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## RECOMMENDA'TIONG.

" and is of October, 1844 .
Bishop Kemper's oess respects to the publishers of tre "Cantus Ecclesiæ," and is much obliged to them for their valuable present. He will take it with him to Wisconsin, and introduce it into the Mission School at Narhotah Lakes: from whence he hopes it will become generally known.
Mr. W. H. W. Darley. $\quad$ Philadelphia, February 11 th, 1845. highest regard of this whole work. It contains a large number of new and excellent pieces, which are not surpassed for harmony or melody by any that I have seen; and I feel satisfied that it is a most able production and admirably adapted for general use.

Yours, very respectfully,
Chorister of the 3d Presbyterian Church Philadelphia.
$\qquad$
 Gentlemen :-I have examined critically your collection of music called "Cantus Ecclesix," and am
well pleased with the judgment, taste, arrangement, and musical effect of the various compositions with well pleased with the judgment, taste, arrangement, and musical effect on the public. Music being an important branch of religious devotion has by devonal music. I eonsider your production as an important pious worshipper and the admirer of de to the pratification of the admirers of musical harmony and science. Yours truly, Charles G. Borhei, To W. H. W. Darley, Ese.

Organist of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.

- success with which you have performed the difficult task of selecting for the benefit of the profession a new collection of Psalms, Hymns, Chants, \&c., which by their judicious choice and their excellent harmony will prove to be a very valuable addition to those already extant. In fact a careful perusal of your "Cantus Ecclesiæ" has convinced me that it surpasses by far in correctness and purity of style many of the previous works I have had an opporcompositions of your own as well as some by our mutual friends; to these I paid a somewhat more ririd attention, and in my humble opinion they are by no means a disparagement to the productions of the celebrated composers they are associated with; there is no torturing in the arrangement of parts, thereby avoiding difficult intonations; and the style throughout is free from that affected stiffiness which is too often mistaken for the true religious one.

Professor of Composition, and Leader of the Musical Fund Society.
Messrs. W. H. W. Danley and J. C. B. Standibridge. Philadelphia, January 13th, 1845. Gentlemen:-Your "Cantus Ecclesiæ" handed me for examination has been a source of much gratification, and but from motives of duty to its editors it might go forth to the musical world chanting those who do know it, to offer at least their knowledge and opinion to those who do not
Your own experience, practice, and reputation in the musical department of "The Church" renders it almost needless for me to praise a work whose titlepage seems at once to announce its value, and I am very certain that your retiring disposition would recoil at any thing beyond truth and candour. Allow me then only to remark that, as a whole, the "Cantus Ecclesiæ" is wcll adapted to the Episcopal service; and independent of the Chants and Sentences which may not be used in other Churches, it must be equally valuable there.
The selection is choice and chaste, and well defined for the dignity and solemnity of worship, whilst its original matter generally speaks well for the disciplined minds of the authors whose names the respective productions bear.
As a Book of Harmony, it certainly has not as yet been surpassed and probably will not be, for if richness, swectness, simplicity, accuracy, and fluency, be cardinal points in this attainment, then must the "Cantus Ecclesiæ" be destined to a liberal patronage from all who desire to "sing with the spirit and with the understanding also."
解 the ripenes in this desideratumy calculated as well to cultivate a proper taste, as to lead the beginner on
I trust that you will be fully compensated for your industry and application, and reap a rich harvest for the tact, talent, and taste, so ably sct forth in this work.

Very respectfulty, yours, \&c. Abraham Ritter,
Organist of Christ Church pro. tem., late Organist of
Organist of Christ Church pro. tem., late Organist of the Moravian Church in the city of Philadelphia.

Messra. Thomas, Cowperthwait \& Co.
Gentlemen :-Having examined the "Cantus Ecclesiæ," recently published by you, it gives me great pleasure to state my great approbation of the work, which I look upon as one eminently calculated to the harmony are equal, if not superior, to any other publication of a similar nature with which I am acquainted. I shall eontribute all in my power to its circulation.

Your obedient servant,
B. C. Cross,

Organist of St. Andrew's Church, and Leader of the Philharmonic Society.
Messrs. Thomas, Cowperthwait \& Co.
Gentlemen:-I have this moment received your note accompanying a copy of the "Cantus Ecclesiæ, which I regret to say will not meet the wants of our association. Not that the music contained in the "Cantus Ecclesiæ" is inferior, in any single point, on the contrary, (having some time since purchased a copy and given to the whole work a careful examination,! I regard it as the best composition of sacred
music that has appeared on this side the Atlantic. Many of the pieces (nay, most) bear the impress of a master hand; the harmony is, I believe, faultless, and I think that the editors and publishers have in issuing this work, conferred a great benefit upon the lovers of music generally, and especially upon those who love to make true melody, with both heart and voice, to the Great Author of harmony upo For a Church Choir, who wish a good collection of psalm tunes, with a few antbems and motetts fo particular occasions, the work is invaluable. Respectfully yours, \&c. A. A. Stitt,

President and Leader of the Mozart Sacred Music Society
Messrs. Darley and Standbridge.
Gentlemen:-In speaking of the merits of the "Cantus Ecclesiæ" it is very difficult to point out an articular features, as its character as a whole is so very unique.
But in comparing it with similar works its peculiar excellence is seen at once. Being arranged and harmonised by artists, (whose reputation is too well known to need any encomiums here, the musical public are safe in using such a book, as it is free from all the quackery which is the principal merit of man of the works now palmed on the public.
ected standard tunes have been restored from the mutilated condition to which they have been sub jected in other works.
Being very conveniently arranged for the Piano-forte or Organ, it is the only book of the kind which the young Pianist or Organist can use with comfort. Its appearance is also superior in every way to any work ever published in this country. Chanles Jalrvis,

Organist and Leader of the Choir in the Church of the Epiphany
Messrs. Darley and Standbridge.
Gentlemen :- I feel the greatest pleasure in adding my name to the list of those gentlemen that have recommended your musical work entitled "Cantus Ecclesix," and think that nothing can be said more in favour of its great merits than that it is composed, arranged, and edited by gentlemen of the profes sional standing of yourselves.

I remain, \&c.
A. F. Dos Santos,
Organist of St. Joseph's Chur

Messrs. Darley and Standrridge. Philadelphir, January 22d, 1845. Gentlemen :--Having carefully examined the "Cantus Ecclesiæ," lately published in this city and edited by Messrs. Darley and Standbridge, and having also used the same for several months in the that the book contains the largest amount of useful music in all the varieties necessary for the services of the church of any work I have yet seen, and its great freedom from musical errors must of itself prove one of its most powerful recommendations.

Organist of St. Philip's Episcopal Church.
To Messrs. Dariey and Standeridge.
$\qquad$
o Messrs. Darley and Standeridge.
Raleigh, North Carolina.
Gentlemen.:-I have eritically examined the collection of church music recently published by you the best works of the kind published in the United States. I believe it to be highly calculated to pro note and diffuse a correct taste in church music, and shall use every exertion to forward its introduc tion in this state.
Hoping that you will meet with every success that a work wh.ch reflects so high a degree of credit on your inusical knowledge deserves,

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4. 25

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## EIGHTH REVISED EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY LEE \& WALKER, 722 CHESTNUT STREET, SUCCESSORS TO GEO. WILLIG.
J. B. LIPPINCOTt \& CO., 20 NORTH FOURTH St.
1861.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1844, by
W. H. W. DARLEY,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

## THE MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Stated Meeting, April 1, 1845.
A work on Church Music, entitled "Cantus Ecclesie," was brought to the notice of the Board for its opinion thereon, and having been referred to the Committee on Music, and a favourable report received from them, it was thereupon

Resolved, That the work entitled "Cantus Ecclesie," edited by Messrs. Darley \& Standbridge, has the approbation of the Joint Board of Officers of the Musical Fund Society.

Attest,
Geo. Campbell, Secretary M. F. S.
N. B. All Tunes, Chants, Anthems, Sentences, or pieces of music, contained in this work to which the asterisk * is affixed, are the property of the editor; to protect which is an essential object of the copyright. All infringements, therefore, will be dealt with according to law.

