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BY LOWELL MASON.

BOSTON:

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THE NEW CARMINA SACRA.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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

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

Under these advantages, the publishers of the New Carmina Sacra feel great confidence in presenting the work to Teachers of Singing Schools, Members of Choirs, and Congregations generally, as a work of uncommon attraction.

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

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1850,

By MELVIN LORD,

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

PREFACE.

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

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

and to extend the knowledge of the art?

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

That gives it all its savor."

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

The Metrical part of the work will be found to contain not only a choice selection of the old standard tunes, which, though often republished, are always in dema and which are as necessary to every singing book, designed for general use, as ballast is to a ship,—but also many new tunes, embracing specimens from distinguis composers of the present day in Europe, together affording such a diversity of style, in melody, harmony and rhythmical structure, as cannot fail to be highly interest to the lovers of sacred song. In the department of Motetts, Anthems, &c., will be found many new and interesting pieces never before published, and also others 1

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

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

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

* Cármina Sacra.

† The Editor having seem several recent notices of this work, in which it seemed to be taken for granted that he was the author of the mode of teaching which is explained in the Manual, which is commonly salled the Pestalozzian method,—a method now so generally adopted,—takes this opportunity to correct this error; and for this purpose refers to the Manual itself, p. 14, 63 addition to which he would also state, that the work of Kübler there mentioned, was mostly followed, so much so indeed that to a great extent the Manual may be called a translation of that work

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

- § 1. Musical sounds may be 1. Long or Short.
 - 2. High or Low.
 - 3. Soft or Loud.
- & II. In the elementary principles of music there are three departments:
 - 1. Rhythm. This is founded on the first of the above distinctions, and treats of the length of sounds.
 - 2. Melody. This is founded on the second distinction, and treats of the pitch of sounds.
 - 3. Dynamics. This is founded on the third distinction, and treats of the power of sounds.

§ III. GENERAL VIEW.

Distinctions.	Departments.	Subjects.
Long of Short.	RHYTHM.	LENGTH.
High low	MELODY.	Рітсн.
SOFT LOUD.	DYNAMICS.	Power.

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER II.

RHYTHM.

DIVISIONS OF TIME, BEATING TIME, ACCENT.

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

 TOUR "QUADRUPLE MEASURE.

 SIX "SEXTUPLE MEASURE.

♦VIII. The character used for separating measures is called a B_{AR}—thus,

- Note. Observe the difference between a measure and a bar Do not call a measure, a bar.
- SIX. To aid in the computation and accurate division of time, certain motions of the hand are made. This is called *Beating Time*.

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

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

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

Note. The hither beat is made horizontally to the left, the thither beat to the right. For the first

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

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

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER III.

RHYTHM-OF NOTES.

SXV. The length of sounds is indicated by the form of certain characters called Norge.

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

WHOLE NOTE (Semibreve.)

HALF NOTE (Minim.)

QUARTER NOTE (Crotchet.)

EIGHTH NOTE (Quaver.)

SIXTEENTH NOTE (Semiquaver.)

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

Sing in Quadruple time all the notes in common use.



SXVIII. A Dor (•) adds one half to the length of a note. Thus a dotted half earliese equal in length to three quarters
earliese equal in length to three equarters
earliese equal equal

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER IV. MELODY.

THE SCALE. (DIATONIC SCALE, MAJOR.)

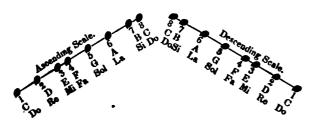
§ XIX. At the foundation of Melody lies a series of sounds called the Scale.

\$ XX. The sounds of the scale are designated by numerals, viz. one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, right.

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

&XXII. In singing the scale, the following syllables are used: Do. Written, Do, RE, Mı, FA, SOL. Doe. Sole, Lah, See, Pronounced, Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah,

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



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

XXIII. The difference of pitch between any two sounds is called an INTERVAL. Thus, from one to two is an interval, &c.

&XXIV. In the scale, there are five larger and two smaller intervals, the former called STEPS and the latter HALF-STEPS.

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

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER V.

MELODY. THE STAFF AND CLEFS

- **XXVI.** The pitch of sounds is represented by a character STAFF, on which the scale, or other music, is written in notes.
- &XXVII. The Staff consists of five lines, and the spaces betw
- XXVIII. Each line and space is called a Degree; thus, there degrees: five lines and four spaces.
- SXXIX. When more than nine degrees are wanted, the spa or above the Staff are used; also additional lines called ADDED lin

The Staff with added lines

		Added line at
Fifth line.—	Space above.	
Fourth line.	Fourth space.	
Third line.	Third space.	
Second line.	Second space.	
First line.	First space.	
r irst iine.—	Space below.	A 11 11/2 1

- § XXX. In writing the scale on the staff, one may be placed of its degrees, and the other sounds follow in regular order; the be placed on the first line, two will be on the first space, thr second line, and so on; or, if one be placed on the first space, t on the second line, and so on.
- SXXXI. There are two ways in which the scale is commonly the staff; first, one on the added line below; and second, one on t space.
- XXXII. To distinguish between these two ways of writing or to fix the position of the letters on the staff, a character is use CLEF.
 - &XXXIII. There are two Clefs in common use: the G Clef

and the F Clef (Base).





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

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

§XXXVI. When the G clef is used, the sound one is written on the added line below (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.

2=	Ē			-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1		-	
10	0	0	2	13,0	c	7				-	-	2	0	0	0
C	D Re	E Mi	Fa	G Sol	A La	B	C Do	C Do	B	A La	G Sol	F	E Mi	D Ke	C Do

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

6	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	-	-	-	
6.0	0	0						-				=	0	0	0
1 C Do	2 D Re	3 E Mi	4 F Fa	5 G Sol	6 A La	7 B Si	8 C Do	8 C Do	7 B Si	6 A La	5 G Sol	4 F Fa	3 E Mi	2 D Re	1 C Do.

QUESTIONS.

What is that character called, which represents the pitch of sounds?—Is the staff a rhythmical, mestic or dynamic character? Why?—How many lines are there in the staff? How many spaces?—What is each line and space of the staff called?—How many degrees does the staff contain?—(Pointing to the staff.) Which line is this? Space? &c.—(Pointing to the staff.) Which degree of the staff is in? &c.—What is the space above the staff called? Space below?—If lines are added below the staff, what are they called? If added above the staff, what are they called?—Where upon the staff is the usually written? Where two? Three? &c.—What letter is one? Two? Three? &c.—What staff, beating staffs the added line below, or on the second space?—How many clefs are there?—What are they called?—What does the G clef signify?—What does the F clef signify?—If the G clef is used, where must one be written?—If the F staff is ased, where must one be written?—If the F staff is ased, where must one be written?—If the F staff is ased, where must one be written?—If the F staff is ased, where must one be written?—If the F staff is ased, where must one be written?—If the F staff is ased, where must one be written?—If the F staff is ased, where must one be written?—If the F staff is ased, where must one be written?—If the Staff is ased, where must one be written?—If the Staff is ased, where must one be written?—If the Staff is ased.

CHAPTER V.

RHYTHM-VARIETIES OF MEASURE

§ XXXVII. Each kind of time may have as many varieties as there are different notes. These varieties are obtained by the use of the different notes on each part of the measure.

SXXXVIII. Time is marked by figures which express the number of parts and contents of the measure; the upper figure or NUMERATOR showing the number of parts, or kind of time; and the lower figure or DENOMINATOR denoting the particular note used on each part of the measure, or the variety of time.

Examples of some of the common varieties of measure.

Notz. Other varieties also may be used; as,

2 2 3 3 4 4 4 6 6 kc.

NOTE. It is to be observed, that notes have no positive, but only a relative length. The example 2-2 is not necessarily either slower or quicker than 2-4; 3-2 is neither slower nor quicker than 3-8, &c. The different varieties of time in each of the above examples are practically the same. To the eye they are different, to the ear alike.

QUESTIONS.

How many kinds of time are there?—How many varieties in each kind of time?—How are the different varieties of time obtained?—By which figure is the kind of time designated?—By which figure is the variety of time designated f—What is the upper figure (numerator) for?—What is the lower figure (denominator) for?—Do the different varieties of time differ to the ear, or to the eye only?—What does the numerator express (or number)?—What does the denominator express (or denominate)?—Suppose the figures to be 4-4, what two notes will fill a measure? What one note? What four? &c.

Note. Similar questions may also be asked in reference to the different kind d varieties of time

CHAPTER V. RHYTHM—DIFFERENT NOTES APPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF MEASURE; AND DIFFERENT NOTES IN THE SAME MEASURE. \$\foralle{XXXIX}\$. Different notes may occur in every variety of measure. PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Syllable la. \$\foralle{X}\$ XL. Different notes may occur in the same measure. PRACTICAL EXERCISE. \$\foralle{X}\$ XLI. The singing may commence on some other part of the measure than the first. PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

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CHAPTER VII.

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

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE.



NOTE. It will be observed that in the first class the union commences with the first par measure; in the second class it commences with the second part, &c. The second derivative third class, may be considered as irregular. Other simple forms, or mations, should be exhibited the school, as 4-2, 3-9, 3-4, 4-8, 3-9, &c. This subject should be well understood.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES, in different Rhythmical Forms.





QUESTIONS.

When is a measure said to be in its primitive form ?—What is the primitive form of the measure marked 4.4?—What is the primitive form of the measure marked 4.2? 4.8? 3.4? 3.2 4.16.7 &c.—Why is the primitive form of any measure called so? Ans. Because it is just what is expressed by the figures. [It is also the most natural and easy form 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?—How many derivatives are there in the first class? Second? Third?—What is peculiar to the first derivatives of the first class? Second?—What is peculiar to the first derivative of the third class?—Why is the second derivative in the third class called irregular?—How can derived forms be reduced to primitive?—When a note commences on an unaccented part of a measure, and is continued on an accented part of the measure, what is it called? Ans. Syncopated note.—In which class are syscopated notes found?

Note. It is thought unaccountry to repeat the questions for different kinds, or varieties of measure, as 3-4, 3-2, 4-2, 4-3, 4-6. 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 idence, it is indicated by a character called a Rest

§ XLV. Each note has its corresponding Rest.



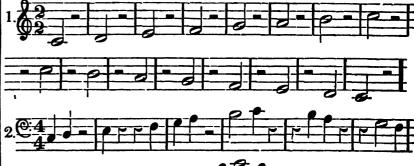


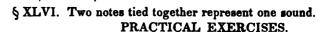
QUESTIONS.

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

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

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







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CHAPTER IX.

DYNAMICS. DEGREES. PIANO, MEZZO AND FORTE.

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

§ XLVIII. Piano. A sound produced by some restraint of the vocal organs, is a soft sound; it is called Piano, (pronounced $pee-\hat{a}n-o$) and is marked p.

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

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



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

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



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QUESTIONS.

Wha is the sird distinction in musical sounds?—What is the department called, which arises out of this distinction?—What is the subject of Dynamics?—When a sound is neither load nor soft, what is ended? How marked?—When a sound is soft, what is it called? How marked?—When a sound is lead, what is it called? How marked?—If a sound is very soft, what is it called? How marked?—If a sound is very soft, what is it called? How marked?—What does Piano, or P signify?—What does Ports, or F signify?—What does Fortissimo, or PF signify?—What does Fortissimo, or FF signify?

CHAPTER X.

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

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



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



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

1	3	5	8	1	3	1	5	8	ı	5	1	3	8	1	8	1	3	5
1	3	8		-1	3	1	8	5	1	5	1	8	3	- [8	1	5	3
1	5	3	8	ı	3	5	1	8		5	3	1	8	1	8	3	1	5
			3	ı	3	5	8	1		5	3	8	1	١	8	3	5	1
1	8	3	5	1	3	8	1	5	- 1	5	8	1	3	ı	8	5	1	3
		5	3	1	3	8	5	1	ł	5	8	3	1	ı	8	5	3	1



§ LV. One, three, five, eight and seven. Seven naturally leads to eight Eight, therefore, will serve as a guide to seven. In order to sing sever 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? Ans. 1 3 and 3 1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1, 3 and 5, provided we commence with 1? What are they? Ans. 1 3 5, and 1 5 3. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced, beginning with 5? What are they? Ans. 3 1 5, and 3 5 1. Sing them.—How many changes, beginning with 5? What are they? Ans. 5 1 3, and 5 3 1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1 3 5 and 8, beginning with 1? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5? What are they? Sing them.—To what sound does? naturally lead? Ans. 8.—What sound must we think of, to enable us to sing? right? Ans. 8.—What sound is a guide to ??—To what sound does 4 lead? Ans. 3.—What sound is a guide to ??—What sound will guide to 2? Azs. 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.

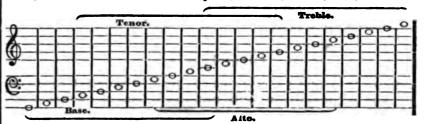
\$LX. When sounds below one are sung, one is to be regarded as eight of a lower scale. PRACTICAL EXERCISES



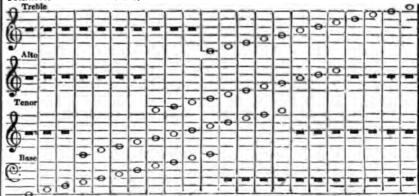
\$ LXI. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes, viz: low-set male voices, or Base; highest male voices, or Tenor; lowest female voices, or Alto; highest female voices, or Treble. Boys, before their voices change, sing the Alto.

NOTE. Besides the above distinctions, there is also the Baritore, between the Base and Tener and the Mezzo Sofrano, between the Alto and Treble.

\$ LXII. The following example exhibits the usual compass of the human voice, and also that of the different parts, as Base, Tenor, Alto, Treble



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

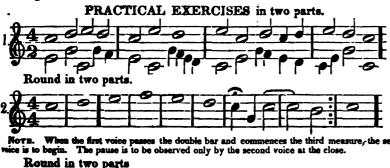


Note. It is important that the difference of pitch between male and female voices be fully explained and illustrated.

QUESTIONS.

100

When sounds above 8 are sung, as what are we to regard 8?-When sounds below 1 are sung, as hat are we to regard 1?-Into how many classes is the human voice divided ?-What are the lowest le voices called? What are the highest called?—What are the lowest female voices called? What



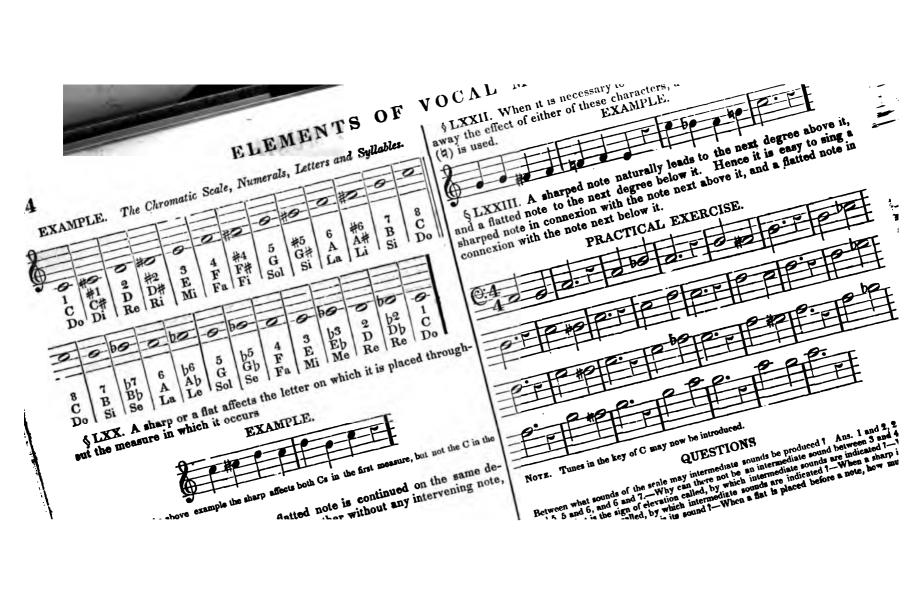
When the first voice passes the double bar and commences the third measure, the second



CHAPTER XII

THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

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



In its sound?—What is the intermediate sound petween 1 and 2 called, when it derives its name from 1? Ans. [2]. What letter? Ans. C].—What is it called, when it derives its name from 2.? Ans. [2]. What letter? Ans. Dp. (Notz. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)—By what character is the ascending chromatic scale formed?—By what character is the descending chromatic scale formed?—By what character is the descending chromatic scale formed?—To what does [2] lead? &c.—Does a flatured sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards?—To what does [2] lead? &c.—Does a flatured sound?—White is the guide to a flatted sound?—What is the guide to a sharped sound?—What is the guide to a flatted sound?—What is the guide to [3]? &c.—What is the guide to [4]? &c.—What is the guide to [4]? &c.—How far does the influence of a flat or sharp extend? Ans. Through the measure in which it occurs.—Under what circumstances does the influence of a sharp, or flat, extend by measure in which it occurs? Ans. When the same sound is continued from measure to measure.—When it is necessary to take away the effect of a sharp or flat, what character is used?

CHAPTER XIII.

DIATONIC INTERVALS.

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

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

DIATONIC INTERVALS.

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

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

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

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

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

§ LXXX. When the voice skips over three degrees, the interval is called

a Fifth; as from 1 to 5, 2 to 6, &c. \LXXXI. When the voice skips over four degrees, the interval is called a Six+ii. as from 1 to 6, 2 to 7, &c

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

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

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER XIV.

MAJOR AND MINOR INTERVALS.

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

& LXXXIV. Seconds.

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

§ LXXXV. Thirds.

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

&LXXXVI. Fourths.

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

LXXXVII. Fifths.

- 1. A fifth consisting of two steps and two half-steps, is a FLAT FIFTH
- 2. A fifth consisting of three steps and a half-step, is a perfect fifth. \(LXXXVIII. \) Sixths.
 - 1. A sixth consisting of three steps and two half-steps, is MINOR.
- 2. A sixth consisting of four steps and a half-step, is MAJOR

\(LXXXIX.\) Sevenths.

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

 SEVENTH.

SXC. Octava An octave consists of five steps and two half-steps.

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

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

§ XCIII. EXTREME SHARP INTERVALS. If the lower note of any major interval be flatted, or the upper one sharped, the interval becomes super-FLUOUS, or EXTREME Sharp.

§ XCIV. EXTREME FLAT INTERVALS. If the lower note of any minor interval be sharped, or the upper one flatted, the interval becomes DIMINISHED OF EXTREME flat.

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER XV.

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

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

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

EXAMPLE.



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

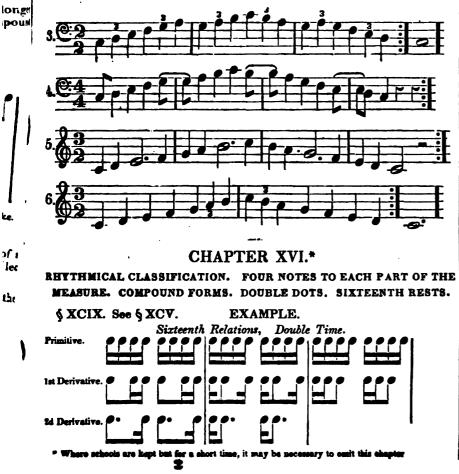
SXCVI. Eighth Rests.

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

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES





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



CHAPTER XVII.

DYNAMIC TONES.

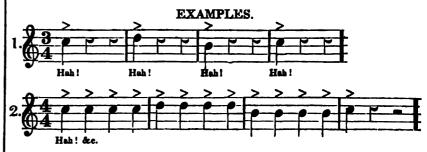
- § CII. Organ Tone. A sound which is commenced, continued and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an organ tone. (_____)
- § CIII. CRESCENDO. A sound commencing soft and gradually increasing to loud, is called CRESCENDO. (cres. or ——)
- CIV. DIMINUENDO. A sound commencing loud and gradually diminishing to soft, is called DIMINUENDO. (dim. or)
- CV. Swell. An union of the crescendo and diminuendo, produces the swelling tone, 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 rone. (< or <>``



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



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

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

QUESTIONS

When a sound is begun, continued, and ended, with an equal degree of power, what is it called?—When a sound is begun soft, and gradually increased to loud, what is it called?—When a sound is begun loud, and gradually diminished to soft, what is it called?—When the crescendo is a used to the diminuendo, what is it called?—What is a very sudden crescendo called?—What is a very sudden c

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.

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

§ 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 kalf-step from E to F, a step from F to G, from G to A, and from A to B, and a kalf-step from B to C. In the transposition of the scale, therefore, it becomes necessary to introduce sharps and flats, or to substitute sharped or flatted letters for the natural letters, so as to preserve the proper order of the intervals.

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



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

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN G.



QUESTIONS.

When is the scale said to be in the key of C?—Why is the scale said to be in the key of C, will be come as one?—Suppose G be taken as one, in what key would the scale be then?—What meant by the key of C? D? E? F? &cc.—When any other letter than C is taken as one, what said of the scale?—In what key is the scale, when in its natural position?—In transposing the sci what must we be careful to preserve unaltered?—What must the interval always be, from 1 to 2? to 3? &cc.—How can the order of intervals be preserved in transposing the scale?—What is the first transposition of the scale usus made?—How much higher is G, than C?—How much loser is G, than C?—What is the signet to the key of G?—What is the signature to the key of C?—What is the signature to the key of C?—What sound has the key of G, that the key of C has not?—What sound has the key of C, that the of G has not?—How many sounds have the keys of C and G in common?—What letter is 1, in key of C?—What sound is C, in the key of G?—What letter is 2, in the key of G?—What sound is C, in the key of G?—What sound is C, in the key of G?—What sound is found to be wrong?—Is it too high, or too low?—What must we with 4 in this case?—What does this sharped 4th become is the new key of G?—What escale a &th?





QUESTIONS

If the scale be transposed from D a fifth, to what letter will it go 7—In order to transpose the scale a fifth higher, what must be done?—What is 4 in the key of D?—What letter, then, must be sharped, in transposing from D to A?—What is the signature to the key of A?—What letters are sharped ?—How much higher is the key of D than G?—How much higher is the key of D than G?—How much higher is the key of G, than C?—What sound is D, in the key of C?—What sound is D, in the key of D?—What sound is D, in the key of D?—What sound has the key of A, that D has not?—What sound has the key of A and D in common?

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



PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN E.





QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMERICAN SAME PARTY

ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

thy

chill - ing

breez - es

flee.

Drea - ry

win - ter

baste from me

QUESTIONS.

What key is a fifth higher than E 1—What is the signature to the key of B?—What letters are sharped in the key of B?—What key is a fifth higher Lian B?—What is the signature to the key of FB?—What letters are sharped in the key of FB?—What key is a fifth higher than FB?—What is the signature to the key of CB?—What letters are sharped in the key of CB?—What key is a fifth higher than CB?—What is the signature to the key of GB?—What letters are sharped in the key of GB?—Baving been sharped before, what is it called when it is sharped again?

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

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

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





§ 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 he clef, and is called the Signature; thus the signature of the key of F is Bb.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN F.





QUESTIONS.

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

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









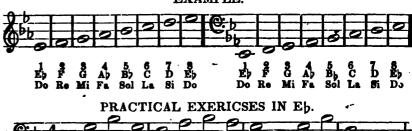


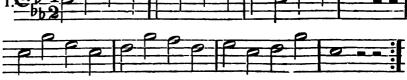
QUESTIONS.

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

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









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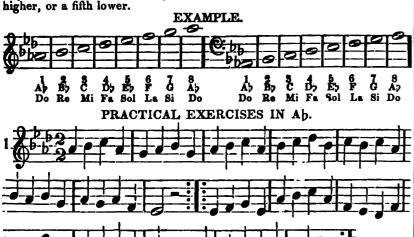
ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC



QUESTIONS.

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

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





QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

§ CXXXIII. In the last transposition, from Cb to Fb, a new character is introduced on Bb, called a DOUBLE PLAT.

QUESTIONS

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

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

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

CHAPTER XIX.

MINOR SCALE.

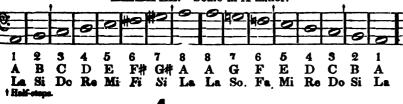
§ CXXXVI. In addition to the major scale as at Chapter IV, and the chromatic scale as at Chapter XII, there is another scale in which the intervals (steps and half-steps,) are differently placed, which is called the MINOR SCALE.

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

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

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

EXAMPLE. Scale in A minor.



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

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

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

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

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



PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN MINOR KEYS.

1. A miror.



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[m]

.р.

3b.

is:

ACI

Log Gat-What





QUESTIONS.

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

D minor? A major? A minor? E major? E minor? F major? F minor? Bb major? Bb major? Bb minor? Figurajor? Figurajor? Figurajor? Figurajor? minor? Chimajor? Chiminor? Ghimajor? Ghiminor?—In how many forms is the minor scale used?—What is its most common form? Ans. That which has the 6th and 7th sharped in ascending.
—What is the other form of the minor scale? Ans. That in which only the 7th is sharped.—In the first form of the minor scale, are the ascending and descending scales alike. or do they differ?—In what respect do they differ?—In the second form of the minor scale, are the ascending and descending scales alike, or do they differ?-What interval has this form of the minor scale, which does not belong to the other, or to the major scale? Ans. A step and a half.—Between which two sounds is this interval found ?-Repeat the syllables to the first form of the minor scale. To the second.-Sing the minor scale in its first form. Second

CHAPTER XX

MODULATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

rACTICAL EXERCISES. NOTE. The figures over the notes show the proper places for making the changes. 1. To the fifth. Do Sol Do Si La To the fifth. Do Si Re Do Mi Re Sol To the fifth. Soi La Sei Sol La Si To the fourth. Sol Mi Key of C.



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

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

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

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



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



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

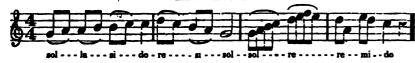


§ CLV. Turn. The turn () consists of a principal sound, with the sounds next above and below it. It should be performed with care and neatness, but not too quick.



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

EXAMPLE.



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

EXAMPLE.



§ CLVIII. Tim. A character called a rim is used to show how many actes are to be sung to one syllable. It is also used to denote the legato style.

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

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

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

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

EXERCISES ON THE DIATONIC INTERVALS.

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



· was amana





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ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.





EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS

Codence. Closing strain; also a functful, extemporaneous embellish

Brie or Briese. Fervor, warmth, arder.

A. An Italian proposition, mouning to, in, by, at, &c. A. An Ironana preparation, monaining to, in, oy, in, oc.
A Branglacite. At pleasage.
Accelerande. Accelerating the time, gradually faster and faster. Ancressimente. Incresse, augmentation. Adagio er Adario. Blow Adagic or Adario. Slow.
Adagic ima. The Superlative of adagio, meaning very aldw.
Adagic Assai or Melie. Very slow.
Ad Libitum. At pleasure.
Assatiaties. The econoc of tasts
Afetuces. Tender and affecting.
Agilato. With agitation. Alla. In the style of. Alle Breve. A variety of common time. Alla Capella. In church style.

Allagramente. Eather quick.

Allagratte. Lam quick than Allagro.

Allagrosime. Very quick.

Allagro Assat. Very quick.

Allagro Can Fucco. Quick and animated.

Allagro en Fucco. Rapid and vehement.

Allagro Furicco. Rapid and vehement.

Allagro ma nen Presto. Quick, but not extremely so.

Allagro ma nen troppe. Quick, but not too quick.

Allagro wa nen troppe. Quick, but not too quick.

Allagro Wiscoc. Very quick and lively.

Allantando. See Rallantando.

Amabide. In a gaute and teader sivia. Amabile. In a gentle and tender style. Amoteur. A lover but not a professor of music.

Amorese or Con Amore. Affectionately, tenderly Andante. Gentle, distinct, and rather slow, yet connected. Andentine. Bomewhat quicker than andante. Andmete, or Con Anime. With fervent, animated expression.
Anime, or Con Anime. With spirit, courage, and belences.
Antiphone. Music sung in alternate parts. A piecere. At pleasure.

A Poce Piu Messe. Quicker and with more emotion. reats, Areato, Areo, or Col Areo. With the bow. Aria. Air. Arietta. A little air or melody. Artees. In a light, siry, singing manner.

Arpeggie. Not together but in quick succession. Aseal. Very, more or much; as Allegro Aseal, or Adagso Aseas. A ter po. In time. A tempo giusto. In strict and exact time.

Faritone, or Barytone. Between the Base and Tenor. Sattute. The beat, the beat of the measure. Bene Placito. A phrase which gives liberty to introduce ornaments or to vary from the text. Ben Mercete. In a pointed and well marked manner Bis. Twice. Brownes. A sung, requiring great spirit and volubility of execution.

Brillence. Brilliant, gay, shining, sparkling.

ment at the close of a song.

Codenza. Same as the second use of cadence. See Cadence. Calando. Bofter and alower. Calcande. Pressing on, hurrying.
Calmato. With calmaces, tranquility, repose.
Castabile. Gracethi singing style. A pleasing flowing melody.
Contabile. To be executed by the voice. Canteta. A vecal composition of several movements. Continent. The melody or air.
Conto. The troble part in a chorus
Conto. The melody or air.
Conto. The melody or air.
Conto. The troble part in a chorus
Cont Cantando. In a singing manner. Cantilena. The melody or sir. parases placed at the end of a tune designed sometimes for a Fermate. With firmness and decision. Cose, and semetimes for an interlude between the stanzas of hymn.

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

Colle Parte. With the part.

Comodo, or Commede. In an easy and unrestrained manner.

Con Afatto. With expression.

Con Miss. Disturbed, agitated.

Con Delecace. With delicacy.

Con Delecace. With delicacy.

Con Delecace. With delicacy.

Con Delecace. With delicacy.

Con Eleganza. With elegance.

Con Eleganza. With elegance.

Con Energice. With expression.

Con Espressione. With expression.

Con Fract. With farth facilities.

Con Fucc. With ardor, fire,

Con Furia. With fury, perturbation.

Con Granta. With grace and elegance

Con Impeto. With force, energy.

Con Stroments. With solemnity.

Con Stroments. With spirit, animation

Con Stroments. With instruments.

Con Contraits. With instruments.

Con Contraits. With instruments.

Con Contraits. With instruments.

Con Contraits. With instruments.

Contraits. The lowest female voice

Core. Chorns. hymn.

