THE

BULUE REBUIL

OR THE

NEW YORK

COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC.

CONSTITUTING A

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RY I. B. WOODBURY,

ORGANIST AND DIRECTOR OF MUSIC AT THE RUTGERS STREET CHURCH, EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MUSICAL REVIEW, AND AUTHOR OF VARIOUS MUSICAL WORKS.

BOSTON: W. J. REYNOLDS AND COMPANY,

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PREFACE.

Tun rapid and steady advance in music, more particularly in the village choir and singing school, in all parts of the United States, calls for constant 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 (notwithstanding their intrinsic merit) are not adapted to the wants of this country. In the following pages 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 judividual compositions (there are upwards of two hundred different composers represented in this work), will, we think, warrant this assertion. In the following synopsis, the connaisseur is made acquainted with some of the prominent features of the work.

Elementary Course. - This comprises 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 without the blackboard. The exercises are generally pleasing, and many rounds and pleasant melodies are found to interest the pupil. The habit of singing sacred words in the singing school, merely for the purpose of practice, thus in a thoughtless manner rehearsing the words of sacred writ, we think very objectionable, and therefore have inserted an unusual 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 be complete without instruction on this subject. It is presumed that sufficient jusight has been given in the short and concise rules laid down, to enable the pupil, even without an instructor, to play common psalmody by figures, on the Organ, Melodeon, Seraphine, or Piano-Forte.

New Tunes.-There are more than Four Hundred tunes and set pieces that are entirely new, or never before published in any church music book in this country, many of which were collected by the editor in person, 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 Tunes - All the old tunes of merit have been inserted, (between three and four hundred) comprising many that are now almost forgotten, although sung by our forefathers in the family devotions and sanctuary of God. The melodies and bases of these tunes are unaltered. 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 upwards 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 times case in the services of the church.

Set Pieces for particular occsions .- These are adapted to Installation, Dedication, Ordination, Christmas. Thanksgiving, Fast, Indeendence, Burial service, Missionary meetings, Concerts of prayer, Marriage ceremony, and every of er occusion of public interest in which music is called in to lend her elevating influence.

Chants.-This feature othe work will be found full and complete, having instructions in chanting, and unwards of fifty different sets of words adapted to all occasions of the church. The full service of the Episcopal church is insted, and select portions of the Bible have been set for the use of our churches generally.

Music for Select hoirs and Societies .- To meet the wants of the community in this respect, an entirely new feature is aded, which cannot be found in any other work of the kind. The Oratorio of Absalom has been arrange and composed expressly for this work. It comprises many of the classical gems from other oratorios and selections from the masses and concerted works of Haydn, Hummel, Beethoven, Romberg, Fellen David, Rossini, and other eminent composers. This oratorio is adapted expressly for those clics and societies that are not able to perform so difficult o .s as the "Messiah." "Creation." &c. Any of the solos or choruses may be sung separately, (many of them being suited to vari-ONS occasies 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 certain part of the oratorio are found too difficult, they may be omitted as a general thing without injury to the con osition as a whole. It is the intention of the author, to arrange separate orchestral parts for instrumits to most of the set pieces and some of the tunes-thus perfecting the work in all its departments. and aking it worthy a place in the library of every musician in our land.

Yount of Music .- There are in the DULCIMER about seven hundred tunes, upwards of one hundred and wenty-five select pieces, and about one hundred elementary exercises, rounds, melodies, &c., for cls practice; comprising in all nearly one thousand different compositions.

Mechanical Execution of the Work .- The style of printing will in many important respects be found suerior to any work ever before offered to the public. By using the new and beautiful diamond type, so much in vogue in Europe, we have been enabled to present nearly double the matter that the old form of to each, thus enabling the chorister to select rapidly when sufficient time is not allowed, as is often the type would have allowed, and this too without raising the price above that of Church music books that have not half the amount of music in them.

> Entered according to pt of Congress, in the year 1850. By L. WOODBURY.

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ELEMENTS OF MUSIC MADE EASY

LESSON I.

THE elements of music may be classed under four heads, or distinctions. Under the first head, sounds are long or short. (Time.)

Under the second, they are high or low. (Melody)

Under the third, they are loud or soft. (Expression.)

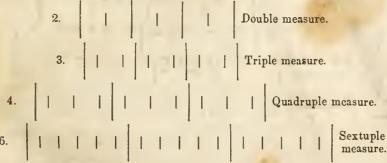
Combination of sounds, or HARMONY, forms the fourth distinction.

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 reasures, thus:

measure. i measure. i measure. i

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



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 listinction; the second; the third; the fourth.—3. Name these perpendicular lines (pointing to them in the book or on the blackboard.)—4. What are the spaces between the bars called 1—5. How many varieties

of measure have we?-6. What figure indicates the first variety? what the second? what the third? the fourth?-7. Give the name of each variety.-8. Into how many parts a double measure divided? triple, &c.?-9. How many bars and measures have we, in each of these examples?

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 necessary, called beating time. Double measure has two beats in a measure, thus:

Triple measure has three beats, thus:

3. Down, | Left, | Up, | Down, | Left, | Up, | Down, | Left, | Up.

Quadruple measure has four beats, thus:

4. Down, | Left, | Right, | Up, | Down, | Left, | Right, | Up, | Down, | Left, | Right, | Up.

Sextuple measure, six, thus:

6. Down, Down, Down, Up, Up, Up, Down, Down, Down, Up, Up, Up.

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 commencement, make it an invariable rule to beat the time, notwithstanding the effort which may be required to acquire this most important 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 immovable, in all the varieties of measure, before attempting the voice.

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

^{*} Some writers designate double measure by the letter C with a bar across, thus &; and quadruple by the letter C, thus .

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.

6. Down, down, down, up, up, up, | one, two, three, four, five, six, | 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 pupit find difficulty in singing and beating time together, what course should be pursued?—6. What should never be omitted, in order to execute music in time?—7. Which hand should be used in beating time?—8. Whence should the motion proceed?—9. A word of how many syllables represents double measure? triple? quadruple? sextuple?

LESSON III.

OF ACCENT, OR LOUD AND SOFT SOUNDS. (Expression.)

In order to give more expression to music, certain sounds should be sung louder than others. This is usually termed accent, and corresponds to the accent of the words which are set to the music. The accent 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 subject to exceptions, as will be shown hereafter.

Let the pupil practise all the varieties of measure, using the word loud on the accented, and soft on the unaccented parts of the measure.

OF THE CHARACTERS USED TO DENOTE THE LENGTH OF SOUNDS.

Long and short sounds are represented by characters called notes, thus:

The whole note
is equal to two halves, (Semibreve,) represented by the fig. 1,*

(Minim,) " " 2,*

four quarters, (Crotehet,) ". 4,

eight eighths, (Quaver,) "8,

sixteen sixteenths, (Semiquaver,)

32 thirty-seconds,

(Demisemiquaver,) 32.*

RESTS AND DOTTED NOTES.

Characters indicating silence in music are termed rests, and cach 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, a dotted whole note is equal to three halves pp, a pe equal to three a dotted rest, thus, a, is equal to three half rests, thus, a equal to pp. &c.

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

is equal to ; is equal to ; &c.

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
alone indicates that it is to be counted in silence; hence the
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?—3. What are those characters termed which represent the length of sounds?—4. What name is given to the longest note? the next? the n

Note.—The ingenious and careful teacher will vary these, as well as other questions, in many ways, to afford variety and instruction.

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

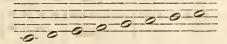
LESSON IV.

SECOND DISTINCTION-HIGH AND LOW SOUNDS, OR MELODY.

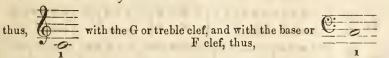
A REGULAR series of eight notes, all differing in pitch, is termed the diatonic scale. The numerals, one, two, three, &c., are used to designate these eight sounds. The first seven letters of the alphabet are also used; C being applied to one, D to two, E to three, F to four, G to five, A to six, B to seven, and C again to eight. There are also seven syllables, namely, Do, re. mi, fa, sol, la, si.

Five lines and four spaces, thus, constitute what is called the staff,

and it determines the pitch 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 much greater than the staff of five lines will allow, added lines below and above are used to any extent which may be necessary. The diatonic scale is placed on the staff thus:



Characters called clefs are used to denote where one of the seale is written,



Note.—The order of intervals of the diatonic scale may be introduced here, or in Lesson 6, at the option of the teacher.

The scale with the G elef, together with numerals, letters, and syllables, is written thus:



The F 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?—2. How many sounds have we in the diatonic scale?—3. What numerals are used to designate the scale? what letters? what syllables?—4. How many lines and spaces has the staff?—5. What is the use of the staff? It determines the pitch of sounds.—6. How many degrees in the staff?—7. How are other ones acquired?—8. What characters are used to determine where one is written?—9. Where is one written with the G clef? with the hase?—10. What letter to the first line, base clef? first space? second line? &c.—11. What letter to the first line, base clef? first space?

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 between 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 of the scale is written? The clefs. What is the last character to every piece of music? A close, thus:



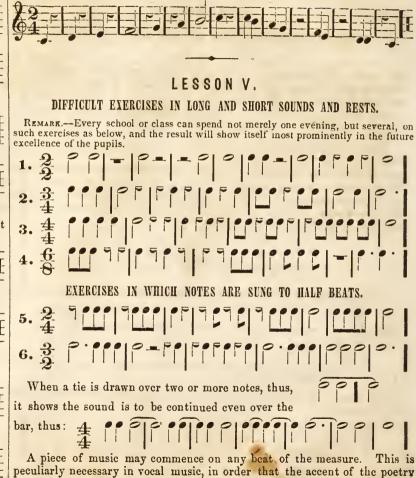


Question all the exercises, as above, and sing the numerals and letters, as well as syllables.

^{*} In some classes, perhaps the majority, Lesson No. 6 should be studied before singing these exercises

No. 9.





EXERCISE FOR RESTS.

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:

But in many metres the words commence with an unaccented word thus:

EXERCISES COMMENCING ON DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE MEASURE.

Note.—The pupil may practise tunes, singing them without reference to the key or pitch, i. e., all the notes to a given sound, using the syllable la, or words, 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 propriety write tunes on the blackboard, 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 seconds.

From one to two is a major, two to three major, three 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 tones are deservedly discontinued by many of our best teachers, and the more correct terms of major and minor seconds substituted. A whole tone is a sound, and not an interval or distance from one sound to another. Besides the above-named intervals, we have thirds, fourths, fiths, &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. Teacher.—Sing five. Pupils.—Sol, &c. When the pupils have acquired readiness in the intervals of 1, 3, 5, 8, others may be gradually introduced: the fourth 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 difficult.

No. 1. INTERVALS OF THE THIRD, FIFTH, AND EIGHTH.





^{*}For more extended instructions on intervals, see "Woodbury's Self-Instructor" in musical composition, published by William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.



Grass is growing, Men are mowing, Birds are singing, Bells are ringing, Join your voices, All rejoices.

Certain tunes should now be practised, such, for example, as the soprano in Richmond, p. 91, the same in Phillips, p. 93, Edmeston, p. 94, Woodworth, p. 31, &c.

Two or more sounds heard at the same time, form a Chorp, and a succession of chords constitutes harmony.

Let the two sections of the school sing the following chords:

				5	**** ***	U 11 2 2 2 .	1102 0	
First	section	sing	1,	J	Second	section	sing	3.
"	"	"	3,		66	"	"	5.
"	"	66	3,		66	66	66	8.
"	66	66	5,		"	"	"	3.
"	66	66	8,		66	66	66	5.
66	"	"	5,		"	66	66	3.
66	66	66	3,		"	66	66	1.

NOTE.—Divide 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 F or base clef which is used for male voices. One of the scale with this clef is written on the second space.



On what space is one with F clef? On the second space or fourth de - gree.



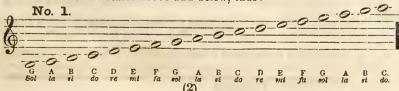
Here we have an exercise in two parts; the male voices will sing the base, and the females the upper staff.



LESSON VIII.

EXTENSION OF THE SCALE.

In addition to the scale of eight sounds with which we are now acquainted, we can form other scales above and below, thus:



Or with the base elef, thus:



Do re mt fa sol la si do re mt fa sol la si do re mi.

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 prac-

tised, all the voices singing the base. One lesson, at least, may be wholly and profitably 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 eight of the old scale as one of the extended; and the letters and numerals are the same also.

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



No. 5. EXTENSION OF THE SCALE IN THE BASE CLEF ABOVE AND BELOW THE OLD SCALE.



TO. G. EXERCISE OF DIFFICULT INTERVALS ABOVE AND BELOW THE STAF



may now be practised, and the class should not be allowed to go farther until some readiness has been acquired in reading simple tunes at sight. The Base by male, and the 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.

LESSONIX.

CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES.

ALTHOUGH the male and female voices may be employed together, yet, strictly speaking, they are not in unison. The female voice is eight sounds, or an octave higher than the male voice. 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 necessary), 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. Alto 0

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 progressions; i.e., consecutive octaves, &c. The female voices 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

. Middle C-both the same pitch.

NOTE TO THE TEACHER. - All tunes in the key of C that have no accidentals in them | pupil to decide which is the legitimate 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.



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 notes 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 another, making but two staffs in a brace, instead of four as above. This way of writing music saves room, and other important advantages are derived from it-Example: thus, It will be perceived, by turn ing to any tune that is written

on two staffs, that the stems of

No. 3.

Soprano.

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.*

LESSON X.

LOUD AND SOFT TONES, OR EXPRESSION,

A TONE produced by no unusual vocal exertion, is a medium 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 Piano. 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 marked PP, and called Pianissimo.

^{*} The author thinks it unnecessary to introduce many tunes in the text-book, when there are so many in the body of the work adapted to every capacity.

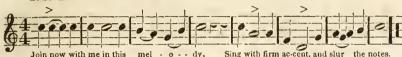
A tone produced by the greatest vocal exertion, but not so loud as to injure the quality, is marked ff, and called *fortissimo*.

A modification of forte and piano, is marked fp. Of mezzo and piano, mp. Of mezzo

and forte, mf, &c.

When an unaccented note is connected with the following accented note, it is said to be SYNCOPATED.

No. 1.



A TIE () connects notes on the same degree, which are performed as one. See Exercise above.

A tone begun, continued, and ended with the same power, is called an Organ Tone. [==].

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

An inversion of the Crescendo is called a Diminuendo. [Dim. of]. 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 EXPLOSIVE TONE; sometimes FORZANDO, or SFORZANDO. [sf. fz. or >].

STACCATO marks, thus [1111], 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.

No. 2.

EXPLOSIVE TONE AND STACCATO.



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.
Written. Performed. or or or

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

When a passing note precedes an essential note, on an accented part of the measure, it is called an Approgratura.

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

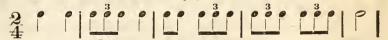


The SHAKE (fr) consists of a rapid alternation of two sounds. It should be much cultivated by those who would acquire smoothness and flexibility of voice.*



MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERS IN MUSIC.

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



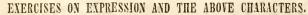
A double bar, thus - denotes the end of a strain or line in poetry.

* For more extended instructions on the Graces of Vocal Music, see the "Guide to the Cultivation of the Voice," by 1 B. Woodbury.

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, thus denote that it is to be repeated, and they are called Repeats.

A pause or hold over a note or rest, thus denotes a suspension of the time, during which the hand should remain stationary.





a ring.

Soft - ly and sweet - ly let

Stand ing to geth er ha



LESSON XI. CHROMATIC SCALE.

Out of every major second of the diatonic scale, two intervals can be procured 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.



 The author thinks the European system of not changing the vowel sounds, in the chromatic scale, for preferable to the practice so much in vegue in this country, as many bad habits arise that require



NOTE.—When naming the chromatic intervals by numerals, say—sharp one, sharp two, flat six, flat seven, &c.; but when naming them by letters, C sharp, D flat, E flat, &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 C*(sharp)? C* to D, &c.? C to B in descending? B to Bb (flat)? Bb to A? A to Ab, &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.

