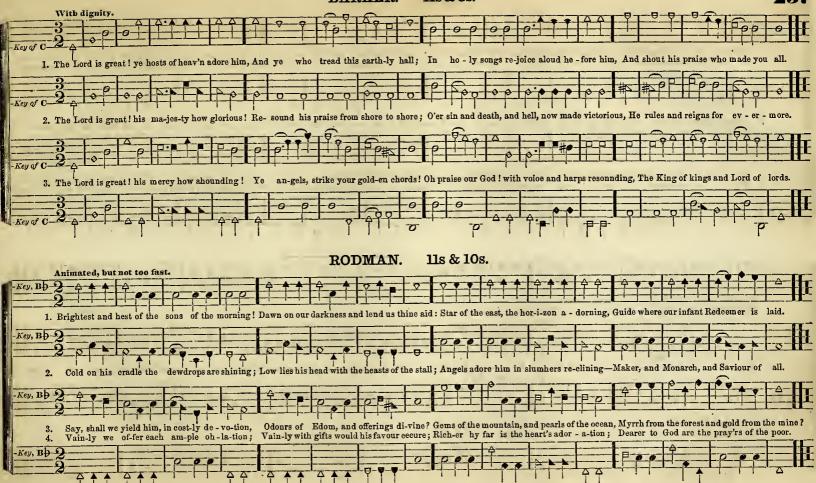


EDINBURGH. 11s.



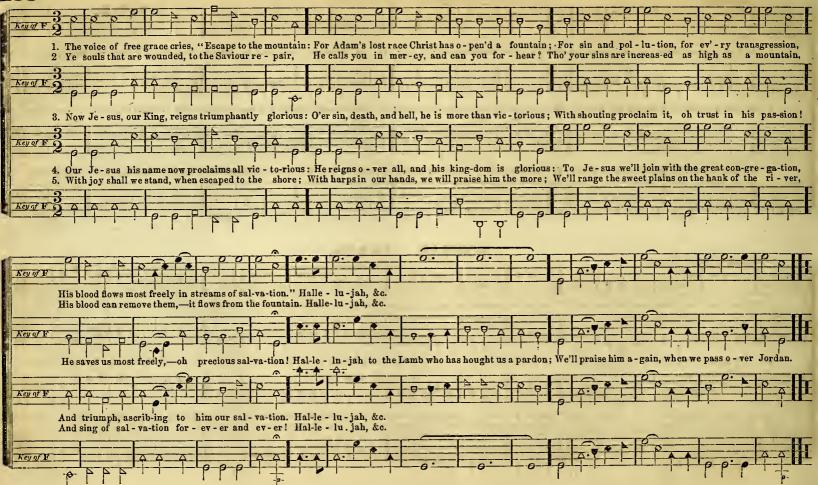


BARKER. 11s & 8s.

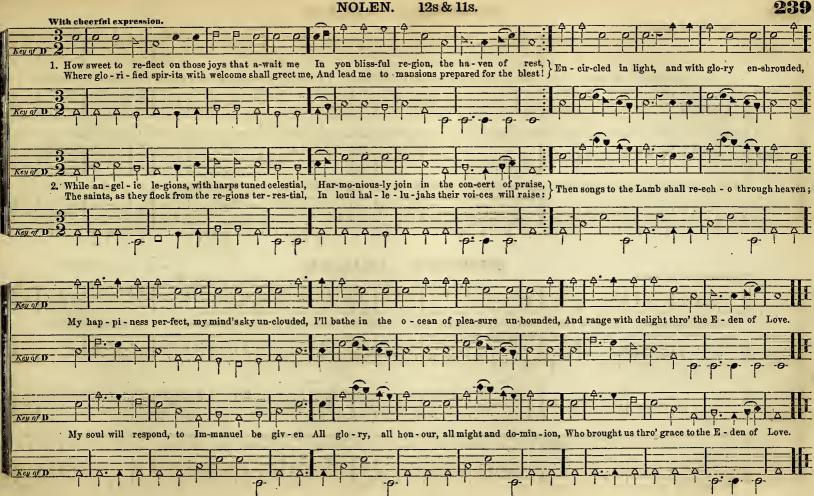


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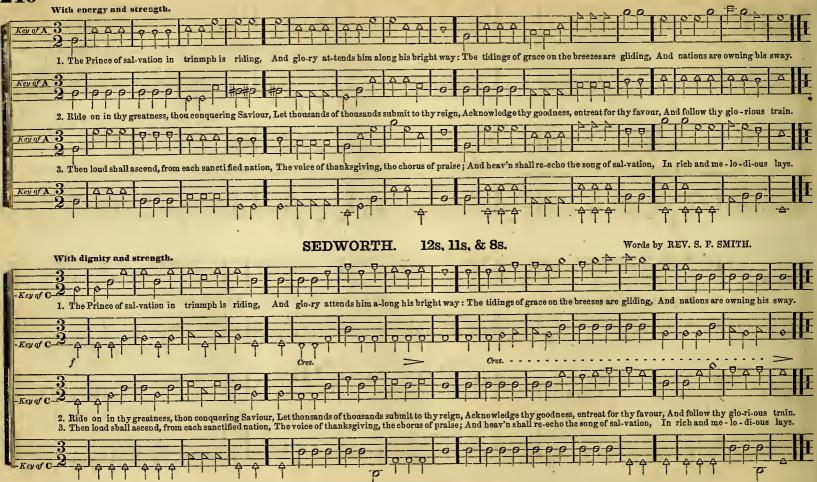
OMER. 12s.



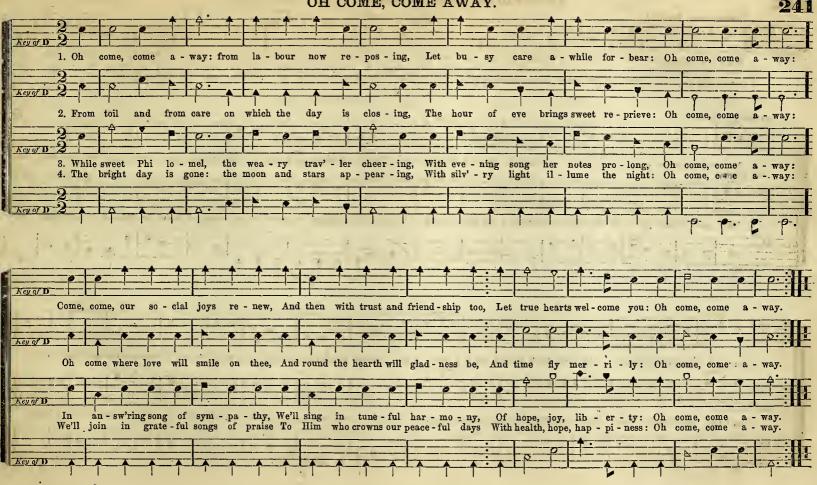
12s & 11s. NOLEN.

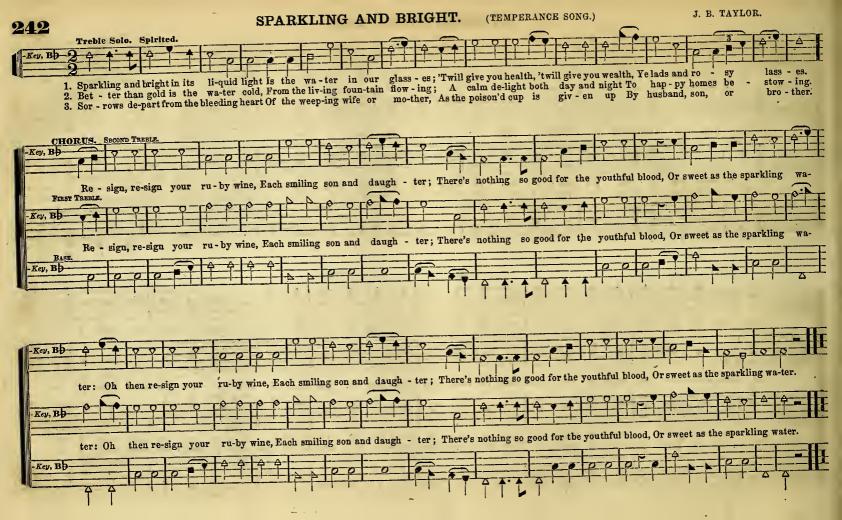


RELIANCE. 12s, 11s, & 8s.

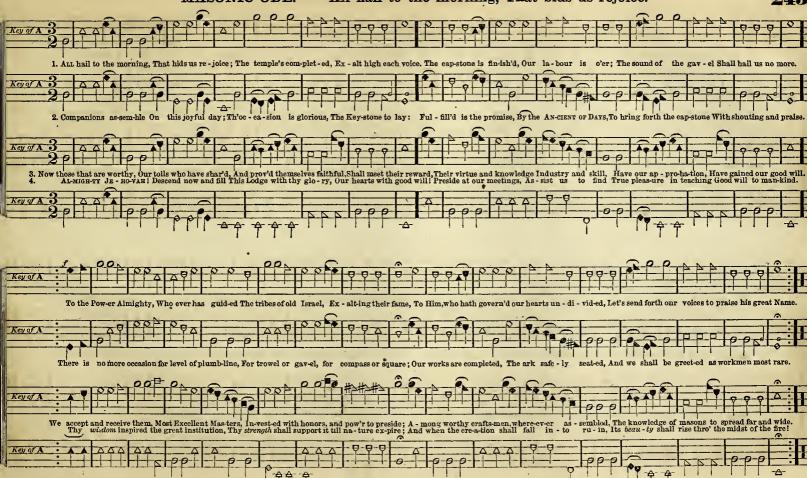


OH COME, COME AWAY.





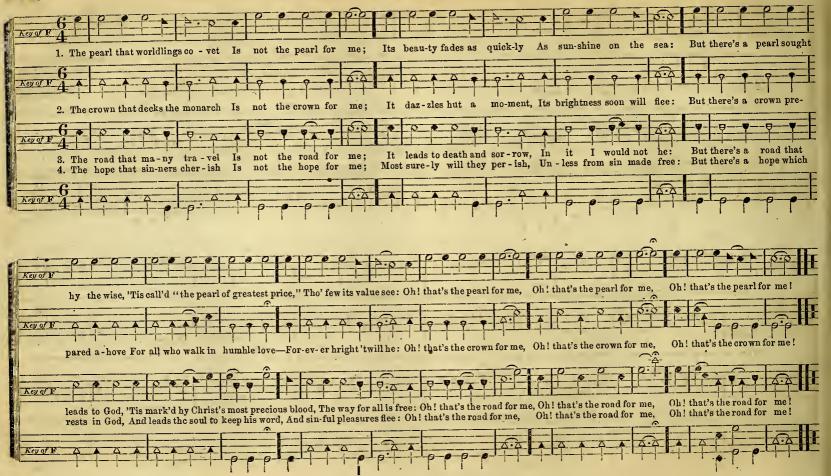
MASONIC ODE. "All hail to the morning, That bids us rejoice."

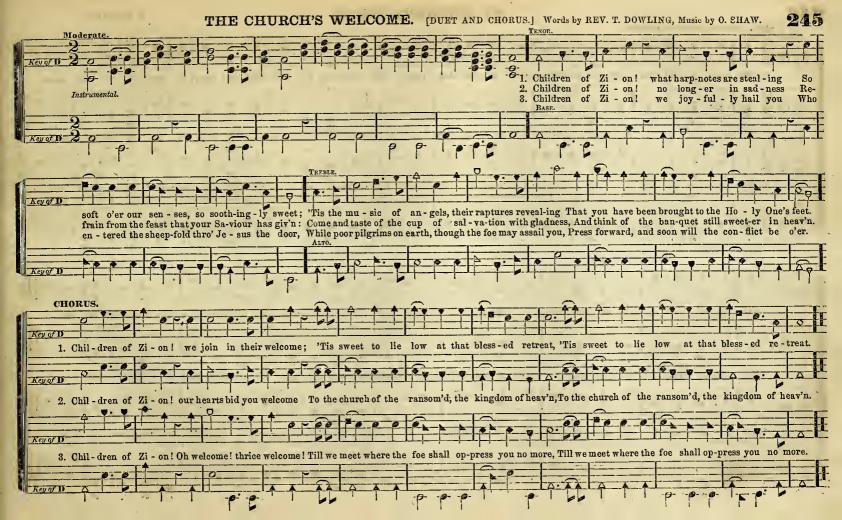


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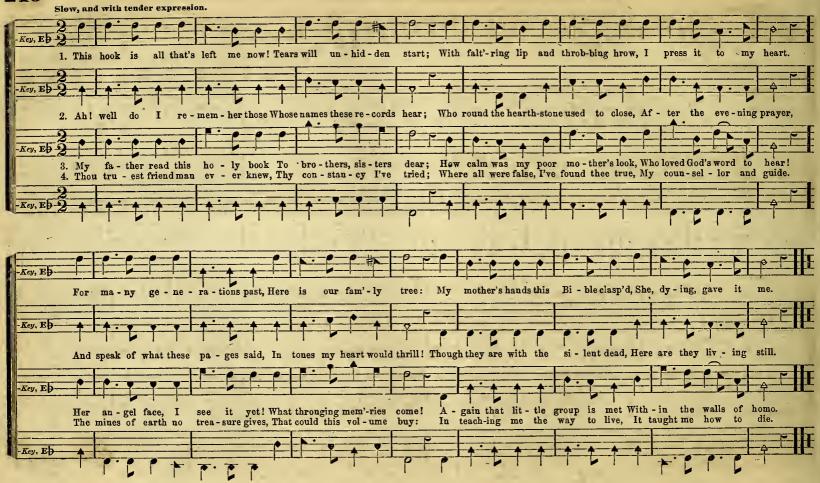
THE PEARL OF GREAT PRICE.

