

Louis Fitzgerald Benson, d.d.



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ONE LINE PSALMIST;

EMBRACING

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DAY AND BEAL'S NEW MUSICAL NOTATION AND

SIGHT-SINGING METHOD

BY WHICH

CLASSES, SCHOOLS AND CHOIRS,

In a few lessons become better Readers of Music than Common Singers do the Old way during life:

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF

SACRED MUSIC,

NEW AND OLD,

By German, English, and American Composers,

COMPRISING TUNES IN THE USUAL METRES AND KEYS:

TOGETHER WITH

SENTENCES, ANTHEMS AND CHANTS,

BY H. W. DAY, A. M.,

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ALSO,

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BOSTON.

PUBLISHED AT NO. S COURT-SQUARE; AND SENT PER ORDER TO BOOKSELLERS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREFACE.

It is now just three years since the inventors and proprietors of this Sight- about music, except to learn it second hand, by rote, from the leader or an in-Singing Method brought it to its present state of perfection; after very many experiments and improvements in manuscript, on large diagrams, as published in the "Vocal School," and in private lessons and exercises, during about fifteen years. Friends at that time, induced them to publish the Numeral Harmony, and friends now, whose numbers have increased, have encouraged them to publish a still larger work. The ease and rapidity with which persons of all ages can learn to read music at sight, and sing in all keys in this method. is wonderful, and entirely beyond the belief of singers in the old method, until they see a school in a few evenings made better readers of music than choir members, who have been to school and sung in church or otherwise for twenty years. This remark is positively true-does not except more than one in fifty of all the singers in the country, and is abundantly sustained by teachers and leaders of choirs who have used the Numeral Harmony. All this, after all, is not more wonderful than travelling by steam sixty miles per hour, or than writing by lightning 200,000 miles per second; but it is surprising that any who profess to be the friends and promoters of church music, should oppose this method, probably because they had no hand in its invention or promulgation; or, because its success must diminish the sales of music in the old notation But they are the few-while the great mass of mankind is open to the convictions of common sense; especially, when the difference between two systems draws in the one case heavily on their time and pockets, and rewards them with disappointed hopes; while in the other, for the slightest demands, it rewards them with a most practical and satisfactory knowledge of music.

to sing in a short time, and practical music will become the common property of all men. Every church may be filled with singers, with praise to the Most High; every family may have at hand a fund of the sweetest enjoyment; in every school room, all who have learned their A, B, C, may read music in all keys. In this country, these things can never be done by the old method: for after all that has been done and said, the number of singers in our congregations is small, and by satisfactory inquiry, it is found that not more than one in twenty of the members of choirs can read the plainest music at sight; so that the true definition of the phrase "Old Singers" is-those who do not know how to read music. By the New Method, choirs will immediately become perfect readers in all keys, and large numbers of persons in our congregations, who have good voices, good ears, and a taste for music, out who have not had time or patience to learn the old way, will at once learn to sing understandingly. These have been the first fruits where the system has been introduced. Who does not know that the great reason why so few learn to sing is, because the old method is so difficult to master and comprehend? And who does not know that the principal reason why our church music throughout the country is so poorly performed, is, because nearly all the singers, after all, know but little Bostos, Docember 20, 1348.

strument?

We commend these remarks to the common sense and experience of the public, and the present work and system as a remedy for the evils referred to. and as furnishing a pretty good supply of music for all the uses of public worship. A large portion is entirely new, and has been arranged and harmonized with unwearied pains, to say nothing of its merits. In regard to that and the system, we are truly glad that the people will judge for themselves. We tender to gentlemen in different parts of the country, whose names we have not room to enumerate, our sincere thanks, and the thanks of future generations, for the interest they have taken, and are still manifesting, in some cases at a sacrifice. to promote the One Line Sight Singing Method. Teachers write us that "it must prevail." None need trouble themselves about the old system: let that take care of itself. We enjoin it on all who wish to learn, or who desire to improve music and singing, to try this system, and on all who are convinced that it is the best, to use all reasonable efforts to promote its introduction every where. This they can efficiently do, by comparing, publicly and privately, the old and the new systems together. Of those who have arrived at the honorable distinction of "old singers," and of the thousands who have tried to learn to sing the old way and have given up in despair, scarcely one would ever have attempted, had they been told at the outset what must be accomplished, and how much time, money, and patience, would be necessary. In a single evening, beginners have learned to sing at sight, by this method, tunes which they never saw before. Teachers in different parts of the country, would not say Without argument, this is the system for the people. By it all can be taught this if it were not true. The contrast between the two systems is very great: and he who can skillfully show it, will not fail to convince all candid minds. Would that we could feel such gratitude as we ought to a kind Providence, which has to some extent given us favor with the people, and blessed our efforts in promoting this method thus far, though we have had to meet the most unreasonable opposition.

> Gentlemen whose names stand over some of the tunes, will see that we have exercised our prerogative of making such alterations or corrections as seemed desirable for the present work. We are sorry if we have rendered their compositions less mentorious. Perhaps we may also revive the use of some of the old runes which have their excellencies beyond all controversy. This work, not having any of the same tunes, will in no respects interfere with or supercede the use of the Numeral Harmony; though it has the same Rudiments, which will be an advantage to those who have used that book. The one or the other may be introduced first with the greatest propriety. Persons having tunes in this book will be entitled to a copy gratis; and those who may furnish one or more good tunes hereafter, shall be entitled to a copy of the book in which they appear. The Inventors and (H. W. DAY,

PROPRIETORS OF THE METHOD, & R. F. BEAL.

ELEMENTARY

RULES AND EXERCISES

FOR

READING MUSIC AT SIGHT,

WITH QUESTIONS TO AID BOTH THE TEACHER AND PUPIL.

Chapter 1.

Departments or General Divisions.

ARTICLE 1. The rules, instructions and exercises for sight singing, we have arranged under four departments, as follows:

FIRST, MELODY, which relates to a succession of sounds differing in pitch.

SECOND, RHYTHM, which relates to sounds differing in length.

THIRD, DYNAMICS, which relates to sounds differing in force.

FOURTH, MUSICAL ELOCUTION, which relates to a correct intonation of voice, and pronunciation of words.

2. Such is the nature of music, that the different departments will be intermingled in theory and practice, though in the main, considered separately.

Questions.

1. Now many departments? What is the first? The sec- | Pronounced

ond? The third? The fourth? To what do they severally relate? 2. How will they be taken up?

Chapter 2.

MELODY. On the scale, production of sounds, posture of the body, and comparative distances of the scale.

1. At the foundation of melody lies a series of sounds, called the DIATONIC SCALE.* The different sounds of the scale are indicated by numerals, which represent both the pitch and the order of the sounds.

The Scalet Ascending.

Numerals.

Musical names and syllables.

Pronounced do ray mee fah sole lah see do

The Scale Descending.

Numerals.

Syllables.

Pronounced

Syllables.

One of the control of the control

- 2. Practise the scale by syllables and numerals until the numerals and their musical names are identified in each other. In reading music, it is recommended to always use the musical syllables in calling and singing the sounds the numerals represent.
- The 1 (do) of the scale being the most important sound, is called the TONIC, FUNDAMENTAL or KEY NOTE.
- 4. Sing no (1) with the mouth elongated perpendicularly.

Sing RE (2) with the mouth a little opened.

Sing M1 (3) with the mouth the same as for RE (2), but with the sides of the tongue pressed against the roof of the mouth, leaving a small aperture for the sound to escape.

Sing FA (4) with the mouth elongated horizontally, as though about to laugh.

Sing sol (5) with the mouth the same as singing to (1.)

*To distinguish it from the chromatic scale; vide chap. 15
†The teacher can accompany with a piano, violin, or the
school can practise without, in long sounds.

Sing LA (6) with the mouth about the same as for PA (.1).

Sing si (7) like mi (3).

- Do not change the vocal organs in the least degree, when producing any particular sound.
- 6. Never make a drawling, nasal or unpleasant tone. Let the voice flow out clear and smooth as a river:—sweet, round and ringing like silver, and as pure as the mountain air;—in other words, sing in the OROTUND voice.*
- 7. Let the position of the body be erect—straight. Supply the lungs frequently with fresh air, and as often expel the bad air from the lungs.†
- S. The scale presents a scrics of steps and half steps, or as some prefer, major seconds and minor seconds. The half steps occur between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8.

Steps and Half Steps of the Scale.

- The relations of steps and half steps in the scale, it is very important to remember and practically understand, as the scale is both the alphabet and grammar of music.
- 10. The exact comparative distances of the sounds of the scale are represented below.

Comparative Distances.



*See Vocal School, part IV on Musical Elocution.

The teacher will explain such other things as he may deem important. A living example is quite important for many things in relation to the voice

- Pianos, organs and all similar instruments are tuned in exact steps and half steps, or nearly so, not regarding the philosophical exactness as above given, though the voice with a good ear always strikes these distances. They will and the pupil in learning the scale.
- 12. From 1 (do) to 2 (re) is the distance or difference of 22. From 2 (re) to 3 (mi) the distances or difference of 20, and so on ascending and VICE VERSA descending.

Questions.

1. What lies at the foundation of melody? What called? How indicated? How sung? 2. How are the syllables pronounced? 3. What is 1 (do) called? 4. What the positions and vocal organs? 6. What sounds must not be made? With what voice should we sing? 7. The position of the body, what? About the lungs? 8. The order of the sounds of the scale? Where the half steps? 9. What is the scale? 10. Comparative distances, what? 11. How are instruments tuned?

Chapter 3.

MELODY Continued. On the intervals of the scale Major and Minor.

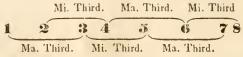
- Differences or distances between sounds of the scale are called intervals; i.e., from one sound to any other is termed an interval. An interval including only two sounds, is called a second. One including three sounds is called a third, &c.
- 2. Counting from different sounds of the scale, we have Major (greater) and Minor (lesser) intervals of seconds, thirds, &e.

Major and Minor Seconds.

"ABBREVIATIONS.

Ma. S. Major Second. Mi. S. Minor Second. Ma.S. Ma.S. Mi.S. Ma.S. Ma.S. Ma.S. Ni.S.

Major and Minor Thirds.



Major and minor fourths, fifths, sixths and sevenths are reckoned in the same way from any sound in the scale. When we reckon from 1 (do) in one scale to 2 (re) in the scale above, &c., we call the intervals ninths, tenths, &c.

NOTE. See Hamilton's Catechism of Thorough Rase: Burrow's Base Primer: Harmony Made Easy, by Charles Czerney.

Questions.

1. What are distances between sounds called? 2. How do we reckon intervals? 3. How reckon Major and Minor fourths, &c.? From 1 (do) to 2 (re) in the next scale is what? To 3?

Chapter 4.

MELODY and RHYTHM. Bars; Measures; Strains; Beats; the Dash; Accent; Common and Compound Time and Measures; Whole and Half Notes and Rests.

ON TIME.

- 1. The marks drawn between the sounds in music are called Bars, of which there are two kinds, SINGLE (thin) and DOUBLE (thick) bars. From one single bar to another is a MEASURE;—bars divide the time into equal measures.
- 2. Double bars show the end of a STRAIN or line of poetry. Sometimes they are used in the place of a single bar, as below. Sometimes they divide measures. They have nothing to do with the time. A strain may embrace a scale, more or less; a line in poetry, or a sentence in prose, set to music.
- Now sing the scale slowly, first counting one, then two, then three, then four to each sound (numeral)

Bars, Measures and Strains.

First Strain.

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 Ascending.

Second Strain.

17 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 Descending.

4. As we cannot count and sing, the hand is moved to keep and beat the time, -pown-up, -or, DOWN,-LEFT,-UP, describing a triangle; or, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT, UP, according as we have two, three, or four countings in each measure.

Different kinds of Time.

5. Different kinds of vocal and instrumental music give rise to TWO KINDS OF TIME, COMMON and COMPOUND.

Common time has one primitive part to a beat in a measure. Compound time has THREE primitive parts to a beat.

On the use of the Dash.

The SHORT DASH - indicates that the numeral or sound after which it is placed is to be prolonged to twice its usual length. The MEDIUM DASH - indicates that the sound after which it is placed should be prolonged to three times its usual length. The LONG DASH --- prolongs the sound indefinitely, to make out the time.

COMMON TIME AND MEASURES.

7. Common time is used for church and instrumental music, and has three forms or kinds of measure, viz:-Double, of two beats and two parts; TRIPLE, of three beats and three parts; and QUAD-DUPLE, of four beats and four parts. The move- three primitive parts to a beat.

down; v. up; L. left; r. right.

Double Measure has two Parts; Accent on the First.

EXAMPLE.

1 do	2	1	re	1-	U	
	re	do	re	do		8
D	U	D	U	D	U	

Triple Measure; three Parts and three Beats; Accent on the First.

EXAMPLE.

1	2	3 mi	1	2	3	1-	→		
do	re	mi	do	re	mi	do			1
D	L	mi U	D	L	U	D	L	U	d

Quadruple Measure: four Parts and four Beats; Accent on the First and Fourth.

EXAMPLE.

Any number of sounds may occur to a single beat in any kind of measure, if they are short enough to keep the time correct.

COMPOUND TIME AND MEASURES.

9. Compound time is derived from two or more triple measures, and is mostly used for instrumental music. It has three forms or kinds of measure. viz :- COMPOUND DOUBLE, COMPOUND TRIPLE and COMPOUND QUADRUPLE. Each kind of measure has

ment of the hand is indicated by the abbreviations, p. 1 Compound Donble Measure :--- has two Beats and six Parts; --- accent on the 1st and 4th.

EXAMPLE.

	123123 do re mi do re mi	do re mi do re mi	1-1- do do
ļ	D U	D U	D U

Compound Triple Measure :--- has three Beats and nine Parts; accent on the 1st. 4th and 7th.

EXAMPLE.

12	312	3123 Lc.	2-	2-	- 2-	1-	-		
do re	e mi, d	&c.	re	re	re	do			
D	L	U	D	L	U	D	L	U	

Compound Quadruple Measure; --- has twelve Parts and four Beats; accent on the 1st, 4th, 7th and 10th.

EXAMPLE.

12 do r	3 12 e mi. &	312:	3 123	1	2-	4-	3-	2	DLRU
D	L L	R	U	1	D	L	R	U	DLRU

On Beating Time.

The movement of the hand should be immediate from one point to the other, where it should rest the remaining part of the beat. It should not move in a slow, indolent manner.

Whole and half Notes; -- whole and half Rests.

Numerals are regarded as signs or sounds, or Notes. So any numeral of the scale is a NOTE. A numeral without any thing attached, sustains the relation of a HALF NOTE :- i. e., it indicates a sound one half as long as one with a SHORT dash after it, which is called a WHOLE NOTE.

Rests are signs of silence. The WHOLE REST,

equal in time to a whole note, is made below a line,

The HALF REST, equal in time to a half note, is made above the line, thus:

EXAMPLE.

EXAMPLE.

The whole rest, by an arbitrary rule, fills any kind of a measure.

Questions.

What are the marks drawn through music called? How many kinds? What do they divide? 2. What is the use of double bars? A strain embraces what? 4. How is the hand moved in singing? 5. Different kinds of time arise how? How many kinds of time? How many parts to a tat in common time? In compound time? 6. The dash is us_d how many ways? 7. What kind of music is principally written in common time? How does the hand move in double measure? Necent? How in triple measure? Accent? How in triple measure? Accent? Howin quadruple? Accent? 9. How many forms in compound measure? Parts to a beat? What the beats, parts and accent in each? 10. How should the hand move in beating time? 11. How are numerals regarded? What is a whole note? A half note? What is a whole rest? A half rest? In what arbitrary way is the whole rest used?

Chapter 5.

Exercises in Singing and Beating Time; in the lower, middle, and upper parts of the Scale.

1. If in point of comparison, to learn to sing were a hundred things, to sing the scale correctly would be ninety-nine. Hence the great importance of inductive singing exercises in the scale indifferent skips and forms of measures.

Note. Sing all the following exercises, calling the syllabic names of the numerals do, re, and not one, two, &c. 1 (do)

may be taken on any piten to suit convenience, sometimes higher, sometimes lower. The judicious teacher will know whether it will be proper to omit any of the exercises.

EXERCISES IN COMMON TIME.

Beat DOWN, UP, Double Measure. 1 (do) 2 (re)

1 1 | 1 1 | 2 - || 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 - ||

1 2 | 1 1 | 2 - || 2 1 | 1 2 | 1 - ||

1 2 | 2 1 | 2 - || 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 - ||

1 1 | 2 1 | 2 - || 1 1 | 1 2 | 1 - ||

1 1 | 1 2 | 2 - || 2 2 | 1 2 | 1 - ||

1 2 | 1 2 | 2 - || 2 1 | 2 2 | 1 - ||

1 2 | 2 2 | 2 - || 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 - ||

1 1 | 1 1 | 2 - || 2 1 | 2 | 1 - ||

1 1 | 1 1 | 2 - || 2 1 | 2 | 1 - ||

Rests.

2. The tie , made longer or shorter, shows how many sounds are united in one; and, where words are used, how many sounds are sung to one syllable.

Triple Measure.

$$122 | 212 | 2 - \| 211 | 122 | \widehat{111}\| \\ (3)$$

$$112 | 121 | 2 - \| 112 | 212 | \widehat{111}\| \\ (4)$$

$$112 | 112 | 2 - \| 221 | 222 | \widehat{111}\| \\$$

Rests.

Quadruple Measure.

Rests.

Every new sound practised should be properly understood and correctly produced, both in relation to its quality and the relation, or comparative distance it sustains to the tonic (do).

4. When the first measure of a piece of music is not full, the deficiency is made up in the last, so that the first and last measures in such cases always equal one whole measure.

Double Measure.

1 (do) 2 (re) 3 (mi). Beat two beats.

Rests.

Triple Measure.

1 (do) 2 (re) 3 (mi). Beat three beats.

Rests.

Quadruple Measure.

1 (do) 2 (re) 3 (mi). Beat four beats.

$$\begin{array}{c} (1) \\ 1111 | 2222 | 3 - \| 3333 | 2222 | 1 - \| \\ (2) \\ 1123 | 1123 | 2 - \| 3323 | 3322 | 1 - \| \\ 1112 | 3321 | 2 - \| 2233 | 2232 | 1 - \| \\ 3222 | 112 - \| 3322 | 323 - \| \\ 3322 | 123 - \| 2212 | 321 - \| \\ (6) \\ 1313 | 1313 | 2 - \| 3131 | 3132 | 1 - \| \\ (7) \\ 11 | 2312 | 3 - \| 11 | 2332 | 1 - \| \\ 1 - | 1323 | 132 - \| 1323 | 132 - | 1 - \| \\ 11 - | 222 - | 3 - \| 333 - | 332 - | 1 - \| \\ 332 - | 331 - | 2 - \| 223 - | 312 - | 1 - \| \\ 1 - 11 | 2 - 22 | 3 - \| 2 - 33 | 2 - 32 | 1 - \| \\ 3 - 22 | 1 - 23 | 2 - \| 1 - 23 | 1 - 23 | 1 - \| \\ 11 - 1 | 11 - 1 | 3 - \| 33 - 3 | 33 - 3 | 1 - \| \end{array}$$

Rests.

$$\begin{array}{c} (14) \\ 1 - 11 | 2 - 22 | 3 - | | 32 - 1 | 32 - 3 | 1 - \\ (15) \\ 3323 | -- | 2 - | | 1422 | -- | | 3 - \\ \end{array}$$

Double Measure.

1 (do) 2 (re) 3 (mi) 4 (fa). Beat two beats. 12 | 23 | 4 - | 32 | 12 | 3 - | 43 | 22 | 1 - | 33 44 33 4- 43 43 44 3-13 | 23 | 4 - || 32 | 43 | 2 - || 31 | 24 | 3 - ||

Rests.

| 12 | 4 -- | 33 | 2 - || 33 | 4 -- 32 | 1 - || 12 | 2 - || 3 | 3 - || 3 | 4 -- 32 | 1 - ||

Triple Measure.

1 (do) 2 (re) 3 (mi) 4 (fa). Beat three beats. $\begin{array}{c} 111|222|333|2-\parallel 333|444|332|1-\parallel \\ |23|123|123|4-\parallel 321|432|212|3-\parallel \\ |34|223|112|3-\parallel 443|224|312|1-\parallel \\ |111|333|444|3-\parallel 333|443|234|3-\parallel \\ |333|222|444|3-\parallel 112|334|212|1-\parallel \\ |133|433|223|4-\parallel 344|244|344|3-\parallel \\ |343|224|332|1-\parallel 123|234|432|3-\parallel \\ |33|4-\parallel 144|3-\parallel 432|1-\parallel 342|3-\parallel \\ |133|4-\parallel 144|3-\parallel 432|1-\parallel 342|3-\parallel \\ \end{array}$

Rests.

32-|21-|222|3-||111| - |232|1-||

Quadruple Measure.

1 (do) 2 (re) 3 (mi) 4 (fa). Beat four beats.

• At the end of a tune, p. c. means that we must finish with the first strain.

Rests.

3344|2--2|1-||2212|3--4|3-| 12-3| - |234-|3-||22--| -432-|1-||

Miscellaneous.

1 (do) 2 (re) 3 (mi) 4 (fa) 5 (sol). D. M. Beat two beats.

35 | 14 | 32 | 1- || 25 | 13 | 54 | 3- ||

13 | 53 | 13 | 5- || 53 | 31 | 55 | 1- ||

T. M. Three beats.

135 | 531 | 2 - | 135 | 532 | 1 - | |

111 | 5 - 4 | 3 -
$$\stackrel{(4)}{\parallel}$$
 2 - 5 | 112 | 1 - $\stackrel{(5)}{\parallel}$ 443 | 433 | 2 - $\stackrel{(5)}{\parallel}$ 234 | 554 | 3 - $\stackrel{(5)}{\parallel}$

Rests.

Q. M. Four beats.

Rests.

T. M. Three beats.

(11)112|334|543|2-|| 432|345|112|1-|| 332 1-3 234 3-5 | 112 353 254 3 - | 343 2-3 432 1-5 | 444 321 234 3- | **313**|531|**255**|5—`||424|313|432|1—||

Middle of the Scale.

T. M. Three beats.

$$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{333} | \textbf{234} | \textbf{565} | \textbf{3} - \| \textbf{464} | \textbf{353} | \textbf{254} | \textbf{3} - \| \\ \textbf{554} | \textbf{433} | \textbf{2} - \| \textbf{234} | \textbf{565} | \textbf{3} - \| \end{array}$$

Q. M. Four beats.

Rests.

Upper part of the Scale.

8 (do) 7 (si) 6 (la) 5 (sol). Q. M. Four beats.

D. M. Two beats.

$$\begin{array}{c} (5) \\ 87 \mid 87 \mid 88 \mid 7 - \parallel 87 \mid 87 \mid 67 \mid 8 - \parallel \\ 87 \mid 66 \mid 78 \mid 7 - \parallel 66 \mid 7.8 \mid 87 \mid 8 - \parallel \\ 85 \mid 75 \mid 85 \mid 7 - \parallel 75 \mid 85 \mid 67 \mid 8 - \parallel \\ \cdot (8) \\ 88 \mid 7 - \mid 66 \mid 7 - \parallel 88 \mid 7 - \mid 87 \mid 8 - \parallel \\ \end{array}$$

Exercises in the Scale.

Q. M. Beat four beats.

T. M. Beat three beats.

Q. M. Beat four beats.

221-1331 | 5587 | 8 - | | 1335 | 5553 | 1 - | 1351 8531 5 - 8531 1355 1 - 8 1234 | 5675 8765 4321 1878 | 6878 | 5878 | 4878 | | 2878 1111 | 5654 | 3--- | 1213 | 1415 | 1617 | 181- | 8786 | 8584 | 8382 | 811- || 1234 | 5678 | 8765 | 4321

Harmonics of the Scale.

The more perfect sounding bodies, like, for instance, a church bell, give out 1, 3, 5 and 8 of the scale. These sounds are strongly related to each other by a simple ratio, which exists between the vibrations of each in consequence of which they are, when produced together, agreeable to the ear-or more harmonious. They occur more frequently in music than any other sounds, and constitute the framework of harmony. They are to the scale, what the vowels or tonic elements are to language.

Exercises.

D. M. Two BEATS.

Rounds.

7. Rounds and catches are a species of music, where the parts commence successively and follow each other, so that the tune can be sung any length of time.

ROUND, Two Beats.

3d part.

135- | 358- | 853- | 531- |

ROUND. Three Beats.

(10)

4th part.

1st part.

2d part.

COMPOUND TIME.

Previous exercises have been in different parts of the scale in common time. A few exercises now follow, sufficient to enable the learner to get a right idea of the forms of measure, and peculiar movement of compound time.

Compound Double Measure.

3 - 456|5 - 8 - 1| 444333|2321 - 1|

Compound Triple Measure.

Compound Quadruple Measure,

Questions.

1. What is important in regard to the scale? What names do we apply to sounds? 2. What is the use of a tie? 3. How should every new sound be learned? 4. When the first part of a measure is not full, how should it be made up? 5. The meaning of D. C.? 6. Perfect sounding bodies give out what? How are the sounds related? They constitute what? 7. What is said of Rounds? For what are the exercises in Compound Time?

Chapter G.

MUSICAL ELOCUTION.* Elements of Language: Pronunciation of Words and Elementary Practice.

- The foundation of Musical Eloeution is a practical understanding of thirty-six elementary sounds, out of which all the words in our language are composed. Without such a practical understanding of these elements, it is impossible to sing correctly. Tasteful performance must be learned from an experienced teacher.
- 2. These sounds are divided into three classes; twiz.: Tonic elements, Subtonic elements and Atonic elements.

In words or syllables each element should be sounded with distinctness. Do not disjoin an element from the syllable of which it forms a part.

The Atonics are indicated by the following letters. They are only aspirations or vocal whispers:—

*See Vocal Schoot. †See Rush on the Voice

T as in T — op, ou — T

$$K " " TH — in.$$

 $K " " K — ing, ar — K$

There are nine Atonic elements as above illustrated.

4. The Subtronics have more vocality and are indicated as follows:—

There are fifteen Subtonics as above illustrated

- Neither these nor the Atonies are prolonged in singing;—rather forcibly articulated. Practise the voice on each, as they occur in different words, until they are perfectly uttered by the voice.
- Exception. One exception to the general rule occurs in the case of L, which is sometimes prolonged, as in table and similar words.
- 7. The Tonic elements have the most vocality, are prolonged in singing and are indicated as follows: in two classes of mixed and pure:—

The Mixed tonics are

RULES AND EXERCISES FOR SIGHT SINGING.

There are seven mixed elements above

The Pure tonics are

Indicated by	EE	as	in	heed.
•	E	6.6	6.4	Err.
	U	6.6	6.6	full.
	Е	6.6	6.6	pen.
	1	6.6	6.6	pın.
	00	6.6	6.6	0076.

There are six pure elements as above.

S. The Mixed elements are so called, occause they terminate in another called the vanish of the element. For instance, o in old, if slowly pronounced, would be o oo - l - d. The sound of the double oo, through which the voice passes, is termed the vanish of the element indicated by o. The sound of o before the voice passes to oo, is termed the Radical of the element, and is the part of this element which should be prolonged in singing. It would be improper to let the voice dwell on the vanish (sound of oo).

Radical and Vanish of the Mixed Tonics.

A 11	vanishes into	Err.
1 — sle	4.6 6.6	EE.
A — n	66 66	ERR
A — rt	46 46	Err.
A id	6.6 6.6	ee.
o — ld	66 66	00.
011 — r	46 66	00

Practical exercises in the tonic elements, though simple, are exceedingly important in aiding the singer to pronounce words with distinctness. In singing a mixed tonic element, the RADICAL must always be prolonged. The word old, for instance, should be sung o-ld, letting the voice VANISH through the sound of oo, giving it light and quiek.

The same is true of the vanish of every mixed element.

10. The vocal organs must be held on the radical perfectly firm, and without the least change of the mouth, tongue or any musele, until the TIME requires an articulation or finish of the syllable or word. The voice should then slide rapidly through the vanish and articulate (i. e. make a joint) forcibly on the subtonic or atonic that follows.

Exercises on the Mixed Tonics.

COUNT TWO, THREE, OR FOUR.

In long sounds practise A as in All. Any consonant may be prefixed, thus:—la (law) or na (naw.)

EXAMPLE.

1 A — 11	2 a	3 a	4 a	ā	6 a	7	8 a
8	7	6	5	4 .	3 a	2	1 a

COUNT TWO, THREE OR FOUR.

In long sounds practise A as in Art, lA (lah).

EXAMPLE.

