# bOSTON COLLEWIUN OE CHURGH MUSIG. <br> COMAIISING THE MOST POLIIAT 

PSALM AND IIYMN 'TUNES IN GENFBTRAL USE, together with i cireat vithety of
NEW TUNES, CHANTS, SENTHNCES, MOTEI'IS, AND ANTHEMS,
PKINCIPALLY BY DISTINGUISHED EUROPEAN COMPOSERS:
THE WHOLE CONETITUTING
ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC FOR CHOIRS, CONGREGATIONS, SINGING SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES, EXTINT.

BY LOWELKINASON,



PUBLISHES BY WILKINS, CARTER, \& C'O.

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BY O HELE MASON,
PROEESSOR IN THE BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC ; EDITOR OF T BOSTM ANDEL AND MAYDN COLLECTION OF CHURCI MESIC, THE CHOIR OR UNIOK COLLECTIOX


By MELVIN LORD,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Coutbolassachusetts.

## BOSTON ACADEMY OFMUSIC.

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

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ac now before public?" the reply must be similar to what would bo appropriate, Ir tho question be asked, "Why add another to many books ofh me now before the plice Books on all subjects, except there be some unnalural werc tho same inquiry rostraint to prevent, will be multiplied in proporion the number anisity of those who read them, andents of their readers. reat variety of character and style necessarily involved, tends dire So it is in music. In proportion as the art is extended, an ine e catnlogue of books will directly facilitate the progress of inusic will fail to reioice in the publication of any new book of Church and to extend the knowledge of the art ?
Every well organized choir, if kept up with interest, must have a applies in every other case. The progress of things is ever onward, considerable length of time, the same tunes, any more than that a hit desire for new music any disparagement to the old tunes of standare should write poetry at the present period? How many pocts would old tunes may be the best,-much the best, if you please, and still t that is worth having. To say the least, they inerease the rariety, a

The Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music, by Aendemy's Collection in 1835, and the Modern Psalmist in 1539. works in Germany; but notwithstanding the advantages of this arr ugether with the fact that the Editor had on hand nuch valuable witliholding from the publie, has led to the publication of Carmin
The Metrical part of the work will be found to contain not only and which are as necessary to every singing book, designed for ge composers of the present day in Europe, together affording such to the lovers of sacred song. In the department of Motetis, Ant first adapted to English words. The variety of Chants is also gre

In the Introductory department, containing the elements of vod tion however, that the different departments, (Rhythm, Melody a teacher, therefore, will not have to skip about from place to p Instruction of the Boston Academy of Music," $\dagger$ which professes work merely contains in a didactic form those doctrines or princip illustration

The Codas added to many of the tunes form quite a new featur they are called codas, yet they are not designed for the close, me priate. In the singing school and choir meetings, they may alwa the oecasion, hymn, \&cc. The hymns in whieh these Hallelujahs eircurnstances does not the devout heart say, "Praise the Lord?

nier and variety of books becone necessary; while, on tho add, what true phalanthropist, Wfricud of mesical cultivation, theref of ecienco and taste, helps to enlarge the boundariea
the same principle fession of and hyould it expect hat a choir of singers and over the same books Nor is thas constan any of these are unrivalled. So is Milton. But is this latter fact any reasun why ? The any of these are unrivehad been encouraged but those who were as good asesors, and some
fll since Milton if none hes may possess some value, and some that is not found in their predecesson
tune as Cowper says,
" The wert mice of life
lhe very spice of life,
gives it allits savor."
2 The Choir, or Únion Collection, in 1832. The Bostun Ithis work was first published in 1822 . upon two staves, after the manner of piblishing sinular named wok the four parts are printed upon tho stanon mode of printing. This conelderal.oth, of the parts, there ale many who prefer the commons, which he could hardly fcel justifed in at the presenttime
at the present tune. as ballast is to a ship, -but also many ncw tunes, embracing specinens from distinguished of style, in melody, harmony and rhymical structure, as cannot fail to be highly interesting will be found and harmony and interesting pieces never before published, and also now is usual in similar works.
the general arrangement of the Modern Psalnist has bcen followed, with this important excepthe gencral arrangenment of the Nodern Psalnist has ocen torch them in singing schools. The merely to follow ihe regular succession of chapters as they occur. how to teach, and with the contents of which every teacher, therefore, should explanation and hare necessary to be taught, leaving the teacher to pursue his own method of explanation and is hoped they may add interest to the performance of psalmody. Although may be introduced before the first stanza, or between the stanzas of a hymn, as may be appromay be in public worship the propricty of singing them must depend upon the circumstances of and first supposed; for under whe proprety be introduced, are more hill I trust in him."

* Carminà Sacra.
+ The Editor having seen several recent notices of this work, 1.1 whel which is commonly called the Pestalozzian method,-a method now so gen addition to which he would also state, that the work of Kabler there mentif


## Le世MENTS OFVCAL MUSIC

## CHAPTER I.

## GEAERAL DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

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

1. Кhythm. This is founded on the first of the above distinctions, and treats of the length of sounds.
2. Melody. This is founded on the second distinction, and treats of the pitch of sounds.
3. Denamics. This is founded on the third distinction, and treats of the power of sounds.
§ III. GENERAL VIEW.

Distinctions.
Long or Short
High or Low.
Soft or Loud.

| Departments. | Subjects. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rhytha. | Lejgth |
| Melody. | Pitch. |
| DyNamics. | Power. |

## QUESTIONS.

How many distinctuons exist in the nature of musieal sounds? - What is the first? Second? Thard? ment call ? departmcnis are there mo the elementary principles of music? What second Thard? Khyolım is founded? Metody? What in that distinetion in the nature of musical the first departLength of sounds? Delody? Dyinmics ?-What is that department called which retales which es: intial pronerties ha:e musical son?-lıs how many ways do musical sounds differ? - How to the dy? Dynamieryes häe musical somuds? What are they? What is the s:ject of Rhyhow many Rhythnical, Mefolic, orms differ from one another on:ly as it respects their lengh is the differemKhythmical. Melodic, or Byanite - If sounds diller with respect to their pitch, is the difference Melodic, or Dynamic didereuce 1 Abr with respect to their power, is it a I Ihythmical

## CHAPTER II.

## R HY THM.

## DIVISIONS OF TIME, BEATING TIME, ACCENT.

The length of sounds is regulated by a division of the time occupied 1 rformance of music into equal portions.
'he portions of time into which music is divided are called Measures. Measures are diwided into Parts of Measures.
A measure with two parts is called Double measure.

| 6 | THREE | ${ }_{6} 6$ | 6 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | FOUR | 6 | 6 |  |  |
| 6 | SIX | 6 6 | 6 |  |  |

\$The character used for separating measures is called a BAR-thus,

\$o aid in the computation and accurate division of time, certain moti the hand are made. This is called Beating Time.
No iry persion learning to sing should give strict attention to beating time. Experience provefy person learning the habit of beating tine is neglected, the ability to keep time is seldom acquired.
$\S \mathbb{X}$ ble measure has two beats: first, Downward; second, Upioard Accel the first part of the measure.
§ Iple time has three beats: first, Downward; second, Hither; third, $b_{r d}$ Accented on the first part of the measure.
is if Ladruple time has four beats: first, Dononward; second, Hither, nirs
$\$$ XIII. Sextuple time has six beats: first, Downuard; second, ownward; hird. Hither: fourth, Thither; fifth, Upward; sixth, Upward. Acented on the first and fourth parts of the measure.
Nots. The hither beat is made horizoutally to the len, the thither beat to the right. $F$ For the first downward beat, in Sextuple time, let the hand fall half the way, and for the second, 'he qnainder
§ XIV. One measure in Quadruple is equivalent to two mesures in Double time; and one measure in Sextuple is equivalent to two heasures in Triple time.

Note. The most inportant requisite in all good performance is accuracy of time. is this that hinds a choir together, and carries them safely through the most difticult rhythnical cqubinations. of acquire the liabit of keeping good time requires nuch paticuce and perseverauce; andit is in this the those who commence learuing to sing are most likely to fail. The school should now $\&$ exercised inheating time, and in singing one sound to the syllable la to each part of the measure.

## QUESTIONS

$H_{w}$ is the length of sounds regulated (or governed) in music? What are the portions of time calle finto which inusic is divided ? What portions of ume are smaller than measures? - fow many killds Xmeasure are there ? - How many parts has double measure ? Triple? Quadrupld Sextuple 1-3 which part of the measure is double time acceuted? Triple? Quadruple ? Sextuple 1of tine tochanocter called which is used for separating the measures?- What istingnishos one kind of tine ton another? llu beating time, how
Sextuple What is the use of beating time? $\qquad$

## CHAPTER III.

RHYTHM—OF NOTES.
§ XV. Tlength of sounds is indicated by the form of certain characters called N-s.
§XVI. Thes re five kinds of notes in common use, viz:


- (Scmibreve.) (Minim.)
(Crotchet.)
(Quaver.)
Sixteenth Not
$\oint$ XVII. Besides the above there are sometimes used Turty-seconds Sixty-fourths ond also, Dovele notes or lif.

Sing in Quadruple time all the notes in common use.

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

## QUESTIONS.

What are those characters called which represely the length of sounds 1-Are notes rhvthmieal melodic or dymate many kinds of notes are there in enmmon use ? What is the longest note called? The uextl sic.-How much does a dot add to the leugth of a note?-What do noles represent?-What are potes for?

CHAPTER IV. MELODY.
\$ XXII. In singing the scalc, the following syllables are used:
Written, Do, Re, MI, Fa, Sol, La, SI, Do. Pronounced, Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lak, See, Doe.
lllustration of the Scale, with numerals, letters and syllables.


Note. The scale should be sung to the class slowiy and distinctly, to the syllable ta, or to numerals, beginning at a suitable pitch, ascending and descending several times until they may be supposed to have a clear idea of it, whin they may be required to sing it themselves. A few will almost always be found, say from five to ten in a class of a hundred, who cannot at first get the sounds right. These cannot go on with the others with advantage to cither party, but if they can practise in a separate class they nay, probably, by extra excrtion, succced. As the difficulty in such cases is almost always with the ear, listening to the singing of others is of mucn greater inportance to such persons than any
attempt to sing themselves.
§ XXIII. The difference of piteh between any two sounds is called an Interval. Thus, from one to two is an interval, \&e.

SXXIV. In the seale, there are five larger and two smaller intervals, the Med Steps and the latter Halp-Strps.

Walfstens oecy=2
d. four, and

## CHAPTER $V$.

## MELODY. THE STAFF AND CLEFS.

§ XXII. The piteh of sounds is represented by a character called a Staff, on which the seale, or other music, is written in notes.
$\$$ XX'II. The Staff consists of five lines, and the spaces between them.
§ $\mathrm{XX} \mathrm{X}^{\top}$ III. Each line and space is ealled a Degree; thus, there are nine degrees five lines and four spaces.
§ XXX. When more than nine degrces are wanted, the spaees belor or above the Staff are used; also additional lines callcd adDed lines.

$\S$ XXX. In writing the seale on the staff, one may be place on either of its degrees, and the other sounds follow in regular order; nus, if one be placed on the first line, two will be on the first spaee. iree on the seeond line, and so on; or, if one be placed on the first spr', two will be on the second line, and so on.
§ XXXI. There are two ways in whieh the scale is cmonly written on the staff; first, one on the added line below; and sece, one on the second saee.
fs of writing the scale, XII. To distinguish bctween these two naracter is ustd ealled a he position of the letters on the staff.

There are two Clefs in eor

- use: the G Clef (Treble;
(Base).
变


## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

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

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


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


## QUESTIONS.

What is that character called, which represents the pitch of somids?-Is the staff a rhythmical, meodic or dynamic character? Why ?-How many lines are there in the staff? How many spaces ?What is each line and space of the staff called ?-Mow many degrees docs the staff contain ?- (t'ointing to the staff,) Which line is this? Space? \&c. - (Pointing to the staff,) Which degree of the staff is this? \&e. - What is the space above the staff called? Space telow? - If lines are added below the staff, what are they called? If added above the staff. what are they called? - Where upon the staft is one ustally written? Where two? Three? \&c.-What letter is one? Two ? Three i \&ic-What syllable is one ? Two? Tiree ? \&c.-On what other degree of the staff, besides the added line below, is one often written? - How can we tell whether one be written on the ardded line below, or on the second space 1-How many clefs are there ?- What are they called ?- What does the G elef sig: nify ?-What does the F' elef signify ? -If the G clef is used, where must one be riritten?-If the $\mathcal{F}$ clef is ased, where must one be wniten?

## CHAPTER V.

## RHYTHM-VAKIETIES OF MEASURE

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

Examples of some of the common varicties of measure.

## 

Note. Other varictics also may be used ; as,


NotF. It is to be observed, that notes have no prosifive, hut only a relative length. The example 2.2 is not necessarily cither slower or quicker than 2.4; 3-2 is nejther slower nur quicker tban 3.8, \&ic. The differcut varicties of time in cach of the above cxamples are practically the same. To lie eye they are diferent, to the ear alike.

## QUESTIONS.

How many kinds of time are there ?-IIow many varictics in each kind of time?-How are the different varietics of time ohtained "-lby wheh figure is the kind of time desigoated P-By which lower tigure (dimo - What nate)? Ser ? What nate) \& \& .

Nute. Sinilar quessions may also be asked in reference to the different inds and varjeties of umo

## CHAPTER V.

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

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

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.


## CHAPTER VII.

RHYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION ; OR PRIMITIVE AND DERIVED RELATIONS, OR FORMS OF MEASURE. ONE NOTE TO EACH PART OF TIIE MEASURE. SIMPLE FORMS.
§XLII. When each part of a measure is occupied by the particular note designated by the figure denoting the variety of time; the measure is said
to be in its primitive relation. Thus, if the denominator be $\mathbf{2}$, the primitive relation of the measure is halves; if 4 , quarters; if $\$$, eighths, \&c. Such forms of ineasure with their derivatives are called Simple Relatiuns. The primitive note is taken as a standard by which to determine the length of others.
Note. By relation is meant the form or order of filling a measure.
§ XLIII. Derived relations, or forms, are obtained from the primitive relation, by uniting two or more parts of the measure.

## EXAMPLE.

Quarter Relations.


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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES, in different Rhythmical Forms.



When is a measure said to be in its prumitive form ?-What is the primitive form of the mesasure marked 4-4 ? What is the primitive form of the measure inarked 4-2? 4-8? 3 4 3.2 4-16 A.c.-Why is the primitive form of any measure called so? Ans. Because it is jut what is expressei by the figures. [It is also the most natural and easy form in which the measure can appear.] - What are all other forms of measure besides the primitive called ?-How are derived forms obtained from the primitive ?- l low many derivatives are there in the first class? Second? Third ?-What is peculiar o the derivatives of the first class? Second ?-What is peculiar to the first derivative of the third class?-Why is the sccund derivative in the third class called irregular ?-How ean derived forms lee celuced to primitive ?-When a note commences on an unaccented part of a measure, and is conllinued on an accented part of the measure, what is it called ? Aus. Syncopated note.-In which class are syncopated notes found 1
Note, It is thonght unnecessary to repeat the questions for different kinds, of varicties of mea sure, as $3-4.3-2.42 .4-8$, \&c. If the principle be understood, it can easily be applied to these and other varieties of measure.

## CHAPTER VIII.

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

ENAMPLE
Znarter 18esta._Inifilenta.

QUESTIONS.
When a incasure or part of a measure is pased over ins silence, what is it called 1-What are those chararters called, which indicate silence?-Are rests Phythmeal, melodic, or dynamic characters Why ?-How many kuds of rests are there?
Nute. Exercise at present, ouly oll whole, half, and quarter rests.
PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Rhythm and Melody. The scale with rests.

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


## 10

ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

§L. Pianissimo. If a sound is produced by a very small, but careful excrtion of the vocal organs, softer than piano, yet so loud as to be a gond audible sound, it is called pIANissimo, (pronounced pee-an-is-si-mo) and is marked $p p$.
§ LI. Fortissimo. If a sound is produced with still greater exertion of the vocal organs than is required for forte, but not so loud as to degenerate into a scream, it is called fortissimo, and is marked $f f$.