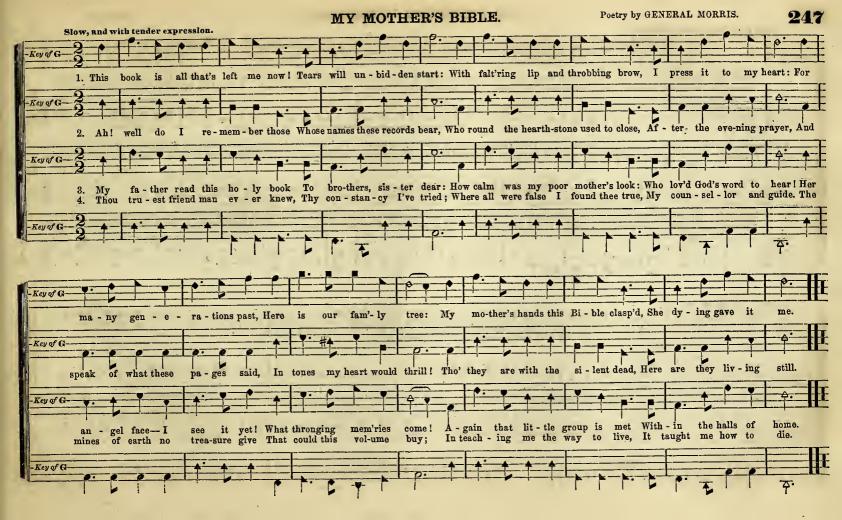


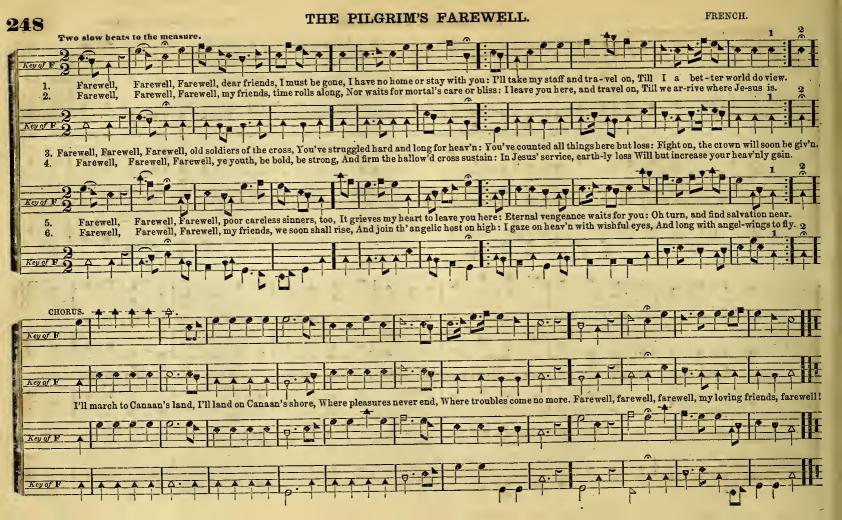


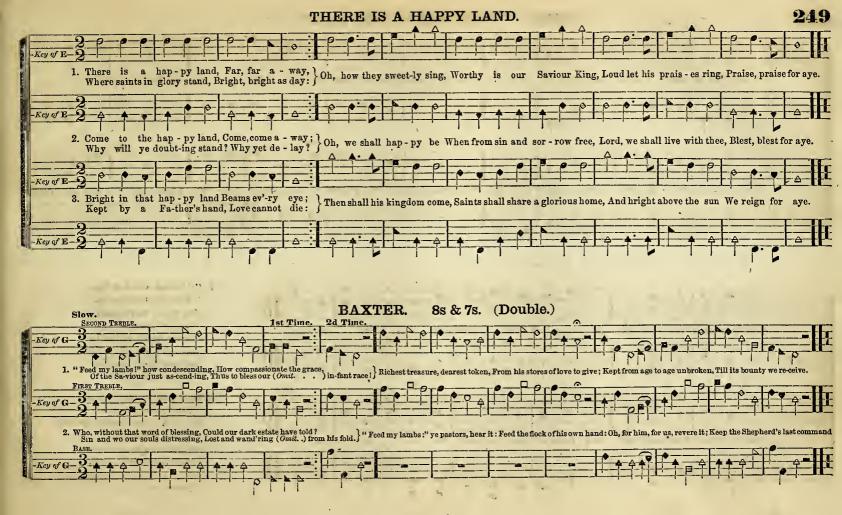
MY MOTHER'S BIBLE.

T. RICKARD.





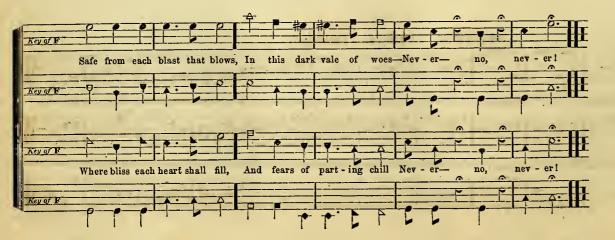




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HYMN. "When shall we meet again."

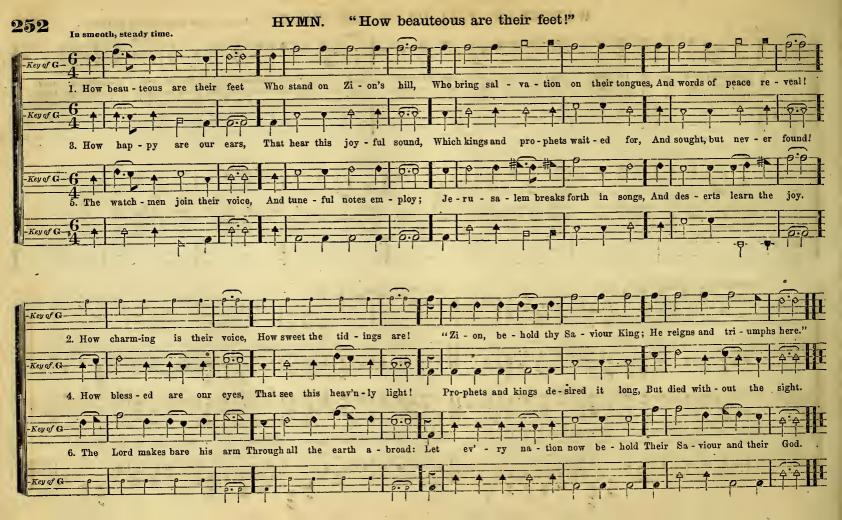




- Up to that world of light Take us, dear Saviour; May we all there unite, Happy for ever? Where kindred spirits dwell, There may our music swell, And time our joys dispel Never—no, never!
- Soon shall we meet again— Meet ne'er to sever;
 Soon will peace wreath her chain Round us for ever : Our hearts will then repose Secure from worldly woes;
 Our songs of praise shall close Never—no, never !

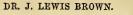
WATCHMAN! TELL US OF THE NIGHT. Arranged from BELLINI, by C. LEWIS. 251 TREBLE. TENOR. 1. Watchman! tell us of the night, What its signs of pro-mise are: Trav' - ler ! o'er yon mountain's height, See the glo - ry-beam-ing star ! 2. Watchman | tell 'us of the night. High-er yet that star ascends: Trav' - ler! bless - ed - ness and light, Peace and truth its course por - tends ! 3. Watchman! tell us of the night, For the morn - ing seems to dawn: Trav' - ler ! dark-ness takes its flight, Doubt and ter - ror are with-drawn. Kenof TREBLE. TENOR. Key of A Watchman! does its beauteous ray Aught of hope or joy fore - tell? Trav'-ler! yes; it brings the day. Promised day of Is - ra - el. Watchman! will its beams a - lone Gild the spot that gave them birth? Trav'-ler! a - ges are its own, See! it bursts o'er all the earth. Watchman! let thy wand'ring cease ; Hie thee to thy qui - et home: Trav'-ler! lo! the Prince of peace, Lo! the Son of God is come. Key of A CHORUS TO 1ST AND 2D VERSES CHORUS TO 3D VERSE

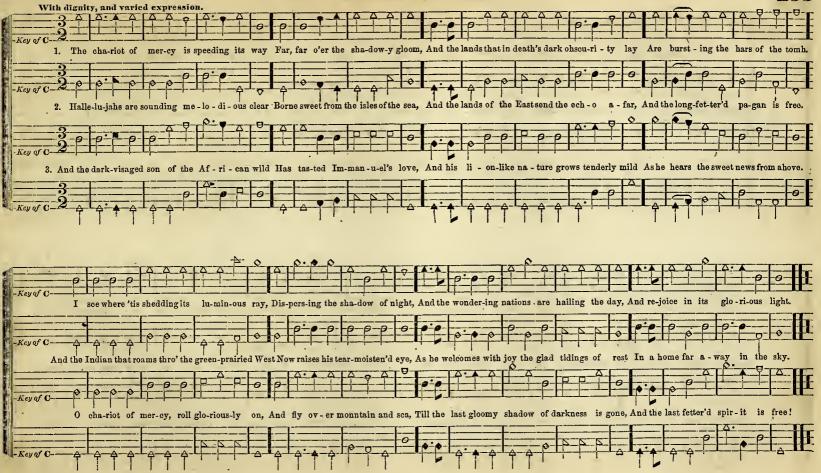




LATTIMORE. (MISSIONARY HYMN.)

HYMN.)







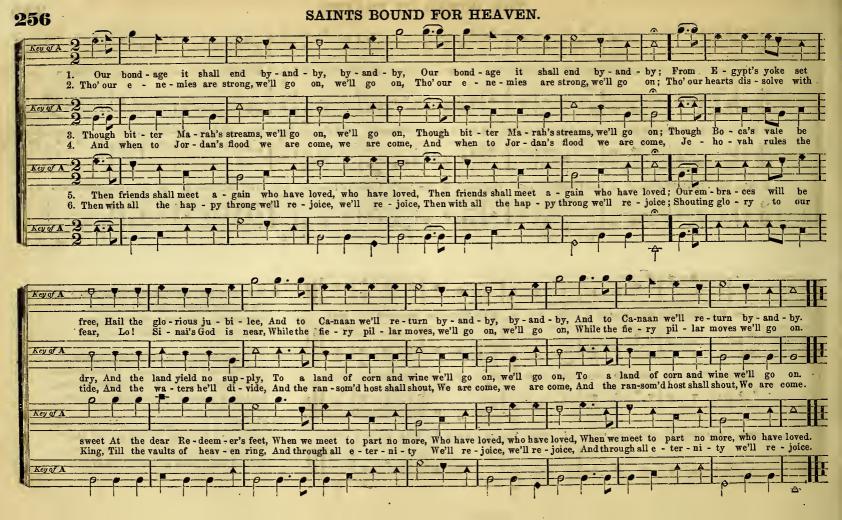
THE BOWER OF PRAYER.

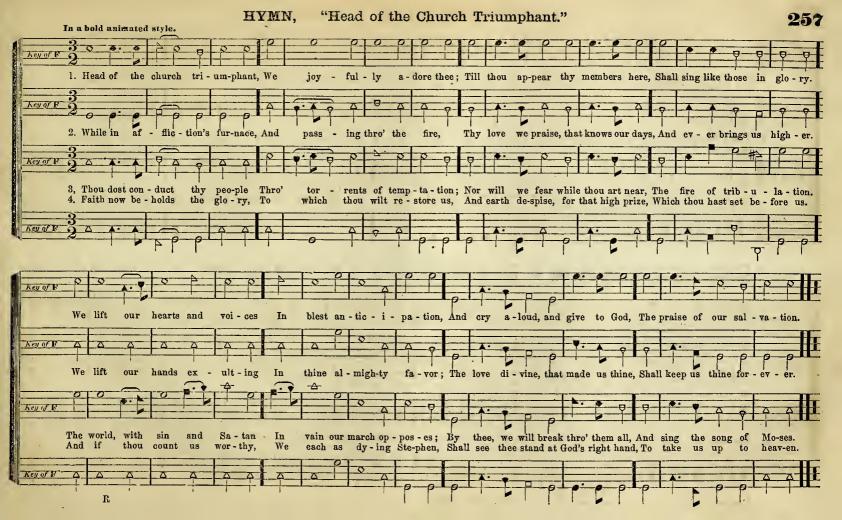


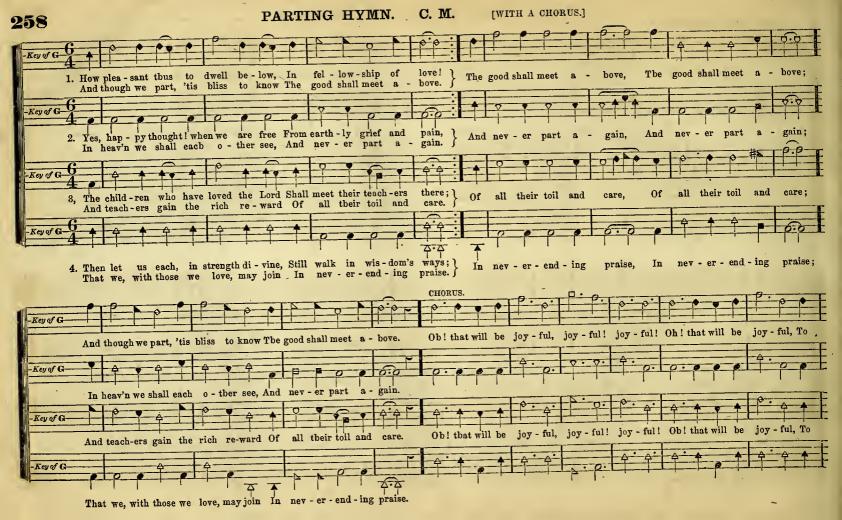


4. How sweet were the zephyrs perfumed with the pine, The ivy, the balsam, and wild eglantine! But sweeter, oh sweeter superlative, were The joys that I tasted in answer to prayer!