1 A - rt	2 a	3 a	4 a	5	6	7 a	Sa
8	7	6	5	4	3	2 a	1

In long sounds practise A as in man, la, (or ma.)

EXAMPLE.

11 An	2 a	3 a	4 a	5	6	7 a	S a
8 a	7 a	6	5	1 a	3 a	2	1 a

In long sounds practise 1 as in 1sle, l1 (lye).

EXAMPLE.

1 isla	2	3	4	5	6	7 i	8
S	7 i	6	55 i	4 <u>1</u>	3 i	2	1

NOTE. There is a strong tendency for the voice in singing this element in many words, to prolong the vanish altogether which is disagreeable. In consequence of closing up the aperture to make ee, the element becomes insignificant, and the sound of the word suffers;—thus,—lice—t, for li—ght.

In long sounds practise A as in hail, la (lay).

EXAMPLE.

1 hail	2 a	3 a	41 a	5	6	7 a	Sa
				4 a			

In long sounds practise o as in old, lo (lo!).

EXAMPLE.

1 old	200	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

In long sounds practise ou as in our, nou (now ,

EXAMPLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OU	ou	ou	Otl	ou	ou	ou	011
8	7	6	-5	4	3	2	1
ou	ou	ou	ou	ou	ou	ou	ou

NOTE. There is danger in singing this element, of letting the voice drawl through something like a-ou-oo-err. It will require particular attention.

I . The PURE elements are all RADICAL, having no vanish, unless the singer is eareless and all lows the voice to change.

Words containing the element indicated by EE are often badly sung, thus: fear-r, hear-r, near-r, dear - r, and many such, instead of fea -- r, hea - r. &c., prolonging the sound of E, in Err. rather than the right sound of E in mE.

Practising the Elements.

- 12. Articulate separately each one of the ATONICS, in connection with words in which they occur, and always let them be heard, or do their part, in the formation of every word.
- 13. The Subtonics practise in the same way, only with more force and energy.

Note. The precise position of the mouth and tongue, and the vocal effort in the formation of all the different elements, the pupil will learn more perfectly by oral instruction. See the "Vocal School," Rush "On the Voice," and Russell and Murdock's work on Elecution.

The Atonies and Subtonies are only articulated, but the Tonics are prolonged. These should be sung in exercises in long sounds, from the lowest to the highest pitch.

Singing Tunes by Word.

1 3. First analyze every syllable and read slowly by tonic elements; -then sing, prolonging the tonics and articulate the Subtonics and Atonics aecording to the foregoing instructions.

Pronunciation of Particular Words.

1 6. AMEN, THE, &c. Analytical practice fixes at once and forever the pronunciation of all words to be the same in singing as in correct speaking. And it is useless to think of being a good singer without being a good reader.

Never sing the, thah, or ther, or thih, or thou or thur. Sing this word one and the same way always, as all words should be sung. Sing it as pronounced by the best speakers, THE. The tonic element hibit the beauties of music be the object of the com-

(vowel sound) is always the same in this word - is ! heard more distinctly before vowels than before consonants, because it smoothly joins in with tonic elements; but before consonants it is necessarily cut short by the shutting of the mouth, which does not occur in the utterance of a tonic sound.

AMEN has but one pronunciation in common and theological language. The A, by all American and English lexicographers, is made long as in Aim. It should always so be sung, except in Oratorios, Choruses of classical order and even some Glees, where MUSICAL EFFECT is the object aimed at, and indeed, where this otherwise solemn and significant word, is made a PLAY THING by license, it may be pronouneed Ahmen. This however is a barbarism and violation of correct pronunciation, and should never prevail in singing schools or in the worship of the Most High, where the choir should take up the sentiment read by the minister and pronounce in the same manner. Surely the house of God is no place to exhibit the fantasia of the theatre.

1 7. TOWARD, TOWARDS, LOVED, MOVED and many similar words should be sung as one syllable. The ED does not add another syllable.

In the ends of words, do not pronounce ness NISS; or ent UNT; oring IN; or en ING. A little thoughtfulness and spelling-book knowledge will correct many common errors.

18. Enunciation. Words should be enuneiated as distinctly and understood by the audience as well as in reading. All this may be done and the full effect given to the music.

When it is difficult (in ehurch music) to give the true musical effect, the words and music must mutually yield. The music must not be spoiled to give the most distinct utterance to the words; nor should the words be metamorphosed to give effect to the musie.

It should never be forgotten, that, in writing music, and in singing, the thing to be aimed at is to render the sentiment more forcible. If therefore in music well adapted, the words are miserably uttered, it were better to hear them simply read. If to ex-

poser and singer, the words are treated as mere play things (as with Amen, in some cases), the audience might as well listen to a performance of solfeggios.

Questions.

1. What lies at the foundation of Musical Elecution? 2. How are they divided? How sounded? 3. Vocalize the Atonics?-How many? What are their characteristics? 4. Give the Subtonics? How many? 5. How articulated? 6. What exception? 7. Arc the Tonics prolonged? How many classes? Vocalize the mixed tonics? How many? Vocalize the pure? How many? 8. What is the Radical of an element? What is the vanish? 9. Which must be prolonged? How long?-11. What of the pure clements? What pure element is badly sung? 12, 13, 14. How should the Atonics, Subtonics and Touics be sung? What is the pronunciation of Amen? What is the exception? 18. How should words be enunciated?-What compromise should be made between words and musical

Chapter 7.

MUSICAL CHARACTERS.

L. The Hold, made thus is an arbitrary sign, and signifies a prolongation of sound or silenee as it may be used. Over a bar, over a space, and over a rest, it means SILENCE PROLONGED.

WRITTEN.

- 2. As performed, the exactness of the Rhythm se entirely suspended. The exact time of prolongation is left entirely with the performer.
- A repeat, several dots, thus indicates a repetition of some part of the music. The first, the middle, the last part, or all of a tune, may be repeated.

Example (1). T. M. THREE BEATS.

Repeat the first part as indicated.

EXAMPLE (2). T. M. FOUR BEATS.

Example (3). T. M. THREE BEATS.

Repeat the middle part.

EXAMPLE (4).

4. Double ending. Some tunes, the last part of which is repeated, have what is called a double ending, indicated by two figures, a 1 and a 2. Tho note or notes under figure 1 should be sung the first time, and under figure 2 the second time, omitting under henre 1.

Example (1.) 1 1 3 3 2 2 4 - 3 3 6 6 5 4 3 -3456 578-EXAMPLE (2.)

1324 365- 3543 212-3542 121-

Questions.

1. What is the general use of the hold? What are its particular uses? 3. What parts of the tune are repeated? 4. What is said of the double ending?

Chapter S.

EXERCISES WITH WORDS.

Q. M. (1) 4 3 6 5 3 Youth-ful days are hap-py days, when they're spent in

1 2 1 - : | wis-dom's ways.

Q. M. (2) 5 6 5 8 7 6 5 3 4 Save to-day and spend to-mor-row. That's the way to

5 3 2 1 : keep from sor row.

Q. M. (3) Now we

Now we sing through the down-ward scale.

VESPERS (4) T. M.

Smooth and Flowing.

5 3 5 8-5 6 8 6 5-1 Row, brothers, row, as on ward we

4 | 3 5 3 | 2 4 2 | 1 - 1 Low breathethe vespers, heave hearties, heave O!

NEARING PORT (5) T. M.

Livelu. 5-5 | 5 4 3 | 2 1 2 | 1 - 1 Shout, hur rah for our old na tive shore,

There's the light we have oft seen be fore

Dashing the sur ges and loud the winds roar;

Bearing us safe to our old na-tive shore.

WAY TO GET RICH. (6) T. M.

bed, and ear ly to

5 6 5 6 7 8 5 3 2 3 2 1 1 - 1 Is the way to be healthy, and wealthy and wise.

SURE HOPE. (7) Q. M.

5 | 5 3 3 5 | 4 2 2 4 | 3 1 4 2 | 2 -- 1 Unshaken as the sacred hill, and firm as mountains be,

sing through the up ward scale; Firm as a rock the soul shall rest, That leans, O Lord, on thee. Not walls or hills could guard so well Old Salem's happy ground, As those eternal arms of love, That every saint surround.

Deal gently, Lord, with souls sincere, And lead them safely on, Within the gates of Paradise, Where Christ, their Lord, is gone.

MORNING SHINETH. (8) Q. M.

3 when the morn ing shin eth, And in thy clos et kneel ing, End. 5 1when the is bright, moon thou \mathbf{D}_0 se cret pray. when the eve de clin eth. 5 6 \mathbf{G}_{0} hush of night; 5 Go with pure mind and feel ing, D. C. Fling earthly thought a way,

2. Remember all who love thee,
All who are loved by thee;
Pray, too, for those who hate thee,
If any such there be;
Then for thyself, in meckness,
A blessing humbly claim,
And blend with each petition
Thy great Redeemer's name.

- 3. Or, if 'tis e'er denied thee
 In solitude to pray,
 Should holy thoughts come o'er thee
 When friends are round thy way,
 E'en then the silent breathing,
 Thy spirit raised above,
 Will reach his throne of glory,
 Where dwells eternal love.
- 4. O, not a joy or blessing
 With this can we compare—
 The grace our Father gave us
 '1: pour our souls in prayer:
 Whene'er thou pin'st in sadness,
 Before his footstool fall;
 Remember, in thy gladness,
 His love who gave thee all.

Chapter 9

SCALE EXTENDED. Staff; Scales on one staff; Exercises in different Scales.

- 1. When we have occasion to sing higher than one scale, we repeat the same syllables of the present scale, and observe the same order of steps and half steps. Thus one scale is precisely like another, except the differences of pitch.
- STAFF.—On a single line, which is called a Staff, three successive scales are represented. One Scale, i. e. all the sounds of one scale, are written below the line. All the sounds of another scale are written on the line, and all the sounds of another scale are written above the line.

Three Scales on one Staff.

SCALE BELOW THE LINE.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Scale on the Line.

1 2 3-4 -5 -6 -7-8

Scale above the Line.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

3. It will of course be understood, that the 8 of one scale is really the same sound as the 1 of the scale above. The 8 below the staff is the same as the 1 on the staff; the 8 on the line is the same sound as 1 above the line. The one or the other is used in writing music, to accommodate circumstances.

Exercises in two Scales.

T. M. (1) Three beats.

5-5 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 2 $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$ 4 3 $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 7-6 $\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ 5-5 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 2 2 $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ 2 4 $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 2 4 $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 2 4 $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$

D. M. (4) Two beats.

3 2 1 5 3 2 1 - 4 3 2 5 4 3 2 - 4 3 2 4 3 2 1 2 3 - 5 5 6 7 1 2 1 - 4

D. M. (5) Two beats.

5-5 1 1 2 7 1 - 2 1 7-6 5 4 5 - 5 5 1 1 4 3 2 - 5 4 3 2 1 7 1 - 4

Exercises with Words.

ROUND-" LOVE YOUR NEIGHBOR."

Q. M. (1) Four beats.

First part. Second part. Third part. Fourth part. 11 31 3 13 5 3 3 1 5 5 1 1 1 Live by labor, love your neighbor, Would you prosper, trait's the way.

TIME FLIES, (2) D. M. Two beats.

Patience and Prudence. (3) Round, T. M. Three beats.

Round-"LET US ENDEAVOR."

T. M. (4). Three beats

Questions.

1. How is the scale extended? Are successive scales alike?
2. What is the line called on which scales are written? How many scales are written on one staff?
3. What is said of 1 and 3?

Chapter 10.

STAFF, CLEFFS, AND ADDED SCALES.

- To accommodate high and low voices, to get a sufficient compass for instrumental music, and to make due allowance for the change of key or pitch of tunes, Two Staffs are used; one for high and the other for low voices or sounds. One is called the Trede Staff; the one for low voices is called the Bass Staff.
- 2. The Treble Staff is a single horizontal line, thus; ——, and is indicated by this character, which is ealled the Treble Cleff. The Bass staff is a single horizontal line, thus; ———, and is indicated by this character, thus, , with two dots succeeding. It is called the Bass Cleff.
- On the treble and Base Staffs five scales are represented, which furnish sufficient compass for all vocal purposes.
- 4. Common Scale.—The scale hetween the two staffs is common to both; i. e. it is the scale below the Treble staff and scale above the Base staff, and it is therefore called the Common Scale.

Treble and Bass Staffs, Common Scale.

Several lines of words may come between the two staffs, so as to separate them more or less, which, however, does not alter the arrangement of this scale. Scales on the Treble and Bass Staffe.

8 Ascending.
8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Common scale between the staffsDescending.

The same reversed.

Descending. 87 6 5 4 3 2 1 8 7 - 6 - 5 - 4 3 - 2 - 1 Common Scale. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 - 2 - 3 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 8 Ascending.

When it becomes necessary to extend the notation beyond the ordinary compass of two staffs, added scales on a staff above and a staff below are used.

Added Scales to the Treble Staff.

Staff and Scales above.

81-2-34-5-6-7-812345678

87-6-5-43-2-1

Staff and Scales below.

7. The Staff added below is substantially the Base Staff, which is used in this way in cases of convenience.

Added Scales to the Bass Staff.

Staff and Scales above.

1-2-34-5-6-7-8

87-6-5-43-2-1-87654321

Staff and Scales below.

Treble Staff, and is only used in this way as a matter of convenience. By means of the added staffs, a compass of nine scales is obtained, as follows

Nine Scales.



Questions.

1 to 5. Why are two Staffs used? What are they called? What is said of the Common Scale? How do we distinguish the different Staffs? How many scales are written on one Staff? How many on two Staffs? 6. How is the compass of sound extended still further?

Chapter 11.

LENGTH OF NOTES AND RESTS.

1. Notes .- We have already learned whole and half notes and rests (chap. 4). Such is the

comes necessary to have notes sustaining shorter relations

2. Numerals with stems attached thus-123, &c., sustain the relation of QUARTER NOTES.

Numerals with a hook and a stem attached, thus-123 &c., sustain the relation of Eighth Notes.

Numerals with a stem and two hooks attached

123, &c., sustain the relation of SIXTEENTH 222 Notes.

Three hooks and a stem attached, thus-123, &c., represent THIRTY-SECOND NOTES.

A stem and four hooks attached, thus-123, &c., represent Sixty-Fourth Notes.

comparative length of sounds in music, that it be- | All the above, in addition to the whole and half notes, make seven different kinds of notes.

> RESTS.—Corresponding to the notes are signs of stlence, called RESTS. Whole and half rests have been explained (chap. 4). The rests have the same relations as the notes.

Rests.

Whole.	Half.	Quarter.	Eighth.	16th.	32d.	64th.
w			7	7	777	5335

Observe how they are made—the whole below the line; the half rest above; the quarter, with a hook, to the right, &c.

4. Notes have a relative but no particular length. A tune in 64th notes might with propriety be sung as slow as the same tune in whole notes.

Sing the following lessons in the relations of notes. from left to right; first the whole relations, then the half, &c.; sing the quarter, sixteenth, and other relations in a similar manner.

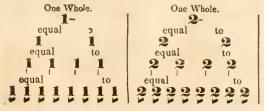
Relations of Notes and Exercises.

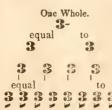
LESSON (1) DO RE MI.

Whole, Half, Quarter and Eighth Relations.

[Play a Major Accompaniment.]

Count Four.





LESSON (2) DO RE MI.

[Play a Major Accompaniment. Count Four.] One Eighth. One Eighth. One Eighth. equal to equal equal equal to

Eighth, Sixteenth, Thirty-Second and Sixty-fourth Relations,

3

LESSON (3). MI FA SOL.

Whole, Half, Quarter and Eighth Relations.

[Play a Major Accompaniment, Count Four.]

One Whole.	One Whole.	One Whole.
equal to	equal to	equal to
equal to	equal to 4 4 4	equal to 5 5 5
equal to	equal to	equal to
3333333	44444444	99999999

LESSON (4). MI, FA, SOL.

Eighth, Sixteenth, Thirty-second and Sixty-fourth Relations.

[Play a Major Accompaniment.]

One	One Eighth.			One Eighth.				One Eighth.				
	3			4				5				
equ				equa	l to				equa			
3	3 =			41	是				2	5		
equ		0	1	equal				ہے	equa		-	
3 3	3	3	1	4	4	長		5	5	5	5	
eqt	ial to			equal	to	-	1.		equal	to		
3 3	3 3 3	3 3	44	44	44	44	5	5	5 5		5	5
				m man gyCrig			1					

LESSON (5). LA, SI, DO.

Whole, Half, Quarter and eighth Relations.

Play a Minor Accompaniment. Count Four.

	[2]	ay a Mino	r Accompai	niment.	Count For	ur.J	
	One Whole.		One	Whole.		One Whole.	
	6 -	1	7	-		8-	
	equal to		equal	te		equal to	
	6 6		7	7		8 8	
	equal to		equal	to		equal to	
G	6 6	6	7 7	7 7	8	8 8 8	
1	equal to	1	equal	to I	'	equal to	
G	6 6 6 6	6 6 7			788	88888	5
		7 7 7		2 2 2			ì

LESSON (6). LA, SI, DO.

8th, 16th 32d and 64th Relations.

[Play a Minor Accompaniment. Count Four.]

		One	Eig	ghth	ì.			One Eighth.				One Eighth.				3.							
		6	qual	to							equ	al	to					ec	qual	to			
		6	1		6					3	7		7					8	1		8		
		e	qual			•			_		equ	al	to	-			0	e	qual	l to		0	
	6		l)	6		6			1		11			1			10	1				110	
		e	qua	10				_	_		equ	al	to					e	qua	l to			6
6	6	6	6	6	6	617	6	7	7	7	-==	7	7	7	7	110	140	NA	1100	011	118	811	1100
1																				1	-		1

Questions.

2. How do you distinguish whole notes? Half notes? Quarter notes? Eighth notes? I6th notes? 32d notes? 64th notes? How do you distinguish the different rests? Describe them. Have notes any particular length?

Chapter 12.

VARIETIES OF MEASURE; USE OF THE DOT.

Varieties of Measure.

- There can be as many varieties in each kind or form of measure as there are different kinds of notes (seven). And as there are six primitive forms or kinds of measure, three common and three of compound, we could have forty-two varieties.
- 2. The fractions at the beginning of music indicate a particular variety of measure. The numerator indicates the kind of measure—Double, Triple, Quadruple, &c. The lower figure, or denominator, indicates the relation of notes taken as primitives.
 - 3. These fractions are called the Signs of the varieties of measure. As

ever a 2 signifies that two half notes fill a measure. A 2 over a four signifies that two quarter notes fill a measure.

Varieties in Common Use.

COMMON TIME.

Uses of the Dot.

- 4. A single dot, immediately succeeding a note, increases its length one half; a dotted half note is equal to three quarters, thus; 2. = 22; a dotted quarter is equal to three eighths, thus; 3. = 333
- 5. A second dot increases the length of the first one half, thus; 4.. is equal to 4444 A double dotted quarter, thus; 3.. is equal to 3333.
 - 6. A third dot adds one half to the second dot.

Questions.

1. How many varieties can we have? 2. What do the figures denote at the beginning of tunes? 3. What are they called? 4. What is the use of the dot? 5 and 6. What is the use of the second and third dots?

Chapter 13.

LESSONS IN DIFFERENT RELATIONS.

Exercises and Tunes.

HALVES (1) AND QUARTERS.

WHOLES (2) AND HALVES.

Wholes (3) AND Halves.

HALVES. (4). OLD HUNDRED.

$$\begin{array}{c} & \text{T. M. } (5) \\ \frac{3}{2} - 3 - 2 - 1 |2 - 2 - 5| \frac{6}{6} - \frac{6}{7} |1 - 4 - 4 - 5| \frac{3}{3} - \frac{3}{4} |2 - 2 - 1| \frac{7}{7} - \frac{1}{7} \\ - \frac{6}{7} |1 - 5 - 4| \frac{3}{3} - \frac{3}{2} |1 - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{7} -$$

BALERMA. (6). C. M.

A dot before a half note makes it equal to three quarters.

QUARTERS (7) AND EIGHTHS.

A dotted quarter note is equal to three eighths.

POETRY OF THE LOOM.

Words by B. Cornwall. (9). Count Three.

Repeat the first with the last.

Let us sing some songs to gether; Now our daily toil is done. No desponding, no repining; Even God's all holy labor

Leisure must by toil be bought; Framed the air, the stars, the sun; Never yet was good accomplished Built our earth on deep foundations; Without labor, without thought. And the spacious world was won.

HAPPY VOICES.

FROM TROUBLE FREE.

$$-2-3$$
 $\stackrel{?}{=}$ 4 5 $\stackrel{?}{=}$ $6-6-6$ 5 $\stackrel{?}{=}$ 4 $\stackrel{?}{=}$ 4 $\stackrel{?}{=}$ 4 $\stackrel{?}{=}$ 1 $\stackrel{?}{=}$ 1 be blessed.

ROUND, (14) IN EIGHT PARTS.

Exercises with Rests.

Varied Measures and Relations. WITHOUT (19) RESTS. 2-1-1-1-1|3-2-1|2-1-7-6|3-5-5|1-1-1-1-1| -3-2-1|5-4-3-2|1 **-1-3-5 4 -4-3**

Exercises with Words.

BLEST (24) MORN.

End. 23-3-4 2-2-3 1-1-3 2-3 3-3-4 2-3-2 1-1-2 1
Hail, thou blest morn! see the great Mediator! Down from the regions of glory descend;

Shepherds go worship the babe in the man-ger: Lo for his guard the bright angels attend.

I WOULD NOT (25) LIVE ALWAY.

I would not live alway, I ask not to stay, Where storm after storm rises o'er the dark way.

The few lucid mornings that dawn on us here, Are enough for life's woes, full enough for its cheer

ARLINGTON

Words with Rests.

JUST AND PURE.

KINDNESS.

PITY.

Blest who with generous pity glows; Who learns to feel for others' woes.

PERSEVERANCE.

Chapter 14.

MUSICAL CHARACTERS; Triplets, Syncopation, Staccato Marks, Leaning and after Notes.

1. A figure 3 placed over any three notes, indicates that they are to be sung in the time of two of the same kind. Such notes are called TRIPLETS.

Example of Triplets. 232 equal to 22 or to 55 same relations. 5 5 same relations.

Syncopated Notes.

2. A long note in the middle of a measure, which receives the accent (instead of the first note in the same measure) is said to be SYNCOPATED. In the following example, the syncopated note is marked ihus: >

EXAMPLE.

Syncopated Measures.

3. By writing two measures in such a manner as to suspend or destroy the regular accent, Synco-PATED MEASURES are formed.

EXAMPLE.

4. All the sounds indicated under the slur, or 2-1-3-2 1-7 67-12 3-54 3 us, should be sung at one syllable, as above marked.

Staccato Marks.

. When certain notes in a piece of music are to be sung short and distinct, STACCATO MARKS are used, thus; ''' or simple dots, thus, ...

EXAMPLE.

ILLUSTRATED.

STACCATO MARKS AND DOUBLE ENDING.

Sing staccato marks distinctly, Now prepare for a repeat

And the double end complete.

6. LEANING NOTES take their time from the notes before which they are placed, and should be gently touched in passing.

EXAMPLE.

ILLUSTRATED.

7 . AFTER NOTES take their time from the notes after which they are placed

EXAMPLE.

$$\frac{2}{4}$$
, $\frac{1-3-2}{4}$, $\frac{1-7}{67}$, $\frac{12}{4}$, $\frac{3-54}{3-2}$, $\frac{11}{11}$

Questions.

1. What effect has a figure 3 over any three notes? What are they called? 2. A syncopated note is what? 3. By syncopated measure you understand what? 5. What is the use of staccato marks ? 6. Of leaning notes what is said? 7. After notes-what about them?

Chapter 15.

CHROMATIC SCALE; Uses of Sharps, Flats, and the Natural; Singing Exercises.

The Diatonic Scale, as we have learned, has five Major Seconds (steps) and two Minor Seconds. (half steps,) as follows :-

Diatonic Scale.

- 2. This scale answers for ordinary purposes: but refined music, and occasional instances in common tunes, give rise to Chromatic Sounds, which divide the whole steps of the Diatonic Scale.
- 3. Chromatic Sounds are indicated in ascending by sharps, made thus; # and in descending by flats, made thus; b Thus we get a scale of minor seconds, which is called the Chromatic Scale.

Chromatic Scale ascending by Sharps.

Sharped sounds end in i (ee).

1 #1 2 *2 3 4 #4 5 #5 6 #6 7 8 Do di re ri mifa fi sol si la li si de

Pronounced.

Do dee ray ree mee fah fee sol see lah lee see de

Chromatic Scale descending by Flats.

Syllables.

Do si se la le sol se fa mi me re ra do

Pronounced.

Do see say lah lay sol say fah mee may ray rah do

The Natural.

Notes are restored to their original sound by a Natural, made thus;

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

(1)

Sing and count Two to each note, slowly.

1- | #1-| 2- | #2-| 3- | 4- | #4-| 5- |
Do di re ri mi fa fi sol

5- | 5#-| 6- | #6-| 7- | 8- | 7- | 8- |
Sol si | 2- | 3- | 3- | 3- |
Sol si | 2- | 3- | 3- |
Sol si | 3-

Sing and count Two, as above.

8-
$$|7-|^{b}7-|6-|^{b}6-|5-|^{#}4-|5-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0-|^{b}0$$

4. The chromatic sounds #2 and b3; #4 and b5; #5 and b6; #6 and b7; though there is a scientific difference which writers on harmony notice and explain, are practically the same.

Examples for Practice.

Flat 3d. (1) Sharp 2d. | | 1 2 b 3 2 | 1 --- | | 3 4 3 #2 | 3 --- |

Sharp Tonics. (2) Sharp 3d.

Sharp 5th. (3) Flat 7 and Sharp 5.

† Teachers will make such use of instruments as they may deem proper; accompanying, playing the separate sounds, or without.

5. The chromatic sounds in more common use, are the ^b3, #4, #5 and ^b7.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

6. Accidentals.—When a sharp, flat, or a natural appears in any part of a piece of music, it is called an Accidental.

Questions.

1. About the Diatonic Scale we have learned what? 2. To what does refined music give rise? Where do chromatic sounds occur? 3. How are they indicated? What scale did we thus get? How do sharped sounds end? How do flatted sounds end? What is the use of the natural? 4. What chromatic sounds are the same? 5. The chromatic sounds in common use are what? 6. What is said of accidentals?

Chapter 16.

MINOR SCALE AND EXERCISES.

1. Any sound of the Diatonic Scale might be taken as a tonic; and thus we could have as many different scales as there are sounds in the scale. And in consequence of the half steps in each scale thus formed being differently related to the tonic, music written in either would be readily distinguished.

2. The scale which makes 6 (la) its fundamental is the most peculiar; and because its first third (from la to do, 6 to 8,) is minor, it is called the Minor Scale.

Most writers consider that in ascending, this scale is made more pathetic by sharping FA and sol; but in descending they are restored, or sung natural.

In reckoning the intervals of the Minor Scale, (5 (la) is called the tonic; 7 (si) the second, 1 (do) the third, &c.

Minor Scale Ascending and Decending.

Note.—Good Minor Music is exquisitely touching, and is well adapted to many of the hymns commonly used. It is a mistake to suppose that it is only suited to mournful subjects. Old Windham is a good specimen.

EXERCISES.

Descending. (2) Count Three.

Exercise (3). Count Four.

EXERCISE (4). Count Four.

6 6 7 7 1-1-7-1-1-7 6 \$ 5 6-11

EXERCISE (5). Count Four.

-3-3-3|2-2-2-2|1-1-1-1

Sing and (6) Count Three.

Sing and (7) Count Two.

Sing and (8) Count Three.

Sing and (9) Count Forr.
-1-3-2-7 1 7 6-1 7 6 5 4 4 3-

WE WEPT. (10) Count Four.

6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 1-1-We hanged our harps upon the wil-lows, in the -2-2-3-3-3-3-3-2-2-1-7midst thereof. We wept, we wept when we remem-6 1 7-7 7 1-2-3-6-6-556-1 bered Zion. We wept, we wept for Zion wept.

4. Minor tunes are distinguished by the last note in the base, or by the melodic feeling of the leading part, which is more or less pathetic or mournful. Minor tunes have 6 (la) for the last note in the Base. The last note of Major tunes is 1 (do.)

BALDWIN. C. M., Minor.

2-3 6 7 1-7 6 5 6 7 1-1 2-2 Alas and did my Saviour bleed, And did my Sovereign -3 3 2-2 1-7 6-1 7 3 6 7 1 die; Would he devote that saered head, for such a worm 76

Questions.

is the most peculiar? What called-and why? What is the difference between the Minor Ascending and Descending Scales. 3. How are intervals reckoned? 4. How are Minor and Major tunes distinguished?

