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## CARMINA SACRA:

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COMPRISING H: MOST POPCLAR
PSALM AND HYMN TUNES IN GENERAL USE, TOGFTHER WYTH A GMI:AT VARIETY OF
V TUNES, CHANTS, SENTENCES, MOTETTS, AND ANTHEMS, PRINCIPALLY RY DISTINGUJ\&ihid EUROPEAN COMPOSERS:

ONE OF THE HO'ST COM' WETE COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC R CHOIRS, COAGREGATIONS, SLIA $i$ GCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES, EXTANI'.
BY LOW RUL MASON,



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ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC FOR CHOIRS, CONGREGATIONS, SLNGING SCH00LS AND SOCIETIES, EXTANT.

## BY LOWELLMASON,

 THE BOSTON ACADEMT'S COLLECTION, THE MODERN PSALMIST, ANN VARIOUS OTHER MUSICAL WORES.

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## BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

## INCORPORATED MARCH, 1833.

The design of this Institution is to promote Musical Education, and to diffuse a knowledge of the art, in all its beneficia. forms, throughout the community. The whole income that may be derived from the instruction of classes, from concerts, subscriptions, or donations, is devoted, by the .erms of the charter, to this object.

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MOSES L. HALE

## PREFACE.



 great variety of character and style necessarily involved, ends directly to increase both the number and attainnents of their readers.


 and to extend the knowledge of the art?





 that is worth having. To say the least, they increase the variety, and that is, as Cowper says,

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



 withholding from the public, has led to the publication of Carmina Sacra* at the present time.



 first adapted to English words. Tho variety of Chants is also greater than is usual in similar works.




 miustration.



 circumstancos does not the devont licart say, "Prajse the Lord?" "Though he slay me, yet will Itrust in him."

* Cármĭnâ Sacra.





## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

## CHAPTER I.

## GENERAL DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

Q1. Musical sounds may be 1. Long or Short.
2. High or Low.
3. Soft or Loud.
\$ II. In the elementary principles of music there are three departments :

1. Rhythm. This is founded on the first of the above distinctions, and treats of the length of sounds.
2. Melody. This is founded on the second distinction, and treats of the pitch of sounds.
3. Drnamics. This is founded on the third distinction, and treats of the power of sounds.
\$ III. GENERAL VIEW.

| Distinctions. | Departments. | Subjects. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lonar short. | Rhytim. | Length. |
| High sow | Melody. | Pitch. |
| Sofz Loud. | Dynamics. | Power. |

## QUESTIONS.

How many distinctons exist in the nature of musical sounds?-What is the first? Second? Thord? - How many departments are there m the elementary principles of music ?- What is the first department called ? Second ? Third ?-What is that distimetion in the nature of musical sounds, on which Phythm is founded ? Mclody? Dynamics ?-What is that department called which relates to the Leingth of sounds? Pitch? Power?-h1 how many ways do musical sounds differ 7-How many lengen of sounds hatin? power?-h1 how many ways do musical sounds differ ?-how many essential properties have inusical sonnds dr? Hat are they - If sounds differ from mot another only as it respects their length, is the differcuce dyl Dynamics - If sounds differ from one another only as it respects their length, is the differcuce Khythmical, Melodic, or Dynamic? -If sounds differ with respect to their power, is it a Rhythmical,

## CHAPTER II.

## R HY THM.

## DIVISIONS OF TIME, BEATING TIME, ACCENT.

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

| $*$ | THREE | " | " | TRIPLE measure. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $*$ | FOUR | \% | " | QUADRUPLE measure. |

§VIII. The character used for separating measures is called a $\mathrm{Bar}_{\mathrm{AR}}$-thus,
Note. Observe the difference between a measure and a bar Do not call a measure, a bar.
\$IX. To aid in the computation and accurate division of time, certain motions of the hand are made. This is called Beating Time.

Note. Every person learning to sing should give strict atter.tion to beating time. Experience proves that where the habit of beating time is neglected, the ability to keep time is scldom acquired.
§ X. Double measure has two beats: first, Downward; second, Upward. Accented on the first part of the measure.
\$ XI. Triple time has three beats: first, Downward; second, Hither; third, Upward. Accented on the first part of the measure.
§ XII. Quadruple time has four beats: first, Downward; second, Hither, third, Thither; fourth, Upward. Accented on the first and third parts of the measure.

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

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

Note. The hither beat is made horizontally to the left, the thither beat to the right. For the first sownward beat, in Sextuple time, let the hand fall half the way, and for the second, the remainder
§XIV. One measure in Quadruple is equivalent to two measures in Double time; and one measure in Sextuple is equivalent to two measures in Triple time.

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

## QUESTIONS.

How is the length of sounds regulated (or governed) in music?-What are the portions of time called into which music is divided ? What portions of time are smaller than measures?-I How many kiuds of measure are there? -How many parts has double measure? Triple? Quadruple? sicxtu-ple?-On which part of the measure is double time accented? Triple? Quadruple? Sextuple ?What is the character called which is used for separating the measures? - What distinguishes one kind of time from another? -In beating time, how many motions has double time? 'I'riple? Quaulruple? of time from another?-1n beating time, how
Sextuple? What is the use of beating time?

## CHAPTER III.

## RHYTHM-OF NOTES .

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

| Whole Note | 0 | (Semibreve.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Half Note |  | (Minim.) |
| Quarter Note | (Crotchet.) |  |
| Eighti Note | (Quaver.) |  |
| Sixteentil Note | (Semiquaver |  |

§ XVII. Besides the above there are somenmes used Thirty-seconds Sixty-fourthe

$$
E \text { and also, Double notes } F \text { or }|\%| .
$$

Sing in Quadruple time all the notes in common usc.

§XVIII. A Dot (•) adds one half to the length of a note. Thus a dotted half $p$. is equal in length to three quarters

## QUESTIONS.

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

## CHAPTER IV. MELODY. <br> the scale. (diatonic scale, major.)

§ XIX. At the foundation of Melody lies a series of sounds called the Scale.
§ XX. The sounds of the scale are designated by numerals, viz onz, two, thiree, four, five, six, seven, eight.
\$ XXI. The first seven letters of the alphabet are applied to the sounds of the scale, as follows: to one C , to two D , to three E , to four F , to five G, to six A, to seven B, and to eight C.
\$ XXII. In singing the scale, the following syllables are used: Written, Do, Re, $M_{1}$, $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{A}}$, Sol, $\mathrm{La}_{\mathrm{A}}, \quad \mathrm{S}_{1}, \quad$ Do. Pronounced, Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah; See, Doe.

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


Note. The scale should be sung to the class slowly and distinctly, to the syllable la, or to numerals, heginning at a suitable pitch, ascending and descending several times until they may be supposed to have a clear idea of it, when they may be required to sing it themselves. A few will almost always he 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 cannot go on with the others with advantage to elther party, but if they may, probably, by extra exertion, succeed. As the difficulty in such cases is almost always with the ear, lisfening to the singing of others is of mucu greater importance to such persons than any With the ear, listening to the
attempt to sing themselves.
§XXIII. The difference of pitch between any two sounds is called an Interfal. Thus, from one to two is an interval, \&c.
§XXIV. In the scale, there are five larger and two smaller intervals, the former called Steps and the latter Half-Steps.
§XXV. The half-steps occur between the sounds three and four, and seven and eight; between the other sounds the interval is a step.
QUESTIONS.

What is the second distinction in musical sounds ?- What is the departiment called, arising out of his distinction?-Of what does Mrlody treat?-What is that series of sounds called, which lies at the fuundation of Metody? - How many sounds are there in the scale?-How do we designate, or speak of the sounds of the scale? Numerals. - What is the first sound of the scale called? One. What the second? Two. \&c.-What Jetter is one ? 'I'wo? 'Ihree? \&c.-What sylhable is sung to one? To wo ? \&c,-What letter is one? What syllabie? - What uuseral is C?-What numeral is Do? \&e.What is the difference of pitch between two sounds called?-How many intervals are there in the scale?-How many kinds of intervals are there in the scale 7 - What are the larger intervals called? Smaller ?-How many steps are there in the scale? How many half-steps?-What is the interval from one to two? Two to three? Three ofour? \&c

## VOCAL MUSIC

## CHAPTER V.

## MELODY. THE STAFF AND SLEFS

§ XXVI. The pitch of sounds is representec by a character called a Staff, on which the scale, or other music, is written in notes.
§ XXVII. The Staff consists of five lines, and the spaces between them.
§ XXVIII. Each line and space is called a Degree; thus, there are nine degrees: five lines and four spaces.
§XXIX. When more than nine degrees are wanted, the spaces below or above the Staff are used; also additional lines called added lines.

The Staff with added lones.
Fift line. $\frac{\text { Space above. }}{\text { Fourth space. }}$ Added line above.
Fourth line.
Third line. $\frac{\text { Third space. }}{\text { Second space. }}$
Second line. $-\frac{\text { First space. }}{\text { Sirst line. }}$ Space below.
§ 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 commonly written on the staff; first, one on the added line below; and second, one on the second space.
§ XXXII. To distinguish between these two ways of writing the scale, or to fix the position of the letters on the staff; a character is used called a Clef.
§ XXXIII. There are two Clefs in common use: the G Clef (Treble: and the F Clef (Base).


## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

§ XXXIV. The G clef, which signifies $G$, is placed on the second line. § XXXV. The F clef, which signifies F , is placed on the fourth line.
§XXXVI. When the G clef is used, the sound one is written on the added line below ( $\mathbf{C}$ ); and when the F clef is used, it is written on the second space (C).

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


Example 2. The Scale, Fclef, ascending and descending.


## QUESTIONS.

What is that character called, which represents the pitch of soumds?-Is the staff a rhythmical, meodic or dynamic character? Why ?-How many lines are there in the staff? How many spaces?What is each line and space of the staff called ?-How many degrees does the staff contain ?-(Pointing to the staff,) Which line is this? Space? \&c.-(Pointing to the staff,) Which degree of the staff is this? \&c.-What is the space above the staff called? Space below?-If lines are added below the staff, what are they called? If added above the staff, what are they called?-Where upon the staff is oue usually written? Where two? Three? \&c.-What letter is one? Two? Three \& \&c-What syllable is one? Two? Three ? \&c.-On what other degree of the staff, besides the added line beow, is one often written?-How can we tell whether one be written on the added line below, or on the second space ?-1Iow many clefs are there ?-What are they called?-What does the G clef sig. aify? What does the F clef signify ?-lf the G clef is used, where must one be written? If the F slef is ased, where must one be wri xen?

## CHAPTER V.

## RHYTHM—VARIETIES OF MEASURE

§XXXVII. Each kind of time may have as many varieties as there are different notes. These varieties are obtained by the use of the different notes on each part of the measure.
§ XXXVIII. Time is marked by figures which express the number of parts and contents of the measure; the upper figure or numerator showing the number of parts, or kind of time; and the lower figure or denominator denoting the particular note used on each part of the measure, or the variety of time.

Examples of some of the common varieties of measure.

## 

Note. Oher varieties also may be used; as,

| 2 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | $\& c$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 8 |  |

Note. It is to be observed, that notes have no positive, but ouly a relative lengll. The example 2-2 is not necessarily eitler slower or quicker than $2.4 ; 3-2$ is neither slower nor quicker than 3-8, \&c. The different varieties of time in each of the above examples are practically the same. To the eye they are different, to the ear alike.

## QUESTIONS

How many kiuds of time are there ?-How many varieties in each kind of time ?-How are the different varieties of time obtained ?-By which figure is the kind of time designated ?- By , which figure is the variety of time designated ? What is the upper figure (numerator) for ?- What is the lower figure (denominator) for?-Do the different varieties of time differ to the ear, or to the eye only? -What does the numerator express (or number) ?-What dees the denominator express (or denom-nate)?-Suppose the figures to be 4-4, what two notes will fill a measure? What one note? What four? \&c.
Nute. Similar qucstions may also be asked in reference to the different kinds and variettes of tume

## CHAPTER V.

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

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

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

## PRACTICAL EXERCISE.



## CHAPTER VII.

RHYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION; OR PRIMITIVE AND DERIVED RELATIONS, OR FORMS OF MEASURE. ONE NOTE TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. SIMPLE FORMS.
$\oint$ XLII. When each part of a measure is occupied by the particular note designated by the figure denoting the variety of time, the measure is said
to be in its primitive relation. Thus, if the denominator be $\boldsymbol{2}$, the primitive relation of the measure is halves; if 4 , quarters; if $\mathcal{8}$, eighths, \&c. Such forms of measure with their derivatives are called Simple Relations. The primitive note is taken as a standard by which to determine the length of others.

Note. By relation is meant the form or order of filling a measure.
§ XLIII. Derived relations, or forms, are obtained from the primitive relation, by uniting two or more parts of the measure.

EXAMPLE.
Quarter Relations.


Note. It will be observed that in the first class the mion commences with the first part of the measure; in the second class it commences with the second part, \&c. The second derivative in the third class, may be cousidered as irregular. Other simple forms, or relations, should be exlibat ted to the school, as 4-2, 3-2, 3-4, 4-8, 3-8, \&cc. This subject should be well understond.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES, in different Rhythmical Forms.


# ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC 



For his mer - cies shall en - dure Ev - er faith - ful, ev - er sure.

## QUESTIONS.

When is a measure said to he in Its promitive form ? What is the primitive form of the measure marked 4.4 ?-What is the primitive form of the measure marked 4-2? 4-8? 3-4? 3-2 4-16 ? de.-Why is the primitive form of any measure called so? Ans. Because it is just what is expressed dc.- Why is the primitive form of any measure called so Ans. hecause it is just what is expressed hy the figures. [it is also the most natural and easy form -How are derived forms optained from ather orms of measure besides the primive called - How are derived forms ohtamed from the primitire - How many derivatives are there in the first class ? second ? Third?- Wat is peculiar to the derivatives of the first class ? Second ?-What is peculiar to the first derivative of the third class?-Why is the second derivative in the third class called irregular? - How can derived forms be reduced to primitive ?-When a note commences on an unaccented part of a measure, and is continucd on an accented part of the measure, what is it called? Ans. Syncopated note.-In which class are syncopated notes found 1

Note. It is thought unnecrssary to repeat the questions for different kinds, or varieties of measurc, as $3-4,3-2,42,4-8$, \&c. If the principle be understood, it can easily be applied to these surc, as $3-4,3-2,4 \cdot 2,4 \cdot 8$,
and other varieties of ineasure.

## CHAPTER VIII.

QUARTER, HALF AND WHOLE RESTS. TIED NOTES.
\$ XLIV. When a measure, or part of a measure is to be passed over in silence, it is indicated by a character called a Rest
§XLV. Each note has its corresponding Reot.
EXAMPLE.


