

## TROII B. S. ROYAL \& Co's

 IJEW BOOK \& STATIONERY STORE, North Qr. en st., near the rgi? "Lancaster, $r$
Blank Books, Steel Pens, Qu Red Ink, Inkstands, Sealing Pencil Cases, Letter Stamps,


## bOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIG.

COMPRISING THE MOST POPULAR
PSALM AND HYMN TUNES IN GENERAL USE, together with a great variety'of
NEW TUNES, CHANTS, SENTENCES, MOTETTS, AND ANTHEMS,
PRINCIPALLY BY DISTINGUISHED EUROPEAN COMPOSERS:
the whole constituting
ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC FOR CHOIRS, CONGREGATIONS, SINGING SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES, EXTANT. 14481 SECOND EDITION.

## By LOWELL MASON,

 the boston academy's collection, tife modern psalmist, anio various other musical works.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY J. H. WILKINS \& R. B. CARTER.
new york:-F. J. huntington \& CO, robinson, PRatt \& Co, and Collins, keese \& co. philadelphia :-Thomas, Cowperthwati \& Co.; and henry perkins.
1843.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1841, By MELVIN LORD, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

## BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1833.
The design of this Institution is to promote Musical Education, and to diffuse a knowledge of the art, in all its beneficial forms, throughout the community. The whole jncome that may be derived from the instruction of classes, from concerts, subscriptions, or donations, is devoted, by the terms of the charter, to this object.

## GGVERNMENT FOR 1842-43.

- SAMUEL A. ELIOT, President. GEORGE WM. GORDON, Vice President. LUTHER S. CUSHING, Recording Secretary. GEORGE E. HEAD, Corresponding Secretary. BENJAMIN PERKINS, Treasurer.
BENJAMIN F. EDMANDS, Librarian.

```
DANIEL NOYES, HENRY EDWARDS,
GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JOSIAH F. FL_AGG,
MOSES GRANT,
BELA HUNTING,
JULIUS A. PALMER,
```

JOSIAH F. FLAAGG,
WILLIAM W. STONE, HENRY R. CLEVELAND, WILLIAM C. BROWN.

```
Auditor.
MOSES L. HAL.E
```


## PREFACE.

If the question be asked, "Why add another to the many books of Church Music now before the public ?" the reply must be similar to what would be appropriate, were the same inquiry to be made respecting a new book on any branch of science, art, morals, or literature. Books on all subjects, except there be some unnatural lestraint to prevent, will be multiplied in proportion to the number and acquisitions of those who read them; and this very multiplicity, taken in connection with the verv great variety of character and style necessarily involved, tends directly to increase both the number and attainments of their readers.
So it is in music. In proportion as the art is extended, an increasing number and variety of books become necessary; while, on the other hand, an enlargement of the catalogue of books will directly facilitate the progress of music itself. What friend of mesical cultivation, therefore, and may we not add, what true philanthropist, will fail to rejoice in the publication of any new book of Church Music, which, being founded on correct principles of science and taste, helps to enlarge the boundaries and to extend the knowledge of the art ?
Every well organized choir, if kept up with interest, must have a constant succession of new music; without this there will be no advancement. The same principle applies in every other case. The progress of things is ever onward, and why should it be expected that a choir of singers must remain satisfied with singing over for any considerable length of time, the same tunes, any more than that a literary community should be satisfied with reading over and over the same books Nor is this constant desire for new music any disparagement to the old tunes of standard merit. Many of these are unrivalled. So is Milton. But is this latter fact any reason why no one should write poetry at the present period? How many poets would have written since Milton if none had been encouraged but those who were as good as himeelf The old tunes may be the best, -much the best, if you pleasc, and still the modern tunes may possess some value, and some that is not found in thcir predecessors, and some that is worth having. To say the least, they increase the variety, and that is, as Cowper says,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { That "The very spice of life, it all its savor." }
\end{aligned}
$$

The Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music, by the Editor of this work, was first published in 1822. The Choir, or Union Collection, in 1832. The Boston Academy's Collection in 1835, and the Modern Psalmist in 1839. In this last named work the four parts are printcd upon two staves, after the manner of publishing similar works in Germany; but notwithstanding the advantages of this arrangement of the parts, there are many who prefer the common mode printing. This consideration, together with the fact that the Editor had on hand much valuable music recently received from distinguished European composers, which he could hardly feel justified in withholding from the public, has led to the publication of Carmina Sacra* at the present time.
The Metrical part of the work will be found to contain not only a choice selection of the old standard tunes, which, though often republished, are always in demand, and which are as necessary to every singing book, designed for general use, as ballast is to a ship,-but also many new tunes, embracing specimens from distinguished composers of the present day in Europe, together affording such a diversity of stylc, in melody, harmony and rhythmical structure, as cannot fail to be highly interesting to the lovers of sacred song. In the department of Motetts, Anthems, \&c., will be found many new and intercsting pieces never before published, and also others now - first adapted to English words. The variety of Chants is also greater than is usual in similar works.

In the Introductory department, containing the elements of vocal music, the general arrangement of the Modern Psalmist has been followed, with this important exception however, that the different departments, (Rhythm, Melody and Dynamics,) are intermingled in the same order as it is usual to teach them in singing schools. The teacher, therefore, will not have to skip about from place to place, but merely to follow the regular succession of chapters as they occur. Unlike the "Manual of Instruction of the Boston Academy of Music," $\dagger$ which professes to teach how to teach, and with the contents of which every teachcr, therefcre, should be familiar, this work merely contains in a didactic form those doctrines or principles which are necessary to be taught, leaving the teacher to pursuc lis own method of explanation and illustration.
The Codas added to many of the tunes form quite a new feature in a book of this kind, and it is hoped they may add interest to the performance of psalmody. Although they are called codas, yet they are not designed for the close, merely, but may be introduced before the first stanza, or between the stanzas of a hymn, as may be appropriate. In the singing school and choir meetings, they may always be sung, but in public worship the propriety of singing them must depend upon the circumstances of the occasion, hymn, \&c. The hymns in which these Hallelujahs may with propriety be introduced, are more numerous than may be at first supposed; for under what circumstances does not the devout heart say, "Praise the Lord?" "Though he slay me, yet will' I trust in him."

* Cármĭná Sacra.
$\dagger$ The Editor having seen several recent notices of this work, in which it seemed to be takeu for granted that he was the author of the mode of teaching which is explaned in the Manual, ant whieh is commonly called the Pestalozzian method.-a method now so generally adopted,-takes this opportunity to correct this error; and for this purpose refers to the Manual itself, p. 14, $\$ 3$. addition to which he would alpo state, that the work of Kabler there mentioned, was mostly followed, oo much so indeed that to a great extent the Manual may be called a translation of that wert


## ELEMENTSOF VOCAL MUSIC.

## CHAPTER I.

## GENERAL DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

§ 1. 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. Dynamics. This is founded on the third distinction, and treats of the power of sounds.
§ III. GENERAL VIEW.

Distinctions.
Long or Short.
High or Low.
Soft or Loud.

| Departments. | Subjects. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rhythm. | Length. |
| Melody. | Pitch. |
| Dynamics. | 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.

| " | THREE | " | " | TRIPLE measure. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| " | FOUR | " | " | QUADRUPLE measure. |

§VIII. The character used for separating ineasures 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 kpep time is seldom acquired.
§ X. Double measure has two beats: first, Downward; second, Upward. Accented on the first part of the measure.
§ XI. Triple time has three beats: first, Downward; second, Hither; third, Upivard. 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.
Notic. 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 liabit of keeping good time requires nuch patience and perseverance; and it is in this that those who commence learning to sing are most likely to fail. The school should now be exercised in beating time, and in singing ore sound to the syllable la to each part of the measure.

## QUESTIONS.

How is the length of sounds regulated (or governed) in music ?-What are the portions of time called into which music is divided?- What portions of time are smaller than measures?-How many kinds of measure are there ?-How many parts has double measure? Triple? Quadruple ? Sextuple ?-On which part of the measure is double time accented? Triple? Quadruple ? Sextuple 1of time from another?-In beating time, how many motions has double time? 'Iriple? Quadruple? Sextuple?-What is the use of beating time?

## CHAPTER III.

## RHYTHM-OF NOTES.

§ XV. The length of sounds is indicated by the form of certain characters called Nores.
§ XVI. There are five kinds of notes in common use, viz:

| Whole Note | 0 | (Scmibreve.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Half Note | (Minim.) |  |
| Quarter Note | (Crotchet.) |  |
| Elghth Note | 0 | (Quaver.) |
| Sixteenth Note | (Semiquaver.) |  |

§ XVII. Besides the above there are sometimes used Thirty-seconds Sixty-Fourths
 -and also, Double notes $\square$ or $\|$ 名

Sing in Quadruple time all the notes in common use.

§ XVIII. A Dor $(\cdot)$ adds one half to the length of a note. Thus a dotted half $\rho$. is equal in length to three quarters 0 .

## QUESTIONS

What are those characters called which represent the length of sounds ?-Are notes rhythmical, melodic, or dynamic characters? -How many kinds of notes are there in common use ? What is the longest note called? The next? \&c.-How much does a dot add to the length of a note ?- What do notes represent?-What are notes for?

## CHAPTER IV. MELODY.

## THE SCALE. (DIATONIC SCALE, MAJOR.)

$\S$ XIX. At the foundation of Melody lies a series of sounds called the Scale.
§ XX. The sounds of the scale are designated by numerals, viz ons, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight.
$\S$ XXI. The first seven letters of the alphabet are applied to the sounds of the scale, as follows: to one C, to two $D$, to three $E$, to four $F$, to five G, to six A, to seven B, and to eight C.

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

§XXII. In singing the scale, the following syllables are used: Written, Do, Re, Mr, FA, SoL, La, Si, Do. Pronounced, Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah, See, Doe. Illustration of the Scale, with numerals, letters and syllables.


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 deseending 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 cannot go on with the others with advantage to either party, but if tley can practise in a separate canot go on with the others with advantage to elther parh, dificulty in such cases is almost always with the ear, listening to the singing of others is of mucn greater importance to sucl persons than any attempt to sing themselves.
§XXIII. The difference of pitch between any two sounds is called an Interval. Thus, from one to two is an interval, \&c.
$\oint$ XXIV. In the scale, there are five larger and two smaller intervals, the former called Steps and the latter Half-Steps.
$\oint$ XXV. The half-steps occur between the sounds three and four, and seven and eight; between the other sounds the interval is a step.

## QUESTIONS.

What is the second distinction in musical sounds?-What is the department called, arising out of this distinction?-Of what does Melorly treat ? - What is that series of sounds called, which lies at the foundation of Melody"-How maniy sounds are there in the scale?-How do we designate, or speak second? Two, \&cc. What letter is one? T'wo? Tliree? \&cc.-What sylable is sung to one? To two $1 \& \mathrm{c}$, -What letter is one? What syllabie? -What numeral is C? -What numeral is Do? \&c.What is he difference of pitch between two sounds called?-How many intervals are there in the scale? -How many kuds of intervals are there in the scale 1-What are the larger intervals called? Smaller ?-How many steps are there in the scale ?: How many half-steps ?-What is the interval Grom one to two 1 Two to three? Three of four? \&c.

## CHAPTER V. <br> MELODY. THE STAFF AND GLEFS.

$\S$ XXVI. The pitch of sounds is represented by a character called a Staff, on which the scale, or other music, is written in notes.
§ XXVII. The Staff consis̀ts of five lines, and the spaces between them.
§ XXVIII. Each line and space is called a Degree; thus, there are nine degrees: five lines and four spaces.
§ XXIX. When more than nine degrees are wanted, the spaces below or above the Staff are used; also additional lines called $\operatorname{ADDED}$ lines.

The Staff with added lines.
Fifh line. $\frac{\text { Space above. }}{\text { Fourth space. }}$ Added line above.
Fourth line.
Third line. $\frac{\text { Third space. }}{\text { Second space. }}$
Second line.
First line. $\frac{\text { First space. }}{\text { Space below. }}$
§XXX. In writing the scale on the staff, one may be placed on either of its degrees, and the other sounds follow in regular order; thus, if one be placed on the first line, two will be on the first space, three on the second line, and so on; or, if one be placed on the first space, two will be on the second line, and so on.
$\S$ XXXI. There are two ways in which the scale is commonly written on the staff; first, one on the added line below; and second, one on the second space.
§ XXXII. To distinguish between these two ways of writing the scale, or to fix the position of the letters on the staff, a character is used called a Clef.
§ XXXIII. There are two Clefs in common use: the G Clef (Treble) and the F Clef (Base).
$\widehat{\text { OXXXIV}}$. The $G$ clef, which signifies $G$, is placed on the second line. $\S$ XXXV. The $\mathbf{F}$ clef, which signifies F , is placed on the fourth line.
§XXXVI. When the G clef is used, the sound one is written on the added line below (C); and when the $F$ clef is used, it is written on the second space (C).

Example 1. The Scale, G clef, ascending and descending.


Example 2. The Scale, Fclef, ascending and descending.


QUESTIONS.
What is that character called, which represents the pitch of somids?-Is the staff a rhythmical, meoodic or dynamic claracter ? Why 3-How many liincs arc there in the staff? How many spaces? What is each line and space of the staff called?-How many degrees does the staff contain ?- (Pointing to the staf,, Which line is this? Sparc? \&c. - (Pointing to the staff,) Which degree of the staff is this? \&c.-What is the space above the staff called ? Space below? If lines are added below the staff, what are they called? If added above the staff, what are they called?-Where upon the staff is one usually written? Where two? Threc ? \&c.-What letter is one? Two? Three: \&c -What syllable is one ? Two? Tirec ? \&c.-On what other degree of the staff, besides the added line below, is one often written ?-How can we tell whether one be written on the added line below, or on the second space ?-How many clefs are there ?- What are they called ?- What does the G clef sig-
nify? - What docs the $F$ clef signify?-If the $G$ clef is used, where must one be written?-If the $F$ nify? - What docs the $F$ clef signify?-If
cef is ased, where must oue be writen?

## CHAPTER V.

## RHYTHM-VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

§ XXXVII. 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.
§XXXVIII. Time is marked by figures which express the number of parts and centents 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 some of the common varieties of measure.

## $\underset{\sim}{9}$

Notr. Other varieties also may be used; as,


Note. It is to be observed, that notes have no fositive, but only a relative length. The example 2.2 is not necessarily either slower or quicker than 2-4; 3-2 is neither slower nor quicker than 3-8, $\& \mathrm{c}$. The different varieties of time in each of the above examples are practically the same. To the eye thicy are dififrent, to the ear alike.

## QUESTIONS.

How many kinds of time are there ?-How many varieties in each kind of time?-How are the diffrent varicties of time obtained ?-By which figure is the kind of time designated ?- By which figure is the variety of time designated - What is the upper figure (numerator) for ? - What is the lower figure (denominator) for ?-Do the different varieties of time differ to the ear, or to the eye only? - What docs the numcrator express (or number)?-What dces the denominator express (or denomsnate) ?-Suppose the figures to be 4-4, what two notes will fill a measure? What one note? What four? \&c.
Note. Similar questions may also be asked in reference to the different kinds and varieties of tume.

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

## CHAPTER V.

RHYTHM-DIFEERENT NOTES APPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF MEASURE; AND DIFFERENT NOTES IN THE SAME MEASURE.
§ XXXIX. Different notes may occur in every variety of measure.
PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Syllable la.

§ XL. Different notes may occur in the same measure.
PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

§ XLI. The singing may commence on some other part of the measure than the first.


## CHAPTER VII.

RHYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION ; OR PRIMITIVE AND DERIVED RELATIONS, OR FORMS OF MEASURE. ONE NOTE TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. SIMPLE FORMS.
$\oint$ XLII. When each part of a measure is occupied by the particular note designated by the figure denoting the variety of time, the measure is said
to be in its primitive relation. Thus, if the denominator be $\mathbf{6 2}$, the primitive relation of the measure is halves; if 4 , quarters; if \&, eighths, \&c. Such forms of measure with their derivatives are called Simple Relations. The primitive note is taken as a standard by which to determine the length of others.

Note. By relation is meant the form or order of filling a measure.
§ XLIII. Derived relations, or forms, are obtained from the primitive relation, by uniting two or more parts of the measure.

## EXAMPLE.

Quarter Relations.
Second Class. Third Class.


Note. It will be observed that in the first class the union commences with the first part of the measure; in the second elass it commences with the second part, \&c. The second derivative in the third class, may be cousidered as irregular. Other simple forms, or relations, should be exhibited to the school, as 4-2, 3-2, 3-4, 4-8, 3-8, \&c. This subject should be well understood.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES, in different Rhythmical Forms.


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| eeduprap anep | $=2$ |
|  |  |
| - |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| $3 \times$ |  |
|  |  |
| areasi |  |



## QUESTIONS.

What is the third distinction in musical sounds?-What is the department called, which arises out of this distinction?-What is the subject of Dynamics ?- When a sound is neither loud nor sof, what is it called? How marked? -When a sound is sott, what is it called? How marked?-When a sound is loud, what is it called? How marked?-If a sound is very sof, what is it called? How marked?is a sound is very loud, what is it called? How marked?-What does Piano, or P signify? - What does Forte, or F signity ? -What does Mezzo, or M sigaify ?-What does Pianissimo. or PP signify? -What does Fortissimo, or FF signify?

## CHAPTER X.

LESSONS IN WHICH THE VARIOUS SOUNDS OF THE SCALE PROCEED, NOT ACCORDING TO THEIR REGULAR ORDER OF PROGRESSION, BUT BY SKIPS.
$\S$ LII. One and three. With these two sounds the following changes may be produced: 13,31.

§ LIII. One, three and five. With these sounds the following changes may be produced: $135,153,315,351,513,531$.

§LIV. One, three, five and eight. With these sounds the following changes may be produced:

| 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 1 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 |


§ LV. One, three, five, eight and seven. Seven naturally leads to eight. Eight, therefore, will serve as a guide to seven. In order to sing seven right, think of eight.

§ LVI. Onc, three, five, eight, seven and four. Four naturally leads tn three. Three, therefore, is the guide to four.

§LVII. One, three, five, eight, seven, four and two. One or three will guide to two.

§ LVIII. One, three, five, eight, seven, four, two and six. Five will guide to six.



## QUESTIONS.

In the use of one and three, how many changes may be produced? What are they? Ans. 13 and 31 . Sing them.-How many changes may be produced with 1,3 and 5 , provided we comnence with 1 ? What are they? Ans. 135 , and 153 . Sing them.-How many changes may be produced, beginning with 3 ? What are they? Ans. 315 , and 35 i. Sing them.-How many changes, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Ans. 51 3, and 531 . Sing them. -How many clianges may be produced with 135 and 8, beginuing with 1 ?' What are they ? Sing them--How many, beginning with 3? What are they? Sing them.-How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them. -How many, beginning with E? What are they? Sing them.-To what sound does 7 naturally lead? Ans. 8:- What sound must we think of, to enable us to sing 7 right ? Ans. 6. -What sound is a guide to 7?-To what sound does 4 lead? Ans. 3.-What sound is a guide to 4?-What sound will guide to 2? Aus. 1 or 3.-What sound will guide to 67 Ans. 5 .

## CHAPTER XI.

EXTENSION OF THE SCALE, AND CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES.
§LIX. When sounds above eight are sung, eight is to be regarded as one of an upper scale.
$\oint L X$. When sounds below one are sung, one is to be regarded as eight of a lower scale.

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES.


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

§ LXIII. 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. The following example exlibits the common use of the clefs.


Note. It is important that the difforence of pitch between male and female voices be fully explained Note. It is
and illusirated.

## QUESTIONS.

hen sounds above 8 are sung, is what are we to regard 8 ?-When sounds below 1 are sung, as what are we to regard 1 ? - 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 ealled? What are the highest called ?

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES in two parts.



Noti. When the first voice passes the double bar and conmences the third measure, the second voice is to begin. The pause is to be observed only by the second voice at the close.

Round in two parts.



## CHAPTER XII

THE CHROMATIC SCALE.
§ LXIV. Between those sounds of the scale which are a step distant, there may be an intermediate sound a half-step 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 betwcen 3 and 4, and 7 and 8, because the intervals between those sounds are already half-steps, and there is no smaller practicable interval.
§ LXV. 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.
§ LXVI. 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 yote, or letter, or sound is said to be sharped: as, Sharp one, Sharp two, \&c. or C
§ LXVII. 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 Fiat (b) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be flatted: as, Flat seven, Flat six, \&cc. or Bb, Ab, \&c. A flat lowers the pitch of a note a half-step.
§LXVIII. 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
§ LXIX. A scale of thirteen sounds, including all the intermed!ate sounds and twelve intervals of a half-step each, is called the hromatic Scale.

