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# B A K ER'S <br> CHURCH MUSIC; <br> HYMN TUNES, CHANTS, SENTENCES AND ANTHEIIS, <br> SELECTED AND ARRANGED FROM THE 

W0RKS 0F BOTII ANCIENT AND MODERN MASTERS.
TOGETHER WITH

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MANY ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS.
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BY B. F. B AKER.
B OSTON:
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## PREFACE.

Turs Work is intended particularly for the use of choirs in churches; but it contains a comprete series of elementary studies for schools and classes, together with a variety of pieces suitable for Singing Societies and Musical Conventions.

Much care has been bestowed upon the examples and lessons, which are adapted to the successive stages of progress reached by the pupils;-the elementary portion being full, clear, and concise, in harmony with the principles of music, as well as suited to the wants of those learners who desire to obtain an accurate and practical knowledge of the subject.

As a large proportion of those persons, both in town and country, on whom the charge of church music falls, are unable to read music with that ease, which is necessary to produce true musical effect, and even fail in the trua interpretation of the simplest hymn tunes-so that their performances seem mere exhibitions of physical effort and vocal manipulation -much care has been taken in the preparation of the exercises which are interspersed through the elementary part of the work. They are designed to facilitate the reading of music, and to enable the singer to perform his part with certainty, and at the same time with satisfaction to himself and his hearers.

The attention of the reader is invited to the chapters on solfaing, and on the development of the voice. The editor flatters himself that they form a new, as well as important, feature of the work.

In the arrangement of the hymn tunes, the editor has endeavored to combine simplicity and good taste; avoiding pedantic difficulties, and yet not falling into feebleness.

The subjects of the lymn tunes are chiefly taken from the old masters; but as they have been more or less altered to suit them to different forms of metre, it has not been deemed necessary to give the names of the authors.

The hymu tunes and anthems contributed by professional friends are printed in their original forms, with the authors' names. The sentences, motetts, and anthems contained in this work will be found adapted to the use of different denominations, on their various occasions of worship. In the hope that this work may meet the wants of choirs and siugers generally, the editor respectfully submits it to the candid consideration of the musical public.

Boston, June, 1855.
Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by
B. F. BAKER,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the District of Massachusetts.
STEREOTYPED EY A. B. KIDDIK, A SCHOOL ET.

## MUSICAL NOTATION.

## CHAPTERI.

1. The seienee of the Elementary Principles of Musical Notation, consists in the appreeiation of tones with respect to their relative Pitcif, Duration, Force, and Accentuation, and a knowledge of the eharaeters and signs used in representing the same.
2. The Pitcu of tones is elassified under what is technically ealled the seale.
3. The Scale consists of eight tones, the relative pitch of which the following diagram is designed to illustrate.

4. The tones of the seale are designated by numerals; from the lowest upward.
5. The voeal, or vowel elements given to the tones of the seales are indicated by the following syllables. $\mathrm{D}_{0}, \mathrm{Re}, \mathrm{Mi}, \mathrm{Fa}, \mathrm{Sol}, \mathrm{La}, \mathrm{Si}, \mathrm{D} 0$, (See diagram.)
6. The differenee of pitch that there may be between two tones is ealled an ll
7. Of the seven intervals that oecur between the tones of the seale consecutively, five are great and two small, (See diagram.)

Nore. Eight tones occurring after this order with respect to intervals constitute the scale, and it is recommended that the learner practice from a similar illustration till ne attain somewhat of an idea of their relative pitch.
8. Five parallel lines constitute the musical staff on whieh the piteh of tones is represented.

${ }_{3}^{4}$ Sprace.
 3 spree.
ispace:
1 Space.
9. The general name given to cach line as well as each space of the staff is, degree, henee in the staff there are nine degrees, viz: five lines and four spaees.
10. The degrees of the staff are enumerated as are the tones of the scale, from the lowest upward.
11. The staff may be extended by short lines either above or below it, lines thus added are reckoned from the staff, thus:


## Interfal.

12. The degrees of the staff are named after the first seven letters of the Alphabet, by whieh names the pitch of tones, represented thereon is designated.
13. The signs used to determine the literal names of the degrees of the staff are ealled Cuefs.
14. Clefs take their names from the letters whose places they fix on the staff.
15. That Clef fixing the plaee of $G$, is ealled the $G$ Claf, and is written on the staff, thus: that fixing the place of F, is called the F Clef, and is written thus; $\overline{-}$ and that fixing the place of 0 , is called $C C_{\text {lef, and }}$ is written on the staff, thus:
16. Under the $G$ Clef the reckoning of the letters begins with $G$, on the second line, thus:

17. The F Clef is commonly placed on the fourth line of the staff, from which is made the reckoning of the letters upward in alphabetical order, and downward by the inversion of that order, thus;

18. The C Clef may be written either on the first, the third, or the fourth lines, and the literal name of the line on which this clef is placed, is C ; from which the reekoning of the letters is in the same order as above, thus:

or thus:

- 

Note. No further use will be made of the C Clef in this work, still, it may be well for the pupil to understand its meaning in case he should find it used in other works.
19. By common eonsent the first tone of the seale is represented on the letter $C$, the second tone on 1 , the third on $E$, the fourth on $F$, the fiftis on $G$, the sixth on $A$, the seventh on $B$, and the eighth on $C$.
20. The order of intervals between the several letters consecutively beginning with C , corresponds to the order of intervals between the several tones of the seale leginning with one ; as, illustrated by the diagram, thus, the interval from one to two of the seale is great, therefore the interval from C to D , is great.
21. Intervals represented by two notes on adjoining degrees of the staff, are ealled seconds, and if these intervals be great, as from one to two, two to three, de, they are ealled Maior Seconds, and if small, as from three to four, and seven to eight, they are called Minor Seconds.

## 「HE MAJOR SCALE.

the scale is here represented on the staff, the literal name of whose degrees is indicated by the g clef.

2.2. The number of tones of the scale, as well as the order with respect to intervals, is determined by common consent, and the seeonds between the adjoining letters on the staff correspond to the intervals of the seale, as illustrated by the diagram beginning with the first note written on the letter $C$.

The scale is here rephesented of the staff, the diteral vame of whose degrees is indicated by the F Clef.

23. There are seven seconds in the seale, five of which are major and two are minor.

THE SCALE UNDER THE G, CLEF.


Note. At this stage of instruction the pupil should learn the literal names of the degrees of the staff; which determine the syllabic names of the notes written thereon.
24. One, three, five and cight are said to be the principal tones of the seale.


EXERCISE 3.



EXERCISE 7.


EXERCISE 8.

25. Syllables are alike applied to notes on letters of the same name, thus: every note on C is called Do, and every note on D is called Re, \&e., whether it be on this or that C or D .
26. The same seale may be written higher or lower on the staff, thus :

$\begin{array}{llllccccccccccc}1 & 2 & 3 & \mathbf{4} & \mathbf{5} & 6 & 7 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathrm{D} & \mathrm{E} & \mathbf{F} & \mathbf{G} & \mathbf{A} & \mathrm{B} & \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{G} & \mathbf{F} & \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{D} & \mathbf{C} \\ \mathrm{Do} & \mathrm{Re} & \mathrm{Mi} & \mathrm{Fa} & \mathrm{Sol} & \mathrm{La} & \mathrm{Si} & \mathrm{Do} & \mathbf{S i} & \mathrm{La} & \mathrm{Sol} & \mathrm{Fa} & \mathrm{Mi} & \mathrm{Ro} & \mathrm{Do}\end{array}$
27. The Scale may be still differently represented on the staff, in which ease, One of the former representation is regarded as Eight of the Seale, thus:

28. Tho syllable Do, the letter C, and the mameral Oxe, aro the same with respect to piteh.

EXERCISE 10 .


EXERC1SE13.


## CHAPTER II.

1. The Scale already explained is ealled the Major Scale.
2. The Minor Seeonds of the Seale aro indinisible intervals; but tho Major Seeonds admit of intermediate tones.
3. In the representation of the Major Seale on the Staff, all of the degrees between One and Eight are eonseeutively employed; henee, the tones oecarring between the Major Seeonds must be represented on the same degrees of the Staff with those tones of the Seale between whieh the interval is a Major Second. 4. The sign employed to indicate the piteli of a note to be above that of another note on the same degree of the staff, is called a Suarp, and it is written thus, (\#). 1 Shakp, then, is a sign loy which the pitch of a note is elevated, or made above what it otherwise would be.
4. The sign used to depress or make lower the pitch of a note on the same degree with another note, is called a Flat, and it is written thus, (b). A Fuat then is a sign by whieh the pitch of a note is depressed, or mado lower than it otherwise would be.

## THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

\$6. THE FOLLOWING IS AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE TONES OCCURRING BETWEEN THE MAJOR SECONDS OF THE SCALE.


## MUSICAL NOTATION.

7. The Scalo as reprosented on page 9, Inoluding the tones between the Major Seconds, is called the Chromatic Scale.

8. The Chromatic Scale may be written an Eighth or an Octave higher on the Staff, thus :

9. The Chromatic Scale is represented under the F Clef, thus:

$1, \# 1,2, \# 2,3,4, \# 4,5, \# 5,6, \# 6,7,8$.
Do, Di, Re, Ri, Mi, Fa, Fi, Sol, Si, La, Li, Si, Do.
$\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C} \#, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{D}$ 示, $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{G} \neq \mathrm{\#}, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~A} \neq \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$.
Do, Si, Se, La, Le, Sol, Se, Fa, Mi, Me, Re, Re, Do.
$\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{Bb}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{A} b, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{Gb}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{E} b, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{Db}, \mathrm{C}$.
10. The Chromatic Scale may be written an Fighth, or an Octave lower, thus :

11. The numeral \#1, the syllable $D_{1}$, and the letter $C$ 井, are, with respect to pitch, above that of $O_{N E}, D_{0}$, and $C$, although they are on the same degree of tho Staff.
12. When two notes are written on the same degree of the staff, and between which there is a difference of pitch as indicated by a Flat or a Sharp, this difference of piteh is called a Ciromatic Interval, thus:

13. Differenees of pitel effeeted through the means of Sharps or Flats, between two notes on one and the same degree of the Staff, are called Cinomatic Intervals.
14. The Chromatic Interval may be effeeted by elevating the pitch of the second of two notes on the same degree, by means of a Suarp, or depressing the pitch of the second note by means of a Flat. Hence there is at least a seeming dentand for a name for each kind of Chromatie Interval that may occur ; and in this work, therefore, when the pitch of the second of two notes on the same degree is above that of the first, the interval is called a Curomatic Elevation ; and when below that of the first, a Curomatic Dephession, thus:

THE CHROMATIC SCAIE ASCENDING.


