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THE

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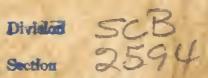
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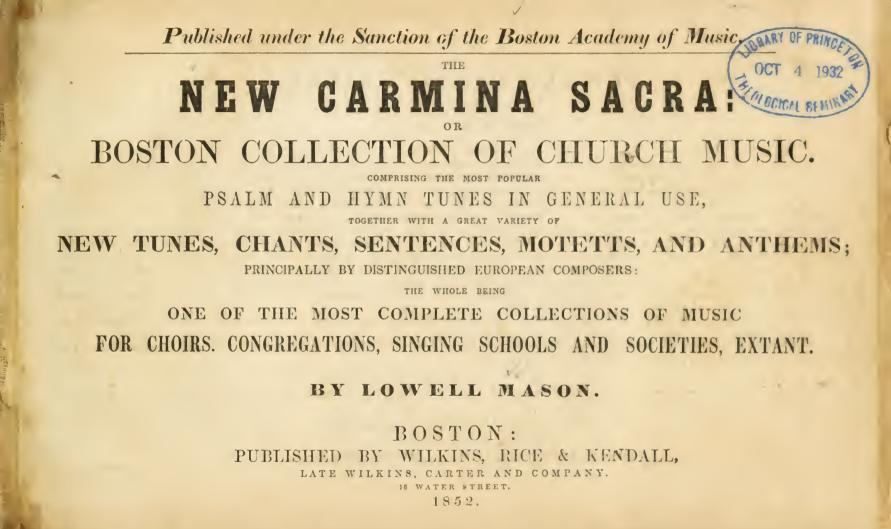
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THE NEW CARMINA SACRA.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1850, By MELVIN LORD, In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

PREFACE.

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

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

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

"That gives it all its savor."

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

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

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

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

* Cárminâ Sacra.

The Editor having seen several recent notices of this work, in which it seemed to be taken for granted that he was the author of the mode of teaching which is explained in the Manual, and which is commonly called the Pestalozzian method -a method now so generally adopted,-takes this opportunity to correct this error; and for this purpose refers to the Manual itself, p. 14, §3 addition to which he would also state, that the work of Kübler there mentioned, was mostly followed, so much so indeed that to a great extent the Manual may be called a translation of that work

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

§ 1 Musical sounds may be 1. Long or Short.
2. High or Low.
3. Soft or Loud.

§ 11. In the elementary principles of music there are three departments :

- 1. RHYTHM. This is founded on the first of the above distinctions, and treats of the *length* of sounds.
- 2. MELODY. This is founded on the second distinction, and treats of the *pitch* of sounds.
- 3. DYNAMICS. This is founded on the third distinction, and treats of the *power* of sounds.

§ III. GENERAL VIEW.

Disti	nctions.	Departments.	Subjects.			
LONG C	SHORT.	RHYTUM.	LENGTH.			
HIGH	40 W	MELODY.	Рітси.			
Sof-	LOUD.	DYNAMICS.	Power.			

QUESTIONS.

CHAPTER II. RHYTHM.

DIVISIONS OF TIME, BEATING TIME, ACCENT.

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

 \S V. The portions of time into which music is divided are called Measures

 \S VI. Measures are divided into Parts of Measures.

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

6.6	THREE	"	66	TRIPLE measure.
6.6	FOUR	66	66	QUADRUPLE measure.
66	SIX	"	66	SEXTUPLE measure.

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

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

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

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

 \S X. Double measure has two beats: first, *Downward*; second, *Upward*. Accented on the first part of the measure.

§ XI. Triple time has three beats: first, Downward; second, Hither; third, Upward. Accented on the first part of the measure.

XII. Quadruple time has four beats: first, *Downward*; second, *Hither*, third, *Thither*; fourth, *Upward*. Accented on the first and third parts of the measure.

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

NOTE. The hither beat is made horizontally to the left, the thither beat to the right. For the first downward bent, in Sextuple time, let the hand fall half the way, and for the second, "he remainder or left".

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

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

QUESTIONS.

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

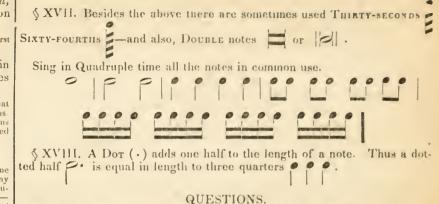
CHAPTER III.

RHYTHM-OF NOTES.

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

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

WHOLE NOTE	0	(Scmibrere.)
HALF NOTE	0	(Minim.)
QUARTER NOTE	0	(Crotchet.)
EIGHTH NOTE		(Quaver.)
Sixteentii Note	10.11	(Semiquarer



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

notes represent ?-What are notes for l

CHAPTER IV. MELODY.

THE SCALE. (DIATONIC SCALE, MAJOR.)

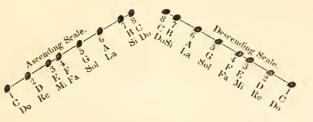
XIX. At the foundation of Melody lies a series of sounds called the SCALE.

§ XX. The sounds of the scale are designated by numerals, viz. ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT.

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

§ XXII. In singing the scale, the following syllables are used: Written, Do, RE, M1, FA, SoL, LA, S1, Do. Pronounced, Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah. See, Doe.

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



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

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

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

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

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER V.

MELODY. THE STAFF AND CLEFS

§ XXVI. The pitch of sounds is represented by a character called a STAFF, on which the scale, or other music, is written in notes.

§ XXVII. The Staff consists of five lines, and the spaces between them. § XXVIII. Each line and space is called a DEGREE; thus, there are nine degrees: five lines and four spaces.

§ XXIX. When more than nine degrees are wanted, the spaces below or above the Staff are used; also additional lines called ADDED lines.



 \S XXX. In writing the scale on the staff, one may be placed on either of its degrees, and the other sounds follow in regular order; thus, if one be placed on the first line, two will be on the first space, three on the second line, and so on; or, if one be placed on the first space, two will be on the second line, and so ou.

XXXI. There are two ways in which the scale is commonly written on the staff; first, one on the added line below; and second, one on the second space.

XXXII. To distinguish between these two ways of writing the scale, or to fix the position of the letters on the staff, a character is used called a CLEF.

§ XXXIII. There are two Clefs in common use: the G Clef (Treble

and the F Clef (Base). Ð:

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

& XXXVI. When the G clef is used, the sound one is written on the added line below (C); and when the F clef is used, it is written on the second space (C).

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



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



QUESTIONS.

What is that character called, which represents the pitch of sounds 2—Is the staff a rhythmical, meordic or dynamic character l = Why 2—How many lines are there in the staff? How many spaces 2— What is each line and space of the staff called 1—How many degrees does the staff contain 2—(Pointing to the staff.) Which line is this? Space ? &c.—(Pointing to the staff.) Which degree of the staff is this? &c.—What is the space above the staff called 2. Space helow 1—If lines are added below the staff, what are they called 2. If added above the staff called 2.—Where mpon the staff is one usually written? Where two? Three? &c.—What letter is one? Two? Three? &c.—What cyllable is one? Two? Three? &c.—On what other degree of the staff, besides the added line helow, is one often written? Three? &c.—On what other degree of the staff, besides the added line helow, or on he second space ?—How many clefs are there ?—What are they called ?—What does the G clef sigaff? —What does the F clef signife? I—If the G clef is ased, where must one be written ?—If the F sleft is used, where must one be written ?

CHAPTER V.

RHYTHM-VARIETIES OF MEASURE

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

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

Examples of some of the common caricties of measure.

2001:00	1:000	3000	10000	1.20000	1 000000
2 4	2	1.1	2		

NOTE. Other varieties also may be used ; as,

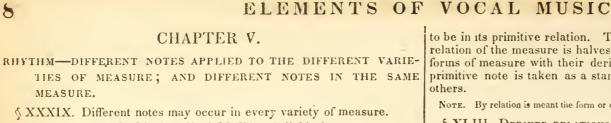
2	2	3	12	-1	4	1	6	6	6.0
1	8	8	16	2	8	416	2	8	acc.

NOTE. It is to be observed, that notes have no positive, but only a relative length. The example 2-2 is non-necessarily either slower or quicker than 2.4; 3.2 is nother slower nor quicker than 3.8, &c. The different varieties of time in each of the above examples are *practically* the same. To the eye they are different, to the ear able.

QUESTIONS.

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

Note. Similar questions may also be asked in reference to the different knot divarience of umr



PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Syllable la.

2 4 0 5 XL. Different notes may occur in the same measure.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

1.00

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

CHAPTER VII.

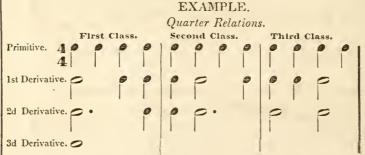
RHYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION; OR PRIMITIVE AND DERIVED RELA-TIONS, OR FORMS OF MEASURE. ONE NOTE TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. SIMPLE FORMS.

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

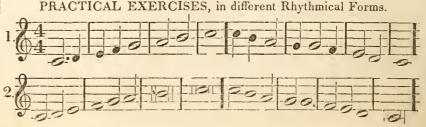
to be in its primitive relation. Thus, if the denominator be 2, the primitive relation of the measure is halves; if 4, quarters; if 8, eighths, &c. Such forms of measure with their derivatives are called Simple Relations. The primitive note is taken as a standard by which to determine the length of others.

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

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



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





QUESTIONS.

When is a measure said to be in its primitive form ?—What is the primitive form of the measure marked 4-4? + 4-8? + 3-4? + 3-2* + 4-16?where 4-4? + - 4+16 and 3-2* + 4+16? + 3-4? + 3-4? + 3-4? + 3-4? + 3-6? + 3-4? + 3-6? +

NOTE. It is thought unnecessary to repeat the questions for different kinds, or varieties of measure, as 3.4, 3.2, 4.2, 4.8, &c. If the principle be understood, it can easily be applied to these and other varieties of measure.

CHAPTER VIII.

QUARTER, HALF AND WHOLE RESTS. TIED NOTES.

\$ XLIV. When a measure, or part of a measure is to be passed over in silence, it is indicated by a character called a RESI

§ XLV. Each note has its corresponding Rest.

.



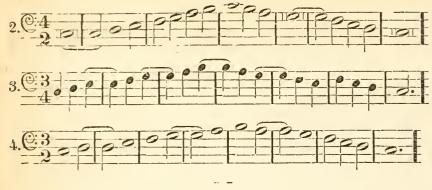
QUESTIONS.

When a measure or part of a measure is passed over in silence, what is it called 1-What are those characters called, which indicate silence 1-Are rests rhythmical, melodic, or dynamic characters 1 Why ?--How many kinds of rests are there ?

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

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





CHAPTER IX.

DYNAMICS. DEGREES. PIANO, MEZZO AND FORTE.

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

XLVIII. PIANO. A sound produced by some restraint of the voeal organs, is a *soft* sound; it is ealled PIANO, (pronounced *pee-an-o*) and is marked *p*.

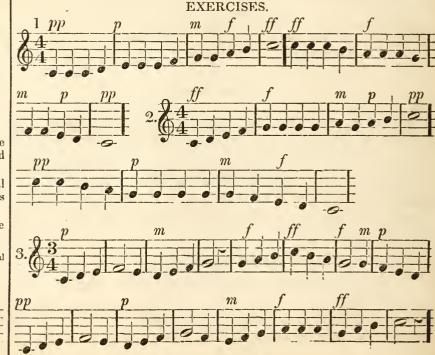
§ XLIX. FORTE. A sound produced by a strong or full exertion of the vocal organs, is a *loud* sound; it is called FORTE, and is marked f.

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



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

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



10

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER X.

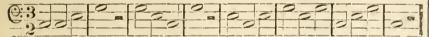
LESSONS IN WHICH THE VARIOUS SOUNDS OF THE SCALE PROCEED,

NOT ACCORDING TO THEIR REGULAR ORDER OF PROGRESSION,

BUT BY SKIPS.

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

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



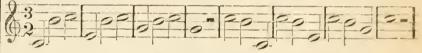
§ LIV. One, three, five and eight. With these sounds the following changes may be produced:

1	3	5	8	1	3	1	5	8		i	3	8	8	1	3	5	
1	3	8	5		3	1	8	5	5	1	8	3	8	1	5	3	
I	5	3	8			5			5	3	1	8	8	3	1	5	
1	5	8	3		3	5	8	1	5				8	3	5	1	
T	8	3	5			8				8			8	5	1	3	
		5	2	1	2	8	5	1	5	8	3	1	8	5	3	1	



11

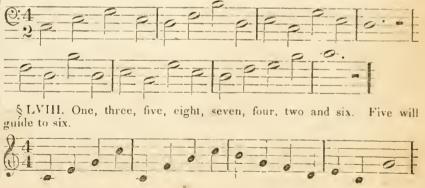
 \S LV. One, three, five, eight and seven. Seven naturally leads to eight. Eight, therefore, will serve as a guide to seven. In order to sing seven right, think of eight.



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



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





QUESTIONS.

In the use of one and three, how many changes may be produced ? What are they? Ans. 1 3 and 3 1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1, 3 and 5, provided we commence with 11 What are they? Ans. 1 3 5, and 1 5 3. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced, beginning with 31 What are they? Ans. 3 1 5, and 3 5 1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced, with 1 3 5 and 3, beginning with 3 ? What are they? Ans. 5 1 3, and 5 3 1 Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1 3 5 and 3, beginning with 1? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 3 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 3 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 3 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5 ? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5 ? Ans. 5.—What sound does 4 head? Ans. 5.

CHAPTER XI.

EXTENSION OF THE SCALE, AND CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES.

§ LIX. When sounds above eight are sung, eight is to be regarded as me of an upper scale.

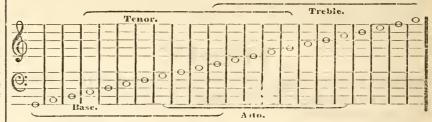
§ LX. When sounds below one are sung, one is to be regarded as eight of a lower scale. PRACTICAL EXERCISES



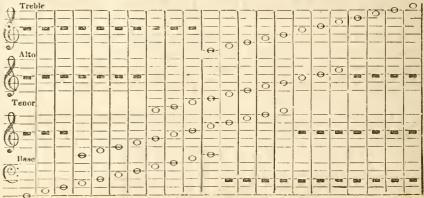
\$ LXI. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes, viz: lowest male voices, or BASE; highest male voices, or TENOR; lowest female voices, or ALTO; highest female voices, or TREELE. Boys, before their voices change, sing the Alto.

NOTE. Besides the above distinctions, there is also the BARITONE, between the Base and Tenor and the MEZZO SOFRANO, between the Alto and Treble.

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



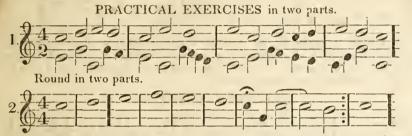
LXIII. The Treble or G elef is used for the Alto, and often for the Tenor; but when used for the Tenor it denotes G an octave lower than when used for the Treble or Alto. The following example exhibits the common use of the clefs.



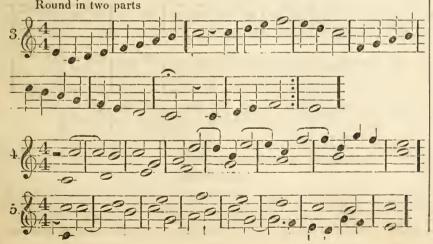
NOTE. It is important that the difference of pitch between male and femate voices be fully explained and illustrated

QUESTIONS.

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



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



CHAPTER XII

THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

§ LXIV. Between those sounds of the scale which are a step distant, there may be an intermediate sound a half-step distant from each; thus, intermediate sounds may occur between 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 5 and 6, and 6 and 7; but not between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8, because the intervals between those sounds are already half-steps, and there is no smaller practicable interval.

§ LXV. The notes representing intermediate sounds may be written on the same degree of the staff with either of the sounds between which they occur. Thus the note representing the sound between 1 and 2 may be written upon the same degree of the staff as either of these sounds.

§ LXVI. When the note representing an intermediate sound is written on the same degree of the staff as the *lower* of the two sounds between which it occurs, a sign of elevation called a SHARP (\ddagger) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be *sharped*: as, *Sharp one*, *Sharp two*, &c or C \ddagger , D \ddagger , &c. A sharp raises the pitch of a note a half-step.

§ LXVII. When the note representing an intermediate sound is written on the same degree of the staff as the upper of the two sounds between which it occurs, a sign of depression called a FLAT (b) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be *flatted*: as, *Flat seven*, *Flat* six, &c. or Bb, Ab, &c. A flat lowers the pitch of a note a half-step.

§ LXVIII. In the application of syllables to the *sharped* sounds, the vowel sound is changed to *ce*. Thus sharp one is di, (pronounced *dee*,) sharp two ri, &c. In the application of syllables to the *flatted* sounds, the vowel sound is changed to *a*. Thus the flat seven is se, (pronounced *sa*,) flat six le, &c

§ LXIX. A scale of thirteen sounds, including all the intermediate sounds and twelve intervals of a half-step each, is called the CHROMATIC SCALE.

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





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

EXAMPLE.



Note. In the above example the sharp affects both Cs in the first measure, but not the C in the second measure.

§ LXXI. When a sharped or flatted note is continued on the same degree of the staff from one measure to another without any intervening note, the influence of the sharp or flat is also continued.

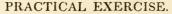




 LXXII. When it is necessary to contradict a flat or a sharp, or to take away the effect of either of these characters, a character called a NATURAL (7) is used.



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





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

QUESTIONS

Between what sounds of the scale may intermediate sounds be produced ? Ans. 1 and 2, 2 and 3 4 and 5, 5 and 6, and 7.—Why can there not be an intermediate sound between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8?—What is the sign of elevation called, by which intermediate sounds are indicated ?—What is the sign of depression called, by which intermediate sounds are indicated ?—When a snarp is placed before a note, how much higher is its sound ?—When a flat is placed before a note, hew much lower

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is its sound ?--What is the intermediate sound oetween 1 and 2 called, when it derives its name from 1 Ans. 1. What letter ? Ans. C2.--What is it called, when it derives its name from 2 ? Ans. p2. What letter ? Ans. D5. (NoTE. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)-By what letter ? Ans. D5. (NoTE. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)-By what letter ? Ans. D5. (NoTE. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)-By what letter ? Ans. D5. (NoTE. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)-By what letter ? Ans. D5. (NoTE. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)-By what letter ? Ans. D5. (NoTE. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)-By what letter? Ans. D5. (NoTE. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)-By what letter? Ans. D5. (NoTE. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)-By what letter? Ans. D5. (NoTE. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)-By what sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards?-To what does b? lead? & c.-Does a flattened sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards?-To what does b? lead? & c.-Which is the guide to a sharped sound ?-Which is the guide to a sharped sound ?-Which is the guide to a sharped sound ?-Which is the guide to a sharped sound ?-What is the guide to a sharped sound? Asc.-What is the guide to a sharped sound ?-What is the guide to a sharped sound? Asc.-What is necessary to take away the effect of a sharp or flat, wha

CHAPTER XIII.

DIATONIC INTERVALS.

§ LXXIV. In addition to those intervals called Steps and half-steps belonging to the scale in its natural progression, there are also other intervals occasioned by skipping; as, SECONDS, THIRDS, FOURTHS, FIFTHS, SIXTHS, SEVENTHS and OCTAVES

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

DIATONIC INTERVALS.

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

§ LXXVI. Two sounds being the same pitch, are called UNISON.

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

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

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

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

§ LXXXI. When the voice skips over four degrees, the interval is called a Sixth, as from 1 to 6, 2 to 7, &c

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

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

QUESTIONS.

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

CHAPTER XIV.

MAJOR AND MINOR INTERVALS.

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

& LXXXIV. Seconds.

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

§ LXXXV. Thirds.

- 1. A third consisting of a step and a half-step, is MINOR.
- 2. A third consisting of two steps, is MAJOR.
- § LXXXVI. Fourths.
 - 1. A fourth consisting of two steps and one half-step, is a PERFECT FOURTH.
 - 2. A fourth consisting of three steps, is a SHARP FOURTH

§LXXXVII. Fifths.

1. A fifth consisting of two steps and two half-steps, is a FLAT FIFTH

2. A fifth consisting of three steps and a half-step, is a PERFECT FIFTH & LXXXVIII. Sixths.

1. A sixth consisting of three steps and two half-steps, is NINOR.

2. A sixth consisting of four steps and a half-step, is MAJOR

\$LXXXIX. Sevenths.

- 1. A seventh consisting of four steps and two half-steps, is a FLAT SEVENTH.
- 2. A seventh consisting of five steps and one half-step, 18 a SHART SEVENTH.

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ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

⁴ XC. Octave An oCTAVE consists of five steps and two half-steps.

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

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

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

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

QUESTIONS.

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

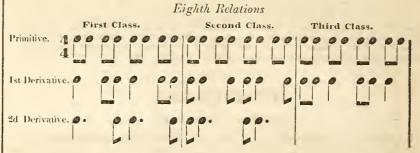
CHAPTER XV.

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

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

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

EXAMPLE.



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

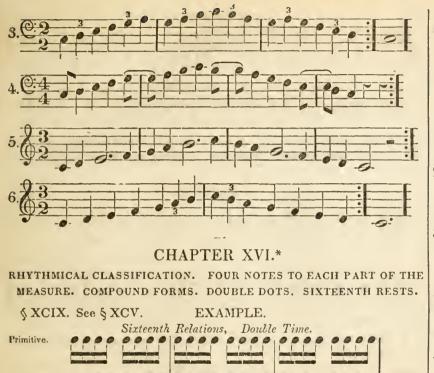
§ XCVL Eighth Rests. 7 7 7

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

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



ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC



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

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§CI. Sixteenth Rests.



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"Where schools are kept but for a short time, it may be necessary to omit this chapter

1st Derivative.

2d Derivative.



CHAPTER XVII.

DYNAMIC TONES.

§ CH. ORGAN TONE. A sound which is commenced, continued and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an ORGAN TONE. (_____)

§ CIII. CRESCENDO. A sound commencing soft and gradually increasing to loud, is called CRESCENDO. (cres. or \frown)

§ CIV. DIMINUENDO. A sound commencing loud and gradually diminishing to soft, is called DIMINUENDO. (dim. or >>)

O(CV). Swell. An union of the crescendo and diminuendo, produces the swelling tone, or swell. (<>>)

NOTE. Sing the scate very slow, (ah,) applying the swell.

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 \diamond CVI. PRESSURE TONE. A very sudden *crescendo*, or *swell*, is called a PRESSURE TONE. (or \diamond)



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



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

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

QUESTIONS

When a sound is begun, continued, and ended, with an equal degree of power, what is it called ?---When a sound is begun soft, and gradually increased to lond, what is it called ?---When a sound is begun lond, and gradually diminished to soft, what is it called ?---When the crescendo is t inted to the diminucudo, what is it called ?---What is a very suddep crescendo called ?---What is a very suddep diminish called ?----What is a very suddep crescendo called ?----What is a very suddep

CHAPTER XVIII.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE,

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

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

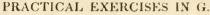
§ CXI. In transposing the scale the proper order of the intervals (steps and half-steps) must be preserved. Thus, the interval must always be a step from one to two, and from two to three, a half-step from three to four, a step from four to five, from five to six, and from six to seven, and a half-step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

S CXII. The interval from one tetter to another is always the same, and cannot be changed; thus it is always a *step* from C to D, and from D to E, a *half-step* from E to F, a *step* from F to G, from G to A, and from A to B, and a *half-step* from B to C. In the transposition of the scale, therefore, it becomes necessary to introduce sharps and flats, or to substitute sharped or flatted letters for the natural letters, so as to preserve the proper order of the intervals.

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



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





QUESTIONS.

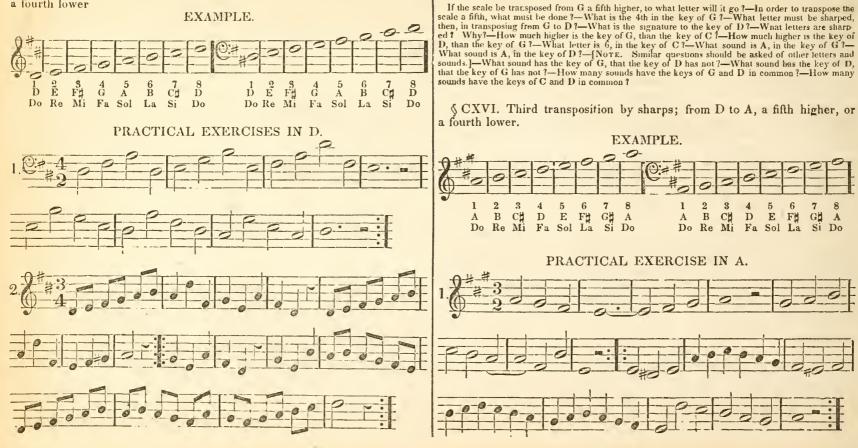
When is the scale said to be in the key of C?-Why is the scale said to be in the key of C, when C is taken as one ?-Suppose G be taken as one, in what key would the scale be then '-What is meant by the key of C? D? E? F? &c .- When any other letter than C is taken as one, what is said of the scale ?-In what key is the scale, when in its natural position ?-In transposing the scale, what must we be careful to preserve unaltered ?- What must the interval always be, from 1 to 2? 2 to 3? &c.-What is the interval, always, from C to D? D th E l &c.-How can the order of the intervals be preserved in transposing the scale ?--What is the first transposition of the scale usually made ?-How much higher is G, than C ?-How much lower is G, than C !- What is the signature to the key of G?--What is the signature to the key of C?--Why is F sharped in the key of G?--What sound has the key of G, that the key of C has not ?-What sound has the key of C, that the key of G has not ?- How many sounds have the keys of C and G in common ?- What letter is 1, in the key of C ?---What sound is C, in the key of G 3---What letter is 2, in the key of C '----What sound is D, in the key of G !- [Note. Similar questions on the other letters and sounds.]-In transposing the scale from C to G, what sound is found to be wrong 7-1s it too logh, or too low ?- What must we do sharping the 4th have on the scale 1-What must be done in order to transpose the scale a 5th?

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LLEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

QUESTIONS

SCXV. Second transposition by sharps; from G to D, a fifth higher, or a fourth lower





QUESTIONS

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

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





QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed a fifth from A, to what letter 41 it go 7—In order to transpose the scale a fifth, what must be done 7—What is 4 in the key of A. –What letter, then, must be sharped, in transposing from A to E?—What is the signature to the key of E?—What letters are sharped? Why? —How much higher is the key of E, than the key of A?—(Nore — Other questions may be asked similar to those under the 1st, 2d and 3d transpositions.

§ CXVIII. Fifth transposition by sharps. Key of B. Five sharps: F# C_{π} , G_{π} , D_{π} and Λ_{π} . (Same as Cb.)

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

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

§ CXXI. Eighth transposition by sharps. Key of G^{\ddagger} Eight sharps F^{\ddagger} , C^{\ddagger} , G^{\ddagger} , D^{\ddagger} , A^{\ddagger} , E^{\ddagger} , B^{\ddagger} and F^{\times} . (Same as Ab.)

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

QUESTIONS.

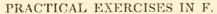
§ CXXIII. The scale may be still further transposed by double sharps, but it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the same variety can be more easily obtained by transposition by flats. The keys beyond E are seldom used.

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

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

EXAMPLE. f = 1 f = 2 f = 2 f = 3 f = 2 f = 3 f = 2 f = 3 f = 2 f = 3 f = 2 f = 3 f = 2 f = 3 f = 2 f = 3 f = 2 f = 3 f = 2 f = 3

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







QUESTIONS.

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

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





QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed from F a fourth, what will be the key $?-\ln$ order to transpose the scale a 4th, what must be done?—What is 7 in the key of F ?—What letter must be flatted, then, in transpose ung from F to By?—What ose E₂ become, in the new key of B₂?—What letter stering the key of B₂?—What letter stering the key of B₂?—What letters are flatted ? Why ?—How much higher is B₂, than F ?—How much higher is B₂, than C ?—What sound has the key of B₂?—What letters are flatted ? Why ?—How much higher is B₂, than F ?—How much higher is B₂, than C ?—What sound has the key of B₂?—How many sounds have the two keys in common?





QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed t.om Bb a 4th, what will be the key?—In order to transpose the scale a 4th, what must be done?—What is 7 in the key of Bb?—What nev flat do we obtain, then, in transposing from B₂ to E?—What does the flat 7th become in the new key?—What is the signature of E₂? —What letters are flatted?—How much higher is E₂ than Bb? I &c.

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





Ab, Db and Gb. (Same as $C_{\#}$.)

