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SECOND EDITION.

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PREFACE.

If the question be asked, "Why add another to the many books of Church Music now before the public?" the reply must be similar to what would be appropriate, were the same injury to be made respecting a new book or any branch of science, art, moreling, or literature. Books on all subject, except three be some unnatural restraint to prevent, will be multiplied in proportion to the number and acquisitions of those who read them; and this very multiplicity, taken in connection with the very great variety of character and algo in accessarily 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 numei: tesl. What friend of music alculation, therefore, and may we not add, what true pullications, which, being founded on correct principles of science and taste, helps to enlarge the boundaries and to extend the knowledge of the art 2.

Every well organized chore, if kept up with interest, must have a constant succession of new music; within this there will be no advancement. The same principle applies in every other case. The progress of things is ever ownerd, and why should ib the expected that a choir of singer must remain satisfield with singing over for any considerable length of time, the same tunce, any more than that a literary community should be satisfied with reading over and over the same books. Nor is this constant disting for new music any disparsegment to the did tunes of standard merit. Many of these are unrivalled. So is Mitten. But is this latter fet any reason why no one disting for new music any disparsegment to the did tunes of standard merit. Many of these are unrivalled. So is Mitten. But is this latter fet any reason why no one and unsee may be the head permet the bat. If you many posts well has not for the new how ever as good as himself at This of the same that why the head the least, they increase the warrief, and that is, a Couper nave.

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

The Haadel and Hayda Society Collection of Church Nusic, by the Editor of this work, was first published in 1922. The Choir, or Union Collection, in 1832. The Boston kendemy's Collection in 1835, and the Modern Paulinist in 1530. In this last named work the four parts are printed upon two staves, after the manner of publishing similar works in Germany: but notwithintanding the advantages of this arrangement of the parts, there are many who prefer the common mode of printing. This consideration, longthere with the fast that the Editor ind 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 *Carrenting Secta*^{*} at the present time.

The Metrical part of the work will be found to contain not only a closice selection of the old standard tunes, which, though often republished, are always in demand, and which are as necessary to every singing book, derigned for general use, as ballast is to a ship,—but also many new tance, embracing selections 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 Motests, Anthema, &c., will be found many new and interesting pieces never before published, and also others new first adapted to English works. 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 Paslmit has been followed, with this important exception however, that the different departments, (Rhythm, Melody and Dynamics, are intermingiced in the same order as it is usual to icatch them is alonging schools. The teacher, therefore, will not have to skip about from place to place, but merely to follow the regular reaccession of chapters as they occur. Unlike the "Manual of Instruction of the Boston Acedemy 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 Codes added to many of the tunes form quite a new feature in a book of this kind, and it is hoped they may add interest to the performance of paslmody. Altilaugh they are called codes, yot they are not designed for the close, merely, but may be introduced before the first stanza, or between the stanza of a hymn, as may be append priate. In the singing school and choir meetings, they may always be sung, but is 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 nore numerous than may be at first supposed; for under what eircumstances also not the devol thart say. "Priate the Lord" '' '' 'Hough 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 be was the author of the mode of teaching which is explauned in the Manual, and which is reasoning a several processing of the several processin

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

§ 1. Musical sounds may be 1. Long or Short. 2. High or Low.

3. Soft or Loud.

§ II. In the elementary principles of music there are three departments :

- 1. RHYTHM. This is founded on the first of the above distinctions, and treats of the length of sounds.
- 2. MELODY. This is founded on the second distinction, and treats of the *pitch* of sounds.
- 3. DYNAMICS. This is founded on the third distinction, and treats of the *power* of sounds.

§ III. GENERAL VIEW.

Distinctions.	Departments.	Subjects.
LONG OF SHORT.	RHYTHM.	LENGTH.
HIGH OF LOW.	MELODY.	Ритси.
SOFT OF LOUD.	DYNAMICS.	POWER,

QUESTIONS.

How many distinction is exist in the nature of musical rounds 7—What is the first 7 Second T Functl — How many distinction as the wide the distinction in the nature of musical nonsite, as which Regular is found to the second T bird 1—What is that distinction in the nature of musical nonsite, as which Regular is found 1. Here's 7—Reset to the second sec

CHAPTER II. RHYTHM.

DIVISIONS OF TIME, BEATING TIME, ACCENT.

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

§ V. The portions of time into which music is divided are called MEASURES. § VI. Measures are di-ded into PARTS OF MEASURES.

& VII. A measure with two parts is called DOUBLE measure.

**	THREE	**	**	TRIPLE measure.
44	FOUR	**	66	QUADRUPLE measure.
"	SIX	**	**	SEXTUPLE measure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 ?- How many kinds of measure are there ?- How many parts has double measure? Triple? Quadruple ? Sextuple ?-On which part of the measure is double time accented ? Triple ? Quadruple ? Sextuple ?-What is the character called which is used for separating the measures?--What distinguishes one kind of time from another ?- In heating 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 HALF NOTE	0 0	(Semibreve.) (Minim.)	
QUARTER NOTE	0	(Crotchet.)	
Еісити Nоте	0	(Quaver.)	
SIXTEENTH NOTE		(Semiguaver.)	

& XVII. Besides the above there are sometimes used THIRTY-SECONDS Norse. The hilder beat is made horizontally to the left, the thither beat to the right. For the first 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 P. is equal in length to three quarters

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.)

5 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.

6 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, Rr, Mi, FA, Sot, LA, Si, Do. Pronounced, Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah, See, Doe. Illustration of the Scale, with numerals. letters and syllables.



Note: The scale should be surge to the class slowly and disintedly, to the syllable fa, are to numeric beginning and a suitable pick, according and distancing scored incurs unit it by may be supposed by found, may fair the subscore of the strength of the

\$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 massical acousts '---What is the department celled, arising earled thin the distinction of the Chernal Lees Meeta (See Meeta) (

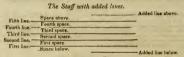
CHAPTER V.

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.



 \S XXX. In writing the scale on the staff, one may be placed on either of Lits 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)

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

§XXXVI. When the G clef is used, the sound one is written on the sided line below (C); and when the F clef is used, it is written on the econd space (C).





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



QUESTIONS.

What is that character called, which represents the pitch of sconds 7–1s the starT a hydronical, meofice or dynamic lorazeter 1 Why 19–14-bw many integers as re here in the stafT. 1 two many sparse 3– Whist is each line and space of the stafT called 1–14bw many degrees does the stafT called and 1–4. (Fourier in the start of the start called 1–14bw many degrees does the stafT called and 1–4. (Fourier in the start of the start called 1–14bw many degrees does the stafT called the start in this? A c_-Whist is the space a store the stafT (Mall 2 Space block > 1-16 Huse are side of the start staff, what are they called 1. It folded above the staff (Mall tetter is one 2. Huse are stafted to here the staff, what are they called 1. It folded above the staff, what are they called 1–20 Huse are stafted to be start syliable is one 7. Two 7. Three 7 & c_-What letter is one 2. Huse 1 has discussed to the start syliable is one 7. Two 7. Three 7 ke --What letter is one 2. Huse 1 has discussed to the start syliable is one 7. Huse 1 has a start of the start of the start is on the added line below, so one start whet 2–4. Huse now is tail whether one here writes and the discussed to the start of the start of the start of the start of the start one is the start of the start one is the added line bestart of the start of the start of the start one is the start one here writes are start of the start one for the start one is the start of the start one is the start of the start one is the start of the start of the start one is the start of the start one is the start of the start one is the start of the start of

CHAPTER V.

RHYTHM-VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

§ XXXVII. Each kind of time may have as many rarieties 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 NUMENATOR 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 eariety of time.

Examples of some of the common varieties of measure.

NOTE. Other varieties also may be used ; as,

2 2 3 3 4 4 4 6 6 kc, 1 8 8 16 2 8 16 2 8 kc,

Note. It is to be observed, that notes have no positive, but only a relative length. The example 2.2 is not necessarily either solver or quicker than 2.4 s. 2.5 is noticer shower nor quicker than 2.4 s. 2.5 is noticer shower nor quicker than 2.4 s. 2.5 is noticer shower nor quicker than 2.4 s. 2.5 is noticer shower in or quicker than 2.4 s. 2.5 is noticer shower that the first shower that t

QUESTIONS.

How many kinds of time are there '--How many varieties in each kind of time '--How are the different varieties of time obtained '--Hy which flagters is the kind of time designated --Hy watch figure is the variety of time designated f--What is the upper figure (insure each for 'T-What is the over figure (flegter) for the different varieties of time different to the each or to be each watch is the start of the start of the different varieties of time different to the each or to be over figure (flegter). The start of the different varieties of time different to be each or to be over figure (flegter) and the start of the different varieties of time different meta)--Suppose the figures to be 4.4, what we notes will fill a measure ? What such one What four 'Acc.'

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

CHAPTER V.

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

SXXXIX. 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

§ XL1. The singing may commence on some other part of the measure than the first. PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

CHAPTER VII.

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

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

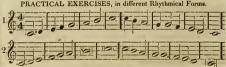
to be in its primitive relation. Thus, if the denominator be 2, the primitive relation of the measure is halves; if 4, quarters; if 8, eighths, &c. Such forms of measure with their derivatives are called Simple Relations. The primitive note is taken as a standard by which to determine the length of others.

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

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



No.r.e., It will be observed that in the first class the uniou commences with the first part of the measures in this scenaric class it commences with the scenario part, δc . This executed driving in the third class, may be considered as irregular. Other simple forms, or relations, should be exhibited to the school, as 4×2 , 3×3 , 4×3 , 3×6 . This subject should be well understood.





QUESTIONS.

When is a measure said to be in its primitive form h—What is the primitive form of the measure marked 4.1 — What is the primitive form of the measure marked 1.2 + 1.4 = 7.3 + 1.2 = 2.4 - 1.6 & δ_{c} —Why is the primitive form of any measure called so 7. Ans. Borause is is just what is expressed but figures. It is also the measure analysis and the start is an individe measure can appear. Jow Has are all other forms of measure besides the primitive called 1—How are derived form obtained from the primiteve h-How many derivatives are there in the first class 1.5 second 1.7 Timl 4—What is specified to the dorvant is of the first class 1.5 second 1.7 Timl 4—What is specified to the dorvant is of the first class 1.5 so the third class celled irregular h-How can derived forms the reduced to primitive H-What an and the initial class celled irregular to 4.5 second entry of the student of the measure, what is it called 1. Ans. Syncopated note—How the as syncopated notes found 1.