## QUESTIONS

When a measure or part of a measure is passed over in sileuce, what is it called ? What are those characters called, which indicate silence?-Are rests rlythusical, melodic, or dymamic characters? Why ?-IIow many kinds of rests are there?
Note. Excreise at present, caly 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.



## QUESTIONS.

What is the dird distinction in musical sounds?-What is the department called, which arises out of this distinction?-What is the subjec: of Dymanics ?-When a sound is neither loud nor soft, what is it called? How marked? - When a sound is sont, what is it called? How marked ? When a sound is loud, what is it called? How marked ?- if a sound is very soft, what is it callen? How marked?If a sound is very Joud, what is it called? How marked ?-What does Piano, or P' signify ? What does Forte, or F signiify ? - What does Mczzo, or MI signify? -What does Pianissimo, or PP signify? -What does Furtissimo, or FF signify?

## CHAPTER X.

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

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

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

| 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 1 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
|  |  | 6 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 |

$\S L V$. One, three, five, eight and seven. Seven naturally leads to eighi. 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 tn three. Three, therefore, is the guide to four.

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

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



## QUESTIONS.

Io the use of one and three, how many changes may be produced? What are they? Ans. 13 and 3 1. Sing them.-How many changes may be produced with 1,3 and 5 , provided we commence with 11 What are they? Ans. 135 , and 153 . Sing them.-How many changes may be produced, beginuing with 3 ? What are they? Ans. 315 , and 351 . Sing them.-How many changes, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Ans. 513 , and 531 . Sing them.-How many clianges may be produced with 135 and 8 , beginning with I ? What are they f Sing them.-How mang, beginning with 37 What are they? Sing them.-Llow many, beginning with 5 ? What are they ? Sing them. -How many, beginning with 8 ? What are they? Sing them. To what sound does 7 naturally lead? Ans. 8.-What sound must we think of, to enable us to sing 7 right ? Ans. 8. What sound is a guide
to $77-$ To what sound does 4 lead? Ans. 3. What sound is a guide to 4 ? - What sound will guide to 21 Ans. 1 or 3.-What sound will guide to 61 Ans. 5.

## CHAPTER XI.

EXTENSION OF THE SCALE, AND CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES.
§ LIX. When sounds above eight are sung, eight is to be regarded as sne of an upper scale.
$\oint$ LX. When sounds below one are sung, one is to be regarded as eight of a lower scale. PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

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

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

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


Notf. It is important that the difference of pitch betwern male and female vores be fully explained and illustrated.

## ELEMEN'IS OF VOCAL MUSIC

## QUESTIONS.

When sounds above 8 are sung, as what are we to regard 87 - When sounds below 1 are sung, as what are we to regard 1? - Into how many classes is the human voice divided? What are the lowest male voices ealled? What are the highest called ? What are the lowest female vorces calted? What are the highest called?

PRACTICAL EXERCISES in two parts.


Round in two parts.


Nots. When the first voice passes the double bar and commences the third measmre, 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 seale whieh are a step distant, there may be an intermediate sound a half-step distant from each; thus, intermediate sounds may oceur between 1 and $?, 2$ and 3,4 and 5,5 and 6 , and 6 and 7 ; but not between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8, beeause the intervals between those sounds are already half-steps, and there is no smaller praetieable interval.
§ LXV. The notes representing intermediate sounds may be written on the same degree of the staff with either of the sounds between whieh they oceur. 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.
§ LXVI. When the note representing an intermediate sound is written on the same degree of the staff as the lower of the two sounds between which it oeeurs, a sign of elevation called a Sharp ( $\#$ ) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be sharped: as, Sharp one, Sharp two, \&ec or $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{D}$ 开, \&e. A sharp raises the piteh of a note a half-step.
§ LXVII. When the note representing an intermediate sound is written on the same degree of the staff as the upper of the two sounds between which it oceurs, a sign of depression called a $\mathrm{F}_{\text {lat }}$ (b) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be flatted: as, Flat seven, Flat six, \&e. or $13 b, A b$, \&e. A flat lowers the piteh of a note a half-step.
§ LXXVIII. In the application of syllables to the sharped sounds, the vowel sound is changed to ce. Thus sharp one is di, (pronouneed dee,) sharp two ri, \&c. In the application of syllables to the fatted sounds, the vowel sound is changed to $a$. Thus the flat seven is se, (pronouneed $s a$, flat six le, \&c
§ LXIX. A scale of thirteen sounds, ineluding all the intermediate sounds and twelve intervals of a half-step each, is called the Chromatic Scale.

## LLEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

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


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - 0 | 80- | -- | $2{ }^{2}$ | - 0 | bo- |  | - |  |  | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - |  | O | -0- | FO- | 了 | be- | - |
| 8 | 7 | $b^{7}$ | 6 | $b^{6}$ | 5 | 185 | 4 | 3 | b3 | 2 | $b^{2}$ | 1 |
| C | B | Bb | A | Ab | G | Gb | F | E | Eb | D | Db | C |
| Do | Si | Se | La | Le | Sol | Se | Fa | Mi | Me | Re | Re | Do |

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


Notr. In the above example the sharp affects both Cs in the first measure, but not the C in the second measure.
§LXXI. When a sharped or flatted note is continued on the same degree of the staff from one measure to another without any intervening note, the influence of the sharp or flat is also continued.

> EXAMPLE.

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

EXAMPLE.

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.


Note. Tunes in the key of $C$ may now be introduced.
QUESTIONS
Between what sounds of the srale may mormediate somuts he prochured? Ans. 1 and $2, \stackrel{0}{2}$ and 4 and 5,5 and 6 , and 6 and 7.-Why can there not be an intermediate somnd betwren 3 and 4 , and and 8?-What is the sign of elevation called, by which intermediate somuds are indicated?-What the sign of depression ealled, by which intermediete somds are indicated? - When a sharp is plang
before a note, how much higher is its sound? - W'hen a flat is waced hefore a note, hem much low

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIO

ls le sound 7-What is the intermediate sound between 1 and $\xlongequal{\approx}$ called, when it derives its name from 11 Ans. H1. What letter? Ans. C.What is it called, when it derives its name from 21 Ans. 2. What letter? Ans. I)p. (Note. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)By what character is the ascending chromatic scale formed? - By what character is the descending chromatic scale formed 1-A re lats and sharps shythmical, meloclic, or dynamic characters ?-1 loes a sharped sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards? -To what does tead 3 \&c.- Hocs a flatteued sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards?-To what does b? lead? S.c.-Which is the guide to a sharped sound ? Which is the guide to a flatted sound? What is the guide to \&t ? \& C. What is the guide to b7 $\}$ \&c.- How far does the jnfluence of a flat or sharp extend? Ans. Through the measure in which it occurs.- Under what circumstances does the influence of a sharp, or flat, extend beyond the measure in which it occurs? Ans. When the same sound is continucd from measure to measure. When it is necessary to take away the effect of a sharp or flat, what character is used ?

## CHAPTER XIII.

## diatonic in'tervals.

§ LXXIV. In addition to thosc intervals called Steps and half-steps belonging to the scale in its natural progression, there are also other intervals occasioned by skipping; as, Seconds, Timrds, Fourthe, Fiftis, Sixtus, Seventus and Octaves
§ LXXV. Intervals are always reckoncd from the lower sound upwards, unless otherwise expressed.

## DIATONIC INTERVALS.

Note. Diatonic, because they are produced by skips in the diatonic scale.
\$ LXXVI. Two sounds being the same pitch, are called Unisov.
\$XXVII. When the roice procceds from any sound to that on the next degree of the staff, the interval is called a Second; as from 1 to 2,2 to 3 , \&c.
\$LXXVIII. When the voice skips over one degree, the interval is called a Timrd; as from 1 to 3,2 to 4 , Sic.
§ LXXIX. When the voice skips over two degrees, the intervel is called a Fourtif; as from 1 to 4,2 to 5 , Sic.
§ LXXX. When the voice skips over thrce degrees, the interval is called a Fiftil; as from 1 to 5,2 to 6 , \&c.
§ LXXXI. When the voice skips over four degrees, tho interval is called - Sixth, as from 1 to 6,9 to 7 , \&ce.
§ LXXXII. When the voice skips over five degrees, the interval is called a Seventh; as from 1 to 7,2 to 8, \&c.
§ LXXXIII. When the voicc skips over six degrees, the interval is called an Octave; as from 1 to $8, \Omega$ to $9, \&$ c.

## QUESTIONS.

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

## CHAPTER XIV.

## MAJOR AND MLNOR INTERVALS.

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

1. A second consisting of a half-step, is a minor second.
2. A second consisting of a step, is a major second.
§ LXXXV, 'Thirds.
3. A third consisting of a step and a half-step, is minor.
4. A third consisting of two steps, is major.
§ LXXXVI. Fourtlis.
5. A fourth consisting of two steps and one half-step, is a perfect fourth.
6. A fourth consisting of thrce steps, is a sharp fourth
§ LXXXVII. Fifths
7. A fifth consisting of tuo steps and two half-steps, is a flat fiftia
8. A fifth consisting of three steps and a half-step, is a perfect fifth.
§ LXXXVIII. Sixths.
9. A sixth consisting of three steps and tioo half-steps, is minor.
10. A sixth consisting of four steps and a half-step, is masor
§ LXXXIX. Sevenths.
11. A seventh consisting of four steps and two half-steps, is a flat seventia.
12. A seventh consisting of five steps and one halt-step, is a sharp seventi.

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## ELEMEN'NSOH

\$XC. Oetave An octave eonsists of five steps and two half-steps.
XCI. Minor interials altered to major. If the lower note of any minor interval be flatted, or the upper one sharped, the interval becomes major.
§ XCII. Major intervals altered to minor. If the lower note of any major interval be sharped, or the upper one flatted, the interval becomes minor.
§ XCIII. Extreme sharp intervals. If the lower note of any major interval be flatted, or the upper one sharped, the interval becomes superfluous, or extreme sharp.
§ XCIV. Extreme flat intervals. If the lower note of any minor interval be sharped, or the upper one flatted, the interval becomes diminished or 1 xtreme flat.

## QUESTIONS.

If a sceond consmsts of $n$ half-step, what is it called? Ans. Mmor Second.-If $n$ second consists of a step, what is it catled? Major Second.-If a third consists of a step and a half-step, what is it called? -If a third eonsists of two steps, what is it ealled!-If a fourth consists of two steps and one half-step, what is it called?-If a fourth consists of three steps, what is $1 t$ called ?-If a fifth consists of two steps and two half-steps, what is it called? -If a fifll consisis of three steps and one half-step, what is it ealled? -If a sixth consists of three steps and two half-steps, what is it called ?-If a sixth consists of jour steps and one half-step, what is 4 called ?-1f a seventh consists of four steps and two half. steps, what is it called?-If a seventi cousists of five steps and one half-step, what is it called ?-If all octave eonsists of five steps and two half-steps, what is it called? - Minor Intervals altered to Major. If the lower sonnd of any minor interval be thatted, what does the iuterval become ? - If the mpper sound of any minor interval be sharped, what daes it hecome? - Major Intervals altered to AImor. If the lower sound of any major interval be slarped, what does the julerval beeome? If the upper somud of any major interval be flatted, whit docs the interval becone? - Extreme Sharp hitervals. If the lower somed of any major interval be flatted, what does the interval focome? - If the upper sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the intersal beconse?-Extreme Flat Intervals. If the fower yound of any minor interval be sharped, what does the interval tweome?-If the upper sonnd of uny minor interval be flatted, what does the intervid liecone?

## CHAPTER XV.

RIIYTHMICAI, CIASSIFICATION. TWO NOTES TO FACH PART OF 'HHE; measure, or compound forms. fighth rests. tripleits. repeat.
§ XCV. When two or more notes come to each part of a measure, they are to be considered as eonstituting the primitive form of the measure, and

## VOCA! MUSIC.

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

EXAMPLE.
Eighth Relations
First Class.


Note. Olier examples may he exluibited on the Black Board, as Quarters in 4-2, or 3-2, \&e.
§XCVI. Eighth Rests. Y Y Y
§ XCVII. Three notes are sometimes sung to one beat, or part of a measure. The figure 3 is placed over sueh notes, and they are caled Triplets.
§ XCVIII. Repeat. Dots across the staff require the repetition of the strain.

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES




## CHAPTER XVI.*

RHYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION. FOUR NOTES TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. COMPOUND FORMS. DOUBLE DOTS. SIXTEENTH RESTS.

$$
\oint \mathbf{X C I X} . \text { See } \S \mathbf{X C V} . \quad \text { EXAMPLE. }
$$

Sixteenth Relations, Double Time.


- Where sebools ane Kept but for a short time, it may be necessary to omit this chapter
§ C. A dotted note or rest is sometimes lengthened by a second dot, which adds to it one fourth of the note, or one half of the first dot
§CI. Sixteenth Rests. y y y

PRACTICAL EXERCISES


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## CHAP'TER XVII.

## DYNAMIC TONES.

§Cil. Organ Tone. A sound which is commenced, continued and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an organ tone. (च)
§ CIII. Crescendo. A sound commencing soft aid gradually increasing to loud, is called crescendo. (cres. or -)
§ CIV. Diminuendo. A sound commencing loud and gradually diminishing to soft, is called diminuendo. (dim. or $=$ )
$\oint C V$. Sivell. An union of the crescendo and diminuendo, produces the STEELLING TONE, or SWELL. (

Note. Sing the scale very slow, (ah,) applying the swell.
§CVI. Pressure Tone. A very sudden crescendo, or suell, is called a PRESSURE TONE. ( $<$ or $<$ '

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

$\S$ CVIII. The proper application of dynamics constitutes the form of musical expression
Note. Aspirate the first $h$ in the syllable hah, with great power

## QUESTIONS

When a sound is begun, continued, and ended, with an equal degree of power, what is it called 3When a sound is begun sof, and gradually increased to loud, what is it called 9 - When a sonnd is be gun loud, and gradually diminished to sof, what is it called?-When the crescendo is anted to the diminuendo, what is it called ?-What is a very suddea crescondo called ?-What is a very modden diminish called ?

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE,

§ CIX When C is taken as one, as it has always been hitherto, the cale is said to be in its natural position; but either of the other letters may se taken as one, in which case the scale is said to be transposed.
$\$ \mathrm{CX}$. As one is the basis of the scale, the foundation on which it rests, so the letter which is taken for this sound is called the key. Thus, if the scale be in its natural position, it is said to be in the кеу of C ; if G be taken as one, the scalc is in the key of G, \&c. By the key of C, is meant that C is one of the scale, or that the scale is based on C ; by the key of G is meant that $G$ is one of the scale, \&c.
§ CXI. In transposing the scale the proper order of the intervals (steps and half-steps) must be preserved. Thus, the interval must always bc a step from one to two, and from two to three, a half-step from three to four, a step from four to five, from five to six, and from six to seven, and a half-step from seven to eight.
§ CXII. The interval from one letter to another is always the same, and cannot be changed; thus it is always a step from C to D , and from D to E , a half-step from $E$ to $F$, a step from $F$ to $G$, from $G$ to $A$, and from $A$ to $B$, and a half-step from B to C. In the transposition of the scale, therefore, it becomes necessary to introduce sharps and flats, or to substitute sharped or flatted letters for the natural letters, so as to preserve the proper order of the intervals.
© CXIII. First transposition by sharps; from C to G, a fifth higher, or a ourth lower.

