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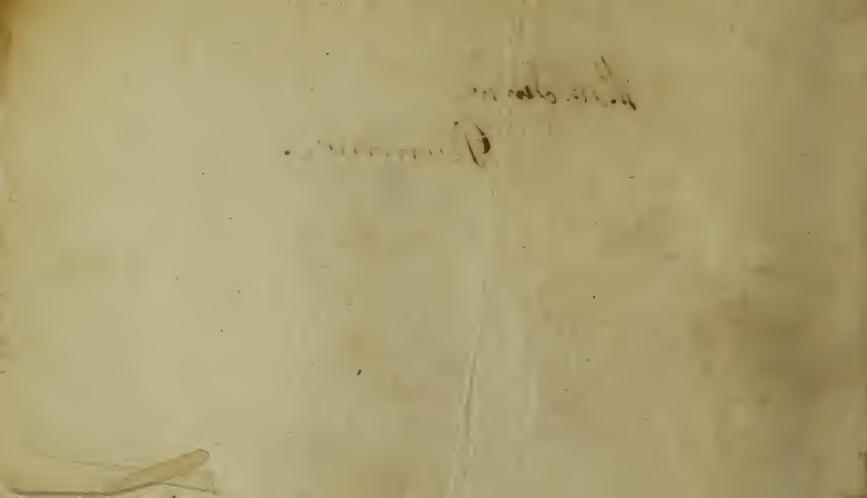
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Carmina Sacra was first published in 1841. No extraordinary means being used to bring it to notice, its sale was at first moderate. In use, it gave such satisfaction as no other book had given, and thus it rose from its own intrinsic merits. It was found, moreover, that the music it contained did not wear out with a few times singing. It not only pleased the taste, but won its way to the affections of singers and congregations. Years passed, each bringing its new books of Church Music, which, after a brief and limited circulation, passed away. Still, "Carmina" held on its way, until, in 1850, the extraordinary evidence of the merits of the work, evinced by its large sale, induced its proprietors to undertake a revision. Such of its contents as had proved least valuable were omitted, and their place supplied by pieces which had proved most popular in the author's other works. Thus improved, it was called the New Carmina Sacra, and its sale received a fresh impulse.

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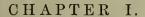
scarcely a book of Church Music has been published without application being made to the proprietors for permission to use more or less of the tunes from Carmina Sacra. Moreover, the most popular books published within a few years have been those in which the right was secured to use some tunes from this work.

The amount of good which Carmina Sacra has accomplished in the Church Music of America, can not easily be estimated. In this book were first given to the public such tunes as Hebron, Boylston, Olmutz, Hamburg, Fountain, Badea, and others which are heard in almost every church in the land, and in the use of which the people are enabled to unite in the singing. It is not too much to say that "Carmina Sacra" has done more for Congregational Singing than any other instrumentality. The stranger from one extreme of the Union as, in his travels, he worships with a congregation at the other extreme, is enabled to unite with them in singing those tunes, from this book, which he had learned to love at home. The practically useful character of the contents of this book, and its consequent wide circulation, have thus been instrumental in producing the most important results.

It is fit that no pains should be spared to bring such a work to the highest state of perfection. In pursuit of this object, some further improvements have been made in the present cdition. A number of tunes from recent works, which have been well tried and approved, are inserted. New Elements of Musical Notation, prepared by the editor, are also inserted, in order to adapt it more thoroughly to usefulness as a text-book for Singing-Schools.

The New Carmina Sacra, as it now stands, therefore, has been thoroughly tried and approved. It it is not like a work first published, which can not hope to avoid including much chaff with the wheat. The whole has been well winnowed, and the place of the chaff, which was blown away is supplied by pure grain.

# GUIDE TO MUSICAL NOTATION.



#### GENERAL DIVISION-PROPERTIES OF TONES.

- § 1. Musical sounds, or tones, have three essential properties, Length, Pitch, and Power. Hence, elementary musical instruction is naturally divided into three departments:
  - 1. Rhythmics, treating of the length of tones.
  - 2. Melodics, treating of the pitch of tones.
  - 3. DYNAMICS, treating of the power of tones.

# CHAPTER II.

RHYTHMICS—MEASURES, COUNTING AND BEATING TIME, AND ACCENT.

- § 2. The length of tones is measured by a division of time into equal portions, called Measures, and Parts of Measures.
  - § 3. A measure having two parts is called Double Measure.
    - " three "
- Triple Measure.
- " jour "
- " QUADRUPLE MEASURE "SEXTUPLE MEASURE.
- § 4. Measures, and parts of measures, are indicated or manifested—1st, to the ear, by counting; 2d, to the eye, by motions of the hands, called Beats, or Beating Time.
- § 5. Double Measure is designated by the figure 2. It has two beats, downward and upward. Accented on the first part of the measure.
- § 6. Triple Measure is designated by the figure 3. It has three beats, downward, inward or hither, and upward. Accented on the first part of the measure.
- § 7. Quadruple Measure is designated by the figure 4. It has four beats, downward, inward or hither, outward or thither, and upward. Accented on the first and third parts of the measure.

- § 8. Sextuple Measure is designated by the figure 6. It has six beats, downward, downward, inward, outward, upward, upward. Accented on the first and fourth parts of the measure.
- § 9. One quadruple measure is equivalent to two double measures; and one sextuple measure is equivalent to two triple measures.

# CHAPTER III.

#### NOTES AND RESTS.

- § 10. The comparative length of tones is represented by the form of certain characters, called Notes.
- § 11. There are five kinds of notes in common use; the length represented by them is indicated by their names, as follows: Whole (or whole note), Half, Quarter, Eighth, and Sixteenth.

Note. These notes are also often called by the following names—Semibreve, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver, and Semiquaver.

- § 12. In addition to the above, Thirty-seconds and Sixty-fourths are sometimes used.
  - § 13. A dot (.) adds one-half to the length represented by a note.
  - § 14. Each note has its corresponding Rest, indicating silence.

#### EXAMPLE OF NOTES AND RESTS.

Whole.

Half.

Quarte

Eighth.

Sixteenth.

NOTE.—The teacher is advised first to introduce the quarter note as a standard, or representative of each part of a measure; he may then proceed to obtain the half and the whole, by the prolongation of the tone, or by the union of the parts of the measure, and afterwards to obtain also the eighth and the sixteenth by the more difficult process of dividing the parts of measures, by producing two or more tones to each.

§ 15. A part of a measure may be so divided, as to be occupied by three

nd are usually indicated by the figure 3, over or under the notes.

Note.—Rhythmic exercises, designed to illustrate the subject of this chapter, should be introduced as they are needed. The following may be regarded as examples.

Note.—A most valuable classification of measure into primitive and derived forms, in the use of which the pupil may be made practically acquainted with all the relations of the length of tones, may be found in various elementary treatises by the author of this work, and especially in his last book, the Hallelulah. It is omitted here, but it is recommended to teachers to make themselves familiar with it.—It was originally published by Kübler of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg.

# CHAPTER IV.

#### VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

§ 16. Different notes may be used to represent the parts of measures in each kind of measure; and these different usages of notes are ealled VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

§ 17. As figures are used to designate the *kinds* of measure, so also figures are used to designate *varieties* of measure. The figures being written as in the representation of fractions, the *kind* of measure is designated by the numerator; and the *variety* of measure is designated by the denominator.

Note.—Varieties of measure merely furnish different signs for the same thing. To the ear they are the same, to the eye only do they differ; the movement or degree of quickness depending not in the least on the kind of notes, which represent no positive, but only a relative length.

EXAMPLES OF SOME OF THE MOST COMMON VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

# 

# CHAPTER V.

#### MELODICS-THE SCALE, ITS NAMES AND SIGNS.

Note.—Before any explanation of the scale is attempted, or definitions or signs are given, let the scale itself, or a part of it, be presented, by being sung slowly and distinctly by the teacher, beginning with the pitch C, to the syllable la. Let it be repeated until the class have obtained a clear idea of it, after which, and not before, they may be required to sing it. Careful attention should be given to quality of tone, which, with everything belonging to taste, should be cultivated from the beginning. When the scale has been thus taught, or when the pupils have become so familiar with it as to have some correct appreciation of it as a connected series of tones, and can also sing it with tolerable accuracy, names, definitions, and signs may follow.

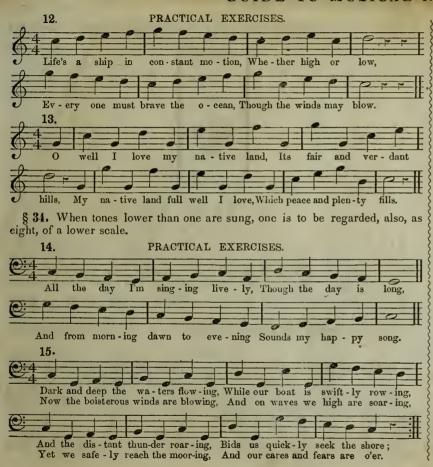
§ 18. The Scale. Musical sounds or tones, when considered with respect to the relation of pitch existing between them, are arranged in a certain series ealled the Scale; thus the scale is a succession of eight tones, in a certain order of relative pitch.

§ 19. Names of the Tones of the Scale. The tones of the scale are named from the names of numbers, beginning with the lowest, thus:

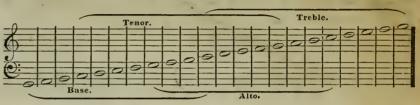
ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT.

§ 20. The Staff. The relative pitch of tones is represented by a character called the Staff.

§ 21. Degrees of the Staff. Each line and each space of the staff is called a Degree; thus the staff contains nine degrees, counted upwards from the low est, there being five lines and four spaces.



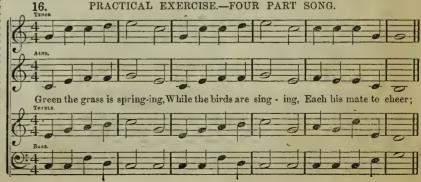
- § 35. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes: low male voices, or Base, high male voices, or Tenor; low female voices, or Alto, high female voices, or Treble.
- § 36. The following example exhibits the usual compass of the human voice, and also that of the different classes, as Base, Tenor, Alto, and Treble.

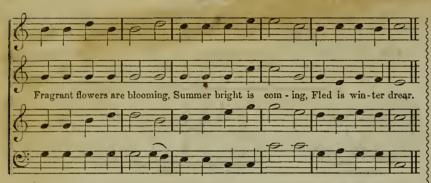


NOTE.—Besides the above, there are other distinctions, as BARYTONE, between the Base and Tenor, and Mezzo Soprano, between the Alto and Treble. The Treble is often called Soprano.

§ 37. The F clef is used for Base, the G clef is used for Tenor, Alto, and Treble, but when used for Tenor it denotes G an octave lower than when used for Treble or Alto.

Note.—This different use of the G clef for Tenor, and for Alto or Treble, should be clearly illustrated and explained.





## CHAPTER VIII.

#### MELODICS-INTERVALS.

Note.—A true knowledge of intervals can only be communicated through the ear. Names, definitions, or illustrations, may be given while the pupil obtains no correct idea of the thing itself, which can only be acquired by a careful listening to tones and comparison of them. The ear alone can appreciate or measure intervals. The subject is one which cannot be understood until the ear has been considerably trained; this is the reason why it has not been presented earlier in this course. After intervals have been taught, the following definitions will be easily understood.

§ 38. The difference of pitch between any two tones is called an Interval.

Thus, the difference of pitch between one and two is an interval.

§ 39. In the regular succession of the tones of the scale, there are two kinds of intervals, large and small.

§ 40. The large scale-intervals are called STEPS; and the small scale-intervals are called HALF-STEPS.

§ 41. The intervals of the seale occur in the following order:—between one and two, a step; between two and three, a step; between three and four, a half-step; between four and five, a step; between five and six, a step; between six and seven, a step; and between seven and eight, a half-step.

Note.—The terms tone and half-tone are in common use to designate these intervals; but as the application of the same word both to sounds and intervals is inconvenient, the discontinuance of the term tone and half-tone is recommended, especially in teaching. As the word ladder (scale) is used for designating the series of tones called the scale, it is quite natural to carry out the figure, and borrow from the ladder the word step by which to designate scale-intervals.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE MUSICAL LADDER, WITH ITS ROUNDS AND STEPS; OR OF THE SCALE, WITH ITS TONES AND INTERVALS.



## CHAPTER IX.

#### THE MINOR SCALE.

§ 42. In addition to the scale already explained, there is another scale, differing from that in the relation or succession of its tones, or in the order of its intervals, called the Minor Scale; it is the soft scale of the Germans.

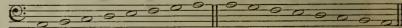
Note —The scale which has already been explained, based on C, or of which C is one, may now be called the Major Scale.

§ 43. The natural Minor Scale is based upon A, or upon six of the Major Scale

Note.—The term natural is used here to indicate that the tones of which the scale is composed are the same as those belonging to the scale already explained.

#### EXAMPLE.

THE NATURAL MINOR SCALE REPRESENTED IN NOTES, WITH THE NAMES OF ITS TONES, THEIR PITCH, AND THE SYLLABLES APPLIED TO THEM IN SOLFAING.

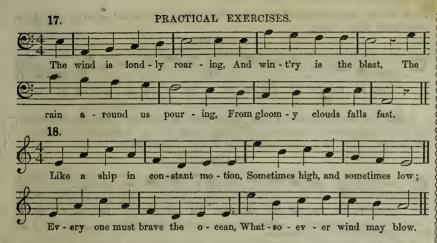


Names. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight. Eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, one. Pitch.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. A. A. G. F. E. D. C. B. A. Syllables La, si, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la. La, sol, fa, mi, re, do, si, la.

Note.—The explanation here given refers to the natural Minor Scale only; the artificial Minor Scale will be explained hereafter.

0



## CHAPTER X.

#### THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

§ 44. Intermediate Tones. Between those tones of the scale which form the interval of a step, an intermediate tone may be introduced: thus, intermediate tones may occur between one and two, two and three, four and five, five and six, and six and seven; but not between three and four, and seven and eight, because the intervals between these tones are already half-steps, and these are the smallest practicable intervals known in the musical system.

§ 45. Names of Intermediate Tones The intermediate tones are named from the seale-tones between which they occur, but with the addition of the word Sharp or Flat prefixed or suffixed, to distinguish the name of the former from those of the latter. Thus, the intermediate tone between one and two, or between C and D, may be named from either of these; if named from one, the word sharp is prefixed, and it is called Sharp-one; if named from two, the word flat is prefixed, and it is called Flat-two; again, if named from C, the

word sharp is suffixed, and it is ealled C-sharp; or if named from D, the word flat is suffixed, and it is ealled D-flat. The same principle is applied to the naming of all the other intermediate tones.

Note.—The word sharp is used as a name for a tone, and signifies higher; thus, by sharp-one is meant a tone which is higher than one, yet not so high as two; again, the word flat, when used as the name of a tone, signifies lower; thus, by flat-two is meant a tone which is lower than two, yet not so low as one.

§ 46. Representation of Intermediate Tones. An intermediate tone is represented by a note on the same degree of the staff as is the scale-tone from which it is named; thus, the tone named sharp-one is represented on the same degree of the staff as is the tone named one, but with a character prefixed to the same degree of the staff, called a Sharp (#). So also, the tone named flat-two is represented by a note on the same degree of the staff as is the tone named two, but with a character prefixed to the same degree of the staff, called a Flat (b)

Note.—It will be observed that the words sharp and flat are used both as names of tones, and as names of characters, signs, or marks of notation.

§ 47. Chromatic Scale. A scale consisting of thirteen tones, including the eight scale-tones, and the five intermediate tones, having twelve intervals of a half-step each, is called the Chromatic Scale.

§ 48. Diatonic Scale. The scale which was first described is called the Diatonic Scale. The minor scale is also diatonic.

#### EXAMPLE.

THE CHROMATIC SCALE REPRESENTED. Ascending. sharp sharp sharp sharp sharp Names. One, two, three, four, one, two. four, five. six, eight D世, Syllables. Do. mi. Descending.

	. 0	20		مقا		۱ ام						
<del>(•):</del>					0	20	0		1		1	
									20_	-0-	20-	0
Names. One, Pitch. C, Syllables. Do,	seven, B, si,	flat- seven, Bb, se,	six, A, la,	flat- six, Ab, le,	five, G, sol,	flat- five, Gh, se,	four, F, fa,	three, E, mi,	flat- three, Eb, me,	two, D, re,	flat- two, Db, ra,	one. C. do.

Note—The letter i should always receive the sound of ee in the above syllables; thus Di is pronounced Dee, Ri is pronounced Ree, etc. Again, the letter e should always receive the sound of the English long a, so that Se is pronounced Sa, Le is pronounced  $L\tilde{a}_i$  etc.

§ 49. The characters called sharps and flats continue their significance throughout the measure in which they occur, and also from measure to measure when the same tone is to be repeated, or until canceled by a note written upon some other degree of the staff.

Note.—The teacher should be careful to cause his pupils to understand that  $C_x^{\#}$  is not C raised or elevated, and that  $D_y^{\#}$  is not D lowered or depressed, but that the tone  $C_x^{\#}$  or  $D_y^{\#}$  (by whichever name it may be called) is an independent tone, being in pitch between C and D. It is not possible to elevate or to depress the pitch of a tone. Absolute pitch is, of course, unalterable. The error here pointed out is found in most treatises on music, see "Manual of the Boston Academy of Music," the previous editions of this work, and various other books. It is equally untrue, to say that a sharp raises or elevates, or lowers or depresses a note.

§ 50. Sharps and flats are canceled, or their significance is terminated by a sign called a NATURAL (\$\pm\$).

Norg.—Practical exercises are omitted under this head, since it is generally preferable that an ability to sing chromatic passages should be acquired in connection with tunes, or melodies, in which they are found.

# CHAPTER XI.

#### DIATONIC INTERVALS.

§ 51. In addition to the scale-intervals, or to the intervals belonging to the scale in its regular progression, called steps and half-steps, there are also other intervals occasioned by a departure from the regular scale order, or by skipping: as Thirds, Fourths, Fifths, Sixths, Sevenths, and Octaves, and there may be Major and Minor, i. e., larger or smaller.

§ 52. Intervals are always reckoned from the lower tone upwards, unless

otherwise expressed.

Note.—Tables, or descriptions of these intervals are omitted, as well as exercises in them, since they are better learned by a concrete than by an abstract practice.

# CHAPTER XII.

## THE MINOR SCALE, CONTINUED.

- § 53. In addition to the natural form of the Minor Scale, as already explained, there are also others, which, being altered from the natural, may be called artificial forms.
  - 5 54. The first in the present order, is that which differs from the natural

form by the introduction of the tone sharp seven, and which is often called the Harmonic Minor Scale.



§ 55. The second is that which differs from the natural form in ascending, by the introduction of sharp six and sharp seven, but in descending, returns to the natural form; it is often called the Melodic Minor Scale.



Note.—Composers and theoretic writers present still other forms of the Minor scale, but which it can be of no practical importance to explain.

§ 56. The natural minor scale commences with A, or A is taken as its pitch, or as one; and as A is six in the major scale of C, it follows, that the minor scale is based upon six of the major scale.

Note.—The pupil should be reminded that the word natural, as here used, has reference only to the name of the pitch of the scale, and its representation to the eye.

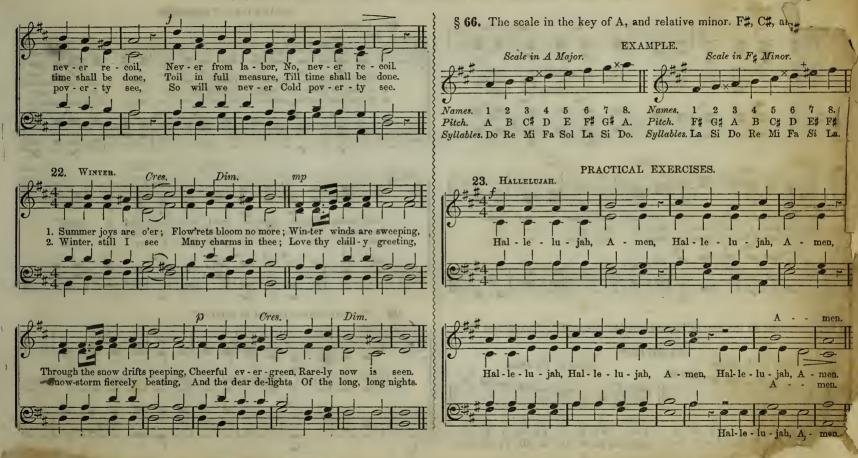
§ 57. The minor scale based upon six of the major scale, is called its relative minor; and the major scale, based upon three of the minor scale, is called its relative major.

Note -Practical exercises are omitted here, but will be found in connection with the transposition of the scale.

## CHAPTER XIII.

#### TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

§ 58. When the scale is based on C, it is said to be in its natural position, or natural; but the pitch of the scale may be changed, and, when any other pitch than C is taken as one of the scale, it is said to be TRANSPOSED.



#### GUIDE TO MUSICAL NOTATION-MELODICS.





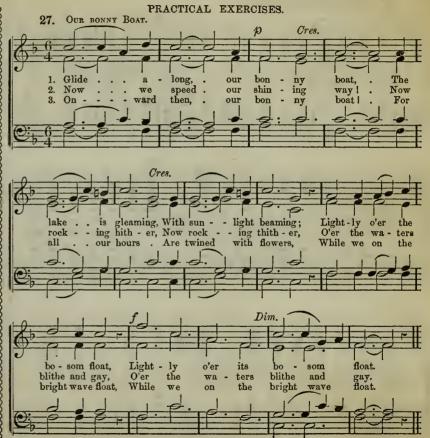
Note.—Further examples by fifths are supposed to be unnecessary.

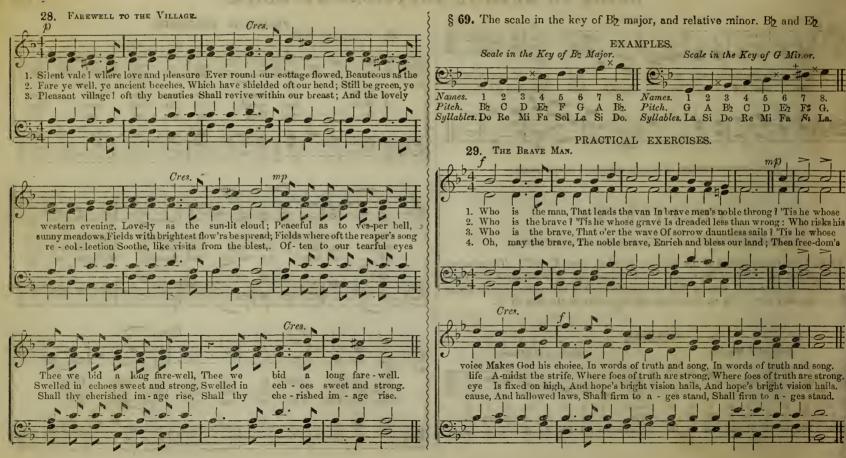
# CHAPTER XV.

### TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE BY FOURTHS.

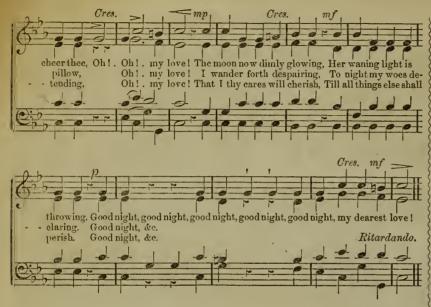
§ 68. First transposition of the scale by fourths; from C to F. To preserve the identity of the scale, or the proper order of intervals between three and four, and between four and five, in this transposition, it is necessary to take Bb as four in the new key. Bb is, therefore, the signature to the key of F.







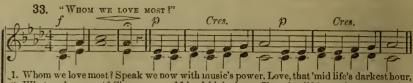




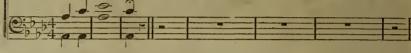
§ 71. The scale in the key of A2, and relative minor. B2, E2, A2, and D2.

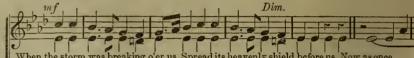






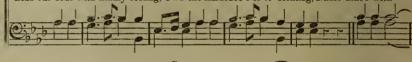
2. Whom we love most? Speak we now with house's power, Love, that 'mid life's darkesthour,
2. What we love most? Sing we now of friendship's charm, Changing life's rough storm to calm,
3. Whom we love most? She, whose eye with magicart, Lures from carth cach way ward heart,

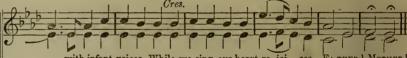




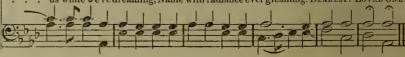
When the storm was breaking o'er us, Spread its heavenly shield before us, Now as once.

And while deeply joys deploring, O'er the soul contentment pouring; After disBids our soul with manly feeling, Own the influence o'er it stealing, Name that's with





. . . . with infant voices, While we sing, our heart re-joi - ces—Fa-ther l Mother l
- - malyears of sorrow, Still the theme our hearts may borrow, Friendshir! Friendshir!
- . . . us while we're dreaming, Name with radiance ever gleaming. Dearest! Loved One!





Note.—Further examples of transposition by fourths are supposed to be unnecessary

## CHAPTER XVI.

APPOGGIATURA-TURN-SHAKE OR TRILL-PORTAMENTO.

- § 72. Passing Tones. Tones not essentially belonging to a melody are often introduced into music, called Passing Tones. They are sometimes represented by notes of smaller size than those in which the music is written, though this distinction is not generally observed.
- § 73. Apoggiatura. When a passing tone precedes an essential tone on an accented part of a measure, it is called an Appoglatura.
- § 74. After Tone. When a passing tone follows an essential tone, on an unaccented part of a measure, it is called an After Tone.
- § 75. The Shake or Trill. A rapid alternation of a tone with the conjoint tone above it, at an interval of either a step or a half-step, is called a Shake or Trill.
- § 76. The Turn. A tone sung in rapid succession with the conjoint tones above and below it, so as to produce a winding or turning melodic motion or movement, is called a Turn.
- § 77. Portamento. When the voice is instantaneously conducted by a concrete passage, or graceful and almost imperceptible glide, from one tone to another, so as to produce a momentary previous recognition or anticipation of the coming tone, such a carriage or transition of the voice, or such a blending or melting of one tone into another, is called PORTAMENTO.

Note 1.—The portamento should only occur between tones of comparatively long duration, and in connection with words or tones expressive of deep emotion. This beautiful grace, which, when properly introduced, gives an inexpressible charm to singing, is sometimes, nay often, most sadly misrepresented, caricatured, or counterfeited, and coarse slides, or vocal avalanches are heard in its place. Ferrari, in his "Singing Method," has applied the very significant term "harsh shrieks" to these frightful lurchings of the voice; but, by whatever name they may be called, they should be most watchfully and determinately eschewed.

Note 2—The ornaments, graces, or embellishments of vocal music, some of which have been merely glanced at in this chapter, with the partial exception of passing tones, cannot be said to belong to ordinary singing, and certainly not to choir or chorus-singing. The turn, the shake, and the portamento, rather belong to that artistic style which can only be acquired by the few possessing naturally great flexibility of voice, accuracy of ear, quickness of musical perception, and habits of persevering application; nor should they he attempted, even by these, until they have been carefully studied for years under the direction of an accomplished teacher.

# CHAPTER XVII.

#### DEGREES OF POWER.

§ 78. Mezzo. A musical sound of medium power or force is called Mezzo, (pronounced met-zo;) such a sound is indicated by the term mezzo, or by an abbreviation of it, as mez., or by its initial, m.

§ 79. Piano. A tone somewhat softer than mezzo, or a soft tone, is called

Piano, (pee-äh-no,) and is indicated by the term piano, pia., or p.

§ 80. Forte. A tone somewhat louder than mezzo, or a loud tone, is called FORTE, (for-te, or four-te,) and is indicated by the term forte, for., or f.

§ 81. Pianissimo. A tone softer than piano is called Piannissimo, (pee-äh-

niss-i-mo,) and is indicated by pp.

§ 82. Fortissimo. A tone louder than forte is called Fortissimo, (fore-tissimo,) and is indicated by ff.

Note-There are also modifications of the above-named degrees of power, as Mezzo-Forte, Mezzo Piano.

# CHAPTER XVIII.

#### FORM OF TONES.

§ 83. Organ Form. A tone commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an Organ Form, or an Organ Tone. It may be indicated by parallel lines, thus:

Note 1.—The Organ Form takes its name from the organ pipe, which can only produce a tone of one equal degree of power.

Note 2.—The Organ Form is not often used in vocal music, except in passages in which one part holds a steady tone for a considerable time, while the other parts sing various harmonies.

§ 84. Crescendo Form. A tone commencing piano, and gradually increasing to forte, is called Crescendo, (cre-schén-do.) It is indicated by cres., or by two divergent lines, thus:

§ \$5. Diminuendo Form. A tone commencing forte, and gradually diminishing to piano, is called Degreeseendo or Diminuendo, (dé-cre-schen-do, or dimin-oo-en-do.) It is intimated by decres., dim., or by two convergent lines,

§ 86. Swell. A union of the crescendo and the decrescendo produces the Swell Form: indicated by the union of the divergent and convergent lines, thus:

NOTE 1.—The swell is sometimes called the Drawn Tone; the term Messa di voce, is also used to designate this tone form.

Note 2.—The acquisition of this form of tone is one of the most difficult things in the art of song. It constitutes the polish or finishing touch in artistic excellence. "It is the result," says Garcia, in his admirable "School of Singing," "of all other studies;" and again, "to draw the tones well is to be a good singer."

Note 3.—The application of Crescendo, and Diminuendo to phrases and sections, or to passages of several measures, is comparatively easy, and constitutes one of the greatest beauties of their singing.

§ 87. Pressure Form. A very sudden crescendo or swell, is called the Pressure Form. It is thus marked, < or <>.

Note.—This dynamic form is sometimes used to express ridicule, sarcasm, or irony. It belongs mostly

to burlesque, to the ludicrous, or to the comic in singing.

§ 88. Sforzando. A tone which is produced very suddenly and forcibly, and instantly diminished, is called an Explosive Tone, or Sforzando, or Forzando, (sfort-zán-do, or fort-zán-do.) It is designated thus >, or by sf, or fz.

Note 1.—This tone-form is of great importance both to the speaker and to the singer. The energetic style of singing, as in many of Handel's choruses, for example, is much dependent upon it; indeed some degree of it is always needed in the very first uterance of the voice, for without it the tone will be destitute of life and expression. Its power is distinctly felt in the manner in which good performers on stringed or wind instruments produce their tones, or in the very first utterance of a tone, or in the manner in which the attack is made upon it. Much of the dullness, heaviness, stupidity, and lifelessness so prevalent in vocal music, and especially in choir-singing, is to be attributed to the absence of this dynamic form of delivery. It is by no means intended that every tone should be given Sforzando; far indeed from this, but the element of Sforzando is to tones the life-giving power. It is, however, very liable to be overdone, and even caricatured; it requires, therefore, much discretion in its application, for, unless it be directed by good taste, it will be likely to degenerate into a mere lungeing or jerking of the voice, gruntlike, coarse, and disagreeable.

Note 2.—The mark indicating the pressure form of tone is often printed instead of that which indicates the Forzando. The observance of the mark as thus erroneously applied would, in many cases, be quite

ludicrous. The mark is often applied in this form, A.

# CHAPTER XIX.

## EMISSION OF TONE, PURITY OF TONE, WORDS, ETC.

Note.—If there is anything of elementary importance in teaching singing classes, it is that of voca utterance, or the emission of the voice. This should engage the most careful attention of the teacher from the very first attempts of the pupil to produce musical sounds. A good delivery of the voice, and also purity of tone, should be sought for in the very first lessons, and they should be kept constantly is view during the whole course of instruction.

§ 89. Emission of Tone. Vocal utterance, or the emission of tone, should be instantaneous, decided, and firm; without drawling, hesitancy, unsteadiness, and the like. The tone should be produced by a very distinct movement or motion of the glottis, which, being shut, is suddenly opened for the emission of the sound, as by a "vigorous shock." This motion, or "shock of the glottis," has been compared to the action of the lips energetically pronouncing the letter p, or to the action in the vault of the palate in articulating the hard c, as in

come, or k, as in kind. The tone thus produced strikes the ear at the precise point of time, as by percussion. Like a spark from a living coal, it has life and power, and makes itself felt. Garcia, in his singing-school, says, "I recommend the shock of the glottis as the only means of obtaining sounds purely and without bungling;" and again he says, "the master must insist on the tones being attained by the shock of the glottis."

Note 1.—Any one who gives attention to the production of tones by a good instrumentalist, or to the manner in which they strike the ear when the attack is made upon them, or when they are first brought. forth by a skilful player, cannot fail to observe their great superiority in promptness and energy of delivery to those usually heard in singing. The contrast between the delivery of instrumental and vocal tones in a performance of choral music with orchestral accompaniment is very great; while the instrumental tones will be given with decision, pith, and character, the voice will be tardily drawn out, heavy, dull, and lifeless. Indeed, choir or chorus-singing can hardly be heard without revealing the fact that whatever proficiency may have been made in reading music, so far as it relates to time and tune, the proper use of the vocal organs in the enunciation or emission of tone has been sadly neglected.

Note 2.—Caution. In the attempt to acquire the true delivery of the voice, there is danger that one may go too far, and substitute a shock of the lungs, or of the chest, or of the whole vocal region for one of the glottis merely. This may result in a violent outbreak, rough and boisterous, calling forth the remark. "he sings by main force." It hardly need be said that this extreme should be avoided. There is a proper medium for the utterance of tones, between a careless, indolent, drawling manner on the one

hand, and a terrible vocal eruption on the other.

Note 3.—Let it not be supposed that an accurate idea of the production of vocal tones can be communicated by any attempt at description; the true idea can only be imparted by illustration, or by living example. No one who cannot himself produce a tone in a proper manner, can teach a pupil to do so, for by pattern, or by example, the work must be done. As it is of little use for a man to preach religion who is not himself a virtuous or good man, so the work of a teacher of vocal music, who, in addition to good definitions or descriptions, does not also give good vocal examples, cannot be of much value.

§ 90. Purity of Tone. A tone is pure when it is full, round, sonorous, and resonant, and when no extraneous sound is mixed with it; it is impure when it is stifled or muffled, when it is guttural or nasal, or when it partakes of an aspirated, husky, or hissing quality.

NOTE.—"The purest tone is obtained, first, by flattening the whole length of the tongue; second, by partially raising the veil of the palate; third, by separating the pillars at their base."—GARCIA.

Note.—The complaint is often made that the words cannot be heard, or are not carefully spoken in singing; but it cannot be expected that one who delivers the voice (tones) in a careless, indifferent, ifeless manner, should articulate or pronounce words in any other way, whereas, if the habit of a careful itterance or emission of tones has been formed, it is almost sure that there will be a corresponding tention to words. A proper production of tones is a pre-requisite to a good enunciation of words.

§ 91. Vowel or Tonic Elements. It is upon the tonic sounds (vowels), only, hat the voice should dwell in singing. They should be formed with accuracy, and carefully prolonged, without change. To insure this, the same position of e vocal organs should be preserved during the whole continuance of a tone, change or motion of the throat, mouth, or tongue, nor indeed of the head or dy, should be permitted.

lors. -It is a very common fault for singers to pass from the tonic element, and to allow the voice to

dwell upon a subordinate sound; as the vanish of a compound tonic element, or some succeeding or final consonant sound admitting of prolongation, Thus, for example, the word arm, is often erroneously sung ä---r-m, or är-----in, instead of ä---rm; the word great, is sung grea--e--t, or greac----t, instead of grea----t; the word charge, is sung cha--r--ge, or char----ge, instead of cha----rge; the word fear, is sung fear----, or fe--ar---, instead of fe----ar. It would be easy to multiply examples, but these must

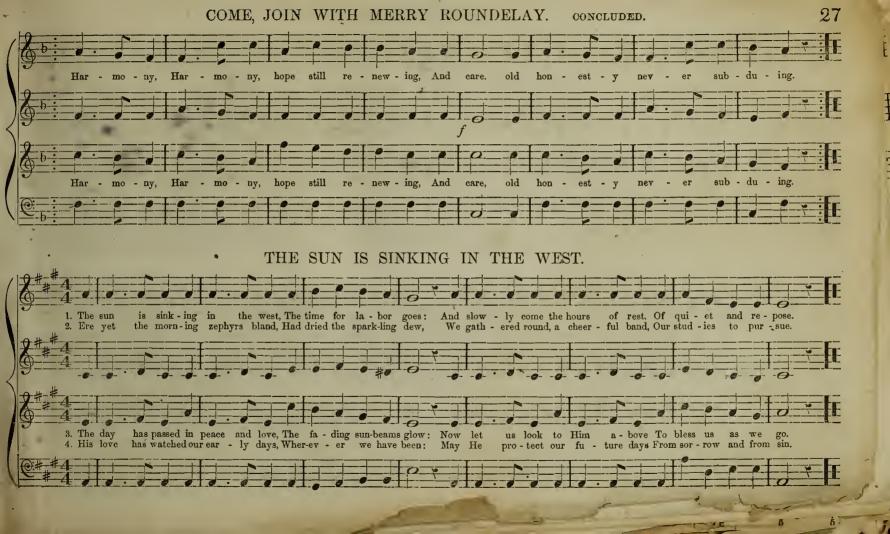
§ 92. The most important vocal element to the singer is that which is heard in the word ah, as in arm, harm, charge, calm, etc., and which is represented by the letter a with two dots over it, thus, ä. This is the richest, most open, broad, and euphonious sound that can be found in any language, or that can be produced by the human voice. It is also the most natural sound, for, while all other sounds require some preparation or modification of the vocal organs, this is produced by merely dropping the under jaw, so as to open the mouth in the most easy and natural way. It is of great importance that the pupil should acquire the true sound of this element, since it prepares the way for all the others.

Note.—This is not the place to attempt a full description of the elements of the language; a teacher of vocal music must be supposed to be familiar with these. It may be well, however, to say, that the tonic element heard in the word Do (Doo), will be found very useful, especially for softening and smooth-

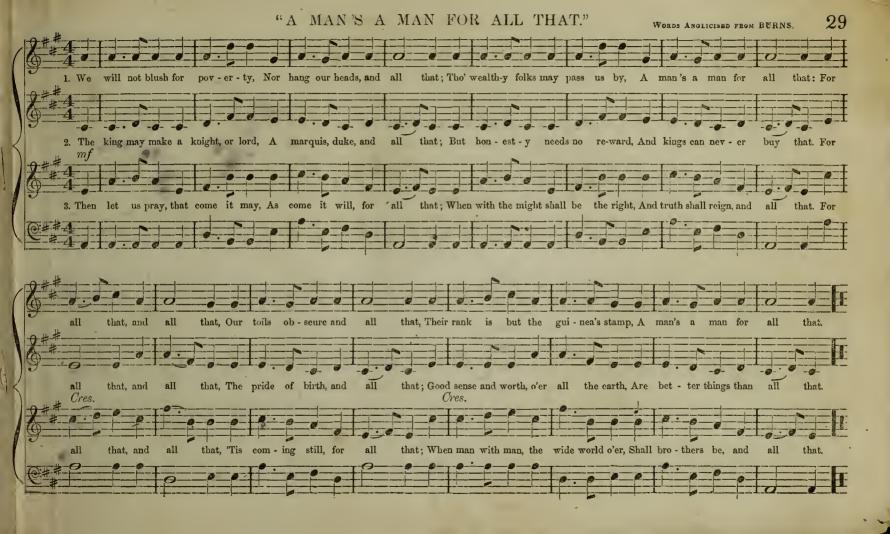
§ 93. Consonants. These should be delivered quickly, smartly, distinctly, and with the greatest precision. Yet, since they do not sing, they should be given with no more force than is necessary clearly to identify the word spoken. The neglect of a careful utterance of the consonants, is a principal cause of indistinctness in the articulation of words.

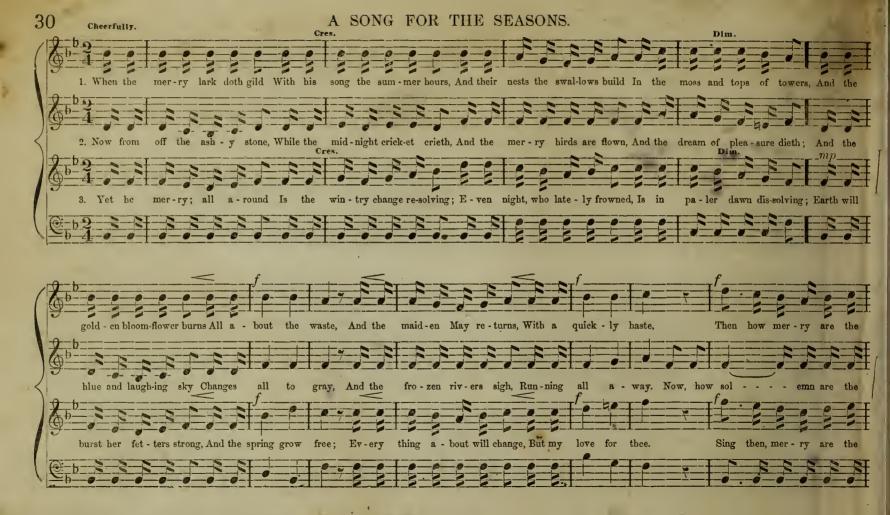
§ 91. Accent, Emphasis, and Pause. The laws to which accent, emphasis, and pause are subject in reading, should also be observed, generally, in singing; but if poetry is to receive a musical expression, it must be, to some extent, subjected to the laws of music; yet the laws of music must not be permitted to conflict with those of elocution, but such a liberal interpretation of both must be allowed as will enable the singer most happily and effectively to unite the two-speech and song.

