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SECOND EDITION.

BY LOWELL MASON,

FROFESSOR IN THE BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC; EDITOR OF THE BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, THE CHOIR OR UNION COLLECTION THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION, THE MODERN PSALMIST, AND VARIOUS OTHER MUSICAL WORKS.

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PREFACE.

Is 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 instraint 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 very 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 musical 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 himself? 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 their predecessors, and some that is worth having. To say the least, they increase the variety, and that is, as Cowper says,

"The very spice of life, That gives it all its savor."

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 printed 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 interesting 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," t which professes to teach how to teach, and with the contents of which every teacher, therefore, 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 pursue his 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, yot 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."

* Cármina Sacra.

t The Editor having seen several recent notices of this work, in which it seemed to be taken for granted that he was the author of the mode of teaching which is explained in the Manual, and which 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 also state, that the work of Kübler there mentioned, was mostly followed, so much so indeed that to a great extent the Manual may be called a translation of that werk.

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.

ects.

GTH.

ER.

§ III. GENERAL VIEW.

Distinctions.	Departments.	Subjects.
LONG OF SHORT.	RHYTHM.	LENGTH
HIGH or Low.	MELODY.	Рітсн.
SOFT OF LOUD.	DYNAMICS.	POWER.

QUESTIONS.

How many distinctions exist in the nature of musical sounds ?--What is the first? Second? Third? -How many departments are there in the elementary principles of music ?- What is the first department called ? Second ? Third ?- What is that distinction in the nature of musical sounds, on which Rhythm is founded? Melody? Dynamics?-What is that department called which relates to the Length of sounds? Pitch? Power ?- In how many ways do musical sounds differ ?- How many essential properties have musical sounds ? What are they ?- What is the subject of Rhythm ? Melody? Dynamics ?- If sounds differ from one another only as it respects their length, is the difference Rhythmical, Melodic, or Dynamic ?- If sounds differ with respect to their pitch, is the difference Rhythmical, Melodic, or Dynamic ?--If sounds differ with respect to their power, is it a Rhythmical, Melodic, or Dynamic difference ?

CHAPTER II. RHYTHM.

DIVISIONS OF TIME, BEATING TIME, ACCENT.

 \S 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.
"	SIX '		SEXTUPLE measure.

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

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

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

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

§ X. Double measure 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, Upward. Accented on the first part of the measure.

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

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

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

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

Note. The most important requisite in all good performance is accuracy of time. It is this that binds a choir together, and carries them safely through the most difficult rhythmical combinations. To acquire the liabit of keeping good time requires nucle 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 one 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 ealled 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 ?—On which part of the measure is double time accented ? Triple ? Quadruple ? Sextu-What is the character called which is used for separating the measures?—What distinguishes one kind of time from another ?—In beating time, how many motions has double time? 'Triple? Quadruple ? Bextuple ?—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 Notes.

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

0	(Scmibreve.)
0	(Minim.)
	·
P	(Crotchet.)
1	10
1	(Quaver.)
5	10 .
	(Semiquaver.)
	0 0

§ XVII. Besides the above there are sometimes used THIRTY-SECONDS

Sing in Quadruple time all the notes in common use.

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

QUESTIONS.

What are those characters called which 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? &cc.—How much does a dot add to the length of a note ?—What do notes represent ?—What are notes for ?

CHAPTER IV. MELODY.

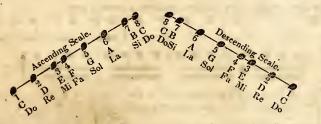
THE SCALE. (DIATONIC SCALE, MAJOR.)

 \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. one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight.

§ 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.

§ XXII. In singing the scale, the following syllables are used: SOL, Do. SI. Written. Do. MI, FA. LA. RE. Doe. Pronounced, Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole. Lah. See, 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 descending several times until they may be supposed to have a clear idea of it, when they may be required to sing it themselves. A few will almost always be found, say from five to ten in a class of a hundred, who cannot at first get the sounds right. These cannot go on with the others with advantage to either party, but if they can practise in a separate class they may, probably, by extra exertion, succeed. As the difficulty in such cases is almost always with the ear, *listening to the singing of others* is of much greater importance to such 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.

§ XXIV. In the scale, there are five larger and two smaller intervals, the former called STEPS and the latter HALF-STEPS.

§ 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 Melody treat ?--What is that series of sounds called, which lies at the foundation of Melody ?--How many sounds are there in the scale ?--How do we designate, or speak of the sounds of the scale ? Numerals,--What is the first sound of the scale called ? One. What the second ? Two, &c.--What letter is one ? Two? Three ? &c.--What syllable is song to one ? To two ? &c.--What letter is one? Two? Three ? &c.--What syllable is song to one ? To what is the difference of pitch between two sounds called ?--How many intervals are there in the scale ?--How many studs of intervals are there in the scale ?--What are the larger intervals called ? Smaller ?--How many steps are there in the scale ?.--What are the larger ?--What is the interval from one to two ? Two three ? Three .o four ? &c.-

CHAPTER V.

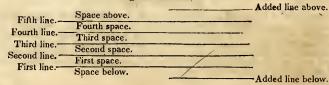
MELODY. THE STAFF AND CLEFS.

§ 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 consists 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 ADDED lines.

The Staff with added lines.



§ 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.

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.

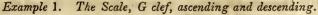
§ XXXIII. There are two Clefs in common use: the G Clef (Treble)

Ø:

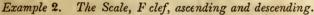
and the F Clef (Base).

§ XXXIV. The G clef, which signifies G, is placed on the second line. § XXXV. The 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).









QUESTIONS.

What is that character called, which represents the pitch of sounds ?—Is the staff a rhythmical, meodic or dynamic character ? Why ?—How many lines are there in the staff ? How many spaces ?— What is each line and space of the staff called ?—How many degrees does the staff contain I.—(Pointing to the staff.) Which line is this ? Space ? &cc.—(Pointing to the staff.) Which degree of the staff is this? &cc.—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 are they called ?—Where upon the staff is one usually written? Where two? Three ? &cc.—What letter is one ? Two? Three ? &cc.—What syllable is one ? Two? Thiree ? &cc.—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 ther?—What are they called ?—What does the G clef signify ?—What does the F clef signify ?—If the G clef is used, where must one be written ?—If the F clef is used, where must one be written ?

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 contents of the measure; the upper figure or NUMERATOR showing the number of parts, or *kind of time*; and the lower figure or DENOMINATOR denoting the particular note used on each part of the measure, or the variety of time.

Examples of some of the common varieties of measure.

NOTE. Other varieties also may be used ; as,

2 2 3 3 4 4 4 6 6 1 8 8 16 2 8 16 2 8 & .

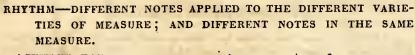
NOTE. It is to be observed, that notes have no positive, but only a relative length. The example **2-2** is not necessarily either slower or quicker than **2-4**; **3-2** is neither slower nor quicker than **3-8**, &c. The different varieties of time in each of the above examples are practically the same. To the eye they are different, to the ear alike.

QUESTIONS.

How many kinds of time are there ?—How many varieties in each kind of time ?—How are the different varieties 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 does the numerator express (or number) ?—What does the denominator express (or denominate) ?—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 ume.

CHAPTER V.

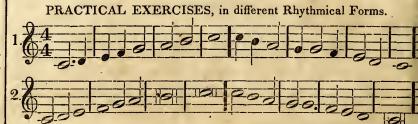


§ XXXIX. Different notes may occur in every variety of measure. PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Syllable la.

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

§ XLI. The singing may commence on some other part of the measure 3d Derivative.

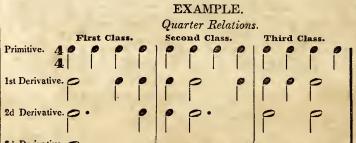
NOTE. It will be observed that in the first class the union commences with the first part of the measure; in the second class it commences with the second part, &c. The second derivative in the third class, may be considered as irregular. Other simple forms, or relations, should be exhibited to the school,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



to be in its primitive relation. Thus, if the denominator be 2, the primitive relation of the measure is halves; if 4, quarters; if 8, 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.



CHAPTER VII.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

RHYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION; OR PRIMITIVE AND DERIVED RELA-TIONS, OR FORMS OF MEASURE. ONE NOTE TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. SIMPLE FORMS.

§ 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



QUESTIONS.

When is a measure said to be in its primitive form ?—What is the primitive form of the measure marked 4-4?—What is the primitive form of the measure marked 4-2? 4-8? 3-4? 3-2 4-16? 3cc.—Why is the primitive form of any measure called so? Ans. Because it is just what is expressed by the figures. [It is also the most natural and easy form in which the measure can appear.]—What are all other forms of measure besides the primitive called ?—How are derived forms obtained from the primitive 6-How many derivatives are there in the first class? Second? Third?—What is peculiar to the derivatives of the first class? Second? Third?—What is peculiar to the derivative of the first class? Second? Third?—What is peculiar to a derived forms be reduced to primitive ?—When a note commences on an unaccented part of a measure, and is continued on an accented part of the measure, what is it called ? Ans. Syneopated note.—In which class are syncopated notes found?

NOTE. It is thought unnecessary to repeat the questions for different kinds, or varioties of measure, as 3-4, 3-2, 4-2, 4-8, &c. If the principle be understood, it can easily be applied to these and other varieties of measure.

CHAPTER VIII.

QUARTER, HALF AND WHOLE RESTS. TIED NOTES.

\$XLIV. When a measure, or part of a measure is to be passed over in silence, it is indicated by a character called a REST

§ XLV. Each note has its corresponding Rest.

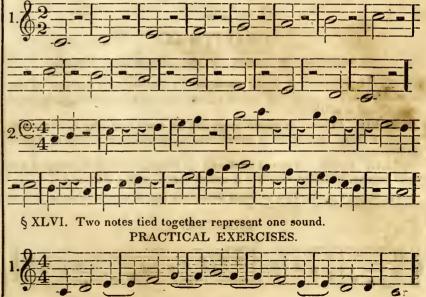
Quarter Rests.	Half Rests.	Whole Rest.					
		-					

QUESTIONS.

When a measure or part of a measure is passed over in silence, what is it called ?--What are those eharacters called, which indicate silence ?--Are rests rhythmical, melodic, or dynamic characters ? Why ?--How many kinds of rests are there ?

NOTE. Exercise at present, only on whole, half, and quarter rests.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Rhythm and Melody. The scale with rests.





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CHAPTER IX.

DYNAMICS. DEGREES. PIANO, MEZZO AND FORTE.

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

§ XLVIII. PIANO. A sound produced by some restraint of the vocal organs, is a *soft* sound; it is called PIANO, (pronounced *pee-ân-o*) and is marked p.

§ XLIX. FORTE. A sound produced by a strong or full exertion of the vocal organs, is a *loud* sound; it is called FORTE, and is marked f.

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



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

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



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 soft, what is it called ? How marked ?--When a sound is soft, what is it called ? How marked ?--When a sound is loud, what is it called ? How marked ?--If a sound is very soft, what is it called ? How marked ?--If a sound is very loud, what is it called ? How marked ?--What does Piano, or P signify ?--What does Forte, or F signify ?--What does Mezzo, or M signify ?--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.

§ LII. One and three. With these two sounds the following changes may be produced: 1 3, 3 1.

§ LIII. One, three and five. With these sounds the following changes may be produced: 1 3 5, 1 5 3, 3 1 5, 3 5 1, 5 1 3, 5 3 1.

	0000
V.J 0	2 2 2 2
- 100	L

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

1	3	5	8	1	3	1	5	8		5	1	3	8	8	1	3	5	
1	3	8	5		3	1	8	5	L	5	1	8	3	8	1	5	3	
1	5	3	8		3	5	1	8	L	5	3	1	8	8	3	1	5	
1	5	8	3		3	5	8	1	1	5	3	8	1	8	3	5	1	
1	8	3	5	1	3	8	1	5	Ł	5	8	1	3	8	5	1	3	
1	3	5	3		3	8	5	1		5	8	3	1	8	5	3	1	

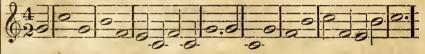


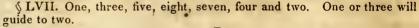
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§ LV. One, three, five, eight and seven. Seven naturally leads to eight. Eight, therefore, will serve as a guide to seven. In order to sing seven right, think of eight.



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







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





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QUESTIONS.

In the use of one and three, how many changes may be produced ? What are they? Ans. 1 3 and 3 1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1, 3 and 5, provided we commence with 1? What are they? Ans. 1 3 5, and 1 5 3. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced, beginning with 3? What are they? Ans. 5 1 3, and 3 5 1. Sing them.—How many changes, be produced with 1 3 5 and 8, beginning with 5? What are they? Ans. 5 1 3, and 5 3 1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1 3 5 and 8, beginning with 1? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 3? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 3? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 3? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5? Mythat sound does 7 naturally lead? Ans. 8.—What sound must we think of, to enable us to sing 7 right? Ans. 8.—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 6? 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.

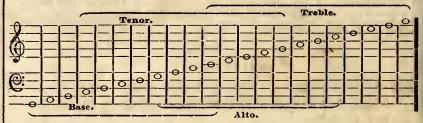
§ LX. When sounds below one are sung, one is to be regarded as eight of a lower scale. PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



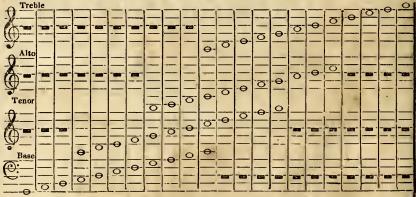
§ LXI. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes, viz: lowest male voices, or BASE; highest male voices, or TENOR; lowest female voices, or ALTO; highest female voices, or TREBLE. Boys, before their voices change, sing the Alto.

NOTE. Besides the above distinctions, there is also the BARITONE, between the Base and Tenor and the MEZZO SOFRANO, 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 exhibits the common use of the clefs.



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

QUESTIONS.

When sounds above 8 are sung, as 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 called ? What are the highest called ?



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

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 between 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 (\ddagger) is placed before it, and the pote, or letter, or sound is said to be *sharped*: as, *Sharp one*, *Sharp two*, &c. or C \ddagger , D \ddagger , &c. A sharp raises the pitch of a note a half-step.

§ 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 FLAT (b) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be *flatted*: as, *Flat seven*, *Flat six*, &c. or Bb, Ab, &c. A flat lowers the pitch of a note 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 intermediate sounds and twelve intervals of a half-step each, is called the CHROMATIC SCALE.



§ LXX. A sharp or a flat affects the letter on which it is placed throughout 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 degree of the staff from one measure to another without any intervening note, the influence of the sharp or flat is also continued.





& 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 (\exists) 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 now be introduced.

QUESTIONS

Between what sounds of the scale may intermediate sounds be produced ? Ans. 1 and 2, 2 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 a 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, how much lower

its sound ?-- What is the intermediate sound between 1 and 2 called, when it derives its name from ? Ans. #1. What letter ? Ans. CH .- What is it called, when it derives its name from 2 ? Ans. 2. What letter ? Aus. Db. (Note. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)sy what character is the ascending chromatic scale formed ?--By what character is the descending hromatic scale formed ?-Are flats and sharps rhythmical, melodic, or dynamic characters ?-Does a harped sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards !- To what does #2 lead ? &c .- Does a flatened sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards?-To what does b7 lead? &c .- Which is the guide) a sharped sound ?- Which is the guide to a flatted sound ?- What is the guide to #1? &c .- What the guide to \$7 ? &c .- How far does the influence of a flat or sharp extend ? Ans. Through the neasure in which it occurs.-Under what circumstances does the influence of a sharp, or flat, extend evond the measure in which it occurs ? Ans. When the same sound is continued from measure to neasure .- 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, FIFTHS, 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 scale.

§ 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 THIRD; as from 1 to 3, 2 to 4, &c.

§ LXXIX. When the voice skips over two degrees, the interval is called a FOURTH; as from 1 to 4, 2 to 5, &c.

§ LXXX. When the voice skips over three degrees, the interval is called a FIFTH; as from 1 to 5, 2 to 6, &c.

§ LXXXI. When the voice skips over four degrees, the interval is called a 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, &c.

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 ? Fifth. When we skip four degrees? Sixth. When we skip five degrees? Seventh. When we skip six degrees? 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.

- 1. A third consisting of a step and a half-step, is MINOR.
- 2. A third consisting of two steps, is MAJOR.

& LXXXVI. Fourths.

- 1. A fourth consisting of two steps and one half-step, is a PERFECT FOURTH.
- 2. A fourth consisting of three steps, is a SHARP FOURTH & LXXXVII. Fifths.

1. A fifth consisting of two steps and two half-steps, is a FLAT FIFTH.

2. A fifth consisting of three steps and a half-step, is a PERFECT FIFTH. & LXXXVIII. Sixths.

1. A sixth consisting of three steps and two half-steps, is MINOR.

2. A sixth consisting of four steps and a half-step, is MAJOR.

& LXXXIX. Sevenths.

- 1. A seventh consisting of four steps and two half-steps, is a FLAT SEVENTH.
- 2. A seventh consisting of five steps and one half-step, is a SHARP SEVENTH.

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ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

SXC. Octave. An OCTAVE consists of five steps and two half-steps.

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

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

§ XCIII. EXTREME SHARP INTERVALS. If the lower note of any major interval be flatted, or the upper one sharped, the interval becomes super-FLUOUS, or EXTREME sharp.

§ XCIV. EXTREME FLAT INTERVALS. If the lower note of any minor interval be sharped, or the upper one flatted, the interval becomes DIMIN-ISHED OF EXTREME flat.

QUESTIONS.

If a second consists of a half-step, what is it called ? Ans. Muor Second.-If a second consists of a step, what is it called? Major Second.-If a third consists of a step and a half-step, what is it called? -If a third 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 consists of three steps, what is it called !- If a fifth consists of two steps and two half-steps, what is it called?-If a fifth consists of three steps and one half-step, what is it called? -If a sixth consists of three steps and two half-steps, what is it called ?- If a sixth consists of four steps and one half-step, what is it called ?- If a seventh consists of four steps and two half steps, what is it called ?- If a seventh consists of five steps and one half-step, what is it called ?- If an octave consists of five steps and two half-steps, what is it called ?- Minor Intervats altered to Major. If the lower sound of any minor interval be datted, what does the interval become l-If the upper sound of any minor interval be sharped, what does it become ?- Mejor Intervals altered to Minor. If the lower sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval become ?- If the upper sound of any major interval be flatted, what does the interval become !--- Extreme Sharp Intervals. If the lower sound of any major interval be flatted, what does the interval become ?--If the upper sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval become ?--- Extreme Flat Intervals. If the lower sound of any minor interval be sharped, what does the interval become ?- If the upper sound of any minor interval be flatted, what does the interval become?

CHAPTER XV.

"HYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION. TWO NOTES TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE, OR COMPOUND FORMS. EIGHTH RESTS. TRIPLETS. REPEAT.

§ XCV. When two or more notes come to each part of a measure, they are to be considered as constituting the primitive form of the measure, and

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.



NOTE. Other examples may be exhibited on the Black Board, as Quarters in 4-2, or 3-2, &c.

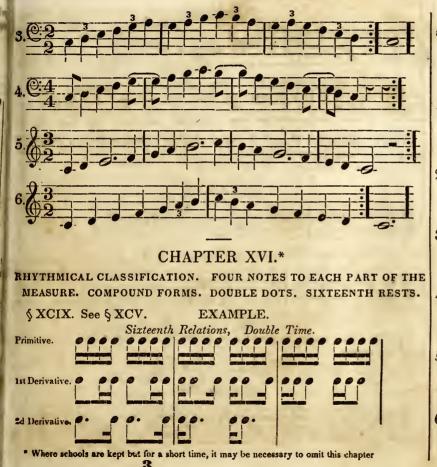
§ XCVI. Eighth Rests. 7 7 7

§ XCVII. Three notes are sometimes sung to one beat, or part of a measure. The figure 3 is placed over such notes, and they are called TRIPLETS.

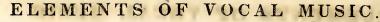
 \S XCVIII. REPEAT. Dots across the staff require the repetition of the strain.



ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC









CHAPTER XVII. DYNAMIC TONES.

S 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 and gradually increasing to loud, is called CRESCENDO. (cres. or)

§ CIV. DIMINUENDO. A sound commencing loud and gradually diminishing to soft, is called DIMINUENDO. $(dim. \text{ or } \gg)$

& CV. Swell. An union of the crescendo and diminuendo, produces the swelling tone, or swell. ($<\!\!\!<\!\!\!>$)

NOTE. Sing the scale very slow, (ah,) applying the swell.

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 \diamond 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 TONE; also FORZANDO, Or SFORZANDO. (> or sf. fz.)



 \S 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.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

§ 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 TRANSPOSED.

§ 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, &o.

§ CXI. In transposing the scale the proper order of the intervals (steps and half-steps) 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, a 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 *half-step* 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.



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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN G.



QUESTIONS.

When is the scale said to he in the key of C?-Why is the scale said to be in the key of 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 7-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 I to 2? 2 to 3? &c.-What is the interval, always, from C to D? D to E? &c.-How can the order of the intervals be preserved in transposing the scale ?- What is the first transposition of the scale usually 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 sharped in the key of G?-What sound has the key 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 C ?--What sound is C, in the key of G ?--What letter is 2, in the key of 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 key of G ?-What effect does sharping the 4th have on the scale ?--What must be done in order to transpose the scale a 5th ?