THE CHROMATIC SCALE DESCENDING.

15. The interval between two notes on adjoining degrees of the Staff is called a Second ; and if it be great, as from $C$ to $D, D$ to $E, F$ to $G, G$ to $A$, and $A$
 to $G, G$ 井 to $A, A$ 牛 to $B$, and from B to $C$, a Minor Second; and as from $C$

 $F$, from $G b$ to $A b$, from $A b$ to $B b$, and from $B b$ to $C$, are Major Seconds ; and from $C$ to $D b$, from $D$ to $E b$, from $F$ to $G b$, from $G$ to $A b$, and from $A$ to $13 b$ are Minor Seconis.
16. A Natural, written thus, ( 4 ) restores a noto to its original piteh, or cancels the effect of a Sharp or a Flat. The Natural, then, may elevato or depress, according as the preceding note may have been affected by a Sharp or Flat, thus :


## EXERCISE 1, ON SIIARP ONE.

## To be ming slowly.

- 

MUSICAL NOTATION.
EXERCISE 2, ON SHARP TWO.


EXERCISE 4, ON SHARP FIVE.
EXERCISE 5, ON SHARP SIX.
(1)-0

EXERCISE 6, ON FLAT SEVEN.

EXERCISE 7, ON FLAT SIX.


EXERCISE 8, ON FLAT FIVE.
(f) EXERCISE 9, ON FLAT TIIREE.


EXERCISE 10 , ON FLAT TWO.

17. There have been two Scales explained, viz: the Major and the Chromatic. The Minor Scale yet to be presented, differs from that of the Major, not in respect to number of tones, but in regard to the order, as well as the kind of Seconds.
18. In the Minor Scale there are seven Seconds, three of which are Major, three Minor, and one Extended.


Note.-It is probably the case that the names given to the different scales were suggested by the number and kind of intervals in them contained; for instance, the Major Scale having a greater number of Major Scconds, is, by way of distinction, called the Major Scale. The Minor, having a greater number of Minor Seconds than the Major Scale, is thercfore called the Minor Scale; and the Chromatic, from the fact that in it are contained Chromatic Intervals, is called the Chromatic Scale.
19. The scale is said to be in the $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{EY}}$ of that letter on whioh the first note of it is written. The first note of the Major Scalc is on C, and the first note
of the Minor Scale is written on A ; hence, the Major Scale, as already explained, is in the Key of C , and the Minor Scale in the Key of A. The syllables are applied alike to notes on the same letters in both scales; therefore C and A are the Relative Keys of these two Major and Minor Scales.

## CIIAPTER III.

1. Time in music is the duration of tones; it includes also the interval of silence that may occur between toncs. Time, therefore, demands the use of two species of characters, viz: Notes and Restr, notes representing tones and rests representing silence.
2. Notes differ in shape as they may be required to represent tones of greater or less duration.
3. A Note representing a tone of the longest duration is called a Whole Note ; the next in valuc is a Half Note, which, as may be inferred by the name, rcpresents a tone only lalf the duration of the Whole Note. The next in value is the Quarter Note; the next an Eighth Note, and the next a Sixteenth Note and a still shorter one the Thirty-Second Note.

## MUSICAL NOTATION.

A Whole Note, thas;
0
To which are equal in value


Each note has its corresponding Resr ; that is to ray, a rest of the same denomination represents silence, equal in duration to the tone represented by a note having the same fractional name, thus:

5. Two half notes represent two tones which together, equal in duration the one tone represented by the whole note: See Exereise 1.

6. The value of notes is not absolute, but relative: The time giren to a whole note may be longer or shorter; but the value of the fractional notes, halves, quarters, eigbths, \&c., should be graduated with referenee to the time allowed to the whole note, whether that time be more or less.


CHAPTER IV.
OFRHYMM.

## DIVISION 1 .

1. Rhythm in music is the aceentuation of tones.
2. The rhythmical divisions into which music is arranged by perpendicular lines aeross the staff, are called Measures.
3. The perpendicular lines dividing music into measures are called Bars, thus:

4. Measures are distinguished by the number of parts of which they are composed. That kind of measure having two parts is called Double Measure, is written thus:

5. The first part of double measure is the strong, or aceented part, and the second is the weak, or unaccented part, thus :

6. Double Measube is indicated by the figure (2) which corresponds to its number of parts, and it is placed next to the clef on the upper part of the staff, thus :

7. Double Measure may be represented with one Quarter, as well as with one half note on each part, thus: or thus:


Note.-The pupil will keep in mind that the measure in either case is the same, both in name and effeet, differing only with respect to the kind of note with which it is represented.
8. The figure corresponding to the fraetional name of the note representing each part of the measure, is plaeed under that figure indieating the kind of measure. If a half be used on eaeh part of the measure,


Note.-It seems important at this stage of the work to introduce beating time, or making motions of the hand, by which to measure with greater accuracy, not only the duration of tones, but also intervals of silence that may occur between tones.
9. One motion of the hand is made to each part of the measure, henee Double Measure has two beats; the downward beat, and the upward beat, thus:

10. One part of a measure is passed over at one beat, whether that part be represented by a note or a rest, thus :


EXERCISE1.


## MUSICAL NOTATION.

11. In measures designated by the figures $\frac{2}{2}$, a whole note represents the union of the two parts, and the tone represented thereby is two beats long, thus:

$$
\text { EXERCISE } 3 .
$$


12. In measures designated by the figures $\frac{3}{4}$, a half note represents the union of two parts, therefore in such circumstances the tone represented by the half note is two beats long.

13. The exereises are not to be nung faster merely because the measure is represented by quarters instead of halves, as it is only the relative duration of tones indieated by the different denominations of notes.
14. In adapting language to music, there must be a note corresponding to each word, or syllable, preseribing the pitch thereof, and also, there should be an agreement between the accent of the music whd that of the words, thus: See exereise 5 .

EXERCISE 5.
 Soft-ly now the light of day Fades up-on our sight a-way; Free from care, from la - bor free, Lord, we would commune with thee.

## DIVISION 』.

15. A mearure may be construeted having three parts, in which case it is called Triple Measure.
16. Triple Measure is accented on the first part,-the second and third parts are unaccented; of the two weak parts, however, the last is the weaker.
17. Triple Measure may be represented by a half note on each part, thus :
a half note.
 or with an eighth note, thus:

18. Triple measure is the same in effect, whether it be represented with halves, quarters, or eighths.
19. In Triple measure, three beats are made, one to each part, thus :

or

or


## EXERCISE 6.

(f):
f(1)
EXERCISE 7.


EXERCISE8.



EXERCISE 9 .

20. The poetry adapted to Exercise 4, begins with an unaccented word; therefore the musie should commence on the weak part of the measure.
21. The fractional part of a measure that may oceur before the first bar, together with that with whieh the exereise ends,-after the last bar,-must be equal in notes or rests to a full measure.
22. The union of two parts of Triple Measure may be represented thus:

23. A Dot after a note or a rest adds one half to its original value; hence the three parts of Triple Measure may be united, thus:

24. A Dotted Whole Note, thus, $\subseteq$ - is equal in value to three Halves, ( $\odot \ominus$ ); a Dotted Half, thus, $\omega$. to three Quarters, ( $\otimes$ ) ; D Dotted Quarter, thus, • to three Eighths, $(\boldsymbol{Q} \boldsymbol{\theta})$; and a Dotted Eighth, thus, $\boldsymbol{\theta}$. to three Sisteenths, $\left(\begin{array}{l}0 \\ 0 \\ 0\end{array}\right)$

$$
\text { EXERCISE } 10 .
$$



## DIVISION 3.

25. A Measure may have four parts, in which ease it is called Quadreple Measure. It is designated hy the figure corresponding to the number of parts of which it is composed ; it may be represented with one half, or with one quarter note on each part of the measure, thus:

26. Under the designation of the measure thus, $\frac{4}{2}$ a Whole Note represents the union of two parts; a Dotted Whole, three parts, and a Double Note, thus, $\|=\|$, four parts.

EXERCISE 11.

27. A Whole Rest may represent a full measure, whether the value of that measure be more or less. See fourth measure in Exercise 11.
28. Quadrefle Measure is accented on the first and third parts ; the first of the two accented parts, however, is the stronger.
29. The custom is to make four motions of the hand, -one beat to each part of Quadruple Measure, of which beats the words Dornn, Left, Right, Up, are deseriptive.

EXERCISE12.

down, left, right, up,


EXERCISE 13.
(ntarato
See my Shep-herd gent-ly guide, To the rich and ver-dant meads,


Where the eool-ing wa-ters glide, Where thy flock in safe-ty fecds.
30. A Tie, over or under two or more notes, shows that such notes are to be sung to one word, or syllable.

$$
\text { DIVISION } 4
$$

31. A measure may have six parts, in whieh ease it is called Sextuple Measure. It is indicated by the figure 6, and the denomination of notes representing each part is shown by the figure corresponding to the fractional name of that note.
32. Sextuple Measure may be Written with one quarter, or with one eighth note on each part. In both cases, however, it is supposed to be sung in the same manner,-the measure as sueh, is the same, but the representation thereof is different.


EXERCISE 14.


33. Sextuple Measere may be sung to two beats; the down beat ineluding the first, second, and third parts of the measure, and the up beat, the fourth, fifth and sixth parts; the utility of this, however, depends on the time in which the music is performed; in slow movements, six beats are recommended, whereas, pcrhaps, in quick movements, advantage comes from having but two beats to each measure.

$$
\text { EXERCISF } 16
$$



DIVISION 5 .
34. The upper figure, next to the clef, showing the kind of measure, is called the Nomerator, and the lower one showing the value of each part, is called the Denominator.
35. The value of the denominator must be passed over at one beat, whether it be given in notes or rests.
36. There may be two or more tones represented on one part of a measure.

$$
\text { EXERCISE } 17
$$



EXERCISE 19 .
The value of one Hale note sung at one beat.
EXERCISE 20.


EXERCISE 21.
The value of one Eighth note sung at one beat.


EXERCISE 22.


EXERCISE 24.
 (1)


MUSICAL NOTATION.


EXERCISE 25.