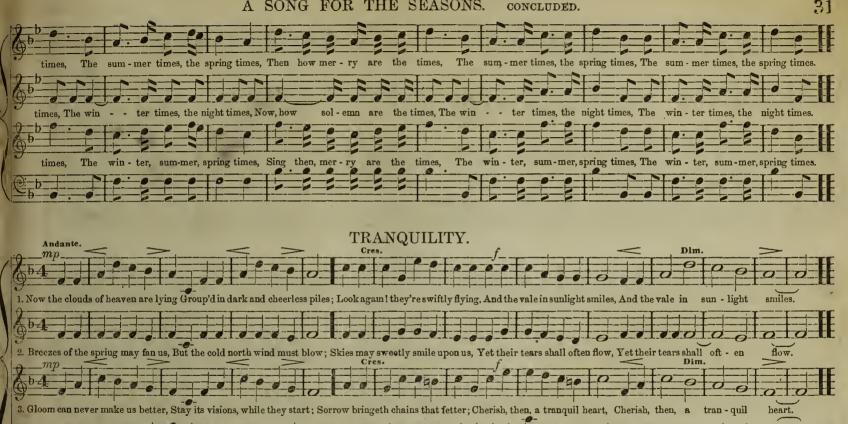
§ 95. Finally, in all vocal performances close attention should be given to both words and music. The singer should grasp the spirit of both, and make them his own; he should make an entire surrender of himself to his work, throw in his whole soul into the performance, and produce a living song, which shall draw out his own heart, and the hearts of those who hear; so shall he produce the effect for which music is designed, and for which it is so admirably adapted.



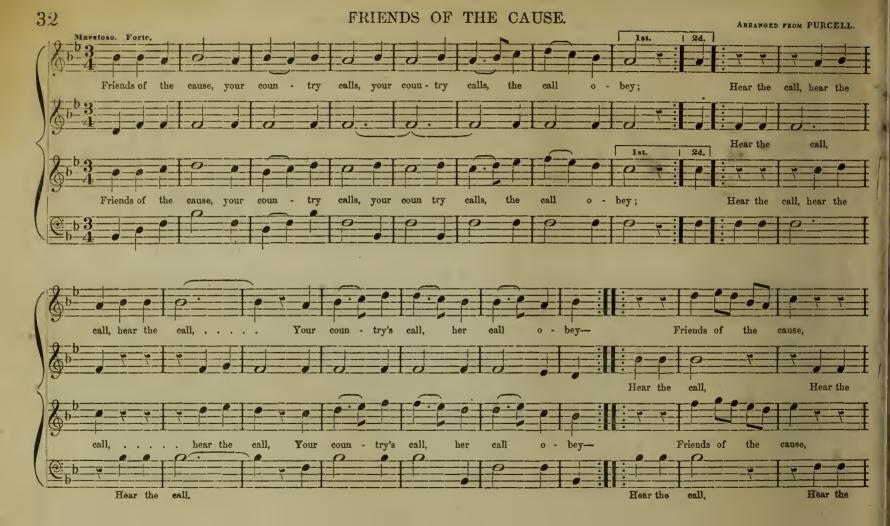


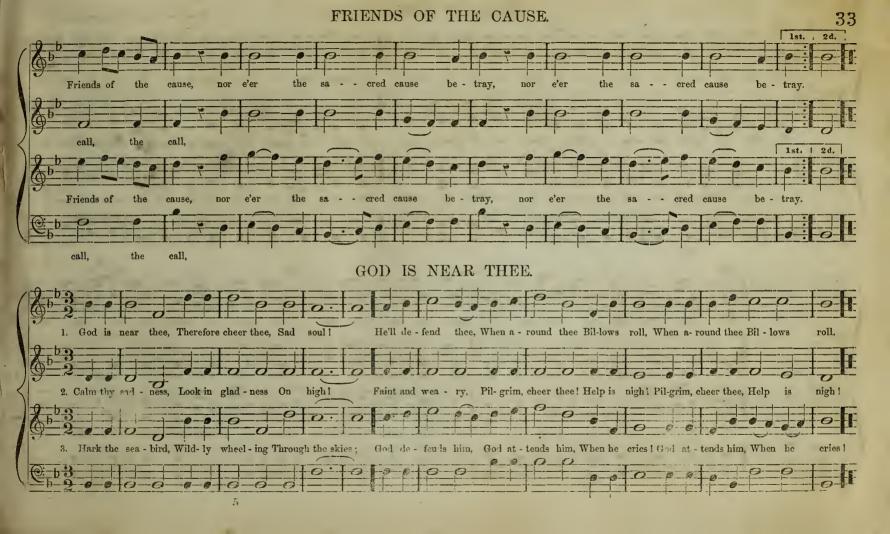


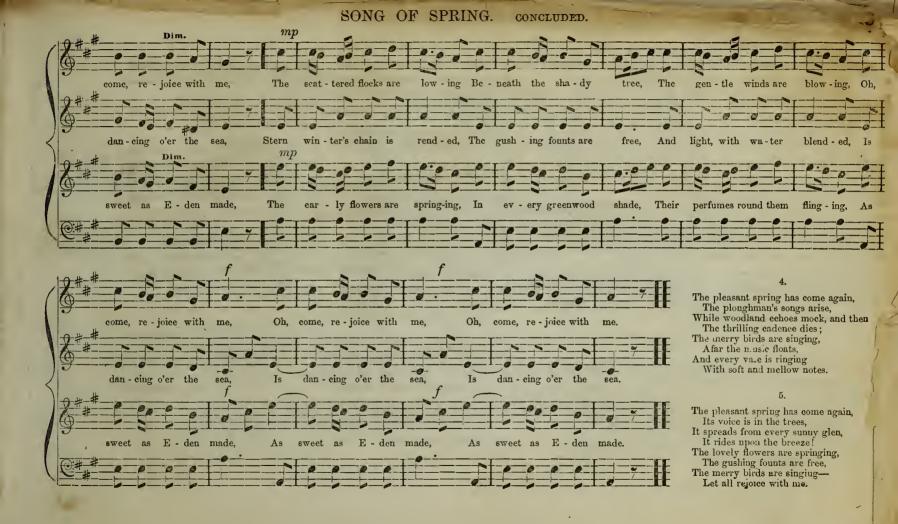




4 All our clouded hours are hastening Like the longest winter night; From their influence, deep and chastening, Joy breaks forth in beams of light, Joy breaks forth in beams of light.







## EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

ACCELERANDO; accelerating the time, gradu- CON AFFETTO; with expression.

ally faster and faster. ADAGIO, or ADASIO; slow, ADAGIO ASSAL or MOLTO: very slow.

AD LIBITUM: at pleasure. AFFETUOSO; tender and affecting. AGITATO; with agitation.

ALLA CAPELLA: in church style. ALLEGRETTO; less quick than Allegro. ALLEGRO; quick.

ALLEGRO ASSAI; very quick. ALLEGRO MA NON TROPPO; quick, but not CON JUSTO; with chaste exactness.

AMABILE; in a gentlo and tender stylo. AMATEUR; a lover but not a professor of music. CORO; chorus. AMEN; so beit; pronounced, in singing, Ah-men. DA; for, from, of, AMOROSO, or CON AMORE; affectionately, DA CAPO; from the beginning. tenderly.

ANDANTE; gentle, distinct, and rather slow, yet

ANIMATO, or CON ANIMA; with fervent, ani- DEVOZIONE; devotional. mated expression.

ANIMO, or CON ANIMO; with spirit, courage and boldness.

ANTIPHONE: music sung in alternate parts. ARDITO: with ardor and spirit.

ARIOSO; in a light, airy, singing manner. A TEMPO : in time.

A TEMPO GIUSTO; in strict and exact time.

BEN MARCATO; in a pointed and well-marked manner. BIS : twice.

CADENCE; closing strain; also a fanciful extemporaneous embellishment, at the close of FINE, FIN, or FINALE; the end-

CADENZA; same as the second use of Cadence See Cadence.

CALANDO; softer and slower. CANTABILE; graceful singing style; a pleasing, flowing melody.

CANTO; the treble part in a chorus. CHOIR; a company or band of singers; also that FUGHETTO; a short fugue.

part of a church appropriated to the singers. "HORIST, or CHORISTER; a member of a choir GIUSTO; in just and steady time.

COL, or CON; with. COL ARCO; with the bow. GRAVE; a slow and solemn movement

A: an Italian preposition, meaning to, lu, by, [COMODO, or COMMODO; in an easy and unre-|IMPRESSARIO; the conductor of a concert. strained manner.

CON DOLCESSA; with delicacy.

ful expression.

performance : same as Music Director.

CON ENERGICO; with energy CON ESPRESSIONE; with expression. CON FUOCO; with ardor, fire.

CON GRAZIA: with grace and elegance. CON IMPETO : with force, energy,

CON MOTO: with emotion.

CON SPIRITO: with spirit, animation.

DECANI; the priests, in contradistinction to the lay or ordinary choristers.

DECLAMANDO: in the style of declamation. AND INTINO; somewhat quicker than Andante. DECRESCENDO; diminishing, decreasing.

DILETTANTE: a lover of the arts in general, or

a lover of music. Dl MOLTO; much or very. DIVOTO: devotedly, devoutly, DOLCE: soft, sweet, tender, delicate.

DOLCEMENTE, DOLCESSA, or DOLCISSIMO. NON; not. NON TROPPO; not too much. DOLENTE, or DOLOROSO; mournful.

DOLOROSO; in a plaintive, mournful style.

ELEGANTE: elegance. ESPRESSIVO; expressive.

power.

FUGUE, or FUGA; a composition which repeats PIZZICATO; snapping the violin string with the VA; go on, as VA CRESCENDO, continues to in or sustains, in its several parts, throughout,

the subject with which it commences, and POCO; a little. POCO ADAGIO; a little slow. which is ofton led off by some one of its parts. POCO A POCO; by degrees, gradually. FUGATO; in the fugue style.

GRAZIOSO: smoothly, gracefully,

thetic. CON DOLORE, or CON DUOLO; with mourn- LAMENTEVOLE, LAMENTANDO, LAMEN-RECITANTE; in the style of recitative, TABILE: mournfully.

CONDUCTOR; one who superintends a musical LARGHETTO; slow, but not so slow as Largo. LARGHISSIMO: extremely slow. LARGO; slow.

LEGATO; close, gliding, connected style. LENTANDO: gradually slower and softer. LENTO, or LENTAMENTE ; slow,

MA; but. MAESTOSO: majestic, majestically, MAESTRO DI CAPELLA; chapel master, or

conductor of church music. MARCATO; strong and marked style. MESSA DI VOCE : moderate swell.

MODERATO, or MODERATAMENTE: moderately, in moderate time. MOLTO; much or very.

MOLTO VOCE; with a full voice. MORENDO; gradually dying away. MORDENTE; a beat, or transient sbake. MOSSO; cmotion.

MOTO; motion. ANDANTE CON MOTO; SPIRITOSO, CON SPIRITO; with spirit and ani-

ORCHESTRA; a company or band of instru-TACE, or TACET; silent, or be silent. mental performers; also that part of a theatre TARDO; slow. occupied by the band.

BALLANTE; brilliant, gay, shining, sparkling, ENERGICO, or CON ENERGIA; with energy. PASTORALE; applied to graceful movements in sextuple time. PERDENDO, or PERDENDOSI; same as Leu TEN. TENUTO; hold on. See Sostenuto.

tando. FORZANDO, FORZ, or FZ.; sudden increase of PIU; more. PIU MOSSO; with more motion, faster.

fingers.

PORTAMENTO; the manner of sustaining and VIVACE; quick and cheerful.

conducting the voice from one sound to an- VIRTUOSO; a proficient in art

PRECENTOR; conductor, leader of a choir PRESTO: quick.

PRESTISSIMO; very quick.

RALLENTANDO, or ALLENTANDO, or SLEN TANDO: slower and softer by degrees.

LACRIMANDO, or LACRIMOSO; mournful, pa RECITANDO; a speaking manner of performs

RECITATIVE; musical declamation RINFORZANDO, RINF., or RINFORZO; sud denly increasing in power.

RITARDANDO · slackening the time.

SEMPLICE; chaste, simple. SEMPRE; throughout, always, as SEMPRE FORTE, lond throughout.

SENZA; without, as SENZA ORGANO, without the organ.

SFORZANDO, or SFORZATO: with strong force or emphasis, rapidly diminishing. > SICILIANA; a movement of light, graceful char-

SMORENDO, SMORZANDO; dving away. SOAVE, SOAVEMENT; sweet, sweetly. Soe Dolce.

SOLFEGGIO; a vocal exercise. SOLO; for a single voice or instrument. SOSTENUTO: sustained.

SOTTO; nnder, below. SOTTO VOCE; with

STACCATO; short, detached, distinct. SUBITO; quick.

TASTO SOLO: without chords. TEMPO; time. TEMPO A PIACERE; time at pleasure

TEMPO GIUSTO; in exact time. TUTTI; the whole, full chorus.

UN; a; as UN POCO, a little

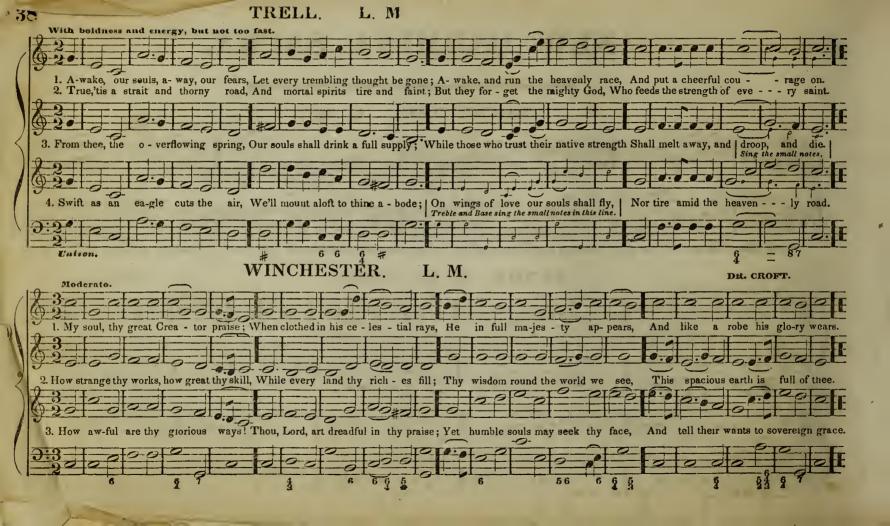
crease. VERSE; same as Solo. VIGORÓSO; bold, energetic.

VOCE DI PETTO; the chest-voice. VOCE DI TESTA; the bead voice. VOCE SOLA: voice alone.

VOLTI SUBITO; turn over quickly.

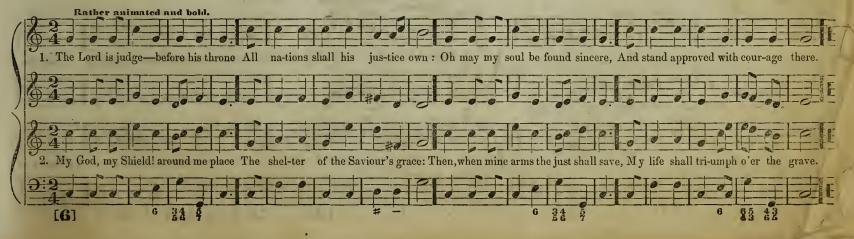
# NEW CARMINA SACRA.

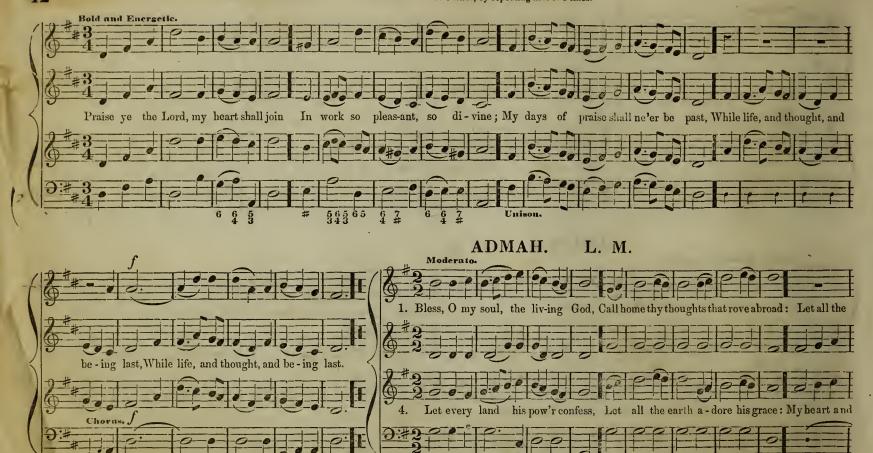


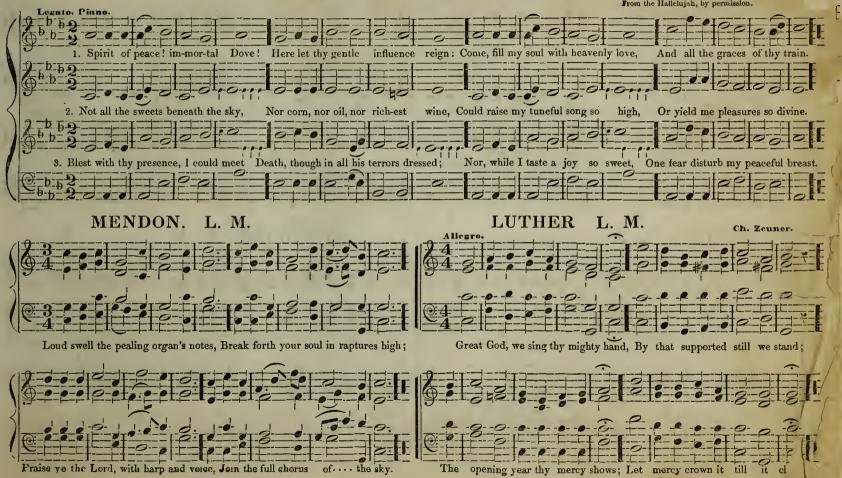


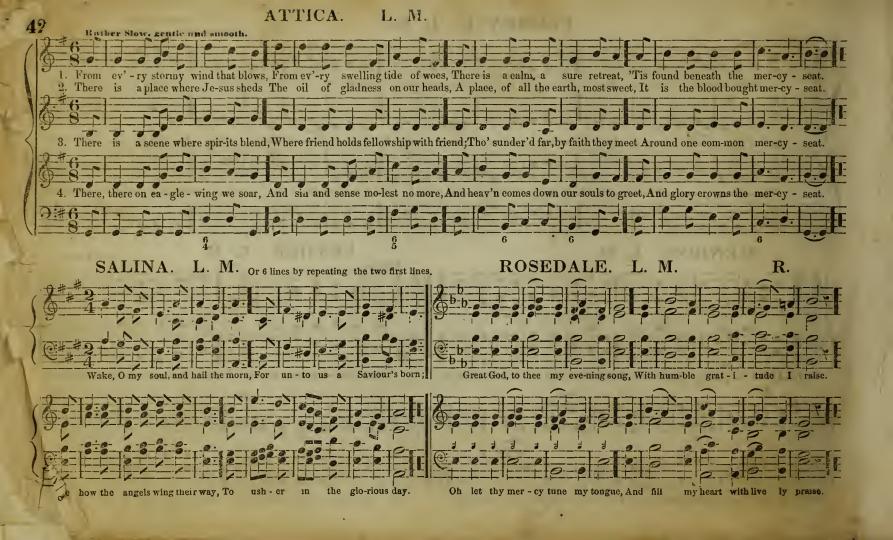


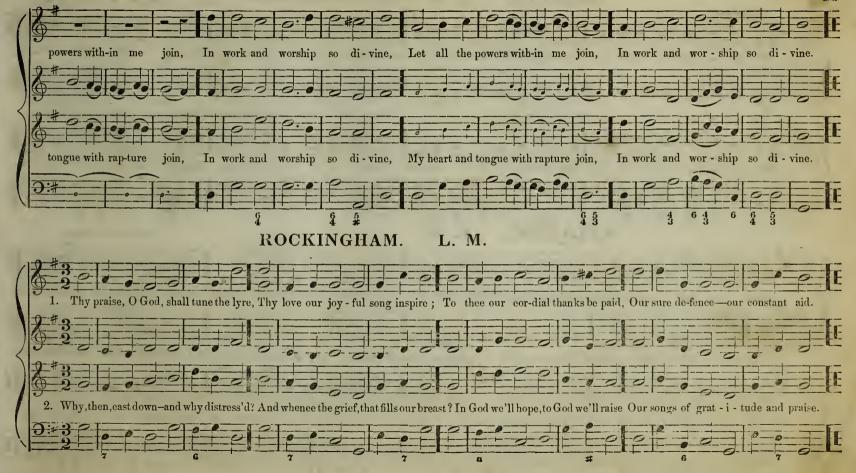
# MERCER. L. M.







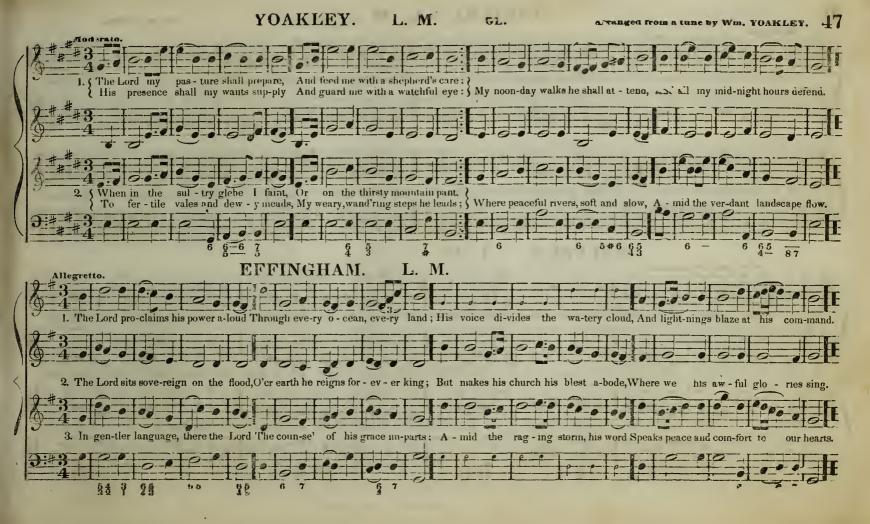


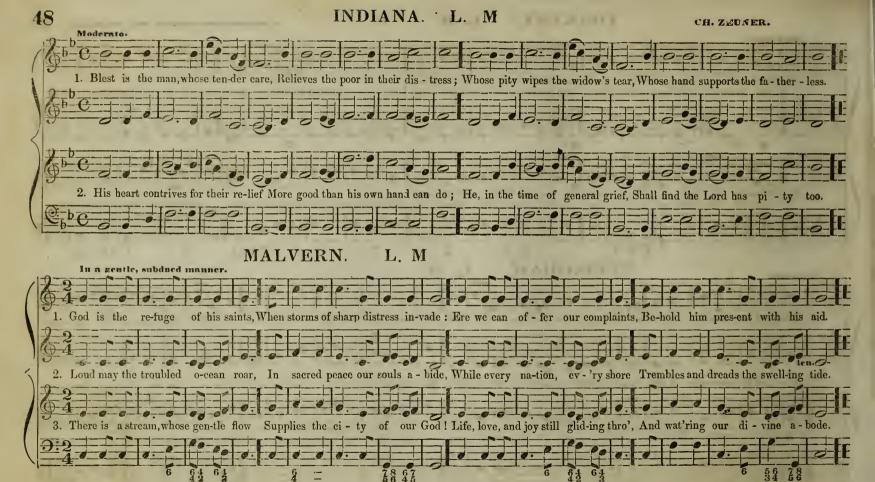


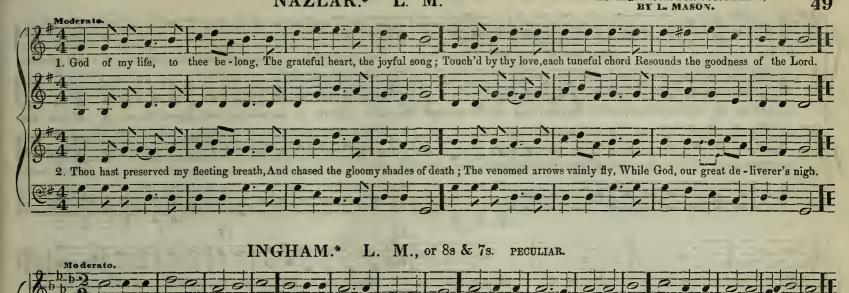


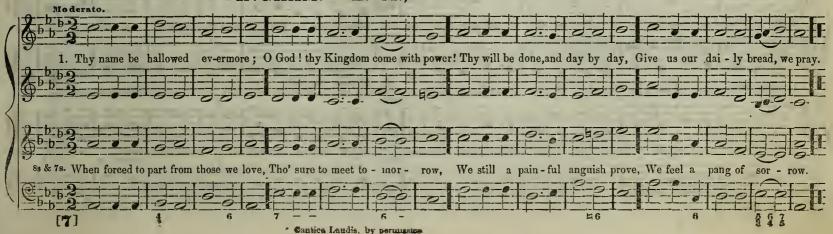




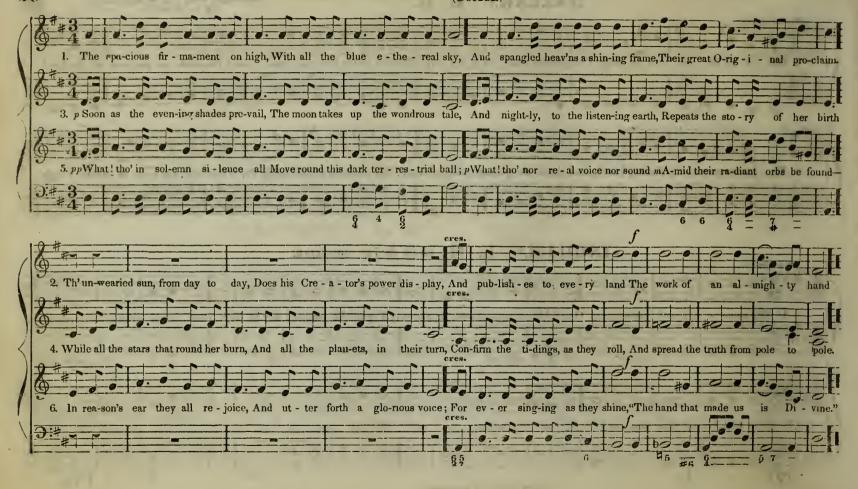




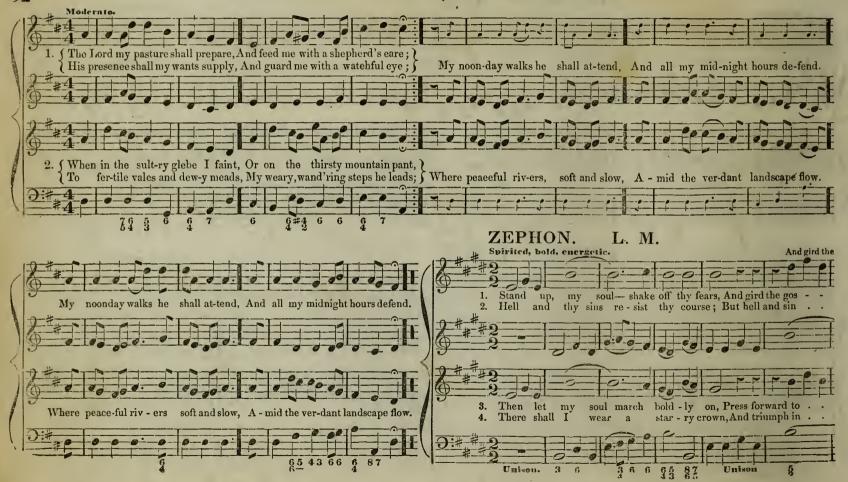




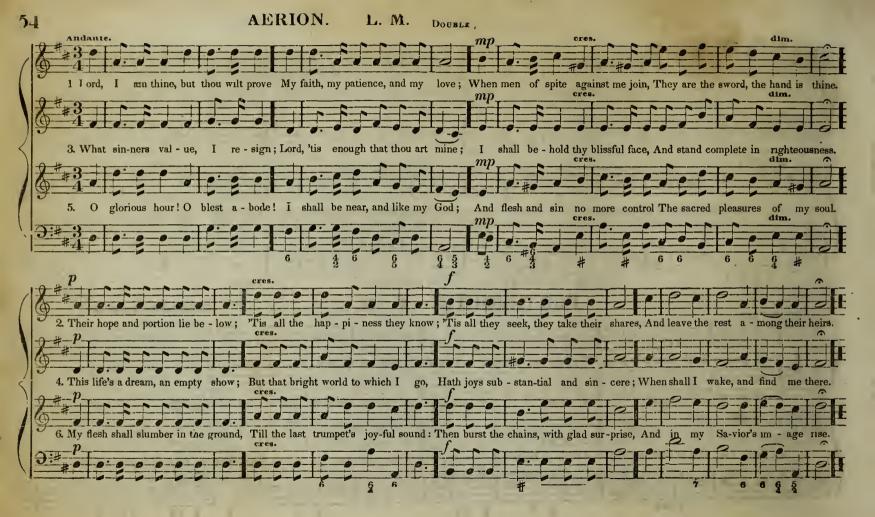
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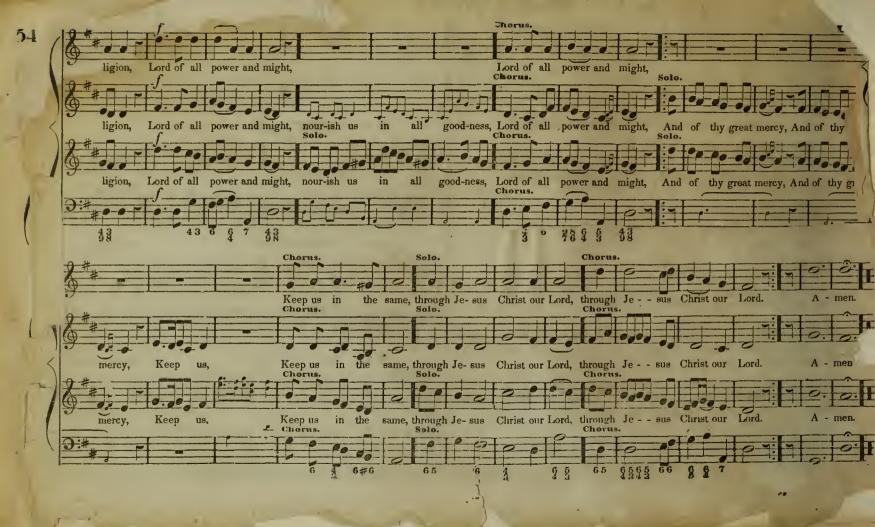


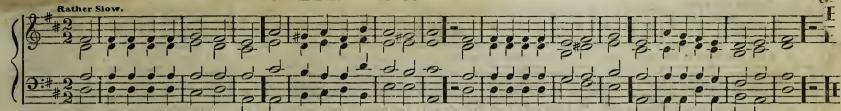








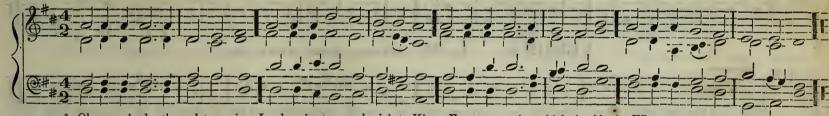




1. When we, our wearied limbs to rest, Sat down by proud Euphrates' stream, We wept with doleful thoughts oppressed, And Zion was our mournful theme.

2. Our harps, that, when with joy we sung, Were wont their tuneful parts to bear, With silent strings, neglect-ed hung. On willow trees that withered there.

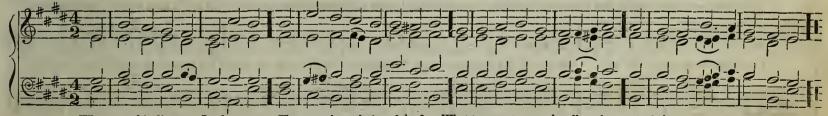
## APPLETON. L. M.



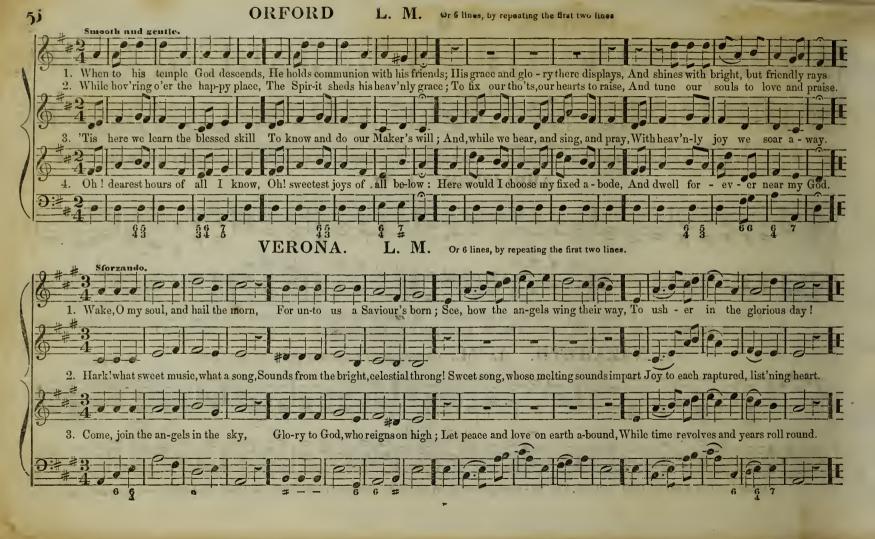
- 1. Oh come, loud anthems let us sing, Loud praise to our al-migh-ty King; For we our voi-ces high should raise, When our salvation's Rock we praise.
- 2. In to his presence let us haste, To thank him for his favors past; To him address, in joy ful song, Praises which to his name be long.

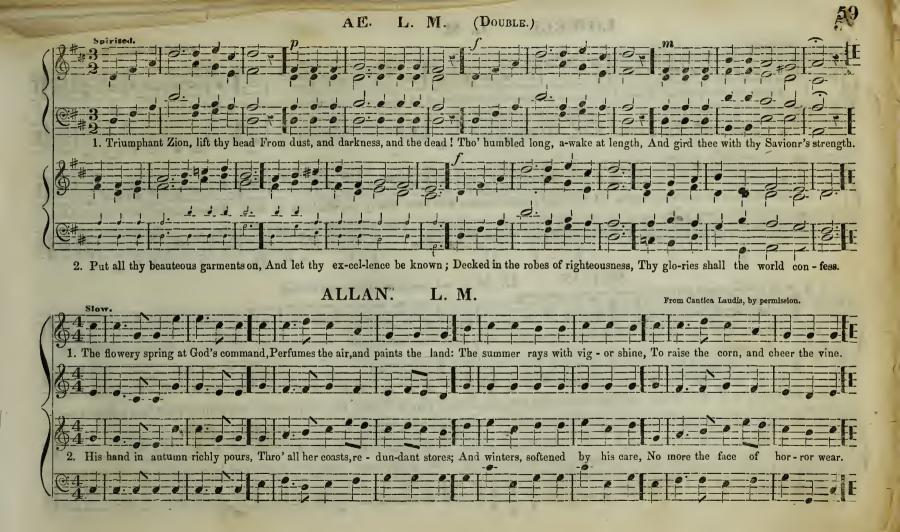
## NAZARETH. L. M., OR 6 LINES, BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES.

S. WEBBE.



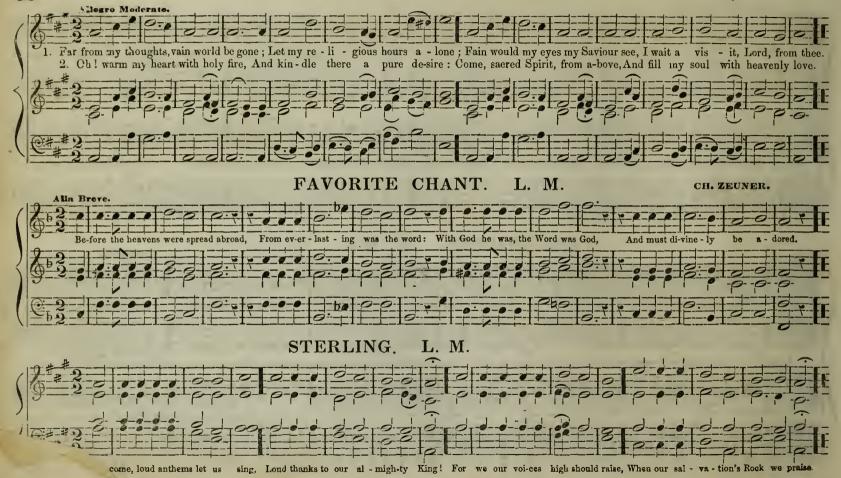
When at this distance, Lord, we trace, The va - rious glories of thy face, What transport pours o'er all our breast, And charms our cares and woes to rest.

