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IN A FEAR AND COMPREHEDBING MANNER

LY JOSEPHEUN REND FONS.

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MANITOWIA SACRA,

BEING A COMPILATION OF

GİNTINE EMTREK MUSIC.

Comprising a great variety of metres,

All Harmonized for Three Voices.

TOGETHER WITH A COPIOUS EXPLICATION OF

THE PRINTIPLES OF VOTAL MUSIC.

EXEMPLIFIED AND ILLUSTRATED WITH TABLES

EN A PELANN AND COMPERCEDENT SEVER MADINER.

BY JOSEPH FUNK AND SONS.

"And the ransoned of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and evertasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and forrow and signing shall free away.—ISAIAII.

TENTHEDITEON.

ROCKINGHAM CO. VA.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORS.
1860.

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PREFACE.

WHEREVER man inhabits the earth the power of music is felt and acknowledged. This influence of sweet sounds, like most other gifts of our bountiful Creator, may be so used as to be the instrument of much good, or perverted to the purposes of deep and extensive evil.*

As it would be a most pernicious error to imagine that the love of music is the same thing with Christian piety, so it would be a mistake of no trifling magnitude, to deny the utility of music in awakening and strengthening our devotional affections. That utility has been demonstrated in every age by the happy experience of those who have aspired to hold communion with the Father of mercies. And it is a fact as consolatory as it is remarkable, that while Christians are lamentably divided in many articles of their faith and practice, they all agree that God should be praised in musical strains; and that, when the heart goes with the voice, this is one of the most delightful and edifying parts of His worship. Hence, in addition to those divine songs with which it has pleased the Holy Spirit himself to fill many a page of the Inspired Volume, and in imitation of them, a great number of the servants of God have employed the talents He has given them, in furnishing materials for this branch of worship, adapted to the manifold situations and emotions of the pious mind. And similar exertions have been made to supply a large and variegated treasure of music, suited in union with those poetic materials, to express and to heighten our religious desires, hopes, and enjoyments. By these combined means, we feel more intensely and more profitably, that in God we live, move and have our being; that all our blessings

^{* &}quot;Music though consecrated to the service of the sanctuary, and capable of good improvement in subserviency to devotion, has been, and is often, wretchedly abused to the vilest purposes. It should, therefore, be used in religious ordinances with jealousy and caution, lest it should produce a false fervor, and subserve the cause of vice, delusion, superstition, or enthusiasm."—Dr. Scott.

are bestowed by His paternal kindness, and that our everlasting welfare results from His redeeming love toward us in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Since the first Elition of the "Genuine Church Music" was brought before the public, some changes in music have taken place. Among which, the practice of applying seven different syllables to the seven original sounds or notes of the scale, has gained considerable ascendency, and is worthy of notice. And as this mode of solmization has become so prevalent, we think it advisable to adopt it in this our revised, enlarged, and improved edition.

But, as we are well aware that the patent note system is far preferable, and has many advantages over the round, we have had the three notes, to which the three syllables, Do, RE, and SI are applied, also characterized in a uniform style with the others, so that the singers are enabled to apply the syllables to them on sight, with the same ease as they do to the four characters. By this method, the repetition of FAW, SoL, and LAW, in the scale—which has been objectionable to some—is avoided, and may be deemed an improvement.

Moreover, as the principal motive and intention in bringing out this work is to promote the cause of religion and devotion, and a solemn, dignified, and expressive style of singing in the Church of God, we have for the greater convenience of worshiping assemblies, divided it into two parts. The First Part containing a variety of the most appropriate tunes and hymns, of the various kinds of metres to be sung in the time of public worship. And these are arranged a metrical order, forming a series of metres from Long Metre or Metre First, throughout all the different kinds of poetic measures up to Metre Seventy-three. This order and arrangement of the metres will be found very convenient for the chorister, in selecting suitable tunes for the psalms and hymns which are to be sung by the congregated worshipers.

The Second Part is composed mostly of longer tunes, set pieces, and anthems, whose rhythmical construction is somewhat more intricate and difficult to perform. These are more particularly adapted to be sung in Singing-schools and Societies, though they all abound with solemn and devotional matter, not unbecoming a worshiping assembly in the House of God.

But notwithstanding the different changes and the new arrangement of matter in this Edition, the great mass of the musical and poetical compositions are identical with those in the former Editions, to which a number of tunes and hymns of a later date have been added, which we trust will be found of equal merit with those dignified, solemn, and heart-affecting productions of musical genius which have stood the test of time, and survived the changes of fashion. Such music, with its sublime, flowing, melodious style and pathetic expression, will never become obsolete in THE HOUSE OF GOD; it cannot even lose a particle of its interest, while human nature remains unaltered. No frequency of use can wear out these venerable airs with the Zion traveler; no fondness for novelty can make us insensible to their sterling merit. Other pieces which are added, will be found we doubt not, to possess much attractive beauty, and have been selected with a view to the singing of "Psalms and hymns, and spiritual songs," constructed in a vast variety of poetic measures.

The Rudiments and Elucidation of the science of Vocal Music, which succeed this preface, have cost us much research and labor; and for the acquisition of which, many standard works on music, both German and English, have been consulted, together with our own knowledge and experience gained from teaching for a long series of years. And no pains have been spared, to lay before our readers, in a plain, familiar and comprehensive style—illustrated by examples and tables—every thing that is necessary in acquiring a practical knowledge of the science of Vocal Music.*

In conclusion, that this work may be instrumental in promoting, in some degree, the praises of Him, the Triune God and everlasting Father, whom angels adore, and to whom all the redeemed incessantly sing high hallelujahs, is the fervent wish of

THE COMPILERS.

^{*}Although this work is principally intended for vocat performance, as the notes are formed in a different figurate manner, to facilitate the learner in applying the syllables to them; yet its elementary principles are equally applicable to instrumental performance, as they go hand in hand. The putch of a note is the rame whether it proceed from the vocal organs, or from the pipe or string of an instrument or any other sounding body. The scales of vocal and instrumental music—their tones and remitones, with all the intervals, both major and munor, and the letters which represent them are the same; as also the common chord with its inversions, and the inversions of all the intervals of the diatonic reals.

TO TEACHERS.

be deeply imbued with a desire of doing good, and of refining the taste, cred things, it deserves the utmost severity of censure. and elevating the affections. Music should be with him not merely an It is an obvious principle in every department of religious worship, that

of God, that it is a scene from which all levity should be banished far highest God, is a solemn work, and should ever be an regarded. Volaway. During a great part of the time spent in our employment, we umes would fail to show the importance of this principle. How, then, are singing words of the most solemn and devotional import. And is such can any teacher of devotional music dare to treat it with neglect? Yet an avocation to be contemplated as a mere unmeaning form, or to be tri- this neglect seems to be almost universal. No wonder that the friends any reverence for God and religion. All decent people admit that a their efforts be fully Christianized, and the difficulties will be seen to light carriage in the church deserves severe rebuke; and for our part vanish.

The position of a teacher of sacred church music is an important and we cannot see that much less reprehension is due to the same carriage in highly responsible one. He should be prepared and qualified to teach a school of Psalmody. To have no ear, no relish for the beauties of and instruct his class in the elements of music, with correctness and fa- harmnny, is a defect which those who labor under it should certainly not cility, both in theory and practice, and to do this he should make it his be forward to betray. We can at best only think of it with compassion. object to become as familiar as possible with the method of instruction, But when a stupid contempt of music nhtrudes itself into a school, with and of imparting knowledge in an easy and familiar manner. He should the additional deformity of injustice, bad breeding, and the scorn of sa-

entertainment, a pastime, or a means of support; but as a talent to be emotions should be unfeigned. They should not be suffered to rise used for the service of Him to whom angels sing their high hallelujahs, merely through gratified taste, but be made to spring up in the mind and who gave it to man therewith to praise him who is worthy of all while it is employed in the contemplation of holy things. This importhonor and praise. Hence singing-schools of sacred Psalmody should be ant distinction will not be preserved in the hours of devotion, where it has conducted in a proper manner, and according to the intention for which been neglected in the seasons of practice. It requires specific religious they are instituted; and although a singing school is not a direct place training in schools and family circles; and will not be maintained in any of worship, it certainly is a place where its members should be trained other way. Habit has its influence in devotion, as in other things. The and prepared for the service and participation of that holy place. | deportment of singers and teachers during the hours of practice, there-A school of sacred vocal music has so far a resemblance to the house fore becomes a matter of great moment. To cultivate the praises of the fled with as a despicable jest? It is impossible, if the heart possesses and cultivators of the art have so many difficulties to encounter. Let

VOCAL MUSIC.

Come youth, and with profundity explore This sacred science; pender and adore The beauties which in harmony abound,

And the exalted rapture of sweet sound: Direct your thoughts to those harmonic lays, And in poetic numbers your CREATOR praise.

CHAPTER I.

OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL SOUNDS.

Section 1.—Music is composed of sounds produced by the human voice or hy different kinds of musical instruments, varying in pitch according to certain fixed and determinate degrees. The pitch and gradation of these sounds from the lowest or most grave to the highest or most acute, form the whole scale of musical sounds.

A combination and succession of these sounds, sweetly tuned and performed in rhythmical order, have hy their rich, mellifluent, melodious, and harmonious progression,-their sweetly moving accents and flowing numbers, a henign, winning, and powerful influence over the human mind.

Sec. 2.—The Natural Scale, of musical sounds, though its extent is unlimited, consists only of seven primary notes. For it is found that after singing or playing these seven notes, if we continue the series, we repeat another scale similar to the first, and so on, as far as the extent of the voice or the instruments will go. The voice in producing these

step to the eighth, which completes the Octave, and is the first note of a succeeding scale.

Note.-The whole range of human hearing comprised between the lowest note of the organ, and the highest cry of known insects, seems to include about nine octaves, which will extend to sixty-four diatonic intervals.

Sec. 3.—There are three distinctions made in musical sounds; 1st, they may he high or low; 2nd, they may he long or short; 3rd, they may he loud or soft.

These three distinctions of sound embrace Pitch, Length and Power. Pitch regards a sound as high or low; Length as long or short; and Power, as loud or soft; and these three distinctions form the essential property and peculiar qualification of good musical sounds.

On these three distinctions are founded three Departments, namely, Melody, Rhythm, and Dynamics or Musical Elocution, which departments will be noticed and treated in their proper places.

Sec. 4.—The doctrine of music may he arranged under six different sounds naturally passes from the first sound taken, a step to the second; heads: 1. Notation; 2. Rhythm; 3. Intonation; 4. Melody; 5. Harfrom the second a step to the third; from the third a half-step to the mony; and 6. Dynamics or Musical Elocution. But such is the nature fourth; from the fourth a step to the fifth; from the fifth a step to the of music, that the different heads or departments cannot be treated sepsixth; from the sixth a step to the seventh; and from the seventh a half- arately and apart; hut hy their close connection, they will be intermingled in theory and practice, though in the main they may be considered separately.

NOTE 1.—By NOTATION are given or represented all the marks and characters appropriate for the purpose of writing music, with their signification and use.

- 2. RHYTHM IS the division of time into short portions, by a regular succession of motion, impulses, and sounds, with regard to measure, accent, emphasis, and cadence; and flowing numbers, in the union of music and poetry.
- 3. INTONATION is the practicing the notes of the scale with the voice, or playing them on an instrument, according to fixed degrees of sound, and to give a correct sound to all the diatonic intervals, the triads and their inversions, and all the disjoint intervals in the whole scale.
- 4. MELORY is an agreeable succession of single sounds in a piece arranged according to the laws of Intonation and Rhythm, so as to be musical and pleasing to the ear.

 Melody and Intonation are closely counceted.
- 5. HARMONT is an agreeable succession of chords, or concordant notes, in two, three or four parts, moving together according to the rules of progression, which produce a diversity of flowing sounds highly pleasing, attractive, inviting and delightful.
- 6. DYNAMICS OR MUSICAL ELOCUTION, consists in giving each tone or note that sound, stress, and modulation of voice which the subject of the poetry requires, in relation to loud or soft, strong or mild, and the swelling or diminishing of the sounds or notes.

QUESTIONS.

Of what is music composed?—What forms the whole scale of musical sounds?—Has the scale of musical sounds any limitation?—Of how many primary sounds does the scale consist?—If there are only seven primary sounds, howcan the scale be unlimited?—How many distinctions are made in musical sounds?—What is the first distinction?—The second?—The third?—What forms the essential property of good musical sounds?—What departments are landed on these three distinction?—Under how many heads is the doctrine of music treeted?—What are those six heads?

CHAPTER II.

NOTATION.

OF THE STAFF, CLEFS, LETTERS, &C.

Sec. 5. The pitch of musical sounds or tones is represented by a character called a Staff, on which the scale and music is written with notes. The position which the notes occupy on the staff, represents the pitch, and the notes, by their relative value, the length of sounds.

The Staff consists of five lines and four spaces. Each line and each space is called a degree of sound; thus there are nine degrees of sound on the staff. When more than nine degrees are wanted the spaces below and above the staff are used; and if a still greater compass is wanted, additional lines are used, called leger or added lines.

THE STAFF WITH ADDED LINES.



Sec. 6.—Each part of music has a separate staff, and these differ in pitch. Hence to adjust their pitch, and to distinguish them, a character is used called a Clef. There are two Clefs in common use, the F Clef and the G Clef.

The F Clef represents F, the fourth line of the Bass staff, and the seventh sound of the general scale of music.

The G Clef represents G, the second line of the Tenor Staff, and the eighth sound of the general scale. It is also used on the second line of the treble staff, representing G also, and the fifteenth sound of the general scale, when sung by a female voice.

EXAMPLES OF THE STAFFS AND CLEFS.

Base Staff and Clef.	Tenor Staff and Clef.	Treble Staff and Clef.
CEF CLUE 7.	9	A
	G CLEV 8	G CLEF 15.

Norg.—It is ascertained, that the interval between the male voice and the female, is exactly an octave, which is the most perfect chord in the scale of music. Hence as the Treble is principally assigned to female voices, it is placed an octave higher in the General Scale than the Tenor. From this we learn that the ALL-WISE CREATOR has implanted harmony in the sexes of the human race. [How happy would all those be who stand together in matrimonial relation, if they would observe, by a pious life, and a holy conversation, in Christian love, to fill up the interval of life with sweet harmonious chords, so that no dissonant or jarring string might vibrate between them.]

Sec. 7.—Brace.—When music is written on these staffs, and performed simultaneously, they are united by a character called a Brace, and form a score. The Score, however, may consist of two, three, or four parts. When two parts only are united, it is called a Duet; when three parts, a Trio, and when four parts, a Quartet.

EXAMPLE:

	(
Score of Trio.	1	
	(

Sec. 8.—Numerals.—Numerals are used to point out the different degrees of sound in the scale of music. They will also be exclusively used, in this work, in a fractional position, to indicate the different measures in the movements of Common, Triple, and Compound time.

Sec. 9.—Letters.—To represent the seven original sounds of music, the first seven letters of the alpha bet are used, namely, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. These letters are placed on the staffs in alphabetical order, counting upwards from the lowest. The natural diatonic scale of the minor key commencing with A, and that of the major key commencing with C, in the following manner:

Sec. 10.—But as letters are not calculated to show forth and adjust the length of sounds, the proper length is indicated by the form of certain characters called Notes. And besides the thythmical representation of these notes, they have also a distinct figurate form whereby the syllables do, re, mi, faw, sol, law, and si are applied to them in solmization individually, on sight—their form indicating the syllable which is applied to them.

And as these syllables are always used in the scale in the same relation and invariable position to the key, they form a strong and inseparable association with the proper pitch of the intervals of the scale which they individually and invariably occupy. And as they have thus the proper pitch of the intervals of the scale associated with their names, it is of great service to the vocal performer, to have them communicated to the mind on sight, as thereby he will be enabled to strike the proper interval of the scale on sight of the note, and be relieved of the irksome task of finding the name by calculation, in everychange of key. See those notes with their corresponding Rests exemplified by the following



As these notes, by their names—as a whole note, a half note, &c. indicate to the mind, their proper relation of sound; and by their heads, it is almost superfluous to state, that one semibreve is equal in duration

semiquavers. For it is evident that as many parts as the whole note is divided into, so many of these parts it will take to amount to the same whole note again. And if we allow four seconds of time to sound out the whole note, we must allow but two seconds for the half note, one for the quarter note, half a second for the eighth note, and a quarter of a second for the sixteenth. This is the invariable proportion and comparative relation in which these notes stand to each other; a strict observance of which is of the highest importance, both to the vocal and to the in strumental performer.

RESTS are marks of silence, and are named after the notes which they represent.

Note 1 .- Other notes are sometimes used, as a thirty-second, and sixty-fourth: these notes are, however, too quick and short for sacred music and can easily be dispensed with.

A note called a Breve-from which the semibreve derived its name-was a so formerly used: but this note is too long and heavy a sound for any musical expression.

Note 2 .- Nothing can be more certain than the fact that there is a true and inseparable union and association formed between these syllables which are applied to the notes and the proper pitch or sound of the intervals which they respectively and invariably occupy in the scale. For on this fact is founded the whole doctrine of transposition, and of transposing with the keys, the syllables with their notes, in their relative position to the keys. And it is evident that when the diatonic scale, which consists of tones and semitones, is sung to a series of notes and syllables always applied in the same order and relation to those tones and semitones, as they stand in their fixed position in the scale, that such an association will unavoidably be formed between them.

And hence arises the utility of having the notes characterized and formed in such a manner as to communicate by their different forms, the syllable which is applied to them. individually, so as to enable the singer to strike the proper pitch of the sound on sight of the note. And is it not strange that any should deny the usefulness of the charstems, hooks or dashes, represent to the eye, the same relative length, acter notes by which the syllables are known by the forms of the notes, when common sense and sound reason dictate that it opens and paves a highway for the student of of time, to two minims, or four crochets, or eight quavers, or sixteen vocal music, to travel on, and to pursue his course with pleasure, till he has acquired a profound and complete knowledge of the science of music. And is this in any wise degrading to the science—diminishing its value—or robbing it of its intrinsic merit? By no means. It is adorning it with the vesture of simplicity, the richest dress in which it and its sister sciences can be arrayed. And in proof of this, let us cast our eyes to other arts and sciences, and see what has been done by the use of different characters, to pave the way for instruction, and to communicate to the mind correct ideas of what is to be inculcated and taught, and we will find an almost endless variety of characters, figures, cuts, drawings and delineations used to facilitate the learner in bis progress in gaining scientific knowledge.

Do not the Lexicographers, Walker and Webster, in their famed Dictionaries—which are taken as standard works—use many different characters, to convey to the mind, on sight, a correct pronunciation of the words, and the proper sounds of the letters,—all of which might be acquired by a reference to grammar rules? And is there less propriety for the singer to have the correct sound of the notes conveyed to the mind on sight, by characters which might otherwise be acquired by having reference to the rules laid down in the science; which is, by making a calculation from the key?

Note 3.—Rests are essential to music, in order to keep the accent in its proper place in the measure; and if sparingly used and skillfully observed, give variety, beauty, and expression both to music and poetry. When long intervals of silence occur in any part of the score, it is deemed best to continue the staff without marking the rest; and let those on the silent part, for their own improvement, notice the parts which others are singing, and mark the time with them, till they arrive at the place where their own parts unite again. This is far preferable to poring over their own staff and measures of silence, by which is gained but little improvement.

Sec. 11.-Notes become subject to some variation, by having additional characters annexed or added.

A dor or point (.) placed after any note, adds one-half to its original length. Thus a dotted whole note is equal in length to three half-notes: a dotted half note to three quarters, and so on.

Four dots between the lines of the staff mark the place from whence a strain or piece of music is repeated.

EXAMPLES:



Sec. 12.—A Pause (^) placed over or under a note protracts or lengthens it out about one third longer than its original time: though this protraction may be longer or shorter according to the expression of the poetry, and the taste of the judicious performer.

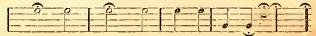
A soft graceful swell given to a paused note, followed by a momenta-

ry rest is highly ornamental.

The pause is frequently used on the note of the last syllable in a line of poetry, and agrees with its final pause, which, in reading, is marked with a suspension of the voice.

The pause is also used over *Rests* which need lengthening out; as also over *Bars*, where it is thought proper to have a momentary pause between two measures. Some of the most striking effects depend upon this character, and when well performed, it adds strength and beauty to music and poetry.

EXAMPLE:



Sec. 13.—Notes are frequently tied together by a circular line called a Tie: or grouped together by hooks or dashes. All the notes thus tied or grouped, are sung or warbled to one syllable of verse.

above or below them, they are performed in the time of two notes of the along through the scale from one interval to the other; but the interval same kind without the figure, and are called Triplets. Triplets, when of a semitone is only half the distance of the interval af a tone. And to smoothly and skilfully performed, are ornamental to music.



QUESTIONS.

On what character is the scale and music written?-With what characters is music written on the staff?-How many degrees of sound can be written on the staff?-What is done when more than nine degrees of sound are wanted ?—If a still greater compass is needed?—How many clefs are in common use?—Why are they called the F clef and the G clef?—How many sounds does the octave contain?—What is a score?—How many letters of the alphabet are used to represent musical sounds?—How many original sounds are there in music?—How many notes are in common use !—How are the notes named !—What is the form of the whole note? Ans. An open note without a stem?—The half note? A. An open note with a stem.— The quarter note? A. A black note with a stem .- The eighth note? A. A black note with a stem and one hook -The sixteenth note? A. A black note with a stem and two hooks.-How much does a dot add to a note?—What do dots indicate when placed on the staff?— What is the use of the pause?—On what note is the pause most frequently used?—What is a tie ?-A group ?-A Trip'et ?

CHAPTER

OF SHARPS, FLATS, NATURALS, &C.

Sec. 14.—The diatonic scale consists of five tones and two semitones. into measures by a character called a Bar.

If three notes are thus tied or grouped together, with the figure 3. These are sometimes called steps and half steps, because the voice steps adjust the semitones and always keep them in their fixed position in the scale, throughout the course of transposition three characters are used -a Sharp (#), a Flat (b), and a Natural (*). A sharp raises a letter or note a semitone; a flat depresses a letter or note a semitone; and a natural restores a letter or note thus sharped or flatted, to its original sound. When these characters occur, in the course of a piece of music, they are called Accidentals, and operate only on the notes before which they are placed.

> When sharps or flats are placed at the commencement of a tune, they operate on all the notes of the letters which are thus sharped or flatted, throughout the tune. Thus they prepare and adjust the tones and the semitones for the new key, and become the signature (or sign for the key note) to the tune. And when accidentals occur throughout the tune, on the letters thus sharped or flatted, they are raised or depressed, as the case may require by a natural.

EXAMPLES: Signature by sharps. Signature by flats. F and C SHARP. B and E FLAT. ACCIDENTALS. Naturals.

Sec. 15.—Bars.—When music is written on the staff, it is divided

There are three bars in use on the staff—the common bar, the broad produces a fluttering effect on the note, or on the syllable or word apbar, and the double bar. When a short bar is added to the broad bar, plied. it forms a close.

EXAMPLES: Double Ear. Broad Bar.

The common bar is used to divide the staff into equal timed measures according to the measure note or notes, of either Common, Triple or half note in a measure. Compound measures.

The broad bar is used, by some authors, at the close of cach line in poetry. But as that frequently falls in the middle of the regular measures of the staff, it is omitted by others. However as the last syllable of each line of poetry is distinguished by the final pause, which marks the bounds of the metre by a suspension of the voice, there can be no accented. impropriety in using it to point out that important syllable or word.

Likewise at the commencement of a chorus.

The close is used at the end of a tune or any piece of music.

is the blending of two notes into one—an unaccented with an accented tween, the essential notes, where they become intermediate steps, on the in the middle of a measure, with the previous accented note of the same unaccented parts of the measure in passing from one disjoint interval to measure tied with it. As this note is struck on the unaccented part, another, and thus connect, embellish, and soften those intervals, diminish while the hand, in marking the time is at rest, and its sound continued the roughness of the leap, and direct an easy and graceful movement. over the accented part, while the hand is in notion, the regular movement in that measure is thereby thwarted, or broken in upon, which are tied.

When a longer note is wanted in a measure than the measure will contain, the long note is cut through, and one part is put in the next measure, and both parts tied together across the bar; these two notes compose the driving note. Thus two half notes sung across a bar, produce the same sound with a whole note in a measure; a half and a fourth note across the bar, the same sound with a dotted minim in a measure. The same remarks apply to two fourth notes driven across a bar, and a

The driving note is sometimes called a syncope—a synonomous term with syncopation-both signifying the division, or cutting through a note by a bar, or accent expressed or understood. Hence the driving note may also be termed a syncope, as it is cut through by a bar, and commences on the unaccented part of the measure, and extends to the

APPOGGIATURA.—The appoggiatura is a note of embellishment. It The double bar is used at the end of a strain which is to be repeated is a diminutive note, prefixed to a principal note, and is always on the from the mark of repetition. (Example Sec. 11.) It is also used at a accented part of the measure. It borrows its time from the principal change of measure from Common to Triple, or Compound time, or the note that follows and to which it is tied. As this note produces a flutreverse. Also at a change of mode from major to minor, or the reverse, turing sound similar with that of a syncope, it may be brought in at this place and classed with the syncopated notes.

Passing or Transient Notes.—These are also called ornamental Sec. 16.—Syncopated and drawing Notes.—A syncopated note and grace notes. They, too, are diminutive notes, and are used be-

Choosing Notes.—Choosing notes are set perpendicularly one above | concordant interval between them, both may be sung at the same the other, either of which may be sung: and as there is always a time, by different voices.



Note.—Since the diminutive notes in the preceding section are merely ornamental, and not taken into the account in the harmony; and since other graces—so called—are frequently introduced, in many works, such as the Acciacatura, Cadenza, Gruppetto Mordento, Portamento di voce, Transient Sbake, Continued Shake, Stracino, and the Turn; the only design of the most of which is, to display the dexterity and facility of execution of the performer; and when skillfully performed they may be tolerated; but they have no place in music designed to exhibit and call forth the emotions of the beart. They have no soul in them. And when they are reserved for the flight of some fanciful injudicious performer, they too often prove the empty wanderings of ignoranc and folly. And rather than simplicity should be so offended, it would be better to dispense with them altogether. They are rather ornamental than graceful, designed to give brilliancy, and not to excite emotions. The imagination may indeed be amused, but the heart remains uninterested. Such an attempt at display exhibits not only want of taste and judgment, but also want of science. The fact is, that music resembles every other art; the farther a person advances in the study of it, the more

does he delight in the simplicity of manner, and the less is be attracted by superficial ornament.—Porter's Mus. Cyc.

QUESTIONS.

Of what does the diatonic scale consist?—How many tones and semitones are contained in the scale?—What characters are used to regulate those tones and semitones?—What effect has a sharp on a letter or note?—A flat?—A Natural?—What effect have flats and sharps when placed at the beginning of a tone?—What is the nee of rests?—Has each note a corresponding rest?—What is the use of the common bur?—The broad bar?—The double bar?—The close?— What is a syncopated note?—A driving note?—Appoggiatures?—Passing or grace notes?—Choosing notes?

CHAPTER IV.

NOTATION.

OF RHYTHMICAL MEASURES IN COMMON, TRIPLE AND COMPOUND TIME.

only want of taste and judgment, but also want of science. The fact is, that music Sec. 17.—Among the different writers on music, no less than twenty-six different measures of time have been brought out, all of which

are marked or expressed by numerals placed in a fractional position, they will admit all the various metres that are contained in poetry, to Those of Common or even time are expressed by the fractions $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{2}{8}$. ⁴/₂ ⁴/₄ ⁸/₈ Those of Triple or uneven time are expressed by the fractions ⁸ ³ ³ ³ ⁹ ⁹ ⁹ ⁹ And those of Compound time—which is also an even improve the science. If we retain seven different measures of the twenty-six above-mentioned, it will be an ample supply for all the purposes of music, no matter how intricate the rythmical construction may be.

Of the seven different measures which will be retained and used in this work, three will be in Common time, two in Triple, and two in

Compound.

The numerals used for all these different measures will be placed in a fractional position, to which fractions the whole note will be the integer. Thus the fractions will at once express the contents of the different measures to which they are invariably used.

Sec. 18.—Common or Even Time.—To Common or even time will figures ; the second 4; and the third; 2. Of these three measures it will however be found that the first and second, by their close connection and commingling, are identical, save that to the first may be assigned a slower movement, as it is mostly employed to the most solemn, devotional, and dignified music for the church of God. These measures are called even because they naturally divide into even parts two and four, and have feet of equal or even measured verse applied to them; and in their primitive state will admit of no other feet of poetry; though they may he so arranged and varied in their derivatives, that

he sung to them.

Measures are in their primitive state when they are filled with the notes which the fraction, by which they are marked, expresses. The time by the fractions 6, 6, 6, 12, 12, 12, 12, 18, 18, 18, 24, 24, Many of the fore-upper figure or numerator to the fraction, giving the number of notes going measures have however gone out of use; but some are still re- which a primitive measure contains; and the lower figure or denominator tained by some authors, which when dispensed with, will simplify and to the fraction, points out into how many parts the whole note is divided. and thus specifies whether they be half, fourth, or eighth notes.

> Sec. 19.—The three foregoing measures will be illustrated in their primitive state, with a number of derivatives, by the following







Note.—In the foregoing examples of the three measures of Common or even time, their primitives and their derivatives, the learner will readily discover that these measures are alike in nature, and that the first and second are identical. For in the third example of derivatives, the derivative of the first is the primitive of the second, and the derivative of the second is the primitive of the first; and in all the subsequent derivatives their measures are alike. They are also the same in their accents, for in many tunes they intermix, having in some measures two minims and one accent; and in others four crotchets with two accents.

The third measure differs from the first and second only in that it has a minim for

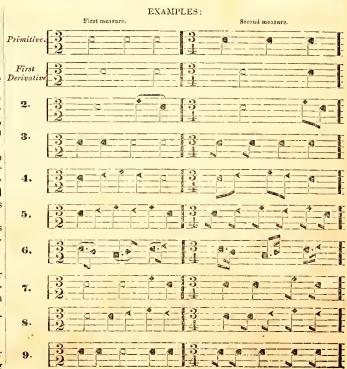
its measure note, whereas the others have a semibreve; and consequently its rhythmical movement is faster.

Sec. 20.—Triple or Uneven Time.—To Triple or uneven time will be assigned two distinct measures. The first is marked by the fraction $\frac{3}{2}$; and the second by $\frac{3}{4}$. These two measures are identical in their rhythmical construction, and only differ in the length of their measure notes; the first containing three minims in its primitive measure, and the second three crotchets; in consequence of which, the second flows along more quickly in its rhythmical movement than the first.