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If the scale be transposed from D a fifth, to what letter will it go?—In order to transpose 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 D than G?—How much higher is the key of G, than C?—What sound is D, in the key of C?—What sound is D, in the key of D?—What sound is D, in the key of A?—What sound has the key of A, that D has not?—What sound has the key of D, that A has not?—How many sounds have the keys of A and D in common?

\$ CXVII. Fourth transposition by sharps; from A to E, a fifth higher, or a fourth lower.





QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed a fifth from A, to what letter 41 it go?—In order to transpose the scale a fifth, 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 signature to the key of E?—What letters are sharped? Why? —How nuch higher is the key of E, than the key of A?—[Norr Other questions may be asked, similar to those under the 1st, 2d and 3d transpositions.

§ CXVIII. Fifth transposition by sharps. Key of B. Five sharps: F# C#, G#, D# and A#. (Same as Cb.)

§CXIX. Sixth transposition by sharps. Key of F#. Six sharps: F#, C#, G#, D#, A# and E#. (Same as Gh.)

§ CXX. Seventh transposition by sharps. Key of C井. Seven sharps: F井, C井, G井, D井, A井, E井 and B井. (Same as Db.)

§ CXXI. Eighth transposition by sharps. Key of G# Eight sharps. F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#, B# and F×. (Same as Ab.)

§ CXXII. In the last transposition, from C井 to G井, a new character hes been introduced on F井, called a DOUBLE SHARP.

QUESTIONS.

What key is a fifth higher than E ?—What is the signature to the key of B ?—What letters are sharped in the key of B ?—What key is a fifth higher than B ?—What is the signature to the key of F_{1}^{μ} ?—What letters are sharped in the key of F_{1}^{μ} ?—What letters are sharped in the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What letters are sharped in the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What letters are sharped in the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What is the signature to the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What letters are sharped in the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What is the signature to the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What letters are sharped in the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What is the signature to the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What letters are sharped in the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What is the signature to the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What letters are sharped in the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What is the signature to the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What letters are sharped in the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What is the signature to the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What letters are sharped in the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What is the signature to the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What letters are sharped in the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What is the signature to the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—What letters are sharped in the key of C_{1}^{μ} ?—

§ 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.

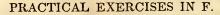
§ CXXIV. It will be observed that in each of the foregoing transpositions the scale has been removed a fifth, (or a fourth downwards,) and that at each transposition a new sharp on the fourth has been found necessary. Hence the following RULE: The sharp fourth transposes the scale a fifth.

§ 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 Bb for B. The flat is placed immediately after the clef, and is called the Signature; thus the signature of the key of F is Bb.







QUESTIONS.

How much higher than C is F?—What is the signature to the key of F?—Why is B flatted in the 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 C, in the key of F 1-In transposing the scale from C to 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 flatting the 7th ?-What must be done in order to transpose the scale a 4th?

& CXXVII. Second transposition by flats; from F to Bb, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

EXAMPLE

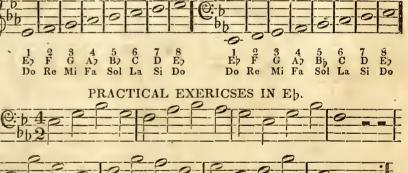




QUESTIONS.

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 transposing from F to Bb?-What does Eb become, in the new key of Bb ?-What is the signature to the key of By ?--What letters are flatted ? Why ?--How much higher is By, than F ?--How much higher is F, than C ?-- What sound has the key of B), that does not belong to the key of F ?-- What sound has the key of F, that does not belong to the key of B? - How many sounds have the two keys in com-

& CXXVIII. Third transposition by flats; from Bb to Eb, a fourth high-



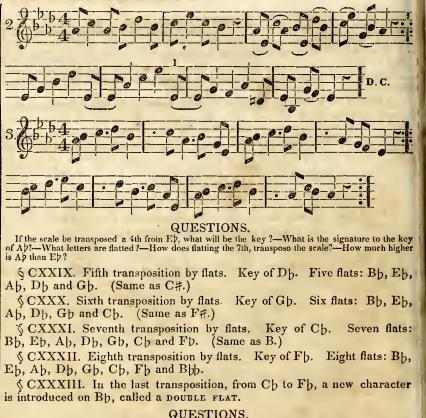


QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed from Bb a 4th, what will be the key?—In order to transpose the scale a 4th, what must be done?—What is 7 in the key of Bb?—What new fat do we obtain, then, in transposing from Bb to E?—What letters are flatted?—How much higher is Eb than Bb? &c.

§ CXXVIII. Fourth transposition by flats; from Eb to Ab, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.





What key is a fourth from $A
arrow ?-What is the signature to <math>D
arrow ?-What letters are flatted in the rey of <math>D
arrow ?-What key is a 4th from D?-What is the signature to the key of <math>G
arrow ?-What key is a 4th from <math>G
arrow ?-What is the signature to the key of C \arrow ?-What key is a 4th from <math>G
arrow ?-What is the signature to the key of C \arrow ?-What key is a 4th from <math>G
arrow ?-What is the signature to the key of C \arrow ?-What key is a 4th from <math>G
arrow ?-What is the signature to the key of C \arrow ?-What key is a 4th from <math>G
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arrow ?-What is the signature to the key of C \arrow ?-What key is a 4th from <math>G
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arrow ?-What is the signature to the key of C \arrow ?-What key is a 4th from <math>G
arrow ?-What key is a 4th from ?-What key is a 4th from <math>G
arrow ?-What key is a 4th from <math>G \arrow ?-What key is a 4th from <math>G \arrow ?-What key is a 4th from <math>G \arrow ?-What key is a 4th fr$

etters are flatted in the key of Cb ?---What key is a 4th from Cb ?---What is the signature to the key of Fb ?---What letters are flatted in the key of Fb ?---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 Ab are seldom used.

§ 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 three and two.

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



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.

§ 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.

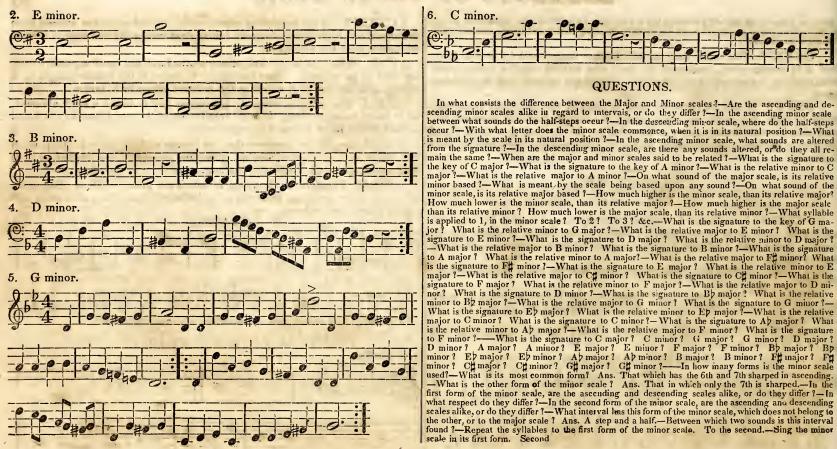
§ CXLII. There is another form in which the minor scale is often used, in which there are *three* intervals of a half-step each, *three* of a step, and one of a step and half-step.



PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN MINOR KEYS.







CHAPTER XX.

MODULATION.

§ CXLIII. When m a piece of music the scale is transposed, such change is called MODULATION.

§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 alter 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.

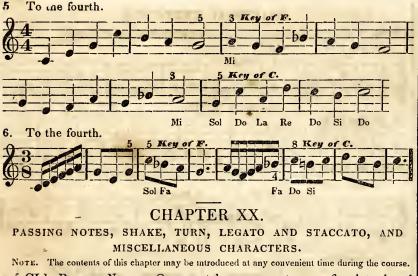
CXLVIII. The most common modulations are, 1st. from one to five, or from any key to that which is based upon its fifth; 2d. from one to four, or from any key to that which is based upon its fourth. These changes occur in almost every piece of music.

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

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



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§ CL1. 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 characters, and are called PASSING NOTES.

§ CLII. APPOGIATURE. 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 essential note, it is called an AFTER NOTE. The after note occurs on the unaccented part of a measure.



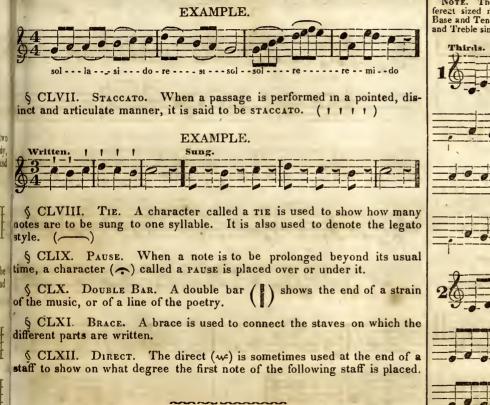
§ CLIV. SHAKE. The shake (^{tr}) consists of a rapid alternation of two sounds, as in the following example. It has no place in common psalmody, but should be much cultivated by those who would acquire smoothness and flexibility of voice.



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



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

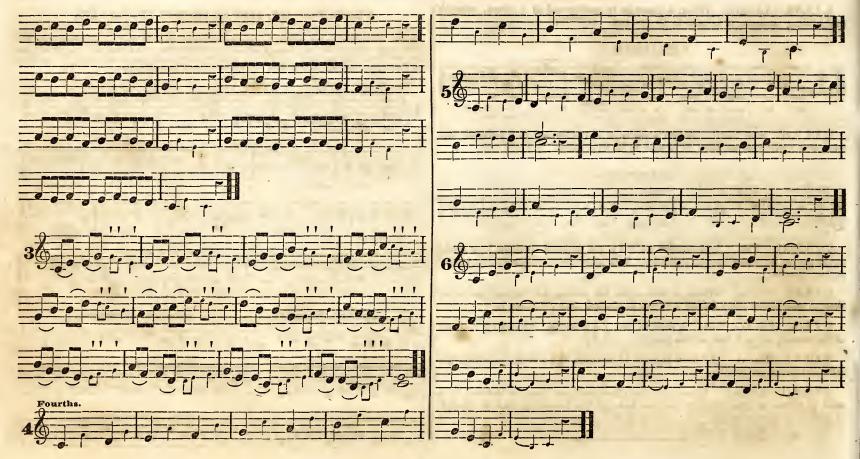


EXERCISES ON THE DIATONIC INTERVALS

NOTE. The following lessons may be sung by the whole school without any reference to the different 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 small (answering) notes; or, the Alto and Treble sing the large, and the Base and Tenor the small (answering) notes.

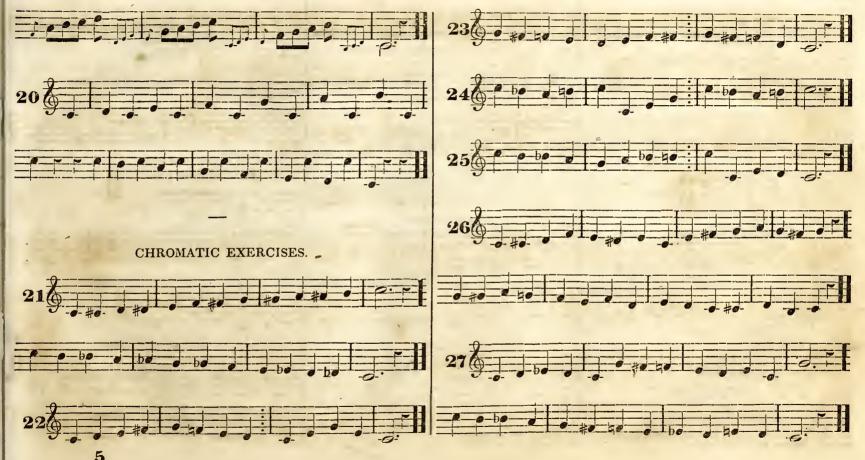


30









34

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS

A. An Italian preposition, meaning to, in, by, at, &c. A Beneplacito. At pleasure. Accelerando. Accelerating the time, gradually faster and faster. Accressimente. Increase, augmentation. Adagio or Adasio. Slow. Adagissimo. The Superlative of adagio, meaning very slow. Adagio Assai or Molto. Very slow. Ad Libitum. At pleasure. Aesthetics. The science of taste Affetuoso. Tender and affecting. Agitato. With agitation. Alla, In the style of. Alla Breve. A variety of common time. Alla Capella. In church style. Allegramente. Ruther quick. Allegratic. Less quick than Allegro. Allegro. Quick. Allegro. Quick. Allegro assai. Very quick. Allegro on Fuoco. Quick and animated. Allegro Furioso. Rapid and vehement. Allegro Furioso. Rapid and vehement. Allegro ma non Presto. Quick, but not extremely so. Allegro ma non Presto. Quick, but not extremely so. Alla. In the style of. Allegro ma non troppo. Quick, but not too quick. Allegro Vivace. Very quick and lively. Allentando. See Rallentando. Amubile. In a gentle and tender style. Amateur. A lover but not a professor of music. Amoroso or Con Amore. Affectionately, tenderly. Andante. Gentle, distinct, and rather slow, yet connected. Andantino. Somewhat quicker.than andante. Animato, or Con Anima. With fervent, animated expression. Animo, or Con Animo. With spirit, courage, and boldness. Antiphone Music sung in alternate parts. A piacere. At pleasure. A Poco Piu Lento. Somewhat slower. A Poco Piu Mosso. Quicker and with more eniotion. Arcata, Arcato, Arco, or Col Arco. With the bow. Ardito With ardor and spirit. Aria. Air. Arietta. A little air or melody. Arioso. In a light, airy, singing manner. Arneggio. Not together but in quick succession. Assai. Very, more or much ; as Allegro Assai, or Adagio Assar. A tem po. In time. A tempo giusto. In strict and exact time. Faritone, or Barutone. Between the Base and Tenor.

 Battuta.
 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.

 Branura.
 A song, requiring grent spirit and volubility of execution.

 Brillante.
 Brilliant, gay, skining, sparkling.

Brio or Brioso. Fervor, warmth, ardor. Da Capo. From the beginning Decani. The Priests, in contra-distinction to the lay or ordinary chor Cadence. Closing strain; also a funciful, extemporaneous embellish isters. ment at the close of a song. Declamando. In the style of declamation. Cadenza. Same as the second use of cadence. See Cadence. Decrescendo. Diminishing, decreasing. Calando. Softer and slower. Delicatamente, a Delicato. With delicacy. Calcando. Pressing on, hurrying. Dessus. The Treble. Calmato. With calmess, tranquility, repose. Cantabile. Graceful singing style. A pleasing flowing melody. Cantante. To be executed by the voice. Devozione. Devotional. Devotional. Devotional. Dictitatie. A lover of the arts in general, or a lover of music Dictigenza. Diligence, care. Di Motto. Much or very. Divoto. Devotedly, devouty. Doice. Scat, sweet, tender, delicate. Cantata. A vocal composition of several movements. Cantando. In a singing manuer, Cantilena. The melody or air. Canto. The treble part in a chorus. Dolcemente, Dolcessa, or Dolcissimo. See Dolce. Dolente, or Loloroso. Mournful. Canto Firmo, or Cantus Fermus. A plain chant or melody. Capella. Chapel. Alla Capella. In church style. Cavatina or Cavata. An nir of only one movement. E. And. Choir. A company or band of singers; also that part of a church Elegante. Elegance. appropriated to the singers. Energico, or Con Energia. With energy. Choral. A slow psalm tune, mostly in notes of equal length. Chorist, or Chorister. A member of a choir of singers. Coda. An end of finish. In this work the term coda is applied to short Espressivo. Expressive. Estinte or Estinto. Dying away In time and force. phrases placed at the end of a tune designed sometimes for a *Fermato*. With firmness and decision, close, and sometimes for an interlude between the stanzas of a *Fieramente*. Bold, with vehemence. Fine, Fin, or Finale. The end. Flebile. Tenderly, mournfully. hymn. Col. or Con. With. Col Arco With the bow. Colla Parte. With the part. Focoso, or Con Fuoco. With fire. Forzando, forz. or fz. See Sforzando. Comodo, or Commodo. In an easy and unrestrained manner. Con Affetto. With expression. Con Brio. With fervor. Fugue or Fuga. A composition which repeats, or sustains in its sev eral parts throughout, the subject with which it commences, and Concitato. Disturbed, agitated. Con Dolcessa. With delicacy. Con Dolore, or Con Duolo. With mournful expression. which is often led off by some one of its parts. Fugato. In the fugue style. Fughetto. A short fugue. Conductor. One who superintends a musical performance. Same as Furioso, or Con Furia. With vehemence and agitation. Music Director. Con Eleganza. With elegance. . Con Energico. With energy. Giusto. In just and steady time. Glissando, or Glissato. In a gliding manner. Con Expressione. With expression. Con Flessibilita. With flexibility, or freedom of voice. Con Flucco. With ardor, fire, Grazioso, Smoothly, gracefully. Grandioso, or Gran Gusto. In a grand style Grave. A slow and solemn movement. Con Furia. With fury, perturbation. Graziosamente, or Con Grazia. See Grazioso. Con Grazia. With grace and elegance. Gusto, Gustoso, or Con Gusto. With taste, elegantly. Con Impeto. With force, energy. Con Justo. With chuste exactness. Con Moto. With emotion. Impetuoso. With impetuosity. Impressario. The Conductor of a Concert. Con Solemnita. With solemnity. Innocente, or Innocentemente. In an artless and simple style Con Spirito. With spirit, animation. Con Stromenti. With instruments. Intrada or Introduzione. Introduction. Istesso. The same ; as, Istesso tempo, the same time. Coro. Chorus. Lacrimando, or Lacrimoso. Mournful, pathetic. Lamentevole, Lamentando, Lamentabile. Mournfully. Larghissimo. Extremely slow. Larghetto. Slow, but not so slow as Largo. Da For, from, ot. Da Camera. For the chamber Da Capella. For the church Largo. Slow.

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

Lorgo di molto. Very slow. Legato. Close, gliding, connected style. Legatissimo. In the closest aud most gliding manner. Pomposo In a grand and Imposing style. Portamento. The manner of sustaining and conducting the voice, from Sotto, Under, below. Sotto Foce With subdued voice one sound to another. Spiccato, Same as Staccato. Spiritoso, Con Spirito. With spirit and animation. Staccato. Short, detached, distinct. Leggiero, or Leggeranza. In a light, free, easy manner. Lentando. Gradually slower and softer. Portando di Voce. Sustaining the voice. Precentor. Conductor, leader of a chnir. Stentando, Stentato, Lingering, holding back. Strepitos, Con Strepito. Noisy, boisterous. Stromento. Instrument. Stromenti. Instruments. Lento, or Lentamente. Slow. Precisione. With precision, exactness. Luco. As written. Presto. Quick. Prestissimo. Very Quick. Ma. Lint. Primo, First. Subito, Quick. Madrigal. A composition for voices In the ancient style of inflation

 Quasi. As if, as it were, like, in some measure.
 Tace, or face, o and fugue. Maestoso, Majestic, Majestically. Maestro Di Capella. Chapel Master, or Conductor of Church Music ! Mancando. Growing faint and feeble. Manual. The key board in an organ. Marcato. Strong and marked style. Recitante. In the style of recitative. Tempo Giusto. In exact time. Tempo Guasio. In exact time. Tempo Rubato. Implies a slight deviation from strict time by pro-tracting one note and curtailing another, but so that the time of the measure be not altered in the aggregate. Meno. Less. Recitative. Musical declamation. Messa di Voce. Moderate swell. Replica, Repeat. Rinforzando, Rinf. or Rinforzo. Suddenly increasing in power. Ritornello. A short prefatory, or intermediate symphony Rissieno. A part which is not obligato, or principal. Mesto, or Mestoso. Sad, pensive. Moderato or Moderatamente. Moderately. In moderate time. Tema. Subject nr theme. Ten. \ Tenuto. Hold on. See Sostenuto. Timoroso. With timidity. Toccato. Prelude. Molto. Much or very. Molto Voce. With a full voice. Risoluto. With resolution, boldness. Ritardando. Slackening the time. Ritenuto or Ritenente. Same as Ritardando. Morendo, Gradually dying away. Mordente. A beat, or transient shake. Mormorando. Murmuring -- a gentle murmuring snund. Tremando, Tremolo, Tremulando. Trembling. Tutti. The whole. Full Chorus. Mosso. Emotion. Mosec, Molett, or Moletto. A piece of sacred music in several parts. Motivo. The principal subject. Sherzando or Sherzato. In playful style. Segue. It follows, as Segue Duetto-the duett follows. Un. A-as un poco, a little. Samplice. Chaste, simple. Un poco Ritenuto. Rather gentle and restrained. Semprace. Throughout, simple. Sempra Con Forza. Loud throughout. Sentimento. With feeling—same as Affetuoso. Senza. Without, as Senza Organo—without the organ. Moto, Motion-Andante Con Moto. Quicker than Andante. Va. Go on; as Va Crescendo, continue to increase. Vacillando. Fluctuating, wavering, vacillating. Veloce, or Con Velocita. In rapid time. Verse. Same as Solo. Non. Not.-Noniroppo. Not too much. Seria, Serioso. Sericus, grave. Sforzando, nr Sforzato. With strnng force or emphasis, rapidly Vespers. Evening vocal service of the Catholic Church Vigoroso. Bold, energetic. Obligato. Applied to an Indispensable accompaniment. Orchestra. A company or band of instrumental performers ; also that part of a theatre occupied by the band. Vivace. Quick and cheerful. Vivacissimo. Very lively. Vivo. Cheerful. Ordinario. As usual. Siciliana. A movement of light graceful character. Ottava. Octave, Simile. In like manner. Parlante. Speaking, talking. Parlando. In a speaking or declamatory manner. Partitura, or Partizione. The full score. Stentando. Slackening the time. Smiuendo, Sminuito. Decreasing-See Diminuendo. Virtuoso. A proficient in art. Voce di Petto. The chest voice. Smorzando. A gradual diminutiou, or softer and softer. Smanioso. With fury. Pastorale. Applied to graceful movements in sextuple time. Perdendo, or Perdendosi. Same as Lentando. Piacere, or A piacere. At pleasure. Voce di Testa. The head voice. Voce Sola. Voice alone. Somorendo, Smorzando. Dying away, same as Mancando Soave, Soavement. Sweet, sweetly. See Dolce. Sogetto. The subject or theme. Volata, Rapid flight of notes. Pieno. Full. Volante. In a light and rapid manner. Pictoso. In a religious style. Piu. More. Piu Mosso. With more motion-faster. Pizzueato. Snapping the violin string with the fingers. Volti Subito. Turn over quickly. Solfeggi. Plural of Solfeggio. Solfeggio. A vocal exercise. Zeloso, Con Zelo. Zealous, earnest, engaged Soli. Plural of Solo. Poco. A little. Poco adagio. A little slow. Poco a Poco. By degrees, gradually. Solo. For a single vnice or instrument Sopra. Above.