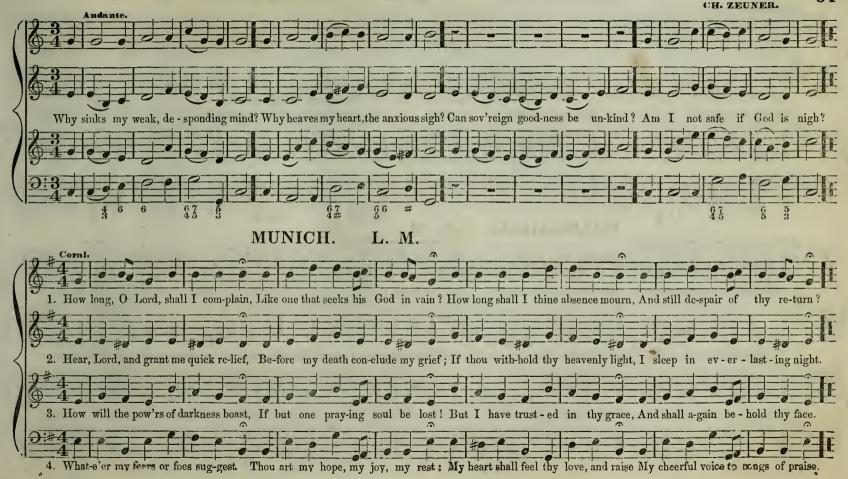




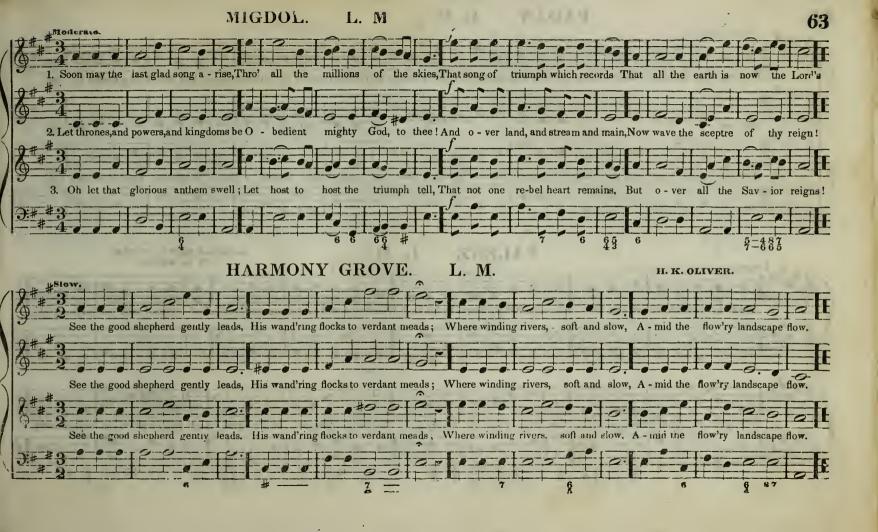


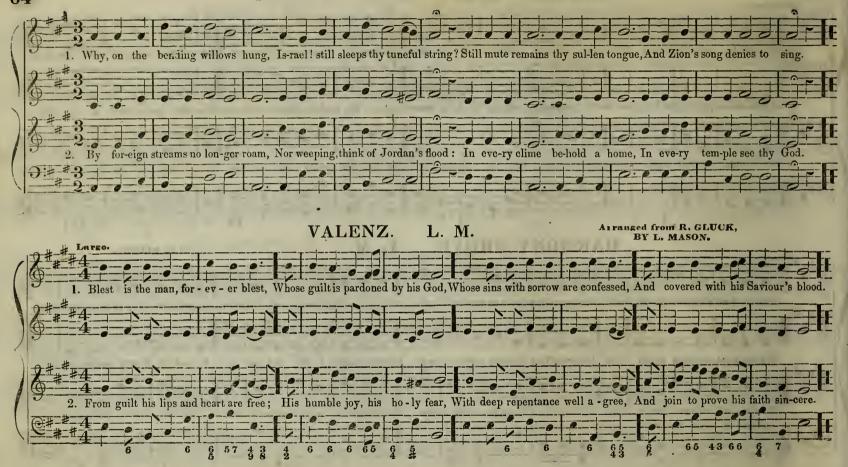


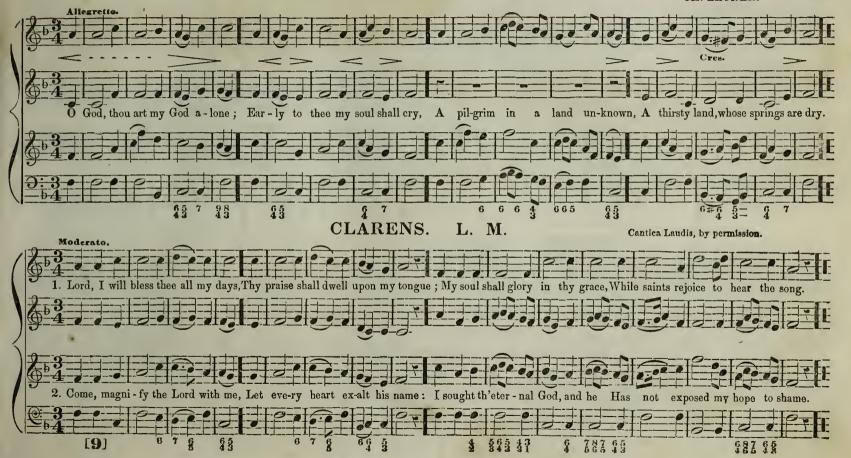


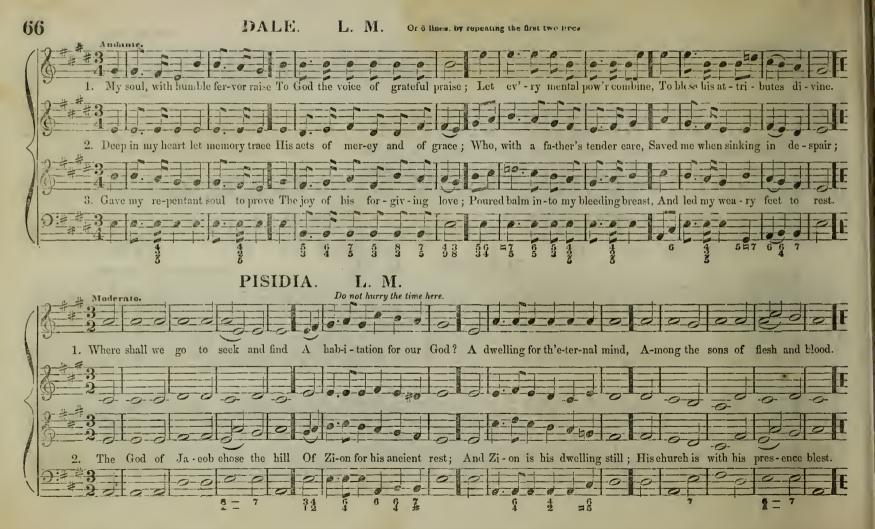






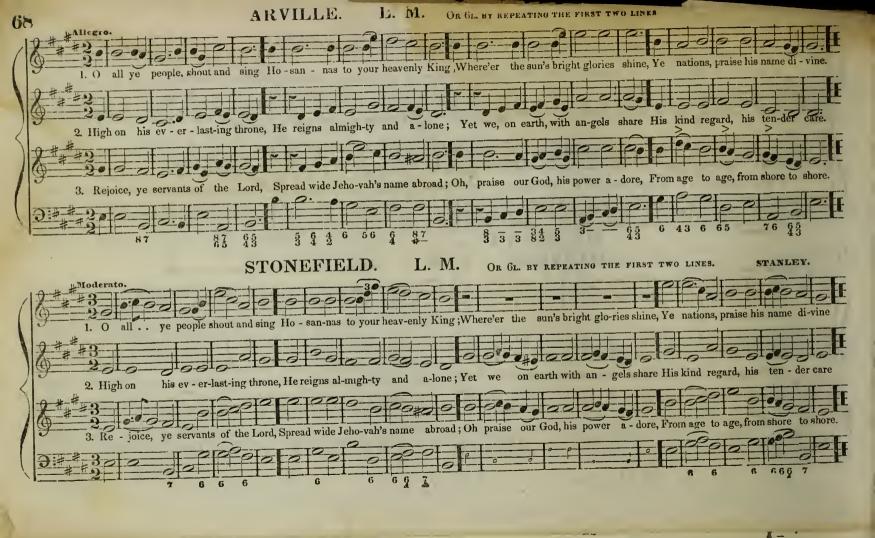






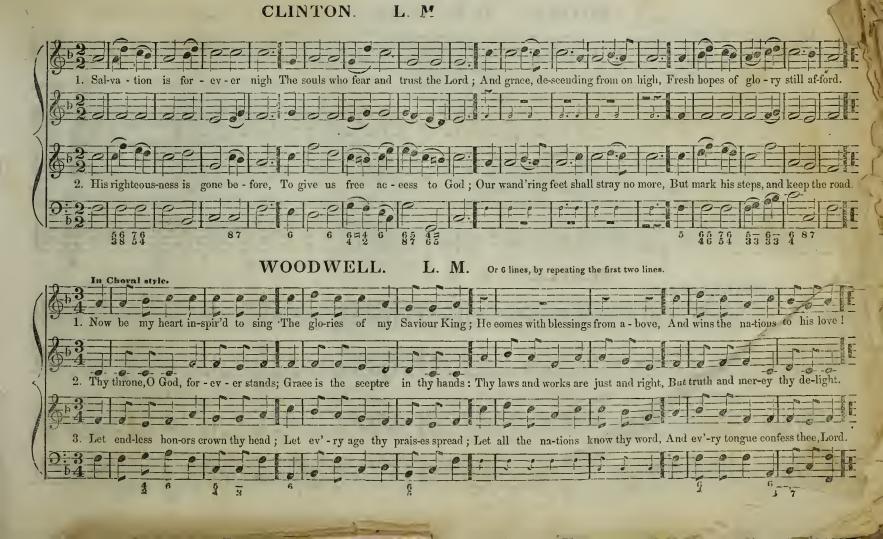


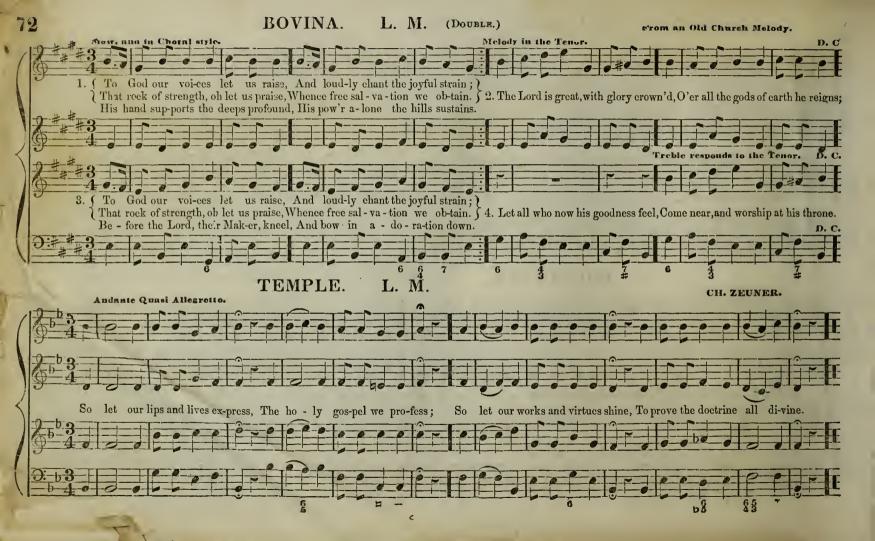




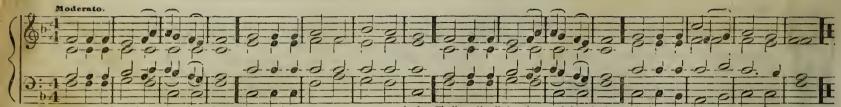










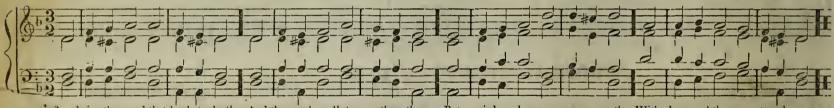


- . He who hath made his re fuge, God, Shall find a most se cure a bode; Shall walk all day be-neath his shade, And there at night shall rest his head.

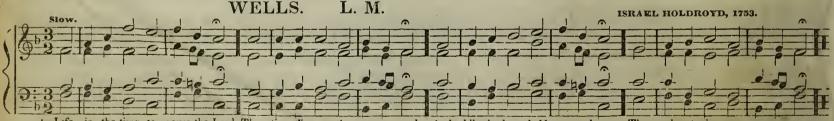
  2. Now may we say, Our God, thy power Shall be our for-tress, and our tower! We, that are formed of fee ble dust, Make thine al-migh ty arm our trust.

  3. Thrice happy man! thy 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.

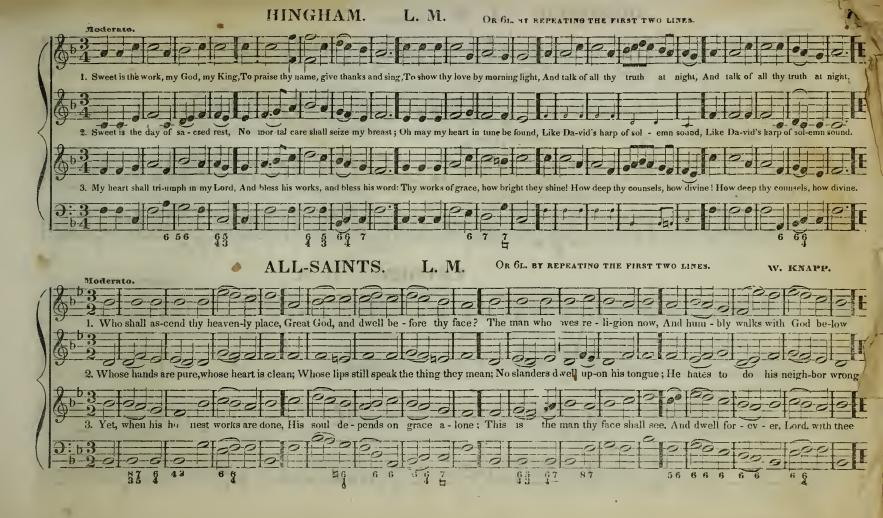


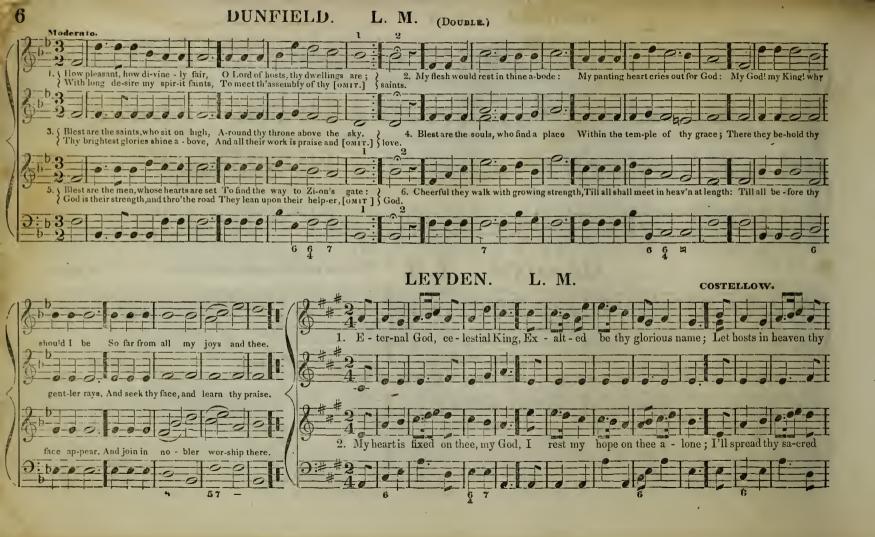
2. "Do and is the road that leads to death, And thousands walk to - gether there; But wisdom shows a narrow path, With here and there a travel - cr. 2. "Do - ny thy - self, and take thy cross," Is the Re-deem-er's great command; Na-ture must count her gold but dross, If she would gain this heavenly land.



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, The vil-est sin - ner may re - turn.

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











1. Thus far the Lord has led me on; Thus far his power prolongs my days; And every evening shall make known Some fresh memo - rial of his grace.

2. I lay my bo - dy down to sleep; Peace is the pil - low for my head; While well appoint-ed an-gels keep Their watchful sta - tions round my bed.



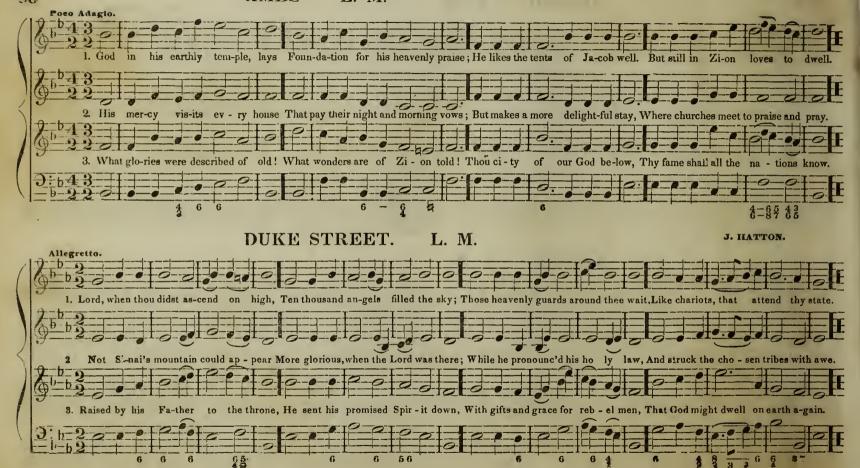


1. There is a stream, whose gentle flow Sup-plies the ci-ty of our God! Life, love, and joy still gliding thro', And watering our di-vine a - bode.

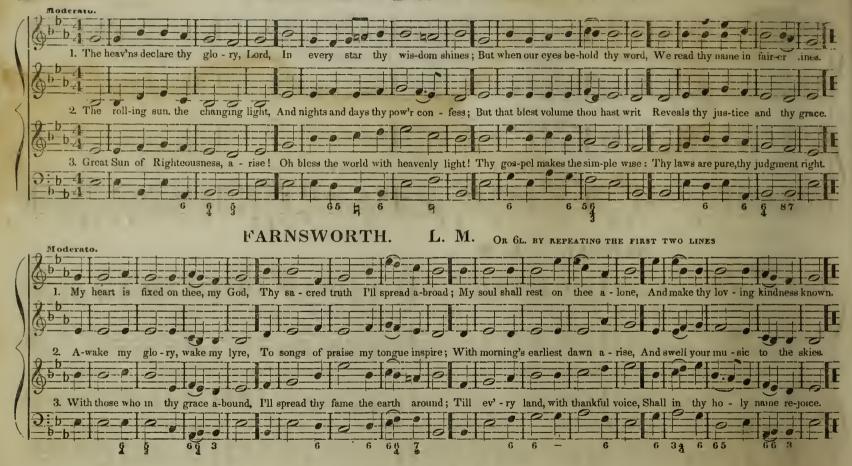
2. That sacred stream, thine ho-ly word, Sup-ports our faith, our fear con-trols: Sweet peace thy promises af - ford, And give new strength to fainting souls















His new dis - cov - ered grace de - mands, A

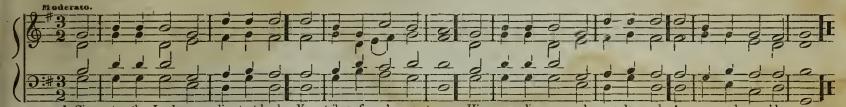
and

new

no - ble song.

Come, rea - der to

al - migh - ty grace The trib - ute of your tongues.



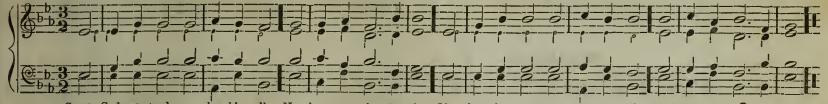
- 1. Sing to the Lord, ye dis-tant lands, Ye tribes of ev'-ry tongue; His new dis-cov-ered grace de-mands A new and no-ble sorge.

  2. Say to the na-tions— Je-sus reigns, God's own al-migh-ty Son; His power the sink-ing world sus-tains, And grace sur rounds his throng.

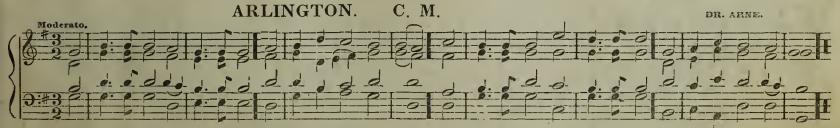
  3. Let an un-u-sual joy sur-prise The is-lands of the sea;—Ye mountains, sink, ye val-leys, rise, Pre-pare the Lord his way.
- 4. Be hold he comes—he comes to bless The na tions, as their God; To show the world his righteous-ness, And send his truth a broad.

## GREGORY. C. M.

Arrangement by L. MASON.



Great God, at -tend my humble call, Nor hear my cries in vain; Oh let thy grace pre - vent my fall, And still my hope sus -tain.



1. This is the day, the Lord hath made, He calls the nours his own; Let heave re-joice—lot earth be glad, And praise sur-round his throne.

2. Blest be the Lord, who comes to men With mes-sa-ges of grace; Who comes n God his Father's name, To save our sin - ful race.

6 4 6 4

93

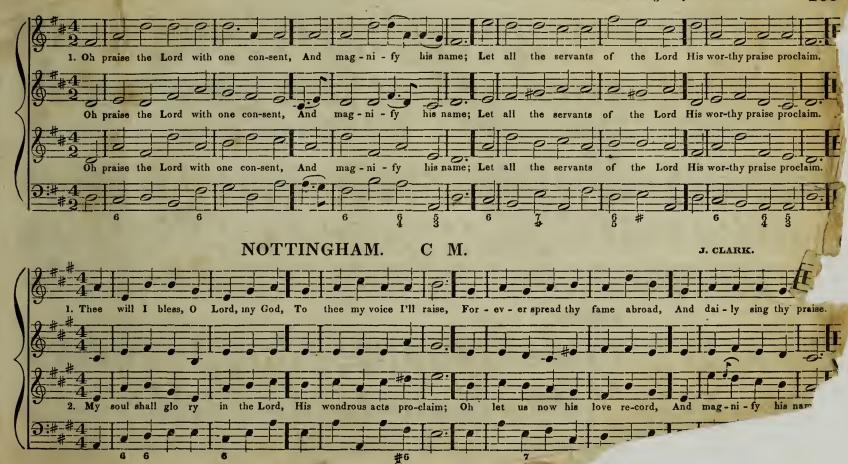














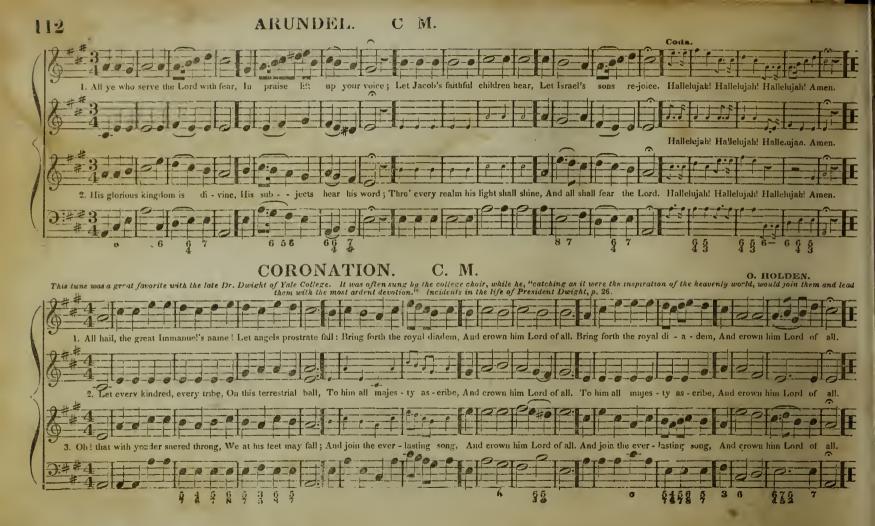
3. When, free from en - vy, scorn and pride, Our wish - es all a - bove, Each can his brother's fail-ings hide, And show a brother's love. 4. When 5. Love

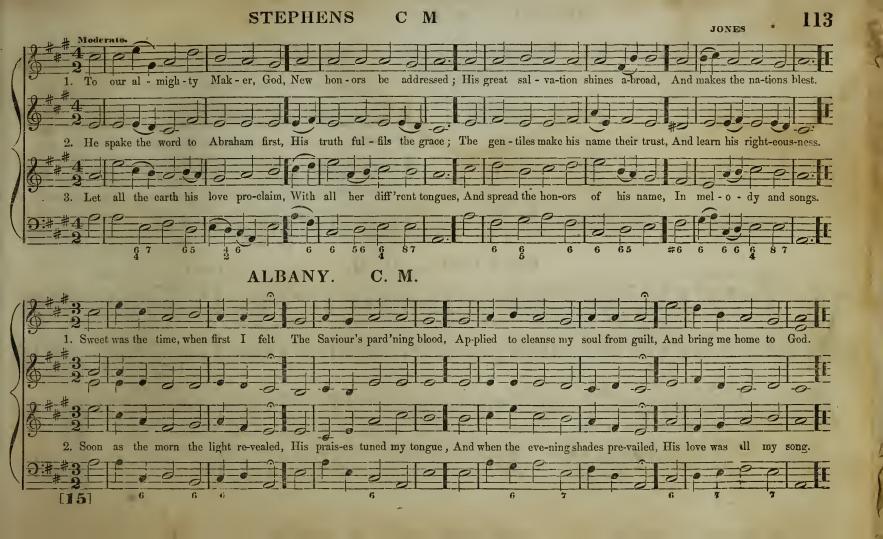


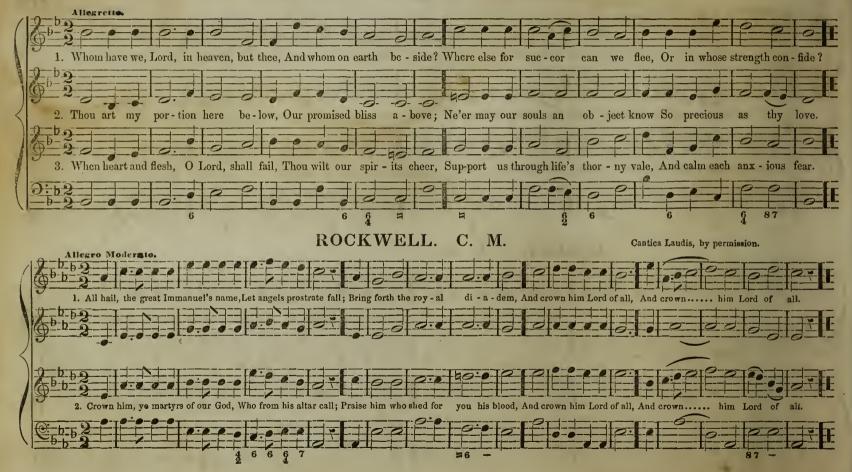
love, in one de-light-ful stream, Thro' every bo - som flows; And union sweet, and dear es-teem, In eve - ry ac - tion glows, In eve - ry ac - tion glows, is the golden chain that binds The happy souls a - bove; And he's an heir of heaven, that finds His bo - som glow with love, IIIs bo - som glow with love.













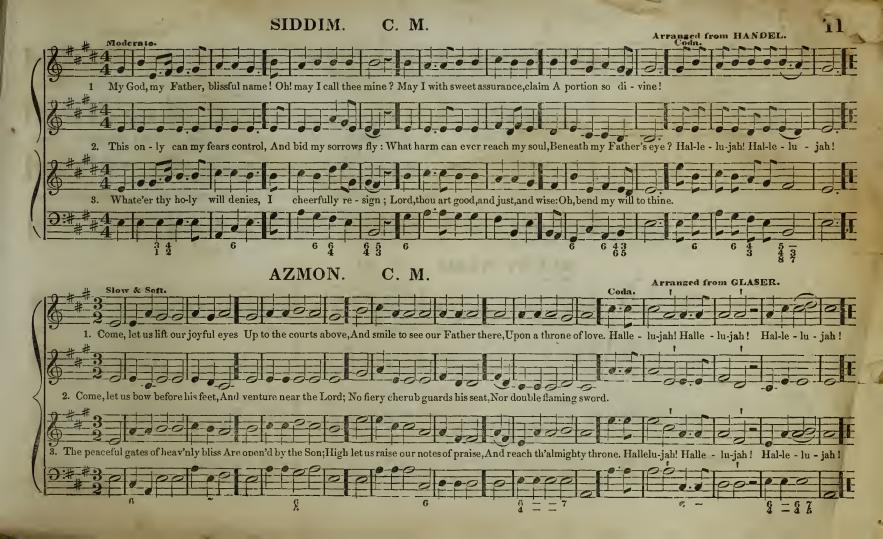




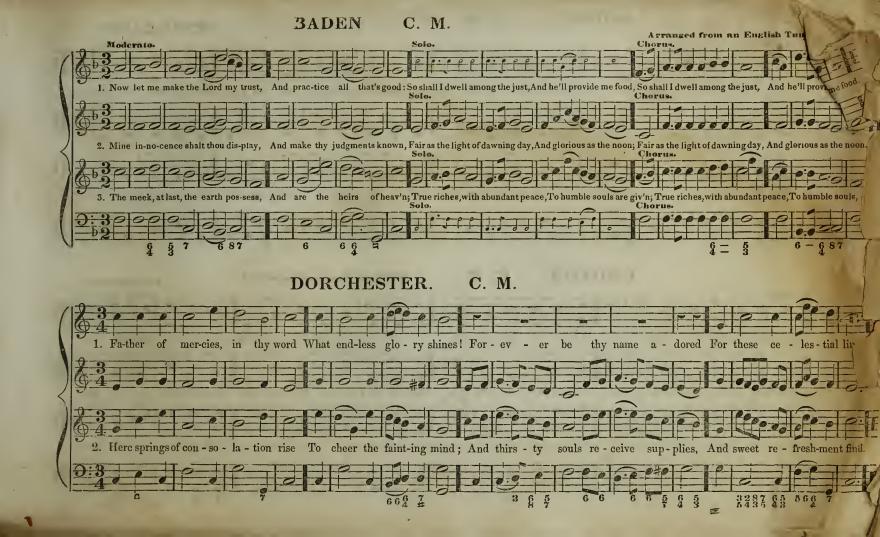
Joy to the world, the Savior reigns,
Let men their songs employ,
While fields and floods, rocks, hills and plant
Repeat the sounding joy.

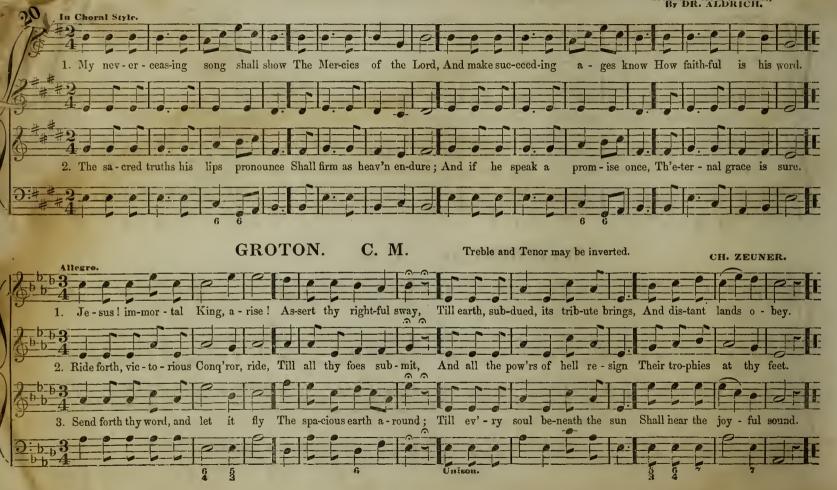
No more let sin and sorrow grov;
Nor thorns infest the ground;
He comes to make his blessings flow
{ Far as the curse is found.
{ Second Ending.

He rules the world with truth and ra e And makes the nations prove The glories of his righteousnose, And wonders of his love.



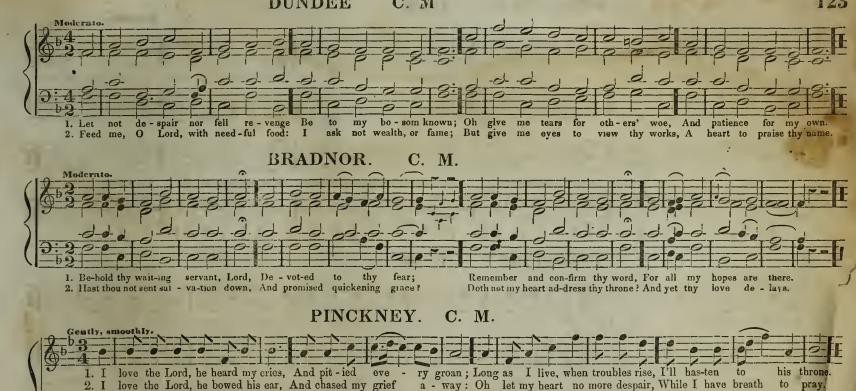


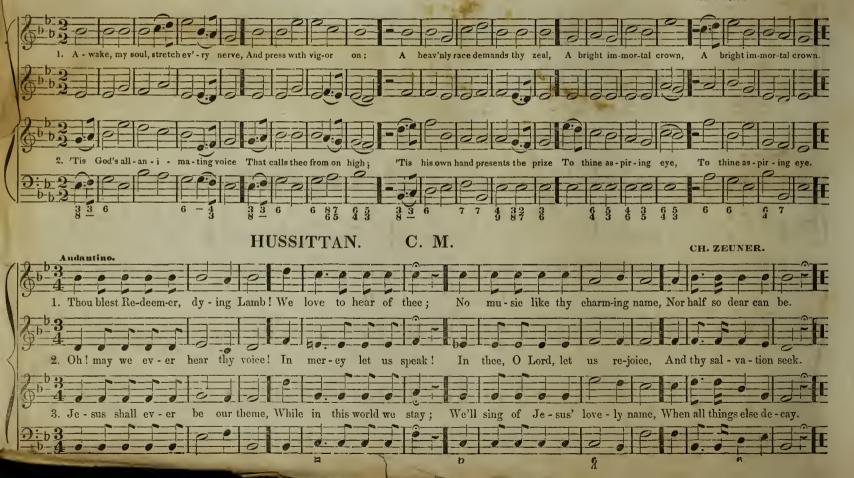


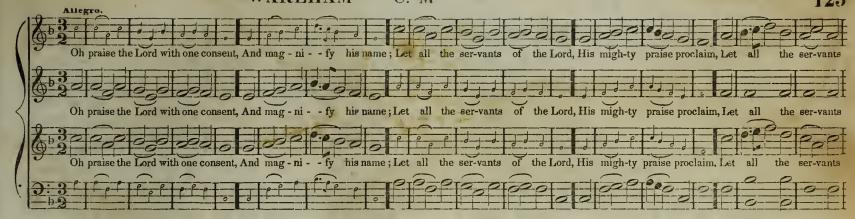


WELFORD. C. M. Moderato. 1. Spir-it of peace! ce - les - tial Dove! How ex - cel-lent thy praise! No rich - er gift than Chris - tian love Thy gracious pow'r dis-plays 2. Sweet as the dew on herb and flower, That si - lent - ly dis - tils, At eve - ning's soft and bal - my hour, On Zi-on's fruit-ful hills. 3. So, with mild influence from a-bove, Shall promised grace de-seend, Till u - ni - ver - sal peace and love O'er all the earth ex - tend 87 BOWDOIN SQUARE. Arranged from VOGLER, C. M. By S. HILL. # Larghetto. he who fears the Lord, And follows his com-mands; Who lends the poor with-out re - ward, Or gives with lib'-ral hands. 2. As pi - ty dwells with-in his breast To all the sons of need, So God shall an-swer his re - quest With bless - ings on his seed. [16]

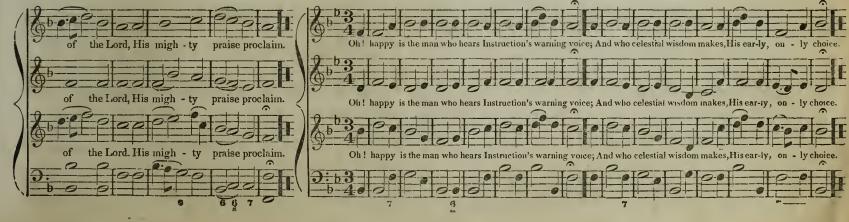












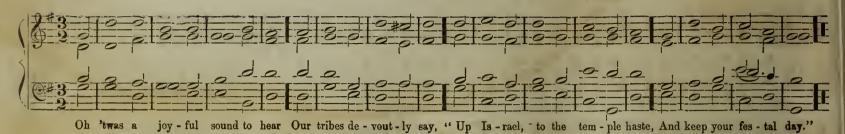


Hallelujah, Praise the Lord.

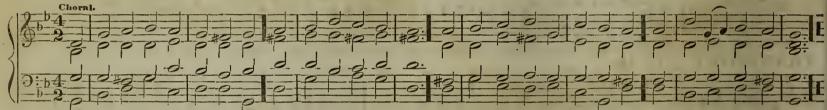
Jesus Christ is our Redeemer, Hallelujah, Hallelujah,

for eve-ry wound A cor dial for our fears, A cor-dial for our fears.

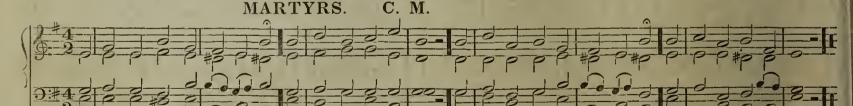
## MEAR. C. M.



## GRAFTON. C. M.

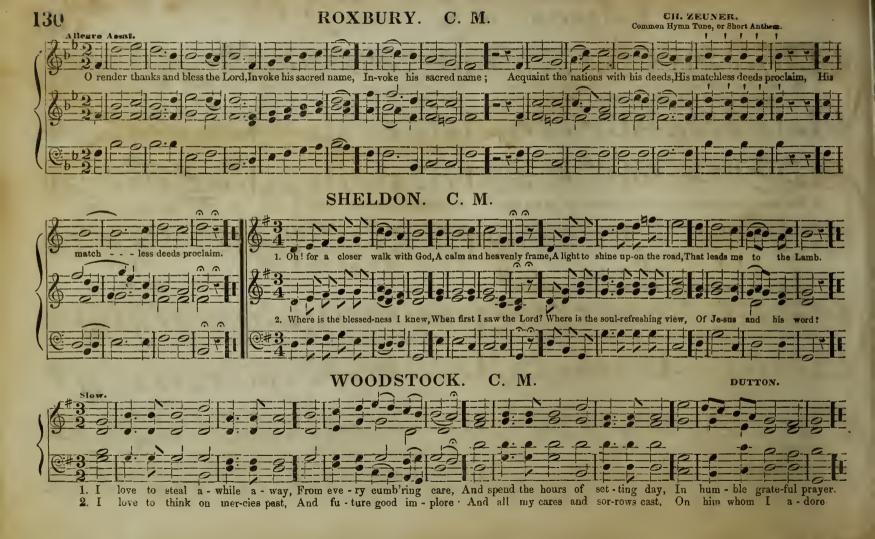


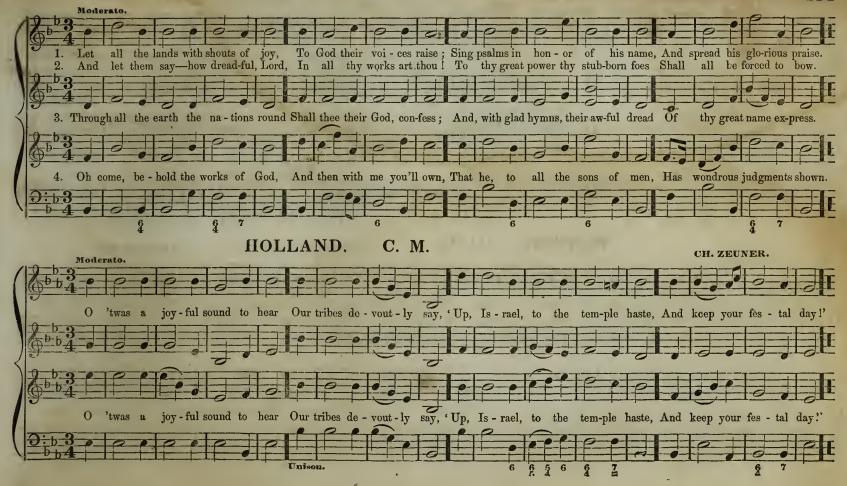
- 1. How oft, a las! this wretch-ed heart Has wandered from the Lord: How oft my rov-ing thoughts de-part, For get ful of his word.
- 2. Yet sov'reign mer-ey calls, 'Re-turn,' Dear Lord, and may I come? My vile in grat i tude I mourn: Oh, take the wand-'rer home.



- 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.

