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## Olv. <br> FOR CHOIRS, Cull

PROFESSOR IN THE BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC ; EDI THE BOSTON ACADEMY's a

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1847.

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

Alditor.
MOSES L. HAL.E

## PREFACE.

If the question be asked, "Why add another to the many books of Church Music now before the public?" the reply must be similar to what would be appropriate, wero 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 numbes and aequisitions of those who read them; and this very multiplicity, taken in connection with the verv great variety of character and style necessarily involved, tends dircetly 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 an: considerable length of time, the same tunes, any more than that a literary community should be satisficd with reading over and over the same books Nor is this constant desire for new music any disparagement to the old tunes of standard merit. Many of these are unrivalled. So is Milton. But is this latter fact any reason why no one should write poetry at the present period? How many poets would have written since Milton if none had been encouraged but those who were as good as himeelf? The old tunes may be the best,-much the best, if you 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. To say the least, they increase the variety, and that is, as Cowper says,

> That "The very spice of life, gill its savor."

The Hapdel 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 A cademy's Collection in 1835, and the Modern Psalmist in 1839. In this last named work the four parts are printed upon two staves, after the manner of publishing similaz 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 affording such a diversity of style, in melody, harmony and rhythmical structure, as cannot fail to be highly interesting to the lovers of sacred song. In the department of Motetts, Anthems, \&c., will be found many new and interesting pieces never before published, and also others now first adapted to English words. The variety of Chants is also greater than is usual-in similar works.
In the Introductory department, containing the elements of vocal music, the general arrangement of the Modern Psalmist has been followed, with this important exception however, that the different departments, (Rhythm, Melody and Dynamics,) are intermingled in the same order as it is usual to teach them in singing schools. The teacher, therefore, will not have to skip about from place to place, but merely to follow the regular succession of chapters as they occur. Unlike the "Manual of Instruction of the Boston Academy of Music," $\dagger$ 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, learing the teacher to pursue his own method of explanation and rilustration.
The Codas added to many of the tunes form quite a new feature in a book of this kind, and it is hoped they may add interest to the performance of psalmody. Although they are called codas, yet they are not designed for the close, merely, but may be introduced bcfore the first stanza, or between the stanzas of a hymn, as may be appropriate. In the singing school and choir meetings, they may always be sung, but in public worship the propriety of singing them must depend upon the circumstances of the occasion, hymn, \&c. The hymns in which these Hallelujahs may with propriety be introduced, are more numerous than may be at first supposed; for under what circumstances does not the devout heart say, "Praise the Lord ?" "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him."

* Cármĭnà Sacra.
$\dagger$ The Editor having scen 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 explaned in the Manual, any addition to which he would also state, that the work of Kabler there meationed, was mostly followed, so much so indeed that to a great extent the Manual may be called a translation of that wort


## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

## CHAPTER I.

gEnERAL DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.
§ 1. Musical sounds may be 1. Long or Short.
2. High or Low.
3. Soft or Loud.
§ II. In the elementary principles of music there are three departments :

1. Rhythis. This is founded on the first of the above distinctions, and treats of the length of sounds.
2. Melody. This is founded on the second distinction, and treats of the pitch of sounds.
3. Dynamics. This is founded on the third distinction, and treats of the power of sounds.
§ III. GENERAL VIEW.

| Distinctions. | Departments. | Subjects. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Longr short. | Rhythm. | Length. |
| $\mathrm{High} \mathrm{ow}^{\text {a }}$ | Melody. | Рıtch. |
| Sof Loud. | Dynamics. | Power. |

## QLESTIONS.

How many distinctions exist in the nature of musical sounds?-What is the first? Second? Third? -How many departments are there $m$ the elementary principles of music?-What is the first department called? Secoud? Third? - What is that distinetion in the nature of musical sounds, on which ment ealled? Secoud? Third? What hynamics ? What is that departurent called which relates to the Length of sounds? Pitch? Power? - lin how many ways do musical sounds differ? - How many essential properties have musical sonnds? What are they? - What is the $s=$ joject of Rhythin? Melody? Dynamies --lisounds differ from oue anoher only as it respects their length, is the difference Rhythmical, Melosic, or Dynamic 1-If sounds difter with respect to their pitch, is the difference


## CHAPTER II.

R НYТНМ.

## divisions of time, Beating time, accent.

§IV. The length of sounds is regulated by a division of the time occe pied in the performance of music into equal portions.
§ $V$. The portions of time into which music is divided are called Measures.
§VI. Measures are diwided into Parts of Measures.
§VII. A measure with two parts is called Double measure.

§VIII. The character used for separating measures is called a $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{AR}}$-thus,
Note. Observe the chfference between a measure and a bar Do not call a measure, a bar.
§IX. To aid in the computation and accurate division of time, certain motions of the hand are made. This is called Beating Time.
Note. Every person learning to sing should give strict attertion to beating time. Expenence proves that where the habit of beating time is neglected, the ability to keep time is seldom acquired.
§X. Double measure has two beats: first, Downward; second, Upivard. Accented on the first part of the measure.
§ XI. Triple time has three beats: first, Downward; second, Hither; third, Upward. Accented on the first part of the measure.
§ XII. Quadruple time has four beats: first, Downward; second, Hither, third, Thither; fourth, Upward. Accented on the first and third parts of the measure.

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

$\$$ XIII. Sextuple time has six beats: first, Downucard; second, Dowenvard; hird, Hither; fourth, Thither; fifth, Upicard; sixth, Upicard. Accented on the first and fourth parts of the measure.
Nots. The hither beat is made horizontally to the left, the thither beat to the right. For the first downward beat, in Sexuple time, let the hand fall half the way, and for the second, "he remainder
§ XIV. One measure in Quadruple is equivalent to two measures in Double time; and one measure in Sextuple is equivalent to two measures in Triple time.
Note. The most important requisite in all good performance is aecoracy of time. It is this that binds a choir together, and carries them safels through the most diffieuht rhythmical combinations To aequire the habit of keeping good time requires mach patiesce and perseverance; and it is in this that those who commence learning to sing are most likely to fail. The sebool 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 goremed) in musie? What are the portions of time called into which masie is divided ? What portions of time are smaller than meacures ?- How many kinds of measure are there !-How many parls has double measare? Triple? Quadrupie? Sextuole ?-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 ope kind Tf time from another ?-In beating time, how many motions has double time! 'Triple! Quadruple ? Sextuple ? What is the use of beating time ?

## CHAPTER III.

## RHYTHM—OF NOTES.

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

| Whole Note | (Semibreve.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Half Note | (Minim.) |
| Qearter Note | (Crotchet.) |
| Eighth Note | (Quaver.) |
| Sixternte Note | (Semiquaret |

$\$$ XVII. Besides the above there are sometimes used Thinty-seconds Sixti-fockths

$$
\text { -and also, Dotrie notes or }|=| \text {. }
$$

Sing in Quadruple time all the notes in common use.

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

## QUESTIONS.

What are those characters ealled which represent the length of somols l-Are motes rivi-icai melodic. or dywamic characters ? How many kinds of aotes are there in common ose ?-W hat is the fongest note called? The next? S.e.-How much does a dot add to the lenglh of a mote ?- What do motes represent? What are notes for?

## CHAPTER IV. MELODY.

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

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

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


Note. The scale should be sung to the class slowly and distinctly, to the syllable la, or to numerals, beginning at a suitable pitch, ascending and descending several times until they may be supposed to have a clear idea of it, when they may be required to sing it themselves. A few will almost always be found, say from five to ten in a class of a lundred, 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 scparate class they may, probably, by extra exertion, succeed. As the difficulty in such cases is almost alway with the ear, listening to the singing of others is of mucu greater importance to such persons than any attempt to sing themselves.
§ XXIII. The difference of pitch between any two sounds is called an Intertal. Thus, from one to two is an interval, Sc.
§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 soants? What is the departunent called, arising out of this distinetion?-Of what does Mrlody treat?- What is that series of sounds called, which lies at the foundation of Melorly? How many vound are there is the scale?-How do we designate, or speak of the sounds of the srale? Numerals. - What is the first sound of the scale ralled? Ouc. What the serund? Two. se. - What letter is onr ? Two? Tliree ? \&c.- What syllable is sung to one? To two? \&c, - What letter is one? What syllatne?- What numeral is C?-What numeral is Du? sec.What is the difference of pitrh betwecn two sounds called?-How many intervals are there in the scale ?-How many kinds of intervals arc there in the scale ?-What are the larger intervals called ?
Smaller ?-How many steps are there in the scale? How many half-steps? What is the interval Smaller ?-How many steps are there in the scale?

## こHAPTER V.

MELODY. THE STAFF AND 工LEFS.
§XXVI. The pitch of sounds is representec 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.
The Staff with added lines.
Fifth line. $\frac{\text { Space above. }}{\text { Fourth space. }}$ Added line above.
Fourth line. Tlird space.
Third line. $\quad$ Secoid space.
Second line.
First line. First space.
§ 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 wili 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; and the F Clef (Base).
\$ XXXIV. The G clef, which signifies $G$, is placed on the second line.
§ XXXV. The $\mathbf{F}$ clef, which signifies $F$, is placed on the fourth line.
$\S$ XXXVI. When the G clef is used, the sound one is written on the added line below (C); and when the F clef is used, it is written on the second space (C).

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


Example 2. The Scale, F clef, ascending and descending.


## QUESTIONS.

What is that character called, which represents the pitch of sounds?-Is the staff a rhythmical, meodic or dynamic character? Why ?-How many lines are there in the staf? How many spaces?What is each line and space of the staff called?-How many degrees does the staff contain ?-(Pointing to the staff,) Which line is this? Space? \&c.- (Pointing to the staff,) Which degree of the staff is ibis? \&ce. - What is the space above the staff called? Space below? - Ir lines are added below the staff, what are they called? If added above the staff, what are they called?-Where upon the staff is ove usually written? Where two? Three? \&ce. What letter is one? Two? Three? \&e. -What syllable is one? Two? Three? \&c.-On what otber degree of the staff, besides the added line beow, is one often written ?-How can we tell whether one be wntten on the added line below, or on the second space 9 -How many clefs are there? - What are they called ?- What does the $\mathbf{G}$ clef signify? What does the $\mathbf{F}$ clef signify ?-If the $\mathbf{G}$ clef is used, where must one be writuen?-If the $\mathbf{F}$ cler is ased, where must one be wit iten?

## CHAPTER V.

## RHYTHM-VARIETIES OF MEASURE

§XXXVII. Each kind of time may have as many varieties as there are different notes. Tnese 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 F arts and contents of the measure; the upper figure or sumerator showing the number of parts, or kind of time; and the lower figure or denominator denoting the particular note used on each part of the measure, or the variety of time.

## Examples of some of the common varieties of measure.



Note. Other varieties also may be used; as,


Notr. It is to be observed, that notes have no positive, but only a relative length. The example 2-2 is not necessarily either slower or quicker than 2-4; 3-2 is nether slower nor quicker than 3-8, \&c. The different sarieties of time in each of the above examples are practically the samu. To the eye they are different, to the ear alike.

## QUESTIONS.

How many kinds of time are there ?-How many varieties in each kind of time?-How are the different varieties of time obtained?-By which figure is the kind of time desiguated ?-By which figure is the variety of time designated ? What is the upper figure (numerator) for?- What is the - What does dheminator) for ?-Do the different varievies of time differ to the ear, or to the eye onily? nate)? Suppose the figures to 4 , what two notes will fill a measure? What one note? What nate) ? \&.e.

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

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

## CHAPTER $V$.

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

$\oint$ XL. Different notes may occur in the same measure.
PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

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


## CHAPTER VII.

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

EXAMPLE.
Quarter Relations.


Note. It will be observed that in the first class the anion 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 cousidered as irregular. Other simple forms, or relations, should be exhibt ted to the school, as 4-2, 3-2, 3-4, 4-8, 3-8, \&c. This subject should be well understond.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES, in different Rhythmical Forms.



## QUESTIONS.

When is a measure said to be in tts prımitive form ?-What is the primitive form of the measure marked 4-4 ? - What is the primitive form of the measure marked 4-2? 4-8 ? 3.4 ? 3-2 4-16 ? \&cc.- Why is the primitive form of any measure called so 7 Ans. Because it is just what is expressed by the figures. [1t is also the most natural and easy form id which the measure can appear.] - What are
all other forms of measure besides the primitive called? How are derived forms obtained from the all other forms of measure besides the primitive callcd ?-How are derived forms obtained from the
primitive?-How many derivatives are there in the first class? Second? Third?-What is peculiar primitive ?-How many derivatives are there in the first class ? Second Third ?- What is peculiar
to the derivatives of the first class? Second? -What is peculiar to the first derivative of the third class? - Why is the second derivative in the third class called irregular ?-How can derived forms be class?- Why is the second derivative in to primitive ?-When a note commences on an unaccented part of a measure, and is conreduced to primitive - When note normment on the fineasure, what it called? Ans. Syncopated note.-In which class tinued on an accented part of
are syncopated notes found?

Nete. It is thought unnecessary to repeat the questions for different kinds, or varieties of measure, as $3-4,3-2,42,4-8$, \&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

EXAMPLE.


## QUESTIONS.

When a measure or part of a measure is passed over in silence, what is it called ?-What are those characters callcd, which indicate silence ?-Are rests rhythmical, melodic, or dynamic characters 9 Why ?-How many kinds of rests are there?
Note. Exercise at present, cnly ou whole, half, and quarter rests.
PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Rhythm and Melody. The scale with rests.

§ XLVI. Two notes tied together represent one sound.
PRACTICAL EXERCISES.


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## QUESTIONS.

What is the aird distinction in musical sounds? - What is the department called, which arises out of this distinction ?-What is the subjec: of I ynamics ?-When a sound is neither loud nor soft, what is it called? How marked?-When a sound is sott, what is it called? How marked? When a sound is loud, what is it called? How marked ?-If a sound is very son, what is it called ? How marked ?If a sound is very loud, what is it called ? How marked ?-What does Piano, or P signify - Wer ignify? does Forte, or F signify ?-What does M

- What does Fortissimo, or FF signify?


