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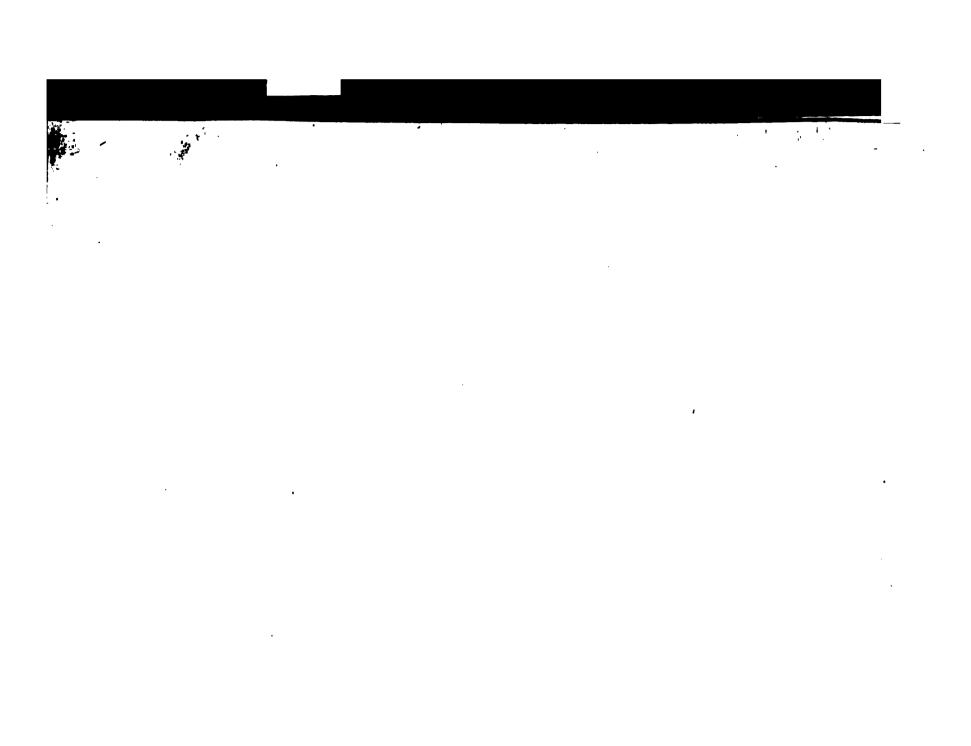
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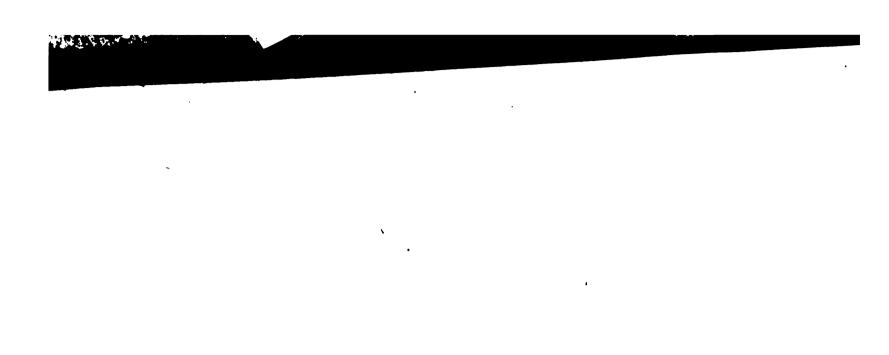
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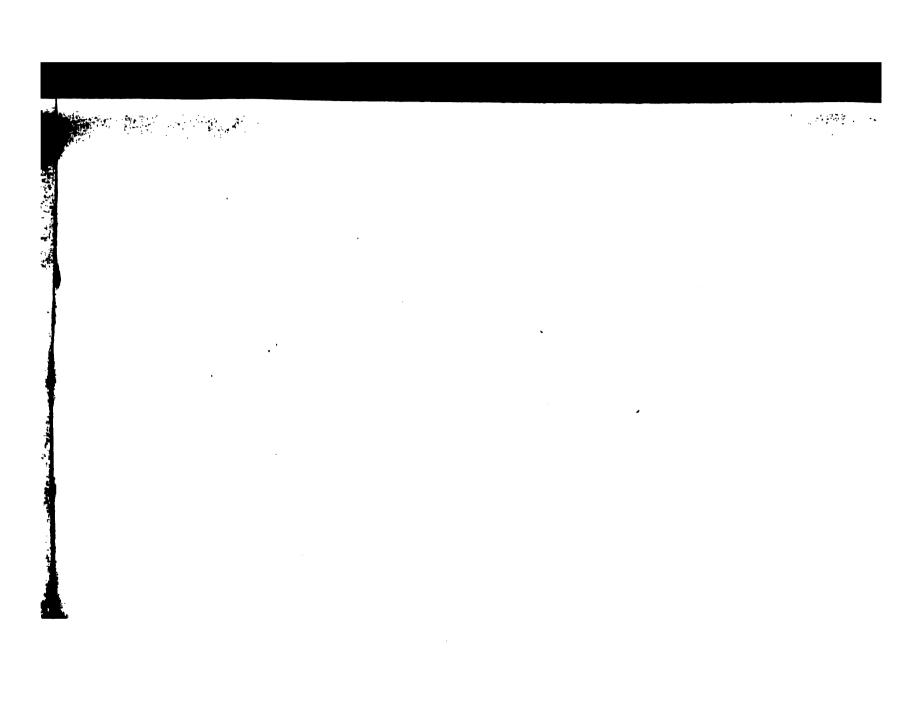




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BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY RICE AND KENDALL,

LATE WILKINS, CARTER AND COMPANY.

16 WATER STREET.

1853.

NEW

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

PERHAPS no book of Church Music has had so extensive a circulation in this country as the Carmina Sacra. It is found in use in all the States in the Union, and among all the different religious denominations; and even now, when the press teems with professedly new church music books, Carmina Sacra holds on its way, and is probably at this time more generally used as the tune book in public worship, than any other single collection. Yet, as some of the tunes in Carmina Sacra, from constant use during several years, and others, it may be, from a want of sufficient interest in them, have been laid aside and become comparatively but little used, a revision of the whole work was determined upon, and now the result is presented to the public.

In this revision, the attempt has been made to bring up the work, and adapt it more particularly to the wants of choirs and congregations of the present day. The most popular and useful tunes and pieces in the original work have been retained in the new book, while such as have been found less generally useful and pleasing, have been omitted, and their places supplied by a careful selection of the very best tunes from the numerous popular works of the editor of Carmina Sacra, and from other valuable sources. In addition to these works, the publishers (by special right obtained) have selected many of the best tunes from Mr. Charles Zeuner's American Harp, which have been added to the list of tunes in the New Carmina Sacra. They have also increased the size of the work, by additional pages, containing mostly new tunes, composed especially for this purpose, and which they believe to be of a character that will add essentially to the value of the book.

Under these advantages, the publishers of the New Carmina Sacra feel great confidence in presenting the work to Teachers of Singing Schools, Mem-

bers of Choirs, and Congregations generally, as a work of uncommon attraction.

N. B. The New Carmina Sacra being essentially a new book, it is not expected that it will entirely supplant the old and favorite Carmina Sacra. Tha work will therefore continue to be published without alteration, as heretofore.

> Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1850, By MELVIN LORD.

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

PREFACE.

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

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

and to extend the knowledge of the art?

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

That gives it all its savor."

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

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

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

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

* Cármină Sacra.

[†] The Editor having seen several recent notices of this work, in which it seemed to be taken for granted that he was the author of the mode of teaching which is explained in the Manual and which is commonly called the Pestalozzian method.—a method now so generally adopted,—takes this upportunity to correct this error; and for this purpose refers to the Hannal itself, p. 14, 43 addition to which he would also state, that the work of Kübler there mentioned, was mostly followed, so much so indeed that to a great extent the Manual may be called a translation.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

usical sounds may be 1. Long or Short.

2. High or Low.

3. Soft or Loud.

a the elementary principles of music there are three departments:

RHYTHM. This is founded on the first of the above distinctions, and treats of the length of sounds.

MELODY. This is founded on the second distinction, and treats of the pitch of sounds.

DYNAMICS. This is founded on the third distinction, and treats of the power of sounds.

GENERAL VIEW.

Distinctions.	Departments.	Subjects.
Long C. Short.	RHYTHM.	LENGTH.
HIGH VOW	MELODY.	Рітсн.
Sort Loup.	DYNAMICS.	Power.

QUESTIONS.

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



CHAPTER II.

RHYTHM.

DIVISIONS OF TIME, BEATING TIME, ACCENT.

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

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

& VI. Measures are divided into Parts of Measures.

§ VII. A measure with two parts is called Double measure.

THREE "TRIPLE measure.

TRIPLE measure.

QUADRUPLE measure.

SEXTUPLE measure.

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

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

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

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

- § X. Double measure has two beats: first, Downward; second, Upward. Accented on the first part of the measure.
- § XI. Triple time has three beats: first, *Downward*; second, *Hither*; third, *Upward*. Accented on the first part of the measure.
- § XII. Quadruple time has four beats: first, Downward; second, Hither, third, Thither; fourth, Upward. Accented on the first and third parts of the measure.

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

NOTE. The hither bear a sinde horizontally to the left, the thilher beat to the right. For the first downward heat, in Sextence hime, let the hand fall half the way, and for the second, he remainder

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

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

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER III.

RHYTHM-OF NOTES.

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

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

WHOLE NOTE	0	(Scmib reve .)
HALP NOTE	0	(Minim.)
QUARTER NOTE		(Crotchet.)
Eighth Note		(Quaver.)
SIXTRENTH NOTE		(Semiquaver

SIXTY-FOURTHS —and also, Double notes — or — .

Sing in Quadruple time all the notes in common use.

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

QUESTIONS.

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

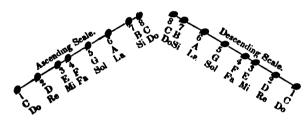
CHAPTER IV. MELODY.

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

\$\times \textbf{XXII.} In singing the scale, the following syllables are used:
\[
\text{Written, Do, Re, MI, FA, Sol, LA, SI, Do.}
\]
Pronounced, \[
Doe, \quad Ray, \quad Mee, \quad Fah, \quad Sole, \quad Lah, \quad See, \quad Doe.
\]

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



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

\$ XXIII. The difference of pitch between any two sounds is called an .NTERVAL. 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.

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

QUESTIONS.

What is the second distinction in musical sounds?—What is the department called, arising out of this distinction?—Of what does Melody treat?—What is that series of sounds called, which lies at the foundation of Melody?—How many sounds are there in the scale?—How do we designate, or speak of the sounds of the scale? Numerals.—What is the first sound of the scale called? One. What the second? Two, &cc.—What letter is one? Two? Three? &cc.—What syllable is sung to one? Towo? &cc.—What letter is one? What syllable?—What numeral is C?—What numeral is Do? &cc.—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?—What are the larger intervals called? Smaller?—How many steps are there in the scale? How many half-steps?—What is the interval wan one to two? Two to three? Three to four? &cc.

CHAPTER V.

MELODY. THE STAFF AND SEEPS

STAFF, on which the scale, or other music, is written in notes.

SXXVII. 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.

SXXIX. 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 lines

		Added line above.
Fifth line	Space abuve.	
Fourth line.—	Fourth space.	•
Third line.—	Third space.	
econd line.—	Second space.	
First line.—	First space.	
r irst line.—	Space below.	
		Added line 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 'Cless in common use: the G Clef (Treble)

and the F Clef (Base).





- **XXXIV.** The G clef, which signifies G, is placed on the second line.
- NXXXV. The F clef, which signifies F, is placed on the fourth line.
- SXXXVI. When the G clef is used, the sound one is written on the added line below (C); and when the F clef is used, it is written on the second space (C)

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



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

_	-			-	0	0	0	10	0	10	-		-	1-	-
6:2	0	0	0								=	0	0	0	0
1 C Do	D Re	3 E Mi	4 Fa	5 G Sol	6 A La	7 B Si	8 C Do	8 C Do	7 B Si	6 A La	5 G Sol	4 F Fa	3 E Mi	2 D Re	I C Do.

QUESTIONS

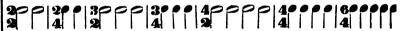
What is that character called, which represents the pitch of sounds?—Is the staff a rhythmical, mesone or dynamic character? Why?—How many lines are there in the staff? How many spaces?—What is each line and space of the staff called?—How many degrees does the staff contain?—(Pointing to the staff.) Which line is this? Space? &c.—(Pointing to the staff.) Which line is this? Space above the staff called? Space below?—If lines are added below the staff, what are they called?—Where upon the staff is each 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, beind the staff, beind the staff, beind the staff, beind the staff is each of the staff. How can we tell whether one be written on the added line below, or on he second space?—How many clefs are there?—What are they called?—What does the G clef signify?—What does the F clef signify?—If the G clef is used, where must one be written?—If the F staff is need, where must one be written?—If the F staff is need, where must one be written?—If the F staff is need, where must one be written?—If the F staff is need, where must one be written?—If the F staff is need, where must one be written?—If the F

CHAPTER V.

RHYTHM-VARIETIES OF MEASURE

- SXXXVII. Each kind of time may have as many varieties as there are ferent notes. These varieties are obtained by the use of the different notes on each part of the measure.
- SXXXVIII. Time is marked by figures which express the number of pand contents of the measure; the upper figure or NUMERATOR showing number of parts, or kind of time; and the lower figure or DENOMINATOR noting the particular note used on each part of the measure, or the var of time.

Examples of some of the common varieties of measure.



NOTE. Other varieties also may be used; as,

2 2 3 3 4 4 4 6 6 8 &c.

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

QUESTIONS.

How many kinds of time are there?—How many varieties in each kind of time?—How an 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 i lower figure (denominator) for?—Do the different varieties of time differ to the ear, or to the eye c—What does the numerator express (or number)?—What does the denominator express (or den nate)?—Suppose the figures to be 4-4, what two notes will fill a measure? What one note? I four? &c.

Note. Similar questions may also be assed in reference to the different kind. I divarieties of

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.

1. 2	0	P	1				0	
e. 3		٢	11		1	111	1	P.

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

9	•	•	•		•	•	1	•	•	P 1		•	1	P	}
4						l	1		ļ		_	1	1	1 :	

§ XLI. The singing may commence on some other part of the measure 3d Derivative.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.



CHAPTER VII.

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

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE.

Quarter Relations.

First Class.

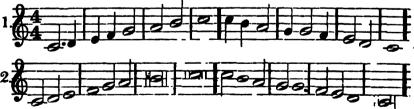
Primitive. 4

Ist Derivative.

2d Derivative.

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES, in different Rhythmical Forms.





QUESTIONS.

When is a measure said to be in its primitive form?—What is the primitive form of the measure marked 4-2? 4-81 3-41 3-3 4-16? &c.—Why is the primitive form of any measure called so? Ans. Because it is just what is expressed by the figures. [It is also the most natural and easy form is which the measure can appear.]—What are all other forms of measure besides the primitive called?—How are derived forms obtained from the primitive?—How many derivatives are there in the first class? Second? Third?—What is peculiar to the derivatives of the first class? Second? Third?—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 continued on an accented part of the measure, what is it called? Ans. Syncopated note.—In which class are syncopated notes found?

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

H

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 RE27

§ XLV. Each note has its corresponding Rest.

EXAMPLE.

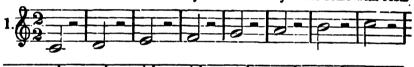


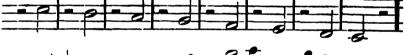
QUESTIONS.

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

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Rhythm and Melody. The scale with resta







§ XLVI. Two notes tied together represent one sound.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.





CHAPTER IX.

DYNAMICS. DEGREES. PIANO, MEZZO AND FORTE.

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

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

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

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



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

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



QUESTIONS.

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

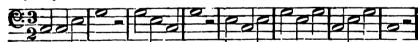
CHAPTER X.

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

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



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



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

1	3	5	8	1 3									ł	8	1	3	5	
j	3	8	5	3	1	8	5		5	1	8	3	1	8	1	5	3	
1	5	3	8		5			1					1	8	3	1	5	
1	5	8	3	3	5	8	1	ı	5	3	8	1		8	3	5	1	
1	8	3	5	3	8	1	5	1	5				ı	8	5	1	3	
		5	3	1 3	8	5	1		5	8	3	1	•	8	5	3	1	



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



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



\$ LVII. One, three, nve, eight, seven, four and two. One or three will guide to two.



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





QUESTIONS.

In the use of one and three, how many changes may be produced? What are they? Ans. 1 3 and 3 1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1, 3 and 5, provided we commence with 1? What are they? Ans. 1 3 5, and 1 5 3. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced, beginning with 3? What are they? Ans. 3 1 5, and 3 5 1. Sing them.—How many changes, beginning with 5? What are they? Ans. 5 1 3, and 5 3 1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1 3 5 and 8, beginning with 1? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 3? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5? What are they? Sing them.—To what sound does? In atturally lead?

Ans. 8.—What sound must we think of to enable us to sing? Tight? Ans. 8.—What sound is a guide. Ans. 8.—What sound must we think of, to enable us to sing 7 right? Ans. 8.—What sound is a guide to 7?—To what sound does 4 lead? Ans. 3.—What sound is a guide to 4?—What sound will guide to 2? A.s. 1 or 3.—What sound will guide to 6? Ans. 5.

CHAPTER XI.

EXTENSION OF THE SCALE, AND CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES.

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

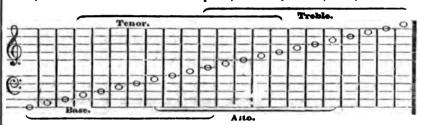
LX. When sounds below one are sung, one is to be regarded as eight of a lower scale. PRACTICAL EXERCISES



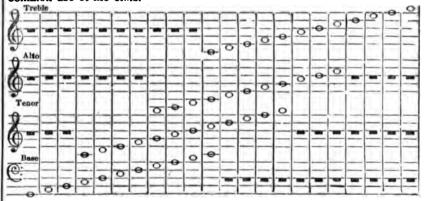
\$ LXI. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes, viz: lowest male voices, or Basz; highest male voices, or TENOR; lowest female voices, or Alto; highest female voices, or TREBLE. Boys, before their voices change, sing the Alto.

NOTE. Besides the above distinctions, there is also the BARITOFE, 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 Ako, 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 closs.



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

QUESTIONS.

When sounds above 8 are sung, as what are we to regard 8?—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 called? What are the highest called? —What are the lowest female voices called? What are the highest called?



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CHAPTER XII

THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

- § LXIV. Between those sounds of the scale which are a step distant, there may be an intermediate sound a half-step distant from each; thus, intermediate sounds may occur between 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 5 and 6, and 6 and 7; but not between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8, because the intervals between those sounds are already half-steps, and there is no smaller practicable interval
- \$\text{LXV}\$. The notes representing intermediate sounds may be written on the same degree of the staff with either of the sounds between which they occur. Thus the note representing the sound between 1 and 2 may be written upon the same degree of the staff as either of these sounds.
- § LXVI. When the note representing an intermediate sound is written on the same degree of the staff as the lower of the two sounds between which it occurs, a sign of elevation called a Sharp (孝) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or seund is said to be sharped: as, Sharp one, Sharp two, &c or C孝, D孝, &c. A sharp raises the pitch of a note a half-step.
- SLXVII. When the note representing an intermediate sound is written on the same degree of the staff as the *upper* of the two sounds between which it occurs, a sign of depression called a FLAT (b) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be *flatted*: as, *Flat seven*, *Flat six*, &c. or Bb, Ab, &c. A flat lowers the pitch of a note a half-step.
- § LXVIII. In the application of syllables to the sharped sounds, the vowel sound is changed to ee. Thus sharp one is di, (pronounced dee,) sharp two ri, &c. In the application of syllables to the flatted sounds, the vowel sound is changed to a. Thus the flat seven is se, (pronounced sa,) flat six le, &c
- § LXIX. A scale of thirteen sounds, including all the intermediate sounds
 and twelve intervals of a half-step each, is called the Chromatic Scals.

It is sound?—What is the intermediate sound octween 1 and 2 called, when it derives its name from 11 Ans. (11. What letter? Ans. C2.—What is it called, when it derives its name from 2? Ans. 12. What letter? Ans. D3. (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?—Are flats and sharps rhythmical, melodic, or dynamic characters?—Does a charped sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards?—To what does \$2 lead? &c..—Does a flattened sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards?—To what does \$2 lead? &c..—Which is the guide to a sharped sound?—What is the guide to a sharped sound?—What is the guide to \$1. &c..—What is the guide to \$7. &c..—How far does the influence of a flat or sharp extend? Ans. Through the measure in which it occurs.—Under what circumstances does the influence of a sharp, or flat, extend beyond the measure in which it occurs? Ans. When the same sound is continued from measure to reasure.—When it is mecessary to take away the effect of a sharp or flat, what character is used?

CHAPTER XIII.

DIATONIC INTERVALS.

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

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

DIATONIC INTERVALS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

\$ LXXXI. When the voice skips over four degrees, the interval is called a Sixth. as from 1 to 6, 2 to 7, be

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

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

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER XIV.

MAJOR AND MINOR INTERVALS

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

& LXXXIV. Seconds.

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

& LXXXV. Thirds.

- 1. A third consisting of a step and a half-step, is MINOR.
- 2. A third consisting of two steps, is MAJOR.

&LXXXVI. Fourths.

- A fourth consisting of two steps and one half-step, is a PERFECT POURTH.
- 2. A fourth consisting of three steps, is a SHARP FOURTH & LXXXVII. Fifths.
 - 1. A fifth consisting of two steps and two half-steps, is a FLAT FIFTH
- 2. A fifth consisting of three steps and a half-step, is a PERFECT FIFTH. & LXXXVIII. Sixths.
 - 1. A sixth consisting of three steps and two half-steps, is MINOR.
- 2. A sixth consisting of four steps and a half-step, is MAJOR

\(LXXXIX.\) Sevenths.

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

5 XC. Octave An octava consists of five steps and two half-steps.

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

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

§ XCIII. Extreme sharp intervals. If the lower note of any major interval be flatted, or the upper one sharped, the interval becomes super-PLUOUS. OF 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 OF EXTREME flat.

QUESTIONS.

If a second consists of a half-step, what is it called? Ans. Minor Second.—If a second consists of a step, what is it called? Minjur Second.—If a third consists of a step and a half-step, what is it called?—If a clirch consists of two steps and one half-step, what is it called?—If a firth consists of two steps and see half-steps, what is it called?—If a fifth consists of three steps and one half-step, what is it called?—If a fifth consists of three steps and one half-step, what is it called?—If a sixth consists of four steps and one half-step, what is it called?—If a sixth consists of four steps and one half-step, what is it called?—If a seventh consists of four steps and two half steps, what is it called?—If an octave consists of five steps and two half steps, what is it called?—Minor Intervals altered to Major. If the lower sound of any minor interval be flatted, what does the interval become?—If the upper sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval become?—If the upper sound of any major interval be flatted, what does the interval become?—If the upper sound of any major interval be flatted, what does the interval become?—If the upper sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval become?—If the upper sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval become?—If the upper sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval become?—If the upper sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval become?—If the upper sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval become?—If the upper sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval become?—If the upper sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval become?—If the upper sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval become?—If the upper sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval become?—If the upper sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval become?—If the upper sound of any major interval be s

CHAPTER XV.

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

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

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

EXAMPLE.

Eighth Relations



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

§ XCVI. Eighth Rests. 7 7 7

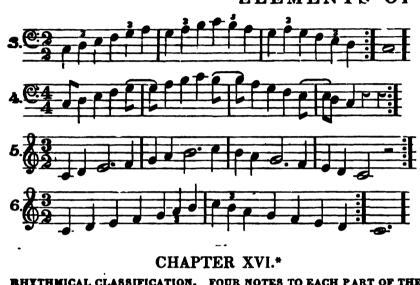
§ XCVII. Three notes are sometimes sung to one beat, or part of measure. The figure 3 is placed over such notes, and they are calk TRIPLETS.

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES







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

§ XCIX. See § XCV. EXAMPLE.

Sixteenth Relations, Double Time.

Primitive.

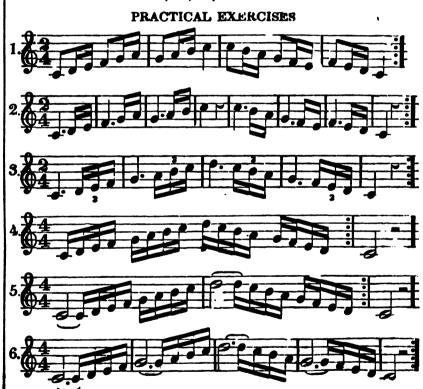
2st Derivative.

2st Derivative.

2st Derivative.

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

§ CI. Sixteenth Rests.



13

ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.



CHAPTER XVII.

DYNAMIC TONES.

- SCII. ORGAN TONE. A sound which is commenced, continued and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an organ tone. (
- ♦ CIII. CRESCENDO. A sound commencing soft and gradually increasing to loud, is called CRESCENDO. (cres. or —___)
- ♦ CIV. DIMINUENDO. A sound commencing loud and gradually dimintaking to soft, is called DIMINUENDO. (dim. or →)
- † CV. Swell. An union of the crescendo and diminuendo, produces the swelling tone, or swell.
- NOTE. Sing the scale very slow, (ah,) applying the small.
- ♦ CVI. PRESSURE TONE. A very sudden crescendo, or smell, is called a PRESSURE TONE. (< or <



\$ CVII. Explosive Tone. A sound which is struck suddenly, with very great force, and instantly diminished, is called an explosive tone; also FORZANDO, or SFORZANDO. (> or Sf. fz.)



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

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

QUESTIONS

When a sound is begun, continued, and ended, with an equal degree of power, what is it called?—When a sound is begun soft, and gradually increased to load, what is it called?—When a sound is begun load, and gradually diminished to soft, what is it called?—When the creasends is tested to the diminished to, what is it called?—What is a very sudden creasends extind?—What is a very sudden diminish called?

CHAPTER XVIII.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

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

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

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



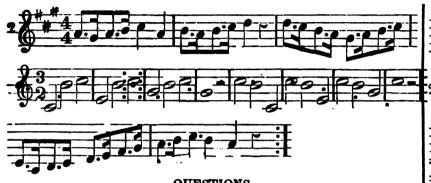
SCXIV. SIGNATURE. To preserve the proper order of intervals from six to seven, and from seven to eight, in the above transposition of the scale, it is necessary to substitute F# for F. The sharp is placed immediately after the clef, and is called the SIGNATUAE (sign) of the key; thus the signature of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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN G.

QUESTIONS.

When is the scale said to be in the key of C?—Why is the scale said to be in the key of C, when C is taken as one ?—Suppose G be taken as one, in what key would the scale be then ?—What is meant by the key of C? D? E? F? &c.—When any other letter than C is taken as one, what is said of the scale?—In what key is the scale, when in its natural position?—In transposing the scale, what must we be caradial to preserve unaltered?—What must the interval always be, from 1 to 2? 2 to 3?, &cc.—What is the interval, always, from C to D? D to E? &cc.—How can the order of the intervals be preserved in transposing the scale?—What is the first transposition of the scale usually made?—Hew much higher is G, than C?—What is the first transposition of the scale usually made?—How much higher is G, than C?—What is the signature to the key of C?—What is the signature to the key of C?—What sound has the key of G; that the key of G has not?—What sound has the key of C; that the key of C?—What sound is C, in the key of G?—What sound has the key of C?—What sound is D, in the key of G?—What sound is C, in the key of G?—What sound is C, in the key of G?—What sound is D, in the key of G?—What sound is found to be wrong?—Is it too high, or too low?—What must we do with 4 in this case?—What does this sharped 4th become in the new key of G?—What effect does sharping the 4th heve on the scale?—What must be done in order to transpose the scale a 5th?





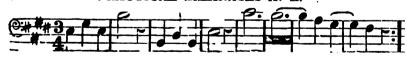
QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed from D a fifth, to what letter will it go ?—In order to transpose the scale a fifth higher, what must be done?—What is 4 in the key of D?—What letter, then, must be sharped, in transposing from D to A?—What is the signature to the key of A ?—What letters are sharped?—How smuch higher is the key of A, than D?—How much higher is the key of D than G?—How much higher is the key of G, than C?—What sound is D, in the key of C?—What sound is D, in the key of D?—What sound is D, in the key of A?—What sound has the key of A, that D has not?—What sound has the key of A, that D has not?—What sound has the key of A, that D has not?—What sound have the key of A. sound has the key of D, that A has not !—How many sounds have the keys of A and D is common !

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



PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN E.



1



QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed a fifth from A, to what letter il it go ?—In order to transpose the scale a fifth, what must be done?—What is 4 in the key of A.—What letter, then, must be sharped, in transposing from A to E?—What is the signature to the key of E?—What letters are sharped? Why? -How much higher is the key of E, than the key of A?-[Note. Other questions may be asked, similar to those under the 1st, 2d and 3d transpositions.

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

§CXIX. Sixth transposition by sharps. Key of F#. Six sharps: F#. Ca. G#, D#, A# and E#. (Same as Gb.)

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

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

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

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QUESTIONS

What key is a fifth higher than E 7—What is the signature to the key of B?—What letters are sharped in the key of B?—What key is a fifth higher than B?—What is the signature to the key of Fiff?—What letters are sharped in the key of Fiff?—What key is a fifth higher than Fiff?—What is the signature to the key of Cff?—What letters are sharped in the key of Cff.?—What key is a fifth higher than Cff.?—What is the signature to the key of Cff.?—What letters are sharped in the key of Cff.?—What letters are sharped in the key of Cff.?—F having been sharped before, 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.
- § CXXIV. It will be observed that in each of the foregoing transpositions the scale has been removed a fifth, (or a fourth downwards,) and that at each transposition a new sharp on the fourth has been found necessary. Hence the following Rule: The sharp fourth transposes the scale a fifth.
- & CXXV. First transposition by flats; from C to F, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.



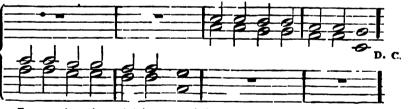
SCXXVI. SIGNATURE. To preserve the proper order of intervals from three to four, and from four to five, in the above transposition of the scale, it is necessary to substitute Bb for B. The flat is placed immediately after he clef, and is called the Signature; thus the signature of the key of F is Bb.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN F.









Far too long thy the fields be green a - gain; Chick-lv end thy chill-ing breez-es fiee. Irea-rv win ter haste from me

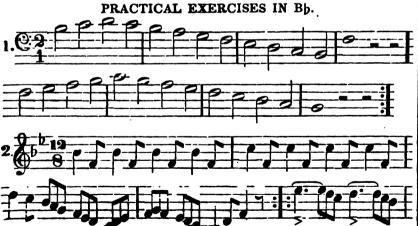
QUESTIONS.

How much higher than C is F?—What is the signature to the ke, of F?—Why is B flatted in the tay of F?—What sound has the key of F, that C has not ?—What sound has the key of C, that F has not ?—How many sounds have the keys of F and C in common ?—What letter is 1, in the key of C?—What sound is C, in the key of F?—In transposing the scale from C to F, what sound is found to re wrong?—Is it too high or too low?—What must be done with it?—Why must it be flatted?—What does the flat 7th become in the new key of F?—What is the effect of flatting the 7th ?—What must be done in order to transpose the scale a 4th?

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

EXAMPLE.







QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed from F a fourth, what will be the key?—In order to transpose the scale a 4th, what must be done?—What is 7 in the key of F?—What letter must be flatted, then, in transposing from F to B?—What does Eb become, in the new key of Bb?—What is the signature to the key of Bb?—What letters are flatted? Why?—How much higher is Bb, than F?—How much higher is F, than C?—What sound has the key of Bb, that does not belong to the key of F?—What sound has the key of F, that does not relong to the key of Bb?—How many sounds have the two keys in common?

\$ CXXVIII. Third transposition by flats; from Bb to Eb, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

EXAMPLE.



PRACTICAL EXERICSES IN Eb.

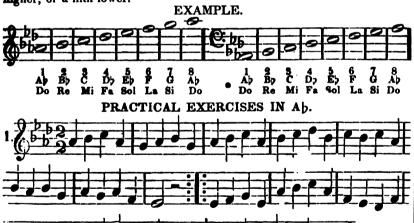


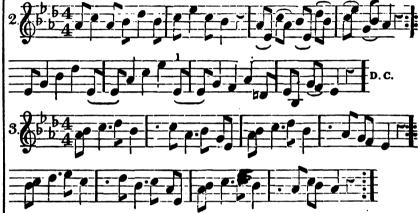


QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed 1. om Bb a 4th, what will be the key?—In order to transpose the scale a 4th, what must be done?—What is 7 in the key of Bb?—What ne # flat do we obtain, then, in transposing from Bb to E?—What does the flat 7th become in the new key?—What is the signature of Eb?—What letters are flatted?—How much higher is Eb than Bb? &cc.