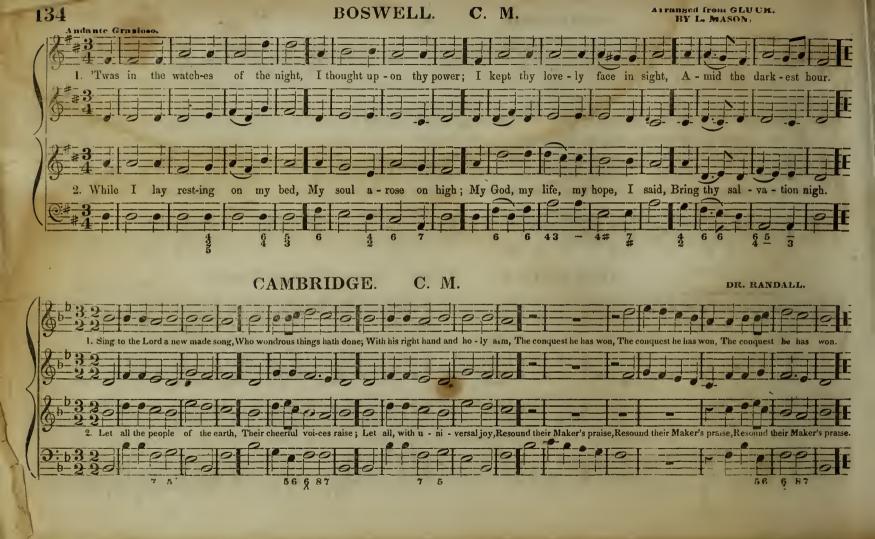




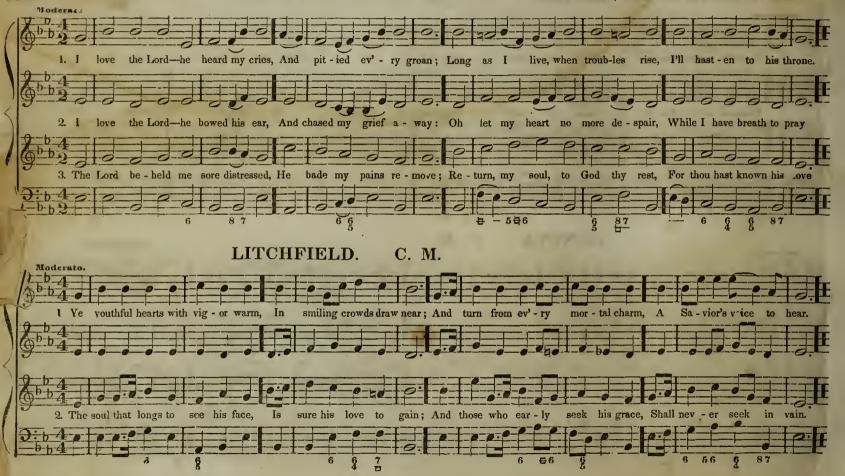


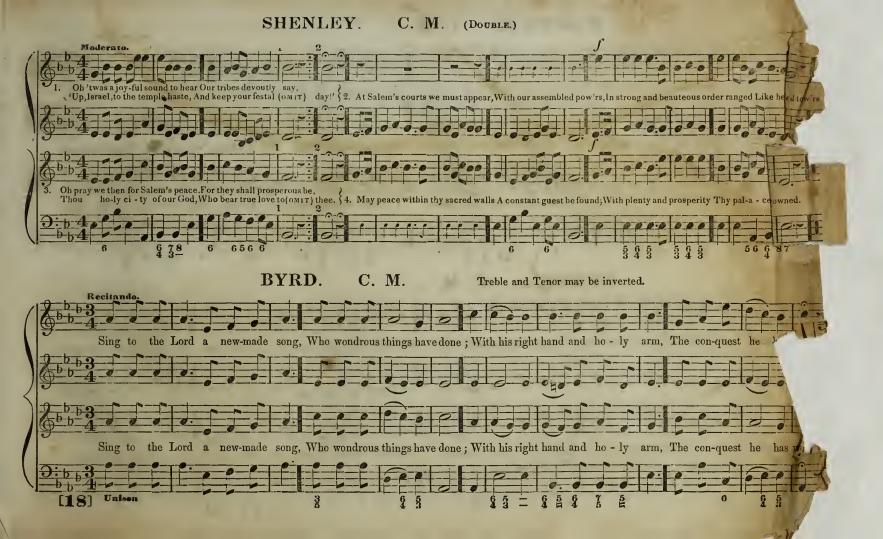




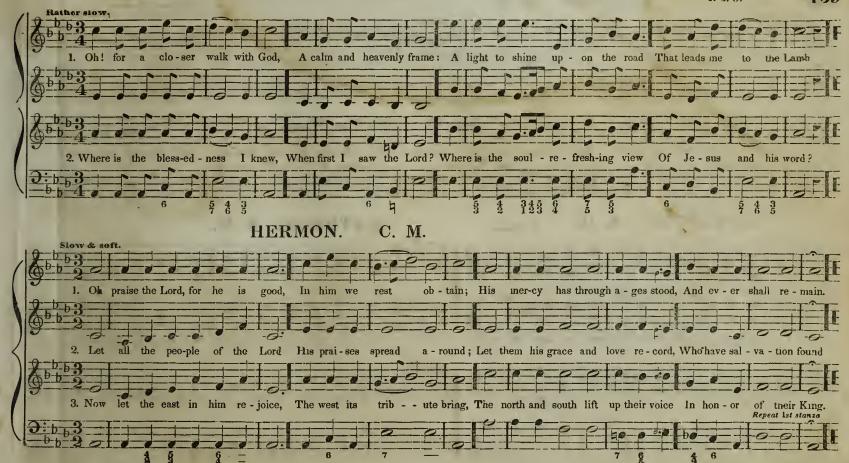






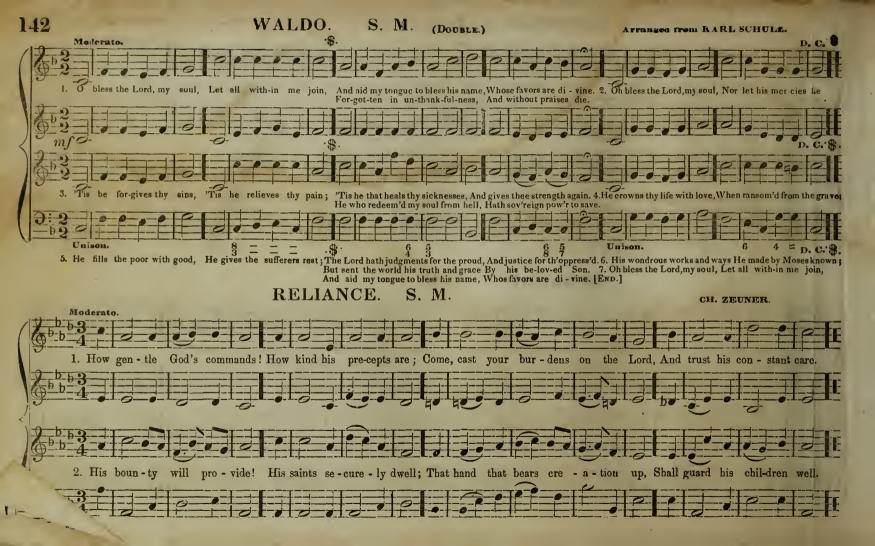


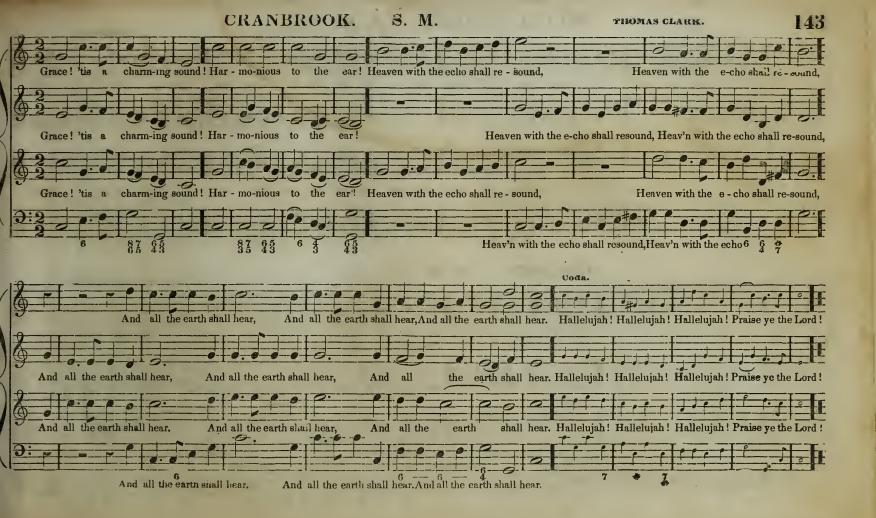






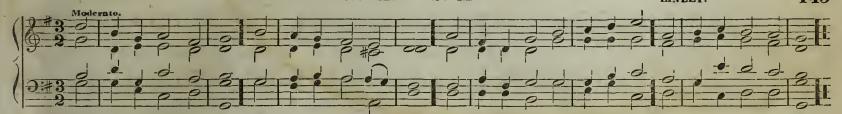






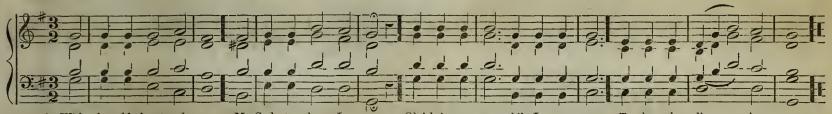






To bless thy chos-en race, In mer-ey, Lord, In - eline; And cause the brightness of thy face On all thy saints to shine. 2. That so thy won-drous way May through the world be known; While dis-tant lands their hom-age pay, And thy sal - va - tion own.

### PARAH. S. M.



- 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' snare.



1. The Saviour's glo-rious name

[19]

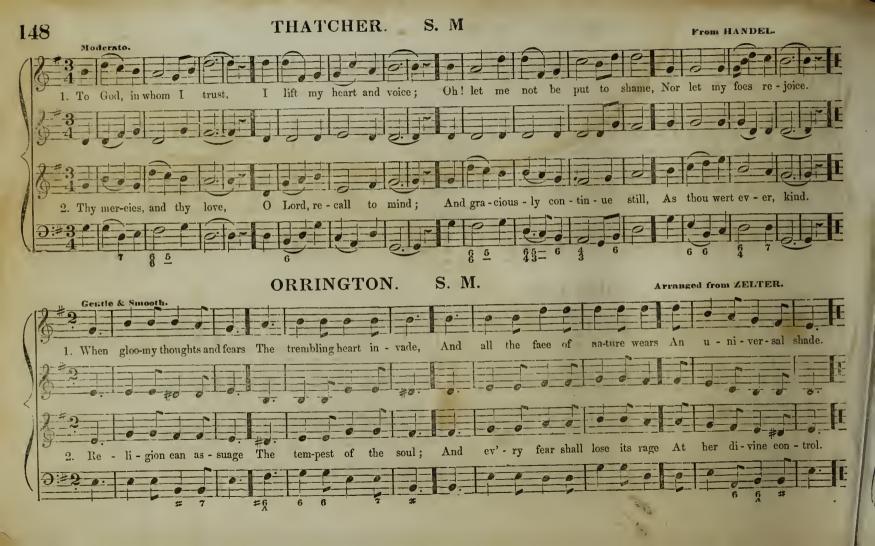
2. Wonders of grace and now'r

For - ev - er shall en-dure. To thee a - lone be-long

Long as the sun, his match-less fame Shall ev - er stand se-cure. Thy church those won-ders shall a - dore, In ev - er - last - ing sono

















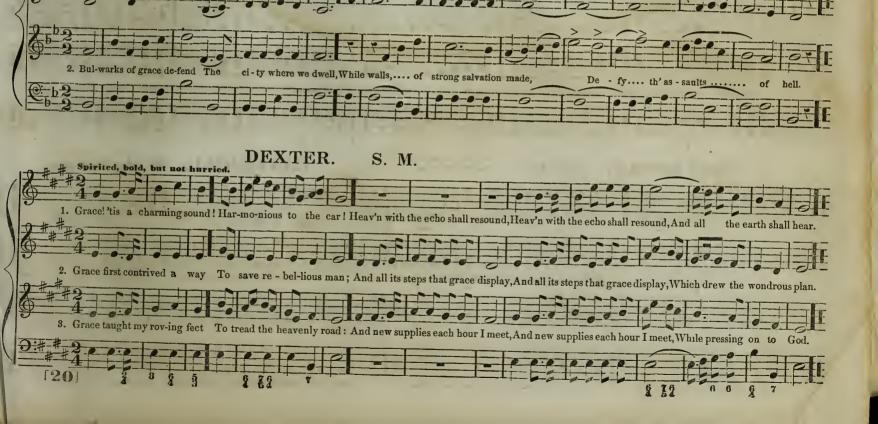
# 1. If through unruffled seas, Toward heaven we calmly sail, With grateful hearts, O God to thee, We'll own the fostering gale, With grateful hearts, O God, to thee, We'll own, &o. 2. But should the surges rise, And rest de lay to come, Blest be the sorrow, kind the storm, Which drives us nearer home, Blest be the sorrow, kind the storm, Which drives, &c.

3. Soon shall our doubts and fears, All yield to thy control; Thy tender mercies shall il-lume The midnight of the soul. Thy tender mercies shall illume The mi

of the soul.

And beau - ty

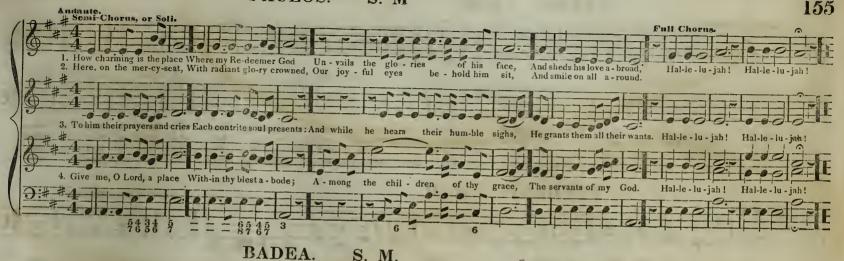
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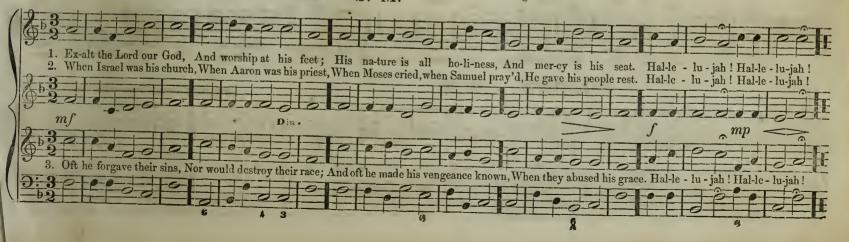


Allegro Moderato.

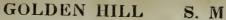
R. HARRISON.





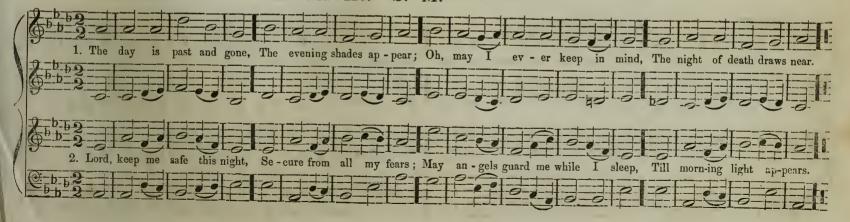


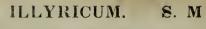


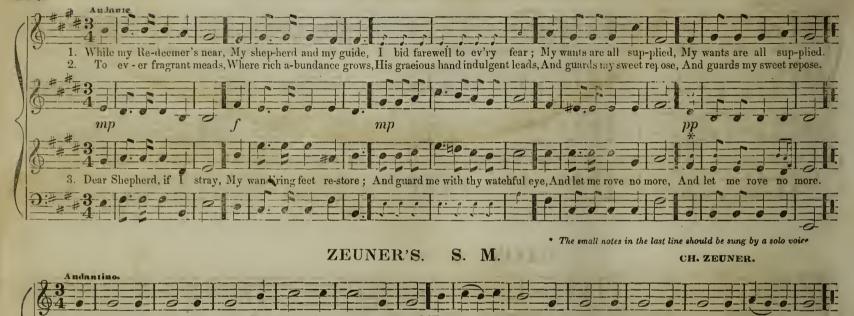


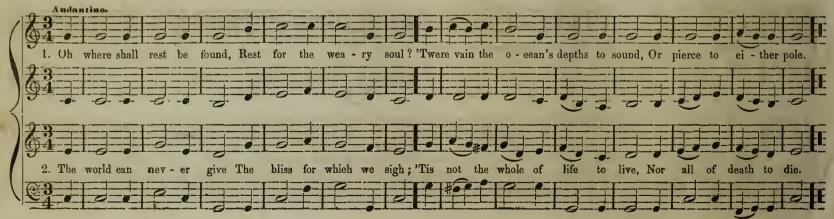


# GAVIN. S. M.

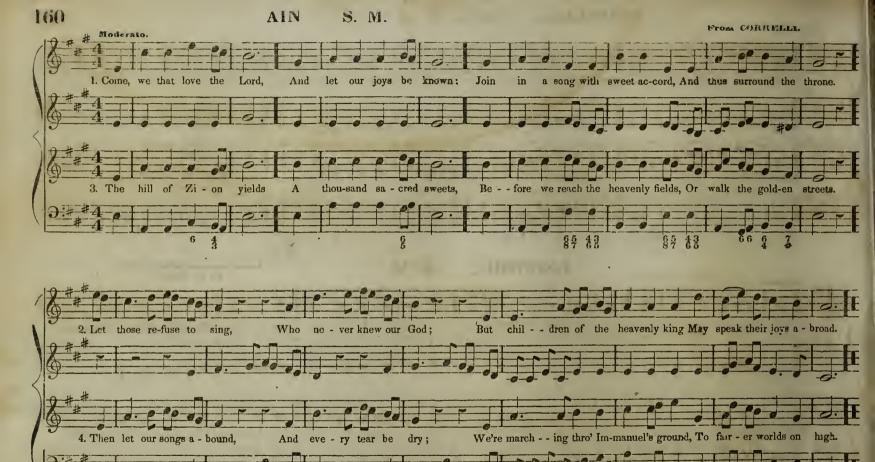








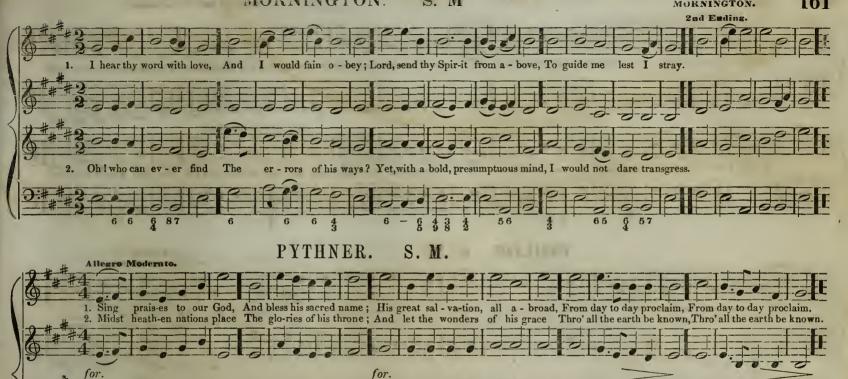




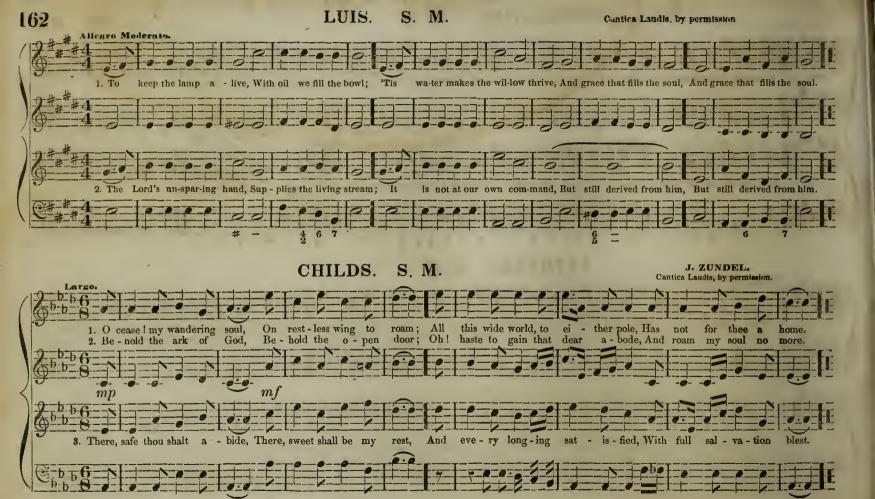
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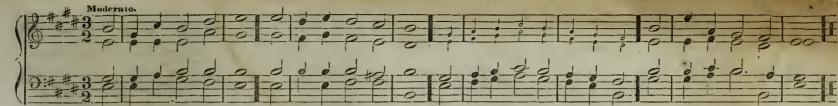
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3. The gods, the heathen boasts, Nor hear, nor see, nor move; Je - ho-vah is the Lord of hosts, Who spread the heavens above. I'niaon. 7#6 [21]



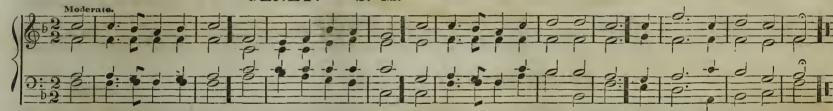




1. Great is the Lord our God, And let his praise be great; He makes the churches his a - bode, His most de - light - ful seat.

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

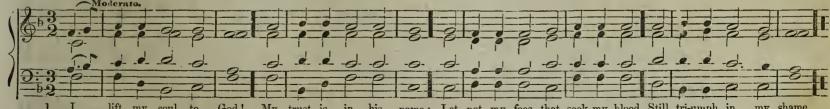
## OLNEY. S. M.



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

  2. Let him that hear eth say To all a bout him, 'Come!' Let him that thirsts for right-eous ness, To Christ, the foun-tain, come!
- 3. Yes, who-so-ev er will, Oh let him free ly come, And free ly drink the stream of life; 'Tis Je sus bids him come!

# BRALTON. S. M.

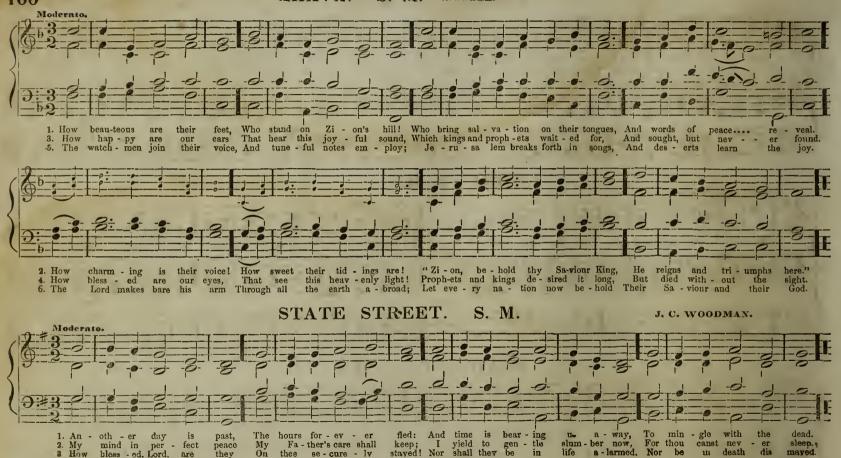


1. I lift my soul to God! My trust is in his name; Let not my foes that seek my blood, Still tri-umph in my shame.

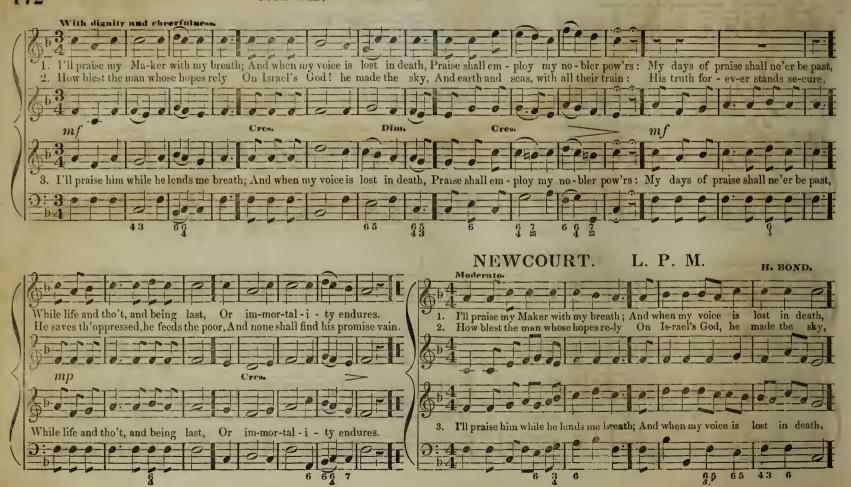
2. From ear-ly dawn-ing light Till evening shades a - rise, For thy sal - va - tion, Lord, I wait, With ev - er - long ing eyes.







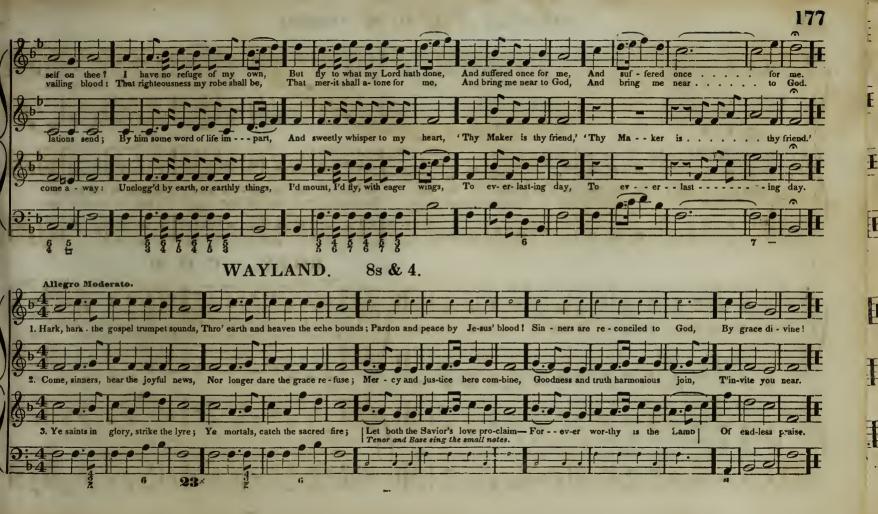




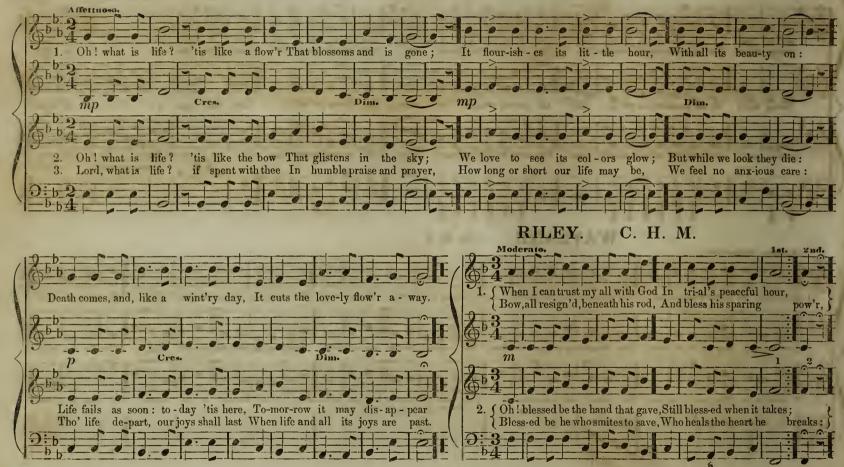


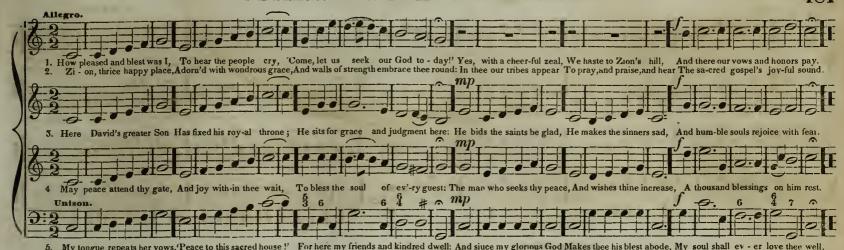




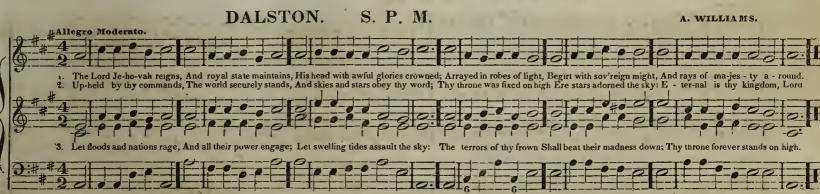


178





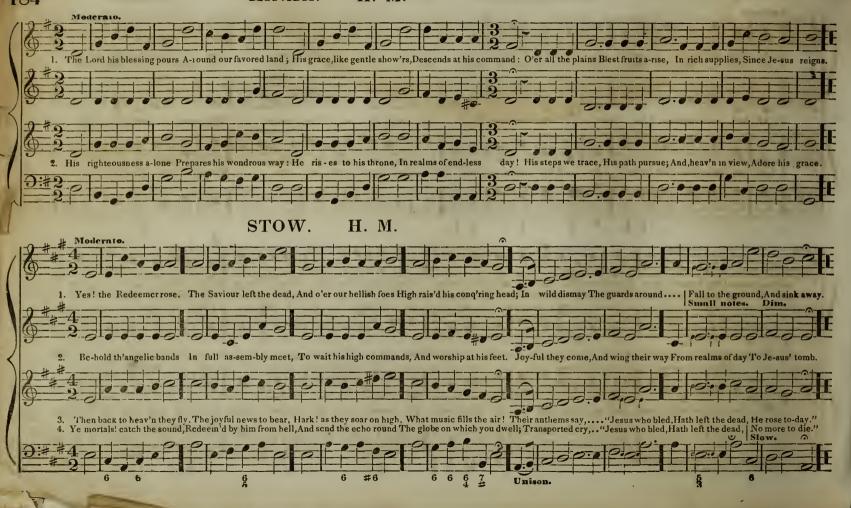
5. My tongue repeats her yows, 'Peace to this sacred house !' For here my friends and kindred dwell: And since my glorious God Makes thee his blest abode, My soul shall ev - er love thee well.

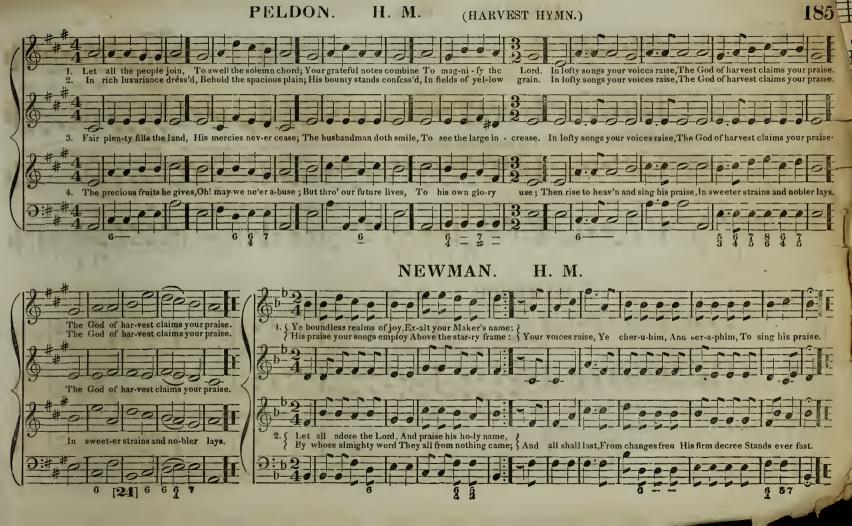


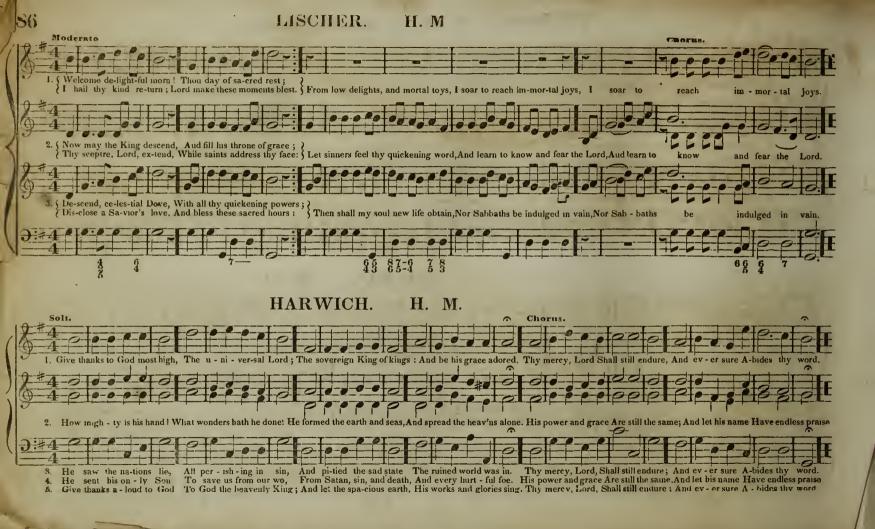
4. The promises are true, Thy grace is ever new; There fix'd, the church shall ne'er remove; The saints with holy fear Shall in the courts appear. And sing thine ever last included



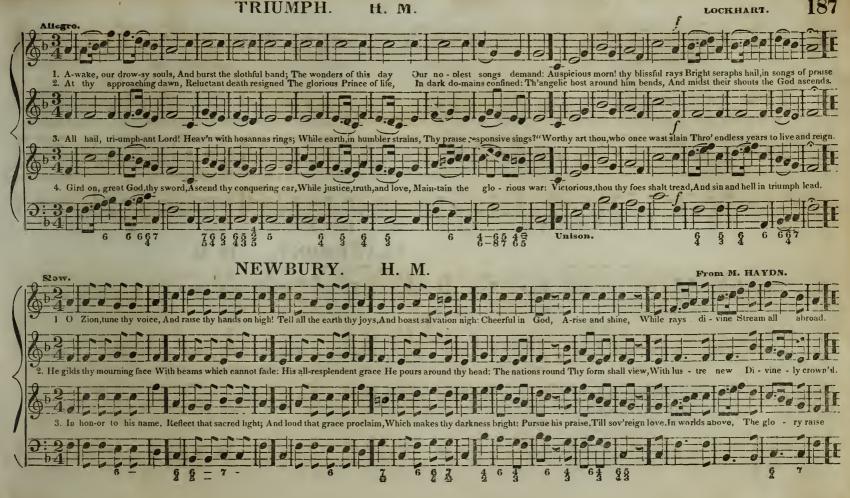










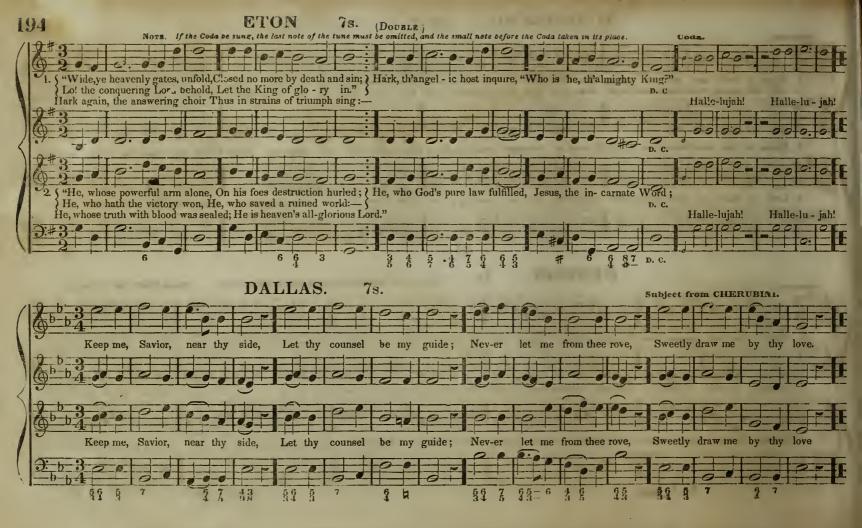




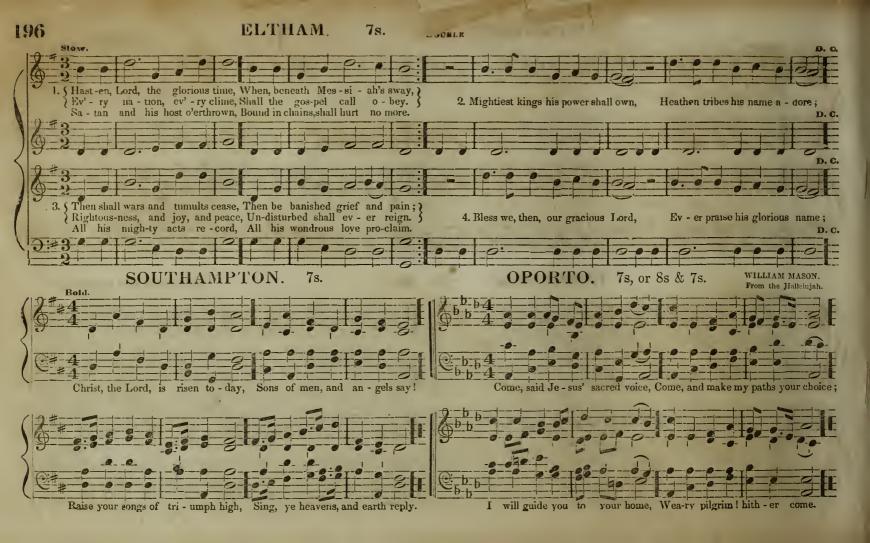


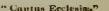




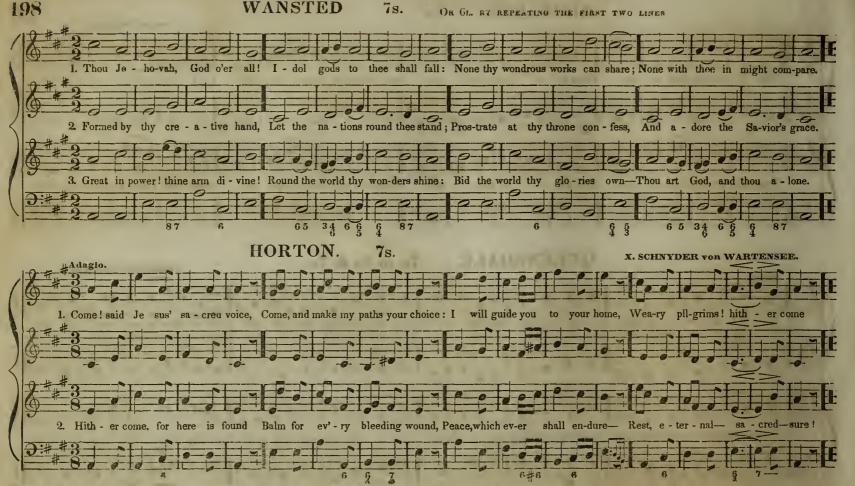














sin - ner's road, Lov - ing those who love their God; Who, with hope, and faith unfeigned, Treads the path by thee ordained.

LATROBE.



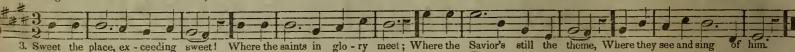
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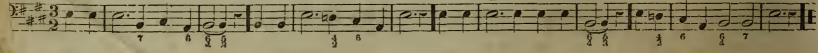
Moderato.

3. He, who shuns the

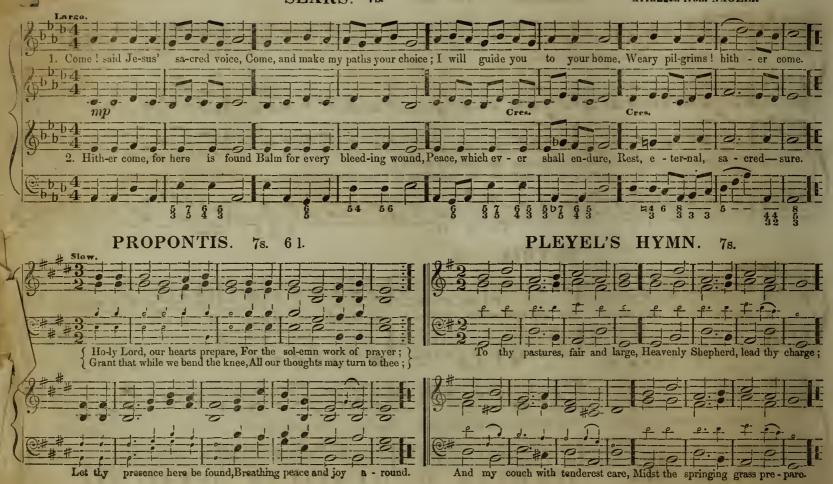
6L, BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES. ACTON. 7s. or 8s & 7s. MSlow. 1. Sweet the time, ex - ceeding sweet! When the saints to - gether meet, When the Sa - vior is the theme, When they join to sing of him.

Such as did the Fa-ther move: He be - held the world un - done, Loved the world, and gave his Son. 2 Sing we then e - ter - nal love.