These measures are called uneven, because they naturally divide into three equal parts; and thus having an uneven number of notes in their primitive measures, none other than uneven measured verse can readily be applied to them in their primitive state. But they may be so varied and arranged in their derivatives, that verse composed of all the various kinds of feet and metres may be applied to them.

As in Common or even time, so in Triple or uneven time, the fractions point out or mark the contents of the primitive measures. The improper fraction is designated by its upper figure or numerator, is, that three notes fill the measure; and the lower figure or denominator that there notes that the whole note is divided into two parts, and consequently those three notes which fill the measure are half notes. In like manner the fraction is designated that three fourth notes constitute its primitive measure.

Sec. 21.—These two measures of Triple time will be illustrated in their primitive form, and with a number of their derivatives, by the following





Note.—In the foregoing examples of the two measures of Triple time, it may readily be discovered that in their primitives and in their derivatives their rhythmical construction is the same, save that the first measure is slower in its movement than the second—the first having three minims in its primitive measure, and the second three crotchets. These measures may be so constructed and varied, as to take one, two or three accents to the measure, according to the requisition of the poetry which is applied. This will be noticed and illustrated in its proper place.

Sec. 22.—COMPOUND OR DOUBLE TRIPLE MEASURES.—The compound measure is an even measure; as two uneven numbers added together make an even.—Two distinct measures will be assigned to Compound time: the first of which will be designated by the fraction are indentical in their rhythmical construction, and only differ in the duration of their time; as the fourth notes are longer than the eighth.

These measures are even, because they naturally divide into two

equal parts, and have two accents in each measure.

As in Common and Triple time, so in Compound, the fractions point out the contents of the primitive measures. The improper fraction designates that six fourth notes constitute the primitive measures; and the fraction that six eighth notes are contained in the primitive measure.

Sec. 23.—See the measures of Compound time—in their primitives, with many of their derivatives—illustrated by the following







Nors.—In the foregoing examples of the two measures of Compound time, it will readily be seen that they are the same in their primitive construction, and in their derivatives, save that the first contains two pointed minims in a measure, and the second two pointed crotchets, and consequently, the second is performed faster than the first. These measures may be so constructed and varied as to take two feet of dactylic verse, or two feet of trochaic.

In all the foregoing examples of the primitive and derivative measures, in Common, Triple and Compound time, it will be found that by the various constructions and rhythmical arrangement of the different notes and ties, in the various measures, all the different feet of poetry may be applied to them, and agree with them in time, accent, emphasis, and cadence.

QUESTIONS.

How many varieties of measures are used in this work?—What are the different kinds of time and movement of these seven measures?—Ans. Common or even time; Triple or uneven time; and Compound time.—How many varieties has Common time?—Triple?—Compound?—By what fractions are the three measures of Common time marked?—The two measures of Triple time?—The two measures of Compound?—Is the Compound measure an even or an ineven measure? Ans. It is an even measure because two uneven numbers added together make an even.—Can these seven different measures and movements be so arranged and constructed in their notes that all the different feet of poetic measures may be applied to, and agree with them, in all their rhythmical construction relative to time, accent, emphasis and cadence?

CHAPTER V.

RESTREET.

OF TIME, ACCENT, EMPHASIS, AND CADENCE.

and the lively tends to joy and cheerfulness. Destroy the time, or with two or three feet of trochaic verse. mony be allowed to operate, and the more deeply will the mind be pen- ond. etrated with the feeling to be awakened.

as also have different measures of poetry applied, they have not a positive it: but no accented syllable can properly be sung to a note on which length, but only a relative: yet it is proper that some definite time should the hand is not in motion, when marking the time. (See Chap. 6.) be fixed for all the different measures in the movements of Common, may be allowed to vary according to the requirement of the poetry.

measures of Common, and to the first of Triple and Compound time; and two accents. and the third of Common and second of Triple and Compound, about one-third faster.

Thus we have six measures—the first and second of Common Time being blended into one-all of various rhythmical movements; to any given time. this being an ample suply for all the poetic measures that can be written.

All the measures of Common time have two beats, in the measure; a down beat on the first part of the measure, and an up beat on the second; and when two feet of trochaic verse are applied to them, they have two accents, but when only one foot of verse is applied, they have but one accent.

Sec. 24.—Nothing is more essential to the due performance of music. The measures in Triple time have three beats to each measure, two than adjusting the time to the intention and meaning of the poetry; for down and one up. In their primitive state they have but one accent, some of the most striking effects of music are produced by the change of and one dactylic foot of verse applied to them; but each measure may time. The slow naturally has a solemn, grave, and serious tendency, be so varied, as to take two, and even three accents to the measure,

thwart the measure, and you rob the strain of its interest and charm. The Compound measures have always two accents in each, whether And the less we are made sensible of any thing mechanical in giving or the verse be even or uneven-trochaic or dactylic, and two beats to keeping the time, the more fully will the effect of the melody and har- each measure, a down beat on the first part, and an up beat on the sec-

Each of the foregoing measures in their different movements, may But as notes are used in different rhythmical measures and movements, be so arranged, as to take as many accents as it has beats performed to

The first and second measures of Common time are identical in their Triple and Compound time, as a standard to guide the chorister to a rhythmical construction, as is evidently seen in the examples of the deconsistent movement in all those measures: from which, however, it rivatives in Chap 4, Sec. 19. But still it may be of some advantage to music, to retain them both, and use the first to those pieces, the most Perhaps the most appropriate time which can be assigned to all the of whose measures contain but one foot of verse and one accent; and the foregoing varieties of measure, is three seconds to the first and second second to those pieces whose measures mostly contain two feet of verse

> Note. To measure musical time with accuracy and precision, a vibratory pendulum may be used, which may be regulated by the length of its cord, to swing or vibrate

> A pendulum is a heavy body, such as a piece of brass or lead, suspended by a wire or cord, so as to swing backwards and forwards. And when it swings it is said to vi

brate; and that part of a circle through which it vibrates is called its arc. The vibra- |ledge of the nature and propriety of accent and emphasis, and the rules tions are nearly equal whether it pass through a lesser or greater space of its arc; so that there will be no material difference in its vibrations or oscillations, whether it pass six feet, through its arc, or only six inches. Hence,

A ball of some heavy metal, of about one inch in diameter, suspended by a fine dense to each beat.

and a half seconds, and vibrates in accordance with those measures which have two beats to the measure, and are performed in three seconds.

The second movement of Triple Time has no equivalent in its measure, as it has three beats to perform in two seconds; whereas the third movement of Common Time has but two in the same space of time; and consequently this requires a cord whose length is but 17 inches, to vibrate in accordance with the beating of its time.

There is now an instrument constructed called a Metronome, which by a short pendulum, with a sliding weight, and set in motion by clock-work, serves to measure time in music.

music. It is from this source that poetry and music derive their digni- the verse in a regularly measured pace, which is delightful, musical, and ty, variety, expression and significancy. Without these requisites mu- pleasing. sic and poetry would be heavy and lifeless; they would fail to animate our feelings; and the meaning of the verse would be ambiguous and un- or of three syllables. Feet of two syllables are equal, and feet of three intelligible. Consequently, as the accent of the music must exactly and syllables are unequal. Consequently poetry may be divided into two invariably agree with the accent and emphasis of the poetry, when united, parts, namely, equal measured verse, and unequal measured verse. Verse it makes it indispensably necessary for the learner to acquire some know- of equal measure consists of feet of two syllables, and verse of unequal

for applying them, both to music and poetry.

Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain syllable in a word, or on a note in music, that they may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them. Every word of more than cord of 39.2 inches in length from the centre of the ball to the centre of its motion, one syllable, has one or more syllables accented. For example: the or the pin from which it is suspended will vibrate once every second. The length of words musical, and musically have the first syllable accented; this pendulum will vibrate to the beats of the measures of the third movement of Com- the words become, becoming, and becomingly have the second syllable mon Time; and to the first of Triple, and the second of Compound: each of these accented; and the words contravene, contravener, and contravention, movements having one second allowed to each part of their measures, and consequently have the third syllable accented. Now, when monosyllables, which, properly speaking have no accent, are combined with other syllables. For the first and second movements of Common Time, and the first of Compound, and form a phrase, the stress which is laid on one syllable, in preference the cord of the pendulum must be 88.2 inches long: this makes one vibration in one to another, is called emphasis; and thus emphasis, in monosyllables, supplies the place of accent and is the same with it in dissyllables and polysyllables.

Sec. 26.—Time in music and poetry is the quantity or length by which is assigned to every particular note and syllable its due measure, without making it either longer or shorter than it ought to be. There are two kinds of time in music, namely, Common or equal time, and Triple or unequal time. These Times are regulated by the accent, which is laid on particular parts of the measure, the regulation of which must agree with the measures of poetry into feet, where the accent is laid on Sec. 25.—Accent and emphasis form the essence of versification and particular syllables, by means of which the voice steps along through

Poetry is measured by feet. All feet in poetry consist either of two

measure consists of feet of three syllables. Each of these measures may be subdivided into two parts: the first or equal measure into Trochaic the first syllable of each foot unaccented, and the second accented. and IAMBIC, and the second or unequal measure into DACTYLIC and ANA-PAESTIC measure.

Verses of Trochaic measure consist of feet of two syllables, having the first syllabe of each foot accented, and the last unaccented.

Verses of Iambic measure consist also of feet of two syllables, having

Verses of Dactylic measure consist of feet of three syllables, having the first syllable of each foot accented, and the last two unaccented.

Verses of Anapaestic measure consist also of feet of three syllables, having the first two syllables unaccented, and the last accented.

EXAMPLES:

TROCHAIC FEET OF POETRY, WITH MEASURES OF MUSIC.









In the foregoing representations, where the poetic measures are divided. In the example of Anapaestic feet it will be discovered that the into their respective feet of two and three syllables, the words used at foot of poetry must be divided by the bar, and the first two syllables the head of each of their divisions, represent by their accent, the respec- of each foot put in the last part of one measure, and the last syllable in tive fect of poetry and measures of music to which they belong. Thus the first part of the next; so that the two unaccented syllables possess the Trochaic foot is represented by the dissyllables, beauty, bounty, the unaccented part of the musical measure, and the accented syllable kindness, &c., the lambic, by befriend, become, attend, compose, &c.; the accented part. the Dactylic, by the trisyllables cherubin, paradise, meditate, gravitate,

But, as the first part of the musical measure is invariably accented, and is, that we have such a variety of metres.

the last part unaccented, it will be discovered, that,

In the example of Iambic measure the feet must be divided by the common bar, and the first syllable of each foot put in the last part of the measure, and the last syllable in the first part, as may readily be seen in the example. And thus the accent of the poetic feet and of the mu- A men, pale moon. sical measures will agree and be retained in their proper places.

In the axample of the Dactylic feet, it will be seen that the poetic feet agree with the measures of music; they both having the accent on the first part; but,

The preceding are the principal feet and measures, of which all spe-&c., and the Anapaestic, by appertain, intervene, importune, overflow, &c. cies of English verse wholy or chiefly consist. These measures, howev-In the example of Trochaic feet, it will readily be seen, that the ac- er, are capable of many variations, by their intermixture with each othcent of the poetry, in each division, agrees with the accent of the music. er, and by the admission of secondary feet. From this intermixture it

Note. - The secondary feet of poetry are-

1. A Sponder, having both the words or syllables accented, as in the words,

- 2. A Pyrrhio, having both the words or syllables unaccented, as on the high rock.
- 3. An Amphibrach, having the first and last syllables unaccented, and the middle one accented, as in the words, de-light-ful, a mend ment,

- 0 D

4. A Tribeach, having all its syllables unaccented, as in the words nu-me-rz-ble,

The Spondee and Pyrrhic are both feet of two syllables; the one having both syllables accented, and the other hotb unaccented; and the Amphibrach and Tribrach are both feet of three syllables, the one baving all its syllables unaccented, and the other the first and third unaccented, and the middle accented. Hence,

No piece of poetry can be formed by the secondary feet alone, which is evident from the fact that the Spondee bas both its syllables accented; and the Pyrrhic and the Tribrach have all their syllables unaccented: consequently the Spondaic measure would form a line in succession of all accented syllables; and the measures of the Pyrrbic and Tribrach would each form a line in succession of all unaccented syllables. The Ampbibrach measure, as it has the first and third syllables unaccented, and the second accented, would, by a regular succession of its feet, form a line of one accented syllable and two unaccented ones, and thus lose itself in the Dactylic or Anapaestic measure. Hence it is evident that there can be no poetry formed of the four secondary feet alone; but that they only tend to improve, enrich, beautify and diversify the poetry of the four principal feet.

QUESTIONS.

Have notes a positive, or only a relative length?—May not some positive length of time be assigned to them and to the different measures?—What is the most appropriate length of the first two measures of Common time and the first measure of Triple and of Compound?—How much faster should the last measure of their movements be sung?—How many accents have the measures of Common time?—The measures of Triple?—Of Compound?—Have their measures more or less accents according to their rhythmical construction?—How many accents can each measure take? Ans. As many as it has beats.—How maoy beats have the measures of Common time?—Of Triple?—Of Compound?—What is accent?—What is time in music and poetry?—How is peetry measured?—How many different feet of poetry are there in music?

CHAPTER VI.

RHYTHM

ON MARKING OR BEATING TIME.

Sec. 27.—For the purpose of performing music in its proper time, as it steps forth with its flowing numbers through the various rhythmical movements, it is necessary to measure the time as it flows along. This measurement is performed by the singers with a motion of the hand down and up in regular process of time, principally on the accented part or parts or of the measure. For this marking of the time, the right hand should be used, and the motion of it should be so quick as to allow the rest to be equal with the motion. The first part of every measure, in all the various movements, has a down heat. In the measures of Common time, which contain four fourth notes there is a down beat on the first, a rest on the second, an up beat on the third, and a rest on the fourth; and when these measures have but two notes, the rest of the hand should likewise be equal to the motion.

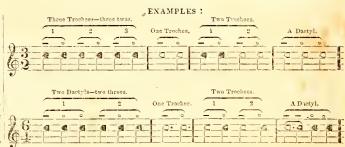
In the measures of Triple time where there are three heats in the measures, two down and one up, the rest of the hand should likewise be equal to the motion. And in the measures of Compound time the rest of the hand should be double to that of its motion; for where there are six quarter notes in a measure, there is a down beat on the first, a rest on the second and third, an up beat on the fourth, and a rest on the fifth and sixth; and in all the various forms of the measure, the rest should be double to the motion. And as there is a down beat on the first part of every measure in all the movements of time; so all the measures in the various movements and rhythmical construction, have the first part accented; and thus the hand and accent of the voice move together.

When the measures of Common time contain but two parts, with one foot of trochaic verse, they have but one accent, which is on the first part; but when they contain four parts with two trochaic feet of verse, they have two accents, which are on the first and third parts of the measure, being the same parts on which the hand is in motion. And thus the hand and the accent of the voice still move together.

The measures of Triple time, when in their primitive state, have but one accent, which is on the first part; and in that state they take one foot of dactylic verse. But they may be so constructed as to take two and three accents and two and three feet of trochaic verse. For where the measure contains two crotchets and two minims, and has two feet of trochaic verse applied, it has two accents, one on the first part, which falls on the first crotchet, and the other on the second part, which falls on the first minim; and when it has six crotchets and three feet of trochaic verse applied, it has three accents—one on each part of the measure, which is on the same part the beat is performed in marking the time. In beating this measure, the hand falls on the first crotchet, and rests on the second, - fulls, in the second beat, on the third, and rests on the fourth,—and rises on the fifth, and rests on the sixth; thus it has an accent to every beat, and the hand and accent still move together.

The measures of Compound time, have two accents, and also two beats, which fall on the first and fourth parts. They contain either two feet of dactylic verse, or two feet of trochaic-according to their construction.

Sec. 28.—The Compound measure is an even measure, it can take two axamples. threes—or two feet of unequal measured verse; but cannot, like Triple measure, take three twos, or three fect of equal measured verse. And will stand for down beat; u for up beat; and r for rest. The dash notwithstanding the equal quantity of notes which fill their measures, (-) marks the accented note, and the semi-circle() the unaccented. they differ widely in their rhythmical movement,—the one taking two Tbe numerals point out the parts of the measures, according to their dithrees, with two accents and two beats; and the other, three twos, with visions. For the poetic feet written in each measure, and their respecthree accents and three beats, as in the following



In the above example, the first Triple measure contains six quarter notes, and has three Trochees-six syllables-applied to it; and the first Compound measure has the same number of quarter notes, and two Dactyls applied to it—also six syllables; but in their rhythmical movements there is a wide difference in this and the following measures, as indicated by the abbreviatures.

Sec. 29.-Since a practical knowledge of time and accent, and of beating time with accuracy, according to the movement of the various measures, lies at the foundation of correct performance, and is the most important requisite, we will illustrate it more clearly by the following

In these examples will be used the following abbreviatures, viz: d tive accents, see Sec. 26, with examples.

Example of Common or Even Time. (See Sec. 30.)

Hith er ye fanh ful, baste with d n r d u d r 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Trochees, Dactyl, th songs of tri - umph, To II	Dactyl. Beth - le - hem go your Lord of d r u r 1 3 4 1 2 3 4 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Trochee Mixed Trochee day is d u
born a Prince and Sa - vior; O come and dr u r d r u r d r	nd let us wor-ship, O come r n r d u r d 2 3 4 1 3 4 1	and let us wor-ship, O come a	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & - & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

is marked for two half notes to the primitive measure; and yet there beats than it can take accents. are six measures with four quarter notes. Now the measures which Throughout this example are found measures containing one, two

Sec. 30.—In the foregoing example of Common time, the movement accents as they have regular beats; and no measure should have more

contain two half notes, have one accent, and one foot of trochaic verse; three, and four syllables of verse-all combined in one piece of music. and those which contain four quarter notes have two accents, and two moving in succession. Moreover, some of these measures have but one feet of trochaic verse, and yet they move smoothly and sweetly together accent, and embrace one foot of trochaic verse, and others one foot of throughout the whole tune. Each of these measures has two beats- dactylic. Other measures have two accents, and two feet of trochaic one down and one up. There is an accented down beat on the first verse. Hence we see how various the measures, in the self-same tune part of every measure, in all movements of time; and when the measure may be formed in their rhythmical construction, to answer the purposes contains two half notes, there is an unaccented up heat, as in that state of the various kinds of poetic numbers, and still retain a uniform moveit has but one accent, and one foot of trochaic verse; but when it con- ment and regular beat on all the accented parts of the measures. Hence sists of four quarter notes, it has an accent on the up beat also, and con- also the propriety of giving only Two beats to the measures of all the tains two feet of trochaic verse. All the measures can take as many movements of Common time, which are nothing more than primitives

(See examples, Sec. 19.)

Note.—It is proper here to observe, that when a measure in time has a pointed crotchet in the first part of the measure, the point is swelled out, as it falls on the second part of the measure, which is frequently accented; but when in # time there

and derivatives to each other, and should in all cases, be treated as such. | are pointed crotchets in the first or second part of the measure, they are not swelled, but smoothly lengthened out, because they fall on such parts of the measure which cannot be accented.

> In poetry and music the greatest attention is due to accent: for it is by a due observance of the accent that the Poet is led and guided through the measures of his poetic numbers and sweetly flowing lays; and the musician, in the construction of his musical measures and rhythmical progression.

Examples of Triple or Uneven Time. (See Sec. 31.)

EXAMPLE FIRST.

	Thy u 3		Dacty - cy, d 2		God, d	A Dac is d 2 o	tyl. the u 3	theme	Dacty of d 2	l. my u 3	A Tro	ochee. The u 3	joy d 1	A Dae of d 2	my my u 3	heart d 1	Dactyl. and d 2	the u 3	boast d 1	Dactyl of d 2	my Ju 3	tongue. d d 1 2	
9 = 4	•	5 1		-0	[N	•	Б	E	S	0 D	0-	•				-		D	> E				1

EXAMPLE SECOND.

O Two Trochees. hap - py day that u d r d u d r d u d d r d u d d d d d d d d	Two Trochees. fix'd my choice, On d r d u 1 2 3 - 0 - 0 Two Trochees. thre, my Sa-vior d r d u 1 2 3 - 0 - 0	$ \begin{bmatrix} Two\ Trochees.\\ and\ my\ God;\ Well\\ d\ r\ d\ u\\ 1\ 2\ 3\\ -\ o\ -\ o \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Two\ Trochees.\\ may\ this\ glowing\\ d\ r\ d\ u\\ 1\ 2\ 3\\ -\ o\ -\ o \end{bmatrix} $	Crochees, rap-tures
\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\			

EXAMPLE THIRD.

Three Trochees. What less than thy At-might-y d r d r u r 3 1 2 3 0 - 0 - 0 0	Trochee. Three Trochees. word, Can raise my heart from earth and d d u d r d r u r 12 3 1 2 3	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} Trochee. & Three Trochees. \\ dust, And & bid me cleave to thee, my \\ d & u & d & r & d & r & u & r \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ \end{array} $	Trochee.
\$ bb 3 2 2 5 5			

EXAMPLE FOURTH.

5	Iam Γhe u 3		Iam it u 3	of d d	Iam re-de u 3	nbus. eem- d d 1 2	Iam ing g u 3	bus. race. d d 1 2	Iam Give u 3	bus. us d d 1 2		abus. faith d d 1 2		nbus. laim; d d 12	To 7	wres-	tle u	ibus. till d d 1 2		thy u	bus. face, d d 1 2		nbus. know d d d 1 2		nbus. hid- d d 1 2 — e	Iar den u 3	nbus. name. d d 1 2	
9-b3 9-4	•	ES-			- 13	0	- 63	8	7	-0-	7	6	•	4	4	0	a	D	0	•	0	4	Ø - C5	Ė		3 4	g-	E

Some of the measures are primitive, and take one foot of dactylic verse; measure there is a down beat on the first crotchet, and a rest on the others have a slight variation of notes but the same verse and rhythm- second, and again a down beat on the first minim, and an up beat on ical numbers; and others have one foot of trochaic verse, by uniting the second. When the hand beats on a minim, its rest should be equal the two crotchets of the first and second parts of the measure into one with its motion. minim.

the measure has two accents, and two fect of trochaic verse applied which having three accents, and three feet of trochaic verse; and others to it. By the abbreviatures the pupil will see that one foot of verse is one accent, and one foot of the same verse contained in them: all of sung to the two crotchets, and another to the two minims which are in which is clearly seen by the abbreviatures in the examples. (Sec. 29.) a measure; and thus the first crotchet, which occupies the first part of In the fourth example, we have the same Triple movement and

Sec. 31.—In the first example the movement is in Triple time, where minim, which occupies the second part of the measure, is accented, the measure has one accent, and three beats, two down and one up. and the second, which occupies the third part, is unaccented. In this

In the third example we have the same movement as in the second, In the second example, the movement is also in Triple time, where save that the measures vary in their rhythmical construction; some of

the measure is accented, and the second unaccented; and the first measure as in the first, except that in these measures the first and

second parts of the measure are united in one note and sung to one accentuation. Hence we see that the Triple measures are subject to syllable; thus including one trochaic foot, whereas in the first exam-three varieties of accent, and to which may be applied various feet of ple the measure is in its primitive state, and embraces one foot of dac-poetic measures. tylic verse. Both these measures are however, subject to the same

Examples of Compound or Double-Triple Time. (See Sec. 32.)

EXAMPLE FIRST.

How te - dious an	n Dactyls, d taste - less the veet birds and swee u r r 4 5 6	hours. When Je-su- flow'rs, Have all los d u d r	Two Dactyls. no long - er I ttheir sweetness to r n r r 3 4 5 6	Trochee. see; The du 1 2	Two Dactyls midsummer son shines but d r r u r r 1 2 3 4 - 5 6		ro Dactyls. rive in vain to look gay. r u r r d 3 4 5 6 1
	*	9		0.	0 0 0		
Two Trochees. An - gels roll th d r r u r 1 2 3 4 5 - 0 0 - 0	Mixed rock a-wa r d r r u 6 1 2 3 4-6	dr r u	he might-y prey;	See! He ri		Two Trochees. Glow-ing with in d r r u r 1 2 3 4 5	
G	9 9		• B • 0:	9-8-6		D D	

Sec. 32.—In the first example is given the first movement of Com- form, but one accent, which is frequently the case at the close of one pound time. This measure has two accents, and always two beats; line of poetry, and the commencement of another. The pupil will a down beat on the first note of the primitive measure, and an up beat on the fourth, and in its primitive state, has two feet of dactylic verse applied to it, as in the examples. When this measure contains two pointed minims, and one foot of trochaic verse, it has in that should be duly observed and practiced.

readily discover by the abbreviatures, (Sec. 29,) that the rest of the hand in marking this measure, is double to that of its motion, which quick on a long note as it is on a short one, so that a regular and uniform motion and rest be sustained throughout all the measures of a whole piece of music.

Note. - From the foregoing examples and definitions, it is evident, that accent and emphasis, adjust and regulate the time of the measures in music and of the feet in poetry, and also the motion of the hand, in marking the time of the various measures, in all the different movements. And from this fact, as well as the fact that the two movements of Common time are identical, as shown in the examples, Sec. 19, we can find no use for four beats in any measure of Common time. And it is strange to us how the idea should ever have occured, of introducing six beats to the measure of Compound time.

Sec. 33 .- The motion of the hand, in beating time, should accompany the accent. And although the hand must in some measures, beat on an unaccented part, yet in other measures, in the same tune, that part may be accented: and thus the band is always in motion on the accented parts of the measure, and should rest on the unaccented. To have a continual motion of the hand, in marking the time, shackles the singers, and produces heavy and lifeless performance. The more natural and easy the singers can move along, in marking the time, the more charming and powerful will the effect of the melody and harmnny prove, and operate on the minds of the performers and the audience.

time. The hand should be kept open, and move perpendicularly up and down, with a quick motion, but not too high. The rest of the hand should always be equal to its motion, and in slow movements

In the second example, the movement is also in Compound time, with about double. In Triple time, the hand has two down beats and one the measures varied and constructed with notes and ties, in such a manner up: in all the other movements the motion of the land is simply up as to apply two feet of trochaic verse to some, and one foot and a half and down. All contortion, closing, twisting, or irregular motion of the to others. The motion of the hand, in beating time, should be as hand, should be carefully guarded against, and avoided, and an easy motion and rest sustained throughout.

> Note. -- Some authors arrange the measures of the different movements into four divisions, namely; Double, Triple, Quadruple, and Sextuple, and give two beats to the first, three to the second, four to the third, and six to the fourth. This arrangement seems to have, at first sight, a good deal of consistency; since the first has two parts to the measure, the second three, the third four, and the fourth six, in their primitive form. But when we take into consideration, the accentuation of the different measures of those movements (Sec. 26)-the commingling of the measures of the first and third, (Sec. 30)—the different rhythmical constructions and movements of the measures of the second and fourth, (Sec. 28) - and, besides this the four and six beats which those authors direct—the propriety of this arrangement vanishes away.

> . The mode of heating the Triple measure with the second beat harizontally seems to have gained some practice: though we decidedly prefer twn down beats and one up. This mode is more uniform with all the other beats in the different movements, and less subject to mislead singers to a disorderly habit in the motion of the hand.

QUESTIONS.

How many beats are in the measures of Common time?—How are they performed?— Which part of the measure has invariably a down beat ?- What part of the measure is invariably accented?—Has the measure but one accent?—If the measure has four notes and two accents, on what parts of the measure do the accents fall I-Are the beats then performed on the accented parts of the measure?—How many beats has the measure of Triple time?—How are the beats performed?—How plany accents are in it when in its primitive form ?-Can it take more than one accent in its derivative measures?-How many beats has the measure of Compound time?-How many ac-Sec. 34.—Decency and order should characterize the marking of the cents?—On what parts of the measure do the accents fall?—Are the beats performed on the accented parts of the measure? - Must the accents of the measures of music and of the feet of poetry always agree?-If the measure of Triple time contains six quarter notes, and the measure of Compound time contains the same number, will they agree in their movement?-Why not?

CHAPTER VII.

MELODY-MUSICAL INTERVALS, SCALES, &C.

Sec. 35.—As letters represent the seven original sounds on the staff of music, (Sec. 9.) it is of great importance that the student be well acquainted with their situation, and commit them to memory, as on the following

SCALES.

BASE	STAFF.	
В	Space above 10	
A	Fifth line 9	
(D) EG	Fourth space &	
E	That space 6	
C	Second space 4	
A	First space 2	

TENOR	AND	TREBLE	STAFF

	G F-	Space above 15 Fifth line - 14
	E	Fourth space 13 Fourth line
O-	CB	Third space 11
1	A	Second space 9
<u></u>	F	Second line 8-

used to represent them in their different pitch.

In the following scales of the major and minor modes, is represented the gradual succession of the tones and the semitones, rising by steps and half steps, counting from the lowest upwards, and thus forming the diatonic scale in both keys.

DIATONIC SCALE, MAJOR AND MINOR.



Each of the above scales is made up of seven sounds, (Sec. 2,) with the inversion of the first, which becomes an eighth, and thus completes the octave, and commences a second scale.

These scales consist of five tones and two semitones—or five steps and two half steps-which are distinguished, on this scale, by the lines and spaces, the spaces of the semitones being only half as wide as those of the tones. By this the pupil will discover, that the semitones lie between B and C, and E and F; they also lie, invariably, between the syllables Si and Do, and Mi and Faw. The letters and notes are placed on the lines, in the above scale, in the same order in which they are placed in their natural position on the lines and in the spaces of the staff.

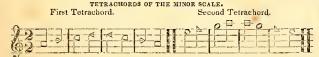
Sec. 37.—By comparing the sounds C,D,E,F, of the major scale above, Sec. 36.—As musical sounds may be high or low, (Sec. 3,) a Scale is with G, A, B, C, we find that the distance of each of these fourths, consists of three tones and a semitone; therefore any tune formed by one will he similar to that of the other.

> These four sounds are termed a Tetrachord; they composed the An-CIENT GREEK SCALE, and the enumeration of all the sounds of their system; though it appears from Garniner's "Music of Nature," that their music was all written in the minor scale. The two Tetra

key of which is taken from C; it being the letter from which the natural major key proceeds.

TETRACHORDS OF THE MAJOR SCALE. First Tetrachord. Second Tetrachord.

In both these Tetrachords the semitones or half steps lie between the third and fourth intervals; and thus they are alike in all their sounds, except that the first commences on C, and the second on G.