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

|  |  |  |  |  | 2 | \＃亏 | －0－ | \＃0 | －2－ | 葹事 | － 0 | O－ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \＃0－ | J | \＃ठ | － 0 |  | \＃＝ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 井1 | 2 | 㭏2 | 3 | 4 | \＃4 | 5 | \＃5 | 6 | \＃6 | 7 | 8 |
| C | C澵 | D | D井 | E | F | F\＃ | G | G年 | A | A井 | B | C |
| －Do | Di | Re | Ri | Mi | Fa | Fi | Sol | Si | La | Li | Si | Do |


| － | －－ | 60－1 | －－ | 6－ |  |  |  | － |  | －－ |  | －－－ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | O |  | － 0 | be | C |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 7 | b7 | 6 | b6 | 5 | $b^{5}$ | 4 | －2－ | b3 | 2 | be $b 2$ | -8 1 |
| C | B | Bb | A | Ab | G | Gb | F | E | Eb | 1 | Db | C |
| Do | Si | Se | La | Le | Sol | Se | Fa | Mi | Me | Re | Re | Do |

§ LXX．A sharp or a flat affects the letter on which it is，placed through－ out the measure in which it occurs．

EXAMPLE．


Note．In the above example the sharp affects both Cs in the first measure，but not the C in the second measure．
§ LXXI．When a sharped or flatted note is continued on the same de－ gree of the staff from one measure to another without any intervening note， the influence of the sharp or flat is also continued．

EXAMPLE．

§ LXXII．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 Naturai （A）is used．

EXAMPLE．

§ LXXIII．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 EXERCISE．


Note．Tuncs in the key of C may naw be introduced．
QUESTIONS
Between what sounds of the scale may intermediate sounds be produced？Ans． 1 and 2， $\mathfrak{a}$ and 3 ， 4 and 5,5 and 6 ，and 6 and 7．－Why can there not be an intermediate sound between 3 and 4 ，and 7 and 8 ？－What is the sign of elevation called，by which intermediate sounds are indicated ？－What is the sign of depression called，by which intermediate sounds are indicated？－When a sharp is placed before a note，how much higher is its sound？－When a flat is placed before a note，brev much lower

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

its sound 7 - What is the intermediate sound between 1 and $\mathfrak{\sim}$ called, when it derives its name from Ans. \#1. What letter? Ans. C\&.-What is it called, when it derives its name from 2 ? Ans. 2. What letter 1 Ans. Db. (Note. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)$y$ what character is the ascending chromatic seate formed ?-By what character is the descending romatic scalc formed \}-Are flats and sharps rhyllmical, melodic, or dynamic characters - Does ned sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards?-To what does 57 lead? \&c.-Which is tie guide med sound naturally l-Which is the guide to a fatted sound ?-What is the suide to $\# t$ ? \&e.- What , a sharped sound - Which is the guide the influence of a flat or sharp extend? Aus. Throurh the the gue which it - Under eyond the measure in which it occurs? Ans. When the same sound is couliuped from measure $t 0$ easure.-When it is necessary to take away the effect of a sharp or flat, what character is used?

## CHAPTER XIII.

## DIATONIC INTERVALS.

§ LXXIV. In addition to those intervals called Steps and half-steps belonging to the scale in its natural progression, there are also other intervals occasioned by skipping; as, Seconds, Thirds, Fourths, Fifthe, Sixths, Sevenths and Octaves
LXXV. Intervals are always reckoned from the lower sound upwards, unless otherwise expressed.

## DIATONIC INTERVALS

Note. Diatonic, because they are produced by skips in the diatonic seale.
§ LXXVI. Two sounds being the same pitch, are called Unison.
LXXVII. When the voice proceeds from any sound to that on the next degree of the staff, the interval is called a Second; as from 1 to 2,2 to 3 , \&c.
§LXXVIII. When the voice skips over one degree, the interval is called a Tmind as from 1 to 3,2 to 4 , \&c.
\$XXIX. When the voice skips over two degrees, the intervel is called a Fourth; as from 1 to 4,2 to 5 , Sic.
LXXX. When the voice skips over three degrees, the interval is called a Fiftif; as from 1 to 5,2 to 6 , \&cc.
§ LXXXI. When the voice skips over four degrees, the interval is called - Sixth, as from 1 to 6,2 to 7 , \&c.
\& LXXXII. When the voice skips over five degrees, the interval is called a Seventh; as from 1 to 7,2 to 8, \&c.
§ LXXXIII. When the voice skips over six degrees, the interval is called an Octave; as from 1 to 8, 2 to 9 , \&ic.

## QUESTIONS.

When two sounds are both the same pitch, what are they called? Ans. Unison.-When we proceed from any note to that which is written on the next degree of the staff, what is the interval called Ans. Second.- When we skip over one degree of the staff, what is the interval called? Aus. Third When we skip two degrees Fourth. When we skip three degrees? Fith. When we skip four de grees? Sixth. When we skip five degrees? Seventh. When we ship six degrecs? Eighth, or Octave

## CHAPTER XIV.

MAJOR AND MINOR INTERVALS.
Note. This chapter may, if thought best, be omitted.
§ LXXXIV. Seconds.

1. A second consisting of a half-step, is a minor second.
2. A second consisting of a step, is a major second.
§ LXXXV. Thirds.
3. A third consisting of a step and a half-step, is minor.
4. A third consisting of two steps, is major.
§ LXXXVI. Fourths
5. A fourth consisting of two steps and one half-step, is a perfect fourth.
6. A fourth consisting of three steps, is a sharp fourth
§ LXXXVII. Fifths.
7. A fifth consisting of two steps and two half-steps, is a flat fifth.
8. A fifth consisting of three steps and a half-step, is a perfect fifth.
§ LXXXVIII. Sixths.
9. A sixth consisting of three steps and two half-steps, is minor.
10. A sixth consisting of four steps and a half-step, is major.
§ LXXXIX. Sevenths.
11. A seventh consisting of four steps and two half-steps, is a flat seventh,
12. A seventh consisting of five steps and one half-step, is a sharp seventh.

## 16

## ELEMEN'TSOF

§ XC. Octave. An octave consists of five steps and two half-steps.
§XCl. Minor intehtals alitered to major. If the lower note of any minor interval be flatted, or the upper one sharped, the interval becomes major.
§ XCII. Major intervales altered to minor." If the lower note of any major interval be sharped, or the upper one flatted, the interval becones minor.
§ XCIII. Extreme sharp intervals. If the lower note of any major interval be flatted, or the upper one sharped, the intervad becomes superfluous, of extreme sharp.
§XCIV. Extreme flat intervals. If the lower note of any minor interval be sharped, or the upper one flatted, the interval becomes diminished or extreme flat.

QUESTIONS.
If a second comsists of a half-step, what is it catled? Aus. Muor Second. If a second consists of a step, what is it ralled? Major Secoud.-If a hirrd consists of a step and a half-step, what is yh ealled? -If a thirll consists of two steps, what is it called!-If a fourth consists of two steps and one half-step, what is it called !-If a fourth comsists of three steps, what is it callen ?-If a fifth consists of two steps and teo half-steps, what is it ealled?-If a fifth consisists of three steps and one half-step, what is it ealled? -If a sixth consists of three steps and two half-steps, what is it cealled ?-If a sixth consists of four steps and one half-step, what is is catled? If a seventh cousists of four steps and two half steps, what is it called? If a sevenul comsists of five steps and one half:-step, what is it called? -If an octave consists of five steps aud two half-steps, what is it cilled? - Minor Intervats altered to Major. If the lower somed of any mizor materval be dated, what does the interval become! -If the mper sound of any minor interval lie slarped, what dues it hereme? - Mojor Intervals altered to Minor. If the lower sombl of amy major intervill le sharped, what does the interval herome? - If the npper sount of any major interval he fiated, what does the interval herome? - Extreme, Sharp Inter vals. If
 of any majur interval lee starped, what does the interval hecome ?- Extreme Flat Infervats. If the lower wand of iny minor inter al he sharpel, what does the interval necome? If the uper somed of any minor iuterail be flatted, what does the interval tiecome?

## CHAPTFR XV.

UHYTHMICAI. CLASSIFICATION. TWO NOTES TO EACH PART OF THE: MEASURE, OR COMPOUND FORMS. FIGHTH RFSTS. TRIPLETS. REPEAT.
$\S X C V$. When two or more notes come to cach part of a measure, they are to be considered as constituting the primitive form of the measure, and

## VOCAL MUSIC.

are to be taken as the standard by which to determine the length of long notes. Such forms of measure with their derivatives are called Compour Relations, or Compound Forms of Measure.

## EXAMPLE.

## Eighth Relations



Not:. Uther examples may be exhibited on the Black i\}oard, as Quarters in 4-2, or 3-2, sec. § XCVI. Eighth Rests. Y Y Y
§ XCVII. Threc notes are sometimes sung to one beat, or part of a measure. The figure 3 is placed over such notes, and they are caled Triplets.
§ XCVIII. Repeat. Dots across the staff require the repetition of the strain.



## CHAPTER XVI.*

RHYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION, FOUR NOTES TO EACH PART OF THE NEASURE. COMPOUND FORMS. DOUBLE DOTS. SIXTEENTH RESTS.

$$
\oint X C I X . \text { See } \S \text { XCV. EXAMPLE. }
$$



- Where sechools are kept but for a short time, it may be necessary to omit this chapter
$\S$ C. 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 § CI. Sixteenth Rests.

$$
y y
$$

y
PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



## CHAP'TER XVII.

DYNAMIC TONES.
§CII. Organ Tone. A sound which is commenced, continued and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an organ tone. (—)
§ CIII. Crescendo. A sound commencing soft ard gradually increasing to loud, is called crescendo. (cres. or - )
§ CIV. Diminuendo. A sound commencing loud and gradually diminishing to soft, is called diminuendo. (dim. or $=$ )
§ CV. Swell. An union of the crescendo and diminuendo, produces the sivelling tone, or swell. (~)
Note. Sing the scale very slow, (ah,) applying the swell.
§ CVI. Pressure Tone. A very sudden crescendo, or swell, is called a pressure tone. ( $<$ or $<$ )
§ CVII. Explosive Tone. A sound which is struck suddenly, with very great force, and instantly diminished, is called an explosive tonk; also Forzando, or sforzando. ( $>$ or $s f . f z$.)

§ CVIII. The proper application of dynamics constitutes the form of musical expression
Note. Aspirate the first $h$ in the syllable hah, with great power.

## QUESTIONS

When a sound is begun, continued, and ended, with an equal degree of power, what is it called ?When a sound is begun soft, and gradually increased to loud, what is it called ?- When a sound is be cun loud, and gradually diminished to soft, what is it called ?- When the crescendo is united to the iminuendo, what is it called?-What is a very sudden crescendo called?-What is a verv sucaca dıminish called ?

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

$\S$ CIX. When C is taken as one, as it has always been hitherto, the scale is said to be in its natural position; but either of the other letters may be taken as one, in which case the scale is said to be rransposed.
$\$$ CX. As one is the basis of the scale, the foundation on which it rests, so the letter which is taken for this sound is called the key. Thus, if the scale be in its natural position, it is said to be in the KEy of C; if $G$ be taken as one, the scale is in the key of G, \&c. By the key of C , is meant that C is one of the scale, or that the scale is based on C; by the key of G is meant that $G$ is one of the scale, \&a
§CXI. In transposing the scale the proper order of the intervals (steps and halfsteps) must be preserved. Thus, the interval must always be a step from one to two, and from two to three, a half-step from three to four, q step from four to five, from five to six, and from six to seven, and a half-step from seven to eight.
§ CXII. The interval from one letter to another is always the same, and cannot be changed; thus it is always a step from C to D , and from D to E , a half-step from E to F, a step from F to G, from G to A, and from A to B, and a halfostep 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.
§ CXIII. First transposition by sharps; from C to G, a fifth higher, or a fourth lower.

EXAMPLE.

§ CXIV. 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 共 for F . WThe sharp is placed immediately after the clef, and is called the signatuar (sign) of the key; thus the signature of the key of G is F井. The signature of the key of C is said to be natural.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN G.


## QUESTIONS.

When is the scale said to he in the key of $\mathbf{C}$ ?-Why is the scale said to be in the key of $\mathbf{C}$, when C is taken as one ?-Suppose G be taken as one, in what key would the scale be then ?-What is meant by the key of C? D? E? F? \&c.-When any other letter than C is taken as one, what is said of the scale ?-In what key is the scale, when in its natural position?-In transposing the scale what must we be careful to preserve unaltered ?- What must the interval always be, from to 2 ? to 3 ? \&c.-What is the interval, always, from C to D? D to E ? \&ce.-How can the order of the intervals be preserved in transposing the scale? - What is the first transposition of the scale usnally made? -How much higher is $G$, than $C$ ?-How much lower is $G$, than $C$ ?-What is the signature to the key of G? - What is the signature to the key of C ?-Why is F sliarped in the key of G? What sound has the kcy of $G$, that the key of $C$ has not ? - What sound has the key of C, that the key of $G$ has not?-How many sounds have the keys of $C$ and $G$ in common?-What letter is 1, in the key of $\mathbf{C}$ ?-What sound is $\mathbf{C}$, in the key of $\mathbf{G}$ f-What letter is 2, in the key of $\mathbf{C}$ ?-What sound is D, in the key of $G$ ?- [Note. Similar questions on the other letters and sounds.]-In transposing the scale from C to $G$, what sound is found to be wrong? Is it too high, or too low? - What must we do with 4 in this case? -What does this sharped 4th become in the new kcy of G ?-What efficet does sharping the 4 th have on the scale ?-What must be done in order to transpose the scale a 5 Lh ?


－1


## QUESTIONS

If the seale be transposed from $D$ a fifth，to what letter will it go ？－In order to trampose the scale a fifth higher，what must be done？－What is 4 in the key of $D$ ？－What letter，then，must be sharped， in transposing from D to A？What is the signature to the key of A？What letters are sharped ？－ How much higher is the key of $A$ ，than $D$ ？－How much higher is the key of $\mathbf{D}$ than $G$ ？－How much higher is the Ley of G，than C ？－What sound is D，in the key of C 1－What sound is D，in the key of D ？What sound is $\mathbf{D}$ ，in the key of $\mathbf{A}$ ？－What sound has the key of $\mathbf{A}$ ，that $\mathbf{D}$ has not ？－What sound has the key of D，that A has not？－How many sounds have the keys of $\mathbf{A}$ and D in common？
§ CXVII．Fourth transposition by sharps；from $A$ to $E$ ，a fifth higher， or a fourth lower．


PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN E．



## QUESTION

If the scale be transposed a fift from A，to what lette，Il it go ？－In order to transpose the scale a fifh，what must be done ？－What is 4 ，in the key of $A$ ．－What letter，then，must be sharped，in transposing from A to E？－What is the siguature to the key of E？－What letters are sharped？Why？ －How nuch higher is the key of E，than the key of A？－［Note Other questions may be asked， similar to those under the 1 st ， 2 d and 3 d transpositions．
§ CXVIII．Fifth transposition by sharps．Key of B．Five sharps：F\＃ C 井， $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{H}}$ ， D 共 and A 井．（Same as Cb ．）
§CXIX．Sixth transposition by sharps．Key of F井．Six sharps：F\＃， C\＃，G苐，D井，A\＃and E\＃，（Same as Gb．）
§ CXX．Seventh transposition by sharps．Key of C报．Seven sharps： F井，C井，G\＃，D\＃，A\＃，E\＃and B\＃．（Same as Db．）
§ CXXI．Eighth transposition by sharps．Key of G才 Eight sharps• F井，C\＃，G\＃，D井，A击，E\＃，B井 and F×．（Same as Ab．）
§ CXXII．In the last transposition，from C 折 to G 夰，a new character has been introduced on F $\overline{\text { th}}$ ，called a double sharp．

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

## QUESTIONS.

What key is a fift higher than $E$ ?-What is the signature to the key of $B$ ?-What letters are sharped in tue key of B?-What key is a fifh higher tian B? - What is the signature to the key of F ? - What letters are sharped in the key of $\mathrm{F}_{\boldsymbol{H}}$ ? - What key is a fifh higher than FF? - What is the signature to the key of CH? What letters are sharped in the key of CH? What key is a fifth higher than CH ?- What is the signature to the key of GH? - What letters are sharped in the key of G\#? $\mathbf{F}$ having been sharped before, what is it ealled whien it is sharped again?
$\oint$ CXXIII. The scale may be still further transposed by double sharps, but it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the same variety can be more easily obtained by transposition by flats. The keys beyond E are seldom used.
$\S$ CXXIV. 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 ffth.
$\oint$ CXXV. First transposition by flats; from $C$ to $F$, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

## EXAMPLE.


§CXXVI. 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 $\mathbf{B} b$ for $\mathbf{B}$. The flat is placed immediately after the clef, and is called the Signature; thus the signature of the key of $F$ is Bb .

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN F.



[^0]
# ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC. 

## QUESTIONS.

How much higher than $C$ is $F$ ?-What is the signature to the key of $F$ 1-Why is $B$ flatted in the key of $F$ ? - What sound has the key of $F$, that $C$ has not - What sound has the key of $C$, that $F$ has not -How many sounds have the keys of $F$ and $C$ in common ? What letter is 1 , in the key of $C$ ? -What sound is $\mathbf{C}$, in the key of F ? - In transposing the scale from $\mathbf{C}$ to $\mathbf{F}$, what sound is found to be wrong? - Is it too high or too low?-What must be done with it? - Why must it be flatted?-What does the flat 7th become in the new key of $F$ ? - What is the effect of fatting the 7 th ? What must be done in order to transpose the scale a 4th
§ CXXVII. Second transposition by flats; from F to Bb , a fourth highor, or a fifth lower.

## EXAMPLE.


$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllll} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ \text { B) } & \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{F} & \mathrm{G} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{B}) & \mathrm{B} & \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{F} & \mathrm{G} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{B}\end{array}$
Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do
Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do
PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN Bb.



QUESTIONS.
If the scale be transposed from $F$ a fourth, what will be the key ? -In order to transpose the scale a 4th, what must be done?-What is 7 in the key of $F$ ? -What letter must be flatted, then, in transpos ing from $F$ to $B p$ ?- What does Ep become, in the new key of $B D$ ? - What is the signature to the key $F$ B - $C$ al , than C --W hat sound has the key ob, tha the key of F , that does not belong to the key of $\mathrm{B} \mathfrak{j}$ ?-How many sounds have the two keys in com mon ?
§ CXXVIII. Third transposition by flats; from $\mathrm{B} b$ to Eb , a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.
EXAMPLE.


 Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do

PRACTICAL EXERICSES IN Eb.


## 24

ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.


## QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed from Bb a 4 th, what will be the key? - In order to transpose the scale a 4th, what must be done ?- What is 7 in the key of B ? -What new flat do we obtain, then, in transposing from $B_{b}$ to $E$ ? What does the flat ith berone in the new key? What is the signature of $\mathrm{L}_{\boldsymbol{p}}$ ? -What letters are flatted?-How much higher is $E\rangle$ than $B D$ ? \&c.
§ CXXVIII. Fourth transposition by flats; from Eb to Ab, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.



## PRAC'IICAL EXERCISES IN Ab.




QUESTIONS.
If the scale be transposed a 4 th froin E. . what will be the key?-What is the signature to the key of Ab?-What letters are flatted?-How does flating the 7hh, transposo the scale?-How much higher is $A p$ than $\mathrm{E} b$ ?
§ CXXIX. Fifth transposition by flats. Key of Db. Five flats: Bb, Eb, $A b, D b$ and Gb. (Same as C井.)
$\oint C X X X$. Sixth transposition by flats. Key of $G b$. Six flats: $B b, E_{b}$, $\mathrm{Ab}, \mathrm{D} b_{b}, \mathrm{~Gb}$ and Cb . (Same as $\mathrm{F} \neq \mathrm{F}$. )
$\$$ CXXXI. Seventh transposition by flats. Key of Cb . Seven flats: $\mathrm{Bb}, \mathrm{Eb}, \mathrm{Ab}, \mathrm{D} b, \mathrm{~Gb}, \mathrm{Cb}$ and Fb . (Same as B.)
§ CXXXII. Eighth transposition by flats. Key of $\mathbf{F}_{b}$. Eight flats: Bb, $\mathrm{Eb}, \mathrm{Ab}, \mathrm{D} b, \mathrm{~Gb}, \mathrm{Cb}, \mathrm{Fb}$ and $\mathrm{B} b b$.
§CXXXIII. In the last transposition, from Cb to Fb , a new character is introduced on Bb , called a double flat.

## QUE,STIONS.

What key is a fourth from $A b$ ? - What is the signature to $D b$ ?-What letters are flatted in the l:ey or DP ? What key is a 4th from D! - What is the signature to the hey of GD - What letters are fiatted in the key of Gp?-What key is a 4th from Gpi-What is the signature to the key of Cb?-What
etters are flatted in the key of Cb ?- What key is a 4 th from CD ? - What is the signature to the key of $\mathbf{F} \boldsymbol{p}$ ? - What lettery are flated in the key of $\mathrm{F} \boldsymbol{?}$ ?-B having been flatted before, what is it called when it is flatted again?
§ CXXXIV. The scale may be still further transposed by double flats, but it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the same variety can be more easily obtained by transposition by sharps. The keys beyond $A b$ are seldom used.
$\S$ CXXXV. It will be observed that in each of the foregoing transpositions by flats, the scale has been removed a fourth (or fifth downwards), and that at each transposition a new flat on the seventh has been found necessary. Hence the following Rule: The flat seventh transposes the scale a fourth.

