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NEW TUPEL, CHAN CENTENCES, MOTETTS, AND ANTHEMS, PRINCIPALLY BY DISTINGUISHED EUROPEAN COMPOSERS.

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

AUDITOR." MOSES L. HALE

# PREFACE.

IF the question be asked, "Why add another to the many books of Church Music now before the public?" the reply must be similar to what would be appropriate, were the same inquiry to be made respecting a new book on any branch of science, art, morals, or literature. Books on all subjects, except there be some unnatural restraint 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 himmelf? The old tunes may be the best,—much the best, if you please, and still the modern tunes may possess some value, and some that is not found in their predecessors, and some that is worth having.

### 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 Paslmist 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 of 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 ir 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 alfording such a diversity of style, in melody, harmony and thythmical 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," + 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 rilustration.

The Codes 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 condexing and 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 trust in him."

#### \* Cárminà Sacra.

+ 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 how so generally adopted,—takes this opportunity to correct this error; and for this purpose refers to the Manual itself, p, 14, 53. addition to which he would also state, that the work of Kubler there mentioned, was mostly followed, so much so indeed that to a great extent the Manual may avoid also state, that the work of Kubler there mentioned, was mostly followed, so much so indeed that to a great extent the Manual may called a transition of that work

### CHAPTER I.

#### GENERAL DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

- § 1. Musical sounds may be 1. Long or Short. 2. High or Low.
  - 3. Soft or Loud.
- § II. In the elementary principles of music there are three departments :
  - 1. RHYTHM. This is founded on the first of the above distinctions, and treats of the *length* of sounds.
  - 2. MELODY. This is founded on the second distinction, and treats of the *pitch* of sounds.
  - 3. DYNAMICS. This is founded on the third distinction, and treats of the power of sounds.

#### § III. GENERAL VIEW.

Distin	actions.	Departments.	Subjects.		
LONG C	CHORT.	RHYTHM.	LENGTH.		
HIGH	-10 W	MELODY.	Рітсн.		
Sor-	LOUD.	DYNAMICS.	Power.		

#### QUESTIONS.

# CHAPTER II. RHYTHM.

#### DIVISIONS OF TIME, BEATING TIME, ACCENT.

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

§ V. The portions of time into which music is divided are called MEASURES.

§ VI. Measures are divided into PARTS OF MEASURES.

𝔇 VII. A measure with τwo parts is called Double measure.

с с	THREE	e e	۶ ۵	TRIPLE measure.
66	FOUR	66	6 6	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.

<sup>•</sup> § 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 *krep* time is seldom acquired.

 $\S$  X. Double measure has two beats: first, *Downward*; second, *Upward*. Accented on the first part of the measure.

§ XI. Triple time has three bcats: 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; hird, Hither; fourth, Thither; fifth, Upward; sixth, Upward. Accented on the first and fourth parts of the measure.

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

NOTE. The most important requisite in all good performance is accuracy of time. It is this that binds a choir together, and carries them safely through the most difficult rhythmical combinations. To acquire the habit of keeping good time requires much patience and perseverance; and it is in this that those who commence learning to sing are most likely to fail. 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 called into which music is divided ?- What portions of time are smaller than measures ?- If ow many tinds of measure are there ?-How many parts has double measure ? Triple ? Quadruple ? Sextu-ale ?-On which part of the measure is double time accented ? Triple ? Quadruple ? Sextuple ?-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 ! Quadrup!e Sextuple ?- What is the use of beating time ?

#### CHAPTER III.

#### RHYTHM-OF NOTES.

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

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

WHOLE NOTE	0	(Semibreve.)
HALF NOTE	0	(Minim.)
QUARTER NOTE	1	(Crotchet.)
EIGHTH NOTE	-	(Quaver.)
SIXTEENTH NOTE	-	(Semiquaver `



What are those characters called which represent the length of sounds 1--Are notes rhythmical melodic, or dynamic characters !- How many kinds of notes are there in common use !- What is the longest note called ? The next? &c .- How much does a dot add to the length of a note ?- What do notes represent ?- What are notes for ?

## CHAPTER IV.

### MELODY.

THE SCALE. (DIATONIC SCALE, MAJOR.)

5 XIX. At the foundation of Melody lics 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: Written, Do, RE, MI, FA, SoL, LA, SI, Do. Pronounced, Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah, See, Doe.

b

Illustration of the Scale, with numerals, letters and syllables.



Note. The scale should be sung to the class slowly and distinctly, to the syllable  $I_a$  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 free 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 exercion, succeed. As the difficulty in such cases is almost always with the ear, *islenning to the singing of others* is of mucu greater importance to such persons than any attempt to sing themselves.

SXXIII. 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 sound: 2-W hat is the department called, arising out of this dutinction?--Of what does Merkey treat 1-W hat is that series of sounds called, which lies at the foundation of Merkey 2-H ow many sounds are there in the scale 2-H ow do we designate, or speak of the sounds of line scale 1>W hat is store and sound of the scale called 2-H ow do we design the second 1. Two,  $3e_{C}$ -W hat the ter is not  $2e_{C}$ -W hat the second 1. Two,  $3e_{C}$ -W hat theter is no  $2e_{C}$ -W hat submerals -W hat numeral is D-W hat numeral is D-W hat numeral is 1>W. What numeral is D-W hat numeral is 1>W and 1=10-W hat are there in the scale 1-H ow many intervals are there in the scale 1-H ow many intervals are there in the scale 1-H ow many steps are there in the scale 1-H ow many half-steps 2-W hat is the interval  $3e_{C}$ -W hat is the interval  $3e_{C}$ -W hat is the interval  $3e_{C}$ -W hat steps 1-W hat 1-W ha

### 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 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;

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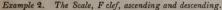
and the F Clef (Base).

§ 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 scands 7–15 the staff a rhythmical, mocodic or dynamic character? Why 1–How many lines are there in the staff. How many represer-What is each line and space of the staff called 1–How many degrees does the staff contain 1–Pointmg to the staff. Which line is this? Space? & c.-P(rointing to the staff. J. Which degree of the staff is this? & c.-What is the space above the staff called ? Space below ?-If lines are added below the staff, what are they called ? If ladded above the staff, what are they called ?-Where upon the staff is one unally writen? Where two ? Three ? & c.-What letter is one ? Two ? Three ? & c.-What syllable is one ? Two ? Three ? & c.-What letter is one ? Two ? Three ? & c.-What syllable is one common reserve the staff what are they called ?-Wbat open the staff is does not obser ? Two ? Three ? & c.-Ow has to ther degree of the staff, besides the staff ded Im below, or on the second space ?-How many clefs are three? -What are they called ?-Wbat obser the G clef sjar aff ?-What does the F clef signif ?-If the G clef is used, where must one be written ?-If the F clef is ased, where must one be writen ?

### CHAPTER V.

#### RHYTHM-VARIETIES OF MEASURE

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

§ XXXVIII. Time is marked by figures which express the number of parts and 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.

# 

Notz. It is to be observed, that notes have no porities, but only a relative length. The example  $2\cdot 2$  is not necessarily either slower or quicker than  $2\cdot 4$ ,  $3\cdot 2$  is neither slower nor quicker than  $3\cdot 4$ ,  $3\cdot 2$  is neither slower nor quicker than  $3\cdot 4$ ,  $3\cdot 2$  is neither slower nor quicker than  $3\cdot 4$ ,  $3\cdot 2$  is neither slower nor quicker than  $3\cdot 4$ . To the eye they are different, to the are alike.

#### QUESTIONS.

How many kinds of time are there 1-How many varieties in each kind of time 2-How are the different varieties of time obtained 1-By which figure is the variety of time designated 7-What is the upper figure (numerator) for 7-What is the upper figure (numerator) for 7-Do the different varieties of time differ to the ear, or to the eye only 7-What is the numerator errpress (or number)?-What does the denominator errors (or comber)?-What does the figure ? What one note ? What four ? dee 1 what four? A start is the start of the entry of the entry of the early of the early of the early of the entry of the early of the entry of the early of t

NOTE. Similar questions may also be asked in reference to the different kinds and varieties of time

### CHAPTER V.

RHYTHM—DIFFERENT NOTES APPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT VARIE-TIES OF MEASURE; AND DIFFERENT NOTES IN THE SAME MEASURE.

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

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

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

### CHAPTER VII.

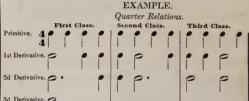
RHYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION; OR PRIMITIVE AND DERIVED RELA-TIONS, OR FORMS OF MEASURE. ONE NOTE TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. SIMPLE FORMS.

§ 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

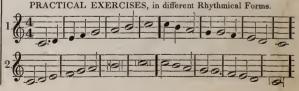
to be in its primitive relation. Thus, if the denominator be 2, the primitive relation of the measure is halves; if 4, quarters; if 8, eighths, &c. Such forms of measure with their derivatives are called Simple Relations. The primitive note is taken as a standard by which to determine the length of others.

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.



Notz. It will be observed that in the first class the main 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  $4^{-2}$ ,  $3^{-2}$ ,  $3^{-4}$ ,  $4^{-3}$ ,  $3^{-6}$ ,  $4^{-6}$ ,  $3^{-6}$ ,  $4^{-6}$ . This subject should be well understood.





#### QUESTIONS.

When is a measure said to be in its primitive form 7—What is the primitive form of the measure marked 4.47—What is the primitive form of the measure marked 4.2? 4.87 3.47 3.2 4.167 defected 4.2? A 10.2 4.167 and 10.167 and 10.167

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

### CHAPTER VIII.

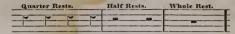
#### QUARTER, HALF AND WHOLE RESTS. TIED NOTES.

§ 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

2

EXAMPLE.

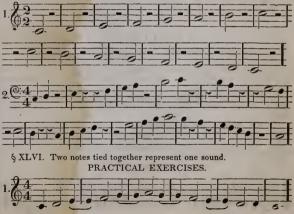


#### QUESTIONS.

When a measure or part of a measure is passed over in silence, what is it called ?--What are those characters 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.





#### CHAPTER IX.

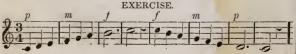
#### DYNAMICS. DEGREES. PIANO, MEZZO AND FORTE.

§ 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-an-o) and is marked p.

