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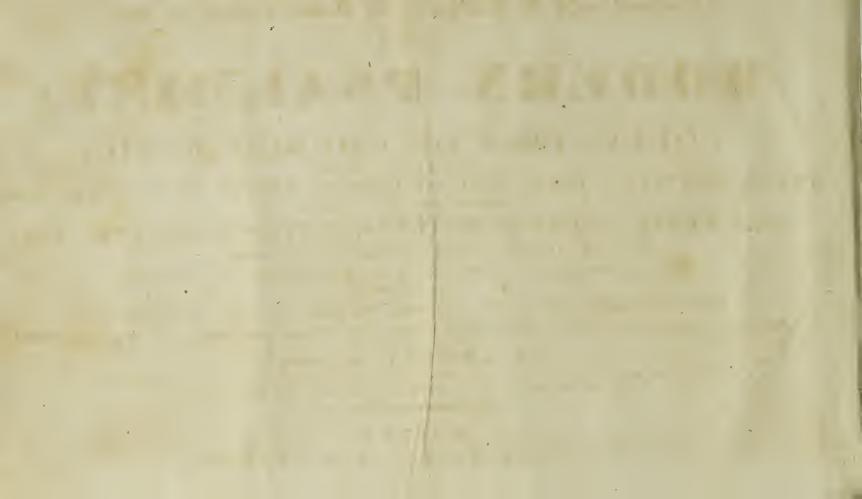
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MODERN PSALMIST; COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC,

[Published under the Sanction of the Boston Academy of Music.]

COMPRISING THE MOST POPULAR

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES AND OCCASIONAL PIECES IN GENERAL USE;

TOGETHER WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF

NEW TUNES, ANTHEMS, MOTETTS, SENTENCES, CHANTS, &c.,

BY DISTINGUISHED EUROPEAN AUTHORS;

MANY OF WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPOSED OR ARRANGED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK;

INCLUDING, ALSO,

COMPOSITIONS BY THE EDITOR, NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED:

THE WHOLE CONSTITUTING A BODY OF CHURCH MUSIC PROBABLY AS EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE AS WAS EVER ISSUED.

BY LOWELL MASON,

PROFESSOR IN THE BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC; EDITOR OF THE BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY COLLECTION, THE CHOIR, THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION, AND VARIOUS OTHER MUSICAL WORKS.

T John Proce

286.154 Congress, in the year 1839, Ann. 20.184 Entered according o Act of

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LIST OF EUROPEAN AUTHORS,

SPECIMENS OF WHOSE WORKS ARE CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME, TOGETHER WITH DATES SHOWING AT ABOUT WHAT PERIOD THEY FLOURISHED.

Aldrich, Rev. Henry,	Englishman,	1690.	Geminiani, Francesco,	Italian,	1720.	Lockhart, C.,	Englishman,	1 /90.	Sabbatini, P. L. A.,	Italian,	1780.
Angier, J. H.,	Englishman, 1	1810.	Giardini, Felice,	Itahan,	1760.	Lucas,,	Englishman,		Schein, J. H.,	German,	1620.
Arne, Dr. Thomas Augustine,.	Englishman, 1	1750.	Glaser, J. M.,	German,	1780.	Luther, Martin,	German,	1520.	Schneider, Fr.,	German,	
Arnold, Dr. Samuel,	Englishman, 1	1780.	Goudimel, Claude	Freuchman,	1559.	Madan, M.,	Englishman,	1790.	Schneider, John,	German,	
Auberlen, S. G.,	Swiss, 1	1800.	Graun, Charles Henry,	Prussian,	1740.	Mather, William,	Englishman,	1810.	Schultz, J.,	German,	1300
Avison, Charles,	Englishman, 1	1750.	Green, G.,	Englishman,	1730.	Mazzinglii,,	Englishman,	1810.	Schultz, P. A.,	German,	1730
BACH. John Sebastian	German, 1	1725.	HANDEL, Geo. Frederick,	German,	1740.	Melul, E. H.,	Freuchman,	1790.	Shield, William,	Englishman.	1790
Barthelemon, F. H.	Frenchman.	1760.	Harrington, Dr., W.,	Englishman,	1790.	Methfessel, Fr.	German,	[1790.]	Shoel, Thomas	Euglishman.	1810
BEETHOVEN, Ludwig,		1800.	Harrison, R.,	Euglishman,	1780.	Meyer, P.,	German,	1780.	Silcher, Fr.,	German.	
Bennett Thomas	Englishman, 1	1810.	Harwood,,	Englishman,		Milgrove,	Englishman.	1790.	Spofford, Reginald.	Euglishman.	1300.
Blaugini, J. M. M. F.,		1800.	11atton, J	Englishman,		Milton, John, father of the poet,	Englishman.	1590.	Spohr, L.	German.	
Blow Dr. John			Haydn, Michael,								1740
			HAYDN, Joseph,	German.	1770.	Momington, Earl of,	Euglishman.	1770.	Stevenson, Sir J.	Irishman	1820
Burney Dr Ch. (Historian).	Englishman	1750.	Hellwig, Ludwig,	Prussian.		MOLART, J. C. W. T.,	German.	1780	Tallis, Th.,	Englishman	1560
Callcott Dr. John Wall	Englishman	1780.	Heighington, Dr.,					1820.	Tansur, William,	Englishinan	1740
Carey Henry	Englishman	1740	Hiller, Frederick,	German.		Nanmann, J. G.,		1785	Taylor, Ed.,	Fuglishman	
Cherubini, M. L. L. Z. S.,			Hiller, Ferdinand,	German.		Nenkomm, S.,	German.	1.00.	Vanhall, J.,	German	1780.
Clark Dr. John	Englishman		Horsley, William,	Englishman		Newmark,			Venua, —,	Italian	1100.
Cole; John,		.020.	Howard, Dr. Samuel,	Euglishman	1760	Playford John	Englishman	1680	Wainwright Dr	Englishman	1780
Corelli, Arcangelo,	Italian	0331	Hudson, R.,	Euglishman	1790.	Plevel Ignace	Austrian	1800	Webbe, Samuel,	Euglislunan	1780
Costellow	Englishman 1	1810	Jones, Rev. W.,	Euglishman	1780	Partogallo M	Italian	1790	Weber, C. M.,	Gorman	1820.
Case Dr. William	Englishman 1	1710	Knapp, W.,	Englishman		Purcell Houry	Fuglishman	1600	Weber Godfried	Gorman	1810.
Cron, Dr. William,	Gorman, I	1110.	Kocher, Conrad,	Gorman		Ravenseroft T	Englishman,	1610	Wheal,,	Englishman	
Cutheast Mrs	Engineman -		Kotzeluch, Leopold,	German,	1780.	Reichardt, J. F			Williams, A.,		
Demuell	Englishman,		Kreutzer, Conrad,		1700.	Richer, Louis A.,					1780.
Darwen,	Englishman,	1220	Kubler, G. F.,	Gorman,		Rink, Ch. H.,			Winter, P.,		1700.
	Lighton 1	730	Latrobe, Rev. C. J.,	Englishman	1700			1810	Wranisky,,		
Durante Fraucesco,						Romberg, Audreas,			Wyvill,,		
Farrant, Richard,	Englishman,	1000.	Leach, J.,	Englishman,	1000	Rotscher, J. F.,	Suice	1760.	Zelter, C. F.,	Frussian,	1800.
Frank, Melchior,	German,	1620.	Linley, Thomas,	Englishman,	1800.	Rousseau, J. J.,	Swiss,	11/00.		1	

NOTE. - Where the date is left blank, the author is supposed to be living ; the ---- signifies uncertainty.

Handel and Haydn Society Collection," first published in 1822; "The Choir," in 1832; and "The be generally introduced into public worship. Boston Academy's Collection," in 1835. They each contain, especially the first and last named, a other valuable works, have had an important influence in the constantly-progressive cause of musical knowledge and taste, so manifest in our country, for the last fiftcen or twenty years. This cause is still as follows :advancing with a rapidity heretofore unknown. The introduction of music among children, and especially its incorporation into the common school system, are giving to it an impulse which will soon disseminate it throughout the land. The progress of musical education among us is certainly one of the cheering signs of the times, and calls for devout gratitude to Him to whose good providence it is to be ascribed - the Author of all peace aud concord.

It is evident that, under such circumstances, new wants will arise ; new schools must be established ; the number of teachers must be increased, and their qualifications elevated; and new books in the various departments of musical literature, will be required. The call for a new book of church music has been already heard, and it is with great pleasure that the editor, grateful for the very favorable reception of former works by the musical public, now presents another effort for their approbation, in "The Modern Psalmist."

During a recent tour in Europe, it was a leading object with him to obtain materials for a work like this. In the prosecution of this design he visited many of the most important cities, and obtained from distinguished composers of different nations much manuscript music; and also a great variety of recent musical publications, English, German, and French, which had not before reached this country. From these sources the selections of new music found in this volume, have been chiefly made. From the old English psalm tunes and German chorals of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, down to the compositions of the present day, selections have been made, embracing a diversity of style in melody, in harmony, and rhythmical construction, hitherto unknown in psalmody, and by which its boundaries have been very much enlarged.

Efforts have been made to give to the subordinate parts, particularly the tenor, a character as pleasing and melodious as is consistent with the preservation of the principal melody. It has also been an object to bring the several parts not only within the limits of the voice, but, in general, within the compass of its richest and most effective tones. Psalmody has often been written too high - favorable, indeed, for screaming, but unfavorable for singing.

In the department of Occasional Pieces, as Anthems, Motetts, Sentences, &c., the work will, also, be found to contain great variety. These are, mostly, short, easy, and adapted to various occasions. " Is it appropriate to public worship?" "Will it be useful to the choir?" or, "Is it suited to the singing-school ?" are questions which have been asked in relation to every piece. Many of the Motetts and Sentences will be appreciated by those choirs whose custom it is to begin the exercises of the Sabbath by voluntary singing.

In the department of Chants a wider range has been taken, than is customary in common singingbooks. In addition to the chants of the Episcopal church, (two sets of which have been inserted.) quite a number of others will be found, consisting of selections from some of the most lyrical parts of the Psalms, with appropriate music, mostly in the form of single chants. A peculiarity of this part of the work consists in the appropriation of more of the poetry than is usual to the chanting note; thus producing more of the recitation of the chanting note, and less of the singing of the cadence, than is common in this form of church music. Perhaps the best general direction that can be given in relation to the time in which a chant should be sung, is this -" Sing about as fast as a good reader, under similar circumstances, would deliver the words," Many well-taught choirs sing much faster than this; but it is believed that an adherence to the above rule will be found the most favorable to devotional effect. It school-room.

THE following books of church music, with several others of less importance, compiled by the editor is gratifying to know that choirs at the present time are turning their attention more to this excellent form of the present work, have been widely circulated, and are still extensively used, viz. :-- "The Boston of church music than in former years. It is to be hoped that the time is not distant, when chanting will

It will be perceived that the four parts have been compressed, and are printed upon two staves; the great variety of the old standard psalm and hymn tuncs, such as have long been, and will still cone treble and the alto being on the upper, and the tenor and base on the lower staff. Although this tinue to be sung in our churches. It is not, perhaps, too much to assume, that these, in connection with method of printing is new in this country, it is common in Europe, and is, indeed, almost the buly one in which the German publications of church music appear. Its principal advantages are

1. It presents each part in its true place, or proper pitch.

2. It gives a clearer relative view of the several parts, and, at the same time, a much more satisfactory and connected one of the harmony, and of the whole composition.

3. It is, perhaps, the best form in which the music can appear for the organist. Playing the music as it is here written, the two upper parts with the right, and the two lower with the left hand, is one of the best exercises for the practice of psalmody, that he who is studying the organ can have.

4. It is much more convenient for those who wish to study the arrangement of vocal parts, or the counterpoint of psalmody.

5. By this method of printing, upwards of one third more matter is brought into the same space.

The only objection which can be urged against it is, that it is not so easy to read the several parts ; but this objection will only be made by those who have been long accustomed to the other mode of printing. Even these, however, and all who can be said to have learned to read psalmody tolerably well, will find no difficulty in reading from this book after a very little practice in it. And it is certainly quite as easy for a new beginner as the other mode of printing.

The introductory department (Elements of Vocal Music,) contains much new matter, and has been prepared with particular reference to adult singing-schools. While the same general method of analysis has been followed as in the "Manual of Instruction of the Boston Academy of Music," the present work will be found to differ from that in the following particulars :--

1. The "Manual" is addressed to the teacher, and not only contains an explanation of the things which are necessary to be taught, but also points out minutely the way in which instruction is to be given. It professes to teach how to teach. The present work, however, is not designed as a manual for the teacher, but rather as a text-book for the scholar. While it contains, in a didactic form, all those doetrines or principles necessary for the pupil, it leaves the teacher to pursue his own method of explanation and illustration.

2. Another peculiarity consists in the great number of practical exercises, or lessons for singing, which it contains. This is, indeed, altogether a new feature in a book of this kind, the advantages of which must be apparent to every one who has had experience as a teacher. In the use of this work, the teacher will be, to a considerable extent, relieved from the labor of writing on the Black Board; and much time will be saved to the class. It is not supposed, however, that these, or any other lessons, can supersede the use of the Black Board. This will still be important in every school for the purpose of such illustrations as are constantly necessary. But while the Black Board (and also the larger Excreises") will still be desirable and important, much of the time and labor heretofore bestowed in writing the lessons will be saved. The additional lessons contained in chap, xxiii, are highly important for the purposes mentioned on page 46.

It seems proper to remark, in conclusion, that a large portion of the Modern Psalmist consists of copyright music. Every tune to the name of which a star (*) is annexed in either of the indexes at the end of the volume, has either been arranged, adapted, or composed for this work, or taken from other recent works of the Editor, and is therefore property.

* "Musical Exercises," by the Editor of this work, lately printed, in large characters, to be seen across the

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

- § I. Musical sounds may be
 - 1. Long or Short.
 - 2. High or Low.
 - 3. Soft or Loud.

§ II. In the elementary principles of music there are three departments :

- 1. RHYTHM. This is founded on the first of the above distinctions, and treats of the length of sounds.
- 2. MELODY. This is founded on the second distinction, and treats of the pitch of sounds.
- 3. DYNANICS. This is founded on the third distinction, and treats of the power of sounds.

§ III. GENERAL VIEW.

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Distinctions.	Departments.	Subjects.
ING OF SHORT.	R нутнм.	LENGTH.
IGH or Low.	MELODY.	Ритсн.
OFT OF LOUD.	DYNAMICS.	POWER.

QUESTIONS.

How many distinctions exist in musical sounds ? What is the first distinction ? What the second ? What the third ? How many departments are there in the elementary principles of music ? What is the first department called ? What the second ? What the third ? What distinction is that from which arises Rhythm ? Melody ? Dynamics ? What is the subject of Rhythm ? What of Melody ? What of Dynamics ? What is that department called which relates to the Length of sounds ? Pitch ? Power ?

CHAPTER II. RHYTHM.

DIVISIONS OF TIME, BEATING TIME, ACCENT.

§ IV. The length of sounds is regulated by a division of the time occupied in the performance of music into equal portions.

§ V. The portions of time into which music is divided are called MEASURES. § VI. Measures are divided into PARTS OF MEASURES.

§ VII. A measure with two parts is called DOUBLE measure.

66	THREE	66	66	TRIPLE measure.
66	FOUR	66	+6	QUADRUPLE measure.
66	SIX	66	66	SEXTUPLE measure.

Illustration.

Double.	Triple.	Quadruple.	Sextuple.
1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	11213141516

§ VIII. The character used for separating measures is called a BAR-thus,

Note. Observe the difference between a measure and a bar. Do not call a measure, a bar.

§ IX. To aid in the computation and accurate division of time, certain motions of the hand are made. This is called Beating Time.

NOTE. Every person learning to sing should give strict attention to beating time. Experience proves that where the habit of *beating* time is neglected, the ability to *keep* time is seldom acquired.

§ X. Double measure, or Double time, has two motions, or beats: first, Downward; second, Upward. Accented on the first part of the measure.

§ XI. Triple time has three beats: first, Downward; second, Hither; third, Upward. Accented on the first part of the measure.

§ XII. Quadruple time has four beats: first, *Downward*; second, *Hither*; third, *Thither*; fourth, *Upward*. Accented on the first and third parts of the measure.

§ XIII. Sextuple time has six beats : first, Downward; second, Downward; third, Hither; fourth, Thither; fifth, Upward; sixth, Upward. Accented on the first and fourth parts of the measure.

NOTE. The hither beat is made horizontally to the left, the thither beat to the right. For the first downward beat, in Sextuple time, let the hand fall half the way, and for the second, the remainder.

§ XIV. One measure in Quadruple is equivalent to two measures in Double time; and one measure in Sextuple is equivalent to two measures in Triple time.

NOTE. The most important requisite in all good performance is accuracy of time. It is this that binds a choir together, and carries them safely through the most difficult rhythmical combinations. To acquire the habit of keeping good time requires much patience and perseverance; and it is in this that those who commence learning to sing are most likely to fail.

QUESTIONS.

How do we regulate the length of sounds in music ? What are those portions of time called into which music is divided ? What portions of time are there smaller than measures ? How many parts has double measure ? Triple ? Quadruple ? Sextuple ? On which part of the measure is double time accented ? Triple ? Quadruple ? Sextuple ? What is that character called which is used for separating measures ? What is the use of beating time ? How many beats has double time ? Triple ? Quadruple ? Sextuple ?

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

NOTE. Beat the time and sing the following lessons; first to the syllable *la*, afterwards to the words *Holy*, *Glory*, &c.

1. Double time. la Ho - - ly Glo - - ry Hon - or Pow - er

2. Triple time.

- 3. Quadruple time. la la la la la la la
- 4. Sextuple time.

la la

la

la 📘

CHAPTER III.

RHYTHM-OF NOTES.

§ XV. The length of sounds is indicated by the form of certain characters called Notes.

§ XVI. There are five kinds of notes in common use, viz:

WHOLE NOTE	0	(Semibreve.,
HALF NOTE	P	(Minim.)
QUARTER NOTE		(Crotchet.)
Еіднтн Nоте	Ľ	(Quaver.)
SIXTEENTH NOTE	Ē	(Semiquaver.)
XVII. Besides the above	there are someti	mes used THIRTY-SECON

\$ XVIII. The following table exhibits the notes in common use, with their relative lengths.

EXERCISES. To be sung to the syllable *la*.

EXERCISES. To be sung to the syllable *la* Quadruple Time. 1. Quarter notes. One quarter to each beat.

PP

2. Half notes. Two beats to each note.

3. Whole notes. Four beats to each note.

4. Eighth notes. Two notes to each beat.

5. Sixteenth notes. Four notes to each beat.

6. All the notes in common use.

§ XIX. A Dor (•) adds one half to the length of a note. Thus a dotted half ρ • is equal in length to three quarters $\rho = \rho$.

QUESTIONS.

What are those characters called which are used to indicate the length of sounds ? How many kinds of notes are there in common use ? What is the longest note called ? &c. How much does a dot add to the length of a note ?

NOTE. The school having proceeded thus far in Rhythm, Melody may be advantageously introduced, and the scale explained, &c. as in chapters 10 and 11.

CHAPTER IV.

RHYTHM-VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

§ XX. Each kind of time may have as many *varieties* as there are different notes. These varieties are obtained by the use of the different notes on each part of the measure.

§ XXI. Time is marked by figures which express the number of parts and contents of the measure; the upper figure or NUMERATOR showing the number of parts, or *kind of time*; and the lower figure or DENOMINATOR denoting the particular note used on each part of the measure, or the *variety of time*.

Examples of the most common varieties of measure.

		Doub	le Tin	ıe.				Triple	Tim	e.				1
R R	0	P	P	P		3 <u>2</u>	P	P	P	10	P	P	1	
2 4	•	ſ	•	•		3 4	•	ſ	ſ	11	٢	ľ	1	-
80	0	[38	[2	[2	0_1		
		Quadru	uple T	ime.	-1			Sextup	ole Ti	me.				1
42	P	pp	Plf	P	PP	64						•	1	-
44	•	••	•	0		68			00				[]	

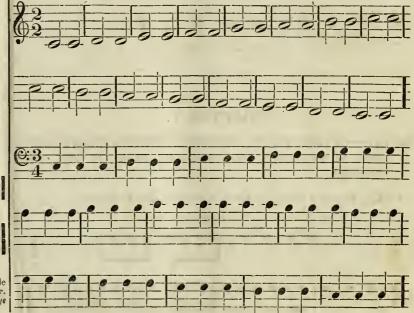
Note. It is to be observed, that notes have no *positive*, but only a *relative* length. The example **2.2** is not necessarily either slower or quicker than **3.4**; **3.2** is neither slower or quicker than **3.6**, &c. The different varieties of time in each of the above examples are *practically* the same. To the *eye* shey are different, to the *ear* alke.

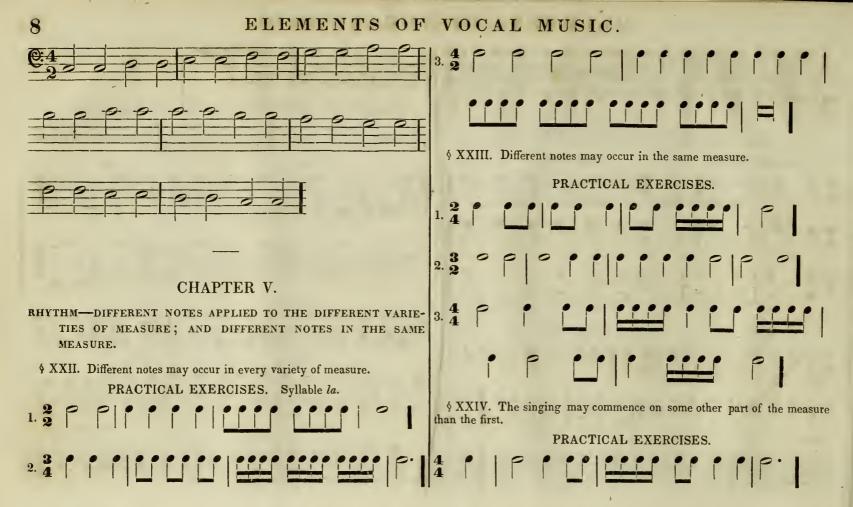
QUESTIONS.

How many varieties are there in each kind of time? How are they obtained? How designated? What does the upper figure show? The lower?

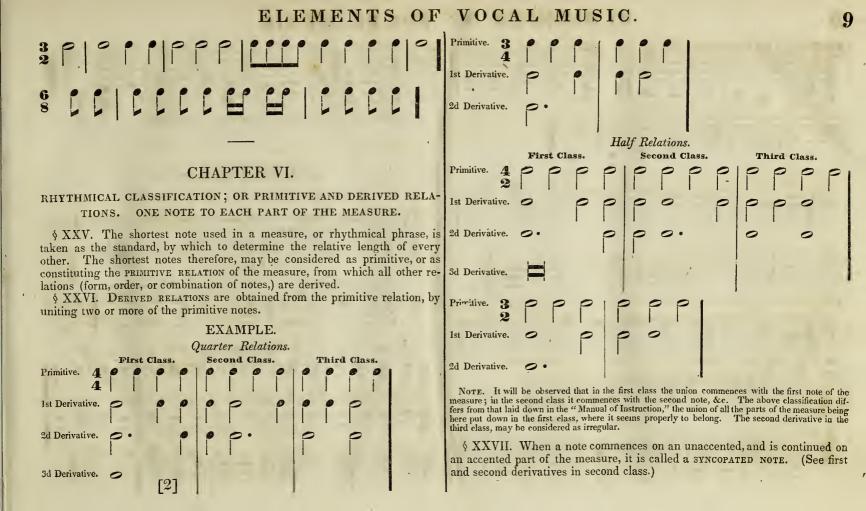
PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Rhythm and Melody united.

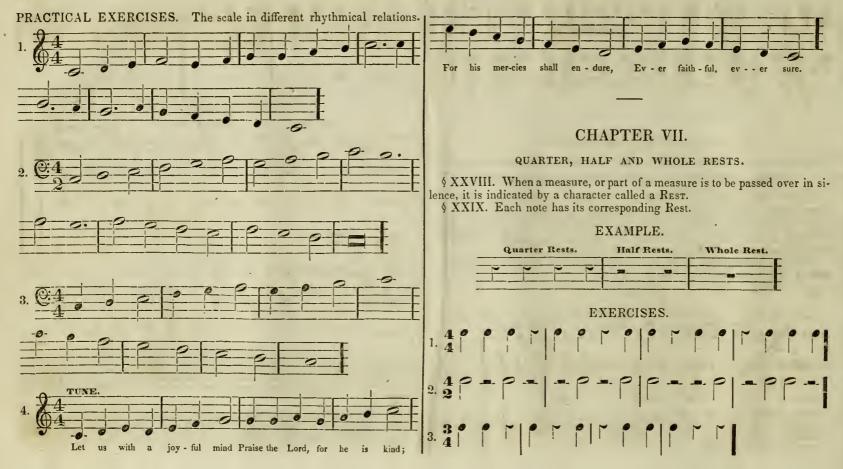
NOTE. As it is presumed that in every singing school, Melody will have been introduced, and the scale explained, before this chapter, rhythmical exercises are now given in connexion with the scale, in preference to a constant repetition of the same sound to the syllable *la*.

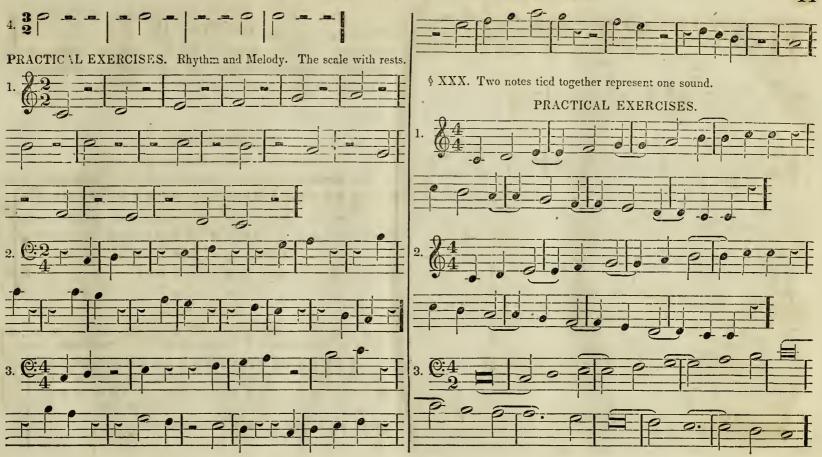




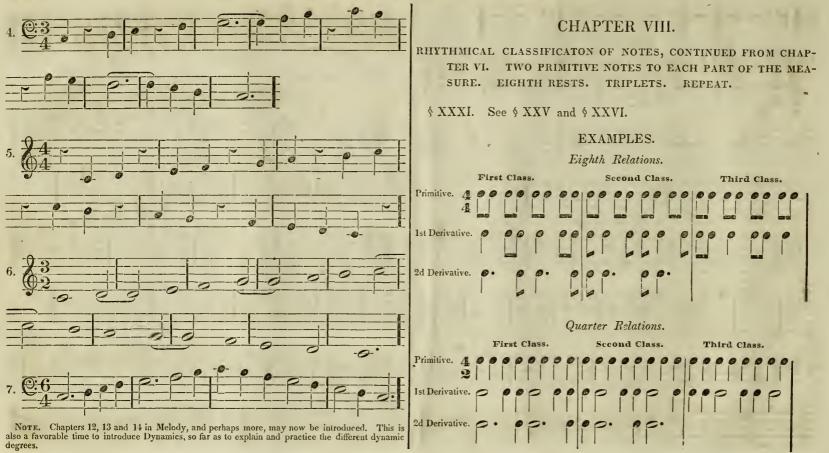
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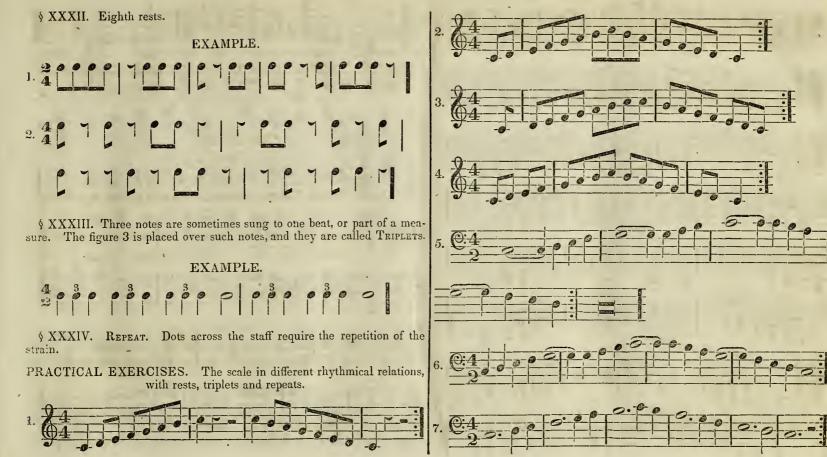


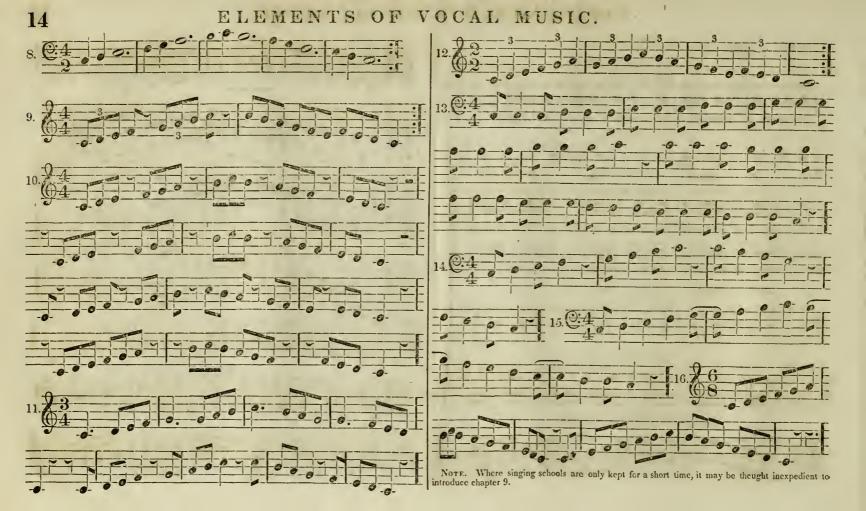




ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.