- 5. For Jesus, my Saviour, oft deigned to meet, And bless with his presence my humble retreat;
 Oft fill'd me with rapture and blessedness there, Inditing in heaven's own language my prayer.
- 6. Dear bower, I must leave you and bid you adieu, And pay my devotions in parts that are new; Well knowing my Saviour resides everywhere, And can in all places give answer to prayer.

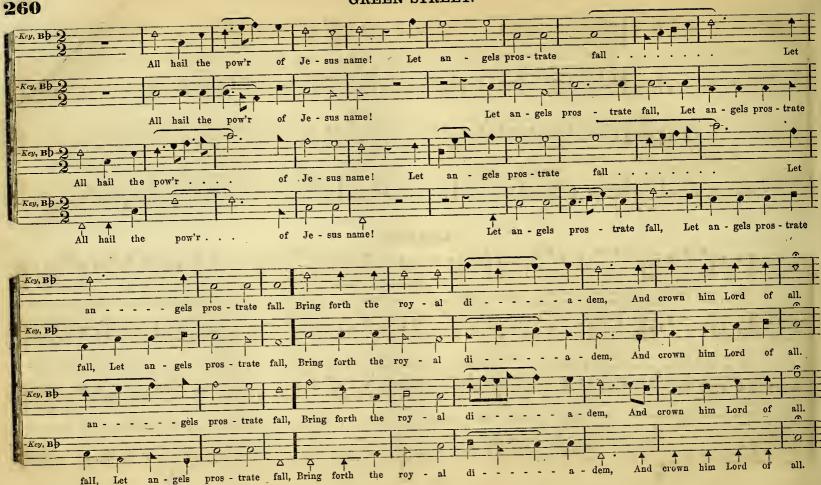


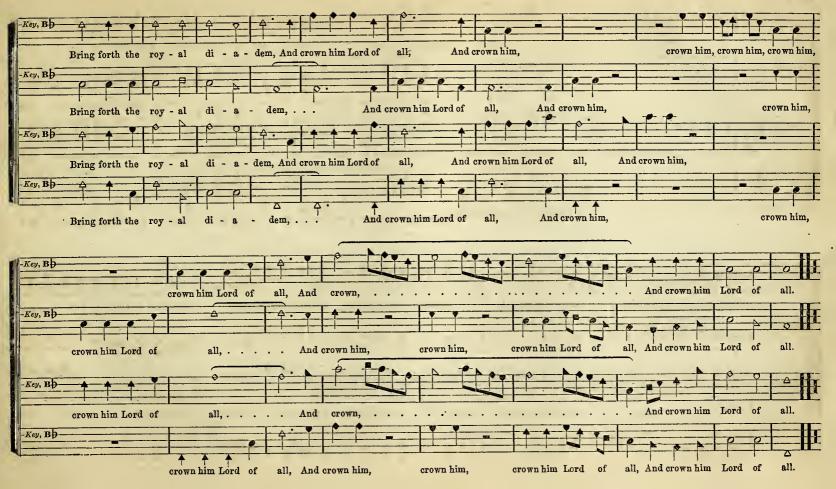


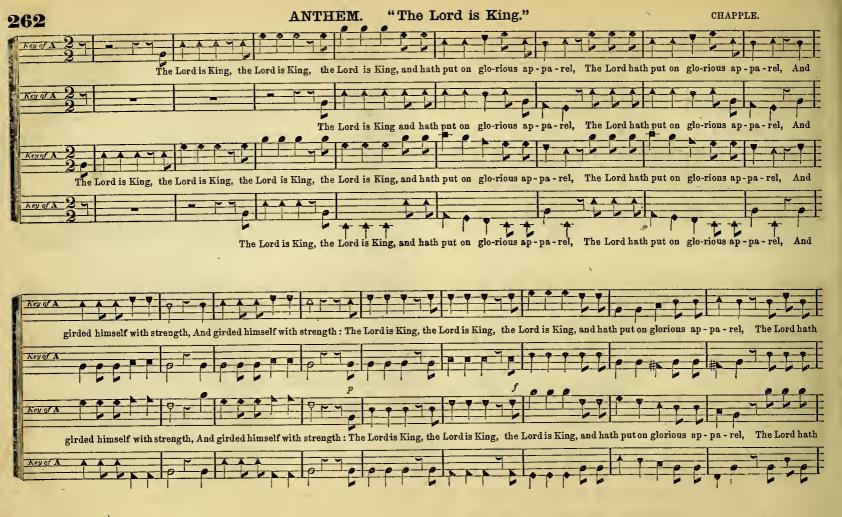


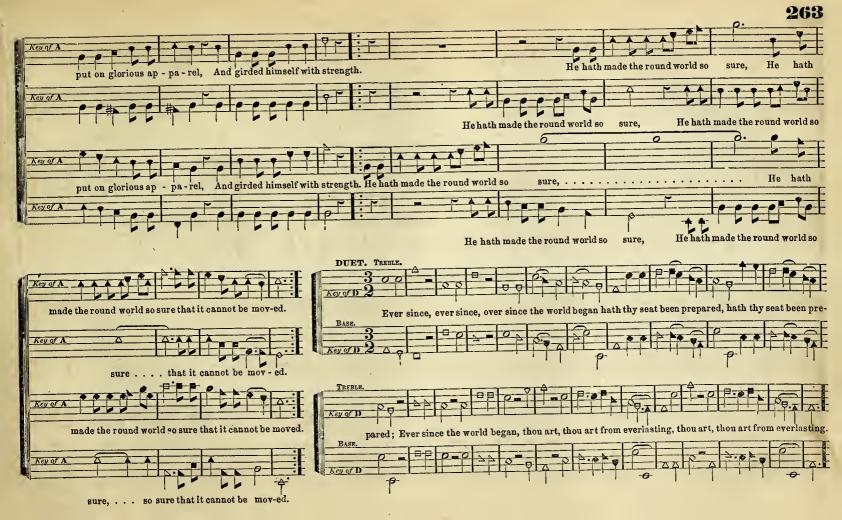


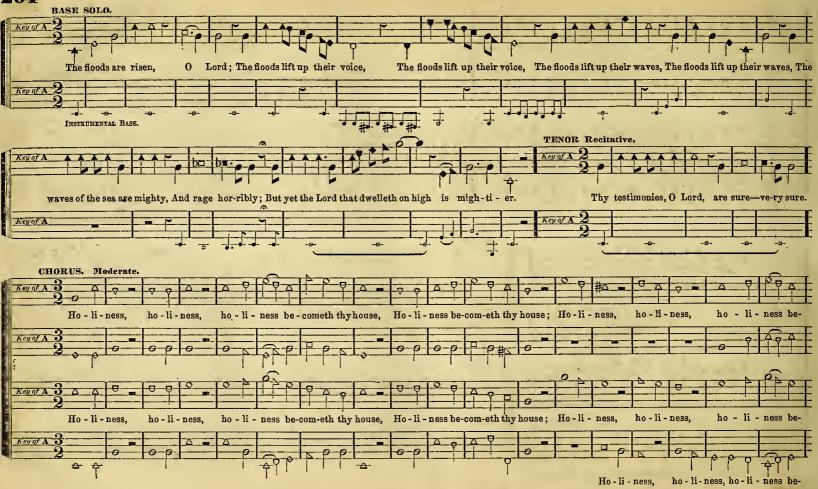
GREEN STREET.