## CHAPTER X.

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

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

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

| 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 1 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
|  |  | 5 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 |


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

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

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

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



## QUESTIONS.

In the use of one and three, how many changes may be produced? What are they? Ans. 13 and 31. Sing them.-How many changes may be produced with 1,3 and 5 , provided we commence with 1? What are they? Ans. 135 , and 153 . Sing them.-How many changes may be produced, begiming with 3 ? What are they? Ans. 315, and 351 . Sing them.-How many changes, beginning with 5 ? What are diey? Ans. 513 , and 531 . Sing them.-How many changes may be produced with 135 and 8, beginning with 17 What are they ? Sing them-How many, beginning with 3 ? What are they ? Sing them.-How many, beginning with 5? What are they ? Sing them. -How many, beginning with 8? What are they? Sing them.-To what sound does 7 n naturally lead? Ans. $と$.-What sound must we think of, to enalie us to sing 7 right ? Ans. $\delta$. What sound is a guide to 7 ? To what sound does 4 lead $?$ Ans. 3. - What sound is a guide to 4 ? What sound will guide to 2? Ans. 1 or 3.-What sound will guide to 61 Ans. 5 .

## CHAPTER XI.

EXTENSION OF THE SCALE, AND CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES.
$\oint$ 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.

fiXI. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes, viz: lowest male voices, or Base; highest male voices, or Tenor; lowest female voices, or Alto; highest female voices, or Treble. Boys, before their voices change, sing the Alto.

Note. Besides the above distinctions, there is also the Baritoye, tetween the Base and Tenor and the Mezzo Sopraso, bewveen the Alto and Trebse.
(LXIl. The following example exhibits the usual compass of the human voice, and also that of the different parts, as Base, Tenor, Alto, Treble

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


Note. It is important that the difference of pitch hetween male and female vores be fully explawed and illustraled

## QUESTIONS.

When sounds ahove 8 are sung, is what are we to regard 8 ? When sounds helow 1 are sung, as that are we to regard 1? - Luto how many ciasses is the human voice divided?- What are the lowest male roices called? What are the bighest called? What are the lowest female voices called? What re the higbest ealled?

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES in two parts.



Round in two parts.

iote. When the first voice passes the double bar and conmeures the third measure, the second oice is to begin. The pause is to the observed only by the second voice at the close.

Round in two parts.


## CHAPTER XII

THE CHROMATIC SCALE.
§ LXIV. Between those sounds of the scale which are a step distant, there may be an intermediate sound a half-step distant from each; thus, interınediate sounds may occur between 1 and 9,2 and 3,4 and 5,5 and 6 , and 6 and $i$; 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.
§LXV1. When the note representing an intermediate sound is written on the same degree of the stalf as the lerer of the two sounds between which it occurs, a sign of elevation called a $\operatorname{sharf}(\bar{\circ})$ is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be sharpurd: as, Sharp oue, wharp tuo, \&ic. wr $C=I=$, Sic $A$ 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 siafl as the zi per of the two sounds between which it occurs, a sign of depression called a Fiat (b) is placed before it, and the nutc, or letter, or sound is said to be flalled: as, Flat seren, Flat six, $\mathbb{S i c}$ or $\mathrm{Bb}, \mathrm{A} b, \mathbb{S i c}$. 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 ce. Thus sharp one is di, (pronounced dee.) sharp two ri, Sic. In the application of syllables to the flatted sounds, the vowel sound is changed to $a$. Thus the flitt seven is se, (pronounced sa,) flat six le, \&ic
$\S$ LXIX. A scale of thirteen sounds, including all the intermediate sounds and twelve intervals of a half-step each. is called the Ciromatic Scaie.

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

| (1) |  |  |  |  | - | 二 | -0- | \#0 | C |  | -6 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | \# 0 | 3 | 2 | - 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | \#1 | 2 | $=2$ | 3 | 4 | =4 | 5 | \% 5 | 6 | $\# 6$ | 7 | 8 |
| C | C\# | D | D ¢ | E | F | F- | G | $\mathrm{G}=$ | A | $A=$ | B | C |
| Do | Di | Re | Ri | Mi | Fa | Fi | Sol | Si | La | Li | Si | Do |


| O | 0 | bo- | $=$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | - |  | 2 | O- | Fo- | 3 | $6{ }^{-}$ |  |
| 8 | 7 | b7 | 6 | $b^{6}$ | 5 | b5 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 2 | $b^{2}$ | 1 |
| C | B | Bb | A | Ab | G | Gib | F | E | Eb | D | Db | C |
| Do | Si | Se | La | Le | Sol | Se | Fa | Mi | Me | Re | Re | 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.
$\oint$ 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 tare away the effect of either of these characters, a character ralled a Natural ( 3 ) is used.

EXAMPLE.

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

## PRACTICAL EXERCISE.



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

## QUESTIONS

Between what sounds of the seale may intermediate sounds he produced ? Ans. 1 and 2,2 and 3. 4 and 5,5 and 6 . and 6 and 7. Why can there not be an intermediate sound between 3 and 4 , and 7 and 8?- What is the sign of elevation called, by which intermediate sounds are indicated?-What is the sign of depression called, by which intermediate sounds are indicated? - When a sharp is placed before a note, how much higher is its sound ? When a flat is placed before a note, hew much lower
is its sound 1-What is the intermediate sound between 1 and a called, when it denves its name from 19 Ans. W1. What letter 9 Ans. C What is it called, when it derives its name from 21 Ans. D2. What letter 1 Ans. Dh. (Nors. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)By what character is the ascending chromatic scale formed?-By what character is the descending chromatic scale formed ?-Are flats and sharps rhythmical, melodic, or dynamic characters ?-Does a
 teued sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards? - To what does 77 lead? \&zc. Which is the guide to a sharped sound ?- Which is the guide to a flatted sound ?- What is the guide to $t 1$ ? s.c.- iW hat is the guide to D7 ? \&c.- How far does the influence of a flat or sharp exteud? Ans. Through the measure in which it occurs.- Under what circumstances does the influence of a sharp, or flat, extend beyond the measure in which it occurs ? Ans. When the same sound is continued from measure to measure. When it is necessary to take away the effect of a sharp or flat, what character is used?

## CHAPTER XIII.

## DIATONIC INTERVALS.

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

## DIATONIC INTERVALS.

Note. Diatonic, because they are produced by skips in the diatonic scale.
\$ LXXVI. Two sounds being the same pitch, are called Unison.
\& LXXVII. When the voice proceeds from any sound to that on the next degree of the staff, the interval is called a Second; as from 1 to 2, 2 to 3, \&c.
§ LXXVIII. When the voice skips over one degree, the interval is called a Tuird; as from 1 to 3, 2 to 4 , \&c.
$\oint$ 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 - 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 , \&ic.

## QUESTIONS.

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

## CHAPTER XIV.

## MAJOR AND MINOR INTERVALS

Note. This chapter may, if thought best, be omitted.
§ LXXXIV. Seconds.

1. A second consisting of a half-step, is a minor second.
2. A second consisting of a step, is a major second.
§ LXXXV. Thirds.
3. A third consisting of a step and a half-step, is minor.
4. A third consisting of two steps, is major.
§ LXXXVI. Fourths.
5. A fourth consisting of two steps and one half-step, is a perfect fourth.
6. A fourth consisting of three steps, is a sharp fourth
§ LXXXVII. Fifths.
7. A fifth consisting of two steps and two half-steps, is a flat fifte.
8. A fifth consisting of three steps and $a$ half-step, is a PERFECT FIFTH.
§ LXXXVIII. Sixths.
9. A sixth consisting of three steps and two half-steps, is Ninor.
10. A sixth consisting of four steps and a half-step, is MaJOR
§ LXXXIX. Sevenths.
11. A seventh consisting of four steps and two half-steps, is a fLat seventh.
12. A seventh consisting of five steps and one halt-step, is a sHarp seventh.
§ XC. Octave An octare consists of five steps and two half-steps.
§ XCI. Minio interials altered to major. If the lower note of any minor interval be flatted, or the upper one sharped, the interval becomes major.
§ XCiI. Major interfal.s 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 superfluous, or extreme sharp.
§XCIV. Extreme flat intervals. If the lower note of any minor interval be sharped, or the upper one flatted, the interval becomes diminisied or extreme flat.

## QUESTIONS.

If a second consists of a half-step, what is it called?. Aus. Minor Sccond.-If a secoud cousists of a step, what is it called? Major secoml. If a thirt 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 fifih consists of two steps and two half-steps, what is it called?-If a fifticonsists of three steps and one half-step, what is it ealled? -If a sixth consists of three stops ant two half-steps, what is it called?-If a sixth cousists of four steps and one half-step, what is is called 7 -If a seventh comnisti of four steps and two half steps, what is it called?-If a sermuls consists of five steps aml ome hulf-step, what is it ealled ?-If an octave consists of five steps and two half-steps, what is it catliol? Minur Intervals altered to Major. If the lower somud of any minor unterval be nathed, what dhes the intersal beeme ?-lf the upper sonnd of auy minor interval he sharperl, what daes it hecome? Mijor Intervals altered to Minor. If the lower sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval hecome?-If the npper somul of any major interval he fintted, what does the interval hecome!-Extreme Sharp Intervals. If he lewer somind of any major interval be flatted, what does the interval become? - $1 f$ the upper sonind of any major interval le sharped, what dors the intorwal limeome ! - Extreme F'lat Intervals. If the lower sound of any minor interval lie sharpel, what does the interval weome? - If the npper somind of suy minor interval be flatted, what does the interval hecome?

## CHAPTER XV.

RHYTHMICAL CIASSIFICATION. TWO NOTES TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE, OR COMPOUND FORMS. FIGHTH RESTS. TRIPLFISS. REPEAT.
$\S X C V$. 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 stanaard 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.

EXAMPLE.
Eighth Relations


Nute. Oilicr examples may be exlihited on the Black Board, as Quarters in 4-2, or 3-2, \&c.
§ XCVI. Eighth Rests. $\qquad$ 7
§ XCVII. Three notes are sometimes sung to one beat, or part of a measure. The figure 3 is placed over such notes, and they are caled Triplets.
§ XCVIII. Repeat. Dots across the staff require the repetition of the strain.





CHAPTER XVI.*
RHYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION. FOUR NOTES TO EACH PART OF THE NEASURE. COMPOUND FORMS. DOUBLE DOTS. SIXTEENTH RESTS. § XCIX. See § XCV. EXAMPLE.


- Wrere schools are kept but for a short time, it may be necessary to omit this ohapter 3
§C. A dotted note or rest is sometimes lengtnened by a second dot, which adds to it one fourth of the note, or one half of the first dot
§CI. Sixteenth Rests. y y y
PRACTICAL EXERCISES




§ 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 ealled ?When a sound is begun soft, and gradually increased to loud, what is it called i-When a sound is be gun loud, and gradually diminished to sof, what is it called?-When the crescendo is raned to the
g diminish called ?

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

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

EXAMPLE.

§CXIV. Signature. To preserve the proper order of intervals from six to seven, and from seven to eight, in the above transposition of the scale, it is necessary to substitute F 井 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, wnen $\mathbf{C}$ is taken as one?-Suppose $\mathbf{G}$ 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 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, 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 1 to 2 ? 2 what mast we be careful to preserve unaltered ? What must the interval always be, from Io 2 ? 2
to 3 ? \& - What is the intervai, always, from $C$ to $D$ ? D to E ? \&c.-How can the order of the to 3 ? \&c.-What is the interva, always, from C to D ? D to E \& c.- fiow can the order of the
intervals be preserved in transposing the scale? What is the first transposition of the seale usially made?-How much higher is G, than C? How much lower is G, than C ? - What is the signature made - How much higher is $\mathbf{~ t o ~ t h e ~ k e y ~ o f ~ G ? - W h a t ~ i s ~ t h e ~ s i g n a t u r e ~ t o ~ t h e ~ k e y ~ o f ~} C$ ? - 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 $\mathbf{C}$ and $\mathbf{G}$ in common? - What letter is 1 , in the key of $\mathbf{C}$ ?-What sound is $\mathbf{C}$, in the key of $\mathbf{G}$ ?-What letter is 2, in the key of $\mathbf{C}$ ?- What sound is $\mathbf{D}$, in the key of $\mathbf{G}$ ?- [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 $w o$ 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 doen sharping the 4th have on the scale ?-What must be done in order to transpose the scale a 5th ?

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|  PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN D. |  example. |
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ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC


## QUESTIONS.

What key is a fifth higher than E ? - What is the signature to the key of B?-What letters are sharped in the key of B ? - What key is a fifth higher Lian B?-What is the signature to the key of $\mathrm{F} \#$ ? - Wiat letters are sharped in the key of $\mathrm{F} \%$ ?- What key is a fifth higher than F ? - What is the signature to the key of $\mathrm{C} \xi$ ? - What letters are sharped in the key of $\mathrm{C} H$ ? - What key is a finh higher than $\mathrm{C} \%$ ? What is the siguature to the key of $\mathrm{G} \#$ ? - What letters are sharped in the key of $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{\#}}$ ? $\mathbf{F}$ having been sharped before, what is it called when it is sharped again?
§ CXXIII. The scale may be still further transposed by double sharps, but it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the same variety can be more easily obtained by transposition by flats. The keys beyond E are seldom used.
§ CXXIV. It will be observed that in each of the foregoing transpositions the scale has been removed a fifth, (or a fourth downwards,) and that at each transposition a new sharp on the fourth has been found necessary. Hence the following Rule: The sharp fourth transposes the scale a fifth.
$\$$ CXXV. First transposition by flats; from C to F , a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

EXAMPLE.

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN F.

2.