CHAPTER IX.

RHYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION OF NOTES CONTINUED FROM CHAP-TER VIII. FOUR PRIMITIVE NOTES TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. DOUBLE DOTS. SIXTEENTH RESTS.

§ XXXV. See § XXV and § XXVI. EXAMPLE.

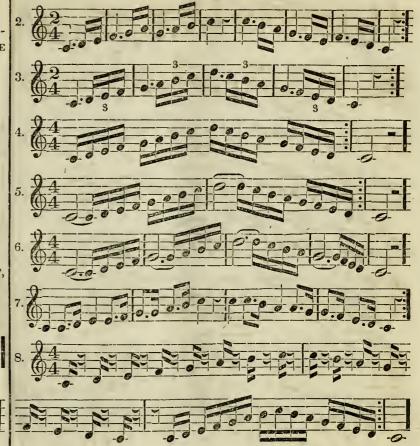
Sixteenth Relations. Double Time.

	First	Class.	Second	Class.	Third Class.		
Primitive.		0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	
151 Derivative	000	0 00			000	000	
2d Derivative		0.0	00.	00.			

§ XXXVI. A dotted note or rest is sometimes lengthened by a second dot, which adds to it one fourth of the note, or one half of the first dot.

§ XXXVII. Sixteenth Rests.







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PART SECOND.

MELODY. CHAPTER X. THE SCALE. (DIATONIC SCALE, MAJOR.)

§ XXXVIII. At the foundation of Melody lies a series of eight sounds called the SCALE.

§ XXXIX. The sounds of the scale are designated by numerals, viz: ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT.



NOTE. The scale should be sung to the class slowly and distinctly, to the syllable *la*, or to numerals, beginning at a suitable pitch, ascending and descending several times until they may be supposed to have a clear idea of it, when they may be required to sing it themselves. A few will almost always be found, say from five to ten in a class of a hundred, who cannot at first get the sounds right. These eannot go on with the others to advantage to either party, but if they can practise in a separate class they may, probably, by extra exertion, succeed. As the difficulty in such cases is almost always with the ear, listening to the singing of others is quite as important to such persons as any attempt at singing themselves,

§ XL. The difference of pitch between any two sounds is called an INTER-VAL. Thus, from one to two is an interval, &c.

§ XLI. In the scale, there are five larger and two smaller intervals, the former called Tones and the latter SEMI-TONES.

XLII. The semitones occur between the sounds three and four; and seven and eight; between the other sounds the interval is a tone.

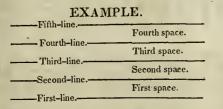
QUESTIONS.

What is the second distinction in musical sounds? What is that department called which is founded on this distinction? Of what is des Melody treat? What is that series of sounds called which lies at the foundation of Melody? How many sounds are there in the scale? How do we designate, or speak of the sounds of the scale ? What is the difference of pitch between two sounds called ? How many intervals are there in the scale ? What are the larger intervals called ? What the smaller ? How many tones are there? How many semitones ? What is the interval from one to two ? From two to three ? From three to four ? &c.

CHAPTER XI.

MELODY-THE STAFF, LETTERS, CLEFS AND SYLLABLES.

\$ XLIII. The pitch of sounds is determined by a character called a STAFF.
 \$ XLIV. The Staff consists of five lines, and the spaces between them.



XLV. Each line and space is called a DEGREF; thus there are nine degrees: five lines and four spaces.

\$ XLVI. When more than nine degrees are wanted, the spaces below or above the staff are used; also additional lines called ADDED lines.



§ XLVII. The following letters, representing the sounds of the scale, are applied to the staff: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.

§ XLVIII. The position of the letters upon the staff is determined by a character called a CLEF.

§ XLIX. There are two clefs in common use : the F or BASE clef, and the TREBLE or G clef.



 $\overline{\Theta}$

§ L. The Base clef is placed on the fourth line, and fixes on it the letter F, which it is designed to represent.

§ LI. The Treble clef is placed on the second line, and fixes on it its letter, G.





§ LII. The sound one is written on the letter C, and the other sounds of the scale follow in regular order.

§ LIII. In singing the scale, the following syllables are applied to its several sounds:

Written, Do, RE, MI, FA, SOL, LA, SI, Do. Pronounced, Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah, See, Doe.



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ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

QUESTIONS.

What is that character called which represents the pitch of sounds ? What is the Staff ? How many lines ? How many spaces ? What is each line and space called ? How many degrees are there in the Staff ? (Pointing to the staff on the Black Board) Which line is this ? Which space ? &c. What fixes the definite pitch of the sounds upon the staff ? What character is that which determines the position of the letters ? How many clefs are there ? On which line is the Base clef written ? On which line the Treble ? On what letter is One written ? On what letter is Two ? What syllable is applied to One ? What to Two ? Is the staff a rhythmical, melodic, or dynamic character ?

Quadruple Time.

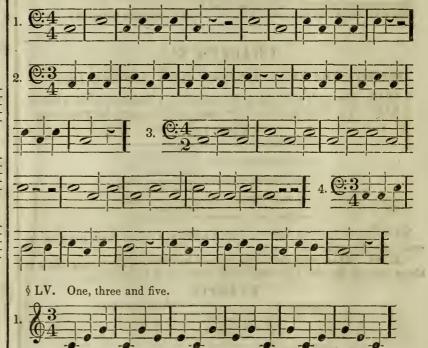
Whole notes. Four beats to each note. Half notes. Two beats to each note. Quarter notes. . One note to each beat. Eighth notes. Two notes to each beat.

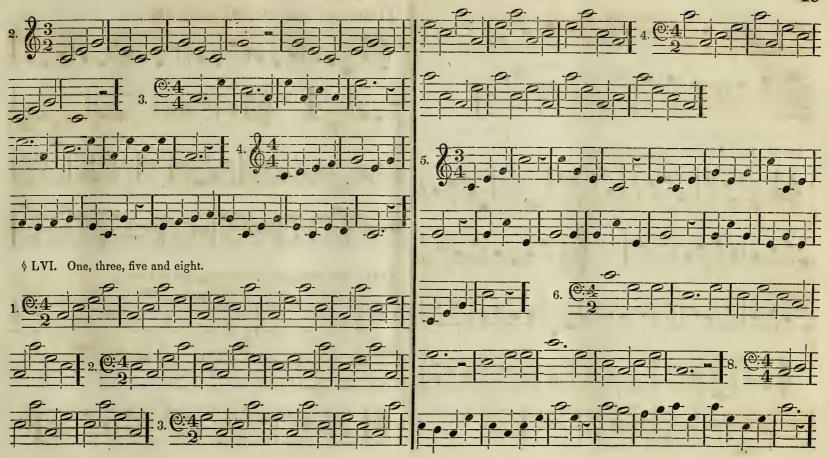
NOTE. Chapters 4, 5, 6 and 7 in Rhythm may follow this.

CHAPTER XII.

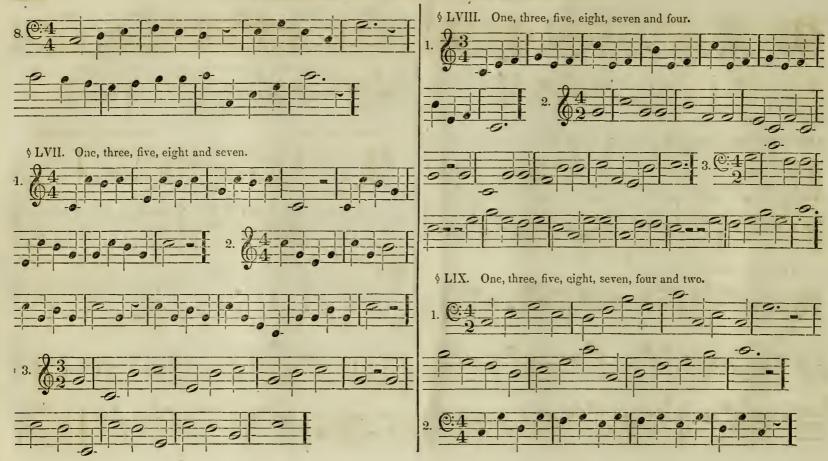
LESSONS IN WHICH THE VARIOUS SOUNDS OF THE SCALE PROCEED NOT ACCORDING TO THEIR REGULAR ORDER OF PROGRESSION, BUT BY SKIPS.

§ LIV. One and three.



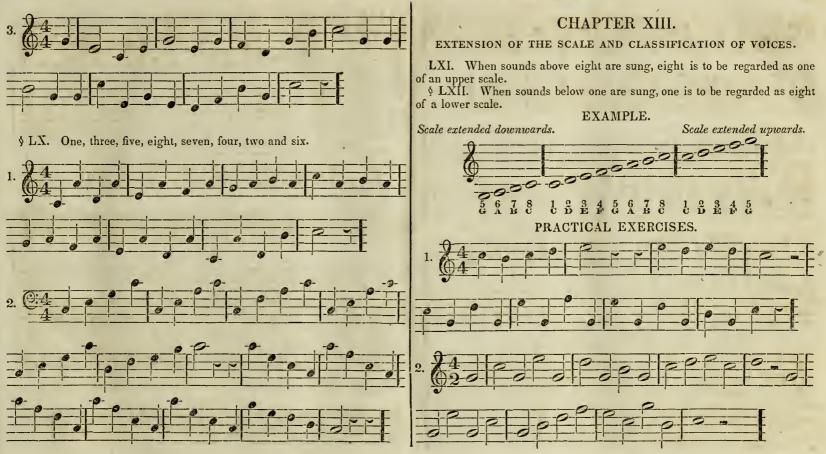


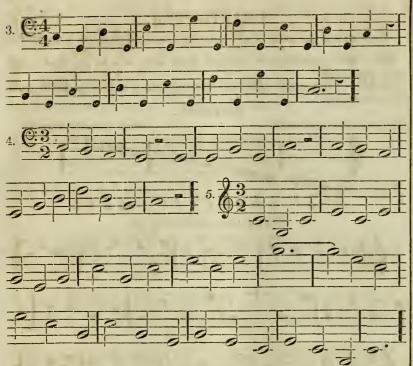




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ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.



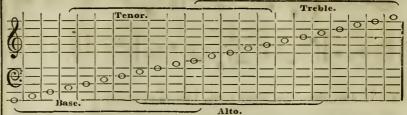


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§ LXIII. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes, viz: lowest male voices, or BASE; highest male voices, or TENOR; lowest female voices, or ALTO; highest female voices, or TREBLE. Boys, before their voices change, sing the Alto.

NOTE. Besides the above distinctions, there is also the BARITONE, between the Base and Tenor; and the MEZZO SOFRANO, between the Alto and Treble.

§ LXIV. The following example exhibits the usual compass of the human voice, and also that of the different parts, as Base, Tenor, Alto, Treble.



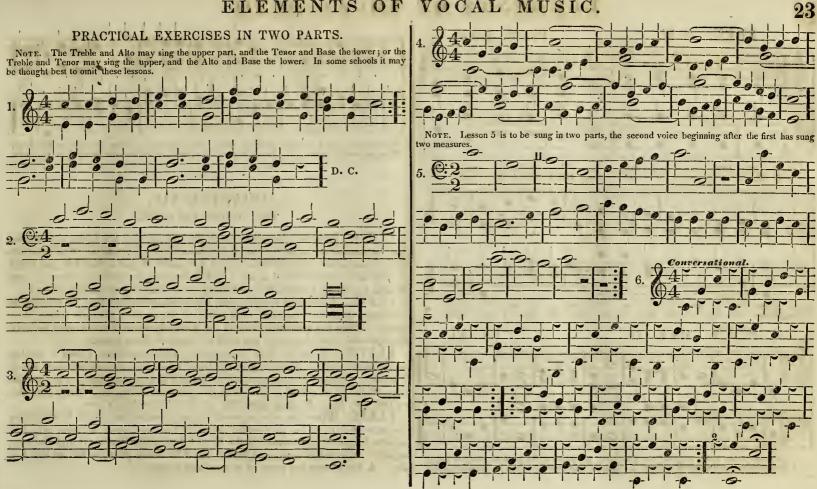
LXV. The Treble or G clef is used for the Alto and often for the Tenor; but when used for the Tenor it denotes G an octave lower than when used for the Treble or Alto.



NOTE. It is important that the difference of pitch between male and female voices be fully explained and illustrated.

QUESTIONS.

When sounds above eight are sung, as what are we to regard eight? When sounds below one are sung, as what are we to regard oue? Into how many classes is the human voice divided? What are the lowest male voices called? What are the highest called? What are the lowest female voices called? What are the highest called?







In their great Cre- a - tor let all men re-joice, And heirs of sal - vation be glad in their King. Who graciously opens his bountiful store, Their wants to relieve, and his children to bless.

CHAPTER XIV. THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

§ LXVI. Between those sounds of the scale which are a tone distant, we may have an intermediate sound a semitone distant from each; thus, intermediate sounds may occur between 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 5 and 6, and 6 and 7; but not between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8, because the intervals between those sounds are already semitones, and there is no smaller practicable interval.

§ LXVII. The notes representing intermediate sounds may be written on the same degree of the staff with either of the sounds between which they occur. Thus the note representing the sound between 1 and 2 may be written upon the same degree of the staff as either of these sounds.

§ LXVIII. When the note representing an intermediate sound is written on the same degree of the staff as the *lower* of the two sounds between which it occurs, a sign of elevation called a SHARP (#) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be *sharped*: as, *Sharp one*, *Sharp two*, &c. or C#, D#, &c. A sharp raises the pitch of a note half a tone.

§ LXIX. When the note representing an intermediate sound is written on the same degree of the staff as the *upper* of the two sounds between which it occurs, a sign of depression called a FLAT (b) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be *flatted*; as, *Flat seven*, *Flat six*, &c. or Bb, Ab, &c. A flat lowers the pitch of a note half a tone.

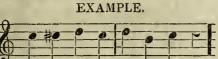
§ LXX. In the application of syllables to the *sharped* sounds, the vowel sound is changed to *ee*. Thus sharp one is di, (pronounced *dee*,) sharp two ri, &c. In the application of syllables to the *flatted* sounds, the vowel sound is changed to *a*. Thus the flat seven is se, (pronounced *sa*,) flat six le, &c.

§ LXXI. A scale of thirteen sounds, including all the intermediate sounds, and twelve intervals of a semitone each, is called the CHEOMATIC SCALE.

EXAMPLE. The Chromatic Scale, Numerals, Letters and Syllables.

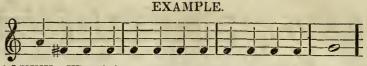


§ LXXII. A sharp or a flat affects the letter on which it is placed throughout the measure in which it occurs.



NOTE. In the above example the sharp affects both Cs in the first measure, but not the C in the second measure.

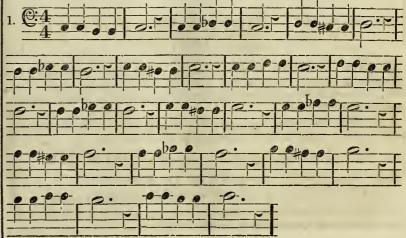
LXXIII. When a sharped or flatted note is continued on the same degree of the staff from one measure to another without any intervening note, the influence of the sharp or flat is also continued.



§ LXXIV. When it is necessary to contradict a flat or a sharp, or to take away the effect of either of these characters, a character called a NATURAL (\$) is used. EXAMPLE.



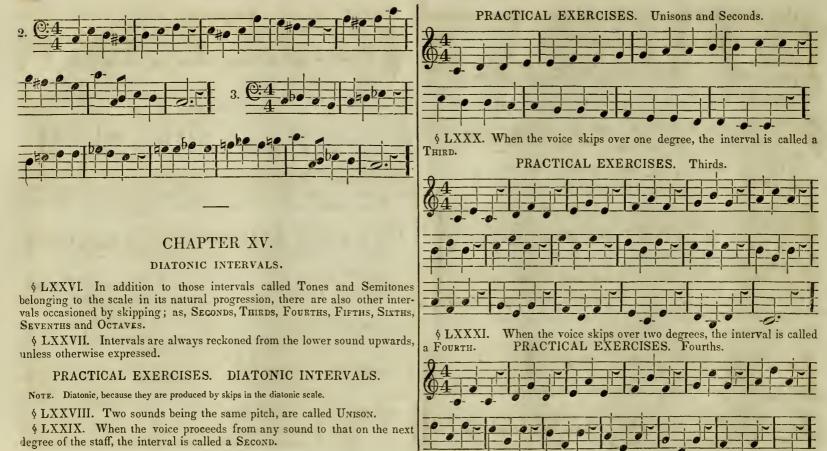
§ LXXV. A sharped note naturally leads to the next degree above it, and a flatted note to the next degree below it. Hence it is easy to sing a sharped note in connexion with the note next above it, and a flatted note in connexion with the note next below it. PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

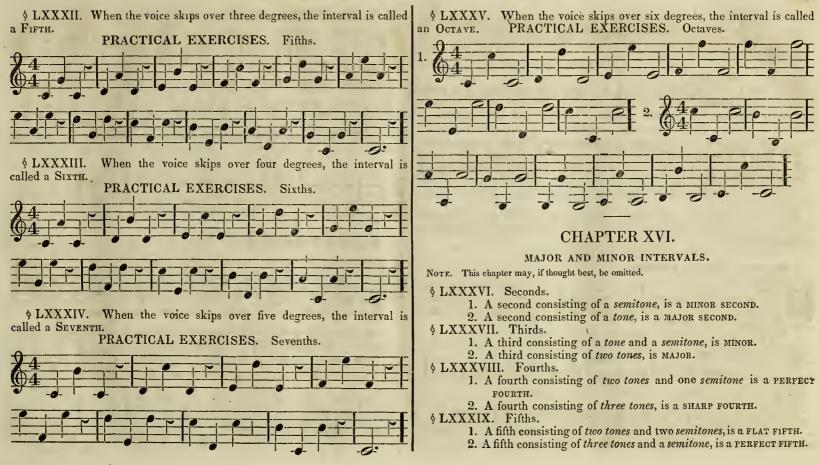


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§ XC. Sixths.

- 1. A sixth consisting of three tones and two semitones, is MINOR.
- 2. A sixth consisting of four tones and a semitone, is MAJOR.

§ XCI. Sevenths.

- 1. A seventh consisting of *four tones* and two *semitones*, is a FLAT SEVENTH.
- 2. A seventh consisting of *five tones* and a *semitone*, is a SHARP SEVENTH.
- § XCII. Octave. An oCTAVE consists of five tones and two semitones.

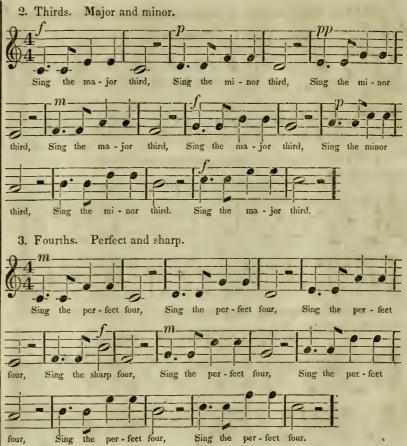
§ XCIII. MINOR INTERVALS ALTERED TO MAJOR. If the lower note of any minor interval is flatted, or the upper one sharped, the interval becomes major.

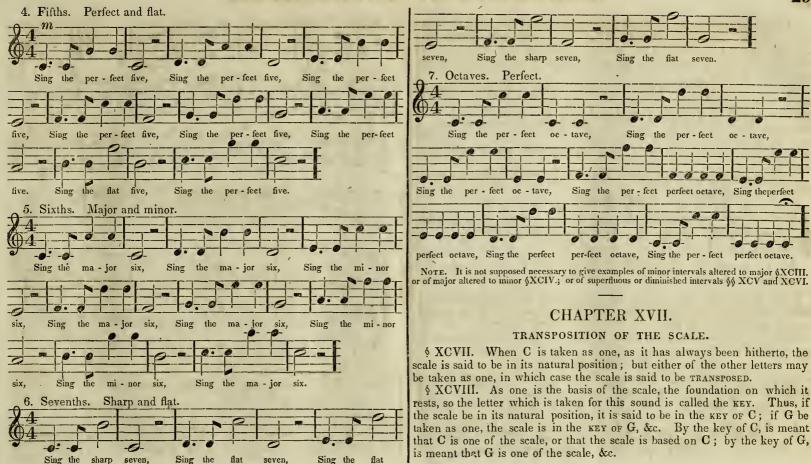
§ XCIV. MAJOR INTERVALS ALTERED TO MINOR. "If the lower note of any major interval be sharped, or the upper one flatted, the interval becomes minor.

XCV. EXTREME SHARP INTERVALS. If the lower note of any *major* interval be flatted, or the upper one sharped, the interval becomes SUPERFLUOUS, or EXTREME sharp.

§ XCVI. EXTREME FLAT INTERVALS. If the lower note of any *minor* interval is sharped, or the upper one flatted, the interval becomes DIMINISHED OF EXTREME flat.







§ XCIX. In transposing the scale the proper order of the intervals (tones and semitones) must be preserved. Thus, the interval must always be a *tone* from one to two, and from two to three, a *semitone* from three to four, a *tone* from four to five, from five to six, and from six to seven, and a *semitone* from seven to eight.

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§ C. The interval from one letter to another is always the same, and cannot be changed; thus it is always a *tone* from C to D, and from D to E, a *semitone* from E to F, a *tone* from F to G, from G to A, and from A to B, and a *semitone* from B to C. In the transposition of the scale, therefore, it becomes necessary to introduce sharps and flats, or to substitute sharped or flatted letters for the natural letters, so as to preserve the proper order of the intervals.

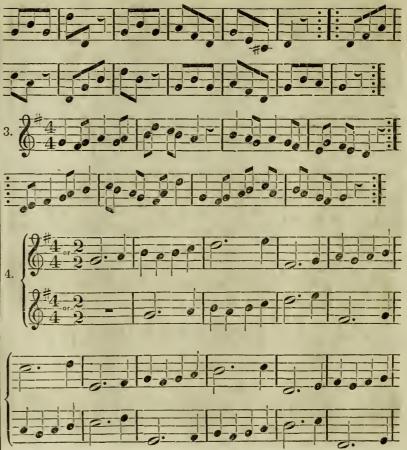
CI. First transposition by sharps; from C to G, a fifth higher, or a fourth lower.

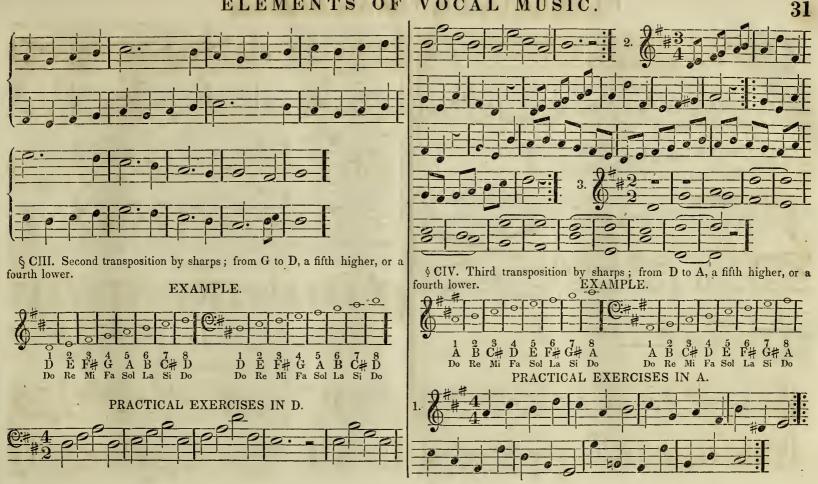


§ CII. SIGNATURE. To preserve the proper order of intervals from six to seven, and from seven to eight, in the above transposition of the scale, it is necessary to substitute F# for F. The sharp is placed immediately after the clef, and is called the SIGNATURE, (sign) of the key; thus the signature of the key of G is F#. The signature of the key of C is said to be natural.

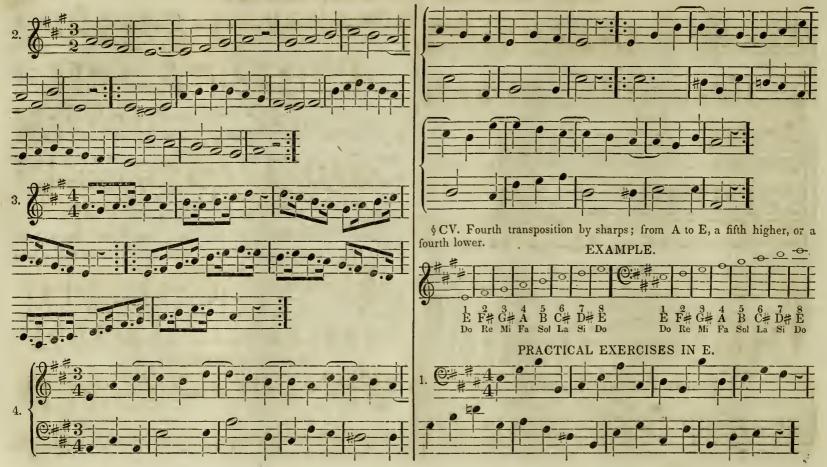
PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN G.



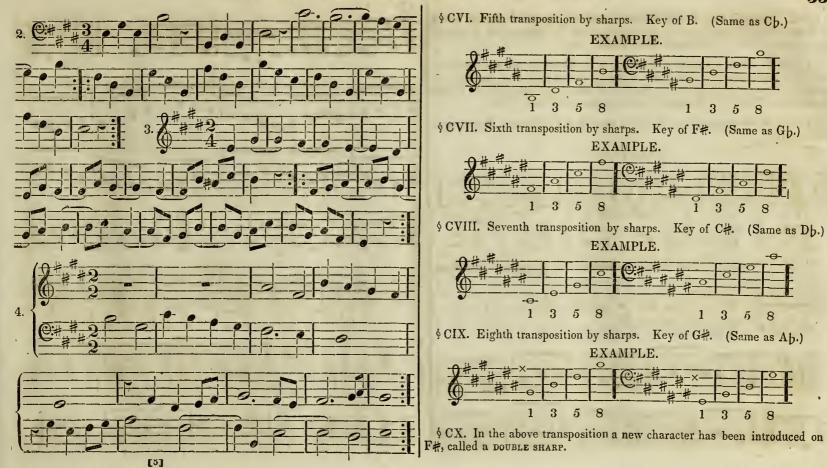




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§ CXI. The scale may be still further transposed by double sharps, but it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the same variety can be obtained by transposition by flats. The keys beyond E are seldom used.

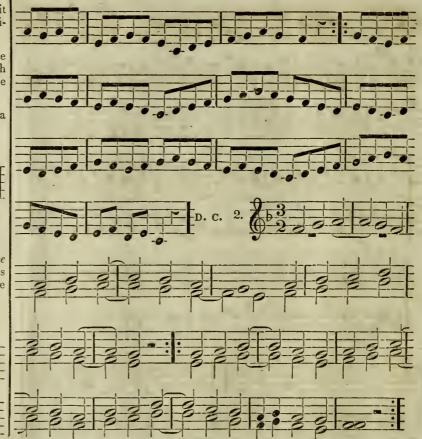
§ CXII. It will be observed that in each of the foregoing transpositions the scale has been removed a fifth, (or a fourth downwards) and that at each transposition a new sharp on the fourth has been found necessary. Hence the following RULE: The sharp fourth transposes the scale a fifth.

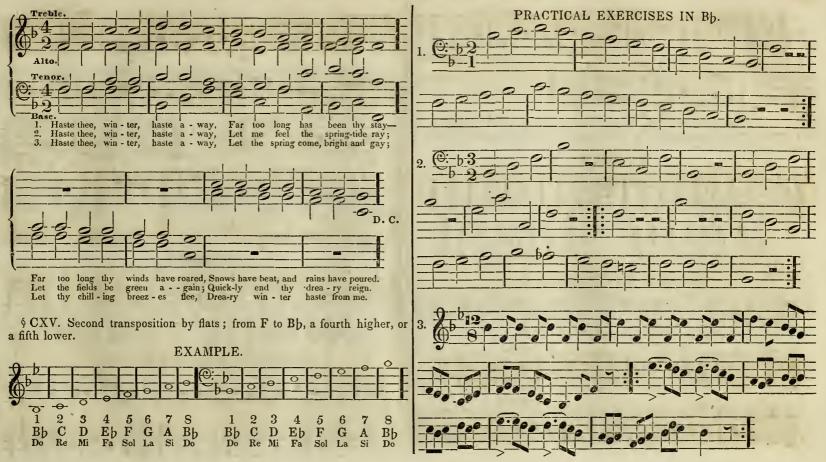
§ CXIII. First transposition by flats; from C to F, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

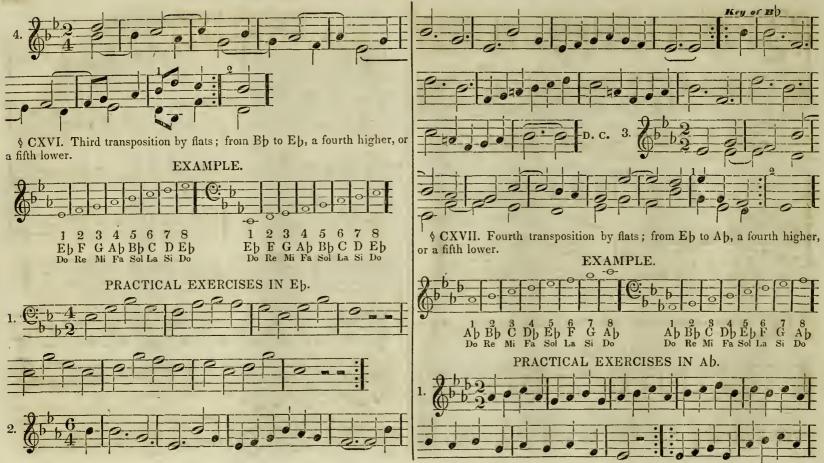


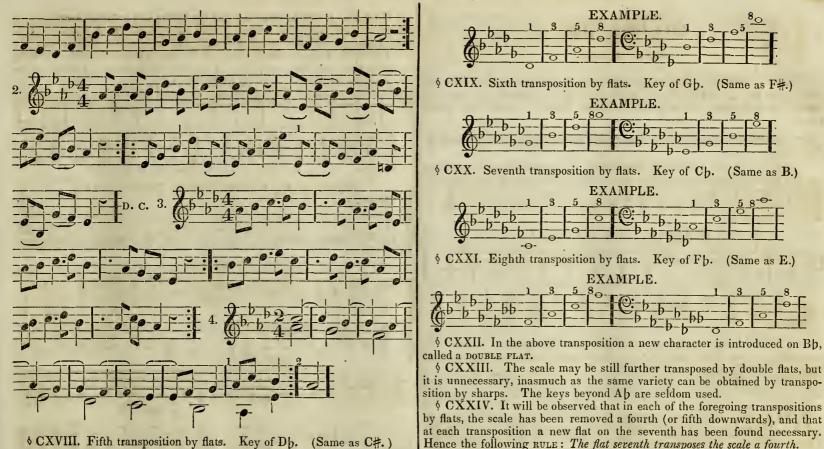
§ CXIV. SIGNATURE. To preserve the proper order of intervals from *three* to *four*, and from *four* to *five*, in the above transposition of the scale, it is necessary to substitute Bb for B. The flat is placed immediately after the clef, and is called the signature; thus the signature of the key of \mathbf{F} is Bb.











