CARMINA SACRA: BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC. COMPRISING THE MAST PO ULAR

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES IN GENERAL USE,

TOGETHER WITH A GREA VARIETY OF

NEW TUNES, CHANTS, SENTENCES, MOTETTS, AND ANTHEMS, PRINCIPALLY BY DISTINGUISHED EUROPEAN COMPOSURS:

THE BHOLE CONSTICUTING ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC FOR CHOIRS, CONGREGATIONS, SINGING SCHOOLS AND SOCIETICS, EXTANT.

BOSTON

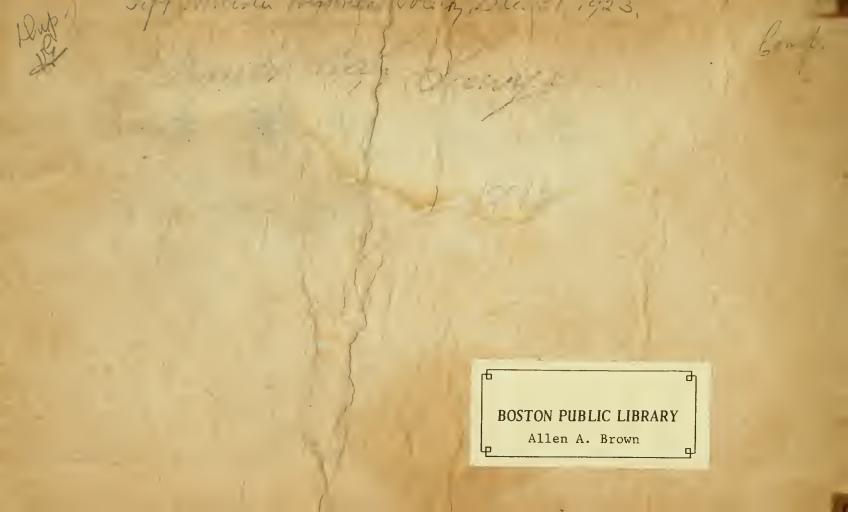
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Published under the Sanction of the BostonAcademy of Music. CARMINA SACIA: BOSTON COLLECTION OF AURCH MUSIC. COMPRISING THE MOST POPULA PSALM AND HYMN TUNES IN ENERAL USE TOGETHER WITH A GREAT VARIE' OF NEW TUNES, CHANTS, SENTENCES, MTETTS, AND ANTHEMS, PRINCIPALLY BY DISTINGUISHED EURPEAN COMPOSERS: THE WHOLE CONSTITUTING ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE COLECTIONS OF MUSIC FOR CHOIRS, CONGREGATIONS, SINGING SCHOLS AND SOCIETIES, EXTANT. SECOND EDITION. BY LOWELL MASON, PROFESSOR IN THE BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC; EDITOR OF THE BOSTON HANDEL AND HAN COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, THE CHOIR OR UNION COLLECTION, THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION, THE MODERN PSALMIS AND VARIOUS OTHER MUSICAL WORKS. BOSTOI:

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BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1833.

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PREFACE.

Ir the question he asked, "Why add another to the many books of Church Music now hefore the public?" the reply must be similar to what would be appropriate, were the same inquiry to be made respecting a new book on any branch of science, art, morals, or literature. Books on all subjects, except there be some unnatural rostraint to prevent, will be multiplied in proportion to the number and acquisitions of those who read them; and this very multiplicity, taken in connection with the very great variety of character and style necessarily involved, tends directly to increase both the number and attainments of their readers.

So it is in music. In proportion as the art is extended, an increasing number and variety of books become necessary; while, on the other hand, an enlargement of the catalogue of books will directly facilitate the progress of music itself. What friend of musical cultivation, therefore, and may we not add, what true philanthropist, will fail to rejoice in the publication of any new book of Church Music, which, being founded on correct principles of science and taste, helps to enlarge the boundaries and to extend the knowledge of the art ?

Every well organized choir, if kept up with interest, must have a constant succession of new music; without this there will be no advancement. The same principle applies in every other case. The progress of things is ever onward, and why should it be expected that a choir of singers must remain satisfied with singing over for any considerable length of time, the same tunes, any more than that a literary community should be satisfied with reading over and over the same books. Nor is this constant desire for new music any disparagement to the old tunes of standard merit. Many of these are unrivalled. So is Milton. But is this latter fact any reason why no one should write poetry at the present period? How many poets would have written since Milton if none bad been encouraged but those who were as good as himself? The old tunes may be the best,—much the best, if you please, and still the modern tunes may possess some value, and some that is not found in their predecessors, and some that is worth having. To say the least, they increase the *variety*, and that is, as Cowper says, '

That gives it all its savor."

The Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music, by the Editor of this work, was first published in 1822. The Choir, or Union Collection, in 1832. The Boston Academy's Collection in 1835, and the Modern Psalmist in 1839. In this last named work the four parts are printed upon two staves, after the manner of publishing similar works in Germany; but notwithstanding the advantages of this arrangement of the parts, there are many who prefer the common mode of printing. This consideration, together with the fact that the Editor had on hand much valuable music recently received from distinguished European composers, which he could hardly feel justified in withholding from the public, has led to the publication of Carmina Sacra* at the present time.

The Metrical part of the work will be found to contain not only a choice selection of the old standard tunes, which, though often republished, are always in demand, and which are as necessary to every singing book, designed for general use, as ballast is to a ship,—but also many new tunes, embracing specimens from distinguished composers of the present day in Europe, together affording such a diversity of style, in melody, harmony and rhythmical structure, as cannot fail to be highly interesting to the lovers of sacred song. In the department of Motetts, Anthems, &c., will be found many new and interesting pieces never before published, and also others now first adapted to English words. The variety of Chants is also greater than is usual in similar works.

In the Introductory department, containing the elements of vocal music, the general arrangement of the Modern Psalmist has been followed, with this important exception however, that the different departments, (Rhythm, Melody and Dynamics,) are intermingled in the same order as it is usual to teach them in singing schools. The teacher, therefore, will not have to skip about from place to place, but merely to follow the regular succession of chapters as they occur. Unlike the "Manual of Instruction of the Boston Academy of Music," † which professes to teach how to teach, and with the contents of which every teacher, therefore, should be familiar, this work merely contains in a didactic form those doctrines or principles which are necessary to be taught, leaving the teacher to pursue his own method of explanation and illustration.

The Codas added to many of the tunes form quite a new feature in a book of this kind, and it is hoped they may add interest to the performance of psalmody. Although they are called codas, yet they are not designed for the close, merely, but may be introduced before the first stanza, or between the stanzas of a hymn, as may be appropriate. In the singing school and choir meetings, they may always be sung, but in public worship the propriety of singing them must depend upon the circumstances of the occasion, hymn, &c. The hymns in which these Hallelujahs may with propriety be introduced, are more numerous than may be at first supposed; for under what circumstances does not the devout heart say, "Praise the Lord?" "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him."

* Cármina Sacra.

The Editor having seen several recent notices of this work, in which it seemed to be taken for granted that he was the author of the mode of teaching which is explained in the Manual, and which is commonly called the Pestalozzian method.—a method now so generally adopted,—takes this opportunity to correct this error; and for this purpose refers to the Manual itself, p. 14, §3. In addition to which he would also state, that the work of Kübler there mentioned, was mostly followed, so much so indeed that to a great extent the Manual may be called a translation of that work.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

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

§ III. GENERAL VIEW.

Distinctions. Long or Short. High or Low. Soft or Loud. Departments. Subjects. RIIYTHM. LENGTH. MELODY. PITCH. DYNAMICS. POWER.

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER II. RHYTHM.

DIVISIONS OF TIME, BEATING TIME, ACCENT.

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

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

- § VI. Measures are divided into PARTS OF MEASURES.
- § VII. A measure with two parts is called DOUBLE measure.

66	THREE	66	66	TRIPLE measure.
c c	FOUR	۰ د		QUADRUPLE measure.
66	SIX	٤ د	۰ د	SEXTUPLE measure.

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

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

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

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

§ X. Double measure has two beats: first, Downward; second, Upward. Accented on the first part of the measure.

§ XI. Triple time has three beats: first, Downward; second, Hither; third, Upward. Accented on the first part of the measure.

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

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

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

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

NOTE. The most important requisite in all good performance is accuracy of time. It is this that binds a choir together, and carries them safely through the most difficult rhythmical combinations. To acquire the habit of keeping good time requires much patience and perseverance; and it is in this that those who commence learning to sing are most likely to fail. The school should now be exercised in beating time, and in singing one sound to the syllable LA to each part of the measure.

QUESTIONS.

How is the length of sounds regulated (or governed) in music ?—What are the portions of time called into which music is divided ?—What portions of time are smaller than measures ?—Hww many kinds of measure are there ?—How many parts has double measure ? Triple ? Quadruple ? Sextuple ?—On which part of the measure is double time accented ? Triple ? Quadruple ? Sextuple ?—On which part of the measure is double time accented ? Triple ? Quadruple ? Sextuple ?—On which part of the measure is double time accented ? Triple ? Quadruple ? Sextuple ?— What is the character called which is used for separating the measures?—What distinguishes one kind of time from another ?—In beating time, how many motions has double time? 'Triple? Quadruple ? Sextuple ?—What is the use of beating time ?

CHAPTER III.

RHYTHM-OF NOTES.

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

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

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

§ XVII. Besides the above there are sometimes used THIRTY-SECONDS SIXTY-FOURTHS — and also, DOUBLE notes or ||-

Sing in Quadruple time all the notes in common use.

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

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER IV. MELODY.

THE SCALE. (DIATONIC SCALE, MAJOR.)

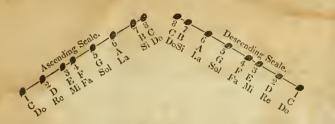
 \S XIX. At the foundation of Melody lies a series of sounds called the Scale.

§ XX. The sounds of the scale are designated by numerals, viz: ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT.

§ XXI. The first seven letters of the alphabet are applied to the sounds of the scale, as follows: to one C, to two D, to three E, to four F, to five G, to six A, to seven B, and to eight C.

 XXII. In singing the scale, the following syllables are used: Written, Do, RE, MI, FA, SoL, LA, SI, Do. Pronounced, Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah. See, Doe. Illustration of the Scale, with numerals, letters and syllables.

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NOTE. The scale should be sung to the class slowly and distinctly, to the syllable *la*, or to numerals, beginning at a suitable pitch, ascending and descending several times until they may be supposed to have a clear idea of it, when they may be required to sing it themselves. A few will almost always be found, say from five to ten in a class of a hundred, who cannot at first get the sounds right. These cannot go on with the others with advantage to either party, but if they can practise in a separate class they may, probably, by extra exertion, succeed. As the difficulty in such cases is almost always with the ear, *listening to the singing of others* is of much greater importance to such persons than any attempt to sing themselves.

§ XXIII. The difference of pitch between any two sounds is called an INTERVAL. Thus, from one to two is an interval, &c.

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

§ XXV. The half-steps occur between the sounds three and four, and seven and eight; between the other sounds the interval is a step.

QUESTIONS.

What is the second distinction in musical sounds ?—What is the department called, arising out of this distinction ?—Of what does Melody treat?—What is that series of sounds called, which lies at the foundation of Melody ?—How many sounds are there in the scale ?—How do we designate, or speak of the sounds of the scale ? Numerals.—What is the first sound of the scale called ? One. What the second ? Two, &c.—What letter is one ? Two? Three ? &c.—What syllable is song to one ? To two ? &c.—What letter is one? Two? What mumeral is C?—What syllable is sole does ? What is the difference of pitch between two sounds called ?—How many intervals are there in the scale?—How many steps are there in the scale ?—What are the larger intervals called ? Smaller ?—How many steps are there in the scale ?—What is the interval from one to two ? Two to three ? Three to four ? &c.

CHAPTER V.

MELODY. THE STAFF AND CLEFS.

§ XXVI. The pitch of sounds is represented by a character called a STAFF, on which the scale, or other music, is written in notes.

§ XXVII. The Staff consists of five lines, and the spaces between them.

§ XXVIII. Each line and space is called a DEGREE; thus, there are nine degrees: five lines and four spaces.

§ XXIX. When more than nine degrees are wanted, the spaces below or above the Staff are used; also additional lines called ADDED lines.

The Staff with added lincs.



§ XXX. In writing the scale on the staff, one may be placed on either of its degrees, and the other sounds follow in regular order; thus, if one be placed on the first line, two will be on the first space, three on the second line, and so on; or, if one be placed on the first space, two will be on the second line, and so on.

 \S XXXI. There are two ways in which the scale is commonly written on the staff; first, one on the added line below; and second, one on the second space.

§ XXXII. To distinguish between these two ways of writing the scale, or to fix the position of the letters on the staff, a character is used called a CLEF.

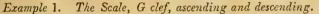
§ XXXIII. There are two Clefs in common use: the G Clef (Treble),

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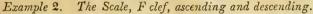
and the F Clef (Base).

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

 \S XXXVI. When the G clef is used, the sound one is written on the added line below (C); and when the F clef is used, it is written on the second space (C).









QUESTIONS.

What is that character called, which represents the pitch of sounds ?—Is the staff a rhythmical, melodic or dynamic character ? Why ?—How many lines are there in the staff? How many spaces ?— What is each line and space of the staff called ?—How many degrees does the staff contain ?—(Pointing to the staff.) Which line is this ? Space ? &c.—(Pointing to the staff.) Which degree of the staff is this ? &c.—What is the space above the staff called ? Space below ?—If lines are added below the staff, what are they called ? If added above the staff what are they called ?—Where upon the staff is one usually written ? Where two ? Three ? &c.—What letter is one ? Two ? Three ? &c.—What syllable is one ? Two ? Three ? &c.—On what other degree of the staff, besides the added line below, is one often written ?—How can we tell whether one be written on the added line below, or on the second space ?—How many clefs are there ?—What are they called ?—What does the G clef sig.nify ?—What does the F clef signify ?—If the G clef is used, where must one be written ?—If the F clef is used, where must one be written ?

CHAPTER V.

RHYTHM-VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

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

§ XXXVIII. Time is marked by figures which express the number of parts and contents of the measure; the upper figure or NUMERATOR showing the number of parts, or *kind of time*; and the lower figure or DENOMINATOR denoting the particular note used on each part of the measure, or the variety of time.

Examples of some of the common varieties of measure.

Note. Other varieties also may be used ; as,

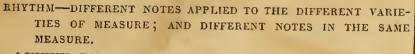
NOTE. It is to be observed, that notes have no positive, but only a relative length. The example 2-2 is not necessarily either slower or quicker than 2-4; 3-2 is neither slower nor quicker than 3-8, &c. The different varieties of time in each of the above examples are practically the same. To the eye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

QUESTIONS.

How many kinds of time are ther?—How many varieties in each kind of time ?—How are the different varieties of time obtained ?—By which figure is the kind of time designated ?—By which figure is the variety of time designated ?—What is the upper figure (numerator) for ?—What is the lower figure (denominator) for ?—Do the different varieties of time differ to the ear, or to the eye only? —What does the numerator express (or number) ?—What does the denominator express (or denominate) ?—Suppose the figures to be 4-4, what two notes will fill a measure ? What one note ? What four ? &c.

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

CHAPTER V.



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



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

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

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

CHAPTER VIL

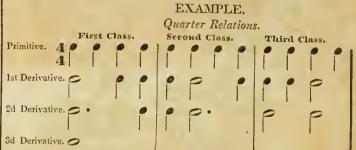
RHYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION; OR PRIMITIVE AND DERIVED RELA-TIONS, OR FORMS OF MEASURE. ONE NOTE TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. SIMPLE FORMS.

§ XLII. When each part of a measure is occupied by the particular note designated by the figure denoting the variety of time, the measure is said

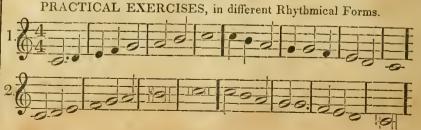
to be in its primitive relation. Thus, if the denominator be 2, the primitive relation of the measure is halves; if 4, quarters; if S, eighths, &c. Such forms of measure with their derivatives are called Simple Relations. The TIES OF MEASURE; AND DIFFERENT NOTES IN THE SAME primitive note is taken as a standard by which to determine the length of others.

Note. By relation is meant the form or order of filling a measure.

§ XLIII. DERIVED RELATIONS, or forms, are obtained from the primitive relation, by uniting two or more parts of the measure.



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





QUESTIONS.

When is a measure said to be in its primitive form ?—What is the primitive form of the measure marked $4 \cdot 2$? $4 \cdot 8$? $3 \cdot 4$? $3 \cdot 2$ $4 \cdot 16$? why is the primitive form of any measure called so? Ans. Because it is just what is expressed by the figures. [It is also the most natural and easy form in which the measure can appear.]—What are all other forms of measure besides the primitive called ?—How are derived forms obtained from the primitive ?—How many derivatives are there in the first class? Second? Third?—What is peculiar to the derivatives of the first class? Second ?—What is peculiar to the derivative of the first class? Second? Third?—What is peculiar to the derivative of the first class? Second? Third?—What is not commences on an ucaccented part of a measure, and is continued on an accented part of the measure, what is it called? Ans. Syncopated note.—In which class are syncepated notes found?

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

CHAPTER VIII.

QUARTER, HALF AND WHOLE RESTS. TIED NOTES.

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

§ XLV. Each note has its corresponding Rest.

2

EXAMPLE.

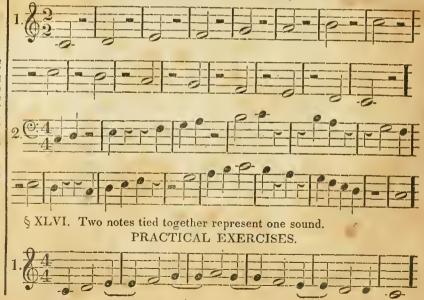
Quarter Rests.	Half Rests.	Whole Rest.

QUESTIONS.

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

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

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





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CHAPTER IX.

DYNAMICS. DEGREES. PIANO, MEZZO AND FORTE.

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

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

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

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



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

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





QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER X.

LESSONS IN WHICH THE VARIOUS SOUNDS OF THE SCALE PROCEED, NOT ACCORDING TO THEIR REGULAR ORDER OF PROGRESSION, BUT BY SKIPS.

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

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1990	9 8			900	0 9
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§ LIII. One, three and five. With these sounds the following changes may be produced: 1 3 5, 1 5 3, 3 1 5, 3 5 1, 5 1 3, 5 3 1.

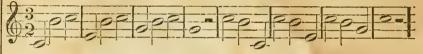
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~ ~	1	E			6

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

3 .	58	3	1	5	8	5 1 3 8 8 1 3 5	
3	85	3	1	8	5	5 1 8 3 8 1 5 3	
5 3	38	3	5	1	8	5318 8315	
5	83	3	5	8	1	5381 8351	
	3 5	3	8	1	5	5813 8513	
8	53	3	3	5	1	5831 8531.	



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



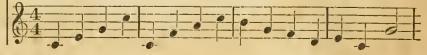
§ LVI. One, three, five, eight, seven and four. Four naturally leads to three. Three, therefore, is the guide to four.

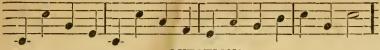


§ LVII. One, three, five, eight, seven, four and two. One or three will guide to two.



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





QUESTIONS.

In the use of one and three, how many changes may be produced ? What are they? Ans. 1 3 and 3 1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1, 3 and 5, provided we commence with 1? What are they? Ans. 1 3 5, and 1 5 3. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced, beginning with 3? What are they? Ans. 3 1 5, and 3 5 1. Sing them.—How many changes, beginning with 5? What are they? Ans. 5 1 3, and 5 3 1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1 3 5 and 8, beginning with 1? What are they? Ans. 5 1 3, and 5 3 1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1 3 5 and 8, beginning with 1? What are they? Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1 3 5 and 8, beginning with 1? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 3? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5? What are they? Sing them.—To what sound does 7 naturally lead? Ans. 8.—What sound must we think of, to enable us to sing 7 right? Ans. 6.—What sound is a guide to 7?—To what sound does 4 lead? Ans. 3.—What sound is a guide to 2? Ans. 1 or 3.—What sound will guide to 6? Ans. 5.

CHAPTER XI.

EXTENSION OF THE SCALE, AND CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES.

§ LIX. When sounds above eight are sung, eight is to be regarded as one of an upper scale.

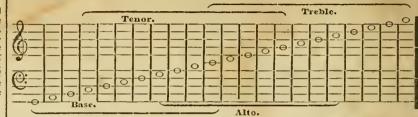
§ LX. When sounds below one are sung, one is to be regarded as eight of a lower scale. PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



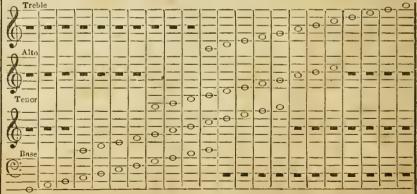
§ LXI. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes, viz: lowest male voices, or BASE; highest male voices, or TENOR; lowest female voices, or ALTO; highest female voices, or TREBLE. Boys, before their voices change, sing the Alto.

NOTE. Besides the above distinctions, there is also the BARITONE, between the Base and Tenor; and the MEZZO SOFRANO, between the Alto and Treble.

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



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



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

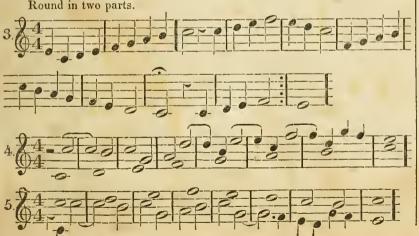
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QUESTIONS.

When sounds above 8 are sung, as what are we to regard 8?—When sounds below I are sung, as what are we to regard 1?—Into how many classes is the human voice divided ?—What are the lowest male voices called ? What are the highest called ?—What are the lowest female voices called ? What are the highest called ?



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



CHAPTER XII.

THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

§ LXIV. Between those sounds of the scale which are a step distant, there may be an intermediate sound a half-step distant from each; thus, intermediate sounds may occur between 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 5 and 6, and 6 and 7; but not between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8, because the intervals between those sounds are already half-steps, and there is no smaller practicable interval.

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

§ LXVI. When the note representing an intermediate sound is written on the same degree of the staff as the *lower* of the two sounds between which it occurs, a sign of elevation called a SMARP (#) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be *sharped*: as, *Sharp one*, *Sharp two*, &c. or C#, D#, &c. A sharp raises the pitch of a note a half-step.

§ LXVII. When the note representing an intermediate sound is written on the same degree of the staff as the *upper* of the two sounds between which it occurs, a sign of depression called a FLAT (b) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be *flatted*: as, *Flot seven*, *Flat* six, &c. or Bb, Ab, &c. A flat lowers the pitch of a note a half-step.

§ LXVIII. In the application of syllables to the *sharped* sounds, the vowel sound is changed to *ee*. Thus sharp one is di, (pronounced *dce*,) sharp two ri, &c. In the application of syllables to the *flatted* sounds, the vowel sound is changed to *a*. Thus the flat seven is sc, (pronounced *sa*,) flat six lc, &c

§ LXIX. A scale of thirteen sounds, including all the intermediate sounds and twelve intervals of a half-step each, is called the CHROMATIC SCALE.

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ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.



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



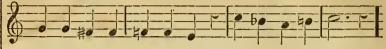
NOTE. In the above example the sharp affects both Cs in the first measure, but not the C in the second measure.

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

EXAMPLE.



§ LXXII. When it is necessary to contradict a flat or a sharp, or to take away the effect of either of these characters, a character called a NATURAL
 (\U03e4) is used. EXAMPLE.



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

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.



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

QUESTIONS.

Between what sounds of the scale may intermediate sounds be produced? Ans. 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 5 and 6, and 6 and 7.—Why can there not be an intermediate sound between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8?—What is the sign of elevation called, by which intermediate sounds are indicated ?—What is the sign of depression called, by which intermediate sounds are indicated ?—What is the sign of depression called, by which intermediate sounds are indicated ?—What is the sign of depression called, by which intermediate sounds are indicated ?—What is the sign of depression called, by which intermediate sounds are indicated ?—When a sharp is placed before a note, how much higher is its sound ?—When a flat is placed before a note, how much lower

is its sound 7—What is the intermediate sound between I and 2 called, when it derives its name from I 7 Ans. \sharp I. What letter ? Ans. C \sharp —What is it called, when it derives its name from 2 7 Ans. b2. What letter ? Ans. Db. (Note. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)—By what character is the ascending chromatic scale formed ?—By what character is the descending chromatic scale formed ?—To what does \sharp 2 lead ? & c.—Does a flattened sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards?—To what does \sharp 2 lead ? & c.—Does a flattened sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards?—To what does \sharp 2 lead ? & c.—Does a flattened sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards?—To what does \sharp 2 lead ? & c.—Does a flattened sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards?—To what does \sharp 7 lead? & c.—Which is the guide to a sharped sound ?—Which is the guide to a flatted sound ?—What is the guide to \sharp 1 ? & c.—How far does the influence of a flat or sharp extend ? Ans. Through the measure in which it occurs.—Under what circumstances does the influence of a sharp, or flat, extend beyond the measure in which it occurs ? Ans. When the same sound is continued from measure to measure.—When it is necessary to take away the effect of a sharp or flat, what character is used ?

. CHAPTER XIII.

DIATONIC INTERVALS.

§ LXXIV. In addition to those intervals called Steps and halfsteps belonging to the scale in its natural progression, there are also other intervals occasioned by skipping; as, SECONDS, THIRDS, FOURTHS, FIFTHS, SIXTHS, SEVENTHS and OCTAVES

§ LXXV. Intervals are always reckoned from the lower sound upwards, unless otherwise expressed.

DIATONIC INTERVALS.

NOTE. Diatonie, because they are produced by skips in the diatonie scale.

§ LXXVI. Two sounds being the same pitch, are called UNISON.

§ LXXVII. When the voice proceeds from any sound to that on the next degree of the staff, the interval is called a SECOND; as from 1 to 2, 2 to 3, &c.

§ LXXVIII. When the voice skips over one degree, the interval is called a THIRD; as from 1 to 3, 2 to 4, &c.

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

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

§ LXXXI. When the voice skips over four degrees, the interval is called a SixTH; as from 1 to 5, 2 to 7, &c.

§ LXXXII. When the voice skips over five degrees, the interval is called a SEVENTH; as from 1 to 7, 2 to 8, &c.

 \S LXXXIII. When the voice skips over six degrees, the interval is called an OCTAVE; as from 1 to 8, 2 to 9, &c.

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER XIV.

MAJOR AND MINOR INTERVALS.

Note. This chapter may, if thought best, be omitted.

& LXXXIV. Seconds.

- 1. A second consisting of a half-step, is a MINOR SECOND.
- 2. A second consisting of a step, is a MAJOR SECOND.

§ LXXXV. Thirds.

- 1. A third consisting of a step and a half-step, is MINOR.
- 2. A third consisting of two steps, is MAJOR.
- & LXXXVI. Fourths.
 - 1. A fourth consisting of two steps and one half-step, is a PERFECT FOURTH.
 - 2. A fourth consisting of three steps, is a SHARP FOURTH

& LXXXVII. Fifths.

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

- 2. A fifth consisting of three steps and a half-step, is a FERFECT FIFTH. § LXXXVIII. Sixths.
 - 1. A sixth consisting of three steps and two half-steps, is MINOR.
 - 2. A sixth consisting of four steps and a half-step, is MAJOR.

& LXXXIX. Sevenths.

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

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ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTIONS.

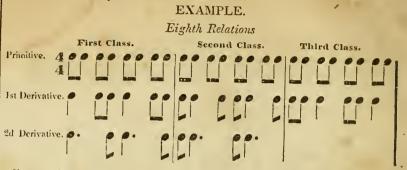
If a second consists of a half-step, what is it called ? Ans. Mutor Second .-- If a second consists of a step, what is it called! Major Second .- If a third consists of a step and a holf-step, what is it called! -If a third consists of two steps, what is it called !- If a fourth consists of two steps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

CHAPTER XV.

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

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

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



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

§ XCVI. Eighth Rests. 7 7 7

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

§ XCVIII. REPEAT. Dots across the staff require the repetition of the strain.



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

§CI. Sixteenth Rests. 7 7











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CHAPTER XVII.

DYNAMIC TONES.

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

§ CIII. CRESCENDO. A sound commencing soft and gradually increasing to loud, is called CRESCENDO. (cres. or <)

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

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

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

§ CVI. PRESSURE TONE. A very sudden crescendo, or swell, is called a pressure tone. (< or <>)



§ CVII. EXPLOSIVE TONE. A sound which is struck suddenly, with very great force, and instantly diminished, is called an EXPLOSIVE TONE; also • FORZANDO, Or SFORZANDO. (> or sf. fz.)



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

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

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER XVIII.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE,

§ CIX. When C is taken as one, as it has always been hitherto, the scale is said to be in its natural position; but either of the other letters may be taken as one, in which case the scale is said to be TRANSFOSED.

§ CX. As one is the basis of the scale, the foundation on which it rests, so the letter which is taken for this sound is called the KEV. Thus, if the scale be in its natural position, it is said to be in the KEV of C; if G be taken as one, the scale is in the KEV of G, &c. By the key of C, is meant that C is one of the scale, or that the scale is based on C; by the key of G is meant that G is one of the scale, &c.

§ CXI. In transposing the scale the proper order of the intervals (steps and half-steps) must be preserved. Thus, the interval must always be a *step* from one to two, and from two to three, a *half-step* from three to four, a *step* from four to five, from five to six, and from six to seven, and a *half-step* from seven to cight.