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





QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed a 4th from Eb, what will be the key?—What is the signature to the set of Ab!—What letters are flatted?—How does flatting the 7th, transpose the scale?—How much highest is Ab than Eb?

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

§ CXXX. Sixth transposition by flats. Key of Gb. Six flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb and Cb. (Same as F#.)

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

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

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

QUESTIONS

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

evers are flatted in the key of C[†]?—What key is a 4th from C[†]?—What is the signature to the key of F[†]?—What letters are flatted in the key of F[†]?—B having been flatted before, what is it called when it is flatted again?

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

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

CHAPTER XIX.

MINOR SCALE.

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE. Scale in A minor. 3 5 3 2 7 6 5 4 1 C D F# G# G F E \mathbf{D} В So. Fa Mi La † Half-stens.

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

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

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

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

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



PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN MINOR KEYS.







QUESTIONS.

In what consists the difference between the Major and Minor scales?—Are the ascending and descending minor scales alike in regard to intervals, or do they differ?—In the ascending minor scale, where do the half-steps occur?—In the descending minor scale, where do the half-steps occur?—With what letter does the minor scale commence, when it is in its natural position?—What is meant by the scale in its natural position?—In the ascending minor scale, what sounds are altered from the signature?—In the descending minor scale, are there any sounds eltered, or do they all remain the same?—When are the major and minor scales said to be related?—What is the signature to the key of C major?—What is the signature to the key of A minor?—What is the relative minor to C major?—What is the relative major to A minor?—On what sound of the minor scale, is its relative major based?—How much higher is the minor scale, is its relative major? How much lower is the minor scale, than its relative major?—How much higher is the minor?—What syllable is applied to 1, in the minor scale? To 2? To 3? &cc.—What is the signature to the key of G major? What is the relative minor to G major?—What is the relative major to E minor? What is the relative major to B minor? What is the signature to E minor? What is the relative major to C major?—What is the relative major to C minor? What is the relative major to C minor? What is the relative major? What is the relative major? What is the signature to G minor? What is the relative major? What is the signature to G minor? What is the signature to D minor? The what is the relative minor? What is the signature to C minor? What is the signature to C minor? That is the signature to C minor? That is the signature to C minor? That is the relative minor? P major? That is the relative minor? P major? That is the relative minor? That is the relative minor?

CHAPTER XX

MODULATION.

\$ CXLIII. When m a piece of music the scale is transposed, such change as called MODULATION.

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

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

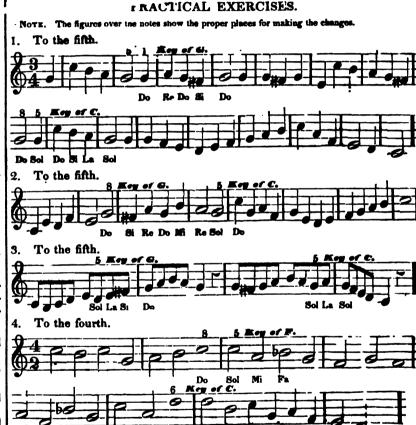
§ CXLVI. If possible the change should be made in the mind of the performer before the note of modulation occurs, as this will enable him to get the true sound of that note.

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

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

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

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





CHAPTER XX.

PASSING NOTES, SHAKE, TURN, LEGATO AND STACCATO, AND MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERS.

NOTE. The contents of this chapter may be introduced at any convenient time during the course.

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

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

EXAMPLES.



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



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



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



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



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



- § CLVIII. Tie. A character called a rie 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 () called a PAUSE is placed over or under it.
- § CLX. Double Bar. A double bar () shows the end of a strain of the music, or of a line of the poetry.
- § CLXI. Brace. A brace is used to connect the staves on which the different parts are written.
- S CLXII. Direct. The direct (we) is sometimes used at the end of a staff to show on what degree the first note of the following staff is placed.

EXERCISES ON THE DIATONIC INTERVALS

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





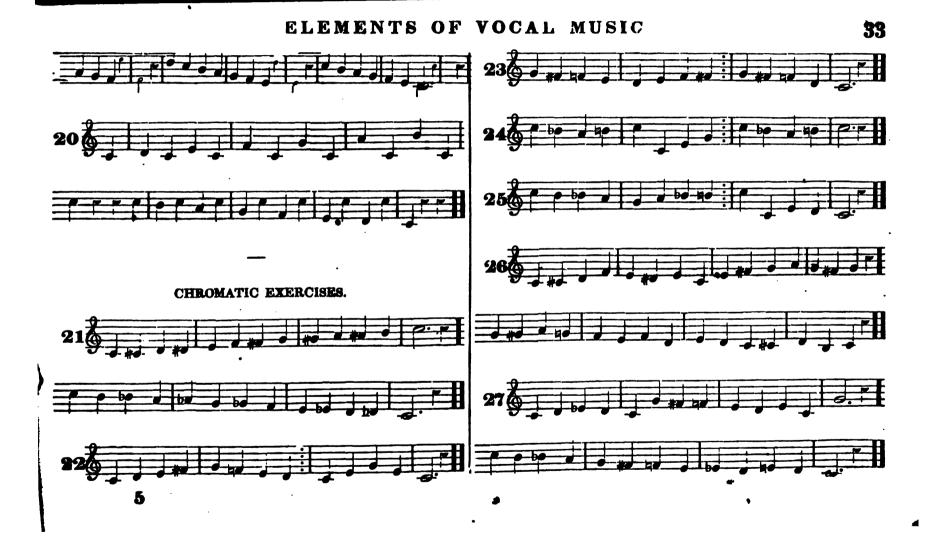




ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

32





PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



NEW CARMINA SACRA.



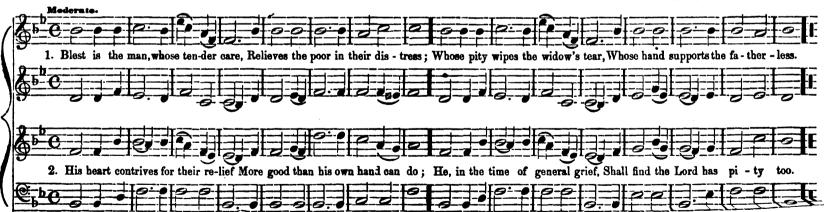
- 1. How vain are all be neath the skies, How transient every earthly bliss! How slender all the fondest ties, That bind us to a world like this!

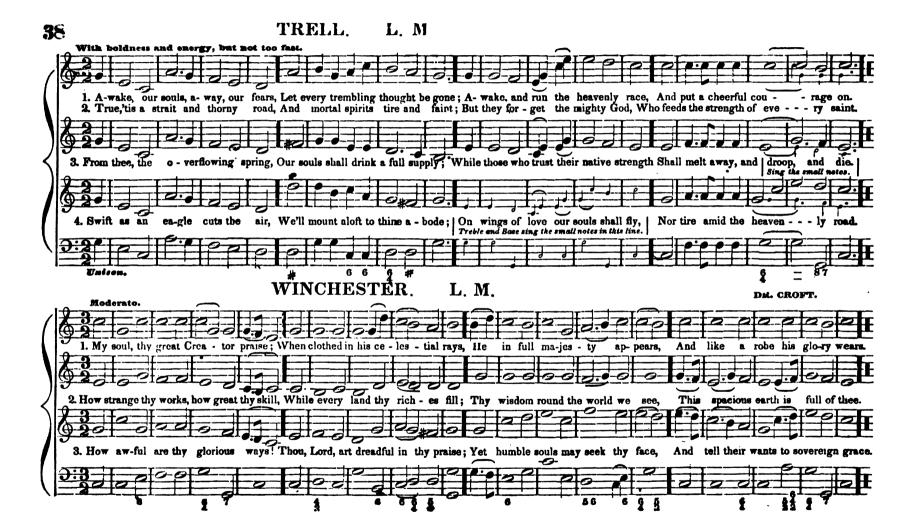
 2. The evening cloud, the morning dew, The withering grass, the fading flower, Of earthly hopes are emblems true, The glo-ry of a pass-ing hour!

 3. But the earth's fairest blossoms die, And all beneath the skies is vain, There is a land, whose confines lie Beyond the reach of care and pain.

INDIANA. L. M.

CH. ZEUNER.

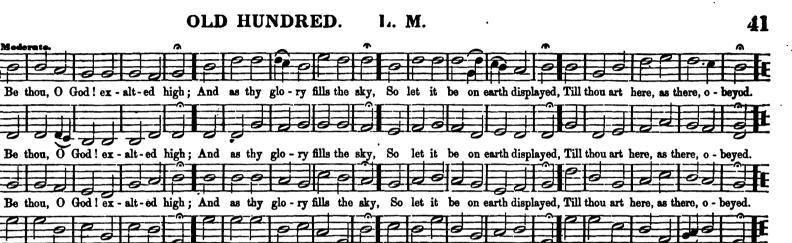




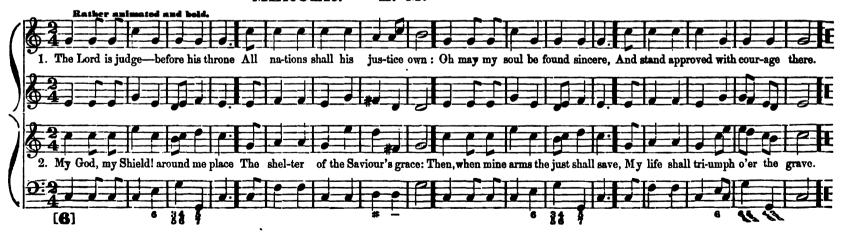
MENDON. L. M







MERCER. L. M.



42

ASTORIA.

L. M.

Or 6 lines, by repeating first two lines.







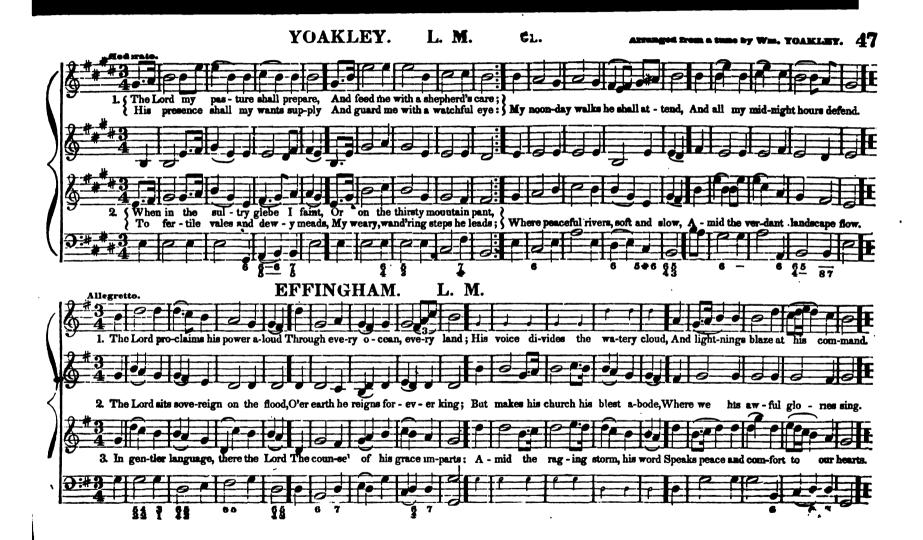


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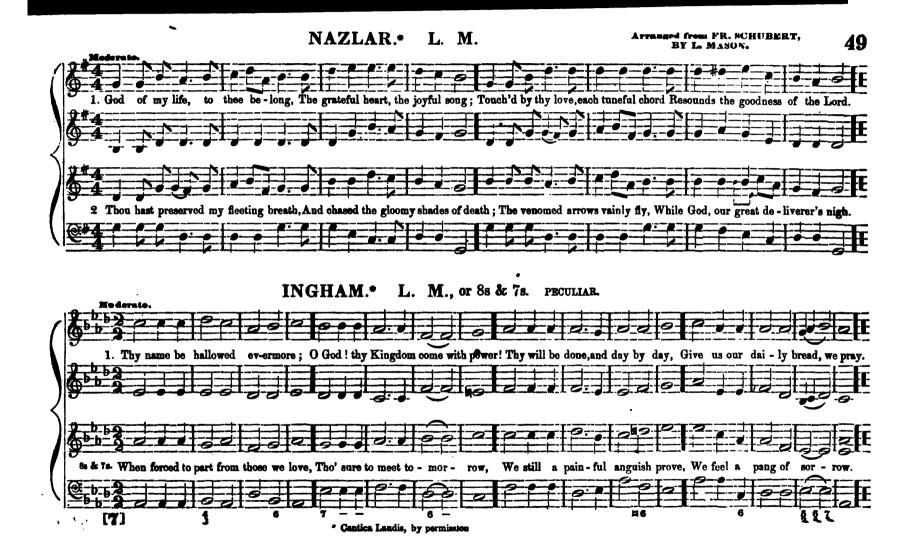
ELPARAN.

L. M.









CEPHAS. L. M 50 (Double. 1. The spa-cious fir - ma-ment on high, With all the blue e - the - real sky, And spangled heav'ns a shin-ing frame, Their great O-rig - i - nal pro-claim. 3. p Soon as the even-ing shades pre-vail, The moon takes up the wondrous tale, And night-ly, to the listen-ing earth, Repeats the sto-ry 5. ppWhat! the' in sol-emn si-lence all Move round this dark ter - res - trial ball; pWhat! the' nor re - al voice nor sound mA-mid their ra-diant orbs be foundday, Does his Cre - a - tor's power dis - play, And pub-lish - es to eve - ry land The plan-ets, in their turn, Con-firm the ti-dings, as they roll, And spread the truth from pole 4. While all the stars that round her burn, And all the Di - vine. 6. In rea-son's ear they all re-joice, And ut-ter forth a glo-nous voice; For ev-or sing-ing as they shine, "The hand that made us ares.

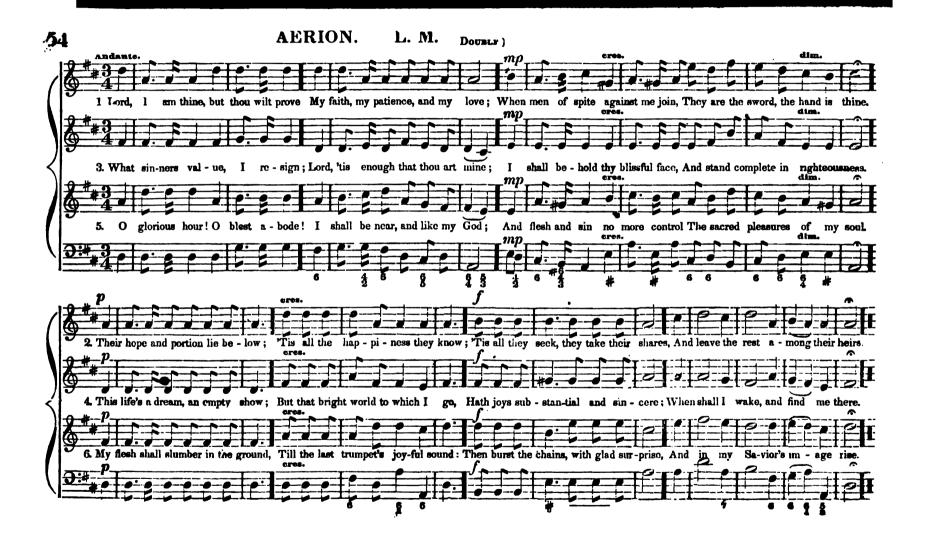
95



BELVILLE. L. M. 52 (Double on 61.) The Lord my pasture shall prepare, And feed me with a shepherd's care; His presence shall my wants supply, And guard me with a watchful eye; My noon-day walks he shall at-tend, And all my mid-night hours de-fend. 2. { When in the sult-ry glebe I faint, Or on the thirsty mountain pant, }

To fer-tile vales and dew-y meads, My weary, wand ring steps he leads; } Where peaceful riv-ers, soft and slow, A - mid the ver-dant landscape flow. ZEPHON. L. M. And gird the Stand up, my soul—shake off thy fears, And gird the gos Hell and thy sins re-sist thy course; But hell and sin My noonday walks he shall at-tend, And all my midnight hours defend. Then let my There shall I soul march bold -ly on, Press forward to Where peace-ful riv - ers soft and slow, A - mid the ver-dant landscape flow. star - ry crown, And triumph in .





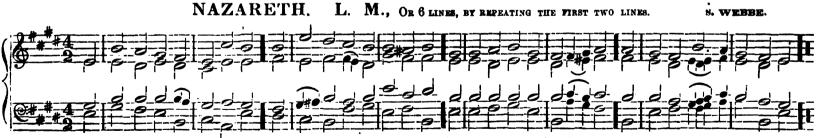




- 1. To God our voices let us raise, And loud ly chant the joy ful strain; That rock of strength, oh let us praise, Whence free sal-va-tion we ob tain.

 2. The Lord is great, with glo-ry crowned, O'er all the gods of earth he reigns; His hand sup-ports the deeps pro-found, His power a lone the hills sus-tains.

 3. Let all who now his goodness feel, Come near, and wor-ship at his throne; Before the Lord, their Ma-ker, kneel, And bow in ad o ra tion down.



When at this distance, Lord, we trace, The va - rious glories of thy face, What transport pours o'er all our breast. And charms our concerns and more to





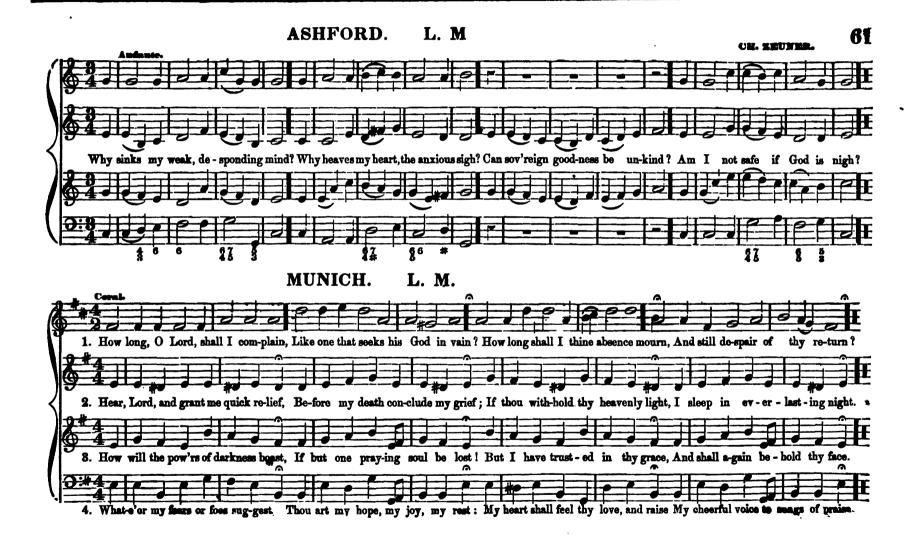
LOWELL. L. M. 58 From a Kumlau Keledr A-wake the trumpet's lof-ty sound, To spread your sacred pleasure round; Awake each voice, and strike each string, And to the sol-emn or - gan sing. 2. Let all, whom life and breath inspire, At-tend, and join the bliss-ful choir; But chief-ly ye, who know his word, A-dore, and love, and praise the Lord. SOLON. L. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines. Great Shepherd of thine Is -ra - cl, Who didst between the cherubs dwell, And lead the tribes, thy chosen sheep, Safe thro' the des - ert and the deep. 2. Thy church is in the desert now, Shine from on high, and guide us thro': Turn us to thee, thy love re-store, We shall be saved, and sigh no more. 8. Hast thou not plant-ed with thy hand A love-ly vine in this our land? Did not thy pow'r defend it round, And heav'nly dew en-rich the ground?



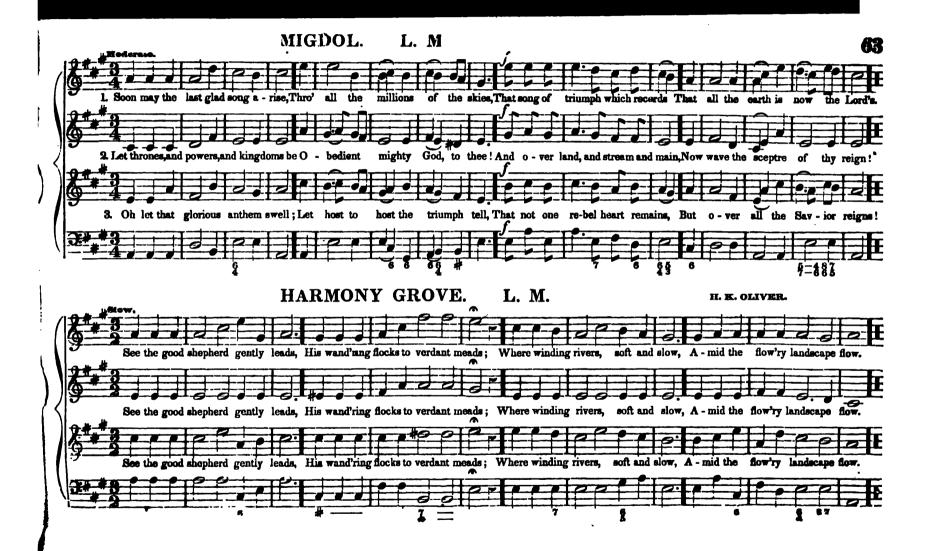
'80

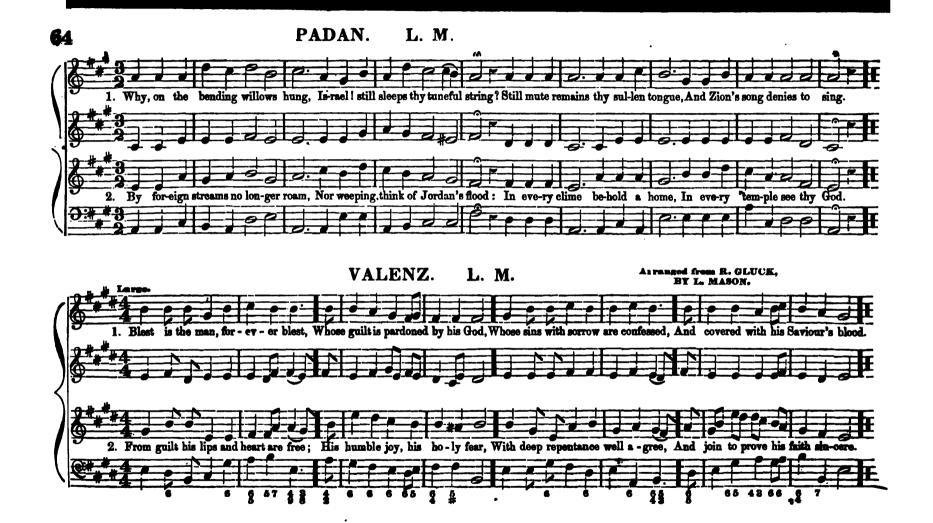
APPLETON. L. M.

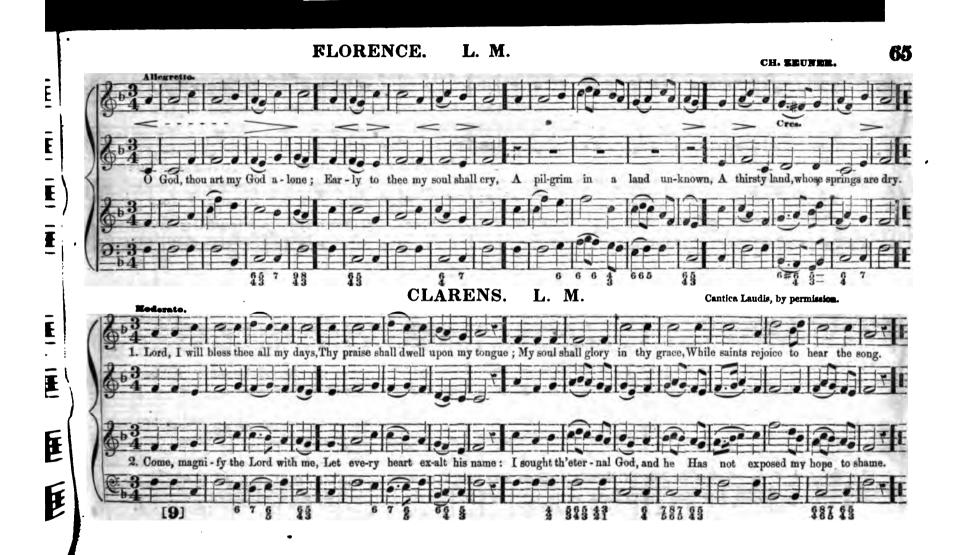








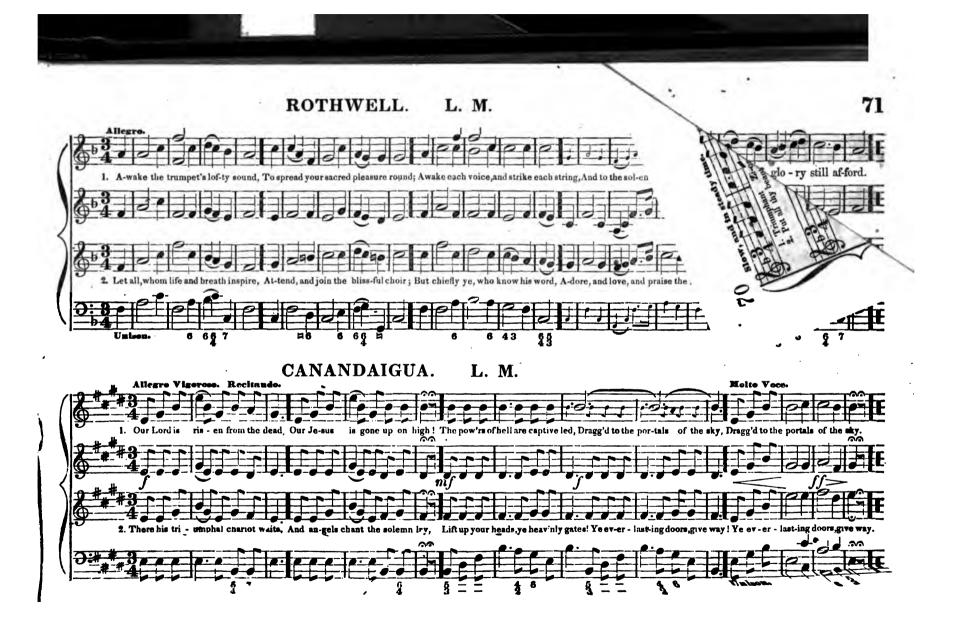




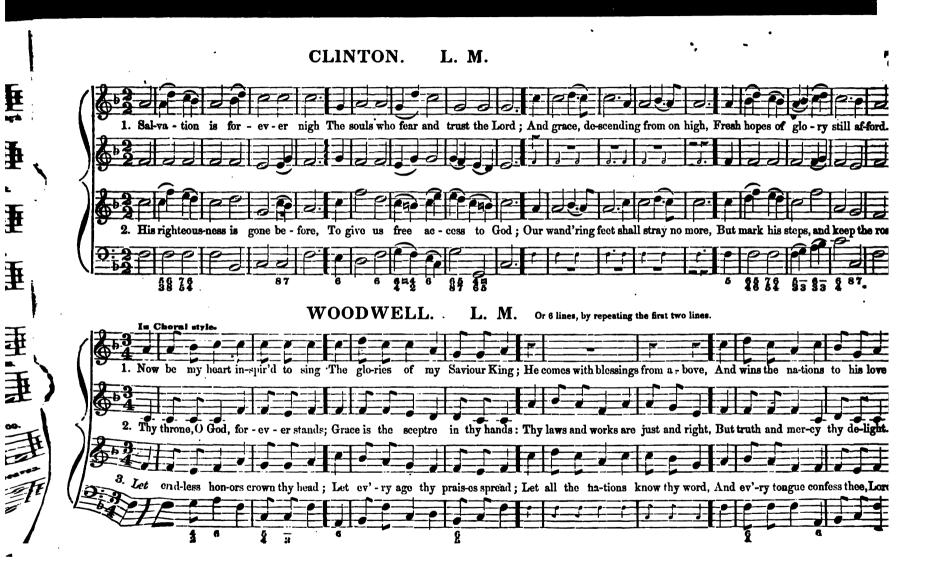






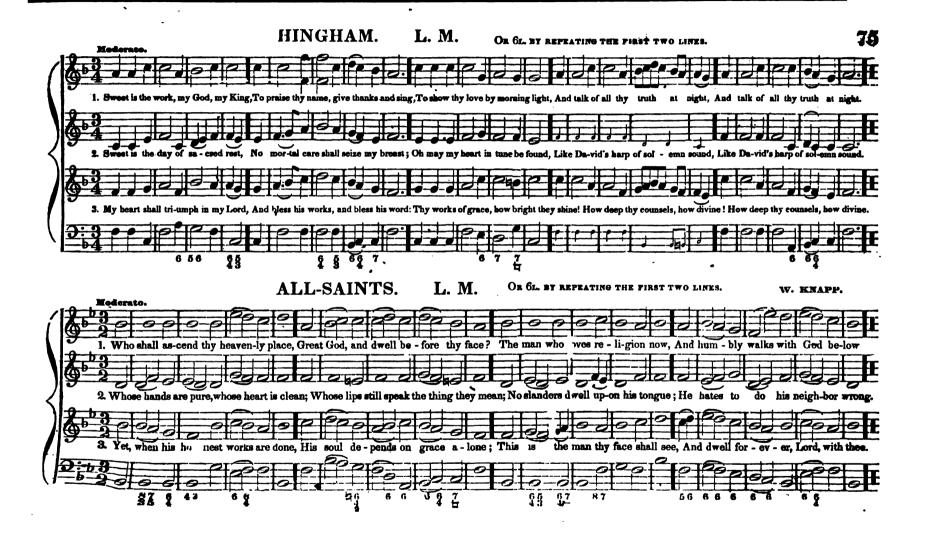


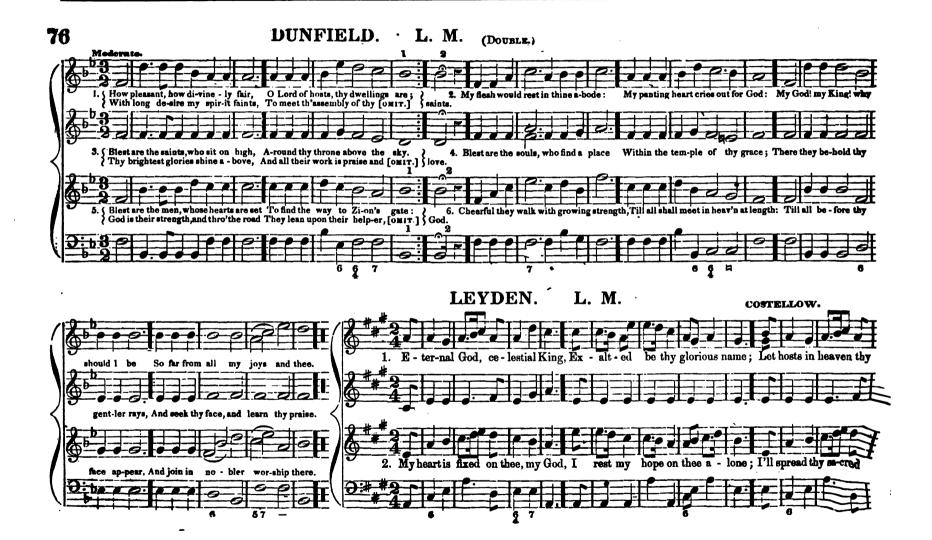












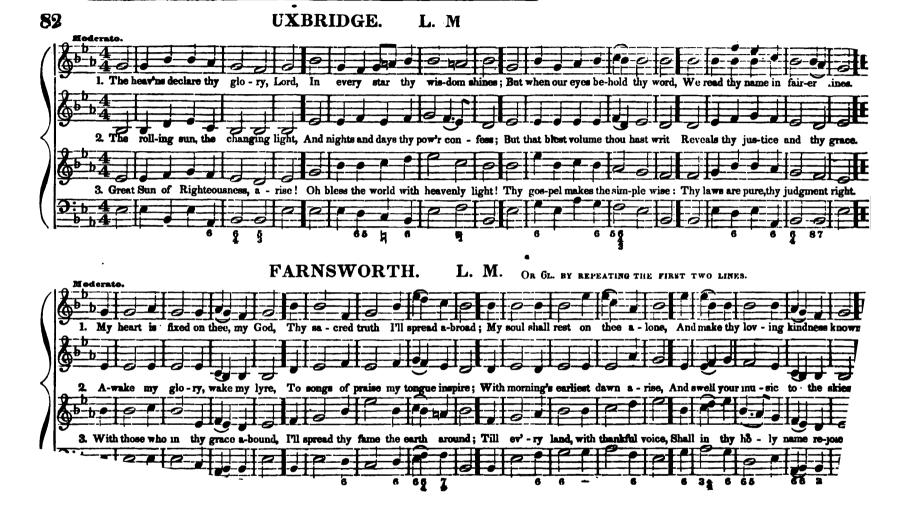


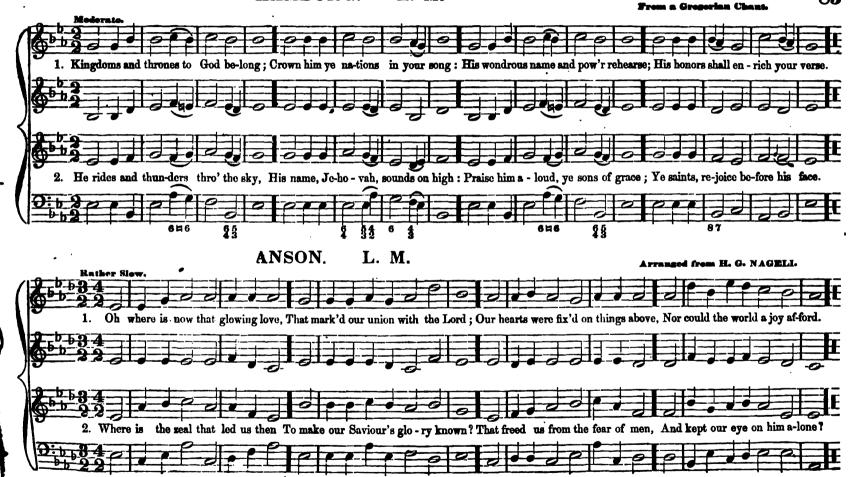




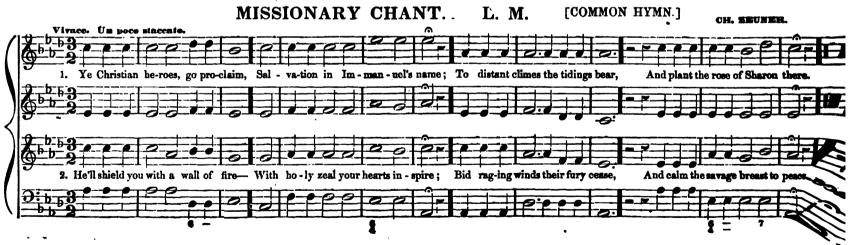














* By repeating the first part of the tune, and removing the tio from the last measure but two.