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Note.-These Exercises in Sextuple Measure may be sung in different times. That is, faster or slower; when sung slowly, six beats are recommended, and when quickly, only two beats in a measure.

EXERCISE 26




## CHAPTER V.

1. There may be two or more tones represented on each or any part of a measure.
2. The figure 3 , over or under three of the same denomination of notes, reduces their value to that of two, and sueh three notes are called a Triplet.


Note.-It is reeommended that the Exercises in this Chapter be sung in slow time, and that the pupils be required to beat time while singing.


Cilapter VI.

1. Four tones of equal lengths may be represented on one, or each part of a measure, by four notes of the same denomination, equivalent to the one note with which each part of the measure is represented.


$$
\text { EXERCISE } 3
$$



EXERCISE 4.




EXERCISE 5.

EXERCISE 6



有 $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$者1，$=0 \%=\cdots$
㠻 $=0=0=1$索 $=0$

## DIVISION 5.

2. A piece of music may have two or more parts, to be performed simultaneously.
3. The several parts to be performed together may be written on one or more staves, thus:

EXERCISE 10 .

4. When two or more Staves are employed for writing the several parts of a tune, they are tied together by a Brace.
5. A Brace ties together sueh number of Stares as contain parts to be performed simultaneously.

$$
\text { E X E R C I S E } 11
$$



EXERCISE12.

6. A Sharp or a Flat has influence through the measure in which it occurs.


EXERCISE14.


## EXERCISE 17.



## CHAPTER VII.

1. The different degrees in the force of tones are indicated by certain Italian words, or their abbreviations, placed over or under notes, thus: the word Plano, or its abbreriation, $p$, means Soft; Pianissiso, or $p p$, means very soft; Mezzo, or $m$, means a medium force; Mezzo Piano, or mp, means moderately soft; Mezzo Forte, or mf, moderately loud; Forte, or $f$, means loud; and Fortissimo, or iff, means very loud.
2. A gradual increase in the foree of tones is indicated by foe word Crescendo, its abbreviation (Cres.) or the sign, thus: ___ and a diminution, by the word Diminuendo, its albreviation (Dim.) or the sign, thus: $\qquad$
3. The word Crescendo, succeeded by Diminuendo, indicates a Swell, the sign for which is thus: $\qquad$
4. A sudden inerease in the foree of tones is indicated by the word Sforzando, its abbreviation $s f z$, or the sign, thus: >

> EXERCISE1.


MUSICAL NOTATION.
EXERCISE 2.


EXERCISE 3.

5. The value of three notes of the same denomination is reduced to that of two notes, by the figure 3 placed over or under them. [See Fisercise 3.]
6. A Repeat consists of a succession of Dots before and after a passage of music designed to be sung twice, thus:

7. The word Staccato, or the sign, thus: (1), indicates a detached, distinct manner of performance.

EXERCISE 5.

8. A Hold $(\rightarrow)$ over a note shows that the tone represented by the note may be prolonged at the diseretion of the performer, and when over a rest, that silence may be prolonged. Commonly, those notes and rests having holds over them are doubled in value, thus : a quarter note having a hold over it, would be sung as if it were a half note, \&e.

EXERCISE 6.

9. The words DA Capo, or the abbreviation, the letters p. c., refer back from the beginning to the sign thus: (Fine) by which the end of the piece is indicated. (Sce exereise 7.)

EXERCISE 7.

10. $\Lambda$ Tis. $(-)$ over or under notes, implies that the notes thus enclosed are to be sung in a closely connected style.
11. This $(\wedge)$ shows the place at which singers may take breath.



12. Two notes having the same pitch, tied togetber, represent but one tone, thus:

13. The first of the two notes thus tied is the aecented one, irrespectively of the part of tho measure on which it occurs.

14. A Syncopated Notc is one that embraces two parts of a measure; the first of which is unaceented, and the second accented, thus:

15. The Syncopated Note changes the accent from the third to the second part of the measure. The same effect is produeed by a tie over two notes baving the same pitch,-the accent is changed from the second to the first of the two notes thus tied.

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MUSICAL NOTATION.
    CHAPTER VIII.
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## transposition of the scale.

1. The $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{EY}}$ of the scale is the letter on whieh the first note of it (Do,) is written.
2. The seale is said to be transposed when the first note of it ( $\mathrm{Do}_{,}$) is found on any other letter but C . Henee transposition implies a ehange of the scale with respect to high and low, or piteh.
3. The seale may be written in the key of any letter, but the requisite order of seconds must be effected through the aid of sharrs or plats.
4. The relative order of seeonds must be the same whether the scale be in the key of this or that letter.
5. The sign for the key of the seale, when transposed, is the number of sharps or flats neeessary to effeet the order of seconds, beginning with the letter on whieh one, or Do, is written.


The Minor Scale in A.


## MUSICAL NOTATION.

6. The foregoing diagram is designed to show the prineiple by whieh the scale is transposed.

Note. It will be remembered that one, or do, may be written on any letter, but on whichever letter one is written, two must be on the letter a major second above, and three on the letter a major second above that on which two is written, \&c., for example, to complete the scale beginning with $\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{F}$ must be made sharp, hence this sharp placed next to the elef on the fifth linc of the staff, is the sign for the scale in the key of $G$, and when the sealc commences on $F$, it is necessary to make B flat, hence the one flat placed on the third line (B) is the sign for the scale in the key of $\mathbf{F}$.
7. The sign for the key of the scale is called the Signature.

## EXERCISE1.



## EXERCISE 2.

The Chromatic Seale in tho key of $G$.


The Minor Scale in the key of E.


## EXERCISE5.



$$
\text { EXERCISE } 6
$$



In the key of F , signature one flat.


EXERCISE 8.
Chromatic Scale in the key of F .


EXERCISE 9.
Cbromatic Scale in F .


EXERCISE 10.
The Minor Scale in the key of D, signature one flat.


EXERCISE 11.
THESEASONS.


## EXERCISE12.

The Scale in the Key of D, signature two simarps.


EXERCISE13.


EXERCISE14.


EXERCISE 15.


1. From the Pine of the North to the Southern $S a-v a n-n a$, From these dark sounding shores to the bright restern tide, How
2. It is not thy mountains in grandeur up-rear-ing, Their cloud-cor-ered summits un-shattered by time, It
3. 'Tis the spir - it that breathes from each verdure-clothed ral-ley, And Lib er - ty shouts on the cold rinter's blast, 'Tis
4. That Freedom the fathers from heav-en re - ceiv-ing, Pre - served un - pol - lu - ted by Tyranny'sbreath, And be-


EXERCISE17.
The Scale in the Key of $\mathrm{B} b$, signature two fiats.


The Chromatic Scale in the Key of $B b$.


EXERCISE19.
The Scale in the Key of B b under the F Clef.

EXERCISE 20.
The Minor Seale in the Key of Gr.



EXERCISE 22.


$$
\text { EXERCISE } 23
$$


EXERCISE $24^{\circ}$.

EXERCISE 25.
(T)


EXERCISE 26.


EXERCISE 27.

8. The Double Sharp, thus, $(X)$ is used to elevate the piteh of notes on the letters that have already been made sharp. For example, F sharp in the Key of $A$, is six, and $F$ double sharp, is sharp six ; hence F double sifarp in the Key of $A$, sustains the same relation to $A$, that $A$ sifarp does to $C$, in the Key of C.

EXERCISE 28.


EXERCISE 29.

[6]

## EXERCISE 30.



EXERCISE 31.


EXERCISE 32.
ODETOMARCH.



EXERCISE 33.
The Seale in the key of Eb, under the signature of three flats.


The Seale in the key of Eb, under the F Clef, signature three flats.


EXERCISE 35.
The Cbromatie Seale in the Key of Eb.


EXERCISE 38.
THE LORD'S PRAYER.


EXERCISE 39.
The Minor Seale in the Key of C, signature three flats.


The Seale in the Key of E , signature fotr sharps.


E X ER CISE 41.


EXERCISE 42.
The Scale in the Key of E, under the F Clef.


EXERCISE43.


## EXERCISE 44.



EXERCISE 45.
The Minor Scale in the Key of $\mathrm{C} \neq$, signature four sharps.


EXERCISE 47.
The Scale in the Key of Ab, signature of four flats.


Note.-A dot after a re:tadds one half to its original value. [See eighth measure of Exercise 47.]

$$
\text { EXERCISE } 48
$$



EXERCISE 49.


The Seale in the Key of Ab, under the F Clef, signature four flats.


EXERCISE 52.
GOINGTOSCHOOL.


## CHAPTER IX.

EXERCISES IN SOLFAING, DESIGNED TO FACILITATE READING NOTES.


MUSICAL NOTATION.
莀:
Re

50
muSical notation
imitation
exercise 8.

musical notation.

MUSICAL NOTATION.

## MUSICAL NOTATION

## MARSEILIESHYMN.



3. O Liberty ! can man resign thee ? Once having felt thy gen'rous flame,
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee, Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield; But freedom is our sword and shield, And all their arts are unavailing.

To arms, \&c.

## CHAPTER X.

## FORMATIONOFTONE.

Sound is the sensation produced by the vibration of the air on some other medium with which the ear is in contact. There are three words used as deseribing the sensations produced on the auditory nerre, viz: Sound, .Voise and Tone. Sound is a general term, but Noise and Tone are speetic terms. Norse is that kind of sound which results from irregular, interrupted and confused vibrations, while Tove results from uniformly even. uninterrupted vibrations. Toxe, in the humau voice, is produced by the exercise of the vocal organ, and other parts called into requisition, in accordance with the design of nature.

A well organized throat seems to be essential to the formation of tone; but a bad voice is oftener the result of neglect, or earelessness on the part of the singer or speaker, than the effect of organic difficulty. In a general sense. tone, or a grod voiee, must be taught by imitation, as are style in conversation, good manners, and the like.

In the early stages of rocal practice the pupil should rid the roice of all pectoral, gutteral, or nasal qualities, and until this be accomplished, all practiee of scales and other exercises may not adrance the student, but rather serve to confirm an exceptionable use of the voice.

The pupil should commence his practice by learning to inflate the chest by a single deep and silent inspiration, abstaining carefully from any sighing or sobbing sound, then allowing the breath to escape as slowly and gradually as possible; this should be repeated till the pupil can fill the lungs completely at one effort, and moreover till it come to be a matter of habit.
The learner must stand erectly, resting the weight of the body on both feet equally, and the head kept steadily in its proper position, inclining neither to the right or left ; in short, let the attitude be easy and graceful.