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 inervenes 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.



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

No. 2.



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 according, to E, whenever a sharp occurs—and to A, in descending, whenever a shall is used.



LESSON XII.

MINOR SCALE.

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





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 seconds has the harmonic form, and between which numerals do they occur? How many minors? Between which numerals does the extended second occur? Is the form the same descending as ascending, &c.?

[•] When a note succeeds one that has been made flat or sharp, without a note intervening on another degree of the staff, the effect of the accidental continues, although in another measure.

Question as follows on the melodic 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 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.

LESSON XIII.

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, major seconds; and seven to eight a minor second; it is named after the letter on which one is written. Thus, if one is written 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 keys 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 number 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 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:

1	No. 1.	SCALE	IN THE	KEY OF	G IMPERFI	ECT.	
	Perfect.	Perfect.	Perfect.	Perfect.	Perfect.	Imperfect.	Imperfect.
	G to A. Major Sec.	A to B. Major Sec.	B to C. Minor Sec.	C to D. Major Sec.	D to E. Major Sec.	E to F. Minor Sec.	F to G. Major Sec.
1			5	<u></u>	j	-	
Θ -	9	2					
	Sol i G Do r	a si	do do i fa	5 7 I 80	e m	F	8 sol G do

^{*} For extended illustrations and instructions in Modulation, see Woodbury's "Self-Instructor in Musical Composition and Thorough Base."

The above example 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 teachers, 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 years 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*? What should it be, &c.?



^{*} We think classes in general are too much confined to the syllables. The practice of them to some extent, is desirable and even necessary; but we would not use them one moment longer than is necessary, but substitute the words as soon as the progress of the class will allow. The syllable La and the vowels may also be used much more than is customary.





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 order 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 teacher 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 too 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

in order to preserve the order of intervals, two sharps are used, viz., C# (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 to transpose a scale to its next affinity in sharps, what numeral of it must we sharp? The fourth. What was the fourth to C? Ans. F. By sharping 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# (the new sharp), F# and C#, thus:



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 glee, Pleasant singing will be ringing, La la la, Tra la la la la la.



^{&#}x27;If these old Continental Tunes are not useful for the services of the sanctuary, they are at least valuable as practice for classes. We are aware that many will "cry out" against them, but such are not obliged to use them, for there is surely enough of good music in this work.





Of vir-tue taught by you; All, all, all that is taught, 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# and D#. Thus,

No. 11.

No. 13.



Question as in the other keys, and practise tunes in the key of E.

Fifth and Sixth transpositions by sharps (keys of B and F#), seldom used. Thus:



For extended instructions and illustrations in modulation, see "Woodhury's Self-Instructor in Musical Composition and Thorough Base." ROUND IN FOUR PARTS.



No. 14 continued



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 instructed on it, until he can tell readily where the modulation takes place from one key 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 Ab is introduced, the sign of modulation 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.

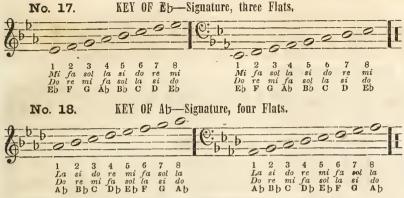


The order of intervals must be the same in the flat keys as in the sharps. By anae lyzing the perfect example above, we find that from F to G is a major; G to A, a major; A to Bb (three to four), a minor; Bb to C, a major; C to D, a major; D to E, a major: E to F, a minor second.

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 occur in this scale. The flat keys are transposed a fourth instead of a fifth, and flats are used instead of sharps to regulate the order of intervals—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:





It will be perceived that in each succeeding 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 THE MINOR SCALE.

Every major, has its relative minor scale, founded on the third letter below, i. e., the relative minor to C is A; to D, 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 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 sharp minor. 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.





ROUND IN THREE PARTS-No. 1.









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

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.—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 them at any price in some parts of the country.* Indeed there are but few works that are well adapted 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 generally 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-

ceed to advantage

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 should 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,†) 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.

COMMON CHORD.

The common chord of any letter consists of its third and fifth, to which the eighth is usually added.

Questions.—What letters form the common chord of C? Ans. C E G—C is one, E is three, G is five, and C is eight. What is the common chord of F? Ans. F is one, A is three, C is five, and F is eight. Ques-

tion each letter of the scale as above.

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 ralways be committed to memory. The moment 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 figures under them, hence they are the common chords of the letters on which the base is written, namely C; the fifth chord is A, as the hase is on that letter. The sixth chord has the figure G underneath, and as that chord has not been explained, we pass on to the seventh. Every chord that has a figure underneath, the pupil will pass over, leaving it for future practice. Which is the common chord of G? In the last chord to the first line the base is written on C, hence it is the common chord of C.

Practice this and other tunes in this manner until perfect familiarity with the common chord has

been acquired, when we pass to the following rule:

Every letter has three different positions of the common chord; first position when the soprano is written on the same letter as the base, second position when the soprano is a third above the base, and third vosition when the soprano is a fifth above the base, thus:



* We have had repeated applications for works relating to Thorough Base from teachers and students living many hundred if not thousand miles from this city, who write that it is impossible for them to procure such books at any price in their vicinity.

† The pupil will take notice that the two intermediate parts are always played lower than the soprano and higher than the base, i. e., they never pass above the soprano or below the base.

In the above example the black notes indicate the notes that are filled up in Thorough Base. The pupil will also observe that C is termed the eighth to the hase on C, whether written eight degrees above or fifteen; the same may he said also of the third and fifth; i. e., whether the third is written a third or a tenth above, or whether the fifth is written a fifth or a twelfth above, they are considered the same in Thorough 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 C, because the base is written on C; it is the third position of 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 chord of G, because the base is written on G; and second position of G, because the soprano is written a third above the base, &c. Proceed through this and other tunes in the same way until perfect familiarity is acquired. Sometimes a common chord is figured to contradict some preceding chord or unison passage, and the figures 3, 5 and 8 are used to designate it, either one or the whole of them (see the tune Machir, page 86). A sharp, flat or natural, placed under a chord or figures always has reference to the third; i.e., the third is made sharp, flat or natural, as the case may be (see tunes Paron, Russia, &c.) When a passage is marked unison, it denotes that the two extreme parts alone are to be played, viz., the soprano and base. The pupil should now practise tunes in all the keys, and play every chord that is not figured, also those that have a sharp, flat or natural under them, without other figures, and those that are figured 3, or

3, or 5, or 5, or 8—all other chords will be omitted.

FIRST INVERSION OF THE COMMON CHORD.

The figure 6 or $\frac{6}{3}$ denotes the first inversion of the common chord. Play the base and soprano as written, and the common chord of the letter a third below the base, or the 6th, 8th and 3d from the base.



Question as follows: If a base written on E, is the first inversion of some letter, what is the harmony that is to be played in the right hand $\frac{1}{2}$ Ans. The common chord of C, because it is the letter a third below the base. What would be the chord to F, if written as the first inversion $\frac{1}{2}$ Ans. The right hand would play the common chord of D.

REMARK.—The learner should not suppose that the common chord direct of C and D should be played, for the real base never changes.

It will be observed by the above example that there are three different positions to each inversion. The black notes indicate the notes that are filled out, and the learner will find, by examination, that in every case they form the common chord to the letter a third below the base. Play tunes for the practice of the chord of the 6.

SECOND INVERSION OF THE COMMON CHORD.

The second inversion is figure $\frac{6}{4}$. Play the base as written, and in the right hand play the common 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 right hand. Ans. C, because it is the fourth above the base, thus:

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



Play tunes for the practice of the chord of the 4, such as Burton, Eden, Peace, &c.

CHORD OF THE SEVENTIL.

The common chord of any letter with the seventh, instead of the eighth, forms this combination, and it is figured 7, sometimes $\frac{7}{3}$ or $\frac{7}{5}$. Play the base and soprano as written, and add the seventh with the common chord to the base, or the third, fifth and seventh to the hase. Questions.—What letters form the chord of the seventh to C? Ans.—C E G and B. What is the seventh to G? Ans.—F. See next exercise for illustrations.

Play tunes for the practice of the chord of the seventh, such as Asah, Edmeston, &c.

FIRST INVERSION OF THE SEVENTH, FIGURED 6

Play the base and soprano as written, and the right hand just as in the seventh direct to the letter a third below the base, or the sixth, third and fifth from the real base. See Memphis, Refuge, &c.

SECOND INVERSION OF THE SEVENTII, FIGURED 4.

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

THIRD INVERSION OF THE SEVENTH, FIGURED 4.

Play the base as written, and odd the common chord of the next letter above the bose in the right hand. Here we have the three inversions of the seventh written out, the black notes being the ones that the figures indicate. See Westford, Danton, Britton, &c.



It will be perceived by the above example that the chord of the seventh direct and each of the inversions have three positions.—Which part takes the seventh in this chord direct, first position?

Ans.—The soprano in the second position? The latto. In the third position? The tenor. The common chord of what letter, with its seventh, do we play in the chord of $\frac{6}{5}$, as above written? 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 $\frac{4}{3}$? What is the rule for playing the third inversion, $\frac{4}{2}$? How many inversions are there to the chord of the seventh? Ans.—Three. How many positions to each inversion? Three. Play many tunes in all the keys for the practice of the above chords.

MISCELLANEOUS CHORDS.

CHORD OF THE FOURTH, FIGURED 4. Play the common chord with a fourth from the base instead of a third.

CHORD OF THE NINTH, FIGURED 9. Play the common chord with the ninth instead of the eighth.

CHORD OF THE NINE SEVEN, FIGURED 3. Add the seventh to the above chord.

CHORD OF THE NINE FOUR, FIGURED 4. Play the fifth, ninth and fourth from the base.

Of sharps, flats or naturals placed before figures. A sharp (\sharp) , flat (\flat) or natural (\flat) , placed before a figure, always affects the note that the figure indicates. Example of the above chords.



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

* The figuring of this chord is somewhat ambiguous, as sometimes the fourth instead of the fifth is played, hence the performer had better east his eye over the parts.

f 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 $\frac{6}{4}$ 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 found to answer the purpose.

‡ For a thorough course of progressive instruction in the elements of Musical Composition and Thorough Base, see "Woodbury's Self-Instructor in Musical Composition."

THE DULCIMER.







KINGSTON. With firmness and dignity. Arranged from a European Tune. God from his cloudy cistern pours, On the parched carth enriching showers; The grove, the garden, and the field, The grove, the garden, and the field, A thousand joyful blessings yield. G 6 7 7 RETREAT. Slow. T. HASTINGS. From eve - ry storm - v wind that blows From eve - ry swell - ing tide of woes, There is a calm, a sure re - treat, 'Tis found be - neath the mer - cy seat.

(2)

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









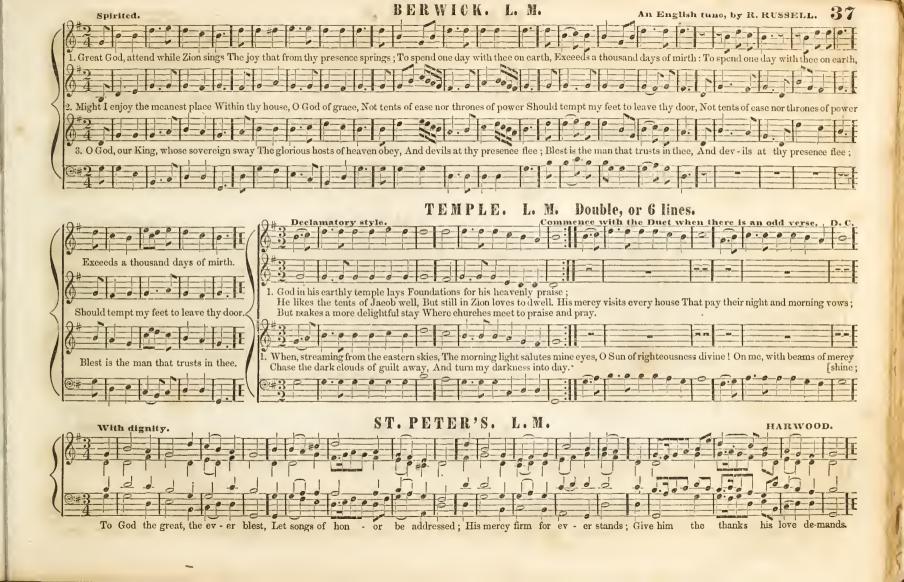
















Great God! what do I see and hear? The end of things cre - a - - ted!?

The Judge of man I see ap - pear, On clouds of glory seat - ed! Seneath his cross I view the day, When heaven and earth shall pass away, And thus prepare to meet him.



















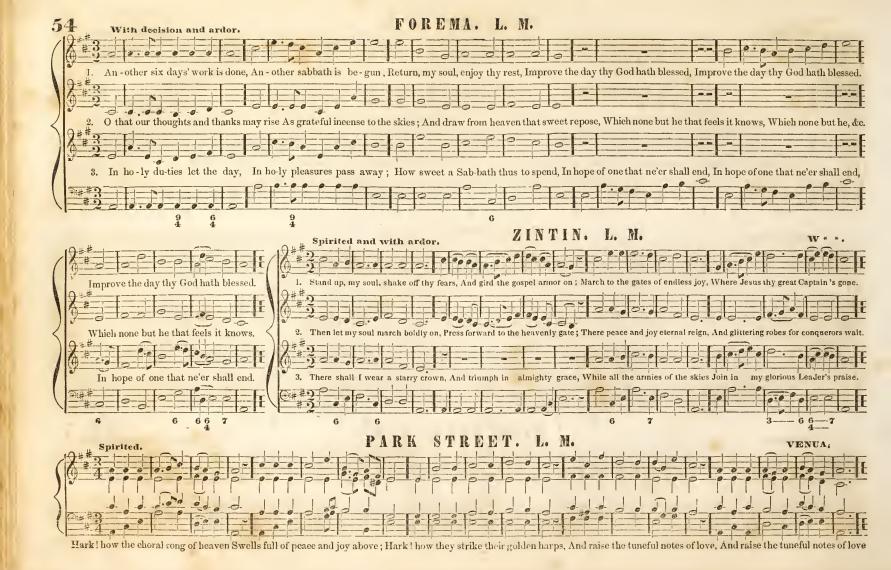
























































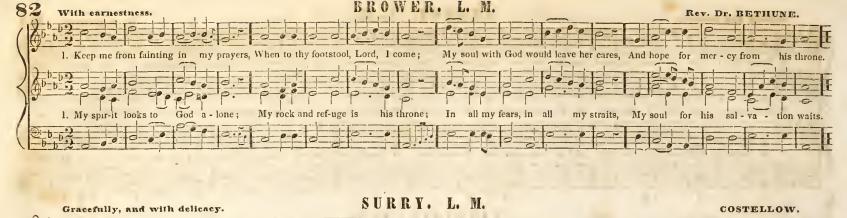
















No rude alarms of raging foes,
No cares to break the long repose,
No midnight shade, no clouded sun,
But sacred, high, eternal noon.

O long expected day, begin;
Dawn on this world of wo and sin;
Fain would we leave this weary road
And sleep in death, and rest in God.