& CXII. The interval from one letter to another is alway's the same, and cannot be changed; thus it is always a *step* from C to D, and from D to E, a *half-step* from E to F, a *step* from F to G, from G to A, and from A to B, and a *half-step* from B to C. In the transposition of the scale, therefore, it becomes necessary to introduce sharps and flats, or to substitute sharped or flatted letters for the natural letters, so as to preserve the proper order of the intervals.

§ CXIII. First transposition by sharps; from C to G, a fifth higher, or a fourth lower.



§ CXIV. SIGNATURE. To preserve the proper order of intervals from six to seven, and from seven to eight, in the above transposition of the scale, it is necessary to substitute F# for F. The sharp is placed immediately after the elef, and is called the SIGNATUAE (sign) of the key; thus the signature of the key of G is F#. The signature of the key of C is said to be natural.



QUESTIONS.

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

§ CXV. Second transposition by sharps; from G to D, a fifth higher, or a fourth lower.



QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed from G a fifth higher, to what letter will it go ?-In order to transpose the scale a fifth, what must be done ?- What is the 4th in the key of G ?- What letter must be sharped. then, in transposing from G to D ?- What is the signature to the key of D ?- What letters are sharp ed ? Why?-How much higher is the key of G, than the key of C ?- How much higher is the key of D, than the key of G ?-What letter is 6, in the key of C ?-What sound is A, in the key of G ?-What sound is A, in the key of D?-[NOTE. Similar questions should be asked of other letters and sounds.]-What sound has the key of G, that the key of D has not?-What sound has the key of D, that the key of G has not ?- How many sounds have the keys of G and D in common ?- How many sounds have the keys of C and D in common ?

& CXVI. Third transposition by sharps; from D to A, a fifth higher, or EXAMPLE.

Do

C♯ Mi

Re

Do

Ε

Sol

La Si Do

Fa

A

ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.



QUESTIONS

If the scale be transposed from D a fifth, to what letter will it go ?—In order to transpose the scale a fith higher, what must be done ?—What is i in the key of D !—What letter, then, must be sharped, in transposing from D to A ?—What is the signature to the key of A ?—What letters are sharped ?— How much higher is the key of A, than D ?—How much higher is the key of D than G ?—How much higher is the key of G, than C ?—What sound is D, in the key of C ?—What sound is D, in the key of C ?—What sound is D, in the key of A ?—What sound has the key of A, that D has not ?—What sound has the key of A, that D in common ?

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





QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed a fifth from A, to what letter will it go ?—In order to transpose the scale a fifth, what must be done ?—What is 4 in the key of A ?—What letter, then, must be sharped, in transposing from A to E?—What is the signature to the key of E?—What letters are sharped? Why? —How much higher is the key of E, than the key of A ?—[Note] Other questions may be asked, similar to those under the Ist, 2d and 3d transpositions.

§ CXVIII. Fifth transposition by sharps. Key of B. Five sharps: F# C_{7}^{+} , G_{7}^{+} , D_{7}^{+} and A_{7}^{+} . (Same as Cb.)

§CXIX. Sixth transposition by sharps. Key of F带. Six sharps: F带, C带, G带, D带, A带 and E带. (Samo as Gb.)

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

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

§ CXXII. In the last transposition, from C# to G#, a new character has been introduced on F#, called a double sharp.

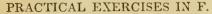
QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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







QUESTIONS.

ing from F to Bo?-What does Ep become, in the new key of Bb ?-What is the signature to the key

If the scale be transposed from F a fourth, what will be the key ?-In order to transpose the scale a lah, what must be done?-What is 7 in the key of F ?-What letter must be flatted, then, in transpos-

QUESTIONS.

low much higher than C is F?—What is the signature to the key of F?—Why is B flatted in the k_{-y} of F?—What sound has the key of F, that C has not ?—What sound has the key of C, that F has not ?—How many sounds have the keys of F and C in common ?—What letter is I, in the key of C? —What sound is C, in the key of F?—In transposing the scale from C to F, what sound is found to be wrong?—Is it too high or too low?—What must be done with it?—Why must it be flatted?—What does the flat 7th become in the new key of F?—What is the effect of flatting the 7th ?—What must be done in order to transpose the scale a 4th ?

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

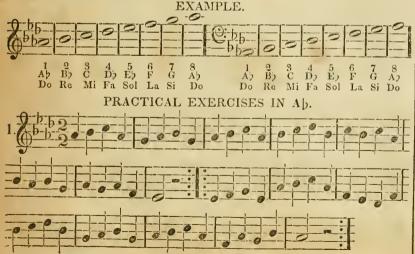


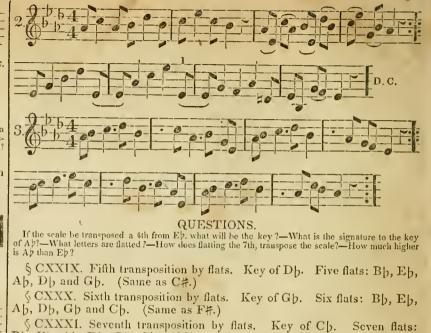


QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed from B_2^{+} a 4th, what will be the key?—In order to transpose the scale a 4th, what must be done?—What is 7 in the key of B_2^{+} ?—What new fat do we obtain, then, in transposing from B_2^{+} to E_2^{-} What does the flat 7th become in the new key?—What is the signature of E_2^{+} ?—What ietters are flatted ?—How much higher is E_2^{+} than B_2^{+} ? & C.

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





Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb and Fb. (Same as B.)

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

§ CXXXIII. In the last transposition, from Cb to Fb, a new character is introduced on Bb, called a DOUBLE FLAT.

QUESTIONS.

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

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etters are flatted in the key of Cb ?--What key is a 4th from Cb ?--What is the signature to the key of Fb ?--What letters are flatted in the key of Fb ?--B having been flatted before, what is it called when it is flatted again ?

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

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

CHAPTER XIX.

MINOR SCALE.

§ CXXXVI. In addition to the major scale as at Chapter IV, and the chromatic scale as at Chapter XII, there is another scale in which the intervals (steps and half-steps,) are differently placed, which is called the MINOR SCALE.

Note. The word mode is often used in connection with major and minor; as, Major mode and Minor mode.

§ CXXXVII. In the ascending minor scale the half-steps occur between two and three, and seven and eight; in descending between six and five, and three and two.

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



CXXXIX. In the ascending minor scale, six and seven are altered from the signature, both being sharped; but in descending, all the sounds remain unaltered from the signature.

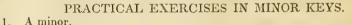
 \S CXL. When the major and minor scales have the same signature they are said to be related. Thus the key of C major is the relative major to A minor; and the key of A minor is the relative minor to C major.

§ CXLI. The relative minor to any major key is found a sixth above it, or is based upon its sixth; and the relative major to any minor key is found a third above it, or is based upon its third.

CXLI. It will be observed that the letters and syllables correspond in the major and its relative minor. Thus the syllable *Do* is applied to C in both cases, although it is *one* in the major and *three* in the minor mode.

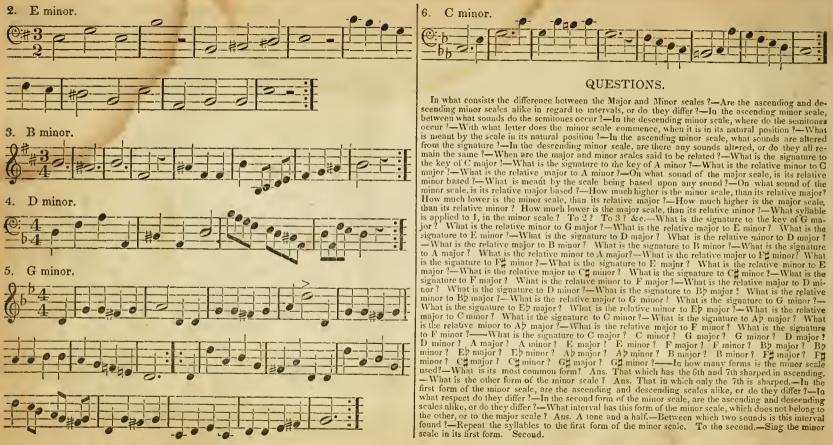
CXLII. There is another form in which the minor scale is often used, in which there are *three* intervals of a half-step each, *three* of a step, and *one* of a step and half-step.











CHAPTER XX.

MODULATION.

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

§ CXLIV. The particular note by which the change is effected, is called the note of modulation.

CXLV. When a modulation occurs, the melodic relations of the sounds are immediately changed, and it is necessary for the singer to understand and feel this change, and to be governed by it.

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

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

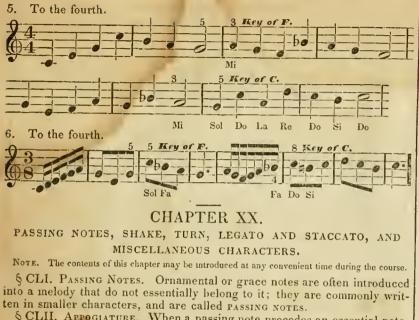
§ CXLVIII. The most common modulations are, 1st. from one to five, or from any key to that which is based upon its fifth; 2d. from one to four, or from any key to that which is based upon its fourth. These changes occur in almost every piece of music.

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

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES. NOTE. The figures over the notes show the proper places for making the changes. 1. To the fifth. Ken of G. Do Re Do Si 5 Key of C. Do Sol Do Si La Sol To the fifth. S Key of G. 1 5 Key of C. Si Re Do Mi Re Sol Do Do To the fifth. 5 Key of C. 5 Key of G. 0-9-Sol La Sol Sol La Si Do 4. To the fourth. 5 Key of F. Sol Mi Fa Do 6 Key of C. Si Do Re La

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§ CLII. APPOGIATURE. When a passing note precedes an essential note, it is called an APPOGIATURE. The appogiature occurs on the accented part of the measure. EXAMPLES.



 \S CLIII. AFTER NOTE. When a passing note follows an essential note, it is called an AFTER NOTE. The after note occurs on the unaccented part of a measure.



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



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



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



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



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

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

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

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

§ CLXII. DIRECT. The direct (w^2) is sometimes used at the end of a staff to show on what degree the first note of the following staff is placed.

EXERCISES ON THE DIATONIC INTERVALS.

NOTE. The following lessons may be sung by the whole school without any reference to the different sized notes, or they may be sung in two parts (responsive or conversational) as follows: the Base and Tenor sing the large, and the A'to and Treble the small (answ-ring) notes; or, the Alto and Treble sing the large, and the Base a.c Tenor the small (answering) notes.

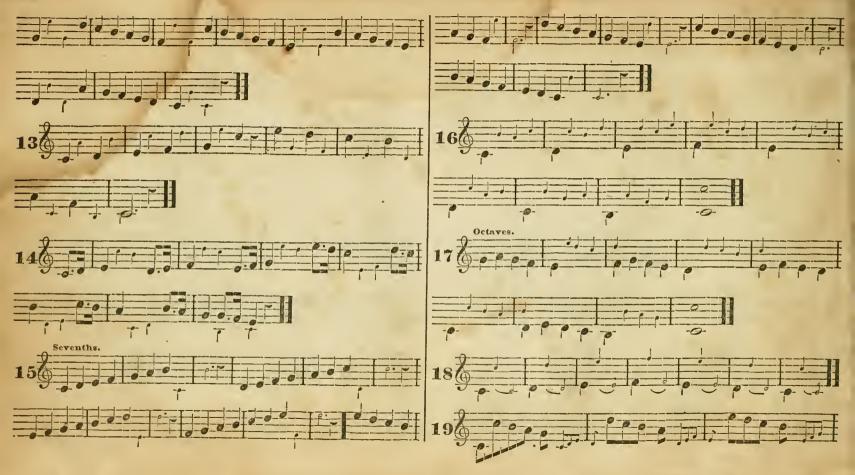




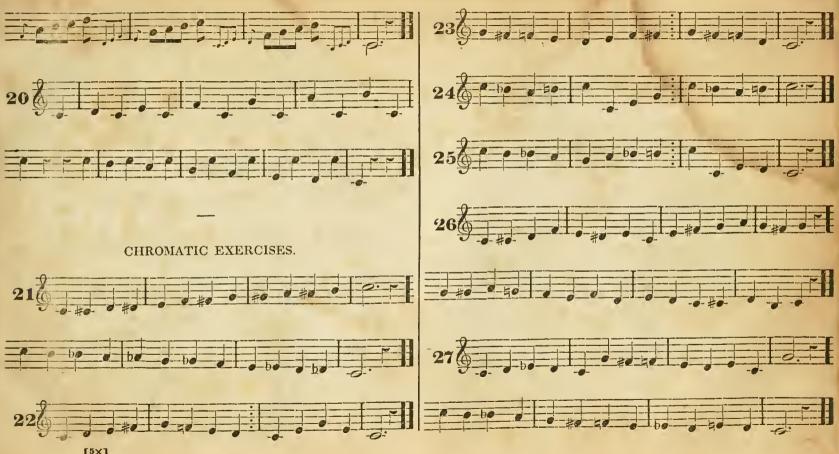
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I

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS

A. An Italian preposition, meaning to, in, by, at, &c. A Beneplacito. At pleasure. Accelerando. Accelerating the time, gradually faster and faster. Accressimente. locrease, augmentation. Adagio or Adasio. Slow. Adagissimo. The Superlative of adagio, meaning very alow. Adagio Assai or Molto. Very slow. Ad Libitum. At pleasure. Aesthetics. The science of taste. Affectuoso. Tender and affecting. Agitato. With agitation. Alla. In the style of. Alla Breve. A variety of common time. Alla Capella. In church style. Allegramente. Rather quick. Allegretto. Less quick than Allegro. Allegrissimo, Very quick. Allegro. Quick. Allegro Assai, Very quick. Allegro con Fuoco. Quick and animated. Allegro di Molto. Exceedingly quick. Allegro Furioso. Rapid and vehement. . Allegro ma non Presto. Quick, but not extremely so. Allegro ma non troppo. Quick, but not too quick. Allegro Vivace. Very quick and lively. Allentando. See Rallentando. Amabile. In a gentle and tender style. Amateur. A lover but not a professor of music. Amoroso or Con Amore. Affectionstely, tenderly. Andante. Gentle, distinct, and rather slow, yet connected. Andantino. Somewhat quicker than andante. Animato, or Con Anima. With fervent, animated expression. Animo, or Con Animo. With spirit, courage, and boldness. Antiphone. Music suog in alternate parts. A piacere. At pleasure. A Poco Piu Lento. Somewhat slower. A Poco Piu Mosso. Quicker and with more emotion. Arcata, Arcato, Arco, or Col Arco. With the bow. Ardito, With ardor and spirit. Aria. Air. Arietta. A little air or melody. Arioso. In a light, niry, singing manner. Arpeggio. Not together but in quick succession. Assai. Very, more or much ; as Allegro Assai, or Adagio Assai. A tempo. In time. A tempo giusto. In strict and exact time. Baritone, or Barytone. Between the Base and Tenor. Battuta. The beat, the best of the messure. Bene Placito. A phrase which gives liberty to introduce ornaments.

or to vary from the text. Ben Marcato. In a pointed and well marked manner. Ris. Twice. Bravura. A song, requiring great spirit and volubility of execution. Brillante. Brilliant, gay, shining, sparkling.

Brio or Brioso. Fervor, warmth, ardor. Cadence. Closing strain; also a fanciful, extemporaneous emocilish ment at the close of a song. Codenza. Same as the second use of cadence. See Cadence. Calando. Softer and slower. Calcando. Pressing no, hurrying. Calmato. With calmness, tranquillity, repose, Cantabile. Graceful singing style. A pleasing flowing melody. Cantante. To be executed by the voice. Cantata. A vocal composition of several movements. Cantando. In a singing manner. Cantilena. The melody or air. Canto. The treble part in a chorus. Canto Firmo, or Cantus Fermus. A plain chant or melody. Capella, Chapel, Alla Capella, In church style. Cavating or Cavata. An air of only one movement. Choir. A company or band of singers; also that part of a church Elegante. Elegance. appropriated to the singers. Choral. A slow psalm tune, mostly in notes of equal length. Chorist. or Chorister. A member of a choir of singers. Coda. An end or finish. In this work the term coda is applied to short phrases placed at the end of a tune designed sometimes for a Fermato. With firmness and decision. close, and sometimes for an interlude between the stanzas of a Fieramente. Bold, with vehemence. hymń. Col. or Con. With. Col Arco With the how. Colla Parte. With the part, Comodo, or Commodo. In an easy and unrestrained manner. Con Affetto. With expression. Con Brio. With fervor. Concitato. Disturbed, agitated. Con Dolcessa. With delicacy. Con Dolore, or Con Duolo. With mournful expression. Conductor. One who superintends a musical performance. Same as Furioso, or Con Furia. With vehemence and agitation. Music Director. Con Eleganza. With elegance. Con Energico. With energy. Con Expressione. With expression. Con Flessibilita. With flexibility, or freedom of voice. Con Fuoco. With ardor, fire, Con Furia. With fury, perturbation. Con Grazia. With grace and elegance. Con Impeto. With force, energy. Con Justo. With chaste exactness. Con Moto. With emotion. Con Solemnita. With solemnity. Con Spirito. With spirit, animation. Con Stromenti. With instruments. Contralto. The lowest fcmale voice. Coro. Chorns. Da For, from, of.

Da Camera. For the chamber. Da Capella. For the church.

Da Capo. From the beginning Decani. The Priests, in contra-distinction to the lay or ordinary choristers. Declamando. In the style of declamation. Decrescendo. Diminishing, decreasing, Delicatamente, a Delicato. With delicacy. Dessus. The Treble. Devozione. Devotional. Dilettante. A lover of the arts in general, or a lover of music Diligenza. Diligence, care. Di Molto. Much or very. Divoto. Devotedly, devoutly. Dolce. Soft, sweet, tender, delicate. Dolcemente, Dolcessa, or Dolcissimo. Sec Dolce. Dolente, or Doloroso. Mournful. E. And. Energico, or Con Energia. With evergy.

Fine, Fin, or Finale. The end. Flebile, Tenderly, monrnfully. Focoso, or Con Fuoco. With fire. Forzando, forz. or fz. See Sforzando. Fugue or Fuga. A composition which repeats, or sustains in its sev eral parts throughout, the subject with which it commences, and which is often led off by some one of its parts. Fugato. In the fugne style. Fughetto. A short fugue.

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

Estinte or Estinto. Dying away in time and force.

Espressivo. Expressive.

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

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

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

Sostemuto, Sustained. Pomposo. In a grand and imposing style. Portumento. The manner of sustaining and conducting the voice, from Sotto. Under, below. Sotto Voce With subdued voice. Largo di molto. Very slow. Spiccoto. Same as Staccoto. Legato. Close, gliding, connected style. Spiritoso, Con Spirito. With spirit and enimation. one aound to another. Legatissimo. In the closest and most gliding manner. Portando di Voce. Sustaining the voice. Leggiero, or Leggeranza. In a light, free, easy manner. Staccato. Short, detached, distinct. Precentor. Conductor, leader of a choir. Stentando, Stentato. Lingering, holding back. Lentando. Gradually slower and sufter. Precisione. With precision, exactors. Strepitoso, Con Strepito. Noisy, hoisterous. Lento, or Lentomente. Slow. Presto. Quick. Stromento. Instrument. Stromenti. lostruments. Loco. As written. Prestissimo, Very Quick. Subito. Quick. Primo. First. Ma. But. Madrigal. A composition for voices in the ancient style of imitation Tace, or Tacet. Silent, or be silent. Quasi. As if, as it were, like, in some measure. Tardo. Slow. and fugue. Rallentando, or Allentando, or Slentando. Slower and softer by Tasto Solo. Without chords. Macstoso. Majestic, Majestically. Maestro Di Capella. Chapel Master, or Conductor of Church Music ! Tempo. Time. Tempo a piacere. Time at pleasure Tempo di Capella. Two double notes in a measure. degrees. Mancando. Growing faint and feeble. Manual. The key board to an organ. Recitando. A speaking manner of performance. Tempo Giusto. In exact time. Recitante. In the style of recitative. Tempo Ruboto. Implies a slight deviation from strict time by pro-Marcato. Strong and marked style. Recitative. Musical declamation. tracting one note and curtailing another, but so that the time of Meno. Less. Replica. Repeat. the measure be not altered in the aggregate. Messa di Foce. Moderate swell. Rinforzando, Rinf. or Rinforzo. Suddenly increasing in power. Tema, Subject or theme. Mesto, or Mestoso. Sad, pensive. Ritornello. A short prefatory, or intermediate symphony. Ten. Tenuto, Hold on, See Sostennto. Timoroso, With timidity. Toccato. Prelude. Moderato or Moderatamente. Moderately. In moderate time. Rissieno. A part which is not obligato, or principal. Molto. Much or very. Risoluto. With resolution, holdness. Molto Foce. With a full voice. Ritardando. Slackening the time. Tremando, Tremolo, Tremulando. Trembling. Morendo. Gradually dying away. Ritenuto or Ritenente. Same as Ritardando. Tutti. The whole. Full Chorus. Mordente. A beat, or transient shake. Marmarando. Murmuring-a gentle murmuring sound. Sherzando or Sherzato. In playful style. Segue. It follows, as Segue Duetto-the duett follows. Un. A-as un poco, a little. Mosso. Emotion. Motet, Motett, or Motetto. A piece of sacred music in several parts. Un poco Ritenuto. Rather gentle and reatrained. Semplice. Chaste, simple. Motivo. The principal subject. Sempre. Throughout, always, as Sempre Forte, loud throughout. Moto, Motion-Andante Con Moto. Quicker than Andante. Va. Go on; as Va Crescendo, continue to increase. Sempra Con Forza. 1.oud throughout. Vacillando. Fluctuating, wavering, vacillating. Sentimento. With feeling-same as Affetuoso. Non. Not .- Nontroppo. Not too much. Veloce, or Con Velocita. In rapid time. Senza. Without, as Senza Organo-without the organ. Verse. Same as Solo. Serio, Serioso. Serious, grave. Vespers. Evening vocal service of the Catholic Church. Obligato. Applied to an indispensable accompaniment. Orchestra. A company or band of instrumental performers; also that Sforzando, or Sforzato. With strong force or emphasis, rapidly Vigoroso. Bold, energetic. part of a theatre occupied by the band. diminishing >. Vivace. Quick and cheerful. Siciliana. A movement of light graceful character. Vivacissimo. Very lively. Ordinario. As usual. Simile. In like manner. Vivo. Cheerful. Ottava. Octave. Stentondo. Slackening the time. Virtuoso. A proficient in art. Parlante. Speaking, talking. Smiuendo, Sminuito. Decreasing-See Diminuendo. Parlando. In a speaking or declamatory menner. Foce di Petto. The chest voice. Smorzando. A gradual diminution, or softer and softer. Smanioso. With fury. Foce di Testa. The head voice. Partitura, or Partizione. The full score. Pastorale. Applied to graceful movements in sextuple time. Voce Sola. Volce alone. Somorendo, Smorzando. Dying away, same as Mancando. Perdendo, or Perdendosi. Same as Leutando. Volata. Rapid flight of notes. Soave, Soavement. Sweet, sweetly. See Dolce. Folante. In a light and rapid manner. Piacere, or A piacere. At pleasure. Sogetto. The subject or theme. Volti Subito. Turn over quickly. Pieno. Full. Solfeggi. Plural of Solfeggio. Pietoso. 1a a religious style. Zeloso, Con Zelo. Zealous, earnest, engaged. Solfeggio. A vocal exercise. Piu. More. Piu Mosso. With more motion-faster. Pizzicato. Snapping the violin string with the fingers. Soli. Plural of Solo. Solo. For a single voice or instrument. Poco. A little. Poco adagio. A little slow. Poco a Poco. By degrees, gradually. Sopra. Above.

ON CHANTING.

CHANTING is to some extent a union of the speaking and singing voices, or an agreement or alliance between speech and song. A chant has therefore a speaking and a singing part; the former is called the reciting note, the latter the cadence. Most of the words are uttered to the reciting note, while the voice reposes on the singing sounds of the cadence in connection with a few of the last words of the verse or sentence. The Chant in its common form (single) has two musical phrases : the first consists of the reciting note and a cadence of two measures; the second, of a reciting note and a cadence of three measures.* The reciting note is not designed to represent any particular length, or to bear any proportion to the time of the other notes, but it is used merely to designate the pitch on which the words are to be recited, and is to be made longer or shorter, according to the length of the verse. The words appropriated to the reciting note are not to be sung (dwelt upon as in singing,) but to be said or spoken, as a good reader would pronounce them, except that this is to be done, at a given pitch, and without inflexions. The same general rules, therefore, that apply to reading, in relation to articulation, pronunciation, emphasis, pauses and expression, are equally applicable to the reciting part of a chant. It is a very common fault that there is too much of the *cantabile*, or singing quality of voice, heard in chanting. The cadence is indeed permitted to sing, but even here where time is observed and the vowel sounds are prolonged, there should be more of a speaking enunciation than in common singing.

It is often said that a Choir cannot he made to chant together, but this is certainly a mistake. It is undoubtedly somewhat difficult, and like every thing else that is good, requires some labor, but the end is well worth the means; and every choir should practice it, not only because of its own excellence, but because it is one of the best exercises to promote a correct articulation and delivery of the words in common psalmody.

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

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

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

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

Many of the chants in this work are designed for antiphonal or responsive performance. This may be done by having a single voice sing the first phrase of the chant, or one voice on a part, and the response made by the full choir. A single voice is to be preferred, because the contrast is then the most striking. See No. 70, where the first strain may be sung by a single hase, or alto voice, while the chorus respond in the second strain, and so on through the whole Psalm The addition of the Hallelnjahs is a peculiar feature in the chants contained in this work. These have been, many of them, written much after the manner of the Gregorian Chapts; and in some instances copied almost exactly from them.

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

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

CARMINA SACRA:

OR

BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.



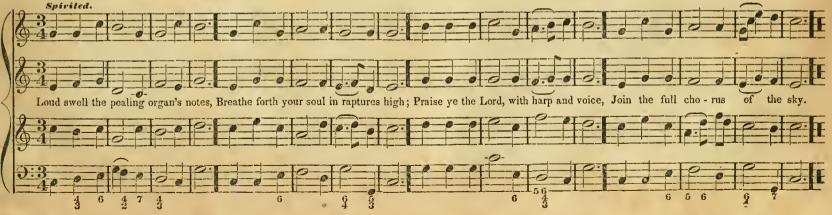


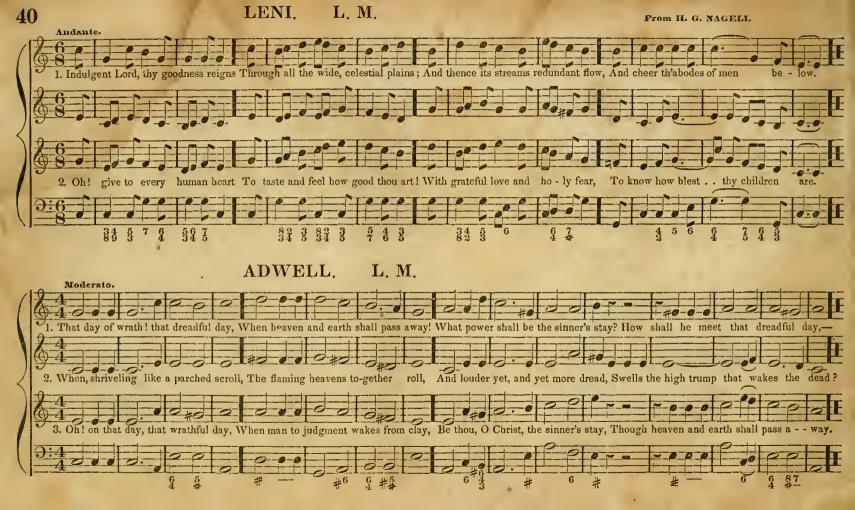
BAIM. L. M.



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MENDON. L. M.



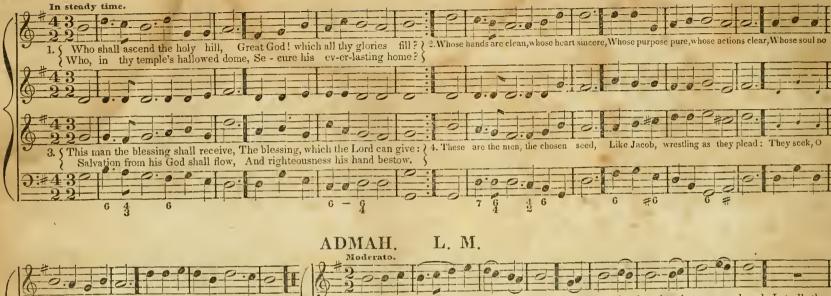


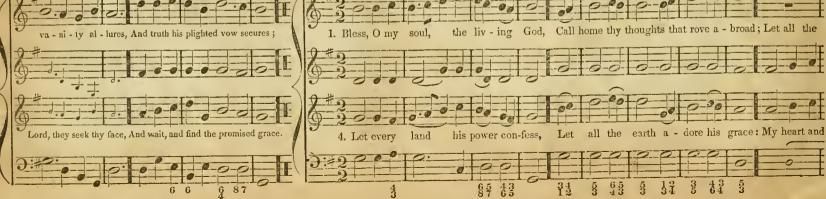
OLD HUNDRED. L. M.





MOND. L. M. (DOUBLE OR GL.)











