## THE

#  <br> COLLECTION のF SACRED MESIC. 

LIRGE AND CHOIGE VARIETY OF NEW TUNES; LANTS ANTHEMS, MOTETTS, \&c., FROM THE BEST FOREIGN AND AMERICAN COMPOSERS, WITH ALL TEE OLD TUNES IN COMMON TJSE.

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A Concisc schucutary Course,
IPLIFIEL AND ADAPTEI TO THE CAPACITIES OF BBGINNERS.-THE WHOLE COMPRISING THE MOST COMPLETE; COLLEU'TION OF SACRED MUSIC EVER PUBLISHED.

> RY I. B. WOODBURY,

ORGAN:gT AND DIRECTOB OF MUSIC AT THE BUTGERS ETREET CHTRCH, EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MUBICAL REVIEW,
AND AUTHOR OF VARIOUS MUSICAL WOBKE.
BOSTON: W. J. REYNOLDSAND COMPANY. ANI SOLD BY THE BOOK FELLERS GENERALLY THROUGHOUT

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LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY OF NEW TUNES; CEANTS, ANTHENS, MOTETTS, \&c., FROMTHE BEST FOREIGN AND AMERICAN COMPOSERS, WITH ALL THE OLD TUNES IN COMMON USE.

TOGTHER WITH
A $\mathfrak{C o m i s e} \mathbb{E}$ mentary $\mathbb{C o u r s e}$,

* SIMPLIFIED AND ADAPTED TO THE CAPACITIES OF BEGINNERS.-THE WHOLE COMPRISING THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION O SACRED MUSIC EVER PUBLISHED.

BY I. B. WDODBURY,
ORGANIST AND director of music at the rutgerb staeet church, editor of the americas mugical meyiewf and author of various úsical works.

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## PREFACE.

Tus rapid and steady advance in music, more particularly in the village chotr and singing sehool, in all parts of the United States, calls for constan: Improvements in the style and variety of our sacred music books. It has been proved again and again, that the heavy chorals of the old world (notwitlistanding their intrinsic merit) are not adapted to the wants of this country. in the following pagcs we think we have met the wants of all. The great variety of style and adaptedness to the growing wants of our choirs and classes, together with the large numbers of individual compositions (there are upwards of t200 hundred different composers represented in this work), will, we think, warrant this assertion in the following synopsis, the connoisseur is made acquainted with some of the prominent features of the work.
Elementary Course.-This conmprises full and copious rules, stripped of all technical terms that are not essential to the progress of the pupil, and can be used with or winhout the blackhoard. The exercises are generally pleasing, and many rounds and pleasant melodies are foum to interest the pupil. The fiahit of singing sacred words in the singing school, merely for the purpose of practice. thmsina thonghtless manner rehearsing the words of sacred writ, we think very otjectionable, and therefore have inserted an un usual number of melodies in the text-book, and tunes in the body of the work, for class practice.

Theory for playing by Figures.-Playing by figures is becoming so common that no work would he com plete without instruction on this subject. It is presumed that sufficient iusight has been given in the short and concise rules laid down, to enable the pupit, even witherit an instructor, to play common psal mody by figures, on the Organ, Melodeon, Seraphine, or Piano-Forte.
New Tunes.-There are more than Four Ilundred tunes and set pieces that are entirely new, or never before published in any church music book in thls country, many of which were collected by the editor in persin, while on a visit to Europe for this purpose. Usefulness in the arrangement has been the guide rather han novelty, although we think there is sufficient that is new to please the most fastidious.

Old Trunes -All the old tunes of merit have been inserted. (between three and Gour hundred ) comprising many that are now almost forgolien, althongh sung by our forefathers in the family tevotions and sanciuary of Goul. The meloties and babes of these tunes are unaltred. Some of the intermediate parts are re-arranged to avoid false counterpoint, but never for the mere purpose of suiting our own taste.
Varieties of Metre. - There are upwarde of sixty different metres in this work, and an index of first lines of all odd metre hymns in common use is found at the end of t e book, with one or more appropriate tunes to each, thus enabling the chorister to select rapidly when sufficient time is not allowed, as is often thr case in the servlces of the church.

Set Pieces for partscular accaions.-These are arlapted to Itstallation, Dedication, Ordination, Chrlstmas, Thanksgiving, Fast, Indeenfence, Burial service, Missionary mettings, Concerts of prayer, Mar. riage ceremony, and every oter occusion of public interest in which misic is called in to lend her eleva ting influence.

Chants. - This feature cthe work will be found full and complete, having instructions in chanting, and upwards of fifly differentsets of words adapted to all occasions of the church. The full service of the Episcopal church is ins ted, and select portions of the Bible have been set for the usenf nur churches generally.

Music for Select hoirs and Societies.-To meet the wants of the community in this respect, an entirely new feature is adrid, which caunot he found in any other work of the kind. The Oraforio of Absalom has been arrangr and composed expressly for this work. It comprises many of the classical gems from other oratorios nd selections from the masses and concerted works of Haydn, IIummel, Beethoven Romberg, Fel enl David. Rossim, and otlier eminent composers. This oratorio is adapted expressly for those clics anit societies that are not able to perform so difficult c.s as the "Measiah," "Crea. tion," sec. Ally of the solos or clioruses may be sung separately, (many of them being suited to varions occasirs of the church service, and the accompaniments will be found simple and capable of being performe by amateur musicians that have not had much experience in this style of music. If cerain par of the oratorio are found too difficult, they may be umitted as a general thing without injury to the corrsition as a whole. It is the intention of the author, to arrange separate orchestral parts for in strum ${ }^{\text {ts }}$ to most of the set pleces and some of the tunes-thus perfecting the work $\ln$ all its departments, and aking it worthy a place in the library of cvery musician in our land.

तount of Music.-There are in the Dutcimer about seven hundred tunes, upwards of one hundred ant wenty-five select pieces, and about one hundred elementary exercises, rounds, melodies, sc., for $\mathrm{cl}^{s}$ practice; comprising in all nearly one thousand different compositions.

Merhanical Execution of the Work.-The style of printing will in many important respects be found su erior to any work ever before offered to the public. By using the new and beautiful diamond type, so ype解 have not half the amount of music in them.

# Entered according to f t of Congrese, in the yenr 1850 , <br> 13 y I. b. WOODBURY, 

In the Clerk's Offe of the District Court of he United States for the Southern District of New York.


## elements 0F MUSIC Made Easy

## LESSONI．

The elements of music may be classed under four heads，or distinctions． Under the first bead，sounds are long or short．（Time．）
Under the second，they are high or lozo．（Melody）
Under the third，they are loud or soft．（Expression．）
Combination of sounds，or Harmony，forms the fourth distinction．
Remark．－These distinctions should be practised separately，until each is thoroughly anderstood，both theoretically and practically，by the beginner．
Perpendicular lines，with the spaces between them，are termed bars and neasures，thus：

$$
\text { 芯 } \mid \text { measure. มี } \mid \text { measure 号 } \mid \text { measure. タ̀ } \mid
$$

In order to give variety to the time in music，the measures are divided nto parts usually denoted by figures，thus：＊
$-$


4．$|$| I | I | I | 1 | I | I | I | I | I | Quadruple measure． |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

6. 



Sextuple
measure．
Note．－Let the teacher turn to different pieces of music，and request the pupils to name the kind of time of each piece，until ready answers are obtained．
Questions．－ 1 ．Into how many distinctions do we divide the elements of music ？－2．Name the first listnction；the second；the third；the fourth．-3 ．Name these perpendicular lines（pointing to them in
？he book or on the blackboard．）－4．What are the spaces between the bars called！－5．How many varieties
－Some writers designate double measure by the letter $\mathbf{C}$ with a bar across，thus $\mathbb{f}^{2}$ and quadruple by the letter c．thus $\theta$ ．
：
of measure have we－？－6．What figure indicates the first variety $?$ what the second ；what the third 3 the fourth 7－7．Give the name of each variety． 8 ．Into how many parts is luuble measure divided ？
triple，\＆c．7－9．How many bars and nseasures liave we，in each of these examples？

江 $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{F}}$ Sing a few tunes by rote from the commencement of the class．

## LESSON II．

In order to perform music with accuracy，a motion of the hand is neces sary，called beating time．Double measure has two beats in a measure，thus：

$$
\text { 2. }\left|\underline{\text { Down, } \mid \mathrm{Up}_{2}}\right| \underline{\text { Down, } \mid \mathrm{UP}_{2}}|\underline{\text { Dcwn }}| \text { Up. }
$$

Triple measure has three beats，thus：

$$
\text { 3. } \mid \text { Down, } 1 \text { Lef, } \perp \text { Up. } \mid \text { Down, } 1 \text { Lef. } \mid \text { Up. } \mid \text { Down, } \perp \text { Left, } 1 \text { Up. }
$$

Quadruple measure has four beats，thus：

Sextuple measure，six，thus：

Or two，thus：
when rapidity in execution is necessary．
Note．－The pupil should be careful to move the hand promptly in beating time，as this is indispensable to a correct performance．He should also，from the commence－ ment，make it an invariable rule to beat the time，notwithstanding the effort which may be required to acquire this most impariant requisite to correct mechanical execution． Some beginners may find it necessary to omit singing for awhile，in order to devote all their attention to the manner of beating time．
No teacher can expect to be successful，unless he insists upon the observance of the above instructions．Let the right hand of every pupil be made to move with accuracy and ease，the motion proceeding from the wrist，with the arm immuvable，in all the varieties of measure，before attempting the voice．

Exercises，something like the following，should now be practised，pro－ nouncing one word or syllable to each beat．

## ELEMENTS OF MUSIC MADE EASY.

2. Down, up, | one, two, | loud, soft, | roam-ing, | flow-ing, \&e.
3. Down, left, up, | one, two, three, | loud, soft, soft, | wil-ling-ly, \&e
4. Down, left, right, up, | one, two, three, four, | loud, soft, loud, soft, | gen-tle-man-ly, | rep-u-ta-bly, \&e.
5. Down, down, down, up, up, up, | oue, two, three, four, five, six, | loud, soft, loud, soft, loud, soft, | in-stru-men-tal-i-ty, \&e.
Questions.-1. What do we mean by "beating time ?"-2. What is its use ?-3. How many beats has double measure ? how many triple? quadruple ? sextuple?-4. What distinguishes the different varieties of measure ?-5. Should the pupil tind difficulty in singing and beating time together, what course shoulld be pursiled ?-6. What should never be omited, in order to execute music in time $7-7$. Which hand shonld be used in beating time $7-8$. Whence should the motion proceed?-9. A word of how many
syllables represents double measure ? triple 7 quadruple ! sextuple?

## LESSON III.

OF ACCEVT, OR LOUD AND SOFT SOLNDS. (Expression.)
In order to give more expression to musie, eertain sounds should be sung louder than others. This is usually termed accent, and corresponds to the aeceut of the words which are set to the musie. The aecent should be laid on the first beat in double and triple measures; the first and third in quadruple; and first and fourth in sextuple. All these rules are subjeet to exeeptions, as will be shown hereafter.
Let the pupil praetise all the varieties of measure, using the word loud on the aecented, and soft on the unaccented parts of the measure.

## OF THE CLLARACTERS USED TO DENOTE THE LENGTII OF SOLNDS.

Long and short sounds are represented by eharaeters called notes, thus:
The whole note
is equal to two halves,
O (Semibreve,) represented by the fig. 1,*

(Crotehet,)
sixten sixtenths, OOOOOOOOOOOOOO (Semiquaver,)
32 thirty-seeonds,

## 27832093y030903


(Demisemi quaver,) 32 .*

RESTS AND DOTTED NOTES.
Cbaraeters indieating silence in musie are termed rests, and saeh note has a corresponding rest, thus:
Whole rest. Half rest. Quarter rest. Eighth rest. Sixteenth rest. Thirty-second rest.

A dot after a note or rest adds one half to its value; thus, $O$. a dotted whole note is equal to three halves $\rho p \neq, a p$ equal to three $p p \rho$; a dotted rest, thus, -., is equal to three half rests, thus, - - $-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{m}$ equal to $F \bar{F}, \& c$.

A seeond dot adds one half to the first dot, thus:


EXERCISES IN LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS AND RESTS.
Sing one La to each note.


Remark.-The stems of notes may turn up or down, and be connected thus: - and their value is not changed. A whole rest in a measure whole rest is also called a whole measure rest.
Questions.-1. What is accent ?-2. Which beat is accented in double measure? triple ? quadruple? sextuple 1-3. What are those characters termed which represent the length of sonns? -4 . What name is given to the longest note? the next? the next? the next? \&c.-5. How many half notes to a
whole l how many quarters? how many eighths? \&c. - 6 . How many quarters to one half? how many whole ? how many quarters ? how many eighths 1 \&c. - 6 . How many quarters to one half? how many elghths ? how mally sixteenths \&u.-7. Ilow many eighths to one quarter 7 how many sixteenihs $?$ how
many thirty-seconls? - 8 . Iow anany sixleenths to one cighth 7 how many ihirty-seconds ? 9 . What are 11. Which way does the quarter rest tirn? eighth? \&cc.-12. How much dues a dot aud io the value of a rest or note - 13 . A dotted whole is equal to what three notes? a dotted half 1 quarter 1 \&cc.
Note.-The ingenious and careful teacher will vary these, as well as other questions, in many ways, to alford variety and instruction.

- The pupil will take notice that the lower figure at the commencement of a piece of music, represents the tind of notes, or rather their value in a measure, and the upper the kind of measure.


## LESSONIV.

## second distixctiov-IIIGII Avd Low socnds, or nelody.

A regular series of eight notes, all differing in piteh, is termed the dia-- tonic scale. The numerals, one, two, three, \&e., are used to designate these eight sounds. The first seven letters' of the alphabet are also used; $\mathbf{C}$ being applied to one, $D$ to two, $E$ to three, $\mathbf{F}$ to four, $G$ to five, $\mathbf{A}$ to six, $\mathbf{B}$ to seven, and C again to eight. There-are also seven syllables, namely, Do, re. $m i, f a$, sol, la, si.

Five lines and four spaces, thus, constitute what is ealled the staff, and it determines the piteh of sounds. Each line or space in the staff is called a degree, making nine in all; and as the compass of voices and instruments is mueh greater than the staff of five lines will allow, added lines below and above are used to any extent which may be neeessary. The diatonic scale is placed on the staff thus:


Characters called clefs are used to denote where one of the seale is written,
thus,
 Fith the G or treble clef, and with the base or F clef, thus,


Note.-The order of intervals of the diatonic scale may be introduced here, or in Lcsson $\epsilon$, at the option of the teacher.
The scale with the $G$ elef, together with numerals, letters, and syllables, is written thus:


The I clef is written thus:


- Sing the scale with the numerals, letters, and syllables, in all the varieties of measure, being careful to accent correctly.
Questions.-1. What is the second distinction 1-2. How many sounds have we in the dlatonic scale ? -3. What numerals are used to designate the scale 1 what letters? what syllables ?-4. How many lines and spaces has the staff?- W. What is the use of the staff ? It determines the pitch of soundsi- -6 . How
many derrces in tiee staff?-7. How are other ones acquired? - 8 . What characters are nsed to determine many denres in the staft - Where is one wrilten with thie $G$ clef? with the hase $?-10$. What letter to the
where one is writlen ?-9. frst line, $G$ clef $\}$ first space? second line \& \&c. -11 . What letter to the frst line, base clef 1 first space \& \&c.

Question the pupils something like the following on the succeeding exercises, before singing them.*

What is the first character used? A Clef. Which clef? The treble. What do the figures indicate? The kind of measure and notes. What kind of measure in No. 1? Double. No. 2? Triple, \&c. What are the perpendicular lines called? Bars. The spaces hetween the bars? Measures. How many beats to a measure in No. 1 ? Two. No. 2? Three, \&c. What one note comes to a beat in No. 1? A half. No. 2? A quarter, \&c. What are the five lines and spaces called? A Staff. What does the staff indicate? The pitch of sounds. What characters determine where one $-\overline{\text { on }}$ of the scalc is written? The clefs. What is the last character to every piece $=$ -
of music? A close, thus:

No. 1.


No. 2.


Question all the cxercises. as above, and sing the numerals and letters, as well as syllables.

* In some classes, perhaps the majority, Lesson No. 6 should be studied before atnglng these exercises

No. 3.


No. 4.


No. 5.
This exercise is more difficult than the above, and the teacher will first sing it to the class, letting them beat the time.


No. 6


A piece of music may commence on any degree of the scale.
No. 7.


No. 8.


No. 9.


LESSON V.
DIFFICULT EXERCISES IN LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS AND RESTS.
Remark. -Every school or class can spend not merely one evening, but several, on such exercises as below, and the result will show itself most prominently in the future excellence of the pupils.

1. 2 $2=0|=|0-|-0| 0| 00-|0| 0 F 0 F| 0 \mid$

2. 
3. 



EXERCISES IN WHICH NOTES ARE SUNG TO IIALF BEATS.


When a tie is drawn over two or more notes, thus, it shows the sound is to be continued cen over the bar, thus:

$$
\frac{\mathbf{4}}{\mathbf{4}} \boldsymbol{0} \text { काज }
$$

A piece of music may commence on any beat of the measure. This is peculiarly necessary in vocal music, in order that the accent of the poetry
may agree with that of the music, thus:

is wrong, as the accented words of the poetry come to the unaccented part of the measure ; it should have been thus:


EXERCISES COMMEVCING ON DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE MEASURE.


Nors.--The pupil may practise tunes, singing them without reference to the key or pitch, i. $e_{\text {., }}$ all the notes to a given sound, using the syllable $l a$, or words, thus:No. 5.


Once'more, my soul, the ris - ing day. Once more, my soul, the ris - ing day. Or thus:


Such exercises will afford great variety in the practice of long and short sounds (Time), and is certainly one of the most useful exercises for classes. The teacher may with propricty write tunes on the blackbnard, as above.

## LESSON VI.

CONTINUATION OF HIGH AND LOW SOUNDS, OR MELODY.
In analyzing the diatonic scale, there are seven intervals; viz., five major and two minor scconds.
From one to two is a major, two to three major, thrce to four minor, four to five major, five to six major, six to seven major, seven to eight minor seconds. This order of intervals must be strictly enforced, or false intonation will arise, a habit that every singer should carefully avoid.

Remark.-The terms whole and half lones are deservedly discontinued by many of our best teachers, and the more correct terms of majnr and minor scconds substituted. A whole tone is a sound, and not an interial or distance from one sound to another. Besides the above-named intervals, we have thirds, fourths, fifths, \&c. Let the teacher exercise the pupils in the intervals something as follows:-Teacher says, (pointing to them on the blackboard, ) Sing one. The pupils sing Do. Teacher. - Sing three Pupils.-Mi. Tcacher.-Sing five. Pupuls.-Sol, \&c. When the pupils have acquired readiness in the intervals of $1,3,5,8$, others may be gradually introduced: the tourth first, then the second and fourth; second, fourth and sixth; second, fourth, sixth and seventh; and finally, all the intervals.