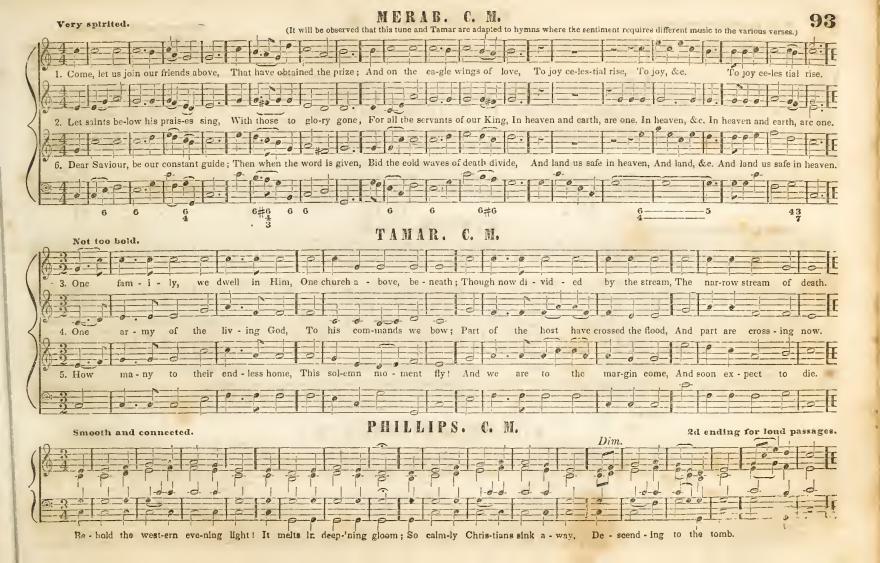
COMMON METRES.







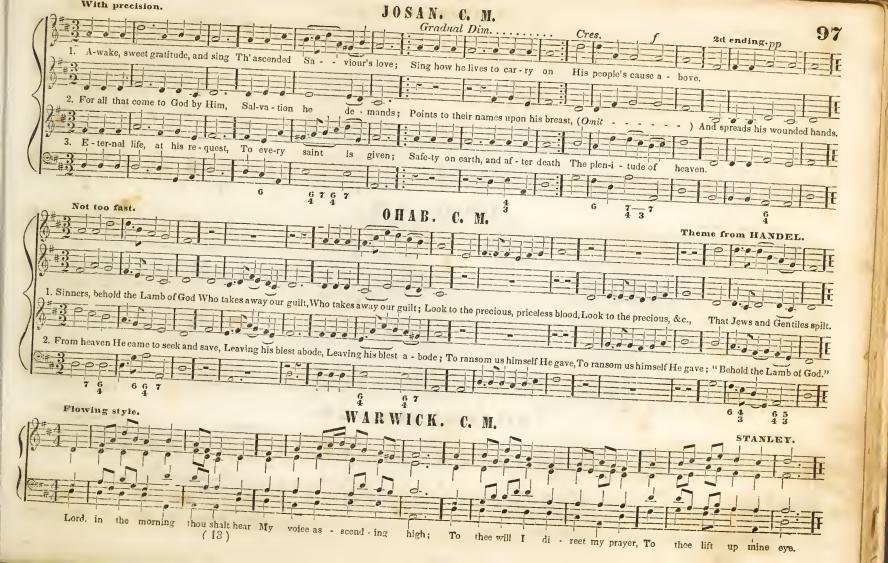
















































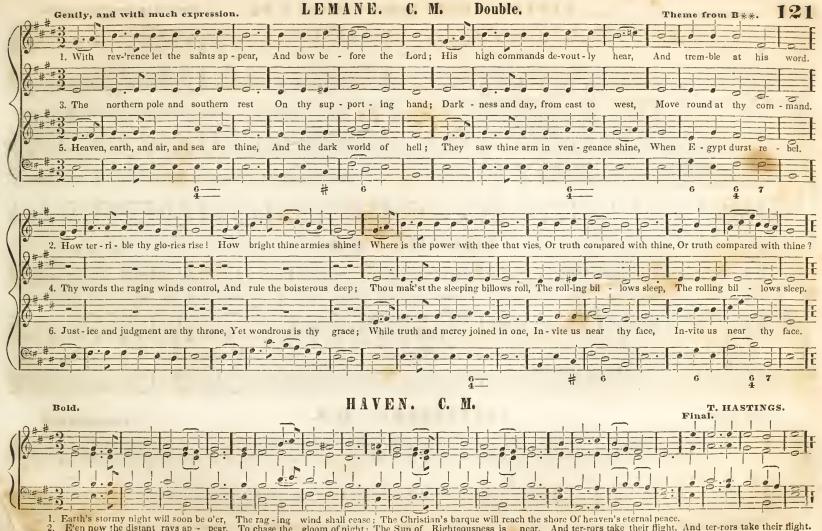












2. E'en now the distant rays ap - pear, To chase the gloom of night; The Sun of Righteousness is near, And ter-rors take their flight, And ter-rors take their flight.





































Sing to the Lord a new-made song, Who wondrous things has done; With his right hand and holy arm, The conquest he has won, The conquest he has won, The conquest he has won.



















There is a foun - tain filled with blood, Drawn from Immanuel's veins; And sinners plunged beneath that flood, Lose all their guil-ty stains, Lose all their guil-ty stains,









INSTRUCTIONS FOR VARYING METRES. Continued from page 89 .- Most C. M. tunes can be sung as | syllables less. Some few S M. tones can be sung as C. M., by singing two more syllables to the first line. T's can be sung as L. M., by adding one note to each line.—See Nuremburg: or still better as Pleyel's Hymn. H M. can he sung as C. L M., S. H M., or C. II. M., by appropriate ties. - See Amity, McElrath, &c. 8's and 6's can be sung to any C. M. of five lines (see Conway, Lanesboro'), or to any C. M. four lines, by repeating the third line .- See Josan. 8's and 4's may be sung to any L. M. by repeating the last line. - See Melita. Most 8's and 7's can be sung as 7's, by slurring notes in the second and fourth lines.—See Talman, Placida, &c. 7's may be sung as 8's and 7's, by adding a note to the first and each alternate line. - See Rulledge. 8's. 7's and 4's can be sing to any tune of 8's and 7's six lines, by repeating the line of four syllables .- See Greenville, Sicilian Hymn, &c. Other changes might be made in the different metres, but they would be of little or no practical utility.

In this work most of the odd metres have been arranged in such a manner, by employing ties, slurs, S. M. by the use of the slur or tie; i. e., by uniting certain notes in the first line, so that there will be two and small notes, as that several metres can be sung to one tune. We are sur' this will meet the appropation of a large majority of choristers, for various reasons. For instance; an odd meire is not often sung, and if each and all of them had a particular tune, most choirs would find it difficult to keep them in practice; while if several metres are set to one tune, with but comparatively little labor it may be correctly performed to all. After all (if we except the very odd metres), we have not found the plan of changing metres, by adding and omitting notes, &c., of any great utility, particularly where we have sufficient variety without it. Some choristers seem to think it a great feat to clange the metres, and tax their ingenuity in various ways to do it, oftentimes at the sacrifice of good taste and appropriate rhythmical relationship. We have often found that dignity and appropriate expression may be given to the odd metre hymns, by chanting them. - See pages 291 & 299, for illustrations.































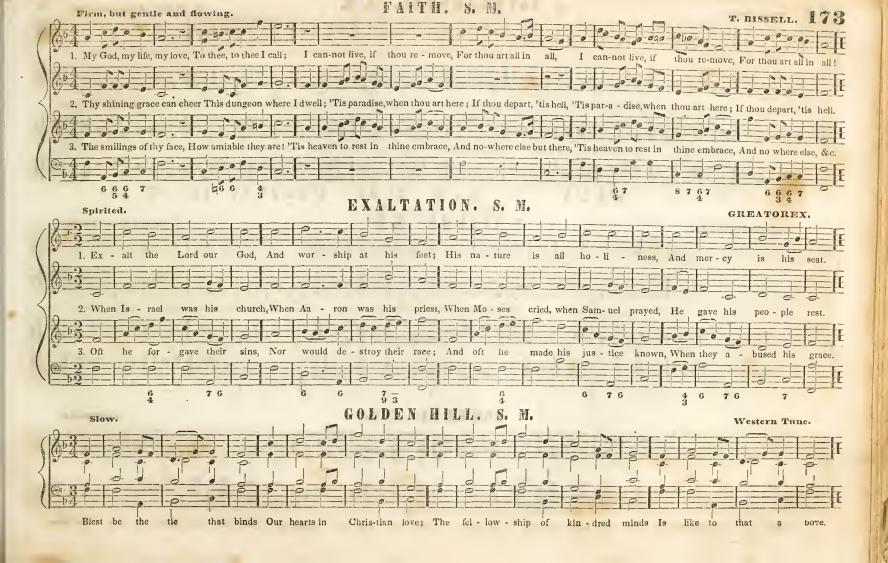




























See next page.



















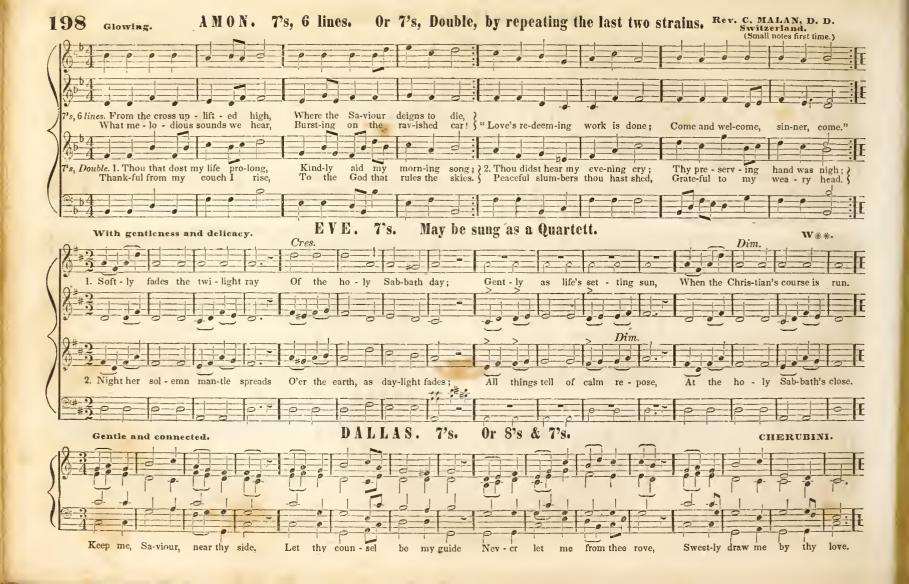
























Palms of glo - ry rai - ment bright, Crowns which nev-er fade a - way, Gird and deck the saints in light; Priests, and kings and con - querors they.





















3. Our Fathers' God! to thee, Author of lib-er - 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!











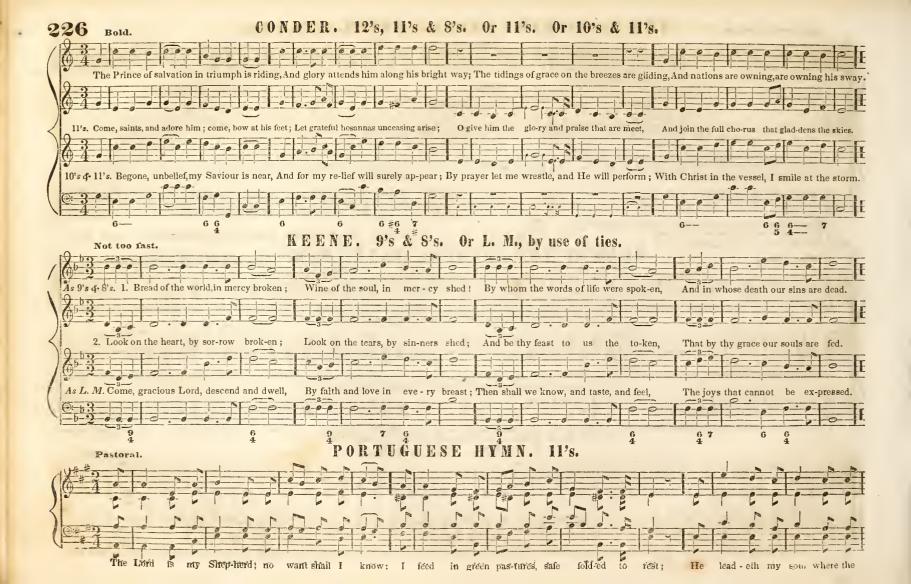
















In east and west, in north and south, See Satan's kingdom falling. Wake! wake! the church of God, And dissipate thy slumbers; Shake off thy deadly apathy, And marshal all thy numbers.











val-leys, ye mountains, Ye riv-ers and fountains, Newsongs of tri-umph sing!

With

Ye

great Je - ho - vah's praise.

voice.







- 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.:||:
 O when shall Israel 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 blest!
 O rest, O rest,
 Eternal with the good and blest!
 Rest, rest, ever blest, rest, rest!

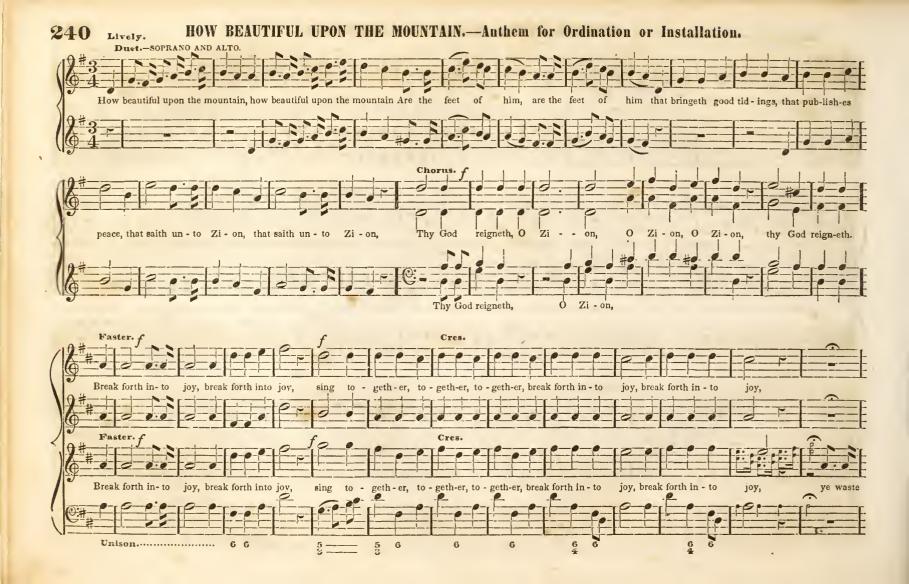




WITH GARLANDS BE THE ALTAR CROWNED.—Bridal Chorus. Arranged and partly composed for this work.







