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THE whoi.e constituting
ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC FOR CIIOIRS, CONGREGATIONS, SINGING SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES, EXTANT. second edition.
BYLOWELK MASON,
PRCFESSOR IN THE BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC ; EDITOR OF THE BOSTON HANHEL AKD HAYDS COLIECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, TIIE CHOIR OR UNION COLLECTION TIF HOSTUX ACADEMY'S COLLECTION, THE MUDERN PSALMIST, AND VARIUUS OTHER MUSICAL WORKS.

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## BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC. INCORPORATED MARCH, 1833.

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Ir 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 induiry to be made respecting a new book on any branch of science, art, morals, or literaturc. Books on all subjects, except there be some unnatural restraint to prevent, will be multiplied in proportion to the number and acquisitions of those who read them; and this very multiplicty, taken in connection with the verv great variety of character and style necessarily involved, tends directly to increase both the number and attainments of their readers.
So it is in music. In proportion as the art is extended, an increasing number and varicty of books become neceasary; while, on the other hand, an enlargement of the catalogue of books will directly facilitate the progress of music itself. What friend of missical cultivation, therefore, and may we not add, what true philarithropist, will fail to rejoice in the publication of any new book of Church Music, which, being founded on correct principles of science and taste, helps to enlarge the boundaries and to extend the knowledge of the art ?

Every well organized choir, if kept up with interest, must have a constant succession of new music; withnut this there will be no advancement. The same principle applies in every other case. The progress of things is ever onward, and why should it be expected that a choir of singers must remain satisfied with singing over for any considerable length of time, the same tunes, any more than that a literary conmmuity should be satisficd with reading over and over the same books Nor is this cnnstant desire for new music any disparagement to the old tunes of standard nuerit. Many of these are unrivalled. So is Milton. But is this latter fact any reason why no one should write poetry at the present period? How many pocts would have written since Milton if none had been encouraged but those who were as good as himeelf? The uld tunes may be the best, -much the best, if you please, and still the modern tunes may possess some value, and some that is not found in their predecessors, and some that is worth having. To say the least, they increase the variety, and that is, as Cowper says,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { That "The very spice of life, } \\
& \text { gil is savor." }
\end{aligned}
$$

The Haadel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music, by the Editor of this work, was first published in 1822. The Choir, or Union Collection, in 1832. The Boston tendemy's Collection in 1835, and the Modern Psalmist in 1839. In this last named work the four parts are printed upon two staves, after the manner of publishing sinilar works in Germany: but notwithatanding the advantages of this arrangement of the parts, there are many who prefer the cominon mode of printing. This consideration, fugether with the fact that the Editor liad on hand much valuable music recently received from distinguished European composers, which he could hardly fecl justified in withholding from the public, has led to the publication of Carmina Sacrg* at the present time.
The Metrical part of the work will be found to contain not only a choice selection of the old standard tunes, which, though often republished, are always in demand, and which are as necessary to every singing book, derigned for general use, as ballast is to a ship,-but also many new tunes, embracing speciinens from distinguished composers of the present day in Europe, together affording such a disersity of style, in melody, harmony and rhythmical structure, as cannot fail to be highly interesting to the lovers of saered song. In the departinent of Motetts, Anthems, \&c., will be found many new and interesting pieces never before published, and also others now first adipted to English words. The variety of Chants is also greater than is usual in similar works.

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

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

## - Cárm!̌nâ Sacra.

$\ddagger$ The Editor lasing aeen several recent notices of this work, in whelf it seemed to be taken for gramed that he was the author of the mode of teacling whick is explained in the Manual, ann whieh is commonily called ihe Pestaluzzian method.-a method now so generally adopled,-lakes this opportunity to correct this error; and for this purpose reliers to the Blamal itself, p. 14, $83 . \quad$ a addition to which be would also state, that the work of Kabler there meutioned, was inonly followed, so nueb so indeed that to a great exteut the Manual may be called a trauslatiou of that wert

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

## CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DIVISION OF THE SCBJECT.
§1. Musical sounds may be 1. Long or Short.

> 2. High or Lowv.
> 3. Soft or Loud.
\$ II. In the elementary principles of music there are three departments :

1. Rinythas. 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.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Distinctions. }
\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}
\text { Departments. }
\end{array} & \text { Subjects. } \\
\text { Long or Suort. } & \text { Ruyting. } & \text { Length. } \\
\text { High or Low. } & \text { Meiody. } & \text { Pitch. } \\
\text { Soft or Loud. } & \text { Dynamics. } & \text { Power, }
\end{array}
$$

## QUESTIONS.

How many distiuctuons cxist in the uature of musieal somuls?-What is the first? Sccond? Third? -llow many deparuments are there withe elementary prineiples of musie? - iWhat is the first department called ? Sceond? Third ? - What is thint distinection in the nature of musieal smands, on which Rhyturn is foumled ? Melocly? Dynamies ? - What is that department called which relates to the Length of scomuls? Pitch? Power?-1n how many ways do mnsical sounds differ? - How many exsentiai properties liave musioal somuds? Whai are thry? What is the sutheet of Thyithon? Mrhody? Dyamies? - If somuld tiffier from one another only ax it resperts their lengh, is the difference Khythmical, Melodic, or Bynamic ?-If sonnds differ wiiht rexpect is their pitch, is the differense
 Beludie, or Dyamic differeuce ?

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

§ XIII. Sextuple time has six beats: first, Downward; sccond, Downward; hird, Hither; fourth, Thether; fifth, Upueard; sixth, Upward. Accented on the first and fourth parts of the mcasure.
Notv. The hither beat is made horizontally to the left, the thither beat to the right. For the firsi downward beat, in Scxtuple time, let the hand fall lialt the way, and for the second, the reininder.
\$ 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 hinds a choir together, and carries them safely through the most difficult rhythmical combinations. To aequire the liabit of keeping good time reyuires nuch patience and perseverance; and it is in this that those who commence learming to sing are most likely to fail. The school should now be exercised in beating time, and is singing one sound to the syllable ta 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 divieted - What portions of time are smaller than measures ?-How many kincls of measure are there - How many parts has double measure 7 Triple 7 Quadruple 1 Sextuple ?- Dn which part of the measure is double time accented? Triple ? Quadruple ? Sextuple ?What is the character called which is used for reparating the measures? - What distinguishes nue kini of time from annother ? - In heating time, how many motions has double time? 'Triple? Quadruple? Sextuple? What is the use of beating time?

## CHAPTER III.

## RHYTHM—OF NOTES.

$\S X V$. The length of sounds is indicated by the form of certain characters called Notes.
$\oint$ XVI. There are five kinds of notes in common use, viz:
here are five kinds of notes in common use, viz:
Whole Note
Half Note
Qifarter Note
Eigutil Note
Sixteenti Note
\$ XVII. Besides the above there arc sometines used Thirty-seconds Sixty-fourthe ${ }_{\text {bes }}^{0}$ or also, Double notes $\|$.
Sing in Quadruple time all the notes in common use.

\& XVIII. A Dot (.) adds one half to the length of a note. Thus a dotted half $\rho$. is equal in length to three quarters 0 .

## QUESTIONS.

What are those chararters called which represent the length of sounds ?-Are notes thythmieal, melodic, or dynamic characters ?-How many kinds of notes are there in commont uxe ?-What is the longest note called ? The next? \&c.- How much does a dot add to the leugth of a note? What do nukes represent l-W Wat are notes for ?

## CHAPTER IV. MELODY.

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

ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC
\$ XXII. In singing the scale, the following syllables are used: Written, Do, Re, Mi, Fs, Sol, La, St, Do. Pronounced, Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah, See, Doc.

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


Note. The seale shoult be sung to the elass slowly and distinetly, to the syllable la, or to numerals, heginning at a suitable pitch, asceuding and descending several times until they may be supposed to have a clear idea of it, when they may be required to sing it themselves. A few will almost always be found, say from five to ten in a class of a hundred, who cannot at first get the sounds right. These cannot go on with the others with advantage to either party, but if they can practise in a separate lass they $y$, probably, by extra excrion, succeed. As the difficulty in such cases is almost always attempt to sing themselves.
§ XXIII. The difference of pitch between any two sounds is called an Interval. Thus, from one to two is an interval, \&c.
$\S$ XXIV. In the scale, there are five larger and tivo 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.
14. QUFSTIONS.

What is the eecont distiaction in musieat sounts i- What is the flepartment colied, arising ont of this distinetion??-Or what does Melniy treat :- Wiast in that series of sounds called, which lies at the foundation of Melody:-How masy munt, are there in tize scale ? - How do we desiguste, or speak of the sounds of the srale ? Numernis,- What is the first sound of the seale valled One. What the socund? Two. sec.- What letter is out? Two? Three ? \&ec.- What syllable is sung to one ? To two \& \&e, - What letter is nne? What sylatio 1- Hhat nameral is C? - What numera is Du: occ.What is the difference of pitch bre:ween two scounds salled? - How many lntervals are there in the seate ?-How many kuds of intervals are there jat the seale - Whet are the larger intervals called foum une is two ? Two to three o Thee of four 7 sec.

## CHAPTER V.

## MELODY. THE STAFF AND CLEFS.

$\oint$ 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 degrces are wanted, the spaces below or above the Staff are used; also additional lines called ADDED lines.

The Staff with added lines.

§ XXX. In writing the scale on the staff, one may be placed on either of its degrees, and the other sounds follow in regular order; thus, if one be placed on the first line, two will be on the first space, three on the second line, and so on; or, if one be placed on the first space, two will be on the second line, and so on.
§ XXXI. There are two ways in which the scale is cominonly 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 aro two Clefs in common use: the G Clef (Treble) and the F Clef (Base),


## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

$\$$ XXXIV. The G elef, 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 rdded line below ( C ); and when the F clef is used, it is written on the econd space (C).

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


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


## QUESTIONS.

What is that character ealled, which represents the pitch of sounds?-Is the staff a rhythmical, medic or dyuamic character ? Why l-How many inies are there in the slaff? How many spares?What is eacl line and space of the staff called ?-How many degreps does the staff contain ?-(Pointing to the staff,) Which line is this? Space? \&c.-(Pointing to the staff,) Whirh degree of the staff is this? \&c.- What is the space alove the stafic called? Spare helow? -If lines are aldded helow the staff, what are they called? If added ahove the staft, what are they calleel? Where upon the staff is one usually written? Where two ? Three? Jce. - What letter is one? Two Thrre: \&c - What syllalile is one ! Two ? Three? see-On what other degree of the staff, hesides the addled line below, is one often writen? - How can we tell whether one he writen on the adiled line helow, or ou the secoud spare? - 1 fow many clefs are therre ?- What are they called ?- What does the $\mathbf{G}$ elef sig: nify? - What does the F elef signify? If the G elef is used, where must one be written?-If the F
elef is ased, where must oue be wniten?

## CHAPTER V.

## RHYTHM-VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

§ XXXVII. Each kind of time may have as many rarietics ns 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 $\lceil$ arts and contents of the measure; the upper figure or aumerator showing the number of parts, or kind of time; and the lower figure or desominator denoting the particular note used on each part of the measure, or the variety of time.

Examples of some of the common varicties of measure.

## 

Note. Other varieties also may be used ; as,

| 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | \&c. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 8 | \&s. |

Notr. It is to he oherrved, that notes have no posifive, hut only a relative length. The example 2.2 is not neressarily either slower or quieker then $2 \mathbf{4 ; 3 . 2}$ is neither slower nur quicker thau 3.8, se. The different varieties of time in each of the above examples are practicully the same. To the eye they are dificrent, to the ear alike.

## QUESTIONS.

How many kinds of time are there ?-How many varieties in each kind of time?-How are the different varieties of time oltained ?-13y which figure is the kind of time designated l-13y whirh figure is the variety of time dexignated ?- What is the upper figure (mumerator) for?-What is the lower figure (denominator) for ?-Do the different variefies of time differ to the ear, or to the eje only? -What does the numerator express (or number)? What does the denouinainr express (or denonitmate)? Suppose the figures to be $4-4$, what two notes will fill a measure? What one note? What four $?$ \&ec.
Not z. Similar questions may also be asked in reference to the different kinds and varictes of tume

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

## CHAPTER V.

HHYTHM-DIFFERENT NOTES APPLIED TO THF DIFFERFNT VARIETIES OF MEASIIRE; AND DIFFERENT NOTES IN THE SAME MEASURE.
§ XXXIX. Different notes may oecur in ever varicty of measure.
PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Syllable la.

$\S$ XL. Different notes may oecur in the same measure.
PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.


## CHIAPTER VII.

RIIYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION ; OR PRIMITIVE AND DFRIVED RELATIONS, OR FORMS OF MEASURE. ONE NOTE TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. SIMPLE FORMS.
6 XLII. When each part of a measure is occupied by the particular note designated by the figure denoting the variety of tine, the measure is said
to be in its primitive relation. Thus, if the denominator be $\mathbf{6 2}$, the primitive relation of the ineasure is halves; if $\downarrow$, quarters; if $\$$, eighths, \&c. Such forins of ineasure with their deriratives are called Simple Kelations. The primitive note is taken as a standard by which to determine the length of others.
Nots. By relation is meant the form or order of filling a measure.
§XILII. Derived relations, or forms, are obtained from the primitive relation, by uniting two or more parts of the measure.

## EXAMPLE.

Quarter Relations.


Note. It will be ohserved that in the first class the nuinu rommences with the firsi part of the meanare; in the sernond class it commenres with the serond part, \&e. The serond derivative in tile third rlass, may le runsidered as irregular. Other simple forms. or relations, slomid be exhibited to the selloul, as 4-2, 3-2, 3-4, 4-8, 3-8, \&e. This suljeet should be well understood.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES, in different Rhythmical Forms.


# ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC 



Whon is a measure said to he in its primitive form 1- What is the primitive form of the mes vurc marked 4.4 ?- What is the primitive form of the measure market 4.2 ? $4-8$ ? 34173.24 .16 ? \&ce.-Why is the primitive form of any measurc called so? Ans. Because it is just what is expressed by the figures. [It is also the most natural and easy forni in which the measure can appear.] - What are ail other lorms of measure hesides the primisive called?-How are derived forms olitaincd from the primitire ?-How many derivalives are there in the first class? Second? Third ?- What is peculinr to the clerivativas of the first class ? Sccoud 1-What is peculiar to the first derivative of the third class?-Why is the sccond derivative in the third class called irregular l-How can derived forms he reduced to primitive f-When a note commences on an unaccented part of a measure, and is con-
tinucd on an accented part of the measure, what is it called f Aus. Syncopated note-In which class are syncopated notes found !
Nork. It is thought unneressary to repeat the questions for different kinds, or varioties of measure, as 3-4.3-2.42.4-8, \&c. If the principle be understuod, it can easily be applied to thesc and otlier varieties of measure.

## CHAPTER VIII.

QUARTER, HALF AND WHOLF RESTS. TIED NOTES.
6 XLIV. When a measure, or part of a measure is to be passed over in silence, it is indicated by a character called a Resp
§ XLV. Each note has its curresponding Rest.

## EXAMPLE.



## QUESTIONS.

When a mensure or part of a measure is passed over in silence, what is it called? What sre those characters called, whirh indirate silence? -Are rests rhythmical, melodic, or dybamic characters 1 Why ?-IIow many kinds of rests are there?
Note. Exercise at present, only on whole, half, and quarter rests.
PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Rhythm and Melody. The scale with rests.

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


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## CHAPTER IX.

## DYNAMICS. DFGREES. PI ANO, Ml:ZZO ANH FORTE.

§ XLVII. Merzo. A sound produced by the ordinary exertion of the vocal organs, is a medium or middle sound; it is called mez\%o, (pronounced $m+t=0$ ) and is inarked $m$.
§ XLVIII. Piavo. A sound produced by some restraint of the vocal organs, is a soft sound; it is called piaso, (pronounced pee-inn-c) and is marked $p$.
§ XLIX. Forte. A sound produced by a strong or full exertion of the vocal organs, is a loud somnd; it is called forte, and is marked $f$.

Nute. Mezzo. Pianu and Fiurte are litian words, which, iny loug usage, have become technical terms in music, and are used by all nations.

EXERCISE.

§L Pinnissimo. If a sound is produced by a very small, hut careful exertion of the vocal organs, softer than pianc. yet so loud as to be a good audible sound, it is called pianissimo, (pronounced pee-2n-is-si-mo) and is marked $p p$.
§ LI. Fortissimo: If a sound is produced with still greater exertion of the vocal organs than is required for forte, but not so loud as to degenerate into a screain, it is called fortissimo, and is marked $f f$.

EXERCISES.


## QUESTIONS.

What is the thirrl distinetion in musical onumets 1-W hat is the department called, whirh arises ont of this distinction? - What is the sulgeet of Ityamies !-W'hen a sonust is we ther lound nor soft, what is it ealled? How marked! - When a somul is sont, what is it called! Ilow marked! -Whon a sound as lont, what is it called! How marknd!-If a somul is very soft, what is it ratled! How marken :
 does Forte, or F'signity? - What denes M

- What does Fortissinio, or FF' signify !


## Chapter X.

LESSONS IN WHIICH THE VARIOUS SOUNDS OF THF: SCAI.F: PROCEFD, NOT ACCORDING TO THEIR REGULAR ORDER OF PRUGRFSSION, BUT BY SKIPS.
§ LII. One and threc. With these two sounds the following changes may be produced: 13, 31 .

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

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

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


§ 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. Threc, therefore, is the guide to four.

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

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



## QUESTIOṄS.

In the use of one and three. how many changes may be produced ? What are they? Ans. 13 and 31. Sing then.- llow many rhanges may lee proluced with 1,3 and 5 , provided we commeure with 1? What are threy Ans 135, and 153. Sing them.- How many changes may be proslineed, beginning witt 3 ? What are they? Ans. 315 , and 351 . Sing thein.-How many clanges, heginning with 5 ? What are they? Ans. 5 I 3, and 531 . Sing them.-How many changer may be prodtured with 135 and 8 , beginuing with I? What are they $?$ Sing them - How many, begining "ith 3 ? What are they ? Sing them.-How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them, $\overrightarrow{-1 l o w}$ unany, beginning with Ef What are they? Sing them.-To what sound does 7 naturally lead? to ith $^{\circ}$ To what somul does 4 lead? , to 2 ? Aus. I or 3 , -What sound will guide to 61 Ans. 5 . a guide to 4 - What sound will gurde to $2 ?$ Aus. 1 or 3. -What sound will guide to 63 Ans. 5.