Here we have a series of progressive intervals. from the most simple to the most diffieult.

## No. 1. INTERTALS OF THE TIIIRD, FIFTII, AND EIGITII.


no. 2. intervais of the fourth.
4
(A)


No. 3. INTERTALS OF TIIE SIXTH, SEVENTII, AND OTHERS.*


No. 4.
INTERVALS, in DIFFICLLT TIME.


No. 5. ROUND FOR TWO VOICES.


## No. 6.

ROUND FOR TIIREE VOICES.

"For more extended instructions on intervals, see "Woodbury's Self-Instructor" in musical eompositlon, published by William Hall \& Son, No. 232 Broadway, N. Y.

No. 6 continued.
No. 7. ROCND FOR FOLR VOICES.


Grass is growing, Men are mowing, Birds are singing, Bells are ringing, Join your voicrs, All rejoices.
Certain tunes should now be practised, such, for example, as the soprano in Richmond p. 91, the same $\ln$ Phillips, p. 93, Edmeston, p. 94, Wuodworth, p. 31, \&c.

Two or more sounds heard at the same time, form a Chord, and a succession of chords constitutes harmony
Let the two sections of the school sing the following chords:

| First section sing | 1, | Second section | sing | 3. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 3, | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5. |
| 6 | 6 | " | 3, | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8. |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 5, | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3. |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 8, | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5. |
| 6 | " | 6 | 5, | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3. |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 3, | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1. |

Notr.-Difide the school also into three or four sections, and practise together the numerals $1,3,5,8$ This combination of sounds is called the Common Chord.
In harmony, the notes that are to be sung together are written over or under each other on separate staves, or on the same staff.

## LESSON VII. base clef.

As has been shown in Lesson 4, we have an $\mathbf{F}$ or base clef which is used for male voices. One of the scale with this clef is written on the second space.

No. 1. ROUND FOR TWO VOICES.


On what space is one with $\mathbf{F}$ clef? On the second space or fourth de - gree.


No. 3.


Here we have an exercise in two parts; the male voices will sing the base, and the females the upper staff.


Or with tho base elef, thus :
No. 2.

Remark.-Although the base clef is not used for female voices, yet a knowledge of it cannot but be beneficial to female as well as male singers: the base of such tunes as Retreat, p. 25, Mendon, p. 26, Antorn, p. 27, Palmyra, p. $90, \& c$., may now be practised, all the voices singing the base. One lesson, at least, may be wholly and profita bly employed on this clef by the whole class.

These extended scales are but the repetition of the one we have been using; i.e., the intervals are precisely the same, if we take cight of the old scale as one of the extended; and the letters and numerals are the same also.

No. 3. EXERCISES FOR TIIE PRACTICE OF TIIE EXTENDED SCALES.


No. 4.
EXTEXDED BELOW TIIE OLD SCALE.


No. 5. EXTENSION Of TIIE SCALE IN TIIE base clef above didd BELOW THE OLD SCALE.


No. 6. EXERCISE OF DIFFICULT INTERVALS ABOVE AND BELOW THE STAFF


## ELEMENTS OF MUSIC MADE EASY.

Note to the Teacher.-All tunes ir, the key of C that have no accidentals in them may now be practised, and the class should not be allowed to go farther until some eadiness has been acquired in reading simple tunes at sight. The Base by male, and he Soprano by female voices, may now be employed together, after having been practised separately. A Brace, thus, $\{$ shows how many parts are to be sung together.
$\qquad$

## LESSONIX.

## CLASSIFICATION OF TOICES

Altiough the male and female voices may be employed together, yct, strictly speaking, they are not in unison. The female voice is cight sounds, or an octave higher than the male voicc. To prove this, the teacher should request the female portion of the class to sustain some given sound, while the teacher, commencing an octave lower, should sing up the scale (using the falsetto voice, if nccessary), until he is strictly in unison with the female voices. The class will not fail to perceive the difference, a knowledge of which will be of great importance to them as singers and musicians. After this is thoroughly understood, the following scale should be practised, the male voices commencing it, and the females joining when they can reach the pitch, say about G , fourth space base clef.

No. 1.


Basc.............................................................. :
The teacher will remark to the class that as the male and female voices differ in pitch, they cannot sing the same part, without creating what is termed false harmony and faulty progressiuns; i.e., consccutive octaves, \&c. The female voises are divided into high and low, or Soprano and Alto. A good soprano will sing up to A above the staff, and an alto should be able to sing A below. A tenor voice (the highest male voice) should be able to sing $F$ or $G$ above the base clef, and the base voice should sing G, first line base clef. See the Exercise above, in which the voices are illustrated, and about the compass of each is shown. Another rule, which will enable the
pupil to decide which is the legitimatc part for him or her, is this; if the high notes generally can be sung easier than the low, then tenor for male and soprano for female voices, although they may not be able to reach $G$ above. If, on the contrary, the low notes are sung with greater ease, then base for male and alto for female voices. A faithful teacher will also try each voice separately, and give suitable instructions as to quality of tone, and manner of producing it (for all voices differ in this respect). Also its formation on the high or low notes should be very particularly attended to. Here we have, at one view, the manner in which the parts are usually arranged.

No. 2.
Although the G clef is generally used in this country for
 the tenor, yet it is not correct, for instead of the music being performed where written, it is in reality sung eight otes lower.
The C clef which is in common use in Europe, would remedy this difficulty, but as it requires some time to acquire a knowledge of it , by common consent the G clef has been substituted for it in this country. Sometimes the soprano and alto are written on one staff, and the tenor and base on atother, making but two staffs in a brace, instead of four as above. This way of writing music saves room, and other important advan. tages are derived from it-Example: thus, ${ }^{2}$
It will be perceived, by turn ing to any tune that is written on two stafts, that the stems of
the notes in the soprano turn up, while those in the alto
 turn down ; the tenor notes turn up and the base down. The highest notes in the $G$ clef are for the soprano, and the highest in the base for the tenor
\% Continue to practise tunes as variety and profit require.

## LESSONX.

## LOUD AND SOFT TONES, OR EXPRESSION.

A rone produced by no unusual vocal exertion, is a mediurn or middle tone; it is marked $m$; called mezzo.

A tone produced by some vocal restraint, is a soft tone; it is marked $P$-called Pıano
A tone produced by considerable vocal exertion, is a loud tone: it is marked $f$, and called forte.
A tone produced by the greatest vocal restraint, is inarked $\boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{P}$, and called Pianissimo.
*The author thinks it unnecessary to introduce many tanes in the text-book, when there are so many in the body of the work adapted to every capacity.

A tonc produced by the greatest vocal exertion, but not so loud as to injure the qualty, is marked $f f$, and called forlissimo.
A modification of forle and piano, is marked fp. Of mezzo and piano, mp. Of nezzo
and forte, $m f$, \&c.
When an unaccented note is connected with the following accented note, it is said to be Syncopated.

## No. 1.



A TIE ( $\sim$ ) connects notes on the same degree, which are performed as one. See Exercise ahove
A tone begung continued, and endel with the same power, is called an Organ Tone. [ ].

A tone begun soft and gradually increased in power, is called a Crescendo. [Cres. or $\sim$ ].

An inversion of the Crescendo is called a Diminuendo. [Dim. or
A union of the Crescendo and Diminuendo is called a Swell.
A sudden Swell is called a Pressure Tone. [ $<$ or $<>$ ].
A very short tone, produced with force and immediately diminished, is called an Explostye Tone; sometimes Forzando, or Sforzando. [sf. fz. or >].
Staccato marks, thus [ $1|1|$ ], denote that a passage is to be performed in a short, distinct manner
Legato means smooth and connected, the opposite of Staccato.
A SLur ( ) indicates that certain notes are sung to one syllable. See Exercise above, and tune Siloam

$$
\text { No. } 2 .
$$

EXPLOSIVE TONE AVD STACCITO.


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

## No. 3.



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

When a passing note prccedcs an essential note, on an accented pait of the measure, it is called an Appoggiatura.

When a passing note foliows an essential note on an p!racconted part of the measure, it is called an After Note.


The Shake ( fr ) cousists of a rapid alternation of two sounds. It should be mueh cultivated by those who would acquire smoothness and flexibility of voice.*

## No. 6.



A figure 3 placed over three notes, thus -3 shows that they are to be sung in the time of two of the same kind-for example, thus:

$A$ double bar, thus $F$ denotes the end of a strain or line in poetry.

* For more extended instructions on the Graces of Vocal Music, see the "Guide to the Cultivation of the Voice," by I B. Woolbury


## mLeMents of music made hisf.

The figure 6, thus placed over six notes, shows that they are to be sung in the time of four of the same kind, see page 340 .
Dots placed in a piece of music, thes they are called Repeats.
A pause or hold over a note or rest, thus 2 denotes a suspension of the time, during which the hand should remain stationary.

EXERCISES OV EXPRESSION AVD TIE ABOVE CHARACTERS.
No. 7.


Go to my mother, andell her I love her; and now, if she wishes it, I will como to her.


INo. IJ. continued.
NO. 12. ROUYD FOR THREE FOICES.


The summer flow'rs are springing, The cheerful belis are ringing, And lappy ones are bringing Their


## LESSON XI.

ciromatic scale.
Out of every major second of the diatonic scale, two intervals can be procurea oy the use of a sharp (\#) or flat (b). The sharp elevates a sound before which it is placed a chromatic interval, and the flat depresses it a chromatic interval. A series of twelve intervals is called the Chromatic Scale, thus:

The following Letters, Numerals and Syllables,* are applied to the Chromatic Scale.



Note.-When naming the chromatic intervals by numerals, say-sharp one, sharp :wo, flat six, flat seven, \&c.; but when naming them by letters, $C$ sharp, $D$ flat, E gat, \&c.
The pupil will observe, that from any letter to the same made flat or sharp, the interval is a chromatic one; and from any letter to the next above or below in the chromatic scale, the interval is a minor second. Questions: What is the interval from C to $\mathrm{C} \#$ (sharp) ? $\mathrm{C} \#$ to D , \&c.? C to B in descending? B to Bb (fat)? Bb to A ? A to $A b, \& c$. ? Commence the practice of the chromatic scale something in the following manner-the class sings one, after which the teacher sings sharp one, the class imitating him. Then two, sharp two, \&c.
盾 For the future the class should devote a short time, each lesson, to the practise of this scale.
The influence of a sharp or flat extends from measure to measure, until a note in.ervenes which is on a different degree from that before which it is placed.*
A Natural ( $a$ ) is used to contradict or take away the power of a flat or a sharp.

$$
\text { No. } 1 .
$$



Aftcr a sharped tone the ear naturally expects the next above, but after a flatted tone the next below

No. 2.


Day is gone, Night is come; When the day of life has flown, Heaven be our home
much after practice and instruction to eradicate. Those who choose, however, can still use the old plan by simply changing the vowel sound of the syllable, in ascending, to $\mathbf{E}$, whenever a sharp occurs-and
 see the Palestine, \&c.

## LESSON XII.

## MINOR SCALE.

There is yct a third scale in music, called the Minor or soft mode. It consists of seven intervals, and has two forms or progressions; thus,

## No. 1.

 is called the Harmonic form, and thus,

No. 2.

is termed the Melodic form. The seconds are as follows in the Harmonic form: from one to two a major second; from two to three, minor; three to four, and four to five, major seconds; five to six, minor second; six to seven an extended second, and seven to eight a minor second. The same progression is observed in descending.
In the Melodic form of the minor scale, the intervals occur as follows, viz. : from one to two, a major second; two to three, a minor second; three to four, four to five, five to six, and six to seven, all major seconds ; and seven to eight, a minor second. The descending scale in the melodic form differs, viz.: eight to seven, and seven to six, major seconds; six to five, a minor second; five to four, and four to three, major seconds ; three to two, minor second; two to one, major second. Question as follows on the harmonic form: How many major second' has the harmonic form, and between which numerals do thev occur? How many minors? Belween which numerals does the extended second occur? Is the form the same acscending as ascending, \&ec.?

- When a note succeerls one that has been made flat or sharp, without a nots interverfeg on another cegree of the staff, the effert of the accidental continues, although in another measure.


## ELEMENTS OF MUSIC MADE EASY.

Question as follows on the inelodic form: How many major and minor seconds has the melodic form of the minor scale ascending, and between which numerals do they occur? Name the seconds descending. In what respect does this form of the scale differ from the Harmonic form? How does it differ from the major scale, \&c.? The scale of A minor has the same signature that C major has, hence some guide is necessary in order to distinguish between the two. "When the signature is natural, and any part commences on $\boldsymbol{A}$, it is generally in the minor mode. When sharp five occurs often, the piece of music is generally in A minor. After hearing some minor music, the ear will enable one to decide whether it is in the major or minor mode. But as the key or mode is constantly varying in most pieces of music, it is impossible to decide with certainty in relation to the key, without some knowledge of modulation, \&c.* See the following minor tunes, viz. : Meldrum, Russia, Lebanon, Ramoth, \&c.

## LESSONXIII.

## TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE

When a scale of eight sounds occurs founded on any letter, the order of intervals being from one to two and two to three, major seconds; three to four, a minor; four to five, five to six, and six to seven, inajor seconds; and seven to eight a minor second; it is named atter the letter on which one is written. Thus, if one is writion on C, it is called the scale of $C$; if on $D$, the scale of $D$; if on $E$, the scale of $E, \& c$. When a piece of music commences in the key of $C$, (although other beys may be introduced in the course of the piece by means of accidentals,) the signature is said to be natural, or, in other words, there are no flats or sharps used at the commencement. But when a piece of music has flats or sharps placed at the commencement, it is said to be transposed. The signature (or uumber of flats or sharps) placed at the commencement of a piece of music will decide the key. The pupil will take notice in transposing the scale, that the same order of intervals as in the key of $\mathbf{C}$ must be preserved, i. e., from three to four and seven to eight must be minor seconds, and all the rest major seconds. In the first regular transposition of the scale by fitths, $G$ becomes one of the new scale, thus:

No. $1 . \quad$ SCALE IN TIIE KEY OP G IMPERFECT.


[^0]The above cxample is not, strictly speaking, in the key of $G$, although we take $G$ as one. When $F$ sharp is introduced, then, and then only, the transposition takes place, thus;


The same method is followed in all the transpositions by sharps, viz., the fifth above or fourth below is taken as one of a new key, in every succeeding transposition, and an additional sharp will be required also in every succeeding transposition.
Remark.-In the above example, it will be observed that we have not only placed the syllables transposed, but retained their original position as in the scale of C. Eight or ten years' experience has proved to us, that, generally speaking, more can be learned by classes, if the syllables are not changed.*
Remark.-We are aware that this will not meet with the approbation of all our eachers, but those who have given it a fair trial, will fully endorse the above. Here we would also enter our protest against the change of the vowel sounds of the syllables, where an accidental is introduced. It brings a long train of evils that requires months of labor to eradicate. One reason why our choirs, and even select societies, almost always fail on the accidentals, is owing to the habit of changing the syllables and their vowel sounds. The system of changing the syllables is not known in the best schools of Europe; and we predict that, ere many ycars pass away, the elements of the art in this country will throw off these trammels, and find itself free to soar on, in its glorious path of love to fallen man.

Question as follows:-What do you understand by the transposition of the scale? Ans. When any other letter besides $C$ is taken as one of a new scale, and accidentals are introduced. When is the scale said to be in its natural position? What letter is used to designate the natural key? What is the signature to $C$ ? In transposing the scale what order of intervals should always be preserved? What is the first transposition? Ans. To $G$, the fifth of $C$ ? What is the signature to $G$ ? If $F$ is not sharped how many intervals would be wrong? What would be the interval from six to seven without the F 井? What should it be, \&c.?

No. 3.


- We think classes in general are too much confined to the syllables. The practice of them to some extent, is clesirable and even necessary; but we would not use them one moment longer than is necessary,
but substitnte the words as soon as the progress of the class will allow. The syllable La nnd the rowels may also be used mach more than is customaly.

No. 4.

No. 5.
ROUND IN FOUR PIRTS.


Stars shining o-ver-head,Tellus to go to bed ; Dearfriends, good night, Dear friends,good night.
No. 6.

## Round IN Four parts.



See on our garden the sun shines so brightly; Cone, Mister Gard'ner, but mind you tread lightly ;


Pick up the stones, not a weed must be growing Here on the ground, where our sweet flowers are blowing.
Practise such tunes as Temple, Monmouth, Invitation, Greenwich,* and in fact all tunes in the Key of $G$, which will be found arranged together in the different metres. Question on each tune something as follows: What is the signature? Ans. One sharp. What letter is sharped? Ans. F. Why do we sharp F? To regulate the order of the intervals. What is the ordcr of intervals in all the transpositions? Between three and four, and seven and eight, are minor seconds; all the rest are major seconds. Name the letters to the scale of $G$. Ans. $G$ is one, $A$ is two, $B$ is three, $C$ is four, $D$ is five, $E$ is six, $F=$ is seven, and $G$ is eight.
Remark.-Most classes will be able to understand the theory, and, to a certain extent, the practical part of the art that we have been over, in about twelve or thirteen lessons, if the leacher has been faithful. Of course, in our division of the elements into lessons, it is not intended that they shall be followed out to the letter, but changes should be made as the interest of the class may require. Many classes will require twenty-four, or even more lessons, to acquire what we have been over in these few lessons. There is but little danger of going loo slow in teaching the elements of music. The rest of the transpositions may be taken up as the class may require, but let it be impressed on the mind, that if the first transposition is well understood, all the rest will come easy, and but little time will be required in teaching them.

Second transposition by sharps (Key of D). One is written on $D$, the fifth to $G$, and

- If these ohd Continental Tunes are not useful for the services of the sanctuary, they are at least valua. ble as practice for classes. We are aware that many will "cry ont" against them, but such are not obligod to use them, for thero is surely enough of good music in this work.
in order to preserve the order of intervals, two sharps are used, viz., C井 (new sharp) and $F=$, thus;

No. 7.


Questions.-In what key is this scale? Ans. D. How do you know it to be in the key of D? By the signature. What is the signature? Two sharps. What letters are sharp? F and $C$. Why do we sharp $F$ and $C$ ? To preserve the order of intervals. What numerals of the new scale are sharped? Three and seven. In order tc transpose a scale to its next affinity in sharps, what numeral of it must we sharp? The fourth. What was the fourth to C ? Aus. F. By sharping $\mathbf{F}$ into what key do we modulate, or transpose the scale? Ans. G. By sharping the fourth to $G$ (which is C), into what key do we modulate? Ans. D, \&c. Practise tunes in D.