§ XLVII. Mezzo. A sound produced by the ordinary exertion of the vocal organs, is a medium or middle sound; it is called mezzo, (pronounced $m e t-z o$ ) and is marked $m$.
§ XLVIII. Piano. A sound produced by some restraint of the vocal organs, is a soft sound; it is called piano, (pronounced pee-an-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 $f$.

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

EXERCISE.


ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

QUESTIONS.
What is the third distinction in musical sounds? What is the department called, which arises out of this distinction? -What is the subjec: of I ynamics?-When a sound is neither loud nor son, 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 I- If a sound is very son, what is it called ? flow 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 I'ianissimo, or PP signify? -What does Fortissimo, or FF signify?
$\qquad$
CHAPTER X.
LESSONS IN WHICH THE VARIOUS SOUNDS OF THE SCALE PROCEED, NOT ACCORDING TO THEIR REGULAR ORDER OF PROGRESSION, BUT BY SKIPS.
§ LII. One and three. With these two sounds the following changes may be produced: 13,31.

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

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

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


$\S L V$. One, three, five, eight and seven. Seven naturally leads to eight. Eight, therefore, will serve as a guide to seven. In order to sing seven right, think of eight.

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

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

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



## QUESTIONS.

In the use of one and three, how many changes may be produced? What are they? $\Lambda$ ns. 13 and 31 . Sing them. How many changes may be produced with 1,3 and 5 , provided we commence with 11 What are they? Ans. 135 , and 153 . Sing them. - How many changes may be produced, begiming with 3 ? What are they Ans. 315 , and 35 . Sing them.-How many changes, begimming with 5 ? hat are ticy Ans. 5 , and 53 . Sing them.-How many changes may be produced with 135 and 8, beyinning wihi what are they sing them- How many, begining - How many, begining with of What are they? Sing them - To what sound does 7 maturally lead? - How mary, begit oust we think of, to enable us to sing 7 right? Ans. - What sound is a guide 0 -9 - What sound does 4 lead ? Als 3.-What somid is a guicle 40 ? What sound will gurde to 27 Ans. 1 or 3.-What sound will guide to $6 ?$ Ans. 5

## CHAPTER XI.

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

§ LXI. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes, viz: lowest male voices, or Base; highest male voices, or Tenon; 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 Baritode, betwecu the Base and Tenor and the Mezzo Soprano, between the Alto and Treble.
$\$$ LXII. The following example exhibits the usual compass of the human voice, and also that of the different parts, as Base, Tenor, Alto, Treble.

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


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, is what are we in regard 8 ? When sounds below 1 are sung, as what are we to regard I!-luto how many classes is the human voice divided T- What are the lowest male voires called? What are the highest called? What are the lowest female volces called? What are the lighest called?

PRACTICAL EXERCISES in two parts.


Round in two parts.


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

Round in two parts.


## CHAPTER XII

## Tllf: CIIROMATIC SCAI.F.

§IXXIV. Between those sounds of the seale whielt are a step distant, there may be an intermediate sound a half-step distant from each; thus, imermediate sounds may neeur 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, beeause the intervals between those sounds are already half-steps, and there is no smaller practieable interval.
§ IXV. 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 cither 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 oceurs, a sign of elevation called a Sharp ( $\bar{\pi}$ ) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be sharped: as, Sharp one, Sharp two, \&ec. or $\mathrm{C}=, 1) \geqslant$, \&ic. A sharp raises the piteh of a note a half-step.
§ LXVII. When the note representing an intermediate sound is written on the same degree of the staff as the upper of the two sounds between which it occurs, a sign of depression ealled a Ftat (b) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sonnd is said to be falled: as, Flal spren, Flat six, \&c. or $\mathrm{Bb}, \mathrm{A} b, \& c$. A flat lowers the pitch of a note a half-step.
§ LXVIII. In the application of syllables to the sharpert sounds. the vowel sound is changed to ce. Thus sharp one is di, (pronounced dee,) sharp two ri, \&c. In the applieation of syllables to the fatled sounds, the vowel sound is changed to $a$. Thus the flat seven is se, (pronounced sa,) flat six le, \&e
§ LXIX. A scale of thirteen sounds, including all the intermediate sounds and twelve intervals of a half-step each, is called the Curomatic Scale.

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

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


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

## EXAMPLE.



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

EXAMPLE.

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

EXAMPLE.

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.


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

## QUESTIONS

Between what sounds of the scale may intermeniate sounds be produced ? Ans. 1 and 2, $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ and 3 4 and 5,5 and 6 , and 6 and 7. Why can there not be an intermediate sound between 3 and 4 , and 7 and 8 ? - What is the sign of elevation called, by which intermediate sounds are indicated? What is and 8 ?- What is the sign of elevation called, by which internediate sounds are Whacated - What in in before a note, how much higher is its sound ?-When a flat is placed before a note, hew. much lower

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

$s$ its sound 9 - What is the intermediate somnd between 1 and 2 ealled, when it derives its name from 1f Ans. Hi. What letter f Ans. (W. What is it catled, when it derives its name from 2 ? Aus. D2. What letter? Ans. Db. (Note. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)$13 y$ what character is the ascencling chromatic scale formed? - $13 y$ what character is the descemon chronatic scale formed 1-Are flats and sharps rhythmical, melodic, or dynamic characters - Boes a sharped sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards I-To what does te2 lead ? \&re-Does a nlat tened sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards - To what does ? lead? che. What is the puide to t? \$c. - What
 measure in which it occurs - Under what circumstances does the iufluence of a sharp, or flat, extend beyond the measure in which is orcurs? Aus. When the same sound is continued irom measure to measure.-When it is necessary to take away the effect of a sharp or flat, what character is used ?

## CHAPTER XIII.

## DIATONIC INTERVALS.

§ LXXIV. In addition to those intervals called Steps and halfsteps belonging to the scale in its natural progression, there are also other intervals occasioned by skipping; as, Seconds, Tuirds, Fourths, Fiftus, Sixtus, Seventus and Octaves
\$ LXXV. Intervals are always reckoned from the lower sound upwards, unless otherwise expressed.

## DIATONIC INTERVALS.

Note. Diatonic, because they are produced by skips in the diatonic scalc.
§ LXXVI. Two sounds being the same pitch, are called Unison.
§ LXXVII. When the voice proceeds from any sound to that on the next degree of the staff, the interval is called a Second; as from 1 to 2,2 to 3 , $\& c$.
§LXXVIII. When the voice skips over one degree, the interval is called a Thind; as from 1 to 3, ? to 4 , \&ec.
$\$$ LXXIX. When the voice skıps over two degrees, the interval is called a Fourtif; as from 1 to 4,2 to 5 , Sic.
§ LXXX. When the voice skips over three degrees, the interval is called a Fiftil; as from 1 to 5,2 to 6, \&c.
§ LXXXI. When the voice skips over four degrees, the interval is called a Sisth, as from 1 to 6,2 to 7 , \&c.
§ LXXXII. When the voice skips over five degrees, the interval is called a Seventif; 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 , a to 9, \&c.

## QUESTIONS.

When two sounds are both the same piteh, what are they called? Ans, Cirson-When we proceed from any note to that which is written on the next degree of the staff, what is the interval ealled Ans. Second. When we skip over one degrae of the staff, what is the interval ralled? Aus. Tlurd When we skip two degrees? Fourth. When we skip three degrees? Fiful. When we skip four de grees? Sixth. When we skip five degrees? Seventh. When we skip six degrecs? Eighth, or Octave

## CHAPTER XIV.

## MAJOR AND MNOR 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 slajor second.
§ LXXXV. Thirds.
3. A third consisting of a step and a half-step, is msor.
4. A third consisting ot two steps, is major.
§ LXXXVI. Fourths.
5. A fourth consisting of two steps and one half-step, is a perfect fourth.
6. A fourth consisting of three steps, is a smarp fourtin
§ LXXXVII. Fifths.
7. A fifth consisting of two steps and two half-steps, is a flat fifth.
8. A fifth consisting of three steps and a half-step, is a perfect fifth.
§ LXXXVIII. Sixths.
9. A sixth consisting of three strps and two half-steps, is mivor.
10. A sixth consisting of four steps and a half-step, is major
§ LXXXIX. Sevenths.
11. A seventh consisting of four steps and two half-steps, is a FLAT seventil.
12. A seventh consisting of five steps and one halfotep, is a sharp seventh.
§ XC. Octave. An octave consists of five steps and two half-steps.
§ XCl. Minor intemials alitered to masor. If the lower note of any minor interval be flatted, or the upper one sharped, the interval becomes major.
§XCiI. Major interval.s aitered to minor. If the lower note of any major interval be sharped, or the upper one flatted, the interval becomes minor.
§ XCIII. Extreme sharp interval.s. If the lower note of any major interval be flatted, or the upper one sharped, the interval becomes superfluous, or extreme sharp.
§ XCIV. EXtreme flat intervals. If the lower note of any minot interval be sharped, or the upper one flatted, the interval becomes diansished or extreme flat.

## QUESTIONS.

If a secoud comsists of a half-step, what is it called? Aus. Mmor Second. If a second consists of a step, what is it called? Mijor Seconnl.-If a third consist of a step and a half-step, what is it cailied? - If a third comsints of tico sleps, what is it called!-If a fonrth consists of two steps and one half-step,
 -If a sixili consists of thref steps and two half-steps, whit is it called ?-lt a sixth consists of four steps and one half-step, what is it called? If a seventi consists af four steps and two half steps, what steps alle one half-step, what is is called - If a seventh comsisto of four steps and two half steps, what sists of fice steps and tico half-steps, what is it called? - Minur Intervals altered to Major. If the


 of any major interval he flatted, what does the intersal hecome? - Extreme Shurp Intervals. If the lower somad of any mujor intorval be fistted, what does the interval hecome? - If the upprer somul of any major interval he sharped, what does the interval heconac! - Extreme Flat Intervats. If the lower vonul of any minor interval he sharpeal. what does the juterval tecome? -If the upper sonnd of tuly minor interval be gatted, what dues the intervad heconte?

## CHAPTER XV.

ЧHYTHMICAI. CI.ASSIFICATION. TWO NOTES TO FACH PART OF THF. MEASURE, OR COMPOUN゙D FORMS. FIGHTH RESTS. TRIPLFIS. REPEAT.
§XCV. When two or more notes come to each part of a measurc, they sre to be considered as constituting the primitive form of the measure, and

## VOCAL MUSIC.

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

EXAMPLE.
Eighth Relations


Nut F. Uliser examples may be exhilhted on the Black Board, as Quarters in 4-2, or 3-2, \&c.
§ XCVI. Eighth Rests.

§ XCVII. Thrce notes are somctimes sung to one beat, or part of a measure. The figurc 3 is placed over such notes, and they are caled Triplets.
§ XCVIII. Repeat. Dots across the staff require the repetition of the strain.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES



## CHAPTER XVI.*

RHYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION. FOUR NOTES TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. COMPOUND FORMS. DOUBLE DOTS. SIXTEENTH RESTS. §XCIX. Sce §XCV. EXAMPLE.

Sixteenth Rclations, Doulle Time.


- Where schools are kept but for a short lime, it may be zecessary to omit this chapter
§ C. A dotted note or rest is sometimes lengtinened by a second dot, which adds to it one fourth of the note, or one half of the first dot
§ CI. Sixteenth Rests. ₹ ヲ
PRACTICAL EXERCISES



CHAP'TER XVII.
DYNAMIC TONES.
§CII. Organ Tone. A sound which is commenced, continued and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an organ tone. $(\Longrightarrow$ )
§ CIII. Crescendo. A sound commencing soft ard gradually increasing to loud, is called crescendo. (cres. or -)
§ CIV. Diminuendo. A sound commencing loud and gradually diminishing to soft, is called diminuendo. (dim. or $=$ )
§CV. Swell. An union of the crescendo and diminuendo, produces the swelling tove, or swell. (~)
Note. Sing the scale very slow, (ah,) applying the swell.
§CVI. Pressure Tone. A very sudden crescendo, or swell, is called a PRESSURE TONE. (<or <>

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

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

## QUESTIONS.

When a sound is begun, continued, and ended, with an equal degree of power, what is it called ?When a sound is begun soft, and gradually increased to loud. what is it called ?-When a sround is begon loud, and gradually diminished to soft, what is it called?-When the crescendo is unted to the diminuendo, what is it called?-What is a very-sudden crescendo called ?-What is a verv sudie diminish called?

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE,

§ CIX. When C is taken as one, as it has always been hitherto, the 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 transposed.
$\S C X$. 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 кex, Thus, if the scale be in its natural position, it is said to be in the кey 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, \&ic.
§ CXI. In transposing the scale the proper order of the intervals (steps and half-steps) must be preserved. Thus, the interval must always be a step from one to two, and from two to three, a half-step from three to four, a step from four to five, from five to six, and from six to seven, and a half-step from seven to 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 slep 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 becones 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.

## EXAMPLE.


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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN G.


## QUESTIONS.

When is the scale said to he 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, itl what key would the scale be theil l- What is meant by the key of $\mathbf{C}$ ? I)? E, 1 F ? Ne. Whon ally other tetter than C is taken as one, what is said of the scale ?-In what key is the scale, when in its uatural pusition ? In tramposing the spale.
 to 3 ? \&c.-What is the interval, alwags, from C in W? D Io F. Sr.-Huw ran the arder of the mtervals be preserved in transposing the scale - Wlat is the firal Mrampustimin of the srale wollity

 of $;$ ban mot - llow of


 with \& in this case? - What does this varped thi lecone in the uew key of fi? What effect does sharping the thi liave on the scale? What must be done in order to transpose the scale a 5 th ?




## QUESTIONS

If the scale be transposed from I）a finth，io what letter will it gn ？－In order to trampose the srate a fitth h：gher，what mint be done？－What is $t$ in the key of I）？What hester，then，mus be sharped． in transposing from I）to A？What is the shemature to the key of A？What telters are sharped？－ How much higher is the key of $\lambda$ ，than D）－How numh higher is the key of 1 than（i ？－How marh
 D？－What senmed is I），in the key of A＇What sommel has the key of A．that I）has not ？W＇Wat

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


practical EAERCISES IN E．



If the scale he transposed a fifth from A，to what trtet Il it go？－In order to transpose the meale a fith，what must he done ？－What is $\$$ in the kes of $A$ ．What letter，dien，nmst lue sharped，$m$
 simitur to those under the lst，2d and 3 d transpositums．
§ CXVIII．Fifth transposition by sharps．Key of B．Five sharps：F $\left.\mathrm{C}_{i}=\mathrm{G}=\mathrm{I}\right)=$ and $\mathrm{A}=$ ．（Same as Cb ．）
SCXIX．Sixth transposition by sharps．Key of F 并．Six sharps． F 半。 $C=(G \neq, I)=A=$ and $E=$ ．（Same as（ib．）
SCXX．Seventh transposition by sharps．Key of C $\ddagger$ ．Seven sharps． $F=(\therefore=,(i=1) \neq, A \neq, E=7$ and $B=$ ．（Same as 1$) b$ ．）
§CXXI．Fighth transposition by sharps．Key of $G=$ Eight sharps＊ $\mathrm{F} \equiv, \mathrm{C} \neq \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{D}) \mathrm{\pi}, \mathrm{~A} \neq \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{B}=$ and $\mathrm{F} \times$ ．（Same as Ab ．）
\＆CXXII．In the last transposition，from $C=t, G=$ ，a new character hes been introduced on $\mathrm{F} \neq$ ，called a docebie：sharp．

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

## QUESTIONS.

What key is a fifth higher than E ? What is the signature to the key of B?-What letters are sharped in the key of B ?- What key is a fith higher Lan B? -What is the signature to the key of ry ? - What letters are sharpeet in the key of Fef - What key is a fifth higher than I. F ? - What is the signature to the key of CH?-What letlers are sharped in the key of CE ? What key is a fifth higher haver
§ 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 hâs been found necessary. Hence the following Rule: The sharp fourth transposes the scale a fifth.
§ CXXV. First transposition by flats; from $\mathbf{C}$ to F , a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

## EXAMPLE.


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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN F.