Core. Chorne. De For, from, ot.
De Camers. For the chamber
De Capells. For the church.

De Cape. From the beginning
Decent. The Pricets, in contra-distinction to the lay or collingy disisters. Declamando. In the style of declamation. Decreasendo. Diminishing, decreasing.

Delicatamente, a Delicate. With delicacy

Dessus. The Troble. Dessue. The Troble.
Dessue. Devotional.
Delettante. A lover of the arts in general, or a lover of music Diligenza. Diligenzo, care.
Di Motlo. Much or very.
Disoto. Devotedly, devoutly.
Dolce. Sedt, sweet, tender, delicate.
Dolcemente, Dolcessa, or Dolcissimo. See Dolce.
Delente, or Dolcroso. Mournful.

Fieramente. Bold, with vehemence. Fine, Fin, or Finale. The end. Flebile. Tenderly, mournfully. Focuse, or Con Fusce. With fire.
Forzende, forz. or fz. See Sforzando.
Fugue or Fuge. A composition which repeats, or sustains in its noveral parts throughout, the subject with which it commences, and which is often led off by some one of its parts. Fugate. In the fugue style. Pughette. A short fegue. Furiose, or Con Furia. With vehemence and agitation.

Giuste. In just and steady time.
Glissando, or Glissato. In a gliding manner.
Graziese, Smoothly, gracefully. Grandiose, or Gran Gueto. In a grand style Grave. A slow and solemn movement. Graziosamente, or Con Grazia. See Graziosa. , Gusto, Gustose, or Con Guste. With tasts, elegantly.

Impeluase. With impeluosity.
Impressario. The Conductor of a Concert.
Innocente, or Innocentemente. In an artices and simple style.
Introduction of introduction.
Introduction.
Interess. The same; as, Interess tempo, the same time.

Lecrimande, or Lacrimose. Mournful, pathetic. Lementevole, Lamentande, Lamentabile. Mournfully. Larghissimo. Extremely slow.

Larghette. Slow, but not so slow as Largo. Lerge. Blow.

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

Large di melte. Very slow. Legate. Close, gliding, connected style.
Legatissime. In the closest and most gliding manner.
Leggiere, or Leggersnza. In a light, free, easy manner.
Lexismade. Gradually slower and softer. Lente, or Lentemente, Blow-Lose, As written.

Madrigal. A composition for voices in the ancient style of imitation and fague.

Messiese. Hajestic, Majestically.

Messiese. Hajestic, Majestically.

Messiese Di Capella. Chapel Master, or Conductor of Church Music!

Monomode. Growing faint and feeble.

Manuel. The key board to an organ. Mercete. Strong and marked style. Mene. Loss. Mesas ai Voce. Moderate swell. Meste, or Mestese. Sad, pensive.

Moderate or Moderatements. Moderately. In moderate time.

Mette Vecs. With a full voice. Merende. Gradually dying away Mordente. A beat, or transient stake.

Mormorando. Margaring—a geatle marmaring sound.

Mosso. Emotion.

Mostel, Motett, or Motetto. A piece of sacred music in several parts.

Motepo. The principal subject.

Mote, Motion—Andonto Con Mote. Quicker than Andante.

Non. Not .- Nontroppe. Not too much.

Obligate. Applied to an indispensable accompaniment. Orchestra. A company or band of instrumental performers; also that part of a theatre occupied by the band. Ordinario. As usual.

Ottone. Octave.

Molto. Much or very.

Ottave. Octave.

Periante. Speaking, talking.

Partitura, or Partitione. The full score.

Partitura, or Partitione. The full score.

Parterate. Applied to graceful movements in excuple time.

Parterate, or Partiendest. Same as Lentando.

Piecere, or A piecere. At pleasure.

Pictoco. In a religious style.

Pies. Bere, Pie Messe. With more motion—faster Pies. Bere, Pie Messe. With more motion—faster Piesseste. Sasping the violin string with the fingers Poce a Rittle. Poce adapte. A little slow. Poce a Poce. By degrees, grainally

Pompose. In a grand and imposing style.

Performente. The manner of sustaining and conducting the voice, from one sound to another.

With subdued voice sound to another.

Pertando di Voce. Sustaining the voice. Precenter. Con-actor, leader of a choir. Precisions. United to the choir Precisions. With precision, exactness. Presto. Quick.

Precisions. Very Quick.

Prime. First.

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

Rallentando, er Allentando, er Blentando. Blower und softer by

degrees.

Recitante. A speaking manner of performance.

Recitante. In the style of recitative.

Recitative. Musical declaration.

Recriserate. In the control of the c

Rissieno. A part which is not obligate, or principal.
Rissiute. With resolution, boldness.
Ritordande. Slackening the time.

Ritenuto or Ritenente. Same as Ritardando.

Sherzando ce Sherzato. In playful style. Segue. It follows, as Segue Duette—the duett follows.

Semptice. Charts, simple.
Semptice. Charts, simple.
Sempte. Througaou. dways, as Sempte Forte, loud throughout.
Semtmento. With feeling—same as Afetucee.

Senza. Without, as Senza Organo—without the organ.
Serie, Seriese. Serious, grave.
Sforzando, or Sforzate. With strong force or emphasis, rapidly

diminishing >.

Siciliens. A movement of light graceful character. Simile. In like manner.

Stentando. Mackening the time.

Sminendo, Sminuito. Decreasing—See Diminuendo. Smorzando. A gradual diminution, or softer and softer. Smanices. With fury.

Semorendo, Emorzando. Dying away, same as Mancando Soave, Soavement. Sweet, sweetly. See Dolos.

Sogetto. The subject or theme. Solfaggi. Piural of Solfaggio. Selfaggio. A vocal exercise. Seli. Piural of Solo.

Sole. For a single voice or instrument

Spiccate. Same m Staccate. opicesse. same as Sieccase. Spritseso, Con Sprities With spirit and animation. Sieccate. Short, desached, distinct. Sientando, Stendard, Stendard,

Tace, or Tacet. Silent, or be silent.

Toto. Slow.

Testo Selo. Without chords.

Tempo. Time. Tempo a piecere. Time at pleasure

Tempo dicapella. Two double notes in a measure

Tempo Giusto. In exact time.

Tempo Rubato. Implies a elight deviation from strict time by pretracting one note and curtailing another, but so that the fit the measure be not altered in the aggregate.

the measure be not altered in the aggregate Tema. Subject or theme.
Ten. Tenute. Hold on. See Seatenute.
Timorese. With timidity.
Toccate. Prelude.
Tremede, Tremele, Tremelande.
Tuttil. The whole. Full Chorus.

Un. A—as un poce, a little.
Un poce Ritenute. Rather gentle and restrained.

Pa. Go on; as Pa Crescende, continue to increase. Vacillande. Fluctuating, wavering, vacillating. Peloce, or Con Velocita. In rapid time.

Verse. Same as Solo.

Vespers. Evening vocal service of the Catholic Church

repers. Evening vocal servi Vigorese. Bold, energette. Visses. Quick and cheerful. Visses facilities. Very lively. Visse. Cheerful.

Fire. Cheerful.
Firtuses. A proficient in art.
Fecs di Fette. The cheet voice.
Fecs di Teste. The head voice.
Fecs dels. Voice alone.
Felsts. Rapid flight of notes.
Felsts. In a light and rapid manner.
Feltt Subite. Turn over-quichly.

Zeleco, Con Zelo. Zeelous, carnest, argagul

ON CHANTING.

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

It is often said that a Choir cannot be made to chant together, but this is certainly a mistake. It is undoubtedly somewhat difficult, and like every thing else that is good, requires some labor, but the end is well worth the means; and every choir should practice it, not only because of its own excellence, but because it is one of the best

exercises to promote a correct articulation and delivery of the words in common psalmody.

The following method for teaching chanting is recommended. Let the teacher first carefully read over a line, or verse of the poetry, and immediately afterwards let the choir read simultaneously the same line or verse, imitating as nearly as possible the manner of the teacher; and so proceed through the pealm. When this can be well done, let him instead of reading the line or verse, recite 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 complete.

In many of the churches in England the chanting is performed so very rapidly that not only the words are wholly lost, but even the injunction of the Apostle, to let all things be done "decently and in order," seems to be disregarded. Such an excessive and almost frivolous rapidity of utterance is alike at variance with good taste in reading, and with devotional feeling. The words appropriated to the reciting note should be uttered about as fast as they are to be read, taking care to preserve a pure delivery of the voice, and giving special attention to articulation, pauses and emphasis. There should be no attempt to sing louder than any one else, or to recite faster or to see who can fairly get to the last syllable first, but reverence, gravity and dignity should pervade the whole performance.

A chant, both in its melody and harmony, should be easy and natural, consisting of the most common progressions, and avoiding all difficult intervals and combinations. The most perfect and beautiful specimens of chants are those of the old masters, in which the melody is confined to a small compass, and moves almost always by seconds.

See No. 11 by Farrant, 20 Gregorian; 25 Tallis, 88 Palestrina, and others.

On page 347, Chants have been applied to Metrical Psalms and Hymns. It will be seen at orce that any Psalm or Hymn may be sung to any of the Chants in this war and thus that a new and interesting department in Church Music is opened, by which a much greater variety may be introduced into this part of public worship. To 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 end of the second and fourth lines of each stanza. While the chanting of Psalms and Hymns will in no case, perhaps, be found inappropriate, there is a peculiar propriety in applying this mode of performance to those Psalms and Hymns which are of a didactic, narrative, or hortatory character.

Many of the chants in this work are designed for antiphonal or responsive performance. This may be done by having a single voice sing the first phrase of the chant 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 first strain may be sung by a single base, or alto voice, while the chorus respond in the second strain, and so on through the whole Psalm The addition of the Hallelu is a peculiar feature in the chants contained in this work. These have been, many of them, written much after the manner of the Gregorian Chants; and in some insta 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 the constant of the

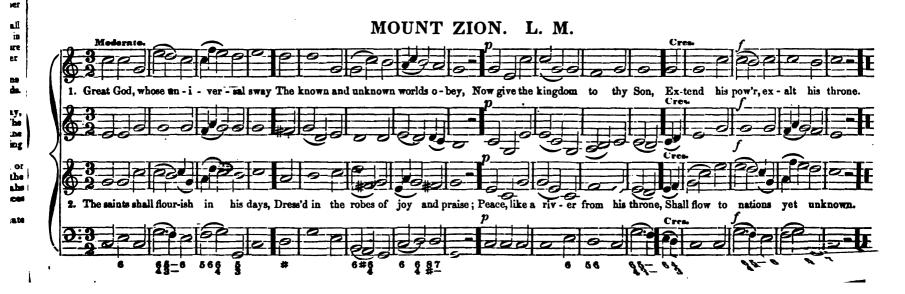
"In this work, when the structure of a Chant deviates from this rule, it is called "peculiar."

NEW CARMINA SACRA;

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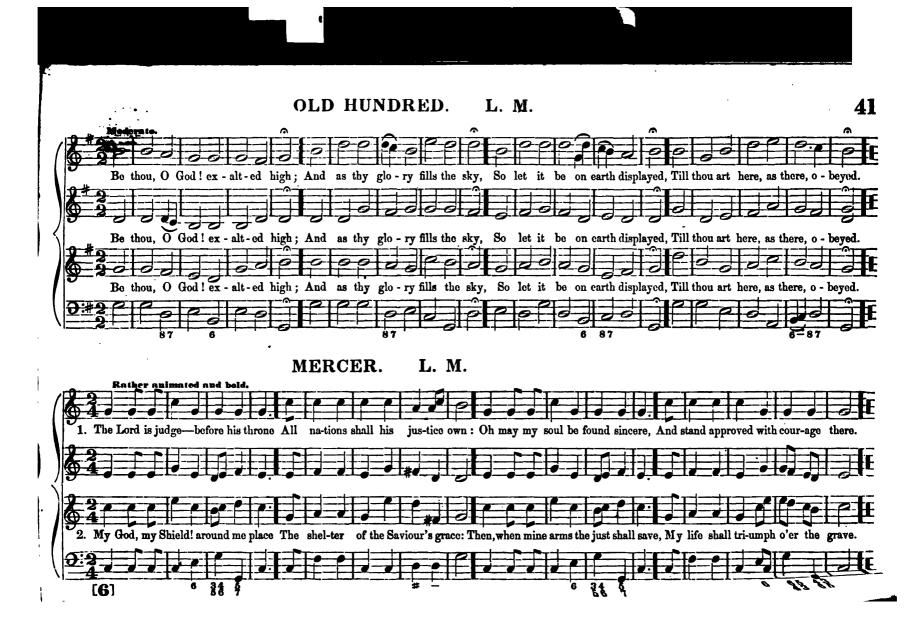
BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.









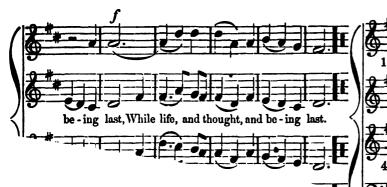


ASTORIA.

L. M.

Or 6 lines, by repeating first two lines.

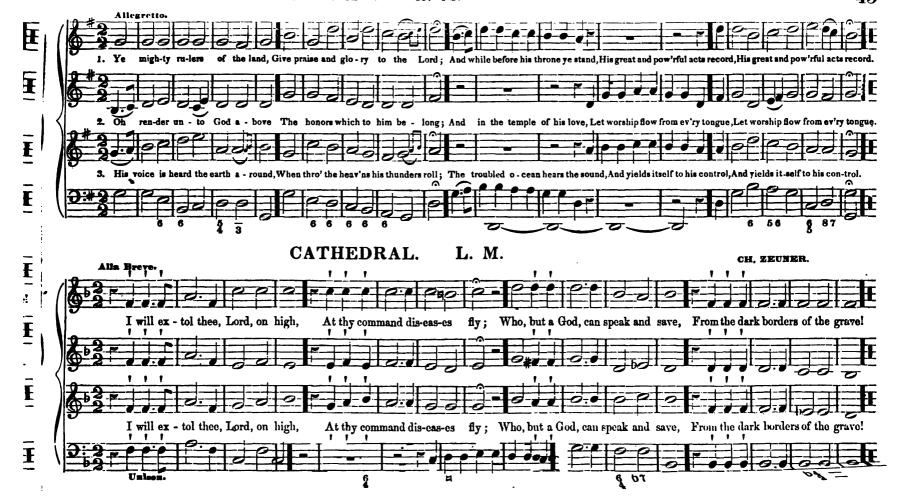








TALLIS' EVENING HYMN. L. M. TH. TALLIS, 1650. 1. Glo-ry to thee, my God, this night, For all the blessings of the light; Keep me, oh keep me, King of kings, Beneath thine own al - migh-ty wings. 2. Forgive me, Lord, for thy dear Son, The ill that I this day have done; That with the world, myself, and thee, I, cre I sleep, at peace may be. 8. Teach me to live, that I may dread The grave as lit-tle as my bed; Teach me to die, that so I may Rise glo-rious at the aw-ful day. ATLANTIC. L. M. GEORGE OATES. 1. Come, O my soul, in sa-cred lays, At-tempt thy great Cre-a - tor's praise: But, oh, what tongue can speak his fame! What mor - tal verse can reach the theme! Enthroned a - mid the radiant spheres, He glo - ry like a gar-ment wears; To form a robe of light di - vine, Ten thou-sand suns a-round him shine. In all our Maker's grand designs, Om-nip - o-tence, with wisdom, shines, His works, thro' all this wondrous frame. De-clare the glo-ry of his name.

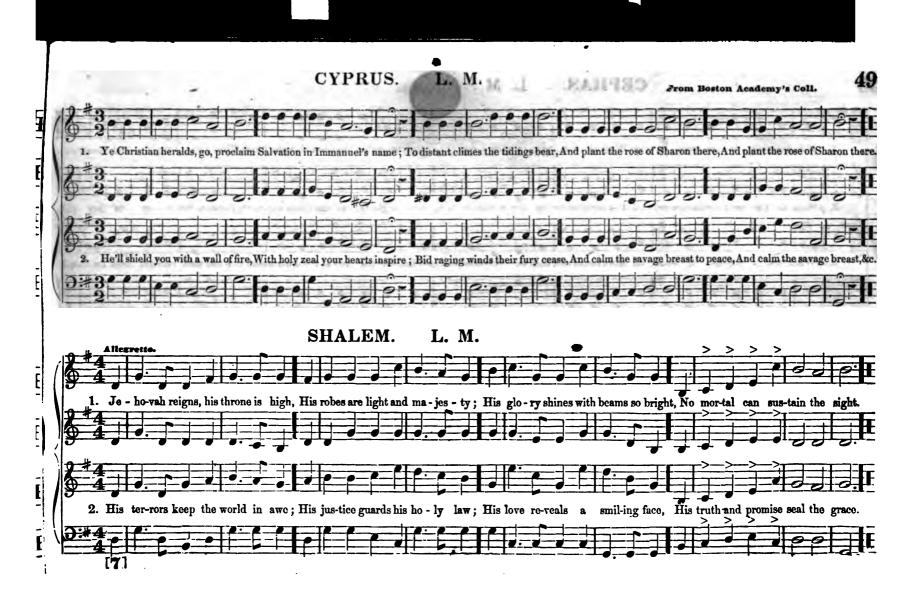


ELPARAN. L. M.









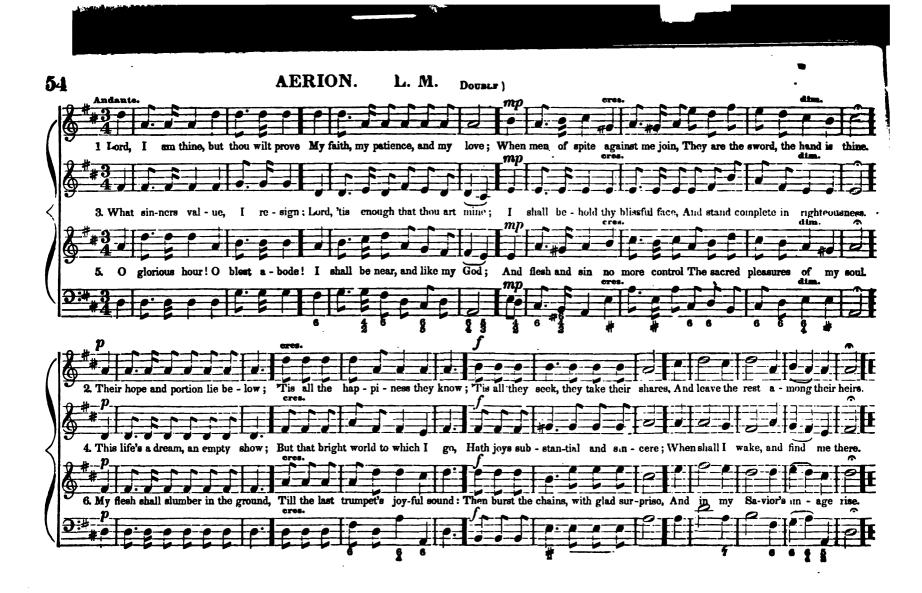






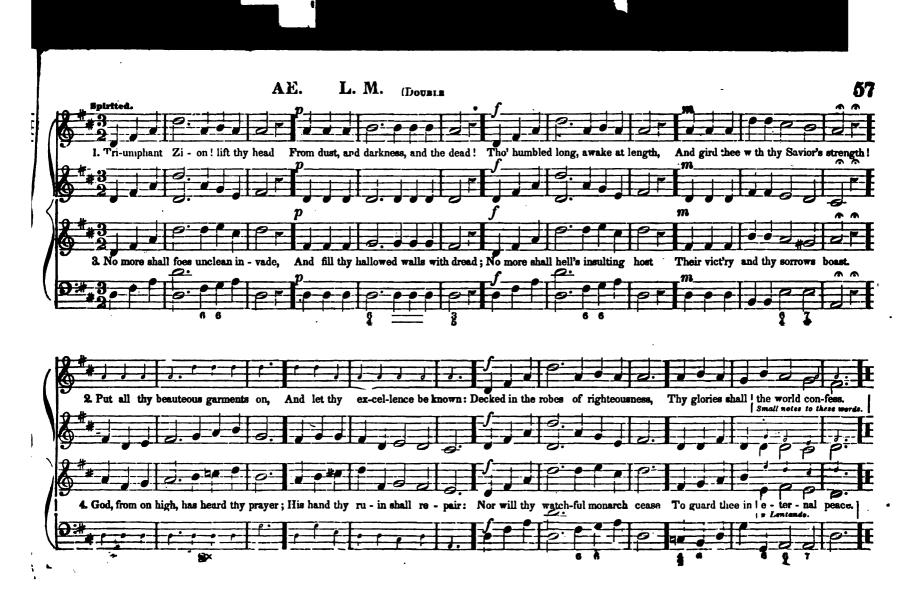


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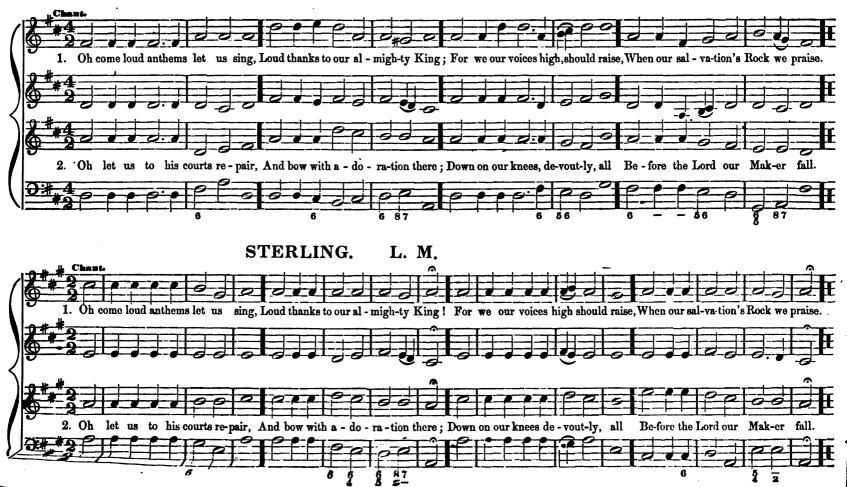


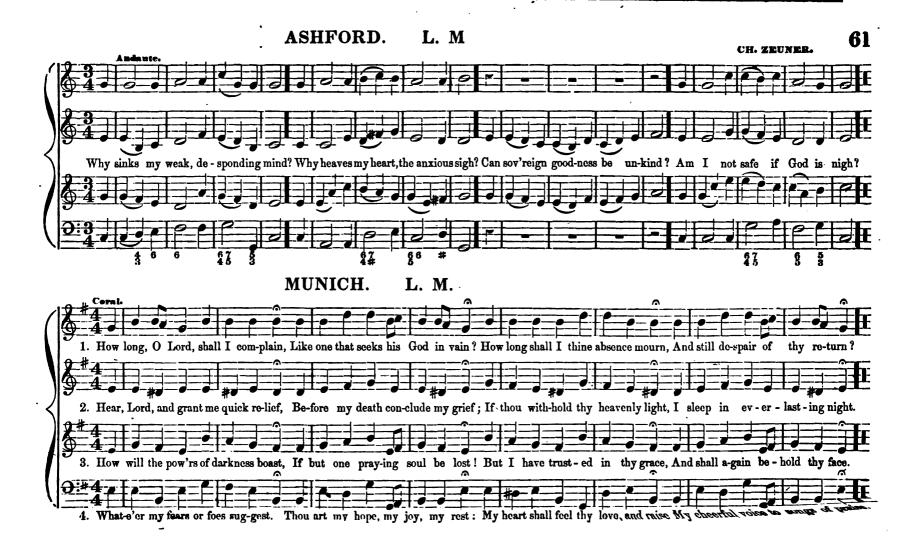


AHAZ. L. M.

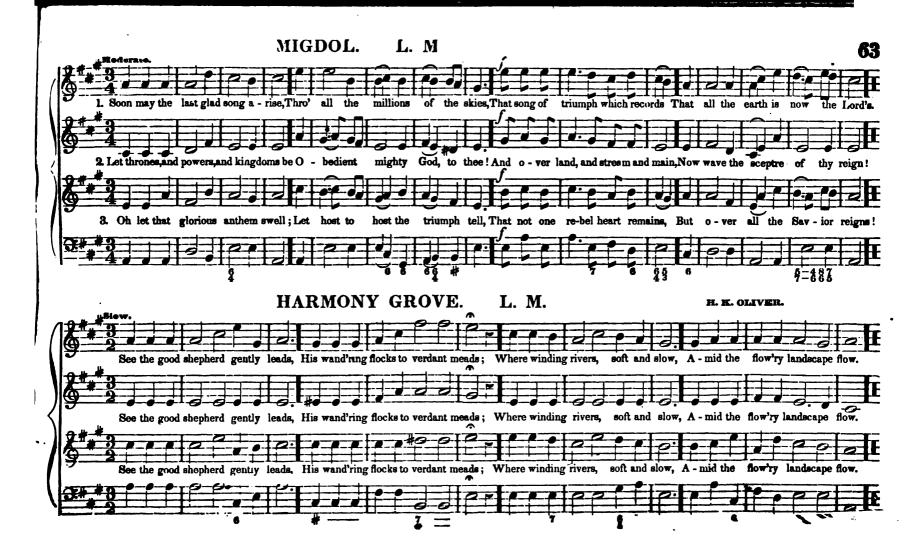


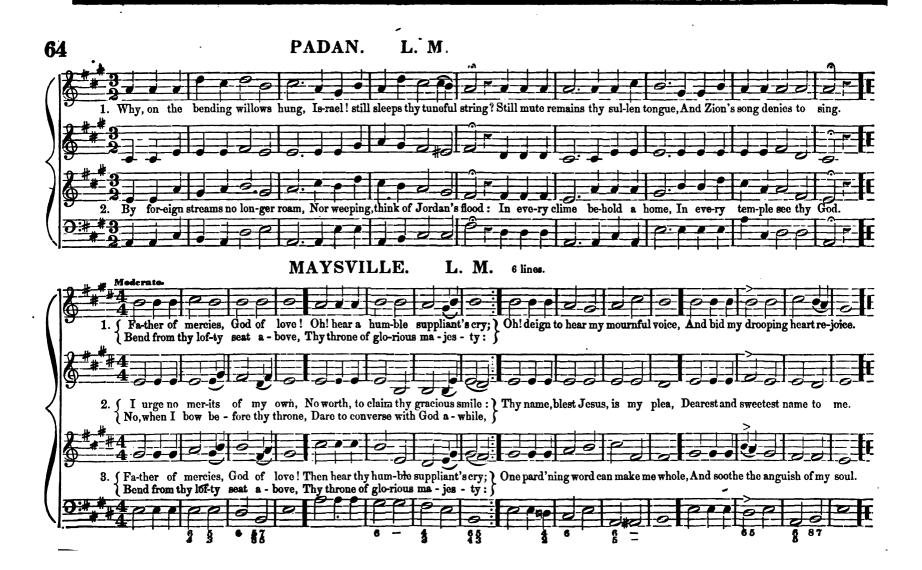
APPLETON. L. M.











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THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

ROTHWELL. L. M.









74

ILLA. L. M



- ... He who hath made his re fuge, God, Shall find a most se cure a bode; Shall walk all day be-neath his shade, And there at night shall rest his 2. Now may we say, Our God, thy power Shall be our for-tress, and our tower! We, that are formed of fee - ble dust, Make thine al-migh - ty arm our trust.

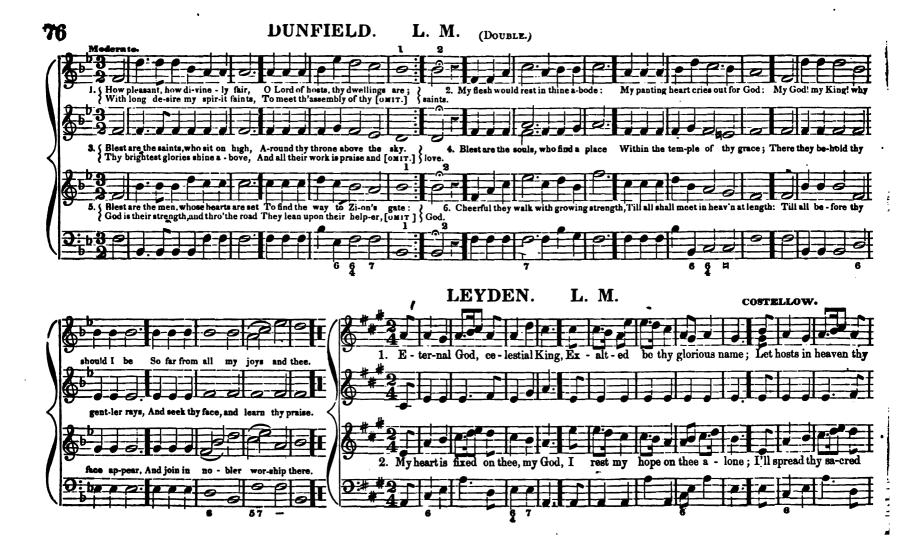
 3. Thrice happy man! thy Maker's care Shall keep thee from the tempter's snare; God is thy life—his arms are spread, To shield thee with a healthful shade.
- WINDHAM. L. M. DANIEL READ, late of New Haven, Ct.
- 1. Broad is the road that leads to death, And thousands walk to gether there; But wisdom shows a narrow path, With here at d there a travel er.

 2. "De ny thy self, and take thy cross," Is the Re-deem-er's great command; Na-ture must count her gold but dross, If she would gain this heavenly land.