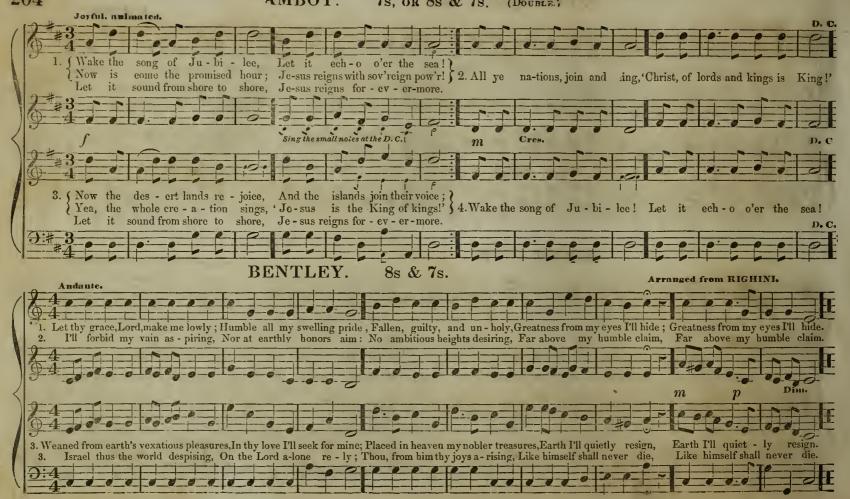




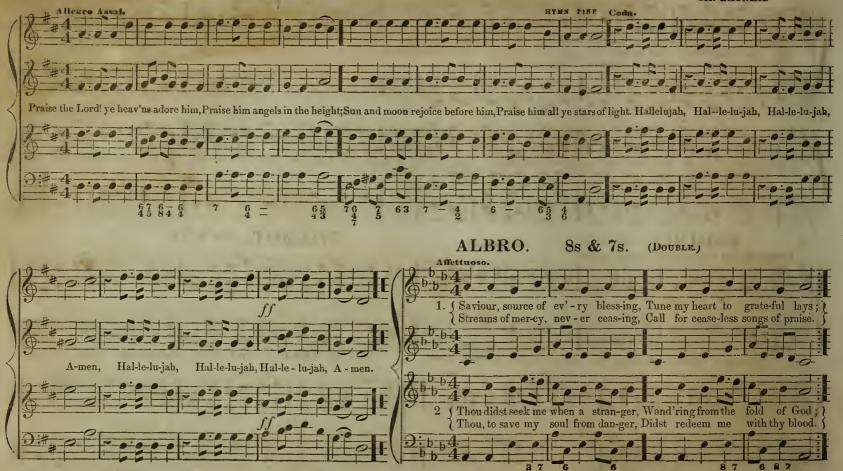


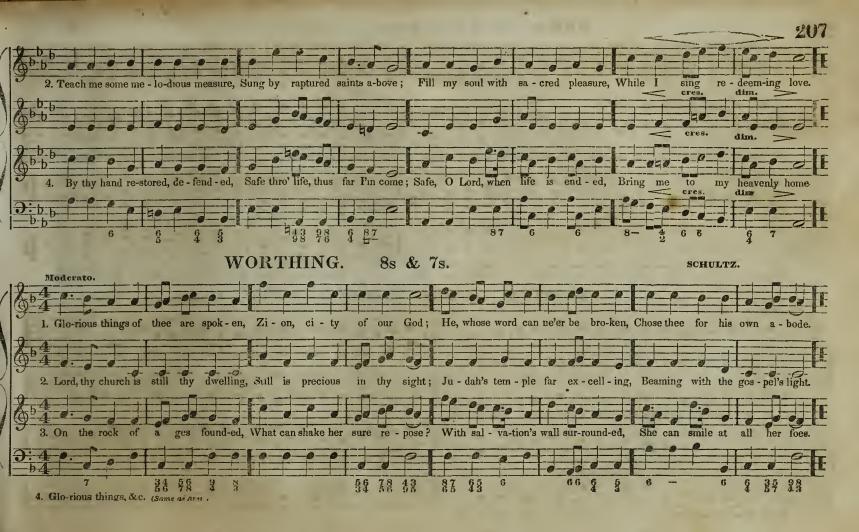








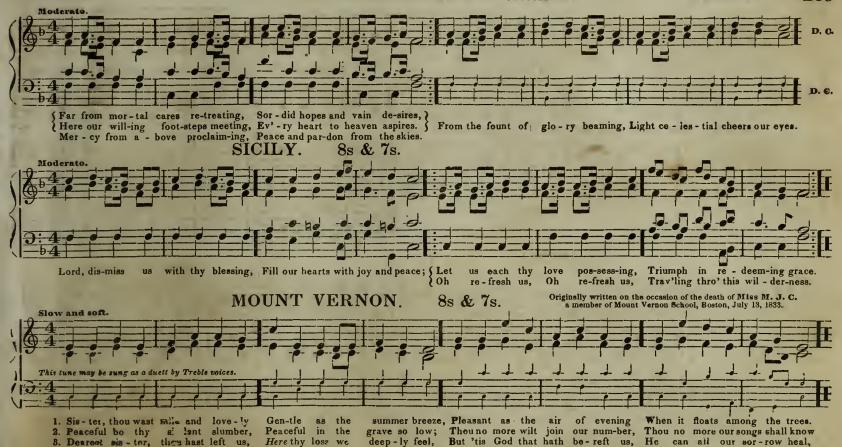


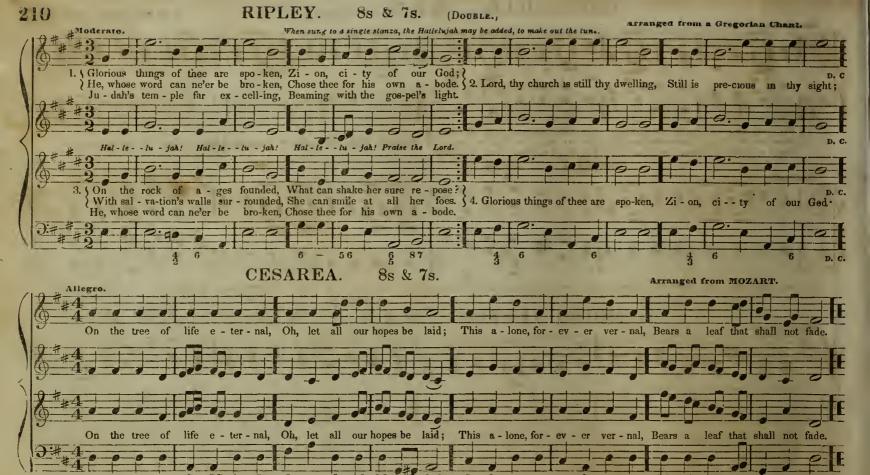


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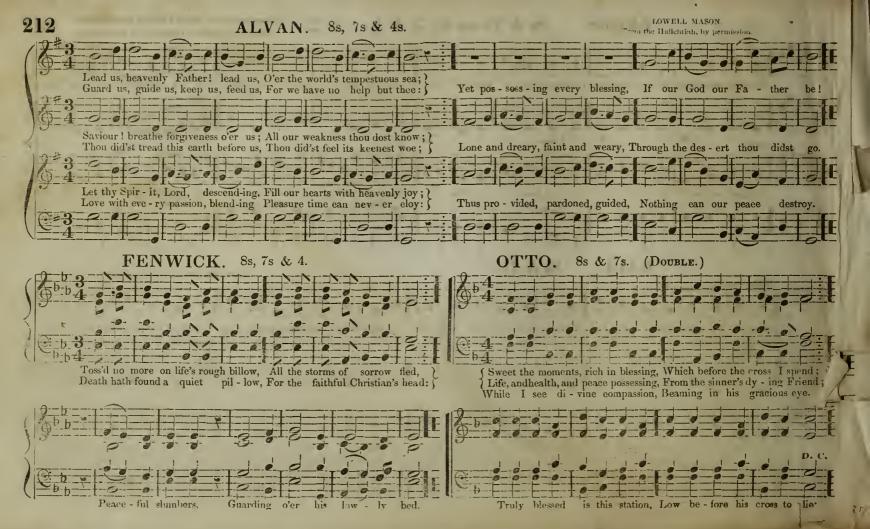
4. Yet a gain we hope to meet thee.

ife is flod. Then, in heaven, with joy to greet thee. Where no farewell tear is shed

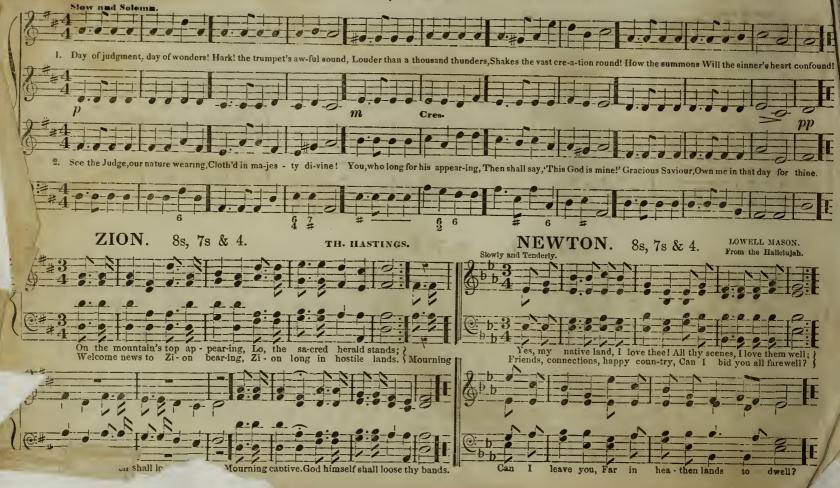


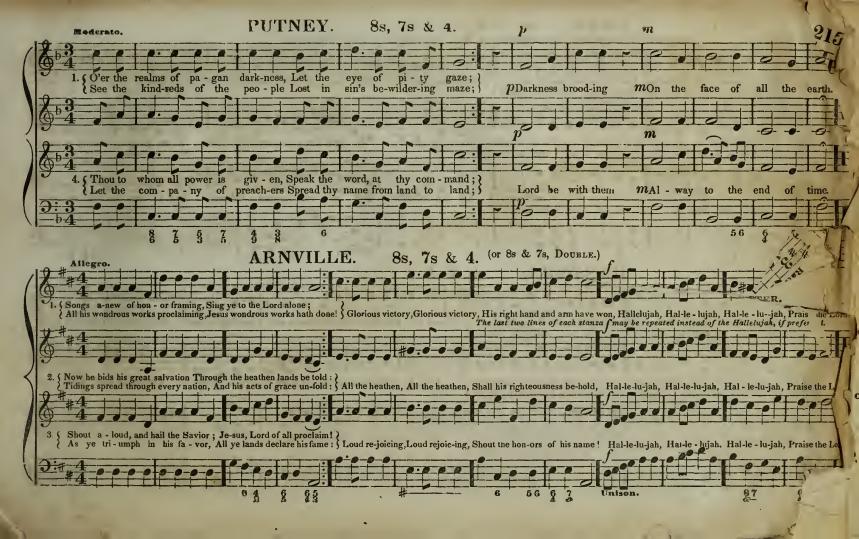


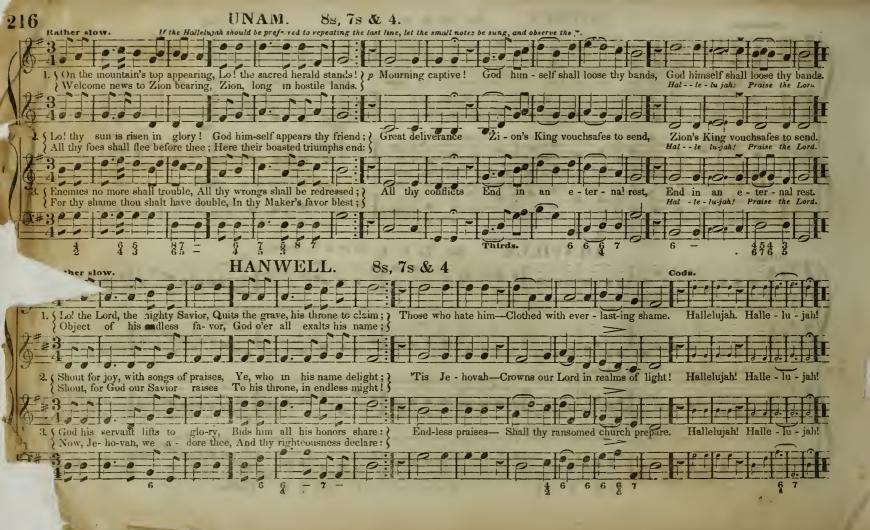


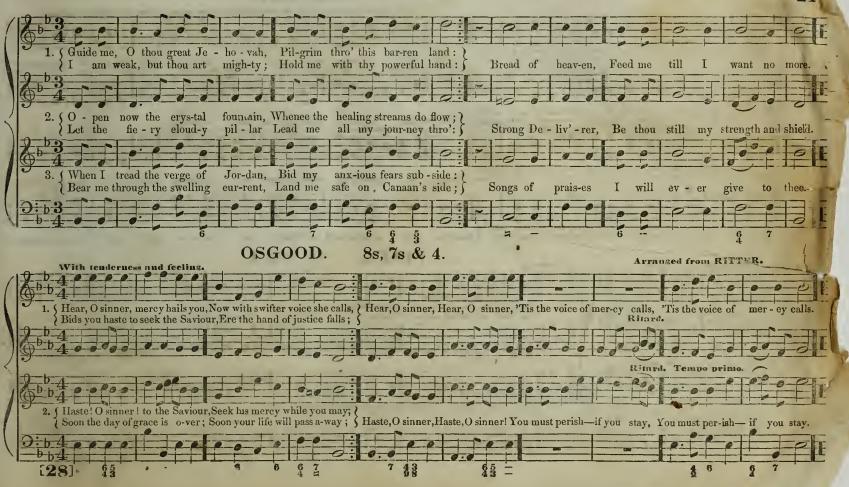






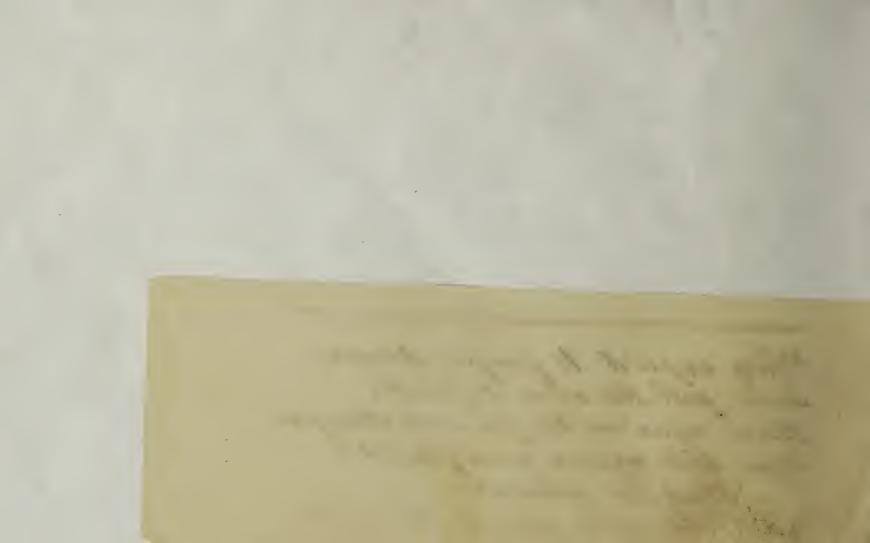








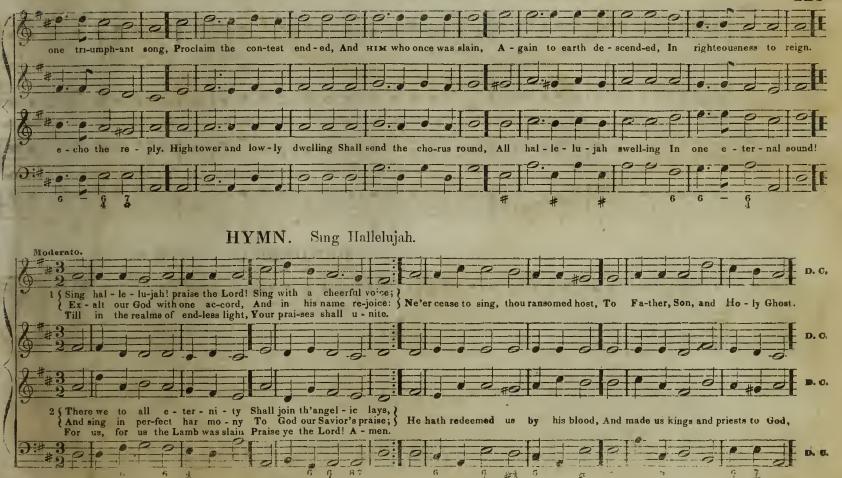
When exposed to fearful dangers,
Sesus will His own defend;
Borne afar midst focs and strangers,
Sesus will appear your friend;
And his presence
Shall be with you to the





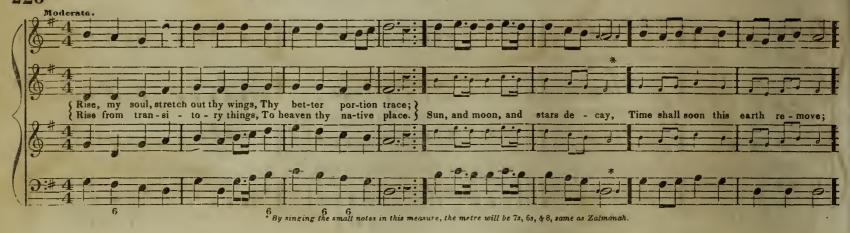




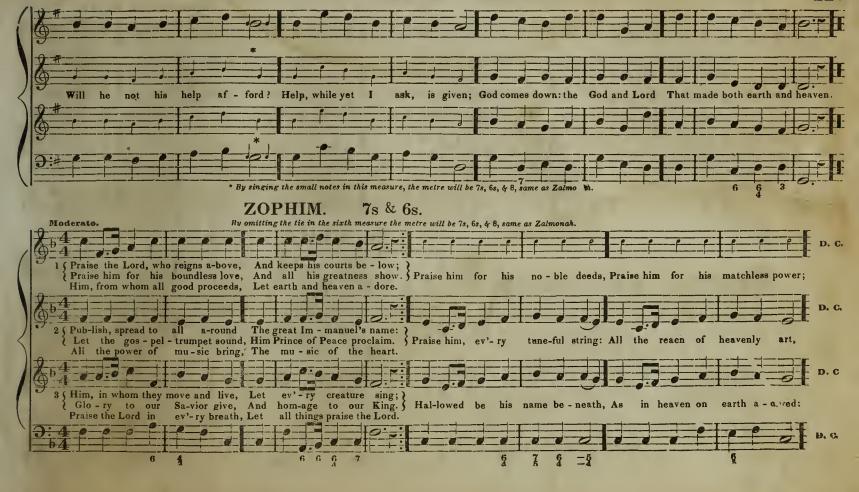


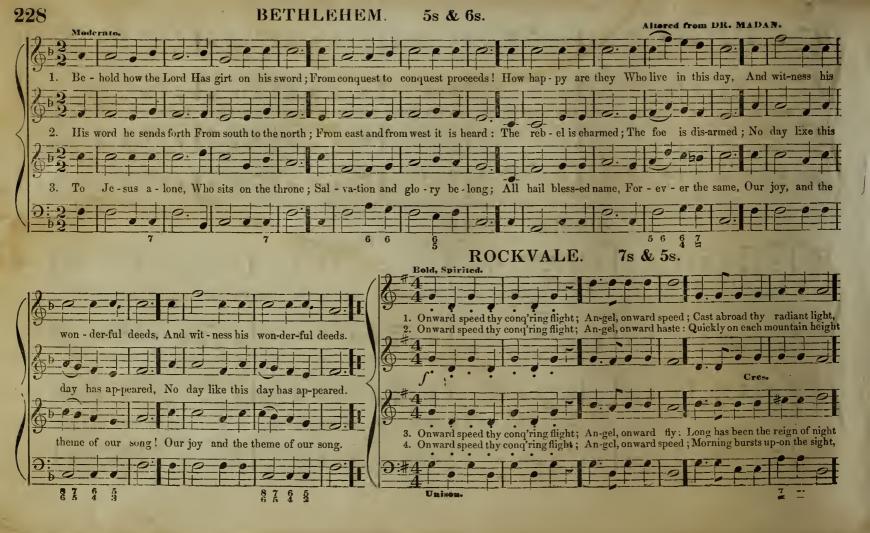








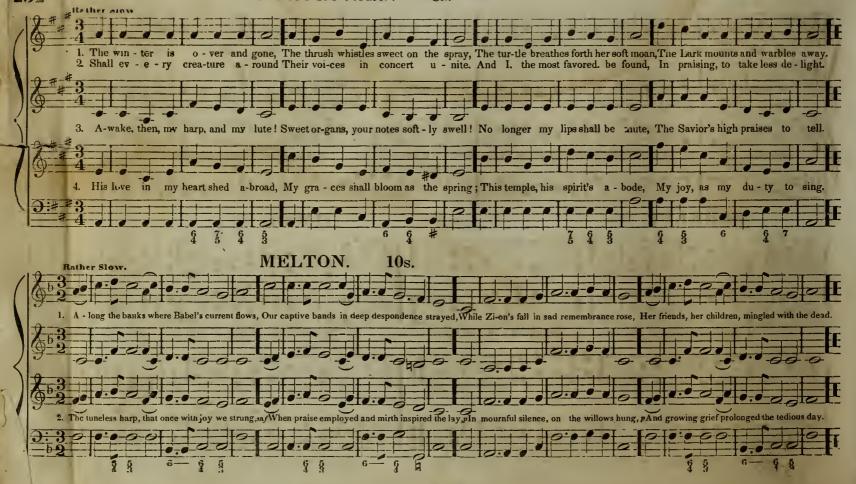


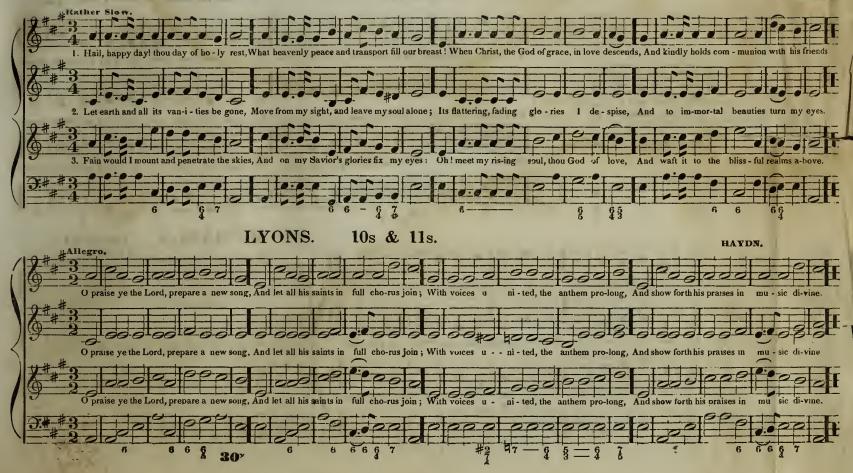








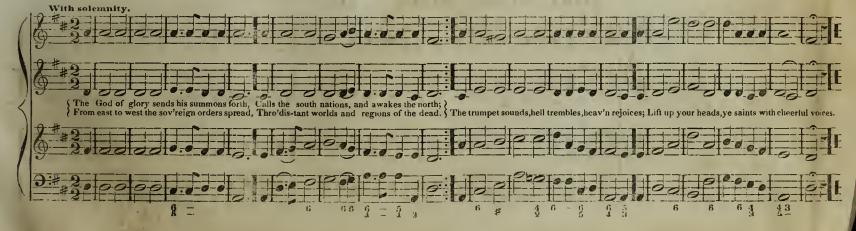






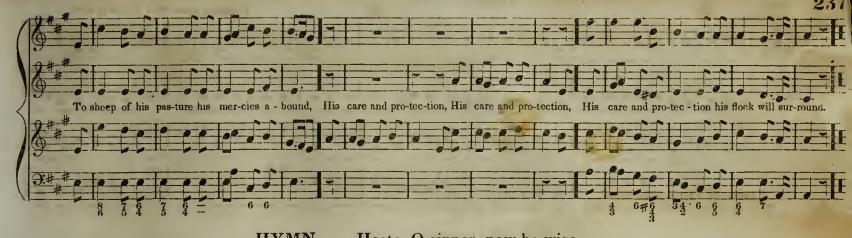


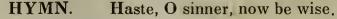


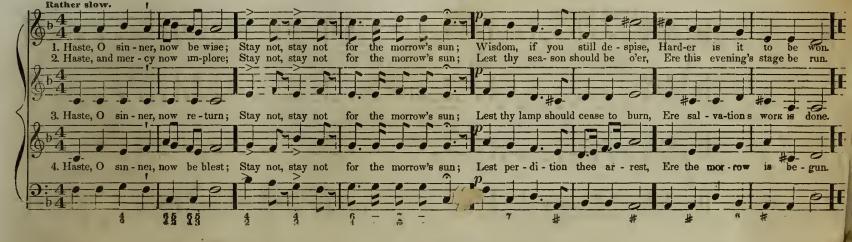






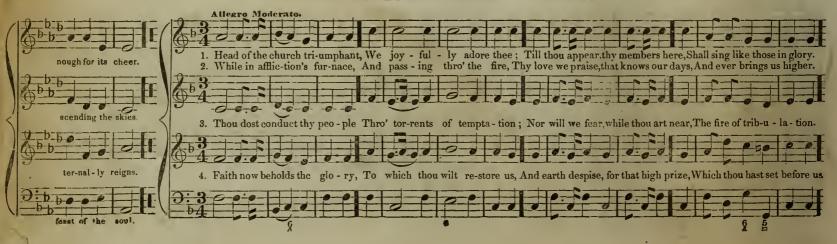


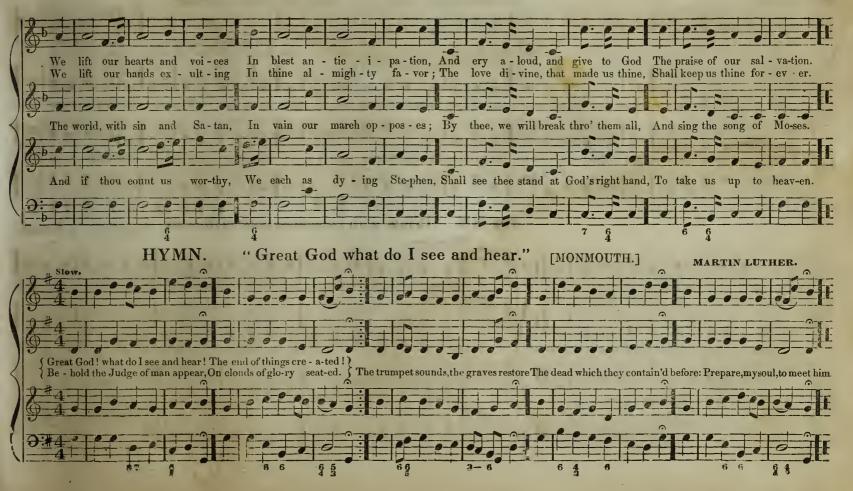


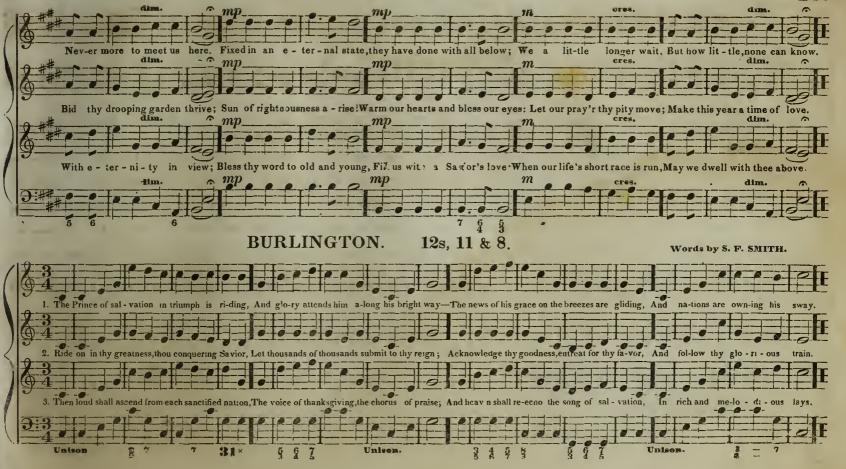


## 4. Where the saints of all a-ges in har-mo-ny meet, Their Saviour and brethren, trans-port-ed to greet; Where the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the

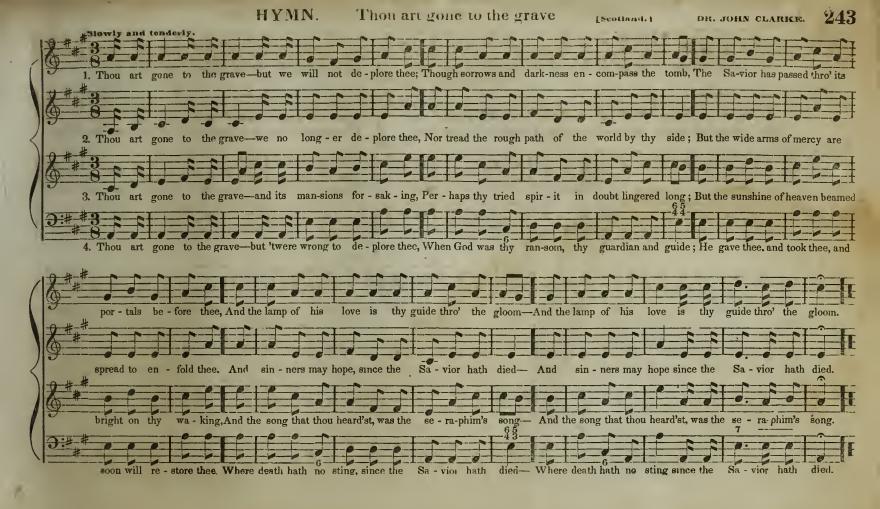
## HYMN.

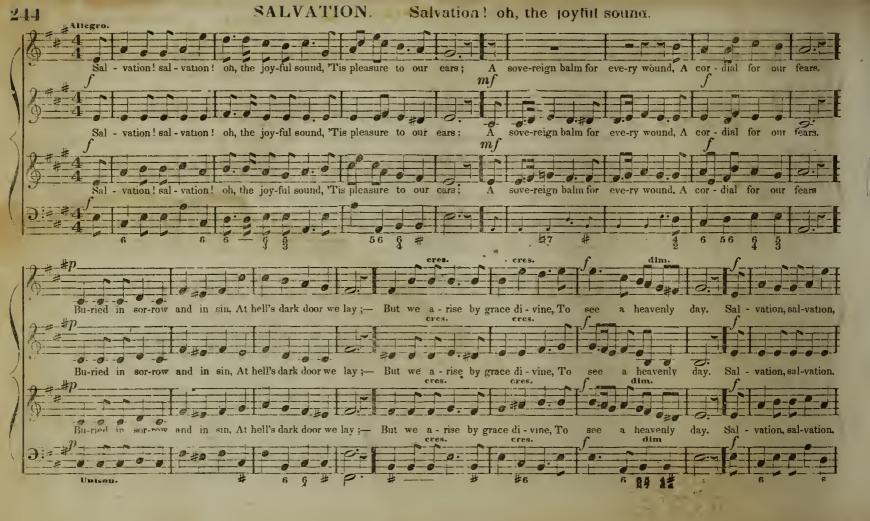


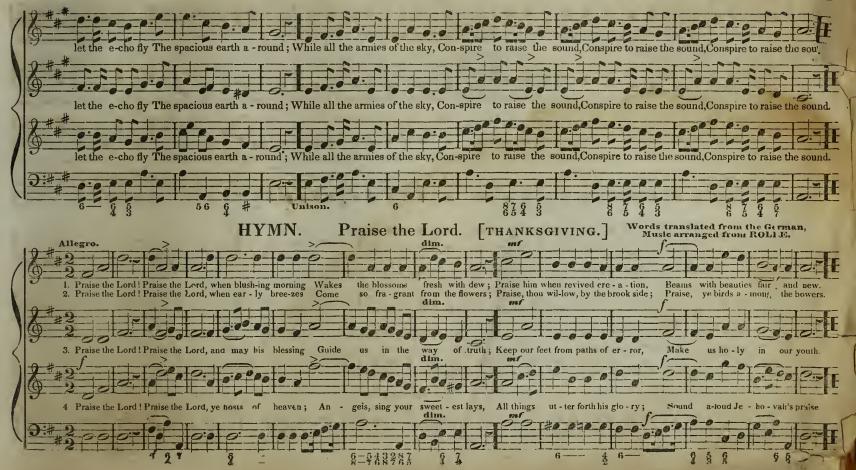


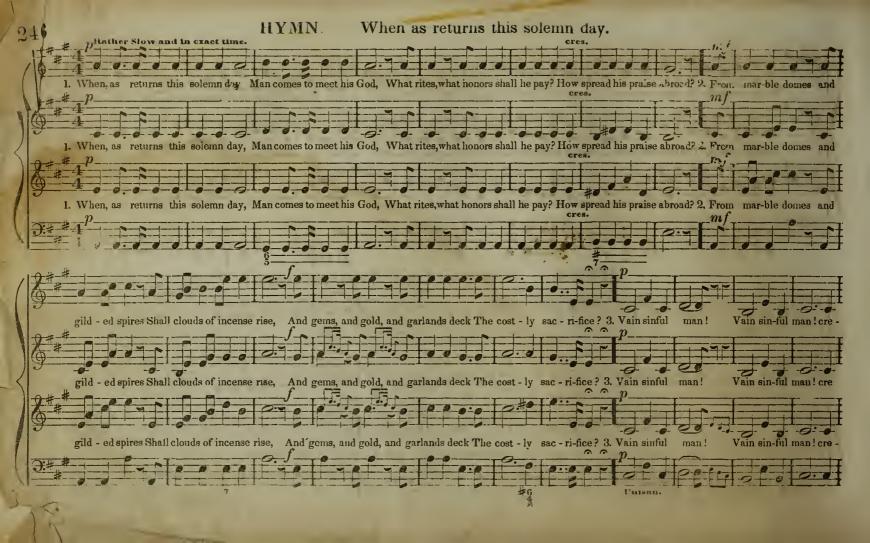






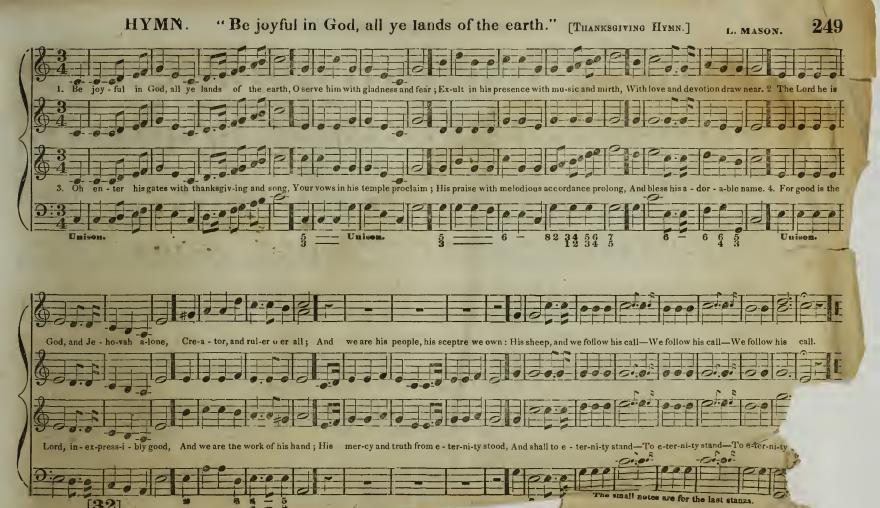


















Glory be to thee.

Glerv be to thee.

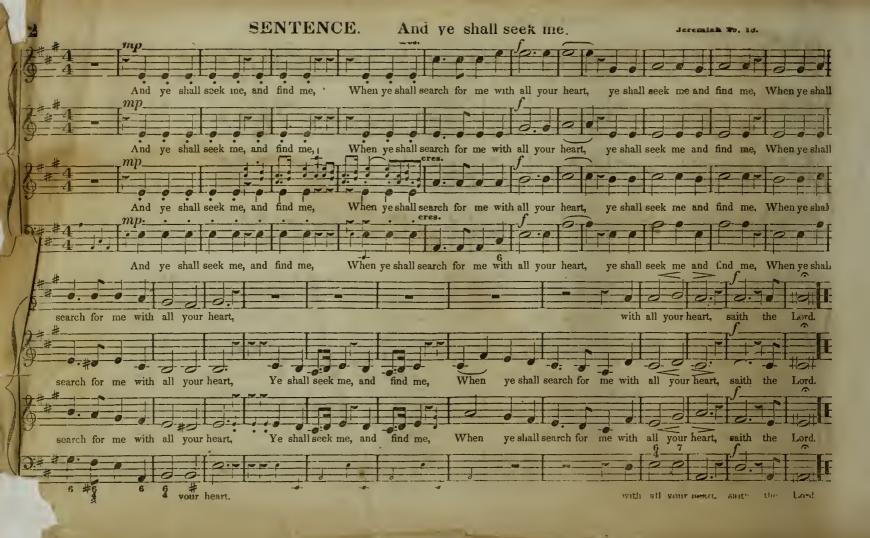
to thee, to thee.

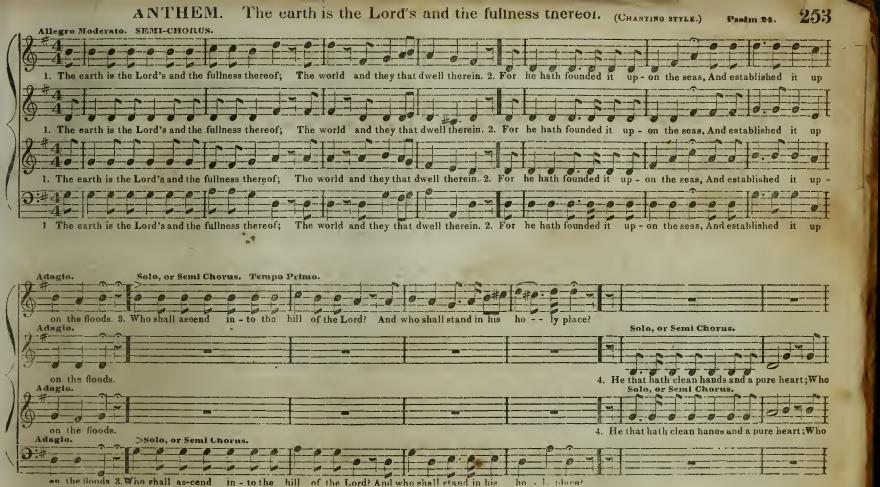
Lord . .

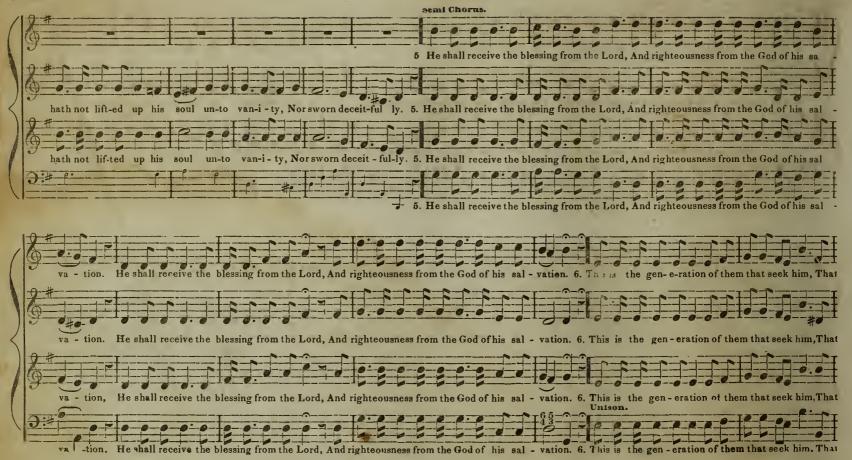
most

high

full of thy glo-ry;











gio - ry



He is the King, the King of glo-ry

He

the King, the King of

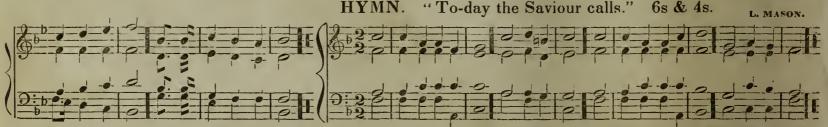
glo - ry,



Our jour-ney pur - sue, Roll round with the year, And nev - er stand still till the Mas-ter ap - pear; 1. Come, let us a - new life is a dream; Our time, as a stream Glides swift-ly a - way, And the fu - gi - tive mo-ment re - fu - ses to stay: 3. Oh! that each, in the day Of his com-ing may say, 'I have fought my way through, I have fin-ished the work thou didst give me to



His a - dor - a - ble will, Let us glad - ly ful - fil, And our tal-ents improve, By the patience of hope And the la-bor of love: By the ar - row is flown; The . . mo-ment is gone; The mil-len - ni - al year Rushes on to our view, And e - ter - ni - ty's near: Rushes O that each from his Lord May re - ceive the glad word, 'Well and faith-ful - ly done; En-ter in - to my joy. And sit down on my throne: En-ter



pa-tience of hope, And the la - bor of love. on to our view, And c - ter - ni - ty's near in - to my joy. And sit down on my throne

1. To -day, the Saviour calls, Ye wand'rers home: O ye be-nighted souls, Why larger roam?

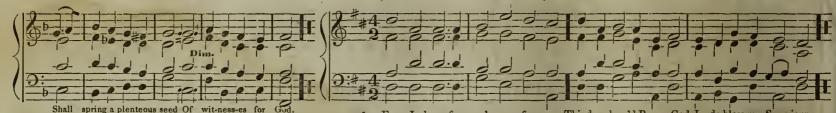
do ;'

2. To - day, the Saviour calls, O hear him now: Within these sacred walls To Je-sus wow.









To many a wak'ning land The one a-vail-ing name.

- Ere I sleep, for ev'-ry fa-vor, This day show'd By my God, I do bless my Sa-viour.
   Leave me not, but ev er love me; Let thy peace Be my bliss, Till thou hence remove me.
- 3. Thou, my rock, my guard, my tow -er, Safe-ly keep, While I sleep, Me, with all thy pow -er.
- 4. And, when-e'er in death I slum-ber, Let me rise With the wise, Counted in their num-ber.