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 vorse 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 merely 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 a given pitch, and without inflexions. The same general rules, therefore, that apply to reading, in relation to articulation, pronunciation, cmphasis, 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 quality of voice, heard in chanting. The cadence is indeed 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 well 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 proceed 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 revenence, 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 beautiful 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 public 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 peculiar 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 circumstances of religious worship, that it must be constantly gaining in favor with all those who "love to sing and make melody in their hearts to the Lord."

" In this work, when the structure of a Chant deviates from this rule, it is called "peculiar."

CARMINA SACRA:

OR

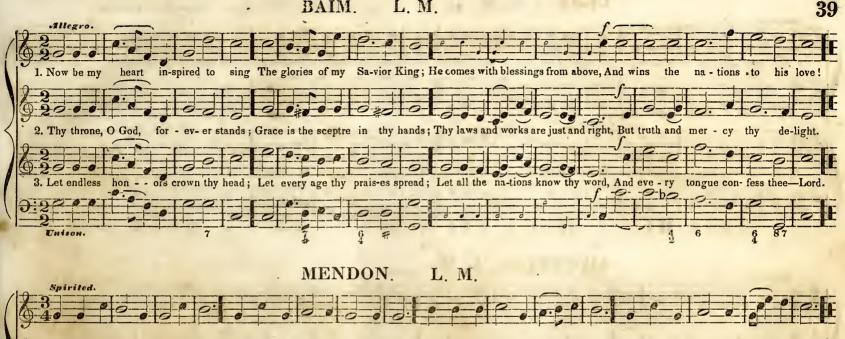
BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

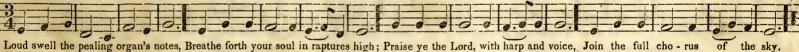


TRELL. L.M



BAIM. L. M.





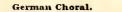




From H. G. NAGELL.



OLD HUNDRED. L. M.





MOND. L. M. (DOUBLE OR GL.









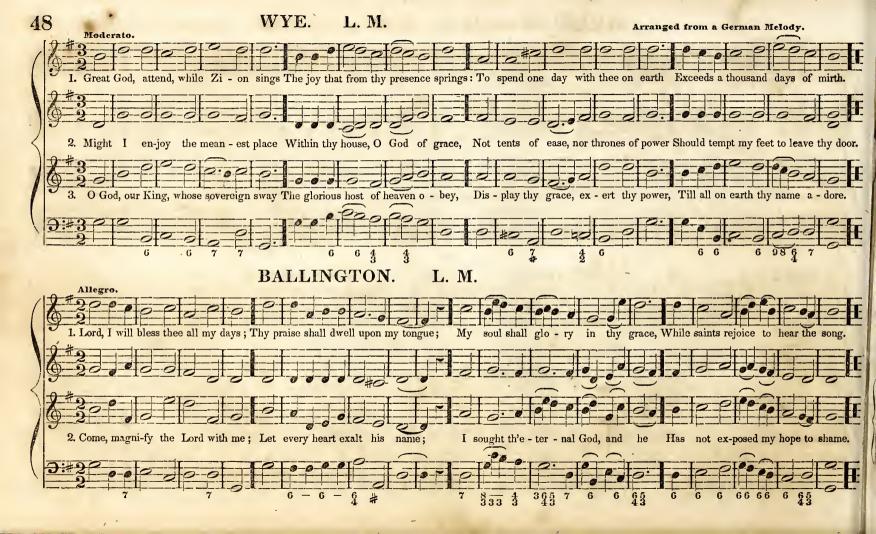


YOAKLEY. L. M.

6L.

Arranged from a tune by Wm. YOAKLEY. 47









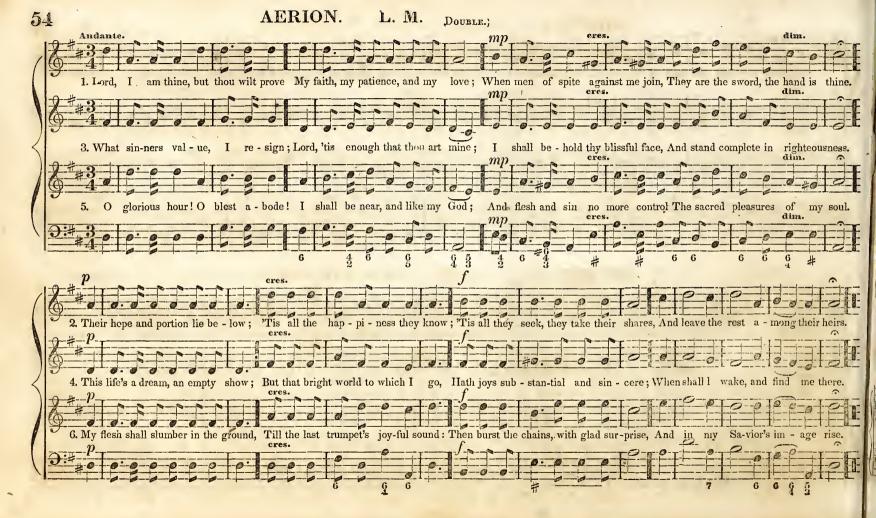


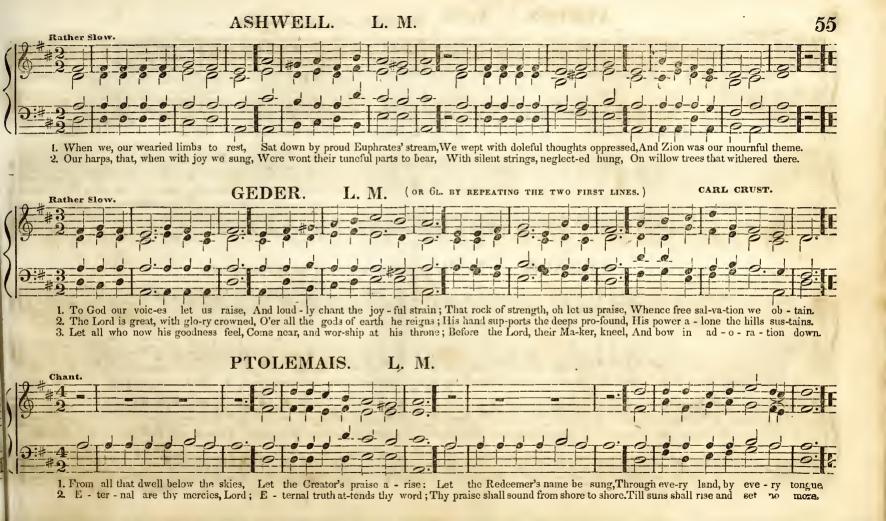
BELVILLE. L. M. (DOUBLE OR 61.





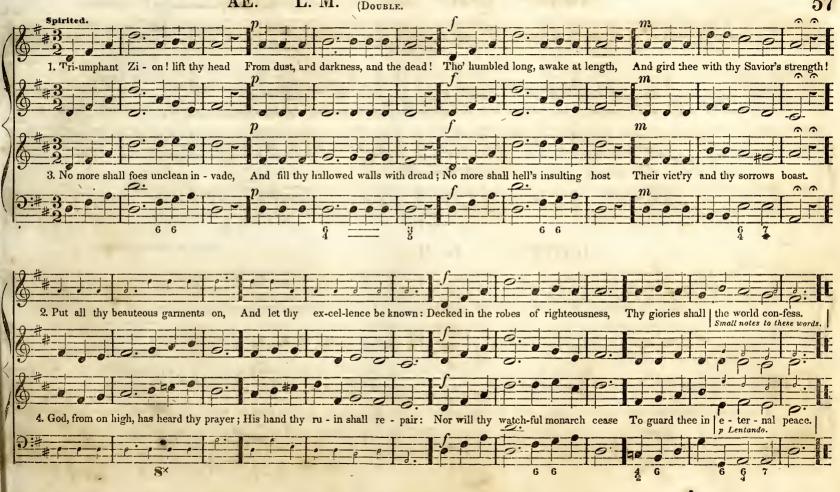
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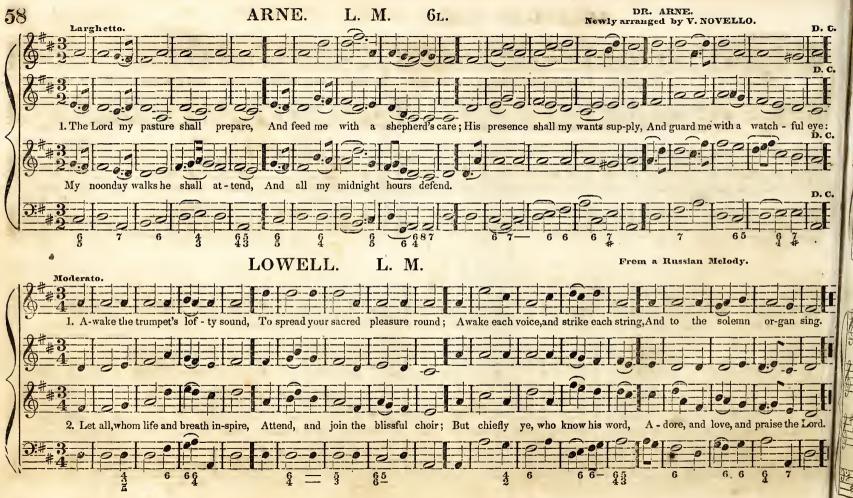






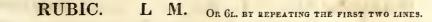
L. M. (DOUBLE. AE.

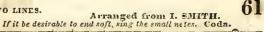






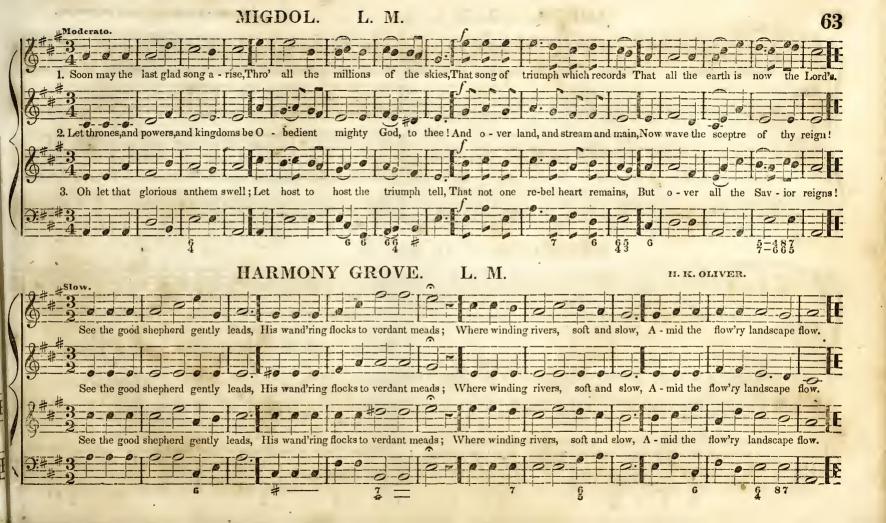


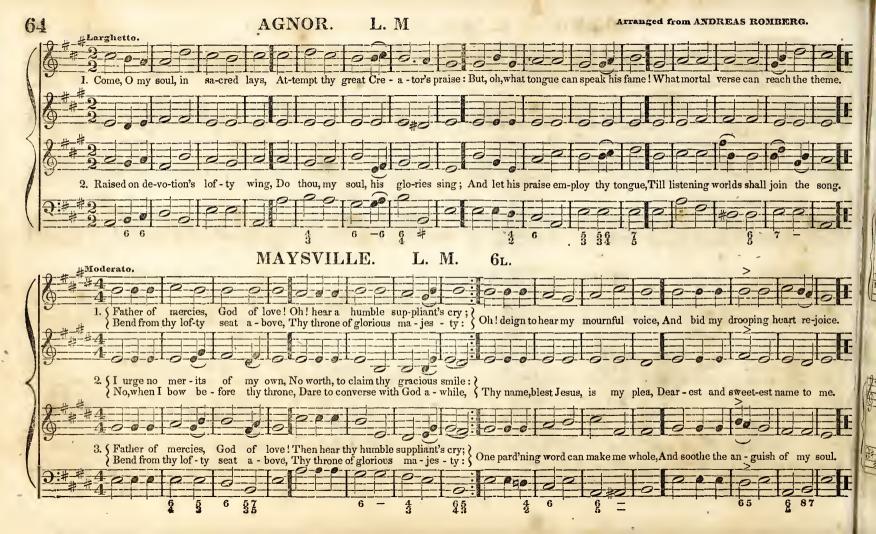














LADE. L. M.

FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.



MARION. L. M.





KORAH.

Arranged from CH. H. RINK. 69



ANVERN. L. M.

70

OR GL. BY REPEATING FIRST TWO LINES.



BRUNSWICK. L. M.

SIR GEORGE SMART.











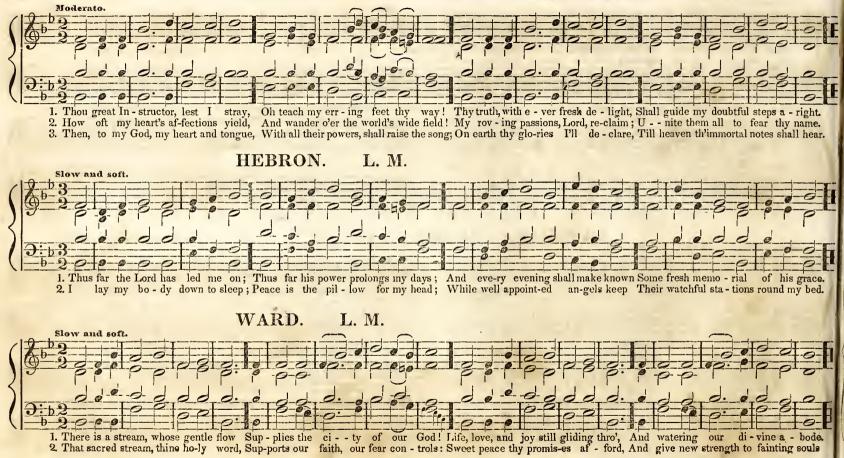




WELTON. L. M.

78

Arranged from a tune by Rev. C. MALAN, Geneva.

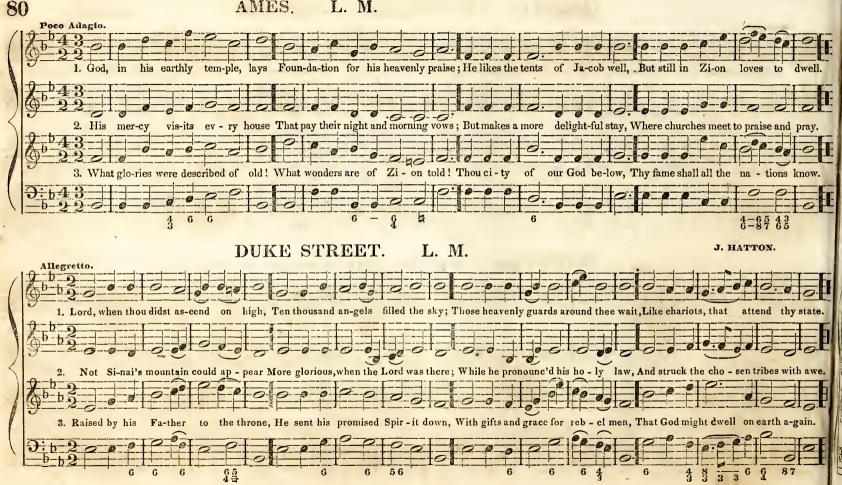


GILEAD. L. M.

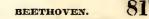
From MEHUL.



AMES. L. M.



AMLIN. L. M. OR GL. BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES.

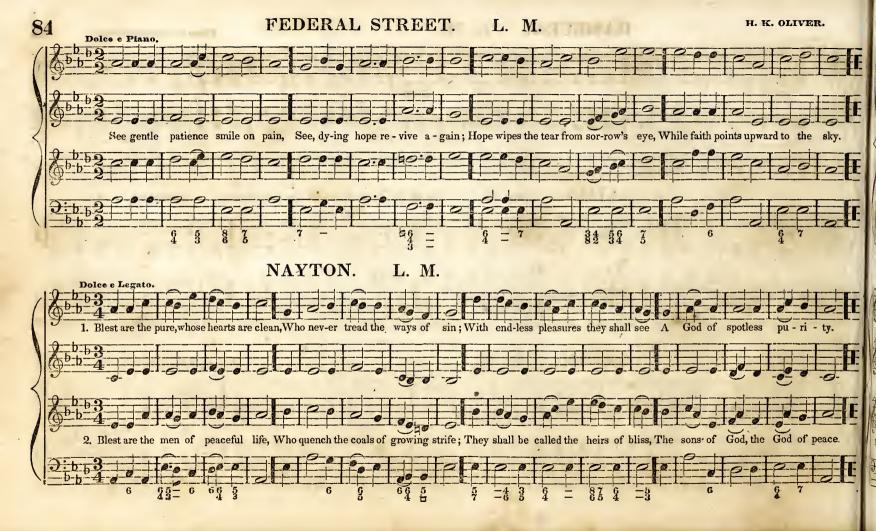




UXBRIDGE. L. M









HONITON. C. M.







C. M. CHIMES.













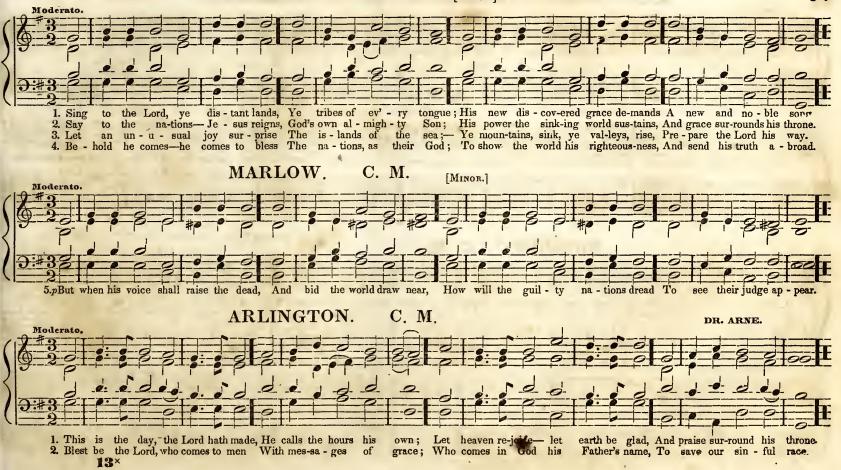






MARLOW. C. M.

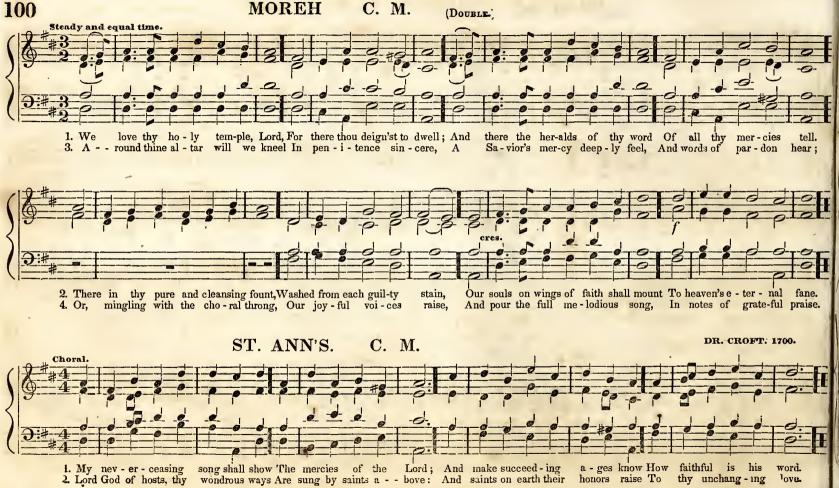








MOREH C. M. (DOUBLE)



BRATTLE STREET.* C. M.