86 ZACISH. C. M. (DOUBLE.) Allegre con Brie-1. \ All hail the great Im-man-uel's name! Let an-gels pros-trate fall: \ Bring forth the roy-al di-a-dem, And crown him Lord of all. \ 2. Crown him ye mar-tyrs of our God, Who from his al-tar call; Praise Let ev'-ry kindred, ev'-ry tribe, On this ter-res-trial ball, \\
To him all ma-jes-ty as-cribe, And crown him Lord of all. \\
4. Oh! that with yon-der sa-cred throng, We at his feet may fall; And LEMNOS. C. M. Allegro con spirite. him who shed for you his blood, And crown him Lord all.... God re - joice, all ye lands, in ff all lands, in God re - joice, ye join the ev - er - last - ing song, And crown him all.... all ye lands, God in re - joice,

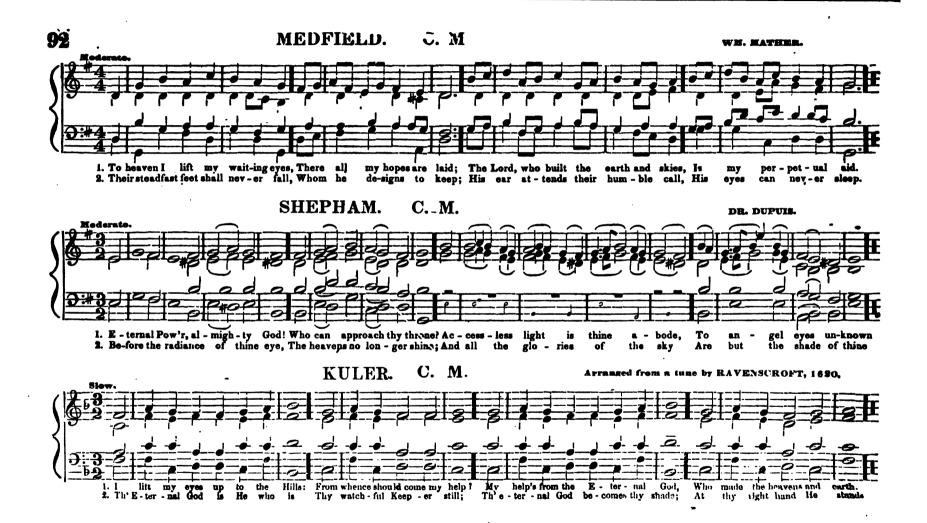


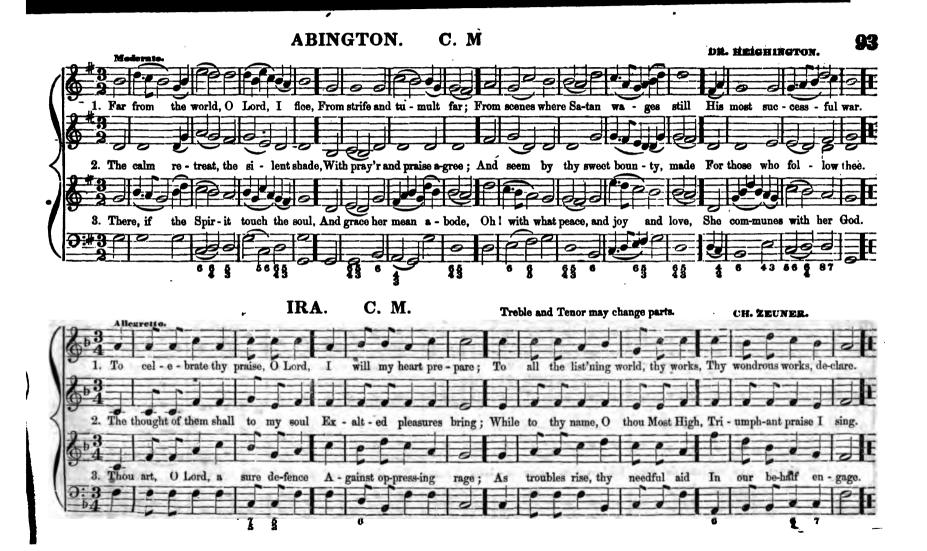




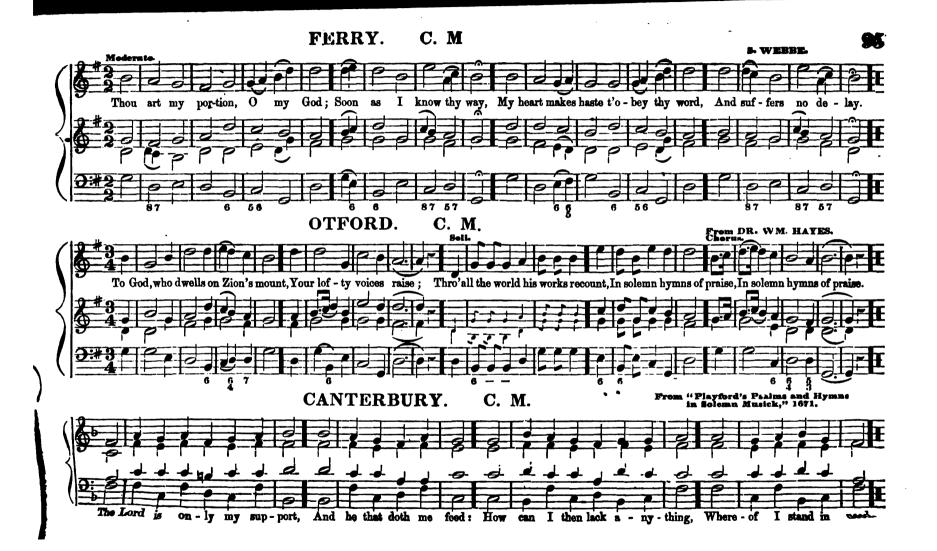
The heirs of heav'n are such as these, For such as these I came.

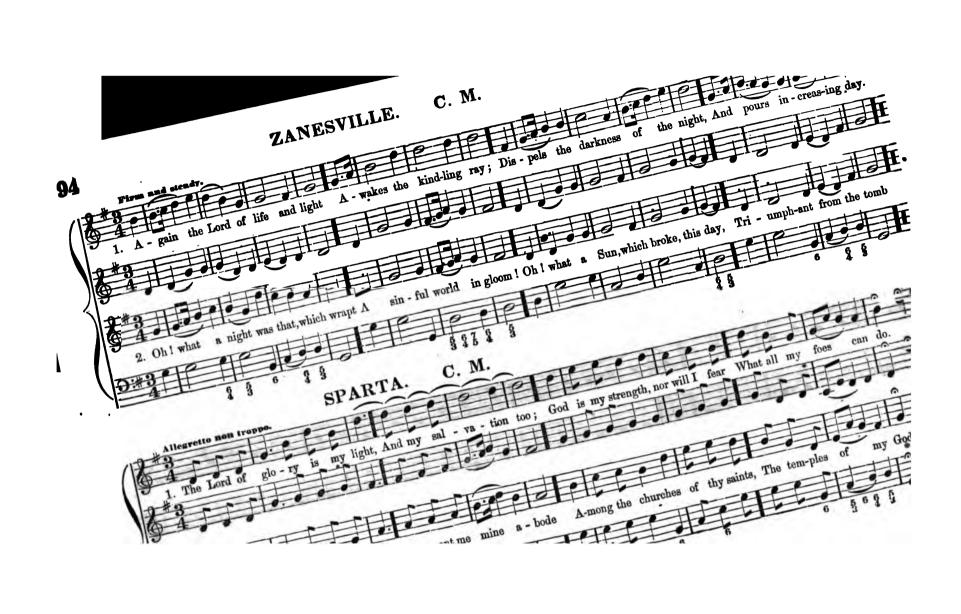




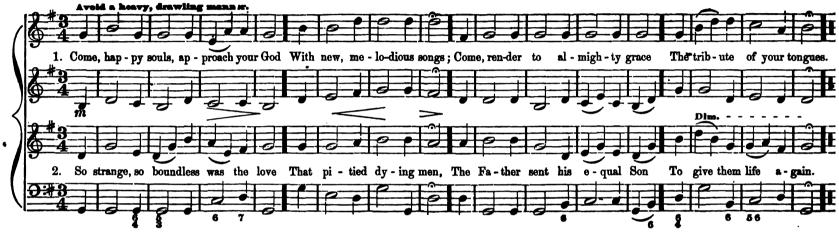


ZANESVILLE. C. M. Treble and Tenor may be mverted. 1. A - gain the Lord of life and light A - wakes the kind-ling ray; Dis - pels the darkness of the night, And pours in - creas-ing day. sin - ful world in gloom ! Oh ! what a Sun, which broke, this day, Tri - umph-ant from the tomb 2. Oh! what a night was that, which wrapt A C. M. SPARTA. Allegrette men troppe. 1. The Lord of glo-ry is my light, And my sal - va - tion too; God is my strength, nor will I fear What all my foes can do. 2. One priv-i - lege my heart de-sires, Oh! grant me mine a - bode A-mong the churches of thy saints, The tem-ples of my God!





TYRONE. C. M.



FARNHAM. C. M. (DOUBLE)

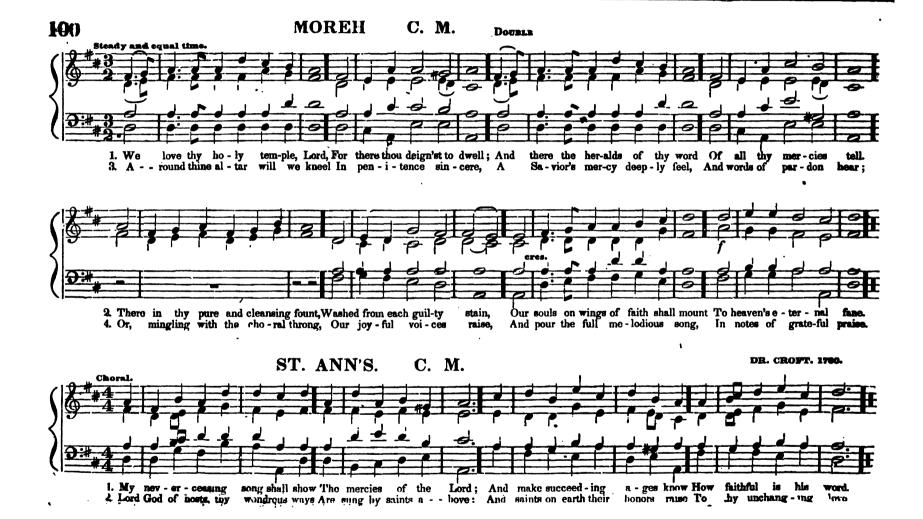




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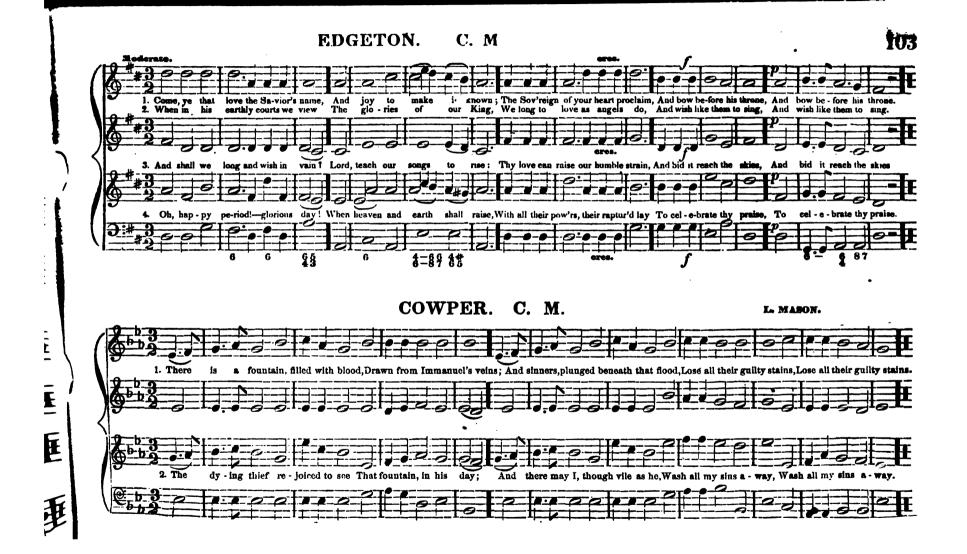






HOWARD, C. M.



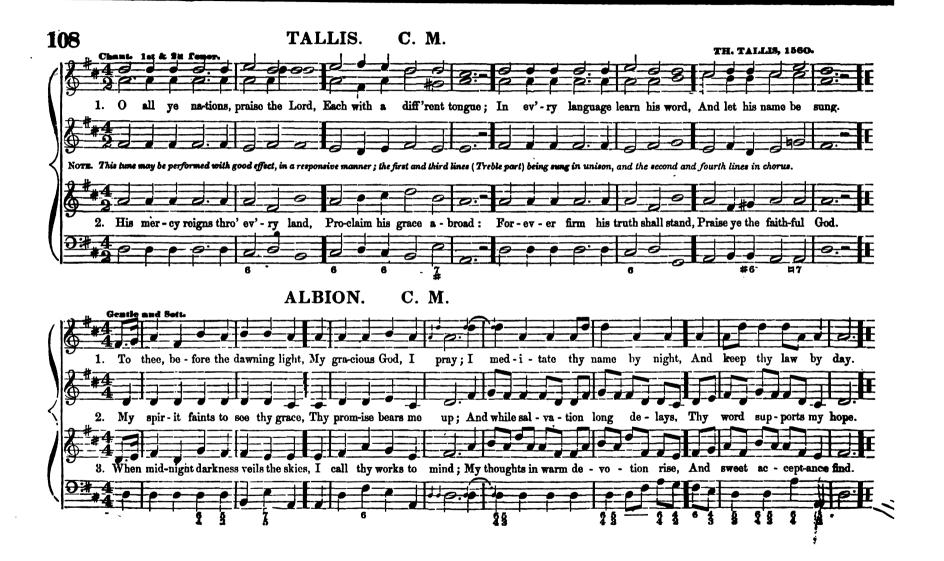


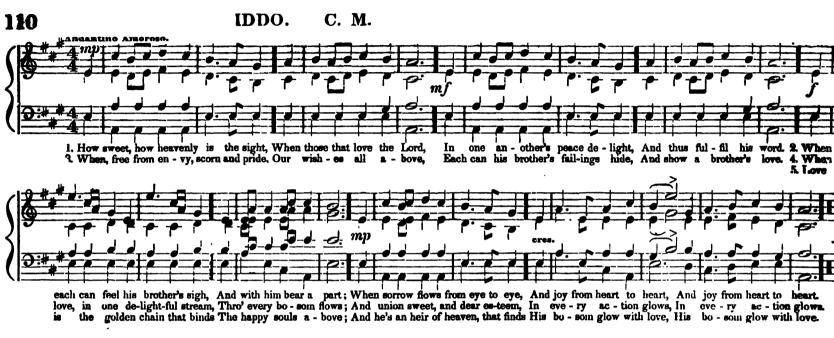






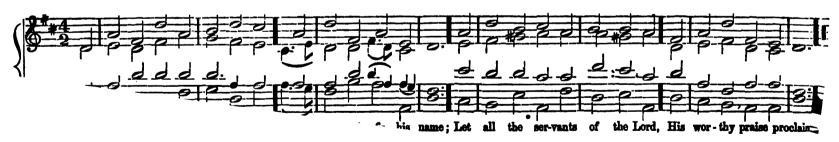






LONDON. C. M.

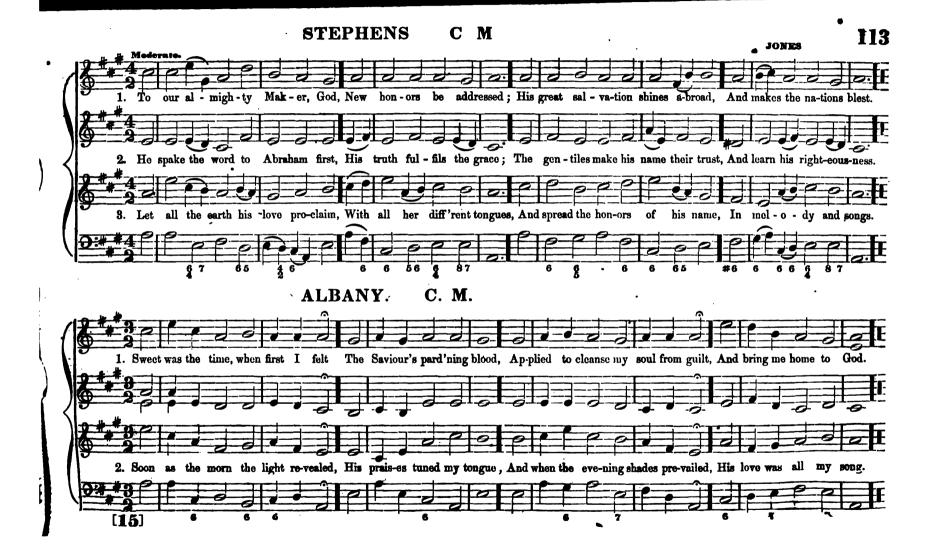
DR. CROFT.





112 ARUNDEL. C M. All ye who serve the Lord with fear, In praise lift up your voice; Let Jacob's faithful children hear, Let Israel's re-joice. Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Amen. Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Hallelujas. Ames di - vine. His sub - - jects hear his word; Thro every realm his light shall shine, And all shall fear the Lord. Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Amee CORONATION. C. M.

This tune was a great favorite with the late Dr. Dwight of Yale College. It was often sung by the college choir, while he, "catching as it were the inspiration of the heavenly world, would join them and lead them with the most ardent devotion." Incidents in the life of President Dwight, p. 28. All hail, the great Immanuel's name! Let angels prostrate fall: Bring forth the royal diadem, And crown him Lord of all. Bring forth 2. Let every kindred, every tribe, On this terrestrial ball, To him all majes - ty as - cribe, And crown him Lord of all. To him all with yonder secred throng, We at his feet may fall; And join the ever - lasting song, And crown him Lord of all. And join the ever - lasting song,



114 ' INEVEH. C. M. Allegrette. 1. Whom have we, Lord, in heaven, but thee, And whom on earth be - side? Where else for suc - cor can we flee. Or in whose strength con-fide? 2. Thou art my por-tion here be-low, Our promised bliss a-bove; Ne'er may our souls an ob-ject know So precious as 3. When heart and flesh, O Lord, shall fail, Thou wilt our spir - its cheer, Sup-port us through life's thor - ny vale, And calm each anx - ions fear. ROCKWELL. C. M. Cantica Laudis, by permission. 1. All hail, the great Immanuel's name, Let angels prostrate fall; Bring forth the roy - al

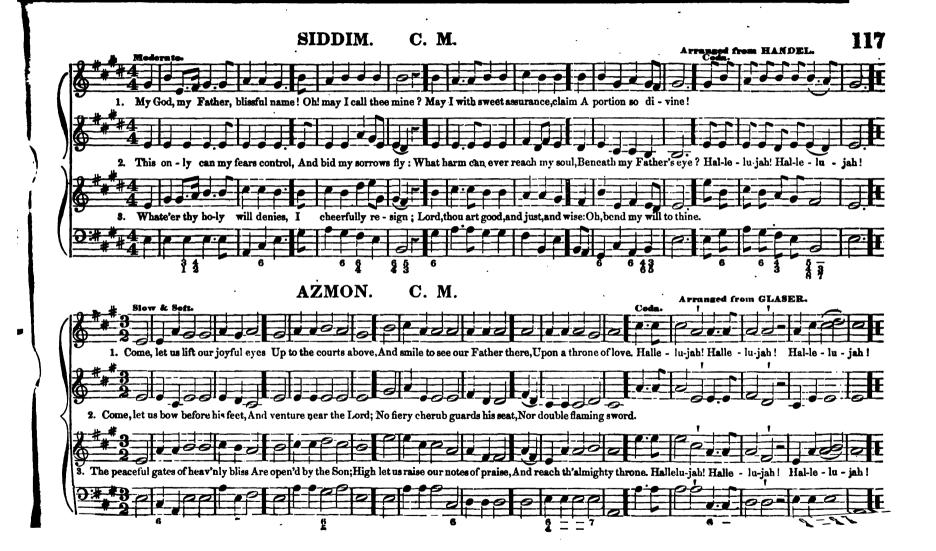
2. Crown him, ye martyre of our God, Who from his altar call; Praise him who shed for

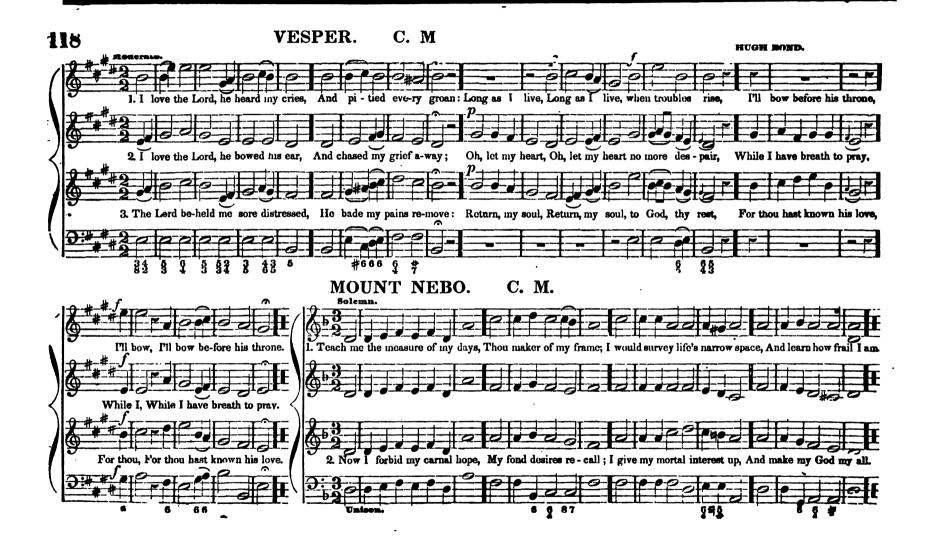
thy love.

you his blood, And crown him Lord of all, And crown..... him Lord of all.





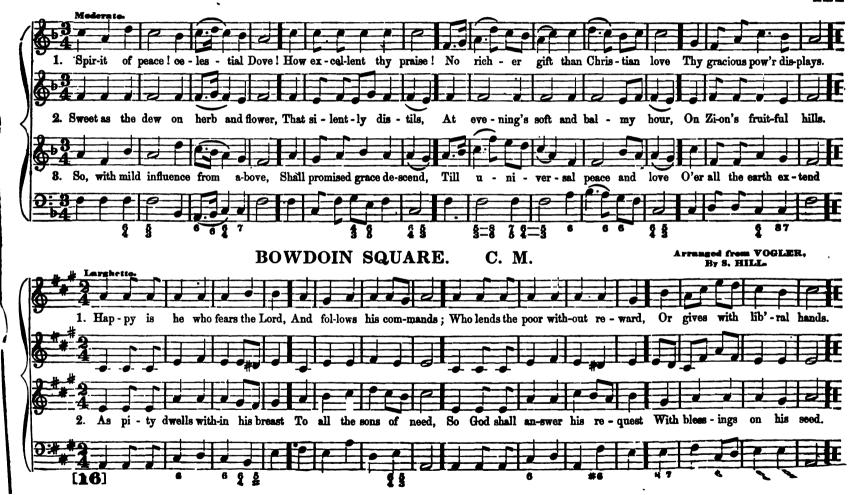






RODNEY. **C.** M 120 Arranged from a CH. In Cheral Style. song shall show The Mer-cies of the Lord, And make suc-ceed-ing a - ges know How faith-ful his word. 2. The sa-cred truths his lips pronounce Shall firm as heav'n en-dure; And if he speak a prom - ise once, Th'e-ter - nal grace is sure. GROTON. C. M. Treble and Tenor may be inverted. CH. ZEUNER. Allegro. Je-sus! im-mor - tal King, a - rise! As-sert thy right-ful sway, Till earth, sub-ducd, its trib-ute brings, And dis-tant lands o - bey. 2. Ride forth, vic-to-rious Conq'ror, ride, Till all thy foes sub-mit, And all the pow'rs of hell re - sign Their tro-phies at thy feet. 3. Send forth thy word, and let it fly The spa-cious earth a -round; Till ev' - ry soul be-neath the sun Shall near the joy - ful sound.

WELFORD. C. M.



BANGOR C. M.

RAVENSCROFT.

With Selemants.

1. Hark fr.m the tombs a dole-ful sound: My cars at -tend the cry. "Ye liv-ing men, come view the ground Where you must shortly lie."

2. Prin -ces, this clay must be your bed. In spite of all your towers; The tall, the wise, the rev-read had, Must lie as low as ours.

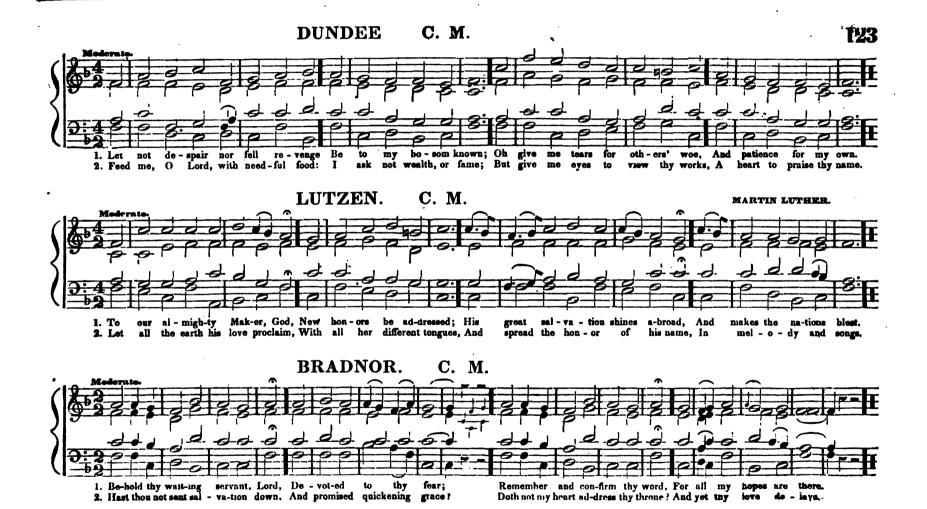
3. Great God! is thus our cer-tain doom? And are we still se-cure? Still walking downwards to the tomb, And yet prepare no more.

4. Grant us the power of quick ning grace To fit our souls to fly; Then, when we drop this dy-ing flesh, We'll rise a-bove the sky.

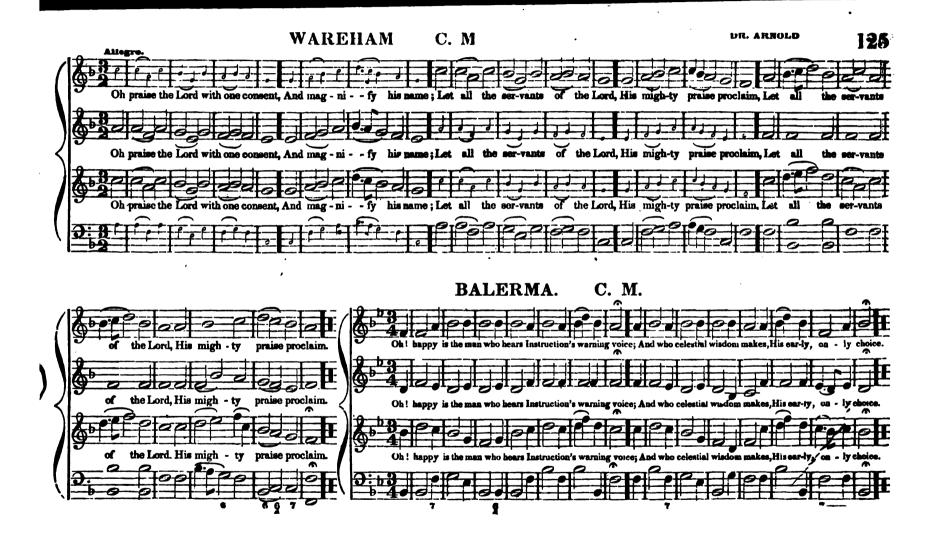
ST. JOHN'S. C. M.