Chapter 17.

DEFINITE PITCH OF SOUNDS; Scales by Letters; different Parts in Music; Compass of Voices; Transpositions of the Scale; seating a school.

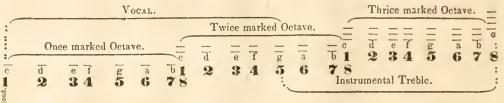
its tonic on some particular sound, of a definite pitch, Position of the scale.

which is called KEY. The Key indicates the ritch 1. How many different scales could we obtain? 2. What of the tonic or do (1) of major tunes, and the tonic. la. (6) of minor tunes.

- 2. By the use of the first seven letters of the alphabet, which are repeated to suit convenience, a series of Fixed Scales are indicated, which are useful for vocal and instrumental purposes. Different seales are represented by large and small letters, and by placing over them one, two, and three marks, &c. These scales are reckoned upward and downward from middle C.
- 3. The natural order of these scales has a half step between E and F and B and C; so that when we take 1 (do) on any C of the fixed scales, the steps and half steps of the diatonic and fixed seales I. Every piece of music is understood to have exactly correspond; and this is called the NATURAL

Natural Order of the Scale by Letters, or Fixed Scales.

ASCENDING, WE HAVE:



DESCENDING FROM MIDDLE TO, WE HAVE:



- 4. According to the sounds of the fixed scales by etters, the sounds on all musical instruments are earned, known and played.
- 5. HUMAN VOICE.—The compass of the human voice required in music, extends from great G to the

wice marked g, including the highest and lowest voices of both sexes, being as above laid down, a part of four octaves, or about three octaves complete. Extraordinary voices go higher and lower.

Parts in Vocal Music.

The ordinary extent of a single voice is about an octave and a half; and to accommodate music to different voices, four parts are usually written. Thus arises the Bass, or Lowest part in music, adapted to male voices only. Next above the Base is the Tenor, designed for male voices only. Next above the Tenor is the Alto, Second, or Counter, adapted to high, thin voices of men—to boys to the age of fourteen, and to the lowest and firmest voices of females. The next, and the highest part is the Soprano, First Treele or Air, adapted to the highest and purest female voices. The idea of changing parts and singing correctly, is entirely out of the question.

Instruments adapted to the different Parts.

7. For the First Treble violins and flutes; the clarinet played soft will do well.

For the second Treble, violins and clarionet. For the Tenor, Tenor viols and clarionet.

For the Base, Bass viols; various other instruments are useful. The Organ is superior to all.

Compass of different Voices.

8. According to the following compass of voices, persons or the teacher can judge what part they can best sing.

The Bass extends from large G to the once marked c. a compass of twelve diatonic degrees:

The Second extends from small g to the twice marked c

g a $b\overline{c}$ \overline{d} $\overline{e}\overline{f}$ \overline{g} \overline{a} $\overline{b}\overline{c}$

The Soprano extends from the once marked c

 $\frac{1}{c} \quad \overline{d} \quad \overline{e} \quad \overline{f} \quad \overline{g} \quad \overline{a} \quad \overline{b} \quad \overline{c} \quad \overline{d} \quad \overline{e} \quad \overline{f} \quad \overline{g}$

Seating a School.

9. A School may be seated as follows—the same arrangement answers well for a choir.

First Treble.

Second Treble.

Tenor.

Bass.

All on a certain part should sit together. Let each one esteem others better than then selves. The best singers are usually willing to sit any where. The more persons know, the less they think of themselves.

Questions.

1. What does every piece of music have? The Key indicates what? 2. How are the sounds of fixed seales represented? How are they represented and marked? 3. What is the natural order of these letters? When do the fixed and diatonic scales agree? How are different octaves represented? 4. How are the sounds on instruments known? 5. How large a compass embraces the extent of vocality in both sexes? 6. The extent of a single voice? How many parts in vocal music? Describe them. 7. What instruments are suited to different parts? 8. What is the compass of different voices? describe. 9. How should the parts be seated? What opinions should the members of a school or choir have of each other? Are good singers particular about seats? What is a sign of increasing knowledge?

Chapter 18.

TRANSPOSITIONS OF THE SCALE.

- Different tunes require that I (do) should be taken on different letters or pitches, in order that all the sounds in the several parts may come within the proper compass of voice.
- Changing the place of 1 (do) to different letters and thus altering the pitch, is called TRANSPOSING the scale. If 1 (do) be taken on any other letter than C, more or less Chromatic Letters† must be introduced, to make the scales compare.
- By sharps the Key is transposed from its natural position into the fifth above, or, which is the same thing, into the fourth below for every successive new Key; because in this way, only one new chromatic letter is necessary in each regular transposition, to make the fixed and diatonic scales correspond. G is a fifth from C‡, and will be the first transposition.
- The following table will now be understood. To persons playing instruments the transpositions are substantially the scales of different Keys. Here the scale of each Key may easily be learned, so as to play any tune in any Key, at sight.

5. Table of Transpositions.

NATURAL KEY OF C.

D E F G A B C

FIRST TRANSPOSITION BY SHARPS.

Key of G; F made sharp introduced.

G A BC D E #FG 1 2 34 5 6 78

† Chromatic letters indicate sounds which divide the whole steps of the fixed seales.

† For practical purposes, no notice is taken of large, small, one marked letters, &c., since the relations and changes in one are necessarily the same in all octaves.

Second Transposition.											
	1	Key of D; Cı	nade sl	narp.							
D	E	≇F.G	Λ	В	₹C D						
1	2	34	•>	6	78						
THIRD TRANSPOSITION.											
Key of A; G made sharp.											
A	В	₩C D	E	‡F	#G A						
1	2	3.1	5	6	78						
	FOURTH TRANSPOSITION.										
	F	Key of G; D	made s	sharp.							
E	#F	 G A	В	₽C	♯D E						
1	2	34	5	6	78						
		FIFTH TRAN	SPOSITI	ON.							
	K	ey of B; A	made	sharp.							
В	#C	♯D E	‡F	₩G	#A B						
1	2	34	5	6	78						
G.	Siv	and seven shar	ns are l	ittle used	and we						

5. Six and seven sharps are little used, and we therefore omit those scales.

The transpositions of the scale by flats are into the fourth above and fifth below.

Table of Transpositions by Flats.

FIRST TRANSPOSITION BY FLATS.

F 1	A B ⁵	C 5	D 6	E J
	SECOND TRA	NSPOSITI	ON.	

Key of Bb; E flat added

Вр	C	D	Ep	F	G	A	B_{p}
1	2	:3	4	5	6	7	8

THIRD TRANSPOSITION.

	Kcy	of Ep; A	oflat inti	roduced.	
Ep	F	G At	B_{2}	C	$D E_{\beta}$
1	2	3 4	5	G	78

FOURTH TRANSPOSITION.

		K	ey of A';	D flat a	dded.	
D	Αb	Bp	C D_p	$\mathbf{E}\mathfrak{p}$	F	G Ab
5			FIFTH TRA	NSPOSITIO	N.	
		K	ev of Db:	G flat a	dded.	

Key of D^b; G flat added.

1 2 34 5 6 7	D ^b	E ^b .	F G ^b 3 4	A ^b 5	В ^b	C D 7 8
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Six and seven flats are little used, and those scales are therefore omitted.

Questions.

1. Different tunes require what? 2. Changing the place of 1 (do) is ealled what? What happens in changing the place of 1 (do) to different letters? 3. Why is the Key transposed into the fifth above or fourth below? 5. What letter is sharped in the first transposition by sharps? On what letter is do? What letters are sharped in the second transposition? On what letter do? In the third? Where do? In the fourth and fifth? (Where do? 6. How is the seale transposed by flats? What chromatic sound appears in the first transposition? On what letter is do? In the second transposition what chromatic letters are used? Where do? Describe the third, fourth and fifth transpositions.

Chapter 19.

THE CHROMATIC SCALE BY LETTERS; Pitch of Tunes; Table of Tonics.

1. Transposing the scale, as we have seen, into different letters, renders it necessary to divide all the whole steps; thus we have by the natural and chromatic sounds, a scale of twelve half steps, which is called the Chromatic Scale. On either of these fixed sounds we can take 1 (do) as a key; hence there are really twelve different keys in music, one of which is when 1 (do) is on C, or in the Natural position.

Chromatic Scale by Letters.

Let this character 0 indicate the sounds.

Ascending from left to right.

Ascending $C \not\equiv C$ $D \not\equiv D$ $E F \not\equiv F$ $G \not\equiv G$ $A \not\equiv A$ $B \not\in S$ ounds.

Sounds. $G \not\equiv G$ $G \not\equiv$

2. It will be seen that #C and D^b are one and the same sound; so of #D and E^b , which are the same; #F and G^b , &c., i.e. we express the same chromatic scale by sharps and flats. Ascending, we read C, C sharp; D, D sharp, &c. Descending, we read C, B; B flat; A, A flat, &c.

On the Pitch of Tunes.

Tuncs always have a tonic, 1 (do) on some natural or chromatic letter, which is indicated at the beginning of the tunc. Thus we say that the Key, tonic, 1, or do, is on G, or A, or B, natural, &c.

Without a knowledge of the transpositions of the scale, a common singer, with a pitch pipe, or any instrument upon which he can get the proper sounds of the letters, can easily get the sound of A, Bb, Eb, &c., which, according as the tune is marked, will be the sound of 1 (do) and from this, the pitch of the other parts will be readily obtained.

Tuning forks give but one sound, usually Λ or C; from either kind the voice can easily run up or down to the pitch or sound of the tonic (do).

The more common Keys are C, D, E^{b} , E, F, G, Λ^{b} , Λ , B^{b} .

4. TEMPERAMENT.—All Instruments are tuned in exact steps and half steps, or nearly so; which is a slight variation from strict correctness. This slightly altering the scale is called TEMPERAMENT, and enables performers to play from any pitch. The ear and vocal organs would become weary by singing always from the same key. Experienced players on stringed instruments can produce correct see as from

any key

TABLE, Illustrating the relative Pitch of all the different Tonics.

5. Any person who may wish to write music, will derive from the following table all the necessary formation in relation to different Keys. The letters on the common staff represent the pitch of 1 (do) then taken on letters with which it corresponds.

Pitch of Tonics Illustrated by the use of the Common Staff.



6. The sharped and flatted tonics are not all laid down, though, from the foregoing instructions, their positions will be at once recognized.

It will be seen that & ___ corresponds to middle c below the old Treble Staff. One (1) & _1_

key of Eb, would be the same sound as Eb on the old Treble Staff, lower line, &c.

Questions.

1. How is the chromatic scale derived? How many keys are there in music? 2. What sound is the same as #C? #D? How do we read the chromatic scale ascending? How descending? 3. What is said of the pitch of tune? How can a person get the pitch of a tune? How from a tuning fork? 4 and 5. What is said about Temperament? 5, 6. Do you understand the table of tonics?

Chapter 20.

DYNAMICS, TERMS, TONES, EXAMPLES.

1. Dynamics as a subject relates definitely to the power of sounds; and teaches the terms peculiar to this department, and the different musical tones.

Dynamical Terms.

2. There are a few dynamical terms, used to express various degrees of force, as follows:—

Pianissimo, very soft.

PIANO, soft.

MEZZO, a middle, or a common degree of loudness.

FORTE, loud.

FORTISSIMO, very loud.

Dynamical Abbreviations.

3. These terms are usually abbreviated as follows:

FORTE, F, or f. PIANO, P, or p.

MEZZO, M, or m.

FORTISSIMO, F.F., or f.

PIANISSIMO, P P, or pp.

Dynamical Tones.

4. A sound beginning p, continuing and ending precisely the same on p, is called an Organ Tone.

EXAMPLE.

We may have a soft, medium or loud organ tone as the case may require, which would be indicated by p, m, or f. We now speak of a single tone of the voice.

A tone commoncing very soft and eading very loud, or any musical sound which increases in loudness as it is produced, is called an INCREASING tone, and is usually marked eres. or crescendo, or

$\mathbf{E}x.$	$la^{\frac{p}{4}}$		_	 1	

A sound which diminishes as it is produced is called a diminishing tone, diminuendo, or is marked thus;

Ex.

. A sound or tone which diminishes from loud to soft immediately is called an explosive tone, or Forzando, fz., marked thus \geq

Ex.
$$f_{\underline{\underline{\underline{l}}}}$$

A sound commencing soft and gradually increasing to loud, then gradually diminishing to soft again, is called a Swelled Tone, marked

The inverted swell is indicated by this charactor, but not often used, ><

The pressure tone is indicated thus,

EXERCISES.

7. Dynamical abbreviations govern until contradicted by some other.

Questions.

1. What do dynamies teach? 2, 3. State the different terms and abbreviations. 4. Describe an organ tone. Deseribe the ereseendo tone. The diminuendo. 5. What is an explosive tone? Describe the swell. 6. The inverted swell. 7. How far do dynamical abbreviations govern?

Chapter 21.

ON CHANTS AND CHANTING.

- L. Chanting, as an occasional exercise for a school, is important; and for Church service, is a most delightful and devotional exercise, though it is less effective to kindle the feelings and rouse the soul, than spirited melody. It deserves an honorable place in church music.
- 2. Perhaps the fewer the rules the better. The music of chants is generally very easy. Common chants confine the music to two strains, of three measures.

GREGORIAN FORM. Chanting note. 1 will run the way of thy 213com-mandments, Chanting note. When thou shalt en-large my heart. (2) GREGORIAN FORM. 3-1 O how love thy law! Representation 1 1 3 all 1 - 1

3. Chanting is reading in musical tones, ALL TOGETHER. The first object of a school or choir is to distinctly pronounce all the syllables, as though there

There is one important difference between singing prose and poetry. In chanting, each one should try to keep with the others. In singing inctrical music, each one should sing as independent as though he were alone; i. e. should keep correct time. In chanting, the last two measures of the first strain, or all but the chanting note, may be sung in time, also the last three measures of the second strain, or all but the chanting note.

Questions.

1, 2. How many strains in common chants? 3. What is the first object? What is the difference between singing the chant and other music?

Chapter 22.

ARTICULATION,

- . Good articulation is a great beauty in singing. Bad articulation results from bad teaching, or a careless enunciation-drawling words together-mumbling over syllables, and leaving many words unfin-
- 2. We copy a few examples from the Vocal School, which, if studied with a view to correct articulation, will afford some aid.

3. Ex. I. "Fix tin ane ternal state." For "Fix'd in an eternal state." Ex. II. "Will I for hell prepair." For "Will I for help repair."

The last example is of a shocking character; and shows how a slight departure from correct pronunciation, is productive of bad sentiment.

Another quite exceptionable case is where shepherds are made to swash their flocks, instead of watching them by night.

Ex. "While shephardz-swash their flocks," &c. For "While shepherds watch their flocks," de, 4. The d in the ends of words is often omitted: Ex. I.

Thus, "His guardian han by day."
For, "His guardian hand by day."

Ex. II.

Thus, "Ho! ye that pan for living stream,
Zan pine away—an—die."

For, "Ho! ye that pant for living streams, And pine away and—die."

Such, to say the least, is a very careless, indolent

manner of singing.

The error of separating it from the word to which it properly belongs, and of joining it to another, is most common and most confusing.

Ex.

Thus, "He by hi zown almighty wor,
Dwil lall your fearz-remove;
Fo revry woun dis precious blough
Da sovereign balm shall prove."

For, "He, by his own almighty word,
Will all your fears remove!
For every wound, his precious blood
A sovereign balm shall prove."

- Many, otherwise excellent singers, render their services of little worth by thus jumbling together the words of a hymn. Cases are not rare, for members of a congregation to have their hymn books open, (and if not sufficiently acquainted with music to keep the time of the tune,) yet be none the wiser as to what line or word the choir are singing. By the interludes, they will perhaps distinguish the verses. Such music, it is true, may be PRETTY NOISE, but quite unsuitable to be substituted for the praises of a christian church.
- 6. The v is torn from the word to which it be-

Thus, "Blessed comforter come down, And lie van moo vin me."

For, "Bless'd comforter come down, And live and move in me."

7. Error on the y.—The principal error in singing this element, is, that of not beginning it sep-

arately, rather permitting the voice without an articulation of a previous element, to slide into it from another word.

Thus, "O turnye, O turnye."
For, "O, turn, ye, O, turn, ye!"

It is a kind of tempter to mispronounce other words, because the voice easily slides into it.

Thus, "And bidz-our longing appetites," For, "And bids our longing appetites."

The error on w consists in letting the voice slide into it, as in some cases, from a previous element.

Thus, "In ooworlz above, an ooworlz below."

For, "In worlds above and worlds below."

No.—This is purely a nasal sound. Song, sing, ring, wrong, throng, king, writing, prolong. The same element is indicated by N, as in think, ink, sunk. Upon this element there is a very frequent and a very disagreeable mistake; viz., that of prolonging it instead of the tonic element which is as follows:

This error is exceedingly unpleasant.

The man who "talks through his nose," is a kind of an anomaly, affording a theme of sport to all; but when this nasal sound is prolonged in the sanetnary, or on any occasion of entertainment in vocal music, the offensive impropriety produces a worthy disgust. There is little danger of its being articulated with too much force; but it should be given quick, and not prolonged.

ERRORS ON T.—Two general errors occur in singing this element, at almost every line of a hymn. The first, that of not articulating it with sufficient force, is almost universal; the second, that of separating it from the word to which it belongs, is very common.

Ex. I.

Thus, "His paths, I cannaw trace."
or, "I cannot race."
For, "I cannot trace."

Ex. II.

Thus, "When will thy love the res tree veal,"

For, " " " " the rest reveal."

Ex. III.

Thus, "And reaches to the utmos ky."
For, " " " utmost sky."

Also, hose, for hosts, &c.

Common Errors on s, (with corrections, &c.)—The nature of this element is such as to render it exceedingly disagreeable. Hence, the "hiss," when anything is said of a disgusting nature. It is well known, that an instrument, played several consecutive octaves above the part it accompanies, is always productive of a bad effect; unless there are other instruments sufficient to render the mixture agreeable. For this reason, the twelfth in the organ, which is tuned twelve notes above the principal, and the fifteenth, which is tuned still higher, would be an intolerable accompaniment, without the diapasons and principal.

When violins and other instruments are used in a common church choir, if played above the part which they accompany, a very little philosophy will show, that the effect must be, as it always is, bad.† But an instrument played on an exceeding high key, and at the same time quite discordantly, it must be seen, would only render the effect still more disagreeable.

This is all true of the element indicated by the letter s. It is produced principally by the vibrations of the teeth—is of a pitch considerably higher than any vocal musical sound, and probably never in the key of any thing which is sung. Hence, the shorter the articulation of this element, the better.

When the element is articulated, the breath should rather be held back, and not let off through the teeth like steam from a safety valve, nor prolonged like the hollow whistle of the wind, through the shattered remains of a forsaken castle. No less dissonant with the feeling which it is to be expected good music will inspire, or agreeable to the ear, is the uncouth, untasteful prolongation of this element.

It is often badly given in the middle and at the ends of words, and almost universally wrong, when it ends and commences the next.

† There is no general rule without some exception.

Ex. I. "In Is—rael's—God we -trus—t."

For, "In Israel's God we trust."

Ex. II.

"S-alvash—un O the joyful s-ound."
For, "Salvation! O the joyful sound."

Ex. III.

"And plentious-iz-iz gras." For, "And plenteous is his grace."

Ex. IV.

"Ev'n crosses fro miz zovereign han."
For, "Ev'n crosses from his sovereign hand."

12. Error on Sh.—Many of the remarks on the element indicated by s, are applicable to this; though the error in the present case is not so offensive: the key of the element being at least an octave below that of s.

It is crroneously prolonged at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of words.

Ex. I.

"For thy sh—ame thou sh—alt have double."
For, "For thy sha—me thou sha—lt have double."
Ex. 11.

"Some fresh—memorials of thy grace." For, "Some fre—sh memorials of thy grace."

Ex. III.

"Hath joys substanti—al and sincere."
For, "Hath joys substantial and sincere."

It becomes very disagreeable, when made thus prominent. The hiss is an expression of disgust and contempt; and were there no other reason, this would be sufficient to forbid its being prolonged in singing, side the least prolongation of it more than is necessary for a distinct articulation, is productive of a feeling similar in its nature to that which induces the hiss. The nusn is allied to the hiss; not however being so strong in character. We feel imposed on when we are hissed. We are constrained to a forced obedience, rather contrary to our wishes and dissonant with our feelings, when we are hushed. Nor ean we rid ourselves of impressions similar in nature, though less in degree, whon either of these elements is prolonged beyond what we feel to be a necessary articulation.

13. Error on H.—Mistakes in giving this element are very frequent. The error consists in omitting the element entirely, which serves very much to obscure the sense.

Ex. "Call, while may be foun
Doh see-kim while's near
Serv-im wi-thall thy art-an mine
Dan worshi-pim with fear."

For, "Call while he may be found, Oh, seek him while he's near; Serve him with all thy heart and mind, And worship him with fear."

14. Two rules may be given as the result of the examination.

First, in regard to the tonics.

RULE.—The radical of the mixed and the pure tonic elements only should be prolonged.

RULE SECOND.—The subtonics and atonics should be forcibly given or articulated but not prolonged.

A general rule in regard to all the elements, may be briefly stated in the language of another.

"Always articulate with such energy, deliberateness and accuracy, that every sound of the voice may be fully and exactly formed, distinctly heard and perfectly understood."

Taking breath.

Never take breath in the middle of a word. Always endeavor to breathe all out before any more is taken in; or, keep a constant supply of fresh air in the lungs.

Taking breath eight times in a common or long metre hymn, is amply sufficient, if the voice has been rightly developed.

Questions,

1. What is said about articulation? 3. How does a bad pronunciation affect the sense? How is d mispronounced? 6. What is said of v? 7. What is the error in singing y? 3. What is said of the w? 9. How is ng mispronounced? 10. What errors occur in pronouncing t? 11. Sum up what is said about s. 12. Specify the errors in singing sh. 13. What is said about h? 14. What two important rules are given? 15. What should be observed in taking breath?

Chapter 23.

ARRANGEMENT OF MUSIC for the different Parts: the Bass; Solo Singing; Duets; Quartets and Chorus Singing.

- 1. Music for a particular part is usually arranged on a single staff; and as most tunes are written for four parts, four staffs are necessarily required for common, and, indeed, for nearly all sacred, and for much of secular music.
- 2. For the Base and Tenor, the Base staff is used. For the Alto and Soprano, the Treble staff is used. The arrangement of the parts are as we should think their relative positions would require. The Base first; Tenor next above; the Alto next above the Tenor; the Soprano above the Λlto.
- 3. A character called a Brace, placed at the beginning of a tune, unites the staffs, and shows how many parts are sung together, or at the same time.

Representation of the Parts.

1st Treble or Soprano; for the highest voices.
2d do. Alto or Counter, low female and boys do.
Tenor, for high male voices.

Bass, for low male voices.

A. Voices adapted to particular parts should always sing on those parts. A Second singer should not change to the First Treble, nor a First Treble singer to the Second Treble. A Jack at all trades, who is, consequently, good at none, is always changing. Tenor and Base singers should not attempt to sing the First Treble. From the fact that they are unable to do it, arises bad harmony, false progressions, and forbidden chords. Let a person find out in the first place what part his voice is adapted to sing, then pay due attention, and make suitable efforts to cultivate a good taste, and duly exercise his voice in the compass of his appropriate part

To become a good solo singer requires private instruction, or such observation and practice as but few enjoy. A solo passage should so be sung, i. e. by one voice.

A DUET (for two voices) should be sung by only two voices, and not by a semi-chorns of a half dozen. But when impracticable, the next best plan must be adopted. In a solo or duet, no other person should "hum," or make the least noise.

A Trio (for three voices) should be sung by three voices. A QUARTET, by four voices.

- 6. Confidence. Persons can acquire confidence by practice; and a singer in the high-way of improvement, should not stop short of an acquired ability to perform all that may be expected of him.
- 7. CHORUS SINGING is when all together unite in all the parts, or in unison on one part "to swell th' exalted theme," in songs of praise, in words like the following:
 - "Salvation! O the joyful sound."

Then let every voice join in notes sublime. It is music when, at the extent of the voice, hundreds lift the joyful anthem, "Glory be to God on high." It is music when the softest notes of nature's melody die away upon the ear.

1. How is music arranged? How many staffs? 2. How do the parts succeed each other? 3. What shows how many parts are performed together? 4. What is said of voices adapted to particular parts? What arises from changing parts in singing? 5. How can one become a good solo singer? How should solo passages be sung? What is said of humming while others are singing? What is said of a trio? 6. How is confidence acquired? 7. What is said of chorus singing?

Chapter 24.

READING MUSIC FROM FIVE LINES.

1. We will now sum up in a few words such further instructions as will enable the pupil to read music in "round notes" from a staff of five lines.



The Rests are as we have explained them, and so are all the musical characters.

2. Letters are applied to the Treble and Bass Staffs, as follows:



A Staff, as above, consists of five lines, on which, and on the spaces between which, the notes are written. The relations of the letters are the same as we have explained them. [See chap. 17 and 18.]

The place of (1) do.

When there are no flats or sharps at the beginning of a tune, do (1) is always on C-the added line below the Treble staff and second space on the Base staff. Lines and spaces are counted upward.

The scale is transposed the same as we have explained it. [See chap. 18.]

The Signatures.

. Different transpositions are marked at the beginning of tunes, by one, two, three and four flats or sharps according to the number of chromatic letters. [See chap. 18, art. 2.] Hence arise the signatures. If there is one sharp at the beginning of a tune, we say the signature is one sharp, do on G; if there are allvses theory so as to make practice more casy.

two flats, we say the signature is two flats, do on Bb. &c.

Rules to find do (1) on both Staffs, Base and Treble.

SHARPS.

When the Signature is One Sharp, do is on G " Two sharps, " " D "Three " 66 66 A "Four " ST 44 33 " Five " " "R

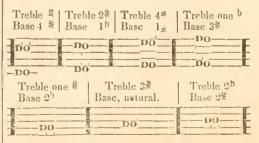
FLATS.

When the Signature is One Flat, do is on F " Two flats. "Three " a a FD ac as Ab " Four " Five " " " Db

7. The learner must not suppose that there are as many ways of applying the syllables to the staff as there are signatures. There can be but seven different ways of writing the scale on five lines.

The following synopsis shows what signatures signify substantially the same thing, or when do (1) is on the same place on the staff.

Synopsis of Signatures,



Let this synopsis be perfectly committed. It an-

Reading Music.

To read music in the common way, it is necessary, first to determine the clell; then the signatire, and find the place of Do on the staff. Each line and space being a degree, the syllables will be applied to the notes as follow:



. Thus in all the Keys and on the Bass staff, find on what letter do (1) comes, then read the degrees of the staff ascending, do, re, mi, &c., and descending from the tonic read the degrees, do, si, la, &c. When notes ascend or descend regularly, it is easy to apply the syllables, after having found the key. When they skip about, they must be learned and the name of the proper syllable applied to them, by counting the degrees.

Note.-Herein consists the difficulty of reading music the usual way. To become perfectly familiar with all the keys, so as to read at sight, is equal in mental labor to the toil of acquiring a good knowledge of the Latin language. Hence it must decide the question, and with them we leave it.

is an humbling fact, that not more than one in fifty of all the common singers in the United States, who have been to school a half dozen or more quarters, and have occupied a seat, it may be, in a choir as many years, can read at sight the most simple music in all keys! This is positively true. To any one who may deny it, do no more than to open a common singing book, and let such an individual prove the incorrectness of this statement by reading a dozen (!) tunes, one or more in each key. Discussion on this point is useless-facts speak louder. Not to say which is best, but in this respect the difference between the two systems of notation is very

The new system, by a short direct rail road, brings the learner at once into the heart of the musical field, where, from a gentle elevation (vocal practice) he can overlook the surrounding beauties, and satiate his enraptured imagination at one view.

The common notation jolts the weary traveller (pupil) over log bridges, up and down hills, by a route so much like a labyrinth (learning to apply syllables to notes) that no one (learner) knows whence he came or whither he is going, except for his guide (singing master). On his arrival at the musical field he is placed down in one corner (natural key of one cleff). Having surveyed all this key, walled in by the peculiar application of syllables, affords, he is dependent on his guide to lead him on another labyrinth route, and at last arrives at another corner of the field (key of G). Thus every successive key costs the poor traveller (pupil) a toilsome journey. Nor is it strange that he should be at a loss, after consuming much time and strength, to get a peep into all the keys, to remember what he saw in the first corner he visited.