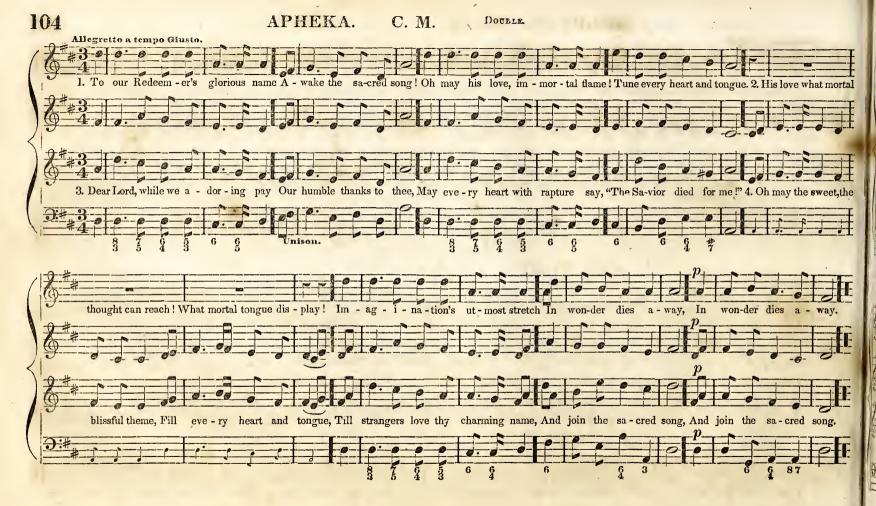


* This Tune which is derived from an Instrumental Composition by Pleyel, has been published as a Hymn Tune in a variety of forms, but all of them much at variance with the original, especially in the fifth and sixth lines. In this arrangement it is restored as near to the original as the adaptation .. the words will permit. The rhythmical structure of the present copy has also been corrected, by which it is made comparatively easy to keep correct time.

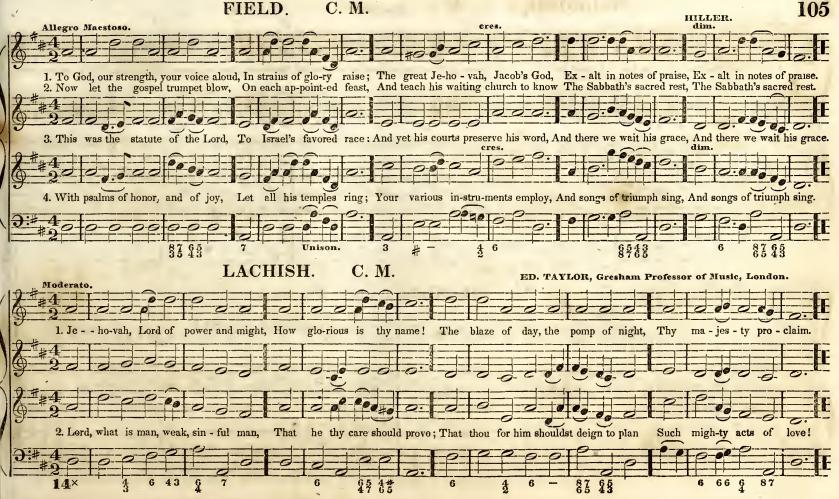


EDGETON. C. M.





C. M. FIELD.





MEAR. C. M



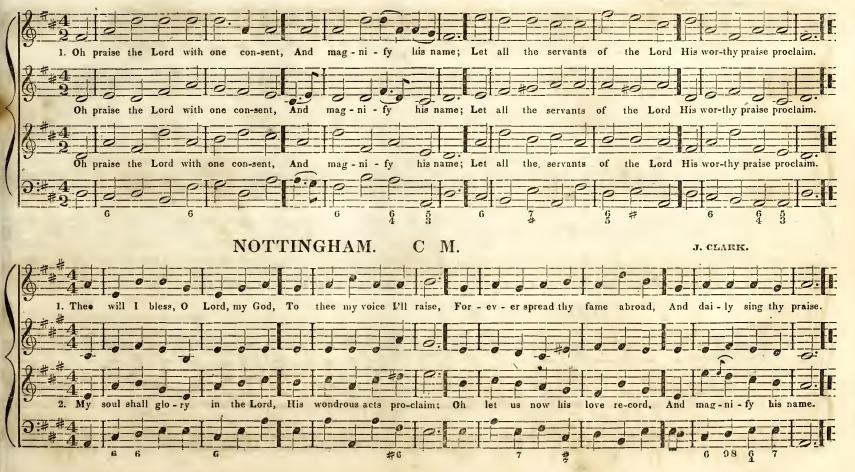
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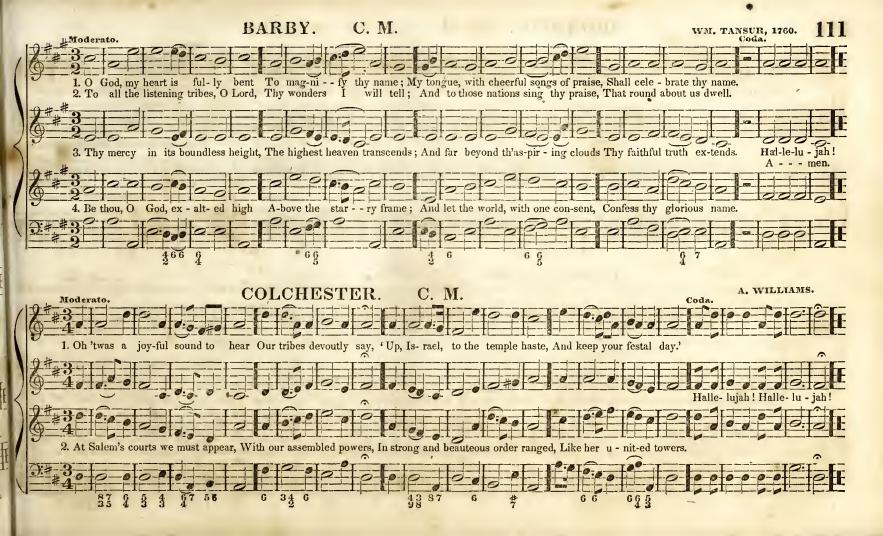
LONDON. C. M.

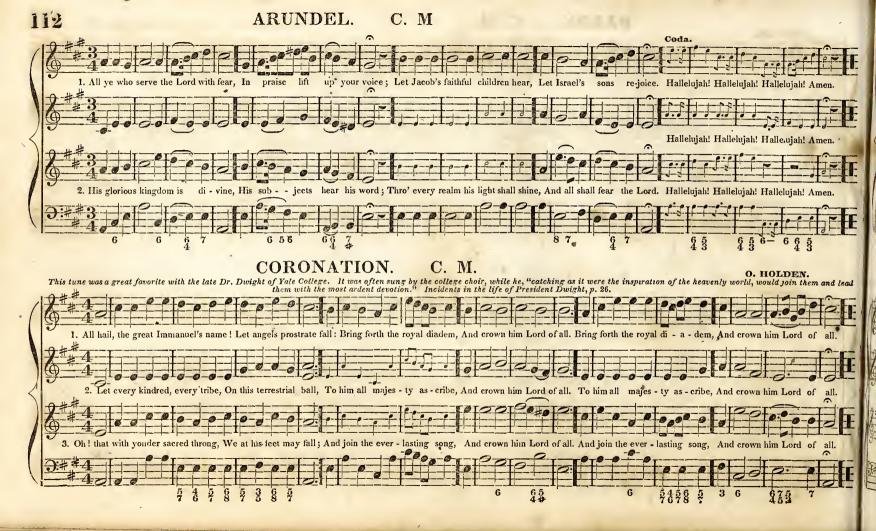
DR. CROFT. Arranged by WM. HORELEY.



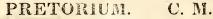






















Joy to the world, the Savior reigns, Let men their songs employ; While fields and floods, rocks, hills and plains Repeat the sounding joy.

And

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 love

WALNUT GROVE. C. M.



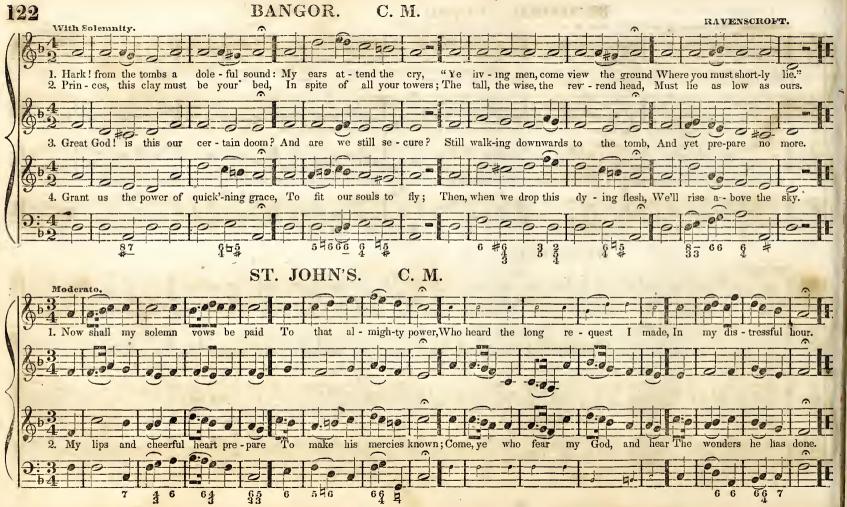
1. Come, let us lift our joy-tul eves Up to the courts above. And smile to see our Father there Up- on a throne of love. Hal-le - lu-jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah!











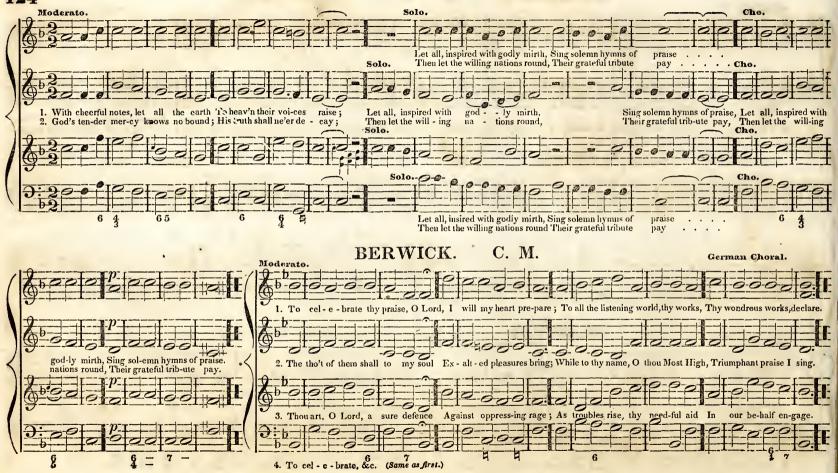
DUNDEE. **U. M**



2. Hast thou not sent salvation down, And promised quickening grace?

Doth not my heart address thy throne ? And yet thy love de - - lavs.

LAYFIELD. C. M



WAREHAM. C. M

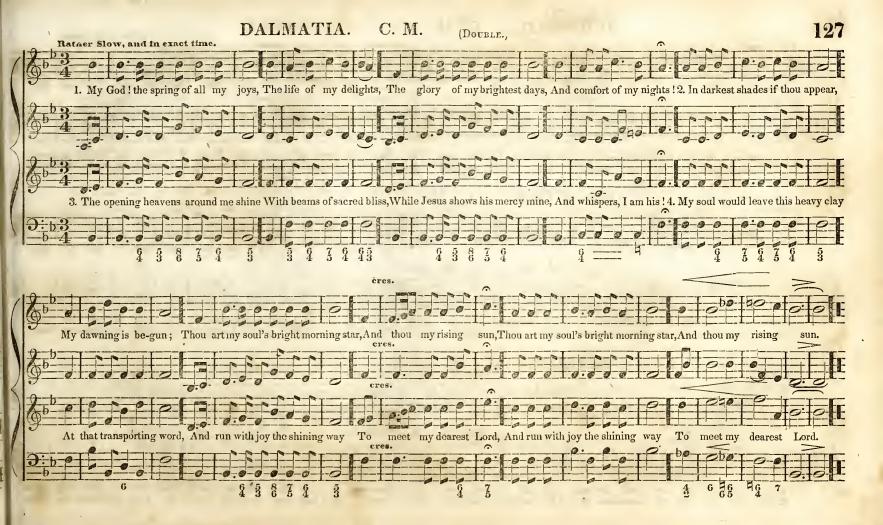






HEATH. C. M.







VERONA. C. M. (RESPONS

(RESPONSIVE CHANT.)

129





.

ORNINGTON. C. M.

DOUBLE.)

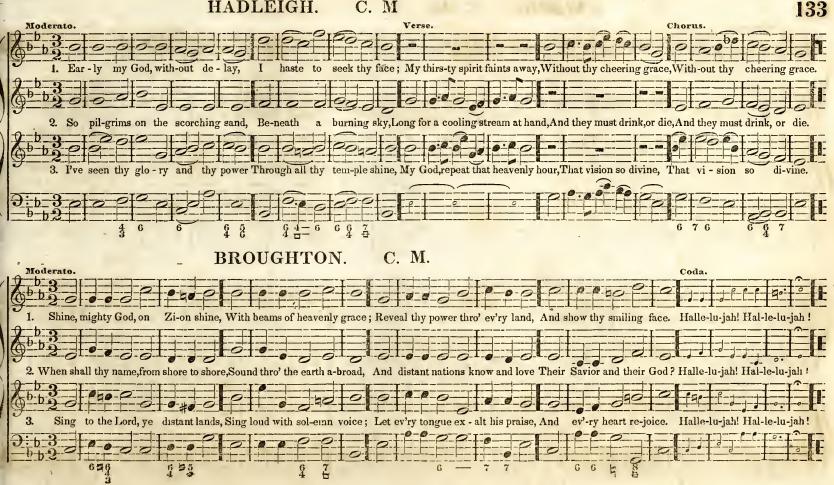
B. WYMAN.

• 131





HADLEIGH. C. M



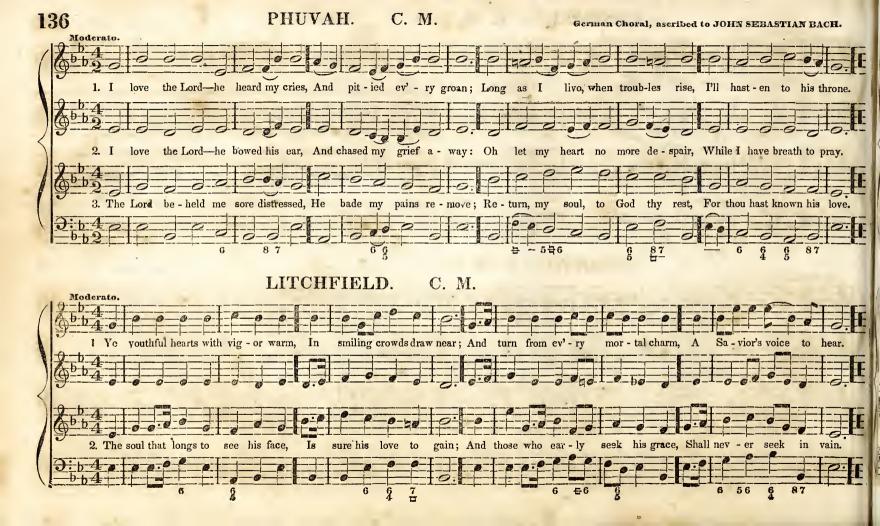


KENDALL. C. M





×.,







CHARD. C. M.

139



S. M BOYLSTON.

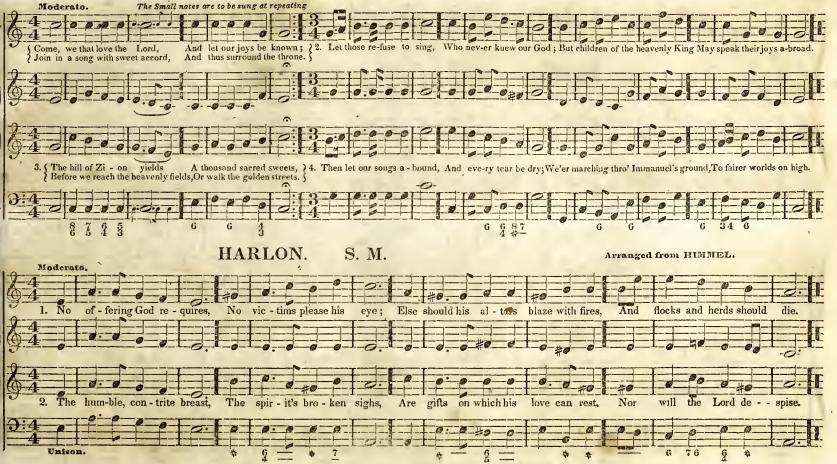


140



DOUBLE.



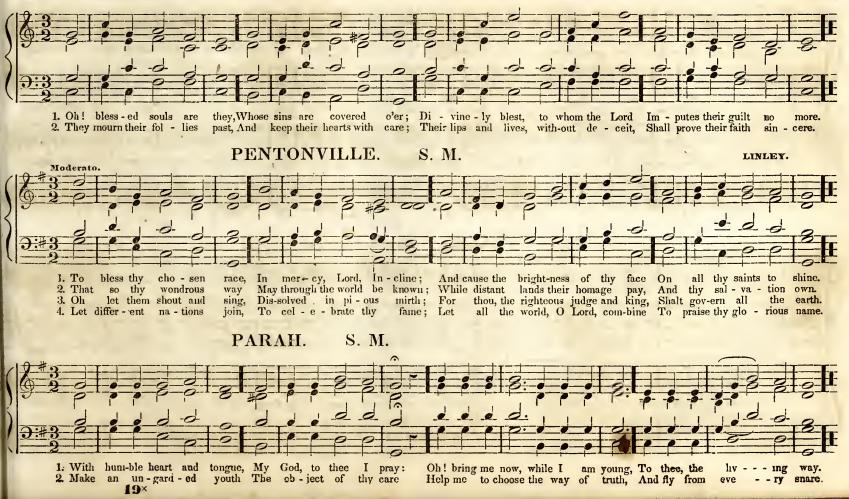








PEMBERTON. S. M.

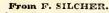


ST. THOMAS. S. M.

A. WELLFAMS.



WELBY. S. M









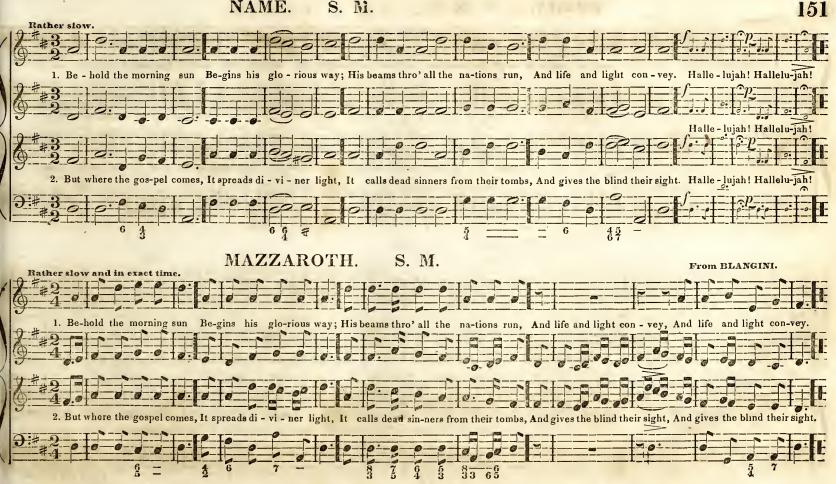
EVELYN. S. M. or C. M.

(DOUBLE)

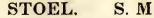


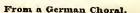


NAME. S. M.