Let the tone be formed in the back part of the mouth, behind the veil of the
palate, and let it issue unaccompanied by any wheezing, gurgling, or reedy sound. The mouth should be opened sufficiently wide to emit the tone freely, not however so wide as to distort the features. Avoid proiruding the lips, adjusting them so as to slightly expose particularly the upper teeth. Ordinarily, hu:kiness and hoarseness result from an over issue of breath ; hence the less amount of breath given to the roice, the more pure will be the tone.

The student should inflate the lungs and check the breath before cominencin: the tone. The tone must be approached with the slightest possible current of breath,-with certainty and firmness,-still avoiding abruptness. A seemingly natural and fitting position of the mouth must be secured before the tone commences; no change should take place in the shape of the mouth during the prolongation of tone, that is, supposing the tone to be on one and the same vowel element. Neither should the gencral position of the mouth change when the tone is increased or diminished; for just in proportion as the mouth changes, so will also change the rowel element. Hence it is recommended that the pupil form the tone on the following vowels, viz: A, long, as in fate; $\mathbf{E}$, long; $\mathbf{0}$, long; and A as in far; all of which are single elements, demanding the same position of the mouth in their approach, prolongation, and termination.

The tongue should lie unnerved in its proper place, neither drawn back nor elevated. The tone should be formed without causing any apparent effort, for it is probably true that when the voice is exercised in accordance with the design of nature, it is pure,-costing the singer but little effort, and thereby rendering the tones far more grateful to the listener.

Notrithstanding the many suggestions that may properly be made to the learner in his early stages of practice, it is important, and indeed necessary, to attain exeellence in the use of the roice, and form a chaste and finished style in singing, that the pupil should be under the direct instruction of a competent master, who is himself a practical singer, and whose examples are fit models for imitation.

MUSICAL NOTATION.
No. 1.


No. 2.


No. 3.


## MUSICAL NOTATION.

No. 5.
(1)

No. 6.



No. 7.


$\frac{\mathrm{No.9.}}{2 \mathrm{~L} 4 \mathrm{O}_{0-0}}$





## FAREWELL, GOOD NIGHT.


A. An Italian preposition, meaning to, in with, according, to, \&c.; as a tempo, in time, with, according, to, \&c.;
a 4 voce, for four voices.
a 4 voce, for four voices.
Accellerando. Hastening the time, moving faster and faster.

Accidental, is a term applied to sharps, fats, and naturals, when they occur not as the signature (see Signature) of a piece of music, but only before some particular note or notes.

Accompaniment (Italian, Accompagnamento); a term generally applied to the part performed by instruments in connection with another, or others performed by voices.

Accompaniment ad libitum, an accompaniment that may be used or omitted at pleasure, in contradistinction to obliguto; an pleasure, in contradistinetion to omingato

Anagio. Slowly; used to denote a move. ment faster than largo, but slower than lento: Adagio movements should generally be performed in a gentle, calm manner.
Adagissimo. The superlative of $A d a-$ gio, very slow, soft and subdued.

Adagro Assai. Nearly synonymous with the above.
An Libitum, or ad lib. At pleasure, according to one's choice, lised with reference to the time of a movement.

Affetuoso. With deep feeling and emotion.

Agitato. Indieates a hurried, disturbed manner of performance.
Al, All, Alla, Alle, Allo; Different forms of the Italian preposition $A$, combined with the definite article $i l, l o, l a$, \&e. They mean literally to the, or According To, as Alla Turca, in the Turkish style, Alla Cappelle, in the ehurch style.

Allegro. Quiekly; it also generally indicates a degree of joyfulness, cheerfulness, and animation. The superlative, Allegrissimo, indicates that those characteristics shonid be lieightened, while the diminutive, Allegretto, wond Allegro is very often eombined with other words, as Allegro Con Brio, and Allegro Con Fuoco, with vehemence and spirit; Allegro $V_{i}$ vace, very fast and with great animation; Allegro di Molto, exceedingly quick; Allegro ma grazioso, fast, but in a graceful, gliding manner;

Allegro ma non troppo, and Allegro ma non presto, quite fast, but not hurried

All' Ottava. On the octave. When written over notes it means that they should be played or sung an octave higlier than writ ten, and when under notes, that they should be performed an octave lower.

All' Segno. To the sign; this direets the performer to return to the $\operatorname{sign}(\$ .$, or $\S$, ) and repeat from that.

Ambiosian Cifant. A peeuliarkind of ehant, so named from its inventor St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, who lived A. O. 340-398.

ANDANTE. This term refers not only to a moderate, measured movement, but includes the mode of delivery. Alone, it indicates a genthe, calm, peaceful expression, and a movement neither so fast as Allpgro, or as slow a Adagio, hat one inidway between them. It is very often eombined with other worls, as $A n-$ alante iffetuoso, (see Affetnoso.) Indante Dizoto, with great religious feeling, with penitential and reverential emotion; Andante Cantabile, is a smoothly, flowing, melodious manner.
And intino, the dimmutive of Andante It is yet a disputed point whether the word denotes a quieker or slower movement than $A n-$ dante, and it is used by emposers in both senses; in this book, it indicates always a quicker movement than Ardante, but with the same style of delivery.
Animito, or Con Anima, indicates a bold, vigorous manner of performance.

Antiem. A sacred eomposition, for any number of voices, the words of which are most frequently taken from the Psalms. There are ceveral kinds of anthems, such as the verse anthem for solo voices, the so.0 anthem for one voice only, and the full anthem for volees and instruments together; His term is derived from the Greek word Anthemo, which meant a kind of common dance, to which they at the same time sung.

Antipilonal. Musie performed responsively, one part being sung by a solo or semi-chorus, and answered in the same manner.

A Piacere. See ad libitum.
Appassionato, or Con Passione. In a highly impassioned manmer, indicative of much more fervid emotion than Affetuoso.

Appogglatura. Commonly applied to an ornamental fore-note
which forms no part of the harmo-
ny, and is usually written in
 ny, and is usuall
small form, thus:
mall form, thus:
Arditu. With spirit and energy.
Arioso. In a light, airy, gay manner.
Assai. An Italian adverb, meaning very in a high deyree. lt oceurs connected with and qualifying very inany musical terms, as diano assai, very soft; presto assai, yer quick.
Adagio Assai. Very slow and sululued
A '「rmpo. In time, used when the resular beat has been interrupted by an ad lib: or ritard, (see ritard,) to indieate that the regnlas novement should be resumed.
A Tempo Giusto. In very strict and teady time.
A 'Tempo Ordinario. Synonymous with Moderato, which see.
A I) ue, for two voices; A Tree, for three voices; A Quattro, for four voices, \&゙c.
Atracca. A term used at the end of a movement, to show that the next movement should be immediately commenced, withont stopping at all between the two.
Bidman. A little lyrie story, or a fert simple reflections, expressed in a few verses each of which is sung to the same tume.
lialitono or barytone. 'That kind of voice which lays midway between Bass and Tenor.

Btsso, or Pidss. The name of the lowest part in htirmony.
Pene Placito. Indicates that the performer is at liberty to embellish and ornament the text at pleasme.

Rreve. Means a note, formerly usord but now almost obsolete. It literally means short, and was ased in eontradistinction to another note called Longa. "Tlie Brap is twice as long as the note now called a whole note, and is written as follows,


Alla Breve measure is that measure whose parts consist of lreves; it is now wholly
disuind. The exoression Alla Bneve is also
sometimes used, and denotes a pretty rapid movement, nearly synonymous with A Capvella.

Prio. Spirit, vivaeity, animation.
BuFFo. An Italian arljcetive, meaning Comic, sportive, facetious, \&c.
Cadenza, or Cadence. Sometimes means an ornamental passage occasionally itstrolluced by performers at the end of a piece the word, again it is used as synonymour with the more proper and technical meaning, is, every hamonic progression where after a dominant seventli, or also the harmony of the stabdominant follows the tonic hamony. In the irst case it is ealled the quthentic, and in the ccond, the plegal cadener.
Calando. Gradually becoming softer nd slower.
Cavtabile. Designates a moderate movement, and a simple, maffected stylc of performance.

Cantata. A kind of eomposition invented by Barbara Strozzi, a Venctian lady, in the seventeenth century. It generally conwisth of two or even threcmelodies, interspersed
wita. with reeitative.
C.antatieice. A female vocalist.

Canco. Literally a song, used as synonymous with melody.
Cavto Firmo. A kind of composition where all the notes are of the same length, and he meloly wery simple.
Ciprrila. The phrase Alla Cappella was formerly used to signify a vocal performince without the aid of instruments; but now has refcrence to the movement, and indieates a
Climector ter
C.Apriccio. A term applied to every species of composition, written rather aceording to the whim of the composer, than the striet
Caprice of efiect.
Caprice. Same as above. A CAprice. -nonymous with ad lib, which see.
Cavatina. A word used to designate a ong consisting of a single movement, sometimes inserted in, or affixed to a recitative.
Cinant. A very simple harmonized melody, to which are sung portions of the Serip. tures thongh not in measure. There are several

## DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS．

kinds of chants：as the Plain Chant，a simple inds ofmoned melode the figurat chant Eunc in parts：the Ambrosian chant，tlie Gre－ gorian chant，©s．
Cinf．An Italian word，sometimes used to signify than，as piuche lento，more than slow， that is，slower than lento，心c．

Cifoir．This word has various signifiea－ tions，as fullows．1．The enclosed portion of a Cathedral，appropriated to the celebration of Divine Worsiip．2．That part of the church appropriated to the singers，and lastly，the more general use of the word，any collection of singers．
Cinoral．A word derived from the Greck Choros，meaning originally a dauce，af terwards a dance accompanied by singing，anc finally a company of singers alone．Chorat，as an adjective，means that which relates to a choir，as a choral hymn；as a substansive．it is used to designate a species of music，of a pecu－ liarly grave and solemn character，generally moving in motes of equal length．The plirizo Choral music refers to music written in choral stele，which should alwavs be performed in a slow and dignified manner，without however drawling the words，or dragging the time；this term also means music in parts，in distinction from so！o or ectrs music．

CHors．A term applied to any simulta－ neors combination of tones whatever．

Cronst＇s．From the Greek Choros．（see choral）This word means $1=t$ ，a collection of singers，and 2 ind．musie written in several parts， cach one of which is to be sung bs a number of apiece of mutic from a solo，duct，trio or quar－ a piece of music from a solo，duct，trio or
tett．Semichorus means a cmall chorus．
Cett．Semichorus means a small chorus．
Ciromatic．A word applied to music which abounds in incidentals：also used as op－ posed to diutonic．（see Elementary principles．）