This is positively and solemnly a true representation of the manner in which music has to the present time been taught and learne l. Theory and practice multiply difficulties.

But in the system here presented, one key being learned, the whole secret is revealed. To learn music this way is pleasure, and once learned, how can it be forgotten? No more could the bystanders forget how to make an egg stand on one cud, after seeing Franklin do it the first time. True, the public

Keeping Time.

Singing and keeping correct time depend on an accurate and familiar knowledge of the different kinds of notes rhythmically considered, and a familiar acquaintance with the application of syllables in different keys.

Questions.

1. What instructions are to be summed up in the 24th chapter? How many notes? What is the form of each? What of the rests? 2. How many staffs? How are letters applied to the Treble staff? How to the Bass staff? 3. How many lines make a staff? Where are the notes written? 4. When is (1) do on c? How are lines and spaces counted? 5. How are Transpositions marked? What called? 6. Where is 1 (do) when there is one sharp? Two sharps? Three and four sharps? What signature has F? Bo? Eb? Ab? Db? 7. How many ways of applying the scale to the staff? What are the signatures of I (do) on the third space? On the fourth line? On the first line? On the first space? On the second line? On the second space? On the middle line? 8. What is necessary to read music? What are the lines and spaces called? 9. How are the notes called ascending from the tonic? When notes skip about how must we learn them? What is said in article 10?

ONE LINE PSALMIST

DAY AND BEAL'S SIGHT SINGING METHOD.

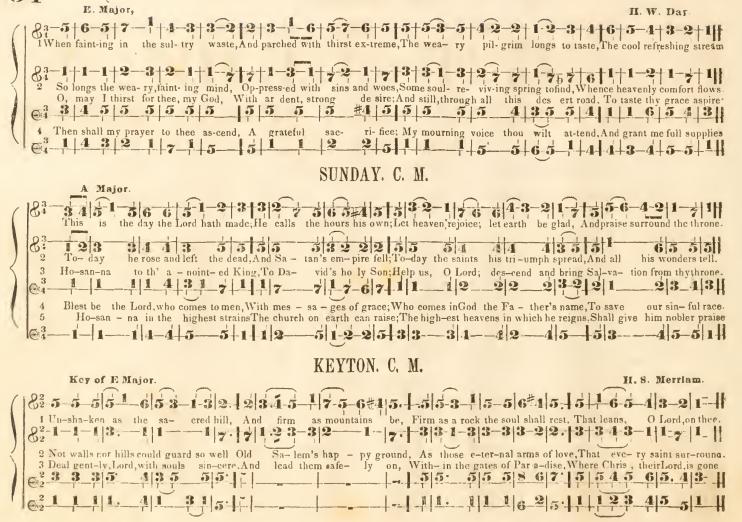
BY E. W. DAY, A. M.

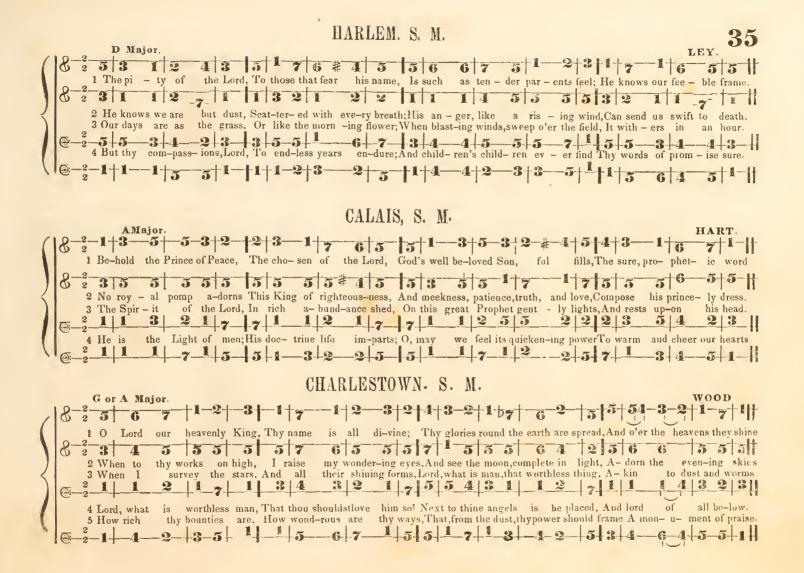
Editor of Day and Beal's Sight Singing Books, of the Journal of Music, Author of the "Vocal School" and various other works,

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1849, by H. W. DAY and R. F. BEAL, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

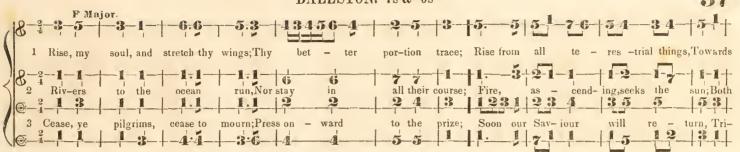
NEW HUNDRED.

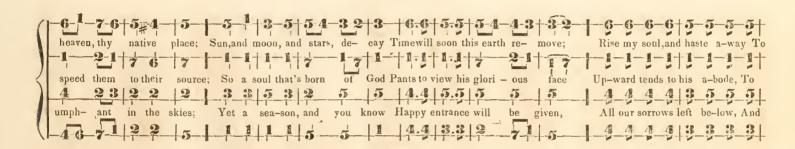
1 Come, O my soul, in sa-cred lays At-tempt thy great Cre - a - tor's praise: But, O, what tongue can speak his fame? What verse can reach the lof - ty thom? 1 Come, O my soul, in sa-cred lays At-tempt thy great Cre - a - tor's praise: But, O, what tongue can speak his fame? What verse can reach the lof - ty thom? 2 2 5 6 5 1 5 5 1 7 1 1 1 7 1 5 6 5 5 5 1 1 7 1 1 6 1 6 6 5 5 5 5 1 1 7 1 1 6 1 6 6 5 5 5 1 1 7 1 1 6 1 6 6 5 5 5 1 1 7 1 1 7 1 1 7 1
1 Come, O my soul, in sa-cred lays At-tempt thy great Cre - a - tor's praise: But, O, what tongue can speak his fame? What verse can reach the lof - ty thome?
Delay soul, in savered lays. Attempt thy great the sales. But, 0, what tongue can speak his fame? What verse can reach the for sty theme?
▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗▗
2 Enthroned a - mid the radiant spheres, He glo - ry like a gar-ment wears; To form a robe of light di - vine. Ten thousand suns a - round him shine. 3 In all our Ma-ker's grand de-signs, Al-might-y power, with wis-doin, shines; His works, thro' all this wondrous frame, De-clare the glo - ry of his name.
3 In all our Ma-ker's grand de-signs, Al-might-y power, with wis-doin, shines; His works, thro' all this wondrous frame, De-clare the glo-ry of his name.
2 3 4 4 3 5 4 3 2 5 5 5 5 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 2 2 1 1 1 1 4 3 2 3 1
4 Raised on de - vo - tion's lof - ty wing, Do thou, my soul, his glo - ries sing; And let his praise em-ploy thy tongue Till listen-ing worlds shall join the song.
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
OLD HUNDRED.
G or A major. Martin Luther.
8 ⁻² -1+1-7 6-5+1-2+3+3+3-3+2-1+4-3+2+1+2-3+2-1+6-7+1+5+3-1+2-4+32+1+1
1 Be thou, O God, ex-alt-ed high, And as thy glo - ry fills the sky, So let it be on earth display'd, Till thou art here, as there, obeyed.
) 8-2-3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
) = 2 1 3 2 1 1 1 7 1 1 1 5 54 3 6 5 5 3 5 5 5 1 1 4 3 3 5 1 7 6 1 7 1 1
7
Be thou, O God, ex-alt-ed high, And as thy glo-ry fills the sky, So let it be on earth display'd, Till thou art here, as there, obeyed.
2 1 1 5 6 3 6 5 1 1 1 1 1 5 6 4 1 5 6 5 1 5 3 4 5 1 1 1 6 5 2 3 4 5 1 1













A or C Major. Lively.

A or C Major. Lively.

1 Let all the earth their voic - es raise,

To sing the choicest psalm of praise,

To sing and bless Je-ho vah' name: His

2 He fram-ed the globe: he built the sky,

He made the shining worlds on high, And reigns complete in glo - ry there; His

2 Gome, the great day, the glorious bour,

When carth shall feel his sav - ing pow - er,

And bar-ba-rous nations fear his name: Then

His wonders to show, And all his saving works pro - claim. the nabeams are maj - esty and fight; His beau-ties how di - vinebright, His temple, how di- vine- ly fair. shall the race The beauties of his ha -And in his courts his grace pro - claim. men con - fess ness. na- tions show, And all his saving works proclaim. heath-on know, His wonders to the beams are His beauties how vine- ly bright, His temple, how divinely fair. shall the race of men confess The beauties of li- ness, And in his courts his grace proclaim.

DOWE. S. M.

D. Minor. Do on F.

| Columbia | Do on F. |

A or Bb Major.

Chapple.

A or Bb Major.

Ho - li - ness, Ho - li - ness, Ho - li - ness be- com- eth thy house, Ho - li - ness be- com- eth thy house, Ho - li - ness, Ho - l





JERUSALEM C. M.





MONTEREY, C. M.

A Major.

J. Perkins. Ct.

3-3-5-4-3 2-1 | 5-6-7 | 1+5 | 3-2-1-7 | 6-4 | 5 | 5 | 6-6-6-5 | 5-6-7 | 1-2-3-4 | 5+3 | 6-2 | 1-2-7 | 1 | 1 |

Still on the Lord thy bur-den roll, Nor let a care remain; His mighty arm shall bear thy soul, His mighty arm shall bear thy soul And all thy griefs sustain.

FRANKVILLE. C. M.

G Major. From Ohio. 1 God is a spir - it, just and wise; He sees our in -most mind; In vain to heaven we raise our cries, And leave our hearts be-hind. Nothing but truth before his throne With honor can appear; The painted hypocrites are known Whate'er the guise they wear.

Their lifted eyes salute the skies, Their bending knees the ground; But God ab-hors the sac-rifice Where not the heart is found.

Lord, search my thoughts, and try my wavs, And make my soul sincere; Then shall I stand before thy face, And find ac-cep-tance there.

Dim.

Cres.

Gaster.

F.

Light me through the gloomy way;

Break the shadows,

Break the shadows,

Break the shadows,

Ush -er in e - ter - nal day;

To thy praise at-tune my lyre:

Then, triumphant,

Then, tri-umph-ant,

Then, tri-umph-an

CRAIS. 7s.

A or G Major.

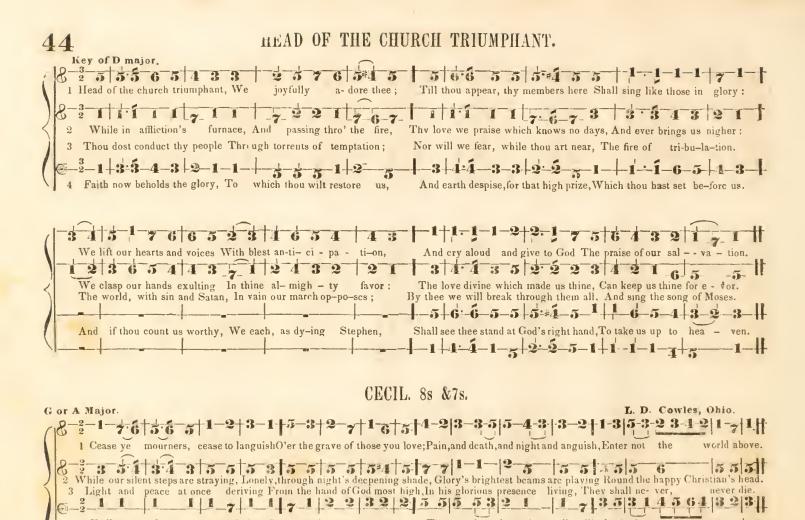
Hyde. Arr.

1 High, in yonder realms of light, Dwell the raptured saints above, Far be-yond our fee-ble sight, Happy in Im-manuel's love.

2 Pilgrims in this valc of tears, Once they knew like us below, Gloomy doubts, distressing fears, Happy spirits, ye are fled Where no grief can entrance find, Lulled to rest the aching head, Soothed the an-guish of the mind.

3 Happy spirits, ye are fled Where no grief can entrance find, Lulled to rest the aching head, Soothed the an-guish of the mind.

4 'Mid the chorus of the skies, 'Mid th' an-gelic lyres above, Hark! their songs melodious rise—Songs of praise to Jesus' love.



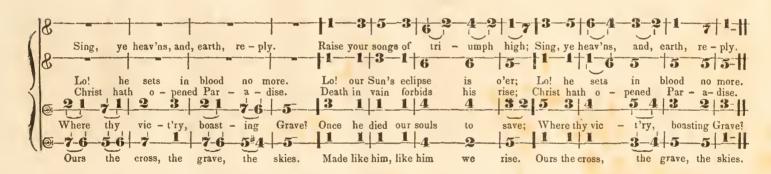
plea-sure, pain excluding, Sickness, there, no more can come; There no fear of woe, in-truding, Sheds o'er heaven a moments gloom.

Key of G major.

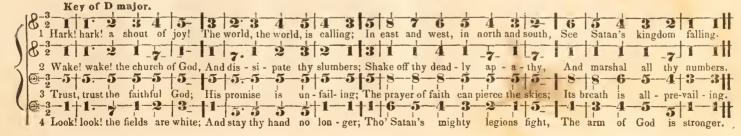
8-1-1-1-3-2-1+2-3-2-2+4-|-3-3-3-5-4-3+4-3-2-1+15-6-5-7-1-6-6-6-7-1-1-7+ Shout the glad tidings, ex-ult-ing - ly sing, Je - ru-sa-lem triumphs, Mes-si - ah is King. Zi-on! the mar-vel-lous sto-ry be tel-ling, $8-\frac{1}{5}\begin{vmatrix}4-4-2-3-1-3\end{vmatrix}2-2-2-2+5\begin{vmatrix}-5-6-3-5-4-2-3\end{vmatrix}4-5-2-4-3\begin{vmatrix}1-2-b-3-3-3-3-2-1\end{vmatrix}2-2-2-2+\frac{1}{5}$ The Son of the Highest, how lowly his birth! The brightest archangel in glo-ry excell-ing, He stoops to redeem thee, he reigns upon earth. $8-\frac{1}{5}\begin{vmatrix}1-1-2-1-5-1\end{vmatrix}-\frac{1}{5}-1-\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1$ And sweet let the gladsome ho-san -na arise; Ye angels the full hal - le - lu-jah be singing. One chorus resound thro' the earth and the skies. C. P. M. ELBONA. Key of Bb major. Moderate & firm. privilege most sweet, For he will hear my prayer; O, blessed be the hand that gave, Still blessed when it takes; Perfect and true are all his ways, Whom heaven adores and death obeys Blessed be he who smites to save, Who heals the heart he broaks:





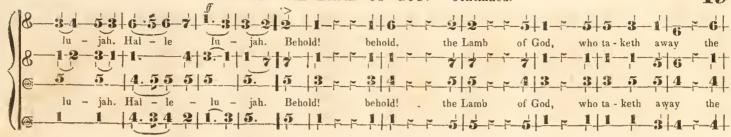


ROOM. 6's 7's & 8.



BEHOLD THE LAMB OF GOD!





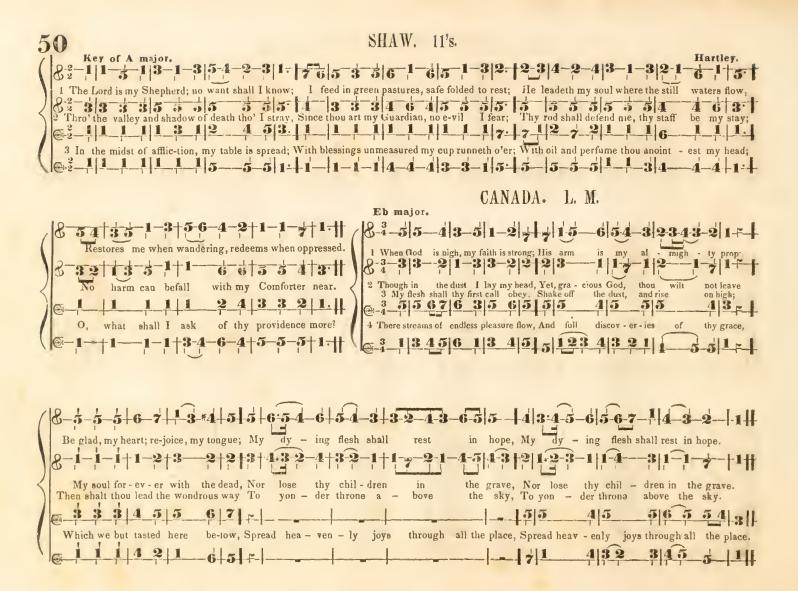
JULY. C. M

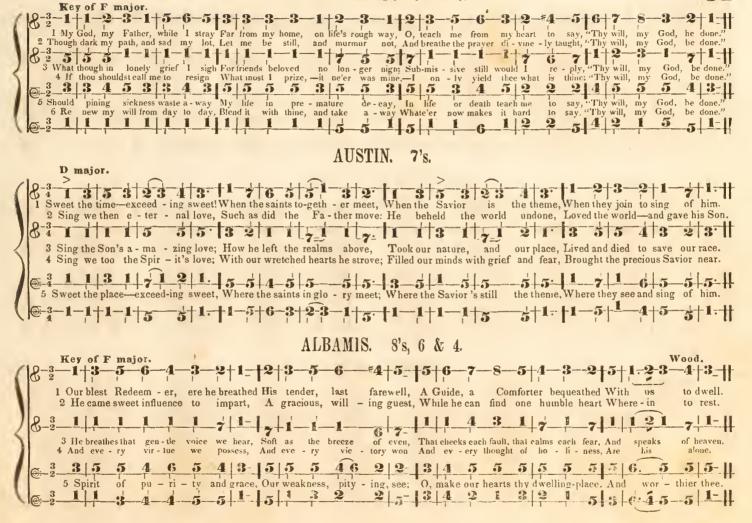


throne; Ten thou sand thousand are their tongues, Ten thousand thousand are their tongues, But all their joys are one.

Thus: "Worthy the Lamb," our lips re ply, "Worthy the Lamb," our lips re ply, "Worthy the Lamb," our lips re ply, "For he was slain for us." can give, And blessings, more than we can give, And blessings, more than we seas, con spire to lift thy glo ries high, Conspire to lift thy glo ries high, And speak thy endless praise.

The seas, con spire to lift thy glo ries high, Conspire to lift thy glo ries high, And speak thy endless praise.







F major.

W. W. Partridge.

1 Ye servants of God, Your Master proclaim, And publish abroad His wonderful Name; The name all vic - to - rious of Je - sus extol;

2 God ruleth on high, Almighty to save; And still he is nigh, His presence we have: The great congre - ga - tion His triumph shall sing,

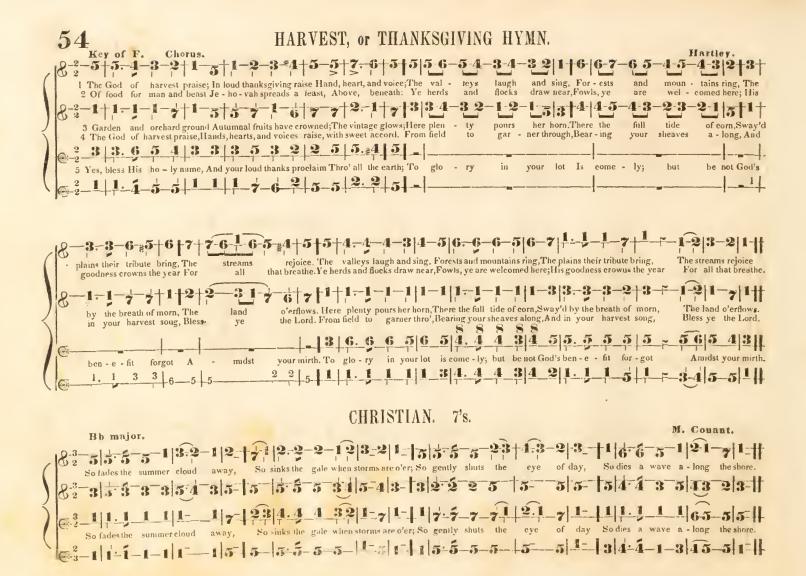
3 Salvation to God, Who sits on the throne—Let us all cry aloud, And honor the Son: Our Je - sus - 's praises The angels proclaim;

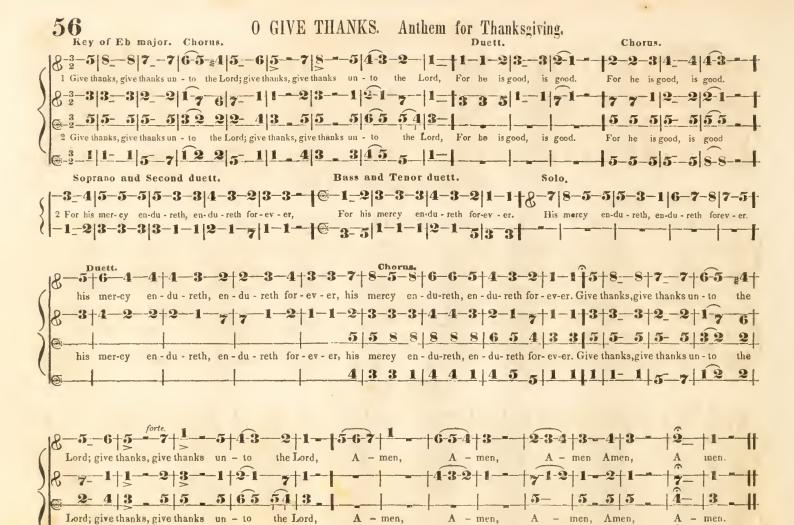
3 Salvation to God, Who sits on the throne—Let us all cry aloud, And honor the Son: Our Je - sus - 's praises The angels proclaim;

SEYMORE. H. M.









G major.

H. S. Merriam.

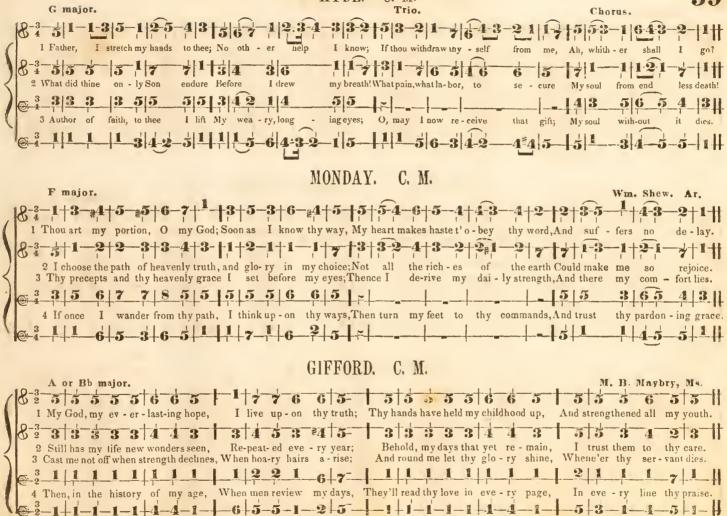
DEHY. L. M.

WEBSTER. L. M.









Eb Major.

```
sooner far Let evening blush to own a star; He sheds the beams of light di-vine O'er this benighted soul of mine.
    Ashamed of Je - sus! that dear Friend, On whom my hopes of heaven depend! No! when I blush, be this my sname, That I no more revere his name.
```

MARSHAL. L. M. Funeral Occasion.

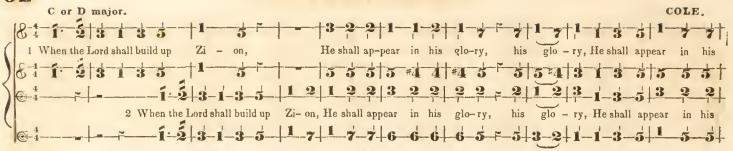
F. Major. Gently. M. Conant, N. Y. 2 1s there no kind, no healing art, To soothe the anguish of the heart? Spi-rit of grace, be ev - er nigh: Thy comforts are not made to

HILLSBURGH. L. M.

N. P. Bassett.

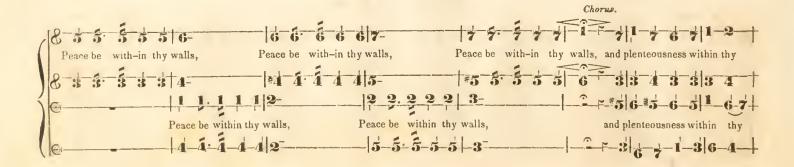
Bb major. 3 5 3 5 1 6 5 \$ 1 5 1 5 3 1 6 7 1 5 1 3 3 1 5 1 3 2 2 2 3 1 6 2 1 1 The praise of Zi - on waits for thee, My God, and praise hecomes thy house: There shall thy saints thy glo - ry see, And there perform their pub-lic vows. 2 O thou, whose mer-ey bends the skies To save when hum-ble sin-ners pray;
3 Against my will my sins pre-vail, But grace shall purge a - way their stain;
The blood of Christ will nev-er fail To wash my garments white a - gain. 4 Blest is the man whom thou shalt choose, And give him kind ac cess to thee; Give him a place with in thy house, To taste thy love di - vine - ly free.

FRIDAY. 8s & 7s.

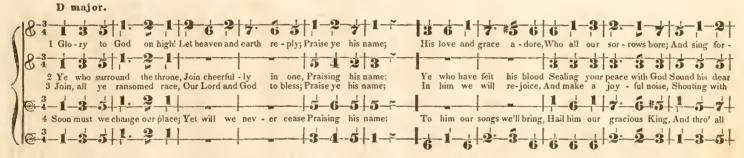


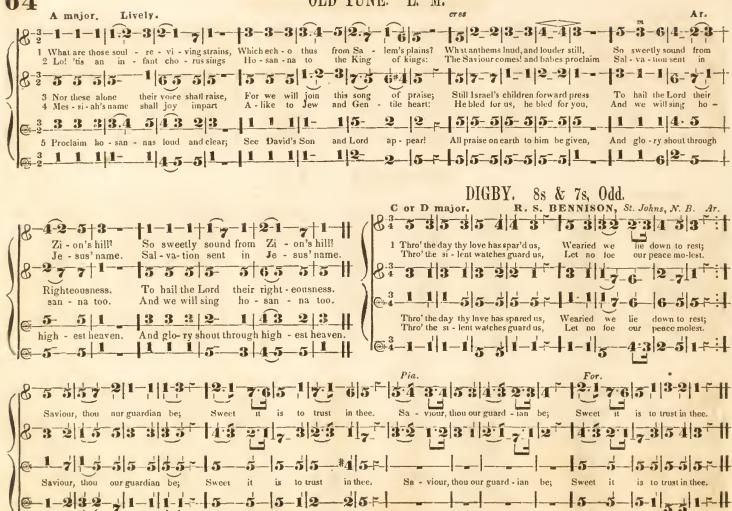
Single voices, slowly.

| Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowly. | Single voices, slowl

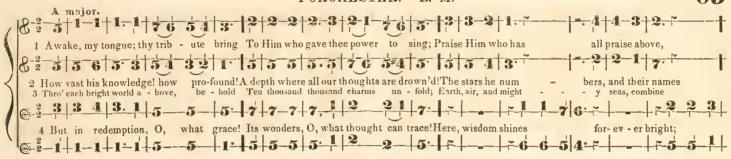


BERMONDSEY, 6s & 4s.

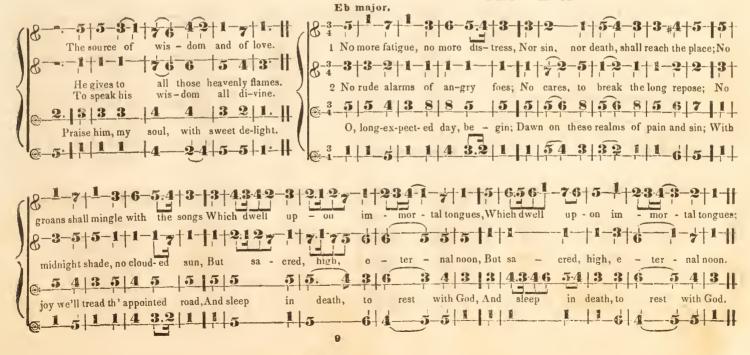


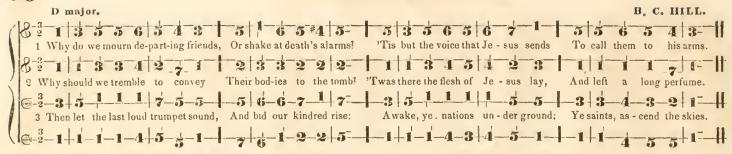


"These last three notes may be sung an octave below



SURRY, L. M.