EXAMPLE.

§ CXIV. Sigvature. To preserve the proper order of intervals from six to seven, and from seven to cight, in the above transposition of the scale, it is necessary to substitute $\mathrm{F}=$ for F . The sharp is placed immediately after the clef, and is called the signatuae (sign) of the kcy; thus the signature of the key of G is F 井. The signature of the key of C is said to be natural.

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN G.



## QUES'TIONS.

When is the scale said to be in the key of $\mathbf{C}$ ?-Why is the scale said to be in the key of C , when C is taken as one? Suppose G be taken as one, in what key would the scate he then ?-What is meant by the key of C? D? E ? F? \&c.-When any other letter than (\$ is taken as one, what is sad of the scale ? In what key is the scale, when in its natural position? - ho transposing the seale to 3? \&c. Whe earefui to preserve unaltered? - What must the interval always be, from to is? intervals be preserved in trausposingays, from C to D) ? 1) to E ? de.-How ean the order of the made?-How much hioher is $\mathbf{G}$. made ?-How much hezher is $\mathbf{G}$, than $\mathbf{C}$ ? - llow much lower is $\mathbf{G}$, than C ? - What is the signature to the key of G?- What is tise signature to the key of C?-Why is F ? sharped in the key of G? What sound has the key of G, that the key of C has unt? What sound has the key of C, that the key of $G$ has not ?-How many sounds have the $k e y s$ of $C$ and $(\dot{r}$ in $e$ ommon? What letter is $I$, in the key of C ?-What sound is $\mathbb{C}$, in the key of $\mathbf{~} \mathrm{i}$ ? What letter is 2, in the key of $\mathbb{C}$ ? - What sonnd is I), in the key of G ?-[Nore. Simitar gnestions on the other letters and sommls. f-ln transposmg the scale from C to G, what sound is fomm to be wrong ? Is it wo lishh, or too low - What must we do with 4 in this case? What does this sharped 4 th become in the lew key of ( $i$ ? - What effect does sharping the 4th have ou the scale? What must be done in order to transpose tae scalo a 5 thect does


## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC．



If the scale be transposed from D a fifth，to what letter will it go ？In order to tranapose the scale a fift higher，what mist be done？What is 4 in the key of D ？What Jetter，then，must be sharped， in transposing from D to A？－What is the signature to the key of A？－What letters are sharped ？－ How much higher is the key of A，than D ！How much higher is the key of H ）than G ？－How much higher is the key of $G$ ，than $\mathbb{C}$ ？－What sound is I），in the key of C ？－What sound is I），in the key of D？What sound is D，in the key of A ？What sound has the key of A，that D has not ？－What sonnd has the key of D），that $A$ has not ？－How many sounds have the keys of $A$ and 1 ）in eommon？
§ CXVII．Fourth transposition by sharps；from A to E ，a fifth higher， or a fourth lower．


| $\frac{1}{E}$ | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{G}_{6}$ | 4 | ${ }_{5}$ | $\stackrel{6}{C}$ |  |  | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\stackrel{2}{5}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | 4 | $\stackrel{5}{3}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 7 | $\stackrel{8}{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Do | Re | Mi |  |  | CH |  | $\mathrm{D}_{0}$ |  |  | GH | $\stackrel{\text { A }}{ }$ | B | CH | D． | E |
| Do | Re | MI | Fa | Sol | La |  | Do | Do | Re | Mi | Fa | Sol | La | Si | 0 |

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN E．



QUESTION：
If the scale be tramsposed a fifth from $A$ ，to what lettel 11 it go？－In order to transpose the scale a fifth，what must he done ？－What is 4 in the key of $A$ ．－What letter，then，must be sharped，in transposing from A to E？What is the simature to the key of E？－W＇hat letters are sharpedt Why？ －How notuch higher is the key of F, than the kev of A ？－［Note Other questions may be asked． similar to those under the lst，2d and 3d transpositions．
§ CXVIII．Fifth transposition by sharps．Key of B．Five sharps：F\＃ $\mathrm{C} \#, \mathrm{G}$ 府， D 六 and A 共．（Same as Cb．）
§ CXIX．Sixth transposition by sharps．Key of F带．Six sharps：F井，

$\S C X X$ ．Seventh transposition by sharps．Key of $C \neq$ ．Seven sharps．

§ CXXI．Eighth transposition by sharps．Key of G开 Eight sharps． $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{C} \#, \mathrm{G} \ddagger, \mathrm{D} \#, \mathrm{~A}=, \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{F}$ and $\mathrm{F} \times$ ．（Same as Ab ．）
§ CXXII．In the last transposition，from C\＃to（拱，a new character has been introduced on F 我，called a doumbe sharf．

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

## QUESTIONS.

What key is a fint higher then E ?- What is the siguature to the key of 13 ? What letters are sharped in the key of $B$ ?- What key is a fifth higher Luth 13 ? What is the signature to the key of F: - What letters are sharped in the key of F ? - What key is a fifl higher than F ? - What is the signature to the key of C ? - What letters are sharped in the key of CH? What key is a fifth higher than Cg ? What is the siguature to the key of G\#? - What letters are sharped in the key of G\# ? F having been sharped belore, what is it called when it is sharped again?
$\$$ CXXIII. The scale may be still further transposed by double sharps, but it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the same variety can be more easily obtained by transposition by flats. The keys beyond E are seldom used.
$\S$ 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 fifth.
$\oint$ CXXV. First transposition by flats; from $\mathbf{C}$ to $\mathbf{F}$, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

## EXAMPLE.



2.

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN F.

CLVI. Legato. When a passage is performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner, it is said to be legato. (?)

## EXAMPLE.



§ CLVII. Staccato. When a passage is performed in a pointed, distinct and articulate manner, it is said to be staccato. ( 1 , ' 1 )

EXAMPLE.

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

## LiXERCISES ON 'THE DIATONIC INTERVALS.

Note. The following Icssons may be sung by the whole school without any reference to the difrereat sized notes, or they may be sung in two parts (responsive or conversational) as follows: the Base and Tenor sing the large, and the Alto and 'Treble the small (answering) notes; or, tbe Alto and 'Treble sing the large, and the Base and 'lenor the small (answering) notes.

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { =0 } & 0\end{array}$



3 (1)

 $4($ R)




6 (G) =-



ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC




CHROMATIC EXERCISES.
21 @


EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS

An Italian preposition, meaning to, in, hy, at, \&c
A An lacilo. At pleasure.
Accelerando. Accelerating the time, gradually fastex and faster Accressimente. Increase, augmentation.
Adagio or Adasio. Slow.
Adracissimo. The Superlative of adagio, meaning very alow.
Adario Assai or Molto. Very slow.
Ad Libitum. At pleasure.
Aesthetics. The science of taste
Affetuoso. Tender and affecting.
Alla. in the style of.
Alla Breve. A variety of common time. ${ }_{2}^{4}$
dila Capella. In church style
Allegramente. Rather quick
Allegretto. Less quick than Allegro.
Allegrissimo. Very quick.
Illegro. Quick.
Allegro Assai. Very quick.
Allegro con Fuoco. Quick and animated.
llegro di Molto. Exceedingly quick.
Allegro Furioso. Rapid unl vehement.
Allegro ma non Presto. Quick, but not extremely so.
Allegro ma non non troppo. Quick, but not too quick.
Allegro Vivace. Very quick and lively.
Allentando. See Ralientando.
Amubile. In a gentle and tender style.
Anateur. A lover but not a professor of innsic.
Amoroso or Con Amore. Affectionately, tendery.
Andante. Gentle, distinct, and rather sidant.
Andantino. Somewhat quic!:er than andantc.
Animato, or Con Anima. With spirit, courage, and bolduess. Animn, or Con Music sung in alternate parts.
A piacere. At pleasure.
A Poco Piu Lento. Somcwhat slower.
A Poco Piu Mosso. Quicker and with more emotion.
Arcata, Arcato, Arco, or Col Arco. With the bow Ardito With ardor and spirit.
Aria. Air. Arietta. A little air or melody
Arioso. In a light, airy, singing manner. Arpeogin. Not together but in quick succession. A lerno. In time.
A tompo giusto. In strict and exact time.
aritone, or Barytone. Between the Base and Tenor.
Paritone, or Barytone. The beat. the beat of the measure.
Batian. Tho bas, the beach liberty to introduce ornaments,
or to vary from the text.
Ben Marcato.
Bis. Twice.
Biя. Twice. Brillanre Brilliant, gay, sliluing, sparkling.

Brio or Brioso. Fervor, warmth, ardor
Cadence. Closing strain; also a funciful, extemporaneous emoellish ment at the close of a song.
Cadenza. Samte as the second use of cadence. See Cadence. Calando. Softer and slower.
Calcando. Pressing on, hurrying.
Calmato. With calminess, tranquillity, repose. flowing melody. Cantabile. Graceful singiug style. voice.
Cantata. A vocal composition of several movements.
Contando. In a singing manuer.
Cantilena. The melody or air.
Canto. The treble part in a chorus
Canto Firmo, or Cantus Fermus. A plain chant or melody Copella. Chapel. Alla Capella. In church styie.
Cavatina or cavato. An air or only one movement. part of a cluurch
Choir. A company or band of slingers, also that part
choral. A slow panlm tune, mostly in notea of equal le
Chorist, or Chorister. A memher of a choir of singers. Coda. Anrases placed at the end of a tune designed sontimes for close, and sometimes for an iuterlude between the stanzas of a hymn.
Col, or Con. With. Col Arco With the bow.
Colla Parte. With the purt.
Comodo, or Commodo. In an easy and unrestrained manner.
Con Affetto. With expression.
Con Brio. With fervor.
Concitato. Disturhed, agitated.
Con Dolcessa. With delicacy, With mouruful expression.
Con Dolore, or Con Duolo. Wither
Conductor. One who superintends a inusical performance. Same Music Director.
Con Eleganza. With elegance.
Con Energico. With energy.
Con Expressione. With expression.
Con Flessibilita. With flexiblity, or freedom of voice
Con Fuoco. With ardor, fire,
Con Furia. With fury, perturbation.
Con Grazia. With grace and elegun
Con Impeto. With force, energy.
Con Justo. With chaste ex
Con Solemnita. With solemnity.
Con Spirito. With spirit, almatior
Con Stromentr. With instruments.
Contralto. The lowent female voice
Coro. Chorus.
Da For, from, of.
Da Camera. For the chamher
Da Capella. For the church.

Da Capo. From the beginning isters. In the style of declamation.
Decrescendo. Diminishing, decreasing.
Delicatamente, a Delicato. With delicacy
Dersus. The Treble.
Devozione. Devotional.
Dilettante. A lover of the arts in general, or a lover of mumbe
Diligenza. Diligence, care.
Di Molto. Much or very.
Divoto. Devotedly, devouthy Dolce. Srit, sweet, tender, delicate
Dolce. Sert, solcessa, or Dolcissimo. Gee Dolce. Dolente, or Doloroso. Mournful.

## E. And.

Elegante. Elegance.
Energico, or Con Energia. With energy.
Espressivo. Expressive.
Estinte or Estinto. Dying away In tlme and froce
Fermato. With firmness and decision.
Fieramente. Bold, with vehemence.
Fine, Fin, or Finale. The end.
Focoso, or Con Fuoco. With fire
Forzando, forz, or $f z$. See Sforzando.
Fugue or Fuga A composition which repeats, or sustalns in Its eev
eral parts throughout, the subject with whicter
which is ofen led offby some one of its parts
Fugato. In the fugue style.
Fughetto. A short fugue. With vehemence and agitation.
Giusto. In just and steady time.
Glissando, or Glissato. In a gliding manner.
Grazioso, Emoothly, gracefully.
Grazioso, ordioso, or Gran Gusto. In a grand style
Grave. A slow and solemn movement.
Graziosamente, or Con Grazia. Aee Grazioso
Gusto, Gustoso, or Con Gusto. With taste, elegantly.
Impetuoso. With impetuosity.
impressario. The Conductor of a Concert-es and simplentyla.
Innocente, or troduzione. Introduction.
Istesso. The same; as, Istesso tempo, the same time.
Lacrimando, or Lacrimoso. Mourntul, pathetlc.
Lamentevole, Lamentando, Lamentabile. Mournfully.
Larghissimo. Extremely slow.
Larghetto. Slow, but not во slow as Largo.
Largo. Slow.

## EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

## Largo di molto. Very slow.

Legato. Close, glding, connected style.
Legatissimo. In the closest and most gliding manncr.
Leggiero, or Leggeranza. In $n$ light, tree, eayy manner.
Lentando.
Loco. As written.
Ma. But.
Madrigah A composition for voices In the anclent style of imitation and fugue.
Maestoso. Majestic, Majestically
Maestro Di Capella. Chapel Master, or Conductor of Church Music : Mancando. Growing faint and feeble.
Manual. The key board to an organ.
Marcalo. stran
Meno. Less.
Mesto, or Mestoso. Sad swell.
Moterato or Moderatamente. Moderately. In inodorate time.
Molto. Much or very
Molto Voce. With a full voice.
Morendo. Graduully dying away
Morifute. A beat, of transient slaze.
Mormorando. Murınuring-a gentle murmuring sound.
Mosso. Emotion.
Motet, Motelt, or Motelto. A piece of sacred music in several parts. Moto, Motion-Andante Con Moto. Quicker than Andante.

Non. Not.-Vontroppo. Not too much.
Obligato. Applied to an indispensable accompaniment.
Orchestra. A company or band of instrumental performers ; also that part of a thestre occupied by the band.
Oritinario. As usual.
Ollava. Oct"ve.
Parlante. Speaking, talking.
partilura, or a speaking or declamatory manner.
Pastorate, or Parlizione. The full score.
Perdendo, or Pplied togracefill movements in sextuple time Piacere, or A piacere. At Sane as Lentando.
Pieno. Fall.
Pieloso. In a religious style.
Pin. More. Piu Mosso. With more motlon-faster Pizzicalo. Snapping the violin string with the fingers Poco A little. Poco adazio. A little slow.
Pocn a Pczo. Ey degrees, gra:Jually

Pomposo. In a grand and imposing style.
Portamento. He mamicr or sustaming and conducting the voile, from one sound to auother.
Portanlo di Voce. Subtaining the voice.
Precentor. Conductor, leader of a choir.
Precisione. With precision, exactaess.
Presto. Quick
Primo First Very Quick.