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

CHAPTER VIII.

QUARTER, HALF AND WHOLE RESTS. TIED NOTES.

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

§ XLV. Each note has its corresponding Rest.

EXAMPLE. Quarter Rests. Holf Rests. Whole Rest.

QUESTIONS.

When a mensure 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 uhere ?

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

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







CHAPTER IX.

DYNAMICS. DEGREES. PIANO, MEZZO AND FORTE.

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

§ XLVIII. Plano. A sound produced by some restraint of the vocal organs, is a soft sound; it is called riano, (pronounced pee-3n=0) and is marked p.

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

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



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

§ L1. 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 massical sounds (--Wint is the department called, which arises our of this objective) --What is the subject of Dynamics (--Wint is a sound is an electronic used), what is tealled? How marked (--When a sound is sort, what is it called [] How marked (-lectronic and the state) of the sound is sort, what is it called? [] How marked (--Har a sound is very head, what is or called?] [] How marked (--Har a sound is very head, what is or called?] [] How marked (--Har a sound is very head, what is or called?] [] How marked (--What does Providence, or FP signify (--What does Providence, or FP signify (--

CHAPTER X.

LESSONS IN WHICH THE VARIOUS SOUNDS OF THE SCALE PROCEED,

NOT ACCORDING TO THEIR REGULAR ORDER OF PROGRESSION, BUT BY SKIPS.

§ L11. One and three. With these two sounds the following changes may be produced: 1 3, 3 1.

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

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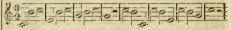
§ LIV. One, three, five and eight. With these sounds the following changes may be produced:

1	3	5	8	1	3	1	5	8	5	1	3	8	I.	8	1	3	5
1	3	8	5		8	1	8	5	5	1	8	3	L	8	1	5	3
1	5	3	8		3	5	1	8	5	3	1	8	L	8	3	1	5
1	5	8	3		3	5	8	1	5	3	8	1	L	8	3	5	1
1	8	3	5		3	8	1	5	5	8	1	3	L	8	5	1	3
1	8	ð	3	1	3	8	õ	1	5	8	3	8 3 8 1 3 1	Ŀ	8	5	3	1



11

§ 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.

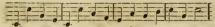


§ LVI. One, three, five, eight, seven and four. Four naturally leads to three. Three, therefore, is the guide to four.



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





QUESTIONS

In the use of one and here, how many changes may be produced I What are they? Ans. 1.3 and 3.1. Sing theor. –How many changes may be produced with 1,3 and 5 provided we commune with 11 What are they? Ans: 1.3.5, and 1.3.5. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced, beginning suits 3.1. What are they? Ans. 3.1.5, and 3.5.1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 3.5 and 5.4. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 3.5 and 5.4. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 3.5 and 5.4. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 3.5 and 5.4. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 3.5 and 5.4. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 3.5 and 5.4. Sing them.—How many changes may be may have been supported with 3.5 and 5.5 and 5.5. Sing them.—How many changes may be not supported with 3.5 and 5.5. Sing them.—How many changes may be not supported with 3.5 and 5.5. Sing them.—How many changes may be not supported with 3.5 and 5.5. Sing them.—How may changes may be not support to the support of the su

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 TENDE. 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 Trebie.

§ 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.

QUESTIONS.

When sounds above 8 are sung, so what are we to regard 87—When sounds below 1 are sung, as what are we to regard 17—bits how many classes is the human voice divided 1—What are the lowest male voices called 1. What are the highest called 1—What are the lowest fomale voices called 1. What are the signest called 1. What are the source called 1. What are the source source label 1.



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.

Round in two parts.



CHAPTER XII

THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

§ LXIV. Between those sounds of the scale which are a step distant, there may be an intermediate sound a half-step distant from each; thus, 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 SIMMP (#) is placed before it, and the write, or letter, or sound is said to be *lowrped*: as, *Sharp one*, *Sharp two*, &e, $y \in C_{\#}$, $D_{\#}^{*}$, &e. A sharp raises the pitch of a note a hallstep.

§ 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 F1xr (b) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be *fatted*: as, *Flot seree*, *Flat* siz, & c. or Bb, Ab, &c. A flat lowers the pith of a note a half-step.

§ LXVIII. In the application of syllables to the sharped sounds, the vowel sound is changed to e. Thus sharp one is di, (pronounced dee,) sharp two ri, &c. In the application of syllables to the flatted sounds, the vowel sound is changed to a. Thus the flat seven is se, (pronounced sa,) flat six le, &e

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



 $r_{\rm a}$ and $r_{\rm a}$, $r_{\rm a}$ and $r_{\rm a}$ and $r_{\rm c}$ or $r_{\rm c}$ or $r_{\rm c}$ and $r_{\rm c}$ more means and $r_{\rm c}$ and $r_{\rm c}$ means $r_{\rm c}$ and $r_{\rm c}$ means $r_{\rm c}$ and $r_{\rm c}$ means $r_{\rm c}$ means $r_{\rm c}$ and $r_{\rm c}$ means $r_{\rm c}$ means

a lis sound ?-- What is the intermediate sound between I and 2 called, when it derives its name from 1? Ans. 21 What letter ? Ans. 1 5 -- What is it called, when it derives its name from 21 Ans. p2. What letter ? Any Db. (Norre. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)-By what character is the ascending chromatic scale formed ?- By what character is the descending chromatic scale formed ?- Are flats and sharps allythmical, melodic, or dynamic characters ?- Does a sharped sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards !- To what does #2 lead ? & c .- Does a flattened sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards !- To what does 77 lead! &c -- Which is the guide to a sharped sound I-Which is the guide to a flatted sound I-What is the guide to #17 & c .- what is file guide to 27 ? &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 1 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.

SLXXIV. In addition to those intervals called Steps and half-steps belonging to the scale in its natural progression, there are also other intervals occasioned by skipping; as, Seconds, Thirds, Fourths, Fifths, Sixths, SEVENTHS and OCTAVES.

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

DIATONIC INTERVALS.

NOTE. Diatonic, because they are produced by skips in the diatonic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER XIV.

MAJOR AND MINOR INTERVALS.

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

& LXXXIV. Seconds.

- 1. A second consisting of a half-step, is a MINOR SECOND.
- 2. A second consisting of a step, is a MAJOR SECOND.
- & LXXXV. Thirds.
 - 1. A third consisting of a step and a half-step, is MINOR.
 - 2. A third consisting of two steps, is MAJOR.

& LXXXVI. Fourths.

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

& LXXXVII, Fifths.

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

- 1. A sixth consisting of three steps and two half-steps, is MINOR.
- 2. A sixth consisting of four steps and a half-step, is MAJOR.
- & LXXXIX. Sevenths.
 - 1. A seventh consisting of four steps and two half-steps, is a FLAT SEVENTH.
 - 2. A seventh consisting of five steps and one half-step, 18 a SHARP SEVENTH.

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

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

§ XCII. MAJOR INTERVALS ALTERED TO SUNOR. 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 superpluous, 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 half-step, what is it crowd? -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 5-4f a fourth consists of three steps, what is it called 5-4f a fifth consists of two steps and two half-steps, what is it called ?- If a fifth rousists of three steps and one half-step, what is it called ? -If a sixth convists of three stars and two half-steps, what is a colled '-If a sixth convists of four steps and one half-step, what is a called '-If a seventh consists of four steps and two half steps, what is it called ?-- If a seventh consists of five steps and one half-step, what is it called ?-- If an netave rou-lower sound of any minor interval be datted, 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 our major interval be shorped, what does the interval become ?-If the upper sound of my 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 order sound of any unior interval be sharped, what does the interval become 5-- Extreme Flat Intervals. If the lower sound of any minor interval be sharped, what does the interval berance i-If the major sound of any minor interval be flatted, what does the interval become I

CHAPTER XV.

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

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

are to be taken as the standard by which to determine the length of 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.

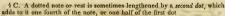
& XCVI. Eighth Rests. 7 7

 \S 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 Tarriers.

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









CHAPTER XVII. DYNAMIC TONES.

SCII. 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)

 \oint CIV. DIMINUENDO. A sound commencing loud and gradually diminishing to soft, is called DIMINUENDO. (dim. or \Longrightarrow)

VCV. SWELL. An union of the crescendo and diminuendo, produces the swelling TONE, or SWELL. (

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

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



 $\oint CV_1I$. EXPLOSIVE TORE. A sound which is struck suddenly, with very great force, and instantly diminished, is called an EXPLOSIVE TONE; also FORZANDO, OF SFORZANDO. (> or sf. (z_{-}))



§ 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 un evand degree of nower, what is it relled 7-When a sound is begun soft, and gradually increased to hold, what sit called 7--When a sound it begun load, and gradually diminished to soft, what sit i called 2--When the cresendo is united to the diminished and gradually diminished to soft, what sit i called 2--When the cresendo is united to the diminished and a sound is a source of the soft of th

CHAPTER XVIII

TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

SCIX. 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 he 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 KEY. Thus, if the scale be in its natural position, it is said to be in the KEY or C; if G be taken as one, the scale is in the KEY OF G, &c. By the key of C, is meant that C is one of the scale, or that the scale is based on C; by the key of G is meant that G is one of the scale, &c.

§ CXI. In transposing the scale the proper order of the intervals (steps 2. 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, 2 step from four to five, from five to six, and from six to seven, and a half-step from seven to eight.