THE LORD IS KING. Anthem.



ZION. C. M. Double.

D major.

Soli.	Chorus.	COLE.			
Soli.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Cole.		
Soli.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.		
Soli.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.		
Soli.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.		
Soli.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.		
Soli.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.		
Soli.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.	
Soli.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.	
Soli.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.	
Soli.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.
Soli.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.	Chorus.	

chorus.

soli.

soli.

soli.

soli.

soli.

soli.

chorus.

soli.

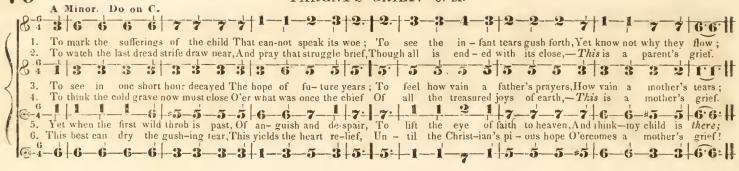
soli.
soli.
soli.
soli.
soli.
soli.
sol



HOLMES. 8s & 7s. COOK, Ms. D major. 8-3 5 5 5 3 3 3 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 3 2 5 5 5 3 3 3 3 1 2 4 3 5 1 7 1-1

1 We have met in peace to-geth-er In this house of God a - gain; Constant friends have led us hith-er, Here to chant the sol-emn strain,

8-3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 7 1 2 1 1 7 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 2 5 1 4 3 2 3-1 2 We have met, and Time is fly-ing; We shall part, and still his wing, Sweeping o'er the dead and dy-ing, Will the change-ful seasons bring: Let us, while our hearts are lightest, In our fresh and ear - ly years, Turn to Him whose smile is brightest, And whose grace will calm our fears. There, 'midst day-beams round him playing, We our Father's face shall see, And shall hear him gen - tly say-ing, "Lit - tle chil-dren come to me." 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-3-3-4-2-5-5-1-1



DANTON. C. M.



BOYLSTON HALL. S. M.

Hartley.

| Continue of the foregave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And of the made his vengcance known. When they a bused his grace.
| Continue of the foregave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And of the made his vengcance known. When they a bused his grace.
| Continue of the foregave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And of the made his vengcance known. When they a bused his grace.
| Continue of the foregave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And of the made his vengcance known. When they a bused his grace.
| Continue of the foregave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And of the made his vengcance known. When they a bused his grace.
| Continue of the foregave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And of the made his vengcance known. When they a bused his grace.
| Continue of the foregave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And of the made his vengcance known. When they a bused his grace.
| Continue of the foregave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And of the made his vengcance known. When they a bused his grace.
| Continue of the foregave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And of the made his vengcance known. When they a bused his grace.
| Continue of the foregave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And of the made his vengcance known. When they a bused his grace.
| Continue of the foregave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And of the made his vengcance known. When they a bused his grace.
| Continue of the foregave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And of the made his vengcance known. When they a bused his grace.
| Continue of the foregave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And of the made his vengcance known. When they a bused his grace.

"It is fin-ished!" "It is fin-ished!" Hear the dy-ing Sa-viour cry. "It is fin-ished!" "It is fin-ished!" Saints, the dy-ing words re-cord. "It is fin-ished!" "It is finished!" Saints, the dy-ing words re-cord. "It is fin-ished!" "It is finished!" Saints, the dy-ing words re-cord. "It is fin-ished!" "It is finished!" Saints, the dy-ing words re-cord. "It is fin-ished!" "It is finished!" Saints, the dy-ing words re-cord. "It is fin-ished!" "It is finished!" Saints, the dy-ing words re-cord. "It is fin-ished!" "It is finished!" Saints, the dy-ing words re-cord. "It is fin-ished!" "It is finished!" Saints, the dy-ing words re-cord. "It is fin-ished!" "It is finished!" Saints, the dy-ing words re-cord.

E major.

Wood.

2-1 | 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 | 5 - 5 | 1 - 5 | 5 |

When I can read my ti-tle clear To man - sions

2-1 | 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 | 5 - 5 | 1 - 3 |

Should earth a - gainst my soul en - gage, And fier - y

Let cares, like a wild del-uge, come, And storms of

4 There shall I bathe my wea-ry soul In seas of

2 1 1 2 3 4 5 5 1 1 3 4 3

WHEN I CAN READ MY TITLE.

D major. Moderately. Soli.

Chorus.

Soli.

| Chorus. | Soli. | Chorus. | Soli. | Chorus. | Soli. | Chorus. | Soli. | Chorus. | Soli. | Chorus. | Soli. | Chorus. | Soli. | Chorus. | Soli. | Chorus. | Soli. | Chorus. | Soli. | S

THE PASTOR'S BENEFIT. C.P. M. +

C major. Slowly with expression. Words by a young Lady in Hopkinton, Ms.

| C major. Slowly with expression. Words by a young Lady in Hopkinton, Ms.

| C major. Slowly with expression. Words by a young Lady in Hopkinton, Ms.

| C major. Slowly with expression. Words by a young Lady in Hopkinton, Ms.

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| C major. Slowly with expression. Words by a young Lady in Hopkinton, Ms.

| C major. Slowly with expression. Words by a young Lady in Hopkinton, Ms.

| C major. Slowly with expression. Words by a young Lady in Hopkinton. | Major. Slowly in Hopkinton. | Major. Sl

If the Soli passages are sung by a single Base voice the effect will, perhaps be the best.

† It is customary in many of the New England Congregations, to have a Social Annual Meeting for bestowing gifts on the Pastor. The above was sung on a like occasion, in Hopkinton, Mass. in 1843. The Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Webster kindly furnished the Hymn. New music has been composed for this work.

FARNSWORTH, S. M.

PALMER, L.M.

Chorus.

Cho

D major.

HAYDN. L. M.

C. major.

E. H. BASCOM.

| C. major. | C.

HASKELL. L. M.

1 My God, my King, thy various praise Shall fill the remnant of my days; Thy grace employ my humble tongue, Till death and glo-ry raise the song.

2 The wings of eve-ry hour shall bear Some thankful trib-nte to thine ear; And eve-ry set-ting sun shall see New works of du-ty done for thee.

3 Thy works with boundless glo-ry shine, And speak thy ma-jes- ty di-vine; Let eve-ry realm with joy proclaim The sound and hon-or of thy name.

2 The distant climes and nations raise The long suc-ccs-sion of thy praise, And un-born a-ges make my song The joy and triumph of their tongue.

Eb major. N. P. Bassett. Ar. 2 The voice of this a-larm - ing scene May eve-ry heart o - bey; Nor be the heav'nly warning vain, Which calls to watch, and pray, 3 O, let us fly, to Je - sus fly, Whose pow'rful arm can save; Then shall our hopes ascend on high, And tri-umpho'er the grave, Then LIGHTDAY, 11s. A major, Our hearts the mournful trib-ute pay Which pit - y must de - mand. 2 Where storm af-ter storm ri - ses dark o'er the way: be the heav'nly warning vain, Which calls to watch, and prav. 3 I would not live al-way; no, welcome the tomb;

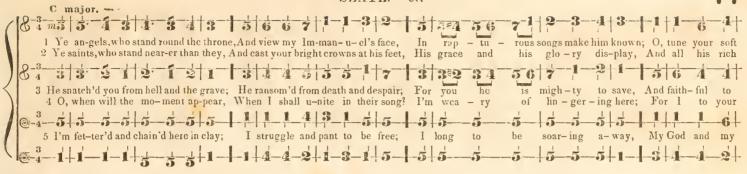
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way; The few lu-cid mornings that dawn on us here, Are followed by gloom or be-clouded with fear.

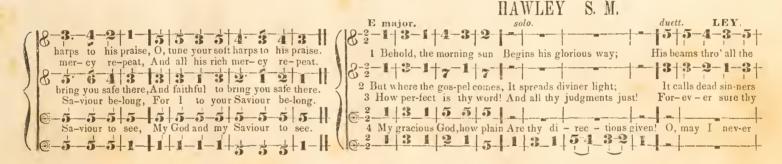
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way; The few lu-cid mornings that dawn on us here, Are followed by gloom or be-clouded with fear.

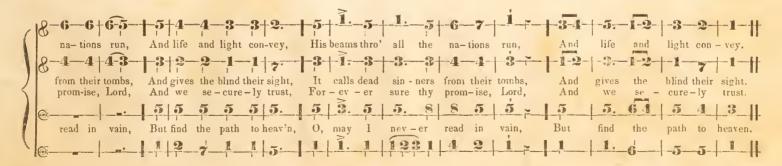
Tempta-tion without and cor-rup-tion with-in: E'en the rapture of par-don is mingled with fears, And the cup of thanksgiving with pensistent tears. Since Je-sus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom: There sweet be my rest till he bid me a-rise, To hail him in triumph descending the skies.

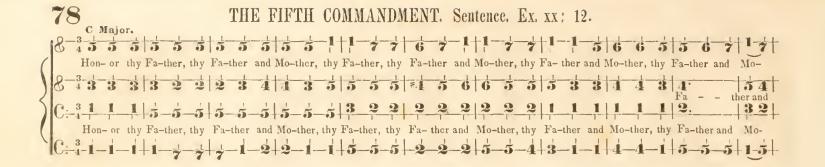
A-way from yon heaven, that blissful a-bode, Where riv-ers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains, And the noontide of glo-ry e-ternally reigns?

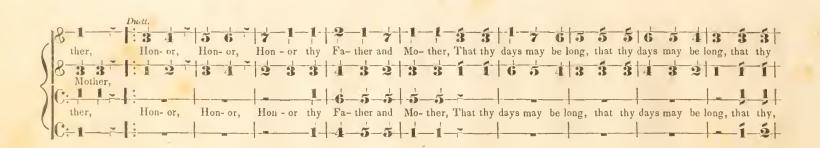
G or F major. G. W. BARTLETT. III. 1 + 3 - 3 + 1 - 1 - 6 | 5 - 1 | 1 - 3 + 5 | 5 - 6 - 5 + 1 - 7 - 6 - + 5 | 4 + 4 - 3 + 2 - 1 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 2 + 1 + 6 - 4 - 2 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 2 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 2 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 2 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 2 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 2 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 2 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 2 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 2 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 2 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 2 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 + 1 - 3 - 2 + 1 - 3-1-12-1 1-1-1-2 2-1-1-1 32-21-7-2+2-1-6-1-1-1-1-6-5-5-5-5-1-1
2 My gra-cious mas - ter and my God, As-sist me to proclaim, To spread thro' all the earth abroad, The hon - ors of thy name. 3 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 3 3 3 5 \$1 5 5 5 6 5 5 5 5 3 4 6 6 3 5 4 3 4 11e breaks the pow'r of reigning sin; He sets the pris'n - er free; His bloud can make the foul - est clean; His blood a - vailed for me. 3 Je - sus! the name that calms our fears, That bids our sor - rows cease; 'Tis mu-sic in the sin - ner's ears; 'Tis life, and health, and peace-LITHGOW. C. M. Eb major. -3-4|5-5|6-7-1|5-1-7-3-3-4|54-3|2-15|5-4|3-5|65-4|5-15-15|61-6|54-2|1-1|And chant the sol-ernn lay: Joy, love, and grat-i- tude, combine To hail th' aus - pi-eious day 1 Mortals, awake, with an - gels join, 2 In heav'n the rapt'rous song began, And sweet ser-aph - ic fire Thro' all the shining le-gions ran, And strung and tun'd the lyre. And loud the ech - o rolled; The theme the song the joy was new, "Twas more than heav'n could hold. 3 Swift, thro' the vast ex - panse, Th' impetuous tor - rent ran; And angels flew with ea - ger joy, To bear the news to man. 4 Down thro' the por-tals of the sky ar - - mies shout, And glo - - - ry leads the song; Good will and peace are heard thro'out Th' harmo-nious heav'n-ly throng. SHELDON, C. M. Rey. G. Wheeler. G major. 1 Whene'er the Saviour's cross I view, All stained with precious blood, And see his droop-ing bod - y, too, Pour out the crim-son flood 'Tis then I hate the cru -el Jew, Who thrust the point -ed rod; But Conscience cries, 'twas you, 'twas you, Who killed the Son of God You wrong from him the bloody sweat, You hung him on the tree, All men were then to-geth -er met, To help the Jew and thee.













Duett.

Chorus.

Chorus.

Chorus.

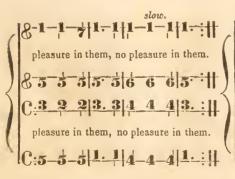
Chorus.

Chorus.

Chorus.

Chorus.

Come not and the years they draw nigh, When thon shalt say, thou shalt say I have no plea-sure in them, I have no pleasure in t



CHANT. The Lord's Prayer. Last Time. H. W. Day. D major. 5671 1. Our Father who art in heav'n. Hallowed be thy name. 2. Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, is in heav'n. Amen, Amen, Amen, Amen. On earth as it Give us this day our dail - y bread, And forgive us our tres- { trespass passes as we forgive } against us, those who into temptation, But de-5. For thine is the kingdom & the power & the glory, For ever and ever. Amen, Amen, Amen, Amen.

JONES. Key of G major. die, With God laid up in store—Treasures, be- yond the changing sky, More bright than gold-en ore. 35 5 1 1 5 5 4 3 1 1 25 5 4 3 2 2 1 23 1 1 4 3 | as-pires, With rap-iur - ous de-light: O for the Spirit's quickening powers, To speed me in my flight! KNIGHT, C. M. G or A major. |2-j-1-|1|-j-1-2-3-|2-|-3|5-4-3-1|1-6-6|6|5-1-1-2+1-| 1. Fountain of mer-ey, God of love, How rich thy bounties are! The roll-ing seasons, as they move, Proclaim thy con-stant care.

2. When in the bo-som of the earth The sow-er hid the grain, Thy goodness marked its se-eret birth, And sent the ear-ly rain. 6 5 5 5 5 5 7 15 5 1 1 1 2 1 5 6 4 3. The spring's sweet influence, Lord was thine; The plants in beau-ty grew; Thou gav'st re-ful-gent suns to shine, And gav'st re-fresh-ing dew.

4. These va-rious mer-cies from a-bove Ma-tured the swell-ing grain; A kind-ly harvest erowns thy love, And plen-ty fills the plain. 1 3 5 5 5 4 2 3 3 4 3 2 1 7 1 3 5 5 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 3 - We own and bless thy gra-cious sway; Thy hand all na-ture hails: Seedtime nor harvest, night nor day, Sum-mer nor win - ter, fails. ORISON. 7's. Bb major. 6+3-1-5-5-1-1-2-3-2-1-5-5-1-6-2+2-3the tomb; Je - sus scat- ters all its gloom; Day of triumph! through the skies See the glorious Saviour rise. 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 3 3 3 5 4 4 5 of death a - fraid, Triumph in the scattered shado; Drive your anxious cares a- way; See the place where Je- sus lay. 3. Christian, dry your flowing tears; Chase your un - be-liev- ing fears; Look on his de - sert -ed grave; Doubt no more his power to save.



BETHLEHEM. C. M.



All seat - ed on the ground, The an - gel of the Lord came down, And glo-ry shone a - round, And glo - ry shone a - round.

All seat - ed on the ground, The an - gel of the Lord came down, And glo-ry shone a - round, And glo - ry shone a - round.

The sa-round, The sa-round, The sa-round, And glo-ry shone a - round, And glo-ry shone a -



1. How sweet to bless the Lord, And in his praises join, With saints his good-ness to re-cord, And sing his power di-vine!

2. These sea-sons of de-light The dawn of glo-ry seem, Like rays of pure, ce-les-tial light, Which on our spir-its beam.

3. O, blest as - su-rance this, Bright morn of heaven-ly day; Sweet fore-taste of e-ter-nal bliss, That cheers the pil-grim's way.

4. Thus may our joys in - crease, Our love more ar-dent grow, While rich sup-plies of Je-sus' grace Re-fresh our souls be - low.

2. These sea-sons of de-light The dawn of glo-ry seem, Like rays of pure, ce-les-tial light, Which on our spir-its beam.

4. Thus may our joys in - crease, Our love more ar-dent grow, While rich sup-plies of Je-sus' grace Re-fresh our souls be - low.

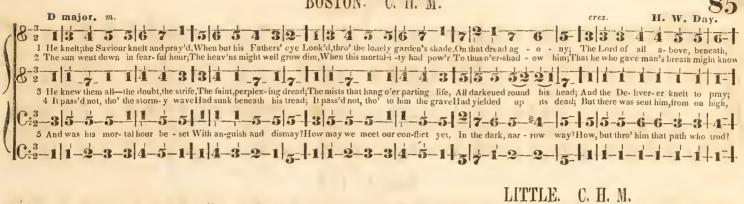
5. But, O, the bliss sub-lime, When joy shall be com-plete, for the shall the ran-som'd throng The Sa-vior's love re-cord, And shout in ev-er-last-ing song, "Sal-va-tion to the Lord!"

6. Then shall the ran-som'd throng The Sa-vior's love re-cord, And shout in ev-er-last-ing song, "Sal-va-tion to the Lord!"

CHADMAN. 7s.

Eb Major.

1. Christ, the Lord is ri-'sen to-day, Sons of men and an-gels say; Raise your songs of tri-umph high; Sing, ye heavens, and earth reply. 2. Love's re-deem-ing work is done, Fought the fight, the bat-tle won; Lo! our sun's e-clipse is o'er; Lo! he sets in blood no more. 3. Vain the stone, the watch, the seal; Christ had burst the gates of hell; Death in vain for bids his rise; Christ hath o-pen'd Pa - ra dise. 4. Lives a - gain our glo-rious King; Where O Death, is now thy sting? Once he died our souls to save; Where thy vict' ry, boasting grave? Soar we now where Christ hath led. Fol-lowing our ex-alt-ed Head: Made like him, like him we use; Ours the cross, the grave, the shoes.





hear; Tho' sor row cloud life's dreary way, This is our sol-ace-let us pray. And all the woes that throng us now, Will be reliev'd by prayer: Je- sus will smile our griefs a-way; O,glorious tho't!—come, let us pray, But, hark! the glorious tidings roil. Whilst here we humbly kneel; Je- sus will wash that guilt a- way, And par-don grant; then let us pray, O, loi - ter not, nor lon- ger stay From him who loves us; let us pray. 86 LOVELL, L. M. D Major. Wanderer from God, re-turn, re-turn; Renounce thy fears; thy Saviour lives; Go to his bleeding cross and learn How freely, ful-ly, he forgives. BOMAN, L. M. 1. My God, how endless is thy love! Thy gifts are every evening new;

And morning mercies from a-bove Gently dis- til like ear-ly dew.

And morning mercies from a-bove Gently dis- til like ear-ly dew.

Thou spread'st the curtains of the night, Great Guardian of my sleeping hours;

Thy sovereign word restores the light, And queckens all my drow-sy powers. SEARS, L. M. Bb Major. A. R. 1. What are those soul-reviving strains, Which echo thus from Salem's plains? What anthems loud, and loud-er still, So sweetly sound from Zion's hill.

2. Lo! 'tis an in-fant cho-rus sings Ho-san-na to the King of kings: The Saviour comes!-and babes proclaim Sal-va-lion sent in Je-sus' name.

3. Nor these alone their voice shall raise, For we will join this song of praise; Still Israel's child-ren forward press To hail the Lord their Righteensness.

4. Mes-sigh's name shall joy im-part. A-like to Jew and Gentile heart: He bled for us, he bled for you, And we will sing Ho-san-na too.
5. Proclaim ho-sa-eas loud and clear; See David's Son and Lord appear! All praise of earth to him be given, And glory shout thro' highest heaven.

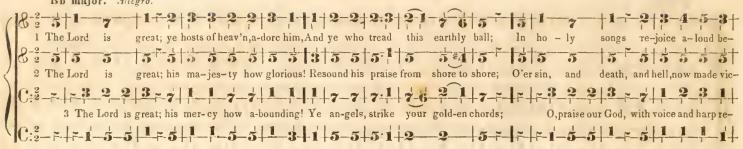
G Major. Moderato. T. 3-3-5+1-1+2-3+5-4+3+3+2-3+4-3+2+5+5-3+3-2+1-4+4+6+5-4+3-2+3+3+2-1+1-7+1||
1. Firm as the earth thy gospel stands, My Lord, my hope, my trust: If I am found in Jesus' hands, My soul can ne'er be lost, My soul can ne'er be lost. 1+1-7+1+1+7-1+5-5+5+1+1-1+1-5+6-1+1+1+1-1+1-7+1+1+7-1+6-5+5 2. His ho-nor is engaged to save The meanest of his sheep; All, whom his heavenly Father gave, His hands securely keep, His hands securely keep. 3. Nor death nor hell shall e'er remove His favorites from his breast; Within the bo - som of his love They must for-ev-er rest, They must for-ev-er rest. $-\frac{3}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}$ $-\frac{1}{4}$

BELLVILLE, C. H. M.

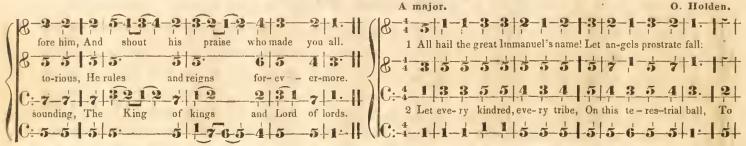
A Major. Slow and soft. R. -2-3++2+1-1-1-1-2++5+4-4-4-3+3-2-2-+5+3-3-2-1-++1-+ 1. When I can trust my all with God, In tri-al's fear-ful hour, Bow, all resigned, be-neath his rod, And bless his spar-ing power, 5 5 7 5 3 3 3 5 7 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 O, to be brought to Je-sus' feet, Tho' tri-als fix me there, Is still a pri-vi-lege most sweet For he will hear my pra) ar, O, blessed be the hand that gave,—Still blessed when it takes; Blessed be he who smites to save,—Who heals the heart he breaks

A joy springs up a-mid distress, A fountain in the wil-der-ness, A joy springs up a- mid distress, A fountain in the wil-der-ness. Tho' sighs and tears its language be, The Lord is nigh to answer me, Tho' sighs and tears its language be, The Lord is nigh to answer me. are all his ways, Whom heav'n adores and death obeys, Per-fect and true are all his ways, Whom heav'n adores and earth o-beys.

Bb major. Allegro.



CORONATION. C. M.



A. R. T.

Bb Major.

Lucas.

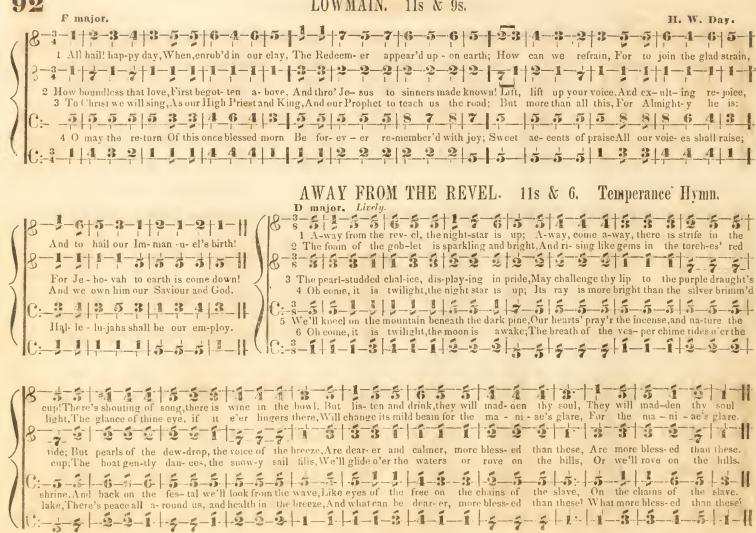
1. Far from these narrow scenes of night, Unbounded glories rise, And realms of joy and pure de-light, Unknown to mortal eyes, Unknown to mortal eyes.

2. Fair, distant land! could mortal eyes But half its charms explore, How would our spirits long to rise, And dwell on earth no more, And dwell on earth no mo

G Major. -1-2+3-5-6+5-3-1+2-| 5 1. How cheering the thought that the spirits in bliss, Should bow their bright wings to a world such as this! And leave the sweet songs of the mansions above 5 5 5 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 - 1 + 7 - 5 + 5 7 1 3 4 3 5 5 5 5 3 3 3 They come, on the wings of the morning they come, To envoy the stranger n peace to his home; The pilgrim to wast from his stormy abode, And ROWLEY, 12s. & 9s. G major. 1. Come a-way to the skies, My be-lov-ed a-rise, And rejoice in the day thou wast born; On this breathe o'er our bosoms their errands of love. 2. We have laid up our love, And our treasure above, Tho' our bodies con-tin- ue be-low; The re-3. With singing we praise, The o - rig - i-nal grace, By our heavenly Father bestowed; Cre- a- ted to share Both the nature and kingdom divine: 4. For thy glory we are lay him to rest in the arms of his God. 5. With thanks we approve The design of that love Which hath joined us in Jesus' name; So ufes - ti - val day Come ex - ult - ing a - way. And with sing-ing to Si-on re - turn, And with sing-ing to Si - on re - turn. deemed of our Lord, We re - member his word, And with sing-ing to Par - a-dise go, And with sing-ing to Par - a-dise being re-ceive From his bounty and live To the hon-or and glo-ry of God. To the hon-or and glo-ry a-ted a - gain, That our souls may remain, In time and e -ter - ni - ty thine. In time and e - ter - ni - ty thine.

nit-ed in heart That we never can part, Till we meet at the feast of the Lamb. Till we meet at the feast of the Lamb.

E major. With spirit. -5-6-5+6-5-1+2-3-4+3:23.45-++5-6-5+6-5-1+2-3-4+3-+3-4-3+5-5-4+3-4-3+4-4-1 Swell with your voices the cho-rus of praise; Sing and rejoice, and approach with thanksgiving 1 Songs of re- joic-ing con- spiring to 8-3-3-4-3+1-1-3+4-1-2+1-71-2-1+2-3+1-1-3+4-1-2+1-1-2+1-1-2-1+2-2-2+1-2-1+2-2-1 2 Praise to, Je-ho-vah! his name be adored; Praise your Cre-a - tor! Rejoice in the Lord! Great is his pow'r, for the Lord is Al-mighty; 1-11-1-1-5-5-1-1-1-7-5-7-1-1-6-6 C: 4|5 5 1|4 4 5|5 5 5|5 |4|5 3 6|5 5 5|5 3 6|5 5|5|5 5|8 6 5|4 2 5| But greater his goodness, which gives life its worth; For goodness it was plann'd the work of cre- a -tion, And love to our Maker, that love should call C: 6 5 5 5 4 4 3 2 2 1 5 4 3 1 2 5 5 5 1 6 2 5 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 5 5 5 5 5-11-1-1-1-5-5-5 1 1-1-1-1-1-1-5-5-5-1-1-3-4-5-5-1-11



93

SUNLIGHT, 12s. & 9s.

Eb major.

Dim.

| Cres. | Dim. |

LYONS, 10s. & 11s.

TEACHER'S PRAYER. Ss 3s & 6.

| Sentimentally. | Sent

G Major.

| Come, let us a - new, our jour-ney pursue, With vi-gor a- rise, And press to our per- ma-nent place in the skies. Of hea-ven-ly birth, tho'
| Come, let us a - new, our jour-ney pursue, With vi-gor a- rise, And press to our per- ma-nent place in the skies. Of hea-ven-ly birth, tho'
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| Come, let us a - new, our jour-ney pursue, with the press to our per- ma-nent place in the skies. Of hea-ven-ly birth, tho'
| Come, let us a - new, our jour-ney pursue, with the press to o

NEVIL. C. P. M.

wand'ring on earth, This is not our place, But strangers and pilgims ourselves we con-fess.

| Country behind; But onward we move, And still we are seeking a country a-bove. man-u-el's land; No matter what cheer We meet with on earth; or e-ter - ni-ty's here.

| Country behind; But onward we move, And still we are seeking a country a-bove. man-u-el's land; No matter what cheer We meet with on earth; or e-ter - ni-ty's here.

| Country behind; But onward we move, And still we are seeking a country a-bove. man-u-el's land; No matter what cheer We meet with on earth; or e-ter - ni-ty's here.