Quasi. As if, as it were, like, in some measure.
Rall $\lrcorner n t a n d o$, or Allentanto, or Slentando. Slower and sofler b degrees.
Recitando. A speaking manncr of performauce.
Recitante. In the style of recitative.

Replica. Repeat.
Ritforzallo. A short prefatory, or iutermediate symphony
Ritnel
Rissieno. A part which is not obligato, or princijal.
Risoluto. With resolution, bolduess.
Ritardando. Slackening the time.
Ritenuto or Ritenemte. Same as Ritardando.
Sherzando or Sherzato. In playfill atyle.
Segue. It follows, as Seque Duelto-the duett follows.
Senplice. Chaste, simple.
sempre. Througnore ulways, ns Sempre Forte, lond throughout
Sentimente Vith feeling hroughout.
Senza. Without, as Senza Orqano- Affetuoso.
Senza. Wionso sion the organ.
Sforzando, or Sforzato. With strong force or emphasis, rapidly dimillishing $>$
Siciliana. A movement of light graccful character.
Simile. In like manner.
Slentando. Slackeuing the time
Smiuendo, Sminuit.
Smiuendo, Sminuito. Decreasily-See Diminmendo.
Smorzando. A gradua! diminution, or softer and sofer.
Somorendo, Smorzando
Somorendo, Smorzando. Dying awhy, same as Mancando
Sonve, Soatempnt. Sweet, sweetly. Bee Dolce.
Solfeggi. Plural of Solfeggio.
Solfeggio. A vocal exercise.
Soli. Plural of Solo.
Solo. For a single voice or instrumen
Sopra. Above
sosten-uto. Bustalned.
sotto. Under, below. Sntto Voce With subdued volce piccato. Satne as staccato.
spititoso, Con sperito. With spirit and animation. Staccato. Short. detached, distinct.
Stantando, Stentato. Lingering, holding back.
Strepitoso, Con Strepito. Noisy, hoisterolls.
Subito. Quick.
Tace, or Tacet. Silent, or be silent.
Tardo. slow.
Tasto. Solo. Without chords.
Tempo. Time. Tempo a piacre. Time at plensure
Tempo di cajitlla. Two double notes in a measuro
Tempo Giusto. In cxact time.
Tempo Ruboto. Implies a slicht deviation rom strict time by pro tracting one note and curtailing another, but so that the tiow of
the meusare be not altered in the ancregate.
the meusire be not
Tema. Subject or theme.
Trn. Tenutn: Hold on. See Sortenuto.
Coccato. Prelude.
Tremando, Tremolo, Tremulando. Trembling.
T'utti. The whole. Full Chorus.
Un. A-as un poco, a little.
in poco Ritenuto. Rather gentlc and restrainel
$V a$. Coo ou; as Va Crescendo, contiune to increase
Vacillando. Flucturting, wavering, vacillating.
Veloce, or Con Velocita. In rapid time.
Verse. Same as Solo.
espers. Evening rocal service of the Catholic Chures
iivoso. Bold, energetic.
vace. Quick and cheerfu.
Vivo. Chicerful.
Virtuoso. A proflient in art.
Voce di Petto. The chest voice
Voce Sola. Volce alone. voice
Volala. Rapld flight of not
Volante. Jit a tight and rapid manner.
Volti Subilo. Turn over quickly.
Zeloso, Con Zelo. Zealow, earnest, erat ant

## un CHANTING.

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

It is often said that a Choir cannot be made to chant togcther, but this is certainly a mistake It is undoubtedly somewhat difficult, and like every thing else that is good, requires some labor, but the end is well worth the means; and every choir should practice it, not only because of its own excellence, but because it is one of the best exercises to promote a correct articulation and deljvery 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 samc 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 convenicnt to all, but without any cadence, and to this also let the ehoir respond in like manner as before. From this it is not difficult to proceed one step further and add the cadence, wheh makes the chant complete.

In many of the churches in England the chanting is performed so very rapidly that not only the words are wholly lost, but even the injunction of the Apostle, to let all things be done "decently and in order," seems to be disregarded. Such an excessive and almost frivolous rapidity of utterance is alike at variance with good taste in rcading, 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 Palcstrina, and others.

On page 347, Chants have been applied to Metrical Psalms and Hymns. It will be seen at orce 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 gieater variety may be introduced into this part of public worship. The form of Metrical Chanting which $i_{\text {: }}$ is helieved will be found the most interesting and effective, is that which is illustrated at No. 74, making a cadence at the end of the second and fourth lines of each stanza. While the chanting of Psalms and Hymns will in no case, perhaps, be found inappropriate, there is a peculiar proprinty in applying this mode of performance to those Psalms and Hymns which are of a didactic, narrative, or hortatory character.

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

It is gratifying to know that Chanting is beginning to be appreciated. It is a form of Church Music so scriptural, so venerable, so simple, and so exclusively appropriate to tire circumstances of religious worshin, 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.

## MOUN'T ZION. <br> L. M.



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## MENDON. L. M.



## 40



## ADWELL. L. M.

## Moderato.



1. That day of wrath! that dreadful day, When heaven and earth shall pass a way! What power shall be the sinner's stay? How shall he meet that dreadful day, -
 2. When, shriveling like a parched scroll, The flaming heavens to-gether roll, And louder yet, and yet more dread, Swells the high trump that wakes the dead?
 3. Oh! on that day, that wrathful day, When man to judgment wakes from clay, Be thou, O Christ, the sinner's stay, Though heaven and earth shall pass a - - way. $3 \div 1 \quad-1=1$ $\square$


## OLD HUNDRED. L. M.

German Chorub


## ELNO. L. M. Or 6an. by repeating the first two hines



1. High in the heavens, eter - nal God, Thy goodness in full glory shines; Thy truth shall break through every cloud That vails thy just and wise de - signs.


2. For-ev - er firm thy justice stands, As mountans their foundations beep; Wise are the wonders of thy hands, Thy judgments are a migh - ty deep.



## ADMAH. L. M.



1. Bless, O my soul, the liv - ing God, Call home thy thoughts that rove a - broad; Let all the



ANGEL'S HYMN.
L. M.

TANSTH2.
(30) 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 - ov-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. 2: $2=10+0$

## 'TALLIS' EVENING HYMN. L. M.

TH. TALLIS, 1650


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## ELPARAN. L. M.

Arranged from B . A. SHULTZ.
The $1 s t, 2 t$, \& $3 d$ stanzas to be sung by solo voices, or semi-chorus, and at the end of each the full choir sing the first Hallelujah; the 4 th \& 5 th stanzas Coda.

ho-ly pleas-ures poss a-way' How sweet, a Sabbath this to spend, In hope of one thatreer shail euri Jal-le-hn- jah' Hal le-ln - tah

## YOAKLEY. <br> L. M. <br> bic.

Arranged from a tune by Wm. IOAKLEY. 47


1. $\{$ The Lord my pas-ture shall prepare, And feed me with a shepherd's care; \}

〔 His presence shall my wants sup-ply And guard me with a watchful eye: \} ~ M y ~ n o o n - d a y ~ w a l k s ~ h e ~ s h a l l ~ a t ~ - ~ t e n d , ~ A n d ~ a l l ~ m y ~ m i d n i g h t ~ h o u r s ~ d e f e n d ~ - 井- \#


2. When in the sul-try glebe I faint, Or on the thirsty mountain pant, \}
\{To fer-tile vales nod dew - y mads, My weary,wand'ring steps he leads ; \} ~

$=$

-


L. MI.

2. The Lord sits sove-reign on the flood, O'er earth he reigns for - eve - er king; But makes his church his best a-bode, Where we his aw - fut gro - res sing. (9) 3 , In gentler language, there the Lord The coun-se' of his grace imparts: A - mid the rar-ing storm, hi se



SALE.
slow.



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 im - mor-fal praise?

CYPRUS. L. M.
Altered from Boston Academy ${ }^{\circ}$ © 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 thels 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, \&cc.

## SHALEM. L. M.



1. Je - ho - van relgns, his throne is high, His robes are light and ma-jes-ty; His glo - ry slines with beams so bright, No mortal can sus - tain the sight. 2. His ter - rors keep the world in awe; His jus-tice guards his ho - ly law; His love re - veals a smil-ing face, His truth and pram-e seal the grace $7 \times$


2. $p$ Soon as the even-ing shades pre-vail, The moontakes up the wondrous tale, And night-ly, to the listen-ing earth, Repeats the sto-ry of her birth
 (9)

 2 Th' un-wearied sun, from day to day, Does his Cre - a - tor's power dis - play, And pub-lish - es to eve - ry land The work of an al - migh - ty hand. (9)
3. While all the stars that round her burn, And all the plan-ets, in their turn, Con-firm the ti-dings, as they roll, And spread the truth from pole to pole.
 6. In rea-son's ear they all re-joice, And ut - ter forth a glo-rious voice; For ev - er sing-ing as they shine, "The hand that made us is $\bar{D}_{\mathrm{i}}$ - vine." OF-CN:


BELVILLE.
L. M.


## ARFAU. L. M. (Dосвие.)




> ST. PAULS'. L. M. Or Gim by repeating tue first two lines. G. gieeene.

Moderato.


1. Be-fore Je - ho-val's aw-ful throne, Ye na-tions bow with sa-cred joy: Know that the Lord is God a-lone; He can cre-ate, and he de-stroy. (9)

2. We'll crowd thy gates, with thankful songs,High, as the heav'n, our voi-ces raise; And earth, with all her thousand tongues, Shall fill thy courts with sounding praise



## 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 trees that withered there.

CARL CRUST.


PTOLEMAIS. L. M.
Chant.


1. From all that dwell below the skies, Let the Creator's praise a - rise: Let tho Redeener's name be sung,Through eve-ry iand, by eve - ry tongue 2 E - ter - nal are thy mercies, Lord E - ternal truthat-tends thy word; Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore.Till suns sball rise and set to mans


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## AGLAND.

L. M.

DR. Fivisert Ficam
ILoderato-


1. My God, how endless is thy love! Thy giftsare every evening new;And morning mercies from above Gently distill like early dew, Gently dis - till like ear - ly dew.

2.Thou spread'st the curtans of the night, Great Guardian of my sleeping hours, Thy sov'reign word restores the light And quickens all my drowsy powers, And quickens all \&c. 2e:3 -

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.


sterling. L. m.


The small notes are intended for a soft ending.




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


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## MGDOL.

L. M.


## HARMONY GROVE. <br> L. M. <br> II. IG. ORIVEIR.

 1\#\#

Sce the good shepherd gently leads, His wand'ung flocks to verdant mea


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


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

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nazareth. L. m.
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DALE.
L. M.

OR CL. BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LiNES.







 Rothwele. L. m.





ANVERN.
L. M.

Or 6L. By Repeating firgt two lines.



LEE. L. M.







L. M.


1. Who shall as-cend thy heavenly place, Great God, and dwell be - fore thy face? The man who loves re - li - gion now, And humbly walks with God be - low:(93 4 -
2. Whose hands are pure,whose heart is clean; Whose lips still speak the thing they mean; No slan-ders dwell up - on his tongue; He hates to do his neighbor wrong.
 3. He loves his en - e-mies, and prays For those who curse 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! (4) 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 healthfulshade. Halle-lu - jah!


NOEL.
L. M.

Aranged Tom a German Tunc.



. He who hath made his re - fuge, God, Shall find a most se - cure a - bode; Shall walk all day be-neath his slade, And there at night shall rest his head.
2. Now may we say, Our God, thy power Shall be our for-tress, and our tower! We, that are formed of fee - ble dust, Make thine al-migh - ty arm our trust.
3. Thrice happy man! thy Makers care Shall keep thee from the tempter's snare; Cod is thy life-his arms are spread, To shield thee with a healthful shade.

## WINDHAM. L. M.

DANTEL. READ, late of New Haven, Ct.


1. Broad is the road that leads to death, And thousands walk to - gether there; But wisdom shows a narrow path, With here ard there a travel - er. 2. "De - ny thy - self, and take thy cross," Is the Re-deem-er's great command; Na-ture must count her gold but dross, If she would gain this heavenly land.

2. Life is the time to serve the Lord, The time t'in-sure the great re-ward; And while the lamp holds out to burn, The vil-est sin - ner may re-turn.

2 Then, what my thoughts design to do, My hands, with all your might, pursue; Since no de-vice, nor work is found, Nor faith, nor hope, be-neath the ground.

#  


ALL-SAIN'TS.
L. M.
Or 6L. by repeating the first two hines.
W. KNAPP.


1. Who shall as-cend thy heaven-ly place, Great God, and dwell be - fore thy face? The man who sves re - li-gion now, And hum - bly walks with God be-low (9-2
2. Whose hands are pure, whose heart is clean; Whose lips still speak the thing they mean; Noslanders dwell up-on his tongue; He baits to do his neigh-bor wrong.



${ }^{6}{ }^{6}$ CASTLE STREET ${ }^{7}$.
L. M.

Or 6i. by repeating the first two lines.

should I be So far from all my joys and thee.


1. Lord, in thy great, thy glo-rious namc, I place my hopc, my only trust; Save me from sorrow, guilt, and shame, 2. Thou art my rock, thy name alone The fortress where my hopes retreat; Oh make thy pow'r and mercy known
 gentler rays, And seek thy face, and learn thy praise.

face a ppear, And join in no-bler wor-ship there.



65

## 

 Thou ev - er gra-cious, ev-er just, Thou ev - er gra-cious, ev - er just.To safe - ty guide my wan-dering feet, To safe-ty guidemy wan-dering feet.

 And he will heaven-ly strength in-part, And he will heaven-ly strength im-part.


## LAW'TON.

L. M.

Rather Slow.




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





Maestose.


1. Zi - on, awake! thy strength renew, Put on thy robes of beauteous hiue; Church of our God, a - rise and shine, Bright with the beams of truth divine! Halle-lu - jah! (6-2

2. Soon shall thy radiance stream afar, Wide as the heathen nations are; Gen-tiles and kings thy light shall view : All shall ad-mire and love thee too. Halle-lu - jah !


## HANOVER. L. M Or Gi by hepeating the rirgt rwo hanfs.




AMLIN.
L. M.








NINETY-SEVEN'TH PSALM TUNE.
L. M.

TLCKEY.


1. Je - 50 -vah reigns! let all the earth

In his just gov-ern-ment re-joice;
Let all the islcs, with

2. Darkness, and clouds of aw-ful shade, His dazzling glo - ry shroud in statc; Justicc and truth his guards are made, And fixed by his pa - vil - iou wait. $4 \div-30-6+2$

Moderato.