## CHAPTER XI.

extension of taf scale, and classification of voices.
§ LIX. When sounds above eight are sung, cight is to be regarded as one of an upper scale.
§ LX. When sounds below one are sung, one is to be regarded as cight of a lower scale. PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

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

Note. Besides the above distinctions, there is alsn the Baritose, between the lase and Tenor and the Mezzo Suprano, hetween the Atho and Trelije.
§ LXII. The following example exhibits the usual compass of the human voice, and also that of the different parts, as Base, Tenor, Alto, Treble.

§ LXIIII. 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 elefs.


NoTk. It is important that the diffurence of pitch between male and femaie voiees be fully explaingd and illustrateu.

## QUESTIONS.

When smunds ahove 3 are sung, is what are we to regard 8 1-Whien sounds below 1 are sung, as what are we to regard 1?-luto how many classes is the human voice dividerl ?- What are the lowest male voices called ? What are the highest catled ? What are the lowest female voices eallent? What are the bighest called?


Noti. When the first voice passes the double bar and conmences 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 ore 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 oecur. Thus the note representing the sound between 1 and 9 may be written upon the same degree of the staff as either of these sounds.
§ ILXVI. 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 oceurs, a sign of elevation called a Sharp ( $\vec{\pi}$ ) is placed before it, and the rote, or letter, or sound is said to be sharped: as, Sharp one, Sharp two, \&e. y. $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{F}$ 共, $\#$, \&e. A sharp raises the pitch of a note a half-step.
§ LXVII. When the note representing an intermediate sound is written on the same degree of the staff as the unper of the two sounds between which it occurs, a sign of depression called a $F_{\text {I.AT }}(b)$ is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be Ralted: as, Flat seren, Flat six, \&c. or $B b, A b, \& c$. A flat lowers the piteh of a note a half-step.
§ LXVIII. In the application of syllables to the sharped sounds, the vowel sound is changed to ee. Thus sharp one is di, (pronounced dee,) sharp two ri, \&c. In the application of syllables to the flatted sounds, the vowel sound is changed to $a$. Thus the flat seven is se, (pronounced $s a$,) flat six le, \&ce
CLXIX. A seale of thirteen sounds, ineluding all the intermediate sounds and twelve intervals of a hali-step eaeh, is called the funomatic Scale.

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

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

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


| －2 | Q－ | 60－ |  |  | － | －－ | － | －－ | ＝ | －－ | － | －－ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | － 0 | 30－ | －0 | 0 | F8－ |  |  |  |
| 8 | 7 | $b^{7}$ | 6 | $b^{6}$ | 5 | $b^{5}$ | 4 | 3 | b3 | 2 | $b^{2}$ | 0 1 1 |
| C | B | Bb | A | Ab | G | G ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | F | E | Eb | D | 1）$b$ | C |
| Do | Si | Se | La | Le | Sol | Se | Fa | Mi | Me | Re | Re | Do 1 |

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

EXAMPLE．


Note．In the above example the sharp affeets both Cs in the first measure，but not the C in the second measure．
\＄LXXI．When a sharped or flatted note is continued on the same de－ gree of the staff from one measure to another without any intervening uote， the influence of the sharp or flat is aiso continued．

## EXAMPLE．


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

EXAMPLE：

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISE．


Note．Tunes in the key of C may naw be introduced．
QUESTIONS
Between what sounds of the seale may intermerliate sounds he produced？Ans． 1 and 2.2 and 3 ． 4 ani 5.5 and 6 ，and 6 and 7．Why cau there not he an intermediate sound between 3 and 4 ，and 7 and 8？－What is the sign of plevation called，hy which imternediate vomurd are indicated ！－What is the sign of depression called，hy which intermetiate sounds are indieated ？－When a diarp is placed before a note，how much higher is its sound？－When a flat is placed before a note，bry much lower

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

3 its smind 1-What is the intermedite sonnd hetween I and 9 called, when it denves its name from If Ans. \#1 What letter? Aus. I F-What is it called, when it derives its uame from 2 ! Ans. p2. What letter? Aus I)b. (Nutk. Ask similar questions with reapect to the other soturds.)13y what character is the axecuthug chiromatic scale farmed! - Ify what character is the slesreuding eliromatic scale lormed 1-A re flats aud sharps ihychmical, melodic, or dyuamic characters 1-1 huex a sharpeil somud naturally lead upwards, or downwards! - To what does \#\# lead ? \&ce-boes a hatrened sound naturally lead npwards, or downwards/-To what does 77 lead! ace. - Whichis the gande
 is hie guide in 77 ? Ser.- How far dues the miluchre of a dlat or sharplextend Ans. Fhroughine
 beyond the meastre in which it orcurs 1 Ans. When the same somind is conthmed rom measure
measure. When it is necessary to lake away the ellect of a sharp or flat, whal character is used !

## CHAPTER XIII.

## DIATONIC INTERVALS.

§ LXXIV. In addition to those intervals called Steps and halffteps belonging to the scale in its natural progression, there are also other intervals occasioned by skippiug; as, Seconds, Thinds, Fourthe, Fiftus, Sixths, Seventhis and Octaces
\$ LXXV. Intervals are always reckoned from the lower sound upwards, unless otherwise expressed.

## DIATONIC INTERVALS.

Notr. Diatonic, because they are produred by skips in the diatonie seale.
§ LXXVI. Two sounds being the same pitch, are called Unison.
LXXVII When the voice proceeds from any sound to that on the next degree of the staff, the interval is called a Second; as from 1 to 2 , 2 to 3 , \&c.

KXXVIII. When the voice skips over one degree, the interval is called Tlurd; as from 1 to 3, g to 4, \&c.
LXXIX. When the voice skips over two degrces, the interval is called a Fourth; as from 1 to 4, 2 to 5, \&c.
§ LXXX When the voice skips over three degrees, the interval is called Fiftil; as from 1 to 5, 2 to 6, \&ec.
\$ LXXXI. When the voice skips over four degrees, the interval is called a Sixth, as froin 1 to 5 , 9 to 7 , \&e.
§ LXXXII. When the voice skips over five degrees, the interval is called a Sevevtil; 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 sonnds are both the same pitch, what are they called? Ans. Unison - When we procced li,mn any uote to that which is written on the uext degree of the staff, what is the interval ralled? Aus. Serond, - When we skip over one degree of the staff, what is the interval ralled? Ans. Third. Whrn we ship two degrees ? Fonrth. When we skip three degrees? Fifth. When we skip four degrees? Sixth When we skip five degrees? Seventh. When we skip six degrecs? Eighth, or Octave
$\qquad$

## 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.

## $\S$ 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.
3. A fourth consisting of two steps and one half-step, is a perfect focrth.
4. A fourth consisting of three steps, is a sharp fourth
§ LXXXVII. Fifths.
5. A fifth consisting of two steps and two half-steps, is a flat fifth.
6. A fifth consisting of three steps and a half-step, is a perfect fifth.
§ LXXXVIII. Sixths.
7. A sixth consisting of three strps and two half-steps, is minor.
8. A sixth consisting of four steps and a half-step, is major.
§ LXXXIX. Sevenths.
9. A seventh consisting of four steps and two half-steps, is a flat seveath.
10. A seventh consisting of five steps and one halfstep, is a sharp seventh.
§ XC. Octave. All octave consists of five steps and tion half-steps.
§XCI. Mivon ntenval.s aliteneb to Mason. It the lower note of any minor interval be flatted, or the upper one sharied, the interval becomes majur.
§XCII. Masor interval.s al.tered to manor. If the lower note of any major interval be sharped, or the upper one flatted, the interval becomes minor.
§XCIII. Fxtreme sharr interval.s. If the lower mote of any mojor interval be llatted, or the upper one sharped, the intervad becomes surenFi.tocs, wil extheme sharp.
§XCIV. Extaem: Flat istenwals. If the lower note of any minor interval be sharped, or the upper one flatted, the interval becomes disisished or extheme flat.

## RUESTIONS.

If a secont ernustels of a half-step, what is it ralloul? Aus. Mmor Secombl. - If a second eomsisis of
 -If a dhirl enosiots of two steps, what is it called - If a fourth cousists of too sters and one hatf-atep,
 nuif tero half-steps, what is it collonl? - If at fifthermaistonf three steps anit one half-step, what is in ralleal If a sixtl: cousiots of threr stops aunl tien hal/-steps, what is it ealled t-If as sixth combisis of four







 hower somal of amy minor morval he sharped, what slors the interval termote i-If the upher somud of any minor intersall le flathed, what doses the intersal lieronel

## CHAPTER XV.

' $H Y$ THMICAI, CIASSIFICATION. TVO NOTFS TO F.ACH PART OF THF: MFASURE, OR COMHOUND KORMS. FIGITTH RFSTS. TRIPLFTS. REPEAT.
$\oint X C V$. When two or inare notes comen to eati part of a measure, they ere to be considered as constitating 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 measme with their derivatives are called Compound Relations, or Compound Forms of Measure.

EXAMPLE.
Eighth Relations
First Class.
Second Class.
Third Clasぁ.


Note. Ohicr examples may he exluilited on the IMack lioard, as (Zuarters in 4-2, or 3-2, \&c.
§ XCVI. Eighth Rests.
§XCVII. Three notes are sometines sung to one beat, or part of a measime. The figure 3 is placed over such notes, and they are called Thiplets.
§XCVIII. Repeat. Dots aeross the staff re.juire the repetition of the strain.



## CHAPTER XVI.*

RHYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION. FOUR NOTES TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. COMPOUND FORMS. DOUBLE DOTS. SIXTEENTH RESTS. $\oint$ XCIX. See $\S$ XCV .

EXAMPLE.


- Where schools are kept but for a short line, it may be necessary to omit this ehapter 3
§ C. A dotted note or rest is sometimes lengthened by a second dot, which adds to it one fourth of the note, or one half of the first dot
$\oint$ CI. Sixteenth Rests.
7 y 1
PRACTICAL EXERCIEES.




$5 \frac{4}{4} 4$



## ELEMENTS OF VUCAL MUSIC.



## CHAPTER XVII.

## DYNAMIC TONES.

§ CII. Ongan Tone. A sound which is commenced, continued and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an orgav tove. (—)

OCIIl. Crescrndo. A sound commencing soft ald gradually increasing to loud, is called crescendo. (cres. or -)
$\$$ CIV. Dimineexpo. A sound commencing loud and gradually diminishing to soft, is called oiminuendo. ( dim . or 二-)
y CV. Sweil. An union of the crescendo and diminuendo, produces the sweililivg ToNE, or sweit. ( $\sim$ )
Nore. Sing the seale very slow, (ahl) applying the swell.
$\oint$ CVI. Pressure Toxk. A very sudden crescendo, or swell, is called a PRESHITRE TONE. ( or $\langle>$ )

\& CVII. Explosive Tone. A sound which is struck suddenly, with very great force, and instantly diminished, is called an explosite tone; also FORZANDO, or SFORZANDO. ( $>$ or $s f . f z$.)

§CVIII. The proper application of dynamics constitutes the form of musical expression
Note. Aspirate the first $h$ in the syllable hal, with greal power.
QUESTIONS.

When a sonnd is hegun, continued, and embed, with an equa! degree of nower, what is it ealled?
 gou lout, and gralually dimimished to soff, what is it calledl?- When tire rreserutes is muted to the diminuenslo. what is it called ?-What is a very suddeu erespendo called ?-Wluat is a very suc.ina damuish called ?
$\square$

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAJ MUSIC

## CHAP'TER XVIII.

## TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

§CIX. When C is taken as one, as it has always been hitherto, the scale is said to be in its natural position; but either of the other letters may be taken as one, in which case the scaie is said to be transposed.
$\S$ 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 кev. Thus, if the scale be in its natural position, it is said to be in the Key of C; if $G$ be taken as one, the scale is in the 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.
$\S$ CXI. In transposing the scale the proper order of the intervals (steps and lialf-steps) nust 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 fuur to five, from five to six, and from six to seven, and a half-step frum seven to eight.
\& CXII. The interval frum one letter to another is always the same, and cannot be changed; thus it is always a step from C to D , and from I) to E , a half-step from F to F , a step from F to G , from G to A , and from $\mathbf{A}$ to B , and a half-step from B to C.. In the transposition of the scale, therefore, it becnues necessary to introduce sharps and flats, or to substitute sharped or flatted letters for the natural letters, so as to preserve the proper order of the intervals.
$\oint$ CXIII. First transposition by sharps; from $C$ to $G$, a fifth higher, or a fourth lower.

## EXAMPLE.


§CXIV. Signature. To preserve the proper order of intervals from six to seven, and from seven to eight, in the above transpesition of the scale, it is necessary to substitute F ㅍ for F . The sharp is placed inmediately after the clef, and is called the signatuae (sign) of the iey; 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 seale said to he in the key of C?-Why is the seale said to be in the key of C, when C is taken as our l-Spupose (i he taken as one, in what key would the seate the then 1- What is meant hy the key or C? D? E ? F? \&c. - When any other lettre than C is taken as one, what is
said of the senle !



 to the key of $G$ - What is the xiguature to the key of $C$ ? - Why is sharpeal in the keve at What sound hav the kev of G . that the key of C lias not ? What somul has the key of C , that the key

 D), in the kev of (i) - (Votk Similar questims on the other lenters and somith. - - In trauxpoxing the
 with I in this case ? - What dops thim sharped th become in the new key. of $\mathbf{G}$ !- What effert does sharping the thi have on the arale /-What must be doue in order to transpose the scale a buh ?

 highier is the key of（ $\mathbf{i}$ ，than C ？－What sound is D ，in the key of C ？－What sound is D ，in the key of
D ！－What sound is 1 ），in the key of A ？What sound has the key of A ，that D has not ？－What D 1－What sound is 1 ，in the key of A P－What sound has the key of A，that D has not ？W＇What sound lias the key of D，that A has not ？－How many sounds have the keys of A and D in common？
§ CXVII．Fourth transposition by sharps；from A to E，a fifth higher， or a fourth lower．


## PRACTICAI，EXERCISES IN E．




## QUESTION：

If the seale be transposed a fith from A，to what letter II it go ？－In order to transpose the scale a fiflh，what must be done ？What is 4 in the key of $\mathbf{A}$ ．What letter，then，must be sharped，in transposing from A to E？－What is the signature to the key of E？－What letters are sharped？Why？ －flow nuth higher is the key of E ，than the hey of A ？－［Note Oiller questious may be asked， similar to thove under the 1 st， 2 d and 3 d transpositions．
§ CXVIII．Fifh transposition by sharps．Key of B．Five sharps：F $\boldsymbol{\psi}$ $\mathrm{C} \ddagger, \mathrm{G} \neq \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{f}$ and A 抽．（Same as Cb ．）
§CXIX．Sixth transposition by slarps．Key of F\＃．Six sharps：F\＃，

§CXX．Seventh transposition by sharps．Key of C\＃．Seven sharps： $\mathrm{F} \neq, \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{r}, \mathrm{G} \#, \mathrm{D} \neq, \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{f}, \mathrm{E}$ 井 and $\mathrm{B}=$ ．（Same as $\mathrm{D} b$ ．）
§ CXXI．Eighth transposition by sharps．Key of G\＃Eight sharps＊ $\mathrm{F} \neq, \mathrm{C}=, \mathrm{G} \neq, \mathrm{D} \#, \mathrm{~A}$ 半， $\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{B}$ 六 and $\mathrm{F} \times$ ．（Same as Ab ．）
§ CXXII．In the last transposition，from $C$ \＃to $G$ 据，a new character has been introduced on F井，called a duuble sharp．

QUESTIONS.
What key is a fifth higher than E ? - What is the signature to the key of B?-What letters are strarped in the key of B7-What key is u fith higher t.ull B? What is the signature to the key of F4:-What letters are sharped in the key of F signature to the key of CH? What letturs are sharped in the key of C\# ? What hey is a finth higher than C ? - What is the signature to the key of cij? - What letters are sharped in the key of G\# ? F'having been sharped belure, what is it calted when it is sharped again?
§ CXXIII. The scale may be still further transposed by double sharps, but it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the same variety can be more easily obtained by transposition by flats. The keys beyond E are seldom used.
$\S$ CXXIV. It will be observed that in each of the foregoing transpositions the scale has been removed a fifth, (or a fourth downwards,) and that at each transposition a new sharp on the fourth has been found necessary. Hence the following Rule: The sharp fourth transposes the scale a fifih.
§ 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 transpasition of the scalc, it is necessary to substitute $\mathrm{B} b$ for B . The flat is placed immediately after the clef, and is called the Signature; thus the signature of the key of F is Bb .

PKACTICAL EXERCISES IN F.
1.


2.


| elements of vocal musio. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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If the seate be transposed from Bj a 4th, what will be the key? -In order to transpose the ceale a 41b, what must he clone? What is 7 in the kry of E.p! - What new flat do we obtain, then, in thanpesing from 13 ) to E.7-What dives the flat 7 th berone in the new key? - What is the signature of Ej? - What ietters are flatted?-Hiow much higher is $\mathrm{E} j$ than 13 b ? Sc.
§CXXVIII. Fourth transposition by flats; from $E_{b}$ to $A b$, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

> EXAMPLE.


QUESTIONS.
If the scale be transposed a thit from E.b. what will be the key? What is the signature to the key of $A D$ ? - What letters are flatted ?-How does flatting the 7th, trausposo the scale:-How much ligher is Ap than Ep ?
§ CXXIX. Fifth transposition by flats. Key of Db. Five flats: Bb, Eb, $A b, 1) b$ and $G b$. (Same as $C$ ́ㅠ.)
§CXXX. Sixth transposition by flats. Key of $G b$. Six flats: $B b, E b$, $\mathrm{Ab},\left.\mathrm{D}\right|_{2}, \mathrm{G} b$ and Cb . (Saine as $\mathrm{F}=$.)
f CXXXI. Seventh transposition by flats. Key of Cb. Seven flats: $\mathrm{Bb}, \mathrm{E} b, \mathrm{~A} b, \mathrm{D} \mid), \mathrm{Gb}, \mathrm{Cb}$ and Fb . (Same as B.)
\& CXXXII. Eighth transposition by flats. Key of $\mathbf{F b}$. Eight flats: $\mathbf{B b}$, $\mathrm{Eb}, \mathrm{Ab}, \mathrm{D} b, \mathrm{C} b, \mathrm{Cb}, \mathrm{Fb}$ and Bbb .