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

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

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

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

QUESTIONS

What key is a fourth from $A
arrow ?-What is the signature to <math>D
arrow ?-What letters are flatted in the key of <math>D
arrow ?-What key is a 4th from D?-What is the signature to the key of <math>G
arrow ?-What key of G
arrow ?-What key is a 4th from <math>G
arrow .-What is the signature to the key of <math>C
arrow ?-What key of C \arrow .-What key of C \arrow .-What is the signature to the key of C \arrow .-What key .-Wha$

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•uers are flatted in the key of Cb?—What key is a 4th from Cb?—What is the signature to the key of Fb?—What letters are flatted in the key of Fb?—B having been flatted before, what is it called when it is flatted again ?

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

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

CHAPTER XIX.

MINOR SCALE.

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

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

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

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



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

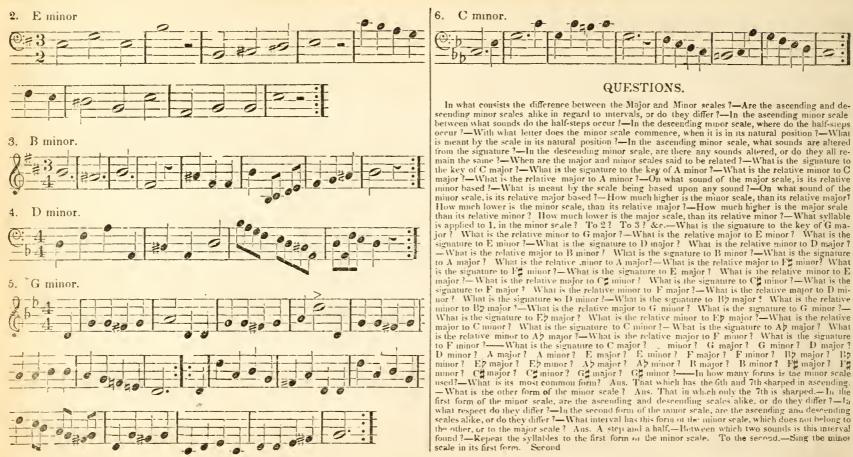
§ CXL. When the major and minor scales have the same signature they are said to be related. Thus the key of C major is the relative major to A minor; and the key of A minor is the relative minor to C major.

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

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

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





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CHAPTER XX

MODULATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

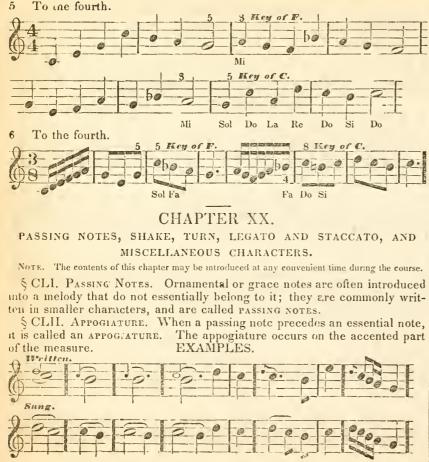
§ CL. Second modulation. From one to four. This change is produced by *flatting the seventh*, which (flat seventh) becomes four in the new key. The flat seventh is therefore the note of modulation between any key and its fourth

rRACTICAL EXERCISES.

NOTE. The figures over the notes show the proper places for making the changes.



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



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



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



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



§ CLVII. STACCATO. When a passage is performed in a pointed, distinct and articulate manner, it is said to be STACCATO. (1111)



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

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

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

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

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

EXERCISES ON THE DIATONIC INTERVALS

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

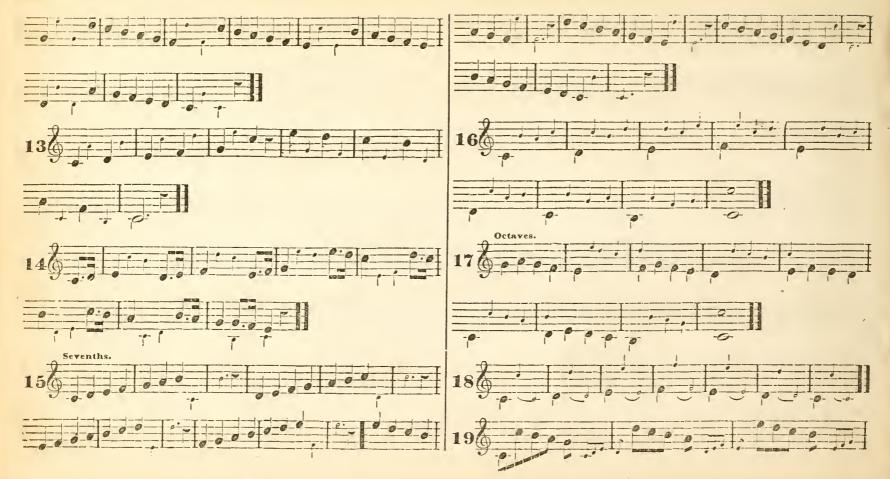




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31





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EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS

An Italian preposition, meaning to, in, by, at, &c. A Beneplacito. Al pleasure. Accelerando. Accelerating the time, gradually faster and faster. Accressimente. Increase, sugmentatioa. Adagio or Adasio. Slow. Adagissimo. The Superlative of adagio, meaning very slow. Adagio Assal or Multo. Very slow. Ad Libitum. At pleasure. Aesthetics. The science of taste difetuoso. Tender and affectiug. Agitato. With agitation. Alto. In the style of. dll- Breve. A variety of common time. Alla Capelia. in church style Allegramente. Rather quick. Allegretto. Less quick than Allegro. Allegrissimo. Very quick. Allegro. Quick. Allegro Assai. Very quick. All. gro con Fuoco. Quick and animated. Allegro di Molto. Exceedingly quick. Allegro Furioso. Rapid and vehement. Allegra manon Presto Quick, but not extremely so. Allegro ma non troppo. Quick, but not too quick. Allegro Vivace. Very quick and lively. Allentando, See Rallentando. Amubile. In a gentle and tender style. Amateur. A lover but not a professor of music. Amoroso or Con Amore. Affectionately, tenderly Andante. Gentle, distinct, and rather slow, yet connected. Andantino, Somewhat quicker than andante. Animato, or Con Anima. With fervent, animated expression. Animo, or Con Animo. With spirit, courage, and boldness. Antiphone Music sung in alternate parts. A piacere. At pleasure. A Poco Piu Lento. Somewhat slower. A Paca Piu Massa. Quicker and with more emotion. ata, Arcato, Arco, or Col Arco. With the bow. Adito With nrdor and spirit. aria. Air. Arietta. A little air or melody. erioso. In a light, airy, singing manner. erpeggio. Not together but in quick succession. Assai. Very, more or much; as Allegro Assai, or Adagio Assai. 4 ter po In time. A tempo giusto. In strict and exact time. Faritone, or Barytone. Between the Base and Tenor. Battuta. The heat, the heat of the measure. Bene Placito. A phrase which gives liberty to introduce ornaments or to vary from the text. Ben Marcoto. In a pointed and well marked manner

Bis. Twice. Bravurn. A song, requiring great spirit and volubility of execution. Brillance Brilliant, gay, shining, sparking.

Brio or Brioso. Fervor, warmth, ardor. Cadence. Closing strain; also a tanciful, extemporaneous embellish ment at the close of a song. Codenza. Same as the second use of cadence. See Cadence. Calando. Softer and slower, Calcando. Pressing on, hurrying. Calmata. With calmness, tranguillity, repose. Cantabile. Graceful singing style. A pleasing flowing melody. Cantante. To be executed by the voice, Cantata. A vocal composition of several movements. Cantondo. In a singing manner. Cantilena The nielody or air. Canto. The trehle part in a chorus Canto Firmo, or Contus Fermus. A plain chant or melody. Capella. Chapel. Alla Capella. In church style, Cavatina or Cavata. An air of only one movement. Choir. A company or band of singers; also that part of a church appropriated to the singers. Choral A slow psalm tune, mostly in notes of equal length. Churist, or Chorister. A member of a choir of singers. Co.ka. An end or finish. In this work the term co.la is applied to short ranases placed at the end of a tane designed sometimes for a these, and sometimes for an interlude between the stanzas of a Fieramente. Bold, with vehemence. hy uin. Col, or Con. With. Col Arco With the bow. Colla Parte. With the part. Comodo, or Commodo. In nn easy and unrestrained manner. Con Affetto. With expression. Con Brio, With fervor. Concitato. Disturbed, agitated. Con Dolcessa. With delicacy. Con Dolore, or Con Duolo. With mournful expression, Conductor. One who superintends a musical performance. Same as Furioso, or Con Furia. With vehemence and agitation. Music Director. Con Eleganza. With elegance. Con Energico. With energy. Con Expressione. With expression. Con Flessibilita. With flexibility, or freedom of volce. Con Fuoco. With ardor, fire. Con Furia. With fury, perturbation. Con Grazia. With grace and elegance Con Impeto. With force, energy. Con Justo. With chaste exactness. Con Moto. With emotion. Con Solemnita. With solemnity. Con Spirito. With spirit, animation. Con Stroments. With instruments. Contralto. The lowest female voice Coro. Chorus.

Da For, from, of. Da Camera. For the chamber De Capella. For the church

Da Capo. From the beginning Decani The Priests, in contra-distinction to the lay or ordinary cher isters. Declamando. In the style of declamation. Decrescendo. Diminishing, decreasing, Delicotamente, a Delicato. With delicacy Dessus. The Trehle. Devozione. Devotional. Dilettante. A lover of the arts in general, or a lover of music Diligenza. Diligence, care, Di Molto. Much or very. Divoto. Devotedly, devoutly. Dolce. Scat, sweet, tender, delicate. Dolcemente, Dolcessa, or Dolcissimo. See Dolce. Dolente, or Doloroso. Mournful. E. And. Elegante. Elegance. Energico, or Con Energia. With energy. Espressivo. Expressive.

Fermato. With firmness and decision. Fine, Fin, or Finale. The end. Flebile. Tenderly, mournfully. Focoso, or Con Fuoco. With fire. Forzando, forz. or fz. See Sforzando. Fugue or Fuga A composition which repeats, or sustains in its sev eral parts throughout, the subject with which it commences, and which is often led off by some one of its parts. Fugato. In the fugue style. Fughetto. A short fugue.

Giusto. In just and steady time. Glissando, or Glissato. In a gliding manner. Grazioso, Emoothly, gracefully. Grandioso, or Gran Gusto. In a grand style Grave. A slow and solemn movement. Graziosamente, or Con Grazia. See Grazioso. Gusto, Gustoso, or Con Gusto. With taste, elegantly.

Estinte or Estinto. Dying away in time and force

Impetuoso. With impetuosity. Impressario. The Conductor of a Concert. Innocente, or Innocentemente. In an artless and simple style Intrada or Introduzione. Introduction. Istesso. The same ; as, Istesso tempo, the same time.

Lacrimando, or Lacrimoso. Muurnful, pathetic. Lamentevole, Lamentando, Lamentabile, Mourafully. Larghissimo. Extremely slow. Larghetto. Slow, but not so slow as Largo. Largo. Slow.

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

Largo di molto. Very elow. Pumposo In a grand and imposing style. Sustemuto, Sustainco. Leguto, Close, glubing, connected style, Portamenta. The manner of sustaining and conducting the you e from Sotta, Under below, Sotta Vace, With subdued voice Legatissumo. In the closest and most gliding manner. one sound to suother. Spiccuto. Same as Staccato. Leguero, or Leggeranza. In a light, free, easy manner. Portnuda di Poce. Sustaining the voice. Spiritoso, Con Spirito. With spirit end animitation. Lentando. Gradually slower and softer. Precentor. Con_actor, leader of a choir, Staccatu, Short, detachist, distinct, Lento, or Lentamente. Slow. Precisione. With precision, exactness. Stentando, Stentalo, Lingering, holding back. Luco. As written. Presto, Quick, Strepitoso, Con Strepito, Noisy, boisterons. Prestissimo. Very Quick. Stromento, Instrument, Stromenti, Instrumenta Primo, First. Suluto, Quick. Mn. But. Madrizol. A composition for voices in the ancient style of imitation Quasi. As if, as it were, like, in some measure, Face, or Tacet. Silent, or be silent. and fuque. Maestoso. Majestic, Maiestically. Lardy. Blow. Tasta Solo, Without chords. Maestro Di Capello. Chapel Master, or Conductor of Church Music ! Rall intendo, or Allentando, or Stenlando, Slower and rather by Mancando, Growing faint and feeble. l'empo Time. Tempo a piacere. Time at pleasure degrees. Manual. The key board to an organ. Regitando. A spraking insumer of performance. Tempo di Capella. Two double notes in a measure Marcato. Strong and murked style. Recitante. In the style of recitative. Tempo Giusto. In exact time. Meno Less. Recitntive. Musical declamation. Fernio Rubuto. Implies a slight deviation from strict time by pro-Replica, Repeat. Messnui Voce, Moderate swell. tracting one note and curtailug another, but so that the fime of Mesto, or Mestoso. Sad, pensive. Rinforzando, Riaf. or Rinforzo. Suddenly Increasing in power. the measure be not aftered in the aggregate. Moderato or Moderntamente. Moderately. In moderate time. Ritornello. A short prefatory, or intermediate symphony Temn. Subject or theme. Rissieno. A part which is not obligato, or principal. Ten. Tenuto, Hold on. Sce Sostenuto. Molto. Much or very. Molto Voce. With a full voice. Risoluto. With resolution, boldness. Timoroso, With timulity. Toccoto. Prelude. Morendo. Gradually dying away Ritardando. Slackening the time. Mardente. A heat, or transient sim ze. Ritenuto or Ritenente. Same as Ritardando. Tremando, Tremolo, Tremulando. Trembling. Tutti. The whole, Full Chorus, Marmorando. Munituring-a gentle murmuring sound. Masso. Emotion. Sherzando or Sherzato. In playful style. Motet, Motett, or Motetto. A piece of sacred music in several parts. Segue. It follows, as Segue Duetto-the duett follows. Un. A-as un poco, a little. Motivo. The pracipal subject. Un poco Ritenuto. Rather gentle and restrained. Semplice. Chaste, simple. Mato, Motion-Andante Con Moto, Quicker than Andante. Semure. Throughow always, as Semure Forte, loud throughout. Sempra Con Forza. Loud throughout. Va. Go on; as Va Crescendo, continue to Increase. Sentimento. With feeling-same as Affetuoso. Vacillando. Fluctuating, wavering, vacillating. Non. Not .- Nontroppo. Not too much. Senza, Without, as Senza Organo-without the organ. Veloce, or Con Velocita. In rapid time. Serio, Serioso Serious, grave. Obligato. Applied to an indispensable accompaniment. Verse Same as Solo. Orchestra. A company or band of instrumental performers; also that Sforzando, or Sforzoto. With strong force or emphasis, rapidly Vespers. Evening vocal service of the Catholic Chinch part of a theatre occupied by the band diminishing >. Vigoroso, Bold, energetic. Ordinario. As usual. Fivace Quick and cheerful. Siciliana. A movement of light graceful character. Ottava. Octave. Vivaciasimo Very lively. Simile. In like manner. Parlante, Speaking, talking. Stentando. Slackening the time Vivo Cheerful. Parlando. In a speaking or declamatory manner. Virtuaso. A proficient in art. Smiuendo, Sminuito. Decreasing-See Diminuendo. Partiturn, or Partizione. The full score. Smorzando. A gradual diminution, or softer and softer. Voce di Petto. The chest voice. Pastorale. Applied to graceful movements in sextuple time, Voce di Testa. The head voice. Smanioso, With fury. Perdenda, or Perdendosi. Same as Lentando. Voce Sola. Volce alone. Somorendo, Smorzando. Dying away, same as Mancando Placere, or A pincere. At pleasure. Some, Soarement, Sweet, sweetly, See Dolce. Volata Rapid flight of notes. Pieno, Full. Sogetto. The subject or theme. Volante. In a light and rapid manner. Pietoso. In a religious style. Solfeggi. Plural of Solfeggio. Volti Subito. Turn over quickly. Piu. More. Piu Mosso. With more motion-faster Solfeggio. A vocal exercise. Pizzicato. Supping the violia string with the fingers Zeloza, Con Zelo. Zealous, earnest, er growt Soli. Plural of Solo. Paco A little. Poco adagio. A little slow. Sala. For a single voice or instrument Poco a Poco. By degrees, gradually Sopra. Above

UN CHANTING.

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

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

The following method for teaching ehanting is recommended. Let the teacher first carefully read over a line, or verse of the poetry, and immediately afterwards let the choir read simultaneously the same line or verse, imitating as nearly as possible the manner of the teacher; and so proceed through the psalm. When this can be well done, let him instead of reading the line or verse, recite it to a given pitch convenient to all, but without any eadence, and to this also let the choir respond in like manner as before. From this it is not difficult to proceed one step further and add the cadence, which makes the chant complete.

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

A chant, both in its melody and harmony, should be easy and natural, consisting of the most common progressions, and avoiding all difficult intervals and combinations. The most perfect and beautiful specimens of chants are those of the old masters, in which the melody is confined to a small compass, and moves almost always by seconds. See No. 11 by Farrant, 20 Gregorian; 25 Tallis, 38 Palestrina, and others.

On page 347, Chants have been applied to Metrical Psalms and Hymns. It will be seen at orce that any Psalm or Hymn may be sung to any of the Chants in this way, and thus that a new and interesting department in Church Musie is opened, by which a much greater variety may be introduced into this part of public worship. The orm of Metrical Chanting which i is believed will be found the most interesting and effective, is that which is illustrated at No. 74, making a cadence at the end of the second and fourth lines of each stanza. While the chanting of Psalms and Hymns will in no ease, perhaps, be found inappropriate, there is a peculiar propriety in applying this mode of performance to those Psalms and Hymns which are of a didactic, narrative, or hortatory character.

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

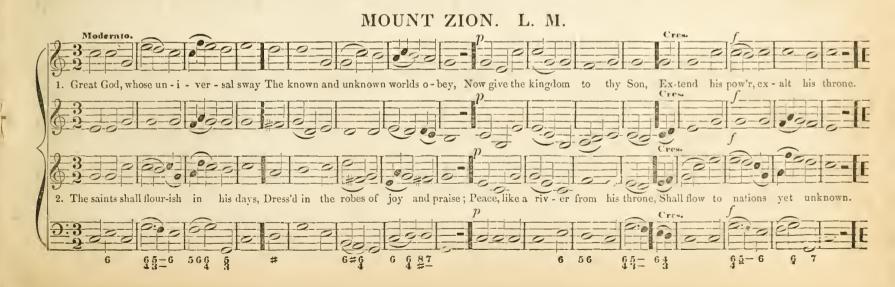
it is gratifying to know that Chanting is beginning to be appreciated. It is a form of Church Music so scriptural, so venerable, so simple, and so exclusively appropriate to the circumstances of religious worship, that it must be constantly gaining in favor with all those who "love to sing and make melody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

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

NEW CARMINA SACRA;

0 R

BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

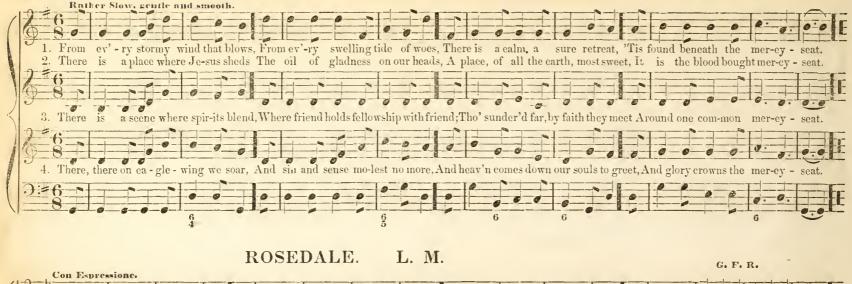




MENDON. L. M

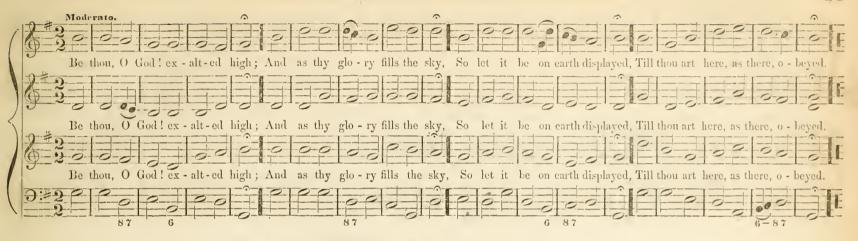


ATTICA. L. M.

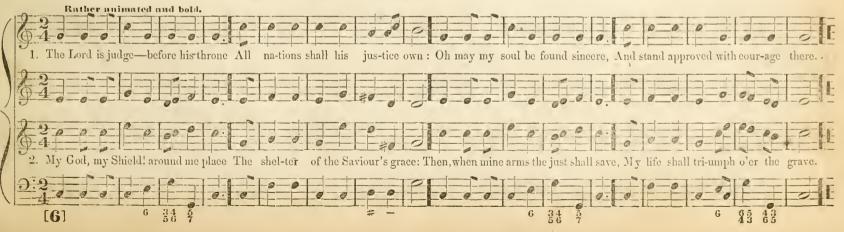


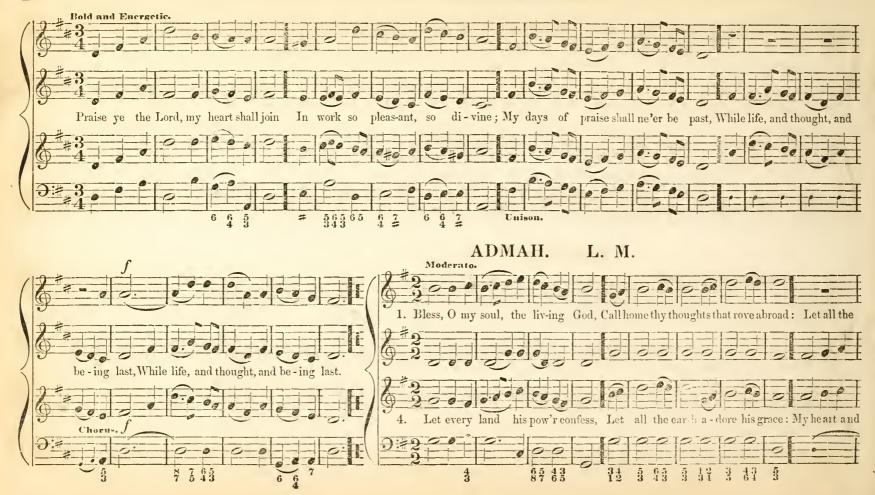


OLD HUNDRED. L. M.



MERCER. L. M.







TALLIS' EVENING HYMN. L. M.

TH. TALLIS, 1650.



MORIAH. L. M.

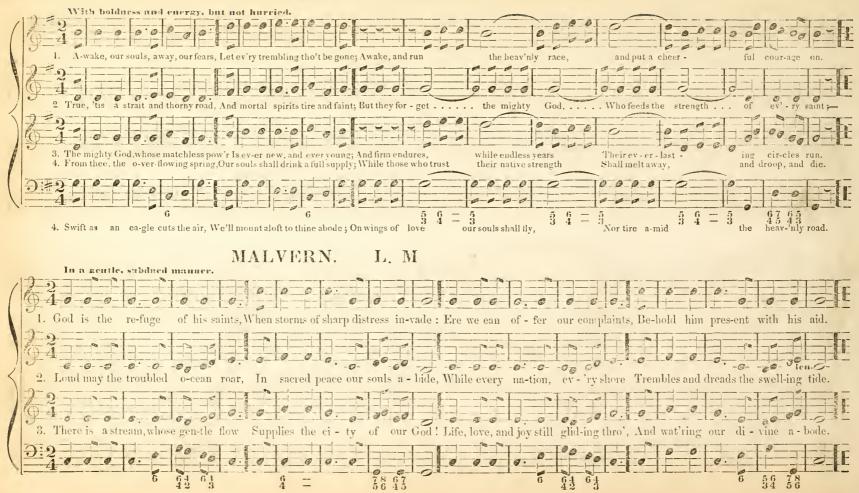




YOAKLEY. L. M.



NEWFIELD. L. M.

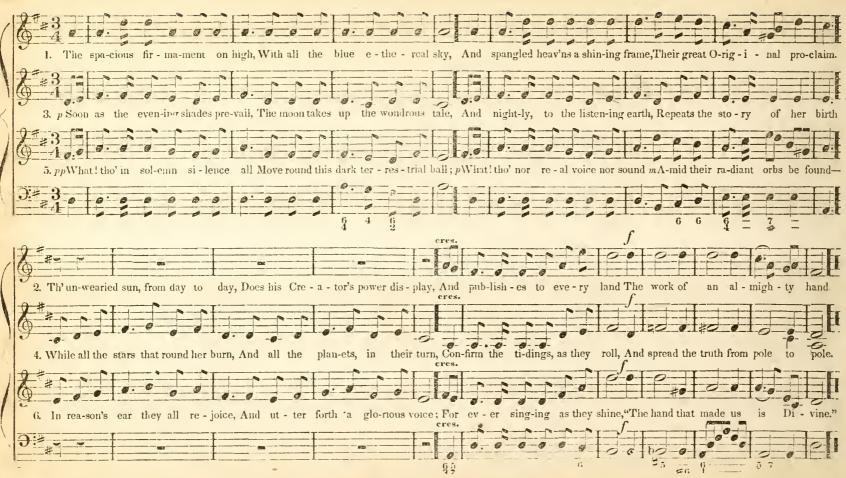


CYPRUS. L. M.

From Boston Academy's Coll.



CEPHAS. L. M (DOUBLE.)

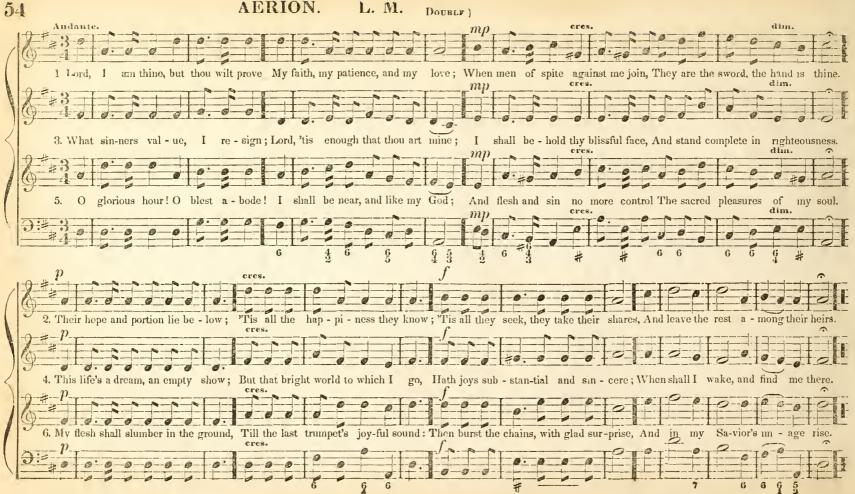




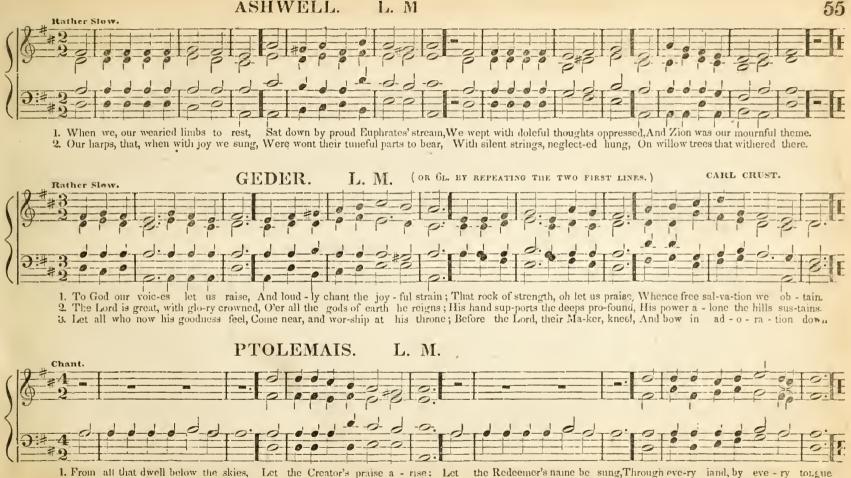




AERION. L. M. DOUBLE)



ASHWELL L. M



E - ternal truth at-tends thy word; Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore. Till suns shall rise and 2. E - ter - nai are thy mercies. Lord set 20 more

ORFORD. L. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines



L. M. (DOUBLE AE.



LOWELL. L. M.

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From a Russian Melody.



AHAZ. L. M.