S CX11. The interval from one letter to another is always the same, and cannot be changed ; thus it is always a step from C to D, and from D to E, a half-step from E to F, a step from F to G, from G to A, and from A to B. and a half-step from B to C. In the transposition of the scale, therefore, it becomes necessary to introduce sharps and flats, or to substitute sharped or flatted letters for the natural letters, so as to preserve the proper order C is taken as one 1-Suppose G be taken as one, in what key would the scale be then 1-What is

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



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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN G



QUESTIONS

When is the scale said to be in the key of C ?- Why is the scale said to be in the key of C, when said of the scale? - In what key is the scale, when in its natural position ?- In transposing the scale, what must we be careful to preserve unaltered ?---What must the interval always be, from 1 to 2 ? to 3? Se -What is the interval always from C to D? D to E? See -How can the order of the intervals be preserved in transposing the scale ?--What is the first transposition of the scale usually made 1-How much higher is G, than C 1-How much lower is G, than C 2-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 f-llow many sounds have the keys of C and G in common f-What letter is I, in the key of C 1-What sound is C, in the key of G 1-What letter is 2, in the key of C 1-What sound is D, in the key of G !-- [Note Similar questions on the other letters and sounds, l-- In transposing the scale from C to G, what sound is found to he wrong ?-Is it too high, or too low ?-What must we do with I in this case I-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 ?





If the reals be transposed from D a full, to what letter will it go $1-\lambda$ and re to transpose the reals with highly shares that be done 1-both is is in the key of D - What is tert, these, must be damped, in transposing from D to A --What is the significant to be key of A --What is terts are shared flow much higher to the key of A, than D --llow numbring from its hey so D has G $1-\lambda$ -low the D has of $-\lambda$ -What is the significant to $-\lambda$ -move much shares $-\lambda$ -move the key of A, than D --move much be the key of A, that D has $-\lambda$ -move D --What sound is the key of A $-\lambda$ -What is used has the key of A and D in common from the key of A $-\lambda$ -What is more than the first of A and D in common the move the key of A $+\lambda$ -What is more than the first of A and D in common the sound have the key of A and D in --move many common have the key of A and D in --move more hand have the key of A and D in --move many common have the key of A and D in --move more hand have the key of A and D in --move many common have the key of A and D in --move matrix

§ 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 11 it go 1—10 order to transpose the scale a fifth, what must be done? --Wint is 4 in the key of A. --Wint letter, then, must be sharped, in transposing from A to E1—Wint is the signature to the key of E1—Wint letters are sharped? Wirt? ---How nucle higher is the key of E, than the key of A2—[Norz: Other questions may be asked, similar to those whole the Hi, 4 dont 3d transpositons.

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

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

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

§ CXXI. Eighth transposition by sharps. Key of G# Eight sharps[•] F#, C#, G#, D#, Λ#, 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 DUBLE SHARP.

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QUESTIONS.

What key is a fifth higher than E j—What is the signature to be key of B j—What letters are fifth SW but we is a fifth higher Land B j—What is the signature to the key of higher Land B j—What is the signature to the key of higher Land B j—What is the signature to the key of B j—What letters are strong of the theory of B j—What key is a fifth higher than g j—What is the signature to the key of G j—What key is a fifth higher than g j—What is the signature to the key of G j—What key is a fifth higher than g j—What is the signature to the key of G j —What key is a fifth higher than g j and g = 0 when g = 0 and g = 0.

§ 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

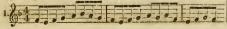
§ CXXIV. It will be observed that in each of the foregoing transpositions the scale has been removed a fifth, (or a fourth downwards,) and that at each transposition a uew sharp on the fourth has been found necessary. Hence the following Ruzz: The sharp fourth transposes the scale a fifth.

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



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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN F.





QUESTIONS.

How much higher than C is P ?--What is the signature to the key of F ?--Why is B flatted in the key of F ?--What sound has the key of F, that C has not ?--What sound has the key of C, that F has not ?-How many sounds have the keys of F and C in common ?-What letter is 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.

EXAMPLE. mon ? er, or a fifth lower. EXAMPLE. B) G Bb G A Sol La Si Do PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN Bb. Do CAL EXERICSES IN Eb.



QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transpored from F a fourth, what will be the key 2-In order to transpose the scale a 4th, what must be done?-What is 7 in the key of F ?-What letter must be flatted, then, in transposing from F to B2?-What does E2 her one, in the new key of Bb ?-What is the signature to the key of Bo ?--What letters are flatted? Why ?--How much higher is Bo, than F ?--How much higher is F, then C ?- What sound has the key of B2, that does not belong to the key of F ?- What sound has the key of F, that does not below to the key of B2 ?-How many sounds have the two keys in com-

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

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ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.



QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed from By a 4th, what will be the key1--In order to transpose the scale a bd, what must be done 1-w1ma is 7 m the key of 12 (-w1mb new flat do we obtain, then, in transpeoing from By to E1--What does the flat 1th become in the new key1--What is the signature of Ey1 -What letters are flatted 2--Blow mode higher is Ey than By1 & &c.

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





QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed a 4th from EP, what will be the key ?—What is the signature to the key of A p_{1-} What letters are flatted ?—How does flatting the 7th, transpose the scale ?—How much higher is Ap than Ep ?

5 CXXIX Fifth transposition by flats. Key of Db. Five flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db and Gb. (Same as C#.)

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

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

SCXXXII. 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 Ab?—What is the signature to Db?—What letters are flatted in the Fey of Db?—What key is a 4bb from Db—What is the signature to the key of Gb?—What key is a star eflatted in the key of Gb?—What key is a 5bb key is a 4bb from Db—What is the signature to the key of Cb?—What key is a 5bb key of Cb?—What is the signature to the key of Cb?—What key is a 5bb key of Cb?—What is the signature to the key of Cb?—What key is a 5bb key of Cb?—What is the signature to the key of Cb?—What key is a 5bb key of Cb?—What is the signature to the key of Cb?—What key is a 5bb key of Cb?—What key is a 5bb key of Cb?—What is the signature to the key of Cb?—What key is a 5bb key of Cb?—What is the signature to the key of Cb?—What key is a 5bb key of Cb?—What key is a 5bb key of Cb?—What is the signature to the key of Cb?—What key is a 5bb key of Cb?

etters are flatted in the key of Cp ?--What key is a 4th from Cp ?--What is the signature to the key of F? ?--What letters are flatted in the key of F? ?--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 nnnecessary, inasmuch as the same variety can be more easily obtained by transposition by sharps. The keys beyond Ab are seldom used.

 \S 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 (ound necessary). Hence the following RULE: The flat scienth transpose 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 secen and eight; in descending between six and fice, and three and treo.

§ 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 serven 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.

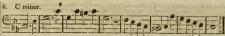
S CXL1. It will be observed that the letters and syllables correspond in the major and its relative minor. Thus the syllable *Do* is applied to **C** in both cases, although it is *one* in the major and *Uree* in the minor mode.

§ 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.





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QUESTIONS.

In what consists the difference between the Major and Minor scales ?-- Are the ascending and descending minor scales alike in regard to intervals, or do they differ ?-- In the ascending minor scale between what sounds do the half-steps occur !-- In the determining minor scale, where do the half-steps occur ?-- With what letter does the minor scale confusite, when it is in its natural position ?-- What is meant by the scale in its natural position ?-In the ascending minor scale, what sounds are altered from the signature '-In the descending minor scale, are there any sounds altered, or do they all remain the same !- When are the major and minor scales said to be related !- What is the signature to the key of C major ?--What is the signature to the key of A minor ?--What is the relative miner to C major ?-What is the relative major to A minor ?-On what sound of the major scale, is its relative minor based !- What is meant by the scale being based upon any sound ?- On what sound of the minor scale, is its relative major based ?-How much higher is the minor scale, than its relative major? How much lower is the minor scale, than its relative major 7-How much higher is the major scale than its relative minor ? How much lower is the major scale, than its relative minor ?- What syllable is applied to 1, in the minor scale ? To 2? To 3? &c .- What is the signature to the key of G major ? What is the relative minor to G major ?- What is the relative major to E minor ? What is the signature to E minor ?- What is the signature to D major ? What is the relative amont to D major ? -What is the relative major to B minor ? What is the s guature to B minor ?--What is the signature to A major ? What is the relative minor to A major? - What is the relative major to FE minor? What is the signature to Fit minor ?- What is the signature to E major ? What is the relative minor to E major ?- What is the relative major to C# minor ? What is the signature to C# minor ?- What is the signature to F major? What is the relative minor to F major?-What is the relative major to D out nor ? What is the signature to D tomor ?-What is the signature to Bb major ? What is the relative minor to B2 major '-What is the relative major to G minor ? What is the signature to G minor !-What is the signature to E2 major 7 What is the relative miner to E2 major ?- What is the relative major to C minor ? What is the signature to C minor ?- What is the signature to Ab major ? What is the relative owner to Ab major ?- What is the relative major to F minor ? What is the signature D minor? A major? A minor? E major? E minor? F major? F toinor? By major? By minor ? FP major ? Eb minor ? Ab major ? Ab minor ? B major ? B minor ? FE major ? FE minor ? C"major ? C"minor ? G" major ? G" nomor ?- In how many forms is the minor scale used?-What is its most common form? Ans. That which has the 6th and 7th sharped in ascending, -What is the other form of the minor scale? Ans. That in which only the 7th is sharped - In the first form of the minor scale, are the ascending and descending scales alike, or do they differ ?-- In what respect do they differ ?-In the second form of the minor scale, are the ascending and descending scales alike, or do they differ ?- What interval has this form of the minor scale, which does not belong to the other, or to the major scale 7 Ans. A sten and a half, -Between which two sounds is this interval found ?- Repeat the syllables to the first form of the minor scale. To the second -- Sing the muor scale in its first form. Second

CHAPTER XX.

MODULATION.

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

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

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

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

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



Mi La



§ CL1. PASSING NOTES. Ornamental or grace notes are often introduced into a melody that do not essentially belong to it; they are commonly written in smaller characters, and are called passing NOTES.

§ CLII. APPOGLATURE. When a passing note precedes an essential note, it is called an APPOGLATURE. The appoglature 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. SUAKE. 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.



 \S CLV. TURN. The turn (\checkmark) 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.