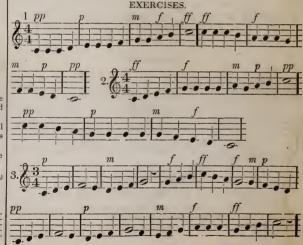
§ XLIX. FORTE. A sound produced by a strong or full exertion of the vocal organs, is a loud sound; it is called FORTE, and is marked f.

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 *pec-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 aird 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 Prano, or P signify ?—What does Forte, or F signify ?—What does Mezzo, or M signify ?—What does Pianissimo, or PP signify ? —What does Protusimo, or PF 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.

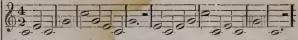
CO. L. L.						
0.3		ANN	000			2
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\$ LIII. One, three and five. With these sounds the following changes may be produced: 1 3 5, 1 5 3, 3 1 5, 3 5 1, 5 1 3, 5 3 1.

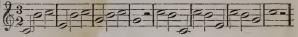
To: 0	010			00	
1.3 0					
0221		0	12		2-2

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

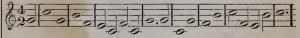
3 5 8 1	3 1 5 8	5138	8135
385	3 1 8 5	5183	8 1 5 3
5 3 8	3 5 1 8	5318	8315
583	3 5 8 1	5381	8351
835	3 8 1 5	5813	8513
53	3851	5 3 1 8 5 3 8 1 5 8 1 3 5 8 3 1	8 5 3 1

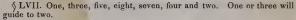


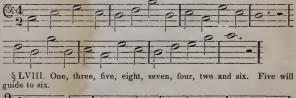
 $\S$  LV. One, three, five, eight and seven. Seven naturally leads to eight. Eight, therefore, will serve as a guide to seven. In order to sing seven right, think of eight.



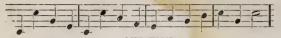
LV1. One, three, five, eight, seven and four. Four naturally leads to three. Three, therefore, is the guide to four.











#### QUESTIONS.

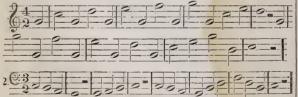
In the use of one and three, how many changes may be produced? What are they? Ans. 1 3 and 3 1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1,3 and 3 provided we commence with 1' What are they? Ans. 1 3 5, and 5 5. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced, beginning with 3' What are they? Ans. 3 15, and 3 5 1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1 3 5 and 8, beginning with 3 1 What are they? I show many changes may be produced with 1 are they? I show many changes may be produced with 1 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 3' What sound are they? Song the mable us to sing 7 Tght? Ans. 5.—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 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.

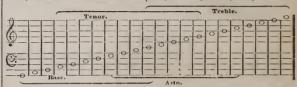
§ LX. When sounds below one are sung, one is to be regarded as eight of a lower scale. PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



§ LXI. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes, viz: lowset 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 BARITOSE, 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



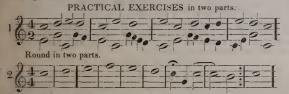
LXIII. The Treble or G clef is used for the Ako, and often for the Tenor; but when used for the Tenor it denotes G an octave lower than when used for the Treble or Alto. The following example exhibits the common use of the clefs.



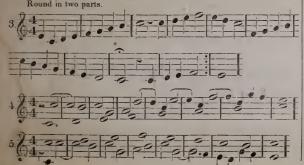
Note. It is important that the difference of pitch between male and female voices be fully explained and illustrated

#### QUESTIONS.

When sounds above 8 are song, is what are we to regard 8?—When sounds below 1 are song, as what are we to regard 1?—Into how many reasses is the human voice divide ?—What are the lowest male voices called ? What are the highest called ?—What are the lowest female voices called ? What we the harbest 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.

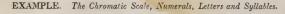
§ LXV. The notes representing intermediate sounds may be written on the same degree of the staff with either of the sounds between which they occur Thus the note representing the sound between 1 and 2 may be written upon the same degree of the staff as either of these sounds.

§ 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 ( $\neq$ ) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be *sharp*/d: as, *Sharp one*, *Sharp two*, &c. or  $C \neq$ ,  $D \neq$ , &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 *w per* 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 seren*, *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 CUROMATIC SCALE.



X												-0-	0
Ģ		20-	-0-	20	-0-	0	<u>20</u>	-0-	<u>#0-</u>	-0-	#2		
	1		2	#2	3	4		5		6	#6	7	8
	C Do	C# Di			E Mi			G Sol		A La	A≢ Li	B Si	C Do



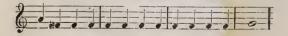
 $\S$  LXX. A sharp or a flat affects the letter on which it is placed throughout the measure in which it occurs.

#### EXAMPLE.



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

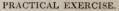
§ LXXI. When a sharped or flatted note is continued on the same degree of the staff from one measure to another without any intervening note, the influence of the sharp or flat is also continued. EXAMPLE.

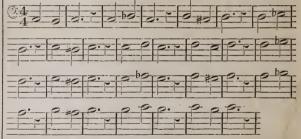


\$ LXXII. When it is necessary to contradict a flat or a sharp, or to take away the effect of either of these characters, a character (alled a NATURAL ( $\Xi$ ) is used. EXAMPLE.



§ 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.





NOTE. Tunes in the key of C may now be introduced.

#### QUESTIONS

Between what sounds of the sente 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 1—What is the sign of depression called, by which intermediate sounds are indicated 1—What is before a note, how much higher is its sound 7—When a flat is placed before a note, hew much higher is its sound 7—When a flat is placed before a note, hew much higher is its sound 7—When a flat is placed before a note, hew much higher is its sound 7—When a flat is placed before a note, hew much higher is its sound 7—When a flat is placed before a note.

is its sound 1—What is the intermediate sound between 1 and 2 called, when it derives its name from 14 Ans. 21. What letter 1 Ans. (2). —What is it called, when it derives its name from 21 Ans. (2). —What is the called, when it derives its name from 21 Ans. (3). —What letter 1 Ans. (4). —What is it called, when it derives its name from 21 Ans. (4). —What is the called, when it derives its name from 21 Ans. (4). —What is the called, when it derives its name from 21 Ans. (5). —What heracter is the assending chromatic scale formed 1—Jy what character is the descending chromatic scale formed 1—Jy what character is the descending chromatic scale formed 1—Jy what character 1 — Does a target sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards — To what does 71 lead 7 c. — Which is the guide to a sharped sound 1—What is the guide to 3 flat does which is the guide to 3 flat does 10 tead 71 c. — What is the curve the measure in which it occurs — Under what circumstances does the influence of a flat or sharp stend 1 from the structure the measure in which it is decurs 1 Ans. Through the measure in which it is decurs 1 Ans. When the same sound is continued from measure to measure to May and the its the guide to a sharped sound is continued from measure to the structure in which it occurs 1 Ans. When the same sound is continued from measure to the measure in which it does way the effect of a sharp of flat, what character is used 1

#### 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 5, 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. Unson.—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? Ans. Third, When we skip two degrees ? Fourth. When we skip three degrees ? Fifth. When we skip four degrees? Sixth When we skip for degrees? Seventh. When we skip six degrees? Eighth, or Octawe

### 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.
- S 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
- **SLXXXIX.** 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 halt-step, 18 a SHARP SEVENTH.

§ XC. Octave An oCTAVE consists of five steps and two half-steps.

XCI. MINDR 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, OF EXTREME sharp.

SXCIV. 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. Minor 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 a 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 Intervals altered to Major. If the lower sound of any minor unerval be flatted, what does the interval become ?----If the upper sound of any minor interval be snarped, what does it become ?- Major 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.

#### RHYTHMICAL 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 longer notes. Such forms of measure with their derivatives are called Compound Relations, or Compound Forms of Measure.



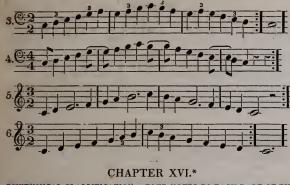
NOTE. Other examples may be exhibited on the Black Board, as Quarters in 4-2, or 3-2, &c.

SXCVI. Eighth Rests.

SXCVII. 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.

SXCVIII. REPEAT. Dots across the staff require the repetition of the strain.





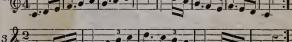
RHYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION. FOUR NOTES TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. COMPOUND FORMS. DOUBLE DOTS. SIXTEENTH RESTS.



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

§CI. Sixteenth Rests. 7 7 7











### CHAPTER XVII.

#### DYNAMIC TONES.

§ CII. ORGAN TONE. A sound which is commenced, continued and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an ORGAN TONE. (\_\_\_\_\_)

♦ CIV. DIMINUENDO. A sound commencing loud and gradually diminishing to soft, is called DIMINUENDO. (dim. or →)

♦ CV. Swell. An union of the crescendo and diminuendo, produces the swelling TONE, or swell. ( <>>> )

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

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§ 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.)



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

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

#### QUESTIONS.

When a sound is begun, continued, and ended, with an equal degree of power, what is it called ?--When a sound is begun soft, and gradually increased to loud, what is it called **7---When a sound** is begun loud, and gradually diminished to soft, what is it called **7---When the crescendo is taued to the** diminuendo, what is it called **?----What is a very sudden crescendo called <b>7---What is a very sudden** diminish called **?** 

### 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 TRANSFORSED.

§ 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  $\kappa \epsilon v$ . Thus, if the scale be in its natural position, it is said to be in the  $\kappa \epsilon v \circ C$ ; if G be taken as one, the scale is in the  $\kappa \epsilon v \circ r G$ , &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, &C.

§ CX1. 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.

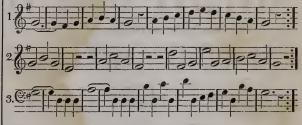
 $\S$  CXII. The interval from one letter to another is always the same, and cannot be changed; thus it is always a *step* from C to D, and from D to E, a *half-step* from E to F, a *step* from F to G, from G to A, and from A to B, and a *half-step* from B to C. In the transposition of the scale, therefore, 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 SIGNATUAE (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 be 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 ?-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 I, 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 ?

