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CHRISTIAN MINSIREL

A NEW SYSTEM OF MUSICAL NOTATION;

WITH MOLLECTION OF

PSALM TUNES, ANTHEMS, AND CHANTS,

SELECTED FROM THE

Most Popular Works in Europe and America.

DESIGNED FOR THE

USE OF CHURCHES, SINGING-SCHOOLS, AND SOCIETIES.
BY J. B. AIKIN.

PHILADELPHIA, T. K. COLLINS, JR., No. 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET, P. Q. & J. BIDDLE & SOUTH FIFTH ST.;
T. K. & P. G. O LLINS, I LODGE ALLEY.—LANCARTOR MURRAY & STOCK.

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PREFACE.

THE number of sacred music books has been greatly multiplied within the last few years. Mason's publications alone have furnished the churches with a rich variety of music, arranged and harmonized in a style of unequalled beauty and sublimity, and characterized by a chasteness, simplicity, and facility of expression, and all that is adapted to dignify and elevate the character of devotional song, which must commend it to the hearty acceptance of the most intelligent and best cultivated minds in the world. And from the number of editions of these publications, which have succeeded each other in rapid succession, and which have been anxiously sought after and liberally distributed throughout the country, it seems fair to infer the existence of a happily increasing interest in the subject.

The fact, also, that the unscientific and trashy publications, which but too lately were held in high popular estimation, and which supplied the churches, especially of the south and west, with nearly all their music, are now being in a great degree displaced by those of a more

serious and scientific character, indicates a decided improvement in the popular taste.

It is a singular fact, nevertheless—and one which demands the serious consideration of the friends of music, and which it concerns teachers and guides in the science to account for—that by far the largest portion of the community are altogether unacquainted with the elementary principles of the science, and have no use for written music whatever; and this is the case, not only among the ignorant and unlearned, but among the more enlightened and educated portions of the community. Even among members of the church, a very small minority are able to distinguish one note from another, and two-thirds of the ministers find it more difficult to sing the plainest tune unaided, without having first heard it, than to write a sermon. And I must add, though I regret the occasion which requires it, that of the classes that receive the instructions of our most scientific and devoted teachers—however they may sing what they have learned by the hearing of the ear—not one half are even able to read and comprehend the simplest passages in the books.

Whence, and how is this? Do the people feel no concern upon the subject? Have they no desire to understand the science, or to acquire the art? Or have our guides been at fault? Have they left the simple path of nature, and constructed a road less inviting and more intricate and difficult? Multitudes,—often those of the first order of intellect, who cannot be suspected of a want of energy equal to any mental enterprise,—are heard to say daily, how much they would give to be able to sing by note. They have paid some attention to the subject, but a mist seemed to hang over it. They have, perhaps, entered upon the study with earnestness and zeal, but the first results were unsatisfactory, and the difficulties in attaining any thing like an accurate knowledge of the subject appeared insurmountable, with the time and labour which they were prepared to bestow. The fact is notorious, and these deplorable results follow the most improved system of Pestalozzian analysis.

These results are by no means owing to any want of ability or zeal on the part of those engaged in instruction. The energy and untiring

perseverance of those who have for some years past devoted themselves to the business of instruction, and the preparation of music-books, are worthy of all praise, and command our highest admiration. But with the experience of the past, and a just observation of the present, it requires not the gift of prophecy to foretell, that while the same system is continued, no efforts to extend the boundaries of knowledge in this department of science, however energetic and well directed, will succeed in any degree adequate to the wishes and expectations of its friends.

A radical reform in the mode of writing music is what is required. We must cease to inculcate as elementary principles mere dogmas, arbitrarily imposed upon us by those who have gone before. We must make no factitious distinctions where there are no differences. I have bestowed much time and consideration upon this subject, having had the experience of a number of years in teaching. I have looked at the subject again and again, impartially and independently, as far as possible without reference to existing theories, and uninfluenced by the settled opinions and interesting systems of others; and though conscious that I must hazard the imputation of vanity and presumption, I have ventured to offer to the public a "new book," presenting the subject in a shape less complicated, more simple, and as I conceive more in accordance with nature.

I respectfully ask of musicians a careful examination of this work, and a careful consideration of the particulars in which it differs from others, and which I cannot but believe they will agree with me in denominating improvements.

PECULIARITIES OF THIS WORK.

I. VARIETIES OF MEASURE, OR MODES OF TIME.

As music is ordinarily written, the varieties of measure amount to some nine or ten. Professor Mason says in his Carmina Sacra, page 7, "Other varieties also may be used,"—even as many as fifteen or more. In this work only three varieties are used, equal, unequal and compound.

The reasons which induce this change, and the claims it has to be considered an improvement in the mode of writing music, may be estimated from the following considerations.

1st. Other varieties are not necessary. Every variety of music may be written intelligibly in one or the other of these three measures—equal, unequal, or compound. All sounds, of whatever relative length, and in every possible combination, may be clearly represented to the eye without the use of any other.

2d. Other varieties are useless. They are of no practical value whatever. They do not define the time. For this the very highest authority may be adduced. "The example $\frac{2}{2}$ is not, necessarily, either slower or quicker than $\frac{2}{4}$; $\frac{3}{2}$ is neither slower nor quicker than $\frac{3}{8}$, &c. The different varieties of time in each of the above examples [the examples specify fifteen] are practically the same. To the eye they are different, to the ear alike."* These numerous varieties, or ways of writing music, then, are of course useless, inasmuch as they are, confessedly, really and in fact not varieties of measure at all, but are "practically the same."

^{*} Professor Mason, Carmina Sacra, p. 7.

We sometimes find the same music written in different varieties of measure in different books, (and those, sometimes, by the same author,) and when a choir happens to be supplied with a variety of books, they are not unfrequently found singing in good time, and together,

the same music, each unconscious that one is singing half-notes and another is singing quarters.

3d. These multiplied varieties are not only unnecessary and useless, they are positively injurious, and only tend to involve the subject in difficulties. "The most important requisite in all good performance," says the respected author quoted above, "is accuracy of time.—To acquire the habit of keeping good time requires much patience and perseverance; and it is in this that those who commence learning to sing are most likely to fail."* Nothing is more true, as the experience of every teacher will testify. But is it strange? Can it be otherwise, when the theory and the practice are so directly at variance? The acquisition of the art must be difficult when the theoretical instruction is so lumbered up with distinctions, without any essential differences. Much time and labour are spent in acquiring a knowledge of the many varieties of measure, as indispensable to the keeping of time; but when the pupil comes to practise, he finds that nearly all these varieties which have been so distinctly pointed out to him, are only such theoretically, and on paper; they are varieties to the eye, but in fact, and to the ear, they are the same. The eye readily perceives the distinction, but the ear cannot discern the difference. The measure of the eye and the measure of the ear do not agree. Each organ loses confidence in itself or in the other; nature is divided against itself—a conflict ensues—an appeal is made to the books, and each claims the victory; for, "to the eye they are different, to the ear alike"—each organ charges the other with deception and falsehood, and the poor pupil with "confusion worse confounded" despairs of ever finding "patience and perseverance" to carry him through the labyrinth of time.

But the evil may be rendered still more intelligible to all, and the advantage of the improved method will be fully justified by considering another particular. "Every person learning to sing should give strict attention to beating time. Experience proves, that where the habit of beating time is neglected, the ability to keep time is seldom acquired." Such is doubtless the fact, as all teachers must know. To keep time, we must beat time, and when one mode of each measure only is used, correctness in keeping time is soon attained. The habit is

- soon formed of appropriating one beat to each half-note, or its equivalent, whether in equal or unequal measure.

This is the method adopted in this work. The music is so written that the measure and the counting, or beating, are always the same, whatever may be its character; and the habit once formed is never to be changed. To this most common mode of time teachers generally first introduce their pupils, and all is well until a variety is introduced; then the difficulty commences, and patience begins to be tried. The habit sedulously cultivated, and already well formed, is now to be directly contravened; and instead of appropriating a beat to each half-note, and one to two quarters, each quarter claims its beat, and the half-note two. The difficulty is not in giving a beat to each quarter, or two beats to the half, but is produced by the breaking up of a fixed habit, and the formation of another, which is so directly the opposite of the first. The more fixed and decided the first habit, the better is the pupil prepared for the performance of the first mode; but the formation

Carmina Sacra, p. 5

of the second is proportionally difficult. This much is at length accomplished; then the pupil is put back upon his trials in the first measure, and he finds, to his discomfiture, that the second habit has almost displaced the first, and so he must address himself to that again. This, however, is only the beginning of his troubles; he must go through all the varieties, learning and unlearning, advancing and retreating, forming habits and again effacing them from his mind, to make room for the formation of others—forgetting as far as possible the first, in order to embrace the next; and forgetting the last in order to remember the first. Surely much patience and perseverance are required in such a work as this; and yet it is a labour which satisfieth not—nothing whatever is gained by it.

The method of writing music, adopted in this work, avoids all the evil, and accomplishes every purpose that can be needed or desired.

II. THE MINOR SCALE EXCLUDED.

The same general considerations which were offered in reference to the varieties of measure, may with equal propriety and force be urged against the usual distinction of major and minor scale, or major and minor mode. There is no ground for such a distinction in nature—such a distinction is not necessary. It answers no practical purpose whatever; and it is difficult to conjecture why it was invented, unless it were to confound the uninitiated, to puzzle the student, and to involve the whole subject in mystery.

The natural scale, with the sharp fourth, fifth, &c., contains all the sounds and all the intervals that can be furnished by the artificial minor scale. Every conceivable variety of music, bold and cheerful, soft and plaintive, may be written upon the natural scale. All music is in fact written upon it. The minor scale itself (so called) is founded upon it, or more properly is not really any thing different from it. The minor scale, it is evident, is neither more nor less than portions of two octaves of the natural scale—commencing with the sixth in the octave below the key, and ending with the sixth in the octave above. It is a part of the scale embracing such a proportion of half-intervals, as to secure a plaintive effect, and when a certain amount of this plaintive influence is introduced, it has been called the minor scale, or minor key. But why object to it? Because it is a distinction without a difference. We might, with equal propriety, commence a scale with the third, another with the fourth, another with the fifth, and so on, and name them from the peculiar musical effect—the sub-major where the tune is half as plaintive as the minor, and the super-major where the effect is peculiarly cheerful.

But the objection to this distinction is not merely that it answers no valuable purpose. Its effect is to produce confusion in the mind, and to hinder the progress of the student by introducing two keys into the theory, and fixing a double set of numerals to precisely the same sounds and syllables.

The key, or one, of the natural scale, is the basis or governing sound: it governs or determines the pitch of all the other sounds in the scale. It is of the first importance that the key, and the relation of other sounds to it, and their dependence upon it, be well understood and firmly fixed in the mind. Hence all authors and teachers are obliged to devote special attention to the exposition of this

point, and to the practice of singing the scale by numerals, by skips, &c.; and this must be persevered in until, the key being given, the learner can with ease produce any sound of the scale when designated by its numeral.*

But when this is accomplished, and the situation of the half-intervals as always occurring between three and four, and between seven and eight, has become familiar to the pupil; and pleased with the ease with which he is able to recognise the high and low sounds by their numerical relation to the key, he fancies himself just prepared to read music with some satisfaction, his mind is at once and suddenly upset by the introduction of another scale, whose numerals conflict throughout with that which had been so firmly fixed in his mind. Now three is no longer three, but five; five is metamorphosed into seven; two has become four; four is six; seven is two; and one, yes, ONE, the key, which he supposed to be fixed, independent and immovable, sitting as a monarch on his throne, marshaling and locating his subjects around him, is now dethroned, and made to take the place of a slave. And to add to his confusion, he finds that even the "semitones" are represented as unfaithful servants to their master, now in duress, and as having in the general confusion left their places and taken their stations elsewhere. Inquiring earnestly for their whereabouts, he learns, to his amazement, and to the utter undoing of his confidence, that their location is uncertain; they have no abiding-place—that "in the minor scale, the tones and semitones do not occur in the same order, ascending, that they do in descending."

In this work the minor key is not reckoned as belonging to the principles of the science; and by its entire exclusion, deceptive distinctions are avoided, the subject is divested of some of its mysteries, and presented in a manner at once natural, simple, and intelligible to all.



^{* &}quot;It is very important, and we repeat it, that the situation of the tones and semitones be firmly - fixed in the mind of the scholar."—Mason's Manual, p. 110.

[†] The error of introducing into the theory of music another scale, separate but not distinct from the natural scale, and based upon a separate and imaginary key, called the minor key, may be demonstrated to the satisfaction of any one who will take the trouble to examine it. The justness of this thought may be tested by a reference to the illustration here presented. It is manifest that the numerals conflict, while the sounds agree. There is a double set of numerals to the same sounds and syllables. In excluding the imaginary minor key, the number of scales is not only reduced one-half—at least from twenty-eight to fourteen—but especially it should be noticed, the confusion of numbers is avoided.

III. POSITION OF THE LETTERS ON THE STAFF.

A new position has been assigned to the letters on the staff. Heretofore, and apparently without reason, so far as the author has been able to discover, the staff has been located, so to speak, on one side of the voice. The more appropriate location, doubtless, is to give G, the letter representing the central sound of the compass of the voice, a central position upon the staff. In this work, G is accordingly placed upon the middle of the staff, and the other letters occupy their places in due order.

By this arrangement, a great advance has been made towards simplifying and reducing to a more complete system the mode of writing music for the various classes of voices, and for various instruments. Heretofore the letters upon the staff have been located variously for the treble, the counter, and the base. The C cleff, indicating the position of the letters upon the alto staff, has of late years, however, gone nearly out of use in this country; and modern authors generally letter the alto staff in the same way as that of the treble. This was one step towards reform—rendering the subject less complicated, and easing the art of reading music of one of its unnecessary burdens.

In this work, the use of the cleff is entirely dispensed with, the new lettering of the treble staff rendering it perfectly convenient to write all music, for the base voice as well as for base instruments, on the same staff, or one similarly lettered. Thus, the central G of the base voice is fixed on the centre of the staff, and perfect uniformity is attained in the mode of lettering the staffs for all the parts in which music is written.

Teachers will be able to appreciate at once the advantage gained by this arrangement. It supersedes entirely the necessity of introducing into their lessons of instruction, all the scales based upon the F cleff, or base staff, and relieves them of all further concern in regard to just one-half of that half which remains after the carrying away of the fourteen by the exclusion of the so-called minor-key. And the pupil will find his mind no longer confused by the various positions of seven letters; and his memory burdened with endless distinctions. But having mastered the seven scales, based upon the seven letters occupying seven fixed places on the staff, he will find his way short and comparatively easy, without being required to retrace his steps or to cross his path. Much might be said in favour of this mode of writing music, and much will readily suggest itself, especially to the instrumental performer, to whom alone it will be an immense gain,* but further remark here is unnecessary. Those concerned, and the public, will judge for themselves.

• To the organist, and to the performer on the piano, the advantages of this method of lettering the staff will be incalculable. The labour of the pupil will be comparatively trifling. Every teacher knows that when the pupil has the position of the letters of one staff, and their relation to his instrument once fixed in his mind, he is, according to the method neretofore adopted, immediately perplexed to find that C in the first staff is not C in the base staff, but E; that the central line of one staff is B, and the central line of another is D; in short, that the letters of both, and their relation to the instrument, conflict throughout; and all this while the octaves on the instrument are exactly alike. Any one can, in some measure, appreciate the difficulty which consists not so much in learning the position of a number of letters, virtually amounting to fourteen—which would be objectionable enough, since it is unnecessary—but in distracting the mind by the use of two staffs, so much alike, and yet so much unlike.

Upon the method here adopted, when the pupil has mastered one staff, he has accomplished all in this department. The author designs, should the present work meet with public favour, in accordance with the repeated solicitations of many teachers, to publish a work upon this plan expressly for the piano-forte.

IV. THE SIGNATURE.

The signature ordinarily used, consisting of flats and sharps at the commencement of a tune, indicating the position of the key, has been laid aside, and its place supplied by the use of the word key itself. This mode of designating the place of the key has been adopted as being more simple, and less liable to misconstruction than the use of the flats and sharps. It is well known to all musicians, that the flats and sharps at the beginning of a tune are not designed to affect the voice in any manner whatever. The singer has no concern with them—except so far as they serve to indicate the place of the key; and yet it is amazing how many persons—who are by no means entire strangers to music books—have utterly misconceived the design of flats and sharps when used as a signature, and have supposed that they really affect the character of the music to which they are prefixed!—that the flats and sharps fix the place of the key, &c.

Now, as the key constitutes a sufficient and most intelligible signature; and as the performer on instruments, to whom alone they can be of any possible service, should make himself thoroughly acquainted with the rules for performing each scale, and is supposed to know immeliately when the key is given, what letters are to be played flat or sharp: these characters have been entirely excluded from the signature, and the direct method of signing the key has been adopted.

V. FIGURED NOTES.

The system of seven syllables used as names for the different notes in the octave, now so deservedly popular in every part of the world, has been adopted in this work. Nothing is more easily demonstrable than the superiority of this to the four syllable system. For, if any thing at all is gained by giving names to the sounds of the octave—and of this there can be no question—it is easy to perceive that the nomenclature which appropriates to each sound in the octave a distinct name, must have the decided advantage over that which requires the same name to be applied to different sounds. On this plan, the association of the name and the sound—which is the great object designed in the use of names—is necessarily more complete; and universally, where this system is adopted in singing schools, the intonation is much sooner formed.

But this work differs from all others in the use of seven figured notes, each of a peculiar shape. Every singer knows how difficult it is to learn to apply the seven syllables to the notes all of one shape. The learner must know whether the note is doe, ray, or faw, by the lines and spaces on the staff. This he must learn in all the seven scales: for example, in the key of C, or in the C scale, doe is on C, ray on D, me on E, &c. And in the key of A, doe is on A, ray on B, me on C, &c. In short, in the seven scales, doe, as well as every other syllable in the octave, is on every line and space on the staff.

The system adopted in this work will be found to have the double advantage of giving to each sound its own name, and to each note or name its own form. As seven different syllables, or names, are used for the purpose of attaining the seven different sounds in the octave with

greater facility; so seven different figures, or forms, are used for the purpose of obtaining the names immediately and with perfect certainty. The key, and the name of any note, and also its pitch and relation to the key, as well as its length, are all written and clearly presented to the eye of the reader by the figured symbol. The name, the shape, and the sound of a note, and its relative pitch, are thus perfectly associated.

The round notes teach nothing which is not taught by the use of the seven figured notes. But the figured notes do teach what the round notes do not. The musical ideas are the same, whether the notes be round or figured. But as the ideas are expressed unambiguously, and with equal precision, and, withal, may be read with greater facility when written in figured notes, seven characters are used in this work, as best adapted to increase the number of readers of music.

The peculiarities above specified embrace the chief characteristics of this work, and constitute its principal claims to public patronage. Whether to them shall be awarded the merit of being considered *improvements*, must be submitted to the decision of a liberal and enlightened

community.

The vain design of thrusting before the world useless innovations upon the established principles of science, and of making unnecessary inroads upon the customary modes of instruction, has had no share in getting up this work. With the firm conviction that the science, as ordinarily presented in the books, might be divested of some of its mysteries and subtleties, and a sincere desire, if possible, to contribute something towards multiplying the number of those—alas! now too few—who shall be prepared to lift up their voices in harmonious strains of praise to HIM before whom "the morning stars sang together," the editor has done what he could, and now earnestly praying, that the day may not be far distant when the multitude of those who shall be able to "sing unto the Lord a new song" may be such as "no man can number," he cheerfully leaves the result of his labours in the hands of an impartial public.

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Musical sounds may be considered in reference to their *Pitch*, *Length*, and *Force*. And upon these are founded three departments, which embrace the whole of the elementary principles of music.

Pitch regards a sound as high or low. Length, as long or short. Force,

as loud or soft.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.-PITCH.

At the foundation of the high and low sounds, lies a series of eight sounds called the octave.

The distance between two sounds is called an interval.

The intervals throughout the whole variety of pitch are always uniform,

though not equal to one another.

Certain of these intervals are only half as great as others. Hence we have what are properly called the greater and the less intervals, which, for the sake of convenience, are denominated whole-intervals and half-intervals.

The voice, in producing the eight sounds ascending, naturally passes from the first sound taken, a whole-interval to the second sound; from the second sound, a whole-interval to the third; from the third sound, a half-interval to the fourth—then proceeds to the fifth, sixth, and seventh, by whole-intervals;

QUESTIONS.

What three qualities belong to every musical sound? Into how many departments are the elements of music divided? What is pitch? What is length? What is force? What does the first department embrace? [Ans.—Every variety of pitch, or all the high and low sounds.] What is an interval? Are the intervals or steps in the voice uniform and equal to one another?

and from the seventh, the next step is a half-interval, to the eighth, making five whole-intervals, and two half-intervals. These eight sounds and the seven natural intervals form the scale of an octave; thus:

8 \$\triangle Doc
7 \$\triangle Sce
6 \$\partial L^2 w\$
5 \$\triangle Scie
4 \$\triangle F^2 w\$
3 \$\triangle Mee
2 \$\triangle Ray
1 \$\triangle Doc. First sound taken.

These notes called Doe, Ray, Mee, &c., represent the sounds; and the spaces between the notes represent the whole and half-intervals. From 1 to 2, from 2 to 3, from 4 to 5, from 5 to 6, and from 6 to 7, are whole-intervals—from 3 to 4, and from 7 to 8, are half-intervals.

QUESTIONS.

What are the greater intervals called? What the less? In what order do the intervals occur when the voice produces the eight sounds ascending? Is this order natural or artificial? What is an octave? What do notes represent? What interval occurs between 1 and 2? 2 and 3? 3 and 4, &c.? What is the distance between 1 and 3? Between 1 and 4.1 and 8.3 and 8. &c.?

In descending, the voice naturally falls from the first sound taken a half- | seven natural intervals. The voice thus naturally forms, upon the first interval—then three whole-intervals in succession—then another half-interval-then two whole-intervals in succession-making five whole-intervals and two half-intervals.

These eight sounds and seven natural intervals form the scale of an octave descending, thus:

> 8 A Doe. First sound taken-7 O See 6 Law 5 O Sole 4 S Faw 3 O Mee 2 C Ray 1 A Doe

Thus it may be seen, the voice produces the same series of sounds, and passes over the same intervals, and forms the same scale, whether in ascending or descending an octave.

If the voice is extended either above or below the octave, it will naturally pass over the same gradation of sounds and intervals, as far as the compass of the voice extends. For example, take any sound, and raise the voice by the regular intervals an octave—then descend the octave, by the same steps, to the first sound taken-proceed an octave below-and you have a scale of two octaves in all respects similar, in each of which are eight sounds and

sound taken, two octaves; and this (the first sound taken) becomes the key or governing sound in the ear and voice; thus,

			,
	7 4	Doe See	
31	6 1	Law	
	5 6	Sole	
	3 0	Faw Mee	
	2	Ray	
Key	7 9	Doe.	First sound taken.
Key-	75	Doe. See	First sound taken.
Key	6 5	See Law Sole	First sound taken.
Key	5 4	See Law Sole	First sound taken.
Кеу	5 4 5 3	See Law Sole Faw Mee	First sound taken.
Key	5 4 5 3	See Law Sole	First sound taken.

The figures 1, 2, 3, &c., are used to distinguish the different sounds in the octave, and designate precisely the distance of each sound from the key, and its relation to it.

QUESTIONS.

By what steps does the voice proceed in forming an octave descending? Is this order of sounds and intervals natural or artificial? [Ans. Natural.] What will be the result if the voice is extended above or below the octave?

QUESTIONS.

What is the key? [Ans. The governing sound in the ear and voice.] How does the voice form a scale of two octaves? Is this gradation of sounds and intervals natural or artificial? What is the use of the figures 1, 2, 3, &c.?

The key is always called 1, and the other numbers are appropriated to the sounds of the octave ascending.

The eighth sound of the octave ascending is always the first, or key of the octave above, and is therefore called 1, and the key or 1 is always the

eighth of the octave below.

The key is not any particular sound; it may be of any pitch, higher or

lower, and the natural rise and fall of the voice will be the same.

Neither is 2, or 5, or any other number in the scale, a particular sound except with reference to the key. Whatever may be the pitch of the key, 2 will always be one whole-interval above the key, 3 will be two whole-intervals, and 4 will be two whole-intervals and one half-interval above the key, &cc.

From the fact that the voice assumes no particular pitch as the key, and always distributes all the other sounds of the octave with reference to the key, throughout the whole range of its compass, arises the necessity of

having fixed or stationary sounds by which to be governed.

The fixed or stationary sounds are obtained by means of instruments, which are put in tune by the ear—and, of course, are made to correspond with the sounds and intervals of the voice.

But as the ear readily distinguishes sounds both higher and lower than the compass of the voice extends, instruments are made to embrace a much wider range, extending often to six or seven octaves.

It is found by experience, that the ordinary compass of the human voice embraces about two octaves—but it is by means of instruments alone, that it

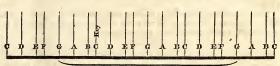
QUESTIONS.

What numeral is always applied to the key? How are the other numbers appropriated? Explain the connection of the octaves? Do you mean by the key a sound of any particular pitch? Whence arises the necessity of having fixed sounds? How are fixed sounds obtained? How are instruments made. May instruments be made higher and lower than the compass of the voice? What is the ordinary compass of the human voice? How is it accertained what sounds are embraced within its compass? Why study instrumental

is ascertained what sounds are embraced within the usual extent of its compass; and thus the sounds which the voice is capable of producing are located and specified, so that one sound may be compared with another, the instrument always being the standard of comparison.

The names of instrumental sounds are those of the first seven letters of

the alphabet, as in the following illustration:



Compass of the voice

In this illustration, the lettered lines represent the sounds on instruments, and the spaces between the lines represent the whole and half-intervals.