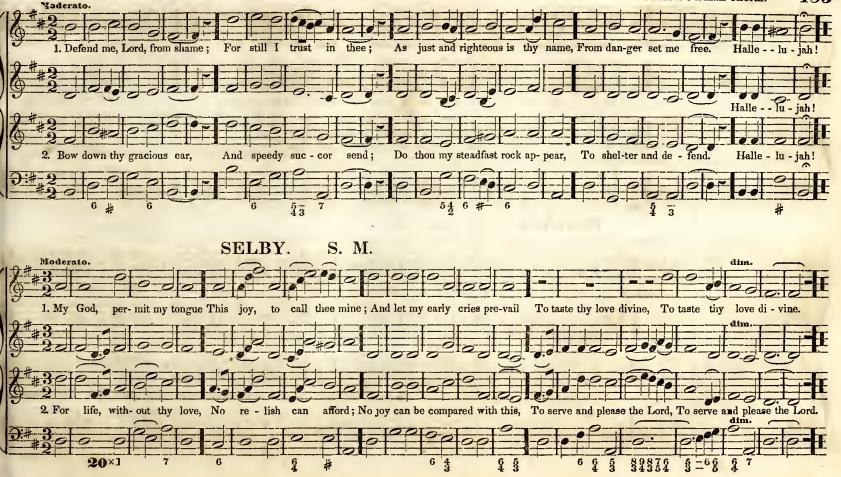


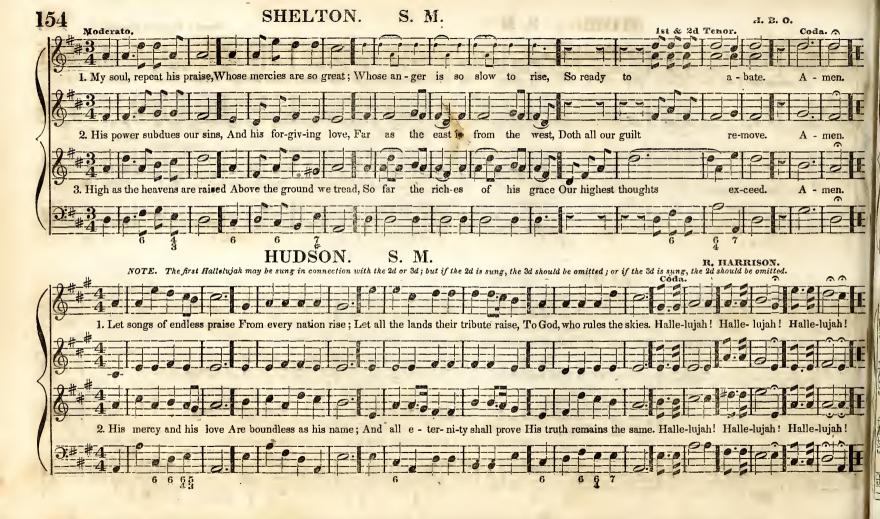












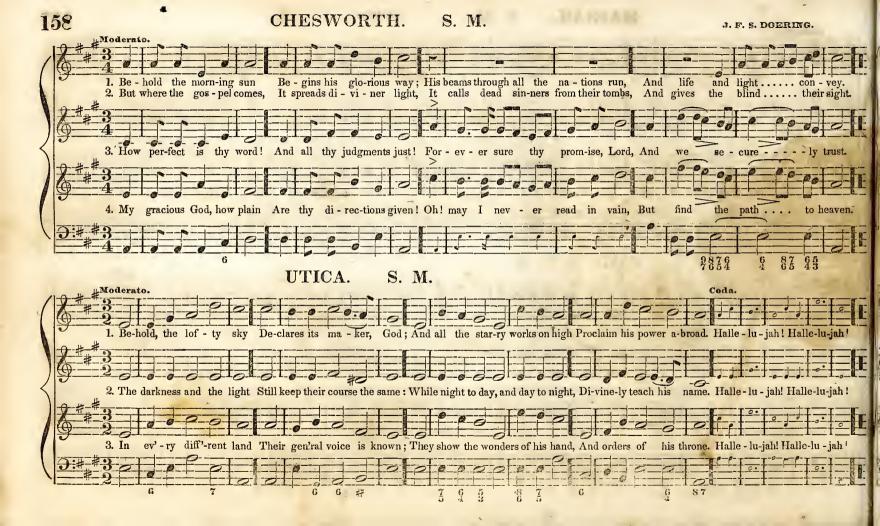
PAULOS. S. M.





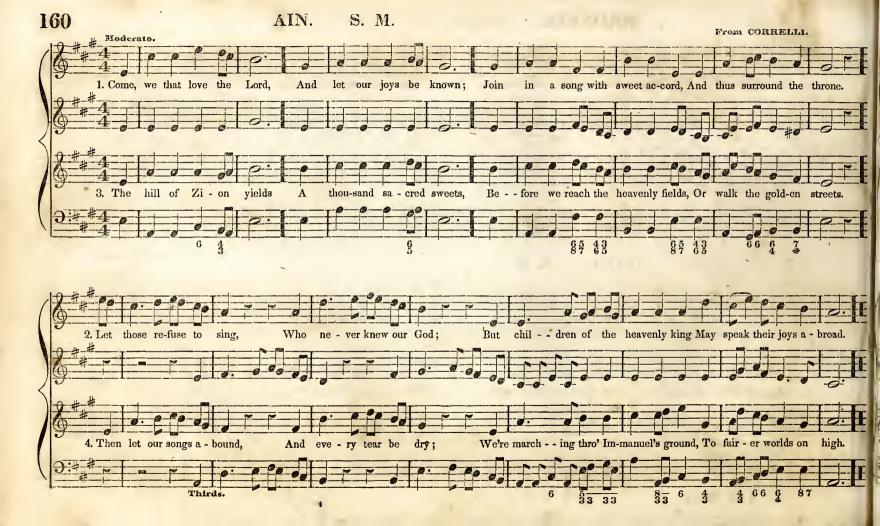
MASSAH. S. M. DOUBLE



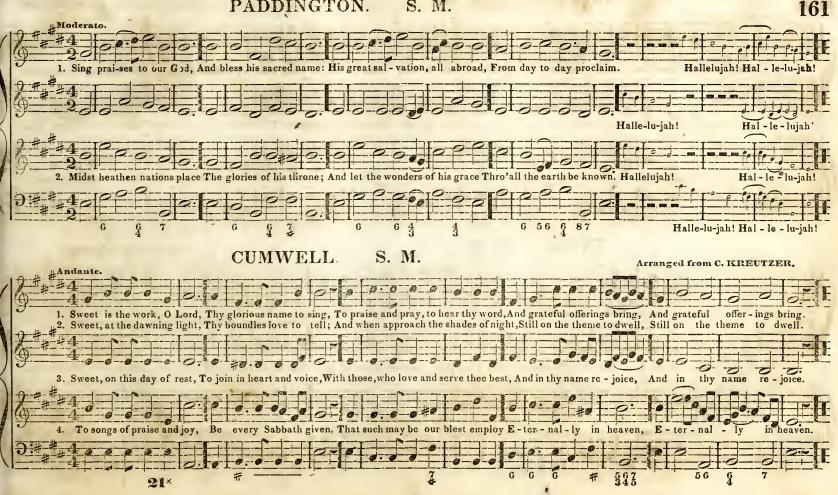


S. M. NORWELL.





PADDINGTON. S. M.



DORTON. S. M.

162

Arranged from J. H. C. BORNHARDT.

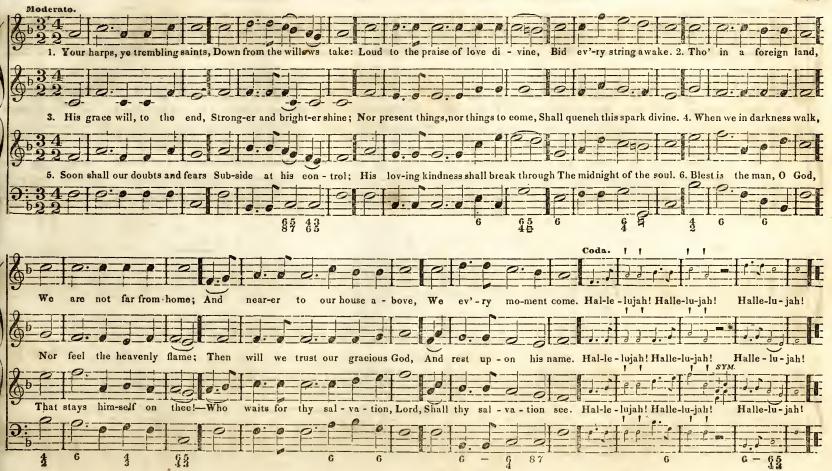




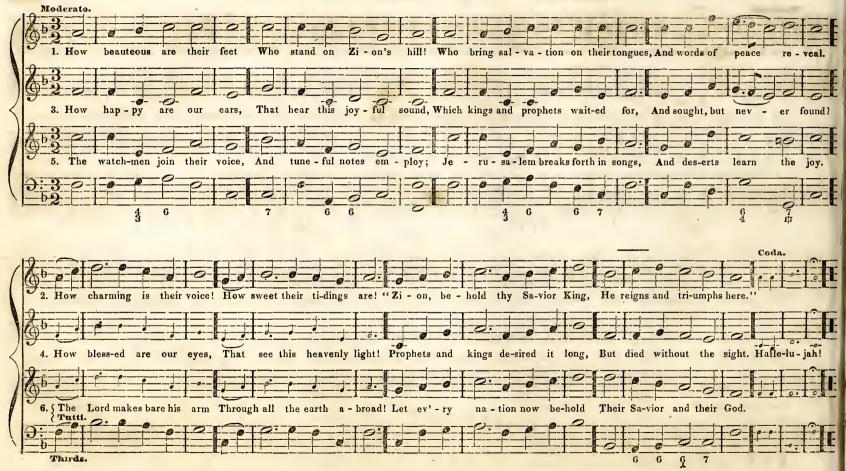


CATON. S. M.

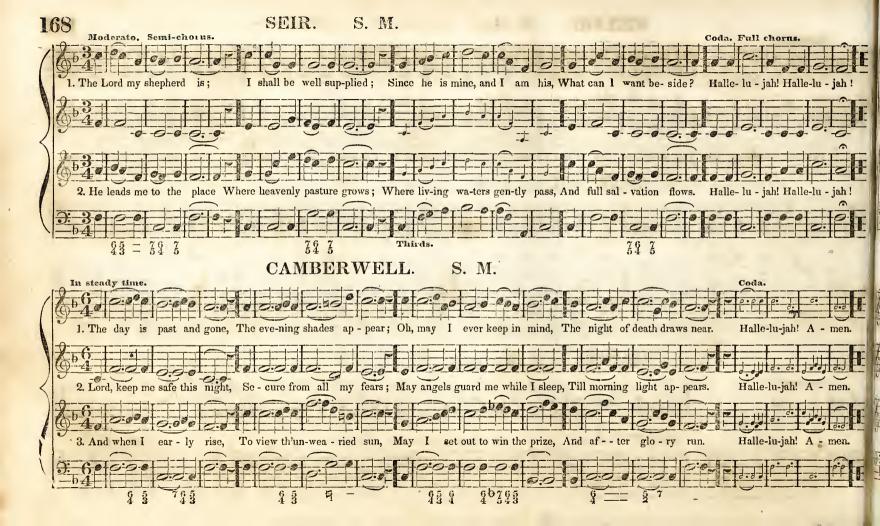




AHAVA. S. M







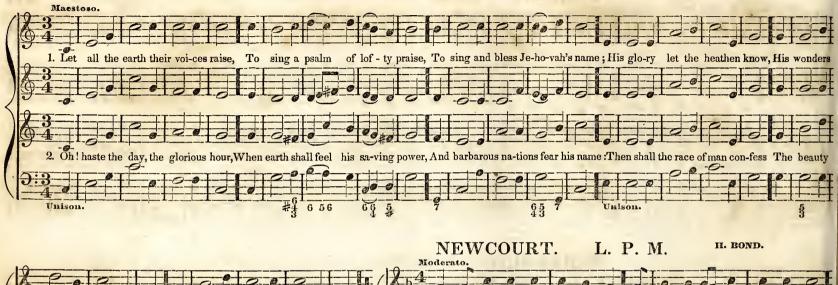


LEIGHTON. S. M.





MIDIAN. L. P. M







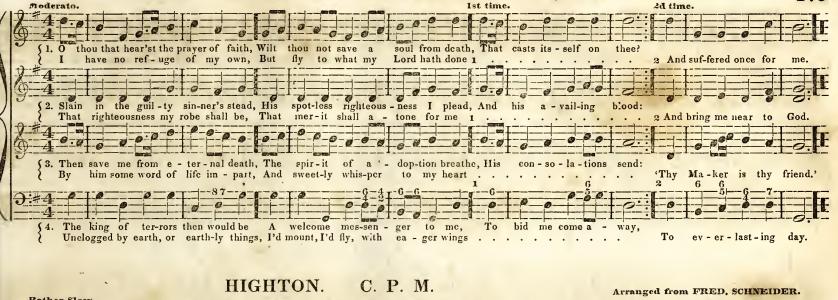
174

NASHVILLE. L. P. M.

From a Gregorian Chant.



AITHLONE C. P. M.









BETHNEL. C. P. M





ELEON. C. P. M

180

Arranged from RADIGER.



PETERS. S. P. M



181

LORTON. Ss & 4.

182

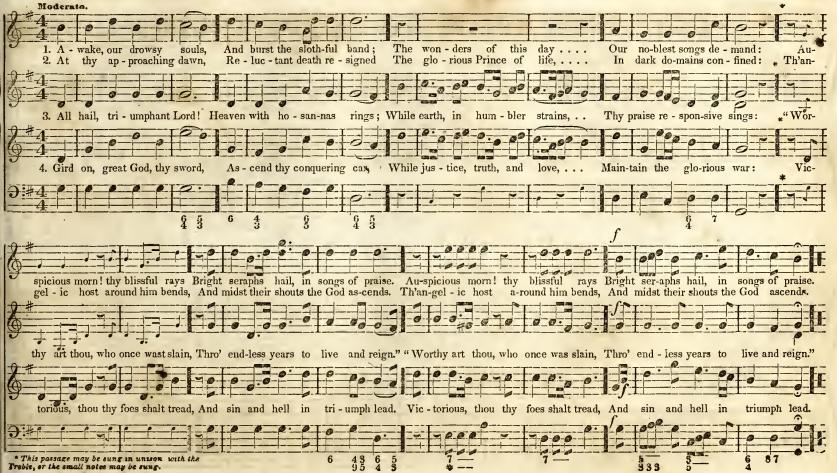
From an English Tune.



WEYMOUTH. H. M.

R. HARRISON.





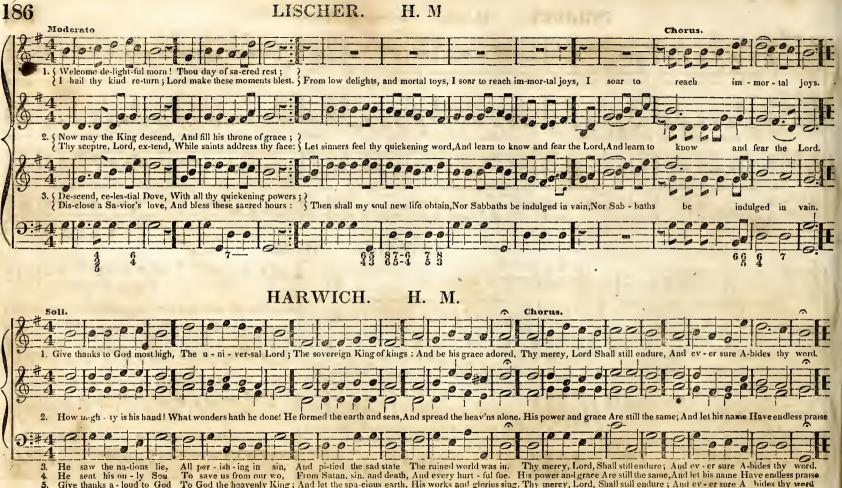


FELDON. H. M.

(HARVEST HYMN.)



LISCHER. H.M

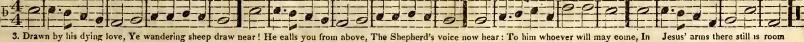


TRIUMPH. H. M.







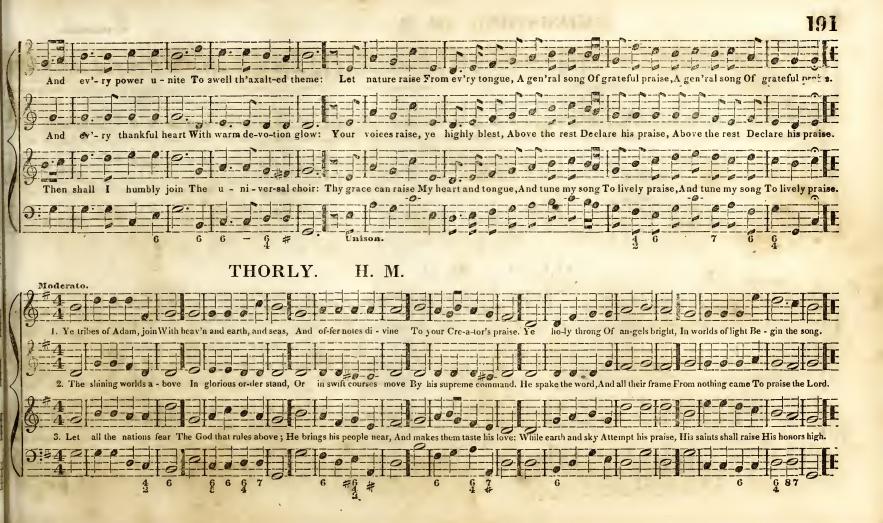




FARLON. H M.

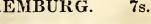


This passage may be sung in full Chorus in the first, as a Treble & Alto duet in the second, as a duet by Tenors, or Trio by Tenors & Base in the third, and in full Chorus in the fourth stanza.





NUREMBURG.





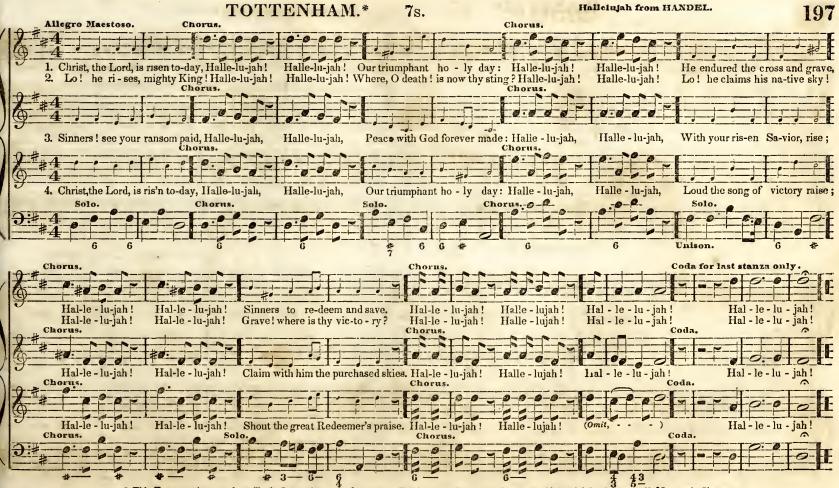
193



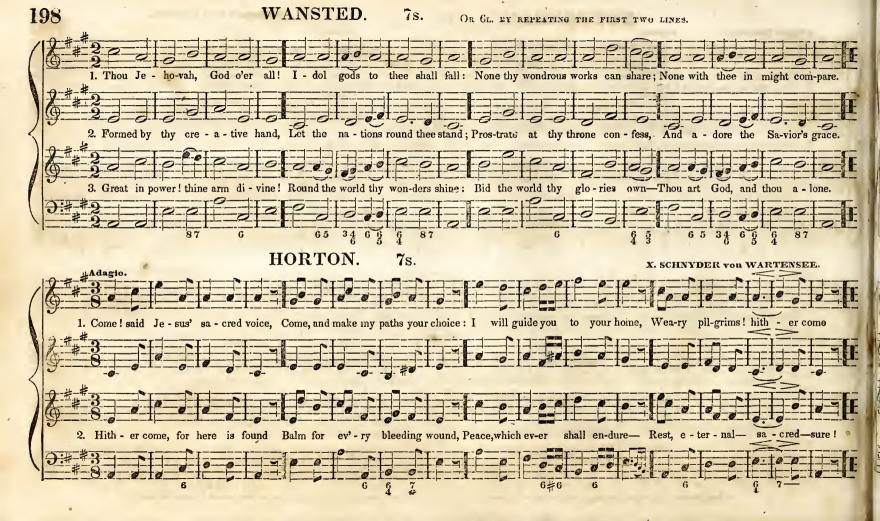
BELLINGHAM. 7s. OR OL. BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES.



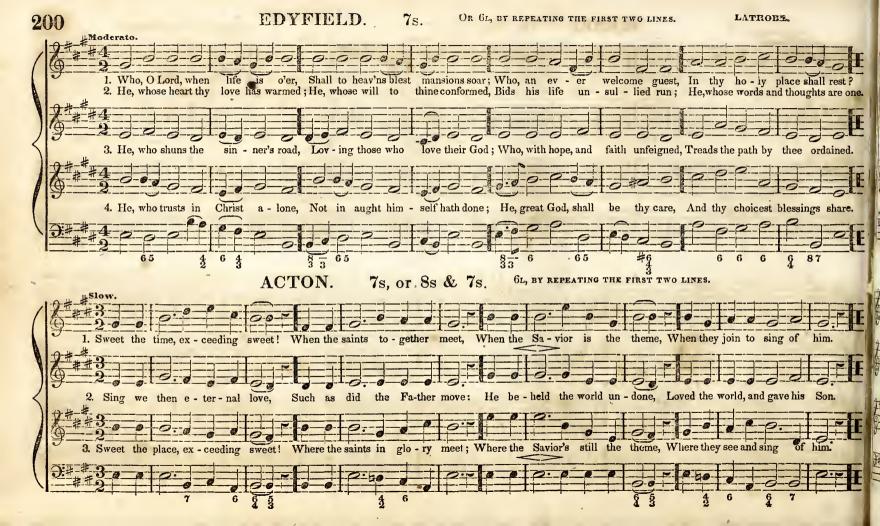




^{*} This Tune may be sung by a Single Base voice, or by four voices. Treble, Alto, Tenor, and Base • the Hallelujah in either case # 31 sung in Charus.