D. C.


Far 100 long thy Let the fields be Let thy chill - in
winds have roared, Snows have beat, and rains nave pourec green a . - gain; Quick - ly end thy drea - ry reiga.

| ELEMENTS OF questions. |  |
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|  PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN Bb |  |
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|  |  |
| - $\cdot 6$ | F |



QUESTIONS.
If the scale be transposed 1.om Bj a 44h, what will be the key?-In order to transpose the scale a 4th, what must be done ? What is 7 in the key of B ? ? What ne $v$ flat do we obtain, then, in transposing from B to E ? - What does the flat 7th become in the new key? What is the signature of $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{p}}$ ? -What ietters are flatted?-How much higher is E ) than BD? \&c.
§ CXXVIII. Fourth transposition by flats; from Eb to Ab, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

> EXAMPLE.

 Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do Do Re Mi Fa Sol la Si Do Practical exercises in ab.



## QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed a 4 th from ED, what will be the key? - What is the signature to the Eoj of $A D$ ?-What letters are flatted?-How does flatting the 7th, transpose the scale?-How much higher is $A b$ than $\mathrm{E} b$ ?
§ CXXIX. Fifth transposition by flats. Key of Db . Five flats: $\mathrm{B} b, \mathrm{E}_{b}$, $\mathrm{Ab}, \mathrm{Db}$ and Gb . (Same as $\mathrm{C}=$.)
$\oint$ CXXX. Sixth transposition by flats. Key of Gb . Six flats: $\mathrm{Bb}, \mathrm{E}_{b}$, $\mathrm{Ab}, \mathrm{Db}, \mathrm{Gb}$ and Cb . (Same as F F.)
§CXXXI. Seventh transposition by flats. Key of Cb. Seven flats: $\mathrm{Bb}, \mathrm{Eb}, \mathrm{Ab}, \mathrm{D} b, \mathrm{~Gb}, \mathrm{Cb}$ and Fb . (Same as B.)
$\oint$ CXXXII. Eighth transposition by flats. Key of Fb . Eight flats: Bb, $\mathrm{Eb}, \mathrm{Ab}, \mathrm{D} b, \mathrm{~Gb}, \mathrm{Cb}, \mathrm{Fb}$ 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 $A b$ ? - What is the signature to $D b$ ? What letters are flated in the key of DD ? - What key is a 4th from D ? - What is the signature to the hey of GD ? - What letters are fai
etters are flatted in the key of Cb ?- What key is a 4 th from Cb ?- What is the signature to the key of Fb? What letters are flatted in the key of Fb?-B having been flatted before, what is it called when it is flatted again ?
$\$$ CXXXIV. The scale may be still further transposed by double flats, but it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the same variety can be more easily obtained by transposition by sharps. The keys beyond $A b$ are seldom usea
$\ddagger$ 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.

## aINOR 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.
Norz. 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 fire, and three and two.
§ CXXXVIII. The minor scale in its natural position commences with A, or A is taken as one.
 $\begin{array}{llllllllllllllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \mathrm{~A} & \mathrm{~B} & \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{F} \# & \mathrm{G} \# & \mathrm{~A} & \mathrm{~A} & \mathrm{G} & \mathrm{F} & \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{B} & \mathrm{A} \\ \mathrm{La} & \mathrm{Si} & \mathrm{Dc} & \mathrm{Re} & \mathrm{Mi} & \mathrm{Fi} & \mathrm{Si} & \mathrm{La} & \mathrm{La} & \mathrm{Sol} & \mathrm{Fa} & \mathrm{Mi} & \mathrm{Re} & \mathrm{Do} & \mathrm{Si} & \mathrm{La}\end{array}$ p Halifsteps.
§ CXXXIX. In the ascending minor scale, six and seven are aiered from the signature, both being sharped; but in descending, all the sounds remain unaltered from the signature.
§ CXL. When the major and minor scales have the same signature they are said to be related. Thus the key of $C$ major is the relative major to $A$ minor; and the key of A minor is the relative minor to C major.
of 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.
$\oint$ 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.
$\oint$ CXLII. There is another form in which the minor scale is often used, in which there are three intervals of a half-step each, three of a step, and one of a step and half-step.

## EXAMPLE.



| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | $\mathrm{G} \geqslant$ | A | A | $\mathrm{G} \#$ | F | E | D | C | B | A |
| La | Si | Do | Re | Mi | Fa | Si | La | La | Si | Fa | Mi | Re | Do | Si | La |

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

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN MINOR KEYS.

1. A miror.


ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC
2. E minor

3. B minor.

4. D minor.

5. G minor.

6. C minor.


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 miror seate, where do the half-sieps occur ?- With what letter does the minor scale commence, when it is in its natural position ?- What is meant by the scale in its natural position? -ln the ascending minor scale, what sounds are altered from the signature? - In the descending minor scale, are there any sounds alepred, 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 meant by the scale being based upon any sound ?-On what sound of the minor scale, is its relative major based ?-How much higher is the minor scale, than its relative major? How much lower is the minor scale, than its relative major ?-How mnch 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 srale? To 2? To 3? \&e. What is the signature to the key of G major? What is the relative minor to $\mathbf{G}$ major ? - What is the relative major to $\mathbf{E}$ minor? What is the signature to E minor ? - What is the signature to D major? What is the relative muinor to D major? -What is the relative major to B minor? What is the signature to B minor?- What is the signatnre to A major? What is the relative minor to A major? - What is the relative major to F 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 $\mathrm{C} \%$ minor?-What is the siguature to $\mathbf{F}$ major? What is the relative minor to $\mathbf{F}$ major? What is the relative major to $\mathbf{D}$ minor? What is the signature to D minor? - What is the signature to B p 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 Eb major? What is the relative minor to ED major? What is the relative major to C minor? What is the signatnre to C minor? - What is the signature to $\mathrm{A} b$ major? What is ike relative minor to AD major ? What is the relative major to $F$ minor? What is the signature to F minor?-What is the signature to C major? C mizor? G major? G minor ? D major? D minor? A major? A minor? E major? E minor? F major? F minor? Bb major? BD minor? Eb major? Ebminor? Abmajor? Abminor? B major? B minor? Fémajor? Fy minor? C\& major? C\#minor? G\# major? GE minor? -In low 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 ?-In what respect do they differ?-In the second form of the minor scale, are the ascending anu desreading scales alike, or do they differ?-What interval has this form ot the minor scale, which does not helong to the other, or to the major scale? Ans. A step and a half.-Between which two sounds is this interval found ?-Repeat the syllables to the first form of the minor scale. To the sernnd.-Sing the minor scale in its first form. Second

## CHAPTER XX.

## MODULATION.

§CXLIII. When in a piece of music the scale is transposed, such change 18 called modulation.
$\$$ CXLIV. The particular note by which the change is effected, is called the note of modulation.
$\oint$ 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.
$\S C \times L V I$. 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.
$\oint$ 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 $\S L X V I I I$, but where the change is continued for sometime, the solmization of the new key should be adopted.
$\S$ CXLVIII. The most common modulations are, 1st. from one to five, or from any key to that which is based upon its fifth; 2d. from one to four, or from any key to that which is based upon its fourth. These changes occur in almost every piece of music.
§ CXLIX. First modulation. From one to five. This change is produced by sharping the fourth, which (sharp fourth) becoines 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 serenth, which (flat seventh) becomes four in the new key. The flat seventh is therefore the note of modulation between any key and its fourth

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

Note. The figures over tne notes show the proper places for making the changes. 1. To the fifth.

> Do Re Do Si Do

2. To the fifth.

3. To the fifth.

4. To the fourth.


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| kr, tux, therio |  |
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|  | scivy Tuas. |
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ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.
CLVI. Legaio. When a passage is performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner, it is said to be legato. $(\sim)$

EXAMPLE.

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

EXAMPLE.

§ CLVIII. Tie. A character called a tie is used to show how many notes are to be sung to one syllable. It is also used to denote the legato style. $(\curvearrowleft)$
§ CLIX. Pause. When a note is to be prolonged beyond its usual time, a character ( - ) called a pause is placed over or under it.
§ CLX. Double Bar. A double bar (\|) shows the end of a strain of the music, or of a line of the poetry.
§ CLXI Brace. A brace is used to connect the staves on which the different parts are written.

6 CLXII. Direct. The direct ( $w$ ) 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 differeat sized notes, or they may be sung in two paris vesponsive or conversational) as follows: the Base and Tenor sing the large, and the Alto and Treble the sniall (answermg) notes; or, the Alto and 'Ireble sing the large, and the Base and 'Tenor the small (answering) notes.






$\cdots=10=1$





A An Italian preposition, meaning to, in, by, at, \&c.
A Brneplacito. At pleasure.
Acceleranio. Accelerating the time, gradually faster and faster.
Arcressimente. Incresse, angmentation.
Adasio or Adario.
Adagio or Adario. Slow.
Adario Assai The Superlative of adagio, meaning very slow.
Ad Libitum. At pleasure.
Aesthetics. The science of taste
Affetuoso. Weader and affect
Alla. In the style of.
Alla Breve. A variety of common time. 4
Alla Capella. In church style
Allestamente. Rather quick.
Allegretto. Less quick than
Allegrissimo. Very quick.
Allegro. Qnick.
Allegro Assai. Very quick.
Allesro zon Fuoco. Quick and animated.
Allegro di Molto. Exceedingly quick.
Allg gro Furioso. Rapid and vehement.
Allesto ma non Presto. Quick, hut not extremely so
Allegro ma non troppo. Quick, hut not too quick.
Allegro Vivace. Very quick and lively.
$\Delta$ mabile. In a gentle and tender atyle.
amateur. A lover hut not a professor of music
$\Delta$ moroso or Con Amore. Affectionately, tenderly.
Andante. Gentle, distinct, nnd rather slow, yet connected
Andantino. Eomewhat quietser than andante.
Animato, or Con Anima wich fervent, animated expression.
Animo, or Con Animo. With spirit, courage, and holdness.
A piacere Music sung in alternate parts.
A Poco Piu Lento. Somewhat slower.
$\triangle$ Poco Piu Lento. Somewhat slower.
Arcata, Arcato, Arco, or Col Arco. With the bow.
Ardilo Arin aruor and spirit.
Aria. Aiso. In a light, airy, singing or melody.
Arpesgio. Not together hut in quick succession.
Assai. Very, more or much; as Allegro Assai, or Adagio Assas.
A leypo. In time.
d t/ mpo siusto. In etrict 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 or to vary from the tert.
Ben Marcato. In a pointed and well marked manner
Bis. Twice.
Bramura. A song, requiring great spirit and volubility of execution. Briliante Brilliant, gay, shlning, sparkling.

Brio or Brioso. Ferror, warmth, ardor.
Cadence. Closing strain; also a fanciful, extemporaneous emoeilish ment at the close of a aong.
Cadenza. Same as the secoud use of cadence. See Cadence. Calando. Softer and slower.
Calcando. Pressing on, hurrying.
Calmato. With calmness, tranquillity, repose
Cantabile. Graceful singing style. A pleasing fiowing melody.
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. Cavalina or Cavata. Au air of only one movement.
Choir. A company or hand of singers; also that part of a church
appropriated to the singers. A slow psalm tune, mostly in notes of equal length.
Chorist, or Chorister. A member of n choir of singers.
coula. 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
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 expreasiou.
Con Brio. With fervor.
Con Brio. With fervor.
Con Dolcessa. With delicacy.
Con Dolore, or Con Duolo. With mournful expression.
Conductor. One who superintends a musical performance. Same as Music Director.
Con Eleganza. With elegance.
Con Energico. With energy.
Con Expressione. With expression.
Con Expressione. With expressiou,
Con Flessibilita.
Con Fuoco. With ardor, fire,
Con Furia. With fury, perturhation.
Con Grazia. With grace and elegance
Con Impeto. With force, energy.
Con Justo. With chnste exactness.
Con Solemnila. With solemnity
Con Spirito. With spirit, animatior
Con Stroment?. With instrumeuts.
Contralto. The lowest female voico
Coro. Chorus.
Da For, from, of.
Da Camera. For the chamber

Da Capo. From the begimnin
Decani. The Priests, in contra-distinction to the lay or ordinery cher isters.
Deciamando. In the style of decinmation.
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 maste
Di Mollo. Much or very.
Divoto. Devotedly, devoutly.
Dolce. Sut, swee, tender, delicate.
Dolcemente, Dolcesta,
Dolcemente, Dolcessa, or Dolcissimo. Bee Dolce.
Dolente, or Doloroso. Mournful.
Elezante. Elegance.
Energico, or Con Energia. With energy. Espressivo. Expressire. Estinte or Estinto. Dying away in time and fiveo.
Fermato. With firmness and decision.
Fieramente. Bold, with vehemeace.
Fine, Fin, or Finale. The end.
Focoso, or Con Fuoco. With fire.
Forzando, forz. or $f z$. See Sforzando.
Fusue or Fuga A composition which repeats, or suatalos in rts set
eral parts throughont, the subject with which it commences, and
Whato. In the fug led off hy some one of its parts.
Fugato. In the fugue style.
Furioso, or Con Furia. With vehemence and agitation
Giusto. In just and steady time.
Glissando, or Glizsato. 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. Bee Grazioso.
Gusto, Gustoso, or Con Gusto. With taste, elegantly.
Impetuoso. With impetnosity.
Impressario. The Conductor of a Concert.
Introcente, or Innocentemente. In an ar
Intrada or Introduzione. Introduction.
Istesso. The same i as, Istesso cempa, the same timo.
Lacrimando, or Lacrimoso. Mournful, pathetic.
Lamentevole, Lamentando, Lamentabile. Moarnfally.
Larghissimo. Extremely low.
Largo. slow.