1. The heav'ns declare thy glo - ry, Lord, In every star thy wis-dom shines; But when our eyes be-hold thy word, We read thy name in fair-er ines.


 3. Great Sun of Righteousness, a - rise! Oh bless the world with heavenly light! Thy gos-pel makes the sim-ple wise : Thy laws are pure,thy judgment right.


## FARNSWORTH. L. M. Or olle by repeating the first two hines.



## HAMBURG.

L. M.

Froma Gregorlan Chant.





## ANSON. L. M.

Arranged from II. G. NAGELI.


Of whero is uw that glow:nglove, That mark'd our un-ion with the Lord; Our hearts werefixed on things a - bove, Nor eoutd the werld a joy at - toro


## NAY'TON. L. M.

Dolce e Ifsato.




2. Blest are the men of peaceful life, Who quench the coals of growing strife; They shall be called the heirs of bliss, The sons of God, the God of peace






90

## ZERAH. C. M.

Allegio vigoroso.









CAIL. C. M.


2. To sit one day beneath thine eye, And hear thy gracious voice, Ex-ceeds a whole e-ter-ni - ty Employed in car-nal joys,





## SHEPHAM. C. M.

DR. DUPUIS.


## LENOAI. C. M.

Arranged from J. J. BEHRENS.








MARLOW. . C. M. [MLono.]


 marlow. C. m. Amomil

 arlington. c̣. m.
$\qquad$



UR.
C. M.


> SINAI. C. M.


MOREH
C. M.
(Dovbla)


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 all thy mer-cies tell.



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


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

2. While thee I seek, pro-tect-ing power! Be my vain wish-es stilled;

And may this con - se - cra - ted hour Witl bet - ter hopes be filled

3. In each e-vent of life, how clear Thy rul-ing hand I see! Each bles-sing to my soul mosidear, Be-cause con-ferred by thee.






## EDGETON

C. $\mathbf{M}$


## 104

APHEKA.
C. M.

Dodble
 I. To our Redeem - er's glorious name A - wake the sa-cred song! Oh may his love, im - mor-tal dame! Tune every heart and tongue. 2. His love what mortal 3. Dear Lord, while we a - dor - ing pay Our humble thanks to thee, May eve - ry heart with rapture say, "Ihe Sa-vior died for me !" Oh may the sweet, the




MEAR. C. M.

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { MARTYRS. C. M. }\end{array}\right.$


1. () all ye na-tions, praise the Lord. Each with a different tongue; In pve - 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.


Moderato. (4) 1. Lord, how whlt hear me when I

C. ${ }^{\mathbf{M}}$.
 ? And whle $T$ rest my wea - ry head, Frum care and business free, 1
solo.
fe Nor would I Chorus.


; f pyex monnag sac-rl-fice:

And when my work is done, ireat God, ny taith, my hope relies Upon thy grace alone,
UF Chorus.


Upo
Solo. Choras.



## NO'I'IINGHAM.

C M.
J. CI.A112

110
1DDO.
C. M.


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 3. 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. Whe $n$ 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 glows. is the golden chain that binds The happy souls a - bove; And he's an heir of heaven, that finds His bo-som glow with love, His bo-som glow with love.

## OMER. C. M.



1. Blest is the man, who shuns the place Where sinners love to meet; Who fears to tread their wicked ways, And hates the scofier's seat.

2 He, like a plant of generous kind, By liv-ing wa-ters set, Safe from the storm and blisting wini. fin - poys a penceful state



## STADE

C. M.


3. The promised
Sa - vior $\longrightarrow$



claim, In
aw-ful pomp arrayed. Hallehijan! Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Amen

## STEPHENS. <br> C. M.

JONES.



## DEDHAM.

C. M.
DOWNS. C. M.




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

3
No more let sin and sorrow grow, Nor thorns infest the ground; He comes to make his blessinge flow \{ Far as the curse is found. Second Ending.
He rules the world with truth and grace And makes the nations prove
 he glorjes of his righteousness And wonders of his love.

# WALNUT GROVE. <br> C. M. 

11. 12. OL.IVER.

117



When gladness wings my fi-vor'd lour, Thy love my tho'ts shall fill; Resign'd whenstorms of sor - - row low'r, My soul shall meet thy will.

> SIDDIM. С. M.


1. My God, mv Father, blissful name! Oh! may I call thee mine? Nay I with sweet assurance, claim A portion so di-vine! Halle - lu-jah! Hal-le - lu - jalı

2 This on - ly can my fears control, And bidmy sorrows fiy: What harm can ever reach my soul, Bencath my Father's eye?
3. Whate'er thy ho-ly will denies, I chfer-ful-ly re - sirn; Lord,thon ant 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 mo know iny father reigns, And trust his tender care.

> AZMON. C. M.




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Moderato. This tune may de sung oy Solo voices, in wheh cave the Coda should be added as a Chorus


Lo, what a glonous cor - ner stone The build - ers did re-fuse! Yet God hati built lus church thereon, In spite of envious Jews. IIalle - lu - jah!

1. Lo, what a glomons cor - ner stone The build - ers did re-fuse! ' Great God, the work is ali di-vine, The wond-er of their eyes! this the day that proves it thine, This day did Je-sus nise.

Halle - lu - jah!
Hal-le - lu - jah! Halle - lu - jah!





WELFORD.
C. M




> LUTZEN. C. M.

MAREM: HUTHELR


1. To our al-migh-ty Mak-er, God, New hon-ors be ad-dressed; Ilis 2. Let all the earth his love proclain, With all her different tongues, And
great sal-va - tion shines a-broad, And spread the hon-or of his name, In
makes the na-tions blest. mel - 0 - dy and songs.

## BRADNOR. C. M.




## BER WICK. C. M.

German Choral



1. To cel-e - brate thy paaise, O Lord, I will my heart pre-pare; To all the listening world,thy works, Thy wondrous works, declare.

2. 'The tho't of them shall to my soul Ex-alt-ed pleasures bring; While to thy name, $O$ thou Most Iligh, Triumphant praise I sing.
(Q)


[^0]




Oh praise the Lord with one consent, And magr - ni - fy his oame; Let all the ser-vants of the Lord, His migh-ty praise proclaim, Iet all the ser-vants
 Oh praise the Lord with one consent, And mag - ni - - fy his name; Let all the ser-vints of the Lord, His mighty praise proclaim, let all the ser-vants $0: 3+0 \rightarrow 0$

BALERMA.<br>C. M.




DALMATIA.
C. M.
(Docple



1. My God! the spring of all my joys, The life of my delights, The glory of mybrightest days, And comfort of my nights ! 2 In darkest shades if thou appear,


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



My dawning is be-gun; Thou artmy soul's bright morning star, And thou my rising sun, Thou art my soul's bright morning star, And thoumy rising sun. (ab-1+1)


At that transporting word, And run with joy the shining way To meet my dearest Lord, And run with joy the shining way To meet my dearest Lord.

128
BURFORD.
C. M.


1. As on some lone-ly build-ing's top, The sparrow tellsher 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 - broad.

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 hone.

KISHON. C. M.


1. O Lord, the Sa - vior and de-fence Of al. tiny cho-sen race, Prom age to age thou still hast been Our sure a - bid - ing place. 2 Be - fore the lof - ty mountains rose, Or earth $\boldsymbol{i c}$-celved its frame, From e-vor-last ing thou art God, To end-less gears the same

## VERONA.

C. M.




2. Thy wondrous acts, thy pow'r and might, My constant theme shall be; That song shall be my soul's delight, That song shall be my soul's delight, That song shall be, \&c
Which breathes in prae to thee.




> VALEN'TIA. C. M.

MAX EBERWEI,


## ORNINGTON.

C. M.

## Moderato.


132
IRISH.
C. M


> WINTER. C. M.

DANIEL READ.


## HADLEIGH.

C. M


1. Ear-ly iny God, with-out de-lay, I haste to seek thy face; My thirs-ty spirit faints a way, Without thy cheering grace, With-out thy clicering grace.

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.

3. I've seen thy glo-ry and thy power Through all thy tem-ple shine, My God, repeat that heavenly hour, That vision so divine, That vi - sion so

> di-vine.


## BROUGHiOON. C. M.

Moderato.

134
HALAND.
C. M


## CAMBRIDGE. <br> C. M.

DR. RANDALL.



## GENEVA. <br> C. M.



## 136

PHUVAH.
C. .I.








## LI'TCHFIELD. C. M.





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



## CAN'TON

C. M.


1. Behold thy waiting servant, Lord, De - vot-ed to thy fear; Re-member and confirm thy word, For all my hopes are there, $*$ For all my hopes are there.

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

3. Mine eyes for thy sal - vation fail; Oh! bear thy servant up; Nor let the scoffing lips prevail, Who dare reproach my hope, Who dare reproach my hopa
4. Didst thou not raise my faith, O Lord? Then let thy truth appear: Saints shall rejoice in my reward, And trust as well as fear, And trust as well as feas
5. Didst thou not raise my faitn, O Lord? Then let thy truth appear. Saints shall rejoice in my renara, And to-
$3:-3$
$-b-2$




6. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { The lifh of } Z \mathrm{ii} \text { - on yields A thousand sacrell sweets, } \\ \text { Before we reach the heavenly fields, Or walk the goliten streets. }\end{array}\right\}$

HARLON.
S. M.

Arranced from hyMinlel.

Moierato.




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

144
MISHAL.
S. M


1. Behold the lof-ty sky, Declaresits ma-ker God; And all the starry works on high, And all the starry works on high,Proclaim his pow'ra-broad.
Hallelu-jah



2. 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 tlirone. Hallelu-jah !
 MAITLAND. S. M.


PEMBERTON.
they, Whose sins are covered o'er; Di - vine-ly blest, to whom the Lord Im - putes their guilt no more.
past, And keep their learts with care; Their lips and lives, with-out de - ceit, Shall prove their faith sin - cere.

PENTONVILLE. S. M.
LINLEY.


## PARAII. S. M.



1. With hum-ble lieart and tongue, $M \nabla$ God, to thee I pray: Oia! bring me now, winile I am young, To thee, the liv-. ing way.
2. Nafe an mingard-ed youth The co-iect of thy care Irelpme to choose the waly of truth And fly fromi ele ry snare.





 O-O

SHIRLAND. S. M.

STASLEY。



## EVELYN. S. M. or C. M. (bouble)






## SHAWMU'T. S. M.



Rether slow.


 Ilaile-lujah! Hallelu-jah!




## MAZZARO'IH. <br> S. M.

From IBLANGINI.



## STOEL. <br> S. 11



## SELBY. S. M.



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BEVERLY. S. M.
From II. G. NĀGELI.


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



1. I love thy king-dom, Lord, The house of thine a - bode, The church ourblest Re-deem-er saved With his own precious blood. . I

2. For her my tears shall fill; For her my prayers as - cend; To her my cares and toils be given, Till toils and cares shall end. 4. Be -

3. Je - sus, thou friend di - vine, Our Sa-vior and our King, Thy hand from eve-ry smare and foe, Slall great de-liverance bring. F. Sure




## U'TICA.

S. M.

3. In ev'-ry dif'-rent land Their gen'ral voice is known; They show the wouders of his hand, And orders of his throne. Halle - lu-jah! Halle-lu jah'

(4)

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.

HELFCMIEL.

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-ors can be-stow


## 160

## AIN. S. M.




## CUMWELL.

S. M.

Arranged from C. KIEECTZER.








S. M.






## 166

## AHAVA.

S. M.


GERAR. S. M.


BRALITON.
S. M.


MAINE. S. M.


## 168

SEIR.
S. M.

Moderato. Semi-chorus.


# Coda. Full chortes 







CAMBERWELL. S. M.


## Moderato.


 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.

crown my fu-ture days; Nor from thy house will I re-move, Nor cease to speak thy praise, Norfrom thy house will re move, Nor eease to speak thy praise.







Praise sall em - ploy my nobler powers; My days of praise shall ne'er be past, While life and thought, and be - ing last, Or im - mor - tal - i - - ty en-dures.


## MERIBAM. C. P. M.





 3. Who knows the er-ror of his thoughts? My God for-give my seeret faults, And from presumptuous sins restrain: $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Aceept my poor attempts of praise, }\} \text { A } \\ \text { That I have read thy book of grace, }\end{array}\right\}$


## MAYFIELD. L. P. M.



## AITHLONE

C. P M.

174


## HIGHTON. C. P. M.

Arranged from Fred. SCINEIDER.

Rather SIow.




Nilegro Moderato.


## 178


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


## LONGWORTH. <br> C. P. M.





## Ailegro.








Culson.



> DALSTON. S. I. Ti.
A. WIKDIATIS.






## HADDAM.

H. M.


1. The Lord Junders of his hand Still kecp the world in awe; His wrath and justice stand To guardhis holy law; And where his love Resolves to bless, His truth con-firms And seals the grace. (4-2

 4. And ean this mighty King Of glory condescend? And will he write his name, 'My father and my friend?' I love his name! I love bis word! Join all my pow'rs And praise the Lord. 3: 2-0 An

## WEYMOUTH. <br> H. M.




$\begin{array}{lllllll}6 & 5 & 6 & 4 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & 3\end{array}$








## 184

## STOW.

H. M

10 Moderato.
 +0-0

1. Yes! the Redeemer rose, The Savior lef the dead, And ocr our hellish foes High raised his cong'ring head; In wild dismay The guards around.
 (4) 2 , Bchold th'angelic bands In full assembly meet, To wait his high commands, And worship at his feet.
2. 





$$
\frac{20}{6} \frac{9}{6}
$$




## IRWELL. II. M.



## LISCHER. <br> II. MI



## HARWICH. H. M.


2. How inugh - ty is his hand! What wonders hath he done! He formed the earth and seas, And spread the heav'ns alone. His power and grace Are still the same; And let his name IIfave endless praise.








 O+


NEWBURY.
H. M.

## From M. HIYDN:

## Slow.









Rather slow.

## ZEBULON. 11. M.










## 'IHORLY. II. M.

Moderato.







## VALLUM. H. M.



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## SOUTHAMPTON. 7s.



 Halle-lu-jaln!

Halle-lu-jah
Halle-lu-jah!

He endured the cross and grave, Lo! he claims his na-tive bly !



Halle-lu-iah, Peace with God forever made : Halie - lu-jah,


Ilalle-lu-jah, With your ris-en Su-vior, rise;

4. Christ, the Lord, is ris'n to-day, Halle-lu-jah, Malle-lu-jah, Our triumpinant ho - ly day: Halle - hu-jah,
 7

Corda for last stanza only.







## FULHAM. <br> $7 s$

c. Kociner.

203


RHINE. 7s.
Arranged from FRANz SHUBERT.






[^1]Earth Ill qui-et - ly re-sign. (2)

4. Israel, thus the world des-pis-ing, On the Lord alone re - ly; Then, from him thy joys a- ris-ing, Like himself shall never dic,

Like himself shall never dic.