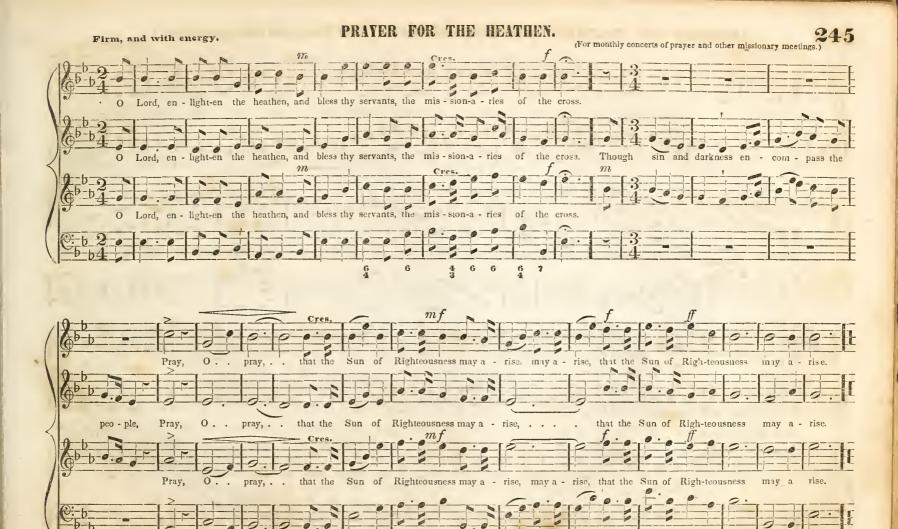


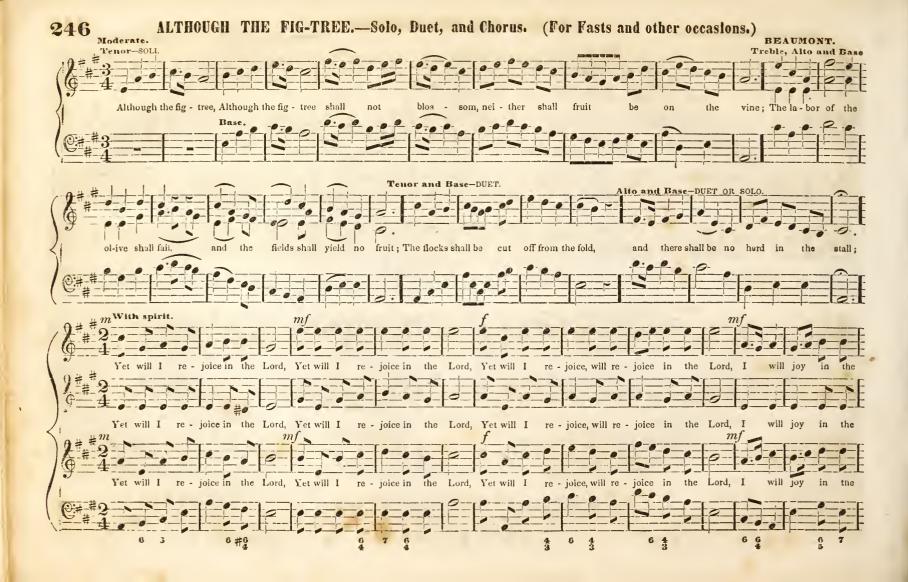




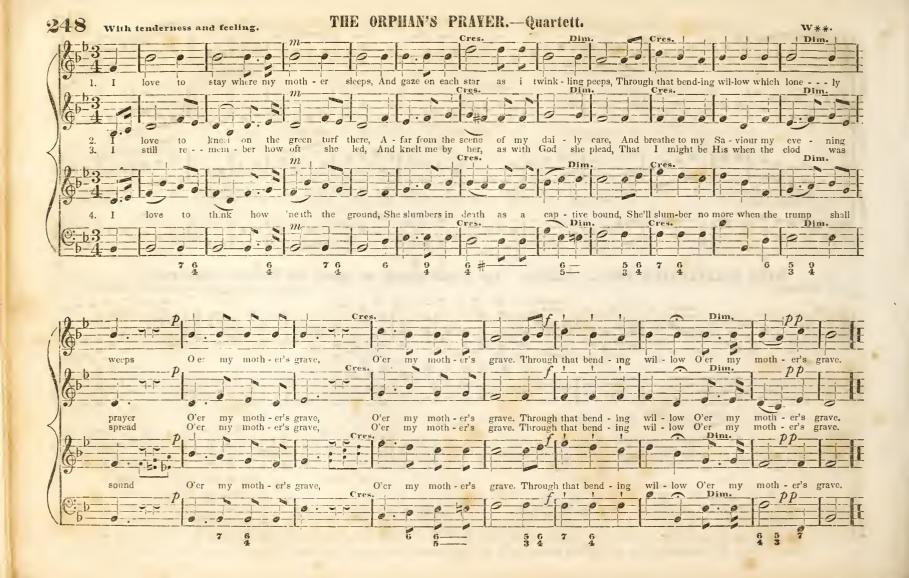




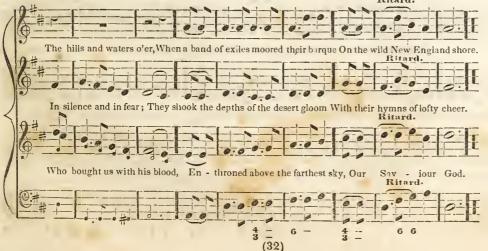








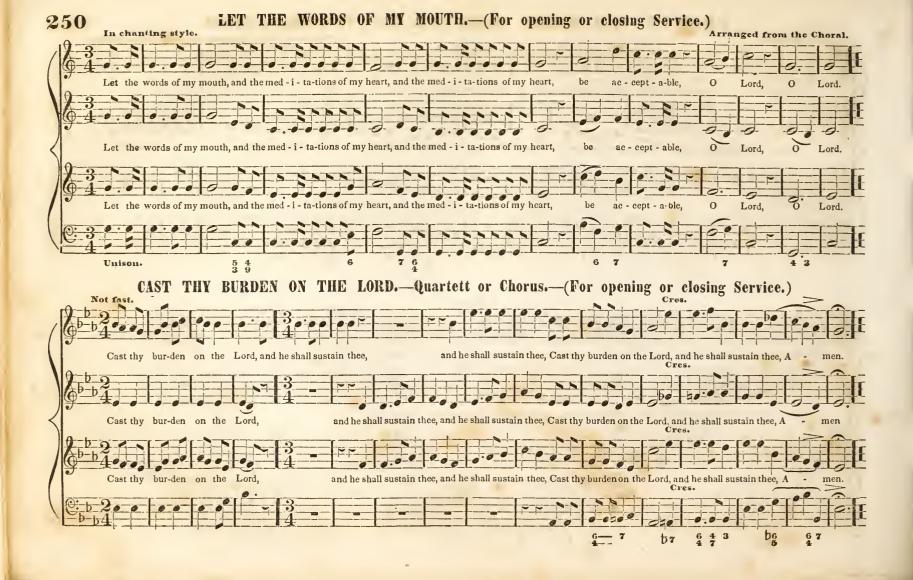




Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard and the sea,
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang,
To the anthem of the free!
The ocean eagle soared
From his nest by the white wave's foam,
And the rocking pines of the forest roared—
This was their welcome home!

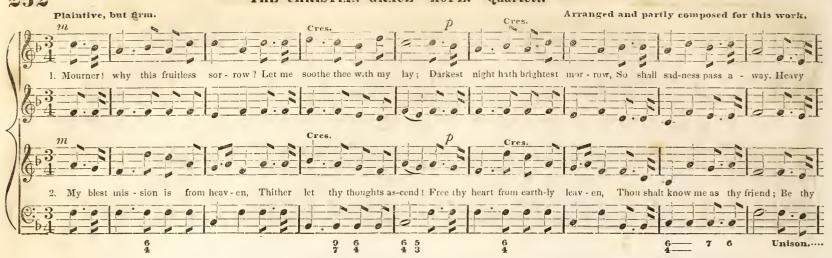
4

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 left unstained what there they found,
Freedom to worship God!





THE CHRISTIAN GRACE—HOPE. Quartett.























Dim. Rit.

^{*} This pleasing composition, by the lamented O. Shaw, Esq., of Providence, R. I., is inserted by permission of his lady, who holds the copyright. The arrangement for the piano-forte can be procured in sheet form, at the music stores.

















THE LAW OF THE LORD IS PERFECT.



THY WORD IS A LAMP UNTO MY FEET.





O THAT MY WAYS WERE DIRECTED TO KEEP THY STATUTES!



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











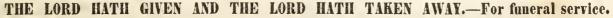














Words by the Rev. H. G. BARRUS.



1. The tempest is howling, the storm winds are drear,
No star rides aloft the thick darkness to
The streets are deserted, no trav'ler in

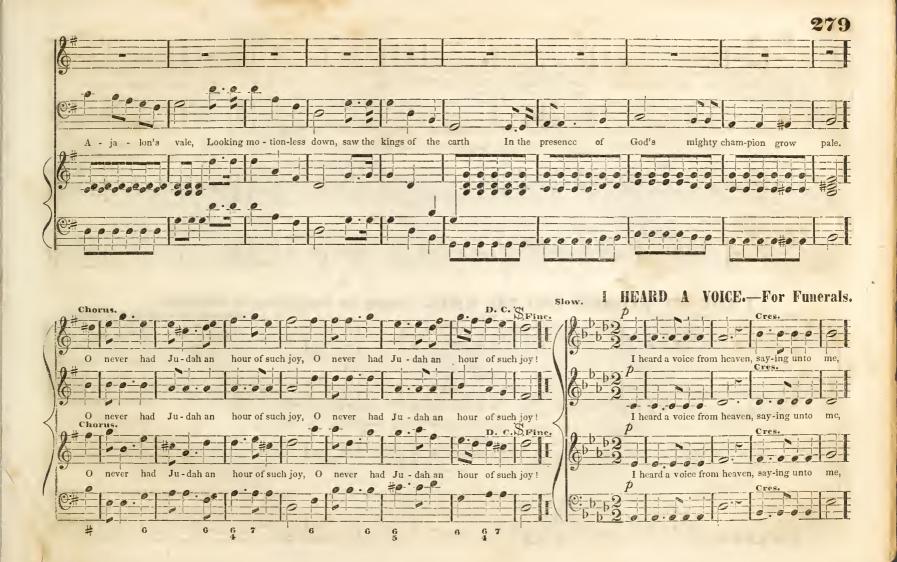


home but in name;) There, desolate, lonely, and worn down with care, She thinks of her children, and breathes out her prayer. 3. O God, Thou hast promised the widow to storm of the night; I've come, lonely widow, to give you re-lief, To feed your dear children, and banish your grief. 5. Bless God, bless God, O my soul, for my prayer thou hast 6. Say, shall we con-tin-ue the widow to



bless, To care for the fatherless child in distress; Relieve thou this bosom o'erburthened with grief, And send thou, O send to my children relief!
heard, Still faithful my heart shall confide in thy word; Kind angel of mercy, thrice welcome to me, May Heaven's best blessings e'er rest upon thee.
bless? The fatherless children to help in distress? Be ours then the task, we'll the labor endure, But come to our aid, and remember the poor, Remember the poor, remember the poor.

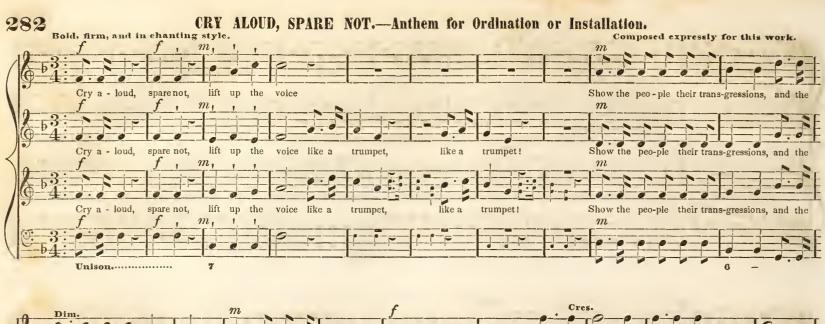








36)

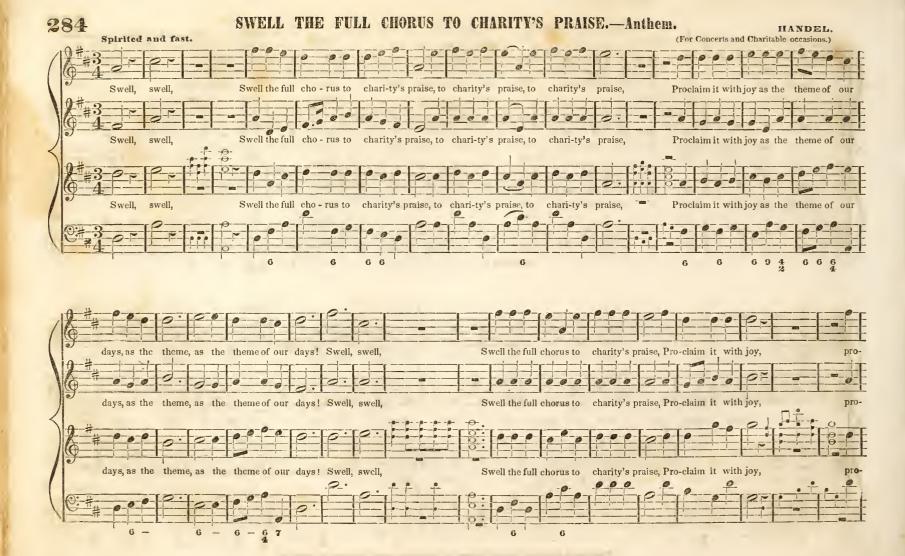








^{*} These seven measures included between the double bars, must be omitted in the repeat.





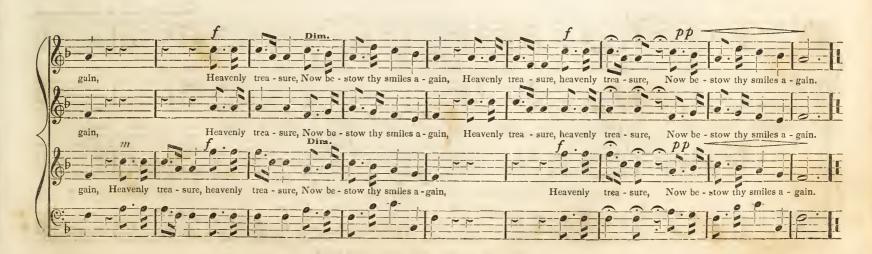




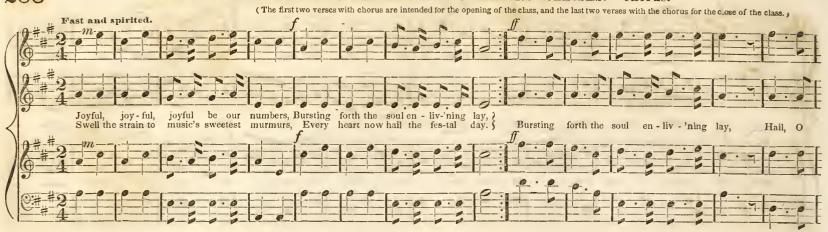


*This truly beautiful composition is intended for concerts, and may also be introduced in "Absalom," between Nos. 25 and 27, and should be sung without accompaniment. It is set in the key of G in the orchestral parts, where it should be sung when well in "Absalom."





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





* Rise and clasp hands, as this concluding chorus is sung.





ILLUSTRATIONS IN CHANTING

CHANTS, as now used in this country, consist of what are termed the chanting-note | chanting: 1. Recite the words about as fast as a good reader would read. REMARK.—Where 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 measures, the first having generally two notes, and the last, one. In the last strain we have one chanting-note and three measures 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 peculiar 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 different notes of the cadences. Observe the following rules in | in Long, Common, Short, Sevens, Eights and Sevens, and many other metres,

the words are expressive of great joy more rapid enunciation may be observed. 2. Be careful to observe the pitch rigidly. 3. Be eareful to observe the expression of the words by the Cres. and Dim. REMARK.—The chant will allow of this, quite as well as metrical tunes.

The beautiful simplicity of the chant, its antiquity, and its appropriateness to the church. all conspire to make it desirable as an important auxiliary in the worship of Jehovah.

Hymns 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 lines 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



- the strength of the | hills is | his- | also,
- 5. The sea is his, | and he | made it; | and his hands pre- | pared · · the | dry - | land.
- 6. O come, let us worship | and fall | down, Il and kneel be- | fore the | Lord our | Maker.
- 7. For he is the | Lord our | God; I and we are the people of his pasture, and the | sheep of | his- | hand.
- 8. O worship the Lord in the | beauty of | holi- | ness; I let the whole earth | stand in | awe of | him.
- 3. For he cometh, for he cometh to | judge the | earth; I and with righteousness to judge the world, and the | people | with his | truth. Glory be to the Father,

* By using the two Chants alternately, they may be constituted a Double Chant

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 . of the | world, | have | mer-

cy up- on us. 4. Thou that takest away the | sins of the | world. Il have | mercy ·· up — | on — | us.