Lareo dis satio. Very alow.
Legate. Close, gliding, connected strle
Legatissino. Is the closest and most gliding mamer. Legiero, or Lezgereais. In a light, tree, easy mamer. Lentendo. Gredually slower asd sciter.
Lerto, or Lentamente. Eiow.
Lece. Aswritten.
Ma. Ber
Madriral A cocaposition for voices in the ancleat style of imination Mastand fogue.
Masstose. Majestic, Majestically.
Maestro Di Copelle Cluspel Nister, or Conduetor or Clurch Music Mancando. Growing fiats and feeble.
Mysul. The key board to an ergae.
Morcafo. Surong nad mariked styie.
Morcaro. Suroag nad maried sty
Meass oi $I^{\prime}$ mec.
Mesto, or Mestoso. Sad pensiv.
Moderato or Moderatomente. Moderately. In moderate time.
Molts. Moch or very.
Molte Voce. With a fall voice.
Morendl. Gradoully dring away
Montermide. Marmuring-a gentle murnuring snowd.
Moese. Emotion.
Moteh, Motett, or Motetto. A piece of sacred music in several parts. Motion. The principal sabject.
Mote, Motion-Andante Con Moto. Quicker than Asdante.
Yon. Not-Tntroppo. Sot too much.
OWiret. Applied to an indiapensable accompanirnemt.
Orchestra. A company or band of instrumeatal performers ; also that purt of a theatre occapied by the band.
Ondinario. As nastal.
Ottare. Octave.
Parlande. Speaking, talkisg.
Portifure, or Pertizione. The foll soory manner.
Pestorele. ar Portizione. The full score.
Perdeads, or Perden to gracefinl movements in sextuple time
Pincerd, or Perdendori. Snme ss Leatando.
Piscere, or $A$ piacere. At plessure.
Pietoso. In
In a religions style.
Pis. More. Pim Maspo. With more motion-faster Pismeato. Soapping the viotil string with the fingen
Pece A lintie. Poce adasio. A little slow.
Pece a Pcop. By degrees, gradually

Pompase In a grand and imporing style.
Portomento. The manner of sustaining and conducting the volve, from Portanito di Voce. Sustaining the vorce,
Precenter. Cooductor, leader of a choir.
Precisione. With precision, exactuess.
Presto. Quick
Prestiasino. Very Quict

Quari. As if, as it were, like, in some messure.
Rall ratando, or Allentando, or Stensasido. Slower and softer by Recit degrees.
Recilasdo. A speaking manner of performance
Recilaste. In the style of recitative.
Replica. Repeat.
Rinforzando, Rinf. or Rinforzo. Soddenly increasing in power. $<$ Ritornello. A short prefstory, or intermediate symphoay
Risrieno. A part which is not obligato, or principal.
Risolsfo. With resoletion, boldness.
Ritardardo. Slackening the time.
Ritenuto or Rileranate. Same as Ritardando.
Sherzando or Sherzato. Ia playful style.
Serve. It foilows, as Sesme Duetto-the doett follows Semplice. Chaste, simple.
Sempre. Turongaow
Sempre. Throngaoc $\sqrt{\text { Nrars, }}$ as Smpre Forte, load throughout.
Sempra Com Forza Sempra Con Forza. Lood thronghout
Sentimento. With feeling-same as Affernaro.
Senia. Without, ns Semza Organo-without the organ.
Serio, Seriaso. Serious, grave.
Sforzardo, or Sforzato. With strong force or emphasis, rapidly diminishing $>$.
Siciliana. A movement of light graceful character.
Simile. In like manner.
Stentando. Slackening the time
Smiuendo, Sminuito. Decreasing-Zee Diminuendo.
Smorzeosto. A erradua! diminution, or softer and softer.
Smasioso. With furry.
Somorendo, Smorzando. Dying awiy, same as Moncando
Soare, Soaveneme. Sweet sireetly. Siee Doloe.
Soare, Soavensent. Sweet, sweetly. See Dolce.
Sozetio. The subject or theme.
Sozetio. The subject or therae.
Solfegzi. Plural of Solfegsio.
Solfegsti. Plural of Soliegsio.
Soli. Plural or Solo.
Solo. For a single voice or instrumen
Sopra. Above

Sostenuto. Bustained
Sotto. Uider, below. Sotto Voce With mabdued roice Spiccato. Eame as Staccato. ato. Spaceato. Sborth detached, distimet.
Stentendo, Steneato. Lingerng,
Strepisoso, Con Streputo. Noisy, borsterouth Stromento. Instrument. Stromenti. Instruments

Tace, or Tacet. Silent, or be silent.
Tardo. Elow. Without chords.
Tempo. Time. Tcspo a piacere. Time at pleasare Tempo di Capella. Two double
Tempo Giusio. In exact time
Tempo Rubato. Implies a slight devistion from strict time by pre tractiag one note and curtailing another, but so that the nuse of the measure be not alkered in the aggregate.
Tema. Subject or theme.
Ten. Tewato. Hold on, See Sosteauto.
Timoroso. With timidity.
Toceato. Prelode.
Tremando, Tremnto, Tremulardo.
Cn. A-es un poco, a little.
Un poco Risenulo. Rather gentle and restrainel.
Va. Go on; as Va Crescendo, continue to Incresve.
Vacillendo. Flactnating, wavering, vecillating,
Verse. Same as Bolo.
Vespers. Eveaing vocal service of the Catholic Chrreh
Vigoraso. Bold, energetic.
Virace. Quick and cheerfol
Virace. Quick and cheerful.
Vitacisime. Cleerful
Viro. Cleeerfal.
Voce di Petto. The chest voice.
Vece di Tessa. The head voice.
Voce Sola. Voice alone.
Volats. Rapid lighs of notes.
Volante. In a light and rapid manner.
Toltri Subito. Turn over quickly.
Zelors, Con Zelo. Zealova, earneat, ersprys

## ON CHANTING.

Chasting is to some extent a union of the speaking and singing vorces, or an agreement or alliance between speech and song. A chant has therefore a epeaking and A singing part; the former is called the reciting note, the latter tbe cadence. Most of the words are nttered to the reciting note, while the voice reposes on the singing sounds 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 mnsical pbrases: the first consists of the reciting note and a cadence of two measures; the second, of a reciting note and a cadence of three measures.* The reciting note is not designed to represent any particular length, or to bear any proportion o the time of the otber notes, but it is nsed merely to designate the pitch on which the words are to be recited, and is to be made longer or sborter, according to the length of the verse. Tbe words appropriated to the reciting note are not to be sung (dwelt upon as in singing,) but to be said or spoken, as a good reader would pronounce them, except that this is to be done, at a given gitcb, and without inflexions. The same general rules, tberefore, that apply to reading, in relation to articulation, pronunciation, emphasis, pauses and expression, are ec,ually applicable to the reciting part of a chant. . It is a very common fault tbat there is too much of tbe cantabile, or singing quaiity of roice, heard in chanting. Tbe cadence is indeed permitted to sing, but even bere where time is observed and tbe vowel sounds are prolonged, there should be more of a speaking enunciation than in common singing.
It is often said tbat a Choir cannot be made to chant together, but this is certainly a mistake. It is undoubtcdly somewhat difficult, and like ercry thing else that is good, requires some labor, but the end is well worth tbe 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 teacber first carefully read over a line, or verse of the poetry, and immediately afterwards let the cboir read simultaneously the same line or verse, imitating as nearly as possible tbe manner of tbe teacber; and so proceed tbrougb the psalm. When this can be well done, let him instead of reading the line or verse, recite it to a given pitcb convenient to all, but witbout 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 tbe 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. Sucb an excessive and almost frivolous rapidity of utterance is alike at variance witb good taste in reading, and witb devotional feeling. The words appropriated to the reciting note sbould be uttered about as fast as they are to be read, taking care to preserve a pure delivery or tbe voice, and giving special attention to articulation, pauses and emphasis. There sbould be no attempt to sing louder than any one else, or to recite faster, or to see who can fairly get to tbe 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 mores almost always by seconds. See No. 11 by Farrant, 20 Grcgorian; 25 Tallis, $3 ¢$ Palestrina, and others.

On page 347, Cbants have been applied to Metrical Psalms and Hymns. It will be seen at once that any Psalm or Hymn may be sung to any of the Chants in this war, and thus that a new and interesting department in Church Music is opened, by which a much gieater variety may be introduced into tbis 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 no case, perbaps, be found inappropriate, there is a peculiar propriaty in applying this mode of performance to those Psalms and Hymns which are of a didactic, narrative, or hortatory cbaracter.
Many of the cbants in this work are designed for antiphonal or responsive performance. This may be done by having a singlc voice sing the first phrase of the chant, or one voice on a part, and the response made by the full choir. A single voice is to be preferred, because the contrast is then the most striking. See No. 70, where the first strain may be sung by a single base, or alto voice, while the chorus respond in the second strain, and so on through the whole Psalm The addition of the Hallelujahs is a pecular feature in the chants contained in this work. These have been, many of tbem, written mucb after the manner of the Gregorian Chants; and in some instances copied almost exactly from them.
It is gratufying to know that Chanting is beginning to be appreciated. It is a form of Church Music so scriptural, so renerable, so simple, and so exclusively approprate to the circumstanres of religious worship. that it inust be constantly gaining in favor with all those who "love to sing and make melody in their hearts to the Lord."

## CARMINA SACRA:

OR

## BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

## MOUNT ZION. L. M.




MENDON. L. M.



## ADWELL. L. M.



## OLD HUNDRED. <br> L. M.



ELNO.
L. M. Or 6l. by repeating the first two lines.



ADMAH. L. M.





 2010

## 44

ANGEL'S HYMN.
L. M.


TALLIS' EVENING HYMN. L. M.
T®う TALLIS, 1650 .


## MINAL. L. M.

Doderats.



 2. 2. P-0.....
3. So shall my song to thee a - rise, Thy praise shall e-cho thro' the skres: Thro' all the earh will I pro-claim The great-ness of Je - hovah's name.


## MORIAH. L. M.




 effingham. L. m.



## SALE.

L. M.



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

Alsered from Boston Aeademy"s Collection.


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

SHALEM. L. M.


1 Je - ho - van reigns, mis throne is high, His robes are light and ma-jes-tr; His glo - ry shines with beams so bright, No rrortal can sus - tain the sight 2 Hie ter - rors keep the world in awe; His jus-tice guards his ho-iy law: His lowe ro-veals a smil-ing face, His truth and promise eeal the grace $7 \times$


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| E2: ${ }^{2}$ |  |
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> ST. PAULS'. L. M. Or 6l. by repeating the first two lines. c. greene.

Moderato.








# ASHWELL. L. M. <br>  

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

Rather Slow.
GEDER. L. M. (or 6l. by repeativg the two first lines.)
CARL CRUST.


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

## PTOLEMAIS. L. M.



1. From all that dwell below the akies, Let the Creator's praise a - rise: Let the Redeemer's name be sung, Through eve-ry land, by eve - ry tongue 2 E - ter - nal are thy mercies, Lord E. ternal truth st-tends thy word; Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore.Till suns shall rise and set no more.






## APPLETON. L. M.



1. Oh come loud anthems let us sing, Loud thanks to our al-migh-ty King; For we our voi-ces high, should raise, When our sai-va-tion's Rock we praise 2. Oh let us to his courts re - pair, And bow with a - do - ra - tion there; Down on our knees, de-vout-ly, all Be-fore the Lord our Ma-ker fall.



The small notes are intended for a snft ending.
Slow and solemn.

 2. My thoughts, be-fore they are my own, Are to my God dis-tinct - ly known; He knows the words I mean to speak, Ere from my opening lips they break.

3. With-in circling power Istand, On every side 1 find thy hatd;

A-wake, a-sleep, at home, a-broad, I
am

4. Amazing knowledge ! vast and great; What large extent! what lof-ty height! My soul, with all the powers I boast, Is in the boundless prospect lost.



HARMONY GROVE.
L. M.
H. K. OLIVER.






## KORAH. <br> L. M.

OR GL. BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES.

2. No more fatigue, no more dis-tress, Nor sin, nor death shall reach the place; No groans shall mingle with the songs, Which warble fram im - mor - tal tongues.

3. No rude a-larms of ra-ging foes, No cares to break the long re - pose; No midnight shade, no cloud-ed sun, But sa-cred, high, e - ter - nal noon.

4. Thine earthly, \&c. (Same as, 4.0 . $\quad \begin{array}{llllllll} & 6 & 6 & 3 & 6 & 36 & 87 & 67 \\ & 49\end{array}$
${ }_{5}^{6} 76$


## ROTHWELL. L. M.



L. M







## CASTLE STREET.

L. M. Or 6i.. bi repeating the first two hines.


Moderato.
(0) 40 0. 0 1. Lord, in thy great, thy glo-rious name, I place my hope, my only trust; Save me from sorrow, guilt, and shame, 2. Thou art my rock, thy name alone The fortress where my hopes retreat; O make thy pow'r and mercy known

3. Blest be the Lord, for - ever blest, Whose mercy bids my fear remove; Those sacred walls, which guard my rest, Q 400 0.
4. Ye humble souls, who seek his face, Let sacred courage fill your heart! Hope in the Lord, and trust his grace.


## Rather Slow.



1. How blest the sa-cred tie, that binds In sweet communion kindred minds' How swift the heav'nly course they run, Whose hearts, whose faith, whose hopes are one. $7-6+3$
$5-2: 2=$

2. To-getheer of they seek the place Where God reveals his smiling f.ce: How high,how strong their raptures swell, There's none but kindred souls can tell.


an wism hebron. L. m
 WARD. L. M.



## HANOVER.

L. M

Or 6L by repeating the first two lings.



DUKE STREET. L. M.

3. Raised by his Fa-ther to the throne, He sent his promised Spir - it down, With gifts and grace for reb - $\epsilon 1$ men, That God might dwell on earth a-gain.



NINETY-SEVENTH PSALM TUNE.
L. M.

TLCKEY.


2. Darkness, and clouds of aw-ful shade, His dazzling glo - ry shroud in state; Justice and truth his guards are made, And fized by his pa - vil - ion wait.


hamburg. L. m. $\qquad$

$\qquad$
savor. L. m. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
To God the great, the ever best,
ARSON.
L. M.