2.


Far too lone thy
Far too long thy
Let the ficlds be
winds have roared, snows have beat, and
rams nave pourec green a - - gain; Quick-ly end thy drea-ry rempl breez-es flee. Insea-ry win - ter haste from me.

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSlC.

## QUES'TIONS.

How much higher than C is F ——What is the signature to the key of F ? Why is 13 flated in the koy of F ? - What somind has the key of F , that C has not ? - What somme has the key of C , that F has nol - how many somnds have ure keys of F and C in conmon ? - What letuer is I , in the key of C ? - What sound is C , in the key of Fl - In transposing the scale from C to F , what somend is fomend in be wrong? - Is it too high or too low? What must he done with it? - Why mus it be flatled? - What does the flat 7h become in the new key of $\mathbf{F}$ ? - What is the effeet of flatting the 7U 7 - What must be done in order to transpose the scale a 41 h ?
$\oint$ CXXVII. Second transposition by flats; from F to $\mathrm{B} b$, a fourth highor, or a fifth lower.

## EXAMPLE.



## QUESTIONS

If the seale be transposed from F a fourth, what will tim the key? - In orterto tranapose the seale a Hh, what must be done? - What is 7 in the key of F • - What bether nust be fla" ed, then, ill tranopme-

 the key of $\mathbf{F}$, that does not helong tu the key of $\mathrm{B}^{\prime}$ ) l-llow nany suunds liave the two keys in rominon?
§CXXVIII. Third transposition by flats; from IBb to E:b, a fourth higher, or a filth lower.

## EXAMPLE




> PRACTICAL EXERICSES IN Eb.



## QUESTIONS.

If the scate be transposed from B) a 4 th, what will be the key? - In order to transpose the scale a 4ilh, what must he dono?-What is 7 in the key of By!-What new flat do we obthin, then, in transposing from $1: \%$ to E? - Vhat does the flat fih berome in the new key? - What is the signature of F:)? -What letters are flatted?-Hiow mirh bigher is E) than BD? \&e.
§ CXXVIII. Fourth transposition by flats; from Eb to Ab , a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

## EXAMPLE




QUESTIONS
If the scale be transposed a th from F.b, what will he the key?-What is the signature to the key of Ab?-What letters are flatted?-How does tlating the ith, transpose the scale?-How much higher is $A p$ than $\mathrm{E} \triangleright$ ?
$\S$ CXXIX. Fifth transposition by flats. Key of Db. Five flats: Bb, Eb, $A b, 1) b$ and Gb. (Same as $C$ 井.)
§ CXXX. Sixth transposition by flats. Key of $G b$. Six flats: $B b, E b$, Ab, Db, Gb and Cb. (Same as F开.)
§ CXXXI. Seventh transposition by flats. Key of Cb. Seven flats: $\mathrm{Bb}, \mathrm{Eb}, \mathrm{Ab}, \mathrm{D} \mid \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{Gb}, \mathrm{Cb}$ and Fb. (Same as B.)
§ CXXXII. Eighth transposition by flats. Key of Fb. Eight flats: Bb, $E b, A b, D b, G b, C b, F b$ and $B b b$.
\& CXXXIII. In the last transposition, from Cb to Fb , a new character is introduced on $B b$, called a double flat.
QUESTIONS.

What key is a fourth from Ab ? - What is the siguature to $\mathrm{D} b$ ? - What letters are fatted in the r.ey of Dp?-What key is a 4th from D ? - What is the stgnature to the hey of Gib?-What letters are flat

elters are flated in the key of Cb ?-What key is a 41 ) from ch? -What is the simature to the key
 when it is flatted again?
$\$$ CXXXIV. The scate may be sill further transposed by double flats, but it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the same varicty can be more easily obtained by transposition by sharps. The keys beyond Ab are seldon usea.
§ CXXXV. It will be observed that in each of the foreonoing transpositions by llats, the scale has been removed a fouth (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 <br> MINOR SCAIE.

§ 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 scai.e.
Nute. The word mode is often used in eomection with majur and minor; as, Major mode and Minor mode.
§ CXXXVII. In the aseending minor seale the half-steps oceur between two and three, and seven and cight; in descending between six and fire, and three and tivo.
§ CXXXVIII. The minor seale in its natural position eommences with A , or A is taken as one.

EXANPLE. Seale in A nimor.

$1 \begin{array}{llllllllllllllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1\end{array}$
 La Si De Re Mi Fi Si La La Sol Fa Mi Re Do Si La + Half-steps.
§ CXXXIX. In the asending minor scale, sis and seten are altered from the signature, both being sharped; but in deseending, atl the sounds remain unabered from the signature.
§ (XXI. When the major and minor scales have the same signature they are said to be related. 'Thus the key of' ('major is the relative major to A minor; and the key of A minor is the relative minor to C; major.
© CXII. 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 thind above it, or is hased upon its third.
§CMLI. It will be observed that the letters and syllables correspond in the major and its relative minor. Thus the syllable lon is apolied to C in both cases, althongh it is one in the major and three in the minor morde.
$\$$ CXIIII. There is another form in which the minor seale is often used, in which there are threc intervals of a half-step each, thrce of a step, and one of a step and half-step.

EXAMPLE:

$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllll}1 & 9 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1\end{array}$
A B C D E J. G $\quad \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{A} \quad \mathrm{A} \quad \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{F}$
La Si Do Re Mi J'a Si La Ia Si Fa Mi Re Do Si La
† Half-steps. \& A Half-step and step-superfluous or extreme sharp second.

## PRAC'IICAL ENERCISES IN MINOR KEYS.

1. A minor.


ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

2．E minor


3．$B$ minor．


4．D minor．


5．G minor．


6．C minor．


In what consists the difference between the Major and Minor scales？－Are the ascending and de－ scending minor scales atike in regard to mervais，or do they differ？－In the ascending minor srale benween what sounds to the half－steps occur ！－In the descenting mn－or seate，where do the hall－weps orcur ？－With what letter does the minor scale rommence，when it is in its natural position ？－W＇lat is meant by the scate in its natural position？－lit the asecurling minor scale，what sounds are altered from the signature？－In the despenting minor scale，are there any somnds altured，or do they all re－ main the same？－When are the major and minor scales said to be related ？W＇lat is the signature to the key of C inajor ？－What is the siguature 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 major scale，is its relative minor based ！－What is meant by the scale being based upon any sound？－On what sound of the minor seale，is its selative mejor based ？－Ifow murb higher is the minor scale，than its relative major？ How much lower is the minor scale，than its relative major？－How much higher is the major srale than its relative minor？How muck lower is the major scate，than its relative minor？What syllable is applied to 1 ，in the minor sede？To 2？To 3 ？Nc．－What is the signature to the hev of G ma－ jor？What is the relative minor to $G$ major？－What is the relative major to C minor？What is the signature to Eminor？What is the signature to D major？What is the relative minor to D major？ －What is the rolative major on $\operatorname{Bm} \mathrm{mor}$ ？What is the signature to i 3 minor？－What is the signature to A majur？What is the relative samer to 1 major？－What is the relative major to F ？minor？What is the sigutare to lit minor？－What is the siguture to E major？What is the relative minor to E soajor ！－What is the relative major on CZ minor？What is the simplure on（ $-\vec{j}$ minor？－What is the siguature to $\mathrm{F}^{\prime}$ major＇What is the reiative minor to I＇major？－What is the relative mator to I）mio nor！What is the signature eo D mimor？－What is the syrnature to B 万 major？What is the relative minor to 132 maine ？What is the relative major of G minor？What is the smature to G minor ？ What is the siguature to E 故 major？What is the relatue minor to 1.7 major？－What is the relative major on C minor？What is the siguture on C minnr？－－What is the signature to 12 major？What is the relative mimor to 1$\rangle$ mafor？－What is the relative major to I mimor？What is the signature to F minor？What is the signature to C major？（ minor？if major？（i mianor？I？major？ 1）ininor？A major？A minor？\＆：major？E minor？Fmajor？Fininor？Bb major？B＇s minor！「！major？「＇b minor？\＆mainr？AD minor？B mator！B minor？F户口 major？If minor？Co major？Cyminor？（ij major？Cit minor？－las low many forms is the minor scate nsed？－What is its moit common form？Ans．That which has the fith andil 7th charped in ascending． －What is the other form of the miner seale？Ans．Titat in wh．eh nols the Th is sharped．－lh，the first form of the minor seale，are the ascenting and deseregling seales alike．or do they differ ！－In

 the other，or to the major scale？Ans．A step and a lalf．－Between which wo sounds is this interval found ？－Kepeat the syllables to the first form of the minor scale．To the second．－Sing the minor scale in tis first form．Second

## CHAPTER XX.

## MODULATION.

§ CXLIII. When in a piece of music the scale is transposed, such ehange is called modulation.
§CXIIV. The particular note by which the change is effected, is ealled 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 ehange slould be made in the mind of the performer before the note of modulation occurs, as this will enable him to get the true sound of that note.
§ CXLVII. In such changes as usually occur in psalmody, extending only to one or two measures, it is not necessary to change the syllables, but merely to alter the rowel 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.
$\S$ CXLVIII. The most common modulations are, 1 st. from one to fice, or from any key to that which is based upon its fifth; ad. from one to four, or from any key to that which is based upon its fourth. These changes oceur in almost every piece of musie.
$\S$ CXLIX. First modulation. From one to five. This change is produced by sharping the fourth, which (sharp fourth) becones seven in the new key. The sharp fourth is therefore the note of modulation between any key and its fifth.
$\S$ CL. Second modulation. From one to four. This ehange is produeed by fatting the serenth, which (flat seventh) beeomes four in the new key. The flat seventh is therefore the note of modulation between any liey and its fourth

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.
Note. The figures over the noles show the proper places for making the changes. 1. To the fifth.


Do He $\mathrm{D}_{0} \mathrm{Si} \mathrm{No}$

2. To the fifth.

3. To the fifth.

4. To the fourth.


## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

5 To ine fourth.

6. To the fourth.


Sol Fa
Fa Do Si

## CHAPTER XX

PASSING NOTES, SHAKE, TURN, LEGATO AND STACCATO, AND MISCELJANEOUS CHARACTERS.
Note. The contents of this chapter may be mtroduced 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 charicters, 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 ( tr ) consists of a rapid alternation of two sounds, as in the following example. It has no place in common psalmody, but should be much cultivated by those who would acquire smoothness and flexibility of voice.

§ CLV. Turn. The turn (*) 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. ( $\overbrace{}^{\square}$

EXAMPLE.

sol..- la ...si... do - re.... st ...sol .-sol .... re....... re... mi - - do
§ CLVII. Staccato. When a passage is performed in a pointed, distinct and articulate manner, it is said to be staccato. (1 1 1 1)

## EXAMPLE.


§ CLVIII. Tie. A character called a tie is used to show how many notes are to be sung to one syllable. It is also used to denote the legato style. $(\curvearrowleft)$
§ CLIX. Pause. When a note is to be prolonged beyond its usual time, a character ( $\sim$ ) 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.
$\oint$ CLXII. Direct. The direct $(*)$ 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 refereace to the diffreset sized notes, or they may be sung in twn parts (jesponsive op conversational) as follows the Base and 'I'enor sing the large, and the Alto and 'I'relle the small (answering) notes; or, the Alto and 'I'reble sing the large, and the I Base and 'l'enor the small (answering) notes.



ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.



$13 \nexists \mathrm{Q}$


14 (Q)

15 a -

＝－ 20 （世）


## CHROMATIC EXERCISES


$62(9)$
三二口
$28\left(9 \frac{1-0}{0-6}+1\right.$ 22 （9）－


## EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS

A. Ao Italian prenosition, meaning $t 0, \mathrm{in}$, by, at, \&ec.

AB-neptarilo. At plemanre.
Actiflerando. Accelaratug the time, grodually faster and fister decressinurnte. Increase, angmentation.
Adavissime. The Sujerlative of adagio, meaning very slow.
A lavin Assai or Mollo. Very slow.
Ad bihitiom. At plersure
deathetics. The sciellce of taste
affiltıoso. Tember antlalfecting.
Aritato. With agitation.
Alla. In the stlle wil.
Al/a Brcue. A variety of common time. ${ }_{2}^{4}$
Al/a Capel/a. In church stile
Allegramente. Hather yuick.
Allegrell?. Less quirk inial Allegro.
Allesrissim!/. Very quich
Illegr. Quick.
Allegra. Whick
All. gro con Fnoco. Qutick and animated.
Allegro "ti Mofto. Ext:eeviugly quick.
Allogro Furinso. Rajuid nind veliement.
dllegro manon Presto. Quick, lut not extrenuly so
Alle gro ma non eroppo. (euick. but not too quick.
Alleniando. Sce Rutlemith and lively.
Amithife. In a gentle aull tender atyle.
Amzteur. A lover but not a professor of inasle.
Amoroso or Con Amare. Affectiountely, tenderly.
Andante. Geutle, distinct, hud ruther slow, yet connected.
Animatn, or Con Anima. With fervent, nimimated expression.
Animn, or Con Animo. With spirit, conrage, and boldness.
Anliphone Nivic sung ins!tcruate parts.
A piacere. At plessure.
d Paco Piul Lento. Sumewhat slower.
Pnon Piu Mossn. Quicker and with more emotion.
Arcata, Arcato, Arco, or Col Arco. With the bow.
dria. Air. Ariellor ankspirit.
drinso. In a light, airy, sime nir or melody.
Argen. In a light, airy, situsiog in:soner.
apes Not together but in quick succession.
Aterpo. In tume.
Paritone, or Barytone. Between the Base and Tenor
Batluta. The hatat. the heat of the measure.
Bene Placzlo. A phrase which gives liberty to introduce ornaments, Ben Marcato. In a pointed nad rvell marked manner
Ben Mareato
Bis. Twice.
Branura. A soug, requiring great spirit and volublity of execution. Briliante. Brilliant: ghy, shming, sparkmug.

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

Cadence. Closing strain; also it fanciful, extemporaneous embeilish nent at the cluse of a song.
Game an the second use of cadence. See Cadence. Calando. Soter ond slower.
Calcando. Prensing on, hurrying
Calınato. With calumess, tringuillity, repose
Cantaitile, Graceful singing style. A pleasing aowing meloly
Cantante. To he execuled by the voice.
.
Cantilena. The melody or air.
Canto. The trebte part tu a chorus
Canto Firrmo, or Cantus Fermus. A plain clant or melody
Capella. Chapfl. Alla Capella. In clmureh styse.
Choir. A company or hatud of singers ; also that part of a chureh

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A conpsing or hat of singers ; also that part of } \\
& \text { appropinted the singers. } \\
& \text { at. A slow pwalni ture, mostly in notes of equal length. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Charist, or Chorister. A member of a choir of singers.
coda. An end or finish. In this work the terin eonla is upplied to shor phrases placed at the end of atune desisned somenimes for
close, and somstimes for an interlude between the stanzas of a
lininu.
CoI, or Con. With. Col Arco With the bow.
Colla Parle. Witlo the purt.
Comodn, or Commoifo. In un easy and unrestrained manncr
Con Affello. With evjression.
Con Bria. With fervor
con Dolressa. With duloted.
Con Dolore, or Con Duolo. With mournfol erpression
Conductor. One who superintends a musical performance. Same a
Con Elrzanza. With elegance
Con Enersico. With energy,
Con Expressione. With evpression.
Con Flessibilita. With texiblity, or frecdom of voice.
Con Funco. With ardor, firc,
Con Furia. With fury, perturbation.
Con Grazia. With grace and clegance
Con mppeto. With horce, energv.
Con Justo. Will chiste exactuess.
Con Mroto. With ennotion.
Con Solemnita. With solemuity
Con Spiritn. With pirit, auinatior.
Con strmentr. With instrunthls,
Contralto. The lowest female voice
Coro. Chorus.
Da For, from. ot.
Da Capella. For the chamhe

Da Capo. From the beginoing
Decani The Priests, in cuntra-distunction to the lay or ordinazy chor
isters. In the style of declamarion.
Declamando. In the style of derlamation.
Decresecndo. Dimininhing, decreashing.
Deficatamente, a Dehacato. With delicacy.
Dessus. The Trehle.
Devozione. Devotional.
Mlifliante. A lover of the arts in gencral, or a lover of music Dilizenza. Diligence, cure.
Di Molto. Much or vers.
Dinnto. Devotediy devontly.
Dolce. Scat, sweet, terder, jelicate.
Dolcemeate, Dolcessa, ur Iolc issimo. See Dolce
Dolente, or Loloroso. Mouruful.