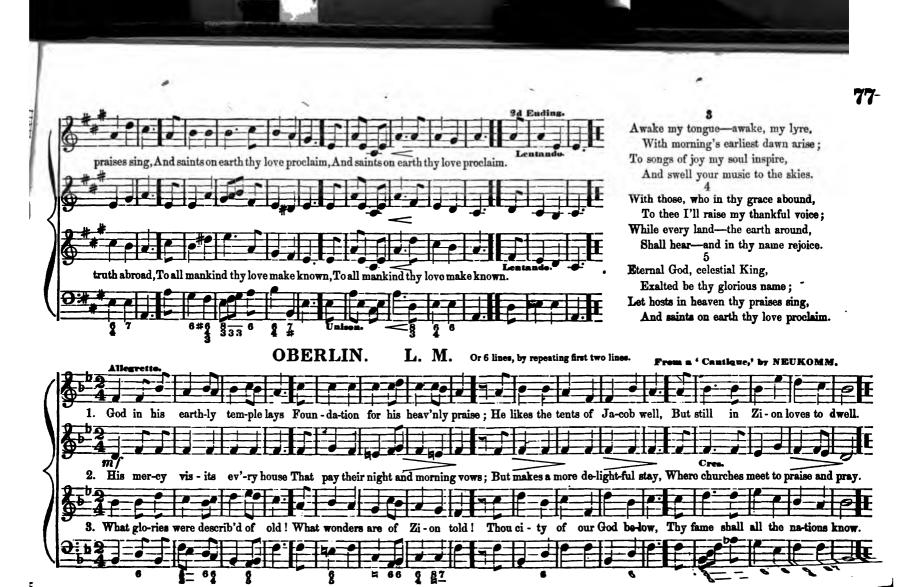


1. Life is the time to serve the Lord, The time t'in-sure the great re-ward; And while the lamp holds out to burn, vil- est sin - ner may re - tura. 2. Then, what my thoughts design to do, My hands, with all your might, pursue; Since no de-vice, nor work is found. Nor faith, nor hope, be-neath the ground.





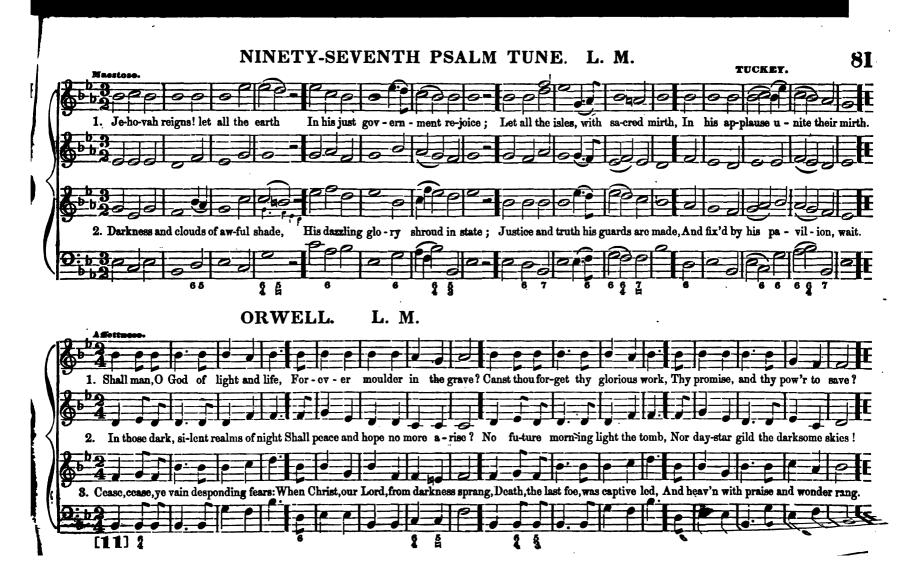
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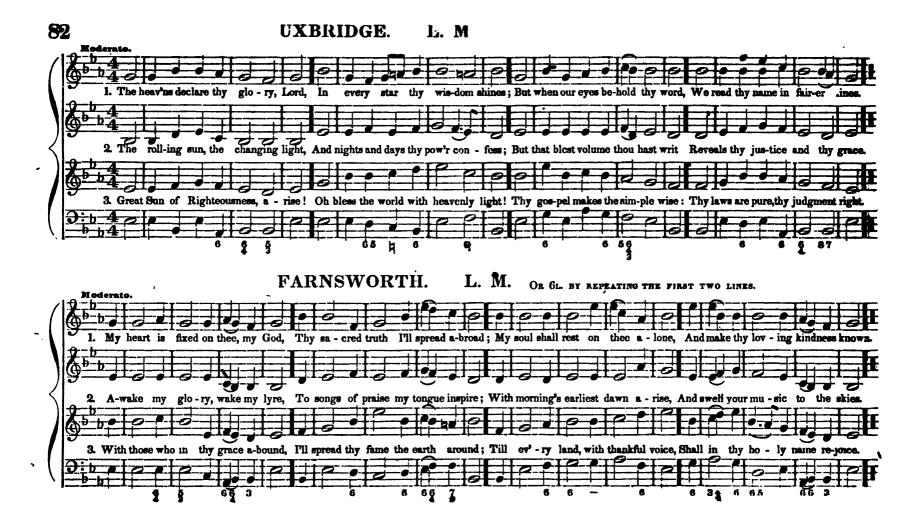








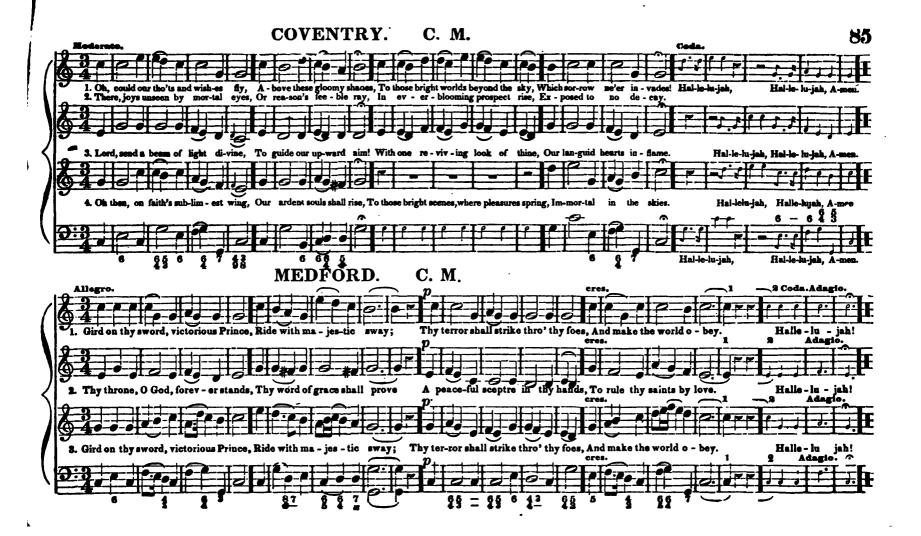




THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.



84 GERMANY. L. M. From BEETHOVEN. Soft-ly the shade of eve - ning falls, Sprinkling the earth with dew - y tears; While na-ture's voice to slum-ber calls, And st - lence reigns with-in the spheres. Soft-ly the shade of eve - ning falls, Sprinkling the earth with dew - y tears; While na-ture's voice to slum-ber calls, And si - lence reigns with-in the spheres. MISSIONARY CHANT. L. M. [COMMON HYMN.] CH. ZEUNER. Ye Christian he-roes, go pro-claim, Sal - va-tion in Im-man-uel's name; To distant climes the tidings bear, And plant the rose of Sharon there. 2. He'll shield you with a wall of fire- With ho -ly zeal your hearts in - spire; Bid rag-ing winds their fury cease, And calm the savage breast to peace.









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92 MEDFIELD. C. M. WM, MATHER. 1. To heav'n I lift my waiting eyes, There all my hopes are laid; The Lord, who built the earth and skies, Is per - pet - ual aid. 2. Their steadtast feet shall nev-er fall, Whom he de-signs to keep; His ear at - tends their hum-ble call, His eyes can nev-er sleep. 8. Is - rael, re-joice, and rest se-cure, Thy keep-er is the Lord; His wake-ful eyes em - ploy his power For thine o - ter - nal guard. SHEPHAM. C. M. DR. DUPUIS. Moderate. 1. E - ter-nal Pow'r, al-migh-ty God! Who can approach thy throne? Ac-cess - less light is gel eyes un-known. thine a - bode, Are but the shade of thine. 2. Before the radiance of thine eye, The heavens no lon-ger shine; And all the glo - ries of the sky



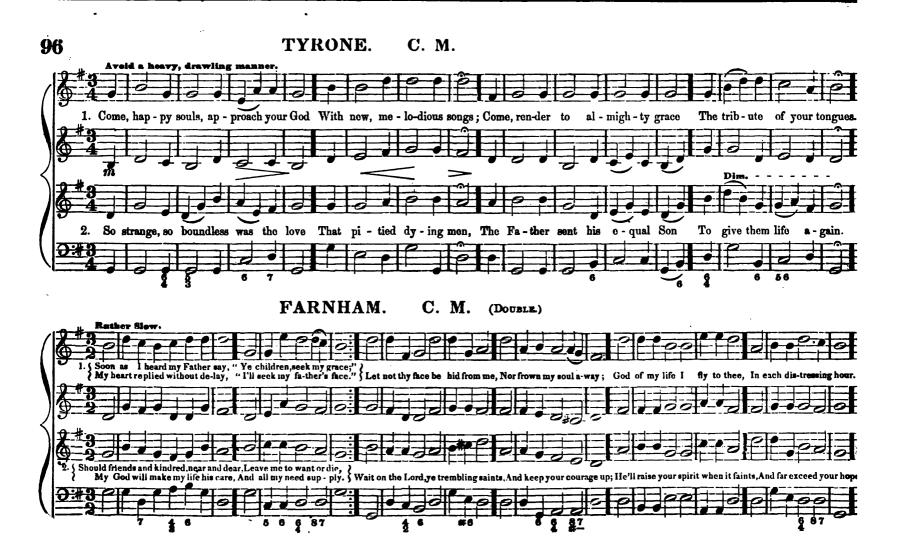
ZANESVILLE.

C. M.

Treble and Tenor may be inverted.















a - ges know How

honors raise To

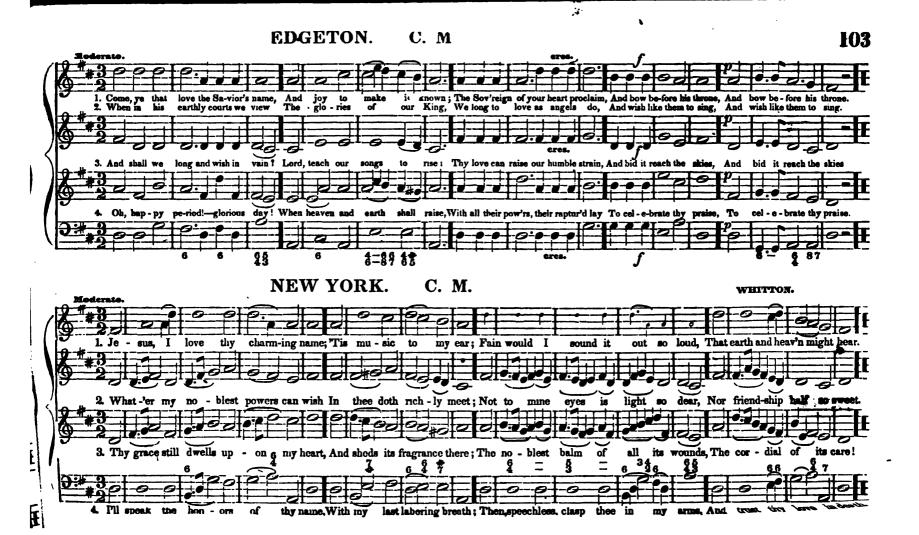
faithful is his

Jiy unchang - ing

1. My nev - er - ceasing song shall show The mercies of the Lord; And make succeed - ing

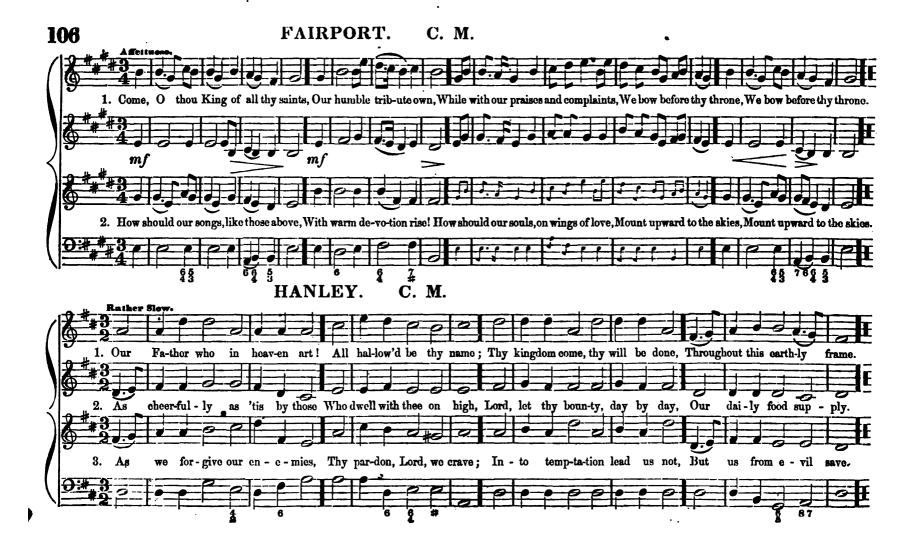
Lord God of bossa, thy wondrous ways Are sung by saints a - - bove: And saints on earth their







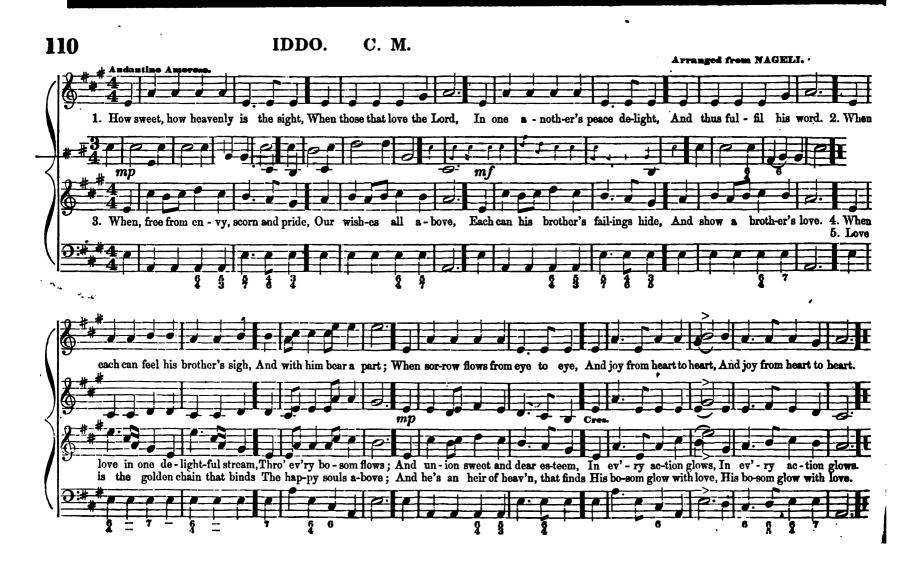


















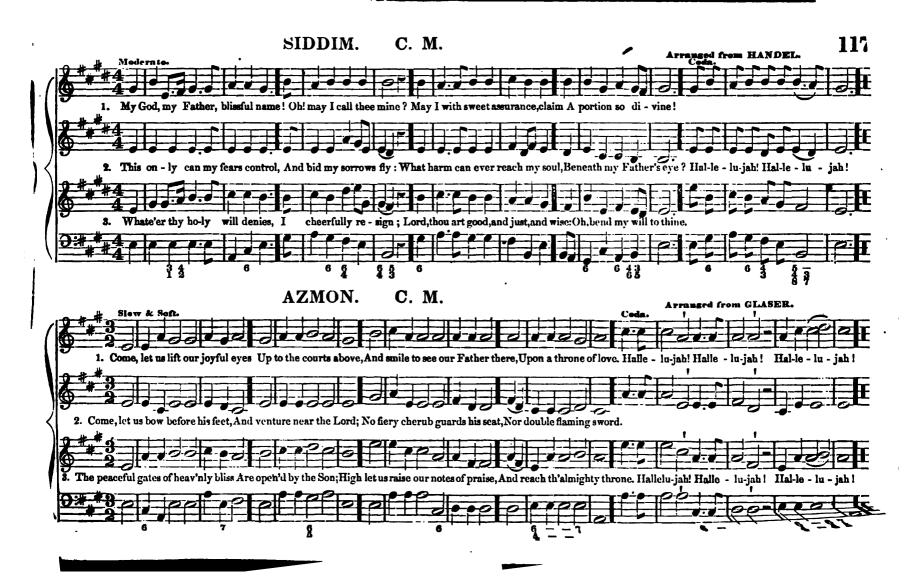
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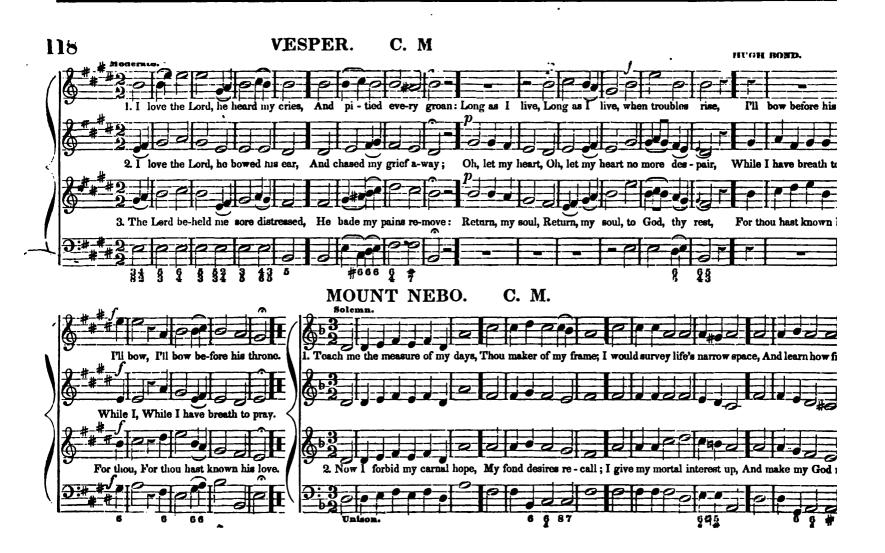
INEVEH. C. M.

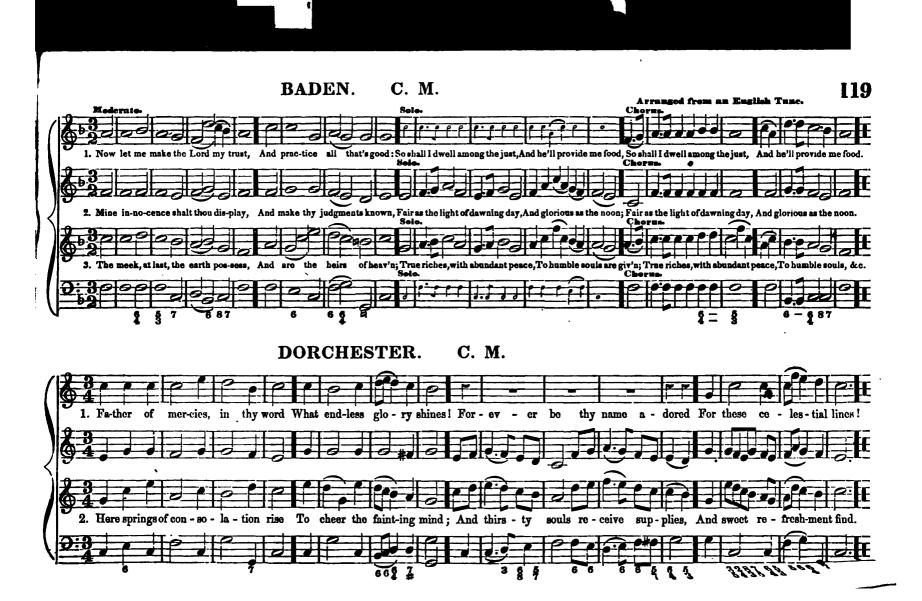






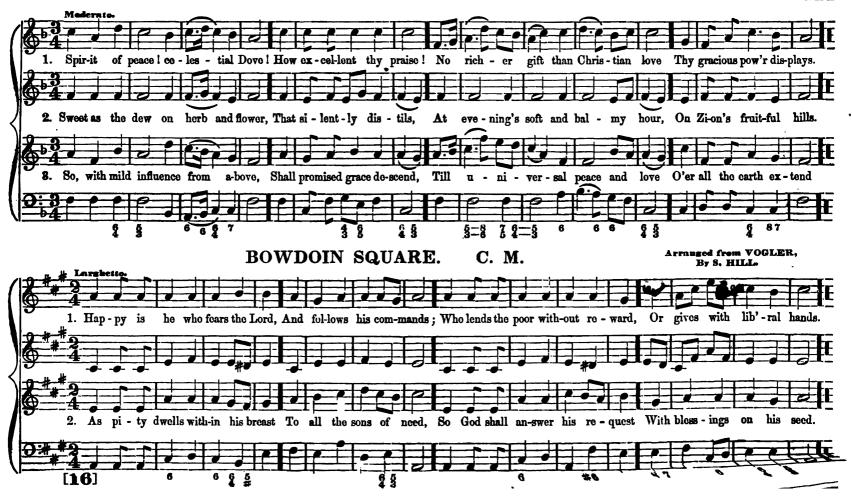






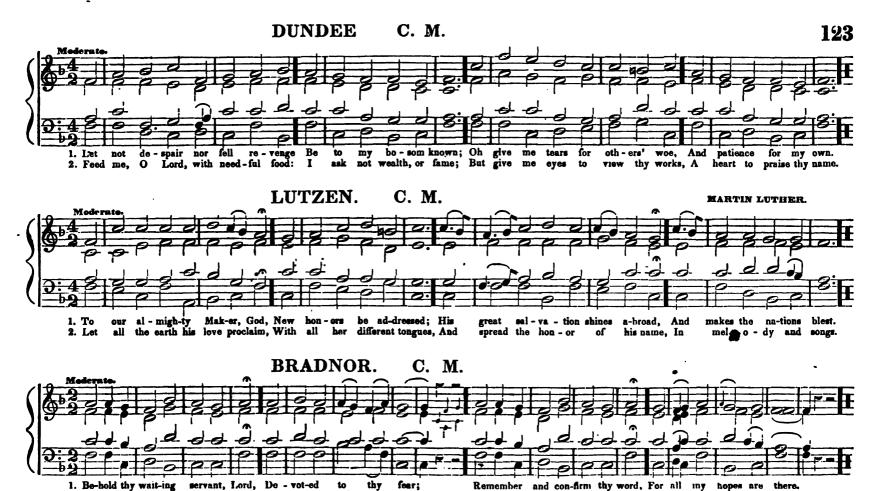


WELFORD. C. M.









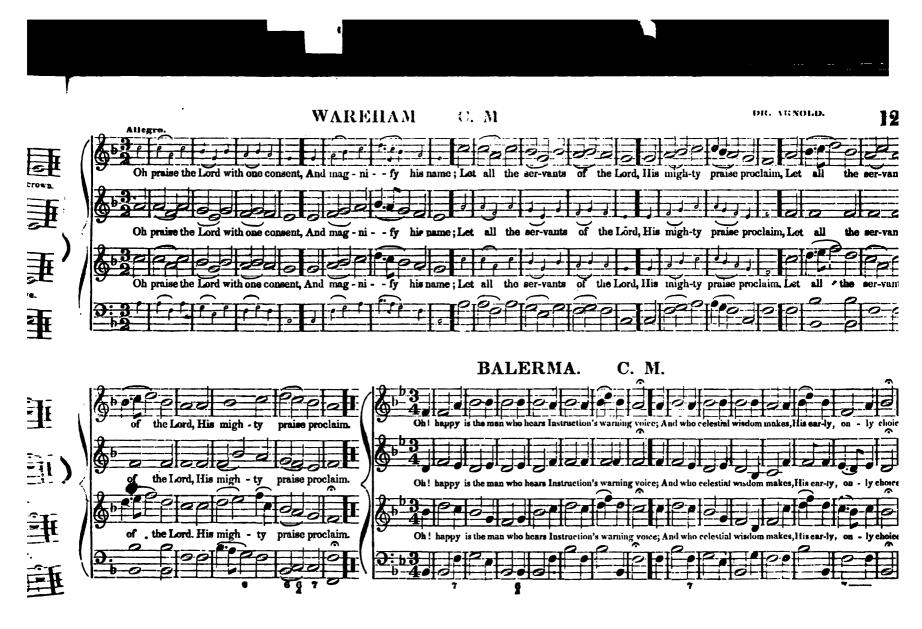
Doth not my heart ad-dress thy throne? And yet thy

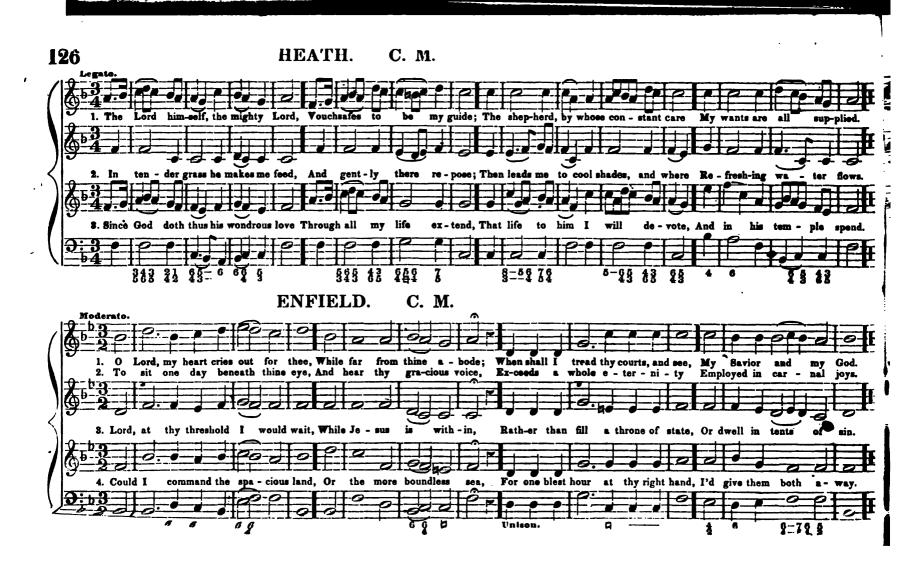
love de - ieu-

2. Hast thou not sent sal - va-tion down, And promised quickening grane?

HANDEJ.



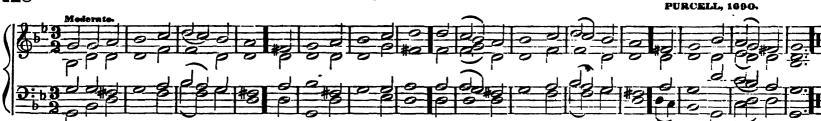




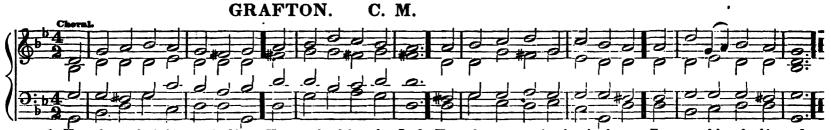


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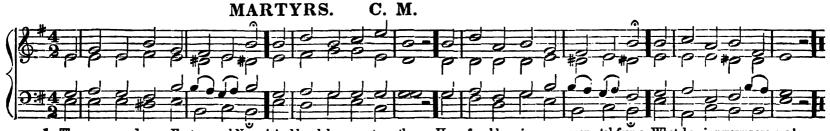
BURFORD. C. M.



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



1. How oft, a - las! this wretch-ed heart Has wandered from the Lord: How oft my rov-ing thoughts de-part, For - get - ful of his word. 2. Yet sov'reign mer-cy calls, 'Re-turn,' Dear Lord, and may I come? My vile in - grat - i - tude I mourn: Oh, take the wand-'rer home.



1. Thee we a - dore, E - ter - nal Name! And humb-ly own to thee How fee - ble is our mor - tal frame, What dy - ing worms are we! 2. The year rolls round, and steals a - way The breath that first it gave; What-e'er we do, wher-e'er we be, We're trav'ling to the grave.









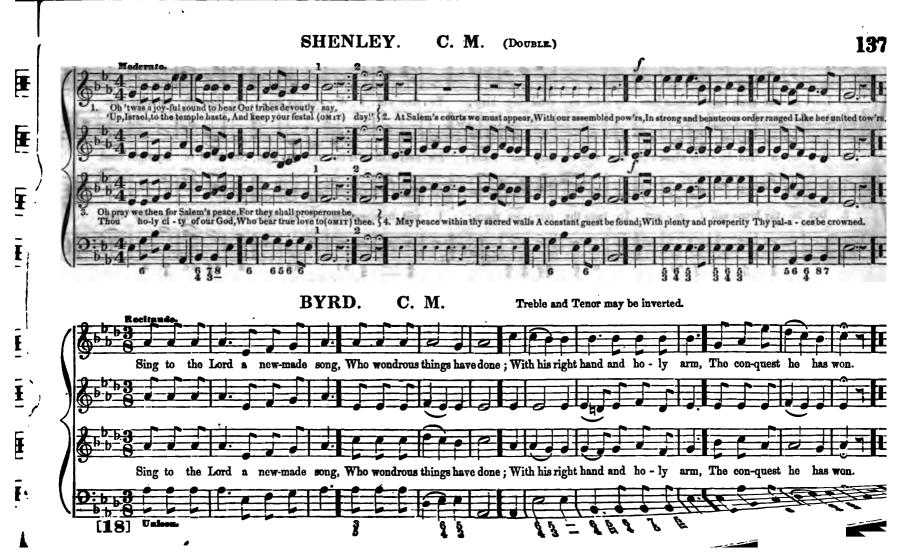
CLARENDON. C. M 132 ISAAC TUCKER. 1. What shall I ren-der to my God, For all his kind-ness shown? My feet shall vis - it thine a - bode, My songs ad - dress thy throne. 2. A-mong the saints who fill thy house, My off'-ring shall be paid; There shall my zeal per-form the vows My soul, in an-guish, made. WINTER. C. M. DANIEL READ. Moderate 1. Oh that the Lord would guide my ways To keep his stat-utes still! Oh that my God would grant me grace To know and do his will. 2. Oh send thy Spir-it down, to write Thy law up - on my heart; Nor let my tongue in - dulge de - ceit, Nor act the li - ar's part.