ST. JOHN'S. C. M.

make his mercies known; Come, ye













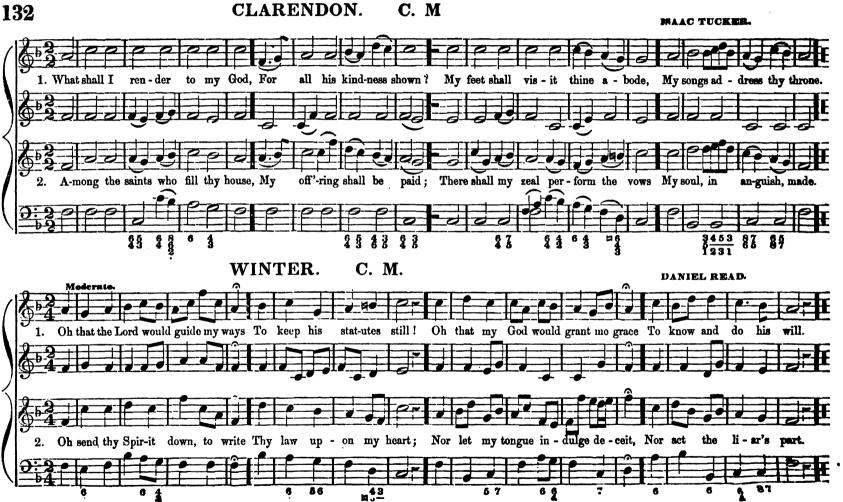


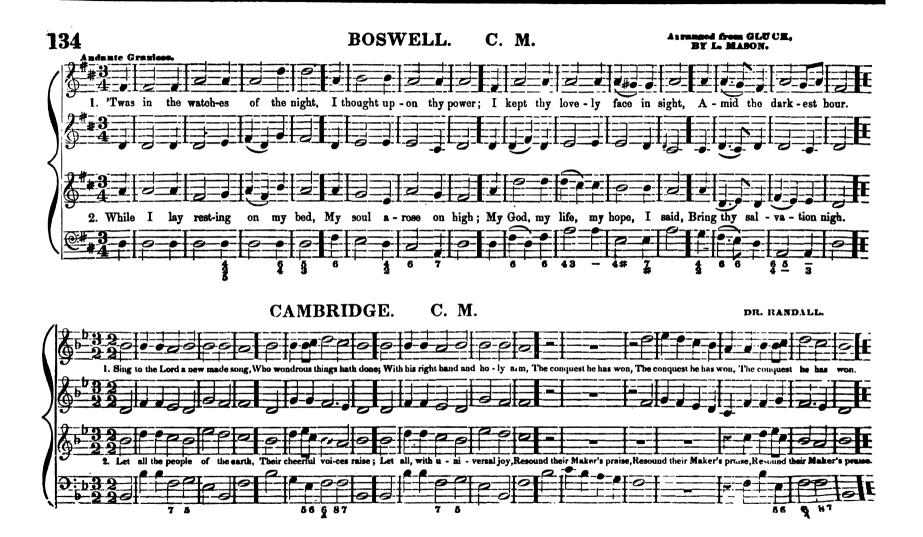


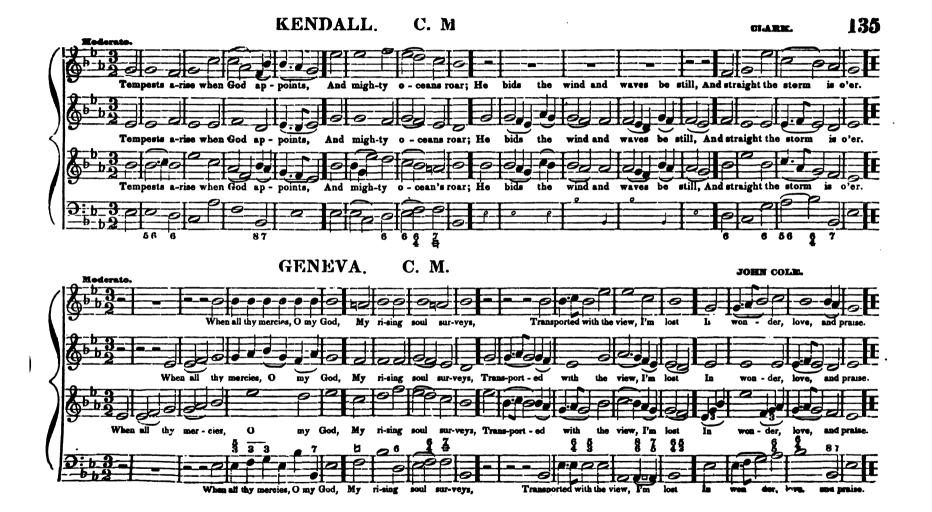


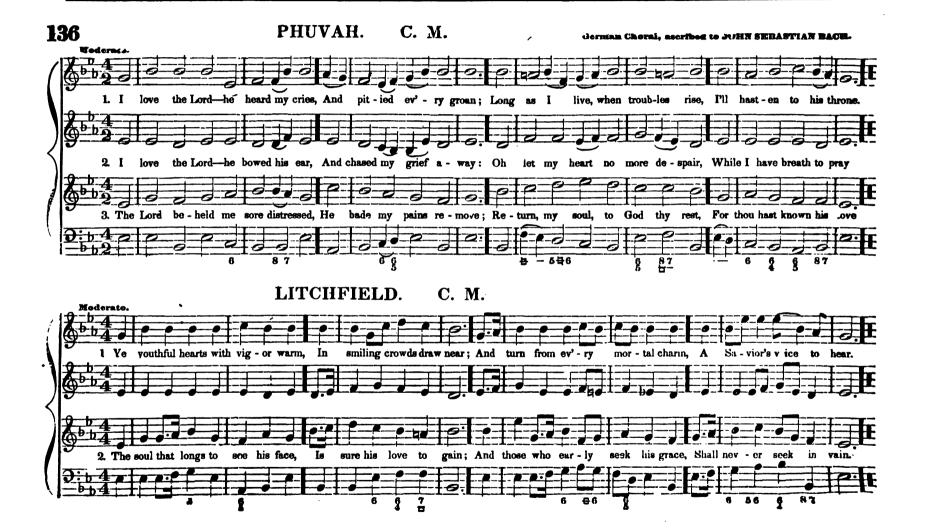
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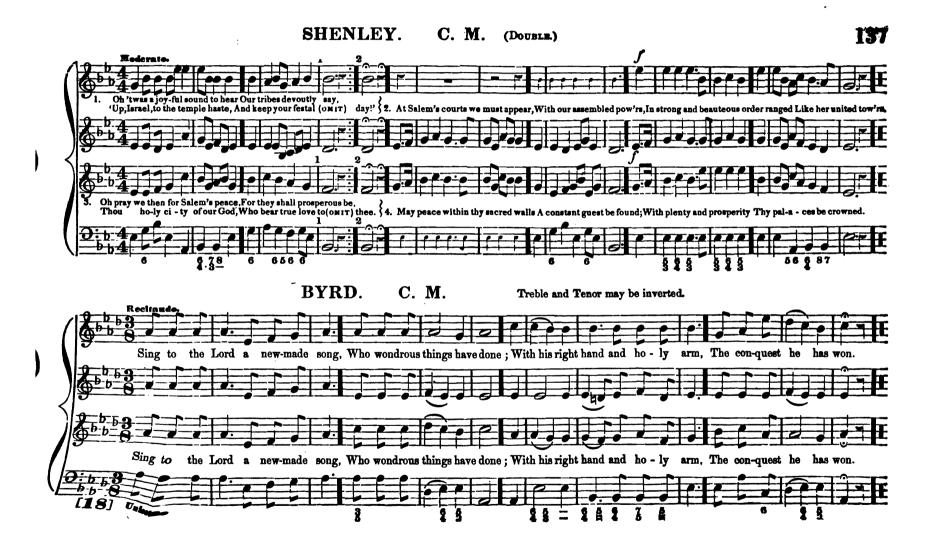
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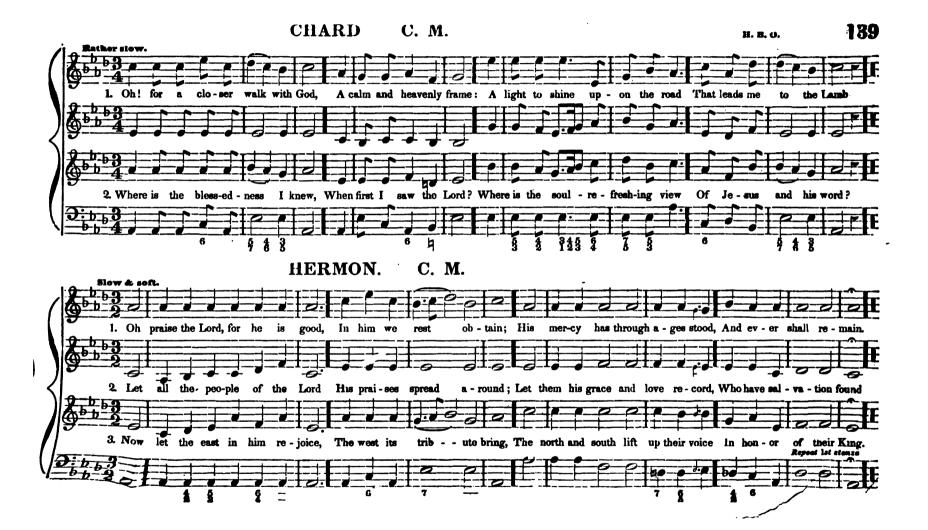


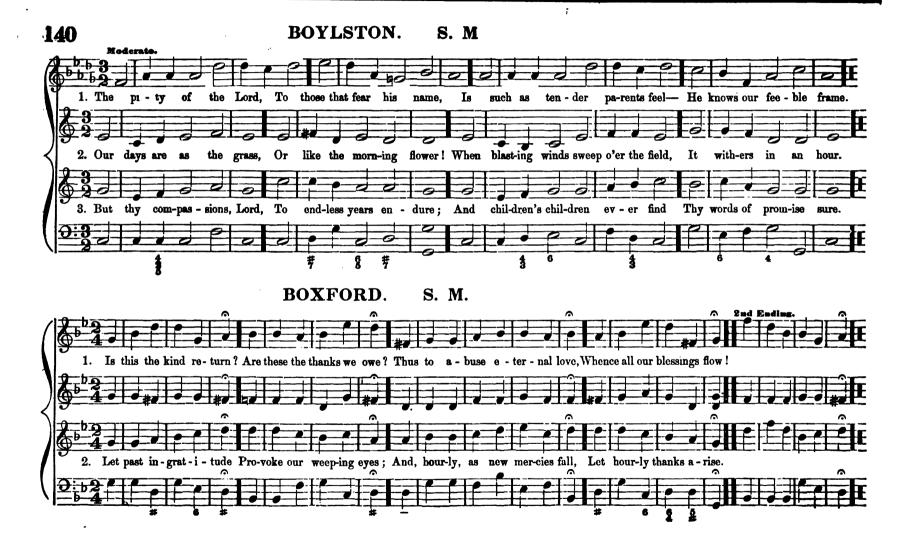


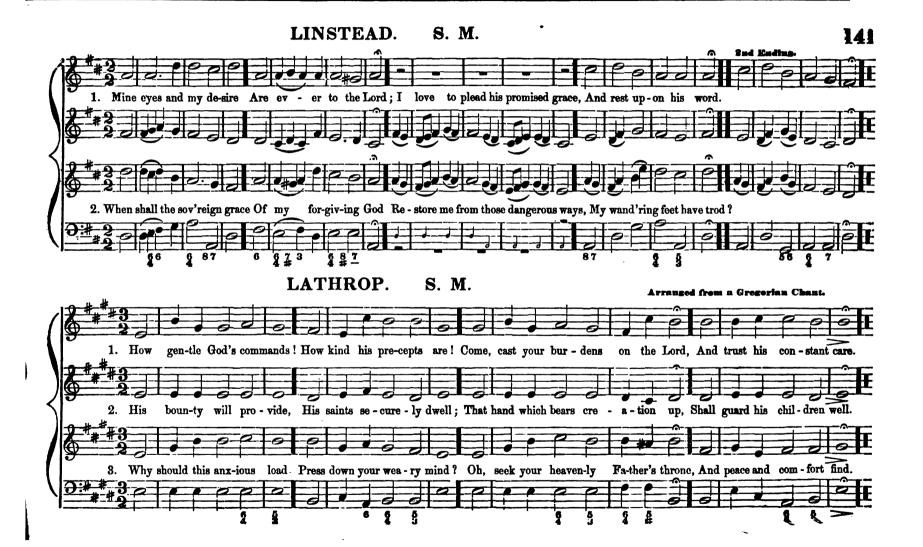




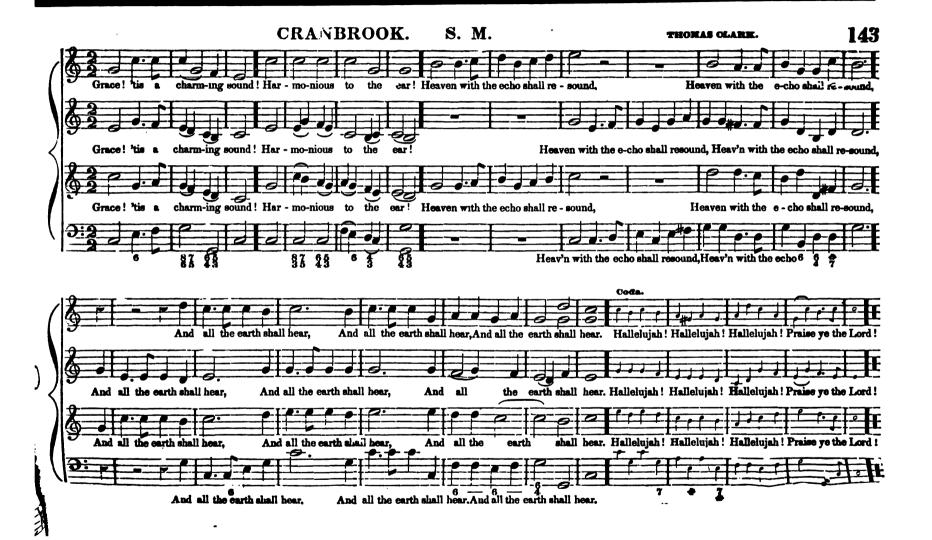


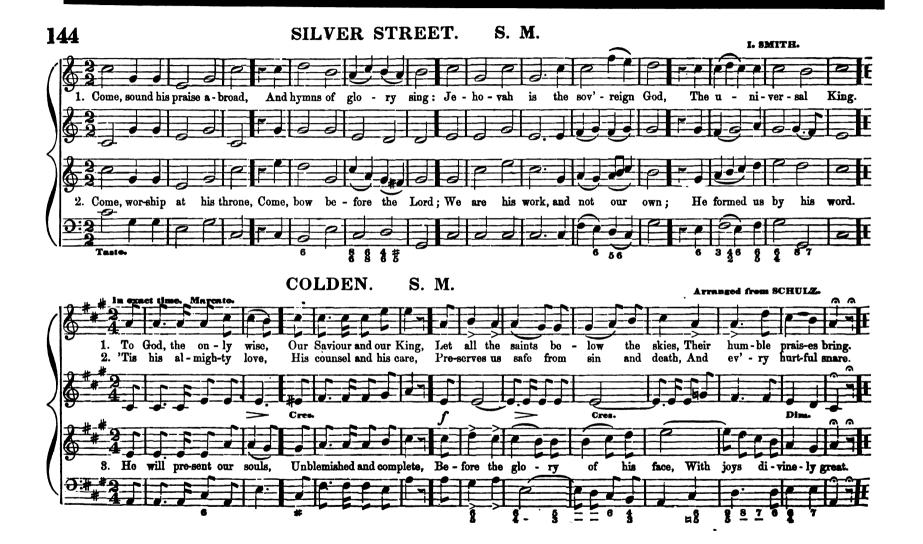


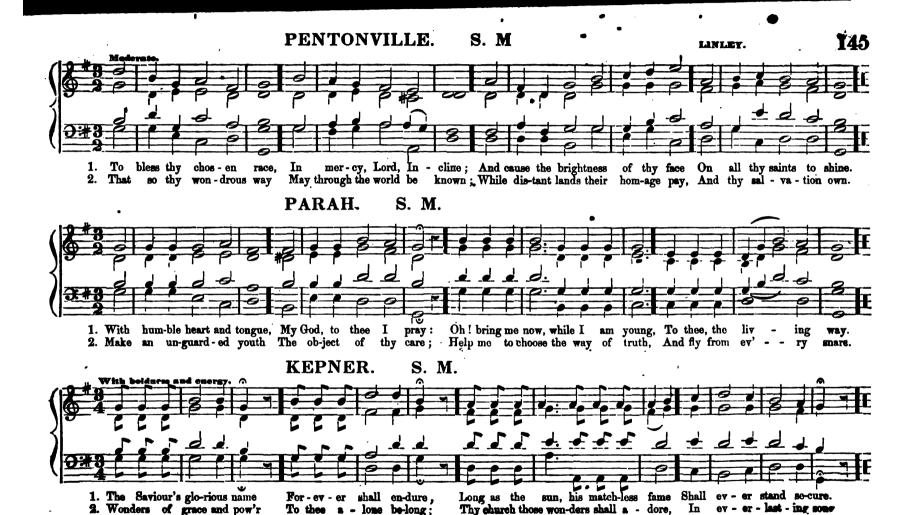




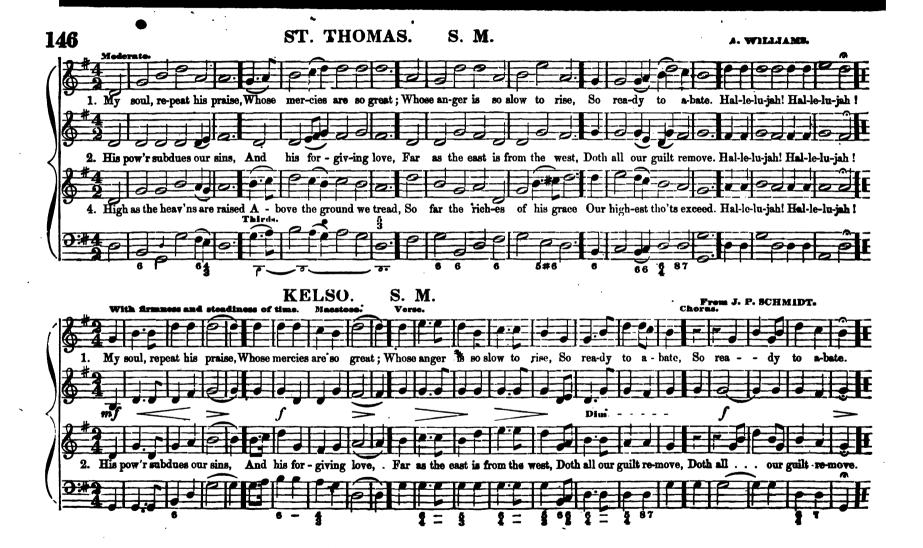


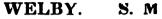






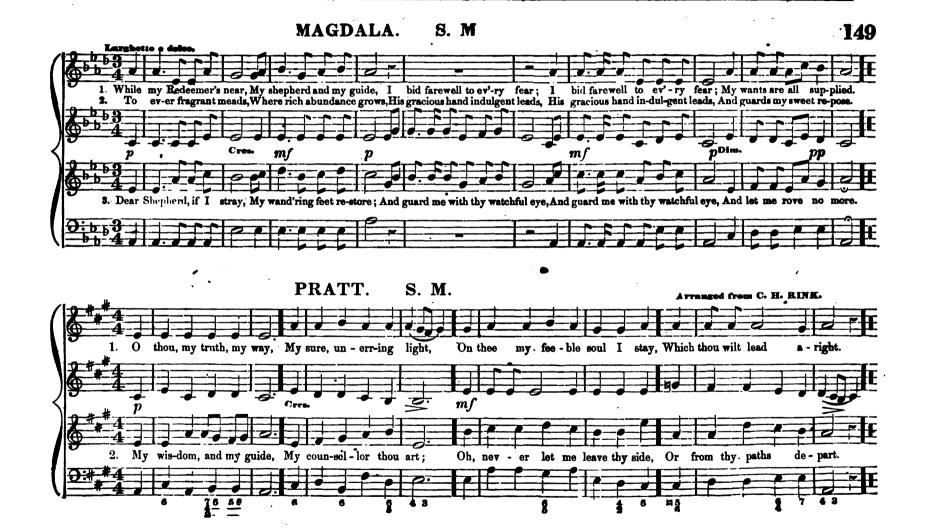
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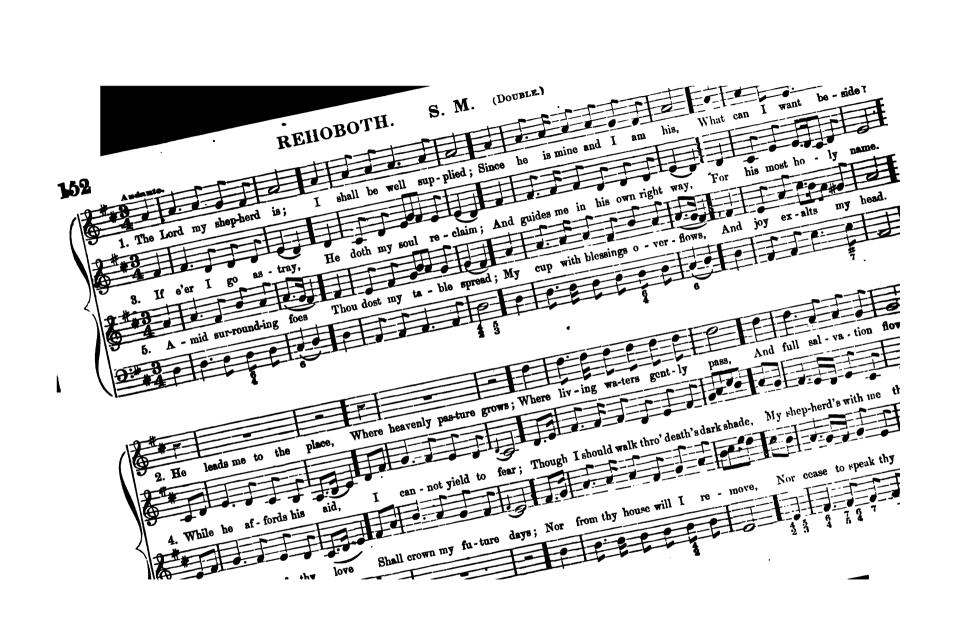




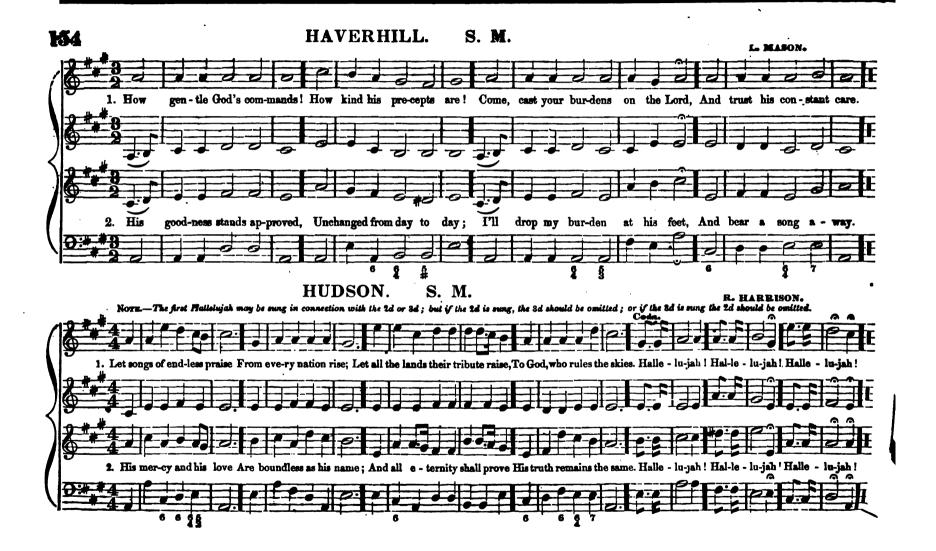




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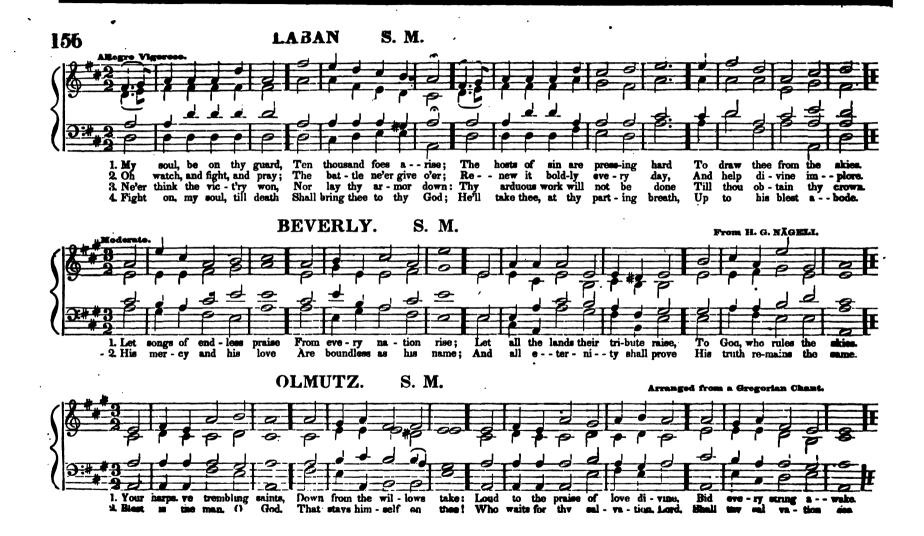




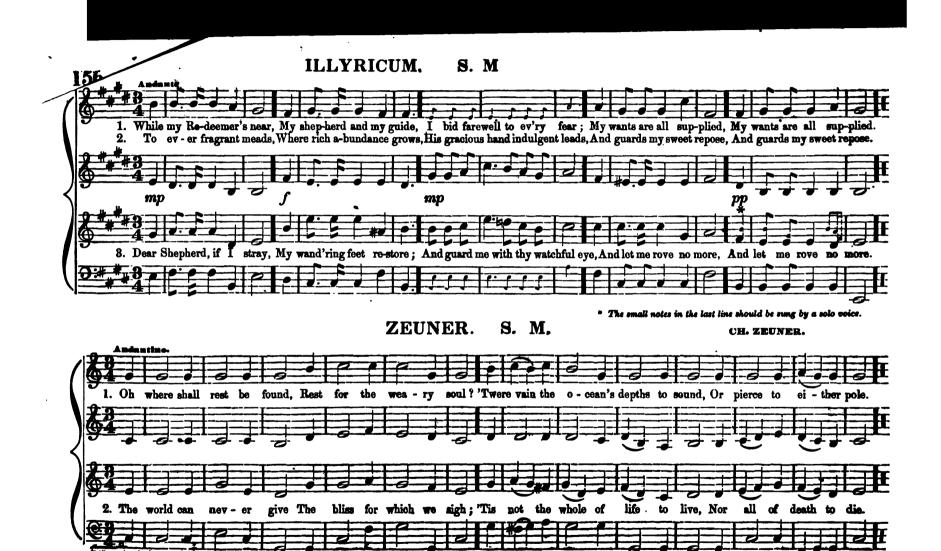


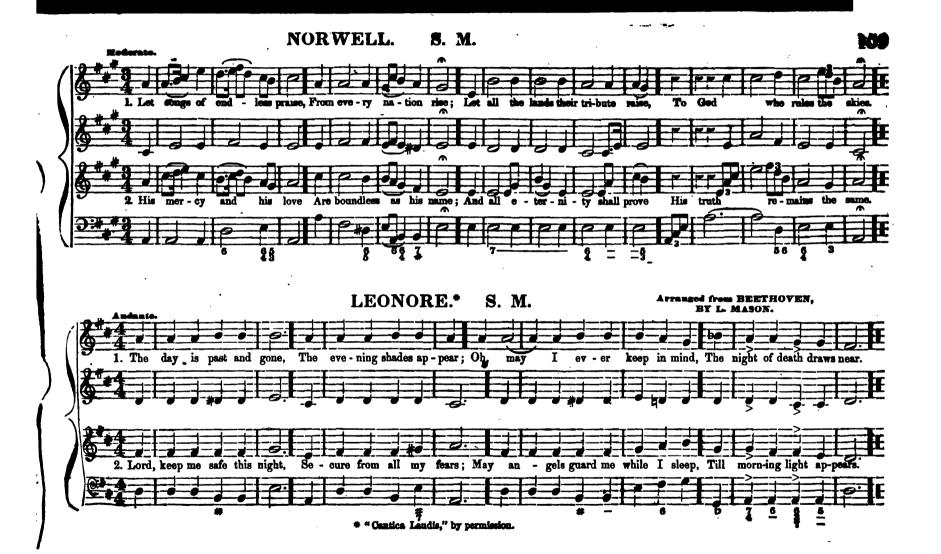
PAULOS. S. M



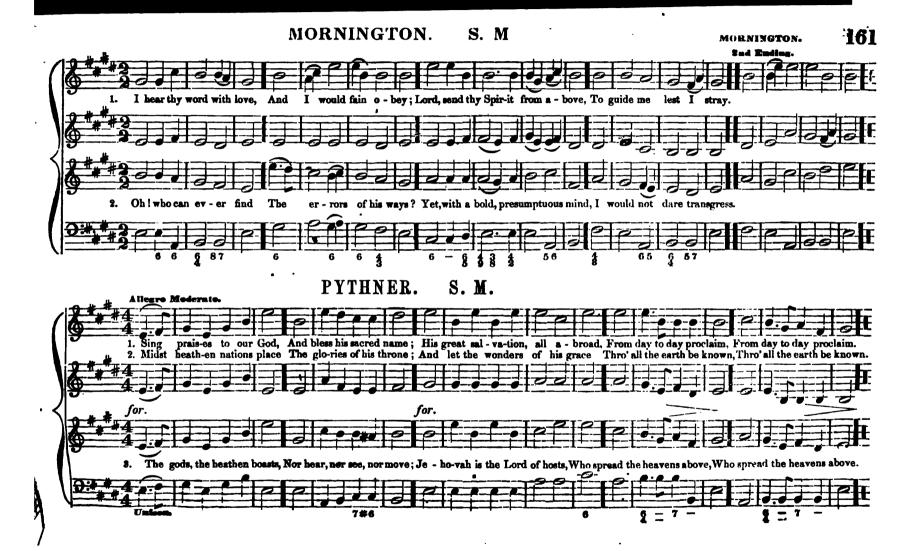


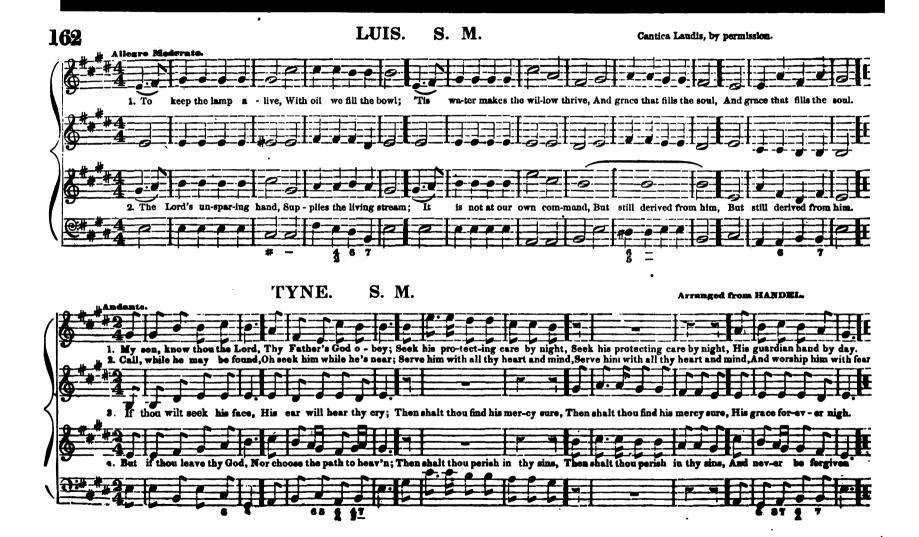


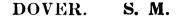














1. Great is the Lord our God, And let his praise be great; He makes the churches his a-bode, His most de-light-ful seat.

2. In Zi - on God is known, A re-fuge in dis-tress; How bright has his sal-va-tion shone! How fair his heav'n-ly grace!

OLNEY. S. M.

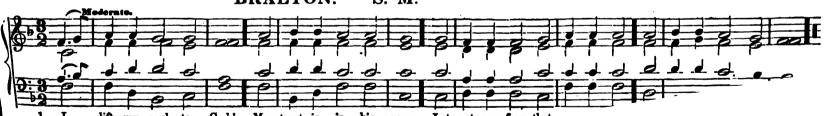


1. The Spir-it, in our hearts, Is whisp'ring, 'Sin-ner, come;' The bride, the chusch of Christ, pro-claims To all his chil-dren, 'Come!'

2. Let bim that hear - eth say To all a - bout him, 'Come!' Let him that thirsts for right-eous - ness, To Christ, the foun-tain, come!

3. Yes, who - so - ev - er will, Oh let him free - ly come, And free - ly drink the stream of life; 'Tis Je - sus bids him come!

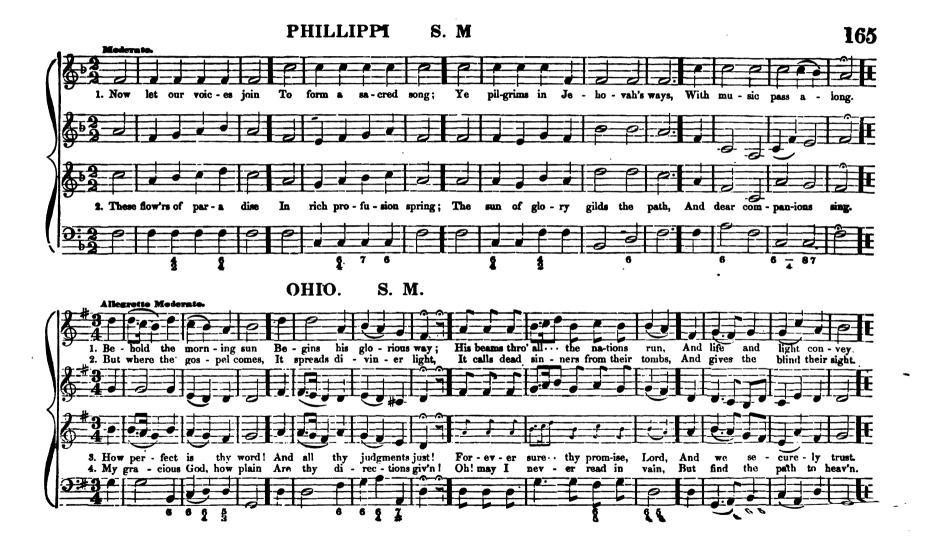
BRALTON. S. M.