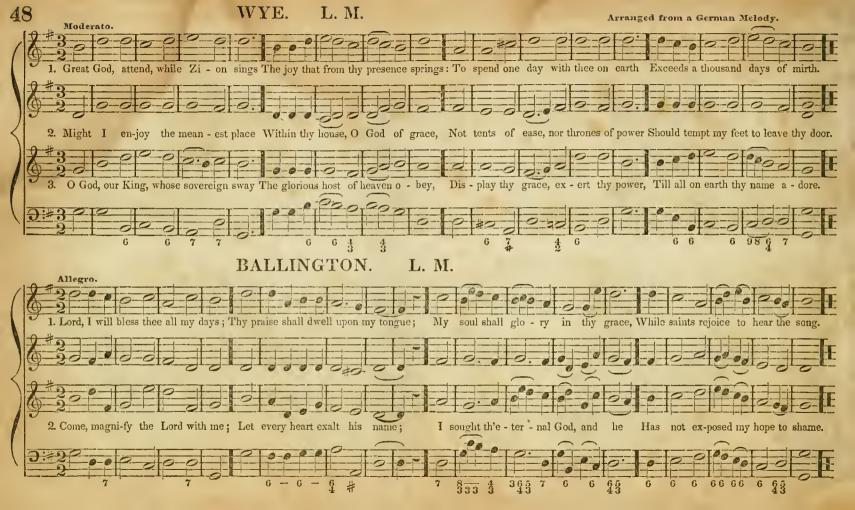


YOAKLEY. L. M.

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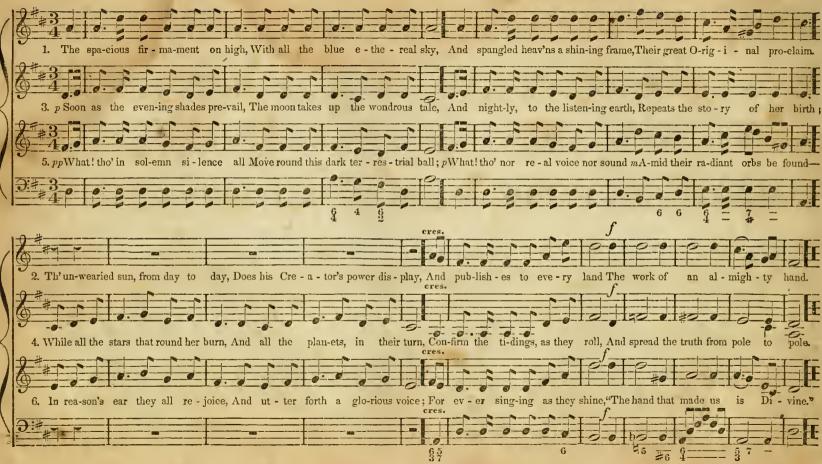
Arranged from a tune by Wm. YOAKLEY. 47







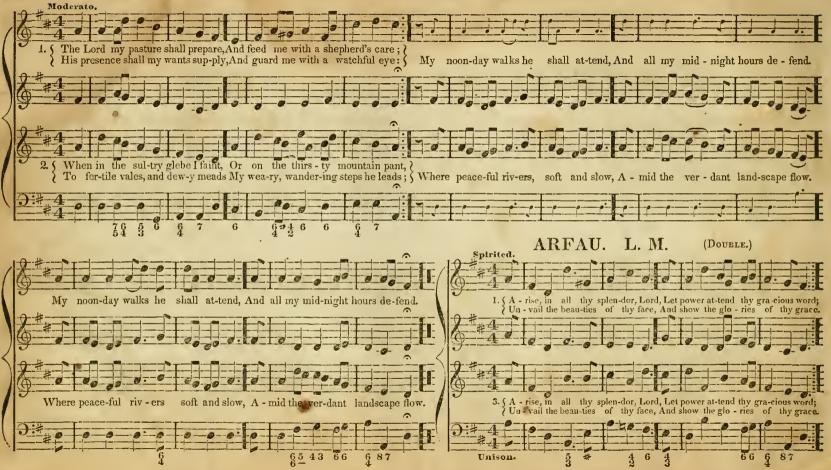
CEPHAS. L. M. (DOUBLE.)



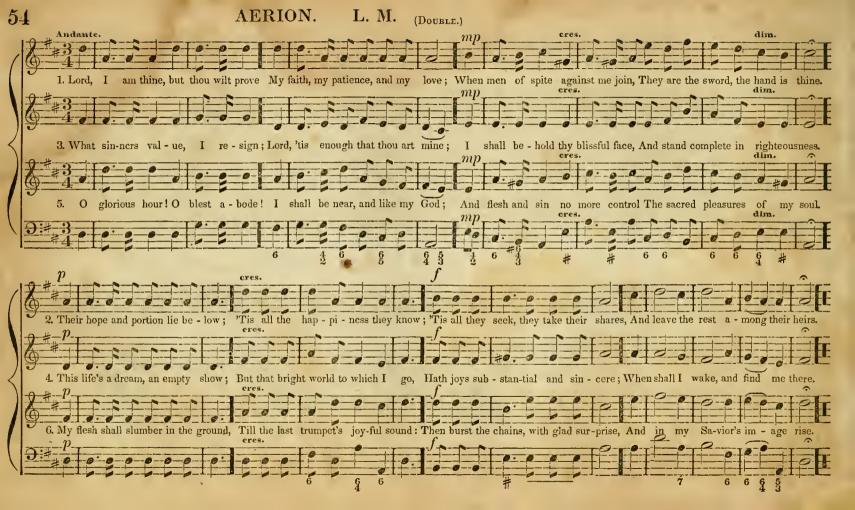
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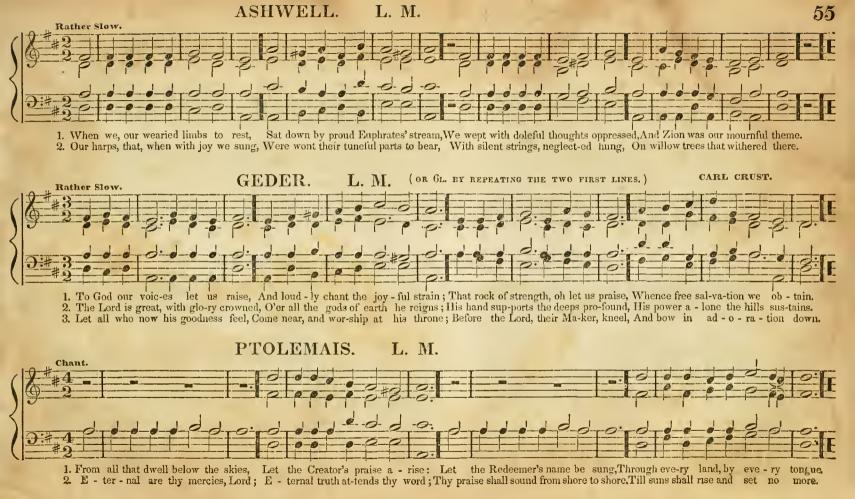


BELVILLE. L. M. (DOUBLE OR GL.)

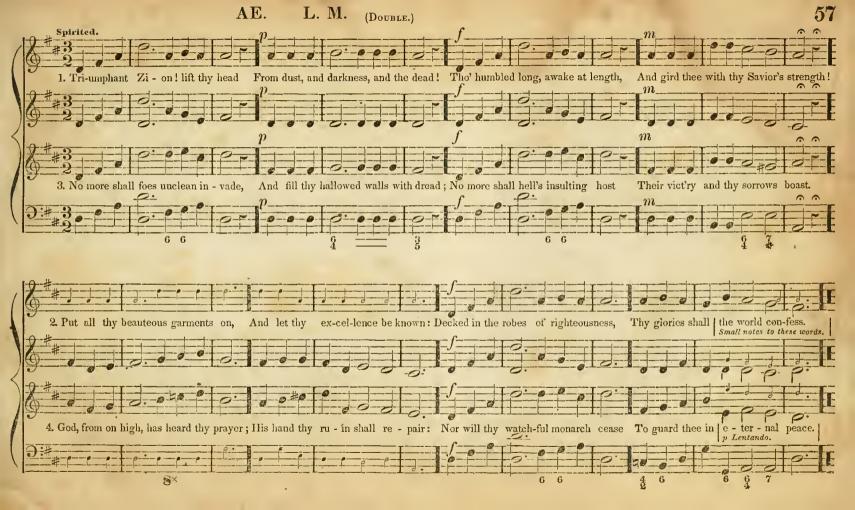


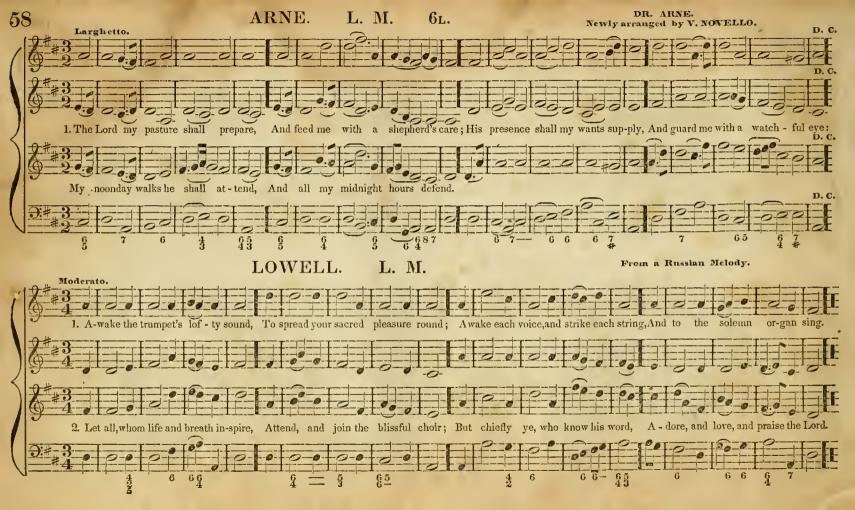


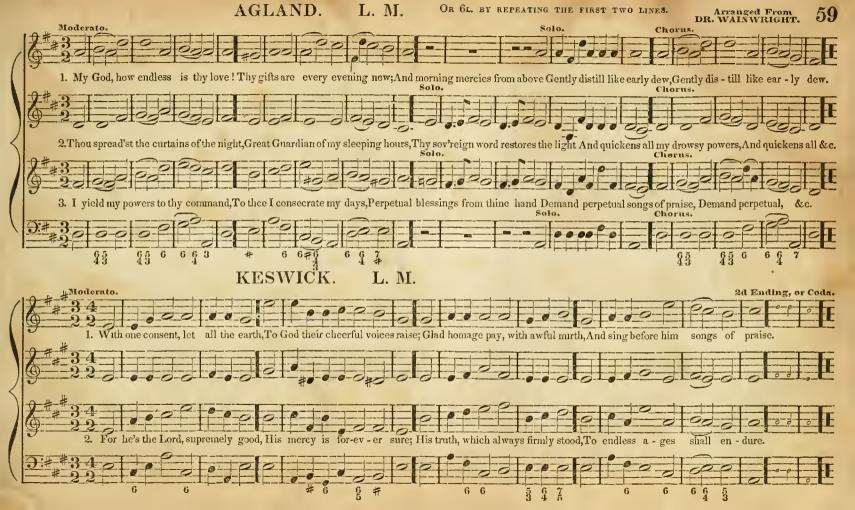




















4. Amazing knowledge ! vast and great ; What large extent ! what lof ty height ! My soul, with all the powers I boast, Is in the boundless prospect lost.

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-07



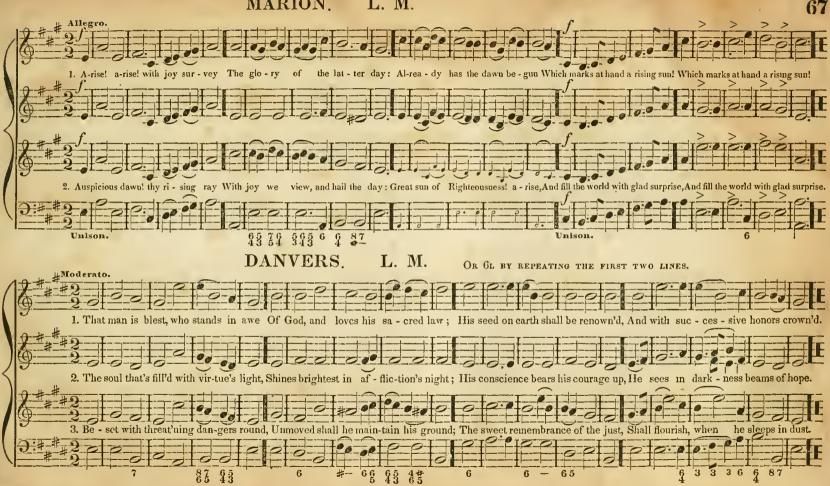








MARION. L. M.

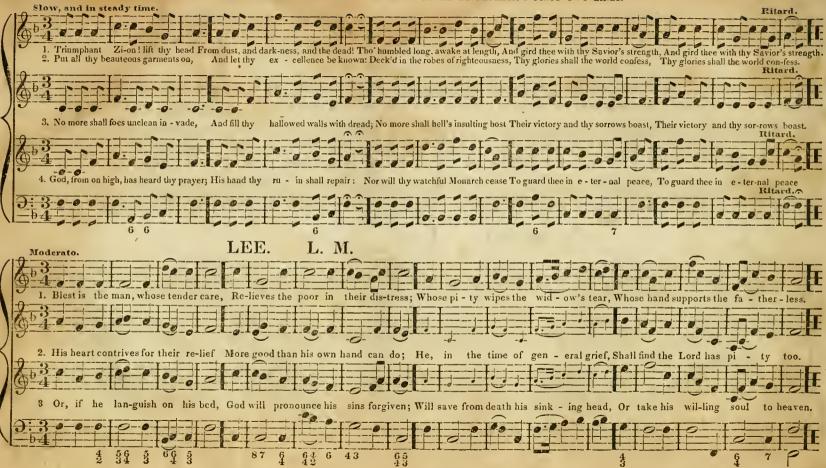




KORAH. L. M. OR GL. BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES. Arranged from CH. H. RINK. 69







BRUNSWICK. L. M.

SIR GEORGE SMART.



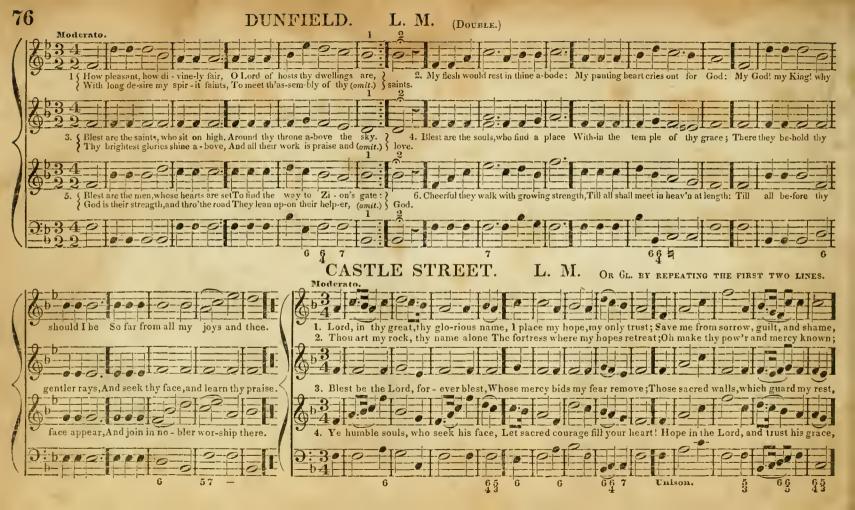




ILLA. L. M



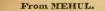








GILEAD. L. M.

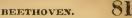




AMES. L. M.



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

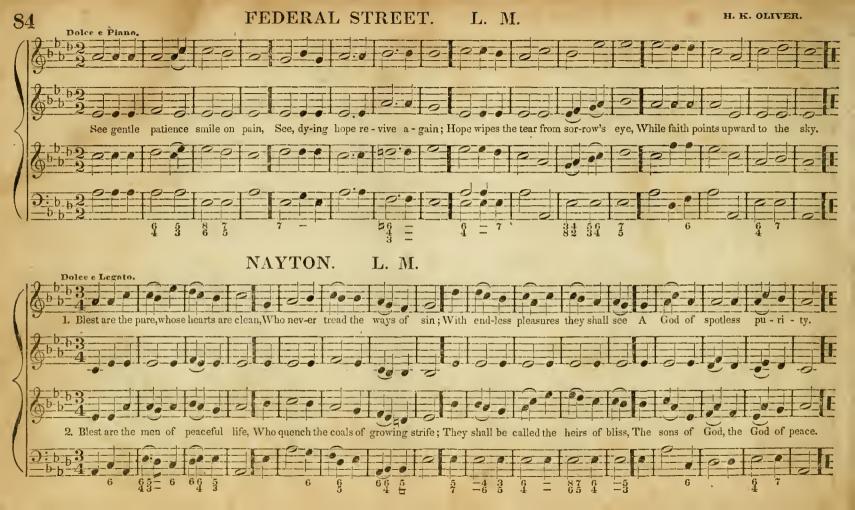




UXBRIDGE. L. M









HONITON. C.	M . ((DOUBI
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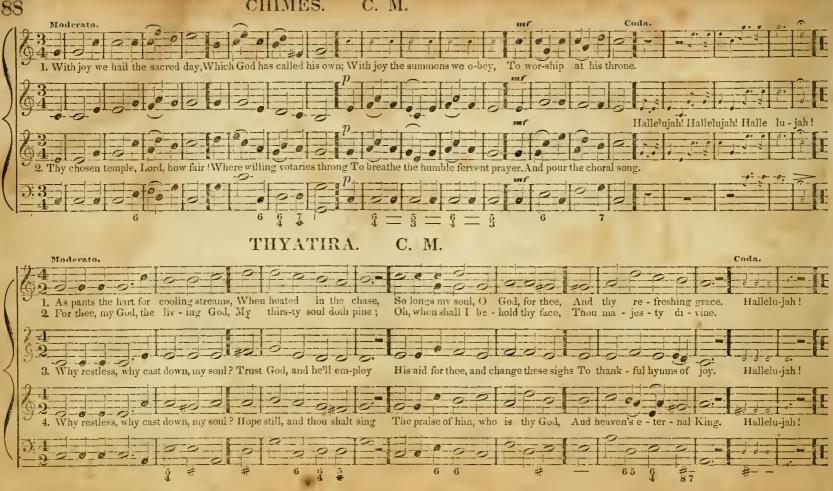
86

E.)



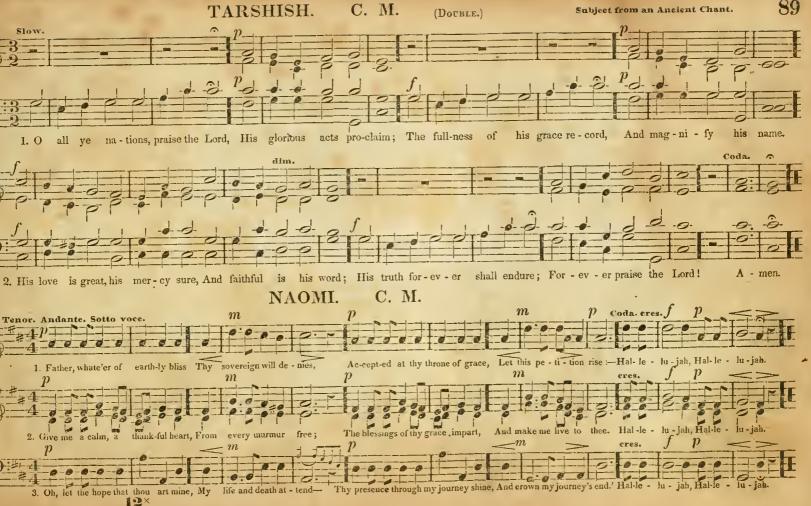


CHIMES. C. M.



TARSHISH. C. M.

(DOUBLE.)



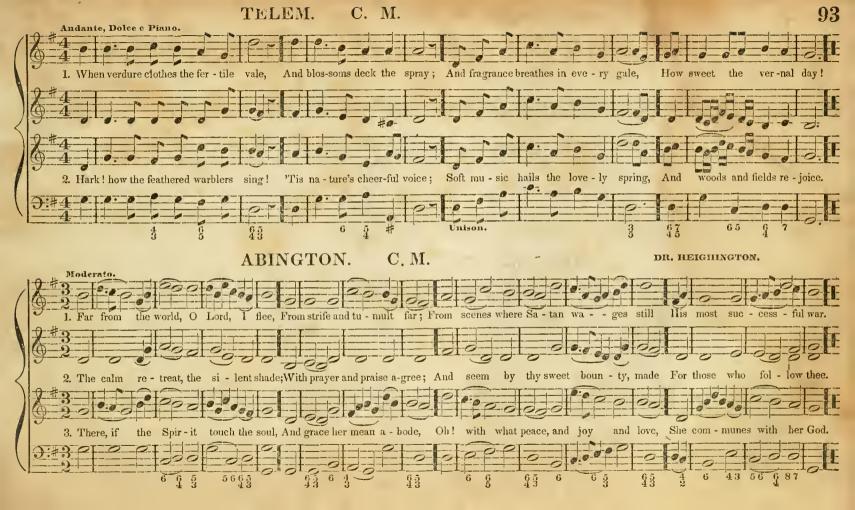


WALNEY C. M.



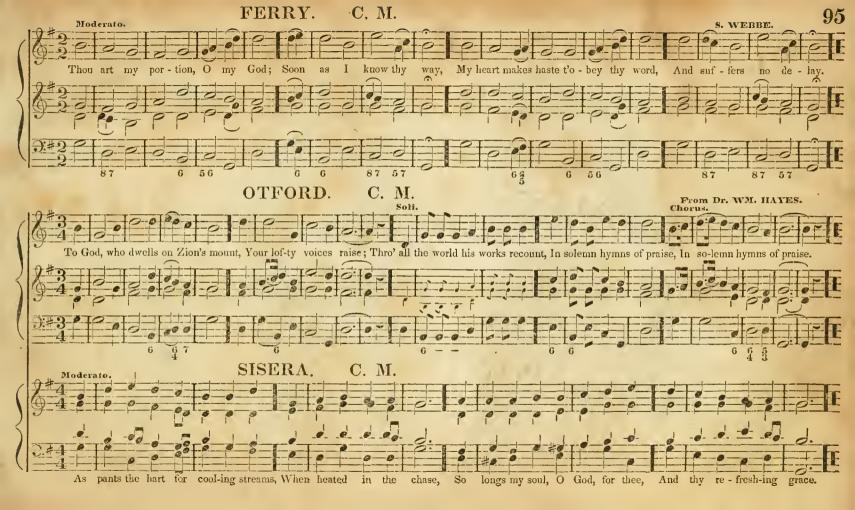
*If it be desired to add the "Halleluyah!" let the last two lines be repeated, as follows; the third line to be played on the organ or other instruments, and the voices come in to the Hallelujah at the fourth line.



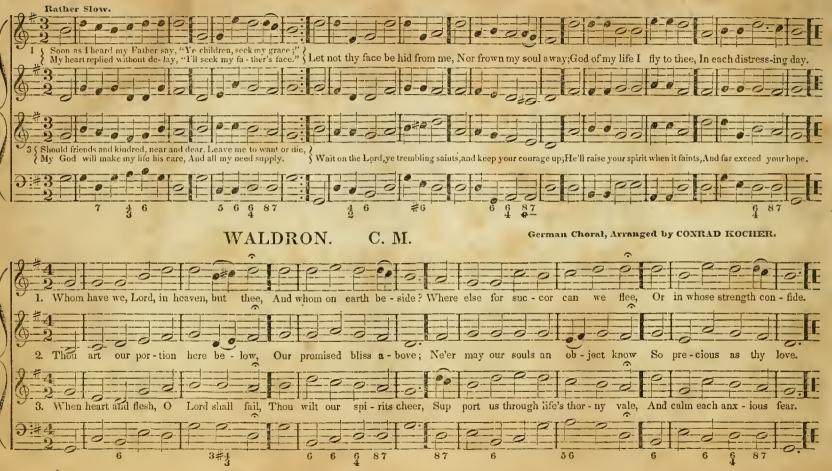


ICELAND. C. M.



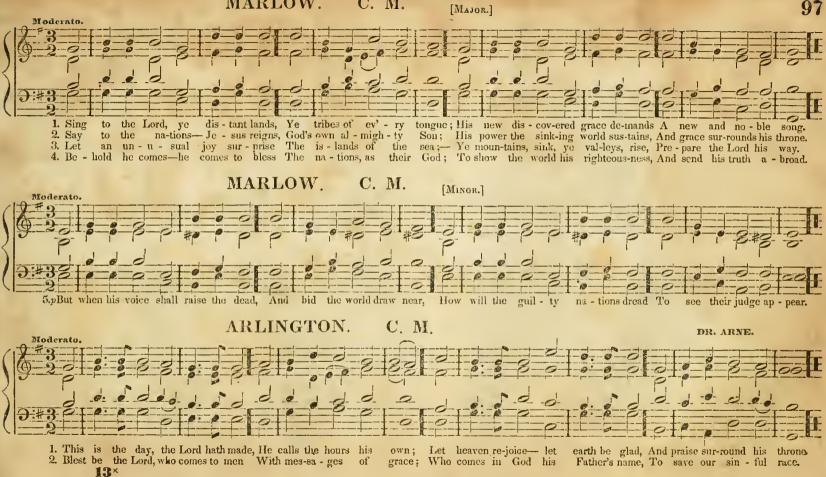


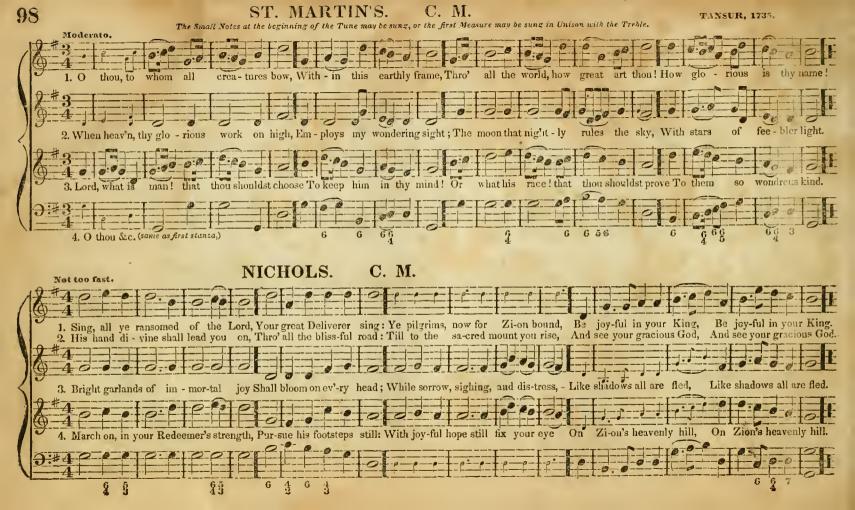
FARNHAM. C. M. (DOUBLE.)



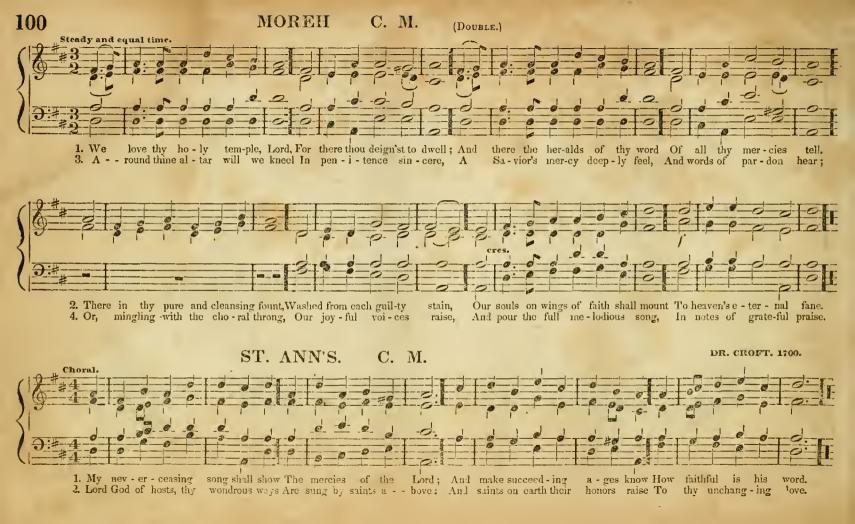
MARLOW. C. M.

[MAJOR.]