Third transposition by sharps (Key of A). One is written on A, the fifth to D, and in order to preserve the order of intervals, three sharps are found necessary, viz., $G \neq$ (the new sharp), F并 and $C \neq$, thus :

## No. 8.


$\begin{array}{llllllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ L a & s i & d o & r e & n i 2 & f a & \text { sol } & l a\end{array}$

Question as in the Key of $D$. Sing tunes in the Key of $A$, and exercises in the Keys of $D$ and $A$


Follow me in this glec, Pleasant singing will be ringing, La la la, Tra la la la la la.
No. 10.
ROLXD IV TIIREE PARTS.


## No． 10 continued．



Of vir－tue taught by you；All，2ll，all that is tanght，is taught by you．
Fourth transposition by sharps（key of E four sharps）．One of this key is written on $E$ ，the fifth of $A$ ，and the new sharp is $D \#$ ，making four sharps，viz．，$F \# C \# G \mathbb{H}$ D半．Thus，

## No． 11.

「苄 G A B C
$\begin{array}{cccccccc}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ M i & f a & \text { sol } & \text { la } & 8 i & d o & r e & m s\end{array}$

| 1 | 2 | 34 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ATi | fa | sol la | si | do | re | mi | Mit | fa | sol | la |  | do |  | m |
| Do | Te | mi fa | sol | $1 a$ | si | do | Do | re | mi | fa | soi | la |  | do |
| E | Ft | G米 A | B | C | D㧼 | E | E | F\＃ | G\＃ | A | 1 | C |  |  |

Question as in the other keys，and practise tunes in the key of $E$ ．
Fifth and Sixth transpositions by sharps（keys of $\mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{F} \boldsymbol{f}$ ），seldom used．Thus：
No．12．KEY OP B－Five Sharps．
HEY OF F


For extended instructions and illustrations in modulation，se：＂Woodhury＇s Self－ Instructor in Musical Composition and Thorough Base．＂

No． $13 . \quad$ ROUND IN FOUR Parts．


No． 14.


No． 14 contınuea

In the above example we pass to the key of $E$ ，and back again，progressively， through the intermediate keys of G D A．The pupil should be questioned and in－ structed on $i t$ ，until he can tell rcadily where the modulation takes place from one bey to another．
After the transposition by flats，the class should also be exercised on different tunes，such as Amirah，Mahli，Farimer，\＆c．；also the set pieces on pages 260 and 274. Let us take，for example，the three measures of symphony on p．275．The first sign of modulation or transposition takes place in the first measure，third note，where $A b$ is introduced，the sign of inodulation from the key of Bb to Eb ．After passing through an interrupted cadence，the modulation is completed in the last note of the symphony．

First transposition of the scale by fourths．To transpose the scale by flats we take the fourth（instead of the fifth）of every new scale．$F$ is the fourth of $C$ ，hence it is one of the new scale（Key of $F$ ），thus，
No．15．IMPERFECT－Because B is not Flat．Perfect－Because B is Flat．


The order of intervals must be the same in the flat keys as in the sharps，By anaz lyzing the perfect example above，we find that from $F$ to $G$ is a major；$G$ to $A$ ，a ma－ jor；A to Bb （three to tour），a minor； Bb to C ，a major； C to D ，a major； D to $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{a}$ inajor；$E$ to F ，a minor second．
Question something as follows：－What is the signature to the Key of F？Ans．One flat．What letter is flat？B．Why do we flat？To regulate the order of intervals． Name the letters as they cecur in this scale．The flat keys are transposed a fourth instead of a fifth，and flata are used instead of sharps to regulate the order of inter－ vals－the fourth of each new scale being flatted instead of the seventh being sharped as in the sharp keys，\＆c．
Second，third，and fourth transpositions by flats stand thus ：
No． 16.
HIS OF BD－Signature，two Flats．



It will be perceived that in each succecding new scale, the fourth of the old scale is taken as one of the new, and that an additional flat is used to each.
Other modulations may be procured by continuing to use additional flats, but as they would not be of any practical use, we omit them herc. Questions should be proposed on all the scales, as in the key of $F$, and the practice of tunes should be introduced in all these keys, in the order of the transpositions as above.

## CONTINUATION OF TIE MIVOR SCALE.

Every major has its reiative minor scale, founded on the third letter below, i. $e_{\text {e }}$, the relative minor to $\mathbf{C}$ is A ; to $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{B}, \& c$. The order of intervals in the minor scale is the same, as shown in Lesson 12, in all cases. Question the class as follows: What is the relative minor scale to $G$ major? Ans. E. What is the signature of the relative minor to any major scale? The same as its major. What is the signature to $\mathbf{E}$ minor? Ans. One sharp. Is it necessary to introduce any accidentals in the minor scale? Yes; the seventh is always sharped both in ascending and descending in the Harmonic form, (for example see page 13); but in the Melodic form only in ascending. Which form of the minor scale is now generally used? The Harmonic. Why? Because every note of the scale is susceptible of natural harmonies. What is the relative minor to A major? F sharp minor. To E major? C sharpminor. To F major? D minor. B flat major? G minor. E flat major? C minor. A flat major? F minor. Here we have all the minor scales at one view.

No. 19. A Minor Rclative to C Major. E Minor Relative to G Mlajor.


B Blinor Relative to D Major.
F Sharp Minor Relative to A Major.


C Sharp Minor Relative to E Major.
D Minor Relative to F Major.


G Minor Relative to B Flat Major.


I Minor Relative to A Flat Major.


Practise tunes in all the minor scales.

MELODIES, ROUNDS, ETC., FOR CLASS PRACTICE,
ROUND IN THREE PARTS-NO. 1.


A boat:
boat to
cross the
fer - ry,



No. 3. ROLND IN TIIREE PARTS.


No. 4. ROUND IN TIIREE PIRTS.


No. 5. ROUND IN FOLR PARTS.


No. 8. ROLVD IN FOLR PARTS.


No. 9. ROLND IV TIIREE PIRTS.



No. 10. TEICHER AND SCHOLIRS.-I'ITIO.

 $D$. C. Ah! what a rogue breaking the rule; I'll turn you, turn you right out of my school.
No. 11 ROUND IN THREE PARTS.
No. 12. ROUND IN FOUR PARTS.


Hark ! the cry of fire is ncar; God preserve us in our fear; Hear, O hear.
All those that are wise should be mer - ry, All those that are merry be wise; No. 13. 0 IIOW SWEET. Opening or Close of Singing School.-Melody.


1. O how swect the toncs that fall from the lips of those we love, To cheer our weary pilgrimage, as 2. O'tis meet to spend the days in sweet mel-o-dy and song; They always seem so short to us, and


No. 14. ROLND IN SIX PIRTS.

pleasant, pleasant thing, and truc happiness 'twill bring.
pleasant, pleasant thing, and true happiness 'twill bring.
Two measures in silence.
Bime bome bell. $\quad$ Bime bome bell.
Bime bome bell.
One, two, three.
In district three, ver-y near me.


## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLAYING THE ORGAN, PIANO-FORTE, MELODEON AND SERAPHINE BY FIGURES.

Introductory Remares.- Keyed instruments similar to the organ are now coming so much in use, that we think a theory simplified for playing them by figures (Thorough Base) would be acceptable to a large majority of the choristers and singers in the United States, Setting aside the expense of procuring works on this subject, it is quite difficult to get thern at any price in some parts of the country.* Indeed there are but few works that are well adapt ed to the wants of the United States. In the first place, they are for the most part republications of English works that were written for the peculiar wants of the English student, differing essentially from the system that is gencrally taught in our own country.
The student is supposed to have some knowledge of the Elements, $i$. e., the characters used in writing music: he must also be familiar with the letters on both clefs, in order to pro-
By far the larger proportion of works on church music published in this country have the figures, and the four parts are spread on four staffs. When the music is written on two staffs the figures are not used as the eye will easily take in the four parts.
In commencing the practice of Thorough Base the pupil shoutd first play the soprano in the right hand, (it may be well to use the fourth finger for the soprano until the figures are understood, $t$ ) then the base in the left, then look at the figures that are placed underneath, which will enable him to decide what chord is to be struck.

## COMIION CIIORD.

The common chord of any letter consists of its third and fifth, to which the cighth is usually added. Questions.-What letters form the common chork of $\mathbf{C}$ ? Ans. $\mathrm{C} E \mathrm{G}-\mathrm{C}$ is one, E is three, G is five, and is eight. What is When there are no figures under the base the common chord must be played. We would impress on the mind of the pupil once for all, that the rules in Italics should alrays be committed to memory. The monont the rule is understood and committed to memory, the student should turn to some tune (a simple one if possible). and put it in practice. Take Burton, page 29, for example; the first four chords have no
fogures under thom, hence they are the common chords of the lefers on which the base is written, namely $\mathbf{C}$; the fifth chord is $\mathbf{A}$, as the hase is on that letter. The sixth chord has the figure $\mathbf{6}$ underneath, and as that chord has not been explained, we pass on to the seventh. Every chord that has a figure underneath, tnc pupil will pass over, leaving it for future practice. Which is the common chord of G? In the las chord to the first line the base is written on $\mathbf{C}$, hence it is the common chord of $\mathbf{C}$.
If Practice this and other tunes in this manner until perfect familiarity with the common chord lias been acquired, when we pass to the following rule:
Every letter has three different positions of the common chot: ; first position when the soptano is urit ten on the same letter as the base, second position when the soprano is a third above the base, and third bosition when the soprano is a fifth above the oase, thus


* We have had repeated applications for works relating to Thorough Base from teachers and students living many hundred if not thousand miles from thiscity, who write that it is impossible for them to pro cure such books at any price in their vicinity. and higher than the base, i. e., they never pass above the soprano or below the base

In the ahove example the black notes indicate the notes that are filled up in Thorough Base. The pupil will also ohserve that $\mathbf{C}$ is termed the eighth to the hase on $\mathbf{C}$. Whcther writtcn eight dcgrees above or fif above, or whether the fift is written a fifth or a twelfih above, they are considered the same in Thorout Base.
The pupil may now take Burton again, and play all the common chords in the tune, naming the chord and position something as follows, viz. : The first chord is the common chord of $\mathbf{C}$, because the base is writtcn on $\mathbf{C}$; it is the third position of $\mathbf{C}$, because the Soprano is written a fifth above the base. The
next three chords are the common chords of C , first positions. The seventh chord is the common of $G$, bccanse the base is written on $\mathbf{G}$; and second position of $G$, because the soprano is wriuen a third above the base, \&c. Proceed through this and othcr tunes in the same way until perfect familiarity is ac ouired. Sometimes a common chord is figured to contralict some preceding chord or unison passage and the figurcs 3,5 and 8 are used to designate it, either onc or the whole of them (see the tune Machir page 86). A sharp, flat or natural, placed unter a chord or figures always has reference to the third ; i e., sare is marked unison, it denotes that the two extreme parts alone are to be played, viz., the soprano and base. The pupil should now practisc tunes in all the keys, and play every cliord that is not figured, also those that have a sharp, flat or natural under thens, without other figures, and those that are figured 3, or ${ }_{\mathbf{5}}^{\mathbf{3}}$, or $\frac{\mathbf{5}}{\mathbf{5}}$, or $\mathbf{5}$, or 8 -all other chords will be omitted.

FIRST INVERSION OF TIIE COMMON CIIORD.
The figure 6 or ${ }_{3}^{\mathbf{6}}$ denotes the first inversion of the common chord. Play the base and soprano as critten, and the common chord of the letter a third below the base, or the 6th, 8 th and 3 d from the base.


Question as follows: If a base written on $\mathbf{E}$, is the first inversion of some letter, what is the harmony that is to be played in the right hand ? Ans. The common cloord of $\mathbf{C}$, because it is the letter a third beow the base. What would be the chord to F , if written as the first inversion? Ans . The right hand would play the common chord of D .
Remark. - The lcarner should not suppose that the common chord direct of $\mathbf{C}$ and $\mathbf{D}$ should be played, for the real base never changes.
It will be observed by the above example that thcre are three different positions to each inversion. The black notes indlicate the notes that are filled out, and the lcarncr will find, by examination, that in every case they form the common chord to the letter a third
of the 6.

## SECOND INVERSION OF TIIE COMMON CHORD.

The second inversion is figure ${ }_{4}^{\mathbf{6}}$. Play the base as voritten, and in the right hand play the commor chord to the letter a fourth above the base, or the sixth, eighth and fourth from the base.
Questions.-If the base is written on G, the common chord of what letter will be played in the rib hand. Ans. C, lecause it is the fourth above the base, thus:

## セZ instruchoos for plafing The organ, pano-forte, MElodeon, and seraphine, by figures.



Play tunes for the practice of the chord of the $\underset{\mathbf{4}}{\mathbf{6}}$, sueli as Burton, Eden, Peace, dec.

> CIIORD OF TIIE SEVENTII.

The common chord of any letter with the seventh, instead of the eighth, forms this combination, and it ls figured $\boldsymbol{7}$, sometimes ${\underset{3}{3}}_{7}$ or ${ }_{5}^{7}$. Play the base and soprano as written, and add the seventh with the com. mon chorl to the base, or the third, fifth and seventh to the hase. Questions.- What letters form the ehord of the geventh to C? Aus.-C E G and B. What is the seventh to $\mathbf{G}$ ? Ans.-F. See next exercise for play tunes
Piay tunes for the practice of the chord of the seventh, such as Asah, Edmeston, \&c.
FIRST INVERSION OF TIIE SEVENTII, FIGURED ${ }_{5}^{6}$
Ptay the base and soprano as voritten, antl the right hand just as in the secenth direct to the letter a third below the base, or the sixth, third and fifih from the real base. See Memplis, Refuge, \&cc.

$$
\text { SECOND INVERSION OF THE SEVENTII, FIGURED } \underset{3}{4}
$$

Play the base and soprano as written, and add the common chord and seventh to the letter a, ourth above the base; or the third, fourth and sixth from the real base. See Refuge, Nohah, \&c.

$$
\text { TIIIRD INVERSION OF TIIE SEVENTII, FIGURED } \underset{2}{4}
$$

Play the base as uritten, and add the common chord of the nextletter above the base in tne right hand. Here we have the three inversions of the seventh written out, the bldek notes being the ones that the fig ures indicate. See Westford, Danton, Britton, \&cc.


It will be perceived by the above example that the chord of the seventh direct and eaeh of the inversions have three positions. Questions.-Whel part takes the seventh in this chord direct, first position mon chord of what letter, with its seventh, do we play in the chord of $\frac{\mathbf{5}}{\mathbf{5}}$, as above written? $\mathbf{G}$, because it is the third below. What is the rule for playing this chord? What is the rule for playing the chord of
the ${ }_{3}^{4}$ ? What is the rule for playing the third inversion, ${ }_{2}^{4}$ ? How many inversions are there to the chord of the seventh? Ans.-Three. How many positions to each inversion? Three.

## MISCELLANEOUS CIIORDS.

Chord of the fourth, figured 4. Play the common chord with a fourth from the base instead of a Chord of the ninth, figured 9. Play the common chord wigh the ninth instead of the eighth. Chord of the nine seven, figured ${\underset{\gamma}{7}}_{\mathbf{9}}$. Add the seventh to the above chord.*
Chord of the nine four, figured ${ }_{4}^{9}$. Play the fifth, ninth and fourth from the base. $\dagger$
Of sharps, flats or naturals placed before figures. A sharp (\#), flat (b) or natural ( ( ), placed before a figure, alvoays affects the note that the figure indicates. Example of the above chords.

$$
\text { Chord of the Fourth. Chord of the Ninlk. Chord of the } \mathbf{4}_{\mathbf{9}}
$$



We have now had all the chords that are in common use in the ehurch psalmody of this country. If a chorl is not understood, let the pupil look at the intermediate parts, which he will often have to do, as many of the ehords are not figured correctly $\ln$ most eburch music books. Perseverance is particularly ne-
cessary for the student in Thorough Base, and the rules will have to be again and again studied and understood. Above all, be particularly eareful to understand what you do study, thoroughly, else the farther you go the deeper you will get in the labyrinths of uncertainty.f

* The figuring of this chord is somewhat ambignous, as sometimes the fourth instead of the fifth is played hence the performer liad better east lis eye over the parts.
$t$ It may be well to explain to the learner that the figures attached to all the chords indicate the interval from the base. For example, if the figures ${ }_{4}^{6}$ are written, we play those intervals reckoned from the base, and so with all others. The chords may be figured in full, but the abbreviations have been foudd to answer the purpose.
( Base, see "Woodbury's Silf. Instructor in Musical Composition."


## THEDULCIMER.

## With dignity and firmness.

RUTGERS STREET, L. M,
Arranged from an American tune.







$6 \quad 6 \quad 56$


## PALESTINE, L.M.

Theme from $B$.









In all thy fairest garments shine
MELDROM. L. M.


## Slow and gentle

## ER0. L. M.



RUSSIA. L. M.
 arrangements, which the critic is requestcd to look upon with an indulgent eye.
 I I.

A SA II. L. M. Double.


1. The spacious fir - ma - mont on high, With all the blue ethereal sky, And spangled heavens, a shining frame, Their great O-rig-i-nal proclaim, Their great O-rig-i-nal pro-

2. Soon as the eve - ning shades prevail, The moon takes up the wondrous tale, And nightly to the listening earth, Repeats the sto - ry of her birth, Repeats the story of her Cries.
3. What though, in sol - emp silence, all Move round this dark terrestrial ball? What though no re - al voice, nor sound, Amidst their radiant orbs be found? Amidst their radiant orbs be


Cries.


And publishes to every land
The work of an al - migh - ty
hand.
 Cries.


With ardor.
MENDON. L. M.


Loud swell the peal - ing or - gan's notes; Breathe forth your soul in raptures high; Praise ye the Lord with hard and voice! Join the full tho - - rus




Loud swell the pealing organ's notes; Breathe forth your soul in raptures high ; Praise ye the Lord with harp and voice, Join the full ehorus of the sky, Join the full ehorus of the sky

 Loud swell the pealing organ's notes; Breathe forth your soul in raptures high ; Praise ye the Lord with harp and voice, Join the full chorus of the sky, Join the full ehorus of the sky.


Tu Chanting Style.

## $\begin{array}{lllllllll}6 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 6 & 5 \\ 4 & & 4 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 3\end{array}$

## BURTON. L. M.






6 6 7
Let the Soprano take the Tenor, and the Tenor the Soprano, the first time this line is sung. The last time, let the parts revert back to thelr legitimate places, singing the small notes if the repeat is used.