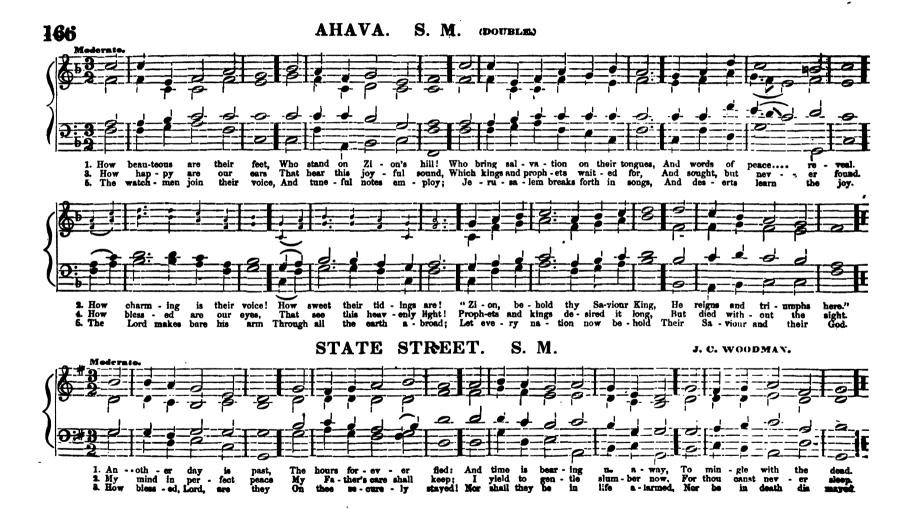


1. I lift my soul to God! My trust is in his name; Let not my foe

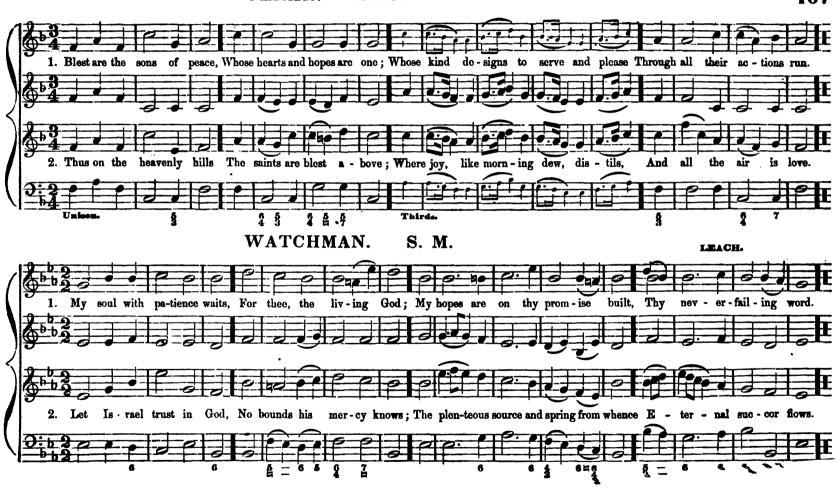
From ear-ly dawn-ing light Till evening shades a - rise, For all







GERAR. S. M.







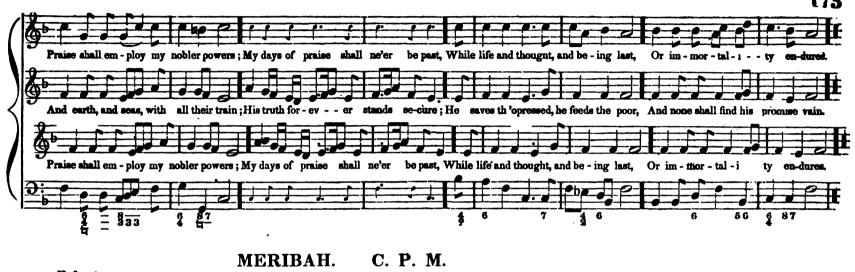








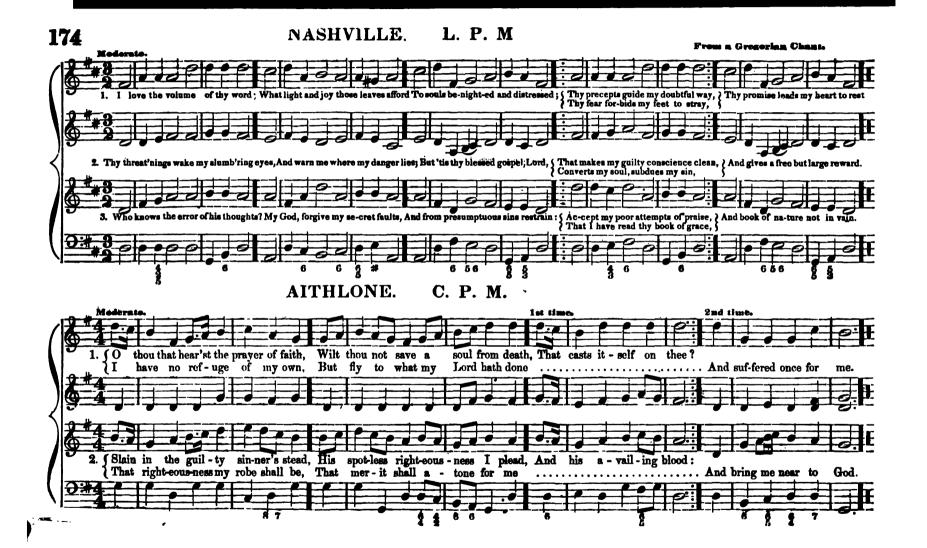






4. A - mong tay sames but me be found. Whene'er th' archangel's trump shall sound, To see thy smil-ing face

To still my un -be - liev-ing fear, Sor let me fall, I pray.
Then loudest of the crowd I'll sing,
While heaven's resounding massions ring With snows of severage grace