## CHAPTER XIX.

MINOR SCALE.
§ CXXXVI. In addition to the major scale as at Chapter IV, and the chromatic scale as at Chapter XII, there is another scale in which the intervals (steps and half-steps,) are differently placed, which is called the minor scale.
Note. The word mode is often used in connection with major and minor; as, Major mode and Minor mode.
§CXXXVII. In the ascending minor scale the half-steps occur between two and three, and seven and eight; in descending between six and five, and thrce and two.
$\oint$ CXXXVIII. The minor scale in its natural position commences with A , or A is taken as one.


| $\mathbf{1}$ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | $\mathbf{7}$ | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | B | C | D | E | $\mathrm{F} \#$ | $\mathbf{G} \#$ | A | A | G | F | $\mathbf{E}$ | D | C | $\mathbf{B}$ | A |

 + Half-steps.
$\oint$ CXXXIX. 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.
§ CXL. 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.
$\oint$ CXLI. 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.
§ CXLI. 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.
$\$$ CXLII. There is another form in which the minor scale is often used, in which there are three intervals of a half-step each, three of a step, and one of a step and half-step.

## EXAMPLE.



$\dagger$ Half-steps. $\ddagger$ A Half-step and step-superfluous or extreme sharp second.

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN MINOR KEYS.

1. A minor.


## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC


3. B minor.

4. D minor.

5. G minor.

6. C minor.


In what consists the difference between the Major and Minor scales.?-Are the ascending and de scending minor scales alike in regard to intervais, or do they differ?-In the ascending minor scale between what sounds do the half-steps oceur ?-In the descending mivor scale, where do the half-step occur?-With what letter does the minor scale commsnce, when it is in its natural position ?- Wha is meant by the scale in its natural position ?-In the ascending minor scale, what sounds are altered from the signature? -In the descending minor scale, are there any sounds altered, or do they all re main the same ?-When are the major and minor scales said to be related - What is the signature to the key of C major ?- What is the signature to the key of A minor?-What is the relative minor to C major ?-What is the relative major to A minor?-On what sound of the major scale, is its relative minor based?-What is meant, by the scale being based upon any sound?-On what sound of the minor scale, is its relative major based ?-How much higher is the minor scale, than its relative major How much lower is the minor scale, than its relative major? - How much higher is the major sealc than its relative minor? How much lower is the major scale, than its relative minor ?- What syllable is applied to 1, in the minor scale? To 2? To 3 ? \&c. What is the signature to the key of G major? What is the relative minor to $G$ major?-What is the relative major to $\mathbf{E}$ minor? What is the signature to $\mathbf{E}$ minor?-What is the signature to $\mathbf{D}$ major? What is the relative minor to $\mathbf{D}$ major -What is the relative major to $\mathbf{B}$ minor? What is the signature to $\mathbf{B}$ minor?-What is the signature to A major? What is the relative minor to A major? - What is the relative major to Fम minor? Wha is the signature to FH minor? - What is the signature to E major? What is the relative minor to E major?-What is the relative major to CH minor? What is the signature to C ? minor? What is the signature to F major? What is the relative minor to F major? - What is the relative major to $\mathbf{D}$ mi nor? What is the signature to D minor?-What is the signature to Bb major? What is the relative minor to $B \not b$ major ?-What is the relative major in $G$ minor? What is the signature to $G$ minor ? What is the signature to Eb major? What is the relative minor to ED major ? - What is the relative major to C minor? What is the signature to C minor? - What is the siguature to Ab major? What is the relative minor to $A b$ major?-What is the relative major to $F$ minor? What is the signature to F minor?-What is the signature to C major? C misor? (i major? G minor? D major? D minor? A major? A minor? E major? E minor? $\mathbf{F}$ major? F minor? BD major? BD minor? Ebmajor? Ebminor? Abmajor? Abminor? B major? B minor? FH major? F\& minor? CH major? Cम minor? GH major? GH minor? In liow many forms is the minor scale used?-What is its most common form? Ans. That which has the 6 th and 7th sharped in ascending - What is the other form of the minor seale? Ans. That in which only the 7th is sharped.- In the first form of the minor scale, are the ascending and descending scalcs alike, or do they differ ?-In what respect do they differ?-In the second form of the minor scale, are the ascending anu descending scales alike, or do they differ?-What interval has this form of the minor scale, which does not helong to the other, or to the major scale? Ans. A step and a half.-Between which two sounds is this interva found ?-Repeat the syllables to the first form of the minor scala. To the second.-Sing the minor scale in its first form. Second

## CHAPTER XX.

## MODULATION.

§ CXLIII. When m a piece of music the scale is transposed, such change is called modulation.
$\S$ CXLIV. The particular note by which the change is effected, is called the note of modulation.
§ CXLV. 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.
§CXLVI. 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.
§CXLVII. In such changes as usually occur in psalmody, extending only to one or two measures, it is not nccessary to change the syllables, but merely to altcr the vowel sound, or termination of the syllable as at $\$$ LXVIII, but where the change is continued for sometime, the solmization of the new key should be adopted.
§ CXLVIII. The most common modulations are, 1 st. 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 alnost evcry piece of music.
§ CXLIX. First modulation. From one to five. This change is produced by sharping the fourth, which (sharp fourth) becones seven in the new key. The sharp fourth is therefore the note of modulation between any key and its fifth.
§ CL. Sccond 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.

2. To the fifth.

3. To the fifth.

4. To the fourth.


5 To ine fourth.


## CHAPTER XX.

PASSING NOTES, SHAKE, TURN, LEGATO AND STACCATO, AND MISCELIANEOUS CHARACTERS.
Note. The contents of this chapter may be motroduced at any convenient time during the course.
§CLI. Passing Notes. Ornamental or grace notes are often introduced into a melody that do not essentially belong to it; they are commonly written in smaller charicters, and are called passing notes.
§ CLII. Appoglature. When a passing note precedes an essential note, it is called an appogiature. The appogiature occurs on the accented part of the measure. EXAMPLES.

$\S$ CLIII. After Note. When a passing note follows an essentiat note, it is called an after note. The after note occurs on the unaccented part of a measure.

§ CLIV. 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.

§ CLV. Turn. The turn ( 2 ) 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.


## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

8 CLVI. Legato. When a passage is performed in a close, smooth nd gliding manner, it is said to be legato. (

## EXAMPLE.


§ CLVII. Staccato. When a passage is performed in a pointed, disinct and articulate manner, it is said to be staccato. ( 1111 )

## EXAMPLE


$\oint$ CLVIII. TIE. A character called a TIE is used to show how many notes are to be sung to one syllable. It is also used to denote the legato 3tyle. $(\curvearrowleft)$
§ CLIX. Pause. When a note is to be prolonged beyond its usual time, a character ( - ) called a pause is placed over or under it.
§ CLX. Double Bar. A double bar ( ) shows the end of a strain of the music, or of a line of the poetry.
$\S$ CLXI. Brace. A brace is used to connect the staves on which the different parts are written.
$\delta$ CLXII. Direct. The direct ( $\sim$ ) is sometimes used at the end of a staff to show on what degree the first note of the following staff is placed.

## EXERCISES ON THE DIATONIC INTERVALS

Note. The following lessons may be sung by the whole school without any reference to the differest sized notes, or they may be sung in two parts (responsive or conversational) as follows : the Base and Tenor sing the large, and the Alto and Treble the smail (answering) notes; or, the Alto and 'Treble sing the large, and the Base and 'Tenor the small (answering) notes.



Furths.

者寝
$8(\mathrm{c})$
3 (Q) —ATA
10 g-dad




 $129_{9}^{\text {sixths. }}$



$24 @-1$ $259=0$

CHROMATIC EXERCISES. -
21 @-


三〇,
 22 (975
4. An Italian preposition, meaning to, in, by, at, \&c.

ABeneplacito. At pleasure.
Accelerando. Accelerating the time, gradually faster and faster. Accressimente. Increase, augmentntion
1dagio or Adasio. Slow.
Adagissimo. The Superlative of adagio, meaning very slow.
Adario Assai or Molto. Very slow.
Ad Libitum. At pleasure.
Affetuoso. Tender and affecting.
Agitato. With agitation.
Alla. in the style of.
Alla Breve. A variety of common time. ${ }_{2}$
Alla Capella. In church style
Allegrumente. Restithick than Allegro.
Allegrissimo. Very quick.
Allegro. Quick.
Allegro Assai. Very quick.
Allegro con Fuoco. Quick and animated.
Allegro di Molto. Exceedingly quick.
Allegro Furioso. Rapid and vehement.
Allegro manon Presto. Quick, but not extremely so.
Allegro ma non troppo. Quick, but not too quick.
Allentando. See Rallentando.
Amubile. In a gentle and tender style.
Amateur. A lover bit not a professor of musle.
Amoroso or Con Amore. Affectionately, tenderly.
Andante. Gentle, distinct, nnd rnther slow, yet connected. Andanting. Somewhat quickerathan andante.
Animato, o: Con Anima. With fervent, animated expression.
Animo, or Con Animo. With spirit, courage, and boldness.
Antiphone Nusic sung in a!ternate parts.
A piacere. At plensure.
A Poco Piu Lento. Somewhat slower.
A Poco Piu Mosso. Quicker and with more enotion.
Arcata, Arcrito, Arco, or Col Arco. With the bow.
Ardito With ardor and spirit.
Aria. Air. Arietta. A little air or melolly.
Arioso. In a light, airy, singing manner.
Arpeggio. Not together but in quick snecession.
Assai. Very, more or much ; as Allegro Assai, or Adagio Assaz. $A$ ter.po. In time
A te mpo giusto. In strict a:id exact time.
Paritone, or Barytone. Betweel the Base and Tenor.
Pattuta. The beat. the beat of the measure.
Bene Placito. A phrase which gives liberty to introduce ornaments, or to vary from the text.
Ben Marcato. In a pointed and well marked manner.
Bis. Twice.
Bramtra. A song, requiring grent spirit and volubility of execution.
Erillanee. Brilliant, gay, אhlning, sparkling.

Brio or Brioso. Fervor, warmth, ardor.
Cadence. Closing strain; also a fanciful, exteraporaneous embeilish inent at the close of a song.
Cadenza. Same as the second use of cadence. See Cadence. Cadenza. Same as the seconld
Calando. Sotter and slower.
Calcando. Pressing on, hurrying
Calmato. With calmness, tranquillity, repose
Cantabile. Glaceful singing style. A pleasing flowing melody Cantante. To be executed by the voice.
Cantata. A vocal composition of severul movements.
Cantando. In a singing manuer.
Cantilena. The melody or air.
Canto. The treble part in a chorus.
Canto. The treble part in a chorus.
Canto Firmo, or Cantus Fermus. A plain chant or melody.
Capella. Chapel. Alla Crpella. In church styte.
Cavatina or Cavata.
Choir. A company or band of singers; also that part of a churc appropriated to the singers.
Choral. A slow psalm tune, mostly in notes of equal length.
Chorist: or Chorister. A member of $i t$ choir of singers.
coda. An end or finish. In this work the term coda is applied to short close, and sometimes for an of a tune designed sometimes for close, and sometimes for an interlude between the stanzas of

Col, or Con.
Colla Parte. With. Col Arco With the bow.
Comodo, or Commodo. In an easy and unrestrained manner.
Con Affetto. With expression.
Con Brio. With fervor.
Concitato. Disturbed, agitated.
Con Dolcessa. With delicacy.
Con Dolore, or Con Duolo. With mournful expression.
Conductor. One who superintends a inusical perforinance. Same a Music Director.
Con Eleganza. With elegance.
Con Energico. With energy
Con Expressione. With expression.
Con Flessibilita. With flexibility, or freedom of voice.
Con Fuoco. With ardor, fire,
Con Furia. With fury, perturbation.
Con Grazia. With grace and elegance.
Con Grazia. With grace and elegance
Con Justo. With chnste exactness.
Con Moto. With emotion.
Con Solemnita. With solemnity.
Con Spirito. With spirit, animation.
Con Stromenti. With instruments.
Contralto. The lowest female voice.
Coro. Chorus.
Da For, from, ot.
Da Camera. For the chamber

Da Capo. From the beginning
Decani. The Priests, in contra-distinction to the lay or ordinary chor isters.
Declamando. In the style of declamation
Decrescendo. Diminishing, decreasing.
Delicatamente, a Delicato. With delicacy.
Dessus. The Treble.
Dilettante. A lover of the arts in general, or a lover of muat Diligenza. Diligence, care.
Di Molto. Much or very.
Divoto. Devotedly, devoutly.
Dolce. Sart, sweet, tender, delicate.
Dolcemente, Dolcessa, or Dolcissimo. See Dolce
Dolente, or Coloroso. Mourntial.
$E$. And.
Elegante. Elegance.
Energico, or Con Energia. With energy.
Espressivo. Expressive.
Estinte or Estinto. Dying away in time and force.
Fermato. With firmness and decision.
Fieramente. Bold, with velemence
Fine, Fin, or Finale. The end.
Fine, Fin, or Finale. The end.
Focoso, or Con Fuoco. With fire.
Forzando, forz. or $f z$. See Sforzando.
Fugue or fusa. A composition which repeats, or sustalns in its ser eral parts throughout, the subject with which it commences, and which is often led off'by some one of its parts. Fugato. In the fugue style.
Furioso, or Con Furia. With vehemence and agitatinn.
Giusto. In just and steady time
Glissando, or Glissato. In a gliding mamer Grazioso, Dmoothly, grucefully.
Grandioso, or Gran Gusto. In a grand style
Grave. A slow and solemn movement.
Graziosamente, or Con Grazia. See Grazioso.

Impetuoso. With impetuosity.
mpressario. The Conductor of a Concert.
innocente, or Innocentemente. In an artless and simple atyle Intrada or Introduzione. Introduction.
Istesso. The same; as, Istesso tempo, the same time.
Lacrimando, or Lacrimoso. Mournful, pathetic.
Lamentevole, Lamentando, Lamentabile. Mournfuly.
Larghissimo. Extremely slow.
Larghetto. Slow, but not so slow as Largo.
Largo. Slow.

Lorgo di molto. Very ulow
Legato. Close, gliding, connected style.
Legatissimo. In the closest aud most gliding manner.
Leggiero, or Leggeranza. In a light, free, easy manner.
Lentando. Gradually slower and softer.
Lento, or Lentamente Slow
Luco. As written.
Ma. l'ut.
Madrizal. A composition fir voices in the uncient styis of inltation and rugue.
Maestoso. Majestic, Majeaticslly.
Maestro Di Capella. Chapel Master, or Conductor of Church Music ! Mancando. Growing faint and feeble.
Manual. The key board tn an organ
Marcato. Stro
Messa di Vace
Mesto, or Mestoso. Sad sensi
Molerato or Moderatamente. Moderately. In moderate time. Molto. Much or very.
Molto Voce. With a full voice.
Morendo. Gradunlly dying away.
Mordente. A beat, or transient shake.
Mosso. Emotion.
Motet, Motetl, or Motetto. A piece of sacred music in several parts. Motivo. The principal subject.
Moto, Motion-Andante Con Moto. Qulcker than Andante.
Non. Not.-Nonlroppo. Not too much.
Oblizato. Applied to an Indispensable accompaniment.
Orchestra. A company or band of instrumental gerformers; also that part of a theatre occupied by the band.
Ordinario. As usual.
Ottava. Octave
Parlante. Speaking, talking.
Parlando. In a speaking or declamatory manner.
Partitura, or Partizione. The full score.
ents in sextuple time
Perdendo, or Perdendosi. Same as Lentando.
pacere, or $A$ piacere. At plcasure.
Pietoso. In a religious style.
Pil. More. Piu Mosso. With more motion-fazter. Pizrzeato. Snapping the vlolin string with the Angera,
Poco. A little. Poco adario. A little slow.
Poco. a Poco. By degrees, gradually.

Pomposo In a grand and Imposing style
Portamento. The manner of sustaining and conducting the voice, from one sound to another
Portando di Voce. Sustaining the voice.
Precentor. Cnnductor, leader of a clenir.
Precisione. With precisiou, exactness.
Presto. Quick.
Prestissimo. Very Quich.

Quasi. As if, as it were, like, in some mensure.
Rallentando, or Allentando, or Slentando. Slnwer and snler by degree
Recitando. A speaking manner nf perforntance.
Recitante. In the style of recitative
Recitative. Music
Replica. Repeat.
Rinforzando, Rinf. or Rinforzo. Suldenly increasing In power. $<$ Ritornello. A sliort prefatory, or intermediate symphony
Rissieno. A part which is not obligato, or principal.
Risoluto. With resolutinn, boldness
Ritardando. Slackening the tilne.
Ritenuto or Ritenente. Same as Ritardando
Sherzando or Sherzato. In playful style.
Segue. It follows, as Serue Duetto-the duett follows
Semplice. Chaste, simple.
Sempre. Througnoce always, as Spmpre Forte, loud throughout. Sempra Con Forza. loud throughout.
Sentimento. With feeling-same as Affetuoso.
Senza. Without, as Senza Organo-without the organ.
Serio, Serioso. Sericus, grare.
ando, nr Sforzato. With strnng force or emphasis, rapidl
Siciliana. A inovement of light gracefurcharacter.
Simile. In like manner.
Slentando. Slackening the time
Smiuendo, Sminuito. Decreasing-See Diminuendo.
Smorzando. A gradual diminutiou, or softer and sofer. Smanioso. With fury.
Somorendo, Smorzando. I)ying awuy, same as Mancando Soave, Soavement. Sweet, sweetly. See Dolce.
Sogetio. The subject or theme
Solfeggio. A vocal exerciso.
Soli. Plural of Solo.
Solo. For a single vnice or instrument
Sopra. Above.

Sostenuto. Sustained.
Sotto. Under, below. Sotto Voce With subdued vore Spiccato. Same ns Staccato.
Spiritoso, Con Spirito. With spirit and animation. Staccato. Short, detached, distinct.
Stentando, Stentato. Lingering, holding back.
Strepitoso, Con Strepito. Noisy, boisterous.
Stromento. Instrument. Stromenti. Instrument Subito. Quick.

Tace, or Tacet. Silent, or be silent.
Tardo. Slow
Tasto Solo. Without chords.
Tenipo. Time. Tempo a piacere. Time at pleasure Tempo di Capella. Two double nutes in a measure. cmpo Giusio. In act time.
tracting one note and curtailing anoth from strict time by pro
the measure be not altered in the aggregate.
Tema. Subject nr theme.
Ten. $\backslash$ Tenuto. Hold on. See Sostenuto
Timoroso. With timidity.
Toccato. Prelude.
Tremando, Tremolo, Tremulando. Trembling.
Un. A-as un poco, a littlc.
Un poco Ritenuto. Rather gentle and restrained.
Vs. Go on; as Va Crescendo, continue to increase.
Vacillando. Fluctuating, wavering, vacillating.
Veloce, or Con Velocita. In rapid time
Verse. Same as Solo.
Vespers. Evening vocal service of the Catholic Church
Vigoroso. Bold, energetic.
Vivacissimo. Very lively.
Vivo. Clieerful.
Virtuoso. A proficient in art.
Voce di Petto. The chest voice.
Voce di Testa. The hcal voice.
Voce Sola. Volce alone.
Volante. In a light and rapid manner.
Volti Subito. Turn over quickly.
Zeloso, Con Zelo. Zealous, earnest, engaged

## ON CHANTING.

Chanting is to some extent a union of the speaking and singing voices, or an agreement or alliance between speech and song. A chant has therefore a speaking and a singing part; the former is called the reciting note, the latter the cadence. Most of the words are uttered to the reciting note, while the voice reposes on the singing sounds of the eadence in connection with a few of the last words of the verse or sentence. The Chant in its common form (single) has two musical phrases : the first consists of the reciting note and a cadence of two measures; the second, of a reciting note and a cadence of three measures.* The reciting note is not designed to represent any particular length, or to bear any proportion to the time of the other notes, but it is used mercly to designate the pitch on which the words are to be recited, and is to be made longer or shorter, according to the length of the verse. The words appropriated to the reciting note are not to be sung (dwelt upon as in singing, but to be said or spoken, as a good reader would pronounce them, except that this is to be done, at it given pitch, and without inflexions. The same general rules, therefore, that apply to reading, in relation to articulation, pronunciation, emphasis, pauses and expression, are equally applicable to the reciting part of a chant. It is a very common fault that there is too much of the cantabile, or singing quaiity of voice, heard in chanting. The cadence is indced permitted to sing, but even here where time is observed and the vowel sounds are prolonged, there should be more of a speaking enunciation than in common singing.
It is often said that a Choir cannot be made to chant together, but this is certainly a mistake. It is undoubtedly somewhat difficult, and like every thing else that is good, requires some labor, but the end is wall worth the means; and every choir should practice it, not only because of its own excellence, but because it is one of the best exercises to promote a correct articulation and delivery of the words in common psalmody.

The following method for teaching chanting is recommended. Let the teacher first carefully read over a line, or verse of the poetry, and immediately afterwards let the choir read simultaneously the same line or verse, imitating as nearly as possible the manner of the teacher; and so procecd through the psalm. When this can be well done, let him instead of reading the line or verse, recite it to a given pitch convenient to all, but without any cadence, and to this also let the choir respond in like manner as before. From this it is not difficult to proceed one step further and add the cadence, which makes the chant complete.