## $E$. And

Eicerante. Elegance. with energy
Energico, or Con Energi
Espressivo. Expressive.
Estinte or Estinto. lyying away in time and force.
ermato. With firmness and derision.
Fieramente. Hold, with veliemence.
Fine, Fin, or Finale. The cud.
Flevile. Tenderly, mourufully:
Focoso, or Con Fuoco. With fire,
Forzanto, forz. or $f z$ see Slorzando.
Fugue or tura. A composition which repents, or sustalns in tt 8 ser
eral parts lirongliont, the simject with which it conmencer, and
whin is olfented ofr some ouse of its parts.
Fugato. In the fugue style
Fughelio. A short funue.
Furioso, or Con Furia. With vehemence and agitation.
Ciinsto. In just and steady time.
(ilissando, or Gi/2ssalo. In a gliding manner
(irazioso, Simoolly, gracefull).
Grandioso, or Gran Grand atvlo
Grare. A slow and solemo moveneme.
Graziosamente, or Con Girazia. Soc Grazioso.
Gusto, Gusloso, or Con Gusto. Witl tuste, elegantly
inpetunso. With inpetuosity:
 intrala or Ineroduzione. Introduction,
Istcsso. The same; rs, Istcsso lemp., the tame tume
Lacrimando, or Larrimoen. Monrolisl, pathetic Lamentevole, Lamentando, I.amentabile. Mlournfally. Larghissimo. Extremely slow.
Larshettn. Slow, but nut so slow as Lergo.
Largo. Siow.

## EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

## Larso di molto. Very slow.

Legato. Close, gluling, comnerted style,
Legatinsimo. In the closest aull mest gliding manner. Lesgiero, or Lraderanzo. In a light, free, eayy manncr. Leneo or Lentarente 8 low. suter
hento, or Lentamente. Blow.
Lucu. As written.
Mir. But.
Mifalrizal. A composition for voices In the uncient style of imltation and fugue.
Maestoso. Mrjestic, Majeatically
Misestro Di Conpella. Clappel Master, or Conductor of Church Music Mineando. Growing faine and feehle.
Aanual. The key board to an orzing.
Alarcalo. Stroug and marked style.
AIrno. Less.
Mersn di Vore. Moderate swell.
Meslo, or Mesloso. Sid, pcusive.
Moderato or Moderatament. Moderately. In moderate timo.
Molto. Much or very
Sollo Voce. With a fill voice.
Moreado. Graduatly dying uway.
Mardence. A beat, or trunsicnt shake.
Mormoranilo. Murnuring-a geutle murmurlag snund.
Mosen. Emotzon.
ifotel, Motete, or Moletlo. A piece of sacred music in several parts Molo, Motion-Andanle Con Moto. Qulcker than Andante.
Non. Not.-Noneroppo. Niot too much.
Oslizatn. Applied to an indispensnble accompaniment.
Orchestra. A conpmny or band of instrumental performers ; also that part of a theatro occupied by the band.
Ordinario. As heual.
Oplazia. Octrve.
Parlance. Spesking, talking.
Parlando. In a spenking or declumatory manner.
Partilusa, or Partizione. The full score.
Pastornte. Applied to gracelin movetucnts in sextuple time Perdendo, or Perdendosi. Same as Lentando.
Piacere, or A piacere. At plcasure.
Pieno. Full.
Piecoso. In a religlous style.
Piu. More. Piu Mosso. Vith moro motlon-foster Pizzicato. Suapping the vinlin string with the fingers
Poco a Poco. By degrces, gradually.
pimposo. In a graill nid imposing style.
Portamento. The manuer of nustaining and conducting the volce, from one sound to amother.
Portonitr do lioce. Sumthining the vorre
Precention. Whath prueision, exacticir
Presto. Quick.
Prestissimu. Very (Quick.
primo. lifst.
Quasi. Aa if, ay it were, like, in some meanure.
Rallentando, or Allentandn, or Stentando. Slower and softer bs degrees.
Recilando. A spesiling mauner of performance.
Recitante. In the style of recitative.
Recitative. Musical deciamation
Replica. Repeat.
Rinforzando, Rinf. or Rinforzo. Suddenly Increaslug In power. 6
Ritornello. A ahort pretitory, or intermediate symphony
Risolutn. With resolution, unt obligato, or principal.
Risniun. With resolintiost, boldness.
Ritardanila. Slackeniag the time.
Ritenuto or Rutenente. Sante ay Ritardando.
Sherzando or Sherzato. In playfulstyle.
segue. It fullows, us Segue Duetto-the ductt follows.
sempre. Tirougnore ulways, na Sempre Fortc, loud throughout. Sempra Con Forza. I.nul throughout.
Sentimento. With feeling-same as Affetuoso.
Senzn. Without, As Scnza Organo-without the organ.
Serin, Serioso. Serious, grnve.
Sforzando, or Sforznto. With strong force or emphamis, replitys $\xrightarrow[\text { Sorzanibo, or sforan }]{\text { dininishing }}$
siciliana. A movement of light graceful character.
simile. Ia liko manner
Slentando. Sinckeuing the time
Smiuendo, Sminuilo. Decrensing-See Diminnendo.
morzando. A gradual dininution, or sofer and sofer.
manioso. With firy. llylng nway, same an Mancando Sonve, Soavement. Sweet, sweetly. See Dolco.
Sogetlo. The subject or themo.
solfergi. Ilural af Eolfeggio.
Solfeggin. A vocal exercise.
Soli. Plural of Solo.
Soln. For a single voice or instrumont
Soln. For a sing
Smpra. Abore.

## Sozerrutn. Bustalned

Solto. Inder, felow. Sotto broce With subdued volce spicealo. Batue ns Staceoto.
spiritoso, Con sperito. Witb splrit and animation Stentando, Stentato. Uineuring hol.
Strepieno, Cun strepito. Noiny, bulsterung.
stromento. lasurument. Seromensi. Iustrumenta Subito. Quick
Toce, or Taret. Silent, or be sllent.
Tasto Solu. Without ehurds.
Fcmpo. Tluse. Tempo a piacere. Time at pleanure Triapn di capella. Two lomble notes in' a meanure. rempo Giuseo. In exact turte.
Temjo Rubato. Impluex a slight deviation from strict time by pro traeting one note and curtasline nunther, but so that the fion wa the meamire be not altered in the aegregate.
ma senufo hr kelite
Fimoroso. With timaldity.
Tocento. Prelude.
Tremando, Tremolo, Tremulando. Trembling-
Tutti. The wholc. Fili Cliorua.
On. A-as un poco, a Ittile.
Un poco Rilenuto. Rather gentle and restraineri
Va. Jo on; as ra Crpscento, continue to incrose Vacillando. Fluctuating, waverng, vacillating.
cloce, or Con V"elocila. In rayld the
erse. Snme sa solo.
acal service of the Cathollc Church
inace. Quick and cherrful.
ivacisaimo. Very lively,
Vins. Cheerful.
Virtuoso. A proficient in art.
Voce di Perto. The chest rolco.
Voce di Testa. The head voice.
Voce Sola. Volce alone.
Volata. Rapld fight of notes
Volante. In a light and rapid mannes
Volti Subito. Turn over quickiy.
'Zelons, Con Zelo. Zealous, oarnest, ervjrym?

## ON CHANTING.

Chapting is to some extent a union of the speaking and singing voices, or an agreement or alliance between speech and song. A chant lias thercfore a speaking and a singing part; the former is called the reciting note, the latter the cadence. Most of the words are uttered to the reciting note, while the voice reposes on the singing sounds of the cadence in connection with a few of the last words of the verse or sentence. The Chant in its common form (single) has two nusical phrases: the first consists of the reciting note and a cadence of two measures; the second, of a reciting note and a cadencc of three measures.* The reciting note is not designed to represent any particular length, or to bear any proportion o the time of the other notes, but it is used mcrely to designate the pitch on which the words are to be recited, and is to be made longer or shorter, according to the length of the verse. The words appropriated to the reciting note are not to be sung (dwelt upon as in singing, but to be said or spoken, as a good reader would pronounce them, except that this is to be done, at a given pitch, and without inflexions. The same gencral rules, therefore, that apply to reading, in relation to articulation, pronunciation, emphasis, pauses and expression, are equally applieable to the reciting part of a chant. It is a very common fault that there is too much of the cantabile, or singing quality of voice, heard in chanting. The cadence is indeed permitted to sing, but even here where time is observed and the vowel sounds are prolonged, there should be more of a speaking enunciation than in commen singing.
It is often said that a Choir cannot be made to chant together, but this is certaiuly a mistake. It is undoubtedly somewhat difficult, and like every thing else that is good, requires some labor, but the end is well worth the means; and every choir should practice it, not only because of its own excellence, but because it is one of the best exercises to promote a correct articulation and delivery of the words in common psalmody.
The following method for teaching chanting is rccommended. Let the teacher first carefully read over a line, or vcrse of the poetry, and immediately afterwards let the choir read simultaneously the same linc or verse, imitating as nearly as possible the manner of the teacher; and so proceed through the psalm. When this can be well done, let him instead of reading the line or verse, recitc it to a given pitch convenient to all, but without any cadence, and to this also let the choir respond in like manner as before. From this it is not difficult to proceed one step further and add the cadence, which makes the chant eomplete.

In many of the churches in England the chanting is performed so very rapidly that not only the words are wholly lost, but even the injunction of the Apostle, to let all things be done "decently and in order," seems to be disregarded. Such an excessive and alinost frivolous rapidity of utterance is alike at variance with good taste in reading, and with devotional feeling. The words appropriated to the reciting note should be uttered about as fast as they are to be read, taking care to preserve a pure delivery of the voice, and giving special attention to articulation, pauses and emphasis. There should be no attempt to sing louder than any one else, or to recite faster, or to see who can fairly get to the last syllable first, but reverence, gravity and dignity should pervade the whole performance.
A chant, both in its melody and harmony, should be easy and natural, consisting of the most common progressions, and avoiding all difficult intervals and combinations The most perfect and beantiful specimens of chants are those of the old masters, in which the melody is confined to a small compass, and moves almost always by seconds. See No. 11 by Farrant, 20 Gregorian; 25 Tallis, 38 Palestrina, and others.
On page 347, Chants have been applied to Metrical Psalms and Hymns. It will be seen at once that any Psalm or Hymn may be sung to any of the Chants in this way, and thus that a new and interesting department in Church Musie is opened, by which a much greater variety may be introduced into this part of public worship. The form of Metrical Chanting which it is believed will be found the most interesting and effective, is that which is illustrated at No. 74, making a cadence at the cnd of the second and fourth lines of each stanza. While the chanting of Psalms and Hymns will in no case, perhaps, be found inappropriate, there is a peculiar propriety in applying this mode of performance to those Psalms and Hymns which are of a didactic, narrative, or hortatory character.
Many of the ehants in this work are designed for antiphonal or responsive performance. This may be done by having a single voice sing the first phrase of the chant, or one voice on a part, and the response made by the full choir. A single voice is to be preferred, because the contrast is then the most striking. See No. 70 , where the first strain natay be sung by a single base, or alto voice, while the chorus respond in the second strain, and so on through the whole Psalm The addition of the Hallelujahs is a peeultar feature in the chants contained in this work. These liave been, many of them, written much after the manner of the Gregorian Chants; and in some instances copied almost exactly from them.

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

## CARMINA SACRA:

OR

## BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

## MOUNT ZION. <br> L. M.



Wilh holdiess and caergy, but mot too rast.


1. A-wake, our souls, a-way, our fears, Let every trembling thought be gone; A-wake, and run the heavenly race, And put a checrful cou - - rage on. 2. 'Truc,'tis a strait and thorny road, And mortal spirits tire and faint; But they for - get the mighty God, Whofeeds the strengthof eve - - ry saint.






WINCHESTER. L.M.
ER. CROFN.


1. Now be my heart in-spired to sing The glories of my Sa-vior King; liecomes withblessingsfrom above, And wins the na - tions to his love!

2. Thy throne, O God, for - ev-er stands; Grace is the sceptre in thy hands; Thy laws and works are just and right, But truth and mer - cy thy de-light.
 3. Let endess hon - ors erown thy head; Let every age thy prais-es spread; Let all the nitions knuw thy word, And eve - ry tongue con- fees thee-Lord. Loison.

## MENDON. L. M.




## ADWELL. L. M.

Moderato.


## OLD HUNDRED. L. M.




## ADMAH. L. M.





TALLIS' EVENING HYMN.
L. M.



## FORD.

L. M.
(OR 6i.. by repeating the first two tines

3. Low, at that cross, the world shall bow, All na-tions shall its bles-sings prove; While grate-ful strains in con-cert flow, To sing thy power, and praise thy love.


## ELPARAN.

L. M.


Arianged from P. A. SHULTZ.
The 1st, $2 t$, o $3 d$ stanzas to be sung by solo voices, or semi-chorus, and at the end of each the full chotr sing the first Hallelujak; the 4 th \& 5 th stañas



l. Great God, attend, while Zi - on sings The joy that from thy presence springs: To spend one day with thee on earth Excceds a thousand days of nirth.
2. Might I en-joy the mean - est place Within thy house, O God of grace, Not tents of ease, nor thrones of power Should tempt my feet to leave thy door.


BALLINGTON. L. M.


OR lifo By Relreativo the firyt two hinks.
Arranged from the Germana.




## CYPRUS. L.M.

Altered from Hoston Academy ${ }^{\circ \prime}$ (Collcetion.


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

2. Je - ho - valh reigus, mis throne is high, His robes are light and ma - jes- ty; His glo - ry shines with beann ao briglit No rortal can sus - tatn the sight.
3. His 2. His ter - rors keep the world in awe; His jus-tice guards his ho - ly law; His low re - veals a smil-ing face, His truta and promise seal the grace $7 \times$

## 50

CEPHAS.
L. M
(Docble.)








## BLENDON. <br> L. M.

F. GIAITDIE:




ST. PAULS' L. M.




1. When we, our wearied limbs to rest, Sat down by proud Euphrates' stream, We wept with doleful thoughts oppressed, And \%ion was our mournful theme. 2. Our harps, that, when with joy we sung, Were wont their tuneful puts to bear, With silent strings, neglected lung, On willow trees that withered there.


CARL CREST.

2. To God our voices let us raise, And loud-ly chant the joy - fud strain; That rock of strength, oh let us praise, Whence free sal-va-tion we ob - tain.
3. The Lord is great, with glory crowned, O'er all the gods of earth he reigns; lis hand sup-ports the deeps profound, His power a - lone the hills sus-tains.
4. Let all who now his gooducss feel, Come near, and wor-ship at his throne; Before the Lord, their s laker, kneel, And bow in ad - ora - ion down.
L. M.

5. From all that dwell below the skies, 2 E - ter - hal are thy mercies, Lord

Let the Creator's praise a - rise: Let the Redeemer's name be sung, Through every land, by eve - ry tons ur. E - ternal truth at-tends thy word ; Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore. Till suns shall rise and set no morn

ค AYRTON. L.



1. Oh happy day, that fixed my choice On thee, my Savior, and my God; Well may this glowing heart rejoice, And tell its rap - - - - tures all abroad.

2. Oh happy bond, that seals my vows To him who merits all my love! Lct cheerful anthems fill the house, While to his al - . . - - - . tar now P move.

3. Now rest, my long di - vided heart, Fixed on this blissful centre, rest; Here have I found a nobler part, Here heavenly plea - - - - sures fill my breast.


FRENOR. L. M. or ble by repeating the finst two lines.