8 CXXXIlI. In the last transposition, from Cb to Fb , a new claracter is introduced on BD , called a dolble flat.

## QUESTIONS.

What $k e v$ is a fourth from $A b^{?}$ - What is the sigaature to $\mathrm{D} b$ ? What letters are flated in the ley of 11$\rangle$ ? - What $k r y$ is a $W h$ from I)!-What is the sugnature to the kry of ( $: \eta$ ? - What letiers are flatted in the key of Cip? - What key is a \$4h from Gpl - What is the signature to the key of CD? - What
etlers are flatted in the key of $\mathbf{C b}$ ?-What key is a 4 th from Cb ? - Whal is the signature to the key of Fb? What lettery are flatted in the key of F ? ? - B haviug been flatted before, what is it called when it is flatted again?
© CXXXIV. The seale may be still further transposed by double flats, but it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the same variety can be more casily obtained by transposition by sharps. The keys beyond $A b$ are seldom used.
§ CXXXV. It will be observed that in each of the foregoing transpositions by flats, the scale has been removed a fourth (or filth downwards), and that at each transposition a new flat on the seventh has been found necessary. Hence the following Rui.e: The fat secenth transposes the scale a jourth

## CHAPTER XIX. <br> MJNOR SCAIE.

§ CXXXVI. In addition to the major scale as at Chapter IV, and the chromatic seale as at Chapter XII, there is another scale in which the intervals (steps and half-steps,) are differently placed, which is called the minou seate.
Nute. The word mode is often used in eomection with major and minor; as, Mojor mode and Minor mode.
§ CXXXVII. In the aseending minor scale the half-steps occur between two and three, and seren and eight; in descending between six and five, and thiree and tivo.
$\S$ CXXXVIII. The minor scale in its natural position commenees with A , or A is taken as onc.

EXA,IPLE. Scale in A minor.

$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \mathrm{~A} & \mathrm{~B} & \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{F} & \mathrm{H} & \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{A} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{G} & \mathrm{F} & \mathrm{F} & \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{B} & \mathrm{A}\end{array}$
La Si Do Re Mi Fi Si La La Sol Fa Mi Re Do Si La
§CXXXIX. In the ascending minor scale, six and seren are altered from the signature, hoth being sharped; but in descending, all the sounds remain unaltered from the signature.
§ CXL. When the major and minor scales have the same signature they are said to be related. Thus the key of C major is the relative inajor to $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$ minor; and the key of A minor is the relative minor to C inajor.
$\S$ CXLI. The relative minor to any major key is found a sixth above it, or is based upon its sixth; and the relative major to any minor key is found a third above it, or is based upon its third.
$\oint$ CXLI. It will be observed that the letters and syllables correspond in the major and its relative minor. Thus the syllable Do in applied to C in both eases, although it is one in the major and three in the minor mode.
§CXLII. There is another form in which the minor scale is often used, in which there are three intervals of a half-step each, three of a step, and one of a step and half-step.

EXAMPLE.


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

† Half-steps. $\ddagger$ A Half-step and slep-superfluous or extreme sharp secoud.

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN MINOR KEYS.

1. A minor.

$\square$
2. B minor.

3. D minor.
en-
4. $G$ minor.




## ELEMENTS OF VOCAI. MUSIC.

## CHAPTER XX.

## modULATION.

§ CXLIII. When m a picce of music the scale is transposed, such change is called modul.ation.
§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 immiediately changed, and it is necessary for the singer to understand and feel this change, and to be governed by it.
§CXLVI. If possible the change should be made in the mind of the performer bcfore the note of modulation occurs, as this will enable him to get the true sound of that note.
§ CXLVII. In such changes as^usually occur in psalmody, extending only to one or two measures, it is not nccessary to clange the syilables, but merely to alter the vowel sound, or termination of the syllable as at $\$ L X V I I I$, but where the change is continued for sometime, the solmization of the new key should be adopted.
§ CXLVIII. The most common modulations are, 1st. from one to five, or from any kcy to that which is based upon its fifth; 2d. from one to four, or from any key to that which is based upon its fourth. These changes occur in almost every piece of music.
§ CXLIX. First modulation. From onc to five. This change is produced by sharping the fourth, which (sharp fourth) becomes seven in the new key. The sharp fourth is therefore the note of modulation betwcen any key and its fifth.

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

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

Note. The figures over tine notes show the proper places for making the changes

1. To the fifth.


Do Sol Do Si La Sol
2. To the fifth.

3. To the fifth

4. To the fourth.


## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC


6. To the fourth.


CHAPTER XX.
PASSING NOTES, SHAKE, TURN, LEGATO AND STACCATO, AND MISCELIANEOUS CHARACTERS.
Notr. The contents of this chapter may be introduced at any couvenient time during the course.
§ CLI. 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.
$\S$ CLII. Appogia ture. When a passing note precedes an essential note, it is called an appog.ature. The appogiature occurs on the accented part of the measure.

EXAMPLES.

§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

## EXAMPLES


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

$\$$ CLV. Turn. The turn ( $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ ) consists of a principal sound, with the sounds next above and below it. It should be performed with care and neatness, but not too quick.

CLVI. Legaio. When a passage is performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner, it is said to be legato. ( $\quad$ )

## EXAMPLE.



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

## EXAMPLE.


§ CLVIII. Tie. A character called a tis is used to show how many notes are to be sung to one syllable. It is also used to denote the legato style. $(\square)$
§ CLIX. Pause. When a note is to be prolonged beyond its ugual time, a character ( $\boldsymbol{\square}$ ) called a pause is placed over or under it.
$\$$ CLX. Double Bar. A double bar $(\|)$ shows the end of a strain of the music, or of a line of the poetry.
§ CLXI Brace. A brace is used to connect the staves on which the different parts are written.
$\delta$ CLXII. Direct. The direct ( $\kappa$ c) is sometimes used at the end of a staff to show on what degree the first note of the following staff is placed.

## EXERCISES ON THE DIATONIC INTERVALS

Note. The following lessons may be sung by the whole schnol without any reference to the dif(ere:it sized notes, or they may be sung in iwn parts (responsive or conversational) as follows: the Base and Tenor sing the large, and the Aho and 'reble the sinall (answering) notes; or, the Alto and I'reble siug the large, and the Base and T'enor the small (auswering) notes.

 בR-0-0-0-0-1 =10 =-1



Fourths.



5 (870
=e-r-ef-8:


6 (9-1)-0-1~-


ב-1 =0-1-2

ELEMENTSOF VOCAL MUSIC．

Firns．
 ＝－

8 8－
9 园


10 （6）－



三二ef
二ed
三二人，
12 Sixths．
三ئ

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

－ ＝二－
13 ब．

$\overline{-2-\alpha=1}$




三二小二际
17 （ 8 Octaves．


19 （ब）

A. An Itsllan preposition, meaning to, in, hy, at, \&c.

A B-neptacito. At pleasure.
Accelerando. Accelerating the time, gradually fuster and faster.
Accressimente. Increase, augmentation.
Adagissimo. The Superlative of adagio, meuning very Blow.
Adagio Assai or Motto. Very slow.
Ad Libilum. At pleasure
Aesthetics. The seience of taste
Alfituoso. Tender and affecting.
dsitato. With agitation.
Alla Breve. A variety of common tima. ${ }^{4}$
Alla Capelln. In clurch style
Allegramente. Rnther quick.
dlegrefto. Less quick ihun Allegro.
Allesrissimu. Very quick.
Allegro. Quick.
Very quick.
vuick.
All.gro con Fuoco. Qulck rnd animated.
Allegro di Molto. Excreelingly quick.
Allegro Furioso. Rapid-ridd vchement.
Allegro ma nor Presto. Quick, but not extremely so
Allegro ms non troppo. Quick, but not too quick.
Allegro Vivace. Very quick and lively.
Mentando. See Rentle and tender
mateur. A lover
mazeur. A lover hut not a professor of musle.
Amoroso or Con Amore. Affectionately, tenderly.
Andante. Gentle, distinet, and rather slow, yet connected.
Andantino. Somewhat quicher than andante.
Animato, or Con Anima. Wilh fervent, animated expression
Animn, or Con Animo. With spirit, courage, and holdness.
Antiphone Music sung in sliernate parts.
A piacere. At plensure.
A piacere. Ais Lento. Somewhat slower.
${ }^{A}$ Poco Pis MIosso. Quicker and with mare emotion.
Arcata, Arcato, Areo, or Col Arco. With the bow.
Ardito With arilor and spirit.
Aria. Air. Arietta. A litile air or melolly.
Arioso. In a light, airy, singing manuer.
Arpeggio. Not together bui in quick nuecession.
Atsai. Very, mure or much; as Allegro Assai, or Adagio Assas. 4 tep po. In time.
4 tompo giusto. In strict a:ld exact time.
Faritone, or Barytone. Between the Base and Tenor.
Battuta. The beat. 1be beat of the mensnre.
Bene Placito. A phrese which gives liberty to introduce ornaments or 10 vary from the text.
Ben Marcato. In a pointed and well marked manner.
Bis. Twice.
Arazura. A song, requiring great spirit and volubility of execntion.
Bralianre. Brilliant, gay, shming, aparkling.

## Brio or Briono. Fervor, warmth, ardor.

Cadence. Closing stralu; also a fanciful, extemporaneons embeilish 1nent ut the clone of a song.
Cadenza. Bame as the secoud use of cadence. See Cadence. Calando. Softer aml slower.
Calcando. Pressug on, hurrying
Calmato. With chinmess, tranquillity, repose.
Cantabile. Grnceful singing style. A pleasing flowing melody.
Cantante. To be execuled hy the voice.
Cantata. A vocal composition of several
Cantata. A vocal composition of several movenients.
Cantilena. The melody or air.
Canto. The treble purt in a chorus.
Canto Firmo, or Cantus Fermus. A plain chant or melody
Capella. Chapel. Alla Capella. In church styte.
Choir. A conupnny or band of singers; also that part of a ehurch appropriated to the singers.
Choral. A slow psalm tune, mostly in notes of equal lensth.
Chorist, or Chorister. A memher of a choir of singers.
Cola. An end or finish. In this work the term cols is applied to shor
phrases placed at the end of a tune desigued sonvetimes for a
close, and sometimes for an interlude letween the stanzas of

## Col, or Con. With. Col Arco With the bow.

Colla Parte. With the part.
Comodo, or Commodo. In an easy and unrestrsined manner.
Con Affetto. With expression.
Con Brio. With fervor.
Concitato. Dixturhed, agitated.
Con Doicessa, With delicacy.
Con Dolore, or Con Duolo. With monrnful expression.
Conductor. One who superintends a musical performance. Same ai
Mfusic Director. With elegance.'
Con Energica. Wuh energy.
Cun Expressione. With expression.
Con Flessibitita. With flexiblity, or freedom of voice.
Con Furia. With fury, perturhation
Con Grazia. With graet and elegance.
Con Impeto. With force, energy.
Con Justo. With chnsle exactness.
Con Moto. Whih emotion.
Con Spirilo. With spirit, animation.
Con Stramenti. With instruments.
Contralto. The lowest female voice.
Coro. Chorus.
Da For, from, of.
Da Camera. For the chamher
Da Capella. For the church

Da Copo. Prom tha heginning
Decani. The Priests, in contra-filstinction to the lay or ordinary chor
alamando. In the style of declomation.
Decrescendo. Dimillisting, decreasing.
Delicatamente, a Delicato. With delicacy.
Dessus. The Treble.
Devozione. Devolional.
Dilettante. A lover of the arts in general, or a lover of mumen
Diligenza. Diligence, care.
Di Motto. Much or very.
Divoto. Deroledly, devoutly.
Doice. Scht, sweet, tender, delicate.
Dolcemente, Dolcessa, or Dolcissimo. See Dolce Dotente, or Loloroso. Mournful.
E. And.
Elezante.
inergico, Elegance.
Energico, or Con Energ
Espressivo. Expressive.
Estinte or Estinto. Dying away in time and force.
Fermato. With firmness and decision.
Fieramente. Bold, with velsemence.
Fine, Fin, or Finale. The end.
Focoso, or Con Fuoco. With fire
Forzando, forz. or $f z$. See Sforzando.
Fugue or Fiuga. A composition which repeats, or sustains in Its ser
eral parts throughout, the sulject with which it commences, and
Fugate. In the fugue style.
Fughetto. A short fugue.
Furioso, or Con Furia. With vehemence and agitation.
Giusto. In just and steady time.
Glissando, ir Ghasato. In a gliding manner.
Grandioso, or Gran Gusto. In a grand atyle
Grave. A slow and solemn movernent.
Graziosamente, or Con Grazia. Eee Grazioso,
Gusto, Gustoso, or Con Gusto. With taste, elegantly.
Impetuoso. With impetunaty.
impressario. The Conductor of a Concert.
invncente, or Innocentemente. In an artless and simple style
Intrala or Introduzione. Introducion.
lstesso. The same ; as, Istessu cerapo, the same time.
Lacrimando, or Lacrimoso. Mournful, pathetic.
Lamentevole, Lamentando, Lamentabile. Mournfully.
Larghetto. Slow, but not so siow ex Largo.
Largo. slow.

Catso di molto. Very slow.
Lesato. Close, gluting, connected style.
Legato. Close, glinting, connected style.
Leggiero, or Lefgeranza. In is light, free, easy manner.
Lentiando. Grudually slower and softer.
Lento, or Lentamente. Slow.
Loco. As written.
Mairizat. A composition for voices in the anclent atyle of finitation and तegue.
Maestoso. Mujestic, Majestically.
Maestro Di Capella. Chatpel Mnster, or Conductor or Church Music Mancando. Growing liaint and ferble.
Manual. The key board to an urgan.
Marcato. Stroug and marked style
Messa di Vore. Moderate swell.
Mesto, or Mestoso. Zad, peusivc.
Moderato or Moderatamente. Moderately. In moderate time. Molto. Much or very
ery. fill vaice.
Gradually dying sway.
Wordente. A beat, or transicnt shake.
Mormarando. Murmuring-a gentle murmuring sound.
Mosso. Emotion.
Motet, Motett, or Motetto. A piece of sacred music in several parts.
Motivo. The ןrincipzal subject.
Non. Not.-Nmtroppo. Not too much.
oblizato. Applied to an indispensable aceompaniment.
Orchestra. A company or haud of insirumental performers ; 'also that part of a theatre occupied by the band.
Ordinerio. As usual.
Parlante. Spe.king, talkin.
Parlando. In a speaking or declamatory manner.
Partitura, or Partizione. The full score.
Pastorate. Applied to gracelill movements in sextuple time.
Perdendo, or Perdendosi. \$s:ne as Lentando.
Piacere, or A piacere. At pleasure.
Pieno. Full
Pieloso. In 4 religious style.
More. Pith Monso. With more motion-fanter.
Piz. Aizato. Suapping the violin string with the fingers.
Poco. A little. Poco atagio. A little slow.
Poco a Poco. By degrees, gradually.

Pumposo In a grand und Imposing atyle.
Portamento. The manuer of sustaining and conducting the voice, from ne sound to another.
Precento di Voce. Suntuining the volce.
Precentor. Conductor, leader of a thoir.
Precirione. With precision, exactness.
Presto. Quic
Very Quick.

Quassi. As if, as it were, hke, in some measure,
Rallentando, or Allentando, or Stentando. Slower and sofer by deyrees.
Recitando. A speaking manner of ferformance.
Recitante. In the nyle of recitative.
Recitative. Musical declamation.
Replica. Repent
Rinforzando, Rinf. or Rinforzo. Suddenlr increasing in power. Ritornello. A shori prefistory, or intermediate symphony
Rissieno. A purt which is not obligato, or principul.
isoluto. With resnlation, boldurss
Ritenuto or Ritenente. §ame as Ritardando.
Sherzando or Sherzato. In playful style.
esue. It firlows, ts Segue Duetto -the duett follows. samplice. Chaste, simple.
empre. Througnice slivnva, as Sempre Forte, lond throughout, empra Con Forza. I.oul thronghout
Sentimento. With feeling-same ns Affetuoso.
Serio. Serithout, ny Senza Organo-without the organ.
Sforzando, or Sforzato. With strong force or emphasis, rapidiy
sictliana. A movement of light graceful character.
Simile. In like nianuer.
tentando. Slackgning the time
miuendo, Sminutto. Decreasing-See Diminuendo.
Smorzando. A gradual diminution, or softer and softer
maninso. With fury
Somorendo, Smorzando. Dying awyy, same as Mancando
Sanve, Soasiement. Sweet, sweetly. See Dolce.
Solfezgi. Plural of Solfegtio.
Solfegrio. A vocal exercise.
Soli. Plural of solo.
Solf. Plural or solo.
Solo. For a single voiee or instrument
Sopra. Above.