In many of the churches in England the chanting is performed so very rapidly that not only the words are wholly lost, but even the injunction of the Apostle, to let all things be done "decently and in order," seems to be disregarded. Such an excessive and almost frivolous rapidity of utterance is alike at variance with good taste in reading, and with devotional feeling. The words appropriated to the reciting note should be uttered about as fast as they are to be read, taking care to preserve a pure delivery of the voice, and giving special attention to articulation, pauses and emphasis. There should be no attempt to sing louder than any one else, or to recite faster, or to see who can fairly get to the last syllable first, but reverence, gravity and dignity should pervade the whole performance.

A chant, both in its melody and harmony, should be easy and natural, consisting of the most common progressions, and avoiding all difficult intervals and combinations The most perfect and benutiful specimens of chants are those of the old masters, in which the melody is confined to a small compass, and moves almost always by seconds. See No. 11 by Farrant, 20 Gregorian; 25 Tallis, 38 Palestrina, and others.

On page 347, Chants have been applied to Metrical Psalms and Hymns. It will be seen at once that any Psalm or Hymn may be sung to any of the Chants in this way, and thus that a new and interesting department in Church Musie is opened, by which a much greater variety may be introduced into this part of publie worship. The form of Metrical Chanting which it is believed will be found the most interesting and effective, is that which is illustrated at No. 74, making a cadence at the end of the second and fourth lines of each stanza. While the chanting of Psalms and Hymns will in no case, perhaps, be found inappropriate, there is a peculiar propriety in applying this mode of performance to those Psalms and Hymns which are of a didactic, narrative, or hortatory character.

Many of the chants in this work are designed for antiphonal or responsive performance. This may be done by having a single voice sing the first phrase of the chant, or one voice on a part, and the response made by the full choir. A single voice is to be preferred, because the contrast is then the most striking. See No. 70, where the first strain may be sung by a single base, or alto voice, while the chorus respond in the second strain, and so on through the whole Psalm The addition of the Hallelujahs is a pecular feature in the chants contained in this work. These have been, many of them, written much after the manner of the Gregorian Chants; and in some instances copied almost exactly from them.
It is gratifying to know that Chanting is beginning to be appreciated. It is a form of Church Music so scriptural, so venerable, so simple, and so exclusively appropriate to the circumstanfes of religious worshin, that it must be constantly gaining in favor with all those who "love to sing and make melody in their hearts to the Lord.'

[^1]
## CARMINA SACRA:

OR

## BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

## MOUNT ZION. L. M.



## TRELL. L. M

## With boldness and energy, but not too fast. $4-2-1-1$ $8-2-1-\infty-1$ <br> - <br> 

2. True,'tis a strait and thorny road, And mortal spirits tire and faint; But they for - get the mighty God, Who feeds the strength of eve - - ry saint

3. From thee, the o-verflowing spring, Our souls shall drink a full supply; While those who trust their native strength Shall melt away, and droop, and die


WINCHESTER. L. M.
DR. CROFNT.


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 mer - cy thy de-light.

3. Let endless hon - ors crown thy head; Let every age thy prais-es spread; Let all the na-tions know thy word, And eve - ry tongue con-fess thee-Lord.

MENDON.
L. M.



## ADWELL. L. M.

## Moderato.


 \{Who, in thy temple's hallowed dome, Se - cure his ev-er-lasting home? \}
(4)
 3. $\{$ This man the blessing shall receive, The blessing, which the Lord can give: $\}$. These are the men, the chosen seed, Like Jacob, wresting as they plead: They seek, 0 \{ Salvation from his God shall flow, And righteousness his hand bestow. $\}$


## ADMAH. L. M.

va - ni - ty al - lures, And truth his plighted vow secures ;



1. Bless, O my soul, the liv-ing God, Call home thy thoughts that rove a-broad; Let all the
 4. 2 Let cuery land his power con-fess, Let all the earth a - dore his grace : My heart and
2. 




ANGEL'S HYMN.
L. M.
 (\# 23.3.
2. For - ev-er firm thy jus - tice stands, As mountains their foun-da - tions keep; Wise are the wonders of thy hands, Thy judgments are a migh - ty decp. д:

## TALLIS' EVENING HYMN. <br> L. M.

TH. TALLLS, 1650.


## MINAL.

L. M.

Gierman Choral. Adranged by C. KOCHER.



1. $\{$ The Lord my pas - ture shall prepare, And feed me with a shepherd's care; \}
$\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { His presence shall my wants sup-ply And guard me with a watchful eye: }:\} \text { My noon-day walks he shall at - tend, And all my mid-night hours defend. }\end{array}\right.$


## 

Allegretto.

## EFFINGHAM.

L. M.

2. The Lord sits sove-reign on the flood, O'er earth he reigns for:- ev - er king; But makes his church lis blest a-bode, Where we his aw -ful glo - ries sing.

3. In gen-tler language, there the Lord The coun-sel of his grace im-parts: A - inid the rag-ing storn, his word Speaks peace and com-fort to . . our hearta.



SALE.


1. Oh render thanks to God a - bove, The fountain of e--ternal love; Whose mercy firm, through a - ges past, Has stood, and shall for - ev - er last. 2. Who can his mighty deeds express, Not on - ly vast-but num-ber-less? What mortal el - o-quence can raise His tri-bute of im - mor-tal praise?

> CYPRUS. L. M.

Altered from Boston Academy's Collection.


1. Ye Christian heralds, go, proclaim Salvation in Immanuel's name; To distant climes the tidings bear, And plant the rose of Sharon there, And plant the rose of Sharon there 2. He'll shield you with a wall of fire, With holy zeal your hearts inspire; Bid raging winds their fury cease, And calm the savage breast to peace,Aud calm the savage breast, \&e.

2. The spa-cious fir-ma-ment on high, With all the blue e-the - real sky, And spangled heav'ns a shin-ing frame, Theirgreat O-rig-i - nal pro-claim. A\#
3. $p$ Soon as the even-ing shades pre-vail, The moon takes up the wondrous tale, And night-ly, to the listen-ing earth, Repeats the sto-ry of her birth OTA
4. $p p$ What! tho' in sol-emn si-lence all Move round this dark ter - res-trial ball; $p$ What! tho' nor re-al voice nor sound $m A-m i d$ their ra-diant orbs be found-


5. Great is the Lord! what tongue can frame An hon - or e-qual to his name? How awful are his glo-rious ways! The Lord is dread-ful in hispraise.
 2. The world's foun-da-tions by his hand Were laid, and shall for - ev - er stand; The swelling billows know their bound, While tohis praise they roll a - round. (4)03. 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.


## TRURO.




2. Dif - fuse thj light and truth a-broad, And be thou known th' almigh-ty God; Make bare thine arm, thy power dis-play, While truth and grace thy scep-tre sway.

4. Send forth thy mes - sen-gers of peace, Make Sa-tan's reign and em-pire cease; Let thy sal - va - tion, Lord, be known, That all the world thy power may own.

$S^{\prime}$. PAULS'.
L. M.
Or 6l. by repeating the first two lines.
G. GREENE.


1. Be-fore Je - ho-vah's aw-ful throne, Ye na-tions bow with sa-cred joy: Know that the Lord is God a-lone; He can cre-ate, and he de-stroy.

2. We are his peo-ple, we his care, Our souls, and all our mor-tal frame: What last-ing hon-ors shall we rear, Al-migh-ty Ma-ker, to thy name?

3. We'll crowd thy gates, with thankful songs, High, as the heav'n, our voi-ces raise; And earth, with all her thousand tongues, Shall fill thy courts with sounding praiso



ASHWELL.
L. M.

1. When we, our wearied limbs to rest, Sat down by proud Euphrates' stream, We wept with doleful thoughts oppressed, And Zion was our mournful theme.
2. Our harps, that, when with joy we sung, Were wont their tuneful parts to bear, With silent strings, neglect-ed hung, On willow trees that withered there.

Rather Slow.
GEDER.
L. M. (or Gl. by repeating the two first lines.)

CARL CRUST.


1. To God our voices let us raise, And loud-ly chant the joy - fol strain; That rock of strength, oh let us praise, Whence free sal-va-tion we ob-tain 2. The Lord is great, with glory crowned, O'er all the gods of earth he reigns; His hand sup-ports the deeps pro-found, His power a - lone the hills sustains. 3. Let all who now his goodness feel, Come near, and wor-ship at his throne; Before the Lord, their Marker, kneel, And bow in ad -o-ra-tion down.

## PTOLEMAIS. L. M.



1. From all that dwell below the skies, Let the Creator's praise a - rise: Let the Redeemer's name be sung, Through every land, by eve - ry tongue $2 . E$ - ter - anal are thy mercies, Lord; $\mathbf{E}$ - eternal truth attends thy word; Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore. Till suns shall rise and set no more.

## 56

## AYRTON.

L. M.

Or Gli by repeating the finst twu ane.






## FRENOR. L. M. Or gile by bepeating the first two lines.






 APPLETON. L. M.

 sterling. L. m.




## MIGDOL.

L. M.





 Naman



## 66

## LADE

L. M.

 10

DALE.
L. M.
on Gi. bi repeating the first two hines.



love; Pour'd balın in - to my bleeding breast, And led my wea-ry
fcet to rest.


| I |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 = ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| - |  |
| $\frac{2}{4}$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |




 1. Who shall as-cend thy heavenly place, Great God, and dwell be - fore thy face? The man who loves re - 1 l - gion now, And humbly walks with God be - low :(G)


LYCONIA.
L. M.


NOEL.
L. M.
Arranged fiom a German trane.
In slow nxial stealy rime.

(20.

1. Oh hap - py llay, that fixed my choice On thee, my Sa - vior, and my God; Well may tnis glow-ing heart re - joice, And tell its rap-tures all abroad. (4) (9,
2. Oh hap - py bond, that scals my vows To him who mer-its all my love! Let cheer-ful anthems fill the house, While to his al - tar now $I$ move. -20

NEAL.
L. M.

1. God, in the gospel of his Son, Makes his e - ternal counsels known: Here love in all its glory shines, And truth is drawn in fairest lines.

Ialije - lu - jah! Halle - Iu - jah
 (20-0 2. Oh! grant us grace, almighty Lord! To read, and mark thy holy word ; Its truths with meekness to receive, And by its ho-ly precepts live.


BRENTFORD.
L. M. Or 6l. ey repeating the first two lines.

Moderato


74 ILLA. L. M

 windham. L. м.





Moderato.
F-
 - 0 L. M OR BL Repeatina The finsi mio

prase thy name, give thanks and sing, 0 show thy love by morming light, And talk of all thy truth at night, And lalk of all thy truth at night.






## ALL-SAINTS <br> L. M. <br> Or Gl. by repeating the first two hinks. <br> W. KNAPP

## Morierato.









${ }^{4}$ CASTLE STREET.
L. M.

## Moderato.



1. Lord, in thy great, thy glo-rious name, I place my hope, my only trust; Save me from sorrow, guilt, and shame, 2. Thou art my rock, thy name alone The fortrcss where my hopes retreat; Oh make thy pow'r and mercy known;

2. Blest be the Lord, for - ever blest, Whose mercy bids my fear remove; Those sacred walls, which guard my rest.
gentler rays, And seek thy face, and learn thy praise.



3. Ye humble souls, who seek his face, Let sacred courage fill your heart! Hope in the Lord, and trust his grace,



4. waíd. L. m.

5. Zi - on, a awake! thy strength renew, Put on thy robes of beauteous hiue; Church of our God, a - rise and shine, Bright with the beams of truth divine! Halle-lu - jah !


## HANOVER.

L. M.

Or 6i. by repeatisg the first two lines.



|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



HAMBURG. L. M. $\qquad$ 83


savon. L. m. $\qquad$


$\qquad$
ANson. L. m $\qquad$
 (T)
$\qquad$

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 20 \%iole |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |


膤


MEDTORD. C. M.







## 88

©. M.


THYATIRA. C. M.


TARSHISH.
C. M.
(Double


1. O all ye na-tions, praise the Lord, His glorious acts pro-claim; The full-ness of his grace re-cord, And mag-ni-fy his name.

NAOMI.
C. M.

90

## ZERAH．C．M．

##  <br> 







CAIL．C．M．
Moderato．

丹－告 우웅ㅎㅇ
2．To sit one day beneath thine eye，And hear thy gracious

$$
16
$$


joys，
Em－ployed in
ca car

気 36
 ｜ ｜



## SHEPHAM. C. M.



## LENOAL. <br> C. M.

Aranged from J. J. BEHRENS.



THLEM.
C. M.


1. When verdure clothes the fer - tile vale, And blos-soms deck the spray; And fragrancebreathes in eve - ry gale, How sweet the ver-nal day!
 9\#-
2. Hark! how the feathered warblers sing! 'Tis na-ture's cheer-ful voice; Soft mu - sic hails the love-ly spring, And woods and fields re - joice.

ABINGTON.
C. M.
di. heighington.

Moderato.

2. The calm re-treat, the si - lentshade; With prayer and praise a-gree; And seem by thy sweet boun - ty, made For those who fol - low thee. 25: 70.0.
3. There, if the Spir-it - touch the soul, And grace her mean-a - bode, Oh! with what peace, and joy and love, She com-munes with her God. O\#



## Rather Slow



WALDRON. C. M.
German Choral, Arranged by CONRAD IKOCHER.


# MARLOW. <br> C. M. 



1. Sing to the Lord, ye dis-tantlands, Ye tribes of ev' - ry tongue; His new dis - cov-ered grace de-mands $A$ new and no-ble sons 2. Say to the, na-tions-Je-sus reigns, God's own al-migh - ty Son; His power the sink-ing world sus-tains, And grace sur-roundshis throne. 3. Let an un-u - sual joy sur - prise The is - lands of the sea;-Ye noun-tains, sinik, ye val-leys, rise, Pre-pare the Lord his way. 4. Be - hold he comes-he comes to bless The na-tions, as their God; 'No show the world his righteous-ness, And send his truth a - broad.

## MARLOW.

C. M.



UR.
C. M.
(Docble.)


1. Let ev'-ry mor-tal ear at-tend, And ev'-ry heart re-joice; The trumpet of the gos-pel sounds, With an in






## SINAI. C. M.




ST. ANN'S. C. M.
DR. CROFVI: 1800.



3. In each $e$ - vent of life, how clear Thy rul-ing hand I see!

5. When glad-ness wings my fa - vored hour, Thy love my thoughts shall fill;

e -signed when storms of sor - row lower, My soul shall meet thy
will. - -


[^2]
## 102

## AVIM. C. M.

New arrangement from HANDEL.


1. Je - ho-vah is the Lord our God! Then let his church a-dore: His justice o'er the earth abroad Shall all his judgments pour. Hallelujah, Halle-lu-jah!




3 His covenant, in his changeless mind, Stands like himself se-cure; His church, thro'ev'ry age, shall find His word of promise sure. Hallelujah, Halle-lu-jah!


HOWARD.
C. M.

MRS. CUTHERET.
Allegretto.



NEW YORK.
C. M.

WHITTON.


## 104

APHEKA.
C. M.

Sodele


Allegro Maestoso.



 4. With psalms of honor, and of joy, Let all his temples ring; Your various in-stru-ments employ, And soncs of triumph sing, And songs of triumph sing.


LACHISH. C. M.
ED. TAYLOR, Gresham Professor of Minsic, London.
 Fa -
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 1. Be - hold the glo-rnes of the Lamb, A - mid his Fa-ther's throne; } \\ \text { Pre-pare new hon-ors for his name, And songs be - fore un-known. }\end{array}\right\}$

 \{ Je - sus is kind to our complaints, He loves to hear our praise.



## HANLEY. C. M.



1. Our Fa-ther who in heaven art! All hallowed be thy name; Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, Throughout this earth-ly frame. 2. As cheer-ful-ly as 'tis by those Who dwell with thee on high, Lord, let thy boun-ty, day by day, Our dai-ly food sup - ply. 3. As we for-give our en-e-mies, Thy pardon,Lord, we crave; In-to temp-ta-tion lead us not, But us from e - vil save
2. For kingdom, power, and glory, all Be-long, O Lord, to thee; Thine from e-ter-ni-ty they were, And thine shall ev - er be.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## 108

TALLIS. C. M.
THI. TAKIIS. 1560.


1. O all ye na-tions, praise the Lord, Each with a different tongue; In eve-ry language learn his word, And let his name be sung.

2. His mer - cy reigns thro' eve - ry land, Proclaim his grace a - broad: For - ev - er firm his truth shall stand, Praise ye the faith-ful God.


WAY'TON.
C. M.



## NOTTINGHAM. C M.

J. CLMRER.

110
IDDO.
C. M.


1. How sweet, how heavenly is the sight, When those that love the Lord, In one an - other's peace de - light, And thus ful - fil his word. 2. When
 5. Love
 love, in one de-light-ful stream, Thro' every bo-som flows; And union sweet, and dear es-teem, In eve - ry ac - tion glows, In eve - ry ac - tion glows. is the golden clain that binds The happy souls a - bove; And he's an heir of heaven, that finds His bo - som glow with love, His bo - som glow with love.

## OMER. C. M.



## BARBY. <br> C. M.



Moderato.

## COLCHESTER. C. M.

A. WILLTAMS.


1. Oh 'twas a joy-ful sound to hear Our tribes devoutly say, 'Up, Is- racl, to the temple haste, And keep your festal day.'

2. At Salem's courts we must appear, With our assembled powers, In strong and beauteous order ranged, Like her u-nit-ed towers.


## 112

ARUNDEL. C. M
 Q-4 (4) Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Halleujah! Amen.
2. His glorious kingdom is di - vine, His sub - - jects hear his word ; Thro' every realm his light shall shine, And all shall fear the Lord. Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Amen.


## CORONATION.

C. M.





3. Oh! that with youder sacred throng, We at his feet may fall; And join the ever - lasting song, And crown him Lord of all. And join the ever - lasting song, And crown him Lord of all. 2共4 4 4


STEPHENS. C. M.


## 114

## PRETORHUM.

C. M.
 1. To God, our strength, your voice aloud In strains of glory raise; The great Je - ho-vah, Ja-cob's God, Ex - alt in notes of praise, Ex - alt in notes of praise 2. Now let the gospel trumpet blow, On each appointed feast, And teach his waiting church to know The Sabbath's sa - cred rest, The Sabbath's sa-cred rest.

4. With psalins of honor, and of joy, Let all his tem - ples ring; Your various in - struments em-ploy, And songs of triumph sing, And songs of triumph sing.若-
3. This was the statute of the Lord, To Israel's fa-vored race: And yet his courts preserve his word, And there we wait his grace, And there we wait his grace.


## THAXTED. <br> C. M.

BEETHOVEN.


## DEDHAM. <br> C. M.

WM. GARDINER,
115


## DOWNS. C.M.





Joy to the world, the Savior reigns, Let men their songs employ; While fields and floods, rocks, liills and plains Repeat the sounding joy.

No more let sin and sorrow grow, Nor thorns infest the ground;
He comes to make his blessings flow $\{$ Far as the curse is found. $\{$ Second Ending.

He rules the world with truth and grace And makes the nations prove The glories of his righteousness, And wonders of his Iove


## AZMON. <br> C. M.



[^3]
## 115

VESPER.
C. M.
(q) Moderato.

1. I love the Lord, he heard my cries, And pi-tied eve-ry groan: Long as I live, Long as I live, when troubles rise,

I'll bow before his throne,

2. I love the Lord, he bowed his ear, And chased my grief a-way; Oh, let my heart, Oh, let my heart no move des pair, While I have breath to pray,

3. The Lord be-held me sore distressed, He bade my pains re-move: Return, my soul, Return, my soul, to God, thy rest, For thou hast known his love,

 6
5
MOUNT NEBO. C. M.


WALL
C. M. (Docrie.)

[^4]\{His high commands with reverence hear, And tremble at his word. \} 2 .Great God,how high thy glories rise! How bright thy armies shine! Where is the power with thee that vies, Or truth, compared with thine.

## BADEN. C. M. <br> Solo.

Choras. Arranged from an English tume.
Choras.








WELFORD. C. M.






## LUTZEN. C. M.

MARTIN LUTHER.


1. To our al-mighty Ma - ker, God, New hon-ors be addressed; His great sal-va-tion shines a-broad, And makes the na-tions blest. 2. Let all the earth his love proclaim, With all her different tongues, And spread the hon-or of his name, In mel - o - dy and songs. -

## BRADNOR. C. M.



1. Be-hold thy waiting servant, Lord, De - vot-ed to thy fear;
2. Hast thou not sent salvation down, And promised quickening grace?

## 124

LAYF'IELD.
C. $\mathbf{M}$


## BERWICK.

C. M.

German Choral.



## BALERMA. <br> C. M.


of the Lord, His migh - ty praise proclaim.


## 126

HEATH.
C. M.


## ENFIELD. <br> C. M.



DALMATIA.
C. M.
(Docble.,


BURFORD.
C. M.

PURCELL, 1690.


1. As on some lone-ly build-ing's top, The sparrow tellsher moan, Far from the tents of joy and hope, I sit and grieve a - lone. 2. But thou for-ev-er art the same, O my e-ter-nal God! A--ges to come shall know thy name, And spread thy works a-broad.