CodA．Literally atal．When a piece of music concists of several portions which are to be repeated，and is not of itself brought to a satisfactory close，it $\mathrm{i}=\mathrm{usual}$ to append a dis－ tinct portion，called the Coda，which serves to finish the piece in a complete manner．

Col，Coll，Colfa，Colife，Coi，Gog－ Li．The Italian preposition con，（with，）com－ he．ns Col arco，withe article，meaning wih the roice．

Come．． $7 s$ ；come prima，as at first； ne sopra，as above．
Comodo，or Commono．Cesed to indi－ cate that a piece of music should be performed in a eonvenient grade of time．

Cos，Co，Collo．（see Col，Coll，\＆c．） lleans with，with the，uscd in a great variety of connections，as con fuoco．with vehemence； col basso，with the biass；con gli strumenti，with
the instruments，dc．
Concento．Union of voices and instru－ ments．
Coninctor．A term applied to one who has the general superintendance of a perform． ance．

Coro．The Italian word for choruts．
Counterpoint．A word of reryexten－ sive signification，applied not only to＂several distinct classes of composition in two or mor parts but also to every possible variety of har mony；the most general meauiug is harmony， in all its difterent forms．
Chracendo．Abbreviated Cras，Cr A crounal increasing strength of sound．The sign for crescendo is－

DA．DA＇，Dai．DAlia，Dalle．Dal 1．0．Da is an ltalian prepozition meaning from， or of；combined with the definite article a above，it means from the，or of the；as Da（arpo rom the beginning：dal sono，f：om the sign．
D．Capo：From the beginming．A term used at the end of a piece of inusic．to direct he performer to commence the piece again，and oo to the point marked FiNE，end．This plarase is frequently abbreviated thu：，D．C．

De：Cani，a term used to distinguish the rocal priests of a Cathedral from the lay cloor ister＝，who are called Cintoris．

Declamanio．In a speaking，rather han merely singing stwle
DeCRESCFNDO．Synonymous with $D_{i}$－ mimuendo，which see
Delicato，Drifeatamente，con Dellcats：z\＆；these all indicate a tasteful and delicate mode of performanee．
Descant，or Discant．A musical
DIMNC゙ENDO．implies a gradual diminu－ ion in the strength of the tones，the sign for the diminuendo The union of the crescendo
and diminuendo，$\longrightarrow$ ，is called a swell．
Di Molto．An Italian plirase，meaning very，very much；as ciffrthoso di molto，with great fceling ；cllegro di molto，cxceedingly quick and cnergetic

Dirge．A musical composition for fu－ neral occasions．

Discord．Dissonance；a combination of toues，which being heard disconnectedly， sound disagreeably．

Divoto．Devoully，expressive of relig－ iouc emotion．

DOLCE．With a soft，delicate expression： the superlative dolcissimo，is frequently found symonymous with dolce，are the less used words
cemente，and dotcezza
Dolente，Deloroso，Con Itolo， Cos Dulore；with an expression of pain and istress．
D．S．，the abbreviation of（lel segmo，which
Duetto，or Dúett．A piece of music for two roices，whether with or without accom－ paniment．

J）Y゙ミ゙ィMICs．（A word of Greek deriva－ tion．）The doctrine relating to different degrees of force or londness，comprising whatever re－ lates to lond and soft，crescendo，diminuendo，\＆．c．

E，before a vowel ED．An Italian con－ unction meaning and．
Eifgante，Elegantamente，Con r．LEGANZA．With orace．

Elegro，（Italian Elegia．）A rocal com－ position of a plaintive or mournful character． Excone．A French adverb，meaning again．This has been for a long time uscd at musical performances，in calling for a repetition f a peculiarly striking or pleasing performance．
Exergico．Wilh vigor ；with energy．
Expressivo，or Cos Esplessionf．－ With crpression；paving great attention to the drnamic and other signs which may ocenr．
Exphession ；sucli a performance as gives o music come designed．specific character，and make it the powerfully expres－ive latguage of the soul．The dymanic signs，the ritard，and rarious lalian olyjectives are eollectively ermed marks of expression
Fantasia．Synonymous，or nearly so

Capriccio，which see
FEROCE．This word denotes a wild， fierce，mode of performance．

Fieramente；Boldly，full of vigor and eneruy．
Finale；The close of a piece；as the finale of a symphony，or of an oratorio．

Fise；The end．A word generally used in the case of a da capo or dal seyno，to indicate elearly where the mece closes．

Flebile．．Hournfully，synonymous with Lagrimoso．

Forte．Loud；Fortissimo，superla－ tive，cery loud，abbreviated $f$ ，and $f f$ ．

Forza．Force，pover．Con tutta la forza，as loud as possible．
Forzando or Rinforzando，Forzato or Rinforzato．A very sudden increase of foree．abbreviated $f \approx, r f z$ ，or $>$ ．

Fugie，Italian Fegoa．A particular species of musical composition，where one part leads off，and seems to fly（hence its name） from the others，which pursne at certain dis－ tances，and according to certain rules．
Furioso，Con Fuoco，Furibondo， with great energy and fury．

Giochevole，Giocheviolmente，Gi－ ocosamente，Giucolonmente، Giocoso Gic． castle，filchevole；all mean lighty，sport－ iv lu，gaily．

Gičso；Just．evuct．A term uscd by composer in cases where they consider a steady and even performance especially impor tant ；also after a tempo rubato，which see．

Glef．A species of camposition in three or more parts，almost exclusively con－ fincd to England．

Glissando．A gliding from one note to the next．

Gloirification．Vocal adoration and praise of the supreme Being．

Granioioso．In an elevated style．
Gritve．This word when prefixed to a piece of music，indicates a very slow move－ ment，with a peculiarls solcmn and dignified method of performance．

Griazioso，Con Grazia．Gracefully， with elecuance．

II．The letter used by the Germans to
denote our $B$ natural; with them $B$ is always understood to be B $b$.

Harmony. Any simultaneous eombination of tones, whether a single chord, or a succession of chords; also used to denote the knowledge of the laws which regulate the succession of chords.

Hymn. This word originally meant any poem or song, but the use of the word has long been confined to short lyric poems for sacred purposes.
lmpetuoso, Con Impeto ; boisterously, noisily.
Innocente, Innocentamente; this word indicates a simple, artless style of perormance.
Interlude. Any short intermediate instrumental performance.
Lagrimoso, Lagrimando; indicates a sad, melancholy style.
Lamentabile, Lamentoso; nearly synonymous with the above.

Lamentavole ; plaintive, complaining.
Languendo, Languente, Languemente; languishing, pening.

Largo. This word designates the slowest grade of time; the diminutive, lughetto, in-
icates a movement betwecn adagio and tergo.
Legato; Very closely connected, joined
together; superlative legatissimo.
LegGiero, LegGeranente; lightly, with elasticity.

Listesso, or Lo Stesso. The same, as istesso tempo, the same movement.
Lugubre. This word denotes a slow movement, combined with a mournful, gloomy, sad, expression.

Lusingando, Lusingiliero ; in a flattering, insinuating manner.
LYRIC. A term applied to poetry intended especially to be sung.
Ma. An Italian word meaning but, as Allegro ma non troppo, quick, but not too quick. Maestoso. With dignity, with gravity; 8 ynonymous with this is the phrase con Maesta.

Mancando. 'This word denotes a very gradual diminution to the extremest degrce of cofness: nearly synonymous with this are the
words calando, morendo, perdendosi, and smorzando.
Marcato. In a distinet, prominent manner.
Mass. (Isatin missa, Italian messa, German messe.) The service of celcbrating the Lord's Supper in the Catholic Church; used also to denote the appropriate music for such an occasion.

Melony. A regular and agreeable suecession of tones, conveving some impression to the mind, either of joy or grief, agitation or calmness, \&c, \&c.
Meno. An Italian adverb, meaning less; it is used to qualify many of the adjectives, thus meno alleqro, less quick, meno forte less lond, meno vivace, with less encrgy.
Mezzo. Feminine mezza, moderately: thus mezzo forte, modcrately loud, mezzo piano, moderatcly soft, abbreviated inf; mp.

Mezza Di Voce. A phrase, signifying, a Swell, thus: $\sim=$
Moderato. Is used as a designation of the movement, and is thus often combined with other words, as Alligro Moderato ; modcratcly fast.
Mobulation. A change of key in a piece of music.
Molto. Very mach ; synonymous with issai, as molto vivace, very lively.
Mosso. An Italian partieiple, meaning moved. It is nsed to denote a quickened grade of time, when it is combinel with the adverb pin, thus piu mosso, quicker.
Motett. A sacred composition in parts; the words generally taken from the Scriptures.
Moto. Usually denotes an increase of inovement, as Andante com moto, in the same tyle as Andante, but a little faster; Con piu moto, faster.
Movement. Musical progression in general.
Nel, Neli', Nella, Nello. Com-
pounds of the Italian definite article and the preposition in, meaning in the; as Nello stesso tempo, in the same time.

Nos. This is both a Latin and Italian adverb, meaning not, as non troppo allegro, not too fast.
$\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{Od}_{\mathrm{d}}, \mathrm{Osia}$. Italian conjunction meaning or ; as Soprano od alto, the Soprano or alto Ob̄oe osiu clavinetto, hautboy or clariuet.

Obligato. An indispensable part matcrial to the intended effect of the piece.
Oratorio. A Sacred Musical Drama, consisting of solos, duetts, trios, quartetts and choruses.

Orchestra. Means 1 st, the space appropriated to the choir and instrumental per formers, and 2d, the band of instrumental musicians themsclves.
Onidinamio. In the usual mamner. 'Tempo Ordinario, in a moderate degree of time.
Ottava Alt. An octove above. Ottava Bassa. An octave below.
Overature. An introductory sympliony to a musical drama.
P. The abbreviation of the word piano soft.
Pastorale. A peeuliar movement in 68 mea~иre.

Parerico. Pathetic, expressive of sad cmotions.

Per. A Latin and Italian preposition, meaning ly, throush, for; as Sonata per it violino, a Sonata for the violin; dellu roce, for the voice.
Perdendosi. Means literally wasting aceay; synonymous with morendo, mencando, \&c.