CHAPTER XVIII.

MINOR SCALE.

§ CXXV. In addition to the major scale as at Chapter X, and the chromatic scale as at § LXXI, there is another scale in which the intervals (tones and semitones,) are differently placed, which is called the MINOR SCALE.

Note. The word mode is often used in connexion with major and minor; as, Major mode and Minor mode.

§ CXXVI. In the ascending minor scale the semitones occur between two and three, and seven and eight; in descending between six and five, and three and two.

§ CXXVII. The minor scale in its natural position commences with A, or A is taken as one.

t			EX	AM	PLE		cale	in A	mino	or. †			t	
0	0	0	0					20	\$ 0	0	-0-	0	-0-	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 C Do	4 D Re	5 E Mi	6 F≓ Fi	7 G≢ Si	'S A La	8 A La	7 G Sol	6 F Fa	5 E Mi	4 D Re	3 C Do	2 B Si	1 A La

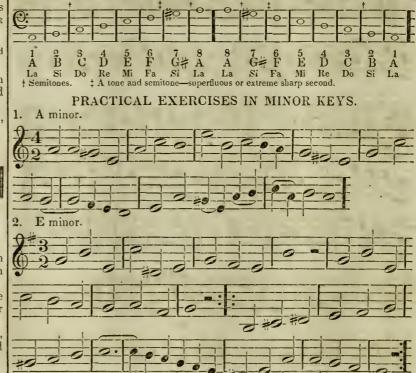
\$ CXXVIII. In the ascending minor scale, six and seven are altered from the signature, both being sharped; but in descending, all the sounds remain unaltered from the signature.

§ CXXIX. When the major and minor scales have the same signature they are said to be related. Thus the key of C major is the relative major to A minor; and the key of A minor is the relative minor to C major.

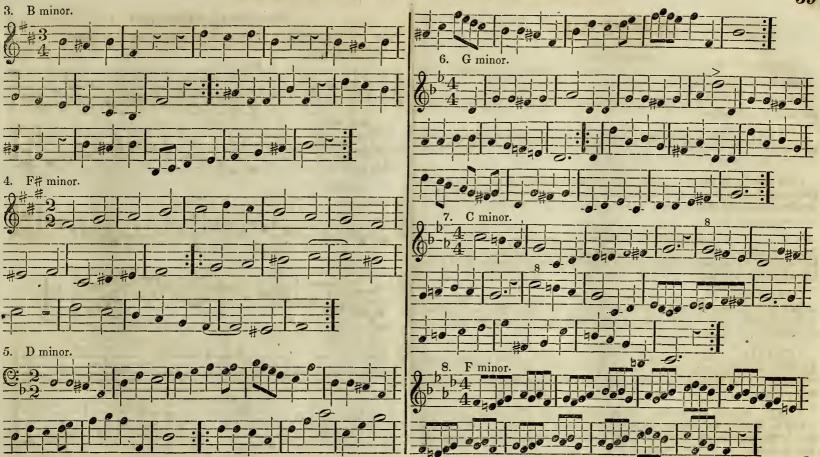
\$ CXXX. The relative minor to any major key is found a sixth above it, or is based upon its sixth; and the relative major to any minor key is found a third above it, or is based upon its third.

§ CXXXI. It will be observed that the letters and syllables correspond in the major and its relative minor. Thus the syllable Do is applied to C in both cases, although it is *one* in the major and *three* in the minor mode.

© CXXXII. There is another form in which the minor scale is often used, in which there are *three* intervals of a semitone each, *three* of a tone, and *one* of a tone and semitone. EXAMPLE.



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CHAPTER XIX.

MODULATION.

¢ CXXXIII. When in a piece of music the scale is transposed, such change is called MODULATION.

\$ CXXXIV. The particular note by which the change is effected, is called the note of modulation.

• CXXXV. When a modulation occurs, the melodic relations of the sounds are immediately changed, and it is necessary for the singer to understand and feel this change, and to be governed by it.

• CXXXVI. If possible the change should be made in the mind of the performer before the note of modulation occurs, as this will enable him to get the true sound of that note.

§ CXXXVII. In such changes as usually occur in psalmody, extending only to one or two measures, it is not necessary to change the syllables, but merely to alter the vowel sound, or termination of the syllable as at § LXX; but where the change is continued for sometime, the solmization of the new key should be adopted.

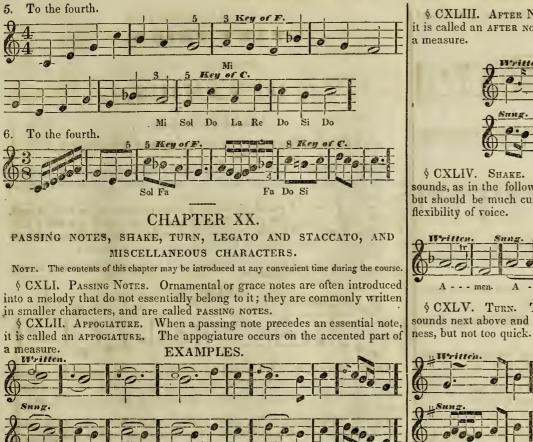
• CXXXVIII. The most common modulations are, 1st. from one to five, or from any key to that which is based upon its fifth; 2d. from one to four, or from any key to that which is based upon its fourth. These changes occur in almost every piece of music.

\$ CXXXIX. First modulation. From one to five. This change is produced by *sharping the fourth*, which (sharp fourth) becomes seven in the new key. The sharp fourth is therefore the note of modulation between any key and its fifth.

§ CXL. Second modulation. From one to four. This change is produced by *flatting the seventh*, which (flat seventh) becomes four in the new key. The flat seventh is therefore the note of modulation between any key and its fourth.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES. NOTE. The figures over the notes show the proper places for making the changes. 1. To the fifth.] Key of G. Do Re Do Si Do 8 5 Key of C. Do Sol Do Si La Sol To the fifth. 8 Key of G. 5 Key of C. Do Si Re Do Mi Re Sol Do To the fifth. 5 Key of G. 5 Key of C. Sol La Si Do Sol La Sol 4. To the fourth. 5 Key of F. Sol Mi Fa Do 6 Key of C. Re Si Do Sol La

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§ CXLIII. AFTER NOTE. When a passing note follows an essential note, it is called an AFTER NOTE. The after note occurs on the unaccented part of a measure.



§ CXLIV. SHAKE. The shake (tr) consists of a rapid alternation of two sounds, as in the following example. It has no place in common psalmody, but should be much cultivated by those who would acquire smoothness and flexibility of voice.

EXAMPLE.



§ CXLV. TURN. The turn (\sim) consists of a principal sound, with the sounds next above and below it. It should be performed with care and neatness, but not too quick.



§ CXLVI. LEGATO. When a passage is performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner, it is said to be LEGATO.



§ CXLVII. STACCATO. When a passage is performed in a pointed, distinct and articulate manner, it is said to be STACCATO. (1 1 1 1)



• CXLVIII. The. A character called a THE is used to show how many notes are to be sung to one syllable. It is also used to denote the legato style.

CXLIX. PAUSE. When a note is to be prolonged beyond its usual time, a character (\frown) called a PAUSE is placed over or under it.

§ CL. DOUBLE BAR. A double bar () shows the end of a strain of the music, or of a line of the poetry.

§ CLI. BRACE. A brace is used to connect the staves on which the different parts are written.

§ CLII. DIRECT. The direct (we) is sometimes used at the end of a staff to show on what degree the first note of the following staff is placed.

PART THIRD.

DYNAMICS. CHAPTER XXI.

DYNAMIC DEGREES. PIANO, MEZZO AND FORTE.

§ CLIII. MEZZO. A sound produced by the ordinary exertion of the vocal organs, is a medium or middle sound; it is called MEZZO, (pronounced mét-zo) and is marked m.

§ CLIV. PIANO. A sound produced by some restraint of the vocal organs, is a *soft* sound; it is called PIANO, (pronounced *pee-án-o*) and is marked p. § CLV. FORTE. A sound produced by a strong or full exertion of the vo-

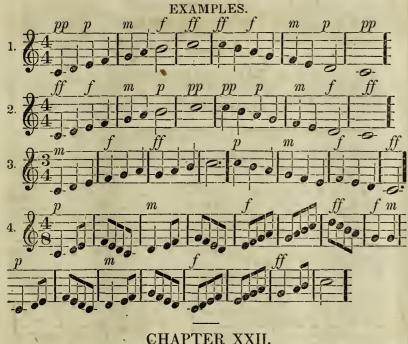
cal organs, is a *loud* sound; it is called FORTE, and is marked f.

NOTE. Mezzo, Piano and Forte are Italian words, which, by long usage, have become technical terms in Music, and are used by all nations.



\$ CLVI. PIANISSIMO. If a sound is produced by a very small, but careful exertion of the vocal organs, softer than *piano*, yet so loud as to be a good audible sound, it is called PIANISSIMO, (pronounced *pee-an-is-si-mo*) and is marked *pp*.

§ CLVII. FORTISSIMO. If a sound is produced with still greater exertion of the vocal organs than is required for *forte*, but not so loud as to degenerate into a scream, it is called FORTISSIMO, and is marked *ff*.



DYNAMIC TONES.

CXLVIII. ORGAN TONE. A sound which is commenced, continued and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an ORGAN TONE. (_____)
NOTE. Sing the scale in whole notes as at p. 18, to the vowel sound ah, applying the organ tone.
CXLIX. CRESCENDO. A sound commencing soft and gradually increasing to loud, is called CRESCENDO. (cres. or <_)
NOTE. Sing the scale as at p. 18, to the vowel sound ah, applying the crescendo.

§ CL. DIMINUENDO. A sound commencing loud and gradually diminishing to soft, is called DIMINUENDO. (*dim.* or) Note. Sing the scale as at p. 18, (ah.) applying the *diminuendo*.

 \diamond CLII. Pressure Tone. A very sudden *crescendo*, or *swell*, is called a pressure tone. (< or <>)



§ CLIII. EXPLOSIVE TONE. A sound which is struck suddenly, with very great force, and instantly diminished, is called an EXPLOSIVE TONE; also FOR-ZANDO, OR SFORZANDO. (> or sf. fz.)

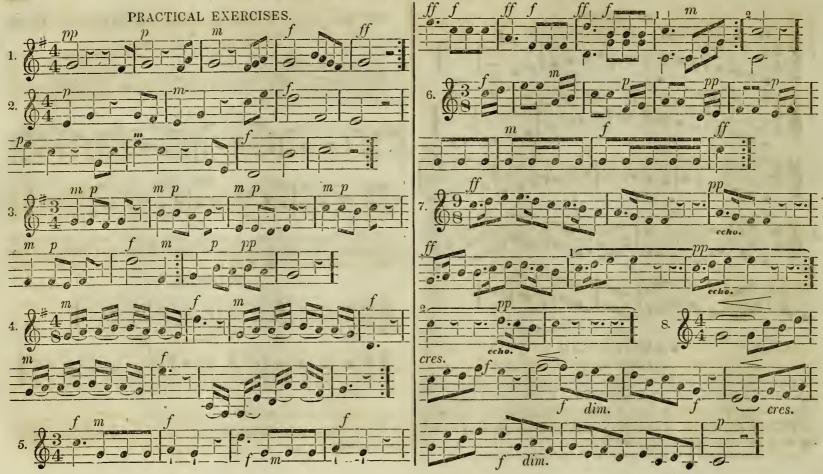


NOTE. Aspirate the first h in the syllable hah, with great power.

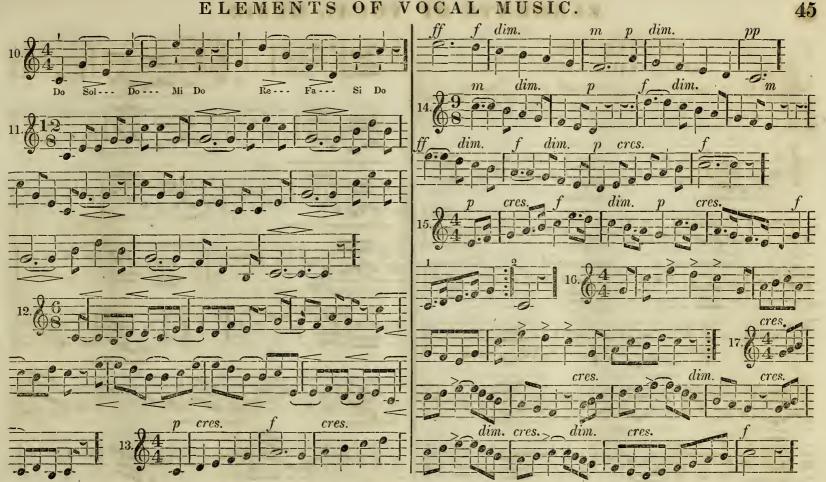
§ CLIV. The proper application of dynamics constitutes the form of musical expression.

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ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.



ELEM S OCAL MUSIC. V

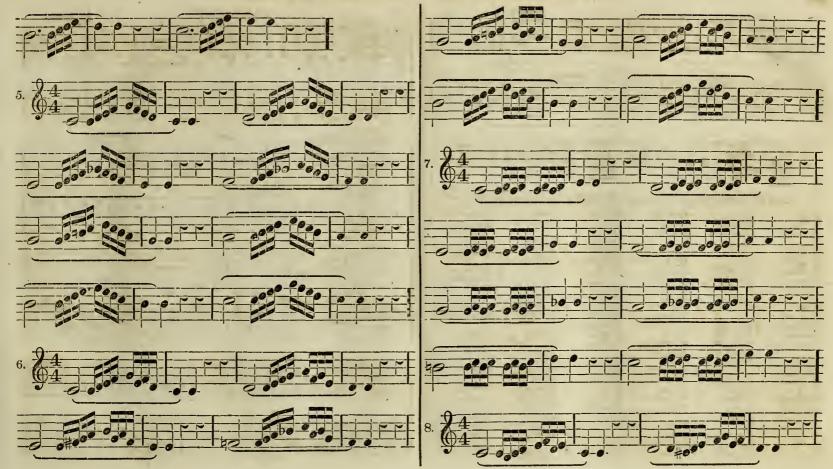


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CHAPTER XXIII. ADDITIONAL LESSONS.

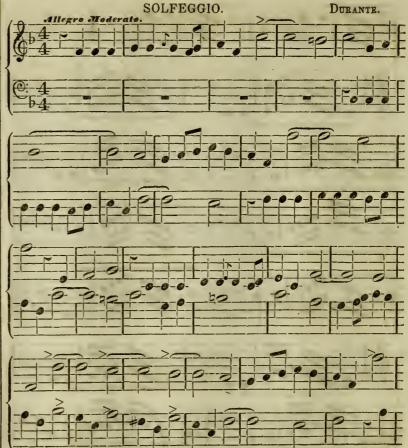
NOTE. The following lessons are designed to promote flexibility of voice, neatness and accuracy of execution. They may be sung to Amen. (Ah-men,) or to any of the words on page 43, selecting one word and repeating it throughout the lesson. In singing the words, be careful that the vowel sound be exactly right, and that the consonants are given very quick and with great force. When thus sung, they furnish excellent exercises in articulation.

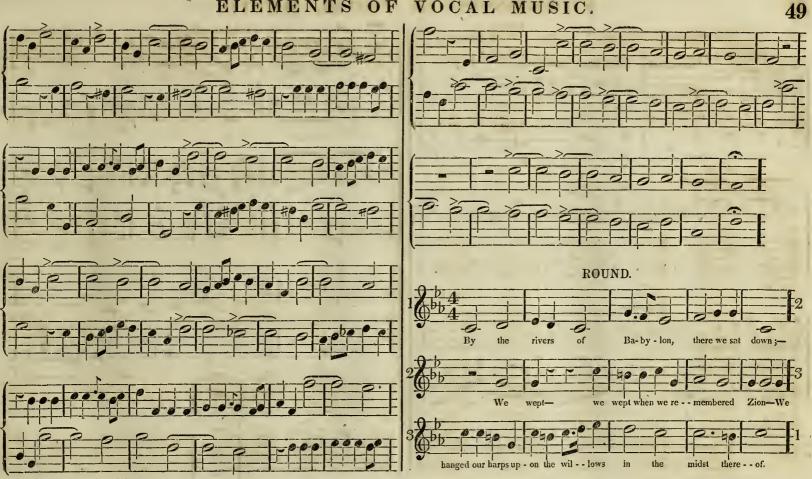






DailyPass itGreet himBrighdyFormalUnderFail notHave itDrearyCoralDull oneHail himClass mateTreasonDimlyTrust notFragrantGrasp itTreasonDimlyForstyGratefulClasp itLet meWillingFrostyFrustrateHatefulVastlyGet itWhip himCostlyFrustrateGraciousFasterMeasureTrill it.LoftyPull itTradingDancingTreasureSofaComingWood workGlancingTreasureSofaComingWood workGlancingTreatureSoak itComateCould notFatherChantingDreadfulSoak itComateShould notLaughingWashingCoat goneWorshipToilingToilingCharmingWaspishEarthlySlothfulNothingBoilingHarm notWant notSternlyRoaringUse itSpoil itFallingSwallowPersonProve itCure itBroil itGraignMarcyRule itTune itSpoil itHarm notPragerfulPerfectFruit ripeDew dropLoudlyBrawl notParentYirtueGloomyDue himRoundlyBrawl notParentYirtueGloomyDue himRoundlyBrawl notParentYirtueGloomyDue himRoundly
Fail notHave itDrearyCoralDull oneHail himClass mateTreasonDimlyTrust notFragrantGrasp itDrillingRob notHuskyGratefulClasp itLet meWillingFrostyFrust notHatefulVastlyGet itWhip himCostlyFustrateGraciousFasterMeasureTrill it.LoftyPull itTradingDancingTreasureSofaComradeCould notGlancingFretfulShoulderLovelyGood oneGaterChantingDreadfulSoak itComradeCould notHark yeTell meHopfulCoat goneWorshipCharmingWaspishEarthlySlothfulNothingBoilingHarm notWant notSternlyRoaringUse itJoyfulSquashesLearningMercyRue itTrue itSpoil itWarmingDare notFervorTrulyHumanHow nowBrawi notParentVirtueGloomyDue timRoauly
Hail himClass mateTreasonDimlyTrust notFragrantGrasp itDrillingRob notHuskyGratefulClasp itLet meWillingFrostryFrustrateHatefulVasulyGet itWillingFrostryFrustrateGraciousFasterMeasureTrill it.LoftyPull itTraitorWaft itPleasureTrill it.LoftyPool itTraitorWaft itPleasureSofaComingWood workGlancingFretfulShoulderLovelyGood oneFatherChantingDreadfulSoak itComradeCould notLaughingWashingCoat goneWorshipShould notShould notLaughingWashingEarthlySlothfulNothingBoilingGalingSquashesLearningUse itJoyfulFallingSwallowPersonProve itCure itBroil itCallingMercyRule itTune itSpoil itMove itPrune itDraw itRarelyFervorTrulyHumanHow nowHow nowBrawh notPrayerfulPerfectFruit ripeDoe dropLoudlyDraw in theParentVirtueGloomyDue himRoundly
Fragrant Grasp itGrasp it Let meDrilling WillingRob not FrostyHusky FrustrateGrateful Gracious Gracious Gracious FasterLet me MeasureWilling Willing Trill it.Kob not LoftyHusky FrustrateTraitor Gracious Gracious Gracious BrasterFaster MeasureMeasure Trill it.FrustrateTraitor Gracious Glancing Hark ye Laughing Washing WashingTreatful Dreadful Tell me Hopeful Coat gone Brow Coat gone WorshipShoulder Good one Could not Should not Coat gone WorshipFalter Laughing Washing Charming Harm not Calling Want not Calling Mark ye Harm not Calling Dare not Brawl not Brawl not ParentPrist Privat Prive full Prive PrivatureDrilling Prive Stothful Roaring WorshipBoiling Toiling Toiling Toiling Dare not Prive Prive Prive Prive Prive Rule it Prune it Prune it Prune it Prune it Prave
InspirationChap in GratefulLet meWilling WillingFrosty FostyFrustrateGratefulClasp it VaslyLet meWilling WillingFrostyFrustrateHatefulVasly GraciousGet it MeasureWhip him Trill it.LoftyPull it Foot itTradingDancing GlancingTreasure TreasureSofaComing ComingWood workGlancing GlancingTreasure TreatureSofaComing ComingWood workFather LaughingChanting WashingDreadful Coat gone Coat goneSoak it WorshipCombat ShoulderShoulder CombatCharming Harm not CalingWashing WashingEarthly EarthlySlothful NothingNothing Toiling Toiling ToilingBoiling Toiling ToilingFalling Caling WarningSwallow PersonPerson Prove it Were it Wile it Ware it Prune itSpoil it Broil it Draw it RarelyFervor Fervor Truly Human How now How now How now Horaw hot PraverfulHow now Perfeet Fuilt ripeBrawl not Draw hot ParentParent VirtueVirtue Gloomy Due him Due him PoundlyHow now
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Diawinot Inche Thinks Groonly
Yawn not Careful Rural Sue him Sound it
Lightly Truant Tumid Growling
Hat fits Fearful Child like Lurid Found it
Bat it Dreaming Gliding Mortal Bound it
Had none Gleaming Try it. Morsel Tub full House full





[7]

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EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A. An Italian preposition signifying in, for, with, at, &c. Accelerando. Accelerate. Adagio. Very slow time. Adagio Assai or Molto. Very slow and expressive. Adario Cantabile e Sostenuto, Very slow, singing and sustained. Ad libitum. At pleasure. Affettuoso. Tender and affecting. Affrettando. Hurrying the time. Agitato. With agitation. Alla. In the style of. Alla Breve. A species of common time 4. Alla Capella. In church style. Allegressimo. Very quick. Allegretto. Less quick than Allegro. Allegro. Quick. Allegro Comodo. Conveniently quick. Allegro assai. Very quick. Allegro con Fuoco. Quick and animated. Allegro di Molto. Exceeding quick. Allegro Furioso. Rapid and vehement. Allegro ma non troppo. Quick, but not too quick. Allegro Vivace. Very quick. Altissimo. Applicable to the notes that are above F in alt. Amabile. In a gentle and tender style. Amiably. Amateur. A lover but not a professor of music. Amoroso, or Con Amore. Affectionately, tenderly. Andante. Gentle, distinct, and rather slow. Andante non Troppo. Slow, but not too slow. Andante Cantabile. In easy time and singing style. Andante con moto. In moderate time, and with emotion. Andantino. Somewhat quicker than Andante. Animato, or Con Anima. Animated. Ithe Bible. Anthem. A vocal composition, the words of which are taken from Antiphone. 'Alternate singing of choirs, or parts. A placere. At pleasure. A poco piu lento. Somewhat slower. A poco piu mosso. Quicker and with more emotion. Arcato, Arco, or Col Arco. With the bow. Ardito. With ardor and spirit. , Arietta. An air or melody. Arioso. In a singing, air-like manner. Arpeggio. Not together but in quick succession. Assai. Very, more or much, as Allegro Assai, or Adagio Assai. A tempo. In time. A tempo giusto. In strict and equal time. Bacarole. Airs sung by the Venetian Gondoliers, or boatmen. Baritone. Between the base and tenor. Ben. Well. Bene Placito. A phrase which gives liberty to introduce ornaments, or to vary from the text.

Ben Marcato. In a pointed and well marked manuer. Bis. Twice. Bravura. A song, requiring great spirit and volubility of execution. Brillante. Brilhant. Brio, or Brioso. Vivacity, animation. Cadence. Closing strain; also a fanciful, extemporaneous embellishment at the close of a song. Cadenza. Same as the second use of cadence. See Cadence. Calando. Softer and slower. Calcando. Pressing on, hurrying. Calmato. With tranquility, repose. Cantabile. Graceful, singing style. [recitative and air. Cantata. A vocal composition, of several movements, comprising Cantante. To be executed by the voice. Cantando. In a singing manner. Cantilena. The melody or air. Canto Firmo. A chant or melody. Canto. The treble part in a chorus. Cantus Firmus. The plain song or chant. Cavatina. An air of only one movement. Choir. A company or band of singers ; also the part of a church where the singers are placed. [length. Coral, or Choral. A slow psalm tune, mostly in notes of equal Chorister. A member of a choir of singers. Coda. An end or finish. Col. or Con. With. Col Arco. With the bow. Colla Parte. With the part, Commodo. In an easy and unrestrained manner. Con affetto. With effect. Con Brio. With animation. Concitato. Disturbed, agitated. Con Dolcezza, With delicacy. Con Dolore, or Conduolo. With mournful expression. Conductor. One who superintends a performance of music. Con Eleganza, With elegance. Con Espressione. With expression. Con Espressione Doloroso. With mournful expression. Con Flessibilita. With flexibility, or freedom of voice. Con Fuoco. With ardor, with fire. Con Furia. With fury, perturbation. Con Grazia. With grace and elegance. Con Impeto. With force. Con Impeto Doloroso. With pathetic energy. Con Justo. With chasteness and exactitude. Con Moto. With emotion. Conservatorio. A public music school. Con Spirito. With animation, spirited. Con Stromenti, With instruments. Contralto. The lowest female voice.

Concitato. With agitation and vehemence, Coro. Chorus. Da. For. Da Camera, For the chamber. Da Capella. For the church. Da Capo. Conclude with the first strain. [choristers. Decani. The Priests, in contra-distinction to the lay or ordinary Decrescendo. To diminish. Del. By. Delicatamente. Delicately. Delicato. Do. Dessus. The Treble. Devozione. Devotion. Dilettante. An admirer and patron of music. Di Molto. Much, or very. Divoto, Devotional. Di Grado. By degrees. Dolce. Soft, sweet, gentle. Dolcezza. With sweetness, softness, Dolcemente. In a sweet and graceful style. Dolente. Sorrowfully, pathetically. Doloroso. Mournful. E. And. Elegante. With elegance. Energico, or Con Energia. With energy. Espressivo. Expressively. Estinte, or Estinto. Dying away, in regard to time and power. Fermate. With firmness and decision. Fieramente. Bold, and with vehemence. Fine, or Fin. The cnd. Flebile. Tenderly, mournfully, Focoso, or Con Fuoco. With fire. Forzando, forz. or fz. See Sforzando. Forza, or Forzato. Same as Forzando, Fugue. A composition which repeats, or sustains in its several parts throughout the subject with which it commences, and which is always led off by some one of its parts. Fugato. In the fugue style. Fuga. A Fugue. Fughetto. A short fugue. SWWW Furioso, or Con Furia. With vehemence and agitation. Giusto. In just and steady time. Glissando. In a gliding mauner. Grazioso. Smoothly, gracefully. Grandioso. In a grand style. Gran Gusto. Do. Grave. A very slow and solemn movement. Graziosamente, or Con Grazia. Same as Grazioso. Gusto, Gustoso, or Con Gusto. With taste, elegantly. Impetuoso. With impetuosity.

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EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

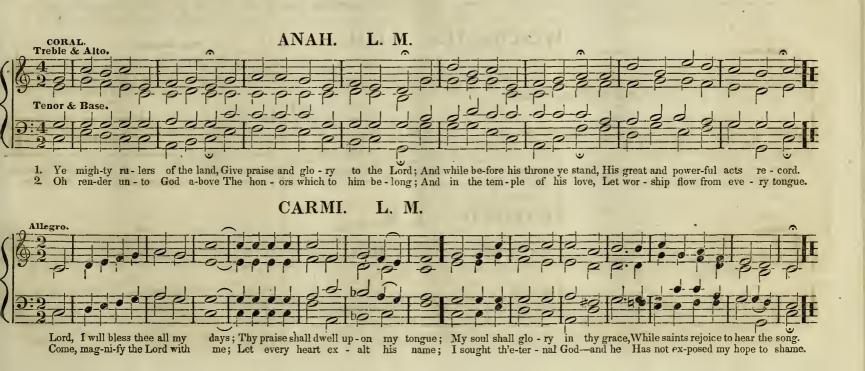
Impressario. The conductor of a concert. Innocente, or Innocentemente. In an artless and simple style. Intrada, or Introduzione. Introduction. Istesso. The same : as, Istesso tempo, the same time. Lachrimoso, or Lagrimoso. Mournful, pathetie. Lamenterolo. Slow and plaintive. Lamentando, Lamentabile, or Lamentavole. Mournfully. Languente, or Languido. With langor. Larghissimo. Extremely slow. Larghetto. Not so slow as largo. Largo. Slow and solemn. Largo di molto. Very slow. Legato. Close, gliding, connected style. Legatissimo. In the closest and most gliding manner. Leggiero. In a light, free, easy mauner Lentando. Gradually slower and softer. Lento, or Lentemente. Slow. Loco. As written. Ma. But. [tion and fugue. Madrigal. A composition for voices in the ancient style of imita-Maestoso. With dignity, majesty. [Musie.] Maestro Di Capella. Chapel Master, or conductor of the Chapel Mancando. Gradually softer. Manual. The key board. Marcato. Strong and marked style. Meno. Less. Messa di Voce. Swell of the voice on a long holding note. Mesto, or Mestoso. Pensive and dolorous style. Moderato. Iu moderate time. Modesto. With modesty. Molto. Much, or very. Morendo. Gradually softening away. Lentando. Mordente. A beat or transient shake. Mormorando. With a gentle murmuring sound. Mosso. Movement: as piu mosso, quicker; meno mosso, slower. Motetto. A piece ef sacred music in several parts. Motivo. The principal subject. Moto. Emotion. Non. Not. Obligato. Not to be omitted. Orchesira. A company or band of instrumental performers; also that part of a theatre occupied by the band. Ordinario. As usual. Ottava. Octave. Parlando. In a speaking or declamatory manner. Partitura. The full score. Pastorale. Applied to easy and graceful movements in § or 12. Soave. Soft, Sweet. See Dolc. Perdendosi Gradually diminishing of time, and decrease of sound. Sogetto. The subject or theme.