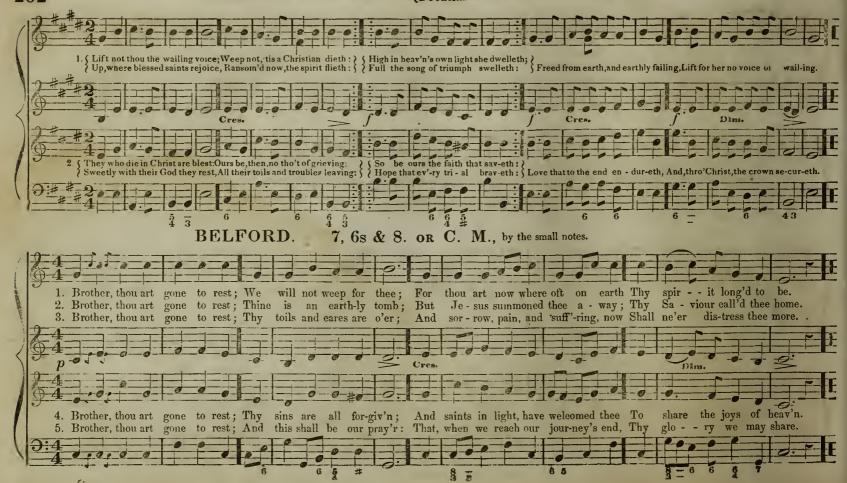


All his wondrous works proclaiming, Jesus wondrous works hath done! Glorious vic-tory, Glo-rious vic-tory, His right hand and arm hath won

2. Now he bids 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-courses be - held.



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



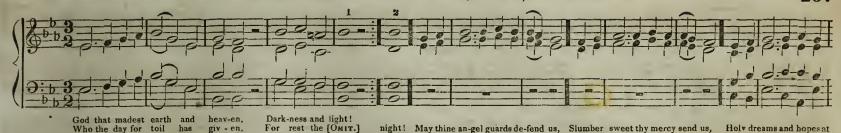




2. (Ob - ject of our soul's de - vo-tion, Thee we a - dore; ) { Sav-iour, thou art ev - er wor-thy, } Thee we praise with sweat e - motion, This fa-vor'd hour. } { All the heavenly host a - dore thee, } Saints shall cast their crowns before thee, Lord, ev-er-more.





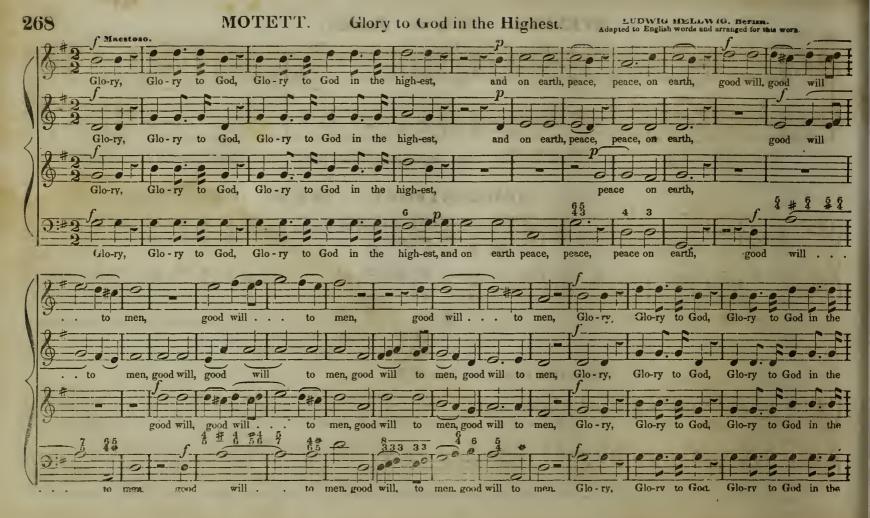




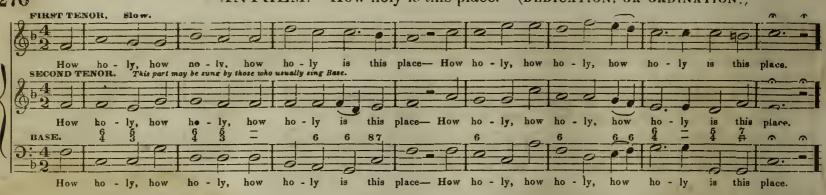
## WOODFORD. 6s & 5s.

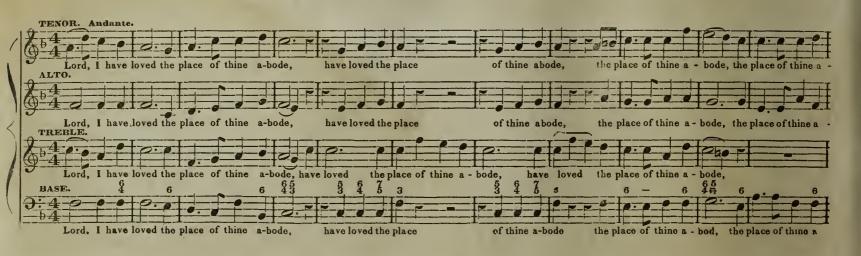


1. Hark!the sounds of gladness From a distant shore, Like relief from sadness; Sorrow now no more: "Tis the Lord has done it. In his day of power! His own arm hath hath won it; praise him ever move



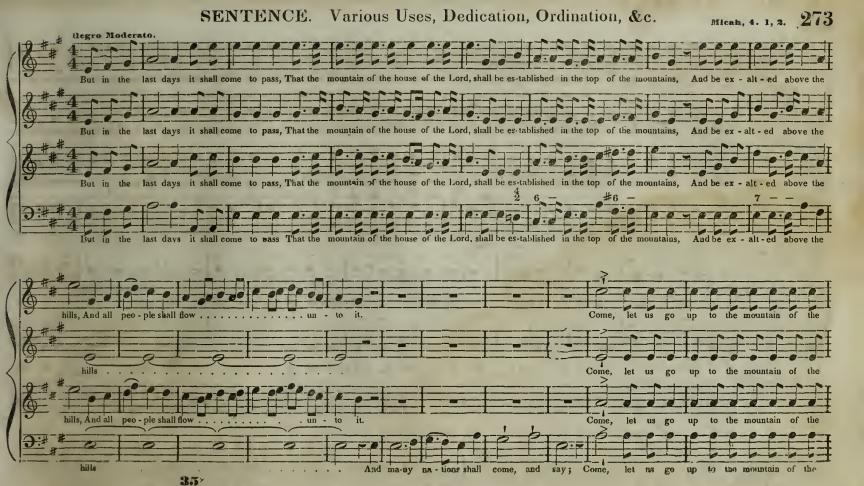


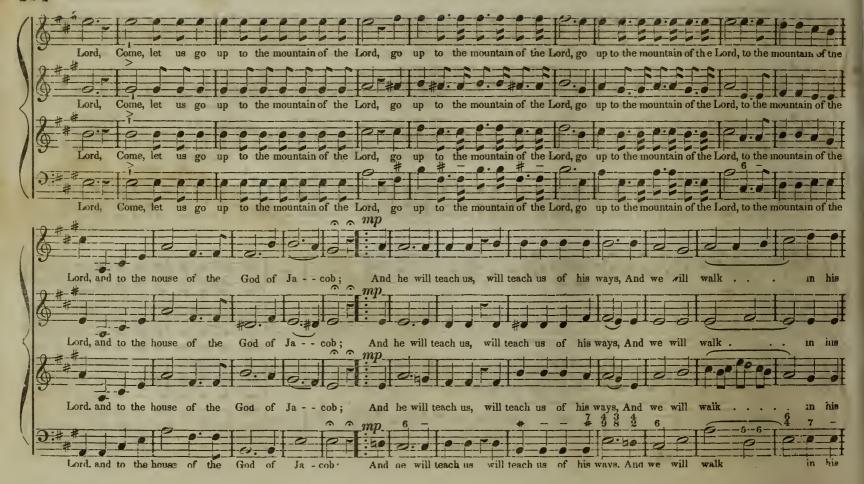






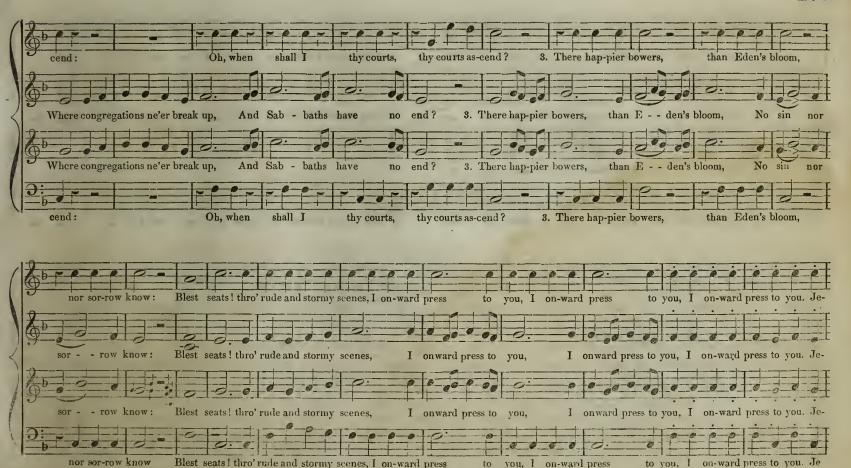






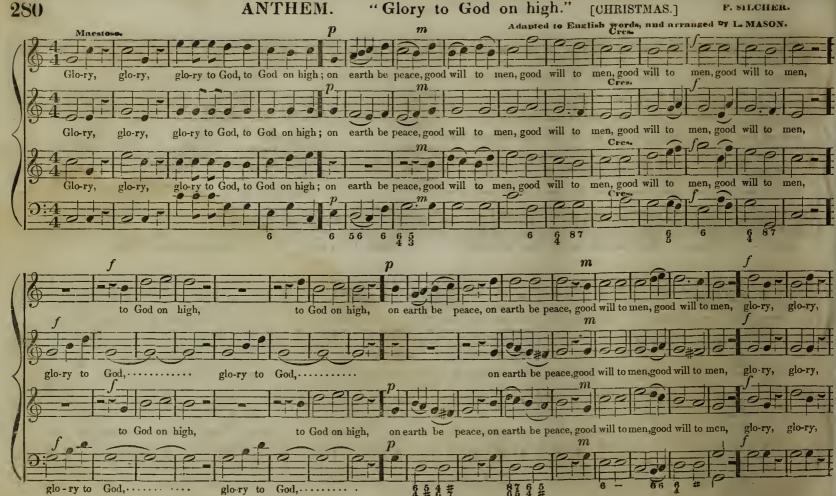




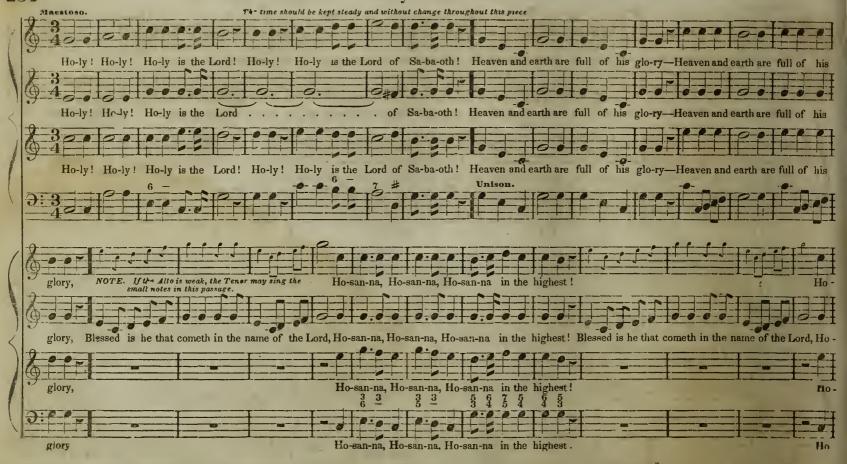


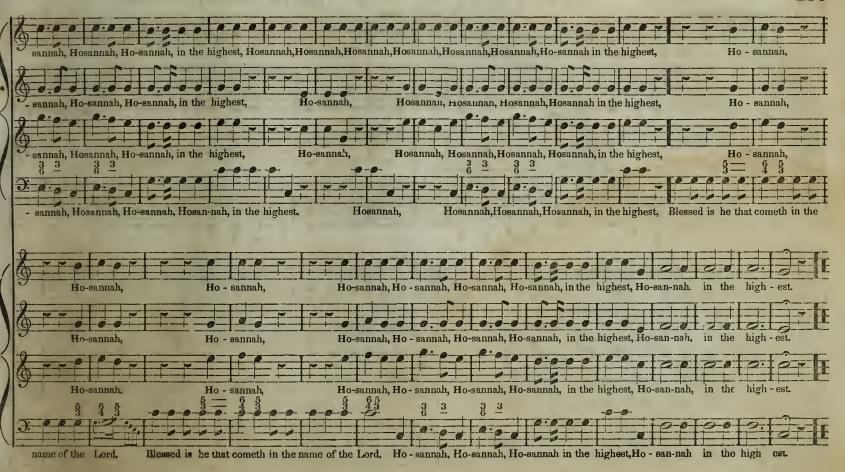






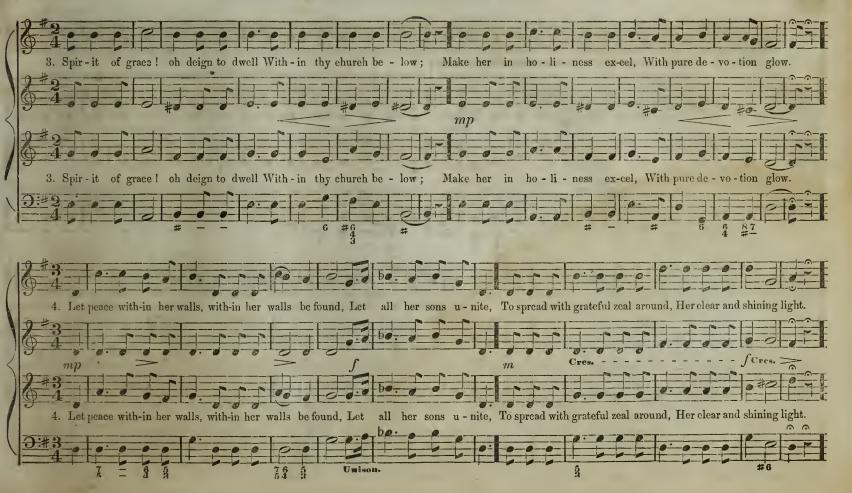






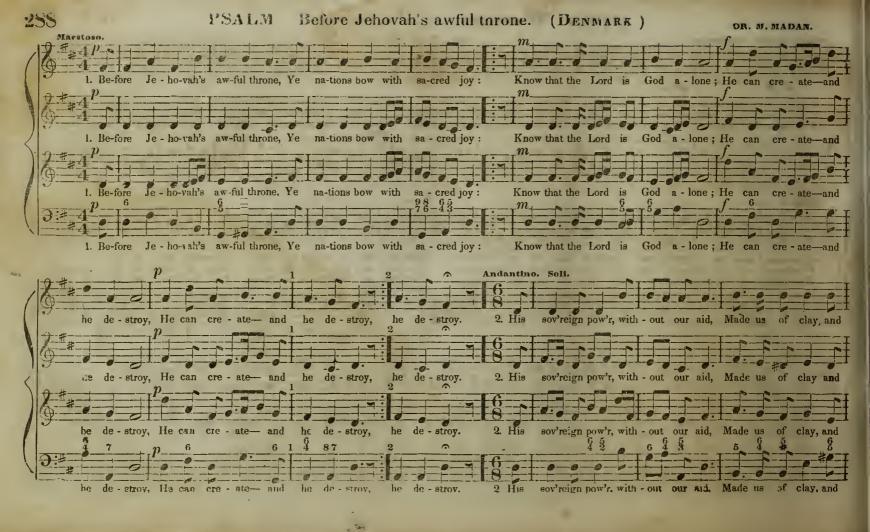
To breathe the hum-ble fer-vent pray'r, And pour the eho - ral song, To breathe the hum-ble fer-vent pray'r, And pour the eho - - ral song.

To breathe the hum-ble fer-vent pray'r, And pour the eho - ral song, To breathe the hum-ble fer-vent pray'r, And pour the cho - - ral song.

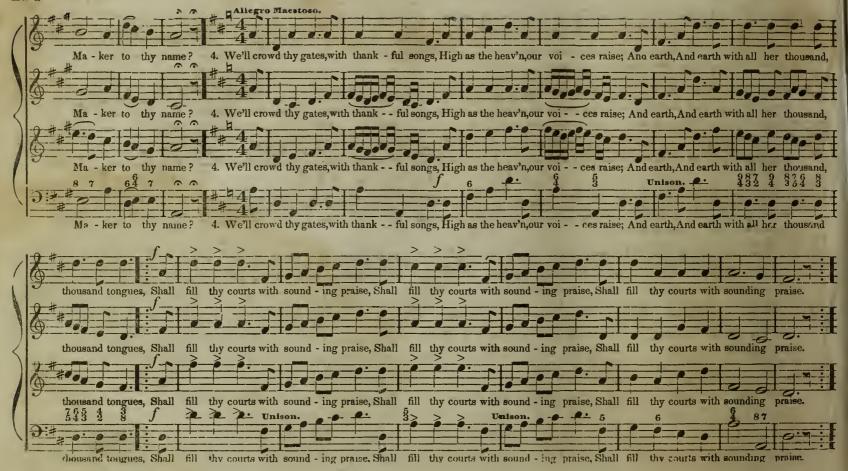














## MOTETT. Song of praise in the night.



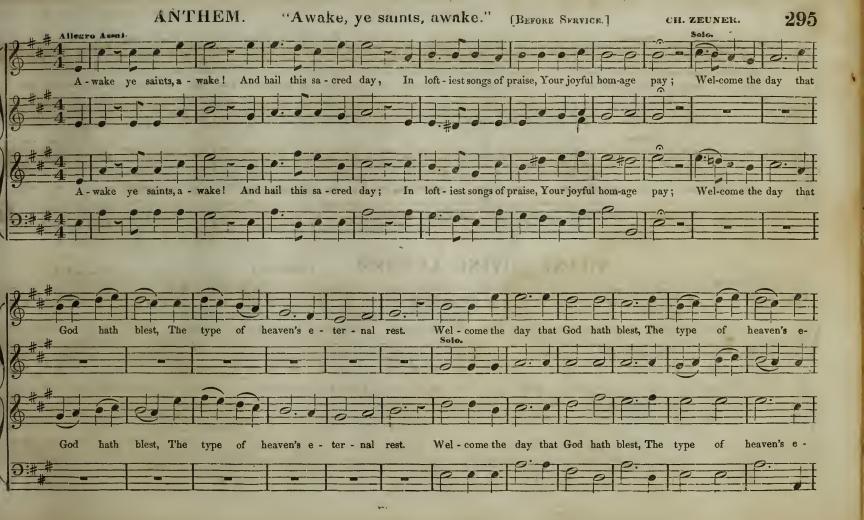




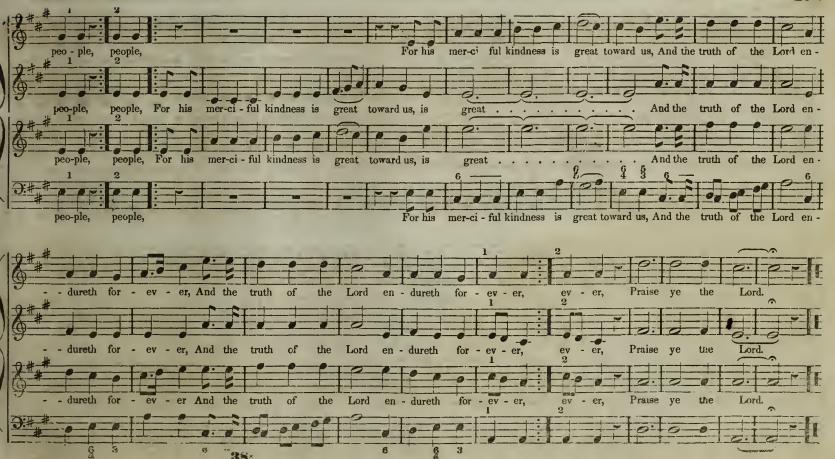
Oh how fair Smiles | does nature bear To God! She glows with his praises. Glory raises: In his bright abode

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









Henveniy day.



God,

our

A - men,

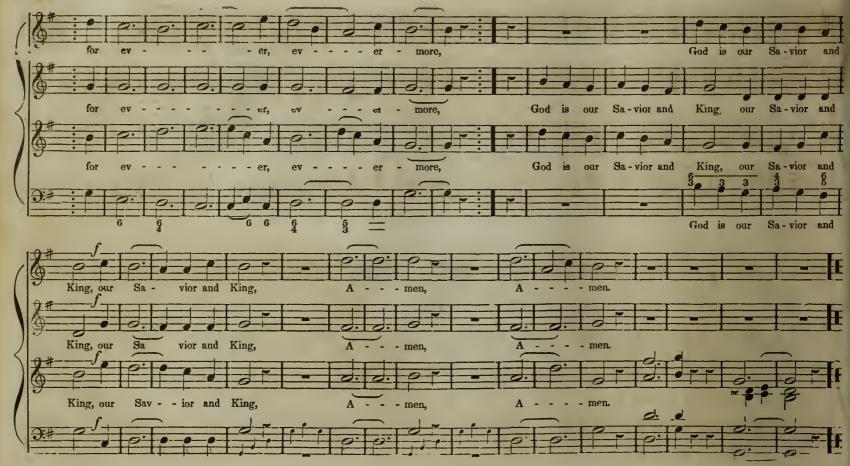
A - men.

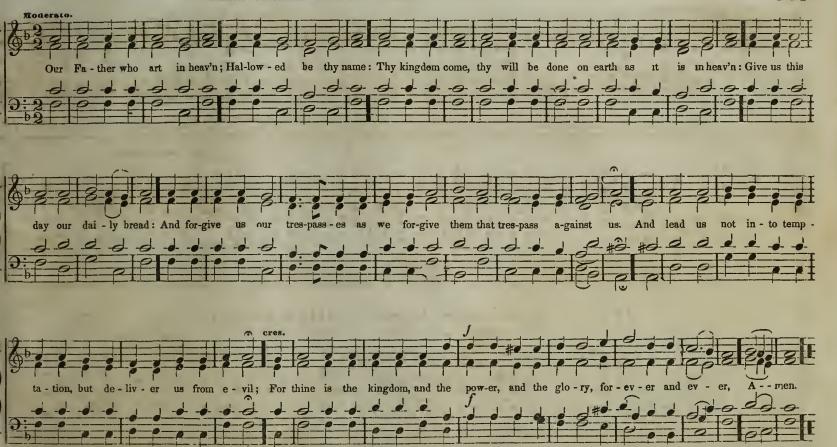
mag - ni - fy

his name,

As - cribe sal - va - tion un

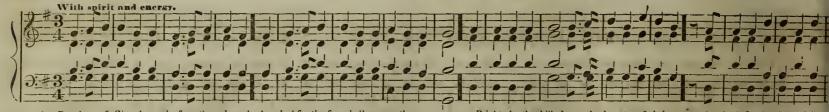




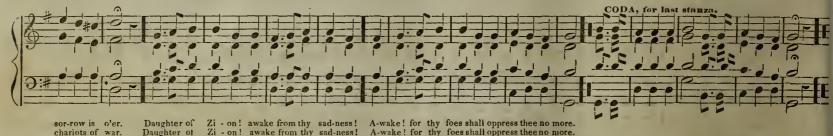


In some parts of Germany the Lord's Prayer is chanted by the Lutheran Priests at the altar, to music moving (as do the lamentations of the Catholic Church) oncy by a few small and easy intervals, almost clways within the range of one to four of the scale, and producing a peculiarly devout, child-like and suppliant expression. The music here set to the same words, is in the spirit and style of the German, and from the words. For thine is the kingdom? to the same is at atmost exactly the same as was heard under the circumstances above mentioned.

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



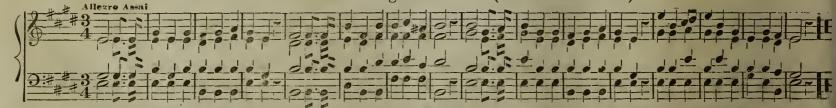
Daughter of Zi-on! a-wake from thy sadness! A-wake! for thy foes shall oppress thee no more; - Bright o'er thy hills dawns the day-star of gladness, A - rise! for the night of thy Strong were thy foes, but the arm that subdued them, And seattered their legions, was mighti-er far; They fled like the chaff from the scourge that pursued them :- Vain were their steeds & their 3. Daughter of Zi-on, the pow'r that hath sav'd thee, Extoll'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



chariots of war. Zi - on is free.

Daughter of Zi - on! awake from thy sad-ness! A-wake! for thy foes shall oppress thee no more, shall oppress thee no more, shall oppress thee no more.

## "Hail to the brightness." (11s & 10s metre.)

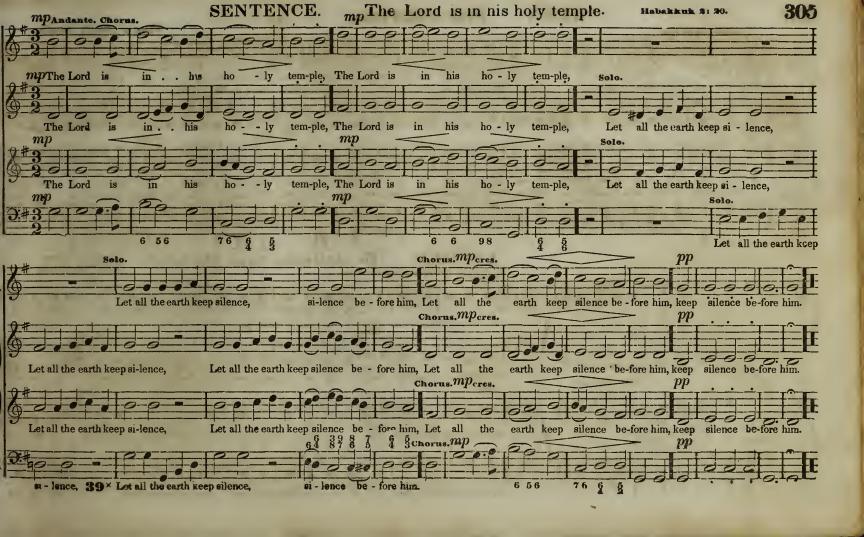


- 1. Hail to the originations of Zion's glad morning! Joy to the lands that in darkness have lain; Hush'd be the accents of sorrow and mourning. Zi-on triumphant be-gins her mild reign.

- 4. See from the nations, the isles of the o-cean,

2. 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 song.

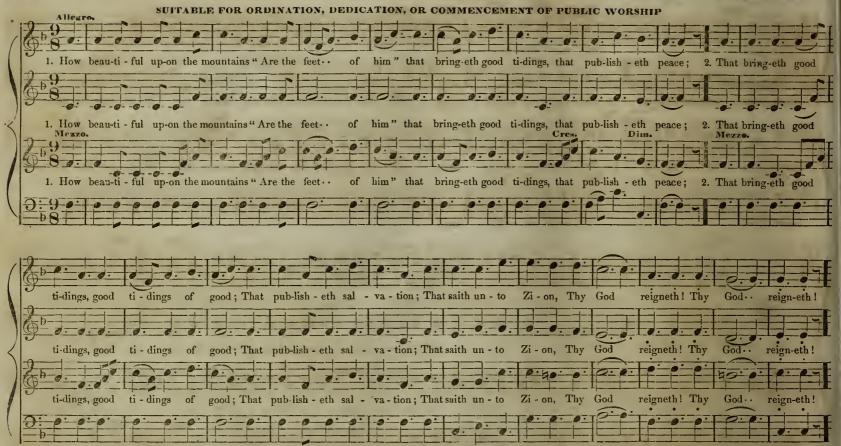
Praise to Je-ho-vah as-cend-ing on high; Fall'n are the engines of war and com-mo-tion, Shouts of sal-va tion are rending the sky





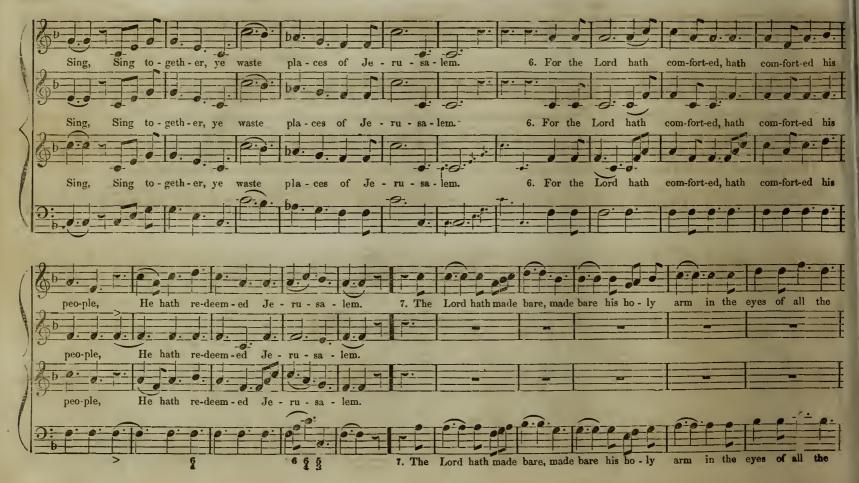


L. MASON. 1848.



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



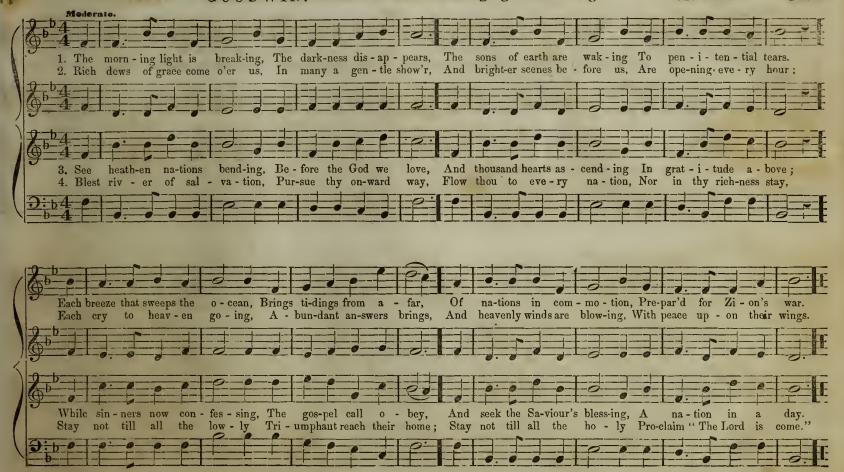




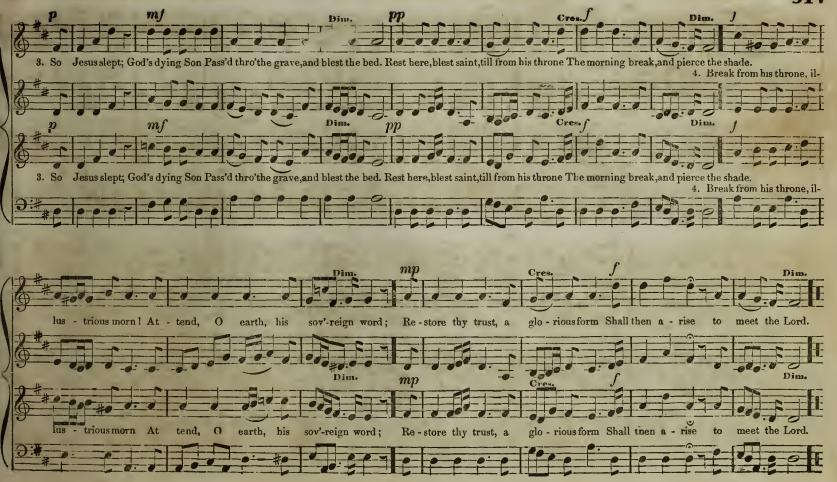








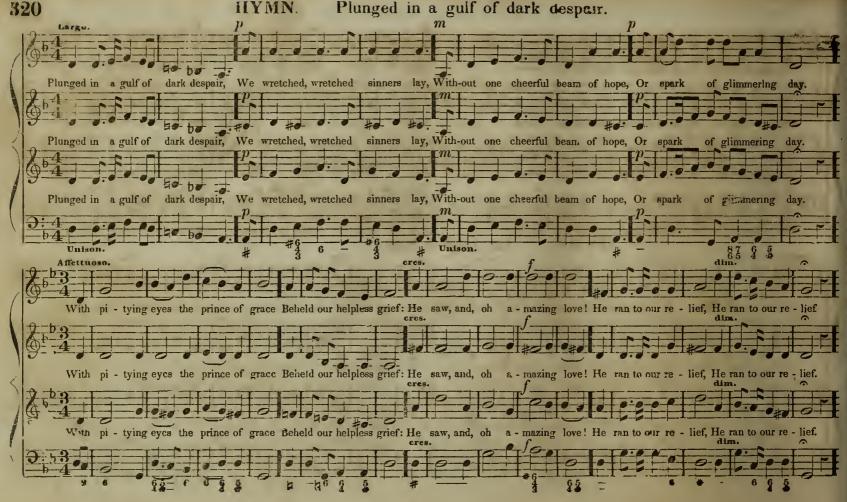


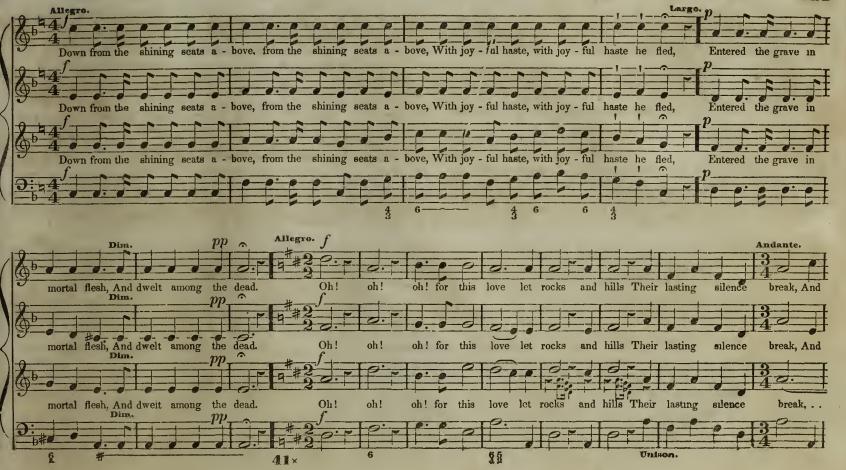


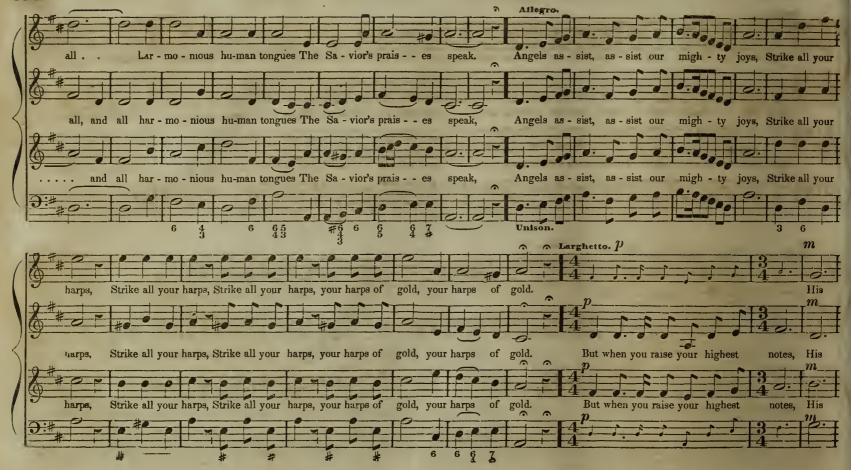


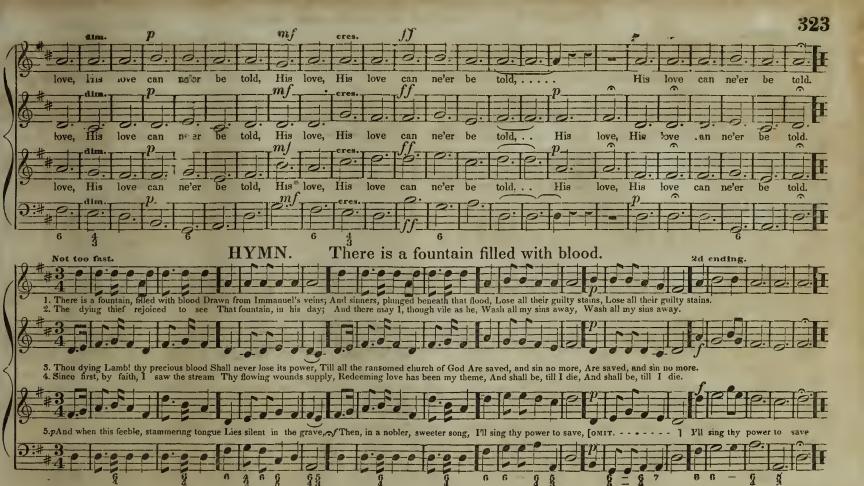




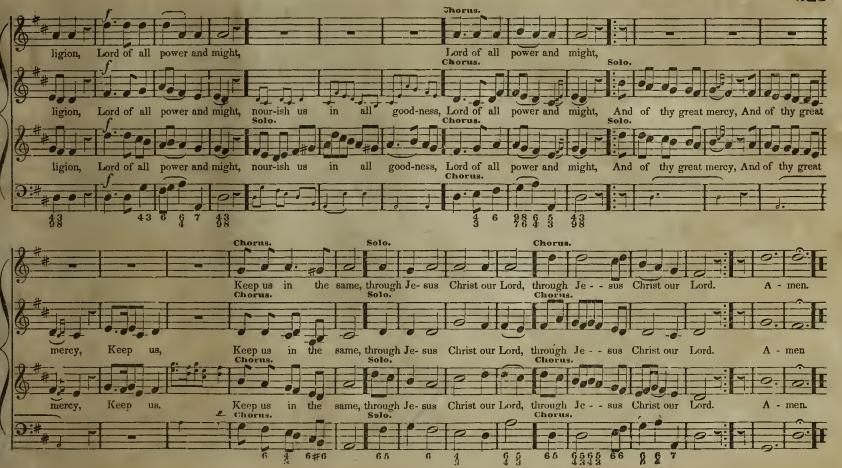






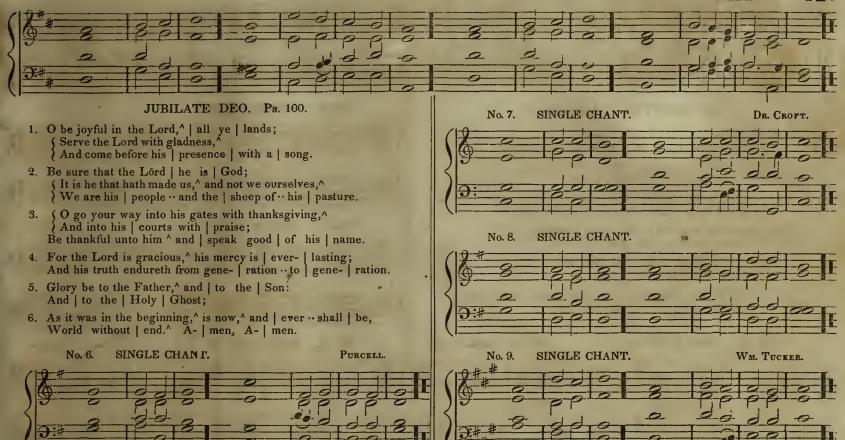


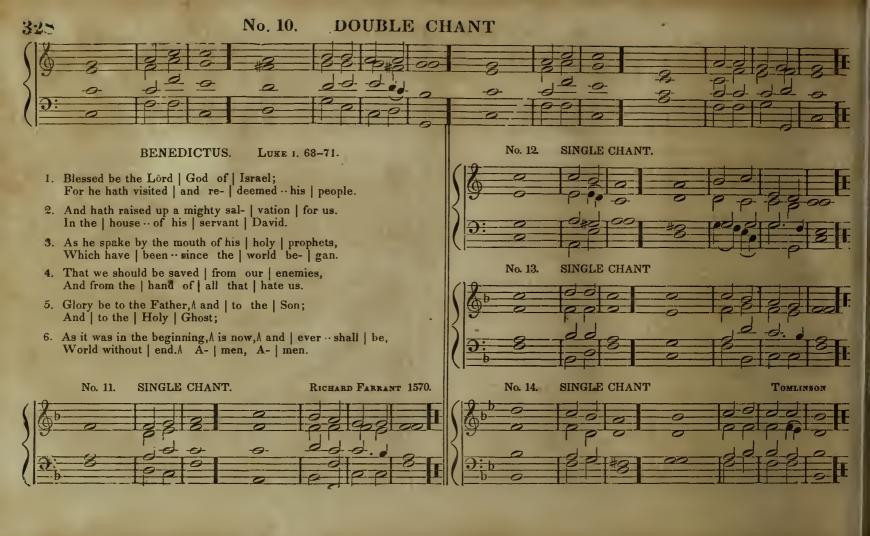




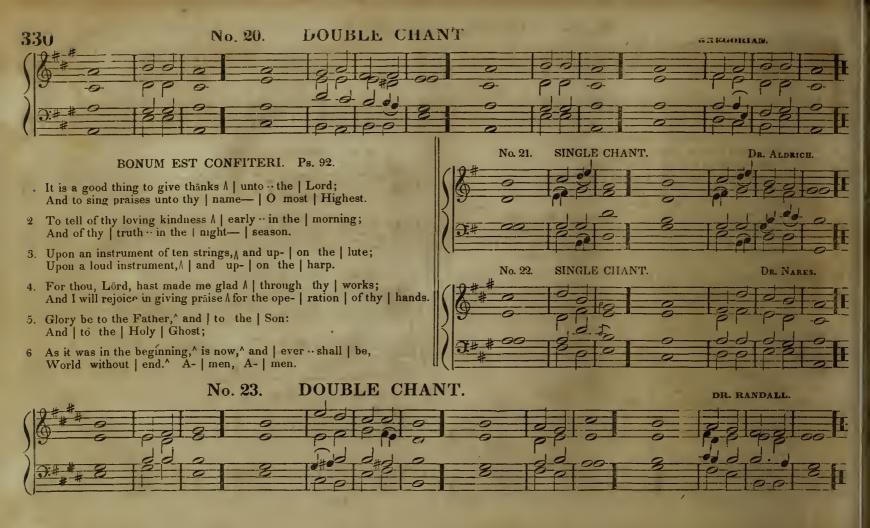


Nove. The hars (1) separate the words sung to the chanting note from those sung in the cadence. This mark(1) shows where breath may be taken. Words having this mark (1) over them, may no a very rest released. The dats (1) show to which note of the cadence the words are sung, when there are more than two syllables. The dash (-) shows that tae word is to an prelonged, throughout the measure



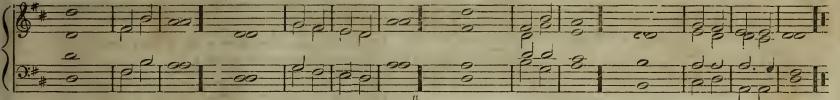






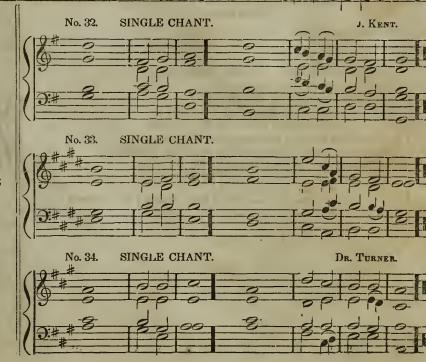


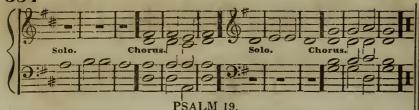




## BENEDIC ANIMA MEA. Ps. 103.

- 1. Praise the Lord, A | O my | soul;
  And all that is within me A | praise his | holy | name.
- Praise the Lōrd, | O my | soul;
   And for- | get not | all his | benefits.
- 3. Who forgiveth | all thy | sin, And | healeth · all | thine in- | firmities.
- 4. Who saveth thy | life ·· from de- | struction; And crowneth thee with | mercy ·· and | loving | kindness.
- O praise the Lord, \( \lambda \) ye angels of his, \( \lambda \) ye that ex- | cel in | strength;
   Ye that fulfil his commandment, \( \lambda \)
   And hearken unto the | voice of | his -- | word.
- 6. O praise the Lord, A | all · ye his | hosts; Ye servants of | his ^ tnat | do nis | pleasure.
- O speak good of the Lord, \( \Lambda \) all ye works of his, \( \Lambda \) In all places of \( \Lambda \) his do- \( \Lambda \) minion.
   Praise thou the \( \Lambda \) Lord, \( \Lambda \) \( \lambda \) ---- my \( \Lambda \) soul.
- Glory be to the Father, Λ and | to the | Son;
   And | to the | Holy | Ghost;
- 6. As it was in the beginning, h is now, h and | ever shall | be World without | end.h A- | — | men





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

2. Day unto day uttereth speech, A

And night unto | night · showeth | knowledge.