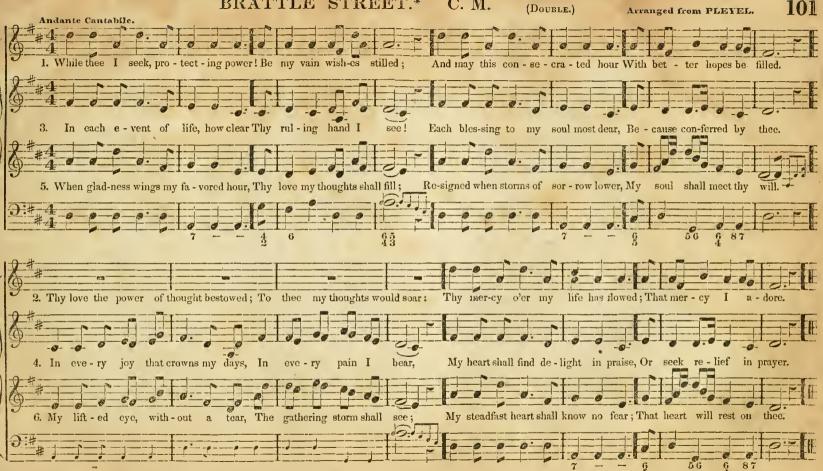




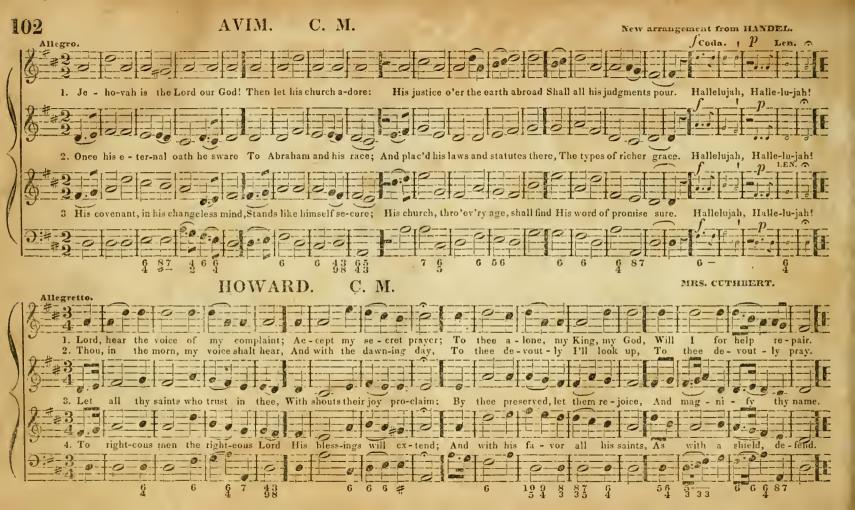
BRATTLE STREET.* C. M.

(DOUBLE.)

Arranged from PLEYEL.

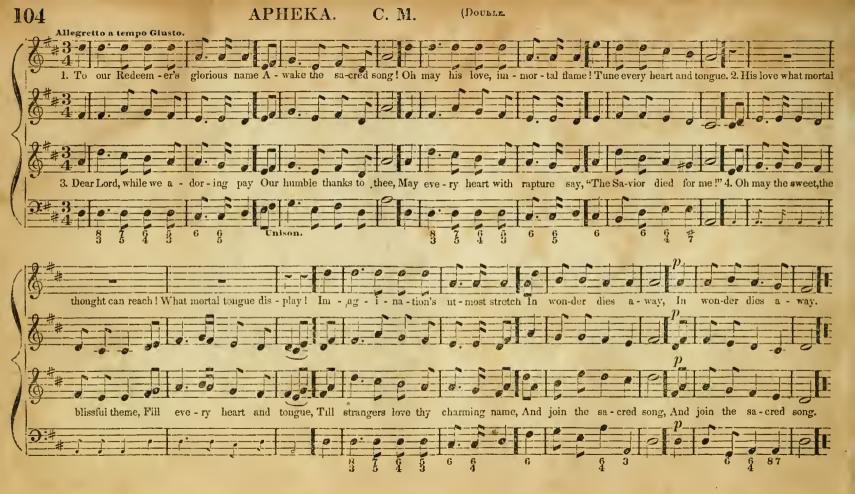


* This Tune which is derived from an Instrumental Composition by Pleyel, has been published as a Hymn Tune in a variety of forms, but all of them much at variance with the original, especially in the fifth and sixth lines. In this arrangement it is restored as near to the original as the adaptation of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



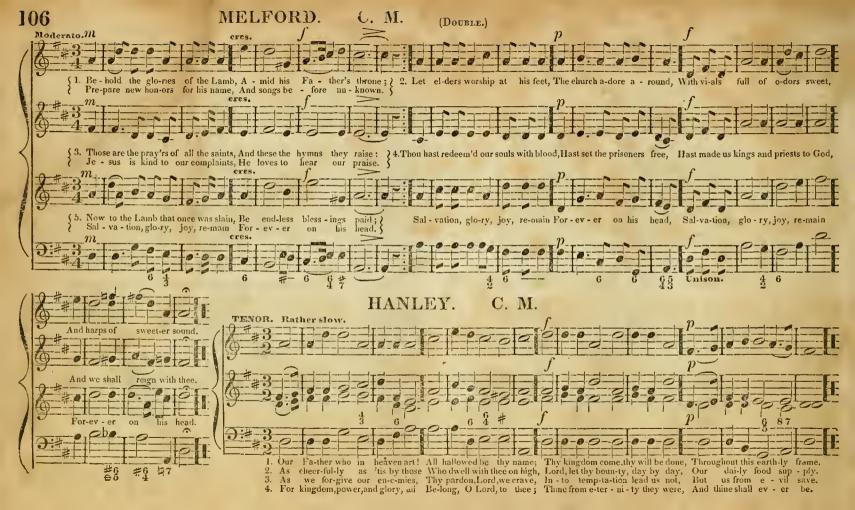
EDGETON. C. M.



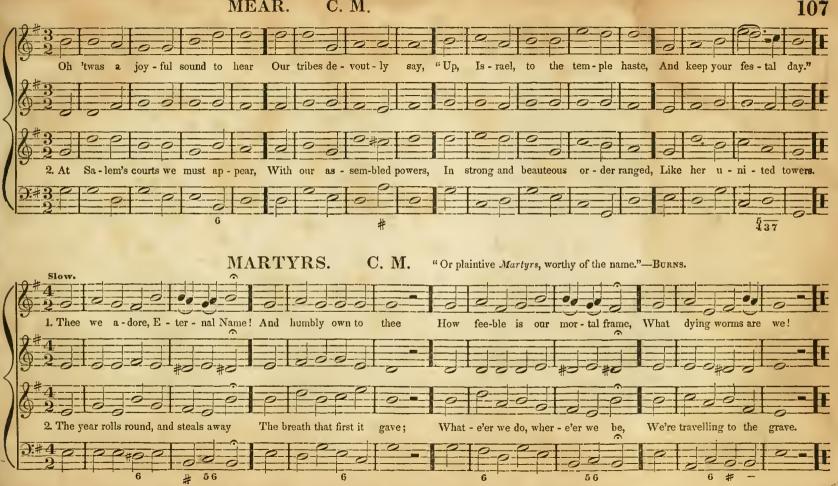


FIELD C. M.



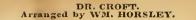


MEAR. C. M.

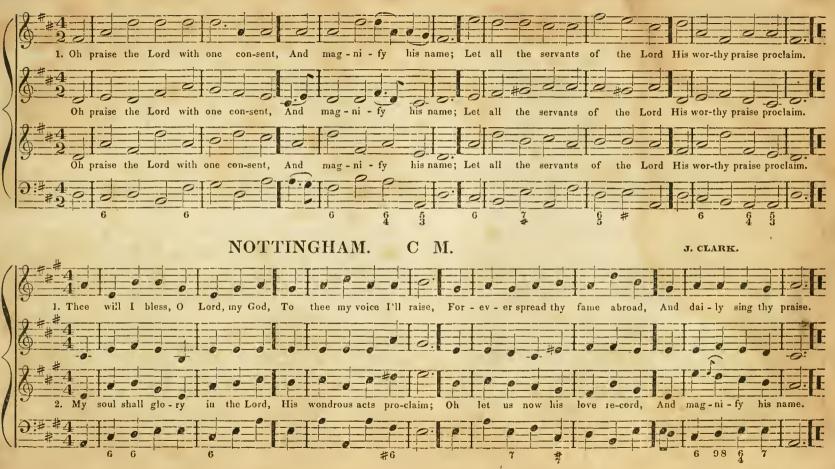




LONDON. C. M.



109

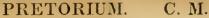


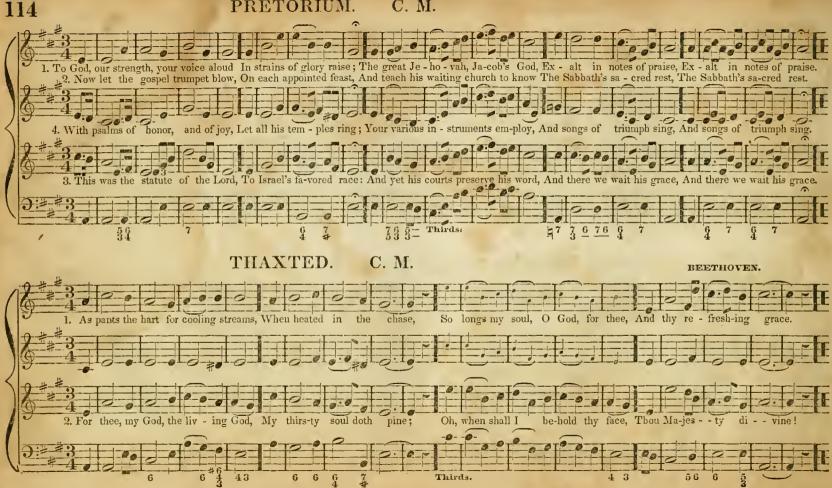








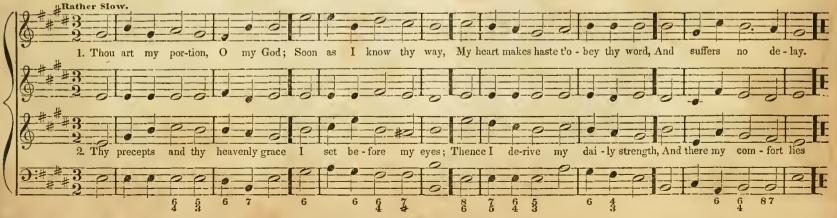


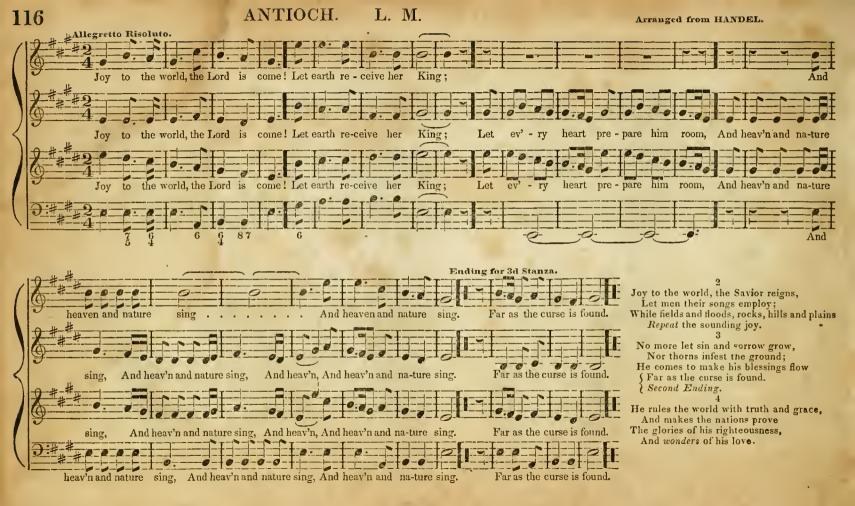




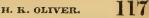


DOWNS. C. M.

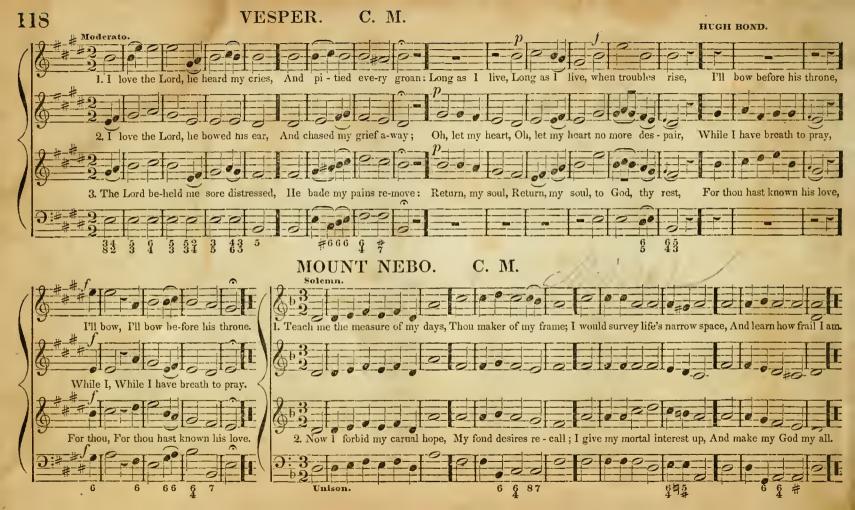


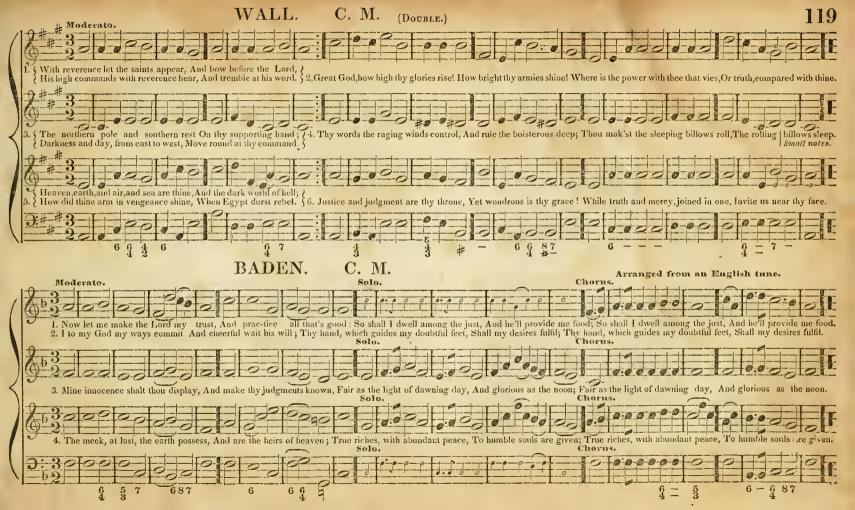


WALNUT GROVE. C. M.



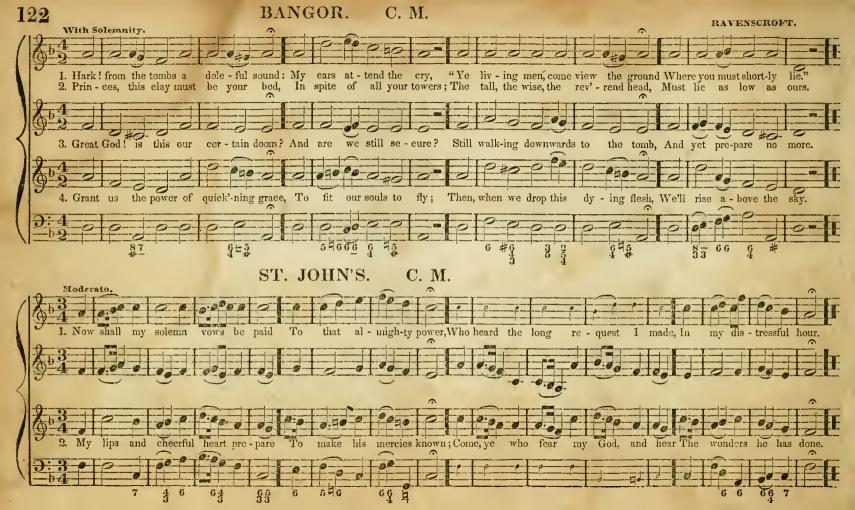












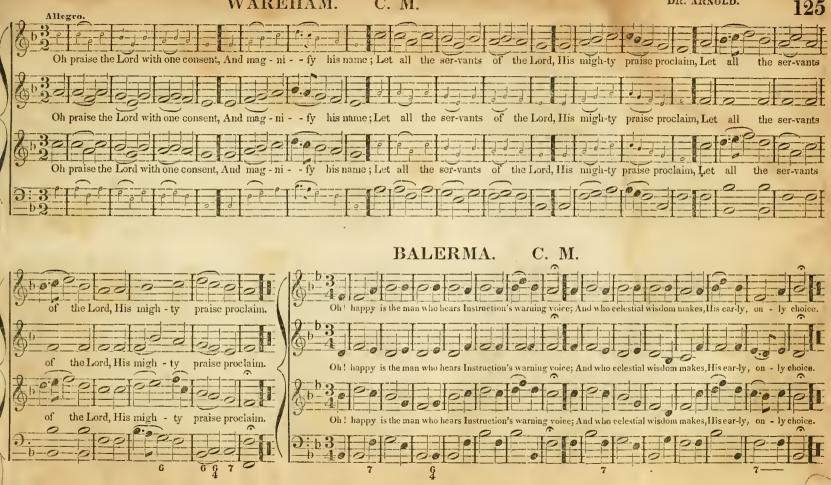
DUNDEE. C. M

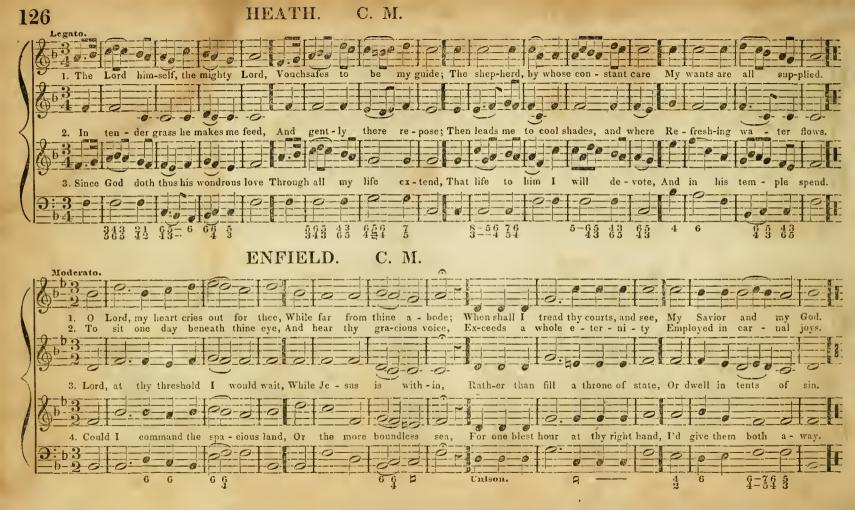


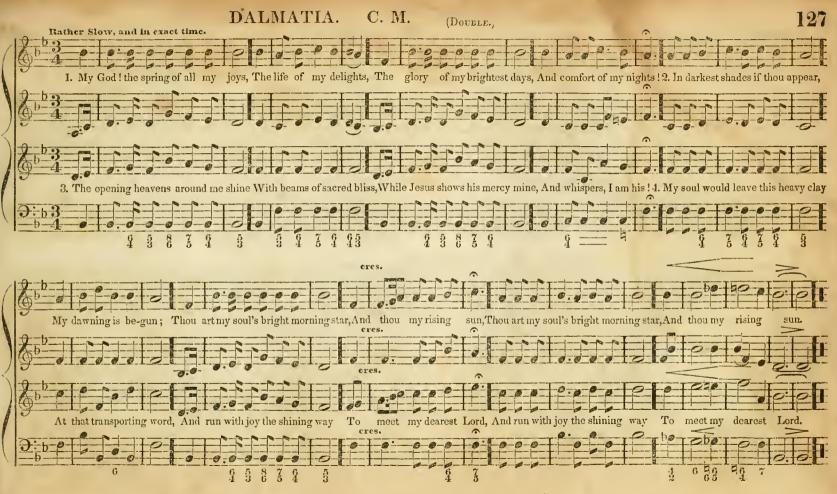






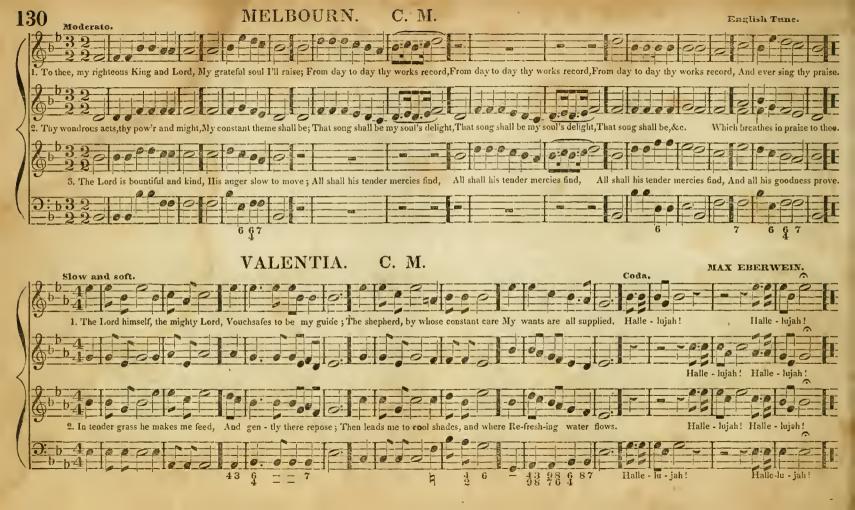








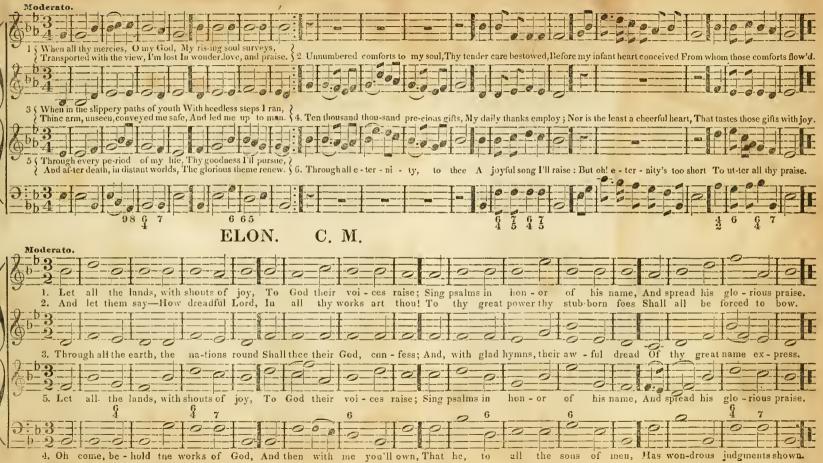




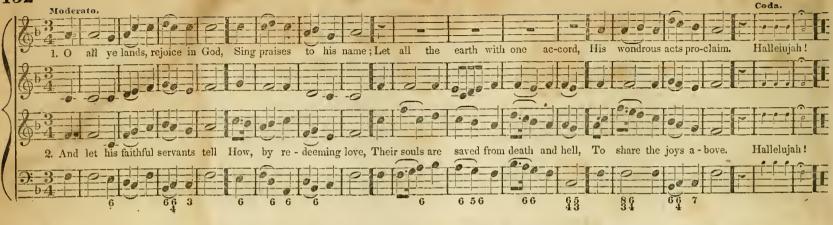
ORNINGTON. C. M. (D.

(DOUBLE.)

B. WYMAN.



IRISH, C. M.

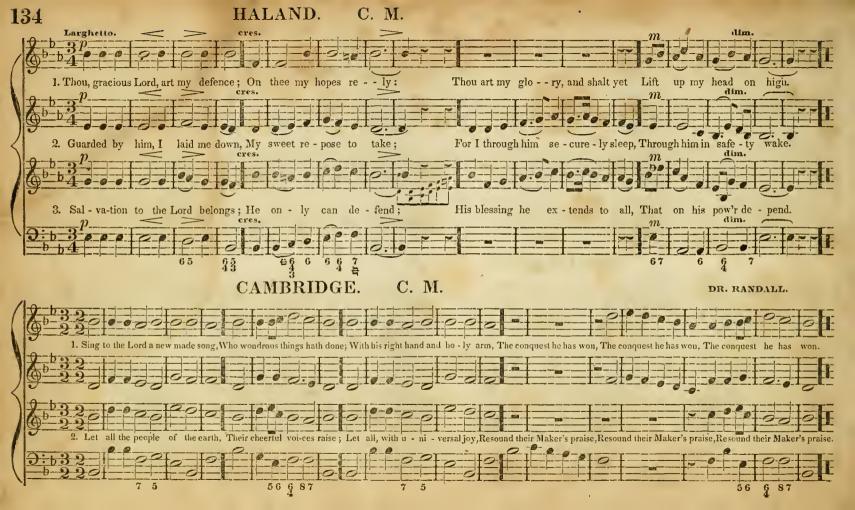




132

HADLEIGH. C. M





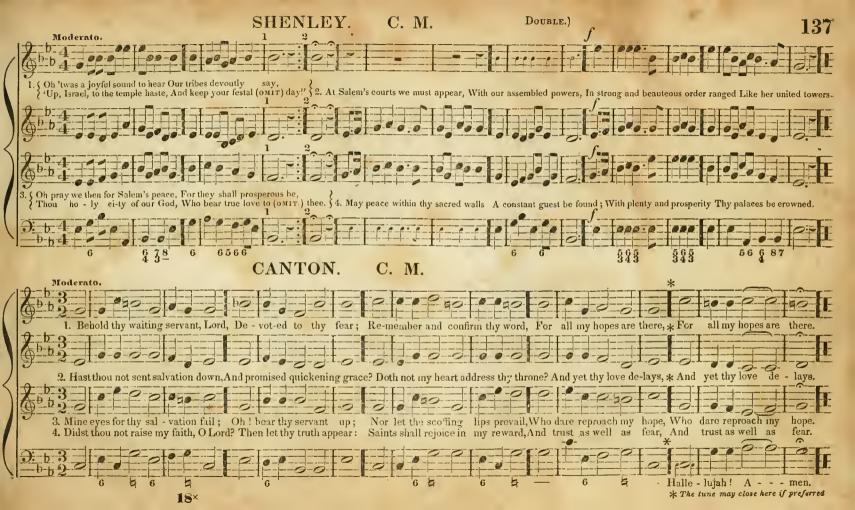
KENDALL. C. M.











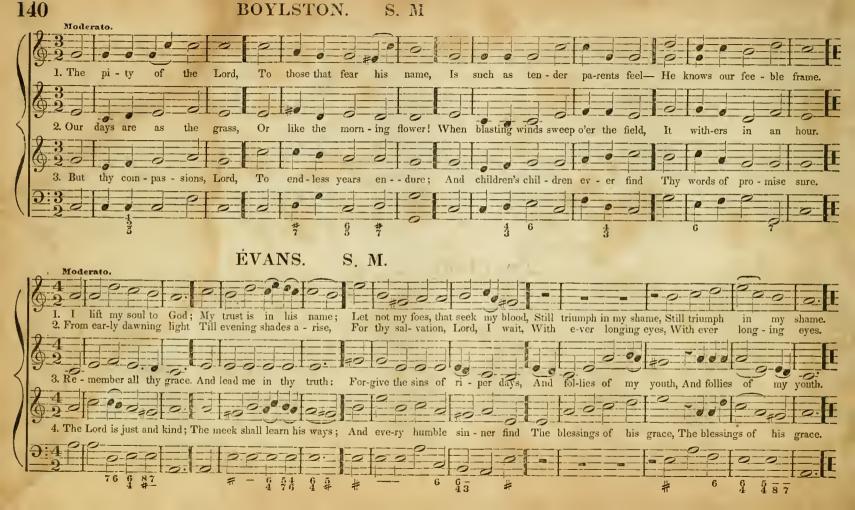


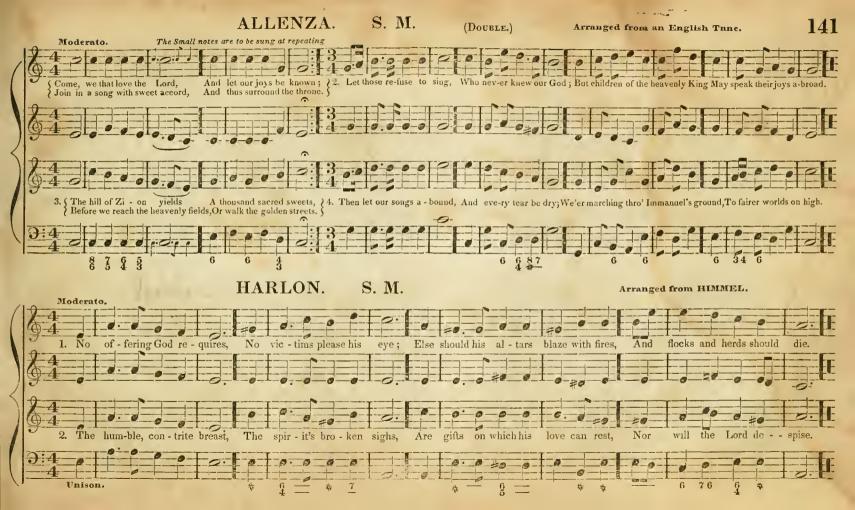
CHARD. C. M.