ENTREATY. L. M.
Theme from mozart. 31


| cace. L. |  |
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©radual cres. to the end.
REIABIAH. L. M.
в. к. 35

2. Our guilty souls are drowned in tears,

Till his a-ton-ing blood appears; Then we awake from deep distress, And sing "The Lord
our Righ - - teous - ness."




## Spirited.

## BROMLEI. L. M.

J. BRODERIP.




## TEMPLE. L. M. Double, or 6 lines.





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With firmness.
PARON. L. M.
American Choral. 41



2. The Lord builds up Je - ru - sa-lem, And ga-thers na-tions to his name; His mer-cy meltsthe stub-born soul, And makcs the brok-en spir-it whole.




In chanting style and with spirit.

## DANVERS PLAINS. L.M

Theme from SARTI.


1. Let Si-on praise the mighty God, And make his honors known abroad; Forsweet the joy our songs to raise, And glorious is the work of praise.

2. Our children live se-cure and blest; Our shores have peace, our cities rest; He feeds our sons with finest wheat,

And adds his blessings to their meat.


PETTIT. L. M.-Quartett or Chorus.

Comehith-er, all ye wea-ry souls, Ye heav-y la - den sin-ners, comc; I'll give you rest from all your toils, And raise you to my heaven-ly home.

4 Bod. NUREMBURG. L. M. Or $\quad$ 's, by omitting the first note to each lime. German.


As L. M. Let ever - lasting glories crown Thy head, my Sa - viour and my Lord; Thy hands have brought salvation down, And writ the bless - lings in thy word. As 7's. Praise to God! im-mortal praise, For the love that crowns our days; Bounteous Source of every joy, Let thy praise our tongues em - ploy.

LOVING -KINDNESS. L. M.


Spirited.

A. wake, my soul, m joyful lays, And sing thy great Redeemer's praise; He justly claims a song from thee, His loving kindness, o how free ! His loving. kindness, his
loving kindness, 0 how free 1


Chanting style. STERLING。L。M.
harrison.


O come, loud anthems let us sing, Loud thanks to our al mighty King! For we our voices high should raise, When our sal - va - won's rock we praise.

POKTUGAL. L. M.


The God of my sal-va-tion lives; My no-bler life he will sus-tain; His word im-mor-tal vi - gor gives, Nor shall my glo-rious hopes be vann.



Firm

## P0MHRET. L. M.

CECIL.


Happy the church, thou sacred place, The seat of thy Creator's grace; Thy holy courts are his a - bode, Thou earthly pal-ace of our God, Thou earthly palace of our God.
APPLETON. L. M.





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2. Jc - sus! in whom all glo - ries meet, Ho - ly and just, and good and great, Ev - cr compassion-ate and kind, My Saviour, Ad - vo - cate, and Friend.

3. His praise shall all ny powers cmploy, My pre-senthope, my fu-ture joy; For Him I count my gain but loss, And glo-ry on - ly in his cross.


Gentle, but with carmestness.

## REFUGE. L. $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{H}}$.


3. Not so your eyes will al - ways view Those objects which you now pur-sue; Not so will heaven and hell ap - pear, When dcath's deci-sive hour is near.


Spirited.

## TRURO. L. M.

Or. BURNEX.



(7)

comus.
TRANQUILLITY. L. M.



Bold.
HAMILTON. L. M.
From the Timbrel.


Hap - ply the church, thou sa-cred place, The seat of thy Cry - a-tor's grace; Thy ho - le courts are his a - bode, Thou earthly pal - ace of our God. In chanting style. RELIANCE. L. M.

$$
\mathbf{w}_{\text {米米• }}
$$




In chanting style. G OOD S II EP II ERD. L. M. 6 lines.


Bold and joyous.
BREWER. L. M.
English.


Daughters of Zi - on, come, be-hold The crown of hon - or and of gold, Which the glad church, with joys un-known, Placed on the head of Sol - o - mon.


2. Let thrones, and powers, and kingdoms be $\mathbf{O}$ - be - dient, mighty God, to thee; And o-ver land, and stream, and main, Now wave the seep-tre of thy reign.



## With fervor.


2. My heart grows warm with holy fire, And kin-dles with a pure de - sire: Come, my dear Je - sus, from a - bove, And feed my soul with heavenly love.



## Moderate.

IIIDE ${ }^{5} P A R K$, H. 1 .

## S. B. POND-By permission.



Thou whom my soul ad-mires a-bove All earthly joy and earth-ly love, Tell me, dear Shep-herd, let me innow, Where doth thy swect-est pas - ture grow?












Moderate．







ZEPMIR C . L .


Je-sus can make a dy-ing bed Feel soft as down-y pil-lows are; While on his breast I lean my head And breathe my life out swect-ly there.


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## ALFRETON. L. M.



When at this dis-tance, Lord, we trace The va-rious glo-ries of thy face, What trans-port pours o'er all our breast, And charms our cares and woes to rest!


Awake the trumpet's lofty sound, To spread your sacred pleasure round; Awake each voice, and strike each string, And to the solemn organ sing, And to the solemn organ sing
(9)



1. Join, ail who love the Sa-viour's name, To sing his eve - er -last - ing fame ; Great God, pre-pare each heart and voice, In Him for iv - er to re - joice.

2. With Him I dai - le love to walk; Of Him my soul delights to talk; On Him I cast my eve - ry care; Like Him, one day, I shall ap - pear.

3. Bless Him, my soul, from day to day, Trust Him to lead thee on thy way; Give Him thy poor, weak, sin-ful heart; With Him, O nev-er, never part.


Firm, and in strict time.

2. Ashamed of Je-sus! that dear friend On whom my hopes of heaven de-pend! No, when I blush, be this my shame, That I no more re - vere his name.

3. Ashamed of Je-sus! Yes, I may, When I've no guilt to wash a-way, No tear to wipe, no good to crave, No fears to quell, no soul to save.

(40

At an - char laid, remote from home, To thee I cry, "O Spir-it, come" Ce-les-tial breeze, no

# 1. Sovereign of worlds, dis-play thy power, Be this thy Si - - on's fa - vored hour; Bid the bright morning star 




3. Speak, and the world shalt hear thy voice; Speak, and the na - tions shall re - joice; Scat-ter the shades of mor - al night, With the blest beams of heavenly light.


Bold.



2. Behold the nations with their kings; There Europe her best trib - ute brings; From north to south the prin-ees meet, To pay their hom - age at his feet.
 3. There Persia, glorious to be-hold, And In-dia shines in east - ern gold; While westernem-pires own their Lord, And sav-age tribes at - tend his word,



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## Gently, and not too fast. TENORS.

AMIRAII, LIM.


1. An-oth-er six days' work is done, Another Sabbath is be-gun; Return, my soul, enjoy thy rcst, Improve the day thy God hath blessed.
2. This heavenly calm within the breast, Is the dear pledge of glorious rest, Which for the church of God remains, The end of cares, the end of pains.



Gently.
IZHAR . L. M. 6 lines.
B. MILGROVE.



1. When gathering elouds a-round I view, And days are dark, and friends are few, On Him I lean, who, not in vain, Ex - pe - rienced eve - ry hu - man pain D.C. He sees my wants, al-lays my fears, And counts and treas-ures up my tears.

2. If aught should tempt my soul to stray From heavenly vir - tue's narrow way, To fly the good I would pur-sue, Or do the sin I would not do ; D.C. Still He who felt temp-ta - tion's power, Shall guard me in that dangerous hour.


WARD. L. M.


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QUITO. K. M.


Who is this stranger in dis - tress, That travels thro' this wil-der-ness? Op-pressed with sorrow and with sin, On her beloved Lord she leans, On her belov-ed Lord she leans.



LUTON. L. M.
BURDER.


With all my powers of heart and tongue I'll praiso my Mak - er in
my song;
An-gels shall hear the notes I raise, Ap-prove the song, and join the praise.

## TILLINGHAST. L. M.



1. While on the verge of life I stand, And view the scenes on ei - ther hand, My spir - it strug - gles with my clay, And longs to wing its flight a - way,

2. Come, ye an - gel-ic guard-ians, come, And lead the willing pil-grim home; Ye know the way to Je-sus' throne, Source of my joys and of your own.

3. The bliss-ful in - ter - view, how sweet, To fall trans-port-ed at his feet; Rais'd in his arms, to view his face, Through the full beamings of his grace.


Soft and gentle.

## UNIAS. L. M.


3. O , cheer-less were our lengthened way; But Heaven's own light dis-pels the glonm, Streams downward from e-ter - nal day, And casts a glo-ry round the tomb.


Kingdoms and thrones to God be - long; Crown him, ye nations. in your song: His wondrous name and power re - hearse; His hon-ors shall en - rich your verse.




With firmness.
REDEMPTION. L. M.
Theme from BEETHOVEN'S Mass in C.


(First time, Tenor and Base, second time, Soprano and Alto, this repcat-cxcept when used as L. M. 6 lines, when only the music to the third line should be repeated.)


As L. M. 'This midnight; and on Olive's brow The star is dimmed that lately shone; 'Wis midnight; in the garden now, The suffering Saviour prays alone, The suffering Saviour prays alone.

L. M. 6 lines. Father of mercies, God of love, O, hear an humble suppliant's cry; \{ Bend from thy lofty seat above, \} ~ \{Thy throne of glorious majesty: $\}$ O, deign to lis - ten to my voice, And bid my drooping heart rejoice.


As 8 's $\&$ 6's. Beyond where Cedron's waters flow, Behold the suffering Saviour go To sad Gethsem -a - ne; His countenance is all di - vine, Yet grief appears in every line.


Flowing and connected:
FANSIIAW. L. M.
Theme from $\mathbf{W}$ 米米.


1. A - sleep in Ie - aus ! blessed sleep, From which none eve - er wakes to weep; A calm and un - disturbed re - pose, Un-bro - ken by the last of foes.

2. A - sleep in Jesus! O, how sweet, To be for such a slum-ber meet! With ho - by confidence to sing, That Death has lost his


Bold.
GILGAI LL. M.
Western tune.
,
Guar.


With earnestness.
IS K O W R. L. N.
Rev. Dr. betinunie.


1. Keep me from fainting in my prayers, When to thy fontstool, Lord, 1 come; My soul with God would leave her cares, And hope for mer - cy from his throne.

2. My spir-it looks to God a - lone; My rock and ref-uge is his throne; In allmy fears, in all my straits, Mysoul for his sal - va - tion waits.


## Gracerully, and with delicacy.

SURRY. L. M.
COSTELLOW.


## 3.

No rude alarms of raging foes, No cares to break the long repose, No midnight shade, no clouded sun, But sacred, high, eternal noon.

O long expected day, begin
Dawn on this world of wo and sin;
Fain would we leave this weary road And sleen in death, and rest in God.
jefferson street. l. p. m.

with firm necent.
CONOVER.
L. P. M.

Arranged.

Flowing.
BELLOWS-FALLS, 8's. Or 8's \& 9's. Peculiar.





Somewhat declamatory
W I 0 MINGG. L. Bil. Double.


Blest are the hum-ble souls that
${ }^{3}$
.


A LABAMA. L. P. M.

\{Thy fear for-bids my feet to stray; $\}$ Thy promise leads my heart to rest.


NEWCOURT. L. P. if. h. волd.


## COMMON METRES.





 6 lines by repeating the last two lines. Many L. M. tunes may be sung as 7's, by omitting the first note to cach line, or by the use of ties, see Nuremburg, \&c.

## HAMAR. C. M. Double.











Thy goodness I'll pur - sue; And af - ter death, in dis-tant worlds, And af-ter death in dis-tant worlds, The glorions theme re - new, The glo-rious theme re - new.



With spirit.
PIETY. C. 胃. Or C. P. M.







## 66 4 $\quad \begin{array}{r}5956 \\ 3 \\ 4\end{array}$

Spirited.
MILESLANE, or MARLBOROUGH. C. M.
IV. SHRUBSALL.







RICHMOND. C. ${ }^{3}$.
GEO. KINGSLEX-By permission.


Now let our lips, with ho - ly fear And mourn - ful pleas-ure, sing The suf - ferings of our great High Priest, The sor - rows of our King.












O, could our thoughts and wish-es fly
A - bove these gloom-y shades, To those bright worlds be - yond the sky
Which sor-row
ne'er in - vades.


Flrmiy.
HEBER. C. M.
GEO. KINGSLEX-By, permission.








SPRING. C. M.
Full and glowing.


Gentle.

## MATEANALSONGOC.M.



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When shall my la - bors have an end, (omit . . . . .) D.C. Thy bulwarks with sal-va - tion strong, (omit - - - - - . - ) And streets of shining gold?



Gentle and flowing, and not too fast.
IIARP. C. M.

3. With his rich gifts the heavenly Dove Descends and fills the place, While Christ reveals his wondrous love, And sheds abroad his grace, And sheds a-broad his grace.


[^3]


| 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
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Chant.

## MARLOW. C. H.

Gregorian.

throne, And praise sur - round the throne


Let all the lands, with shouts of joy, To God their voices raise; Sing psalms in honor of his name, And spread his glorious praise.


Not too fast.
PARMA.

1. Be - hold the glories of the Lamb

A-midst his Father's throne; Pre - pare new honors for his name,
Prepare new honors for his name, And songs before un - known.

3. Those are the prayers of all the saints, And these the hymns they raise; Jesus is kind to our complaints, Jesus is kind to our complaints; He loves to hear our praise.

2. Let elders worship at his feet, The church adore around, With vials full of odors sweet, With vials full of odors sweet, And harps of sweeter sound, And harps of sweeter sound.

4. Now to the Lamb, that once was slain, Be endless blessings paid; Salvation, glory. joy, remain, Salvation, glory, joy, remain For ever on thy head, For eve - er on thy head.
20:0,

Moderate.
ST. MARTINS. C. M.
TANSUR.








1. A - gain, the Lord of life and light


A-wakes the kin - ding U morn,

And pours in -
$\qquad$ creas-ing

2. $O$, what a night was that which wrapt The heathen world in groom! 0 what a sun which broke, this day, fri - um - phat from the tomb.

3. The powers of dark-ness leagued in vain, To bind our Lord in death; He shook their king-dom when He


Smoothly and connected.
From the B. E. Coll.
Duet.


1. Ac-cord-ing to thy era - cious word, In meek hu-mil - i - ty, This will I do, my dy - ing Lord, I will re-mem-ber thee.

2. Thy bod-y, bro-ken for my sake, My bread from heaven shall be; Thy toes - - ta -mental cup I take, And thus re-mem-ber thee.


Spirited.
CHRISTMAS. C. M.

110 $\qquad$ shoam. c. m.





 St. añs. at. in.



112 Bold and spirited. CANTIQUE.C.M. Double.

Weeks. fom.




## ENFIELD. C. M. Double. Or single, by onitting repeats and D. C.

Fine as Double. D. C. as Double.
Fine as 4 lines.
Bold and spirited.


1. Lift up to God the voice of praise, Whose breath our souls inspired;

Loud and more loud the anthems raise, With grateful ardor fired!' $\}$ 2. Lift up to God the voice of praise, Whose goodness, passing thought, D.C. Loads eve-ry moment, as it flies, With ben - e-fits un-sought!
 As 4 lines. 3. Lift up to God the voiee of praise, For hope's tran\&porting ray, Which lights through darkest shades of death, To realms of endless day, Which lights through darkest shades, \&ic.




116 slow and gentle, with marked accent. ORANUS. C. M. Double.


1. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Fa - the of all, we bow to thee, Who dwell'st in heaven a - - dored; } \\ \text { But pres - en still, through all thy works, The } u-n i-v e r-s a l\end{array}\right.$ Lord. For av - er hal-lowed be thy name, By D. C. And let thy king-dom still ad - vance, Till grace to glo - ry rise.


Tim nam somprys.
WOODHULL. C. M.
M. S.

2. It makes the wound-ed spir-it whole, And calms the trow - bled breast; 'Pis man-na to the hun-gry soul, And to the weary rest.


ARUNDEL. C. M.
a. wimps.


## ELATHAN. C. M.

Arranged frome $T$.


Withenergy.




SWANWICK, C. M.


A-rise, ye peo-ple! and a-dore; Ex-ult - ing strike the chord; Let all the earth, from shore to shore, Con-fess th' al-mighty Lord, Con-fess th' al-mighty Lord.


Bold and spiritcd.
CORONATION. C. M.
O. HOLDEN.


All hail, the great Immanuel's name! Let angels prostrate fall: Bring forth the royal diadem, And erown him Lord of all; Bring forth the royal di-a-dein, And crown him Lord of all.



1. Come, let us join our eheer-ful songs With angels' round the throne, With angels' round the throne; Ten thousand thousand are their tongues, But all their joys are one.

2. "Worthy the Lamb that died," they cried, "To be exalt - cd thus, To be ex-alt-ed thus;" "Worthy the Lamb," our lips reply, "For he was slain for us."

3. Je-sus is wor - thy to receive Honor and power di - vine, Honor and power divine; And bless - ings more than we can give, Be, Lord, for ev-cr thine.


Glowing.
TAPPAN. C. M. Or P. M., 8, 6, 8, 8, 6 .
GEO. KXINGSLEY.-TY permission From the Sacred Choir.

2. There is a home for weary souls, By sins and sor - rows driven, When tossed on life's tempestuous shoals, Where storms arise, and ocean rolls, And all is drear-'tis heaven.


As C. M. Behold the love, the generous love, That holy Da - vid shows; Behold his kind compassion move, Behold his kind compassion move For his af - flit - ed foes.


Not too fast.
DEDHAM.
C. M.
gardner.


 ( 16 )


With energy.
险 $\mathrm{E} D \mathrm{~A}$. C. H .






## In chanting style.

ARLINGTON.
C. M.

Dr. ARNE.



O, how I love thy ho - ly law !'Tis dai-ly my delight; And thence my medi-tationsdraw Di-vine ad-vice by night; And thence my meditations draw Divine advice by night.



With marked expression.

## ELLA. C. M. Double.



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voyes. c. m.

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Z.OA. C. Mil. Or short Anthem.
, manas armor,





Hark ! how the feathered warblers sing! 'Tis nature's cheerful voice, 'Tis nature's cheerful voice;
Soft mu - sic hails the lovely spring,
And woods and fields rejoice.

with dignity and power. VERGAL. C. M.




Flowing.
SAZERAC. M.


## With ardor.

## BRIDGETON. C. MI.




CLARENDON. C. N.




Slow and firm.

## MEAR. C. M.



## ST. J OIIN'S. C. N.



In chanting style.
TRIAS. C. M.
From the Timbrel.