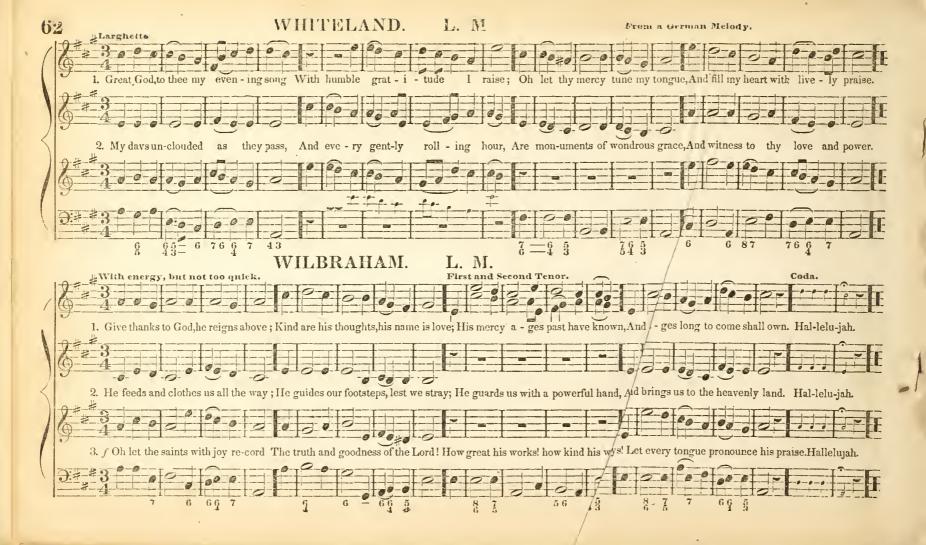


AFFLEIUN. L. M.

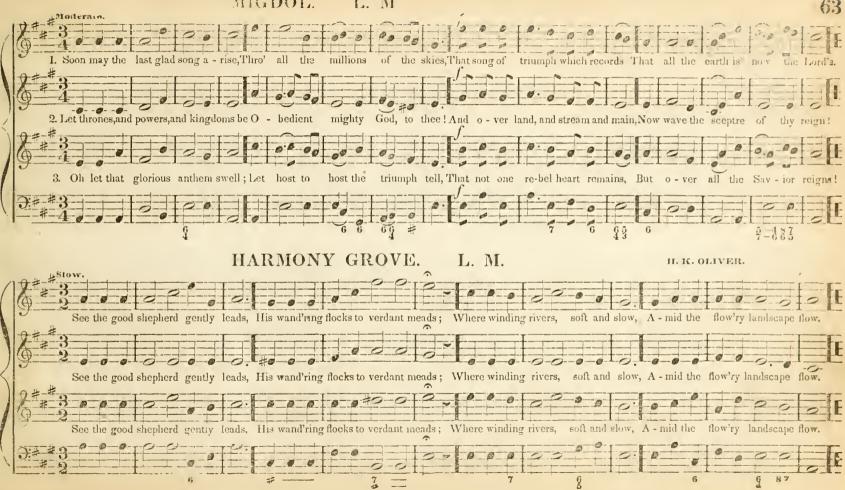


ASHFORD. L. M





MIGDOL L. M

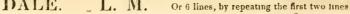


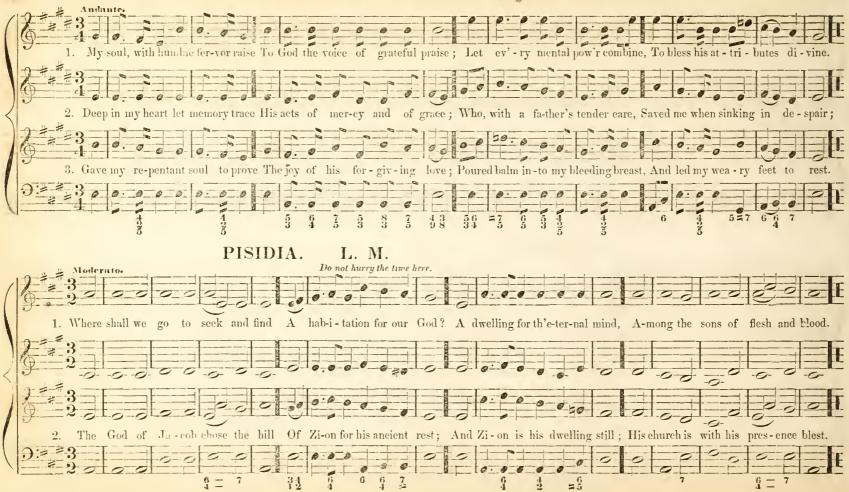
PADAN. L. M



FLORENCE. L. M.

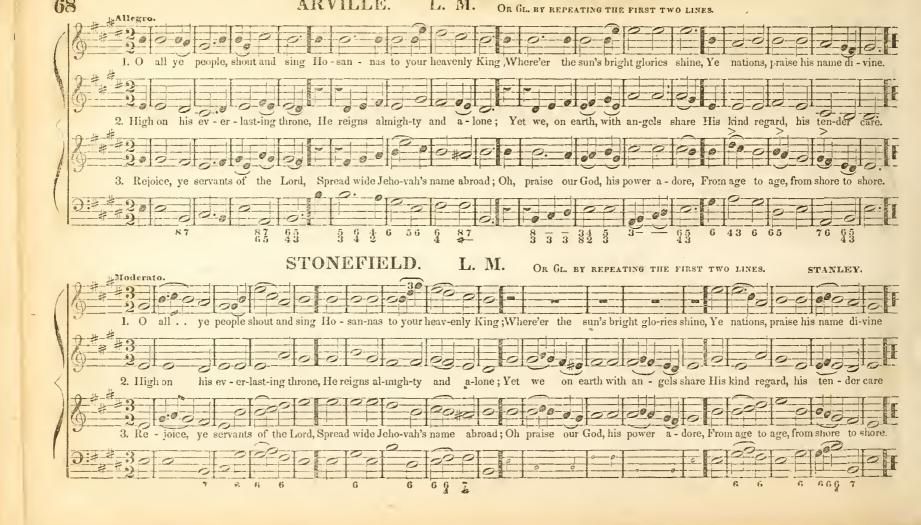






MARION. L. M



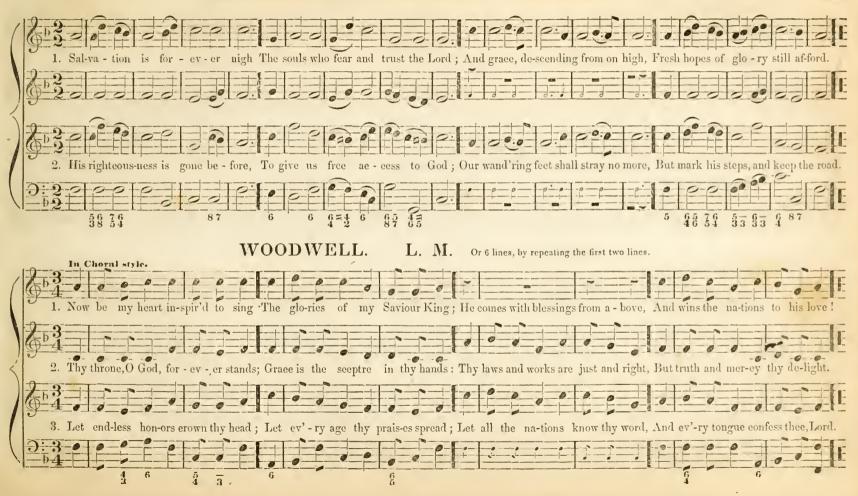


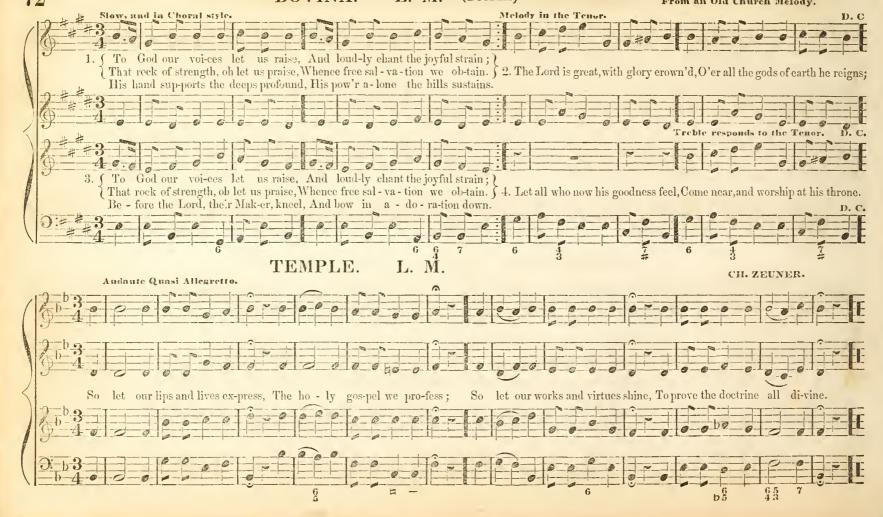
ROTHWELL. L. M.





CLINTON. L. M.





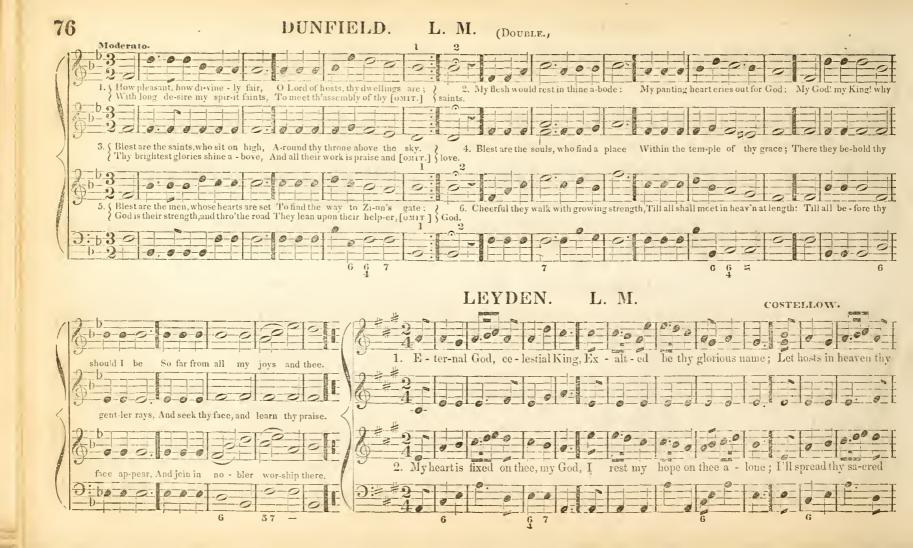
BRENTFORD. L. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines



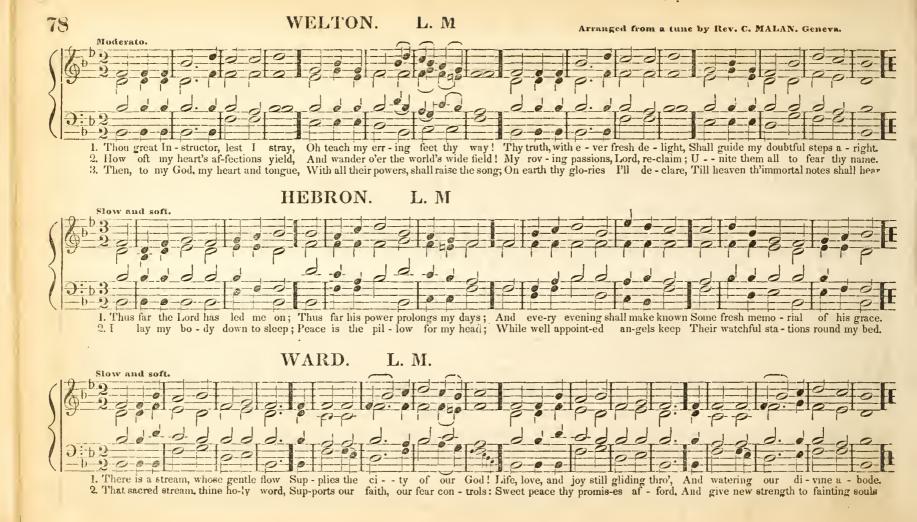
ILLA. L. M





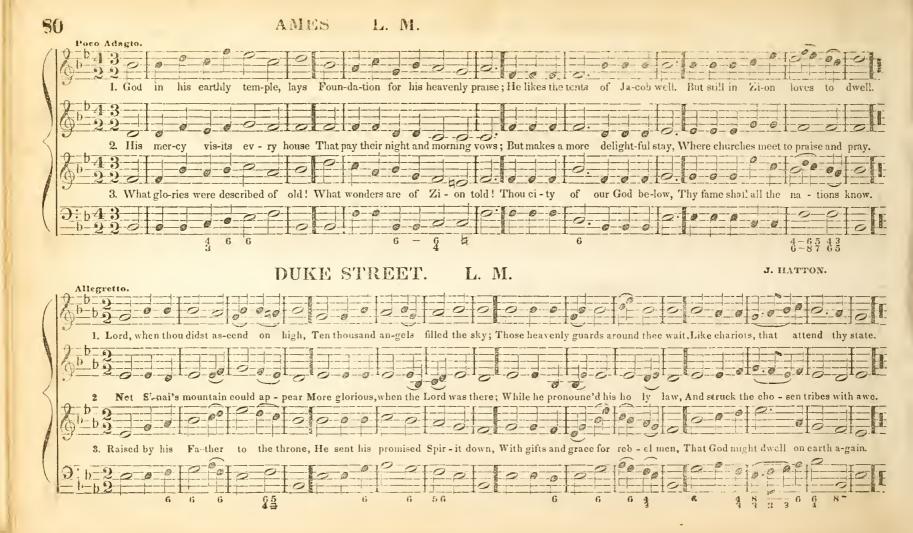






GILEAD L. M





NINETY-SEVENTH PSALM TUNE. L. M.



UXBRIDGE. L. M



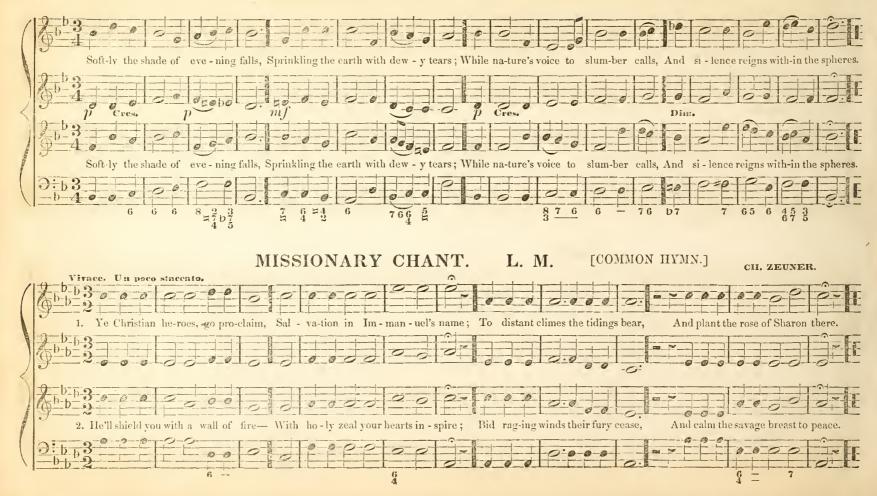
HAMBURG. L. M.





GERMANY. L. M.

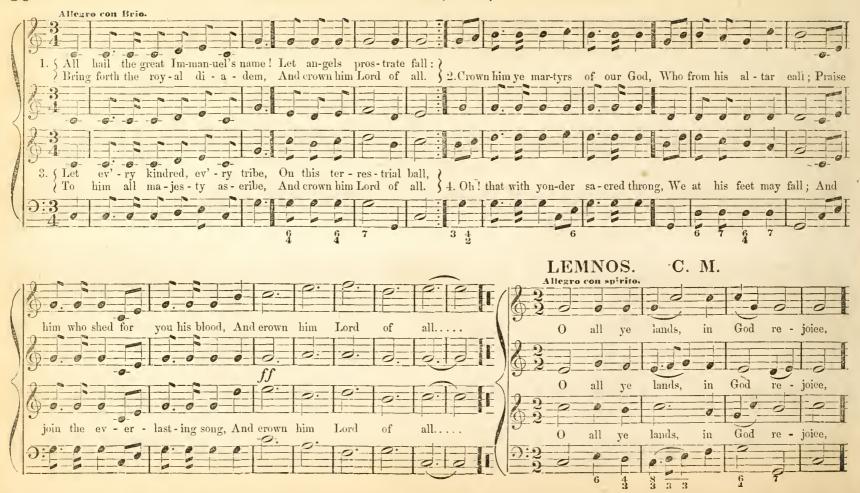
From BEETHOVEN.



 $\mathbf{84}$

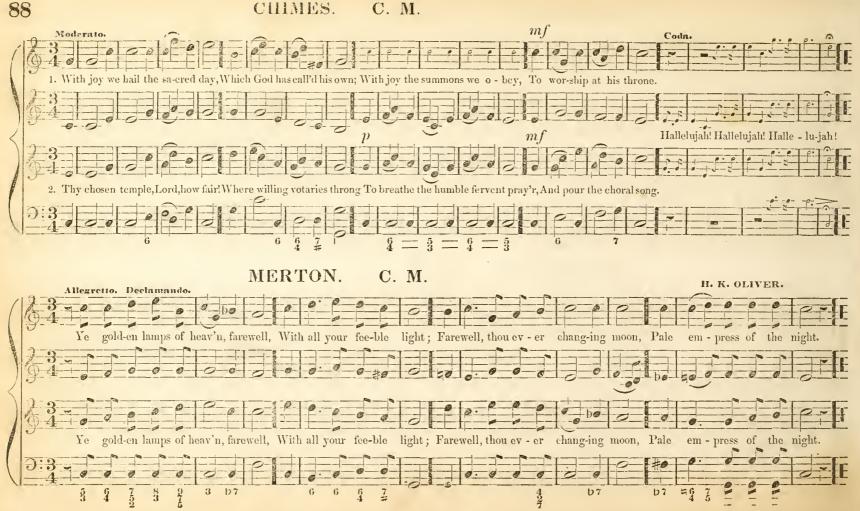


ZACISH. C. M. (DOUBLE.)





CHIMES. C. M.



COVINGTON. C. M





REO. C. M



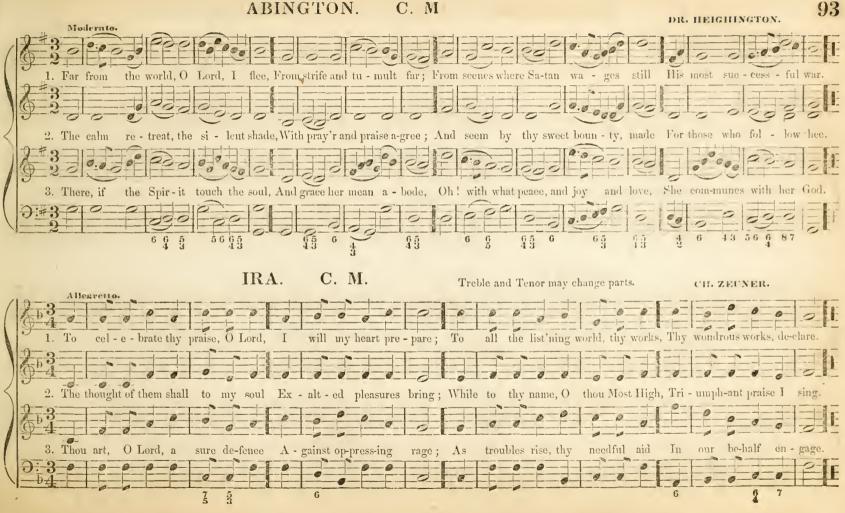


MEDFIELD. C. M.

WM, MATHER.



ABINGTON. C. M



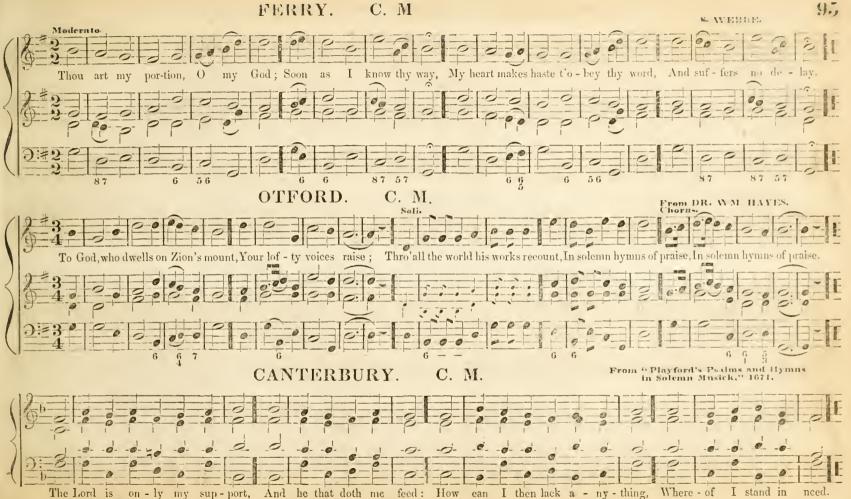
ZANESVILLE. C. M.

94

Treble and Tonor may be inverted.



FERRY. C. M

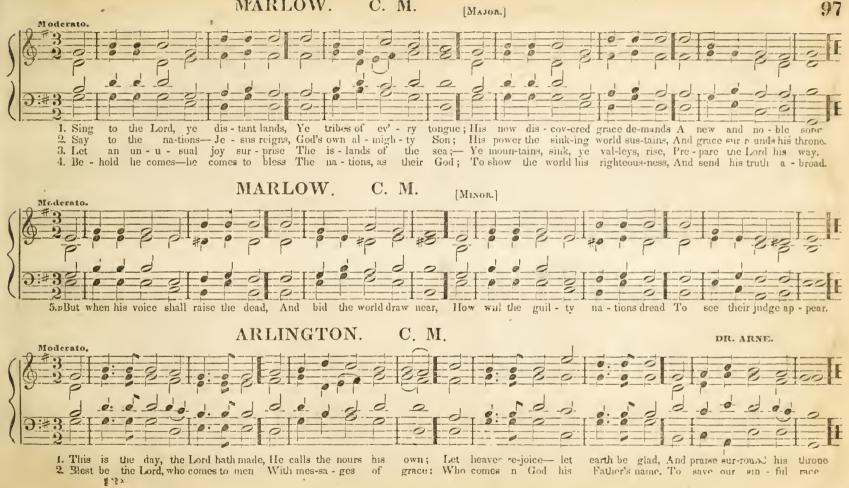


TYRONE. C. M.



M'ARLOW. C. M.



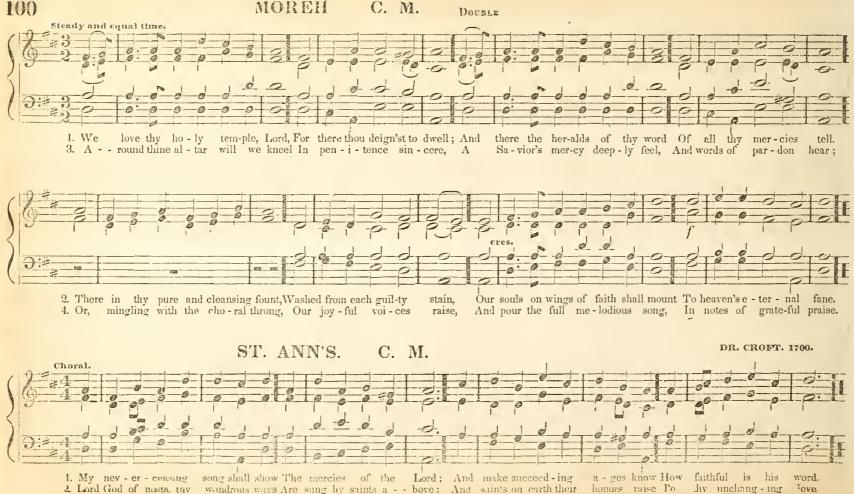




UR. C. M. (DOUBLE.)



MOREH C. M. DOUBLE



BRATTLE STREET.* C. M.

DOUBLE

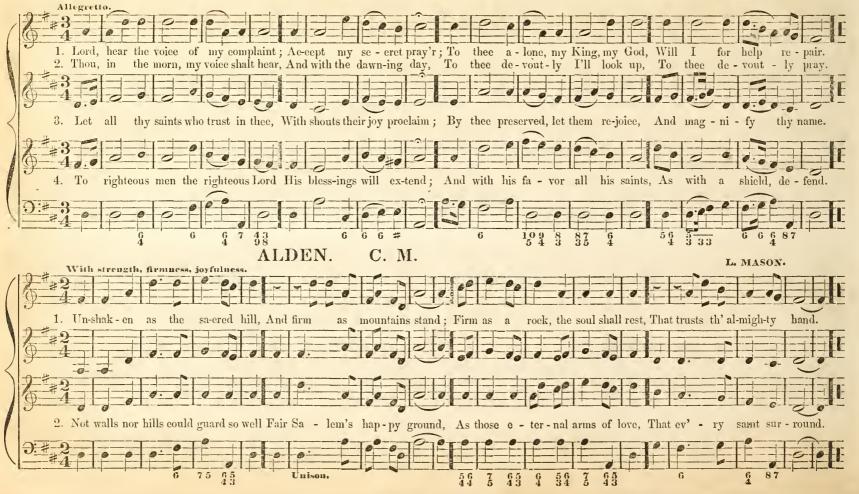
101



* This Tune which is derived from an Instrumental Composition by Plevel, has been published as a Hymn Tune in a variety of forms, but all of them much at variance with the original especially in the fifth and slith lines. In this arrangement it is restored to be presented to the original especially in the daptation o, the words will permit. The rhythmical structure of the present copy has also been corrected, by which it is nade comparatively may to keep correct bus-

HOWARD. C. M.

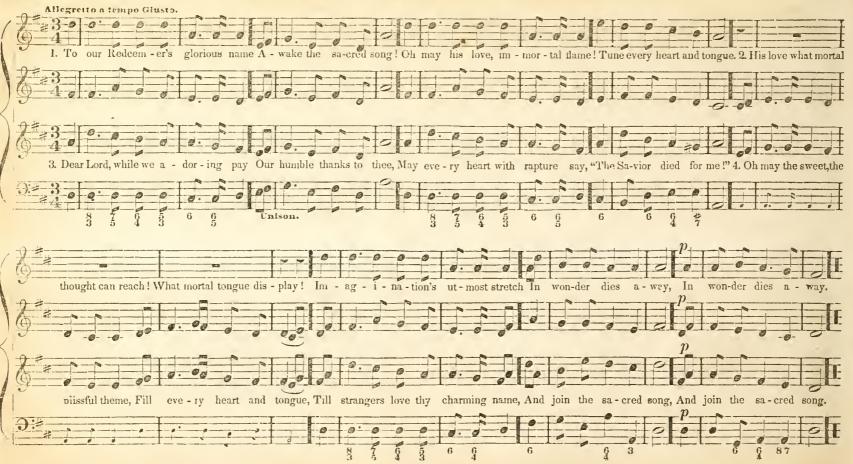
MRS. CUTHBERT.



EDGETON. C. M







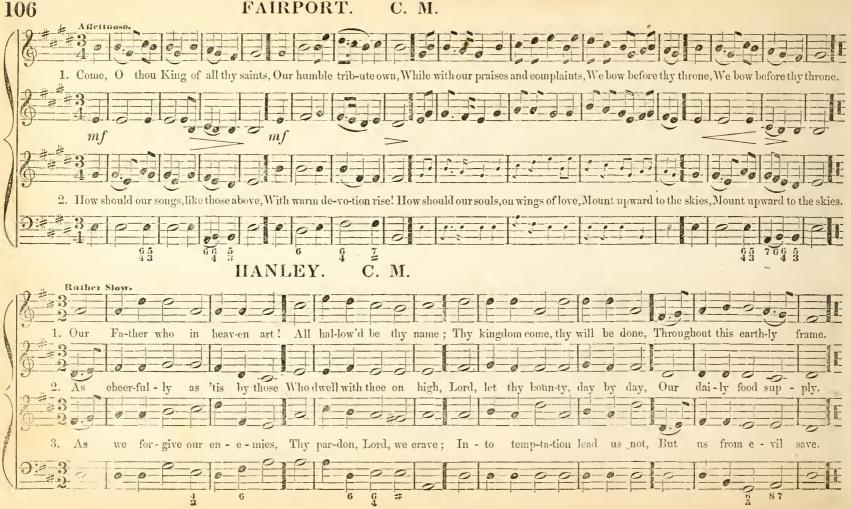
C. M.