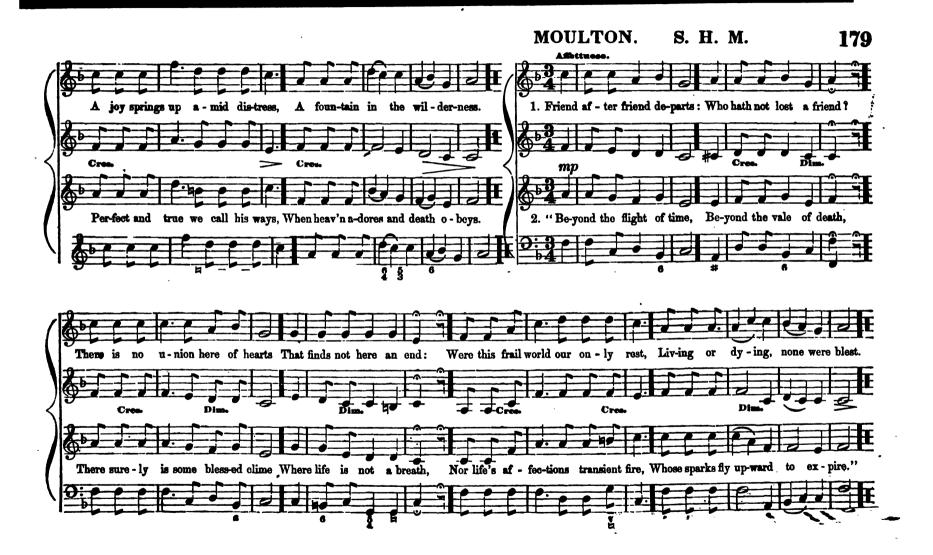




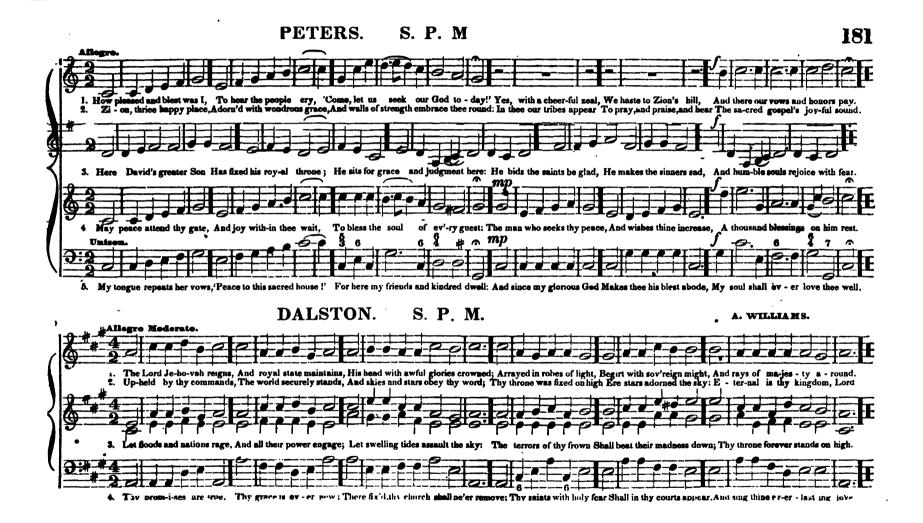


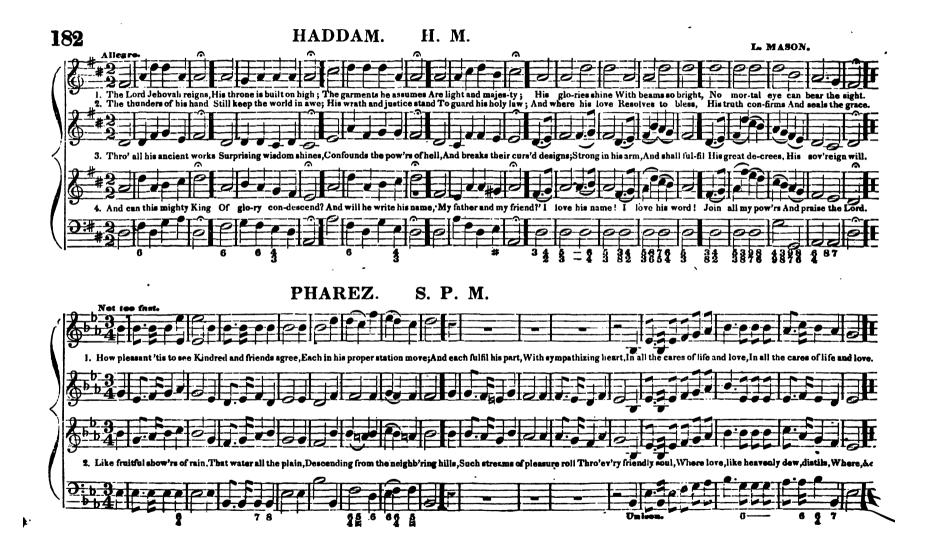


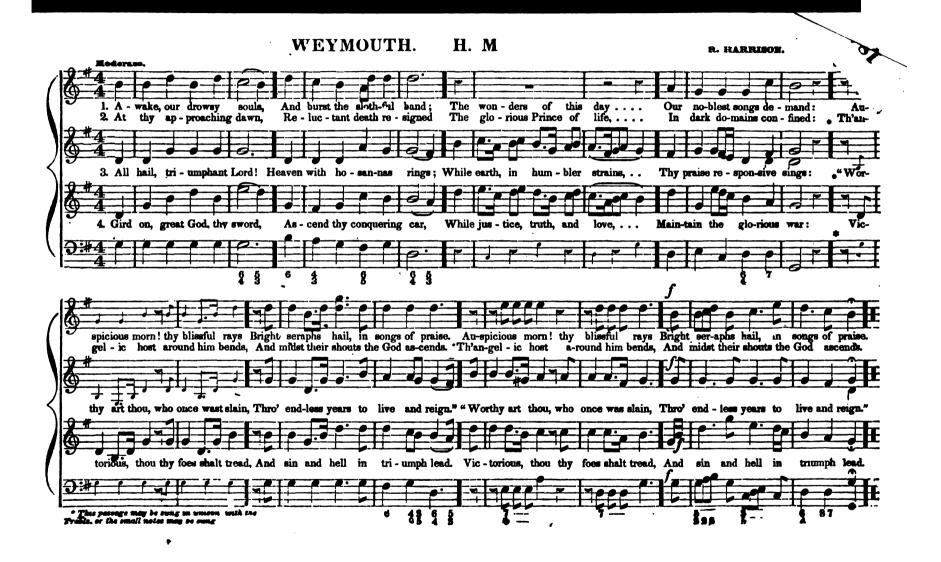


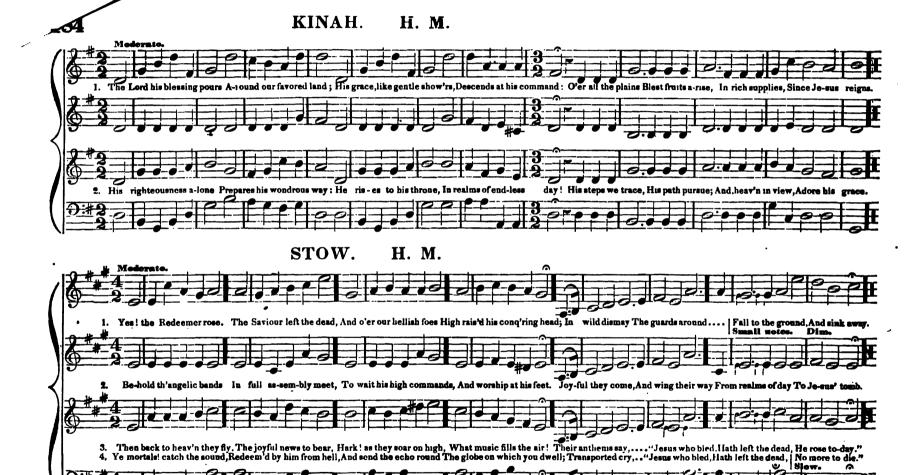






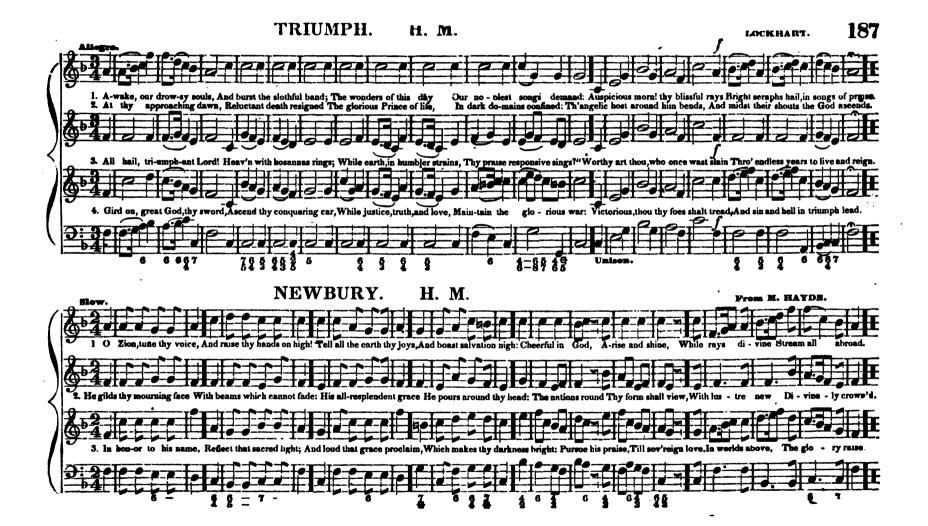










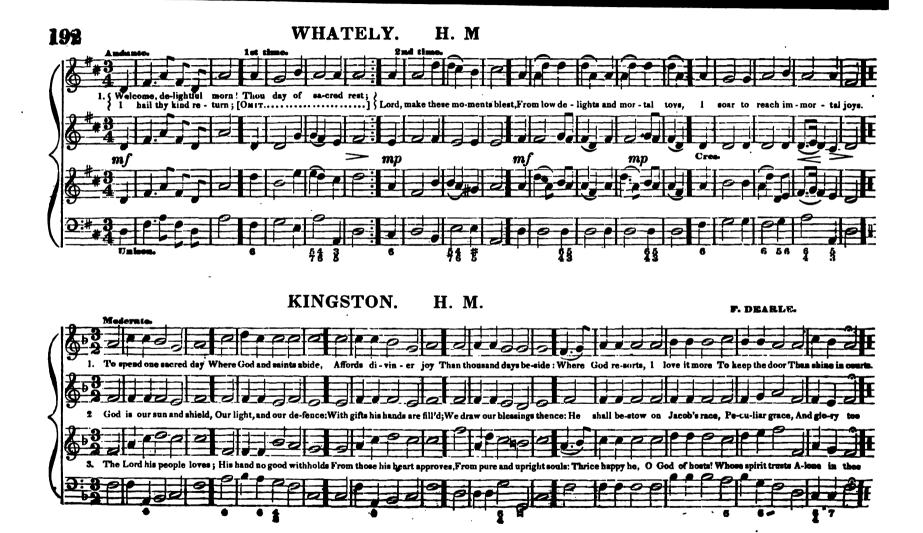




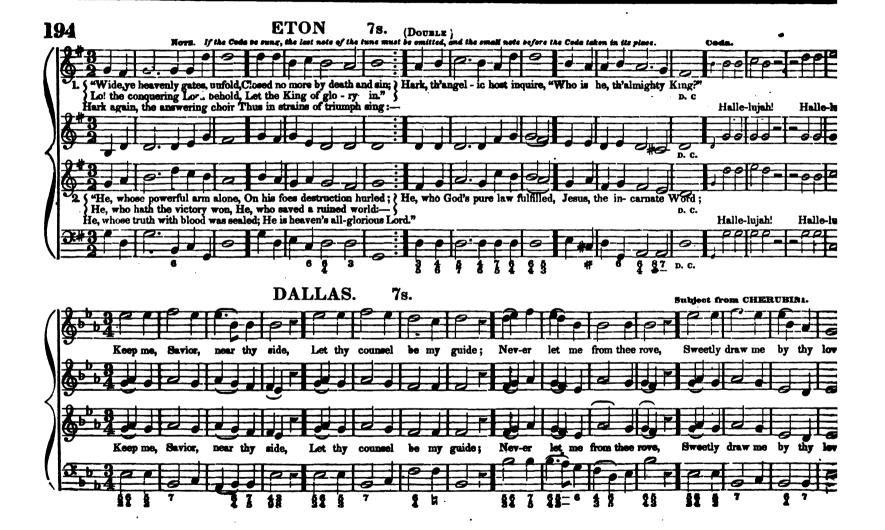


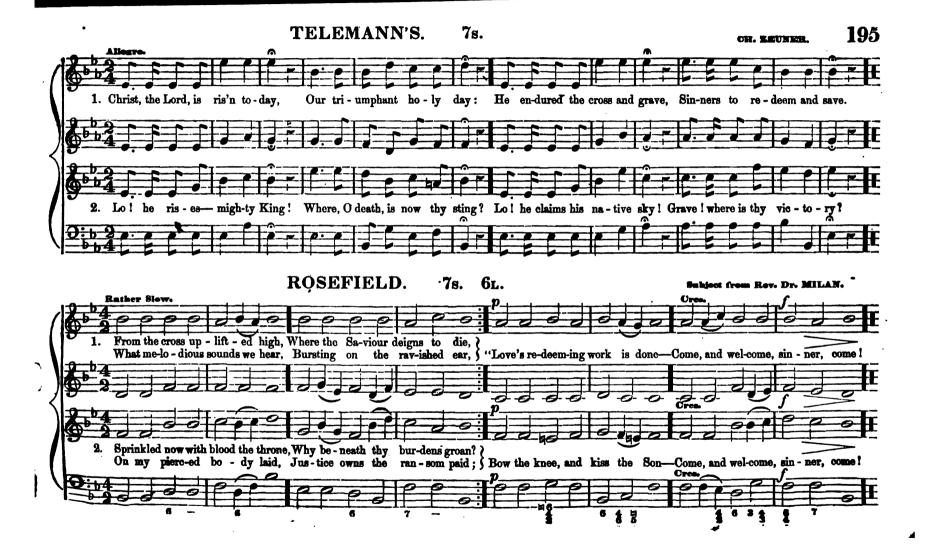




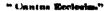






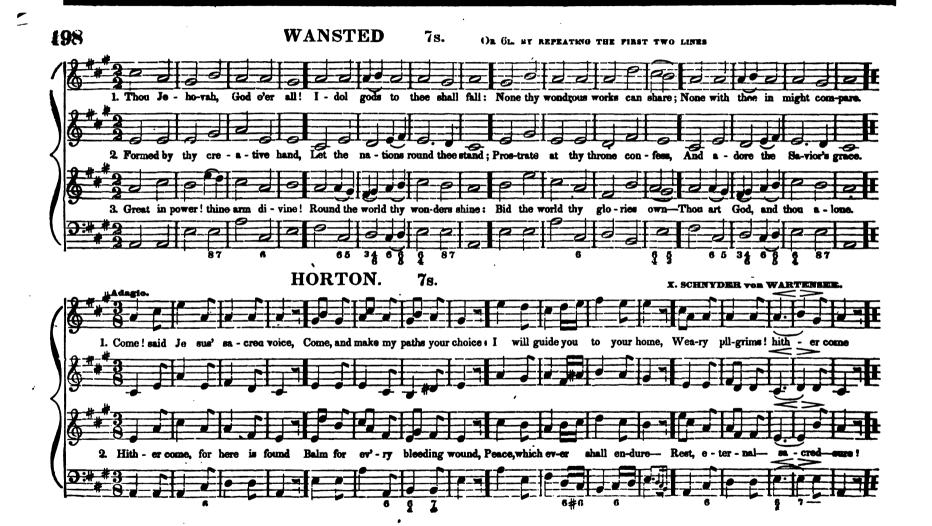












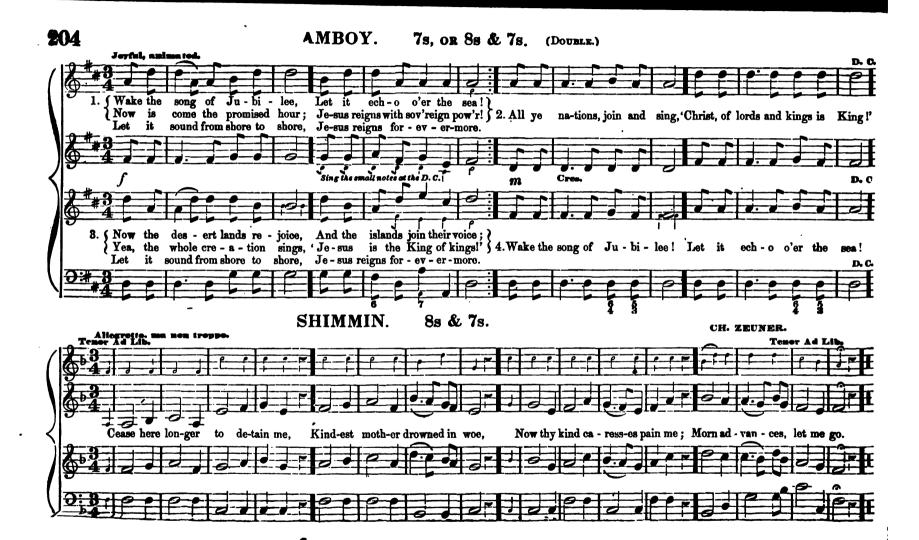


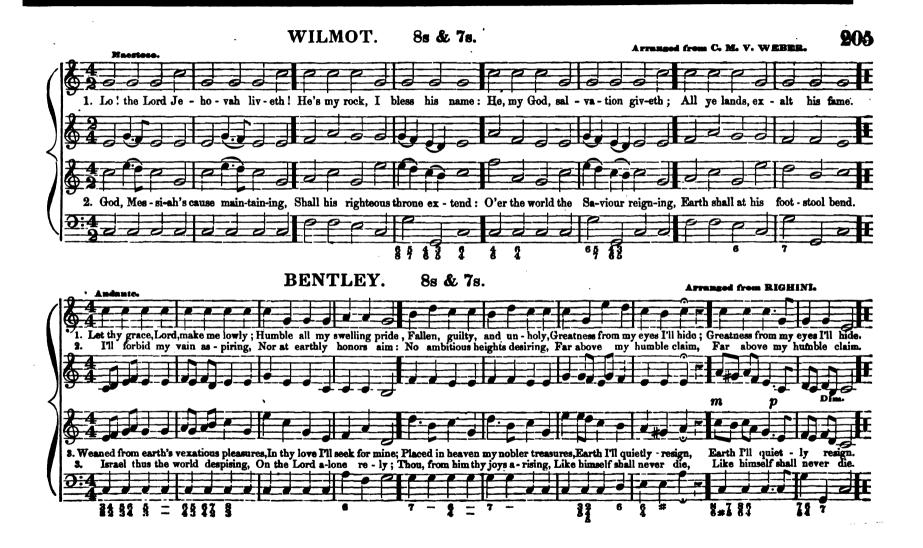


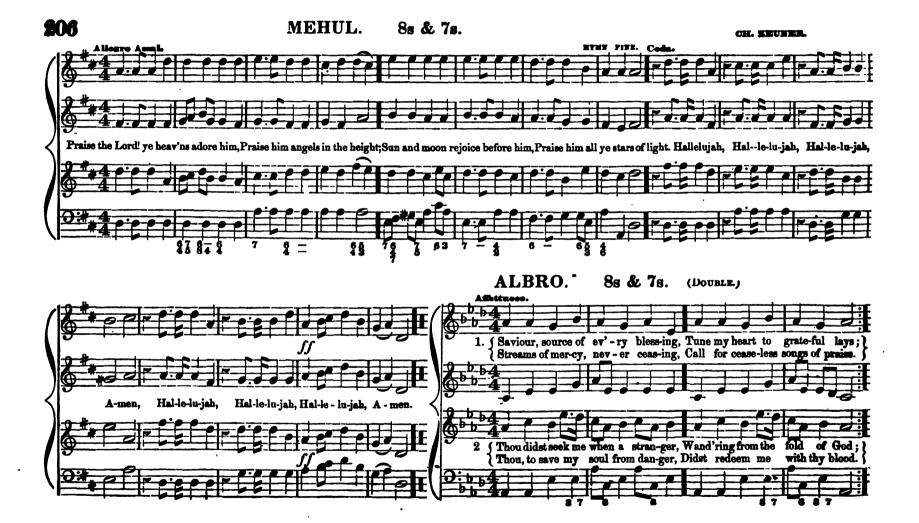






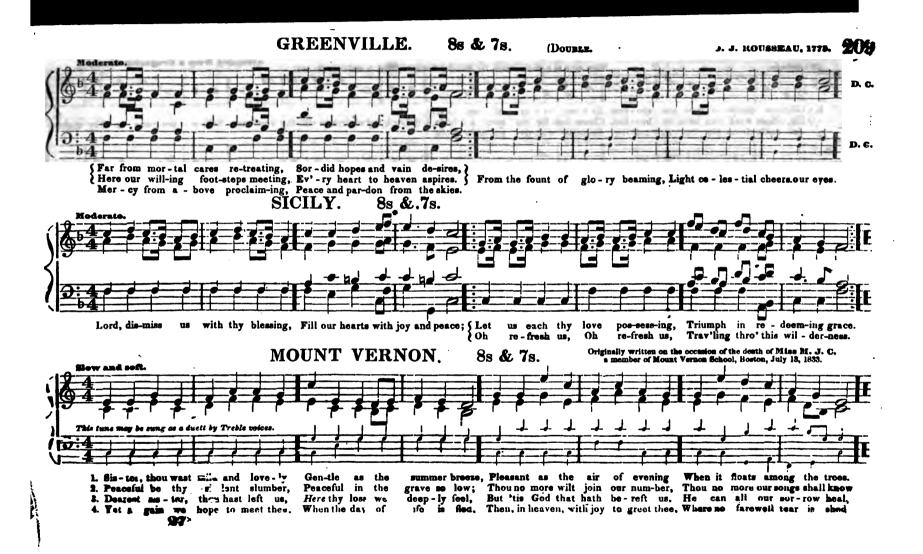


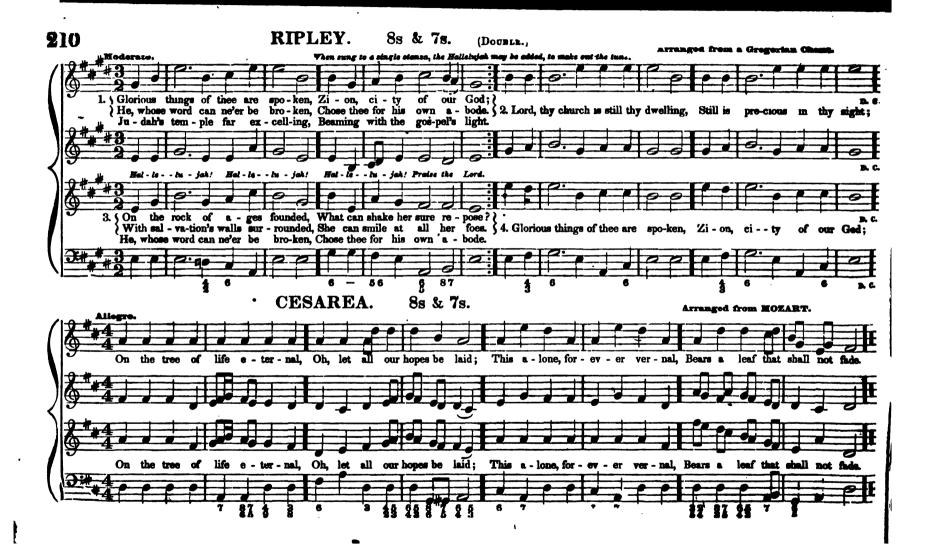




4. Glo-rious things, &c. (some as Ares .







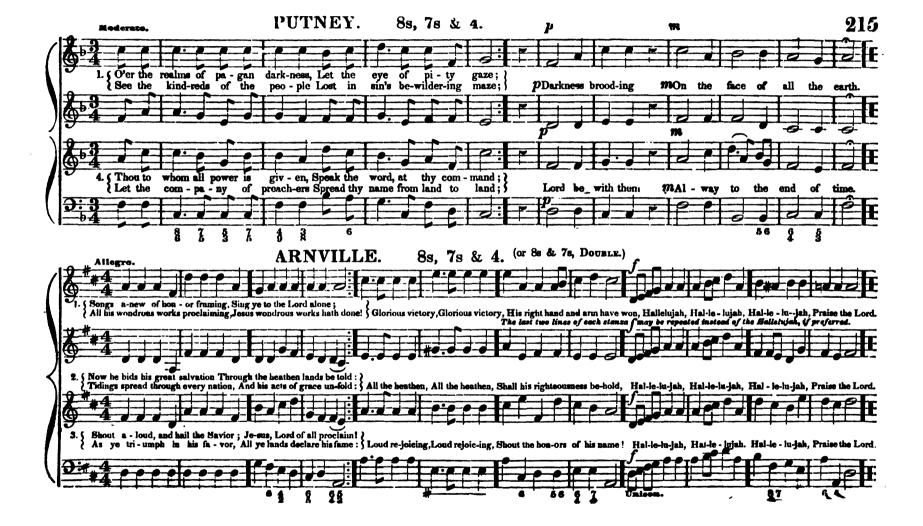






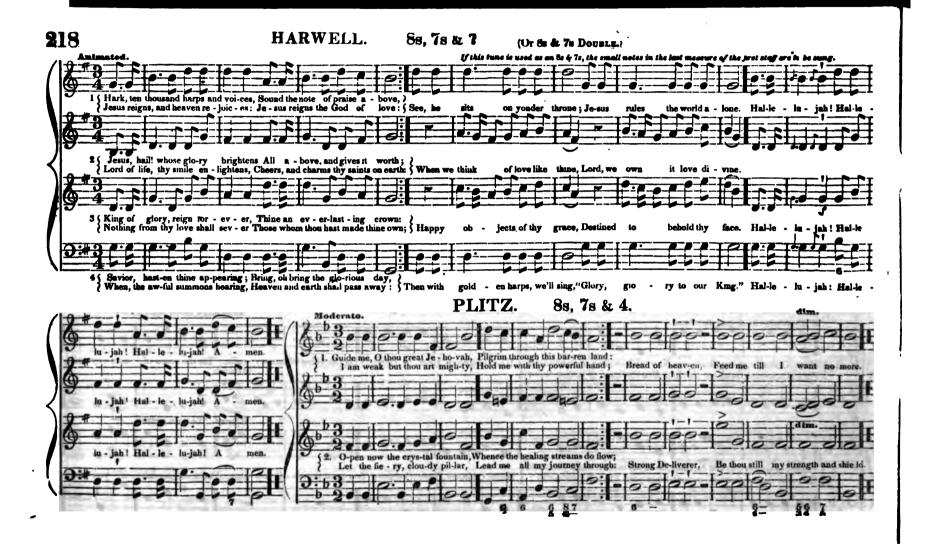








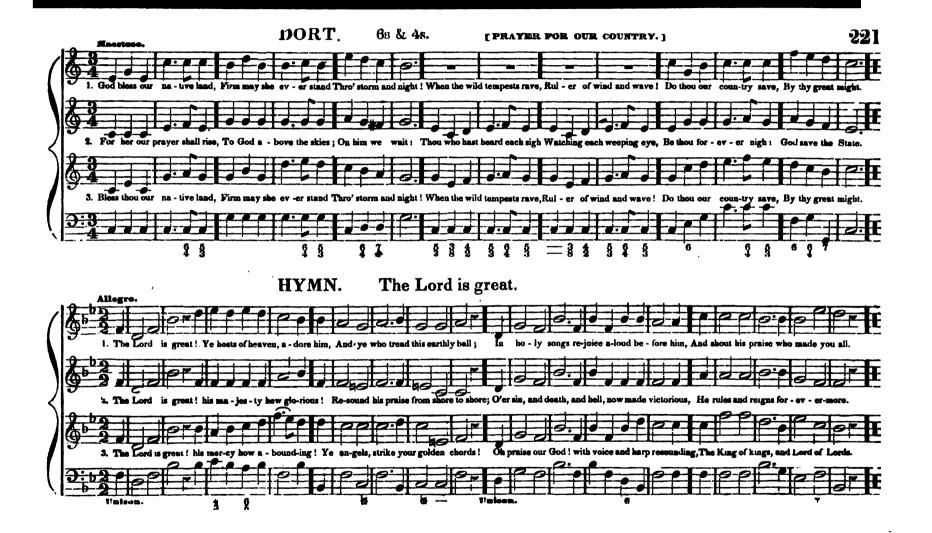


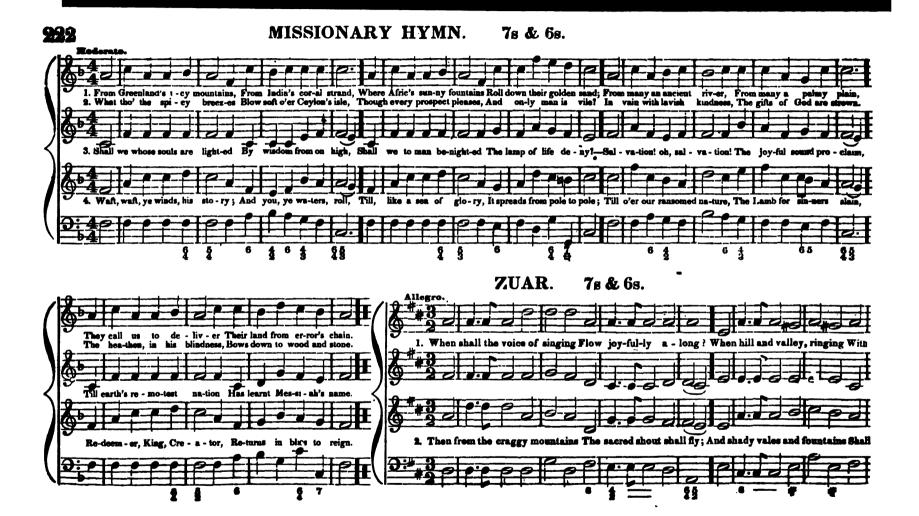


OLIPHANT. 8s, 7s & 4



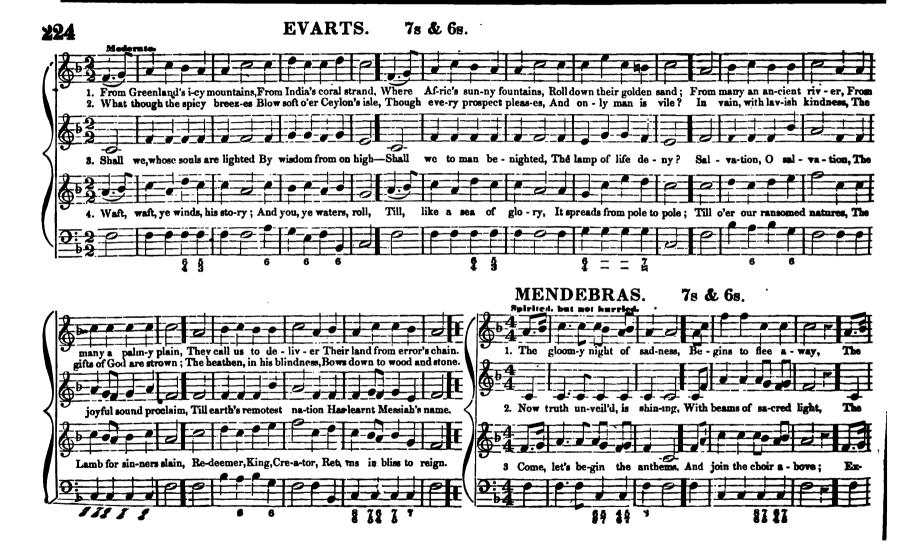








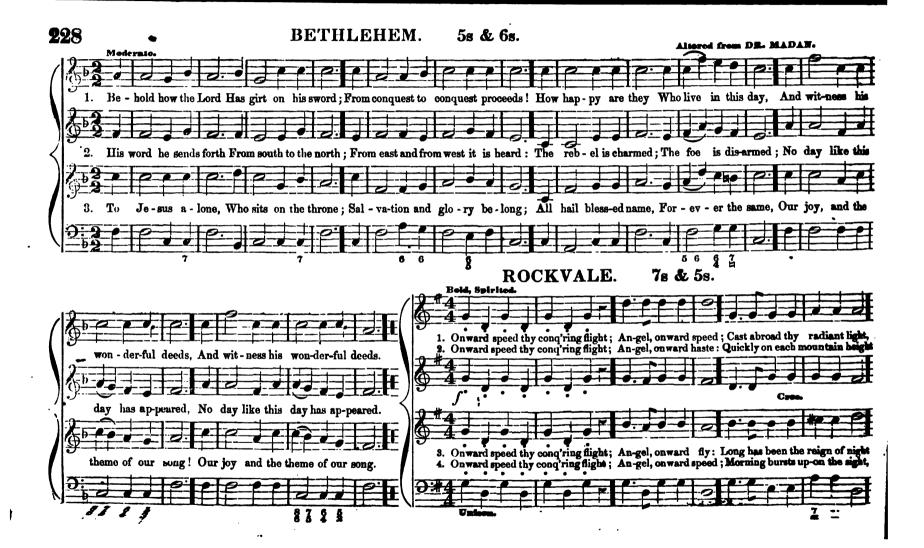




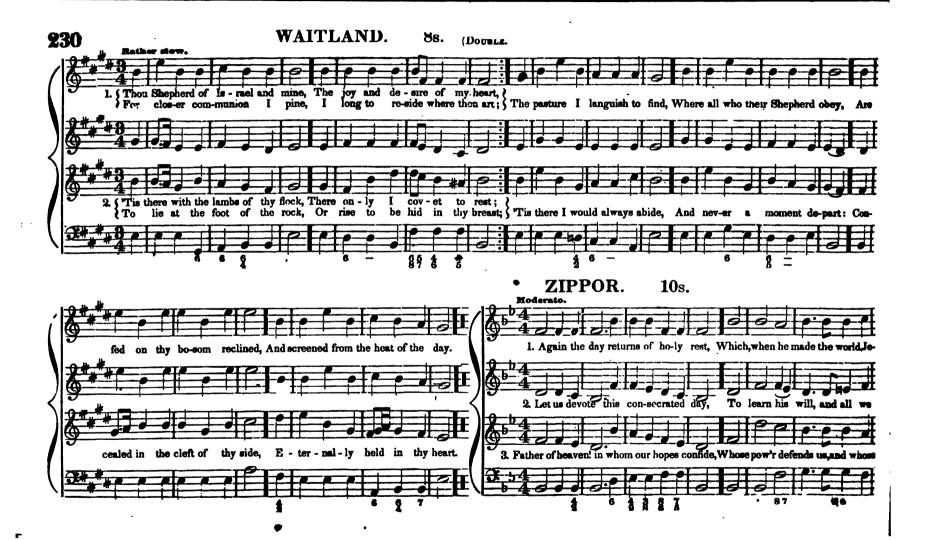




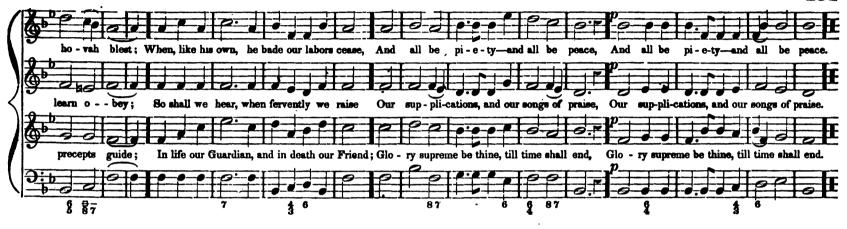


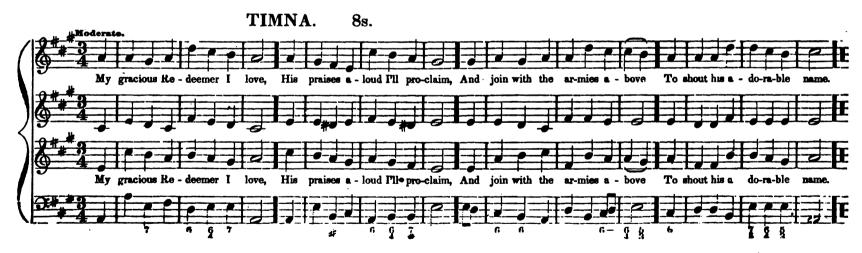




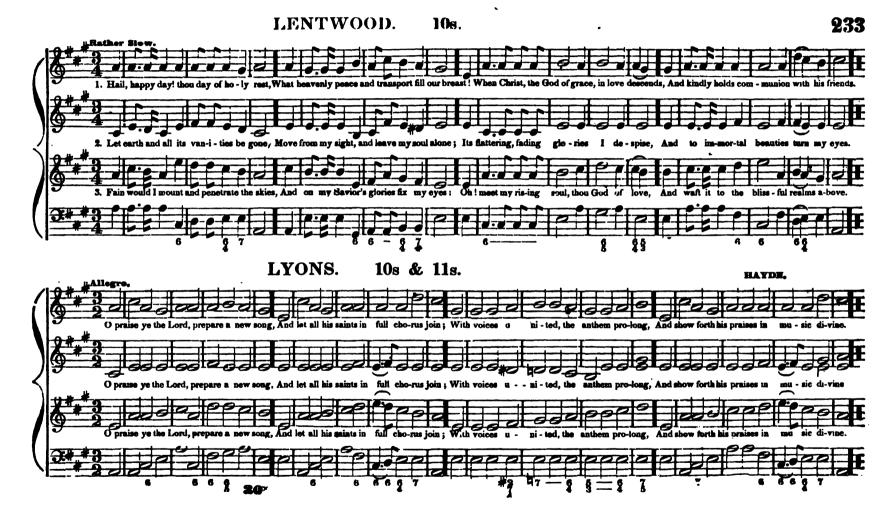


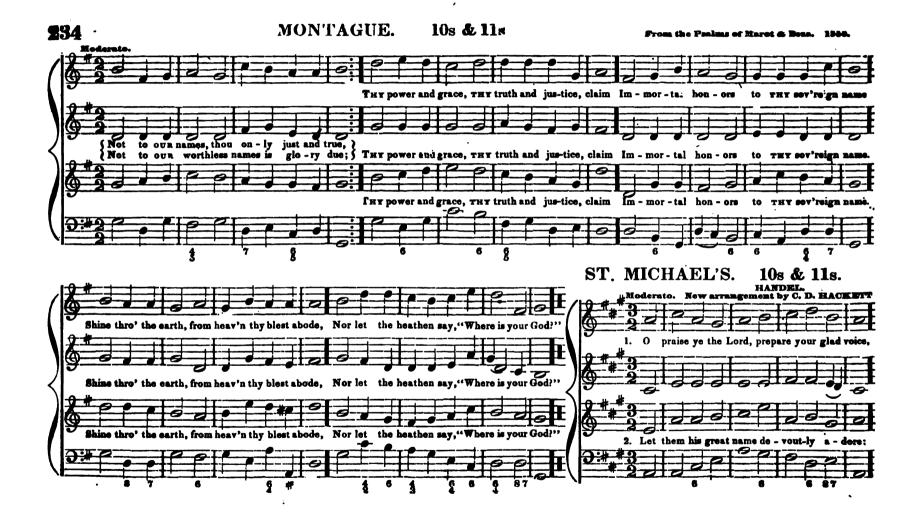






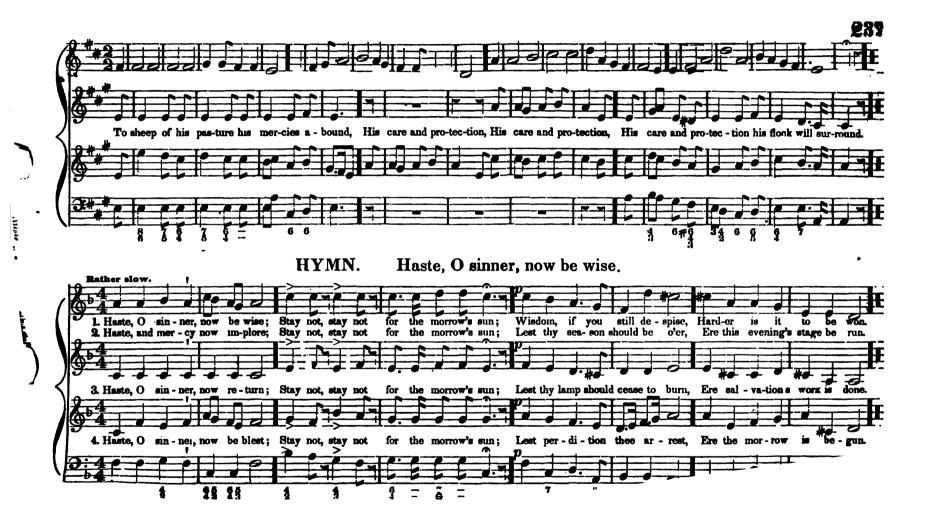


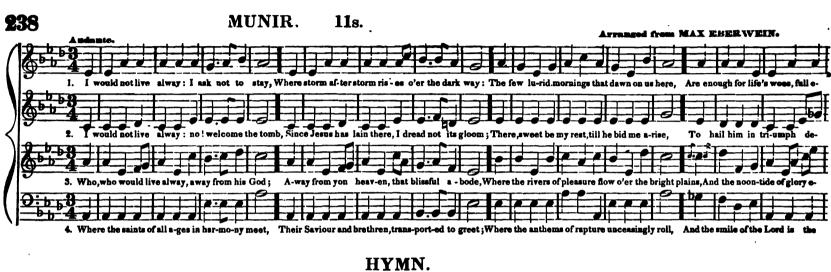


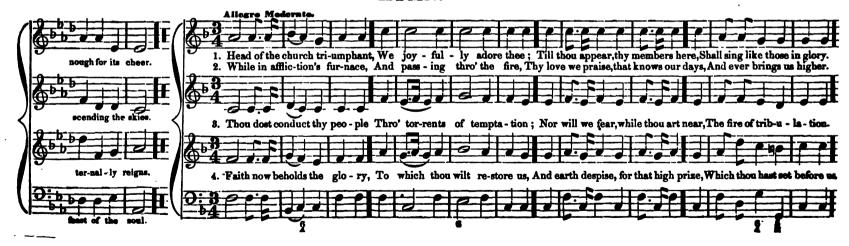


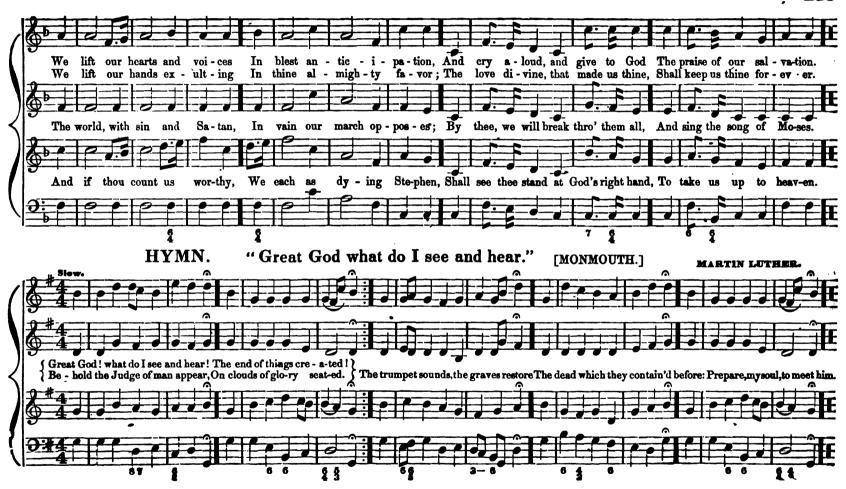






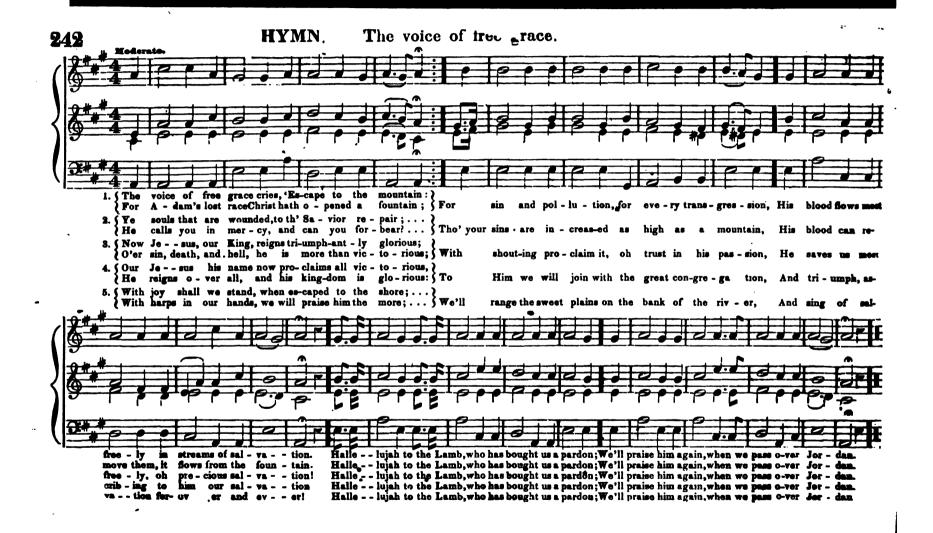


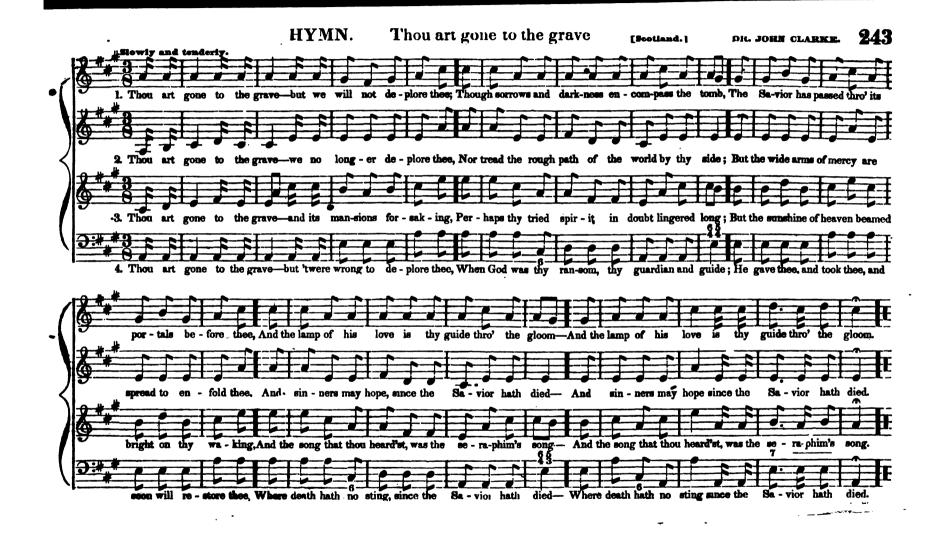






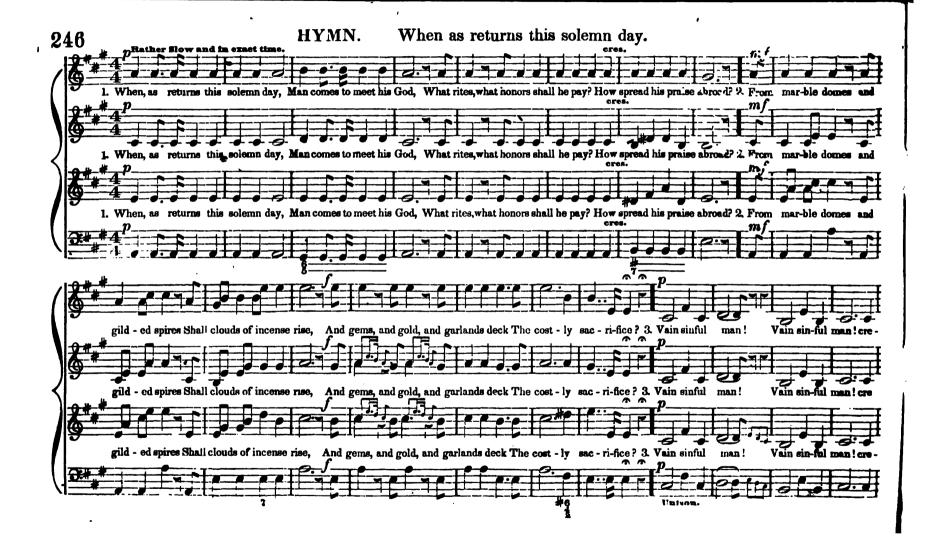










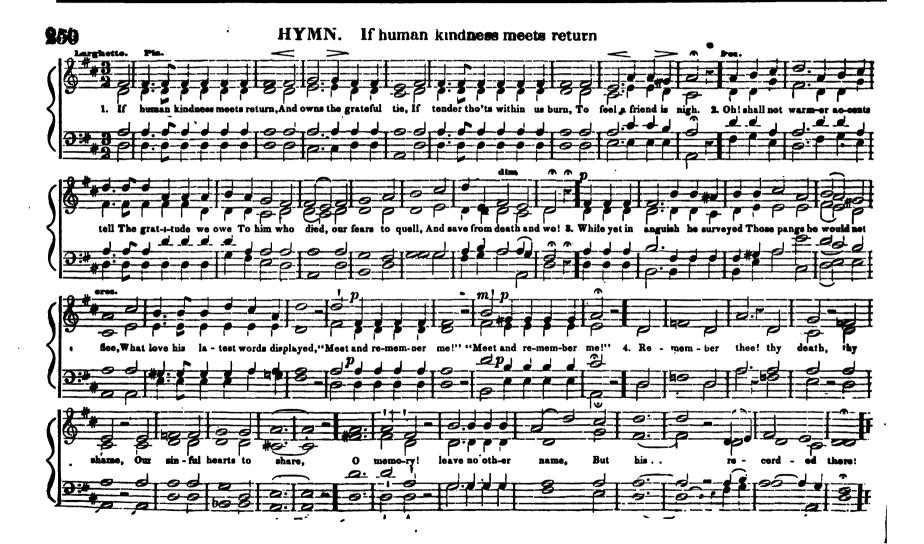




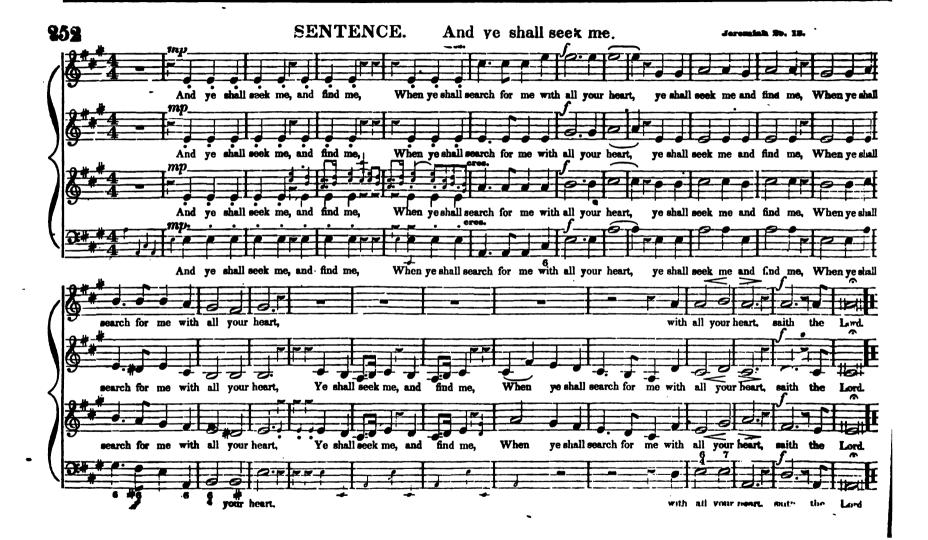


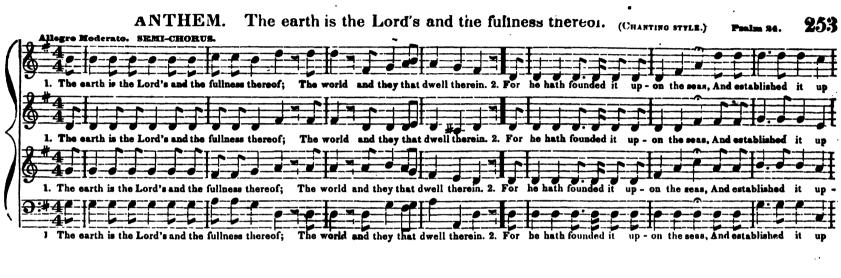


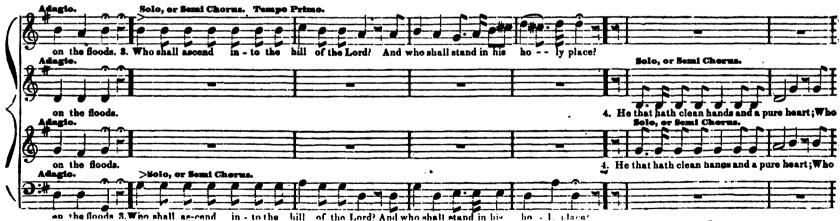














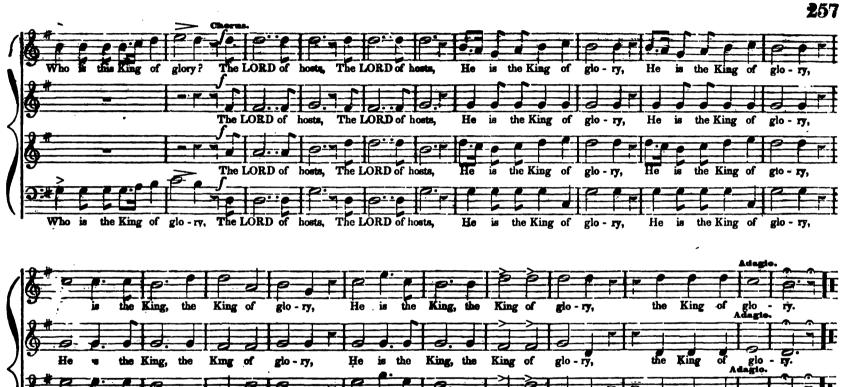




King of glo - 17.

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the King



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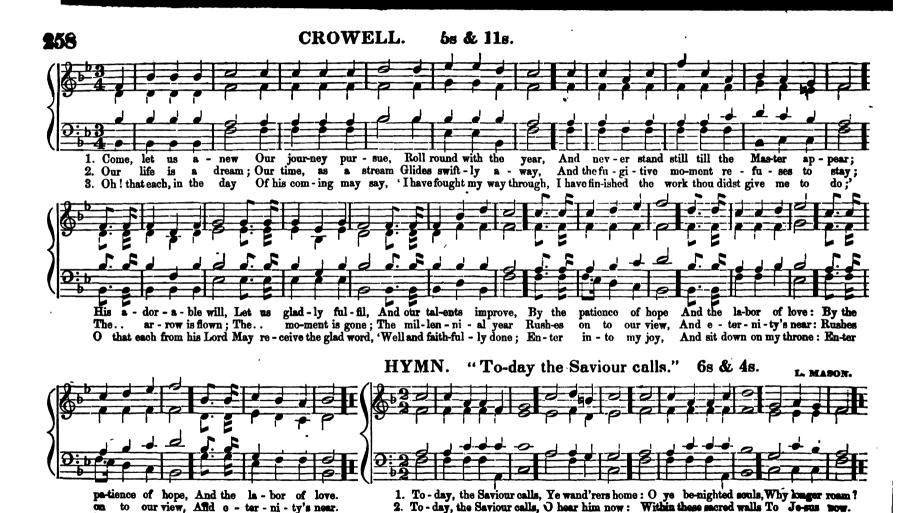
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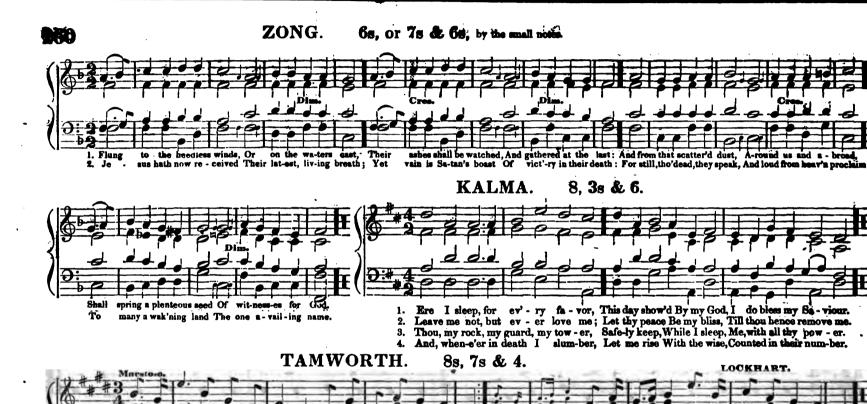
He

is the



my joy, And sit down on my throne.





Ti-dings spread through ev-'ry nation, And his acts of grace un-fold : All the heath-en, All the heath-en Shall his right-cousness be - hold.

Glorious vic-tory, Glo-rious vic-tory, His right hand and arm hath won.

Songs a-new, of hon-or framing, Sing ye to the Lord a-lone; All his wondrous works proclaiming, Jesus wondrous works hath done!

Now he bids his great sal - va-tion Thro' the heathen lands be told:

1 -

CALDWELL. 6s, 7s, & 8s. (6, 7, 8, 7, 6, 7, 8, 7.)











LANGDON. 268 8s, 7s & 6s. Reid and vigorous. Declamando 1. { Watchmen.onward to your stations, Blow the trumpet long and loud; } Preach the gospel to the nations, Spenk to ev-'ry gath' - ring crowd: } Soe! the day is breaking; See the saints awaking, No more in sadness bow'd, No more in sadness bow'd. 2. { Watchmen, half the rising glory Of the great Mes si - ah's reign, } Tell the Saviour's bleeding story, Tell it to the list' - ning train: } See his love re-vealing; See the Spir-it sealing; 'Tis life among the slain! 'Tis life a-mong the slain. OLIVET. 6s & 4s. L. MASON, 1832. My faith looks up to thee, Thou Lamb of Cal-va - ry, Sav-iour di-vine: Now hear me while I pray; Take all my guilt a-way; O let me from this day Be May thy rich grace im-part, Strength to my fainting heart, My zeal in-spire; As thou hast died for me, O may my love to thee, Pure, warm, and changeless be, A liv - ing fire. p m 3. While life's dark maze I tread, And griefs around me spread, Be thou my guide; Bid darkness turn to day, Wipe sorrow's tears away. Nor let me ev - er stray From thee a - side. 4. When ends life's transient dream, When death's cold, sullen stream Shall o'er me roll; Blest Saviour, then, in love, Fear and distrust remove; O bear me safe a - bove, A ransonmed soul.