AGLAND.
. M. $\qquad$ Am. Amata drain 59 59



 KESTICK. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{L}$. M.


# 60 <br> BASHAN. <br> L. M. <br>  <br> 1. No more, my God, I boast no more Of all the du-ties I have done; I quit the hopes I held be - fore, To trust the merits of thy Son 2. Now, for the love I bear his name, What was my gain, I count my loss; My former pride I call my shame, And nail my glo-ry to his cross. 

APPLETON. L. M.


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

## STERLING. L. M.



Oh come loud authems et us sing, Loud thanks to our al-migh-ty King! For we our voices high should raise, When our salva-tion's Rock we prave.

Moderato.
If it be desir


1. Je - hovah reigni, his throne is high, Ilis robes are light and inajesty; IIis glory shines with benms so bright, No mortal can sustain the siglit A - inen
2. His terrors keep the world in awe; His justice guards his lioly law; His love reveals a siat-ing face, IIis truth and promise seal the grace.

3. 'Thro' all his works lis wisdom shines, And baffles Sitan's deep designs; II power is sovereigri to ful - fil The noblest counsels of his will. A - men.

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


## PEAL. L. M.





3. With-in thy cir-cling power I stand, On every side I find thy hald; $\Lambda$-wake, a-sleep, at home, a-broad, I am sur-rounded still with God.



## MIGDOL. <br> L. 1 .




## HARMONY GROVE. L. M.

II. İ. OLIVEIZ



# LANE. <br> L. M. <br> Or lif by repeativa the finst two bives. 



## NAZARETH.

L. M.

OR 6L. BY RN:PEATING THE FIRST TWO BASES.
S. $1: 1$ 1: $:$ ß3I\%

2. A - way: ye dreams of mor-tal joy! Rap-tures di-vine ny tho'ts employ; I see the King of glo-ry shine; I feel has love, and call him inme.

- ternal God, ce - jes-tial King, Ex--alt - ed be thy glo-nous name;
Let hosts of heaven env praises sing, [omit.]
And saints on earth thy love proclairn, And saints on earth thy love proclairn.
(9)


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3. Rejoice, ye servants of the Lord, Spread wide Jeho-vah's name abroad; Oh, praise our God, his power a - dore, Frorn age to age, from shore to shore.
 STONEFIELD. L. M. On Git. by nepeating the finst two hives. stazley.


KORAII. L. M.
L. M. Dr Gi. er rerfeativo take finst two lines.

Arranged from ciI. II. RINIK. 69
HAndante Moderato
(ब)


1. Thine earthly Sabbaths, Lord, we love; But there'sa no-ber rest a - bove; To that our longingsouls as-pire, With cheerful hope, and Btrong de-sire.





ROTHWELL. . L. M.


2. No more shall foes unclean in - vade, And fill thy hallowed walls with dread; No more shall hell's insulting host Their victory and thy sorrows boast, Their victory and thy sor-rows boast.

3. God, from on high, has heard thy prayer; His hand thy ru - in shall repair: Nor will thy watchful Monarch cease To guard thec in e-ter - nal peace, To guard thee in e-ter-nal peace

LEE. L. M.


4. Hisheart contrives for their re-lief More goodthanhis own hand can do; He, in the time of gen - eral grief, Shallfind the Lord has pi - ty too.

 0.300-0




YLLA.
L. M


1. He wholhath made his re - fuge, fod, Shall find a most se - cure a - bode; Shall walk all day be-neath his shade, And there at night shall rest his head.
$\therefore$ Now maly we sity, ()ur God, thy power shall be our for-tress, and our tower! We, that are formed of fee - ble dust, Make thine al-migh - ty ann our trust
2. '1'hnce happy man! thy Maker's care Shall keep thee from the tempter's snare; God is thy life--his arms are sprend, To shield thee with a healthful shade.

## WINDHAM. L. M.

D.AMEL READ, Iate of Nerv Haveu, C't


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

> WELLS. L. M.

ISRAEL HOLDPOTD, 1752.

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


## IIINGHAM. <br> L. M.









ALL-SAIN'IS.
L. M.

Or Gh. er repeatisg the first two hink:
W. KENAPP.

Moderato.





3. Yet, when his ho-liest works are lone, II is snil de-pends on
mrace a-lone; "This the man thy face shall see, And dwell for-ev - er, Iord, with thee



# 7 S 

WELTON.
L. M.

Arranged from a tune by Rev. C. MALAN, Geneva.


1. Thou great In - struetor, lest I stray, Oh teach my err - ing feet thy way ! Thy truth, with e - ver fresh de - light, Shall guide my doubtful steps a - right.
2. How oft my heart's af-feetions yield, And wander o'er the world's wide field! My rov - ing passions, Lord, re-claim; U - - nite them all to fear thy name.


## HEBRON.

L. M.


WARD. L. M.


1. There is a stream, whose gentle flow Sup - plies the ci - - ty of cur God! Jife, love, and joy still gliding thro', And watering our di - vine a - bode
2. That sacred stream, thine ho-ly word, Sup-ports our faith, our fear con-trols: Sweet peace thy promis-es af - ford, And give new strength to fainting souls



## DUKE STREET. L. M.

J. HATTON.


## AMLIN.

L. M.

Or Gi. by repbatigg the yibst two hines.
Larghetto.








NINE'TY-SEVENTH PSALM TUNE.
L. M.



## FARNSWORTH. L. M. or Gr. by repeating the finst two lines.



## HAMBURG.

L. M.


Kingdoms and thrones te God belong; Crown himye na-tions, in your song: His wondrous name and pow'r rehearse; Hishonors shall en - rich your verse.
SAVON. L. M. or gl. by repeatiag the first two lines. gembian.


Oh where is now that glow:ng love, That mark'd our un-ion with the Lord; Our hearts werefixed on things a - bove, Norcould thew crld a joy af - ford


## NAYTON. <br> L. M.



## COVENTRY. C. M.

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

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

MEDFORD. C. M.









> LEMNOS. C. M.

Allegro con spirito.







## 92

MEDFIELD.
¿. M.
WM. MATHER.


LENOAL. C. M.
Arranged from J. J. BEHRECIS.


$\mathrm{Y}_{4}$
ICELAND.
C. II.


2. One priv - i - lege my heart de-sires, Oh! grantme mine a - bode A-mong the churches of thy saints, The tem - ples of my God! Halle-lu-jah!

3. There shall I of fer my re-quests, And see thy glo-ry stil! ; Shall hear thy mes-sa-ges of love, And learn thy ho-- ly will. Halle-lu-jah!


## CHELSEA. <br> C. M.

THOILAS ATTVVOOD, Late Organist
slow.


1. The Lord hath both a tem - ple here And righteous throne above,

Where he sur-veys the sons of men, And how their coun-sels move

2. The righteous Lord will righteous deeds, With sig - nal fa-vor grace,

> And to the up-right man dis-close The brightness of his face.


## FERRY. <br> C. In.



OTFORD.
C. M.

From Dr, W'M. HATEG.


C. M.

## Moderato.



1. Sing to the Lord, ye dis-tant lands, Ye tribes of ev' - ry tongue; His new dis - cov-ered grace de-mands A new and no-ble some
 3. Let an un-u - sual joy sur-prise The is - lands of the sea;- Ye moun-tains, sink, ye val-leys, rise, bre-pare the Iord his way.

MARLOW.
C. M.
[Minor.]

2. This is the day, the Lord hath made, He calls the hours his
3. Blest be tine Lord, who comes to men With mes-sa - ges of
own; Let heaven re-joice- let grace; Who comes in God his
earth be glad, And prase sur-round his throne Father's name, To save our sin - ful race.

ST. MARTIN'S.
C. M.


Not too rast.
NICHOLS. C. M.


UR.
C. M.


1. Let $e v^{\prime}-r y$ mor-tal ear at-tend, And ev' - ry
heart
2. $E$ - ter-nal wis-dom has pre-pared A soul re - vi - ving feast And bidsyour of the gos-pel sounds, With an in - vit - ing voice.


3. Ho! all ye hun-gry, atar-ving souls, That feed up - on . . the wind, And
4. Ho! ye that pant for liv-ingstrcans, And pine a -



## SINAl. C. M.




BRATTLE STREET.*
C. M.

Dounc:
Arranged ryom PLEVEL.



EDGETON.
C. M.

103



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## 108

TALLIS. C. M.
SH. TAZKIS. 1560.


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



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


WAYTON.
Solo.



## 110

IDDO.
C. M.


1. How sweet, how heavenly is the sight, When those that love the Lord,
2. When, free from en - vy, scorn and pride, Our wish - es all a - bove,

In one an - other's peace de - light, And thus ful - fil his word. 2. When Each can his brother's fail-ings hide, And show a brother's love. 4. When

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

OMER. C. M.


1. Blest is the man, who shuns the place Where sinners love to meet; Who fears to tread their wicked ways, And hates the scoffer's seat 2. He. like a plant of generous kind, By liv - ing wa - ters set, Safe from the stormand blasting wind, En - joys a peaceful atate.

| Barby C.M. |  |  |  |
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114
PRETORIURI.
C. M.


## THAXTED. C. M.

EEETHOVEN.


## DEDHAM. <br> C. M.

首
(ब)
0
2. Great is the Lord, his
power unknown, O
R

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


DOWNS.
C. M.


C. M.
II. K. OLIVEIR.

117


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

## SIDDIM. C. M. <br> C. M.

Newly arranged from IIANDEL.



1. My God, mv Father, blissful name! Oh! may I call thee mine? May I with sweet assuranee, claim A portion so di-vine! Halle - lu-jalı! IIal-le - lu - jalı!
2. This on - ly can my fears control, And bid my sorrows fly: What harmcan ever reach my soul, Beneath my Father's eye?
3. Whate'er thy ho-ly will denies, I cheer-fill-ly re - sign; Lord,thou art gond,and just,and wise: Oh! bend my will to thine.
4. Whate'er thy sacred will ordains, Oh! give me strength to bear; And let me know my Father reigns, And trust his tender eare.
AZMON. C. M.


## 118

VESPER.
C. M.



## MOUN' NEBO. C. M.



2. Now I forbid my carnal hope, My fond desires re - call ; I give my mortal interest up, And make my God my all.





UDA. C. M. Professor of Music it the University of Oxford, England.



## 122

## PANGOR.

C. M.


> ST. JOHN'S. C. M.


DUNDEE.
C. M




1. To our al-mighty Ma-ker, God, New hon - ors be addressed; His great sal-va-tion shines a-broad, And makes the na-tions blest 2. Let all the earth his love proclaim, With all her different tongues, And spread the hon-or of his name, In mel - o - dy and songs.

## BRADNOR. C. M.



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

Remember and con-firm thy word, For all my hopes are there.
Doth not mp heart address thy throne? And yet thy love de . - lavs.



BALERMA. C. M.




## ENFIELD. C. M.



## DALMATIA.

C. M.

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


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

creg.


My dawning is be-gun; Thou art my soul's bright morning star, And thou my rising sun,Thou art my soul's bright morning star, And thou my rising sun. A


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


PURCELL. 1690.


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

## GRAFTON. C. M.



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

KISHON. C. M.


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

C. M

Frrst and third fines to be sung by a Solo Base voice; second and fourth lines in Chorus. In the ffith stanza the small noves may be sung in full Chorvs throughoul.






ELEVER. C. M.



1. To thec, my righteous King and Lord, My grateful soul I'll raise; From day to day thy works record,From day to day thy works record, From day to day thy works record, And ever sing thy praise.

2. Thy wondrots acts, thy pow'r and might, My constant theme shall be; Trat song shall be my soul's delight, That song shall be my soul's delight, That song shall be, \&ce. Whicli breathes in praise to thee.

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


VALENTIA. C. M.






2. And let his faithful servants tell How, by re-deeming love, Their souls are saved from death and hell, To share the joys a-bove. Hallelujah!


## WINTER. . C. M.

## DANIEL READ.




## 134

HALAND.
C. M


1. Thou, gracious Lord. art my defence; On thee my hopes re--ly:

Thou art my glo - ry, and shalt yet Lift up my head on higa

2. Guarded by him, I laid me down, My sweet re - pose to take;

For I through him se - cure - ly sleep, Through him in safe - ty wake.

3. Sal - va-tion to the Lord belongs; He on - ly can de - fend ; Hisblessing he ex-tends to all, That on his pow'r de - pend. $\begin{array}{llll}2 \cdot b & 2\end{array}$

## CAMBRIDGE. C. M.

DR. RANDALL.


KENDALL.
C. $\mathbf{M}$

4
clarik.



1. I love the Lord-he heard my cries, And pit-ied ev - ry groan; Long as I live, when troub-les rise, I'll hast-en to his throne.

2. I love the Lord-he bowed his ear, And chased my grief a - way: Oh let my heart no more de - spair, While I have breath to pray.

3. The Lord be-held me sore distressed, He bade my pains re-move; Re-turn, my soul, to God thy rest, For thou hast knownhis love.


## LI'TCHFIELD. C. M.



## SHENLEY.

1. $\{$ Oh 'twas a joyful sound to hear Our tribes devoutly say,


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



CANTON.
C. M.


138
SICHEM.
C. M.






CRANBROOK.
S. M.


## 144

MISHAL.
S. M.


1. Behold the lof-ty sky, Declaresits ma-ker God; And all the starry works on high, And ail the starry works on high, Proclaim his pow'r a- broad.
(a) 4010 -
2. The darkness and the light Still keep their course the same; While night to day,and day to night, While night to day, and day to night, Di-vine - ly teach his name. Hal-le-lu-jah!

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

Hallelu-jah !


## MAITLAND. S. M.

$\left\{\begin{array}{lll}\text { Allegro. Solo. }\end{array}\right.$

 pentonville. S. m.

 paraif. s. m.


2. His power subdues oursins, And his for-giv-ing love, Far as the east is from the west, Doth all our guilt remove. Halle - lujah! Hal!e-luiah! (1)
3. High as the heavens are raised A - bove the ground we tread, So far the rich-cs of his grace Our highest thoughts exceed. Halle - lujah! Hulle - lujah!


SILVERDALE. S. M.



## 148

THATCHER.
S. M.

Fram IIANDEL.


APHRAH. §. M.




## SHAWMUT. S. M.



# Kather slow <br> (1) <br> 1. Be-hold the morning sun Be-gins his glo - rious way; His beamsthro' all the na-tions run, And life and light con-vey. Halle-lujah! Hallelu-jah! 

 H-
2. But where the gos-pel comes, It spreads di - vi-ner light, It calls dead sinners from their tombs, And gives the blind their sight. Halle - lujah! Hallelu-jah!

MAZZAROTH. S. M.
From midagini.
Rather klow and in exact time.


1. Be-hold the morning sun Be-gins his glo-rious way; His beams thro' all the na-tions run, And life and light con - vey, And life and light con-vey. 7 (2)

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



## 162

DORTON
S. M


TYNE. S. M.
Arranged from HANDEL.


## DOVER



OLNEY. S. M.


SUNBURY. S. M.
TII. MORLEF, 1580.


164



## CATON

S. M.


## 166

AHAVA.
S. M.

 bralton. s.m.

 maine. s. m.



## CAMBERWELL. S. M.



## Moderatr.







## LISBON. <br> S. M.

Altered from D. READ.


NEWCOUR'T.
L. P. M.

1. BOND.

2. Ilow blest the man whose hopesre - ly On Is rael's God, he made the sky,



MERTBAH. C. P. M.


Moderato.


## MAYFIELD. L. P. M.




## HIGHTON. C. P. M.



10





$$
\text { ARTON. } \quad 8 \mathrm{~s} \& 4 .
$$




PETERS. S. P. M

DALSTON. S. P. M. $\qquad$


## 182

## LORTON.

8s \& 4.

## From an English Tune.


4. Oh cleanse my guilt, and heal my pain; Remove the blood-po - lu - ted stain; Then shall my heart a - dor-ing trace, Hy Sasior (ind, the boundless grace. That flows from thee


## HADDAM. H. M.




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## H. M



## HARWICH. H. M.


2. How u-g! - $1 y$ is his hand! What wonders hath he done! He formed the carth and seas, And spread the heav'ns alone. His power and grace Are still the same; And let his name IIave endless prase




## TRIUMPH. H. M.




NEWBURY. H. M.
From 3I. MAYDN.