The compass of the voice is indicated by the brace which extends from G to G, embracing two octaves.

In the application of these seven letters as names to the several sounds of the octave on instruments, it was necessary that one of the seven should be applied to the key. Any letter might have been selected; but C was the letter applied to the key.

The half-intervals, therefore, on all instruments occur between E and F

and between B and C.

QUESTIONS.

sounds when you only desire to learn vocal music? [Ans. Because it is only by means of fixed or stationary sounds that music is reduced to a science.] What are the names of instrumental sounds? What sounds are embraced within the compass of the voice? What letter is applied to the key or governing sound on instruments? Was this arbitrary? Where do the half-intervals occur on instruments?

C is the same sound on all instruments. D is the same sound; A; and so of all the other letters.

An instrument that produces but one sound, if it produces that sound at all times without variation, will furnish the means of ascertaining all the other sounds. If the instrument, for example, gives C, and the sound D is required—D is obtained by rising one whole-interval above the sound given; if B is required, it is always found a half-interval below C, &c.

Thus by means of instruments we have fixed and definite sounds, so that when we speak of A, or C, or G, we speak of a sound which is known to be always and in every part of the world the same.

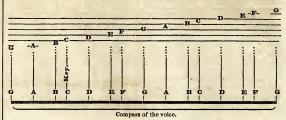
In order to write these sounds, a scale of letters corresponding with the letters on the instrument must be constructed, and so arranged as to indicate the pitch of any sound intended to be represented—so that upon this scale each sound upon the instrument shall have its own fixed position upon the

QUESTIONS

Do the sounds on all correct instruments correspond? [Ans. They do.] Are the numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., ever appropriated as names to the sounds of instruments? [Ans. No. It is only when we speak of the voice that we use the numbers.] Could you arrive at the true sound of any number or letter by means of an instrument that produces invariably a given pitch? If an instrument gives the sound C, how do you obtain the pitch D?

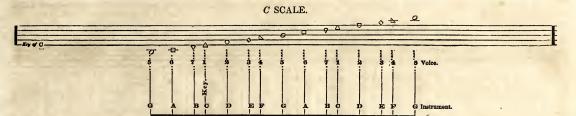
What is necessary in order to write music? What is the staff? Why are the lines and spaces named after the first seven letters of the alphabet? [Ans. Because the sounds on instruments are thus named.] How many places for notes does the staff urnish? Does the compass of the voice extend above and below the staff? Why is the staff constructed of five lines only? What is the use of added lines? Why is G placed on the middle line of the staff? [Ans. Because the sound called G on instruments is found to be about the central sound of the compass of the voice.]

paper, and be known by its own name. For this purpose a staff is used which is composed of five lines and the spaces between them, thus:



The letters or names of the sounds on instruments are thus transferred to the staff; each line and space having its corresponding name, and representing a particular sound. The first line of the staff is C; the first space is D; the second-line is E, &c. These five lines with their spaces constituting the most convenient staff, furnish nine places for notes.

The compass of the voice is from G second space below the staff, to G second space above it; and when music is thus written, the spaces immediately above and below the staff are used; also the short lines called added lines.



This scale of notes occupying the places of the letters on the staff, represents the fixed or stationary sounds on instruments.

C is the key or governing sound; this is therefore called the C scale.

To assist in obtaining with accuracy and fixing in the ear each sound of the scale, seven distinct names are applied to the notes in the octave. In singing the scale, 1 (the key) is called Doe; 2 is called Ray; 3 is called Mee; 4 is called Faw, (à as in far;) 5 is called Sole; 6 is called Law, (à as in far;) and 7 is called See. The same sylla-

ble and the same note being always applied to the same number of the scale.

This C scale, and the succeeding scales, should be practised first continuously, and then by skips, as 1, 3, 5, 8;—1, 5;—1, 5, 8;—1, 5, &c., until (the key being given) the pupil can give the sound of any number required, or of any note pointed out on the staff.

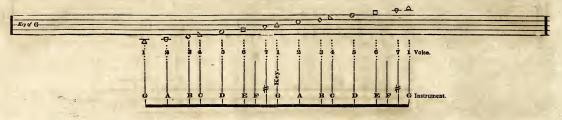
QUESTIONS.

How is the pitch of sounds indicated? [Ans. By the position of the notes on the staff.] What is this scale called? What do you understand by the key? What do the numerals under the staff show? [Ans. The natural rise and fall of the voice.] In singing the scale,

QUESTIONS.

why use seven syllables? What names are used? Is the same name or syllable always given to the same number? On what line or space is Doe in this scale? On what is Mee? On what is Sole? Sing the scale.

G SCALE.



This is called the G scale, because G is the key or governing sound of the scale.

The natural rise and fall of the voice is the same, whatever may be the

key.

Different letters or sounds are taken as the key, in order to produce a greater variety in the combination of sounds.

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale G is taken as the key, consequently the voice, which naturally produces the half-intervals between 3 and 4 and between 7 and 8,

QUESTIONS.

What letter or sound is taken as the key in this scale? Does the voice rise and fall from 6 in this scale? Who take different letters or sounds as the key? On what line or space is Doe in this scale? On what line or space is Sole? Sing the scale.

Instrumental.—Between what letters do the half-intervals occur in this scale? Does the

will produce them between B and C, and between F and G; the half-interval between B and C on the instrument will correspond with the voice between 3 and 4, but the half-interval between E and F will not correspond with the whole-interval between 6 and 7 in the voice. Instruments, therefore, in order to perform this scale, must be constructed so as to produce an intermediate sound between F and G, conforming to the whole-interval between 6 and 7 in the voice.

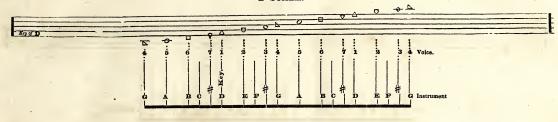
A sound thus raised a half-interval is said to be sharped, marked thus #. Hence the rule, T When G is the key, F must be played sharp to form the seventh of the scale.

Noz.—A flat thin the key of 6 is played on P.

QUESTIONS.

instrument ascend and descend the octave from G in this scale as it does from C in the C scale? What sound or sounds not introduced in the C scale are required in order to form the scale on G? What letters are performed differently? Why is F played sharp? [Ans. To make the instrument correspond with the voice.] What is meant by F#? What is the rule for performing this scale?

D SCALE.



In this scale, D is the key or governing sound; it is therefore called the D scale.

The gradation of sounds as produced by the voice is the same whatever may be the key.

INSTRUMENTAL.

- In this scale D is assumed as the key.

From D=1 to E=2 is a whole-interval on the instrument. From E=2 to F # = 3 is a whole-interval. From F # = 3 to G=4 is a half-interval.

QUESTIONS.

What letter is taken as the key or governing sound in this scale? Does the voice produce the same gradation of sounds when it assumes D as the key, as when it assumes C? What name or syllable is applied to the note on D in this scale? How often does Doe occur in this scale? How often does Paw? Sing the scale?

Instrumental.- Between what letters does the ear require the half-intervals in this scale?

From G=4 to A=5 is a whole-interval. From A=5 to B=6 is a whole-interval. From B=6 to C=7 is a half-interval. But the voice naturally rises a whole-interval from 6 to 7.

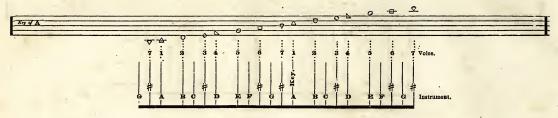
Instruments therefore, in order to perform this scale, must, in addition to being capable of making F#, be constructed so as to make an intermediate sound between C and D called C#. Then from B=6 to C#=7 is a whole-interval, and from C#=7 to D is a half-interval, which completes the octave.

Rule. When D is the key, F and C must be played sharp.

QUESTIONS.

What sounds different from those necessary in the C scale are required to perform this? What letters are required to be performed differently? Why? [Ans. To make the instrument please the ear and correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.] What is the rule for performing this scale?

A SCALE.



In this scale, A is the key or governing sound; it is therefore called the A scale.

The voice ascends and descends the octave by the same steps, whatever may be the key.

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale A is taken as one, or the key; consequently, as may be seen at once, an additional intermediate sound will be required between G and A.

QUESTIONS.

Why is this called the A scale? What do you understand by the key? On what line or space in this scale is Doe? What name do you give the note on the third line? Sing the scale?

Instrumental .- What sounds additional to those necessary in the C scale are required in

Instruments, therefore, in order to perform this scale, must be capable of elevating G a half-interval, or of making G# as well as F and C.

Rule. When A is the key, F, C, and G must be played sharp.

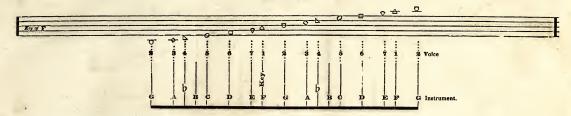
This scale may be performed by assuming A b as the key or governing sound, then observe the following

Rule.— When A b is the key, B, E, A, and D must be played flat.

QUESTIONS.

this? Where does the ear require the half-intervals in this scale? What letters are per formed differently? What is the rule for performing this scale? What is the second rule? Do the numerals, syllables, and notes occupy the same lines and spaces when this scale is performed with three sharps as with four flats? [Ans. They do.]

F SCALE.



This is called the F scale, because F is the key or governing sound of the scale.

- The natural rise and fall of the voice is always the same.

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale F is taken as the key. F is 1. From F to G is a whole-

QUESTIONS.

What letter is the governing sound in the ear and voice in this scale? Does the voice rise and fall from F in this scale as it does from C in the C scale? Where is Doe in this scale? On what line or space is Sole? Sing the scale,

interval—from G to A is a whole-interval. From A to B is a whole-interval; but this will not correspond with the voice, which naturally rises and falls a half-interval between 3 and 4. We must therefore have an intermediate sound between A and B, called B flat—marked thus h.

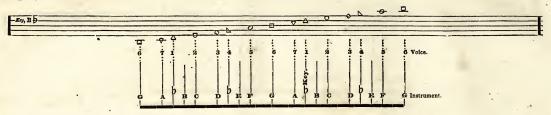
Rule.— The When F is the key, B must be played flat to form the fourth of the scale.

NOTE.-A sharp 4th in the key of F is played on B.

QUESTIONS.

Instrumental.—What sound or sounds besides those introduced in the C scale are required to perform this? What letter is to be performed differently? When a letter is performed a half-interval lower what is it called? What is the rule for performing this scale?

Bb SCALE.



In this scale, B flat is the key or governing sound; it is therefore called the Bb scale.

The voice naturally rises and falls by the same intervals, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale Bb is taken as the key or governing sound. And to

QUESTIONS.

On what line or space is *Doe* in this scale? What note is on the second line and first space above? How many times does *Doe* occur in this scale? What is the name of the note on the added line above? Sing the scale.

Instrumental. - What is the pitch of the key in this scale? Does the inst. ascend or de-

perform this scale an intermediate sound between D and E is required, called E b.

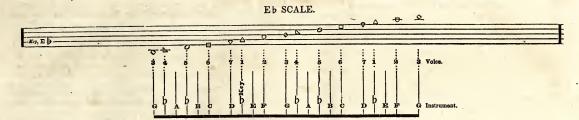
Rule.——When the key or governing sound is Bb, B and E must be played flat in every octave.

[Note.—This scale is played with B b and E b as a convenience to the instrumental performer.

Take B as the key or governing sound, and it will be necessary to play five sharps, in order to make the instrument correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.]

QUESTIONS.

scend the octave by the same degrees from B b as it does from the key of C t What sounds different from those in the C scale are required to perform this scale? [Ans. Intermediate sounds between A and B and between D and E.] What letters are performed differently? What is the rule for performing this scale?



In this scale, E flat is the key or governing sound; it is therefore called the Eb scale.

The voice rises and falls by the same intervals, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

In the preceding scales, the key-note, Doe, has been so varied as to occupy every letter on the staff.

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale the pitch assumed is Eb. To perform this scale no additional sound is required different from those in the preceding scales. A

QUESTIONS.

Is the natural rise and fall of the voice always the same, whatever may be the pitch of the key? In the preceding scales has the key-note been on every letter on the staff? Why are only seven letters used? [Ans. Because seven are all that can be used on an instrument, which limits seven to the staff.] What is the use of taking different letters or sounds as the key? [Ans. It produces a greater wariety in the combination of sounds.] Is it easier or more natural to sing in one scale than another? On what line or space is Doe in this scale? Is the syllable De slways applied to the key or governing sound? What syllable is always applied to the 3d sound of the scale? What to the 5th? What to the 7th? What to the 7th Page 18 was a possible scale?

must be played flat, but G# has been already introduced and is precisely the same sound.

Rule.— When the key or governing sound is Eb,—B, E, and A must be played flat.

This scale may be performed by assuming E as the key or governing sound, then observe the following

Rule.— When E is the key, F, C, G and D must be played sharp. Instruments, in order to perform the scale based on every letter, must, it is evident, be constructed upon a scale of half-intervals. Accordingly all correct instruments are so made.

QUESTIONS.

Instrumental.—What is the key or governing sound of this scale? Is any sound different from those already introduced necessary to perform this scale? Is Ab the same as G#? Is the sharp of any letter the same as the flat of the one next above 1t? What sounds different from those in the C scale are necessary to perform this? [Ans. An intermediate sound between A and B, D and E, G and A.] What letters must be performed differently? What is the rule for performing this scale? Must an instrument be constructed upon a scale of half-intervals, in order to perform the scale based on every letter? Can instruments thus made perform this scale of notes by assuming E as the key? What is the rule? Do the numerals, syllables, and notes occupy the same lines and spaces when this scale is performed with three flats as with four sharps? [Ans. They do?]

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—Length.

The consideration of the length of sounds naturally follows that of pitch. The first question in regard to notes is, What sounds do they represent? Or what is their pitch? The second question is, How long are these sounds to be continued?

We have heretofore considered sounds in reference only to their pitch, and their relation to each other as high or low.

The pitch of sounds is not affected by their length. The same sounds, of whatever pitch, may be continued for a longer or shorter time.

The notes (Doe, Ray, Mee, Faw, Sole, Law, See) which represent pitch,

also represent length, by adding a stem, &c., as in the following illustration:



These notes represent five varieties of length, each having its appropriate name expressive of its relative length.

A dot (.) adds to a note one half its length.

Thus, a dotted half-note p. is equal to three quarters p or p

A dotted quarter r is equal to three eighths

It should be observed that these notes, whole, half, quarter, &c., do not indicate the positive, but only the relative length of the sounds which they represent. Thus, if the whole note be considered as representing a sound to be continued four seconds, the half-note must have two seconds; the quarter, one

QUESTIONS.

What is the first consideration in regard to sounds? What is the second? Are we now to consider the same high and low sounds as long or short? Does the pitch of a sound affect its length? How is the length of sounds designated? How many kinds of notes are used? What are their names? What one note is equal to two halves? What note is equal to two quarters? What note is

second; the eighth, half a second; the sixteenth, the fourth of a second; and the dotted whole note, six seconds; the dotted quarter one second and a half.

Or if to the quarter be given two seconds, the half-note must be four, the whole note eight, the dotted quarter three seconds, &c., each note claiming

its relative length in comparison with the others.

The time occupied in the performance of a piece of music, or of any particular passage, is governed by the nature of the music or the character of the sentiment; according to the taste, judgment, or habit of the performer.

A general idea of the movement of a tune, or of a particular passage, is suggested by the use of the following terms, viz.: Moderate—slow—very slow—lively—very lively, &c.

Measures.-To regulate the time, and to preserve equability throughout,

written music is divided into equal portions called measures.

Bars.—The measures are marked off by straight lines drawn across the staff, which are called bars.

Each measure, or portion between the bars, must occupy the same time in the performance, whatever may be the number of the notes.

Measures are divided into smaller portions, called parts of measures. There are two kinds of measures, equal and unequal.

A measure with two parts is called equal measure.

A measure with three parts is called unequal measure.

Music written with equal measure is in equal time, and is marked $\frac{2}{3}$ because two half-notes constitute a measure.

Music written with unequal measure is in unequal time, and is marked $\frac{3}{2}$

because three half-notes constitute a measure.

The unequal measure is sometimes doubled, and forms what is called compound time. It is marked $\frac{6}{4}$ because six quarter-notes constitute a measure.

QUESTIONS.

notes any positive length? How then? What is to be our guide as to the time to be occupied in singing a piece of music? How is an idea of the time suggested? What are measures? For what are they used? What are bars? How are measures divided? How many kinds of measures are there? What is equal measure? What is unequal measure? How is a quarter note known from an eighth? [Ans. The eighth has one mark on the stem.]

To aid in the computation and equal division of the time, certain regular motions of the hand are made; this is called beating time.

Equal measure has two beats, one to each part of a measure; the first down, the second up.

Unequal measure has three beats, one to each part of a measure; the first down, the second horizontally, to the left, the third up.

Compound time has two beats to the measure, with three quarter-notes, or their value, to each beat.

Rule. The downward beat always begins the measure.

Rests .- There are five different rests, or marks of silence, corresponding in time to the five different kinds of notes, as follows:

A dot (.) adds to a rest one half its length.

A pause () is sometimes used. The notes over or under which it is written are to be prolonged indefinitely at the pleasure of the performer.

Staccato.—When a note or several notes are to be performed in a short. pointed and distinct manner, the staccato (1) is used.

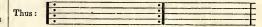
Slur.—When one syllable of poetry is to be applied to two or more notes, a slur is drawn over or under them, or the stems of the notes are connected.



Tripletts.—When three notes are to be performed in the time of two of the same nominal value, the figure 3 is written over or under them.

Thus prequal to pror grant equal to pr

Repeat .- A passage to be repeated is embraced between two dotted lines across the staff.



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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



UNEQUAL TIME.



QUESTIONS.

What is the use of beating time? How many beats has equal time? How many has unequal? In what part of the measure does the hand descend in beating time? What are "ests? How many are used? For what is the pause used? For what is the staccato used? | double bar? What is the sign of equal time? What of unequal time?

QUESTIONS.

What is the use of a slur? What effect is intended by the figure 3 over or under three notes? When a passage is to be repeated, what sign is used? What is the use of the

THIRD DEPARTMENT .- Force.

Musical sounds may be loud, very loud, soft, very soft, moderate, or ordinary as to force, without effecting their pitch or length.

Medium .- A sound produced by the ordinary action of the organs of

voice or of an instrument is a medium sound, and is marked m. Piano .- A sound produced by the vocal organs, somewhat restrained, is a

soft sound; it is called piano, and is marked p.

Pianissimo.—A sound produced by a very slight exertion of the vocal organs, vet so as to be distinctly audible, is called *manissimo*, and is marked pp.

Forte.—A loud sound called forte is produced by a strong and full exertion

of the vocal organs. It is marked f.

Fortissimo. - A very loud sound is called fortissimo; it must not be attempted beyond the power of the vocal organs so as to degenerate into a scream. It is marked ff.

Accent .- General rules. 1st. The first note in every measure must be accented.

2d. When there is more than one note to a beat, the first is accented.

3d. In unequal time, when the measure is filled with two quarters and two half-notes, the first half-note is accented.

Organ sounds .- A sound which is commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree of force is called an organ sound.

Diminishing sound .- A sound commencing loud, and gradually diminished until it becomes soft, is marked thus ...

Increasing sound,-A sound commencing soft, and gradually increased until it becomes loud, is marked thus -.

Swell .- A sound commencing soft and gradually increased till it becomes loud, then diminished till it becomes soft, is marked thus ____.

Pressure tone. - A very sudden swell is marked thus ...

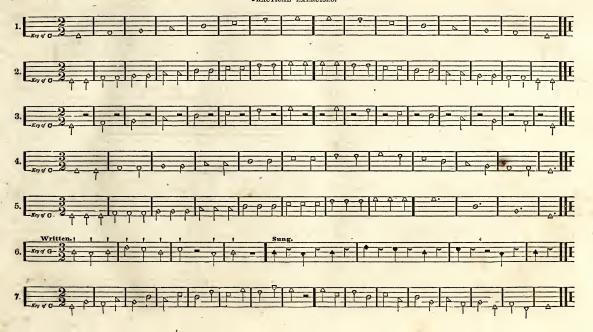
Explosive tone. - When a sound is to be struck with very great force, and instantly diminished, it is marked thus >.

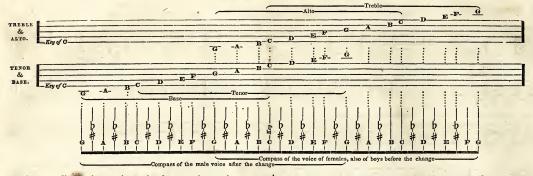
PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



How are musical sounds distinguished in regard to force? What letter is used to signify | What does f signify? What does ff signify? What is the first rule for accent? What medium? What letter is used to signify sort? What is the second rule? What is the third rule? What is an organ sound?

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.





In the preceding scales, we have already seen that an instrument, in order to perform tunes written in all the various keys, must be constructed upon a scale of half-intervals.

But this figure in connection with the staff, &c., is introduced with a view of illustrating the relations of the different voices:

The human voice is divided into four classes. The treble or highest voice of females, the alto or lowest voice of females. The tenor or highest voice of males, and the base or lowest voice of males. The brackets above and below the staffs show the range of sounds from which the different parts are ordinarily written.

The sound called G on instruments is about the centre of the compass of the voice; it is, therefore, written on the middle of the staff; and the other sounds or letters located accordingly. It must be remembered, however, that

the voice of boys—which corresponds with that of females, and is classed with the alto—undergoes a change before they arrive at maturity, and is depressed an entire octave. The voice after the change is on the tenor and base staff.

On referring to the tunes, it will be seen that the music for the four classes of voices is written on four staffs, marked base, treble, alto, and tenor. The G on the middle line of the base and the tenor staffs, representing the centre of the ordinary compass of the voice of males, is an octave lower than G on the treble and alto staffs. Performers on the organ, piano-forte, melodeon, &c., should not forget that the notes written upon the base and tenor staffs are to be played an octave lower than the notes written upon the treble and alto staffs. Instruments must have a compass of at least three octaves, to embrace these voices, or to play two octaves of ewritten music.

Norz.—Instruments may be constructed or tuned to different sounds. For example, the German flute is based upon D, some of the clarinets upon Bh, and others upon Eh. The church organ, piano-forte, and several other leading instruments are constructed or tuned to the sound called C. This key, or scale, is therefore called natural to instruments, and is made the universal standard of reference and comparison.

QUESTIONS.—Into how many classes of sounds is the human voice divided? Why is the letter G placed on the third or middle line of the staff? What is the relation of the male voice to that of the female? [Ans. The male voice after the change is an octave lower.] Does an instrument require three octaves to play two octaves of written music?

CHROMATIC SCALE.

-													Δ			50			-		Γ					
							44	-0-	#0		#0				-	-D-A-		D I	0	b-0-						
				-11-20-	-0-	_4_	#4		πo									-	-	. 00	-	0	-b-o-		-km-	
-Key of	∫ C	-#-A-		#-	<u> </u>			-															-		100	
	1	#1	2	#2	3	4	#4	5	# 5	6	#6	. 7	8	8	7	b 7	6	l b 6	5	b 5	4	3	b 3	2	b 2	1
		"			25		72	G-1-		Y	·	0.5	*n	ъ.			. 1		G.1-	G	Form	Man	35	D	Raw	Doe
	Doe I	Dee	Ray	Ree	Mee	I Faw	Fee	Sole	See	Law	Liee	See	Doe	Doe	See	Say	Law	Lay	Sole	Say	raw	wree	May	Ray	Luw	Dos

It is proved by instruments that the less intervals which occur between 3 and 4, and between 7 and 8; are precisely half as great as those which occur between the other sounds of the octave.

Now between the other sounds of the octave it has been found by experience that the voice, by an effort, may produce intermediate sounds. Thus intermediate sounds may be produced between I and 2, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 5 and 6, and between 6 and 7; but not between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8, because the intervals between those sounds are naturally half-intervals, and no smaller interval is practicable.

The notes representing intermediate sounds may be written on the same line or space of the staff with either of the notes between which they occur. Thus, the note representing the sound between 1 and 2 may be written on the same line or space with either of those notes. 1 may be elevated a half-interval, or 2 may be depressed a half-interval, and the same sound will be produced.

If it is proposed to elevate the lower sound, a # is used, and the sound is called a sharp 1st, a sharp 4th, &c.

If it is proposed to depress the upper sound, a b, (the sign of depression,) is used, and the sound is called a flat 3d, a flat 7th, &c.

A sharp (#) elevates the pitch of a note a half-interval.

QUESTIONS

How is it proved that the less intervals are half as great as the whole-intervals? Between what numbers of the octure may the voice produce intermediate sounds? Are the intervals thus produced natural? Why may we not have intermediate sounds between 3 and 4, and between 7 and 8? What is a Chromatic scale? [Ans. A scale of half-intervals.] How are intermediate sounds written on the staff? What character is a sign of elevation? What the staff of decreesion? Where a note appears on the staff with a # prefixed, how is it

A flat (b) depresses the pitch of a note a half-interval.

In the application of names to the intermediate sounds, the voice is assisted in producing the proper elevation or depression by changing the vowel sound of the syllable used. Thus when a sharp occurs before Doe, Ray, Faw, &c., these syllables should be pronounced Dee, Ree, Fee, &c. When a flat occurs before a note, the intermediate sound should be attempted by pronouncing See, Mee, &c. thus, Say, May, &c.

In attempting to sing this scale, it will be difficult to obtain the artificial sounds perfectly without the aid of an instrument.

In the practice, therefore, an instrument should always be introduced as a guide, that shall give the intermediate sounds with accuracy and certainty.