5 CXV. Second transposition by sharps: from G to D, a fifth higher, or

QUESTIONS



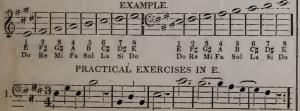
 $\mathbf{20}$ 



#### QUESTIONS

If the scale be transposed from D a fifth, to what letter will it go 1—In order to transpose the scale a fifth kigher, what must be done 1—What is a in the key of D 1—What letters, men, must be sharped, in transposing from D to A 2—What is the signature to the key of A 1—What letters are sharped 1—How much higher is the key of A. I and D 2—How much higher is the key of A. I and C 1—What sound is D, in the key of A 1—What sound is D, in the key of D 1—What sound is D, in the key of D 1—What sound is D, in the key of A 1—What sound is D, in the key of A 1—What sound has the key of A, that D has not 1—What sound has the key of A. I and D in common 1 bin common 1.

\$ 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 ii it go 1-le order to transpose the scale a fifth, what must be done I--What is 4 in the key of A. -What letter, then, must be sharped, in transposing from A to EI--What is the signature to the key of E1--What letters are sharped! Why1 --How much higher is the key of F, than the key of A1--NORE 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带. Six sharps: F带, C带, G带, D带, A带 and E带. (Same as Gb.)

§ CXX. Seventh transposition by sharps. Key of C#. Seven sharps. F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E# and B#. (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# to G#, a new character has been introduced on F#, called a DOUBLE SHARP.

#### QUESTIONS.

What key is a first higher than  $E_{1}^{*}$ —What is the signature to the key of  $B_{1}^{*}$ —What letters are sharped in the key of  $B_{1}^{*}$ —What key is a fifth higher than  $B_{1}^{*}$ —What is the signature to the key of  $B_{1}^{*}$ —What key is a fifth higher than  $B_{2}^{*}$ —What is the Equation to the key of  $B_{1}^{*}$ —What key is a fifth higher than  $B_{2}^{*}$ —What is the Equation to the key of  $B_{2}^{*}$ —What key is a fifth higher than  $B_{2}^{*}$ —What is the equation of  $B_{1}^{*}$ —What key is a fifth higher than  $B_{2}^{*}$ —What is the equation of the key of  $C_{2}^{*}$ —What key is a fifth higher than  $B_{2}^{*}$ —What is the equation of  $B_{1}^{*}$ —What is the equation of  $B_{2}^{*}$  and  $B_{2}^{*}$  and

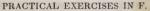
§ CXXIII. The scale may be still further transposed by double sharps, but it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the same variety can be more easily obtained by transposition by flats. The keys beyond E are seldom used.

§ 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 transpose the scale a fifth.

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



§ 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 muca higher than C is F ?--What is the signature to the key of F ?--Why is B flatted in the key of F ?--What sound has the key of F, that C has not ?--What sound has the key of C, that F has not !- How many sounds have the keys of F and C in common ?- What letter is 1, in the key of C ? What sounds is  $C_i$  in the key of  $F_i$  — In transposing the scale from C to  $F_i$  what sound is found to be wrong?—15 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  $F_i$ ?—What is the effect of flatting the 7th ?—What must be done in order to transpose the scale a flat I?

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





#### 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 B?-What does E? become, in the new key of B? --What is the signature to the key The second seco

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

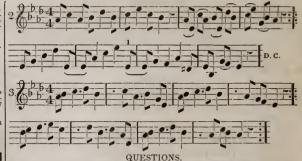


#### QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed i.om By 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 By ?—What new flat do we obtain, lien, in transposing from By to E?—What does the flat 7th become in the new key?—What is the signature of Eq? —What is the signature of Eq?

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





If the scale be transposed a 4th from EP, what will be the key ?—What is the signature to the  $s_{e,j}$ of  $A\beta^{T}$ —What letters are flatted ?—How does flatting the 7th, transpose the scale?—How much higher is  $A\beta$  than  $E\beta^{T}$ 

§ CXXIX. Fifth transposition by flats. Key of Db. Five flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db and Gb. (Same as  $C_{\pi}$ .)

 $(CXXX. Sixth transposition by flats. Key of Gb. Six flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb and Cb. (Same as <math>F \neq 0$ )

§ CXXXI. Seventh transposition by flats. Key of Cb. Seven flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb and Fb. (Same as B.)

§ CXXXII. Eighth transposition by flats. Key of Fb. Eight flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb, Fb and Bbb.

CXXXIII. In the last transposition, from Cb to Fb, a new character is introduced on Bb, called a double flat.

#### QUESTIONS.

What key is a fourth from A ?—What is the signature to D ?—What letters are flatted in the tay of D ?—What key is a 4th from D?—What is the signature to the key of G ?—What letters are flatted in the key of G ?—What key is a 4th from G ?—What is the signature to the key of C ?—What is the signature to the key of C ?—What is the signature to the key of C ?—What is the signature to the key of C ?—What is the signature to the key of C ?—What is the signature to the key of C ?—What is the signature to the key of C ?—What is the signature to the key of C ?—What is the signature to the key of C ?—What is the signature to the key of C ?—What ?=

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etters are flatted in the key of C  $\beta$  —What key is a 4th from C  $\beta$  1—What is the signature to the key of F  $\beta$  ?—What letters are flatted in the key of F  $\beta$  ?—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

3 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.

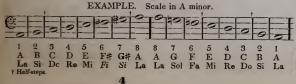
#### MINOR SCALE.

§ 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 fixe, 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 aitered from the signature, both being sharped; but in descending, all the sounds remain unaltered from the signature.

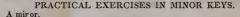
 $\S$  CXL. When the major and minor scales have the same signature they are said to be related. Thus the key of C major is the relative major to A minor; and the key of A minor is the relative minor to C major.

 $\S$  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.

 $\hat{S}$  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.











#### QUESTIONS.

In what consists the difference between the Major and Minor scales ?- Are the ascending and descending minor scales alike in regard to intervals, or do they differ ?-- In the ascending minor scale between what sounds do the half-steps occur ?-In the descending minor scale, where do the half-steps occur 1-With what letter does the minor scale commence, when it is in its natural position 1-What is meant by the scale in its natural position?—In the ascending minor scale what sounds are altered from the signature !- In the descending minor scale, are there any sounds altered, or do they all remain the same ?- When are the major and minor scales said to be related ?- What is the signature to the key of C major ?-What is the signature to the key of A minor ?-What is the relative minor to C major ?- What is the relative major to A minor ?- On what sound of the major scale, is its relative minor based ?--What is mean by the scale being based upon any sound ?--On what sound of the minor scale, is its relative major based ?-How much higher is the minor scale, than its relative major? How much lower is the minor scale, than its relative major ?-How much higher is the major scale than its relative minor ? How much lower is the major scale, than its relative minor ?-What syllable is applied to 1, in the minor scale? To 2? To 3? &c. - What is the signature to the key of G maor ? What is the relative minor to G major ?-What is the relative major to E minor ? What is the signature to E minor ?- What is the signature to D major ? What is the relative minor to D major ? -What is the relative major to B minor? What is the signature to B minor? - What is the signature to A major? What is the relative minor to A major? - What is the relative major to FE minor? What is the signature to F" minor ?- What is the signature to E major ? What is the relative minor to E major ?- What is the relative major to C\* minor ? What is the signature to C\* minor ?- What is the signature to F major? What is the relative minor to F major? - What is the relative major to D minor? What is the signature to D minor ?- What is the signature to B2 major? What is the relative minor to B2 major ?- What is the relative major to G minor ? What is the signature to G minor ?-What is the signature to E2 major? What is the relative minor to E2 major?-What is the relative major to C minor ? What is the signature to C minor ?- What is the signature to Ab major ? What is the relative minor to AD major ?- What is the relative major to F minor ? What is the signature D minor? A major? A minor? E major? E minor? F major? F minor? Bb major? Bb minor ? Ep major ? Eb minor ? Ab major ? Ab minor ? B major ? B minor ? Ft major ? Ft minor? C major? C minor? G major? G minor? In how many forms is the minor scale used?-What is its most common form? Ans. That which has the 6th and 7th sharped in ascending, -What is the other form of the minor scale? Ans. That in which only the 7th is sharped .- In the first form of the minor scale, are the ascending and descending scales alike, or do they differ ?-Ia what respect do they differ ?-In the second form of the minor scale, are the ascending and decending scales alike, or do they differ ?- What interval has this form of the minor scale, which does not belong to the other, or to the major scale ? Ans. A step and a half .- Between which two sounds is this interval found ?- Repeat the syllables to the first form of the minor scale. To the second,-Sing the minor scale in its first form. Second

### CHAPTER XX.

#### MODULATION.

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

SCXLIV. 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.

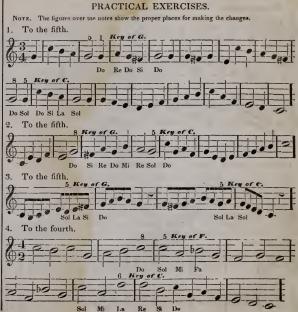
SCMLVI. If possible the change should be made in the mind of the performer before the note of modulation occurs, as this will enable him to get the true sound of that note.

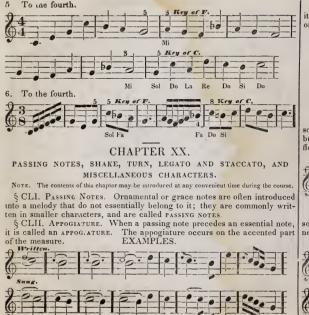
 $\$  CXLVII. In such changes as usually occur in psalmody, extending only to one or two measures, it is not necessary to change the syllables, but merely to alter the vowel sound, or termination of the syllable as at LXVIII, but where the change is continued for sometime, the solmization of the new key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

§ CXLVIII. The most common modulations are, 1st. from one to fice, 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 secenth*, which (flat seventh) becomes four in the new key. The flat seventh is therefore the note of modulation between any key and its fourth





§ 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 (17) 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.



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



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



§ CLVIII. The. A character called a the is used to show how many notes are to be sung to one syllable. It is also used to denote the legato style. (\_\_\_\_\_)

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

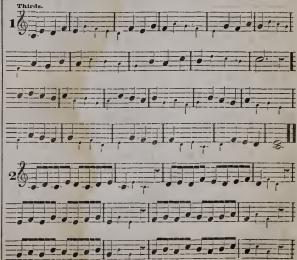
S CLX. DOUBLE BAR. A double bar () shows the end of a strain of the music, or of a line of the poetry.