Sortenuto. Sustained
Sotto. Under, below. Sotto Voce With subdued volce spiccato. Samens staccato. Staccato. Short, detached, distinct.
Stentando, Stentato. l.myering, holding back.
Strepitoso, Con Strepito. Noisy, boisleroutb
stromento. Instrument. Stromenti. Invtruments.
Ton. Quck.
Face, or Tacet. Silent, or he silent.
Tasto Solo. Without chorils.
rempo. Time. Tempu a piacere. Time at pleasure Tempo di Capelta. Two doulle nutes in a mensure.
Tempo Giusto. In exact tine.
Tempo Rubato. Impliex a slight deviation from strict time luy prothe mensure be not altered in the augregate.
Tema. sulject or theme.
Ten. Temuto. IIold oil. See Sostenuto,
Timoroso. With timidity,
Tremando, Tremolo, Tremulando. Trembling.
Tutti. The whole. Full Chorus.
Un. A-as un poco, a little.
On poco Ritenuto. Rather gentle and restrained.
Va. Go on; as Va Crescendo, continue to Increase.
Vacillands. Fluctuating, wavering, vacillating.
Cloce, or Con Velocita. In rapid sime.
Verse. Same as Solo.
Vizoroso. Evening vocal service of the Catholic Church
Vigoroso. Bold, eneratic.
Vivacinkimo. Very lively.
Vivo. Cheerful.
Virtuoso. A proficient in art.
Voce di Petto. The chest voice.
Voce di Testa. The head voice.
Yoce Sola. Volce alone.
Volatate. In a light and rapid manner.
Volti Subito. Turn over quickly.
Zeloso, Con Zelo. Zealous, earneat, engaged

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

The following method for teaching chanting is recommended. Let the teacher first carefully read over a line, or verse of the poetry, and immediately afterwards let the choir read simultaneously the same line or verse, imitating as nearly as possible the manner of the teacher; and so proceed through the psalm. When this can be well done, let him instead of reading the line or verse, recite it to a given pitch cunvenient to all, but without any cadence, and to this also let the choir respond in like manner as before. From this it is not difficult to proceed one step further and add the cadence, which makes the chant complete.
In many of the churches in England the chanting is performed so very rapidly that not only the words are wholly lost, but even the injunction of the Apostle, to let all things be done "decently and in order," seems to be disregarded. Such an excessive and almost fiivolous rapidity of utterance is alike at variance with good taste in reading, and with devotional feeling. The words appropriated to the reciting note should be uttered about as fast as they are to be read, taking care to preserve a pure delivery of the voice, and giving special attention to articulation, pauses and emphasis. There should be no attempt to sing louder than any one else, or to recite faster, or to see who can fairly get to the last syllable first, but reverence, gravity and dignity should pervade the whole performance.
A chant, both in its melody and harmony, should be easy and natural, consisting of the most common progressions, and avoiding all difficult intervals and combinations The most perfect and beautiful specimens of chants are those of the old masters, in which the melody is confined to a small compass, and moves almost always by seconds. See No. 11 by Farrant, 20 Gregorian; 25 Tallis, 38 Palestrina, and otherz.
On page 347, Chants have been applied to Metrical Psalms and Hymns. It will be seen at once that any Psalm or Hymn may be sung to any of the Chants in this way, and thus that a new and interesting department in Church Music is opened, by which a much greater variety may be introduced into this part of public worship. The form of Metrical Chanting which it is believed will be found the most interesting and effective, is that which is illustrated at No. 74, making 2 cadence nt the end of the second and fourth lines of each stanza. While the chanting of Psalms and Hymns will in no ease, perhaps, be found inappropriate, there is a peculiar prepriety in applying this mode of performance to those Psalms and Hymns which are of a didactic, narrative, or hortatory character.
Many of the chants in this work are designed for antiphonal or responsivo performance. This may be done by having a single voice sing the first phrasc 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 inost striking. Sce No. 70 , where tire first strain may be sung by a single basc, or alto voice, while the chorus respond in the second strain, and so on through the whole Psalm The addition of the Hallelujahs is a pecular feature in the chants contained in this work. These liave been, many of them, written much after the manner of the Gregorian Chants; and in some instances copied almost exactly from them.
It is gratifying to know that Chanting is beginning to be appreciated. It is a form of Church Music so scriptural, so venerable, so simpie, and so exclusively appropnate to the circumstances of religious worslip, that it must be constantly gaining in favor with all those who "love to sing and make melody in their hearts to the Lord."

## CARMINA SACRA:

OR

## BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

## MOUNT ZION. L. M.






> MENDON. L. M.

## Spirifed. <br> 

 Loud swell the pealing organ's notes, Breathe forth your soul in raptures high; Praise ye the Lord, with harp and voice, Join the full cho - rus of the sky.




## OLD HUNDRED. L. M.



## In stondy time.

$\square$


\{ Who shall ascend the holy hill, Great God! which all thy glories fill? ?
\{ Who, in thy temple's hallowed dome, Se - cure his ev-er-lasting home? $\}$


3. $\{\text { This man the blessing shall receive, The blessing, which the Lord can give: }\}^{4 \text {. These are the men, the chosen }}$


## ADMAH. L. M.




## CUMBERLAND





1. High in the heavens, eter - nal God, Thy goodness in full glo-ry shines; Thy truth shall break thro' eve-ry cloud That vails thy just and wise de-signs.


2. For - ev-er firm thy jus - tice stands, As mountains their foun-da - tions keep; Wise are the wonders of thy hands, Thy judgments are a migh - ty deep.


TALLIS' EVENING HYMN. L. M.
TH. TAILLIS, 1650.


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## ELPARAN.

L. M.



BALLINGTON. L. M.


SALE. L. M. Or Gle by repeating tee first two lines. Arranged from the German.


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

## CYPRUS. <br> L. M.

Alered from Eoston Academy's Collection.


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

## SHALEM. L. M.



1. Je - ho - vah reigns, his throne is high, His robes are light and ma-jes-ty; His glo-ry shines with heanks so bright, No mortal can sus - tain the sight. 2. His ter-rors keep the woild in awe: His jus-tice guards his ho-ly law; His love re-veala a smil-ing face, His truth and promise seal the grace $7<$

2. The spa-cious fir - ma-ment on high, With all the blue e-the - real sky, And spangled heav'ns a shin-ing frame, Their great O -rig - i - nal pro-claim.







3. The world's foun-da-tions by lis hand Were laid, and shall for - ev - er stand; The swelling billows know their bound, While tohis praise they roll a - round.

4. Thy glo-ry, fearless of de-cline, Thy glo-ry, Lord, shall ev - er shine; Thy praise shall still our breath em-ploy, Till we shall rise to end - less joy.


TRURO.
L. M.

DR. CH. BURNEY.



2. Dif - fuse thy light and truth a - broad, And be thou known th' almigh-ty God; Make bare thine aran, thy power dis-play, While truth and grace thy scep-tre sway.


> ST. PAULS'. L. M. Or 6l. by repeating the first two lines. G. greene.



1. Lord, I am thine, but thou wilt prove My faith, my patience, and my love; When men of spite against me join, They are the sword, the hand is thinc.

2. What sin-ners val-ue, I re-sign; Lord, 'tis enough that thou art mine; I shall be-hold tixy blissful face, And stand complete in righteousness.

3. O glorious hour! O blest a-bode! I shall be near, and like my God; And flesh and sin no more control The sacred pleasures of my soul.



ASHWELL. L. M.


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

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

## PTOLEMAIS. L. M.



1. From all that dwell below the skies, Let the Creator's praise a - rise: Let the Redeemer's name be sung, Througn eve-ry land, by eve - ry tong ue 2 Fi - ter - nal are thy mercies, Lord; E - ternal truthat-tends thy word; Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore.Till suns shall nee and set no moze


AE. L. M. Doosla




$$
\begin{aligned}
& 58 \\
& \text { ARNE. L. M. } 6 \\
& \text { DR. ARNE. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lowell. L. M. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## AGLAND. <br> T. M, Uk bil bi repeativg the fiest two hineso. <br> DR. Artanged Frnm



1. My God, how endless is thy love ! Thy gifts are every evening new; And morning mercies from above Gently distill like early dew,Gently dis - till like ear -ly dew. (9)
2.Thou spread'st the curtains of the night,Great Guardian of my sleeping hours, Thy sov'reign word restores the light And quickens all my drowsy powers, A nd quickens all \&c. (\#
2. I yield my powers to thy command, To thee I consecrate my days,Perpetual blessings from thine hand Demand perpetual songs of praise, Demand perpetual, \&c.


## KESWICK. L. M.



1. With one consent, let all the earth,To God their cheerful voices raise; Glad homage pay, with awful mirth, And sing before him
songs of praise.

 2. For he's the Lord, supremely good, His mercy is for-ev -er sure; His truth, which always firmly stood, To endless a - ges shall en - dure


## APPLETON. L. M.



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

STERLING. L. M.


2. His terrors keep the world in awe; His justice guards his holy law; His love reveals a sruil-ing face, His truth and promise seal the grace.

3. Thro' all his works his wisdom shines, And baflles Satan's deep designs; His power is sovereign to ful - fil The noblest counsels of his will. A - men

4. And will this glorious Lord descend To be my father and my friend? Then let my songs with angels join; Heaven is secure, if God be mine. A - mer


## PEAL.

L. M.


The small notes are intended for a soft ending.


1. Lord, thou hast searched and seen me thro', Thine eye commands with piercing view, My rising and my resting hours, My heart and flesh, with all their powers. 2. My thoughts, be-fore they are my own, Are to my God dis-tinct - ly known; He knows the words I mean to speak, Ere from my opening lips they break.

2. With-in thy cir-cling power I stand, On every side 1 find thy hand; A-wake, a-sleep, at home, a-broad, I am sur-rounded still with God.

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

4. Oh may these thoughts possess my breast, Where'er I rove, where'er I rest; Nor lot my weaker passions dare Con sent to sin, $\|$ for God is there
5. Great God, to thee my even - ing song With humble grat - i - tude I raise; Oh let thy mercy tune my tongue, And fill my heart with live - ly praise.

6. My daysun clonded as they pass, And eve - ry gent-ly roll - ing hour, Are mon-uments of wondrous grace, And witness to thy love and power.

 WILBRAHAM. L. M.

7. Give thanks to God,he reigns above ; Kind are his thoughts,his name is love; His mercy a - ges past have known, And a - ges long to come shall own. Hal-lelu-jah.

8. He feeds and clothes us all the way; He guides our footsteps, lest we stray; He guards us with a powerful hand, And brings us to the heavenly land. Hal-lelu-jah.

9. $f$ Oh let the saints with joy re-cord The truth and goodness of the Lord! How great his works! how kind his ways! Let every tongue pronounce his prase.Hallelujah.


## MGDOL. L. M.


 I0:Fit
2. Let thrones,and powers,and kingdoms be O - bedient mighty God, to thee! And o - ver land, and streamand main,Now wave the sceptre of thy reigu!

3. Oh let that glorious anthem swell ; Let host to host the triumph tell, That not one re-bel heart remains, But o-ver all the Sav - ior reigns !


## HARMONY GROVE. L. M.

II. T. OLIVER.


2. Raised on de-vo-tion's lof -ty wing, Do thou, my soul, his glo-ries sing; And let his praise em-ploy thy tongue, Till listening worlds shall join the song. ข:

## MAYSVILLE. L. M. 6L.



LANE. L. M. or 6l- by repeatina the first two lines.
Arranged fcom FRA大Z DANZx. 6S


1. For thee, O God, our constant praise In Zi-on waits, thy chosen seat; Our promised altars there we'll raise, And thers our zealous vows complete.

20 thou, who to our humble prayer Didst always bend thy listening ear, To thee shall all mankind re - pair, And at thy gracious throne appear.

## NAZARETH.

L. M.

OR 6L. By REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES.
s. WEBBE.
 2. A - way, ye dreams of mor-tal joy! Rap-tures di-vine niy tho'ts employ; I see the King of glo-ry shine; I feel his love, and call him mine.

LEYDEN. L. M.

E. - termal God, ce-ies-tial King, Ex - - alt - ed be thy glo-rious name; $\}$

Lot hosts of heaven thiv praises sing, [omr.] . . . . . . . And saints on earth thy love proclaim, And saints on earth thy love proclaim. 9)


There is a stream, whose gen-tle flow Supplies the ci - ty of our God! Life, love, and joystill gliding through, And wat'ring our di-vine a-bode.


That sacred stream, thino ho-ly word, Sup-ports our faith, our fear controls: Sweet peace thy promis - es af-ford, And give new stiength to fainting souls.


DALE.
L. M. or Gl. by bepeating the first two lines.

marion. L. m.





## ROTHWELL. L. M.









Soilerato.




 3. He loves his en-e-mies, and prays For those who cursc him to his face; And does to all men still the same That he could hope or wish from them.


## LYCONIA. L. M.

Larghetto. Solemn.



2. Now may we say-Our God, thy power Shall be our fortress and our tower! We that are form'd of fee-ble dust, Make thine almighty arm our trust. Halle - lu - jah !

3. Thrice happy man'--thy Maker's care Shall keep thee from the tempter's snare; God is thy life, his arms are spread,To shield thee with a healthful shade. Halle-lu - jah!



NEAl. 1. iv. OnGle by repkatinatherirsi two lines

1. God, in the gospel of his Son, Makes his e - ternal counsels known: Here love in all its glory shines, And truth is drawn in fairest lines.

Ritard.


2. Oh! grant us grace, alnighty Lord! To read, and mark thy holy word; Its truths with meekness to receive, And by its ho-ly precepts live.


## BRENTFORD. L. M. on 6 b. ef replating the first two lines.



[^0]


HINGHAM.
L. M.

On 6l. By repeating the first two hines.
75
Moulerato.

## (1)


i. Sweet is the work, my God, my King, To praise thy name, give thanks and sing, T', show thy love by morning light, And talk of all thy truth at aight, And talk of all thy truth at night





ALL-SAINTS. L. M. On 6leby repeating the first two himes. w. knapp.
Moderato.

L. M.
 2. Thou art my rock, thy name alone The fortress where my hopes retreat; Oh make thy pow'r and mercy known;

3. Blest be the Lord, for - ever blest, Whose mercy bids my fear remove; Those sacred walls, which guard my rest,
 To safe. - ty grinde my wan-dering feet, To safe-ty guidemy wan-dering feet.




## LAWTON. <br> L. M.




2. To-geth-er oft they seek the place Where God reveals his smiling face : How high,how strong their rapturesswell, There's none but kindred souls can tell.

3. Nor shall the glow-ing flame ex-pire, When dim-ly burns frail nature's fire: Then shall they meet in realms above-A heaven of joy, a heaven of love.




HANOVER. L. M.
Or 6L by repeating the first two linf.g.
Choral.


1. Show pi - ty, Lord-O Lord, for-give, Let a re-penting reb-el live; Are not thy mercies large and free? May not a sin-ner trust in thee?

 2. My crimes are great-butcan't sur-pass The pow'rand gio-ry of thy grace: Great God, thy na-ture hath no bound, So let thy pard'ning love be found.


Poeo Adagto.
$-4.3=$


1. God, in his earthly tem-ple, lays Foun-da-tion for his heavenly praise; He likes the tents of Ja-cob well, But still in Zi-on loves to dwell.

2. His mer-cy vis-its ev - ry house That pay their night and morning vows; But makes a more delight-ful stay, Where churches meet to praise and pray.

3. What glo-ries were described of old! What wonders are of Zi - on told! Thouci-ty of our God be-low, Thy fame shall all the na - tions know.


## DUKE STREET. L. M.

Allegretto.
$\square$


1. Lord, when thou didst as-cend on high, Ten thousand an-gels filled the sky; Those heavenly guards around thee wait, Like chariots, that attend thy state (6-2-
2. Not Si-nai's mountain could ap - pear More glorious, when the Lord was there; While he pronounc'd his ho - ly law, And struck the cho - sen tribes with awe.

3. Raised by*his Fa-ther to the throne, He sent his promised Spir-it down, With gifts and grace for reb-el men, That God might dwell onearth a-gain.


AMLIN
L. M. On Gr, by bepeating the first = wos hines.

Larghetto.


1. How blest the sacred tie that binds In sweet communion kindred minds! How swift the heavenly course they run, Whose hearts, whose faith, whose hopes are one.






NINETY-SEVENTH PSALM TUNE.
L. M.

TUCEEET.



## FARNSWORTH. L. M. or gl. by repeating the first two lines.

Moderato.







$\qquad$


$\qquad$
savon. L. m $\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ anson. $\qquad$

$\qquad$


## NAYTON. L. M.



# COVENTRY. <br> C. M. <br> 1112-1 -1 



1. Oh, could onr tho'ts and wish-es
. There, joys unseen by mor-tal fly, A - bove these gloomy shades, To those bright worlds beyond the sky, Which sor-row
ne'er in -vades! Hal-le-iu-jah,
Hal-le- lu-jah, A-men.

2. Lord, send a beam of light di-vine, To guide our up-ward aim! With one re-viv-ing look of thine, Our lan-guid hearts in-flame.

Hal-le-lu-jah, Hal-le-lu-jah, A-men.

4. Oh then, on faith's sub-lim - cst wing, Our ardent souls shall rise, To those bright scenes, where pleasures spring, Im-mor-tal in the skies.

Hal-lelu-jah, Halle-lujah, A-men.









LEMNOS.
C. M.

This repeat is only to be observed when the Hallelujah is aung.


## Allegro con spirlto.




## LANESBORO'. C. M.




## THYATIRA. C. M.




1. O all ye na-tions, praise the Lord, His glorious acts pro-claim; The full-ness of his grace re-cord, And mag-ni - fy his name.


NAOMI. C. M.


Allegro vigoroso.
(4)

1. To us a Child of hope is born, To us a Son is given : Him shall the tribes of earth obey, Him, all the hosts of heaven. Him shall the tribes of earth obey, Him, all the hosts of heaven.

2. His name shall be the Prince of Peace, Forevermore adored, The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The great and mighty Lord. The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The great and mighty

3. His power, increasing, still shall spread ; His reign no end shall know; Justice shall guard his throne above, And peace abound below. Justice shall guard his throue above, And peace abound below.


4 To us a Child of hope is bor, To us a Son is given- The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The mighty Lord of heaven. The Wonderful, the Counselor, The mighty Lord of heaven. CALL. C. M.


 de-signs to keep; His ear at - tends their hum - ble call, His eyes can nev-er sleep.

## SHEPHAM. <br> C. M.

DR. DUPUES.


LENOAL.
C. M.

Arranged from J. J. BEHRENS.


TULEM. C. M.




## 96

## FARNHAM. C. M. Dotbie!

## Rather Slow.

$\square$ $9-2$

 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Sonn as I heard my Father say, "Ye children, seek my grace;"," } \\ \text { My heartreplied without de-lay, "l'll seek my fa - ther's faee." }\end{array}\right.$
\} Let
fat not thy face be hid from me, Nor frown my soul away;God of my life I fly to thee, In each distress-ing day.

 3 Should friends and kindred, near and dear. Leave me to want or die,



WALDRON.<br>C. M.

German Choral, Arranged by CONRAD KOCHER.


MARLOW.
C. M.


MARLOW.
C. M.
[Minor.]


- ARLINGTON.
C. M.

own; Let heaven re-joice- let grace; Who comes in God his
earth be glad, And praise sur-round his throne Father's name, To save our sin - ful race


UR.
C. 11.


1. Let ev'-ry mor-tal ear at - tend, And ev' - ry heart
2. $\mathbf{E}$ - ter-nal wis dom has pre-pared $\mathbf{A}$ soul re
3. Riv - ers of love and mer-cy here In a rich
(D)

צ9


-joice; The trumpet of the gos-pel sounds, With an in
vi - ving feast, And bids your long-ing ap - pe-tites The rich pro
o - cean join; Sal - va - tion in a - bundance flows, Like floods of
vit - ing voice. vi - sion taste. mills and wine.

4. Ho! all ye
5. Ho! ye that
6. The hap-py
hun-gry, star-ving souls, That fecd up

- on . . the wind, And gates of gos-pel grace Stando - pen. night.. and day; Lord

SINAI. C. M.


100
MOREH
C. M.
(Dourle:


1. We love thy ho -ly tem-ple, Lord, For there thou deign'st to dwell; And there the her-alds of thy word of ell thy mer-cies tell.
2. A - - round thine al - tar will we kneel In pen-i-tence sin-cere, A Sa-vior's mer-cy deep-ly feel, And worda of yar-don hear;

3. There in thy pure and cleansing fount, Washed from each guil-ty
4. Or, mingling with the cho-ral throng, Our joy-ful voi-ces

Our souls on wings of faith shall mount To heaven's e-ter - nal fane. And pour the full me-lodious song, In notes of grate-ful praise.