In the preceding scales the key has been so varied as to occupy every letter on the staff and every variety of high and low sounds exhibited, requiring only to extend the scales higher and lower in order to reach the widest range of instruments. From these scales all music is written, of whatever character, and from them every possible combination of sounds may be made.

Nors.—A tune may be written upon two or more scales; that is, a piece of music may commence in one key, and during its progress be changed into another key, which is called modulation. When the change is continued several measures, the syllables should be changed, (see page 332.) but when the change is made for one or two notes only, the #ith, or \$\text{pf}\$1, \$\text{kc}\$, should be introduced; hence the necessity of singers practising the chromatic scale.

to be sung? How when a bis prefixed? Is it any advantage in singing sharped or flatted notes to change the pronunciation of the syllables? What change is recommended?

Instrumental.—When a note appears on the staff with a *prefixed, how is it to be played?

(Ans. The sound is to be raised a half-interval in the key in which the tune is written.]

When a b how? [Ans. The sound is to be lowered a half-interval in the key in which
the tune is written.]. When a *#4th occurs in the key of F, how is it to be played?

(Ans. On B.] When a b 'Th occurs in the key of G, how is it to be played? (Ans. On F.)



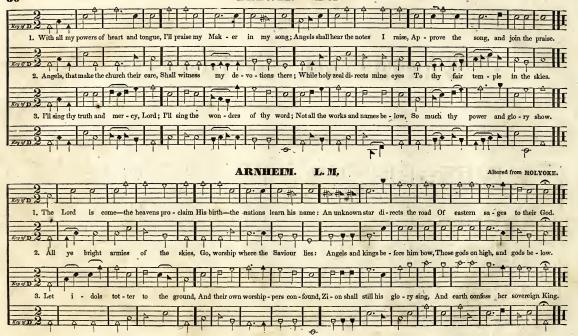
Christian Minstrel.

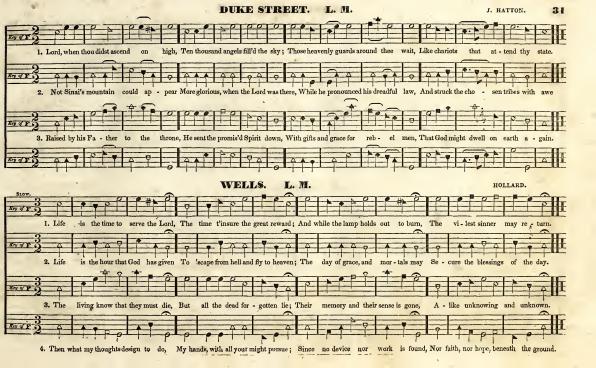
OLD HUNDRED. L.M.

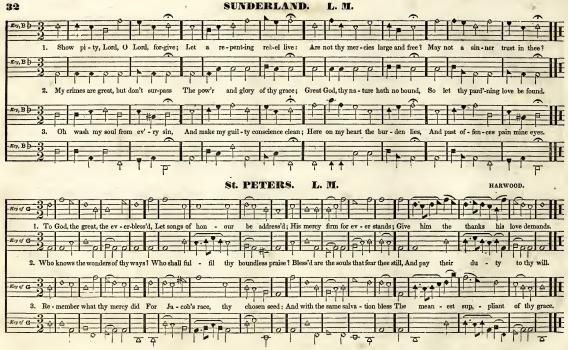
MARTIN LUTHER.

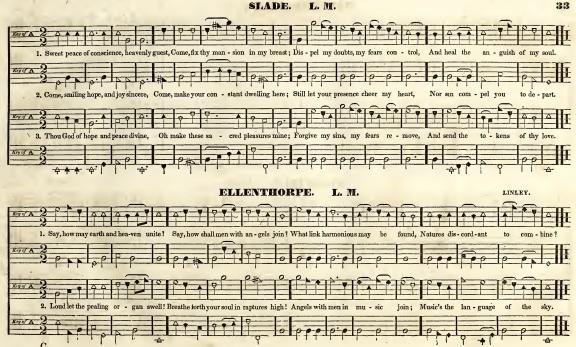


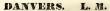
4. We'll crowd thy gates with thank-ful songs, High as the heavins our voi ees raise: And earth with her ten thou-sand tongues Shall fill thy courts with sounding praise 5. Wide as the world is thy com-mand, Vast as e ter-ni ty thy love; Firm as a rock thy truth must stand, When roll-ing years shall cease to move.







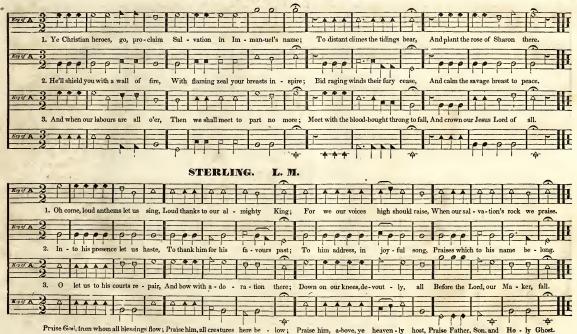






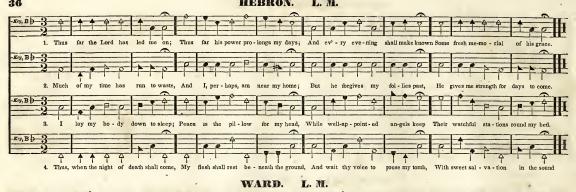






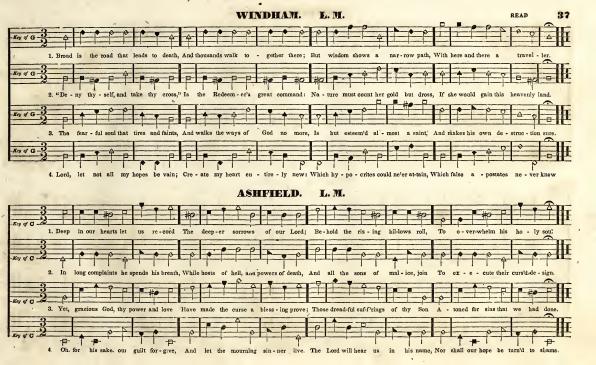
H. NH.

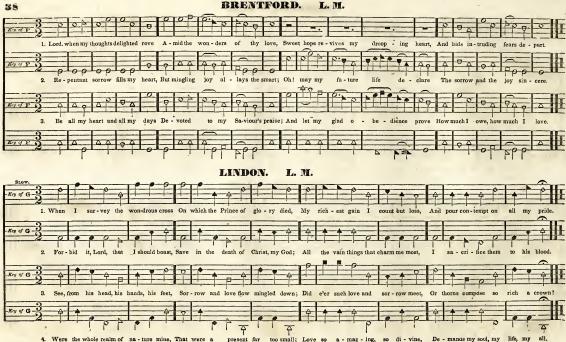


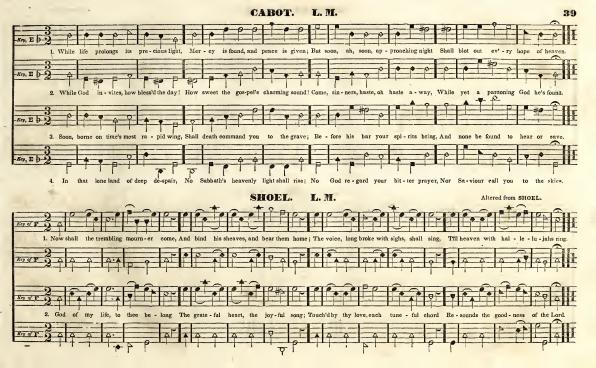




faith, our fear con - trols; Sweet peace thy promis - es af - ford. And give new strength to faint - ing souls.



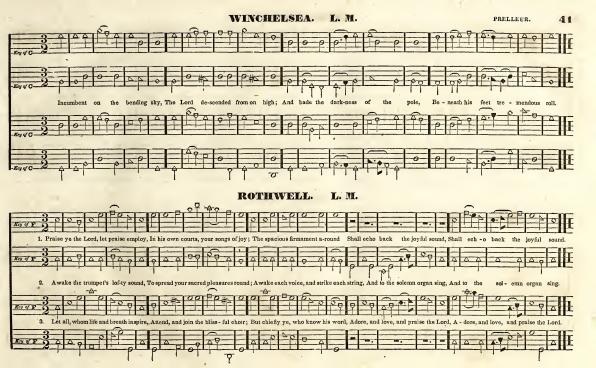








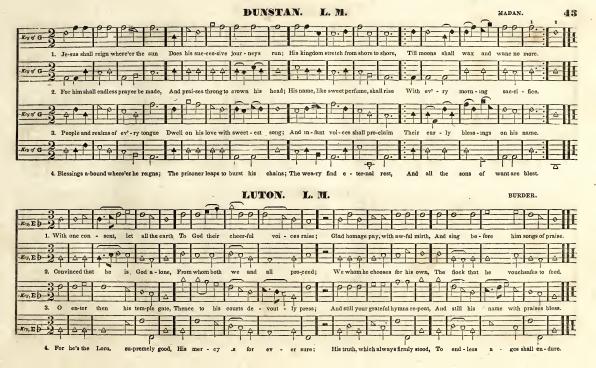
- No more fatigue—no more distress, Nor sin, nor death shall reach the place; No groans shall mingle with the songs Which warble from immortal tongues.
- 3. No rude alarms of raging foes, No cares to break the long repose; No midnight shade, no clouded sun, But sacred, high, eternal noon.
- O long expected day, begin;
 Dawn on these realms of wo and sin:
 Fain would we leave this weary road,
 And sleep in death, to rest in God.



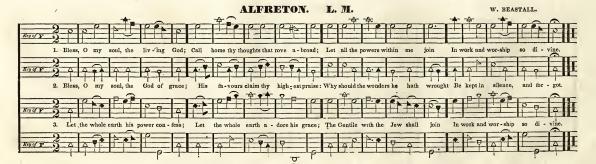


MENDON. L.M.









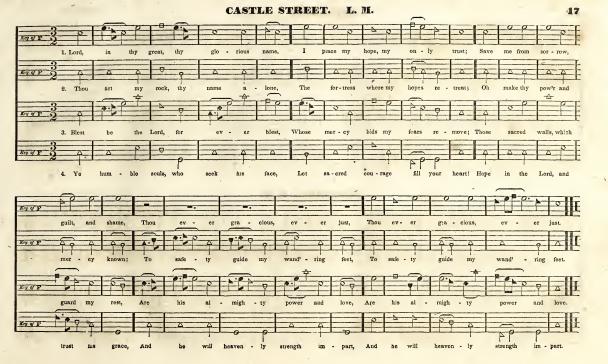






- Awake, my tongue—awake, my lyre,
 With morning's earliest dawn arise;
 To songs of joy my soul inspire,
 And swell your music to the skies.
- 4. With those, who in thy grace abound,
 To thee I'll raise my thankful voice;
 While every land—the earth around—
 Shall hear, and in thy name rejoice.
- 5. Eternal God, celestial King,
 Exalted be thy glorious name;
 Let hosts in heaven thy praises sing,
 And saints on earth thy love proclaim.



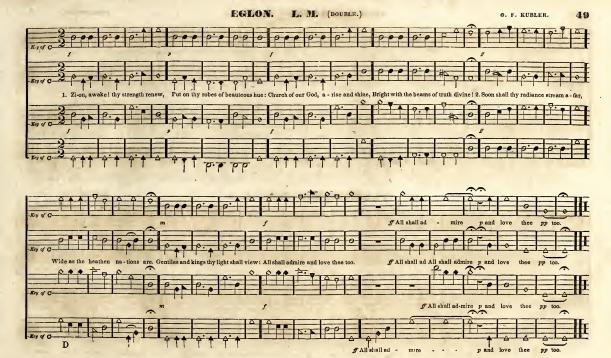


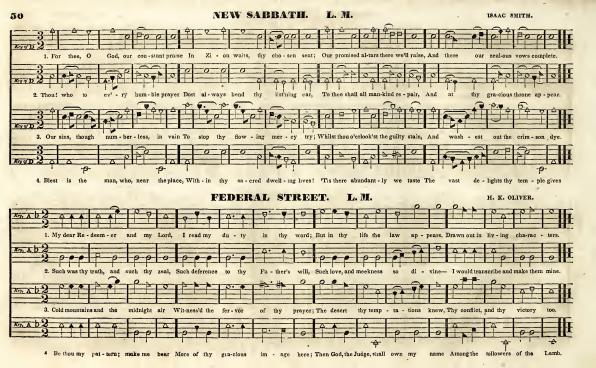


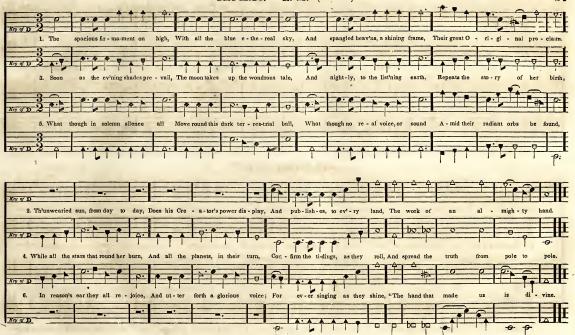
COSTELLOW. L. M.

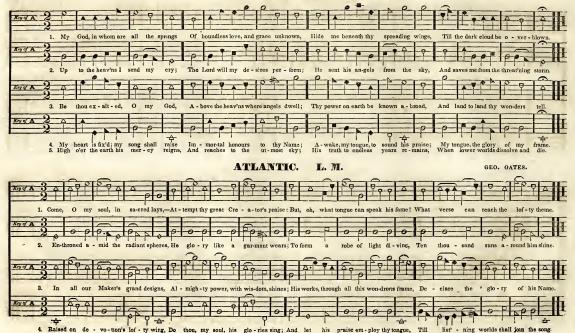


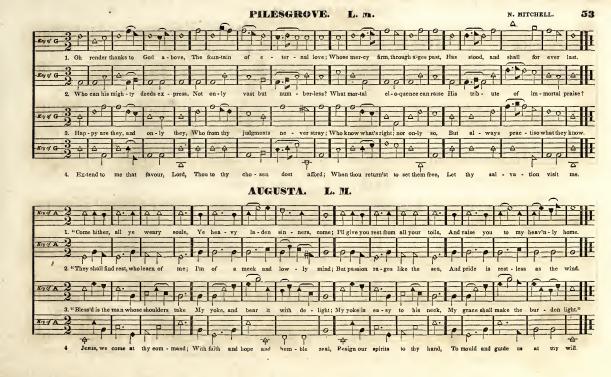










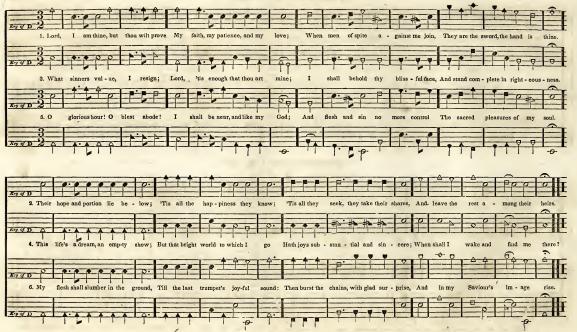






PORTUGAL. L. M.







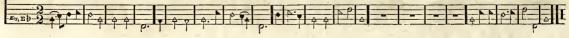


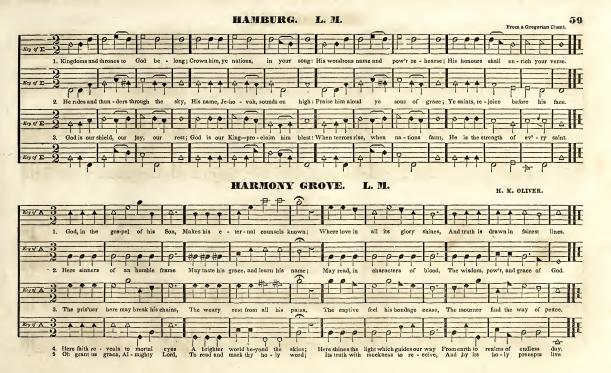


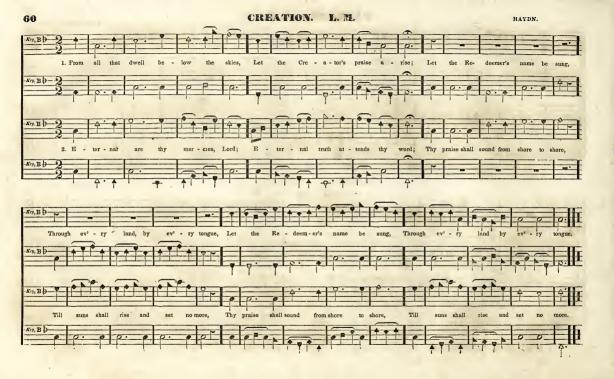


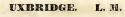














heav'n.



ROCKINGHAM. I. M.







- From north to south the princes meet
 To pay their homage at his feet;
 While western empires own their Lord,
 And savage tribes attend his word.
- To him shall endless prayer be made, And endless praises crown his head; His name like sweet perfume shall rise With every morning sacrifice:
- People, and realms of every tongue, Dwell on his name with sweetest song. And infant voices shall proclaim Their early blessings on his name.

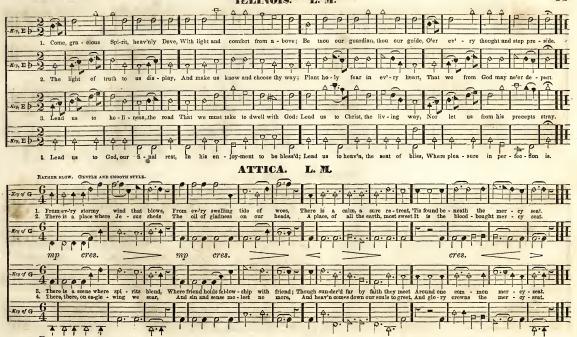


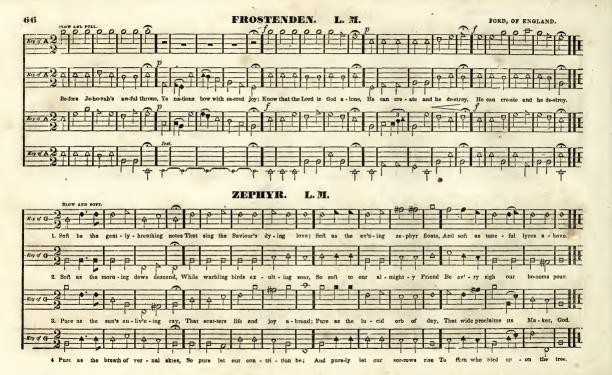


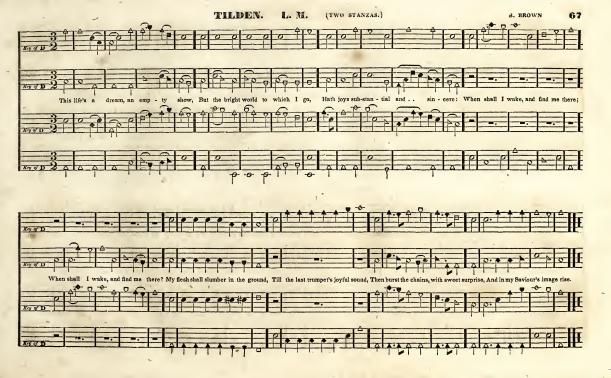


- 2. This life's a dream-an empty show; But the bright world to which I go Hath joys substantial and sincere: When shall I wake, and find me there?
- 3. Oh glorious hour! oh bless'd abode! I shall be near and like my God: And flesh and sin no more control The sacred pleasures of my soul.
- 4. My flesh shall slumber in the ground Till the last trumpet's joyful sound; Then burst the chains, with sweet surprise And in my Saviour's image rise.

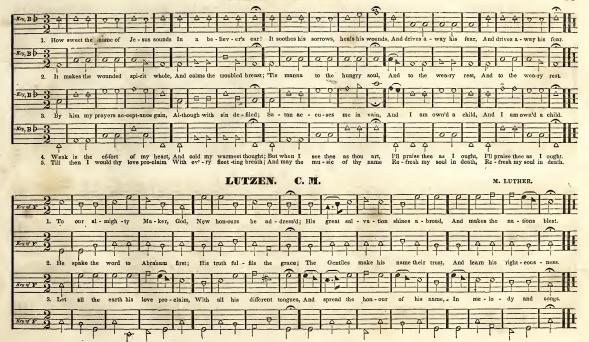




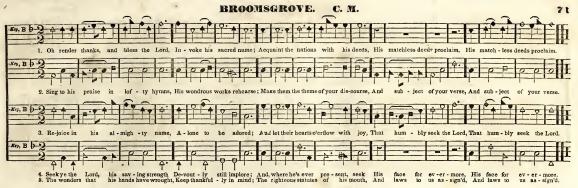














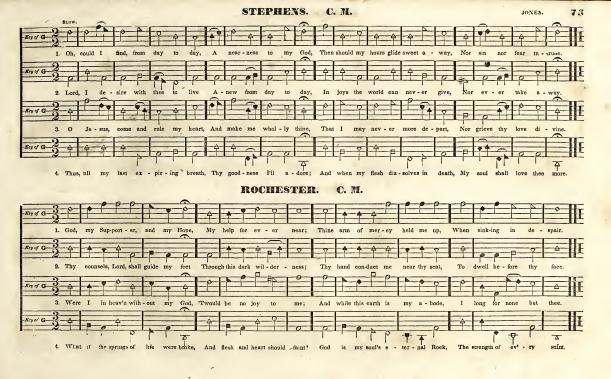




O. HOLDEN.









the Lord; His wake-ful eves em - ploy his power For thine e - ter - nal guard

4. Is - rael, re - joice, and rest se - cure; Thy keep - er

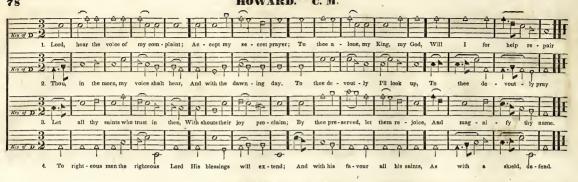


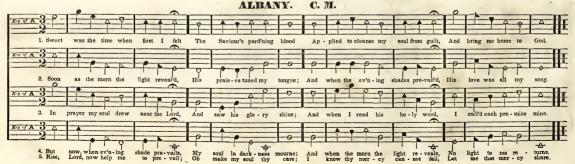




- Joy to the world—the Saviour reigns, Let men their songs employ: While fields and floods—rocks, hills, and plains, Repeat the sounding joy.
- No more let sin and sorrow grow,
 Nor thorns infest the ground;
 He comes to make his blessings flow
 Far as the curse is found.
- He rules the world with truth and grace, And makes the nations prove
 The glories of his righteousness, And wonders of his love.





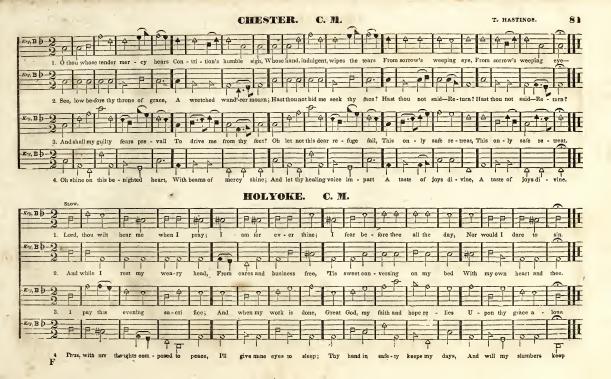


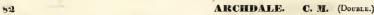




- Unnumber'd comforts on my soul
 Thy tender care bestow'd,
 Before my infant heart conceived
 From whom those comforts flow'd.
- When in the slippery paths of youth With heedless steps I ran, Thy arm, unseen, convey'd me safe, And led me up to man.
- Ten thousand thousand precious gifts My daily thanks employ;
 Nor is the least a cheerful heart, That tastes those gifts with joy.
- Through every period of my life,
 Thy goodness I'll pursue;
 And after death, in distant worlds,
 The glorious theme renew.
- 6. Through all eternity, to thee A joyful song I'll raise: But oh, eternity's too short To utter all thy praise.







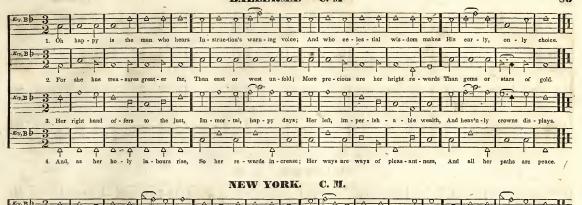
ANDREW LAW.















4. Oh shout, ye peo-ple, and a-dore, Ex ult-ing strike the chord; Let all the earth, from shore to thore, Con fess th'al-might-y Lord, Confess th'al-might-y Lord,

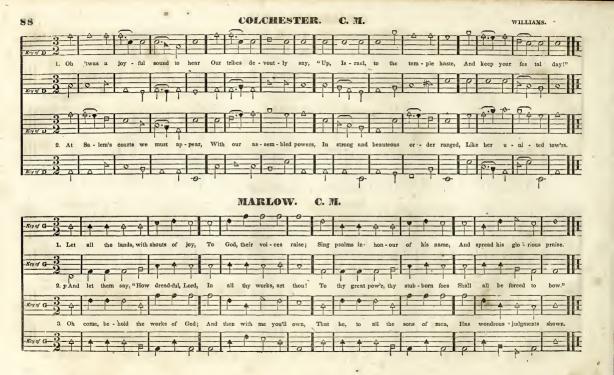


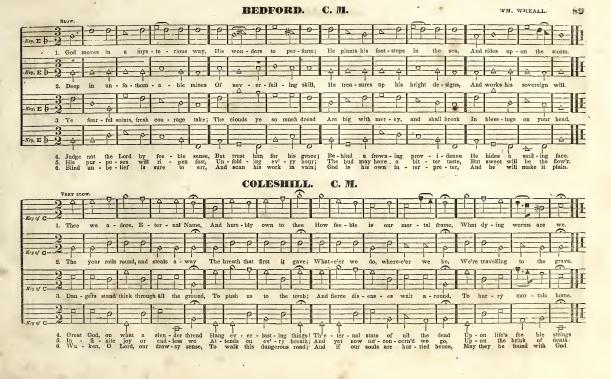
4. Not all the blessings of a feast Can please my soul so well, As when thy rich-er grace I taste, As when thy rich-er grace I taste, And in thy presence dwell.