The Tetrachords of the minor scale are unlike in the location of the semitones, the first of which has the half step between the second and third; and the second has it between the first and second of the scale. They also differ with the Tetrachords of the major, owing to the fact, that those of the major proceed from C and G; and the minor from A and E. Both the major and the minor, however, have the semitones between B and C, and E and F; as also between Si and Do, and Mi and Faw.

Nore .- In counting intervals, in this work, both the extremes will be counted and taken into the number. 'Thus, C, D, E, F, form four intervals of the scale, reckoning from grave to acute; though there are only three intervals or spaces between them. The term interval is applied both to the distance between the notes, and to the notes themselves. Thus, E is not only said to be at the distance of a third above C, portance,

chords, taken in succession, form the diatonic scale; the chief sound or but is itself called the third above C; G is not only said to be at the distance of a fifth above C, but is itself called a fifth above C; in both which cases the extremes are taken into the number. So when the voice gradually ascending or descending by intervals, is compared to steps and half steps, the first sound will, of course, be its first step, the second sound its second, the third, its third, &c.; and as the scale is unlimited, whatever sound or letter the voice or the instrument may strike, there are still intervals below it or above, from which that step proceeds. In the scale of music, the half steps are taken into the number of intervals as well as those of the steps.

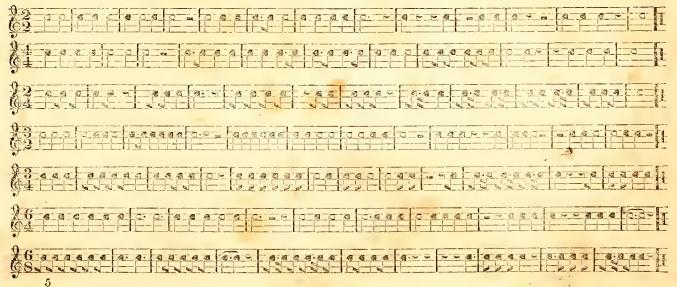
> Sec. 38 .- Two disjoint Tetrachords, one arranged above the other, form the diatonic scale. Those two Tetrachords, the first of which proceeds from C, and the second from G, form the major scale; and those two, the first of which proceeds from A, and the second from E, form the minor scale.





Note .- It is very desirable that singers pronounce the syllables clearly and distinctly in solmization: it adds greatly to the beauty of music, and will lead to a correct pronunciation of the poetry, when applied to music, which is of the greatest imwith a clear voice; and the unaccented in a soft, smooth and easy man-

Sec. 39.—The following rhythmical exercises should be practiced in a school, with a full accent, and a regular marking of the time, until the pupils have acquired a ready motion of the hand, and a command of voice, in striking the accented notes with strength and firmness, and with taste and elegance.



Sec. 40.—The following exercises should be practiced till the pupils scending, both in the major and the minor keys: also till they have have acquired firmness in sounding, with precision, and with a smooth gained a thorough knowledge of the location of the semitones in their and clear voice, every interval in the diatonic scale, ascending and de-different positions, in both keys.

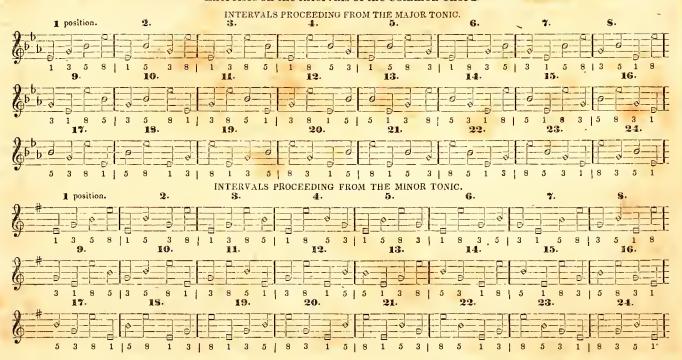
EXERCISES IN MELODY.



Sec. 41.—As the Tonic or key note is the most important interval on the intervals of this chord, and on the various positions and changes in the musical scale, and the chord based on it the principal one in in which these intervals may be sung, having the tonic of either the every piece of music it will be proper, in this place, to give exercises major or the minor scale for their fundamental note.

OF VOCAL MUSIC.

Exercises on the intervals of the Common Chord.



QUESTIONS.

How many letters of the alphabet are used to represent musical sounds ?-How are these letters placed on the Base staff ?- How on the Tenor and Treble ?- Are the Tenor and Treble alike in pitch ?-- How many tones are in the scale of music ?-- How many semitones ?-Between which letters do the semitones lie ?-Between which notes do the semitones lie?-How many modes are there in music? Ans. Two, the major and the minor .- Wherein do these modes differ? Ans. In the location of the semitones .-How many sounds form a Tetrachord ?-How many Tetrachords compose the diatonic scale?-How many notes are applied to the diatonic scale?-What syllables are applied to these notes?-In how many different positions can the intervals of the common cbord be sung?

--:0:--CHAPTER VIII.

MELODY.

OF INTERVALS, CHORDS, AND THEIR INVERSION.

which is called—

governs all the rest.

Tonic. (Super—above.)

The third is called the Mediant, as it is half way between the Tonic is only fifteen sounds. (See note on Sec. 6.) and Dominant. It varies with the mode, being the greater third in the The two natural keys, major and minor, with their intervals, as repmajor, and the lesser third in the minor.

nant. But the term arises from its being a fifth below the Tonic, the tones. In the major key the semitones always lie hetween the third same degree that the dominant is above. (Sub—under.)

from its immediate connection with the Tonic; and as it is heard in the intervals. (See on this, Sec. 36, with Scale.)

Base immediately before the final perfect cadence, it is said to govern the Tonic, in both the major and the minor scales.

The sixth is called the Submediant, from its being balf way between the Tonic and the Subdominant descending. Like the Mediant, it varies with the mode, being the greater sixth in the major mode, and the lesser sixth in the minor.

The seventh is called the Leading note, from its leading to the Tonic. It is also called the Subsemitone, from its being a semitone below the Tonic. Moreover, it is called the sharp seventh, from its being of a sharp sound in the major scale, and is frequently sharped in the minor.

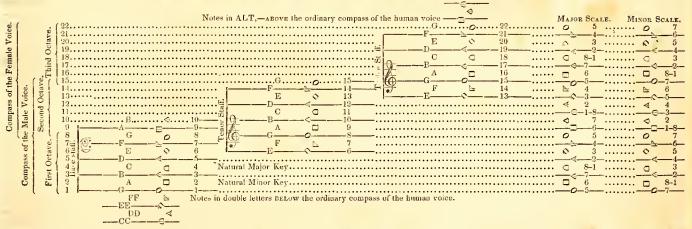
The eighth is the inversion of the Tonic, and is the same note with it

though it is an octave higher in the General Scale.

Sec. 43.—In the following scale is exhibited the connection of the three parts of music, Base, Tenor, and Treble; with the degrees of sound of all the letters expressed by numerals, on the staffs, as they rise in acuteness, on the scale. The Treble staff is the same with the Tenor, except Sec. 42.—The intervals of the scale are seven, (Sec. 2,) the first of that it rises an octave higher in the scale; owing to the fact, that the female voice is more acute by one octave, than that of the male. The Tonic, which is the key note or principal sound, and which Hence there are represented on the scale 22 musical sounds, from G, the first line of the base staff, to G, the space above the fifth line of The second is called the Supertonic, because it is next above the the Treble staff; this being the ordinary compass of the human voice, including male and female: though the ordinary compass of either sex

resented above, should be well understood. Of the seven intervals, The fourth is called the Subdominant, being next below the Domi- of either key, five are steps or tones, and two are half steps or semiand fourth and the seventh and eight intervals of the scale; and in The fifth is called the Dominant, from its importance in the scale, and the minor key they lie between the second and third and fifth and sixth

GEWERAL SCALE OF



From the fact that there are but seven original sounds in the more than an inversion of the first; and with the same sound that scale, some difficulty seems to arise, in finding out the eighth sound. Tonic is the first sound in the scale, and is also the last. But when it is taken into consideration that the key note of either the By the three braces which include the octaves in the above scale,

scale of music; and that it takes eight sounds to complete the commences a succeeding scale, the preceding is completed: thus the

major or the minor scale, is always taken as one, and is the first interval it will be seen that the first brace includes the first note and the eighth; in the diatonic scale; and that it occurs or comes round again every the second brace includes the eighth and the fifteenth; and the third eighth interval, [like the Sabbath, which is the first day of the includes the fifteenth and the twenty-second. Thus it is manifest that week, and comes round every eighth day; though there are but seven days in the week,] it is easily perceived, that the eighth is nothing The same method is perceivable in the braces of the double octaves;

Unison.... Fundamental. .

the first of which includes the first and the fifteenth, for the compass vibrations to each of the intervals of the scale, we must take 24, the number of vibraof the male voice; and the second includes the eighth and the twentysecond, for the compass of the female voice; thus still including in the braces, the last note and the first of each octave.

Although the ordinary compass of the human voice is limited to three octaves, comprising twenty-two musical sounds; yet there are some voices which can surpass this limitation;—the instruments have yet a much wider range; and the musical scale knows no bounds. Hence we see in the scale, notes in double letters below; also notes in Alt above: these might form new octaves above and below; and be continued third four-fifths, &c. See the following octave upon octave, without finding to them any limitation.

Note .- It is found by a mathematical calculation, hased upon the number of vibrations to a second of time, that the five intervals of the diatonic scale termed steps are not exactly equal to each other, while the two half steps are each of them a little more than half steps, and the one between 7 and 8 is greater than the one between 3 and 4.

Dr. Calcott, in his musical Grammer, divides the scale into tones of 9 commas and tones of 8 commas; and the two diatonic or natural semitones into 5 commas, and the chromatic, or artificial semitones into three or four, according to the magnitude of the tone. Fundamental. .

Thus the scale is divided into major tones of 9 commas, and into minor tones of 8; and into natural or major semitones of 5 commas, and into artificial or minor semitones of 3 or 4 commas,

According to this theory, if we suppose a string on an instrument which sounds out one or Do of the scale, to have 21 vibrations in a second of time, then one-half of its length, vibrating at the same tension, will sound eight of the scale, and will vibrate just twice as fast, or 48 times to the second. Preserving this ratio, the relative number of vihrations to every sound of the present scale will be as follows:

tions for the fundamental or 1, for a numerator, and the other numbers, which give the vibrations of the other intervals, for denominators, and the fractions will stand thus:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.
$$21\frac{1}{21}$$
, $24\frac{8}{27}$, $23\frac{1}{25}$, $30\frac{1}{25}$, $32\frac{1}{4}$, $36\frac{1}{3}$, $40\frac{1}{5}$, $45\frac{1}{15}$, $48\frac{1}{24}$

These fractions express what part of the length of the whole or fundamental string is required to give the proper number of vibrations to each interval of the scale. And here we find that the Octave takes one-half of the string; the fifth two-thirds, the

EXAMPLES OF VIBRATIONS.

Fundamental. . Fundamental. .

The foregoing examples of the unison, octave, fifth, and third, will suffice as specimens of all the rest of the intervals of the diatonic scale, which are the second, fourth, sixth and seventh, the length of whose strings is expressed above.

From the foregoing examples, we see that the proportion of the vibrations for each interval of the scale is fixed. And according to this theory, if we suppose the distance from 1 to 2 of the natural scale, or from C to D, to he 22, then the scale will stand as follows:

Thus when we take 22, the distance from 1 to 2, as the standard of a step, then from

Now, in order to give the length of a string which will make the proper number of 2 to 3 will be a step of 20, and so on, as in the above diagram.

Now if the intervals of the scale could be performed according to this mathematical triad has a major third from the first to the third, and a minor third standard, which is based on the number of vibrations of a string to each interval as represented above, it would produce the most perfect harmony. But as the scale in this arrangement could not be transposed to other letters of the scale, it would in this fixed position, like the purest honey, soon cloy. Hence.

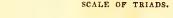
In order to adjust the scale to an equal temperament, all the distances, as just given in the mathematical diagram, are added together, the aggregate of which is 131; this number divided by 12, the number of semitones in the scale, will produce 1012 as the distance of each half step; and making each step twice as great, will give, 21%, as the distance of a step. Thus all the tones of the scale are equalized, and so are the semitones also, and made just half the distance of a tone; and in this equal temperament it is transposed to all the letters of the scale, and to all the chromatic semitones.

Sec. 44.—The intervals of the scale are used both in a conjoint and in a disjoint manner. They are used conjointly, when they follow each other in the order of the scale; and disjointly, when they are separated, and form longer intervals or skips, such as the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth. (See exercises, sec. 41.) These skips may also include their octaves, as the tenth, twelfth, fifteenth, &c.

Disjoint intervals are consonant or dissonant, according to the degrees of sound they are distant from each other. The combination of sound produced by the first, third, flifth, and eighth intervals of the scale, major or minor, called the Common Chord or harmonic triad, (exercises, sec. 41,) are consonant intervals, and when sounded together. form a delightful chord, producing the most sublime and pleasant harmony; but the second and seventh are discords. (See table, sec. 50.)

and its third and fifth, and usually its octave: and notwithstanding the chord which proceeds from the key note is the most perfect, yet every letter of the scale may be made the fundamental note of a common chord, major, minor, or imperfect.

from the third to the fifth; and a minor triad has a minor third from the first to the third, and a major third from the third to the fifth. (Examine the scale.)





In the foregoing scale are exhibited six consonant triads, and one dissonant. Three of the consonant triads are major, and three are minor. In the dissonant triad, both the thirds are minor, and so is the fifth, in consequence of which, the chord is dissonant.

Sec. 45.—Inversion of Intervals.—When the lower note of any interval is placed an octave higher, or the higher note an octave lower, the change thereby produced is called inversion. Any interval and its A Common Chord or harmonic triad, consists of a fundamental note, inversion complete the octave. Thus let C and D form a major second, then invert C by placing it an octave higher, and it will produce, from D to C, a minor seventh, which, with the major second, completes the octave. Moreover, let B and C form a minor second, then invert B, by removing it an octave above, and it will produce from C to B, a Every consonant triad must have a perfect, or major fifth. A major major seventh, which, with the minor second, completes the octave,

INTERVALS AND THEIR INVERSION.



fourteen, namely minor and major seconds, minor and major thirds, &c., with unison and octave. These will be farther noticed in treating on Harmony, Chap. 10.

QUESTIONS.

How many intervals are in the dotonic scale?—How are they called as they ascend?—How many sounds does the general scale contain?—How many octaves?—Is the musical scale limited to 22 sounds!—What is the difference between the pitch of the Tenor and the Treble staff!—Between the major and the minor keys?—Between which of the intervals are the semitones located in the major scale?—In the minor?—What different effects do the different locations of the semitones in those keys produce?—What is to be understood by conjoint intervals?—What by disjoint?—What is a common chord or Harmonic Triad?—What is a Major Triad?—A Minor!—A dissonant?—Are the major and the minor Triads both consonant?—Why are they consonant?—What is meant by inversion!—How many different intervals are produced by inversion.

CHAPTER IX.

MELODY.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

A Minor 7th becomes a major 2d;

A Major 7th becomes a Minor 2d.

A Mujor 7th becomes a Minor 2d.

A Mujor 7th becomes a Minor 2d.

A Mujor 7th becomes a Minor 2d.

A Unison becomes an 8th;

An 8th becomes a Unison.

An 8th becomes a Unison.

For this purpose flats and sharps are used as signs, to modulate the sounds, by means of which not only every musical letter, but late the sounds, by means of which not only every musical letter, but late the sounds, by means of which not only every mote both major and minor. Hence there are twenty-four keys in the scale of music, twelve of which are major and twelve are minor.

Faw, and Si and Do. Now in this their natural position, the tones and manner to the next dominant or subdominant. removal, between the fixed scale of the letters, and the moving scale of between F and G, and the self-same interval of the scale. requirement.

scale the key-note of a major scale, and also of a minor, it is requisite to use five sharps and six flats, or six sharps and five flats, as follows:

In the natural scale the major key is on C and the minor on A: but when the signature is-

_	•						
	F sharp,the	Major	key is	Gth	ae Mir	or is	E
	F, C sharp,	**	**	D	66	"	В
	F, C, G sharp,	66	"	A	"	"	F并
	F, C, G, D sharp,	**		E	"	"	C井
	F, C, G, D, A sharp,	66	"	В	66	66	G#
	F, C, G, D, A, E sharp,	"	"	F#.,,	**	"	D井
	B flat,	"	"	F	"	"	D
	B, E flat,	66	"	ВЬ	66	66	G
	B, E, A flat,	**	"	ЕЬ	66	"	C
	B, E, A, D flat,	66	66	АЬ	**	**	F
	B, E, A, D, G flat,	< ¢	"	Db	"	66	Bb
	B, E, A, D, G, C flat,	"	**	Gb		"	ЕЬ

In the scale of the major and minor modes, (Sec. 36,) the half steps or When the keys are transposed by sharps, they rise a fifth in the scale, semitones lie between B and C, and E and F; and in the major scale and the dominant of the former scale becomes the key-note of a new they lie between the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth intervals; scale; and when they are transposed by flats, they are lowered a fifth, and in the minor they lie between the second and third and fifth and and the subdominant of the former scale becomes the key-note of a new sixth intervals; and in both scales they lie between the syllables Mi and scale. Thus every additional sharp or flat removes the scale in like

semitones of the letters and of the notes of the major and minor scales. In the remove of the scale there should never more that six sharps agree; but as the letters are immovably fixed in the scale-and the or six flats be used. For either six sharps or six flats will remove the intervals of the scale, when transposed, also keep their fixed position key to the same interval, as in the above scale, six sharps remove the may in relation to the tonic or key note, there is a disunion produced, by their jor key to F#, and six flats to Gb; which is the intermediate semitone

the keys, which must be adjusted and modulated by the use of flats and It is a very singular fact,—which evidently arises from the division sharps on the letters, so that they yield to the new key according to its of the scale into twelve semitones,—that if we take any number of sharps to transpose the key, the complement to twelve of flats will transpose it In order to make each one of the twelve semitones in the chromatic to the same interval. For instance, seven sharps bring the major key on C#, and five flats—the complement to twelve—bring it on Db, the same chromatic interval. Seven flats transpose the key on Cb; and five sharps -the complement to twelve-transpose it on B, which is the same chromatic interval of Cb. This will hold good with any number of sharps and the complement of flats to twelve; or of flats, and the complement of sharps to twelve. But in such cases double flats and double sharps would have to be used, which, for the facility of execution, should be avoided in all cases.

The two keys stand in relation to each other. The relative minor is a third below or a sixth above the major, on the scale; and the relative major is a third above or a sixth below the minor, on the scale. When the scale is changed, and the keys removed to other letters, higher or lower, they always stand in the same relation; and thus we have the fundamental notes of both keys, in every scale. (See Table, page 44, 45.)

Sec. 47.—Besides the diatonic scale, which is composed of tones and

of semitones alone. The chromatic scale is however nothing more than unison and harmony. a subdivision of the diatonic into semitones; which is effected by the use of flats and sharps. This scale ascends by sharps, and descends by flats, as seen in the following scale:

CHROMATIC SCALE. Ascending by Sharps. Descending by Flats.

Note. The doctrine which holds forth that the semitones are produced by a change of the vowel sounds of the syllables applied to the notes, seems to be somewhat doubtful and uncertain; for if the slender sound of a vowel in the syllable applied to a note, would raise a note a semitone; and if the broad sound would depress it, what would be the consequence where words or syllables of both broad and slender sounds are sung to the same letter and sound of the scale?—which is evidently the case in many tunes; and for the proof of which it will only be necessary to refer to the following tunes, namely, Sterling, Miles' Lane, Martyn, Bozrah, Tavoy, &c. Now, by giving proper attention to the above-named tunes, it will be found when the poetry is applied to no discordance of sound discoverable on these notes; but all the sounds, both from the tone hetween the seventh and eighth.

semitones, there is another called the Chromatic Scale, which is composed vocal organs, and from the strings and pipes, mingle and flow together, in sweetest

From the foregoing remarks, it is evident, that if the different sounds of the vowels by their broad and slender sounds, have the power to change the pitch of a note a semitone higher or lower, in one instance, they bave the same power also in other instances; and if such be the case, will it not be best to guard against their changing the sounds of the notes in every case; and to get the proper pitch of the accidental semitones, by a change of sound, and not by a change of syllable? as by far the greater number of notes that would be affected by that change, would thereby become discordant and unharmonious.

A proper knowledge of the Chromatic scale will lead to a more full and extensive knowledge of the Diatonic, in its different positions when transposed. For by the flats and sharps used in the Chromatic scale, the keys of the Diatonic are modulated, and the tones and semitones fixed in the proper intervals in the new keys, in every change of key, and it will be obvious to the student, that the Chromatic scale is nothing more than a subdivision of the Diatonic into semitones; where the lower letter of a tone is sharped, or the upper flatted, to produce the intermediate semitone, and thus form a scale of semitones alone.

Sec. 48.—It should be well understood that the letter of the key note or tonic is always taken as ONE, and that the tonic may assume any letter or chromatic semitone as the key note, either of the major or of the minor key, and that in the major scale the order of intervals must always be from 1 to 2 a tone; from 2 to 3 a tone; from 3 to 4 a semitone; from 4 to 5 a tone; from 5 to 6 a tone; from 6 to 7 a tone; from 7 to 8 a semitone. And in the minor scale, from 1 to 2 a tone; from the notes, that in many measures there will be broad and slender vowel sounds ap- 2 to 3 a semitone; from 3 to 4 a tone; from 4 to 5 a tone; from plied to consecutive notes of the same sound—of the same letter; and yet no deviation 5 to 6 a semitone; from 6 to 7 a tone, and from 7 to 8 a tone. To this from the self-same sound heard or discovered, by the application of the different vowel order, in the minor scale there may be some exception: for wherever sounds. And even when vocal and instrumental music are performed together, there is the seventh leads to the key, it is sharped, and thus produces a semiposition. For instance,—

Let G, the dominant of the natural major scale he taken as the key-minor or F major. note or tonic of a new major scale, according to the scale of G, in the following Table: then from G to A is a tone, from 1 to 2 a tone; from 2 to 3 a tone, from A to B a tone; from B to C a semitone; from 3 to 4 a semitone; from 4 to 5 a tone, from C to D a tone; from D to E a tone, from 5 to 6 a tone; from 6 to 7 a tone from E to F naturally a semitone, which must here be a tone, and consequently F must be sharped; then, from F sharp to G a semitone, and from 7 to S a semitone. Thus we find that in the major key of G, F must be sharped.

In like manner as sharps raise the keys a fifth to the dominant, so flats lower them a fifth, (Sec. 46,) to the subdominant. For by making F sharp, the major key will be transposed from C to G, the dominant, a fifth higher; and by making B flat, the major key will be transposed

from C to F, the subdominant, a fifth lower.

Note. - By inversion the fifth above will become a fourth below; and the fifth below will become a fourth above.

As the major and the minor scales stand in relation together, and invariably keep their relative position, in every remove, the minor heing a relative to the major, a third below or a sixth above; and the major heing a relative to the minor, a third above or a sixth below; and as they are alike in the intervals of the dominant and subdominant, they are subject to the same order, when transposed, also in the inversion of the intervals.

This is the order of the keys, in their intervals, in every position, key-note or tonic of a new minor scale; then from D to E is a tone, which is manifested in the scales of the Table of Transposition. In and from 1 to 2 is a tone; from 2 to 3 a semitone, and from E to F a the first scales major and minor, the intervals are natural, as the keys semitone; from F to G a tone, and from 3 to 4 a tone; from 4 to 5 a are in their natural position—the major key on C, and the minor key on tone, and from G to A a tone; from A to B a tone, but from 5 to 6 A. But so soon as the scales are transposed to other letters, more or only a semitone, therefore B must be made flat; then from Bb to C is a less flats or sharps must be used, to modulate the sounds in their new tone, and from 6 to 7 a tone; from 7 to 8 a tone, and from C to D a tone. Hence we see the necessity of making B flat, in the key of D

> Note.-In all the foregoing changes of key by flats and sharps, the vocal performer has no difficulty in making the flat and sharp sounds of the letters, seeing that the syllables of the scale have the proper sounds of the scale associated with their names; and the natural rise and fall of the voice is the same in every change of key; and thus the singer performs them without being aware of it, except when accidentals occur. But the case is different with the instrumental performer, where, on keyed instruments, the keys of the chromatic semitones are short keys, constructed between the long keys of the natural scale; thus between the long keys of A and B, is a short key to strike the semilone A sharp or B flat; and as there is naturally but a semilone between B and C; also between E and F; there are no short keys between B and C, and E and F, because they are the natural semitones in the diatonic scale; but between C and D, D and E, F and G, G and A, there are also short keys to strike the semitones of C sharp or D flat; D sharp or E flat; F sharp or G flat; and G sharp or A flat. Hence, the player on an instrument must observe to strike the short keys on all the letters that are sharped or flatted in the signature, throughout the whole piece of music-From this fact it follows, that the less number of sharps and flats that can be used in the signature, the easier will be the execution to the instrumental performer.

The necessity and use of the Chromatic Scale, at the front of the following Table of Transposition, is because the keys are movable and changeable in their position, and the letters of the scale are permanent and fixed. Here the student will see at a glance, how the semitones Let D, the subdominant of the natural minor scale, be taken as the run out from the chromatic scale, through all the movable scales—

which are represented in this table in the form of a ladder—preparing the relative minor is always a third below or a sixth above its relative and adjusting the intervals of the new scales for their assumed key, both major; and the relative major a third above or a sixth below its relamajor and minor. But,

of the minor scale in connection with its relative major, which, if due and we think every effort should be made to revive it again. We have attention be given to this, it will be amply sufficient to give the learner as much need now to express our sorrow, humility, and penitence by

tive minor.

For want of room on this table, we have given only two examples The minor scale has of late been too much neglected and set aside, a due knowledge of the minor scale in connection with the major; as the minor key, as those in former ages. (See more on minor scale, p. 45.)

TABLE OF TRANSPOSITION.

SCALES WITH SHARPS.

· Chromatic Scale	Scales of C Maj. & A Min.	Scale of G.	Scale of D.	Scale of A. three sharps.	Scale of E. FOUR SHARPS.	Scale of B.	Scale of F#.
C natural B natural A sharp or B flat. A natural. G sharp or A flat. G natural. F sharp or G flat. F natural. E natural. E natural	A S Law. G 7- Sol. F 6- Faw. E 5- Mi	G — S— Do F# — 7— Si E — 6— Law.		A —8 — DoG — 7— SiF — 6— Law	E #=8IDo	B 8 DoA# 77 Si G# 6 Law F# 5- Sol	.F# —8— Do .E# —7— Si
A sharp or B flat A natural	A -6- Law .A1- Law	A -2- Re	A -5- Sol	A _1_ Do	A -4- Faw.		A# -3- M1
F natural E natural D sharp or E flat D natural C sharp or D flat	F -4 Faw. E -3 Mi D -2 - Re. C -1 Do.		∴E		.E -1- Do		4

SCALES WITH FLATS.

CHROMATIC SCALE. Scale of C	Scales of F Maj.and D Min	. Scale of Bb.	Scale of Eb.	Scale of Ab.	Scale of Db.	Scale of Gb.
C natural. B natural. B flat or A sharp. A natural. A flat or G sharp. G natural. G flat or F sharp. F natural. E natural. E natural. D flat or C sharp. C natural. D flat or C sharp. C natural. B natural. D flat or G sharp. C natural. G natural. G flat or G sharp. G natural. G flat or F sharp. F natural. G flat or G sharp. G natural. A natural. G flat or G sharp. G natural. F -4 Fa flat or G sharp. F natural. F -4 Fa E natural.	F -8 - Do Do Do Si Do C -5 - Sol C -7 - Sol C -3 - Mi A -5 - Mi C -2 - Si C -3 - Do E -2 - Si C -2 - Si C -3 - Do E -3 - Do E	Bb —8— Do. A —7— Si. G —6— Law. F —5— Sol. Eb —4— Faw. D —3— Mi. C —2— Re. Bb —1— Do.	Eb —S— [DoD — 7— SiC —6— LawBb —5— SolAb —4— FawG —3— MiF —2— ReEb —1— Do	Ab — 8— .Do G — 7— Si	Dbj.—8.— Do C — 7.— Si. Bb — 6.— Law. Ab — 5.— Sol. Gb — 4.— Faw. F — 3.— Mi. Eb — 2.— Re.	
D flat or C sharp					Db —1— Do	

In the above Table, it will be observed, that we have ascended in 1 each successive scale, a fifth or descended a fourth-according to the order of inversion, - and that in the ascending scales by sharps, one ad- ingly rare in some of the singing-books that have been published for a few years past. ditional sharp was required at each successive transposition; and in the descending scale by flats, one additional flat was required. This is the regular order of transposition, both by sharps and flats.

MINOR SCALE.

"We hardly know why it is, but tunes written in the minor scale have been exceed-Our fathers, we know, used this scale much more extensively than we have been accustomed to do. Have we become degenerate plants of a strange vine? Has the very decided predominance given to the major scale heen owing to the fact that we have come to be a very joyful and happy people; and that we have no occasion for sorrow, humiliation, penitence, sadness and grief? Many of the psalms, if the sentiment contained in them, and the feelings expressed therein, he a criterion of judgment, were sung in the minor strain. This is the natural expression of emotions of sadness, penitence, and grief. And certainly our Creator hath established the laws of the minor scale as really as he has the major scale. He has adapted that to our natures, and our natures to that, as really as he has our natures and the major scale, the one to the other. And in a world like ours there is certainly a demand for tunes written in the minor scale. As long as we live in a world of sorrow—as long as we are sinful heings—have transgressions to confess, and mercies for which to supplicate, we shall have feed to do it in strains and in a manner corresponding to the feelings of the heart. But so little has this key been used of late, that many choirs know not how to perform a minor tune creditably; and many singers are highly prejudiced against it. And the reason is, not that their natures do not, at proper times, require it; but hecause they have heen educated to execute major music solely, and have no taste for any thing else; so that education and taste here do not at all answer to the demands of nature. Seldom do we hear a tune sung any where in that key, on the Sahbath at public worship, or in the social circle; and when such tunes have been selected, it has been a somewhat difficult thing to execute them, so little has the voice been accustomed to sing in this scale."

QUESTIONS.

What do we understand by the word MODE?—Ans. A certain disposition of the tones and semitones of the scale, with respect to the tonic or key note. - How many modes are there in music?—How are these two modes called?—Wherein does the major mode differ from the minor?—How many different keys can he had in the scale of music? -How many major?-How many minor?-What characters are used in transposing the keys?-What effect does a sharp, placed on a letter, produce?-A flat?-Of what sound the lowest, the third in the middle, and the fifth the highest. does the Chromatic scale consist?—How many semitones does the Chromatic scale contain?—In what intervals do the major and the minor scales differ?—What is the position of the relative minor key to any major?—The relative major to any minor?— Do the major and minor keys always stand in the same relative position ?