Pesante. Indieates that the notes are to be delivered in an emphatic, distinet man${ }^{n e r}$ Pr
Piacere, and A Piacliento. See ad libitum.
Piano. Superlative nianissimo, abbreviated P , and PP, soft and very soft.

Piftoso. Denotes a comnected, slow
and carefully accented mode of performance.
Piu. An Italian adverb, signifying more. It is used in connection with other words, as piu forte, londer; piu allegro, quicker.
Poco. An Italian adjective, signifying a little; as un poco piu allegro, a little faster, crescendo poco a poco, increasing little by little, or very gradually.

Pomposo. With majesty, and dignity.
Portamento DI Voce. Literally means a carrying of the voice ; technically denotes the meling of one tone into anotlier, in an extremely close and connected manner.

Possibile. Possible; as fortissimo quanto possibile, as loud as possible, presto quanto possibite, as fast as possible.
Preginfera. Italian for a prayer.
Prfsto. An Italian worr, signifying the quickest time used in music.

Prino. Feminine Prima; the first, or nost important, as Primo Violino, Primo Basso, Primo Volfa, the first time, \&c.

QUaistett; a composition in four parts, or for four voice

Quasi; as if, nearly, like; as Andante Quetsi Allfgretto, \&c

Quintett; a piece of musie in five parts, or for five voices.

Rillentando, Lentando, or SlenTANDO; ritarding the time, gradually growing slower and slouer,-synonymous with $R i$ tardando. Ritemuto, and Tardando.

Recitando, Recitante; denotes a spenking, declamatory manner of performing vocal music.

Recititivo, or Recitative; a species of vocal music, which differs very materially both in rhythm and melody from the singing style, and very nearly resembles declamation.

Religioso; in a devout serious style.
Risoluto; With firmness and energy.
Ritardando, or Ritard. See Ralentando.
Rubato; literally robbed; used to des-
ignate an arbitrary disiegard of the regular ime．

SCENA；a term used to denote a portion of an opera or other dramatic performance， inchading generally a recitative and cavatina．

SCIIERZANDO；in a playful，gay manner．
Semplice．This word denotes that the music is to be performed in a perfectly sim－ ple manner，without any ornanental notes， or capricious dragging of the time，\＆e．

Sempre；always，or continutally，－as sempre pianissimo，very soft throughout．

SExSA；without－as senza organo，with－ ont the organ．

Sestetto，or Sestett；a composition in six parts，or for six voicos．

Siciliano；a piere of music in 6－8 meas－ ure of a slow movement．
Signature：the sharps or flats placed immediately after the clef to determine the ker－（sce Elements．）

Sroo：an Italian preposition，meaning es fier as；as sino al segno，as far as the sign．
Smanioso，Con Smania．Expressing mainess and phrenzy．

Soave，Solvemente；same as $D_{0}!c e$ ， which see．

Solo；plural Solt．An Italian adjective meaning aloue：it is used to denote a compn－ sition for a single voice or in－trmment，with． or without accompaniment．When the word occurs in the millle of a ehorus，it means that only one voiee shouhl sing the part．

Sosata．A slort piece of music writ－ ten espeeially as an excreise or study for an instrument．

Sopra．An Italian preposition mean－ ing abore，orer，and beyond，as come sopra，as above；ottceve sopra；the octave above．

Sorraxa．A term applied to the high－ est part of composition，which generally com－ prises the melody．

Sostenuto．Indicates that the tones are to be performed in a snstained，continu－ ous mauner，being held out to their full value and elosely joined to each other．

Sot＂ro means unser，beneath；as solto voce，unler voice or with a suppressed voice； ottava sotto，the octave below．

Staccato．This term is used in music to denote a short，detached，distinct methorl of performance，exactly the opposite of legato， or sustained，comeeted style．

Strepitoso，Con Strepito．A bust－ ling noisy style of performanee．

Stringendo，Stretto，denotes an ac－ celeration of time，and is nearly symonymous with accelerando．
Subito．In a quick，hasty manner，as zolfi smbito，or V．S．，turn over quickly；at tacea subito，commence immediately．
Sifbefer．This word，in inusic，means a musical itea，or form of melody．

## Svegiatio．Briski，lively，amimated．

Symploxy，（Italian，Sinfonia，French， Symphonie．）This word，which is of Greek origin，primatily meant a concordance of tones，any masic in general，but of latc rears is need only with reference to compo－ itions intended for instruments alone，with－ out voices．
＇Tacr，Si Taccia．（Latin Tard，Tacent．） A phrase placed ofer any intividual part of a composition，to supersede the neecscity nf rests．when a prolonged sileuce is to be indi－ eated．

TAsto．An Italian woml，meaning the touch，and hence anything louched．the key of a liano－forte or Organ．The plarase Tasto Aolo，abbreviated $工 . N$ ．or simply the word Tasto denotes that in passages thms marked，the Bass only is to be played withont any accompanying chords．

Temperament．The systematic ad－ justment of the tuning of keyed iustrumeuts， with reference to the different relations of tones．

Tempo．This Italian word is used mere－ Iy to denote the morement，i．e．the quiek－ ness or slowness of the beat ；a measured， symmetrical tine．

Tenero，Teneramente，Con Ten erezza．With delicacy and tenderness； nearly synonymons with Dolce．

TEスv゙тo．Synonymous with Sostenuto， which see．

Terzetto．A rocal composition for three roices．
Thema，（Italian and French Tema．）－ Greek and Listin for Subject．

Tionodgh Bass．The sristem of rep－ resenting ehords by figures，sometimes incor－ rectly used as synonymous with harmony．

Tmoroso，designates a style of perform－ ance that indicates a state of mind agitated by fear or hesitation．

Tosto．An Italian adjective，meaning puick，soon；but in conncetion with pin，it neans rather，as Andinte，piu tosto dile gretto，Andante，or rather Allegretto．

Tranquiliamente，Con Tranquil－ 1．12．A．In a calm，composed manner．
Tref．Italian for three；as a tre voci，for three voices．
Tramoro，Tremanio，Tremelan－ no．Italian words denoting a treunulous， way style of performance．
Trio．An instrumental composition in thrce parts；this word is sometimes incor－ rectly applied to voca．compositions，（see Terãtlo．）
Tropro．in Italian adverb，signifying tion．
$t 00$ much，excessive；as non troppo Presto，not too fast．
Tuttr，Feminine Tutte．Italian adjec－ tives meaning all，in opposition to solo or soli： as tutti bassi，all the basses．
UN．One，or a；thus，un poco piu al－ legro，a little faster．
Veloce，Con Velocita，with rapidity velocity．
Vense．Synonymous with soli；one voice on each part．
Tespers．The evening service of the Catholic Church，consisting mainly of eertain Chants，with the magnificat，and often diver－ sified by various anthems，motetts，\＆\＆．

Vibrato．A sudden，violent，darting method of striking a tone，nearly synonymous with Forzando．

Vigoroso．Hith energy，vigorously， see risoluto．

Vivace，Vivo．Words used to indicate a high degree of animation and spirit in per－ formance．

Voce．Italian for voice．A mezzo voce， with a moderate degree of force．Voce di prtto，the ehest voice；roce di lesta，the head voice，called in males，the falsetto．

Voles．Means in addition to various significations，a time as prima volto，the first time；scoonde colta，the second time

YoLUNTARY．This word formerly used to desionate any extemporancons performance， is now only employed with refcrence to cer－ ain pieces plaved before service，or occasions，and selected at the will of the performer．

Wal．t．A German word，meaning 1st， a particular kind of dance，and 2 d ，a piece of music of a peeuliar style，written in 3－4 or 3－8 ineasure，and performed Allegro．

Zeloso．With earnesiness，and anima

## chloroll musio.

## ARCADIA. L. M.




## ABBEVILLE. L. M. Double.

Splrited.


1. God of the roll-ing orbs a - bove, Thy name is writ-ten elear-ly bright In the warm day's un-varying blaze, Or evening's golden show'r of light:
(T) (1)
2. God of the world, the hour must come, And nature's self to dust re - turn ; Her erumbling al-tars must de-cay ; Her ineense-fires shall cease to burn :



3. Great God! in vain man's norrow view Attempts to look thy na-ture thro'; Our lab'ring pow'rswith rev'rence own, Thy glories nev-cr can be known.


4. And yet thy kindness deigns to show E-nough for mor - tal minds to know; While wisdom, goodness, pow'r divine, Thro' all thy works and conduet shine.



Not the high ser-apk's migh-ty thought, Who countless years his God has sought, Such wondrous height or depthean find, Or fully trace thy boundless mind.



Oh ! may our souls with rap-ture trace Thy works of na-ture and of grace ; Explore thy sa-cred truth, and still Press on to know and do thy will.


ACCOMAC. L. M. Double.

2. O God, thy sovereign aid impart, And guard the gifts thyself hast given, My portion thou, my treasure art, And life, and happiness, and heaven.



Cold, weary, languid, heartless, dead, To thy dread courts I of re - pair ; By conscience dragged, or custom led ; I come, nor know that God is there.



1. How vain is all beneath the skies, How transient ev' - ry earthly bliss ! How slender all the fondest ties, That hind us to a world like this !


2. But though earth's fairest blossoms dic, And all beneath the skies is vain, There is a brighter world on high, Beyond the reach of eare and pain.









WENHAM. L. M. 6 lines.




1. The morning dawns upon the place Where Je-sus spent the night in pray'r; Thro'yielding gloms behold his face, Nor form, nor com-li - ness is there.

2. Last eve, by those he call'd his own Betray'd, for-sak - en or denied, He met his en - e-mies a - lone, In all their malice, rage and pride.


ALIAIMAKEE. L. MM.

2. The Lord will come ! a dreadful form, With wreath of flame, and role of storm, On cherub wings, and wings of wind, A-nointed Judge of bu - man kind.



1. Lord, we a-dore thy vast de-signs, Th'obseure abyss of pror-i-dence! Too deep to sound with mortal lines, Too dark to view with fee-ble sense.


2. Thro' seas and storms of deep dis-tress We sail by faith, and not by sight; Faith guides usin the wil-der-ness, Thro' all the ter-rors of the night.


## AMERICUS. L. M.



2. The day glides swiftly o'er their heads, Made up of in-no-eence and love : And, soft end si-lent as the sbades, Their nightly minutes gent-ly move.