1B4 In chanting styie.
UNITY. C. M. Or 8 's \& 6 's. Or 8 's, 6 's \& 4 's.
W**。
 $C . M$. There is an hour of hallowed peace For those with eares oppressed, When sighs and sorrowing tears shall cease, When sighs and sorrowing tears shall ccase, And all be hushed to rest. 4
 8's $4 \cdot 6$ 's. There is an hour of peaceful rest To mourning wanderers given; There is a joy for souls distressed, A balm for evcry wounded breast: 'Tis found a - lone in heaven.
 c

MERTON. C. M.

| 65785 |
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| 43 |
| 13 |

In the declamatory style.
II. K. OLIVER.



With gentleness.
line. Cries.

D. C. The spoiler aimed a fatal dart, (Omit - . . . . ) S ut Bue-ly yield to death; There was no anguish on his brow, No terror in his eye;


With boldness.

WALLACE. C. M. Double.

Theme from the German.


1. \{ Ye golden lamps of heaven, farewell, With all your fee - ble light;

Farewell, thou ever-elianging moon, (Omit . . . . . . .) Pale empress of
D. C. My soul, that springs beyond thy sphere,(Omit - - . - . . .)

No more desman thy aid.


Plaintive, WINDSOR. C. M. Or DUNDEE.*
From the Scotch Psalter, of 1615.


- "Perhaps Dundee's will warbling measures rise."-burns.



138 spirited, and with accent.
ESIR 0 N. C. M.
Theme from a Mass.






 $6 \quad 6 \quad 45067$


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| bridee. c.m. |  |  |
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With dignity.
EVENING SONG. CM.
From the Timbrel.


1. Dread sovereign, let my eve - ming song Like ho - by in - - cense risc; As-sist the off - 'ring of my tongue To reach the lop - ty skies.

$$
\text { (2) } 2 \text {, Through all the dan-gers of the day Thy hand was still my guard; And still to drive my wants a - way }
$$



Lively.
TOLLAND. C. M. Double.
spofforth.
$\left\{\begin{array}{lll} \\ \text { Sing to the Lord a new made song, Who wondrous things has done; With his right hand and ho - ly arm, The con - guest he has won. } \\ \text { ais See next mage }\end{array}\right.$

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## ORTONVILLE. C. M.



1. Ma-jes - tic sweetness sits en-throned Up-on the Sa-viour's brow; His head with ra-diant glo-ries crowned, His lips with grace o'erflow, His lips with grace o'crflow.

2. No mor-tal can with him com-pare, A-mong the sons of men; Fair-er is he than all the fair Who fill the heavenly train, Who fill the heavenly train.

3. He saw me plunged in deep dis-tress, And flew to my re-lief; Forme he bore the shameful cross, And car-ried all my grief, And car-ried all my grief.


## Gentle and expressive.

## SHADI RILL. C. M.



Choral style.
ST, DAVID, C. M.
From Playford's Palter, 1 gri.

dARLAND. C.M.







## BURLIN. C. M.



[^4]$\mathbb{E N} 0 \mathbb{N}, ~ C . M$


With gentleness and dimity
Arranged from A. CORNER.-Composed, 1500









## FOUNTAIN. ©. M.



There is $n$ forn-tain filled with blood, Drawn from Immanuel's veins; And sinners plunged beneath that flood, Lose all their guil-ty stains, Lose all theirguil-ty stains.


150 w ely.
PEAMONT. C. M. Double.
Arranged from 1 SLINGS.




1. Ye humble souls, approach your God, With songs of sacred praise; For be is good, supremely good, And kind are all his ways. 2. All nature owns his guardian care, ln him we live and move; D.C. But nobler benefits declare The wonders of his love.



- The tune may end here, without singing the duet, if desirable.


LEX. © M
GEO. IKINGSLET.-By permission.

2. The peaceful gates of heavenly bliss Are opened by the Son; High let us raise our notes of praise, And reach th' e ter - nat throne.

3. To thee ten thousand thanks we bring, Great Ad-vō - cate on high; And glory to the al-migh-ty king, That lays his fur - ry by.


In chanting style.

I. N. METCALF.


Best morning, whose first dawning light $B e$ - held our iris ing God; That saw him tri-umph oder the dust, And leave his last a - bole


Moderate


[^5]

## SHORT METRES.

Instructions for varying mstres. Continued from page 89. - Most C. M. tunes cail be sung as S. M. by the use of the slur or tie ; i. e.. by uniting certatn notes in the first line. so that there will be two 7's can be sung as I. M., by adding onc note to each line.-Spe Nuremburg : mill better. as Pleyel's Hymr. H M. can he sung as C. L M., S. II M. or C. II. M., by approprate ties. - See Amity, M.E/ralh, sec. S's and 6's can be sung to any C. M. of five lines (see Conucuy, Laneslorv'), or to any C. M.
four lines, by repeating the thirl line. - See Josan. 8's and 4's may be sung to any L. M. by repeating four lines, by repeating the thirit line.-See Josan. 8 ' $s$ and 4 's may be sung to any L. M. by repeating lines.-See Ta'man, Placida, \&r. 7's may be sung as 8's and 7's, by adding a note to the first and each alternate line.-See Rutledge. 8's. 7's and 4's cans be sung to any tune of 8's and 7's six lines, by repeating the line of four syllables.-Sce Greenville, Sicilian Hymn, dc. Other changes might be made in the different metres, but they would be of little or no practical utility.
ul small wotes, of the nd merres have been arranged in such a manner. by employing ties, slurs, tion of a large majority of choristers. for various reasons. For instance : an odd meire is not oflen sumg, and if cach ald all of them had a particular tune, most choirs would find it difficnlt to keep them in prac: tice; While if several metres are sct to one tune, with but comparatively little labor it may he correctly metres, by adding and omiting notes, dec., of any grtat utility, particularly where we he plane of changing ety without it. Some choristers seem to think it a qreat feat to cf ante the metres, and tax theme inge. nuity in varinus ways to do it, oftentimes at the sacrifice of good taste and appropriate rhythmical rela. fonship. We have often found that dinnity and appropriate expression may be given to the odd metre hymns, by chanting them.-Sce pages 291 \& 299, for illustrations.

BRIMDALE. (THE HLL OF ZION YIELDS.—Anthem。) S.M. Double.

(20)



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KENAM.S. M.


Slow and soft, with much expression. POUGUKEEPSIE, S。M. Double.

1. Is this the kind return, And these the thanks we owe? Thus to abuse cternal love, Whence all our blessings flow ! 2. To what a stub-born frame Has sin reduced our mind; 2

2. On us he bids the sun Shed his re-viv-ing rays; For us the skies their circles run, To lengilen out our days. 4. The brutes obey their God, And bow their necks to men ;
3. Turn, turn us, mighty God, And mould our souls afresh; Break, sovereign grace, these hearts of stone, And give us hearts of flesh. 6 . Let past ingratitude Provoke our weep-ing eyes;


Not too fast.


1. Our heavenly Father, hear The prayer we of - fer now ; Thy name be hallowed far and near, To thee all nations bow.

2. Thy kingdom come; thy will On earth be done in love, As saints and ser-aphim fulfil Thy per - feet law above.

3. Our dai-ly bread supply, While by thy word we live; The guilt of our in-i-qui-ty Forgive, as wc for-give.


KADAR. S. M.


Great is thy grace and sure thy word ; Thy truth for - ever stands. And canst thou, sinner, slight The call of love divine? Shall God with tenderness invite, And gain no thought of thine?

158 with energy and frmmess.


## with rervor.

M. S.





SANGER. S. M.



## 160

subdued and expressive. GLENWOOD.S. M.


Geaty. BEDDOME. S. M.
$2 \square$

1. When sorrows round us roll, And confforts we have none,
 2. Is there no friend to cheer In times of deep dis-titess?



Spirited.
POWER. S. M.




> MATDEL.

Glowing.
SHIRLAND. S. M.
STANLEY.


HUDSON. S.M.
HARRISON.




164 with great expression
CHAPIN。S. 解
 100

2. The Son of God in tears, The angels wondering see; Be thou as - ton - ished, $O$ my soul, He shed thosetearsfor thee, He shed those tears for thee?





With power.


Gradual Crow. to fourh line.
SANHRANCISCO. S. H.





ELMS W 00 D. S. M. Double.


1. My soul, be on thy guard, Ten thou-sand foes a - rise; 子
C. And hosts of sins are pressinghard, To draw thee from the skies.\}2. O watch and fight and pray, The bat - tle ne'er give o'er;



With teuderness-Cres. and Dim.
IIUNTINGTON. S. BH. Double.

genty. PRAYER.S.M.
L. MARSHALL.

Bold. MORNINETON, S.M.


Come to the house of prayer, $O$ thon afficted, come; The God of peace shall meet thee there; He makes that house his home.
The law bv Moses came. But peace, and truth, and love


Were brought by Christ a nobler name, Descending from a-bove.
Grcat is the Lord our God, And let his praise be great ; He makes the churches his abode, His most delightful seat.


 (4) 4 $4=0$
2. Thy shining grace can cheer This dungeon where Idwell; 'Tis paradise, when thou art here; If thou depart, 'tis hell, 'Tis par-a - dise, when thnu art here; If thou depart, 'tis hell. ( $4 \frac{4}{4}$ (e)

## Spirited.

EXALTATION. S. Mo

2. When Is - rael was his church, When $A a$ - ron was his priest, When Mo-ses cried, when Sam-uel prayed, He gave his peo-ple rest.



194. with grace.


1. Sweet is the task, O Lord, Thy glorious acts to sing, To praise thy name, and hear thy word, To praise thy name, and hear thy word, And grateful offerings bring.

2. Sweet, at the dawning hour, Thy boundless love to tell; And when the night-wind shuts the flower, And when the night wind shuts the flower, Still on the theme to dwell.

3. Sweet, on this day of rest,

To join in heart and voice, With those who love and serve thee best, With those who love and serve thee best, And in thy name rejoice.


Gentle and pensive.
Arranged from CONE.


Sweet Sabbath of the year, While evening lights de - cay, Thy parting stepsmethinksi hear Steal from the world a - way, Steal from the world a - way.

Plaintive.
CORELLI. SOM.
CORELLI.


(The second stanza gentle, and rather slower.)


Welcome sweet day of rest, That saw the Lord a - rise; Welcome to this re - viv-ing breast, And these re-joi-cing eyes, Welcome to this re-viv-ing breast, And these rejoicing eyes.

176 with tenderness.
OZREM.S.M



## Moderate, and in exact tune.

WENZEL. S.M.


Gregorian.
Firm.

Loud, to the praise of Love divine, Bid everv string n-water
And guards my sweet re-pose.


SUNBURY. S. M.



To bless thy chosen race, In mercy, Lord, in-cline; Ard cause the brightness of thy face On all thy saints to ohing.



:O mother, sweet mother, Whose love like the wave Hid treasures and jewels, And also a grave.
Too strong in its fulness, Too deep in its power, O hush, precious mother, The grief of this hour.

## THE REPLY.

2. 

"I walk'mid the palm trees, And drink of the rills,
That on earth are but types of What God herc fulfils;
The joys of my childhood,
How dim they appear;
Yes, dim are the brightest,
When looked on from here.
3.
"Then stay not, then mourn not, Then yield not to fears, The flow'rs love hath planted, O steep not in tears:
There's beauty, there's blessing, On earth left for thee,
But bid me not share them, There's more here with me!'s


GABRIEL. C. P. M. Or L. C. Mo




184 Glowing.
norman. c. p. M. or le com.


APELLES. C. P. M. Or L. C. M.
Arranged for this work.

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Lord of mer-ey and of might, } \\ \text { Of mankind the life and light, }\end{array}\right\}$ Maker, Teacher in - finite; Joe - gus, hear and save.
with much expresslon. OREN. C. H. M. Or C. M. by observing ties.

C. M. Let Zi -on and her sons rejoice; Behold the promised hour ; Her God hath heard her mourning voice, Her God hath heard her mourning voice, And comes t' exalt his power.


Gentle and sorrowful.
GETHSEMANE. C. H. M. Or H. M. by ties.
(For similar music see Cedron, which may be sung as C. H. M., by ties to third line.)

C. P. M. O Lord, in sor-row I re-sign, And bow to that dear hand of thine, While yet the rod ap-pears; \{That hand can wipe these streaming eyes, \} C. M. I love to stal a - while a - way From every cumb'ring care; (Omit . . . . . . . .) And spend the hours of set - ting day
\}Transform these falling sears In humble, grateful prayer (24)
haverid. S. P. M. or Gs \& les.

2月… . .



grebley. i. m.
armase


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& \text { dilstox. s. p.m. }
\end{aligned}
$$



 with gentleness. AMITY. C. L. M. 0r S. II. M. Or C. H. M. Or H. M. (Sing small notes for loud endiug.)



Ye boundless realms of joy, Exalt your Maker's name; His praise your songs employ Above the starry frame; Your voices raise, Ye cherubim And seraphim, To sing his praise.

RAY. II. M.

pearl street. in. m.




warsaw. h. in.
(






## With carnestness.

ST. L OUIS. 7's. Or 7's \& 5's, by slurs.
193


Pastoral.
SACRAMENTO. V's.
W***




 Flowing.


 wan atacer. nothan. $z_{s \text { s. }}$ Double.


In chanting style.
BRICHER. F's. Or 7's 6 lines, by the $1 . c$.
L. MAISSHALL.

195



D. C. Day-spring from on high, be near; Day - star, in my heart ap - pear.


## H 0 T H A M-Concluded.


IPSWICH. T's.

$$
69765
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1. Swect the time, exceeding sweet! When the saints together meet, When the Saviour is the theme, When they join to sing of him, When they join to sing of him.




Teniterly.


$\boldsymbol{r}^{\prime}, 6$ lines. Hearts of stone, re-lent, re-lent, Break, by Je-sus' cross sub-dued; See his bo-dy man-gled, rent,


[^6]

Crueified the in-car-nate Son
And let me languish into life.


1. Would you win a soul to God? Tell him of a Saviour's blood,
D. C Onee for dy-ing sin-ners spilt, 'To a-tone for all their guilt. \} 2. Tell him how the streams did glide From his hands, his feet, his side ; D. C How his head with thorns was erewned, And his heart in sorrow drowned.

- Omit ennall notes 21 time and D. C.

with gentleness and delicacy. EVE. 7's. May be sung as a Quartett.
$\mathbf{w}$ 米米.


Gentle and connected.
DALLAS. 7's. Or 8's \& 7's.
CHERUBINI.


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EVANS. 7's.


Gently.
TURIN, 7's. Or 7's, 6 lines.
F. GIARDINI.

Son of God, thy blessing grant, Still supply my every want; Tree of life, thinc influence shed, Witn thy sap my spirit feed; Tree of life, thine influence shed, With thy sap my spirit feed (26)


 $\qquad$
 0
 MOZART.


MADRID. 8's \& 7's. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Double. } \\ & \text { Fine. }\end{aligned} \quad$ From the Spanish of marechio.

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wifh gentleness and expression. THE MISSIONARY'S FAREWELL. 8's, 7's \& 4's. 0r 8's \& 7's, 6 lines. w.







206 with resignation and gentleness. GREENWOOD. 8's \& 7's. Double.
Fine.


1. S Brother, rest from sin and sorrow; Death is o'er, and life is won;

D. C. Enter thou the rest remaining (Omit


NEWTON, 8's \& 7's. Double.
6 4
Theme from M. S.
Bold and spirited. Fine.


TAMWORTH. $\mathbf{8}^{\prime}$ s, ${ }^{7}$ 's \& 4's.
Locikhart.
Bold.


1. Songs a-new of hon-or fram-ing, Sing ye to the Lord a-lone; $\}$ All his wondrous works proclaim - ing- Jg - sus wondrous works hath done! \} ~ G l o r i o u s ~ v i c ~ - ~ t o r y , ~ G l o r i o u s ~ v i c ~ - ~ t o r y , ~ H i s ~ r i g h t ~ h a n d ~ a n d ~ a i m ~ h a v e ~ w o n . ~

P00R. 8's \& 7's, 6 lines. Peculiar. or 8 's, 7's \& 4's.
glucis. 6207


## ZION. 8's, 7's \& 4's.



THOS. IIASTINGS


On the noun-tain's top ap-pear-ing, Lo! the sa-cred her-ald stands!


(2)
(23 2.0.











GREENVILLE. $8^{\prime}$ \& $\quad$ 's's. Double. Or 8 's, 7's \& 4's.
J. J. ROUSSEAU, X7\%5.


Far from mor-tal caros re - treat-ing, Sor-did hopes and vain de - sires, $\}$
Here, our will - ing foot - steps meet-ing, Eve-ry heart to heaven as - pires. $\}$ From the fount of glo - ry beaming, Light ce - les - tial cheers our eyes;
Mer - cy from a D. C. Mer-cy from a - bove pro-claim-ing, Peace and par-don from the skies.

ADDOMS. 8 's, 7's \& 4's.




Firm and glowing.
FRANKFORT. 8's, 7's \& 4's.


In thy name, $O$ Lord, as - sem - bling, We, thy peo - ple, now draw near; Teach us to re-joice with trem-bling; Speak, and lat thy serv-ants hear-

Hear with meek-ness, Hear with meekness, Hear thy word with god - ly
fear.

214 Bola
JEWELL. 11's \& 8 's.






 D.C.C Child of sin sind sot - Tow, Hear and o bey. Not too fast. SC UDDER. 6 's \& 5 's, 0 O 6 's \& 4's.
 $\left.\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { O Thou who hearest prayer, Through His submission } \\ \text { Who did our sorrows bear, Hear our pe-ti-tion; }\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l}\text { Lead us in thine own way ; } \\ \text { Grant us, we humbly pray, }\end{array}\right\}$ Who did our sorrows bear, Hear our pe-ti-tion;
D. C. For all our sins this day, Ho-ly con-tri-tion.

Fold and spirited.

3. While his high praise ye sing, Shake ev'ry sounding string; Sweet the accord! He vi-tal breath bestows; Let every breath that flows His noblest fane disclose, Prat, se ye the Lord.





Bold and firm.




1. My country! 'is of thee, Sweet land of liberty ! Of thee I sing; Land where my fathers died: Land of the pilgrims' pride; From every mountain side, Leet free-dorn ring.
$\underset{\sim}{2}$. My native country ! thee, Land of the noble free, 'Thy name I love; I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and temple hills; My heart with rapture thrills. Like that a - bove.
2. Our Fathers' God! to thee, Author of liber - ty! To thee we sing; Long may our land be bright, With freedom's holy light; Protect us by thy might, Great God, our King!

## 216 sold.

ITALIAN HIMN. 6's \& 4's.


Come, thou almighty King, Help us thy name to sing; Help us to praise! Fa ther all glo - ri-ous, O'er all vic-to - ri-ous, Come, and reign o-ver us, An-cient of Days.
Spirited.
BERMONDSEY. 6's \& 4's.
MILGROVE.