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



§ CLVIII. Tr.E. 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 syle. (_____)

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

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

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

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

EXERCISES ON THE DIATONIC INTERVALS

Notz. The following lessons may be sung by the whole school without any reference to he differct. sized notes, or they may be sung in two parts (responsive or conversional) as follows: the Base and Tenor sing the large, and the Alto and Treble the small (auswering) notes; or, the Alto and Treble sing the large not the Base and Tenor the small (auswering) notes;



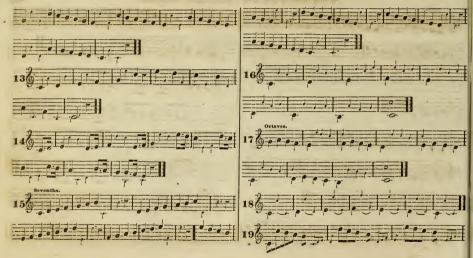
ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

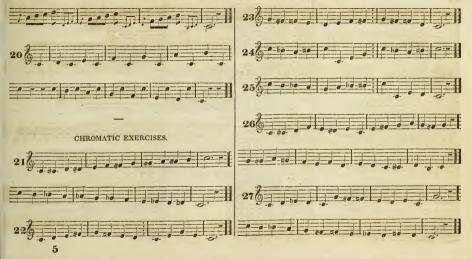




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ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC





EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS

4. An Italian preposition, meaning to, in, hy, at, &c. A B-neplacito. At pleasure. Accelerando. Accelerating the time, gradually faster and faster. Accressimente, Increase, augmentation, Adagio or Adasio. Slow. Adagissimo. The Superlative of adagio, meaning very slow. Adagio Assai or Molto. Very slow. Ad Libitum. At pleasure. desthetics. The science of taste Affetuoso. Tender and affecting. Agitato. With agitution. Alla. In the style of. Alla Breve. A variety of common tima.4 Alla Capella. In church style Allegramente, Rather quick, Allegretto. Less quick than Allegro. Atterrissimo. Very quick. Allegro, Quick. Allegro Assai. Very quick. Allegro con Fuoco. Quick and animated. Allegro di Molto. Exceedingly quick. Allegro Furioso. Rapid and vchement. 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. Amubile. In a gentle and tender style. Amateur. A lover hut not a professor of music. Amoroso or Con Amore, Affectionately, tenderly, Andante, Gentle, distinct, and rather slow, yet connected. Andantino. Somewhat quicker than andante. Animato, or Con Anima. With forvent, animated expression. Animo, or Con Animo. With spirit, courage, and holdness. Antiphone Music sung in chernate parts. A piacere. At pleasure. A Poco Piu Lento. Somewhat slower. A Paco Piu Mosso. Quicker and with more emotion. Arcata, Arcato, Arco, or Col Arco. With the how. Ardito With andor and spirit. Aria. Air. Arietta. A little air or melody. Arioso. In a light, airy, singing manner. Arnezgio. Not together but in quick succession. Astai. Very, more or much ; as Allegro Assai, or Adagio Assas. A ter po. In time. A tempo giusto. In strict and exact time. Faritone, or Barytone. Between the Base and Tenor.

Battuta. The beat, the beat of the measure. Rene Placito. A phrase which gives liberty to introduce ornaments or to vary from the text. Ben Marcato. In a pointed and well marked manner. Bis. Twice. framura. A song, requiring great spirit and volubility of execution. Brillante. Brilliant, gay, skining, sparkling.

Brio or Brioso, Fervor, warmth, ardor,

Cadence. Closing stralit; also a fanciful, extemporaneous empellish ment at the close of a song Cadenza. Same as the second use of cadence. See Cadence. Calando, Softer and slower, Calcando. Pressing on, hurrying. Calmato, With calmness, tranguillity, repose, Cantabile. Graceful singing style. A pleasing flowing melody. Cantante. To be executed by the voice. Cantata. A vocal composition of neveral 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. Consting or Causta. 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. Cola. An end or fluish. In this work the term coda is applied to short phrases placed at the end of a tune designed sometimes for a Fermato. With firmness and decision. close, and sometimes for an interlude between the stanzas of a Fieramente. Bold, with vehemence. hymn. Col. or Con. With. Col Arco With the bow. 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 monrnful 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 Expressione. With expression. Con Flessibilita, With flexibility, or freedom of voice. Con Fuoco. With ardor, fire, Con Furia. With fury, perturbation. Con Grazia. With grade and elegance. Con Impeto. With force, energy. Con Justo. With chose exactness. Con Moto. With emotion. Con Solemnita. With solemnity. Con Spirito. With spirit, animation. Con Str menti. With instruments. Contralto. The lowest female voice. Coro. Chorus.

Da For, from, of, Da Camera. For the chamber Da Capella. For the church

Da Capo. From the heginning Decani. The Priests, in contra-distinction to the lay or ordinary ches intere Declamando. In the style of declamation. Decreacendo. Diminishing, decreasing, Delicatamente, a Delicato, With delicacy, Dessus. The Treble. Devozione. Devotional. Detections: A lover of the arts in general, or a lover of music Distance. A lover of the arts in general, or a lover of music Difference. Difference. care. Di Motto. Much or very. Diroto. Devoledly, devoutly. Dolce. Sont, sweet, tender, delicate. Dolcemente, Dolcessa, or Dolcissimo. See Dolce. Dolente, or Loloroso. Mouraful.

E. . And. Energico, or Con Energia. With energy, Espressivo. Expressive. Estinte or Estinto. Dying away in time and force.

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

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

Impetuoro, With impetuority, Impressario. The Conductor of a Concert. innocente, or innocentemente. In an artiess and simple style Intrada or Introduzione. Introduction. Interno. The same t as, Interno tempy, the same time,

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

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

Largo di molto. Very slow. Legato. Close, gluling, connected style. Legatissimo. In the closest and most gliding manner, Leggiero, or Leggeranza. In a light, free, easy manner, Lentando. Gradually slower and softer. Lento, or Lentamente. Slow. Loco. As written.

Ma. But.

Madrigal. A composition for voices in the ancient style of initation and fugue. Masstoso, Majestic, Majestically. Maestro Di Capella. Chapel Master, or Conductor of Church Music ! Mancando. Growing laint and feeble. Manual. The key board to an organ. Marcato. Stroug and marked style. Meno. Less. Messa di Fore, Moderate swell. Mesto, or Mestoso, Sad, peusive. Moderato or Moderatamente, Moderately, In moderate time. Malta. Much or very. Molto Voce, With a full voice. Morendo, Gradually dying away, Mordente. A beat, or transient shake. Mormorando, Murmuring-a gentle murmuring sound, Motto, Emotion, Motet, Motett, or Motetto. A piece of sacred music in several parts. Motivo. The principal subject. Mato, Motion-Andante Con Moto, Quicker than Andante,

Non. Not.-Nontroppo, Not too much.

Obligato. Applied to an indispensable accompaniment. Orchestra. A company or hand of instrumental performers : "also that part of a theatre occupied by the band. Ordinario. As usual. Ottana, Octave. Parlante. Speaking, talking, Parlando. In a speaking or declamatory manner. Partitura, or Partizione. The full score. Pastorale. Applied to graceful movements in sextuple time. Perdendo, or Perdendosi. Same as Lentando. Placere, or A placere. At pleasure. Pieno, Full Pietoso. In a religious style. Piu. More. Piu Mosso. With more motion-faster. Pizzicato. Suspping the violin string with the fingers. Poce. A little, Poco adagio, A little slow. Poco a Poco. By degrees, gradually.

Pomposo In a grand and imposing style. Portamento. The manuer of sustaining and conducting the voice, from Sotto. Under, below. Sotto Foce With subdued voice one sound to another. Portando di Voce. Sustaining the voice. Precentor. Conductor, leader of a choir. Precisione. With precision, exactness. Presto. Quick. Prestissimo. Very Quick. Primo, First.

Quasi. As if, as it were, like, in some measure.

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

Sherzando or Sherzato. In playful style. Segue. It follows, as Segue Duetto-the ductt follows. Semplice. Chaste, simple. Semare, Throughous, Slynnys, as Semare Forte, lond throughout. Sempra Con Forza. Loud throughout. Sentimento. With feeling-same as Affetuoso. Senza. Without, as Senza Organo-without the organ. Serio, Serioso, Sericus, grave. Sforzando, or Sforzato. With strong force or emphasis, rapidly Vespers. Evening vocal service of the Catholic Church diminishing >. Sichiana. A movement of light graceful character. Simile. In like manuer. Stentando. Slackgning the time Smiuendo, Sminuito. Decreasing-See Diminuendo. Smorzando. A gradual diminution, or softer and softer. Smaniasa. With fury. Somorendo, Smorzando, Dying away, same as Mancando Some Somement, Sweet, sweetly, See Dolce, Sagetta. The subject or theme. Solfergi. Plural of Solfeggio, Solfergio, A vocal exercise. Soli. Plural of Solo. Solo. For a single voice or instrument Sapra, Above.

Sostenuto, Sustained. Spiccato, Same as Staccato, Spiritoso, Con Spirito. With spirit and animation. Starcato. Short. detached, distinct. Stentando, Stentato, Lungering, holding back, Strepitoso, Con Strepito. Noisy, boisterous. Stromento. Instrument. Stromenti. Instruments. Subito, Quick.

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

Un. A-as un poco, a little. Un poco Ritenuto. Rather sentle and restrained.

Va. Go on; as Va Crescendo, continue to increase. Vacillando, Fluctuating, wavering, vacillating, Velace, or Con Velocita. In rauid time. Verse. Same as Solo. Vivace. Quick and cheerful. Vinacissimo, Very lively, Vivo. Cheerful. Virtuoso, A proficient in art. Voce di Petto, The chest voice, Voce di Testa. The head voice. Voce Sola. Voice alone. Volata, Rapid flight of notes. Volante. In a light and rapid manner. Volti Subito. Turn over quickly

Zeloso, Con Zelo. Zealous, carnest, engaged

ON CHANTING.