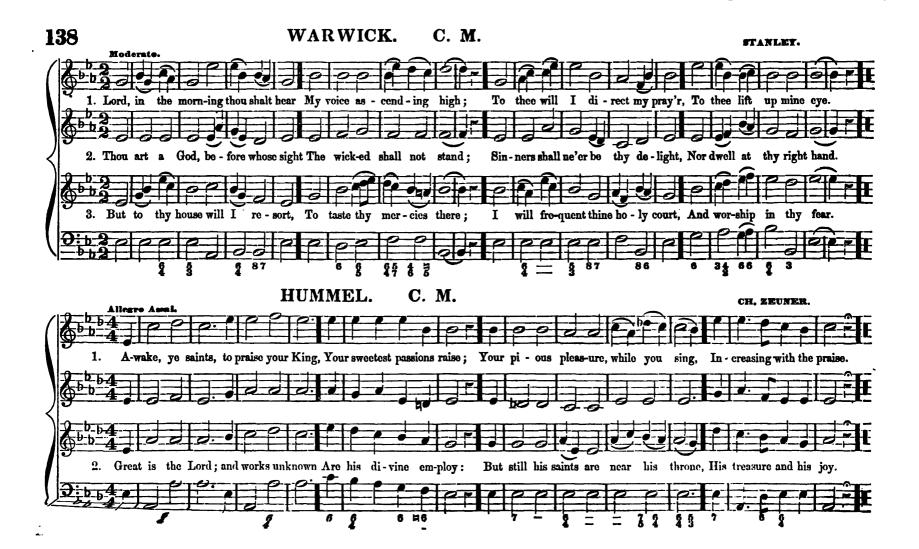


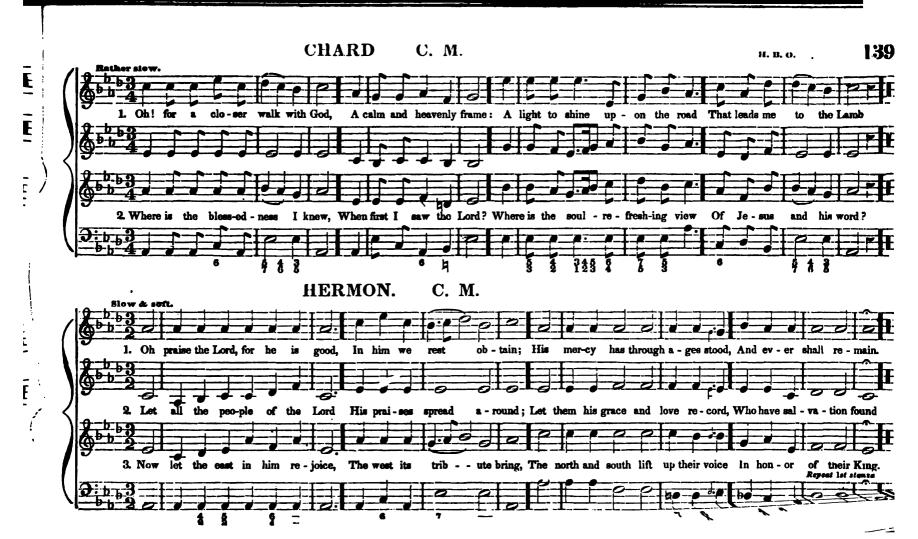




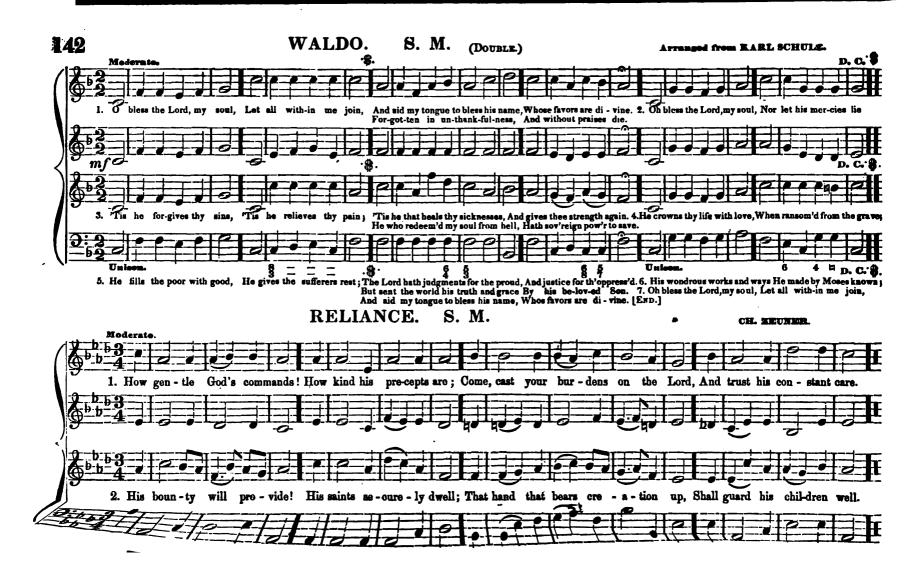


















In mer-cy, Lord, In - cline; And cause the brightness of thy face On all thy saints to shine. May through the world be known; While dis-tant lands their hom-age pay, And thy sal - va - tion own. so thy won-drous way



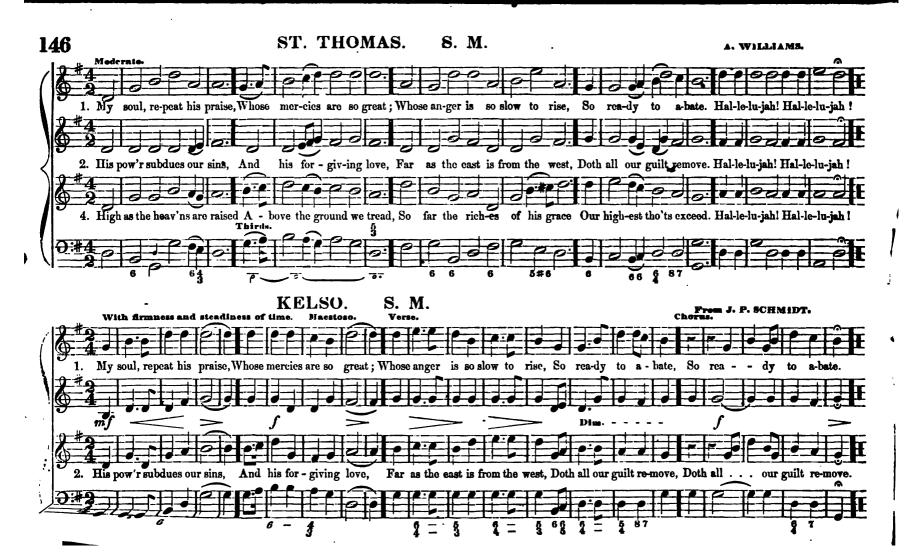
1. With hum-ble heart and tongue, My God, to thee I pray: Oh! bring me now, while I am young, To thee, the liv 2. Make an un-guard-ed youth The ob-ject of thy care; Help me to choose the way of truth, And fly from ev' - - ry

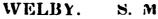


1. The Saviour's glo-rious name

2. Wonders of grace and pow'r [10]

For - ev - er shall en-dure; To thee a - lone belong; Long as the sun, his match-less tame ? Thy church those won-ders shall a - dore,















MAZZAROTH.



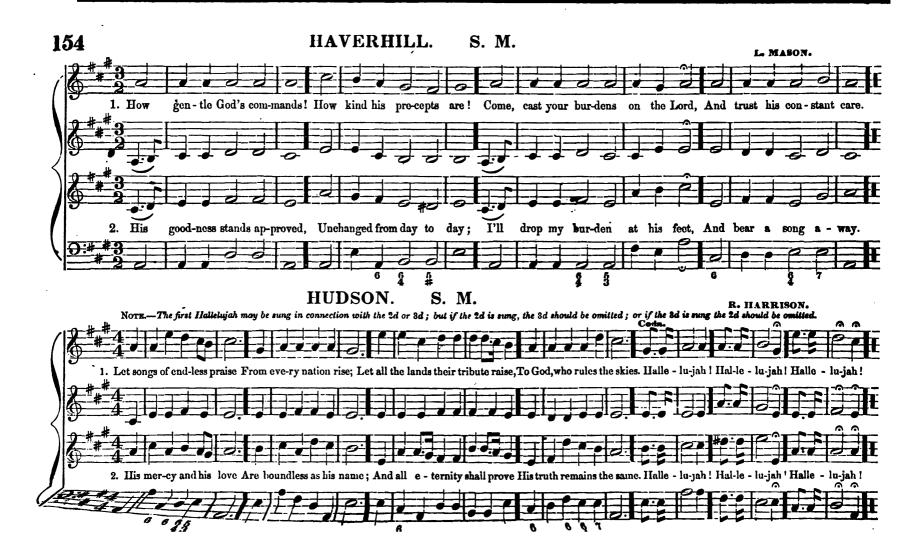


КЕНОВОТИ.

S. M. (Double.)

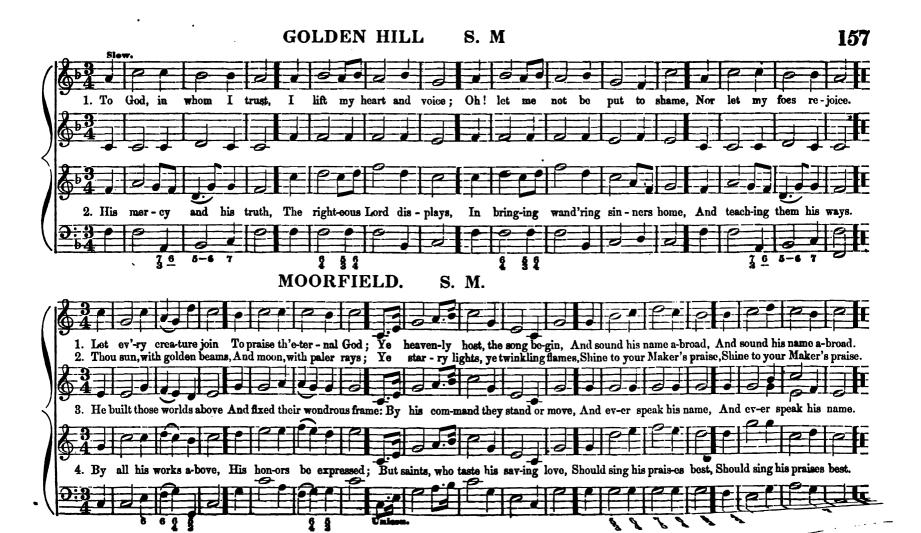


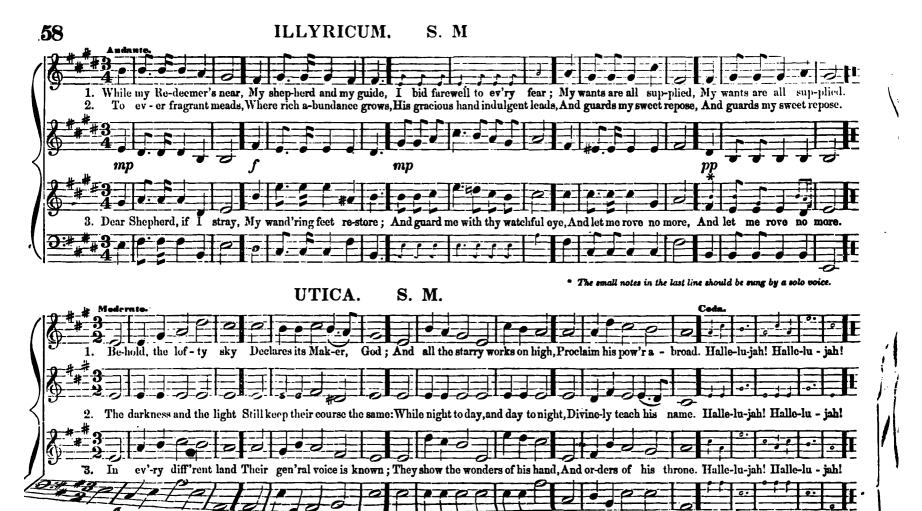


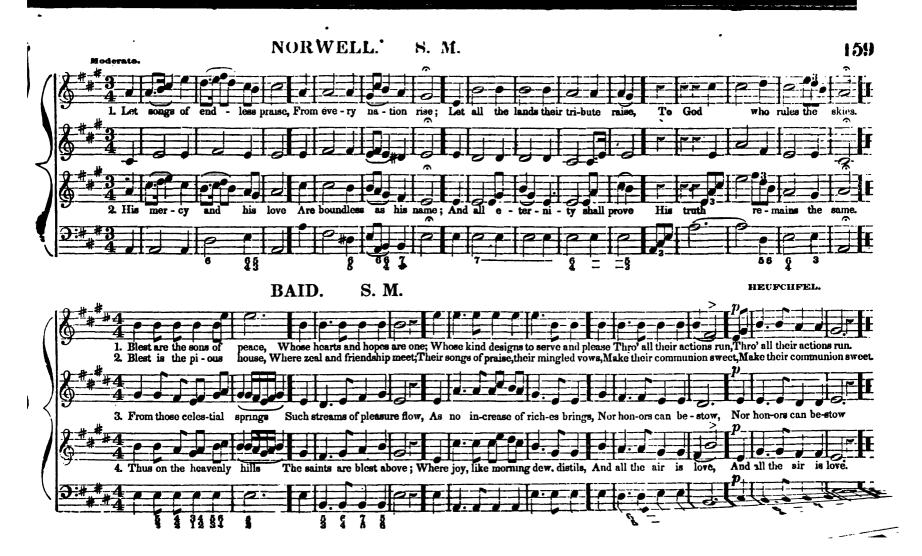




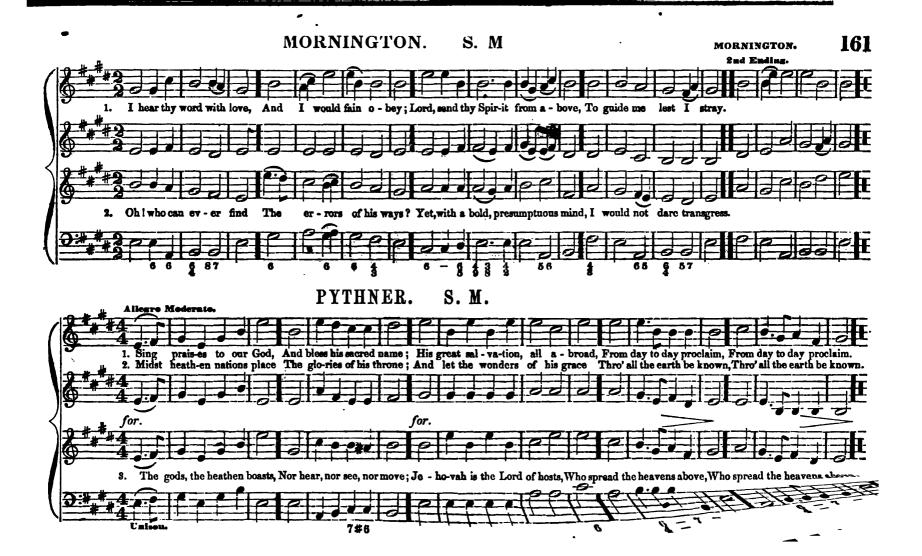


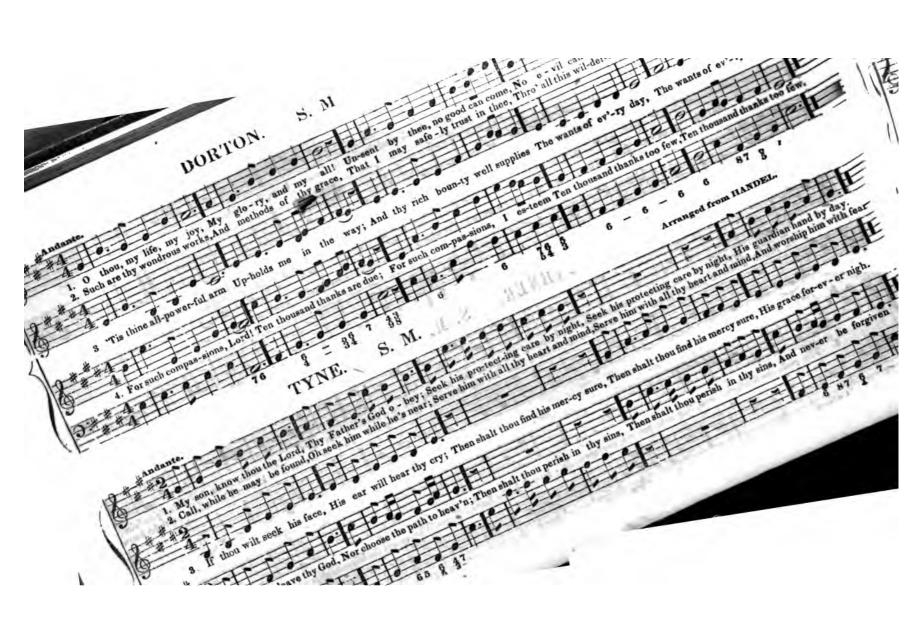














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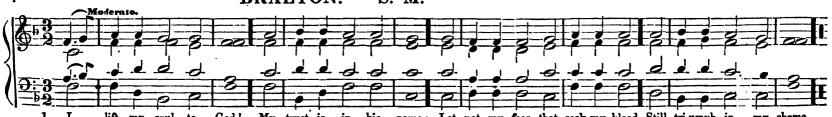
1. Great is the Lord our God, And let his praise be great; He makes the churches his a-bode, His most de - light - ful 2. In Zi - on God is known, A re-fuge in dis-tress; How bright has his sal - va - tion shone! How fair his heav'n-ly grace!

OLNEY. S. M.

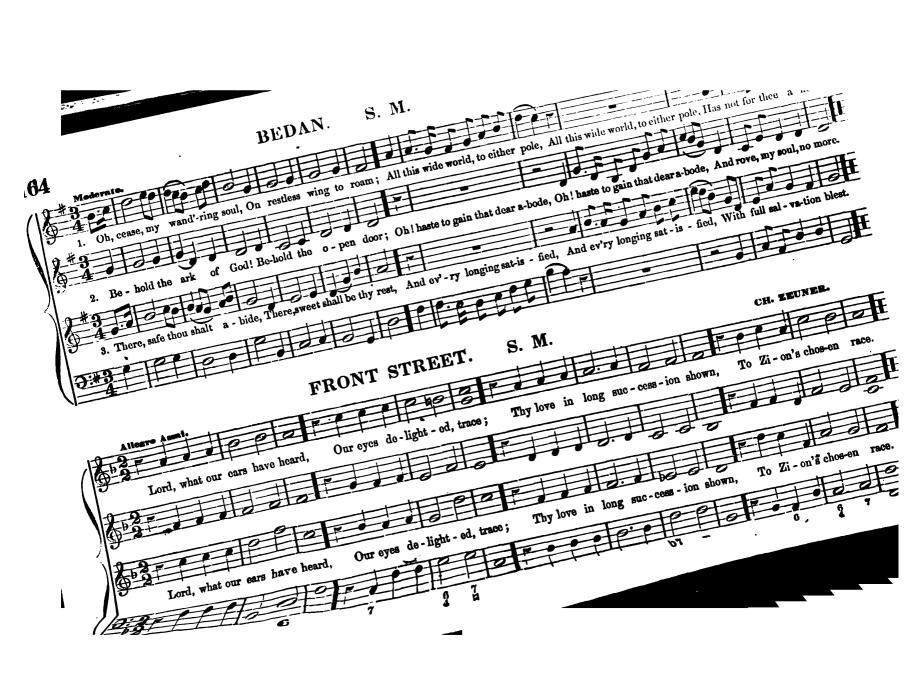


- Spir-it, in our hearts, Is whisp'ring, 'Sin-ner, come;' The bride, the church of Christ, pro-claims him that hear eth say To all a bout him, 'Come!' Let him that thirsts for right-cous ness, all his chil-dren, 'Come!'
- To Christ, the foun-tain, come! him that hear - eth say who-so-ev - er will, Oh let him free - ly come, And free - ly drink the stream of life; Je - sus bids him come!

BRALTON. S. M.

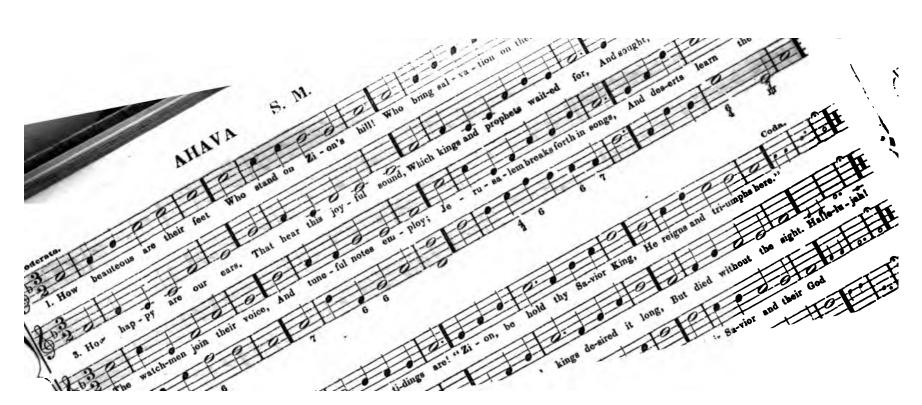


My trust is in his name; Let not my fees that seek my blood, Still tri-umph in Till evening shades a - rise, For thy sal - va - tion, Lord, I wait, With ex - ex - we 1. lift my soul to God! 2. From ear - ly dawn - ing light



PHILLIPPI S. M

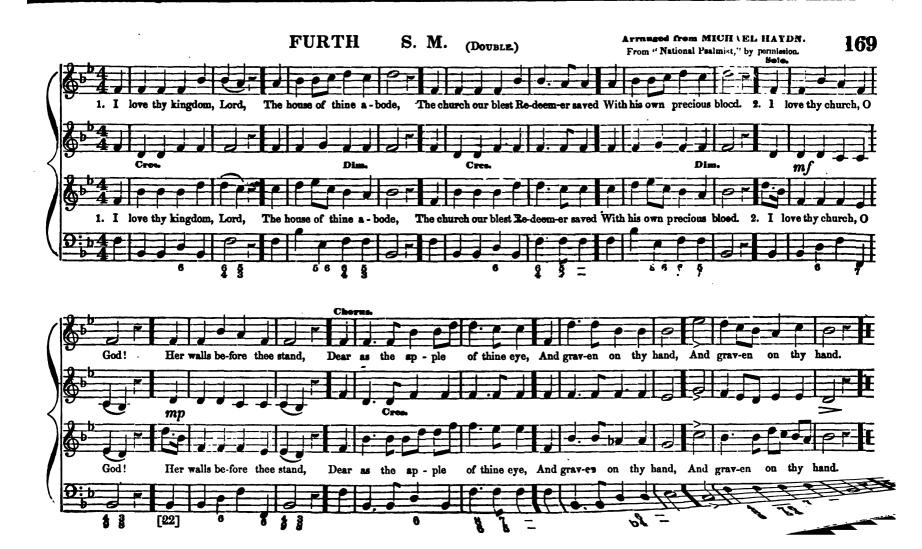


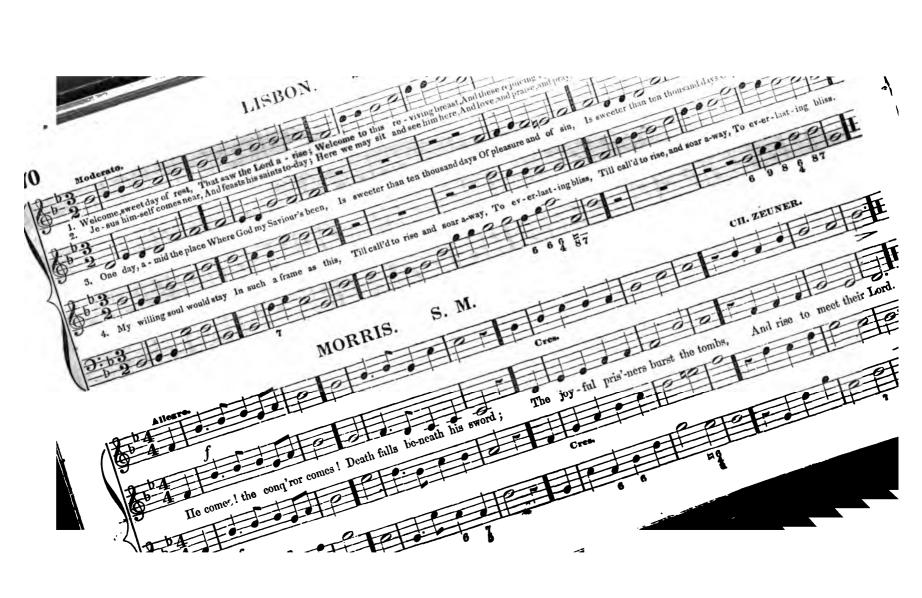


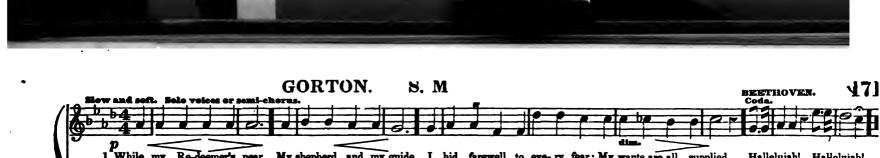
GERAR. S. M.

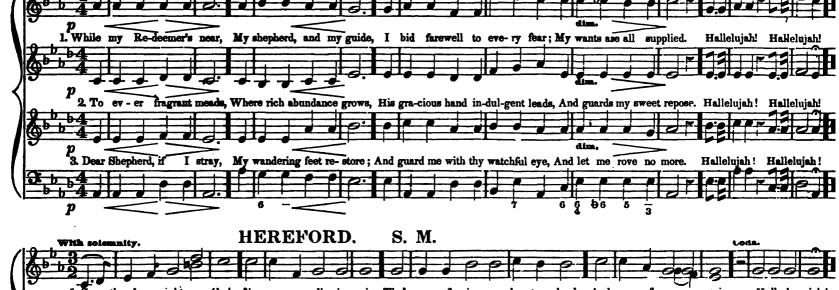


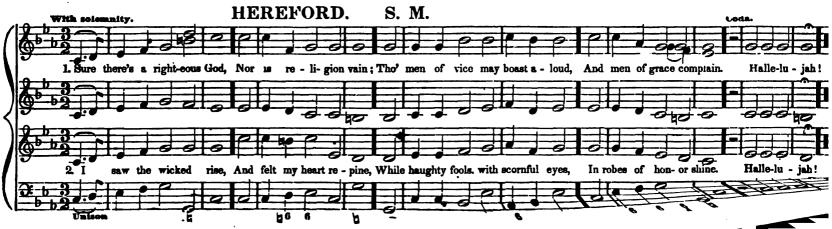
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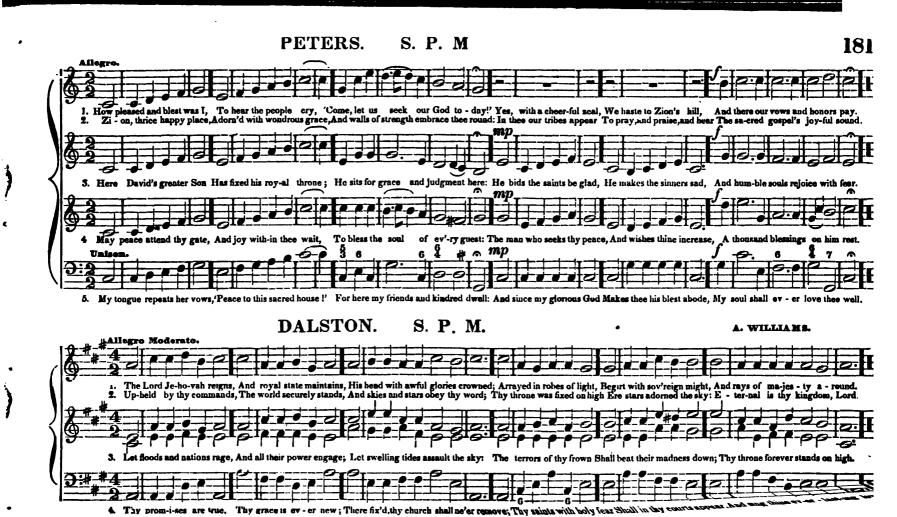