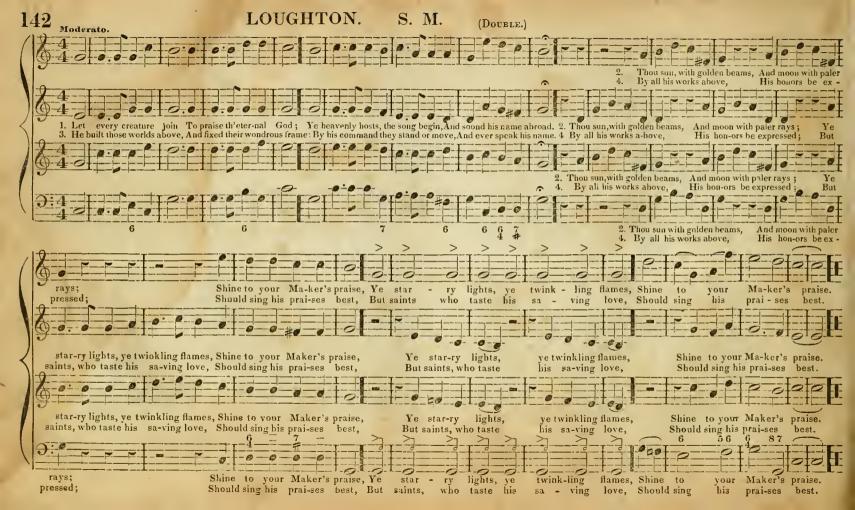


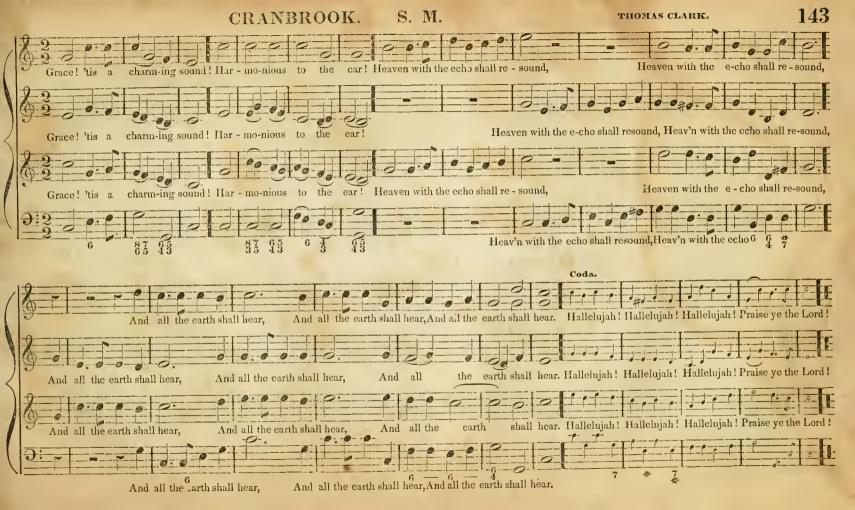
139

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PEMBERTON. S. M.

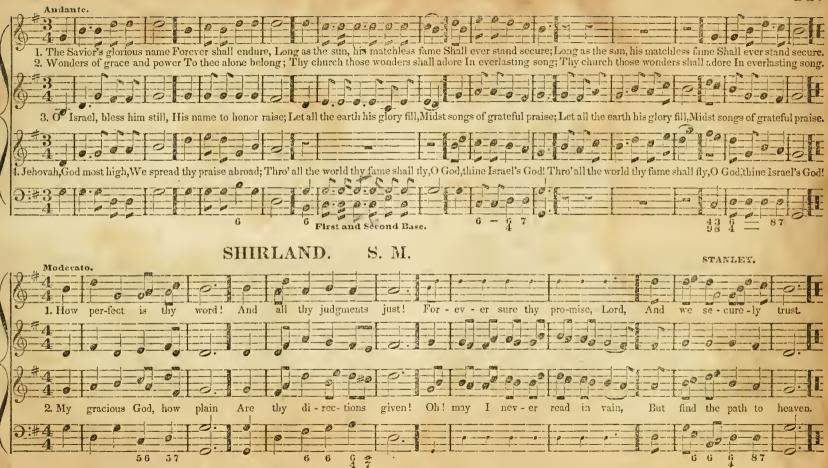


145



WELBY. S. M.

From F. SILCHER.





EVELYN. S. M. or C. M. (DOUBLE.)

Arranged from FRANZ DANZI. 149





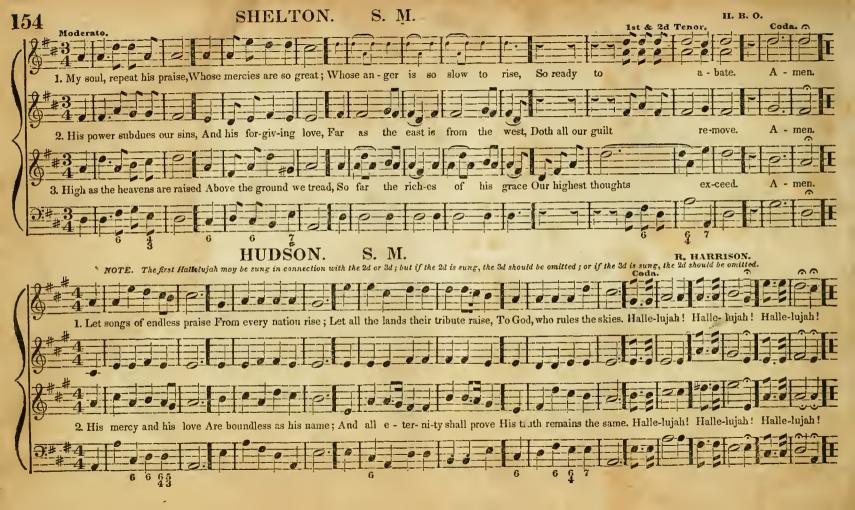
NAME. S. M.



151





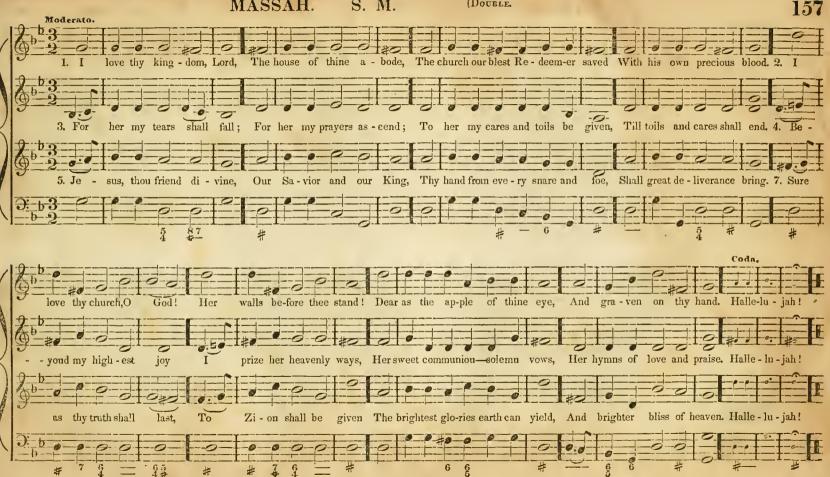


PAULOS. S. M.





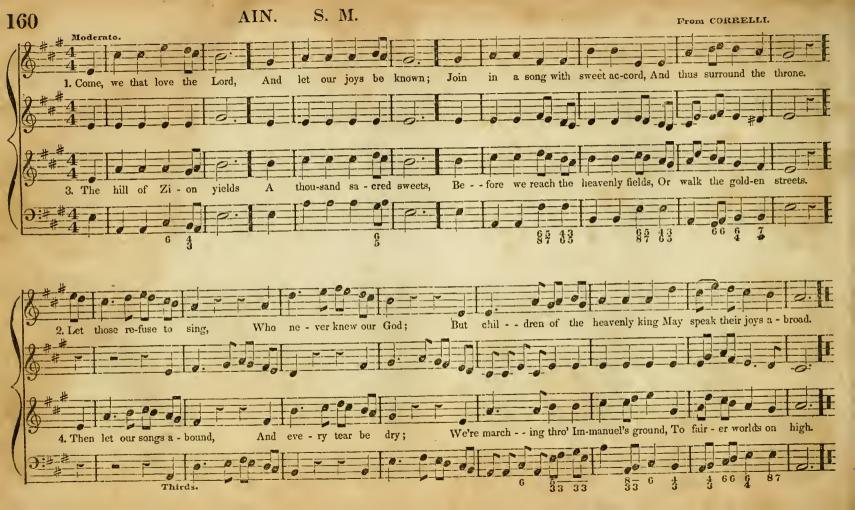
MASSAH. S. M. (DOUBLE.



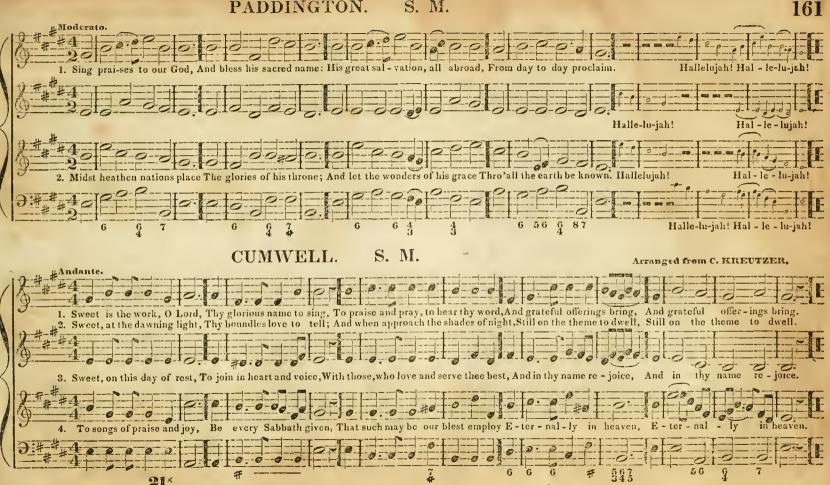


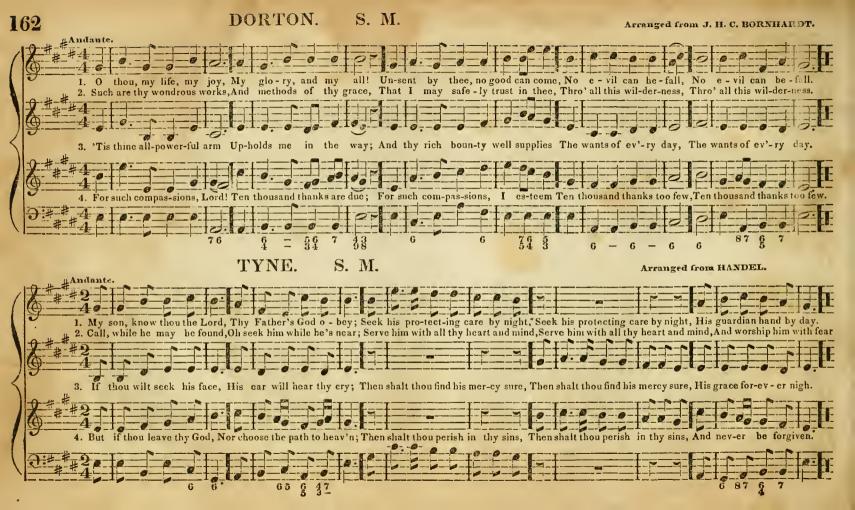
NORWELL. S. M.



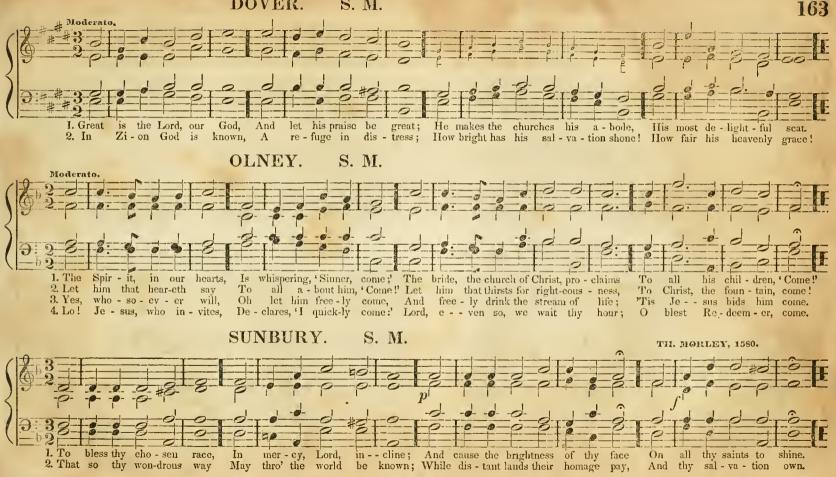


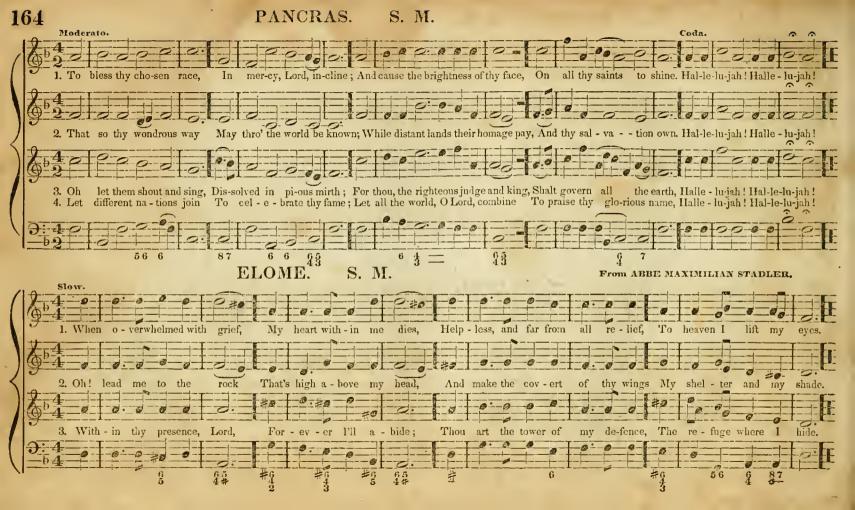
PADDINGTON. S. M.





DOVER. S. M.





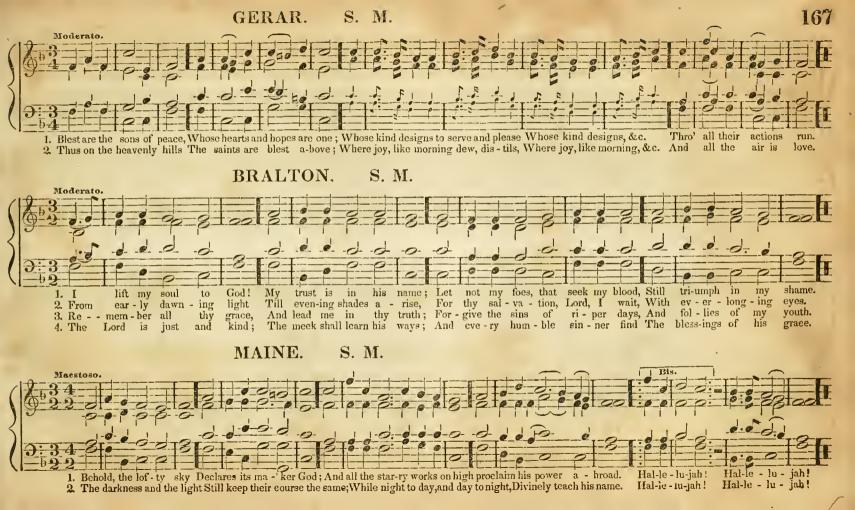
CATON. S. M.





AHAVA. S. M.

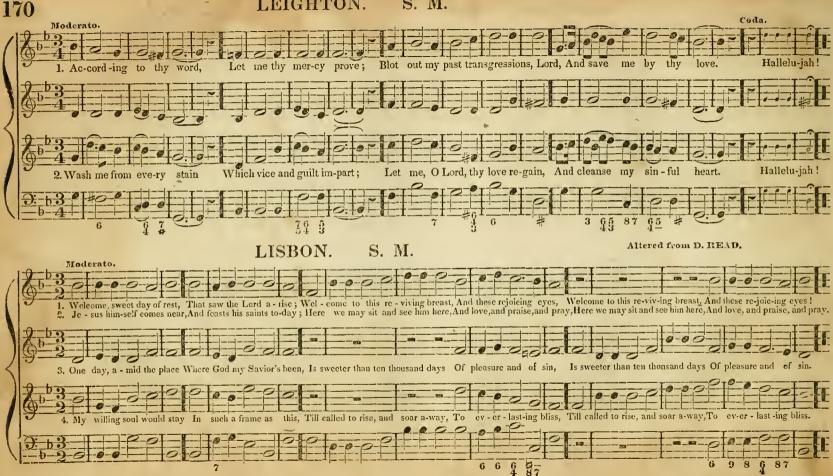






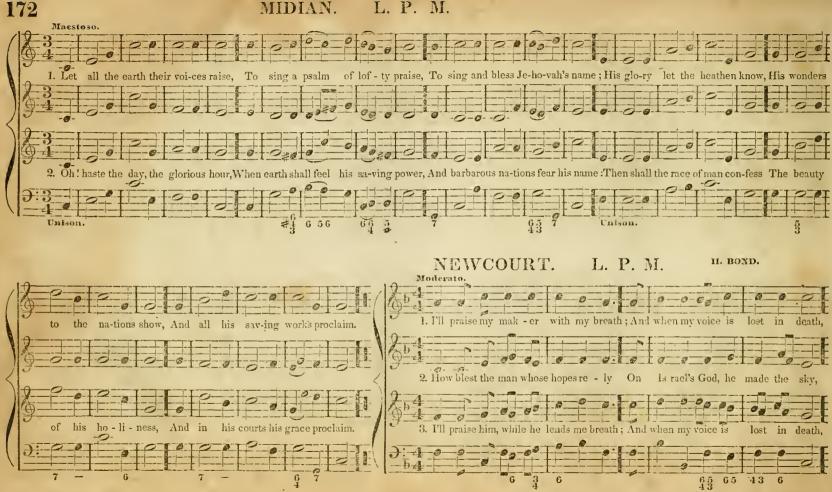


LEIGHTON. S. M.

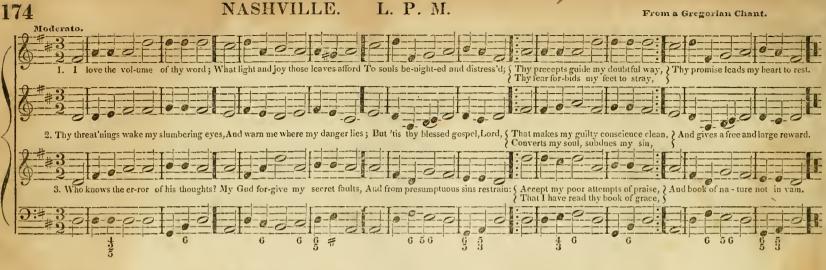


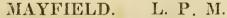


L. P. M. MIDIAN.











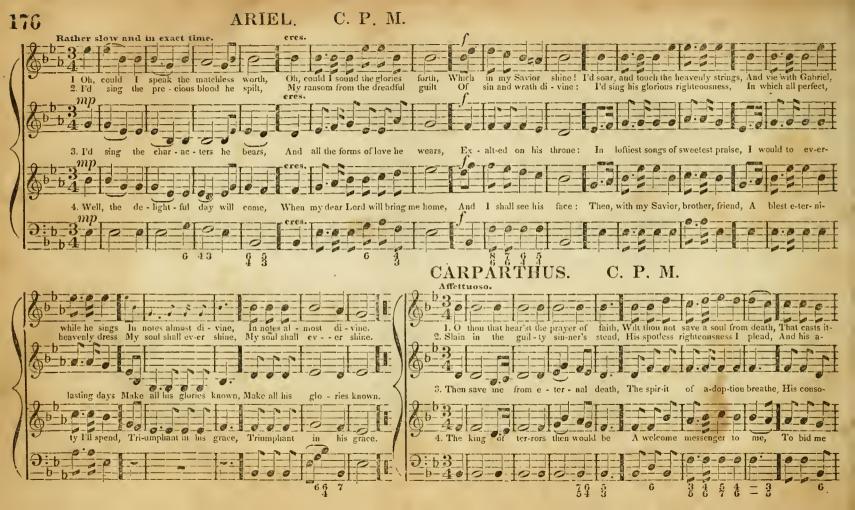




HIGHTON. C. P. M.

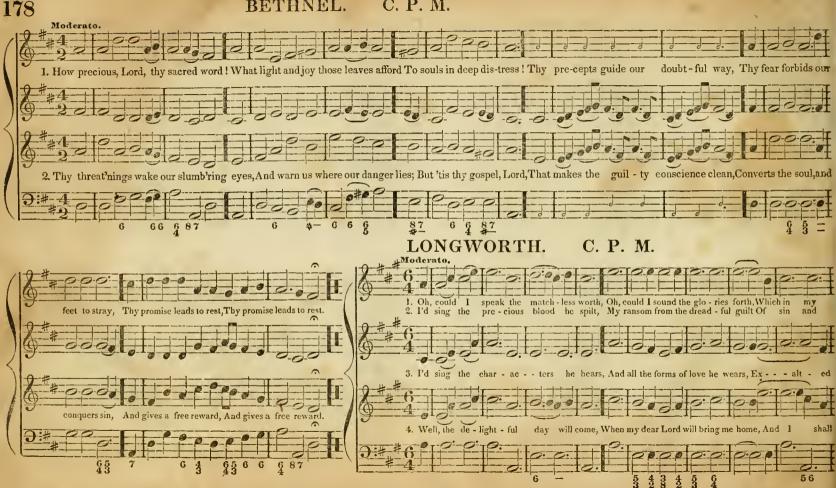
Arranged from FRED, SCHNEIDER.

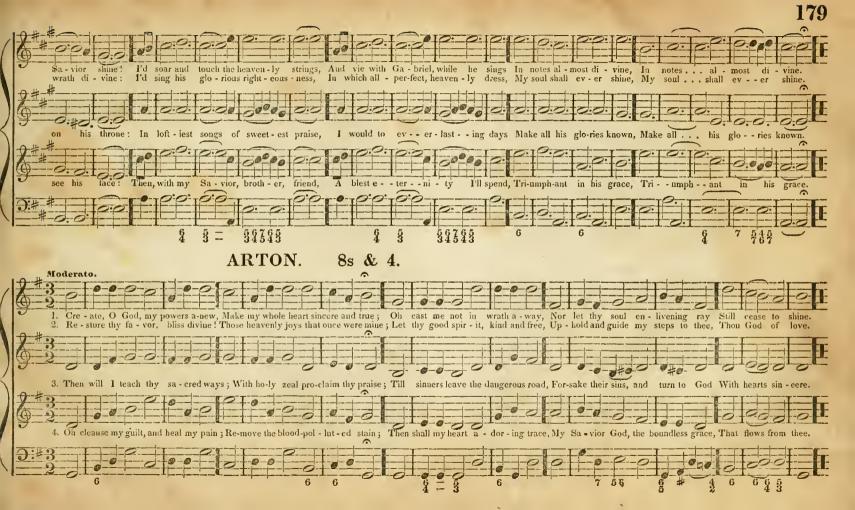






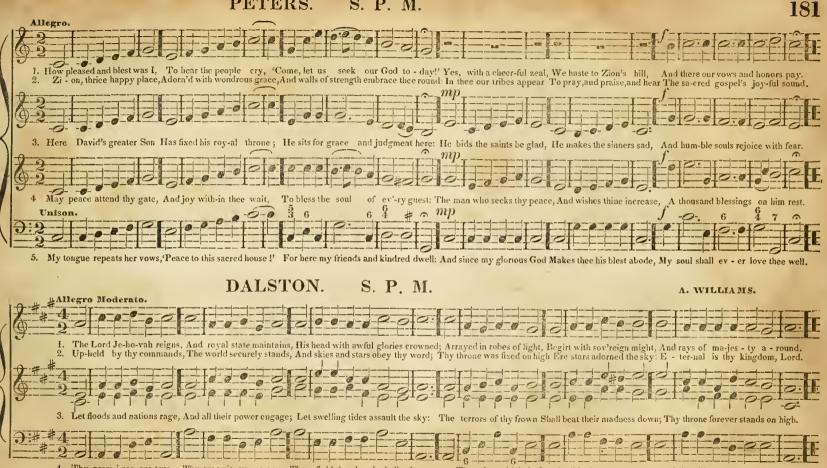
BETHNEL. C. P. M.







PETERS. S. P. M.



4. Thy prom-i-ses are true, Thy grace is ev - er new; There fix'd, thy church shall ne'er remove; Thy saints with holy fear Shall in thy courts appear, And sing thine ev-er - last-ing love.

182

LORTON. Ss & 4.

From an English Tune.



WEYMOUTH. H. M.

R. HARRISON.

183



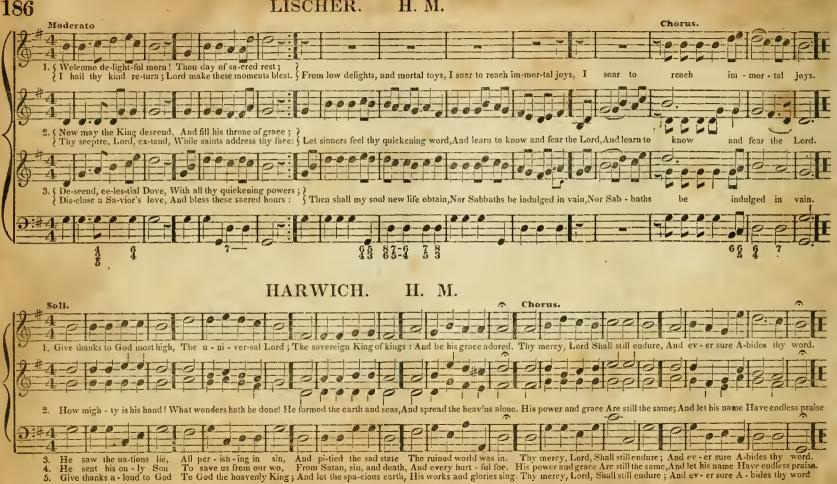


PELDON. H. M.

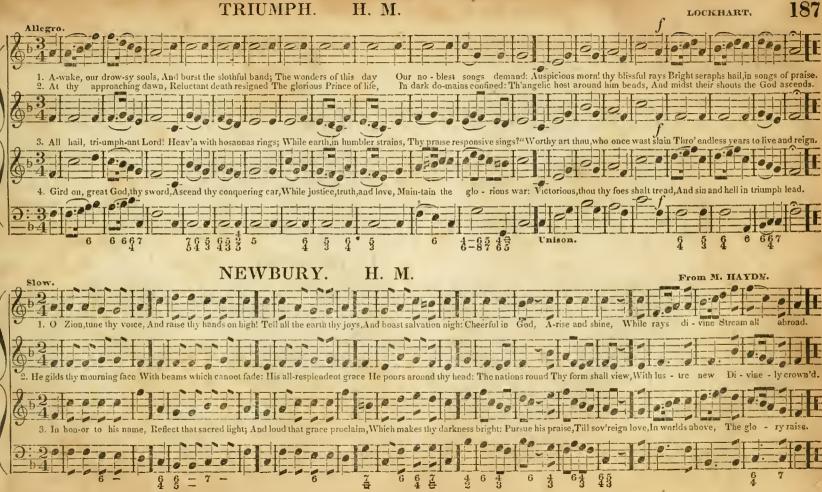
(HARVEST HYMN.)



LISCHER. H. M.



TRIUMPH. H. M.

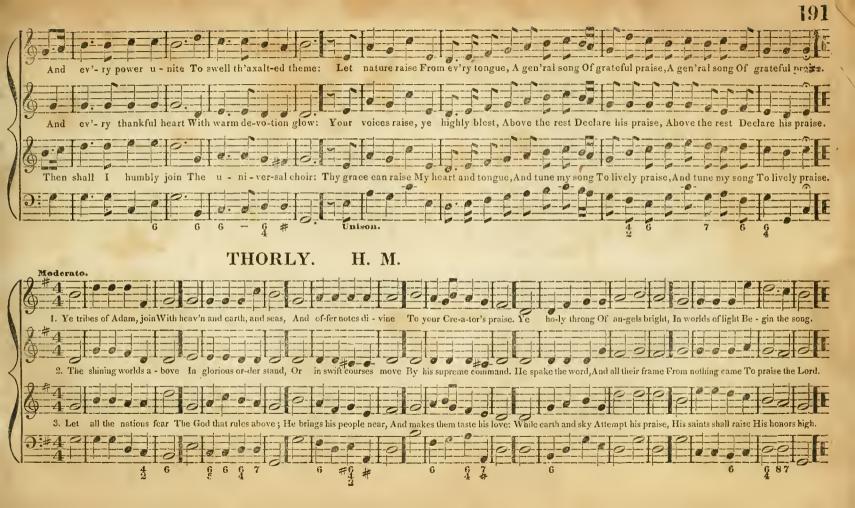








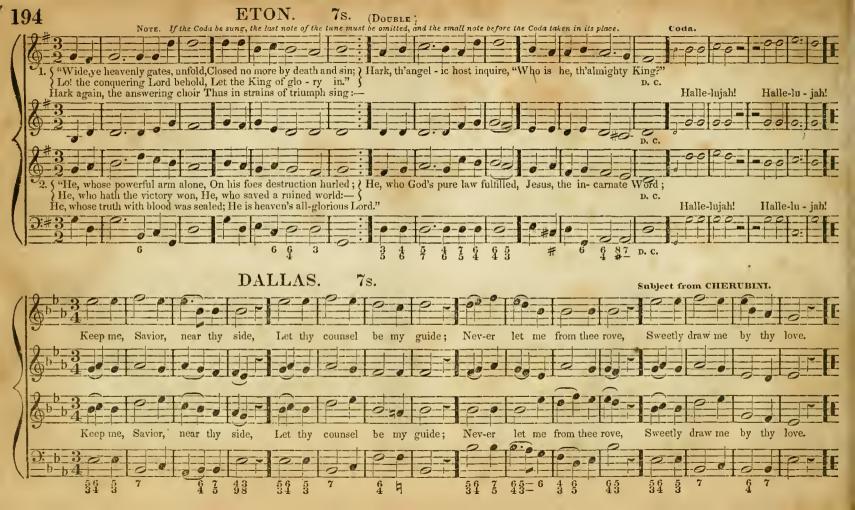






 NUREMBURG. 75.