DOUBLE

AFILLA.

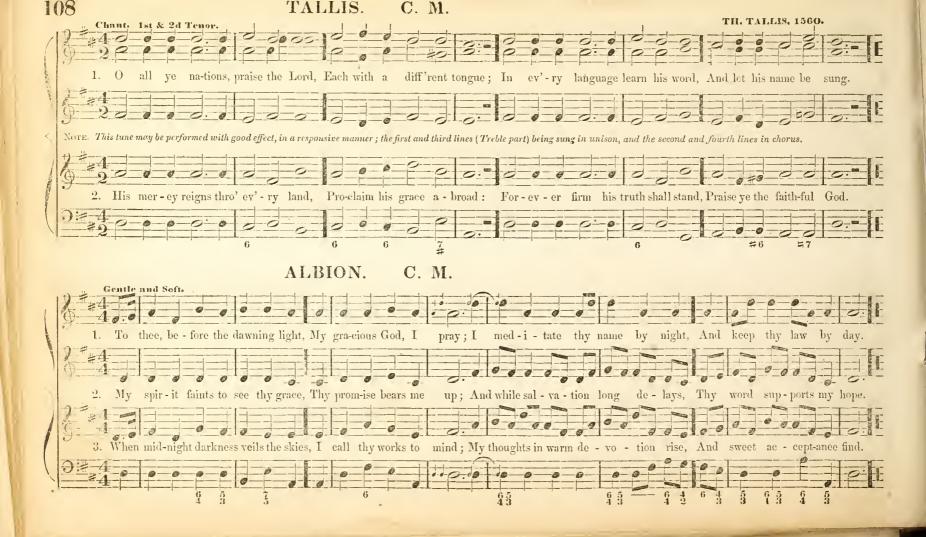


FAIRPORT. C. M.



MEAR. C. M.





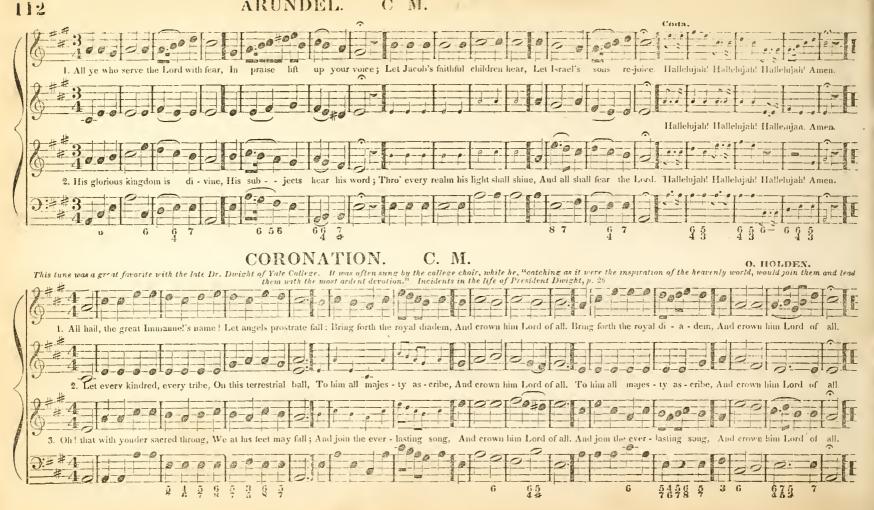


 $\mathbf{1}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}, \quad \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{M}.$

Arranged from NAGELI.

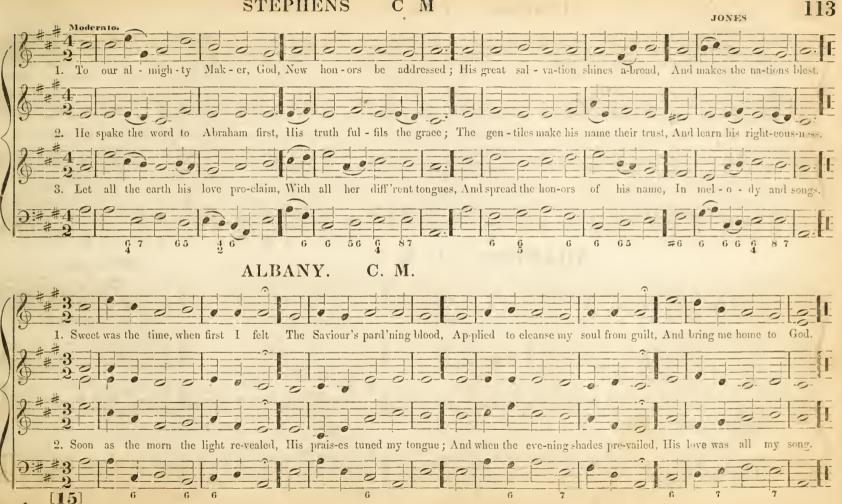






-

STEPHENS C M



INEVEH. C. M.



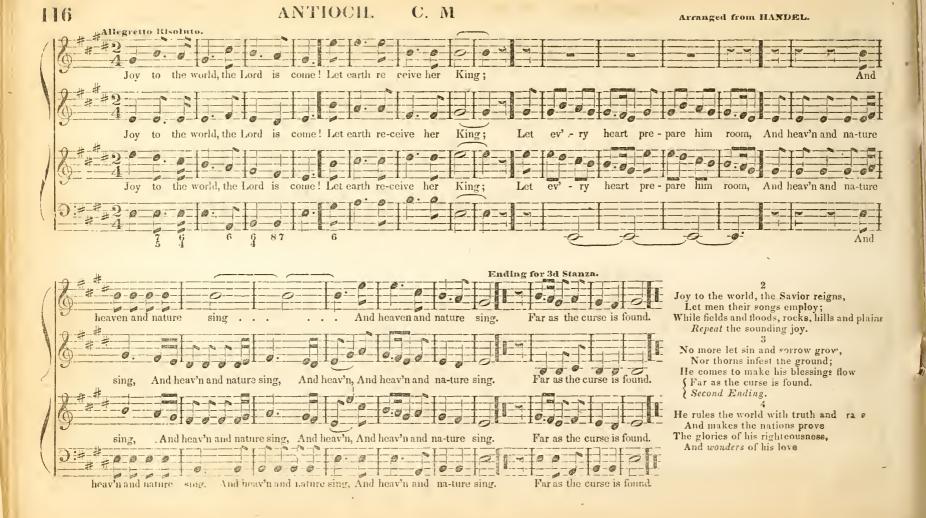
DEDHAM U. M.

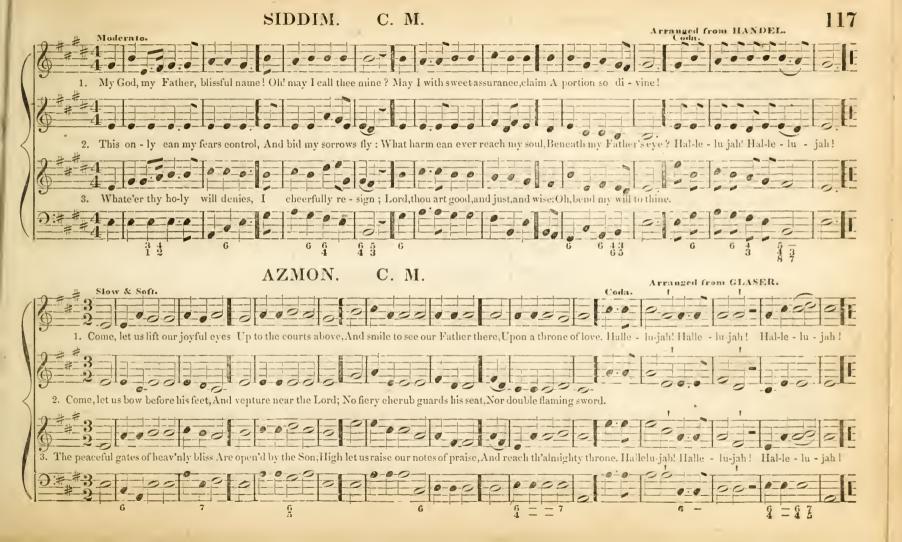


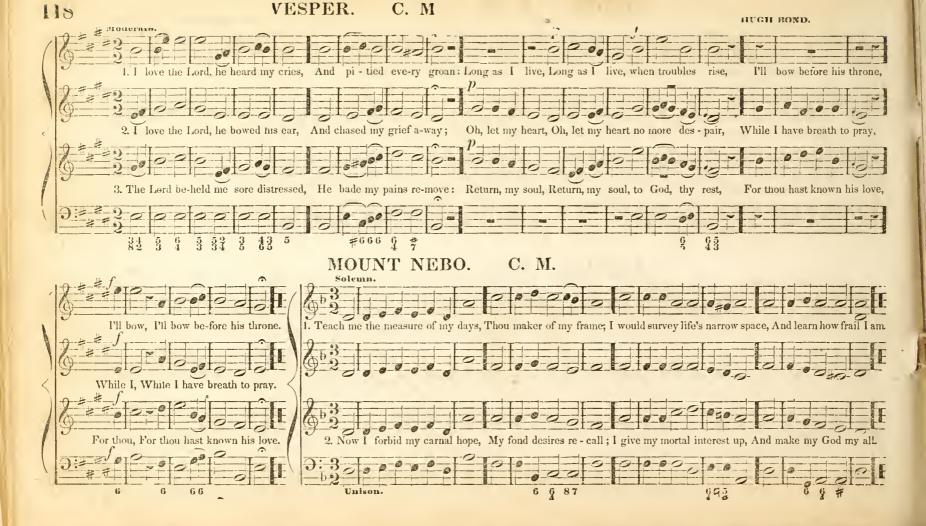
WW. GARDINER.

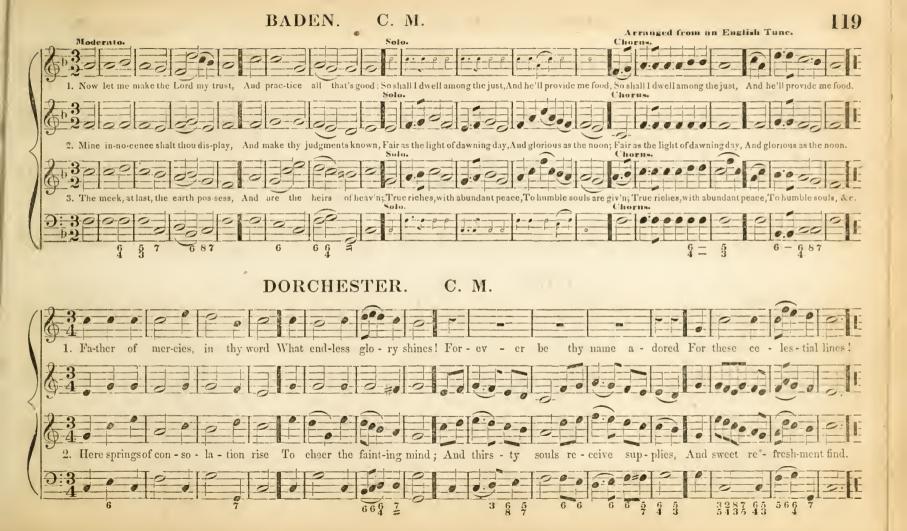
DOWNS. C. M.

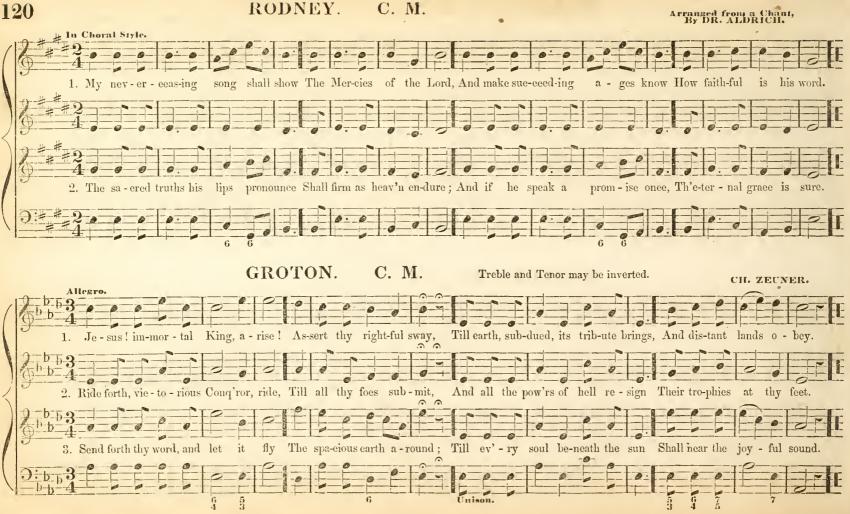






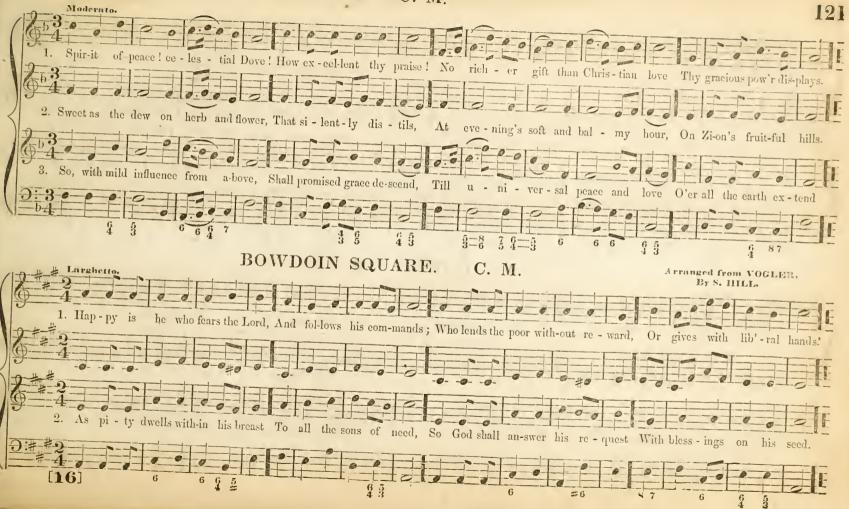






C. M.

WELFORD. C. M.



BANGOR C. M.

RAVENSCROFT.



C. M. DUNDEE



CHRISTMAS. C. M.

124

HANDEL.





HEATH. C. M.





BURFORD. C. M.

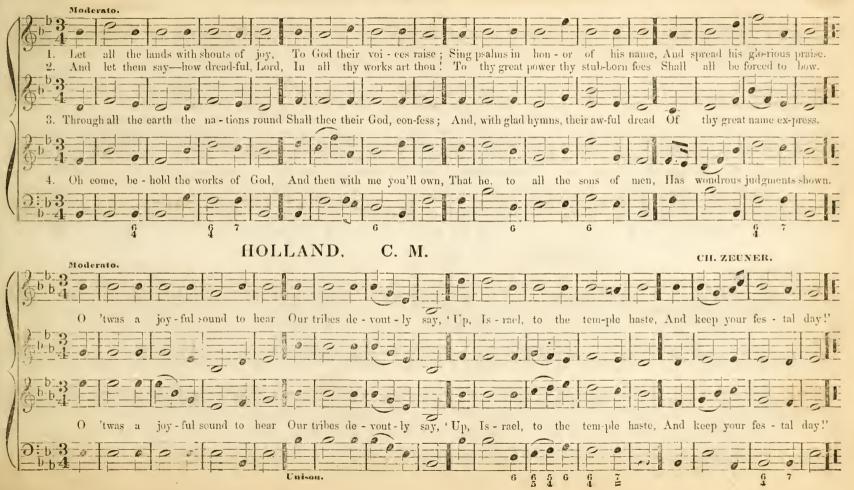


ELLEVER. C. M.





ELON. C. M.



CLARENDON. C. M

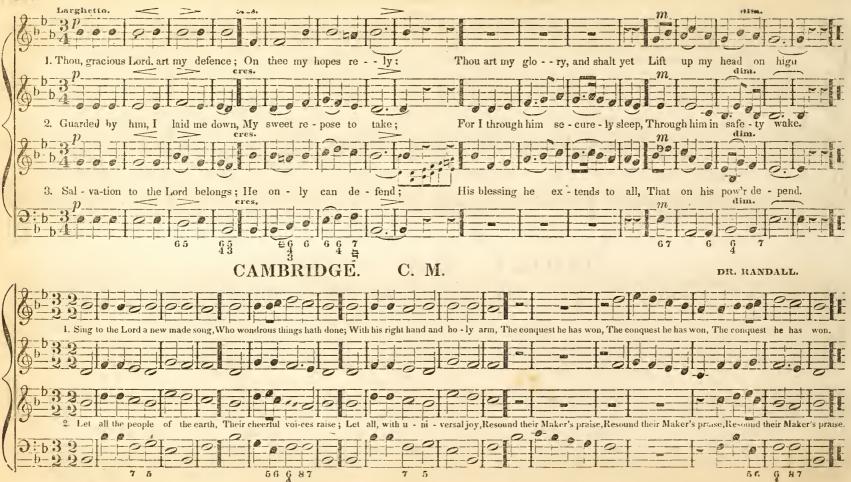
ISAAC TUCKER.



HADLEIGH. C. M



HALAND. C. M

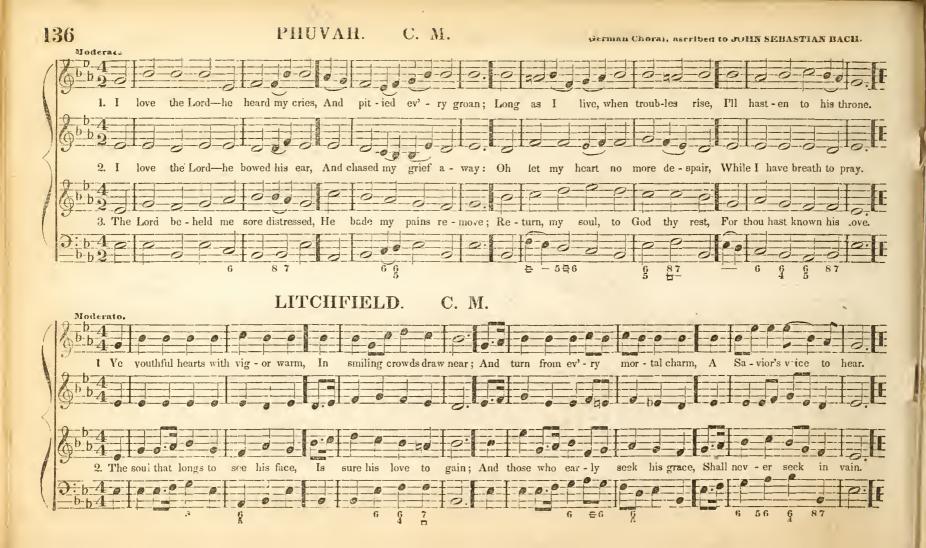


-

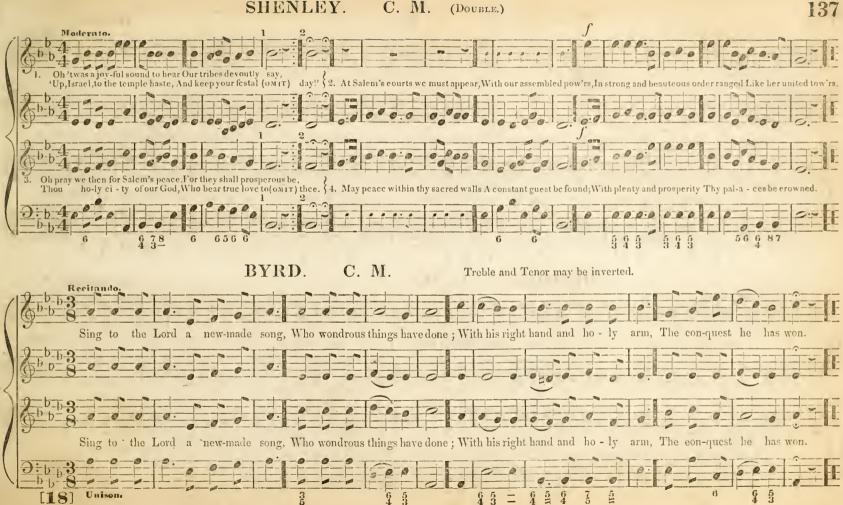
KENDALL. C. M





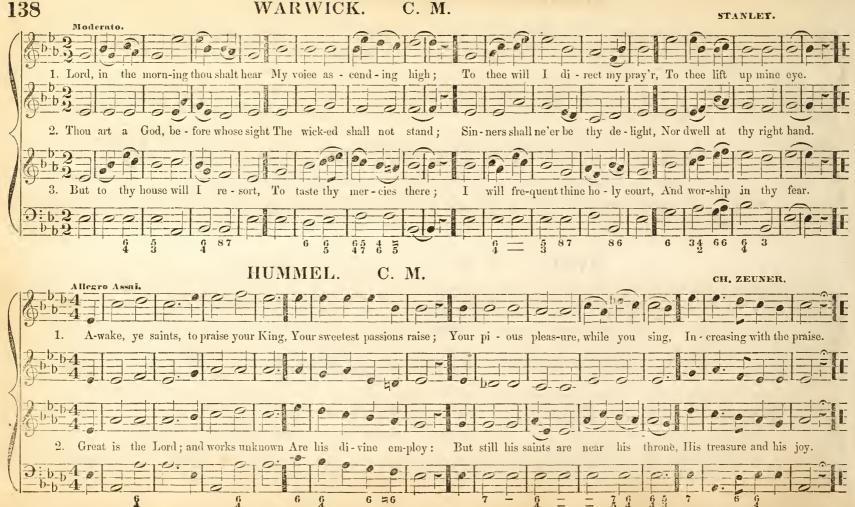


SHENLEY. C. M. (DOUBLE.)



WARWICK. C. M.

STANLEY.



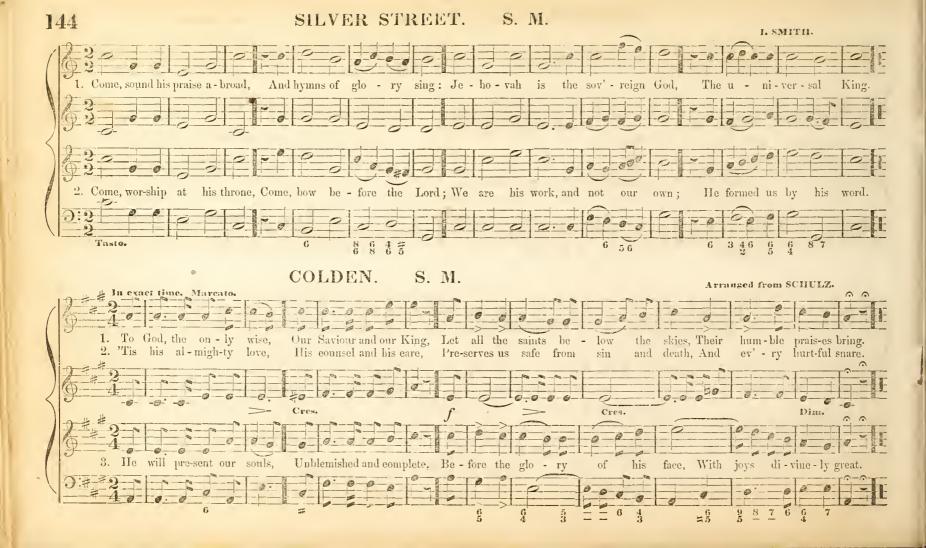
CRANBROOK. S. M.

5. M.

THOMAS CLARK, 1







PENTONVILLE. S. M.

LINLEY.



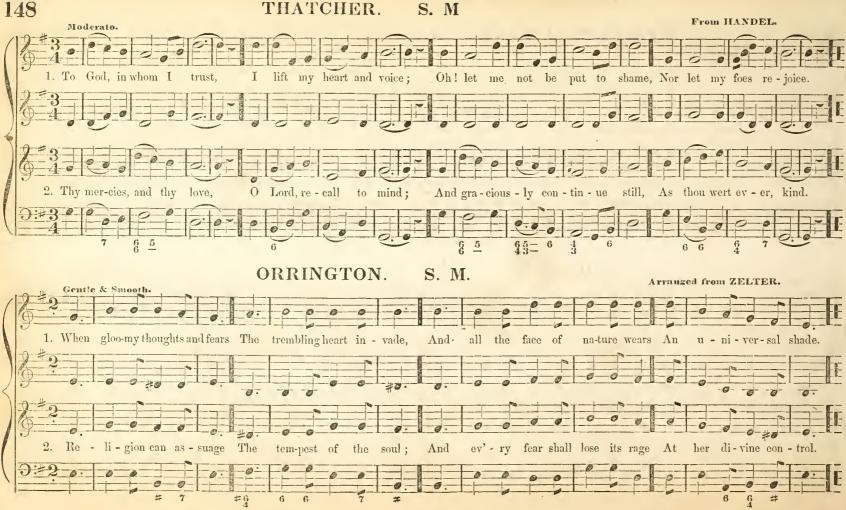




WELBY. S. M

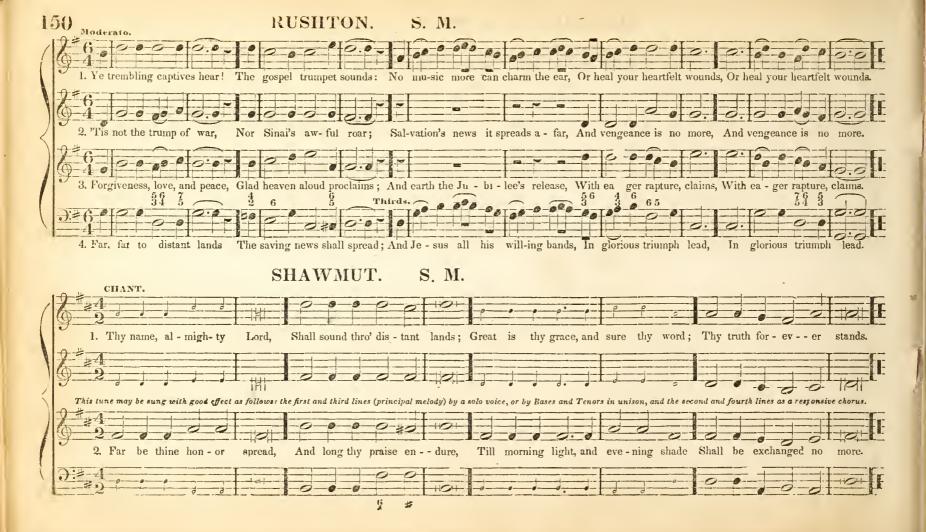


THATCHER. S. M



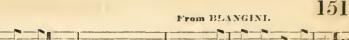
MAGDALA. S. M

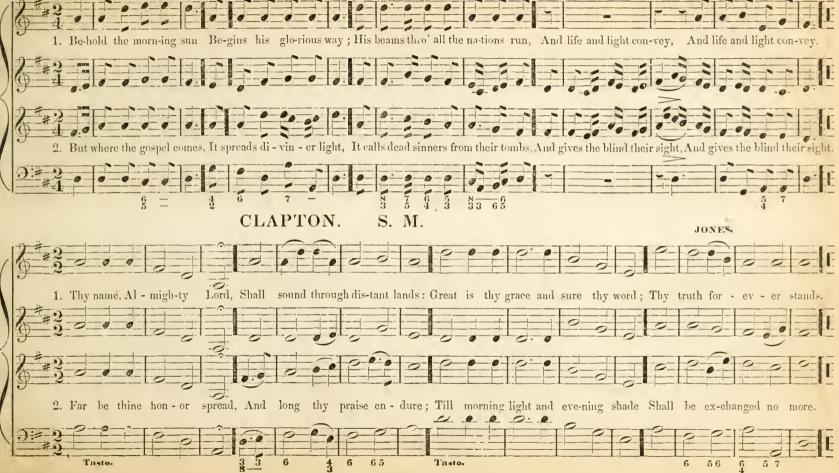




MAZZAROTH. S. M.

Rather slow, and in exact time.





REHOBOTH. S. M. (DOUBLE.)

From F. SILCHER.



MADON. S. M.