ST. ANN'S.
C. M.


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

DR. CROFT. 1700.
 2. Lord God cf hosts, thy wondrous ways Are sung by saints a - - bove: And saints on earth their honors raise To thy unchang - ing luve





## 104

APHEKA.
C. M. Погв, 8

-.




Oh 'twas a joy - ful sound to hear Our tribes de - vout-ly say, "Up, Is - racl, to the tem-ple haste, And keep your fes - tal day"


2. At Sa -lem's courts we must ap - pear, With our as - sem-bled powers, In strong and beauteous or - der ranged, Like her $u$ - ni - ted towers.


MARTYRS. C. M. "Or plaintive Martyrs, worthy of the name,"-Bonss.



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

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


WAYTON. C. M.


LONDON. C. M. Arranged by writ Horisley. 109


## NOTTINGHAM. C M. <br> J. CLARER.



$$
1 x=-4-1=-1 \text { - }
$$

$$
\text { (9-4710 } 0 \cdot 0
$$




1. How sweet, how heavenly is the sight, When those that love the Lord, In one an - other's peace de - light, And thus ful - fil his word. 2. When
2. When, free from en - vy, scorn and pride, Our wish - es all a - bove, Each can his brother's fail-ings hide, And show a brother's love. 4. When 5. Love

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

OMER. C. M.


Arranged from F. E. FESCA.


BARBY. C. M.
WM, TANsUR, 1760. 111


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


COLCHESTER. C. M.
A. willitams.

Moderato.


1. Oh 'twas a joy-ful sound to hear Our tribes devoutly say, 'Up, Is- rael, to the temple haste, And keep your festal day.'


2. At Salem's courts we must appear, With our assembled powers, In strong and beauteous order ranged, Like her u - nit-ed towers.


## 112

## ARUNDEL. C. M



CORONATION.
C. M.





1. To God ad - dress the joy - ful psalm, Who wondrous thiugs hath doue; Whose own right hand, and holy arm, The vic- to - ry bave won. Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Halelujah! Amen.

2. He, to the Gen - tile na-tions round, Hath made his mer - cy known ; And to the world's re-mot-est bound His justice shall be shown. Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Amen.



STEPHENS. C. M.



## DEDHAM. C. M.


$\square$


1. Long as I live, I'll bless thy name, My King, my God of love; My work and
joy shall be
[^1]In bright-er worlds a - bove.

3. Thy grace shall dwell up - on my tongue; And whilemy lips. re-joice, The men who hear my sa - cred song, Shall join their cheer-ful voice.


## DOWNS. C. M.




Joy to the world, the Savior reigns, Let men their songs employ; While fields and floods, rocks, hills and plains Repeat the sounding joy.
No more let sin and eorrow grow Nor thorns infest the ground; He comes to make his blessings flow $\{$ Far as the curse is found. $\{$ Second Ending.

He rules the world with truth and grace And makes the nations prove

WALNUT GROVE. C. M. н. в. оцтег. 117


> SIDDIM. C. M.


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




5. Lo, what a glorious cor - ner stone The build - ers did re-fase! Yet God hath built his church thereon, In spite of envious Jews. Halle - lu - jah! 2. Great God, the work is all di-vine, The wond-er of their eyes! This is the day that proves it thine, This day did Je-sus rise. Halle - la - jah!



## WELFORD. C. M.




## BANGOR. C. M.


 2. Feed ne. 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.

## LUTZEN. C. M.



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 bleat spread the hon - or of his name, In mel - o - dy and songs

## BRADNOR. C. M.



1. Be-hold thy waiting servant, Lord, De - voted to thy fear; 2. Hast thou not sent salvation down, And promised quickening grace?



## BALERMA. C. M.




Oh! happy is the man who hears Instruction's warning voice; And who celestial wisdom makes,His ear-ly, on - Iy choice.


Oh! happy is the man who hears Instruction's warning voice; And who celestial wisdom makes,His ear-ly, on - ly choice.


Oh! happy is the man who hears Instruction's warning voice; And who celestial wisdom makes, His ear-ly, on - Iy choice.



Rataer Slow, and in exact time.


IBURFORD. C. M.

## PURCELL. 1600.



1. As on some lone-ly build-ing's top, The sparrow tells her moan, Far from the tents of joy and hope, I sit and grieve a - lone. 2. But thou for-ev-er art the same, O my e-ter-nal God! A--ges to come shall know thy name, And spread thy works a - brord.

GRAFTON. C. M.


1. How oft, a - las! this wretched heart Has wandered from the Lord: How oft my rov-ing thoughts depart, For - get - ful of his word. 2. Yet sovereign mer-cy calls, 'Return,' Dear Lord, and may I come? My vile in - grat - i--tude I mourn: Oh, take the wanderer home.

KISHON. C. M.


1. O Lord, the Sa -vior and de-fence 2. Be - fore the lof - ty mountains rose,

[^2] Or earth re-ceived its frame, From e - ver-last - ing thou art God. To end-less years the same


ELEVER. C. M.





3. The Lord is bountiful and kind, His anger slow to move; All shall his tender mercies find, All shall his tender mercies find, All shall histender mercies find, And all his goodness prove. -20

VALENTIA. C. M.
MAX EBERWEIN.

2. In tender grass he makes me feed, And gen - tly there repose; Then leads me to cool shades, and where Re-fresliting water flows.


## ORNINGTON.

C. M.

Doeble.)
H. WYMav.

131

- Roderato




3 When in the slippery paths of youth With lieedless steps I ran, \}


w. $\} 6$. T

ELON. C. M.

## $1-0=1$

1. Let all the dands, with shouts of joy, To God their voi - ces raise; Sing psalms in
2. And let them say-How dreadful Lord, In all thy works art thou! To thy gre

3. Through all the earth, the na-tions round Shall thee their God, con-fess; And, with glad hymns, theiraw - ful dread Of thy great name ex-press

4. Oh come. be hoid the works of God. And then with me you'll own. That he, io
all the sons of men. Has won-drous judgments shown


WINTER. C. M.


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



## BROUGHTON. C. M.



1. Sline, mighty God, on Zi-on sline, With beams of heavenly grace; Reveal thy power thro' ev'ry land, And show thy smiling face. Halle-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah !


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


## HALAND.

C. M.


CAMBRIDGE.
C. M.



## 136

## PIIUVAH.

C. M.


## LITCHFIELD. C. M.



3. Sh pray we then for Salem's peace. For they shall prosperous he,



## CANTON. <br> C. M.




## CHARD.

C. M .
$-44^{2}$



ALLENZA.
S. M.

# 3. $\{$ The hill of Zi - on yivids A thousand sacred sweets, \} 4. Then let our sougs a - bound, And eve-ry tear be dry; We'er marching thro' Immanuel's ground, To fairer worlds on bigh. \{Before we reach the heavenly fields, Or walk the golden streets. \} 



## HARLON. S. M.

Arranged from HIMMEL.




Grace! 'tis a charm-ing sound! Har-mo-nious to the ear!
Hesven with the e-cho shall resound, Heav'n with the echo shall re-sound,


## 144


3. In every different land Their general voice is known;They show the wonders of his hand, They show the wonders of his hand, And orders of his throne.

Hallelu-jah !


## MAITLAND. S. M.



PEMBERTON.
S. M.


PENTONVILLE. S. M.
GINLEY.


1. To bless thy cho - sen 2. That so thy wondrous 3. Oh let them shout and 4. Let differ - ent na - tions
race, In mer - cy, Lord, In - cline;
And cause the bright-ness of thy face $O n$ all thy saints to shine. way May through the world be known; While distant lands their homage pay, And thy sal - va - tion own.
sing, Dis-solved in pi -ous mirth; For thou, the righteous judge and king, Shalt gov-ern all the earth. join, To cel - e - brate thy fame; Let all the world, O Lord, com-bine To praise thy glo - rious name.

## PARAH. S. M.



1. With hum-ble heart and tongue, My God, to thee I pray: 2. Make an un-gard-ed youth The ob-ject of thy care $19 \times$

## 146

ST. THOMAS.
S. M.
A. WIHLIANS.




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.


## WELBY. <br> S. M


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

3. $\mathrm{O}^{-1}$ Israel, bless him still, His name to honor raise; Let all the earth his glory fill, Midst songs of grateful praise; Let all the earth his glory fill, Midst songs of grateful praise.


1. Jehovah,God most high,We spread thy praise abroad; Thro' all the world thy fame shall fly, O God,thine Israel's God! Thro' all the world thy fame shall fly, O God, thine Israel's God!


## SHIRLAND <br> S. M.

STANLEY.





## SHAWMUT. S. M.




1. Be - hold the morning sun Be-gins his glo-rious way; His beamsthro' all the na-tions run, And life and light con - vey. Halle-lujah! Hallelu-jah! (2)
(20-0 (4)
2. But where the gos-pel comes, Itspreads di - vi - ner light, It calls dead sinners from their tombs, And gives the blind their sight. Halle - lujah! Hallelu-jah!


## MAZZAROTH. S. M.



1. Be-hold the morning sun Be-gins his glo-rious way; Hisbeams thro' all the na-tions run, And life and light con - vey, And life and light con-vey.


2. But where the gospel comes, It spreads di - vi - ner light, It calls dead sin-ners from their tombs, And gives the blind their sight, And gives the blind their sight.




 20




 (A) 4 2. His power subdues our sins, And his for-giv-ing love, Far as the east is from the west, Doth all our guilt


HUDSON.

S. M.
R. HARRISOX.

NOTE. The first Hallotujah may be sung in connection with the $2 d$ or $3 d$; but if the $2 d$ is sung, the $3 d$ should be omitted ; or if the $3 d$ is sung, the $2 d$ should be omittod.



1. How charming is the place Where my Redeemer God Un - vails the glo - ries of his
2. Here, on the mer - cy seat, With radiant glo-ry crowned, Our joy - ful eyes


And while he hears their humble

 $54345=-85457^{3}$

BADEA.<br>S. M.

German Cheral.


1. Ex-alt the Lord our God, And worship at his feet; His na-ture is all ho-li-ness, And mer-cy is his seat Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! 2. When Is-rael was his church, When Aaron was his priest, When Moses cried, when Samuel prayed,He gave his people rest.

2. Of he forgave their sins,Nor would destroy their race; And oft he made his vengeance known, When they abused his grace.Halle - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah !
 5. Ex - alt the Lord our God, Whose grace is still the same; Still he's a God of ho - li - ness, And jeal-ous for his name. Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!


3. My soul, be on thy guard, Ten thousand foes a . - rise; The hosts of sin are press-ing hard To draw thee from the skies.
4. Oh watch, and fight, and pray; The bat - tle ne'er give o'er; Re-. new it bold-ly eve - ry day, And help di-vine im - - plore.
5. Ne'er think the vic - t'ry wonn Nor lay thy ar-mor down: Thy arduous work will not be done Till thou ob-tain thy crown. 3. Ne'er think the vic-t'ry won, Nor lay thy ar-mor down: Thy arduous work will not be done Till thou ob - tain thy crown. 4. Fight on, my soul, till death Shall bring thee to thy God; He'll take thee, at thy part - ing breath, Up to his blest a - bode.

BEVERLY. S. M.


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


1. Your harps, ye trembling saints, Down from the wil-lows take: Loud to the praisc of love di-vine, Bid eve-ry string a--wake. 2. Blest is the man, $\mathrm{O}^{\circ}$ God, That stays him-self on thee! Who waits for thy sal-va-tion, Lord, Slall thvesal-va-tion sea

MASSAH.
S. M.


Que

as thy truthshall last, To Zi - on shall be given The brightest glo-ries earth can yield, And brighter bliss of heaven. Halle-lu-jah'



## UTICA.

S, M.
$20.0101010000 \cdot$

1. Be-hold, the lof - ty sk
$\qquad$
De-clares its ma-ker,


## NORWELL. S. M.



1. Let songs of end - less prase, From eve - ry na-tion rise; Let all the lands their tri-bute raise, To God





> BAID. S. M.

HELFCHFEL.

3. From those celes-tial springs Such streams of pleasure flow, As no in-crease of rich-es brings, Nor hon-ors can be -stow, Nor hon-ora can be-stow





## DOVER

S. II

OLNEY.
S. M.


## PANCRAS. S. M


3. Oh let them shout and sing, Dis-solved in pi-ous mirth; For thou, the righteous judge and king, Shalt govern all the earth, Halle - lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah !
4. Let different nz- tions join To cel - e - brate thy fame; Let all the world, O Lord, conbine To praise thy glo-rious name, Halle-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!


ELOME. ${ }^{4 .}$
S. M.

Froin abbe maximilian stadler.


## CATON.

S. M.

## Moderato.


-


1. Vour harps, ye :rembling saints, Downfrom the willows take: Loud to the praise of love di - vine, Bid ev'ry string awake. 2. Tho' in a foreign land,

2. Ilis grace wiil, to the end, Strong-er and bright-er shine; Nor present things,nor things to come, Shall queneh this spark divine. 4. When we in darkness walk,

3. Soon shall our doubts and fears Sub-sijle at his con - trol; His lov-ing kindness shall break through The midnight of the soul. 6. Blest is the man, 0 God,


Nor feel the heavenly flame: Then will we trust our gracious God, And rest up - on his name. Hal-le-lujah! Halle-lu-jah! syalle-lu-jah!




MAINE. S. M.


## 168

SEIR. S. M.
Modernto. Somi-choius.


2. He leads me to the place Where heavenly pasture grows; Where liv-ing wa-ters gen-tly pass, And full sal - vation flows. Halle- lu - jah! Halle-lu - jah!


CAMBERWELL. . S. M.
In steady time.
Coda.


KELSAL.
S. M.
(Double.)
Mederato.









 can-not yield to fear;Tho' I should walk thro' death's dark shade, My shepherd's with me there.Tho' I should walk thro'death's dark shade, My shepherd's with me there.






## 172

MIDIAN.
L. P. M
(8) Naestoso.

1. Let all the earth their voi-ces raise, To sing a psalm of lof - ty praise, To sing and bless Je-ho-vah's name; His glo-ry let the heathen know, His wonders Q4-0

2. Oh! haste the day, the glorious hour, When earth shall feel his sa-ving power, And barbarous na-tions fear his name :Then shall the race of man con-fess The beauty


NEWCOURT. L. P. M. н. вомд.


Moderato.




## MAYFIELD. L. P. M.



$$
0-0=0 \cdot 1
$$

soul from death, That casts its-self on thee? soul from death,
Lord hath done 1


## HIGHTON. C. P. M.

A rranged from FRED, SCIEVEIDER.
Rnther Slow.
7


2. Thy thrcat'nings wade our shm'bring eyes, And warn us where our dan-ger lies; But 'tis thy gos - pel, Lord, \{ That makes she guilty ennscience rlean, \}




## 178

BETHNEL. C. P. M

2. Thy threat'nings wake our shmb'ring eyes, Anl warn us where our danger lies; But 'tis thy gospel, Lord, That makes the guil - ty conscience clean, Converts the soul, and


## LONGWORTH.

C. P. M.






 Cnison.



## DALSTON. S. P. M.

A. WILLTAMS.


1. The Lord Je-lio-vah reigns. And royal state mannains, Ilis head with awful glories erowned; A rrayed in rohes of light, Begirt with sov'reign might, And rays of ma-jes - ty a - round.

2. Let foods and nations rage, And all their power engage; Let swelling tides assault the sky: The terrors of thy frown Stall beat their maduess down; Thy throne forever stanos on high

3. Thy prom-i-scs are true, Thy grace is ev - er new ; There fix'd,thy church shall ne'er remove; Tiv saints with holy fear Shail in thy courts ap;ear, Aud sung thine er-er - iast-mg lure


## HADDAM. H. M.










## WEYMOUTH. H. М.



1. A - wake, our drowsy souls, And burst the sloth-ful band; The won-ders of this day .... Our no-blest sonus de - mand:
2. At thy ap-proaching dawn,
Re - luc-tant death re-signed

3. All hail, tri - umphant Lord! Heaven with ho - san-nas
rings; While earth, in hum-bler strains,
Thy praise re-spon-sive sings:
" Wor-

4. Gird on, great God, thy sword,

As - cend thy conquering caz,
While jus - tice, truth, and love,
Main-tain the goorious war:
Vic-

spicious morn! thy blissful rays Bright serapis lnil, in songs of praise. Au-spicious morn! thy hlissful rays Bright ser-aphs hail, in songs of praise. gel - ic host aroniad him bends, And midst their shouts the God as-cends. Th'an-gel - ic host a-round him bends, And midst their shouts the God ascends.

thy art thou, who once wast slain, Thro' end-less years to live and reign." "Worthy art thou, who once was slain, Thro' end - Iess years to live and reign."
 tortus, thou thy foes shalt tread, And sin and hell in tri-umph lead. Vic-torious, thou thy foes shalt tread, And sin and hell in triumph lead.


2. Behold th'aagelic bands In full assembly meet, To wait his high commands, And worship at his feet. Joyful they come, And wing their way From realms of day To Jesus' tomb. 2":



ANAB.
H. M.


EELDON
H. M. (harvest hying.)





## IRWELL. <br> II. M.



## 186

LISCIER. H. M - $\quad$ MS $=$


## HARWICH. H. M.






TRIUMPH.
11. 11 .



2. At lly approarhing dawn, Reluctant death resigned The glorious Prace of life, In dark do-mains rontinedl: 'li'angelic hoot around him beads. Aud undst their shouts the Gorl ascent!s.


 4 Gird on. great God, thy sword, Arcend thy conquering car, While justice, truth.and love, Main-tain the glo - rious war: Virtorinus,thou thy foes shalt tread, And siu and hell in triumph lead.


## H. M.

NEWBURY. H. M. From M. HAYDN.
slow




 OQ0

Not too fast



3. With life he clothes the spring, The earth with summer warms: He spreads th'autumnal feast, And rides on wintry storms; His gifts di - vine $\quad$ Through all ap-


CLAREMONT.
H. M.

2. But oh! from human tongues Should nobler praises flow, And every thankful

3. Assist me, gricij sGod; My heart, my voice inspire; Then shall I humbiv


Above the rest

My heart and tongue,

 And ev'- ty power $u$ - nite To awell th'axalt-ed theme: Lot nature raise From ov'ry tongue, A gen'ral song Of grateful praise, A gen'ral song of grateful ner. o.
 And ev'-ry thankful heart Fith warm de-vo-tion glow: Your voices raise, ye lighly blest, Above the rest Declare his praise, Above the rest Declare his praise.