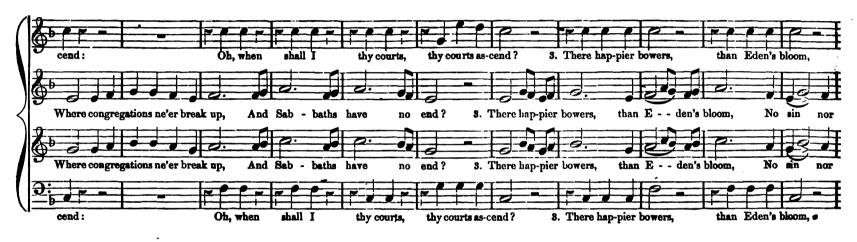
























SENTENCE. Holy is the Lora. Maestose. The time should be kept steady and without change throughout this piece Ho-ly! Ho-ly! Ho-ly is the Lord! Ho-ly! Ho-ly is the Lord of Sa-ba-oth! Heaven and earth are full of his glo-ry-Heaven and earth are full of his of Sc-ba-oth! Heaven and earth are full of his glo-ry-Heaven and earth are full of his Lord Ho-ly! Ho-ly! Ho-ly is the Lord! Ho-ly! Ho-ly is the Lord of Sa-ba-oth! Heaven and earth are full of his glo-ry—Heaven and earth are full of his NOTE. If the Alto in weak, the Tener may sing the small notes in this passage. Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na in the highest! glory, Blassed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord, Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na in the highest! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord, Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na in the highest! glory, Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na in the highest! no-

Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na, Ho-san-na in the highest .

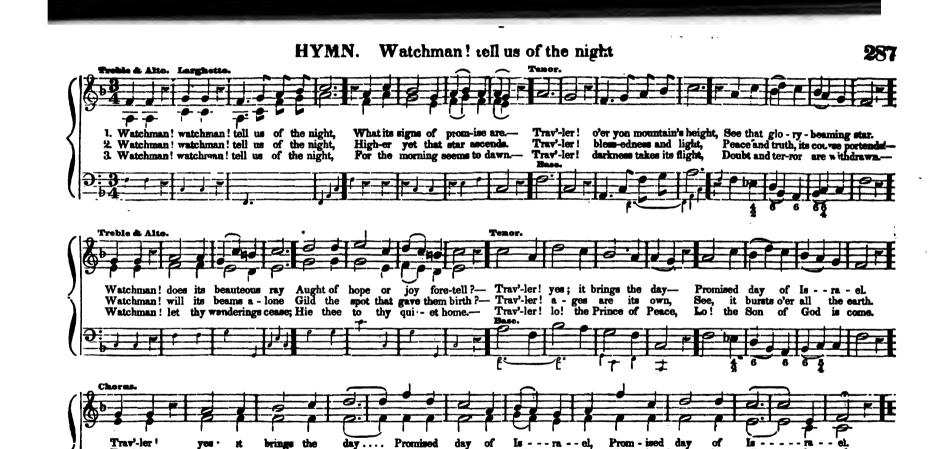












bursts o'er

Son

own . . .

Peace . .

are.

Prince

See,

Lo!

it

the

all

God

earth.

the

See

come! Lo!

it

the

bursts

Son

earth.

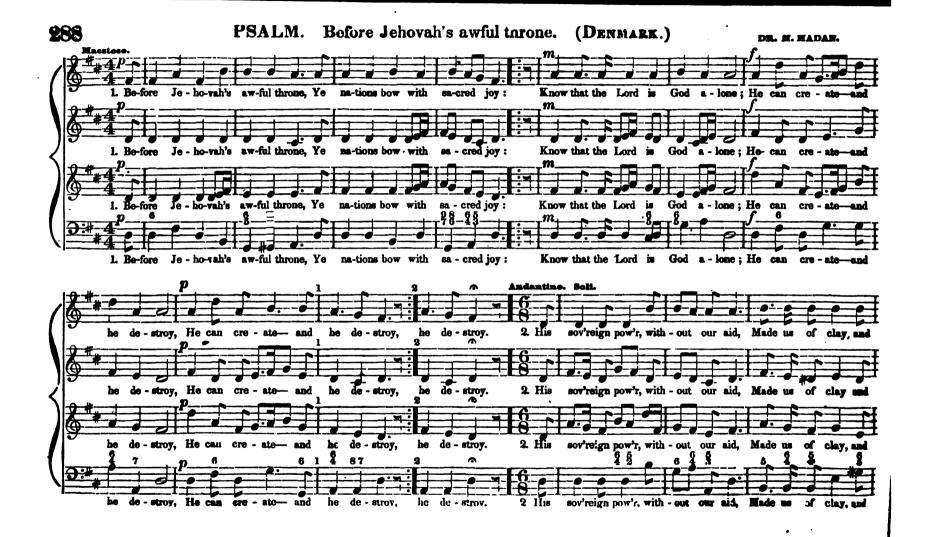
come!

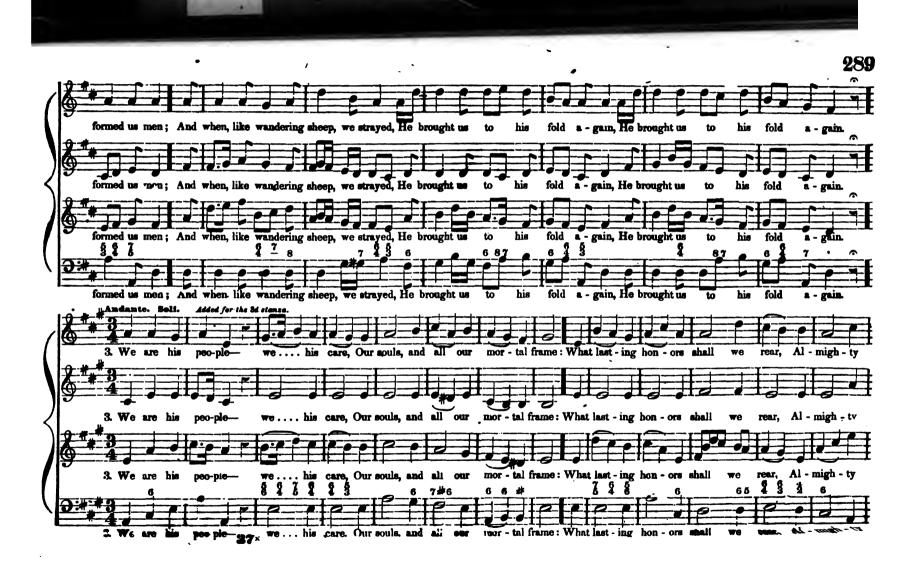
is

God

Trav'-ler

Trav'-ler





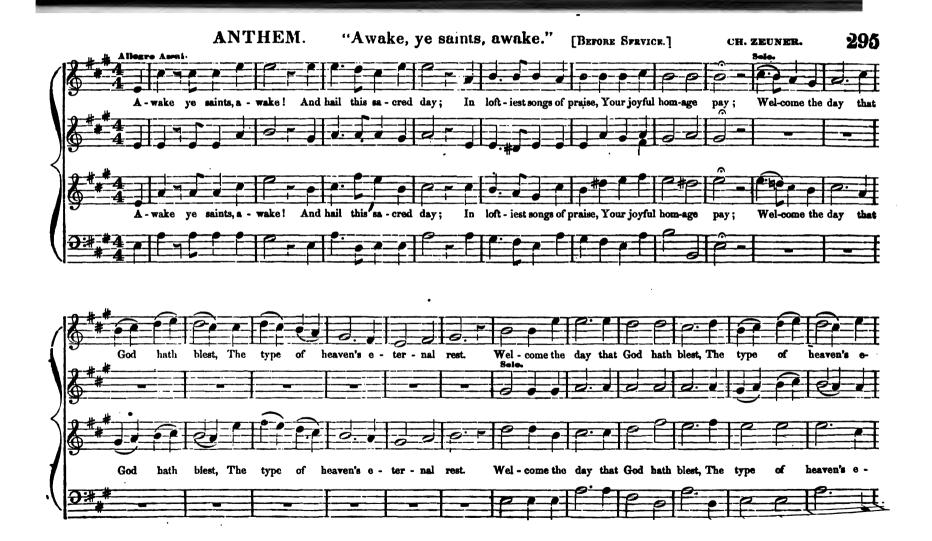




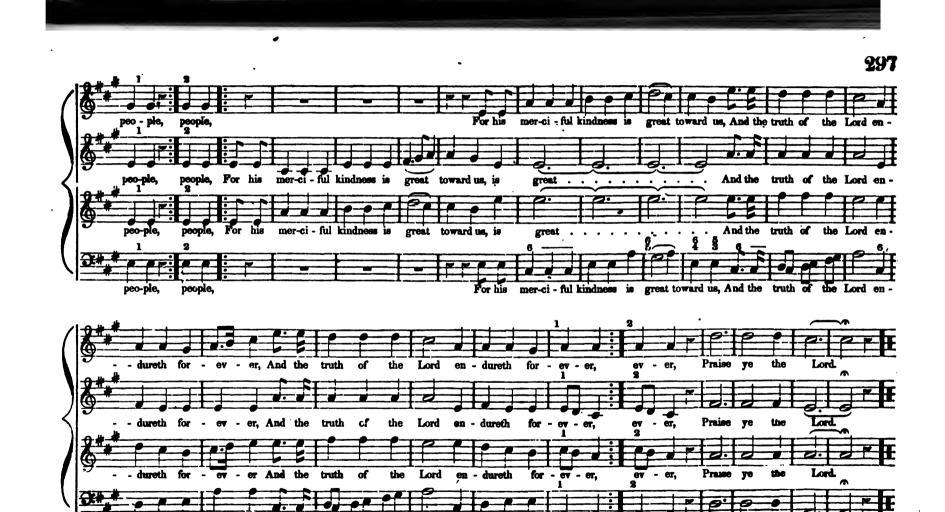














keep, While I

With the

Safe - ly

slum - ber,

all

thy

ber.

Me, with

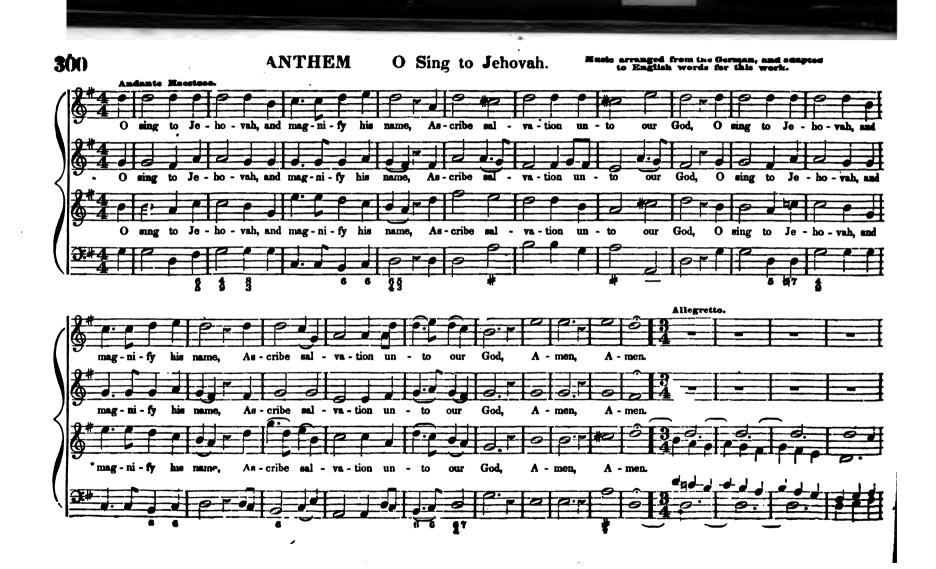
Count - ed

aleep,

3. Thou, my rock, my

guard, my

death

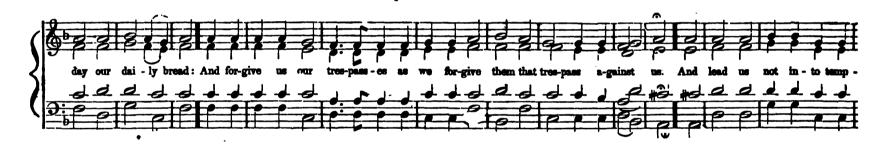






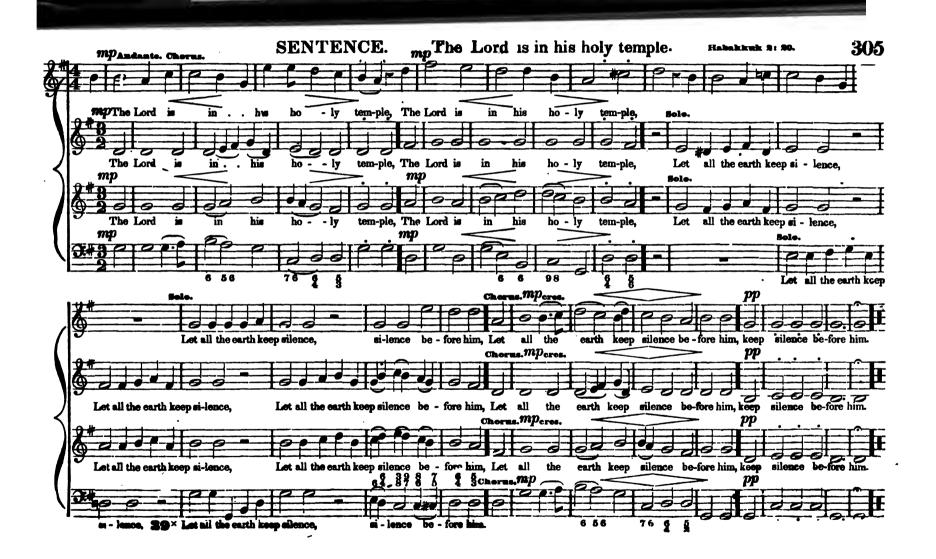


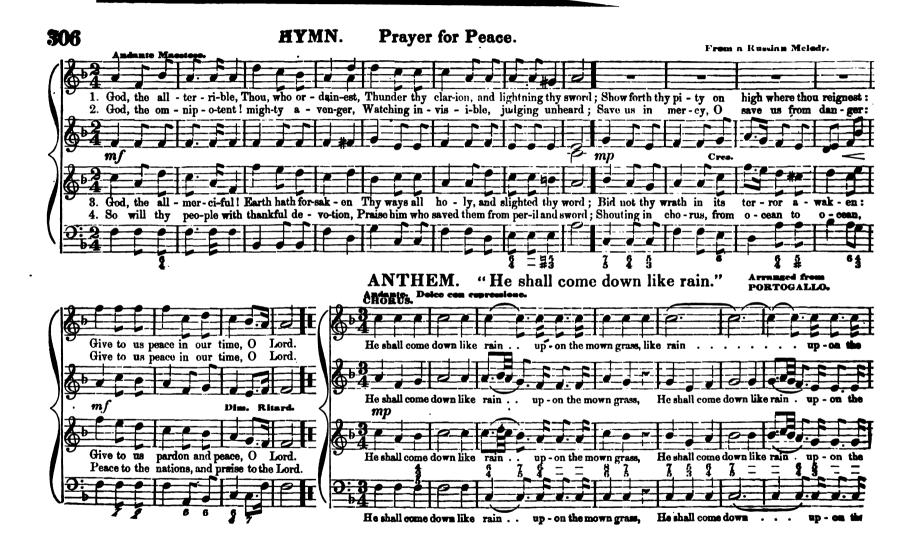






in orms parts of Germany the Lord's Prayer is chanted by the Latheren Priests at the alter, to music moving (as do the immentations of the Catholic Church) andy by a few small and casy intervals, almost always within the range of one to four of the scale, and producing a possibility deposit, oblid-like and supplient correspond her set to the same words, is in the sorit and style of the German, and from the words "For there is the hingdom" to the end it is almost exactly the same as was heard under the circumstances above mentioned.









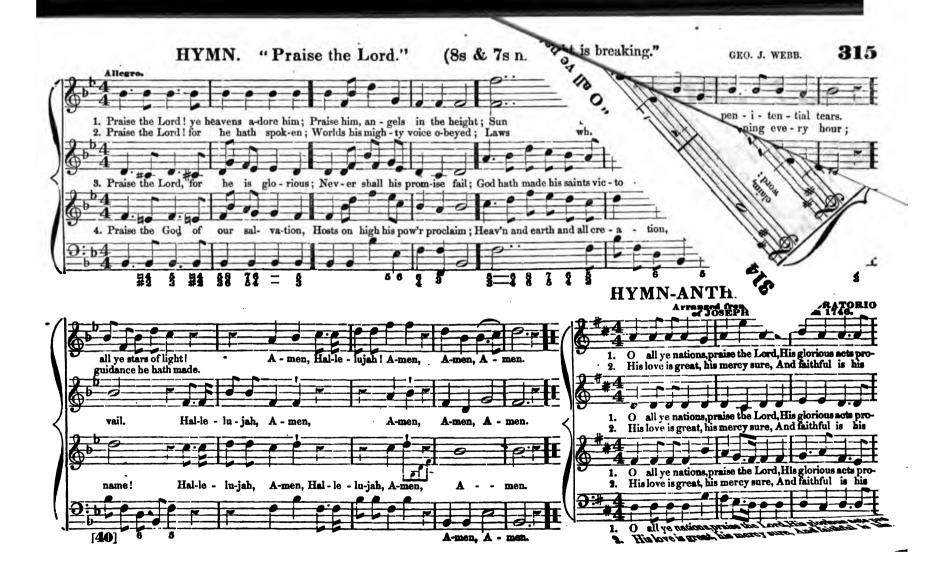
The time of this Anthem has frequently been taken much too slow. There should be three rather quick countings or beatings in a measure. The beats should be about as quick as in the towns, or St. Martin's when these times are sing in a spirited and lively manner. The first eight measures should be sung in 15 seconds





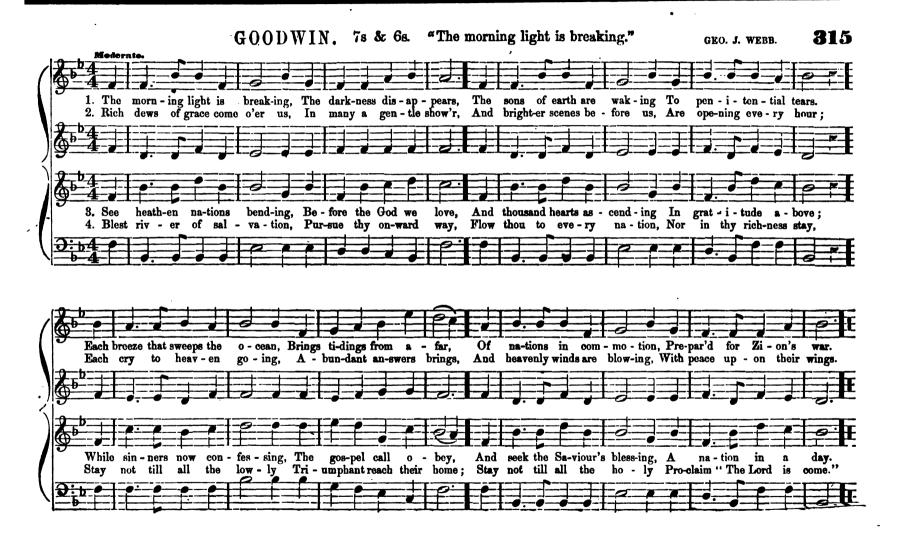






















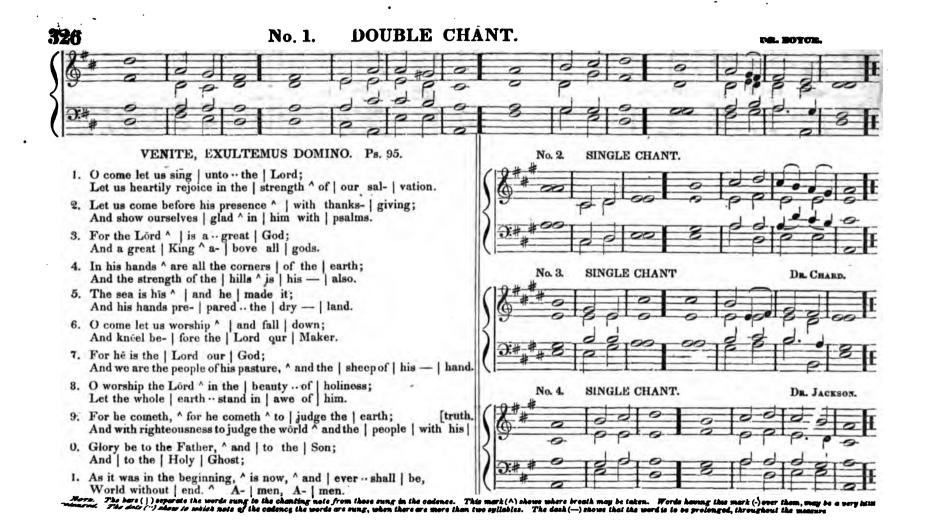


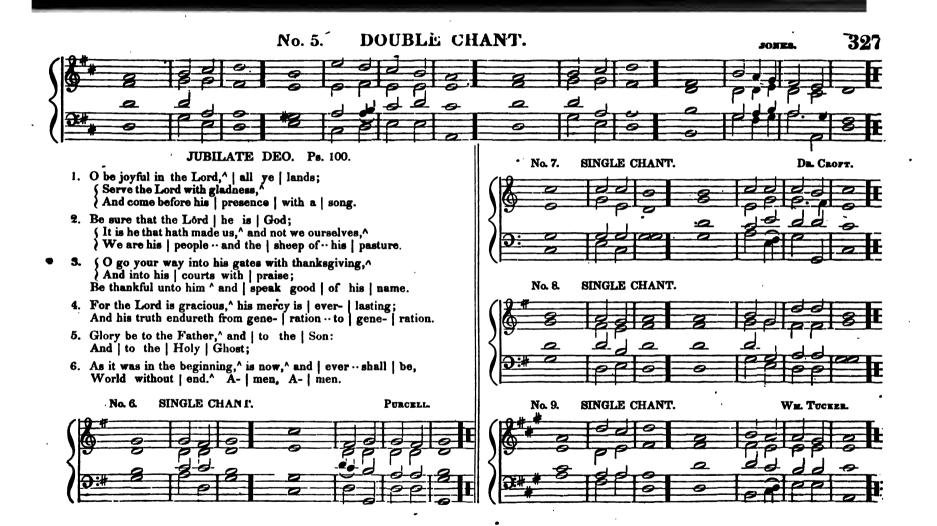


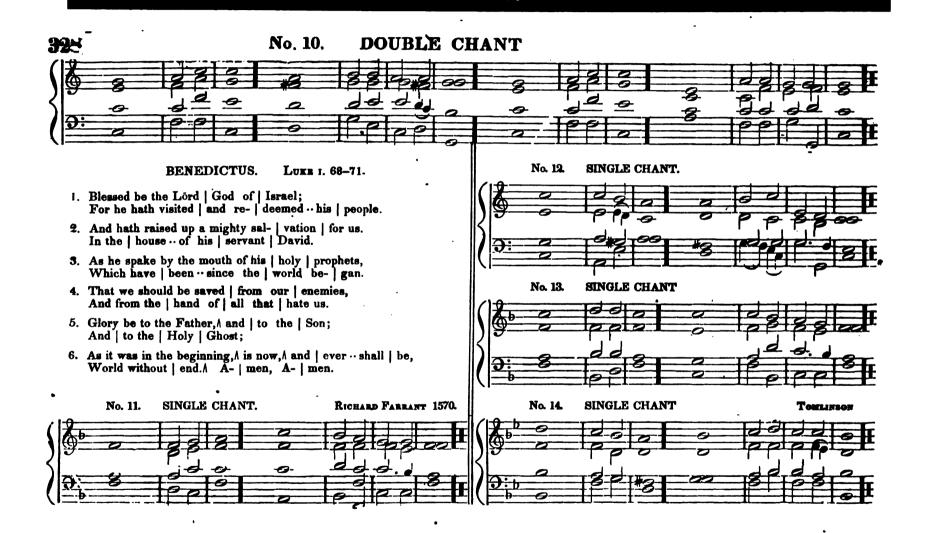


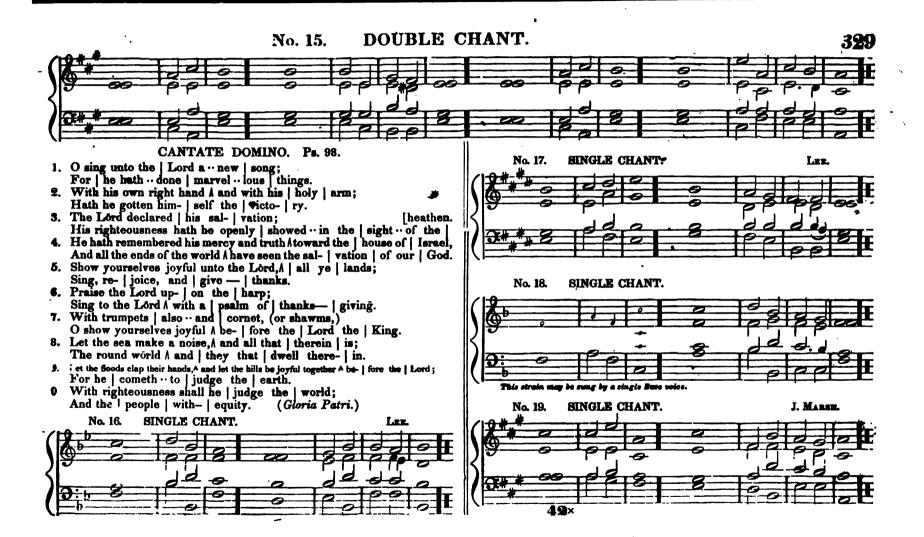


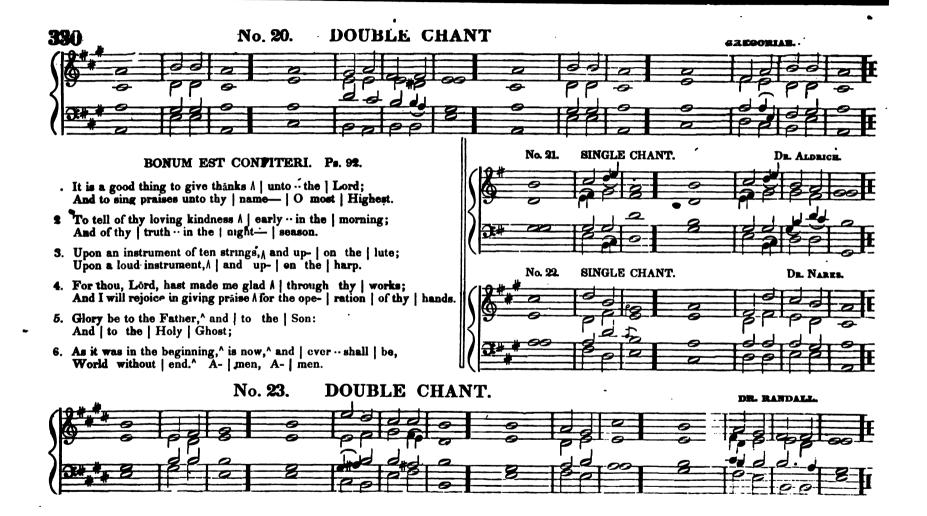


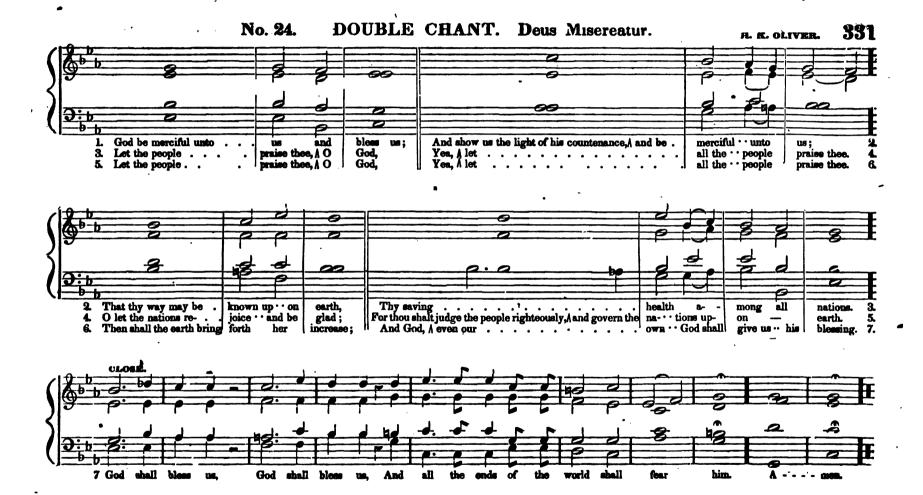
















No. 38. SINGLE CHANT (PROULIABLE Solo.)

Chorus Solo. Cho

1. The heavens declare the glory of God,
And the firmament showeth his | handy | work.

Day unto day uttereth speech, \(\) And night unto | night \(\) showeth | knowledge.

There is no speech nor language \(\lambda \)
 Where their | voice \(\cdot\) is not | heard.

4 Their line is gone out through all the earth, A And their words to the | ends of the | world.

In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun, \(\)

Which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, \(\)

And rejoiceth as a strong man to | run a | race.

His going forth is from the end of the heaven,

6. And his circuit unto the ends of it, A

(And there is nothing hid from the | heat there- | of. (Sym.)

7. The law of the Lord is perfect, A Con- | verting .. the | soul.

8. (The testimony of the Lord is sure, A Making | wise the | simple.

9. { The statutes of the Lord are right, A Re- | joicing .. the | heart.

O. The commandment of the Lord is pure, A
En- | lightening .. the | eyes.

.1 (The fear of the Lord is clean, A En- | during .. for- | ever.

12. (The judgments of the Lord are true to And | righteous - alto- | gether.

13. § More to be desired are they than gold, 4 yea, A than much fine gold. § Sweeter also than honey, A and the | honey- | comb

14. Moreover by them is thy servant warned, A
And in keeping of them there is | great re- | ward

16. Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins, \(\) Let them not have do- | minion | over me.

17. Then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent From the great trans- gression.

18. { Let the words of my mouth, A and the meditation of my heart, A } Be acceptable in thy sight, A O Lord, A my strength and my Re-| deemer. .. A-| mea.



1. { The Lord is my shepherd; A | I | shall not | want.

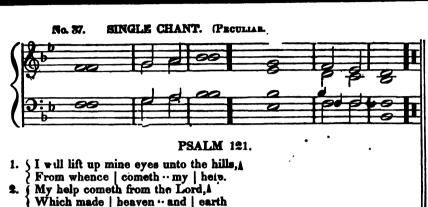
2. (He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; A He leadeth me beside the still | wa- — | ters

3. | He restoreth my soul; A he leadeth me | In the paths of righteousness for his | name's — | sake

4. Yea, A though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, A
I will fear no evil: A for thou art with me; A
Thy rod and thy staff they | p comfort | me.

5. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies, Thou anointest my head with oil; my | cup · runneth | over.

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



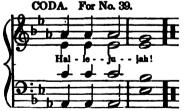
- He will not suffer thy foot to be moved: A
 He that keepeth thee | will not | slumber.
- 4. Shall not | slumber -- nor | sleep.
- 5. \ The Lord is thy keeper; \(\) The Lord is thy shade upon thy \| right -- \| hand.
- The sun shall not smite thee by day, in Nor the p moon by night.
- 7. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil: A He shall pre- | serve thy | soul.
- 3. The Lord shall preserve thy going out, and thy coming in, and this time forth, and even forevermore. A | men.





THE BEATITUDES. Matt. v. 3-12.

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









PSALM 148

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

- 13. Let mem prame the name of the Lord, For his name a- | lone is | excellent.
- 14. His glory is above the earth and heaven | Praise · · ye the | Lord.



PSALM 122.

- 1. { I was glād when they said unto me,^ { Let us go into the | house ·· of the | Lord.
- 2. Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem, O Jerusalem is builded as a city that is com- | pact to- | gether
 - (Whither the tribes go up;4 the tribes of the Lord,
- 3. Unto the testimony of Israel,
- (To give thanks unto the | name · of the | Lord.
- 4. { For there are set thrones of judgment,4 The thrones of the | house of | David.
- 5. | Pray for the peace of Jerusalem,⁴ | They shall | prosper ·· that | love thee.
- 6. (Peace be within thy walls; 4 And prosperity with- in thy palaces.
- 7. For my brethren and companions' sakes, 4 [I will now say, | Peace ·· be with-| in thee
- Because of the house of the Lord our Ged.⁴
 | I will | seek thy | good. || A- | men.

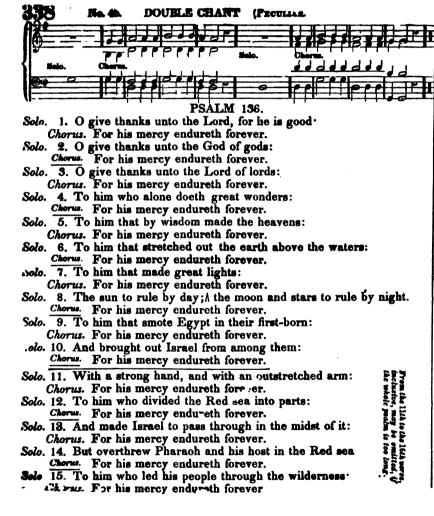


PSALM 99.