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STEREOTYPEDGY L. JOHNSON, PHILADELPGIA.
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## ESEMEMTS OE VOCAT MMSIG

## CHAPTER I.—On the first Rudiments of Music.

## SECTION I.-Of Notes and Staves.

1. Definition.-Music being the Language of Sounds,* certain figures have been adopted to represent those sounds, in the same manner and to the same effect as the letters A, B, C, D, \&c., represent the elementary sounds of speech.
2. Of Notes.-The figures representing Musical Sounds are called Notes, are either White or Black, of an oval form turned a little upwards, thus, $\bigcirc$ or $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$, and may be modified so as to make them long or short.
3. Of the Modifications of Notes.-The white notes undergo one modification only, and that is the addition of a Stem, or tail, placed perpendicularly to their side, thus, $\rho$ or $d^{\prime}$; but the black ones, which have always a stem, are modified by one, two, or three $H_{o o k s,}$, placed angularly at the extremity of their stem, as appendices, when used singly; and when two or more of these notes, thus modified, are used on one single syllable or sound of speech, they are united by one, two, or three thick crossing lines, called Bands,

which determine their duration in the same manner as if they had been written with one or more hooks, as shown here by tne strokes uniting

[^0]the upward stems, and the hooks placed at the extremity of the downward ones, both ways affecting the notes in a precisely similar manner. It should also be obscrved that the stem of a white or black note is always placed on the left when turned downwards, and on the right when turned upwards.
4. Of Staves.-As one of the peculiarities of music consists in low, middle, and high sounds, a very ingenious process has been adopted to regulate their different degrees of elevation or of depression. This is done by means of five parallel Lines, running horizontally,
 and so disposed as to allow of the notes being
placed on either of these five lines or in any of the four Spaces found between them. They are counted from below upwards, as shown by the figures 1 to 5 , placed on the left of the lines, and 1 to 4 in the spaces. This group of five lines is called a Staff, or Stave,* either name being used in the singular number.

5. Of Ledger lines.- When the five lines and four spaces of the staff are not sufficient for the extension of certain voices, either in high or low notes, short additional lines, called Ledger lines, are then used above or below the staff, and the notes are written upon, above or below them.


* See Webster's Dictionary


## RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

When speaking of such notes, they are therefore said to be, on, above, or detow the first, second, or third ledger line, and so on, when more extended notes are used: $\mathrm{v} \in \mathrm{ry}$ few ledger lines, however, are necessary in vocal music. We would here suggest to call the ledger lines above the staff upper ledger lines, and those below the staff, lower ledger lines; it would save a repetition of the words above and below.*

SECTION II.-Of the Clefs and names of the Notes.
6. The Clef is a figure placed at the beginning, or left end, of every staff, and serves to determine the names which are to be given to the notes, as well as the kind of voice or instrument it is used for.
7. There are three different kinds of clefs: the G or Treble clef, the C clef, and the F or Bass clef; and some of these are used on the different lines of the staff.

8. Of the Treble clef.-As the Treble or G clef on the second line is that most generally used in vocal music for writing the different voices, we shall now give the notes of its scale, and the names given them, both with syllables and with the letter of the alphabet assigned to each note.

9. Remark on the above Scale.-It should be observed that this scale is here given as a mere table of reference, and also to show that the names are only seven in number, thus forming a series which may be repeated as often as required. It will also be very useful for questioning the pupils as to the position of any note pointed at, or as to its name.
10. The two thick transverse lines placed at the end of the above scale are called a Double bar; they are the sign for showing that a piece, or fragment of a piece, of music is ended.

[^1]11. Of the Pronunciation of the Names of the Notes.-Every Teacher it singing. particularly with large classes, should be very careful in obtaining from his pupils a correct pronunciation of the names assigned to the notes. A very discordant effect will result from an inattention to this rule, as will be shown by the following examples:

Do, should be pronounced as broadly as the word doe, a she-deer, or foe, and nut as the verb $d o$, nor as the sound of $d o$ in $d o g$.

Sol, like the last syllable in para-sol, but not as the word soul, nor as the word so-il pronounced slowly, as some do, even among teachers.
$\mathrm{MI}_{\mathrm{I}}$, like the pronoun $m e$, when emphatically pronounced.
Si , like the word sea, or the verb see.
$\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{A}}$ and $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{A}}$, as broad as the first syllable in the word $f a$-ther.
Re, like the word ray, a beam of light, but not like rea in the verb read, and still less like the word rye, which gives a very harsh guttural sound to the note.

The consonants of all the syllables $\mathrm{Do}, \mathrm{Re}, \mathrm{Mi}, \mathrm{Fa}, \mathrm{Sol}, \mathrm{La}, \mathrm{Si}$, should, in general, be very emphatically pronounced, as by so doing a clear and pure sound will be obtained at the very starting of each note. A strict observance of these rules will remove much difficulty, obviate many defects, and insure a pureness of intonation which depends in a great measure on correct articulation.

## SECTION III.-Of the Natural Scale.

12. The Natural Scale is composed of eight notes, also called degrees, seven of which form a series, (9) the eighth note being but a repetition of the first; a sin the following example the Do in the third space is but the repetition of the Do on the first lower ledger line; this eighth note of a natural scale is called the octave.* By extension, however, the word octave has also been applied to any note repeated or placed in a higher or lower degree of an extended scale: in this manner we say, such a note is an octave higher or an octave lower than such another note, which means that the former is eight notes, or degrees, above or below the latter.
13. Of Tones and Semitones.-The natural scale being the model after which all other regular scales are formed, its eight degrees (12) have been divided into tones and semitones, the arrangement of which is determined by certain fixed positions within the scale.

[^2]By this example we see that there is a tone from the first degree to the second, Do to $\mathrm{Re}_{\mathrm{E}}$; another tone from the second degree to the third, $\mathrm{Re}_{\mathrm{E}}$ to $\mathrm{MI}_{\mathrm{I}}$; a semitone from the third degree to the fourth, $M_{I}$ to $F_{A}$; a tone from the fourth degree to the fifth, $\mathrm{F}_{\text {a }}$ to $\mathrm{Sol}_{\text {; }}$; a tone from the fifth degree to the sixth, Sol to La ; another tone from the sixth degree to the seventh, La to Si; and, lastly, a semitone from the seventh degree to the eighth, or octave, Si to Do; thus giving five tones and two semitones as the elements every regular scale is composed of. The pupil should remember well the distribution of these tones and semitones in the scale; and to this effect, let him bear in mind that the two semitones are found from the third to the fourth degrees, and from the seventh to the eighth, all others being tones.
14. The tones and semitones, as shown in the above ascending scale, will be found differently distributed, however, if we now take a survey of the descending scale, and follow the order of the notes.

B 8th degree, 7th degree, 6th degree, 5th degree, 4th degree, 3d degree, 2 d degree, 1 st degree,


Now, if we reckon according to the order of degrees and the names of the notes, we shall have the two semitones situated in descending, example $B$, exactly where we found them in ascending, example A, namely from the eighth degree to the seventh, or $D_{0}$ to $S_{I}$, and from the fourth degree to the third, or $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{A}}$ to $\mathrm{MI}_{\mathrm{I}}$; but if we proceed according to the regular succession of the notes, we find that the two semitones are placed one from the first note to the second, and the other from the fifth to the sixth. This shows evidently that it is preferable to reckon altogether according to the order of degrees, for the very plain reason that they remain the same whether the scale ascends or descends.

## SECTION IV.-Of Time and Measure.

15. Definition.-Time in music, means a certain duration given to the notes, and the arrangement of these notes into equal parts called Measures or Bars.
16. Every measure, or bar, of a piece of music must therefore contain a note of a given length, the duration of which is regulated by certain motions of the hand or of the foot; and, in order to establish the limits of each measure, a vertical line, called Bar line, is drawn across the staff, thus leaving between the bar lines a space which is to be filled by the measured notes.


This shows that every bar line marks the end of a bar as well as the beginning of the next.
17. Time is indicated by a certain sign placed immediately after the clef at the beginning of a piece of music, and this sign is the regulator by which the hand or foot divides each bar into equal parts.
18. The Time most used in music is called Common Time, and is represented with a C placed after the clef. Each bar, in this Common Time, is filled with the long note called semi-breve, and is to be divided into four equal parts, called Beats ; for which reason it is usually said that "such a piece of music is in Common Time or four beats in the bar."
19. The beats are marked by regular motions of the hand, which must be well practised by the pupils before they attempt to sing the notes. To this effect, let them beat several bars in succession, counting aloud 1-2-3-4,1-2-3-4, \&c.; directing the hand as shown in the following example, in which the round white note, called semi-breve, is here given as the Unit which is to be divided into four equal parts, without singing it, but by counting four, observing the strict evenness of a pendulum.


The curves -unning from one figure to another serve to show the direction that the hand mus follow in beating time ; namely, that the first beat is struck down, that the second runs obliquely and slightly upwards to the left, that the third goes horizontally from the left to the right, and that the fourth rises obliquely still higher up in order to enable the hand to descend vertically so as to strike again the first beat (and subsequently the other three) as often as there are bars in the piece of music.

This example will also serve to show that the four beats form together a complete bar in common time, and also that they determine the length of a semi-breve.

## SECTION V.-Of the duration of Notes and of Rests.

20. Tue whole of section four having been devoted to all that relates to Time, we shall say but little at present of the duration or degree of length given to the notes. Let it be well remembered, however, that the semi-breve, ( 18 and 19,) is, 1st, the longest note in music ; $2 d$, that it is, therefore, the unit from which all others are derived and of which they form the several fractional parts; 3d, that it fills a whole bar in common time ; 4th, that it requires four beats to complete its duration ; and 5th, that it is a somewhat rounded white note without a stem.
21. Being now well acquainted with the above, we shall be able to understand the following subdivisions, or rather fractions, of the semi-breve into either two minims or four crotchets, included within one single bar of common time.