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| Country behind; But onward we move, And still we are seeking a country a-bove. man-u-el's land; No matter what cheer We meet with on earth; or e-ter - ni-ty's here.

| Country behind; But onward we move, And still we are seeking a country a-bove. man-u-el's land; Wilt thou not save a land; No matter what hear'st the prayer of faith, Wilt thou not save a land; No matter what hear'st the prayer of faith, Wilt thou not save a land; No matter what hear'st the prayer of faith, Wilt thou not save a land; No matter what hear'st the prayer of faith, Wilt thou not save a land; No matter what hear'st the praye

A. Major. O Lord, let our songs find ac-cept-ance be - fore thee, And picrce thro' the skies to thine uppermost throne; For thou stoopest to 2. Our Fa-ther, our Fa-ther, we ask thee to guide us, And keep us from sin till life's journey be o'er; Then the last sigh of 7 1 5 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 3 4 5 5 1 5 5

3.2-1-6+4.3-2-1-+76-5|5|1-1-3+2-1-2+3-3-5+4-3-3-4+5-4-3-3-2-1+2-1-7+1| list - en when mor - tals a - dore thee, And sendest thy blessings, And sendest thy blessings, And sendest thy blessings like mes-sengers down. strains that our tongues e'er ex -press - ed And Je-sus, the chorus, And Je-sus, the chorus, And Je-sus, the chorus, and In - fin - ite Love!

ADORA, L.M.

3 6 6 5 5 5 5 1 6 7 3 3 3 3 3 4 5 3 6 5 5 4 3 4 5 And sweet on earth the choral swell, From mortal tongues of gladsome lays, When pardoned souls their raptures tell And grateful, hymn the Savior's praise. C:4.1-1-1-1-1-1-1-4-4-1-5-1-7-6-6-5-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-5-1-5-6-4-5-5-1-1-1-

H. W. Dav. pp. cres. 1 Hark! Hark! with harps of gold, What An -them do they sing? The ra - diant clouds have back - ward rolled, And an - gels 2 "Glo-ry to God!" re-peat The glad earth and the sea; And eve bil - low fleet Bears on the 3 Soft swells the mu-sic now A - long the sing-ing choir, And eve - ry - aph bends brow And breathes a-4 Soft!—yet the soul is boundWith rap-ture, like a chain; Earth, vo - cal, whis - pers them round, And heav'n re-

Smite the string. 'Glo-ry to God!' Bright wings spread glist'ning and afar, And on the hallow'd rapture rings, From cir-cling star to star.

Smite the string. 'Glo-ry to God!' Bright wings spread glist'ning and afar, And on the hallow'd rapture rings, From cir-cling star to star.

Ju-bi-lee. Where He-brew bard hath sung, Or Hebrew seer hath trod, Each ho-ly spot has found a tongue: 'Let Glo-ry be to God.' bove his lyre. What words of heav'nly birth, Thrill deep our hearts again, And fall like dew-drops to the earth! 'Peace and good will to men!'

peats the strain. Sound, Harps, and hail the morn With every gold-en string; For un-to us this day is born A Sa - viour and a King.

C: 2 2 3 -

G major. With energy, not too fast.

```
The Temp'rance banner wide is spread, And wide its rays o'er thousands shed, Is pressing hard toward that goal, Where ne'er'll be heard, 'give me that bowl.'

The Temp'rance banner wide is spread, And wide its rays o'er thousands shed, Is pressing hard toward that goal, Where ne'er'll be heard, 'give me that bowl.'

The haunts of vice be-gin to yield, For temp'rance men have got the shield In which the sword of truth has lain, That should have long the demon slain.

That mother's peace, which once had fled, With joy returns up—on her head; For he was dead, but lives a-gain. O yes, he's left the drunkard's train.

That is the babe, and sportive child, Up—on the pa-rent too have smiled; Instead of flee-ing from his glance, Around him now in peace they dance.

The lit-tile babe, and sportive child, Up—on the pa-rent too have smiled; Instead of flee-ing from his glance, Around him now in peace they dance.

The lit-tile babe, and sportive child, Up—on the pa-rent too have smiled; Instead of flee-ing from his glance, Around him now in peace they dance.

And you who have not sign'd the pledge, Why stand ye back to form a hedge? We know you cry 'we ne'er get drunk,' But thus have thousands downward sunk.

Then from you dash the bowl a- way, As o-cean sendeth forth her spray; And when you thirst, go to the rill, And from cold wa- ter drink your fill.

The from you dash the bowl a- way, As o-cean sendeth forth her spray; And when you thirst, go to the rill, And from cold wa- ter drink your fill.
```

DUNEL. 6s. 8s & 4s.



LEENEL, 7s. 6s. & 8s. A major. 7 6 5 6 5 3 3 5 5 5 6 6 6 1 2 7 1 up the voice; Re-joice a-loud; ye saints re-joice Rejoice a-loud; ye saints re-joice. 1. Christ for e-ver lives to pray For all that I my soul on Je-sus stay, Almighty up the voice; Re-joice a-loud; ye saints re - joice. Re-joice a-loud; ye saints re-joice. up the voice, &c. 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 3 7 1 7-Ba - sis of our steadfast hope, Savior, thy 6 g 5 6 7 1 1 1 1 7 7 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 5 5 5 5 H angel's voice, The trump of God shall sound; re-joice. The trump of God shall sound, rejoice.
6 3 6 5 6 3 4 1 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 4 1 2 5 1 1 Sanc-ti-fies and lifts us up to meet thee He shall pu - ri - fy my heart, Who in his blood for-give-ness have, All his hall'wing power exert, And to the utmost save. 100 ALFRED. L. M. 7 65 7 6 5 4 5 5 1 3 6 5 6 7 1 2 1 7 1 5 5 4 1 pel of his Son, Makes his e - ter - nal coun - sels known: Here love in all its glo - ry shines, And truth is an humble frame, May taste his grace, and learn his name; May read, in char-ac-ters to mor-tal eyes A brighter world be - youd the skies; Here shines the light which guides our way From earth to almight-y Lord, To read and mark thy ho - ly word, Its truths with meekness to Bb major. Spirito. White. drawn in fair - est ! lines, And truth is drawn in fair- est lines. God, The wis - dom, power and grace, of God. day, From earth to realms of end-less day. of Is-rael's race- A rem-nant weak and 3 Ye Gen-tile sin - ners, ne'er forget The wormwood and the 4 Let eve- ry kio - dred, eve - ry trihe, On this ter- res-trial 5 O that, with yon-der sa-cred throng, We at his feet may fall; Bring forth the roy - al di - a - dem, Bring forth the roy - al di- adem, And crown him, crow

small-Hail hun, who saves you by his grace, Hail him, who saves you by his grace, And crown him, cr Go, spread your trophies at his feet, And crown hun, crown him, crowo him, crown him, Lord of all, gall; Go, spread your trophies at his feet, To him all roa-jes-1v ascribe, And crown him crown him, crown him, crown him, crown him, Lord of all. ball, To him all ma-jes-ty ascribe,

Bring forth the royal, Bring forth the royal di - a-dem, And crown him, crown him.

fall! We'll join the everlasting song,

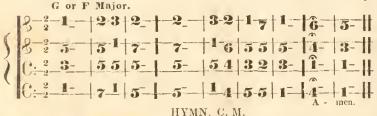
We'll win the everlasting song, A stero version is a new to see whim, crown him, Lord of all

duett. C Major. 821-5432115 17 65 65 31 2 1 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 3 2 1 7 6 5 5 5 3 1 6 5 1. O, Zi-on, tune thy voice, And raise thy hands on high; Tell all the earth thy joys, And boast sal-va-tion nigh; Cheerful in God, 2. He gilds thy mourning face With beams that can-not fade; His all resplend-ent grace He pours around thy head; The na-tions round In hon - or to his name, Re-flect that sa - cred light, And loud that grace proclaim Which makes thy darkness bright; Pur-sue his praise, 1 1 5 5-1-5 5 6 5-7 1 5 5 5 6 7 21 7 -4. There on his ho - ly hill, A bright - er Sun shall rise, And with his radiance fill Those fairer, pur-er skies; While, round his throne CONDER. C. H. M. 32-2-1+1-7+5+1-2+3-5+1-5-3+3-3-3-4-2+1-7+1-1 A - rise and shine, While rays divine stream from a-broad. While rays divine, &c. Thy form shall view, With lus-tre new di - vine - ly crown'd. With lustre new, &c. Till sov'-reign love. In worlds a-bove the glo - ry raise. In worlds above, &c. Ten thou - sand stars In nob-ler spheres his in-fluence own. In nobler spheres, &c. 7-6+5+5+5+3-3-3-5+4-2-2+4+3-1-1-3-+2-3-#4+5+-+6-4-4-2-+1-7-11 In tri - al's fearful hour And bless his sparing pow'r A joy springs up a-mid distress, A fountain in the wil-der-ness. A fountain in the wilderness. Tho' tri - als fix me there, For he will hear my pray'r; Tho' sighs and tears its language be, The Lord is night o an- swer me. The Lord, &c. Still bless-ed when it takes; Who heals the heart he breaks: Perfect and true are all his ways, Whom heav'n adores and death obeys. Whom heaven, &c.



- 2. For the Lord is a great God, and a great king a-bove all Gods. In his hand are the deep places of the earth; the strength of the hills is his also.
- 3. The sea is his and he made it, | and his hands formed the dry land. | O come, let us worship and bow down, | let us kneel before the Lord our Maker.

CHANT, for Hymns or Selections.



- § Come Holy Spirit heavenly Dove, With all thy quickening powers; Come shed abroad a Savior's love, In these cold hearts of ours.
- I Look how we grovel here below, Fond of these trifling toys; Our souls ean neither fly nor go, To reach e-ternal joys.
- In vain we tune our formal songs, In vain we strive to rise; Hosannas languish on our toogues, And our de- votion dies.
- Dear Lord! and shall we ever live, At this poor dying rate? Our love so faint, so cold to thee, And thine to us so great?
- Come Holy Spirit, heavenly dove, With all thy | quickening | powers; Come shed abroad a Savior's love And | that shall | kindle | ours.

HYMN, L. M.

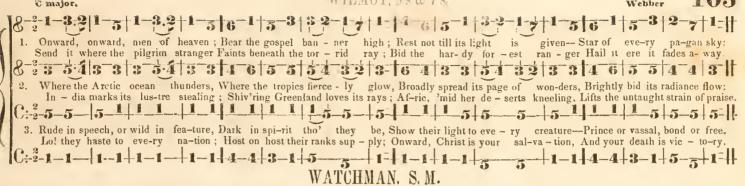
- 1. Sinner, O why so the 'tless grown'? Why in such dreadful haste to die! Daring to leap to worlds unknowe. Heedless a gainst thy God to fly!

THE BEATITUDES. Matt. v. 3-12.

- 6 Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comfort-ed.
- Blessed are the meek: for they shall in- herit the earth. Blessed are they who do hunger and thirst after righteousness: For they shall be filled.
- Selessed are the mereiful: for they shall obtain merey. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.
- For they shall be eatled the ehildren of God.
- Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake: |
- 5. For theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Slessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you.
- And shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake.
- Rejoice, and be exceeding glad, for great is your re- ward in heaven; 7. Por so persecuted they the prophets which were be- fore you.

HYMN, C. M.

- 1. { I set the Lord before my face; He bears my | courage | up; || My heart, my tongue, their joy express: My | flesh shall | rest in | hope. ||
- My spirit, Lord, thou wilt not leave Where souls de- | parted | are, Nor quit my body in the grave, To | see des- | truction | there. |
- 3. Thou wilt reveal the path of hite, And raise me | to thy | throne; || Thy courts immortal place | respect | Thy | presence, | joys un-|known. ||



D major. 8-21351-3125 #4 51 7 6 5 5 5 7 7 6 5 1. Thy name, Almighty Lord, Shall sound thro'distant lands, Great is thy grace and sure thy word; Thy truth 1 7 2 2 2 3 2 2 1 7 3 3 4 3 3 1 1 7 1 2 1 7 1 2. Far be thine honor spread, And long thy praise endure, Till morn - ing light and evening shade Shall

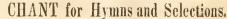
PETERBOROUGH, C.M.

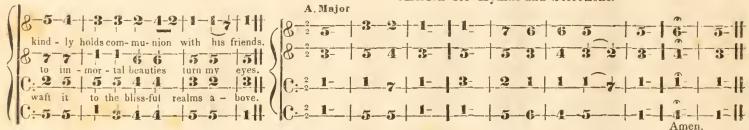
G major. 1. Once more, my soul, the rising day, Salutes thy waking eyes, Once more my voice thy tribute pay To Him who rules the skies.

2. Night unto night his name repeats; The day renews the sound, Wide as the heavens on which he sits, To turn the seasons round. 3 'Tis hc supports my mortal frame; My tongue shall speak his praise; My sins would rouse his wrath to flame, And yet his wrath de-lays. C: 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 4 3 1 2 3 6 5 5 5 5 7 1 1 2 34 5 5 5.

4. How many wretched souls have fied Since the last setting sun, And yet thou length nest out my thread, And yet 5. Great God, let all my hours be thine, While I enjoy the light; Then shall my sun in smiles decline And bring my mo-ments run. a peaceful night. 1-14-1-5-5-1-6-1-1-







SELECTION, Rev, IV. 8 & 11, AND 5, 10 & 13.

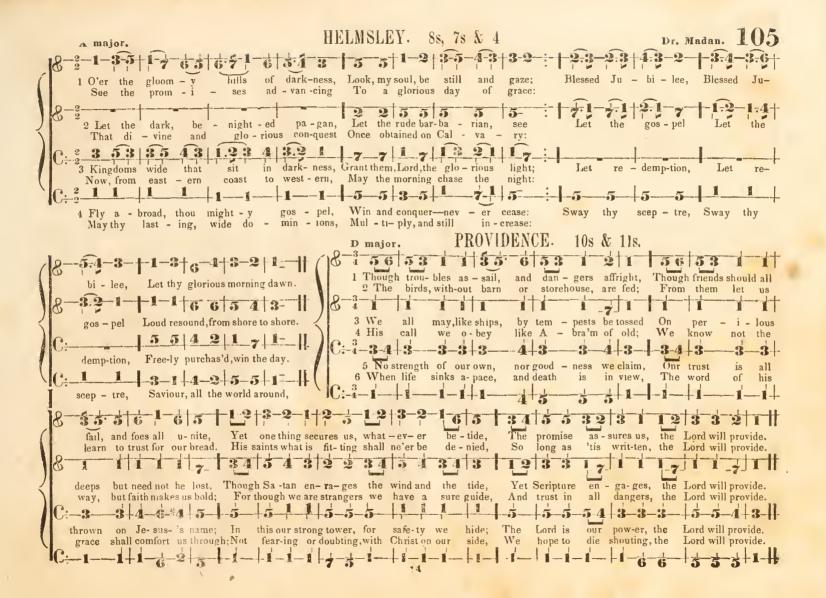
- 1. Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Al-| mighty, Which was, and is, and is to come.
- 2. Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory, and honor and power;
 For thou hast created all things,
 And for thy pleasure they are and were cre- ated.
- 3. Worthy is the | Lamb that was | slain, ||
 To receive power, and riches, and wisdom,
 And strength; and | honor, and | glory, and | blessing. ||
- Blessing, and honor, and | glory and | power, J. Be unto him that sitteth upon the throne,
- And unto the | Lamb for | ever and | ever. [A men.]

HYMN (L. M.)

- 1. {'The voice nf my beloved sounds o'er the rocks and | rising | grounds ; { O'er hills of guilt—and seas of grief he leaps, he | flies to | my re-| lief. |
- 2. { Now, thro' the veil of ficsh I see with eyes of love he | looks to | me|| Now in the Gospel's clearest glass, he shows the beauties of his face.
- 3. { Gently he draws my heart along, both with his beauties and his tongue; | { 'Rise,' saith my Lord, 'make haste, away, no mortal | joys arc | worth thy | [stay.]|

DOXOLOGY, 8s. & 7s.

- 1. { Praise the God of all creation; praise the Father's | boundless | love; || Praise the Lamb, our expiation,—Priest and | King en-| throned a-| bove. ||
- 2. Praise the fountain of salvation,--Him by whom our | spirits | live | Undivided adoration to the | one Je | hovah | give ||

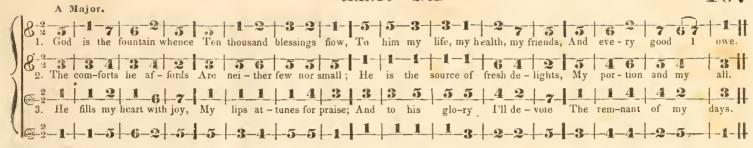






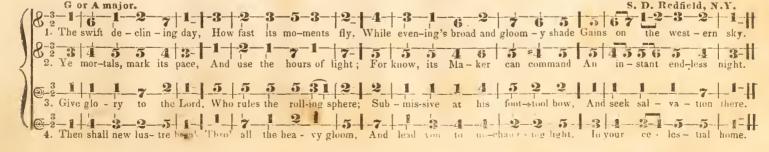
CLARENDON. C. M.

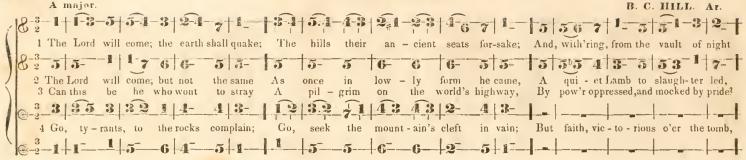




REED. S. M.

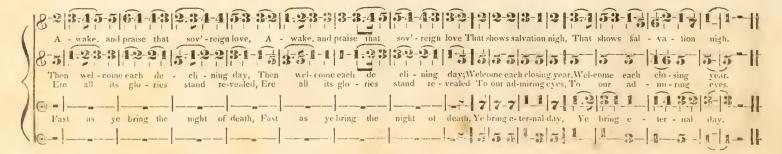
FISHER. S. M.





CLIFFORD. C. M.



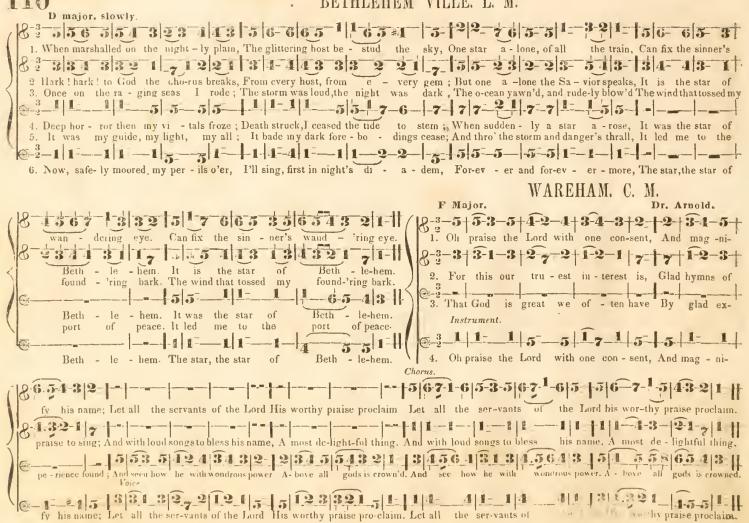


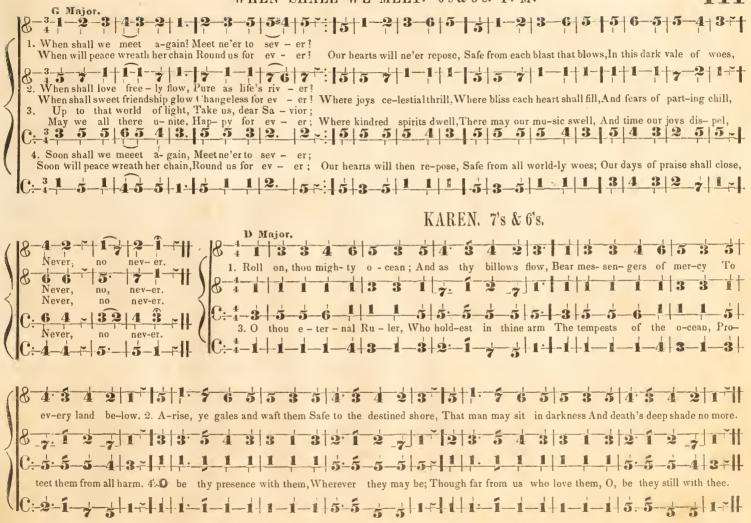


THE CHURCH MILITANT.

G or A major.

| Comparison of the Church tri-umphant, We joy-ful - ly a-dore thee; Till thou ap-pear thy members here Shall sing like those in glo-ry: We lift our hearts and | Comparison of the Church tri-umphant, We joy-ful - ly a-dore thee; Till thou ap-pear thy members here Shall sing like those in glo-ry: We lift our hearts and | Comparison of the Church tri-umphant, We joy-ful - ly a-dore thee; Till thou ap-pear thy members here Shall sing like those in glo-ry: We lift our hearts and | Comparison of the Church tri-umphant, We joy-ful - ly a-dore thee; Till thou ap-pear thy members here Shall sing like those in glo-ry: We lift our hearts and | Comparison of the Church tri-umphant, We joy-ful - ly a-dore thee; Till thou ap-pear thy members here Shall sing like those in glo-ry: We lift our hearts and | Comparison of the Church tri-umphant, We joy-ful - ly a-dore thee; Till thou ap-pear thy members here Shall sing like those in glo-ry: We lift our hearts and | Comparison of the Church tri-umphant, We joy-ful - ly a-dore thee; Till thou ap-pear thy members here Shall sing like those in glo-ry: We lift our hearts and | Comparison of the Church tri-umphant, We joy-ful - ly a-dore thee; Till thou ap-pear thy members here Shall sing like those in glo-ry: We lift our hearts and | Comparison of the Church tri-umphant, We joy-ful - ly a-dore thee; Till thou ap-pear thy members here Shall sing like those in glo-ry: We lift our hearts and | Comparison of the Church tri-umphant tri-umphant







Norz. Amen-pronounced, a long, as in 60% of a in met - Amen. See Webster, Sheridan, Walker, Perry, Jones, Fulton & Knight and Jameson. Ahmen, is a barbarism, not tolerated, it is presumed, in any literary (18%) thou in this country, sing as it is, at variance with the authority above quoted. The fantasia in the pronunciation of theatrical singers, neither make the laws of language, are the southble to be adequated a source of saints. Amon, and all other words should be pronounced in singing as in correct speaking.

G. Major.

| C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Major. | C. Ma

MAVOY. C. H. M.

PLANT. 6's.

G Major. Not too fast. (With a Chorus to be sung or omitted at pleasure.)

P. Arr.

1 soar to reach Im-mor- tal joys.

And learn to know And fear the Lord.

1. Go up, with shouts of praise! Go up, High Priest, to heav'n! Who hast the ransom'd race Up
And learn to know And fear the Lord.

1. Go up, with shouts of praise! Go up, High Priest, to heav'n! Who hast the ransom'd race Up
1. Though seat-ed on thy throne, Thou deign'st to hear our prayer; Nor art ashamed to own, That

1. Though seat-ed on thy throne, Thou deign'st to hear our prayer; Nor art ashamed to own, That

The Chorus.

| 3-3-4-5-3-6-5 | 4-5-4-3-2-1-2+1-1-3-5 | 6-4-5-5-6-4-2+1-7-1| |
| on thy heart engraven: The year of | ju - bi - lee | is | come, | Re-turn | ye ransomed | sinners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sinners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sinners | home, | Re-turn | ye ransomed | sinners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sinners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sinners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ransomed | sin-ners | home, | Return | ye ra

SABBATH EVENING. 7's & 6's.

G or A major. 5 5 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 flowers are spring - ing, Streams ev-er copious are gli-ding a-long; Loud from the moun - tain-tops isles of the o-ecan, Praise to Je-ho-vah as-cend-ing on high; Fall'n are the en-bond - age re-turning, Gentiles and Jews the blest vis-ion be-hold. Hal- le - lu- jah! A- men, A- men. ech - oes are ring-ing. Wastes rise in ver - dure and min-gle in song. Hal-le - lu-jah! Hal-le - lu-jah! Hal-le - lu-jah! Hal-le - lu-jah! A-men. A-men. SOUTHACK. 7s & 6. Bb major. Thy love to Ad-am's seed; Love that gave thy Son to die. And rais'd him from the dead; Him for our of- fen - ces slain, That we all might par- don find, Thou hast bro't to life a-gain. The Saviour of man - kind. : 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 2 By thy own right hand of power Thou hast ex-alt - ed him, conquer- or Thy peo-ple to re-deem; King of Saints, and Prince of Peace. Him thou hast for sin - ners given. Sinners from their sins to bless. And lift them up to heaven. 3 Father, God, to The gift. unspeak-a - ble; us im-part wait-ing heart The glorious Son re - veal; Now in eve-ry Quicken'd with our liv - ing Lord, Let us in thy Spir - it riso, life restored, And bless thee in the 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

F Major. Words by S. F. Smith, 1. My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty, of thee 1 sing; Land where my fathers died, Land of the pilgrims pride, From every mountain side, My native country! thee, Land of the noble free Thy name I love; I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills My heart wirh rapture thrills, like that a-bove. 3 Let music swell the breeze. And ring from all the trees, Sweet freedom's song Let mortal tongues awake, Let all that breathe partake, Let rocks their silence break. The sound prolong 5 5 3 6 6 5 4 3 4 3 2 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 5 4 3 5 5 5 4 6 Our fathers's God, to thee, Author of liberty. To thee we sing, Long may our land be bright, With freedom's holy light, Protect us by thy might. Great God our King CHURCH BELL, 6s & 5s. A major. dell on the winds steal - ing, List to the toll-ing bell mourn-ful-ly peal-ing, Hark, hark, it seems to say, as melt those

2. Now thro' the charmed air, slowly as - cend - ing, List to the mourner's pray'r, sol-emn-ly bending; Hark, hark, it seems to say, turn from these 3 O'er a father's dismal tomb. See the orphan bend ing; From the solemn churchyard's gloom hear the dirge ascending, Hark, hark, it seems to say, how short am-

THANKSGIVING CHANT, Ps. C.

sounds away; So earth's best joys decay, whilst new their feeling joys away, To those which ne'er decay, for life is ending. bitions sway, Life's joys and friendship's ray In the dark grave ending.

Bb major. 1. Make a joyful noise unto the f all ye | lands. | with gladness; | fore his | sence with | singing. Lord. It is he that liath God; | made us, and not people and sheep of pasture. 2. Know ye that the we ourselves; we 3. Enter into his gates with thanksgiving and courts with praise. Be thankful unto | him, and | bless his | name. into his ! For the Lord is good, ever- lasting; And his truth en- dureih to all gene- rations.



3. Ye deeps with roar - ing billows, rise To join the thunders of the skies; Praise him who Spi-rit of ho-li-ness, On us deseend. -5 #1-5-6 7-6 5 ye soaring tribes, and sing; Ye feathered warblers of the spring, Harmonious And ne'er from us de- part, Spi-rit of power. 5. Let man-by no - bler passions swayed, Let man, in God's own im-age made, His breath in

4-3-2-1-5-4-3-5-67-1-2-1-1-7-6-5-67-1-1-2-4 mighty name; Lo! heav'n, and earth, and seas, and skies, In one me-lodious con-cert rise, To swell th'inspiring theme, To swell th'inspiring theme. speak his power; Lo! on the light-ning's fire - y wing, In triumph rides th'eter-nal King; Th'astonish'd worlds adore, Th'astonish'd worlds adore. bids you roll; His praise in soft - er notes deelare, Each whisp'ring breeze of yielding air, And breathe it to the soul, And breathe it to the soul. authems rane To II in who shaped your fin - er mould, Who decked your glittering wings with gold. And funed your voice to praise on - ploy Soread wide his Ma - ker's name a - round, Till heaven shall e - cho back the sound. In songs of to - by joy. In songs of ho - by joy.