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

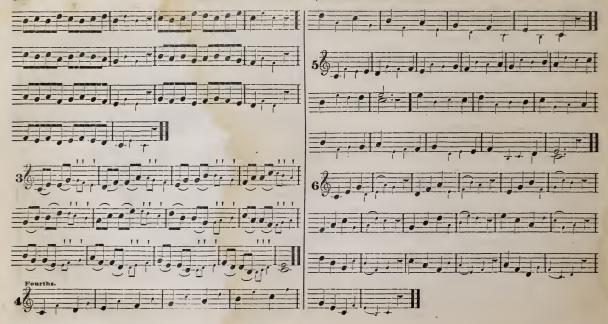
SCLXII. DIRECT. The direct (we) is sometimes used at the end of a staff to show on what degree the first note of the following staff is placed.

#### EXERCISES ON THE DIATONIC INTERVALS

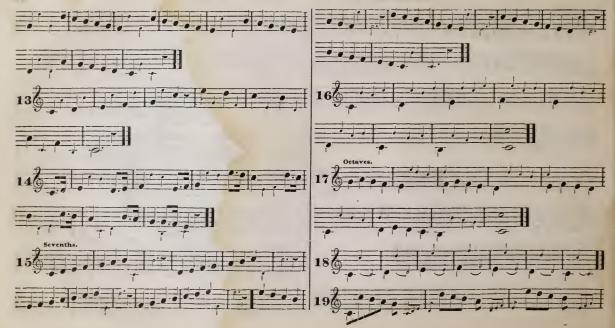
Note. The following lessons may be sung by the whole school without any reference to the differect sized notes, or they may be sung in two parts (responsive or conversational) as follows: the Base and Tenor sing the large, and the Alto and Treble the small (answering) notes; or, the Alto and Treble sing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



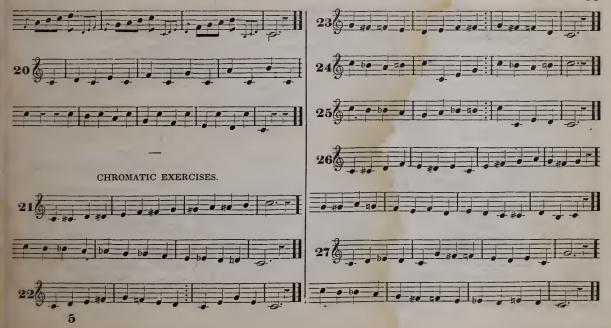
# ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC







ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.



### EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS

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. 0 Alla. In the style of. Alla Breve. A variety of common time.4 Alla Capella. In church style. Allegramente, Rather quick. Allegretto. Less quick than Allegro. Allegrissimo. Very quick. Allegro, Quick. Allegro Assai. Very quick. Allegro con Fuoco. Quick and animated. Allegro di Molto. Exceedingly quick. Allegro Furioso. Rapid and vehement. Allegro ma non Presto. Quick, hut not extremely so. Allegro ma non troppo. Quick, hut not too quick. Allegro Vivace. Very quick and lively. Allentando, See Rallentando. Amubile. In a gentle and tender style. Amateur. A lover hut 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 holdness. Antiphone Music sung in alternate parts. A piacere. At pleasure. A Poco Piu Lento. Somewhat slower. A Poco Piu Mosso. Quicker and with more emotion. 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, Arpeggio. Not together hut in quick succession. Assai. Very, more or much ; as Allegro Assai, or Adagio Assai. A ter po. In time. A ti mpo giusto. In strict and exact time. Faritone, or Barytone. Between the Base and Tenor. Battuta. The beat, the beat of the measure. Bene Placito. A phrase which gives liberty to introduce ornaments, Contralto. The lowest female voice or to vary from the text.

Ben Marcato. In a pointed and well marked manner. Ris. Twice. Brawura. A song, requiring great spirit and volubility of execution. Brillante Brilliant, gay, shining, sparkling.

Brio or Brioso. Fervor, warmth, ardor. Cadence. Closing strain; also a fanciful, extemporaneous empellish ment at the close of a song. Cadenza. Same as the second use of cadence. See Cadence. Calando. Softer and slower. Calcando, Pressing on, hurrying, Calmato. With calmness, tranguillity, repose, Cantabile. Graceful singing style. A pleasing flowing melody. Cantante. To be executed by the voice. Cantata. A vocal composition of several movements. Cantando. In a singing manner. Cantilena. The melody or air, Canto. The trehle part in a chorus. Canto Firmo, or Cantus Fermus. A plain chant or melody. Capella, Chapel, Alla Capella, In church style, Cavatina or Cavata. An air of only one movement. Choir. A company or hand of singers; also that part of a church Elegante. Elegance. appropriated to the singers. Choral. A slow psalm tune, mostly in notes of equal length. Chorist, or Chorister. A member of a choir of singers. Coda. An end or finish. In this work the term coda is applied to short 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. hymn. Col. or Con. With. Col Arco With the how. Colla Parte. With the part. Comodo, or Commodo. In an easy and unrestrained manner. Con Affetto. With expression. Con Brio. With fervor. Concitato. Disturbed, agitated. Con Dolcessa. With delicacy. Con Dolore, or Con Duolo. With mournful expression. Conductor. One who superintends a musical performance. Same as Furioso, or Con Furia. With vehemence and agitation. Music Director. Con Eleganza. With elegance. Con Energico. With energy. Con Expressione. With expression. Con Flessibilita. With flexibility, or freedom of voice. Con Fuoco. With ardor, fire, Con Furia. With fury, perturbation. Con Grazia. With grace and elegance Con Impeto. With force, energy. Con Justo. With chaste exactness. Con Moto, With emotion, Con Solemnita. With solemnity. Con Spirito. With spirit, animation Con Stroments. With instruments. Coro. Chorus.

Da For, from, of, Da Camera. For the chamber Da Capella. For the church. Da Capo. From the beginning Decani. The Priests, in contra-distinction to the lay or ordinary chor isters. Declamando. In the style of declamation. Decrescendo. Diminishing, decreasing. Delicatamente, a Delicato, With delicacy Dessus. The Treble. Devozione. Devotional. Dilettante. A lover of the arts in general, or a lover of music Diligenza. Diligence, care. Di Molto. Much or very. Divoto. Devotedly, devoutly. Dolce. Sont sweet, tender, delicate. Dolcemente, Dolcessa, or Dolcissimo. Bee Dolce. Dolente, or Doloroso. Mournful. E. And. Energico, or Con Energia. With energy. Espressivo. Expressive. Estinte or Estinto. Dying away in time and force. Fine, Fin, or Finale. The end. Flebile. Tenderly, mournfully. Focoso, or Con Fuoco. With fire. Forzando, forz. or fz. See Sforzando. Fugue or Fuga A composition which repeats, or sustains in its ney eral parts throughout, the subject with which it commences, and which is often led off hy some one of its parts. Fugato. In the fuque style. Fughetto. A short fugue.

Giusto. In just and steady time. Glissando, or Glissato. In a gliding manner. Grazioso, Smoothly, gracefully. Grandioso, or Gran Gusto. In a grand style Grave. A slow and solemn movement. Graziosamente, or Con Grazia. See Grazioso. Gusto, Gustoso, or Con Gusto. With taste, elegantly.

Impetuoso, With impetnosity. Impressario. The Conductor of a Concert. Innocente, or Innocentemente. In an artiess and simple style. Intrada or Introduzione. Introduction. Istesso. The same ; as, Istesso tempo, the same time.

Lacrimando, or Lacrimoso, Mournful, pathetic. Lamentevole, Lamentando, Lamentabile. Mournfully. Larghissimo. Extremely slow. Larghetto. Slow, but not so slow as Largo. Largo. Slow.

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## EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

Largo di molto. Very alow. Legate. Close, gliding, connected style. Legatissimo. In the closest and most gliding manner. Leggiero, or Leggeranza. In a light, free, easy manner. Lentando, Gradually slower and softer. Lento, or Lentamente. Siow. Loca. As written.

Ma But. Madrigal. A composition for voices in the ancient style of imitation and fugue. Maestoss, Majestic, Majestically. Maestro Di Capella. Chapel Master, or Conductor of Church Music ! Mancando. Growing faint and feeble. Mmund. The key board to an organ. Marcate. Strong and marked style. Mena Lem Means ai Foce. Moderate swell. Mesto, or Mestoso. Sad, pensive. Moderate or Moderatamente, Moderately. In moderate time, Molto. Much or very. Molto Voce. With a full voice. Morendo, Gradually dying away Mardente. A beat, or transient singe. Mormorando. Murmuring-a gentle murmuring sound. Magre, Emotion. Motel, Motell, or Motello. A piece of sacred music in several parts. Motivo. The principal subject. Moto, Motion-Andante Con Moto. Quicker than Andante.

Non. Not.-Nontroppo. Not too much.

Obligate. Applied to an indispensable accompaniment. part of a theatre occupied by the band. Ordinario. As usual. Ottore, Octave, Partante. Speaking, talking. Parlando. In a speaking or declamatory manner. Partitura, or Partizione. The full score. Pastorale. Applied to graceful movements in sextuple time. Perdendo, or Perdendosi. Same as Lentando. Pincere, or A piacere. At pleasure. Piene, Full. Pictoso. In a religious style. Pis. More. Pin Mosso. With more motion-faster Pizzeste. Suppoing the violin string with the fingers Poco A little. Poco adagio. A little slow. Poce a Poce. By degrees, gradually

Pompose In a grand and impomng style. Pertamento. The manner of sustaining and conducting the volve, from Sotto. Under, below. Sotto Voce With subdued volce one sound to another. Pertando di Voce. Sustaining the voice. Precenter, Conductor, leader of a choir. Precisione. With precision, exactness. Presto, Quick. Prestissimo. Very Quick. Prima, First. Quasi. As if, as it were, like, in some measure.

Rallentando, or Allentando, or Stentando. Slower and softer by Tasia Solo. Without chords. degrees. Recitando. A speaking manner of performance. Recitante. In the style of recitative. Recitative. Musical declamation. Replica. Repeat. Rinforzando, Rinf. or Rinforzo. Suddenly increasing in power. Ritarnello. A short prefatory, or intermediate symphony Rissieno. A part which is not obligato, or principal. Risoluto. With resolution, boldness. Ritardando, Slackening the time. Ritenuto or Ritenente. Same as Ritardando.