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22. 'This example shows what we have already said, that the semibreve occupies the four beats of the bar; and further, 1st, that the Minim, a white note with a stem, is but one half of the semibreve, it requiring two minims to equal a semibreve, or fill a whole bar, each minim taking up only two beats; $2 d$, that the crotchet, a black note with a plain stem, is but one fourth of the semibreve or one half of the minim, as it requires four crotchets to equal a semibreve, 一as also to fill a whole bar,-or two crotchets to equal each minim : observe also that each crotchet takes up but one beat.
23. The next fractional note is the Quaver, a black note with a single hooked or single stroked stem, forming the eighth part of the semibreve, eight of them being therefore necessary to fill a bar, four to equal a minim, and two to equal a crotchet, which gives two quavers for each beat in the bar.

24. We shall conclude these fractions of the semibreve with its sixteenth portion, the semiquaver, a double hooked or double stroked black note, sixteen of which are required to fill a bar or to equal a semibreve, eight to equal a minim, four to a crotchet or to each beat in the bar, and two to a quaver.


It is evident that these subdivisions can be carried still farther, but the above will fully answer our purpose.
25. Of Rests.- It now remains to speak of the Rests, or a certain silent duration of time which is regulated in the same proportions as those adopted for the length of notes. As the rests are named after each length of note they can take the place of, a table of them will suffice to understand their use.


Semibreve
rest. $\underset{\text { Minim }}{\text { rest. }} \begin{gathered}\text { Crotchet } \\ \text { rest. }\end{gathered}$ Quaver Semiquaver 2 Bars $\quad 4$ Bars Bars rest
Observe that the semibreve rest is placed below a line, whereas the minim rest is placed above; and also that the head of the crotchet rest is turned to the right and that of the quaver rest to the left. The figure one is also placed above the staff when a semibreve rest is used, and denotes that it is one bar's rest; both, however, mean the same thing.

## CHAPTER II.-On the first Elements of Singing.

26. The following lessons being calculated for classes, a few words regarding the method of using them will not be deemed unnecessary ; but, above all, let it be remembered that the mouth must always be wide open while singing, avoiding all kind of affected or ridiculous distortion of the face, head, or neck; the posture being erect without stiffness, the chest well extended, and the shoulders thrown slightly backwards. A strict attention to these general rules, as also to articulation and pronunciation, (11) will enable the pupils to give out the voice with freedom, thereby obtaining a pure and powerful breast sound.
27. Before singing an exercise or lesson of any kind, the pupils should be made, 1 st, to name the notes; $2 d$, to repeat this naming of the notes, beating time all the while, but without singing; 3d, to listen to the teacher who should then sing the lesson in beating time; and lastly, the whole class is to sing the same, also in time ; the teacher taking care to stop the class whenever a mistake is made, in order to correct and point it out, whether the mistake be one of name, of time, or of intonation or pronunciation.
28. When teaching classes, the teacher should at once ascertain what kind of voice each pupil may have, in order to divide them into first and second voices. This arrangement will be necessary for all the exercises to be given after the few preliminary ones with which we shall now commence.
Lesson I. semibreves and rests.

29. Manner of practicing the above Lesson.-The teacher will point to the head of the first bar, telling the class to mention what it contains, and also to name
every note or rest that may compose the lesson. After saying that it contains,
1st, the treble, $G$, or sol clef; $\mathbf{2 d}$, the figure C , which means that the lesson is in $\mathbf{1 s t}$, the treble, G, or sol clef; 2 Zd , the figure C , which means that the lesson is in common time, or four beats in the bar; the class will say aloud:-" Semibreve rest, Do semibreve, Re ditto, Mi ditto, semibreve rest, Mi semibreve, Re ditto, Do ditto, semibreve rest." Then repeat the lesson in beating time, without singing or pronouncing the word semibreve, thus:-"Rest-2-3-4, Do-2-3-4, Re-2-3-4, Mi-2-3-4, Rest-2-3-4, Mi-2-3-4, Re-2-3-4, Do-2-3-4, Rest-2-3-4." It will be observed that the first beat of every bar is not here pronounced, (although it is to be struck,) because the words "Rest, Do, Re, Mi," \&c., take up every first beat, and are therefore pronounced at the time of striking, counting aloud 2-3-4, after each of them. The teacher shall then sing the lesson in time, and the class will sing it after him. When singing a lesson, the several beats of every rest are to be counted aloud.

Lesson II.


Analyze the above and the following in the manner prescribed for Lesson I.

> Lesson III.

30. Of Intervals.-The distance that exists between two notes, on whatever degrees they may be placed, is called an Interval, and is more specially defined according to the number of degrees which form that interval. For instance: Do-Do, on the same degree, is called a Unison, because, being on the same degree, they both give the same sound ; Do-Re, Re-Mi, Mi-Fa, and so on, give each an interval of second, because the distance found between any of these two notes embraces two degrees: Do-Mi or Re-Fa form an interval of third, because they embrace three degrees, by the reason that if we were to fill up the space left between Do and Mi, or Re and Fa , it would then give us $\mathrm{Do}-\mathrm{Re}-\mathrm{Mi}$, or $\mathrm{Re}-\mathrm{Mi}-\mathrm{Fa}$, each combination of three notes running up three degrees. By the same reason, Do-Fa, gives an interval of fourth; Do-Sol, is an interval of fifth; Do-La, an interval of sixth; DoSi , one of seventh; Do, first lower ledger line, and Do in the third space, give an interval of Octave, or eight degrees. (12) The intervals are counted in the same way whether the notes run from below upwards or from above downwards.

Lesson IV.-Containing Unisons and Intervals of Second and of Third. (To be analyzed.)
N. B. As the pupils are now supposed to be sufficiently familiar with the names of the notes, these will be dispensed with in future, except for such new addition
of notes, either above or below those already given, as may be required in the subsequent Lessons.

31. The three semibreve rests placed in the course of each of the foregoing Lessons have for object, 1st, that at the beginning to enable the class to start together ; 2d, that of the middle to afford a rest to the voices; and 3d, that at the end because the very act of counting the rest forces the class to stop the last sound together, which is seldom the case without that precaution.
Lesson V.—With Minims and Minim rests.
(To be analyzed.)


32. Observe that as the minim rest takes only two beats, the note which follows it in the same bar comes in on the third beat; also, that when the note is first in the bar and the rest after it, the latter fills the third and four beats, which must therefore be counted aloud "three, four."
33. We can now combine semibreves and minims together; and we will again remind the pupil that the semibreve is the unit, or whole, the minim being but one half of it, in the same proportion that two half dollars bear to one dollar.*

[^3] ing children.

## RUDEPRNTS OM MHSIC.

Jeesson VI - With intcrinls of Third and Fourth ascending and descending. (To be analyzed.)


Lesson VII.-With ascending and descending Fifth and Fourth.


Lesson VIII.-Ascending and descending Sixth and Fifth.


Lesson IX.-Ascending and descending Seventh and Sixth.


Lesson X.-Ascend- ing and descending Octave and Seven.


Lesson XI.-Recapitulation of all the Intervals.

34. Of Singing in Parts.-As this is the chief object to be obtained, we shall now give a few very plain lessons to that effect. Let the class be divided, as near as
possible, into two equal portions, to be called First and Second; the First singing their part alone, then the Second also alone, and finally both together. However, should the voices in the class be all of about the same compass and power, it would be good to make each division sing both parts alternately.



Lesson XV.—Combination of Semibreves, Minims, Crotchets, and Rests.

35. We shall now commence the study of Quavers, or eighth part of the sem. breve. Let the pupil be mindful that, as it requires eight Quavers to fill up a bar in common time, two of them are wanted for each beat; or, in other words, that each beat requires a crotchet, and that two Quavers are necessary to equal each crotchet. When counting a Quaver rest, let the hand be steady, waiting to change the beat, until after the pronouncing of the note which follows that rest.


Lesson XVII.-Commencing on the third degree.

N. B. In the above two Lessons, the lines placed after the figures for beating time are given as a warning for holding the hand steady until the change of beat. Let the pupil remember this, for the hand is always ready to follow the voice while singing Quavers, and'therefore very apt to strike a wrong beat. The rests are to be strictly counted aloud, even when they occur between two beats, namely, when the Quaver comes on the beat and is followed by a Quaver rest.


## HUDHMENTS OF MUSIC.

36. Remark on Lesson XX.-It will be observed that whenever a figure is repeated, it is to facilitate the counting of the rest, without any secondary motion of the hand: for instance, in the third bar, the first figure 4 marks the beat on Sol, and the second 4 is for counting the rest which completes that same 4 th beat. The duuble figures 1 and 2 , in the fifth and seventh bars, are also for counting the rests according to the beats they belong to, although they come after beating. This Lesson is somewhat difficult of counting; but by repeating it slowly, five or six times, the difficulty will be overcome.