CRASTING is to be extent a union of the speaking and singing vorces, or an agreement or alliance between speech and song. A chant has therefore a speaking and a singing part, the former is called the recting note, the latter the cadence. Most of the words are uttered to the recting note, while the voice response on the singing sounds of the caddete in connection with a few of the latt words of the vorce or sentence. The Chant in it common form (single) has two musical phrases: the first consists of the caddete in connection with a few of the latt words of the vorce or sentence. The Chant in it common form (single) has two musical phrases: the first received and its of the caddete of two measures. The second, of a receiving note are not to be used (device) in 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 received, and its to be made longer or shorter, according to the length of the verse. The words appropriated to the receiving note are not to be sung (device) upon assimption; 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 inflexion. The same general roles, there is too much of the *catabile*, or singing quality of voice, heard in chanting. The cadence is indeed permitted to sing, but even here where time is observed and the roveel sounds are prolonged. There should be more of a speaking enumeriation than in common singing.

It is often said that a Choir cannot be made to chant together, but this is certainly a mistake. It is undoubtedly somewhat difficult, and like everysthing 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 is common pailmody.

The following method for teaching chaning 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, initiating as nearly as possible the manifer of the teacher; and so proceed through the pain. When this can be well done, let him instead of reading the line or verse, recite it to a given pitch cuarement 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 to very rapidly that not only the words are wholly [ost, but even the injunction of the Aposite, to lot all things be done "decently and in order," seems to be disregarded. Such an excessive and almost flivolous 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 not termine to sing louder than any one else, or to recite faster, or to see who can fairly get to the last syllable first, but reverse, gravity and dignity should pervade the whole performance.

A chant, both in its melody and harmony, should be easy and natural, consisting of the most common progressions, and avoiding all difficult intervals and combinations. The most perfect and beautiful specimens of chants are those of the old masters, in which the melody is contined to a small compass, and moves almost always by seconds. See No. 11 by Farrant, 20 Gregorian; 25 Talla, 35 Palestrina, and others.

On page 347, Chants have been applied to Metrical Palms and Hynns. It will be seen at once that any Palm 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 much greater variety may be introduced into this part of public worship. The form of Metrical Chanting which is is believed will be found the most interesting and differing and feetings is its hat which is sillustated at No. 74, making a cadence at the end of the second and fourth lines of each stanza. While the chanting of Paelmasm Hymns will in o case, perhaps, be found inappropriate, there is a peculiar prepirity in applying this mode of performance to these Paules and Hymans shirts arraitive, or horizatory character.

Many of the chants in this work are designed for antiphonal or responsivo performance. This may be done by having a single voice sing the first phrase of the chant, or one voice on a part, and the response made by the full choir. A single voice is to be preferred, because the contrast is then the most striking. See No. 70, where the first strain may be sung by a single base, or allo voice, while the chorus responsion in the second strain, and so only the whole Pawlan. The addition of the Hallelujains is a pecultar feature in the chants contained in this work. These have been, many of them, written much after the manner of the Gregorian Chants; and in some instances copied almost cately 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 relignous worklip, that it neutrities to the constantly gaining in favor with all those who "love to sing and make melody in their hearts to the Lord."

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

CARMINA SACRA:

OR

BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.



TRELL. L. M



BAIM. L. M.



6

39

LENI L. M.

40

From H. G. NAGELI.



OLD HUNDRED. L. M.





MOND. L. M. (DOUBLE OR GL.



Moderato. -9-0-P - 63 - 14. va - ni - ty al - lures, And truth his plighted vow secures ; 1. Bless, O my the liv - ing God. Call home thy thoughts that rove a - broad; Let all the soul 1=3 ------0 .0 0--



42















CEPHAS. L. M (DOUBLE.)





BELVILLE. L. M. (DOUBLE OR GL.





AERION. L. M. DOUBLE.)



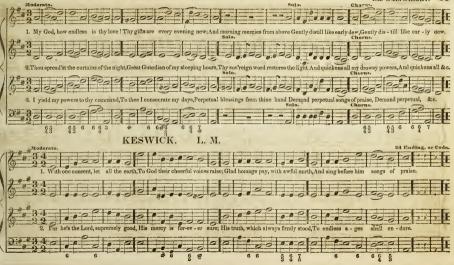








AGLAND. L. M. OR GL. BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES. DR. WALNWRIGHT. 59





L M. OR 6L BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES. RUBIC. Arranged from I. SMITH.







See the good shepherd gently leads, His wand'ring flocks to verdant meads; Where winding rivers, soft and elow, A - mid the flow'ry landscape flow.

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MARION. L. M.







ANVERN. L. M. OR 6L. BY REPEATING FIRST TWO LINES.



BRUNSWICK. L. M.

SIR GEORGE SMART. 7

















GILEAD. L. M.



79

From MEHUL.

AMES. L. M.

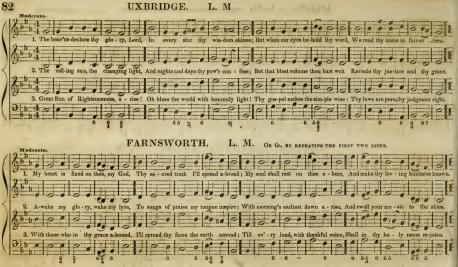


AMLIN. L. M. OR 6L. BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES.

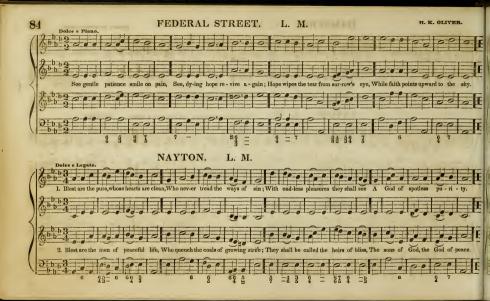




UXBRIDGE. L. M









HONITON. C. M. (DOUBLE.



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C. M. CHIMES.









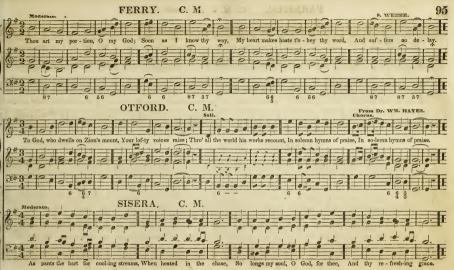


TELEM. C. M.

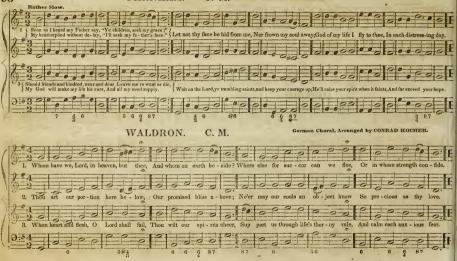


ICELAND. C. M.





FARNHAM. C. M. - DOUBLE.



MARLOW. C. M.



13×





[.]



BRATTLE STREET.* C. M.

(DOUBLE



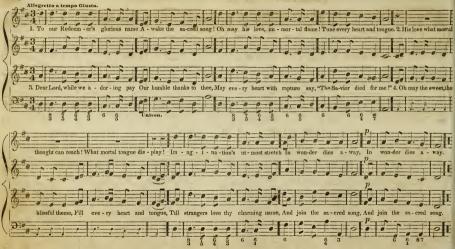
* This Tune which is derived from an Instrumental Composition by Plevel, has been published as a Hymn Tune in a variety of forme, but all of them much at variance with the original, especially in the fifth and such lines. In this arrangement is "resurved as near to the original is the adaptation ., the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



EDGETON. C. M.



APHEKA. C. M. DOUBLE



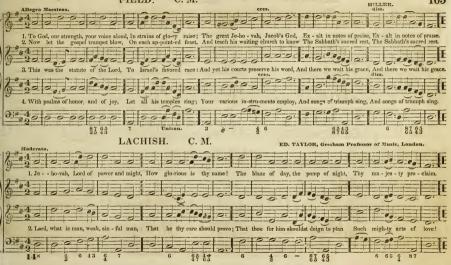


" J U S T 18 AW." HASTINGS, 1858 WITH ARDOR 3 3 73 Just with - out Save am. one plea, that thy shed for was and wait - ing To rid 98 am. not mv soul of dark one though tossed With many a as am. a bout con flict. many 2 -0 0 that Thon bidst me. And me come to 'Thee, 0 Lamb of God. come blot. To Thee, whose blood can cleanse each spot, 0 Lamb of God. come ! doubt, With fears with - in, wars with - out. 0 God. and Lamb of come ! 6. Just as I am, poor, wretched, blind, Just as I am-Thy love unknown Just as I am-'Thou wilt receive. Sight, riches, healing of the mind, Wilt welcome, pardon, cleanse, relieve, Has broken every barrier down ; Yea, all I need, in Thee to find, Because thy promise I believe-Now to be thine, yea, thine alone-

O Lamb of God, I come ! Published by RANDOLPH. 653 Broadway, Corner of Amily Street, New York O Lamb of God. I come !

O Lamb of God, I come !

FIELD. C. M.





MEAR. C. M



107



LONDON. C. M.

DR. CROFT. Arranged by WM. HORSLEY.





10.00





Sec. 1







ANTIOCH. C. M.

Arranged from HANDEL.





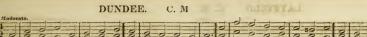


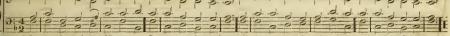




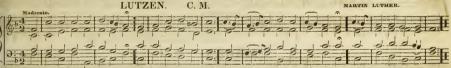








1. Let not des - pair nor fell re-venge Be to my bo-som known; Oh give me tears for oth -ers' woe, And pa-tience for my own. 2. Feed me, O Lord, with need - ful food: I ask not wealth, or fame; But give me eyes to view thy works, A heart to praise thy name.



1. To our al - mighty Ma - ker, God, New hon - ors be addressed ; His 2. Let all the earth his love proclaim, With all her different tongues, And

great sal - va - tion shines a - broad, And makes the na - tions blest. spread the hon - or of his name, In mel - o - dy and songs.



LAYFIELD. C. M



WAREHAM. C. M

DR. ARNOLD.





HEATH. C. M.







State of the local division of the local div

VERONA. C. M. (RESPONSIVE CHANT.)





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ORNINGTON. C. M. Do

DOUBLE.)