3. { There is no speech nor language \$\lambda\$ { Where their | voice \cdots is not | heard.
{ Their line is gone out through all the earth, \$\lambda\$ { And their words to the | ends \cdots of the | world.
{ In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun. \$\lambda\$

5. Which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, And rejoiceth as a strong man to | run a | race.

( His going forth is from the end of the heaven, A

6. And his circuit unto the ends of it,

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

7. { The law of the Lord is perfect, \( \lambda \) Con- | verting \( \cdot \) the | soul.

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

9. The statutes of the Lord are right, A

Re- | joicing .. the | heart.

The commandment of the Lord is pure, \( \)
 En- | lightening ·· the | eyes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. \(\) Let the words of my mouth,\(\) and the meditation of my heart,\(\) \(\) \(\) Be acceptable in thy sight,\(\) O Lord,\(\) my strength and my Re-| deemer. \(\) A-| men



1. The Lord is my shepherd; \( \begin{aligned} \lambda & \ I & \end{aligned} shall not & \end{aligned} want. \end{aligned}

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

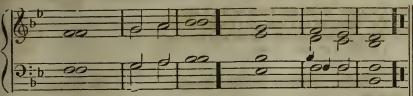
3. { He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me In the paths of righteousness for his | name's — | sake

4. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death,

I will fear no evil:  $\Lambda$  for thou art with me;  $\Lambda$  Thy rod and thy staff they  $\mid p$  comfort  $\mid$  me.

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

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



### PSALM 121.

1. \ I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, From whence | cometh · my | hero.

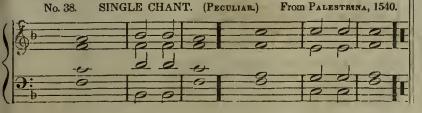
2. My help cometh from the Lord, A Which made | heaven · and | earth

- 3. ( He will not suffer thy foot to be moved. A He that keepeth thee | will not | slumber.
- 1. ( Behold, he that keepeth Israel, A Shall not | slumber .. nor | sleep.
- 5. (The Lord is thy keeper; The Lord is thy shade upon thy | right - | hand.

6. (The sun shall not sinite thee by day, A Nor the  $| p \mod by |$  night.

7. (The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil: A He shall pre- | serve thy | soul.

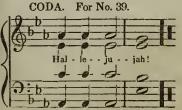
8. ( The Lord shall preserve thy going out, & and thy coming in, & From this time forth, and even forevermore. | A- | men.

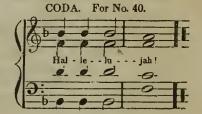


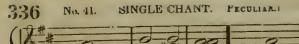


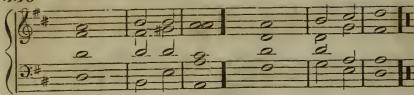
### THE BEATITUDES. Matt. v. 3-12.

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





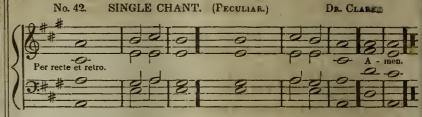




PSALM 148

- 1. Praisc ye the Lord A Praise ye the Lord from the heavens; A 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, A sun and moon; A Praise him, all ye | stars of | light.
- 4. Praise him, ye heaven of heavens, And ye waters A that are a- | bove the | heavens
- 5. Let them praise the name of the Lord:4 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
- 7. Praise the Lord from the earth, 4 Ye dragons, and all - deeps.
- 8. Fire and hail; snow and vapor; Stormy wind ful- | filling . his | word.
- 9. Mountains, and all hills;" Fruitful trees, and | all - | cedars.
- 10. Beasts, and all cattle;^ Creeping things, and | flying | fowl.
- 11. Kings of the earth, and all people; Princes, and all | judges .. of the | earth
- 12. Both young men and maidens; | Old . men and | children.

- 13. Let inem praise the name of the Lord A For his name a- | lone is | excellen...
- 14. His glory is above the earth and heaven | Praise ·· ye the | Lord.

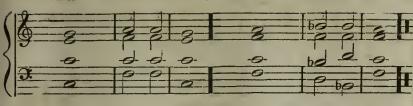


## PSALM 122.

- 1. ( I was glad when they said unto me,^ 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 A that is com- | pact to- | gether

Whither the tribes go up;4 the tribes of the Lord,

- 3. \ Unto the testimony of Israel,4 To give thanks unto the | name · of the | Lord.
- 4. ( For there are set thrones of judgment, The throne? of the | house of | David.
- 5. ( Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, 4 They shall | prosper · · that | love thee.
- 6. Peace be within thy walls; 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,4 I will seek thy good. A- men.



## PSALM 99.

The Lord reigneth; let the people tremble: He sitteth between the cherubim; let the earth be moved.

2 { The I ord is great in Zion,<sup>4</sup> And he is high above all people;<sup>4</sup> Let them praise thy great and terrible name,<sup>4</sup> for | it is | holy.

3. The king's strength also loveth judgment;<sup>4</sup>
Thou dost establish equity:<sup>4</sup>
Thou executest judgment and righteousness in | Ja — | cob.

4. Exalt ye the Lord our God, A And worship at his footstool, A For | he is | holy.

5. (Moses and Aaron among his priests,<sup>4</sup>
And Samuel among them that call upon his name,<sup>4</sup>
They called upon the Lord,<sup>4</sup> and he | answer'd | them.

6. { He spake unto them in the cloudy pillar:<sup>4</sup> } They kept his testimonies, and the ordinance that | he gave | them

Thou answeredst them, 4 O Lord our God; 4
Thou wast a God that forgavest them, 4
Though thou tookest vengeance of | their ri- | ventions.

Exalt the Lord our God, 4
And vorship at his holy hill 4
For the Lord our | God is | holy

Treb. 2-3
Alto. 7-8
Ten. 5-5
Base. 5-1
A-men

Single voice.

Chorus.

PSALM 26.

Judge me, O Lord;<sup>4</sup>
For I have walked in mine imagrity:<sup>4</sup>
I have trusted also in the Lord;<sup>4</sup>
Therefore I | shall not | slide.

2. Examine me, O Lord, and prove me;<sup>4</sup>
| Try my | reins - and my | heart.

3. { For thy loving-kindness is before mine eyes:4 } And I have | walk'd ·· in thy | truth

4. { I have not sat with vain persons, 4 Neither | will I · · go | in · · with dis- | semblers.

5. I have hated the congregation of evil doers;<sup>4</sup> And will not | sit ·· with the | wicked.

I will wash my hands in innocency;<sup>4</sup>
 So will I | compass "thine | altar "O | Lord.

7. That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving; And tell of all thy | wondrous | works.

8. \ Lord I have loved the habitation of thy house,\(^\) And the place | where thine | honor | dwelleth.

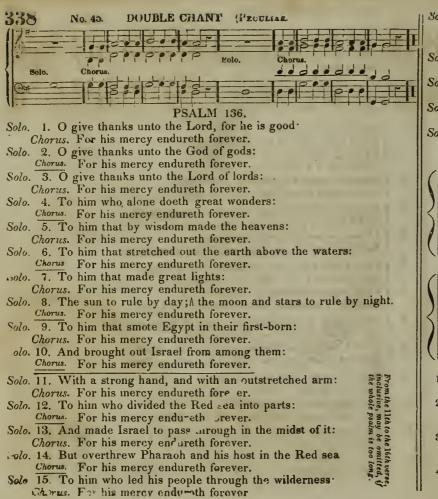
9. { Gather not my soul with sinners, 4 Nor my life with | bloody | men.

10. (In whose hands is mischief,<sup>4</sup>
 And their | right hand is | full of | bribes

11. { But as for me, I will walk in mine integrity;^ Redeem me, and be merciful | unto | me

12 { My foot standeth in an even place } In the congregation | will I | bless the | Lord

Trob.6—6 Alto. 4—2 Teg. 6—3 Base.4—1



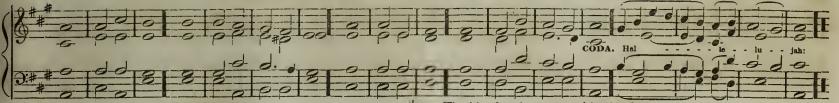
Solo. 16. ( To him who smote great Rings And gave their land for an heritage to Israel his servant Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever. Solo. 17. Who remembered us in our low estate: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever. Solo. 18. And hath redeemed us from our enemies: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever. Solo. 19. Who giveth food to all flesh: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever. Solo. 20. O give thanks unto the God of heaven: Chorus. For his mercy endureth forever. Amen SINGLE CHANT. (PECULIAR.) Chorus. Single voice. Single voice. No. 47. SINGLE CHANT. CODA. A -- men. REV. IV. 8 & 11, and 5, 10 & 13. 1. Holy, holy, holy, Lord " God Al- | mighty, Which was, and is, and is to come. (Sym.)

2. Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory, and | honor " and | power; For thou hast created all things,

And for thy pleasure they | are and | were cre- | ated. (Sym.)

3. Worthy is the Lamb | that was | slain, (To receive power, and riches, and wisdom, A And strength; and | honor, and | glory, and | blessing. (Sym.)

4. Blessing, \ and honor, \ and | glory " and | power, Be unto him that sitteth upon the throne," And unto the | Lamb for- | ever " and | ever. | Amen.



PSALM 145.

1. I will extol thee, h my | God, O | King; And I will bless thy | name for- | ever . and | ever

2. Every | day · will I | bless thee: And I will praise thy | name for- | ever .. and | ever.

3. Great is the Lord, \( \) and \( \) greatly \( \cdot \) to \( \) be \( \) praised; And his | greatness | is un- | searchable.

4. One generation shall praise thy | works ·· to a- | nother. And shall de- | clare thy | mighty | acts.

5. I will speak of the glorious | honor .. of thy | majesty,

And | of thy | wondrous | works.

6. And men shall speak of the might of thy | terri · ble | acts;

And | I · will de- | clare thy | greatness.

7. They shall abundantly utter the memory of | thy great | goodness. And shall | sing · of thy | righteous- | ness.

8. My mouth shall speak the | praise ·· of the | Lord.
And let all flesh bless his holy | name for- | ever ·· and | ever.

(Hallalujah.)

9. The Lord is gracious, \( \lambda \) and \( \lambda \) full \( \cdot \) of \( \com - \rangle \) passion: Slow to | anger · and | of great | mercy.

10. The Lord is good to all;

And his tender mercies are | over | all his | works.

11. All thy works shall | praise thee, .. O | Lord, And thy | saints shall | bless - | thee.

12. They shall speak of the | glory . of thy | kingdom;

And | talk of | thy - | power.

13. To make known to the sons of men A his | mighty | acts, And the glorious | majes . ty | of his | kingdom.

- 14. Thy kingdom is an ever- | lasting | kingdom; And thy dominion en- | dureth . throughout | all . gene- | rations. (Hallelujah.)
- 15. The Lord upholdeth | all that | fall; And raiseth up all | those that | are · bowed | down.

16. The eyes of | all · wait upon | thee; And thou givest them their | meat in | due - | season.

17. Thou | openest · thine | hand,

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

And | ho · · ly in | all his | works.

19. The Lord is nigh unto all them that | call up · on | him; To all that | call up · on | him in | truth.

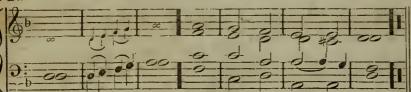
20. He will fulfil the desire of | them that | hear him; He also will hear their | cry . and will | save - | them.

21. The Lord preserveth | all · them that | love him; dim. But all the | wicked .. will | he de- | stroy. (short pause.)

22.f My mouth shall speak the | praise · of the | Lord: And let all flesh bless his holy | name for- | ever .. and | ever.

(Hallelujah





PSALM 90.

Lord, A thou hast been our dwelling place A
 In | all ·· gene- | rations.

2. Before the mountains were brought forth.

Or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, A Even from everlasting to ever | lasting A | Thou art | God.

3. Thou turnest man to destruction;

And sayest, Return, ye | chil-dren of | men.

4. For a thousand years in thy sight Are but as yesterday when it is past, And | as a | watch ·· in the | night.

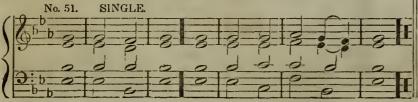
5. Thou carriest them away as with a flood, A They are as a sleep;

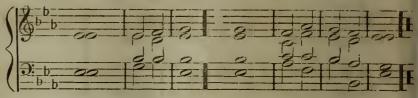
In the morning they are like grass A which | groweth | up

6. In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; \( \lambda \)
In the evening it is cut | down, \( \lambda \) cut | down, \( \lambda \) and | withereth.

7: \ Who knoweth the power of thine anger?\(\lambda\) Even according to thy fear;\(\lambda\) | so \(\cdot\) is thy | wrath.

8. So teach us to number our days, \( \) That we may ap- | ply our | hearts \( \) unto | wisdom.





## PSALM 130.

1. Out of the depths have I cried unto | thee, AO | Lord.

2. 5 Lord, hear my voice; A

Let thine ears be attentive to the | voice of .. my | suppli- | cations

3. If thou, Lord, shouldst mark iniquities, O Lord, | who shall | stand.

4. But there is forgiveness with thee, 1 That | thou - | mayest be | feared.

5. I wait for the Lord, my soul doth wait. A

And in his | word .. do I | hope.

6. (My soul waiteth for the Lord A

More than they that watch for the morning, A I say, A | more than .. they that | watch .. for the | morning.

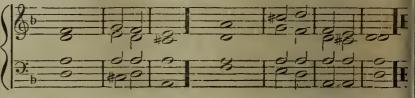
7. Let Israel hope in the Lord:

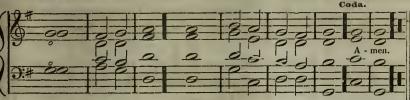
For with the Lord there is mercy,

And with him is | plenteous ·· re | demption.

8. And he shall redeem Israel from | all | his in- | iquities.

No. 53. SINGLE CHANT.



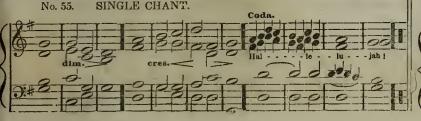


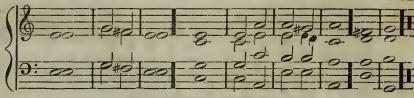
## PSALM 8.

- 1. O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth! Who hast set thy glory a- | bove the | heavens.
- Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings

  Hast thou ordained strength, because of thine enemies;

  That thou mightest still the | ene ·· my | and ·· the a- | venger.
- 3. When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers; The moon and the stars, which | thou hast or | dained.
- 4. What is man, that thou art mindful of him? And the son of | man ·· that thou | visit ·· est | him.
- 5 ( For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, A Thou hast crowned him with | glo ·· ry and | honor.
- 6. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands: Thou hast put | all things | under ·· his | feet.
- 7. (All sheep and oxen, yea, and beasts of the field; The fowl of the air, and the fish of the sea, And whatsoever passeth through the paths of the sea.
- 8. O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy | name in | all the | earth. Amen.



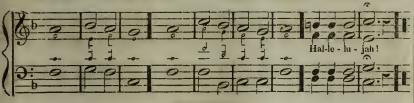


## PSALM 51.

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







PSALM 26.

Tenor & Base.\* 1. His foundation is in the | holy | mountains.

" 2. The Lord loveth the gates of Zion,4 More than all the dwellings of Jacob.

Chorus. 3. Glorious things are spoken of thee, 4 O | city " of | God.

4. Glorious things are spoken of | thee, O | city ·· of | God.

Tenor & Base. 5. { I will make mention of Rahab and Babylon

To | them that | know me; \*

(Rahald Philistic and Type with Ethiopia:

6. { Behold, Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia: | This man was | born — | there.

7. And of Zion it shall be said, 4 this and that man was born in her.

8. And the Highest him- | self " shall es- | tablish | her.

9. The Lord shall count, when he writeth | up the | people,

" 10. That | this " man was | born - | there. || Hallelujah.

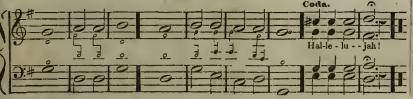
" 11. As well the singers as the players on instruments shall be there;

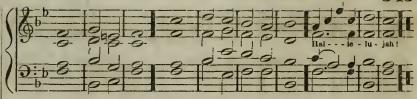
" 12. All' | all my | springs are in | thee.

\* The Tenor singing the Treble, or large notes on the upper staff.

No. 61. SINGLE CHANT.

Chorus.





PSALM 27.

1. The Lord is my light and my salvation, | Whom " shall I | fear?

2. The Lord is the strength of my life; Of | whom "shall I | be a- | fraid?

3. One thing have I desired of the Lord; 4 | That "will I | seek after;

4. That I may dwell in the house of the Lord, all the days of my life, To behold the beauty of the Lord; And | to in-| quire in his | temple

5. And now shall mine head be lifted up
Above mine enemies 1 round a- | bout me.

6. Therefore will I offer in his tabernacle sacrifices of joy;<sup>4</sup> I will sing,<sup>4</sup> yea,<sup>4</sup> I will sing | praises | unto " the | Lord.|| Hallelujah

7. Hear, O Lord, when I | cry with my | voice.

8. Have mercy also up- | on me " and | answer | me.

9. When thou saidst, 4 | Seek ye "my | face;

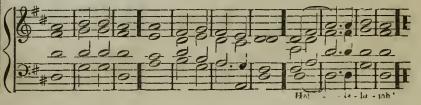
10. My heart said unto thee, Thy | face, Lord, | will I | seek

11. Wait on the Lord, | Wait " on the | Lord.

12. (Be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thy heart; | Wait, I | say, on the | Lord. || Hallelujah.

No. 63. SINGLE CHANT.

GREGORIAN.





### PSALM 48.

Hal- le - lu - - jah!

1. Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised
In the city of our God, in the mountain of his holiness.

2. Beautiful for situation & the joy of the whole | earth is | mount— | Zion.

We have thought of thy loving kindness,
 O God, in the | midst of · · thy | temple.

4. According to thy name, O God, \( \hat{\hat{h}} \) so is thy praise unto the ends of the earth, \( \hat{\hat{h}} \) Thy \( \hat{h} \) and is \( \hat{f} \) full of \( \hat{h} \) righteousness.

5 \ Let Mount Zion rejoice, A

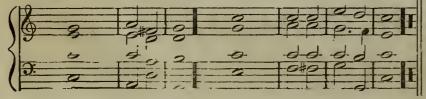
Let the daughters of Judah be glad, h be- | cause of · thy | judgments.

6. Walk about Zion, and go round about her. A
| Tell ... ye the | towers ... there-| of.

7. { Mark ye well her bulwarks, \( \hat{\lambda} \) consider her palaces; \( \hat{\lambda} \) That ye may tell it to the gene- | ra-tion | following.

8. For this God is our God, forever and ever; M. He will be our | guide, M. even | unto | death.

No. 65. SINGLE CHANT.



No. 66. SINGLE CHANT



PSALM 84.

1. How amiable are thy tabernacles, AO | Lord of | hosts!

2. \ My soul longeth, \( \hat{h} \) yea, \( \hat{h} \) even fainteth for the courts of the Lord; \( \hat{h} \) My heart and my flesh crieth | out \( \cdot \) for the | living | God.

3. See Blessed are they that dwell in thy house; A They will be "still | praising thee.

4. Selessed is the man whose strength is in thee; A In whose | heart - are the | ways of | them.

5. They go from strength to strength; \( \Lambda \) Every one of them in Zion ap- peareth be \( \cdot \) fore | God.

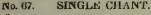
6. O Lord God of hosts, hear my prayer: h Give | ear, O | God of | Jacob. (Hallelujak, No. 1.)

7. Behold, O God, our shield, and look upon the face of | thine an-|ointed

9 for the Lord God is a sun and a shield; hthe Lord will give grace and glory had no good thing will he withhold from them that | walk up- | rightly.
10. O Lord of hosts, h

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





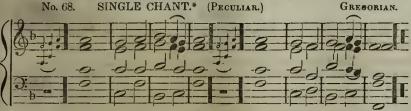


#### ISAIAH LV. 6-9.

- Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, we upon him while..he is near.
   Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: And let him return to the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him;
- And to our God; \( \hat{\hat{h}} \) for \| he.. will a-\| bundant.. \( \left\) \| pardon. \( \frac{1}{2} \)

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.
- 2 Give us this day \( \hbar\) | our --- | daily | bread; And forgive us our trespasses, \( \hbar\) as we forgive them that | trespass..a-| gainst---| us.
- 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 Novello's Evening Service, is sung to the "Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel," in Holy Week. It is one of the most beautiful Gregorian Chants, and is the same from which the popular tune salled Hamburg was originally arranged by the editor of this norm.



PSALM 27, 35-40.

- 1. { I have seen the wicked in great power,<sup>4</sup> { And spreading himself like a | green | bay-tree
- 2. Yet he passed away, and he was not; Yea, I sought him, but | he could | not be | found.
- 3. Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, For the end of that | man is | peace.
- 4. \ But the transgressors shall be destroyed together, \ The end of the | wicked .. shall | be cut | off.
- 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.

- 1. Chorus. f
  Glory be to | God on | high,
  And on earth | peace, h good | will to | men.
- We praise thee, h we bless thee, h we | worship | thee, We glorify thee, h 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 For thou | only ·· art | holy, Thou | only | art the | Lord
- 10. Thou only, ∧ O Christ, ∧ with the | Holy | Ghost,
  Art most high in the glory of | God \*he | Fa | ther. || Amen.
  2d ending.



- 4. (O 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, h | pp re- | ceive our | prayer.
- 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 <sup>4</sup> Reject thine | only | Son; | 2d Choir.Yet on this rock shall Zion rest, <sup>4</sup> | 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,<sup>4</sup> That our Re- | deemer | made,
2d Choir.Let us rejoice,<sup>4</sup> and sing, <sup>4</sup> and pray,<sup>4</sup> Let | all the | church be | glad

1st Choir.5. Hosanna <sup>4</sup> to the King Of David's | royal | blood:
2d Choir.Bless him, ye saints;<sup>4</sup> he comes to bring Sal-| vation | from your | God
(Sym)

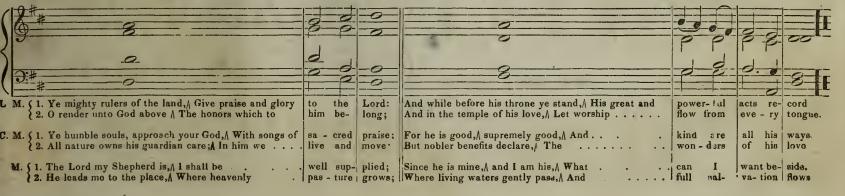
Chorus by the whole congregation, as before.

6.f We bless thine holy word Which all this grace displays;
And offer on thine altar, Lora, Our sacrifice of praise



# No. 74. SINGLE CHANT.

TAMES KENT.



THE LUNDS PRAILE

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name:

Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven: 1

Give us this day our daily bread:^

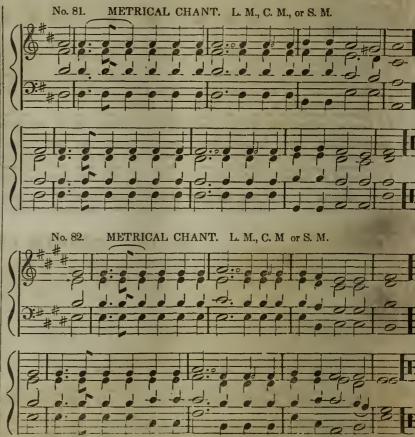
And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us:^

And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil;

For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

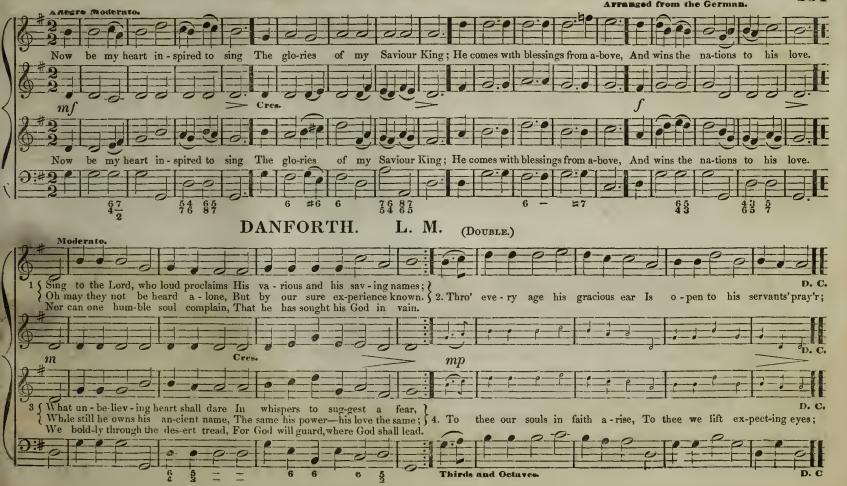


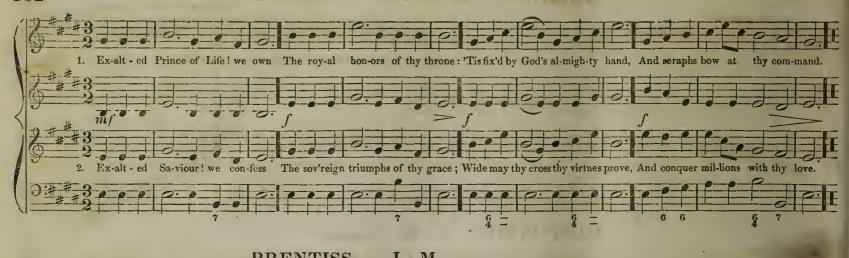
The following chants may be sung to a C. M. hymn, oy dividing the nd and nith measures according to the small notes in the Treble; or to a S. M. by observing the tie in the first measure

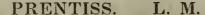


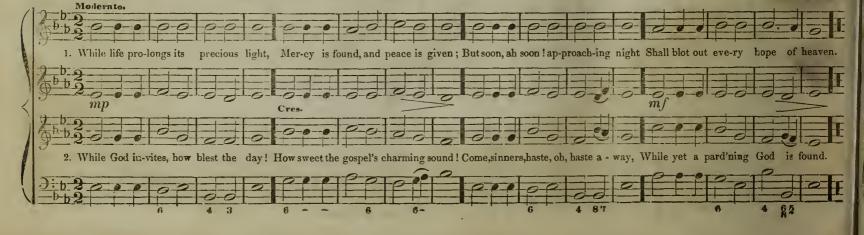








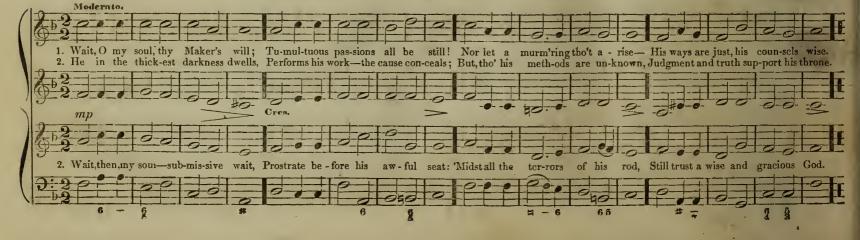


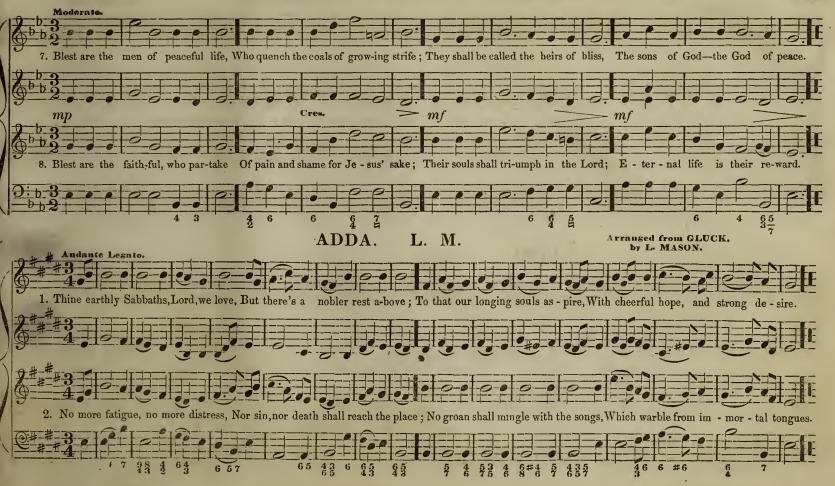


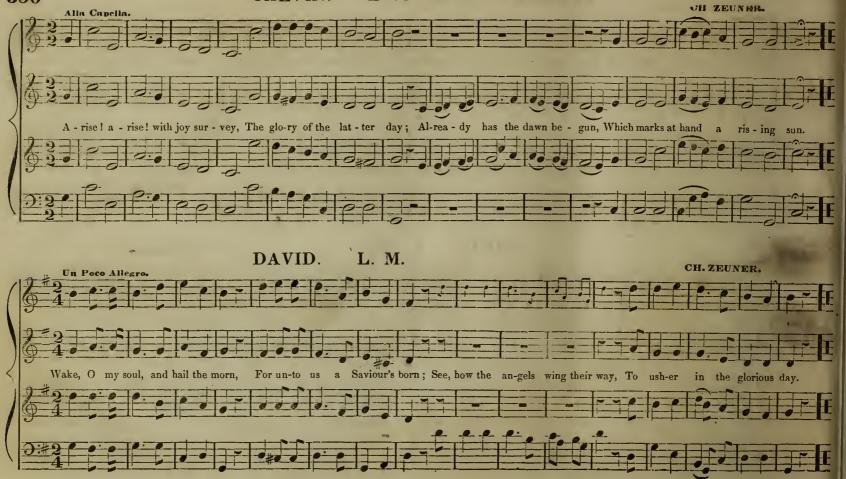


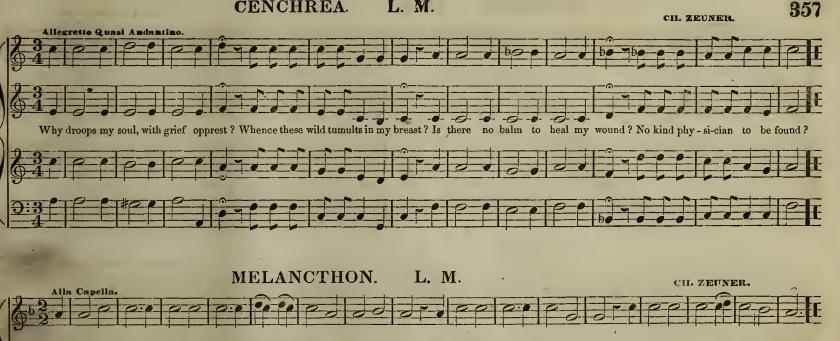


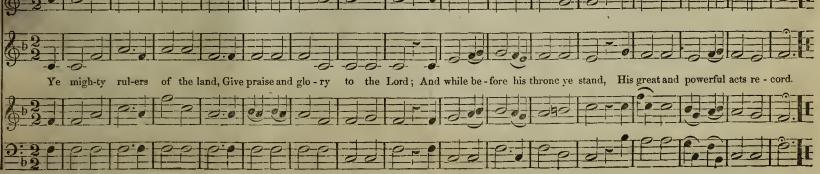
### GLEASON. L. M.





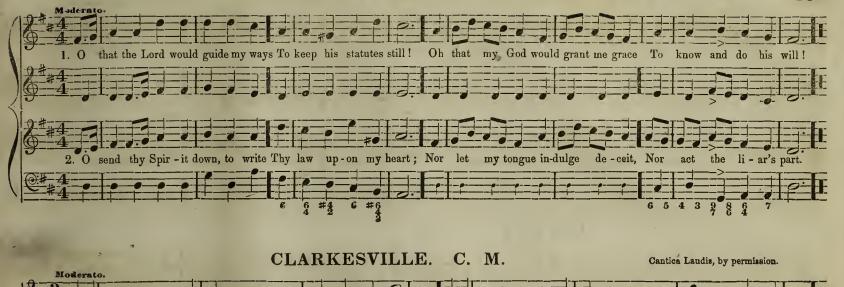


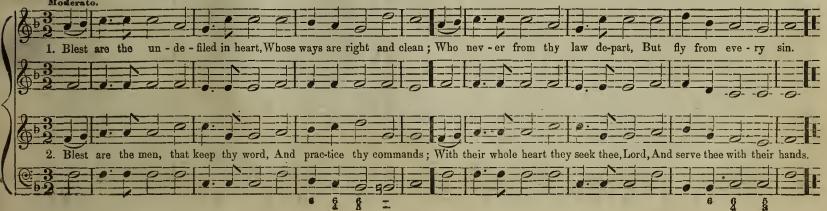


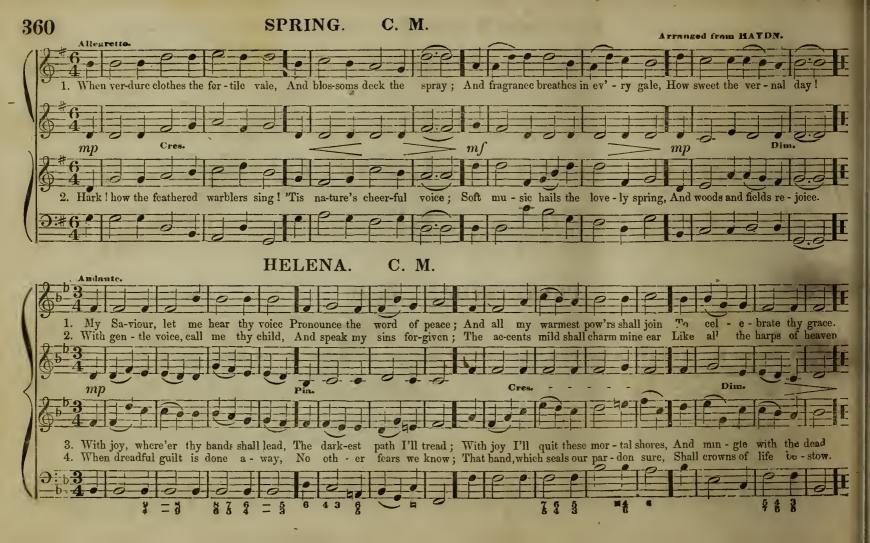


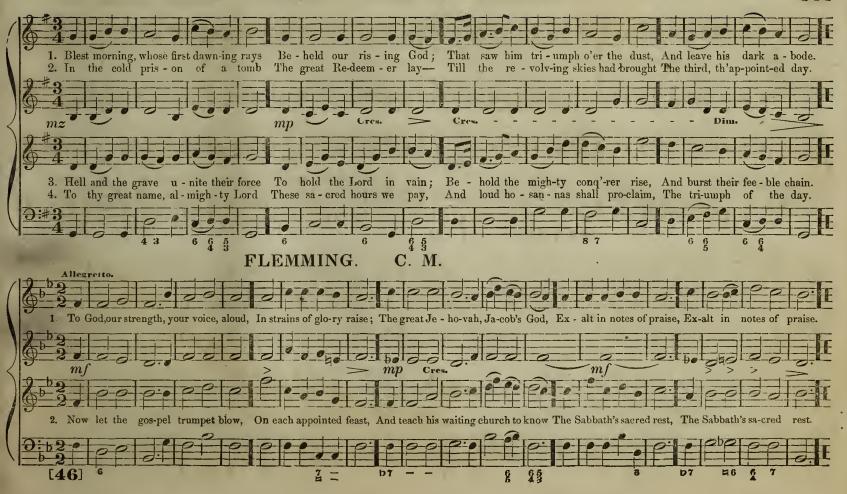


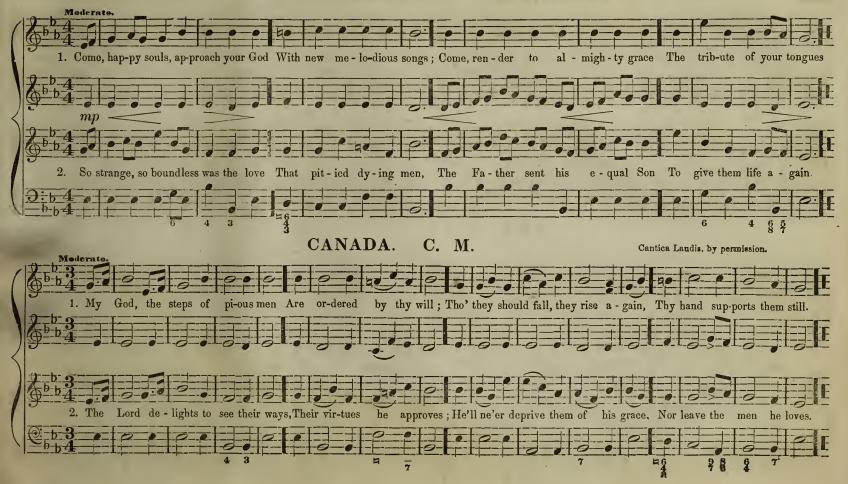
C. M.