Lesson XXI.


## CHAPTER III.—On the different Modifications of Sounds.

37. Of Dotted Notes and of Ties.—Sounds, whether represented by Semibreves, Minims, Crotchets, or even shorter notes, may receive an increase of duration by the addition of a dot placed after the note. Thus, the dot, after a note of any length, increases the sound one half in duration; for instance, a dotted Semibreve is equal to three Minims instead of two ; a dotted Minim is equal to three Crotchets; a dotted Crotchet is equal to three Quavers, and so on. But this increase must take place within the same bar; and when a sound is to be prolonged from one bar tott ; next, the note is then repeated and the two are tied together by a curve called $a$ Tie: in the latter case, the sound is prolonged until the expiration of the secona note without pronouncing that note anew.

N. B. The dotted Semibreve is used only in such measure of time as exceeds a semibreve in the bar.


RUDIMEN'S OF MUSIC.

38. Of accidental Sharps and Flats.-We have seen before that the interval existing between two contiguous degrees may be composed of either a tone or a semitone, (18), the latter being found between Mi and Fa, and between Si and Do. Other semitones, however, may be contrived between any two degrees of the Scale by the interposition of a figure, \#, called a Sharp, which raises the note it is affixed to one semitone higher ; or by another figure, b, called a Flat, which depresses the note one semitone lower: a third figure, $\boldsymbol{q}_{\text {s }}$ called a Natural, cancels the effect of either the sharp or the flat. We shall not attempt to describe the difference of effect between the tone and semitone, as it must be heard to be appreciated; but we call the attention of the pupil to the similar effects produced by the combinations of the three accidents (as the $\#$, the $b$, and $\square$ are also called) given in the following Lesson. The whole tones are simply indicated by the word whole, and the semitones by the word half.

Lesson XXIV.


whole. half.


Lesson XXV.


A carefully repeated study of the above will sufficiently prepare the pupil for the following Lesson, which, though a little difficult, will be found very beneficial for acquiring the art of reading, it containing a recapitulation of all the preceding lessons. We have endeavoured to imbody in this little Fugue all the combinations calculated to promote firmness of Time and of Intonation, particularly as regards semitones and accidents. It will, perhaps, be found rather high for some classes, being written up to Sol, but it was unavoidable in a composition of this kind; and, should this be the case, I would suggest to the teacher to give the pitch a semitone lower. After all, it is now time that the class should practice up to Fa and Sol. Very few rests will be found in this Lesson, because it would have interfered with the harmony, usually so thin in two parts.
N. B. Each part must be well practiced separately before singing them together

RUDIMEN'TS OF MUSIC.


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## CHAPTER IV.-Of Modes, and of the formation of Scales.

39. There are two Modes in Music, the Major and Minor. The expression or character of the Major mode is brilliant, bold, lofty; that of the Minor has more tenderness, sweetness, and melancholy; but the knowledge in their difference of structure is still more important.
40. This knowledge is based upon the scale which characterizes each mode. For instance, the Major scale (of which the regular or natural scale given before (13) is a model) has its first semitone between the third and fourth degrees, and its second semitone between the seventh and eighth, both in descending as well as in ascending. But the Minor scale has its first semitone between the second and third degrees, and its second semitone between the seventh and eighth, as in the major scale, with the remarkable difference that, to obtain the second semitone between those degrees in the minor scale, the sixth and seventh degrees must each be raisel a semitone when the scale is ascending. Now, in descending, another change takes place in the Minor scale, which makes it differ entirely from the Major : the seventh and eighth degrees, which were raised in ascending to obtain the second semitone at the end of the scale, are now made natural, thereby placing that second semitone* between the sixth and fifth degrees. Let us now illustrate this.


- Let it be borne in mind that we reckon the degrees from the lowest one, whether the scale ascends or descends. (See paragraphs 13 and 14.)

41. The reason generally admitted for making the sixth and seventh degrees natural in descending is, that if they were raised in the same manner as in ascending, the Minor mode would be made sensible to the ear only when reaching as far down as the third degree, because all the higher ones would be perfectly similar to those of a Major scale; whereas, by the above disposition, the Minor mode is felt as soon as the seventh degree is heard, and still more so after the sixth and fifth.
42. The irregularity of the Minor scale, particularly in descending, has caused it to be named, by some writers, an artificial scale. In fact, this want of regularity has given rise to many idle theories on the subject, but their discussion would be entirely foreign to our purpose.
43. Of the Key-Nofe.-The first Note of any scale, either Major or Minor, being the foundation on which all the other degrees rest, has been called Key-Note; hence, the scale takes the name of that very note. For instance, the model of a regular scale given at paragraph 13, being in the Major mode, is called Major scale of Do, because Do is the first note of that scale as well as its octave or eighth degree. The Key-Note is also called Tonic, because its tone, which means here intonation, becomes the regulator for the other degrees. By the same rule, the Minor scale given above is called Minor scale of La, because its first note and its octave are both La. By analogy, we say that a piece of music is in the liey of Do, of La, of Re, and so on, either Major or Minor.
44. Of the formation of Scales.-We have seen already ( 13 and 40) that every scale is composed of eight degrees giving five tones and two semitones; also, that the Major scale has its first semitone between the third and fourth degrees, and its second semitone between the seventh and eighth. We are therefore now able to form other scales, commencing on any given note, and followving up the order of degrees, of tones, and of semitones, according to the model alluded to. But, although the choice of a note to begin a new scale with is entirely arbitrary, we must first speak of a certain arrangement which is not so, and that is the order in which the Sharps and Flats are placed after the clef.
45. A scale, or a piece of music, in the key of Do has neither sharps nor flats after the clef, because there are none of these at the notes composing that scale ; but if we begin a new scale with any other note than Do, we soon find that we cannot obtain the regular order of tones and semitones without the interposition of one or more sharps or flats. Let us take Sol, for example, to begin a scale with, La will be

## RUMIMENTS OF MIJSIC.

is second degree, and as it is one tone above our new key-note Sol, we leave it as it is: Si will be our third degree, making one tone above the second or La; Do is our fourth degree, making the first semitone, as it should be, between the third and fourth degrees; Re is the fifth degree, one tone from the fourth; Mi will be the sixth, one tone from the fifth ;-all is right so far ; but now our seventh degree comes on Fa, which is but one semitone from Mi our sixth degree, and yet, we must have one tone between those two degrees; besides, we find that the octave of our new key-note, Sol, will be at the distance of a tone from our seventh degree Fa, instead of being at that of a semitone only; we then find here a semitone where we want a tone, and there a tone which should be a semitonc. It becomes evident, therefore, that if we raise that seventh degree, or Fa , one semitone higher, making it Fa 井, we not only obtain the required distance of one tone between the sixth and seventh degrees, but we lessen in the same ratio the distance between the seventh and eighth, which, by the raising of Fa, leaves now but one semitone between it and Sol, and our scale is correct.

46. This method of forming new scales is to be applied to any note which may be selected as a new key-note, and thus we find that when we require two sharps the key-note of the scale is Re; with three sharps the key-note is La; four sharps Mi; five sharps Si ; six sharps $\mathrm{Fa} \#$; and seven sharps Do D $^{\boldsymbol{\#}}$; in this last every note is raised a semitone higher.
47. The flats are obtained by the same process we have given above for the sharps; but we find that only one scale with flats begins on a natural note, Fa; all others having a flat note as key-note. In this scale of Fa , we find that Si , which is therefore its fourth degree, must be made flat in order to give a semitone above the third degree, La, and also to give a full tone between the fourth and fifth degrees, Si , Do, which otherwise would give but a semitone. This scale of Fa, therefore, gives us the first flat, found on Si . Now, to obtain the other flats, we must begin the next new scale on that same Si flat, and we shall find a new flat on Mi ; then by proceeding always from the last new flat found, we shall have three flats in the scale of $\mathrm{Mi}_{\mathrm{i}} b$; four flats in the scale of La $b$; five in that of Re $b$; six in that of Sol $b$; and seven in that of Do $b$, in which every note is depressed a semitone lower.

We earnestly advise teachers to make their pupils, partıcularly in classes, go
through the formation of all the scales with sharps and flats, and in both the Major and Minor Modes.