Arranged from H. G. NAGELI.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


## COVENTRY. <br> C. M.

[^0]

## MEDFORD. C. M.








LANESBORO'. C. M.



## TARSHISH.

C. M.
(Doeble

NAOMI. C. M.





## SHEPHAM. C. M.



LENOAI. C. M.
 2. In ten-der gites ne makesmefeed. And gent-ly there ro. pose; Thenh bads me to cool shades, and where ke-fresn-ing wa-ter flowa.

TELEM. C. M.





MARLOW.
C. M.
[Majoe,


1. Sing , to the Lord, ye dis-tant lands, Ye tribes of ev - ry 2 Say to the na-tions-Je - sus reigns, God's own al - migh - ty 3. Let an un-u - sual joy sur-prise The is - lands of the
2. Be-hold he comes-he comes to. bless The na-tions, as thei
tongue; His new dis-cov-ered grace de-mands $A$ new and no-ble snne Son; His power the sink-ing world sus-tains, And grace sur-r unds his throne. sea;- Ye moun-tains, sirk, ye val-leys, rise, Pre-pare the Lord his way. God; 'To show the world his righteous-ness, And send histruth a - broad.
[Minor.]


How will the guil-ty na - tions dread To see their judge ap - pear.

ARLINGTON. C. M.
DR. ARTE.
 18x
own; Let heaven re-joice- let grace; Who comes in God his
earth be glad, And prase sur-round his Father's name, To save our sin - ful


UR.
C. M.
(Double..)





## SINAl. C. M.


100
MOREH
C. M.
(Double

ST. ANN'S. C. M.
DR. CROFT. 1700.

L. My nev - er - ceasing
2 Lord God of hosts, thy
song shall show The mercies of the Lord; And make succeed -ing windrous ways Are sung by saints a - bove: And saints on earth their
a - ges know How faithful is his
honors raise To thy unchang-1ng



- This Tune which is denved from an Instrumental Composition by Pleyel, has been puulished as a Hymn Tune in a variety of forms, but all of them much at variance with the ortginal, eeppecially fim the ath and wixth linea. In thls arrangetweut it in rmotored an near to the original as the adaptation o. the words will permit. The rhythmieai structure of the present copy has also beea corrected, by which it it mate somparatively sasv to keep corrert turuc.



## EDGETON.

C. M.

103



FIELD
C. M.

HILLER
105



## MEAR. <br> C. M


MARTYRS.
C. M. "Or rlaintive Martyrs, worthy of the name"-Berss.
C. M. "Or olaintive Martyrs, worthy of the name"-Berss.

## MARTYRS.




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



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


WAYTON.
C. M.



## NOTTINGHAM.

C M.
J. CLARK.


each can feel his brother's sigh, And with him bear a part; When sorrow flows from eye to eye, And joy from heart to heart, And joy from heart to heart. love, in one de-light-ful stream, Thro' every bo-som flows; And urion sweet, and dear es-teem, In eve - ry ac - tion glows, In eve - ry ac - tion glows. is the golden chain that binds The happy souls a - bove; And he's an heir of heaven, that finds His bo - som glow with love, His bo - som glow with love.

OMER. C. M.


Arranged from F. E. FESCA.
meet; Who fears to tread their wicked ways, And hates the scoffer's seat set. Safe from the storm and blasting mind, Ert - joys a penceful etata.

## BARBY. <br> C. M.



4. Be thou, O God, ex - alt-ed high A-bove the star - ry frame; And let the world, with one con-sent, Confess thy glorious name.








## STEPHENS．

C．M．



## DEDHAM. <br> C. M.



DOWNS.
C. M.



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

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

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


1. My God, mv Father, blissful name! Oh! may I call thee mine? May I with sweet assurance, claim A portion so di-vine! Halle - lu-jah! Hal-le - lu - jah !
2. This on - ly can my fears control, And bidmy sorrows fly: What harm can ever reach my soul, Beneath my Father's eye?
3. Whate'er thy ho-ly will denies, I cheer-ful-ly re-sign; Lord,thou art good, and just, and wise: Oh! bend my will to thine.
4. Whate'er thy sacred will ordains, Oh! give me strength to bear; And let me know my Father reigns, And trust his tender care.



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| 203 ${ }^{2}$ |  |






WELFORD.
C. II




1. To our al-migh-ty Mak-er, God, New hon-ors be ad-dressed; His 2. Let all the earth his love proclaim, With all her different tongues, And
great sal-va - tion shines a-broad, And spread the hon - or of his name, In



# WAREHAM. <br> C. M 



BALERMA. C. M.




## DALMATIA.

C. M.

3. The opening heavens around me shine With beams of sacred bliss, While Jesus shows his mercy mine, And whispers, I am his ! 4. My soul would leave this heavy clay

cress.

128
BURFORD.
C. M.


1. As on some lone-ly build-ing's top, The sparrow tells her moan, Far from the tents of joy and hope, I sit and grieve a - lone.
-3. But thou for -ev - er art the same, O my e - ter - nal God! A - - ges to come shall know thy name, And spread thy works a - broad.
GRAFTON.
C. M.

KISHON.
C. M.

2. O Lord, the Sa - vior and de-fence

2 Be - fore the lof - $t \mathrm{y}$ mountains rose,
Of al: thy cho-sen race

face, From age to age thou still hast been Our sure a - bid - ing place. be - fore the lof - ty mountains rose, Gr earth re-celved its frame. From e-ver-last ing thou art God. To end-less years the same

Forst und third lines to be sung by a Solo Base voice; second and fourth lines in Chorus. In the fifth stanza the small noves may be sung in full Chorus throughout.

Give thanks to God, the sovereign Lord, His mer-cies still en-dure:

2. What wonderg hath his wis-dom done! How migh-ty is his hand! Heav'n, earth, and sea he framed a lone: How wide is

 Solo. Cho. Solo. Cho.



## ELEVER. C. M.

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



3. When I walk thro' the shades of death, Thy presence is my stay;

$17 \times$

C. M.

132
HRISIi.
C. M

WINTER
C. M.
DANIEI READ.


## HADLEIGH. <br> C. M

133


2 So pil-grims on the scorching sand, Be-neath a burning aky, Long for a cooling stream at hand, And they must drink,or die, And they must drink, or die. 7
5


## BROUGHTON.

C. M.


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


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

3. Sing io the Lorl, re datant hands, Sing loud with sol-emn voice; Let eriry tongue ex - ait his praise, And ev'ry heart re-joice. Halle-lu-jah' Hal-le-lu-jah'



KENDALL. C. M

GENEVA.
C. M.

JOHN COLE.


3. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Oh pray we then for Salem's peace, For they shall prosperous be, } \\ \text { Thou ho }- \text { ly ci-ty of our God, Who bear true love to (omit.) }\end{array}\right.$
3. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Thou ho }-1 y \text { ci-ty of our God, Who bear true love to (omit.) thée. }\} \text { 4. May peace within thy sacred walls A constant guest be finund; With plenty and prosperity Thy palaces be crowned. }\end{array}\right.$


CANTON. C. M.

2. Hast thou not sent salvation down, And promised quicker ng grace? Doth not my heart address thy throne? And yet thy love de-lays, $*$ And yet thy love de - lays.

3. Mine eyes for thy sal - vation fail; Oh! bear thy servant up; Nor let the scoffing lips prevail, Who dare reproach my hope, Who dare reproach my hopo 4. Didst thou not raise my faith, O Lord? Then let thy truth appear: Saints shall rejoice in my reward, And trust as well as fear, And trust as well as foar




> HERMON. C. M.

Slow \& sore


1. Oh praise the Lord, for he is good, In him we rest ob-tain; His mer-cy has through a - ges stood, And ev-er shall re-main. (9b-2
2. Let all the peo-ple of the Lord His prai-ses spread a-round; Let them his grace and love re-cord, Whohave sal-va-tion found (6-b9
3. Now let the east in him re-joice, The west its trib - ute bring, The north and south lift up their voice In hon - or of their King.

20-3

## 140 <br> BOYLSTON.



EVANS. S. M.




14
MISHAL.
S. M

 MAITLAND. S. M.


## PEMBERTON. S. M.



PENTONVILLE. S. M.
LINLEY.


## PARAH. S. M.



1. With hum-ble heart and

Tongue, My God, to thee I pray: 2 Make un un-gard-ed youth The cb-icct of thy care

 2. Wonders of grace and power To thee alone belong; Thy church those wonders shall adore In everlasting song; Thy church those wonders shall adore In everlasting song.

3. $0^{0}$ Israel, bless him still, His name to honor raise; Let all the earth his glory fill,Midst songs of grateful praise; Let all the earth his glory fil, Midst songs of grateful praise.
 4. Jehovah, God most high,We spread thy praise abroad; Thro' all the world thy fame shall fly, O God,thine Israel's God! Thro' all the world thy fame shell fy, O God, thine Israel's God!


## SHIRLAND. S. M.




APHRAH. S. M.




NAME.
S. M.


## MaZZAROTH. <br> S. M.

From blangini.



[^1]
## STOEL. 8. M



## SELBY. S. M.




HUDSON.
S. M.
R. HARRISON.


1. How -

Un - vails the gho ries of his
Here, on the mer - cs seat, With radiant glo-ry crowned, Our joy - ful eyes be - bold him face,

3. To him their pragers and cries Each contrite soul presents: And while he hears their humble

4. Give me, O Lord, a place Within thy blest a-bode; A - mong the chil - dren
of thy face, And sheds his love a-broad.
sit, And smile on all a-round.
 face, And sheds his love a-broad.
sit, $\begin{aligned} & \text { And smile on all a-round. }\end{aligned}$ Hal-le-lu-jah! Ha-e-lu - jab! And smile on all a-round.

sighs, He grauts them all their wants.
 grace, The servants of my God. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hulle - ln-jah!

BADEA. S. M.

German Cheral.

 2. When Is-rael was his church, When Aaron was his priest, When Moses cried, when Samuel prayed,He gave his people rest.







OLMUTZ. S. M.
Arranged from a Gregorian Chant.


MASSAH.
S. M.



## NORWELL.


BAID. S. M.

HEUFCHFEL.



## PADDINGTON. S. M.



CUMWELL. S. M.
Arranged from C. KRELTZER.




OLNEY.
S. M.


SUNBURY. S. M.
TH. MORLEX, 1580.



## Moderato.


3. His graco will, to the end, Strong-er and bright-er shine; Nor present things, nor things to come, Shall quench this spark divine. 4. When we in darkness walk,




BRALTON. S. M.


MAINE. S. M.






$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8=6 \\
& \text { ARTON. } 8 \mathrm{~s} \& 456 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$




## PETERS. S. P. M


5. My tongue repeats her vows, 'Peace to this sacred house!' For here my friends and kindred dwell: And since my glonous God Makes thee his blest abode, My sool shall ev - er love thee well.
DALSTON.
S. P. M.
A. WHLLIAMS.


## LORTON. 8s \& 4.



## HADDAM. H. M.







## WEYMOUTH. Н. M.

R. ILARRISON.

1085


## 184

STOW.
H. M



 ANAB.
H. М.




## HARWICH. H. M.


2. How migh - ty is his hand! What wonders hath he done: He formed the earth and seas,And spread the heav'ns alone. His power and grace Are still the same; And let his name Have erdless prase $3: 4$
3. He san the na-tions lie, All per - ish - ing in sin, And pi-tied the sad state The ruined world was in.



TRIUMPH.
H. 11 .








NEWBURY. H. M.










Rather slow.

## ZEBULON. H. M.





## FARLON. H M.



1. Hark! hark! the notes of joy, Roll o'er the heavenly plains! And seraphs find em-ploy, For their sublimest strains, Some new delight in heav'n is known, Loud
2. Hark! hark! the sounds draw nigh, The joy - ful hosts de - scend; Je - sus forsakes the sky, To earth his footsteps bend, He comes to bless our fall-en race, He (a)-2-01-0-0
3. Bear, bear the ti-dings round, Let every mor-tal know What love in God is fcund, What pi-ty he canshow. Ye winds that blow, ye waves that roll, 0

4. Strike, strike the harps a - gain, To great Im-man-uel's name; A - rise, ye sons of men, And loud his grace proclaim. \{ Angels and men, wake every string. 'Tis



## RAMSAY. H. M.


3. As - sist me, gracious God; My heart, my voice in-spire:


[^2]

THORLY. H. M.




g゙a




## VALLUM. H. M.

Moderato.


1. Where is my Savior now, Whose smiles I once possessed? Till he return, I bow, By heaviest grief oppressed : My days of hap-pi-ness are gone, And I am left to weep a-lone.

2. Where can the mourner go, And tell his tale of grief? Ah ! who can soothe his wo, And give him sweet relief? Earth cannot heal the wounded breast, Or give the troubled sin-ser rest.
(9) 3. Je - sus, thy smiles im - part; My dearest Lord, re-turu, And easemy wounded heart, And bid me cease to mourn : Then shall this night of sorrow flee, And peace and heav'n be found in thee.


## NUREMBURG. 7s.




> DALLAS. 7s.

Sabject from CHEREBLSI.


BELLINGHAM.
7s. Or Ol. by refeating the'tirst two lines.
195





ONIDO. $7 \mathrm{~s} . \quad$ Double







RHINE. 7s.
Arranged from FRANZ SHCBERT.







## GREENVILLE. 8s \& 7s.


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

From the fount of glo-ry beaming, Light ce-les-tial cheers our eyes
SICILY.
8s \& 7s.


MOUNT VERNON. $8 \mathrm{~s} \& 7 \mathrm{~s}$. Originally written on the occasion of the death of Miss M. J. C.


[^3]When sung to a single stanza, the Hallelujah may be added, to make out the tunc.
 Ju - dah's tem - ple far ex-cell-ing, Beaming with the gos-pel's light.
Hal-le--lu - jah! Praise the Lord.