IRISH. C. M



HADLEIGH. C. M





^{1.2.2.2.}

KENDALL, C. M



135

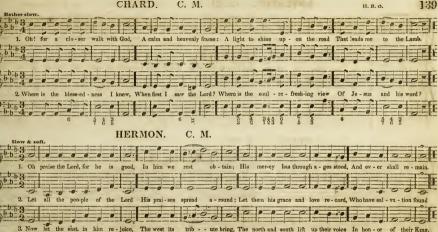
CLARK.

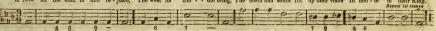






CHARD, C. M.

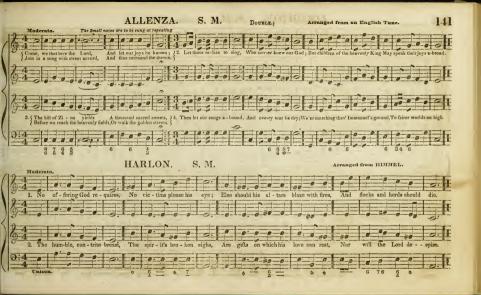




H. B. O.

BOYLSTON. S. M











PEMBERTON. S. M.



S. M. ST. THOMAS.

A. WILLIAMS. 1. My soul, re-peat his praise, Whose mercies are so great; Whose an-ger is so slow to rise, So rea - dy to a - bate. Halle - lujah ! Halle - lujah 2. His power subdues our sins, And his for-giv-ing love, Far as the east is from the west, Doth all our guilt remove. Halle - lujah! Halle - lujah! 0000 3. High as the heavens are raised A - bove the ground we tread, So far the rich-es of his grace Our highest thoughts exceed. Halle - lujah! Halle - lujah!



SILVERDALE. S. M.



146

Moderato.

WELBY. S. M

From F. SILCHER.





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



Arranged from FRANZ DANZI, 149

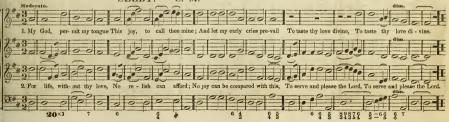


NAME. S. M.











PAULOS. S. M.





and the second se

MASSAH. S. M. DOUBLE



CHESWORTH. S. M.

J. F. S. DOERING.

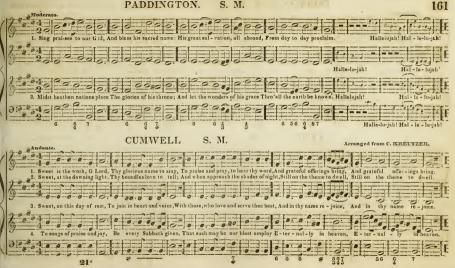


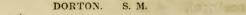
NORWELL. S. M.





PADDINGTON. S. M.





162

Arranged from J. H. C. BORNHARDT.







CATON. S. M. DOUBLE



AHAVA. S. M









LEIGHTON. S. M.





MIDIAN. L. P. M

172



NEWCOURT. L. P. M.

H. BOND.







MAYFIELD. L. P. M.



AITHLONE C. P. M.



HIGHTON. C. P. M.

Rather flow. 1. How precious, Lord, thy sa-cred word! What light and joy those leaves afford To sools in deep dis - tress! { Thy precepts guide our doubtful way, } Thy fear for - bids our feet to stray, } Thy premise leads to rest. 2. Thy threat ining wake our short bring eyes, And warn us where our dan-ger lies ; But 'iis thy gos - pel, Lord, { That makes the guilty convencence elegan, { Con - verts the soul, and conquers siz. } And gives a free re - ward. 6 6 87

Arranged from FRED, SCHNEIDER.



and the second second



BETHNEL. C. P. M







PETERS. S. P. M.



LORTON. Ss & 4.

From an English Tune.



WEYMOUTH. - H. M.

G. HARRISON.







LISCHER. H. M



TRIUMPH. 187 H. M. LOCKHART. Allegro. -2. 2.0 -0 00 - 0 - 0 Our no - blest songs demand: Auspicious morn! thy blissful rays Bright scraphs hail in sougs of praise A-wake, our drow-sy souls, And burst the slothful band; The wonders of this day
 At thy approaching dawn, Reluctant death resigned The glorious Prace of life. In dark do-mains confined: Th'angelie host around him beads, Aud midst their shouts the God ascends 020202 1 000 10-010-01 hail, tri-umph-ant Lord! Heav'n with hosannas rings; While earth in humbler strains, Thy praise respensive sings?" Worthy art thou who Thro' endless years to live and reign. 10.00 0.000 02000 020020 20 00 000 -0.0 00 2012 0---00 4 Gird on, great God thy sword, Ascend thy conquering car, While justice truth and love, Main-tain the glo - rious war: Victorious, thou thy foes shalt trend, And sin and hell in triumph lead. F+F-10-00 P 200 -00000 0000 0-0 1 0 8-89 43 607 6 667 6 6 Unison. NEWBURY. H. M. From M. HAYDN. Slow I-p 0-0 0 10:0 1.0.0 -0 01 0 0 Zion, tune thy vorce, And raise thy lands on high! Tell all the earth thy joys. And boast salvation nigh: Cheerfal in God. A-rise and shine. While rave --------di - viue Stream all abroad 000000 00000000 00 a 0 ----2. He gilds thy mourning face. With beams which cannot fade: His all-resplendent grace. He pours around thy head: The nations round Thy form shall view, With lus - tre new Di a vine a ly crown'd 000 00-0-0 PAP -----000 - 50 ETE: -----3, In hon-or to his name, Reflect that sacred light; And loud that grace proclaim, Which makes thy darkness bright; Pursue his praise, Till sov'reign love, In worlds above. The glo - ry raise. Ð 10. G 7





FARLON. H M.

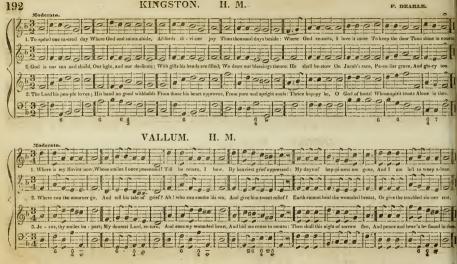


Trio by Tenars & Base in the third, and in full Chorus in the fourth stanza.



KINGSTON. H. M.-

F. DEARLE.



NUREMBURG. 7s.









COLUMN TWO IS NOT

TOTTENHAM.* 7s.

Walleiujah from HANDEL.



* This Yune may be sung by a Single Base voice, or by four voices. Trable, Alto, Tenor, and Base . the Hallelujah in either case of 11 sung in Chorus.



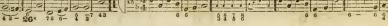


EDVEIELD 79 OR GL, BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES.

LATRORS.







APHEK. 75.

OR GL. BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES.

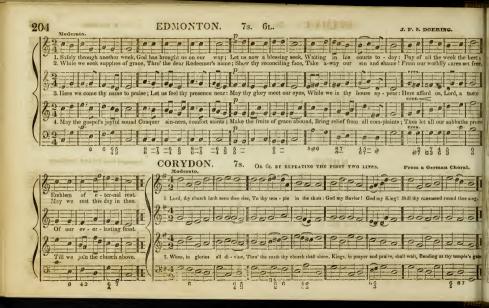
J. F. ROTSCHER.



FULHAM. 7s

C. KOCHER.





BENTLEY. 8s & 7s.

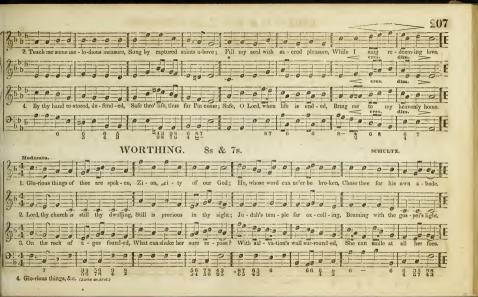
Arranged from RIGHINI.







A-men, A - men.





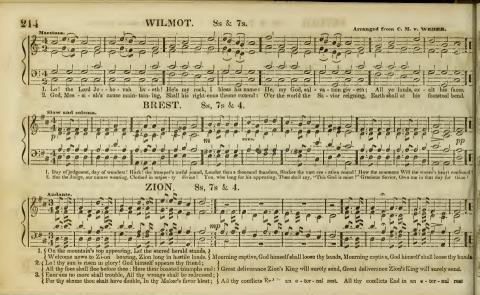
















HIGHTON 8s. 7s & 4.



HARWELL. 8s. 7s & 7. (0)

218

(Or 8s & 7s DOUBLE.)



and the second second

OLIPHANT. Ss, 7s & 4.





Praise ys Je - bo - vahi a same, Praise thro his courts proclaum, Kise and a - dore: High o'er the heavens a-hove Noulhis great acts of love, While his rach grave we prove. Yarts at his power, 2. Now let the trum - net rasks Sounds of tri-umphant praise, Wide as his fame; There let the harp be found? Organs, will solven no sound, Roll your deep notes around, Filled with his name. 3. While has high praise yes mag, Sinke every sounding string ; Sweet the accord! He vi - th breath bectows; Lot every breath hat lows His nol-lest tame dis - close. Praise yes his Lord.



222

Re-deem - or, King, Cre - a - tor, Re-turns in bliss to reign.

6

-0-

8 7

MISSIONARY HYMN. 7s & 6s.



0.00 in a second second

\$3

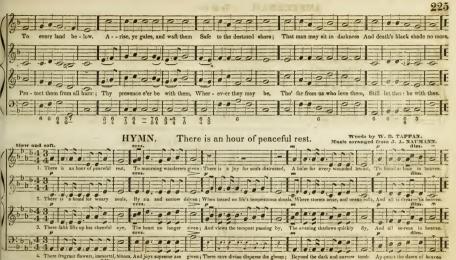


EVARTS. 7s & 6s.



ZIRA. 7s & 6s.





^{. 29×}

AMSTERDAM. 7s & 6s.



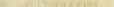




83 2 7









TIMNA. 8s.





CALCULAR DE LA CALCUL

LENTWOOD. 10s.



MONTAGUE. 10s & 11s

From the Psalms of Marot & Beza. 1550.