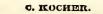






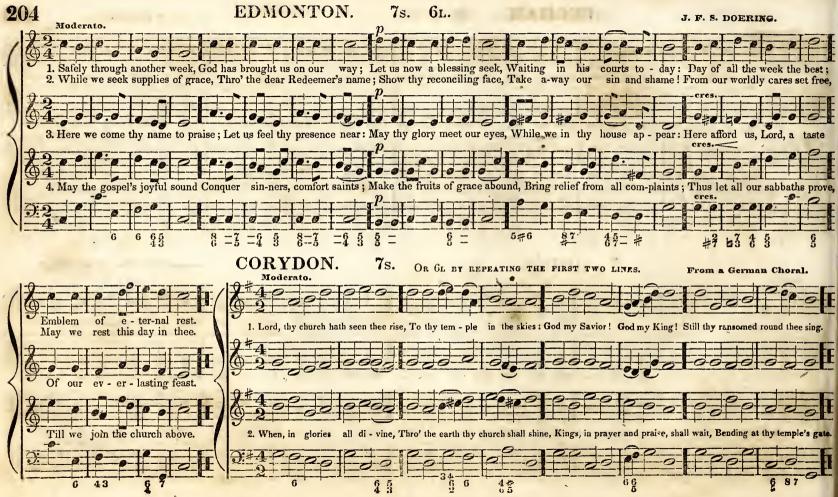


FULHAM. 7s







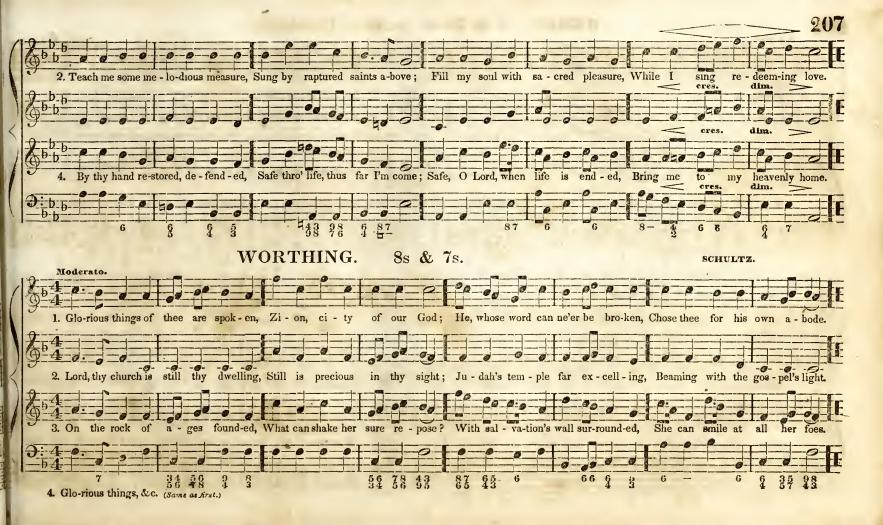


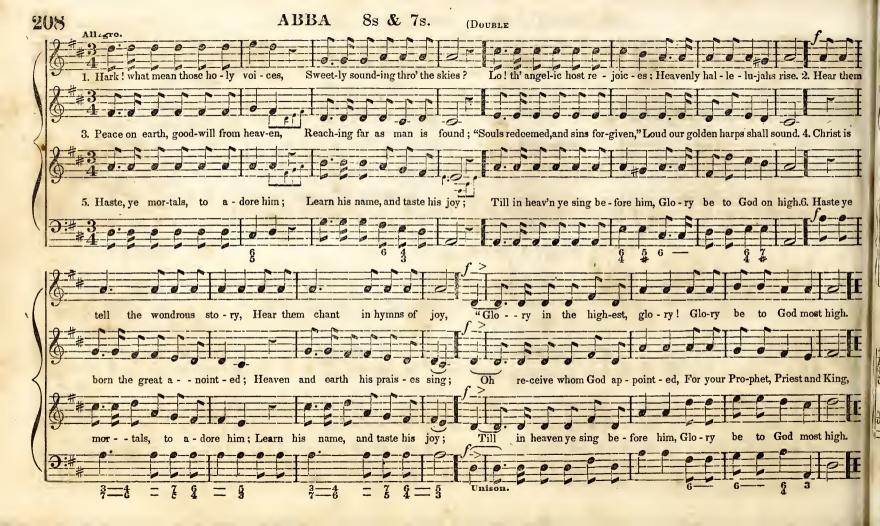
BENTLEY. 8s & 7s.

Arranged from RIGHINI.





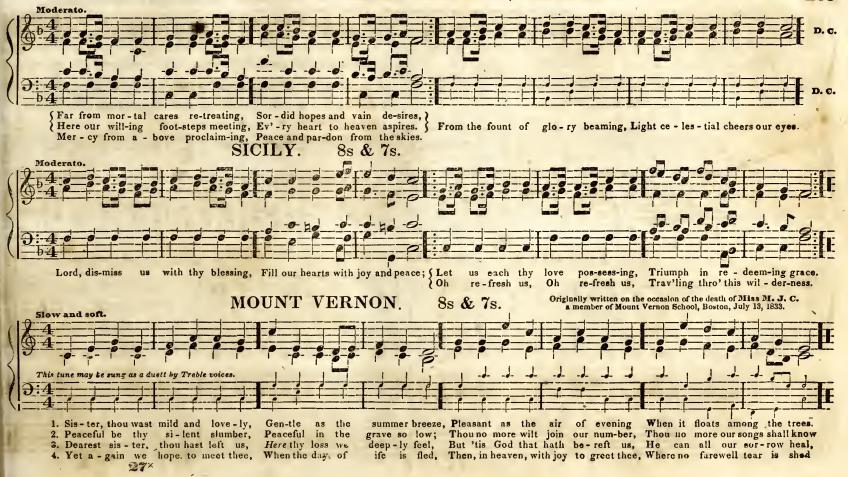


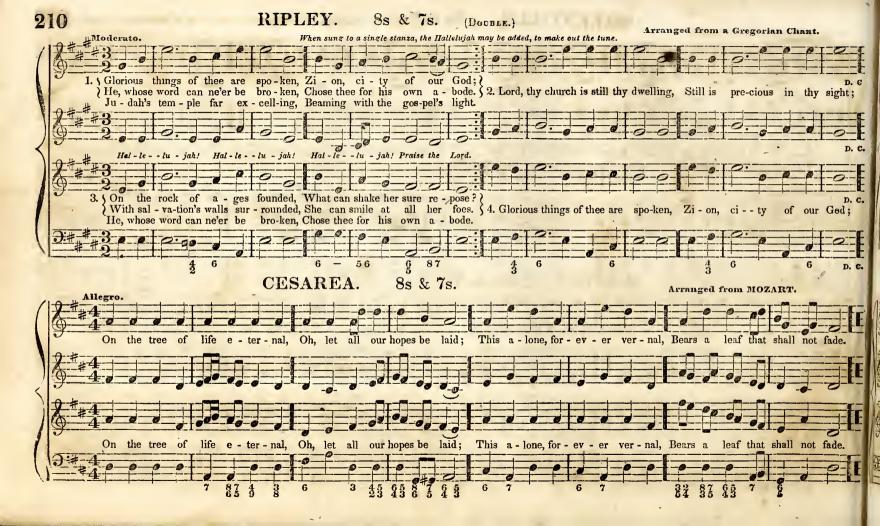


GREENVILLE. 8s & 7s.

(DOUBLE.

J. J. ROUSSEAU, 1775. 209

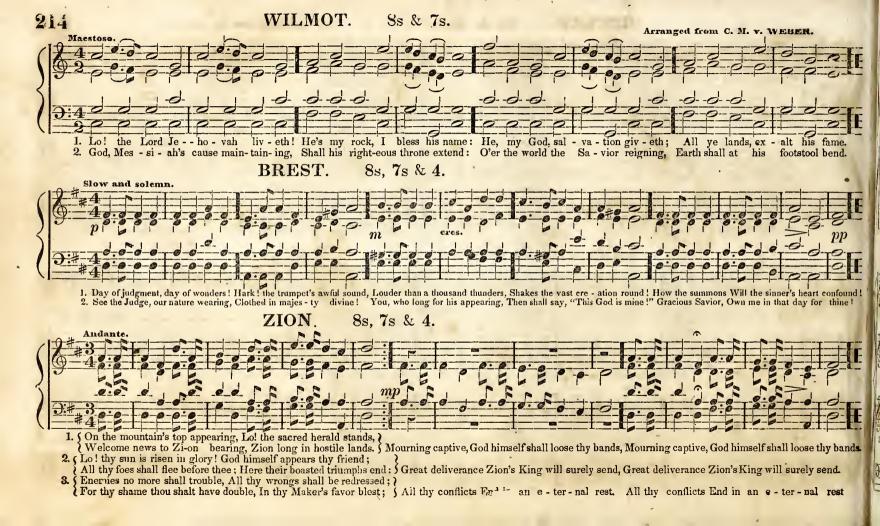














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HARWELL. 8s, 7s & 7. (Ur &s & 7s Double.)



GLIPHANT. 8s, 7s & 4.

· · · ·







[PRAYER FOR OUR COUNTRY.]



MISSIONARY HYMN. 7s & 6s.



 $\mathbf{222}$

one tri-umph-ant song, Proclaim the con-test end - od, And HIM who once was slain, A - gain to earth de - scend-ed, In rightcousness to reign. e-cho the re-ply. High tower and low-ly dwelling Shall send the cho-rus round, All hal-le-lu-jah swell-ing In one e-ter-nal sound! 6 # 6 Sing Hallelujah. HYMN. Moderato. D. C. 1 Sing hal - le - lu-jah! praise the Lord! Sing with a cheerful voice; ? Ex - alt our God with one ac-cord, And in his name re-joice: Ne'er cease to sing, thou ransomed host, To Fa-ther, Son, and Ho - ly Ghost. Till in the realms of end-less light, Your prai-ses shall u - nite. D. C. 2 [There we to all e - ter - ni - ty Shall join th'angel - ic lays,] And sing in per-fect har-mo-ny To God our Savior's praise; He hath redeemed us by his blood, And made us kings and priests to God; For us, for us the Lamb was slain. Praisc ye the Lord! A - men. D. C. 87 6 6

EVARTS. 7s & 6s.



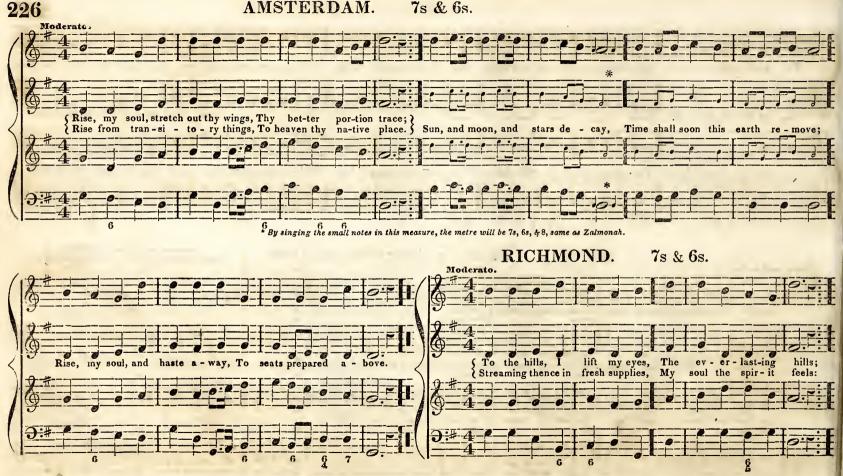




225To every land be - low. A - - rise, ye gales, and waft them Safe to the destined shore; That man may sit in darkness And death's black shade no more. -17-Pro - tect them from all harm ; Thy presence e'er be with them, Wher - ev-er they may be, Tho' far from us who love them. Still let there be with thee. 6 6 6 87 5 6 $\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 \end{array}$ 64 Ξ 6 6 HYMN. Words by W. B. TAPPAN. There is an hour of peaceful rest. Music arranged from J. A. NAUMANN. Slow and soft. CICE dim. 1. There is an hour of peaceful rest, To mourning wanderers given : There is a joy for souls distressed, A balm for every wounded breast, "Tis found a- lone in heaven. cres. dim. 2. There is a home for weary souls, By sin and sorrow driven; When tossed on life's tempestuous shoals, Where storms arise, and ocean rolls, And all is drear-'tis heaven. dim. 3. There faith lifts up her cheerful eye, The heart no longer riven; And views the tempest passing by, The evening shadows quickly fly, And all se-rene in heaven. dim. cres. 4. There fragrant flowers, immortal, bloom, And joys supreme are given; There rays divine disperse the gloom; Beyond the dark and narrow tomb Ap pears the dawn of heaven

_____9×

AMSTERDAM. 7s & 6s.



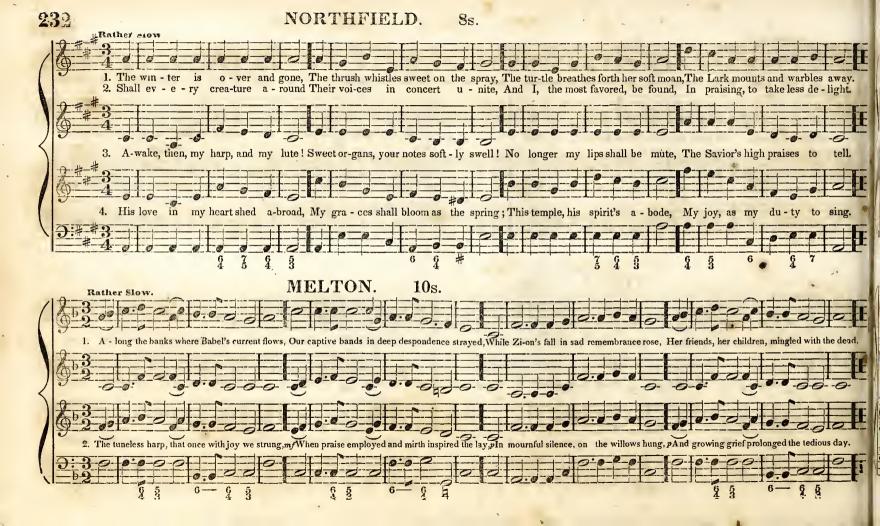




Praise him fcr his no - ble deeds; Praise him for his matchless power; Him from whom all good pro - ceeds, Let earth and heaven a - dorc. tune - ful string: All the reach of heaven-ly art, All the power of mu - sic bring, The mu - sic of the heart. Praise him, eve - ry Praise the Lord in eve - ry breath, Let all things praise the Lord. Hallowed be his name be - neath, As in heaven on earth a - dored; 2-0-5 6 8 3 6 6 ZALMONAH. 7s, 6s & 8s. 1. {Je.- sus, let thy pi-tying eye Call back a wandering sheep; } {False to thee, like Pe-ter, I Would fain, like Pe-ter, weep. } Let me be by grace restored; On me be all long-suffering shown: Turn, and look on me, O Lord, And break my heart of stone, 2. Sa- vior, Prince, enthroned above, Re - pent-ance to im - part, Give me, thro' thy dy - ing love, The hum-ble con-trite heart. Give what I have long implored, A por-tion of thy grief unknown. Turn, and look on me, O Lord, And break my heart of stone. 6 6 6 6 4 Ş





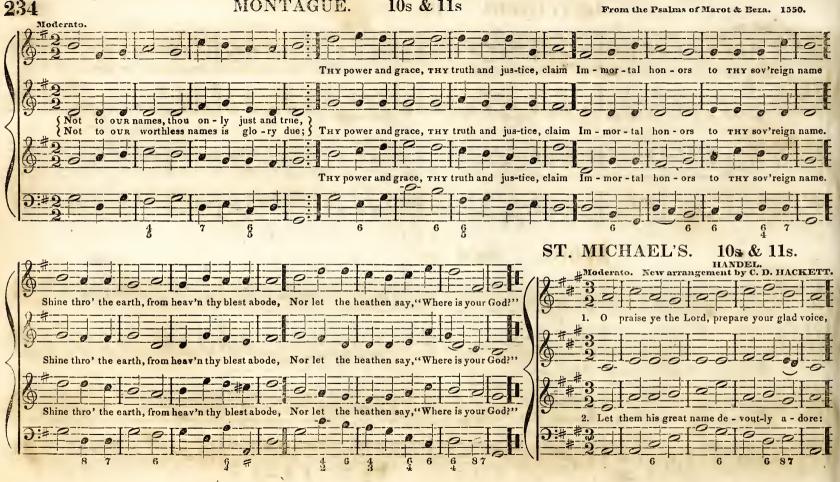


LENTWOOD. 10s.



MONTAGUE. 10s & 11s

From the Psalms of Marot & Beza. 1550.







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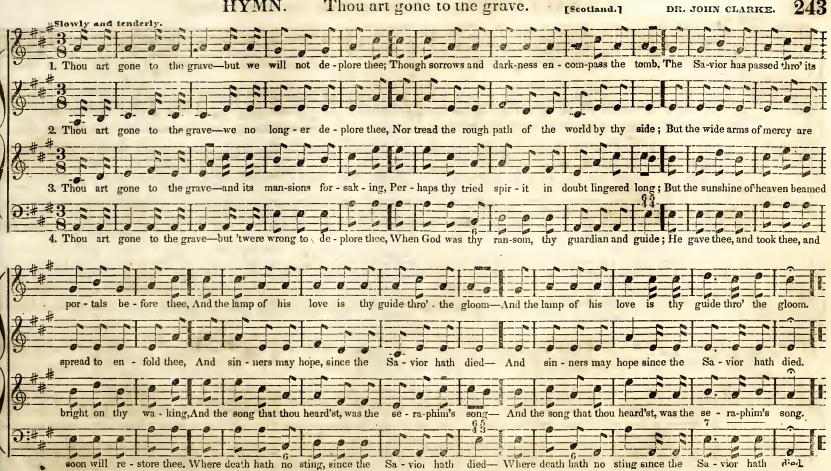








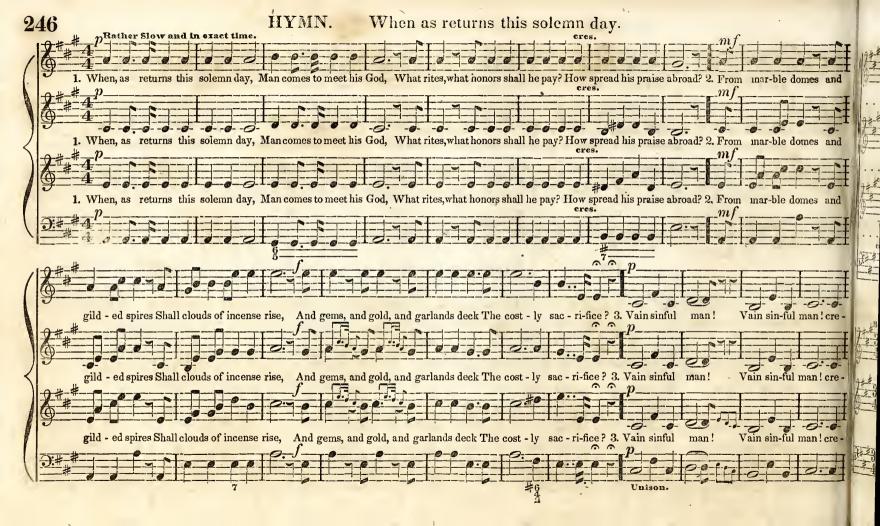
HYMN. Thou art gone to the grave. [Scotland.] DR. JOHN CLARKE.