H. M

$100-1$

1. How pleasing is the voice Of God, our heavenly king, Who bids the frosts re-tire, And wakes the lovely spring! Bright suns a - rise,

The mild wind

2. The morn with glory crowned, His hand arrays in smiles; He bids the eve de-cline, Re - joic-ing o'er the hills: The evening breeze His breath per-

3. With life he clothes the spring, The carth with summer warms: He spreads th'autumnal feast, And rides on wintry storms; His gifts di - vine

Through all ap-


## CLAREMONT. H. M.



1. Let eve-ry creature join To bless Jehovah's name, And eve-ry power u-

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

3. Assist me, gracio's God; My heart, my voice inspire ; Then shall I humblv



4. Strike, strike the larps a - gain, To great Im-man-uel's name; A - rise, ye sons of men, And loud his grace proclaim. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Angels and men, wake erery string. 'Tis }\end{array}\right.$



## RAMSAY. H. M.




## THORLY. H. M.

Moderato.






Moderato.





VALLUM. H. M.

Moderato.

2. Where can the mourner go, And tell his tale of grief? Ah ! who can soothe his wo, And give him swect relief? Earth cannot heal the wounded breast, Or give the troubled sin-ner rest.






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## 198


2. Formed by thy cre - a - tive hand, Let the na-tions round theestand; Pros-trato at thy throne con - fess, And a - dore the Sa-vior's grace.

3. Great in power! thine arm di-vine! Round the world thy won-ders shine: Bid the world thy glo-ries own-Thou art God, and thou a - lone.


## HORTON. 7 s .

X. SCHNYDER von WARTENSEE.


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## CORYDON.

ry. Or GL BY REPEATING THE FIRST Two LINES.


. Let l!y grace, Lord, make me lowly; Humble all my swelling prile; Fallen, guilty, and un-ho-ly, Greatness from my eyes I'll hide : Greatness from my cyes I'll hide. 2. I'll for-bid my vain as - piring, Nor at earthly honors aim; No am-bitious heights desiring, Far a - bove my liumble claim, Far a-bove my lumble claim.


> 3. Weaned from carth's vexatious pleasures, In thy love I'll seek for mine; Placed in heaven my nobler treasures, Earth I'll quietly resign, Earth I'll qui-et - ly re-sign.

4. Israel, thus the world des-pis-ing, On the Lord alone re-ly; Then, from hin tlyy joys a-ris-ing, Like himself shall never die, Like hinself sliall never die.


## CARNES. 8s \& 7s.



## PEREZ. 8s \& 7s. With Hallelujah.



A-men. A - men.



# GREENVILLE. 

8s \& 7s.
(Double.

\{Far from mor-tal cares re-treating, Sor-did hopes and vain de-sires, \}
\{Ilere our will-ing foot-steps mecting, Ev'-ry heart to heaven aspires. \} From the fount of glo-ry beaming, Light ee - les - tial eheers our eycs. Mer - cy from a - bove proclaim-ing, Peace and par-don from the skies.

SICILY. $\quad 8 \mathrm{~s} \& 7 \mathrm{~s}$.


Lord, dis-miss us with thy blessing, Fill our hearts with joy and peace; \{ Let us each thy love pos-sess-ing, Triumph in re - deem-ing grace.

> MOUNT VERNON. 8s \& 7s.
> Originally written on the occeavion of the death of Miss M. J. C. n member of Mount Vernon Schoo!, Boston, July 13, 1833.


## RIPLEY．

8s \＆7s．
（Dcoble．）
Eranged from a Gregorlan Chane．


1．（Glorinus thors of then are spo－ken， $\mathrm{Zi}-$ on，ci－ty of our God；
IIe，whone word can neer be bro－ken，Chose thee for his own a－bode． 2．Lord，thy church is still thy dwelling，Still is pre－cious in thy sight； IIe，whose word can ne＇er be bro－ken，Chose thee for his own a－bode．
Ju－dah＇s tem－ple fur ex－cell－ing，Beaming with the gos－pel＇s light．



3．$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { On the rock of a－ges founded，What can shake her sure re－pose：} \\ \text { With sal－ra－tion＇s wills sur－rounded，She can smile at all her foes．}\end{array}\right.$ 4．Glorious things of thee are spo－ken，Zi－on，ci－－ty of our God； With sal－ra－tions wills sur－rounded，She can smile at all her foes．
He，whose word can ne＇er be bro－ken，Chose thee for his own a－bode．


$$
\text { CESAREA. } 8 \mathrm{~s} \& 7 \mathrm{~s} .
$$



BALL. $8 \mathrm{~s} \& \mathrm{is}$.

3. Love and grief my heart di - vid - ing, With my tears his feet I'll bathe; Constant still, in faith a - bid - ing, Life de - riv - ing from his death


4. May i still en-joy this feel-ing, Still to my Re-deem-er go; Prove his wounds each day more healing, And linn - self more tu - by know.


Andante.
JORTON.
Bs \& Ts.


212
HOLSEY.
8s \& 7


\{Sweet the moments, rich in blessing, Which be-fore the cross I spend;

1. Life, and heath, and peace pos-sess-ing, From the sin-ner's dy-ing Friend \} Tru-ly bless-ed is this sta-tion, Low be-fore his cross to lie; While I see di - vine com-pas-sion Beam-ing in his gracious eye.

\{Love and grief ny heart di - vi - ding, With my tears his feet I'll bathe; \}
2. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Con-stant still, in faith a - bi - ding, Life de - ri - ving from his death. }\} \text {, May I still en - joy this feel-ing, Still to my Re-deem-er go ; }\end{array}\right.$ Prove his words each day more healing, And himself more tru - ly know.


## BEULAII. <br> $8 \mathrm{~s} \& 7 \mathrm{~s}$.




 EAD. $8 \mathrm{~s}, 7 \mathrm{~s}$ \& 4.
Rather Slow: $\qquad$ Corla.

1. \{ Lo ! the migh-ty God ap - pear-ing, From on high Je-ho - vah speaks!?
$\{$ Los - tern lands the sum-mons hear-ing, O'er the west lis thun-der breaks: $\{$ Earth beholdshim! U - ni - ver-sal na-ture shakes! Hal-le-lu-jah!
 RO2
2. \{ Zi - on, all its lichlt un - fold-ing, God in glo - ry shall dis - play:
\{ Lo! he comes! nor si-lence hold-ing, Fire and clouds pre-pare his way: $\}$ Tempests round him! Hast-en on the dread-ful day! Hal-le-lu - jah!


3. Lo! the Lord Je - ho - val hiv - eth! He's my rock, I bless his name: He, my God, sal - va - ton give - eth; All ye lands, ex - alt his fame.
4. God, Mes - si - ah's cause main-tain-ing, Shall his right-cous throne extend: O'er the world the Sa - vior reigning, Earth shall at his footstool bend. BREST. Bs, Ts \& 4.
5. Day of judgment, day of wonders! Hark! the trumpet's awful sound, Louder than a thousand thunders, Shakes the vast cre - aton round ! How the summons Will the sinner's heart confound! 2. See the Judge, our nature wearing, Clothed in majes - ty divine! You, who long for his appearing, Then shall say, "This God is mine!" Gracious Savior, Own me in that day for thine! ZION. Bs, 7s \& 4.

6. \{On the mountain's top appearing, Lo! the sacred herald stands, \}
\{Welcome news to Zion bearing, Zion long in hostile lands. \} ~ M o u r n i n g ~ c a p t i v e , ~ G o d ~ h i m s e l f ~ s h a l l ~ l o o s e ~ t h y ~ b a n d s , ~ M o u r n i n g ~ c a p t i v e , ~ G o d ~ h i m s e l f ~ s h a l l ~ l o o s e ~ t h y ~ b a n d s ~
7. $\{$ Lo! thy sun is risen m glory! God himself appears thy friend;
\{All thy foes shall floe hefore thee: Here their boasted triumphs end: G Great deliverance Zion's King will surely send, Great deliverance Zion's King will surely send.
8. \{Enernies no more snail trouble, All thy wrongs shall be redressed;
\{For thy shame thou shalt have double, In thy Maker's favor bleat; \} ~ A l l ~ t h y ~ c o n f l i c t s ~ E n d ~ i n ~ a n ~ e - t e r - n a l ~ r e s t . ~ A l l ~ t h y ~ c o n f l i c t s ~ E n d ~ i n ~ a n ~ $\varepsilon$-ter-nal rest


UNA
$8 s, 7 s \& 4$ If the Hallelujah should be preferred to repeating the last line, let the small notes be sung, and observe the $r$.


Rather slow.

## MANUEL.

Bs, Ts \& 4.


Coda.
5
$\qquad$

 \{Object of his endless fa-vor, God o'er all exalts his name; $\}$

 \{Shout, for God our Savior raises To his throne, in endless might! \}

 - $0-9-1$
 $\xrightarrow{2}$ $\frac{1}{63}$



PLITZ. 8s, 7s \& 4.


Moderato.

+6-○







I. My country! 'tis of thee, Sweet land of lib-er - ty! Of thee I sing: Land where my fathers died; Land of the pilgrim's pride; From eve - ry mountain side, Let freedom ring.
2. My na-tise country! thee, Land of the no-ble free, Thy name I love: I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills; My heart with raoture thrills, Like that a . bnve. 3. Our Father's God ! to thee, Author of lib-er-ty! To thee we sing; Long may ourland be brigtt, With freedom's ho-lylight, Pro-tect us by thy might, Great God, our King!

ITALIAN HYMN. 6s \& 4 s .


1 Come. thou Al-migh-ty King, Help us thy name to sing, Help us to praise! Father all glo-rious; O'er all vic - to-ri-ous, Come and reigno-ver us, Ancient of days.


DORT.
$63 \& 45$.


1. God bless our na-tive land, Firm may she ev - er stand Thro'storm and night! When the wild tempests rave, Rul - er of wind and wave! Do thou our coun-try save, By thy great might.

2. For her our prayer shall rise, To God a - bove the skies; On him we wait: Thou who hast heard each sigh Watching each weeping eye, Be thou for - ev - er nigh: God save the State.

3. Bless thou our na - tire land, Birm may she ev -er stand Thro' storm and night! Whent the wild tempests rave,Rul - er of wind and wave! Do thou our coun-try save, By thy great might.


HYMN. The Lord is great.


1. The Lord is great! Ye bosts of heaven, a-dore him, And ye who tread this earthly ball; In ho-ly songs re-joice a-loud be - fore him, And shout his praise who made you all.

\&. The Lord is great! his ma-jes - ty how glo-rious ! Re-sound his praise from shore io shore; O'er sin, and death, and hell, now made victorious, IIe rules and relgns for - ev - er-more.

2. The Lord is great! his mer-cy how a - bound-ing! Ye an-gels, strike your golden chords! Oh praise our God! with voice and harp resounding, The King of kings, and Lord of Lords.

3. From Greenland's i -cy mountains, From India's cor-al strand, Where Afric's sun-ny fountains Roll down their golden sand; From many an aucrent ris-er, From many a palmy plain,
4. What tho' the spi - cy breezes Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle, Though every prospeet pleases, And on-ly man is vile? In vain with lavish kudness, The gifts of God are strown. (6)
5. Slatl we whose souls are light-ed By wistom from on high, Shail we to man be-nighted The lamp of life de - ny!-Sal - va-tiou! oh, sal - va - tion! The joy-ful sound pro - claim, (6)
6. Waft, waft, ye winds, his sto-ry; And you, ye wa-ters, roll, Till, like a sea of glo-ry, It spreads from pole to pole; Thill o'er our ransomed na-ture, The lamb for sill-ners slain,

 | 6 | 5 | 6 | $\frac{4}{4}$ | 6 | $\frac{4}{3}$ | 45 | $\frac{6}{4}$ | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

7.UAR. 7s \& 6s.







## HYMN. Sing Hallelujah.

Moderato.


1 Sing hal-le-lu-jah! praise the Lord! Sing with a cheerful roice;
Ex-alt our God withone ac-cord, And in his name re-joice: $\}$ Ne'er cease to sing, thouransomed host, To Fa-ther, Son, and Ho-ly Ghost. Till in the realms of end-less light, Your prai-ses shall u-nite.



2 Therewe to all e-ter-ni-ty Shall join th'angel-ic lays, \}
\{Andsing in per-feet har-mo-ny To GodourSavior'spraise; IIehathredeemed us by his blood, Andmade uskings and priests to God; For us, for us the Lamb was slain. Piaise ye the Lord! A - men.

 2．What though the spicy breczes Blow soft o＇er Ceylon＇s isle Though every prospect pleases，And on－ly man is vile？－In vain，with lavish kindness，The每等

3．Shall we，whose souls are lighted By wisdom from on high－Shall we to man be－night－ed The lamp of life de－ny？－Sal－vation！－oh，sal－vation！The


4．Waft，waft，ye winds，his story；And you，ye waters roll，Till，like a sea of glo－ry，It spreads from pole to pole；Till o＇er our ransomed nature，The


43
${ }_{4}{ }^{6} 5$


ZIRA．7s \＆6s．

（ब）
1．Roll on，thou mighty ocean，And，as thy billows flow，Bear messengers of mercy，



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



HYMN．There is an hour of peaceful rest．Words by w．b．tappan．
W゙ords by W．B．TAPPAN．
arramged froin J．A．NAT：MANズ．

 $\rho$ ，Tomourning wanderers given：There is a joy for souls distressed，A balm for every wounded breast，$\quad$ cres．


2．There is a home for weary souls，By sin and sorrow driven；When tossed on life＇s tempestuous shoals，Where storms arise，and ocean rolls，And all is drear－＇tis heaveln．


3．There faith lifs up her checrful eyc，The heart no longer riven；And views the tempest passing by，The cvening shadows quickly ay，And all se－rene in hearen．


4．There fragrant fowers，immortal，bloom，And joys supreme are given；There ravs divine disperse the gloom；Beyond the dark and narrow womb Ap－peats the dawn of beavea．玉85x

## 226

AMSTERDAM. 7s \& 6s.


## RICHMOND. 7s \& 6s.





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



## BETHLEHEM.

$5 \& 6 s$


WELD. 7s \& 6s.



## 230

WAITLAND.
8s. (Double.


1. Thou Shepherd of Is - rael and mine, The joy and de - sire of my heart,

- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { For clos-er com-munion I pine, I long to re-side where thou art; }\end{array}\right\}$ The pasture I languish to find, Where all who their Shepherd obey, Are (\#\#\#\#!


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


ZIPPOR. 10s.


Moderato.


1. Again the day returns of ho-ly rest, Which, when he made the worldwe-

2. Let us devote this con-secrated day, To learn his will, and all we

3. Father of heaven! in whom our hopes confide, Whose pow'r defends us, and *nose


## 231


ho - vah blest; When, like his own, he bade our labors cease, And all be pi-e-ty-and all be peace, And all be pi-e-ty-and all be peace.





## TIMNA. 8s.



## LENTWOOI).

10 s
233


## LYONS. $\quad 10 \mathrm{~s} \& 11 \mathrm{~s}$.

nliydi.




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


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





?
2. Let them his great name de - vout-ly a-dore:






236 Allegreto.
Arrangeat rom guzaret.
$\left(\begin{array}{ll}0,2 \\ \text { (1) Brightest and best of the sons of the morning, Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid, Star of the cast, the ho - }\end{array}\right.$

1. Brightest and best of the sons of the morning, Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid, Star of the cast, the ho - ri - zon a-dorning, Ginde where our 2. Cold on his cra-d.e the dew-drops are shining, Low lies his head with the beasts of the stall, An - gels a - dore him in slum ber reclining, Ma - ker, and

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


## PORTUGUESE HYMN. . 11 s.

 (1)

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



HYMN. Haste, O sinner, now be wise.