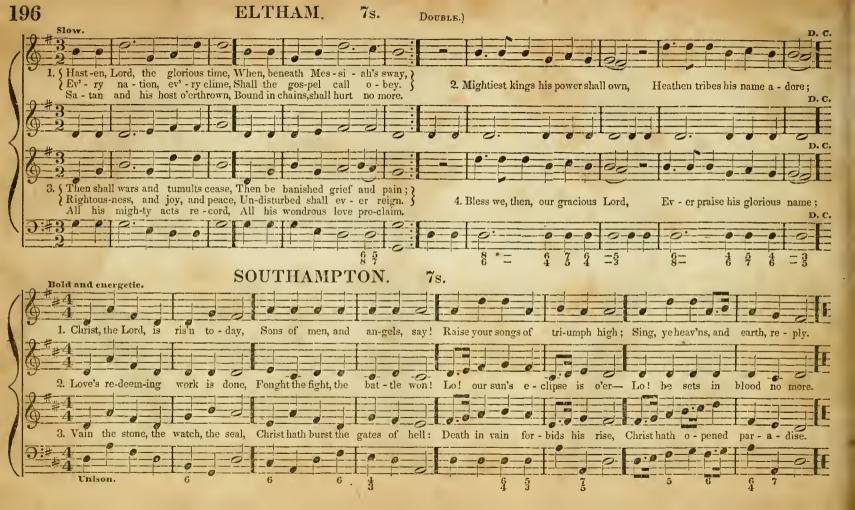


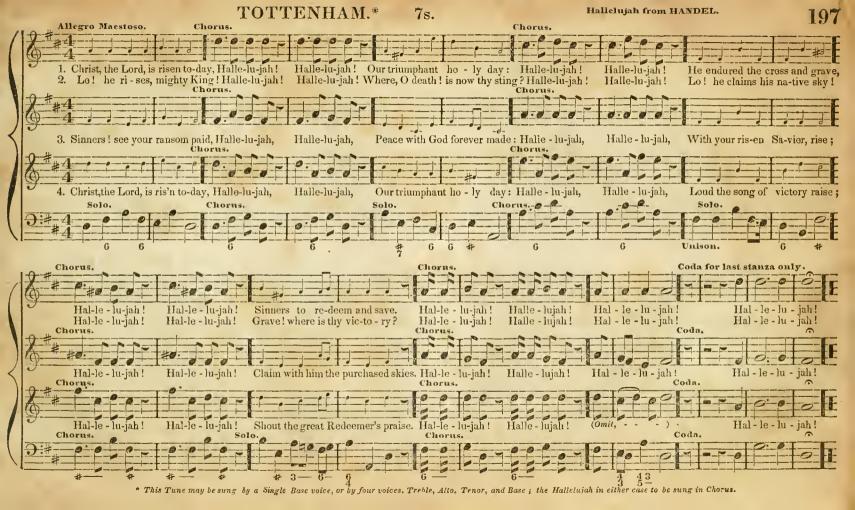


BELLINGHAM.

7s. OR 6L. BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES.

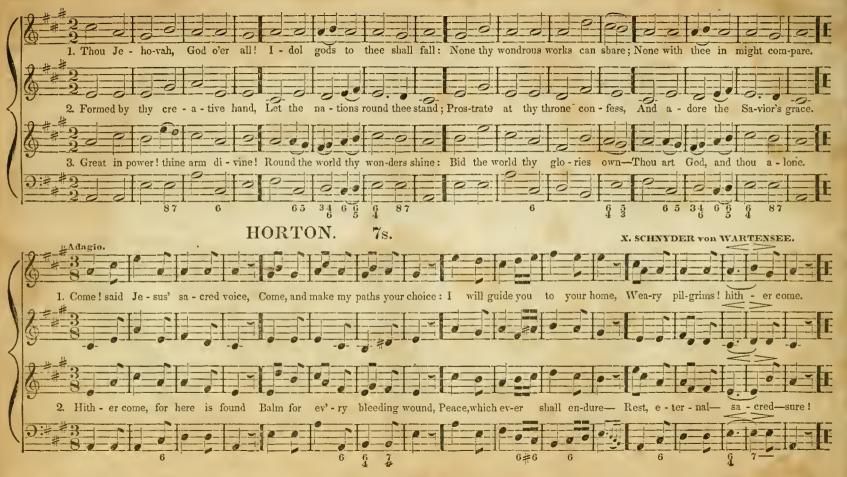




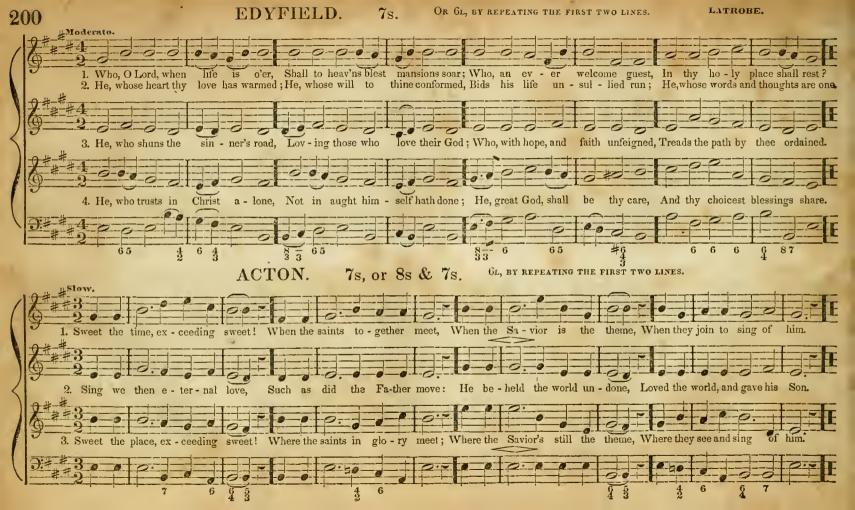


WANSTED. 78. Or 6L. BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES.

198



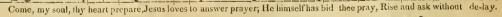






be, Now and thro' e - ter - ni - ty.

43- OGX







FULHAM. 7s.

Moderato.



God of mer-cy!-God of grace! Hear our sad, re-pent-ant songs, Oh re-store thy sup-pliant race, Thou, to whom our praise be-longs!

87

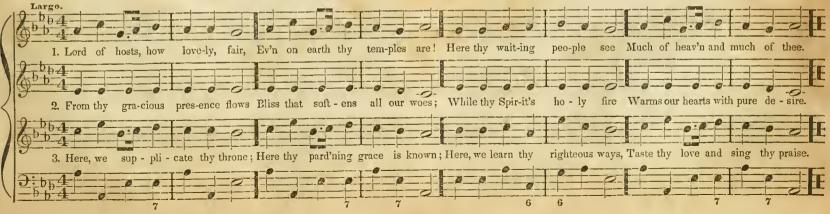
87

RHINE. 7s.

65

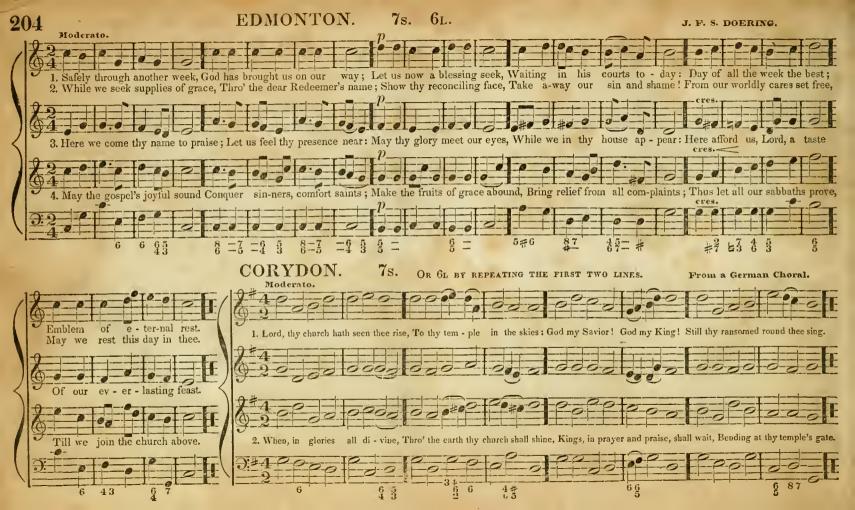
656

Arranged from FRANZ SHUBERT.



C. KOCHER.

203

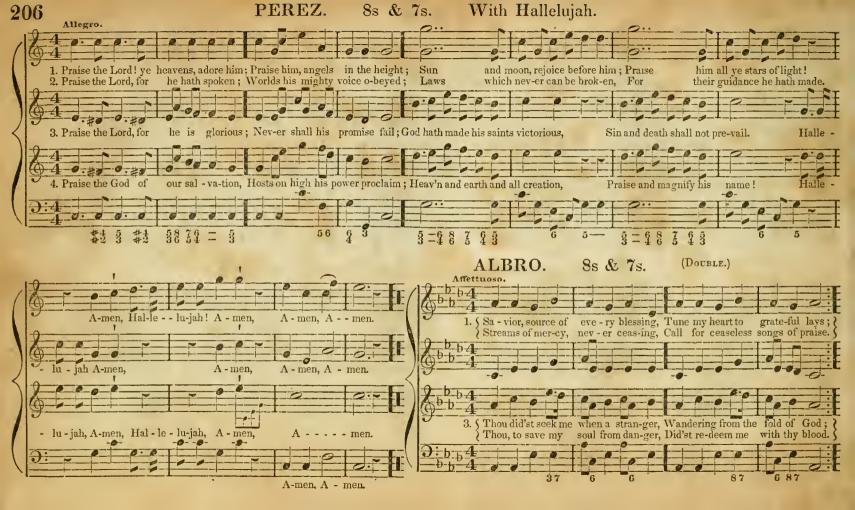


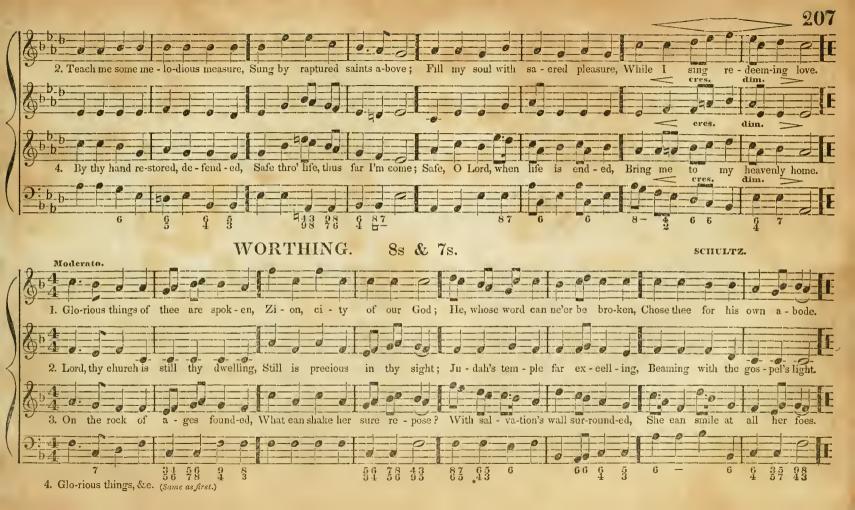
BENTLEY. 8s & 7s.

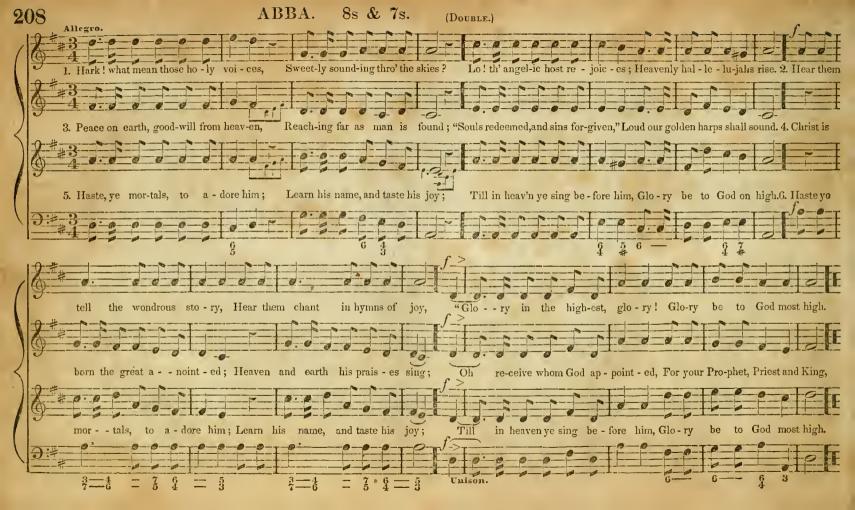
Arranged from RIGIIINI.

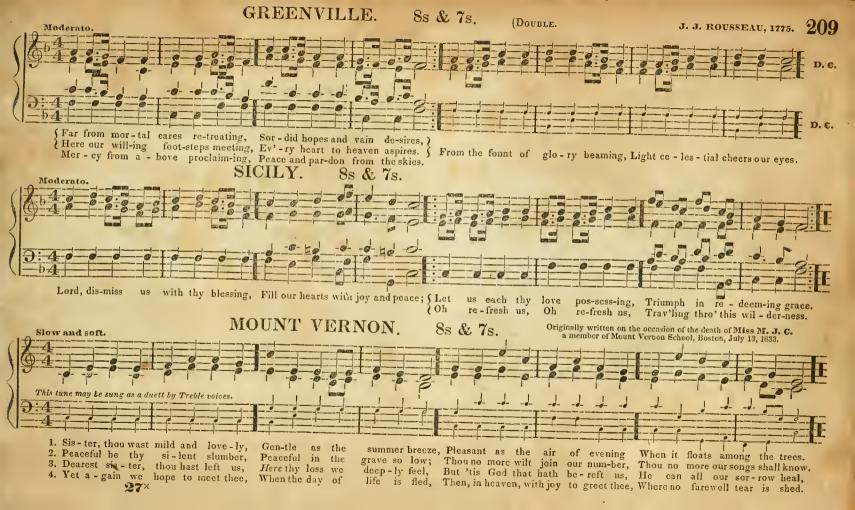
205

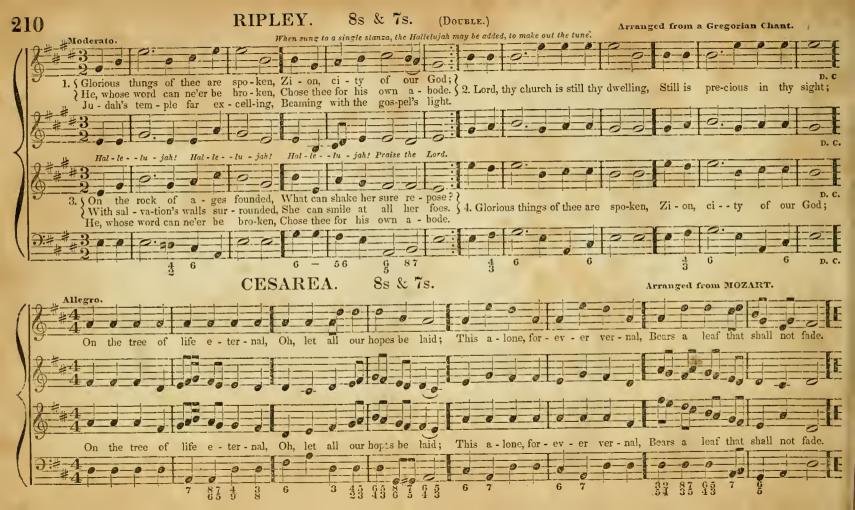




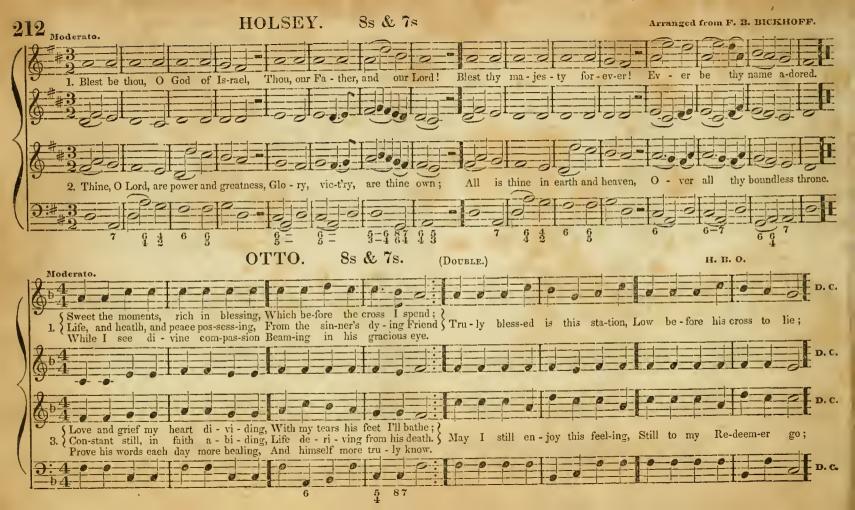




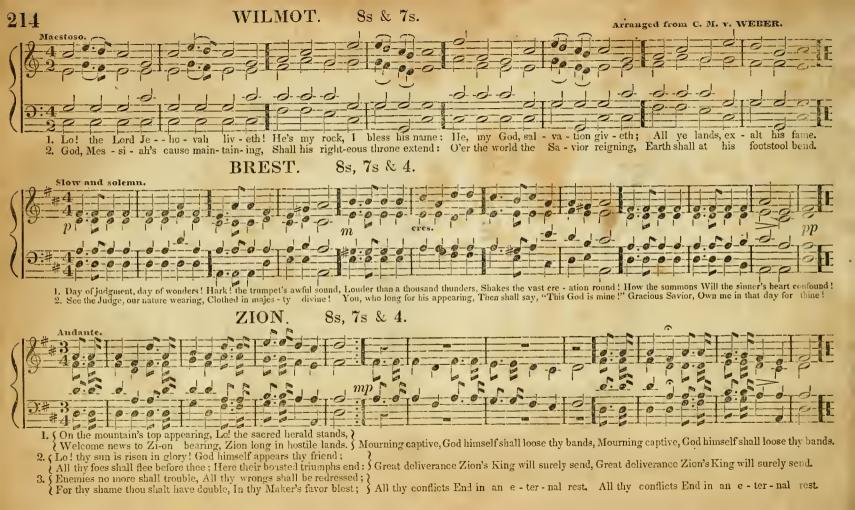


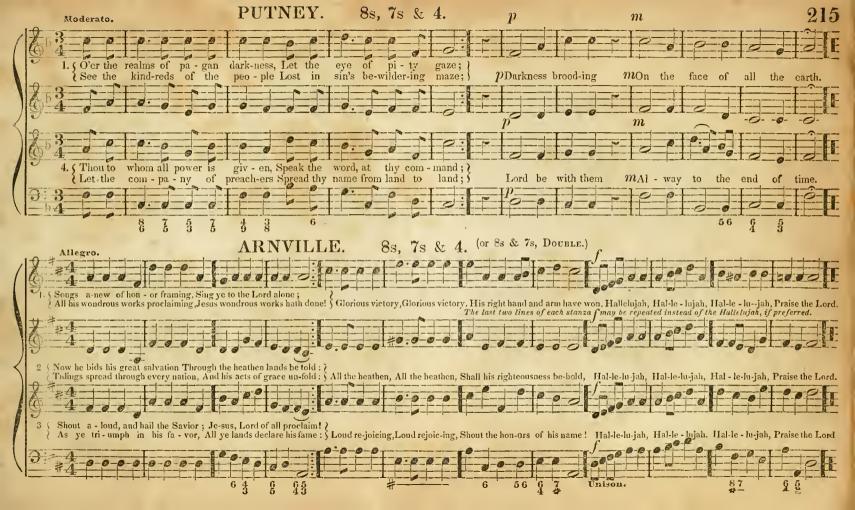


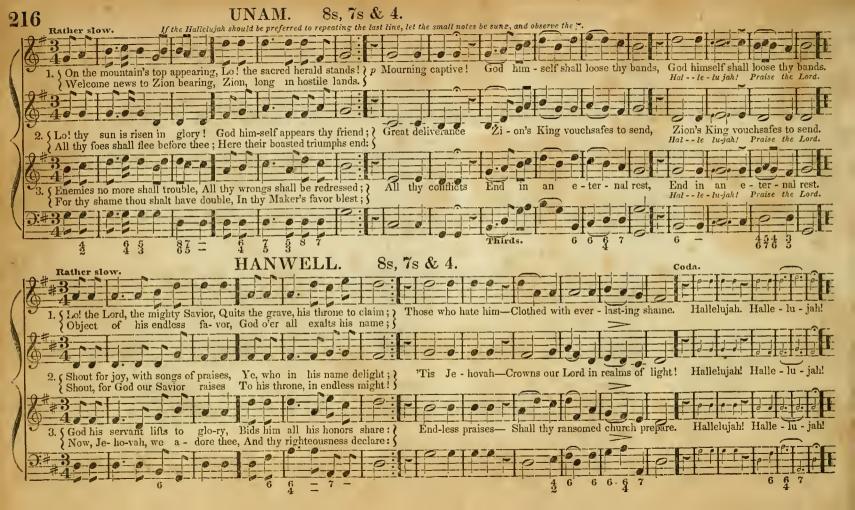




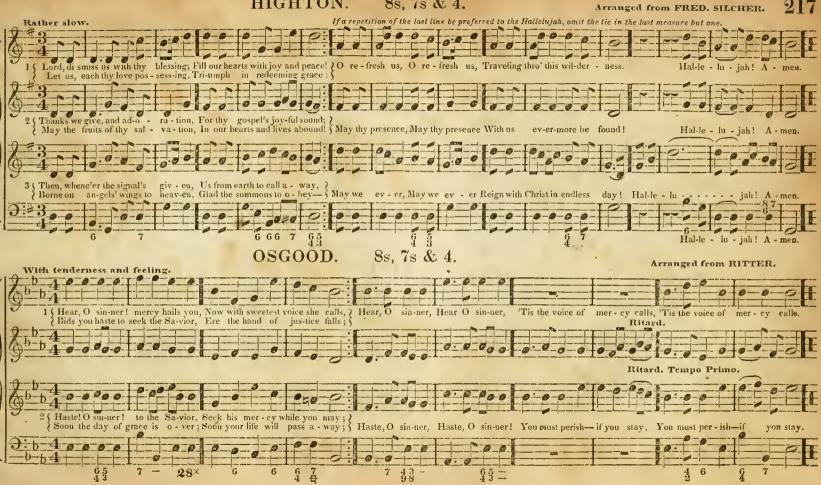


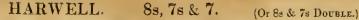






HIGHTON. 8s. 7s & 4.







OLIPHANT. Ss, 7s & 4.

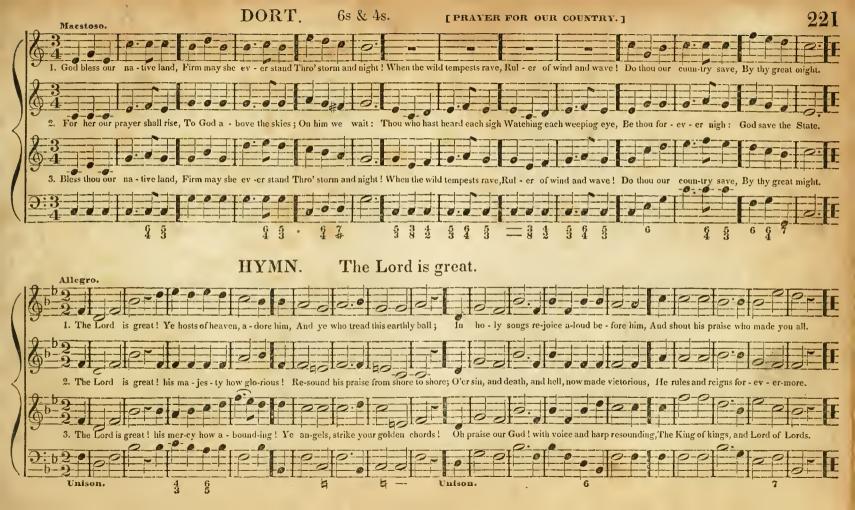


219





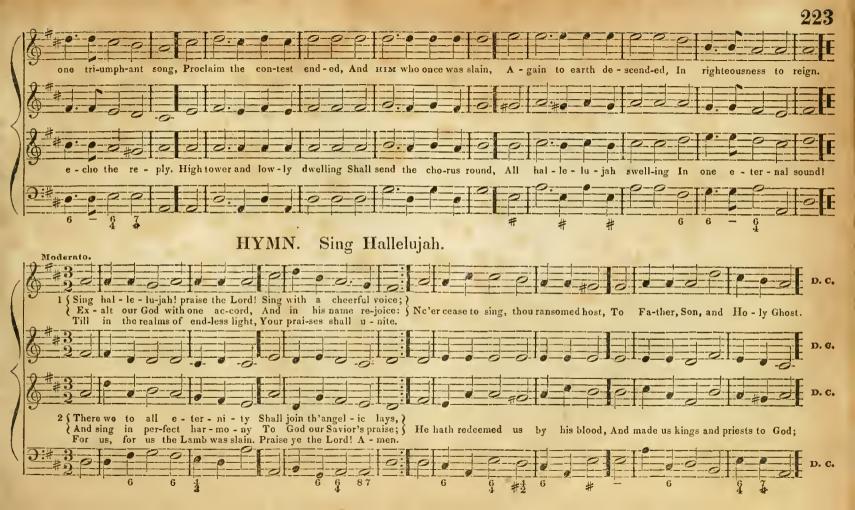
2. Now let the trum - pet raise Sounds of tri - umphant praise, Wide as his fame; There let the harp be found; Organs, with solemn sound, Roll your deep notes around, Filled with his name 3. While his high praise ye sing, Shake every sounding string; Sweet the accord! He vi - tal breath bestows; Let every breath that flows His ao-blest fame dis - close, Praise ye the Lord.



 $\mathbf{222}$

MISSIONARY HYMN. 7s & 6s.



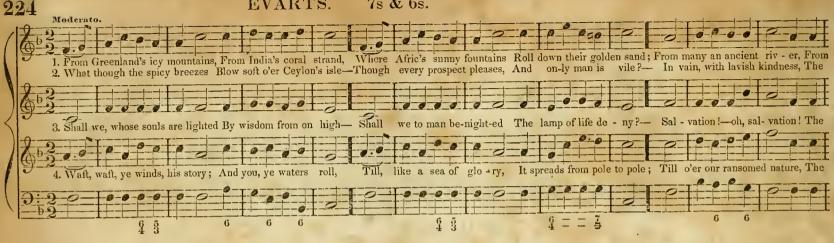


7s & 6s. EVARTS.

797

p. Q _ Q _ Q _ Q

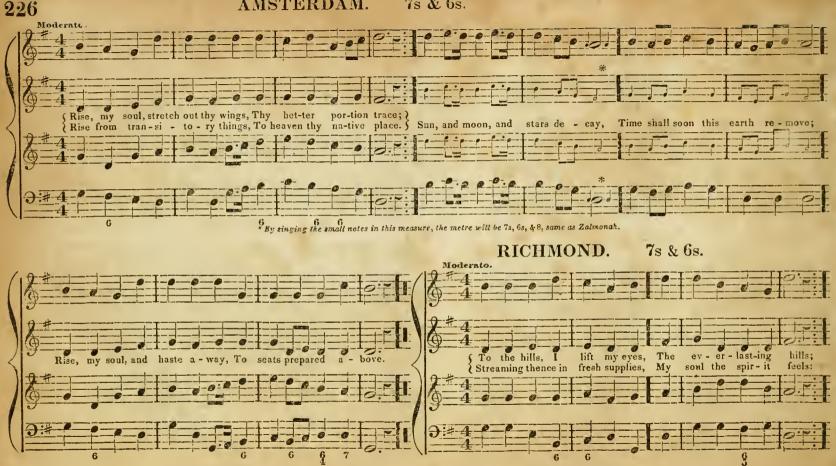
- 8 76 7







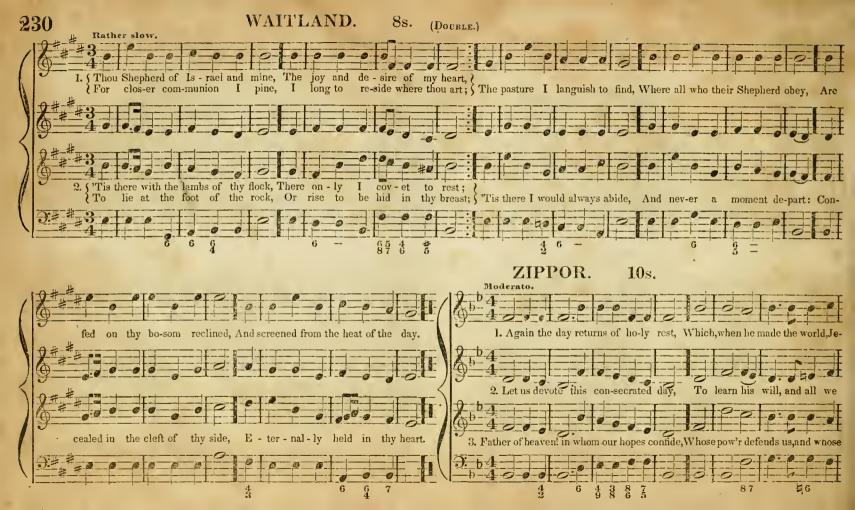
AMSTERDAM. 7s & 6s.