Piagendo. Plaintively. Piangevole. Despondingly, dolefully. Piacere. At pleasure. Pieramente. In full harmony. Pieno, or Piena. Full. Pietoso. In a religious style. Piu. More. Pizzicato. Without the bow. Poco. A little. Poco a Poco. By degrees, gradually. Pomposo. In a grand and imposing style. Portamento. The manner of sustaining and conducting the voice. Gliding from one note to another. Portando la Voce. Sustaining the voice. Posuto, Quietly, steadily. Precisione. With precision. Presto. Quick. Prestissimo. Very quiek. Primo. First. Quasi. In the manner of. Like nuto. Rallentando. Slower and softer by degrees. Lentando. Ravvirando. Reviving, animating. Recitando. An expression in vocal music, implying a speaking manner of performance. Recitante. In the style of recitative. Recitative. Musical declamation. Replica. Repeat. Rinforzando, Rinf. or Rinforzo. With strong force or emphasis. Ritornello. A short intermediate symphony. mmuuuum mmuuuum Ripieno. Applied to such parts as are intended to fill up the full chorus. Risoluto. With resolution, boldness. Ritardando. Slackening the time. Ritenuto, or Ritenenle. Decrease in the speed of the movement. Scherzando. In playful style. Segue. It follows-as Segue Duetto-the duett follows. Semplice. Chaste aud simple. Sempre. Throughout, always, as Sempre Forte, loud throughout. Senza. Without. Serioso. Serious. Sfortzando, or Sfortzato. With strong force, or emphasis. Siciliana. A movement of a slow, soothing character. Simile. In like manner. Slentando, Slackening the time. Smorzando. A gradual diminution of tone or softer and softer. Smanioso. With fury. Soave. Soft, Sweet. See Dolce.

Solfeggi. Plural of Solfeggio. Solfeggio. A vocal exercise. Soli. Plural of Solo Solo. For a single voice or instrument. Sopra. Above. Sostenuto. Sustained. Sotto. Under, Below. Sotto Voce. With subdued voice, Spiritoso. With animation. Spiccato. Pointedly, distinctly. Staccato. Short, detached and distinct. Stentato. In a lingering manner, with delay. Strepitoso. In a noisy, boisterous manner. Stromenti. Instruments. Subito. Quick. Tacet. Be silent. Tardo. Slow. Tasto Solo. Without chords. Tempo. Time, Tempo a piacere. Time at pleasure. Tempo di Capella. Two double notes in a measure, or 4. Tempo Giusto. In exact time. Tema. Subject or theme. Tempo Rubato. Implies a slight deviation from striet time, by protracting one note and curtailing another, but so that the time of the measure be not altered in the aggregate. Ten. Tenuto. Tenuto. Hold on. See Sostenuto. Timoroso. With timidity. Toccato. Prelude. Tremando. In a tremulating manner. Tremolo. Do. . Tremulando. Do. Tutti. The whole. Full chorus. Un poco Ritemuto. Rather gentle and restrained. Un. A: as un poco, a little. Va. Go on : as, Va Crescendo, continue to increase in boldness. Veloce. In rapid time. Vigoroso. In a bold and energetic style. Vivace. Quick and cheerful. Vivacissimo. Very lively. Vivo. Cheerful. Virtuoso. One who greatly excels. Voce di Petto. The chest voice, Voce di Testa. The head voice. Voce Sola. Voice alone, Volata. Rapid flight of notes. Volante. In a light and rapid manner. Volti Subito. Turn over quickly.

THE

MODERN PSALMIST.



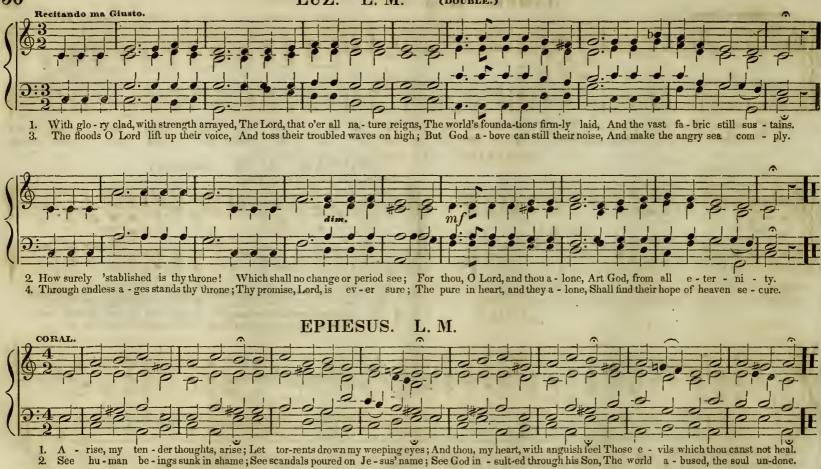


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LUZ. L. M. (DOUBLE.)





HIRAH. L. M.









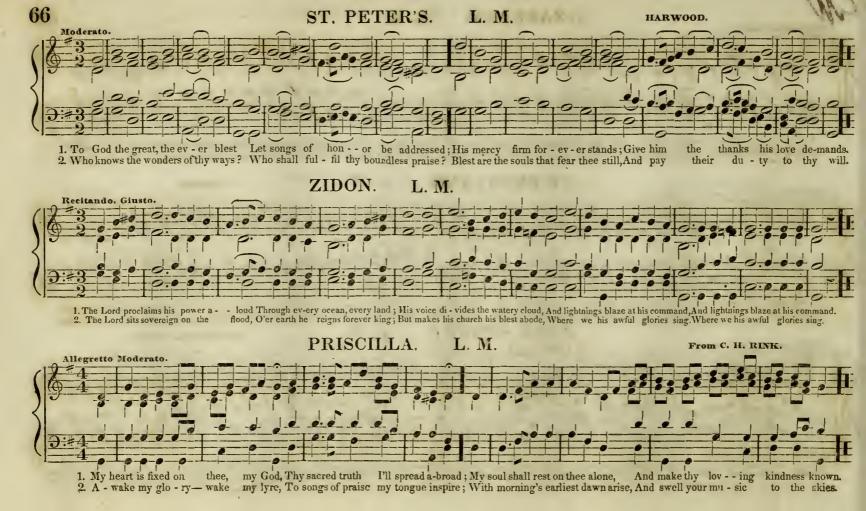
1. Now be my heart in-spired to sing The glo-ries of my Sa - vior King; He comes with blessings from a bove, And wins the nations to his love. 2. Thy throne, O God, for - ev - er stands; Grace is the sceptre in thy hands; Thy laws and works are just and right, But truth and mercy thy de - light. 3. Let endless hon - ors crown thy head; Let every age thy prais- es spread; Let all the nations know thy word, And every tongue confess thee—Lord.

















^{2.} Who can his mighty deeds express, Not only vast but numberless ? What mortal eloquence can raise His tribute of immortal praise, His tribute of immortal praise.

SHALEM. L. M.



AZZAH. L. M.





BASHAN. L. M.



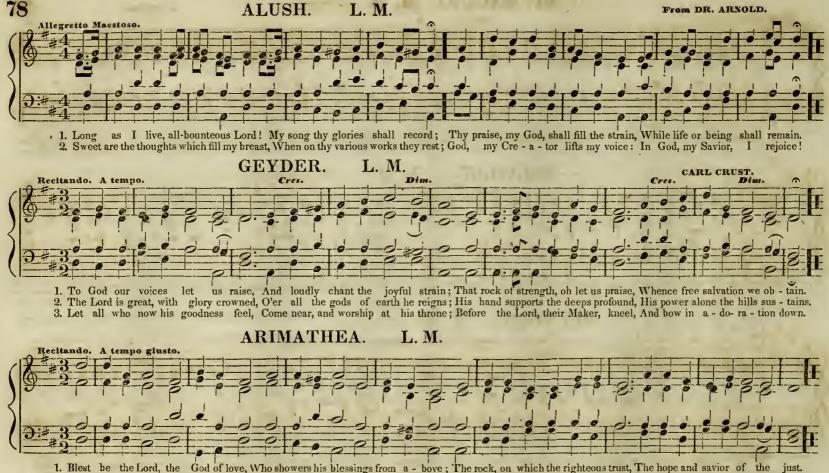




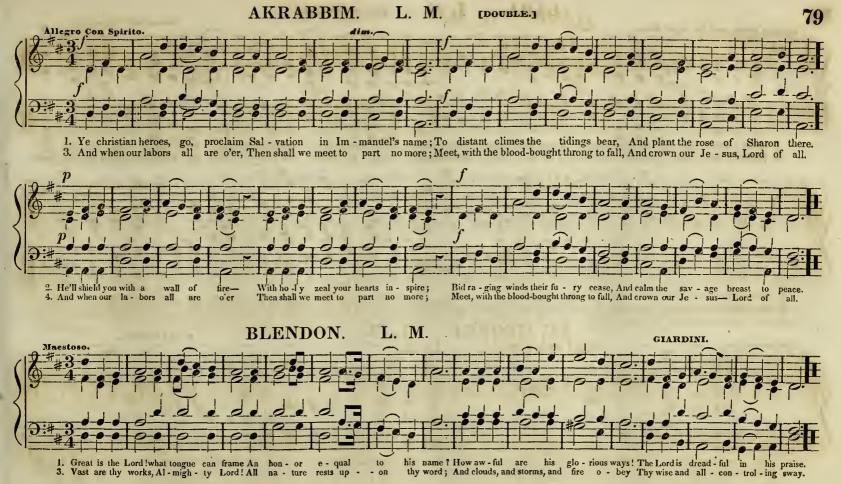
2. A - - way, ye dreams of mortal joy! Raptures divine my thoughts employ; I see the King of glo - ry shine; I feel his love, and call him mine.





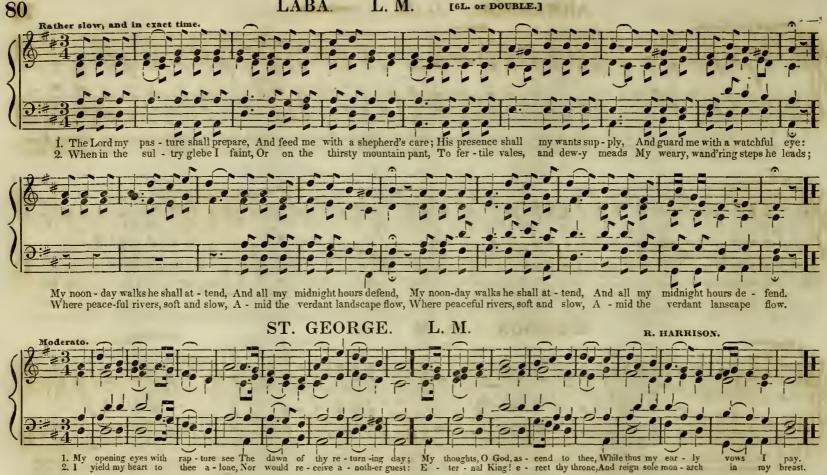


2. He to his saints re-demption gives, The weak and hum-ble he re - lieves; Sup-port-ed by his grace we stand, For life and death are in his hand.

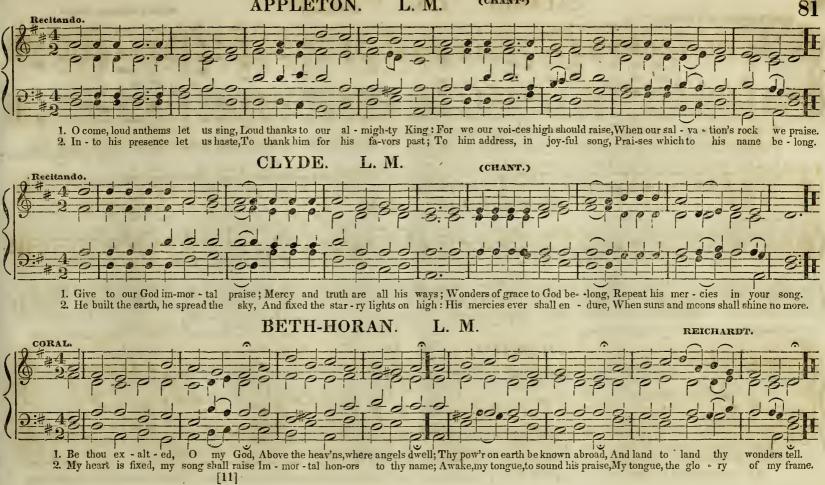


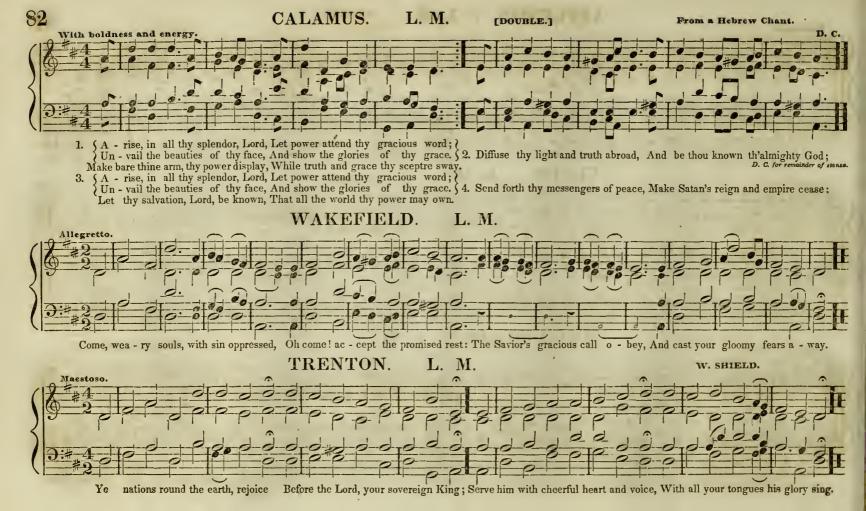
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LABA. L. M. [6L. or DOUBLE.]



(CHANT.) APPLETON. L. M.

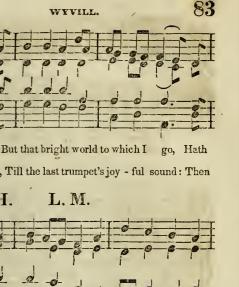


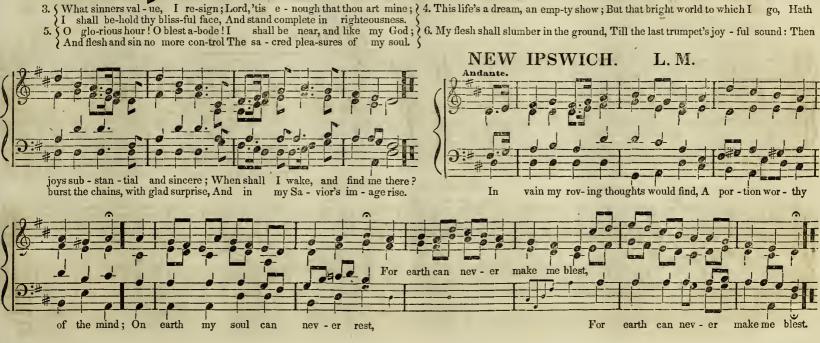


EATON. L. M.

Allegro Maestoso.

(DOUBLE.)

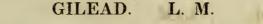


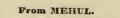




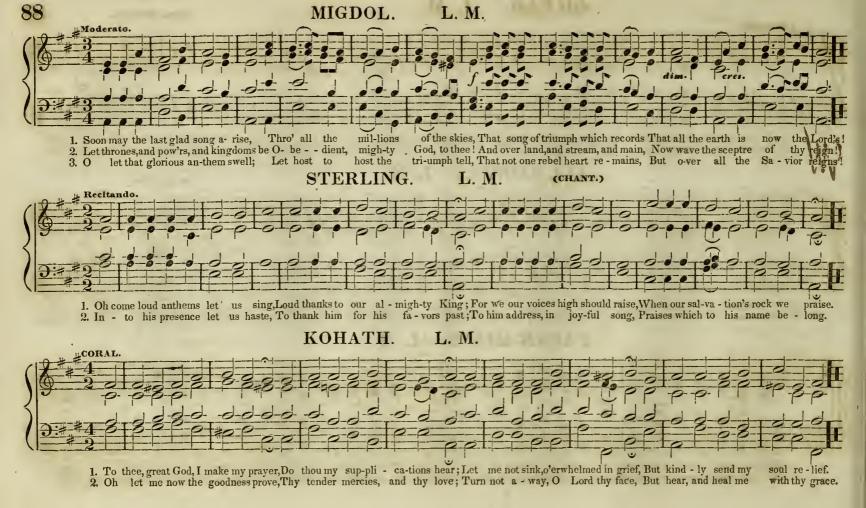












ZEBULAR. L. M.



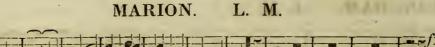




1. Je - ho-vah reigns, your tribute bring; Proclaim the Lord, th'eternal King; Crown him, ye saints, with ho-ly joy, His arm shall all your foes destroy. 4. The Lord shall save th'afflicted breast, His arm shall vindicate th'oppressed; Earth's mightiest tyrant feel his power, Nor sin, nor Satan grieve them more.







Allegro Vivace.

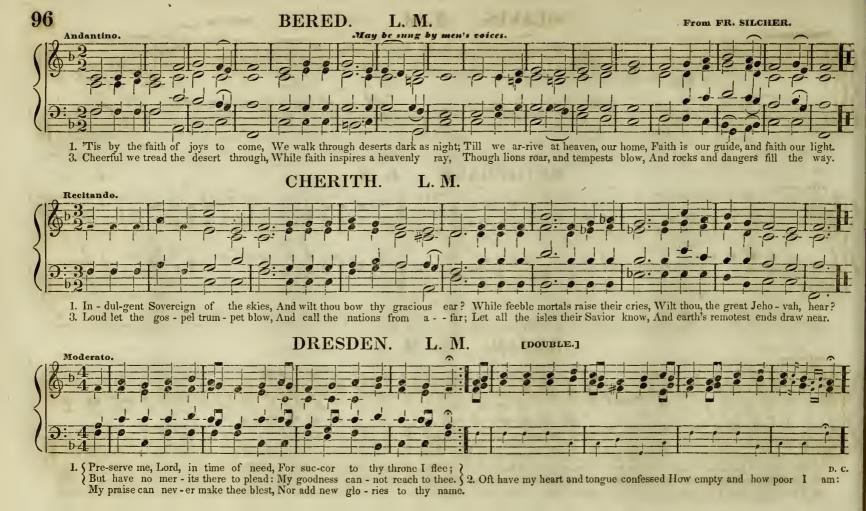


1. A - rise ! a - rise ! with joy sur - vey The glo - ry of the lat - ter day : Al - rea - dy is the dawn be-gun Which marks at hand a rising sun ! Which marks at hand a rise ! with joy we view, and hail the day : Great Sun of Righteousness ! arise, And fill the world with glad surprise, And fill the world with glad surprise.



6. Biest are the pure, whose hearts are clean, Who nev-er tread the ways of sin; With endless pleasure they shall see A God of spot-less pu-ri - ty. 7. Blest are the men of peaceful life, Who quench the coals of growing strife; They shall be call'd the heirs of bliss, The sons of God, the God of peace.



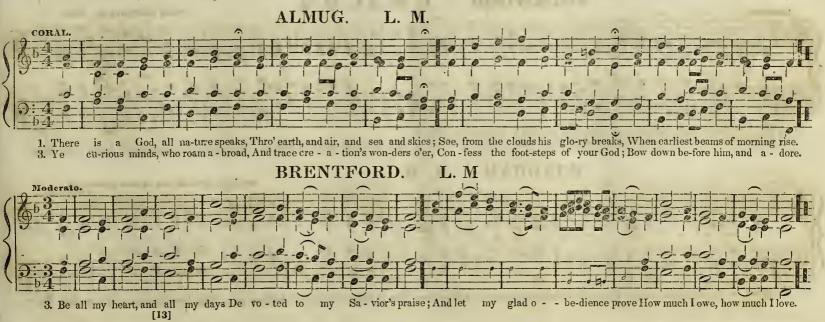


REMMON. L. M.



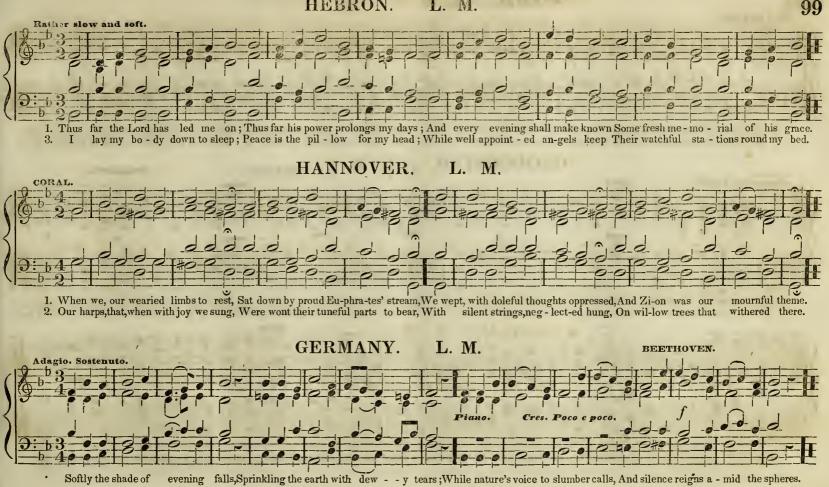
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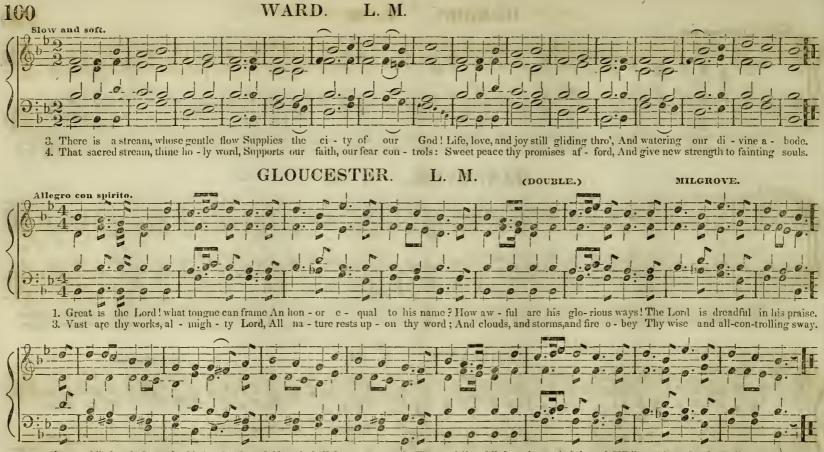
1. Lord, how de-light-ful 'tis to see A whole as - sem-bly wor-ship thee! At once they sing, at once they pray, They hear of heav'n, and learn the way 2. I have been there, and still would go: 'Tis like the dawn of heav'n be - low: Not all that care-less sin-ners say, Shall tempt me to for - get this day





HEBRON. L. M.





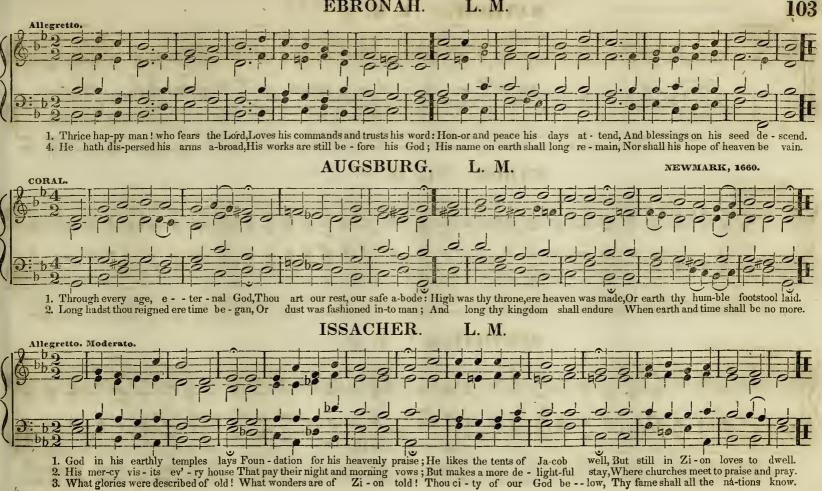
2. The world's foundations by his hand Were laid, and shall for -ev-er stand; The swelling billows know their bound, While to his praise they roll a -round. 4. Thy glo - ry, fearless of de - cline, Thy glo - ry, Lord, shall ev-er shine; Thy praise shall still our breath em-ploy, Till we shall rise to end - less joy.





2. He guides our feet, he guards our way; His morning smiles adorn the day; He spreads the evening veil, and keeps The silent hours, while Israel sleeps.

EBRONAH. L. M.





HAMBURG. L. M.

From a Gregorian Chant.

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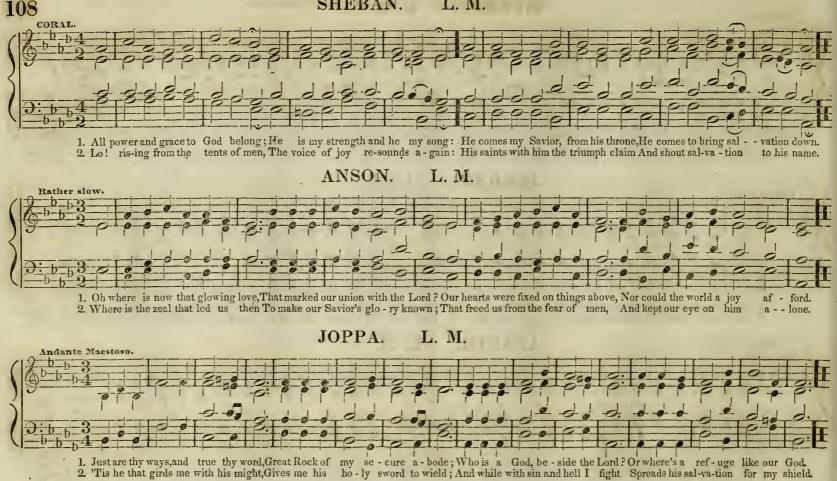


See, gentle patience smile on pain, See, dying hope re - vive again; Hope wipes the tear from sorrow's eye, While faith points upward to the sky.





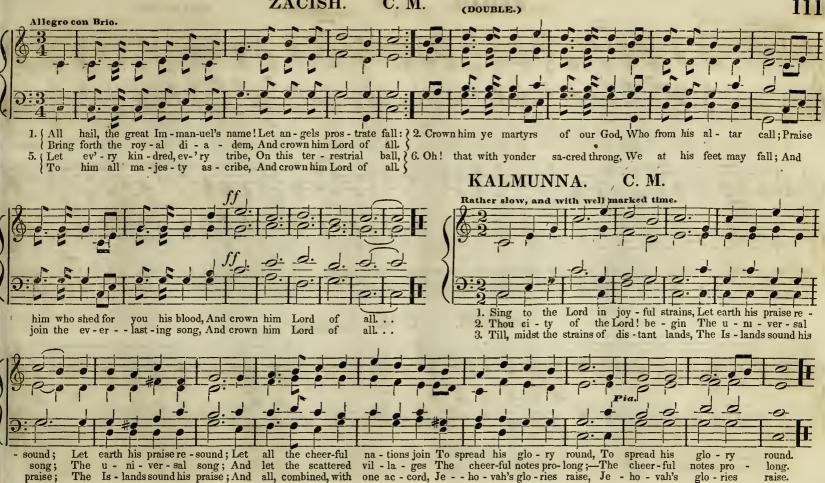
SHEBAN. L. M.

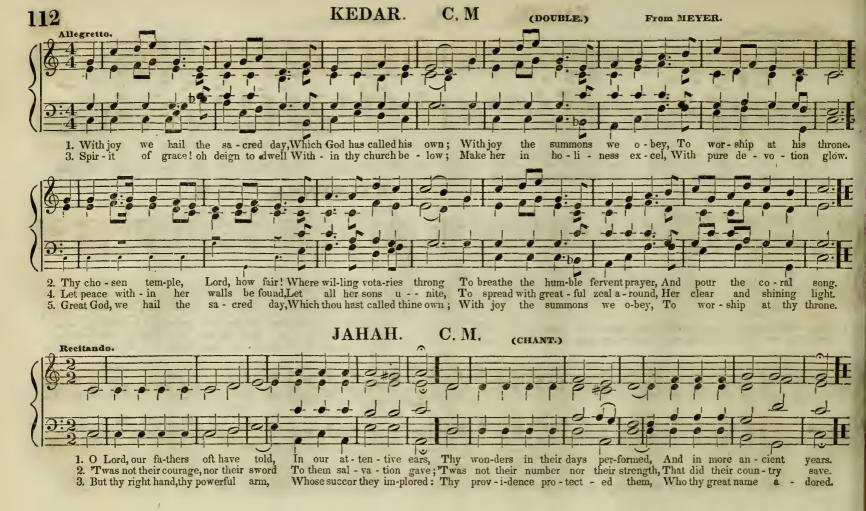






ZACISH. C. M.