Sherzando or Sherzato. Ja playful style. Sezue. It follows, as Sezue Duetto-the duett follows. Semplice. Chaste, simple. Semare. Througane slways, as Semare Forte, loud throughout. Sempra Con Forza, Loud throughout, Sentimento. With feeling-same as difetuoso. Senza. Without, as Senza Organo-without the organ. Serio, Serioso. Serious, grave. Orchestra. A company or band of instrumental performers ; also that Sforzando, or Sforzato. With strong force or emphasis, rapidly Vergers. Evening vocal service of the Catholic Church diminishing >. Siciliana. A movement of light graceful character. Simile. In like manner. Stentando, Slackening the time Smiuendo, Sminuito, Decreasing-See Diminuendo. Smorzande. A gradual diminution, or softer and softer. Smanioro, With fury. Somorendo, Smorzando. Dving away, same as Moncando Soure, Sourement, Sweet, sweetly, See Dolce, Sogetto. The subject or theme. Solfeggi. Plural of Solfeggio. Solfeggio. A vocal exercise. Soli. Plural of Solo. Solo. For a single voice or instrument Soura Above

Sostemute. Sustained. Spiccata. Same as Staccato. Spiritoso, Con Spurito. With spirit and animation. Staccato, Short, detached, distinct, Stentando, Stentato. Lingering, holding back. Strepitoso, Con Strepito. Noisy, boisterous. Stromento, Instrument, Stromenti, Instruments Subito, Quick.

Tace, or Tacet. Silent, or be silent. Tardo, Blow. Tempo. Time. Tempo a piacere. Time at pleasure Tempo di Capella. Two double notes in a measure Tempo Giusto. In exact time. Tempo Rubato. Implies a slight deviation from strict time by protracting one note and curtailing another, but so that the time of the measure be not altered in the aggregate. Tema. Subject or theme. Ten. Tenuto. Hold on. See Sostenuto. Timoroso. With timidity. Toccate, Prelude. Tremando, Tremolo, Tremulando. Trembling. Tutti. The whole, Full Chorus.

Un. A -- as an poco, a little. Un poco Ritenuto. Rather gentle and restrained.

Va. Go on; as Va Crescenda, continue to increase. Vacillando, Finctuating, wavering, vacillating, Veloce, or Con Velocita. In ravid time. Verse. Same as Solo. Vigoroso. Bold, energetic. Firace, Quick and cheerful. Vivacissimo. Very lively. Vina. Cheerful. Virtuoso. A proficient in art. Face di Petta. The chest voice. Foce di Testa. The head voice. Voce Sola. Voice alone. Volata. Rapid flight of notes. Volante. In a light and rapid manner. Volti Subito. Turn over quickly.

Zeloso, Con Zelo. Zealous, earnest, er grew

## ON CHANTING.

**ChAstive** 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 last words of the verse or sentence. The Chant in its common form (single) has two miscal phrases: the first consists of the cadence in connection with a few of the last words of the verse or sentence. The Chant in its common form (single) has two miscal 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.<sup>\*</sup> The reciting note is not designed to represent any particular length, or to bear any proportion of the tother notes, but it is need 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 misning), but to be said or spoken, as a good reader would pronounce them, except that this is to be done, at a given oitch, and without inflexions. The same general rules, there 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 time is observed and the vowel sounds are prolonged, there should be more of a speaking enduciation 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 reverence, gravity and dignity should pervade the whole performance.

A chant, both in its melody and harmony, should be easy and natural, consisting of the most common progressions, and avoiding all difficult intervals and combinations. The most perfect and 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 orce that any Psalm or Hymn may be sung to any of the Chants in this war, and thus that a new and interesting department in Church Music is opened, by which a much greater variety may be introduced into this part of public worship. The form of Metrical Chanting which i 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 fourtb lines of each stanza. While the chanting of Psalms and Hymns will in o case, perbaps, be found inappropriate, there is a peculiar propriety in applying this mode of performance to those Psalms and Hymns which are of a didactic, narraive, 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 strian may be sungle base, or allo 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 conied allows exactly from them.

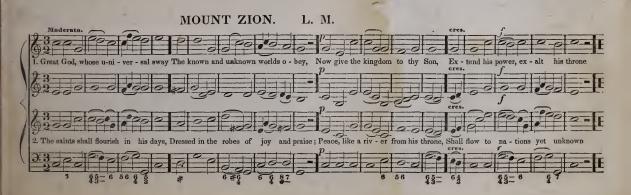
It is gratifying to know that Chanting is beginning to be appreciated. It is a form of Church Music so scriptural, so venerable, so simple, and so exclusively appropriate to the circumstances of religious worship, that it must be constantly gaining in favor with all those who "love to sing and make melody 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



LENI L. M.

#### From H. G. NAGELL.



OLD HUNDRED. L. M.





MOND. L. M. (DOUBLE OR 6L.









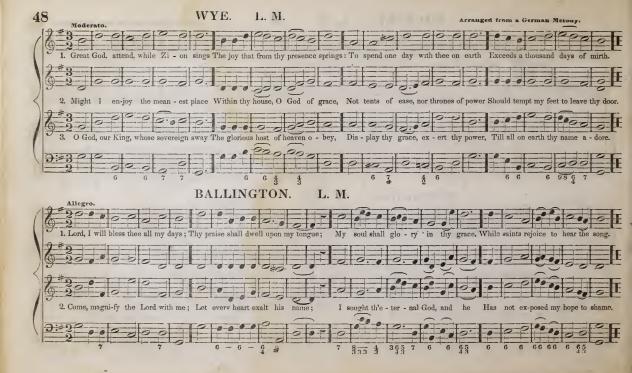




YOAKLEY. L. M. 6L.

jL.







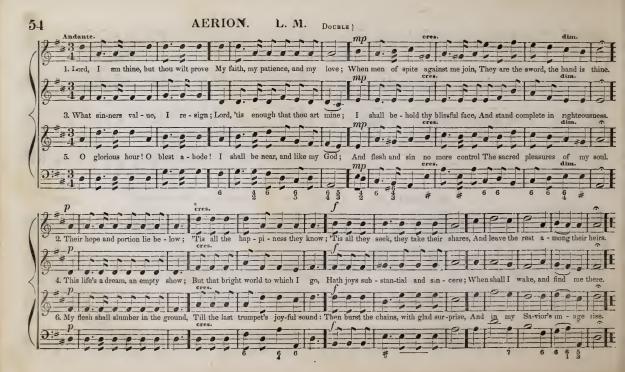




## BELVILLE. L. M. (DOUBLE OR 61.





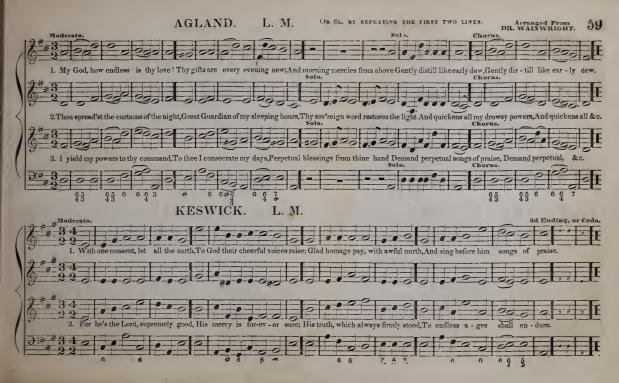












BASHAN. L. M. OR OL. BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES.

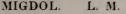


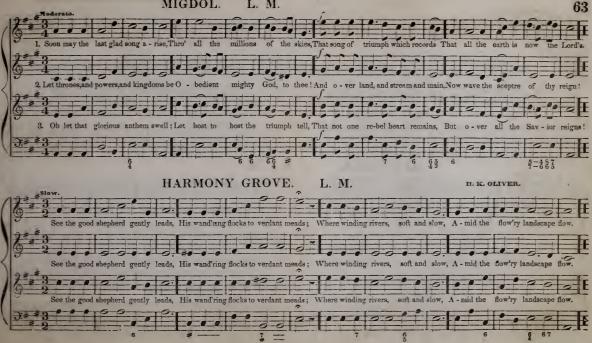
RUBIC.

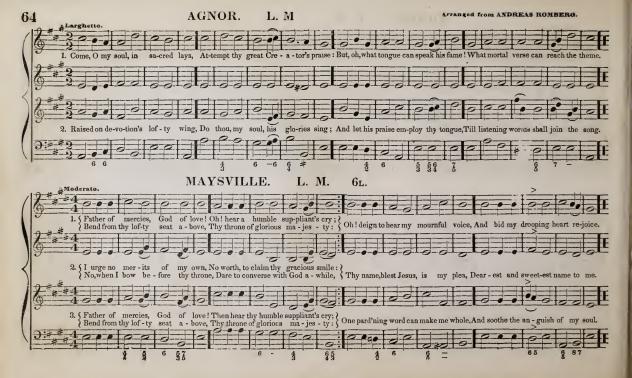
L M. OR OL. BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES.













#### LADE. L. M.

66

#### FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.



MARION. L. M.

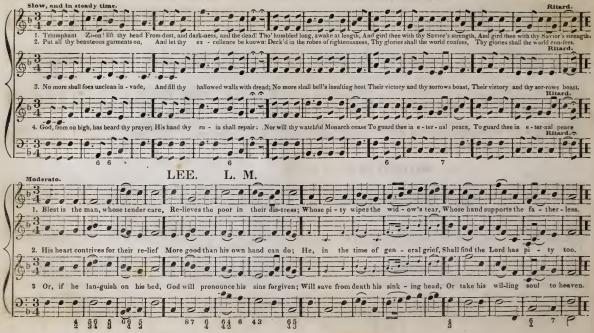




KORAH. L. M. OR DL. BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES. Arranged from CH. H. RINK. 69



ANVERN. L. M. OR GL. BY REPEATING FIRST TWO LINES.

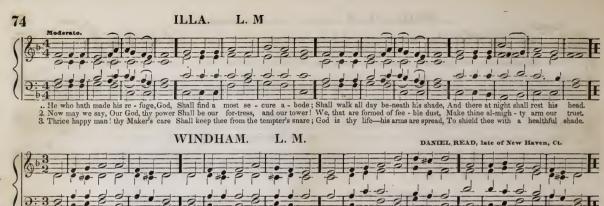


BRUNSWICK. L. M.









1. Broad is the road that leads to death, And thousands walk to - gether there; But wisdom shows a narrow path, With here at d there a travel - er. 2. "De - ny thy - self and take thy cross," Is the Re-deem-er's great command; Na-ture must count her gold but dross, If she would gain this heavenly land.