[20

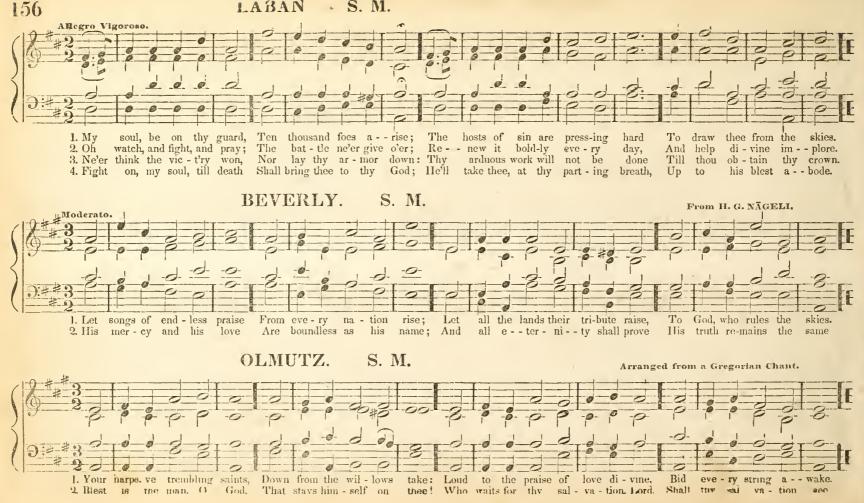




PAULOS. S. M



LABAN S. M.

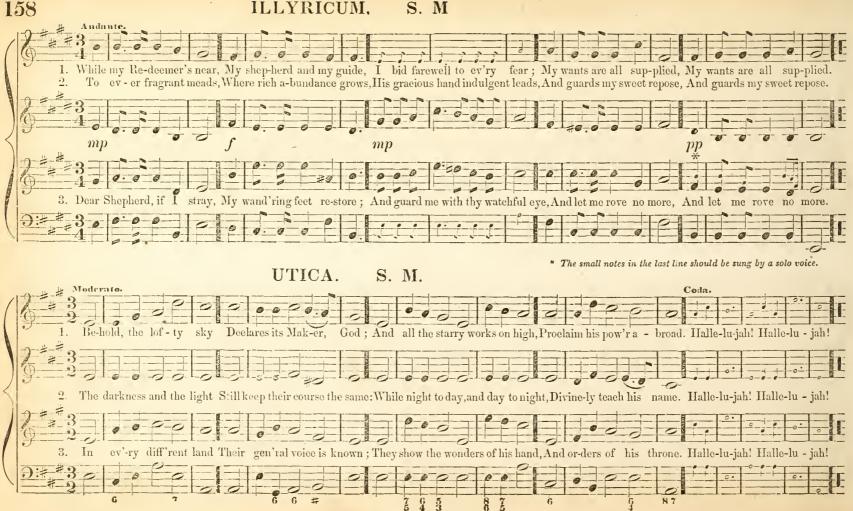


GOLDEN HILL

S. M



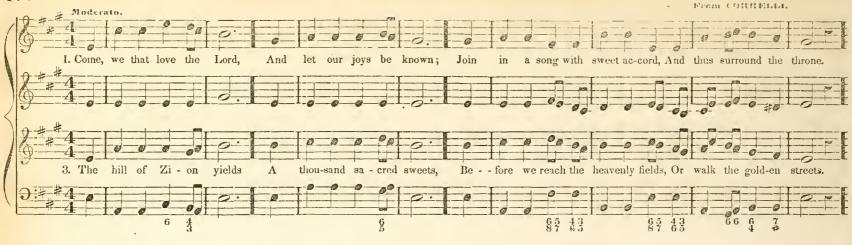
ILLYRICUM. S. M



NORWELL. S. M.



AIN. S. M.





MORNINGTON. S. M

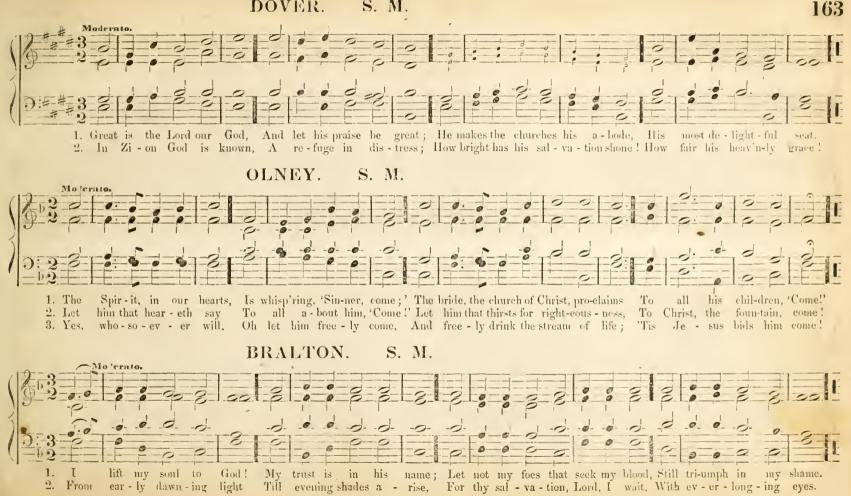
MORNINGTON.



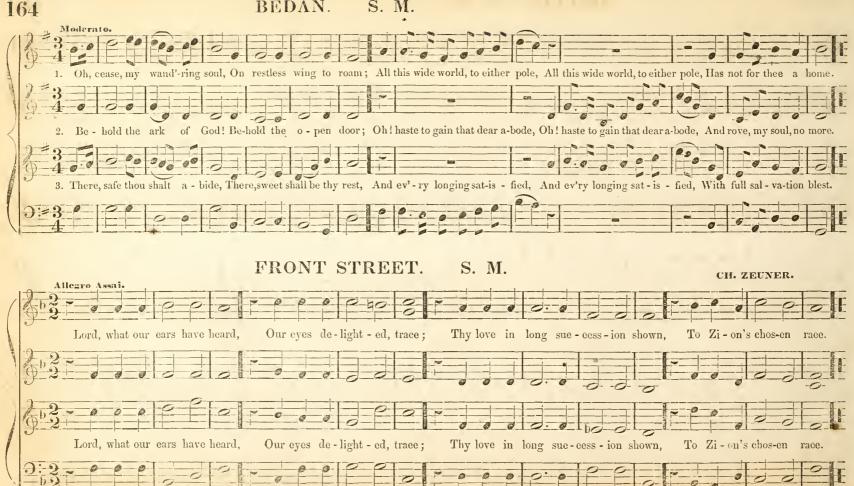
DORTON. S. M



DOVER. S. M.

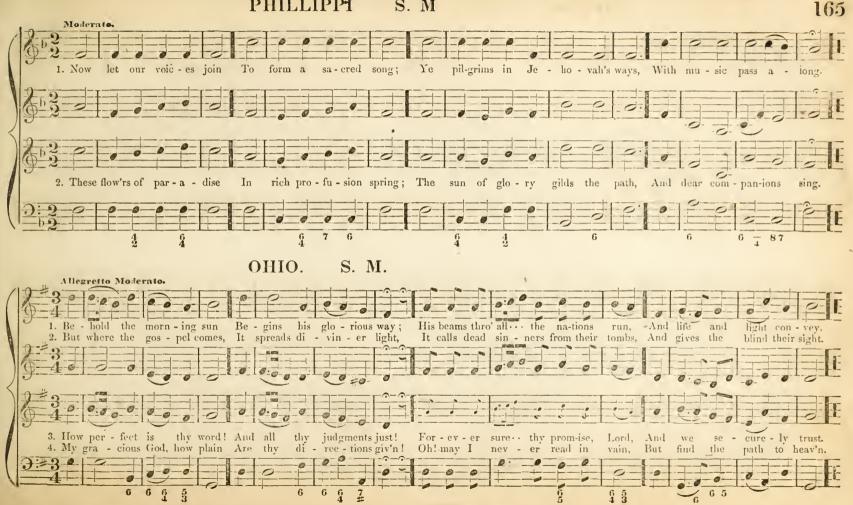


BEDAN. S. M.

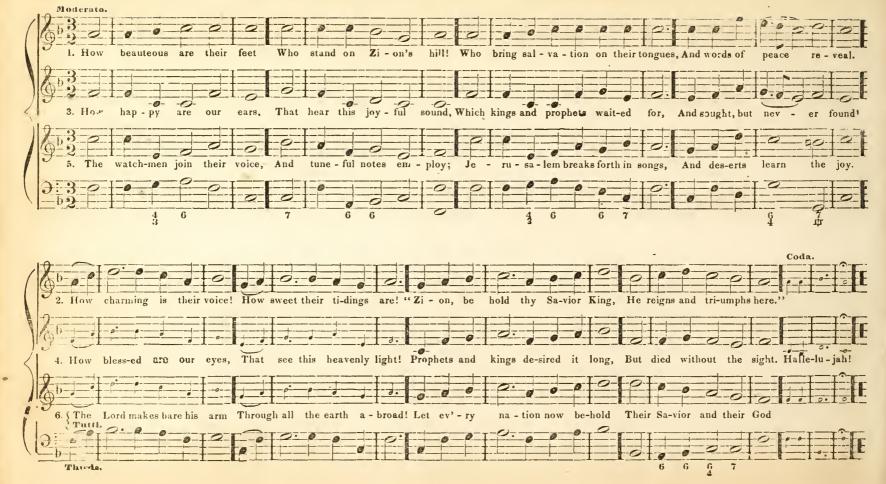


b7

PHILLIPPI S. M



AHAVA S. M.



GERAR. S. M.

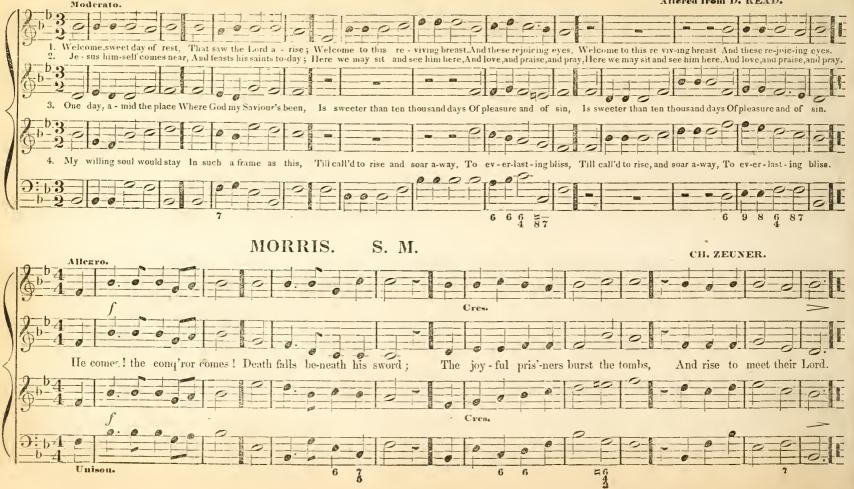






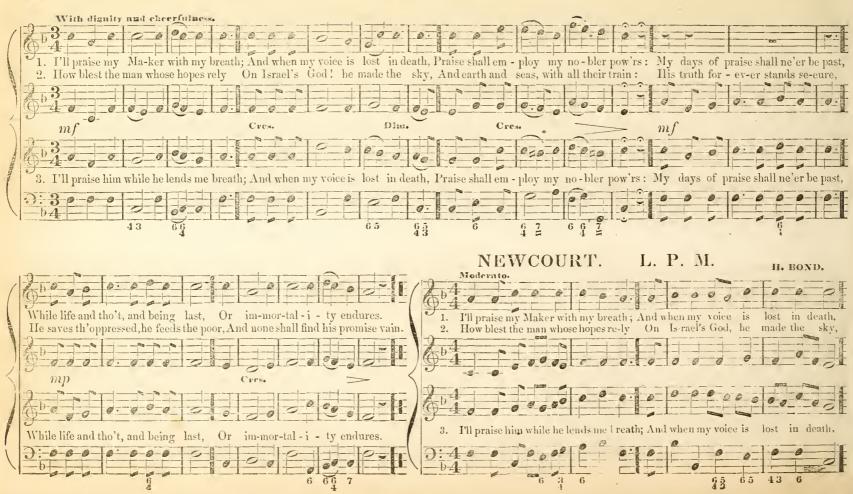
LISBON. S. M.







RIDGE L. P. M





NASHVILLE. L. P. M

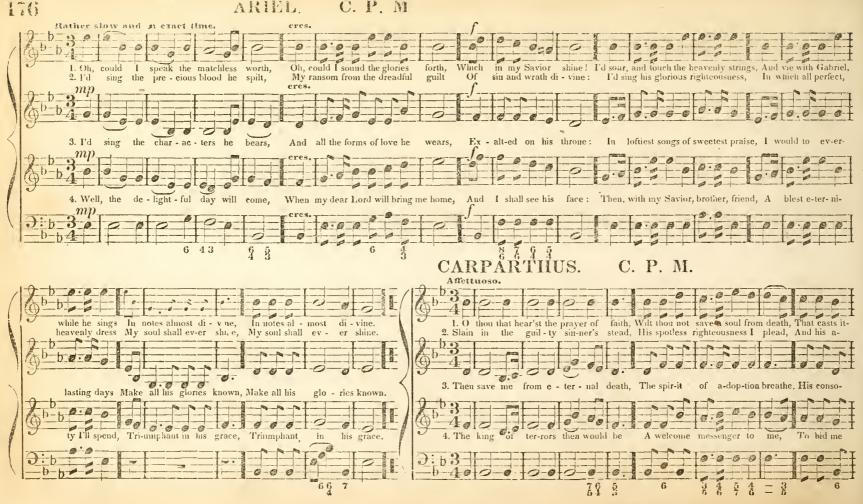




UNITY 6s & 5s., (Peculiar.)



ARIEL. C. P. M



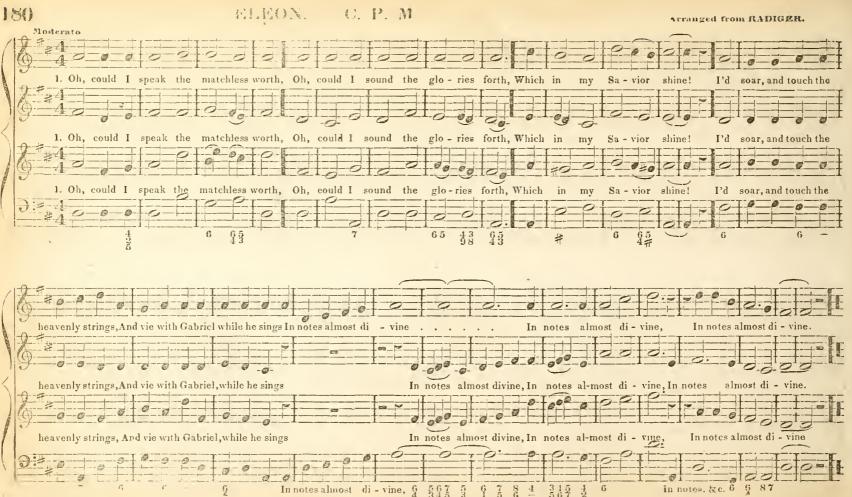


STEPNEY. C. H. M. (Peculiar.)



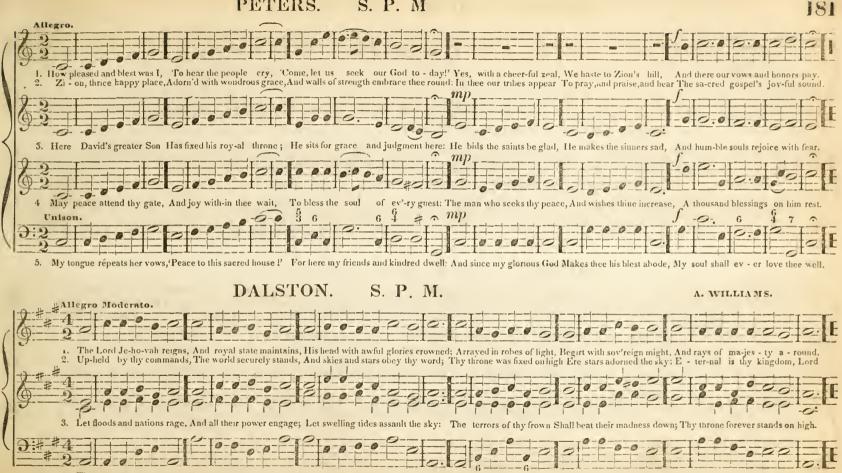
MOULTON. S. H. M. 179



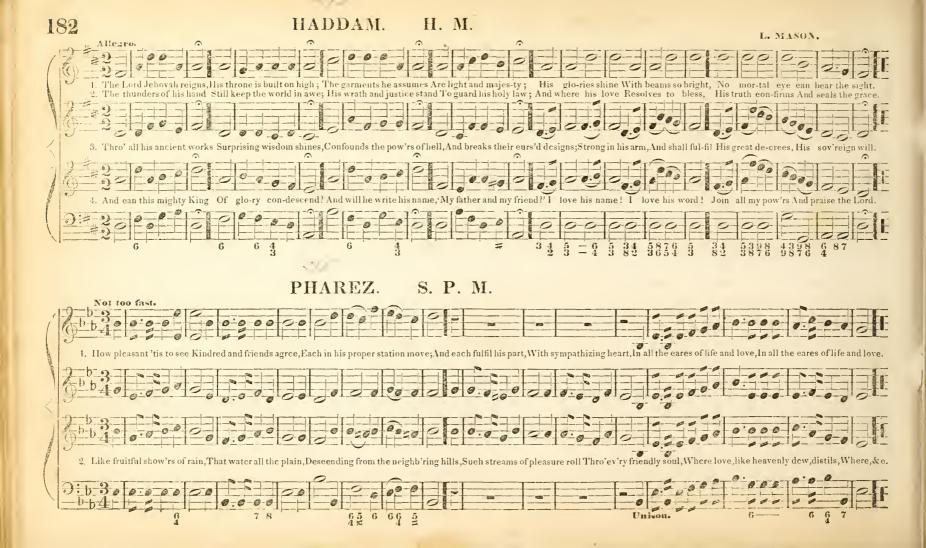


* (

PETERS. S. P. M



4. Thy promises are true, Thy grace is ev - er new; There fix'd, thy church shall ne'er remove; Thy saints with holy fear Shall in thy courts appear. And sing time er-er - last-ing love.



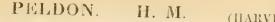
H. M. WEYMOUTH.

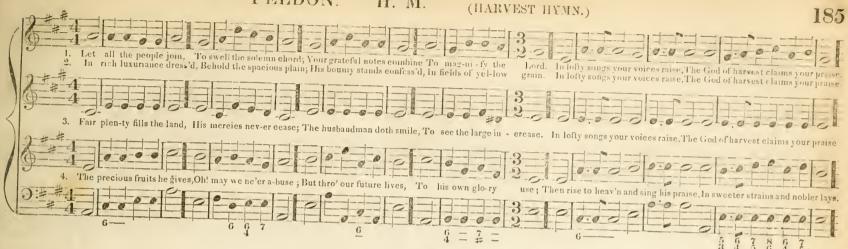
R. HARRISON.



KINAII. H. M.







NEWMAN. H. M.



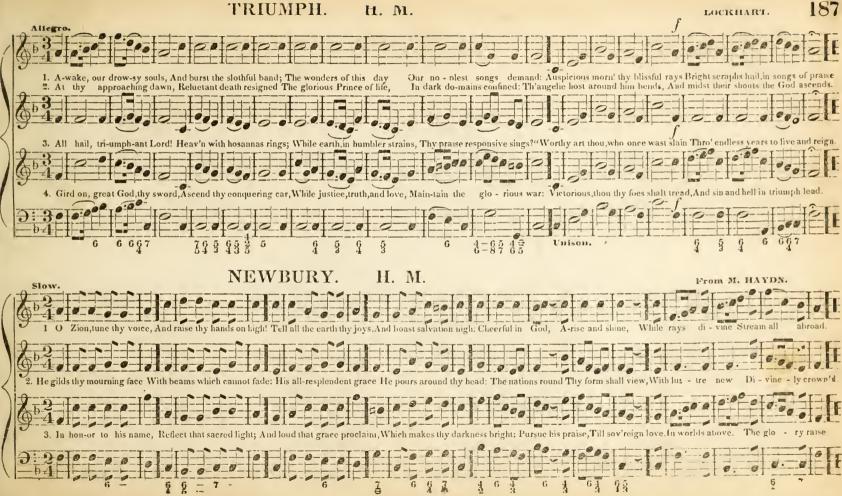
LISOHER. H. M.

186



5 Give thanks a loud to God. To God the beavenly King ; And let the spaceious earth, His works and glories sing. The merey lord, Shell star endore : And externation and the bides thy word

TRIUMPH. H. M.







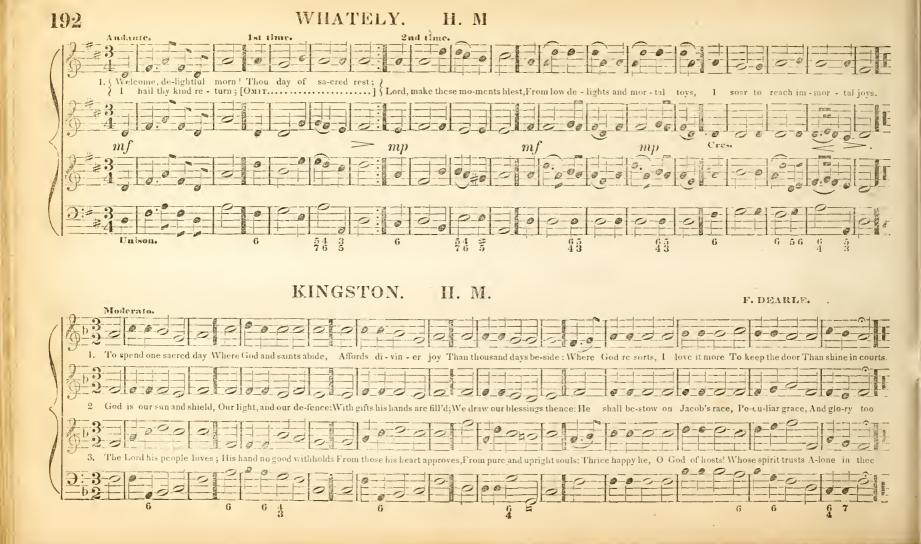
FARLON, H. M.

190



• This passage may be sung in full Chorus in the first, as a Treble & Alto duet in the second, as a duet by Tenors, or Trio by Tenors & Base in the third, and in full Chorus in the fourth stanza





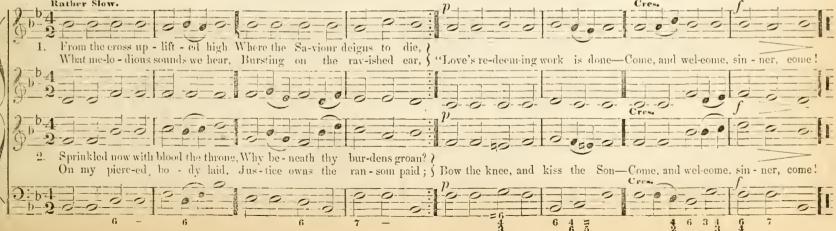
NUREMBURG 7s.

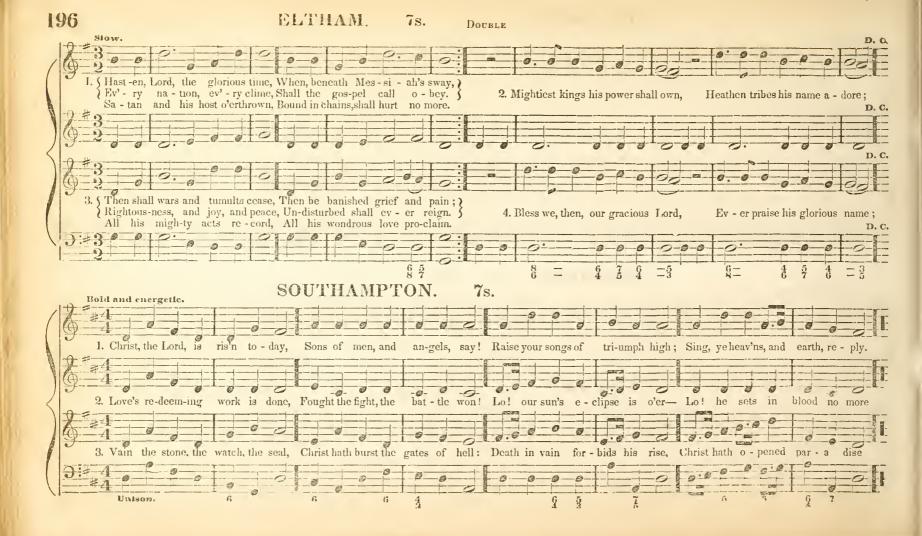




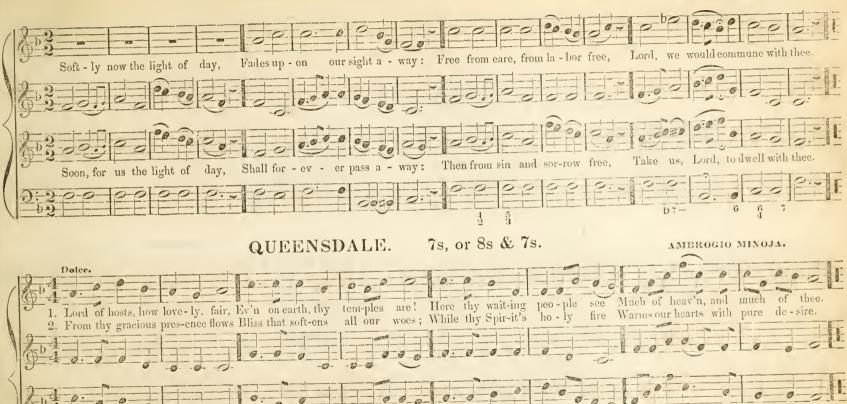
TELEMANN'S. 7s.

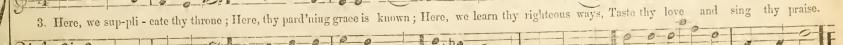






KOZELUCK. 7s.





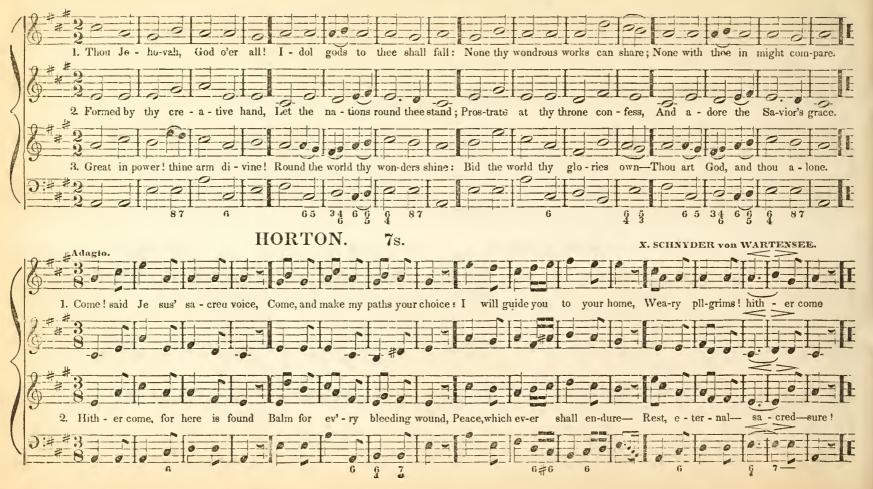
6 5

197

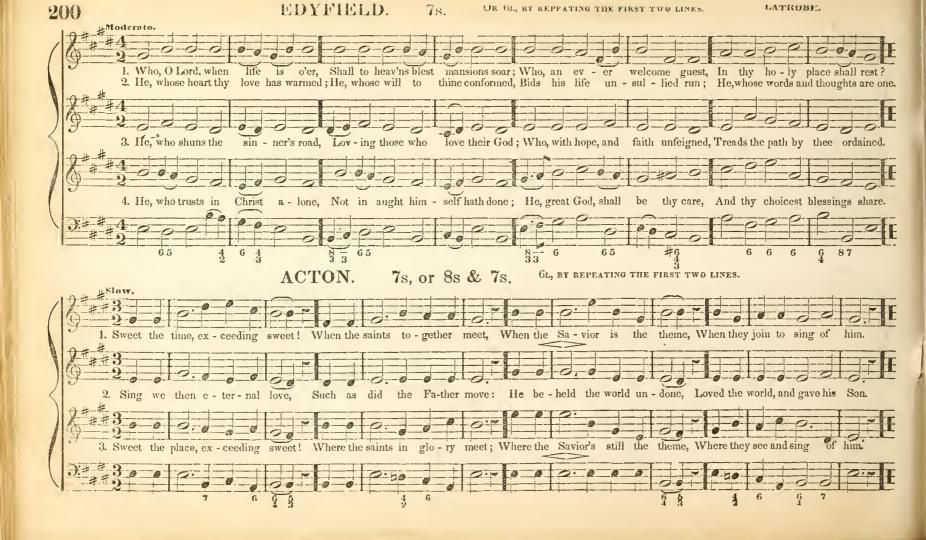
8 7

" Cantus Ecclesiæ."