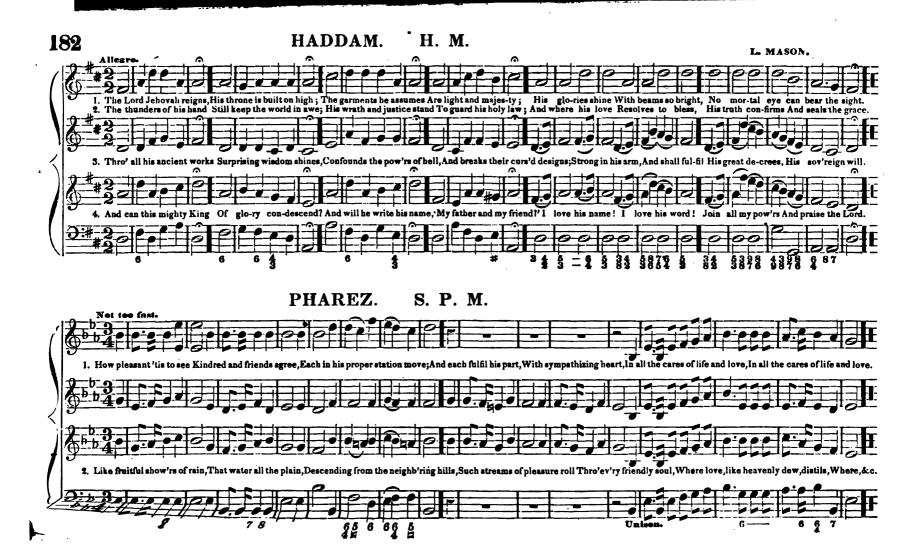


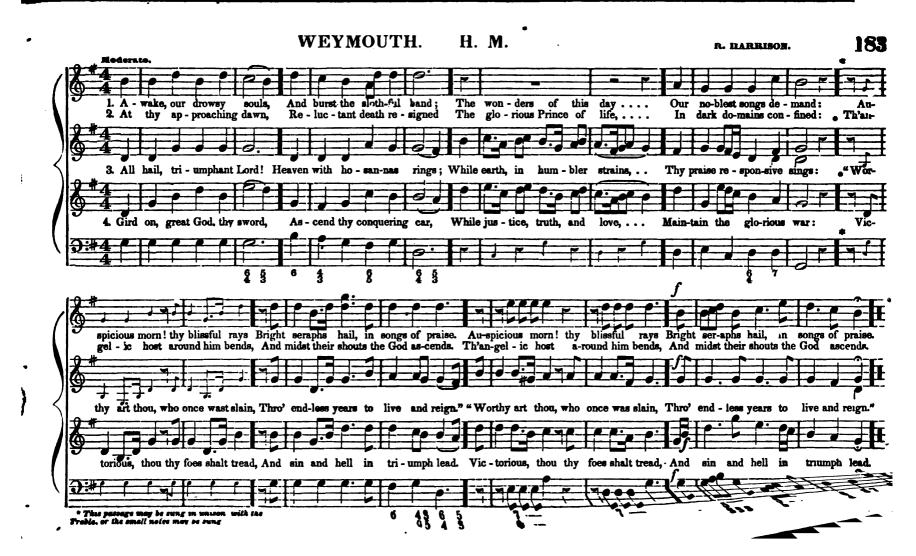






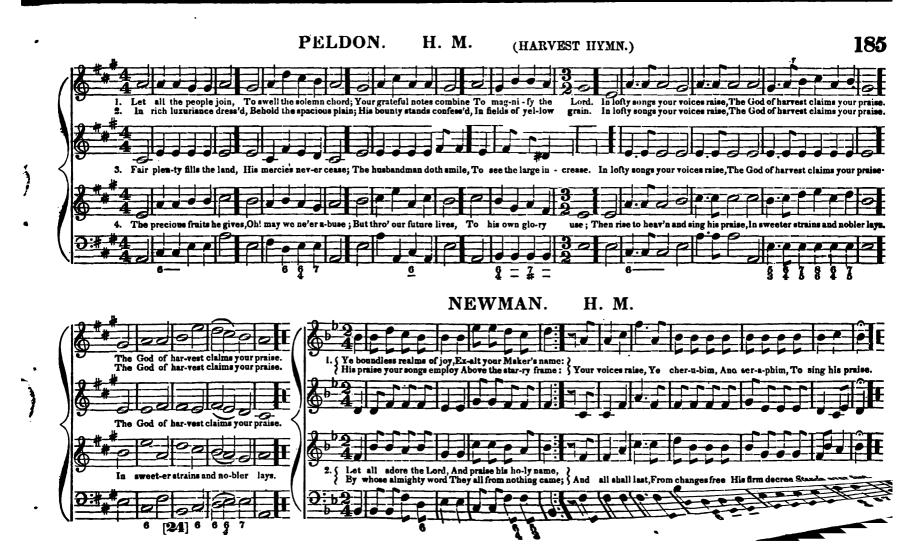


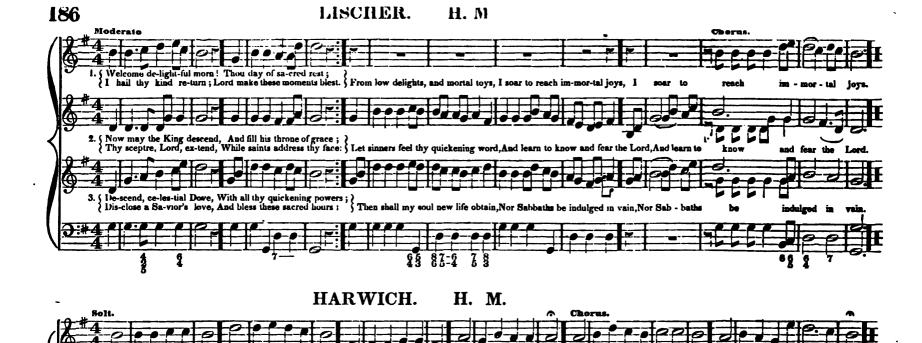




H. M. KINAH. 184 The Lord his blessing pours A-1 ound our favored land; His grace, like gentle show'rs, Descends at his command: O'er all the plains Blest fruits a-rise, In rich supplies, Since Je-sus reigns. 2. His righteousness a-lone Prepares his wondrous way: He ris -es to his throne, In realms of end-less day! His steps we trace, His path pursue; And.heav'n in view, Adore his grace. STOW. H. M. 1. Yes! the Redeemerrose, The Saviour left the dead, And o'er our hellish foes High rais'd his conq'ring head; In wild dismay The guards around... | Fall to the ground, And sink away. | Small notes. | Dim. Be-hold th'angelic bands In full as-sem-bly meet, To wait his high commands, And worship at his feet. Joy-ful they come, And wing their way From realms of day To Je-sus' tomb. 5. Then back to heav'n they fly. The joyful news to bear. Hark! as they soar on high, What music fills the zir! Their anthems say,...."Jesus who bled. Hath left the dead, He rose to-day." 4. Ye mortals! catch the sound, Redeem'd by him from hell, And send the echo round The globe on which you dwell; Transported cry,..."Jesus who bled, Hath left the dead. | No more to die."

Slow.



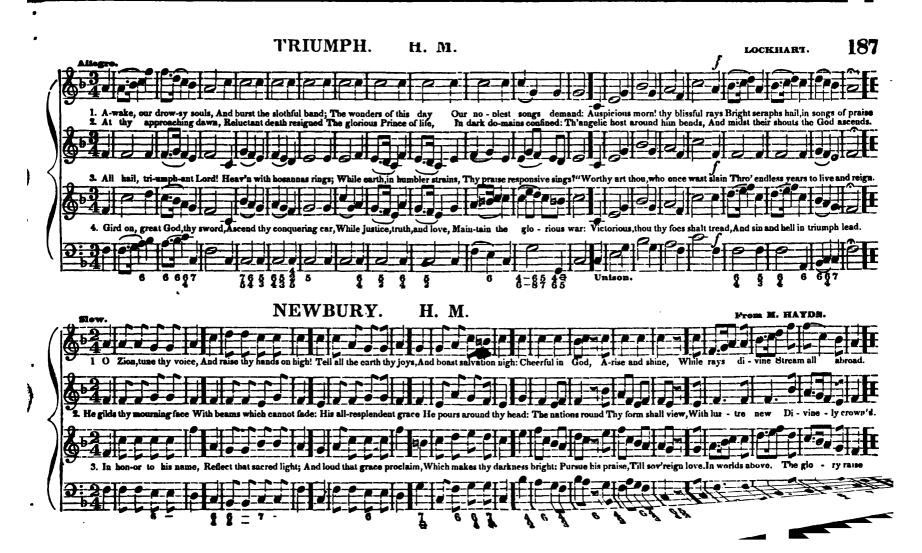


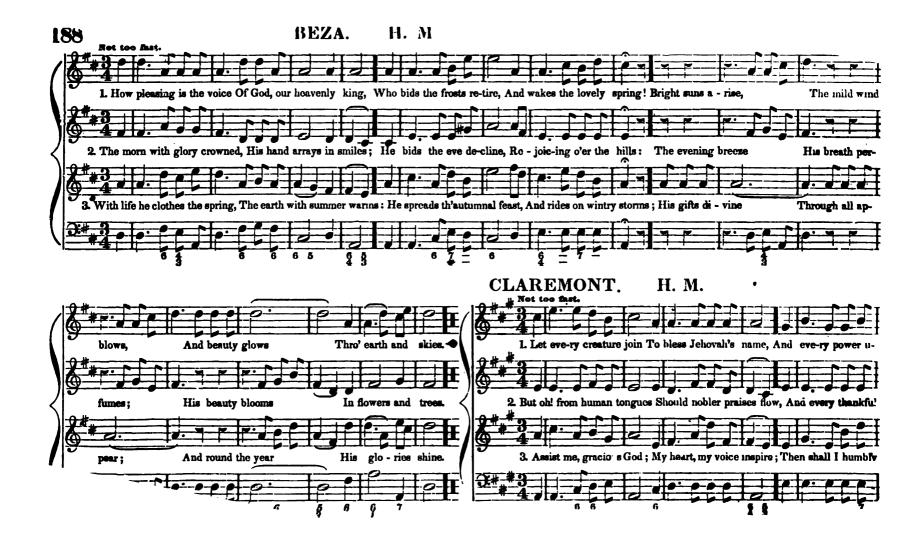
1. Give thanks to God most high, The u - ni - ver-sal Lord; The sovereign King of kings: And be his grace adored. Thy mercy, Lord Shall still endure, And ev - er sure A-bides thy

How migh - ty 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 Have endless prace

He saw the na-tions lie, All per 18h ing in sin, And pi-tied the sad state. The ruined world was in. Thy mercy, Lord, Shall still endure; And ev - er sure A-bides thy word.

To save us from our wo, From Satan, sin, and death, And every hurt - ful foe. His power and grace Are still the same. And let his name Have endless prace that a - loud to God. To God the heavenly King; And let the spa-cious earth, His works and glories sing. Thy mercy Lord, Shall still endure: And ev - er sure A bides thy word.

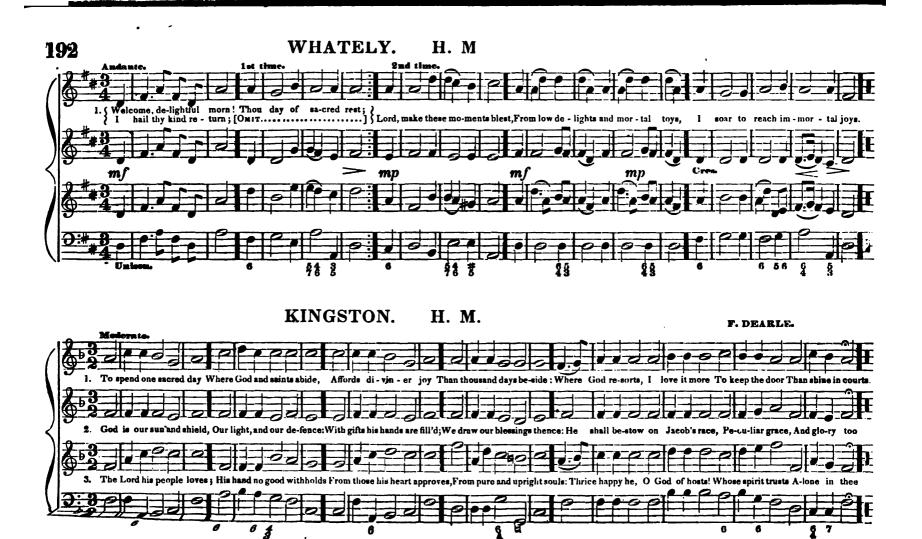


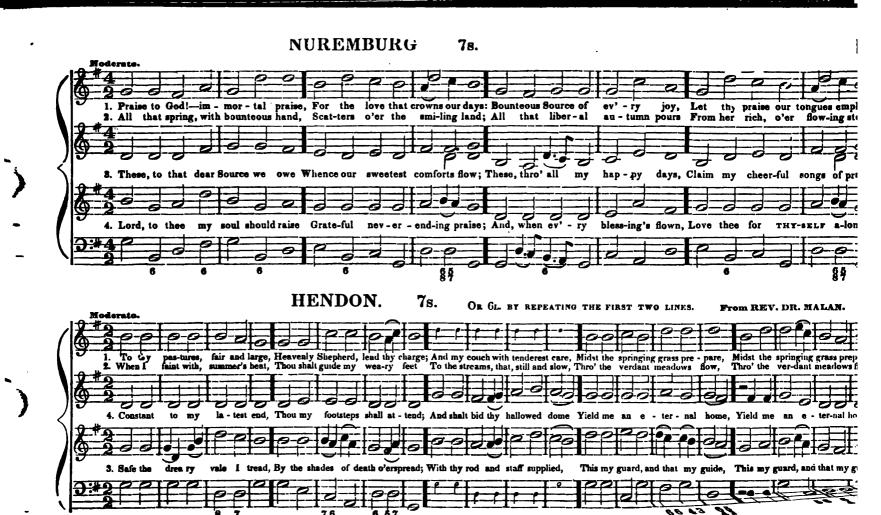








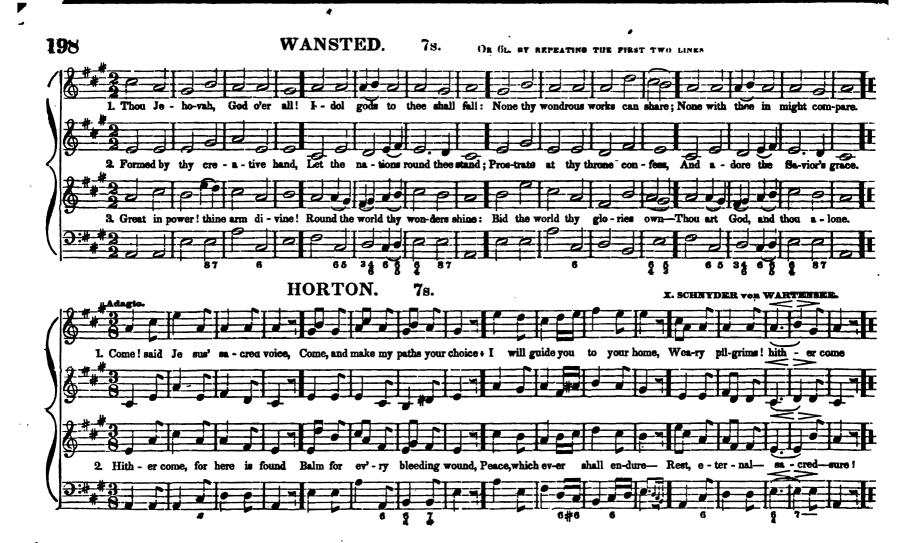






ELTHAM. 196 78. DOUBLE D. Q. 1. (Hast -en, Lord, the glorious time, When, beneath Mes - si - ah's sway,) Ev'- ry na - tion, ev'- ry clime, Shall the gos-pel call o - bey. 2. Mightiest kings his power shall own. Heathen tribes his name a - dore; Sa - tan and his host o'erthrown, Bound in chains, shall hurt no more. D. C. D. C. 3. Then shall wars and tumults cease, Then be banished griof and pain; Rightous-ness, and joy, and peace, Un-disturbed shall ev - er reign. Ev - er praise his glorious name; 4. Bless we, then, our gracious Lord, All his migh-ty acts re-cord, All his wondrous love pro-claim. D. C. SOUTHAMPTON. 7s. Bold and energeticrish to - day, 1. Christ, the Lord, is Sons of men, and an-gels, say! Raise your songs of tri-umph high; Sing, ye heav'ns, and earth, re - ply. 2. Love's re-deem-ing work is done, Fought the fight, the bat - tle won! Lo! our sun's e - clipse is o'er - Lo! he sets in blood no more 3. Vain the stone, the watch, the seal, Christ hath burst the gates of hell: Death in vain for - bids his rise, Christ hath o - pened par - a dise







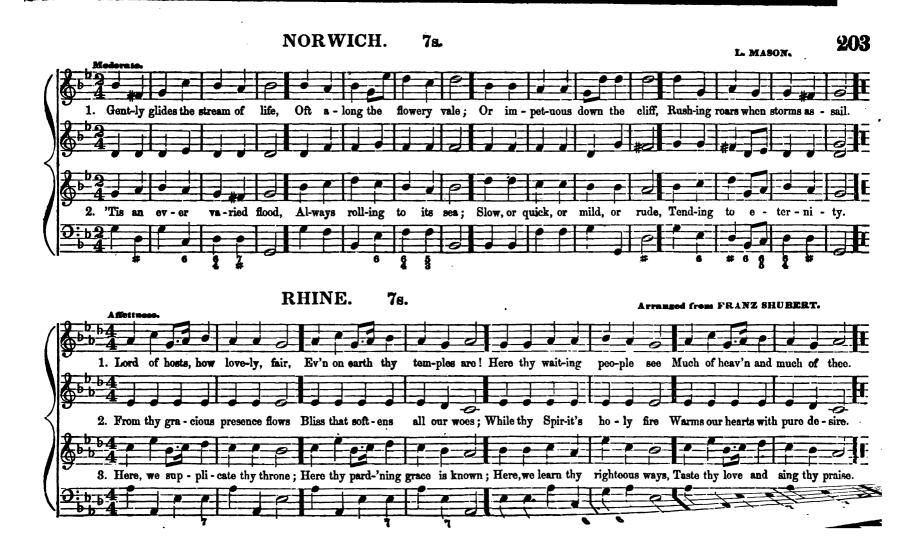


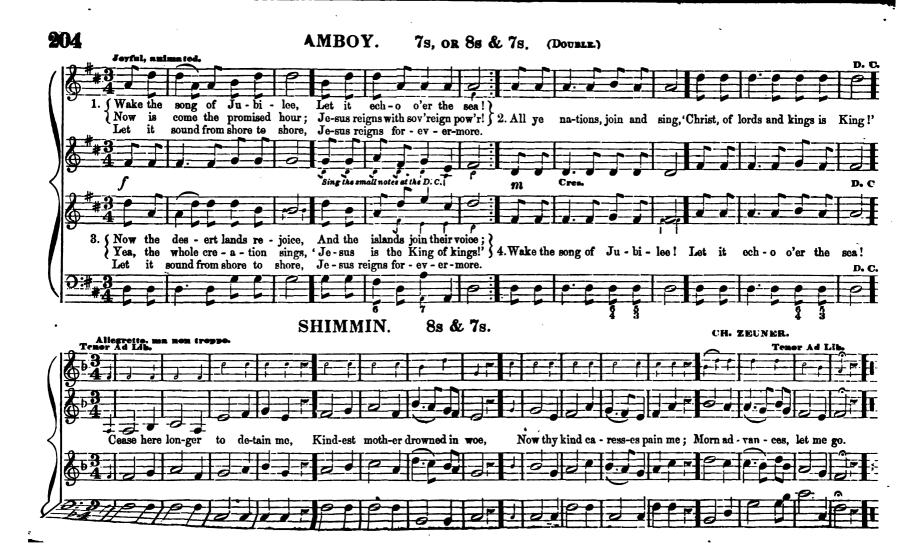




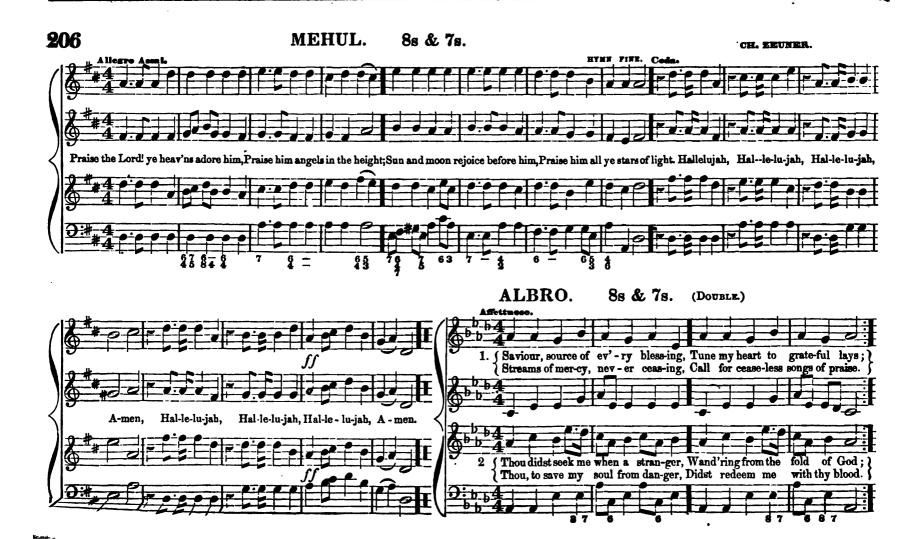
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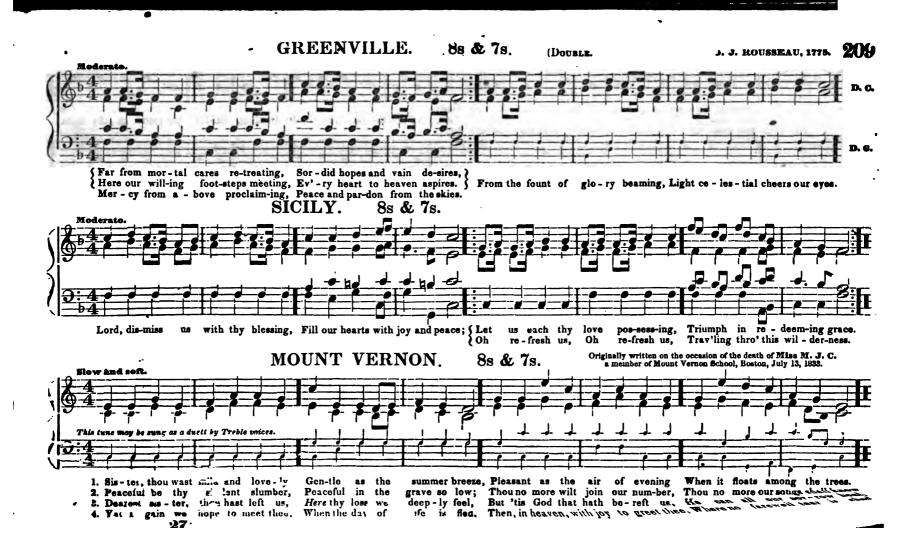


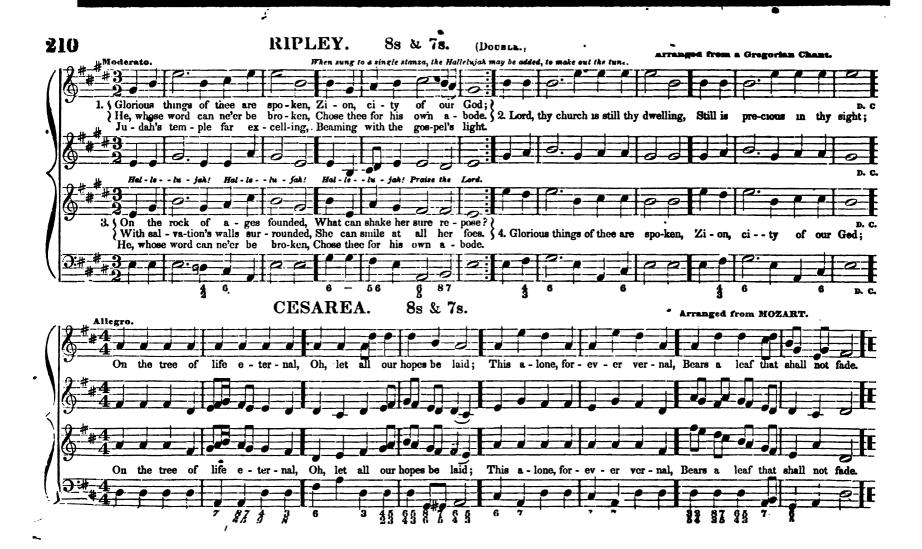


















Let the gos-pel be vic - to-rious,

Ja - cob, high and glo-rious, Let thy peo-ple see thy hand;

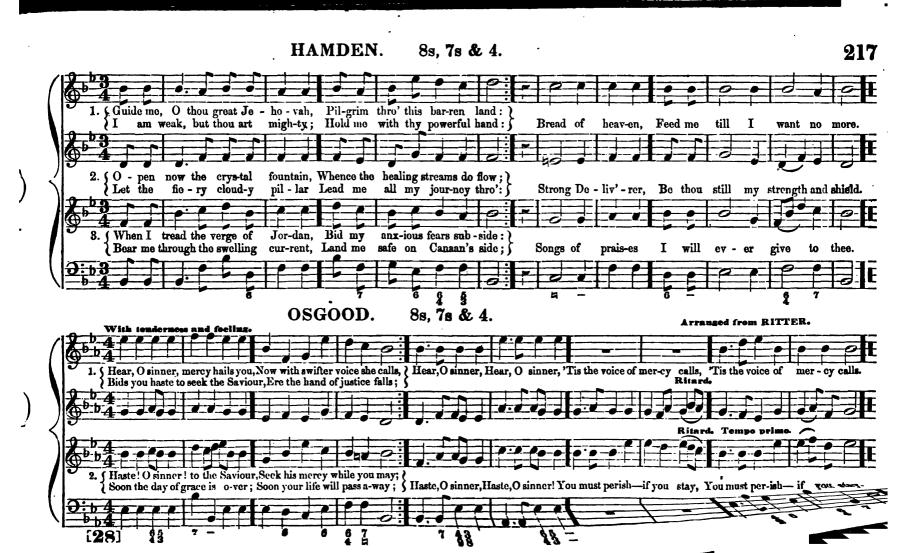
Then shall i - dols, Then shall i - dols Per-ish, Lord, at thy com-mand.

Through the world, in ev'-ry land;



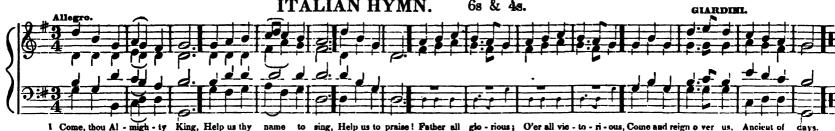














Praise ye Je - ho - vah's name, Praise thro' his courts proclaim, Rise and a - dore: High o'er the heavens a-bove Sound nis great acts of love, While his rice grace we prove, Vast as his power L. Now set the trum - pet raise Sounds of tri - umphant praise, Wide as his fame; There let the harp be found; Organs with solemn sound, Roll your deep notes around. Filled with his name him praise ye use, Shake every sounding string; Sweet the accord! He vi - tal breath bestows: Let every breath that flows His no-bleat fame dis - close Praise ve the Level



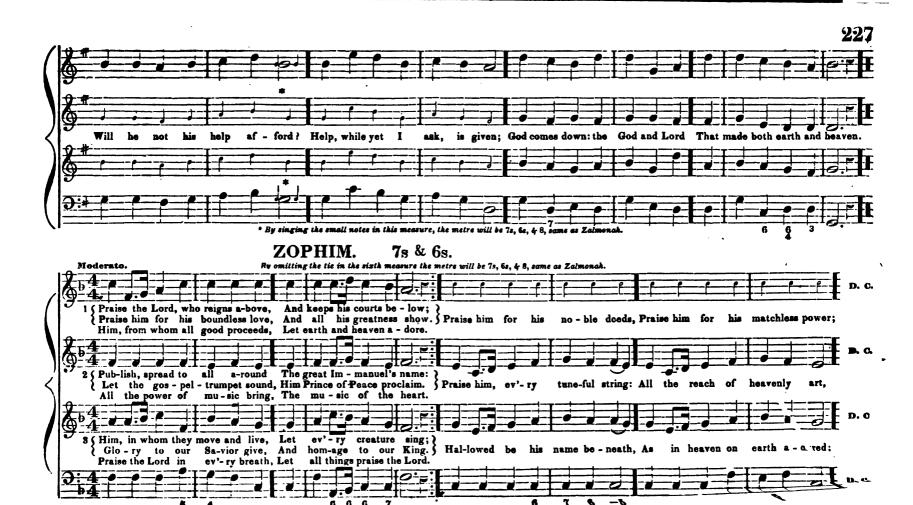




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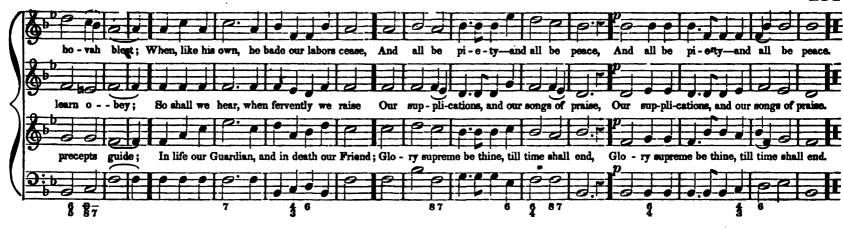