## AMITY. L. M.






## 

1. Re - turn, my soul, un-to thy rest, From vain pursuits and mad'ning cares; From lonely woes that wring thy breast, The world's allurenents,toils,and snares.
(n)

2. Re - turn un - to thy rest, my soul, From all the wand'rings of thy tho't; From siekness unto death, made whole; Safe thro' a thousand per-ils brought.


## AMESBURY. L. M.



1. My gracious Lord: whose changeless love To ne, nor earth nor death can part; When shall my feet for-get to rore? Ah, what shall fix this faith-less heart?


2. Cold, wea-ry, languid, heartless, dead, To thy dread eourts I oft re - pair ; By conscience dragg'd,or eustom led, I come ; nor know that God is there.





3. Sing, for the blest Redeemer reigns, Thro' distant lands his triumphs spread, And sinners, freed from endless pains, Own him their Saviour and their Head.


4. His sons and daughters from a far, Dai-ly at Zi - on's gates arrive, Those who were dead in sin be-fore, By sovereign graee are made alive.

ASHLAND. L. M.


5. And in his brother prophet's view, As now his heavenward course he bore, How deep the joy E -li - sha knew, To eateh the saered robe he wore.


## ASCENSION. L. M.


2. Create my nature pure with -in, And form my soul a-verse to sin ; Let thy grood Spir-it ne'er depart, Nor hide thy presence from my heart.



## ATTICA. L. M.



MMANUEL. L. M.


MAZZINGHI. L. M.


1. Lord, when thou didst ascend on high, Ten thousand angels filled the sky; Those heavenly guards around thee wait, Like chariots, that attend thy state.

2. Not Sinai's mountain could appear More glorious, when the Lord was there; While he pronounced bis holy law, And struck the chosen tribes with awe.


MENDELSSOHN. L. NL.



SYMPATHY. L. IV.
Marshall.

1. Come, Ho-ly Spir-it, calm my mind, And fit me to approach my God; Remove eaeh rain, each worldly tho't, And lead me to thy hlest a hode.

2. Hast thou jm-part-ed to my soul A liv-ingspark of ho-ly fire? O, lin-dle now the sa-cred flame, And make me burn nith pure desire.



3. "Go, preaeh my gospel," saith the Lord, "Bid the whole earth my graee reeeive, He shall be saved that trusts my word, And he eondemned who"ll not believe.


4. "I'll make your great commission known, And ye shall prove my gospel true, By all the works that I have done, By all the wonders ye shall do.


## ROXBURY. L. M.




2. Straight I up-braid my wand'ring heart, And blush that I should ev-er be Thus prone to aet so base a part, Or har-bor one hard tho't of thee.


BOSTON. L. M.


1. From all that dwell be-low the skies, Let the Cre-a-tor's praise a-rise ; Let the Re-deem-er's name be sung Thro' eve-ry land, by eve -ry tongue.


2. E-ter-nal are thy mercies,Lord; E - ternal truth at-tends thy word: Tay praise shall sound from shore toshore, Till suns shall rise and set no more.


## AStORIA. L. M. For Men's Voíces.



## ASYLUM. L. M. For Men's Voices.


 2. The light of truth to us dis-play, And make us know and choose thy way; Plant ho-ly fear in eve-ry heart, Thatwe from God may not de-part.


## ATHENS. L. M. For Men's Voices.



2. To such, by hallowed lips ex - pressed, His grace confirms his word, As onee Cor-ne-lius' house it blest, From ho-ly Pe-ter heard :



2. For not like kingdoms of the world The Ho-ly Church of God! Tho earthquake shoeksare rock-ing her, And tem-pests are a-broad;



Un - shak - en as e-ter - nal bills, Im-mor - a - ble she stands, A mountain that sball fill the earth, A fane un-built by bands.


C. M. Double.

3. The kingdom, Lord, is thine a - lone, Who dost thy right maintain, And high on thy e-ter-nal throne, O'er men and an - gels reign.



## KEYES. C. M. 6 lines.




1. Blest are the souls that hear and know The go.pel's joy - ful sound, Peace shall at-tend the paths they go, And light their steps surround.

2. Their joy shall bear their spir-its up, Thro' their Re-deem-er's name ; His righteous - ness ex - alts their hope, Nor dares the world condemn.

WHEATON. C. IM.



3. Come, let us who in Christ be-liere, Our com-mon Sa - viour praise: $\mathrm{T}_{0}$ him, with joyful voies, give The glo-ry of his grace.


4. He now standsknoeking at the door Of eve - ry sin-ner's heart : The worst need keep himout no more, Or foree him to de - part.

SITES. C. M.
H. B. BOND

5. O God, ae -eept the sa-cred hour Which we to thee have given; And let this hallowed seene have power To raise our souls to heaven.


6. Still let us hold, till life de-parts, The precepts of thy Son, Nor let our thoughtless, thankless hearts For - get what he has done.


## ALTON. C. M.







1. Lord, I approach the mer-cy-seat, Where thou dost an-swer prayer; There humbly fall be-fore thy feet, For none can per - ish there.


2. Thy promise is my on-ly plea; With this I ven-ture nigh; Thou call-est burdened soulsto thec, And such, O Lord, am I.


## TYRE. C. M.




1. Few are thy days, aist fuil of wo, O man, of wo-man born! Thy doom is written, "Dust thou art, And shalt to dust re - turn."


2. De - termined are the days that fly Suc-eess-ive o'er thy head; The numbered hour is on the wing, Which lays them with the dead.


CHINA. C. M.


1. Why do we mourn de - part - ing friends, Or shake at death's a-larms? 'Tis but the voice that Je-sus sends To call them to bis arms.

 2. Are we not tend-ing up-ward too, To heaven's desired a-bode? Why should we wish the hours more slow, Which keep us from our God.






C. M.


## HARDWICK. C. M.







SAUGUS. C. M.

2. When Christ his judgment seat as cends, And bids the world ap-pear,Thrones are prepared for all his friends, Who hum-bly loved him here.



## 126

TRTNTON. C. M.
L. B. BARNER


1. Laise your tri-umphant songs $T_{o}$ an in - mor-tal tune; Let the wide earth re-sound the deeds, Ce - les - tial grace has done.

2. Sing how E - ter - nal Love Its chief Be - low - ed chose; And bade him raise our ruined race, From their a - byss of woes.


OIMNISCIENCE. C. M.




## FREYBURGH. C. M. For Men's Voices.

$\left(\begin{array}{lll}-000 \\ \text { (0) }\end{array}\right.$ 1. Je - sus, the ve - ry thought of the With sweetness fills moineast; But swect-er far thy face to see, And in thy pres-ence rest.
of
2. Nor voice can sing, nor heart can frame, Nor can the mem-ory find, A sweet er cound than thy blest name, O Sa-viour of man kind.


## RIGA. C. M. For Men's Voices.


2. The hand that gave it still supplies the gra-cious light and heat: Ifis truths up - on the na-tions rise; They rise, but ner - er set.


## RUSTAN. C. M. For Men's Voices.


2. And thou, re - ful-gent orb of day! In brighter flames ar-rayed, My soul, which springs beyond thy sphere, No more de-mands thine aid.




2. How hap-py are our ears, That hear this joy-ful sound, Whieh kings and prophets waited for, And sought, but nev-er found !




1. Shall wis - dom ery a - loud, And not her speech be heard? The voiee of God's e - ter - nal Word, Deserves it no regard?

2. Be - fore the fly - ing clouds, Be - fore the sol - id land, Be-fore the fields, be - fore the floods, I dwelt at his right hand.




STOCKWELL. S. M.




1. While my Re-deem-er's near, My shepherd and my guide, I bid fare-well to eve-ry fear; My wants are all sup-plied.


2. To ev-er fra-grant meads, Where rich a - bun-danee grows, His gracious hand in-dul-gent leads, And guards my sweet re-pose.


## SACO. S. M.




FITCHBURG. S. M.

2. The seed of sin's dis-ease, Spir-it of health re-move,- Spir - it of fin-ished ho-li-ness, Spir - it of per-feet love!





## ST. FRANCIS. S. M.



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2. For life, with - out thy love, No re-lish can af - ford ; No joy can be com - pared with this,-To serre and please the Lord. }
\end{aligned}
$$






DUDLEY. S. M.
T. H. HINTON.

 (10)



## WOODVILLE. S. M.




## LINDON. S. M.

J. M. TRACY.


TOPSFIELD. S. M.

MONTROSE. S. M.
By permission, from the
$\left(\begin{array}{cc}(20 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 . & 0, \text { come, and dwell in me, spirit of }\end{array}\right.$


2. The seed of sin's disease, Spirit of health, remove, - Spir-it of fin-ished ho - li - ness, spir-it of per-fect love!







## 150

CHILLON. S. P. M.


1. How pleased and blest was I, To hear the peo - ple ery, "Come, let us seek our God to - day!" Yes, with a cheerful zeal, We'll haste to


2. Zi - on, thriee hap - py place, Adorn'd with won - drous graee, And walls of strength embraee thee round ; In thee our tribes ap-pear, To pray, and


## DILLINGHAM. S. P. M.




And since my glorious God Makes thee her blest abode, My soul shall ev - er luve thee well.

head, Di-vine - ly rich, di - vine - ly swect! The oil through all the room Dif - fused a choice per-fume, Ran thro' his robes, and blest his feet.













## 162

## BALTIMORE. 7s. Double.



## SHAW. 7s.

J. M. TRACY.


2. Hence may all our ae - tions flow, Love the proof that Christ we know; Mu-tual love the to - ken lue, Lord, that we have walked with thee :


## MUTABILE. 7s.










1. Lo, my shepherd's hand di-vine! Want shall nev-er more be mine: In a pas-ture fair and large, He shall feed his hap-py charge.


』. When I fuint with summer's heat, He shall lead my wea-ry feet To the streams that still and slow Thro' the ver-dant meadows flow.
(20)

## DOLORES. 7s.


2. That dear blood for sinners spilt, Shows my $\sin$ in all its guilt: Ah, my soul, be-hold the load: Hast thou slain the Lamb of God?


BACH. 7s.


1. King of mer-ey, King of love, In whom I live, in whom I move, Per-feet what thou hast be - gun, Let no night put out the sun.

2. Grant I may, my ehief De - sire, Long for thee, to thee as - pire ! Let my youth, my bloom of days, Be my eom-fort and thy praise.


## RUTLAND. 7s. 6 lines.

WINTER.



NASHVILLE.