MUNIR. 238 11s. Arranged from MAX EBERWEIN. Andante. I would not live al-way: I ask not to stay, Where storm after storm ris - es o'er the dark way: The few lu - rid mornings that dawn on us here. Are enough for lite's wees, full e would not live al-way, No, welcome the tomb, Since Je-sus has lain there. I dread not its gloom ; There, sweet be my rest. hail him in live alway, a-way from his God ; A - way from yon heaven, that bliss-ful a-bode. Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains. And the noon-tide 3:br Where the saints of all a-ges in har-mo-ny meet. Their Sa-vior and brethren, transported to greet; Wacre the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll. And the smile of the Lord is the HYMN. Head of the Church triumphant. Macstoso. cres. dim. 000. 1. Head of the church tri-umphant, We joy-ful-ly a-dore thee; Till thou ap-pear, thy members here, Shall sing like those in glo-ry. ----0 2. While in affliction's fur-nace, And passing thro' the fire, nough for its cheer. Thy love we praise that knows our days, And ever brings us nigher. dim. 3. Thou dost conduct thy people Thm' torrents of temptation; Nor will we fear, while thouart near. The fire of tri-bu - la - tion. scend-ing the skies. cres dim. 000. ter - nal - ly reigns. 4. Faith now beholds the glo -ry, To which thou wilt restore us, And earth despise, for that high prize, Which thou hast set before us cres. dim.

6

85

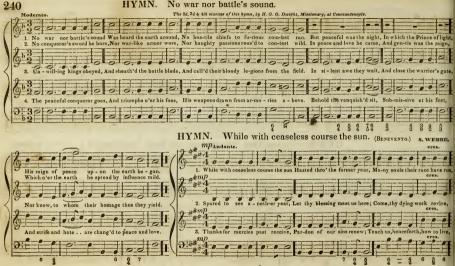
feast of the soul

6 6 66

6 66 #



HYMN. No war nor battle's sound.







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







HYMN. When as returns this solemn day.









HYMN. If numan kindness meets return.

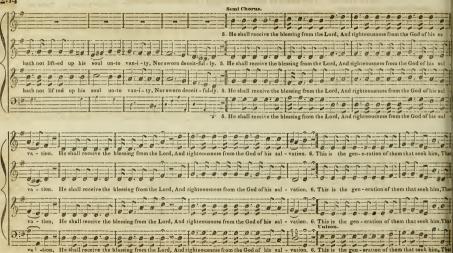


SANCTUS 251 Allegro Maestoso. 2-0-0. 0-0-0-0-0-0-0 0 2 -0--0 Ho - ly ! Ho - ly ! Ho - ly ! Lord God of Sa - ba-oth ! Heaven and earth are full. full of thy glo-ry: Heaven and earth are full, are Ho-ly! Lord God of Sa - ba-oth: Heaven and earth are full, full of thy glo-ry: Heaven and earth are full, are Ho - Iy! "Ho - ly! - A - A - - - a Ho-ly! Lord God of Sa - ba-oth! Heaven and earth are full, full of thy glo-ry: Heaven and earth are full, are Ho - ly ! Ho - ly! 12:10 0.0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 26 Unison. 00010 - 10.00 -0--0 full of thy glo-ry; Glory be to thee, Glory be to thee, to thee, Lord . . . most high. Glory be to thee, ____ Glory be to thee, to thee, to thee. full of thy glo-ry; Glory be to thee. 0 Lord , most -0----fun of thy glo-ry; Glory be to thee, Glory be to thee, Thirds. Glory be to thee, to thee, 0 Lord . . most high Thirds. 6 00 ------B-0-0 Glory be to thee, Glory be to thee. full of thy glo-ry ; to thee, to thee, O Lord . . most high



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



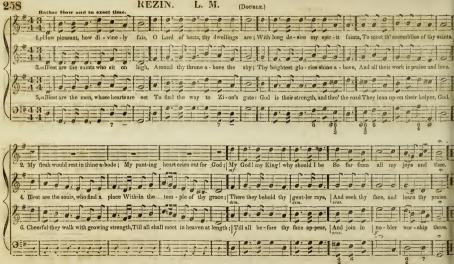


255	
Adagta. * Cherna Allegro. >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>	
seck thy face, O God of Ja-cob. 7. Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift-ed up ye ev-er-lasting doors. And the King of glo-ry shall come in, the	
seek thy face, O Gord of Jacob. 7. Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift-ed up yo ev-er-lasting doors, And the King of [0-ry shall come in, the Adagio.	
Seck thy face, O God of Jacob, 7. Lift up your heads, O ve rates, And he ve hit-ed up, ve ex-en-last-ing degree. And the King of glory shall come in. the	
seck thy face, O God of Ja-cob. 7. Lift up your heads, O ye gates, And be ye lift-ed up ye ev -er-last-ing doors, And the King of glo-ry shall come in, the	
seek thy face, O God of Ja-cob. 7. Lift up your heads, O ye gates, And be ye lift-ed up ye ev-ev-last-ing doors, And the King of glo-ry shall come in, the	
solo, or Semi-Chorus. >> /Chorus.	
King of glo-ry shall come in, the King of glo-ry shall come in. 8. Who is this King of glo-ry? Who is this King of glo-ry? The LORD, the	
King of glo-ry shall come in, the King of glo-ry shall come in, The LORD, the	
King of glo-ry skall come in, the King of glo-ry shall come in.	
King of glo-ry shall come in, the King of glo-ry shall come in. c. Who is this King of glo-ry? Who is this King of glo-ry? The LORD, the	





KEZIN. L. M. (DOUBLE.)



ACLIN. L. M. Rather slow and in exact time.

259

87

2. The rolling sun, the changing light, And nights, and days, thy pow'r content, But that blest vol-ume theu hast writ, Reveals thy justice and thy grace.

4. Nor shall thy spreading gos-pel rest, Till thro' the world thy truth has run; 'Till Christ has all the na-tions blest, Which see the light, or feel the sun.

6. Thy no-blest won-ders here we view, In souls renewed and sins forgiven: Lord, cleanse my sins, my soul re-new, And make thy word my guide to heaven.

Unison

260 ANTHEM. Sing unto God. F. SILCHER. Adapted to English words, and arranged for this work, Macstoso. Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, exalt his name, Sing un-to God, ex-alt his na 0=0 7-0-010 7-0-0 Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, exalt his name. -2-0-0-Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, exalt his name, Sing unto 5 #6 a _ 6 -6 -D:0-2-2.2 #0 P.10----------Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, exalt his name. 0-0-0 God. Sing unto God. Sing un-to God, ex - alt his name, for he is good, for he is good, and his mercy is o-ver all, for he ... is good, for 0.0--00 for he is good, for he is good, and his mercy is over all. exalt his name. ex-alt his name. ex-alt his name, for he is good, for 2---0-0-0-0000 - -----Sing unto God. ex - alt his name. for he is good, for he is good, and his mercy is over all, for he is good, for God. Sing unto God. = 3 0.07.0 0.4.0 exalt his nam .. is good, for he is good, and his mercy is over / all, for he ... is good, for ex-ult his name. exalt, exalt his name. for he

10.122







264 ANTHEM. Enter not into judgment with thy servant. O Lord. THOS, ATWOOD Modarato. / 00 En - ter not in-to judg-ment with thy servant, O Lord, For in thy sight shall no man liv-ing be jus - ti - fied. En - ter not in-to judg-10-20 9-4 201 101000 En - ter not in-to judg-ment with thy servant, O Lord, For in thy sight shall no man liv-ing be jus - ti - fied. En - ter not in-to judg-1-1-0-0-0-0-00 00000 En - ter not in - to judg-ment with thy servant, O Lord, For in thy sight shall no man liv-ing be jus - ti - fied. En - ter not in-to judg-En - ter not in - to judg-ment with thy servant, O Lord, For in thy sight shall no man liv-ing be jus - ti - fied. En - ter not in-to judg-ment with thy servant, O Lord, For in thy sight shall no man liv-ing be jus - ti-fied, For in thy sight, For in thy sight shall no man liv-ing be jus-ti - fied. 0-2-0 0.0.0.0 ment with thy servant O Lord, For in thy sight shall no man living be jus - ti-fied. For in thy sight, For in thy sight shall no man living be jus - ti-fied. ----12000 ment with thy servant, O Lord, For in thy sight shall no man liv-ing be jus - ti-fied, For in thy sight shall no man liv - ing be jus-ti - fied. -J. J- 200-00 men; with thy servant, O Lord, For in thy sight shall no man living be jus - ti-fied. For in thy sight shall no man liv - ing be jus-ti - fied.

⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻





Siciliana Andante, Chorus, C-a-0-0-0-9-0-0-0 0. Which of the glo - ries brightest shone, The justice or the grace. Now, the full glories of the Lamb A - dorn the heavenly plains; Bright seraphs learn Im-

----0 0.9-0-0 0.1.0 0 0 0 Which of the glo - ries brightest shone, The justice or the grace. -0 Now, the full glories of the Lamb A - dorn the heavenly plains; Bright seraphs learn Im--0---0 Now, the full glories of the Lamb A - dorn the heavenly plains; Bright seraphs learn lin---0 1 Am ----- I download

910-10

Which of the glo - ries brightest shone, The justice or the grace. Now, the full glories of the Lamb A - dorn the heavenly plains; Bright seraphs learn Im-Which of the glo - ries brightest shone, The justice or the grace.

that immortal song ! Wonder and joy shall tune my heart, And love command my tongue, man-u-el's name. And try their choicest strains. Oh! may I bear some humble part In #0-050-0 d. #0-050-0 that immortal song! Wonder and joy shall tune my heart, And love command my tongue. tongue. man-u-el's name, And try their choicest strains. Oh! may I bear some humble part In -2-0 - L - Management and and ----man-u-el's name; And try their choicest strains. Oh! may I bear some humble part In that immortal song ! Wonder and joy shall tune my heart, And love command my tongue, tongue, tengue. tongue.

man-u-ol's name, And tr their choicest strains. Oh! may





ANTHEM. How holy is this place. (DEDICATION, OR ORDINATION.) b_{2}^{A} b_{3}^{A} b_{4}^{A} b_{5}^{A} $b_$







272



-

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





275 10----For the law shall go forth of Zi - on, and the word of the Lord from Je - ru - sa-lem, For the law shall go forth 2 paths: 1 2 2 1 0 -0: law shall go forth of Zi - on, and the word of the Lord from Je - ru - sa-lem, For the law shall 00 For the paths: 2 0 - dt ?= ? law shall go forth of Zi-on, and the word of the Lord from Je-ru-sa-lem. For the law shall go forth paths : paths: For the ------For the law shall go forth of Zi on, and the word of the Lord from Je ru - sa lem. For the law shall go forth paths : paths: 2 0 -----Zion, and the word of the Lord from Je - ru-salem : 000000000000 000000 And he will teach us, will teach us of his ways, And we will walk in his paths : paths . o o mp 0.0 0.100-010010-0100 00 20 0:20 0 0 Zion, and the word of the Lord from Je - ru-salem: And he will teach us, will teach us of his ways, And we will walk in his paths: paths: paths: alar and Married 0.000 0000000 0-0 0.0 Zion, and the word of the Lord from Je - ru-salem : And he will teach us, will teach us of his ways, And we will waik in his paths : paths : 6 -----------Zion, and the word of the Lord from Je - ru-salem : And he will teach us, will teach us of his ways, And we will walk in his paths : patus .