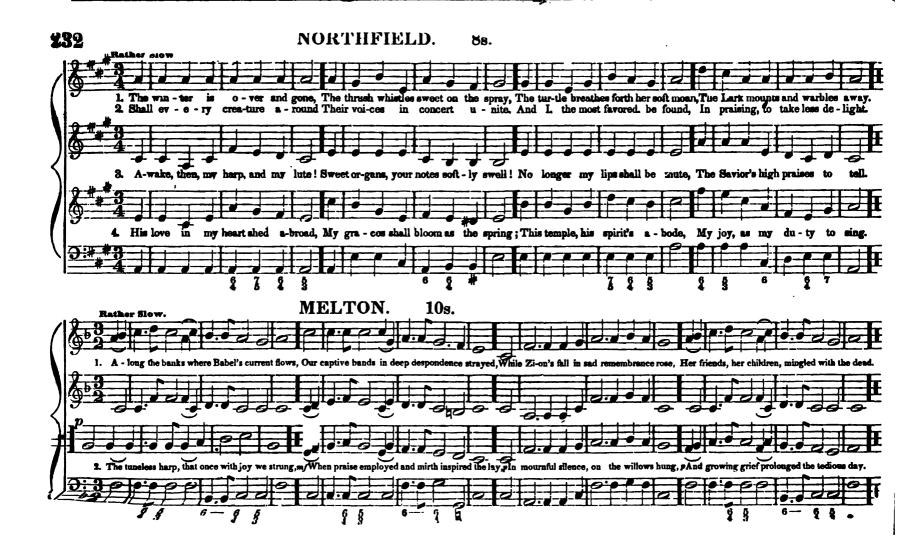


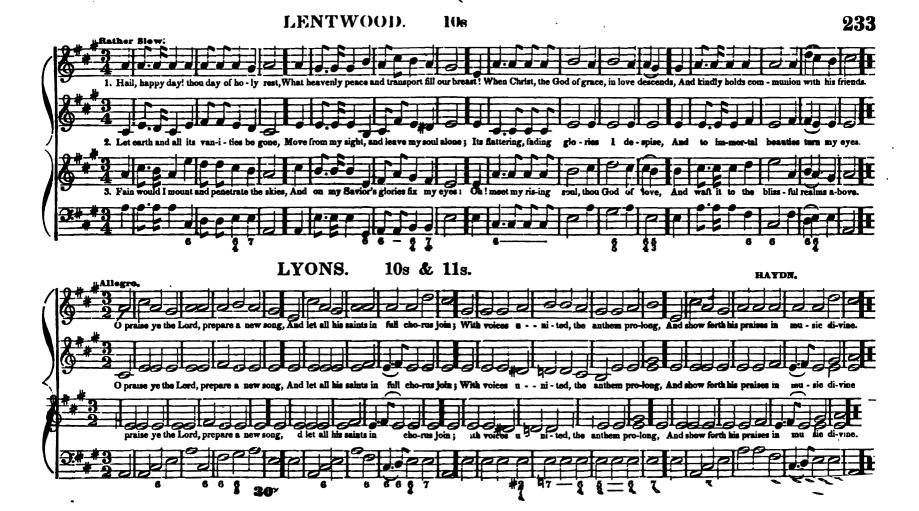


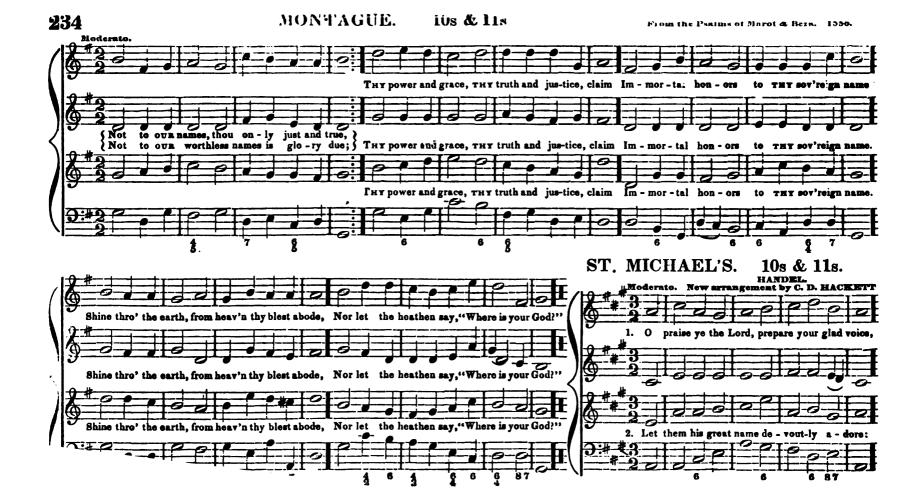


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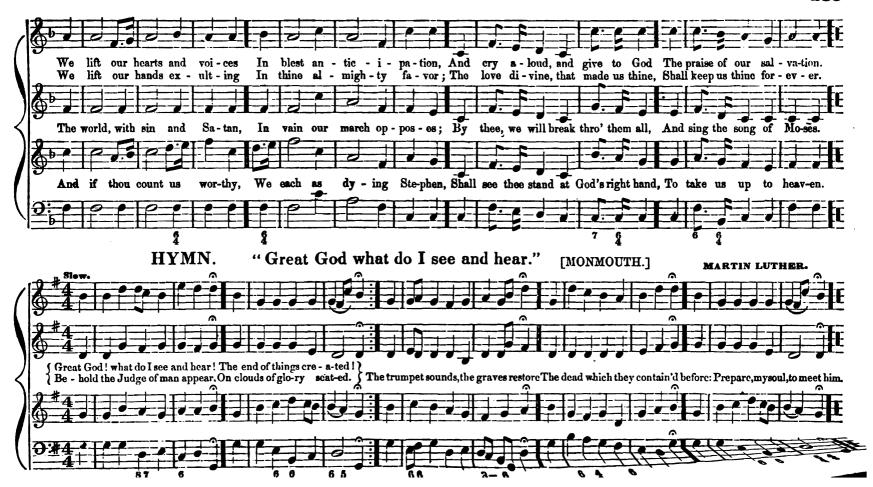




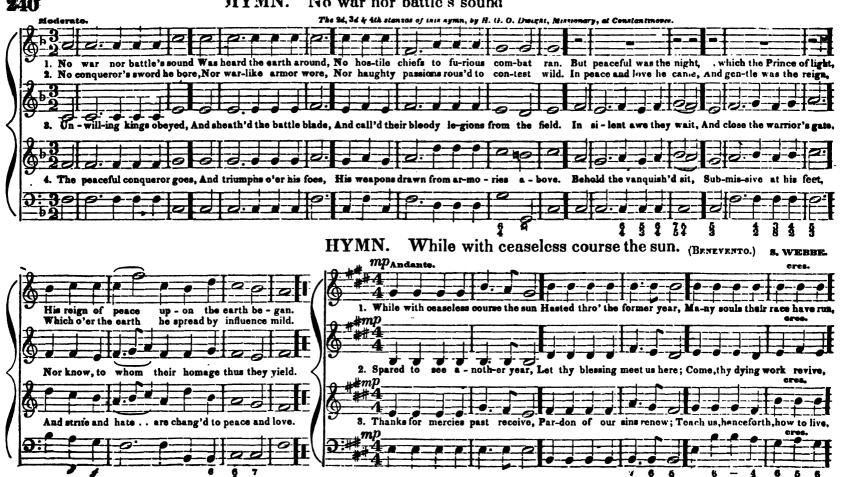


4. Faith now beholds the glo - ry, To which thou wilt re-store us, And earth despise, for that high prize, Which thou hast set before us,

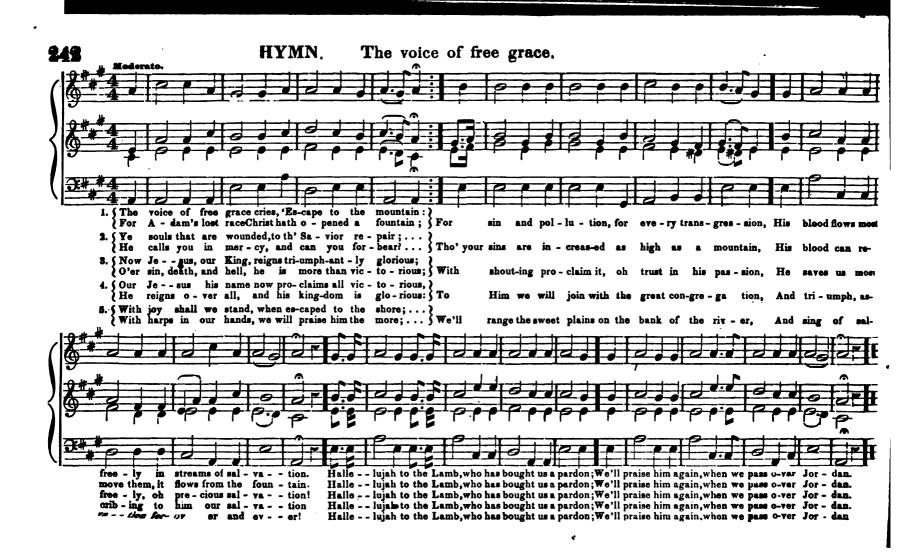
ter-nal - ly reigns.



JIYMN. No war nor battle's sound



















pi





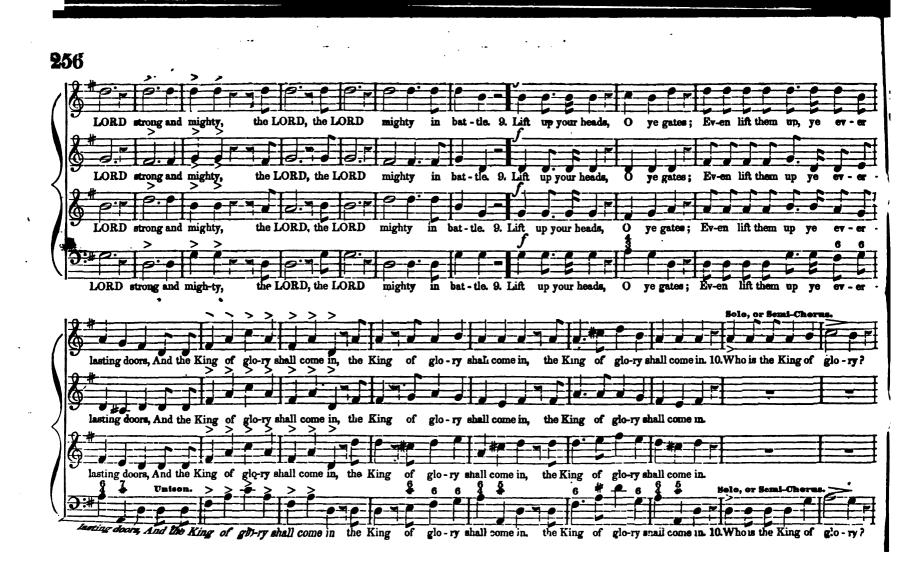






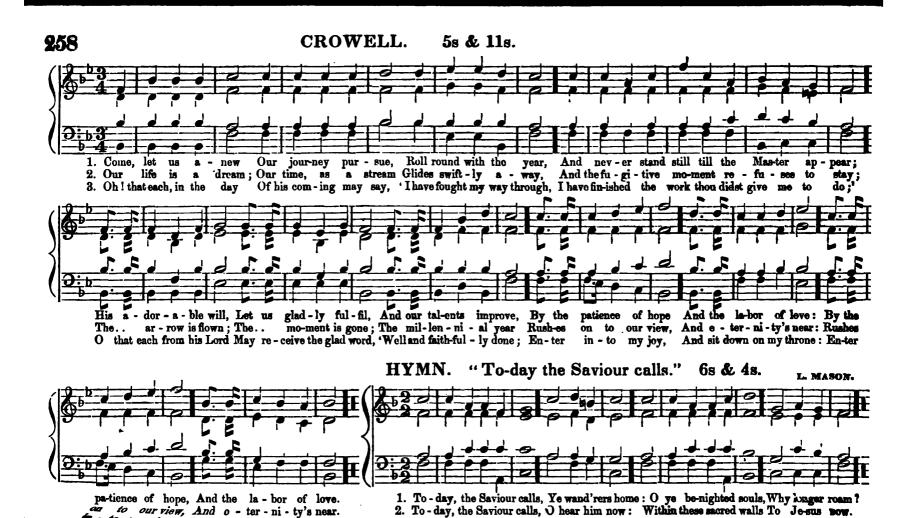
He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, And righteousness from the God of his sal - vation. 6. This is the gen - eration of them that seek him, That











my joy, And sit down on my throne.

KEATING. 6s & 4s.





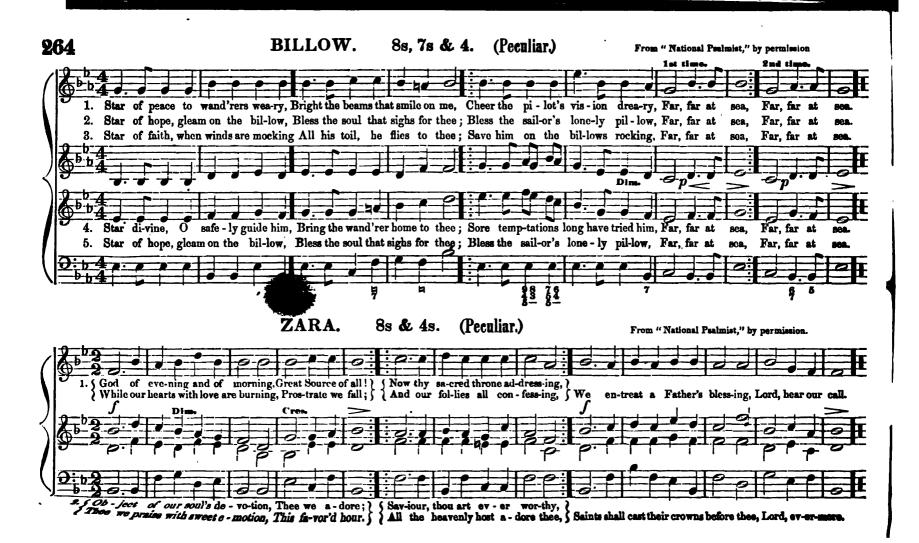
1. Songs a-new, of hon-or framing, Sing ye to the Lord a-lone;
All his wondrous works proclaiming, Jesus wondrous works hath done! Glorious vic-tory, Glo-rious vic-tory, His right hand and arm hath won.
2. Now he hids his great sal - va-tion Thro' the heathen lands be told:

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



ten dollars, to defray the expense of printing. Music by L. Mason



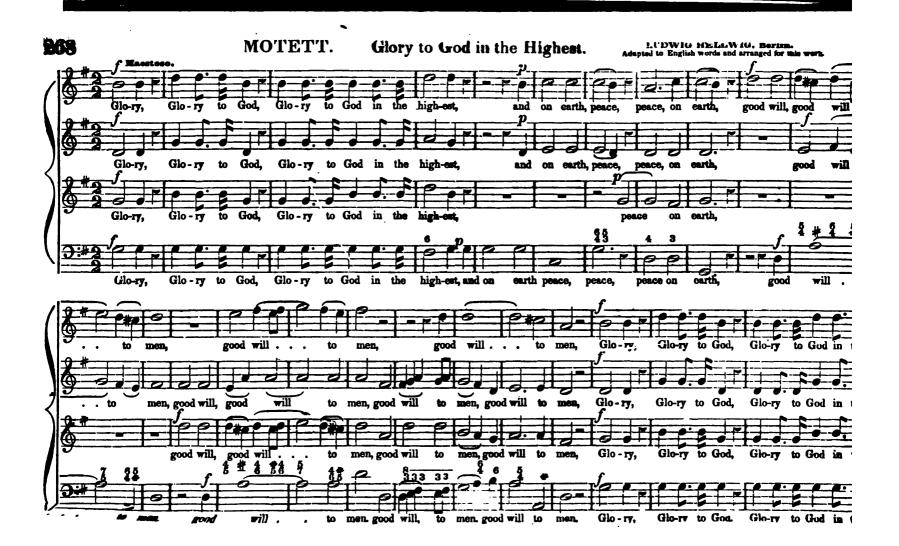




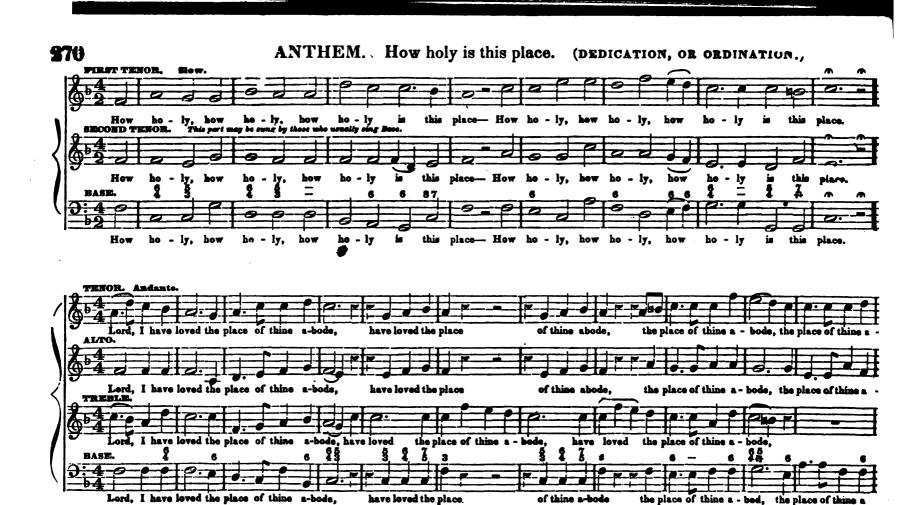






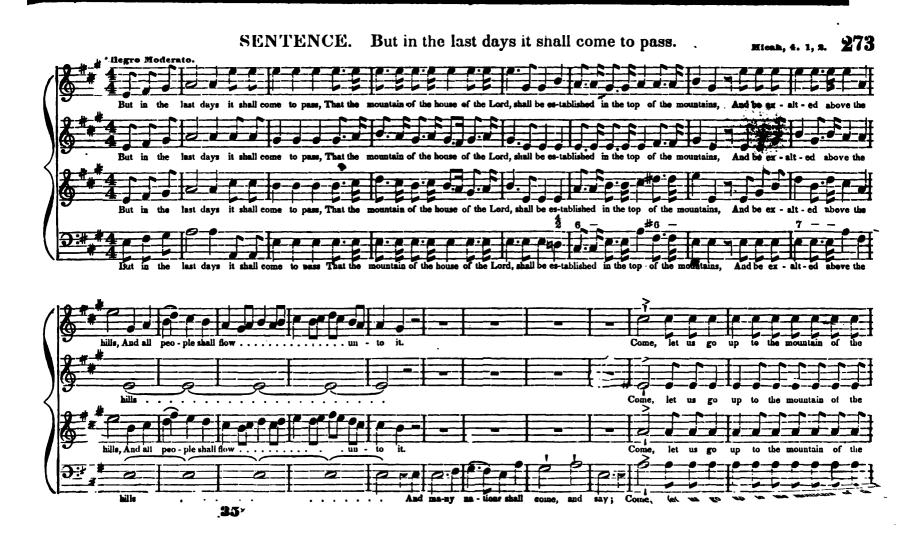










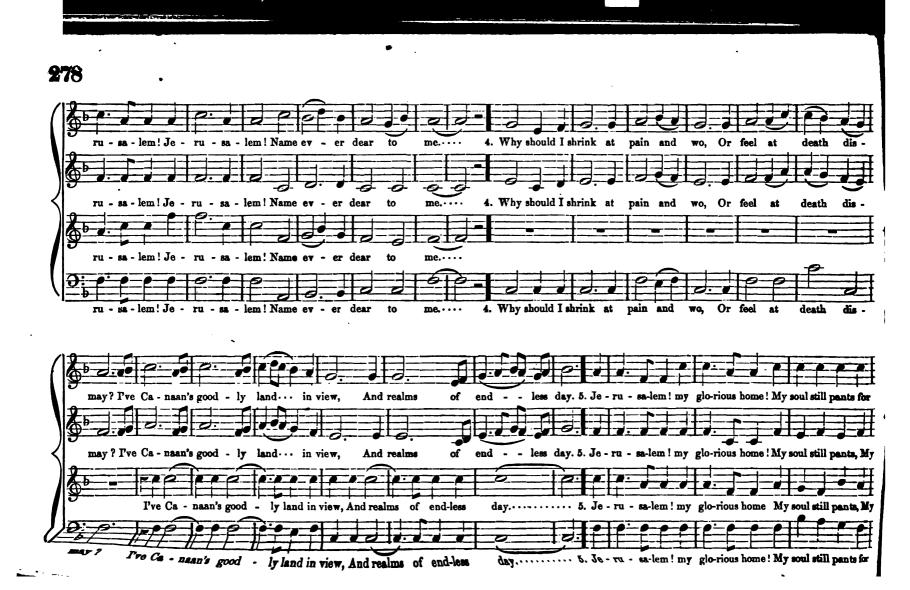




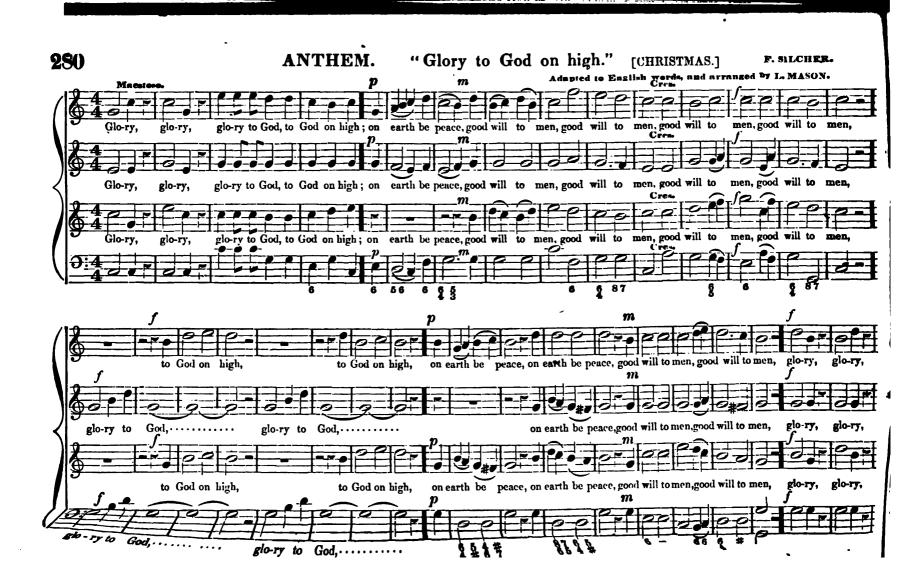














SENTENCE. Holy is the Lora.







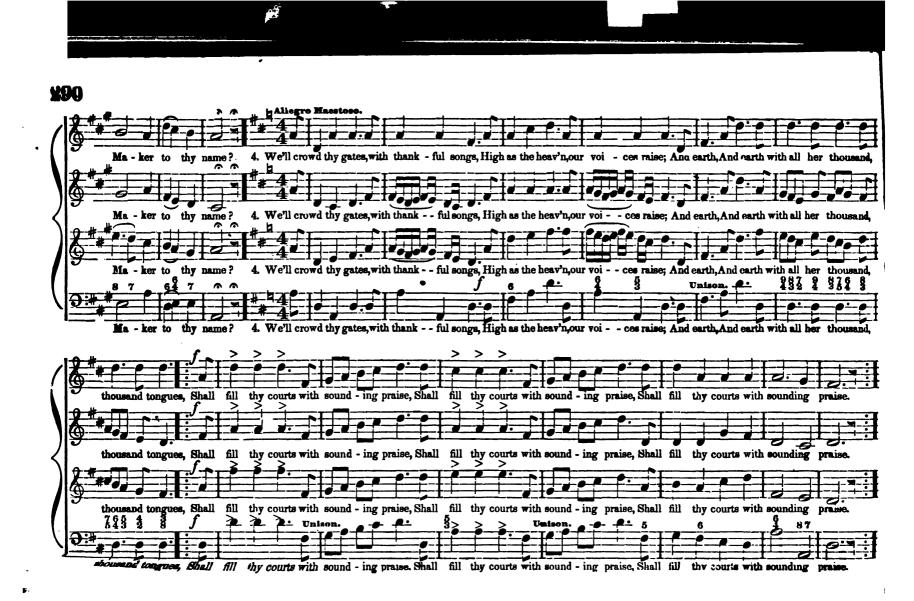








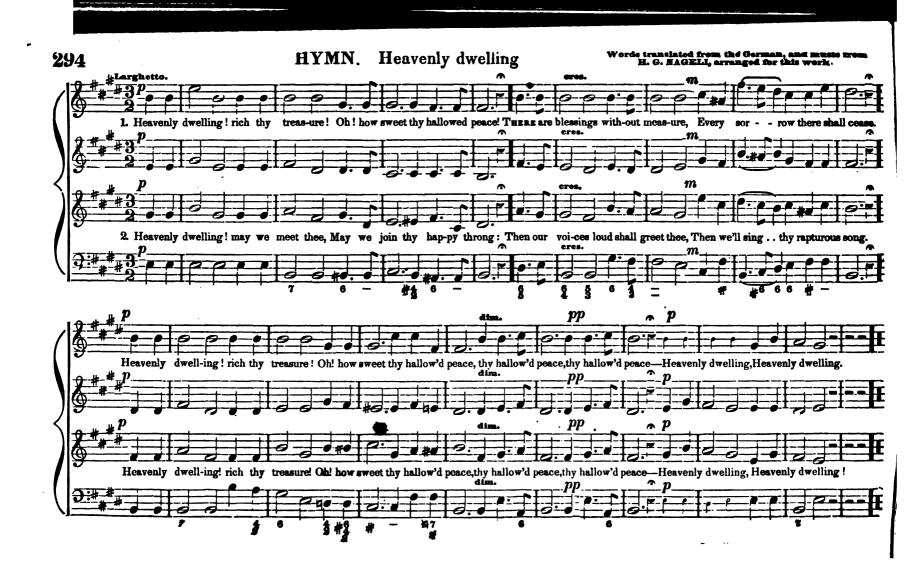


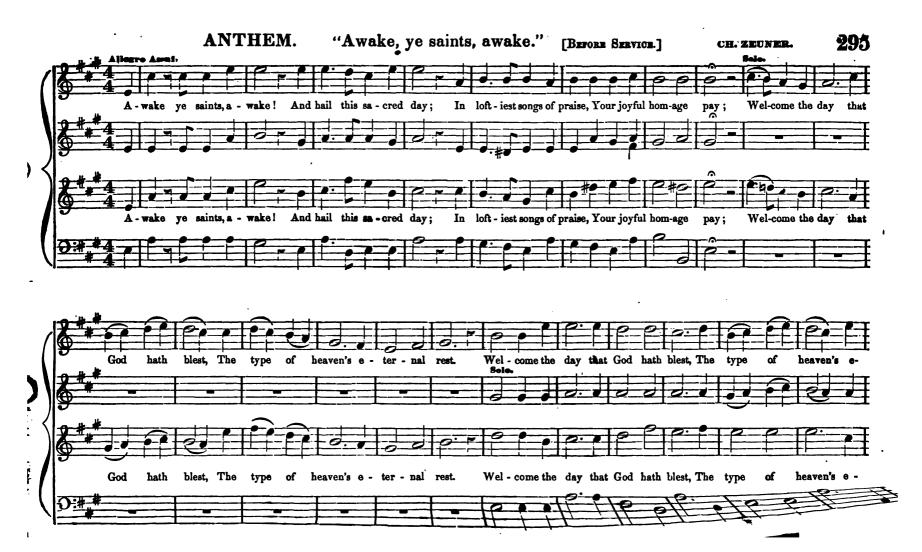








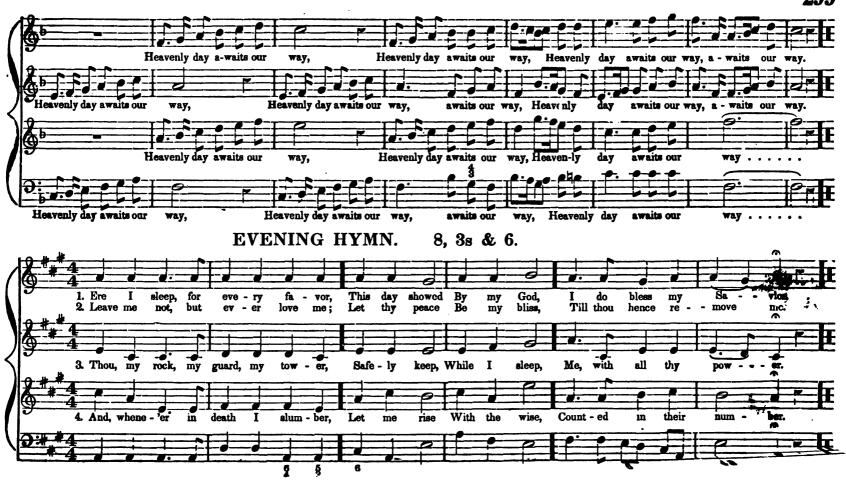






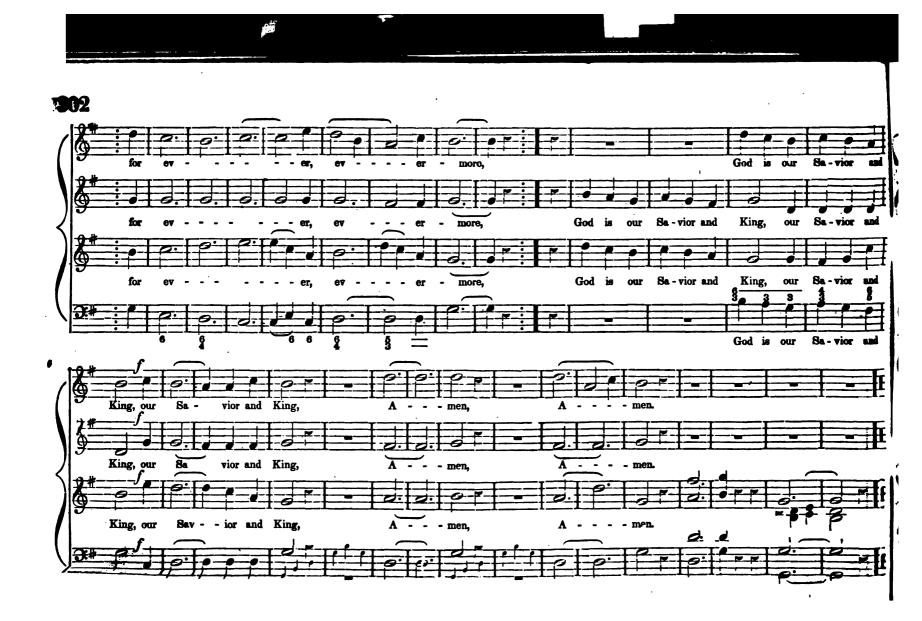




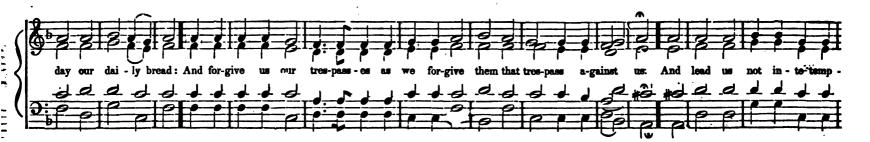














In some parts of Germony the Lord's Proper is chanted by the Latheren Priests at the alter, to music moving (se do the immentations of the Catholic Church) until we also would use style of the change within the range of one to four of the scale, one producing a poculiarly devout, child-like and supplient expression. The music here set to the same words, is in the words in a change of the change of the language within the range of the language.

HYMN. "Daughter of Zion." (RICHLAND, 11s metre.)

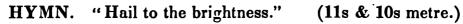


1. Daughter of Zi-on! a-wake from thy sadness! A-wake! for thy fees shall oppress thee no more; — Bright o'er thy hills dawns the day-star of gladness, A - rise! for the night of thy 2. Strong were thy fees, but the arm that subdued them. And scattered their legions, was mighti-er far; They fled like the chaff from the scourge that pursued them: — Vain were their steeds & their .

3. Daughter of Zi-on, the pow'r that hath sav'd thee, Extell'd with the harp and the timbrel should be; — Shout! for the foe is destroyed that enslav'd thee, Th'op-press-or is vanquish'd, and



sor-row is o'er. chariots of war. Zi - on is free.