48. Remarks on the Table with Sharps.-1. The Key-Note is always one degree above the last Sharp. 2. The first sharp is on Fa, and the succeeding ones come at regular intervals of ascending Fifths, thus giving the progression Fa, Do, Sol, Re, La, Mi, Si. 3. Five of the Key-Notes, viz.: Sol, Re, La, Mi, and Si, are natural notes; whereas the other two are raised a semitone, Ea \#, and Do \#.
49. Remarks on the same with F7ats.-1. The Key-Note is always five degrees above the last fict. 2. The first flat is on Si , and the succeeding ones are placed at regular intervals of descending Fifths, thus giving the progression $\mathrm{Si}, \mathrm{Mi}, \mathrm{La}, \mathrm{Re}$, Sol, Do, Fa, which is exactly the reverse of the progression of sharps. 4. Only one Key-Note, Fa, is natural; all the others being depressed a semitone. 5. With more than one flat, the Key-Note is found on the same degree where the last flat but one is placed. 6. Any quantity of $\#$ or $b$ placed after the clef is called the signature.
50. Of the Relative Minor Keys.-We call Relative Minor Key such Minor scale as may have the same signature at the clef as that required for a given Major Key. In other words, every Major Key has its relative Minor bearing the same signature, and this relative Minor is always found three degrees below the Major, The Model of Minor scale given at paragraph 40 is therefore the relative Minor of the Major Key of Do, because the Minor Key-Note is three degrees below the Major one, and also because the signature is the same for both modes; the accidental sharps or naturals which may be required to form an ascending Minor scale are never to be placed at the clef.
51. In the following table of the Major Keys with their relative Minors, observe that every Minor Key is three degrees below its relative Major, and that these three degrees embrace an interval of Third called Minor Third, because it is composed of one tone and one semitone, making altogether three semitones.


Table of all the Major Keys and their relative Minors, with flats.


Do


Remark.-In the sharp Minor Keys the Key-Note is always found one degree below the last sharp; and in the flat Minor Keys it is found three degrees above the last fiat.

## CHAPTER V.-On tie Ternary and Compound 'Times.

52. We call Ternary Time that which has three beats in the bar, whether the beat is made up with the value of a crotchet or any other length of note. Those most used are the $\underset{4}{\mathbf{3}}$, of three crotchets in the bar, or one for each beat; and the $\frac{3}{8}$, of three quavers in the bar, or one for each beat; and those beats are thus marked with the hand, $\sum_{2}^{3}$. We shall now give some exercises for this kind of Time without further explanation, as all that has already been said about Common Time applies equally to Ternary Time.

Lesson XXVII.-Containing a dotted Minim in the bar, or one Crotchet for each beat.


Lesson XXVIII.


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The $\frac{6}{8}$ Time has but two beats in the bar, each beat containing a dotted crotchet, or three quavers, or their equivalent.


The $\frac{2}{4}$ Time has two beats in the bar, each beat containing a crotchet, or two


# Camtus 鉊ctrmat. 

## $P A B A$

PSABM AMD HYMU TUUES.

## ST. AUGUSTINE. L. M. :

B. CARR.



With one con-sent let all the earth To God their cheer-ful voi-ces raise; Glad homage pay with aw-ful mirth, And sing be - fore him songs of praise.
 (汫

With one con-sent let all the earth ' Co God their cheer-ful voi-ces raise; Glad homage pay with aw-ful mirth, And sing be - fore him songs of praise.
ENIERMCK. K. MI. \%
A. G. EMERICK.


The servants of Je-ho-vah's will His fa-vour's gen - tle beams en - joy; Their up-right hearts let glad-ness fill, And cheerful songs their tongues em-ploy.


The servants of Je-lo-vah's will His fa-vour's gen-tle beams en-joy; Their up-right hearts let gladness fill, And cheerful songs therr tongues em-ploy


High on the bending willows hung, Israel, still sleeps the tuneful string; Still mute remains the sullen tongue, And Zion's song denies to sing, And Zion's song denies to sing.


High on the bending willows hung, Israel, still sleeps the tuneful string; Still mute remains the sullen tongue,
And Zion's song de-nies to sing.

## CAMPDN. H. M. \%

A. RITTER.



0 Thou that hear'st when sinners cry, Though all my crimes be - fore thee lie, Be-hold them not with an-gry look, But blot their mem'ry from thy book.

## WINSLOW. L. MI. :

B. CARR.


0 Thou, to whose all-searching sight The darkness shineth as the light; Search, provemy heart, it looks to thee, $\mathbf{O}$ burst its bonds, and set it free.


0 Thou, to whose all-searching sight The darkness shineth as the light; Search, prove my heart, it looks to thee, $O$ burst its bonds, and set it free.

PORTEUGUESE YYMN. H. M.


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A-wake, my soul, and with the sun Thy dai - ly course of du - ty run; Shake off dull sloth, and ear-ly rise To pay thy morning sa-cri-fice.


O render thanks to God above, The fountain of e-ter-nal love; Whose mercy firm, thro ages past, Has stood, and shall for ever last, Has stood, and shall for ever last.

## JUDGMENT. L. M.



## EROICA. L. M. *

B. CARR.


Tri - um-phant Zi-on, lift thy head From dust, and darkness, and the dead; Thoughhumbled long, a - wake at length, And gird thee with thy Saviour's strength.


Tri - um-phant Zion, lift thy head From dust, and darkness, and the dead; Though humbled long, a - wake at length, And gird thee with thy Saviour's strength.


## WIHTMANM. H. M. \# <br> W. H. W. DARLEY.



As when the wea-ry traveller gains The height of some com-mand-ing hill,
He sees his horne, though distaut sthi,

BALCH. H. M.
T. LOUD.


Saviour, whennight involves the skies, My soul, a-dor-ing, turns to thee; Thee, self - a - based in mor-tal guise, And wrapt in shades of death for me.


Saviour, when night involves the skies, My soul, a-dor-ing, turns to thee; Thee, self - a - based in mor-tal guise, And wrapt in shades of death for me.


Saviour, when night involves the skies, My soul, a - dor-ing, turns to thee; Thee, self - a - based in mortal guise, And wrapt in shades of death for me.


12

## BEEETHOVEN. I. M.



## BESHOP WHHTE. H. M. :

J. C. B. STANDBRIDGE.


TAYLOR. L. M. \%



Je - ho-vah reigns, let all the earth In his just go-vern-ment re-joice; Let all the lands, with sa-cred mirth, In his ap-plause $u$ - nite their voice.

## ROTNCRTDADI. L. M.



## ELLENTHERPRE.



Bless God, my soul; thou, Lord, a - lone Possessest em-pire with-out bounds; With honour thou art crown'd, thy throne E-ter-nal ma-jes - ty sur - rounds.




Bless God, my soul; thou, Lord, a - lone Possessest em-pire with-out bounds; With honourthou art crown'd, thy throne E-ter-nal ma-jes - ty sur-rounds.

## TRURO. H. M. <br> DR. BURNEY.



Praise ye the Lord! our God to praise My soul her ut - most power shall raise; With privatefriends, and in the throng Of saints, his praise shall be my song.


Praise ye the Lord! our God to praise My soul her ut-most power shall raise; With private friends, and in the throng Of saints, his praise shall be my song.


[^4]
## MENDON. H. M.



## IBERNDON. I. MI.

giardini.


## CARTER. H. M.

J. WELCH.


The Lord my pasture shall prepare, And feed me with a shepherd's care; His presence shall my wants supply, And guard me with a watchful eye.

## HEBRON. I. M.



Be still, my heart! those anxious cares, To thee are bur-dens, thorns, and snares; They cast dis-ho-nour on thy Lord, And con-tra-dict his gracious word.


Ye faithful souls who Je - sus know, If ris'n in - deed with him ye are, Su - perior to the joys be - low, His resur - rec - tion's power de - ciare.


Ye faithful souls who Je - sus know, If ris'n in - deed with him ye are, Su - perior to the joys be - low, His resur - rec - tion's power de - clare.
HOLHY SPMPING. L. M. \%
W. H. W. DARLEY.


O happy day, that stays my choice On thee, my Sa-viour and my God! Well may this glowing heart re-joice, And tell thy goodness all a-broad.


O happy day, that stays my choice On thee, my Sa-viour and my God! Well may this glowing heart re-joice, And tell thy goodness all a-broad.




With glo-ry clad, with strength array'd, The Lord that o'er all na-ture reigns, The world's foun-da-tion strong - ly laid, And the vast fa-bric still sus-tains.


With glo-ry clad, with strength array'd, The Lord that o'er all na-ture reigns, Organ.
And the vast fa-bric still sus-tains.

## EFEINGHAM. L. M.



My God, per-mit me not to be, A stranger to my-self and thee;
For-get - ful of my high - est love.


My God, per-mit me not to be, A stranger to my-self and thee; Amidst a thousand thoughts I rove, For - get - ful of my high - est love.


My God, per-mit me not to be, A stranger to my-self and thee; Organ.

SIRRY, or CAREY. L. MI.


Thy mer - cies, Lord, shall be my song; My song on them shall ev - er dwell; To a - ges yet unborn, my tongue Thy ne - ver - fail - ing truth shall tell.


Thy mer-cies, Lord, shall be my song; My song on them shall ev - er dwell; To a - ges yet unborn, my tongue Thy ne - ver - fail - ing truth shall tell.