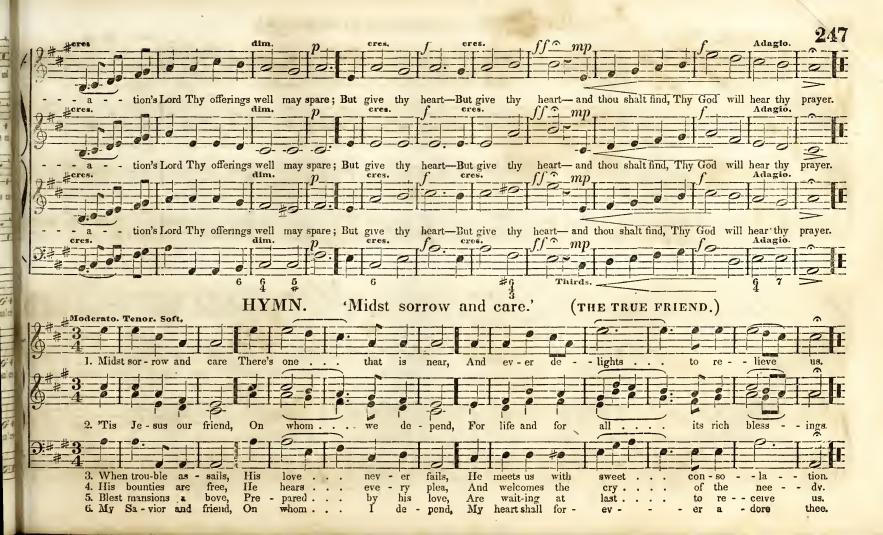


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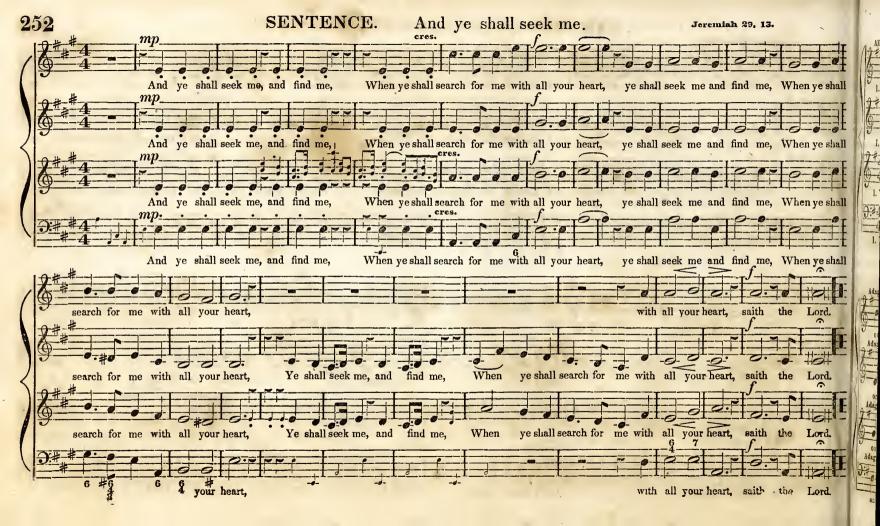






SANCTUS





ANTHEM. The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof. (CHANTING STYLE.) PSalm 24. 253



on the floods. 8. Who shall as-cend in - to the hill of the Lord? And who shall stand in his ho - 1/ place:

5

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254

Semi Chorus. 5. He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, And rightcousness from the God of his sa hath not lift-ed up his soul un-to van-i-ty, Norsworn deceit-fui-ly. 5. He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, And righteousness from the God of his sal hath not lifted up his soul un-to van-i-ty, Norsworn deceit - ful-ly. 5. He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, And righteousness from the God of his sal 5. He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, And righteousness from the God of his sal va - tion. He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, And righteousness from the God of his sal - vation. 6. This is the gen-e-ration of them that seek him, That --0--0 va - tion. He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, And righteousness from the God of his sal - vation. 6. This is the gen-eration of them that seek him, That va - tion, He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, And righteousness from the God of his sal - vation. 6. This is the gen - eration of them that seek him, That Unison. va | -tion, He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, And righteousness from the God of his sal - vation. 6. This is the gen - cration of them that seek him, That

J. King

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King

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see.





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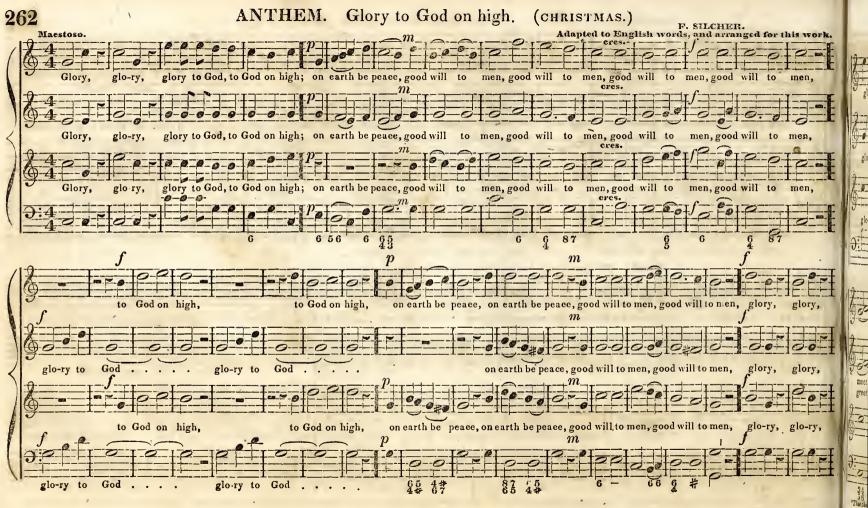


ACLIN. L. M.















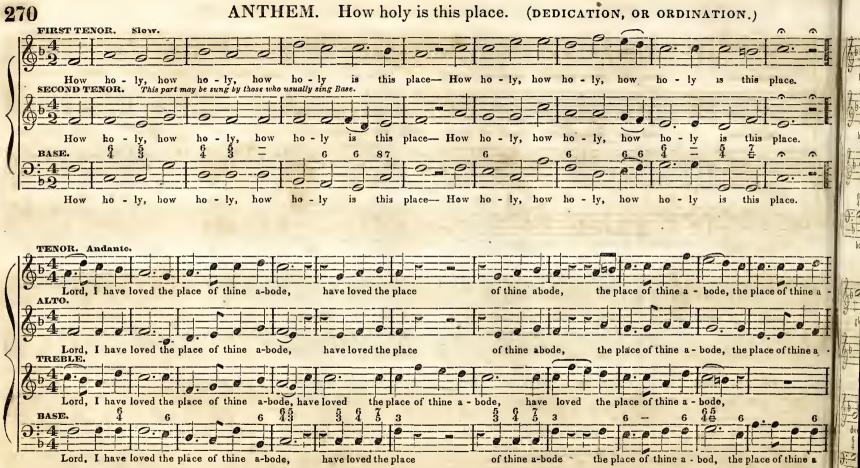


3-









bode, And the tem-ple where thy glo - ry, thy glo - - - ry dwell-eth, thy glo - - - ry, thy glo - - - - ry dwell - - eth, thy bode, And the tem-ple where thy glo - ry, thy glo - - - ry dwell-eth, the tem - - - ple where thy glo ry And the tem-ple where thy glo - ry, thy glo - ry dwell - eth, the tem - - - ple where thy glo -- ry 65 4 0 423 805-0-645 344 6 576 5 9 8 6 49 bode, And the tem-ple where thy glo-ry, thy glo - - ry dwell-eth, the tem - - ple where thy glo - - ry dwelleth, where thy a a mp 0-0glo - ry Lord, I have loved the place of thine a - bode, have loved the place dwell - cth. of thine abode. And ∩ ∩_mp_ dwell - - - - - eth. Lord, I have loved the place of thine a - bode, have loved the place of thine abode. And 00 mp_{-} Lord, I have loved the place of thine a - bode, have loved the place of thine a - bode, dwell have loved eth. the mp 4-7 00 dwell - eth. Lord, I have loved the place of thine a - bode, have loved the place of thine abode, glo - ry 5...0



SENTENCE. But in the last days it shall come to pass.



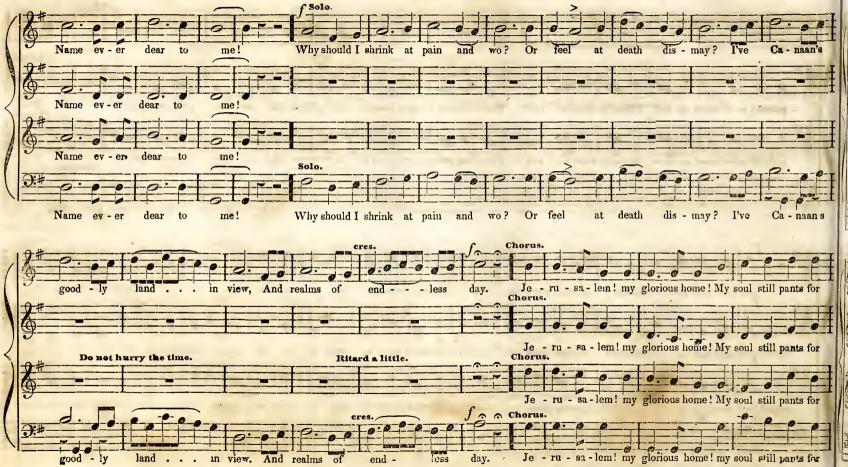


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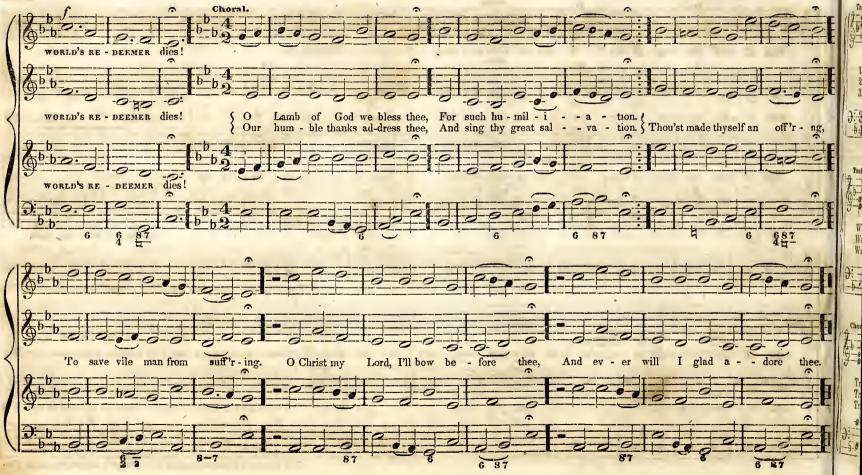


149.8









HYMN. Watchman! tell us of the night.









JA



292

MOTETT. Song of praise in the night.







PSALM. High o'er the Heavens.





1-2

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ANTHEM O Sing

O Sing to Jehovah.

Music arranged from the German, and adapted to English words for this work.







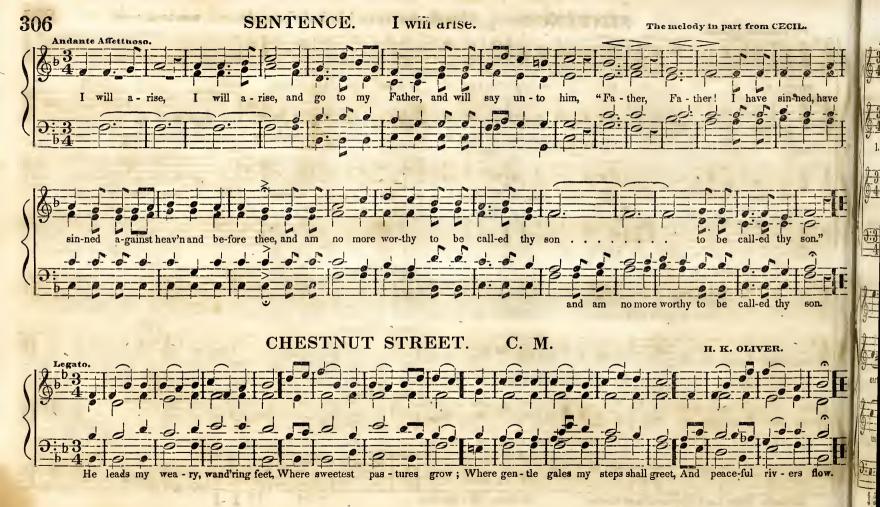


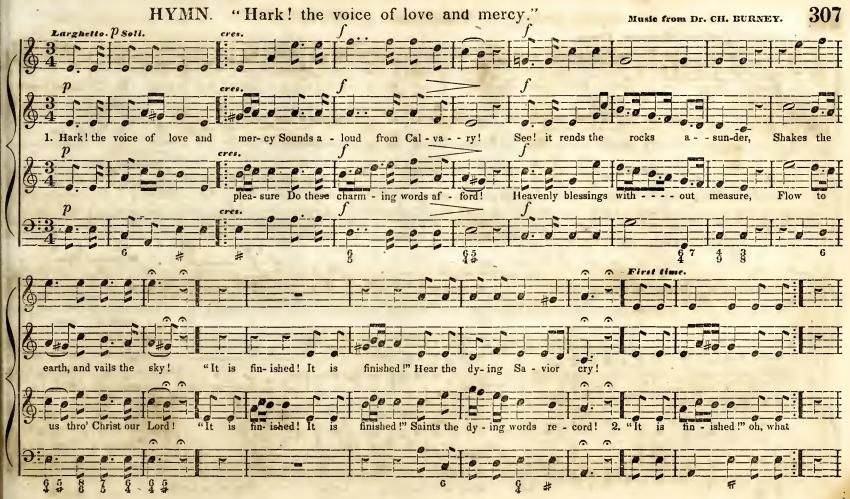


In some parts of Germany the Lord's Prayer is chanted by the Lutheran Priests at the altar, to music moving (as do the lamentations of the Catholic Church) only by a few small and easy intervals, almost always within the range of one to four of the scale, and producing a peculiarly devout, child-like and suppliant expression. The music here set to the same words, is in the spirit and style of the German, and from the words "For thine is the kingdom" to the end it is almost exactly the same as was heard under the circumstances above mentioned.









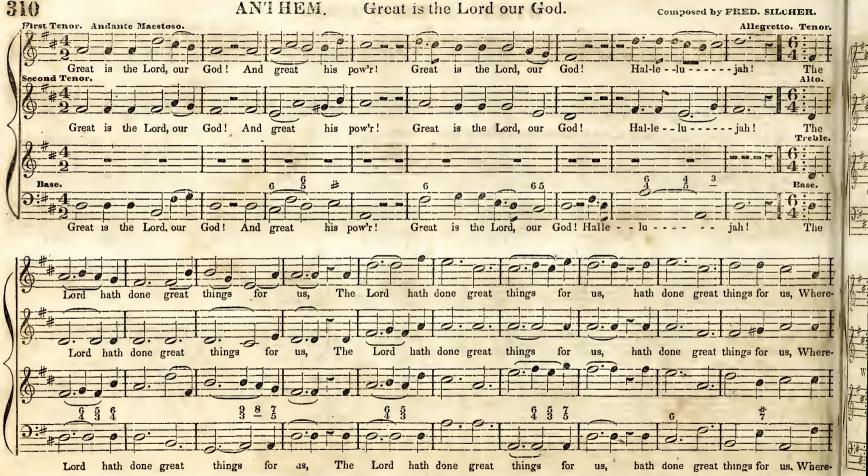


HYMN. O God of strength.



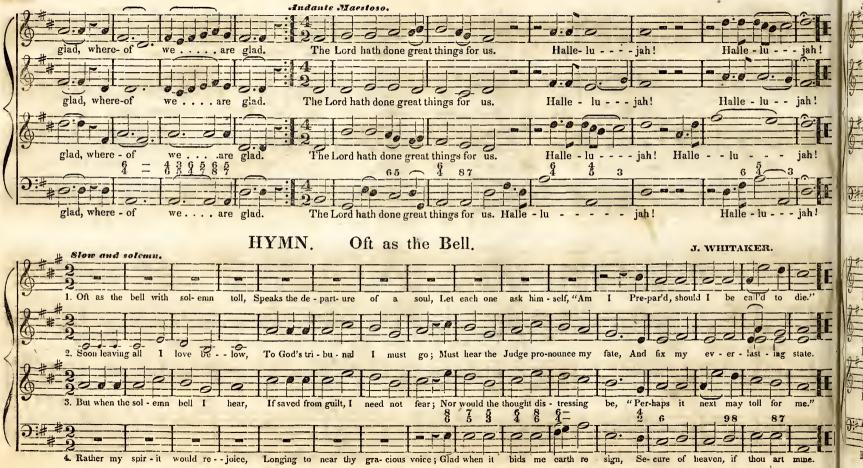
AN'I HEM. Great is the Lord our God.

Composed by FRED. SILCHER.



1-2





ange.

MOTETT. Blessed is the man.

Altered from H. G. NAGELI, and adapted 313 to English words, for this work.





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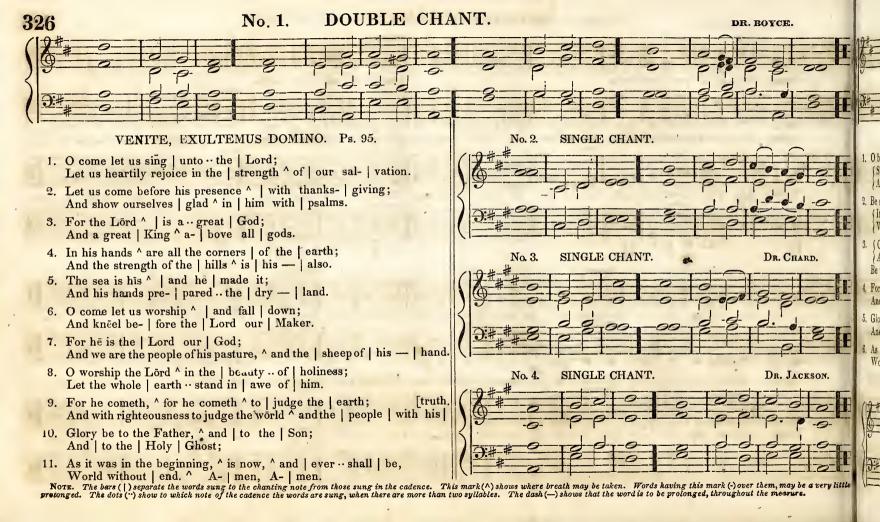
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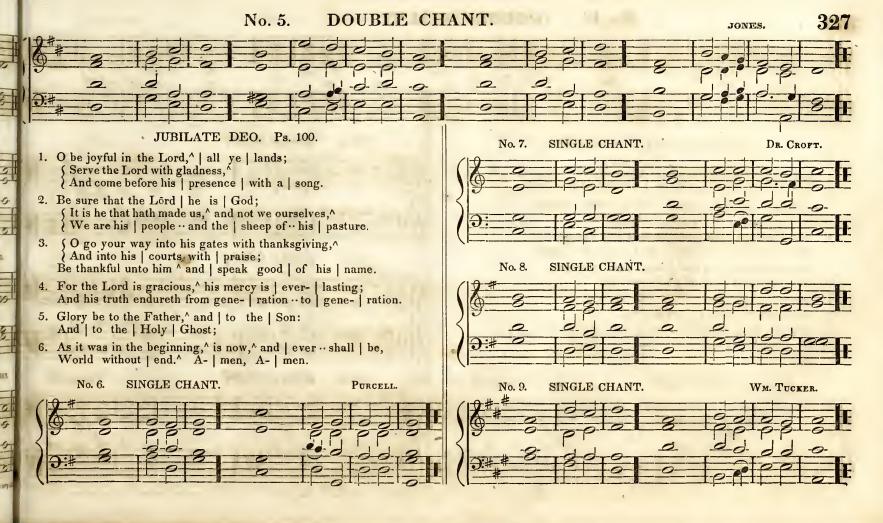
to