Hail to the originations of Zion's glad morning! Joy to the lands that in darkness have lain; Hush'd be the accents of sorrow and mourning. Zi-on triumphant be-gins her mild reign. Hail to the brightness of Zion's glad morning! Long by the prophets of Is-rael fore-told: Hail to the millions from bondage re-turn-ing, Gentiles and Jews now the Saviour behold.

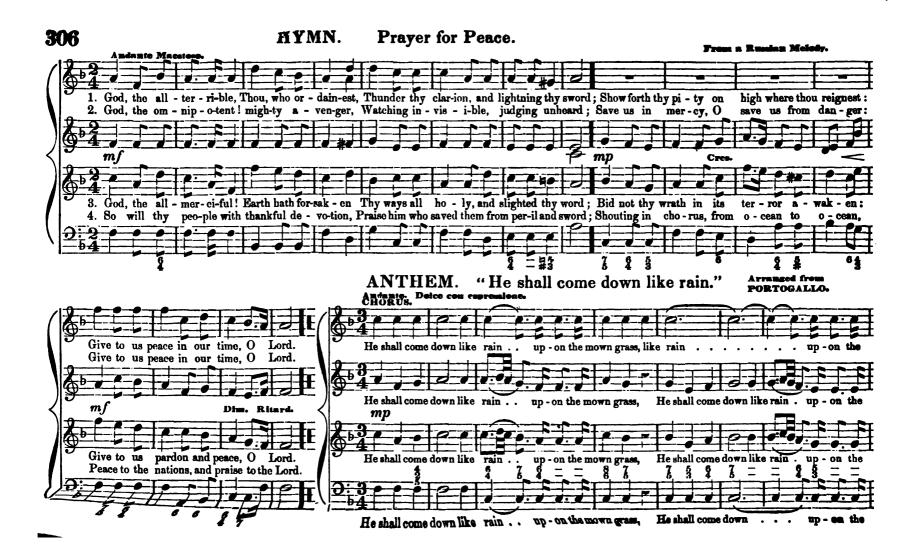
Lo, In the des-ert, rich flowers are springing, Streams ev-er copious are glid-ing a - long; Loud from the mountains the echoes are ringing, Vallies in verdure u-nite in the soag.

Praise to Je-ho-vah as-cend-ing on high; Fall'n are the engines of war and com-mo-tion, Shouts of sal-va-tion are reading the sky. for from the nations, the isles of the o-cean,

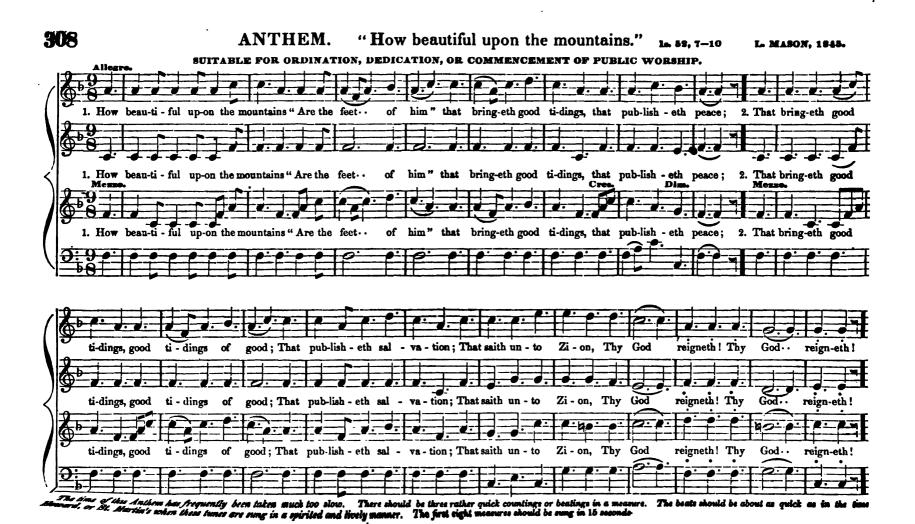
§ § Chorus.mp

Let all the earth keep si-lence,

as - lence, 39 × Let all the earth keep silence.







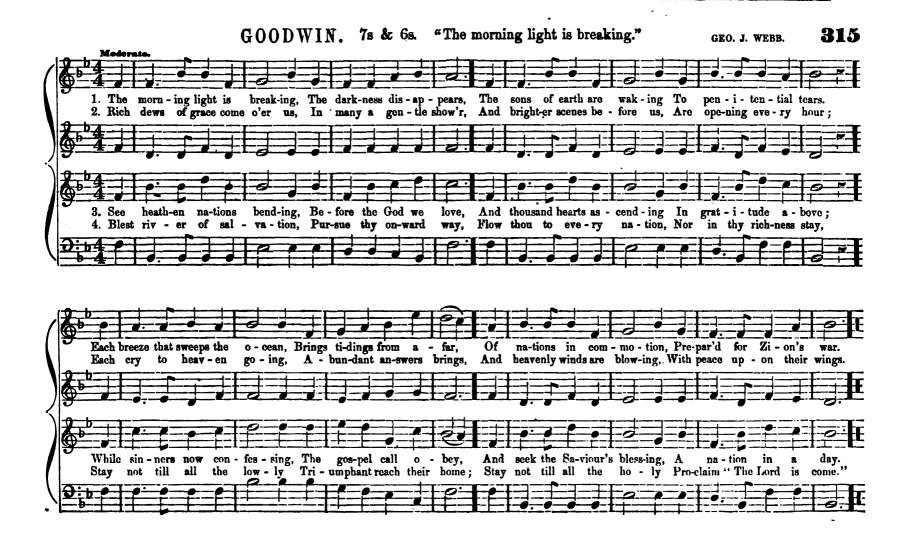


























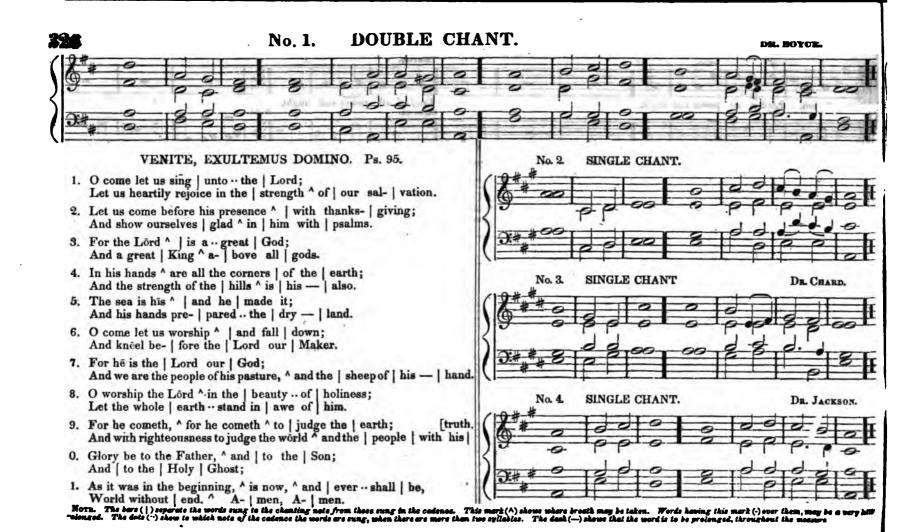


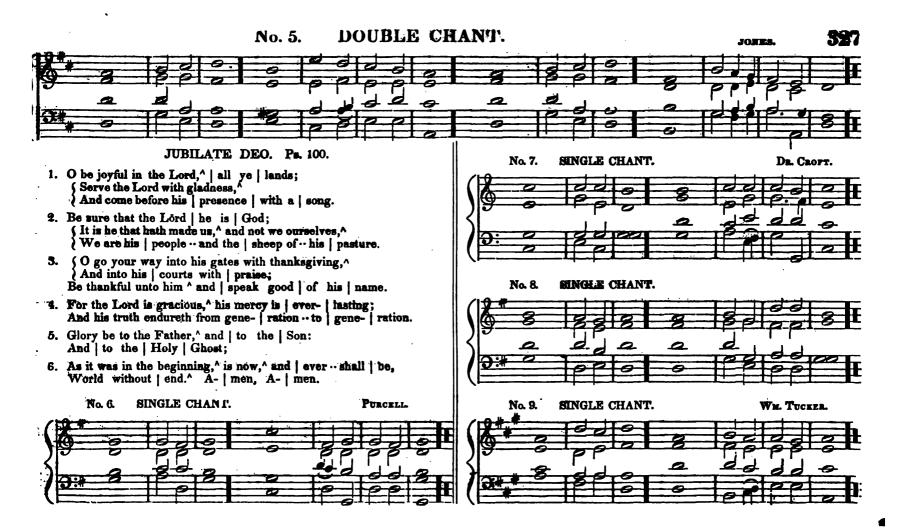


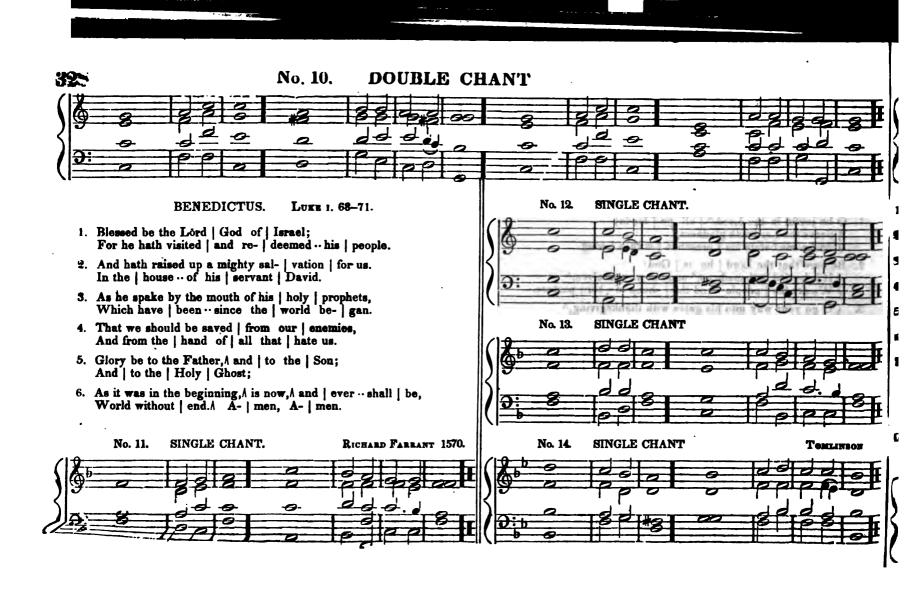


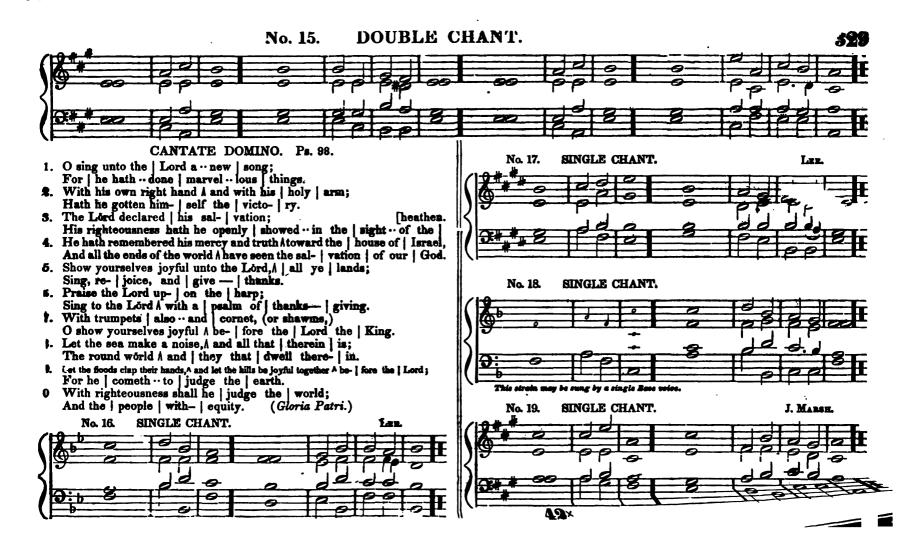


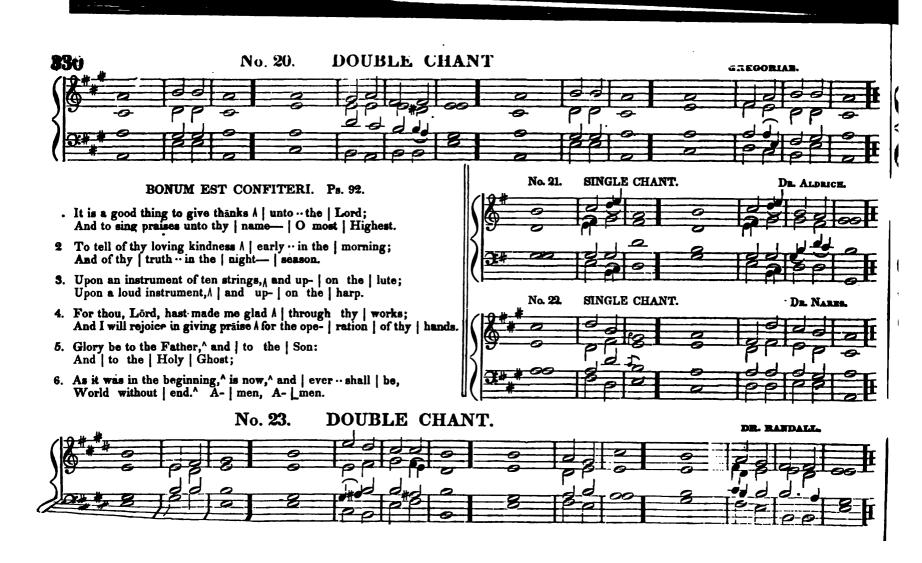


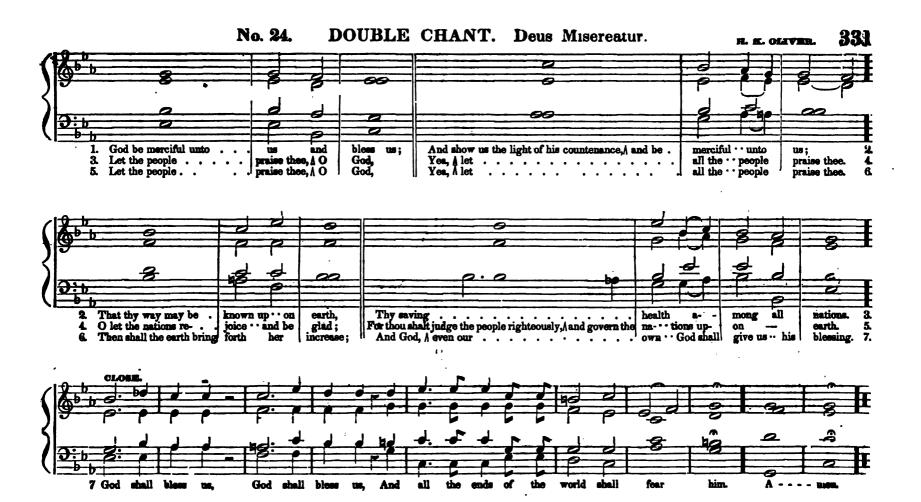


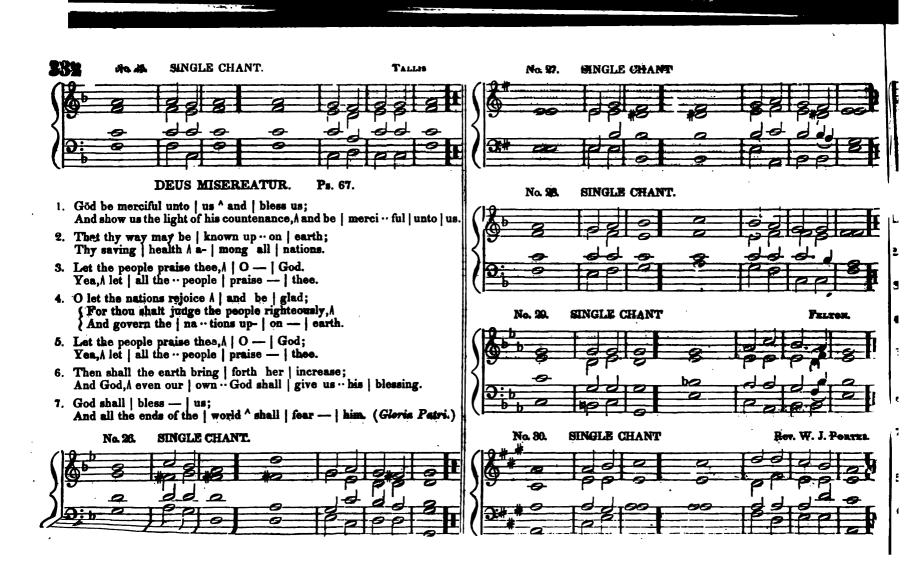


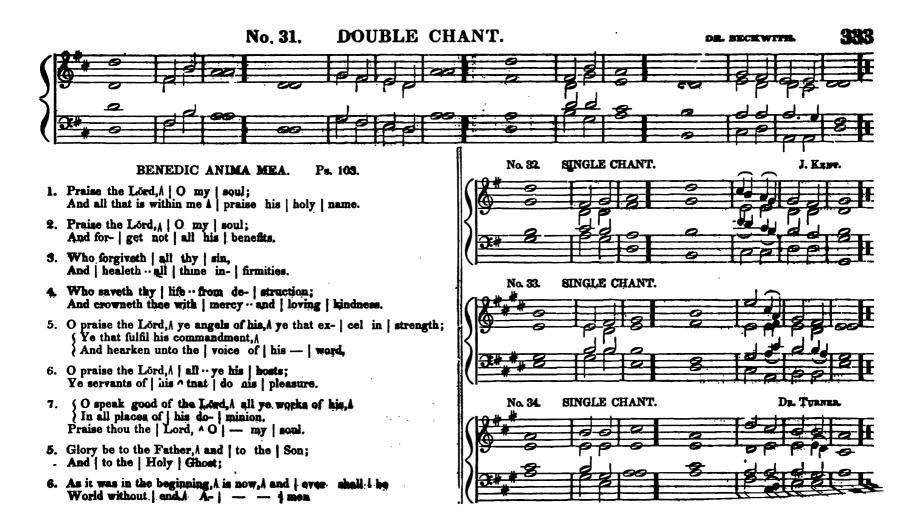






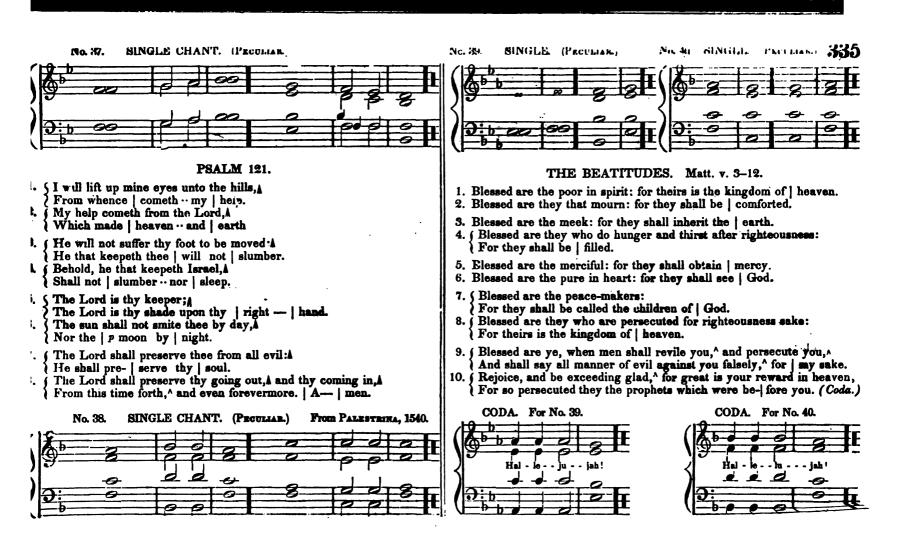


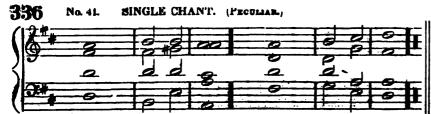






More to be desired are they than gold, yea, I than much fine gold Sweeter also than honey, and the | honey- | comb. Moreover by them is thy servant warned, And in keeping of them there is | great re- | ward 15. (Who can understand his errors? Cleanse thou me from | secret | faults. Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins. A Let them not have do- | minion | over me. 17. (Then shall I be upright, A and I shall be innocent From the great trans- gression. 18. Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, a Be acceptable in thy sight, AO Lord, A my strength and my Re- deemer. .. A- me No. 36. SINGLE CHANT. (PECULIAR.) உ PSALM 23 1. (The Lord is my shepherd; A I | shall not | want. 2. (He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; A He leadeth me beside the still | wa- — | ters 3. (He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me In the paths of righteousness for his | name's - | sake 4. (Yea, A though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, A I will fear no evil: A for thou art with me; A Thy rod and thy staff they | p comfort | me. 5. (Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies.) Thou anointest my head with oil; my | cup · runneth | over. (Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; A And I will dwell in the house of the Lord, I for- | ev- -- | ar. || A-|met





PSALM 148

- Praise ye the Lord from the heavens; k
 Praise him | in the | heights.
- 2. Praise ye him, A all his angels: A Praise ye him, A all his hosts.
- 3. Praise ye him, \(\) sun and moon; \(\)
 Praise him, all ye | stars of | light.
- Praise him, ye heaven of heavens, \(\)
 And ye waters \(\) that are a- \(\) bove the \(\) heavens
- 5. Let them praise the name of the Lord:

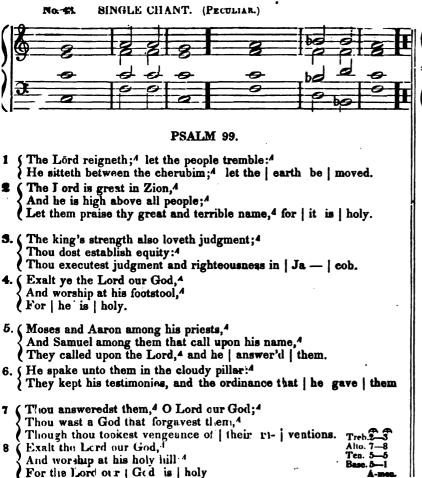
 For he commanded, and they were cre- ated
- 6. He hath also established them forever and ever;⁴
 He hath made a decree ⁴ which | shall not | pass
- Praise the Lord from the earth,⁴
 Ye dragons,[^] and | all | deeps.
- Fire and hail; snow and vapor; Stormy wind ful- | filling ·· his | word.
- Mountains, and all hills;[^]
 Fruitful trees, and | all | cedars.
- Beasts, and all cattle; Creeping things, and I flying I fowl.
- 11. Kings of the earth, and all people; Princes, and all judges of the earth
- 12. Both young men and maidens;

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



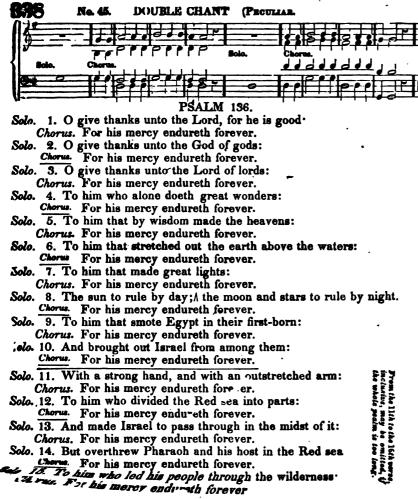
PSALM 122.

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

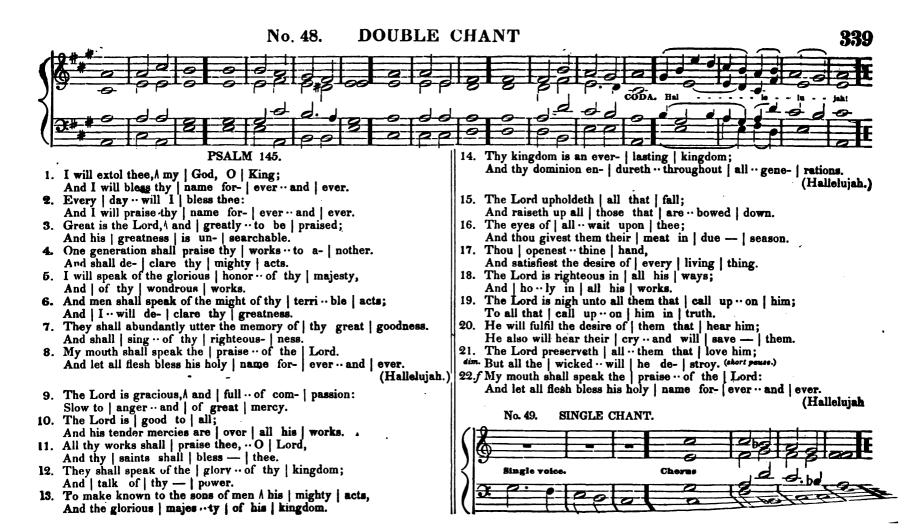




In the congregation | will I | bless the | Lord









No. 52. SINGLE CHANT



PSALM 130.

- 1. Out of the depths have I cried unto | thee. A O | Lord.
- Lord, hear my voice; \(\)
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- If thou, Lôrd, shouldst mark iniquities,
 O Lôrd, | who shall | stand.
- 4. But there is forgiveness with thee, A That | thou | mayest .. be | feared.
- 5. I wait for the Lord, A my soul doth wait, A
- And in his | word ·· do I | hope.

 6. My soul waiteth for the Lord Λ

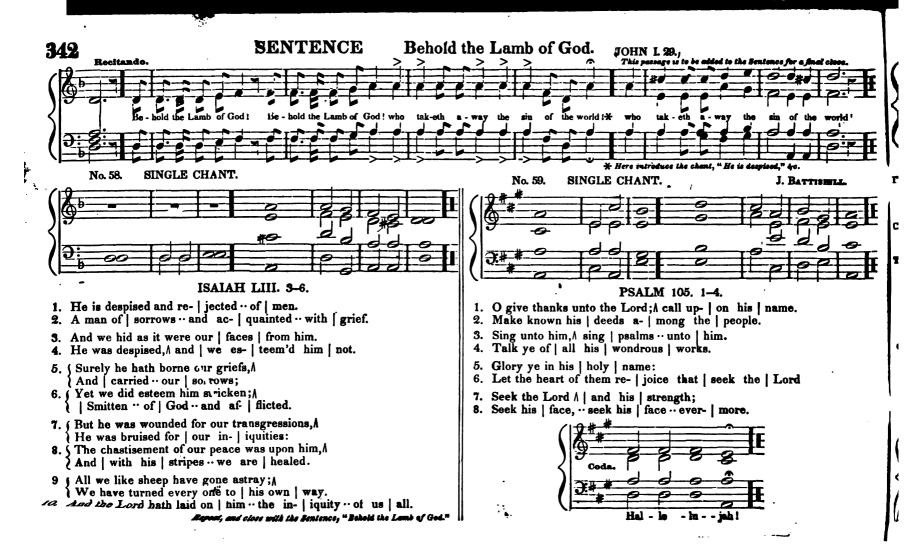
 More than they that watch for the morning,Λ

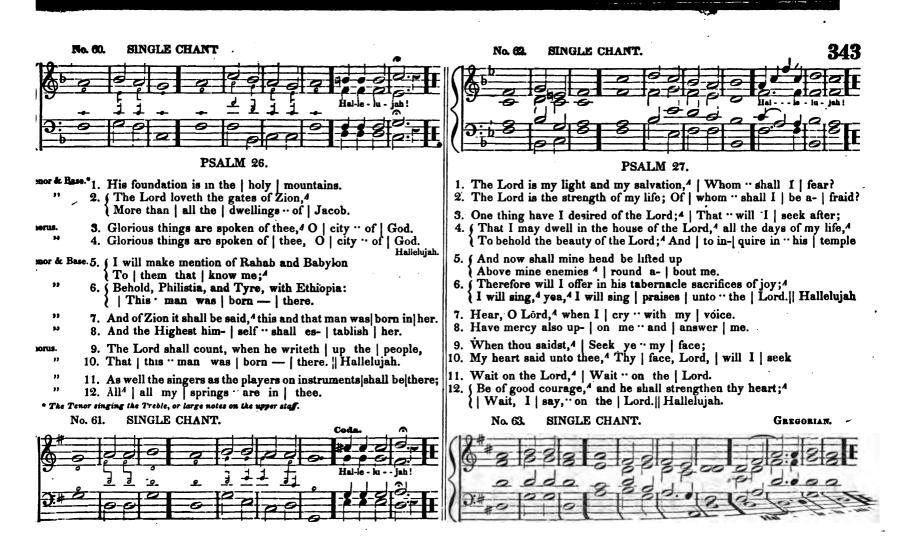
 I say,Λ | more than ·· they that | watch ·· for the | morning.
- 7. { Let Israel hope in the Lord:
 A For with the Lord there is mercy,
 And with him is | plenteous ·· re | demption.
- 8. And he shall redeem Israel from | all— | his in- | iquities.

No. 53. SINGLE CHANT.



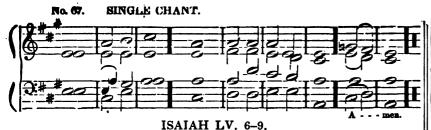












1. Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, scall ye upon him while. he is near.

2. (Let the wicked forsake his way, & and the unrighteous man his thoughts: A And let him return to the Lord, & and he will have mercy upon him; & And to our God; & for | he..will a- | bundant..ly | pardon.

3. { For my thoughts are not your thoughts, \(\) \(\) \(\) Neither are your ways my ways, \(\) | saith the | Lord.

4. { For as the heavens are higher than the earth, \(\) { So are my ways higher than your ways, \(\) and \(\) my..tho'ts than \(\) your—\(\) tho'ts.\(\) [Amen.



THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Our Father who art in heaven; | hallow..ed | be thy | name
 Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on | earth..as it | is in | heaven.

8. And lead us not into temptation, hut de- | liver | us from | evil;
For thine is the kingdom, hand the power, hand the glory, horever. | A—|—| men.

This chant, from Novelle's Evening Service, is sung to the "Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel," in Hely Week. It is one of the most beautiful Gragorian Chants, and is the same from which the popular number of the more.