## GRAFTON. C. M.



1. How oft, a - las! this wretched heart Has wandered from the Lord: How oft my rov-ing thoughts depart, For - get - ful of his word.


## KISHON. C. M.



First and third lines to be sung by a Solo Base vnice; second and fourth lines in Chorus. In the fifth stanza the small notes may be sung in full Chorus throughout.







ELEVER. C. M.


1. My shepherd will sup-ply my need, Je - ho-val is his name;

In pas-turesfresh he makes me feed, B
2. He brings my wanderingspir-it back When I forsake his ways,

And leadsme for his mer-cy's sake, In paths of truth and grace.

$\qquad$

MELBOURN.
C. M.


## ORNINGTON.

C. M.


3 When in the slippery paths of youth With heedless steps I ran, \}

 55 Through every pe-riod of my lite, Thy gooduess lill pursue,



ELON.
C. M.




 A-bor, 5. Let all the lands, withshouts of joy, To God their voi-ces raise; Sing psalms in
4. Oh come, be -huld the works of God. And then with me you'll own. That he, to


## 132.

IRISH.
C. M


WINTER.
C. M.

DANIEL READ.


## HADLEIGH.

Moderato.
Verse.

2. So pil-grims on the scorching sand, Be-neath a burning sky,Long for a cooling stream at hand,And they must drink,or die, And they must drink, or die.


## BROUGHTON. <br> C. M.



1. Shine, mighty God, on Zi-on shine, With beams of heavenly grace; Reveal thy power thro' ev'ry land, And show thy smiling face. Halle-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

2. When shall thy name,from shore to shore,Sound thro' the eartha-broad, And distant nations know and love Their Savior and their God? Halle-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah !





# KENDALL. <br> C. M 

CHARES.
135
Moderato.


GENEVA.
C. M.

JOHN COLE.




## 136

## PHUVAH.

C. M.






LITCHFIELD. C. M.




$\square$ 12--+20-9 Come, we that love the Loo
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Come, we that love the lord, } \\ \text { Join in a song with sweet accord }\end{array}\right.$
And let our joys be known;

 \{ Before we reach the heavenly fields,Or walk the golden streets.



## LOUGHTON.

S. M.
(Double.,


## CRANBROOK.

S. M.

THOMAS CLAERE.


Grace! 'tis a charm-ing sound! Har - mo-nious to the ear! Heaven with the e-cho shall resound, Heav'n with the echo shall re-sound,



PEMBERTON.

 PENTONVILLE. S. M.
undey.


 parah. s. m.



ST. THOMAS.
S. M.
A. WEEMGADES.


## SILVERDALE. S. M.





3. $0^{-6}$ Israel, bless him still, His name to honor raise; Let all the earth his glory fill,Midst songs of grateful praise; Let all the earth his glory fill,Midst songs of grateful praise.

4. Jehovah,God most high,We spread thy praise abroad; Thro' all the world thy fame shall fly, O God, thine Israel's God! Thro' all the world thy fame shall fly, O God, thine Israel's God! 4. Jehovah, God most high, We spread thy praise abroad; Thro all the word thy fame shall

## SHIRLAND. S. M.

STANLIET.



## EVELYN. <br> S. M. or C. M.

Slow


1. The Lord my shep - herd is . . . . I shall be well sup-plied; Since he is mine, and I am his, What can I want be-side 32. IIe leads me to the (4)
2. If e'er I go a - - stray, He doth my soul re-claim; And guides me in his own right way, For his most ho - ly name. 4. While he affords his

3. A - mid sur-round-ing foes ... Thou dost my ta - ble spread; My cup with blessings 0 - verflows, And joy ex - alts my head. 6 . The bounties of thy



4. Be - hold the morning sun Be-gins his glo-rious way; His beamsthro' all the na-tions run, And life and light con-vey. Halle-lujah! Hallelu-jah! (4) (4)
5. But where the gos-pel comes, It spreads di - vi - ner light, It calls dead sinners from their tombs, And gives the blind their sight. Halle - lujah! Hallelu-jah!


## MAZZARO'TH.

S. M.

## From blangini.

 1. Be-hold the morning sun Be-gins his glo-rious way; His beams thro' all the na-tions run, And life and light con - vey, And life and light con-vey.

2. But where the gospel comes, It spreads di - vi - ner light, It calls dead sin-ners from their tombs, And gives the blind their sight, And gives the blind their sight.


## 152

SHEBA.
S. M.
$\left(\begin{array}{ll}40\end{array}\right)$


SNOWFIELD. S. M.
Moderato.


1. Thou shalt, O Lord, de-scend, And all the kingdons bless ; Throughout the earth thy realm extend, And judge in righteousness. Halle-lujah! Halle - lu - jah!

2. The fruitful earth shall yield A rich, in-creasing store; And God, who is to us revealed, His choicest grits shall pour. Halle-lujah! Halle - lu - - jah!

3. The blessings of his grace He shall to us make known; •Till all the earth his laws embrace, And his do - minion own. Halle-lujan Yalle - lu - - jah !
4. Let all the people raise The loud thanksgiving voice; Let eve-ry na-tion sing thy praise, And eve-ry tongue rejoice.


- 

As just and righteous is thy name, From dan-ger set me free


Halle - - lu - jah! 2 2 2 Z 2. 2 mammon


## SELBY. S. M.



## 154

S. M.

1-2 Hist \& 2 d Temor.
A. B. 0.


> HUDSON.
S. M.
R. HARRISON.

NOTE. The first Hallalujah may be sung in connection with the $2 d$ or $3 d$; but if the $2 d$ is sung, the $3 d$ should be omitted; or if the $2 d$ is sung, the $2 d$ should be omitted.



BADEA.
S. M.

German Choral.


## 156

LABAN
S. M.


1. My soul, be on thy guard, Ten thousand foes a--rise; The hosts of sin are press-ing hard 2. Oh watch, and fight, and pray; 3. Ne'er think the vic - t'ry won, 3. Ne'er think the vic - t'ry won,
2. Fight on, my soul, till death

The bat - tle ne'er give o'er; ReNor lay thy ar-mor down: Thy Shall bring thee to thy God; He'll
new it bold-ly eve-ry day, arduous work will not be done take thee, at thy part-ing breath,

To draw thee from the skies. And help di - vine im-- plore. Till thou ob-tain thy crown. Up to his blest a--bode.

## BEVERLY. S. M.



OLMUTZ.
S. M.

Arranged from a Gregorian Chant.


## MASSAH.

S. M.

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { love thy church, } & \text { God! } \\ 4-9 & \text { walls be-fore thee stand! Dear as the ap-ple of thine eye, And gra-ven on thy hand. Halle-lu - jah! }\end{array}$ (-


CHESWORTH.

## S. M.


2. But where the gos - pel comes, It spreads di - vi - ner light, It calls dead sin-ners from their tombs, And gives the blind...... theirsight.

3. 'How per-fect is thy word! And all thy judgments just! For - ev - er sure thy prom-ise, Lord, And we se cure - .-. ly trust.

4. My gracious God, how plain Are thy di-rec-tions given! Oh! may I nev - er read in vain, But find



## UTICA.

S. M.


## NORWELL. <br> S. M.

159
Moderato.




BAID. S. M.

HEUFCHFEL.

2. Blest is the pi -ous house, Where zeal and friendship meet; Their songs of praise,their mingled vows, Make their communion sweet, Make their communion sweet.

3. From those celes-tial springs Such streams of pleasure flow, As no in-crease of rich-es brings, Nor hon-ors can be-stow, Nor hon-ors can be-stow

4. Thus on the heavenly hills The saints are blest above; Where joy, like morning dew, distils, And all the air is love, And all the air is love.


## 160

AIN.
S. M.


## PADDINGTON.

S. M.
$\#_{\text {Moderato. }}$
Hallelujah! Hal - le-lu-jeh!

1. Sing prai-ses to cur $G$,d, And bless his sacred name: His greatsal-vation, all abroad, From day to day proclaim.

Hallelujah! Hal - le-lu-jeh! 4-


## CUMWELL S. M.

Arranged from C. IEREUTZER.



TYNE. S. M.

> Arranged from Handel.


## DOVER

S. M

163


1. The Spir - it, in our hearts, Is whispering, 'Sinner, come;' The bride, the church of Christ, pro-clains
2. Let him that hear-eth say To all a-bouthim, 'Come!' Let him that thirsts for right-eous - ness,
3. Yes, who - so - ev - er will, Oh let him free-ly come, And free - ly drink the stream of life;
4. Lo! Je - sus, who in - vites, Oh let him free-ly come, And free-ly drimk the stream of hife;

To Christ, the foun-tain, come!
'Tis Je-- sus bids him come.
O blest Re-deem-er, come.

## SUNBURY. S. M.

TII. MORLEY, 1580.


## 164

PANCRAS.
S. M

3. Oh let them shout and sing, Dis-solved in pi-ous mirth; For thou, the righteous judge and king, Shalt govern all the earth, Halle -lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah !
4. Let different na-tions join To cel-e - brate thy fame; Let all the world, OLord, combine To praise thy glo-rious name, Halle-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!


## ELOME. S. M.

From abbe maximilian stadler.

5. Soon shall our doubts and fears Sub-side at his eon-trol; His lov-ing kindness shall break through The midnight of the soul. 6. Blest is the man, 0 God,



GERAR.
S. M.

167


1. Blest are the sons of peace, Whose hearts and hopes are one ; Whose kind designs to serve and please Whose kind designs, \&c. Thro all their actions run.
2. Thus on the heavenly hills The saints are blest a-bove; Where joy, like morning dew, dis - tils, Where joy, like morning, \&c. And all the air is love.

BRALTON. S. M.


# 168 <br> SEIR. <br> S. M. 1. The Lord my shepherd is; I shall be well sup-plied; Since he is mine, and $I$ am his, What can 1 want be-side? Halle-lu-jah! Halle-lu-jah!   <br> 2. He leads me to the place Where heavenly pasture grows; Where liv-ing wa-ters gen-tly pass, And full sal - vation flows. Halle-lu - jah! Halle-lu - jah!  <br> <br> CAMBERWELL. S. M. <br> <br> CAMBERWELL. S. M. <br>  

## KELSAL.

 . The Lord my shepherd is ; I shall be well sup-plied; Since he is mine and $I$ am his, What can I want be-side? 2. He leads me to the place, Where (9b3. If e'er I go a -stray, He doth my soul re-claim; And gurdes me in his own right way, For his most ho-ly name. 2. While he affords his aid, I
 5. A - mid surrounding foes, Thou dost my ta - ble spread ; My cup with blessings over - flows, And joy ex-alts my head. 6. The bounties of thy love Shall

 \# 9 -can-not yield to fear;Tho' I should walk thro' death's dark shade,My shepherd's with me there, Tho' I should walk thro'death's dark shade, My shepherd's with me there.
 crown my fu-ture days; Nor from thy house will I re-move, Nor cesse to speak thy praise, Nor from thy house will I re - move, Ner cease to speak thy praise.



Moderate.


|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |




Praise shall em - ploy my nobler powers ; My days of praise shall ne'er be past, While life and thought, and be - ing last, Or im - mor - tal - i - - ty en-dures.


## MERIBAH. C. P. M.



## 174

L. P. M.

Moderato.






MAYFIELD. L. P. M.


AiTHLONE
C. P. M.

175

HIGHTON.
C. P. M.

C. P. M.


## CARPARTHUS.

C. P. M.

Afiettionoso.




WAYLAND. 8s \& 4.
Allegro Moderato.




## PETERS. S. P. M











## DALSTON. S. P. M

## A. WILLIAMS.



[^5]
 (\#-

## HADDAM. H. M.




 (12)
4. And ean this mighty King Of glory condescend? And will he write his name.'My father and my friend?'I love bis name! I love his word! Join all my pow'rs And prasise the Lord.





Pe4

## ANAB. H. M.




## LISCHER. <br> H. M



## HARWICH. H. M.

Soll.


 3. He saw the na-tions lie,
4. He sent his oll-ly Sos

All per-ish-ing in sin, And pi-tied the sadstate The ruined world was in. Thy mercy, Lord, Shall stillendure; And rv - er sure A-bides thy word.


## TRIUMPH.

H. M.


1. A-wake, our drow-sy souls, And burst the slothful band; The wonders of this day

Our no - blest songs demand: Auspicious morn' thy blissful rays Bright seraphs hail,im songs of praise
2. At thy approaching dawn, Reluctant death resigned The glorious Prince of life,

In dark do-mains confined: 'Th'angelic host around him bends, And midst their shouts the God ascends.






## NEWBURY. H. M.

From M. HAYDN.










## 190

FARLON.
H M.


1. Hark! hark! the notes of joy, Roll o'er the heavenly plains! And seraphs find em-ploy, For their sublimest strains, Some new delight in heav'n is known, Loud
2. Hark! hark! the sounds draw nigh, The joy - ful hosts de - scend; Je - sus forsakes the sky, To earth his footsteps bend, He comes to bless our fall-en race, He 2花
3. Bear, bear the ti-dings round, Let evcry mor-tal know What love in God is found, What pi-ty he canshow. Ye winds that blow, ye waves that roll, 0 Q"\#-
4. Strike, strike the harps a - gain, To great Im-man-uel's namc; A - rise, ye sons of men, And loud his grace proclaim. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Angels and men, wake every string, 'Tis } \\ \text { Full Chorus-2Tenors and Base sins small noree }\end{array}\right.$ (药


## RAMSAY. H. M.

 Trio by Tenors \& Base in the third, and in full Chorws in the fourth stanze.


Then shall $I$ humbly join The $u$ - ni-ver-sal choir: Thy grace can raise Myheart and tongue, And tune my song To lively praise, And tune my song To lively praise.


## THORLY. H. M.

Moderato.

2. The slining worlds a - bove In glorious or-der stand, Or in swift courses move By his supreme command. He spake the word, And all their frame From nothing came To praise the Lord.

3. Let all the nations fear The God that rules above; He brings his people near, And makes them taste his love: While earth and sky Attempt his praise, IIis saints shall raise His honors high.


## 192

## KINGSTON.

H. М.


1. To spend one samed day Wre and Than thousand days bes

2. God is our sun and shield, Our light, and our de-fence: With gifts his hands are filled; We draw our blessings thence: He shall be-stow On Jacob's race, Pe-cu-liar grace, And glo-ry too.




## VALLUM. H. M.

Moderato.

1. Where is my Savior now, Whose smiles I once possessed? Till he return, I bow, By heaviest grief oppressed: My days of hap-pi-ness are gone, And I am left to weep a-donc.
(4-1
2. Where can the mourner go, And tell his tale of grief? Ah! who can soothe lis wo, And give him sweet relief? Earth cannot heal the wounded breast, Or give the troubled sin-ner rest.

3. Je - sus, thy smiles im - part; My dearest Lord, re-turin, And easc my wounded heart, And bid me cease to mourn: Then shall this night of sorrow flee, And peace and heav'n be found in thee.




|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

 Lo! he claims his na-tive sky !

1. Christ, the Lord, is risen to-day, Halle-lu-jah!
2. Lo! he ri-ses, mighty King ! Halle-lu-jah!

Halle-lu-jah! Our triumphant ho-ly day: Halle-lu-jih!
Halle-lu-jah !








|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 易: |  |  |  |
| (2viv: op |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\cdots \mathrm{O}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |




2. Teach me some me-lo-dous measure, Sung by raptured saints a-bove; Fill my sonl with sa-cred pleasure, While I sing re-deem-ing love.


4. By thy hand re-stored, de - fend-ed, Safe thro' life, thus far I'm come; Safe, O Lord, when life is end - ed, Bring me to my heavenly home.


WORTHING. 8s \& 7s.

## SCHULTZ.




GREENVILLE. 8s \& 7s.

\{Far from mor-tal cares re-treating, Sor-did hopes and vain de-sires, \}
\{Here our will-ing foot-steps meeting, Ev'-ry heart to heaven aspires. $\}$ Mer - cy from a - bove proclaim-ing, Peace and par-don from the skies.

SICILY. $8 \mathrm{~s} \& 7 \mathrm{~s}$.


MOUNT VERNON. 8s \& 7s.


## 210

RIPLEY.
8s \& 7\%.
When sung to a single stanza, the IIallelujah may be added, to make out the tune.

1. Glorions things of thee are spo-ken, $\mathrm{Zi}-\mathrm{on}$, ci-ty of our God;

\{He, whose word can ne'er be bro-ken, Chose thee for his own a - bode. $\} 2$. Lord, thy church is still thy dwelling, Still is pre-cious in thy sight;
Ju-dah's tem-ple far ex-cell-ing, Beaming with the gos-pel's light.


+ D. c .



3. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { On } \\ \text { the rock of a ges founded, What can shake her sure re - pose? }\} ~\end{array}\right.$
 He, whose word can ne'er be bro-ken, Chose thee for his own a - bode.


CESAREA. 8s \& 7s.
Arranged from Mrozart.



|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ye |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 214

WILMOT. Ss \& 7s.


BREST. $\quad 8 \mathrm{~s}, 7 \mathrm{~s} \& 4$.



$$
\text { ZION. } \quad 8 s, 7 s \& 4 .
$$



1. \{On the mountain's top appearing, Lo! the sacred herald stands, \}
\{Welcome news to Zi-on bearing, Zion long in hostile lands. \} Mourning captive, God himself shall loose thy bands, Mourning captive, God himself shall loose thy bands 2. SLo! thy sun is risen in glory! God himself appears thy friend;
\{All thy foes shall flee before thee; Here their boasted triumphs end: Great deliverance Zion's King will surely send, Great deliverance Zion's King will surely send. 3. $\{$ Enervies no more shall trouble, All thy wrongs shall be redressed; \}

FFor thy shame thou shalt have double, In thy Maker's favor blest; $\int$ Ail thy conflicts Fen :- an e-ter-nal rest. All thy conflicts End in an e-ter - nal rest

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



2 Thanks we give, and ad-o - ra - tion, For thy gospel's joy-ful sound;
May the fruits of thy sal - va-tion, In our hearts and lives abound! \} May thy presence, May thy presence With us ev-er-more be found!

3 \{Then, whene'er the signal's giv - en, Us from earth to call a - way,

 OSGOOD.
$8 \mathrm{~s}, 7 \mathrm{~s} \& 4$.
Arranged from RITMER.
With tenderness and reeling.





italian hymin. Gs $_{6} \&$ 4s.

$\qquad$ serug.



DORT.
6 © \& 4s. [PRAYER FOR OUR COUNTRY.]






HYMN. The Lord is great.
Allegro.



3. The Lord is great ! his mer-cy how a - bound-ing! Ye an-gels, strike yourgolden chords: Oh praise our God ! with voice and harp resounding, The King of kings, and Lord of Lords.



1. From Greenland's i-cy mountains, From India's cor-al strand, Where Afric's sun-ny fountains Roll down their golden sand; From many an ancient river, From many a palmy plain,
2. What tho' the spi - cy breezes Blow softo'er Ceylon's isle, Tliough every prospect pleases, And on-ly man is vile? In vain with lavish kinduess, The gifts of God are strow.

3. Shall we whose souls are lighted By wisdom from on high, Shall we to man benighted The lamp of life de - ny? -Sal - va-tion! ph, sal - va-tion! The joy-ful sound pro-claim,

4. Waft, waft, ye winds, his sto-ry; And you, ye waters, roll, Till, like a sea of glo-ry, It spreads from pole to pole; 'Till over our ransomed nature, The Lamb for sin-ners slain,


ZUAR. 7s\&6s.


|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| -0, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## 224 <br> EVARTS. <br> 7s \& 6s.



1. From Greenland's icy mountains, From India's coral strand, Where Afric's sunny fountains Roll down their golden sand; From many an ancient riv - er, From 6. What though the spicy breezes Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle-Though every prospect pleases, And on-ly man is vile? In vain, with lavish kindness, Thie

2. Shall we, whose souls are lighted By wisdom from on high- Shall we to man be-night-ed The lamp of life de - ny?- Sal - vation!-oh, sal-vation! The


43


ZIRA. 7s \& 6s.



## 226

AMSTERDAM.
7s \& 6s.


## RICHMOND. 7/s \& 6s.








TIMNA. 8s.


2. Shall ev - e - ry crea-ture a - round Their voi-ces in concert $u$ - nite, And I, the most favored, be found, In praising, to take less de - light.

3. A-wake, tiren, my harp, and my lute! Swect or-gans, your notes soft - ly swell! No longer my lips shall be mute, The Savior's high praises to tell.

4. His love in my heartshed a-broad, My gra - ces shall bloomas the spring; Thistemple, his spirit's a-bode, My joy, as my du-ty to sing.


Rather Slow.
MELTON. 10s.




[^6] A-

In loud swelling strains his prai-ses ex-press, Who gracious-ly o-pens his bounti-ful store, Theirwants to re-lieve, and his children to bless.


## HURON. 10s \& 11s.

With solemnity.