5. Not life it - self, with all its loys, Can my best passions move, Or raise so high my cheer-ful voice, As who for - giv - ing love.

6. Thus, till my last ex - pir - ing day, I'll bless my God and King; Thus will I lift my hands to pray, And tune my lips to sing.

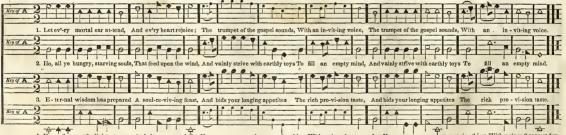












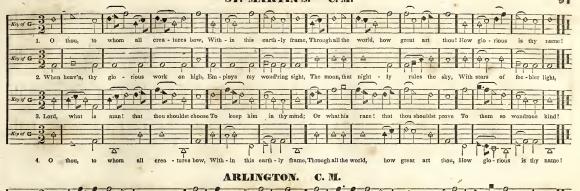
4. Ho, ye that pant for living streams, And pine away and die: Here you may quench your raging thirst, With springs that never dry, Here you may quench your raging thirst, With springs that never dry.

5. Rivers of love and mercy here In a rich ocean join; Sal - va-tion in abundance flows, Like floods of milk and wine, Salvation in abundance flows, Like floods of milk and wine.

6. The happy gates of gospel grace Stand open night and day: Lord, we are come to seek supplies, And drive our wants away, Lord, we are come to seek supplies, And drive our wants away.



praise.





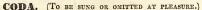
The high - cst beav'ns, in which he reigns, Shall give him no - bler

5. Ho - san - na in the high - est strains The church on, earth can raise;



4. Sure, I must fight, it I would reign; Increase my courage, Lord; I'll bear the toil, en-dure the pain, Sup port-ed by thy word, Sup-port-ed by thy word, Sup-port-ed by thy word in might and in the substitution of the substi









4. Oh, for this love let rocks and hills Their last-ing si-lence break; And all harmonious human tongues The Saviour's praises speak.

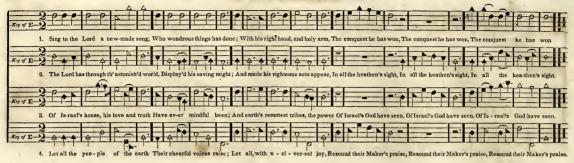
5. An - gels. as - sist our might - v lovs; Strike all your harps of gold; But when you raise your highest notes. His love can ne'er be told.









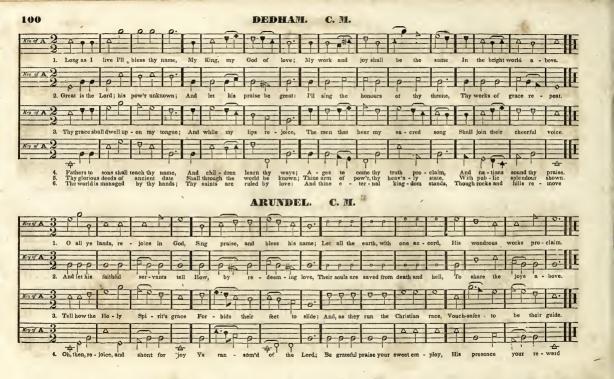


CHELMSFORD. C. M.







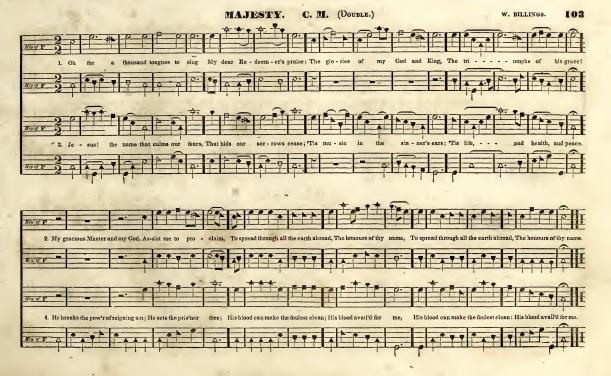


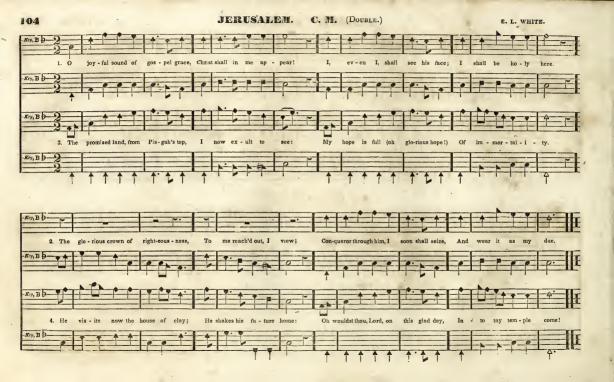


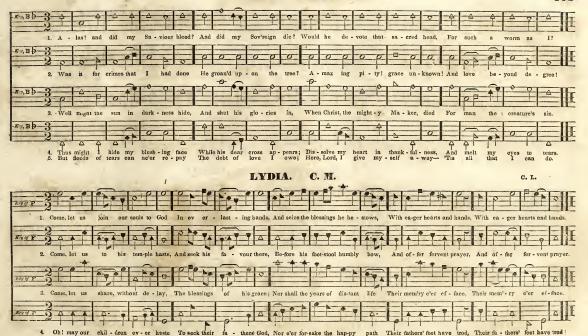


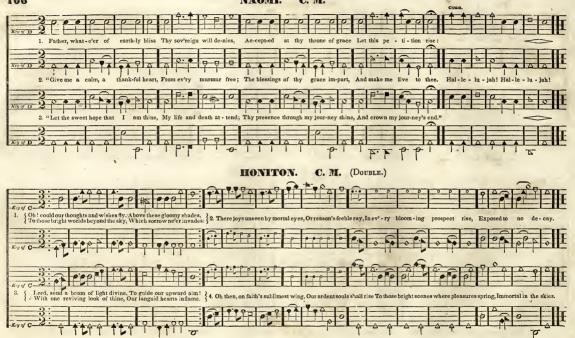
- To all the list'ning tribes, O Lord,
 Thy wonders I will tell;
 And to those nations sing thy praise,
 That round about us dwell.
- Because thy mercy's boundless height The highest heaven transcends;
 And far beyond th' aspiring clouds
 Thy faithful truth extends.
- Be thou, O God, exalted high, Above the starry frame;
 And let the world, with one consent, Confess thy glorious name.

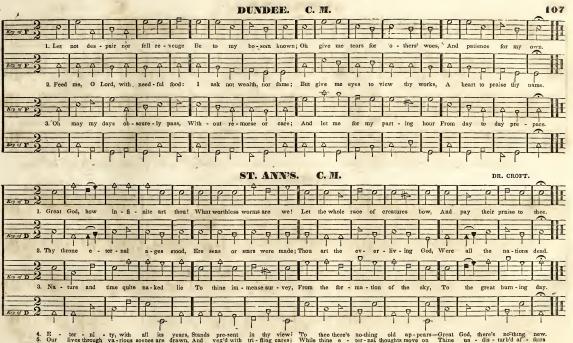




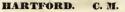








6. Great God, how in - fi - nite art thou! What worth-less worms are we! Let the whole race of crea-tures bow, And

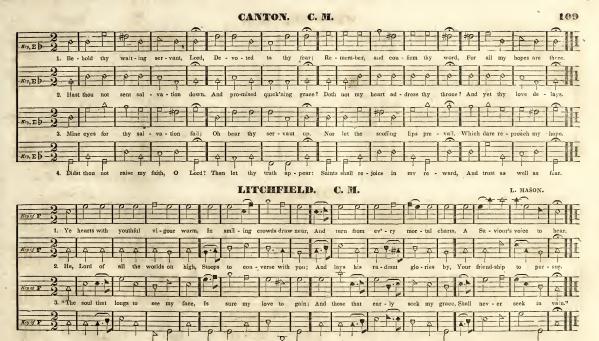




4 Or - dermy foot steps by the word, And make my heart sin - cere: Let sin have no do - mi nion, Lord, But keep my conscience clear.

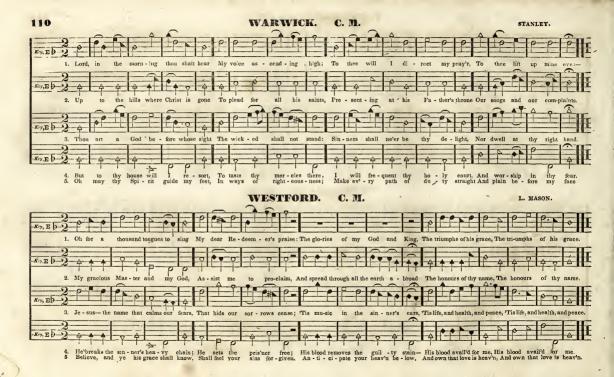
5. My soul hath gone too far a - stray. My feet too of - ten slip; Yet, since I've not for - got thy way, Re - store thy wandring snee

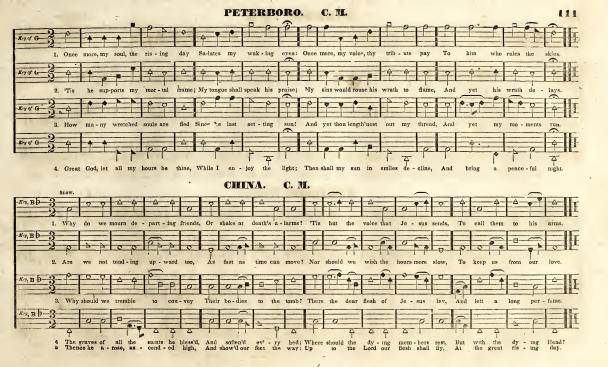
6. Make me to walk in thy commands; The a de light full road; Nor let my head, or heart, or hands, Of - fend a gainst my Got

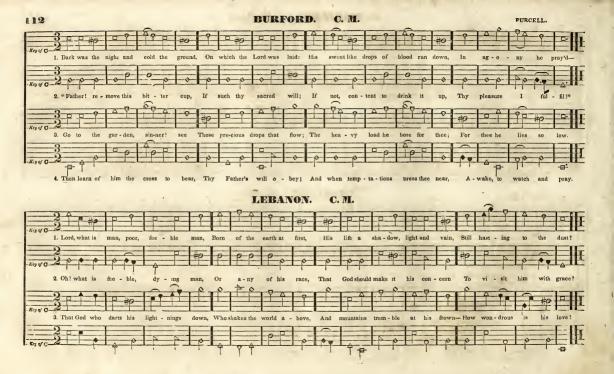


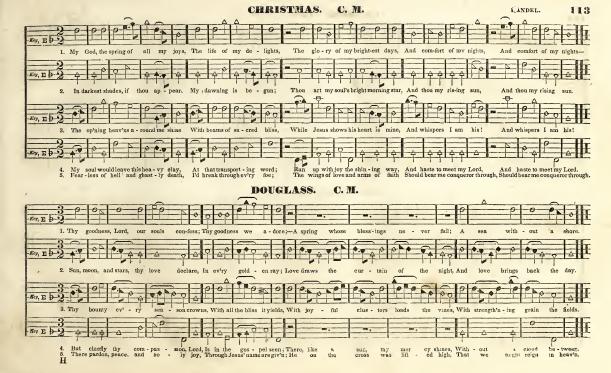
4. What ob - ject, Lord, my soul should move, If once com - pared with thee? What beau-ty should com - mand my love, Like what in Christ I see?

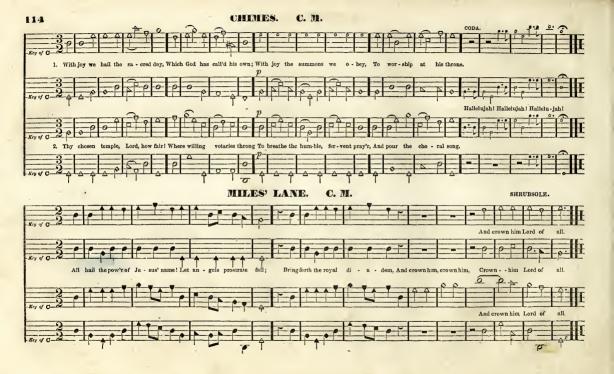
A - way-- ye false, de - lu - sive toys, Vain tempt - ers of the mind; This here I fix my last - ing choice, And here true bliss I find



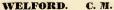














HANLEY. C. M.







- From the third heaven, where God resides, That holy, happy place, The new Jerusalem comes down, Adom'd with shining grace.
- 3. Attending angels shout for joy, And the bright armies sing— "Mortals, behold the sacred seat Of your descending King.
- "The God of glory down to men Removes his bless'd abode; Men the dear objects of his love, And he their gracious God.
- 5. "His own kind hand shall wipe the tears From every weeping eye; And pains and groans and griefs and fears And death itself shall die."
- How long, dear Saviour, oh how long Shall this bright hour delay?
 Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time, And bring the welcome day.

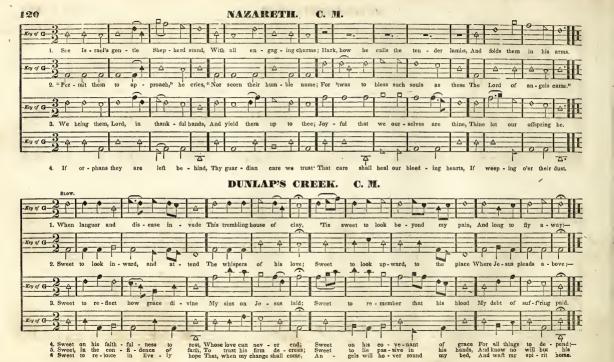






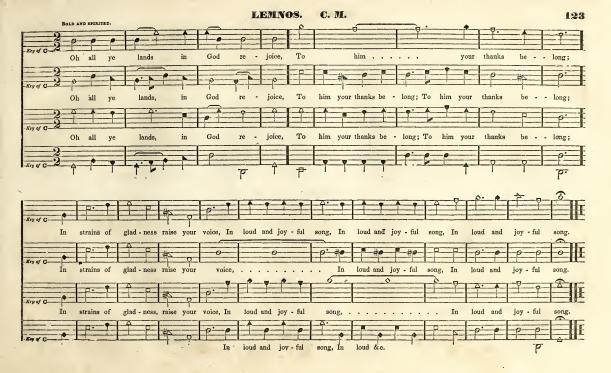
- "Prostrate I'll lie before his throne, And there my guilt confess;
 I'll tell him I'm a wretch undone, Without his sovereign grace.
- "Pil to the gracious King approach,
 Whose sceptre pardon gives;
 Perhaps he may command my touch—
 And then the suppliant lives.
- "Perhaps he will admit my plea, Perhaps will hear my prayer; But if I perish, I will pray, And perish only there.
- 6. "I can but perish if I go, I am resolved to try, For if I stay away, I know I must for ever die."

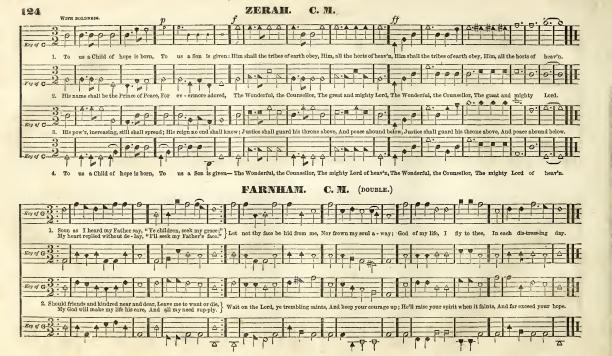












2. Je - sus him-self comes near, And feasts his saints to -day; Here we may sit and see him here, And love, and praise, and pray, Here we may sit and see him here, And love, and praise, and pray.

3. One day, a - mid the place Where God my Saviour's been, Is sweeter than ten thousand days Of pleasure and of sin, Is sweeter than ten thousand days Of pleasure and of sin.

4. My will-ing soul would stay In such a frame as this, Till call'd to rise, and soar a -way To e - ver - last-ing bliss, Till call'd to rise, and soar away To e - ver last-ing bliss.

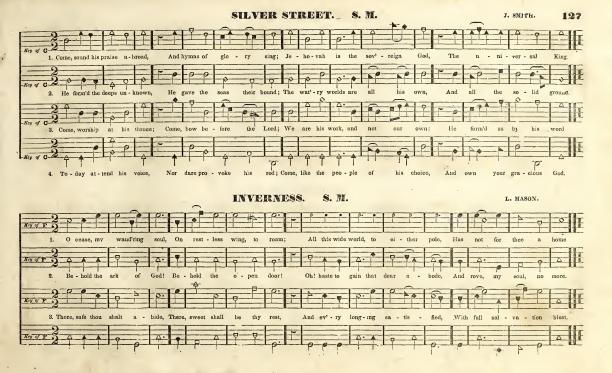
-Key, B D



4. The hill of Zi - on yields A thou - sand sa - cred sweets, Be - fore we reach the heav'n - ly fields, Or walk the gold - en streets.

5. Then let our songs a - bound, And ev' - ry tear be dry; We're march - ing through Im - ma - nuel's ground, To fair - er worlds on high.





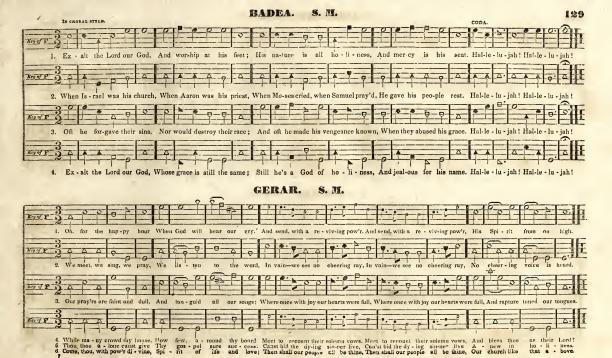




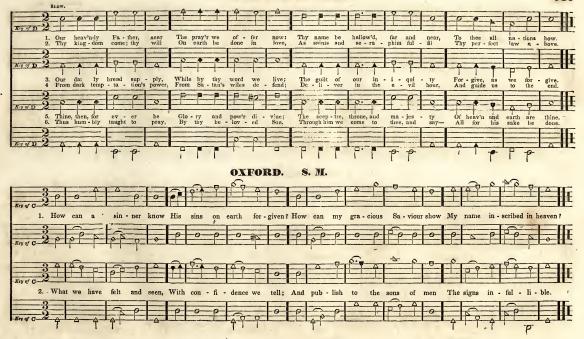


DOVER. S.M.









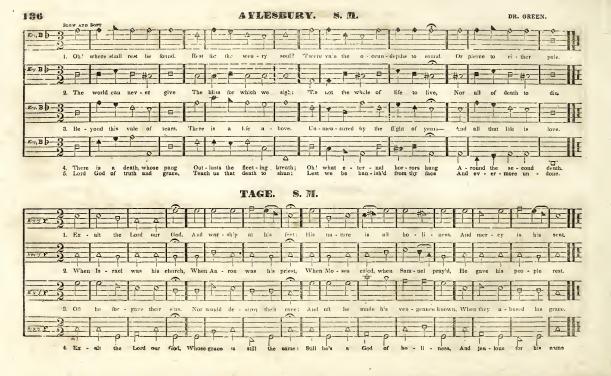




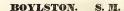








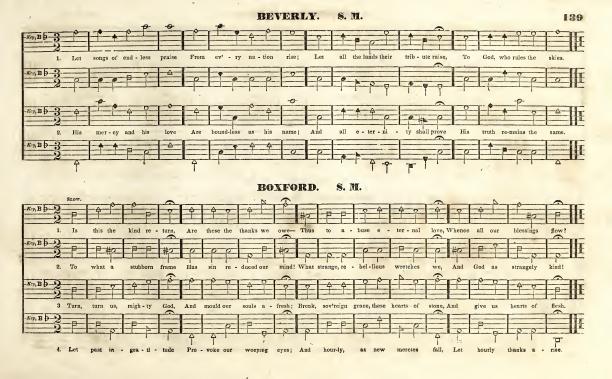




L. MASON.













4. Sing on your heavilly way, Ye ranson'd sinners. sing Sing on re-joicing over yoldy. In Christ, th' eternal King, In Christ, th' eternal King, In Christ, th' eternal King, In Christ, the search of the control of th













- 2. Grace first contrived a way
 To save rebellious man;
 And all the steps that grace display,
 Which drew the wondrous plan.
- 3. Grace led my roving feet
 To tread the heav'nly road;
 And new supplies each hour I meet,
 While passing on to God.
- Grace all the work shall crown, Through everlasting days;
 - It lays in heav'n the topmost stone, And well deserves the praise



Y Constitution of the cons













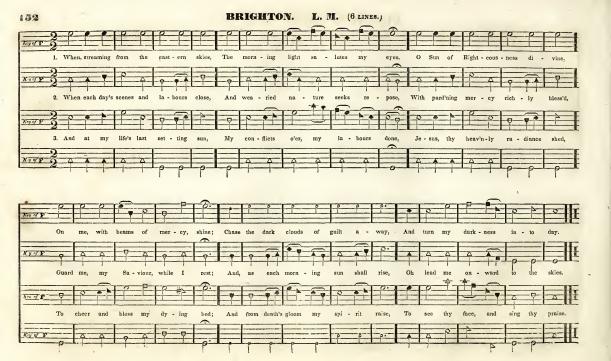








- 2. If aught should tempt my soul to stray
 From heav'nly virtue's narrow way,
 To fly the good I would pursue,
 Or do the sin I would not do,
 Still, he who felt temptation's power
 Shall guard me in that dangerous hour.
- 3. When sorrowing o'er some stone I bend Which covers all that was a friend; And from his voice, his hand, his smile, Divides me—for a little while,—Thou, Saviour, seest the tears I shed, For thou didst weep o'er Lazarus dead.
- 4. And oh, when I have safely pass'd
 Through every conflict, but the last,
 Still, still unchanging, watch beside
 My painful bed,—for thou hast died;
 Then point to realms of cloudless day,
 And wipe the latest tear away.











Sing the small notes at the beginning of the tune to the second and fifth stanzas.

- 2. True, 'tis a strait and thorny road, And mortal spirits tire and faint: But they forget the mighty God, Who feeds the strength of every saint.
- 3. The mighty God, whose matchless power Is ever new, and ever young; And firm endures, while endless years Their everlasting circles run.
- From thee, the overflowing spring, Our souls shall drink a full supply; While such as trust their native strength, Shall melt away, and droop, and die.
- 5. Swift as an eagle cuts the air, We'll mount aloft to thine abode: On wings of leve our souls shall fly, Nor tire amidst the heavenly road.

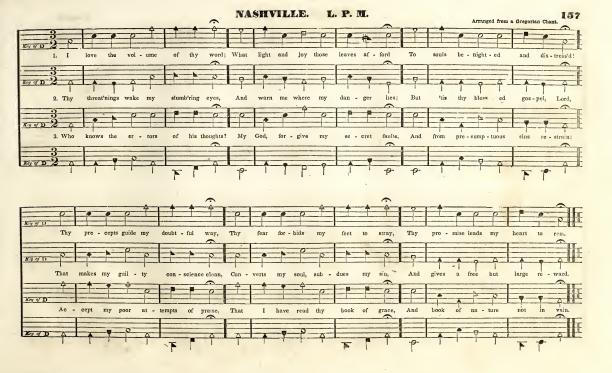








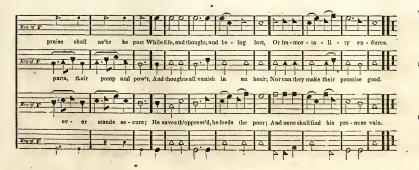
- The heathen know thy glory, Lord,
 The wand'ring nations read thy word;
 In these far climes Jehovah's known:
 Our worship shall no more be paid
 To gods which mortal hands have made;
 Our Maker is our God alone.
- 3. He framed the globe, he built the sky, He made the shining worlds on high, And reigns complete in glory there; His beams are majesty and light: His beauties how divinely bright; His temple how divinely fair!
- 4. Come the great day, the glorious hour, When earth shall feet his saving power, And barbarous nations fear his name; Then shall the race of men conless The beauty of his holiness, And in his courts his grace proclaim. From Parish Psalmody, p. 198











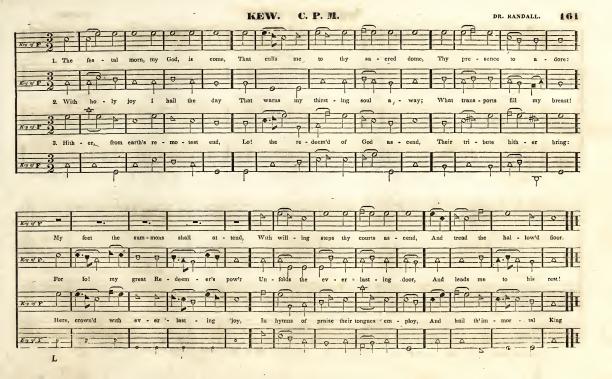
- 4. The Lord hath eyes to give the blind; The Lord supports the sinking mind; He sends the labouring conscience peace: He helps the stranger in distress, The widow and the fatherless, And grants the pris ner sweet release.
- 5. He loves his saints; he knows them well, But turns the wicked down to hell; Thy God, O Zion, ever reigns: Let ev'ry tongue, let ev'ry age, In this exalted work engage: Praise him in everlasting strains.
- 6. I'll praise him while he lends me breath; And when my voice is lost in dtath, Praise shall employ my nobler powers: My days of praise shall ne'er be past, While life, and thought, and being last, Or immortality endures.