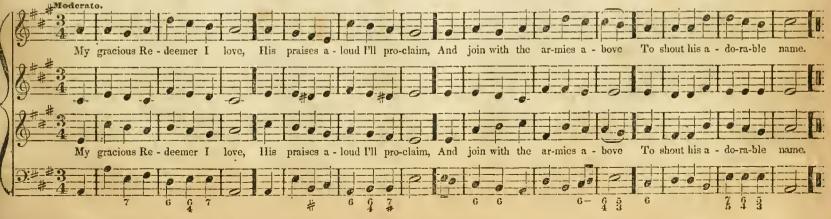


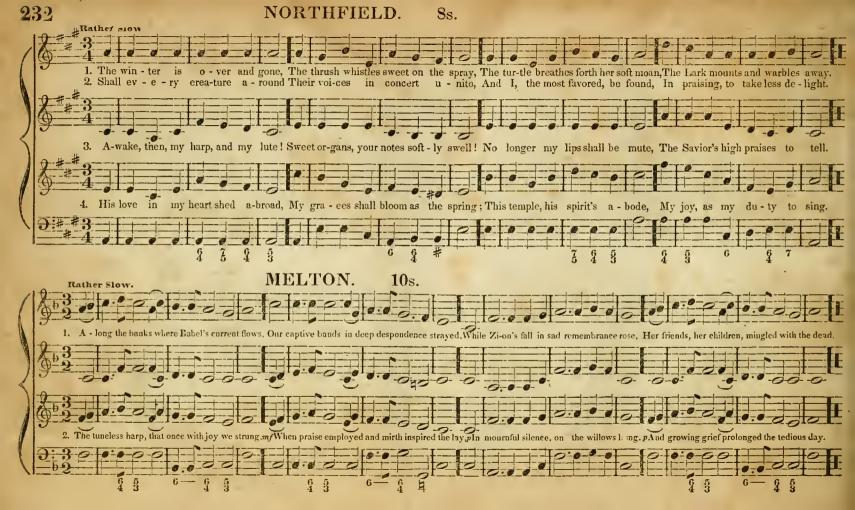
Praise him for his no - ble deeds; Praise him for his matchles's power; Him from whom all good pro - ceeds, Let carth and heaven a - dore. 0 00-010010010 0. Praise him, eve - ry tune - ful string: All the reach of heaven-ly art, All the power of mu - sic bring, The mu - sic of the heart. 500122 Hallowed be his name be - neath, As in heaven on earth a - dored; Praise the Lord in eve - ry breath, Let all things praise the Lord. 20 E to 6 7 6 $\frac{5}{11}$ 6 5 3 6 6 6 6 7s, 6s & 8s. ZALMONAH. I. (Je - sus, let thy pi - tying eye Call back a wandering sheep;) [False to thee, like Pe - ter, I Would fain, like Pe - ter, weep.] Let me be by grace restored; On me be all long-suffering shown; Turn, and look on me, O Lord, And break my heart of stone, 2. (Sa- vior, Prince, enthroned above, Re - pent-ance to im - part, Give me, thro' thy dy - ing love, The hum-ble con-trite heart, Give what I have long implored, A por-tion of thy grief unknown. Turn, and look on me, O Lord, And break my heart of stone. 结



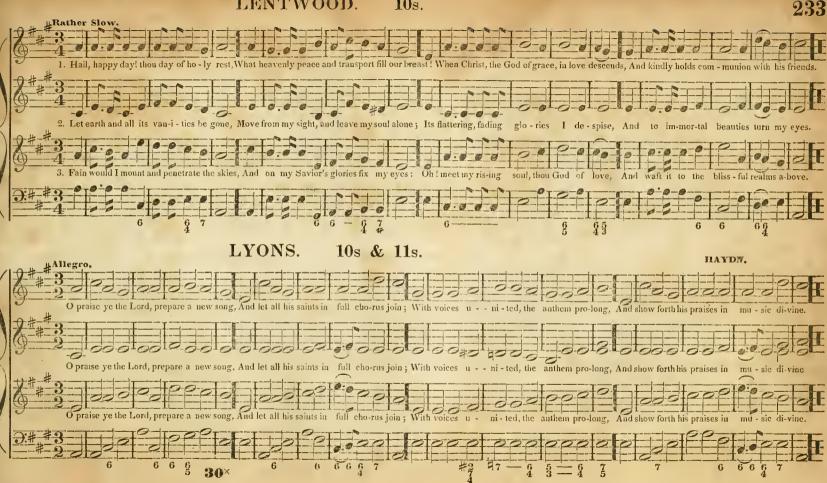








LENTWOOD. **10s**.



4		
1		

23

MONTAGUE. 10s & 11s.

From the Psalms of Marot & Beza. 1550.



all men re - joice, And heirs of sal - va-tion be glad in their King. In their great Cre - a - tor let His praise in the great as - sem-bly to sing; 67 loud swelling strains his prai-ses ex-press, Who gracious-ly o-pens his bounti - ful store, Their wants to re-lieve, and his children to bless. In -<u>+</u>_# 9 6 #6 2 6 #6 6 83 7 # 56 6 6 6 Ŧ 6 HURON. 10s & 11s. With solemnity. 0.0 0-0 -0 Ø Ø - O: - M-- 0-The God of glory sends his summons forth, Calls the south nations, and awakes the north; From east to west the sov'reign orders spread, Thro'dis-tant worlds and regions of the dead. The trumpet sounds, hell trembles, heav'n rejoices; Lift up your heads, ye saints with cheerful voices. 6 6 6 13

6

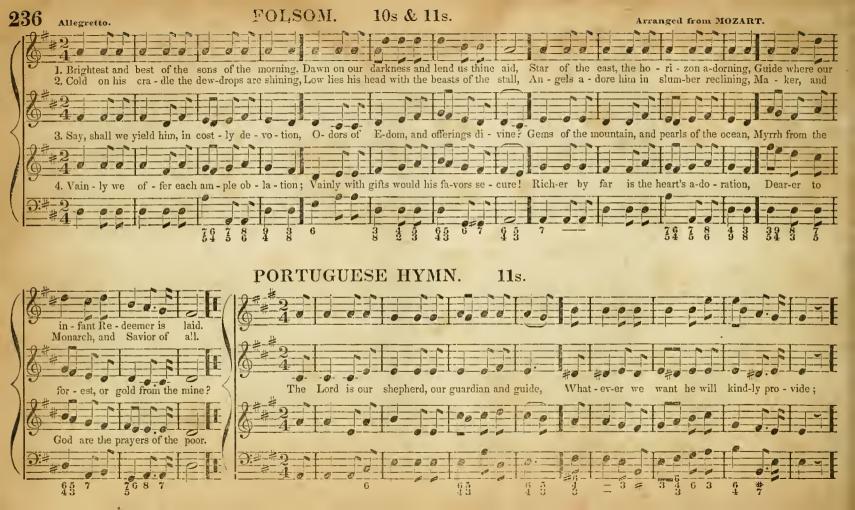
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MUNIR. 11s.

238

Arranged from MAX EBERWEIN.



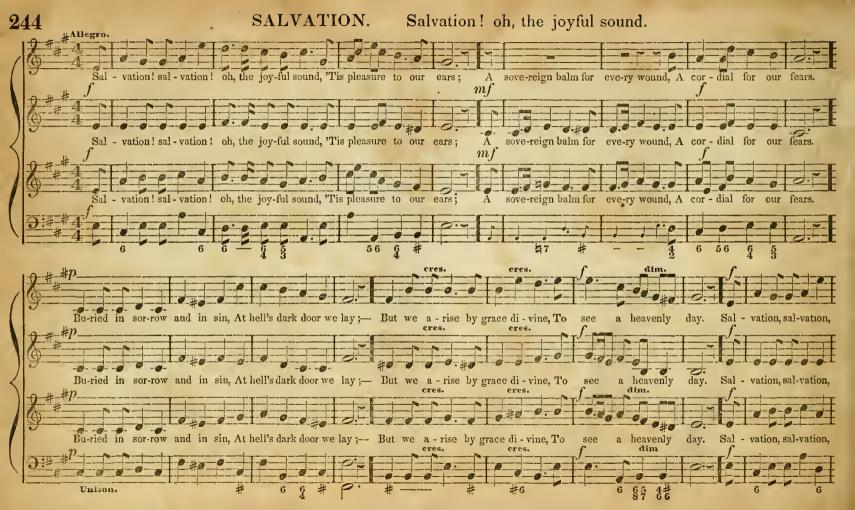




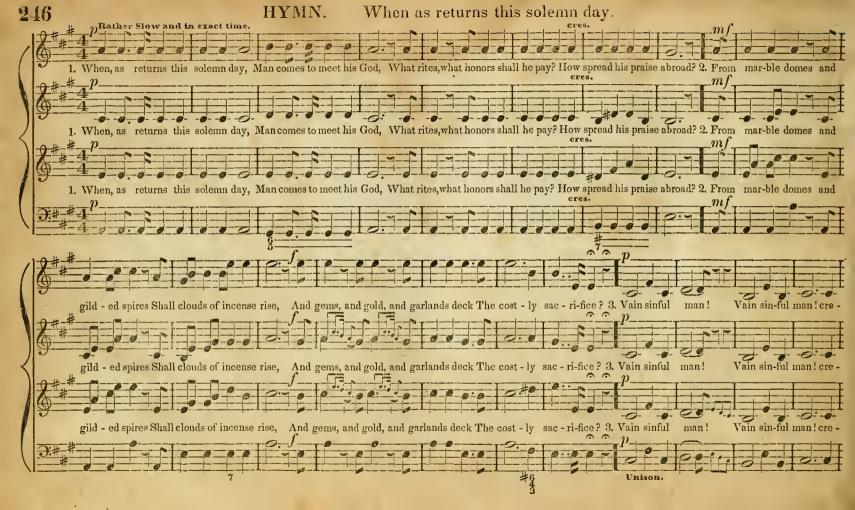




HYMN. Thou art gone to the grave. 243 [Scotland.] DR. JOHN CLARKE. Slowly and tenderly. 1. Thon art gone to the grave-but we will not de-plore thee; Though sorrows and dark-ness en - com-pass the tomb, The Sa-vior has passed thro' its 2. Thou art gone to the grave-we no long - er de - plore thee, Nor tread the rough path of the world by thy side; But the wide arms of mercy are 3. Thou art gone to the grave-and its man-sions for - sak - ing, Per - haps thy tried spir - it in doubt lingered long; But the sunshine of heaven beamed ------4. Thou art gone to the grave-but 'twere wrong to de - plore thee, When God was thy ran-som, thy guardian and guide ; He gave thee, and took thee, and por - tals be - fore thee, And the lamp of his love is thy guide thro' the gloom-And the lamp of his love is thy guide thro' the gloom. spread to en - fold thee, And sin - ners may hope, since the Sa - vior hath died- And sin - ners may hope since the Sa - vior hath died. -#_# bright on thy wa - king, And the song that thou heard'st, was the se - ra-phim's song- And the song that thou heard'st, was the se - ra-phim's song. -6-1 soon will re - store thee, Where death hath no sting, since the Sa - vior hath died- Where death hath no sting since the Sa - vior hath died



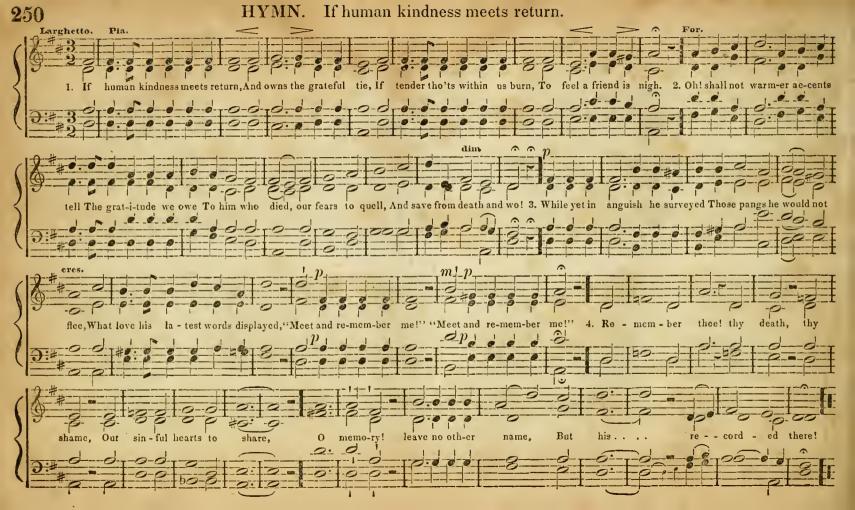








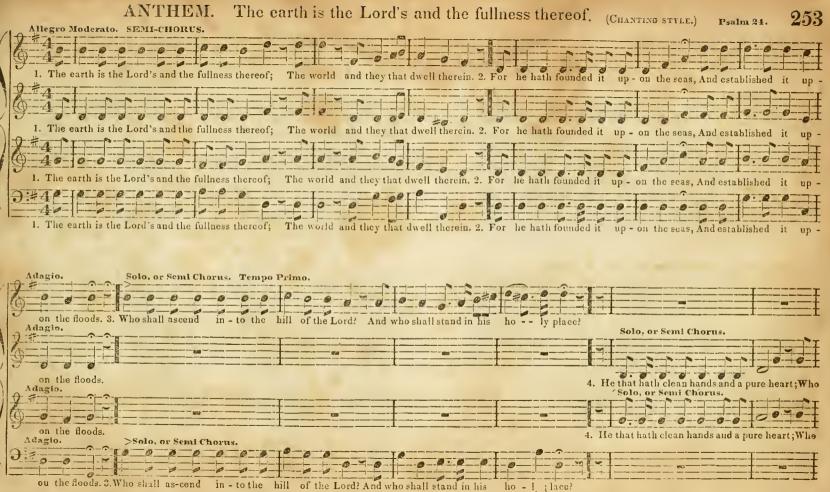




SANCTUS.



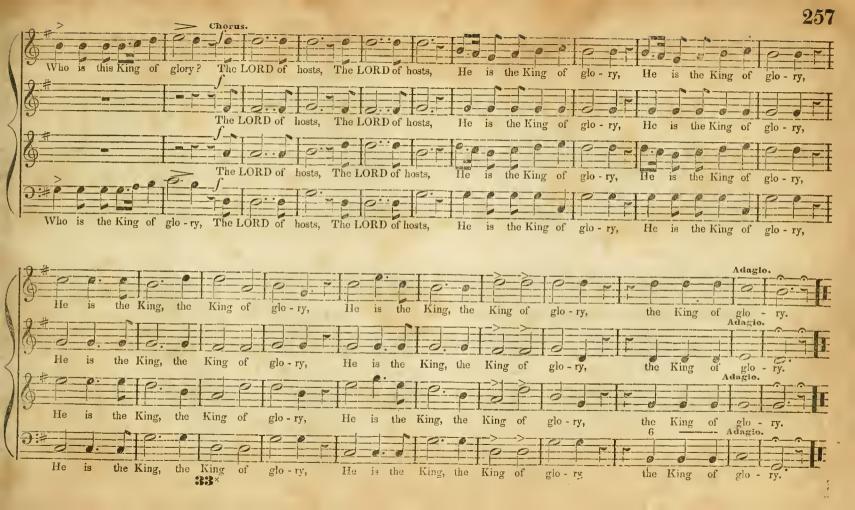


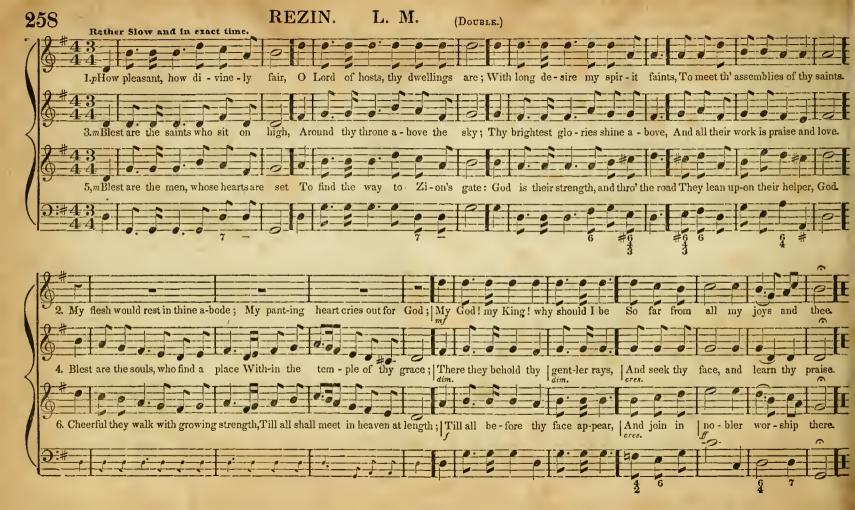






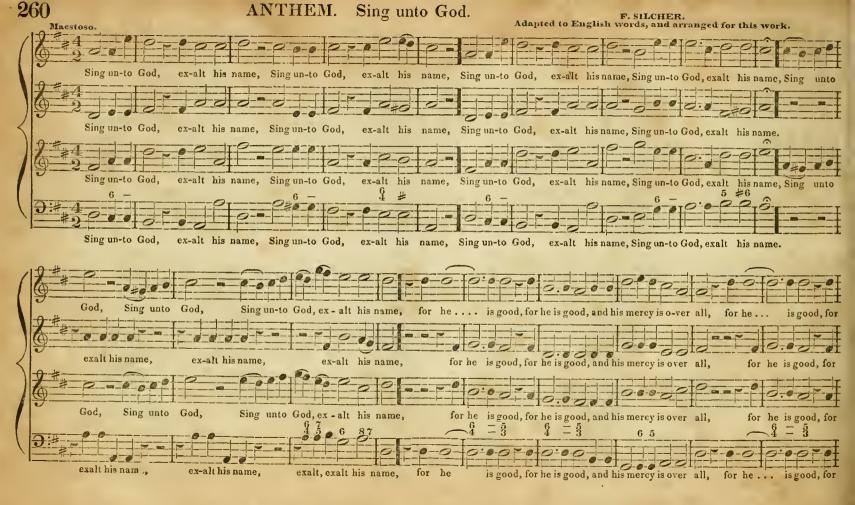




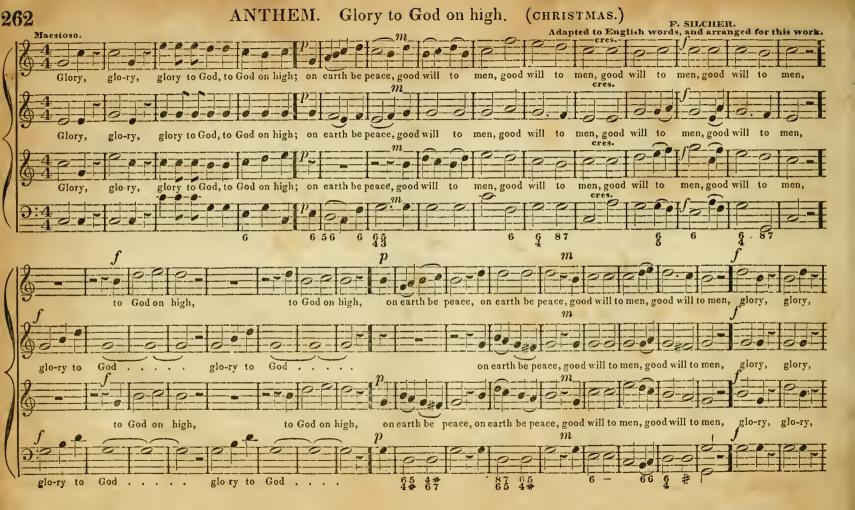


ACLIN. L. M.









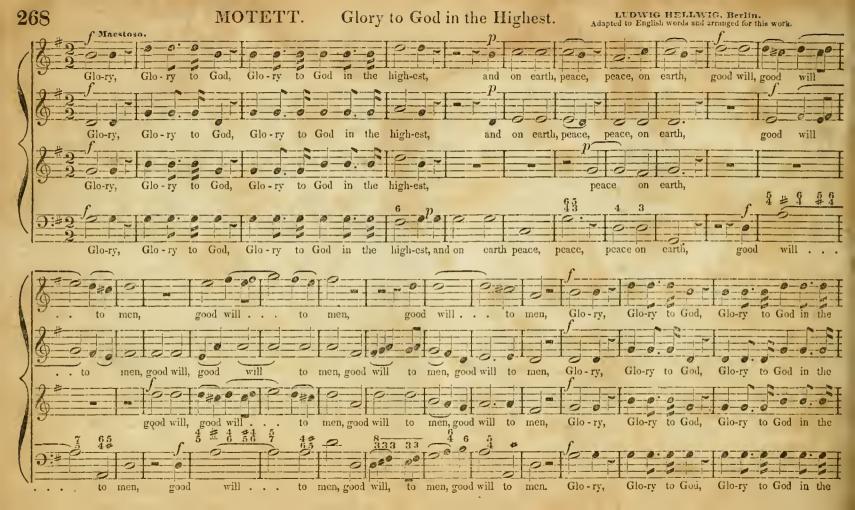




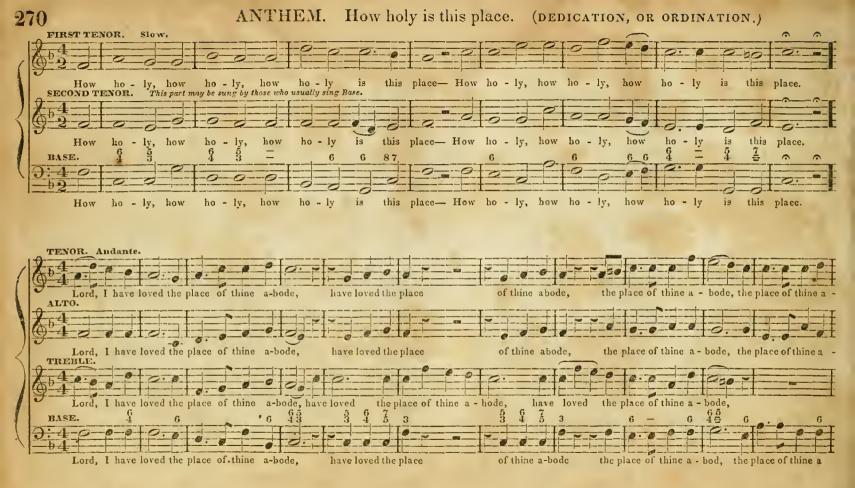












bode. And the tem-ple where thy glo - ry, thy glo - - - ry dwell-eth, thy glo - - - ry, thy glo - - - ry dwell - - eth. thy glo - - - ry dwell-eth, the tem - - - ple where thy bode. And the tem-ple where thy glo-ry, thy σ lo ry dwell - eth, the tem - - - - ple where thy glo - ry, thy And the tem-ple where thy glo - - ry glo <u>65</u> 453 6 44 h 5-0-645 344 576 -110 bode, And the tem-ple where thy glo - ry, thy glo - - ry dwell-oth, the tem - - ple where glo - - ry dwelleth, where thy thy -mp0 0 Lord, I have loved the place of thine a - bode, have loved the place dwell - eth. of thine abode, glo - rv And \odot mp Lord, I have loved the place of thine a - bode, have loved the place of thine abode, And - eth. dwell -• • mpLord. I have loved the place of thine a - bode, have loved the place of thine a - bode, have loved the dwell eth. 6 mp4-7 00 dwell - eth. Lord, I have loved the place of thine a - bode, have loved the place of thine abode,

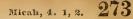
glo - ry

271

the



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







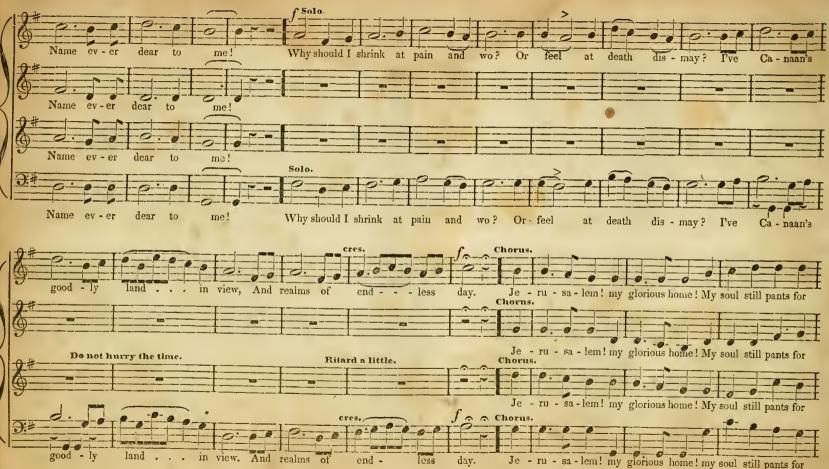


Zion, and the word of the Lord from Je - ru-salem: And he will teach us, wi

And he will teach us, will teach us of his ways, And we will walk in his paths: paths:



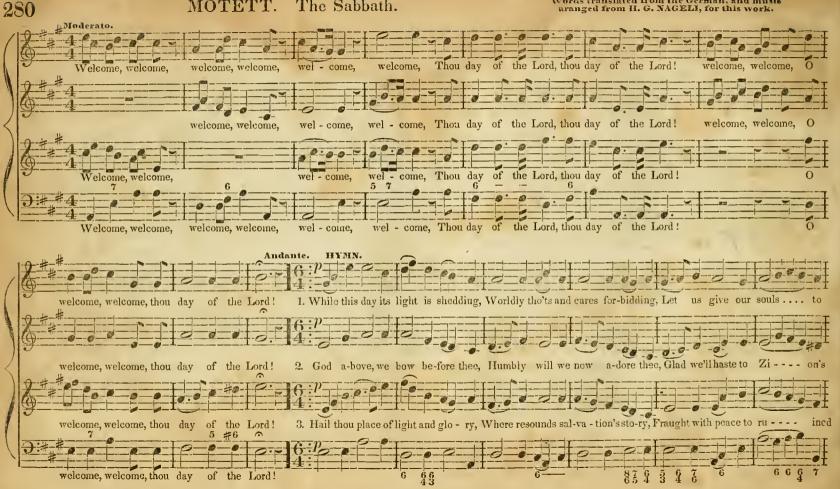






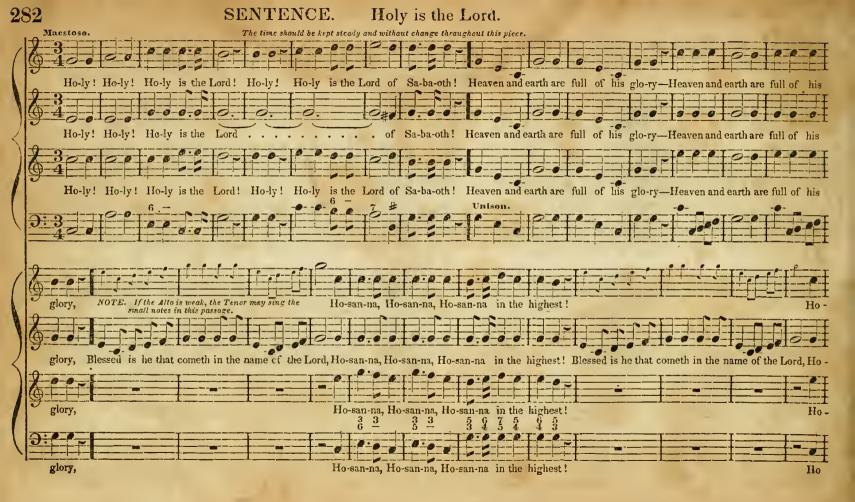
MOTETT. The Sabbath.

Words translated from the German, and muste aranged from H. G. NAGELI, for this work.



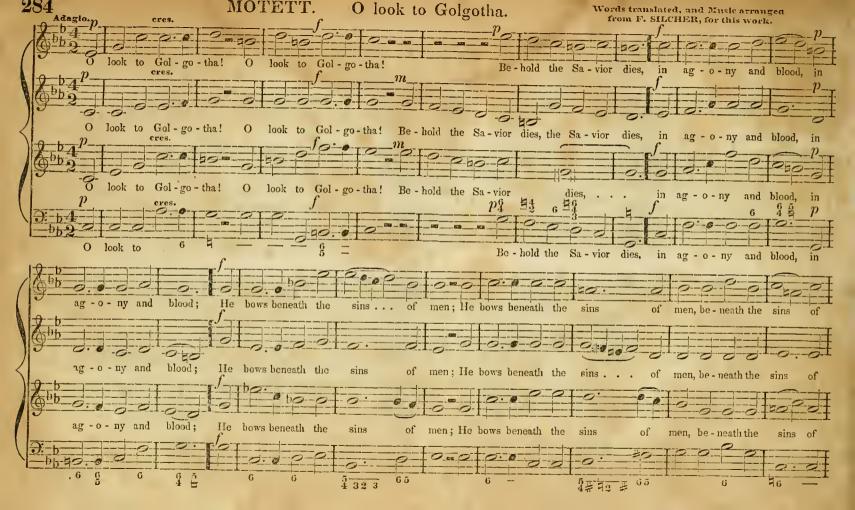
281 Moderato. Let us now, in sup - pli - ca-tion, Look to him whose great sal-va - tion, All the world has free - ly blest! rest: Welcome, welcome, Thou Repeat for second stanza. gate : Glad we'll join those ho - ly praises, Zi-on's tem-ple ev - er rai - ses High to thee, so good and great: Welcome, welcome, Thou Repeat for third stanza. Oh! how soon earth's night retreat-cd, Oh! how soon sweet hope we greeted, When thy word its eourse be - gan! man. We'come, welcome, thou, Close with the following strain. 47 56Welcome, welcome, thou. day of the Lord! Welcome, welcome, welcome, Thou day of the Lord, Thou day of the Lord, Welcome, welcome, Welcome, Thou day of the Lord, Thou day of the Lord! 0 0 -0-0-0-0-9-01G_0 a-aday of the Lord! Welcome, welcome, welcome, welcome, Thou day of the Lord, Thou day of the Lord, Welcome, welcome, Thou day of the Lord, Thou day of the Lord! day of the Lord, O welcome. O welcome, Thou day of the Lord, Thou day of the Lord, Welcome, welcome, Thou day of the Lord, Thou day of the Lord! 566 00

day of the Lord, O welcome, O welcome, Thou day of the Lord, Thou day of the Lord, Thou day of the Lord !





name of the Lord, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord, Ho-sannah, Ho-sannah, Ho-sannah in the highest, Ho - san-nah in the high - est.