5. Thou that takest away the | sins of the | world, | re-| cei- | ve our | prayer.

6. Thou that sittest at the right hand of | God the | Father, I have | mercy ·· up -- | on -- | us.

7. For thou | only art | holy, I thou | only | art the Lord.

8. Thou only, O Christ, with the | Holy | Ghost, | art most high in the glory of God the Fa-- ther, Amen

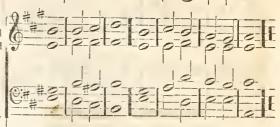




Te Deum Laudamus.*

- 1. We praise thee, O God; we acknowledge thee to | be the | Lord. | All the earth doth worship thee, the | Father, | ever- | lasting.
- 3. Holy, | Holy, | Holy | Lord | God of | Saba- | oth.
- 5. The goodly fellowship of the prophets | praisethee; I the noble army of | martyrs, | praise- | thee;
- 7. Thine adorable, true and | only | Son; | also the 8. Thou art the King of | glory, .. O | Christ, | Thou Holy | Ghost, the | Comfort- | er.
- 9. When thou tookest upon thee to de- | liver | man, | 10. When thou hadst overcome the | sharpness of | thou didst humble thy- | self-to be | born-of a | virgin.
- 11. Thou sittest at the right hand of God, in the glory 12. We therefore pray thee, | help thy | servants, | whom of the | Father. | We believe that thou shalt | come to | be our | judge.
- 13. Make them to be numbered | with thy | saints | in 14. O Lord, save thy people, and | bless thine | heritage. | glory | ever- | lasting.
- 16. Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this | day · without | sin. O Lord, have mercy upon us, have | mercy | upon | us.

- 2. To thee all angels cry aloud; the heavens and all the | powers - there- | in. | To thee Cherubim and Seraphim con- | tin- · · ual- | ly do | cry,
- 4. Heaven and carth are full of the majesty | of thy | glory. Il The glorious company of the A- | postles praise- | thee.
- 6. The holy Church throughout all the world, doth ac-| knowledge | thee, | the Father of an | infi-..nite | majes- | ty;
- art the ever- | lasting | Son . of the | Father.
- death, I thou didst open the kingdom of | heaven to | all be- | lievers.
- thou hast redeemed | with thy | precious | blood.
- || Govern them, and | lift them | up for | ever.
- 15. Day by day, we | magni-..fy | thee; | and we worship thy name | ever | world · without | end.
- 17. O Lord, let thy mercy be upon us, as our | trust is 5. Glory be to the Father and | to the | Son, | and | to in | thee. II O Lord, in thee have I trusted; let me | never | be con- | founded.
- * Has been set by Mr. Novello, and may be sung to the Gregorian chant single on p. 300, or any single chant of like cadences



Jubilate Dec.-Ps. 100.

- 1. O, be joyful in the Lord, | all ye | lands; # serve the Lord with gladness, and come before his | presence | with a | song.
- 2. Be ye sure that the Lord | he is | God; I it is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are his people, and the sheep of his pasture.
- 3. O go your way into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his | courts with | praise; If be thankful unto him, and | speak- | good of · his | name.
- 4. For the Lord is gracious, his mercy is | ever- | lasting; I and his truth endureth from gener- 1 ation: to | gener- | ation.
- the | Holy | Ghost;
- 6. As it was in the beginning is now, and | ever | shall be, I world . without | end. A- | men. A- | men.



THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL





EVENING PRAYER.

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

Cantate Domino.

1. O sing unto the Lord a | new- | song. || For ne hath done | marvel- | lous- | things.

2. With his own right hand, and with his | holy | arm; | hath he | gotten · him- | self the | victory.

3. The Lord declared | his sal- | vation; | His righteousness hath he openly | showed in the | sight of · · the | heathen.

4. He hath remembered his mercy and truth toward the | house of | Israel; | 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; | Sing, rc- | joice, and | give- | thanks.

6. Praise the Lord up- on the harp; I sing to the harp with a | p-alm of | thanks- | giving.

7. With trumpets | also and | shawms; | O show yourselves joyful be- | fore the | Lord the | King.

8. Let the sea make a noise, and all that | therein | is: If the round world, and I they that I dwell there- in.

9. Let the floods clap their hands, and let the hills be joyiul together be- | fore the | Lord; | for he | cometh. to | judge the | earth.

10. With righteousness shall he | judge the | world: || and the | people | with- | equity. Glory be. &c.

[For the Deus Misereatur, see p. 300.]

Benedictus.-Luke i. 68.

1. Blessed be the Lord | God of | Israel: | for he hath visited | and rc- | deemed .. his | people.

2. And hath raised up a mighty sal- | vation | for us, I in the house | of his | servant | David.

3. 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, || and

from the | hand of | all that | hate us. Glory be to the Father, and | to the | Son, || 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, ! O my | soul : | and all that is within me | praise his | holy | name.

2. Praise the Lord, O my | soul; I and for- | get not | all his | benefits.

3. Who forgiveth | all thy | sin; | and healeth all | thine in- | firmi- | ties.

4. Who saveth thy life | from de- | struction, | and crowneth thee with | mercy . and | loving- | kindness.

5. O praise the Lord, ye angels of his, ye that cx- | cel in | strength; | ye that fulfil his commandment, and hearken unto the | voice of | his- | word.

of | his that | do his | pleasure.

[Repeat the last part of the Double Chant for this verse.]

places of | his do- | minion; | Praise thou the Lord, 10- | my- | soul. Glory be to the Father, &c.



Laudate Dominum.

1. O praise God in his | holi- | ness; | praise him in the | firma-...ment | of his | power.

2. Praise him in his | noble | acts; | Praise him according to his | excel- · · lent | great - | ness.

3. Praise him in the | sound of the | trumpet; | praise him up- | on the | lute and | harps.

4. Praise him in the | cymbals and | dances; | praise him up- | on the | strings and | pipe.

5. Praise him upon the | well-tuned | cymbals; | praise him up- | on the | loud- | cymbal.

6. Let every thing that hath | breath, praise the | Lora; Il lct every thing that hath | breath, praise | praise the | Lord. Glory be to the Father, &c.

Chant for Thanksgiving.

1. Praise ve the Lord; for it is good to sing praises unto our | God; || for it is | pleasant, .. and | praise is comely.

6. O praise the Lord, all | ye his | hosts; || ye servants | 2. The Lord doth | build · up Je- | rusalem; || he gathereth together the | outcasts | of- | Israel.

3. He healeth those that are | broken in | heart, I and bindeth | up their | wounds.

7. O speak good of the Lord, all ye works of his, in all |4. He covereth the heaven with clouds, and prepareth | rain .. for the | earth : || he maketh the grass to | grow up- | on the | mountains, Amen.



Fast, or Opening or Close of Service.

- 1. Out of the depths have I cried unto | thee, O | Lord. Il Lord, hear my voice; let thine ears be attentive to the | voice of · my | suppli- | cations.
- 2. If thou, Lord, shouldst mark iniquities, O, Lord, | who | 2. Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the | 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 | 3. Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain | merword do I hope. I My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning; [say,] more than .. they that | watch .. 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 inliquities. Amen.

Dedication, or Opening Service.

- 1. I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the | Lord. | Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem! Jerusalem is builded as a city that | is com- | pact to- | gether:
- 2. Whither the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord, unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the name · 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 "that | love thee. | Peace be within thy walls, and pros- | peri- .. ty with- | in thy | palaces.
- 4 For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, | Peace .. be with- | in thee. | Because of the house of the Lord our God, I will | seek, will | seek thy | good, Amen.

Beatitudes.

- 1. Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the kingdom of | heaven. | Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be | comforted.
- earth. I Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst 2. Surely he hath borne our griefs, and | carried our
- cy. It 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. | 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 you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for | my sake. I Rejoice, and be exceeding glad; for great is your reward in heaven; for so persecuted they the prophets which were be- | fore you.
- Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy | Ghost; | As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever 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 he | 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; I to such as keep his covenant, and to those that remember his commandments to I do them. Amen.

Communion

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

Opening Service.

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

CHANTS FOR SENTENCES AND HYMNS.



"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 shrouded o'er
 Our | path with | gloon, || one comfort—one
 Is ours: to breathe, while we adore, |
 "Thy will be | done,"

Ordination, or Opening Service.

No. 2 for Music.

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

Opening or Close of Service.

- The Lord is my shepherd; I | shall not | want; | he maketh me to lie down in green pastures; 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; | yea, though | walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy | rod and thy | staff they | comfort me.
- 3. Thou preparest a table before me, in the | presence of mine | enemies: || thou anointest my head with oil; | my eup | runneth | over. |

 day, | nor the | moon by | night. |

 The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil; he shall preserve thy | soul. || The Lord shall preserve thy |
- 4. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the | days · o | my | life; || and I shall dwell in the | house · of the | Lord for | ever. Amen.

For the Poor.

- Blessed is he that con- | sidereth ·· the | poor; | the Lord will de- | liver ·· him in | time of | trouble.
- The Lord will preserve him, and | keep him a- | live; | and he shall be | blessed up- | on the | earth.
- 3 The Lord will streng hen him upon the | bed of | languishing; | thou will make | all his | bed in his | sickness. Amen.

Doxology.

May be sung to any Single Chant.

Blessing and honor, and | glory and | power. I be unto him that sitteth upon the thron; and unto the | Lamb for | ever. and | ever. Amen.

Opening Service.

- I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence | coineth · my | help. || My help cometh from the Lord, which | made— | heaven and | earth.
- 2. He will not suffer thy foot to be moven; he that keepeth thee | will not | slumber. | Behold, he that keepeth Israel | shall not | slumber | nor | sleep.
- 3. The Lord is thy keeper; the Lord is thy shade upon thy | right— | hand. || The sun shall not smite thee by day, | nor the | moon by | night.
- 4. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil; he shall pre- | serve thy | soul. || The Lord shall preserve thy going out, and thy coming in, from this time forth, and | even of | ever | more. Amen.

Remember the Sabbath Day.

- 1. Thus saith the Lord unto them that | keep my | Sabbaths, | and choose the things that please me, and take | hold of |-my | covenant:
- 2. Even unto them will I give in mine house, and with in my | walls, || a place and a name better than of sons and of daughters: I will give them an everlasting | name, that shall | not better | 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 | be his | servants, || every one that keepeth the Sabbath from polluting it, and taketh | hold of | my — | eovenant;
- 4. Even them will I bring to my holy mountain, and make them joyful in my | house of | prayer; | their burnt-offerings and their sacrifices shall be accepted upon mine altar; for my house shall be called a house of | prayer for | all | people. Amen.



Dedication.

- 1. Arise, O Lord, into thy rest; thou and the | ark of.. thy | strength. | 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 I poor with I bread. I I will also clothe her priests with salvation, and her saints shall | shout a- | loud for 1 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; I 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 | all the | earth.
- 2. Go through, go through the gates; prepare you the way of the | people; Il cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a | standard, a | standard · 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 re-I deenied of the | Lord: | and thou shall be called. Sought out, A | city not for | saken. Amen.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, &c.

Fast Dav.

- 1. Blow the trumpet in Zion, sanctify a fast, call a | solemn · as | sembly: | Gather the people, | sancti- | fy the congre- | gation.
- 2. Let the priests, the ministers of the Lord, weep between the | porch and the | altar, | and let them say, Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy | heritage | to re- | proach.
- 3. Then will the Lord be jealous for his land, and | pity · his | people. | Yea, the Lord will answer, and it shall come to pass that whosvever 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; | in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem 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. | And lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and I 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, I For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a | Saviour who is | Christ the | Lord.
- 3. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising | God, and | saving ; Il Glory to God in the highest, and on earth | peace, good | will to | men. Amen.

Ordination.

- 1. How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that | publish-veth | peace: If 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 | sing; | for they shall see eye to eye, when the | Lord shall | bring again | Zion.
- 3. Break forth into joy, sing together, ye waste | places .. of Je- | rusalem ! | For the Lord hath comforted his people, | he · hath re- | deemed · Je- | rusalem!
- 4. The Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of | all the | nations; | and all the ends of the earth shall see the sal- | vation | of our | God. Amen.

Ordination.

- I. I will give you pastors according to mine own heart; I that shall feed you with | knowledge . and I under- I standing.
- 2. Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy | voice · like a | trumpet; I 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 | fruit of their | doings. I Wo unto the wicked! it shall be ill with him; for the re- | ward .. of his | hands .. shall be | given him.
- 4. And now. Lord, grant unto thy servants, that with all boldness they may | preach thy | word. | Grant unto thy servants, that with all | boldness . they may | preach thy | word, Amen.

(38)



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 | heavens.
- 2. Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength be-| cause of thine | enemies; | that thou mightest still the | ene---my | and the a-| venger.
- 3. When I consider the heavens, the | work of · thy | fingers; || the moon and the | stars vaich | thou · hast or- | dained:

 Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and he the made us kings and priests
- 4. What is man, that thou art | mindful of | him, | and the son of man, | that thou | visit est | him?
- For thou hast made him a little lower | than the | angels, || and hast crowned | him with | glory and | honor.
- Thou madest him to have dominion over the | works
 of · thy | hands; || thou hast put | all things | under · ·
 his | feet.
- 7. All | sheep and | oxen, | yea, | and the | beasts of the | field;
- 8. The fowl of the air, and the | fish of the | sea, || and whatsoever 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; | As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world | without | end. A- | men.

Burial Service.

- Blessed are the dead, who die in the | Lord from | hencelorth: || 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 death | hath no | power: || but they shall be priests of God, and of Christ, and shall reign with | him a | thousand | years.
- 3. Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and both made us kings and priests to God [and his] Father: I to him be glory and dominion: for [ever and] ever.
- 4. Blessed are the dead, who die in the | Lord from | henceforth: || Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, | and their | works do | follow them. 'Amen.

Burial Service.

- 1. Our days on earth are as a shadow, and there is | none a- | biding; || we are but of yesterday, there is but a | step: between | us and | death.
- 2. Man's days are as grass; as a flower of the field | so he | flourisheth; | he appeareth for a little time, and then | vanish- | eth a- | way.
- 3. Watch, for ye know not what hour your | Lord doth | come; | 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 | seemeth him | good: If the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the | name of the | Lord. Amen.

Selections from Ps. 90.

- Lord thou hast been our dwelling-place in | all gene-| rations. || Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, | thou art | God.
- 2. Thou turnest man to destruction; and sayest, Return, ye | children of | men. || For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a | watch in the | night.
- 3. Thou carriest them away as with a flood; they are as a sleep: in the morning they are like grass which | groweth | up. | In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut | down, and | withereth.
- 4. For we are consumed by thine anger, and by thy wrath | are we | troubled. || Thou hast set our iniquities before thee, our secret sins in the | light of thy | countenance.
- 5. For all our days are passed away in thy wrath; we spend our years as a | tale · that is | told. || So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our | hearts · unto | wisdom. Amen.

Fast.

- 2. He hath not dealt with us after our sins; nor rewarded us according to our in- quities: For as the heaven is high above the earth, so great is his mercy toward them that feat him.
- 3. As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our trans- | gressions | from us. | Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth | them that | fear him. Amen.



Hymn 567, 8's & 7's.

 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 joyful sound, Publish | it to | all a | round.
 Is the name of Jesus precious?

Is the name of Jesus precious?

Does his love your | spirits | cheer?

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, 6's & 8's.

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

HVMN 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 | hours de- | fend,

When on the sultry glebe I 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.

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,
Before thy gracious | 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- | cepted | day;
Thy pardoning voice, O let me hear,
To still my unbe- | lieving | fear,
Nor let me | fall, I | pray.

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

O! could I speak the matchless worth,
 O! could I sound the | 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 precious 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 | shine.

3. I'd sing the characters He bears,
And all the forms of | love He | wears,
Exalted | on his | throne;
In loftiest songs of sweetest praise
I would to ever- | lasting | days
Make all his | glories | known

Hymn 146, L. M.

 Hasten, O sinner, to be wise, And stay not for to - | morrow's | sun; The longer Wisdom you despise, The harder is she | to be | won.

2. O! hasten mercy to implore,
And stay not for to | morrow's | sun;
For fear thy season should be o'er,
Before this evening's | course be | run.