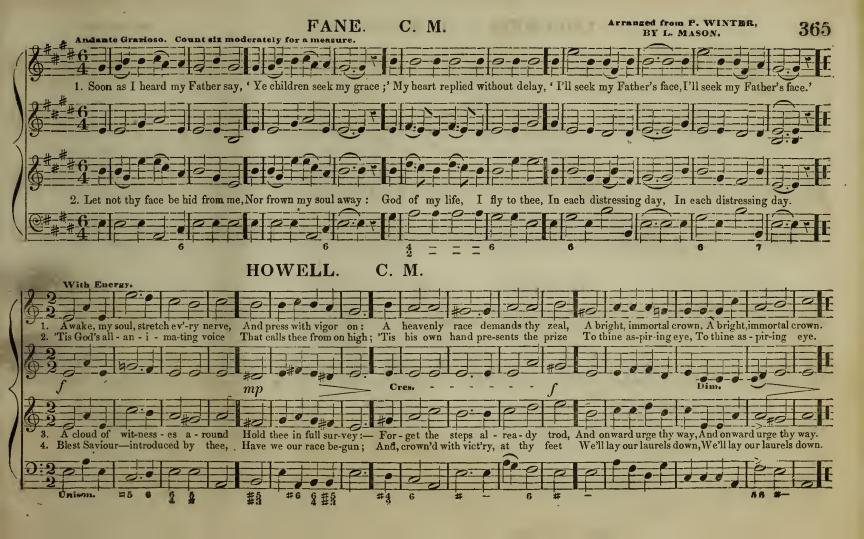


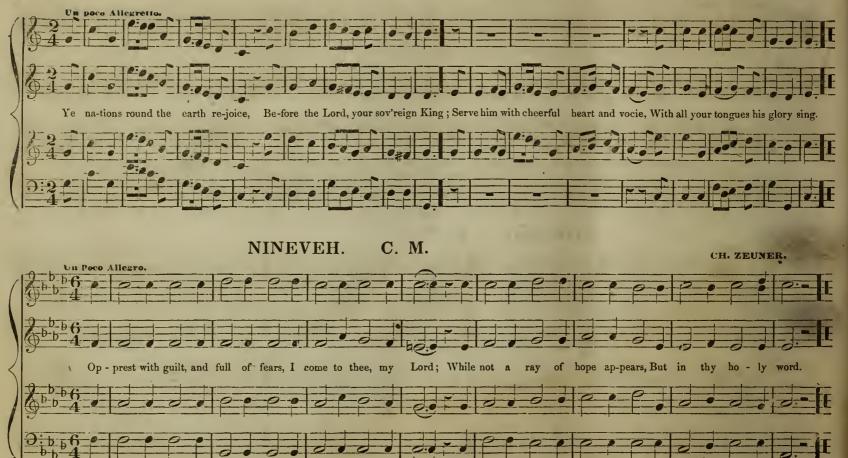


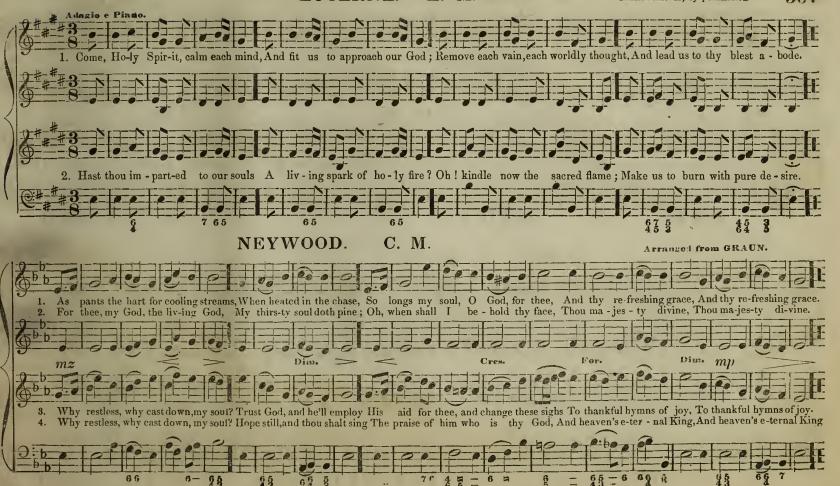


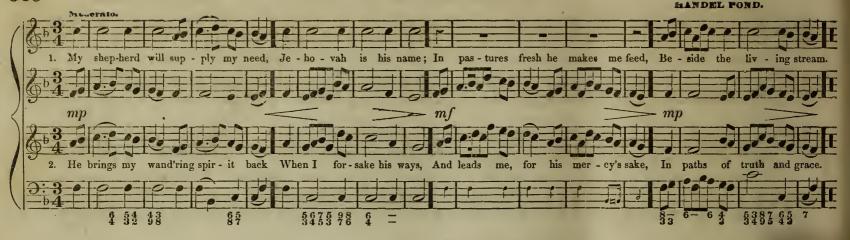






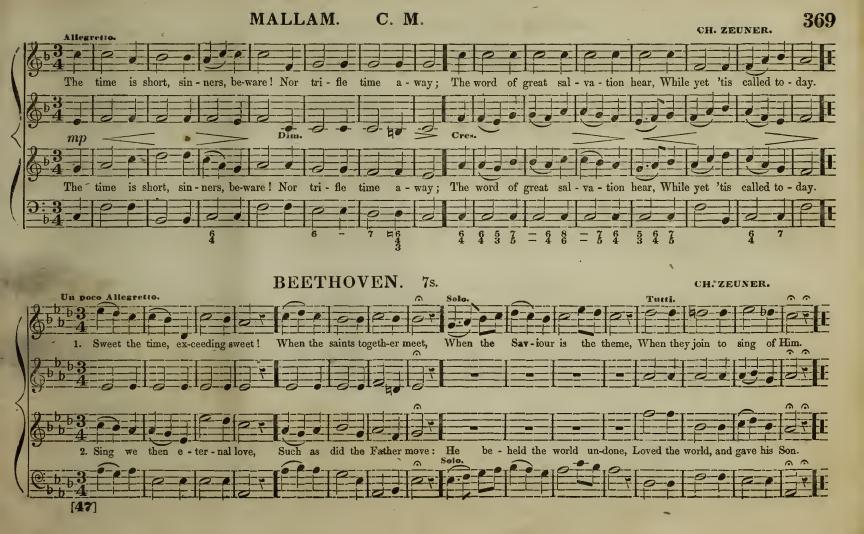


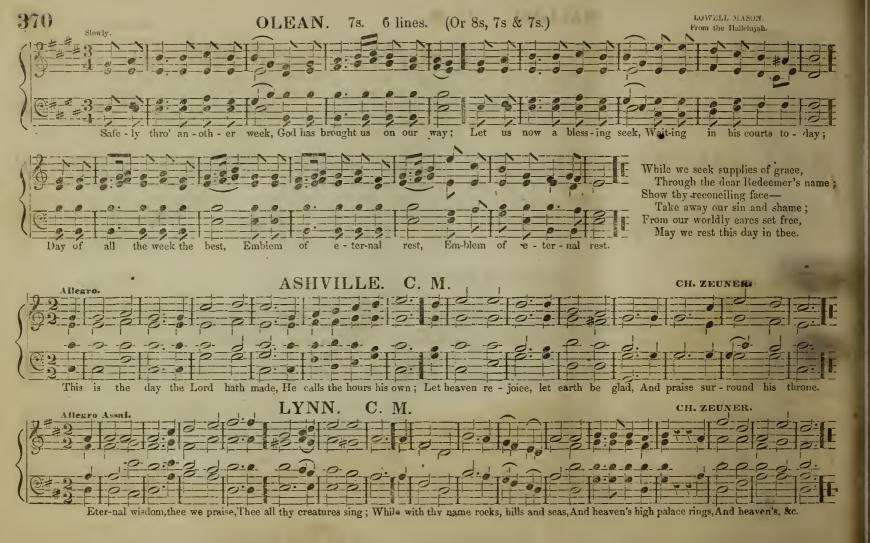


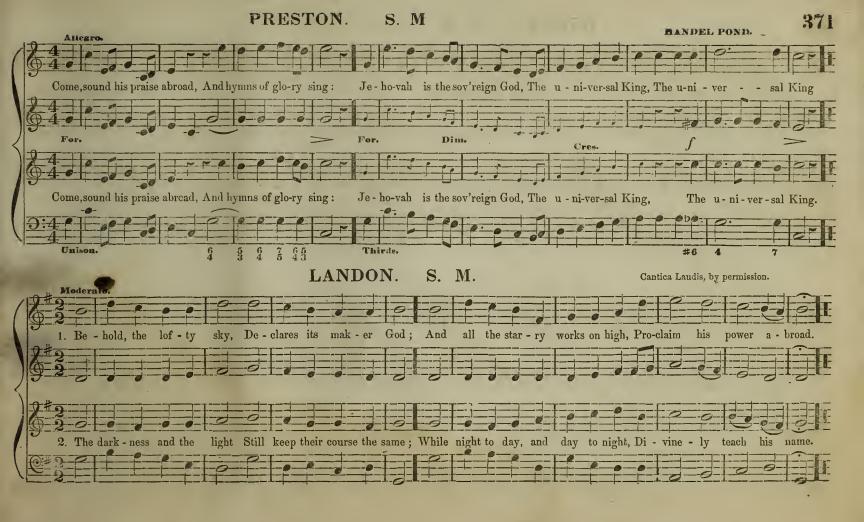


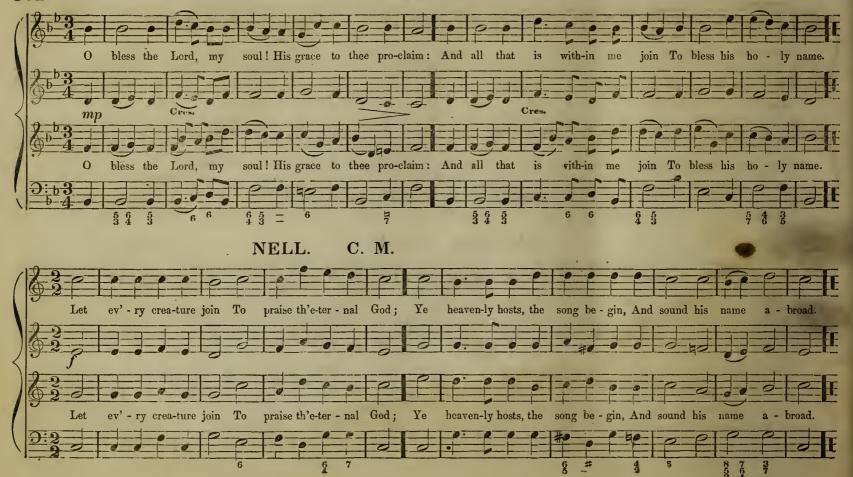


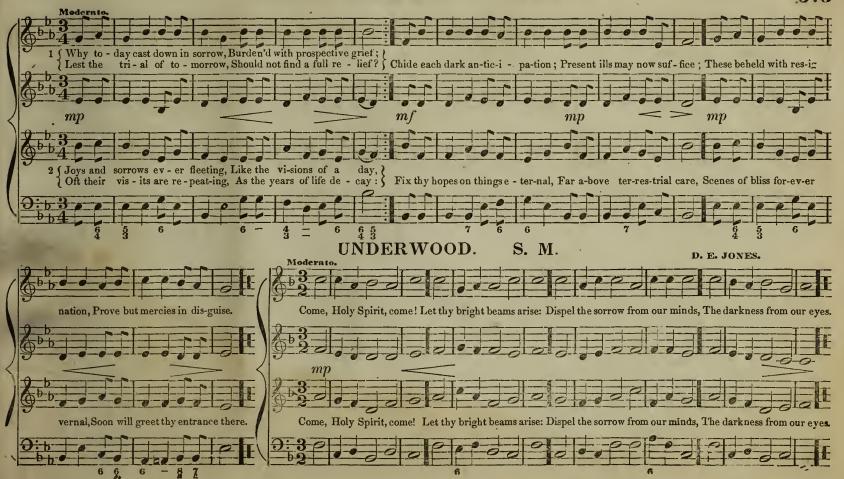






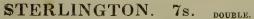


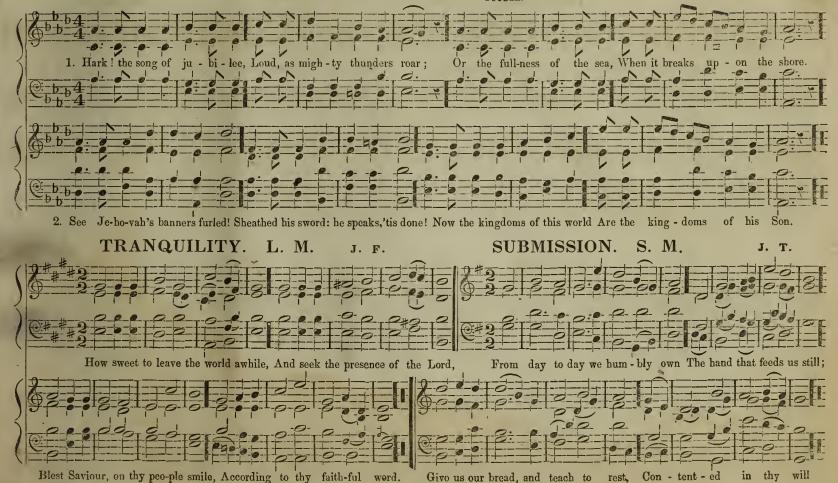








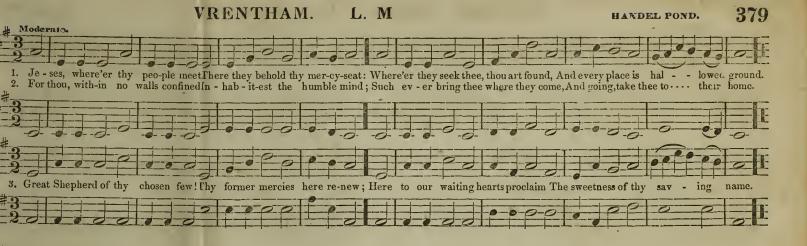






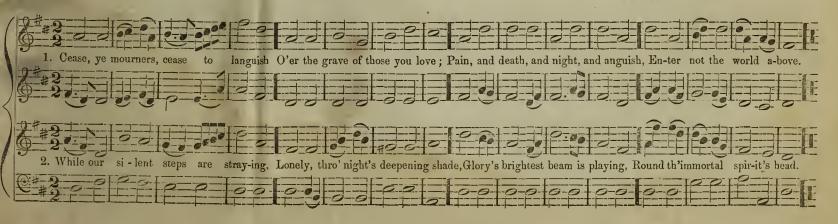


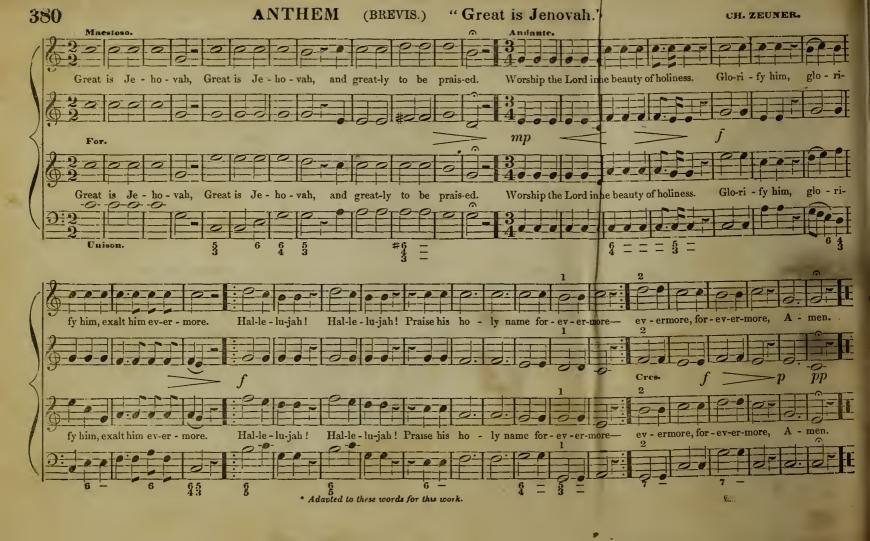




### ALMA. 8s & 7s.

SAMUEL WEBBE.





# GENERAL INDEX.

	A.		Ashtora.		61	Boswell	. 134	Clapton		. 151	E.		Field, 105	[Hanwell		218
	_		Ashville,		370	lovina,	72	Claremont		. 188	24.		Fleming, 361			
Abba		208	Ashwell.		55	Jowdoin Sanare	121	Clarkesville		359	Eton		Florence, 39 65			
Abington.		93	Asner	• •	350	Fowford	147	Clinton		71	Edgeton	103	Folsom, 236	Harmony Gros	6	63
Acton		200	Astoria		40	Toulaton	141	Colobouton	•	111	Edvend	900	Front Street, 164	Harmony Gro	C	100
Admah		49	Atlantia	• •	44	Toylston,	160	Colden	•	144	Edyneid,	200	Emails 100	Harwich,	• • .	154
Adda	• • • •	255	Atland,	• •	150	Praduces	100	Coluen,	• •	000	Emingham,	4/	Furth, 169	Track.		104
Δο.		57	Attion.		155	Deadnor,	. 120	Columbia, .	• •	115	Enen,	3/6	Favorite Chant, 60			
A orion		51	Allea, .		• • 40	Brattle Street, .	. 101	Corintn, .		. 115	Elevir,	129		Hebron,		
Abone,		100	Alian, .		. 57	Brentford,	. 73	Coronation,	• •	. 112	Eleon,	180	G.	Helena,		
Aha-		100	Azmon,		117	Brest,	. 214	Coventry, .		. 85	Elon, 131. Elim,	90		Hendon,		
Anaz,		59	Azza, .		79	Burlington,	. 241	Covington,		. 89	Elparan,	46		Hereford,		
Aithlone,						Burton, .							Gavin, 157			
Ain, 160				В.							Elthan,			Hingham,		75
Albro, .						Byrd,	. 137	Crowell, .		. 258	Elvin,	373	Geneva, 135	Holland,		131
Albany,		113	Bethoven,		. 369		_						Gerah, 167			
Albert, .					. 155	C.		D.			Eneva,	213	Gethsemane, 265	Howard,		102
			Baden, .								Enfield	126	Germany 84	Howell,		365 -
Alden, .		102	Balerma,		. 125	Childs,	. 162	Dale,		. 66	Ernan,	353	Gilead,	Hudson,	1	154
All Saints	,	75	Ball, 211			Caldwell,	. 261	Dallas		. 194	Eva.	99	Gleason, 354	Hummel	1	138
Alma, .		379	Rangor,		. 122	Calvin	. 356	Dalmatia.		127	Evarts.	224	Golden Hill 157	Huron	2	235
Amboy,		204	Barby, .		. 111	Calton.	. 358	Dalston.		181	Evening.	267	Goodwin, 315	Hussittan	1	124
America,		220	Bedan, .		. 164	Cambridge	134	Danforth		351	Evening Hymn	299	Gorton, 171	Holley.		221
Ames, 80		- 1	Belville.		52	Canterbury	95	Danvers	•	67	Elvria	201	Grafton, 128	Herkimer		278
Amsterdar	n,	226	Belford.		. 262	Canandagua	69	David	• •	356	Ewer 1	140	Greenville, 209	Tronkinier, .		710
Anson, .		83	Benevento		240	Canada	363	Dedham	• •	115	121101,	140	Gregory, 97	T.		
Antioch.		116	Beninda.		269	Carparthus,	176	Donmark	• •	200	F.		Groton, 120			
Anvern.		70	Bentley.		205	Cathodral	45	Donnia.		169	Fairmart	106	Gruner, 219	Tddo	,	110
Ancona.		208	Berne		362	Camebree	957	Dennis,		150	Fane,	265		Tile		74
Apheka.		104	Betah.		277	Conbos	. 001	Dexiel,	• •	110	Farlon,	100		Illyricum,		
Appleton.		55	Bethlehem		000	Cesarea,	. 50	Dorellester,			Farnham,	1 30	H.	Indiana,		
Ariel .		176	Beverly	,	150	Charl 190 Chi-	210	Dort, 221		100	Farnsworth,	90	н.	Ineveh,		
Arlington,		97	Boyes 188	Roulel	. 100	Chard, 159 Chin	12, 510	Dover,		103	Farnsworth,	02	TT. 33	Theven,		
Arnville,		215	Rillow	Derki	cy, 201								Haddam 182			
Arundel		119	Blandon		. 264	Christmas,	. 124	Duke Street,		. 80	Ferry,	95	Hadleigh, 133	Iola,	1	.29
Arville,		68	Roler 27		51	Clarens,	. 65	Dunneld, .	•	76	Fenn,	368	Hamburg, 83	1ra. 93.		
-22 + 1110,		90	1301ar, 3/4	,	1	Clarendon,	. 132	Dundee,		123	Fenwick,	212	Hamden, . 217	italian liymn		:3(1)
								Douglas		314			•			-

### GENERAL INDEX.

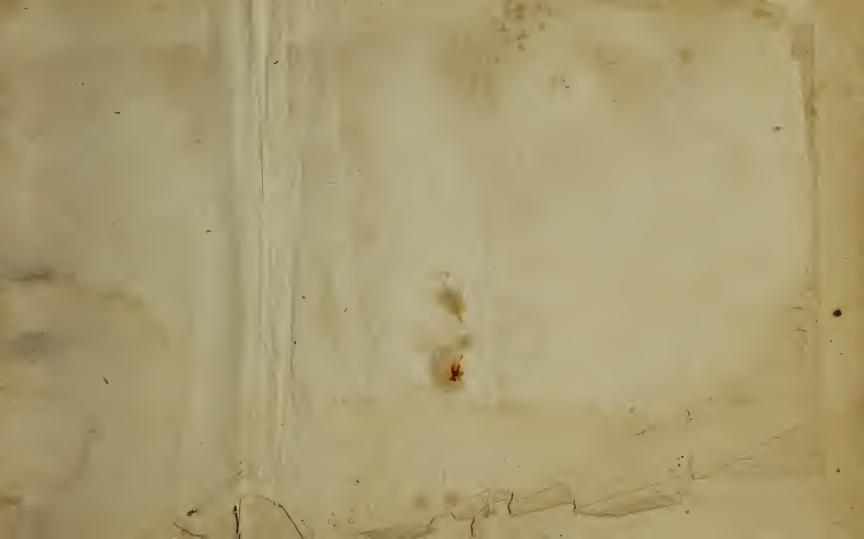
					m 11'-2 M., II., 921	Wales 74
K.	Mallam 369	Newburyport, 267	Patmos, 108	Rockwell, 114	Tallis' Ev. Hy,	787 .l
	Malvers 48	Newcourt 172	Pentonville 145	Rodnev 120	Tamach, 91	Welloit.
Kalma, 260	Mandel	New Patmos, 107	Peldon 185	Rogers 363	Tamworth, 200	Welford, 121
Keating 259	Marion, 67	Newman, 185	Down 212	Rosedale 40	Telemann, 195	Welby, 147
		Newman, 165	Terez, J	D - 6-11		Weymonth, 183
		Neywood, 367	Peterboro, 109	Roseneld, 195	Temple,	Whately, 192
Kelwer, 349	Marton, 265	Nichols, 98	Peters, 181	Rothwell, 69	Thacher, 148	11 220001
Kelso, 146	Martyrs 128	Nineveh 366	Pharez 182	Rushton 150	Timna, 231	Whiteland, 62
Kendall, 135	Mazzaroth 151	Noel, 104	Pheuphe 136	Roxhury 130	Tirone 96	Wilbraham, 62
Wonner 145	Mazzarom, 131	37 11	Theupha, 100	1102041,	Trell, 38	Wilmington, 90
Kepnor, 145		Norwell, 159	D11 1 1 100	S.		Wilmot, 205
			Piekering, 190	Salina, 40		Windham, 74
Kingston, 192	Mehul, 206	Northfield 252	Pisidia, 66	C-1-1 100 C- 1 101	Truro, 51	
Kozeluck 197	Melbourne 130	Norton, 349	Plevel's Hymn, 202	0.1	Turle, 361	Winter, 132
		Nuremburg, 193	Plitz, 218		Transport, 127	Winchester, 38
Jaurer,				Seir, . 108 Sears, . 201		Wivil, 372
	Melanethon, 357	97th Psalm Tune, . 81	Portsmouth, 53	Serug, 220		Woodwell, 71
	Mendon, 39		Portuguese Hymn, 236	Shamut, 16/		Woodford, 267
L.	Mendebras, 224	Nicholson, 95	Pratt, 149	Shepham, 9		
14.			Prayer for Peace, . 306	Shenley, 13	Ū.	Worthing, 207
* .	Meribah, 173	,	Prentiss, 352			Wrentham, 379
Laban, 146		0.		Shimmin, 20	Unam, 216	Wardlaw, 60
Lanesboro', 87	Merom, 201		Preston, 371	Shirland, 14		Wesley, 199
Langdon, 266	Merton, 88	Oaksville, 133	Propontis, 202	Sicily, 209 Sheldon, 19	Underwood, 373	1100100
Landon, 371	Migdol, 63	Oberlin 44	Purvis, 191	Siddern 17	Unity, 175	Woodstoek, 100
Lathrop, 140	Missionary Hymn, 222	Ohio, 105 Old Litchfield 358	Putney 215	Silver Street, 14	Ur, 99	Ψ.
	Missionary Chant. 84			Solon, 58 Selma, 26	Uxbridge, 82	
Lawn, 359		Olmutz, 156	Disabase 199		4220224841	
Lee, . 70 Letto, . 165	Monmouth, 239	Olinatz,	rinckney, 125	Southampton, 16		Yarwell, 374
Lecds, 211	Montague, 234	Oliphant, 219		Sparta, 94		Yoakley, 47
Lemnos, 86		Olivet, 266	0	Spring 360	V.	,
Lentwood, 233	Moriah, 45	Olmstead, 368	d.	State Street 166	٧.	
	Mornington, 161			Stephens, 113		
Leonore, 159	Morning 959	Onido 199	Queensdale, 197		Valeux, 64	
Leyden, 76	Morris, 170			Stepney, 178	Vening, 376	
Linstead, 141				Sterling, 60		
Lisbon 170	Moulton, 179			Sterlington, 375		
Lischer, 186		Oswell, 81	R.	Stonefield, 68	Vesper, 118	Zaehish, 96
Litchfield, 136	Mount Vernon 209	Osgood, 217	2.01	Stow, 184		Zalmonah, 229
	Mnnich 61	Otto, 212	Rehoboth 152	Stodder, 358		Zanesville, 94
	Munir, 238	Oporto, 196				Zara 264
Lowell, 58	Manual 72: 97	Otwell 150	Reliance, 142		W.	Zenia, 263
Lucerne, 367	Mount Zion, 37	Otwell, 100	Reo, 91	St. Martin's, 98	W.	2 Chief
Luis, 162		Olean, 370	Rest 175	St. Ann's, 100		Zephon, 52
Luther, 39	N.	P.	Rhine, 203	St. John's 122	Waldo, 142	Zebulon, 189
Lenox, 378	Д.	4.	Riehmond, 226		Waitland 230	Zerah, 90
	37	Dadon - Co		St. Louis, 350	11 410101011	Zeuner 158
Lynu, 370		Padan, 64				Zinnor 230
Lyons, 233		Palestrina, 105		St. Michael's, 234	ward,	Zion 214
		Panola, 46	Riley, 178	Stearns, 109		21011,
	Nazlar 49	Park Street, 59	Ripley, 210	Submission, 375	Warwick 138	Zong, 200
M.			Riverton, 107	Ť.	Warton	Zophim, 221
14.			Rockingham 43		Watchman, 167	Zear,
	NT 1					Zuma . 353
Mugdala 149		Paulos, 155	Rockvale, 228		11100 1000	
	Northwort, = 154		Rockville 96	- minquility, 875		

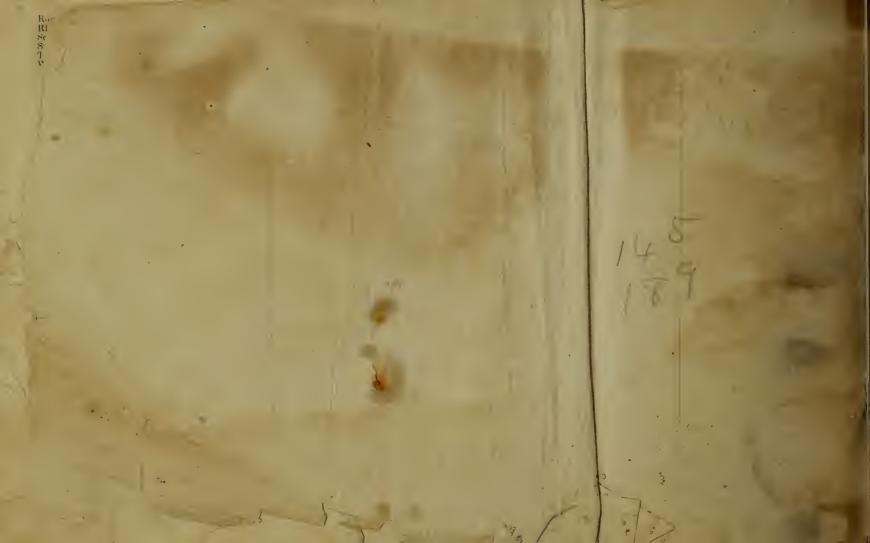
## METRICAL INDEX.

		A.1.38. J	M A LUI U I		DA 28 0		
L. M.	Indiana 48		Salina 40	Pinckney 123	Woodstock 130		
llan 57	Gleason 354	Tallis' Ev.Iv 83	Colchester 111	London 110	Turle	Leonore 159	S. H. M.
sner 350	Gilead 79	Temple 72		Lutzen 123	Ur 99	Landon 371	Moulton 179
Storia 42	Germany 84		Christmas 124	Litchfield 136	Vesper 118	Mornington 161	
dma 42	Hingham 76	Uxbridge 82	Coriuth 115	Lynn 370	Wilinington 90		S. P. M.
tlantic 44	Hamburg 83	Vening 376	Clarendon 132	Lawn	Welford 121	Norwell 159	Dalston 181
hax59	Harmony Grove . 63	Verona56	Cambridge 134	Mclbourne 130	Wareham 125	Orrington 148	Peters 181
ppleton 55	Hebron 78	Whiteland 62	Chard 139	Merton 88	Winter 132	Olmutz156	Pharez 182
shford 61	Illa74.	Wilbrahan 62	Calton 358	Medfield 92	Warwick 138	Olney 163	
zzah 79	Kelwer 349	Woodwell 71	Cowper 103	Marlow 97	Zerah 90	Ohio 165 Otwell . 150	н. м.
erion 64	Lowell 58	Wrentham 379	Dednam 115	Moreh 100	Zanesville 94	Pentonvillė 145	Beza 188
shwell 55	Luther 39	Windham 74	Downs 115	Mears 107.	Zachish 86	Parah 145	Claremont 188
e. 57 Adda . 355	Leyden 76	Wells 74	Dorchester 119	Mount Nebo 118	Buenien I I I I Go	Pratt 149	Farlon 190
rville 68	Lee 70 Mt. Zion . 37	Ward 78	Dundee 123	Martyrs 128	S. M.	Paulo s 155	Haddam 182
nvern 70	Missionary Chant. 84	Welton 78	Dalmatia 127	Mandel 362	Ain 160	Pythner, 161	Harwich 186
	Melanthon 357	Warton	Eva 99. Elim . 90	Mallam	Ahava 166		Kinah 184
mes 80	Mendon 39	Yokeley 47	Edgeton 103	Naomi 89	Boylston 140	Preston	Kingston 192
uson 83.	Mercer 41	Zephon 52	Enfield 126	Nichols 98	Boxford 141	Rushton 150	Lischer 186
nson 83	Moriah 45	Zuma 353	Ellever 129	New York 193	Badea 155	Rehoboth 152	Newman 1
lbert 355	Malvern 48	23dina	Elon	Nineveh 366	Beverly 156	Silver Street 144	Newbury
elville 52	Migdol 63	С. Л.	Elsworth 364	Neywood 367	Baid 159	St. Thomas 146	Peldon
ovina 72	Nazler 49	Abington 93	Ferry 95	Noel . 104 Nell . 372	Bralton 163	Shirland 147	Pickering 1
rentford 73	Marion 67	Arlington 97	Farnham 96	Nicholson 95	Bedan 164	Shawmut 150	Purvis 191
lendon 61		Alden 102	Field 105	Oaksville 133	Atland 153	Seir168.	Pharez 182/
alvin 356	Norton	Apheka 104	Fairport 106	Olmstead	Colden 144 Childs 162	Selvin 152	Stow 184
olumbia 366	Newfield 49	Albion 108		Palestrina 105	Clapton 151	Thatcher 148	Triumph 18
athedral 45]	Nazareth	Arundel 112	Fenn . 368 Fane . 365	Peterhoro' 109	Dexter 153	Underwood 373	Weymouth 18
larens 65	Ninety-seventh Ps. 81		Groton 120	Phuvah 136		Zeuner's 158	Whately 192
anandaigua 69	Old Hundred 41	Azmon 117	Grafton 128	Parmeo 85		Waldo 142	Zebulon 189
linton 71	Orford 56	Antioch 116	Geneva 135	Roxbury 130	Dennis 168	Welby 147	7s.
ephas 50	Oberlin 77	Canada 363	Howard 102	Reo 91 Rockwell . 114	Reliance 142	Watchman 167	Bethoven 369
enthrea 357	Orwell 81	Clarkesville 359	Hanley 106	Riverton 107	Front Street 164	Wivill 372	Acton 200
	Panola 46	Ashville 370	Hussitan Chant 124	Rodney 120	Furth 169		Aphek 202
aviα 35 b		Brattle Street . 101	Heath 126	Shevham 92	Golden Hill 157	L. P. M.	Ambov 204
ale66.	Park Street 69	Barby III.	Holland 131	Sparta 94	Gerar 167	Newcourt 172	Dallas 194
unfield 76	Padan 64.	Baden 119.	Hadleigh 133	St. Martin's 98	Gorton 171	Nashville 174	Eithan 196
anvers 67	Pisulia 66	Bowdoin Square 121		St. Ann's 100	Haverhill ►154	Ridge 172	Eton 194
uke Strect 80	Prentiss 352	Bangor 122	Hummel 138	Stephens 113	Hudson154		Eddyfield200
anforth 351	Rosedalc 40	Bradnor 123	Hermon 139	Siddim 117	Hereford 171	C. P. M.	Hendon 193
rnan 353	Rockingham 43	Balerma 125	Helena	St. John's 122	Hlyricum 158	Aithlone 174	Horton 198
lwell 354	Rothwell 69	Burford 128	Howell 365	Shenley 137	Kepnor 145	Ariel 176	Kozefack 197
ffen 376	Salvon 352	Byrd 137	Ira 93	Stodder358	Kelso 146.	Carparthus 176	Merom 201
lparan 46	St. Louis 350	Bolar 374 Boswell 134	Iddo 110	Spring 360	Linstead 141	Elcon 180	Norwich 203
fhugham 47	Ingham 49	Berne 363	Ineveh 114	Rogers 362	Lathrop 140	Meribah . · 173	Nuremberg 193
lorence 39 . 65	Lucerne 367	Coventry 85	Iola . 129 Kuler . 92	Taniach 91	Laban 156		Onido199. Oporto 196
ederal Street 73		Chimes 88	Kendall 135		Lisbon 170	С. Н. М.	Propontis 20:
arnsworth 82	S'erling 60	Covington 89		Tallis108. Saybr'k101	Magdala 149	Riley 178	Pleyel's Hymn 202
eaer 55	Stonefield 68	Canterbury 95	'Laneshoro' 87	Thaxted 114	Mazzaroth 151	Stephey 178	Queensdale 19"
		China 378	Gregory 97	Sheldon 130	Letto 165		Herkimer 378
				Rockville 96	Northport154		Holley 221
							Elyria 201
							Orlean 170

B	losefield 195	Mohul 20	6   Kedesh	213 L Ga. Ar Ba.	7- 1-0-	Cr. to	200	On the State of	
15	Chine 203	Merton 36	5 Leeds	911 Morning 0	7s. & 6s 59 Amsterdam 226		. 4a.	Kalma 260	Montague 234
1.7	terringing 575	Icipiey ZI	U   Caphant	219   Unity - 19	67 Eneva 226 Evarts 224	Evening	267	8s. & 6s.	S. Michael's 234
A	ciemann 5 Onant. 155	Shimmin 20 Stockwell 37	D FIIILZ	218	Missionary Hymn. 222			Gethsemane 265 l	Marrie 200
S	Sears 202.	! Wilmot 20	5 Tamworth	260		Wayland	175	8s. 7s. & 6s.	Munir 238 Portuguese Hymn, 236
A	lbro 205	Worthing 20	7 Unam	216 America 29 214 Dort 29	Zophim 227	Zara	264	Langdon 266	Richland 304
A	.mboy 204	8m. 7m. & 4m.		Italian Hymn 2	20	j 89. 7-	& 7s.	10s.	11 в. & 10 в.
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6.	lvin 373	Hanwell 21	6 69.	6n. 7n. & 8n.	7 80 680 & 850	Waitland	230	Folsom 236	
- AL	110011at 208	Griner	1	260 [ Caldwell 2	61   Belford 262	Zenia .	203	Huron 235	
M	arton	Alvan212. Newton214							
			#HITTIDE ~						
		AN	THEMS,	MOTETTS,	SENTENCES	$\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{H}\mathbf{Y}$	MNS,	&c.	
T.Ar	nd ve shall eack me		Co. to. One TV	1 (1)					
22.1	wanc, je sainis, awake,		. Anthem. 295   H	e shall come down like rnin	it,	206 Pr	pice the Lord	The heavens adore him.	
DC	Joytul all Gou,		Humn. 249   H	ow holy is this place	Anther	າ	unged in a gu	If of dark despair	
Be	fore Jehovan's awful th	hrone,	. Psaim. 288   He	ow beautiful upon the moun	tains, Anther	n. 308 Sa	lvation to our	God,	Sentence. 248
3			I H	one in the Lord	rn Hum	n 210/51	no halleluigh		

	•			
	I. And ye shall seek nie, Sentence.	252   Head of the church triumphant,	233   raise ye Jehovah,	Į,
м	Anthem.	295   He shall come down like rnin Anthem.	306 Praise the Lord we heavens adore him	п
	De joylul ill Gou,	249   How holy is this place Anthem	270 Plunged in a gulf of dark despair	1
	Dut in the last days,	273   Holy   holy   holy is the Lord Sentence	200 Balvation! on the joylil sound Humn 944	ш
	Before Jehovan's awful throne,	288 How beautiful upon the mountains	308 Salvation to our God, Sentence. 248	l,
		Hone in the Lord	210 Sing balloluigh Himm 993	
	Daughter of Zion, awake,	304 If human kindness meets return Human	250 The Lord is great	
	Hilmn.	299   In the night	2021'I'be voice of free grace Humn. 202	2
	i form dicentations by infountation,	222 Lerusalem! my glorious home	2761 The earth is the Lord's Anthem. 253	3
	theat is believan, Anthem	380   Lord of all power and might Collect	29.4 The Lord is in his hely female	i
	did the antennot, (Flaver for peace,)	306 Let every heart rejoice and sing . Hilliam	31 II To day the Saviour calls	4
	Glory to God on high,	280 Lo God is here	There is an hour of peaceful rest,	
	Glory to God in the highest	268 Midst sorrow and care	There is a fountain,	ı
	Great God, what do I see and hear	230 No war nor buttle cound	Thou art gone to the grave,	l
	Holy! holy! holy! Lord God of Sahaoth . Sentence	251 Osing to Jahovah	300 Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb, Anthem. 316	l
	Humn	204   O sing to senovan,	While with ceaseless course the sun, Hymn. 240	ı
	II mm	Our Father who art in harman	296 While with ceaseless course the sun,	ı
	-1, 1000	298 Our Father who art in heaven,	When as returns this solemn day,	ı
		halard Hymn.	313 With joy we hail the sacred day,	ı
			1 12 1 ne of the night	7







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