CHAPTER X.

HARMONY.

OF CHORDS, THEIR INVERSION, &C.

Sec. 49.—For the purpose of music sounds must be agreeable in themselves; they must have that clearness which distinguishes them from mere noise, and that sweetness which distinguishes them from harsh and disagreeable sounds. A succession of single musical sounds forms Melody; and a succession of combined melodical sounds forms HARMONY. In other words, melody consists in the agreeable succession of single sounds; and harmony consists in the succession of a combination and accordance of different sounds.

Not only may single intervals be inverted and changed, (Sec. 45,) but also the combined intervals of chords may be inverted. The common Chord or Harmonic Triad, which is based on each letter of the scale as its fundamental note, (see Scale, Sec. 44,) may, by inversion, assume three different positions on each letter; the first of each being a direct chord, and the other two inverted chords.

These Triads or Common Chords, in the following scale, are close chords; as no chord can be formed closer together than a third. Every chord is known by its fundamental sound; thus the first chord presented in the following scale, is called the chord of C, because it has C for its fundamental sound. The chord of D has D for its fundamental sound; the chord of E has E, &c.

The first position of each of the following chords has its fundamental

The second position has the third the lowest, the fifth in the middle, and the fundamental the highest; because the fundamental is inverted.

The third position has the fifth the lowest, the fundamental in octave, so the tenth may, in like manner, become a third in the new the middle, and the third the highest, because the third is inverted. (See keys on General Scale, Sec. 43.)

Thus every letter has a direct chord, and two inverted chords. The fundamental note, of each letter is taken as one, from which the degrees of pitch of all the others are counted. Thus when the first or major triads; and those which are based on D, E, and A—being the fundamental note is inverted, it becomes an eighth; and when the third is inverted, it of course becomes a tenth from the fundamental note; but as the fundamental note by inversion, becomes one of a new sions produce major fourths and minor thirds.

INVERSION OF THE HARMONIC TRIAD OR COMMON CHORD.

. Chord of C.	Chord of D.	Chord of E.	Chord of F.	Chord of G.	Chord of A.	Chord of B.
C 15 B 14						
A-13 G-12						
F 11					0-0-0	<u> </u>
D Q				3	33_	
C 8 7 7 A 6			3		2	1 pos.
G_5_6_66	3	0-0	2	0	1 pos.	
F 3 0	<u>A</u>	→ 2	T pos.	1 pos.		
D	l pos.	l pos.				

Chords of disjoint intervals may be dispersed into greater degrees or proceeding from one note of the chord to the other, as in the following leaps, and passing in different ways, over many intermediate intervals in examples of



Sec. 50.—As intervals or chords are consonant or dissonant, according to the degrees of sounds of which they are composed; and as there are fourteen intervals in the diatonic scale, (Sec. 45,) it will be expedient to give a representation of them, and of the number of semitones of which each of them is composed, as manifested in the following

Table of Concords and Discords.

No. of Intervals.	No. of Semitones.	· Intervals. Concords and Discords.
14	13	An octave A perfect chord.
13	12	Maj. seventh A discord.
		Min. seventh A discord.
11	10	Maj. sixth An imperfect chord.
		Min. sixth An imperfect chord.
9	8	, Maj. fifth A perfect chord.
		Min. fifth A discord.
		Maj. fourth A discord.
		Min. fourth A concinnous sound.
5	5	Maj. thirdAn imperfect chord.
		Min. thirdAn imperfect chord.
		Maj, second A discord.
		Min. second A discord.
		A Unison The most perfect chord.

The Unison, or the same identical sound, although it cannot properly be reckoned an *interval*, is always considered as such when employed in harmony. And as the scale of music is unlimited, we cannot see The major and minor

that it could be otherwise: for there are always intervals or steps below and above, from which every interval must proceed or step, no matter where it is found in the scale. (See note on Sec. 37.) And when the voices of the different parts of music, throughout a piece, sweetly harmonize, on the different chords, and close on a unison, must they not close on an interval of the scale?

The unison is an accordance or coincidence of sound proceeding from an equal number of vibrations of sounding bodies in a given time, and is the most perfect of all the musical sounds in the whole scale of music. (See note on vibrations, page 38.)

Next to the unison is the octave, which consists in a double number of vibrations in a given time, and is so sweet a chord with the unison, that they are scarcely distinguishable from being the self-same sound.

Next to the eighth is the perfect or major fifth, which, in its vibrations is as three to two, and is a perfect chord of a sweet and charming sound; and next to the fifth in sweetness, is the major third, which in its vibrations, is as five to four.

These four sounds, the unison, eighth, fifth and third, form the common chord, being the most essential sounds in every piece of music.

The minor third is also a consonant interval, and is the third of a minor triad in the minor scale; in its vibrations it is as six to five.

The minor fifth and the major fourth—each containing seven semitones—are discords; and so are the major and the minor seconds; and also the major and the minor sevenths.

The minor fourth is termed a concinnous sound; it is not a very disagreeable discord; neither is it, by itself, a concord: one and four are rather dissonant, but when six is added they become consonant. Also five and eight do not perfectly accord; but when three is introduced, they become concordant.

The major and minor sixths—the one containing ten semitones and

the other 9, are both imperfect chords, though they are frequently used in harmony.

tonic scale, is applicable to all the octaves in the scale of music, no matter to how many octaves the General Scale may ascend or descend. For in like manner as 1, 3, 5, 8, in the first octave harmonize, so will 8, 10, 12, 15, harmonize in the second; 15, 17, 19, 22, in the third, &c. All the octaves are the same, except as they differ in gravity and acuteness. If 1, 8, 15, and 22, the fundamental notes of four octaves rising in acuteness, were sounded together by musical voices, it would produce a volume of sound which could not easily be distinguished from being the self-same sound proceeding from one voice. The same effect will be produced by striking four keys of the same letter at once, on a well-tuned instrument.

Sec. 51.—The chief excellence of harmony, or music performed in different parts, consists in a proper succession of the fundamental chords of the scale; a due order of the different notes in their inversions; and the enchaining and binding together the chords in their harmonical progression.

The tonic or key note is the most important, and the chord based on it is the principal one in every piece of music, both in the major and minor keys. Regularly every tune both begins and ends with the tonic chord.

Next to the key note, the dominant or fifth of the scale takes rank. It occurs more frequently in a piece of music than any other note, as by far the greater number of chords in ordinary tunes contain it. For final close, it is called the *dominant*. The chord bassed on this note is other except the chord of the tonic. In modulation by sharps, the dominant is also the key note of the nearest relative key.

The subdominant is the next note of importance in the scale, because its chord has the tonic for its fifth. In modulation by flats, it is the The foregoing order of consonant and dissonant intervals, in the dia- key note of the second relative key, having the original key note for its dominant.

> Note, -As the dominant is a fifth above the tonic, and is the nearest relative key in the ascending scale, and to which the tonic is transposed by sharps; so the subdominant is a fifth below the Ionic and is the nearest relative key in the descending scale, and to which the key is transposed by flats. Hence the name sub dominant.

> The submediant is the third in relative importance, as its chord has two notes in common with the tonic chord, and must hence intimately blend, as also enchain with the other chords. This note is also the principal chord or tonic of the relative minor key. (See inversion of the Harmonic Triails, &c., Sec. 49.)

> In the minor key, the third of the scale, or the tonic of the relative major key, frequently occurs. These chords have likewise two notes in common, which sweetly blend together in harmonical progression.

QUESTIONS.

What is the quality of good murical sounds?—In what does melody consist?—In what harmony?-How many positions can the common chord assume by inversion?-Can each letter of the scale be made the fundamental note of the common choid?—What is the first position of the chord of each letter called?—What are the inverted positions called?—What is the difference between the major and the minor triads?—What is a close chord?—A dispersed chord ?- Is the unison an interval in the scale of music?- How can it be an interval when it is identical? Ans. Because whenever it is found in the scale, there is an interval below or above, from which it takes its steps. - Which are the intervals in the scale that compose the common chord?—Are the minor fifth and major fourth concords or discords? this reason, and because it is the hase note which regularly leads to a How many semilones does each of them contain? - How many intervals does the diatonic scale contain?—If there are but eight intervals in the octave, how can you get fourteen?— Are the major and the minor sixths consonant or dissonant intervals?-Will the consonant also called the dominant chord, which occurs more frequently than any intervals in one octave be consonant throughout all the octaves in the General Scale?—What is the chief excellence of harmony?-Which is the most important chord?-The next of importance to the lonic?-The next of importance to the dominant?-The next to the subdominant?

CHAPTER XI.

DYNAMICS.

MUSICAL ELOCUTION.

Sec. 52.—A good quality of tnnc is an essential property to dynamic expression; and that quality consists in purity, fulness and firmness.

sounds mixed with it; such as hissing screaming or mumbling sounds. Impurity of sound is often prinduced by an improper positions of the mouth.

A tone is FULL, when it is delivered in a free and unconstrained use of the appropriate organs of sound, and with a good volume of voice. Faintness of sound is often produced by a careless or negligent use of the vocal organs.

A tone is FIRM, which is correctly given, and held steadily, without change during the whole length of the note; being perfectly under the

control of the performer.

Hence, striking below the proper snund and sliding up to it, as from five to eight, &c. A wavering or trembling of the voice; and a change just at the close of a tone, produced by a careless relaxation of the organs, which should always be held firm and immovable in their proper position until the snund ceases, should be carefully guarded against and avoided. Moreover, the voice may be rendered disagreeable by being too nasal labial, dental, or guttural: that is, it may be forced too much through the nose, the lips, the teeth, or be formed too deeply in the throat. All these disagreeable sounds should be carefully corrected.

The most effectual way to correct these errors in producing sounds, is to let the pupil sound on the syllable awe, frequently, by marking the position of the vocal organs while sounding, and then proceed sounding as much as possible, in the same position while sounding them. By this &c .- All such inccorrect and corrupt pronunciation and articulation has a

itself from every disagreeable impediment. Care, however, should be taken that the voice be not made too guttural by this process.

A blending of the words when applied to music is an injury to good performance, and impairs and lessens the power of music. And, as many who read with a clear and distinct articulation, are apt to slide into this error, when singing, it is deemed expedient to give a few examples, to A tone is pune, when it is clear and smooth, having no extraneous show where the blending of words, not only debases the sentence, but in some instances perverts the meaning of the phrase. For instance:

> Fxample 1. A storm that last..still morning, For A storm that lasts till morning. Ex. 2. He is content in .. neither place, He is content in either place. Ex. 3. Over waste..sand deserts, (Over wastes and deserts. For Who ever heard of such a .. notion, (Ex. 4. For Who ever heard of such an ocean. Ex. 5. Swee..tis the da..yof sacre..drest, (For Sweet is the day of sacred rest. Ex. 6. O com...man..dlet us worship, O come and let us worship. For.

Ex. 7. My hear..tshall trium..phin the Lord, & My heart shall triumph in the Lord.

Call while .. e may be foun .. Doh see .. kim while .. e's near, ! Ex. 8. Call while he may be found, Oh seek him while he's near.

Ex. 9. Ser..vim wi..thall thy art..an min Dan..dworshi..pim with fear, ! Serve him with all thy heart and mind, And worship him with fear.

He by hi..zown almighty wor..Dwill all your fear..sremove, & Ex. 10. For He by his own almighty word Will all your fears remove.

Besides this we sometimes hear the words when, where, while &c., the syllables which are applied to the notes, keeping the vocal organs, pronounced in singing, as if they were written, whe..en, whe..are, whe..ile, process the voice will acquire both strength and sweetness, and free tendency to obscure the expression and destroy the beauty of the sentence.

Nors .- Whenever the teacher discovers a fault, let him first point it out and imitate el, and the mouth kept open in one fixed position from the beginning to it himself, and afterwards give the true style of performance; then let bim require the pupils to imitate both the correct and incorect examples. It is not enough for the teacher to say that a fault exists; he must actually point it out, and exhibit it hy his own performance; and this over and over again, until the pupils obtain a clear perception of it, and know both how to produce it, and how to correct and avoid it.

Sec. 53.—One of the greatest excellencies of sacred vocal music, is that strict union which should ever subsist between the words and the music. Hence the first object of the chorister is, to choose a tune to which the words are suited or ally themselves, both in sentiment and quality. Much of the beauty and strength of sacred music depends upon this. For psalms and bymns of prayer and supplication, a minor key should generally be chosen, because it is of a plaintive, soft, and melting quality: and for those of praise and thanksgiving, a major key, because it is of a cheerful, lively, and animating quality. This may be considered a general rule, yet there may be some exceptions, as some tunes of the major key partake, in some measure, of the soft, gentle, and subduing qualities of the minor, and some of the minor key, in some degree, partake of the enlivening and cheering qualities of the major. Hence, as there are psalms and hymns which contain devotional matter, of both prayer and praise intermingled, so there are tunes suited for all those poetical productions which are adapted to the emotions of the pious mind. Now, when the poetry is truly expressive, and thus adapted to music, there is something grand and subduing in the harmonious progression of full ehords, which brings a calm over the soul, rivets the attention, and enraptures the feelings in view of the sentiment, and thus produces a frame of mind, in the Zion traveler, which is highly devotional.

cution is necessary, as well for the vocal musician as for the orator. Every word to which music is applied, should be pronounced distinctly and grammatically. The sound should be prolonged entirely on the vow-

the end of the sound, and the consonants before and after the vowels forcibly and quickly, yet distinctly articulated. Without this, fittle expression can be given to vocal music; and for good and dignified performance it is indispensably necessary that it be strictly observed.

Every word, and every sentence, should be pronounced, in singing, with a clear voice, and with the same distinctness as when spoken or read; so that the sentiment of the poetry when united with the sound of music, be well understood. For to "Sing with the Spirit and to sing with the understanding also," those heaven-inspiring words in unison with the swect strains of music, with their soft and soothing accents, is what has such a benign and powerful influence over the human mind. And when singers can realize the subject, and enter into the proper feeling and spirit of the poet, there is but little danger of not producing dynamic expression and musical elocution. And nothing can compensate for a want of feeling, and the realization of the expression of the poetry; because in the performance, the tone, the graces in the modulation of the voice, and sound, should all be suited to the subject which the poetry expresses, which is the only true guide to dynamical expression and musical elocution.

Note. -- "Writers have attempted with great ingenuity, to lay down rules for the varieties of expression; but whoever undertakes to follow rules in giving expression, presents us with a mere skeleton, without life and animation. Every appearance of effort disgusts us.... True expression clothes her song in characteristic display of grace, majesty, and pathos; not a single note will be breathed in vain. She wisety considers that ornament should ever be subordinate to the sentiment, and that the grand end of the composition is to speak to the judgment as well as the hearing. The most common mistake with composers and church choirs is, in attempting to express words and not ideas.—Singing the word small with such softness as scarcely to be heard, or exerting all the powers of the lungs on the word large, is punning, not expressing; Sec. 54.—In the connection of words with musical sounds, good elo- trifling with the words and neglecting the sentiment. Instead of considering how this or that word should be executed, the first object should be to study the true meaning and character of the subject, so that effect may not only he given to a word here and a word there, but the sense of the whole sentence expressed, so as to be understood and felt. It is true, the expression of the whole is conveyed by appropriate emphasis which the gentle swelling of the emphatic words gives the most appropriate idea.

"Many terms are prefixed, by composers, to the several strains, as directions for the performer. These terms are usually Italian, such as Andanti, Affetuoso, &c .--In following such directions, there is danger in attempting to express what the performer does not actually feel. In such a case the effect will often be ludicrous; and at hest can but astonish us with the art and dexterity maifested. In true expression, the composer and performer are lost sight of; the attention is riveted, and the feelings enraptured in view of the sentiment."-PORTER'S MUS. CYCLOPEDIA.

In all vocal performance of sacred music, singers should enter into those emotions which are expressed by the poetry. They should avoid a dull, heavy, unfeeling style of performance, and cultivate that which comes from the heart,—which has some soul, some meaning, and which is apdivine; and in the pious mind, produces that lowly prostration of soul, and those pure affections with which we ought to approach the throne of the Deity

ORIGIN AND UTILITY OF MUSIC.

"The capacity of the human mind for poetry and music has been common to every age and nation; and though too generally preverted to evil and sinful purposes, it was doutless originally implanted by the CREATOR, for wise and holy reasons, and should be consecrated to His service and glory. Accordingly, hymns or songs of praise form a considerable portion of the Sacred Scriptures, some of which were composed on particular occasions, and sung as a part of solemn worship at the time or afterwards, in commemoration of the transactions celebrated in them. -Ex. 15; 1 Sam. 2; 2 Sam 22.

But it was not with man that this heavenly science originated. It claims to have descended from the skies. For when the Lord "laid the foundations of the earth.... the morning-stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy." Job 38: 4-7. And at the nativity of Curist, when there appeared to the shepherds "a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saving, Glory to God in the highest, and They will prove a rich foretaste of joys unseen and eternal."

on particular words, but it is not simply the words which demand emphasis, but their on earth, peace, good will towards men." From this we may readily infer that these connection with the sentence. Religious feeling is full of dignified and placid joy, of heavenly songsters were no strangers in Eden, in that day, when the Creator himself walked and talked with his earth born children in Paradise, and that the sound was prolonged by them in that blissful and happy place.

> Hence sacred song is coeval with the creation; and the first music of the human voice must have been a holy exercise of a joyous ascription of praise to the bountiful Lord and Creator. And how consoling and heart-cheering has this heavenly science ever since proven to the people of God, both under the Old and the New Testament dispensation, in awakening and strengthening their devotional affections, when holding

communion with the Father of Mercies! What a high rank did music ohtain under King David, that sweet singer of Israel, and his son Solomon, who not only cultivated it to a high extent, but hy the inspiration of the Spirit of God, furnished materals for the devotional exercises, which are highly valued by the people of God, and have been added to the inspired volume. How great must their influence bave been, in promoting this heavenly science, when, at the dedication of the Temple, there were about four thousand singers and players propriate to the words and music. There is something in the nature of on instruments, (according to 1. Chron. 23: 5,) who performed together with so much accuracy, that their sounds were as one sound to be heard in praising the Lord. And musical tones when combined with sacred poetry, which is heavenly and when they lifted up their voice, with the trumpets and cymbals, and instruments of music, and praised the Lord, the house was filled with a cloud, even the house of the Lord: so that the Priests could not stand to minister by reason of the cloud: for the glory of the Lord had filled the house of God. 2. Chron. 5: 7-14.

> "We can scarcely enlarge our thoughts to conceive the effects which these high praises of God, sung by so vast a multitude, with harmonious elevation of heart and voice, on these joyful occasions, must have produced. It naturally leads us to consider the songs of the redeemed of the Lord in glory; and perhaps we are not in this world, capable of more just and spiritual ideas of them, than are suggested by these subjects, though we may be sure that they are unspeakably more sublime, enlarged, and refined."

> > "Hear I or dream I hear their distant strains, Sweet to the soul, and tasting strong of heaven."

"How holy, how glorious is the God we worship! How wonderful are bis perfections! 'It is good to sing praises unto his name,' from the affections of an overflowing heart. What can be more delightful than songs of joy issuing from lips that taste the love of God! Such were the Psalms of David, and such the songs of the primitive Christians, the martyrs, and the reformers. Such are the songs we should cultivate.

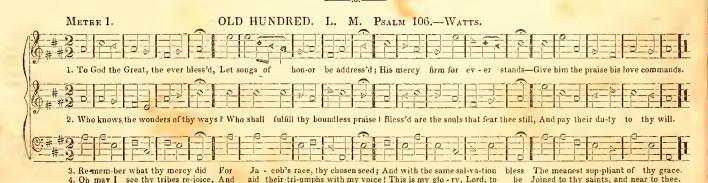
HARMONIA SACRA.

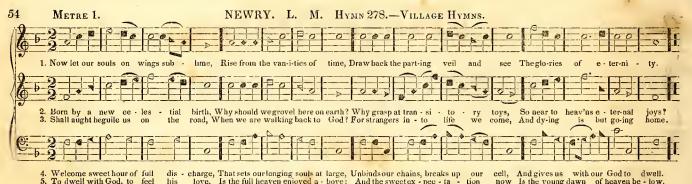
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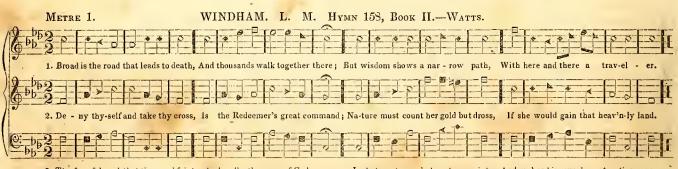
"A Poet he, and touched with heav'ns own fire, Who with bold rage or solemn pomp of sounds, Inflames, exalts, and ravishes the soul: Now tender, plaintive, sweet almost to pain In love dissolves you; now in sprightly strains Breathes a gay rapture through your thrilling breast, Or melts the heart with airs divinely sad: Or wakes to horror the tremedous strings. Such was the Bard, whose heavenly strains of old, Appeased the fiend of melancholy Saul."—Armstrong.

PART I.

Containing the Most Appropriate Tunes of Cisserent Metres, for Public Worship.



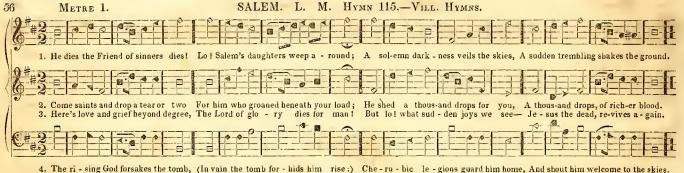




3. The fear-ful soul that tires and faints, And walks the ways of God no more, Is but esteemed almost a saint, And makes his own de - stuc-tion sure.

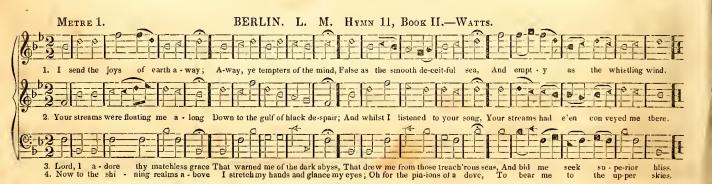
4. Lord, let not all my hopes be vain, Cre-ate my heart en-tire-ly new, Which hypocrites could ne'er at - tain, Which false a - pos-tates nev - er knew.





4. The ri - sing God forsakes the tomb, (In vain the fomb for - hids him rise:) Che - ru - bic le - gions guard him home, And shout him welcome to the skies.

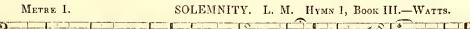
5. Break off your tears, ye saints and tell How high your great de-liv'-rer reigns; Sing how he spoil'd the hosts of hell. And led the monster death in chains.

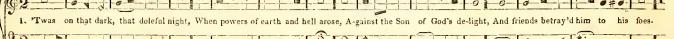




4. That blissful in - ter-view, how sweet, To fall trans - port-ed at his feet: Raised in his arms to view his face, Through the full beamings of his grace.

5. As with a seraph's voice to sing! To fly as on a che - ruh's wing! Performing with un-wea-ried hands, The present Sa-vior's high commands.



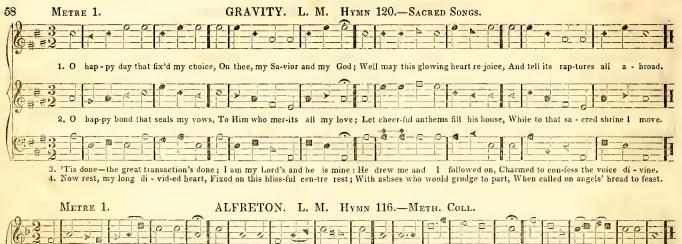


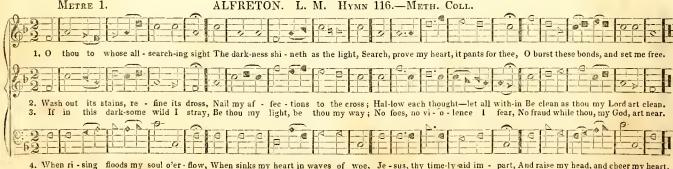
2. Be - fore the mourn-ful scene be-gan, He took the bread and bless'd and break; What love thro' all his actions ran! What wondrous words of grace he spake.



3 "This is my ho - dy broke for sin, Re-ceive and eat the liv-ing food;" Then took the cnp and bless'd the wine; "Tis the new cov?-nant in my blood."

4 For us his flesh with nails was torn, He hore the scourge, he felt the thorn; And justice pour'd upon his head. Its hea-vy ven-geance in our stead.





4. When ri-sing floods my soul o'er-flow, When sinks my heart in waves of woe, Je-sus, thy time-ly aid im - part, And raise my head, and cheer my heart.

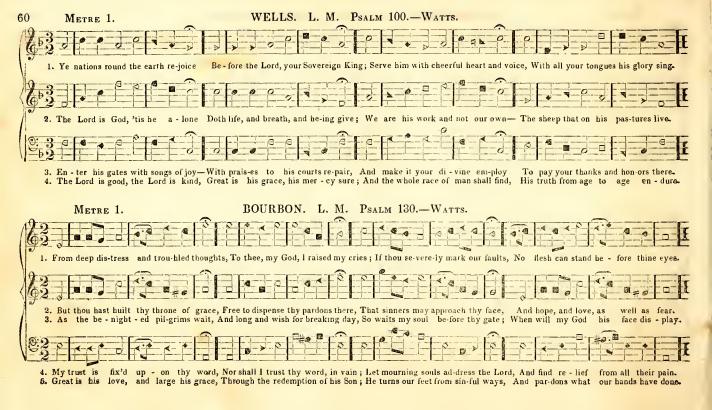
5. Sa-vior, wher-e'er thy steps I see, Daunt-less un-tired I fol-low thee; Oh, let thy hand support me still, And lead me to thy ho-ly hill.

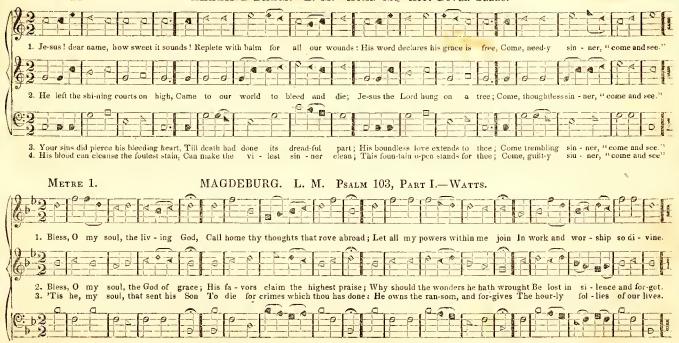




4. They see their Sa-vior face to face, And sing the tri-umphs of his grace; Him day and night they ceaseless praise; To him their loud ho-san-nas raise.

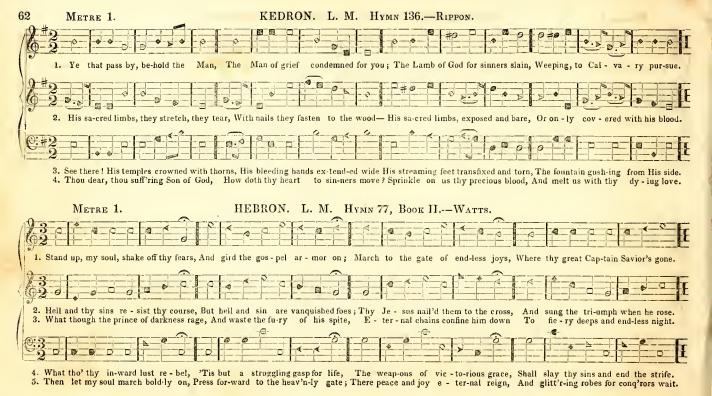
5. Wor-thy the Lamb for sin-ners slain, Thro' end-less years to live and reign; Thou hast re-deemed us by thy blood. And made us kings and priests to God.

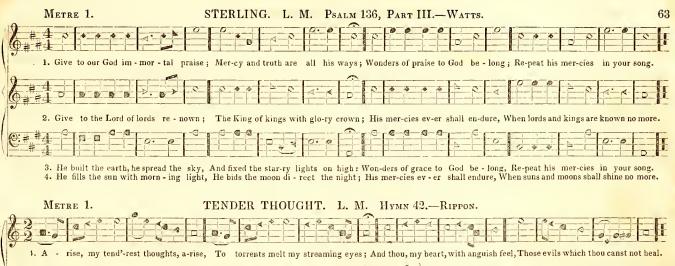




4. The vi - ces of the mind he heals; And cures the pain which nature feels; Redeems the soul from hell, and saves Our wasting lives from threatning garves.

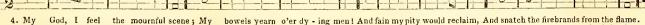
5. Our youth de-cay'd, his power re - pairs; His mer-cy crowns our grow-ing years; He fills our store with every good, And feeds our souls with heavenly food.