Glo-ry to God on high : Let heaven and earth reply, "Praise ye his name !" Angels his love a-dore, Who all our sorrows bore; Saints sing for evermore, "Worthy the Lamb."

foun-tains Roll down their gol-den sand; From many an an-cient riv - er, From many a palm-y plain, They call us to de-liv - er Their land from er-ror's chain. pleas-es, And on - ly nian is vile? In vain with lav-ish kind-ness, The gifts of God are strown; The hea-then, in his blindness, Bows down to wood and stone. night - ed The lamp of life de - ny? Sal - va-tion, O sal-va-tion! The joy - ful sound pro-claim, Till earth's re-mo-test na-tion Has learnt Mcs-si-ah's name.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sis ..... }
\end{aligned}
$$



RELIEF, T's \& 6 s. Peculiar.


 Romaine-Concluded.


3. A - wake, then, my harp and my lute! Sweet or - gans your notes soft-ly swell! No lon - ger my lips shall be mute, The Sa - viour's high praises to tell!





[^7]

222 spirited and joyons. H 0 M E V ILL L E. $\quad 6$ 's, 8 's \& 4's. Or 6's, 8 's \& 6's. 0r 7's, 8's \& 7's. Or P. M.*


6's, 8's $\{$ The God of Abram praise, Who reigns enthron'd above, \}

blest.



P.M. A - gain we lift our voice, And shout our solemn joy! Cause of highest raptures this, Raptures that shall never fail! See a soul escap'd to bliss, Keep the Christian festival!


- Hymn 279, Methodıst Collcction, can also be sung to this tune.

MONTGOMERY. 11's. Or il's \& 12's.
M. S.

Pastoral.


1. $\{$ The Lord is my Shepherd, no want shall I know; I feed in green pasturcs, safe folded to
rest;
\{He leadeth my soul where the still waters flow,
(Omit
-) Restorcs me when wand'ring, re-deems

2. TThrough the valley and shadow of death though I stray, Since thou art my guardian, no evil I fear;


spiritect. $\quad$ LLLEGHANY, 8 's \& 4 's. Or L. Mo, by repeating the last line.


Hark, hark, the gospel trumpet sounds, Thro' earth and heaven the echo bounds; Pardon and peace by Jesus' blood : Sinners are reconciled to God, By grace divine, By grace divine





-88 HARK TO THE SOLEMN BELLo-Dirge. Quartett or Chorus, 6's \& 5's. Peculiar. Or 6's \& 4'so





3. Then, Father, receive me on Canaan's bright shore, Tho' oft I have grieved thee, my sins I de-plore; When the star of eterni-ty's ocean shall rise, With joy may I hail thee de-
SCOTLAND. 12'S. Dr. CLARKE.





8's f. 7's. Sis-ter, thou wast mild and lovely, Gentle as the summer breeze; Pleasant as the air of evc-ning, When it floats among the trees, When it floats among the trees. C. M. As, bowed by sudden storms, the rose Sinks on the garden's breast,

Down to the grave our brother goes, In
si-lence there to rest,

With strong expression.
I WOULDNOTLIVEALWAY. (FREDERICK.) 11's. GEs, mivestey.


## F OLS OM. 11's \& 10's.

Arranged from MOZART



## WITH FULL-VOICED CHOIR RESOUNDING.-Anthem.




2. Weep, weep, weep! weep, Christians, weep!

His doctrines fell like heaven's rain,
His words refreshed, his words refreshed,
$: \|:$ His words refreshed like heaven's dew. : $\|$ :
0 when shall I.srael see again
A saint more true!
Rest, rest, man of God, rest, rest!
3. Weep, weep, weep! weep, Christians, weep ! A blessed soul is gone to rest,
Is gone to rest, is gone to rest,
A blessed soul is gone to rest
Eternal with the good and blestl 0 rest, 0 rest,
Eternal with the good and blest|
Rest, rest, ever blest, rest, rest !





THIS IS MY REST FOREVLR, Anthem for Dedication or Opening Service.


LIKE AS A FATHER.-Trio for three equal (male or female) voices, without accompaniment. 243

多 1









prifer for the henthex.




246 ALTHOUGH TIE FIG-TREE.-Solo, Duet, and Chorus. (For Fasts and other occaslons.)

ol-ive shall fait. and the fields shall yield no fruit; The flocks shall be cut off from the fold,
and there shall be no hurd in the stall;




Yet will I re - joice in the Lord, Yet will I re - joice in the Lord, Yet will I re - joice, will re - joice in the Lord, I will joy in the



1848 with tenderrioss nua fecting.
THE ORPHAN'S PRAVER.-- quartet.

$\frac{2-b}{2-3}$


3.


Amidst the storm they sang
And the stars beard. and the sea,
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang,
To the anthem of the free!
The ocean eagle soared
From his nest by the white wave's foam, And the rocking pines of the forest roaredThis was their welcome home!

## 4.

What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas the spoils of war?They sought a faith's pure shrine!
Ay. call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod!
They have heft unstained what there they found, Freedom to worship God!

250 EET THE WORDS OF MY MOUTH.-(For opening or closing Service.)


CAST THY BURDEN ON THE LORD.-Quartett or Chorus.-(For opening or closing Service.)



2. My blest mis - sion is from heav-en, Thither let thy thoughts as-cend! Free thy heart from earth-ly leav-en, Thoushalt know me as thy friend; Be thy


CHLDDEN OF TLIE SABBITH SchooL --Duet and Chorus between Choir or Teachers and Scholars. 253









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$|\mid$



| 258 |  |  |
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THE CHUROH'S WELCOML.*-Dnet and Chorus.
 theet form, at the music stores.

260
LET EVERY HEART REJOICE AND SING.-National Anthem.


1. $\{$ Let every heart re-joiee and sing, Let cho-ral anthems ( Ye reverend men and chil-dren, bring (Omit)
2. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { He bids the sun to rise and set; In heaven his power is } \\ \text { And earth, subdued to him, shall vet (Omit) }\end{array}\right.$







Praise Him, praise Him, all the earth;
O praise Him, praise Him, all ye peo-ple; $\mathbf{O}$


Praise the L.ord, all ye na-tions;
Praise Him, praise Him , all the earth;
O praise Him, praise Him, all ye peo-ple;


slow and devotional. 0 LORD, WE TRUST IN THEE. -Sentence for opening or closing service


## 266

## THE LAW OF THE LORD IS PERFECT.



THY WORD IS A LAMP UNTO MY FEET.
Didactic. RESPONSE TO THE DECALOGUE. s. B. PoNd.


HARK WHAT MEAN THOSE HOLY VOICES.-Authem for Christmas.



## 270 with expression.

## MAY GRACE AND TRUTH.



Slow and sustained.
EVENING, MORNING, AND AT NOON.-Quartett or Chorus.
(For opening and close of service.)



272
PEACE BE TO THIS HABITATION.--For commencement or conclusion of service and peace occasions.



294
time is winging us Away.-Duet and Chorus.





(4)




2\%6 REMEMBRR THE POOR; On, MHE WDOW's PRAYER. (May be used as Il's.)


 Covad



watchman, tell us of the night, -Hymn, Solo \& Chorus,



Goforth to the mount, bring the ol - ive branch home, And re-joice for the day of our free-dom is come.


Go forth to the mount, bring the ol - ive branch home, And re-joice for the day of our free-dom is come.







- These reven measures included between the double bars, muet be omithed in the reveat.

SWELL THE FULL CHORUS TO CHARITY'S PRAISE,-Anthem.



Not too fast.
THE CHRISTIAN ON EARTH.
Italian Air.-(Inserted by particular request.,


286 smooth and flowing.
SACRED PEACE, CELESTIAL TREASURE.-Choras.*


[^8]

## FOR THE OPENING AND CLOSE OF MUSIC TEACHERS' CLASSES. -Chorus.



- Rise und ciasp hands, as this concluding chorus is sung.

Con espressione.
THE MISSIONARY'S THOUGHTS OF HOME.


HEAVEN IS OUR HOWE,*-Duet.


Play the first four measures as an introductory symphony.

(37)

## 290

THE SONG OE THE BZiRLAVED; OR, RESGNATION.-Ballad.


O, soothe the broken-hearted With balm of love divine ; And let the dear departed
For cermore be thine;
A gem-a prieeless jewel, Placed in my Saviour's crown, 'Twill blossom there in fragrance, Safe from the world's cold frown; 'Twill blossom there in fragrance, Safe from the world's cold frown

## ILLUSTRATIONSINCHANTING

 and cadence. The time of the chanting-note is determined by the number of words that are to be sung to it ; but the cadences should be in strict time, and not drawled out as is too often the case. The single chant has in the first strain one chanting-note, and in the cadence two mcasures, the first having generally two notcs, and the last, one. In the last strain we have one chanting-note and three measurcs to the cadence. A double chant is simply two single chants. There are besides the single and double chants, pcculiar chants which are so constructed, as to admit of odd metres and words of pcculiar rhythm being sung to them. See p. 299 .
The Bars, thus: "O praise |God•in his | holiness!" are used to show when the cadence should be introduced, and the dots between God and in, indicate the manner, as the words should be applied to the differcnt notes of the cadences. Observe the following rules in
the words are expressive of great joy morc rapid enunciation may bc observed. 2. IBe care ful to observe the pitch rigidly. 3. Be careful to obserte the expression of the words by the The beautiful simplicity of the chant, its antiquity and its anpropriatencs as metrical tunes.
11 conspirc to make it desirable as an important auxiliary in appropriatencss to the church, Hymus of any merre desirable as an important auxiliary in the worship of Jehovah.
Hymins of any metre can be chanted, as shown on this page below and 299 . The simple rule for the common hymn chant of four lines is, that the last three words or syllables of the second line should be used at the first cadence (the rest of the first two lnes being sung to the chanting-note), and five words or syllables are used to the last cadence, the rest of the words in the last two lines being used to the chanting-note. This rule will hold good in Long, Common, Short, Serens, Eigrits and Serens, and many other metres.

No. 1.-Hynn Chant. Spanish. No. 2.-Hymu Chant.
L. M. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Why should we start, and fear to die? What timorous worms we } \mid \text { mortals | are I }\end{array}\right.$ Death is the gate of endless joy, And yet we | dread to | enter | there
C. M. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { When musing sorrow weeps the past, And mourns the | present | pain, }\end{array}\right.$ 'Tis sweet to think of peace at last, And | feel that \| death is \| gain
S. M. \{ Blest are the sons of peace, Whose hearts and | hopes are | one,

Whose kind designs to serve and please Through |all their \| actions | run.
L. M. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { The Lord my pasture shall prepare, And feed me with a | shepherd's | cars } ;\end{array}\right.$ 6 lines.* $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { His presence shall niy wants supply, And guard me with a | watchful | eye } ; \\ \text { My noond iy walks he shall attend, And all my | midnight | hours dc- | fend. }\end{array}\right.$ Gy noond iy walks he shall attend, And all my | midnight | hours dc- / fend. We
L. P. MI. bow before thy | heavenly | throne;
L. P.M. $\{$ Thy favoring sinile upholds them all; Thine anger smites them, and they fall; Thy power we | see, thy | greatness own.
O God, my inmost soul convert, And deeply on my thoughtful heart Eternal $\mid$ things im- $\mid$ press:
C.P.M. Cause ine to feel their solemn weight, And tremble on the brink of fate, And wake to | rightcous- L ness.
S. P. M. $\{$ 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
| honors | pay.
*
Where is my Saviour now, Whose smiles I | once pos-
H. M.* $\{$ Till he return, I bow, By heavy 1 grief op-| pressed:

My days of happiness are gone, And I am | left to | weep a-|lone.
7s. $\quad$ Suppliant, lo! thy children bend, Father, for thy | blessing | now
Qs 7 , Shou canst teach us, guide, derend Wit are weak, ai- I mighty thou.
$8 s \& 7 s$. Saviour, who thy flock art feeding, With the shepherd's | kindest | care \{ All the feeble gently leading, While the | lambs thy | bosom | share.
$8 s, 78, \& \&$ my soul, what neans this sadness . Wherefore art thou | thus cast $\mid$ down?
4 s. $^{*}\{$ Let thy griefs be turned to gladness; Bid thy restless | fears be- | gone;
Look to Jesus, And re- 1 joice in | his dear | name.
Come, thou Almighty King! Help us thy name to sing; Help | us to | prafse:
 of | days.
As flows the rapid river, With channel | broad and | free,
$7 s \& 6 s .\{$ Its waters rippling ever, And hasting to the sea;
So life is onward flowing, And days of 1 offercd | peane,
And man is swiftly going Where |calls of | mercy | cease
6s. $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { I feel within a want Forever | burning | there, } \\ \text { What I so thirst for, grant, } \mathrm{O} \mid \text { Thou who | hearest | prayer ! }\end{array}\right.$
*Hymns that are divided as these, should be sung with three cadences. See No. I, p. 299


## Venite, Exultemus Domino.-Ps. 95.

1. O, come, let us sing un- | to the | Lord; || let us heart ily rejoice in the $\mid$ strength of |our sal-| vation.
2. Let us come before his presence | with thanks- giv ing. II and show ourselves | glad in | him with | psalms.
3. For the Lord is a | great- | God; II and a great| King a-| bove all| gods.
4. In his hand are all the corners | of the | earth. II and the strength of the $\mid$ hills is $\mid$ his- $\mid$ also.
5. The sea is his, | ard he | made it; \| and his hands pre- | pared $\cdot$ ine $\mid$ dry- - land.
6. O come, let us worship | and fall | down, II and kneel be- | fore the | Lord our | Maker.
7. For he is the | Lord our | God; 11 and we are the people of his pasture, and the | sheep of | his- | hand.
8. O worship the Lord in the | beauty . of $\mid$ holi- | ness I let the whole earth | stand in | awe of him.
9. For he cometh, for he cometh to \| judge the | earth il and with righteousness to julge the world. and the I people | with his | truth. Glory be to the Father,
*By using the two Chante allermately, they may be ennetitneri

## Gloria in Excelsis.

[Chants No. 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, may be sung to this.]

1. Glory be to | God on | high; II and on earth | peace, good | will towards| men.
2. We praise thee, we bless thee, we | worship | thee;
[Repeat the music for the next line.] We glorifv thee, we give thanks to thee for l thy great | glory ; II O Lord God, heavenly King, | God the | Father $\cdot$ Al- | mighty.
3. O Lord, the only begotten Son, | Jesus | Christ
[Repeat the music for the next line.]
O Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, that takest away the | sins $\cdots$ of the | world, II have | mer| cy up-| on us.
4. Thou that takest away the $\mid$ sins $\cdots$ of the | world, Il have | mercy"up- \| on- | us.
5. Thou that takest away the | sins• of the | world, II re-
| cei- | ve our | praver.
6. Thou that sittest at the right hand of | God the | Fa ther, II have | mercy..up-| on- |us.
7. For thou |only..art | holy, II thou | only | art the Lora.
8. Thou only, O Christ, with the | Holy | Ghost, II art most high in the glory of $\mid$ God the $\mid \mathrm{Fa}-$ - | ther, Amen.


9. We praise thee, O God; we acknowledge thee to। be the | Lord. II All the earth doth worship thee, the | Father, | ever- | lasting.
10. Holy, | Holy, | Holy \| Lord | God of | Saba-| oth.
11. The goodly fellowship of the prophets | praise- | thee $; \|$ the noble army of | martyrs, | praise - | thee;
12. Thine adorable, true and | only | Son; II also the Holy | Ghost, the | Comfort- | er.
13. When thou tookest upon thee to de- | liver | man, II thou didst humble thy- $\mid$ self $\cdot$ to be | born $\cdot$ of a | virgin.
14. Thou sittest at the right hand of God, in the glory | of the | Father. || We believe that thou shalt | come to | be our | iudge.
15. Make them to be numbered | with thy | saints II in | glory | ever- | lasting.
16. Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep usthis | day $\cdot$-without | sin. .: O Lord, have mercy upon us, have | inercy | upon \| us.
17. To thee all angels cry aloud; the heavens and all the | powers•there-| in. II To thee Cherubim and Seraphim con-| tin-‧ual-| ly do | cry,
18. Heaven and carth are full of the majesty | of thy | glory. II The glorious company of the A- | postles | praise- | thee.
19. The holy Church throughout all the world, doth ac| knowledge | thee, II the Father of an | infi-‧nite | majes-|ty;
20. Thou art the King of | glory, $\cdot \mathrm{O} \mid$ Christ, || Thou art the ever- $\mid$ lasting | Son $\cdots$ of the | Father.
21. When thou hadst overcome the | sharpness. of | death, $\|$ thou didst open the kingdom of $\mid$ heaven to | all be- | lievers.
22. We therefore pray thee, | help thy | servants, || whom thou hast redeemed | with thy | precious | blood.
23. O Lord, save thy people, and | bless thine \| heritage II Govern them, and | lift them | up for | ever.
24. Day by day, we | magni-••fy | thee; Il and we worship thy name | ever \| world $\cdots$ without | end.
25. O Lord, let thy mercy be upon us, as our | trust $\cdots$ is in | thee. il O Lord, in thee have I trusted; let me | never | be con- | founded.

* Uas been set by Mr, Novello, and may be sung to the Gregorian chant single on p. 300, or any single chant of like cadencos



## Jubilate Deo.-Ps. $\mathbf{I 0 0}$.

1. O, be joyful in the Lord. $\dagger$ all ye $\mid$ lands; $\|$ serve the Lord with gladness, and come before his | presence | with a | song.
2. Be ye sure that the Lord | he is | God; Il it is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are his | peoplc, $\cdots$ and the | sheep $\cdot$ of his | pasture.
3. O go your way into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his | courts with | praise; It be thankful unto him, and | speak- | good of $\cdot \cdot$ his | name.
4. For the Lord is gracious, his mercy is | ever- I lasting; $\|$ and his truth endureth from gener- $\mid$ ation' to | gener- $\mid$ ation.
5. Glory be to the Father and | to the \| Son, II and | to the | H $H$, | Ghost
6. As it was in the brgenning is now, and | ever | shan be, I world • without | end. A- | men. A- | men.



## EVENING PRAYER.

[For the Bonum est Confiteri, see p. 300.]

## Cantate Domino

1. O sing unto the Lord a | new- | song. il For ne hath done I marvel- | lous- | things.
2. With his own right hand, and with his \| holy \| arm; II hath he | gotten $\cdot$ him- | sclf the | victory.
3. The Lord declared | his sal-| vation; II His righteousness hath he openly | showed $\cdots$ in the $\mid$ sight of - the | heathen.
4. He hath remembered his mercy and truth toward the | house of | Israel; II And all the ends of the world have seen the sal- | vation | of our | God.
5. Show yourselves joyful unto the Lord, | all ye | lands; Il Sing, rc-|joice, and | give- | thanks.
6. Praise the Lord up-| on the |harp; il sing to the harp with a | pralm of | thanks-| giving.
7. Wi.h trumpets | also $\cdots$ and | shawms; II O show yourselves joyful be- | fore the | Lord the | King.
8. Let the sea make a noise, and all that | therein | is; II the round world, and | they that | dwell there- | in.
9. Let the floods clap their hands, and let the hills be joytil together be- | fore the | Lord; II for lie | cometh•• to /judge the earth.
10. With righteousness shall he | judge the | world: It and the Ipeople I with- 1 equity. Glory be, \&c.
[For the Deus Miscreatur, see p. 300.]