1. Light of those whose dreary dwelling Borders on the shades of death ! Come, and by thy love's re - realing, Dis - si - pate the elouds be-neath;


2. Still we wait for thine ap-pear-ing ; Life and joy thy beams impart, Chasing all our fears, and cheering Ere-ry poor be-night-ed heart:



Come, and man-i - fest the fa-vor Promised to thy ransomed race; Come, thou glorious God and Sa-viour! Come, and bring thy Gospel grace.




1. Lord, with fer-ror 'I would praise thee, For the bliss thy love be-stows, For the pard'ning graee that saves me, And the peace that from it flows:


2. Praise, my soul, the God that sought thee, Wretched wanderer, far a-stray, Found thee lost, and kind-ly brought thee From the paths of death a - way



Praise, with love's devoutest fe ${ }^{2}$.ng, Him who saw thy guilt born fear, And, the light of hope re - veal ing, Bade the blood-stain'd eross ap-pear.



## BELCHER. 7s

A. M. ENight.


2. Fill our souls with heavenly light, Ban - ish doubt, and cleanse our sight ; In thy ser - viee, Lord, to-day Help us la - bor, help us pray.




2. Safe - ly shielded by thine arm, Wilt thou guard our souls from harm, Till we reach the heavenly shore, There to dwell for-er-er-more.


BATH. 7s.

2. All ye na - tons, join and sing, "Christ, of lords and kings, is King: :" Let it sound from shore to shore ; Je-sus reigns for-er-er-more.










1. Soft - ly now the light of day Fades up - on our sight a - way ; Free from care, from la-bor free, Lord, we would commune with thee.

2. Thou, whose all-per-wad-ing eye Naught es-eapes, with-out, with - in : Par - don each in - fir - mi - ty, O - pen fault, and se-cret sin.
 CONCORD. 7s,

3. Sin-ners, turn ; why will ye die? God, your Maker, asks you why; God, who did your be - ing give, Made you with him - self to live.


4. Sin-ners, turn: why will ye die? God, your Saviour, asks sou why: Will ye not in him be - lieve? He has died that ye might live.



5. Lo, my shepherd's hand di-vine! Want shall nev-er more be mine: In a pas-ture fair and large, He shall feed his hap-py eharge.


6. When I faint with summer's heat, He shall lead my wea-ry feet To the streams that still and slow Thro' the ver-dant meadows flow.


## DOLORES. 7s.



BACH. 7s.




## NASHVILLE. 7s.

S. B. BALL



1. Light of those whose dreary dwelling Bonlers on the slates of death:Come, and by thy love's re - vealing, Dis - si - pate the clouds be-neath;

2. Still we wait for thine ap-pear-ing; Life and joy thy beams impart, Chasing all our fears, and cheering Ere-ry poor be-night-ed heart:


Come, and man $i$ - fest the fa-vor Promised to thy ransomed race; Come, thou glorious God and Sa-viour! Come, and bring thy Gospel graee.




1. Lord, with fer-vor I would praise thee, For the bliss thy love be-stows, For the pard'ning grace that saves me, And the peace that from it fows :

2. Praise, my soul, the God that sought thee, Wretehed wanderer, far a-stray, Found thee lost, and kind-ly brought thee From the paths of death a - way


Praise, with love's deroutest feal ing, Him who saw thy guilt born fear, And, the light of hope re - vealing, Bade the blood-stain'd eross ap-pear.


2. Softly now the dew is fall-ing; Peaee o'er all the scene is spread; On his ehildren meek-ly calling, Purer influence God will shed.

3. While thine ear of love ad - dressing, Thus our parting hymn we sing; Father give thine evening blessing; Fold us safe beneath thy wing.



DANTENA. 8s \& 7s.







1. The rinter is over and gone, The thrush whistles sweet on the spray ; The turtle breathes forth her soft moan, The lark mounts and warbles away.
 — $\quad$ —

2. Awake, then, my harp, and my lute! Sweet organs, your notes softly swell! No longer my lips shall be mute, The Saviour's high praises to tell.


## NORTH BROOKFIELD. $8 \& 4 \mathrm{~s}$.

h. PENY TYLER.

Andante.

## NORTHROOKF 8 \&

pro...न

1. My heart lies dead ; and no increa=e Doth my dull hus - band-ry improve; O let thy gra - ces with - out cease, Drop from a - bove.


2. Thy dew doth eve - ry morning fall : And shall the dew out - strip thy Dove? The dew, for which earth cannot call, "Drop from abore!"


## LITTLETON. 8s, 6 lines.



$$
\text { PEACE. } 8 \text { \& 4s. Peculiar, }
$$



2. The soul, of or - i - gin di - vine, God's glo rious image, freed from clay, In heaven's cter - nal sphere shall shine, A star of day !

の:

## WILLINGFORD. $8,6 \& 5$ s.






## ASTORIA. $7 \& 6 \mathrm{~s}$. Double.



1. The morning light is breaking, The darkness dis - ap-pears; The sons of earth are wak-ing To pen - i - ten - tial tears.

2. Rieh dews of grace come o'er us, In many a gentle show'r, And brighter scenes be - fore us Are open - ing ev - 'ry hour.





## ELIOT. P. M.






DEXTER. 7 \& 9s.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) } \\
& \text { 2. In the day of my dis-tress, Thou hast my sue - eor been; In my hour of help - less - ness, Re - strain - ing me from sin. }
\end{aligned}
$$

ST. JOHN. 7 \& 6s. Double.





1. The Lord is my shepherd, no want shall I know; I feed in green pastures, safe fold-ed I rest; He lead - eth my


2. Thro' the val-ley and shaslow of death tho' I stray, Sinee thou art my guardian no e - vil I fear; Thy rod shall de -


3. Wilt Thou not vis - it me? The plant be-side me feels thy gen-tle dew; Eaeh blade of grass I see, From thy deep earth its quiek'ning moisture drew


CHICAGO. $11 \& 4 \mathrm{~s}$.



## ADIEU. o \& 5s. Peculiar.




2. They open yet.-to bid the liv - ing weep, Where tears are vain; While they, unswept into the ruthless deev, Storm-tried and sad, re - main.

DANAVILIE. $6 \& 4 \mathrm{~s} .4$ lines.




CEPHALONIA. Es. Double.







212

## NEWCASTLE. $5 \& 6 s, 8$ lines.




## STEYERIMARK. $6 \& 4 \mathrm{~s}$.




HANOVER STREET. 10 \& 11s. Peculiar.
A. pearson.

215








HYMN CHANT. "Hear! Father."
s. B. Ball.


Thon who art Safety when mortal help
faileth, Strength to the feeble, and $\}$ Hope to de- spail. Hear? Father, hear onr prayer!
sorrow pre- vaileth, land of the stranger, ger, Guard thou their path, guile their $\}$

hallowed af- $\}$ feetion
footsteps at tended;
Grant to the widow and orphan pro-
Be with thection, Be in their trouble a

hear our prayer!
-1
ended; When at thy summons for $\}$ death we pre- pare. llear! Father, hear our prayer. A - men.



motett. "Blessed are the dead."



2. On - ward speed thy conquering flight; An - gel, on - ward speed; Morn-ing bursts up - on our sight,'Tis the time de - creed:




## HYMN CHANT. 6, 10 \& 4. "Saviour and dearest Friend."




## HYMN QHANT. P. M. "Thy will be done."










$238$





SENTENCE. "Grant, we beseech thee."


242
ANTHEM. "The Lord will comfort Zion.'


shall be found in Zi - on, Joy and gladness shall be found in thee, Joy and gladness shall be found in thee, Zi - on, ci - ty of our God.






SENTENCE. "Hear us, our heavenly Father.





252

ff None else can de - live - er us, None else can de - live - er us, None else can de - liz - er us, None else can de - live - er us.


If None else can de - live - er us, None else can de - live - er us, None else can de - live - or us, None else can de - liver us.


$254$


$255$


mem - - ber thou
thy ser - vants ! None else
ean de - liv

gige

$\rightarrow$ maskas








SOLO AND CHORUS. "Great Jehovah."




## SENTENCE. "I will arise."






Praise ye the Lord of our sal -


[35]



The Lord is in his ho - ly tem-ple, Let all the earth keep si-lence be-fore him, Let all the earth keep si-lence be-


## ANTHEM. " Lift your glad voices."













$286$


MOTETT. Be ye Faithful.



for the close of public worsmip.



N. B. The abore scquence is not surpassed by any thing in the writings of Handel, or Baeh.

## $294$






298
Bow down thine Ear.



$302$







We will re - joiee in the Lord, We will re-joice in the Lord; And flo - ri - fy his name for-










Lord hath tak - en a - way,
the Lord hath tak - en

-     - . way,
the Lord hath




Hail, Lord al - migh - - ty, Hail, Lord al-migh - - ty, Hail, For God shall lead them, He shall

$316$






Un-to thee we of-fer praise, Unto thee.... we of - fer praise.

> Un-to thee we of - fer praise,
$\qquad$

[41]







1. Come, ye that love the Lord, And let your joys be known, Join in a song with sweet accord, And thus surround the throne, Join


2. Come, ye that love the Lord, And let your joys he known, Join in a song with sweet aecord, And thus surround the throne, Join


in a song with sweet ae-cord, And thus sur-round the throne, Join in a song with sweet ae - cord, And thus surround the (a)
in a song with sweet ac-eord, And thus sur-round the throne, Join in a song with sweet ae-cord, And thus surround the





let our songs abound, And eve - ry tear be dry, We're trav'ling thro' Immanuel's ground, We're trav'ling, \&e. To fair - er worlds on high.

let our songs abound, And eve - ry tear be dry, We're trav'ling thro' Immanuel's ground, We're trav'ling, \&e. To fair - er worlds on high.



| $\cdots \cdots 0=10 \cdot 0=\cdots \cdots \cdot{ }^{-1 / 2}$ |
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| $\cdots$ |
| $\because \because \because=1 . \ldots \ldots 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot \mid$ |
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| $0: 10$ |
|  |
|  |





3.36

SENTENCE. "Seek ye the Lord."



MOTETT. "O God our Father."
MOTETT. "O God Our Father." Arrang from Mozart.



$333$


OTETT. "The Lord will comfort Zion."


 joy and gladness, joy and glad - ness shall be found therein; And the voice, the voice of mel - o (f) soprano and Alı.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -1 \\
& -0 \\
& -
\end{aligned}
$$


and glad - ness

Bass.
are billon




SENTENCE. "Blessed are the pure in heart."



## 346

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