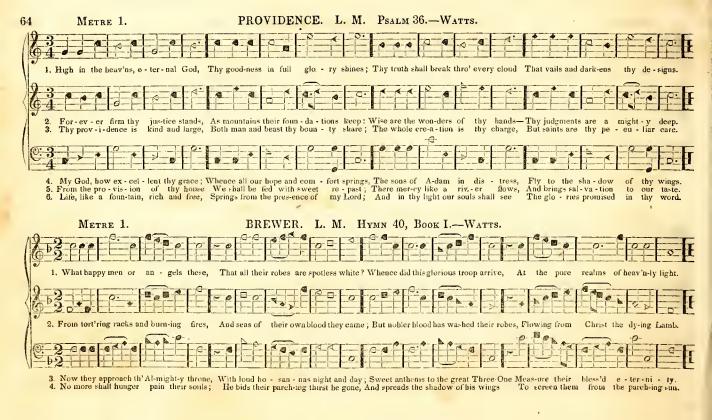


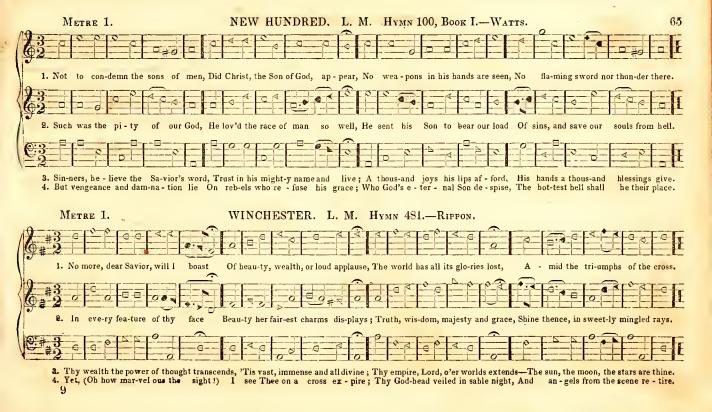


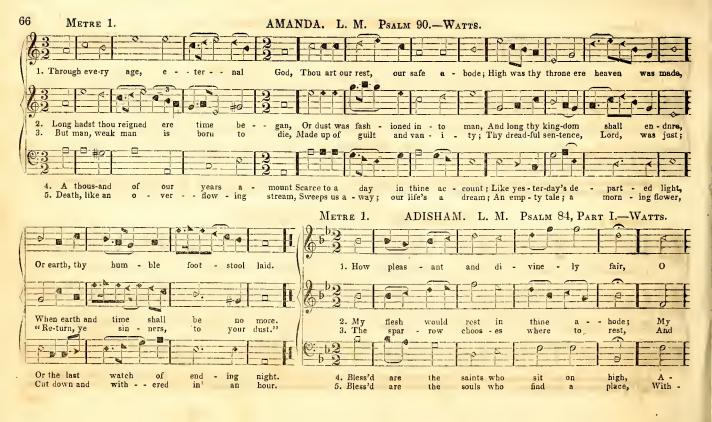
- hu-man na ture sunk in shame; See scandals pour'd on Je-sus' name; The Father wounded thro' the Son; The world a-bus'd, the soul undone. the short course of vain de-light, Clo - sing in ev - er - last-ing night; -In flames that no abatement know, Tho' bri-ny tears for ev-er flow.

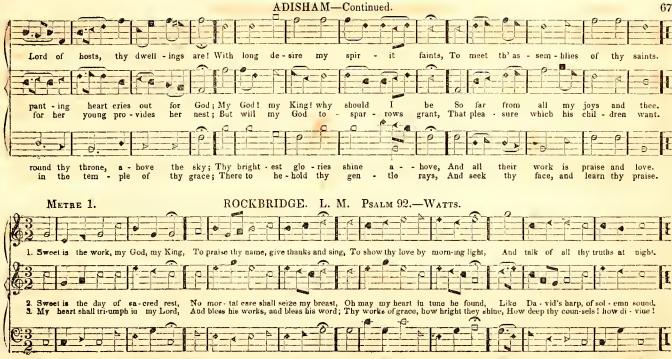


can but weep where most it loves; Thy own all-sa-ving arm employ, And turn these drops of grief to joy. 5. But fee - ble my com-pas-sion proves, And

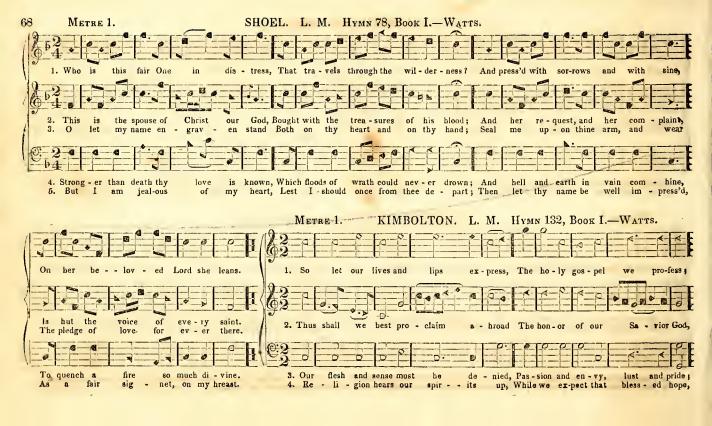








4. Fools nov er raise their thoughts so bigh; Like hrutes they five, like hrutes they die; Like grass they flourish, till thy breath Blasts them in ev er last ing death, by But I shall share a gio-rious part, When grace hath well re-fined my heart, And fresh sup-plies of joy are shed, Like ho ly oil to cheer my head.











fords more re - - al joy to me Tban thou - sands in the tents of state; The mean - est place is his with thee. his re - vi - - ving pres-ence flows; God is a Shield through all the way; To guard us from sur - round - ing foes.



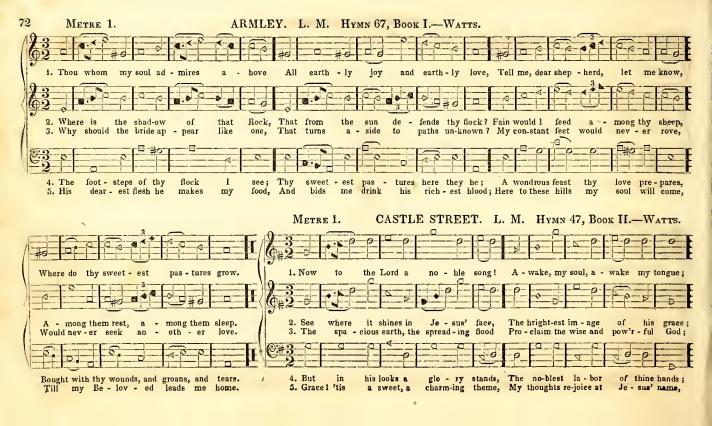
ABINGDON. L. M. HYMN 75, BOOK I .- WATTS.

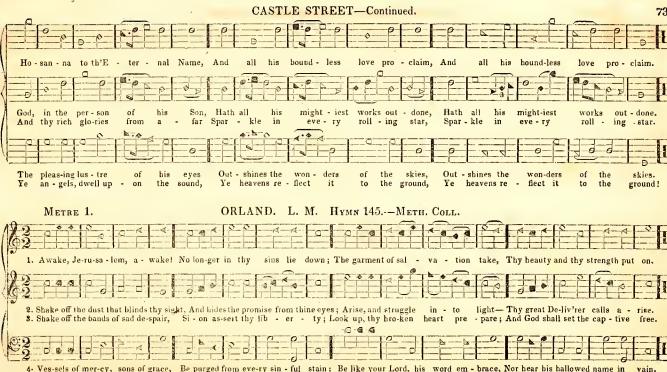


4. His bead the finest gold exhecis; There wis dom in perfection dwells, And glory like a crown adorns
5. Com-pas-sions in his heart are found, Close by the signals of his wounds; His sa-cred side no more shall hear

Those temples once beset with thorns.

The cruel scourge, the piercing spear.

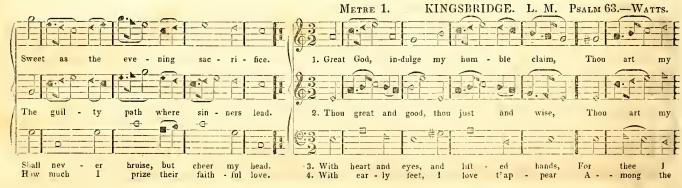




4. Ves-sels of mer-cy, sons of grace, Be purged from eve-ry sin - ful stain; Be like your Lord, his word em - brace, Nor hear his hallowed name in vain.

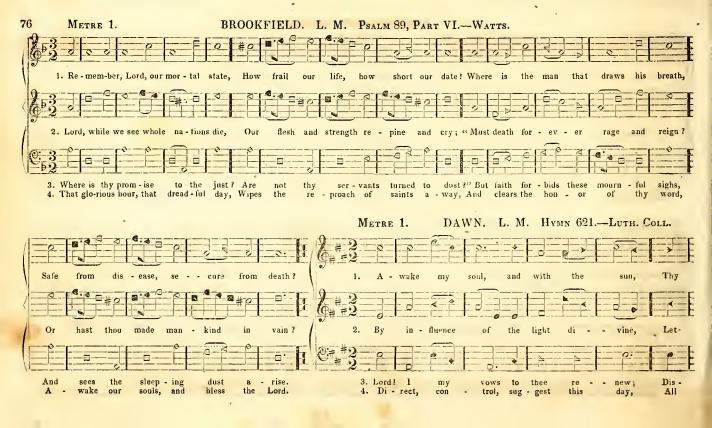
5. The Lord shall in your front appear, And lead the pom-pous triumph on; His glories shall bring up the rear; And fin-ish what his grace be gun.

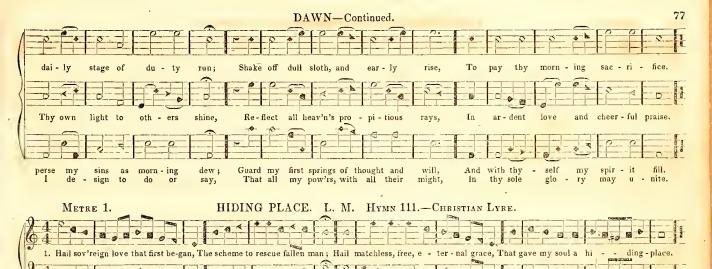






- 5. Lead us to God, our final rest, In his en-joy ment to be bless'd; Lead us to heav'n, the seat of bliss, Where pleasure in per-fec-tion is, Where pleasure in per-fec-tion is.





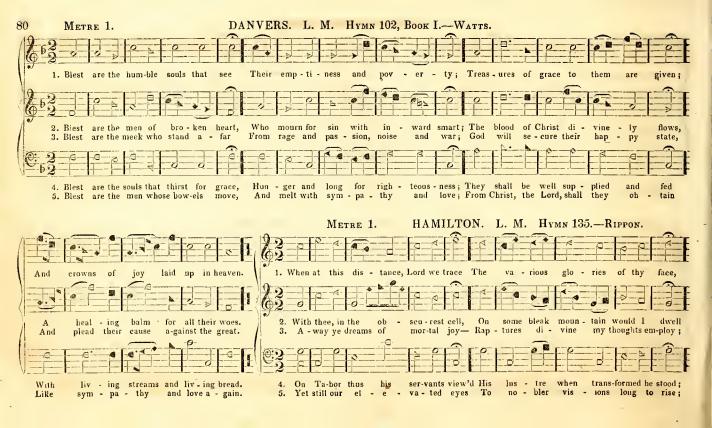
- 2. Against the God that built the sky, I fought with hands uplifted high—De-spised the mansions of his grace, Too proud to seek a hi - ding-place. 3. En-wrapt in dark E - gyp - tian night, And fond of darkness more than light, Mad-ly 1 ran the sin - ful race, Se - cure with-out a hi - - ding-place.
 - 4. But lo! th' e-ter-nal coun cil rang-" Al-might-y love, arrest the man; I felt the ar-rows of dis-tress, And found I had no hi - - ding-place. 5. Vin-dic-tive jus-tice stood in view, To Si-nai's fiery mount I flew; But jus - tice cried with frowning face, This mountain is no
 - 6. But lo! a heav'n-ly voice, I heard, And mercy's an-gel soon appeared; Who led me on a plea-sing pace To Je-sus Christ my Hi - ding-place.
 - 7. On him Al-might-y ven-geance fell, Which must have sunk a world to hell; He bore it for his cho sen race, And thus became their Hi - ding place.

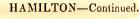




3. Our long-ing souls a-loud would sing, Spring up, ce-les-tial foun-tain, spring; To an a - bun-dant riv-er flow, And cheer this thirst-y land be-low.

4. May this blest riv-er near my side Tbrough all the des-ert gent-ly glide; Then in lm-man-uel's land a - bove, Spread to a sea of joy and love.



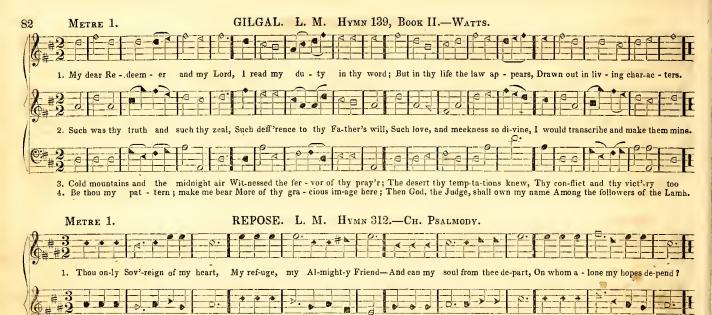


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- - al-ways give What 1 from others would re-ceive; Good deeds for e vil ones re turn, Nor when provoked with anger burn.
 - 5 This will pro-claim how bright and fair The pre-cepts of the gos-pel are; And God him self, the God of love, His own re-semblance will approve,



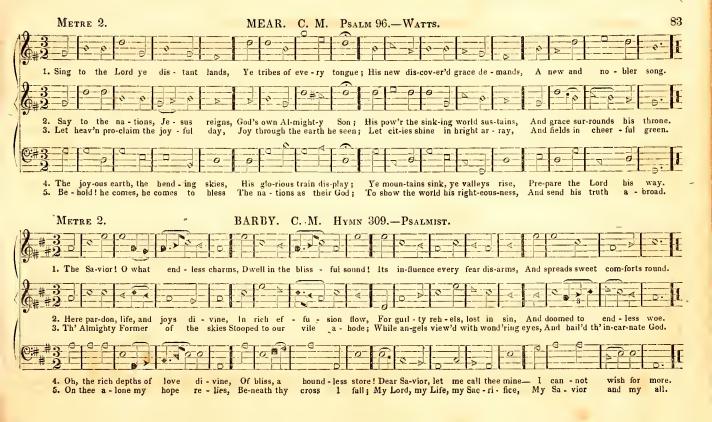
4. Let earth's al-lu-ring joys com - bine, While thou art near in vain they call; One smile, one blissful smile of thine, My dearest Lord, outweighs them all. 5. Thy name my inmost powers a - dore, Thou art my life-my joy-my care! Depart from thee ?- 'tis death-'tis more-'Tis endless ruin deep de-spair.

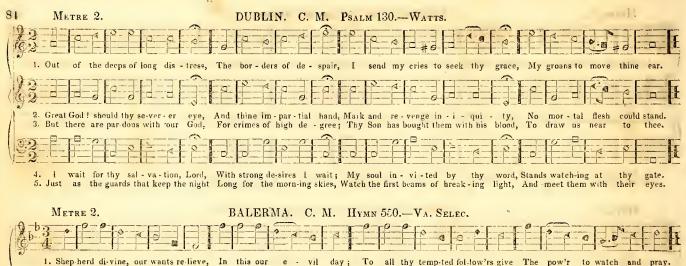
A wretched wand'rer from my Lord? Can this dark world of sin and woe One glimpse of hap pi-ness af - ford?

On these my faint-ing spir-it lives: Here sweeter comforts cheer my heart Than all the round of na-ture gives.

2. Whither, ah whither shall I

3. E - ter - nal life thy words im - part



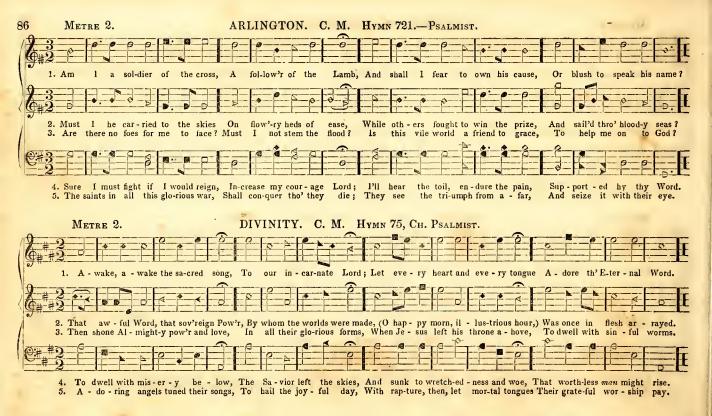




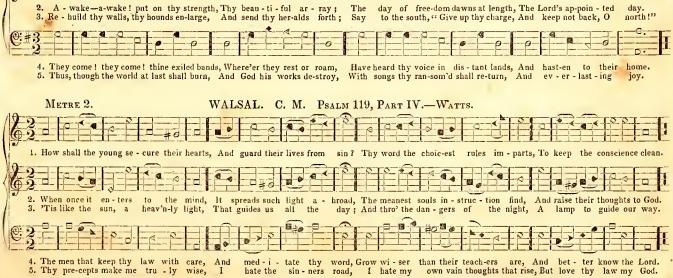
5. Then let me on the mountain top, Be - hold thy o - pen face; Where faith in sight is swallowed up, And prayer in end - less praise.

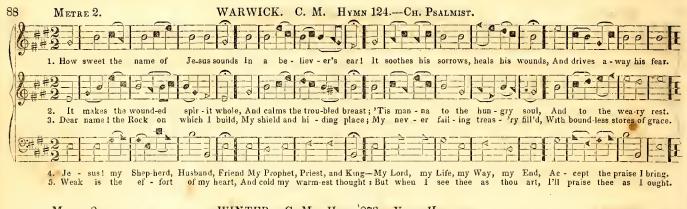


all my fa - thers were; May 1 be well pre-pared to 5. I'm but a stran-ger here be - low As





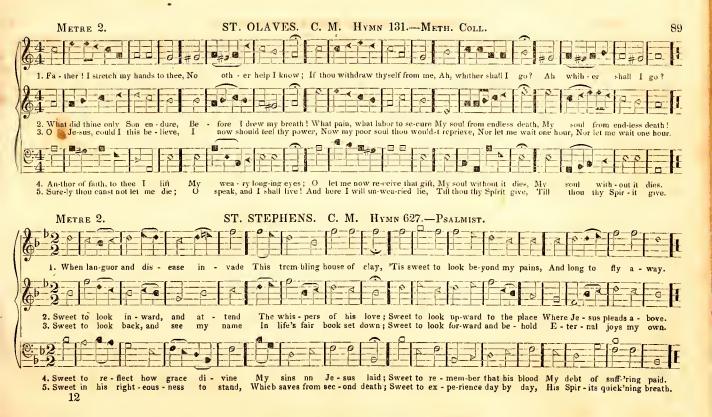




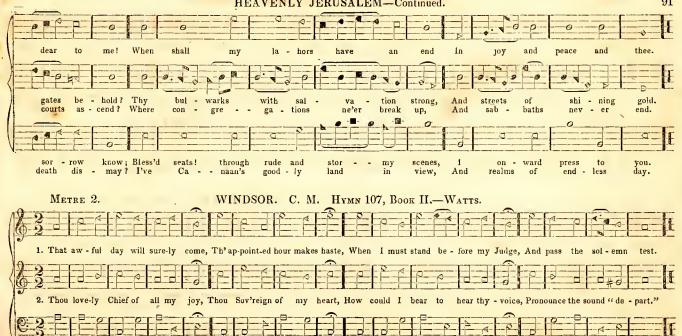


live un known, Till Christ his life ap - pear.

5. He wants no pomp nor roy - al throne To raise his fig - ure here; Con - tent and pleased to





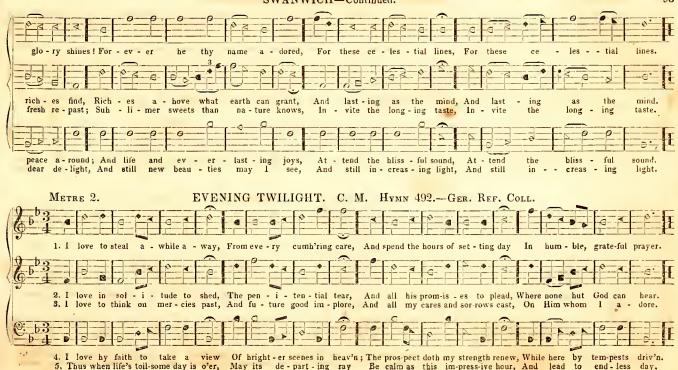


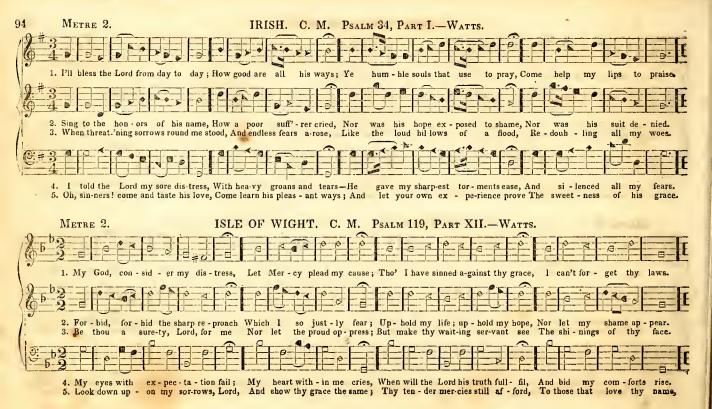
. 3. The thun-der of that dis-mal word Would so tor-ment my ear, 'T would tear my soul a - sun-der, Lord, With most tor-ment-ing fear. 4. What, to be ban-ished for my life, And yet for bid to die! To lin-ger in e - ter - nal pain. Yet death for - ey - er fly!

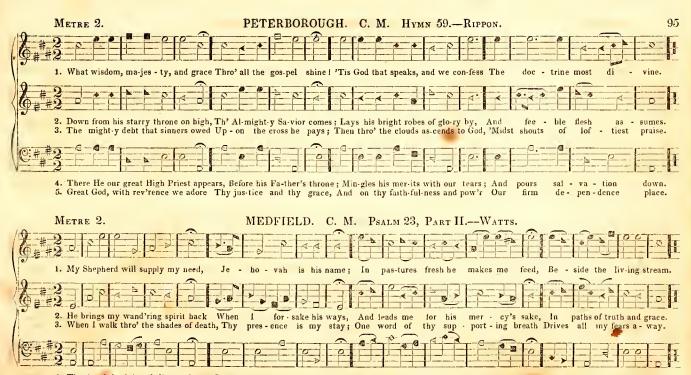


4. When in his earth-ly courts we view The glo-ries of our King, We long to love as an -gels do? And wish like them to sing,
5. And shall we long and wish in vain? Lord, teach our songs to rise! Thy love can an -i - mate the strain, And hid it reach the skies,







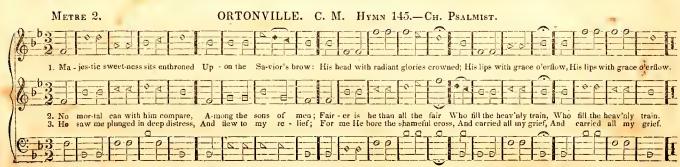


4. Thy hand, in sight of all my foes Doth still my table spread; My cup with bles-sings o - ver - flows, Thine oil a noints my head.

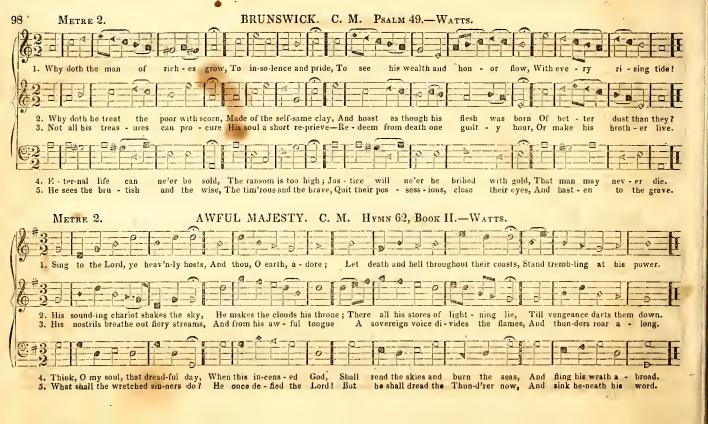
5. The sure pro-visions of my God At - tend me all my days; O may the home he my a - hode, And all my work he praise.

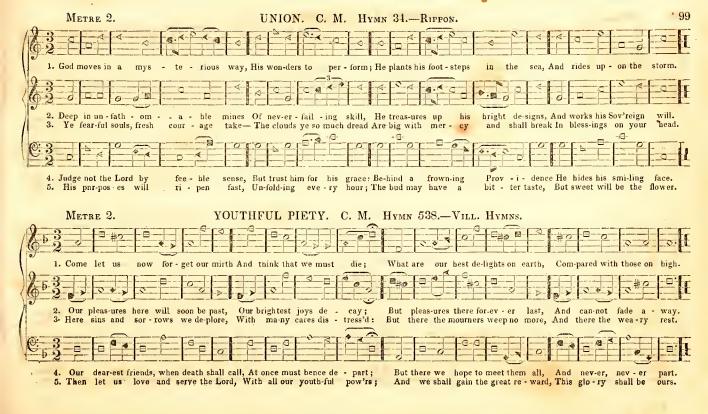




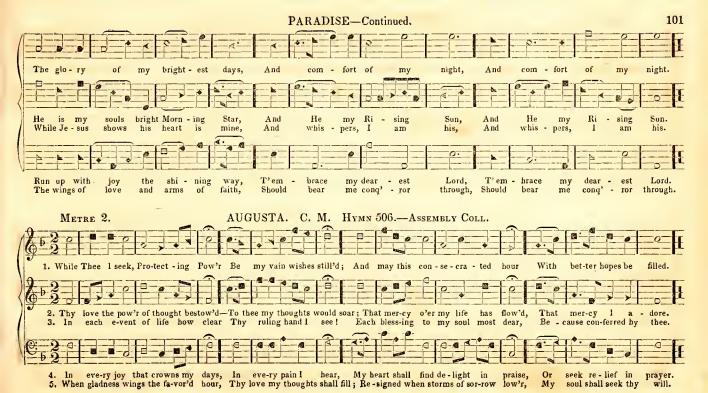


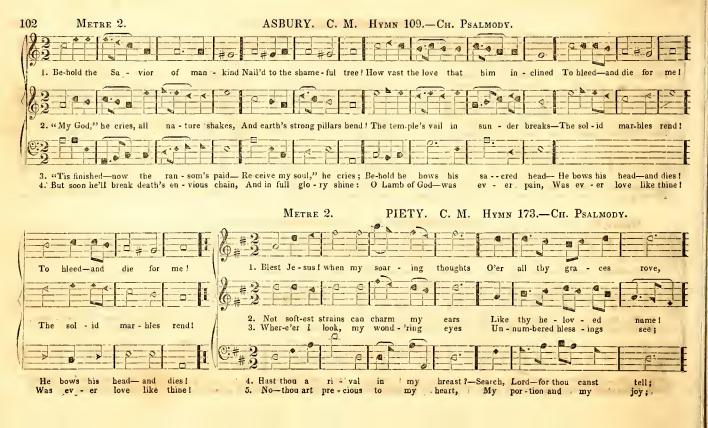
- 4. To him I owe my life and breath, And all the joys I
- have; He makes me triumph over death, And saves me from the grave, And saves me from the grave, To heav'n, the place of his a - hode, He brings my wea - ry feet; Shows me the glories of my God, And makes my joys complete, And makes my joys complete, 6. Since from thy houn-ty I re - ceive Such proofs of love di - vine; Had I a thousand hearts to give, Lord! they should all be thine, Lord! they should all be thine,
 - 13













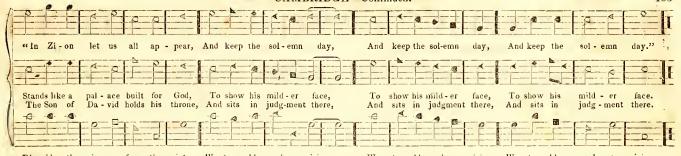
4. He sits a Sov-reign on his throne, With pi - ty in his eyes; He hears the dy-ing pris'ners groan, And sees their sighs a - rise.

5. He frees the souls condemned to death; And when his saints com-plain, It sha'n't he said that "pray-ing hreath, Was ev - er spent in vain,"



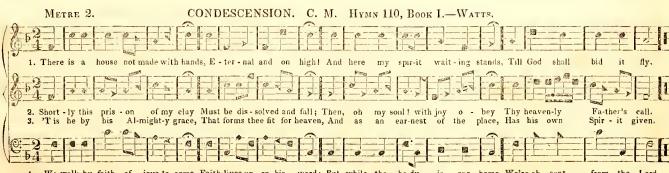






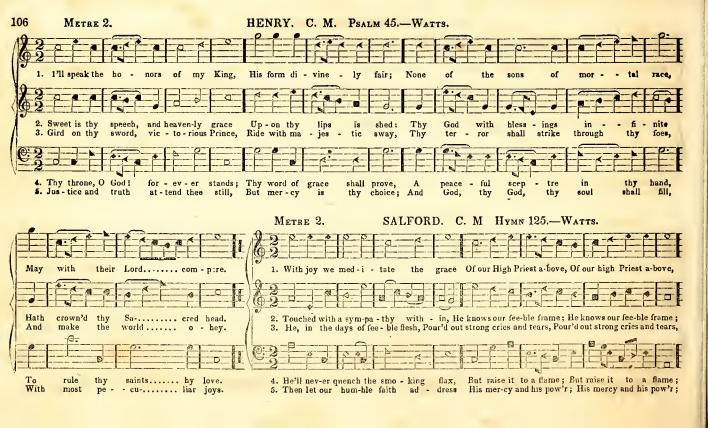
Di - vides the sin - ners from the saints, We trem - ble and re - joice, With ho - ly gifts and beaven-ly grace, Be ber at - tend-ants bless'd,

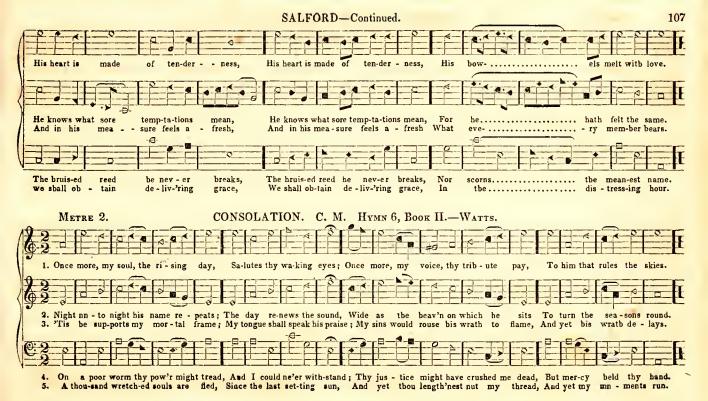
We trem-ble and re - joice, We trem-ble and re - joice. Be her at - tend-ants bless'd, Be her at - tend-ants bless'd.