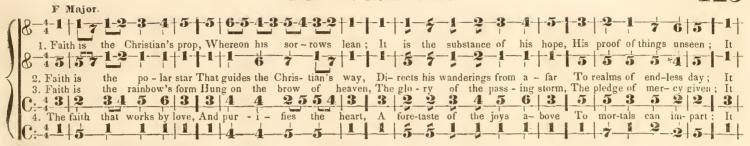


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Bb major.
                                                                                                      Dr. Clarke.
8-3-3-1+5-6-5+5-1-3-3+2-1-2+3-5-1-5+5-3-1+1-6-6+5-1-3+3-9-1-2+2-4
   1 Thou art gone to the grave—but we will not deplore thee; Tho's or-rows and darkness en-com-pass the tomb,
   2 Thou art gone to the grave- we no lon-ger deplore thee, Nortread the rough path of the world by thy side;
   3 Thou art gone to the grave— and its mansions for sa-king, Perhaps thy tried spir - it in doubt lin-gered long;
                                                                                                  But th' sunshine of
   4 Thou art gone to the grave—but 'twere wrong to deplore thee, When God was thy ran-som, thy guardian and guide;
|8-3-5-3+2-4-2+3-5-+5+5-3-1+1-6-6+5-1-3+3-2-+-2+3-1-3+5-1-1+2-1-2+1-|
  pass'd thro' its por-tals be-fore thee, And th' lamp of his love is thy guide thro' the gloom, And th' lamp of his love is thy guide thro' the gloom.
   mer-ey are spread to en-fold thee. And sinners may hope, since the Saviour hath died, And sin- ners may hope, since the Sa- viour hath died.
  heaven beam'd bright on thy waking, And th' song that thou heardst, was the scraphim's song, And th' song that thou heardst, was the ser - aphim's song.
  took thee, and soon will restore thee, Where death hath no sting, since the Saviour hath died, Where death hath no sting, since the Sa-viour hath died.
                                            QUINCY.
                                                        L. M. 6 lines.
     G major.
Their earth-ly cares and sor - rows o'er, And min-gle hearts to part no more.
                                When earthly comforts all de-cay, O, who could view th' expi - ring eye, Nor wish, wito taose they love, to def
   2 But for this hope, this bless - ed stay,
     Who could receive their part - ing breath, Nor long to fol - low them in death?
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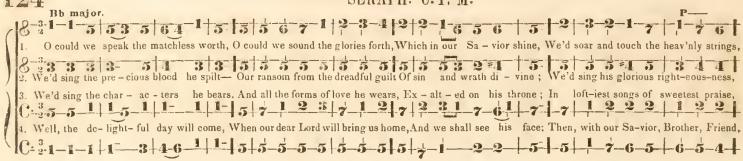
Soli. Bb Major.

| 3. Zi- on now no more shall sigh, God will raise her glories high; He will send a large increase, He will give his peo-ple peace.
| 3. Zi- on now no more shall sigh, God will raise her glories high; He will send a large increase, He will give his peo-ple peace.
| 3. Zi- on now no more shall sigh, God will raise her glories high; He will send a large increase, He will give his peo-ple peace.

 $\begin{smallmatrix} 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 5 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 5 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 5 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5 &$ DARWELL, H.M. D Major.



points the course where'er he roam, And safely leads the pilgrim home, And safely leads the pilgrim home, is the bright, triumphal arch, Through which the saints to glory march, Through which, &c. bears us through this earthly strife, and triumphs in immortal life, And triumphs, &c.







Dr. Madan.

G major.

G major.

BETHANY. 5s & 8s. or 10s & 8s.

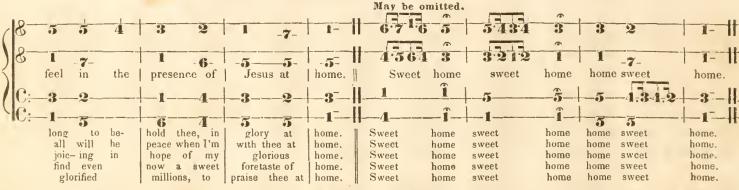
8-4-5+5-5-5+5-5-6+5-2-4+3-1-5+1-2-2+3-4-3+2-1-2+3-5-5-1

1. Be-hold how the Lord has girt on his sword! From conquest to conquest proceeds! From conquest to 2. His word he sends forth, from the south to the north; From east and from west it is heard; From east and from 65-4-3+2.1-5+1-2-2+3-2+3-5-4-5+5-5-3-5+5-4-3-2+3-1-5+5-3-5+5-4-3-2+1.11

conquest proceeds! How happy are they who see this glad day, And witness his won-der-ful deeds. And witness his won-der-ful deeds. west it is heard; The re- bel is charm'd, the foe is disarmed; No day like our day has appeared. No day like our day has appeared.

	D Major.												
1	8-3-	3-	4	4	3-	5-	5	#4	5-	5-	6	6	5-
1	8-2-	_	1	9	1 -	1-			-7-		1	1	1-
3	1.'Mid	Scenes of con- fusion and	creatu	re com-	plaints	How sweet to my soul is com-	munio	n with	saints;	To find at the banquet of	mercy	there's	room and
1	C: 2-	-5	-6-	6	-5-	3	2-	-2-	2-	3-	1-4-	_4_	3-1
1	C:-2-	-1	4-	4_	-1	1	_2_	2_	5-	11	-4-	-4-	1-1

- 2. Sweet honds that unite all the children of peace! And thrice precious Jesus, whose love cannot cease! Though oft from thy presence in sadness I roam, I
- 3. I sigh for the body of | sin to be | free, || Which hinders my joy and com- | munion with | thee; || Though now my temptations like | billows may | foam, All
- 4. While here in the valley of | conflict I | stay, || O give me submission and | strength as my | day! || In all my afflictions to | thee would I | come, Re5. Whate'er thou deniest, O | give me thy | grace, || The Spirit's sure witness and | smiles of thy | face; || Endow me with patience to | wait at thy | throne, And
- 6. I long, dearest Lord, in thy | beautics to | shine; | No more as an exile in | sorrow to | pine, || And in thy dear image, a- | rise from the | tomb, With



THE NEW JERUSALEM, Rev. 21: 22-27.

- 2. And the glory of God did | light en | it, | and the Lamb is the | light there- | of. | them which are | saved | shall walk | in the | light of | it: |
- 3. And the gates of it shall not be shut at | kings of the | earth || do bring their glory and honor | into | it. ||
 | day: for || there shall | be no | night | there. ||
- 4. {And they shall bring the glory and honor of the nations | in to | Neither whatsoever worketh abornization, or | n.k eth a | lie; but || they which are | written in the | Lamb's book of | life. ||

Chartes: Sy of books sevent home; home sweet home.

Bb Major. H. Plant. Arr. 1. Lord, thou hast searched and seen me thro'. Thine eye commands, with piercing view, My ris-ing and my resting hours, My heart and flesh with all their powers.

2. My thoughts, before they are my own. Are to my God distinctly known; He knows the words I mean to speak, 1 re from my opening lips they break. 3. Within thy circling power I stand; On eve-ry side I find thy hand; Awake, asleep, at home, abroad, I am surrounded still with God. 5. O, may these thoughts possess my breast, Where'er I rove, where'er I rest, Nor let my weaker passions dare Consent to sin, for God is there. SAXONY. 8s & 7s. G major. 2. Which of all our friends to save us. Could or would have shed his blood? But this Savior died to have us Re - con - ciled in him to God. 3. When he liv-ed on earth abased, Friend of sinners was his name; Now above all glo-ry rais-ed, He re-joi-ces in the same Oh! for grace our hearts to soften, Teach us, Lord, at length to love; We, alas! forget too of - ten, What a friend we have a-boye. PEARL STREET, C. M. C or D major. 8-43 3 4 5 5 3 4 5 1-1 1 7 6 5 4 5 5 2 2 3 4 4 2 3 4 4 3 4 5 5 67 1 6 5 1 1. When I can read my ti-tle clear To mansions in the skies, I'll bid farewell to eve-ry fear, And wipe my weeping eyes. And wipe my weeping eyes. 2. Should earth against my soul engage. And fiery darts be hurl'd, Then I can smile at Satan's rage, And face a frowning world, And face, &c. 3. Let cares, like a wild deluge, come, And storms of sorrow fall! May I but safely reach my home, My God, my heaven, my all. My God, &c 4. There shall I bathe my weary soul In seas of heav'nly rest, And not a wave of trouble roll Around my peaceful breast. Around my peaceful breast. **-2-2-2** 5:5 5 5 5 -5-5 5 5 -5-5 5 1 -1 -1 -1 4 -4 4 5 -5

F major. R. S. Bennison, N. B. De Cap. R-2-5-6 | 5-3 | 2-1 | 2-3-1-5-6 | 5-3 | 2-3-2 | 1-: | -5-5 | 5-5 | 6-3 | 2-1-3-4 | 5-5 | 6-3 | 2-1 | 1-3-4 | 5-5 | 6-3 | 2-1 | 1-3-4 | 5-5 | 6-3 | 2-1 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 | 1-3-4 $1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 7 - 1 + 7 - 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 6 - 1 - \frac{7}{5} + 1 - \frac{1}{5} + 3 - 3 + 3 - 3 + 4 - 1 + \frac{7}{5} - \frac{3}{3} + 1 - \frac{2}{5} + 3 - 3 + 4 - 1 + \frac{7}{7} - \frac{1}{1}$ 3 Love and grief my heart di - vi-ding, With my tears his feet I'll bathe; Constant still, in faith a - bi-ding, Life de - ri-ving from his death. Prove his wounds each day more healing, And himself more tru - ly know. HIDING PLACE. D Major. dim. B. Arr. a - mong thy saints be found, When e'er th' archangel's trump shall sound, To sec When thou, my right - e ous Judge, shalt come, 2 I love to meet a mong them now, Be - fore thy gra-cious throne to bow, Tho'vi Be thou my soul's sure hi-ding place, In that 3 Prevent it. Lord, by thy rich grace, est of the crowd I'll sing, White heav'n's resound - ing mansions ring, With shouts of sov'reign grace, as I, Who some - times am a-fraid to die, Be found at thy right hand, be found at thy Thy pard'-ning voice now let me hear, To still my un - be hef and fear. Nor let me fall I pray, Nor let me fall I pray

1 My God, thy bound-less love 1 praise; How bright, on high, its glo-ries blaze! How sweetly bloom be-low! It streams from thine e - ter - nal throne;

2 'Tis love that 3 But in the gos - pel it ap - pears In sweet - er, fair - er char-ac-ters, And charms the ravish'd breast; There, love im - mor - tal leaves the sky,

4 Then let the love that makes me blest, With cheer - tul praise im - spire my breast, And ar - dent grat - i - tude; And all my thoughts and passions tend

TRUST. 88, 78, & 4.

Eb major.

A. H. Baker.

| Comparison of the earth they flow. |

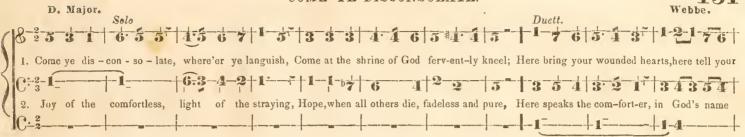
F Major.

DESIRE. 5's & 4's.

F Major.

| Solution |

DANEVILLE. 8's.



Chorus.

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SALEM, 11s.,

Eb. major. 2-1 | 3-5+6-7 | 1-5 | 6-5-5-1 | 13-5-3+2 | 1-1+3-5 | 6-6-7-7 | 1-3 | 2-5-5-4-5 | 4-5-5-6-6-5-5 |

1. This place is holy ground. World with its cares a - way, A ho-ly, sol-emn stillness round. This life-less, mould ring clay: Nor pain, nor grief, nor 2-2-1 | 1-1-4-3 | 1-4-3-3 |

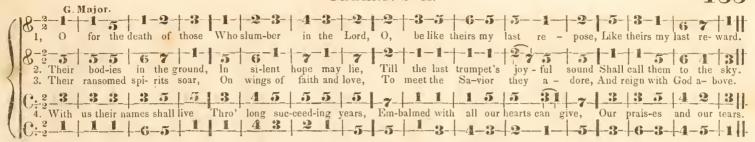
2. Be-hold the bed of death, The pale and mor - tal clay; Heard ye the sob of parting breath? Mark'd ye the eye's last ray? No; life so sweetly 3. Why mourn the pious dead? Why sor-rows swell our eyes? Can sighs re-call the spirits fled? Shall vain re-grets a - rise? Tho' death has caused this

MOORE, S. P. M.

F. Major 2. Up-held by thy commands, The world securely stands, 3. Let floods and nations rage, And all their pow'r engage; al-tered mien, In heav'n the ransom' soul is seen. In heaven, &c.

C. 6 6 5 5 5 5 4 8 6 5 5 4 4 3 1 2
dust shall rise, In his own im-age to the skies. In his, &c.

And skics and stars o - bey thy word; Thy throne was fix'd on high Fre stars adorn'd the sky; E - ter - nal is thy king-dom, Lord. Let swell-ing tides assault the sky; The ter-rors of thy frown Shall calm their fu-ry down; Thy throne for-e-ver stands on high.



WALPOLE, C. M.

ALSTEAD. CM.

Eb Major.

G Major.



READING S. M.

LUCERNE. L. M.

L. S. Rust. Ms.

2 When in his earth-ly courts we view The glo-ries of our King, We long to love as an -- gels do, And wish like them to sing. Hal-le-lu-jah, Hal-le-lu-jah. 3 And shall we long and wish in vain? Lord, teach our songs to rise: Thy love can raise our hom -- ble strain, And bid it reach the skies. Hal-le-lu-jah. Hal-le-lu-jah.

SELGGUR. C. M.

C or D major. Reading, Ms. When I sur-vey life's va - ried scene, Amidst the dark - est hours, Bright rays of com-fort shine between, And thorns are mixed with flow'rs. 1 2 7 1 1 1 3 1 3 3 4 3 3 4

ARCADIA. C. M.

A. C. FARNHAM, Shawnee Nation, Mo. A major. 1 Bright glo-ries rush up - on my sight, And charm my wond'ring eyes— The rc-gions of im-mor-tal light, The beau - ties 2 All hail, ye fair, ce-les-tial shores, Ye lands of end-less day; A rich de-light your pros-pect pours, And drives my of the skies. griefs a- way. 3 4 4 5 3 5 7 1 5 5 5 5 1 7 5 5 1 7 6 6 6 5 3 5 3 There's a de-lightful clearness now; My clouds of doubt are gone; Fled is my for - mer dark-ness too; My fears are 4 Short is the passage, short the space, Between my home and me; There, there be-hold the ra-diant place! How near the all withdrawn. man-sions be! 1 1 1 1 5 4 3 3 4 3 2 2 2 3 5 5 4 3 2 2 7 1 1 1 5 5 Im-mor-tal wonders!boundless things In those dear worlds appear:

Prepare me, Lord, to stretch my wings, And in those glo - ries share.

Praise the Lord, Praise the Lord, Praise the Lord for - ev - cr - more, A - men! A - men! A - men! A - men!

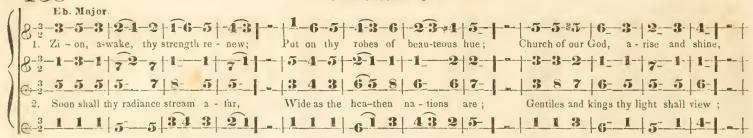
Bb major. 1 Time is winging us a-way to our e-ter-nal home; Life is but a winter's day—A jour-ney to the tomb: Youth and vig-or soon will flee, 2 Time is winging us a-way To our e-ter-nal home; Life is but a winter's day— A jour-ney to the tomb; But the Christian shall enjoy

2 1 1 1 5 6 3 4 3 2 2 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 6 3 4 3 4 5 5 1 H. W. Day. 2 His love what mor - tal thought can reach!
3 Dear Lord, while we, a - dor - ing, pay Health and beau-ty soon a-bove, Where no worldly gries an-noy, Se-cure in Je-sus' love. A-wake the sac - red song! O, may his love im - mor - tal flame— Tune eve - ry heart and tongue.

8 3 5 - 5 5 - #4 5 - 5 5 - 5 4 - 4 4 - 1 7 - 3 5 - 1 + 6 5 5 5 - 1 What mor - tal tongue dis - play! Im-ag - i - na - tion's ut - most stretch Un won - der dies a - way.

What mor - tal tongue our hum - ble thanks to thee, May eve - ry heart with rap - ture say, "The Sa - viour died for me."

Fill eve - ry heart and tongue, Till stran-gers love thy charm - ing name, And join the sac - red song.

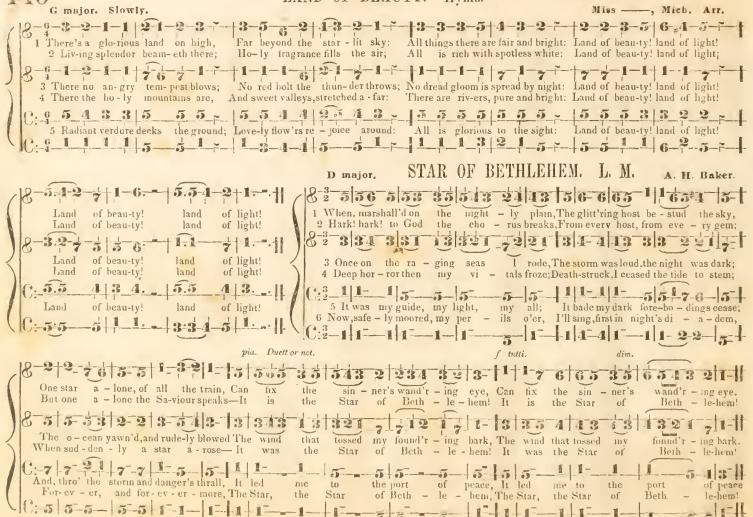


WILLARD 8s 7s

Key of D. Major.



F. Major. Slow and full. -3+5-3+1-2+3-+6-5+¹-1-2+3-2+1-+5-3+6-5+1-3+2-+3-5-3+6-1-6-5-1+3- 1. Glo-rious in thy saints ap-pear; Plant thy heavenly king-dom here; Light and life to all im-part; Shine on each And, in eve - ry grace complete, Make us, Lord, for glo-ry meet. Till we stand before thy sight, Part - ners with the DAVIDSON, 8s. & 4. (or L. M.) F. Major. Wood. 1. There is a calm for those who weep, A rest for weary pilgrims found; They soft - ly lie and sweet - ly sleep, Low in the ground, Low in the ground $8^{-\frac{2}{2}-1} \cdot 1 - 1 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 + \frac{7}{7} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{7} \cdot 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{7} \cdot 1 + 1 - 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1$ 2. The storm that sweeps the wintry sky No more disturbs their deep repose, Than sum-mer eve-ning's la - test sigh, That shuts the rose. That shuts the rose 3. Then tra-veller in this vale of tears, To realms of e-ver-last-ing light, Thro' time's dark wil-der-ness of years, Pursue thy flight. Pursue thy flight 4. Thy soul renewed by grace divine, In God's own image freed from clay, In heaven's e - ter-nal sphere shall shine, A star of day. A star of day C: 2 1 1 1 4 3 2 1 5 1 6 5 4 3 2 2 5 1 1 1 1 3 2 3 1 5 1 1 1 3 4 1 1 HARMONY, 7s 6s & 8s. 1. {Je - sus let thy pi - tying eye Call back a wand'ring sheep; } False to thee, like Pe-ter, I Would fain, like Pe-ter, weep. } Let me be by grace restored; On me be all long-suffering shown; Turn, and look on me, O Lord, And break my heart of stone. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 2. Savior, Prince, enthroned a-bove, Re - pent-ance to im - part, Give me, thro' thy dy-ing love, The hum-ble con-trite heart. Give what I have long implor'd, A por-tion of thy grief unknown. Turn, and look on me. O Lord, And break my heart of stone.







Eb. Major. 1'm not ashamed to own, my Lord, Or to de - fend his cause, Maintain the honor of his word, The glo - ry of his cross. 5 8 8 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 8 5 3 4 6 8 5 5 5 2 3 4 6 5 4 3-1 Firm as his throne his promise stands, And he can well se - cure What I've committed to his hands Till the de - ci - sive hour. Then will be own my worthless name Be - fore his Fa - ther's face And in the New Je-ru-sa-lem Appoint my soul a place. ASAPH. C. M. Bb. Major.

2. Where is the blessedness I knew When first I saw the Lord? Where is the soul re-fresh-ing view Of Je-sus and his word? 3. What peaceful hours I then enjoy'd How sweet their memory still! But now I find an ach-ing void The world can never 4. Return, O ho-ly Dove, re-turn, Sweet mes-sen-ger of 1 lest; I hate the sins that made thee mourn, And drove me from thy 5. The dearest i-dol I have known, Whate'er that i-dol be, Help me to tear it from thy throne. And wor-ship on-ly 6. So shall my walk be close with God Calm and serene my frame; So pur-er light shall mark the road That leads me to the Lamb.

Brought from the Highlands of Scotland by a Student in the Princeton Theo. Sem. F. Major. 1. We come, O Lord, before thy throne And with u - ni - ted pleas, We meet and pray for those who roam Far off up - on the seas. 2 3 5 3 4 5.6 5 4 3 8 5 3.4 3 4 5 5 5 5 3. Then may a Sa-vior's dy-ing love Pour peace in - to his breast, And waft him to the port a-bove Of ev - er - last ing rest.



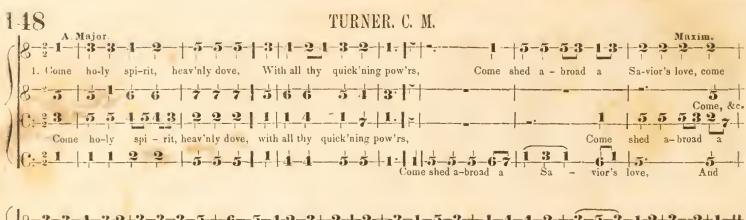


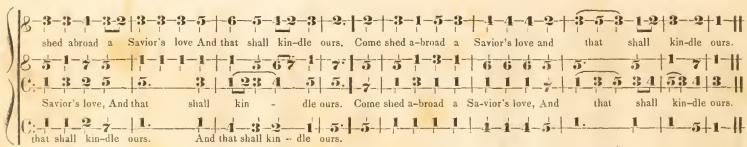
SPRING. 8's.

Billings. A major. 3 | 5-5 | 5-43 | 43-45 | 6 | 54 | 5-43 | 4-3 | 2-1-5 | 1-3-| 2-1-7 | 1-4-| 3 | 2 | 35-54 | 32-1-7 | 1-4-| ere ev - er-last - ing spring abides, And nev - er - fading flow'rs: Death, like a nar - row sea, di - vides That heav'n - ly land from ours. Could we but climb where Mo-ses stood, And view the landscape o'er, Not Jordan's stream, nor death's cold flood, Should fright us from the shore. 23 4 32 3 21 2 1 5 5 5 5 3 1 - 5 3 - 6 6 7 1 7 6 5 3 1 2 3 4 5

C Major, moderately 5 6 2 7 6 5 5 4 3 4 3 6 5 4 3 3 2 5 1. Sweet is the work, my God, my King. To praise thy name, give thanks & sing, To show thy love by more - ing light, And talk of all thy truth 2. Sweet is the day of sa-cred rest; No mortal care shall fill my breast; O, may my heart in tune be found, Like David's harp of sol - enn sound. 3. My heart shall triumph in the Lord, And bless his works and bless his work; this works of grace, how bright they shine! How deep his coun - cils, how di - vine. 4. And I shall share a glorious part, When grace hath well refin'd my heart; And fresh supplies of joy are shed, Like ho-ly oil to 5. Then shall I see, and hear and know All I desired or wish'd be-low, And every power find sweet em - ploy In that e-ter - nal world of poy. ORGAN, L. M. Eb major. My dear Redeemer and my Lord, I read my du-ty in thy word; But in thy life the law ap-pears, Drawn out in liv-ing characters. 2. Such was thy truth and such thy zeal Such deference to thy Father's will Such love, and meekness so di - vine, I would transcribe and make them mine. 3. Cold mountains and the midnight air Witness'd the fervor of thy pray'r, The des-ert thy temp-ta-tions knew, Thy conflict and thy vict' - ry too. Be thou my pattern; make me bear More of thy gracious image here Then God, the Judge, shall own my name Among the followers of the Lamb.

1 1 2 3 1 4 2 1 3 4 3 2 1 3 1 5 5 6 5 4 6 2 2 5 4 3 1 1 3 4 5 5 1 1 MAXIM. L. M. Eb. Major. . Thus far the Lord has led me on; Thus far his pow'r prolongs my days, And every evening shall make known Some fresh inemorial of 1-1-7-71-1-2-34-2-2-2. Much of my time has run to waste, And I, per-haps, am near my home; But he forgives my fol- lies past; He gives me strength for days to come. to sleep; Peace is the pillow for my head; While well-appointed an - gels keep. Their watchful stations round my bed, 3. I lay my bod-y down 4. Thus, when the night of death shall come My flesh shall rest beneath the ground; And wait thy voice to break my tomb, With sweet salvation in the sound,





REQUEST. 7s.



LISBON, S. M.



C major.

F major. B. Ar. 8-3-1-2|3-4-3|3-3.4|5-6.5|5+5|1-7.6|5-3.5|6-5-13|2+5|1-1-2|3-3.4|5-4-3-15+5|6.7-15-1-2|3-2|111 1 Ye Christian heralds, go, proclaim Salva-tion in Im - manuel's name; To distant climes the ti-dings bear, And plant the rose of Sharon there. 2 He'll shield you with a wall of fire, With holy zeal your hearts in-spire, Bid raging winds their fu - ry cease, And calin the savage breast to peace. | 5 6.5| 5 5 | 5 4.3| 3 | 5 | 3 2 | 1 1 | 1 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 5 | 5 8 | 8 8 | 8 | 3 | 4.5 6 | 5 3 6 | 5 4 3 And when our labors all are o'er, Then shall we meet to part no more; Meet, with the blood-bought throng to fall, And crown the Saviour Lord of all.

SHAY. L. M.

Wood F major. 3 - 1 - 3 2 - 1 | 13 - 2 | 1 - 3 | 3 - 5 | 65 = 4 | 5 - 5 - 3 | 6 - 7 | 7 - 6 - 7 | 1 - 5 | 53 - 1 | 64 - 3 - 2 | 1 - 7 | 1 - 1 |

1 Lo! round the throne, at God's right hand, The saints, in count - less myr-lads, stand, 2 Thro' trib - u - la - tion great they came; They bore the cross, despised the shame:

From all their la - bors now they rest, la God's e - ter - nal glo - ry blest. 3 Hun-ger and thirst they feel to face, And sing the tri-umphs of this grace:

The toars are wiped from eve - ry eye, And sor - row yields to end-less joy. Him day and night they cease-less praise;

To him their loud to each - row yields to end-less joy. Him day and night they cease-less praise;

To him their loud to - san - nas raise.

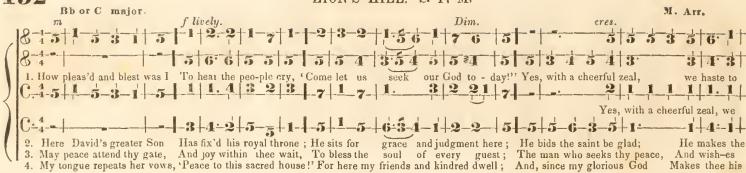
PARIS. L. M.

5 5 3 5 6 6 5 7 1 2 3 2 1 2 1 7 6 5 7 1 1 3 4 2 1 Great God, attend, while Zi - on sings The joy that from thy presence springs: To spend one day with thee on earth 2 Might I en-joy the mean - est place With - in thy house, O God of grace, Not tents of ease, nor thrones of power, day; God is our shield—he guards our way. From all th'assaults of hell and sin; 4 All need-fulgrace will God be - stow, And crown that grace with glory too: He gives us all things, and with-holds No re - al good 5 1-1 12-2-5-1-1-1 1-2 5-5 1 1-5 1-5 6-7 12-2-5-5-5-5 3----6-4 5--

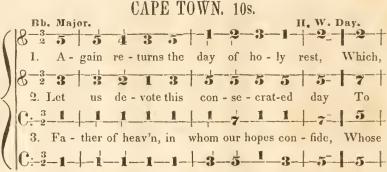
VERNON, L. M.

GROVE. S. M.

F major.







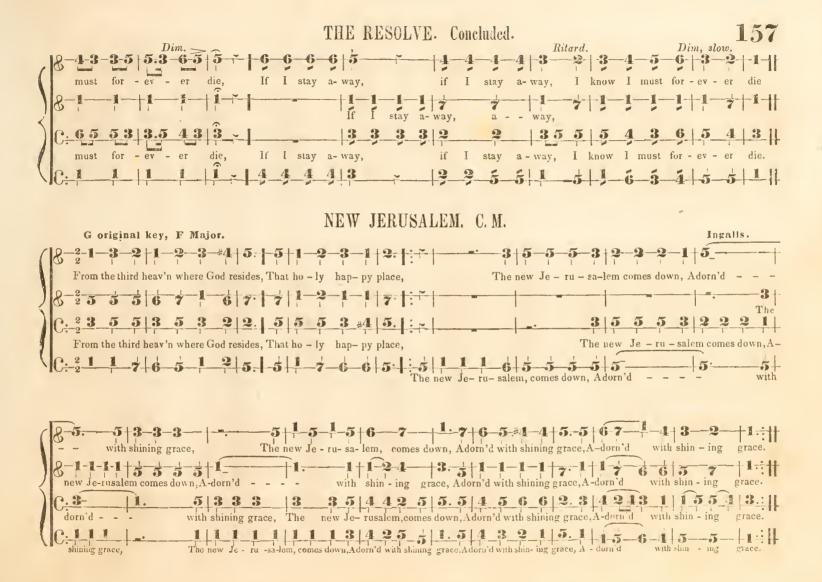
F. Major, or E.