- 2 - $14-10$ -(6-2
\{The God of giory sends his summons forth, Calls the south nations, and awakes the north;
\{From east to west the sov'reign orders spread, Thro'dis-tant worlds and regions of the dead. $\}$ 'The trumpet sounds, hell trembles, heav'in rejoices; Lift up your heads,yo saints with cheertul voices.
(9-2


FOL.SOM.
10s \& 11 s.
 2. Cold on his cra-dle the dew-drops are shining, Low lies his head with the beasts of the stall, An - gels a - dore him in slum ber reclining, Ma - ker, and

3. Say, shall we yield him, in cost - ly de - vo-tion, O-dors of $E$-dom, and offerings di - vine? Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean, Myrrh from the

4. Vain - ly we of - fer each am-ple ob-la - tion; Vainly with gifts would his fa-vors se - cure! Rich-er by far is the heart's a-do-ration, Dear-er to


PORTUGUESE HYMN. 11s.


To sheep of his pas-ture his mer-cies a - bound, His care and pro-tec-tion, His care and pro-tection, His care and pro-tec -tion his flock will sur-round.


HYMN. Haste, O sinner, now be wise.



## HYMN. Head of the Church triumphant.



1. Head of the church tri-umphant, We joy-ful-ly a-dore thee ; Till thou ap-pear, thy members here,Shall sing like those in glo-ry. 2. While in afliction's fur-nace, And passing thro' the fire, Thy love we praise, that knows our days, And ever brings us nigher. Q
2. Thou dost conduct thy peo-ple Thro torrents of temptation; Nor will we fear, while thou art near, The fire of tri - bu - la - tion (\#8eces@
3. Faith now beholds the glo -ry, To which thou wilt restore us, And earth despise, for that high prize, Which thou hast set before us 2:"3

We lift our hearts and voi - ces In blest an - tic - i - pa - tion, And cry a - loud, and give to God The praise of our sal - va - - tion.
We lift our hands ex - ult - ing In thine al-migh-ty fa - vor; The love di - vine, that made us thine, Shall keep us thine for - ev - er.


The world, with $\sin$ and $\mathrm{Sa}-\tan$,


And if thou count us wor - thy

dim.


In vain our march op - po - ses; By thee, we will break thro' then all, And sing the song of Mo-- ees. HYMN. ${ }^{2}$ Great $\stackrel{4}{G o d}_{\stackrel{3}{w}}^{\text {what do I }}$ see and hear.

昜 6
 dim.

\{ Be - hold the Judge of man ap-pear, On clouds of glo-ry sea - ted. \} The trumpet sounds,the graves re-store The dead which they contained before: Prepare, my soul, to meet him



## HYMN. No war nor battle"s souna.



HYMN. While with ceaseless course the sun. (Benevento.) s. webee.

2. Spared to see a-noth-er year, Let thy blessing meet us here; Come,thy dying work revive,




## HYMN. Thou art gone to the grave.




2. Thou art gone to the grave-we no long - er de - plore thee, Nor tread the rough path of the world by thy side; But the wide arms of mercy are

3. Thou art gone to the grave-and its man-sions for-sak-ing, Per-haps thy tried spir-it in doubt lingered long; But the sunshine of heaven beamed

4. Thou art gone to the grave-but 'twere wrong to de - plore thee, When God was thy ran-som, thy guardian and guide; He gave thee, and took thee, and




## IIYMN.

When as returns this solemn day.

## (开来 $p_{\text {Rather Slow and in oxact time. }}$



1. When, as returns this solemn day, Mancomes to meet his God, What rites,whathonors shall he pay? How spread his praise abroad? 2. From mar-ble domes and

2. 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 inar-ble domes and


gild - ed spires Shall clouds of incense rise, And gems, and gold, and garlands deck The cost -ly sac - ri-fice? 3. Vain sinful man! Vain sin-ful man! cre -


## SENTENCE.

Salvation to our God.


# HYMN. The House of God. 


























ACLIN.
L. M.

Ratherslow and in cxact time.

1. Thearen -

























## $272$




SENTENCE. But in the last days it shall come to pass.
Mleah, 4. 1, 2.



Lord. and to the house of the God of Ja - - cob; And he will teach us, will teach us of his ways, And we will walk





## $278$












|  |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| 畀 |
|  |  |
|  |
| x |
|  |  |

"-"

 3.







## $290$



5. Wide, wide, as the world, is thy command, Vast, as e-ter-ni-ty. e-ter-ni-ty, thy love, Firm, as a rock, thy truth shall stand, When rolling years shall Q
5. Wide, wide, as the world, is thy command, Vast, as e-ter-ni-ty, e-ter-ni-ty thy love, Firm as a rock thy truth slall stand, When rolling years shall ( $f=1$
5. Wide, wide, as the world, is thy command, Vast, as e-ter - ni-ty, e-ter-ni-ty, thy love, Firm, as a rock, thy truth shall stand, When roll-ing years shall

5. Wide, wide, as the world, is thy command, Vast, as e-ter - ni -ty, e-ter-ni-ty, thy love; Firm, as a rock, thy truth shall stand, When rolling years shall (A)-
cease to move, shall cease to move, When roll-ing years shall cease to move, When roll $\ldots$ ing years shall cease to move, shall cease to move,
cease to move


- cease to move, shall cease to move, When roll-ing years shall cease to move, When roll - - ing years shall cease to move, shall cease to move, cease to move.


MOTETT. Song of praise in the night.


In the night,



Oh how fair
Smiles | does nature bear To God !
She glows with his praises, Glory raises:
In his bright abode All is fair.

3
Mid the spheres
Praise | through circling years Is sung,
To God the Creator King of nature:
O praise him my tongue Eudless years.

German Choral, arranged by C. KOCHER.


1. \{Praise ye Je - ho-vah! In loud pealing songs come be-fore ... him: $\}$
\# Great is his mercy, With hearts of thanksgiving a - dore ... him: $\}$ Firm is his word, Free-ly his grace is conferred; Humbly for pardon im - - plore him. (标
2. \{ Praise ye Je -ho-vah, His word like the beams of the morn ---ing, \}
\{ Praise ye Je - ho-vah, His word like the beams of the morn--ing, $\}$ Shines on our pathway With precept, and counsel, and warn--ing: $\}$ Ho ly light, Guiding to regions where night Never a-gain is re - -turn - ing.
ing: $\}$ Ho -ly its light, Guiding to regions where night Never a-gain is re - -turn - ing.
3. $\{$ Praise him all nations,'Tis he that hath crown'd you with bless -ing: $\}$ Worship the Lord; Bow to the claims of his word, Songs to his glory ad - - dress - ing.
$\{0$ come before him, Your sin-ful transgressions con - fess -ing : $\}$

4. $\{$ An-gels re-joic-nng, $U$-nite in the shout of sal---va-tion, $\}$
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { An-gels re-joic-ng, } \\ \text { Dai-ly and nighiy, They sing to the God of cre }\end{array}\right.$


Heavenly dwell-ing! rich thy treasure! Oh! how sweet thy hallow'd peace,thy hallow'd peace,thy hallow'd peace-Heavenly dwelling, Heavenly dwelling !


PSALM. High o'er the Heavens.


[^7]
3. Bless ye the Lord, proclaim his state Ye heavenly hosts, whoround him wait, Quick to per - form his acts of might, His plea - sure


Unison.







## 298

HYMN. The heavenly way.



EVENING HYMN. $\quad 8,3 \mathrm{~s} \& 6$.




|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| (\%) ${ }^{\text {cosen }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| eto. . |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

THE LORD'S PRAYER.




| oodd.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

SENTENCE. I wiili arise.



HYMN. "Hark! the voice of love and mercy."



HYMN. O God of strength:
(1)














Re:

 20. .0.
 2 4 2:p or 2w


HYMN. Oft as the Bell.
J. WHITAKEER.


MOTETT
Blessed is the man.


## $314$




## $316$





## 318

HYMN.
Mope in the Lord.


[^8]



## $322$




Lord of all power and might.

## Moderato. <br> \section*{32}

$$
1 \quad 1 \quad 0
$$

WILLIAM MLASON.

 au-thor of all good things;




## VENITE, EXULTEMUS DOMINO. Ps. 95.

1. O come let us sing | unto $\cdot \cdot$ the | Lord;

Let us heartily rejoice in the | strength ${ }^{\wedge}$ of $\mid$ our sal- | vation.
2. Let us come before his presence ${ }^{\wedge} \mid$ with thanks- $\mid$ giving; And show ourselves $\mid$ glad ${ }^{\wedge}$ in $\mid$ him with $\mid$ psalms.
3. For the Lörd ${ }^{\wedge} \mid$ is a $\cdot \cdot$ great | God; And a great $\left|\operatorname{King}{ }^{\wedge} \mathrm{a}-\right|$ bove all $\mid$ gods.
4. In his hands ${ }^{\wedge}$ are all the corners | of the $\dagger$ earth; And the strength of the $\mid$ hills ${ }^{\wedge}$ is $\mid$ his $-\mid$ also.
5. The sea is hīs ${ }^{\wedge} \mid$ and hê | made it; And his hands pre- | pared .. the | dry - | land.
6. O come let us worship ${ }^{\wedge} \mid$ and fall | down; And knēel be- | fore the |Lord our | Maker.
7. For hē is the | Lord our | God; And we are the people of his pasture, $\wedge^{\wedge}$ and the $\mid$ sheep of $\mid$ his - | hand
8. O worship the Lörd ${ }^{\wedge}$ in the | beauty .. of | holiness; Let the whole | earth $\cdot \cdot$ stand in $\mid$ awe of $\mid$ him.
9. For he cometh, ^ for he cometh ^ ${ }^{\text {to }|~ j u d g e ~ t h e ~| ~ e a r t h ; ~[t r u t h ~}$ And with righteousness to judge the wörld ${ }^{\wedge}$ and the | people | with his |
10. Glory be to the Father, $\hat{\wedge}$ and | to the $\mid$ Son; And | to the | Holy | Ghost;
11. As it was in the beginning, ${ }^{\wedge}$ is now, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and $\mid$ ever $\cdot \cdot$ shall $\mid$ be, World without | end. ${ }^{\wedge}$ A- | men, A- | men.






1．Blessed be the Lōrd｜God of｜Israel； For he hath visited｜and re－｜deemed ．．his｜people．
2．And hath raised up a mighty sal－｜vation $\mid$ for us． In the｜house $\cdot$ of his｜servant｜David．
3．As he spake by the mouth of his \｜holy \｜prophets， Which have I been $\cdot$ since the｜world be－I gan．
4．That we should be saved｜from our｜enemies， And from the $\mid$ hand of $\mid$ all that $\mid$ hate us．
5．Glory be to the Father，$\Lambda$ and $\mid$ to the $\mid$ Son； And｜to the｜Holy｜Ghost；
6．As it was in the beginning，$\Lambda$ is now，$A$ and｜ever $\cdot \cdot$ shall｜be， World without $\mid$ end． 1 A－ $\mid$ men，A－ $\mid$ men．

No．12．SINGLE CHANT．


No．14．SINGLE CHANT．
Tominson


No．11．SINGLE CHANT．
Richard Farrant， 1570.


And


## CANTATE DOMINO. Ps. 98.

1. O sing unto the | Lord a $\cdot \cdot$ new | song;

For | he hath .. done | marvel .. lous | things.
2. With his own right hand $\Lambda$ and with his | holy | arm;

Hath he gotten him- I self the | victo- | ry.
3. The Lörd declared | his sal- | vation;
heathen.
His righteousuess hath he openly | showed $\cdot \cdot$ in the $\mid$ sight $\cdot \cdot$ of the |
4. He hath remembered his mercy and truth $\wedge$ toward the | house of | Israel, And all the ends of the world 1 have seen the sal- $\mid$ vation $\mid$ of our $\mid$ God.
5. Show yourselves joyful unto the Lörd, $\Lambda$ | all ye | lands;

Sing, re- | joice, and | give - | thanks.
6. Praise the Lord up- | on the | harp;

Sing to the Lōrd $\Lambda$ with a $\mid$ psalm of $\mid$ thanks - $\mid$ giving.
7. With trumpets | also $\cdot$ and | cornet, (or shawms,) O show yourselves joyful $\Lambda$ be- | fore the | Lord the | King.
8. Let the sea make a noise, $\Lambda$ and all that $\mid$ therein $\mid$ is;

The round world $\Lambda$ and $\mid$ they that $\mid$ dwell there- $\mid$ in.
9. Let the floods clap their hands, $\wedge$ ond let the hills be joyful together $\wedge$ be- $\mid$ fore the $\mid$ Lord; For he \| cometh $\cdot$ to | judge the $\mid$ earth.
10 With righteousness shall he $\rangle$ judge the | world;
Aind the $\mid$ people | with- | equity. (Gloria Patri.)
No. 16. SINGLE CHANT.


## No. 17. SINGLE CHANT.

Ler.

$\square$
No. 18. SINGLE CHANT.



## BONUM EST CONFITERI. Ps. 92.

1. It is a good thing to give thānks $A \mid$ unto .. the $\mid$ Lord; And to sing praises unto thy $\mid$ name- $\mid O$ most $\mid$ Highest.
2 To tell of thy loving kindness $\Lambda \mid$ early $\cdot$ in the $\mid$ morning; And of thy | truth $\cdot$ in the | night- | season.
2. Upon an instrument of ten strings, $\Lambda$ and up- $\mid$ on the $\mid$ lute; Upon a loud instrument, $\Lambda \mid$ and up- $\mid$ on the $\mid$ harp.
3. For thou, Lörd, hast made me glad $\Lambda \mid$ through thy $\mid$ works; And I will rejoice in giving praise $\Lambda$ for the ope- $\mid$ ration $\mid$ of thy $\mid$ hands.
4. Glory be to the Father, $\wedge$ and | to the $\mid$ Son: And | to the | Holy | Ghost;
5. As it was in the beginning, $\wedge$ is now, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and $\mid$ ever $\cdot \cdot$ shall $\mid$ be,

World without | end.^ A-| men, A- $\mid$ men.


No. 23. DOUBLE CHAN'T.


No. 24. DOUBLE CHANT. Deus Misereatur.
H. к. OLIVER. 331



No. 31. DOUBLE CHANT.



## BENEDIC ANIMA MEA. Ps. 103.

1. Praise the Lörd, $A \mid O$ my | soul; And all that is within me $\mathbb{A} \mid$ praise his $\mid$ holy $\mid$ name.
2. Praise the Lōrd, $\mid O$ my | soul; And for- $\mid$ get not $\mid$ all his | benefits.
3. Who forgiveth $\mid$ all thy $\mid \sin$,

And | healeth $\cdot$ all | thine in- | firmities.
4. Who saveth thy | life $\cdot \cdot$ from de- $\mid$ struction; And crowneth thee with $\mid$ mercy $\cdot \cdot$ and $\mid$ loving | kindness.
5. O praise the Lōrd, $\cap$ ye angels of his, $\Lambda$ ye that ex- $\mid$ cel in $\mid$ strength; \{Ye that fulfil his commandment, $A$ And hearken unto the $\mid$ voice of 9 his -- | word.
6. O praise the Lörd, $\mathrm{A} \mid$ all $\cdot \cdot$ ye his | hosts; Ye servants of | his $\cap$ that | do his | pleasure.
7. $\{$ O speak good of the Lōrd, $\Lambda$ all ye works of his, $\Lambda$ In all places of $\mid$ his do- $\mid$ minion. Praise thou the $\mid$ Lord, $\wedge \mathrm{O} \mid$ - my | soul.
5. Glory be to the Father, $\wedge$ and $\mid$ to the $\mid$ Son; And | to the | Holy | Ghost;
6. As it was in the beginning, $\wedge$ is now, $\wedge$ and $\mid$ ever $\cdot$ shall $\mid$ be World without I end. $\Lambda \quad A-1-1$ men


No. 34. SINGLE CHANT.
Dr. Turner.



## PSALM 19.

1. \{The heavens declare the glory of God, ${ }_{A}$ $\{$ And the firmament showeth his | handy | work.
2. $\{$ Day unto day uttereth speech, A
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { And night unto | night } \cdot \text { showeth | knowledge. }\end{array}\right.$
3. $\{$ There is no speech nor language $\Lambda$ $\{$ Where their \| voice $\cdot \cdot$ is not | heard.
4. Their line is gone out through all the earth, $A$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { And their words to the } \mid \text { ends } \cdot \cdot \text { of the | world. }\end{array}\right.$
(In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun, $A$
5. Which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, A

And rejoiceth as a strong man to | run a $\mid$ race.
(His going forth is from the end of the heaven, $\Lambda$
6. $\{$ And his circuit unto the ends of it, $\wedge$ And there is nothing hid from the $\mid$ heat there- $\mid$ of. (Sym.)
7. $\{$ The law of the Lord is perfect, $\Lambda$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Con- } \mid \text { verting } \cdot \cdot \text { the } \mid \text { soul. }\end{array}\right.$
8. The testimony of the Lord is sure, A \{ Making | wise the $\mid$ simple.
9. $\{$ The statutes of the Lord are right, $\Lambda$ $\{\operatorname{Re}-\mid$ joicing $\cdot$ the $\mid$ heart.
10. \{The commandment of the Lord is pure, 1 $\{$ En- | lightening $\cdot \cdot$ the |eyes.
11. $\{$ The fear of the Lord is clean, $A$ $\{$ En- | during $\cdot$ for- $\mid$ ever.
12. The judgments of the Lord are true, ${ }^{1}$ \& And | rightecus $\cdot \cdot$ alto- $\mid$ gether.
13. More to be desired are they than gold, ${ }^{\wedge}$ yea,,$~$ than much fine gold,,$~$ Sweeter also than honey, $A$ and the | honey-|comb.
14. $\{$ Moreover by them is thy servant warned, $\mathbb{A}$
$\{$ And in keeping of them there is | great re- \| ward.
15. Who can understand his errors? \{Cleanse thou me from | secret | faults.
16. \{ Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins, $A$ \{ Let them not have do- / minion | over me.
17. $\{$ Then shall I be upright, $A$ and I shall be innocent From the | great trans- | gression.
18. SLet the words of my mouth, $A$ and the meditation of my heart, $A$ $\{$ Be acceptable in thy sight, 0 Lord, A m strength and my Re-| deemer... A-| men.

> No. 36. SINGLe Chant. (Pecoliar.)


## PSALM 23.

1. $\{$ The Lord is my shepherd;
\{ I | shall not | want.
2. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; 1
$\{$ He leadeth me beside the still | wa- - | ters.
3. He restoreth my soul; $\mathbb{1}$ he leadeth me
\{In the paths of righteousness for his | name's - | salke
4. Yea, A though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, 1 \{ I will fear no evil:A for thou art with me; $\AA$
(Thy rod and thy staff they $\mid p$ comfort $\mid$ me.
5. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies, $\mathbb{A}$ \{Thou anointest my head with oil; 1 my | cup. runneth | over.
6. $\{$ Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life $; \AA$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Surely goodness and mercy shall fore } \\ \text { And will dwell in the house of the Lord, } A \text { for- } \mid \text { ev- }-\mid \text { er. || A-|men. }\end{array}\right.$

No. 37. SINGLE CHANT. (Peculiar.)


## PSALM 121.

1. $\{$ I will lift up mine cyes unto the hills, $A$
$\{$ From whence | cometh $\cdot \cdot$ my |help.
2. $\{$ My help cometh from the Lord, $A$

Which madc | heaven $\cdot \cdot$ and | carth.
3. $\{$ He will not suffer thy foot to be moved:

He that keepeth thee \| will not \| slumber.
4. \{Behold, he that keepeth Israel, 1

Shall not | slumber $\cdot \cdot$ nor | sleep.
5. $\int$ The Lord is thy keeper; $A$
\{The Lord is thy shade upon thy | right - | hand.
6. $\frac{\text { The sun shall not smite thee by day, } \AA 1]}{d}$

Nor the \| $p$ moon by \| night.
7. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil:A \{ He shall pre- | serve thy | soul.
8. $\{$ The Lord shall preserve thy going out, $\mathbb{A}$ and thy coming in, $\mathbb{A}$ FFrom this time forth,^ and even forevermore. | A - | men.

No. 38. Single Chant. (Pecoliar.) From Palestrina, 1540.


No. 33. SLNGLE. (Peculiar.)

THE BEATITUDES. Matt. v. 3-12.

1. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of | heaven.
2. Blessed arc they that mourn: for they shall be \| comforted.
3. Blessed are the mock: for they shall inherit the |carth.
4. \{ Blessed are they who do hunger and thirst after rightcousness:
\{ For they shall be | filled.
5. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain | mercy.
6. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see | God.
7. $\{$ Blessed are the peace-makers:
\{For they shall be called the children of | God.
8. Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake:
\{ For theirs is the kingdom of | heaven.
9. \{Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you,^ and persecute you,^

And shall say all manner of cvil against you falsely, ${ }^{\wedge}$ for | my sake.
10. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad, ${ }^{\wedge}$ for great is your rcward in heaven; $\wedge$ (For so persecuted they the prophets which were be-|fore you. (Coda.)