D. C.

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


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## HIGHTON

8s, 7s \& 4.


OSGOOD. 8s, 7s \& 4.

## Arranged from RITMER




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



## HYMN. Sing Hallelujah.




$$
\text { ZIRA. } \quad 7 \mathrm{~s} \& 6 \mathrm{~s}
$$




HYMN. There is an hour of peaceful rest. words by w. be tappax.
 $29 \times$

## 286 <br> AMSTERDAM. 7s \& 6s.


${ }_{*}^{6}$ By singing the small notes in this measure, the metre will be $7 s, 6 s, 4,8$, same as Zalmonah.

## RICHMOND. 7s \& 6s.




## ZOPHIM. 7s \& 6s.

Ry omitting the tie in the sixth measure the metre will be $7 s, 6 s, \&, 8$, same as Zalmonah.
Moderato.
$\square$
1 Praise the Lord, who reigns a-bove, And keeps his courts be-low; \}
\{Praise him for his boundless love, And all his greatness show.\} Praise him for his no-ble deeds, Praise him for his matchless power; Him, from whom all good proceeds, Let earth and heaven a - dore.


3 \{Him, in whom they move and live, Let ev'-ry creature sing; \}
\{ Glo-ry to our Sa-vior give, And hom-age to our King. $\}$ Hal-lowed be his name be-neath, As in heaven on earth a - a red; Praise the Lord in $\mathrm{ev}^{\text {'-ry }}$ breath, Let all things praise the Lord.


b..

## BETHLEHEM.

$5 \& 6$


1. Behold how the Lurd Has girt on his sword; From conquest to conquest pro-ceeds! How happy are they Who live in this day, And wit-ness his wonderful

2. His word he sends forth From south to the north; From east and from west it is heard: The rebel is charmed; The foe is disarmed; No day like this day has ap-


WELD. $\quad 7 \mathrm{~s} \& 6 \mathrm{~s}$.



## ZALMONAH. 7s, 6s \& 8s.





TIMNA. 8 s .









## HURON. 10s \& 11s.

## With solemnity.




 2*2
$10 \mathrm{~s} \& 11 \mathrm{~s}$.


## PORTUGUESE HYMN. 11s.




HYMN. Haste, O sinner, now be wise.


## 235

MUNIR. Ils.


## HYMN. Head of the Church triumphant.




## 240

HYMN. No war nor battle's sound.


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




## 242

HYMN. The voice of free grace.


1. $\int$ The voice of free grace cries, 'Es-cape to the mountain:
\{For A-dam's lost raceChrist hath o - pened a fountain; \} For
2. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ye souls that are wounded,toth'Sa-vior re-pair ; . . . }\}\end{array}\right.$

3. \{Now Je - - sus, our King, reignstri-umph-ant - ly glorious;

4. \{Our Je--sus his name now pro- claims all vic - to - rious, \}
\{He reigns o-ver all, and his king-dom is glo-rious: $\}$ To
5. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { With joy shall we stand, when es-caped to the shore; ... } \\ \text { With harps in our hands, we will praise him the more; ... }\end{array}\right\}$

Him we will join with the great con-gre - ga tion, And tri-umph, as
range the sweet plains on the bank of the riv - er, And sing of sal-

free - ly in streams of sal - va - - tion.
move them, it flows from the foun - tain
free - ly, oh pie-cious sal - va - - tion!
srib - ing to h.m our sal - va - - tion
va - -tion for- iv er and ev-. er!

Halle - - lujah to the Lamb, who has bought us a pardon; We'll praise him again, when we pass o-ver Jor - dan. IIalle - - lujah to the Lamb, who has bought us a pardon; We'll praise him again, when we pass o-ver Jor - dan. Halle -.. lujah to the Lamb, who has bought us a pardon; We'll praise him again, when we pass n-ver Jor - dan. Halle - - lujah to the Lamb, who has bought us a pardon; We'll praise him agam, when we pass o-ver Jor - dan. Halle - - lujah to the Lamb, who has bought us a pardon; We'll praise him again,winen we pass o-ver Jor . dan

# HYMN. 

Thou art gone to the grave.







HYMN. The House of God. Poetry by Fin warver, Manc arrang from





250
HYMN. If human kindness meets return.










## ACLIN

L. M.


1. The bearenadeclare thy glo - ry, Lord, In er'-ry star thy wisdom shines; But when our eyes be-hold thy word, we read thy name in fair-er lives.

2. Sun, moon, and stars, convey thy praise Round all the earth and nev-er stand: So when thy trath be-gan its race, It touch'd and glanced on every land. $m p$
3. Great Sun of Right-eousness, a-rise! Oh bless the world with heavenly light, Thy gos-pel makesthe sim-ple wise: Thylawiare pure, thy judgments right.








 Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, exalt his name.


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## $263$




moderato. HYMN. Father, how wide thy glories shine. f.giardint.


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| P1／ |  |  |  |
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TENOR. Andante.



## $272$




## $274$










## SENTENCE. Holy is the Lord.

The time should be kept steady and without change throughout this piece.

glory, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord, Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na in the highest! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord, Ho -

glory,
Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na in the highest!
Ho -

glary


Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na in the highest !




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## $290$






## 2

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

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

German Choral, arranged by C. KOCHER.
\#Maestoso.
HYMN. Praise ye Jehovah.


1. \{Praise ye Je-ho-vah! In loud pealing songs come be-fore... him: \}

\#Shines on our pathway With precept, and counsel, and warn - - ing: \} Ho -ly its light, Guiding to regiuns where night Never a-gain is re - -turn - ing.

2. $\{$ Praise him all nations,'Tis he that hath crown'd you with bless - ing : \} Worship the Lord; Bow to the claims of his word, Songs to his glory ad - - dress - ing.
l O come before him, Your sin-ful transgressions con - - fess - ing :

3. $\{$ An-gels re-joic-ing, $U$ - mite in the shout of sal -. - va - tion, Jai-ly and nighty, Thoy sing to the God of ere...a - tion: \} Worthy to reign, Keep-er and Sa-vior of men, O'er overy kingdom and na uou


PSALM. High o'er the Heavens.






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



ANTHEM $O$ Sing to Jehovah.


Allegretto.

mag-ni - fy his narne, As - cribe sal - va-tion un - to our God, A - men, A - men.




THE LORD'S PRAYER.

 $= \pm=$



CHESTNUT STREET.
C. M.
H. K. OLIVER.


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

second time. fitlegro Noderazo. Chorm

3. Tune your harps a - new, ye seraphs; Join to sing the pleas-ing theme: All on earh and heaven u-nit-ing Join to praise Im - - manuel's name:
3. Tune your harps a - new, ye seraphs; Join to sing the pleas-ing theme: All on earth and heaven u - nit-ing Join to praise Im - - manuel's name:
 3. Tune your harps a - new, ye seraphs; Join to sing the pleas-ing theme: All on earth and heaven u - nit-ing Join to praise... Im - manuel's name.
 . Hal-le - lujah, Hal - le- lujah, Glory to the bleeding Lamb, Glory to the bleeding Lamb, Glory to the bleeding Lamb, . . . to the bleeding, the bleeding Lamo.


Hal-le - lujah, Hal-le - lujah, Glory to the bleeding Lamb, Glory to the bleeding Lamb, to the Lamb, . . . . . . to the bleeding, the bleeding Lamb.

to the bleeding, the bleeding Lamb.


HYMN. O God of strength.


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 Nex mid


# 310 

ANTHEM. Great is the Lord our God.
Fhrst Tenor. Andante Maestoso.
$\left\langle\begin{array}{l}\text { Great is the Lord, our } \\ \text { Gecond Tenor. } \\ \text { Great is the Lord, our }\end{array}\right.$ Great is the Lord, our God! And great his pow'r! Great is the Lord, our God!


The Alto


Lord hath done great things for us, The Lord hath done great things for us, bath done great things for whera.



HYMN. Oft as the Bell.
J. WHITAKERR.



## $314$












## BENEDICTUS. LUKE 1. 68-71.

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

No. 12. SINGLE CHANT.


No. 13. SLNGLE CHANT


No. 14. SLNGLE CHANT
Tombimson



## CANTATE DOMINO. Ps. 98.

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

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

Hath he gotten him- | self the | victo- | ry.
3. The Lērd declared | his sal- | vation;
[heathen.
His righteousness hath he openly $\mid$ showed $\cdot \sim$ in the $\mid$ sight $\cdot$ of the |
4. He hath remembered his mercy and truth $\Lambda$ toward the | house of | Israel,

And all the ends of the world $A$ have seen the sal- | vation | of our | God.
5. Show yourselves joyful unto the Löd, $\wedge$ | all ye | lands;

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

Sing to the Lörd $\Lambda$ with a | psalm of | thanks - | giving.
7. With trumpets | also $\cdots$ and |cornet, (or shawms,)

O show yourselves joyful $\wedge$ be-| fore the | Lord the | King.
8. Let the sea make a noise, $\Lambda$ and all that | therein | is;

The round world $\Lambda$ and $\mid$ they that $\mid$ dwell there- $\mid$ in
9. Eet the floods clap their hands, $\wedge$ and let the bills be joyful together A be- $\mid$ fore the \| Lord; For he | cometh $\cdot$ to | judge the | earth.

- With righteousness shall he | judge the | world;

And the ! people | with- | equity. (Gloria Patri.)

> No. 16. SLNGLE CHANT.



No. 18. SINGLE CHANT.


This strain may be sung by a single Base voice.
No. 19. SINGLE CHANT. J. Marsel



## BONUM EST CONFITERI. Ps. 92.

. It is a good thing to give thanks 1 | unto .. the | Lord; And to sing praises unto thy $\mid$ name- $\mid 0$ most $\mid$ Highest.
2 To tell of thy loving kindness $\wedge$ | early $\cdot$ in the $\mid$ morning; And of thy $\mid$ truth $\cdot \cdot$ in the $\mid$ night- $\mid$ season.
3. Upon an instrument of ten strings,, 1 and up- $\mid$ on the $\mid$ lute; Upon a loud instrument, $\Lambda \mid$ and up- | on the | harp.
4. For thou, Lōrd, hast made me glad 1 | through thy | works; And I will rejoice in giving präise $\wedge$ for the ope- $\mid$ ration $\mid$ of thy $\mid$ hands.
5. Glory be to the Father, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and ! to the | Son: And | to the | Holy | Ghost;
6. As it was in the beginning, ${ }^{\wedge}$ is now, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and $\mid$ ever $\cdot \cdot$ shall $\mid$ be, World without | end.^ A- | men, A- | men.


No. 23. DOUBLE CHANT.
DR. RAKDALS.


אa. 37. SLNGLE CHAFT. (Peceliar)
Nc. 89 SLNGLE (PECELIAR)
No. 40. SINGLE (Pzcthas)
335

## PSALM 121.

1. $\{I \cup$ ll lift up mine eyes unto the hills, 1 \{From whence | cometh $\cdot \cdot$ my | heis.
2. $\{$ My help cometh from the Lord, 1 \{ Which made | heaven $\cdot$ and | earth
3. $\{\mathrm{He}$ will not suffer thy foot to be moved'1

He that keepeth thee | will not | slumber.
A. $\{$ Behold, he that keepeth Israel, $\perp$

Shall not | slumber $\cdot$ nor | sleep.
5. $\{$ The Lord is thy keeper; $\{$

The Lord is thy shade upon thy | right - | hand.
6. The sun shall not smite thee by day, 1 $\{$ Nor the | $P$ moon by $\mid$ night.
7. \{The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil:I He shall pre- | serve thy | soul.
8. \{The Lord shall preserve thy going out, $\downarrow$ and thy coming in, $\mathbb{\Lambda}$ \{From this time forth, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and even forevermore. | A- | men.

No. 38. SINGLE CHANT. (Pecthaz)
From Palesstriea, 1540.



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 ob:ain | mercy,
6. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see | Grod.
7. $\{$ Blessed are the peace-makers:

For they shall be called the children of | God.
8. Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake:
i For theirs is the kingdom of | heaven.
9. | Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and persecute you, | And shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, ${ }^{\wedge}$ for |my sake.
10. \{Rejoice, and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in heaven;^ (For so persecuted they the prophets which were be-| fore you. (Coda.)

$$
\text { CODA. For No. } 39 .
$$



CODA For Na 40


336 No. 41. SINGLE CHANT. YKEULLAK.


PSALM 148.

1. Praise ye the Lord. $A$

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

Praise ye him, $\mathbb{C} \mid$ all his | hosts.
3. Praise $y$ e him, $\ell$ sun and moon $; \wedge$

Praise him, all ye | stars of | light.
4. Praise him, ye heaven of heavens, $\Lambda$ And ye waters it that are a- | bove the | heavens
5. Let them praise the name of the Lord:A For he commanded, ${ }^{\prime}$ and | they ${ }^{\circ}$ were cre- | ated
6. He hath also established them forever and ever; ${ }^{4}$ He hath made a decree 11 which | shall not | pass
7. Praise the Lord from the earth, ${ }^{1}$ Ye dragons,^ and | all - | deeps.
8. Fire and hail;^ snow and vapor; ${ }^{\wedge}$

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

Fruitful trees, and | all - | cedars.
1J. Beasts, and all cattle; ${ }^{\wedge}$
Creeping things, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and $\mid$ flying | fowl.
11. Kings of the earth, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and all people; ${ }^{\wedge}$ Princes, ^and all | judges .. of the | earth.
12. Both young men ana maidens;^ |Old $\cdot \cdot$ men and | children.
13. Let them praise the name of the Lord, ${ }^{\wedge}$ For his name a- | lone is | excellent.
14. His glory is above the earth and heaven | Praise • ye the | Lord.