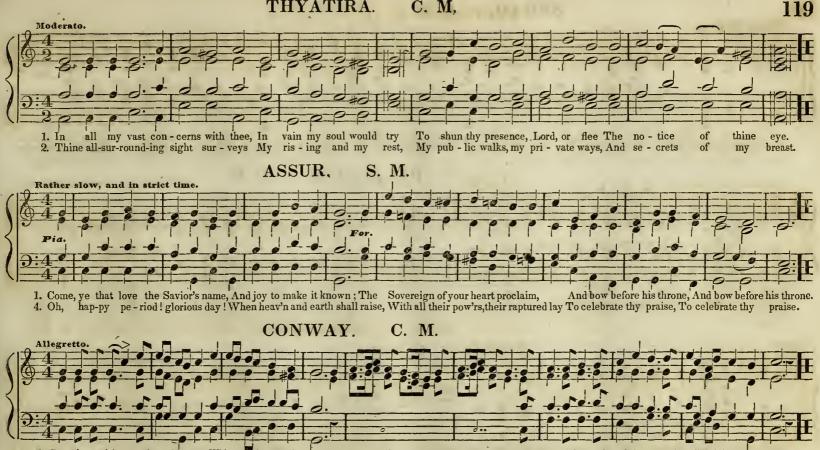








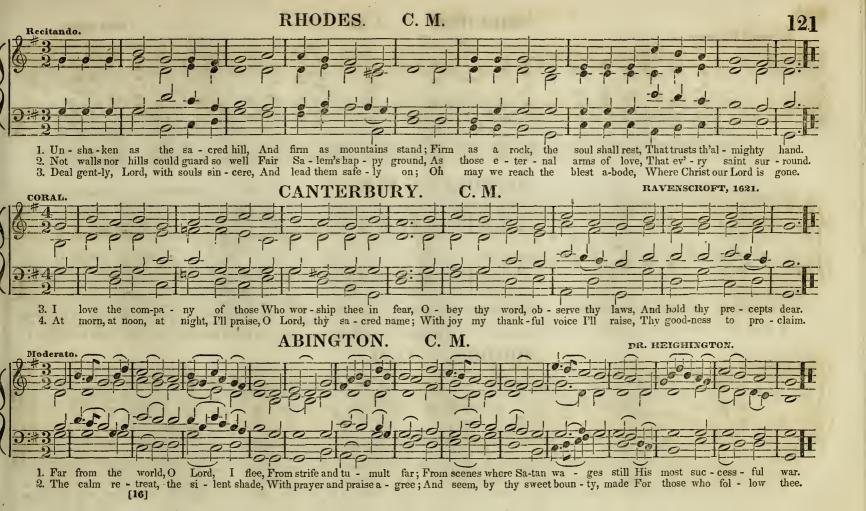
THYATIRA. C. M.



1. Come, let us join our cheer-ful songs, With an -gels round the throne; Ten thou-sand thou - sand are their tongues, Ten thousand thousand are their tongues, But all their joys are one. 5. The whole cre -a - tion join in one To bless the sa- cred name Of him who sits up - on the throne, Of him who sits up - on the throne, And to a - dore the Lamb.

ZERAH. C. M.



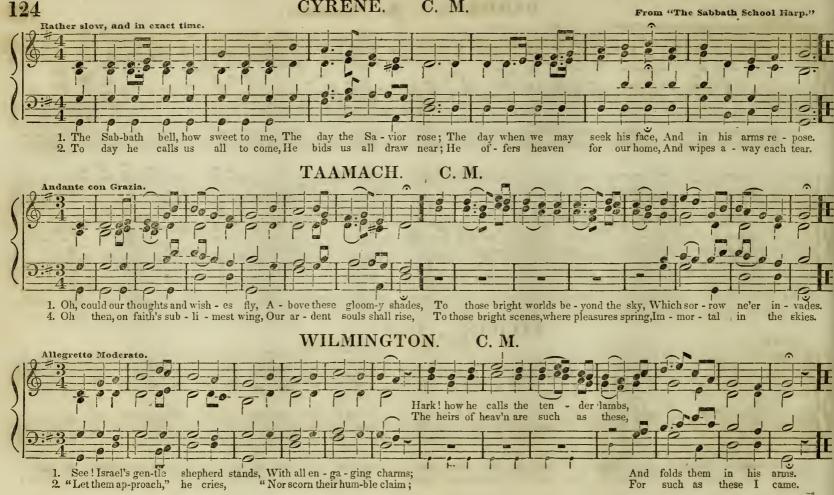




C. M. PARMA. (DOUBLE.)



CYRENE. C. M.





thee my sol - emn vows I'll pay, And show thy righteous ways; With grateful heart thy will o - bey, And lift my voice

2. To



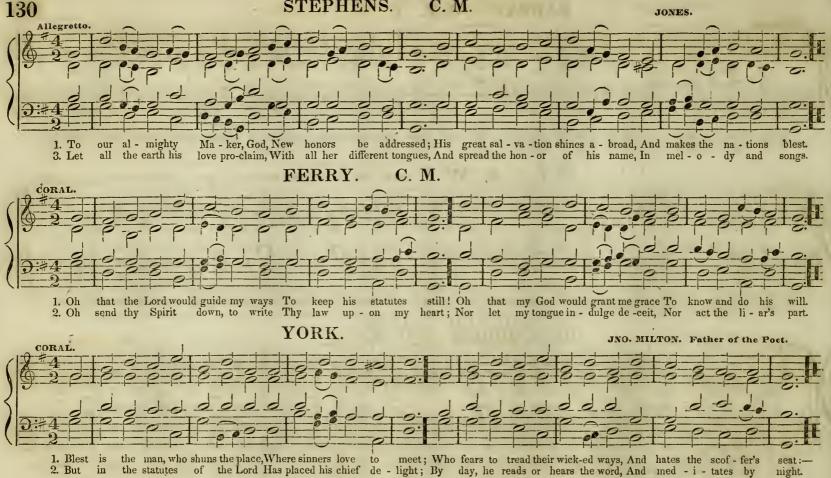






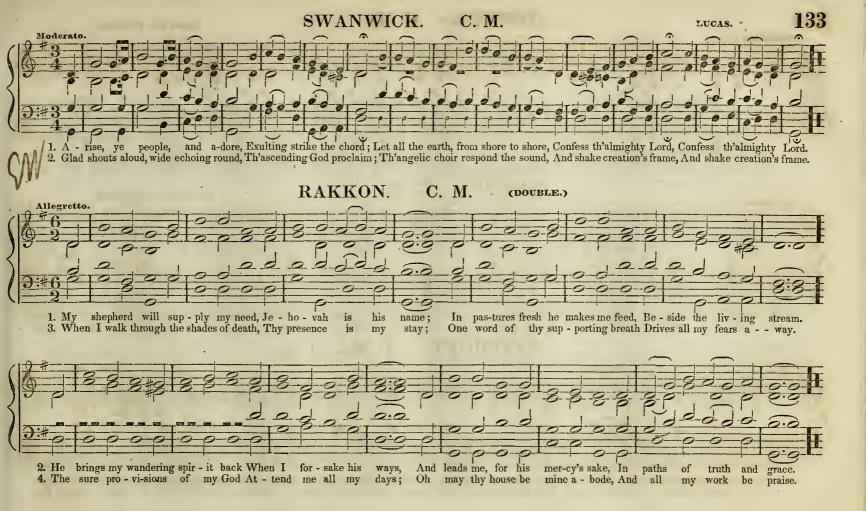
STEPHENS. C. M.

JONES.

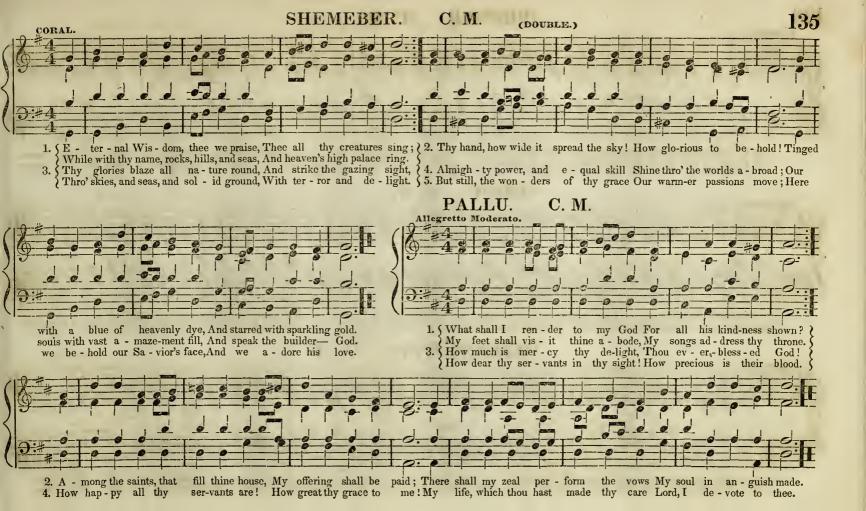




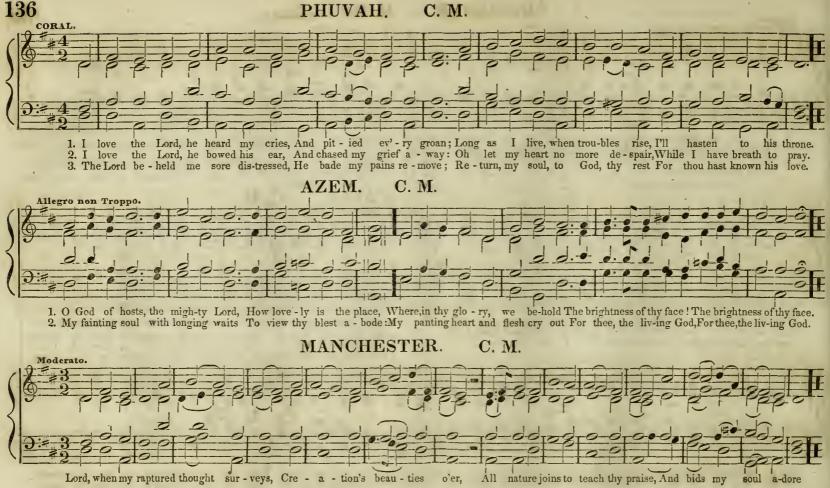


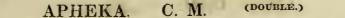


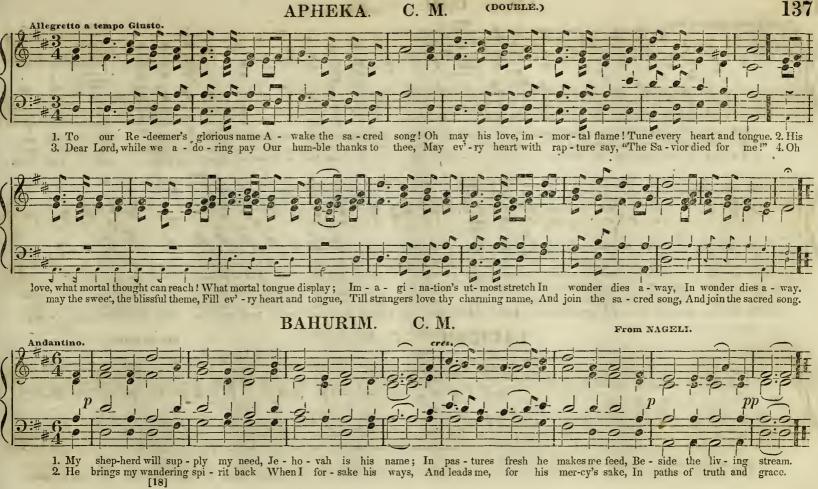




PHUVAH. C. M.

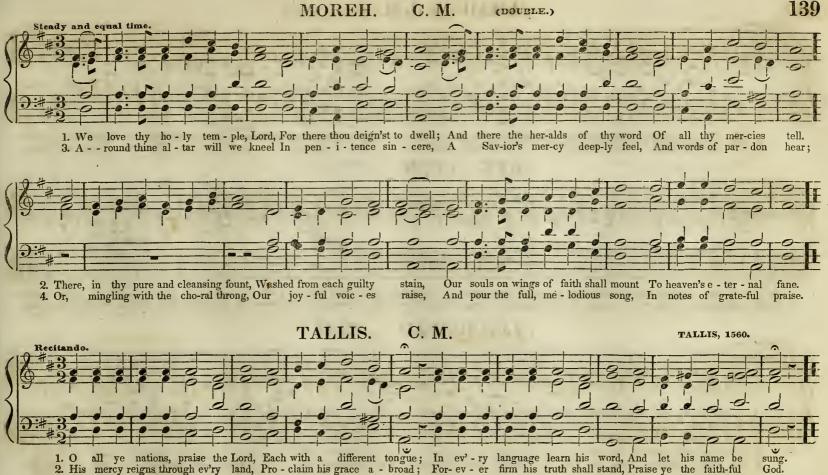




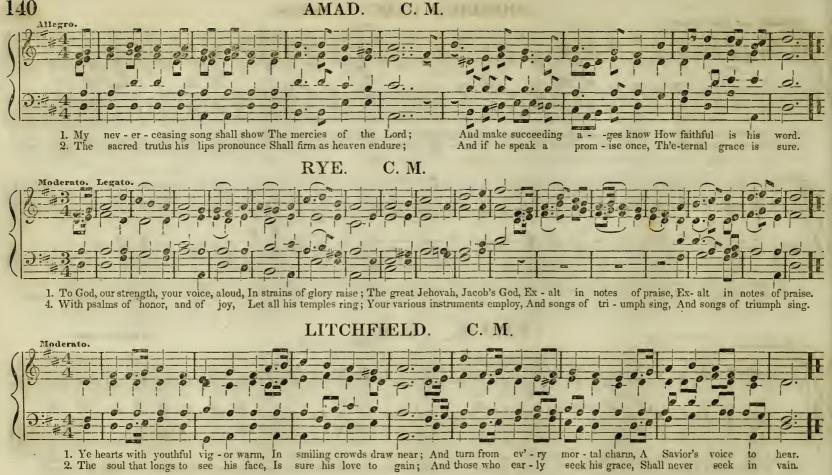




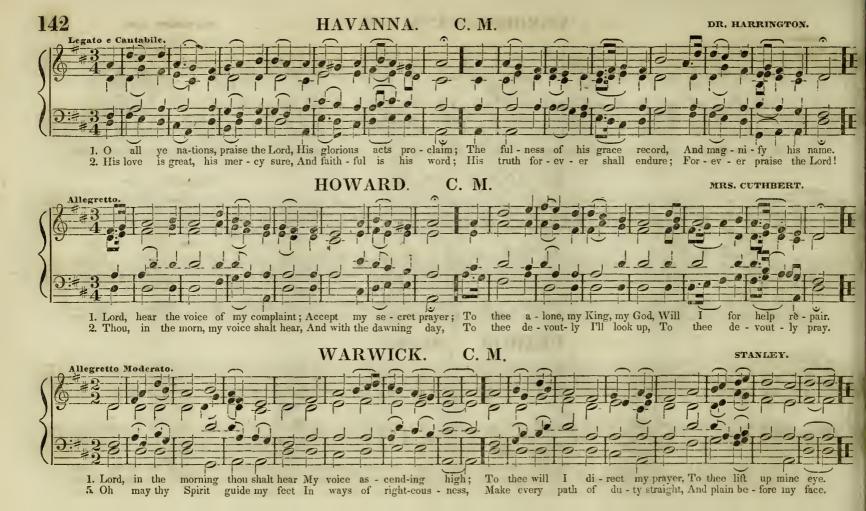
MOREH. C. M. (DOUBLE.)



AMAD. C. M.















MIZZAH. C. M. (DOUBLE.)





C. M. BEAUFORT. (DOUBLE.)



1. Come, let us join our souls to God, In ev - er-lasting bands; And seize the blessings he bestows, With eager hearts and hands, With eager hearts and hands. 2. Come, let us to his temple haste, And seek his favor there; Be - fore his footstool humbly bow, And of - fer fervent prayer, And of-fer fervent prayer.





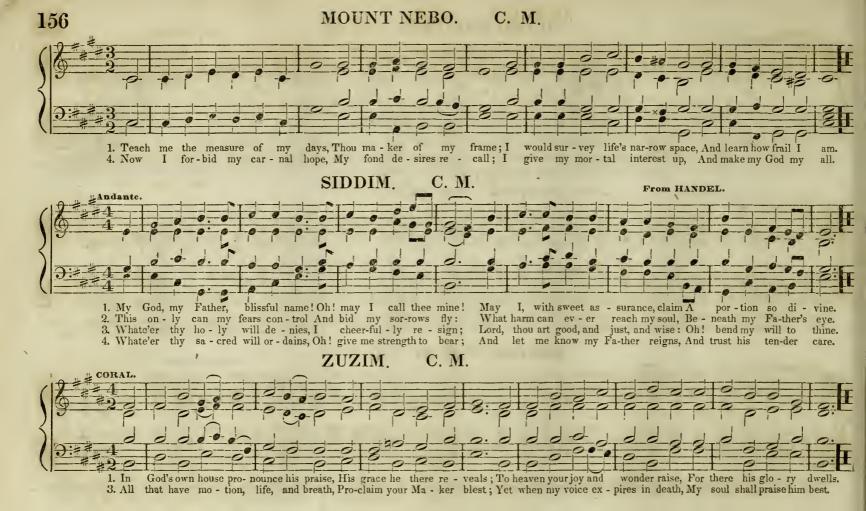
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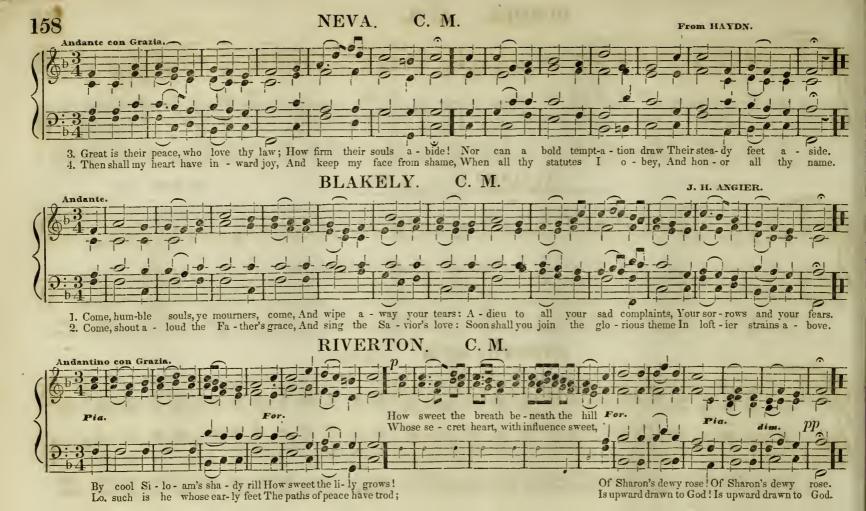






DUNDEE. C. M.



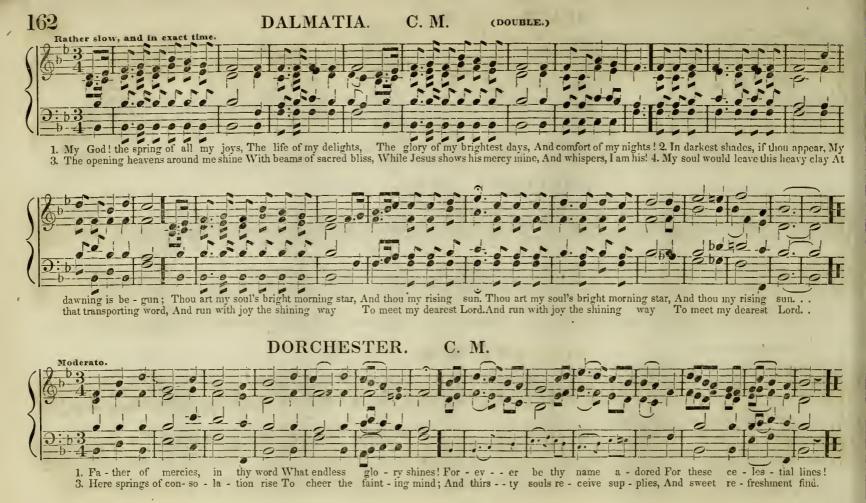


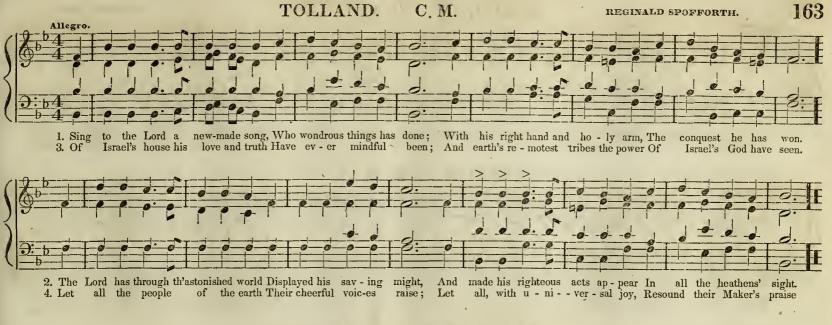




1. Praise waits in Zion, Lord, for thee, There shall our vows be paid; Thou hast an ear when sinners pray; All flesh shall seek thine aid, All flesh shall seek thine aid. 3. Blest are the men, whom thou wilt choose To bring them near thy face; Give them a dwelling in thy house, To feast up-on thy grace, To feast upon thy grace.







NINEVEH. C. M.







5. Through every period of my life. Thy goodness I'll pursue;

Transported with the view, I'm lost In won - der, love, and praise And after death, in distant worlds, The glo - rious theme re - new.

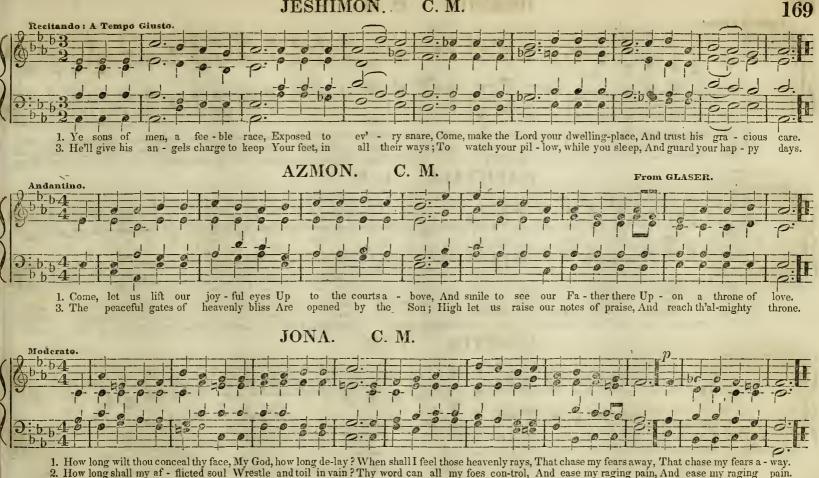




- No



JESHIMON. **C. M.**



[22]





SILVER STREET. S. M.



171



KADESH. S. M.





THATCHER. S. M.

From HANDEL.



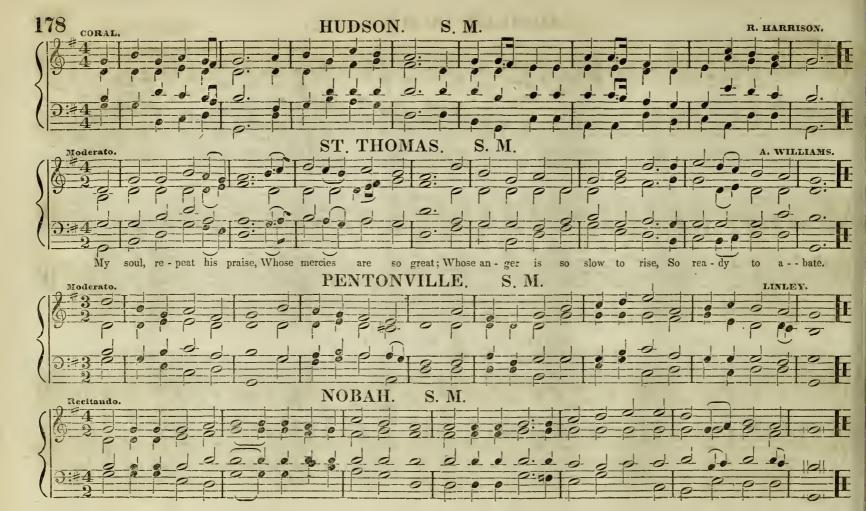


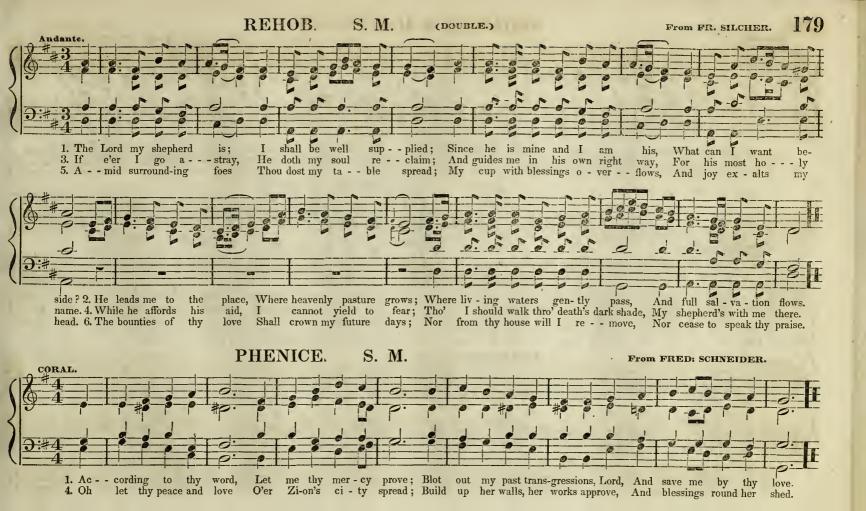
AQUILA. S. M. (DOUBLE.)

From G. WEBER.

177







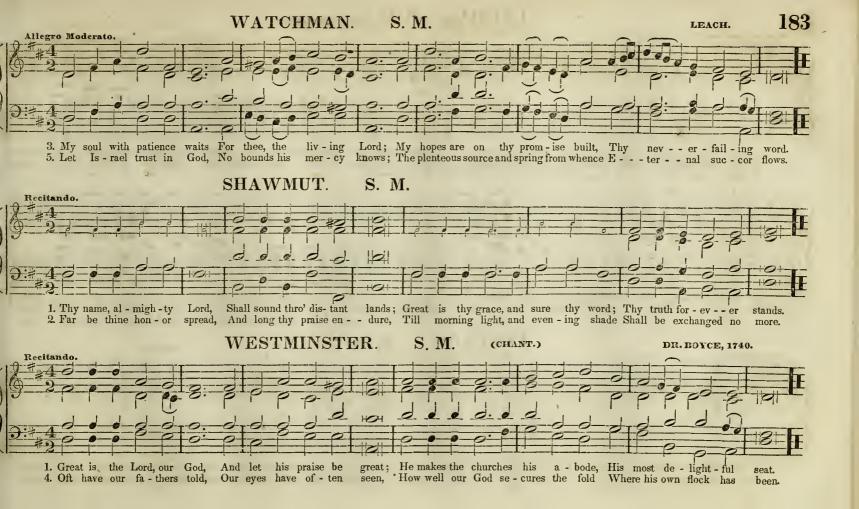


2. Be - hold the ark of God! Behold the o pen door; Oh! haste to gain that dear abode, Oh! haste to gain that dear abode, And rove, my soul, no more. 3. There, safe thou shalt a - bide, There, sweet shall be thy rest, And every longing satis - - fied, And every longing satis - - fied, With full salvation blest.

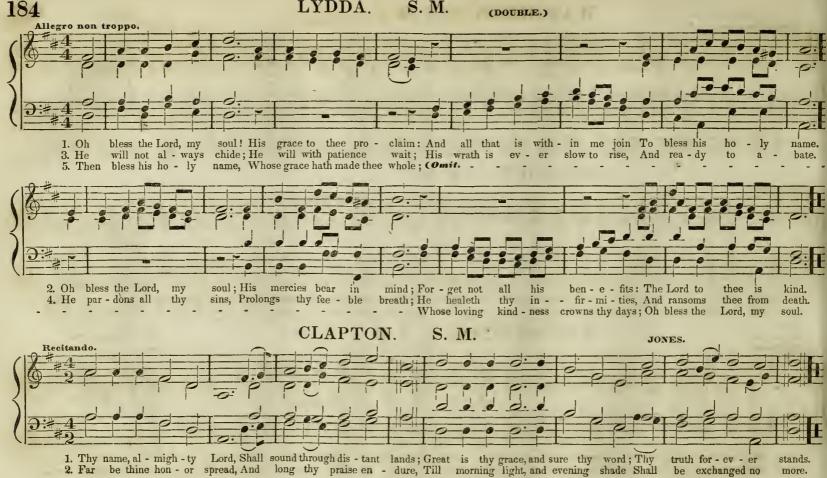








LYDDA. S. M. (DOUBLE.)







ZIPH. S. M. [DOUBLE.]



OPHRAH. S. M.

188



OLMUTZ. S. M.

From a Gregorian Chant.





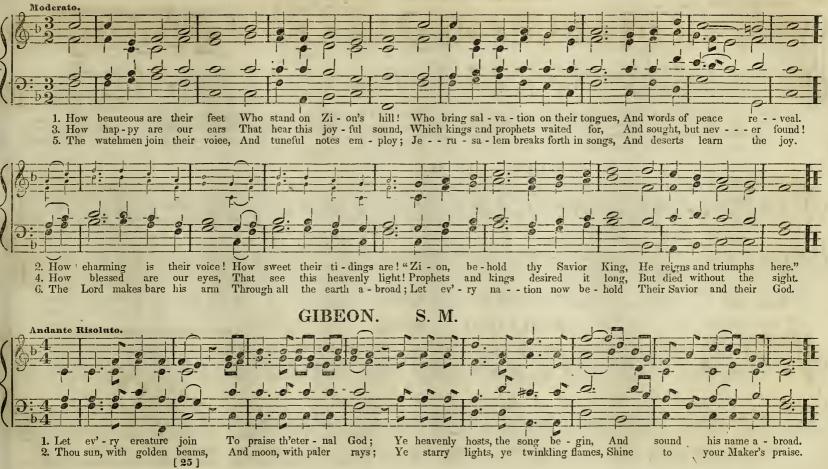




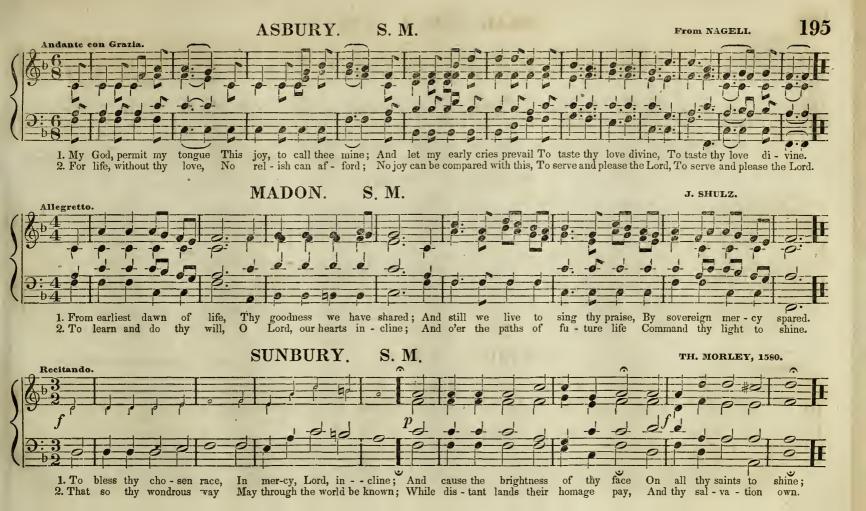


AHAVA. S. M. (DOUBLE.)