WANSTED. 75. OR GL. BY REPEATING THE FIRST TWO LINES

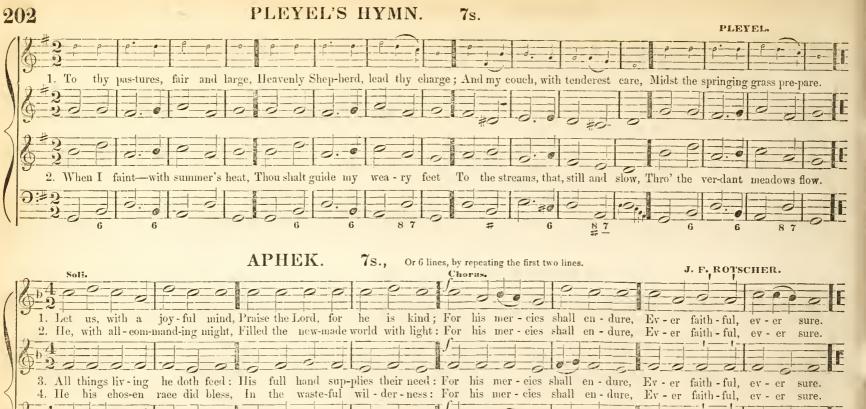






MEROM. 7s. 6L.





5. He hath, with a pit-cous eye, Look'd up - on our mis - e - ry: For his mer - cies shall en - dure, Ev - er faith - ful, ev - er sure. 6. Let us, then, with joy - ful mind, Praise the Lord, for he is kind: For his mer - cies shall en - dure, Ev - er faith - ful, ev - er sure.

6 7

8 7

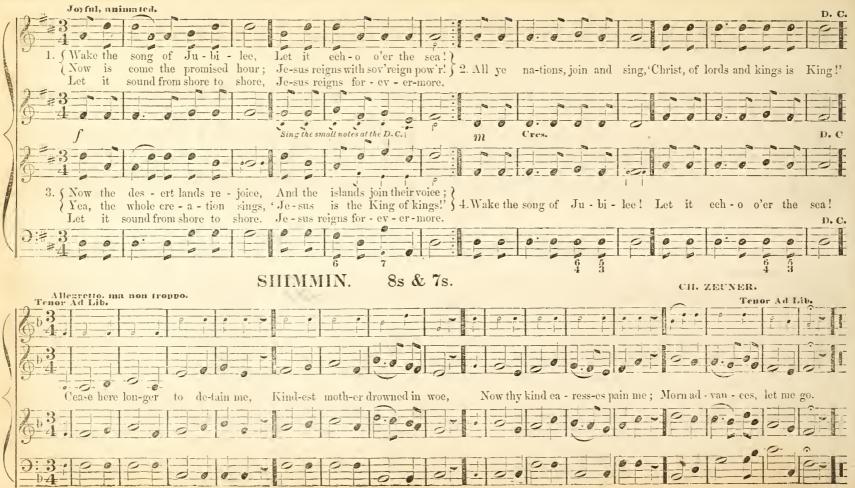
566

£

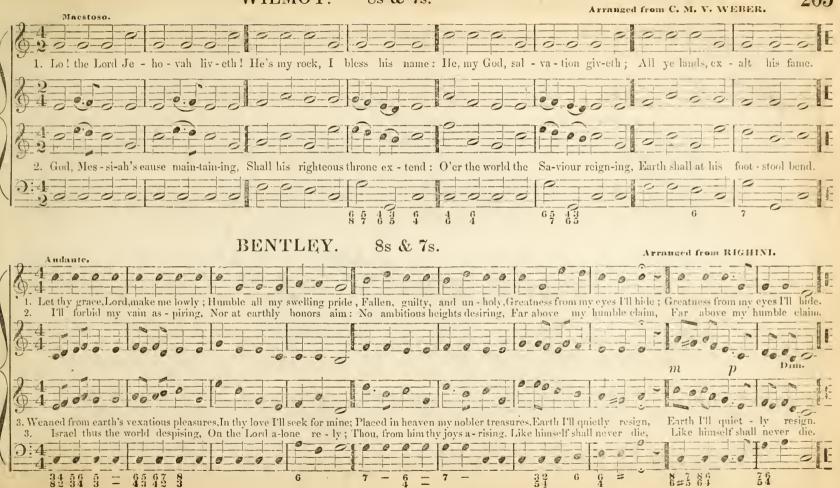
NORWICH. 7s.

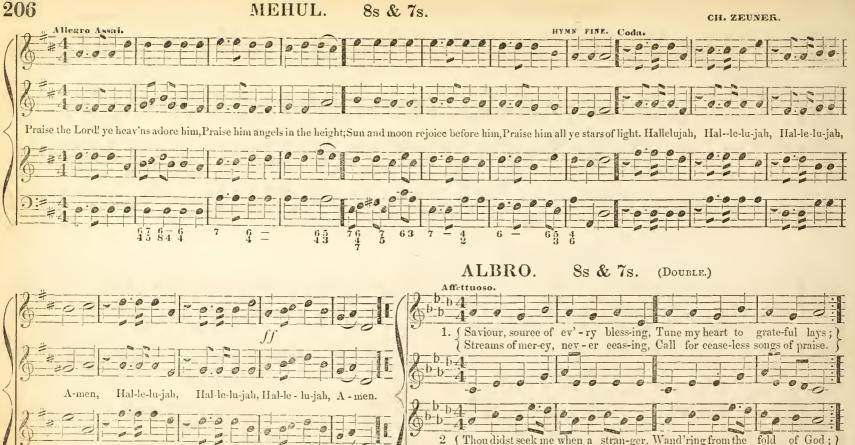


AMBOY. 7s, or 8s & 7s. (Double.)



WILMOT. 8s & 7s.





Thou, to save my soul from dan-ger, Didst redeem me with thy blood. A: b-b= 3 7 8 7

6 8 7

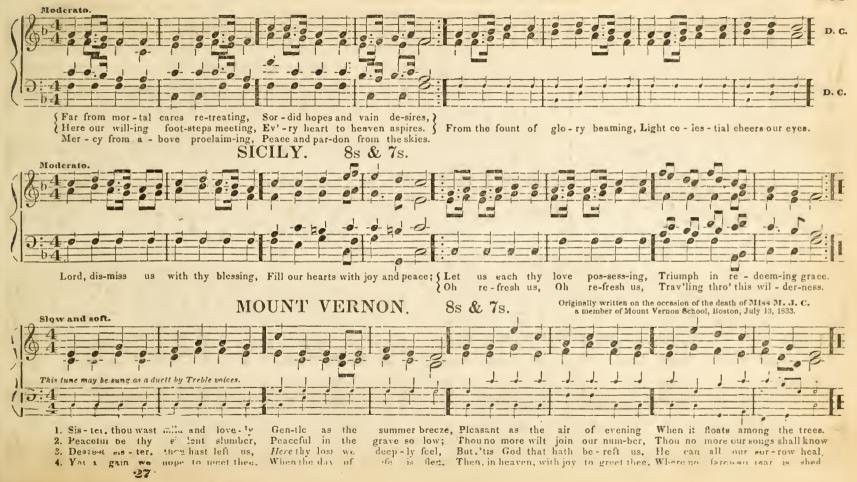




GREENVILLE. 8s & 7s.

(DOUBLE.

J. J. ROUSSEAU, 1775. 209



RIPLEY. Ss & 7s. (DOUBLE.)



LEEDS. 8s & 7s, or 8s, 7s & 4., By repeating Arran





FENWICK. Ss. 7s & 4.

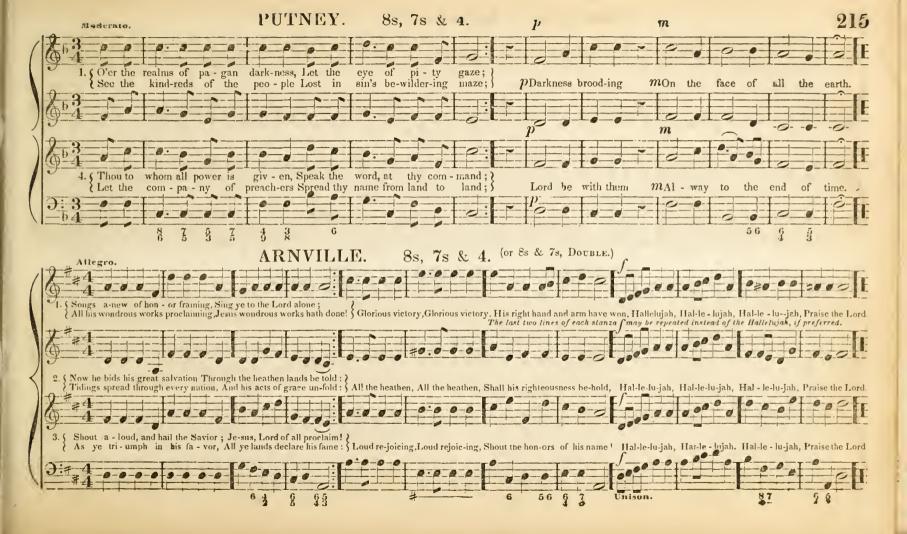


ENEVA. 7s & 6s



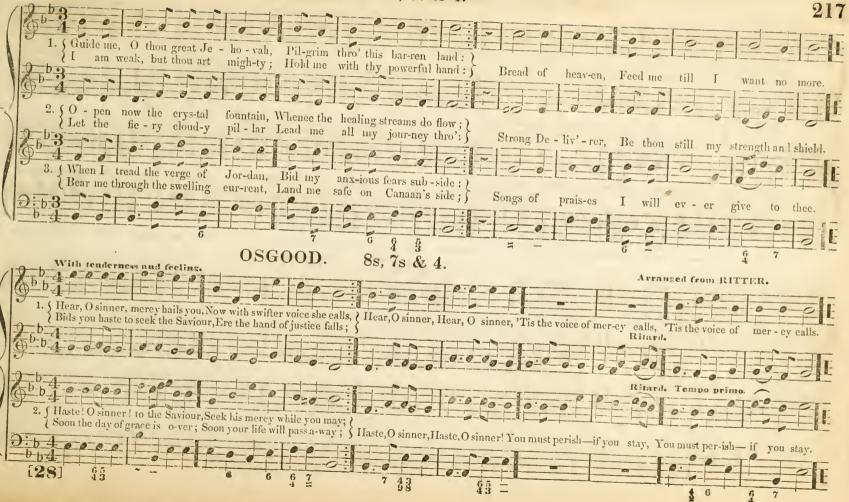
BREST. 8s. 7s & 4.



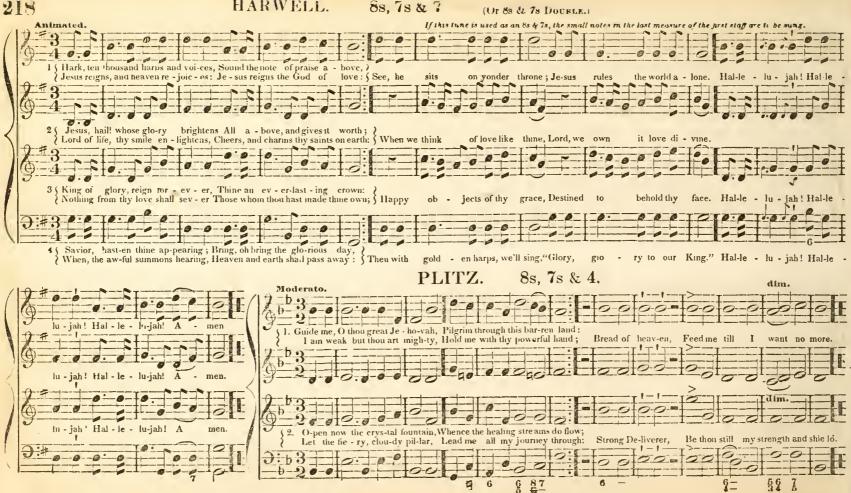




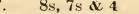
HAMDEN. 8s, 7s & 4.



HARWELL. 88, 78 & 7 (Ur 8s & 7s DOUBLE.)



OLIPHANT. 8s, 7s & 4







2. Now let the trum - pet raise Sounds of tri - numphant praise, Wide as his fame; There let the harp be found; Organs with solemn sound, Roll your oven nores around. Filled with as name 3. While has high praise ye sing. Shake every sounding string; Sweet the accord! He vi - rol breath bestows; Let every breath that flows His no-breat more discretions. Praise we the Lord



222

MISSIONARY HYMN. 7s & 6s.





EVARTS. 7s & 6s.





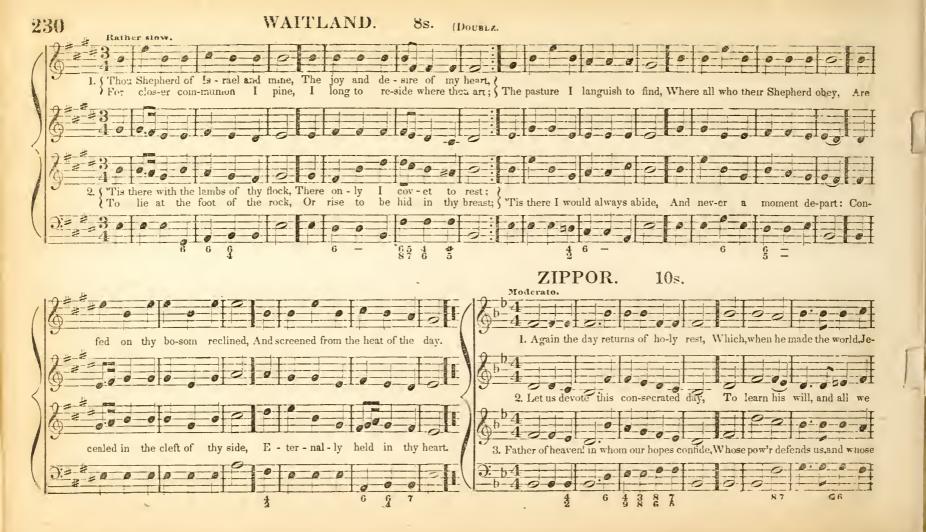
AMSTERDAM. 7s & 6s.



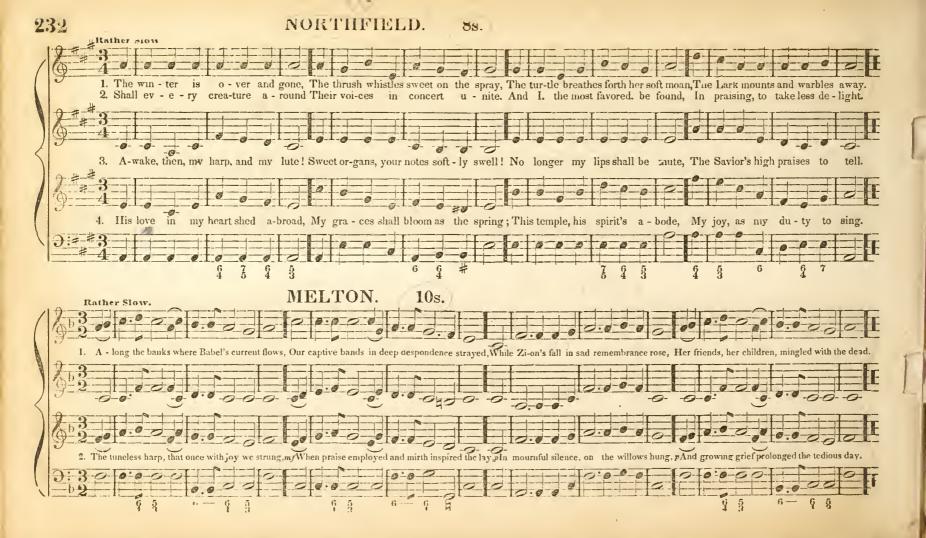










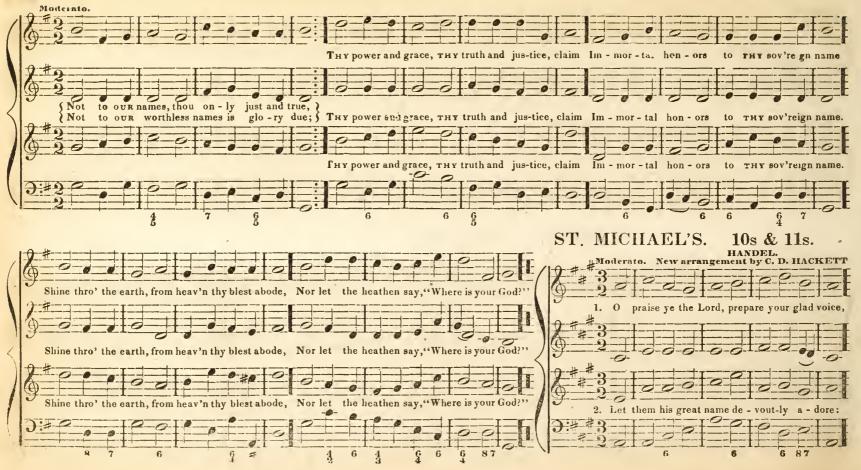


LENTWOOD. 108



MONTAGUE. IUS & HIS

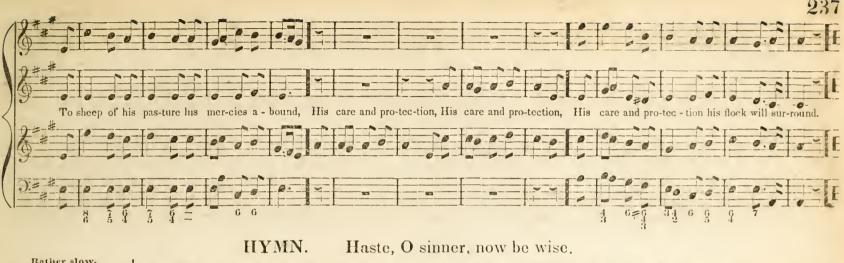
From the Psaims of Marot & Beza. 1590.

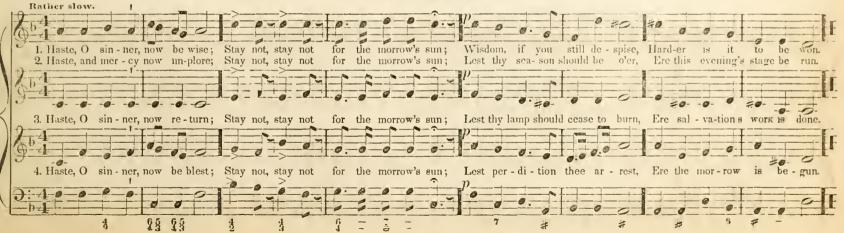


In their great Cro-a-tor let all mon re - joice, And heirs of sal - va-tion be glad in their King. His praise in the great as - sem-bly to sing; loud swelling strains his prai-ses ex-press, Who gracious-ly bounti - ful store, Their wants to re-lieve, and his o-pens his children to bless. In 0-1 6 #6 6 33 3 1 6 # 56 6 #6 6 6 6 HURON. 10s & 11s. With solemnity. The God of glory sends his summons forth, Calls the south nations, and awakes the north; } From east to west the sov'reign orders spread, Thro'dis-tant worlds and regions of the dead. S The trumpet sounds, hell trembles, heav'n rejoices; Lift up your heads, ye saints with cheerful voices. 13 g 66 6 6 6 Ğ ę. 6% -6 -5 2 4

²³⁵





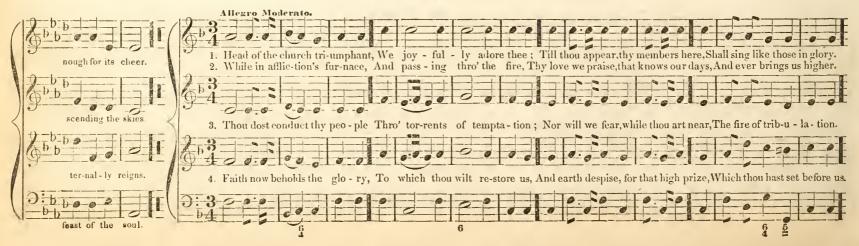


MUNIR. 11s.

238

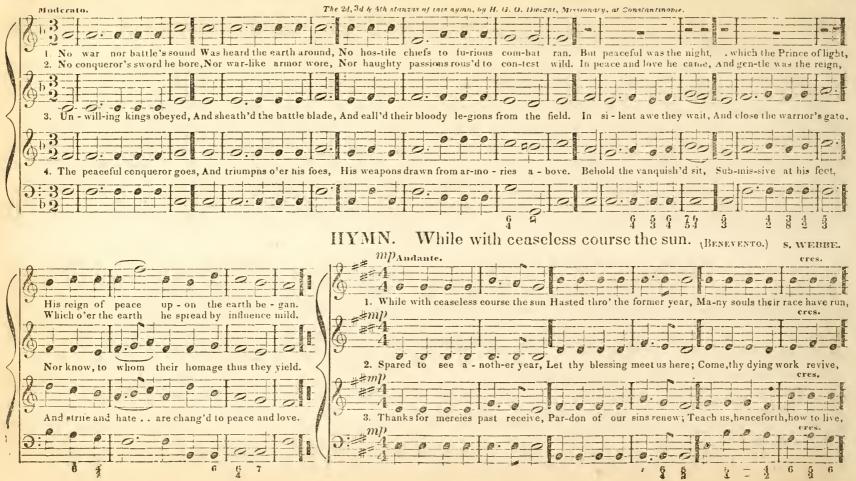


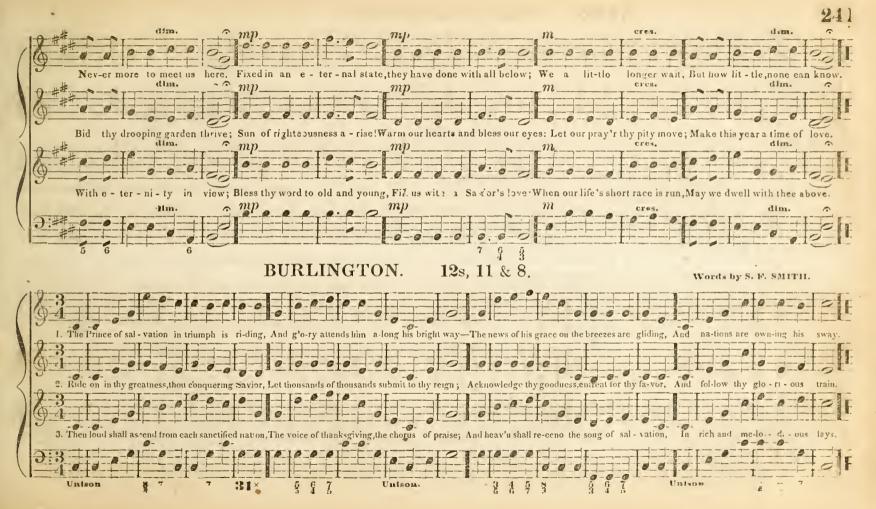
HYMN.



We lift our hearts and voi - ces In blest an - tie - i - pa-tion, And ery a - loud, and give to God The praise of our sal - va-tion. We lift our hands ex - ult - ing In thine al - migh - ty fa - vor; The love di - vine, that made us thine, Shall keep us thine for - ev - er. -0 The world, with sin and Sa-tan, In vain our march op - pos - es; By thee, we will break thro' them all. And sing the song of Mo-ses. 0 0 dy - ing Ste-phen, Shall see thee stand at God's right hand, To take us up to heav-en. And if thou count us wor-thy, We each as 6 7 HYMN. "Great God what do I see and hear." [MONMOUTH.] MARTIN LUTHER. Slow 0 -0 00-00 00 0 6 (Great God! what do I see and hear! The end of things ere - a-ted !) Be - hold the Judge of man appear, On clouds of glo-ry seat-ed. SThe trumpet sounds, the graves restore The dead which they contain'd before: Prepare, mysoul, to meet him. 87 6 $\begin{array}{c} 6 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 \end{array}$ 66 6 43 6 6 6 6 3

HYMN. No war nor battle's sound

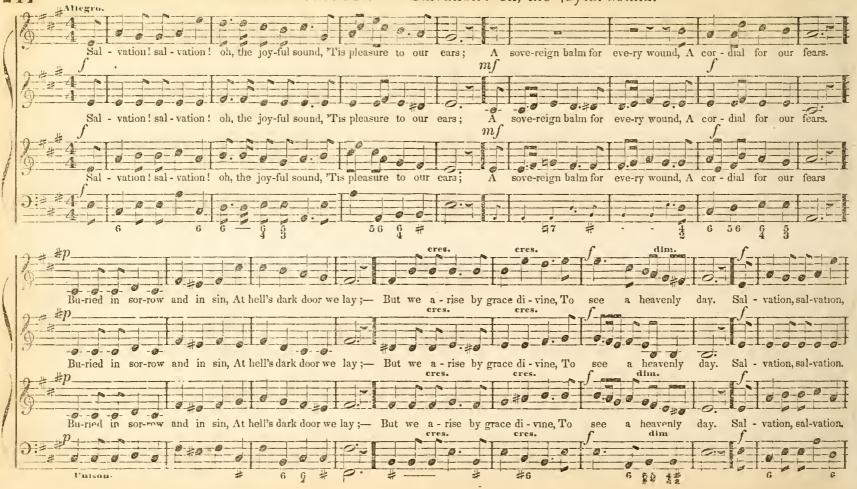








SALVATION. Salvation! oh, the joyful sound.

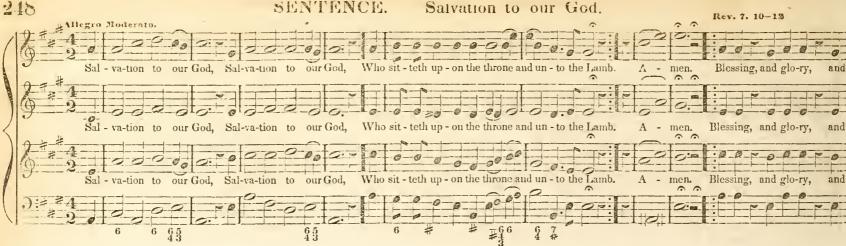








SENTENCE.





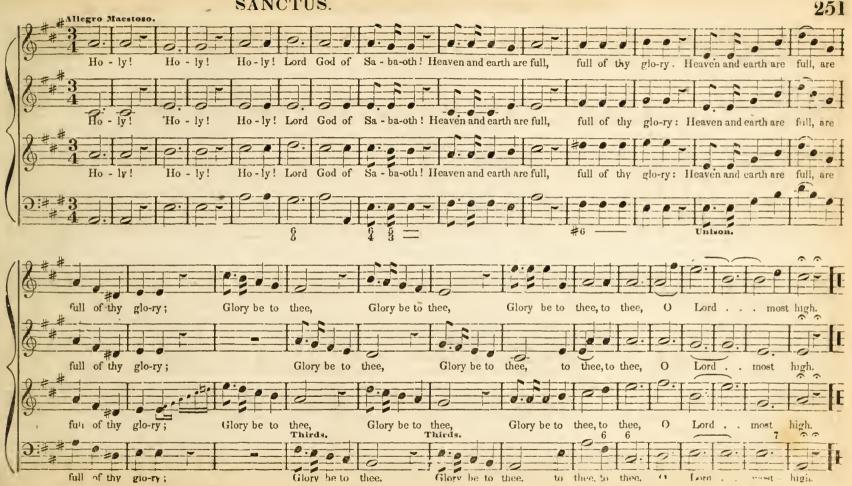
HYMN. "Be joyful in God, all ye lands of the earth." [THANKSGIVING HYMN.] L. MASON. 249



- 0



SANCTUS.