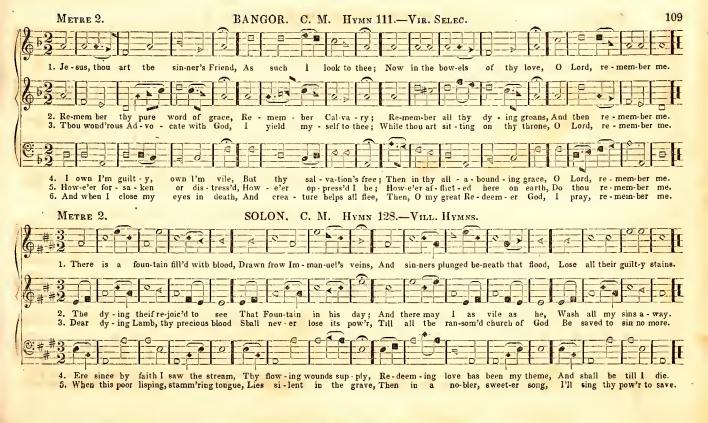
4. We walk by faith of joys to come, Faith lives up on his word; But while the ho-dy is our home, We're ah sent from the Lord.

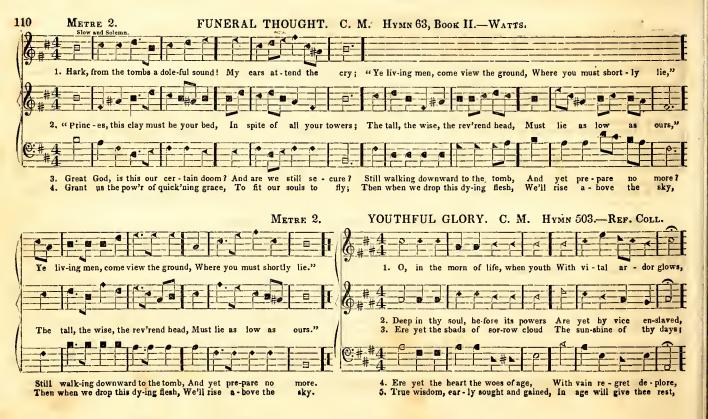
5. 'T is pleas ant to be lieve thy grace, But we had rath er see; We would he ah-sent from the flesh, And pre sent, Lord, with thee.

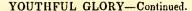










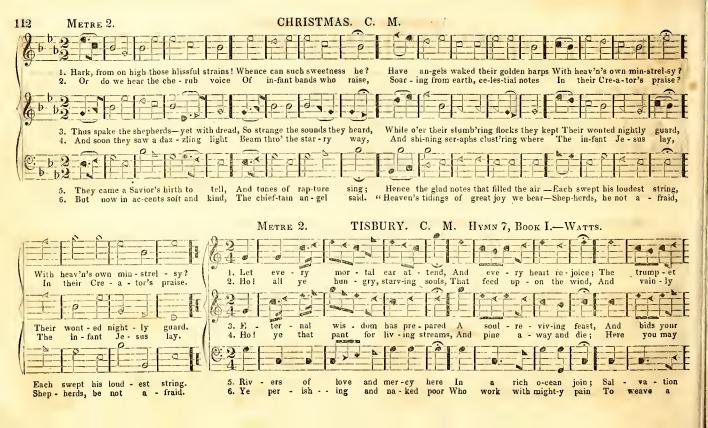


111



4. The storm is laid; the winds re-tire, O-be-dient to thy will; The sea that roars at thy command, The sea that roars at thy command. At thy com-mand is still.

5. In midst of danger, fear and death, Thy goodness we'll a dore; We'll praise thee for thy mercies past, We'll praise thee for thy mercies past, And hum-bly wish for more.



Sa - vior's hands.

in woe.

rap - tures



4. All to the great tri - hu - nal haste, Tb' ac-count to ren-der there; And shouldst thou strictly mark our faults, Lord, how should we ap-pear?

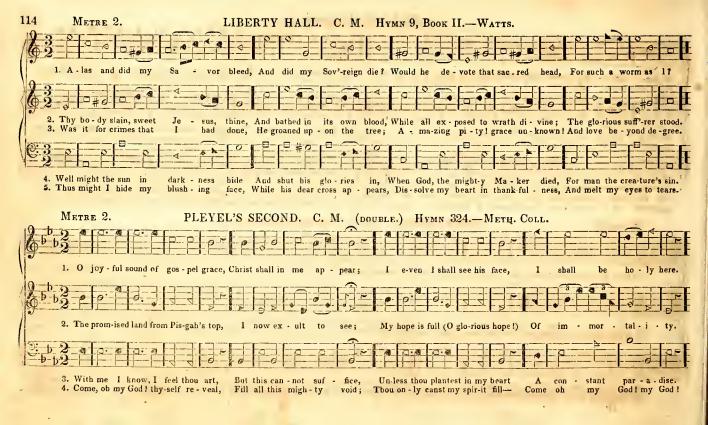
5. May they that Je-sus whom they preach, Their own Re-deem-er see; And watch thou dai-ly o'er their souls, That they may watch for Thee.

The pas-tor's care demands. But what might fill an angel's heart-lt fill'd

Did heavenly hliss fore-go- For souls which must for-ever live In

2. 'Tis not a cause of small im - port

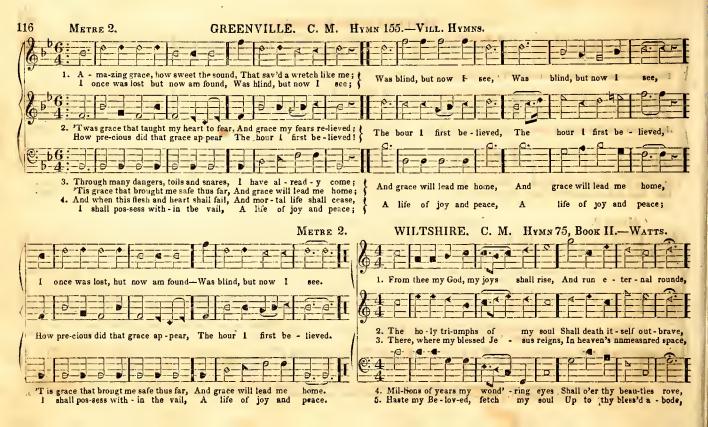
3. They watch for souls, for which the Lord

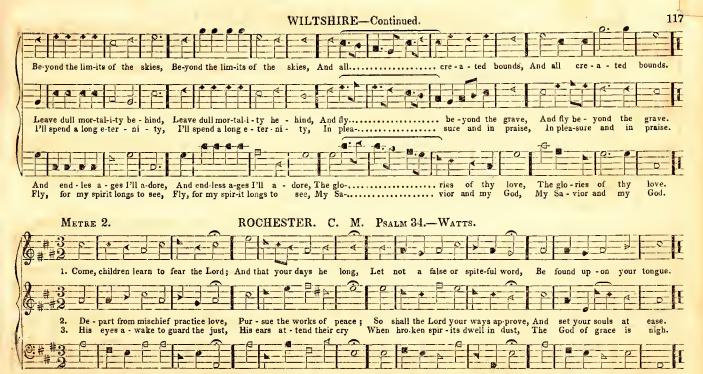




4. Blest is the Lord who comes to men With messages of grace, Who comes in God his Father's name, Who comes in God his Father's name. To save our sin-ful race.

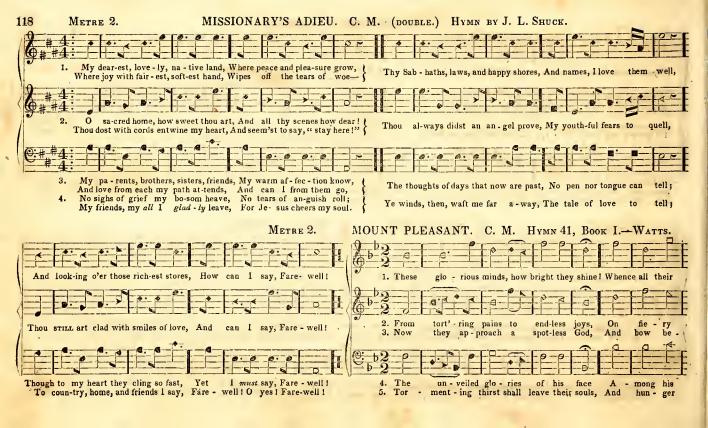
5. Ho-san-na in the highest strains The church on earth can raise; The highest heav'ns in which he reigns, The highest heav'ns, &c., Shall give in him no-bler praise.

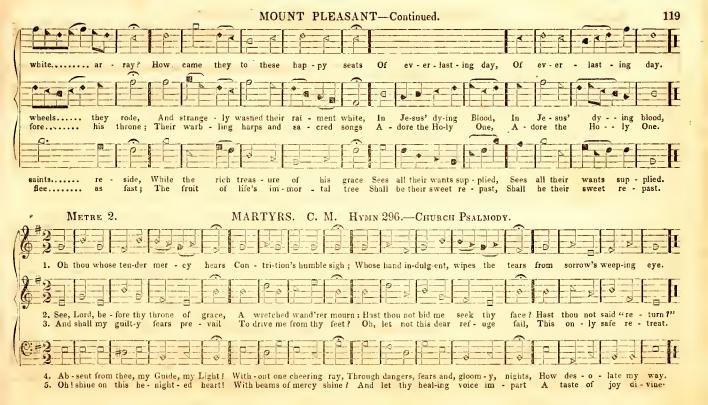


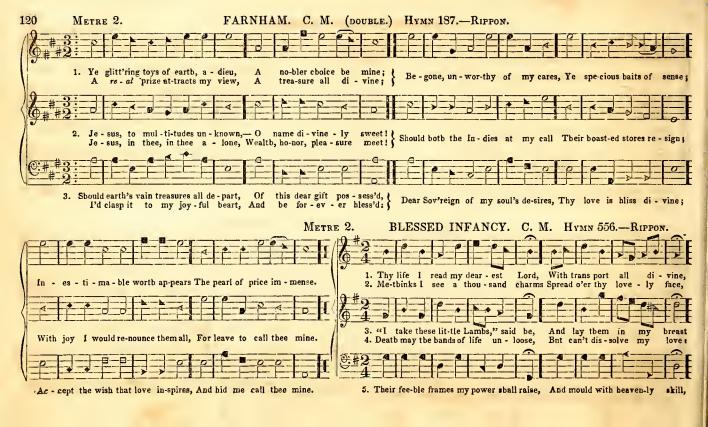


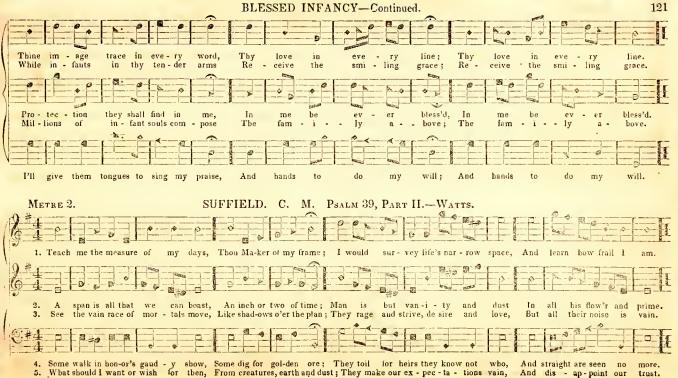
4. What though the sor-rows here they taste Are sharp and te-dious too, The Lord who saves them all at last, Is their sup-port - er now.

5. When des - o - la-tion like a flood, O'er the proud sin-ner rolls, Saints find a ref-uge in their God, For he re-deemed their souls.





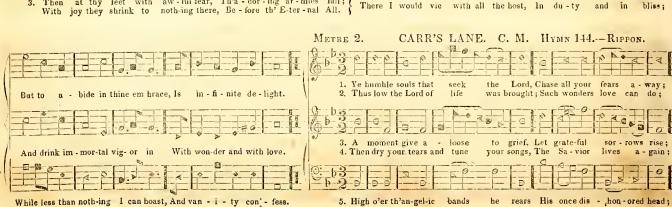


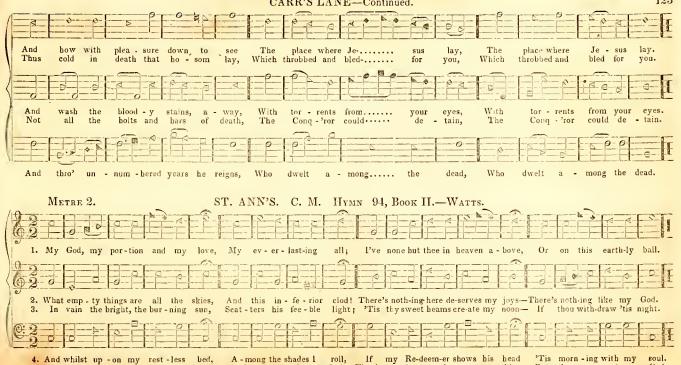




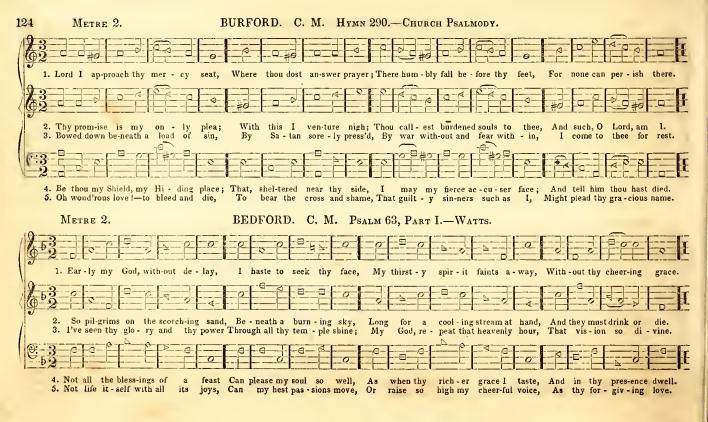


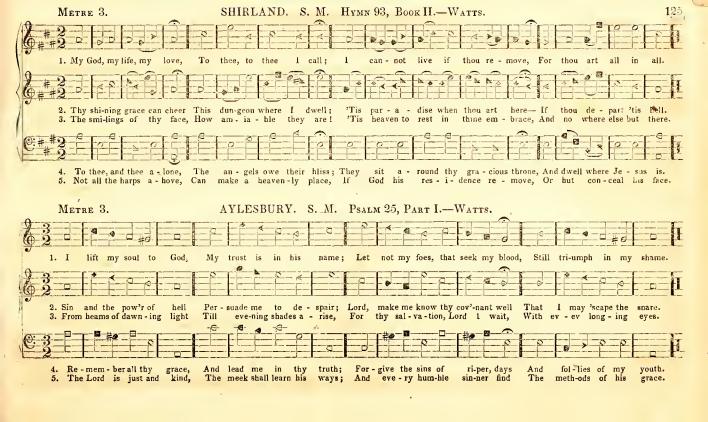
at thy feet with aw-ful fear, Th'a - dor - ing ar - mies fall; } There I would vie with all the host, In nothing there, Be - fore th' E-ter - nal All. With joy they shrink to

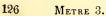




5. To thee we owe our wealth and friends, And health and safe a - bode; Thanks to thy name for mean -er things, But they are not my







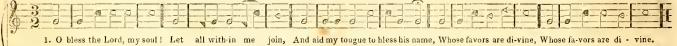
WATCHMAN, S. M. PSALM 63.—WATTS.



5. To thee I'll lift my hands, And praise thee while I live : Not or pleas-ure give. the rich dain-ties of feast, Such food a

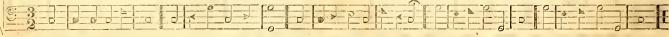
METRE 3.

BOYLESTON, S. M. PSALM 103.—WATTS.



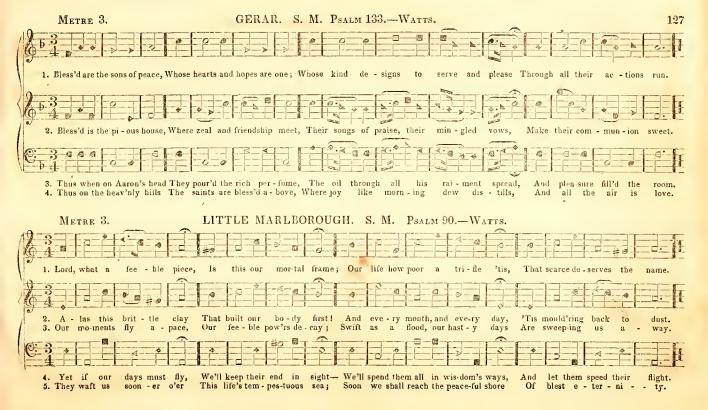


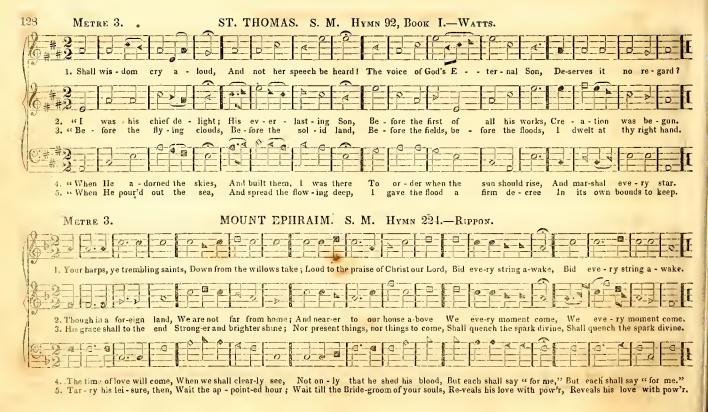
- 2. O bless the Lord, my soul! Nor let his mer-cies lie, For got-ten in un-thank-ful-ness; And without praises die, And with-out praises 3. 'Tis he for-gives thy sins, 'Tis he re-lieves thy pain, 'Tis he that heals thy sick-ness-es, And makes thee young a-gain, And makes thee young a-gain.

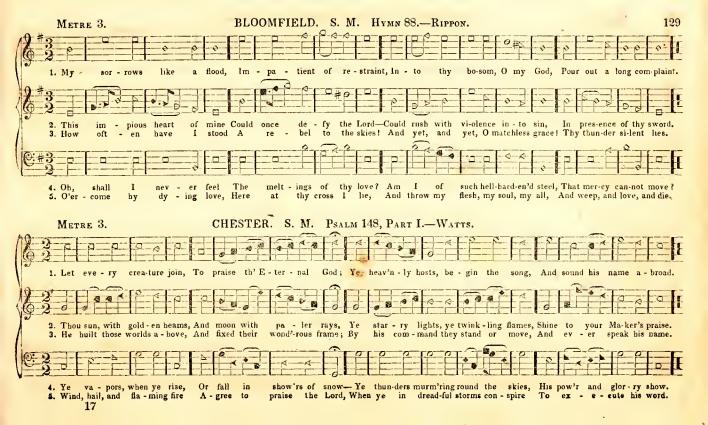


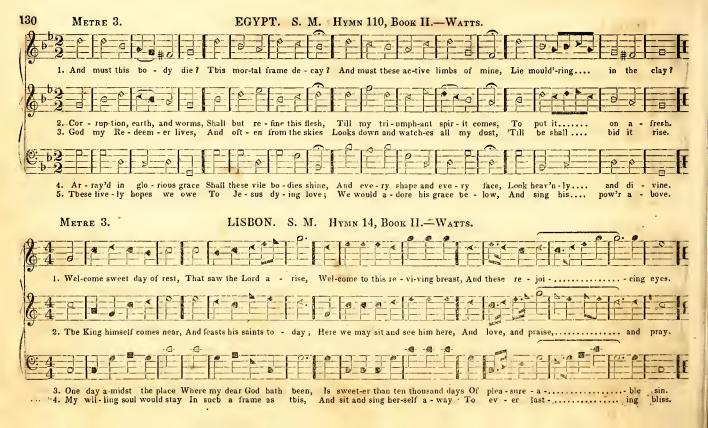
4. He crowns thy life with love, When ransom'd from the grave; He that redeemed my soul from hell, Hath sov'reign pow'r to save, Hath sov'reign pow'r to save.

5. He fills the poor with good; He gives the suff'rers rest; The Lord hath judgments for the proud, And justice for th' oppress'd, And justice for th' oppress'd.



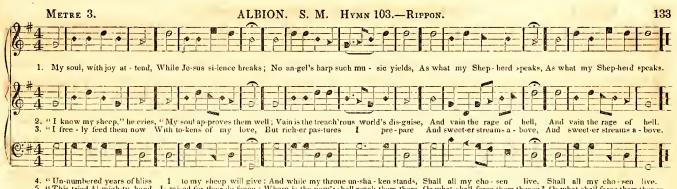






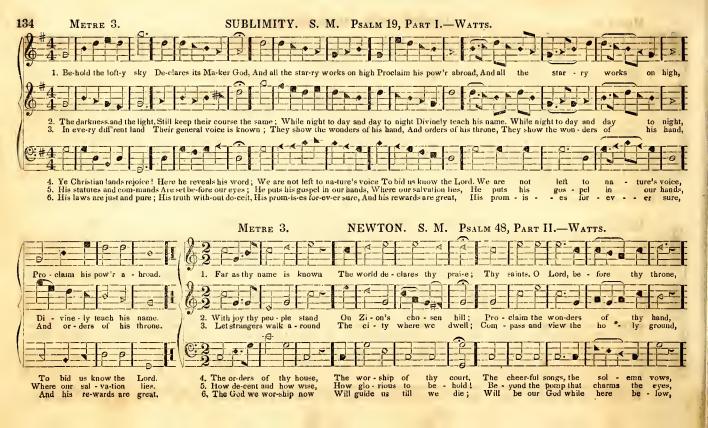






5. "This tried Al-migh-ty hand Is raised for their de-fence: Where is the pow'r shall reach them there, Or what shall force them thence? Or what shall force them thence.







4. Thy laws, O God! are right, Thy throne shall ever stand, And thy vice to-rious gosepel prove A scepetre in thy hand.

5. Thy Father and thy God Hath with out measure shed His Spirit like a grate-ful oil, Tanoint thy sacered head.

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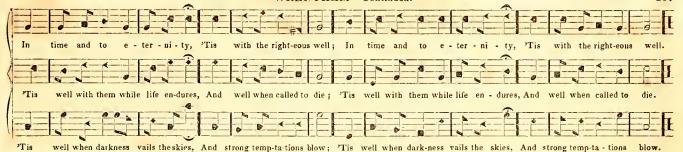


Ho - san - na to the God of grace, Who lays his thunder by. But Lord, bow weak are mortal strains, To speak im-mor-tal love."

feast on dy-ing 4. 'Tis well when on the mount They

They wres - tle, weep, and well wben throne pray,

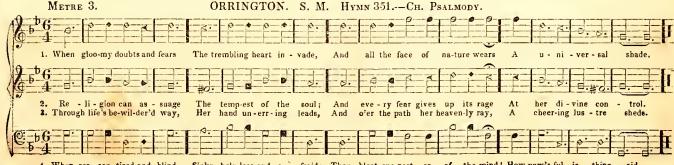




'Tis well when darkness vails the skies, And strong temp-ta-tions blow; 'Tis well when dark-ness vails the skies, And strong temp-ta-tions blow.

And 'tis as well in God's ac-count, When they the fur-nace prove; And 'tis as well in God's ac-count, When they the fur-nace prove.

Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a - way; 'Tis well when a - way; 'Tis



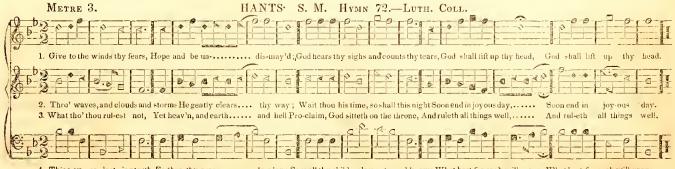
4. When rea son, tired and blind, Sinks help-less and a - fraid; Thou blest sup-port -er of the mind! How pow'r-ful is thine aid.

5. Oh! let me feel thy power, And find thy sweetre - lief, To cheer my eve - ry gloom-y hour, And calm my eve - ry grief
18



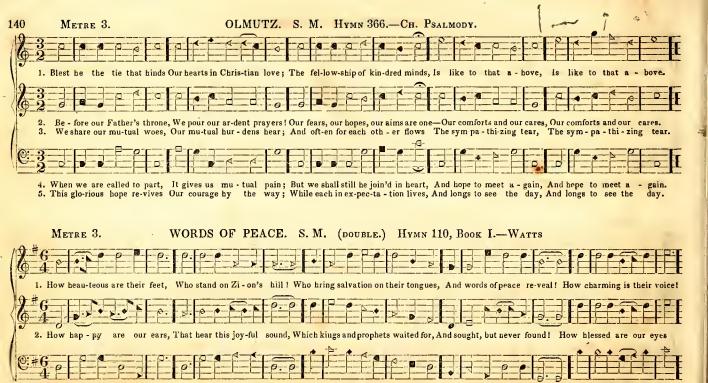


From thrones of glory driven,
Be faith-ful un - to death, Par - take my vic-to - ry, And thou shalt wear this glorious wreath, And thou shalt reign with me, And thou shalt reign with me.



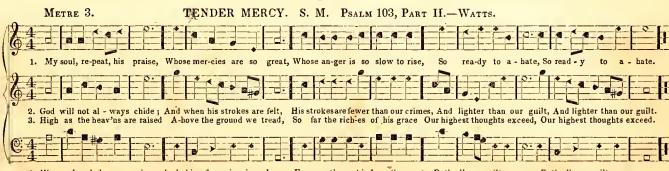
4. Thine ev -er -last -ing truth, Fa-ther, thy cease-...... less love Sees all thy children's wants, and knows What best for each will prove. What best for each will prove.

5. And what-so-e'er thou will'st, Thou dost, O Kiag...... of kings, What thine unerring wisdom choose, Thy pow'r to being brings. Thy pow'r to be ing brings.



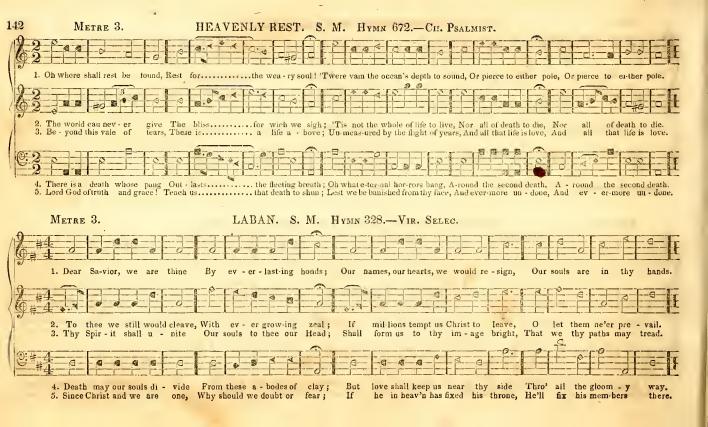
3. The watch-men join their voice, And tune-ful notes em - ploy; Je-ru-sa - lem hreaks forth in songs, And deserts learn the joy. The Lord makes bare his arm





4. His pow'r suh-dues our sins, And his for giv ing love, Far as the east is from the west, Doth all our guilt re-move, Doth all our guilt re-move.

5. The pi - ty of our Lord, To those that fear his name, Is such as ten-der pa-rents feel, He knows our fee hie frame, He knows our feeble frame.





3. By thy in-spir-ing breath Make eve-ry cloud of care, And e'en the gloom -y vale of death, A smile of glo -ry wear.

4. Oh, fill thou eve -ry heart With love to all our race! Great Com -fort - er! To us 'im - part These bless - ings of thy grace.

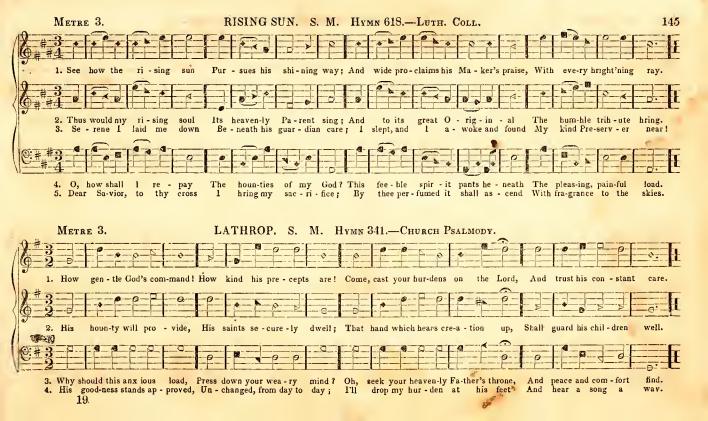
And bid the mourn-ing saints re - joice, Though earth - ly

iovs

2. Draw with thy still small voice, Us from each sin - ful way;









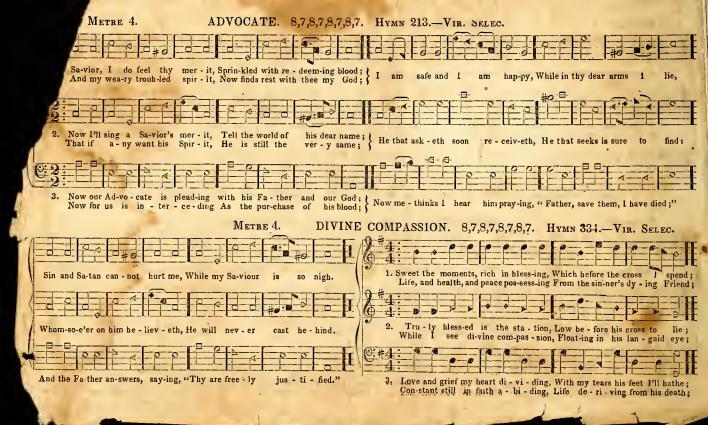




4. Wit-ness, all ye hosts of heav - en, My Re-deem-er's ten-der - ness! Love I much?—I've mnch for giv-en—I'm a mir-a-cle of grace.

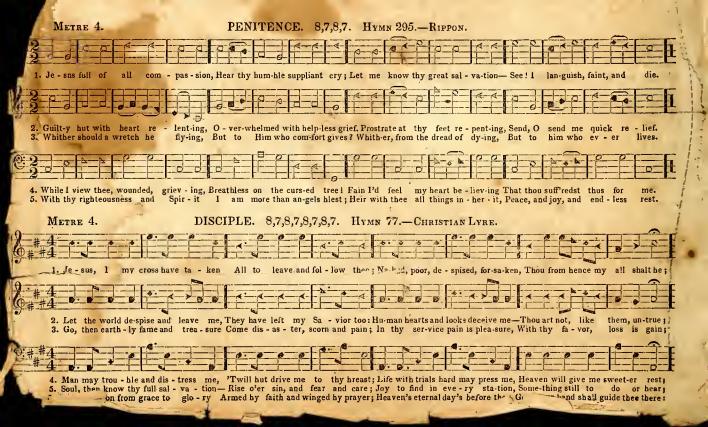
5. Shout ye bright an - gel - ic choir; Praise the Lamb en-throned a - bove; While as-ton-ished I ad - mire God's free grace and bound-less love.