## HYMN. Head of the Church triumphant.

- 4. Faith now beholds the glo -ry, To which thou wilt restore us, And earth despise, for that high prize, Which thou hast set before ue



1. No war nor battlc's sound Was heard the earth around, No hos-tile chiefs to fu-rious com-bat ran. But peaceful was the night, In which the Prince oflight, 2. No conqueror's sword he bore, Nor war-like armor worc, Nor haughty passions rous'd to con-test wild. In pcace and love he came, And gen-tle was the reign, (9)
2. Un - will-ing kings obeyed, Andsheath'dize battle blade, And call'd their bloody le-gıons from the field. In si-lent awe they wait, And close the warrior's gate, -
3. The pcaceful conqucror goes, And triumphs o'er his foes, His weapons drawn fromar-mo-ries a - bove. Behold the vanquish'd sit, Sub-mis-sive at his feet,


HYMN. While with ceaseless course the sun. (Bexevento.) s. webbe. $m p_{\text {Andante }}$.
cres.


1. While with ccascless course the sun Hasted thro' the former year, Ma-ny souls their race haverun, (等 $=m$
(1)

2. Sparcd to see a-noth-er year, Let thy blessing meet us here; Come,thy dying work revive,

3. 



Bid thy drooping garden tbrive; Sun of rightesusness a - rise! Warmour hearts and bless our eyes: Let our pray'r thy pity move; Make this yearatime of love. (1)

With e - ter - ni - ty in view; Bless thy ward to old and young, Fil. us wit: a Sa for's !ove•When ourlifo's short race is run, May we dwell with thee above.


BURLINGTON.
$12 \mathrm{~s}, 11$ \& 8.
Words by s. F. SIIITII.


## 242

## IIYMN.

The voice of free grace.

free - ly in strcams of sal - va - - tion. move them, it flows from the foun - tain free - ly, oh pre - cious sal - va - - tion! srib - ing to him our sal-va - - tion.
va - -tion for ev - - er and ev - - er!

Halle - - lujah to the Lamb, who has bought usa pardon; We'll praise him again, when we pass o-ver Jor - dan IJalle - - lujah to the Lamb, who has bought us a pardon; We'll praise him again, when we pass o-ver Jor - dan Halle - - lujah to the Lamb, who has bought us a pardon; We'll praise him again, when we pass over Jor - dan. Hille - - lujah to the Lamb, who has bought us a pardon; We'll praise him agan, whon we pass o-ver Jor - dan. Halle - - lujah to the Lamb, who has bought us a pardon; We'll praise him agaiu,wnou we pass o-ver Jor. dan















## 250

HYMN. If numan kinaness meets return.












[^0]
## 254


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


$255$



4. Blest are the souls, whofind a place With-in the tem - ple of thy grace; $\left.\right|_{\text {There they behold thy } \mid \text { gent-ler rays, } \mid \text { And seek thy face, and learn thy praise. }} ^{\text {cres }}$.

6. Cheerful they walk with growing strength, Till all shall meet in heaven at length; $\mid$ Till all be-fore thy face ap-pear, $\mid$ And join in |no-bler wor-ship there.

Э:
):
f:


## $\therefore$ CLIN.

L. M.


260
ANTHEM. Sing unto God.


Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, ex-alt his name, Sing un-to God, exalt his name.










262
anthem. Glory to God on high. (christmas.)



 ment with thy servant, O Lord, For in thy sight shall no man liv-ing be jus-ti-fied, For in thy sight, For in thy sight shall no man liv-ing be jus-ti - fied. Q-0 $4+0$
ment with thy servant, O Lord, For in thy sight shall no man liv-ing be jus - ti-fied,
For in thy sight shall no man liv-ing be jus-ti - fied.

ment with Luy gervant, O Lord, For in thy sight shall no man liv-ing be jus - ti-fied.


moderato. HYMN. Father, how wide thy glories shine. f. grardeni.


ave rebellious worms, Where vengeanee and com-pas-sion join In their di - vin - est forms; Here the whole De-i - ty is known, Nor dares a creature guess
 save rebellious worms, Where vengeance and eom-pas-sion join In their di - vin - est forms; Here the whole De-i - ty is known, Nor dares a creature guess

save rebellious worms, Where vengeance and com-pas-sion join In their di - vin - est forms; Ilere the whole De-i - ty is known, Nor dares a creature guess $2: \square 0$ -
save rebellious worms, Where vengeance and com-pas-sion joir ln their di - vin - est forms: flere the whole


raun-uel's name, Aut try their choicest strains. Oh! mav I bear soune humble part In

[^1]




Lord. I have loved the place of thine a-bode,


## $272$




## $274$



## HYMN. Jerusalem! my glorious home




## $278$





## SENTENCE

Holy is the Lord.




HYMN. Watchman! tell us of the night.






## 290



Ma - ker to thy name?
4. We'll crowd thy gates, with thank - ful songs, High as the heav'n,our voi - - ces raise; And earth, And earth with all her thousand,

thousand tongues, Shall fill thy courts with sound - ing praise, Shall fill thy courts with sound - ing praise, Shall fill thvecurts with sounding praise


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

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

ceasc to move, shall cease to move, When roll-ing ycars shall cease to move, When roll $-\ldots$ ing years shall ccase to move, shall cease to move, ccase to move (6)
cease to move, shall cease to move, When roll-ing years shall cease to move, When roll - . ing years shall cease to move, shall cease to move, cease to move.

cease to move, shall ceasc to move, When roll-ing years shall ccase to move, When roll - - ing years shall cease to move, shall cease to move, cense to move.



$2887<$

[^2]
## 292

MOTETT. Song of praise in the night.




PSALM. High o'er the Heavens.
295


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

2. Bless ye the Imrd, proclaim his state Ye heavenly hosts, whoround him wait, Quick to per - form his acts of might, His plea - sure





296


THANKSGIVING ANTHEM. (brevis.)
Palm 117.





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








## CHESTNUT STREET. C. M.

H. İ. OLIVER.



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

$$
\text { shate from Dr. Ci. berney. } 307
$$



308
Second time. f Illlegro MINoderato. Chorma


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## 312



> HYMN. Oft as the Bell. Ј. whitarer.


## MOTETT.

Blessed is the man.
Altered rom II. G. NAGELI, nnd adapted $31 \mathbf{3}$
to English wordm, for thin work.


## $314$







 Hope in the Lord, Hope in the Lord! 1. He reigns su-preme in his ho - ly

# might, His 

mercies firm shall e'er en-dure whie
 I-A Hope, O hope in the Lord! 2. For he's a shield from the tem - pest's rage, He guards our way, he keeps our feet, from


| Hope in the Lord, O |
| ---: |
| $0-3-6$ |
| 8 | hope in the

Lord!

ho - - ly $\qquad$ watchful eye, his $\qquad$ migh-ty power will 6 Dirse. Hope in the Lord, Hope in the Lord!




Lo, God is here!


## 320

## HYMN. Plunged in a gulf of dark despair.



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


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



## $322$



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## VENITE, EXULTEMUS DOMINO. Ps. 95.

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

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

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


No. 4. SINGLE CHANT.
Dr. Jackson.

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


## No. 10. DOUBLE CHANT



## BENEDICTUS. Luke i. 68-71.

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

No. 12. SINGLE CHANT.


No. 13. SINGLE CHANT


No. 14. SINGLE CHANT.

- Tomilison

No. 11. SINGLE CIIANT
Richard Farrant, 1570.


## No. 15. <br> DOUBLE CHANT.



## CANTATE DOMINO. Ps. 98

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

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

Hath he gotten him- | self the | vieto- | ry.
3. The Lörd declared | his sal- | vation;
[heathen.
His righteousness hath he openly | showed $\cdot$ in the $\mid$ sight .. of the
4. He hath remembered his mercy and truth 1 to ward the | house of | Israel,

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

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

Sing to the Lörd $\Lambda$ with a | psalm of | thanks - | giving
7. With trumpets | also $\cdot \cdot$ and | cornet, (or shawms,)

O show yourselves joyful $\wedge$ be- | fore the / Lord the | King.
8. Let the sea make a noise, $\cap$ and all that $\mid$ therein | is;

The round wörld $\mid$ and | they that | dwell there- $\mid$ in.
9. L.ee the floods clap their hands, $\wedge$ and let the hills be joyful together A be- \| fore the \| Lord; For he | eometh $\cdot$ to | judge the $\mid$ earth.
10 With righteousness shall he | judge the | world;
And the $\mid$ people | with - | equity. (Gloria Patri.)

> No. IG. SINGLE Cilant.



No. 18. SINGLE CHANT.


No. 19.
SINGLE CHANT.
J. Marsi.



## BONUM EST CONFITERI. Ps. 92

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


No. 24. DOUBLE CHANT. Deus Misereatur.
H. IK. OIIVER.

331


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|  |  |
| $\left\{0^{\circ} \mathrm{a}\right.$ |  |
|  |  |
| Deves misereatur. Pa. er. |  |
| 隹 |  |
| (e) | E |
|  | sncirs |
|  | E |
|  |  |
| 7. God shall \| bless - | us;And all the ends of the $\mid$ world ${ }^{\wedge}$ shall \| fear - | him. (Gloria Patri.) No. 26. SINGLE CHANT. | E |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

No. 31. DOUBLE CHAN'T.


## BENEDIC ANIMA MEA. <br> Ps. 103.

1. Praise the Lōrd, $1 \mid \mathrm{O} m \mathrm{my}$ | soul;

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


No. 34. SINGLE CHANT.
Dr. Terrer


334 No. 35. SINGLE CHANI. HECULAM,


PSALM 19.

1. The heavens declare the glory of God, $\wedge$ \{ And the firmament showeth his | handy | work.
2. $\{$ Day unto day uttereth speech, $\Lambda$ \{ And night unto | night $\cdot \cdot$ showeth | knowledge.
3. $\{$ There is no speech nor language $\Lambda$ Where their | voice $\cdot$ is not | heard.
4. $\{$ Their line is gone out through all the earth, 1 And their words to the $\mid$ ends .. of the $\mid$ world.
(In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun, 1
5. Which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, $\Lambda$ (And rejoiceth as a strong man to | run a | race.
(His going forth is from the end of the heaven, $\Lambda$
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, $\Lambda$
$\{$ Con- $\mid$ verting $\cdot$ the $\mid$ soul.
8. The testimony of the Lord is sure, $\AA$ \{ Making \| wise the \| simple.
9. $\{$ The statutes of the Lord are right, $\Lambda$ \{ Re- | joicing $\cdot$ the | heart.
10. The commandment of the Lord is pure, 1 \{En-| lightening • the | eyes.
11. $\{$ The fear of the Lord is clean, $\Lambda$ \{En- / during • for- 1 ever.
12. The judgments of the Lord are true ( And | righteous $\cdot$ alto- | gether.
13. More to be desired are they than gold, ${ }^{\wedge}$ yea, $\wedge$ than much fine gold, 1 Sweeter also than honey, 1 and the $\mid$ honey- $/$ comb.
14. Moreover by them is thy servant warned, $A$
\{ And in keeping of them there is | great re- | ward.
15. Who can understand his errors?
\{Cleanse thou me from | secret | fauits.
16. K Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins, $\Lambda$
(Let them not have do- | minion | over me.
17. $\{$ Then shall I be upright, $\mathbb{A}$ and I shall be innocent From the | great trans- / gression.
18. Let the words of my mouth, $\mathbb{A}$ and the meditation of my heart, $\mathbb{A}$ $\{$ Be acceptable in thy sight, 10 Lord, A my strength and my Re-| deemer... A-| men.

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


PSALMI 23

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

Ňo. 39.
SLNGLE (Peculiar.)
No. 40. SINGLE (Pecoliar.) 335


## PSALM 191.

1. $\{$ I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, 1
\{From whence | cometh $\cdot$ my | help.
2. $\{$ My help cometh from the Lord,A
(Which made | heaven.. and | earth.
3. $\{$ He will not suffer thy foot to be moved: 1

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

No. 38. SINGLE CHANT. (Pecoliar.) From Palestrina, 1510.



## 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:

F 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. $\left\{\right.$ Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and persecute you,^ And shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, ${ }^{\wedge}$ for $/ m y$ sake.
10. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad,^ for great is your reward in lieaven; ${ }^{\wedge}$ For so persecuted they the prophets which were be-| fore you. (Coda.)


No. 41. SINGLE CHANT. (Peculiarm)


PSALM 148.

1. Praise ye the Lōrd. 1

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

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

Praise him, all ye | stars of | light.
4. Praise him, ye heaven of heavens, $\Lambda$ And ye waters $\Lambda$ that are a-| bove the $\mid$ heavens
5. Let them praise the name of the Lord:^ For he commanded, ' and | they $\cdot$ were cre- \| ated
6. He hath also established them forever and ever; ${ }^{\wedge}$ He hath made a decree ${ }^{1}$ which | shall not | pass
7. Praise the Lord from the earth,, Ye dragons, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and | all - | deeps.
8. Fire and hail;^ snow and vapor;^ Stormy wind ful- | filling $\cdot \cdot$ his | word.
9. Mountains, and all hills;^ Fruitful trees, and |all - | cedars.
10. Beasts, and all cattle; ${ }^{\wedge}$ Creeping things, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and | flying | fowl.
11. Kings of the earth, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and all people; $\wedge$ Princes, ${ }^{\text {and }}$ all | judges $\cdot$ of the | eartr.
12. Both young men ana maidens;^ | Old $\cdot \cdot$ men and / chbldren.
13. Let them praise the name of the Lord, ${ }^{\wedge}$

For his name a- | lone is | excellent.
14. His glory is above the earth and heaven, $\wedge$ | Praise .. ye the | Lord.

No. 42 SINGLE CHANT. (Peculiar.)
Dru Clarke


PSALM 122.

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

LLet us go into the | house $\cdot$ of the | Lord.
2. Our feet shall stand within thy gates,^ O Jerusalem, $\wedge$

Jerusalem is builded as a city ${ }^{1}$ that is com- $\mid$ pact to- $\mid$ gether.
(Whither the tribes go up; ${ }^{1}$ the tribes of the Lord,
3. Unto the testimony of Israel, ${ }^{\wedge}$

To give thanks unto the | name $\cdot$ of the $/$ Lord.
4. For there are set thrones of judgment, ${ }^{4}$
\{ The thrones of the $\mid$ house of $\mid$ David.
5. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, ${ }^{A}$

They shall | prosper. $\cdot$ that | love thee.
6. $\left\{\right.$ Peace be within thy walls; ${ }^{1}$

And prosperity with- $\mid$ in thy $\mid$ palaces.
7. For my brethren and companions' sakes, ${ }^{4}$ I will now say, | Peace .. be with- | in thee
8. Because of the house of the Lord our God,A I will | scek thy | good. \| A- \| men.


## PSALM 99.

1. $\left\{\right.$ The Loord reigneth; ${ }^{\wedge}$ let the people tremble: ${ }^{\wedge}$
\{He sitteth between the cherubim; ${ }^{1}$ let the | cartli be | moved.
2. The Lord is great in Zion, 1
$\left\{\right.$ And he is high above all people ${ }^{\wedge}$
(Let thein praise thy great and terrible name, ${ }^{4}$ for $\mid$ it is $\mid$ holy.
3. The king's strength also loveth judgment; ${ }^{1}$
$\left\{\right.$ Thou dost establish equity: ${ }^{1}$
(Thou executest judgment and righteousness in $|\mathrm{Ja}-|$ cob.
4. $\left\{\right.$ Exalt ye the Lord our God, ${ }^{\wedge}$
\{ And worship at his footstool, ${ }^{1}$
For | he is | lioly.
5. (Moses and Aaron among his priests, ${ }^{\text {A }}$

And Samuel among them that call upon his name, ${ }^{1}$
(They ealled upon the Lord, 1 and he | answer'd |' them.
6. $\left\{\right.$ He spake unto them in the eloudy pillar: ${ }^{1}$
\{They kept his testimonies, and the ordinance that | he gave | them.
7 (Thou answeredst them, ${ }^{4}$ O Lord our God; ${ }^{\wedge}$
Thou wast a God that forgavest them, ${ }^{1}$
(Though thou tookest vengeance of | their m- $\mid$ ventions.
Treb. ${ }^{4}-6$
(Exalt the Lord our God, ${ }^{1}$
Allo. 7-8
Ten. $5-5$
And worship at his holy hill:1
(For the Lord our | God is | holy

## $43^{x}$

Ten. $5-5$
Base. $5-1$ A-men.