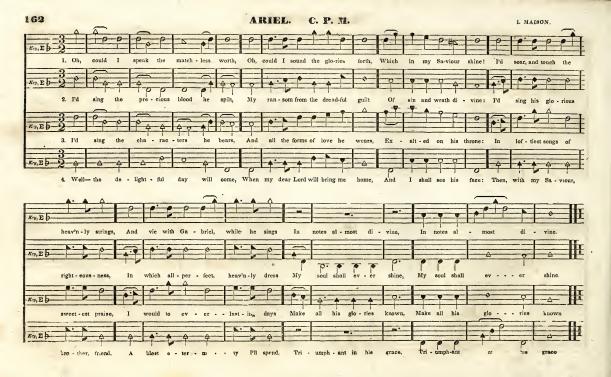


C. P. M.



- 3. Ye deeps, with roaring billows rise
 To join the thunders of the skies,
 f Praise him, who bids you roll;
 p His praise in softer notes declare,
 pp Each whispering breeze of yielding air,
 And breathe it to the soul.
- 4. Wake, all ye soaring throng, and sing, Ye feather'd warblers of the spring, Harmonious anthems raise To him who shaped your finer mould, Who tipped your glittering wings with gold, And tuned your voice to praise.
- 5.7 Let man, by nobler passions swayed,
 Let man, in God's own image made,
 His breath in praise employ;
 Spread wide his Maker's name around,
 Till heaven shall echo back the sound
 In songs of holy joy.





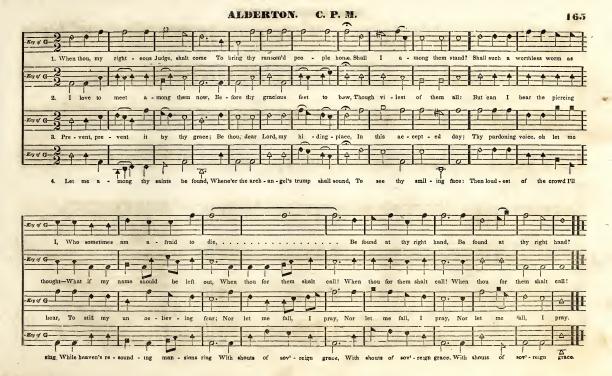








- Slain in the guilty sinner's stead, Thy spotless righteousness I plead, And thy atoning blood: Thy righteousness my robe shall be, Thy merit shall avail for me, And bring me near to God.
- 3. Then save me from eternal death,
 The Spirit of adoption breathe,
 His consolation send:
 By him some word of life impart,
 And sweetly whisper to my heart—
 "Thy Maker is thy friend."
- 4. Then will the king of terrors be
 A welcome messenger to me,
 To bid me come away;
 Uncloged by earth, or earthly things,
 I'll mount, I'll fly, with eager wings
 To everlasting day.

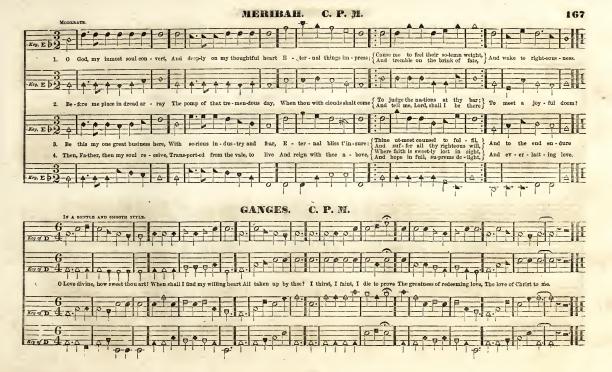


FROM ATTON. C. P. M.





- 3. Before me place, in dread array,
 The pomp of that tremendous day
 When thou with clouds shalt come
 To judge the nations at thy bar;
 And tell me, Lord, shall I be there,
 To meet a joyful doom?
- 4. Be this my one great business here— With holy trembling, holy fear, To make my calling sure; Thy utmost counsel to fulfil, And suffer all thy righteous will, And to the end endure.
- 5. Then, Saviour, then my soul receive
 1 Transported from this vale, to live
 And reign with the 2 above;
 Where faith is sweetly lost in sight
 And hope in full, supreme delight,
 And everlasting love.







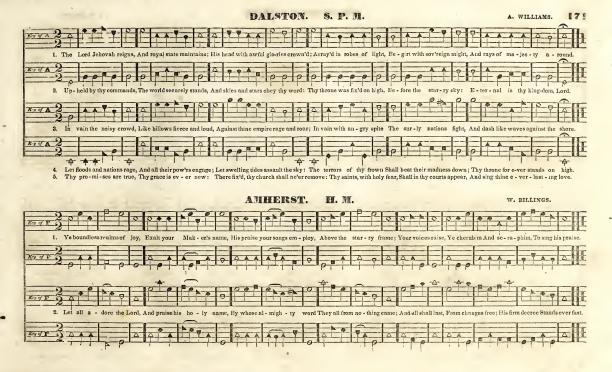
- 2. Those that against me rise
 Are aliens from the skies;
 They hate thy church and kingdom, Lord
 They mock thy fearful name;
 They glory in their shame;
 Nor heed the wonders of thy word.
- 3. But, O thou King divine,
 My chosen friends are thine;
 The men that still my soul sustain:
 Wilt thou my foes subdue,
 And form their hearts anew,
 And snatch them from eternal pain.
- 4. Escaped from every wo,
 Oh grant me here below
 To praise thy name with those I love;
 And when beyond the skies
 Our souls unbodied rise,
 Unite us in the realm sabove

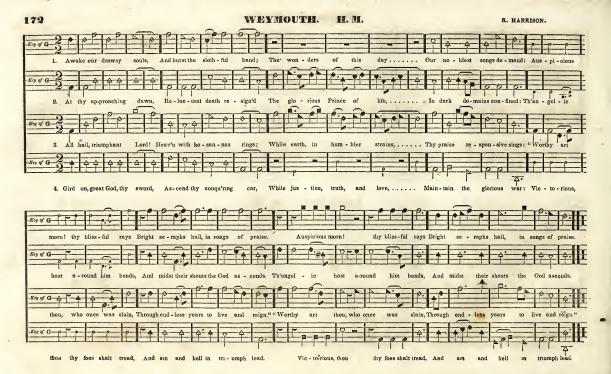


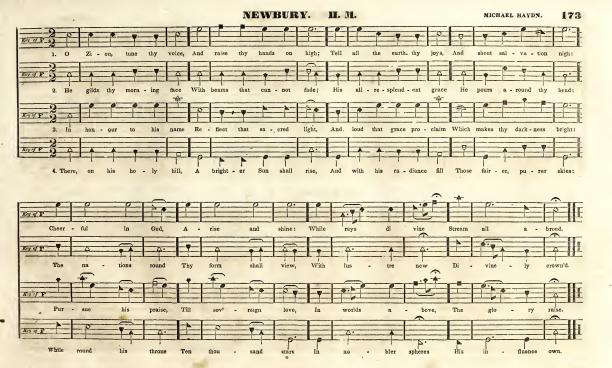


- There David's greater Son
 Has fix'd his royal throne;
 He sits for grace and judgment there;
 He bids the saint be glad;
 He makes the sinner sad;
 And humble souls rejoice with fear.
- May peace attend thy gate, And joy within thee wait, To bless the soul of ev'ry guest; The man that seeks thy peace, And wishes thine increase, A thousand blessings on him rest.
- i. My tongue repeats her vows—
 "Peace to this sacred house,"
 For here my friends and kindred dwell;
 And since my glorious God
 Makes thee his bless'd abode,
 My soul shall ever love thee well.

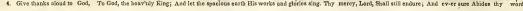


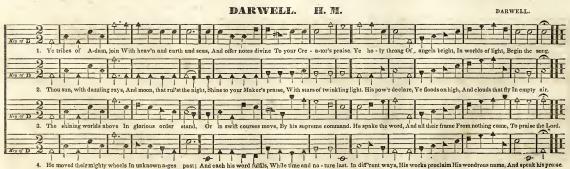










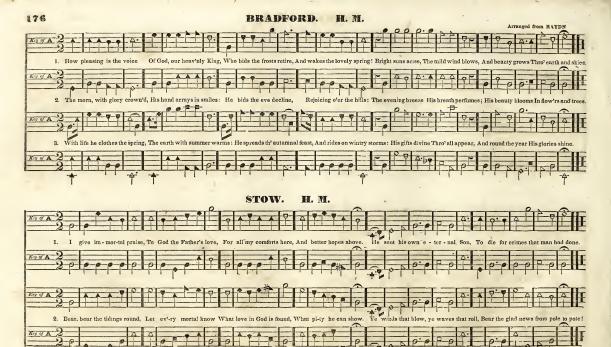


175





- The thunders of his hand Keep the wide world in awe; His wrath and justice stand To gua ais holy law; And where Lis love resolves to bless, His truth confirms and seals the grace.
- Through all his ancient works Surprising wisdom shines; Confounds the powers of hell, And breaks their curs'd designs; Strong is his arm, and shall fulfil His great decrees, his sov'reign will.
- And can this mighty King Of glory condescend? And will he write his name, "My father, and my friend?" I love his name, I love his word! Join, all my powers, and praise the Lord.



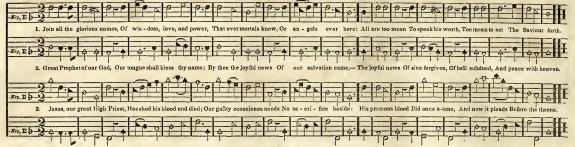




- Rejoice, the Saviour reigns,
 The God of truth and love;
 When he had purged our stains,
 He took his seat above. Lift up, &c.
- 3. His kingdom cannot fail,
 He rules o'er earth and heaven;
 The keys of death and hell
 Are to our Leys given.
 Lift up &
- Are to our Jesus given. Lift up, &c.

 4. He all his foes shall quell,
 - Shall all our sins destroy,
 And every bosom swell
 With pure seraphic joy. Li
- With pure seraphic joy. Lift up, &c.

 5. Rejoice in glorious hope;
 Jesus, the Judge, shall come,
- Jesus, the Judge, shall come,
 And take his servants up
 To their eternal home.
 We soon shall hear th' archangel's voice
 The trump of Ged shall sound, Rejoice.



4. O thou aimight ty Lord, Our Conqueror and our King, Thy sceptre and thy sword, Thy reigning grace we sing: Thine is the power; Oh, make us sit In willing bonds Beneath thy feet.







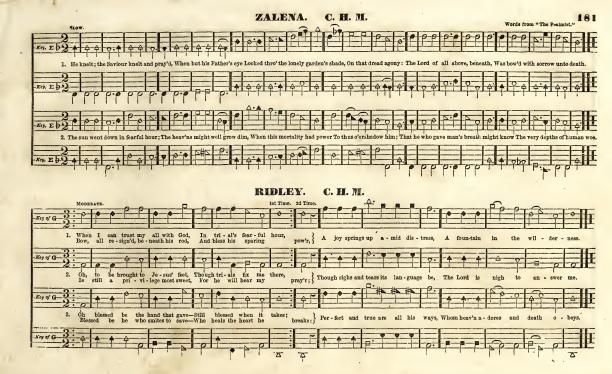
- 2. Now may the king descend,
 And fill his throne of grace;
 Thy sceptre, Lord, extend,
 While saints address thy face:
 Let sinners feel thy quick hing word,
 And learn to know and fear the Lord.
- 3. Descend, celestial Dove,
 With all thy quick'ning powers 1
 Disclose a Saviour's love,
 And bless these sacred hours:
 Then shall my soul new life obtain,
 Nor Sabbaths be indulged in vain.







- 2. Exalt the Lamb of God. The sin-atoning Lamb; Redemption by his blood Through all the lands proclaim. The year, &c.
- 3. Ye who have sold for naught The heritage above, Receive it back unbought, The year, &c. The gift of Jesus' love.
- 4. Ye slaves of sin and hell, Your liberty receive, And safe in Jesus dwell, And blest in Jesus live. The year, &c.
- 5. The gospel trumpet hear, The news of pard'ning grace; Ye happy souls draw near; Behold your Saviour's face. The year, &c
- Jesus, our great High-Priest, Has full atonement made; Ye weary spirits, rest; Ye mourning souls, be glad. The year, &c.











- 2. Beyond the flight of time,
 Beyond the reign of death,
 There surely is some blessed clime
 Where life is not a breath. Nor life's affections transient fire, Whose sparks fly upward and expire.
- 3. There is a world above. Where parting is unknown;
 A long eternity of love,
 Form'd for the good alone;
 And faith beholds the dying here Translated to that glorious sphere.
- 4. Thus star by star declines,
 Till all are pass'd away;
 As morning high and higher shines,
 To pure and perfect day;
 Nor sink those stars in empty night,
 But hide themselves in heaven's own light.





- Beyond the flight of time, Beyond the reign of death, There surely is some blessed clime Where life is not a breath, Nor life's affections transient fire, Whose sparks fly upward and expire.
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 Where parting is unknown;

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 Till all are pass'd away:
 As morning high and higher shines,
 To pure and perfect day:
 Nor sink those stars in empty night,
 But hide themselves in heaven's own light





- 2. I tried each earthly charm-In pleasure's haunts I stray'd-I sought its soothing balm-I asked the world its aid; But oh! no balm it had To heal a wounded breast, And I, forlorn and sad, Must seek another rest; My days of happiness are gone, And I am left to weep alone.
- And tell his tale of grief? Ah! who can sooth his wo. And give him sweet relief? Thou. Jesus! canst impart, By thy long wish'd return, Ease to this wounded heart. And bid me cease to mourn; Then snall this night of sorrow flee, And I rejoice, my Lord, in thee. VILLAGE HYMRE













- 2. Dark and cheerless is the morn,
 If thy light is hid from me;
 Joyless is the day's return,
 Till thy mercy's beams I see;
 Till they inward light impart,
 Warmth and gladness to my heart.
- 3. Visit, then, this soul of mine;
 Pierce the gloom of sin and grief;
 Fill me, radiant Sun divine;
 Scatter all my unbelief;
 More and more thyself display,
 Shining to the perfect day.



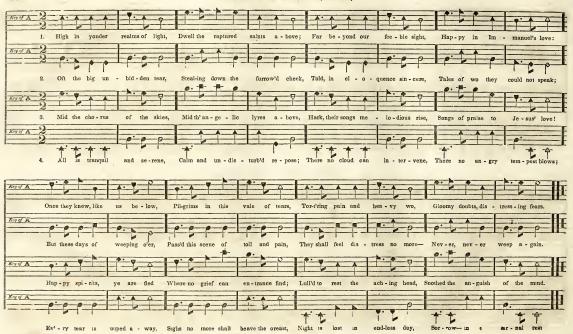


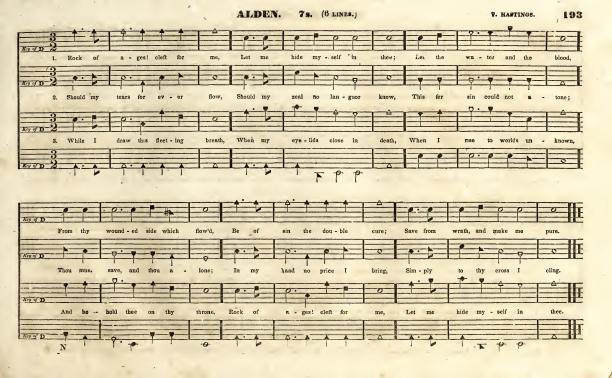


NUREMBURG. 7s.











4. Plenteous grace with thee is found-Grace to pardon all my sin; Let the healing streams a bound, Make and keep me pure with - in; Thou of life the foun-tain art,

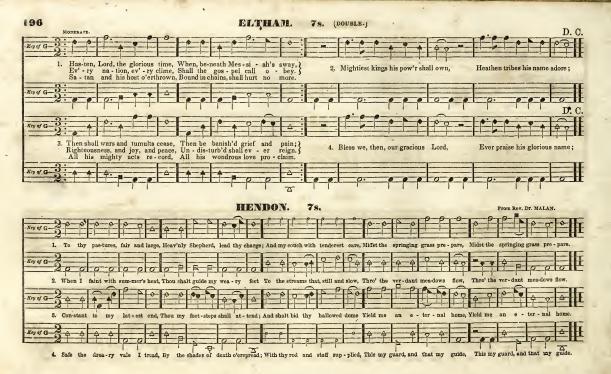


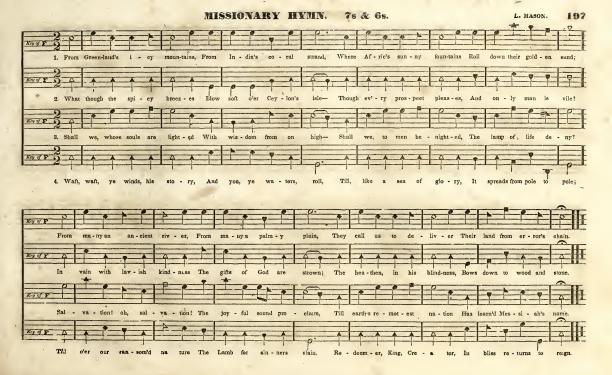




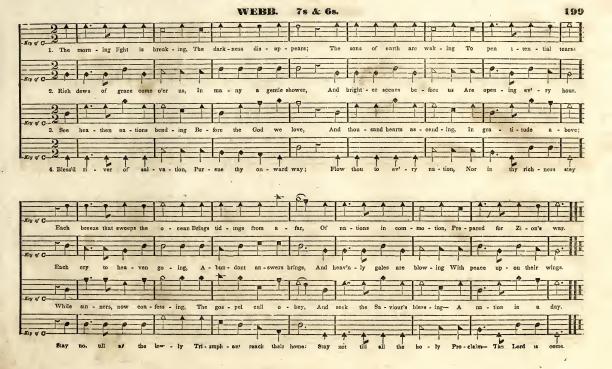


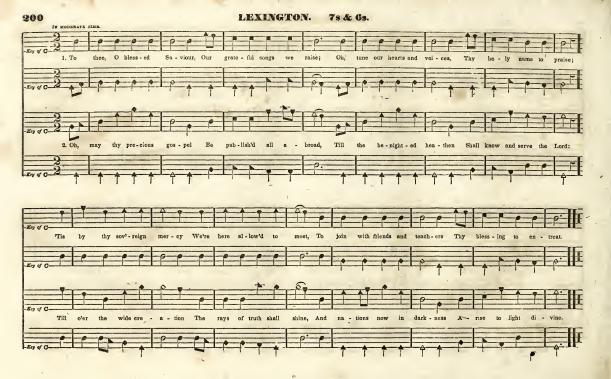


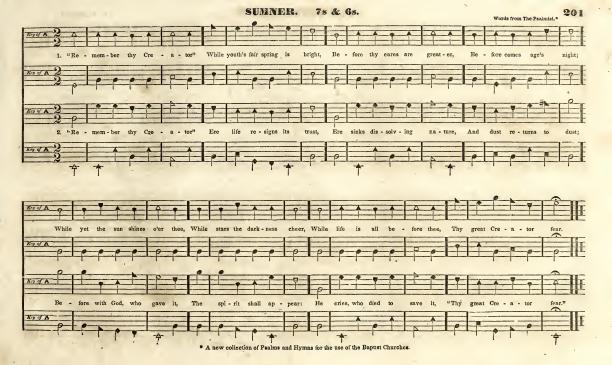


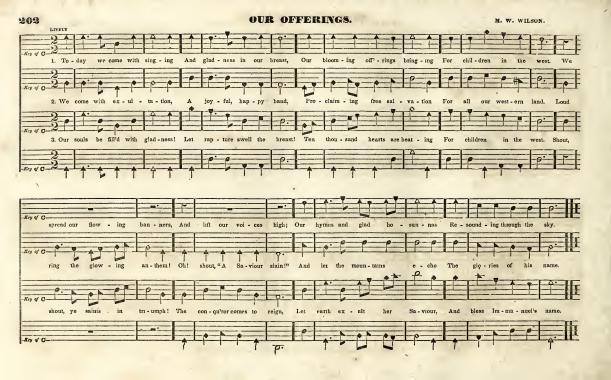














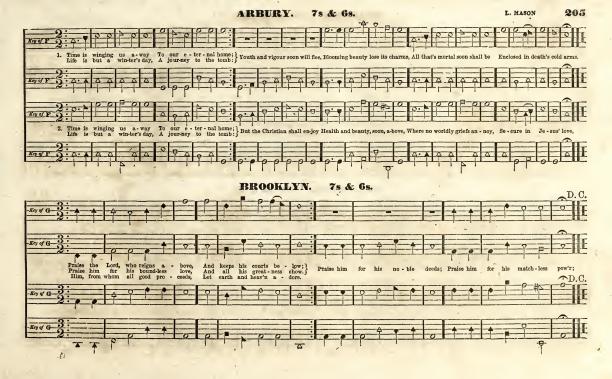


EXPOSTULATION. 7s & Gs. (Peculiar.)

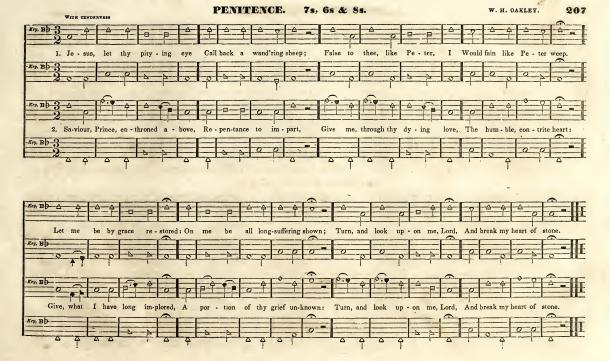




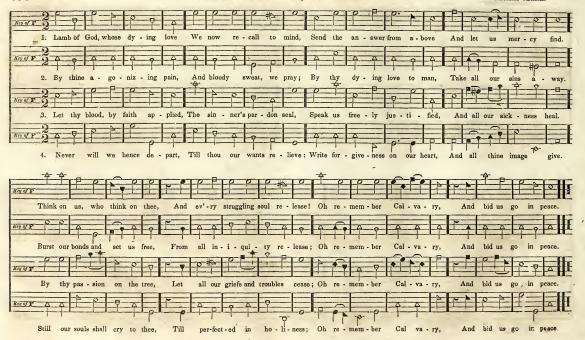
- 2. Say, have you an arm like God,
 That you his will oppose?
 Fear you not that iron rod
 With which he breaks his foes?
 Can you stand in that dread day,
 Which his justice shall proclaim,
 When the earth shall melt away,
 Like wax before the flame?
- 3. Ghastly death will quickly come,
 And drag you to the bar:
 Then you'll hear your awful doom,
 And sink in deep despair;
 All your sins will round you crowd,
 You shall mark their crumson dye,
 Each for vengeance crying loud,
 And then—no refuge nigh.

















- Starting from this dying state,
 Upward bid my soul aspire;
 Open thou thy crystal gate,
 To thy praise attune my lyre:
 Dwell for ever—
 Dwell on each immortal wire.
- When the mighty trumpet blown Shall the judgment dawn proclaim, From the central, burning throne, 'Mid creation's final flame, With the ransom'd, Judge and Saviour, own my name.







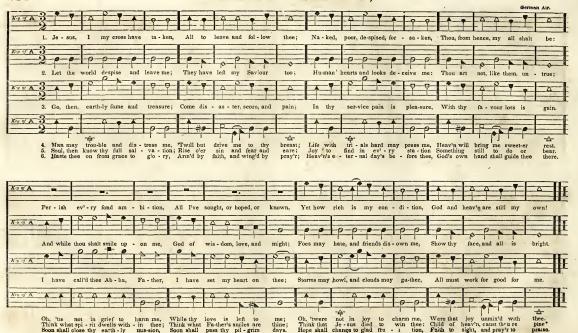
BERLIN. 7s & 5s.





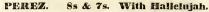








FRANKFORT. 88 & 78. (Double.)







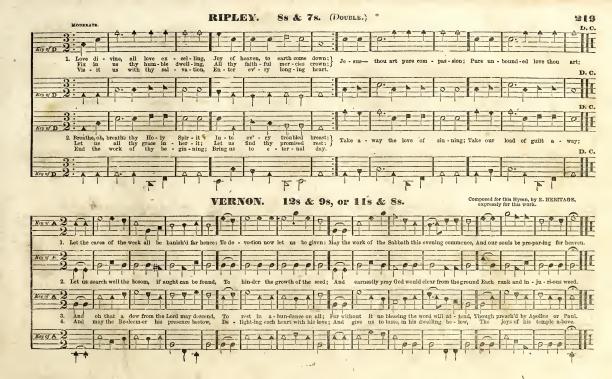
- Praise the Lord, for he hath spoken; Worlds his mighty voice obey'd; Laws which never can be broken, For their guidance he hath made.
- Praise the Lord, for he is glorious;
 Never shall his promise fail;
 God hath made his saints victorious;
 Sin and death shall not prevail.
- Praise the God of our salvation;
 Hosts on high, his power proclaim,
 Heaven and earth, and all creation,
 Praise and magnify his name.





- "Peace on earth, good-will from heaven, Reaching, far as man is found, Souls redeemed, and sins forgiven," Loud our golden harps shall sound.
 "Christ is born, the great Anointed, Heaven and earth his praises sing;
 Oh, receive whom God appointed, For your Prophet, Priest, and King,"
- 3. Sinners, learn that song of glory;
 Hail the heavenly kingdom nigh:
 Spread abroad the wondrous story,
 Shout in praise to God most high.
 Haste, ye mortals, to adore him;
 Learn his name, and taste his joy;
 Till in heaven ye sing before him,
 "Glory be to God most high !"