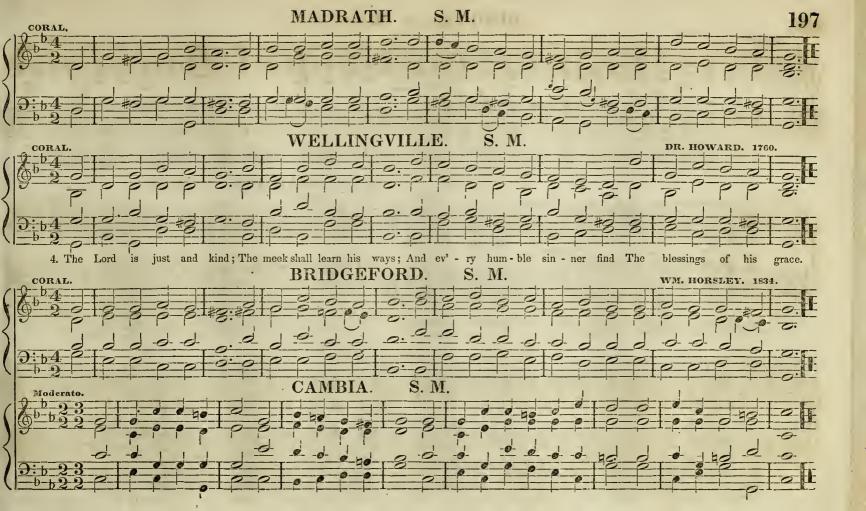
193

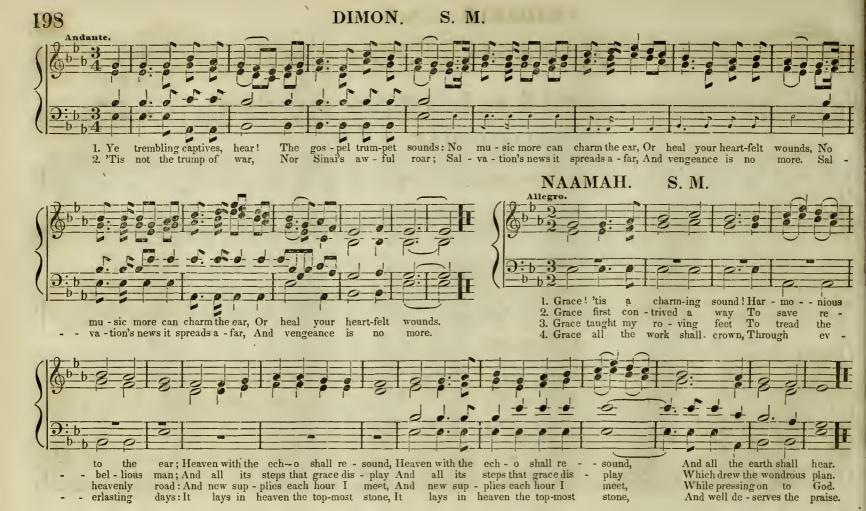














1. Is this the kind re - turn? Are these the thanks we owe? Thus to a - buse e - ter - nal love, Whence all our bles - sings flow. 4. Let past in - grat - i - tude Pro - voke our weep-ing eyes; And hour - ly, as new mer - cies fall, Let hour - ly thanks a - rise. MAGDALA. S. M.



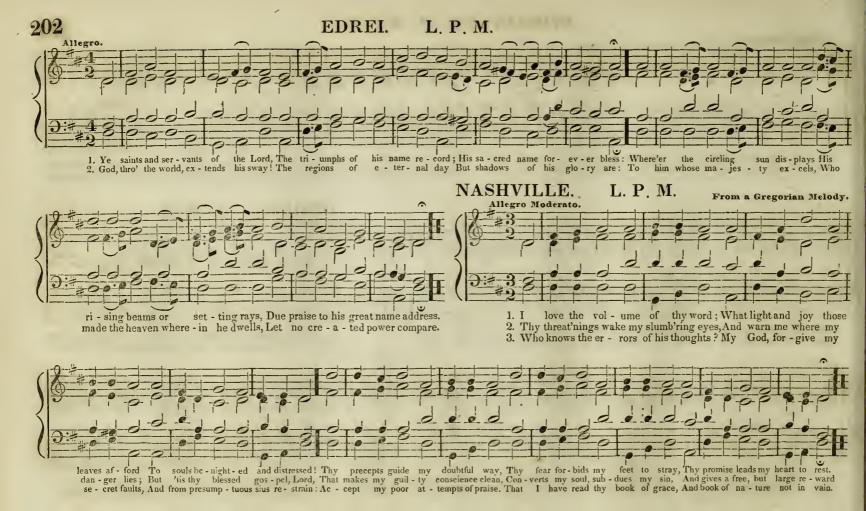
try; He knows and feels whene'er I weep, And softens ev'- ry sigh, And soft - - ens ev' - ry

sigh.

3. If still he si - lence keep, "Tis but my faith to



^[26]

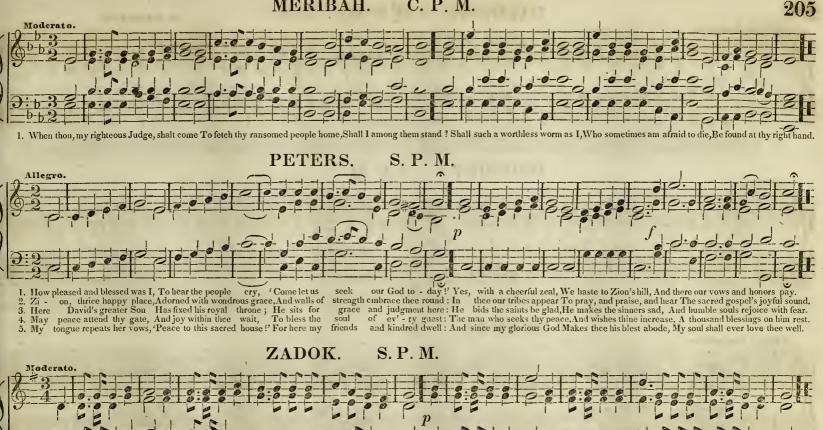


CARPATHUS. C. P. M.





MERIBAH. C. P. M.







^{3.} Descend, celes - tial Dove, With all thy quickening powers; Disclose a Savior's love, And bless these sacred hours: Then shall my soul new life obtain, Nor Sabbaths be indulged in vain.



1. The Lord his blessing pours Around our favored land; His grace, like gentle showers, Descends at his command : O'er all the plains Blest fruits arise, In rich supplies, Since Jesus reigns. 2. His righteousness a - lone Prepares his wondrous way: He ris - es to his throne, In realms of endless day! His steps we trace, His path pursue; And, heaven in view, Adore his grace.



Give thanks to God most high, The universal Lord; The sovereign King of kings: And be his grace adored. Thy mercy, Lord, Shall still endure, And ever sure Abides thy word.

1. To God 1 lift mine eyes, From him is all my aid; The God that built the skies, And earth and na - ture made: God is the tower To which I fly: His grace is nigh In every hour. 2. My feet shall never slide, And fall in fatal snares, Since God, my guard and guide, Defends me from my fears. Those wakeful eyes, That never sleep, Shall Israel keep When dangers rise.

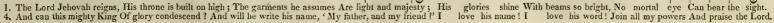






^{2.} O hap-py, souls who pray, Where God appoints to hear; O hap - py men, who pay Their constant service there! They prove the still! And happy they, Who love the way To Zion's hill. 3. They go from strength to strength, Thro' this dark vale of tears, Till each arrives at length, Till each in heaven appears : O glorious seat, When God our king Shall thither bring Our willing feet.











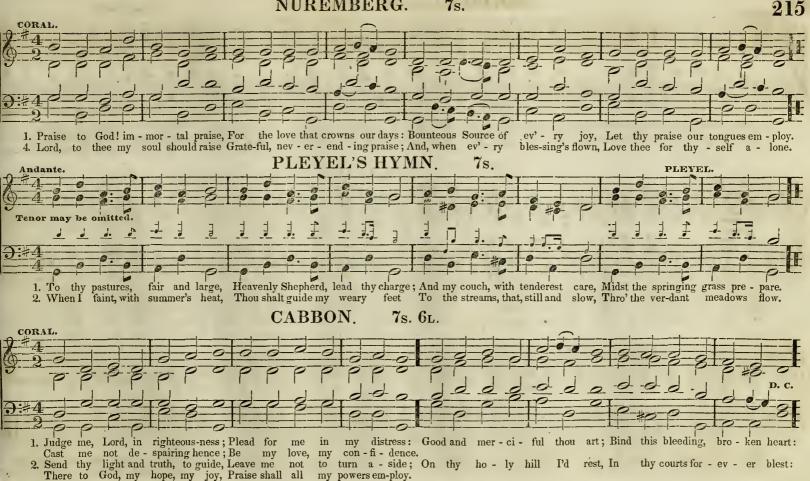
All hail, triumplant Lord! Heaven with hosanas rings; While earth, in humbler strains, Thy praise responsive sings: "Worthy art thou, who once wast slain, Thro' encless years to live and reign.
 Gird on, great God, thy sword, Ascend thy conquering car, While justice, truth, and love, Maintain the glorious war: Victorious, thou thy foesshalt tread, And sin and hell in triumph load.

AZMOTH. 7s.



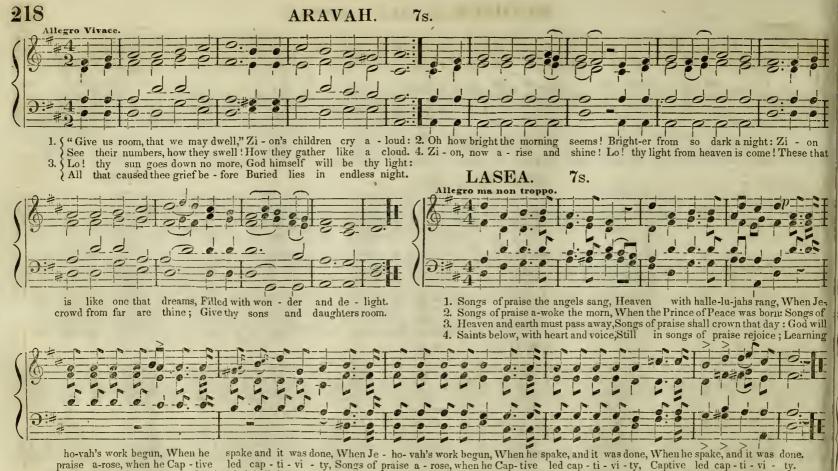
NUREMBERG.

7s.



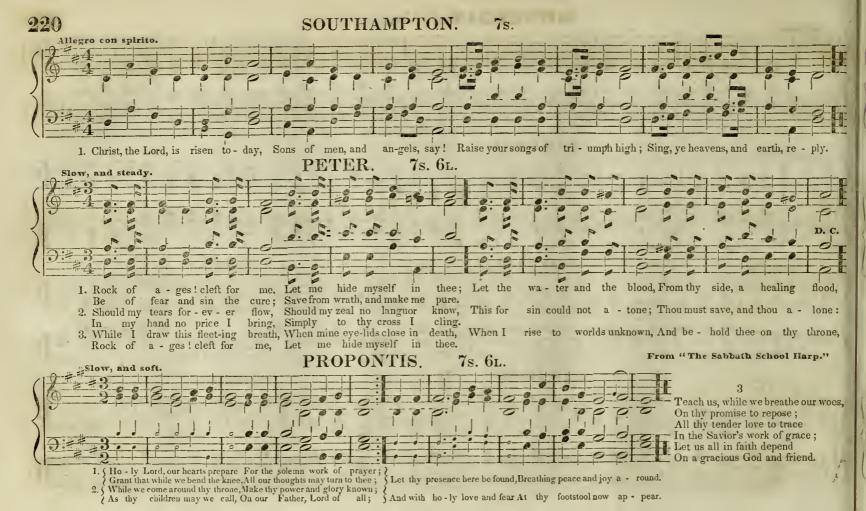






make new heav'ns and earth, Songs of praise shall hail their birth, God will make new heav'ns and earth, Songs of praise shall hail their birth, Songs of praise shall hail their birth, here, by faith and love, Songs of praise to sing a bove, Learning here, by faith and love, Songs of praise to sing a bove.





BEDAD. 7s. 6L.



221

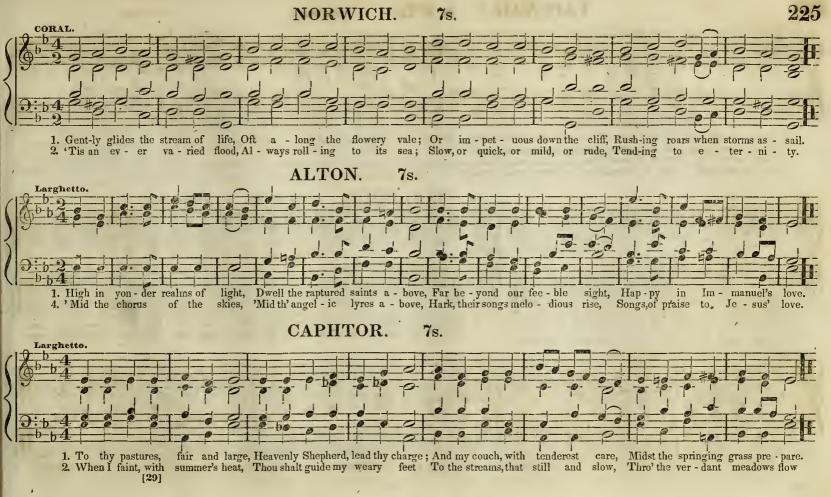


APHEK. 7s.

J. F. ROTSCHER.







. . .



ABBA. 8s & 7s.





SALMA. Ss & 7s.

FDOUBLE.)

From a Gregorian Chant.



SICILY. Ss & 7s.



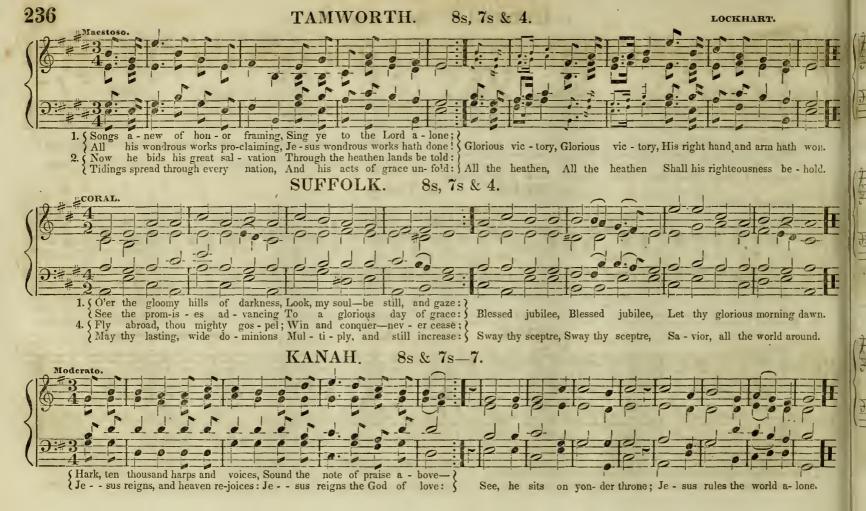


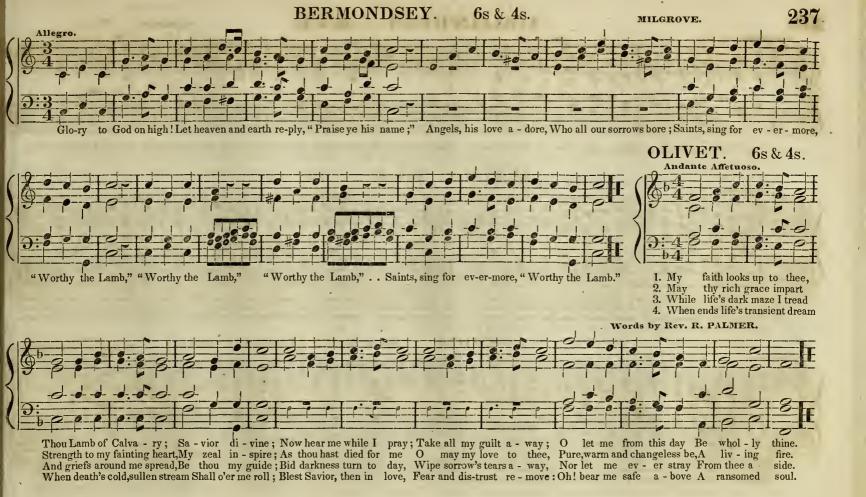














ZUAR. 7s. & 6s.

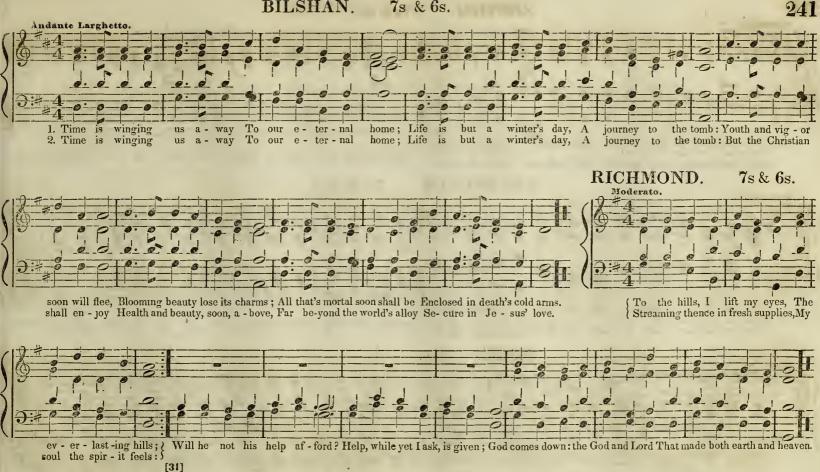


we to man benighted The lamp of life deny? — Salva-tion! — oh, salvation; The joyful sound proclaim, The heathen, in his blindness, Bows down to wood and stone. like a sea of glory, It spreads from pole to pole; Till o'er our ransomed nuture, The Lumb for sinners slain, Redeemer, King, Creator, Returns in bliss to reign.

Low



BILSHAN. 7s & 6s.





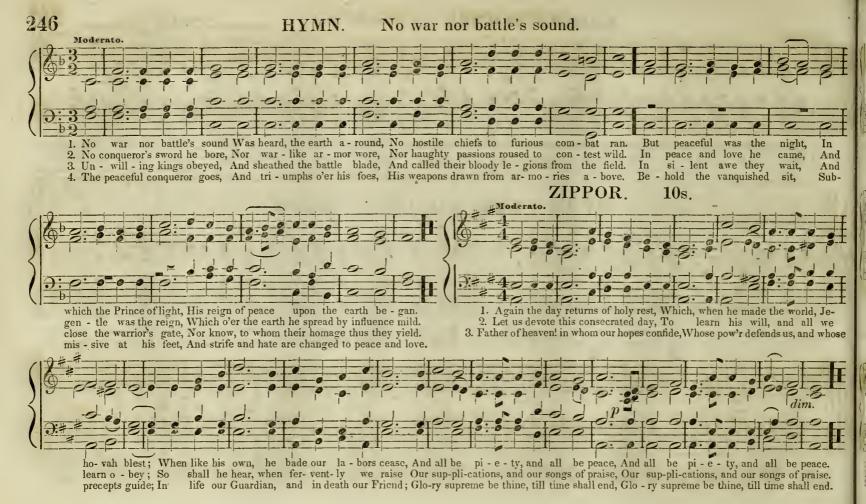
SHUNEM. 8s. (DOUBLE.)

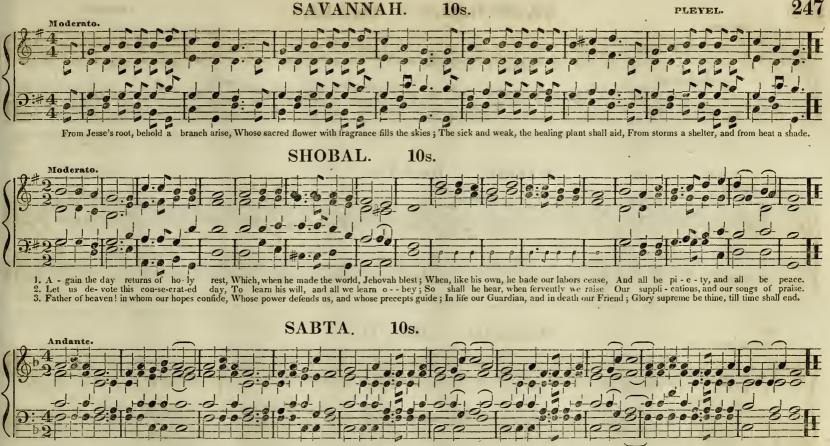
243





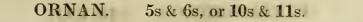






1. Hail, happy day! thou day of holy rest, What heavenly peace and transport fill our breast! When Christ, the God of grace, in love descends, And kindly holds communion with his friends, And kindly, &c. 2. Let earth and all its vanities be gone, Move from my sight, and leave my soul alone; Its flattering, fading glories I despise, And to immortal beauties turn my eyes, And to immortal beauties turn my eyes, And to immortal beauties turn my eyes, And to immortal beauties turn my eyes. 3. Fain would I mount and penetrate the skies, And on my Savior's glories fix my eyes: Ob! meet my rising soul, thou God of love, And waft it to the blissful realms above, And waft it, &c.







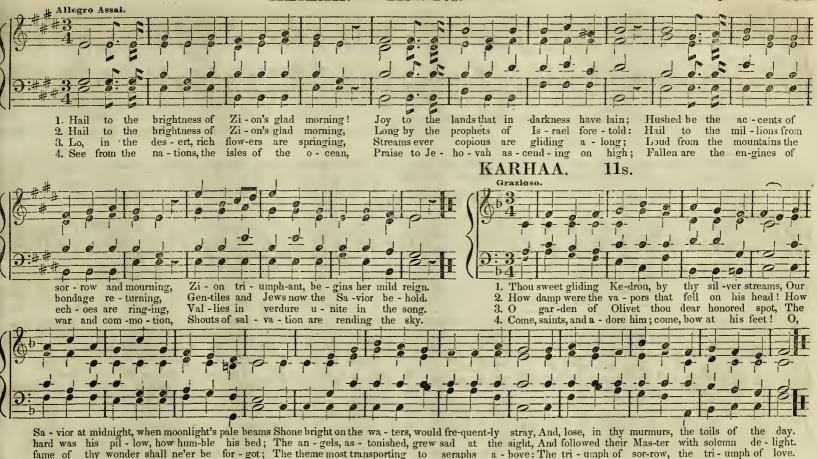
[32]



KEILAH. 11s & 10s.

From "The Sabbath School Harp."

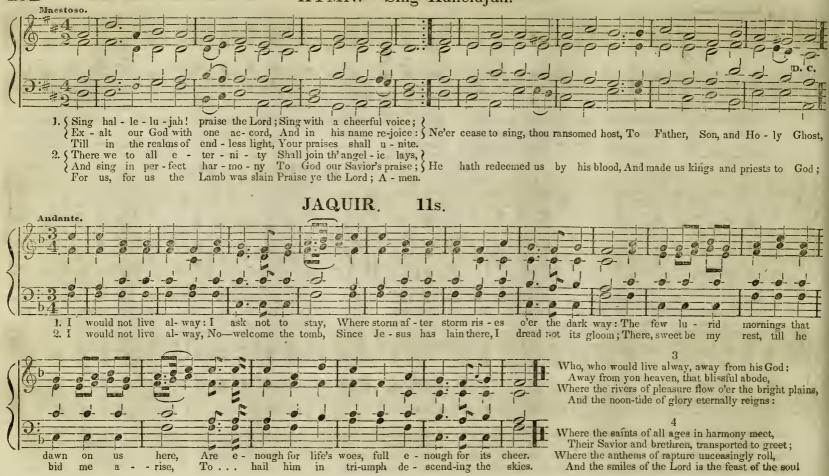
251



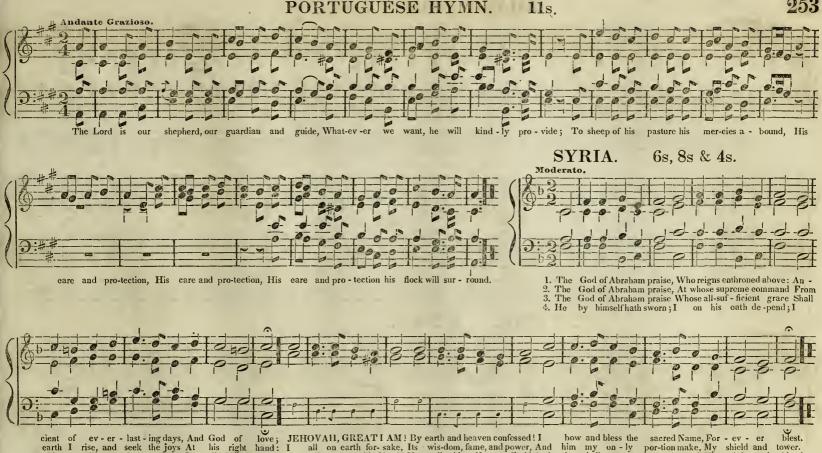
tame of thy wonder shall ne'er be for - got; The theme most transporting to seraphs a - bove: The tri - umph of sor-row, the tri - umph of love. give him the glo - ry, the praise that is meet; Let joy- ful ho - san - nas un - ceas-ing a - rise, And join the full cho - rus, that gladdens the skies

HYMN. Sing Hallelujah.

252



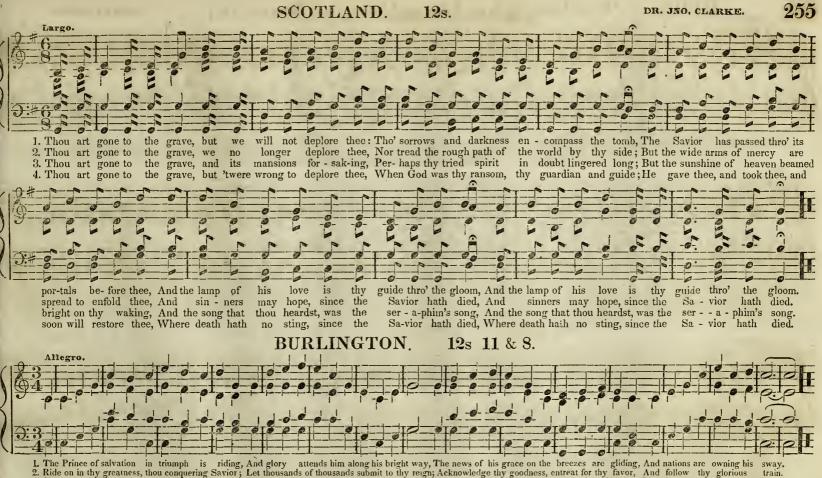
PORTUGUESE HYMN. 11s.



guide me all my hap-py days In all his ways: He calls a worm his friend! He calls himself my God! And shall on ea-gles' wings upborne To heaven as - cend ; I shall be - hold his face I shall his power a - dore, And

he shall save me to the end Through Je -sus's blood. sing the won-ders of his grace For EV - ER - MORE.



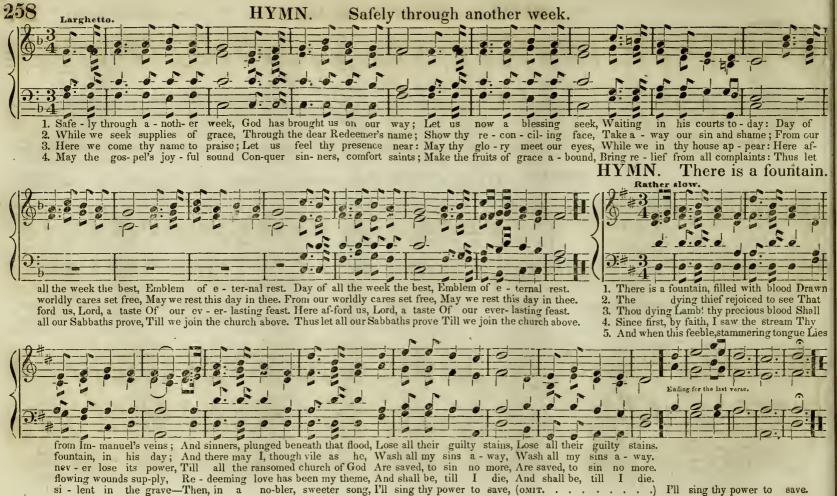


2. Kide on in thy greatness, thou conquering Savier; Let thousands of thousands submit to thy reign; Acknowledge thy goodness, entreat for thy favor, And follow thy glorious train. 3. Then loud shall ascend from each sanctified nation, The voice of thanksgiving, the chorus of praise; And heaven shall re-echo the song of sal-vation, In rich and me-lo-di-ous lays.



4. There fragmant flowers, immortal, bloom, And joys supreme are given ; There rays divine disperse the gloom ; Beyond the dark and narrow tomb Appears the dawn of heaven, Appears, &c.







HYMN. The Lord is risen indeed.







1. The Lord is 2. The Lord is 3. The Lord is

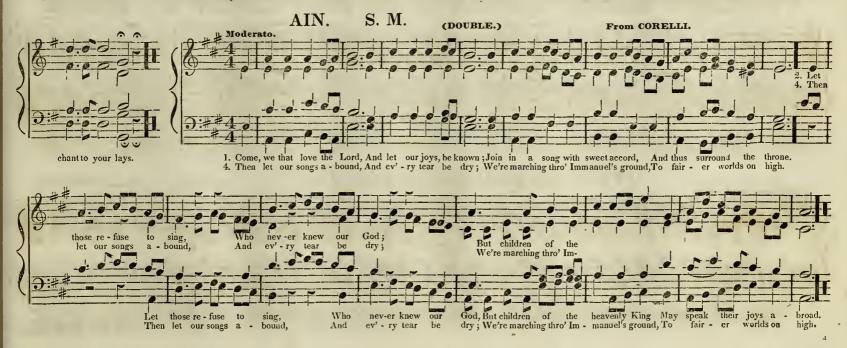
great ! ye hosts of heav'n, a-dore him, And ye who tread this great, his ma-jes - ty how glo-rious! Re-sound his praise from great, his mercy how a - bounding! Ye an -gels, strike your gold-en ehords! Oh praise our God! with harp and voice resounding, The King of kings, and Lord of lords.