## WELTON. L. M.

78

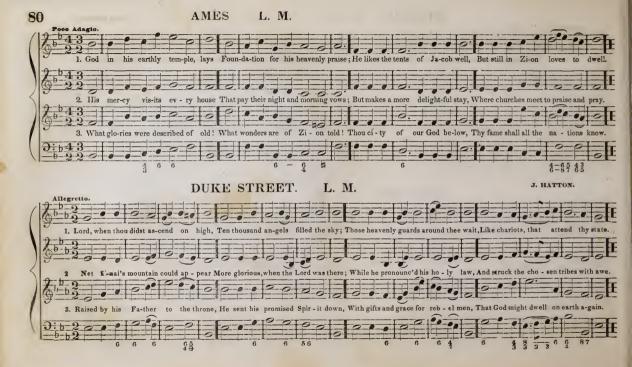
## Arranged from a tune by Rev. C. MALAN, Geneva.



GILEAD. L. M.

## From MEHUL.





AMLIN. L. M. OR 6L BY BEPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES.

BEETHOVEN.

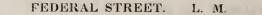


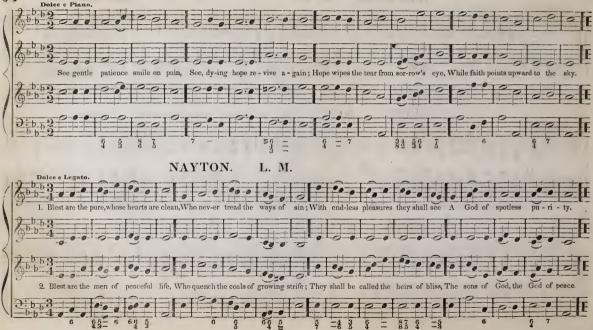
UXBRIDGE. L. M





Of where is now that glowing love, That mark'd our un-ion with the Lord; Our hearts were fixed on things a - bove. Nor could the world a joy at - tord





## COVENTRY. C. M.



HONITON. C. M. (DOUBLE







CHIMES. C. M.



TARSHISH. C. M. (DOTHLE

89



3. Oh, let the hope that thou art mine, My life and death at - tend- Thy presence through my journey shine, And crown my journey's end ' Hal-le - lu - jah, Hal-le -



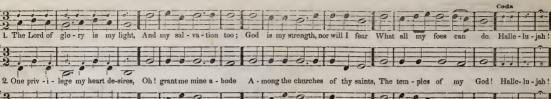




TELEM. C. M.



IUELAND. C. M



3. There shall I of - fer my re-questa, And see thy glo - ry still; Shall hear thy mes - sa - ges of love, And learn thy ho -- ly will. Halle - lu - jah!



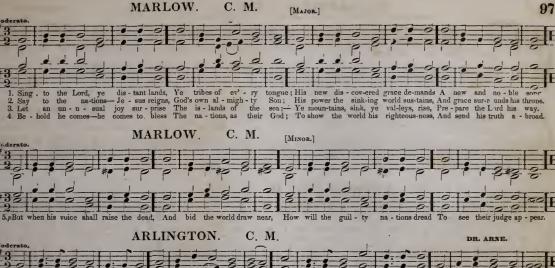


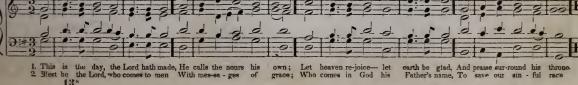
94



FARNHAM. C. M. DOUBLE.







Moderato.

1. Sing , to

Sav to

Let

3

Maderato.

Moderato.





MOREH C. M. (DOUBLE )



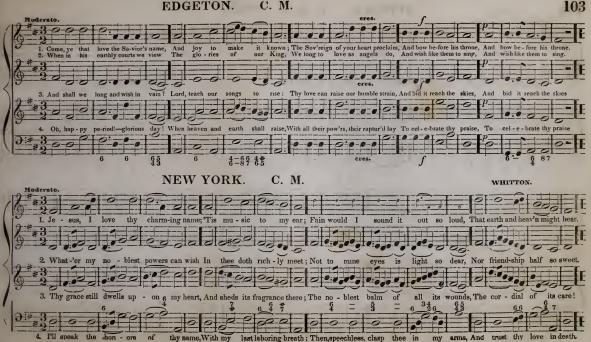
BRATTLE STREET.\* C. M. DOUBLE



\* This Take which is cerved from as Tairramental Compositors by Pleyel, has been pushibed as a Hymn Tune in a variety of forms, but all of them much at variance with the original, especially in the 6th and its thinks. In this straneouse it is reversed as near to the original at the data in the straneous the strategy as a strategy of the original as the data in the strategy of the original strategy of the original strategy of the strategy of the original strategy of the original strategy of the strategy of the original strategy of the strategy of the original strate made somparatively easy to keep correct time.

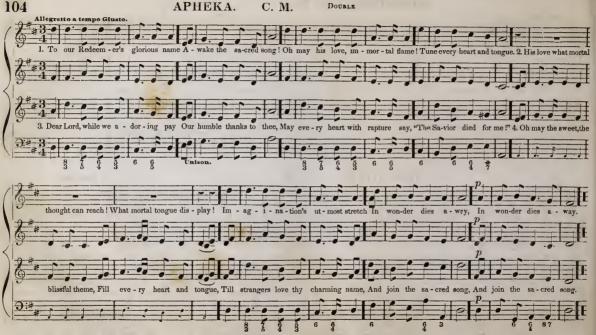


C. M. EDGETON.









FIELD. C. M.





MEAR. C. M





LONDON. C. M.

DR. CROFT. Arranged by WM. HORSI EY.

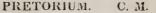
















DOWNS. C. M.





. .











BANGOR. C. M.

### RAVENSCROFT.



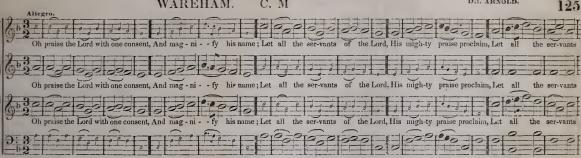
DUNDEE. C. M.

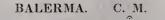


#### LAYFIELD. C. M



### WAREHAM. C. M





DR. ARNOLD.









## VERONA. C. M. (RESPONSIVE CHANT.)

43

17×



3 3

33 33 33

333

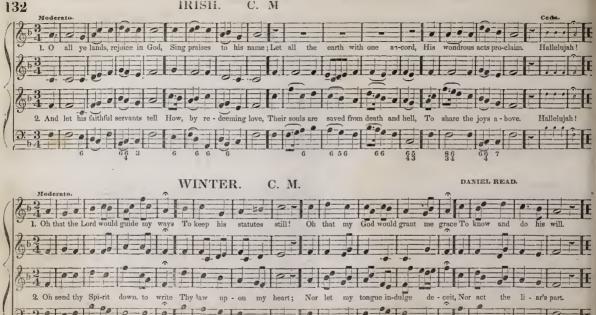


C. M. **ORNINGTON**. DOUBLE.)

B. WYMAN.



#### IRISH. C. M



Ş.

HADLEIGH. C. M





KENDALL. C. M













CHARD, C. M.







# BOYLSTON. S. M



ALLENZA. S. M.

DOUBLE |

Arranged from an English Tune.







## MISHAL. S. M



PEMBERTON. S. M.





WELBY. S. M

Fron F. SILCHER.





EVELYN. S. M. or C. M.

(DOUBLE





NAME. S. M.









PAULOS. S. M.





MASSAH. S. M.

Moderato.

DOUBLE





CHESWORTH SM

#### J. F. S. DOERLING.



NORWELL. S. M.





PADDINGTON. S. M.



### DORTON. S. M.

162

#### arranged from J. H. C. BORNHARDT.



BOVER S. M





CATON. S. M. DOUBLE



### AHAVA. S. M.









## BETHNEL. C. P. M



4 3 4 3





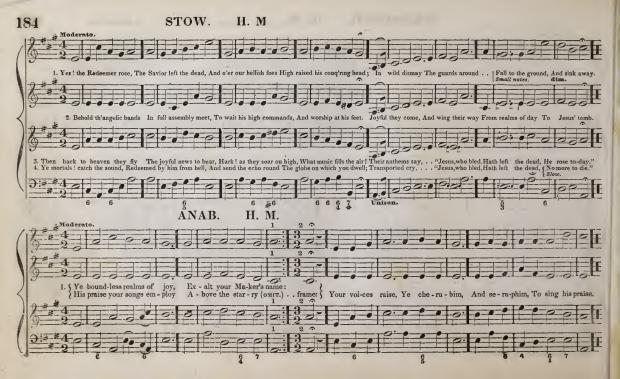
# PETERS. S. P. M





H. M. WEYMOUTH.



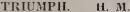


PELDON. H. M. (HARVEST HYMN.)



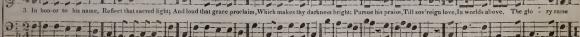
LISCHER. H. M







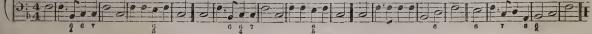






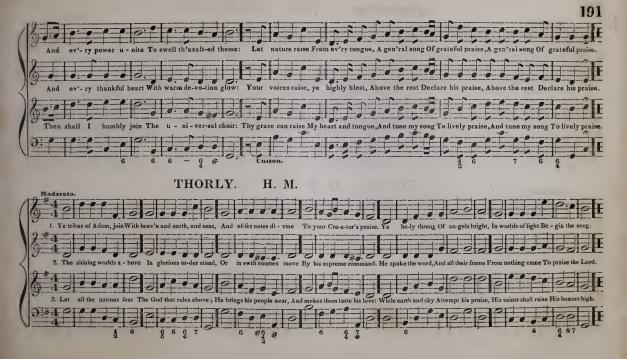


3. Drawn by his dying love, Ye wandering sheep draw near ! He calls you from above, The Shepherd's voice now hear : To him whoever will may come, In Jesus' arms there still is room



FARLON. H M.







NUREMBURG. 79.





BELLINGHAM.

OR OL BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES.





7s.

ELTHAM. 7s.

196

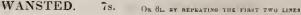
DOUBLE



TOTTENHAM.\*



7s.







EDYFIELD. UR 6L, BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES. 78.

LATROBE.





APHEK. is.