No. 42 SINGLE CHANT. (Peculiar.)
Da. Clarike


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

Let us go into the | house $\cdot$ of the | Lord.
2. $\left\{\right.$ Our feet shall stand within thy gates, ${ }^{\wedge}$ O Jerusalem, $\wedge$ Jerusalem is builded as a city ${ }^{1}$ that is com- | pact to- 1 gether.
3. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Whither the tribes go up; }{ }^{4} \text { the tribes of the Lord, } \\ \text { Unto the testime }\end{array}\right.$
$\left\{\right.$ Unto the testimony of Israel, ${ }^{1}$
To give thanks unto the | name $\cdot$ of the | Lord.
4. $\left\{\right.$ For there are set thrones of judgment, ${ }^{4}$

The thrones of the | house of | David.
5. $\left\{\right.$ Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, ${ }^{1}$

They shall | prosper $\cdot$ that | love thee.
6. $\left\{\right.$ Peace be within thy walls; ${ }^{1}$

And prosperity with-| in thy | palaces.
7. \{For my brethren and companions' sakes, ${ }^{4}$

I will now say, | Peace $\cdot \cdot$ be with- | in thee
8. $\{$ Because of the house of the Lord our God.A

I I will | seek thy | good. || A- | men.


## PSALM 99.

 He sitteth between the cherubim; ${ }^{4}$ let the \| earth be \| moved.
2. The I ord is great in Zion, ${ }^{1}$

And he is high above all people;
Let them praise thy great and terrible name, ${ }^{4}$ for | it is | holy.
3. $\int$ The king's strength also loveth judgment; ${ }^{\boldsymbol{A}}$

Thou dost establish equity: ${ }^{A}$
(Thou executest judgment and righteousness in $|\mathrm{Ja}-|$ cob.
4. (Exalt ye the Lord our God, ${ }^{1}$

And worship at his footstool, ${ }^{4}$
(For | he is | holy.
5. Moses and Aaron among his priests,

And Samuel among them that call upon his name, ${ }^{1}$
(They called upon the Lord, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and he | answer'd | them.
6. $\int$ He spake unto them in the cloudy pillar: ${ }^{1}$

They kept his testimonies, and the ordinance that | he gave | them.
7 (Thou answeredst them, ${ }^{4}$ O Lord our God; ${ }^{\wedge}$
Thou wast a God that forgavest them, 1
(Though thou tookest vengeance of $\mid$ their $1 n-j$ ventions. Treb ${ }_{20}$ A $\widehat{3}$
8 Exalt the Lord our God, ${ }^{1}$
And worship at his holy hill:4
For the Lord our I God is I holy
Ten. 5-5 A-mea.


PSALM 136.
Soln. 1. O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is goodChorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 2. O give thanks unto the God of gods: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 3. O give thanks unto the Lord of lords:
Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 4. To him who alone doeth great wonders: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 5. To him that by wisdom made the heavens: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 6. To him that stretched out the earth above the waters: Chorus For his mercy endureth forever.
solo. 7. To him that made great lights: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 8. The sun to rule by day; $\Lambda$ the moon and stars to rule by night. Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 9. To him that smote Egypt in their first-born: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 10. And brought out Israel from among them: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 11. With a strong hand, and with an nutstretched arm: Chorus. For his mercy endureth fore er.
Solo. 12. To him who divided the Red =ea into parts: Chorus. For his mercy endu eth forever.
Solo. 13. And made Israel to pass through in the midst of it: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 14. But overthrew Pharaoh and his host in the Red sea Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo 15. To him who led his people through the wilderness. , Wrus. For has mercy endumith forever.

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


No. 47. SINGLE CHANT.


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

1. Holy, $\mathbb{A}$ holy, A holy, $\mathbb{A} \mid$ Lord . ${ }^{\text {God Al- | mighty, }}$

Which was, $\mathbb{A}$ and $\mid$ is, and $\mid$ is to $\mid$ come. (Sym.)
2. Thou art worthy, 0 Lord, $A$ to receive glory, $A$ and | honor $\cdot$ and | power;
$\{$ For thou hast created all things,
\{And for thy pleasure they | are and | were cre- | ated. (Sym.)
3. Worthy is the Lamb |that was | slain,
$\{$ To receive power, $\wedge$ and riches, A and wisdom, A
And strength; 1 and | honor,*" and | glory, $\because$ and | blessing. (Sym.)
4. Blessing, $A$ and honor, $A$ and | glory $\because$ and | power,
$\{$ Be unto him that sitteth npon the throne, $\wedge$
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { And unto the | Lamb for-| ever " and |'ever. || Amen. }\end{array}\right.$


1. I will extol thee, A my | God, $\mathrm{O} \mid \mathrm{King}$; And I will bless thy | name for- $\mid$ ever $\cdot \cdot$ and $\mid$ ever.
2. Every f day . will I | bless thee:

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

And raiseth up all | those that | are $\cdot$ bowed | down.
16. The eyes of $\mid$ all $\cdots$ wait upon $\mid$ thee;

And thou givest them their $\mid$ meat in $\mid$ due $-\mid$ season.
17. Thou | openest $\cdot$ thine | hand, And satisfiest the desire of $\mid$ every $\mid$ living | thing.
18. The Lord is righteous in | all his | ways; And | ho $\cdot \operatorname{ly}$ in | all his | works.
19. The Lord is nigh unto all them that | call up $\cdot$ on | him; To all that | call up $\cdot$ on | him in | truth.
20. He will fulfil the desire of |them that | hear him; He also will hear their | cry $\cdot \cdot$ and will | save - | them.
21. The Lord preserveth | all $\cdot$ them that | love him;
dim. But all the $\mid$ wicked $\cdot \cdots$ will | he de- $\mid$ stroy. (ahort pause.)
22.f My mouth shall speak the | praise . of the | Lord: And let all flesh bless his holy | name for-|ever $\cdot$ and |ever.
(Hallelujah.)

## No. 49. SINGLE CHANT.




PSALM 90.

1. $\{$ Lord, $\wedge$ thou hast been our dwelling place $\AA$

In | all •. gene- | rations.
2. Before the mountains were brought forth. $A$ Or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, $A$
Even from everlasting to ever | lasting $\$ | Thou art | God.
3. (Thou turnest man to destruction;A
\{And sayest, Return, 1 ye | chil-dren of | men.
4. For a thousand years in thy sight।
$\{$ Are but as yesterday when it is past, 1
(And | as a | watch $\cdot \cdot$ in the | night.
5. Thou carriest them away as with a flood,A They are as a sleep;
In the morning they are like grass 4 which | groweth | up.
6. $\{$ In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; $\AA$ $\{$ In the evening it is cut $\mid$ down, $h$ cut $\mid$ down, $\uparrow$ and | withereth.
7: \{ Who knoweth the power of thine anger?
$\{$ Even according to thy fear: $\Lambda \mid$ so $\cdots$ is thy | wrath.
8. (So teach us to number our days, 1
| That we may ap- | ply our | hearts • unto | wisdom.
No. 51. SINGLE.


No. 52 SINGLE CHANT


PSALM 130.

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

For with the Lord there is mercy, 1
(And with him is | plenteous .. re | demption.
8. And he shall redeem Israel from | all- | his in- | iquities.

## No. 53. SINGLE CHANT.



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1. He is despised and re- jected $\cdot \cdots$ of $\mid$ men.
2. A man of $\mid$ sorrows $\cdot \cdot$ and ac- $\mid$ quainted $\cdot \cdot$ with | grief.
3. And we hid as it were our | faces | from him.
4. He was despised, $\wedge$ and $\mid$ we es- $\mid$ teem'd him $\mid$ not.
5. Surely he hath borne our griefs, $\Lambda$

And | carried •• our | sorrows;
6. $\{$ Yet we did esteem him stricken; $\Lambda$
| Smitten " of | God $\cdot$ and af- | flicted.
7. $\{$ But he was wounded for our transgressions, $\Lambda$

He was bruised for | our in- | iquities:
8. The chastisement of our peace was upon him, $\Lambda$ \{ And | with his | stripes...we are | healed.
9 All we like sheep have gone astray; $\Lambda$
\{ We have turned every one to | his own | way.
10. And the Lord hath laid on | him $\cdots$ the in- | iquity $\cdots$ of us | all.

Repeat, and close with the Sentence, "Behold the Lamb of God."

No. 59. SINGLE CHANT.
J. Battishlel.


PSALM 105. 1-4

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


Na. 60.

## PSALM 26.

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

Tenor \& Base. 5. \{ I will make mention of Rahab and Babylon To | them that | know me; ${ }^{\boldsymbol{A}}$
6. Behold, Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia: | This" man was | born - | there.
"
7. And of Zion it shall be said, ${ }^{4}$ this and that man was|born in|her
8. And the Highest him- | self $\cdot$ shall es- $\mid$ tablish $\mid$ her.

Chorus. 9. The Lord shall count, when he writeth | up the | people,
10. That | this " man was | born - | there. ||Hallelujah.
" 11. As well the singers as the players on instruments|shall be|there; " 12. All ${ }^{1} \mid$ all my |springs " are in | thee.
-The Tenor singing the Treble, or large notes on the upper staff.
No. 61. SINGLE CHANT.


## PSALM 97.

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

## No. 63. SINGLE CHANT.



Gregorian.



## PSALM 48.

1. $\{$ Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised

In the city of our God, A in the mountain | of his | holiness.
2. Beautiful for situation 1 the joy of the whole $\mid$ earth is $\mid$ mount- | Zion.
3. We have thought of thy loving kindness,
\{ O God, 1 in the | midst of $\cdot \cdot$ thy | temple.
4. $\{$ According to thy name, O God, A so is thy praise unto the ends of the earth, \{ Thy | hand is | full of | righteousness.
5 \{ Let Mount Zion rejoice, 1 Let the daughters of Judah be glad, $\wedge$ be- $\mid$ cause of $\cdot$ thy $\mid$ judgments.
6. $\{$ Walk about Zion, $\wedge$ and go round about her: $\AA$
\{ | Tell $\cdot$ ye the | towers $\cdot$ there- | of.
7. $\{$ Mark ye well her bulwarks, $\wedge$ consider her palaces; $\wedge$

That ye may tell it to the gene-| ra-tion | following.
8. $\{$ For this God is our God, $\mathbb{A}$ forever and ever; $\mathbb{A}$ \& He will be our | guide, $₫$ even | unto | death.

## No. 65. SINGLE CHANT.



No. 66. SINGLE CHANT.


## PSALM 84.

1. How amiable are thy tabernacles, $\mathrm{A} \mathrm{O} \mid$ Lord of | hosts !
2. $\{$ My soul longeth, $A$ yea, $\wedge$ even fainteth for the courts of the Lord; \{ My heart and my flesh crieth | out $\cdot$ for the | living | God.
3. $\{$ Blessed are they that dwell in thy house; $\AA$
\{ They | will be $\cdot \cdot$ still | praising thee.
4. $\{$ Blessed is the man whose strength is in thee; A
\{ In whose | heart .. are the | ways of | them.
5. They go from strength to strength; $\AA$

Every one of them in Zion ap- | peareth be $\cdot \cdot$ fore | God.
6. $\{$ O Lord God of hosts, hear my prayer: $\mathbb{A}$ G Give | ear, O | God of | Jacob. (Hallelujah, No. 1.)
7. Behold, O God, our shield, $\wedge$ and look upon the face of | thine an-| ointed
8. For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand; 1

I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God,
| Than to | dwell $\cdot$ in the | tents of | wickedness.
9. $\{$ For the Lord God is a sun and a shield; $\wedge$ the Lord will give grace and glory: $\mathbb{A}$ \{ No good thing will he withhold from them that | walk up- | rightly.
10. $\{$ O Lord of hosts, 1

Blessed is the | man that $\mid$ trustet $\mathrm{H} \cdot \cdot$ in | thee. (Hallelujah, No. 2.) No. 1.

No. 2



## THE LORD'S PRAYER.

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

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

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

For thine is the kingdom, 1 and tise puwer, $\Lambda$ and the glory, $\Lambda$ forever. $|A-|-|$ men.
*This chant, from Novello's Evening Sereice, is sung to the "Benedietus Dominus Deus Israel," in Holy Week It is one of the most beantiful Gregorian Chants, and is the same from which the popular tune
colled Hamburg sas originally arranged by the editor of this soork.

SINGLE CHANT.
Coda. CHO
345


## PSALM 27. 35-40.

1. $\left\{\right.$ I have seen the wicked in great power, ${ }^{1}$
$\{$ And spreading himself lik's a | green - | bay-tree.
2. \{Yet he passed away, ${ }^{1}$ and he was not; ${ }^{1}$
\{Yea, ${ }^{1}$ I sought him, ${ }^{1}$ but | he could | not be \|found.
3. $\left\{\right.$ Mark the perfect man, ${ }^{4}$ and behold the upright, ${ }^{1}$

For the end of that $\mid\left\{\operatorname{man}_{\text {dim }}\right.$ is peace.
4. $\{$ But the transgressors shall be destroyed together,
\{ The end of the | wicked .. shall | be cut | off.
5. \{ But the salvation of the righteous is of the Lord, \{ He is their strength in | time of | trouble.
6. And the Lord shall help them, ${ }^{1}$ and deliver them; ${ }^{4}$ He shall deliver them from the wicked,
\{ And save them be- | cause they | trust in | him.|| Hallelujah.


346 Na. 70. SINGLE CHANT.


GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.
SCborus. $f$

1. \{Glory be to | frod on | high,

And on earth | peace, $\Lambda$ good | will to | men.
2. We praise thee, $\Lambda$ we bless thee, $\Lambda$ we | worship | thee, We glorify thee, $\Lambda$ we give thanks to thee for $\mid$ thy great $\mid$ glo $-\mid$ ry.
3 O Lord God, $\Lambda \mid$ heavenly | King, Göd the | Father | Al - | mighty.
(Down to 4 th verse, Chant No. 71.)
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Chorus. } f \\ \text { Fior }\end{array}\right.$

> holy,

Thou | only | art the | Lord.
10. Thou only, $\cap$ O Christ, $\uparrow$ with the $\mid$ Holy | Ghost, Art most high in the glory of | God the | Fa - | ther.|| Amen.