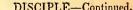
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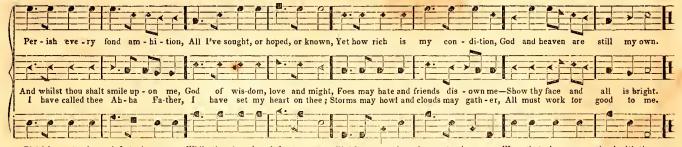


DIVINE COMPASSION -- Continued.



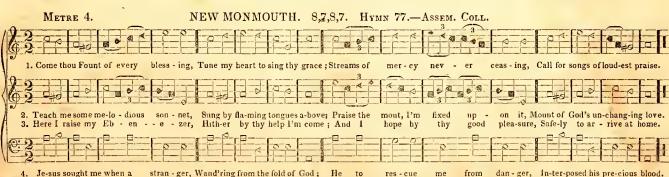






Oh! 'tis not in grief to harm me, While thy love is left to me; Oh! 'twere not in joy Think what Spir-it dwells with - in thee—Think what Fa-ther's smiles are thine; Think that Je-sus died Soon shall close thy earth - ly mis-sion, Soon shall pass thy pil - grim days: Hope shall change to glad

to charm me, Were that joy un - mixed with thee.
to win thee, Child of beav'n, canst thou re - pine?
fru - i - tion, Faith to sight and prayer to praise.



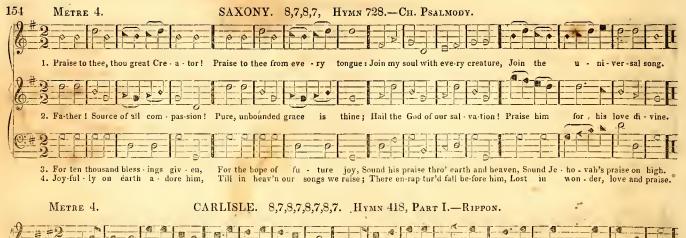
4. Je-sus sought me when a stran - ger, Wand'ring from the fold of God; He to res - cue me from dan - ger, In-ter-posed his pre-cious blood.

5. Oh, to grace how great a debt - or Dai - ly I'm con-strained to he; Let thy good-ness, like a fet - ter, Bind my wand'ring heart to thee



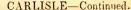


4. My Be-lov-ed, safe-ly hide me, In the drear and cloudy day; Ere the wind - y storm has tried me, Ere the windy storm has tried me, Hide my trembling soul, I pray. & My Be-lov-ed, kindly take me, To thy sympathizing breast; Nev-er, nev - er more, for - sake me, Never, never more, for sake me, Guide me to the land of rest.





3. Round each habising that the Lord is near; 4. Blest in habising and in the Re-deemr's blood less, whom their souls rely on, Makes them kings and priests to God;



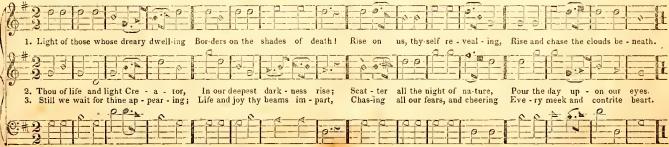


thus de - ri - ving from their ban - - ner Light by night and shade by day; Safe they feed up - on the man-na Which he gives them when they pray.

Tis his love his peo ple rais - - es Over self to reign as kings, And as priests his solvemn praises, Each for a thank-off ring brings.

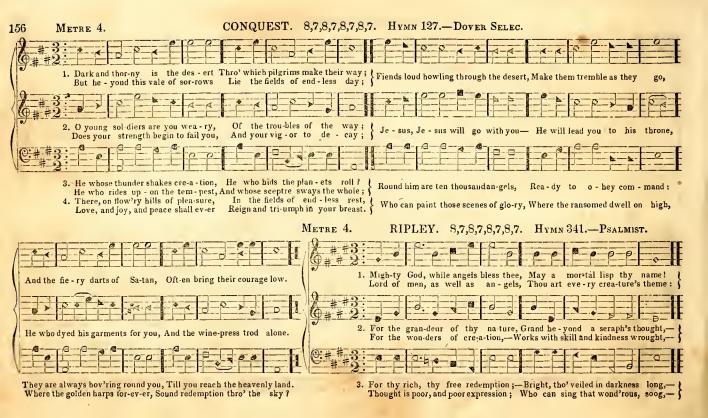


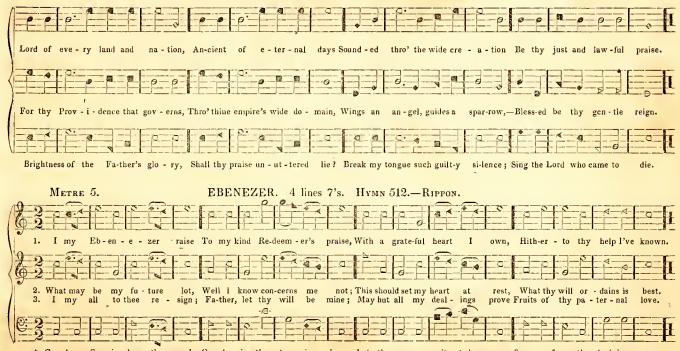
ZELL. S,7,8,7. Hymn 123.—Ch. Psalmody.



Save us, in thy great com - pas-sion,
 By thy all-suf - fi - cient mer - it,
 Eve-ry hurdened soul re - lease;

Give the knowledge of sal - va - tion, Eve - ry wea-ry, wand'ring spir-it, Guide in - to thy per - fect peace.





4. Guard me, Sa-vior, by thy pow'r; Guard me in the try - ing hour: Let thy un - re - mit - ted care Save me from the lurk-ing snare.

5. Let my few re-main-ing days Be di-rect-ed to thy praise; So the last, the clo-sing scene, Shall he tran-quil and se-rene.

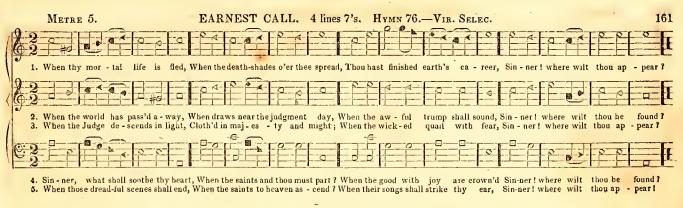














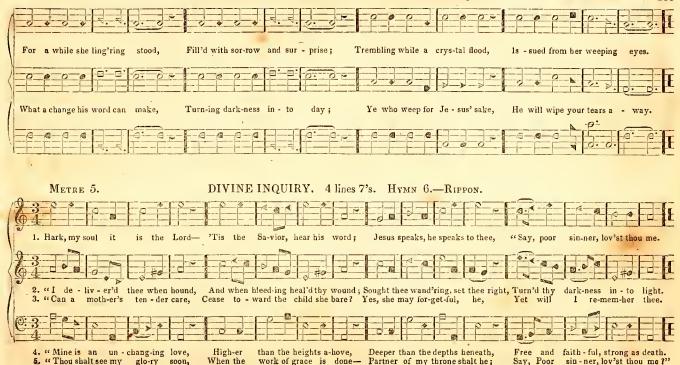
die. For a wretch so

vile

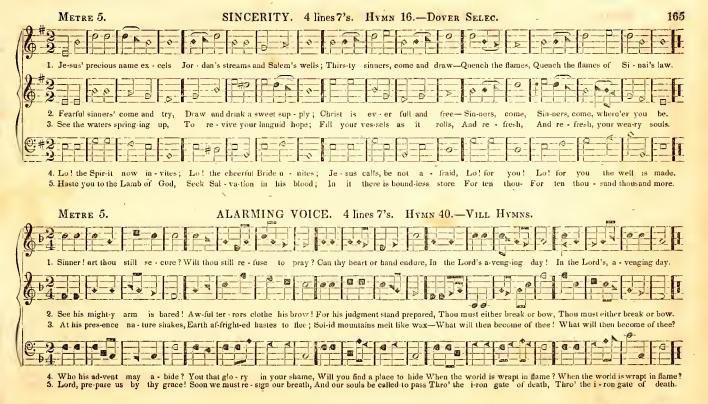
5. Disdt thou leave thy glorious throue, Put a mor-tal rai - ment on, On the tree a vic - tim

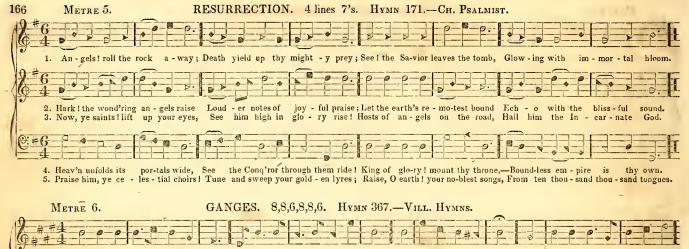
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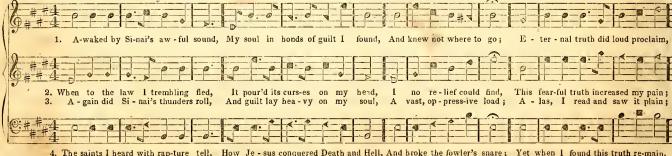






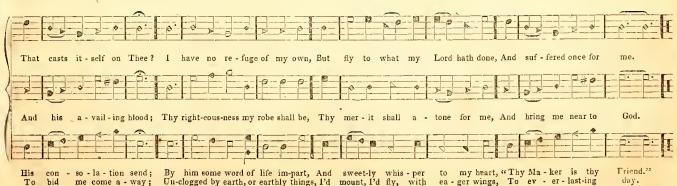


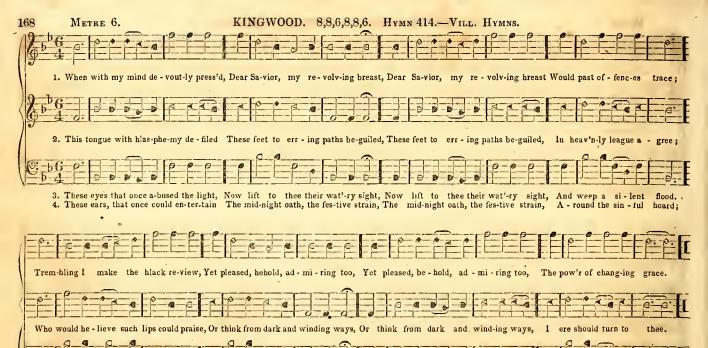




5. But while I thus in an guish lay. The gracious Sa-vior pass'd that way, And felt his pi-ty move: The sin-ner by his just-tice slain.

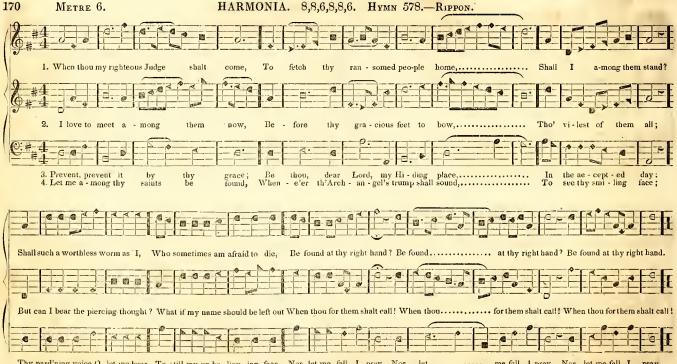


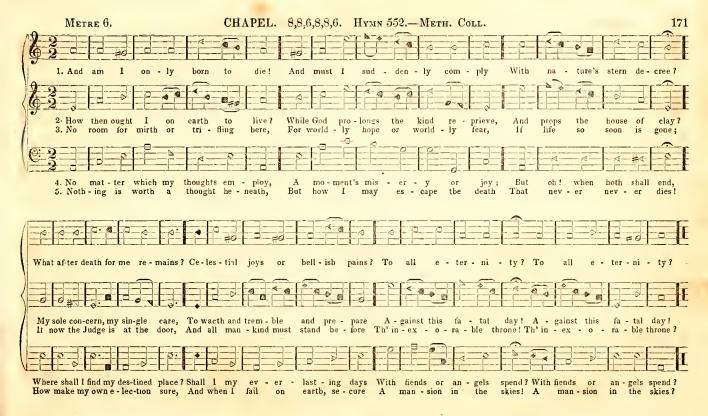


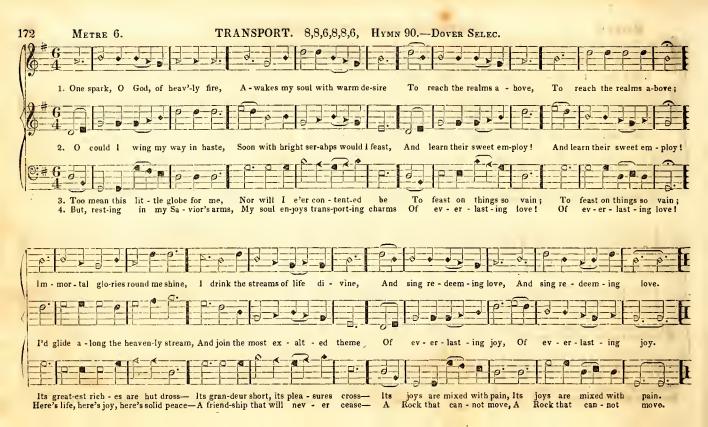


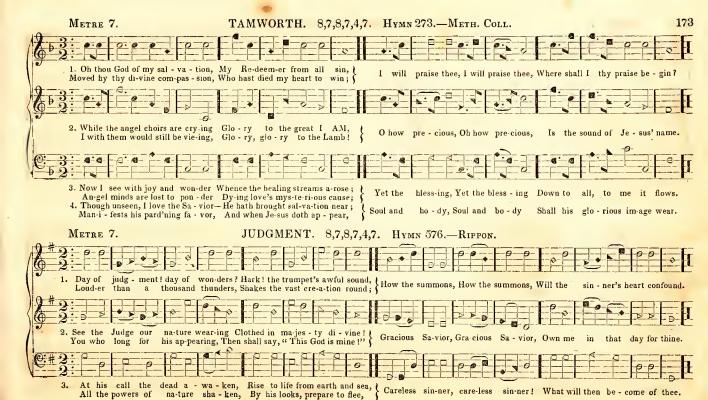
These hands are raised in cease-less pray'r—Oh wash away the stains they wear, Oh was a - way the stains they wear In pure re - deem-ing blood. Now deaf to all th'en-chant-ing noise, A - void the throng, de - test their joys, A - void the t



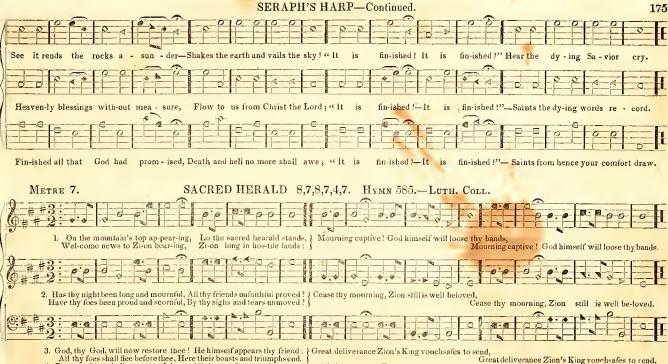








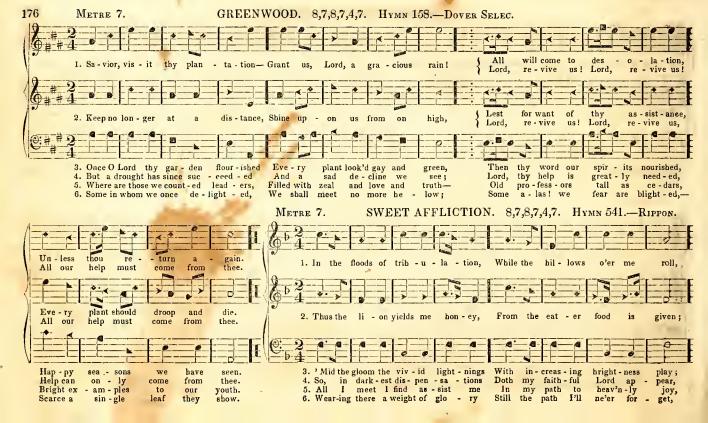




All thy foes shall flee before thee, Here their boasts and triumphs end. 4. Peace and joy shall now attend thee, All thy warfare now is past;

God, thy Sa-vior shall de-fend thee, Peace and joy are come at last;

All thy con-flicts End in ev-er-last-ing rest, All thy con-flicts End in ev-er-last-ing rest.





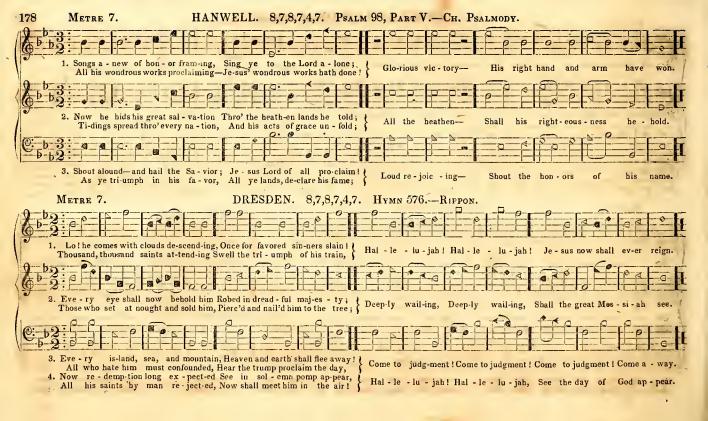
'Mid the thorn hrake beau teous flow-rets Look more beau-ti-ful and gay: Hal-le-lu-jah, Hal-le-lu-jah, Hal-le-lu-jah, Hal-le-lu-jah, praise Lord. With his rich - est con - so - la - tion, To re - an - i - mate and cheer; Sweet af - flic-tion, Sweet af - flic-tion, Thus to bring my Sa -- near. Where tho' tri-als now at - tend me, Tri-als nev - er more an - noy; Hal-le - le - jah, Hal - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, praise Lord. To my bless-ed Sa-vior's feet; Sweet af - flic-tion, Sweet af - flic-tion, Which has brought to Je - sus' But, ex - ult - ing ery, it led me feet.



- God the Sa vior is pre par ing, Means to spread his truth abroad;
- 4. God of Ja coh, high and glo-rious, Let thy peo ple see thy hand; I Let the Gos - pel be vic - to-rious, Through the world in every land:

Eve - ry lan-guage, Eve - ry lan-guage, Soon shall tell the love of God.

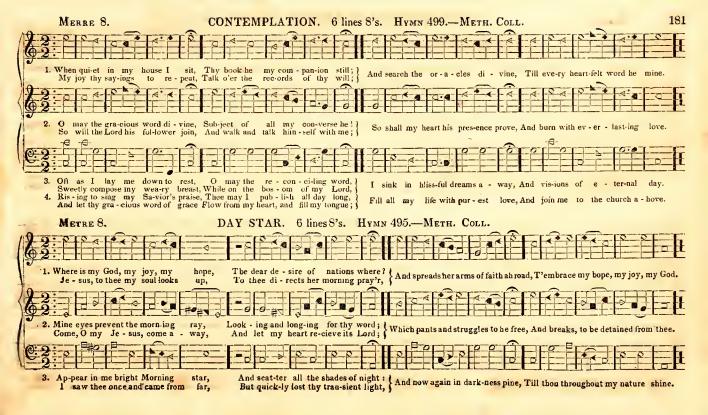
And the i - dols, And the i - dols, Per - ish, Lord, at thy com - mand.



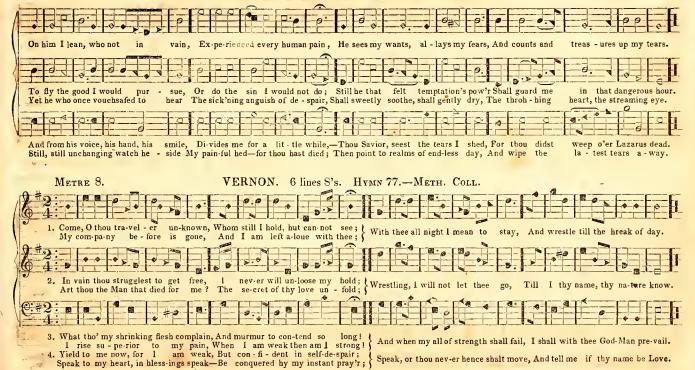


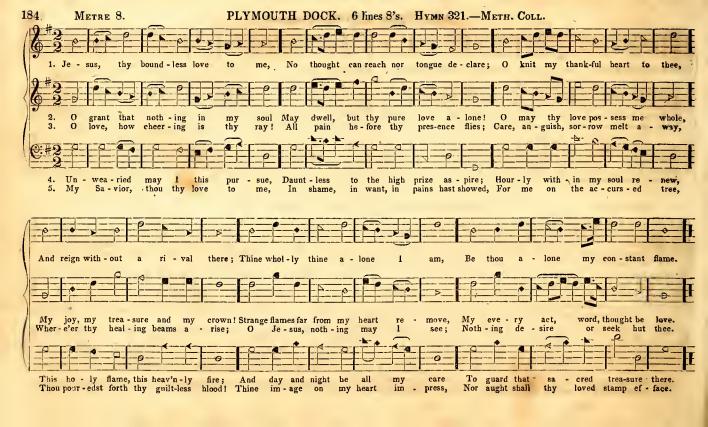




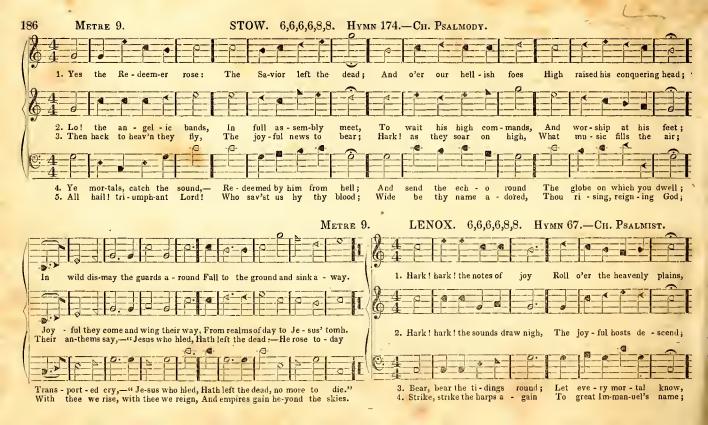










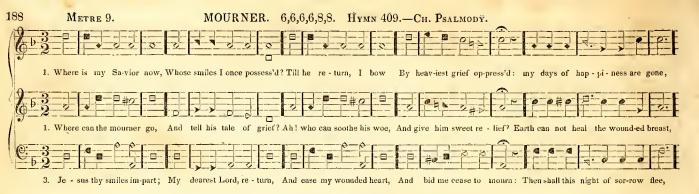


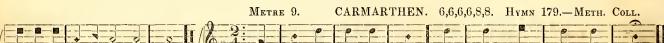


What love in God is found, What pi-ty he can show; Ye winds that blow, ye waves that roll; Ye winds that blow, ye waves that roll; Bear the glad news from pole to pole.

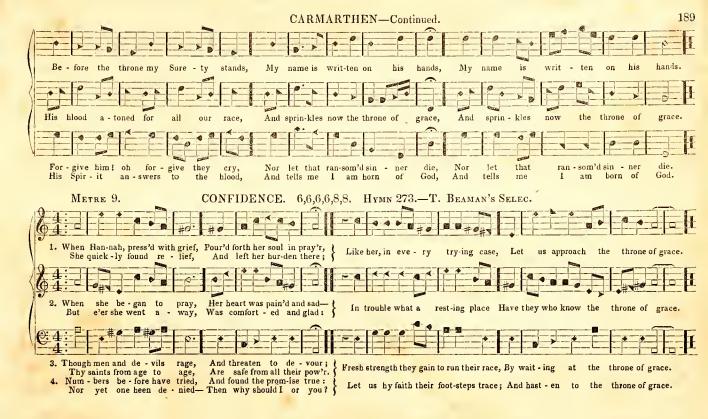
A - rise ye sons of men, And all his grace pro-claim; An-gels and men, wake every string, Angels and men, wake every string, 'Tis God the Savior's praise we sing.



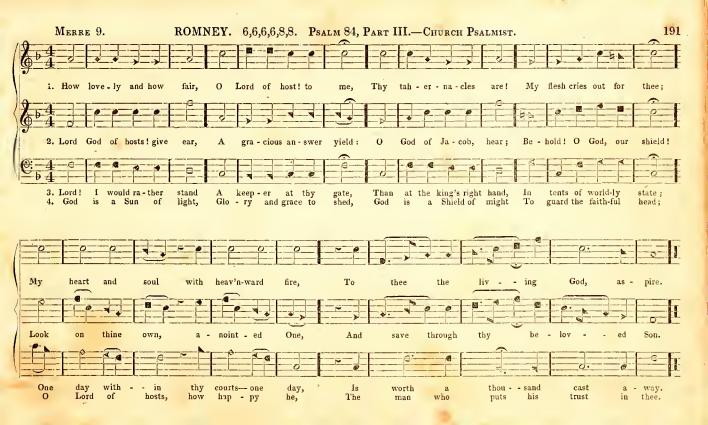


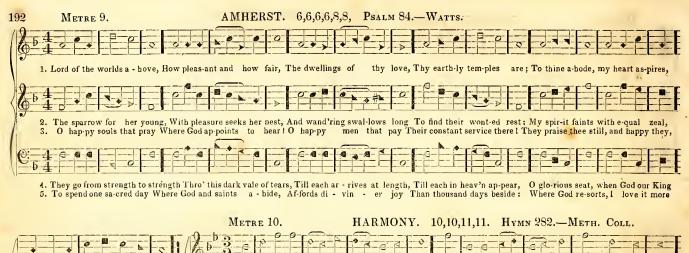














To keep the door than shine in courts.

4. For thou art their boast, their glo -ry and pow'r, And trust to



Thy righteousness wearing, and cleansed by thy blood, Bold shall they appear in the presence of God.

My soul's new cre-a-tion a life from the dead, The day of sal-va-tion that lifts up my head.

The day of sal-va-tion that lifts up my head.

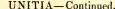


3. Who ever re-ceives the life-giv-ing word. In Je-sus believes, his God and his Lord. In him a pure river of life shall a-rise—Shall in the believer spring up to the skies.

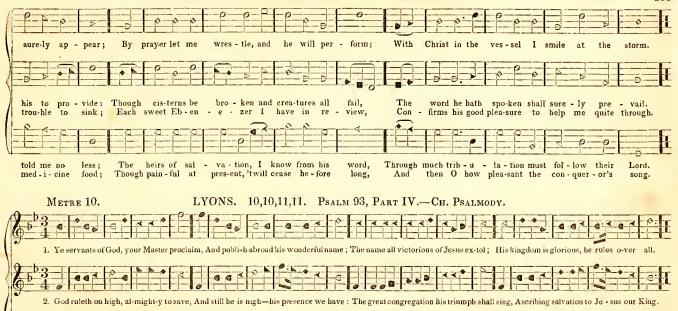
4. My God and my Lord, thy call I o bey; My soul on thy word of promise I stay; Thy kind in-vi-ta-tion I gladly em-brace, I thirst for sal-va-tion by grace.



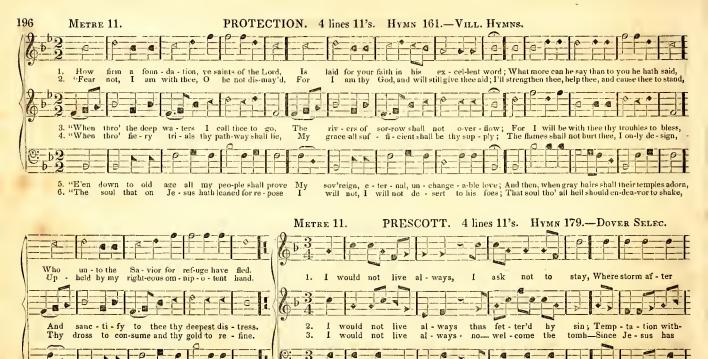




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- 3. Sal-va-tion to God who sits on the throne, Let all cry aloud and ho nor the Son; The praises of Jesus the angels proclaim, Fall down on their faces and worship the Lamb.
- 4. Then let us adore and give him his right, All glory and pow'r, and wisdom and might! All honor and hlessing, with angels above, And thanks never ceasing for in-fi-nite love.



like lambs they shall still in my bo-som be borne.

I'll nev-er,— no nev-er,—no nev-er for - sake."

4. Who, who would live al-ways, a - way from his God, A - way from you 5. Where saints of all a-ges in har - mo - ny meet, Their Sa-vior and



heav-en, that bliss - ful a - bode; Where riv - ers of plea-sure flow through the bright plains, And noon - tide of glo - ry e - ter - nal - ly reigns, breth-ren trans - port - ed to greet; While an-thems of rap-ture un - ceas - ing - ly roll !—The smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul.



3. Hail, vis-ions ce - les-tial, and thou di - vine Source

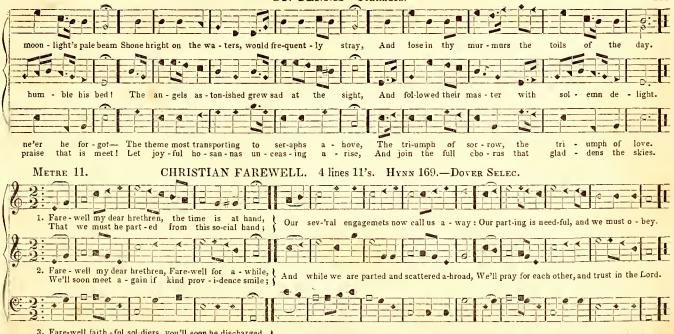
Of life, hope, and glory, if e'er in my course }
4. 'Tis done'! lo they come bright ce-tes-trals de - scend, }
Saints, angels, and seraphs their sym-pho - nies lend, }

- Thy grace hathrenewed and made perfect my heart, Now let me in peace and in tri umph de part.
- The spheres are all vo cal, the rap-tures draw near, Im par tial vi-bra-tions re sound in my ear.