Theu shall I humbly join The $u$ - ni-ver-sal choir: Thy grace ean raisc My heart and tongue, And tune my song To lively praise, And tune my song To lively praiso.


## THORLY. H. M.



1. Ye tribes of Adam, jninW ith heav'n and earth, and seas, Aud offer notes ti - vine 'To zour Cre-a-tor's praise. Ye ho-ly throng Of an-gels bright, In worlds of light Be - gin the song.

2. The shiuing worlds a - buve In glorious or-der stand, Or in swif courees move By his supreme comanand. He spake the word, And all their frame From nothing cane To praise the Lord.
(\#\#
3. Let all the nations fear The God that rules above ; He brings his people near, And makes then taste his love: While earth and sky Altempt his praise, His saints shall raise His honors high.


4. To spend one sa-cred day Where God and saints abide, Af-fords di - vi-ner
joy Than thousand days beside: Where God re-sorts, I love it more Tokeep the door Than shine in court






## VALLUM. II. M.

Soilerato.






## HENDON.

7s.

## Moderato.




DALLAS.
7 s .
Subject from CIIERCDINT.


## BELLINGHAM. is. Oà iith by repratisu the first two lisss.



Gol of mer-cy, God of gface! Hear our sad, re - pentant songs, Oh, re-store thy sup-pliant race, Thou, to whom our praise be-longs.
 ROSEFIELD.

7s. 6 s.
Subject from Rev. Dr. MalaN.

$2 .\{$ Sprinkled now with blood the throne, Why be-neath thy bur-dens grom ?
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { On my wounded bo }- \text { dy laid, Jus-tice owns the ran-son paid- }\end{array}\right\}$ Bow the knee, an:l kiss the Son-Come, and welcome, sin-ner, coine."


## 196

ELTHAM. 7s.

\{Rightous-ness, and joy, and peace, Un-disturbed shall ev - er reign. $\}$
All his mighty acts re-cord, All his wondrous love pro-claim.


SOUTHAMPTON. 7s.








ANFIELD. 7 s .
Arranged from WRANISKY.


## Moderato.



God of mer - cy -God of grace! Hear our sad, re - pent - ant songs,


Oh re-store
thy
sup-pliant race, Thou to whom our praise be-longs!





## RHINE. 7s.

Arrwnged from Fraiz situbert.




## CARNES. 8s \& 7s.






GREENVILLE. 8s \& 7s. (Doublz. J. J. nocsseav, 1775. 209



BALL. 8s \& 7s.



Monerato.
H. B. 0 .


BEULAH. 8s \& 7s.



1. Lo! the Lord Je - ho - vah liv - eth! He's my rock, I bless his name: He, my God, sal - va - tion giv - eth; All ye lands, ex - alt his fame.
2. God, Mes - si - ah's cause main-tain-ing, Shall his right-eous throne extend: O'er the world the Sa - vior reigning, Earth shall at his footstool bend. BREST. 8s, 7s \& 4.


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


3. $\{$ On the mountain's top appearing, Lo! the sacred herald stands, \}
\{Welcome news to $\mathrm{Z} 1-0 \mathrm{on}$ bearing, Zion long in hostile lands. $\}$ Mourning captive, God himself shall loose thy bands, Mourning coptive, God himself shall loose thy bands
4. (Lo! thy sun is risen in glory! God himself appears thy friend;

All thy foes shall flee before thee: Here their boasted triumphs end: $\}$ Great deliverance Zion's King will surely send, Great deliverance Zion's King will surely send.
3. \{Enervies no more shall trouble, All thy wrongs shall be redressed; ?
\{For thy shame thou shalt have double, In thy Mabors favor blest; $\}$ Ail thy conflicts Firn - on e-ter-nal rest. All thy conflicts End in an e-ter - nal rest

PU'NEY. $8 s$, 7̄s \& 4.
1


Allegro. ARNVILLE. 8s, 7s \& 4. (or 8s \& 7s, Double.)



2. \{Now he bids his greal salvation Through the heathen lands be told : ?



3 \{ Shout a - lourd, and hail the Savior ; Je-sus, Lord of all proclaim! \}
 2


1. \{ On the mountain's top appearing, Lo! the sacred herald stands! \} $p$ Mourning captive!

2. (Lo! thy sun is risen in glory! God him-self appears thy friend; \{ All thy fives slall flee before thiee ; Iiere their boasted triumphs end: $\}$
 3. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Enenies uo more shall trouble, All thy wrongs shall be redressed; } \\ \text { For thy shame thuu shalt have double, In thy Maker's favor blest ; }\end{array}\right.$


## HANWELL. 8s, 7s \& 4.

Rather slow.
$\qquad$ Codr.
 $\square$

$\qquad$

Those who hate him-Clothed with ever - last-ing shane.
Hallelujalh. Halle -



1. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Lo! the Lord, the mighty Savior, Quits the grave, his throne to claim ; } \\ \text { Object of lis endless fu- vor, God o'er all exalts his name ; }\end{array}\right\}$

2. \{ Shout for jor, with sonss of praises, Ye , who in his name delight; \} \{Shout, for God our Savior raises To his throne, in endless might ! \}
'Tis Je - hovah-Crowns our Lord in realms of light! Hallelujah! Halle - lu - jah!

3. \{ God lis servair, lifs to glo-ry, Bids him all his honors share: \{ Now, Je- ho-vah, we a - dore thee, And thy righteousness declare: $\}$


$=[\mathrm{C}$



## HIGHTON 8s, 7s \& 4.



 OSGOOD. $\quad 8 \mathrm{~s}, 7 \mathrm{~F} \& 4$.

Arranged from RITTER.
With tenderness and reeling.
$100000=015$
1 Hear, 0 sin-uer! mercy hails you, Now with sweetest voice she calls, Hear, O siu-ner, Hear O sin-ner, 'Tis the voice of mer - cy calls, 'Tis the voice of mer - cy calls. \{Bids you haste to seek the Sa-vior, Ere the hand of jus-lice falls ; \} Ritard.
 Ritard. Tempo Primo.


$$
\text { व Haste! O siu-uer! to the Sa-vior, Seek his mer-cy while you may;\} }
$$

\{Soou the day of grace is o-ver; Soon your life will pass a - way; \} Haste, O sin-ner, Haste, O sin-ner! You must perish- if you stay, You must per - ish-if you stay.


$\{$ Notling from thy love shall sev - er Those whom thou hast made thine own; $\}$ Happy ob - jects of thy grace, Destined to behold thy face. IIal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le


4\{ Savior, hast-en thine ap-pearing; Bring, oh bring the glo-rious day, $\}$ When, the aw-ful summons hearing, Heaven and carth shail pass away $\}$ Then with gold - en harps, we'll sing,"Glory, gio - ry to our Kimg." Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le -

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



to the slave: Bless-ed freedom!-Bless-ed free-dom!-Freedom Zi - on's chil-dren have, Free-dom Zi - on's chil-dren have (6) - pear your friend: He is with you -He is with you- He will guide you to the end, He will guide you to the ge er













## HYMN. The Lord is great.


2. The Lord is great ! his ma - jes - ty how glo-rious ! Re-sound his praise from shore to shore; O'er sin, and death, and hell, now made victorious, He rules and reigns for - ev - er-more.



one tri-umph-ant song, Proclaim the cou-test end-ed, And Him whooncewas slain, A - gain to earth de-scend-ed, In righteousness to reign. (2) (1) e - cho the re - ply. Hightower and low-ly dwelling Shall send the cho-rus round, All hal - le - lu - jah awell-ing In one e - ter - nal sound!


## HYMN. Sing Hallelujah.



Ex-alt our God withone ac-cord, And in his name re-joice: $\}$ Ne'er cease to sing, thou ransomed host, To Fa-ther, Son, and Ho-1y Ghost Till in the realms of end-less light, Your prai-ses shall $u$-nite.


2 Therewe to all e-ter - ni - ty Shall join thangel - ic lays,
\{Andsing in per-fect har-mo-ny To God our Savior's praise; \} Hc hath redeemed us by his blood, And made us hings and priests to God; For us, for us the Lamb was slain. Praise ye the Lord! A - men.








228
BETHLEHEM. $5 \& 6 s$

2. His word he sends forth From south to the north; From east and from west it is heard:

The rebel is charmed; The foe is disarned; No day like this day has ap-


WELD. 7s \& 6s.



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



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## TIMNA. 8s.




1. The win - tor is $0-v e r$ and gone, The thrush whistles sweet on the spray, The tur-tle breathes forth her soft moan; The Lark mounts and warbles away. 2. Shall ev - e - ry crea-ture a - round Their voi-ces in concert $u$ - nite, And I, the most favored, be found, In praising, to take less de - light.

2. A-wake, then, my harp, and my lute! Sweet or-gans, your notes soft - ly swell! No longer my lips shall be mute, The Savior's high praises to tell.

3. His love $\qquad$ my heart sh


Rather Slow. MELTON. 10s.


## LENTWOOI. 10s.



1. Hail, happy day! thou day of ho -ly rest, What heavenly peace and transport fill our breast! When Christ, the God of grace, in love descends, And kisdly holds com - munion with his friends.

2. Let earth aud all its van-i - ties be gone, Move from my sight, and leave my soulalone; Its flattering, fading glo - rics I de-spise, And to im-mor-tal beanties turn may eyes.




## LYONS. 10s \& 11s.




## ST. MICHAEL'S. 10s \& 11s.



Shine thro' the earth, from heav'n thy blest abode, Nor let the heathen say, "Where is your God?"


Shine thro' the earth, from heav'n thy blest abode, Nor let the heathen say, "Where is your God?"


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2:- } \\
& \text { huron. 10s \& lis. }
\end{aligned}
$$



|  | 位 |
| :---: | :---: |



To sheep of his pas-ture his mer-cies a - bound, His care and pro-tec-tion, His care and pro-tection, His care and pro-tec-tion his flock will sur-round.



HYMN. Haste, O sinner, now be wise.



## HYMN. Head of the Church triumphant.






## HYMN. While with ceaseless course the sun. (Bexevento.) s. webee.

$$
m p_{\text {Andante }} .
$$



## BURLINGTON. 12s, 11 \& 8.

Words by S. F. SMITH.




 0.3x

HYMN. The voice of free grace.


1. $\left\{\right.$ The voice of free grace cries, ${ }^{\text {C Es-cape to the mountain: }\}}$
\{For A - dam's lost raceChrist hath o - pened a fountain; For
2. $\{\mathrm{Ye}$ souls that are wounded, to th' Sa - vior re - pair; . . . \} \{He calls you in mer = cy, and ean you for-bear?...\} Tho'your sins are in e creas-ed as high as a msountain, His blood an re-
3. \{Now Je - -sus, our King, reigns tri-umph-ant - ly glorious; \{O'er sin, death, and hell, he is morethan vie- to-rious; \} With shout-ing pro-claim it, oh trust in his pas-sion, He saves us most
4. $\{$ Our Je--sus his name now pro-elaims all vie - to - rinus, $\}$ \{He reigns o-ver all, and his king-dom is glo-rious: \} To

Him we will join with the great con-gre-ga - tion, And tri-umph, as-
5. $\{$ With joy shall we stand, when es-caped to the shore; ... \} \{With harps in our hands, we will praise him the more; ....\} We'll
range the sweet plains on the bank of the riv - er, And sing of sal-


free - ly in streams of sal - va - - tion. move them, it flows irom the foun - tain. free - Iv, oh pre = clous sal - va - - tion! crib - ing to him our sal - va - - tion. ya - - tion for ev - - er and ev . - er!

Halle - - lujah to the Lamb, whohas bought us a pardon; We'll praise him again, when we pass o-ver Jor - dan. Hille - - lijeth to the Lamb, who has bought us a pardon; We'll praise him agion, when we pass o-ver Jor - dan. Hille - - lijah to the Lamb, who has bought us a pardon; We'll praise him again,when we pass o-ver Jur - dan. II tlle - - laj th to the Limb, who has botaght us a pardon; We'll praise him aram, when we pass o-ver Jor - dan. H tlle - - luish to the Lamb, who has bought us a purdon; We'll praise him again, when we pass oevar Jor dan




2. Thou art gone to the grave-we no long - er de-plore thee, Nor tread the rough path of the world by thy side; But the wide arms of niercy are

3. Thou art gone to the grave-and its man-sions for - sak-ing, Per-haps thy tried spir - it in doubt lingered long; But the sunshine of lieaven beamed

4. Thou art gone to the grave-but'twere wrong to de-plore thee, When God was thy ran-so:n, thy guardian and guide; He gave thee, and took thee, and

bright on thy wat - king, And the song that thou heard'st, was the se - ra-phim's song- Avd the song that thou heard'st, was the se - ra-plim's song.
 soon :vill re - store thee. Where death hath no sting, since the Sa - vio hath died- Where death hath no sting sinece the Sa - viur liath diat


> let the e-cho fly The spacions earth a - round; While all the arinies of the sky, Con-spire to ruise the sound, Conspire to raise the sound, Conspire io raise the sound.

let the e-cho fly The spacious earth a - round; While all the armies of the sky, Con-spire to raise the sound,Conspire to raise the sound, Conspire to raise the sound.年


$$
\text { HYMN. Praise the Lord. [THANKSGIVING.] } \begin{gathered}
\text { Words translated rrom the German, } \\
\text { Music arrnaged from Roole. }
\end{gathered}
$$





1. When, as returns this soiemn day, Mancomes to meet his God, What rites, what honors shall he pay? How spread his praise abroad? 2. From mar-ble domes and

2. When, as returns this solemn day, Man comes to meet his God, What rites, what honors shall he pay? How spread his praise abroad? 2 . From mar-ble domes and



245

## SENTENCE. Salvation to our Gad.



HYMN.
The House of God. Poetry by J. F. Waryer mincle nrmansed form
The "Chapel" by con


1. U sacred place where Giwd has fixed his seat, Where saius to pay their vows devouly meet! Where saints to pay their vows devoully meet! What hallowed thought ty tuw ring walls surround, What

2. 'Tis here creatiou's King preclaims his law: 'Tis bere lis people bow with rev'-rent awe: 'Tis bere his people bow with rev'-rent awe: 'Tis here is heard the cheering gr spel's voice, 'Tis

3. Within this sacred house of prayer and praise, Devotion's songs, the tribes of Zi - on raise : De-wn-tion's songs the tribss of Zi - on raise: Tris here that hope poiuts up to endless das; Where
 $\checkmark$
 ho-ly seenes with - in thy gates are found! What hallowed thoughts thy tow'ring walls surround, What holy scenes with-in thy gates are found! What ho-ly scenes within thy gates are fonend. (1)
here that men in mer - sy's smiles rejoice, 'Tis here is beard he cheering gospel's voice, 'Tis here that men in mer - cy's smiles rejoice, 'Tis here that men in mercy's smiles rejoice.

life in glo-ry blooms with -oct de-cay, 'Thoras here that hope poiuts up to eudless day, Where life in glo-ry blooms with-out de-eay, When life inglo-iy blooms without de-cay.




SENTENCE. And ye shall seek me.


When ye shall search for me with all your heart, ye shall seek me and find me, When ye shall And ye shall seek me, and find me,


And ye shall seek me, and find me, When yeshall search for me with all your heart, ye shall seek me and find me, When ye shall


And ye shall seek me, and find me,
When ye shall search for me with all your heart,


When
ye shall search for me with all your heart,

with all your heart,


Lord.

ANTHEM. The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof










### 2.54


5. He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, And rightcousness from the God of his sal






## ACLIN.

L. M.

p.sicher.


Sing unto God, exalt his name, Sing unto God, exalt his name, Sing unto God, exalt his name, Sing unto God, exalt his name, Sing unto


Sing unto God, exalt his name, Sing unto God, exalt his name, Sing unto God, exalt his name, Sing unto God, exalt his name.


Sing unto God, ex-alt his name, Sing unto God, exalt his name, Sing unto God, exalt his name, Sing unto God, exalt his name, Sing unto


Sing unto God, exalt his name, Sing unto God, exalt his name, Sing unto God, exalt his name, Sing unto God, exalt his name.

is good, for he is good, and his mercy is over/ all, for he... is good, for


 glo-ry to God, to God on high, on earth be peace, good will to men, good will to men, good will to men, good will to men.


 greet thee, And shout thy farme abroad. $\} 0$ may we come be-fore thee With inconse pure and swect, De-vout-ly to a-dore thee, And worship at thy feet.



[^3]

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-

$m$
in thy sight shall no man


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.

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 main liv-ing be jus-ti - fied.

mens 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.


HYMN. Father, how wide thy glories shine.
F. GIARDINI.

Mollerato.




S P Siclliana Andante. Chories. +


Now, the full glories of the Lamb A - dorn the heavenly ptams; Bright seraphs learn Im-


Now, the full glories of the Lamb A - dorn the heavenly plains; Bright seraphs learn Im-


Now, the full glories of the Lamb A - dorn the heavenly plains; Bright seraphs learn lin-


Now, the full glories of the Lamb $A$ - dorn the heavenly plains; Bright seraphs learn Im-

that immortal song! Wonder and joy shall tune my heart, And love command my tongue tongue.
 man-umel's name, And try their choicest strains. Ot! may I beer some bumble part in





## $2 \%$






## HYMN. Jerusalem! my glorious home






## 280

MOTETT. The Sabbath.



## SENTENCE. Holy is the Lord.


glory, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord, Ho-san-na, Ho-san-n3, Ho-sin-n3 in the highest! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord, Ho-





HYMN. Watchman! tell us of the night.


## $\frac{\square}{2-1}$

What its signs of prom-ise are.-High-er yet that star ascends. For the morning seems to dawn.-

Trav'-ler! o'er yon mountain's height, See that glo - ry - beaming star. Trav'-ler! bless-edness and light, Peace and truth, its course portends! Trav'-ler! darkness takes its flight, Doubt and ter-ror are withdrawn.-
(20)
促

Watchman! does its beauteous ray Aught of hope or joy fore tell? - Trav'ler! yes; it brings the day- Promiser day of Is - - ra - el.
Watchman! will its beams a - lone Gild the spot that gave thembirth?- Trav'ler! a - ges are its own,
Watcliman! let thy wanderings ceasc; Hic thee to thy qui - et home. - Trav'ler! lo! the Prince of Peace, See, it bursts o'er all the earth.





## $290$




MOTETT. Song of praise in the night.

ford Thro' the night, Thro' the night His stars light af - ford Thro' the night, Thro' the night.