## CARNES.

Ss \& 7s.
B.areo.


1. Irark! what mean those lamen - - ta-tions, Rc'. ing sad-ly through the sky? 'Tis the cry of heathen




PEREZ. 8s \& 7s. With Halleluiah.




## GREENVILLE.

8s \& 7s.

\{Far from mor-tal cares re-treating, Sor-did hopes and vain de-sires,
\{Here our will-ing foot-steps meeting, Ev'-ry heart to heaven aspires. $\}$ From the fount of glo-ry beaming, Light ce - los-tial cheersour eyes. Mer - cy from a - bove proclaim-ing, Peace and par-don from the skies.

SICILY. $8 \mathrm{~s} \&$ 7/s. $^{\text {s }}$


Lord, dis-miss us with thy blessing, Fill our hearts with joy and peace; \{ Let us each thy love pos-sess-ing, Triumph in re - deem-ing grace. O Oh re-fresh us, Oh re-fresh us, Trav'ling thro'this wil-der-ness.
MOUNT VERNON. 8s \& 7s.
Originalty written on the occasion of the death of MIIss M1. J. C.
a member of Mount Vernon school, Boston, July 13, 1833.


1. Sis-tes, thou wast mild and love-ly, 2. Peacolur be thy si-lent slumber,
2. Deaceat - ter thou hat left us,
3. Yas a gain we hope to meet thee, 27"
summerbreeze, Pleasant as the air of evening When it floats among the trees. grave so low; Thouno more wilt join our num-ber, Thon no more our songs slall know deep-ly feel, But 'tis God that hath be-reft us, Ho can all our sur-row heal, ifo is fled. Then, inhoaven, withjoy to greet thee, Whereno farewell tear is shed




He, whose word can ne'er be bro-ken, Chose thee for his own a - bode


CESAREA. $\quad 8 \mathrm{~s}$ \& 7 s .
Arranged from MrOZATET.


## BALL. 8s \& is.



Andante.
JORTON. 8s \& 7 s .


212
WOLSEY.
Ss \& is
Arranged from F. H. HizChilionF.


1. Best be thou, O God of Is-rael, Thou, our Fa - then, and our Lord! Blest thy ma- jes - ty for-ev-er! Eve - er be thy name adored.

2. Thine, O Lord, are power and greatness, Glo - ry, vic-t'ry, are thine own;

All is thine in earth and heaven, $O$ - ver all thy boundless throne.


OTTO. 8s \& es. (Double.)
11. B. $\mathcal{O}$.

Moderato.


| Foplocteras |  |  |  |  |  |
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214
WILMOT \&s \& 7 s .


zion.




Rather slow.

$$
\text { HANWELL. } \quad 8 \mathrm{~s}, 7 \mathrm{f} \& 4 .
$$




FIF-1-1 (Tain, For thy gospel's joy-ful sound; \}
$\{$ hanks we give, and ad-o
(
 - Borne on O:


OSGOOD.
$8 \mathrm{~s}, 7 \mathrm{~F} \& 4$.
Arranged from RITTER.


If this tune is used as an $8 s$ \& $7 s$, the small notes in the last measure of the just staff are tr be sung.

$3\{$ King of glory, reign for - ev - er, Thine an ev-er-last - ing crown:



PLI'LZ. 8s, 7s \& 4.
dim.


Moderato.


## GLIPHAN'T. 8s, 7s \& 4.









DORT. $6 s \& 4 s$.
[PRAYEIE FOIR OUR COUNTHY:]
221
Maestoso.








## HYMN. The Lord is great.



## MISSIONARY HYMN. 7s \& 6s.






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

Moderato Ametizoso.


- many a palmy jlam, They call us to deliver Their laud from error's chain. gifts of God are strown;The heathen,in his blindness,Bows down to wood and stone. (b-0 joyful sound proclaim, Till earth's remotest nation Has learnt Messiah's name.

- Lamb for sinners slain, Redecner, King, Creator, Returns in bliss to reign. J!

| 8 |
| :---: |
| 898 |
| 8 |

60
8897


1. Roll on, thou mighty occan, And, as thy billows flow, Bear messengers of mercy,

2. O thou e-ternal Ruler; Who holdest in thine arm The tempests of the ocean,



## AMSTERDAM. 7s \& 6s.


${ }^{6}$ By singing the small notes in this measure, the metre will be $7 s, 6 s, 48$, same as Zalmonah.

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




$$
\text { ZOPHIM. } \quad \text { is \& } 6 \mathrm{~s}
$$




WELD.


## 230

WAITLAND.
8s. (Double.


- Fre clos-er com-munion I pine, I long to re-side where thea art; $\}$ The pasture I languish to find, Where all who therr Shepherd obey, Are



2. \{'Tis there with the lambs of thy flock, There on - ly I cov-et to rest;
\{To lie at the foot of the rock, Or rise to be hid in thy breast; $\}$ 'Tis there I would always abide, And nev-er a moment de-part: Con-


ZIPPOR. 10s.



TIMNA. 8s.



1. 'The wh - ter is $\quad 0$-ver 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.



3. His love in my heartshed a-broad, My gra - ces shall bloom as the spring; Thistemple, his spirit's a - bode, My joy, as my du-ty to sing.


Rather Slow.
MELTON. 10s.


1. A - long the banks where Babel's current flows, Our captive bands in deep aespondence strayed, While Zi-on's fall in sad remembrance rose, Her friends, her children, ningled with the dead.


2. The tuneless harp, that once with joy we strung, mf When praise employed and mirth inspired the lay,phin mournful silence, on the willows hung, pAnd growing grief prolonged the tedious day.




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


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { huron. 10s d } 1 \text { s. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Allegretio.

FOLSOM.
$10 \mathrm{~s} \& 1 \mathrm{ls}$.
 ${ }_{2}$. Cold on his cra - dle the dew-drops are shining, Low lies his head with the beasts of the stall, An - gels a - dore him in slum ber reclining, Ma - ker, and

3. Say, shall we yield him, in cost - ly de - vo-tion, O- dors of E-dom, and offerings di - vine? Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean, Myrrh frem the

4. Vain-ly we of - fer each am-ple ob-la-tion; Vainly with gifts would his fa-vors se - cure! Rich-er by far is the heart's a-do-ration, Dear-er to


## POR'TUGUESE HYMN. 11s.




HYMN. Haste, O sinner, now be wise.


## MUNIR. 11s.



## HYMN. Head of the Church triumphant.




## 240

HYMN. No war nor battle's sound.


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



BURLINGTON. 12s, 11 \& 8.
Whords by S. F. SMITH.



## HYMN. Thou art gone to the grave.

[Scothand.]







# HYMN. The House of God. 

Poctry by J. F. WARNER Mistc arranged from
249



## SANC'TUS.





## Allegro Moderato. SEMITCHORVS.





[^2]
## 254


5. He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, And righteousness from the God of his sa




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








## ACLIN. L. M.










man-umel's name, And try their choicest strams. Oli! may I bear some humble part in
that immortal song! Wonder and joy shall tune my neart, Aud love command my touguo. tongue




How ho - ly, how ho - ly, how ho - ly is this place- How ho - ly, how ho - ly, how ho - ly is this place.

TENOR. Andante.



## $272$




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












Iord, and to the house of the God of $\mathrm{Ja}-\mathrm{cob}$; And he will teach us, will teach us of his ways, And we will walk . . . . in his


Lord. and to the louve of the
 And ne will teach us
$J a-c o b$.




## $278$






## SEN'TENCE. Holy is the Lord.




|  | мотетT, |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 101... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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5. Wide, wide, as the world, is thy command, Vast, as e-ter - ni - ty. e - ter - ni - ty, thy love, Firm, as a rock, thy truth shall stand, When rolling yeare slat (4)
5. Wide, wide, as the world, is thy command, Vast, as e-ter-ni-ty, e-ter-ni-ty thy love, Firm as a rock thy truth slall stand, When rolling years shall

5. Wide, wide, as the world, is thy command, Vast, as e-ter - ni-ty, e - ter - ni - ty, thy love, Firn, ais a rock, thy truth shall stand, When roll-ing years shall

5. Wide, wide, as the world, is thy command, Vast, as e-ter-ni-ty, e-ter-ni - ty, thy love; Fim, as a rock, thy truth slaall stand, When rolling years shall

cease to move, shall cease to move, When roll-ing years shall cease to move, When roil . . - ing years shall cease to move, shall cease to move, cease to move

cease to move, shall cease to move, When roll-ing years shail cease to move, When roll - . ing years shall cease to move, shalicease to move, cease to move.据
cease to move, shall cease to move, When roll-ing years shall cease to move, When roll - - ing years shall cease to move, shall cease to move, cense to move.


[^3]ing vears shall cease to huve. shali cewse to move. cease to mora.

## 292

MOTETT. Song of praise in the night.

 In the night.... In the night... Let our hearts requite,our liearts requite the Lord,our hearts requite the Lord, In the night, In the



In the night, Letour hearts requite,our hearts requite the Lord,our hearts requite the Lord



## 4

293
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 nyy tongue Endless years.

German Choral, armanged by C. KOCHER.


1. \{ Praise ye Je - ho-vali! In toud pealing songs come be-fore... hin: $\}$
\& Great is his mercy, With hearts of thanksgiving a - dore... him: Firm is his wori, Free-ly his grace is conferred; Humbly for pardonim - piore hin.


, $($ come before him, Your sin-ful transgressions con - fess - ing : $\}$

2. $\{$ An-gels re-joic-mig, U-mite in the shout of sal -..va-tion,



PSALM. High o'er the Heavens.


1. High n'er the heavens, supreme a - lone, Th'e - ter - nal Lord pre-pares his thronc; O'er all his king - dom he'll ex-tend, Be-yond

2. Bless ye the Lord, proclairm his state Ye heavenly 'osts, whoround him wait, Quick to per - form his acts of might, His plea - sure







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




the lords prayer


 м)




## CHESTNUT STREET.

C. M.
H. K. OLIVER.


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


## 308



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


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


HYMN. O God of strength.

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Lord hath done great things for ds, The Lord hath done great things for us, hath done great things for us Whera-

## 312



HYMN. Oft as the Bell.
J. WHHTAIEER.


MOTETT.
Blessed is the man.
Altered from H. G. NAGELI, and minpted
to Enghsh wordy, for thin wher


## $314$













## VENITE, EXULTEMUS DOMINO. Ps. 95.

1. O come let us sing | unto $\cdot$ the $\mid$ Lord;

Let us heartily rejoice in the | strength ${ }^{\wedge}$ of $\mid$ our sal- | vation.
2. Let us come before his presence ${ }^{\wedge} \mid$ with thanks-| giving; And show ourselves $\mid$ glad ${ }^{\wedge}$ in | him with | psalms.
3. For the Lord ${ }^{\wedge} \mid$ is a $\cdot$ great | God; And a great | King ${ }^{\wedge}$ a- | bove all | gods.
4. 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 ${ }^{\wedge} \mid$ and he | made it; And his hands pre- | pared.. the | dry - | land.
6. O come let us worship ${ }^{\wedge} \mid$ and fall $\mid$ down; And kneel be- $\mid$ fore the | Lord our | Maker.
7. For hē is the | Lord our | God; And we are the people of his pasture, $\wedge$ and the $\mid$ sheep of $\mid$ his $-\mid$ hand.
8. O worship the Lord ${ }^{\wedge}$ in the | beauty .. of | holiness; Let the whole | earth... stand in | awe of $\mid$ him.
9. For he cometh, ${ }^{\wedge}$ for he cometh ${ }^{\wedge}$ to $\mid$ judge the $\mid$ earth; [truth. And with righteousness to judge the world ${ }^{\wedge}$ and the | people | with his |
0. Glory be to the Fatler, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and $\mid$ to the $\mid$ Son; And | to the | Holy | Ghust;

1. As it was in the beginning, $\wedge$ is now, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and | ever $\cdot$. shall | be,

World without | end. $\wedge$ A-| men, A-| men.




1. O be joyful in the Lord, ${ }^{\wedge}$ all ye | lands;

S Serve the Lord with gladness, ${ }^{\wedge}$
\{ And come before his | presence | with a | song.
2. Be sure that the Lörd | he is | God;
$\left\{\right.$ It is he that hath made us, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and not we ourselves, $\wedge$ \{We are his | people $\cdot \cdot$ and the | sheep of $\cdot \cdot$ his | pasture.
3. - $\{$ O go your way into his gates with thanksgiving,^ \{ And into his | courts with | praise; Be thankful unto him ^ and | speak good | of his | name.
4. For the Lord is gracious, ${ }^{\wedge}$ his mercy is $\mid$ ever- | lasting; And his truth endureth from gene- $\mid$ ration - to $\mid$ gene- $\mid$ ration.
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, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and $\mid$ ever $\cdot \cdot$ shall | be, World without | end.^ A-| men, A-| nien.

No. 6. SINGLE CHANT.


No. 7. SINGLE CHANT.


No. 8. SINGLE CHANT.


No. 9. SINGLE CHANT.
Wm. Tucesr



## BENEDICTUS. Lứe i. 68-71.

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

No. 12. SINGLE CHANT.


No. 13. SINGLE CHANT


No. 14. SINGLE CHANT
Tomlisson




No. 24. DOUBLE CHANT. Deus Misereatur.
n. 世. ofivers 331


## 336) So.25. SINGLE CHANE. TALLIS NO. 27. SINGLECHANT



## DEUS MISEREATUR. Ps. 67.

1. Gōd be merciful unto | us ${ }^{\wedge}$ and $\mid$ bless us; And show us the light of his countenance, $\Lambda$ and be $\mid$ merci $\cdot$ ful $\mid$ unto $\mid$ us.
2. That thy way may be \| known up $\cdot$ on | earth; Thy saving | health $\Lambda \mathrm{a}-\mid$ mong all | nations.
3. Let the people praise thee, $1|O-|$ God. Yea, $\wedge$ let | all the $\cdot \cdot$ people | praise -- | thee.
4. O let the nations rejoice $\Lambda$ | and be $\mid$ glad;

S For thou shalt judge the people righteously, $\Lambda$
\{ And govern the | na $\cdot=$ tions up- $\mid$ on $-\mid$ earth.
5. Let the people praise the ${ }^{\circ}, 1|O-|$ God; Yea, $\wedge$ let | all the people | praise - | thee.
6. Then shall the earth bring | forth her | increase; And God, $\Lambda$ even our | own $\cdot \cdot$ God shall | give us $\cdot \cdot$ his | blessing.
7. God shall | bless - us;

And all the ends of the $\mid$ world $^{\wedge}$ shall $\mid$ fear - | him. (Gloria Patri.)

## No.26. SINGLE CHANT.



No. 28. SINGLE CHANT.