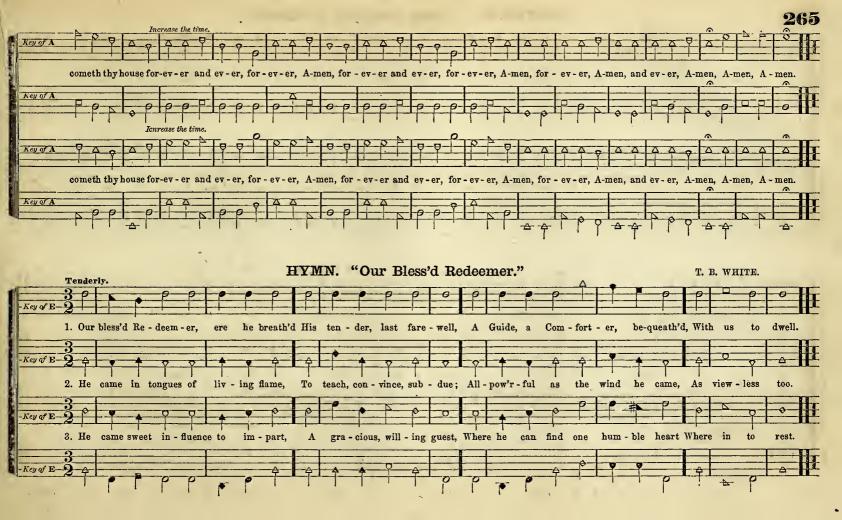




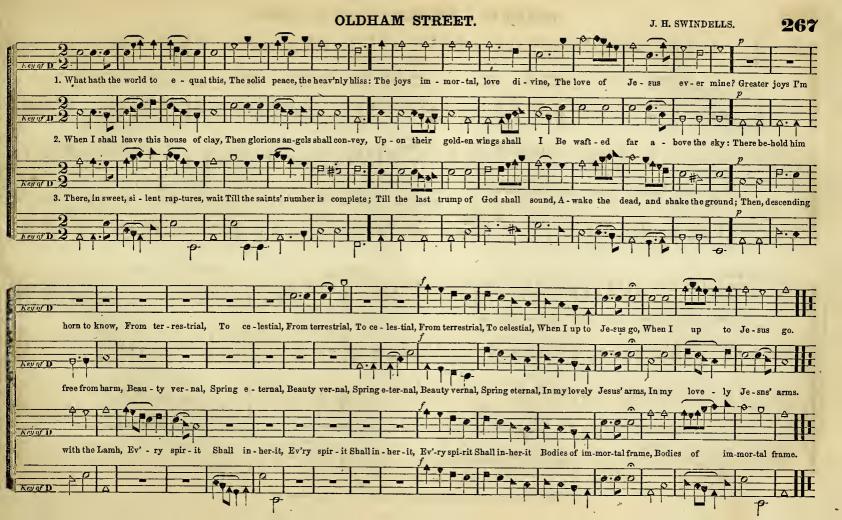


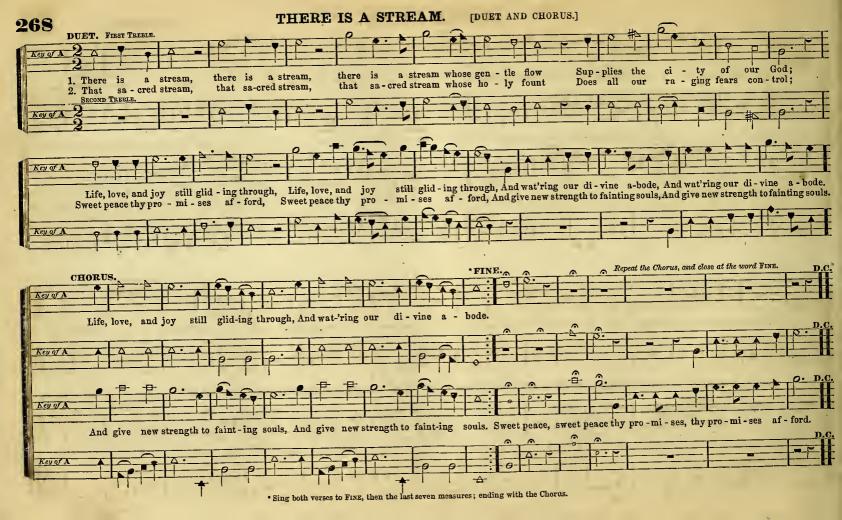




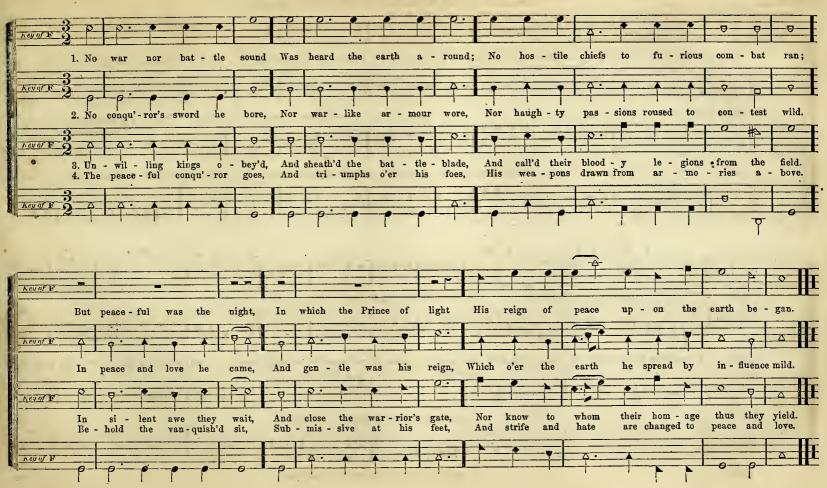


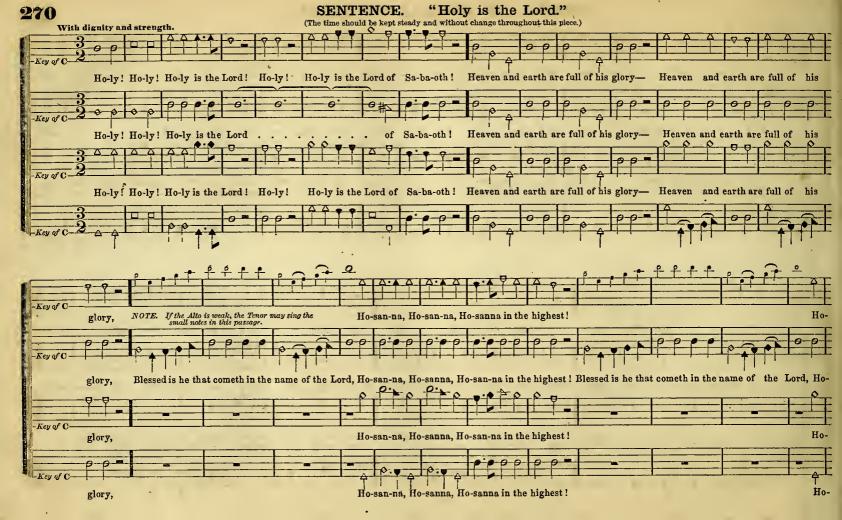


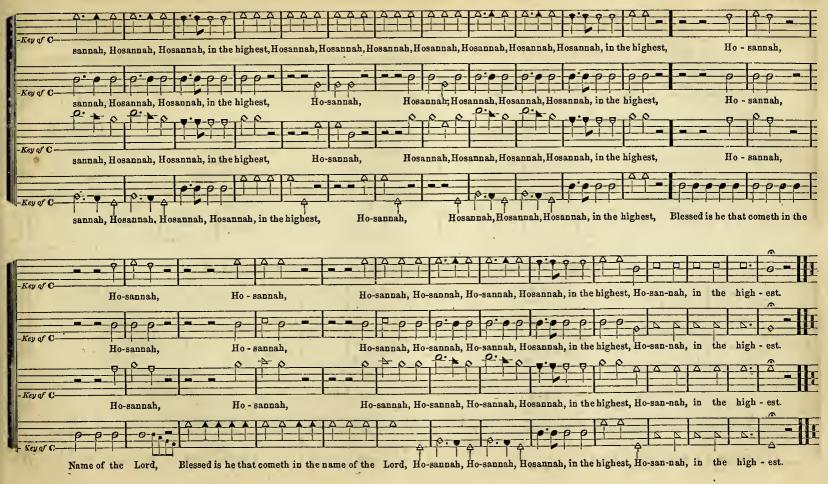




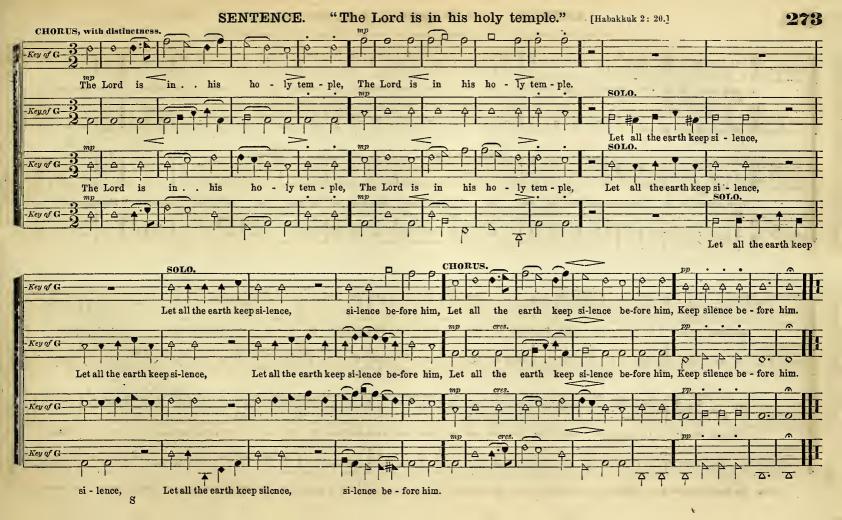
HYMN. "No War nor Battle's Sound."







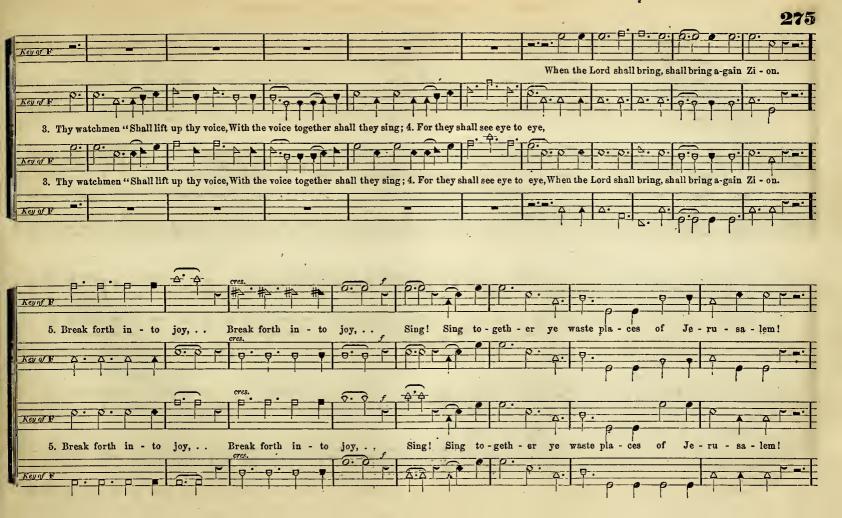




ANTHEM. "How beautiful upon the mountains." [Isaiah 52. 7-10.]

SUITABLE FOR ORDINATION, DEDICATION, OR COMMENCEMENT OF PUBLIC WORSHIP. dim 1. How beauti-ful up - on the mountains "Are the feet of him" that bring-eth good tidings, that pub-lish-eth peace; 2. That bringeth good dim. cres. Key of L dim Kev af 1. How beauti-ful np - on the mountains "Are the feet him" that bring-eth good tidings, that pub-lish-eth peace; 2. That bringeth good of dim cres. * Thy God reigneth ! good ti - dings of good; That pnb-lish - eth sal - va - tion; That saith un - to Zi - on, Thy God reigneth ! ti-dings Keyof Key of] ti - dings of good : That pub-lish - eth sal - va - tion ; That saith un - to Zi - on, Thy God reign-eth! Thy God reigneth! ti-dings, good Keyof

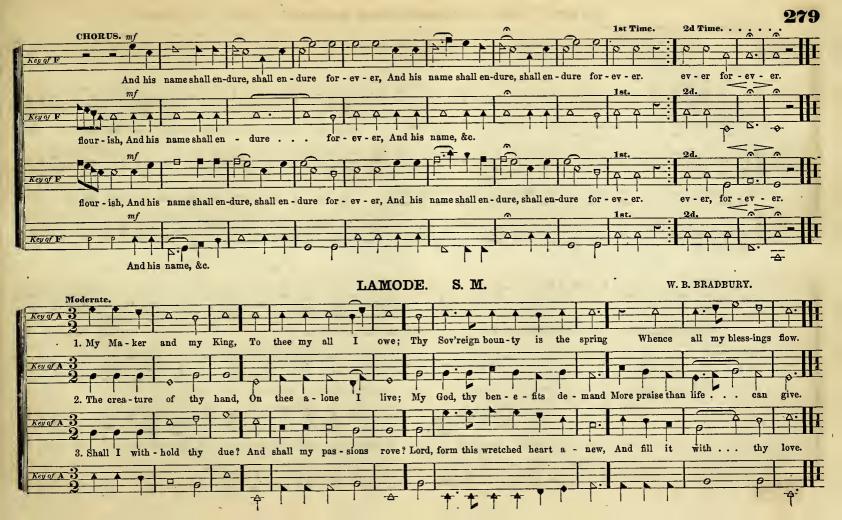
Nors. The time of this anthem has frequently been taken much to slow. There should be three rather quick countings or beats in a measure. The first eight measures should be sung in fifteen seconds.