OR OL BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO

J. F. ROTSCHER.



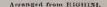
FULHAM. 7s







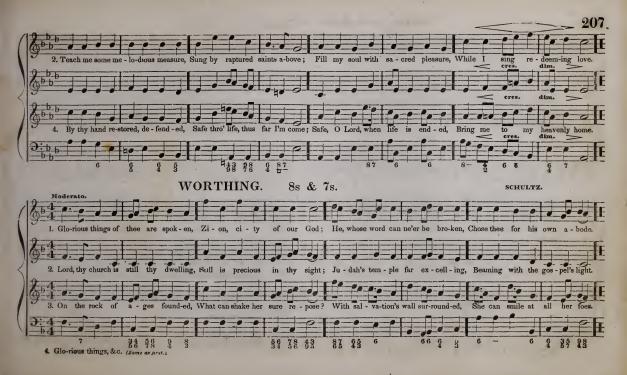
BENTLEY. 8s & 7s.









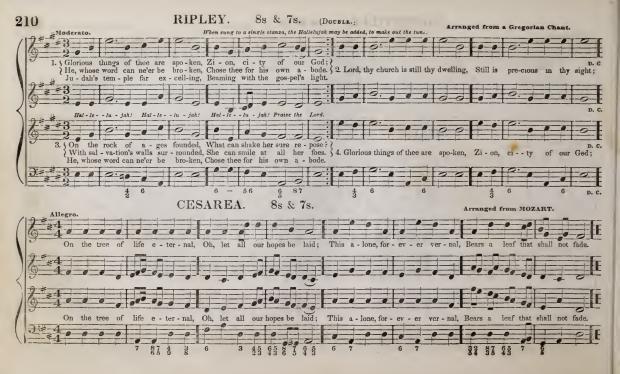




GREENVILLE. 8s & 7s. (Do

(DOUBLE.

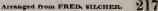








HIGHTON 8s, 7s & 4.





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



one traumph-ant song, Proclaim the con-test end - ed, And HIM who once was slain, A - gain to earth de - scend-ed, In righteousness 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 e - ter - nal sound! one 7:= 0-0-2-4 HYMN. Sing Hallelujah. Moderate. 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, Soa, 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 - my 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. Praise ve the Lord! A - men. 87

## EVARTS. 7s & 6s.







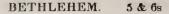


4. There tragmant Bowers, immortal, bloom, And joys supreme are given; There rays divine-tisperse the gloom; Beyoffd the dark and narrow touth Ap-1=018 and a bowers is a start of beaves

## AMSTERDAM. 7s & 6s.







228

## Altered from DR. MADAN.









TIMNA.

8s.





### LENTWOOD. 10s.



## MONTAGUE. 10s & 11s

#### From the Psalms of Marot & Beza. 1850.



Q-0---His praise in the great as - sem-bly to sing; In their great Cre-a-tor let all men re - joice, And heirs of sal - va-tion be glad in their King. o-pens his bounti - ful store, Their wants to re-lieve, and his children to bless, In loud swelling strains his prai-ses ex-press, Who gracious-ly Ģ 6 # 6 6 8732 6 #6 7 Ŧ 6 # 56 6 6 HURON. 10s & 11s. With solemnity. {The God of glory sends his summons forth. Calls the south nations, and awakes the north; } From east to west the sov'reign orders spread, Thro'dis-tant worlds and regions of the dead. } The trumpet sounds, hell trembles, heav'n rejoices; Lift up your heads, ye saints with cheertul voices. 6 6.6 6 6 - 6 6 6 3 43 6

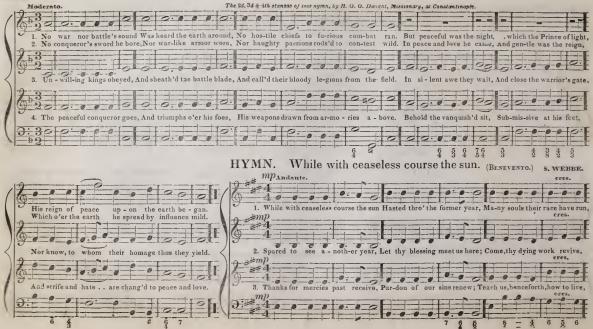








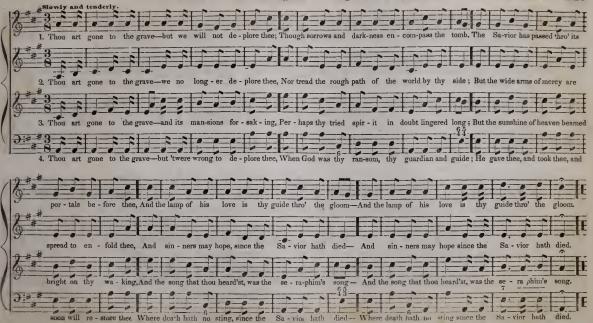
# HYMN. No war nor battle's sound.

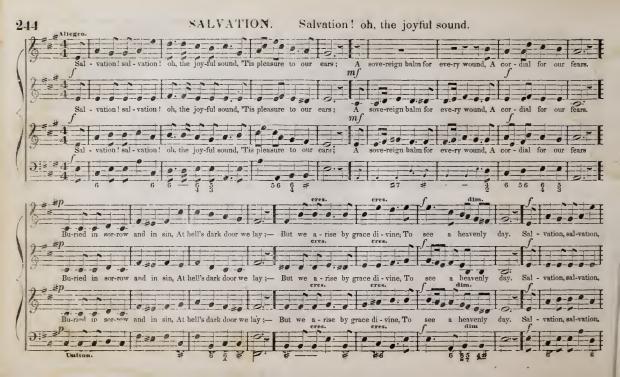






HYMN. Thou art gone to the grave. [Scotland.] DR. JOHN CLARKE. 243









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## ACLIN. L. M.





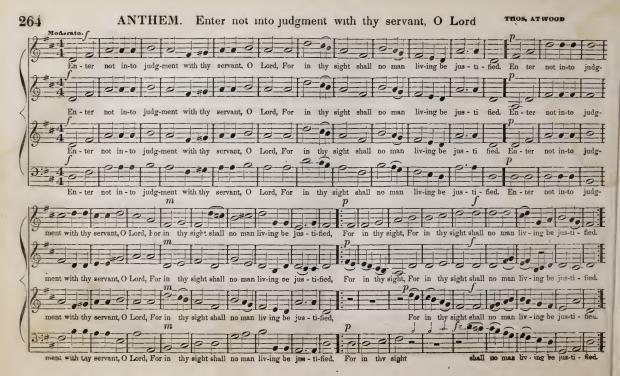






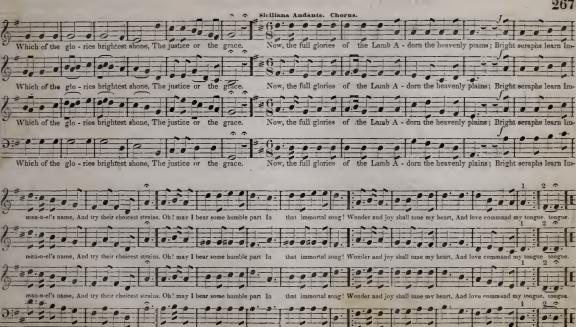
263

\*This chord may be sung as comparate C M. tune (Double), by making such a slight alteration in the rhythmical form of the measures at the end of the 1st and 3d inco as will moonemodate the assestional syllables.









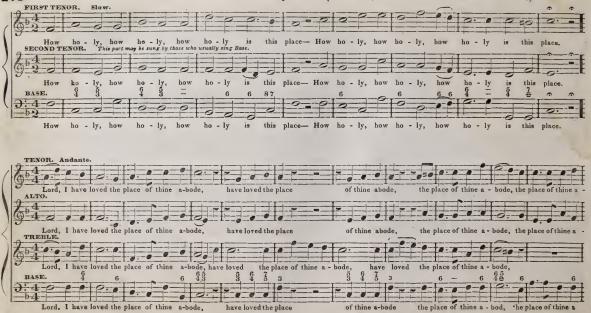
man-oel's name, And try their choicest strains. Oh ! may I bear some humble part In

that immortal song ! Wonder and joy shall tune my heart, And love command my tongue. tongue.





ANTHEM. How holy is this place. (DEDICATION, OR ORDINATION.)



271 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 - 50-And the tem-ple where thy glo - ry, thy glo - - ry dwell - eth, the tem - - - ple where ... thy glo - -65 -- 655 354 576 453 15 6 -20 bode, And the tem-ple where thy glo - ry, thy glo - - ry dwell-sth, the tem - - ple where thy glo - - ry dwelleth, where thy mD dwell - eth. Lord, I have loved the place of thine a - bode, have loved the place glo - rv of thine abole, 0 0 mp\_ Lord, I have loved the place of thine a - bode, have loved the place dwell - -- - - eth. of thme abode. And mp\_ 20 Lord, I have loved the place of thine a - bode, have loved the place of thise a - bode, have loved the mp freil - oth. Lord. I have loved the place of thine a - bode, have loved the place of thine abode. 210 - 17 the



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





















283 ............ ----sannah, Hosannah, Ho-sannah, in the highest, Hosannah, Hosannah, Hosannah, Hosannah, Hosannah, Hosannah, Ho-sannah in the highest, Ho - sannah. 0.0-0+0-0-0+0-0-0+0-0 Hosannan, Hosannah, Hosannah in the highest, - sannah, Ho-sannah, Ho-sannah, in the highest, Ho-sannah, Ho - sannah, 0-0-0-0 - sannah, Hosannah, Ho-sannah, in the highest, Ho-sannah. Hosannah, Hosannah, Hosannah, Hosannah, in the highest, Ho - sannah

- sannah, Hosannah, Ho-sannah, Hosan-nah, in the highest, Hosannah. Hosannah, Hosannah, Hosannah, in the highest, Blessed is he that cometh in the

æ















he de-stroy, He can are - ate- and he de-stroy, he de-stroy. 2 His sov'rergn pow'r, with - out our aid, Made us of clay, and





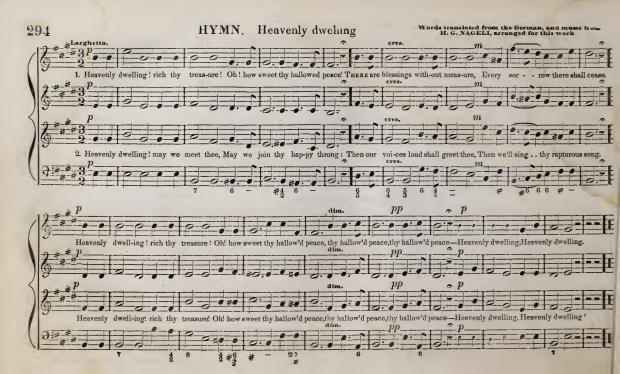


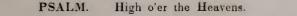
293

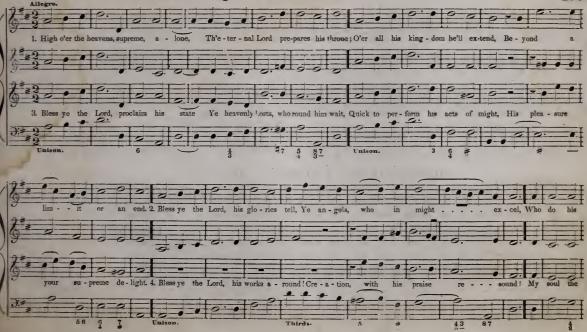
MOTETT. Song of praise in the might.



