## Benedictus.-Luke i. 68.

. Blessed be the Lord | God of | Israel : il for he hath visited | and rc- | deemed $\cdot \cdot$ his | peoplc.
2. And hath raised up a mighty sal-| vation | for us, il in the house | of his | servant | David.
As he spake by the mouth of his | holy | prophets, which have been | since the | world be-| gan.
That we should be saved | from our | enemies, 11 and from the | hand of | all that | hate us.
Giory be to the Father, and | to the | Son, II and | to the Holy | Ghost ;
As it was in the beginning, is now, and | ever | shall be, || world | without | end. A-| men.

## Benedic Anima Mea-Ps. 103.

1. Praise the Lord, $\mid \mathrm{O}$ my | soul ; \| and all that is within me | praise his | holy | name.
2. Praise the Lord, 10 my | soul; II and for- | get not | all his | benefits.
3. Who forgiveth | all thy | $\sin$; Il and healeth all | thine in-| firmi- | ties.
4. Who saveth thy life | from de- | struction. II and crowneth thee with | mercy•• and | loving- | kindness.
5. O praise the Lord, ye angels of his, ye that cx-| cel in | strength; Il ye that fulfil his commandment, and hearken unto the | voice of | his- | word.
6. O praise the Lord, all | ye his | hosts; il ye servants of | his that | do his | pleasure.
[Repeat the last part of the Double Chant for this verse.]
7. O speak gond of the Lord, all ye works of his, in all places of $\mid$ his do- $\mid$ minion; il Praise thou the Lord, | O- | my- | soul. Glory be to the Father, \&c.


## Laudate Dominum.

1. O praise God in his | holi- | ness; Il praise him in the Praise him in tis noble power. Il Praise him according to his | excel-•lent | great- | ness.
2. Praise him in the | sound $\cdot \cdot$ of the | trumpet; Il praise him up- $\mid$ on the | lute and |harps.
3. Praise him in the | cymbals $\cdot \cdots$ and | dances; 11 praise him up- | on the $\mid$ strings and | pipe.
4. Praise him upon the I well-tuned | cymbals ; il praise him up- | on the | loud- | cymbal.
5. LeLevery thing that hath | breath, $\cdots$ praise the | Lara; II Ict every thing that hath | breath. praise \| praise the | Lord. Glory be to the Father, \&c.

## Chant for Thanksgiving.

1. Praisc ye the Lord; for it is good to sing praises un$\mid$ to our | God; $1 \mid$ for it is | pleasant, $\cdot \cdots$ and | praise is comely.
2. The Lord doth | build - up Je- | rusalem; il he gathereth together the $\mid$ outcasts $\mid$ of - | Israel.
3. He healeth those that are | broken••in | heart, II and | bindeth | up their | wounds.
4. He covereth the heaven with clouds, and prepareth | rain $\cdot \cdot$ for the | earth; Il he maketh the grass to | grow up- | on the | mountains. Amen.

CHANTS FOR SENTENCES AND HYMNS.
No. 1.-Single.
No. 2.-Peculiar
No. 3.-Single. III
1 .


Fast, or Opening or Close of Service.

1. Out of the depths have I cried unto | thee, $\mathrm{O} \mid$ Lord. II Lord, hear my voice; let thine ears be attentive to the | voice of $\cdot$ my | suppli- | cations.
2. If thou, Lard, shouldet mark iniquities, O, Lord, | who shall | stand? II but there is forgiveness with thee, that | thou - | mayest '• be | feared.
3. I wait for the Lord; my soul doth wait, and in his | word•do I | hope. || My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning; I say, i more thân $\cdots$ they that | watch $\cdot \cdot$ for the | morning.
4. Lct Israel hope in the Lord; for with the Lord there is mercy, and with him is | plenteous • • re- | demption. "And he shall redeem Israel from | all - | his inI iquities. Amen.

## Dedication, or Opening Service.

1. I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the | house $\cdots$ of the | Lord. II Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem! Jerusalem is builded as a city that $\mid$ is com- $\mid$ pact to- 1 gether :
2. Whither the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord, unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the | name $\cdot$ of the | Lord; || for there are set thrones of judgment, the \| thrones" of the / house of | David.
3. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall \|prosper $\cdot$ that | love thee. II Peace be within thy walls, and pros- | peri- $\cdot$ ty with- | in thy | palaces.
4 For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, | Peace $\cdot \cdot$ be with- | in thee. II Because of the house of the Lord our God, I will I scek, will i seek thy' good. Amen.

## Beatitudes.

1. Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the king. dom of | heaven. || Blessed are they that mourn ; for they shall be $\mid$ comforted.
2. Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth. || Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness; for they shall be | filled.
3. Blessed are the mercifun; for they shall obtain | mercy. "Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see /God.
4. Blessed are the peace-makers; for they shall be called the children of | God. II Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the kingdom of | heaven.
5. Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and persecute $y$ ou, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for | my sake. II Rejoice, and be exceeding glad; for great is your reward in heaven; for so pcrsecuted they the prophets which werc be- $\mid$ fore you.
Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy | Ghost; \|l As it was in the beginning, is now, and evcr shall be, world without | end. A-men.

## Burial Service.

1. As for man, his days are as grass; as a flower of the field, so lie | flourisheth: Il for the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no | more.
2. But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him, and his righteousness unto children's \{ children; !! to such as keep his curenant, and to those that remember his commandments to / do them: Amen.

## Communion.

1. He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and ac- | quainted $\cdot$ with | grief: \|l and we hid as it were our taces from him; he was lespised, and / we es- | teemed $\cdot \cdot$ him | not.
2. Surely he hath borne our griefs, and | carried•our | sorrows; || yet we did esteem him stricken: | smitten $\cdot$ of | God, $\cdot$ and af- |flicted.
3. But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for | our in- | iquities; II the chastisement of our peace was upon him, and | with his | stripes $\cdot$ we are | healed.
4. All we, like sheep. have gone astray; we have turned every one to | his own | way, II and the Lord hath laid on him the in- | i- $\cdots$ quity $/$ of us | all. Amen.

## Opening Service.

1. I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a | green - | bay-tree; il yet he passed awar, and, lo, he was not; yea, I sought him, but | he could | not be $\mid$ found.
2. Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that | man is / peace: II but the transgressors shall be destroyed together; the end of the / wioked - shall | be cut | off.
3. But the salvation of the righteous is of the Lord; he is their strength in | time of | trouble: $|\mid$ and the Lord shall help them, and deliver them; ne shail deliver them from the wicked, and save them, be- ! cause they \| trust in \| him. Amen.


Thy Will be done."

1. "Thy will be | done!"॥ In devious way Tue hurrying strcam of | life may | run; ll Yet still our grateful hearts shall say, |
"'Thy will | be done."
2. "Thy will be | done !"॥ If o'er us shine A gladd'ning and a | prosp'rous | sun, \| This prayer will make it more divine : |
" Thy will be | done."
3. "Thy will be done!"॥ Though slarouded o'er Our | path with | gloom, Il one comfort-one Is ours: to breathe, while we adore,
"Tliy will be | done."

Ordination, or Opening Service.
No. 2 for Music.

1. How amiable are thy tabernacles, $\mathrm{O} \mid$ Lord of | Hosts; ll my soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord; my heart and my flesh crieth | out $\cdot$ for the | living | God.
2. Blessed are they that | dwell $\cdot$ in thy | house; Il they will be | still - | praising | thee.
3. They go from | strength to | strength; Il every one of thein in Zion ap- | pearetls be- | fore- \| God.
4. O Lord God of Hosts, hear our prayer ; give ear, O God of | Jacob; II behold. O Lord, our shield, and look upon the | face of | thine an- | ointed.
5. For a day in thy courts is | better $\cdot$ than a |thousand; II I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to | dwell $\cdot$ in the |tents of $\mid$ wickedness.
6. For the Lord is a sun and a shield; the Lord will give | grace and | glory; II no good thing will he withhold from | them that | walk up- | rightly. Amen.

## Oponing or Close of Service.

1. The Lord is my shepherd; I | shall not | want; \| he maketh me to lie down in green pas'ures; he leadeth me be- | side the | still - | waters.
2. He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his | name's - | sake; ll yea, though 1 walk through the valley of the shadow of death will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy |rod $\cdot \cdot$ and thy | staff they | comfort me.
3. Thou preparest a table before me, in the $\mid$ presence $\cdot$ or mine $\mid$ enemies: I thou anointest my head with oil; | my eup | runneth | over.
4. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the $\mid$ davs ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{o}$ my | life; 11 and I shalldwell in the | house. of the \| Lord for $\mid$ ever. Amen.

## For the Poor.

1. Blessed is he that con-| sidereth • the | poor; Il the Lord will de- | liver*him in | time of | trouble.
2. The Lord will preserve him, and | keep $\cdot$ him a-। live; Il and he shall Le | blessed•up-| on the | earth.
3 The Lord will streng'hen him upon the | bed of languishing; \|l shou wilk make | all his | bed $\cdots$ in his | sickness. Amen

## Doxology.

Nay be sung to any single Chant.
Blessing and honor, and I glory and | power 'I be unto him that sitteth upon the thron?, and unto the $\mathfrak{j}$ Lamb for | ever $\cdot$ and | ever. Amen.

## Opening Service.

1. I will lift up mine eyes unto the lills, from whence cometh .. my | help. II My help cometh from the Lord, which | made-| heaven and | earth.
2. He will not suffer thy foot to be movea; he that keepeth thee | will not ! slumber. II Behold, he that keepeth Israel | shall not | slumber• nor | slecp.
3. The Lord is thy keeper; the Lord is thy shade upon thy | right - | hand. II The sun shall not smite thee by day, | nor the | moon by | night.
4. The Lord shall preserve thee from alleevil; he shall pre- | serve thy | soul. || The Lord shall preserve thy going out, and thy coming in, from this time forth and $\mid$ even $\cdots$ for $\mid$ ever- $\mid$ more. Amen.

## Remember the Sabbath Day.

1. Thus saith the Lord unto them that | keep my | Sab. baihs, Il and choose the things that please me, and take | hold of |-tny - | covenant:
2. Even unto them will I give in mine house, and with| in my | walls, il a place and a name better than of sons and of danghters: I will give them an everlasting | name, $\cdot$ that shall | not be •eut | off.
3. Also the sons of the stranger that join themselves to the Lord, to serve him, and to love the name of the Lord, to $\mid$ be his | servants, II every one that keepeth the Sabbath from polluting it, and takcth | hold of | my - | covenant;
4. Even them will I bring to my holy mountain, and make them joyful in my house of | prayer; "l their burnt-offerings and their sacrifices shall be aecepted upon mine altar; for my house shall be called a house of I prayer for I all - | people. Amen.


## Dedication.

1. Arise, O Lord, into thy rest; thou and the \| ark of.• thy | strength. IU Let thy priests be clothed with righteousness; and let thy | saints- | shout for | joy.
2. The Lord hath chosen Zion: he hath desired it for his | habi- | tation. II" This is my rest for ever: | here - will I | dwell • saith the / Lord.
3. "I will abundantly bless her provision; I will satisfy her | poor with | bread. II I will also clothe her priests with salvation, and her saints shall| shout a- \| loud for I joy." Amen.

## Installation, or Opening Service.

1. I have set watchmen upon thy walls, O Jerusalem, which shall never hold their peace | day nor | night; II ye that make mention of the Lord, keep not silence; and give him no rest, till he establish, and till he make Jerusalem a | praise in $\mid$ all the $\mid$ earth.
2. Go through, go through the gates; prepare you the | way - of the | people; II cast up, cast up the highway ; gather out the stones; lift up a | standard, $\cdot$ a | standard $\cdots$ for the | people.
3. Behold, the Lord hath proclaimed unto the end of the world, Say ye to the daughter of Zion. Behold, I thy sal-••vation | cometh; \|behold, his reward is with him, and his | work, his | work be- \| fore him.
4. And they shall call them, The holy people, the reI deented of the | Lord: |l and thou shalt he called, Sought \| out, A | city •not for- ! saken. Amen.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, \&c,
(38)

## Fast Day.

1. Blow the trumpet in Zion, sanctify a fast, call a | solemn••as | sembly: II Gather the people, | sancti-| fy the $\cdot$ - congre- | gation.
2. Let the priests, the ministers of the Lord, weep between the | porch cand the | altar, II and let them say, Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy | heri-. tage | to re- | proach.
3. Then will the Lord be jealous for his land, and \| pity - his | people. II Yea, the Lord will answer, and it shall come to pass that whosuever shall call upon the name of the | Lord, shall | be de- | livered.
4. For in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem shall be deliverance, as the | Lord hath | said; Il in Mount Zion and in Jerusalent shall be deliverance, | as the | Lord hath \| said. Amen.

## Christmas.

1. There were shepherds abiding in the field keeping watch over their | flock by | night. I And lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and | they were | sore a- | fraid.
2. And the angel said unto them, Fear not; for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to | all- | people. II For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a | Saviour $\cdot$ who is | Christ the | Lord.
3. And suddenly there was with the angel a maltitude of the heavenly hoct, praising | God, and I saving: II Glory in Gol in the highest, and on earth | peace, good | will to I men. Amen.

## Ordination

1. How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth goud tidings, that | publish-•eth | peace; Il that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, | Thy-| God- | reigneth.
2. Thy watchmen shall lift up the voice: with the voice together | shall they $\mid \sin \boldsymbol{j} ; \|$ for they shall see eye to eye, when the | Lord shall | Lring• again | Zion.
3. Break forth intc joy, sing tngether, ye waste | places - of Je- | rusalem! ! For the Lord hath comforted his people, | he $\cdot$ hath re- | deemed $\cdot$ Je- | rusalem!
4. The Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all the | nations; Il and all the ends of the earth shall see the sal- | vation | of our | God. Amen.

## Ordination.

1. I will give you pastors according to | mine own | heart; "t that shall feed you with | knowledge•and | under- | standing.
2. Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy | voice. $\cdot$ like a trumpet; ll show my people their transgression, and the | house of | Jacob•their | $\sin$.
3. Say ye to the righteous, that it shall be well with him; for they shall eat the I fruit $\cdot$ of their | doings. II Wo unto the wicked! it shall be ill with him; for the re- | ward $\cdot$ of his | hands $\cdot \cdots$ shall be | given him.
4. And now. Lord, grant unto thy servants, that with all boldness they may | preach thy | word. "I Grant unto thy servants, that with all | boldness.'they may | preach thy \| word, Amen.


## Opening or Close of Service.

1. O Lord our Lord. how excellent is thy name in | all the | earth!|| Who hast set thy | glory•a-| bove the 1 heavens
2. Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordamed strength be- | cause of - thine | enemies; II that thou mightest still the | ene. $\cdot m$ m|and $\cdot$ the a- ${ }^{-1}$ venger.
3. When I consider the heavens, the | work of $\cdot$ thy | fingers; Il the moon and the |stars , ich | :hou $\cdot$ hast or- | dained:
4. What is man, that thon art I mindful $\cdots$ of | him, II and the son of man, | that thou | visit-‧est | him?
5. For thou hast made him a little lower \| than the \| angels, II and hast crowned | him with | glory'•and | honor.
6. Thou madest him to have dominion over the \| works of $\cdot \cdot$ thy | hands; il thou hast put | all things | under• his |feet.
7. All | sheep and | oxen, II yea, | and the | beasts $\cdots$ of the | field;
8. The fowl of the air, and the | fish • of the | sea, II and whatsocver passeth | through the | paths' of the | sea.
9. O | Lord our | Lord. \|how excellent is thy | name in | all the | earth. Amen.

Gloria Patri-For a Single Chant.
Glory be to the Father, and to the Son and to the। Holy | Ghost; li As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world | without | ends A-| men.

## Burial Service.

1. Blessed are the dead, who die in the |Lord from | hencelorth: II Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, | and their | works do | follow them.
2. Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second drath |hath no | powcı: il but they shall he prients of God, and of Clinist, and shall reign with | him a | thousand \| vears.
3. Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his oxn huol, an 1 bith made u* kings and priests to Gind | and his | Father: It it him be glory and do| minion'for |ever'- and | ever.
4. Blessed are the dead, who die in the $\mid$ Lord from | henceforth: "I Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, | and their | works do | follow them. "Amen.

## Burial Sarvice.

1. Our days on earth are as a shadow, and there is | none a- | biding; il we are but of yesterday, there is but a | srep • between | us and | death.
2. Man's days are as grass; as a flower of the field / so he | flourisheth; il he appeareth for a little time, and then | vanish- | eth a- | way.
3. Watch. for ye know not what hour vour | Lord doth I come; Il be ve also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the \| Son of | man- | cometh.
4. It is the Lord; let him do what I seemelh •him | gool: il the Lord gave, and the Lorl hath taken a way, and blessed be the | name of the / Lora. Amens

## Selections from Ps. 90

1. Lord thou hast been our dwelling-place in | all gene| rations. || Before the moumains were brought forth, or ever thou hadit formed the earth and the would, even troin everlasting to everlasting, | thou art | Ged. 2. Thou turnest man to destructoon; and sayest, Return, ye | children •of | men. il Fol a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a | watch $\cdot$ in the $\mid$ night.
2. Thou carriest them away as with a flood; they are as a sleep: in the morning they are like grass which | groweth | up. II In the inorning it flomisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut|down, and | withereth.
3. For we are consumed by thine anger, and by thy wrath | are we | troubled. "Thou hast set our iniquities belore thee, our secret sins in the |light •of thy d countenance
4. For all our days are pasoed away in thy wrath; we spend our years as a |tale.'that is | told. II So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our I hearts • unto | wisdom. Amen.

## Fast.

1. The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and | plenteous••in | mercy. If He will not always chide, neither will he keep his | anger $\cdot$ for | ever.
2. He hath not dealt with us atter our sins; nor rewarded us according to $\mid$ our in- $\mid$ iquities: "I For as the heaven is high above the earth, so great is his merey toward | them that | fear him.
3. As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our trans- | giessions | |rom us. ll liike as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth I them that \| fear him. Anten:

## CHANTS FOR HYMNS AND SENTENCES.

2.95

No. 1.
6 innes, Pecnllar.
No. 2.
Grezorian. No. A. Pecutiar. No.s. Peculiar



Hymn 567,8 's \& 7 's.