The world's redeemer dies! The world's redeemer dies! The











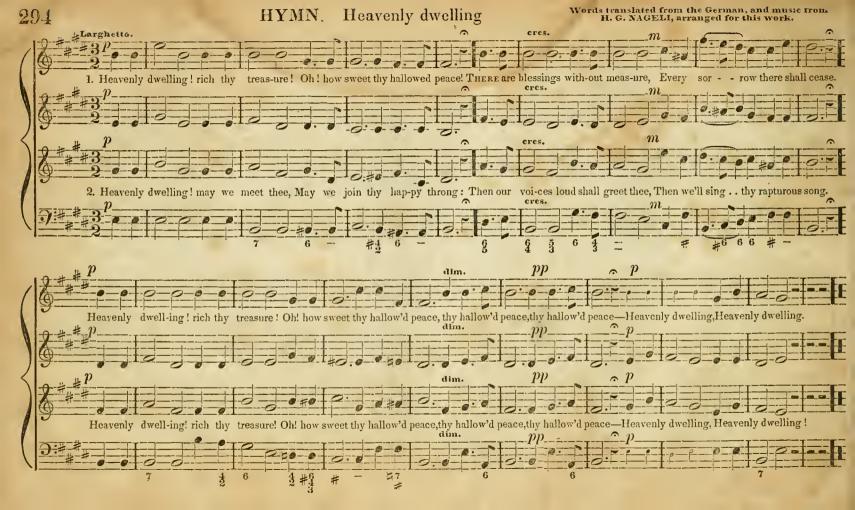


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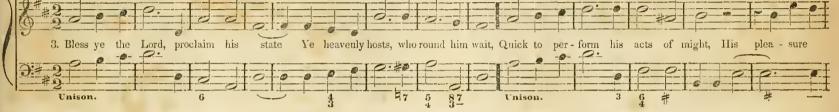
MOTETT. Song of praise in the night.







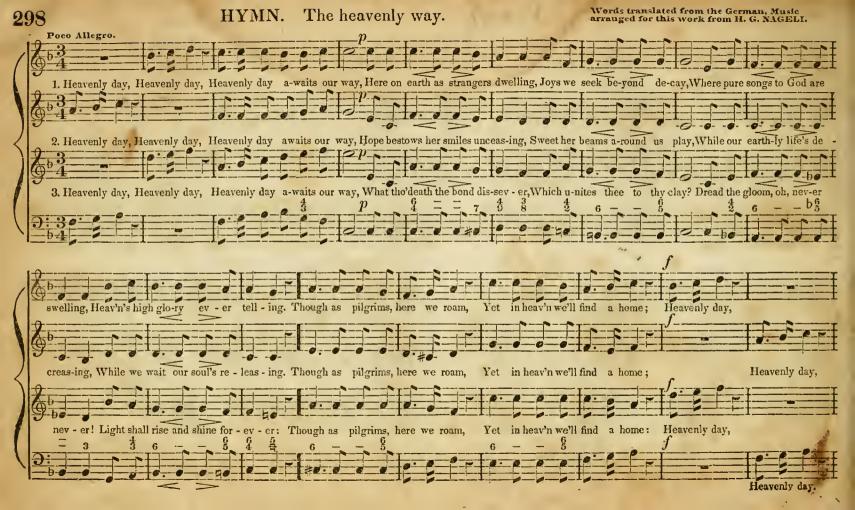










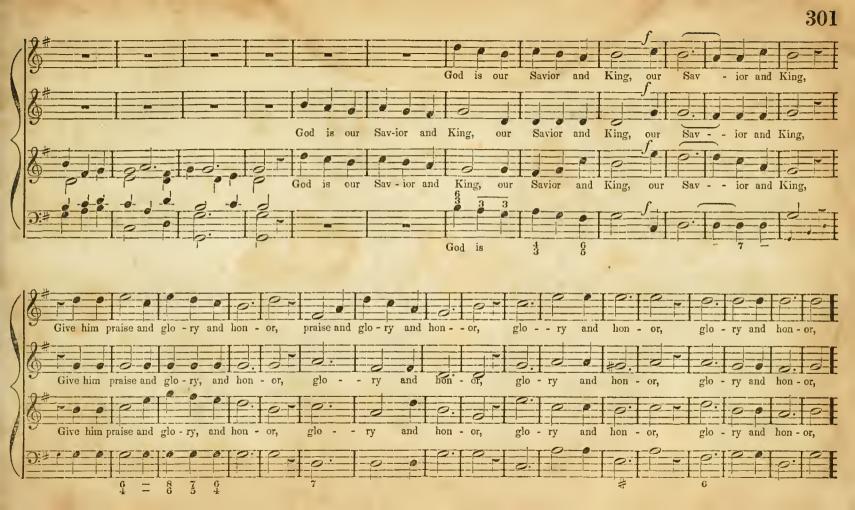




ANTHEM. O Sing to Jehovah.

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







THE LORD'S PRAYER.



303

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

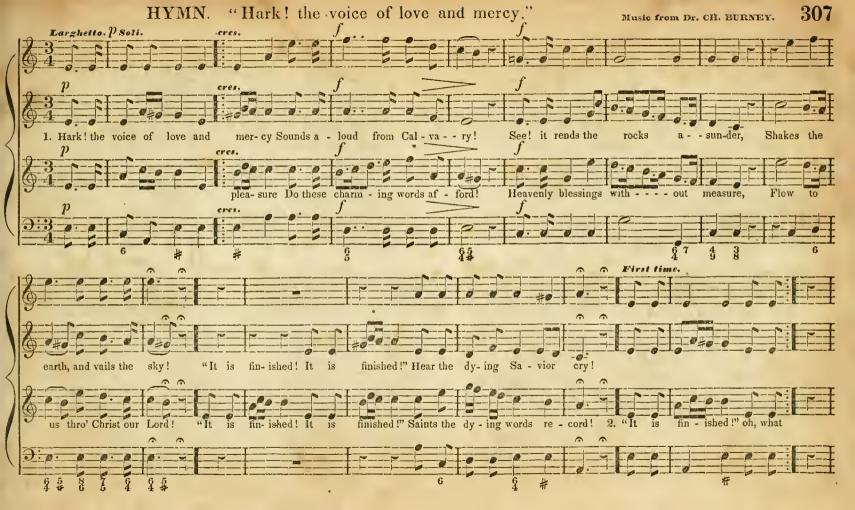


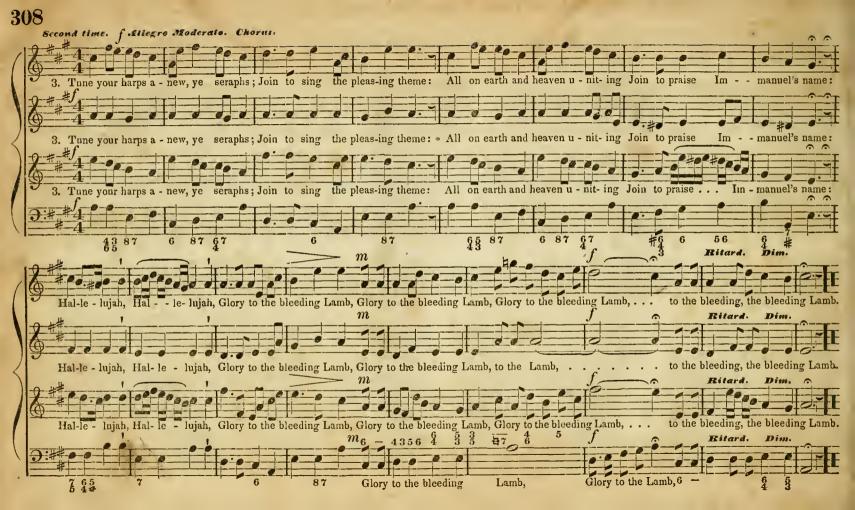










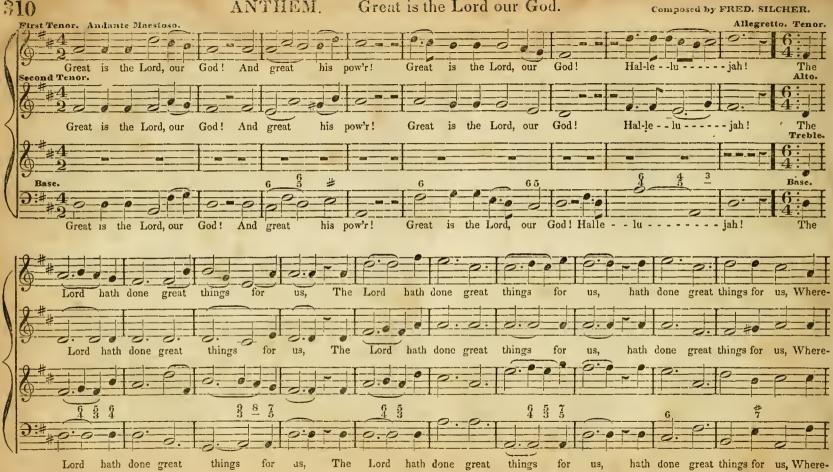


HYMN.

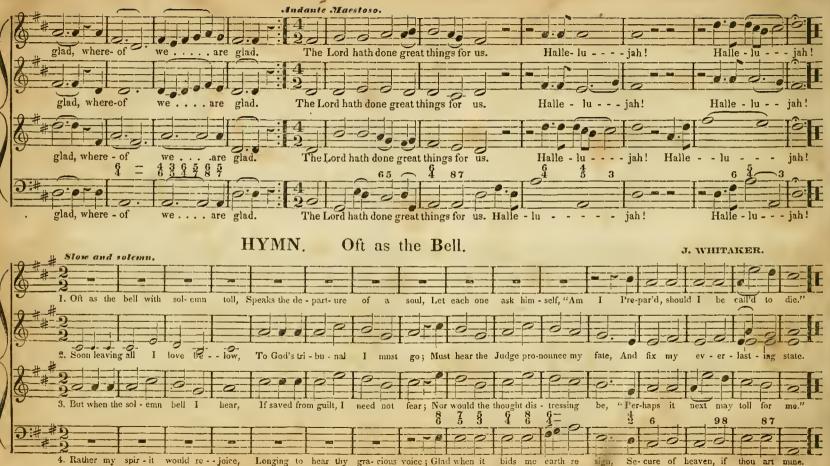


Great is the Lord our God. ANTHEM.

Composed by FRED. SILCHER.







MOTETT. Blessed is the man.

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





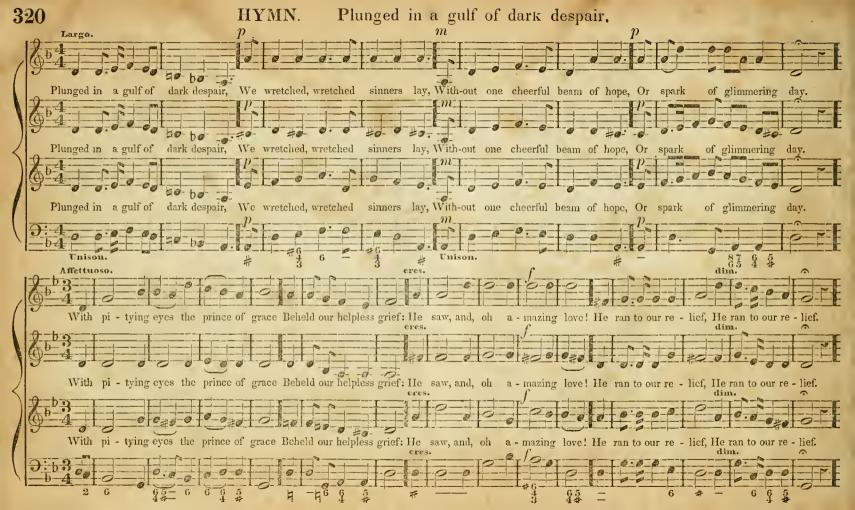




0.00 beareth fruit in ear - - ly time. Whose leaf, whose leaf shall ne - - - ver fade, And all his deeds. all his deeds shall 0-0-0--0peareth fruit in Whose leaf, whose leaf shall ne - - ver fade, And ear - - lv time. all his deeds shall Q:_0__0__0 0.0 0 all his deeds beareth fruit in ear - - ly Whose leaf, whose leaf shall ne - - ver time. fade, And shall 5.53 65 6 6 0--0-heareth fruit in ear - - ly Whose leaf, whose leaf shall ne - - ver time. fade, And all his deeds, all his deeds shall pros ---- per, shall thrive like a tree, shall thrive like a tree, And all his deeds, all his deeds shall pros ---- per. 0-0-0-0-0pros - - - - per, shall thrive like a tree, shall thrive like a tree, And all his deeds shall pros - - - per. 0.0 0.0 3---0-0------0-0pros - - - - - per, shall thrive like a tree, And all his deeds shall pros - - - per. 7 J:#----000 pros - - - - per, shall thrive like a tree, And all his deeds, all his deeds shall pros - - - per.

















COLLECT. Lord of all power and might.

WILLIAM MASON.







protonged. The dots () show to which note of the contence the words are sung, when there are more than two syllables. The dash (-) shows that the word is to be prolonged, throughout the measure.

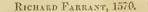




BENEDICTUS. LUKE I. 68-71.

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

No. 11. SINGLE CHANT.





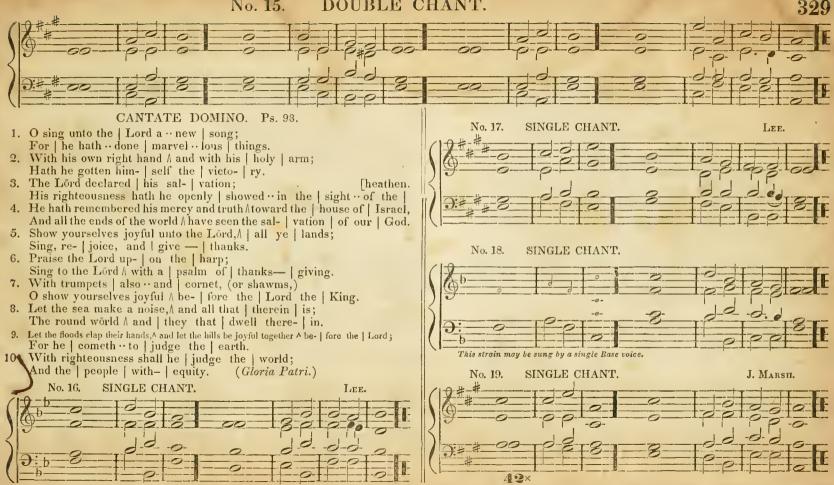
No. 12. SINGLE CHANT.

No. 14. SINGLE CHANT.

TOMLINSON.



DOUBLE CHANT. No. 15.

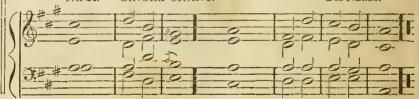




BONUM EST CONFITERI. Ps. 92.

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







No. 24. DOUBLE CHANT. Deus Misereatur.

H. K. OLIVER. 331

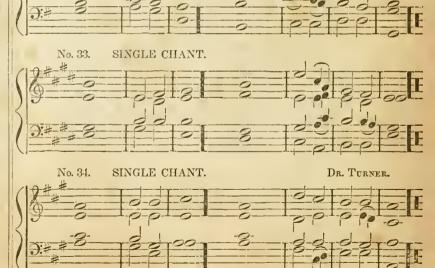




/



- Praise the Lord, | O my | soul; And for- | get not | all his | benefits.
- 3. Who forgiveth | all thy | sin, And | healeth · · all | thine in- | firmities.
- 4. Who saveth thy | life ·· from de- | struction; And crowneth thee with | mercy ·· and | loving | kindness.
- 5. O praise the Lörd, *h* ye angels of his, *h* ye that ex- | cel in | strength;
 Ye that fulfil his commandment, *h*And hearken unto the | voice of | his | word.
- 6. O praise the Lord, | all ... ye his | hosts; Ye servants of | his ^ that | do his | pleasure.
- Glory be to the Father, A and | to the | Son; And | to the | Holy | Ghost;
- As it was in the beginning, h is now, h and | ever ·· shall | be, World without | end. h A-1 — 1 men.





13. (More to he desired are they than gold, 4 yea , $1 \text{ than much fine gold}$, 13 cm									
Sweeter also than honey, A and the honey- comb.	(Sweeter also than honey, \wedge and the honey- comb. . $\int Moreover by them is thy servant warned, \wedge$								
And in keeping of them there is $ $ great re- $ $ ward.									
15. (Who can understand his errors?)									
16. (Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous $\sin s_A$	Cleanse thou me from secret faults.								
Let them not have do- minion over me.									
f. f Then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent									
From the great trans- gression.									
18. (Let the words of my mouth, Λ and the meditation of my heart, Λ									
Be acceptable in thy sight, A O Lord, A my strength and my Re- deemcr A- men.									
No. 36. SINGLE CHANT (PECULIAR.)									
A men.									
1.7 000000000000000000000000000000000000									
PSALM 23.									
1. (The Lord is my shepherd; A									
I shall not want.									
2. (He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; 1									
He leadeth me beside the still wa ters.									
3. f He restoreth my sonl; he leadeth me									
In the paths of righteousness for his name's - sake.									
4. (Yea, A though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, A									
I will fear no evil: h for thou art with me; h Thy rod and thy staff they p comfort me.									
(Thy rou and my start mey p connort me.									
5. { Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies, Thou anointest my head with oil; \ my cup runneth over.									
6. (Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life;									
And I will dwell in the house of the Lord, 1 for- ev er. A- men.									

No. 37. SINGLE CHANT. (Peculiar.)

No. 39. SINGLE. (PECULIAR.)

No. 40. SINGLE. (Peculiar.) 335





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

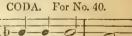




THE BEATITUDES. Matt. v. 3-12.

- 1. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of | heaven.
- 2. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be | comforted.
- 3. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the | earth.
- 4. { Blessed are they who do hunger and thirst after righteousness: { For they shall be | filled.
- 5. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain | mercy.
- 6. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see | God.
- 7. { Blessed are the peace-makers: { For they shall be called the children of | God.
- 8. Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake: For theirs is the kingdom of | heaven.
- 9. Selessed are ye, when men shall revile you,^ and persecute you,^ And shall say all manner of evil against you falsely,^ for | my sake.
- 10. { Rejoice, and be exceeding glad,^ for great is your reward in heaven;^ { For so persecuted they the prophets which were be-| fore you. (Coda.)









PSALM 148.

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

- Let them praise the name of the Lord,[^] For his name a- | lone is | excellent.
- 14. His glory is above the earth and heaven,^ | Praise •• ye the | Lord.



PSALM 122.

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

(Whither the tribes go up;¹ the tribes of the Lord,

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

No. 43. SINGLE CHANT. (PECULIAR.)



PSALM 99.

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

7. Thou answeredst them,⁴ O Lord our God;⁴
7. Thou wast a God that forgavest them,⁴
7. Thou wast a God that forgavest them,⁴
8. Exalt the Lord our God,⁴
8. And worship at his holy hill:⁴
9. For the Lord our | God is | holy.
9. Area

No. 44. SINGLE CHANT. Coda. Chorus. Single voice. 2]:-h-Ø-PSALM 26. 1. (Judge me, O Lord;⁴ For I have walked in mine integrity:4 I have trusted also in the Lord;⁴ Therefore I | shall not | slide. 2. (Examine me, O Lord, and prove me;4 Try my | reins .. and my | heart. 3. (For thy loving-kindness is before mine eyes: And I have | walk'd " in thy | truth. 4. (I have not sat with vain persons,⁴ Neither | will I .. go | in .. with dis- | semblers. 5. (I have hated the congregation of evil doers;⁴ And will not | sit .. with the | wicked. 6. (I will wash my hands in innocency;⁴ So will I | compass "thine | altar .. O | Lord. 7. (That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving ;^ And tell of all thy | wondrous | works. 8. (Lord I have loved the habitation of thy house, ^ And the place | where thine | honor | dwelleth. 9. (Gather not my soul with sinners,^A Nor my life with | bloody | men. 10. (In whose hands is mischief,⁴ And their | right hand is | full of | bribes. 11. (But as for me, I will walk in mine integrity;4 Treb.6-5 Redeem me, and be merciful | unto | me. Alto. 4-3 Ten. 8-8 12 (My foot standeth in an even place:⁴ Base.4-I In the congregation | will I | bless the | Lord, A-men. A-men.



Treb. 8

Ten.

Base

Alto, 6-

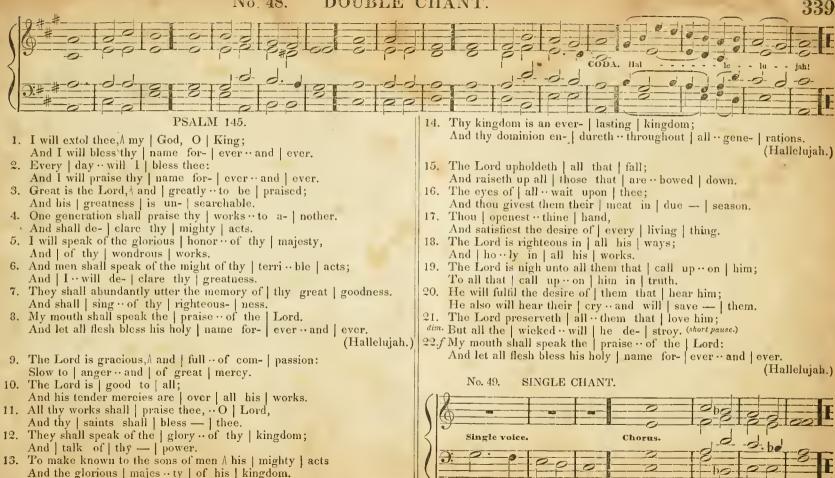
A - men.

A - - men.

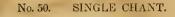
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CODA. A - - men.

No 48. DOUBLE CHANT.



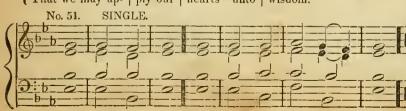
No. 52. SINGLE CHANT.





PSALM 90.

- 1. { Lord, h thou hast been our dwelling place h In | all .. gene- | rations.
- 2. Before the mountains were brought forth Λ Or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, Λ Even from everlasting to ever | lasting Λ | Thou art | God.
- 3. { Thou turnest man to destruction; Å
 ('And sayest, Return, Å ye | chil-dren of | men.
- 4. **For a thousand years in thy sight Are but as yesterday when it is past**, Λ **And** | as a | watch \cdots in the | night.
- 5. Thou carriest them away as with a flood, A
 They are as a sleep; A
 In the morning they are like grass A which | groweth | up.
- 6. { In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; In the evening it is cut | down, \land cut | down, \land and | withereth.
- 7: S Who knoweth the power of thine anger? Even according to thy fear; $\hbar \mid so \cdots$ is thy \mid wrath.
- 8. { So teach us to number our days, A That we may ap- | ply our | hearts .. unto | wisdom.





PSALM 130.

- 1. Out of the depths have I cried unto | thee, AO | Lord.
- 2. 5 Lord, hear my voice; A

{ Let thine ears be attentive to the | voice of .. my | suppli- | cations

- 3. { If thou, Lörd, shouldst mark iniquities, { O Lörd, | who shall | stand.
- 4. { But there is forgiveness with thee, That | thou - | mayest - be | feared.
- 5. { I wait for the Lord, Λ my soul doth wait, Λ And in his | word .. do I | hope.
- 6. My soul waiteth for the Lord λ More than they that watch for the morning, λ I say, λ | more than ... they that | watch ... for the | morning.
- 7. { Let Israel hope in the Lord: For with the Lord there is mercy, And with him is | plenteous \cdots re | demption.
- 8. And he shall redeem Israel from | all | his in- | iquities.
 - and no shan redeem israel nom | an- | ms m-

No. 53. SINGLE CHANT.



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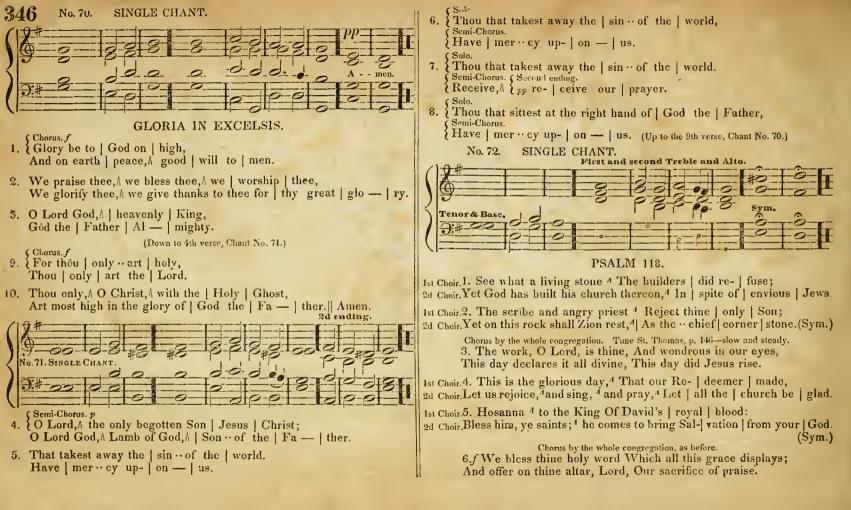












No. 73. DOUBLE CHANT.

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	3-2:	8		8-0	1000	-8-	8		-8-	 	p q	8-8-	2.E
					0	0							SI
L. M. 1. How pleasant, how di- 2. My flesh would rest in 3. Blest are the saints who 4. Blest are the souls who	thine a-	bode; high,	My panting Around thy	heart cries throne a-	out tor bove the	God; sky;	MyGod, A myKing, Awhy Thy brightest glories	should I shine a-	be bove.	So far from And all their	all my work is	joys and	thee.
C. M. (With reverence let the s GreatGod,/ how high thy The northern pole and Thy words the raging	glo-ries southern	rise! rest	11ow On	thy sup-	ar - mies port-ing	shine! hand;	His high eommands with Where is the power with Darkness and day,, from Thoumakst the sleeping	thee that east to	vies, west,	Or	truth com- round at	paredwith	thine.
S. M. { 1. Oh bless the	Lord, my Lord, my	soul; soul;	Let Nor	all with- let his	in me mer-cies	join, lie,	And aid my tongue to Forgotten in un	bless his thankful-	name, ness,	Whose And	fa - vors with-out	are di- prais-es	vine. die.

No. 74. SINGLE CHANT.

JAMES KENT.

	8-0	0		e e e e	8-8 00 II
	0 0	-0-		-d-2-	0
L. M. $\begin{cases} 1. \text{ Ye mighty rulers of the land,} \land \text{Give praise and glory} \\ 2. O render unto God above \land \text{The honors which to} \end{cases}$	to the him be-	Lord: long;	And while before his throne ye stand, A His great and And in the temple of his love, A Let worship	power- ful flow from	acts re- cord. eve - ry tongue.
C. M. { 1. Ye humble souls, approach your God, A With songs of 2. All nature owns his guardian care: A In him we	sa – cred live and	praise; move;	For le is good, A supremely good, And But robler benefits declare, The	kind are won-ders	all his ways. of his love.
S. M. $\begin{cases} 1. \text{ The Lord my Shepherd is,} \\ 1. \text{ I he leads me to the place,} \\ 1. \text{ Where beavenly} \\ 1. \text{ He leads me to the place,} \end{cases}$				can I full sal-	want be- side. va- tion flows.

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Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name: h

Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven: Give us this day our daily bread:

And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us:^A

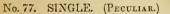
And lead us not into temptation, ' but deliver us from evil;'

For thine is the kingdom,^ and the power,^ and the glory,^ forever and | ever. |Amen.









No. 78. SINGLE. (Peculiar.)

and ever

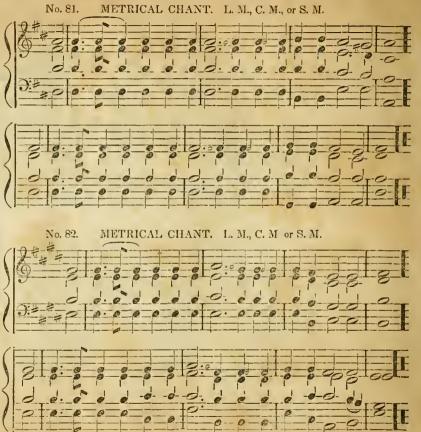
- men.



No. 79. SINGLE. (PECULIAR.) No. 8



The following chants may be sung to a C. M. hymn, by dividing the 2d and 6th measures according to the small notes in the Treble; or to a S. M. by observing the tre in the first measure.



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