SHERBURN, C. M.



Chorus brisk.

Chorus chorus



Whitaker.

A major.

CONFIDENCE. L. M.

G major. 1555 5 5 5 5 7 7 1 7 1 5 5 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 5 7 1 1 1 7 6 7 - 1 7 1. 7 1 1 1 5 5 4 3. 7 1 1 4 4 4 3 2 3.5 5 1 32 2 3.5 5 4 3. rejoice, I feel my Saviour's cheering voice, My heart awakes to sing his praise, And longs to join immortal lays. Hold me, O Je-sus, in thine arms, 5 1 5 1 3 3 2 1 5 1 5 3 3 4 4 2 5 1 7 1 5 1 3 12 5 11 1 3.4 3 2 1.

Let the gos-pel be vic-to-rious, Thro' the world, in e - very land;

JUBILEE, C. M. Hastings. Bb. Major. What hea-venly mu-sic do I hear, Sal-va-tion sound-ing free! Ye souls in bon-dage lend an ear. This is the 2. Good news, good news to Adam's race, Let Christians all a - gree; To sing re-deeming love and grace, This is the Ju-bi-lee. The Gos - pel sounds a sweet re-lease, To all in mis - e - rv, And bids them welcome home to peace, This is Je - sus is on the mer-cy seat, Be-fore him bend the knee, Let heaven and earth his praise repeat. This is the Ju - bi - lee. Sin - ners be wise, re-turn and come. Un - to the Sa - vior flee, The Sa-vior bids you welcome home. This is the Ju - bi - lee. Come, ve redeemed, your tribute bring. With songs of har - mo - ny, While on the road to Ca-naan sing. This is the Ju - hi - lee. REST. 8s & 4 This is, &c. The storm that wrecks the winter sky, No more disturbs their deep repose, Than summer evening's latest sigh. That shuts the rose. 15 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 3 4 4 3 2 1. 1 1 1 1 1: 5 5 5 5 5 3 3 4 3.

Ah Christian, long of storms the sport. With weary pil-gri-mage to roam. See, thou shalt reach a stormless port. Λ quiet home. 4. But shall the dust thy soul con-fine? The ris - en Je - sus tells thee nay; 11, in ce-les-tial spheres shall shine, A star of day.

A. Major, slowly, Billings. Arr. 8-2-1-1-5-1-2-5-5-3-2-3-1-3-2-1-1-5-6-7-2-3-7-6-6-5-5-5-5-4-3+4-3-3-1. Thou sweet glid-ing Kedron, by thy sil-ver streams, Our Sa-vior at mid-night, when moonlight's pale beams Shone bright on the waters. 4. Come saints, and adore him; come, bow at his feet! O give him the glo-ry, the praise that is meet;

lose in thy murmurs the toils of the day And lose in thy murmurs the toils of the day. And fol- lowed their mas-ter with sol - emn de - light. And fol-lowed their mas-ter with sol-emn de-light. The tri - umph of sor-row, the tri-umph of love! The tri - umph of sorrow, the triumph of love! ser - aphs a - bove; cho-rus that glad-dens the skies. And join the full cho-rus that gladdens the skies.

MONADNOCK, 6s.

A. H. Baker. G major. -5 | 5 - | 7 - 7 - 1 + 2 - 1 - 7 + 1 | 1 | 2 - 1 - 7 | 1 - 7 - 5 | 5 - 5 | 5 - 5 | 5 - 5 | 6 - 1 - 1 - 1 | 1 - 5 + 5 | 1 name we came, Thy blessing now im-part; We meet in Je-sus' name, In Je-sus' name we part. In Je-sus' name we part.

PARADISE. L. M. Double.

D or C Major.

O. Holden.

O.

Property of the property of

BLESSED IS THE LURD. Sentence.

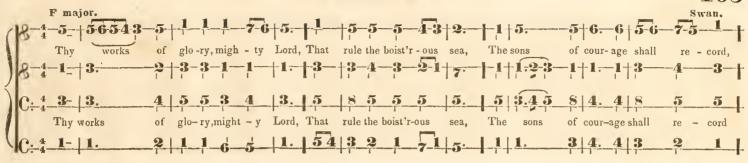
G. Major. Maestoso.

Tutti.

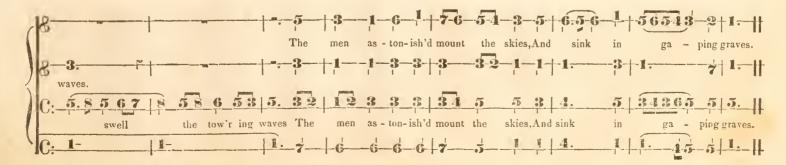
Soli.

Blessed, blessed, blessed be the Lord for - ev - er - more, Bless-ed be the Lord, blessed be the Lord, blesse

ESPER. 7's.







KINGSTON. S. M.

D Major, quite slow.

1. Me- thinks 1 hear in whisp'ring breeze that round my pale brow plays, The breathing of a ho-ly voice, the voice of for-mer days, That

2. I list-ened in my youth to sounds that charm'd my list'ning ear, And threw a spell a-round my heart, which aye it loves to wear; But

3. But yet that voice of for-mer years still lin-gers on mine ear: I hear it at the mid-night hour, when all a-round is drear. While

ROOKS, L. M.

D Minor. Do on F.

8-1-3-6-6+5-3-1-7-6|7-17+1-7-6-7-5-6-5-3|

Ye sons of men with joy re-cord The various wonders of the Lord, And let his pow'r and good - ness sound, Thro' all your tribes the cord and sond - ness of men with joy re-cord The various wonders of the Lord, And let his pow'r and good - ness sound, Thro' all your tribes the cord and sond - ness sound, Thro' all your tribes the cord - ness sound, Thro' all your tribes the cord - ness sound, Thro' all your tribes the cord - ness sound, Thro' all your tribes the cord - ness sound, Thro' all your tribes the cord - ness sound, Thro' all your tribes the cord - ness sound, Thro'

world a - round,
Let the high heavn's your songs invite, Those spacious fields of brilliant light, Where sun, and moon, and planets roll. Where sun, and moon, and planets rol

MAJESTY. C. M.

F Major.

Billings.

And stars that glow from pole to pole.

And stars that glow from pole to pole.

The Lord de-scend-ed from a - bove, And bowed the de-scend-ed from a - bove, And bowed the scend-ed from



HOPE. 7's.







```
That they may seek and love him too, Where he is gone they fain would know, That they may seek and love him too.

That they may seek and love him too, Where he is gone they fain would know, That they may seek and love him too.

That they may seek and love him too, Where he is gone they fain would know, That they may seek and love him too.

That they may seek and love him too, Where he is gone they fain would know, That they may seek and love him too.

That they may seek and love him too, Where he is gone they fain would know, That they may seek and love him too.

That they may seek and love him too, Where he is gone they fain would know, That they may seek and love him too.

That they may seek and love him too, Where he is gone they fain would know. That they may seek and love him too.

That they may seek and love him too, Where he is gone they fain would know. That they may seek and love him too.
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D major. Slowly. 5. 5 1. 3 3 5 4 4 7 7 7 2 1 7 6 5 4 4 3 3 7 7 1 7 6 5 6 5 4 1 In thy bounty, God of na - ture, In thy bounty, God of na - ture, More than earth-ly bliss is 2 Lord of heav'n, and earth, and o - cean, Lord of heav'n, and earth, and o - cean, Hear us from thy bright 3 Health and eve-ry need - ful bless - ing, Health and eve-ry need - ful bless - ing, Are thy bounteous gifts 3 Thee, with humble ad - 0 - ra - tion, Thee, with humble ad - 0 - ra - tion, Lord, we praise for mer - cies - ly bliss is felt; Thanks a-rise from eve-ry creature. Who to worship thee has knelt, Who to wor ship thee has knelt. thy bright a-bode, While our hearts, with true devo-tion, Own their great and gracious God, theous gifts a - lone; Comforts un-deserved possess-ing, Here we bend be-fore thy throne, Own their great and gracious God. Here we bend be - fore thy throne. mer - cies past; Still to this most fa-vored nation, May those mercies, may those mercies ever last, May those mercies ev - er last.

CAMBRIDGE. C. M.

C major.

| C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. | C major. |

BRAINTREE. C. M.

D Major.

death-like slumbering earth; O come love - ly spring, O spring, Thou gift of hea-ven, come, Come love - ly spring, Thou gift of hea-ven, come, Come love - ly spring, Thou gift of hea-ven, come, Come love - ly spring, Thou gift of hea-ven, come, Come love - ly spring, Thou gift of hea-ven, come, Come love - ly spring, Thou gift of hea-ven, come, Come love - ly spring, O death-like slumbering carth; O come love - ly spring, O spring, Thou gift of hea-ven, come, Come love - ly spring, O come love - ly spring, O spring, Thou gift of hea-ven, come, Come love - ly spring, O

```
Come, Come, love - ly spring, Come, love-ly spring, Thou gift of, thou gift of heaven come, love-ly spring, love-ly spring, love-ly spring, come, love-ly spring, love-l
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GRACE 'TIS A CHARMING SOUND.

C Major. Moderato.

C Major. Moderato.

Grace 'tis a charm- ing sound, Har- moni- ous to the ear; Heaven with the e-cho shall resound,

Grace 'tis a charm- ing sound, Har- moni- ous to the ear;

Grace 'tis a charm- ing sound, Har- moni- ous to the ear;

Heaven with the e-cho shall resound,

Grace 'tis a charm- ing sound, Har-moni- ous to the car;

Heaven with the e-cho shall resound,

Heaven with the e-cho shall resound,

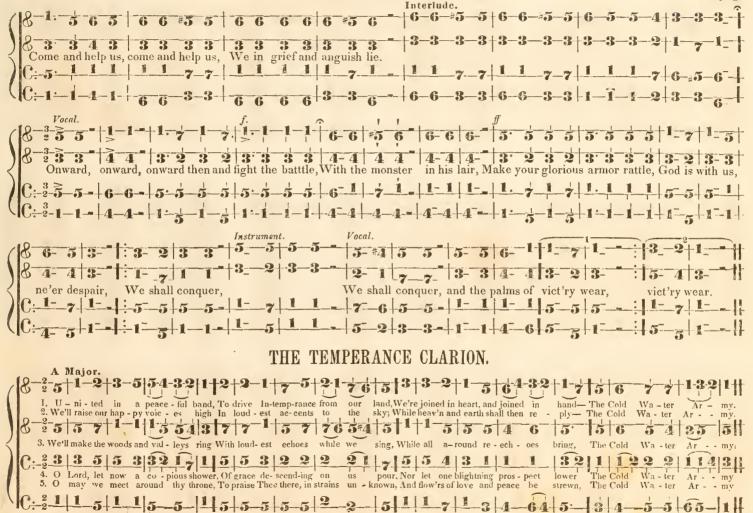
Grace 'tis a charm- ing sound, Har-moni- ous to the car;

Heaven with the e-cho shall resound,

Heaven with the e-cho shall resound,

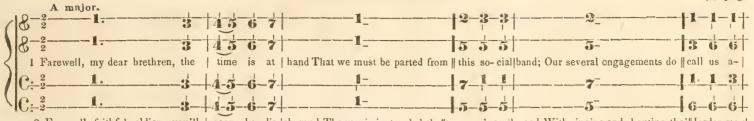
Grace 'tis a charm- ing sound, Har-moni- ous to the car;

Heaven with the echo shall resound, And all the earth shall hear, And all the earth shall hear, And all the earth shall hear, Shall hear,





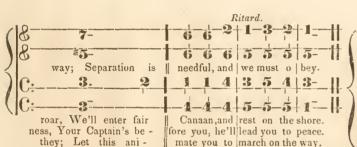




2 Farewell, faithful soldiers, you'll | soon be dis-|charged, The war is just ended, the ||treasure's en-|larged, With singing and shouting, tho' ||Jordan may|

3 Farewell, ye young converts, who've | list - ed for | war, Sore trials await you, but || Je- sus is | near; And tho' you must walk thro' the ||dark wilder-|

4 The world, flesh and Satan, and | hell, all u-| nite, And bold persecutors will ||strive to af - | fright; Yet Jesus stands for you, he's ||greater than |



NEWBURY. H. M.

F major.

Michael Hayden.

1 O Zi-on, tune thy voice, And raise thy hands on high; Tell all the earth thy

2 The gilds thy mourning face With beams that cannot fade; His all - resplendent

3 In hon-or to his name, Reflect that sa-cred light, And loud that grace pro
2 3 3 3 2 3 5 6 6 5 5 5 7 5 3 3 2 2 4

4 There, on his ho-ly hill, A brighter sun shall rise, And with his radiance

| Stream far abroad. | Stream

F Minor. Do on Ab. Largo.

| 8-2-6-6 | 3-3 | 2 | 1-7 | 6- | 2-21 | 2-3 | 4-4 | 3- | 5-5 | 6-5-1-3 | 4-4 | 5-4-3 | 2 | 3-3 | 6-3 | 2 | 1-7 | 6 | 3-3 |
| Vi- tal spark of heav'nly flame, Quit, oh! quit this mortal frame! Trembling, hop-ing. ling'ring, fly-ing;—Oh! the pain, the bliss of dy-ing!

| C: \frac{2}{3} \frac{3}{3} \frac{1}{5} \frac{6}{5} \frac{1}{6} \frac{

F Major. Andante.

Cease, fond na - ture, cease thy strife, And let me lan-guish in - to life! Hark! they whis-per, an - gels say, they whis-per,

Cease, fond na - ture, cease thy strife, And let me lan-guish in - to life! Hark!

Cease, fond na - ture, cease thy strife, And let me lan-guish in - to life! Hark!

Hark!

Case, fond na - ture, cease thy strife, And let me lan-guish in - to life! Hark!

Hark!

7. And antino.

P. And antino.

P. And antino.

Tell me, my soul, can this be death! The world re-cedes, it dis - appears; Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears, With sounds selected me, my soul, can this be death! The world re-cedes, it dis - appears; Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears, With sounds selected me, my soul, can this be death! The world recedes, it dis - appears; Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears, With sounds selected me, my soul, can this be death! The world recedes, it dis - appears; Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears, With sounds selected me, my soul, can this be death! The world recedes, it dis - appears; Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears, With sounds selected me, my soul, can this be death! The world recedes, it dis - appears; Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears, With sounds selected me, my soul, can this be death! The world recedes, it dis - appears; Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears, With sounds selected me, my soul, can this be death! The world recedes, it dis - appears; Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears, With sounds selected me, my soul, can this be death! The world recedes, it dis - appears; Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears, With sounds selected me, my soul, can this be death! The world recedes, it dis - appears; Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears, With sounds selected me, my soul, can this be death! The world recedes, it dis - appears; Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears, With sounds selected me, my soul, can this be death! The world recedes, it dis - appears; Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears, With sounds selected me, my soul, can this be death! The world recedes, it dis - appears; Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears, With sounds selected me, my soul, can this be death! The world recedes, it dis - appears; Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears, With sounds selected me, my soul, can this be death! The world recedes, it dis - appears; Heav'n opens on my eyes! my ears, With sounds selected me, my soul, can this be death! The world recedes, it dis - appears and my soul me, my soul, can this be death! The world recedes,

Allegretto.

Allegretto.

Allegretto.

Allegretto.

Allegretto.

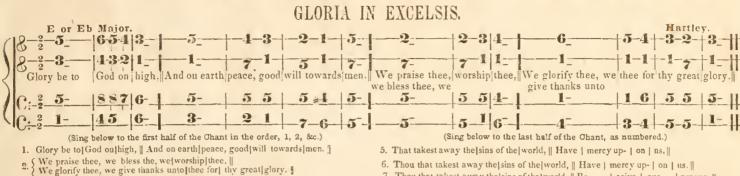
Taph - ic ring! Lend, lend your wings! I mount, I fly, O grave where is thy vic - to - ry! O grave where is thy vic - to - ry! O death where is thy vic - to - ry! O death where is thy vic - to - ry! O grave where is thy vic - to - ry! O death where is thy vic - to - ry! O grave where is thy vic - to - ry! O death where is thy raph - ic ring! Lend, lend your wings! I mount, I fly, O grave where is thy vic - to - ry! O grave where is thy vic - to - ry! O death where is thy vic - to - ry! O grave where is thy vic - to - ry! O death where

| Solution | Control | Con

ADAPTED TO HYMNS AND SELECTIONS:

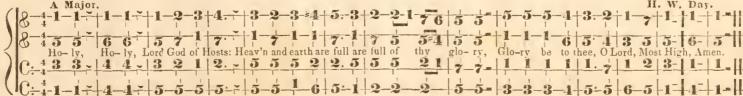
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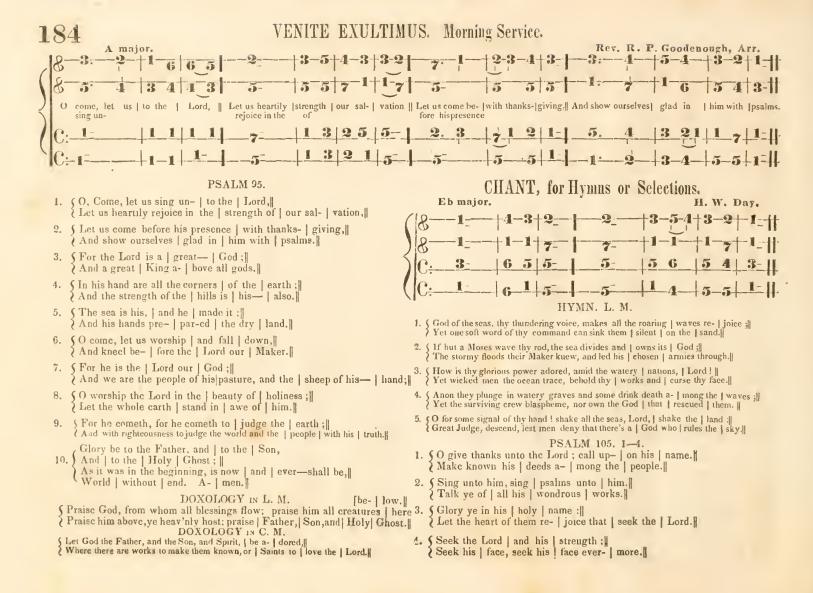
PISCOPAL SERVICE

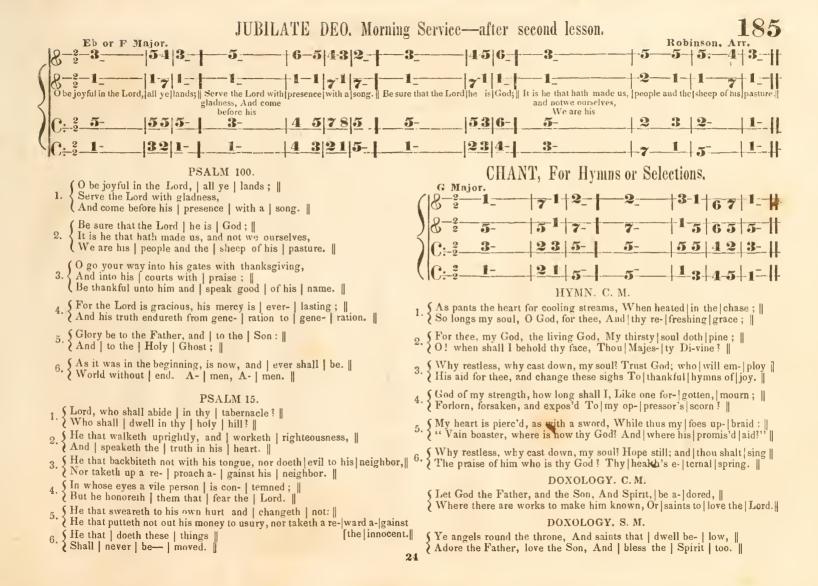


- 3. O Lord God, heavenly King, & God the Father Al-mighty.
- (O Lord, the only begotten Son, Jesus | Christ, ||
 O Lord God, Lamb of | God, Son of the | Father. ||
- 9. For thou only | art | holy, | Thou | only | art the | Lord. |
- 7. Thou that takest away the sins of the world, | Re- | ceive | our | prayer. |
- 8. Thou that sittest at the right hand of God the Father, | Have | mercy up- | on | us. |
- Thou only, O Christ, with the | Holy | Ghost, 10. Art most high in the | glory of | God the | Father. |









As it was in the beginning, is now, and | ever | shall be, | World | without | end. A- | men. |

FAST DAY. Daniel 9.

(O Lord,-the great and | dreadful | God, || 1. Keeping covenant and mercy to them that love him, -and to them that | keep his com- | mandments. |

We have sinned, and have committed iniquity, and have done wickedly, and | have re- | belled, ||
Even by departing from thy | precepts and | from thy | judgments. ||

O Lord, righteousness be- | longeth unto | thee; 3. But unto us confusion of face; as at this day,because we have | sinned a- | gainst | thee.

Now, therefore, O our God,—hear the prayer of thy servants, and their | suppli- | eations; | [Lord's sake.] (And eause thy face to shine upon thy sanctuary that is desolate, for the

5. { For we do not present our supplications before thee | for our | rightcourness, | 3- But for | thy great | mer- | cies. | |

- 1. { When Abrah'm full of sacred awe, Before Je- | hovah | stood, | And, with an humble fervent prayer, For | guilty | Sodom | sued, ||
- 2. With what success, what wondrous grace, Was his pe-|tition|crowned!|
 The Lord would spare, if in this place Ten|righteous|men were|found.|
- 3. { And could a single pious soul So rich a | boon ob- | tain? Great God, and shall a nation cry, And | plead with | thee in | vain? ||
- 4. Are not the righteous dear to thee Now, as in | ancient | times? | Or does this sinful land exceed Go- | morrah | in her | crimes? |
- 5. Still we are thine; we bear thy name; Here yet is | thine a- | bode: | Long has thy presence blessed our land: For-|sake us|not, O|God. |

PSALM. 103: 8-13.

- 1. { The Lord is merciful and gracious,-slow to anger,-and | plenteous in | mer-He will not always chide, neither will he|keep his|anger for-|ever.|| [ey. ||
 - He hath not dealt with us after our sins ;-ner rewarded us according to our in- | iquities : |
 - For as the heaven is high above the earth,—so great is his | mercy toward | them that | fear him. |
 - As far as the east is from the west, -so far hath he romoved our trans- | gressions from | us. | [fear him.] Like as a father pitieth his children, -so the Lord | pitieth | them that |

F major. he hath done marvellous things. With his own right holy arm, Hath he gotten him self the victo- ry. PSALM 98 1 O sing unto the | Lord a new | song; | For | he hath done | marvellous | things. | With his own right hand and with his | holy | arm. | Hath he gotten him- | self the | victo- | ry. | The Lord declared | his sal- | vation; | [heathen. | His rightcourses hath he openly | showed in the | sight of the | He liath 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. | Show yourselves joyful unto the Lord, | all ye | lands; | Sing, re- | joice, and | give - | thanks | Praise the Lord up- on the harp; Sing to the | Lord with a | psalm of thanks | giving. | 7 \ With trumpets | also and | shawms, | O show yourselves joyful be- | fore the | Lord the | King. | S { Let the sea make a noise, and all that | therein | is; || The round world and | they that | dwell there- | in. || Let the floods clap their hands, and let the hills be joyful to-9 gether be- | fore the | Lord; | For he | cometh to | judge the | earth. | With righteousness shall he | judge the | world; \parallel And the | people with— | equi- | ty. \parallel 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. |

CHANT, for Hymns and Selections. Tallis.

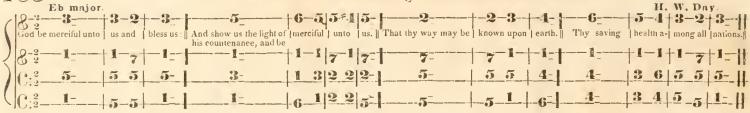
He whose heart thy love has warmed; He whose will, to thine con-Bid his life unsullied run; He whose words and tho ts are lone; | [formed |

3 He who shuns the sinner's road, Loving those who love their God; Who, with hope and faith unfeigned, Treads the path by thee or-idained;

4 He who trusts in Christ alone; Not in aught him-self has done He,great God, shall be thy care, And thy choicest blessing share.

RESPONSE after the Tenth Commandment. D major or C.

Lord have mercy upon us, and write all hearts we be- seech | thee. | these thy laws in our



PSALM 67.

1. God be merciful unto | us and | bless us: |
And show us the light of his countenance, and be | merciful | unThat thy way may be | known upon | earth: | [to | us. ||
Thy saving | health a- | mong all | rations. ||

2, Let the people praise | thee,O | God:||
Yea, let | all the | people | praise thee.||
O let the nations rejoice | and be | glad:|| [upon | earth.||
For thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and govern the | nations|

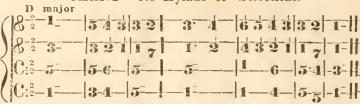
3. Let the people praise thee, O | God: ||
Yea, let | all the | people | praise thee. ||
Then shall the earth bring | forth her | increase. ||
And God, even our own | God shall | give us his | blessing. ||

4. God shall | bless | us: | [Since this verse to the | to the first of the Chart.]

And all the ends of the | world shall | fear | him.||

5. 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. ||

CHANT: for Hymns or Selections.



HYMN. L. M.

- 1. We've no abiding city here; we seek a land be-| yond our | sight, || Zion its name—the Lord is there; it shines with ever-|lasting|light.
- § 2. O sweet abode of peace and love, where pilgrims freed from toil are blest! I Had I the pinions of a dove, I'd fly to thee—and be at rest.
- 3. But hush my soul—nor dare repine! the time my God ap-|points is|best:||
 While here to do his will be mine, and his to fix my time of rest.||

DOXOLOGY, L. M.

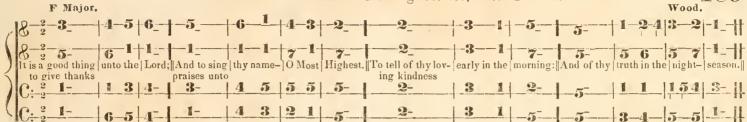
Praise God, from whom all blessings flow; praise him all creatures] here be - | low; || Praise him above, ye heavenly host, praise Father, | Son, and | floly Ghost, ||

RESPONSE to the Decalogue.

11 (
-11-
11)
1
-11/
-11-

RESPONSE to the Decalogue.





- 1. { It is a good thing to give thanks | unto the | Lord; || And to sing praises unto | thy name— | O Most | Highest. ||
- 3. Upon an instrument of ten strings, and up- on the lute; Upon a loud instrument, and up- on the harp.
- 5. Solory be to the Father, and | to the | Son, | And | to the | Holy | Ghost; |

- 2. { To tell of thy loving kindness | early in the | morning : || And of thy | truth in the | night— | season. ||
- 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 | |
- 6. As it was in the beginning, is now, and | ever shall | be, || World | without | end. A- | men. ||

BENEDIC ANIMA MEA. Evening Service, after Second Lesson. A Major. 4 5 55 5-Praise the Lord, O my soul; And all that is within me praise his ho-ly name. Praise the Lord, O my soul; And for-get not all his benefits, 36 2

PSALM 103.

- 1. { Praise the Lord, | O my | soul; || And all that is within me | praise his | holy | name. ||
- 3. { Who forgiveth | all thy | sin, | And | healeth all | thine in- | firmities. ||
- O praise the Lord, ye angels of his, ye that ex- | cel in | strength; | 5. Ye that fulfil his commandment, And hearken un- | to the | voice of his | word. |
- Glory be to the Father, and | to the | Son : | And | to the | Holy | Ghost ; |

- 2. S Praise the Lord | O my | soul; | And for- | get not | all his | benefits. |
- 4. \{ \begin{aligned} \text{Who saveth thy | life from de- | struction; || \\ \text{And crowneth thee with | mercy and | loving | kindness. || \end{aligned}
- 6 { O praise the Lord, | all ye his | hosts; || Ye servants of | his that | do his | pleasure. ||
- 7. { O speak good of the Lord, all ye works of his, In all places of | his do-|minion. || Praise thou the | Lord, O | my | soul.
- 9. As it was in the beginning, is now, and | ever shall | be. || World without | end. A- | | men. ||

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