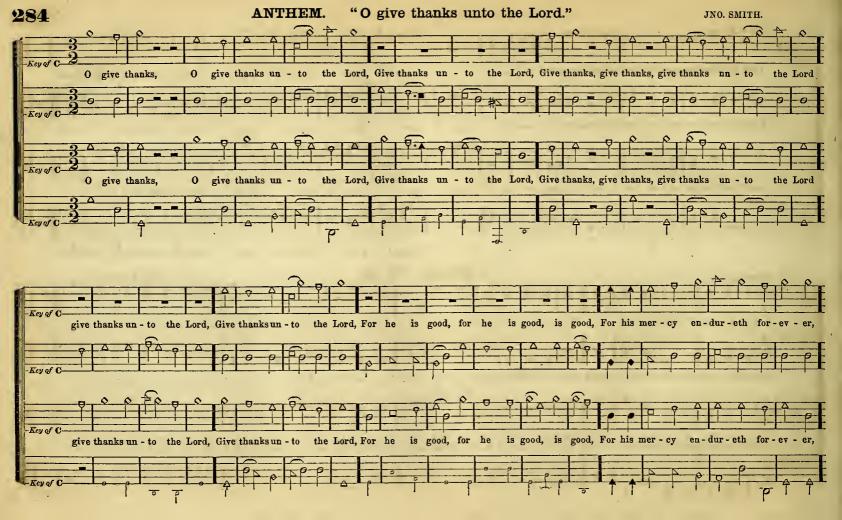




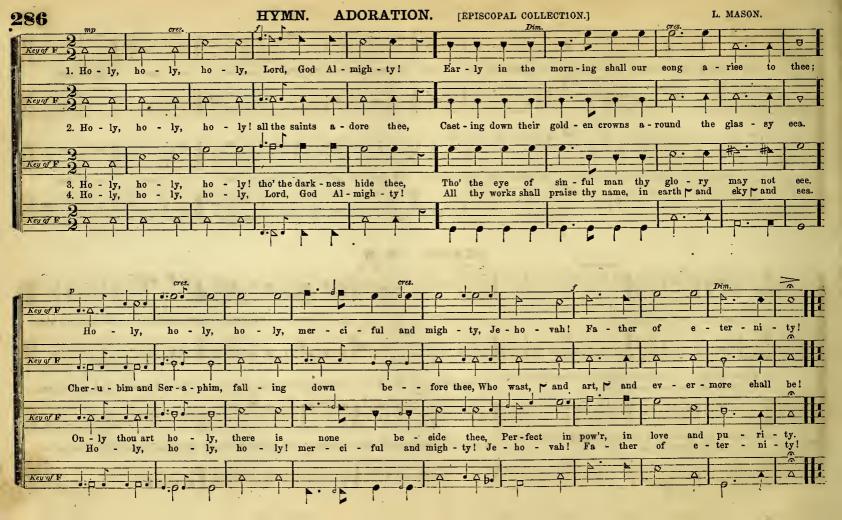








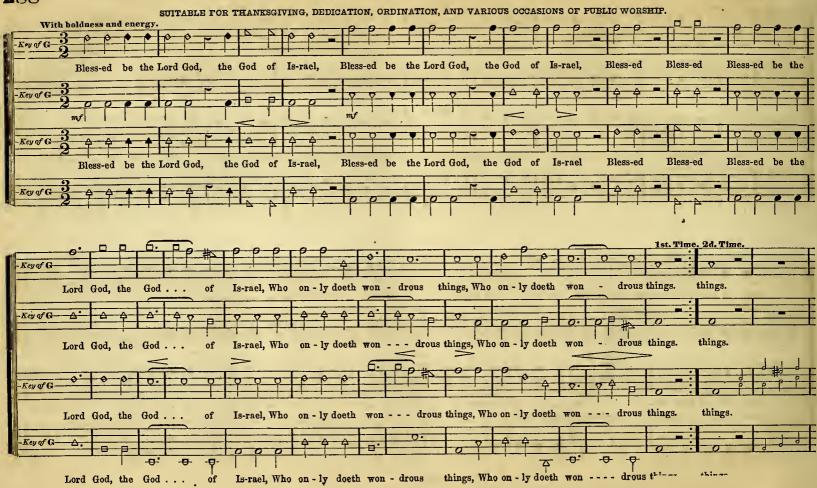




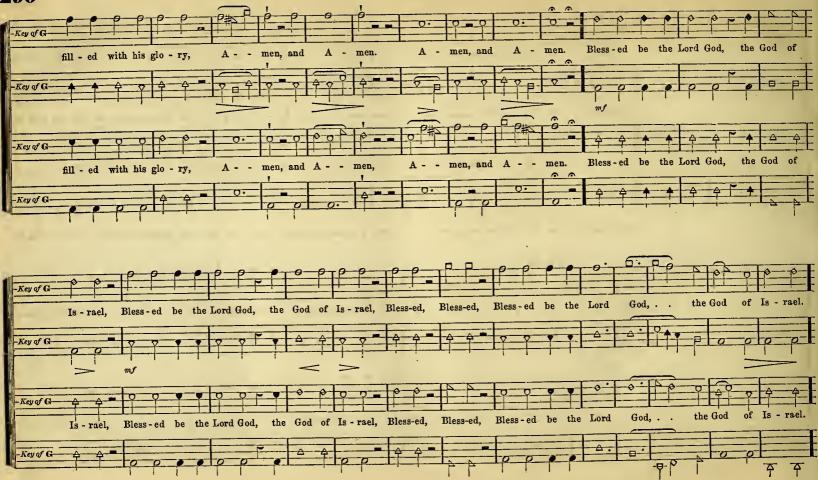


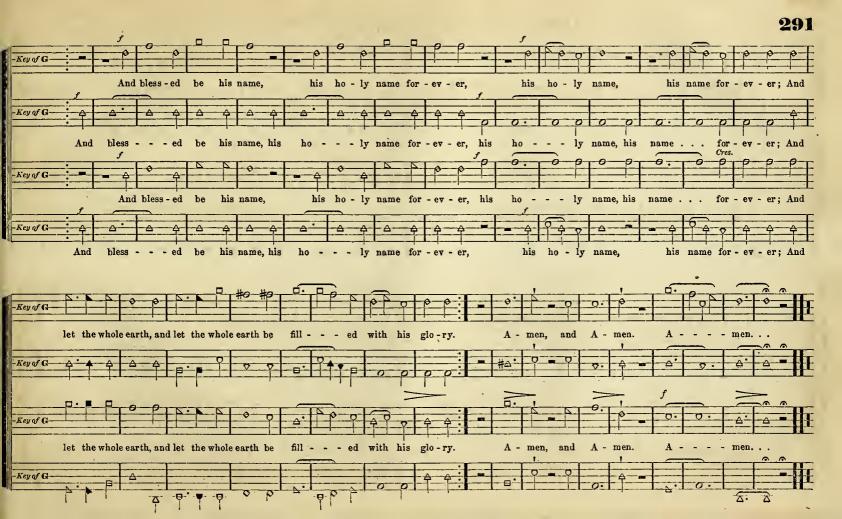
 $\mathbf{288}$

ANTHEM. "Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel." [Psalm lxxii. 18 & 19.]

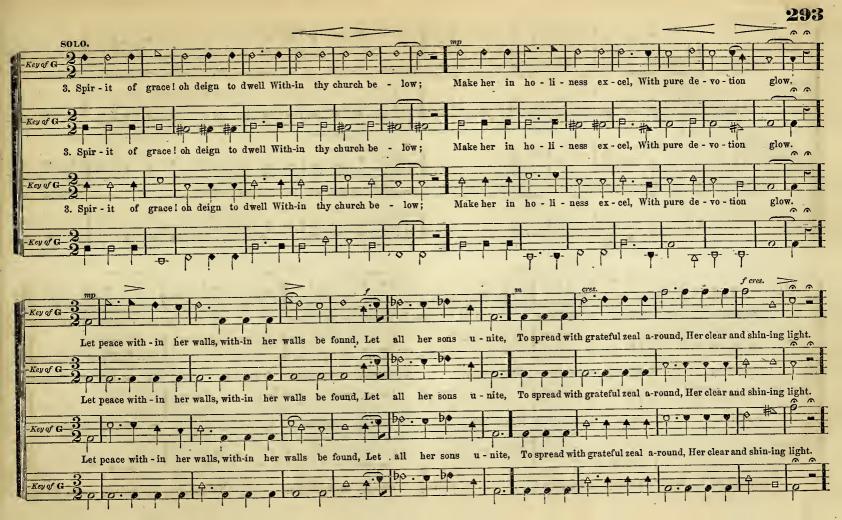


289 Dim Dim. Cres. Key of G And bless - ed his glo-rious name, his glo-rious name . . . for - ev - er: And let the whole earth be fill - ed with his be -Key of G-De be bo bo #0 And bless-ed be his glo-rious name, his glo-rious name, his name for - ev - er: And let the whole earth be fill - ed with his Dim mp Cres Key of G And bless - ed be his glo - rious name, his glo - rious name, his name for - ev - er: And let the whole earth be fill - ed with his Key of G 0. -8- -8-And bless-ed be his glo-rious name, . . . his glo-rious name for - ev - er : And let the whole earth be fill - ed with his Key of G glo - ry, And let the whole earth be fill - ed with his glo - ry, And let the whole earth be fill - ed with his glo - ry, And let the whole earth be -Key of G-Cres. Cres. mf -Key of Gglo - ry, And let the whole earth be fill - ed with his glo - ry, And let the whole earth be fill - ed with his glo - ry, And let the whole earth be -Key of G A T





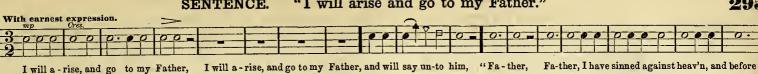


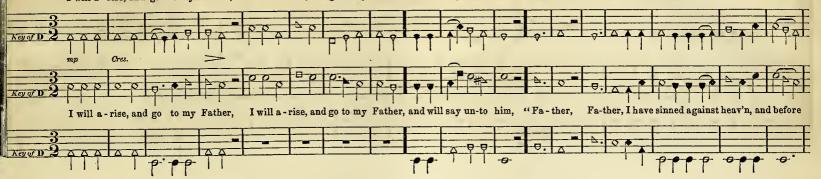


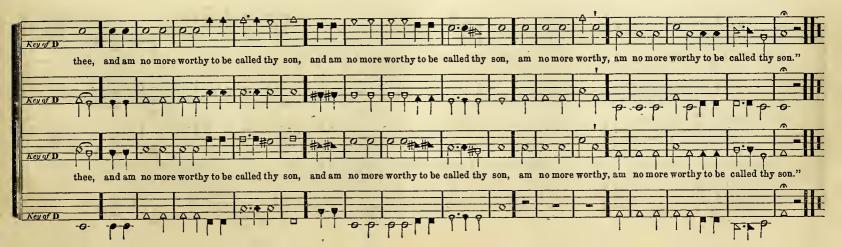


"I will arise and go to my Father." SENTENCE.

Key of D

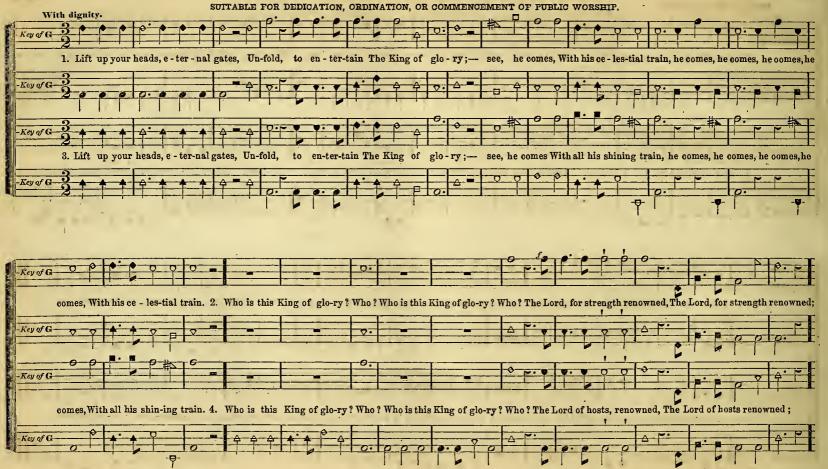








PSALM. "Lift up your heads, eternal gates." Psalm 24.]



297 Repeat for 3d Stanza. migh-ty o'er his foes, E - ter - nal vic - tor crown'd, E - ter - nal vic - tor crown'd, E - ter - nal vic - tor crown'd.



in bat-tle

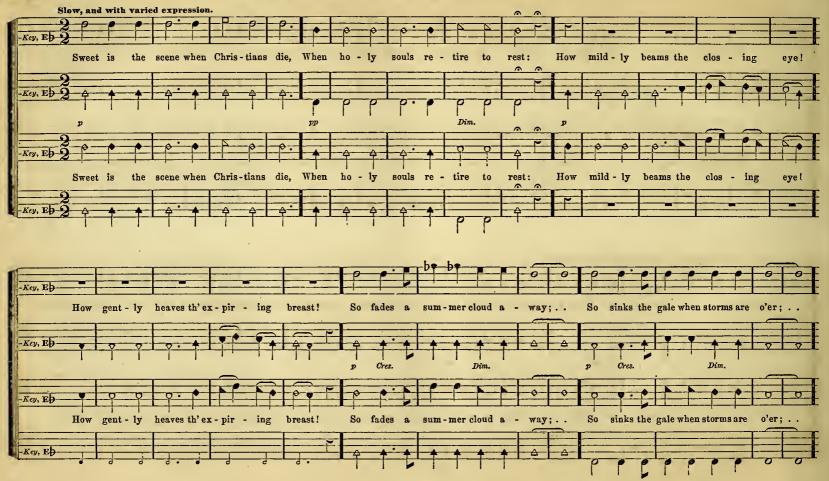
migh-ty,

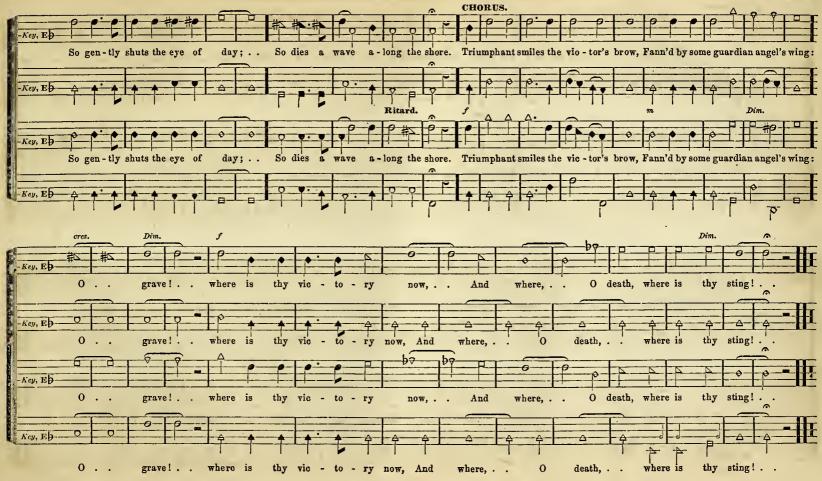
In bat-tle

-Key of G-

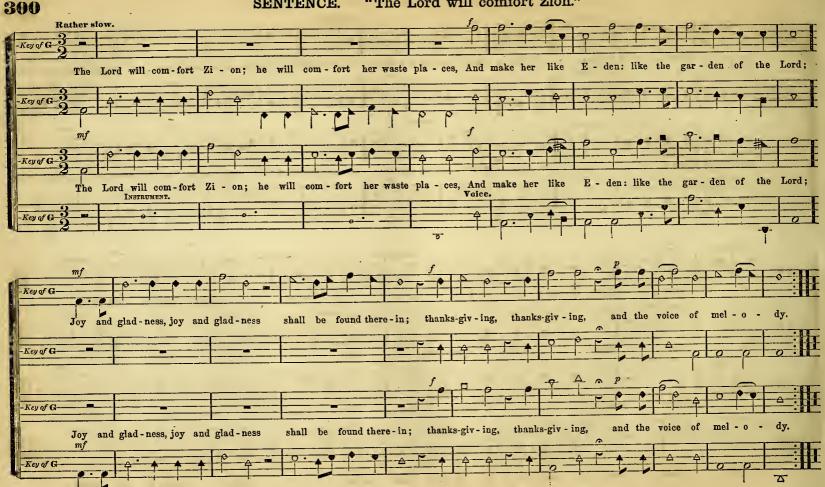


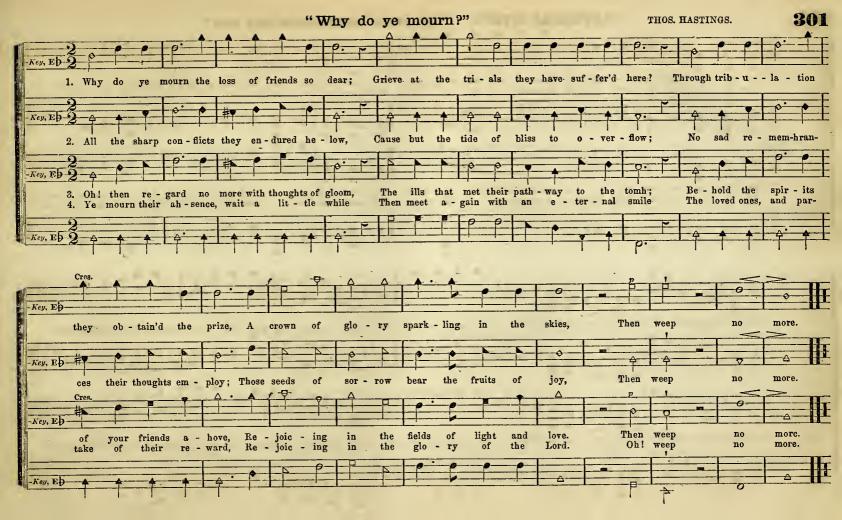
HYMN. "Sweet is the scene when Christians die."