- 2. Thou new heaven and earth's Creator,
 In our deepest darkness rise,
 Scattering all the night of nature,
 Pouring day upon our eyes.
- Still we wait for thy appearing;
 Life and joy thy beams impart,
 Chasing all our fears, and cheering
 Every poor, benighted heart.
- 4. Come, extend thy wonted favour To our ruin'd, guilty race;
 Come, thou blest, exalted Savivur,
 Come, apply thy saving grace.
- By thine all-atoning merit
 Every burden'd soul release;
 By the teachings of thy Spirit
 Guide us into perfect peace.



WORTHING. 8s & 7s.







4. Yet a gain we hope to meet thee, When the day

is fled, Then in heav'n with joy to greet thee, Where no fare - well tear is shed





4. "Lord, re-move this grievous blindness, Let my eyes be-hold the day"—Straighthe saw, and, won by kindness, Follow'd Le-sus in the way.

5. Oh, me-thinks I hear him praising, Pub lish ing to all a round—"Friends, is not my case a - ma-zing? What a Sa-viour I have found!

6. "Oh that all the blind but knew him, And would be ad-vised by me; Sure-ly they would has ten to him, He would cause them all to see."





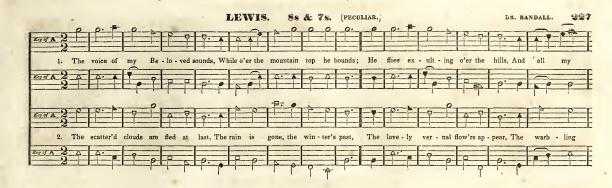
4. Go and share his people's glory, Mid the ransom'd crowd appear; Thine's a joyful wondrous story, One that angels love to hear: Spread thy wings, my soul, and fly Straight to yonder world of joy.





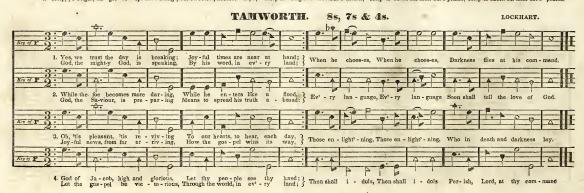


- 2. After warfare, rest is pleasant:
 Oh how sweet the prospect is!
 Though we toil and strive at present
 Let us not repine at this:
 Toil, and pain, and conflict, rest,
 All endear repose at last.
- 3. When we gain the heav'nly regions,
 When we touch the heav'nly shore,—
 Blessed thought!—no hostile legions
 Can alarm or trouble more:
 Far beyond the reach of foes,
 We shall dwell in sweet repose.
- 4. Oh that hope! how bright, how glorious?
 "Tis his people's blest reward;
 In the Saviour's strength victorious,
 They at length behold their Lord:
 In his kingdom they shall rest.
 In his love be tully blest

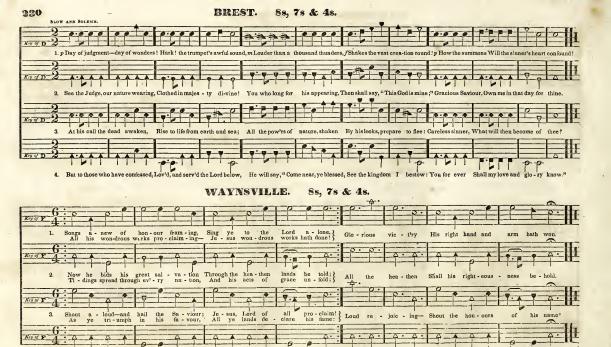








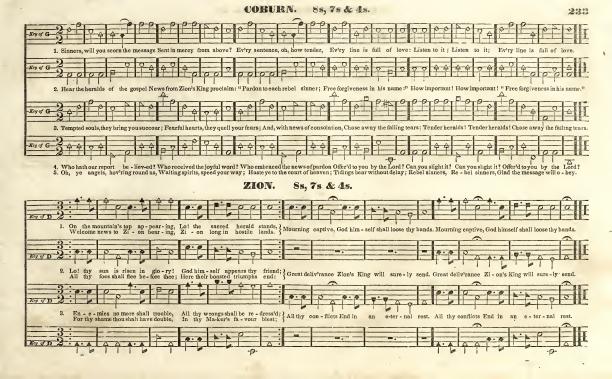
















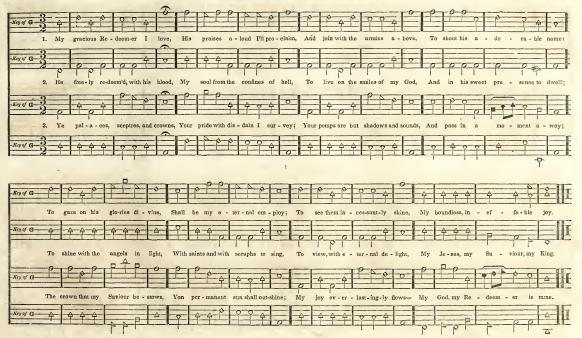
- Shepherds, in the field abiding,
 Watching o'er your flocks by night,
 God with man is now residing;
 Yonder shines the heavenly light:
 Come and worship—
 Worship Christ, the new-born King.
- Saints before the altar bending, Watching long in hope and fear, Suddenly, the Lord descending, In his temple shall appear! Come and worship— Worship Christ, the new-born King.
- Sinners, bowed in true repentance, Doom'd for guilt to endless pains, Justice now revokes the sentence, Mercy calls you; break your chains. Come and worship— Worship Christ, the new-born King





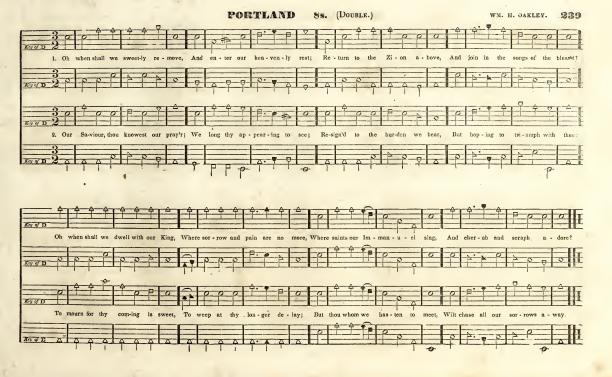
GALENA. 8s.









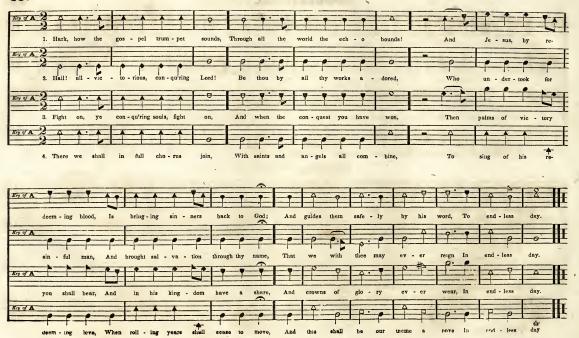


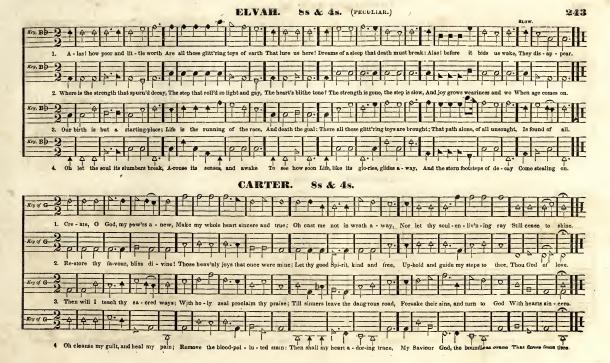




- 3. Content with beholding his face, My all to his pleasure resign'd; No changes of season or place Would make any change in my mind: While bless'd with a sense of his love, A palace a toy would appear; And prisons would palaces prove, If Jesus would dwell with me there.
- 4. Dear Lord, if indeed I am thine,
 If thou art my sun and my song,
 Say why do I languish and pine!
 And why are my winters so long!
 Oh drive these dark clouds from my sky
 Thy soul-cheering presence restore;
 Or take me to thee up on high,
 Where winter and clouds are no more.





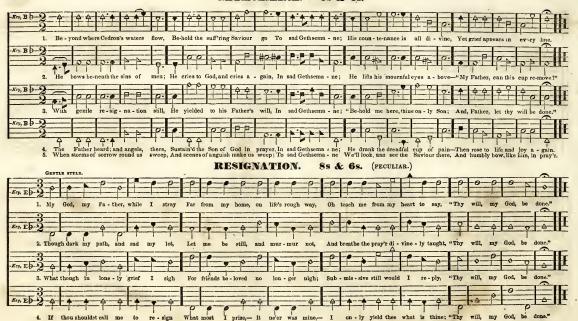








- 2. There is a home for weary souls
 By sins and sorrows driven,
 When tose'd on life's tempestuous shoals,
 Where storms arise, and ocean rolls,
 And all is drear—'tis heaven.
- 3. There faith lifts up the cheerful eye,
 The heart no longer riven,
 And views the tempest passing by,
 The evening shadows quickly fly,
 And all serene in heaven.
- There fragrant flowers immortal bloom, And joys supreme are given;
 There rays divine disperse the gloom.
 Beyond the dark and narrow tomb Appears the dawn of heaven.

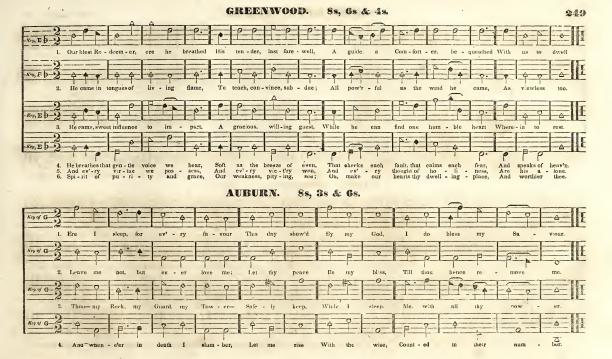






- 3. The secret pride, the subtle sin,
 Oh let it never more steal in,
 T' offend thy glorious eyes!
 To desecrate our hallow'd strain,
 And make our solemn service vain,
 And mar our sacrifice.
- 4. To magnify thy awful name, To spread the honours of the Lamb, Let us our voices raise; Our souls' and bodies' powers unite, Regardless of our own delight, And dead to human praise.













- 3. Join, all ye ransom'd race,
 Our Lord and God to bless:
 Praise ye his name;
 On him we fix our choice,
 In him we will rejoice,
 Shouting with heart and voice,
 "Worthy the Lamb."
- 4. Soon we shall reach the place, Where we shall never cease Praising his name; Then richer songs we'll bring Hail him our gracious King: And thus for ever sing, "Worthy the Lamb."

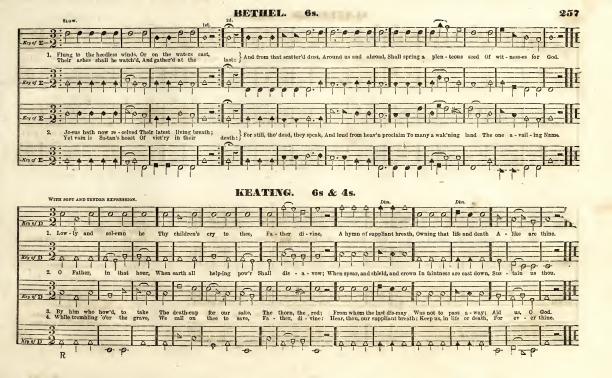


















- 3. And shall we mourn to see
 Our fellow-prisoner free?
 Free from doubts, and griefs, and fears,
 In the haven of the skies:
 Can we weep to see the tears
 Wiped for ever from his eyes?
- 4. No, dear companion, no!

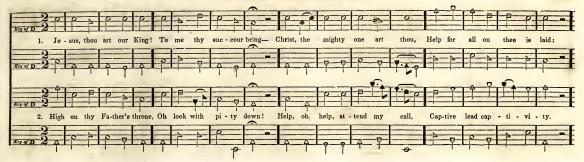
 We gladly let thee go,

 From a suffering church beneath,

 To a reigning church above:

 Thou hast more than conquer'd death;

 Thou art crown'd with life and love.





- 3. I pant to feel thy sway,
 And only thee obey;
 Thee my spirit gasps to meet:
 This my one, my ceaseless prayer,
 Make, oh make my heart thy seat;
 Oh set up thy kingdom there!
- 4. Triumph and reign in me,
 And spread thy victory:
 Hell, and death, and sin control,
 Pride, and wrath, and every foe,
 All subdue; through all my soul,
 Conquering, and to conquer go.

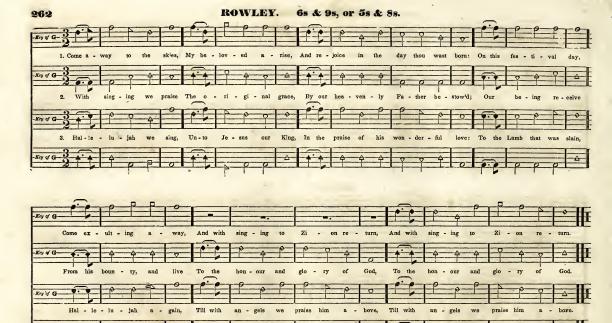




- reign, Which And gen - tle was his the earth he spread by influence
- And close the warrior's gate, Nor know to whom their homage thus they yield.
- 4. The peaceful conqueror goes. And triumphs o'er his foes, His weapons drawn from armories above. Behold the vanquish'd sit Submissive at his feet, And strife and hate are changed to peace and love

The 2d, 3d, and 4th stanzas added by H. G.O. Divight, Missionary in Constantinople.

^{*} By omitting the slurs, this tune will answer for the hymn "The God of Abraham praise."-Methodist Hymn Book, Hy 236







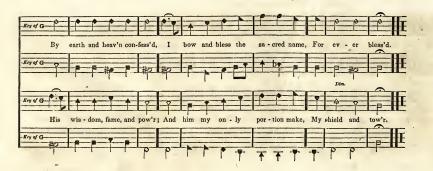










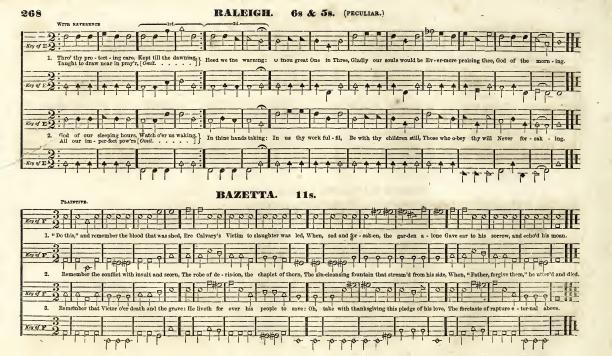


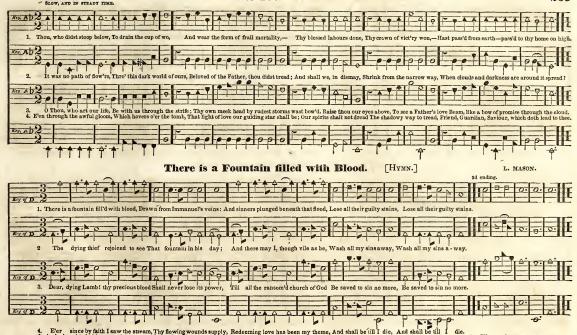
- 3. The God of Abra'm praise,
 Whose all-sufficient grace
 Shall guide me all my happy days,
 In all his ways:
 He deigns to call me friend,
 To call himself my God!
 And he will save me to the end,
 Through Jesus' blood.
- 4. He by himself hath sworn;
 I on his oath depend;
 I shall, on eagle's wings upborne,
 To heav'n ascend:
 I shall behold his face,
 I shall bis pow'r adore;
 And sing the wonders of his grace
 For evermore.





- 3. There dwells the Lord our King,
 The Lord our Righteousness,
 Triumphant o'er the world and sin,
 The Prince of Peace;
 On Sion's sacred height,
 His kingdom still maintains;
 And glorious with his saints in light,
 For ever reigns.
- 4. He keeps his own secure, He guides them by his side, Arrays in garments white and pure His spotless bride: With groves of living joys, With streams of sacred bliss, With all the fruits of Paradise, He still supplies.





6 And when this feeblo, stamming tongue Lies silent in the grave; Then, in a nobler, sweeter song, Pll sing thy power to save. [omit - - -] Pll sing thy power to save.



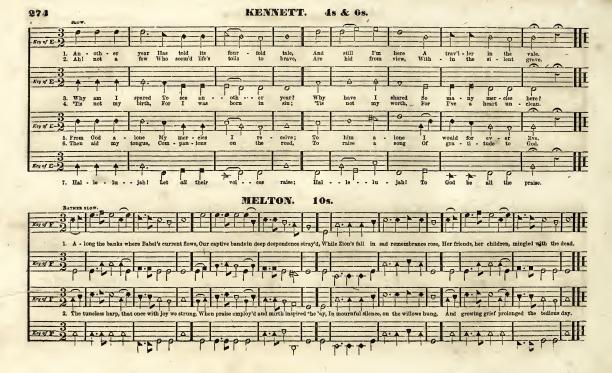


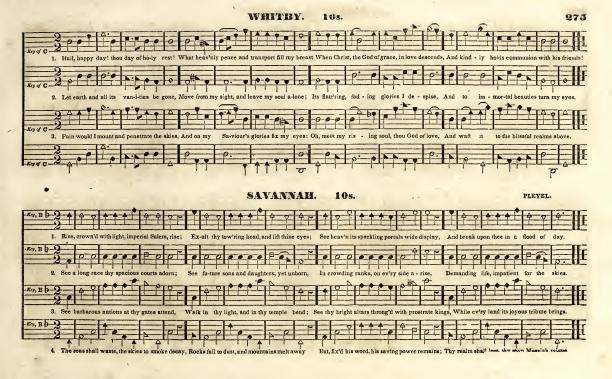


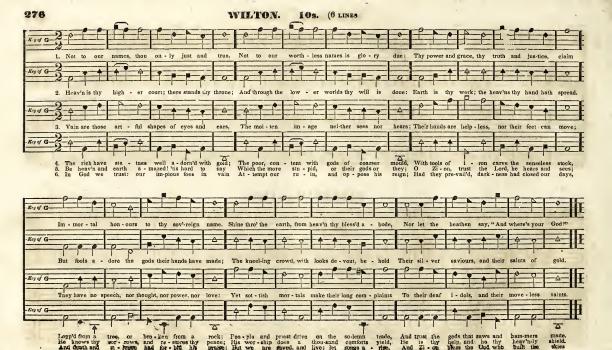


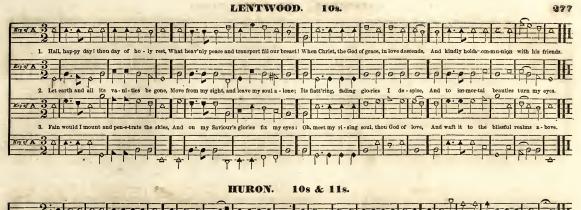








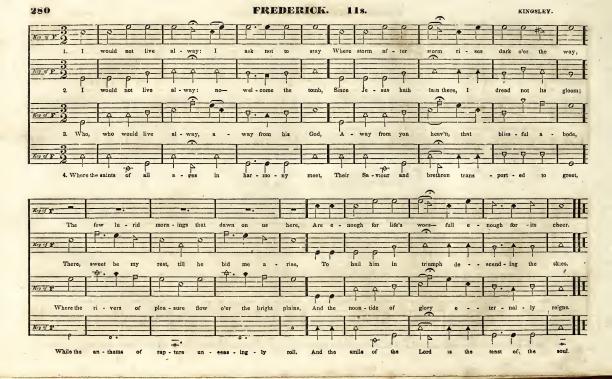


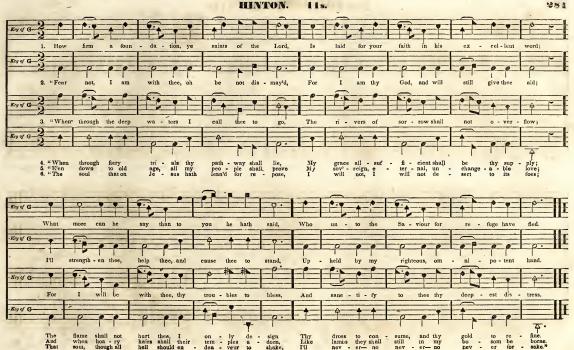


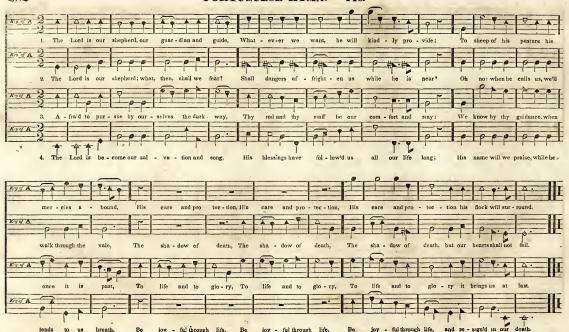




4 Then let us a - dore, and give him his right,— All glory and pow'r, and wisdom and might, All honour and blessing, with angels a-bove, And thanks never ceasing, for in - fi nite love













- 2. I would not live alway; no, welcome the tomb, Since Jesus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom; There sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise, To hail him in triumph descending the skies.
- 3. Who, who would live alway, away from his God, Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode, Where rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains And the noon-tide of glory eternally reigns?
- 4. Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet, Their Saviour and brethren transported to greet, While anthems of rapture unceasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the sou...







- Delay not, delay not—why longer abuse
 The love and compassion of Jesus thy God?
 A fountain is open'd, how canst thou refuse
 To wash and be cleansed in his pardoning blood?
- Delay not, delay not, oh sinner, to come, For mercy still lingers, and calls thee to-day: Her voice is not heard in the vale of the tomb; Her message, unheeded, will soon pass away.
- 4. Delay not, delay not—the Spirit of Grace, Long grieved and resisted, may take its sad flight, And leave thee in darkness to finish thy race, To sink in the vale of eternity's night.
- 5. Delay not, delay not—the hour is at hand— The earth shall dissolve, and the heavens shall fade; The dead, small and great, in the judgment shall stand; What power, then, oh sinner! shall lend thee its aid?





- 1. I would not live alway; I ask not to stay, Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way, The few lurid mornings that dawn on us here. Are enough for life's woes, full enough for its cheer.
- 2. I would not live alway; no-welcome the tomb. Since Jesus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom; There, sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise To hail him in triumph descending the skies.
- 3. Who, who would live alway, away from his God; Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode, Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains, And the noontide of glory eternally reigns:
- 4. Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet, Their Saviour and brethren, transported to greet; While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul.





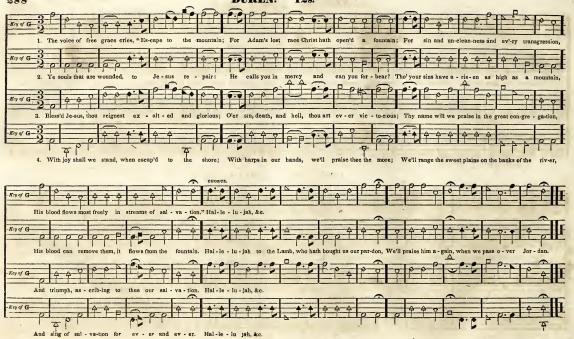
- 2. Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining;
 Low lies his head, with the beasts of the stall;
 Angels adore him, in slumbers reclining—
 Maker, and Monarch, and Saviour of all.
- Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion, Odors of Edom, and offerings divine?
 Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean, Myrrh from the forest, and gold from the mize?
- 4. Vainly we offer each ample oblation;
 Vainly with gifts would his favour secure:
 Richer, by far, is the heart's adoration;
 Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.
- 5. Brightest and best of the sons of the morning—
 Dawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid
 Star of the East, the horizon adorning—
 Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid.

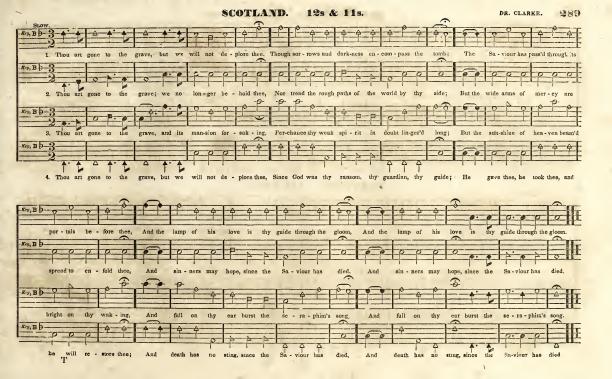


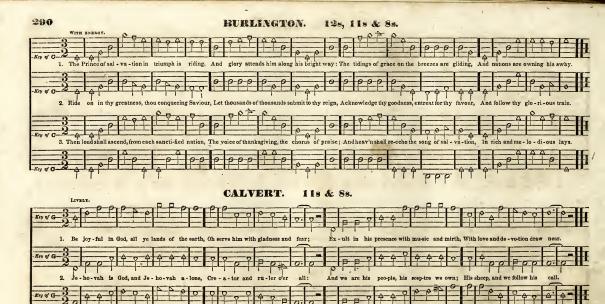


- Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining;
 Low lies his head, with the beasts of the stall;
 Angels adore him, in slumbers reclining—
 Maker, and Monarch, and Saviour of all.
- 3. Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion, Odors of Edom, and offerings divine? Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean, Myrrh from the forest, and gold from the mine?
- 4. Vainly we offer each ample oblation;
 Vainly with gifts would his favour secure:
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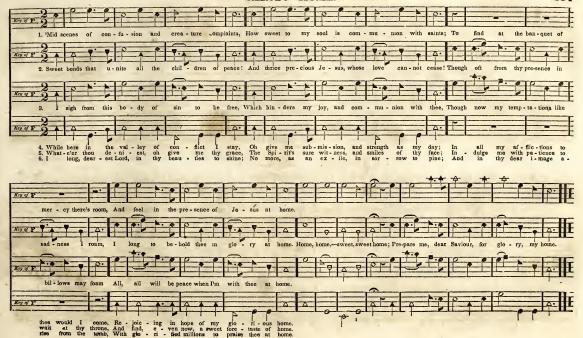






His praise with melodious accordance prolong, And bless his a - do - ra - ble name. His mercy and truth from e - ter - ni - ty stood, And shall to e - ter - ni - ty stand.