Thy mer-cies, Lord, shall be my song; My song on them shall ev - er dwell; To a - ges yet unborn, my tongue Thy ne - ver - fail - ing truth shall tell
ROLHIN. L. MI. :
D.


From all that dwell below the skies, Let the Cre - a - tor's praise a - rise, Je - ho - vah's glorious name be sung, Through every land, oy eve - ry tongue.

## ANGELS THYMN. L. M.



Thy mer-cies, Lord, shall be my song, My song on them shall ev - er dwell; To a - ges yet un - born, my tongue'Thýne-ver-fail - ing truth shall tell.

## HUTMN. H. M.




Ye that in might and power excel, Your gratefulsa - cri - fice pre - pare; God's glorious actions loudly tell, His wondrous power to all declare, His wondrous power to all declare.


Ye that in might and power excel, Your grateful sa - cri - fice pre - pare; God's glorious actions loudly tell, His wondrous power to all declare, His wondrous power to all declare

## OREAND. H. MI.



[^5]


## BEAUROIRT. I. M.



Far from my thoughts, vain world, be - gone; Let my re - li - gious hours a - lone: From flesh and sense I would be free, And hold com - munion, Lord, with Thee.


Far from my thoughts, vain world, be - gone; Let my re - li - gious hours a - lone: From flesh and sense I would be free, And hold com - munion, Lord, with Thee.


Far from my thoughts, vain world, be - gone; Let my re - li - gious hours a - lone: From fleshand sense I would be free, And hold com - munion, Lord, with Thee.

## SEASONS. L. MI.

PLEYEL.


E - ter-nal source of eve - ry joy! Well may thy praise our lips em - ploy While in thy tem - ple we ap - pear, To hail thee sovereign of the year.

## EVENING HYMN. L. TH.



ONTAREDO. L. MI. Mozart.


How blest whose sins have par - don gain'd, No more in judgment to ap-pear; Whose guilt re-mis-sion has ob - tain'd, And whose re-pent-ance is sin - cere.


How blest whose sins have par - don gain'd, No more in judgment to ap-pear; Whose guiltre-mis-sion has ob - tain'd, And whose re-pent-ance is sin - cere.


How blest whose sins have par - don gain'd, No more in judgment
to ap-pear; Whose guilt rc-mis-sion has
has
ob - tain'd, And whose re-pent-ance
is $\sin$ - cere.




For ev-er and for - ev-er, Lord, Un-changed thou dost re - main;


CLAR甄. C. M. \%
T. LOUD.


God's per - fect law con - verts the soul, Re - claims from false desires; With sa - cred wis - dom his sure word The ig - no - rant in - spires.


God's per-fect law con - verts the soul, Re-claims from false desires; With sa-cred wis - dom his sure word The ig - no - rant in - spires.

C. M. :
T. LOUD.

31


## DUCACTHET.

C. PI. \#
W. H. W. Darley.



As o'er the past my mem'ry strays, Why heaves the se - cret sigh? 'Tis that I mourn de - part-ed days, Still un - pre-pared to die, Still un-pre-pared to die.



As o'cr the past my mem'ry strays, Why heaves the se - cret sigh ?
Still un - pre-pared to die, Still un - pre-pared to die.



## NICHOLS.* C. M.



Bless God, ye servants, that at - tend Up-on his solemn state:
With humble rev'rense wait.


## CLATREPS. C. MI.




| patterson. c. |  |  |  |
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## NORPIS. C. MI. \#

J. C. B. S'TANDBRIDGE.




I'o cel - e-brate thy praise, O Lord. I will my heart prepare; To all the list'ning world, thy works, Thy won - drous works, de clare.


## ST•JOTNS. C. Pl.





## ARLINGTON. <br> C. M.



Thy con-stant bless-ing, Lord, be - stow, To cheer my droop-ing


Thy con-stant bless-ing, Lord, be - stow, To cheer my droop-ing heart;
To me, ac-cord - ing to thy word, Thy sa-ving health im - part.

## PENNSYTUANHA. C. MI.

W. MATHER.


Time has-tens on; ye long-ing saints, Now raise your voi - ces high; And mag-ni - fy that sovereign love, Which shows sal - va - tion nigh.



O praise the Lord, for he is good, His mer - cies ne'er de - cay; That his kind fa-vours ev - er last, Let thank-ful Is - rael say.

## LANESBORO'. C. M.



Lord, tho' at times surprised by fear, On danger's first alarm, Yet still for succour I de-pend, Yet still for succour 1 de-pend On thy al-mighty arm.


I_ord, tho' at times surprised by fear, On danger's first alarm, Yet still for succour $\mathbf{I}$ de - pend Organ.


## PHHLADEHPHIA. C. M.

HOPKINSON.


How helpless guil - ty na - ture lies, Un - con - scious of its load! The heartun-changed can ne - ver rise To hap - pi - ness and God.



How helpless guil - ty

[^6]its load! The heart un - changed can
ne - ver
rise To hap - pi
ness and God.

## CONWAY. C. M.



0 God of hosts, the mighty Lord, Haw love-ly is the place, Where thou, enthroned in glory, show'st, Where thou, enthroned inglory, show'st The brightness of thy face.


## TWVECD. C. M.

DR. CARTER.



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JONES. C. M. \#
W. H. W. Darley.


How bless'd are they who al - ways keep Who ne - ver from the sa-cred paths Of God's commandments stray, Of God's commandments stray.
 How bless'd are they who al - ways keep The pure and per - fect way; Who ne - ver from the sa-cred paths Of God's commandments stray, Of God's commandments stray.


How bless'd are they who al - ways keep
Who ne $=$ ver from the sa-cred paths Of God's commandments stray, Of God's commandments stray

## CHIMES.

C. M.


## PEMRPROKE. C. M.



0 'twas a joy-ful sound to hear Our trihes de-vout-ly say: "Up, Israel, to the temple haste, Up, Israel, to the temple haste, And keep the festal day!"


0 'twas a joy - ful sound to hear Our tribes de-vout-ly say: "Up, Israel, to the temple haste, Up, Israel, to the temple haste, And keep the festal day !"


warenan. с....



BRADFORD. C. M.


HALLERMA. C. M.


Youth, when de - vo - ted to the Lord, Is pleasing in his eyes, Aflower, tho' of - fer'd in the bud, Is no vain sac - ri - fice.登这:

Youth, when de - vo - ted to the Lord, Is pleasing in his eyes, A flower, tho' of - fer'd in the bud, Is no vain sac - ri - fice.


Youth, when de - vo - ted to the Lord, Is pleasing in his eyes, Aflower, tho' of - fer'd in the bud, Is no vain sac - ri - fice.




ASHLLEY. C. M.


Sal-va-tion! O the joy - ful sound, Glad tid-ings to our ears: A sov'-reign balm for ev' - ry wound, A cor-dial to our fears


Glory, honour, praise, and power, Be un-to the Lamb for ev-er, Jesus Christis our Re - deem-er! Hal - le - lu-jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal -le-lu - jah! praise the Lord!


Glory, honour, praise, and power, Be un-to the Lamb for ev-er, Jesus Christis our Re - deem-er! Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le-lu - jah! praise the Lord!


## REVELATTON. C. M.






But makes the per-fect law of God His busi-ness and de - light; De - vout-ly reads there - in by day, And med-i - tates by night.


But makes the per-fect law of God His busi - ness and de - light; De-vout-ly readsthere - in by day, And med - i tates by night.


## WTHETSUNPAY. C. PI. Wouble.

PLEYEL.


C. PI Double.



## W 1 NDSOR.

C. M. Ninor.
G. KIRBY.



## TRUTMEREORD. S.M. :

G. F. J.

$U$ bless the Lord, my soul, His grace to thee proclam; And all that is with - in me, join $T o$ bless his ho - ly name.



## WATCHMAN. S. M.




## SHITHAND. S.M.




MATETIFAN.


0 bless the Lord, my soul, His grace to thee proclaim: And all that is with - in me, join To bless his ho - ly name, To bless his ho-ly name.


0 bless the Lord, my soul, His grace to thee proclaim; And all that is with - in me, join Tobless his ho - ly name, To bless his ho-ly name.
HOYD. S. M. :
T. Loud.


Blest is the tie that binds Our hearts in Chris - tian love, The fel - low - ship of kin - dred minds Is like to that a - bove.




0 bless the Lord, my soul, His mer-cies bear in mind, For-get not all his ben - e-fits Who is to thee so kind, Who is to thee so kind.

## SHLVER, or RALCON STRELCT. S. IIL. J. sмitн.


Avond. s. m.


## COXPEAD. <br> S. ML. 末

T. Loud.



From youth to hoa - ry age My call-ing to ful - fil: O may it all my pow'rs en - gage I'o do my Mas - ter's will.



HAYMN. S. M. Donble.