Нумя 392, С. М.

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 I once enjoyed,
How sweet their | memory | still!
But they have left an aching void,
The world | can never | fill.

HYMN 149, 7's.

1. Sinners turn, why will ye die?
God your Maker | asks you | why;
God who did your being give,
Made you with him- | 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 | die?

2. Sinners, turn, why will ye die?
God your Saviour | asks you | why;
He who did your soul retrieve,
Died himself that | ye might | live;
Will ye let Him die in vain,
Crucify your | Lord a | gain?
Why, ye rebel sinners, why
Will ye slight his | grace and | die?

Hymn 306, 12's.

 When through the torn 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 | perish."

Hvmn 169, 10's & 11's.

 Hail, the blest morn! see the great Mediator Down from the regions of glory de- | seend;
 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 aid;

While his pure light, the horizon adorning, Guides where our infant Redeemer is | laid.

Hymn 165, 11's.

Delay not, delay not. O sinner, draw near;
 The waters of life are now flowing for | 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?

HVMN 167, 11's & 10's.

1. Come, youthful sinners, come, haste to the Saviour;

Come. ye young wanderers, cling to his | side; Kneel at his mercy-seat, sue for his favor, Lambs of his bosom, for whom Ho hath | died.

CHANTS FOR HYMNS AND SENTENCES.



- 1. Our Father who art in heaven, Hallowed | be thy | name: !!
 Thy kingdom come: Thy will be done on | earth as it | is in | heaven:
- 2. Give us this day our | daily | bread: || And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive | those who | trespass a | g inst us:
- 3 And lead us not into temptation, but de- | liver · · us from | evil: || For thine is the kingdom, and the power | and the | glory · · for- | ever. Amen.
- 1. From the recesses of a lowly spirit, our humble prayer ascends, O | Father, | hear it; || Bornc on the trembling wings of fear and | meekness; ' for- | give its | weakness.

2. We know—we feel, how mean, and how unworthy the lowly sacrifice we | pour be | fore thee; || What can we offer thee, O thou most | holy! but | sin and | folly?

- 3. We see thy hand—it leads us—it supports us; we hear thy voice—it | counsels, ' and it | courts us; || And then we turn away! yet still thy | kindness ' for- | gives our | blindness.
- 4. Who can resist thy gentle call, appealing to every generous thought and | grateful | feeling ? O, who can hear the accents of thy | mercy, · · and | never | love thee?

5. Kind Benefactor! plant within this bosom the | seeds of | holiness, || And let them blossom in fragrance, and in beauty bright and | vernal, 'and | spring e- | ternal.

6. Then place them in those everlasting gardens where angels walk, and | seraphs 'are the | wardens; || Where every flower, brought safe through death's dark | portal, 'be-| comes im-| mortal. Amen.

L. M. HYMN.

- So fades the lovely, blooming flower, frail, smiling solace |
 of an | hour, || So soon our transient comforts fly, and
 pleasure | only | blooms to | die.
- 2. Is there no kind, no healing art, to soothe the anguish | of the | heart? | Spirit of grace, be ever nigh: thy comforts | are not | made to | die.
- 3. Let gentle patience smile on pain, till dying hope revives a | gain; || Hope wipes the tear from sorrow's eye, and faith points | upward | to the | sky. Amen.

- Thou dost visit the | earth, and | water it;
 Thou greatly enrichest it with the river of | God, · · which is | full of | water.
- 2. Thou pre- | parcst: them | corn, When thou hast | so pro- | vided | for it.
- 3. Thou waterest the ridges there- | of a- | bundantly;
 Thou | settlest · the | furrows · there- | of.
- 4. Thou makest it | soft with | showers:
- Thou | blessest the | springing there- of.

 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 ' with | corn.
- 8. They | shout for | joy, Yea, | they do | also | sing. Amen.
- 1. Wherewithal shall a young man | cleanse his | way?
 By taking heed thereto ac- | cording | to thy | word.
- 2. With my whole | heart have 'I | sought thee:
 O let me not | wander 'from | thy com- | mandments.
- 3. Thy word have I | hid in ' mine | heart.
- That I | might not | sin a- | gainst thee.
- 4. Blessed art [thou, O | Lord as O | teach | me thy | statutes.
- 5. With my lips have I declared all the judgments | of thy | mouth.
 - I have rejoiced in the way of thy testimonies, as | much as | in all | riches.
- 6. I will meditate | in thy | precepts, And have re- | spect un- | to thy | ways
- 7. I will delight myself | in thy | statutes;
 I will | not for- | get thy | word. Amen.

7's HYMN.

- Deathless spirit, now arise; sonr, thou native | of the | skies; "Pearl of price by Jesus bought, to his | glorious | hkeness | wrought.
- Go to shine before the throne; deck the Mcdi-|ator's| crown; || Go, his triumphs to adoin; made for | God, to | God re-| turn. Amen.

- 1. Bless the Lord, | O my | soul,
 And all that is within me | bless his | holy | name
- And for- | gct not | all his | benefits.

 3. Who forgiveth | all · · thine in- | iquities,
 Who | healeth | all · · thy dis- | eases;

2. Bless the Lord, | O my | soul,

- 4. Who redeemeth thy | life ' from de- | struction; Who crowneth thee with loving | kindness ' and | tender | mercies:
- 5. Who satisfieth thy | mouth ' with good | things,
 So that thy | youth ' is re- | newed ' like the | eagle's.
- 6. The Lord executeth | righteousness and | judgment For | all that | are op- | pressed.
- 7. He made known his | ways · unto | Moses, His acts | unto · the | children · of | Isracl. Amen.
- 1. God be merciful unto | us and | bless us,
 And show us the light of his countenance, and be | merciful | unto | us;
- 2. That thy way may be | known upon | earth, Thy saving | health a- | mong all | nations.
- 3. Let the people | praise thee · O | God; Yea, let | all the | people | praise thee.
- 4. O'let the nations re- | joice and be | glad;
 For thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and govern the
- nations | upon | earth.

 5. Let the people | praise thee, ·· O | 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, even our own God, shall | give us 'his | blessing.

 7. God shall | bless | us.
- Andall the | ends 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 | name, | O most | Highest.
- 2. To tell of thy loving kindness early | in the | morning, And of thy | truth in the | night | season;
- 3. Upon an instrument of ten strings, and up- on the lute;
 Upon a loud instrument, and up- on the harp;
- 4. For thou, 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 FROM THE BEST SOURCES, BY I. B. WOODBURY.

PRINCIPAL PERSONAGES.

Absalom, Tenor. DAVID, Bass. JOAB (David's General), Tenor. Messenger, Baritone. TAMAR (Sister to Absalom), First Soprano. | MERAB (Attendant of Tamar), Second Soprano. People, Warriors, Travellers, Priests, &c., &c.

(The Orchestra Parts, arranged for small Bands, viz., Violins, Bass Viols, Clarionet, and Brass Instruments, can be had, printed, of the Publishers.)



* May be used as an introductory or closing piece to divine worship. Music, by permission, from the "Gems of Sacred Music."

Although the stops of the Organ are marked, yet still it must be left to the discretion of the performer whether the directions shall be carried out; as the Organ that is to be played upon, and the Voices that are to be accompanied, are better criterions than any instructions that can be faid down here. When the other instruments are used, the Organ should be spar agly introduced, reserving it for the che-

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1850, by HUNTINGTON & SAVAGE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.







No. 3. OUR FEET SHALL STAND.—Introduction.





This chorus is supposed to be sung by a body of travellers, who have come up to Jerusalem to worship; and as they move on, the sound gradually dies away in the distance, until nothing but the instruments are heard, which constude the piece.











^{*} This chorus should be sung at the end of each verse, in exact time, never louder than messo, and es soft as ppp., as it is intended to represent music in the distance.

Messenger.

The fire is

de-scending, it lights up the sky;

Ah! see now the sa - cri-fice on al - tar they're slay - lng, The fire

de - scend - ing.









^{*} This may be used as an introductory or closing Anthem to divine worship





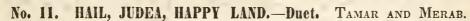




This beautiful piece is well adapted for Dedications, Installations, and opening or closing Service. It is perhaps needless to add, that great expression will be necessary in the Chorus as well as Quartett. It may be sung without accompaniment.















Hail, hail, Ju - de-a, happy land,

Ju-











No. 14. SING UNTO GOD.—Quartett and Chorus.*



^{*} May be sung as a Thanksgiving Anthem, or on almost any other occasion, requiring spirited music. Play the first eight measures as an introductory symphony.







ABSALOM .- Part Second.







Play the first eight measures as an introductory symphony

For dal - ly

will









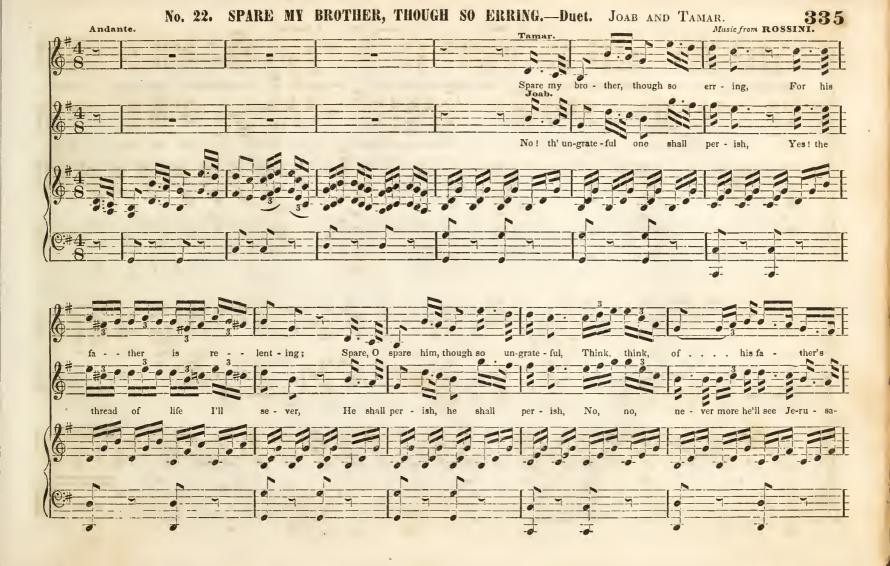






















No. 24. ON TO BATTLE.—Chorus for Male Voices. WARRIORS.







SEE THE CONQUERING.*—Triumphal Duet and Chorus. People. (MARSDEN. 7's. Double.) (The middle words are to be used for the Oratorio, and are first to be sung as a Duet by Soprano and Alto, and then repeated, adding Tenor and Base, ff.)

Music by HANDEL. Allegro non Troppo. of God: Like the beams of morn - ing 1. Go, ye mes - sen -Take the Wave the ban - ner - cross on high. won - der - work - ing rod, to many a isle. tro - pic See, the con-quering he - - - ro comes, Sound . . the trum-pet, beat . . the drums; Sports . . pre - pare, the lau rels bring, 2. O'er the pa - gan's night . . . of care way his wild . . . de - spir; Pour . . the liv - ing light . . of heaven: ? be . . for - given. Where . . the gold - en Chase a - way B.d . . him hope to gates day 6 6 6 4 6 4 7 #6 6 6 bo - som of . . the deep, Where the skies for smile, And th' op-pressed for ev ev - - - er er weep. tri - umph to . . him sing; Sports pre - - pare, the lau - - - rels bring, Songs . . of tri - umph to . . . him sing. High the Spread . . the gos - pel's rich - - est feast. the palm - - y east, bleed-ing on cross . . . dis - play, 4 7 6

t Sing the small notes in Chorus, and large in the Duet

* Play the fi st eight measures as an introductory Sympnony; also the Tenor and Base as an accompaniment to the Duct.





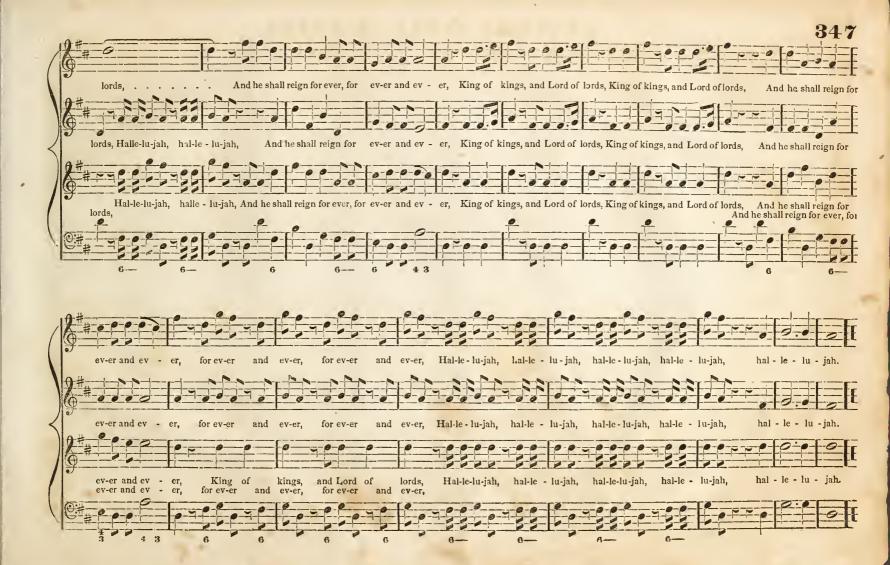












METRICAL INDEX OF TUNES.