PSALM 27. 35-40.

1. I have seen the wicked in great power,⁴
And spreading himself like a | green — | bay-tree

Yet he passed away,⁴ and he was not;⁴
 Yea,⁴ I sought him,⁴ but | he could | not be | found.

3. { Mark the perfect man, 4 and behold the upright, 4 For the end of that | { man is | peace.

4. Sut the transgressors shall be destroyed together, The end of the | wicked .. shall | be cut | off.

5. But the salvation of the righteous is of the Lord,
He is their strength in | time of | trouble.

6. (And the Lord shall help them, and deliver them; He shall deliver them from the wicked,
And save them be- | cause they | trust in | him. | Hallelujah.





GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.

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

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

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



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

- 6. Thou that takest away the | sin ·· of the | world | Semi-Chorus.

 Have | mer ·· cy up- | on | us
- 7. Thou that takest away the | sin · of the | world | Semi-Chorus | Second ending | Receive, \(\) \(
- 8. { Thou that sittest at the right hand of | God the | Father, Semi-Chorus. { Have | mer··cy up- | on | us. (Up to the 9th verse, Chant No. 70.



PSALM 118.

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

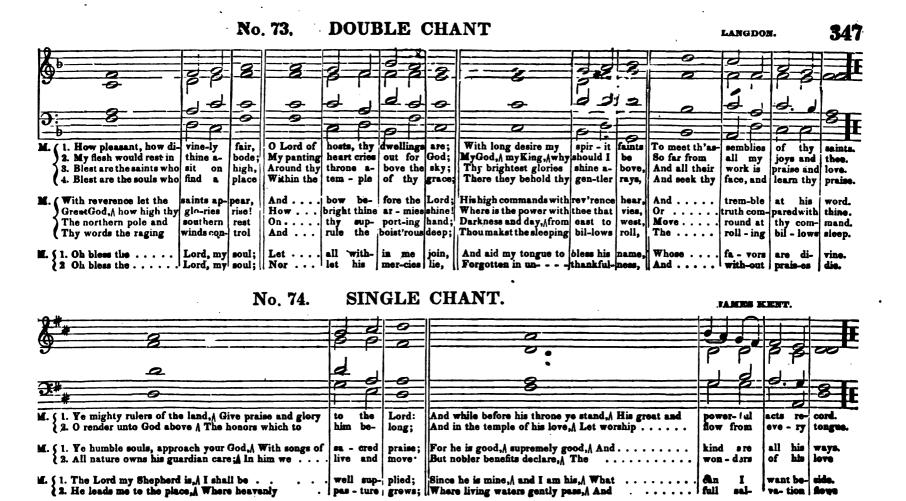
Chorus by the whole congregation. Tune St. Thomas, p. 146—slow and steady. 3. The work, O Lord, is thine, And wondrous in our eyes, This day declares it all divine, This day did Jesus rise.

1st Choir.4. This is the glorious day,⁴ That our Re- | deemer | made,
2d Choir.Let us rejoice,⁴ and sing, ⁴ and pray,⁴ Let | all the | church be | glad
1st Choir.5. Hosanna ⁴ to the King Of David's | royal | blood:
2d Choir.Bless him, ye saints;⁴ he comes to bring Sal-| vation | from your | God

Chorus by the whole congregation, as before.

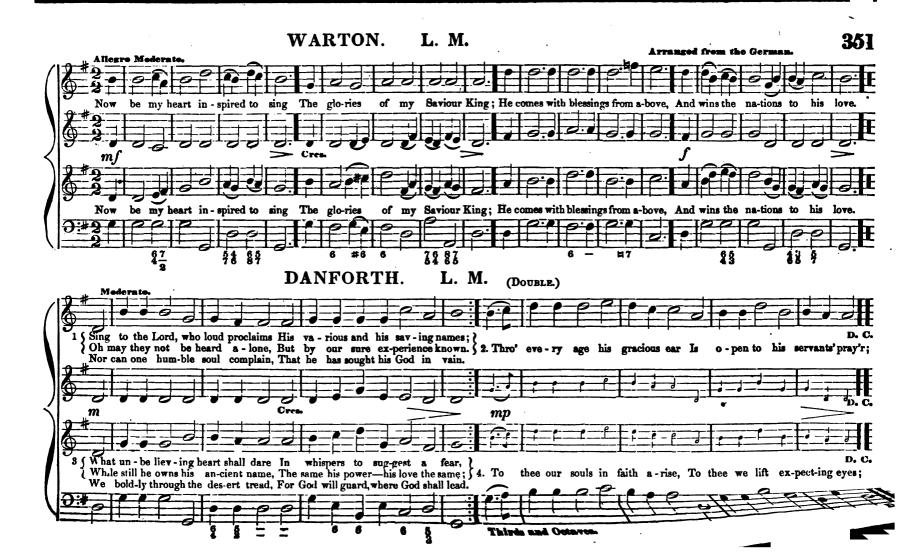
6.f We bless thine holy word Which all this grace displays;

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







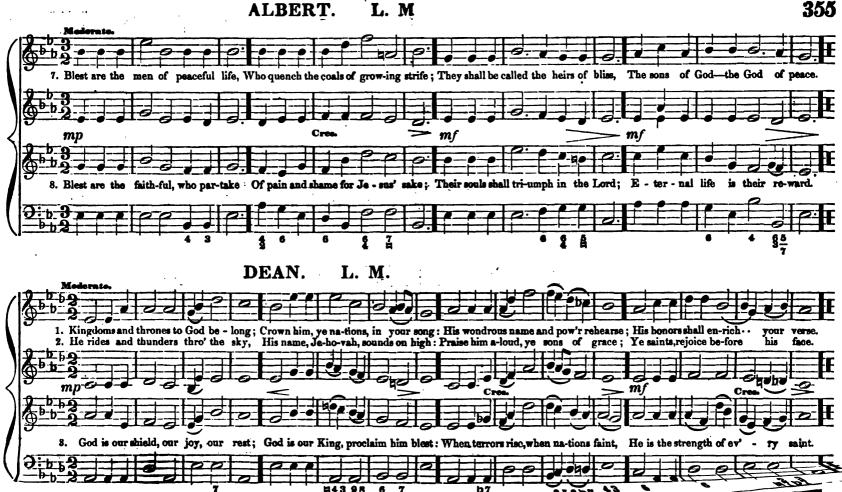


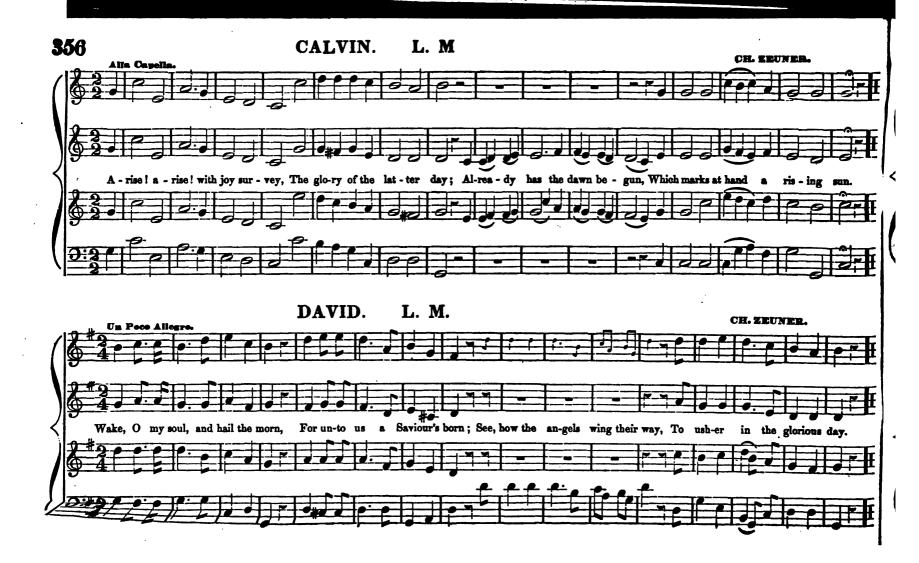


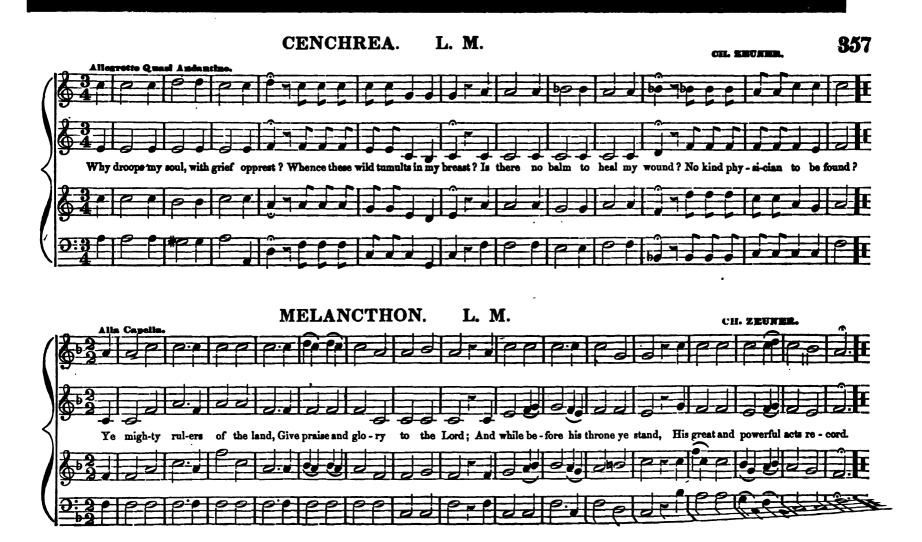


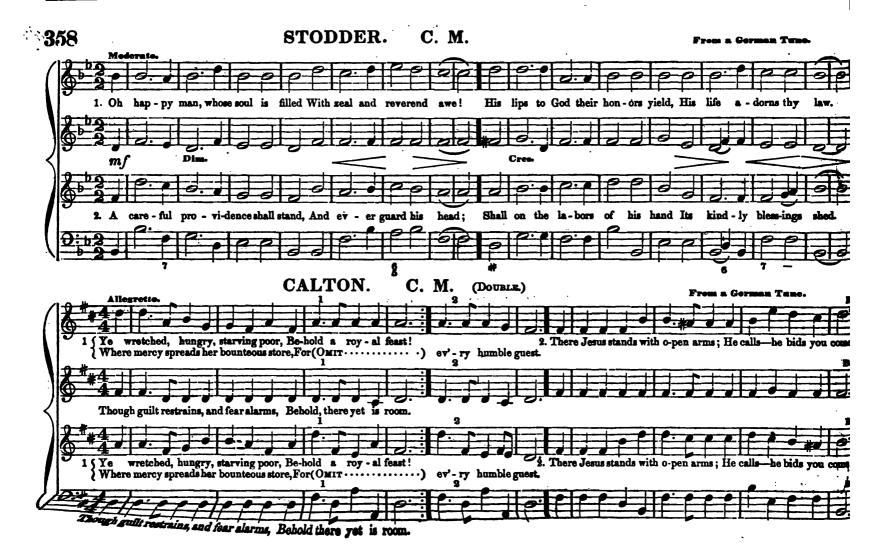


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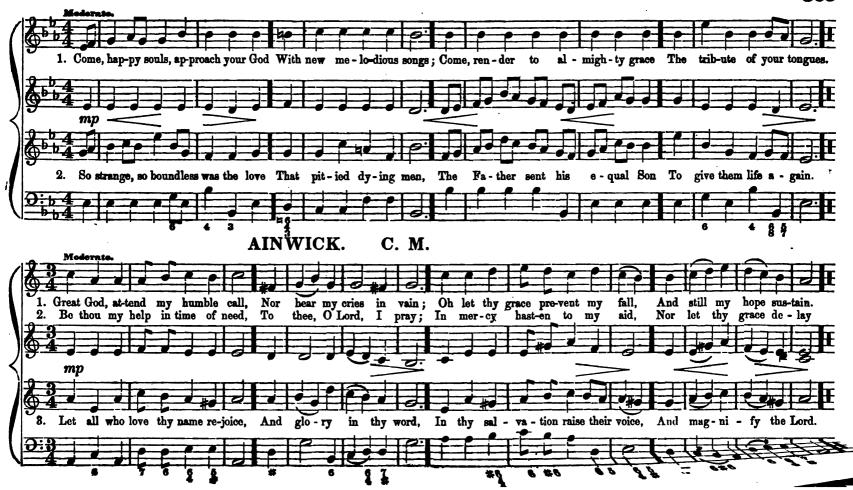




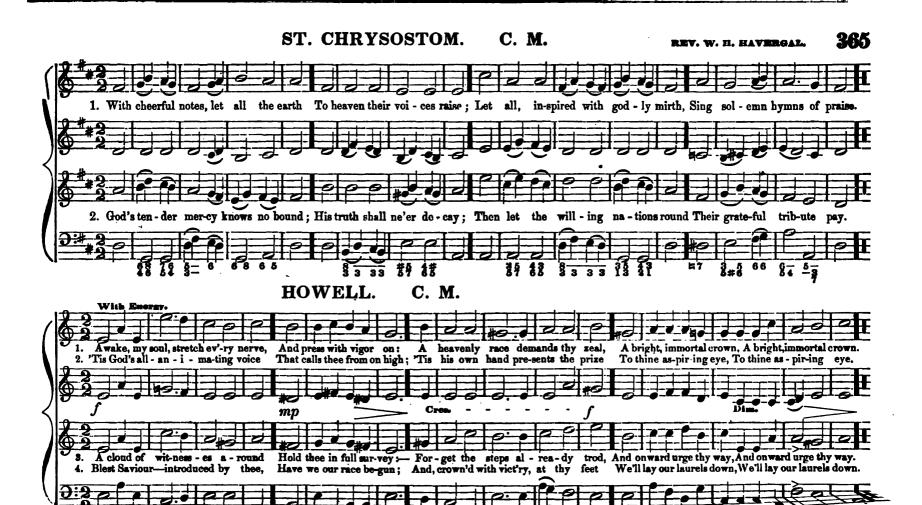


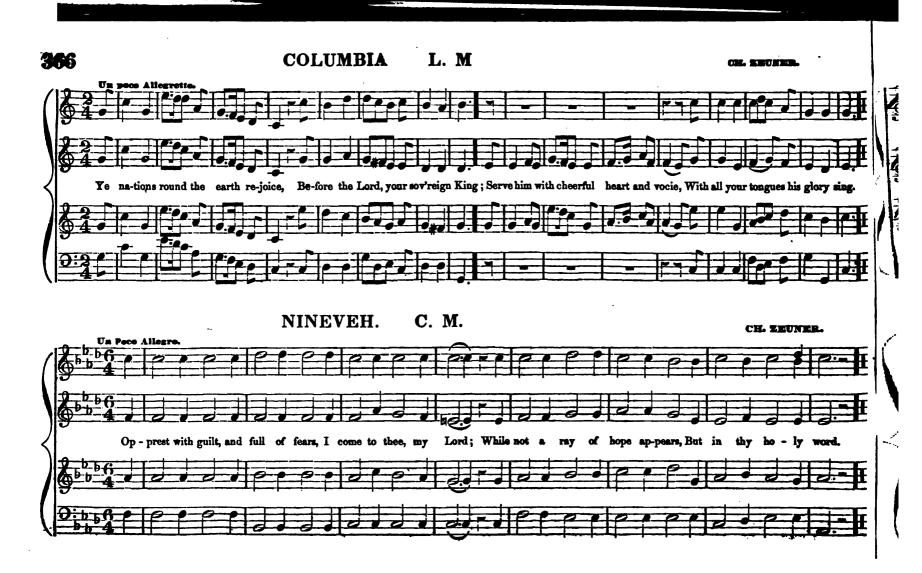


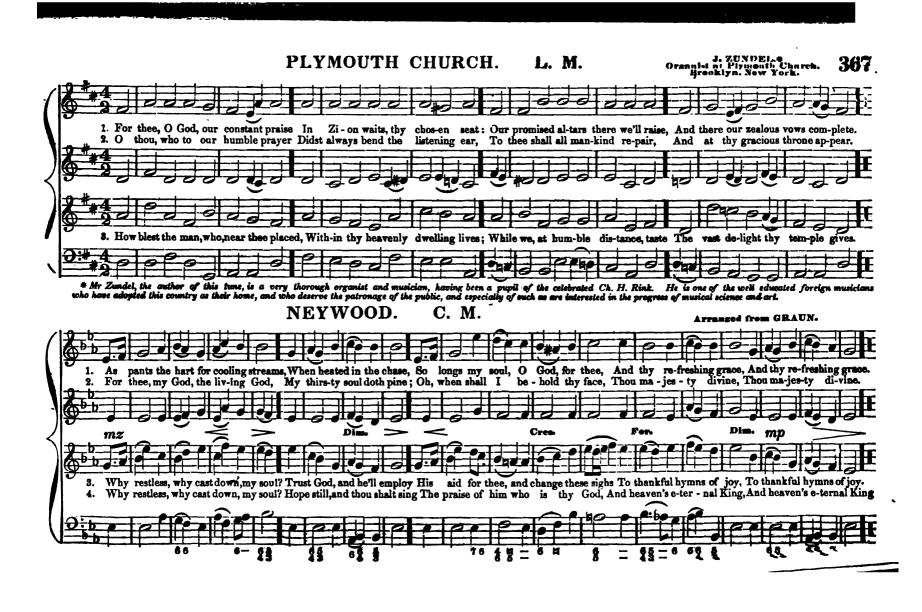


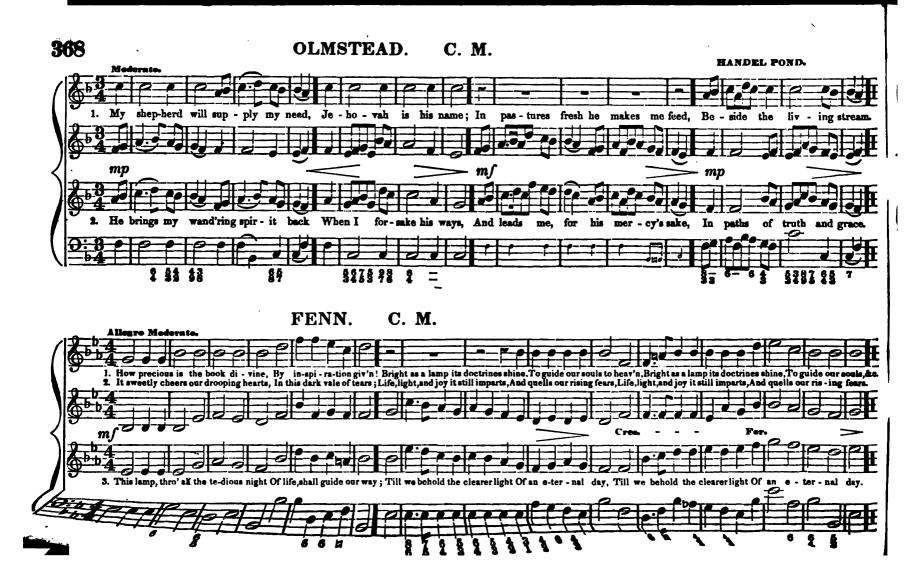


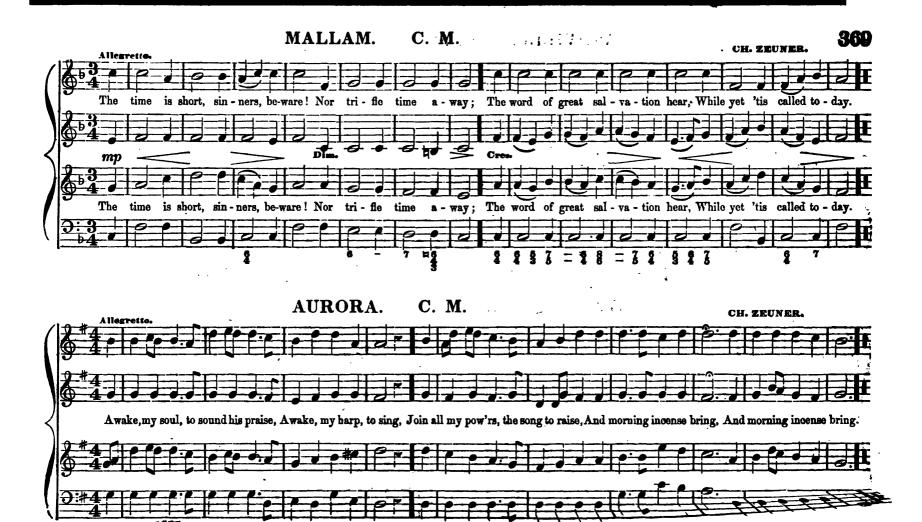


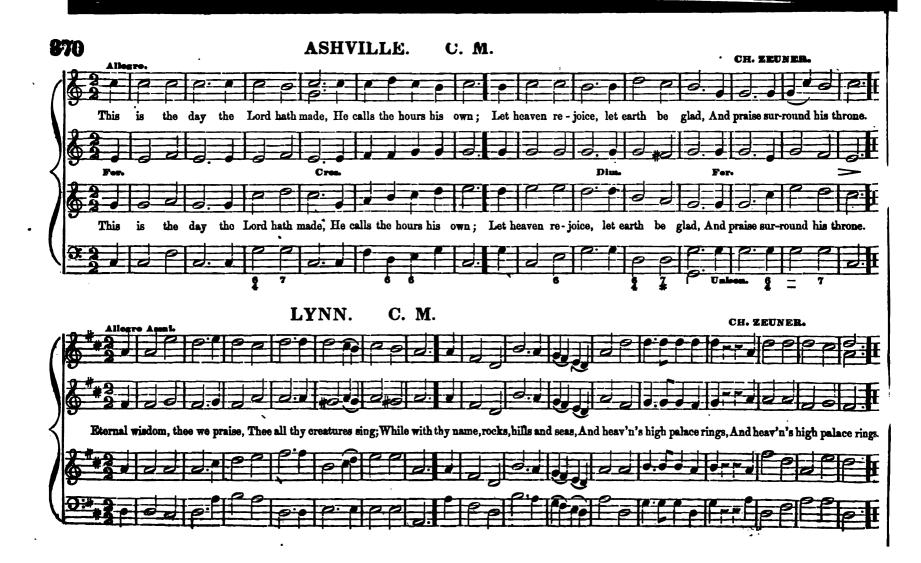


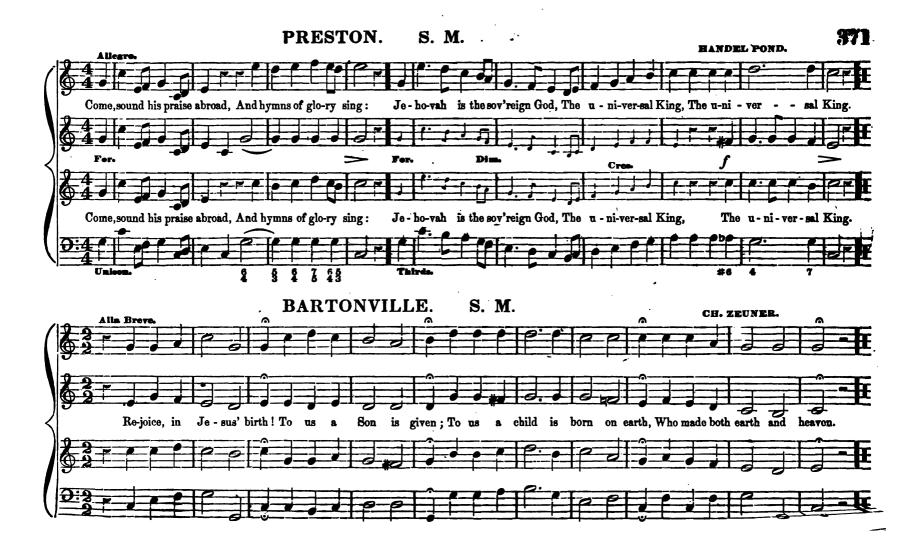






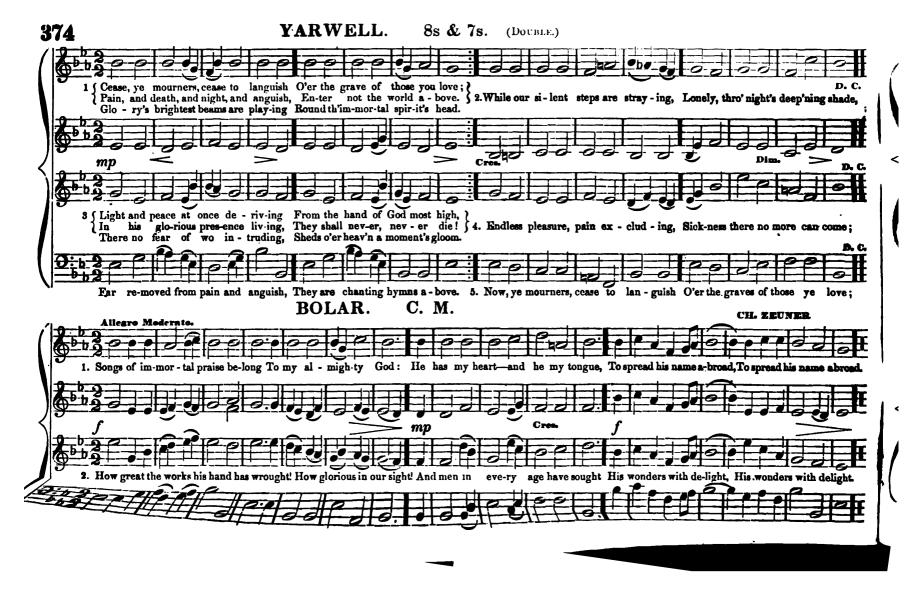




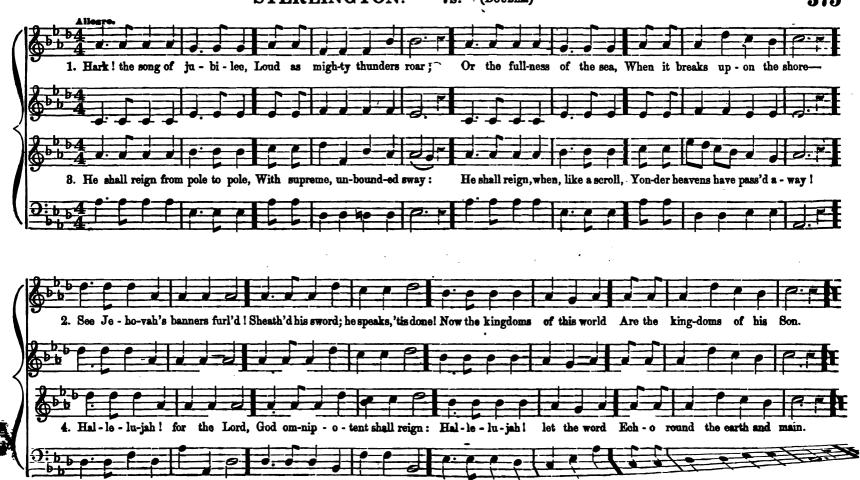




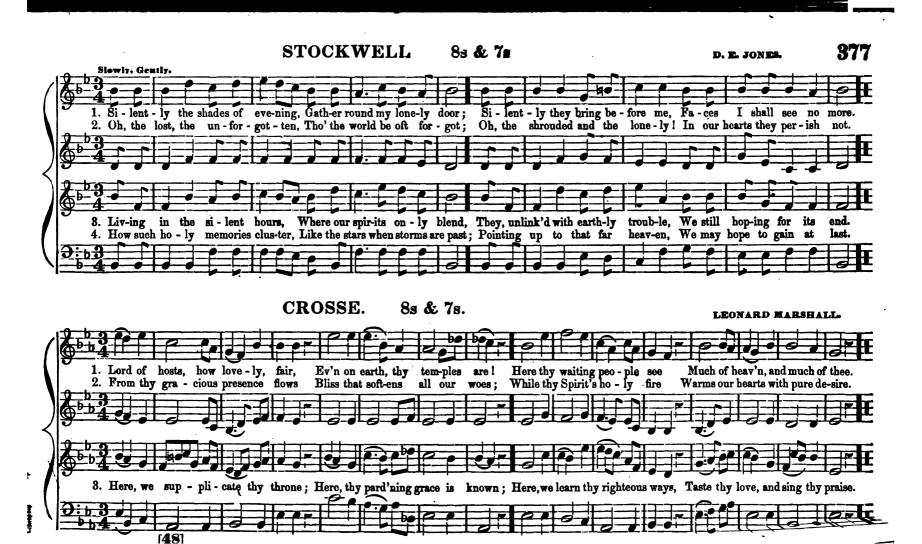




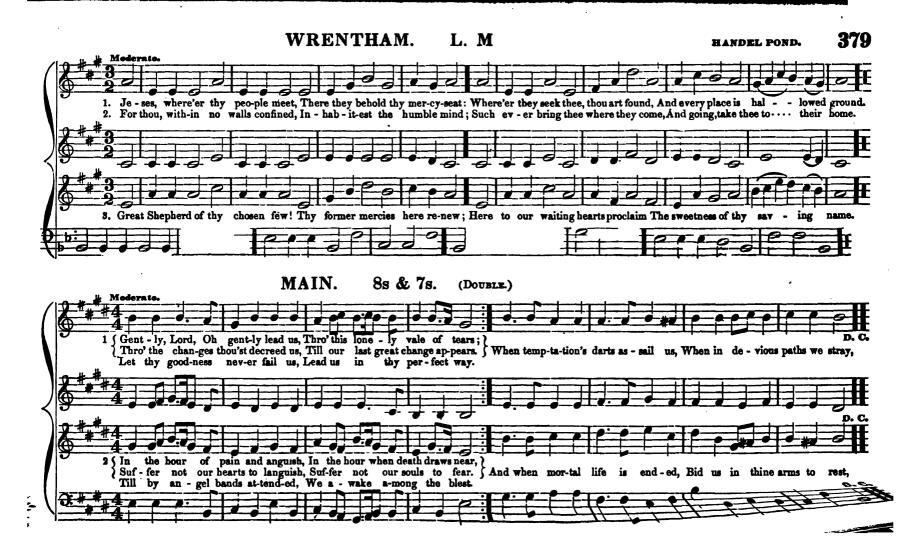
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