No. 29. SINGLE CHANI'
Felton.


No. 30. SINGLE CHANT.
Rev. W. J. Porter.


No. 31. DOUBLE CHAN'T.
DR. BECKWITI.
333


## BENEDIC ANIMA MEA. Ps. 103.

1. Praise the Lörd, $\Lambda \mid \mathrm{O}$ my | soul; And all that is within me $\mathbb{A}$ | praise his | holy | name.
จ. Praise the Lōrd, $\mid \mathrm{O}$ my | soul; And for- $\mid$ get not $\mid$ all his $\mid$ benefits.
2. Who forgiveth $\mid$ all thy $\mid \sin$, And | healeth $\cdot$ all | thine in- $\mid$ firmuties.
3. Who saveth thy $\mid$ life.. from de- $\mid$ struction; And crowneth thee with | mercy .. and | loving | kindness.
4. O praise the Lōrd, $\Lambda$ ye angels of his, $\wedge$ ye that ex- $\mid$ cel in $\mid$ strength; \{ Ye that fulfil his commandment, 1 \{ And hearken unto the | voice of | his - | word.
5. O praise the Lörd, $\cap$ | all $\cdot \cdot$ ye his | hosts; Ye servants of | his ^ that | do his | pleasure.
6. $\{$ 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, $\wedge \mathrm{O}|-\mathrm{my}|$ soul.
7. Glory be to the Father, $A$ and $\mid$ to the $\mid$ Son; And | to the | Holy | Ghost;
8. As it was in the beginning,,$\Lambda$ is now, $\Lambda$ and $\mid$ ever shall $\mid$ be World without | end. $A-1--\mid$ men

No. 32. SINGLE CHANT.
J. Kent.


No. 33. SINGLE CHANT.



PSALM 19.

1. $\{$ The heavens deelare the glory of God, $\Lambda$ And the firmament showeth his | liandy | work.
2. $\{$ Day unto day uttereth speech, $\Lambda$ And night unto | night . . showeth | knowledge.
3. $\{$ There is no speech nor language $\Lambda$ $\{$ Where their $\mid$ voice $\cdot$ is not | heard.
4 Their line is gone out through all the earth, $\Lambda$ \{ And their words to the | ends... of the | world.
(In them hath he set a tabernaele for the sun, $\Lambda$
4. Whieh is as a bridegroom coming out of his ehamber, $\Lambda$ And rejoieeth as a strong man to | run a $\mid$ race. (His going forth is from the end of the heaven, $A$
5. $\{$ And his cireuit unto the ends of it,$\Lambda$ (And there is nothing hid from the $\mid$ heat there- $\mid$ of. (Sym.)
6. $\{$ The law of the Lord is perfect, $A$ \{Con- | verting .. the | soul.
7. $\{$ The testimony of the Lord is sure, 1 \{ Maxing | wise the $\mid$ simple.
8. $\{$ The statutes of the Lord are riglit, $\Lambda$ \{Re-| joieing .. the |heart.
9. $\{$ The eommandment of the Lord is pure,$A$ \{En- | lightening .. the | eyes.
10. $\{$ The fear of the Lord is clean, $A$ \{En-| during • for- | ever.
11. The judgments of the Lord are true $\{$ And | righteous .. alto- | gether.
12. $\left\{\right.$ More to be desired are they than gold, ${ }^{1}$ yea, 1 than much fine gold, 4 S Sweeter also than honey, $\mathbb{A}$ and the $\mid$ honey- $\mid$ eomb.
13. $\{$ Moreover by them is thy servant warned, 1
\{And in keeping of them there is | great re-| ward
14. $\{$ Who ean understand his errors? \{ Cleanse thou me from | seeret | fauits.
15. Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous $\sin s, A$ $\{$ Let them not have do- $\mid$ minion | over me.
16. Then shall I be upright, 1 and I shall be innoeent From the | great trans-| gression.
17. $\{$ Let the words of my mouth, $\mathbb{A}$ and the meditation of my heart, $\mathbb{A}$ \{ Be acceptable in thy sight, $\wedge 0$ Lord, $\AA$ my strength and my Re-| deemer... A-| men.

> No. 36. SINGLe CHANT. (Peculiar.)


## PSALMI 93

1. The Lord is my shepherd;A
$\{$ I | shall not | want.
๑. He maketh me to lic down in green pastures; 1
$\{$ He leadeth me beside the still | wa- - | ters.
2. He restoreth my soul; A he leadeth me \{ In the paths of righteousness for his | name's - | sake
3. Yea, A though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, A \{ I will fear no evil:介 for thou art with me; 1
( Thy rod and thy staff they $\mid p$ eomfort $\mid$ me.
4. (Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies, $A$ \{Thou anointest my head with oil; 1 my | eup . runneth | sver.
5. $\{$ Surely goodness and merey shall follow me all the days, my life $; \mathbb{A}$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { And I will dwell in the houso of the Lord, A for-| ev- - | er. || A-imen }\end{array}\right.$

No. 37. SINGLE CHANT. (Pectlaf.)


## PSALM 121.

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

From whence $\mid$ eometh $\cdot \mathrm{my}^{\text {| }}$ her.
2. $\{$ My help cometh from the Lord, 4

Which made | heaven $\cdot \cdot$ and | earth
3. $\{$ He will not suffer thy foot to be moved -1
\{He that keepeth thee | will not $\mid$ slumber.

1. $\{$ Behold, he that keepeth Israel, A

Shall not | slumber $\cdot$ nor | sleep.
5. $\int$ The Lord is thy keeper; 1
\{The Lord is thy shade upon thy | right - | hand.
6. The sun shall not smite thee by day, ${ }^{1}$ \{ Nor the $\mid p$ moon by $\mid$ night.
7. \{The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil:d \{ He shall pre- | serve thy | soul.
8. The Lord shall preserve thy going out, A and thy coming in, A $\left\{\right.$ From this time forth, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and even forevermore. | A- | men.

No. 38. Single chant. (Pecullar.) From Palestrina, $15+0$.


No. 89. SLNGLE (PECULIAR )
No. 4 single (Pecthar) 335


THE BEATITUDES. Matt. v. 3-12.

1. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of | heaven.
2. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be |comforted.
3. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the | earth.
4. Blessed are they who do hunger and thirst after righteousness:
(For they shall be | filled.
5. Elessed are the nerciful: for they shall obtain | mercy.
6. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see / God.
7. $\{$ Blessed are the peace-makers:
\{For they shall be called the children of | God.
8. Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake: ( For theirs is the kingdom of | heaven.
9. \{ Blessed are ye, when men slall revile you,^ and persecute you,^ | Aud shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, ^ 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.)

CODA. For No. 39.


CODA. For No. 40.



PSALM 148

1. Praise ye the Lōrd. $\Lambda$

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

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

Praise him, all ye | stars of | light.
4. Praise him, ye heaven of heavens, $A$

And ye waters $\Lambda$ that are $a$ - $\mid$ bove the $\mid$ heavens
5. Let them praise the name of the Lord:A

For he commanded, ${ }^{\prime}$ and | they ${ }^{*}$ were cre- $\mid$ ated
6. He hath also established them forever and ever; ${ }^{4}$

He hath made a decree ${ }^{4}$ which | shall not | pass
7. Praise the Lord from the earth, ${ }^{\wedge}$ Ye dragons, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and $\mid$ all $-\mid$ deeps.
8. Fire and hail;^^now and vapor;^ Stormy wind ful- | filling $\cdot \cdot$ his | word.
9. Mountains, and all hills; ${ }^{\wedge}$

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

Creeping things,^ and | flying | fowl.
11. Kings of the earth, $\wedge$ and all people; $\wedge$

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


## PSALM 122.

1. \{I was glad when they said unto me, ${ }^{\wedge}$

Let us go into the | house $\cdots$ of the | Lord.
2. Our feet shall stand within thy gates,^ O Jerusalem,^ \{ Jerusalem is builded as a city ${ }^{1}$ that is com- $\mid$ pact to- $\mid$ gether.
(Whither the tribes go up; ${ }^{4}$ the tribes of the Lord,
3. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Unto the testimony of Israel, }{ }^{A}\end{array}\right.$
(To give thanks unto the | name $\cdots$ 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.• that | love thee.
6. $\left\{\right.$ Peace be within thy walls; ${ }^{1}$ And prosperity with-| in thy | palaces.
7. $\left\{\right.$ For my brethren and companions' sakes, ${ }^{4}$
\{ I will now say, | Peace •• be with- | in thee
8. Because of the house of the Lord our God,^
| I will | scek thy | good. || A-| men.

## PSALM 99.

1. $\left\{\right.$ The Loord rcigneth; ${ }^{A}$ let the people tremble: ${ }^{A}$
\{He sitteth between the cherubim;; let the \| carth be \| inoved.
2. The $J$ ord is great in Zion, ${ }^{A}$

And le is high above all pcople; ${ }^{A}$
(Let them praise thy great and terrible name, ${ }^{4}$ for $\mid$ it is $\mid$ holy.
3. The king's strength also loveth judgment; ${ }^{\text {i }}$.

Thou dost establish equity: 1
(Thou executest judgment and rightcousness in $|\mathrm{Ja}-|$ cob.
4. Exalt ye the Lord our God, 1
$\left\{\right.$ And worship at his footstool, ${ }^{A}$
For | he is | holy.
5. Moses and Aaron among his priests, ${ }^{1}$
\{ And Samuel among them that call upon his name, ${ }^{\boldsymbol{A}}$
(They called upon the Lord, $A$ and he $\mid$ answer'd $\mid$ them.
6. $\left\{\right.$ He spake unto them in the cloudy pillar: ${ }^{1}$
\{They kept his testimonies, and the ordinance that | he gave | them.
7 Thou answeredst them, ${ }^{\wedge}$ O Lord our God; ${ }^{\wedge}$
Thou wast a God that forgavest them, ${ }^{1}$
(Though thou tookest vengeance of | their $n-i$ ventions.
8 Exalt the Lord our God, ${ }^{1}$
And worship at his holy hill: ${ }^{1}$
For the Lord our | God is | holy
$43^{x}$

Treb.2 ${ }^{4}-3$
Alto. 7-8
Ten. 5-5
Base. $5=1$


PSALM 26.
1 Judge me, O Lord; ${ }^{1}$
For I have walked in mine incegrity:A
I have trusted also in the Lord; ${ }^{1}$
Therefore I | shall not | slide.
2. Examine inc, $O$ Lord, and prove me; ${ }^{1}$ \{ | Trymy | reins .. and my | heart.
3. For thy loving-kindncss is before mine eycs: ${ }^{1}$ \{ And I have | walk'd $\cdots$ in thy |truth
4. $\left\{\right.$ I have not sat with vain persons, ${ }^{A}$ $\{$ Neither | will I • go | in $\cdot \cdot$ with dis- $\mid$ semblers.
5. $\left\{\right.$ I have hated the congregation of evil doers; ${ }^{A}$ $\{$ And will not | sit $\cdot$ with the | wicked.
6. $\left\{\right.$ I will wash my hands in innocency; ${ }^{4}$ $\{$ So will I | compass $\cdots$ thine | altar $\cdots O \mid$ Lord.
7. $\left\{\right.$ That I may publion with the voice of thanksiving ; ${ }^{\wedge}$ \{ And tell of all thy | wordrous | works.
8. LLord I havc loved the habitation of thy house, ${ }^{\wedge}$ \{And the place | where thine | honor | dwelleth.
9. $\left\{\right.$ Gather not my soul with sinners, ${ }^{1}$ \{ Nor my life with | bloody | nen.
10. In whose hands is mischief, ${ }^{A}$ (And their | right hand $\cdot$ is | full of | bribes.
11. \{But as for me, I will walk in mine integrity; ${ }^{s}$ \{Redef $n$ me, and be merciful|unto|me.
 In th s congregation | will I | bless the | Lord


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

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

| Treb. 8 <br> Alto. 6 <br> Ten. 4 <br> Base 4 <br>  $4-1$ |
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No. 46. Single CH int. (Pectliar.)


## No. 47. SINGLE CHANT.



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

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

Which was, $\mathbb{A}$ and $\mid$ is, and $\mid$ is $10 \mid$ come. (Sym.)
2. Thou art wortly, $O$ Lord, $\AA$ to receive glory, $\mathbb{A}$ and $\mid$ honor $\cdot$ and | power;

F For thou hast created all things, $\mathbb{A}$
And for thy pleasure they | are and | were cre-| ated. (Sym.)
3. Worthy is the Lamb i that was | slain,
$\{$ To receive power, $\mathbb{A}$ and riches, $\mathbb{M}$ and wisdom, $\wedge$
\{And strength; $\hat{\wedge}$ and | honor, $\cdot *$ and | glory, $\cdot \cdots$ and | blessing. (Sym.)
4. Blessing, A and honor, 4 and | glory $\because$ and | power,
$\{$ Be unto him that sitteth apon the throne, $A$
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { And unto the | Lamb for-| ever " and | ever. || Amen. }\end{array}\right.$


PSALM 145.

1. I will extol thee, $\wedge$ my $\mid$ God, $\mathrm{O} \mid$ King;

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

And I will praise thy | name for- $\mid$ ever $\cdot$ and $\mid$ ever.
3. Great is the Lord, $i$ and | greatly $\cdot$ to be | praised; And his | greatness | is un- | searehable.
4. One generation shall praise thy | works $\cdot$ to a- $\mid$ nother. And shall de- | elare thy $\mid$ mighty | acts.
5. I will speak of the glorious | honor $\cdots$ of thy | majesty, And | of thy | wondrous | works.
6. And men shall speak of the might of thy | terri...ble \| acts; And | I $\cdot$ will de- $\mid$ clare thy $\mid$ greatness.
7. They shall abundantly utter the memory of | thy great | goodness.

And shall | sing $\cdot$ of thy | rightcous- $\mid$ ness.
8. My mouth shall speak the | praise $\cdots$ of the Lord.

And let all flesh bless his holy | name for- $\mid$ ever $\cdots$ and | ever.
(Hallelujah.)
9. The Lord is gracious, $A$ and $\mid$ full $\cdot$ of eom- $\mid$ passion: Slow to | anger $\cdot$ and $\mid$ of great | mercy.
10. The Lord is $/$ good to |all;

And his tender mercies are | over | all his | works.
11. All thy works shall | praise thee, .. O | Lord, And thy | saints shall | bless - | thee.
12. They shall speak of the ! glory .. of thy | kingdon; And | talk of | thy - | power.
13. To make known to the sous of men 1 his | mighty | acts, And the glorious | inajes $\cdot$.ty $\mid$ of his | kingdom.
14. Thy kingdom is an ever- | lasting | kingdon;

And thy dominion en- | dureth $\cdot$ throughout | all $\cdot \cdot$ gene- | rations.
15. The Lord upholdeth | all that | fall;

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

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

And satisfiest the desire of $\mid$ every | living | thing.
13. The Lord is righteons in | all his | ways; -And | ho ..ly in | all his | works.
19. The Lord is nigh unto all them that | call up $\cdot \cdot$ on | him; To all that | call up.. on | him in | truth.
20. He will fulfil the desire of |then that |hear him;

He also will hear their | ery .. and will | save - | them.
21. The Lord preserveth | all $\cdot$ them that | love him;
dim. But all the $\mid$ wicked $\cdot \cdots$ will $\mid$ he de- $\mid$ stroy. (khort pause.)
ㅇ..f My mouth shall speak the | praise $\cdot$ of the | Lord: And let all flesh bless his holy | nane for- | ever.. and | ever.
(Hallelujah.)
No. 49. SINGLE CHANT.