ANTHEM 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 Lutheron Priests at the alter, to music moving (as do the lamentations of the Catholic Church) only by a few small and easy internate, almost always within the range of one to four of the scale, and producing a peculiarly devout, child-like and supplient expression. The music kere set to the same words, is in the most is of the German, and from the words of the Angelow is the Angelow is almost exactly the same as was heard under the circumstances alone mentioned.





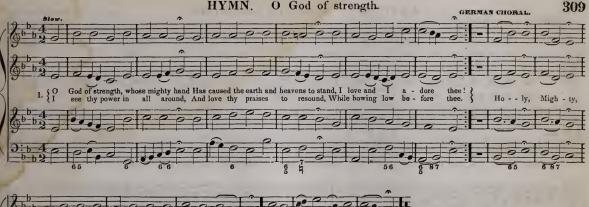


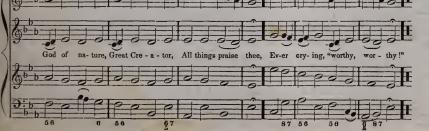






HYMN. O God of strength.



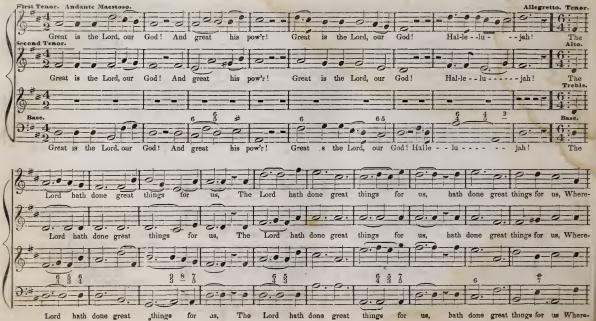


To me, great God, thy grace impart, Renew and sanctify my heart, And k ep my feet from falling : From days of youth to days of age Make clear to me that holy page Where truth to heaven is calling Keep me Be my leader, My defender. Near thee Till in glory Endless praises I shall give thee.

ANTHEM. Great is the Lord our God.

310

#### Composed by FRED. SILCHER







MOTETT. Blessed is the man.

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











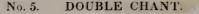




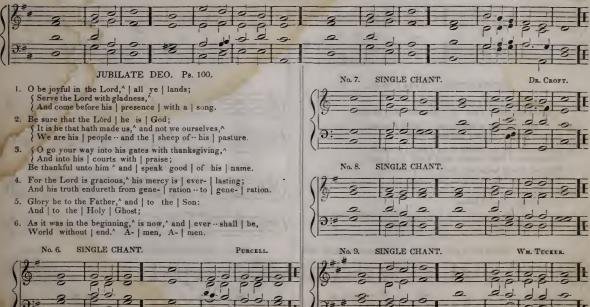








327





No.-15. DOUBLE CHANT.







### PSALM 121.

- 1. { I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, From whence | cometh ... my | hero.
- 2. | My help cometh from the Lord, A Which made | heaven .. and | earth
- 3. { He will not suffer thy foot to be moved A He that keepeth thee | will not | slumber.
- Behold, he that keepeth Israel, A Shall not | slumber -- nor | sleep.
- 5. S The Lord is thy keeper; A The Lord is thy shade upon thy | right - | hand.
- 6. The sun shall not smite thee by day,  $\lambda$ Nor the | p moon by | night.
- 7. { The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil: A He shall pre- | serve thy | soul.
- 8. { The Lord shall preserve thy going out, A and thy coming in, A From this time forth, A 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 are they that mourn: for they shall be | comforted.

3. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the | earth.

4. [Blessed are they who do hunger and thirst after righteousness: | For they shall be | filled.

5. Elessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain | mercy,

6. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see | God.

 Blessed are the peace-makers: For they shall be called the children of | God.

 Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake: i For theirs is the kingdom of | heaven.

9. Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you,<sup>^</sup> and persecute you,<sup>^</sup> (And shall say all manner of evil against you falsely,<sup>^</sup> for my sake.

Rejoice, and be exceeding glad,<sup>^</sup> for great is your reward in heaven;<sup>^</sup>
 For so persecuted they the prophets which were be-| fore you. (Coda.)

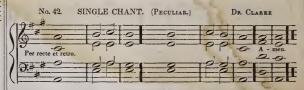






- PSALM 148.
- Praise ye the Lord.<sup>A</sup> Praise ye the Lord from the heavens; <sup>A</sup> Praise him | in the | heights.
- Praise ye him, ∧ all his angels: ∧ Praise ye him, ∧ | all his | hosts.
- 3. Praise ye him, ∧ sun and moon; ∧ Praise him, all ye | stars of | light.
- Praise him, ye heaven of heavens, And ye waters i that are a- | bove the | heavens
- 5. Let them praise the name of the Lord: For he commanded, and | they were cre- | ated
- 6. He hath also established them forever and ever;<sup>4</sup> He hath made a decree <sup>4</sup> which | shall not | pass
- Praise the Lord from the earth,<sup>4</sup>
   Ye dragons,<sup>^</sup> and | all | deeps.
- 8. Fire and hail;<sup>^</sup> snow and vapor;<sup>^</sup> Stormy wind ful- | filling - his | word.
- 9. Mountains, and all hills;<sup>^</sup> Fruitful trees, and | all - | cedars.
- Beasts, and all cattle;<sup>^</sup> Creeping things,<sup>^</sup> and | flying | fowl.
- 11. Kings of the earth,<sup>^</sup> and all people;<sup>^</sup> Princes,<sup>^</sup>and all | judges... of the | earth.
- 12. Both young men and maidens;\* | Old ... men and | children.

- Let them praise the name of the Lord,<sup>^</sup> For his name a- | lone is | excellent.
   His glory is above the earth and heaven
- 14. His glory is above the earth and heaves | Praise ·· ye the | Lord.

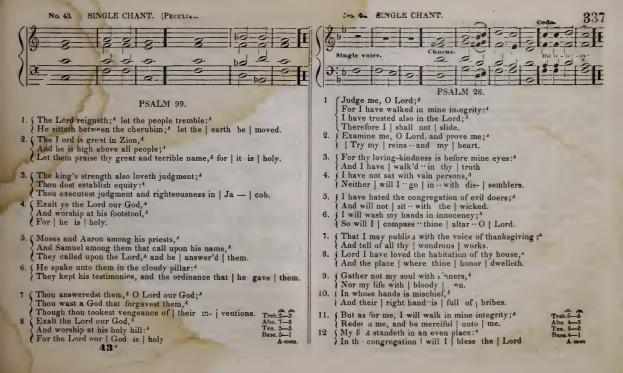


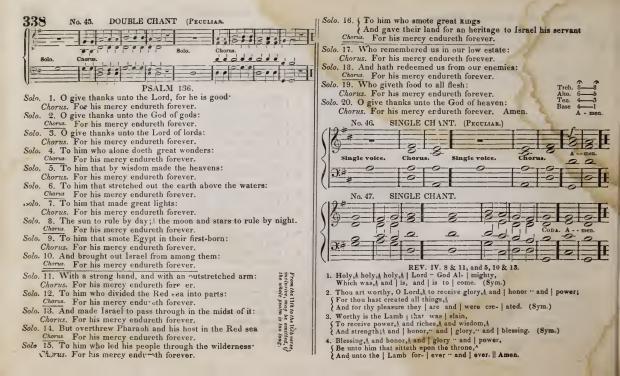
#### **PSALM 122.**

- 1. { I was glad when they said unto me,^ { Let us go into the | house .. of the | Lord.
- 2. Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem, Jerusalem is builded as a city 4 that is com- | pact to- | gether.

(Whither the tribes go up;4 the tribes of the Lord,

- 3. Unto the testimony of Israel,<sup>4</sup> To give thanks unto the | name  $\cdots$  of the | Lord.
- 4. { For there are set thrones of judgment, The thrones of the | house of | David.
- 5. { Pray for the peace of Jerusalem,<sup>4</sup> They shall | prosper ... that | love thee.
- 6. { Peace be within thy walls;<sup>A</sup> And prosperity with- | in thy | palaces.
- 7. For my brethren and companions' sakes,4 I will now say, | Peace ... be with- | in thee
- 8. Because of the house of the Lord our God.<sup>a</sup> I will seek thy good. || A- | men.









No. 52. SINGLE CHANT



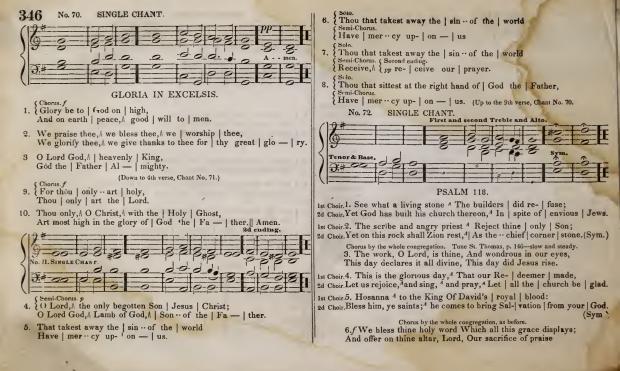












## ANTHEMS, MOTETTS, SENTENCES, CHANTS, HYMNS, &c.

AND ye shall seek me, Sentence.		How amiable are thy tabernacles,			. Sut
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