## -

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

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

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


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

背 $\{$ Great is his mercy, With hearts of thanksgiving a-dore . . . him: $\}$ Firm is his word, Free-ly his grace is conferred; Humbly for pardon im - - plore hirs.

2. Praise ye Je-ho-vah, His word like the beams of the morn - . - ing,
. \{ Shines on our pathway With precept, and counsel, and warn - - ing: $\}$ Ho -ly its light, Guiding to regions where night Never a-gain is re - -turn - ing.


> 3. $\{$ Praise him all nations,'Tis he that hath crown'd you with bless - ing :
> O come before him, Your sin-ful transgressions con - - fess - ing : Worship the Lord; Bow to the claims of his word, Songs to his glory ad - - dress - ing.

4. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { An-gels re-joic-ing, } U \text { - nite in the shout of sal } \ldots \text { va - tion, } \\ \text { Dai-ly and nigity, They sing to the God of cre } \ldots \text { a }\end{array}\right\}$

Dai - ly and nighty, They sing to the God of cre ... a - tion: $\}$ Worthy to reign, Keep-er and Sa-vior of men, O'er every lingdom and na tron


PSALM. High o'er the Heavens.






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


Andante Maestoso.


O sing to Je - ho - vah, and mag-ni-fy his name, As-cribe sal - va-tion un - to our God, O sing to Je - ho - vah, and



O sing to Je - ho - vah, and mag - ni - fy his name, As-cribe sal - va-tion un - to our God, O sing to Je - ho - vah, and


Allegretto.








[^4] from the words "For thine is the kzngcom" to the end it is almost exactly the same as was heard under the circumstances above mentioned.



SENTENCE. ${ }_{m p}$ The Lord is in his holy temple.



## CHESTNUT STREET. C. M.

H. K. OLIVER.


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


## 308

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-1
$$

Second hame. f olltegro ninderate. Chorms

- $4+0$


| - Hymin. o God of strengli. 309 |  |
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| $\operatorname{con}^{b}$ | Tomen and |
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310
AN1 HEM. Great is the Lord our God.
Composed by FRTED. SHCCHER.
Allegretto. Tenor.

 The
Alto.


## 312



> HYMN. Oft as the Bell. Ј. watraker.


MOTETT. Blessed is the man.




## $316$




## 318

IIYMN. Mope in the Lord.

$m$ Dian.

might, His
$m^{m}$. $-m$

shield from the tem - pest's rage, He guards our way, he keeps our feet, from


 4, 2




Plunged in a gulf of dark despair, We wretched, wretched sinners lay, With-out one cheerful beam of hope, Or spark of glimmering day.


Plunged in a gulf of dark despair, We wretched, wretched sinners lay, With-out one cheerful beam of hope, Or spark of glimmering day. (9)

Plunged in a gulf of dark despair, We wretched, wretched sinners lay, With-out one cheerful beam of hope, Or spark of glimmering day.



With pi - tying eyes the prince of grace Beheld our helpless grief: He saw, and, oh a - mazing love! He ran to our re - lief, He ran to our re - lief. (G).

With pi - tying eyes the prince of grace Beheld our helpless grief: He saw, and, oh a - mazing love! He ran to our re - lief, He ran to our re - lief.



## 322


all, and all har-mo-nious hu-man tongues The Sa-vior's prais - - es speak, A. Angels as - sist, as - sist our migh - ty joys, Strike all your

..... and all har -mo-nious hu-man tongues The Sa - vior's prais - - es speak,
Angels as - sist, as - sist our migh - ty joys, Strike all your






VENITE, EXULTEMUS DOMINO. Ps. 95.

1. O come let us sing | unto $\cdot$ the | Lord; Let us heartily rejoice in the | strength ${ }^{\wedge}$ of | our sal- | vation.
2. Let us come before his presence $\wedge$ | with thanks- \| giving; And show ourselves | glad ${ }^{\wedge}$ in | him with | psalms.
3. For the Lörd ^ | is a .. great | God; And a great | King ${ }^{\wedge}$ a- | bove all | gods.

No. 2. SINGLE CHANT.


No. 3. SINGLE CHANT.
Dr. Chard.


No. 4. SINGLE CHANT. Dr. Jacksos.

11. As it was in the beginning, $\wedge$ is now, $\wedge$ and $\mid$ ever $\cdot \cdot$ shall | be, World without $\mid$ end. ${ }^{\wedge}$ A- $\mid$ men, $A-\mid$ men. [truth. . In his hands ${ }^{\wedge}$ are all the corners | of the | earth; And the strength of the $\mid$ hills ${ }^{\wedge}$ is $\mid$ his $-\mid$ also.
5. The sea is his ^ | and he | made it; And his hands pre- | pared .. the | dry - | land.
6. O come let us worship ${ }^{\wedge} \mid$ and fall | down; And kneel be- | fore the |Lord our | Maker.
7. For hē is the / Lord our | God; And we are the people of his pasture, $\wedge$ and the | sheep of | his - | hand.
8. O worship the Lörd ^ in the | bcuuty .. of | holiness; Let the whole | earth . stand in | awe of | him.
9. For he cometh, ${ }^{\wedge}$ for he cometh ${ }^{\wedge}$ to | judge the | earth; And with righteousness to judge the wörld ${ }^{\wedge}$ and the | people | with his |
10. Glory be to the Father, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and | to the | Son; And | to the | Holy | Ghost;





## BENEDICTUS. Luke i. 68-71.

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

No. 11. SINGLE CHANT.
Richard Farrant, 1570.


No. 12 SINGLE CHANT.


No. 13. SINGLE CHANT.


No. 14. SINGLE CHANT.



CANTATE DOMINO. Ps. 98.

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

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

Hath he gotten him- | self the | victo- | ry.
3. The Lörd declared | his sal- | vation;
[heathen
His righteousuess hath he openly | showed $\cdot$ in the | sight $\cdot$ of the |
4. He hath remembered his mercy and truth itoward the | house of | Israel

And all the ends of the world 1 have seen the sal- | vation | of our | God.
5. Show yourselves joyful unto the Lord, $\wedge$ | all ye | lands;

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

Sing to the Lörd $\wedge$ with a | psalm of $\mid$ thanks - $\mid$ giving.
7. With trumpets | also $\cdot \cdot$ and |cornet, (or shawms,) O show yourselves joyful it be-| fore the | Lord the | King.
8. Let the sea make a noise, $\wedge$ and all that | therein | is;

The round wörld $\Lambda$ and $\mid$ they that $\mid$ dwell there- $\mid$ in.
9. Lee the foods clap thrir hands.A and let the liills be joyful together $\wedge$ be- $\mid$ fore the | Lord ; For he | cometh $\cdot$ to | judge the | earth.
10 With righteousness shall he | judge the | world; And the | people | with- | equity. (Gloria Patri.)

No. 16. SINGLE CHANT.
Lee.



No. 18. SINGLE CHANT.



## BONUM EST CONFITERI. Ps. 92.

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


No. 23. DOUBLE CHANT.


No. 24. DOUBLE CHANT. Deus Misereatur.
4. K. OLIVER. 331


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|  Noam sinclichant: |  |
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No. 31. DOUBLE CHANT.


## BENEDIC ANIMA MEA.

Ps. 103.

1. Praise the Lōrd, $\Lambda \mid O$ my | soul;

And all that is within me $\mathbb{A} \mid$ praise his | holy | name.
2. Praise the Lörd, $\mid O$ my | soul; And for- | get not | all his | benefits.
3. Who forgiveth | all thy $\mid \sin$,

And | healeth .. all | thine in- | firmities.
4. Who saveth thy $\mid$ life $\cdot$ from de- $\mid$ struction; And crowneth thee with | mercy $\cdot$ and | loving | kindness.
5. O praise the Lord, $\Lambda$ ye angels of his, $\Lambda$ ye that ex- $\mid$ cel in $\mid$ strength; $\{$ Ye that fulfil his commandment, $A$
$\{$ And hearken unto the | voice of | his -- | word.
6. O praise the Lörd, $\Lambda$ | all $\cdot$ ye his | hosts; Ye servants of | his $\wedge$ that $\mid$ do his | pleasure.
7. $\{O$ speak good of the Lörd, $\Lambda$ all ye works of his, $\Lambda$ \{ In all places of $\mid$ his do- $\mid$ minion. Praise thou the $\mid$ Lord, ^ $\mathrm{O}|-m y|$ soul.
5. Glory be to the Father, $\wedge$ and $\mid$ to the $\mid$ Son; And | to the | Holy | Ghost;
6. As it was in the beginning, $\Lambda$ is now, $\Lambda$ and $\mid$ ever $\cdot \cdot$ shall $\mid$ be World without 1 end. 1 A- $1-1$ - 1 men

No. 32. SINGLE CHANT.


No. 33. SINGLE CHANT.



1. $\{$ The heavens declare the glory of God, $\Lambda$ \{ And the firmament showeth his | handy | work.
2. $\{$ Day unto day uttereth speech, $\Lambda$ \{ And night unto | night ••showeth | knowledge.
3. $\{$ There is no speech nor language $\Lambda$ ? Where their | voice $\cdots$ is not | heard.
4. Their line is gone out through all the earth, $\Lambda$ \{And their words to the $\mid$ ends $\cdot$ of the $\mid$ world.
5. In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun,
6. Which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, $A$ And rejoiceth as a strong man to | run a | race.
His going forth is from the end of the heaven, 1
7. $\{$ And his circuit unto the ends of it, A And there is nothing hid from the | heat there- $\mid$ of. (Sym.)
8. $\{$ The law of the Lord is perfect, $\Lambda$ Con-| verting $\cdot$ the | soul.
9. The testimony of the Lord is sure, $A$ \{ Making | wise the | simple.
10. $\{$ The statutes of the Lord are right, $\Lambda$ \{Re-|joicing $\cdot$ the | heart.
11. The commandment of the Lord is pure, $A$ \{En-| lightening $\cdot \cdot$ the $\mid$ eyes.
12. $\{$ The fear of the Lord is clean, $\Lambda$ \{ En- | during $\cdot$ for- | ever.
13. $\{$ The judgments of the Lord are true, \{And | righteous • alto- | gether.
14. $\left\{\right.$ More to be desired are they than gold, ${ }^{\wedge}$ yea, $\Lambda$ than much fine gold,,$\Lambda$ $\{$ Sweeter also than honey, $\mathbb{1}$ and the $\mid$ honey- | comb.
15. $\{$ Moreover by them is thy servant warned, 1

A And in keeping of them there is | great re- | ward.
15. Who can understand his errors? A \{leanse thou me from / secret faults.
16. $\{$ Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins, i $\{$ Let them not have do- $\mid$ minion | over me.
17. $\{$ Then shall I be upright, 1 and I shall be innocent \{From the | great trans- | gression.
18. SLet the words of my mouth, $\mathbb{A}$ and the meditation of my heart, A \{Be zeceptable in thy sight, 10 Lord,d my strength and my Re-| deemer... A-| men.


PSALM 23.

1. $\{$ The Lord is my shepherd; 1 $\{$ I | shall not | want.
2. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; \{He leadeth me beside the still | wa- - | ters.
3. $\{$ He restoreth my soul $; \mathbb{A}$ he leadeth me In the paths of righteousness for his | name's - | sake
4. Yea, A though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, A I will fear no evil: A for thou art with me; A (Thy rod and thy staff they | $p$ comfort | me.
5. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies, 1 Thou anointest my head with oil; 1 my |cup $\cdot$ runneth |over.
6. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life;A $\{$ And I will dwell in the house of the Lord, A for- | ev- - | er. || A-|men.

No. 37. SINGIE CHIANT. (Peculiar.)


## PSALM 121.

1. $\{$ I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, 1

From whence | cometh $\cdot$ my | help.
2. My help cometh from the Lord, 1

Which made | heaven $\cdot$ and | earth.
3. (He will not suffer thy foot to be moved:A

He that keepeth thee \| will not | slumber.
4. Behuld, he that keepeth Israel,4

Shall not | slumber $\cdot$ nor | sleep.
5. $\{$ The Lord is thy keeper;
? The Lord is thy shade upon thy | right - | hand.
6. The sun shall not smite thee by day,

Nor the | $p$ moon by $\mid$ 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, 1 and thy coming in, 1

From this time forth, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and even forevermore. |A-| men.
No. 38. SINGLE CHANT. (Peculiar.) From Palestrina, 1540.


No. ©on SLNGLE (Peculiar.)
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## 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 thcy shall obtain | mercy.
6. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see | God.
7. \{Blessed are the peace-makers:
\{For they shall be called the children of | God.
8. © Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake: \{ For theirs is the kingdom of | heaven.
9. \{Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you,^ and persecute you,^ And shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, ${ }^{\wedge}$ for | my sake.
10. ( Rejoice, and be exceeding glad, ${ }^{\wedge}$ for great is your reward in heaven; (For so persecuted they the prophets which were be-|fore you. (Coda.)


No. 41. SINGLE CHANT. (Peculatar.)


## PSALM 148.

1. Praise ye the Lörd. i

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

Praise ye him, $A \mid$ all his $\mid$ hosts.
3. Praise ye him, $\$ sun and moon; $\Lambda$

Praise him, all ye $\mid$ stars of $\mid$ light.
4. Praise him, ye heaven of heavens, $\Lambda$

And ye waters $\AA$ that are $a-\mid$ bove the $\mid$ heavens

- 5. Let them praise the name of the Lord:A

For he commanded, ${ }^{\prime}$ and | they ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ were cre- $\mid$ ated
6. He hath also established them forever and ever; ${ }^{\text {a }}$

He hath made a decree ${ }^{4}$ which | shall not | pass
7. Praise the Lord from the earth, ${ }^{\boldsymbol{A}}$

Ye dragons, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and $\mid$ all $-\mid$ deeps.
8. Fire and hail;^ snow and vapor;^

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

Fruitful trees, and | all - $\mid$ cedars.
10. Beasts, and all cattle; ${ }^{\wedge}$

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


## PSALM 122.

1. $\left\{\right.$ I was glid when they said unto me, ${ }^{\wedge}$ Let us go into the | house $\cdot$ of the | Lord.
2. Our feet shall stand within thy gates, ${ }^{\wedge}$ O Jerusalem, $\wedge$ \{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, ${ }^{A}$
(To give thanks unto the | name $\cdot$ of the | Lord.
4. For there are set thrones of judgment, ${ }^{1}$ The thrones of the | house of | David.
5. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, ${ }^{1}$ They shall | prosper $\cdot$ that | love thee.
6. (Peace be within thy walls; ${ }^{1}$

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

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


## PSALM 99.

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

7 (Thou answeredst them, ${ }^{4}$ O Lord our God; ${ }^{\boldsymbol{1}}$
Thou wast a God that forgavest them, ${ }^{1}$
(Though thou tookest vengeance of | their in- | ventions. Exalt the Lord our God, ${ }^{4}$

Treb. $2 \widehat{3}$ And worship at his holy hill:4
(For the Lord our | God is | holy


PSALM 26.

1. Judge me, O Lord; ${ }^{\text {s }}$ For I have walked in mine integrity: 1 I have trusted also in the Lord; ${ }^{1}$ Therefore I | shall not : slide.
2. Examine me, O Lord, and prove me; ${ }^{4}$ | Try my | reins .. and my | heart.
3. $\{$ For thy loving-kindness is before mine eyes: 4 And I have | walk'd $\cdot$ in thy | truth.
4. \{I have not sat with vain persons, 1 Neither | will I $\cdot \cdot$ go $\mid$ in $\cdot \cdot$ with dis- | semblers.
5. \{I have hated the congregation of evil doers; ${ }^{\wedge}$ And will not | sit $\cdot$ with the | wicked.
6. $\left\{\right.$ will wash my hands in innocency; ${ }^{1}$ \{ So will I | compass " thine | altar"O | Lord.
7. $\left\{\right.$ That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving ; ${ }^{\wedge}$ And tell of all thy | wordrous | works.
8. Lord I have loved the habitation of thy house, ${ }^{\wedge}$ \{ And the place | where thine | honor | dwelleth.
9. Gather not my soul with sinners, ${ }^{4}$ | Nor my life with | bloody | men.
10. In whose hands is mischief, ${ }^{\text {A }}$
| And their | right hand $\cdot$ 'is | full of | bribes.
11. $\left\{\right.$ But as for me, I will walk in mine integrity; ${ }^{\wedge}$ \{Redeem me, and be merciful| unto | me.
12 \{ My foot standeth in an even place: ${ }^{1}$ $\{$ In the congregation $\mid$ will I $\mid$ bless the $\mid$ Lord.


## PSALM 136.

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

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


No. 47. SINGLE CHANT.


REV. IV. 8 \& 11 , and 5, 10 \& 15.

1. Holy, 1 holy, 1 holy, $\mid$ Lord . God Al- | mighty,

Which was, 1 and $\mid$ is, and $\mid$ is to $\mid$ come. (Sym.)
2. Thou art worthy, 0 Lord, 4 to receive glory, 1 and | honor " and | power; $\{$ For thou hast created all things, 1
\{ And for thy pleasure they | are and | were cre- | ated. (Sym.)
3. Worthy is the Lamb | that was | slain,
$\{$ To receive power, $\hat{\lambda}$ and riches, $\hat{A}$ and wisrom, $\hat{1}$
$\{$ And slrength; | and | honor," and | glory," and | blossing. (Sym.)
4. Blessing, A and honor, \& and | glory " and | power,
© Be unto him that sitteth mpon the throne, ${ }^{n}$
\{ And unto the | Lamb for- | ever - and | ever. $\mathbb{\|}$ Amen.