Oh, en - ter his gates with thanksgiving and song, Your vows in his tem-ple pro - claim;
 For good is the Lord, in - ex-pres - si - bly good, And we are the work of his hand:









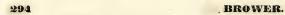


I need not tell thee who I am;
My misery and sin declare;
Thyself hast called me by my name,
Look on thy hands, and read it there;
But who, I ask thee, Who art thou?
Teil me thy name and tell me now.

In vain thou strugglest to get free, I never will unloose my hold; Art thou the man that died for me? The secret of thy love unfold: Wrestling, I will not let thee go, Till I thy name, thy nature know Wilt thou not yet to me reveal
Thy new, unatterable name?
Tell me, I still beseech thee, tell;
To know it now resolved I am:
Westeling, I will not let thee go,
Till I thy name, thy nature know.

What though my shrinking flesh complain,
And murmur to contend so long;

I rise superior to my pain:
When I am weak, then I am strong:
And when my all of strength shall fail,
I shall with the God-Man prevail.

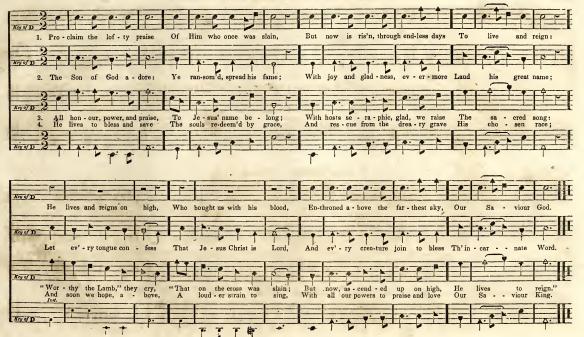


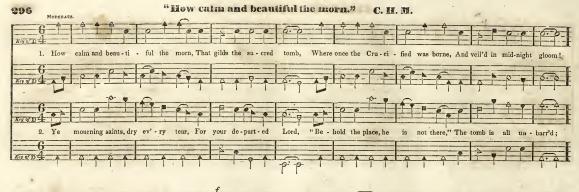


11s & 12s.











- 3. Now cheerful to the house of pray'r
 Your early footsteps bend,
 The Saviour will himself be there,
 Your Advocate and Friend:
 Once by the law your hopes were slain,
 But now in Christ ye live again.
- 4. How tranquil now the rising day.

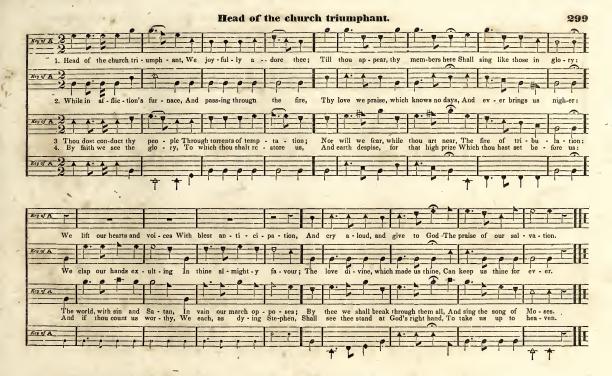
 'Tis Jesus still appears,
 A risen Lord to chase away
 Your unbelieving fears:
 Oh, weep no more your comforts slain,
 The Lord is ris'n, he lives again.
- 5. And when the shades of evening fall,
 When life's last hour draws nigh,
 If Jesus shines upon the soul,
 How blissful then to die:
 Since he has ris'a that once was slain
 Ye die in Christ to live agair

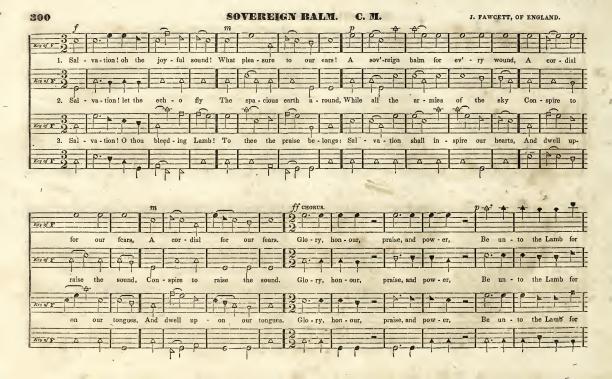




- The things of Christ the Spirit takes, And shows them unto men;
 The fallen soul his temple makes, God's image stamps again:
 All had the day of Penteconning of the Holy Ghost!
- 4. Come, Holy Spirit, from above,
 With thy celestial fire;
 Come, and with flames of zeal and love
 Our hearts and tongues inspire:
 Be this our day of Pentecost!
 The coming of the Holy Ghost!





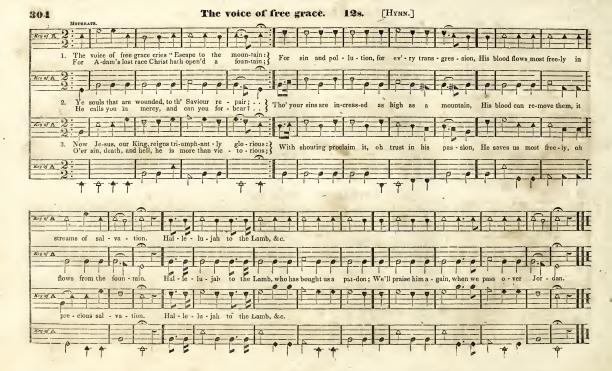


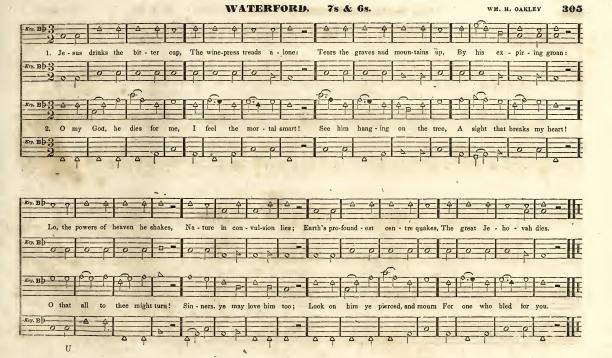


NEVER PART AGAIN.







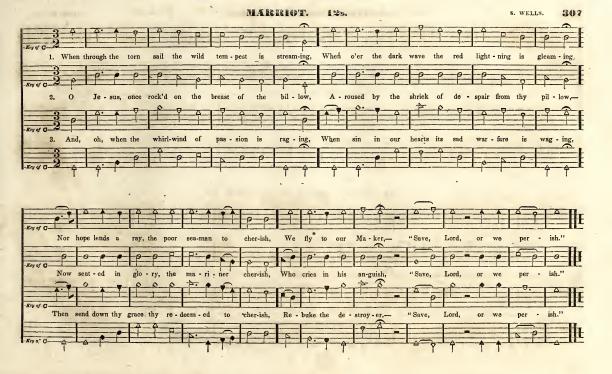


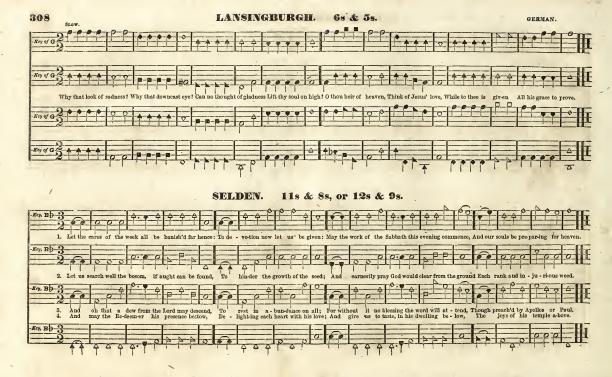
7s & 6s.





- 2. What though th' embattled legions
 Of earth and hell combine?
 His arm throughout their regions
 Shall soon resplendent shine;
 Ride on, O Lord, victorious!
 Immanuel, Prince of Peace!
 Thy triumph shall be glorious;
 Thy empire still increase.
- 3. Yes, thou shalt reign for ever,
 Thou Lord, and King of kings!
 Thy light, thy love, thy favour,
 Each ransom'd captive sings:
 The isles for thee are waiting,
 The deserts learn thy praise,
 The hills and valleys greeting,
 The song responsive raise







88 & 48.



- Fight on, ye conquering souls, fight on!
 And when the conquest you have won,
 Then pairs of victory you shall bear,
 And in his kingdom have a share;
 And crowns of glory ever wear,
 In endless day.
- There we shall in full chorus join,
 With saints and angels all combine
 To sing of his redeeming love,
 When rolling years shall cease to move,
 And this shall be our theme above,
 In endless day,





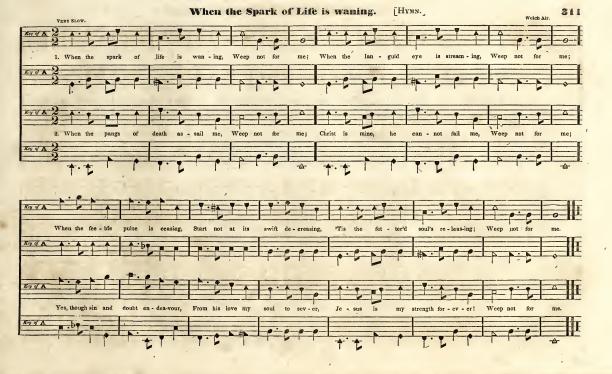
Are there no foes for me to face?

Must I not stem the flood?

Is this vile world a friend to grace,

To help me on to God?

Sure I must fight, if I would reign; Increase my courage, Lord: I'll bear the toil, endure the pain, Supported by thy word Thy saints in all this glorious war Shall conquer, though they die; They see the triumph from afar, By faith they bring it nigh. When that illustrious day shall rise, And all thy armies shine In robes of victory through the skies. The glory shall be thine.



TREBLE

TREBLE.

Watchman!

Watchman!

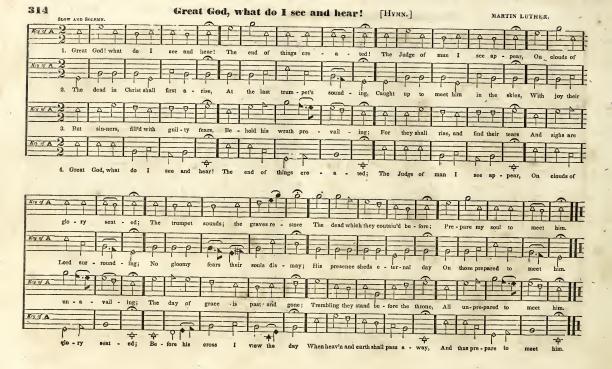
Watchman!

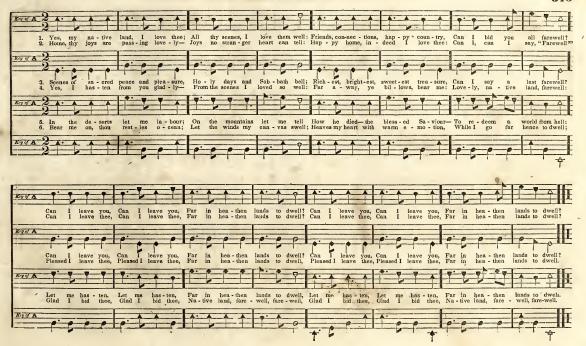
1. Watchman! watchman!

2. Watchman! watchman!

3. Watchman! watchman!



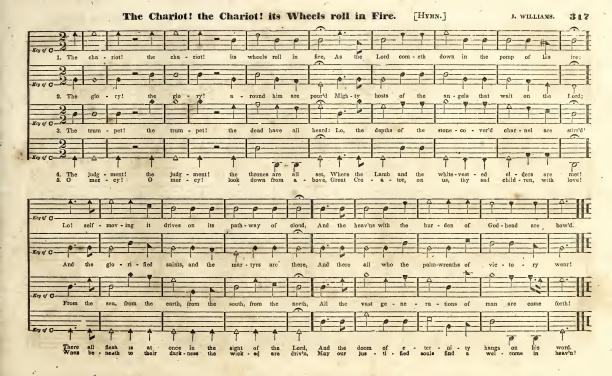






- 3. Once on the raging seas I rode—
 The storm was loud, the night was dark;
 The ocean yawned—and rudely blowed
 The wind that tossed my foundering bark.
- 4. Deep horror then my vitals froze;
 Death-struck, I ceased the tide to stem,
 When suddenly a star arose,
 It was the Star of Bethlehem.

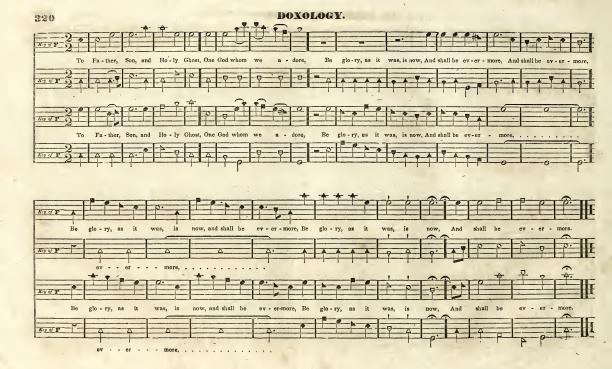
- It was my guide, my light, my all;
 It bade my dark forebodings cease;
 And through the storm, and danger's thrall,
 It led me to the port of peace.
- Now safely moored—my perils o'er, I'll sing, first in night's diadem,
 For ever and for evermore,
 The Star—the Star of Bethlehem.

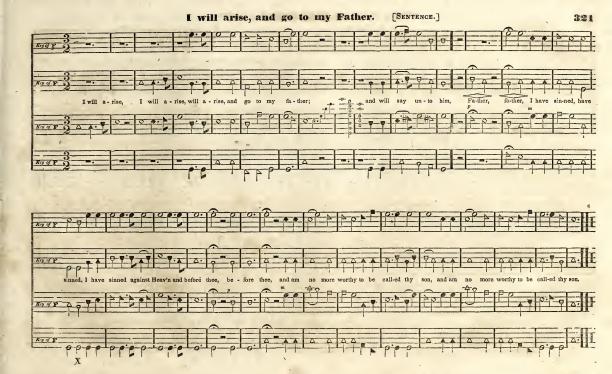










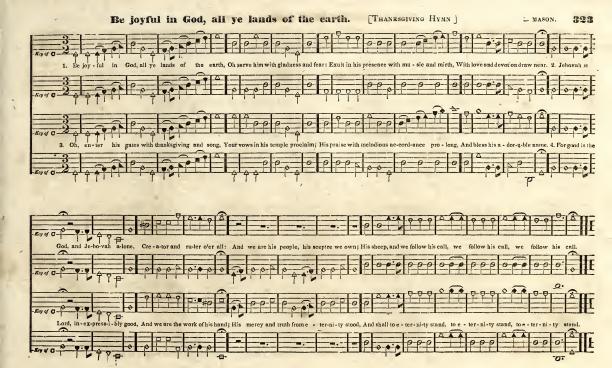




2. When will love freely flow,
Pure as life's river?
When will sweet friendship glow,
Changeless for ever?
Where joys celestial thrill,
Where bliss each heart shall fill,
And fears of parting chill '
Never—no, never

3. Up to that world of light
Take us, dear Saviour;
May we all there unite,
Happy for ever:
Where kindred spirits dwell,
There may our music swell,
And time our joys dispel,
Never—no, never.

4. Soon shall we meet again—
Meet ne'er to sever;
Soon will peace wreathe her chain
Round us for ever.
Our hearts will then repose
Secure from worldly woes;
Our songs of praise shall close
Never—no, never











PARTING HYMN.



 Yes, happy thought! when we are free From earthly grief and pain, In heaven we shall each other see, And never part again.
 Oh! that will be joyful, &c. 3. The children who have loved the Lord Shall hait their teachers there; And teachers gain the rich reward Of all their toil and care.

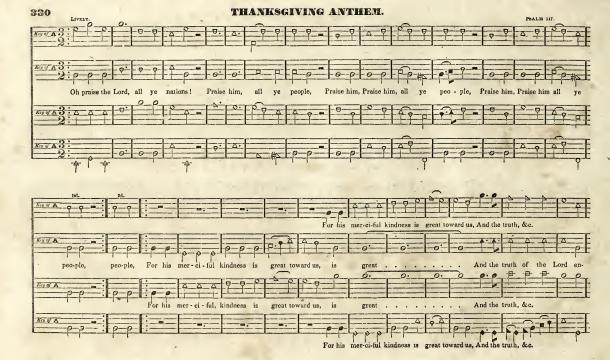
Oh! that will be joyfu!! &c.

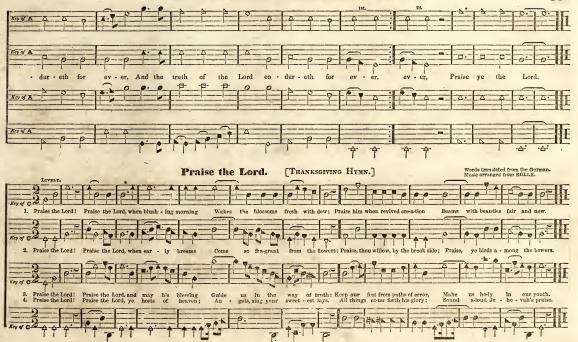
4. Then let us each, in strength divine, Saill walk in wisdom's ways:

That we, with those we love, may join In never-ending praise.

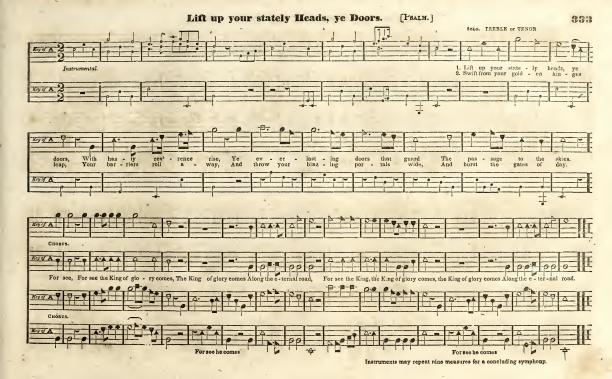
Oh! that will be joyful! &c.

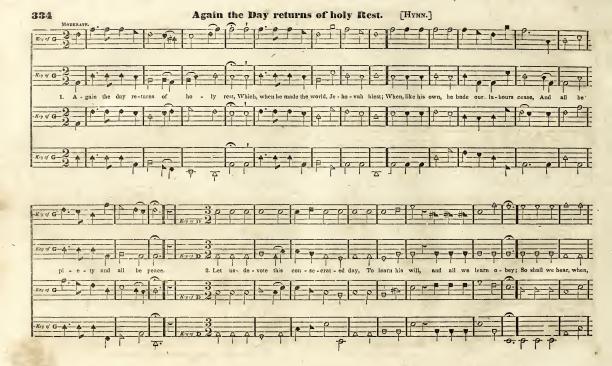


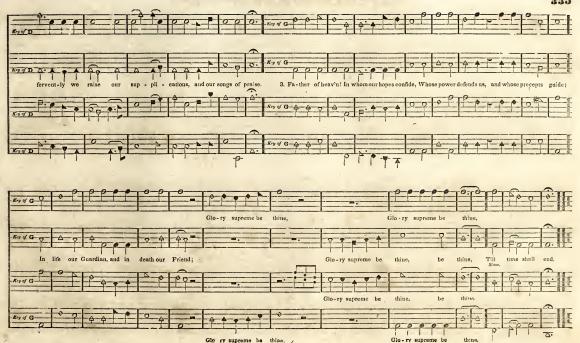


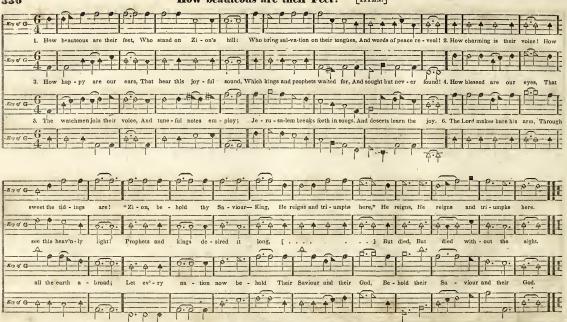




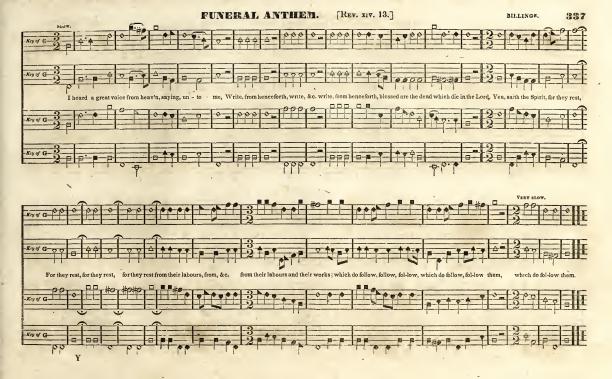


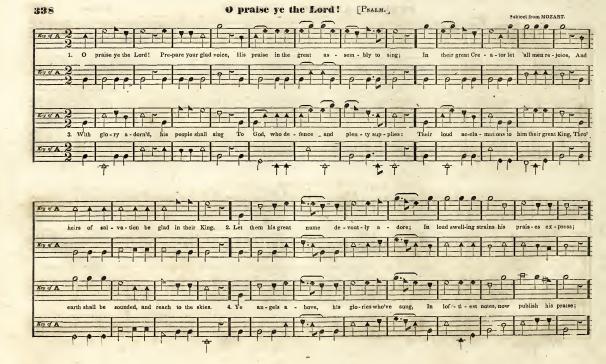






Norz.—The first two lines of the 2d and 4th stanzas should be sung as a Duct by Treble voices. In the 4th stanza omit the music between the brackets, [.] so as to avoid a repetition of the line "But died without the sight" and this line be sung slow and soft