3. With glory adorned, his people shall sing To God, who defence and plenty supplies : Their loud acclamations to him, their great King, Thro' earth shall be sounded, and reach to the skies.4. Ye



them his great name de-voutly a - dore; In loud swelling strains his praises express, Who graciously opens his bountiful store, Their wants to relieve, and his children to bless. angels above, his glories who've sung, In loftiest notes, now publish his praise: We mortals, delighted, would borrow your tongue; Would join in your numbers, and chant to your lays, and

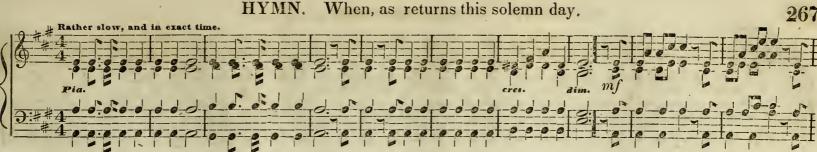








2. Here speaks the Comforter, in God's name, saying, "Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot cure.



^{1.} When, as returns this solemn day, Man comes to meet his God, What rites, what honors shall he pay ? How spread his praise abroad. 2. From marble domes and gild - ed spires Shall







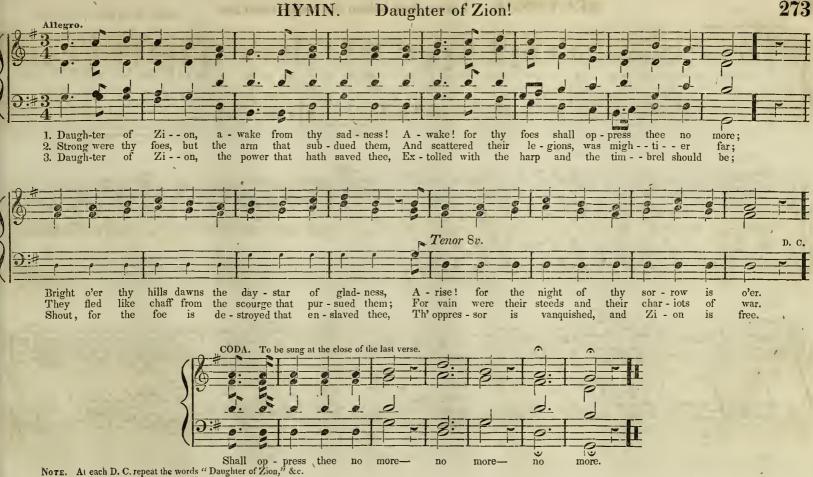


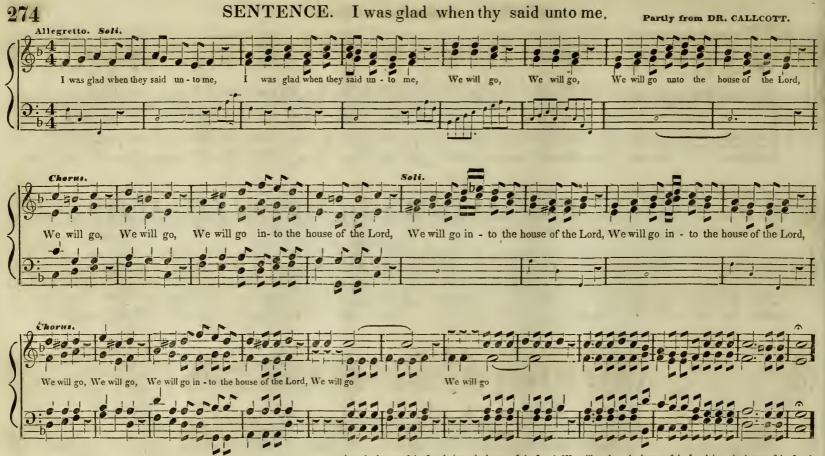






HYMN. Daughter of Zion!

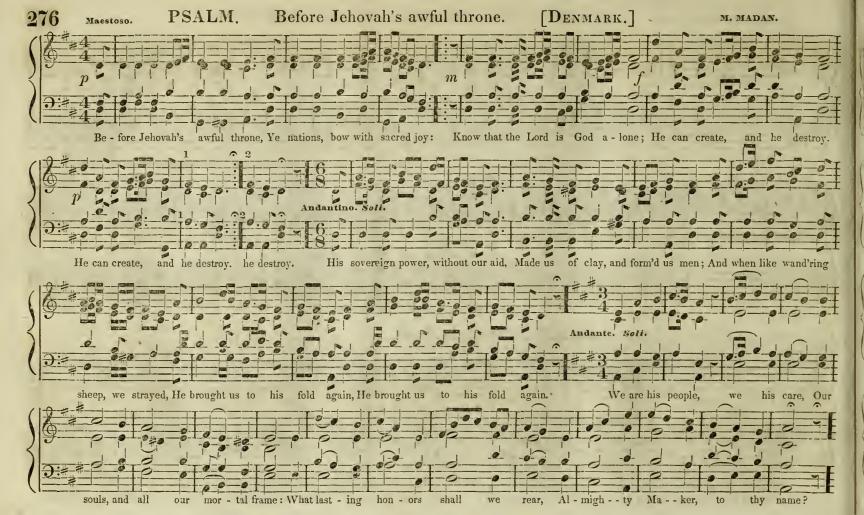




into the house of the Lord, into the house of the Lord, We will go into the house of the Lord, into the house of the Lord

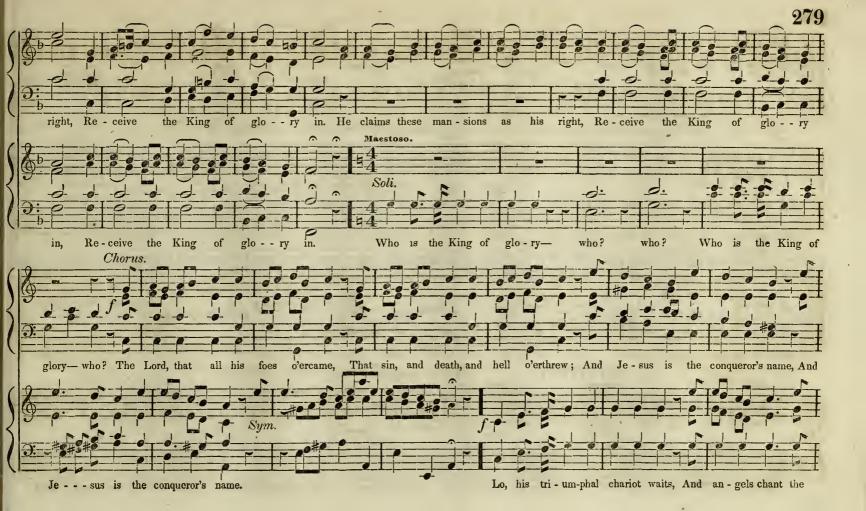
275 Andante. Soli. Chorus. Peace be with - in thy walls, Peace be with - in thy walls, thy walls, And plenteousness within thy pal -a - ces, Peace be with - in thy walls, Peace be with - in Chorus. Soli peace be within thy walls, Peace be with -in thy walls, 0 0.00 And plenteousness, and plenteousness with - in thy pal - a - ces. A -men. HYMN. Praise the Lord. Allegro. blossoms fresh with dew; Praise him when revived creation, Beams . . with beauties fair and new. Praise the Lord! Praise the Lord, when blush - ing morning Wakes the Praise the Lord ! Praise the Lord, when ear - ly breezes Come so fragrant from the flowers; Praise, thou willow, by the brook side; Praise, . . ye birds, among the bowers. Praise the Lord ! Praise the Lord, and may his blessing Guide us in the way of truth; Keep our feet from paths of error, Make . . us ho ly in our youth. your sweet- est lays, All things utter forth his glory; Sound . . a Ploud Je - ho -vah's praise. Praise the Lord! Praise the Lord, ye hosts of heaven; An - gels, sing

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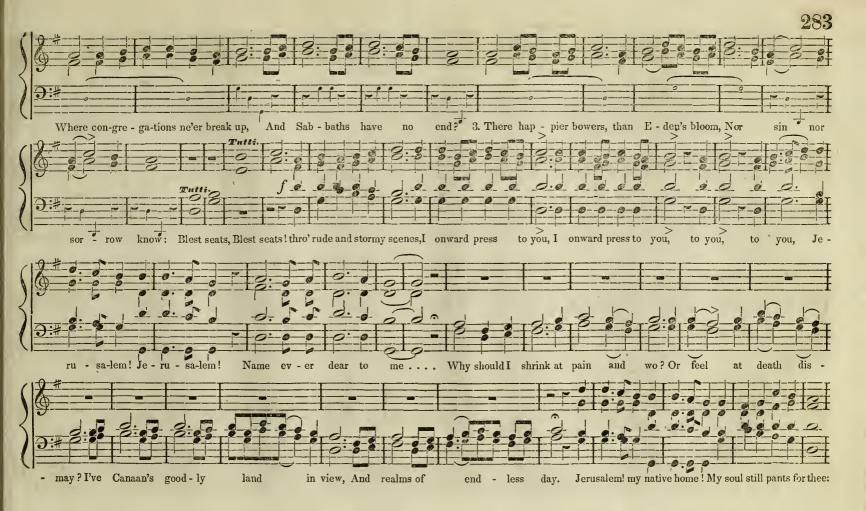




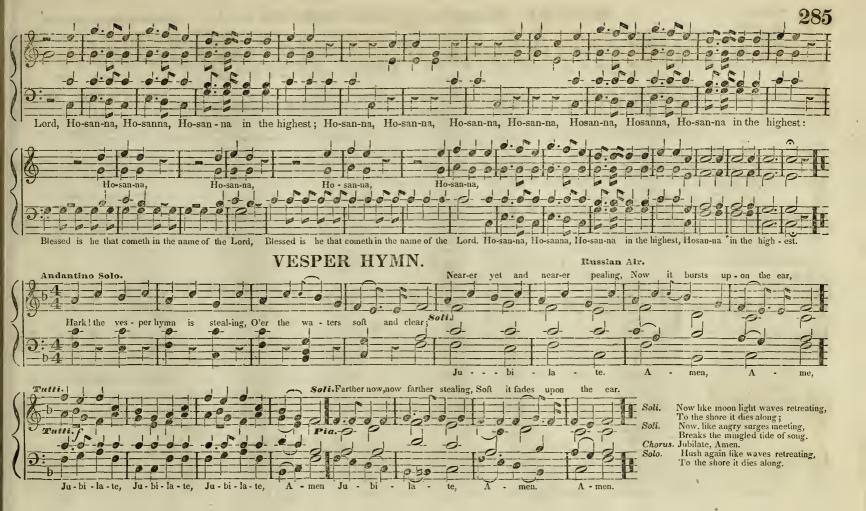








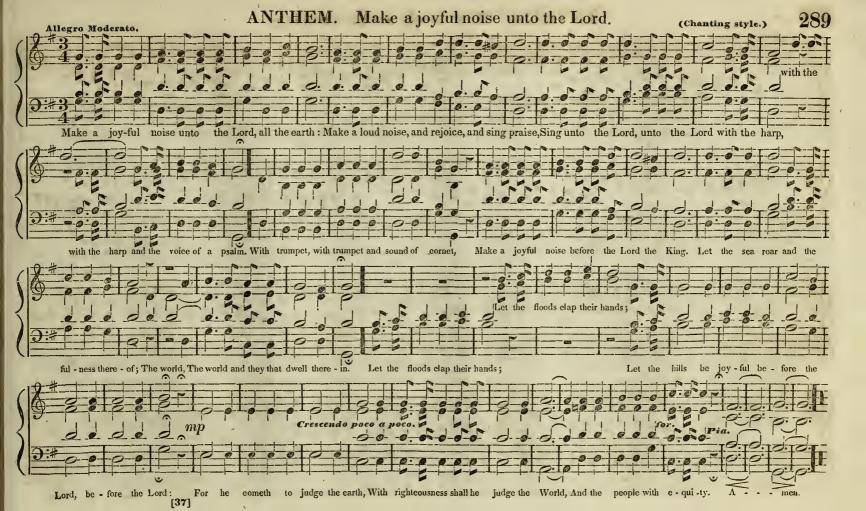


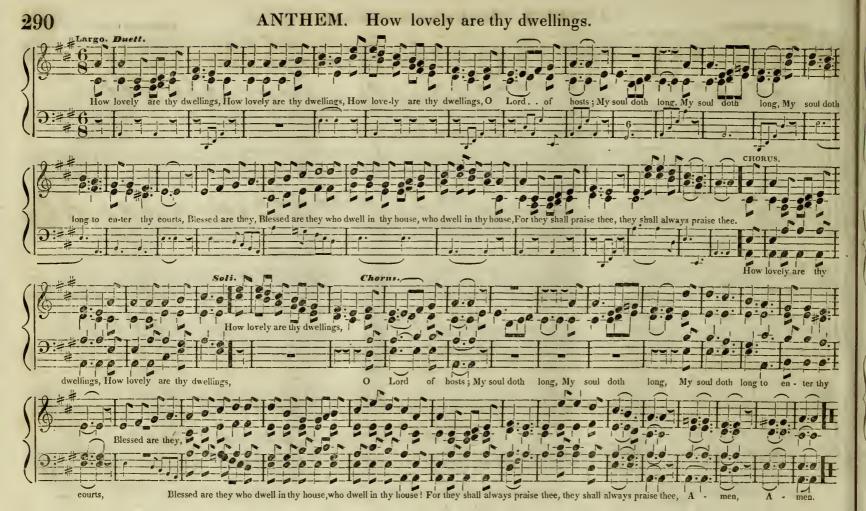




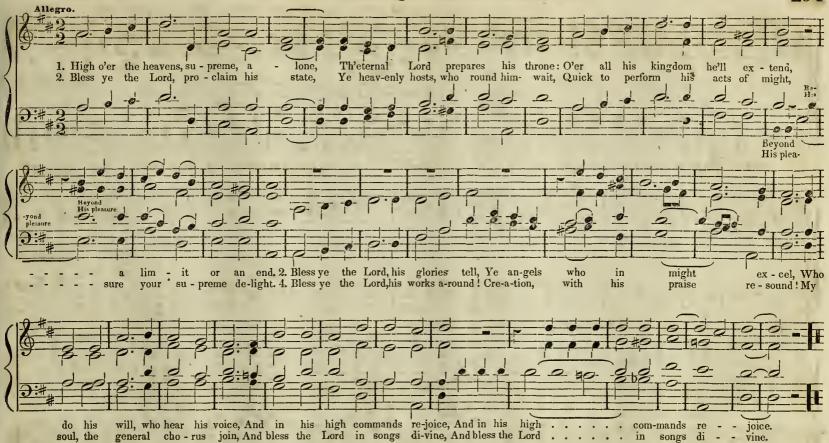








PSALM. High o'er the heavens.



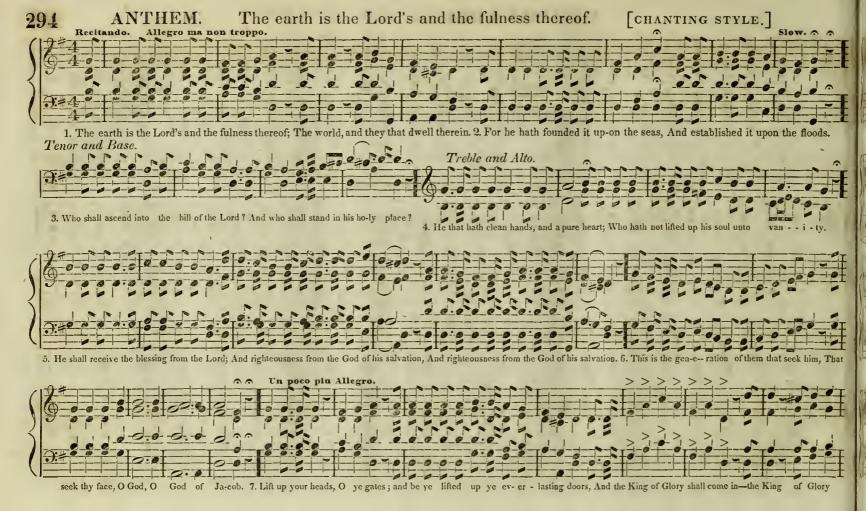
291



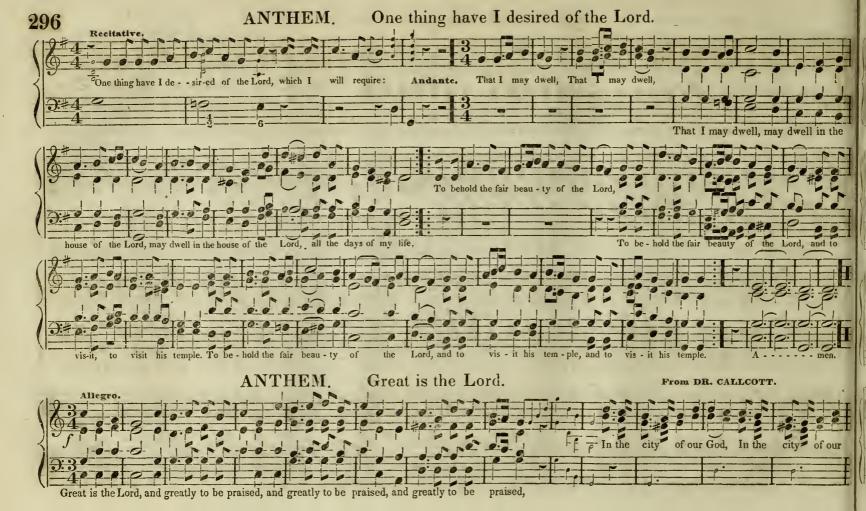
MIRIAM'S SONG.

AVISON. 1740.













love ,O'er all the earth extend, Till u - ni-ver-sal peace and love O'er all the earth extend,





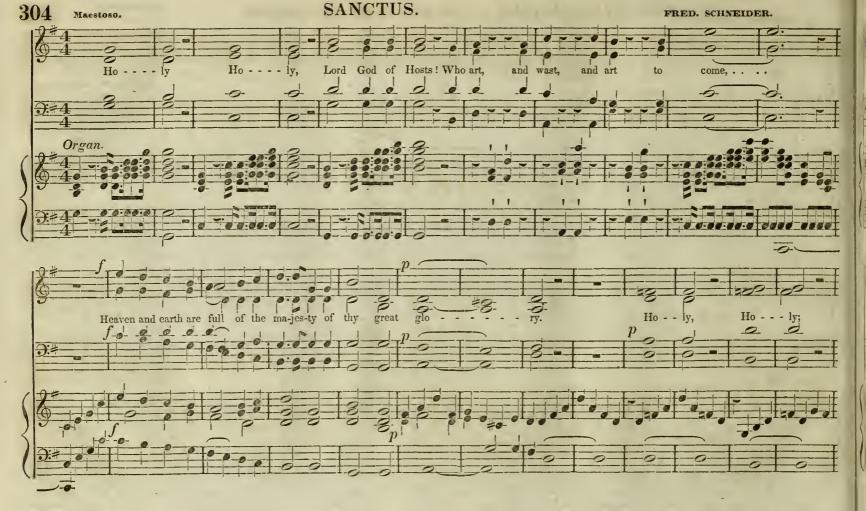


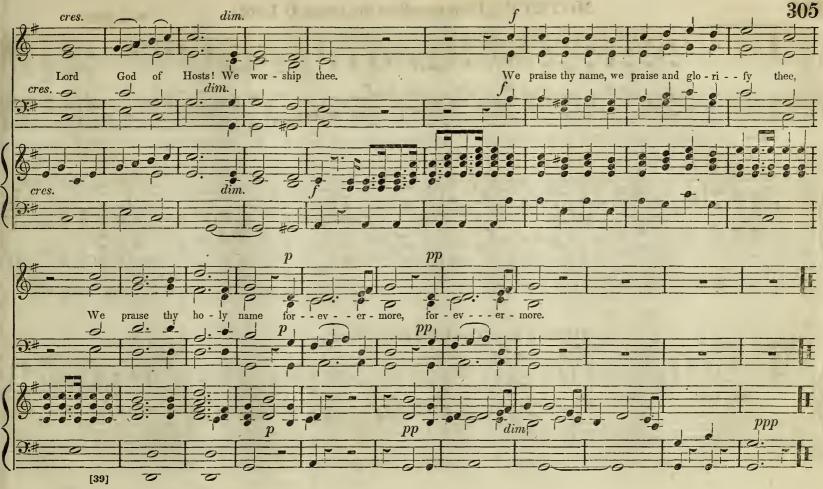




hal le-lu-jah's voice, With hallelujah's voice, Our holy fathers swell'd . . the wind, hal-le-lu jah's strains, With hallelujah's strains, And him thro' ev'ry age . . we'll own,

With hallelujah's voice, With hallelujah's voice, With hallelujah's voice. With hallelujah's strains, With hallelujah's strains, With hallelujah's strains.