A COLUMN











SENTENCE. Holy is the Lord.

282



A DESCRIPTION OF



284 MOTETT. O look to Golgotha. Words translated, and Music arrangen from F. SILCHER, for this work. Adaglo.n cres. 0_00_00 look to Gol - go - tha! O look to Gol - go - tha! Be - hold the Sa - vior dies, in ag - o - ny and blood. in eres. -0 --0--0 -0 look to Gol - go - tha! Be - hold the Sa - vior dies, the Sa - vior dies, in ag - o - ny and blood, in O look to Gol - go - tha! 0 look to Gol-go-tha! look to Gol - go - tha! Be - hold the Sa - vior 0 dies. and blood, in 80 - 0 - DV in 6 9 O look to 6 Be - hold the Sa - vior dies, in ag - o - ny and blood, in 0-0 12-10-19 ag - o - ny and blood ; He bows beneath the sins . . . of men: He bows beneath the sins of men, be - neath the sins 0-0 000 - o - ny and blood ; He bows beneath the sina men: He bows beneath the sins . . . of men, be - neath the sins of 10-0 0... ag - o - ny and blood : He bows beneath the of men; He bows beneath the men. be - neath the sins of sins sins of the. 0-01 6 5 53 H2 6.5 \$ 32 3

and the second









	~
formed us men; And when, like wandering sheep, we strayed, He brought us to his fold a - gain, He brought us to his fold a - gai	in.
formed us men; And when, like wandering sheep, we strayed, He brought us to his fold a -gain, He brought us to his fold a -gain	
	-
formed us men ; And when, like wandering sheep, we strayed, He brought us to his fold a gain, He brought us to his fold a gain	n.
346 4 4 8 7 8 6 6 87 6 3 8 87 6 3 7	~
formed us men; And when, like wandering sheep, we strayed, He brought us to his fold a - gain, He brought us to his fold a - gai	in.
Andante. Soll. Added for the Statement.	
	-
3. We are his peo-ple we his care, Our souls, and all our mor - tal frame : What last - ing hon - ors shall we rear, Al - mig	h - ty
9 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
3. We are his peo-ple- we his care, Our souls, and all our mor - tal frame: What last - ing hon - ors shall we rear, Al - migl	h . th
	2
3. We are his peo-ple we his care, Our souls, and all our mor tal frame: What last ing hon - ors shall we rear, Al - migh	
7 o, we are mis peo-pie— we mis care; Our sous, and an our mor-our ranne: what has high non-ore shall we real, A1-mig, $6 \neq 8 + 16 + 16 + 16 + 16 + 16 + 16 + 16 + $	- 0
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	=#:t
3. We are his peo-pie-37x we his care. Our souls, and all our mor - tal frame : What last - ing hon - ors shall we rear, Al - migh	1-13



/291

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J	P	<u>f</u>	201
	000000000		0 0.0 00 00 0
5. Wide, wide, as the world, is thy command,	Vast as e - ter - ni - ty, e - ter - ni	ty, thy love, Firm, as a rock, thy truth s	hall stand. When rolling years shall
9 =			and build, if her foring years sing
1	00000000		0 00 00 0
5. Wide, wide, as the world, is thy command,			
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5. Wide, wide, as the world, is thy command,	Vast, as $e - ter - ni - ty$, $e - ter - ni - n$	ty, thy love, Firm, as a rock, thy truth sh	all stand, When roll-ing years shall
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5. Wide, wide, as the world, is thy command,	000000		
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cease to move, shall cease to move, When roll-ing	years shall cease to move, When roll	· ing years shall cease to move, shall ce	ase to move, cease to move.











APRIL OF



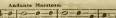


Contractory of



ANTHEM O Sing to Jehovah.

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









10.00

THE LORD'S PRAYER.



means parts of dermany inc Locks Prayer is characted by the Lutheren Prints of the data, to music moning (as do the immeniations of the Catholic Church) only by a free small and eary intervals, at most and the mone of one to four of the scate, and producing a predictivity down, childrift and implicit argentism. The music hards est to the same scate is from the words " For thine is the king aom" to the end it is almost exactly the some as was heard under the circumstances above mentioned.







-



Second time. f .Illegro Moderato. Chorus





310 ANTHEM. Great is the Lord our God. Composed by FRED. SILCHER. Allegretto. Tenor. First Tenor. Andante Macstoso. 00000000000000 his pow'r! Great is the Lord, our God! Hal-le - - lu - - - - - - jah ! Great the Lord, our God ! And great ond Tenor. Alto. Great is the Lord, our God! And great his pow'r! Great is the Lord, our God! Hal-le - - lu - - - - - - jah ! The Treble. Base. 6.5 Base. 0---0 Great is the Lord, our God! And great his pow'r! Great is the Lord, our God! Halle - - lu - - - - jah ! The The Lord Lord hath done great things hath done great things for hath done great things for us, Where for us, us, -=0-0 The Lord hath done great things Lord hath done great things for us, for hath done great things for us. Where us. 8 8 4 3 3):# Lord hath done great things The Lord hath done great things hath done great things for us. Where for 48, for us.







MOTETT. Blessed is the man.

Altered from H. G. NAGELI, and adapted 313



A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL







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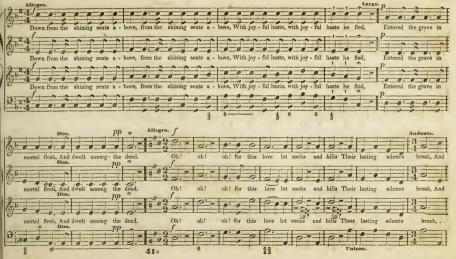




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COLLECT. Lord of all power and might.

WILLIAM MASON.







and the second second







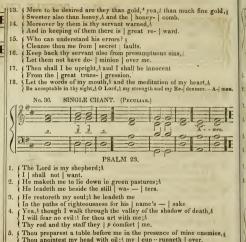












6. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; ∧ And I will dwell in the house of the Lord, ∧ for- | ev. -- | ev. || A-imen.



PSALM 121.

- 1. { I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, { From whence | cometh ... my | help.
- 2. | My help cometh from the Lord, A | Which made | heaven .. and | earth.
- He will not suffer thy foot to be moved: He that keepeth thee | will not | slumber.
- Behold, he that keepeth Israel, Shall not | slumber - nor | sleep.
- 5. { The Lord is thy keeper; A ? The Lord is thy shade upon thy | right --- | hand.
- 6. { The sun shall not smite the by day, λ Nor the | p moon by | night.
- 7. { The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil: A He shall pre- | serve thy | soul.
- 8. The Lord shall preserve thy going out, A and thy coming in, A From this time forth, ^ 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. 5 Blessed are the peace-makers: For they shall be called the children of | God.
- 8. S Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake: For theirs is the kingdom of | heaven.
- 9. [Blessed 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,⁴ for great is your reward in heaven; For so persecuted they the prophets which were be-| fore you. (Coda.)









- Praise ye the Lord from the heavens; Praise him | in the | heights.
- Praise ye him, A all his angels: A Praise ye him, A | all his | hosts.
- Praise ye him, ^A sun and moon; ^A Praise him, all ye | stars of | light.
- 4. Praise him, ye heaven of heavens, And ye waters A that are a- | bove the | heavens
- 5. Let them praise the name of the Lord:⁴ For he commanded,⁴ and | they ... were cre- | ated 6. He hath also established them forever and ever;⁴
 - 6. He hath also established them forever and ever," He hath made a decree 4 which | shall not | pass
 - Praise the Lord from the earth,^A Ye dragons,[^] and | all --- | deeps.
 - Fire and hail; snow and vapor; Stormy wind ful- | filling .. his | word.
 - 9. Mountains, and all hills;[^] Fruitful trees, and | all --- | cedars.
 - 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 glid when they said unto me,[^] Let us go into the | house .. of the | Lord.
- 2. Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem, Jerusalem is builded as a city ^A that is com- | pact to- | gether.
 - (Whither the tribes go up;4 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. 52. SINGLE CHANT



PSALM 130.

1. Out of the depths have I cried unto | thee, A O | Lord.

Lord, hear my voice;
 Let thine ears be attentive to the | voice of ... my | suppli- | cations

3. | If thou, Lord, shouldst mark iniquities, O Lord, | who shall | stand.

4. { But there is forgiveness with thee, That | thou - | mayest .. be | feared.

- 5. { I wait for the Lord, ∧ my soul doth wait, ∧ { And in his | word -. do I | hope.
- 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.
- Let Israel hope in the Lord: For with the Lord there is mercy,^A
 And with him is | penteous ... re | demption.
- 8. And he shall redeem Israel from | all- | his in- | iquities.

No. 53. SINGLE CHANT.















No. 73. DOUBLE CHANT.



No. 74. SINGLE CHANT.

JAMES KENT.





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