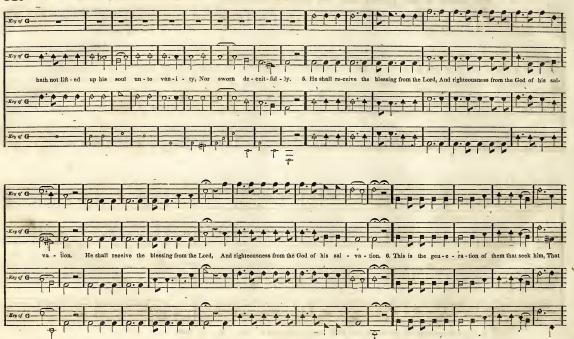


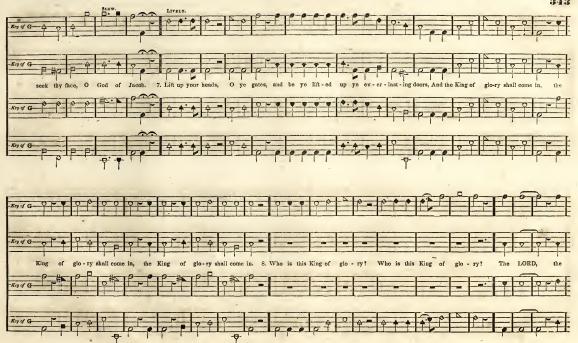




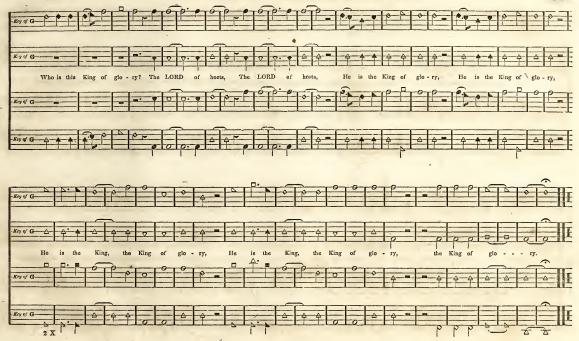


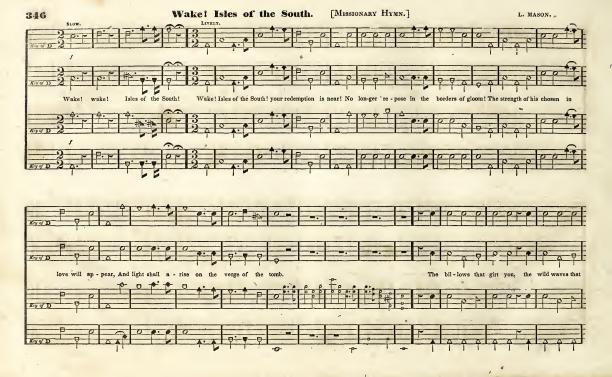


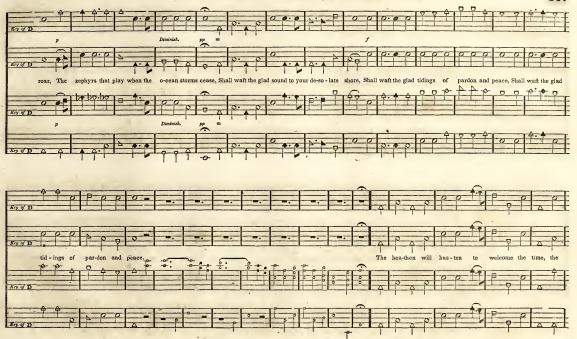


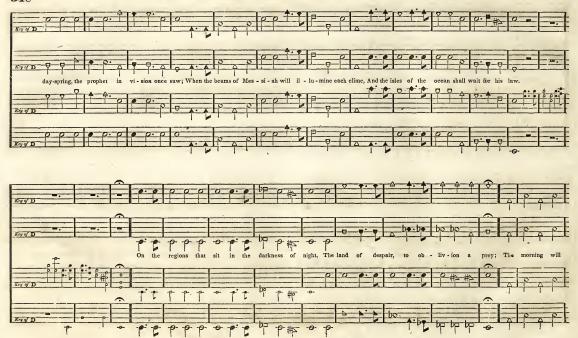




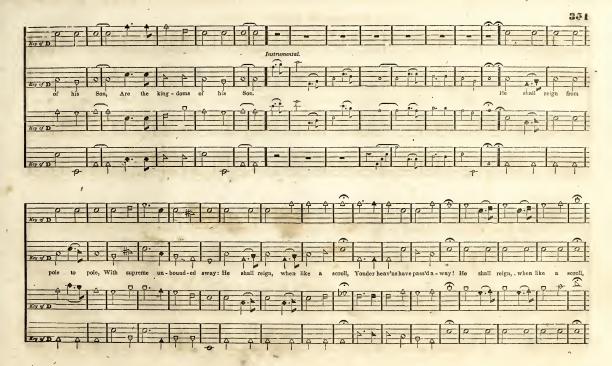




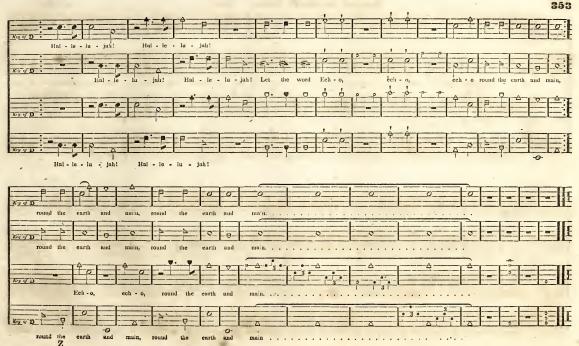


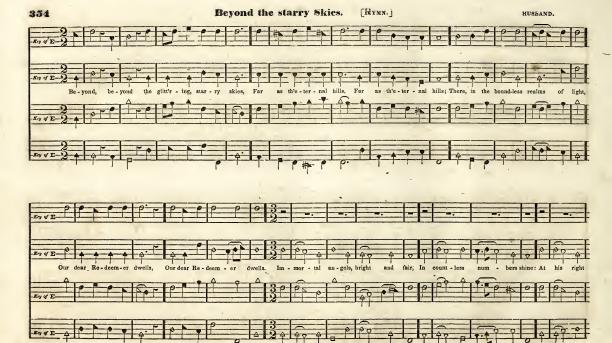














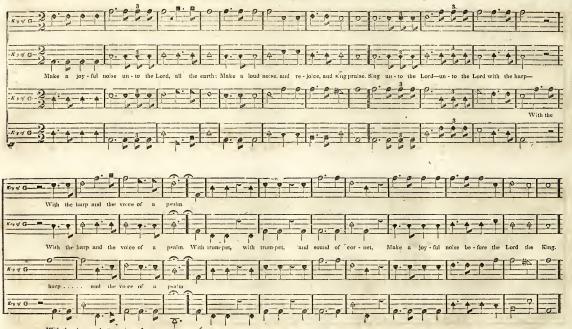










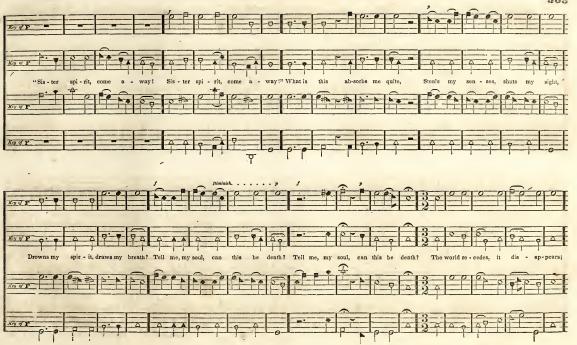












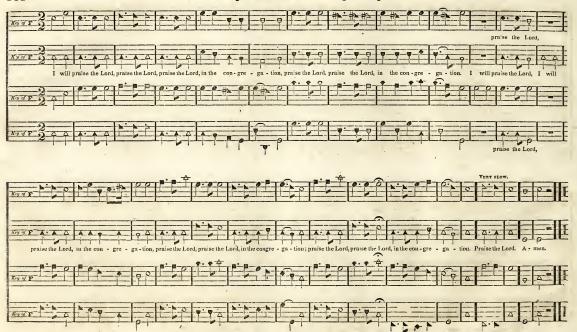






praise him upon the lute and harp;





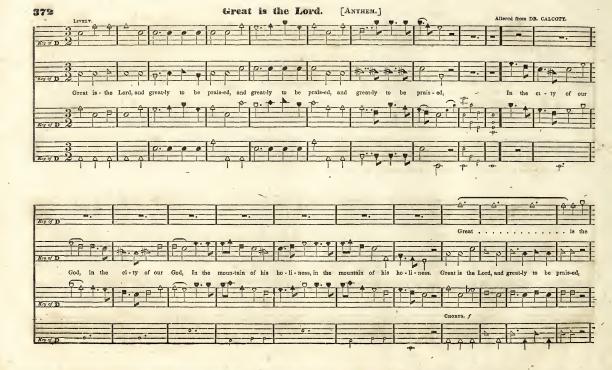




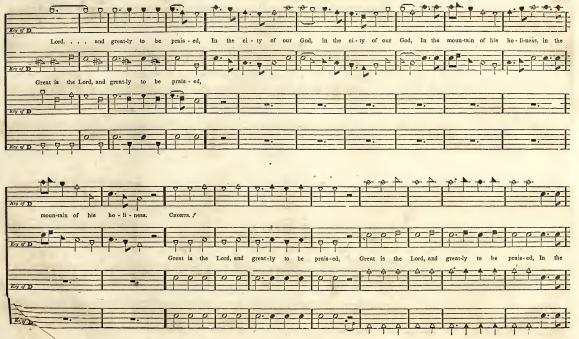


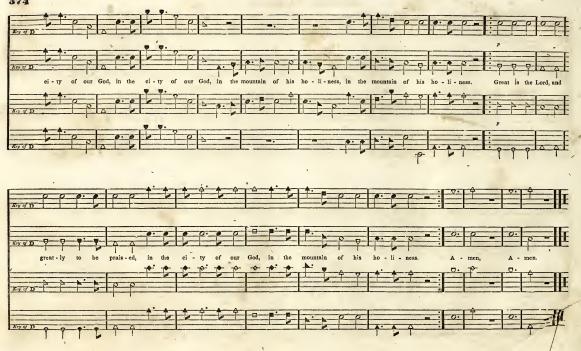












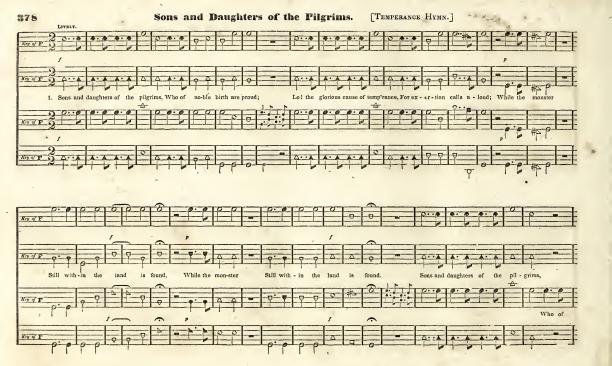




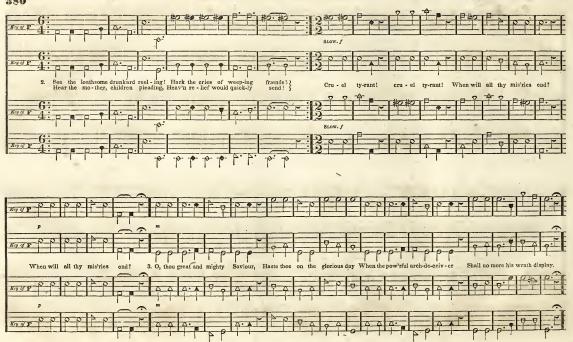


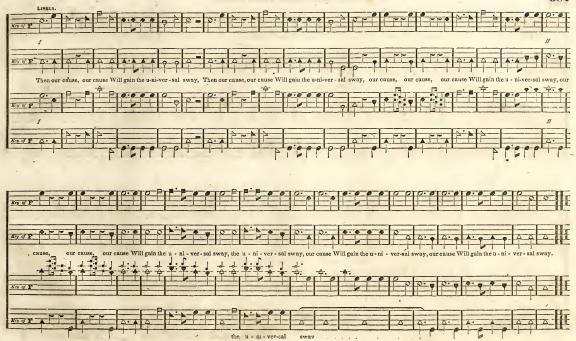




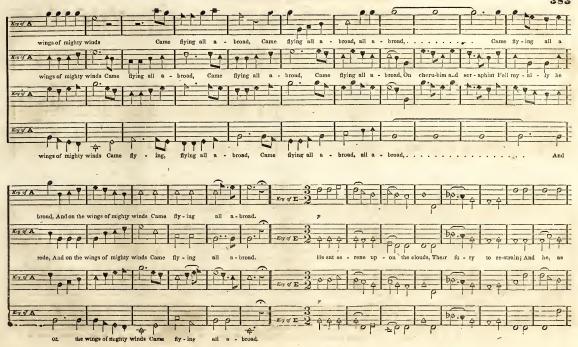




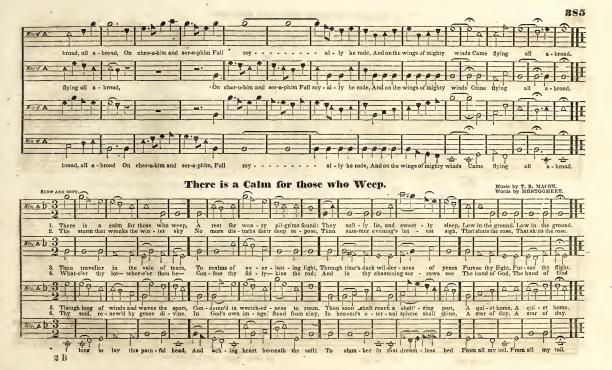


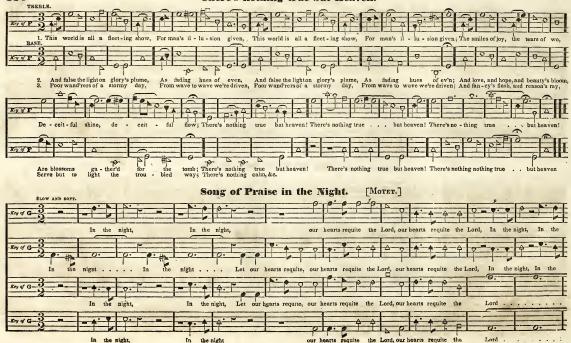








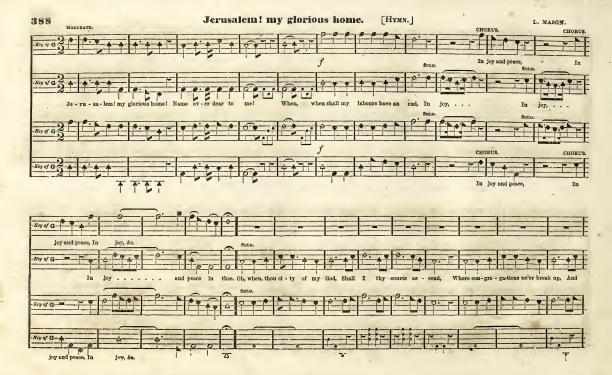


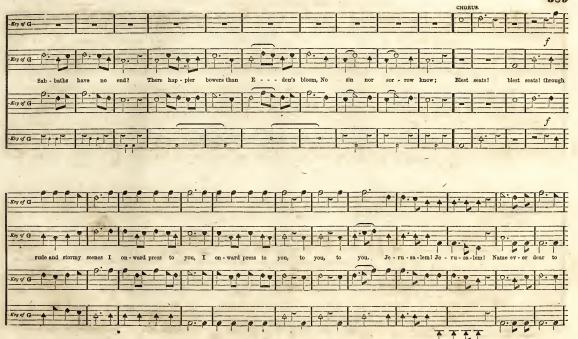


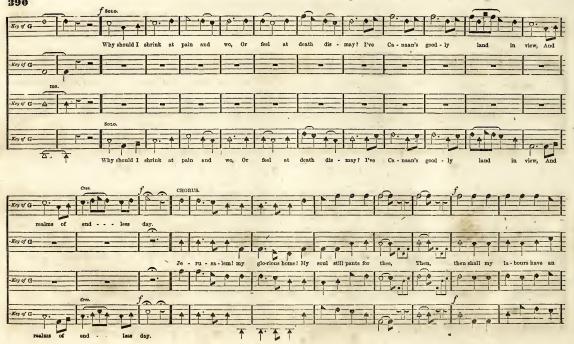




- Oh how fair
 Smiles | does nature bear
 To God!
 She glows with his praises,
- Glory raises: In his bright abode All is fair.
- 3. Mid the spheres
 Praise | through circling years
 Is sung,
 To God the Creator
 - King of nature:
 - Oh praise him my tongue Endless years.

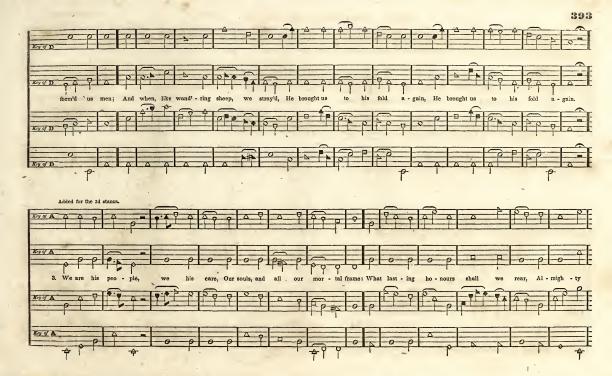


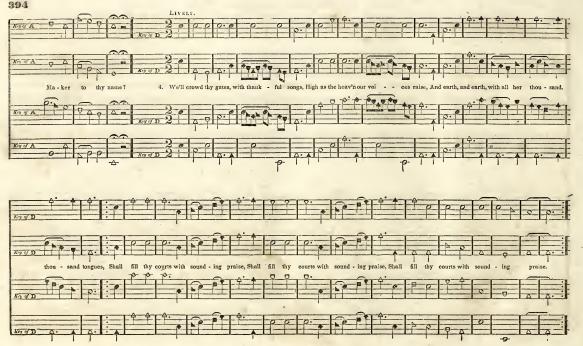


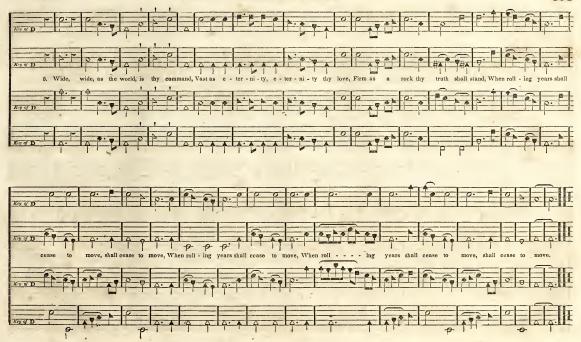


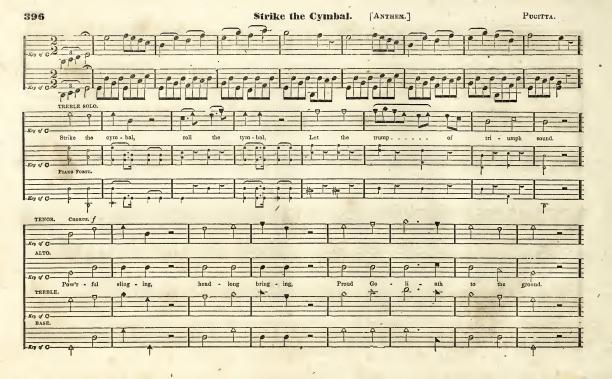


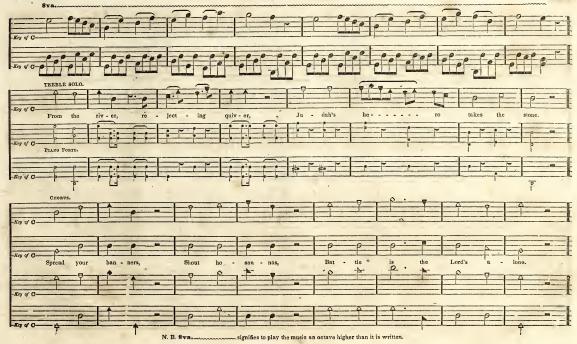


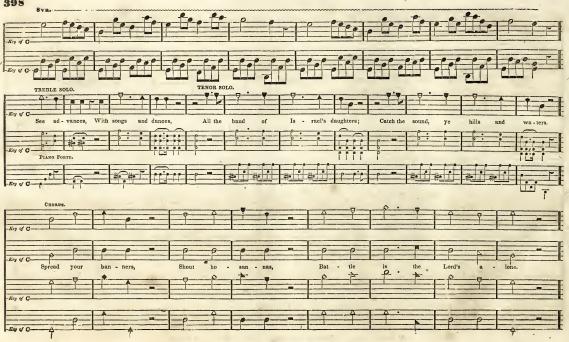






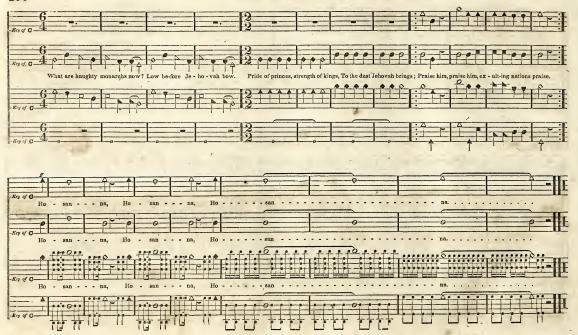




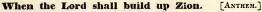




















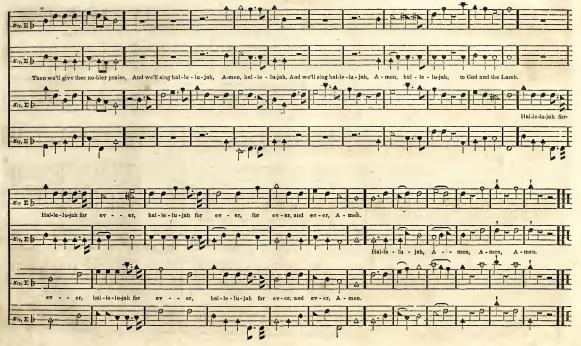


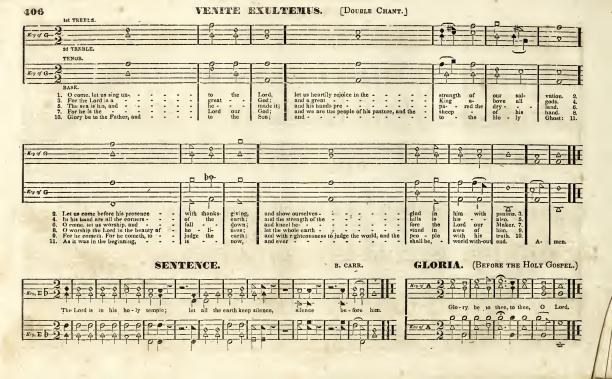


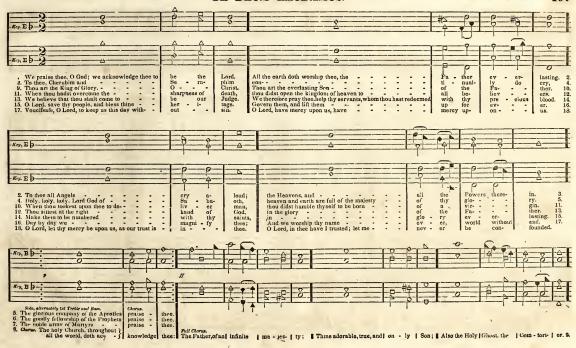
Norz.—Repeat the Semi-chorus, "Oh pray for the peace," &c., and the Chorus, "Peace be within thy walls," and close with the Amen

















JUBILATE DEO.





GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.













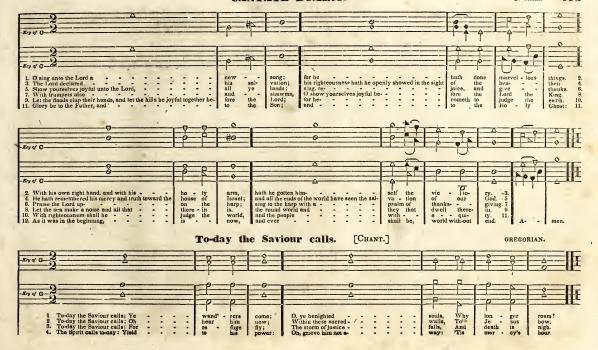












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RECOMMENDATIONS.

B. AIKIN

of dear sir: — I have ratefully perused, and I may say studied, your new estimated mountain in the Catalan directed. I am not sufficiently a practical muscian in be a local forty pulled in the value of the collection of tunes contained in the book. But of only shipty an periodly serian. You have simplified the method by which an indeed to the theory of music is conveyed to the mind in a remarkable degrate. It is the sciences to which my attention has been directed, music is the most complicated and unintelligible in the ordinary modes of instruction. If I had enjoyed the advantages of your book twenty-five years ago, it would have saved me some months of perplexing study. The impression that peculiar invisical talent is necessary to comprehend the principles of music, has kept thousands from all serious attempts to become acquainted with the science. Your evatern is capable, I am confident, of conveying to uninstructed minds such a knowledge, in few days, as would require several months in the usual mode of instruction. At a time when there are so many pretenders to improvements in every branch, of science, very few of which do not prove to be mere pretenders, you will, of course, meet with difficulties in introducing your book, but the truth is mighty and must ultimately prevail. With great respect, I remain yours, truly, JOEL PARKER, D. P.

Pastor of the Clinton street Presbyte ian Charth.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1846.

Mr. L.B. AIRIN.

Dear sir :- I have an ear and soil for music; but of the science I am no muster. Your section of musical airs, for public worship I deem excellent. In hearing one of your rules on your improvements, I learned more of the science of music that I could over the acquire. I shall not despair of understanding the science if I can get time factoughly could your "Elements of Music." With the sentiments of the Rev. Dr. Parker I fully made.

Pastor of the First Presbyteriun Church, Northern Libertres. delphia, July 9th, 1846.

ARRY.

ARRY.

The Christian Minstrel should command the attention of the modest public solve only the accine of music is so simplified as to render a practical allow edges of the process of the solve of the difficulty of mastering, and practically applying the particular solves of the solve of the solves of t

To be the Christian Observer, the plifty whatever is complex, it sine of the great purposes to which the genins of this applied. The results of this process may be seen in most of the text bucks in our

schools and in every scientific manual. In the Christian Finstrel, by J. B. Alega, we have at flustration of this process in the science of music.

Mr. J. B. ATKIN.

Dear sir: -I have carefully examined your new system of musical potation, entitled The Christian Minstrel. After being engaged in teaching music for the last twenty-five years, am free to say that your system obviates several difficulties in the old system which greatly, perplex the learner. The simplification of the subject of the time, and the change of the letters on the staff, greatly facilitate the acquisition of the principles of the science of muric. The sound and clear reasoning contained in the preface, and the elementary principles of your book, are sufficient to convince any unorciudiced mind that this valuable work must soon find its war into every church in the country. There is not a shadow of doubt in my own mind that it will soon become the general standard of church music, and that the system is of equal importance to instrumental music. Your arrangement of the measures, and the lettering of all the staffs alike will diminish more than one-half the labour of the new beginner.

With great respect I remain yours, truly;

GEORGE HARDAKER. Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music

Philadelphia, October 22, 1846.

We fully concur in the sentiments of approbation above expressed.

THOMAS G. ARMSTROND

Leader of Chair, First M. P. Church, Philip

Chorister of Et stburn Mariner's Beiling

Leveler of Chorr, Bethlehem M. E. Church, Philips

Leader of Choir, Nazareth M. B. Church Philadelphia

Among the valuable achievements in science of modern among the fast—not least—is a rock on music, just published in this city by J. M. Axir, with a collection of site most opalar paain tunes artherns, and cleants, can't d The Christ D Minstrel, designed for a me of currents, singing-colorie, car.

This work accomplishes that which has been at long and to much needed, viz., render-This work accomplate that which has been a force me of much needed, vir., bands, ing the science of managered legisle. The obscurity and mist which have habor to be a the way of thous ands to any progress in the attainment of a clear dustinct knowledge a terminate of this coince, are here dispelled. The wark supplies the efficience as which have been so denote any and so deployably felt. It cannot be too soon depreted in the churches and schools of this city, and throughout the country, "It is the system which is distilled to prevail," The battler has eracted for himself a most function precessing on. —The data

of his book is an spech in the history of mass.

of peoply he wide all intermed in the various after connected with the science and in this work would be supported to the world, and to be supported to the world, and to be supported to the world. ciated and admired it needs but to be understood.