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L. M.	Gilgal	80 Reliance	50	C. M.		Henry				S. M.		St. Brides ····	
	Good Shepherd	51 Redemption	79	4.1.1(m.1.1	00			Roby		A		St Thumas	- 160
Africa	34 Grandeur	40 Refuge		Allwinkle	99	Lillow	109	Salem	105	Ardor	165	Sunbury	- 177
Alfreton	65 Greenwich	39 Rosedale	30	Arlington	100	Howard	96	Semple	140	Artuor	162	I nacher	· 181
Albany	79 Gratitude.	33 Rutgers Street ·····	03	Archdolo	1.16	Horeb	141	Shiloh	113	Darnos	174	Furo	170
	68 Hall	50 Russia ······	05	Armonia	151	Hummel	114	Sheha	135	Dariles	100	Watchman	1.1
	48 Hamilion	77 Ryant	49	A verick	148	Inverness	119	Shady Rill	142	Relknan	163	Webster	162
	C1 TI-bron	69 Salvation	45	Rangor	126	Jazer	130	Siloam	110	Rishon	167	Venzel	177
Alman	60 Handlay	36 Sears	60	Baler	126	Jerusale m · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100	Sing-Sing	122	Boylston	156	Westminster	. 166
Allonbung	1000 Hope	49 Scasons	36	Balerma	143	Jurdan	106	Sidney	136	Brimdale.	153	Veston	163
Amonio	69 Hude Park	53 Selena	85	Barby	125	Josan	97	Skidmore	108	Carmel	15812	Kenia	. 162
Amirah	70 linlah	46 Shebum	70	Beethoven	128	Jutham	147	Smithville	138	Chapin 1	164 7	Vienna	178
	72 Invitation	28 Shael	59	Belief ·····	144	Judsun	152	Solway	102	Clapton 1	156	oung	· 156
	43 Izhar	71 Sorrow	73	Broomsgrove ·····	137	Kendall	113	St. Martin's	103	Corelli	174 2	avan	155
Anglesey	59 Jefferson Street	83 St. Peter's	37	Bradford	107	Krebs	139	St. Ann's	110	Cranbrook 1	155		
Antorn	27 Jenah	36 St Paul's	81	Brattle Street	134	Lanesboro' · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	96	St. John's	133	Denham 1	163	S. M. Double.	
	81 Joy	73 St. Helen's	84	Bray.	104	Laight Street	99	St. Mary's	152	Doddridge 1		Brimdale	
	44 Judah	52 Sterling	42	Bridgeton	131	Lex	150	St. David	142	Dover 1		Ilmswood	
	29 Keene	226 Stonefield	79	Burger	118	Lemane	121	Spring.	98	Dwight 1		Huntington	
	68 Kennope	34 Surry	82	Burford	141	Lebanon	92	Swanwick	117	Edinboro' · · · · · · 1		oughkeepsie	157
	26 Ker o ah	58 Temple	37	Burhn	143	Liverpool	145	Tamar.	93	Eloah · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	66	L. P. M.	
	87 Kingston	25 Timesbury ·····	46	Campmount	117	T. ove	107	Tappan	120	Epher I	58 /	Mabama	88
	85 Kingsbridge · · · · · · · ·	75 Fillinghast	77	Canterbury	122	Lutron	112	*Pholmon	99	Elmswuod 1			
Bath	58 Leyden	35 Truro	49	Compleides	122	Maghagash	127	Telland	124	Pur la si un	178 C	onover	83
Beulah	64 Limenouse	of Tranquility	50	Camprage	139	Malta	101	Tanafal.	140	Exaltation I	73 J	efferson Street	83
Berwick	Si Libnan	78 Unias	2.0	China China	11.5	Marlow	101	Toll	114	Forland	73	dachir	86
Bergen	63 Louing kindness	42 Uxbridge	50	Chaetar	151	Maternal Song	98	Trion	122	Pinka	18	lissionary	69
Blendon.	50 Luton	76 Vermont ·····	52	Thrietmagaaaaaa	100	Martyrdom	119	Transport	115	Firth	77 6	vewcuurt	88
Bowring	47 Marshall	40 Virginia · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	71	Clifford	100	Memphis	101	Urimas	123	Gardner	75	C. P. M., or L. C.	M.
Bromley	35 Massachusetts ·····	76 Ware	72	Coan	146	Medes	119	Van Zandt	120	Golden Hill 1	73 A	pelles	184
Britton	67 Mahli	70 Warren	55	Culchester · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	95	Media	123	Vergal	130	Glenmary 1	59 (linton	182
Brc wer	51 Mattison ·····	74 Wenham	24	Coronation 1	118	Mear	132	Warwick	97	Glenwood · · · · · 1	60 I	Ooubt	182
Bristol	60 Machir	86 Wells	74 1	Corner 1	144	Meriden	124	Wallace	135	Hackensack · · · · · 1	62 0	abriel	183
Brower	82 Mendon	26! Winchester · · · · · · · · · ·	31 (Coleshill, or Windsor 1	135	Merton · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	134	Westfurd	119	Hezron 1	72 N	orman	184
Bu ton	29 Meldrom	24 Windham	62	Conway	96	Miles' Lane	91	Weeks	112	Hobart 1	70 C	beron	183
Buckfield	71 Medway	38 Winchelsea ·····	28	Cuventry	95	Melbourne	137	Winter	133	Hudson 1	61 F	hety	91
Carson	66 Melita	74 Woodvale ·····	40	uzzens	95	Moravian.	111	Windsor	135	Husband · · · · · 1	79 H	apture	182
	51 Milo	29 Wood worth	31	Dante 1	145	Moriah	138	Woodhull	116	Huram 1	67 V	Voodstock	185
	85 Miller	27 Wonder	73	Jestre 1	102	Navarii	109	Woodstock	185	Huntington 1	68	C. H. M.	
	80 Missionary	69 Wyoming	86	Jevizes	104	New Jerusalem	127	Wyman's Chant	149	Judd 1	79 A	mity	188
	25 THOURINGULIF												
	23 Trough Triving	33 VIUIII	57	Venton 1	132	North Danvers.	100	Zadok	26	Reliani	56 H	lemans	183
	56 National Psalm	65 Zoan	35	hiteon	131	Nuhah	113	702	110	Little Marlboro' 1	75 N	lc Elrath	188
	43 Naman	75 L. M. Double.		Oorchester ·····	00	Northfield	110	204.	130	Lummus	20 0	ren	185
Courtney	78 New-Sabbath	col				Norton · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9.50	C. M. Double.	- 1	Luther		S. H. M.	
Coleraine	6 Neginoth	30 Assurance				Ohab	07	Archdale	140	Lynsen 1	69 A	mitvassassassassassassassassassassassassass	100
	83 Nuremburg	42 Asah				Omri 1	110	Campmount		Mateland 15	54 M	c Elrath	100
Creation	72 Olivet	47 Amenia	25	lla I	25	Oranus 1	110	Canaan		Mackin 17	72		100
Danvers Plains	41 Old Hundred	52 Creation				Orwell 1	100	Cantique Corner				S. P. M.	
Danton	66 Old Ninety-seventh · · · ·	78 Temple	33 1			Ortonville · · · · · 1	140	Ella ·····				alston	186
	48 Ope	751 . 01111010	66	Infield 1	14	Oren 1	105	Enfield.	14	McLean 16	9 **	aniora	186
Dismission	56 Orland	67 Wyoming	1			Overton 1	125	Hamar.	20	McGreil····· 15	54	EE. DL.	
Dulin Street	57 Ordination	48 L. M. 6 lines.				Orange 1	128	Horeb	41 3	Mornington · · · · · 16			
Edon	65 Palestine	23 41 Brighton · · · · · · · · · ·				Palmyra	96	Jerusalem	001	Murette 16			
Efficiency	30 Paron ·····					Patmos · · · · · · · 1	1 20	Jordan	no l	Vetherburg 16			
Elam	66 Park Street					Pastorale · · · · 1	37	Lemane	021	Olmutz 17			
Ellent borns			~ ! I			Parma 1	103	Love 1	02 5	Orman 17			
Eloden	Pettit ·····	41 Ediar				Peamont 1	130	Moravian ···· I	24 5	Ozrem 17			
Elorice,	7 Penitence		-10			Peterboro'······ 1	47	Oranus 1	16	Pentonville 16	9 H	amam	190
Entreaty	31 Pilesgrove		-1			Phuvah 1	97	Parma ····· 1	03	oughkeepsie 15 eckhani 15	H	uren	190
Ero ······ §	24 Philharmonic					Phillips ······	01	Peamont 1	50 1	ower 16			
Etareo ······ 6	8 Playford	44 St. Helen's 8		encove	30 1	Pilgrims' Church 1	40	Sheba 1	3.3	raver 16			
Evening Hymn	Pleyel's Hymn 1		. = 1 0			Platt 1	102	Tolland	40 3	afford			
Fairmount 3	84 Portugal	49	- V			Prosnect ············	00	Wallace	30 0	an Francisco 16			
	9 Pomfret	For Male Voices.				Ramoth		Yolmar 1		anger 15			
Fan haw	ol Quito	76 Amirah 7	0 1	arp 10	00 F	Rehfeld 1	48	C. M. 6 Hnes.		Salma 17			
Corregant :		58 Appleton 4	4 F	abor 11	10 E	Remona 1	08 4	Coronation 1	18 8	Shirland 16	IR	iallside	10:
Germany	Keltat									Silver Street 15	55 Ti	ium h ·····	191
	0. 176.(2(0.23) · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sheburn 7	0 1	aven 12	21 F	Richmond	91 1	Seymour · · · · · 1	15 8	Southampton · · · · 17	1:11.	arsay	189

7's. 7's, Double. 8's	& 7's, Double. The Missionary 20	51 6's. 7's & S's. 1	7's & 6's-Peculiar.	01- 4- 01
Amon 193 Amou 198 Green	nville 211 Z1011 20	7 Summans	Amulandum our P	8's & 9's. 11's & 8's.
Amplias 205 Benevento 195 Green	nu and	Cummons	Amsterdam ····· 21/ Be	
Amplias 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	nwood	6's & 5's.	Call 217 C:	anaan
Benevento 195 E-sex 194 Kenat	Head of the Church 22	5 Scudder- 214	Greenworth 219 Pe	circe 220
		9 Dirge 228	Vella V	1. 6. 01. 70 1. 11'S 65 378.
Briener 195 Hammond 197 Madri	Mount Culvary 19	6's & 9's.	Relief 219	220 11's & 5's. 240 6's-Peculiar. Greenleaf
Christmas Hymn 196 Hotham 194 Newto	[O]] 200 Vienna		Rehef	
Clark 199 Marsden 341 Paris	208	Wesley 221	m4 C 44	8's & 6's. 11's & 9's.
Cove 200 Rockhard 192 Passir	ima 208 4's & 7's.		7's & 4's.	
Dallag 195 Rock of Ages 19 Synod	209 Kogers 20		Richardson 213	tnesboro'
Eve 198 Thanksgiving 197 Sarage	gossa · · · · · 207 5's, 6's & 9's.	Hanford 186		s) pan ********** 120
Page 901 Thermulis access 192	111 1 11 11 11 11	6's.		
F-907 191	s of 1's, 0 itiles.	Restore 187	Homeville 222	8's, 7's & 6's. France 224
Comparison one Prior City of Green	nville 211 5's & 8's.		Be Be	echer 212 Folsom 23t
Hammond 197 Amon 198	nes 205 Bethlehem 22	6's & 7's.	7's, 6's & 8's.	eecher 212 Folsom 23t Hymn 230
			Home 230	078, 078 02 578,
Hotham 194 Bricher 195 Sicilia	an Hymn 210 m	7's, 8's & 6's.	Phuvah 147 Jo	
Home 230 Essex 194 The I	Missionary 205 Eto 21	Amsterdam 217	8's & 4's.	8's, 6's & 4's. Bennett 229
Ipswith 196 Mount Calvary 196	8's, 7's & 1's. New Year 22		Alleghany 222 F1	uvah
				nity 134 Frederick 231
Matsden 341 Turm 201 Addor	oms	. Worthing 209	Walsh 214	9's & 8's. Hinton 223
Mozart ····· 202	in 210 Dirge 23	28	Weep not for me 181 K	eene 226 Montgomery 222
Nutemburg 42 8's & 778. Dubit	Heath 21			Portuguese Hymn 226
Pleyel's Hymn 193 Bethune 204 Frank	KIOTI Today	Missionary Angel 225	8's, 7's & 4's-Pec.	10's. The martyr's death song 227
Pleyel's Hymn 193 Bethune 204 Cove 200 Green	nville	Ocean 214	Oceau 214 Sa	1
Rackbuilders seemen 199 Dell 9 198 Dellis	ISICY TO SECULIAR TO SECULIAR	Fornerov. ********** 184		11 7 60 12 8.
Rock of Ages 197 Greenwood 206 Herme	aes ······ 205 Homeville ····· 22	22 St. Louis 193	8's, 6's, 4's & 5's.	10's, 6 lines. Montgomery 222
			Bethlehem 227 Sa	vannah 220 12's.
Rutledge	hath 209 Homeville 22	7'S & 6'S.	Sta Sta St Cta	Cardani
Sacramento	y 211 Trome vine	" Horeb 141	8's, 3's & 6's.	0's & 11's, 6 lines. Scotland 229
				eenleaf 221 12's & 11's.
St. Louis	ardson 213 America 21	5 Milan 218		I To muse
Taimar 204 Rutledge 194 Richa Thanksgiving 197 Sutton 199 Synod	d 209 Bermondsey 21	6 Missionary Hymn · · · · 216	8's.	
			Bellows Falls 83 Cc	onder 226 The martyr a death song 227
Thermutis	mer 212 Harvest Hymn 21	5 Romaine 218	Madison 217 Ly	ons 225 12's, 11's & 8's.
Turin 201 Wilmot 203 Farmw	worth 206 Italian Hymu 21	6 Union 202	Peirce 220 St	. Michael's 224 Conder 226
I dilli 201 w limot 205 I dili w	WOLKE			

INDEX TO THE ORATORIO OF ABSALOM.

ABSALOMTenor. JOAB (David's General)Tenor. TAMAR (Sister to Absalom)First Soprano.	DAVID
People, Warriors, Trav	ellers, Priests, &c., &c.

Ah see now the sacrifice-Quartett...... 309 | Arm, arm, ye brave-Aria..... 331 Bow down thine ear -Solo and Chorus 326 Forgive, my brother-Duet 305 For thou only art the Lord-Chorus for seven voices...... 311 Go forth to the mount-Solo and Chorus 278

Hence let us nee away—Solo and vorus see the conquering hero comes—Diet and Chorus 341

Hear Jehovah—Obligato base and Chorus 341

Sing unto God—Quartett and Chorus 341

How aniable—Quartett and Chorus 335

How shall I tell the tidings—Regit. 321

Strel, steel my heart for battle—Aria 337 How can my brother—Recit. 305 Lovely is Zion-Aria 317 | Gold of morning = State | St

See the conquering hero comes—Duet and Chorus 34!
Sing unto God—Quartett and Chorus 320 The hallelujah chorus------ 342 The lament-Aria and Chorns...... 328

GENERAL INDEX OF TUNES.