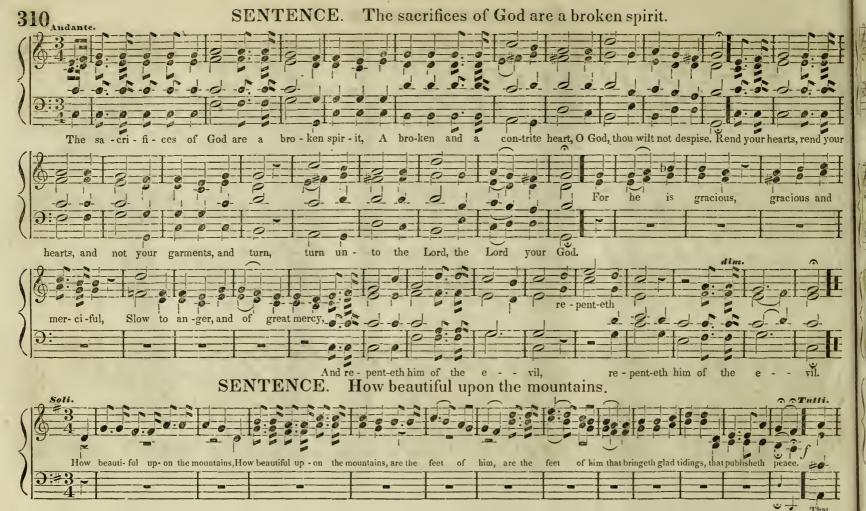








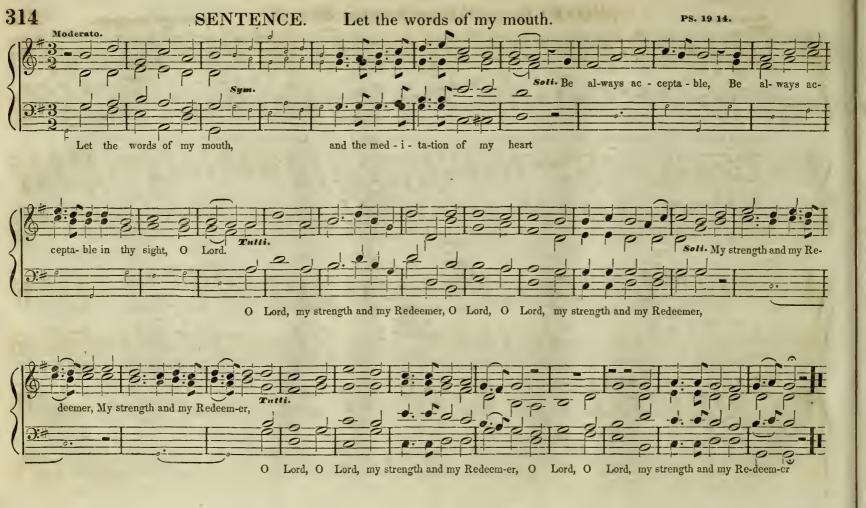






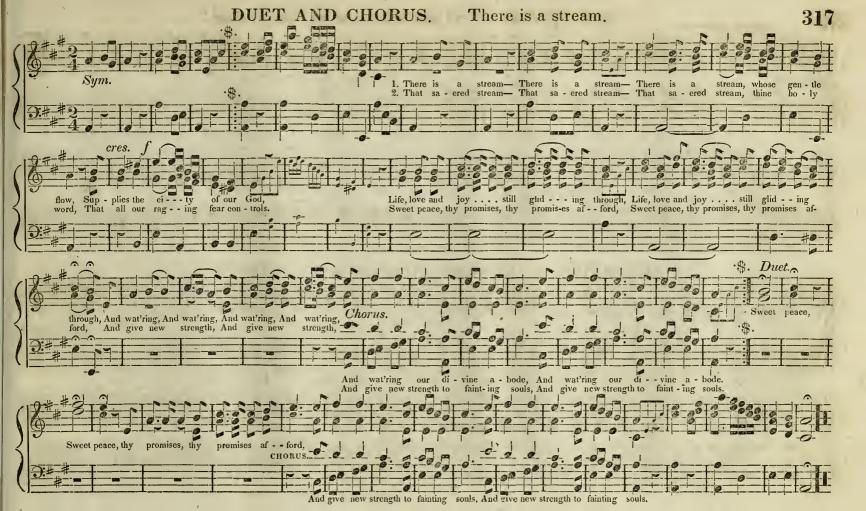


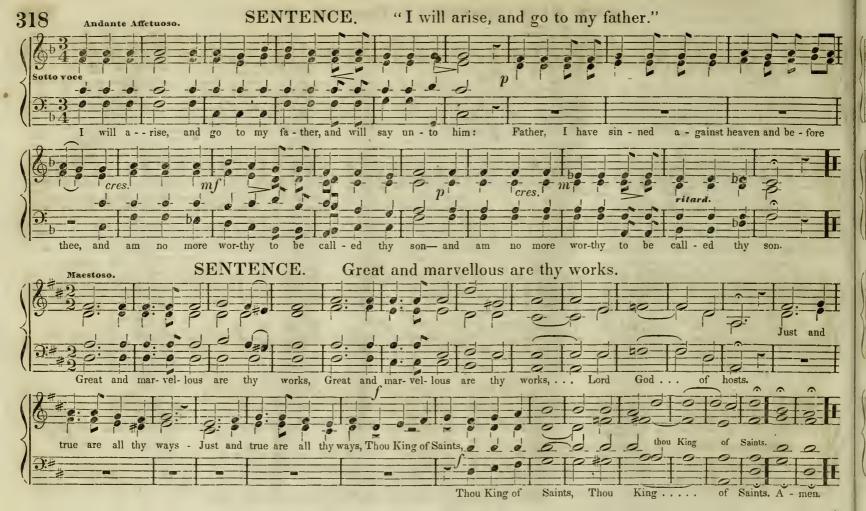


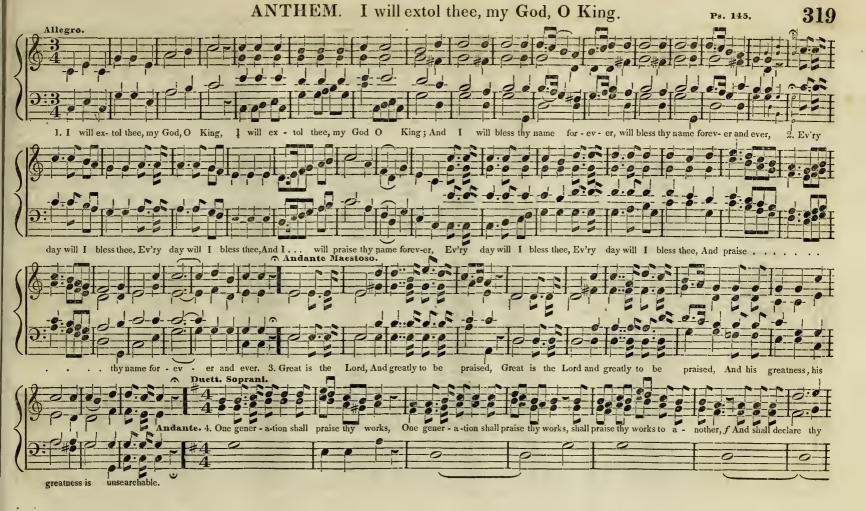




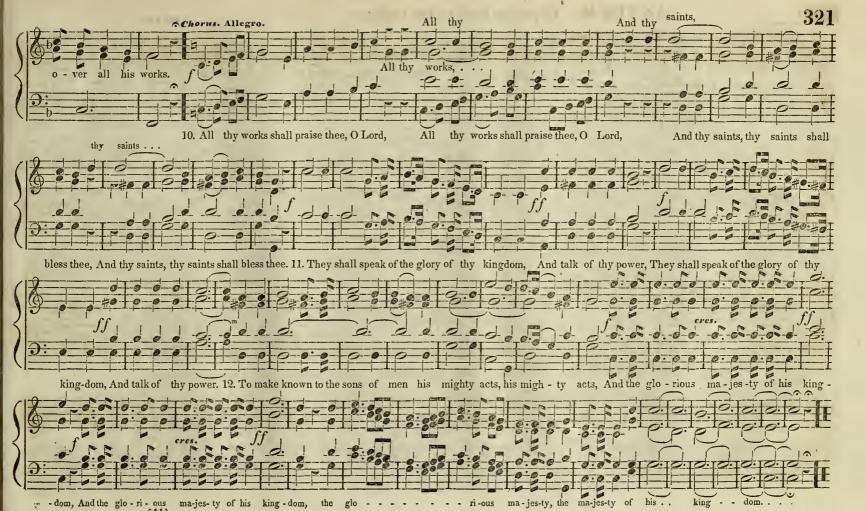


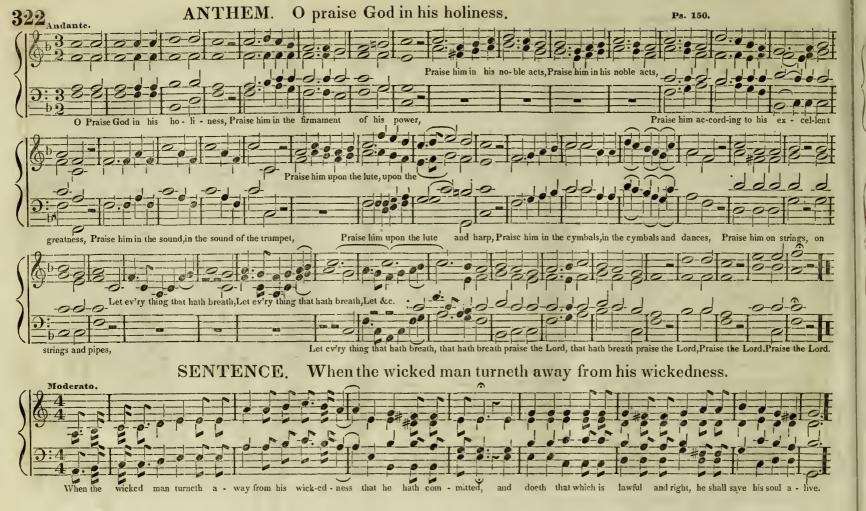


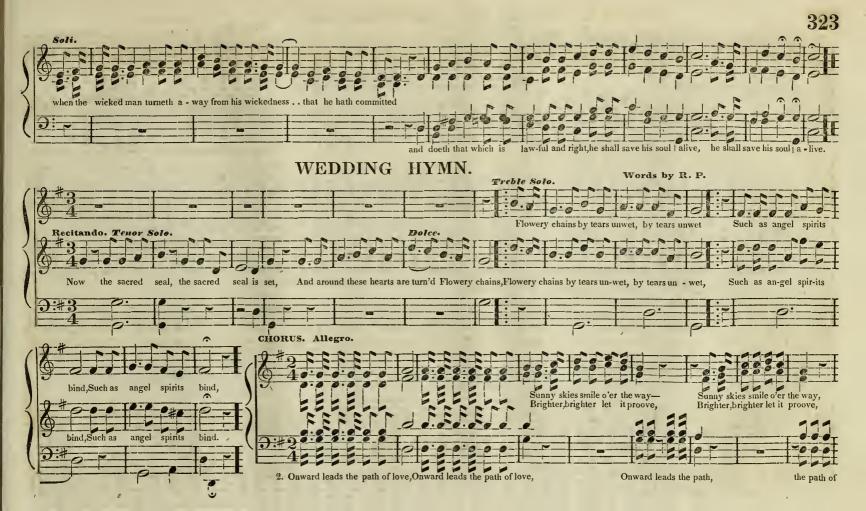


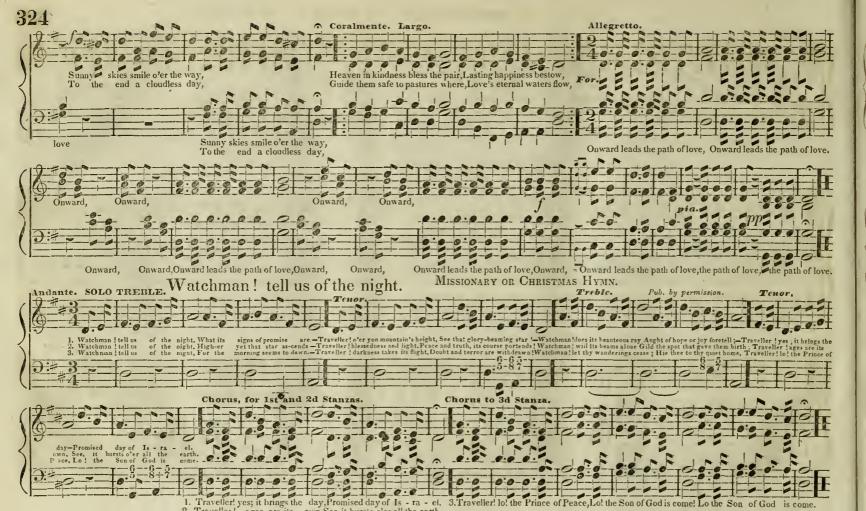








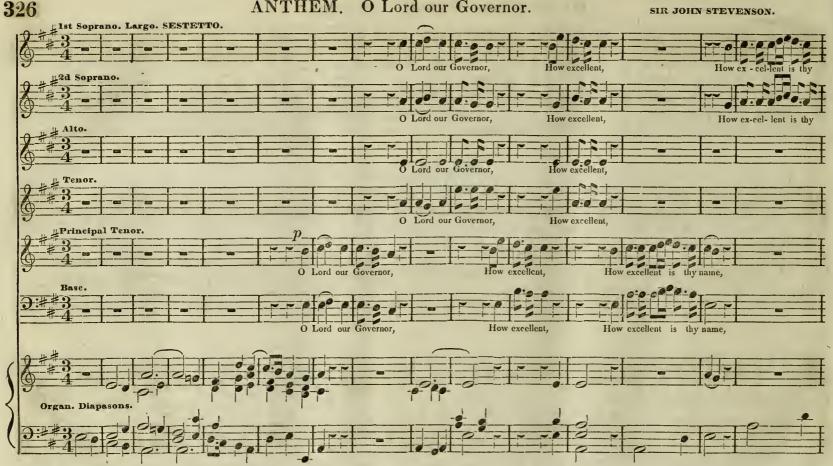




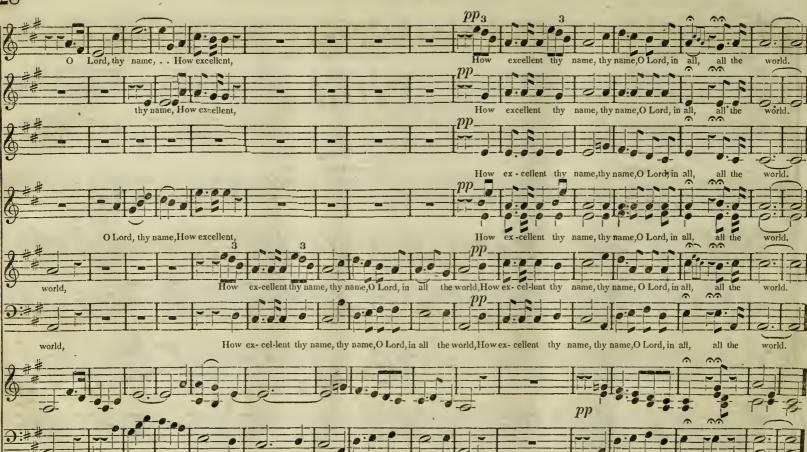


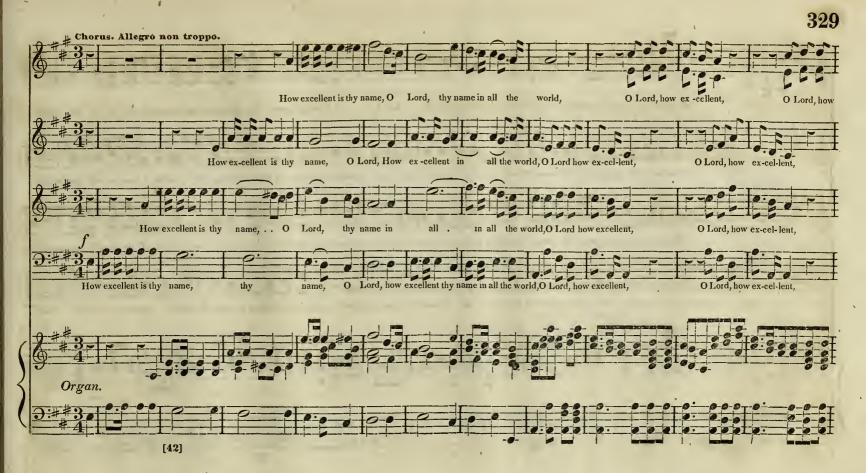
ANTHEM. O Lord our Governor.

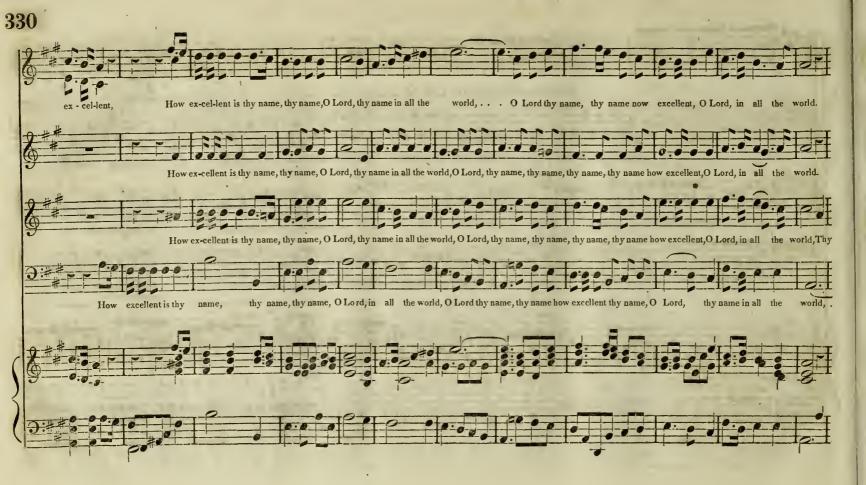
SIR JOHN STEVENSON.

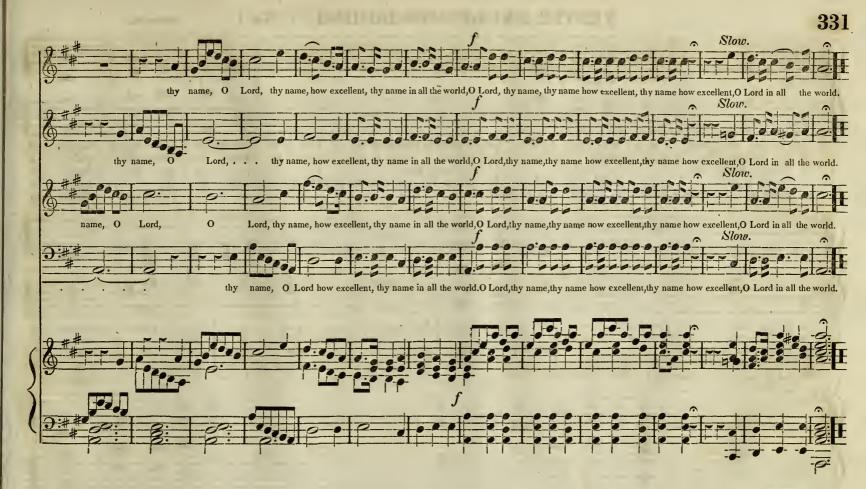












VENITE, EXULTEMUS DOMINO. No. 1.

Psalm 95.

	0 0 00)		- 10 - 0 0		0 0 0 0	
1. O come let us sing 3. For the Lord is a 5. The sea is his^ and 7. For he is the 10. Glory be to the Father,^ and	unto the great he made Lord our to the	God; it; God;	And a great And his hand And we are	lly rejoice in the ds pre the people of his pasture	e∧and the	strength of King a - par - ed sheep of to the	our sal - -bove all the dry his - Ho - ly -	- va-tion. gods. land. hand. Ghost.	2. 4. 6. 8. 10.
	······································			0 0	000		00	00	
 2. Let us come before his presence 4. In his hands are all the corners 6. O come let us worship^{\(\Left)} 8. O worship the Lord^{\(\Left)} in the beside 10. As it was in the beginning, \(\Left) is a second se	auty of -	with than of the and fall ho - li - ever shall	earth ; down ; - ness.	And show ourselves - And the strength of the And kneel be Let the whole World without	glad hills -fore earth sta end.	in him is his the Lord and in awe A - men	l our of	psalms. also. Maker. him. men.	3. 5. 7. 9.
9. For he cometh/ for he cometh/			And with	righteousness to judge the	e world∧ &	the peo-n		e o	

VENITE, EXULTEMUS DOMINO. No. 2.

Psalm 95.



JUBILATE DEO. No. 1.

Psalm 100.



BENEDICTUS. No. 1.

A second in

LUKE i.-68, 71.

			-20000 0 U
-0-	-P- #0-	-9-	00000
			0
		0	
1. Blessed be the Lord Good			visited and re- deemed his people.
2. And hath raised up a mighty sal vati 3. As he spake by the mouth of his ho	- ly prophets, V	In the	house of his ser - vant David. been since the world be - gan.
4. That we should be saved from 5. Glory be to the Father, And to the Son, And to the - Ho	- ly Ghost, A	And from the As it was in the beginning, A is now, A and ever shall be, A world without	hand of all that hate us. end. A - men, A - men.
BI	ENEDICTUS.	. No. 2. пісн	ARD FARRANT, 1570.
0			2020-0-11
P		0	PPPP 0
2	0.0.		
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CA	ANTATE DO	OMINO. No. 1. Psalm 98.	
19*			
<u>(</u>	-3-0-3	8	
0.	0 . 0.	0	
@#@)	
1. O sing unto the Lord a new song ;/For he hath done	- marvellous things;	With his own right hand and with his holy arm, A hath he gotten hi	m- self the vic - to - ry.
2. The Lord declared his salvation; A His righteousness hath openly showed in the	* signi, of the meather ;	{ He hath remembered his mercy and truth towards the house of Isra and all the ends of the earth have seen the sal-	- va - tion of our God.
3. Show yourselves joyful unto the Lord all ye lands ; Λ Sing, re 4. With trumpets also and cornet ΛO show yourselves joyf	joice and give thanks;	Praise the Lord upon the harp $;\Lambda$ Sing to the Lord with a - Let the sea make a noise, and all that therein is $;\Lambda$ The round world	- psalm of thanks giving. and they that dwell there- in.
shawms, \int before the 4. {Let the floods clap their hands, $\$ and let the hills be joyful toget before the Lord ; \land For he cometh to	- Lord the King;	With rightcousness shall he judge the world, And the	
5. Glory be to the Father, \wedge and to the Son, \wedge and to the	- judge the earth; Ho ly Ghost,	As it was in the beginning, Ais now, And ever shall be, Aworld with	hout end, A - men, A- men.

Unison Treble, Alto, Tenor and Base.	song; vation; His righteousness hath he openly	Ŧ						
1. O sing unto the Lord, A a new								
 3. The Lord declared 5. Show yourselves joyful unto the Lord,∧ 7. With trampets 9. Let the floods clap their hands, ∧ and let the hills be joyful together, before the 11. Glory be to the Father,∧and 	lands, { cornet; { shawms; } Sing, ∧ re- -	6. 8. 10.						
		F						
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Hath he gotten himAnd all the ends of the world have seen the sal- Sing to the Lord with aself yathe yicvicto God. God. they they what hey what he or picry. God. giving. in. they they what hey what he or 	3. 5. 7. 9, 11.						
BONUM EST CONFITERI. No. 1, Psalm 92. DR. ALDRICH.								

 1. It is a good thing to give thanks
 -

BONUM EST CONFITERI. No. 2.

•

	00000		
1. It is a good thing to give thanks 3. Upon an instrument of ten strings, Λ and up 5. Glory be to the Father, Λ and	unto the Lord; on the lute; to the Son,	And to sing praises unto thy Upon a loud instrument, / And	- name, O most High. 2. and up - on the harp. 4. to the Ho - ly Ghost; 6.
	0000	-0- -3	
4. For thou, Lord, hast made me glad \wedge - throw 6. As it was in the beginning, \wedge is now, \wedge and - ever	gh thy works; And	of thy I will rejoice in giving praise \wedge for the opd without I herd.	e - truth in the night season. 3. ra - tion of thy hands. 5. end. A - men, A - men. PS. 23.
	0 0 0		
1. The Lord is my shepherd ;^ I 3. {He restoreth my soul ;^ He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his 5. {Thou preparest a table before me, in the presence of mine enemies;^thou anointest my head with oil;^My, (43)	name's . sake. 4. { Ye cup runneth over. 6. { Su	e maketh me to lie down in green pastures; side the still a, tho' I walk thro' the valley of the the shado r no evil; \For thou art with me ; \Thy rod an rely goodness and mercy shall follow me al c; \And I will dwell in the house of the Lord,	wo f death, I will $\begin{cases} p \\ comfort \end{cases}$ comfort me.



DEUS MISEREATUR, No. 1.

PS. 67.

	I. God be merciful unto us, Aand 2. That thy way may be 3. Let the people praise three, A 4. O let the nations rejoice - 5. Let the people praise three, A 6. Then shall the earth bring 7. God shall -	Jean Color Us; earth; God; glad; God; increase; us; DEUS	Thy saving $Yea, \land let$ For thou shall $Yea, \land let$	t judge the people righteously, we our Grand ands of the	,^and govern the	merci - ful health/ a - all the people na - tions up all the people own . God shall earth shall	mong all praise - t praise - t give us.his b	s. ations. thee. earth. thee. olessing. tim.
		0			De o el	00 00	0 0	
1	A	BENE	DIC ANI	MA MEA. No	. 1.	PS.103	A me	.n.
		- O r O r - all t life from - cel i	ny soul; ny soul; ny soul; hy sin; n de. struction; strength; hosts; lo - minion;	And all that is within me And forget not And healeth And crowneth thee with Ye that fulfil his commandments, Ye servants of Praise thou the	and hearken unto the	voice of his his that do	- ly nan - ly nan - e - fits. - ing Liou - vvo	dness. ord. asure.

BENEDIC ANIMA MEA. No. 2.

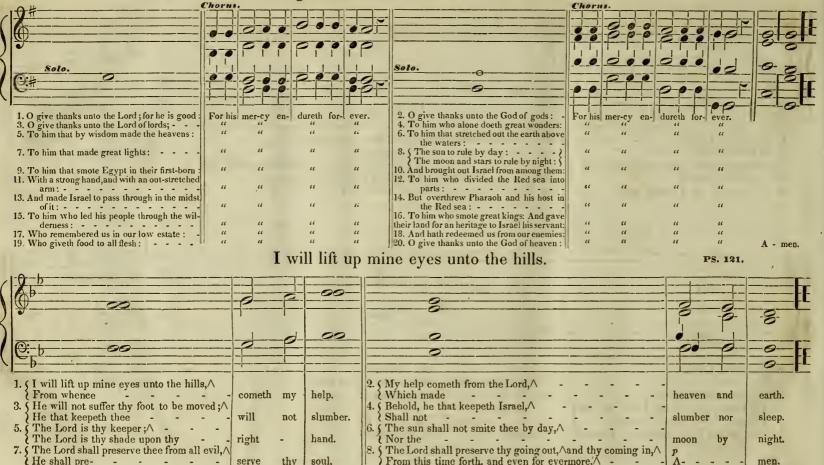
Psalm 103.





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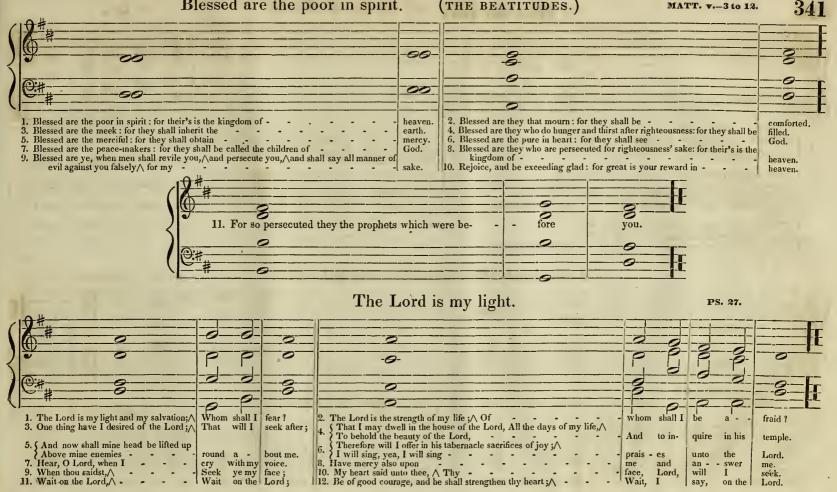
O give thanks unto the Lord.



Blessed are the poor in spirit.

(THE BEATITUDES.)

MATT. v.-3 to 12.



O Lord, our Lord.

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	<u>+</u>	100-0	-3-	3	E
	#	<u> </u>	-0-		Ŧ
1.	SOLord—ourLord,∧How excellent is thy name in all the earth !∧Who hast set thy glory a-	bove the	heavens.		nger.
3. 5.	{ When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers ;∧ The moon and the stars, which - For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels,∧ Thou hast crowned him with -	thou hast or-		4. {What is man, that thou art mindful of him?^And the Son of - - - man, that thou vis-it - est him 6. {Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands ;^ Thou hast put - - - all things under his feet	
7.	All sheep and oxen, \land Yea, and beasts of the field ; \land The fowl of the air, and the fish of the sea, \land And whatsoever passeth through the -	0			rth !

I was glad when they said unto me.

PS. 122.

					P P		000 I
 I was glad when they said unto me, A Let us go into the Whither the tribes go up; A the tribes of the Lord, Unto the testimony of Israel, To give 	house of the	Lord.	 Our feet shall stand within thy gates, ∧ O Jerusalem, ∧ Jerusalem is builded as a city ∧ that - For there are set thrones of judg- ment, ∧ The 	is com-	1	to- gether. of David.	
thanks unto the 5. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem :^They shall 7. (For my brethren and companions' sakes.^ I	name of the prosper that Peace be with-	love thee.		-peri - ty with-	in	thy palaces	s. A - men.

ch 2 *

Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place.

PS. 90. THOS. TALLIS, 1560.

5)		iwell - ing	oo place,				gen - e children of	rations. 2.
$\left(\right)$	5. Thou carriest them away as with a flood ; AThey a	ire as a	struction ; sleep : anger ?		ng they are like -	- turn, ye grass/ which fear;	grow - eth so is thy	men. 4. up 6. wrath. 8.
(8. So teach us to	ou hadst form lay of the d	wh - gro	en it is past; ow - eth up;		as a ut - down, cut	hou art God. watch in the night town and withere hearts unto wisdo PS. 130.	th. 7.
) (3. If thou, Lord, shouldst mark iniquities, \O Lord, - 5. I wait for the Lord, \Ampli my soul doth wait, \And in his v 	hee, A O who shall word do I	stand? hope.	4. But there is forgiv 6. My soul waiteth	ice ;∧ Let thine ears be atte eness with thee,∧ That - for the Lord,∧ More than to orning ;∧ I say,	entive to the voice thou		feared.

How amiable are thy tabernacles.

	P		-00		
) e_b	-0-	-			2
1. How amiable are thy tabernacles, $\wedge O$	Lord	of	hosts!	2. {My soul longeth, \land yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord; \land My heart and my flesh crieth out for the liv - ing	-0-12
3. { Blessed are they that dwell in thy house ; They will be They go from strength to strength ; ^ Every	still .	praising		$4.$ $\{$ courts of the Lord ; \land My heart and my flesh crieth Blessed is the man whose strength is in thee; \land in whoseout for the liv - ing 	God. them.
	peareur	be - fore an -	God. ointed.	6. O Lord God of hosts, \wedge hear my prayer : \wedge Give - ear, O God of S For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand; \wedge 8. I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my	Jacob.
9. For the Lord God is a sun and a shield :^ the Lord will give grace and glory:^No good thing will he withhold from them that		up -		God, \wedge than to dwell in the tents of wick - ed - 10. O Lord of hosts, \wedge Blessed is the man that trusteth. in	ness. thee.

Give ear unto the Lord, O ye mighty.

PS. 29.

Sing this strain in unison with the Treble.		0 0 0	Sing this strain in parts.	00000	
 Give unto the Lord, O ye mighty, Give unto the Lord The voice of the Lord is upon the waters: The God of The voice of the Lord breaketh the cedars; A Yea, the Lord breaketh the The Lord sitteth upon the flood; A Yea, the Lord sitteth 	of	Lebanon.	 4. The voice of the Lord is powerful: \/The voice of the Lord is 6. { The voice of the Lord discovereth the forests; \/ And in his temple doth every one c The Lord will give strength unto his people; \/The Lord 	mont of his	holiness. majesty. glory. peace.

The heavens declare the glory of God.

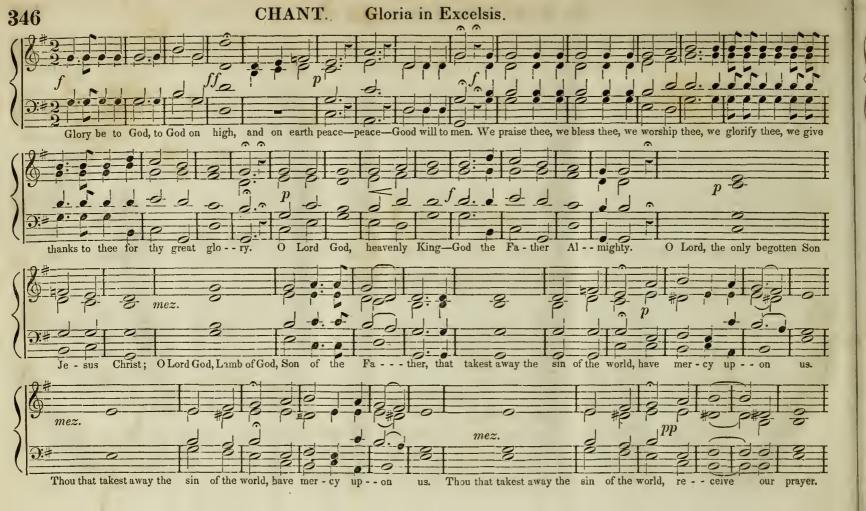


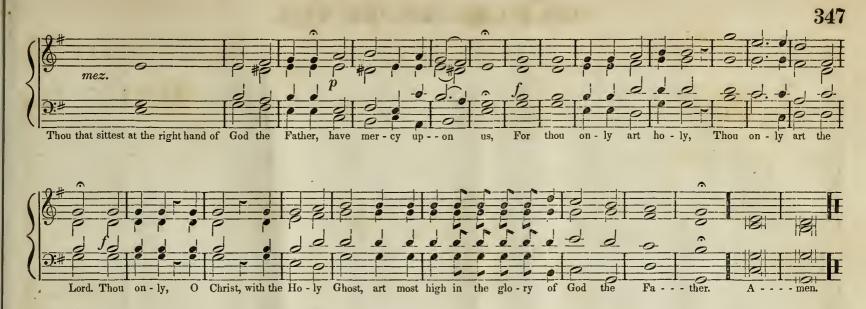
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			-00		0 0 0 0	
 The heavens declare the glory of God, \And the firmament showeth his There is no speech nor language where their In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun, \Which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, \And rejoiceth as a strong man to The law of the Lord is perfect, \Con The statutes of the Lord is perfect, \Con The fear of the Lord is clean, \Con The fear of the Lord is clean, \Con Shore to be desired are they than gold, \yea, \Con Swho can understand his errors !\Cleanse thou me from Then shall 1 be upright, \and I shall be innocent from the 	han - voice run verting joicing during hon -	the	work. heard. race. soul; heart; ever; comb. faults. gression.	 Their line is gone out through all the earth, And their words to the (And their words to the ends of the heaven, And his circuit unto the ends of it, And there is nothing hid from the The testimony of the Lord is sure, A Making The commandment of the Lord is pure, A En- The judgments of the Lord are true, A And in keeping of them there is Moreover by them is thy servant warned, A And in keeping of them there is Keep back thy servant from presumptuous sins, ALet them not have do - Let the words of my mouth, A And the meditation of my heart, A Be ac- 	heat there- wise the lightening the righteous alto- great re - min - jon	world. of simple. eyes.

Have mercy upon me, O God.

		90	-8- 			0	1000 H
(For Lashnewladge my transgrossions A and	out my trans-	gressions.		eanse me	from my	sin.	
3. { For 1 acknowledge my transgressions, < and my sin is 5. { Create in me a clean heart, O God ;∧ And re- new a right	ever be- spirit with-	fore me.	4. And done this $ e$ 6. Cast me not away from thy presence, \wedge $ h$	- vil	in thy Spir-it	sight. from me.	
7. { Restore unto me the joy of my salvation, ^	thy free	Spirit.	8. { Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, And sinners shall be con-	ert • ed	un · to	thee.	A - men.





CHANT. The Lord's Prayer.

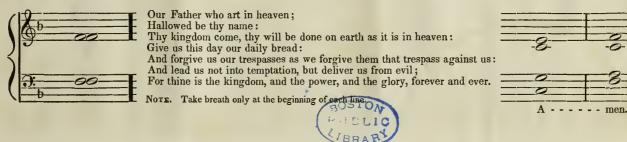


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Medfield
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Melita*
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ANTHEMS, MOTETTS, SENTENCES, HYMNS, &c.

As Israel's people in despair,, Thanksgiving Hymn. Before Jehovah's awful throne,, Psalm. Behold how the Lord,, Hymn. Be joyful in God, all ye lands of the earth, Hymn.* Blessed are the heirs of heaven, Motett.* Blessed are they who hear God's word, Motett.* Come, we that love the Lord,, Hymn. Come, we disconsolate,, Hymn.* Great and marvellous are thy works, Senterce.* Great God, what do I see and hear,, Hymn.* Great is the Lord, and great are all his works, Motett.* Great is the Lord, and great ye to be praised, Anthem.* Hark, the vesper hytmn is stealing, Vesper Hymn. Haste, O sinner, now be wise,, Hymn.* Head of the church triumphant,, Hymn.*	303 276 257 262 288 286 263 266 273 318 256 292 296 285 256 245 265	I will extol thee, my God, O King,	282 314 287 289 293 311 271 246 323 313 326 3296 322 268 296 322 268 262 309 278	That I may dwell in the house of the Lord,	296 294 264 261 269 272 303 306 260 260 260 260 260 256 256 258 317 300 310
Head of the church triumpliant,	245	Our Father who art in heaven,	309	The Sabbath bell,	300
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Holy! Holy! (Spohr.)	272	Praise the Lord when blushing morning,	275	Watchman! tell us of the night,	324
Holy! Lord God of Sabbaoth,	270	Safely through another week,	258	We praise thee, O God, Te Deum.*	325
How beautiful upon the mountains,	310	Sanctus. Holy! Holy! (Schneider.)	304	What, tho' I may ne'er discover,	280
How lovely are thy dwellings,	$\frac{290}{299}$	Silent is the house of mourning,Dirge.* Sing hallelujah !	302 252	When the wicked man turneth away,	322 257
I was glad when they said unto me,		Sound the loud timbrel,	293	Worship and praise be unto our God,	316

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		O give thanks unto the Lord,*
		O Lord our Lord,*
Benedictus, No. 1.*	Have mercy upon me, O God,*	No. 2
		Our Father who art in heaven,
		Out of the depths,*
No. 2	I was glad when they said unto me,*	No. 2.*
		The Beatitudes,*
		The Lord is my light,*
		The Lord is my shepherd,*
		The Lord's prayer,
		Venite exultemus Domino, No. 1
	No. 2.*	