- (The Lord reigneth; 1 let the people tremble: 1 He sitteth between the cherubim; let the | earth be | moved.
- 2 (The J ord is great in Zion,4 And he is high above all people;4 Let them praise thy great and terrible name, for it is holy.
- 3. (The king's strength also loveth judgment;4 Thou dost establish equity:4 Thou executest judgment and righteousness in | Ja — | cob.
- 4. (Exalt ye the Lord our God,4 And worship at his footstool,4 (For | he is | holy.
- 5. (Moses and Aaron among his priests,4 And Samuel among them that call upon his name,4 They called upon the Lord, and he | answer'd | them.
- 6. (He spake unto them in the cloudy pillar:4 They kept his testimonies, and the ordinance that | he gave | them
- 7 (Thou answeredst them, 4 O Lord our God; 4 Thou wast a God that forgavest them,4 Though thou tookest vengeance of | their ri- | ventions. Treb (Exalt the Lord our God, 4 And worship at his holy hill: (For the Lord our | God is | holy 43×

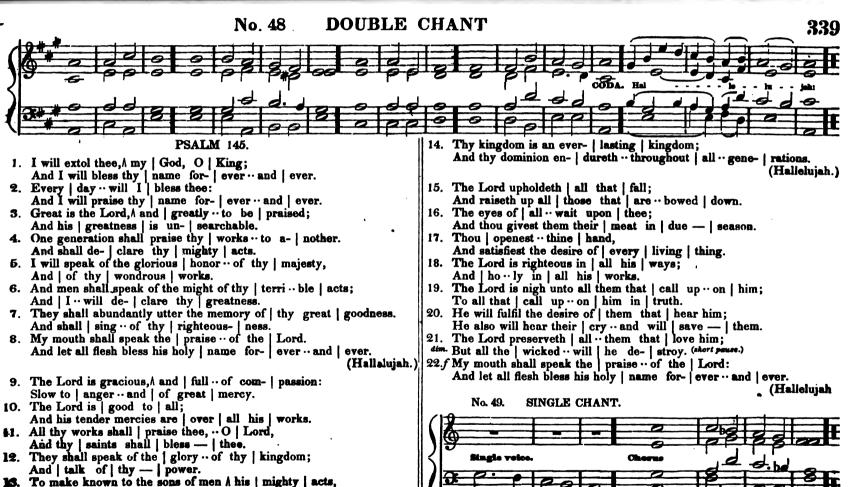


- I have trusted also in the Lord: Therefore I | shall not | slide.
- 2. (Examine me, O Lord, and prove me;4 | Try my | reins .. and my | heart.
- (For thy loving-kindness is before mine eyes: And I have | walk'd "in thy | truth
- 4. (I have not sat with vain persons,4 Neither | will I . go | in . with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

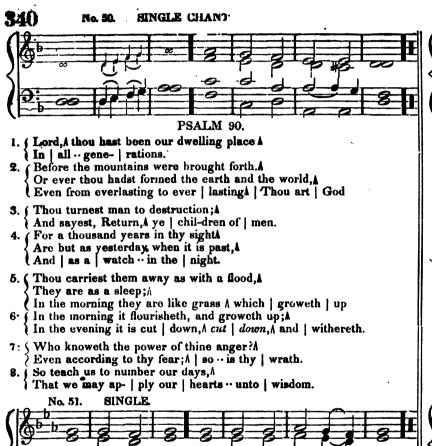


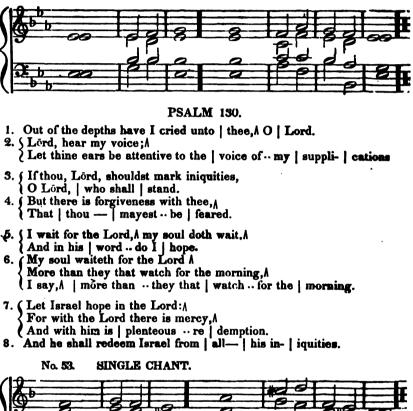
Solo. 18. (To him who smote great stage And gave their land for an heritage to Israel his servent Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever. Solo. 17. Who remembered us in our low estate: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever. Solo, 18. And hath redeemed us from our enemies: Chorus. For his mercy endureth 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 No. 46. SINGLE CHANT. (PECULIAR.) Chorus SINGLE CHANT. No. 47. CODA. 0 REV. IV. 8 & 11, and 5, 10 & 18. 1. Holy, holy, holy, Lord " God Al- | mighty, Which was, and is, and is to come. (Sym.) 2. Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory, and | honor " and | power; For thou hast created all things, And for thy pleasure they | are and | were cre- | ated. (Sym.) 8. Worthy is the Lamb | that was | slain, To receive power, A and riches, A and wisdom, A And strength; and | honor, and | glory, and | blessing. (Sym.) 4. Blessing, and honor, and | glory " and | power, Be unto him that sitteth upon the throne,^ And unto the | Lamb for- | ever " and | ever. | Amen.





And the glorious | majes . ty | of his | kingdom.





SINGLE CHANT

No. 52







1. (Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy loving kindness; According to the multitude of thy tender mercies,^

Blot | out .. my trans- | gressions.

2. (Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquities, ^ And | cleanse me | from my | sin.

3. (For I acknowledge my transgressions,^ And my sin is | ever ·· be- | fore me.

4. (Against thee, thee only, have I sinned, And done this | evil | in thy | sight.

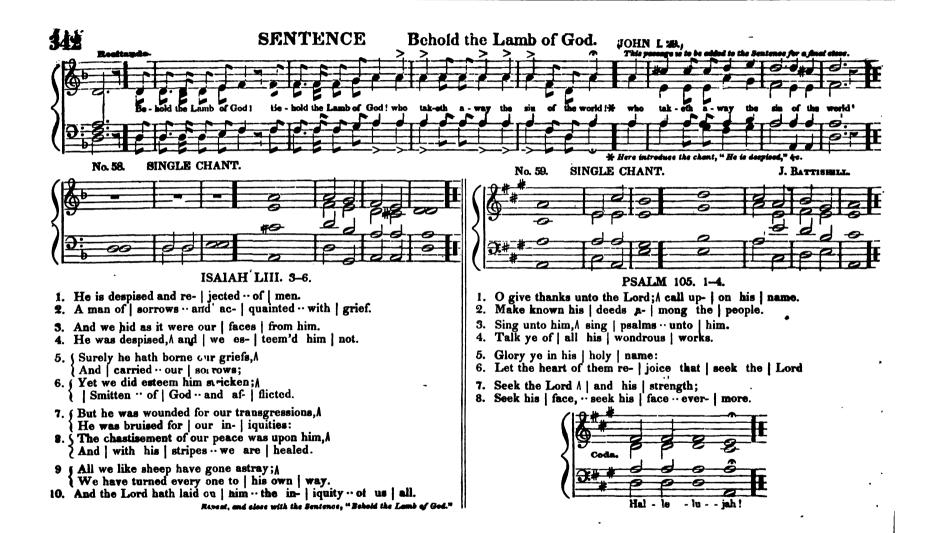
5. (Create in me a clean heart, O God; ^ And renew a right | spirit .. with- | in me.

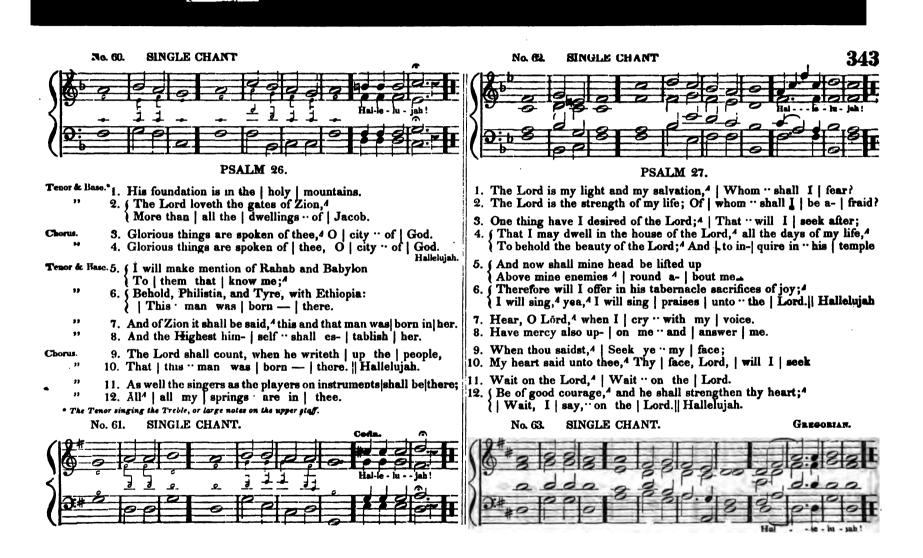
6. (Cast me not away from thy presence; ^ And take not thy | Holy | Spirit | from me.

7. (Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; A • And uphold me with | thy free | spirit.

And sinners shall be con- | verted | unto | thee. Amea.













ISAIAH LV. 6-9.

- Seek ye the LordAwhile he may be found, Acall ye upon him|while..he is|near.
 Let the wicked forsake his way, A and the unrighteous man his thoughts: A
- And let him return to the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; A And to our God; a for | he..will a- | bundant..ly | pardon.
- For my thoughts are not your thoughts, \(\)

 Neither are your ways my ways, \(\) saith the | Lord.
- For as the heavens are higher than the earth, i
 So are my ways higher than your ways, i and | my..tho'ts than | your—| tho'ts.||Amen.



THE LORD'S PRAYER.

- Our Father who art in heaven; | hallow..ed | be thy | name
 Thy kingdom come, | thy will be done on | earth .. as it | is in | heaven.
- 2 Give us this day \(\) | our --- | daily | bread; And forgive us our trespasses,\(\) as we forgive them that | trespass..a-| gainst--- | us.
- And lead us not into temptation, hut de- | liver | us from | evil;
 For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. | A—|—| men.

* This chart, from Novelle's Evening Service, is sing to the * Benedictus Donieus Done Israel,* (
Hely Week. It is one of the most beautiful Gregorium Chante, and is the same from which the popular on
called Sauchurg was orierivally arranged by the elser of this work.

[44]



PSALM 27, 35-40.

- 1. (I have seen the wicked in great power,⁴ (And spreading himself like a | green — | bay-tree
- Yet he passed away,⁴ and he was not;⁴
 Yea,⁴ I sought him,⁴ but | he could | not be | found.
- 3. { Mark the perfect man, 4 and behold the upright, 4 { For the end of that | { man is | peace.
- 4. { But the transgressors shall be destroyed together, { The end of the | wicked .. shall | be cut | off.
- 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, and deliver them; He shall deliver them from the wicked,
 And save them be- | cause they | trust in | him. || Hallelujah.





GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.

- (Chorus, f 1. Glory be to | God on | high, And on earth | peace, A good | will to | men.
- 2. We praise thee, A we bless thee, A we | worship | thee, We glorify thee, I we give thanks to thee for thy great | glo - | ry.
- 3 O Lord God, A | heavenly | King, God the | Father | Al — | mighty.

(Down to 4th verse, Chant No. 71.)

- 9. [For thou | only .. art | holy, Thou | only | art the | Lord
- 10. Thou only, A O Christ, A with the | Holy | Ghost, Art most high in the glory of | God the | Fa - | ther. | Amen.



- Semi-Chorus. 4. O Lord, the only begotten Son | Jesus | Christ; O Lord God, A Lamb of God, A | Son · of the | Fa - | ther.
- 5. That takest awa, the | sin of the | world Have | mer - cy Lp- on - | us.

- I Thou that takest away the | sin of the | world Semi-Chorus. Have | mer ·· cy up- | on — | us.
- Thou that takest away the | sin . of the | world Semi-Chorus. (Second cading. Receive, A { pp re- | ceive our | prayer.
- Thou that sittest at the right hand of God the | Father,

Have | mer ·· cy up- | on -- | us. (Up to the 9th verse, Chant No. 70.

No. 72 SINGLE CHANT. First and second Treble and Alte.

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, In | spite of | envious | Jews.

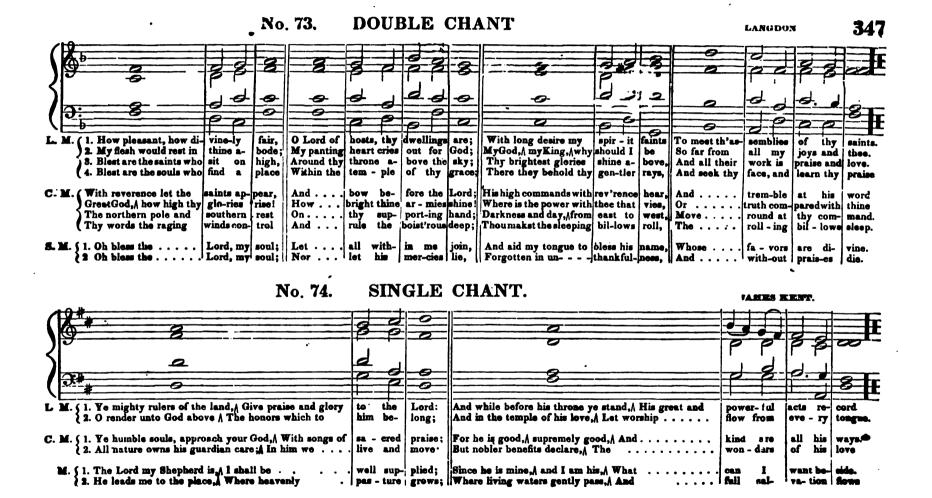
1st Cheir.2. The scribe and angry priest 4 Reject thine | only | Son; 2d Choir. Yet on this rock shall Zion rest, 4 As the .. chief | corner | stone. (Sym.)

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 glorious day,4 That our Re- | deemer | made, 2d Choir Let us rejoice, and sing, and pray, Let | all the | church be | glad 1st Choir.5. Hosanna 4 to the King Of David's | royal | blood:

ad Choir Bless him, ye saints; he comes to bring Sal-vation | from your | God (Sym '

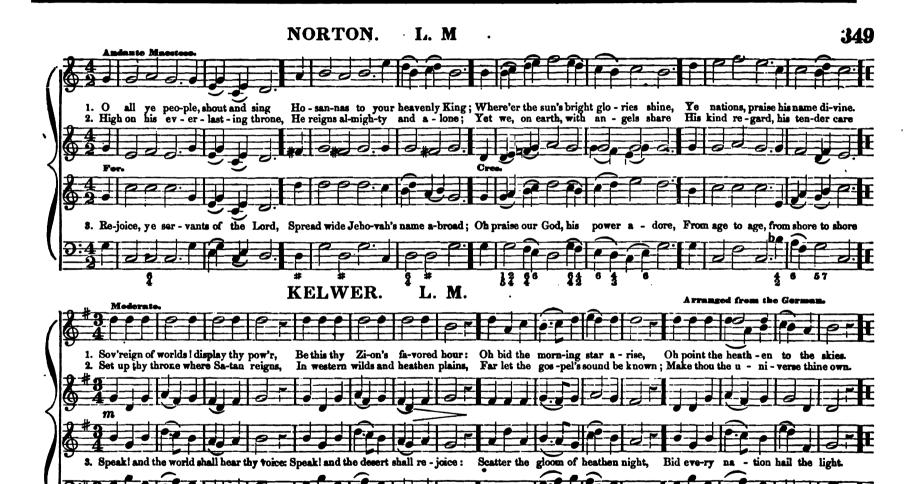
Chorus by the whole congregation, as before. 6.f We bless thine holy word Which all this grace displays; And offer on thine altar, Lord, Our sacrifice of praise



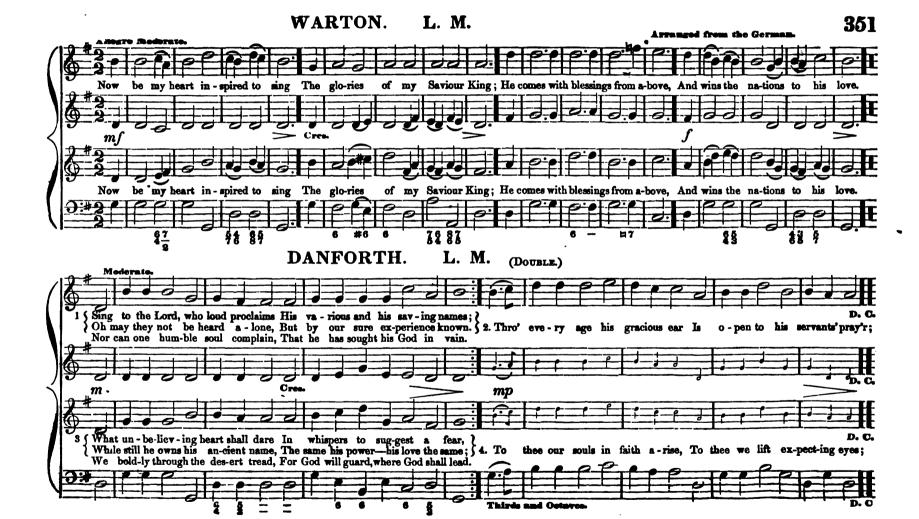
Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name: Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven: Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us: And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; For thise is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.



The following chants may be sung the small notes in the Trable; or to a S. M. by open METRICAL CHANT. L. M., C. M., or S. M. METRICAL CHANT. L. M., C. M or S. M. Na. 82.



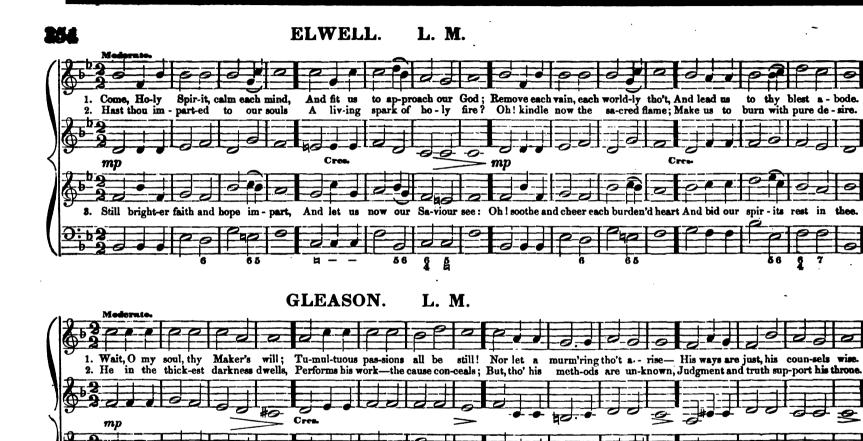




1. While life pro-longs its precious light, Mer-cy is found, and peace is given; But soon, an soon! ap-proach-ing night Shall blot out eve-ry hope of heaven-Cres. 2. While God in-vites, how blest the day! How sweet the gospel's charming sound! Come, sinners, haste a - way, While yet a pard ning God is found.

thy com-mand.





2. Wait, then, my soul—sub-mis-sive wait, Prostrate be-fore his aw-ful seat: Midst all the

rod, Still trust a wise and gracious God.

ter-rors

of his

ALBERT. L. M

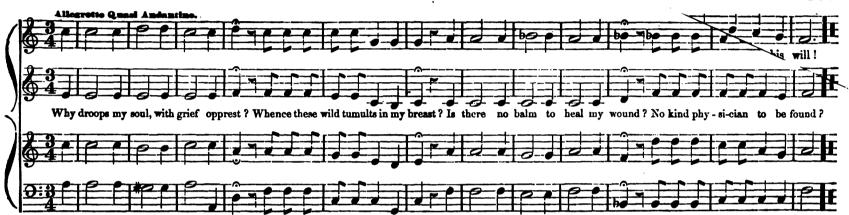




CENCHREA.

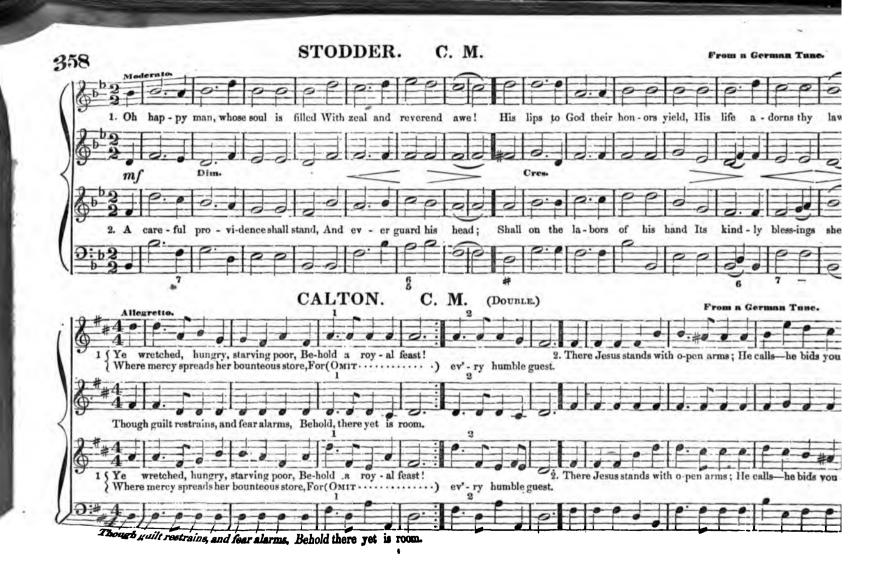
ca Laudis, by permission.

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L. M.







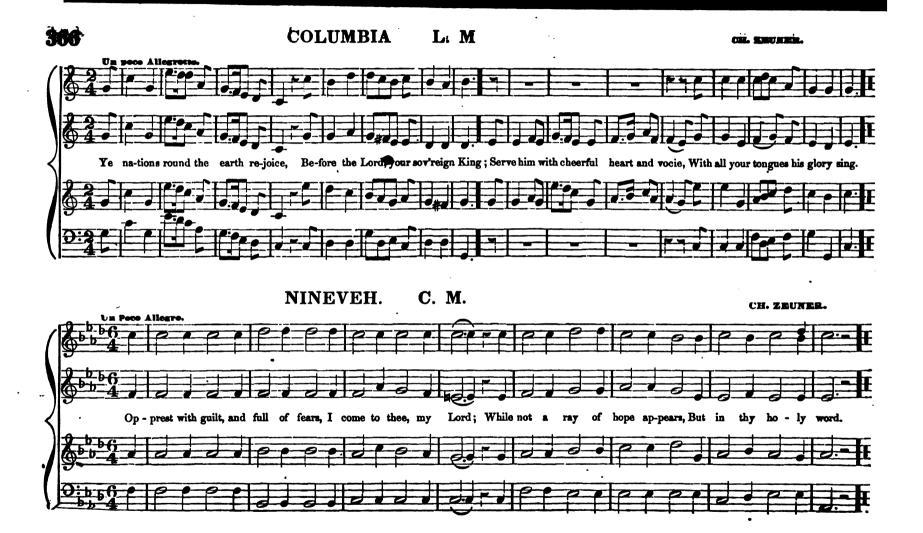






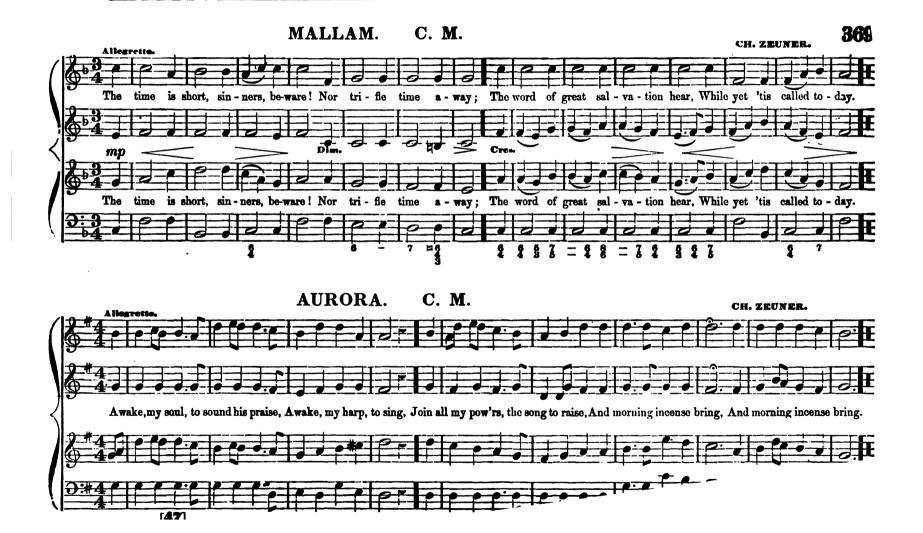




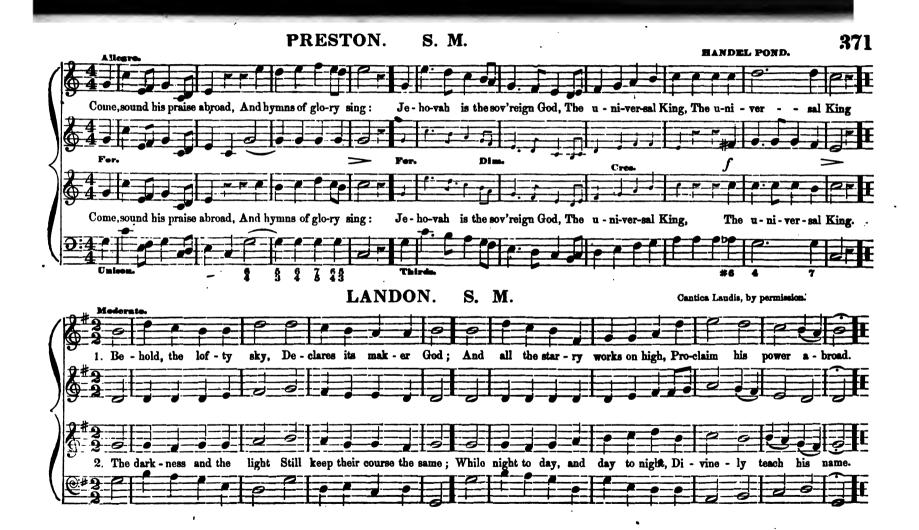


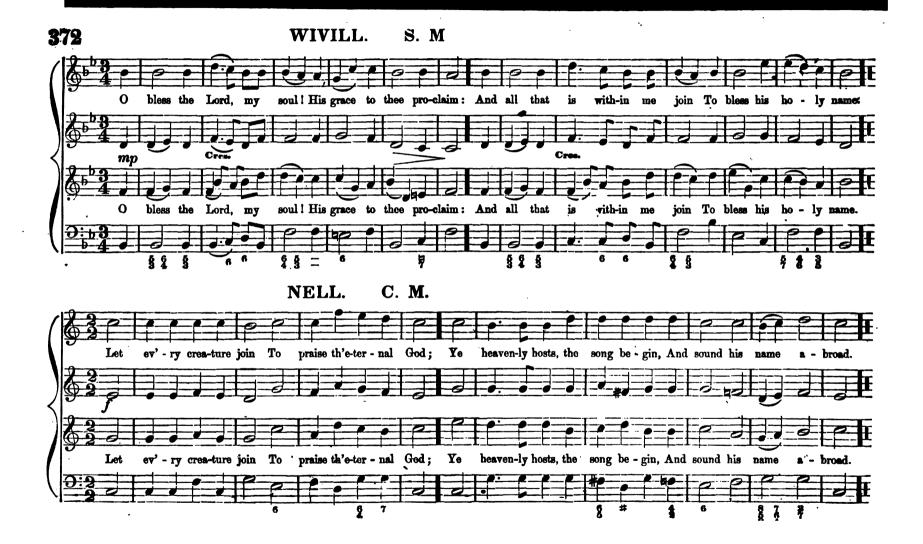


















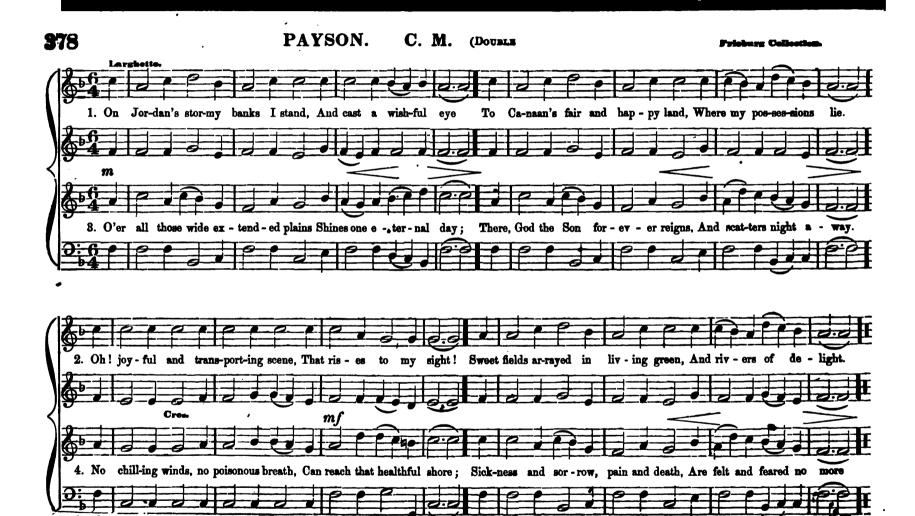
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VENING. L. M.

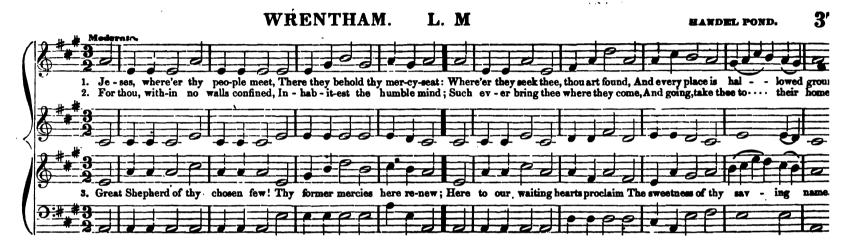
CH. ZEUNER.





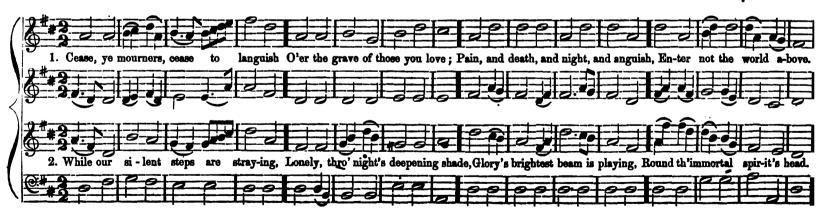






ALMA. 8s & 7s.

SAMUEL WEBBE.





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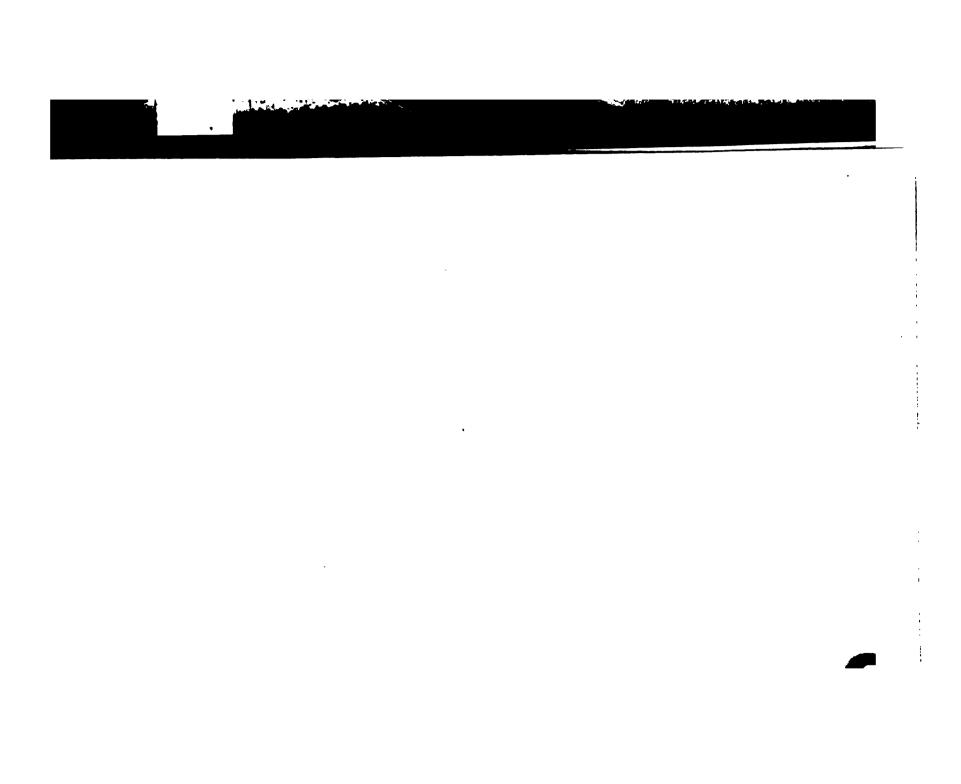
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