Addoms 211 Bristol	60 Do han 48	Good Shepherd	51 Judd 17	9 Milo	29 Pettit	41:Shiloh
At VI Brown or	8) Double	Grandenr 6	0 Ked:(f 15	7 Muler	27 Peniteneessassassassassassassassassassassassass	12 Shuha
Am-worth 165 Brimdale	153 Doddriden	Green Mountain 20	3 Kenam 15	Munot	187 Packbury	154 Charles 1911
Aiabana 88 Broomsgrove	193 17000111000	Croculanl'	Kendall	3 Milan	Oto Dhills	134 Shady Rill 142
Aiabama 83 Broomsgrove	137 100000000000000000000000000000000000	Cananalla	I Konna 90	6 Altertantes Human	Ole Dhamb	45 Shirland 161
Alfreton 65 Bradford	107 Duver 165	Greenville	lo L'ough	O Missioness Appel	216 Phoyan	147 Sheburn 70
A bany 79 Brattle Street	134 Dumbarton 57	Greenwich	is Kenath	a missionary Angel	225 Phillips	93 Shoel 59
All-Saints 68 Bray	• 107 Duke Street 65	Greenwood 20	6 K enaz 21	8 Missionary ·····	69 Phorbe	213 Silver Street 155
Aliana	. 131 Dundee 129	Greenworth · · · · · · · · 21	9 Kennope 3	Monmooth,	39 Pietv	01 Siloam 110
Alphana 29 Rurger	. 118! Dublin 210	Gratitude 4	6 Kerlorah · · · · · · 5	8 Morning Hymn ·····	33 Pilgrims' Churchanna	110 Sing-Sing 140
Aluvandar 61 Rurford	. 141 Dwight 159	Greelev 18	6 Kingston 2	Montgomerv	222 Pilesgrove	63 Sidney
Alway 62 Bulin	143 Eden 30	Hall 3	3 Kingsbridge · · · · · 7	Moravian	111 Platt	100 Sigilian Hamp
Alleghany 222 Bu ton	to Edmester 91	Haddam	6 Knaup 205	2 Moriah	138 Planford	103 S. Hall Flyllill
Aldwinkie 99 Buckfield	71 Eduplicant	I Turning	2 K culis 130	Mornington	100 Placide	11 Skidmore 108
Aldwinkle 99 Buckneid	/1 Edinboto 193	nague	o I anushora!	Moont Colores	103 Flacida	201 Smithville · · · · · 138
Ameina 62 Call	217 Einngham · · · · · · 66	Hamilton	Lanesoolo Si	Moont Calvary	196 Pieyer's Hymn · · · · · · ·	193 Solway 102
America 215 Carson	66 Elam 45	Hamburg 7	7 Laight Street 9:	Blozart	202 Portugal ·····	43 Sorrow 73
Ami 2t0 Castle Street	51 Ellenthorpe 55	Hackensack · · · · · · 16	2 Lex 150	Musette	164 Pomltet	44 Southampton · · · · · 174
Amrah 70 Calcutta	85 Elo · · · · · · · 214	Hamath 9	1 Lemane 121	Nazareth	65 Pomeroy	184 Spring 09
Amity 188 Campmount Language	117 Eloden 81	Hamar 8	9 Lenox · · · · · · · · 191	National Psalm	44 Poor	207 St Reidon 176
Amon	122 Elorice 57	Hammond 19	7 Lebanon 95	Naman	75 Portogoese Hymn	226 St Thomas 100
Amplias 205 Cana	201 Floah 169	Handel 10	1 Levden 3	Navarin	109 Poughkeensie	15" St Dotos's
Amsterdam 217 Canaan	100 Flathun	Hautoni 19	Limehoose 6	Nowhur	107 Pouror	100 Ca Dall
Antigua 72 Cambridge	120 PHe 107	Hamold 10	Libuah 55	Nowaniet	CO Densi-	100 St. Faul 8 81
Antigua	139 Ellit	Harp	r [i h -m	New Coult	es rrayer	168 St. Helen's 84
Augel's Hymn 43 Cantique	112 Elizabethtown · · · · · 132	Harvest Hymn 21	LINDOH,	Newton	206 Prospect ·····	102 St. Martin's 103
Augle bey 59 Carmel	158 Elms wood 165	Hanor II	Little Mariboro 155	New Jerosalem	127 Quito	76 St. Michael's 224
Auto/n 27 Cedron	80 Eltol 178	Halah 12	9 Liverpool 145	New-Year	223 Rabena	68 St. Aun's 110
Anthon 81 Christian Farewell	32 Enon 144	Haven 12	Louvan · · · · · 78	Netherburg	167 Rakem	86 St. John's 133
Apelles 184 Champney	55 Eufield 114	Head of the Church 223	Loving kindness 45	New-Sabbath	60 Ramoth	92 St. Mary's
Appleton 44 China	90 Enlock 190	Henry 9	Love 107	Neginoth	30 Raptore	190 St David 140
Aruheim 29 Chester	151 Futresty	Hoher 9	London 115	Norrie	99 Ray	100 St Louis
Are 65 Christmas	too Pobos 150	Handonen 100	Lowell	Norman	04 Dobfold	to Ct - U = 193
Are	109 Epitet 155	Henderson	T oten	North Deserve	Remeiu	149 Sterling 42
Arundel 116 Chapin	164 670 ***********************************	Heoron	1,01011	North Danvers	32 Remona ·····	108 Stoneheld 79
Arlugton 123 Christmas Hymn	195 E-rom 135	Headley	Lummus 178	Noyes	27 Restore ······	187 Surry 82
Archdale 146 Clark	199 Essex 194	Heath 21:	Lother 171	Nohah	13 Revelation ·····	111 Sommons 228
Armenia ····· 151 Clapton ·····	156 Etareo 58	Hemans 183	3 Lotzen 127	Northfield	40 Retreat ·····	25 Sonbury 177
Ardor 162 Clarendon	131 Evans 201	Helmsley 208	Lyons 225	Norton 1	50 Rehabiah · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	35 Sotton
As th 25 Clufford	100 Eve 198	Hermes 206	Lynsen 169	Nuremborg	42 Reliance	50 Swanwick 117
Assorance 87 Clinton	182 Evening Devotion 184	Herron 17.	Madrid 203	Oberon 1	83 Relief	219 Synoda 200
Atlitude 85 Coan	Lie Evening Song	Hiller 9:	Madison 217	Ocean	14 Redemption	78 'l'amar 02
Automn 174 Colchester	of Parising College	Hip well 000	Marlhorough	Ohub	OT Defens	19 1411141.
Automin	95 Evening Hymn 34	This wall	Mallouiough	Olmota	7/ Reinge	49 Tamworth 206
Averick	118 Exaltation 173	Hinton · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Maita 101	Olmotz	76 Rialiside	91 Tappan 120
Bath 58 Corner	144) Fat h 175	Hotham 191	Mariow 101	Olivet	47 Richardson · · · · · · · · ·	13 Tallis 99
Bangor · · · · · · · · 126 Conover · · · · · · · · ·	83 Farland 178	Home 230	Maternal Song 98	Old Hundred	52 Richmond · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	91 Tulmar 204
Biler 126 Conder	226 Fairmount 34	Homeville 222	Martyrdom 119	Old Ninety-seventh	78 Rochester 1	.05 Temple 37
Balerma 143 Conway	96 Farimer 69	Howard 96	Mahanaim 40	Omri 1	13 Roby 1	39 Thalmer 124
Barny 125 Coventry	95 Fanshaw 80	Horeb 141	Marsden 311	Ope	75 Romaine 9	19 Thacher
Barnes 156 Complaint	39 Fatrant	Hone	Marshall	Orland	67 Rosenhale	20 Thurkeriving 107
Be ilah 61 Communion	se Funt 106	Hobart 170	Musenchusetts	Ordination	49 Pothwell	CC Thermutia 100
Berwick 37 Costellow	42 Field	Hudson 161	Makli 70	Oranus	1c Pookland	00 The mesture death some 007
Belwick	43 FICIA 54	THUSON.	35 mahash 000	O-mall	16 ROCKIANG	92 The marry's death song 227
Beverly 61 Courtney	75 Fiske 157	Husband ····· 179	Mananath 509	Orwell	29 ROCK OF Ages · · · · · 1	97 The Missionary 205
Bergen 63 Coleraine	63 Firth 177	Huram 167	Mattison 74	Ortonville 1	42 Rogers 2	.00 Titude 202
Ber an idsey 216 Corelli						
Bee her	200 Fountain 145]	Huntington 163	Matel ind 154	Orange 1	28 Rotgers Street · · · · · · · ·	23 Timeshury 46
Beethaven ······· 123 Cranbrook ······	155 Folsom 231	Hummel 114	Mackin 172	Orman 1	71 Rutledge 1:	94 Tillinghast 77
Belief 114 Creation	72 France	Hyde Park 53	McElrath 188	Overton 1	25 Russia	25 Tolland 140
, Be I was Falls 83 Crimpie Street	215 Frankjört 213	Hymn 230	McLean 169	Ozrem 1	76 Ryant	42 Top-held 146
Baldome 160 Cuzzeus	or Franklin Sauge 179	Imlub 46	McGreil	Palestine	3 Saunnuah 9	20 Tod I 114
Belanap 163 Dall is						
Bennett 2.9 Daiston	186 Filge 111	Invitation	Meidioni	Laton	al Salvation	15 1 1148 133
Benevento 195 Danvers Plains						
Bethuno 204 Danton	66 Garland 143	it ilian Hymn 216	Mehta 74	Paradise	3 Safford 1	75 Transport 115
Bethlehem 227 Dante						
Bethesda 192 Darwell						
Bishop 167 De-ire						
Blendan, 50 Devizes	104 Gersham 70	Jefferson Street 83	Meiab 93	Parma 10	3 Saragossa 2	07 Tremper 212
Boylston 156 De tham	120 Getharmane 195	Ierrahamana assassa 36	Memphis	Parts 2	8 Scotland 2	29 Turin 201
Bolton 6: Denton	150 Caleal	In well	310 00	Dungima	10 Samular	11 Turnbull 50
Bawring 47 Deah im	102 (11241	lou 214	Metics 119	Dunmont	CO COOKS	Press
Reunley	103 1317C	tu-les. 73	Mr. 123	Cond Steed	on Scars	de Train-
Brainley 35 Dismission	ob talledd 90	portian · · · · · · · 100	Mear 132	reari Street	seasons	b Unias 77
Brighton 84 Dins nore	131 Glencove 136].	os:n) 97	Meriden 124	Peterboro' 15	6 Sciena	35 Unity 134
Britton	228 5 en nary 159 .	otham 147	Merion 134	Pentonville 16	H Seymour 1	15 Union 202
The same of the sa	[21] QIGHAGO 1 1001	7 (843)(34) 132	Meibourne 131	reace	5 26 mile 1.	(3) (4) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
Digwar	98 Golden Hill 173 .	ludah 52.	Miles' Lane 91	Perco 2:	20 Sepolis 24	UNbridge 66
The same of the sa	No.					

GENERAL INDEX OF TUNES.

INDEX TO ANTHEMS, QUARTETTS, CHORUSES, CHATES

Although the Fig-tree 246	My mother's bible 251 1
And ye shall seek me 232	My shepherd will supply 137
Awake, ye saints, to praise 118	O be joyful in the Loid 254
Bow down thine ear 226	O Lord, we trust in thee 265
Bridal Hymn 143	O that my ways were directed 267
Cast thy burden on the Lord 250	Peace be to this habitation 272
Children of the Sabbath school 253	Peace on earth, a Saviour's born 256
Christ stilling the tempest 263	Peace, troubled soul 27
Come let us anew 223	Praise the Lord, all ye nations 264
Come let us lift our joyful eyes 115	Prayer for the heathen 245
Come, ye disconsolate	Remember the poor 276
Cry aloud, spare not 282	
Evening Hymn-Duet and Chorus 239	Rock of ages cleft for me 197
Evening, morning, and at noon 270	Sacred peace, celestial treasure 286
For thou only art holy	Sing unto God
From the giving of the ave	So:tly fades the twilight 193
From the rising of the sun	Stand up, my soul
	Sweet peace 237
God of morning and of evening 301	Swell the anthem 197
Go forth to the mount	Swell the full chorus 284
Go proclaim the gospel 243	The hallelujah chorus 342
Harl Judea, happy land 315	The breaking waves dashed high 219
Hark, what mean those holy voices 268	The orphan's prayer 248
Hark, how the feathered warblers sing . 130	The Lord is in his holy temple 244
Heaven is our home 239	The seaman's prayer 236
He dies, the friend of sinners 73	The church's welcome 259
He was despised and rejected 271	The law of the Lord is perfect
Holy Lord God of hosts 273	The Lord hath given and the Lord.
How amiable are thy tubernacles 312	The Christian on earth
How beautiful upon the mountain 210	The widow's prayer
had a gem, 'twas given 290	The missionary
have set whichmen upon thy walls 280	The song of
heard a voice from heaven 279	The 1 "
know that my Redeemer lives	
will arise	
would not live ulway.	

CHANTS.*

Arise. O Lord, into thy rest
As for man, his days are as grass
Blesset be Lord, O my soul.

Blessed be the Lord God.
Blessed are the poor in st
Blessed are the poor in st
Blessed are the dead wt
Blessed are the dead wt
Blessing and honor.

Blessing and honor.

Blessing and honor.

Blessing and honor.

Delay n
Blessing and honor.

Delay n
Blessing and honor.

Figure 1.

-Comprising all the Odd Metres in common use, with appropriate music.

(The letter a denotes the first tune on a page the second, c tho third, &c.;

	My Ays, my weeks 183, 184
	My ays, my weeks
	heart is pierced 202a, 216c
	heart is pierced 2022, 216c My soul full 223c
i	No need of the suo $\cdots 220a$, $217a$
ì	None is like 217b, 219
	Not to nur names, thou 221b, 220c
	Now, e'en now 217c, 219
ì	Now be the gospel 202a, 216b
	Now Jesus our 2:9b
ı	Once more before we ····· 187b
	Onward speed225a
ı	Oft I in my heart 217c, 219
ı	On Thibet's snow 208a, 216c
ı	O praise ye the Lord 224c, 225c
į	O come, let us siug 220a, 217a
i	O what is earthly pleasure 216c, 219a
i	O Jesus, in pity 217a, 220a
į	O Jesus divine 224c, 225c, 227b
ı	O thou in whose presence . 228b, 221a
ı	O Lord, I will praise - 223c, 224c, 225c
ı	O weep not for the joys-96c & d, 120b
ì	O great is Jehovah 221a
ı	O Shepherd of Israel 217a, 220a
ı	O come to the fountain 217a, 220a
Į	O worship the King 224c, 225c
i	O thou that hearest the prayer 182, 183
	O thou whose
	O holy Lord
	O holy Lord
	O what is life
	O how happy are they 221a. 227a
	() tell me no more226a, 231a
	O join ye the anthems 227b, 223c
	O what shall I do 224c, 225c O when shall we sweetly - 220a, 217a
	O when shall we sweetly - 220a, 217a
	G glorious hope 182, 183, 154
ì	O love divine 182, 193, 184
ŀ	O Israel, who is184, 185c
ĺ	O Lord, in sorrow
	thou who hast 182, 183, 184
	us rebellious 192, 183, 184
	od182, 183, 184
	nner217g 220g

Return to the guide 217a, 220a	
Rise, my so 1	ı
Rock of Israel	
Dull on those and con-	
Roll on thou	
Sad pilgrimoi Zion ·····231a	
Saviour, the world and mine 2206	ľ
Saviour, I thy word believe 2206	
Saviour, see me 217c, 219	
Saviour, new	1
Saints obey your214d	
See day light 229b	
See the Lutd 217c 219	ŀ
See the gospel 217c, 219	
See the fountain214d	ŀ
See how the wicked 202a, 218c	
Servasts of the	
Servants of the	ì.
Shepkerd, while thy flock 184d	
Sing hallelujah · · · · · · 106a	ı.
Sinner, stop219	ı
Sing praise to 187b, 202a	ŀ
Sound, sound the truth 215, 216	ŀ
Sometimes a light	ı
Subliers of the cross 214d	ŀ
Son of God 217c, 219	l
star of peace 214c	1
Stand, the Omoipotent 217c	ı
Still, Lord, I languish183, 184	l
Sim, Lord, 1 Imguisti	l
Stop, poor sinner 217c	l
Sweet rivers of 202a, 218c	1
That awful message 249	ı
The God of harvest praise 215	ı
The mellow eve is gliding 218b d. c	ì
The winter is over and 220a, 217a	ı
The Lord the Sovereign, sends - 220c The God of Abraham - 222a, (Vienoa)	ı
The God of Abraham 222a, (Vienoa)	ı
249	ı
The Lord is my 222c, 223c, 226c	ı
The Prince of salvation 226a	ı
The breaking waves dashed 219	ł
The Lord is great! ye hosts of - 214a	ı
The Lord is great: ye nosts of 214a	l
The voice of free grace 228b, 231a	ł
The gloomy night of 180a, 216c	ŀ
The God of glory sends ··· · 220c, 221b	I
The rosy light is dawning . 202a, 216c	1
The Lord of glory reigos 220c, 221b	I
The Lord Jehovah reigns 186	ĺ
The morning light202a, 218c	1
The leaves around me216c, 219b	1
oment a sinner ···· · 220a, 217a	ŀ

f our God231a

huu who hast217c
hou God of power183, 184
hou great mysterious · · · · · 183, 184
hough wicked84
hough nature's strength 222, 249
huugh the day 205b
hugh the protecting 228a, 214
hrough thy protecting 228a, 214f hy mercy, my God 231a, 2.62 hy mercy, my God 231a, 2.62
by fathfulness
hy fathfulness 214 ime is winging 219 its finished 221b, 226 o bless the Lord 221b, 200
is finished
o bless the Lord 221b. 220c
o the hills 217c. 219
o the heaven 217c 219
o-day the Saviour 232a
o thee, my God 202a, 215c
o thee, my God 202a, 215c o thee, O blesseo 202a, 215c o God the mighty 189
o God the mighty 189
ny mercy heard
hy mercy heard
atchnian, tell us277
take, wake the voice
Valchmen, onward212c
ake thee
Ve bring nn glitlering
veep not for
Ve'll not give up ·····202a
hat sight on earth 202a, 218c That soft delight
hat soft delight
hat now is
hal. think ye217a
When shall the voice 218c
When the spark of 181, 214b When shall 228, 214f
Then thy harvest
Then test by the
Vhen I can Irustanananananananananananan
Then, through the torn sail 229h
Then the vale of death 2130 211h
Vhen the blest day 183, 184 Vhen we pass 8's & 7's, 6 lines Vhen t behold 185b
Then we pass8's & 7's, 6 lines
then I behold 185b
hen tirst I found
When the midnight 1930
When God in wrath156
Where two or three ····· 184, 185, 183
Where shall true
Van that could ground
hy that soul's
sinks my soul202a. 218c
into my sour Louis, 2000



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