How charming is their voice, How sweet their tid-ings are! "Zi-on, be-hold thy Sa - viour King, He reigns and tri - umphs here."


RAPTURE. H. H. C. P. M.




## $425320$




NEWCOUR'T.
I. 2. or H. P. M.
H. BUND.



MONMOUTII. II. 2. or L. P. M.



GUARDIAN. II. 3. or L. MI. 6 lines.



TIIE VOICE OF PEACE. H. B. or I. M. 6 lines. mazzinghi.






EATON. L. M. or H. M. G lines, or IH. 3.



## MONTEOSE.

II. 1. or H. M. .
W. H. W. Darley. 101


Awake, ye saints, awake, And hail the sacred day! In loftiest songs of praise your joy-ful homage pay; Welcome the day that God hath blest,'The type of heav'n's eternal rest, eternal rest.


## DARWELLS. IH. \&. or H. M. Darwell.




STANDRRIDGE.
HI. 4. or H. M. \%
c. hommann. los

voi - ces raise, Ye cher-u - bim and ser - a - phim, To sing his praise. Your voi-ces raise, Ye cher-u - bim and ser-a-phim, To sing his praise.

voi-ces raise, Ye cher-u-bim and ser - a - phim, To sing his praise. Your voi-ces raise, Ye cher-u - bim and ser-a-phim, To sing his praise.

vni - oes raise, Ye cher - u - bim and ser - a - phim, To sing his praise. Your voi-ces raise, Ye cher-u-bim ond ser - a - phim, To sing his praise.


# WALWORTHI. II. 5. or 10s. 



So thirsts to reach thy sa-cred dwell-ing - place, So pants my soul for thee, great King of kings, So thirsts to reach thy sa-cred dwell-ing - place.


So thirsts to rearlh thy sa - cred dwell - ing - place, So pants my soul for thee, great King of kings, So thirsts to reach thy sa-cred dwell - ing - place.


## VENICE. TII. 6. or 7 g \& 6s.




MISSION. H. M. Double.


To him shall endless pray'r be made,
And praises throng to crown his head; His name like sweet perfume shall rise, With ev' - ry morn - ing sa - cri - fice


And spangled heav'ns, a - shining frame, The great O - ri - gi - nal pro-claim.


GHLUETTE.
L. M. Double. :





From day to day his praise proclaim, Who us has with sal - va-tion crown'd: To heathen lands his fame rehearse, His wonders to the $u$ - ni - verse.


From day to day his praise proclaim, Who us has with sal-va-tion crown'd; To heathen lands his fame rehearse, His wonders to the $u$ - nl verse

## ATONEMENT. L. M. Double. :


count but loss, And pour contempt on all my pride. For, bid it, Lord, that I should boast, Save


## 111

SAVANNAII. TI. 5. or 1OS.
pleyel.


Rise, crown'd with light, im-pe-rial Sa-lem, rise! Ex-alt thy tow'ring head and lift thine eyes ! See heav'nits sparkling portals wide display, And break up-on thee in a flood of day.

'IYNG. IHI. 1. or 7s. 声
w. norris. 115



DONLZETMY. THI. 1. or 7s. :
Donizetti. Rig


PLEECLIS HIYMN. HII. 1. or 7s.
PLEYEL.



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NAPLES。 THID. or \%/s.
PLEYEL.


Lord, my God, I long to know, Oft it cau-ses anx-ious thought; Do I love thee, Lord, or no? Am I thine, or am $\quad$ not?


## 24 SPANISII MYMIN. HHI 1. Double, or 7 s , 2 verses. $\%$







REV. DR. G. T. BEDELL. $\mathbf{1 2 9}$




SHEPHERTS. IHI. 3. or 8s \& 8s. \%
W. H. W. DaRley.




DULCE DOMUM. HII. 3. or 8s \& 7s.


SAXONY. IHI. 3. or 8s \& 7s.
NAUMANN.



SPLAR. Hil. 3. or 8s \& 7s. :


SHCHLIAN HIYMN. THIC B. or 8s \& 7s.


Note. This tune may be used as a III. 5, or 8s, 7s, and 4s, by repeating the last line but one of the words.


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ALDEN. HI. 3. Double, or 8s \& 7s. 2 verses. \% w.h.w.darley. 1339



THVOLI. III. 3. Double, or 8s \& 7s. 2 verses.
pleyel. 141




When thine ol - iveplants in - creasing, Pour their plenty o'er thy plain, Grateful, thou shall take the bless - ing, But not search the bough a - gain;




## 14 量 <br> ABERCROMPIE. WI. 5. оr 8s \& gs. 2 verses. \# c.



ONDERDONK. HH. 5. or 8s, 7s, \& 4s. \%
HOOK.
145



HANOVER, or ST. MICHAELS. IV. I. op 1OS \& 11s. handel. 147



LYONS. IV. 1. or 10s \& His.





HUPEELD. IV. U. or Ils. or Ils \& 12s. :
W. H. W. DARLEY.

153


154

## HINTON. IV. 4. or 11s.



HONTGOMERY. IV. 5. or 12s. 客
w. h. w. darley. 155


## 156

## DALSTON.



How pleased and blest was I To hear the people cry, Come let us seek our God to-day. Yes ! with a cheerful zeal, We'll haste to Zion's hill, And there our vows and honours pay.
SUDDARDS.
W. H. W. Darley.




The God of Abraham praise, Who reigns enthroned above, Ancient, of ev-er-last-ing days, And God of love; Je-ho vah, great I AM, By earth and heaven confess'd:


Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wings, Thy bet-ter por-tion trace; Rise, from tran - si - to - ry things, Tow'rdsheav'n thy des-tined place:



## LILLINGTON. II. 1. or 7s. \% J. c.b.standbridge.




## 159

## Camtus zerdrsiat．

路成过。<br>CHANTS ANTHEMS，SENTEMCES，ETC．






No. 4. VENITE EXCLTEMUS. Double Chant.






GLORIA IN EXCELSIS. Concluded.




No. 8. GLORIA PATRI. Single Chant.



TEL DLUM LAUDAMUS. Ver. $\boldsymbol{5}, 6, \boldsymbol{8}, \boldsymbol{8} \mathbf{S}$.


No.10. TE DEUM. :
W. H. W. DARLEY.










The noblearny of Martyrs praise thee. The holy Church, throughoutall the world, dothac-knowledge thee: The Father, of an infinite ma-jes - ty; Thine adorable, true, and on - ly Son;








$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Thou sitest at the right hand of God, in the glory of the Fa - ther. We believe that thou shalt come to be our Judge. We therefore pray thee, help thy ser- }\} \text { with thy } \\ \text { vants, whom thou hast redeemed }\end{array}\right\}$ wither Thou sittest at the right hand of God, in the glory of the Fa - ther. Webelieve that thoushaltcometo be our Judge. We therefore pray thee, help thy ser- with thy


TE DEUM. concluded.


## 182

No. 12. JUBILATE DEO. Double Chant. :


No. 13. JUBHLATR DEO. Dondole Chant.
soaper. 183


## 184

No. 14. JUPDHATCE DEO. Double Chant.




No. 17. BENEDICTUS. Double Chant. \% w. w. w. darley 187


No. 1s.

## No. 19.

No. 20.






Therefore with Angels and Archangels, and with all the company of heaven, we laud, and magnify thy glo - rious name; ever more praising thee, and saying,


Ho-ly, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts, Heaven and earth are full of thy Glo - ry: Glory be to thee, OLord Most High. A - men; A - men.


Ho-ly, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts, Heaven and earthare full of thy Glo - ry: Glory be to thee, O Lord Most High. A - men; A - men.





No. 2\%. GLOREA PATZI. Peuble Chant.





No. 31. CANTATE DOMINO. Double Chant.







No. 36. DEUS MISEREATUR. Concluded.


No. 3\%. INTRODUCRORY CHANT. "II will lift up mine eyes." \% $\%$





No. 41. BENEDIC, ANIMA MEA. Dovible Chant.


208 No. 42. CHANT FOR EASTER SUNDAY. Triple Chant. : dr. boyce, and b. carr.




Anthem. "From the rising of the sun."
From a Mass by MOZART. Arranged by J. C. B. STANDBRIDGE.



## 214 <br> 214










From an "Agnus Dei" of G. A. NAUMANN. Arranged by J. C. B. STANDBRIDGE.

SYM. Andante Sostenuto. 10



"Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth." Continued.


God of Sa - ba - oth, Ho - ly, Ho-ly, Ho - ly, Ho-ly, Ho - ly, Ho-ly, Ho - ly, Lord God of Sa - ba - oth.








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${ }^{6}$ The rising God ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
Continued.





Let the words of my mouth, and the med - i - ta - tion of my heart, $\quad \boldsymbol{P}$ be al-way ac - cep-ta-ble, be al-wayac-


## "Het the words of my mouth." Concluded.




gates with thanks-giv-ing, and in - to his courts with praise; be thank - ful un-to him, and speak good of his name.