S Semi-Chorus. $p$
4. $\{0$ Lord, A the only begotten Son | Jesus | Christ; O Lord God, $\wedge$ Lamb of God, $\wedge$ | Son .. of the | Fa - | ther.
5. That takest away the $\mid \sin \cdots$ of the $\mid$ world

Have | mer $\cdots \mathrm{cy}$ up- ${ }^{\text {on }}$ - |us.
f $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { solo. } \\ \text { Tho }\end{array}\right.$
b. $\{$ Thou that takest away the | sin $\cdot$ of the | world s Semi-Chorus.
\{Have | mer. cy up- | on $-\mid$ us
7. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Soln. } \\ \text { Thou that takest away the } \mid \sin \cdots \text { of the | world }\end{array}\right.$ $\{$ Siemi-Chorus. $\{$ Second ending.
$\left\{\right.$ Receive, $\Lambda\left\{\begin{array}{l}p p \text { re- | ceive our | prayer. }\end{array}\right.$
St.lo.
8. $\{$ Thou that sittest at the right hand of $\mid$ God the $\mid$ Father, SSemi-Chorus.
\{Have | mer $\cdot$ cy up- | on - | us. (Up to the 9th verse, Ghant No. 70.
No. 72. SINGLE CHANT.


## PSALM 118.

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

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

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

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

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



## METRICALINDEX.

| L. M. |  | Lawtor......... . ... 77 | Balerma . . . . . . . . . . 125 | Marlow (minor) ....... 97 | Ain ................. 160 | Sonbury .............. 163 | Edmonton............. 284 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | . 269 | Lee ................... 70 | Ball ............... . . 211 | M irtyr's .............. 107 | All-nza............... 141 | Thatcher ............. 148 | Ely Deid .............. 200 | Serug. ................ ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ 200 |
| namah | . 42 | Leni. . . . . . . . . . . . . 46 | B.ngor...............l:2 | Marwell . . . . . . . . . . . 120 | Aphrah ............... 148 | Type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 102 | Eltham ................ 196 |  |
| Adwell | .. 40 | Leyden ................. 0 | Barby.................. 111 | Mear ................. 107 | Badea .................. 15. | U'tica.................... 158 | Eton ................... 194 | 7 t \& 68. |
| Ae | . 57 | Lownll . ................ 58 | Berwick ...............124 | M-dfield ............... . 92 | Badd................... 159 | Welby................. 147 | Fulham................ 213 | Evarts................224 |
| Aerio | . 54 | Lycona ............... 71 | Braduur............... 123 | Merlford . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{5}$ | Beverly................ 156 |  | Hendon................ 153 | Musiosary Hyms.....22s |
| Agland | . 59 | Marion ................ 67 | Brattle stret .........111 | Mellhuurn . . . . . . . . . . . 130 | Buylvton ................ 140 | L. P. M. | Horton .............. 198 | Zuar .................. 229 |
| Aguor | . 64 | Maysville .............. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | Brougitun ............ 133 | Meliord. . . . . . . . . . . . 10 10 | Bralwon ............... . 167 | Maybield.............. 174 | Jarel . ................ 201 | Zira . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 22; $^{23}$ |
| All Na | . 75 | Mr-ndon................ 39 | Bunlurd................ 121 | Metrical Chant. ......347 | Cambervell........... 168 | Midian ................ 122 | Nureniburg............. 193 |  |
| Almin | . $\cdot 2$ | Metrical Chant ........37 | Burfurd................12t | Mureh . . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | Caton . . . . . . . . . . . . 16.16 | Nashville .............174 | Onido ................ 19 19 | 7s \& 6s. |
| Annes. | . 80 | M1gdol.................tis | Cail .................. 90 | Mount Nelso ......... 118 | Chesworth. ........... 150 | Newcourt............. 172 | Onitia ................. 201 | Amaterdam ...........22t |
| Ampin | . 81 | 31nal................... 45 | Cimbiridge ............. ${ }^{\text {134 }}$ | Nauni ................. 89 | Cranbruok . . . . . . . . . . . . 143 |  | Rhine ............... 203 | Richmood. . . . . . . . . . . 223 2t |
| Angel's Hymo | . 44 | Mond.................. d $^{2}$ | Canton ............... 137 | New York ............ 103 | Cumwell. .............. 161 | C. P. M. | Rosefield. ............. 195 | Weld ..................20. |
| Anson. ...... |  | Mornal, .................. 45 | Chard ................. 139 | Nic'tols................. 98 | Dorton. ................ 162 | Aithlone.............. 175 | Sonthampton.......... 196 | Zophim...............22 2 , |
| Anvern. | . 70 | Mount Ziun............ 37 | Chelsea................ 94 | Nottingham . . . . . . . . . . 109 | Dover ................. 163 | Ariel.................. 176 | Tottenhans............ 197 |  |
| Appletor | . 60 | Nayton ................ 8 -4 | Chirsnut Street . . . . . . 306 | Omer . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1110 | Elorae ................. 164 | Bethnel................ 178 | Wanstead.............. 158 | 78, 68, \& 88. |
| Arfiu. | . 52 | Nazareth ............. 65 | Chimes ................ 88 | Ornington.............. 131 | Evans . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 140 | Carpathus............. 176 |  | Zalmesah............22s |
| Arne | . 58 | Ncal. ${ }^{\text {d }}$. | Choral................ 23 | Otfurd............... 95 | Evelyn ............... 149 | Eleon........................ 180 | 88 \& 7\%. |  |
| Arville | . 68 | Nincty Seveuth Ps. Tu. 81 | Culchester ............. 111 | Prewrium. . . . . . . . . . . 114 | Geras.................. 1671 | Highton................ 175 | Abba ................. 208 |  |
| Ashwell | .. 55 | Nuel ................. 72 | Coronation............ 112 | Phuvah ............... 136 | Gorton................ 171 | Langworth ............ 178 | Alhru.................. 206 |  |
| Ayrton. | . 56 | Ald Hundred........... 41 | Coventry............... 8.8 | Reo . . . . . . . . . . . . . 91 | Harlon................ 141 | Meribsh .............. 173 | Ball ................... 211 |  |
| Bamn.. | . 39 | Peal.................. 61 | Dalmatia ............. 127 | Slienley............... 137 | Hereford............. 171 |  | Bentiey............... 205 |  |
| Ballington | .. 48 | Prulernain ............... 55 | Dedham ............... 1115 | Shepham............... 93 | Hudson ............... 151 | S. P. M. | Beulah ................ 213 | Northfield.............. 2331 |
| Bushan Belville |  | Rezin. . . . . . . . . . . . . 258 Rothwell . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 69 | Downs:............... 115 | Sieliem .............. 138 | Kelsal . . . . . . . . . . . . 169 | Dalston ............... 181 Peters 181 | Carnes................ 205 Cesarea.......... 210 | Waitlind ..............236 230 |
| Blen-lon. | . 51 | Rubic. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 61 | Eidgeton ................. 103 | Sinai .................... 19.9 | Leighton............... 170 | Peters ...............181 | Greenville ............. 210 |  |
| Brentiont | 73 | Sale ................... . 49 | Elever................. 129 | Sisera ................... 95 | LikLon. ............... 170 | H. M. | Holsey................ 212 | $58 \approx 6 \mathrm{~s}$ 。 |
| Bruns wriek | ..71 | S ivod . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 83 | Elon . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{131}$ | St. Ann's . . . . . . . . . . . 100 | Loughton .............. 142 | Anab ................. 184 | Jorton ................. 211 |  |
| Canle Sireet | . 76 | Shalern................ 49 | Evin ld ................ 126 |  | Marne . . . . . . . . . . . . . 167 | Beza.................. 188 | Moant Yernoa.......... 209 | $88 \& 4 \mathrm{~s}$. |
| Cephas. | . 50 | St. P'aul's. . . . . . . . . . . 53 | Farnham ............... 9 96 | St. Martin'b............ 93 | Maitlend............... 144 | Claremont ............. 188 | Otto................... 212 | Artoo.................1\%9 |
| Cuaberl | . +3 | Sterling. ............... $\mathrm{c}_{0}$ | F.rry................... 95 | Stade . . . . . . . . . . . . . 113 | Massah ............... 157 | Farlon . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 190 | Perez ................ 206 | Wayland..............177 |
| Cypras | . 49 | Stun-field.............. 68 | Field .................. 105 | Stephens...............113 | Mazzuroth ............ 151 | Haddam .............. 189 | Ripley ................. 210 | Larton...............1e. |
| Dele.. | ..16 | Tallia' Evening Hymn . 44 | Geneva ................ 135 | Tallis.................. 108 | Metrieal Chant........ 347 | Harwich .............. 186 | Sicily.................. 209 |  |
| Danver | ..67 | Trell . . . . . . . . . . . . . 38 | Grafton . . . . . . . . . . . . . 128 | T.urshish................. 89 | Mish.11 ............... 144 | 1rwell .................185 | Wilmot................ 214 | 10s. |
| Duke stre | . 80 | Jruro...................... 51 | Hadleigh................ 133 | Telem.................. 93 | Name ................. 151 | Kingeton............... 192 | Worthing .............. 20.20 | Lentwood.............235 |
| Dunfeld | . 76 | Uxhridge............... 88 | Halind ............... 134 | Thaxted ................ 114 | Norweli ............... 159 | Lisclier ................ 186 | Wortiag .............20) | ithelton ................ 223 . |
| Efinghe | . 47 | Ward.................. 78 | Hanley ................ 106 | Thyatire................ 88 | Olmatz ................ 156 | Newhary .............. 187 | 8s, 7s, \& 48. | Zippor................. 230 |
| Elno.. | . 41 | Wells.................. 74 | Heath .................12, | Uda . . . . . . . . . . . . . 120 | Olney ................. 163 | Peldon................. 185 | Arnville .............. 215 |  |
| El-paran | . 46 | Welton................. 78 | Hermon................ 139 | Ur . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 99 | Paddington.............. 161 | Ramsay................ 190 | Brest................... 214 | 10s \& 11s. |
| Farsaworth | . 22 | Whiteland ................62 | Honiton................. 86 | Valentia ................130 | Pancras.................164 | ミ1ow .................. 184 | Erd .................... 213 | Huron ................... 235 |
| P -deral | . 84 | Wilhraham..............12 | Howard................. 102 | Verona ...............1129 | Parah.................... 145 | Triumph ................ 187 | Hanwell .............. 216 | Myons .................... 233 |
| Ford. | . 46 | Winchester . . . . . . . . . . 3 3d | Iceland ................. 91 | Vesper ............... 118 | Paulos ................ 155 | Thorley-.............. 191 | Highton . . . . . . . . . . . . 217 | St. Michael's .........2234 |
| Prenor Gedir |  | Winulbam..............it | Iddo................... 110 | Waldron .............. 96 | Pemlerton ............ 145 | Yalluin ................ 192 | Oliphant ............... 219 | Si. Michael's .........234 |
| Geed $\mathbf{r}$ Gileard | . 55 | Hye .................. 48 |  | Wall ....................... 119 | Pentunville ............. 145 Rushton ........... 150 | Wegtmouth............ 183 Zehulon........ .189 | Osgnod ....................... 217 | 11 s \& 103. |
| Himmurg | . 83 |  | Kıshon ................. 128 | W Inui Grove..........117 | Suir ................... 1 Ifis | Zehuion ............... 189 | Putz ................... 21215 | Folsom ................886 |
| H nuver | 79 | c. M. | 1sselur h:...............105 | Wareham............. 125 | Selbv.................. 153 | ขร. | Vnam ................. 216 |  |
| Hurrony Grove | . 63 | Abil.gton............... 93 | 1, aneaboro'............. $=$ ? | W-rwick ..............138 | Slıawmut ..............150 | Acton................ 270 | Zion ................. 214 | Mnnir 11s........... 238 |
| Hinton | . 78 | Antiocl................ 116 | 1,ayfirld ..............iti |  | Sheba ................ 132 | Aphek................2,22 |  | Portuguese H vmp....... 236 |
| lingm | . 75 |  | Lemno*................. в | Werfod ............... 121 | Sliplton............... 1.54 | Anficld ............... 202 | $88,78,48$ |  |
|  |  | Arlington . . . . . . . . . . . . . 47 | Lenkal................. 92 | Wimer ............... 132 | Shirland ............. 117 | Bellinglam ........... 195 | Harwel? ..............218 | $123,11 \mathrm{~s}, \approx 8$. |
|  | .69 | Avam................................... |  | Zerial . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 90 | Silverdzle............ 16 Sumwicls........152 | Benevento. ..............240 <br> Choral............ .....est | 6 s \& 48. |  |
|  | 6 | Aznionl ................ 117 | London ................ 1 , | S. M. | stoel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 153 | Curydon .............. 204 | Ameries .............. 290 | 128 \& 11. |
|  |  | Baden ................ . 19 | Marlow (major) .. . . . 97 | Ahava............. . 166 | $\mathrm{S}_{\text {t. Tıовия }}$. . . . . . . 146 | Dallas ................ 194 | Dort................... 221 | Sentiend...... ...... 243 |



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Consisting of Songs for Childron. By L. Masen,

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the


[^0]:    3. Lord, send a beam of light di-vine, To guide our up-ward aim! With one re-viv-ing look of thine, Our lan-guid bearts in-flame.
[^1]:    2. The blessings of his grace

    He shall to us make known; Till all the earth his laws embrace, And his do - minion own. Halle-lujas Yalle - lu - - jah !
    3. Let all the people raise

    The loud thanksgiving voice; Let eve-ry na-tion sing thy praise, And eve-ry tongue rejoice.
    

[^2]:    Trio by Tenors \& Base in the third. and in full Chorus in the fourth slania.

[^3]:    RIPLEY.
    8s \& 7s.