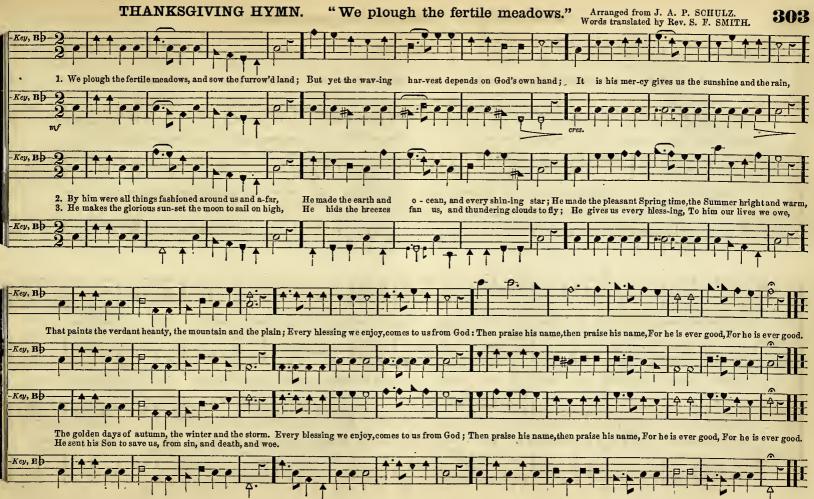


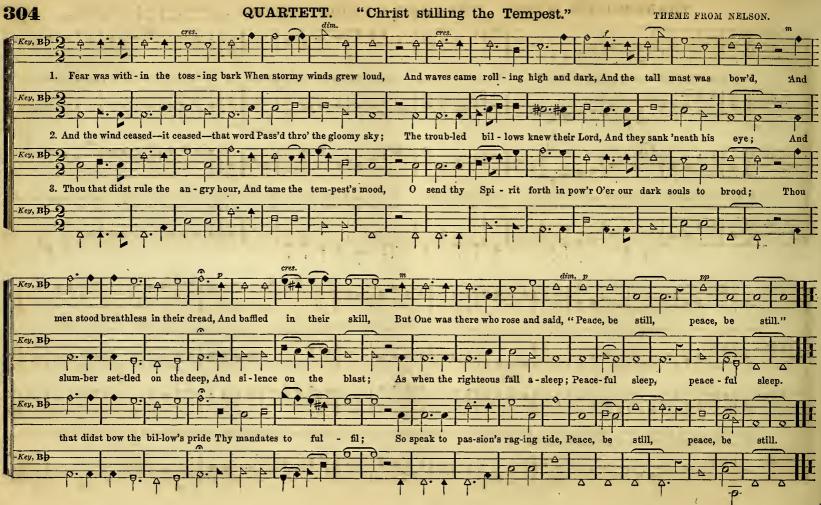
"The Lord will comfort Zion." SENTENCE.



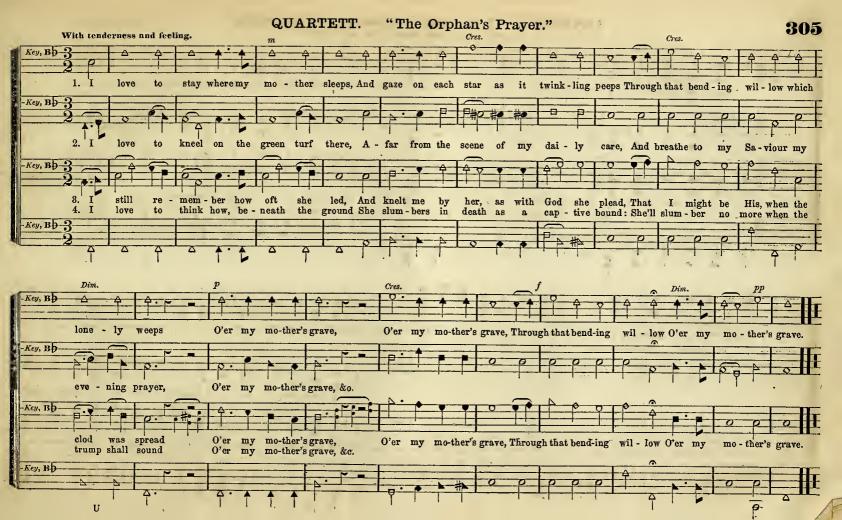


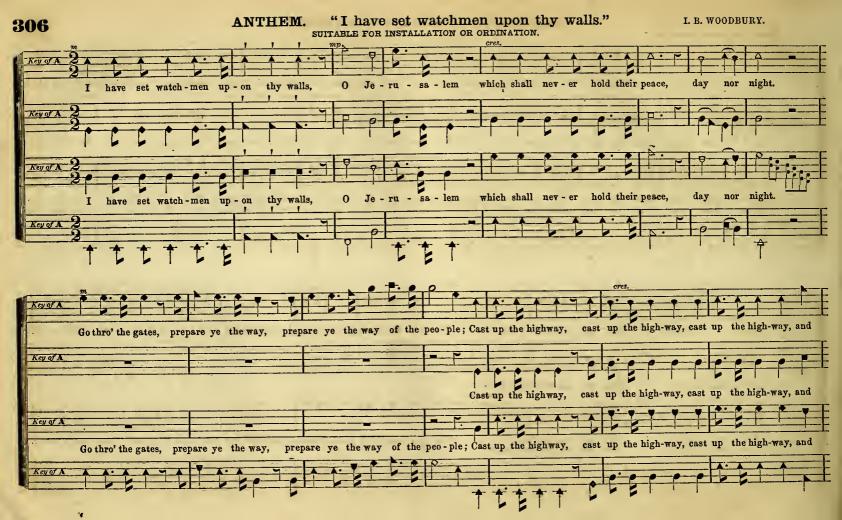




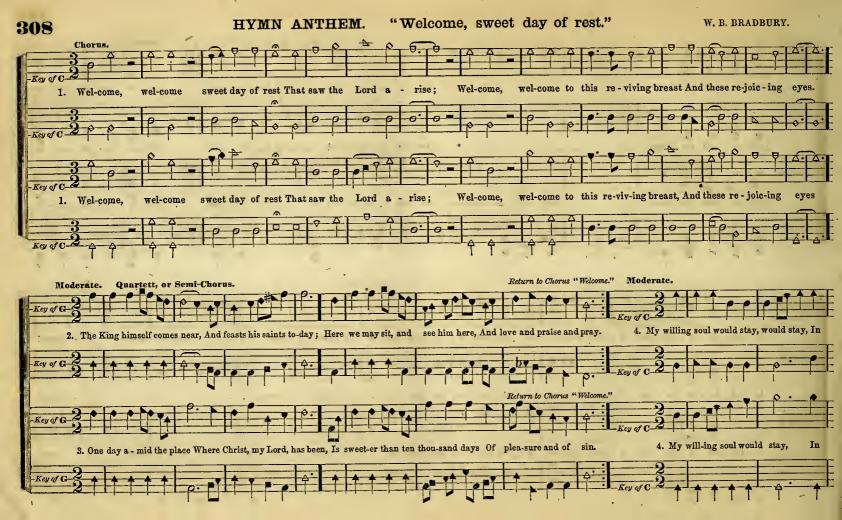


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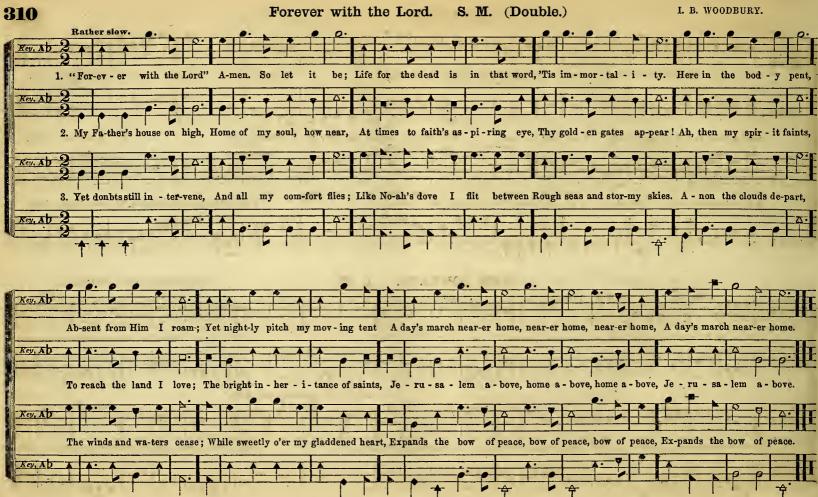