244

## O praise God in his holiness. Concluded.



## TRISAGION. "Holy: Holy: Holy: Lord God of hosts.9? j. c. b. standbridge.ere



${ }^{66}$ Holy: Holy: Holy: Hold God of hosts." continued.


## $218$

## 




0 ®5(
${ }^{66}$ Have mercy upon me." :
From SARTI, arranged by J. C. B. STANDBRIDGE.

"Have mercy mpon me," concluded


## 252



## 6(O) come, let us sing." continued.





## 66 When the radiant beams of day." concluded.



## AN'THEN. "Praise to thee." :



Praise to thee from ev'ry tongue; Join, my soul, with ev'ry creature, Join the u-ni-ver-sal song. Joy-ful-ly on earth a-dore him, Till in heav'n we take our place,



Though unworthy, Lord, thine ear.



Sound Je-ho-vah's praise on high! Ho-ly, ho-ly, ho-ly Lord; Be thy glorious name a - dored ; Deign our humble songs to hear, Though unworthy, Lord, thine ear.



## 262



SENTHNCE. ${ }^{66}$ The sacrifices of GDd. 9 萝


## 264 <br> SENTENCE. <br> ${ }^{66}$ Let the words of my mouth." : <br> J. C. B. STANDBRIDGE.



SYM. 8va. alta.
be al - way ac-cept - a - ble, be al - way ac-


Let the words of my mouth,
and the med-i - ta-tion of my heart,

in thy sight,
in thy
sight,
0 Lord,
0 Lord, my strength and my Re-deem - er,
my strength and my Re-deem-er.

ANTHEMI FOR CYARETABLE OCCASIONS.:


## ANTHEME FOR CHARETABLE OCCASIONS. continued.



## ANTHEM FOR CHARITABLE OCCASIONS. continued.




ANCHEM, Triumphant rione :



Dulciana, or Choir Organ open Diapason and Flute.



## 272

Triumphant Zion. Continued.


## Triumphiant Tion. Concluded.


${ }^{66}$ The Lord is in his holy temple."
From a Litany of MOZART, Arranged by J. C. B. STANDBRIDGE.



## 286

"Bow down thine ear.,"
Prayer from ROSSINI's Oratorio "Moses in Egypt. '




name, 0 Lord, for ev - er-more, thy name, 0 Lord, thy name, 0 Lord.


$p p$ Hark! hark! hark! hark! the her - ald an - gels sing, Glo - ry to the new - born King, Glo - ry f to the new-born King; Hark!


Hark! hark! hark! hark! the her - ald an - gels sing, Glo - ry to the new - born King, Glo - ry tothe new-born King; Hark!


hark ! the her - ald an-gels sing, Glo - ry to the new - born King, Glo - ry to thenew-born King, Glory to the new-born King, to the new-born

hark ! the her - ald an-gels sing, Glo - ry to the new - born King, Glo - ry to the new-born King, Glory to the new-born King, to the new-born

hark! hark! hark! hark! Glo - ry to the new - born King, Glo - ry to the new-born King, Glory to the new-born King, to the new-born

hark! hark! hark! hark! Glo - ry to the new - born King, Glo - ry to the new-born King, Glory to the new-born King, to the new-born

'"Mark: the herald angels sing." continued.

"Hark: the herald angels sing." continued.



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King, Glo-ry to the new-born King, Glory to the new-born King.


King, Glo-ry to the new-born King, Glory to the new-born King.


King, Glo-ry to the new-born King, Glory to the new-born King.
Late in time be-


lold him come, Offspring of the virgin's womb. Veil'd in flesh, the God - head see: Hail th'incarnate De-i-ty, Pleased, as man, with man to dwell;



Je-sus, now E - man-u - el. Ris'n with healing in his wings, Light and life to all he brings : Hail the Sun of righteousness; Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace; Hail the Sun of


Je-sus, now E - man-u - el.
Hail the Sun of righteousness ; Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace ; Hail the Sun of


Je-sus, now E-man - u - el.


Je-sus, now E-man-u-el.
Hail the Sun of righteousness ; Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace ; Hail the Sunof


righteousness; Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace. Ris'n with healing in his wings, Light and life to all he brings: Light and life
to
all he brings,
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righteousness ; Hail the heav' H -born Prince of peace. Ris'n with healingin his wings, Lightand life to all he brings: Light and life to all he brings, Light and life to

righteousness; Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace. Ris'n with healing in his wings, Light and life to all he brings: Light and life to all he brings, Light and life to





righteousness; Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace. Hail the Sun of righteousness, Hail the Sun of righteousness; Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace.

righteousness; Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace. Hail the Sun of righteousness, Hail the Sun of righteousness; Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace.

righteousness; Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace. Hail the Sun of righteousness, Hail the Sun of righteousness; Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace.


all he brings: Hail the Sun of righteousness; Hail theheav'n-born Prince of peace. Lightand life toall he brings, Lightand life to all, to all, to all, to all he


Hail the Sun of righteousness; Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace. Light and life to all he brings, Light and life to all,
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Hail the Sun of righteousness; Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace. Lightand life to all he brings, Lightand life to all,
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Hail the Sun of righteousness; Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace. Light and life to all he brings, Light and life to all,
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brings, Light and life to all he brings: Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace, Hail the Sun of righteousness; Hail the Prince of peace; "Hail the Sun of righteousness.

brings, Light and life to all he brings: Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace, Hail the Sun of righteousness; Hail the Prince of peace; Hail the Sun of righteousness.

brings, Light and life to all he brings: Hail the heav'n-bom Prince of peace; Hail the Sunofrighteousness; Hail the Prince of peace; Hail the Sun of righteousness.

brings, Light and life to all he brings: Hail the heav'n-born Prince of peace; Hail the Sun of righteousness; Hail the Prince of peace; Hail the Sun of righteousness.


GEHEssed is he that cometh in the name of the Hordo. \% w. a. mozart. 295







## Just published, at LEE \& WALKER'S great Music and Piano Emporium, No. 722 Chestnut St., Philadelp' 'a,

 BUDE AMD BHOUs80148:60 SACRED MELODIES, WITH BRILLIANT VARIATIONS FOR THE PIANO.

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180. 181. Charity
1. Evezing Song to the Virgin
2. Wings of a Dove
3. Come, ye Disconsolate
4. From Creenland's Icy Mountains
5. Jerusalem, my happy Home
6. Vesper Hymn
7. I would not live alway
8. Strike the Cymbal
9. Feace, troubled Soul!
?7 Fer, far o'er Hill and Dell ine, still fading
3.. ... sanger Bird
.4. Vifow of Nain -
Ade te Fideles
10. There's nothing true but Heaven
11. Sicilual Hymn
12. $\dot{x}^{\prime \prime}$ German Hymn

10 Put K athers .
: Prayc. n Zampa

No. 21. Prayer from Moses
22. Prajer from Tancred
23. Faith
24. Hope
25. Watchman, tell us of the Night 26. List to the Convent Bells
27. Our Lord is risen from the dead
28. Triumphant Zion
29. Hark, ten thousand Voices cry
30. Scund the loud Timbrel -
31. The Heavens are telling -
32. Antioch
33. Changes of the Bell
34. With Verdure clad
35. Vital Spark of heavenly Flame
36. Oh, had I Jubal's Lyre
37. Prayer from the Freischutz
38. Air from Joseph and his Brethren .
39. Airs from Mozart's 12th Mass
40. Befure Jehovah's awful Throne

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L. \& W. have constantly on hand a splendid assortment of PIANOS and MLLODEONS, from the best New York and Boston manufacturers, at the lowest prices.



[^0]:    *The Pupil will olserve that every technical term is written in italics, when used for the first time.

[^1]:    * Two illustrations will suffice to authorize this suggestion, viz. : speaking of St , or B , above the stafi, we would say that it is placed above the first upper ledger line, instead of above the first ledger line above the staff; and when speaking of SoL, or $G$, below the staff, it would be said to be below the second lower ledger line, instead of below the second ledger line below the staff.

[^2]:    *From the Latin adjective octavus, the eighth.

[^3]:    * It will strike the pupil's mind still more if we carry this to the much smaller divisions of the semibreve, which we here compare to the dollar and the minim to the half dollar; the crotchet will then compare with the quarter of dollar, the quaver with the $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents piece or eight for a dollar, and the semiquaver with the $6 \frac{1}{4}$ cents or sixteen for a dollar. This very useful and ingenious comparison was suggested to me by my friend Professor J. C. B. Standbridge, and is a capital one in teach-

[^4]:    Praise ye the Lord ! our God to praise My soul her

[^5]:    Ye that in might and power ex - cel, Your grateful sa - cri - fice pre - pare ; God's glorious ac - tions loud - ly
    tell, His wondrous power to all de - clare

[^6]:    na - ture lies, Un - con - scious of