## PSALM 148.

1. Praise ye the Lōrd.A

Praise ye the Lord from the heavens; 1
Praise him | in the |heights.
2. Praise ye him, $\Lambda$ all his angels: $\Lambda$

Praise ye him, $\Lambda$ | all his $\mid$ hosts.
3. Praise ye him, $\ell$ sun and moon; $\Lambda$

Praise him, all ye | stars of | light.
4. Praise him, ye heaven of heavens, $\Lambda$

And ye waters $h$ that are a- | bove the \| heavens
5. Let them praise the name of the Lord:A

For he commanded, ${ }^{1}$ and $\mid$ they ${ }^{\prime}$ were cre- $\mid$ ated
6. He hath also established them forever and ever; ${ }^{4}$

He hatir made a decree 1 which $\mid$ shall not $\mid$ pass
7. Praise the Lord from the earth, ${ }^{1}$

Ye dragons ${ }^{\wedge}$ and | all - | deeps.
8. Fire and hail;^ snow and vapor; ${ }^{\wedge}$

Stormy wind ful- | filling $\cdot$ his | word.
9. Mountains, and all hills; ${ }^{\wedge}$

Fruitful trees, and | all - | cedars.
10. Beasts, and all cattle; ;

Creeping things,^ and | flying | fowl.
11. Kings of the earth,^ and all people;^

Princes, ^and all | judges $\cdot$ of the $\mid$ eartk
12. Both young men and maidens;^
$\mid$ Old $\cdot \cdot$ men and $\mid$ children.
13. Let them praise the name of the Lord,^ For his name a- | lone is | excellent.
14. His glory is above the earth and heaven, ${ }^{\wedge}$ | Praise • ye the | Lord.

No. $42 . \quad$ SINGLE CHANT. (Peculiar.)
Dr. Clarie


PSALM 122.

1. \{I was glād when they said unto me,^

LLet us go into the | house $\cdot \cdot$ of the $\mid$ Lord.
2. $\{$ Our feet shall stand within thy gates,^ O Jerusalem,
\{ Jerusalem is builded as a city 1 that is com- | pact to- | gether.
Whither the tribes go up; ${ }^{1}$ the tribes of the Lord,
3. Unto the testimony of Israel, ${ }^{1}$
(To give thanks unto the | name $\cdot \cdot$ of the | Lord.
4. For there are set thrones of judgment, ${ }^{\boldsymbol{A}}$
\{ The thrones of the $\mid$ house of $\mid$ David.
5. \{Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, ${ }^{1}$

They shall | prosper. that |love thee.
6. $\left\{\right.$ Peace be within thy walls; ${ }^{1}$ $\{$ And prosperity with-| in thy | palaces.
7. For my brethren and companions' sakes, ${ }^{4}$

I I will now say, | Peace $\cdot \cdot$ be with- | in thee.
8. Because of the house of the Lord our God, ${ }^{1}$
\{ I will | seek thy | good. || A- | men.


## PSALM 99.

1. $\left\{\right.$ The Lörd reigneth; ${ }^{4}$ let the people tremble: 1
\{He sitteth between the cherubim; ${ }^{1}$ let the $\mid$ earth be $\mid$ moved.
2. $\int$ The Lord is great in Zion, ${ }^{1}$
$\left\{\right.$ And he is high above all people; ${ }^{1}$
(Let them praise thy great and terrible name, ${ }^{4}$ for $\mid$ it is | holy.
3. (The king's strength also loveth judgment;1
\{Thou dost establish equity:1
(Thou executest judgment and righteousness in $|\mathrm{Ja}-|$ cob.
4. Exalt ye the Lord our God, 1
$\{$ And worship at his foot tool, 1
(For | he is | holy.
5. Moses and Aaron among his priests, ${ }^{1}$

And Samuel among them that call upon his name, ${ }^{1}$
(They callad upon the Lord, ${ }^{4}$ and he | answer'd |' them.
6. $\left\{\right.$ He spake unto them in the cloudy pillar: ${ }^{1}$
\{They kept his testimonies, and the ordinance that | he gave | them.
7 Thou answeredst them, ${ }^{4}$ O Lord our God; ${ }^{\wedge}$
\{Thou wast a God that forgavest them, 1
Though thou tookest vengeance of | their in- | ventions.
8 Exalt the Lord our God, ${ }^{1}$
Treb. 2 글
And worship at his holy hill: ${ }^{1}$
Alto. 7-8
(For the Lord our | God is ; holy


PSALM 26.

1. Judge me, O Lord; ${ }^{1}$

For I have walked in mine integrity: ${ }^{1}$
I have trusted also in the Lord; ${ }^{1}$
(Therefore I | shall not $\mid$ slide.
2. $\left\{\right.$ Examine me, O Lord, and prove me; ${ }^{1}$ \{ | Try my | reins .. and my | heart.
3. $\left\{\right.$ For thy loving-kindness is before mine eyes: ${ }^{1}$
\{ And I have | walk'd $\cdot$ in thy | truth.
4. I have not sat with vain persons, 1 (Neither $\mid$ will I $\cdot$ go $\mid$ in $\cdot$ with dis- $\mid$ semblers.
5. I have hated the congregation of evil doers; ${ }^{1}$ And will not | sit $\cdot$ with the | wicked.
6. $\left\{\right.$ I will wash my hands in innocency; ${ }^{1}$
\{ So will I | compass '• thine | altar $\cdot \cdot \mathrm{O}$ | Lord.
7. \{That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving ;^ \{ And tell of all thy | wordrous | works.
8. \{Lord I have loved the habitation of thy house, ^ \{ And the place | where thine | honor | dwelleth.
9. Gather not my soul with sinners, ${ }^{1}$ Nor my life with | bloody | men.
10. In whose hands is mischief, 1
. And their | right hand $\cdot$ is |full of | bribes.
11. \{But as for me, I will walk in mine integrity; ${ }^{\wedge}$ \{Redeem me, and be merciful|unto|me.
12 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { My foot standeth in an even place: }{ }^{1}\end{array}\right.$ \{ In the congregation | will I | bless the | Lord.


Solo. 1. O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good-
Chorus. For his mercy, endureth forever.
Solo. 2. O give thanks unto the God of gods: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 3. O give thanks unto the Lord of lords: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 4. To him who alone doeth great wonders: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 5. To him that by wisdom made the heavens: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 6. To him that stretched out the earth above the waters: Cherus For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 7. To him that made great lights: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 8. The sun to rule by day; 1 the moon and stars to rule by night. Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 9. To him that smote Egypt in their first-born: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 10. And brought out Israel from among them: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 11. With a strong hand, and with an outstretched arm: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 12. To him who divided the Red sea into parts: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 13. And made Israel to pass through in the midst of it: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 14. But overthrew Pharaoh and his host in the Red sea: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo $\overline{15}$. To him who led his people through the wilderness. Thorus. For his mercy endureth forever.

Solo. 16. \{To him who smote great kings \{ And gave their land for an heritage to Israel his servant Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 17. Who remembered us in our low estate:
Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 18. And hath redeemed us from our enemies: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 19. Who giveth food to all flesh:
Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 20. O give thanks unto the God of heaven: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever. Amen.


REV. IV. $8 \& 11$, and 5,10 \& 13.

1. Holy, $\AA$ holy, $\mathbb{A}$ holy, $\mathbb{A} \mid$ Lord $\cdot \cdot$ God Al- $\mid$ mighty,

Which was, $A$ and $\mid$ is, and $\mid$ is to |come. (Sym.)
2. Thou art worthy, $O$ Lord, $\mathbb{A}$ to receive glory $\mathbb{A}$ and | honor ${ }^{\cdot}$ and | power;
$\{$ For thou hast created all things, $\AA$
\{And for thy pleasure they |are and \| were cre-|ated. (Sym.)
3. Worthy is the Lamb | that was | slain,
$\{$ To receive power, $\mathbb{A}$ and riches, $\mathbb{A}$ and wisdom, $\mathbb{A}$
$\{$ And strength; $\Lambda$ and $\mid$ honor, $\cdot \because$ and $\mid$ glory, $\because$ and $\mid$ blessing. (Sym.)
4. Blessing, $\mathbb{A}$ and honor, $\mathbb{A}$ and | glory ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ and | power,
$\{$ Be unto him that sitteth apon the throne, $\wedge$
$\{$ And unto the | Lamb for- | ever $\cdot$ and | ever. || Amen.


PSALM 145.

1. I will extol thee, $\wedge$ my $\mid$ God, $\mathrm{O} \mid$ King;

And I will bless thy | name for- $\mid$ ever $\cdot$ and $\mid$ ever.
2. Every | day $\cdot$ will 1 | bless thee: And I will praise thy | name for- $\mid$ ever.. and | ever.
3. Great is the Lord, $\{$ and $\mid$ greatly $\cdot$ to be | praised; And his | greatness | is un- | searchable.
4. One generation shall praise thy | works $\cdot$ to a-| nother. And shall de- $\mid$ elare thy $\mid$ mighty $\mid$ acts.
5. I will speak of the glorious | honor $\cdots$ of thy | majesty, And | of thy | wondrous | works.
6. And men shall speak of the might of thy $\mid$ terri .. ble $\mid$ acts; And | I.. will de- $\mid$ elare thy | greatness.
7. They shall abundantly utter the memory of | thy great | goodness. And shall | sing $\cdot$ of thy | righteous- | ness.
8. My mouth shall speak the | praise $\cdot$ of the $\mid$ Lord. And let all flesh bless his holy $\mid$ name for- $\mid$ ever.. and $\mid$ ever.
(HalleJujah.)
9. The Lord is gracious, $\mid$ and $\mid$ full $\cdot$ of com- $\mid$ passion: Slow to | anger $\cdot \cdot$ and $\mid$ of great | mercy.
10. The Lord is | good to | all; And his tender mercies are |over | all his | works.
11. All thy works shall $\mid$ praise thee, $. . \mathrm{O} \mid$ Lord, And thy | saints shall | bless - | thee.
12. They shall speak of the $\mid$ glory $\cdot$ of thy $\mid$ kingdom; And | talk of | thy - | power.
13. To make known to the sons of men $A$ his | mighty | acts And the glorious | majes.. ty | of his | kingdom.
14. Thy kingdom is an ever- $\mid$ lasting | kingdom;

And thy dominion en- $\mid$ dureth $\cdot$ throughout $\mid$ all $\cdot \cdot$ gene- $\mid$ rations.
(Hallelujah.)
15. The Lord upholdeth | all that | fall; And raiseth up all | those that | are $\cdot \cdot$ bowed | down.
16. The eyes of $\mid$ all $\cdot \cdot$ wait upon $\mid$ thee; And thou givest them their meat in $\mid$ due $-\mid$ season.
17. Thou | openest $\cdot$ thine | hand, And satisfiest the desire of | every | living | thing.
18. The Lord is righteous in | all his | ways; And | ho $\cdot$ ly in | all his | works.
19. The Lord is nigh unto all them that | call up $\cdot$ on | him; To all that | call up.. on | him in | truth.
20. He will fulfil the desire of | them that | hear him;

He also will hear their | ery $\cdot \cdot$ and will | save - | them.
21. The Lord preserveth | all $\cdot$ them that | love him;
dim. But all the $\mid$ wicked $\cdot$ will |he de- $\mid$ stroy. (short pause.)
22.f My mouth shall speak the | praise . of the | Lord: And let all flesh bless his holy | name for-|ever•• and |ever.
(Hallelujah.)
No. 49. SINGLE CHANT.



PSALM 90.

1. Lord, $A$ thou hast been our dwelling place $A$ \{ In | all .. gene- | rations.
2. Before the mountains were brought forth. $A$
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, }\end{array}\right.$
Even from everlasting to ever | lastingA | Thou art | God.
3. $\{$ Thou turnest man to destruction;
\{ And sayest, Return,A ye | chil-dren of | men.
4. For a thousand years in thy sight

Are but as yesterday when it is past,A
And | as a | watch $\cdot$ in the | night.
5. Thou carriest them away as with a flood, $A$

They are as a sleep; $\lambda$
(In the morning they are like grass $\Lambda$ which \| groweth \| up.
6. $\{$ In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; \{ In the evening it is cut | down, $\Lambda$ cut | down, $A$ and | withereth.
7: $\{$ Who knoweth the power of thine anger? $A$
$\{$ Even according to thy fear; $\mid$ so $\cdot \cdots$ is thy | wrath.
8. So teach us to number our days, 1
\{ That we may ap- | ply our | hearts. unto | wisdom.



## PSALM 130.

1. Out of the depths have I cried unto | thee, $\wedge \mathrm{O} \mid$ Lord.
2. $\{$ Lörd, hear my voice; $\Lambda$
\{Let thine ears be attentive to the | voice of.. my | suppli- | cations
3. \{If thou, Lōrd, shouldst mark iniquities,
\{ O Lōrd, | who shall | stand.
4. $\{$ But there is forgiveness with thee, $\AA$
$\{$ That | thou - | mayest .. be | feared.
5. $\{$ I wait for the Lord, $\Lambda$ my soul doth wait, $\Lambda$
\{And in his | word .. do I | hope.
6. My soul waiteth for the Lord $\Lambda$
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { More than they that watch for the morning, }, \wedge\end{array}\right.$
I say, $\Lambda \mid$ mơre than .. they that | watch .. for the | morning.
7. SLet Israel hope in the Lord: 1

For with the Lord there is mercy, $A$
(And with hin is | prenteous .. re | demption.
8. And he shall redeem Israel from | all-| his in- | iquities.

No. 53. SINGLE CHANT.


No. 54 SINGLE CHANT.


PSALM 8.

1. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { O Lörd, } \wedge \text { our Lōrd, } \wedge \\ \text { Now excellent is thy name in all the earth !^ }\end{array}\right.$ \{ Who hast set thy glory a-| bove the | heavens.
2 Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings
$\left\{\right.$ Hast thou ordained strength, because of thine enemies ; ${ }^{\wedge}$
(That thou mightest still the $\mid$ ene $\cdot \cdot \mathrm{my} \mid$ and $\cdot \cdot$ the $a-\mid$ venger.
2. When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers;^

The moon and the stars, which |thou $\cdot$ hast or- | dained.
4. $\{$ What is man, that thou art mindful of him? ^
\{ And the son of | man $\cdot$ that thou | visit $\cdot$ est | him.
5 \{ For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels,^
| Thou hast crowned him with | glo $\cdot$ ry and | honor.
6. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands:^ \{Thou hast put | all things | under $\cdot$ his | feet.
7. All sheep and oxen, ${ }^{\wedge}$ yea, and beasts of the field; ${ }^{\wedge}$
$\left\{\right.$ The fowl of the air, $\wedge$ and the fish of the sea, ${ }^{A}$
And whatsoever passeth through the | paths $\cdot \cdot$ of the | sea.
8. O Lōrd,^ our Lōrd, ${ }^{\wedge}$ how excellent is thy | name in | all the | earth. Amen. No. 55. SINGLE CHANT.


No. 56. SINGLE CHANT.


## PSALM 51.

1. SHave mercy upon me, O God, ${ }^{\wedge}$ according to thy loving kindness; ${ }^{\wedge}$ $\left\{\right.$ According to the multitude of thy tender mercies, ${ }^{\wedge}$
(Blot | out $\cdot$ my trans- | gressions.
2. Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquities, ${ }^{\wedge}$
(And | cleanse me \| from my \| sin.
3. $\{$ For I acknowledge my transgressions, ^
\{ And my sin is | ever $\cdots$ be- / fore me.
4. $\left\{\right.$ Against thee, ${ }^{\wedge}$ thee only, have I sinned, ${ }^{\wedge}$ \{ And done this | evil | in thy $\mid$ sight.
5. $\left\{\right.$ Create in me a clean heart, O God; ${ }^{\wedge}$ \{ And renew a right | spirit $\cdot \cdot$ with $\mid$ in me.
6. $\left\{\right.$ Cast me not away from thy presence $;^{\wedge}$ \{And take not thy | Holy | Spirit | from me.
7. $\{$ Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; 1 \{ And uphold me with | thy free $\mid$ spirit.
8. $\{$ Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, 1 \{ And sinners shall be con- $\mid$ verted $\mid$ unto $\mid$ thee. Amen.

## No. 57. SINGLE CHANT.

Gregorian.


Behold the Lamb of God. (ЈOHN I. 29.,


1. O give thanks unto the Lord $; 1$ call up- $\mid$ on his | name.
2. Make known his $\mid$ deeds $\mathrm{a}-\mid$ mong the $\mid$ people.
3. Sing unto him, $\Lambda$ sing | psalms $\cdot$ unto | him.
4. Talk ye of $\mid$ all his | wondrous | works.
5. Glory ye in his | holy | name:
6. Let the heart of them re- $\mid$ joice that $\mid$ seek the $\mid$ Lord.
7. Seek the Lord $\Lambda \mid$ and his $\mid$ strength;
8. Seek his $\mid$ face, $\cdot \cdot$ seek his $\mid$ face $\cdot \cdot$ ever- $\mid$ more.

PSALM 105. 1-4.



PSALM 26.
Tenor \& Base.* 1. His foundation is in the $\mid$ holy $\mid$ mountains.
" 2. $\{$ The Lord loveth the gates of Zion, 1
$\{$ More than | all the $\mid$ dwellings $\cdot$ of $\mid$ Jacob.
Chorus. 3. Glorious things are spoken of thee, ${ }^{1} \mathrm{O} \mid$ city ${ }^{\cdot}$ of $\mid$ God.
4. Glorious things are spoken of $\mid$ thee, $O \mid$ city $\cdot$ of $\mid$ God.

Hallelujah.
Tenor \& Base. 5. I will make mention of Rahab and Babylon \{To | them that | know me; ${ }^{\text {. }}$
" 6. $\{$ Behold, Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia: \{ This $\cdot$ man was | born - | there.
" 7. And of Zion it shall be said, ${ }^{A}$ this and that man was| born in|her.
" 8. And the Highest him- $\mid$ self $\cdot$ shall es- $\mid$ tablish | her.
Chorus. 9. The Lord shall count, when he writeth \| up the | people,
" 10. That | this ${ }^{\prime}$ man was | born - | there. \|Hallelujah.
" 11. As well the singers as the players on instruments|shall be|there;
" 12. All ${ }^{A} \mid$ all my | springs." are in | thee.
*The Tenor singing the Treble, or large notes on the upper staff.

No. 61. SINGLE CHANT.



## PSALM 27.

1. The Lord is my light and my salvation, | Whom $\cdot$ shall I | fear?
2. The Lord is the strength of my life; Of $\mid$ whom " shall I | be a- $\mid$ fraid?
3. One thing have I desired of the Lord; ${ }^{4} \mid$ That ${ }^{*}$ will I | seek after;
4. $\left\{\right.$ That I may dwell in the house of the Lord, ${ }^{4}$ all the days of my life, ${ }^{4}$ $\left\{\right.$ To behold the beauty of the Lord; ${ }^{1}$ And | to in-| quire in $\cdots$ his | temple.
5. \{ And now shall mine head be lifted up
$\left\{\right.$ Above mine enemies ${ }^{1} \mid$ round a- $\mid$ bout me.
6. (Therefore will I offer in his tabernacle sacrifices of joy; ${ }^{4}$
$\left\{\right.$ I will sing, ${ }^{4}$ yea, ${ }^{4} \mathrm{I}$ will sing | praises | unto ${ }^{\cdot}$ the | Lord.|| Hallelujah
7. Hear, O Lörd, ${ }^{\wedge}$ when I | cry ${ }^{\circ}$ with my | voice.
8. Have mercy also up- | on me $\cdot$ and $\mid$ answer | me.
9. When thou saidst, $\boldsymbol{A} \mid$ Seek ye $\cdot$ my |face;
10. My heart said unto thee, ${ }^{4}$ Thy | face, Lord, | will I | seek
11. Wait on the Lord, ${ }^{4} \mid$ Wait $\cdot$ on the | Lord.
12. $\left\{\right.$ Be of good courage, ${ }^{1}$ and he shall strengthen thy heart; ${ }^{1}$ \{| Wait, I | say, $\cdot \cdot$ on the |Lord.|| Hallelujah.

> No. 63. SINGLE CHANT.

Gregoriar.



## ISAIAH LV. 6-9.

1. Seek ye the Lord/while he may be found, Acall ye upon himiwhile. .he is|near.
2. $\{$ Let the wicked forsake his way, 1 and the unrighteous man his thoughts:A And let him return to the Lord, $\hat{1}$ and he will have mercy upon him; And to our God; 1 for | he..will a- | bundant..ly | pardon.
3. \{ For my thoughts are not your thoughts,

Neither are your ways my ways, A | saith the | Lord.
4. $\{$ For as the heavens are higher than the earth, A
$\{$ So are my ways higher than your ways, \and | my..tho'ts than | your-| tho'ts.||Amen.