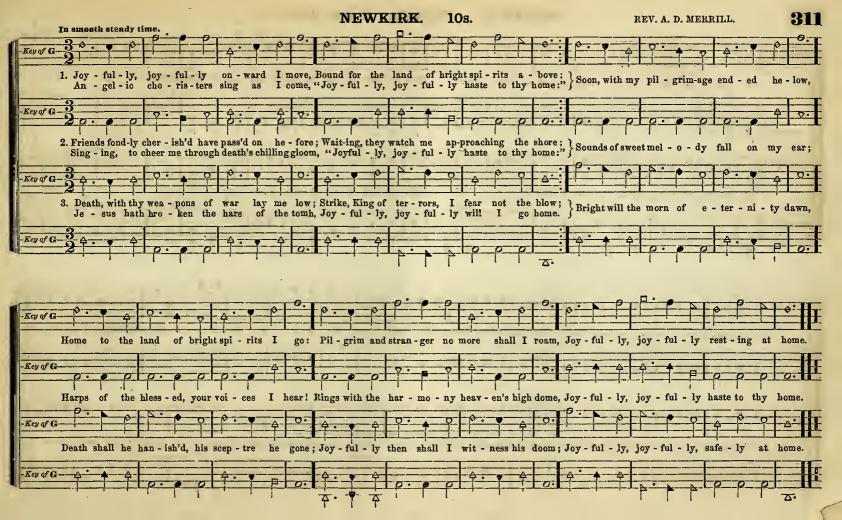


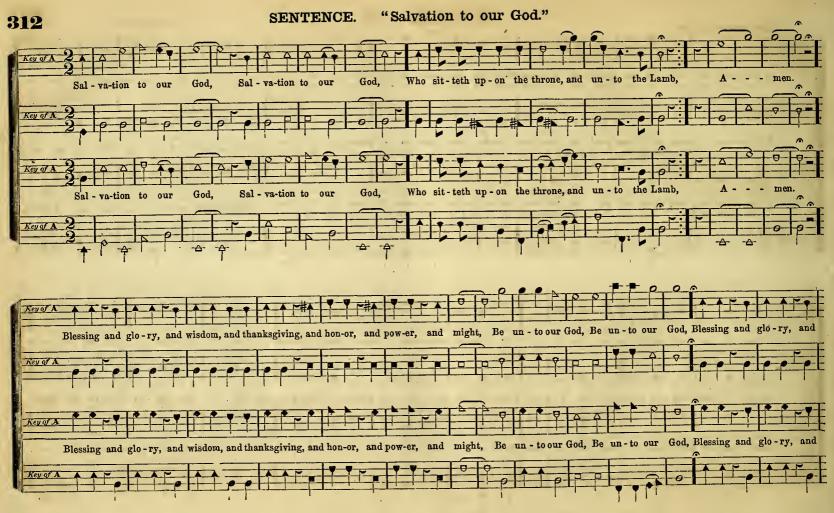


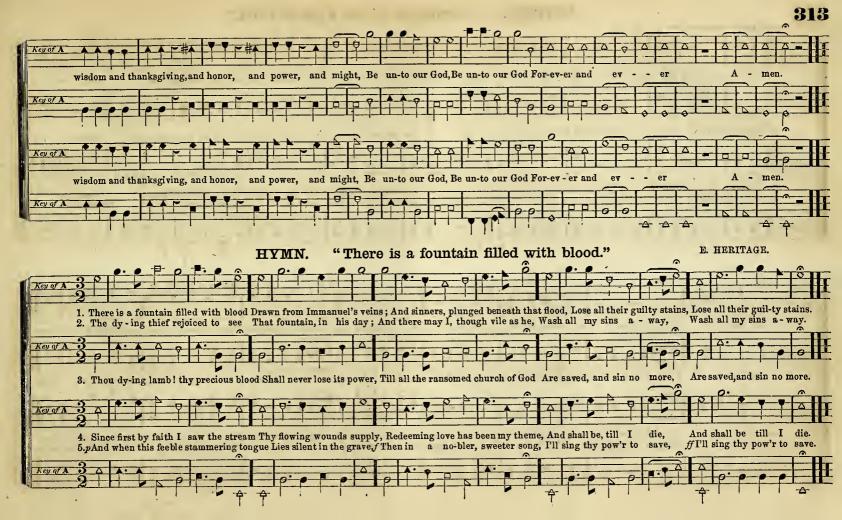




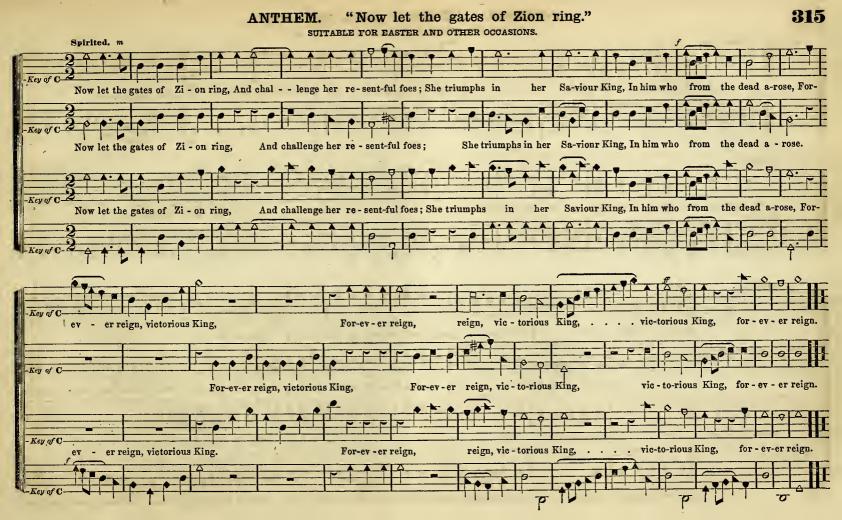


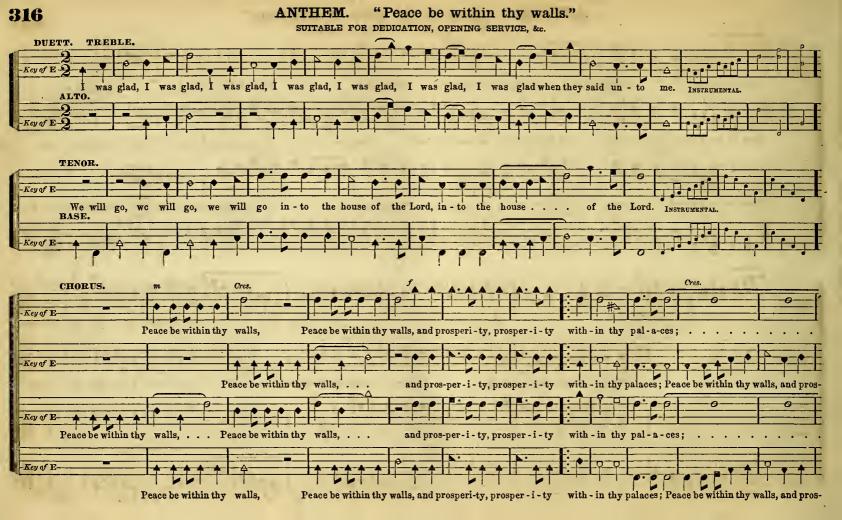


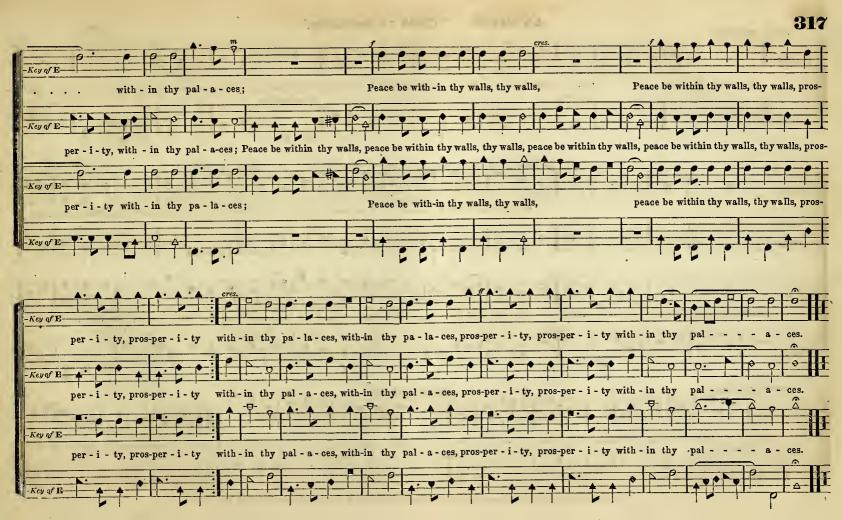


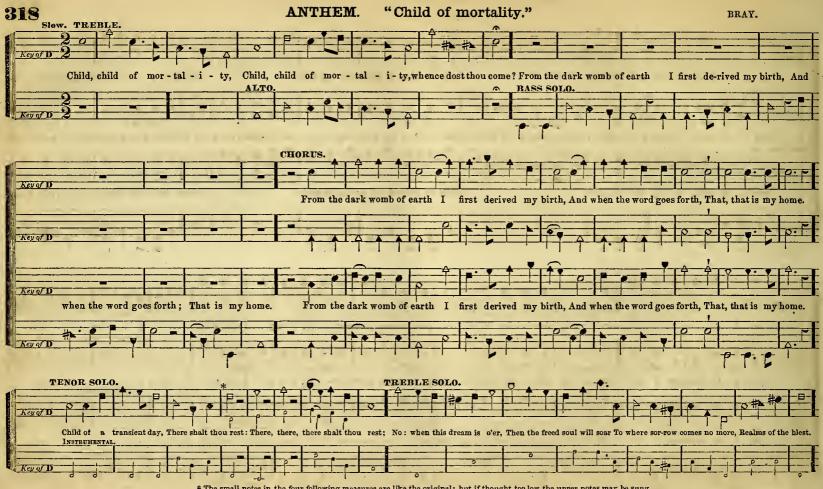


"Coronation of the King of kings." 314 ANTHEM. With dignity and strength. -A- Cres. Levol F G 1. Look ye saints: the sight is glorious; See the Man of sorrows now; From the fight return'd vic-torious, Ev'ry knee to him shall how: Crown him, Keyot In the seat of pow'r enthrone him, While the heav'nly concave rings : 2. Crown the Saviour, angels, crown him; Rich the trophies Jesus hrings; Crown him, Key of F 3. Sinners in de - rision crown'd him, Mocking thus the Saviour's claim ; Saints and angels crowd around him, Own his ti - tle, praise his name ; Crown him, 4. Hark! those bursts of accla-ma-tion! Hark! those loud, triumphant chords! Je-sus takes the highest sta-tion, Oh what joy the sight af-fords! Crown him, Cres. f₽ Key of crown him: Crowns become the Victor's brow: Crown him, crown him, crown him; Crowns become the Victor's hrow. Crowns hecome the Victor's brow. Key of F Crown the Saviour King of Kings; Crown him, crown him, crown him, crown him; Crown the Saviour King of kings. Crown the Saviour King of kings. crown him; Keyof Spread abroad the Victor's fame; Crown him, crown him, crown him, crown him; Spread abroad the Victor's fame. crown him; King of kings, and Lord of lords; Crown him, crown him, crown him, crown him; King of kings, and Lord of lords, King of kings, and Lord of lords. crown him ;



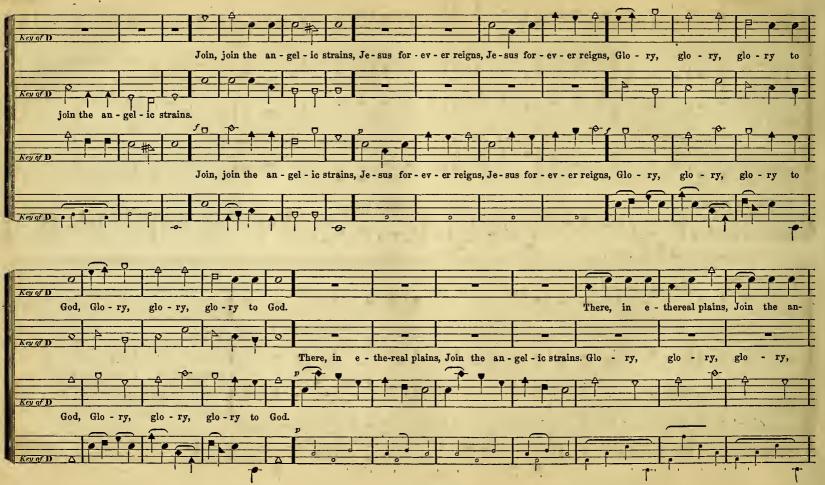






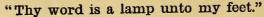
* The small notes in the four following measures are like the original; hut if thought too low the upper notes may be sung.