1. I will extol thee, 1 my | God; O | King;

And I will bless thy | name for- $\mid$ ever $\cdot$ and $\mid$ ever.
2. Every | day $\cdot$ will 1 ; bless thee:

And I will praise thy | name for- $\mid$ ever $\cdot$ and $\mid$ ever.
3. Great is the Lord, $i$ and $\mid$ greatly $\cdot \cdot$ to be | praised; And his | greatness | is un- | searchable.
4. One generation shall praise thy | works.• to a-| nother. And shall de- $\mid$ clare thy $\mid$ mighty | acts.
5. I will speak of the glorious | honor ․ of thy | majesty, And | of thy | wondrous | works.
6. And men shall speak of the might of thy | terri $\cdot$ ble | acts; And | I $\cdot \cdots$ will de- $\mid$ clare thy $\mid$ greatness.
7. They shall abundantly utter the inemory of $\mid$ thy great | goodness. And shall | sing $\cdots$ of thy | righteous- | ness.
8. My mouth slall speak the | praise $\cdots$ of the $\mid$ Lord. And let all flesh bless his holy | name for- $\mid$ ever.. and | ever.
(Hallelujah.)
9. The Lord is gracious, $\Lambda$ and $\mid$ full .. of com- | passion: Slow to | anger $\cdot \cdot$ and | of great | mercy.
10. The Lord is | good to | all;

And his tender mercies are | over | all his | works.
11. All thy works shall | praise thee, .. O | Lord, And thy I saints shall | bless - | thee.
12. They shall speak of the | glory $\cdot$ of thy | kingdom; And | talk of | thy - | power.
13. To make knowu to the sons of men $\Lambda$ his | mighty $\mid$ acts And the glorious | majes . ty | of his | kingdom.
14. Thy kingdom is an ever- $\mid$ lasting | kingdon; And thy dominion en- | dureth $\cdot$ throughout | all $\cdot$ gene- | rations.
15. The Lord upholdeth | all that | fall;

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

And thou givest them their $\mid$ meat in $\mid$ due $-\mid$ season.
17. Thou ! openest $\cdot$ thine | hand,

And satisfiest the desire of $\mid$ every | living | thing.
18. The Lord is righteous in | all his | ways;

And | ho $\cdot l$ ly in | all his | works.
19. The Lord is nigh unto all them that | call up "on | him; To all that | call up $\because$ on | him in | truth.
20. He will fulfil the desire of | them that | hear him;

He also will hear their | cry $\cdot$ and will | save - | them.
21. The Lord preserveth | all $\because$ them that | love him;
dim. But all the $\mid$ wicked $\cdot$ will |he de- $\mid$ stroy. (short rause.)
22.f My mouth shall speak the praise .. of the | Lord: And let all flesh bless his holy | name for- | ever.' and | ever.

## No. 49. SINGLE CHANT.



No, 50. SINGLE CHANT


PSALM 90.

1. $)$ Lord, $\Lambda$ thou hast been our dwelling place $A$ In | all .. gene- | rations.
2. Before the mountains were brought forth.A Or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, $A$ Even from everlasting to ever | lasting | Thou art | God.
3. Thou turnest man to destruction; 1 And sayest, Return, 1 ye | chil-dren of | men.
4. For a thousand years in thy sight

Are but as yesterday when it is past, 1
(And | as a | watch $\cdots$ in the | night.
5. (Thou carriest them away as with a flood, 1 They are as a sleep; ;i
In the morning they are like grass \& which | groweth | up.
6. $\{$ In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; 1 (In the evening it is cut | down, icut $\mid$ down, $h$ and | withereth.
7: Who knoweth the power of thine anger? $A$ $\{$ Even according to thy fear; $\Lambda \mid$ so $\cdot \cdot$ is thy | wrath.
8. So teach us to number our days, $\Lambda$ That we may ap- | ply our | hearts . unto | wisdom.
No. 51. SINGLE.

No. 52 SINGLE CHANT


PSALM 130.

1. Out of the depths have I cried unto | thee, $\wedge \mathrm{O} \mid$ Lord.
2. $\{$ Lōrd, hear my voice; $\Lambda$
\{Let thine ears be attentive to the $\mid$ voice of $\cdot \cdot$ my | suppli- | cations
3. If thou, Lorrd, shouldst mark iniquities,
|O Lörd, | who shall | stand.
4. $\{$ But there is forgiveness with thee, $\Lambda$

That | thou - | mayest .. be | feared.
5. $\{$ I wait for the Lord, $\wedge$ my soul doth wait, $\wedge$
\{ And in his | word.. do I | hope.
6. My soul waiteth for the Lord 1

More than they that watch for the morning, 1
I say, $\AA$ | more than .. they that | watch .. for the | morning.
7. Let Israel hope in the Lord: $\wedge$ For with the Lord there is mercy, $\Lambda$
(And with him is $\mid$ ptenteous $\cdot$ re $\mid$ demption.
8. And he shall redeem Israel from $\mid$ all- $\mid$ his in- | iquities.

## No. 53. SINGLE CHANT.




## PSALM 8.

1. \{O Lörd,^ our Lörd,^ bow excellent is thy name in all the earth !^ Who hast set thy glory a-| bove the | heavens.
2 Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings
Hast thou ordained strength, because of thine enemies ; ${ }^{\wedge}$
That thou mightest still the $\mid$ ene $\cdot \cdot$ my | and .. the a- $\mid$ venger.
2. When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers;^

The moon and the stars, which | thou $\cdot \cdot$ hast or- | dained.
4. SWhat is man, that thou art mindful of him?^
\{ And the son of | man $\cdot \cdot$ that thou | visit $\cdot$ est | him.
5 f For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, ^ Thou hast crowned him with | glo .. ry and | honor.
6. $\{$ Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands:^ \{Thou hast put | all things | under $\cdot$ his $\mid$ feet.
7. (All sheep and oxen, $\wedge$ yea, and beasts of the field; ${ }^{\wedge}$ The fowl of the air, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and the fish of the sea, ${ }^{A}$
And whatsoever passeth through the | paths $\cdot$ of the | sea.
8. O Lôrd,^ our Lörd, ${ }^{\wedge}$ how excellent is thy | name in | all the | earth. Amen. No. 55. SINGLE CHANT.



## PSALM 51.

1. (Have mercy upon me, O God, ${ }^{\wedge}$ according to thy loving kindness; ${ }^{\wedge}$ According to the multitude of thy tender mercies, $\wedge$
Blot | out $\cdot$ my trans- | gressions.
2. (Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquities, ${ }^{\wedge}$ |And | cleanse me | from my | sin.
3. \{For I acknowledge my transgressions,^
\{ And $m y \sin$ is | ever $\cdot$ be- | fore me.
4. Against thee, ${ }^{\wedge}$ thee only, have 1 sinned, ${ }^{\wedge}$ \{ And done this | evil | in thy | sight.
5. \{Create in me a clean heart, O God; ${ }^{\wedge}$ And renew a right | spirit . with | in me.
6. \{ Cast me not away from thy presence;^ \{ And take not thy | Holy | Spirit | from me.
7. $\{$ Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; $\Lambda$
\{ And uphold me with | thy free | spirit.
8. $\{$ Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, $\Lambda$ \{ And sinners shall be con-| verted | unts | thee. Amen.

## No. 57. SINGLE CHANT.

Grecomian.



No. 59. SINGLE CHANT.


ISAIAH LIII. 3-6.

1. He is despised and re- $\mid$ jected $\cdot$ of $\mid$ men.
2. A man of | sorrows $\cdot$ and ac- | quainted $\cdot$ with | grief.
3. And we hid as it were our | faces | from him.
4. He was despised, $\cap$ and $\mid$ we es- $\mid$ teem'd him | not.
5. Surely he hath borne our griefs, $\Lambda$ \{And | carried .. our | sorrows;
6. Yet we did esteem him stricken; $\Lambda$ | Smitten $\cdot$ of | God $\cdot$ and af- | flicted.
7. (But he was wounded for our transgressions,A

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

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


## PSALM 105, 1-4.

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



## PSALM 26.

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

Tenor \& Base. 5. (I will make mention of Rahab and Babylon
To |them that | know me; ${ }^{\text {A }}$
" 6. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Behold, Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia: }\end{array}\right.$
\{ | This " man was | born - | there.
" 7. And of Zion it shall be said, ${ }^{4}$ this and that man was|born in|her.
" 8. And the Highest him- | self $\cdot$ shall es- $\mid$ tablish | her.
Cborus. 9. The Lord shall count, when he writeth | up the | people,
10. That | this " man was | born - | there. "Hallelujah.
11. As well the singers as the players on instruments|shall be|there; 12. All ${ }^{1}$ | all my | springs " are in | thee.
*The Tenor singing the Treble, or large notes on the upper staff.
No. 61. SINGLE CHANT.


## PSALM 27

1. The Lord is my light and my salvation, ${ }^{4} \mid$ Whom ${ }^{*}$ shall I | fear?
2. The Lord is the strength of my life; Of | whom $\therefore$ shall I | be a- | fraid?
3. One thing have I desired of the Lord; ${ }^{1} \mid$ That ${ }^{*}$ will I| seek after;
4. That I may dwell in the house of the Lord, ${ }^{1}$ all the days of my life, ${ }^{1}$
\{To behold the beauty of the Lord; ${ }^{1}$ And | to in-| quire in " his | temple.
5. And now shall mine head be lifted up
\{ Above mine enemies ${ }^{1} \mid$ round a- | bout me.
6. Therefore will I offer in his tabernacle sacrifices of joy; 4

I I will sing, ${ }^{1}$ yca, ${ }^{1}$ I will sing | praises | unto " the | Lord.|| Hallelyjah
7. Hear, O Lord, ${ }^{\wedge}$ when I | cry $\cdot$ with my | voice.
8. Have mercy also up- | on me $\cdot$ and | answer | me.
9. When thou saidst, ${ }^{4}$ | Seek ye $\cdot$ my | face;
10. My heart said unto thee, ${ }^{1}$ Thy | face, Lord, | will I | seek
11. Wait on the Lord, ${ }^{\wedge} \mid$ Wait $\cdot \cdot$ on the | Lord.
12. Be of good courage, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and he shall strengthen thy heart; ${ }^{\wedge}$ \{| Wait, I | say, ${ }^{\prime}$ on the ! Lord.|| Hallelujah.

No. 63. SINGLE CHANT.
Gregorian.



## PSALM 48.

1. $\{$ Great is the Lord, $\uparrow$ and greatly to he praised - In the city of our God, 1 in the mountain | of his | holiness.
2. Beautiful for situation A the joy of the whole $\mid$ earth is $\mid$ mount- $\mid$ Zion.
3. $\{$ We have thought of thy loving kindness,

O God, 1 in the | midst of $\cdot$ thy | temple.
4. According to thy name, O God, 1 so is thy praise unto the ends of the earth, \{ Thy | hand is | full of | righteousness.
5 Let Mount Zion rejoice, 1
Let the daughters of Judah be glad, 1 be- | cause of $\cdot$ thy | judgments.
6. $\{$ Walk about Zion, 1 and go round about her: 1
| Tell $\cdot$ ye the | towers . there- | of.
7. $\{$ Mark ye well her bulwarks, A consider her palaces; d

That ye may tell it to the gene- | ra-tion | following.
8. $\{$ For this God is our God, 1 forever and ever; 1

He will be our | guide, $\mathbb{1}$ even | unto | death.
No. 65. SINGLE CHANT.


PSALM 84.

1. How amiable are thy tabernacles, $10 \mid$ Lord of $\mid$ hosts !
2. $\{$ My soul longeth, 1 yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord; My heart and my flesh crieth | out $\cdot$. for the | living | God.
3. Blessed are they that dwell in thy house; 1

They | will be $\cdot$ still | praising thee.
4. Blessed is the man whose strength is in thee; 1

In whose| heart $\cdot$ are the | ways of | them.
5. They go from strength to strength; A
\{ Every one of them in Zion ap- | peareth be - fore | God.
6. O Lord God of hosts, 1 hear my prayer:A

Give | ear, O | God of | Jacob. (Hallelujah, No. 1.)
7. Behold, O God, our shield, $\AA$ and look upon the face of | thine an- $\mid$ ointed.
8. (For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand; $\wedge$

I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God,
(Than to | dwell $\cdot$ in the $\mid$ tents of $\mid$ wickedness.
9. \{Forthe Lord God is a sun and a shield; $\uparrow$ the Lord will give grace and glory:A \{ No good thing will he withhold from them that | walk up- | rightly.
10. $\{0$ Lord of hosts,, 1

Blessed is the | man that | trusteth .. in | thee. (Hallelujah, No. 2.)
No. 1.




## GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.

(Chorus. $f$

1. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Chorus. } f \\ \text { Glory be to } \mid \text { God on } \mid \text { high, }\end{array}\right.$

And on earih | peace, $\Lambda$ good | will to $\mid$ men.
2. We praise thee, $i$ we bless thee, $\Lambda$ we | worship | thee, We glorify thee, $h$ we give thanks to thee for $\mid$ thy great $\mid$ glo - | ry.

3 O Lord God, 1 | heavenly | King,
Göd the | Father | AI - $\mid$ mighty.
(Down to 4 th verse, Chant No. 71 .)
SChorus. $f$
9. \{For thōu | only .. art | holy, Thou | only | art the | Lord.
10. Thou only, C O Christ, $\uparrow$ with the | Holy $\mid$ Ghost, Art most high in the glory of | God 'he | Fa - | ther.|| Amen.

$\{$ Semi-Chorus. p
4. $\{0$ Lord, $\wedge$ the only begotten Son | Jesus | Christ;

O Lord God, 1 Lamb of God, | Son $\cdots$ of the | Fa - | ther.
5. That takest away the $\mid \sin \cdots$ of the ! world Have I mer "cy up- ' on - | us.
G. Yal
6. \{Tnou that takest away the $\mid \sin \cdots$ of the $\mid$ world (Semi-Chorus.
\{Have | mer $\cdot$ cy up- | on - | us.
SSolo.
7. Thou that takest away the $\mid \sin \cdots$ of the $\mid$ world S Semi Cliorus. \{ Socent ending.
\{Receive, $\AA\left\{_{p p}\right.$ re- | ceive our | prayer.
\{Solo.
. Thou that sittest at the right hand of | God the | Father, \{Smi-Chorus.
\{Have | mer "c cy up-| on - | us. (Up to the 9hh verse, Chant No. 70.
No. 72 SINGLE CHANT.


## PSALM 118.

1st Choir.1. See what a living stone ${ }^{4}$ The builders | did re- | fuse; 2d Choir.Yet God has built his church thereon, ${ }^{1}$ In | spite of | envious | Jews. 1st Choir 2. The scribe and angry priest ${ }^{4}$ Reject thine | only | Soul; 2d Choir.Yet on this rock shall Zion rest, ${ }^{4} \mid$ As the $\cdots$ chief $\mid$ corner $\mid$ stone. (Sym.)

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

This day declares it all divine, This day did Jesus rise.
${ }^{1 s t}$ Choir.4. This is the glorious day, ${ }^{1}$ That our Re- | deemer | made,
2d Choir.Let us rejoice, ${ }^{1}$ and sing, ${ }^{i}$ and pray, ${ }^{\wedge}$ Let $\mid$ all the $\mid$ church be $\mid$ glad. tst Choir.5. Hosanna 4 to the King Of David's | royal | blood: 2d Choir.Bless him, ye saints; ${ }^{1}$ he comes to bring Sal-| vation |from your |God.

Chorus by the whole congregation. as befrec.
6. $f$ We bless thine holy word Which all this grace displays;

And offer on thine altar, Lord, Our sacrifice of praisu


## 348

THE LORD'S PRAYER
Our Father who art in heaven, ${ }^{\wedge}$ hallowed be thy natne: ${ }^{\wedge}$
Thy kingdom come, $\wedge$ thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven $\wedge^{\wedge}$ Give us this day our daily bread: $\wedge$
And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us:^ Anc ita es $20:$ into temptation, ${ }^{\wedge}$ but deliver us from evil; ${ }^{\wedge}$



No. 77. SINGLE. (Peculiar.)


No. 79. SINGLE (Peculiar.)
No. 80. SINGLE. (Peculiar.)

 the amatl notss in the Treble ; or to a $S$. M. by observing the tie in the first measure.


No. 82 METRICAL CHANT. L. M., C. M or S. M.


## GENF

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## ANTHEMS, NO'TETTS, SENTENCE

## IYMNS, \&c.



How amiable are thy tabernacles, $\qquad$ ..Chant How pleasaut, how divinely farr,
How pleasint, how diviuely fair, If human kindness meets return, I have seen the wicked,. In the uight,
It is a good I was glad, I will arise,....... I will lift up mine eyes, Jerusalem, iny glorious home,
Juhilate Deo, ......................................... Juhilate Deo, Judge me, O Lord
Lo, (iod is here,.
Lord of all power and inight
Lord, thou hast been our refuge,
No war nor hatte's sound
No war nor battle's sonind,
o be joyfu: in the Lord
O come, let ns sing unto the Lord,
Of as the bell
0 give thanks,
) Cind of streng tir
0 bless the Lengti.
O Loril, our L mrr, liow excellent,
$O$ look to (iblgotia,
? praisa trie Lord, .......
O sirmed place where Gorl has fixed
O sing to Jehovah.
O sing unto the Lord
Our Father when art in heave
Our Father who art in hedven,
ur Father who art in heaven,
Plunged in a sulf,
Praise the Lord,
Praise the Lord, o my soul,
Praise ye Jehovah,




Hyms


Cham
Chan.


Chaj.


Hyan.
Ityon.
Ityann.
Chant.
Chant.
Hynn.
$11 y m n$.
Chant.

## Chant.

## Chant.

Hymn.
Chunt.
Chant.
Chant.
Mhant. A phem. A uthem.
Allymn. Anthem. Chant.
Votell. Chant. Chant. Chant.
Hymn Hymn
. Hymn. $^{2}$ Chant.
Hymn.

Proise ye the Lord, ...
Salvation! $O$, the joy Salvation! O, the joy
Salvation to our Liou,
Sal Salvation
Sanctus,. , See what a living stone, .................................. . . Chant. Seck ye the Lord, ........................................ . . Chant. Sing hallelujah, Sing unto God, Song of praise in the night, .......................................... Motett. Thanksgiving, Thanksgiving Hymn,. The earth is the Lord's,
The lieaveus declare the Clan!
The heavens declare thy glory, Lord,

The heavculy way,*
The honse of God,
The Lorl is gracious,
The Lord is grea
The lord is in his holy temple.
The Lord is my light,....
The Lord my shopherd is.
The Lord's prayer,
The Lord's prayer,
The Lord's prayer,
The Lord retgueth,...........
The Prince of salvation,
The Sabbath,
The true friend,
The voice of free grace
There is a fountain,
There is an hour,
Thou art gone to the grav
Venite, exuliemus Domino
Watcliman ! tell us of the night,
Welcome welcome, (The Sabbath,).
While with ceasiess course the sun,
When as returns this solemn day,
With reverence let the saints appear,
Ye humble souls,
Ye mighty rulers,
. Cnant. Sentence. Hymin. Anthem. Anthem. Anymn.

## Hymn.

Cinnt.
Chant.
Chant.


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[^0]:    1. Lord, when ny tho'ts delighted rove A - mid the wonders of thy love, Sweet hope re-vives my droop - ing heart, And bids in - truding fears de-part.
[^1]:    the same,

[^2]:    Of all thy cho-sen race, From age to age thou still hast been Our sure a - bid - ing place.

[^3]:    

[^4]:    
    