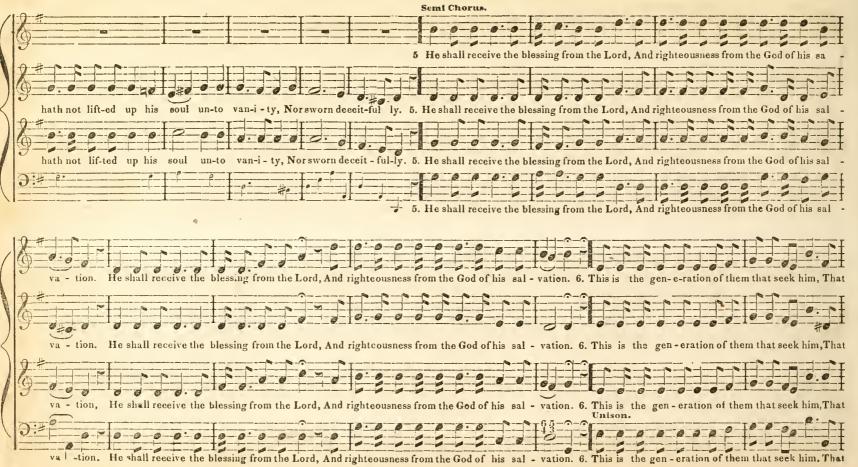




ANTHEM. The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof. (CHANTING STALE.) Psalm 24. 253



on the floods 3 Who shall as evend in - to the hill of the Lord? And who shall stand in his how I to con-

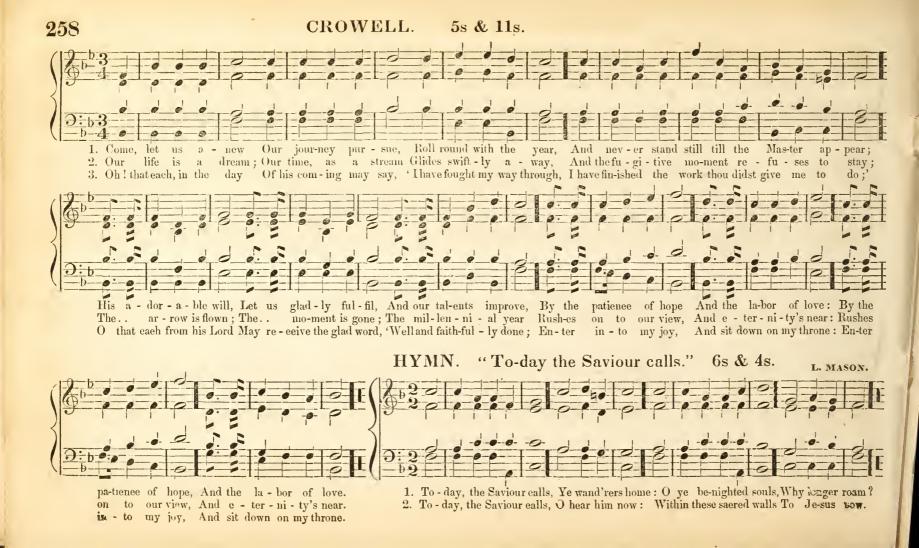


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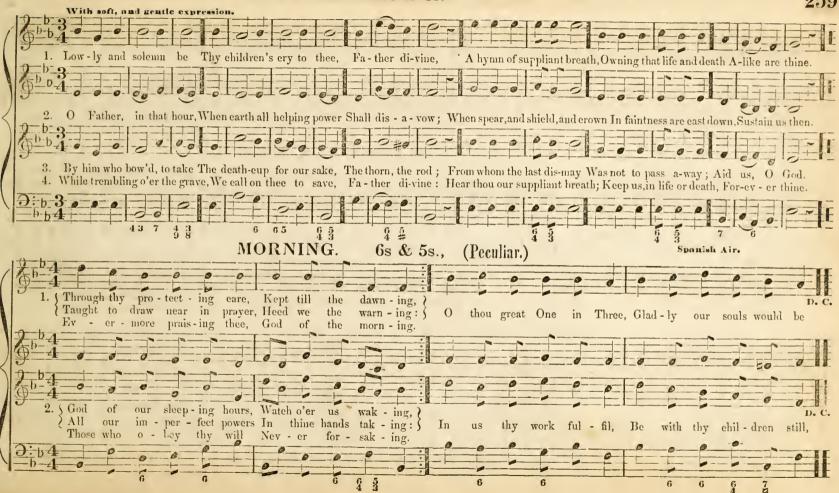








KEATING. 6s & 4s.





1. (Songs a-new, of hon - or framing, Sing ye to the Lord a-lone;) All his wondrous works proclaiming, Jesus wondrous works hath done! Glorious vie-tory, Glo-rious vie-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-eousness be - hold.

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



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



ZENIA. 8s. (Peculiar.)



264

BILLOW. 8s, 7s & 4. (Peculiar.)

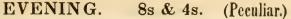
From " National Psalmist," by permission

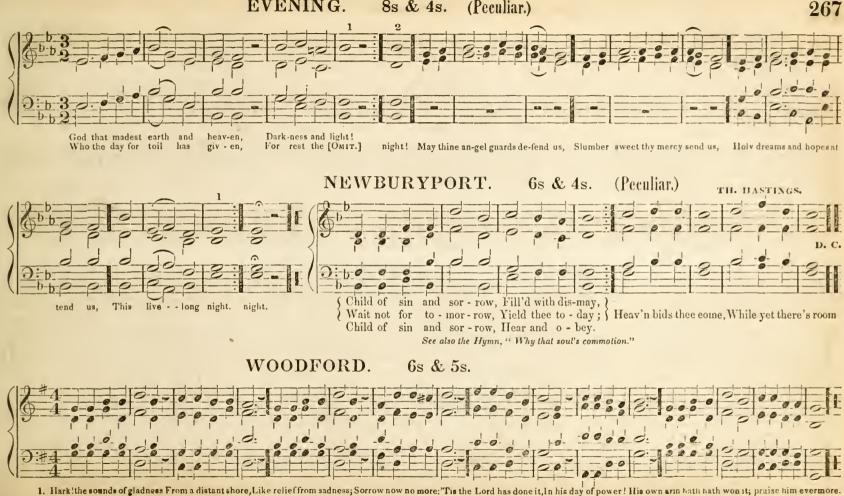




LANGDON. 8s, 7s & 6s

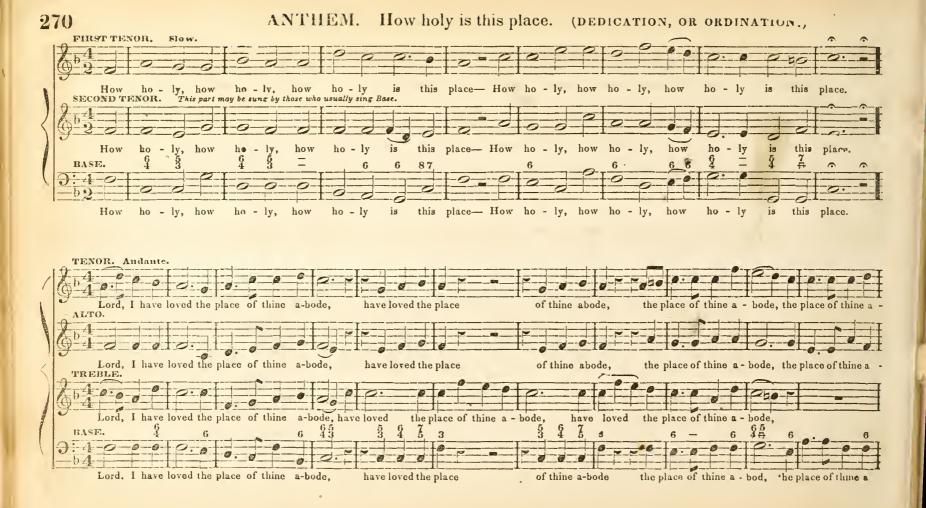








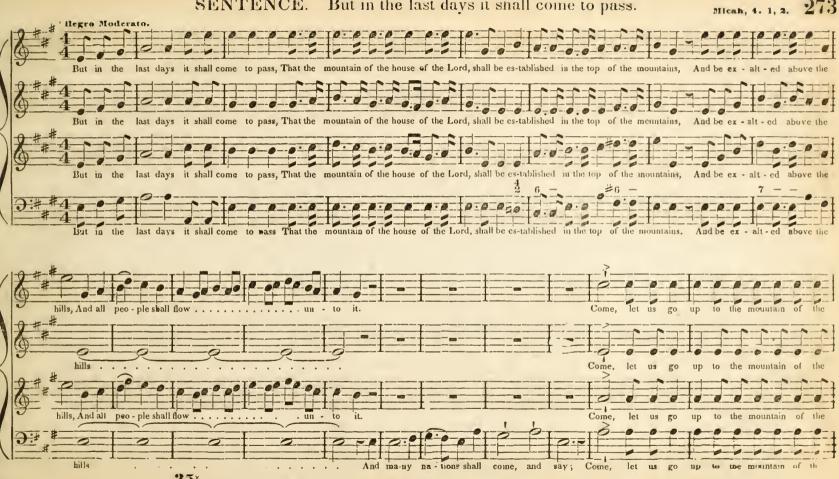
50-0000high - est, And on earth peace, peace on earth, good will to men, good will to men, good . . will, good 0-0-0-0-00 and on earth peace, peace on earth, good will, good will. . . high - est. to men . . good will, good high - est, and on earth peace, peace on earth, $f \quad \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \text{good will} \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 5 \hline$ men, good will, good will, good to 3 3 $p_{\overline{2}}$ **§**5 43 high - est, peace will good will, good good on earth. to men. ppAdaglo. will to men, Glo-ry to God, Glo - ry to God in the high - est, in the high-est, and on earth peace. peace, on earth. 0 0 0.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -0-0-0-0-0-000 will to men, glo - - ry, glo-ry to God, glory to God in the high-est, and on earth peace, peace on earth. Glory to God, Glo - - ry to God in the high-est, and on earth peace, peace on earth. will to men, ____p____ P.P. 00 will to men. Gio - - ry Glory to God, Glory to God in the high - est, in the high-est, and on earth peace. peace an earta



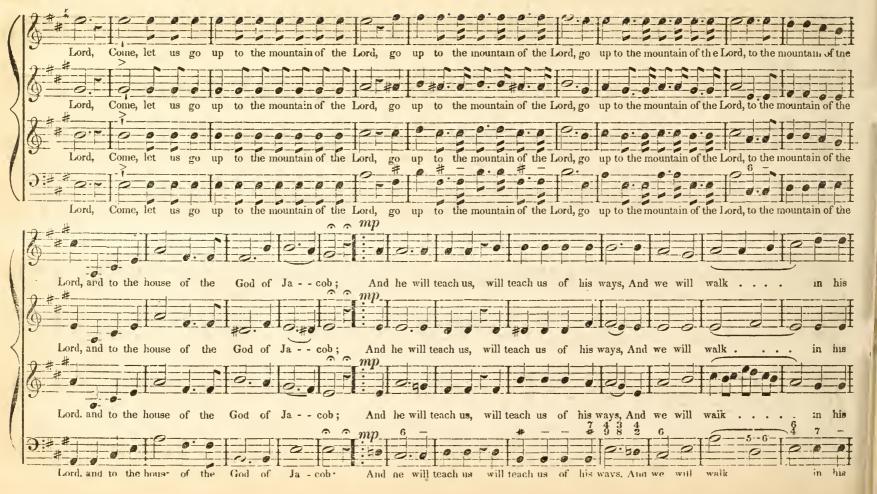




SENTENCE. But in the last days it shall come to pass.



35×





276 HYMN-ANTHEM. "Jerusalem, my glorious home." L. MASON, 1840. Allegretto. Je - ru - sa - lem! my glorious home! Name ev - cr dear to mc! When shall my la - bors have an end, In joy and peace, 910 Jc - ru - sa - lem ! my glorious home ! Name ev - er dcar to me! When ! When shall my la - bors have an end, In joy, In mf Jc - ru - sa - lem ! my glorious home ! Name ev - er dear to me ! When I When shall my la - bors have an end, In joy, In **:**-4 -0 -Ð-±1 Jc - ru - sa - lem ! my glorious home ! Name ev - cr dear to me ! When! When shall my la - bors have an end, In joy and peace, shall I thy courts as-In joy and peace, In joy and peace with thee. 2. Oh, when thy courts, 0 In joy and pcace with thee. 2. Oh, when, thou ci-ty of my God, Shall I thy courts as - cend: joy, · · · In joy and peace with thee. 2. Oh, when, thou ci - ty of my God, as - cend: Shall I thy courts joy,.... -2. Oh, when shall 1 thy courts, thy courts asjoy and place with thee. In joy and peace, In



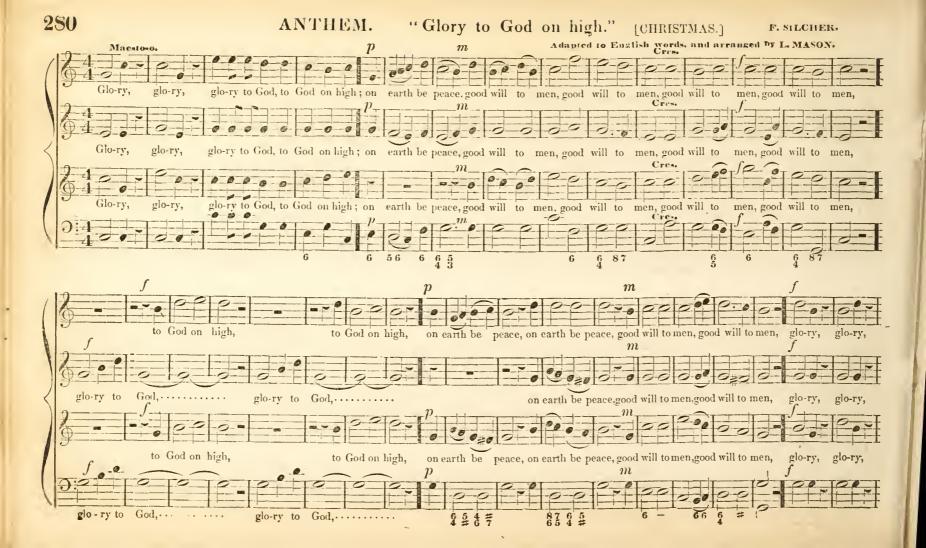
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279



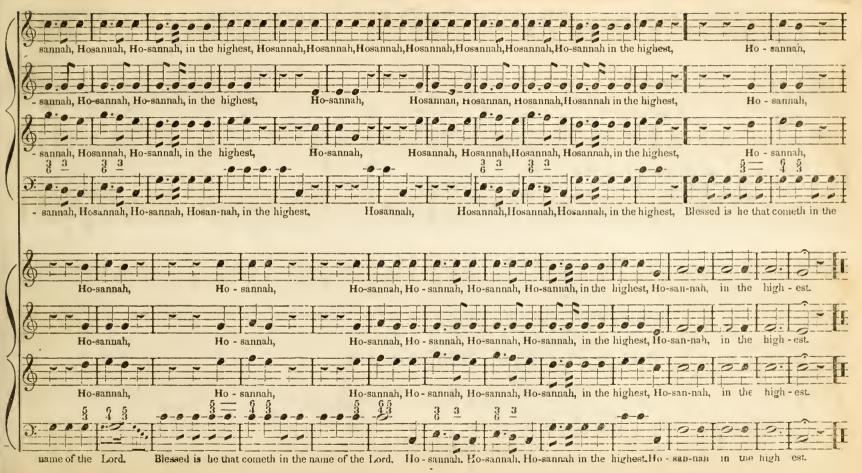
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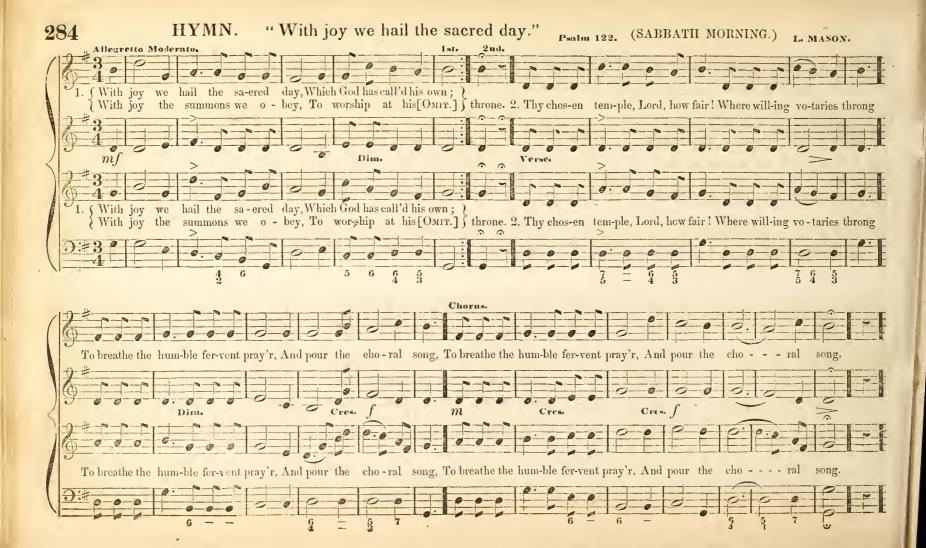




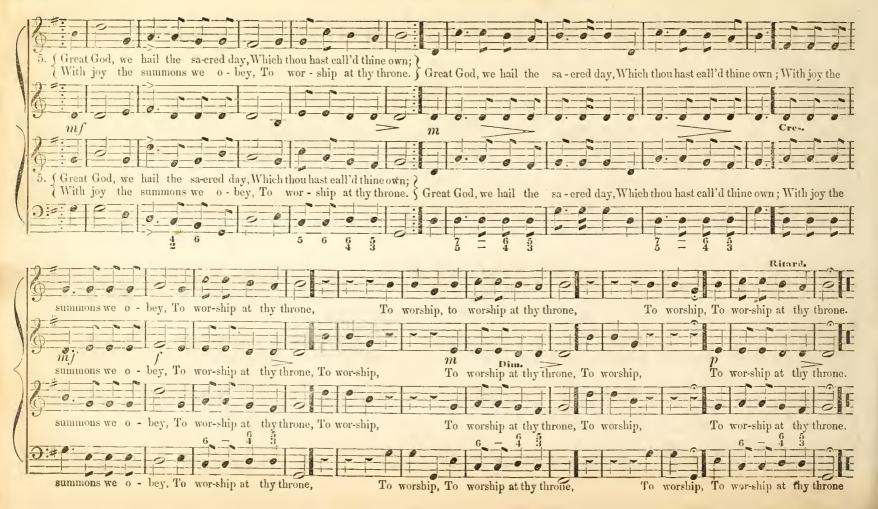
SENTENCE. Holy is the Lora.







3. Spir-it of grace ! oh deign to dwell With - in thy church be - low; Make her in ho - li - ness ex-cel, With pure de - vo - tion glow. 0000000 mp3. Spir-it of grace ! oh deign to dwell With - in thy church be - low; Make her in ho - li - ness ex-cel, With pure de - vo - tion glow. 6 #6 4. Let peace with in her walls, with in her walls be found, Let all her sons u - nite, To spread with grateful zeal around, Her clear and shining light. mp 4. Let peace with-in her walls, with-in her walls be found, Let all her sons u - nite, To spread with grateful zeal around, Her clear and shining light. 76 Unison.



Watchman! tell us of the night HYMN.









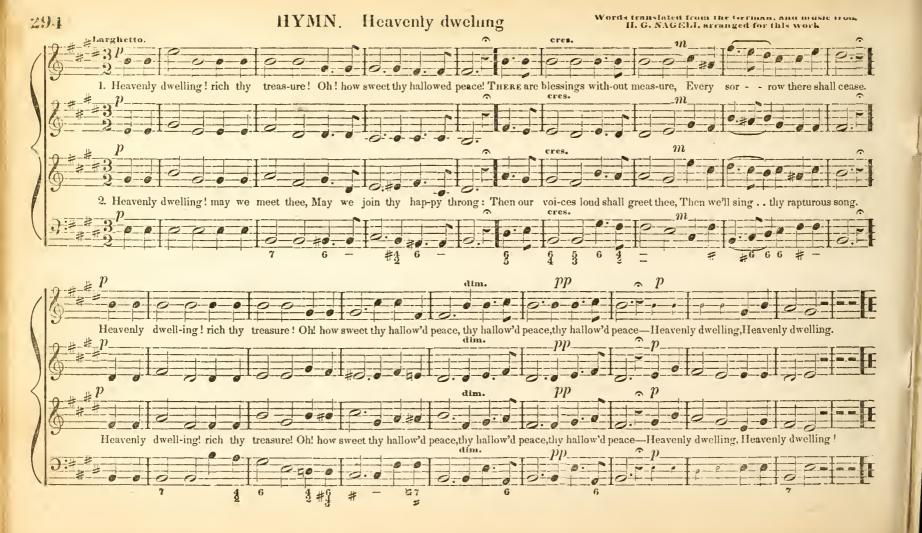


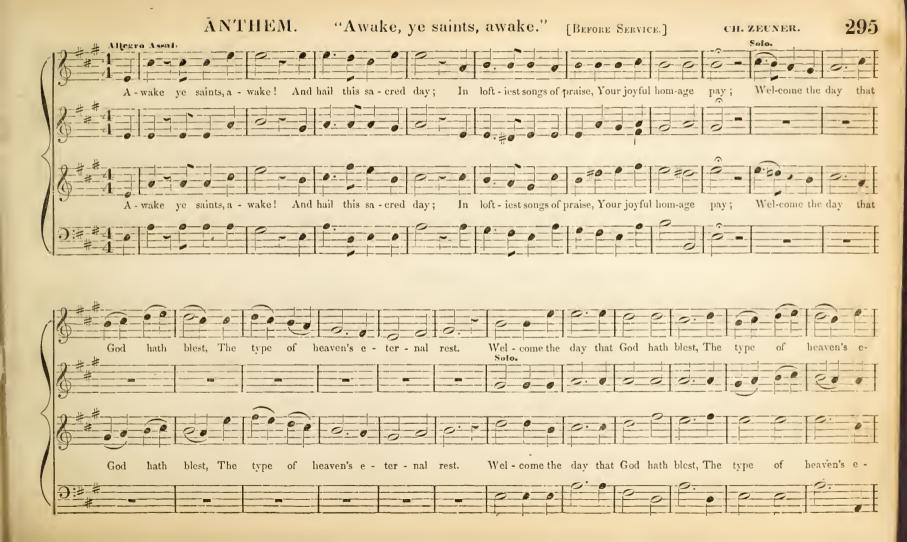
292

MOTETT. Song of praise in the night.









the second second

296









1

ANTHEM O Sing to Jehovah.

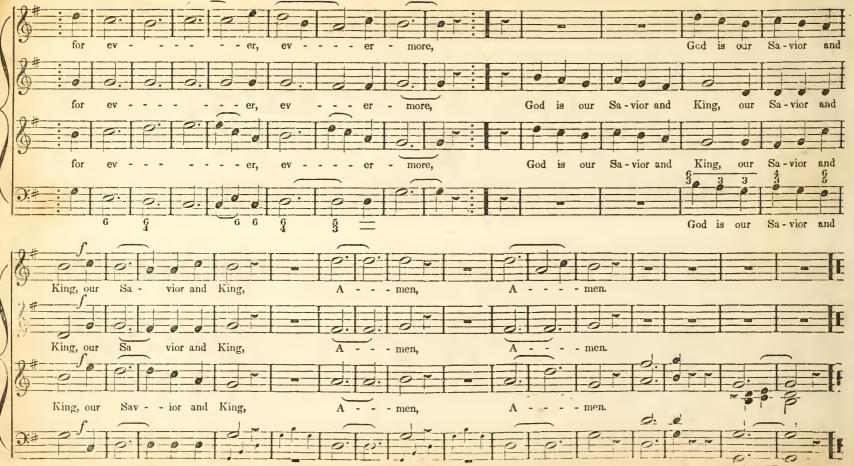
Music arranged from the German, and adapted to English words for this work.



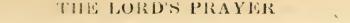
God is our Savior and King, our Sav - ior and King, God is our Sav-ior and King, our Savior and King, our Sav - - ior and King, -0-P_0-0 God is our Sav-ior and King, our Savior and King, our Sav - - ior and King, - d. d. God is Give him praise and glo - ry and hon - or, praise and glo - ry and hon - or, glo - - ry and hon - or, glo - ry and hon - or, - ry and hon' - or, Give him praise and glo - ry, and hon - or, glo glo - ry glo - ry and hon - or, and hon - or, and hon - or, glo - ry and hon - or. glo - - ry and hon - or, glo - ry Give him praise and glo - ry, and hon - or, 7

- 8 6

6



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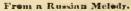


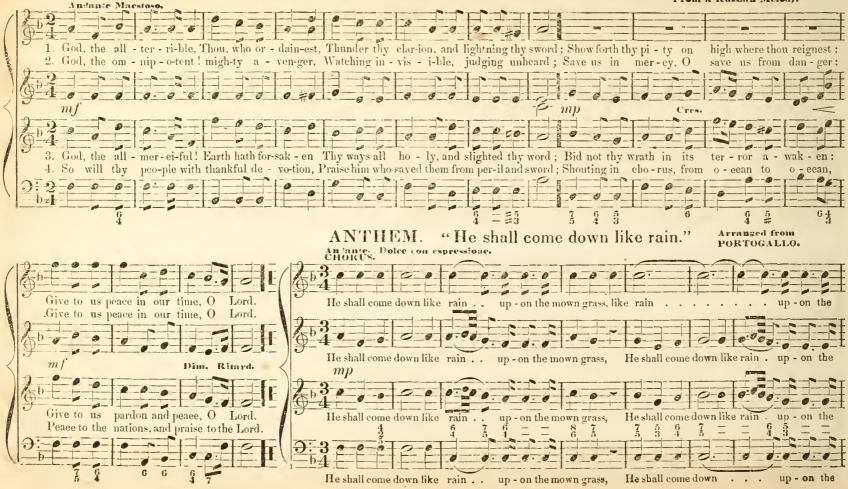
In come parts of Germany the Lord's Proyer is chanted by the Lutheron Priests at the altor, to music moving (as do the lomentotions of the Cotholic Church) only by a few small and every intervals, otmost always within the range of one to four of the scale, and producing a peculiarly devout, child-like and suppliant expression. The music here set to the some words, is in the wirit ond style of the German, and from the words "For thine is the Ainxand" to the ensits a funct end supplies and suppliance schow mentioned.





HYMN. Prayer for Peace.

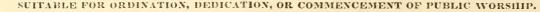






ANTHEM. "How beautiful upon the mountains." 18, 52, 7-10

L. MASON, 1845.



308



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 twos Howard, 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









HYMN. "Praise the Lord." (8s & 7s metre, PEREZ., with Hallelujah.)

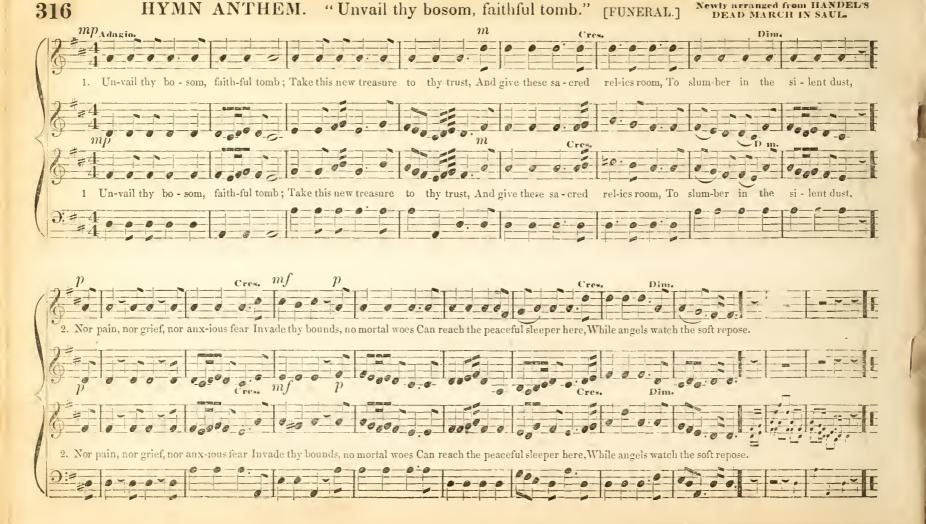


"O all ve nations, praise the Lord."



GOODWIN. 7s & 6s. "The morning light is breaking."