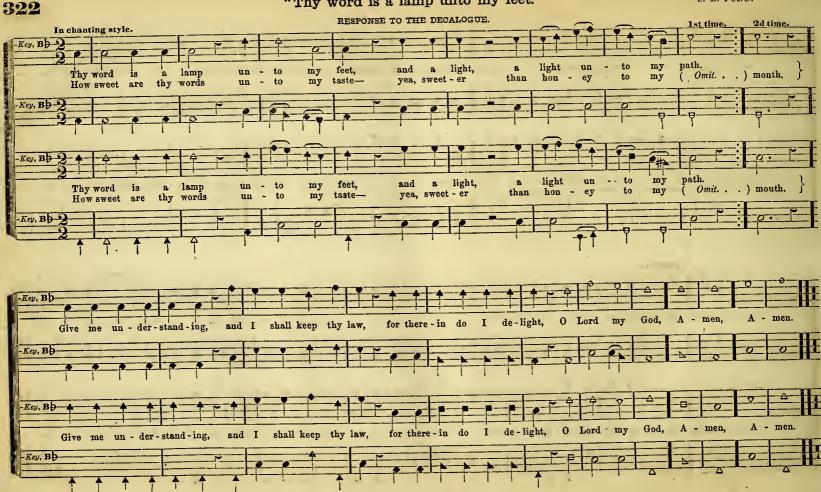


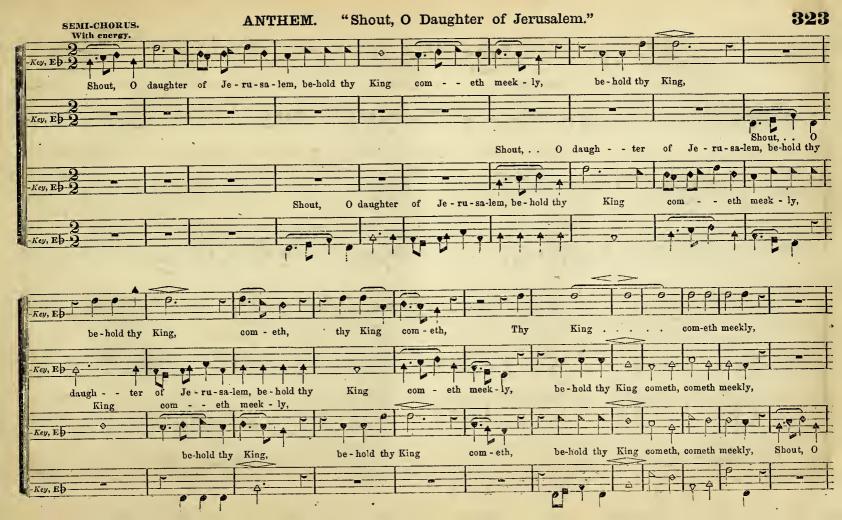


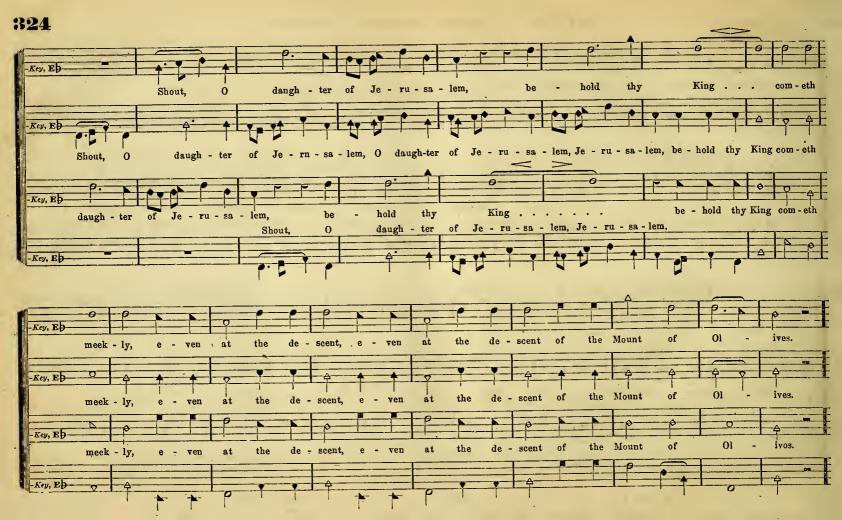




S. B. POND.

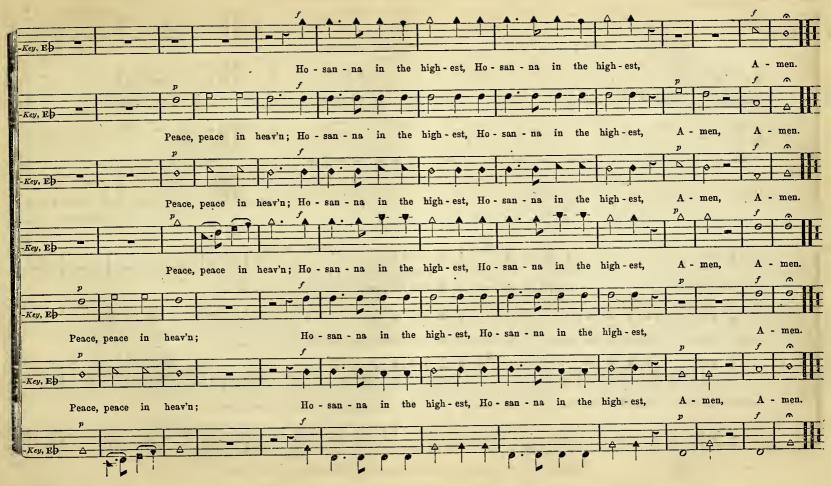


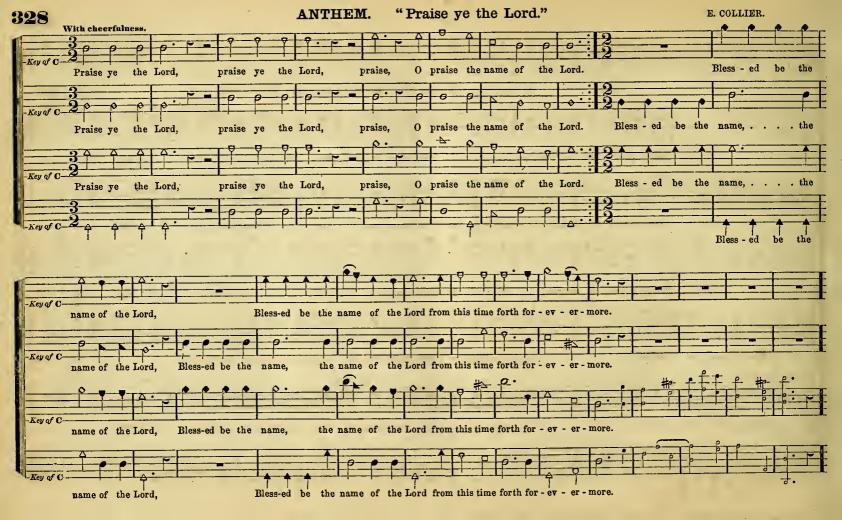


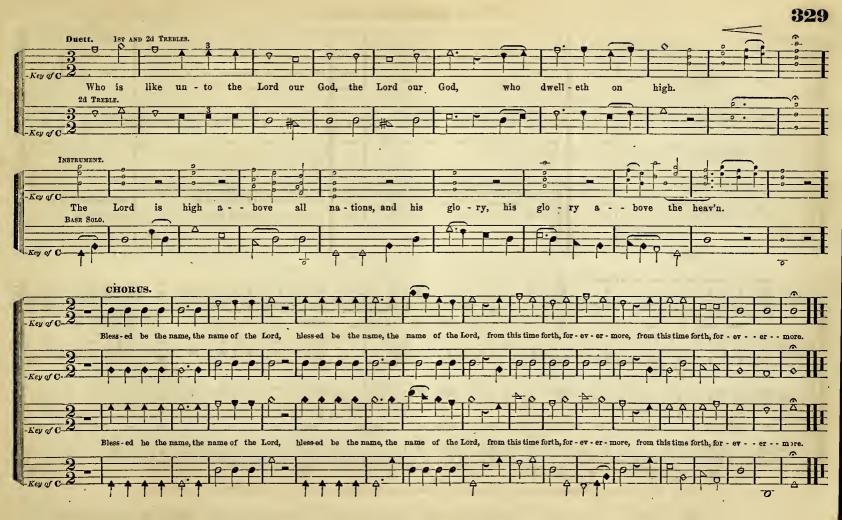


CHORES * 325
Then the whole mul-ti-tude be - gan to re-joice, be - gan to re-joice, and praise God with a loud voice, for all the migh-ty works that
Then the whole mul-ti-tude be - gan to re-joice, be - gan to re-joice, and praise . God with a loud voice, for all the migh-ty works that
f Altro.
Then the whole mul-ti-tude be - gan to re-joice, be - gan to re-joice, and praise God with a loud voice, for all the migh-ty works that
- <i>K</i> ₍₂₎ , E
Then the whole mul-ti-tude be - gan to re-joice, be - gan to re-joice, and praise . God with a loud voice, for all the migh-ty works that
f SECOND TENOR.
-Key, Eb
Then the whole mul-ti-tude be - gan to re-joice, be - gan to re-joice, and praise God with a loud voice, for all the migh-ty works that
f First Base.
Then the whole mnl-ti-tude be - gan to re-joice, be - gan to re-joice, and praise God with a loud voice, for all the migh-ty works that
• NorzGreat care should be taken to preserve in such strains the right balance of voices.



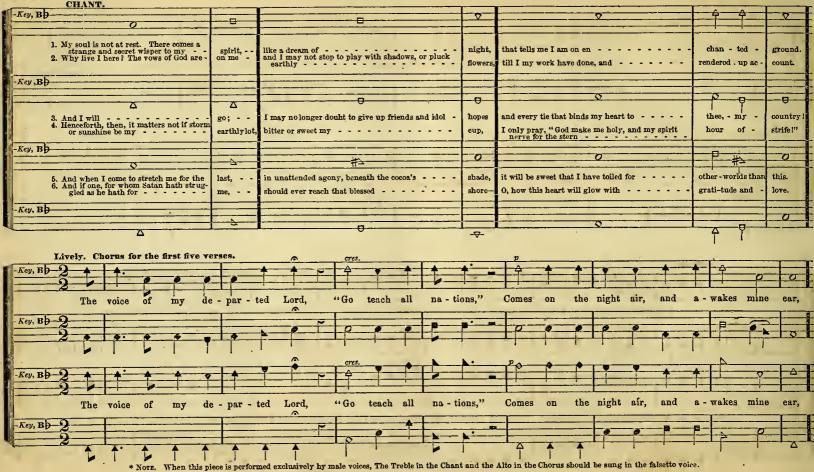


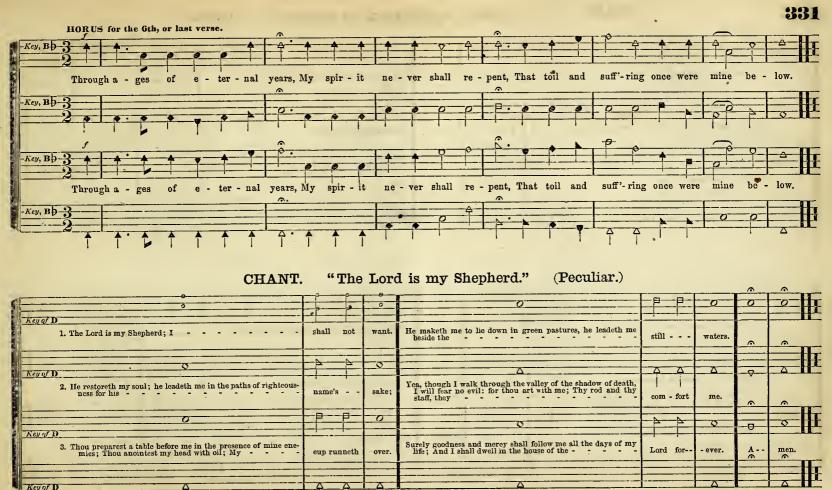




The Missionary's Call.*

EDWARD HOWE, JR.





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CHANT. "O be joyful in the Lord, all ye lands." (Double.)

Δ	- <u></u> + + + p −		Δ	A A		<u> </u>
Key of D 1. O be joyful in the Lord,	all ye	lands;	serve the Lord with gladness, and come before his	pres - ence	with a	song.
Key of D	ρρ		<u>\</u>	р р		
3. O go your way into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his	courts with	praise;	be thankful unto him, and	-	good of his	name.
						0
5 Glory be to the Father, and • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	to the	Son,	and	to the	Ho ly	Ghost.
Keyof D						- .

<u>Λ</u> Κεν φ' D	P P	8	Δ		00	E
2. Be ye sure that the Lord	he is	God:	it is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are his	people, and the	sheep of his	pasture.
Key of D			0			
4. For the Lord is gracious, his mercy is	e⊽ - er -	lasting;	and his truth endureth from gene \cdots	ration to	ge - ne-	ration.
O Key of D						
6. As it was in the beginning, is now, and	ev - er	shall be,	world withont	end. A -	men, A -	men.
Key of D			D		P	
				└╼╾┼╌──┼╌╼╾╀	-8-	

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CHANT. "Hallelujah, &c." (Single)

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		СН	ANT.	"Ha	llelujah, &c." (Sir	ngle)						33	3
	*		4 4	2	F	0				1-0-0	<u> </u>		r.
	1	******									<u>-</u>	.0	Ħ
Key of D 1. Hallelujuh! For the Lord God om	nipo-tent	reigneth !	The kingdoms of this world Lord, and of his Christ; s	are become the	kingdoms	ofour	reign for-	ever - a	nd e	ever.	-		
Key of D	•		<u>></u> 0						⇒ p	- • •		0	E
2. Hallelujah ! we give thee thanks, 0 Low which art, and wast, and	rd God Almig	hty, • -	art to	come.	King of	. ′ .			kings, and	Lord - o	f la	ords.	
Key of D	•		- P - p -	0:		- 0			P 7		-		Ŧ
 Hallelujahl Salvation to our God whic throne, and Hallelujahl Blessing, and glory, and giving, and honour, and 	-		unto - the power, and		Hallelujah! Halle Be unto		• • • •	· · · ·	- lu - jah! God for-	A ever - an		men. ever.	
										0-			E
Key of D .						0			P A	1		<u> </u>	pr.
	CHAN	т.	"Hear	r! Fath	er, hear our pray	er!" (P	eculia	r.)			Slo	w,	-
	4 4											0	H
1. Hear! Father, hear our prayer! Thou who art Pity where 2. Hear! Father, hear our prayer! Wander- ing unknown in the	sorrow - pre- land of the	vaileth, strange	be with a	feeble, and all travellers i	hen mortal help faileth, strength in sickness or danger, Guard thou ir	Hope to de- feet from the	spair. snare.	Hear I Father, Hear I Father,		prayer. prayer.	•		Ē
-Key, B\$											-		Π
3. Hear! Father, hear our prayer! Still thou		0	In lightn	ning flashing.	in thy thunders pealing : Save		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		_0		Δ	E
the tempest, night's 4. Hear thou the poor that cry, Feed thou the hungry, and	terrorsre- 'lighten their	vealing. sorrow;	thou the Grant the are thy	shipwrecked, em the sunsh children, th	in thy thunders pealing : Save the ine of hope for the morrow ; They eir	voyag-er trustis on	spare. high.	Hear Father, Hear thou the	hear - our poor - that	`prayer. cry.			
-Key, B.	-=	0			▼	▽ ↓			-βρ-	0	-2-	-0-	Ŧ
 5. Dry thou the mourner's tear! Heal thou the wounds of 6. Hear! Father, hear our prayer! Long hath thy goodness our 	time hal- lowed af- footsteps - at	fection. tended.	Be with t	a the Pilgrim w	d orphan protection, Be in their hose journey is ended; When at	friend ever death - we pre-	1	Dry thou the Hear! Father,		tear. prayer.	А-	men.	
-Key, Bþ					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0			0				ł
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