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


PSALM 136.
Solo. 1. O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is goodChorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 2. O give thanks unto the God of gods:
Chorus. For his mercy endurcth forever.
Solo. 3. O give thanks unto the Lord of lords:
Chorus. For his mercy endureth forevel.
Solo. 4. To him who alone doeth great wonders: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forevcr.
Solo. 5. To him that by wisdom made the heavens: Chorus. For his mercy cndureth forever.
Solo. 6. To him that stretched out the earth above the waters: Chorus For his mercy endureth forever.
ionolo. 7. To him that made great lights: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 8. The sun to rule by day; 1 the moon and stars to rule by night. Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 9. To him that smote Egypt in their first-born: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 10. And brought out Israel from among them: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 11. With a strong hand, and with an nutstretched arm: Chorus. For his mercy endureth fore , er.
Solo. 12. To him who divided the Red sea into parts: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 13. And made Israel to pass through in the midst of it: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo. 14. But overthrew Pharaoh and his host in the Red sea Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever.
Solo 15. To him who led his people through the wilderness• Whorus. For his mercy endproth forever.

Solo. 16. \{ To him who smote great kurgg
\{ And gave their land for an heritage to Israel his servant Chorus. For his mercy endureth forcver.
Solo. 17. Who remembered us in our low cstate: Chorus. For his mercy cndureth forever.
Solo. 18. And hath redeemed us from our enemies: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forcver.
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 CH INT. (Peculiar.)


No. 47. SINGLE CHANT.


REV. IV. 8 \& 11, and 5, 10 \& 13.

1. Holy, $\mathbb{A}$ holy, $\AA$ holy, $\mid$ L Lord $\cdot$ God Al- | mighty, Which was, $A$ and $\mid$ is, and $\mid$ is to $\mid$ come. (Sym.)
2. Thou art worthy, $O$ Lord, $\mathbb{A}$ to receive glory, $\wedge$ and $\mid$ honor ${ }^{\circ}$ and | power;
\{For thou hast created all things,A
And tor thy pleasure they | are and | were cre- | ated. (Sym.)
3. Worthy is the Lamb |ikat was | slain,
$\{$ To receive power, $\wedge$ and riches, $\wedge$ and wisdom, $\wedge$
\{And strength; $\lambda$ and $\mid$ honor, $\cdot \cdots$ and $\mid$ glory, $\because$ and | blessing. (Sym.)
4. Blessing, $\AA$ and honor, $\uparrow$ and $\mid$ glory ${ }^{\circ}$ and | power,
\{Be unto him that sitteth apon the throne,^
\{ And unto the | Lamb for-| ever ${ }^{\prime}$ and |'ever.|| Amen.


## PSALM 145.

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

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

And I will praise thy | name for-| ever $\cdots$ and |ever.
3. Great is the Lord, 1 and $\mid$ greatly $\cdot$ to be $\mid$ praised; And his | greatness $\mid$ is un- | searchable.
4. One generation shall praise thy | worlis $\cdots$ to a-| nother. And shall de- | clare thy | inighty | acts.
5. I will speak of the glorious | honor… of thy | majesty, And | of thy | wondrous | works.
6. And men shall speak of the inight of thy $\mid$ terri $\cdot$ ble $\mid$ acts; And | I . will de- | elare thy | greatness.
7. They shall abundantly utter the memory of $\mid$ thy great | goodness. And shall| sing $\cdots$ of thy | righteous- | ness.
8. My mouth shall speak the | praise . . of the $\mid$ Lord. And let all flesh bless his holy| name for- $\mid$ ever.. and | cver.
(Hallelujah.)
9. The Lord is gracious, $h$ and | full $\cdots$ of com- | passion: Slow to | anger $\cdot$ and | of great | mercy.
10. The Lord is | good to | all;

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

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

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

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

And satisfiest the desire of | every | living | thing.
13. The Lord is rigliteous in | all his | ways;

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

He also will hear their | ery.. and will | save - | them.
21. The Lord preserveth|all ... them that | love him;
dim. But all the $\mid$ wieked $\cdot$ will |he de- $\mid$ stroy. (short pause.)
g2.f My mouth shall speak the $\}$ praise $\cdot$ of the | Lord: And let all tlesh bless his holy|name for-|ever.. and |ever.
(Hallelujah.)
No. 49. SINGLE CIIANT.



## PSALAI 90

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



## PSALM 130.

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

For with the Lord there is mercy, $A$
(And with him is | plenteous .. re | demption.
8. And he shall redeem Israel from $\mid$ all-| his in- | iquities.

## No. 53. SINGLE CHANT.



## PSALM 8.

1. \{O Lōrd,^ our Lörd, ^ how excellent is thy name in all the earth ! ${ }^{\wedge}$ | Who hast set thy glory a-| bove the | heavens.
$?$ (Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings
Hast thou ordained strength, because of thine enemies ;^
(That thou mightest still the $\mid$ ene $\cdot$. my | and $\cdot$ the $a-\mid$ venger.
2. $f$ When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers;^ The moon and the stars, which | thou $\cdot$ hast or-| dained.
3. What is man, that thou art mindful of him? ${ }^{\wedge}$
\{ And the son of | man.. that thou | visit ..est | him.
5 f For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, IThou hast crowned him with | glo $\cdot \mathrm{ry}$ and | honor.
b. (Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands:^ (Thou hast put | all things | under• his \| feet.
4. (All sheep and oxen, ${ }^{\wedge}$ yea, and beasts of the field; ${ }^{\wedge}$

The fowl of the air, ${ }^{\wedge}$ and the fish of the sea, ${ }^{\wedge}$
(And whatsocver passeth through the | paths $\cdots$ of the | sea.
8. OLord, ${ }^{\wedge}$ our Lörd, ${ }^{\wedge}$ how excellent is thy $\mid$ name in $\mid$ all the $\mid$ earth. Amen No. 55. SINGLE CHANT.



## PSALM 51

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

And sinners shall be con-| verted | unts| thee. Amen.

## No. 57. SINGLE CHANT.

Gregorian.



ISAIAH LIII. 3-6.

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

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

## No. 59. SINGLE CHANT.

J. Battishill


PSALM 105. 1-4.

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



## PSALM 26.

T'enor \& Baso." 1. His foundation is in the $\mid$ holy $\mid$ mountains.
2. SThe Lord loveth the gates of Zion, 1 \{ More than | all the | dwellings $\cdot$ of $\mid$ Jacob.
Chorus. 3. Glorious things are spoken of thee, $1 \mathrm{O} \mid$ city $\cdots$ of $\mid$ God.
4. Glorious things are spoken of $\mid$ thee, $O \mid$ eity $\cdot$ of $\mid$ God.

Hallelujah.
Tenor \& Base-5. \{ I will make mention of Rahab and Babylon \{To| them that | know me;"
" 6. $\{$ Behold, Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia: \{ | This " man was $\mid$ born - $\mid$ there.
" 7. And of Zion it shall be said, "this and that man was| born in|her.
" 8. And the Highest him- $\mid$ self $\cdot \cdot$ shall es- $\mid$ tablish $\mid$ her.
Cborus. 9. The Lord shall count, when he writeth \| up the \| people,
10. That | this "man was | born - | there. ||Hallelujah.
" 11. As well the singers as the players on instruments|shall be|there; 12. All ${ }^{1}$ | all my | springs ${ }^{\circ}$ are in | thee.
-The Tenor singing the Treble, or large notes on che upper staff.


PSALMI 97.

1. The Lord is my light and my salvation, ${ }^{A} \mid$ Whom ${ }^{*}$ shall I | fear:
2. 'The Lord is the strength of my life; Of | whom '. shall I | be a- | fraid?
3. One thing have I desired of the Lord; ${ }^{1} \mid$ That ${ }^{\circ}$ will I| seek after;
4. $\left\{\right.$ That I may dwell in the house of the Lord, ${ }^{1}$ all the days of my life, ${ }^{1}$
$\left\{\right.$ To behold the beauty of the Lord; ${ }^{1}$ And | t in-| quire in ${ }^{\circ}$ his | temple.
5. And now shall mine head be lifted up
| Above mine encmies ${ }^{1}$ | round a- | bout me.
6. Therefore will I offer in his tabernacle sacrifices of joy; ${ }^{4}$

I will sing, ${ }^{1}$ yea, ${ }^{1}$ I will sing | praises | unto ${ }^{*}$ the | L.ord.|| Hallelujah
7. Hear, O Lörd, ' when I | ery ${ }^{\text {. }}$ with my | voice.
8. Have mercy also up-| on me $\cdots$ and $\mid$ answer | me.
9. When thou saidst, 1 | Scek ye $\cdot$ my | face;
10. My heart said unto thee, ${ }^{1}$ Thy | face, Lord, | will I | seek
11. Wait on the Lord, ${ }^{1} \mid$ Wait $\cdot \cdot$ on the | Lord.
12. Be of good courage, ${ }^{1}$ and he shall strengthen thy heart; ${ }^{1}$ \{| Wait, I | say, ${ }^{\circ}$ on the | Lord.|| Hallelujah.

No. 63. SINGLE CHANT. Gregorian.



## PSALM 48.

1. $\{$ Great is the Lord, and greatly to le praised

In the city of our God, $\AA$ in the mountain | of his | holiness.
a. Beautiful for situation 1 the joy of the whole $\mid$ earth is $\mid$ mount - $\mid$ Zion.
3. We have thought of thy loving kindness, O O God, A in the | midst of $\cdot \mathrm{thy} \mid$ temple.
4. $\{$ According to thy nanie, $O$ God, 1 so is thy praise unto the ends of the earth, Thy | hand is | full of $\mid$ righteousness.
5 Let Mount Zion rejoice,
\{ Let the daughters of Judah be glad, 1 be- | cause of $\cdot$ thy | judgments.
6. $\{$ Walk about Zion,A and go round about her:A
| Tell . . ye the | towers . . there- | of.
7. SMark ye well her bulwarks, $\AA$ consider her palaces; $\AA$ That ye may tell it to the gene- | ra-tion | following.
8. $\{$ For this God is our God, 1 forever and ever; $A$ He will be our | guide, A even | unto | death.

No. 65. SINGLE CHANT.


No. 66. SINGLE CHANT.


- PSALMI 84.

1. How amiable are thy tabernacles, $\mathbb{\wedge} \mathrm{O} \mid$ Lord of $\mid$ hosts!
2. $\{$ My soul longeth, 1 yea, $\uparrow$ even fainteth for the courts of the Lord;
$\{$ My heart and my flesh crieth | out $\cdot \cdots$ for the | living | God.
3. (Blessed are they that dwell in thy house; A
$\{$ They | will be $\cdot \cdot$ still | praising thee.
4. $\{$ Blessed is the man whose strength is in thee; $\AA$
\{ In whose | heart .. are the | ways of | them.
5. (They go from strength to strength; 1

Every one of them in Zion ap- | peareth be $\cdot \cdot$ fore | God.
6. \{ O Lord God of hosts, hear my prayer:A

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

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

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

$$
\text { No. } 2
$$



## ISAIAH LV. 6-9.

1. Seek ye the Lord/white he may be found, Acall ye upon hernjwhile. .he is|near.
๑. Let the wicked forsake his way, 1 and the unrighteous man his thoughts:A $\{$ And let him return to the Lord, $A$ and he will have inercy upon him;A (Ard to our God;:.. for | he..will a- | bundant..ly | pardon.
2. For my thoughts are not your thoughts, 1

Neither are your ways my ways, 1 | saith the | Lord.
4. $\{$ For as the leavens are higher than the earth, $A$
\{So are my ways higher than your ways, 1 and | my..tho'ts than | your- | tho'ts.||Amen.


## THE LORD'S PRAYER.

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

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

For thine is the kingdom, 1 and the power. $\cap$ and the glory, $\cap$ forever. $|A-|-| m e n$.
*This chant, From Novello's Evening Service, is sung to the "Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel," in Holy Iteet. It io one of the most beartiful Grevrorian Chants, and is the same from which the popular
lune called Hamburg was ornginally arranged by the editor of this work. tune callid Hamburg was orgsinally arranged by the editor of this work.
$44 \times$

## 346 No. 70. SINGLE CHANT



## GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.

\{Chorus. $f$

1. $\{$ Glory be to | God on | high,

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

$$
\text { (Dowר to } 4 \text { th verse, Chant No. 71.) }
$$

9. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Chorus. } \\ \text { For thou }\end{array}\right.$ only .. art |holy,

Thou | only | art the | Lord.
10. Thou only, / O Christ, if with the | Holy | Ghost,

Art most ligh in the glory of | God the | Fa - | ther. \| Amen.


S Semi-Chorus.
4. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { () Lord, } 1 \text { the only begotten Son } \mid \text { Jesus } \mid \text { Christ } ; ~\end{array}\right.$ O Lord Grod, $\wedge$ Lamb of God, $\wedge$ | Son $\cdot \cdot$ of the $\mid \mathrm{Fa}$ - | ther.
5. That takest away the | $\sin \cdot$. of the | world Have | mer"cy up- ${ }^{1}$ on - | us.

C Sish
6. \{Thou that takest away the $\mid \sin \cdots$ of the $\mid$ world Semi-Chorus.
\{Have | mer $\cdot$ cy up- | on - | us
\{ Solo.
7. SThou that takest away the $\mid \sin \cdots$ of the | world \{ Semi Chorus. $\{$ Secont eudug.
\{Receive, $\Lambda\left\{_{p p}\right.$ re- | ceive our | prayer.
\{ Solo.
8. S'Ihou that sittest at the right hand of $\mid$ God the | Father s Sprni-Chorus.
\{Have | mer. $\cdot$ cy up- | on - | us. (Lip to the 9th verse, Chant No. 70
No. 72. SINGLE CHANT.


## PSALM 118.

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

Chonus 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, ${ }^{1}$ That our Re- \| deemer | made,
${ }^{2 d}$ Choir.Let us rejoice, ${ }^{1}$ and sing, " and pray, ${ }^{1}$ Let $\mid$ all the $\mid$ church be $\mid$ glad. 1st Choir.5. Hosanna ${ }^{1}$ to the King Of David's | royal | blood:
2d Choir. Bless him, ye saints; ${ }^{1}$ he eomes to bring Sal-| ration |from your |God.
Ckorus by the whole congregation. as before.
(Sym.
6.f We bless thine holy word Which all this grace displays; And offer on thine altar, Lord, Our sacrifice of praise

No. 73.
DOUBLE CHANT.
hivgeox.
347


No. 74. SINGLE CHANT.
TAMES KENT.

L. M. \{ 1. Ye mighty rulers of the land, Give praise and glory $\{$ 2. $O$ render unto God above $\Lambda$ The honors which to
C. M. $\{$ 1. Ye humble souls, approach your God, 1 With songs of \{2. All nature owns his guardian care; A In him we
M. $\{$ 1. The Lord my Shepherd is, $\AA$ I shall be 2. He leads me to the place, $\uparrow$ Where heavenly

to the him besa - ered praise; live and move;
well sup- plied;
pas - ture grows;



## 348

THE LORD'S PRAYER
Our Father who art in heaven,^ hallowed be thy name:^
Thy kingdom come, $\wedge$ thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven: $\wedge$ 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 ¿eliver us from evil; $\wedge$
For thine is the kingdom, $\wedge$ and the power, $\wedge$ and the glory, $\wedge^{\wedge}$ forever and | ever.|Amen.


## No. 77. SINGLE. (Peculiar.)



No. 76. SINGLE. (Peculiar.)



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若 together with a great


[^0]:    on the floods. 3. Who shall as-cend in - tothe hill of the Lord? And who shall stand in biz lio $-1 . r i a m$ !

[^1]:    that inmortal song! Wonder and joy shall tune my heart, And love command my tongue. Longue

[^2]:    cease to move, slall cease to muve, When roll-ing years shall cease to move, When roll ... ing years shall cease to move, shall cease to move, cease to move.