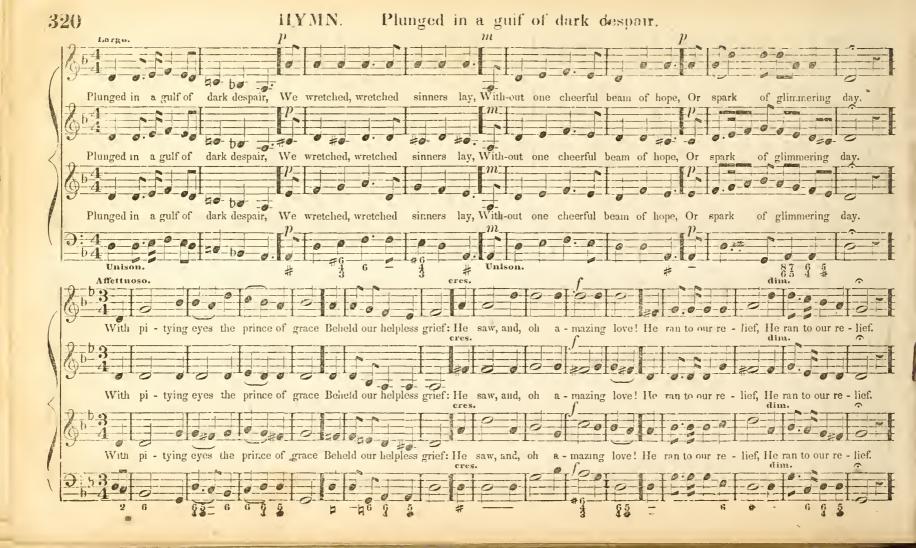




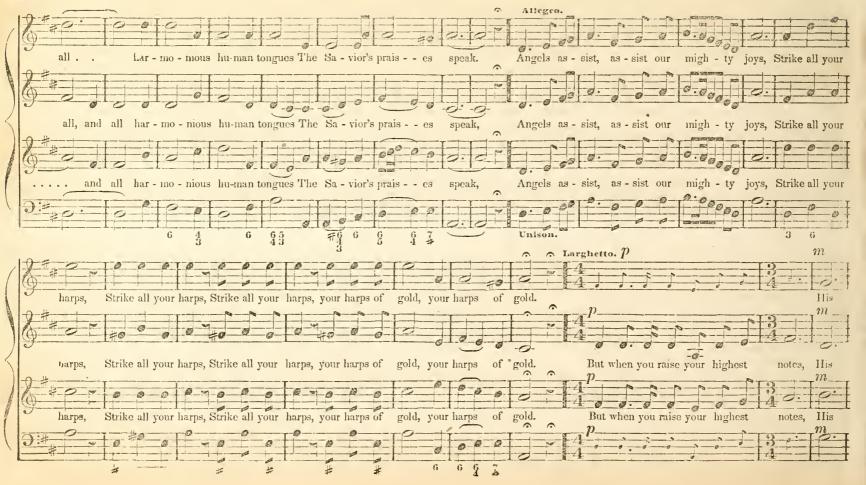












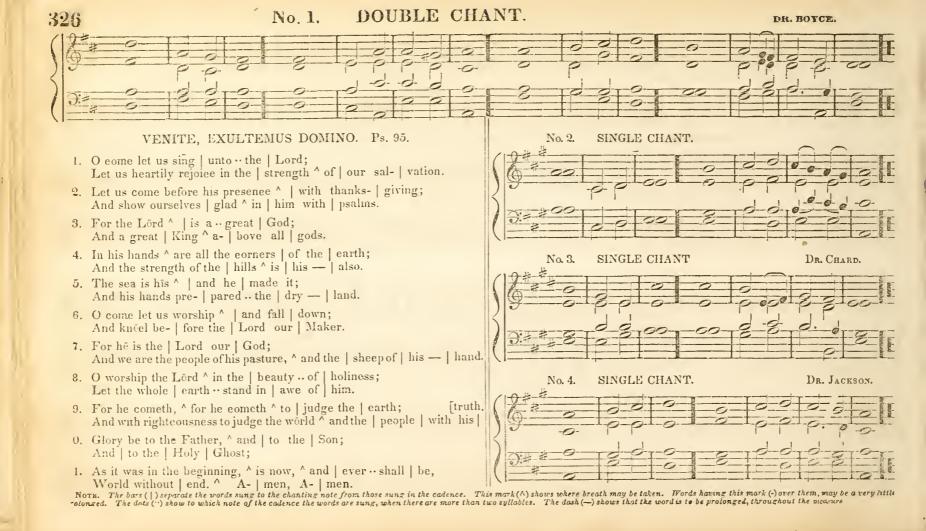


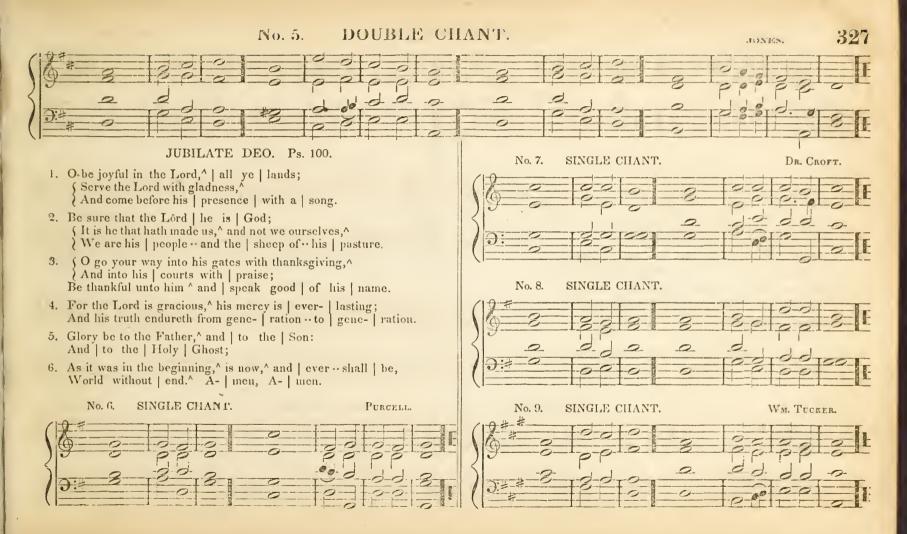
COLLECT. Ford of all power and might.

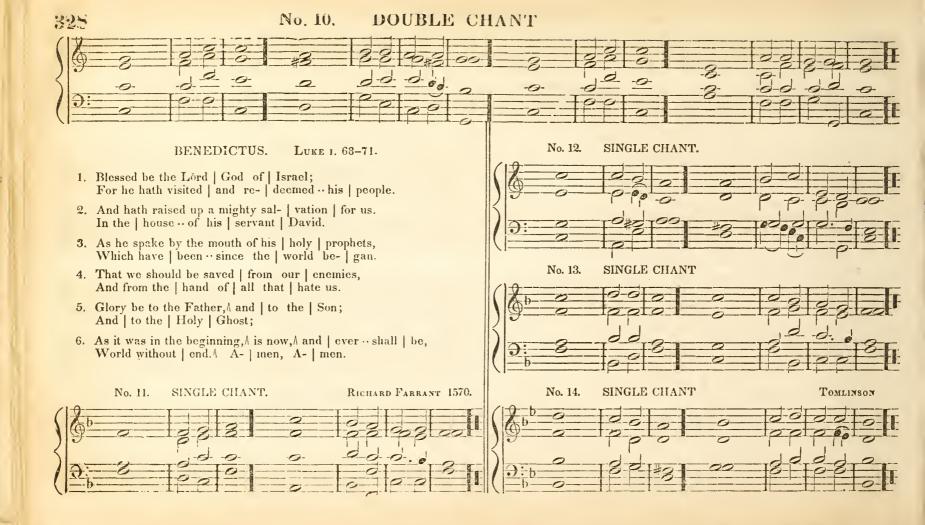
WILLIAM MASON.

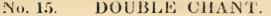
















No. 24. DOUBLE CHANT. Deus Misereatur.



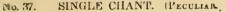


DOUBLE CHAN'E. No. 31. 333 DR. BECKWITH. SINGLE CHAN'T. No. 32. J. KENT. BENEDIC ANIMA MEA. Ps. 103. 1. Praise the Lord, A | O my | soul; And all that is within me A | praise his | holy | name. 2. Praise the Lord, | O my | soul; And for- | get not | all his | benefits. 3. Who forgiveth | all thy | sin, And | healeth .. all | thine in- | firmities. No. 33. SINGLE CHANT. 4. Who saveth thy | life .. from de- | struction; And crowneth thee with | mercy .. and | loving | kindness. 5. O praise the Lord, Λ ye angels of his, Λ ye that ex- | cel in | strength; (Ye that fulfil his commandment, A And hearken unto the voice of his -- word. 6. O praise the Lord, A | all .. ye his | hosts; Ye servants of | his ^ that | do his | pleasure. 7. (O speak good of the Lord, A all ye works of his, A No. 34. SINGLE CHANT. DR. TURNER. In all places of | his do- | minion. Praise thou the | Lord, ^ O | - iny | soul. 5 Glory be to the Father, h 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.4 A-1 - | men



_	[13. J	More to be desired are they than gold, ⁴ yea, A than much fine gold											
C	1 1	Sweeter also than honey, A and the honey- comb.											
	14. (Moreover by them is thy servant warned,											
	1 1	More to be desired are they than gold, ⁴ yea, ^{Λ} than much fine gold Sweeter also than honey, ^{Λ} and the honey- comb. Moreover by them is thy servant warned, ^{Λ} And in keeping of them there is great re- ward											
	15. { Who can understand his errors? A Cleanse thou me from secret faults.												
Cleanse thou me from seeret faults.													
Ľ	16.	Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins.											
		16. Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins, ∧ Let them not have do- minion over me.											
	1 3	Then shall I be upright,Å and I shall be innocent From the great trans- gression.											
	18 6	Let the words of my mouth A and the meditation of my heart A											
	18. { Let the words of my mouth, Å and the meditation of my heart, Å { Be acceptable in thy sight, Å O Lord, Å my strength and my Re-] deemer A- men												
		The most sector of a Basing a most sector and the Laporators of Lapor											
		No. 36. SINGLE CHANT. (Peculiar.)											
	110	#											
	1 4												
	1 N HA												

- PSALM 23 1. { The Lord is my shepherd; I | shall not | want.
- 2. { He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still | wa- --- | ters
 3. { He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me
 - In the paths of righteousness for his | name's --- | sake
- 4. Yea, Λ though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, Λ I will fear no evil: Λ for thou art with me; Λ Thy rod and thy staff they | p comfort | me.
- 5. { Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine énemies, $\frac{1}{1000}$ Thou anointest my head with oil; $\frac{1}{1000}$ my | eup \cdots runneth | over.
- 6. Surely goodness and merey shall follow me all the days i my life;
- And I will dwell in the house of the Lord, & for- | ev- | er. || A-|men



No. 39. SINGLE. (PECULIAR.)

No. 40. SINGLE. (PECULIAR.) 335



- **PSALM 121.**
- 1. § I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, A From whence | cometh - my | hero.
- 2. | My help cometh from the Lord, Which made | heaven .. and | earth
- 3. { He will not suffer thy foot to be moved A He that keepeth thee | will not | slumber.
- 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 smite thee by day, \land Nor the | p moon 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, A and thy coming in, A { From this time forth, $^{\text{and}}$ even forevermore. | A— | men.





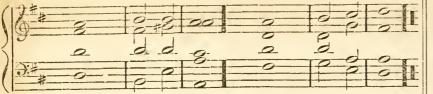
THE BEATITUDES. Matt. v. 3-12.

- 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. Elessed 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,^ 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.)





No. 41. SINGLE CHANT. (PECULIAR.)



PSALM 148

- Praise ye the Lord λ
 Praise ye the Lord from the heavens; λ
 Praise him | in the | heights.
- Praise ye him, A all his angels: A Praise ye him, A | all his | hosts.
- 3. Praise ye him, ∧ sun and moon; ∧ Praise him, all ye | stars_of | light.
- Praise him, ye heaven of heavens, And ye waters A that are a- | bove the | heavens
- 5. Let them praise the name of the Lord: For he commanded, ' and | they .. were ere- | 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- | filing .. his | word.
- 9. Mountains, and all hills;[^] Fruitful trees, and | all --- | cedars.
- 13. Beasts, and all eattle;[^] 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 incm praise the name of the Lord,^{*} For his name a- | lone is | excellent.
- 14. His glory is above the earth and heaven | Praise • ye the | Lord.



PSALM 122.

- 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 4 that is com- | paet 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 \cdots of the | Lord.
- 4. { For there are set thrones of judgment,⁴ { The thrones of the | house of | David.
- 5. { Pray for the peace of Jerusalem,⁴ They shall | prosper ... that | love thee.
- 6. Peace be within thy walls;⁴ (And prosperity with- | in thy | palaees.
- 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.







Treb.

Alto.

CODA. A - - men

No 48. DOUBLE CHAN'T



SINGLE CHANT No. 52.



No. 56. SINGLE CHANT.

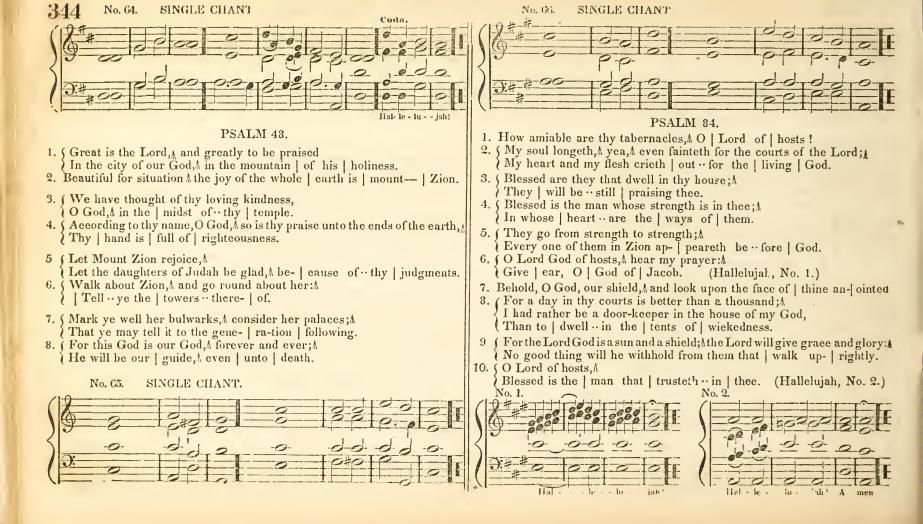


No. 54

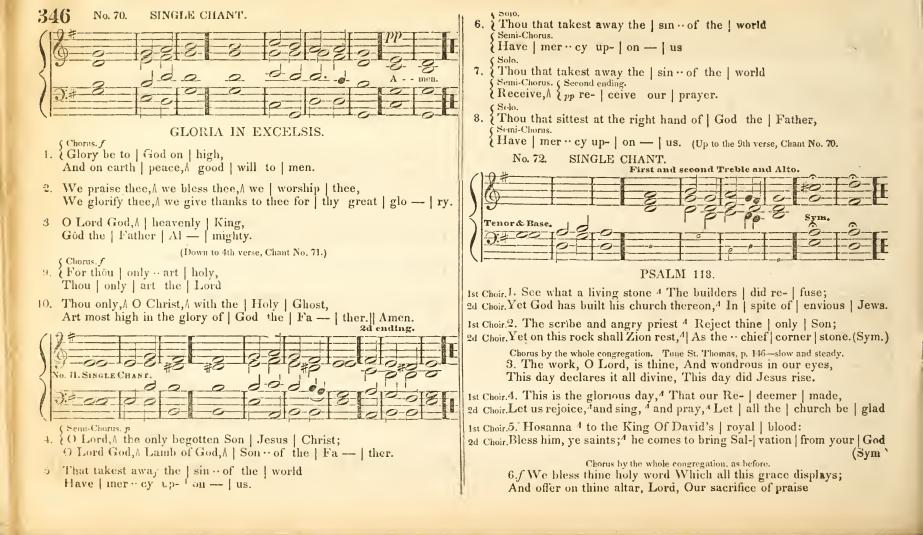
SINGLE CHANT











No. 73. DOUBLE CHANT

LANGDON.

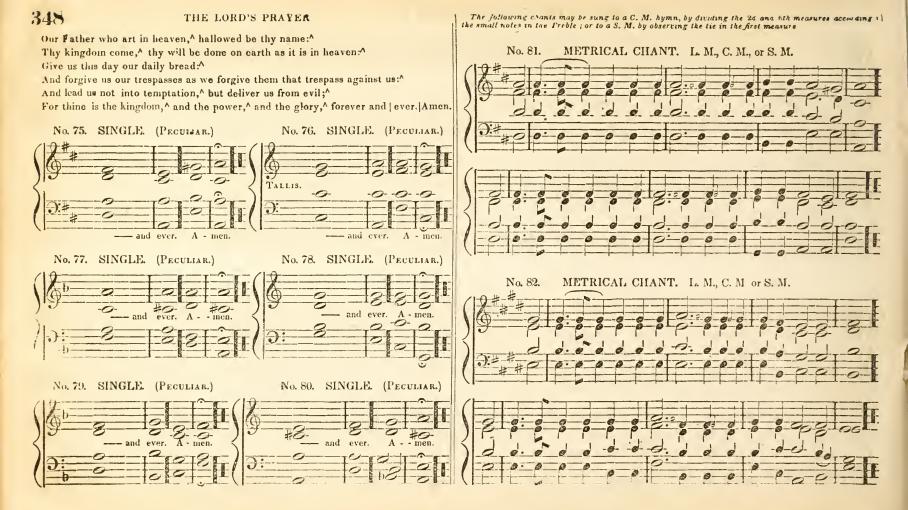
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									-0-		2	+	
L. M. (1. How pleasant, how di-	vine-ly	fair,	O Lord of	hosts, thy	dwellings	are;	With long desire niy	spir – it	faints				
) 2. My flesh would rest in											all iny	joys and	thee.
3. Blest are the saints who	sit on	high,	Around thy	throne a-	bove the	sky;	Thy brightest glories	shine a-	bove,	And all their	work is	praise and	love.
(4. Blest are the souls who	find a	place	Within the	tem - ple	of thy	grace;	There they behold thy	gen-tler	rays,	And seek thy	face, and	learn thy	praise.
				1	C. 11		TT- 1 - 1						
	saints ap-	1 1	And	DOW De-	fore the	Lora;	His high commands with	rev renee	hear,	And	trein-ble	at his	word.
GreatGod, A how high thy			How	bright thine	ar - mies	shine!	Where is the power with	thee that	vies,	Or	truth com-	paredwith	thine.
	southern		On	thy sup-	port-ing	hand;	Darkness and day, from	east to	west,	Move	round at	thy com-	mand.
(Thy words the raging	winds con-	trol	And	rule the	boist'rous	deep;	Thou makst the sleeping	bil-lows	roll,	The	roll - ing	bil - lows	sleep.
			-										
S. M. $\int 1$. Oh bless the \ldots	Lord, my	soul;	Let	all with-	in ine	join,	And aid my tongue to	bless his	name,	Whose	fa - vors	are di-	vine.
2 Oh bless the	Lord, my	soul;	Nor	let his	Incr-cies	lie,	Forgötten in un]	thankfol-	ness,	And	with-out	prais-es	die.

No. 74. SINGLE CHANT.

IAMES KENT.

	3	00	-0		e e e e	13 - Z	
	0	00	-0-			d	<u>8</u> [F
	him		87	And while before his throne ye stand, h His great and And in the temple of his love, h Let worship	power-fal flow from	acts re- eve - ry	
C. M. $\{1, Ye \text{ humble souls, approach your God}, \}$ With songs of $\{2, All \text{ nature owns his guardian care}, \}$ In him we	live	and	inove ·	But nobler benefits declare, The	-	all his of his	ways. love
				Since he is mine, ∧ and I am his, ∧ What		want be- va-tion	



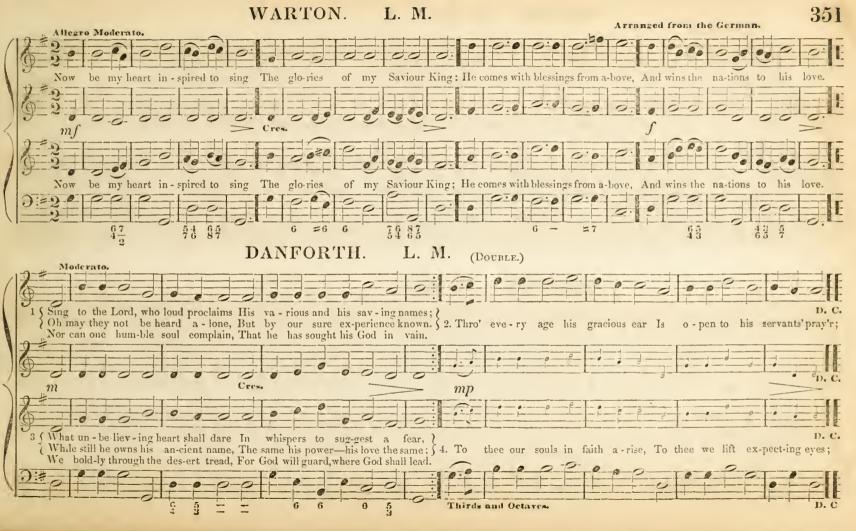
.

L. M. NORTON.

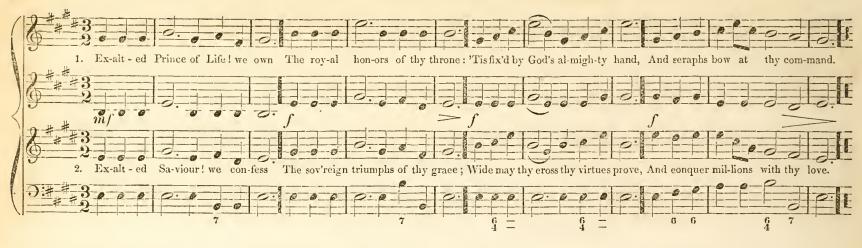


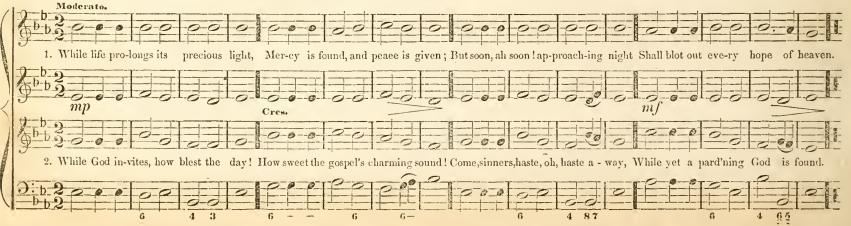
ASNER. L. M.





SALVON. L. M.





ZUMA. L. M



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353

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ELWELL. L. M.





ALBERT. L. M

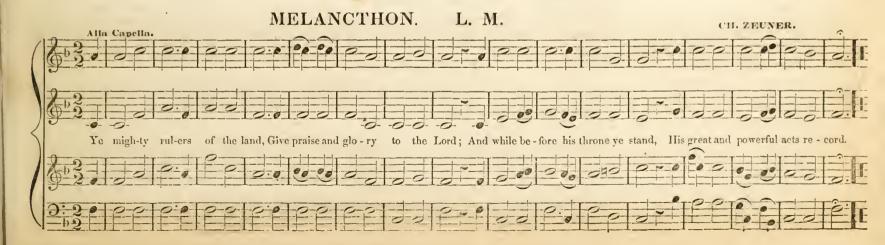




CENCHREA. L. M.

857 CH. ZEUNER. Allegretto Quasi Andantino. -----0 60-0 Why droops my soul, with grief opprest? Whence these wild tumults in my breast? Is there no balm to heal my wound? No kind phy-si-cian to be found?







CALIFORNIA. C. M. (DOUBLE.)





TURLE. C. M.



AXNEL. C. M.



BERNE. C. M



ELSWOR'TH. C. M. (DOUBLE.)

364

Arranged from the German.



C. M. ST. CHRYSOSTOM.

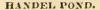


COLUMBIA L. M



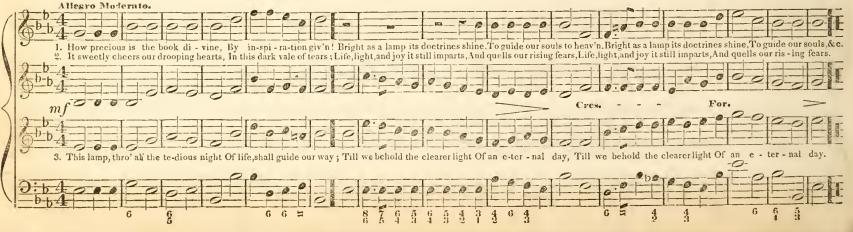


OLMSTEAD. C. M.



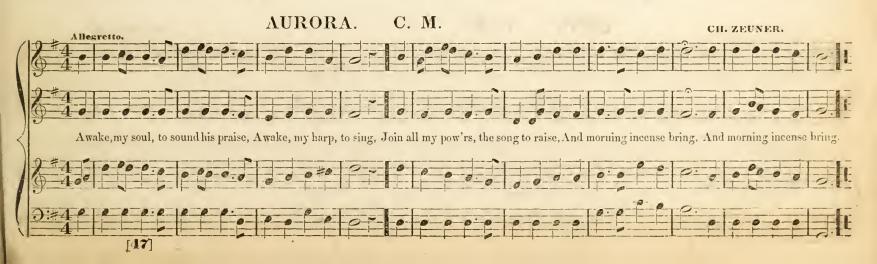


C. M. FENN.

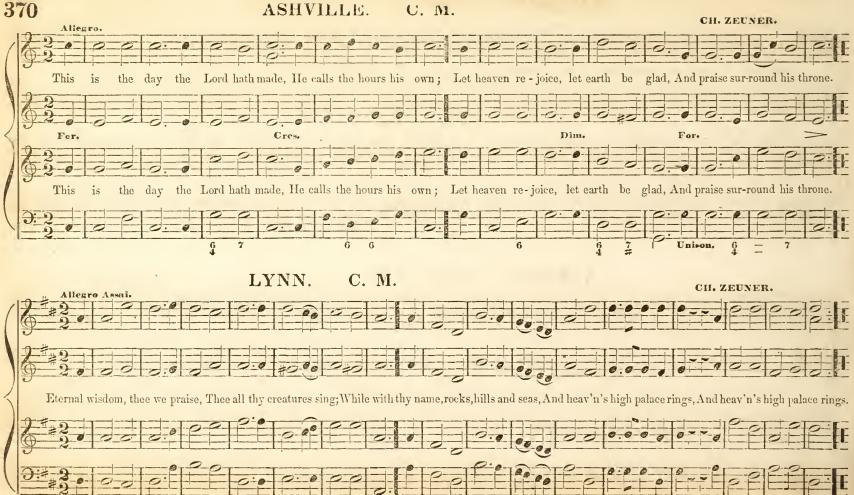


MALLAM. C. M.

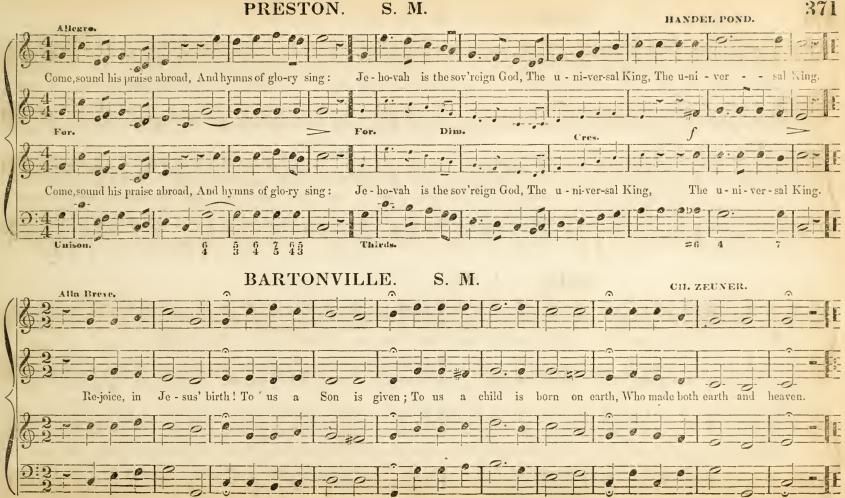




ASHVILLE. U. M.

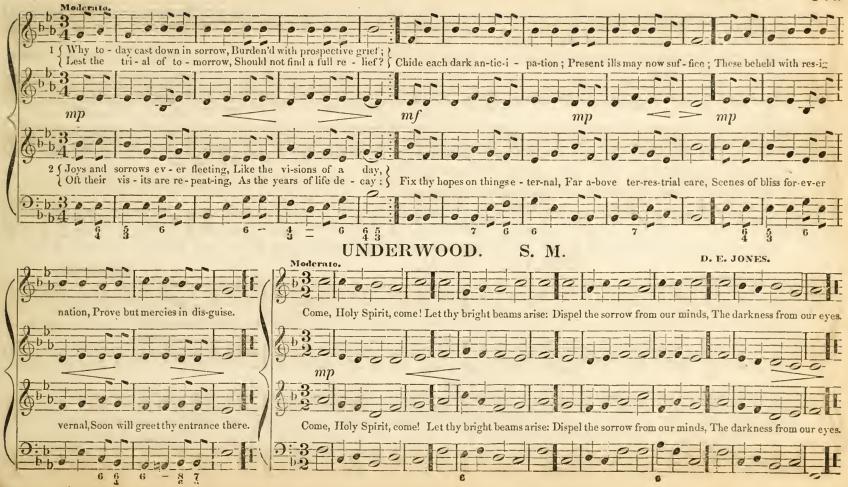


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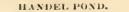
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