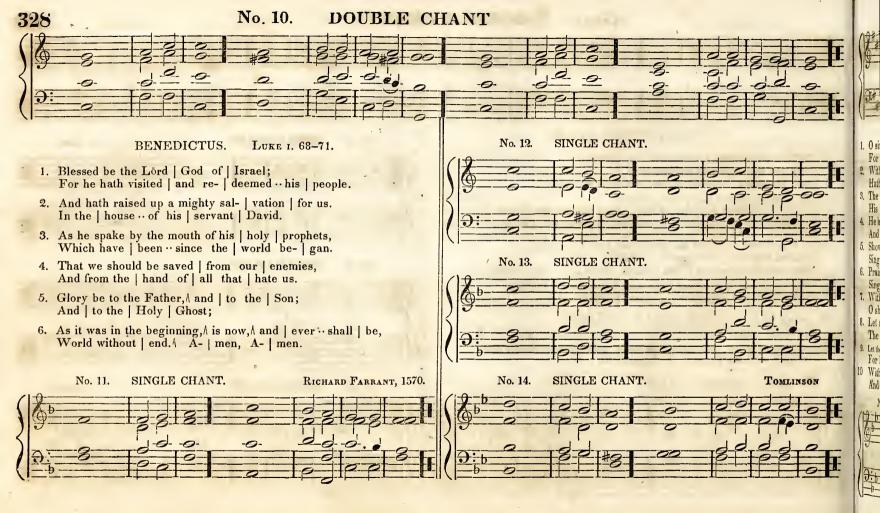


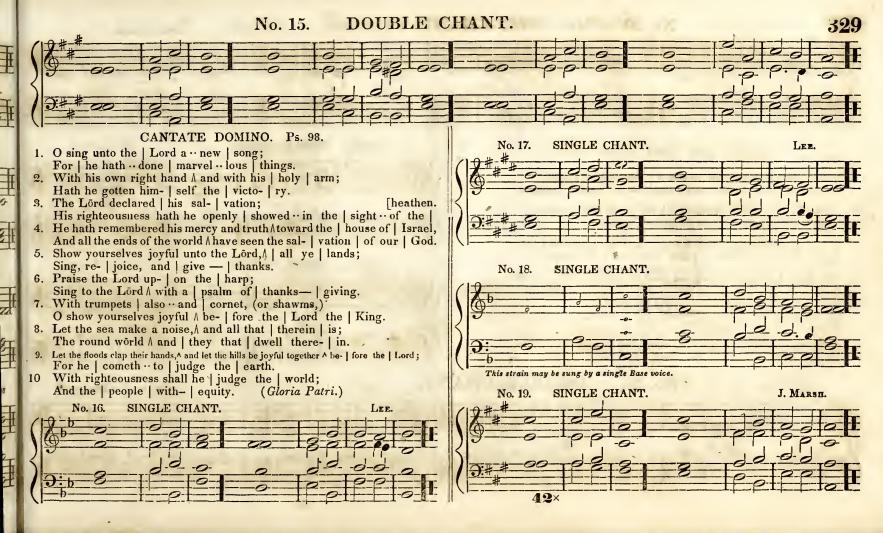


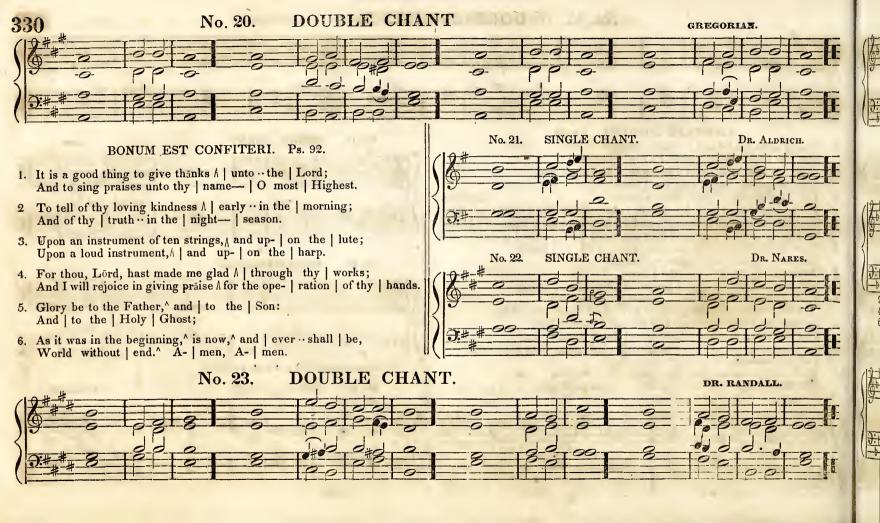










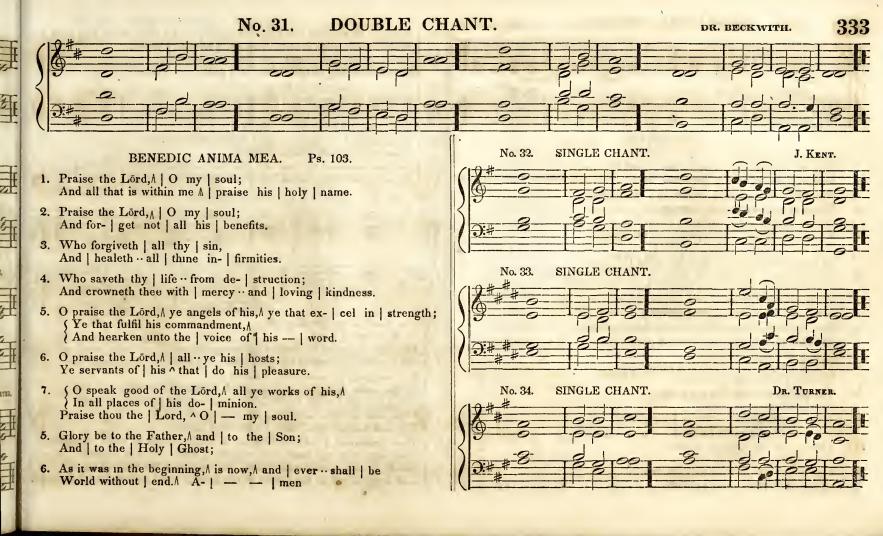


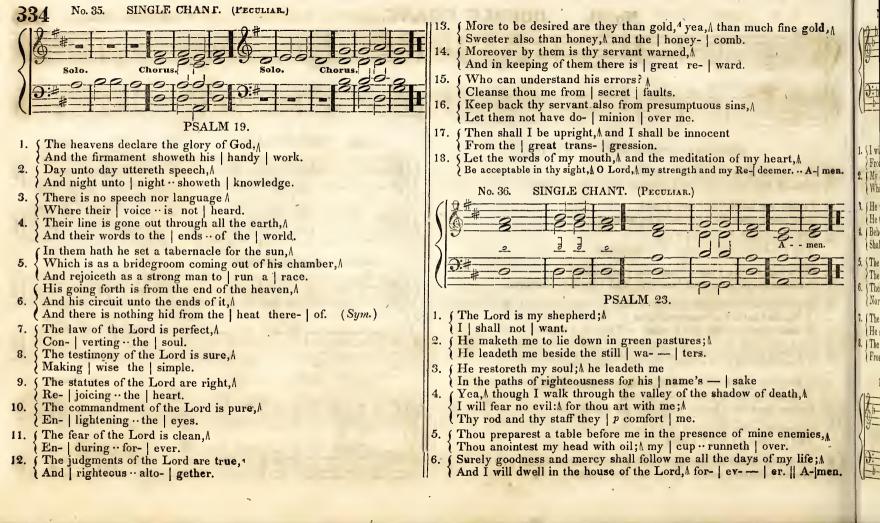
No. 24. DOUBLE CHANT. Deus Misereatur.

331









No. 39. SUNGLE. (PECULIAR.) No.

No. 40. SINGLE. (PECULIAR.) 335



SINGLE CHANT. (PECULIAR.)

PSALM 121.

- 1. § I will lift up mine cyes unto the hills, ▲ From whence | cometh ·· my | help.
- 2. My help cometh from the Lord, Which made | heaven .. and | carth.

No. 37.

BALL

- 3. He will not suffer thy foot to be moved: He that keepeth thee | will not | slumber.
- 4. { Behold, he that keepeth Israel, Shall not | slumber .. nor | sleep.
- 5. { The Lord is thy keeper; A
 ? The Lord is thy shade upon thy | right -- | hand.
 6. { The sun shall not smite thee by day. A
- Nor the $| p \mod b$ into the by | night.
- 7. { The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil: He shall pre- | serve thy | soul.
- 8. { The Lord shall preserve thy going out, A and thy coming in, A From this time forth, $^{\text{and}}$ even forevermore. |A | men.



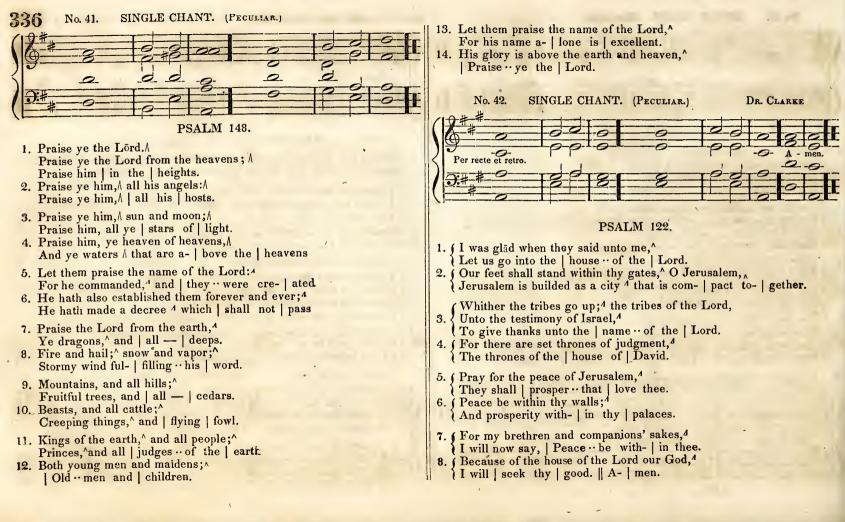


THE BEATITUDES. Matt. v. 3-12.

- 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 mcck: 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. Blesscd 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. Selessed are ye, when men shall revile you,^ and persecute you,^ And shall say all manner of cvil against you falsely,^ for | my sake.
- 10. { Rejoice, and be exceeding glad,^ for great is your reward in heaven;^ (For so persecuted they the prophets which were be-| fore you. (Coda.).







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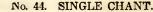
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No. 43. SINGLE CHANT. (PECULIAR.



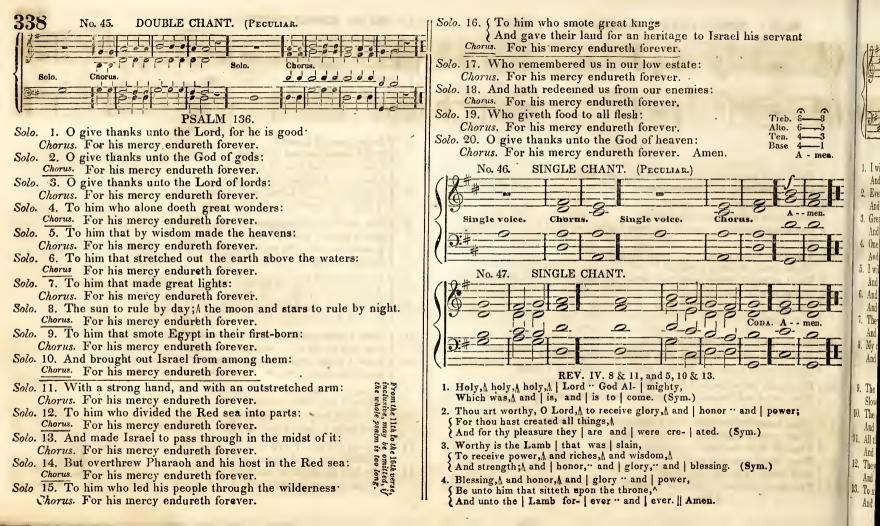


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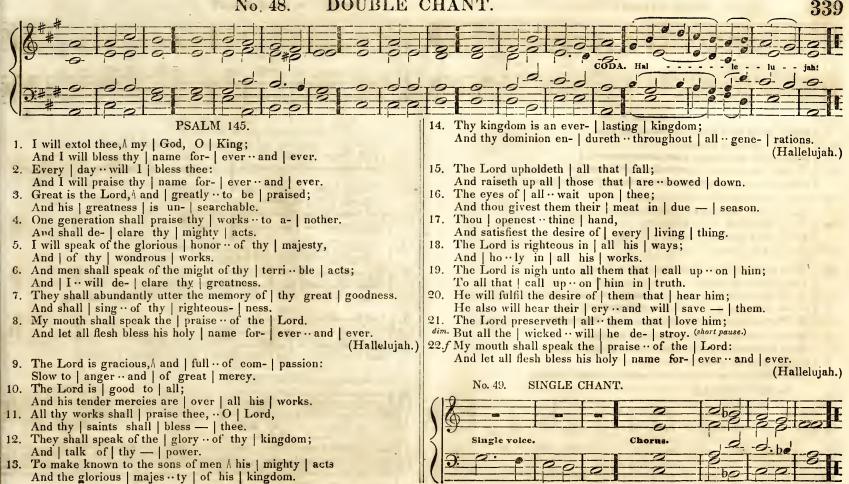
- 1. { The Lord reigneth;⁴ let the people tremble:⁴ He sitteth between the cherubim;⁴ let the | earth be | moved.
- 2. The Lord is great in Zion,⁴ And he is high above all people;⁴ Let them praise thy great and terrible name,⁴ for | it is | holy.
- 3. The king's strength also loveth judgment;⁴ Thou dost establish equity:⁴ Thou executest judgment and righteousness in | Ja --- | cob.
- 4. Exalt ye the Lord our God,⁴ And worship at his footatool,⁴ For | he is | holy.
- 5. { Moses and Aaron among his priests,⁴ And Samuel among them that call upon his name,⁴ They called upon the Lord,⁴ and he | answer'd | them.
- 6. { He spake unto them in the cloudy pillar:⁴ They kept his testimonies, and the ordinance that | he gave | them.

7 Thou answeredst them,⁴ O Lord our God;⁴
7 Thou wast a God that forgavest them,⁴
7 Though thou tookest vengeance of | their in- | ventions. Treb.2-3
8 Exalt the Lord our God,⁴
8 And worship at his holy hill:⁴
9 For the Lord our | God is | holy
12 Armen.

Coda. Chorus. Single voice. 2 PSALM 26. 1. [Judge me, O Lord:4 For I have walked in mine integrity:4 I have trusted also in the Lord: Therefore I | shall not | slide. 2. (Examine me, O Lord, and prove me;⁴ | Try my | reins .. and my | heart. 3. (For thy loving-kindness is before mine eyes:4 And I have | walk'd " in thy | truth. 4. I have not sat with vain persons,4 Neither | will I .. go | in .. with dis- | semblers. 5. (I have hated the congregation of evil doers;^A And will not | sit .. with the | wicked. 6. I will wash my hands in innocency;⁴ So will I | compass "thine | altar .. O | Lord. 7. (That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving ;^ And tell of all thy | wondrous | 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,⁴ Nor my life with | bloody | men. 10. (In whose hands is mischief,⁴ And their | right hand is | full of | bribes. 11. (But as for me, I will walk in mine integrity; 4 Redeem me, and be merciful | unto | me. Alto. Ten. 8-8 (My foot standeth in an even place:⁴ 12 Base.4-1 In the congregation | will I | bless the | Lord.



DOUBLE CHANT. No. 48.



No. 52. SINGLE CHANT

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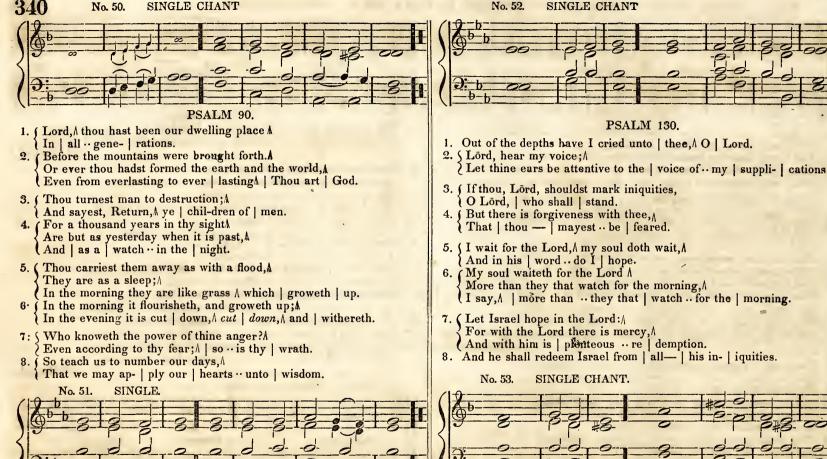
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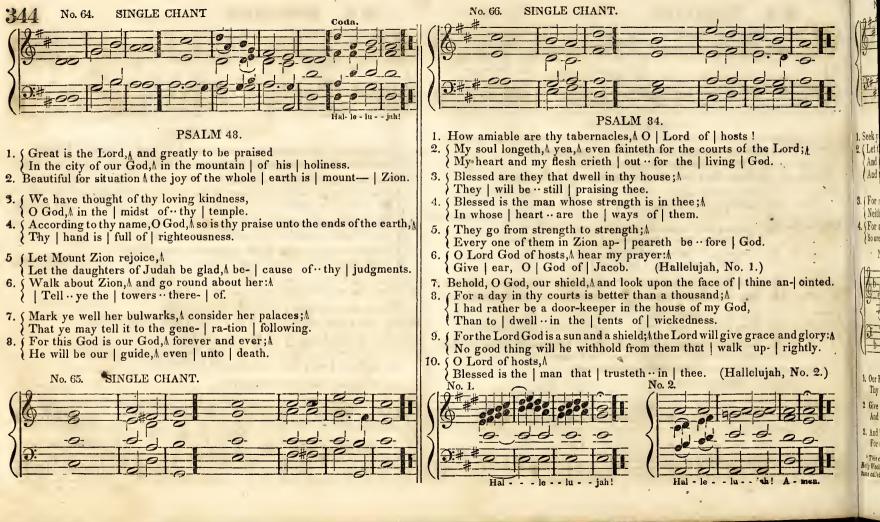
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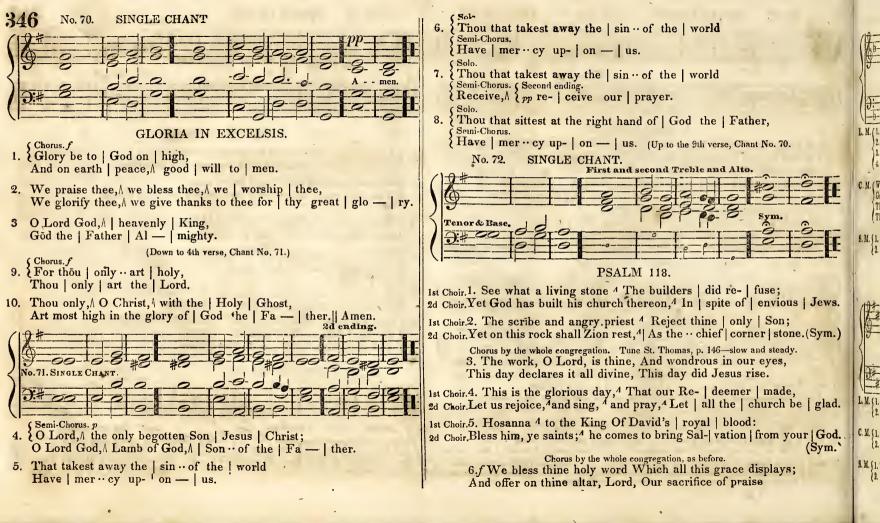












No. 73. DOUBLE CHANT.

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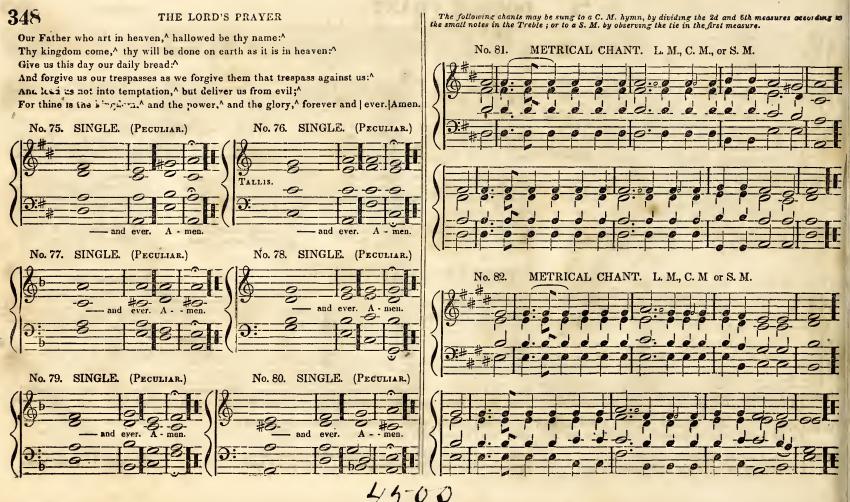
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3	=		8	F2-F2-0-		P#2		12-3-00L
	-00-	-0	0	0.0-0-	-0-	000	0 0 1	d. d
19:								
	-2			00-	0	0		22
L. M. (1. How pleasant, how di- vine								
2. My flesh would rest in thin								joys and thee.
3. Blest are the saints who sit	on high,	Around thy	throne a-	bove the sky;	Thy brightest glories	shine a- bove,	And all their work is	praise and love.
(4. Blest are the souls who find	a place	Within the	tem - ple	of thy grace;	There they behold thy	gen-tlcr rays,	And seek thy face, and	learn thy praise.
C. M. (With reverence let the saint	s an near	And	how he-	fore the Lord.	Hisbigh commands with	rev'rence hear	And trem-ble	at his laword
GreatGod, how high thy glo-		How	right thine	ar - mies shine	Where is the power with	thee that vies	Or truth com-	at mis word,
	hern rest	On. 1	thy sun-	nort-ing hand:	Darkness and day /from	east to west	Move round at	thy com- mand
	s con- trol						The roll - ing	
tiny words the raging "ind		And	inter the	boist rous acep,	Inoumarstinesiceping	011-10 115 1011,	The Ion - mg	bii - iows sleep.
S. M. § 1. Oh bless the Lord	d, my soul;	Let 8	all with-	in me join,	And aid my tongue to	bless his name.	Whose fa - vors	are di- vine.
2. Oh bless the Lord	d, my soul;	Nor 1	let his	mcr-cies lie,	Forgotten in un	thankful-ness,	And with-out	prais-es dia.

No. 74. SINGLE CHANT.

JAMES KENT.

	8	top	-0- -0-			8800
	d	-0	-0-		0-0	0.1.8
L. M. { 1. Ye mighty rulers of the land, A Give praise and glory 2. O render unto God above A The honors which to	to him	the be-	Lord: long;	And while before his throne ye stand, \land His great and And in the temple of his love, \land Let worship		acts re- cord. eve - ry tongue.
	live	and	move;	But nobler benefits declare, A The	won - ders	all his ways. of his love
S. M. $\begin{cases} 1. \text{ The Lord my Shepherd is,} I \text{ shall be } \dots \\ 2. \text{ He leads me to the place,} Where heavenly } \dots \end{cases}$						want be- side. va- tion flows

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