1. Hark, the solemn trumpet sounding Loud proclaims the \| jubi- | lee:
Tis the voice of grace abounding,
Grace to sinners | rich and | free; Ye who know the joyfui sound, Publish i it to | all a- | round.
2. Is the name of Jesus precious?

Does his love your spirits | chcer? Do you find him kind and gracious, Still removing | doubt and | fear? Think that what He is to you, Such He 'll | be to |others | too.

## Hvmn 615, 's \& 8 's.

1. Friend after friend departs;

Who has not | lost a | friend? There is no union here of hearts, That finds not | here an | end. Were this frail world our final rest Living or | dying | none were | blest.
2. Beyond the flight of time,

Beyond the I reign of | death,
rhere surely is some blessed clime
Where life is | not a | breath;
Nor life's affections, transient fire
Whose sparks fly | upward | and ex- I pire.

Hymn 226, L. P. M., or L. M. 6 lines.

1. 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 My noon-day walks He shall attend. And all my | midnight | houre de- | fend.
2. When on the suliry glebe 1 faint,

Or on the thirsty | mountain | pant To fertile vales and dewy meads My weary, wandering | steps He \| leads, Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow, Amid the | verdant | landscape | flow.

Hymn 648, L. C. M., or C. P M.

1. When thou. my righteous Judge, shalt come To take thy ransomed | people |home, Shall 1 a- $\|$ mong them | stand? Shall such a worthless worm as I, Who sometimes am a- | fraid to | die. Be found at | thy right | hand?
2. I love to meet among them now, Befure thy gracious I feet to | bow Though vilest | of them | all:
But can I bear the piercing thought,
What if my name should | be left |out,
When thou for | them shalt | call?
3. Prevent, prevent it by thy grace ; Be thou, dear Lord, my | hiding | place, In this the ac- $\mid$ cepted | day Thy pardoning voice, $O$ let me hear, To still my unbe- | lieving | fear, Nor let me | fall, I | pray.

Hyme 185, L. C. M., or C. P. M.

1. $O$ ! could I speak the matchless worth, 0 ! could I sound the I glories | forth, Which in my | Saviour | shinc; I'd soar and touch the heavenly strings, And vie with Gabriel, | while he | sings, In notes al- | most di- | vine.
2. I'd sing the precin ${ }^{\circ}$ s blood He spilt, My ransom from the ; dreadful | guilt Of sin and | wrath di- | vine: I'd sing his glorious righteousness, In which all-perfect, | heavenly | dress My soul shall | ever | shıne.
3. l'd sing the characters He bears, And all the forms of I love He / wears, Exalted | on his | throne:
In loftiest sungs of sweetest praise I would to ever-| lasting | davs Mrake all his | glories [ known

A- men. A-men.
A-men.
A-men.
A-men.

Hymn 146, L. M.

1. Hasten, $\mathbf{O}$ sinner, to be wise And stay not for to- $\mid$ morrow's $\mid$ sun ; The longer Wisdom yon despise, The harder is she | to be | won
2. O! hasten mercy to implore, And stay not for to- 1 morrow's \| sun; For fear thy season should be o'er, Before this evening's \| course be \|run.

## Hymi 392, C. M

1. O ! for a closer walk with God, A calm and | heavenly | frame A light to shine upon the road That leads me | to the | Lamb.
2. Where is the blessedness I knew When first I | saw the | Lord? Where is the soul-refreshing view Of Jesus | and his | word?
3. What peaceful hours 1 once enjoyed, How sweet their | memory | still! But they have left an aching void, The world | can n- iser | fill.

## Hymn 149, 7's.

1. Sinners turn, why will ye die? God your Maker | asks yon | why ; God who did your being give, Made you with him- I self to \| live He the fatal cause demands, Asks the work of \| his own | hands; Why, ye thankless creatures, why
Will ye cross his ! love and I die
2. Sinners, turn, why will ye die? God your Saviour | asks you | why ; He who did your soul retrieve, Disd hims If that | ye might ; live ; Will ye let Him die in vain, Crucify your | Lord a- I gain? Why, ye rebel sinners. why Will ye slight his | grace and | die?

## Hymn 306, 12 '

1. When through the turn sail the wild tempest is streaming,
When o'er the dark wave the red lightning is | gleaming,
Nor hope lends a ray, the poor seaman to cherish,
We fly to our Maker; "Save, Lord, or we | pcrish."

## Hymn 169, 10 's \& 1 's

1. Hail, the blest morn! see the great Medlator Down from the regions of glory de-| scend; Down from the regions of glory de- $\mid$ scend;
Shepherds, go worship the babe in the manger, Shepherds, go worship the babe in the manger,
Lo! for his guard, the bright angels at- | tend.
2. Bright in the East, lo! the son of the morning Dawns on our darkness, and lends us his $\lceil$ aid;
While his pure l'ght, the horizon adorning, Guides where our infant Redeemer is | laid.

## Hymn 165, 1I's.

1. Delay not, delay not. $O$ sinner, draw near; The waters of life are now flowing for I thee; No price is demanded, the Saviour is here, Redemption is purchased, salvation is | free.
2. Delay not, delay not, why longer abuse, The love and compassion of Jesus thy | God? A fountain is opened, how canst thou refuse To wash and be cleansed in his pardoning | blood?

Hyarn 167, 11's \& 10's.

1. Come, youthful sinners, come haste to the Saviour;
Come. ye young wandercrs, cling to his I side; Kneel at his nuercy-seat, sue for his favor, Lambs of his bosom, for whom He hath I died.

2. Our Father who art in heaven, Hallowed | be thy | name :ll Thy kingdom come: Thy will be done on |earth .' as It is in heaven.
3. Give us this day our | daily | bread:ll And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive |those who | trespass *aginst us:
3 And lead us not into temptation, but de- | liver . ' us from evil: ll For thine is the kingdom, and the power \| and the glory - for- | ever. Amen.
4. From the recesses of a lowly spirit, our humble prayer ascends, $O$ | Father, | hear it;il Bornc on the trembling wings of fear and / mcekness; • for- | give its | weakness.
5. We know-we feel, how mean, and how unworthy the lowly sacrifice we | pour be- | fore thee ;" What can we offer thee, $\mathbf{O}$ thou most | holy ! $\cdots$ but | sin and | folly?
6. We see thy hand-it leads us-it supports us; we hear thy voice-it | counsels, $\cdots$ and it | courts us; Il And then we turn away! yet still thy | kindness $\cdot$ for- | gives our | blindness.
7. Who can resist thy gentle call, appealing to every generous thought and | grateful | feeling? Il $O$, who can hear the accents of thy | mercy, ${ }^{\text {and } \mid \text { never | love thee? }}$
8. Kind Benefactor! plant within this bosom the | seeds of | holiness, il And let them blossom in fragrance, and in beauiy bright and | vernal, $\cdot$ and | spring e- | ternal.
9. Then place them in those everlasting gardens where angels walk, and | seraphs.. are the | wardens; II Where every fluwer, brought safe through death's dark | portal,.. be- | comes im- | mortal. Ainen.

## L. M. Hymn.

1. So fades the lovely, blooming flower, frail, smiling solace | of an | hou:; II So soon our transient cumforts fly, and pleasure | only | blooms to | die.
2. Is there no kind, no healing ari, to soothe the anguish | of the /heart? II Spirit of grace, be ever nigh: thy comforts | are not | made to $\mid$ die.
3. Let gentle patience smile on pain, till dying hope revives a gain; II Hope wipes the tear from sorrow's eye, and aith points | upward | to the \| sky. Amen.
4. Thou dost visit the | earth, and | water it;

Thou greatly cnrichest it with the river of | God, • which is | full of | water.
2. Thou pre- | parcst $\because$ them | corn,

When thou hast | so pro- | vided | for it.
3. Thou waterest the ridges there- $\mid$ of $\mathrm{a}-\mid$ bundantly ;

Thou | settlest • the | furrows . ' ihere- | of.
4. Thou makest it $\mid$ soft with $\mid$ showers ;

Thou | blessest . the | springing . there- of.
5. Thou crownest the | year. . with thy | goodness,

And thy | footsteps | do drop | fatness.
6. They drop upon the pastures | of the | wilderness,

And the little hills re- \| joice on | every | side.
7. The pastures are \| clothed with | flocks,

The valleys also are \| covered \| over $\cdot$ with | corn.
8. They | shout for |joy,

Yea, | they do | also | sing. Amen.

1. Wherewithal shall a young inan | cleanse his | way?

By taking heed thereto ac- \| cording | to thy | word.
2. With my whole | licart have . I | sought thee:

W let me not | wander . ' from $\mid$ thy comi- | mandments.
3. Thy word have I | hid in $\cdots$ mine | heart.

That $1 \mid$ might not | sin a- | gainst thee.
4. Blessed art $\mid$ thou, O| Lord :

O I teach I me thy | statutes
5. With my lips have I declared all the judgments $\mid$ of thy $\mid$ mouth.
I have rejoiced in the way of thy testimonies, as I much as $\mid \cdot$ in all $\mid$ riches.
6. I will meditate | in thy | precepts

And have re- $\mid$ spect un- $\mid$ to thy $\mid$ ways
7. I will delight myself| in thy | statutes;

I will | not for- $\mid$ get thy | word. Amen.

## 7's Hymn.

1. Deathless spirit, now arise; somr, thou native | of the skies; Il Pearl of price by Jesus bought, to his | glorious likentss | wrought.
2. Go to shine before the throne; deck the Medi-| ator's | crown; il Go, lis triumphis to adoln; made for! God, to | God re- |turn. Amen
3. Bless the Lord, $\mid$ O my |soul,

And all that is within me | bless his | holy | name
2. Bless the Lord, |O my |soul,

And for- | get not | all his | benefits.
3. Who forgiveth | all $\cdots$ thine in-| iquities,

Who | healeth | all $\cdots$ thy dis- | eases;
4. Who redeemeth thy $\mid$ life $\cdots$ from de- $\mid$ struction:

Who crowneth thee with loving | kindness $\cdot$ and | tender / mercies;
5. Who satisfieth thy | mouth ․ . with good \| things,

So that thy | youtl. $\cdot$ is re- | newed $\cdot$. like the $\mid$ eagle's.
6. The Lord executeth righteousness • • and |judgment

For | all that | are op- | pressed.
7. He made known his | ways ${ }^{\text {- }}$ unto | Moses,

His acts |unto $\cdots$ the $\mid$ children $\cdots$ of $\mid$ Isracl. Amen.

1. God be merciful unto | us and | bless us,

And show us the light of his countenance, and be 1 mer-ci-•ful unto us.
2. That thy way may be \| known . upon | earth,

Thy saving | heaith a- | mong all | nations.
3. Let the people | praise thee - 0 |God;

Yea, let | all the I people / praise thee.
4. $O$ tet the nations re- | joice $\cdots$ and be $\mid$ glad;

For thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and govern the nitions | upon | earth.
5. I.et the people | Mraise thee, $\cdots \mathrm{O} \mid$ God;

Yea, let |all the | people | praise thec.
6. Then shall the earth bring |forth her | increase;

And-God, even our own God, shall | give us . . his | And - God,
blessing.
7. God shall | bless I is,

Andall the |end. of the | world shall | fear him. Amen.

1. It is a good thing to give thanks | unto . . the | Lord, And to sing praises unto thy $\mid$ name, $\mid O$ most $\mid$ Hıghest.
2. To tell of thy loving kindness early | in the | morning, And of thy | truth $\cdots$ in the | night $\mid$ spason;
3. Upon an instrument of ten strings, and up- $\mid$ on the $\mid$ lute; Upon a loud instrument, f and up- on the | harp;
4. For thon, Lord, hast made me glad through thy | works; And I will rejoice in giving praise for the ope- | rations | of thy | hands. Amen.

## ABSALOM.-An Oratorio.

music selected and arranged froil the best sources, by i. b. woodbury.

## PRINCIPAL PERSONAGES.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Absalom, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tenor. } \\
& \text { Joab (David's General), . ..... Tenor. David, .................. Bass. } \\
& \text { Tamar (Sister to Absalom), .... First Soprano. Messenger, ............. Baritone. } \\
& \text { People, Warriors, Travellecs, Priests, \&c, \&c. Tamar), Second Soprano. }
\end{aligned}
$$

(The Orchestra Parts, arranged for small Bands, viz., Violins, Bass Viols, Clarionet, and Brass Instruments, ean be had, printed, of the Publishers.)
No. 1. GOD OF MORNING AND 0F EVENING.-Prayer.*
(Supposed to be sung by travellers at the gates of Jerusatem.)


- May be used as an introductory or closing piece to divine worship. Music, by permission from
that are to he acrompanied. are bettere marked, yet still it mist be left to the discrerinon of the perfir nar iwhether Sacred Music."
 Entered according to Act of Congress, in the gear I\&\% , by HUNTINGTON s.


No. 2. 0 TRIBES 0F ISRaEL.-Recit. Absalom.

$\square$
No. 3. our Feet sillu stavd.-Introduction
Aria by ABSLLOM, and Chorus by PEOPLE
: Nrustic from the " Desert," by FELICIEN DA VID.

$304$




No. 4. HOW CaN MY BROTHER.-Recit. Tamar and Absalom. 305




No. 5. Forgive, My Brother.-Duet. Thar and Absalom.



308
N0. 6. HEAR MHOSE SOOTHNG SOUNDS ASCENDING-- Quartett and Chorus.

- $\mathrm{Ar}^{\text {(Many be sung vitho ut accompaniment. })}$

| (Supposed to be heard tn the distunce, and sung by the people before the Tabernacte) |
| :---: |
| Cxes. |
| Music by $\mathbf{B I E} \mathbf{E I T I O V E N}$. |



1. Hear those soothing sounds as - cend-ing
2. Hear those soothing sounds as - cend-ing
3. Bear, ye breezes, gent-ly

From the wind - ing
From the wind - ing
Sounds of peace far
sounds of peace far o'er the - low; Thus in



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { path be - low; Thus in each oth - er sweet - ly } \\
& \text { o'er the land; Now all our best af - fee - tions }
\end{aligned}
$$

blending, CHORCS.* $p p_{\sim}$


This choras abould he bung at the end of eash vorsa, in axact tume, wever louder thas mpecos and es snft as ppp, as it is intended to represant musie in the ilstanoe.

No. 7. All! SEE Now THE SACRIFICE-Quartett. Absalom, Tamar, Merab, and Messenger.
309



No. 8. GLORY BE TO GOD.-chorus for Male Voices.*


[^9]

No. 9. FOR THOU ONLY ART THE LORD.-Chorus for Seven Voices.



[^10]

No. 11. Hall, Judea, happy Land.-Duet. Tamar and Merab.

(40)
$314$



No. 12. HALL, HALL, JLDEA, HAPPY LAND.-Chorus.* People.


- This beaulitul piece may be sung as a Thanksgiving Anthem (by substiluling the word Columbia for Judea), or on other occasions that require spiriled musie.





320


No. 14. SING UNTO G0D.-Quartett and Chorus.*
grand finale to part first.


- Mos be sung as a Thanksgiving Anthern, or on alnost any other occasion, requiring spirited musie. Play the frst eight measures as an litrodactory symphony.


Praise hlm in lof - ty songs, Praise him In lof - . ty songs of joy.




## ATSALOM.--Part Second.



No. 16. HEAR, JEH0VAH.-obligato Base and Chorus.* David and People






(42)

## $330$




## $332$




No. 21. WE COME IN BRIGHT ARRAY.-Chorus. People.
 (2)



No. 22. SPare MY BROTHER, ThoUGH SO ERRING.-Duet. Joab and Tamar.





No. 23. STEEL, STEEL MY HEART FOR BATTLE.-Aria. Joab. $3: 37$


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No. 24. on to battle.-Chorus for Male Voices. Warriors.



## $340$



No. 26. SEE THE CONQUERING。*-Trimmphal Duet and Chorus. People. (MARSDEN. 7's, Double.) 341









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| Јолв (David's General) | Tenor: | Messenger.................... Baritone. |
| Tamar (Sisler to Absalom) | First Soprano. | Merab (Allenitanl of Tamar)... Second Soprano. |
|  | e, Warriors, | Priests, \&c., \&c. |

An sce now the sacrifice-Quartett. Arin, ite song, ye brave-A................
san town thine ear -solo oreive, my bother-Dut or thou only art the Lord-Choru...... Go forth to the monnt-Sulo and Chorua $\begin{array}{ll}\text { God of morning-s } & \text { and Chorus........ } \\ \text { alory be to God-t } \\ \text { norus for male voices }\end{array}$ thlury be to God-1
Horus for male voices
Hisi, Judea --Duct


Hail. hail, Judea, happy land-Chorns Hear those soothing sounds-Quartett aud Chorn Hence let us flee a way-Solo ant Chorus How aniable - Quartett and Chorus How shall I tell the tidings--
How can niy brotherHow can ny brother-
Lovely is Zion-Aria
On to battle-Chorus for male voices. Our feet shall stand-Soio and Chorus


0 tribes of Israel-Recit.
Sacred peace. celestial treersure-- - . See the conquering here comes-Due
sing unto God -Quartelt and Choru Snare my brother, thouth no erring - Dine Steel. steel my heart for battle-Aria

```
The hatleluah chorus.*....
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${ }_{393}^{318}$ Thoneh the sinner bloom-Obligato Solo and Chorins

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GENERAL INDEX OF TUNES.

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[^0]:    "For extended illustrations and instructions in Modulation, sce Woodbury's "Self-Instructor in Mu.
    sical Composition aud Thorough Base."

[^1]:    Lord, at thy feet I pros-trate fall.
    I call: Re-veal thy pardoning love to me
    And eet my cap-tive spir - it free.

[^2]:    There is a stream, whose gentle flow Supplies the ci - ty of our God; Life, love, and joy still glid - ing through, And watering our di-vine a - bode.

[^3]:    This is the doy the Lord hath made; He calls the hours his own; Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, Let heaven re-jolce, let earth be glad, And pralse surround the

[^4]:    O, hnp-py is the wan who hears In - struc-tion's warn-ing voice, And who ce - les - tial wis - dom makes His ear - ly, on - ly choice

[^5]:    How sweet the name of Je - sus sounds In a be - liever's ear! It soothes his sorrows, heals his wounds. And drives a - way his fear. And drives a-way his fear.

[^6]:    $P$. M. Vital spark of heavenly flame, Quit, O quit this mortal flans; ; Trembling, hoping, lingering, flying, Cease, fond nature, cease thy strife.
    [y? See next page.

[^7]:    
     As 10 's, 6 lines.

[^8]:     where it mhould be aune wheo twed in tabsiom:

[^9]:    This may be used as an introductory or closing Anthem to divine worship

[^10]:     may be sung without accompaniment