## THE LORD'S PRAYER.

1. Our Father who art in heaven; 1 | hallow .. ed | be thy | name:

Thy kingdom come, $A$ thy will be done on $\mid$ earth .. as it $\mid$ is in | hearen.
2. Give us this day $\mathbb{A} \mid$ our- $-\mid$ daily $\mid$ bread;

And forgive us our trespasses, $A$ as we forgive them that | trespass.. $2-\mid$ gainst-| us.
3. And lead us not into tomptation, $\ell$ but de- $\mid$ liver $\mid$ us from $\mid$ evil;

For thine is the kingdom, $\backslash$ and the power, $\ell$ and the glory, $\ell$ forever. $|A-|-|$ men.
*This chant, from Novelln's Evening Service, is sung to the "Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel," in Holy Week. It is nne of the most beautiful Gregorian Chants, and is the same from whinh the popular
tune called Hamburg was originally arranged by the editor of this work.
$4{ }^{4}$


GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.
SChorus. $f$

1. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Chorus.f } \\ \text { Glory be to } \mid \text { God on | high, }\end{array}\right.$

And on earth $\mid$ peace, $\Lambda$ good $\mid$ will to $\mid$ men.
2. We praise thee, $\Lambda$ we bless thee, $\Lambda$ we | worship | thee, We glorify thee, $\Lambda$ we give thanks to thee for $\|$ thy great | glo - | ry.
3 O Lord God, $\mid$ | heavenly | King,
Göd the | Father $\mid \mathrm{Al}$ - | mighty.
(Down to 4 th verse, Chant No. 71.)
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Chorus. } f \\ \text { F }\end{array}\right.$
| holy,
Thou | only | art the | Lord.
10. Thou only, $\mathrm{\Lambda}$ O Christ, 1 with the | Holy | Ghost, Art most high in the glory of | God the | Fa - | ther. || Amen.

(Semi-Chorus. $p$
4. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Demi-Chorss. } p \\ \mathrm{O} \text { Lord, } 1 \text { the only begotten Son } \mid \text { Jesus | Christ } ; ~\end{array}\right.$

O Lord God, $\Lambda$ Lamb of God, $\Lambda \mid$ Son $\cdots$ of the $\mid$ Fa -| ther.
5. That takest away the | $\sin \cdots$ of the ! world

Have | mer $\cdot$ cy up- ${ }^{\prime}$ on - | us.
6. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Sol- } \\ \text { Tinou that takest away the } \mid \sin \cdots \text { of the } \mid \text { world }\end{array}\right.$ S Semi-Chorus.
\{Have | mer. cy up- | on - | us.
Solo.
7. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Thou that takest away the } \mid \sin \cdot \text { of the } \mid \text { world }\end{array}\right.$ $\{$ Semi-Chorus. \{Seeond ending.
\{Receive, $\Lambda\left\{_{p p}\right.$ re- | ceive our | prayer.
$\{$ Solo.
8. $\{$ Thou that sittest at the right hand of $\mid$ God the $\mid$ Father, \{ Seni-Chorus.
\{Have | mer $\cdot$ cy up- $\mid$ on $-\mid$ us. (Up to the 9th verse, Chant No. 70.
No. 72. SINGLE CHANT.


## PSALM 118.

1st Choir.1. See what a living stone 4 The builders / did re- \| fuse; 2d Choir. Yet God has built his church thereon, ${ }^{1} \ln \mid$ spite of $\mid$ envious $\mid$ Jews.
Ist Choir.2. The scribe and angry.priest ${ }^{4}$ Reject thine | only | Son; 2d Choir. Yet on this rock shall Zion rest, ${ }^{1} \mid$ As the $\cdot \cdot$ chief $\mid$ corner $\mid$ stone.(Sym.)

Chorus by the whole congregation. Tune St. Thomas, p. 146-slow and steady.
3. The work, O Lord, is thine, And wondrous in our eyes,

This day declares it all divine, This day did Jesus rise.
1st Choir.4. This is the glorious day, ${ }^{1}$ That our Re- \| deemer $\mid$ made, ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~d}$ Choir.Let us rejoice, ${ }^{1}$ and $\operatorname{sing},{ }^{\boldsymbol{A}}$ and pray, ${ }^{\boldsymbol{A}}$ Let $\mid$ all the $\mid$ church be $\mid$ glad. 1st Choir.5. Hosanna 1 to the King Of David's | royal | blood: 2d Choir.Bless him, ye saints; ${ }^{A}$ he comes to bring Sal-| vation | from your |God.

Chorus by the whole congregation, as before.
6.f We bless thine holy word Which all this grace displays; And offer on thine altar, Lord, Our sacrifice of praise

No. 73. IOOUBLE CHANT.


## No. 74. SINGLE CHANT.




## 348

THE LORD'S PRAYER
Our Father who art in heaven, ${ }^{\wedge}$ hallowed be thy name:^
Thy kingdom come,^ thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven: $\wedge$ Give us this day our daily bread:^
And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us:^
Anc. $\mathrm{lcici}^{2}$ is not into temptation, ${ }^{\wedge}$ but deliver us from evil; ${ }^{\wedge}$
For thine is ine : -


No. 76. SINGLE. (Peculiar.)

No. 77. SINGLE. (Pecúliar.)
No. 78. SINGLE. (Peculiar.)


No. 79. SINGLE (Peculiar.)


> No. 80. SINGLE. (Peculiar.)


The followins chants may be sung to a C. M. hymn, by dividing the $2 d$ and 6 th measures acourdere the small notes in the Treble; or to a S. M. by observang the lie in the first measure.


No. 82. METRICAL CHANT. L. M., C. M or S. M.


$$
4500
$$

## GENERAL INDEX.

| A. | Arfau ................ 52 | Beverly. . . . . . . . . . 156 | Claremont . . . . . . . 188 | Eleon . . . . . . . . . . 180 | Gerar . . . . . . . . . . 167 | Haste, O sinner. ... . 237 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ariel . . . . . . . . . . . 176 | Beza ............... 188 | Colchester r........ 111 | Elever. . . . . . . . . . . 123 | Gilead............... 79 | Head of the church,.2:38 |
| Abra............... 208 | Arlington . . . . . . . . . . 97 | Blendon . . . . . . . . . . 51 | Coronation......... 112 | Emo . . . . . . . . . . . . . 41 | Gorton . . . . . . . . . . . 171 | Holy, Holy, Lord, . . 251 |
| Abington . . . . . . . . . 93 | Arne ................ 58 | Boylston........... . 140 | Corydon . . . . . . . . . . 204 | Elome . . . . . . . . . . . . . 164 | Grafton............. 128 | Heavenly dwelling !.294 |
| Aclin........... . . . 259 | Arnville ........... . 215 | Bradnor ............ 123 | Coventry . . . . . . . . . . 8 8 | Elon . . . . . . . . . . . . . 131 | Greenville . . . . . . . . 209 | Heavenly day,...... 298 |
| Acton . . . . . . . . . . . 200 | Arton............. 179 | Bralton . . . . . . . . . . . 167 | Cranbrook ......... 143 | Elparan.............. 46 |  | Hark ! the voice, ... 307 |
| Admah . . . . . . . . . . . 42 | Arundel ............ 112 | Battle Street . . . . . . . 101 | Cuınwell ........... 161 | Eltham . . . . . . . . . . . 196 |  | Hope in the Lord, .. 318 |
| Adwell . . . . . . . . . . . . 40 | Arville . . . . . . . . . . . 68 | Brentford . . . . . . . . . . 73 | Cumberland......... 43 | Enfield . . . . . . . . . . . 126 | H. |  |
| Ae ................. 57 | Ashwell ....... . . . . 55 | Brest............... 214 | Cyprus . . . . . . . . . . . . 49 | Eton . . . . . . . . . . . 194 |  |  |
| Aerion.............. 54 | Avim.............. 102 | Broughton ......... 133 |  | Evans............. 140 | Haddam . . . . . . . . . 182 | I. |
| Agland . . . . . . . . . . . 59 | Ayrton . . . . . . . . . . 56 | Brunswick .......... 71 | D. | Evarts.......... . . . 224 | Hadleigh............ 133 |  |
| Agnor........... . . . 64 | Azınon . . . . . . . . . . 117 | Bunford . . . . . . . . . . 121 | D. | Evelyn............ 149 | 1Haland.............. 134 | Iceland . . . . . . . . . . . 119 |
| Ahava.............. 166 |  | Burford .............. 128 | Dale . . . . . . . . . . . . . 66 | Evening Hymm. . . . . 2999 | Haınburg . . . . . . . . . . 83 |  |
| Ain ...............160 |  | Burlington......... . 241 | Dallas............. 134 | Ere I sleep, . . . . . . . 299 | Hanley . . . . . . . . . . 106 |  |
| Aithlone .............. 175 | B. |  | Dalmatia..... ..... 127 |  | Hanover . . . . . . . . . . 79 | Irwell . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 185 |
| Allenza................ 141 | Badea.............. 155 | C. | Dalston. . . . . . . . . . . 181 | F. | Hanwell ............ 216 | Italian Hymn . . . . . 220 |
| All Saints. . . . . . . . . . 75 | Baden .... . . . . . . . . 119 |  | Dedham .............. 115 | Farlon............. . 190 | Harlon ......... . . . 141 | If human kindness, . 250 |
| Almin . . . . . . . . . . . . 72 | Baid . . . . . . . . . . . . . 159 | Cail . . . . . . . . . . . . . 90 | Denmark ....... . . . 288 | Farnlam............ 96 | Harwell ............ 218 |  |
| Ames . . . . . . . . . . . . 80 | Baim . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 39 | Camberwell . . . . . . . 168 | Dort . . . . . . . . . . . . . 221 | Farnsworth ......... 82 | Harwich . . . . . . . . . . 186 | J. |
| America . . . . . . . . . . 220 | Balerma . . . . . . . . . . 125 | Cambridge . . . . . . . . 134 | Dorton . . . . . . . . . . . 162 | Federal Street....... 84 | Heath . . . . . . . . . . . 126 |  |
| Amlin.............. 81 | Ball................ 211 | Canton . . . . . . . . . . 137 | Dover . . . . . . . . . . . . 163 | Ferry................ 95 | Hebron. . . . . . . . . . . . 78 | Jorton . . . . . . . . . . . 211 |
| Amsterdam .... .... 226 | Ballington .......... 48 | Carnes . . . . . . . . . . 205 | Downs . . . . . . . . . . . 115 | Field . . . . . . . . . . . . 105 | Hendon. . . . . . . . . . . 193 | Jurel . . . . . . . . . . . . . 201 |
| Anab........... . . . 184 | Bangor . . . . . . . . . . 121 11 | Carparthus......... ${ }^{176}$ | Dundee........ . . . . . 123 | Folsom . . . . . . . . . . . 236 | Hereford. . . . . . . . . . 171 | Jerusalem! my, .... 276 |
| And ye shall,........ 252 | 13arby . . . . . . . . . . . 111 | Castle Street . . . . . . . 76 | Dunfield . . . . . . . . . . . 76 | Ford . . . . . . . . . . . . . 46 | Hermon . . . . . . . . . 139 |  |
| Anfield ............ . 202 | Bashan . . . . . . . . . . . . 60 | Caton . . . . . . . . . . . . 16.5 | Duke Street. . . . . . . . . 80 | Frenor. . . . . . . . . . . . . 56 | Highton C. P. M.... 175 |  |
| Angel's Hynın ...... 44 | Bellingham ........ 195 | Cephas . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 |  | Fulham. . . . . . . . . . . 203 | Highton 8s 7s \& 4 . . 217 | K. |
| Anson............. . 83 | Belville.............. 52 | Ceserea............. 210 |  | Father how wide, ... 265 | Hingham ............ 75 |  |
| Antioch............. 116 | Benevento . . . . . . . . . 240 | Chard . . . . . . . . . . . . 139 | E. | From Greenland's, . . 222 | Holsey . . . . . . . . . . . 212 | Kelsal .............. 169 |
| Anvern............. 70 | Bentley............. 205 | Chelsea.............. 94 | End . . . . . . . . . . . . . 213 |  | Honiton ............ 86 | Kendall............... 135 |
| Aphek . . . . . . . . . . 202 | Bethlehem ......... 228 | Chesnut Street . . . . 306 | Edgton............. 103 | G. | Horton . . . . . . . . . . . . 198 | Keswick . . . . . . . . . . . . 59 |
| Apheka............ 104 | Berwick . . . . . . . . . . 124 | Chesworth . ......... . 158 <br> Chimes | Edmonton ........ 204 | Geder . . . . . . . . . 55 | Howard ............. . 102 | Kingston ............ 192 Kislon ............. 122 |
|  | Bethnel. . . . . . . . . . 178 Beulah........ $.813 ~$ | Chimes . . . . . . . . . . 88 Choral...... . . . 263 | Edyfield . . . . . . . . . 600 Effingharn . . . . . . 47 | Geder . . . . . . . . . . . . 55 Geneva.......... 135 | Hudson . . . . . . . . . . 154 Huron. . . . . . 235 | Kishon . . . . . . . . . . . . . 68 |

GENERALINDEX

| L. |  | Minasan | Newcourt. . . . . . . . 172 | Pemberton . . . . . . . 145 | Sha'em . . . . . . . . . . . 49 | The Lord is great, | . 221 | Wanstead. . . . . . . . 198 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mayfield........... 174 | New York . . . . . . . 103 | Pentonville ........ 145 | Shawmut ..... .... 150 | There is an hour, | . 225 | Ward .............. 78 |
| Laban | . 156 | Maysville .......... . 64 | Nichols . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98 | Perez.............. . 206 | Sheba .............. 152 | There is a fountain | . 323 | Wareham . . . . . . . . . 1125 |
| Lachish | . 105 | Mazzaroth . . . . . . . 151 | Ninety-Seventh Psalın | Peters . . . . . . . . . . . . 181 | Shelton . . . . . . . . . . 154 | The voice of free, | 242 | Warwick ........... 138 |
| Lade | . 66 | Mear ............... 107 | Tune.............. 81 | Phuvah............. 136 | Shenley ............ 137 | Thou art gone, ... | 243 | Watchman! tell us, . 287 |
| Lane | 65 | Medfield . . . . . . . . . . . 92 | Noel . . . . . . . . . . . . . 72 | Plitz................. 218 | Shepham ........... 92 | Thyatira.... | . 88 | Wayland .......... 177 |
| Laresboro | . 87 | Medford . . . . . . . . . . . 85 | Northfield.......... 232 | Plunged in a gulph, .320 | Shirland ............ 147 | Thorley. | 191 | Wayton ............ 108 |
| Lawton | . 77 | Mielbourne . . . . . . . . . 130 | Norwell. . . . . . . . . . . 159 | Portuguese Hymn . . 236 | Sichem . . . . . . . . . . 138 | Timina. | 231 | Welby ............ 147 |
| Laytield | . 124 | Melford. . . . . . . . . . 106 | Nottingham . . . . . . . 109 | Praise the Lord, . . . 245 | Sicily . . . . . . . . . . . 209 | Tottenham | 197 | Weld................ 2288 |
|  | . 70 | Melton . . . . . . . . . . . 232 | No war nor battle, .. 240 | Praise ye Jehovah, .. 293 | Siddim ............. 117 | Trell | . 38 | Welford . . . . . . . . . . 121 |
| Leighton | 170 | Mendon . . . . . . . . . . 39 | Nure mburg . . . . . . 193 | Pretorium.......... 114 | Silverdale........... 146 | Triumph | 187 | Wells . . . . . . . . . . . . . 74 |
| Lemnos. | . 86 | Meribah ............ 173 |  | Ptolemais . . . . . . . . . . 55 | Sinai . . . . . . . . . . . . 99 | Truro ... | . 51 | Welton . . . . . . . . . . . . 78 |
| Leni | . 40 | Metrical Chants .... 348 |  | Putney . . . . . . . . . . . 215 | Sing hallelujah! .... 223 | Tyne | 162 | Weymouth........ . 183 |
| Lentwood | .233 | Midian . . . . . . . . . . 172 | O. |  | Sisera . . . . . . . . . . . 95 |  |  | When as returns.... 246 |
| Leonal. | . 92 | Midst sorrow, . . . . . 247 |  |  | Snowfield . . . . . . . . . 152 |  |  | While with, ........ 240 |
| Leyden | . 65 | Migdol : . . . . . . . . . . 63 | Oft as the bell,...... 312 | 12. | Southampton....... 196 | U. |  | Wilbraham.......... 62 |
| Lusbon | . 170 | Minal . . . . . . . . . . . . 45 | O God of strength, .. 309 |  | St. Ann's . . . . . . . . . 100 |  |  | Wilmot............. 214 |
| Lische | . 186 | Mishal . . . . . . . . . . . 144 | Old Hundred........ 41 | Ramsay.............. 190 | St. John's. .......... 122 | Uda | 120 | Winchester . . . . . . . 38 |
| Litchfiel | . 136 | Missionary Hymn . 222 | Olmutz . . . . . . . . . . . 156 | Reo ................ . 91 | St. Martin's . . . . . . . . 98 | Una | 216 | Windham........... 74 |
| London. | . 109 | Mond .............. 42 | Oliphant............ 219 | Rezin . . . . . . . . . . . . 26.25 | St. Michael's ........ 234 |  | . 99 | Winter ............. 132 |
| Lo, God is h | . 319 | Monmouth......... 239 | Olney .............. 163 | Rhine . . . . . . . . . . . . 203 | St. Paul's . . . . . . . . . . 53 |  | 158 | Whiteland . . . . . . . . . 62 |
| Longwort | . 178 | Montague . . . . . . . . . 234 | Omer................ 110 | Richmond . . . . . . . . 226 | St. Thomas'......... 146 | Uxbridge |  | Worthing . . . . . . . . . 20.207 |
| Lorton | . 182 | Moreh............ 100 | Onido . . . . . . . . . . . . 199 | Ripley.............. 210 | Stade.............. 113 |  |  | Wye ................ 48 |
| Loughton | . 142 | Moriah ............. 45 | Onitia . . . . . . . . . . . 201 | Rosefield. . . . . . . . . . 195 | Stephens. . . . . . . . . . 113 |  |  |  |
| Lowell | . 58 | Mount Nebo......... 118 | Ornington .......... 131 | Rothwell . . . . . . . . . . 69 | Sterling . . . . . . . . . . . 60 | V. |  | Y. |
| Latzen | . 123 | Mount Vernon ..... 209 | Osgood . . . . . . . . . . . 217 | Rubic . . . . . . . . . . . . 61 | Stoel ................ 153 |  |  | Y. |
| Lyconia | . 71 | Mount Zion......... 37 | Otford . . . . . . . . . . . . . 95 | Rushton . . . . . . . . . . 150 | Stonefield............ 68 |  | 130 |  |
| Lyons.. | 233 | Munir . . . . . . . . . . . 238 | Otto................ 212 |  | Stow .............. . 184 |  | 192 | Yoakley . . . . . . . . . . 47 |
|  |  |  | O sacred place, ..... 249 |  | Sunbury . . . . . . . . . . 163 | Vesper.. Verona. |  | Z. |
| M. |  | N. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | P. | Sale................ 49 | T. |  |  | Zalmonah........... 229 |
| Maine . ${ }^{\text {Maitland }}$ | . 167 | Name . . . . . . . . . . 151 |  | Salvation! Ol, the. 244 |  | W. |  | Zebulon . . . . . . . . . 189 |
| Maitland | . 144 | Naomi............... 89 | Paddington ........ 161 | Salvation to our God,248 | Tallis : ............. 108 |  |  | Zerah . . . . . . . . . . . . 9.90 |
| Marion Marlow (major) | . 67 | Nashville .......... 174 Nayton .......... 84 | Pancras............ 164 <br> Parah ........... 145 | Savon ............... 83 | Tallis' Even'g Hymn . 44 Tarshish.......... 89 | Waitland |  | Zippor............. 2330 |
| Marlow (minor) | . 97 | Nazareth............. 64 | Paulos................. 155 | Seir .................. 168 | Telem ................. 93 | Wall. | 119 | Zira.................... 224 |
| Martyr's | . 107 | Neal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 73 | Peal................. 61 | Selby ................. 153 | Thatcher .......... 148 | Walney | . 91 | Zophim............ . 227 |
| Marwell | 120 | Newbury ........... 187 | Peldon............... 185 | Serug ................ 220 | Thaxted ............ 114 | Walnut Grove | .17 | Zuar ....... ..... . . 222 |

## 



## ANTHEMS, MOTETTS, SENTENCES, CHANTS, HYMNS, \&c.





[^0]:    Far ton long thy
    Let the fields be
    winds have roared, Snows have beat, and
    rains have poured
    Let the fields be green a ..gain; Quick-ly end thy drea-ry reign.
    Let thy chill-ing breez-es flee. Diea-ry win-ter hastefrom me fleez - Dipa - ry win - ter haste from me

[^1]:    "In this work, when the structure of a Chant deviates from this rule, it is called " peculiar."

[^2]:    
     asde comparatively easy to keep correct tumo.

[^3]:    

[^4]:    1. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { With reverence let the saints appear, And bow before the L,urd, } \\ \text { His high commands with reverence hear, And tremble at his word. }\end{array}\right\}$
[^5]:    4. Thy prom-i-ses are truc. Thy grace is ev-cr now; There fix'd, thy chureh shallne'er remove; Thy saints with holy fear shall in thy courts appear, And sing thine ov-er - last-ing jove.
[^6]:    His praise in the great as - sem-bly to sing; In theirgreat Cre-a-tor let all men re-joice, And heirs of sal - va-tion be glad in their King.

[^7]:    1. High o'er the heavens, supreme, a - lone, Th'e-ter - nal Lord pre-pares his throne; O'er all his king - dom he'll ex-tend, Be-yond
[^8]:    $\boldsymbol{m}$