PSALM 90.

1. \{Lord, $\wedge$ thou hast been our dwelling place A \{ In | all .. gene-.| rations.
2. Before the mountains were brought forth. 1

Or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, 1
Even from everlasting to ever | lasting | Thou art | God.
3. $\{$ Thou turnest man to destruction;
\{ And sayest, Return, 1 ye | chil-dren of | men.
4. For a thousand years in thy sight 1

Are but as yesterday when it is past, 4
(And | as a | watch $\cdots$ in the | night.
5. (Thou earriest them away as with a flood,
$\{$ They are as a sleep; in
(In the morning they are like grass $\Lambda$ which | groweth | up.
6. $\{$ In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; \{In the evoning it is cut $\mid$ down, $A$ cut $\mid$ down, $\cap$ and | withereth.
7 : $\{$ Who knoweth the power of thine anger? $\AA$ $\{$ Even aecording to thy fear: $\Lambda \mid$ so $\cdot$ is thy | wrath.
8. So teach us to number our days, $\hat{A}$
\{ That we may ap- | ply our | hearts .. unto | wisdom.



## PSALMI 130.

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

For with the Lord there is merey, $\Lambda$
(And with him is | plenteous .. re | demption.
8. And he shall redeem Israel from | all-| his in- | iquities.
No. 53. SINGLE CHANT.



## PSALM 8.

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

The moon and the stars, which | thou $\cdot$ hast or- | dained.
4. What is man, that thou art mindful of hin? ${ }^{\wedge}$

And the son of $\mid$ man $\cdot$ that thou $\mid$ visit $\cdot$ est $\mid$ him.
5 flor thou hast made him a little lower than the angels,^
I Thou hast erowned him with | glo $\cdot \mathrm{ry}$ and | honor.
6. $\left\{\right.$ Thou inadest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands: ${ }^{\wedge}$ ('Thou hast put | all things | under. his | feet.
7. (All sheep and oxen, $\wedge$ yea, and beasts of the field;^
$\left\{\right.$ The fowl of the air, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and the fish of the sea, ${ }^{A}$
(And whatsoever passeth through the | paths... of the | sea.
8. OI Iord, ^ our Lord, ^ how excellent is thy | name in \| all the | earth. Amen. No. 55. SINGLE CIIANT.


## PSALM 51.

1. Have merey upon me, O God,^ according to thy loving kindness;^ $\left\{\right.$ Aceording to the multitude of thy tender mereies, ${ }^{\wedge}$
(Blot | out $\cdot$ my trans- gressions.
2. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquities. }\end{aligned}$
\{ And | eleanse me | from my | sin.
3. For I aeknowledge my transgressions, ^ \{ And my sin is | ever. $\cdot$ be- | fore me.
4. Against thee, ${ }^{\wedge}$ thee only, have I sinned, ${ }^{\wedge}$ \{And done this | evil|in thy | sight.
5. $\left\{\right.$ Create in me a clean heart, O God; ${ }^{\wedge}$ A And renew a right | spirit $\cdot$ with- | in me.
6. (Cast me not away from thy presence; ${ }^{\wedge}$ \{ And take not thy | Holy | Spirit | from me.
7. Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; $\Lambda$ And uphold me with | thy free ispirit.
8. $\{$ Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, 1 \{Ad sinners shall be eou- $\mid$ verted $\mid$ unto $\mid$ thee. Amen.

No. 57. SINGLE CHANT. Gregorian.


## SENTENCE

## Behold the Lamb of God. john L20.,




## ISAIAH LIII. 3-6.

1. He is despised and re- $\mid$ jected $\cdot$ of $\mid$ men.
2. A man of $\mid$-sorrows $\cdot \cdot$ and ac- | quainted $\cdot \cdot$ with $\mid$ grief.
3. And we hid as it were our \| faces | from him.
4. He was despised, $\Lambda$ and $\mid$ we es- $\mid$ teem'd him $\mid$ not.
5. $\{$ Surely he hath borne our griefs, A \{ And | carried .. our | sorrows;
6. \{ Yet we did esteem him stricken; 1 $\{\mid$ Smitten $\cdot$ of | God $\cdot \cdot$ and af- $\mid$ flicted.
7. $\{$ But he was wounded for our transgressions, $\lambda$ He was bruised for |our in- | iquities:
8. The chastisement of our peace was upon him, $A$ $\{$ And | with his | stripes $\cdot$ we are | healed.
9 f All we like sheep have gone astray; $A$ \{ We have turned every one to \} his own | way.
9. And the Lord hath laid on | him $\cdot$ the in- | iquity $\cdot$ of us | all. Repeat, and close with the Sentence, "Behold the Lamb of God."


PSALM 105. 1-4.

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



## PSALM 96.

Tenor \& Base." 1. His foundation is in the $\mid$ holy $\mid$ mountains.
" 2. $\left\{\right.$ The Lord loveth the gates of Zion, ${ }^{A}$ (More than | all the | dwellings $\cdot$ of $\mid$ Jacob.
Choris. 3. Glorious things are spoken of thee, ${ }^{4} \mathrm{O} \mid$ city ${ }^{\text {• }}$ of $\mid$ God.
" 4. Glorious things are spoken of $\mid$ thee, $\mathrm{O} \mid$ city $\cdot$ of $\mid$ God. Hallelujah.
Tenor \& Base. 5. I will make mention of Rahab and Babylon (To |.them that | know me; ${ }^{\text {d }}$
". 6. \{Behold, Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia: \{ | This " man was | born - | there.
" 7. And of Zion it shall be said, ${ }^{1}$ this and that man was|born in|her.
" 8. And the Highest him- $\mid$ self ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ shall es- $\mid$ tablish $\mid$ 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 ${ }^{4} \mid$ all my $\mid$ springs ${ }^{\circ}$ are in $\mid$ thee.

- The Tenor singing the Treble, or large notes on the upper ataff.


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

No. 63. SINGLE CHANT.
Gregorian.



## PSALM 48.

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

In the city of our God, A in the mountain | of his | holiness.
2. Beautiful for situation A the joy of the whole $\mid$ earth is $\mid$ mount- | Zion.
3. We have thought of thy loving kindness,
\{ O God, 1 in the | midst of $\cdot \cdot$ thy | temple.
4. $\{$ According to thy name, O God, A so is thy praise unto the ends of the earth, \{ Thy | hand is | full of | righteousness.

5 \{ Let Mount Zion rejoice, $\uparrow$ Let the daughters of Judah be glad, $\mathbb{A}$ be- | cause of $\cdot$ - thy | judgments.
6. $\{$ Walk about Zion, $\AA$ and go round about her:^
\{ Tell $\cdot \cdot$ ye the $\mid$ towers $\cdot$ there- | of.
7. $\{$ Mark ye well her bulwarks, $\mathbb{A}$ consider her palaces; $\mathbb{A}$

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

No. 65. SINGLE CHANT.


PSALM 84.

1. How amiable are thy tabernacles, $\mathrm{A} \mathrm{O} \mid$ Lord of | hosts !
2. $\{$ My soul longeth, $\mathbb{A}$ yea, $\mathbb{A}$ 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 $\cdot \cdot$ still | praising thee.
4. $\{$ Blessed is the man whose strength is in thee; $\AA$ \{ In whose | heart .. are the | ways of | them.
5. \{ They go from strength to strength; ;
$\{$ Every one of them in Zion ap- $\mid$ peareth be $\cdot \cdot$ fore $\mid$ God.
6. (O Lord God of hosts, A hear my prayer: $\AA$
\{ Give | ear, O | God of | Jacob. (Hallelujah, No. 1.)
7. Behold, O God, our shield, $A$ and look upon the face of | thine an-| ointed
8. For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand; 1

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

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


Na 67. SINGLE' (HAN'K.


ISAIAH LV. 6-9.

1. Seek ye the Lord/while he may be found, Acall ye upon himjwhile. he is|near. 2. (Let the wicked forsake his way, $\mathbb{A}$ and the unrighteous man his thoughts: $\mathbb{A}$ And let him return to the Lord, $A$ and he will have mercy upon him;A And to our God; 1 for $\mid$ he..will a- $\mid$ bundant..ly | pardon.
2. For $m y$ thoughts are not your thoughts, 1
(Neither are your ways my ways, 1 | saith the | Lord.
3. 5 For as the heavens are higher thran the earth, A
$\{$ So are my ways higher than your ways, $\mathbb{A}$ and $\mid$ my..tho'ts than | your-| tho'ts.||Amen.


THE LORD'S PRAYER.

1. Our Father who art in heaven; | | hallow.. ed | be thy | name: Thy lingdom come, $\hat{d}$ thy will be done on | earth .. as it | is in | heaven.
2. Give us this day $\mathbb{A} \mid$ our $-\mid$ daily $\mid$ bread;

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

For thine is the kingdom, A and the $\mathrm{f}^{\prime \prime} w \mathrm{er}, \mathrm{h}$ and the glory, h forever. $|\mathrm{A}-|-|$ men.

* This chant, from Novello's Evening Scrrice, is sung to the "Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel," in Holy WYeek. $h t$ is one of the most beautiful Orcgorian Chanks, and is the same from which the popular tune salled Hanaburg was originally arranged by the edtior of thes sork.



## PSALM 27. 35-40.

1. I have seen the wicked in great power, ${ }^{A}$
(And spreading himself likes a | green - | bay-tree
2. SYet he passed away, ${ }^{4}$ ard he was not; ${ }^{4}$
(Yea, ${ }^{1}$ I sought him, ${ }^{4}$ bvit | he could | not be | found.
3. $\left\{\right.$ Mark the perfect man, ${ }^{1}$ and behold the uprights ${ }^{1}$ For the end of that $\mid\{$ man is $\mid$ peace.
4. \{But the transgressors shall be destroyed together, \{The end of the | wicked.. shall | be cut | off:
5. \{ But the salvation of the righteous is of the Lord, \{He is their strength in | time of | trouble.
6. And the Lord shall help them, ${ }^{4}$ and deliver them; ${ }^{1}$ He shall deliver them from the wicked,
(And save them be- | cause they | trust in | him.|| Hallelujah.


## 346 No. 70. SINGLE CHANT



## GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.

\{Chorus. $f$

1. \{Glory be to | Fiod on | high, And on earth | peace, $\Lambda$ good | will to | men.
2. We praise thee, $\Lambda$ we bless thee, $\Lambda$ we | worship | thee, We glorify thee, 1 we give thanks to thee for \| thy great | glo - | ry.
3 O Lord God, 4 | heavenly | King, Gōd the | Father | Al - | mighty.

SChorus. $f$
(Down to 4 th verse, Chant No. 71.)
9. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { For thōu | only .. art | holy, }\end{array}\right.$ Thou | only | art the | Lord
10. Thou only, $\AA$ O Christ, $\Lambda$ with the $\mid$ Holy | Ghost,

$\{$ Semi-Chorus. $p$
4. (0) Lord, $A$ the only begotten Son | Jesus | Christ; O Lord God, $\Lambda$ Lamb of God, $\Lambda$ | Son $\cdot$ of the | Fa - | ther.
5. That takest away the $\mid \sin \cdot$ of the $\mid$ world Have | mer $\cdot$ cy up- ' on - |us.
6. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { sore } \\ \text { The that takest away the } \mid \text { sin } \cdots \text { of the } \mid \text { world } \\ \text { SNemi-Chorus. }\end{array}\right.$ \{Have | mer. cy up- | on - | us
Solo.
7. $\{$ 'Thou that takest away the $\mid \sin \cdots$ of the $\mid$ world \{ Semi-Chorus. \{Second ending.
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Seceive, } \Lambda\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { sp } \\ \text { re- } \mid \text { ceive our }\end{array} \text { prayer. }\right.\end{array}\right.$
S Stlo.
8. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Thou that sittest at the right hand of } \mid \text { God the } \mid \text { Father, }\end{array}\right.$ S Semi-Chorus.
$\{$ Have | mer. cy up- $\mid$ on $-\mid$ us. (Up to the 9th 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, ${ }^{A}$ In $\mid$ spite of $\mid$ envious | Jews. 1st Choir.2. The scrïbe and angry priest ${ }^{4}$ Reject thine |only | Son; 2d Choir. Yet on this rock shall Zion rest, ${ }^{1} \mid$ As the $\cdot$ chief $\mid$ corner $\mid$ stone.(Sym.)

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

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

## Chorus by the whole congregation, as before

6.f We bless thine holy word Which all this grace displays;

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


No. 74. SINGLE CHAN'T.
TAMES KENT.


## 348 <br> THE LORD'8 PRAYER

Our Father who art in heaven, ${ }^{\wedge}$ hallowed be thy name:^
Thy kingdom come, $\wedge$ thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven:^
Give us this day our daily bread:^
And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us:^ And lead us not into temptation, ${ }^{\wedge}$ but deliver us from evil; ${ }^{\wedge}$
For thine is the kingdom, $\wedge^{\wedge}$ and the power, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and the glory, ${ }^{\wedge}$ forever and |ever.|Amen.
No. 75. SINGLE. (Pecular.) No. 76. SINGLE. (PECULIAR.)


No. 77. SINGLE. (Pecdliar.)
No. 78. SINGLE. (Pectlarar.)


No. 79. SINGLE. (Pecoliar.)
No. 80. SINGLE. (Pecoliar.)

 the small notes in tine Treble; or to a S. M. by observing the tie in the first measurs.


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## GENERALINDEX.



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 according to the Pestaluzzian sjsten．Dy Lowern ITison．



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## NEW SCHOOL IIUSTC BOOK：















[^0]:    4. Jo rel - e - brate. stc. (Same as.first.)
[^1]:    :3. Weaned from earth's vexatious pleasures, In thy love I'll seck firr mine; Minced in heaven my nobler treasures, Earth I'll quictly resign,

[^2]:    on the floods 3 . Who shaii as-cend in - to the hill of the Lord? And who shall stand in his
    ho - 1, lace

[^3]:    cense to move, shat cease woure, When roll-ing years shall cease to move, When roll -