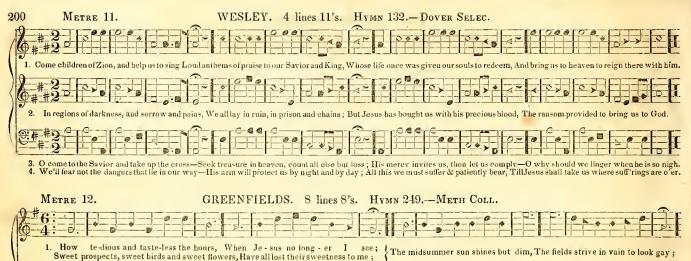


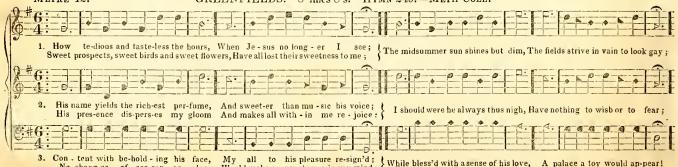
 Fare-well faith -ful sol diers, you'll soon he discharged, The war will he end ed, your houn - ty enlarged;

4. Fare-well young-er hrethren, just list - ed for war;
Sore tri - als a - wait you, hut Je - sus is near;

With shouting and sing-ing tho' Jor-dan may roar, We'll en-ter fair Canaan and rest on the shore.

Although you must travel the dark wilderness, Your Captain's before you, he'll lead you in peace.





of sea-son or place No chang-es

. 4. Dear Lord, if in-deed I am thine: Say, why do I lan-guish and pine,

Would make a - ny change in my mind;

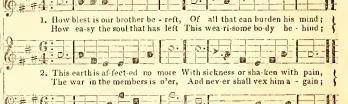
If thou art my Sun and my Song, And why are my win - ters so long?

O drive these dark clouds from my sky, Thy soul-cheering presence restore:



METRE 12.

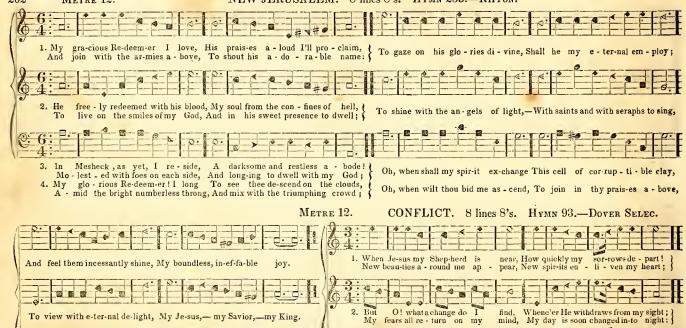
If Je-sus would dwell with me there. And pris-ons would pal-a-ces prove,



3. This languishing head is at rest; Its thinking and aching are This qui - et im-mo - va-ble breast, 1s heaved by af-flic-tion no



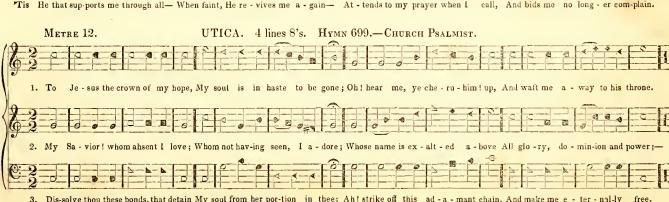
This heart is no long or the seat Of trouble and tor-tur-ing pain; It ceas es to flutter and beat, It nev er shall fint ter a - gain. These fountains can yield no sup-ply, These hollows from wa-ter are free; The tears are all wiped from these eyes, And e vils they nev-er shall see.



For mansions celestial, and range, Thro' realms of in-ef-fa-ble day!
To gaze on thee, world without end, Aud feast on thy rav-ishing love.

3. Such changes as oft I pass through, Teach me my own weakness to know, I learn what my Shepherd can do— That all to his mer-cy I owe;





3. Dis-solve thou these bonds, that detain My soul from her portion in thee; Ah! strike off this ad-a-mant chain, And make me e-ter-nally free.

4. When that hap-py e-ra he-gins, Ar-rayed in thy glo-ries l'll shine, Nor grieve a-ny more hy my sins, The ho-som on which I re-cline.



Yet a sea-son, and you'll know Hap-py en trance will be given, All your sor - rows left be low, And earth ex-chaged for heav'n.

Pil-grims fix not here their home, Stran-gers tar - ry but a night, When the last dearmorn is come, We'll rise to joy - ful light.

Then to hear your aw - ful doom Will fill you with de - spair.

pass.

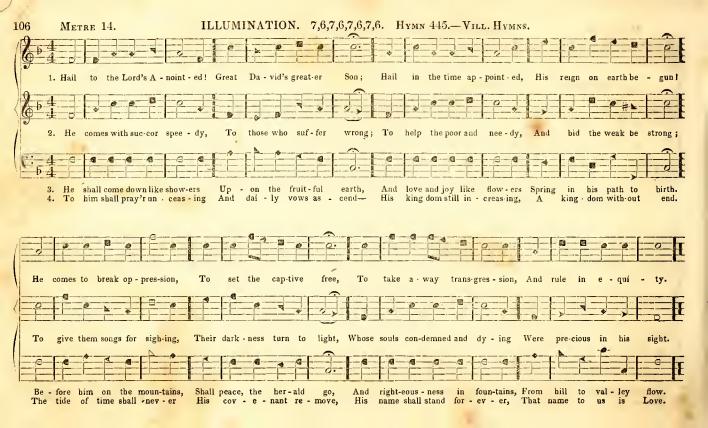
God at length will make you feel-He will not let you



3. Ghastly death will quick-ly come, And drag you to his

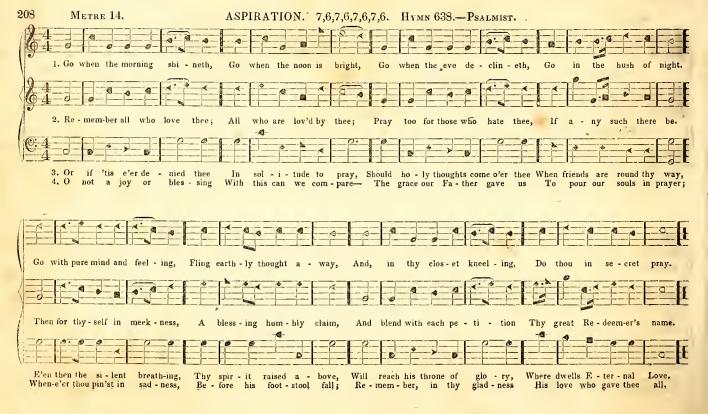
Sin-ners then in

4. Though your heart were made of steel, Your for head lined with brass,

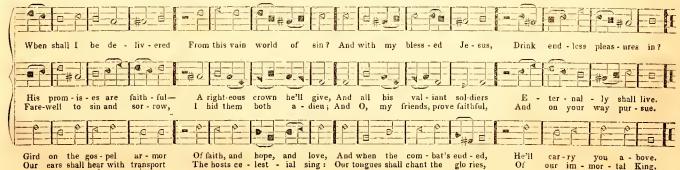


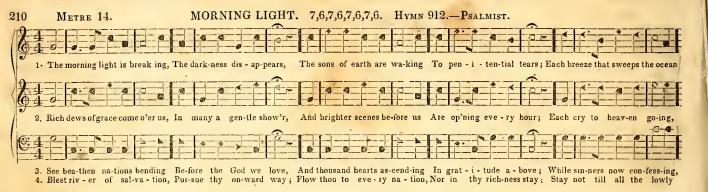


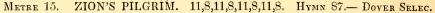










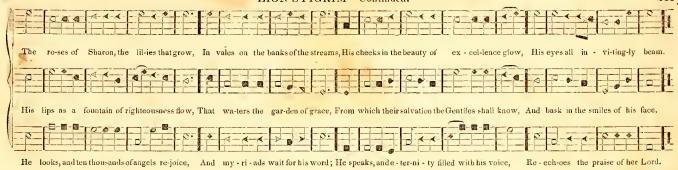




The gospel call o - bey, And seek the Savior's blessing,—A nation in a day.
Triumphant reach their home; Stay not till all the ho-ly Proelaim, "The Lord is come."

 Love sits in his eyelids and scatters de-light, Thro' all the bright mansions on high, Their faces the che-ru-bim vail in his sight, And tremble with fulness of joy;

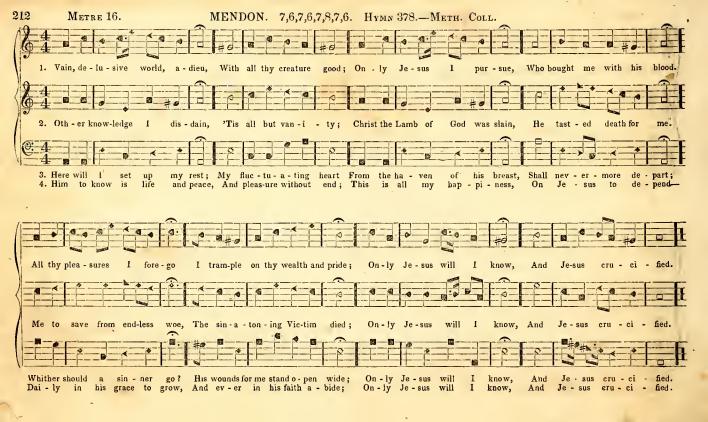






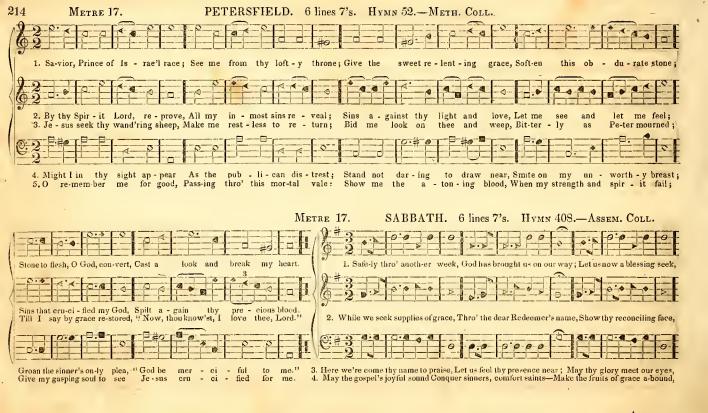
3 O why should I wander an alien from thee, Or cry in the desert for bread? My foes would rejoice when my sorrows they see, And smile at the tears I have shed.

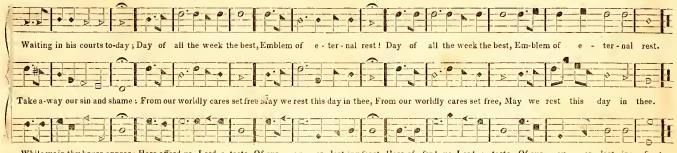
4. Ye daugh ters of Zi-on, declare have you'seen The Star that on Is - ra-el shone? Say if in your tents my Be-lov - ed hath been, And where with his flock he hath gone?

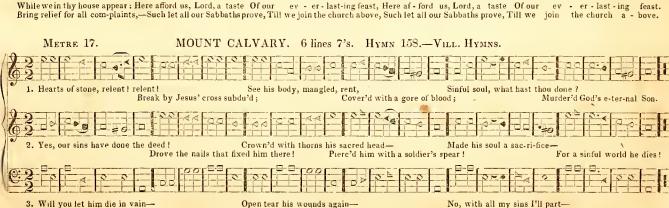




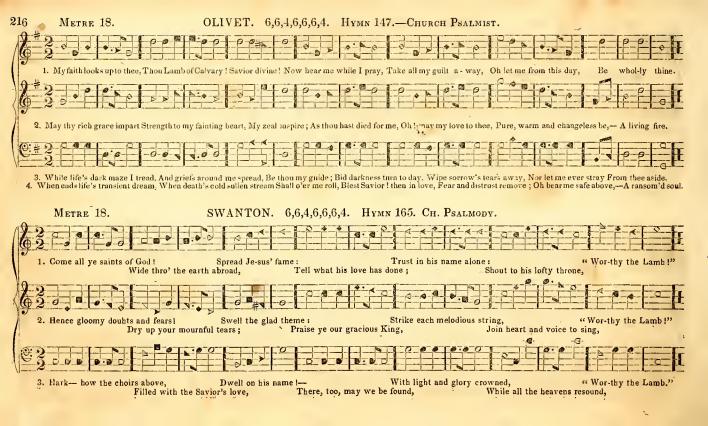




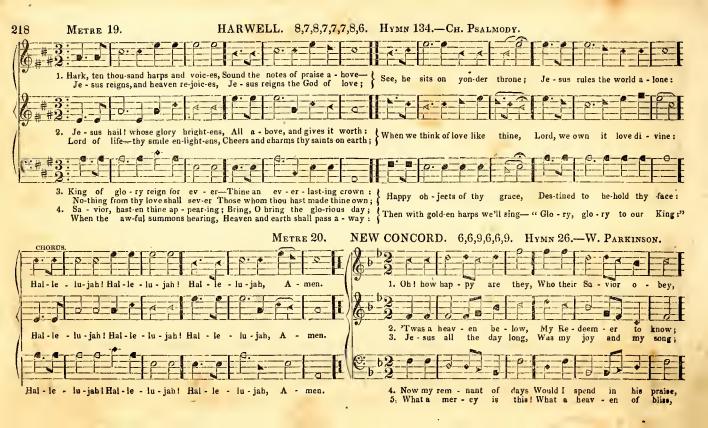




3. Will you let him die in vain— Open tear his wounds again— No, with all my sins I'll part—
Still to death pursue your Lord! Trample on his precious blood? Savior, take my broken heart.









Who hath died me from death to re-deem; Whether ma-ny or few, All my days are his due,—May they all be de vo-ted to him. How un-speak-a-bly hap-py am 1! Gatb-ered in to the fold, With be-liev-ers en-rolled, With be-liev-ers to live and to die.

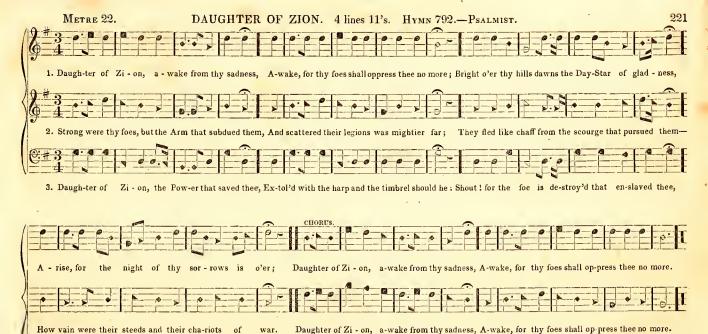


4. Hal-le - lu - jab we sing To our Father and King, And the rapturous praises re - peat; To the Lamb that was slain Hal-le-lu-jab a - gain, Sing all heaven, and fall at his feet.

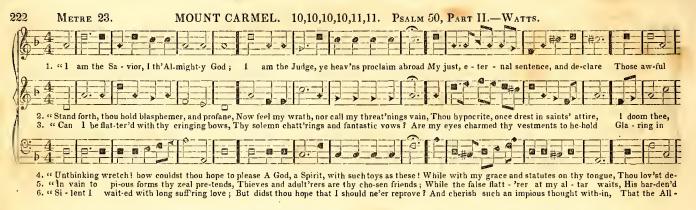
5. In as - su-rance of hope We to Je-sus look up, Till his banner, unfurled in the air, From our graves we shall see, And cry out "It is He!" And fly up to acknowledge him there.







Th' op-press-or is van-quish'd and Zi - on is free. Daughter of Zi - on a-wake from thy sadness, A-wake, for thy foes shall op-press thee no more.

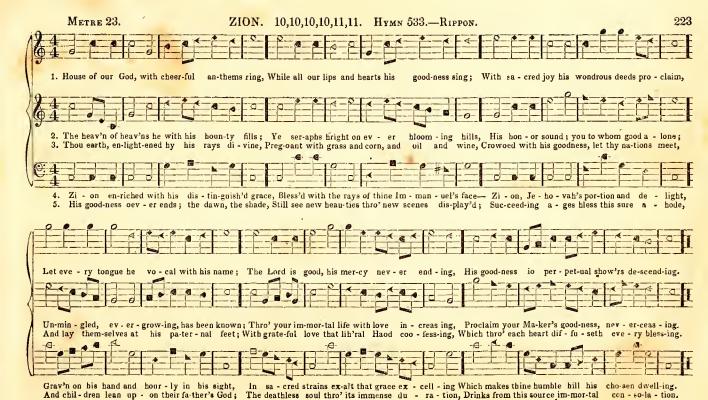




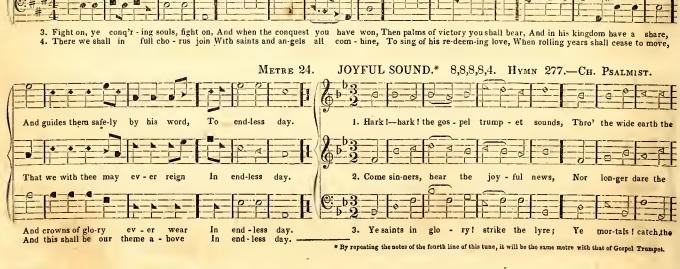
ners

he - fore him.

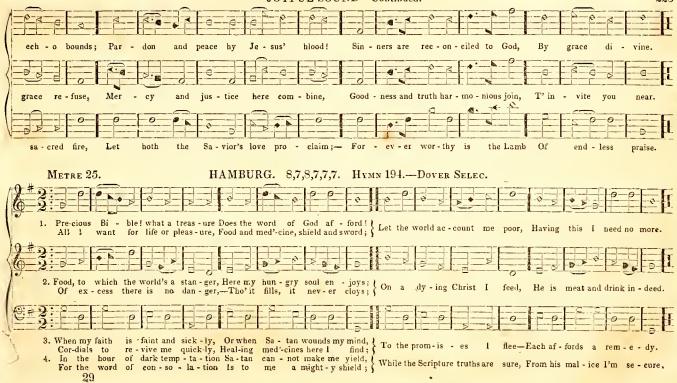
Ho - ly would in - dulge thy sin?" See, God appears, all na - tions join t'a dore him; Judg-ment proceeds, and





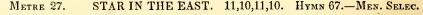




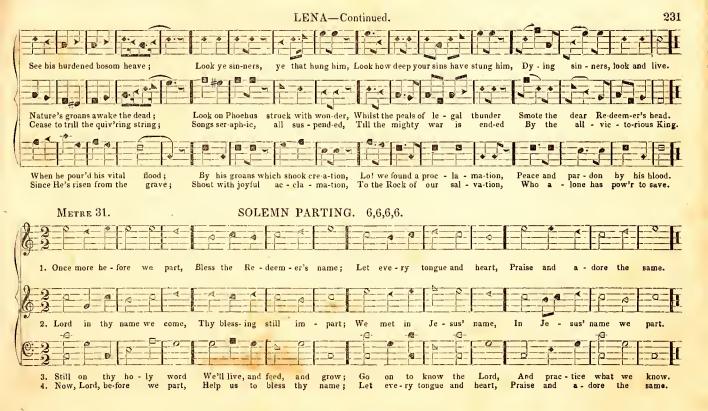




3. There dwells the Lord our King, The Lord our righteousness: Tri - umph-ant o'er the world and sin, The Prince of peace, On Zi - on's sa-cred height
4. The ran-som'd na-tions how, Be - fore the Sa-vior's face; Joy - ful their ra-diant crowns they throw, O'er whelmed with grace. He shows his scars of love:









4. May each in the day Of his coming say "I've fought my way through, I've fought my way thro', And finished the work thou didst give me to do! 5. May each from his Lord Re - ceive the glad word, "Well, faith-ful - ly done! Well, faith-ful-ly done! Come in to my joy and sit down on my throne,



And fin-ish'd the work thou didst give me to

Come in to my joy and sit down on my throne."

Is not life a path al lowed me, Up to life be - youd the sky? the pow'rs of Why has God with thought en-dowed me, If thought must die? 4. No,-re - vi - ler, scorn and er - ror Ne'er shall steal my trust a - way;

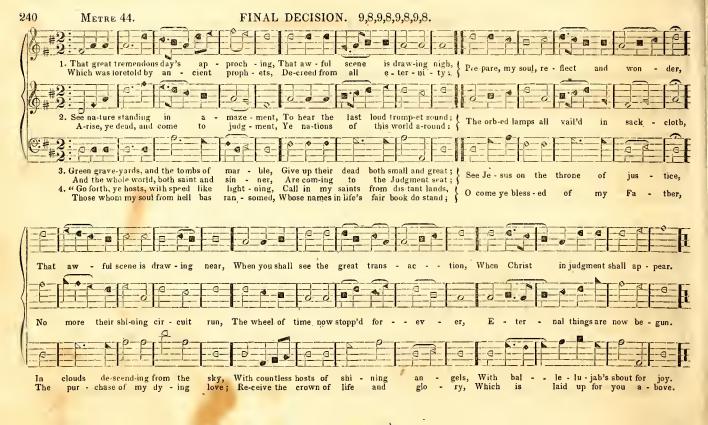
Res-cued raised from mor-tal ter - ror shall tri · umph o'er de - cay;

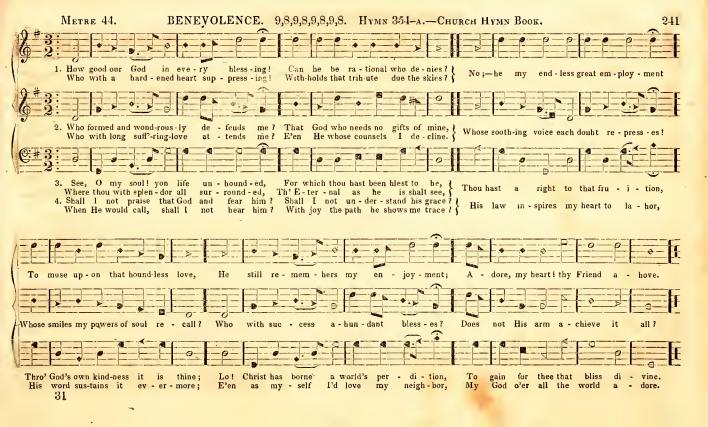


- 4. Oft has be called thee, but thou wouldst not hear him, Mercies and judgments have alike been slighted. Yet he is gracious, and with arms unfolded, Waits to embrace thee, Waits. &c. 5. Come, then, poor sinner, come away this moment, Justas you are, come fifthy and polluted; Come to the fountain open for uncleanness, Jessus in vites you, Jessus in vites you.
- 6. Butifyou trifle with his gracious message, Cleave to the world and love its guilty pleasure, Mercy grown weary, shall in righteous judgment Quit you forever, Quit you forever,
- 7. Where the worm dies not and the fire eternal, Fills the lost soul with anguish and with terror, There shall the sinner spend a long forever. Dying unpardon'd, Dy-ing un-par-don'd.

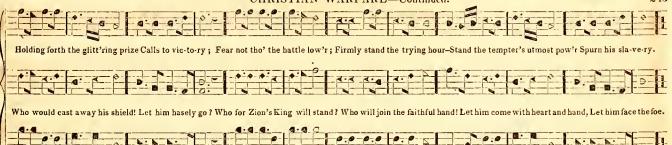








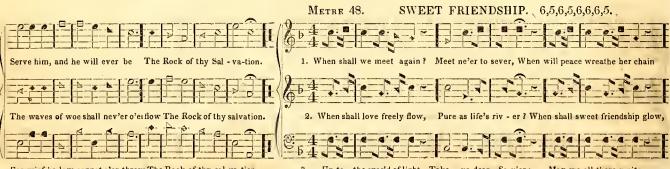




When alone for us he stood, Ne'er give up the strife; Ever to the la-test breath, Hark to what your Captain saith "Be thou faith-ful unto death—Take the crown of life." Sin-ners, seek the joys a-bove, Sinners, turn and live! Here is freedom worth the name—Tyraut sin is put to shame—Grace inspires the hallow'd flame—God the crown will give.







For grief he-low cannot o'er-throw The Rock of thy sal-va-tion. To Je-sus fly, he's ev - er nigh, The Rock of thy sal-va-tion. Up to the world of light Take us dear Sa-vior; May we all there u-nite.

4. Soon shall we meet a gain, Meet ne'er to sever? Soon will peace wreathe her chain







HEALING FOUNTAIN-Continued.



And drink and live for - ev - er. Ho! eve-ry one, &c. With Zi-on's sons and daughters. Ho! eve-ry one, &c.



3. The graves will be o-pen'd, the dead will a - rise, And with the Re - deem - er mount up to the skies, \ While the mighty, mighty trump sounds, "Come, oome away," O let us he ready and hail the bright day.



PARTJI

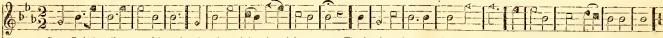
Containing the longer Tunes of Different Metres, Set Pieces, and Anthems. ---:o:----

"Nor now among the choral harps, in this The native clime of song are those unknown, With higher notes ascending, who below, In holy ardor aimed at lofty strains. True fame is never lost: many whose names Were honored much on earth, are famous here For poetry, and with archangel harps Hold no unequal rivalry in song! Leading the choirs of heaven, in numbers high. In numbers ever sweet and ever new,"-Pollok.

METRE 1.

L. M. Hymn 602.—Church Psalmist. TRURO.

The second care was presented to the second control of



1. Great God! let all our tuneful pow'rs, A-wake and sing thy might-y name; Thy hand revolves our circ-ling hours—Thy band, from which our being came.

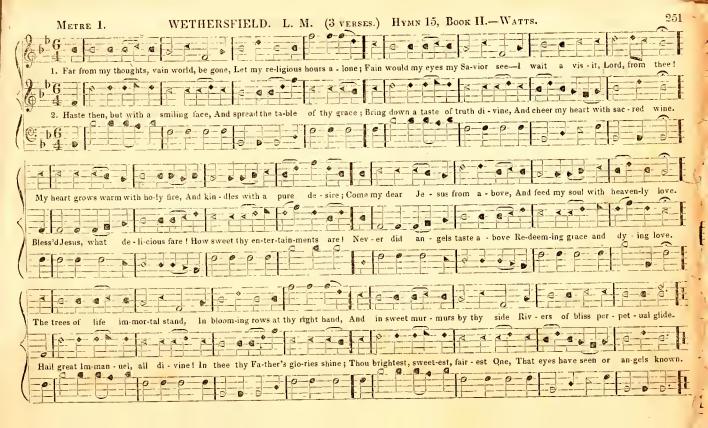


- 2. Seasons and moons still rolling round, In beauteous or der speak thy praise; And years with smiling mercies crow'd, To thee successive ho-nors raise. 3. To thee we raise the an-nual sang, To thee the grate-ful trib ute give; Our God doth still our years pro long, And midst unnumbered deaths, we live.



- 4. Our life, our health, our friends we owe, All to thy vast un-bound-ed love, Ten thousand precious gifts be low, And hope of no bler joys a bove.
- 5. Thus will we sing till nature cease, Till sense and language are no more, And, af ter death thy houndless grace, Thro' ev-er last ing years a dore,



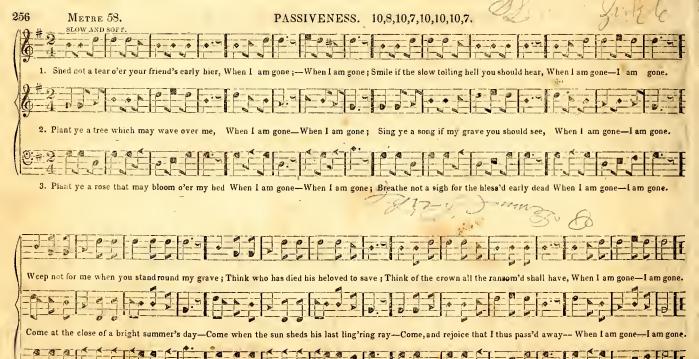




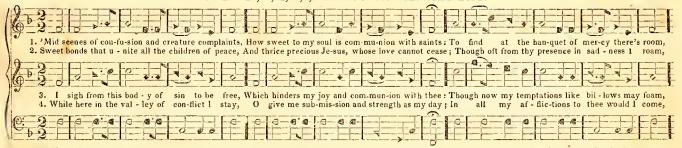








Praise ye the Lord that I'm freed from all care, -- Serve ye the Lord that my bliss you may share, -- Look ye on high and believe I am there, -- When I am gone -- I am gone -

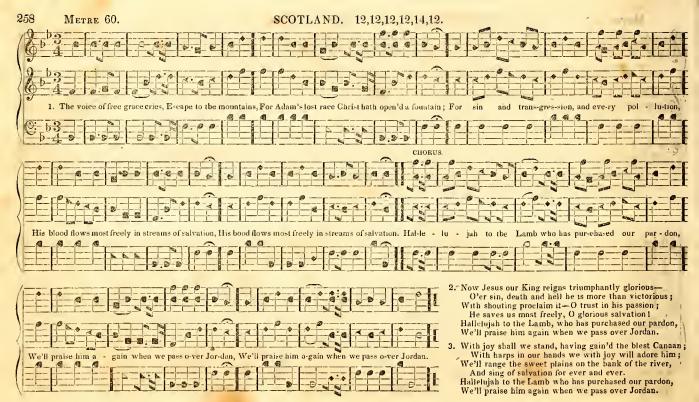


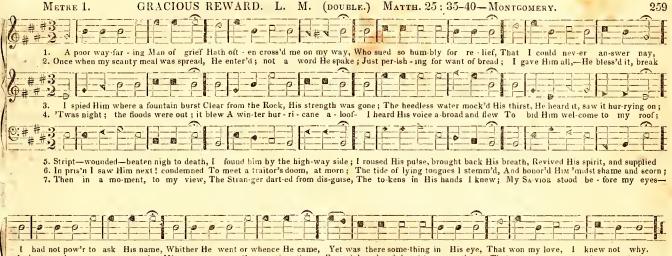
5. What-e'er thou de-ni - est, O give me thy grace! The Spirit's sure witness, and smiles of thy face; In - dulge me with pa-tience to wait till thou come, 6. I long dear-est Lord, in thy heau-ties to shine, No more as an ex-ile, in sor-row to pine, And in thy fair im - age a - rise from the tomb, 7. The days of my ex - ile are pass - ing a - way, The time is approaching when Je - sus shall say, Well done faith - ful ser-vant, sit down on my throne,

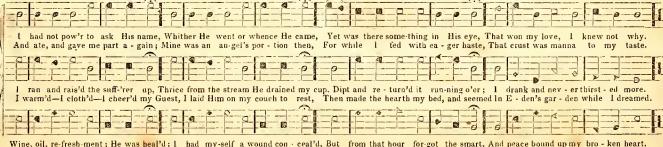


With glo - ri - fied mil-lions, to praise thee at home. dwell in my presence for - ev - er at

home. Home, home, sweet, sweet home, O. I shall rest with the Sa - vior at home,





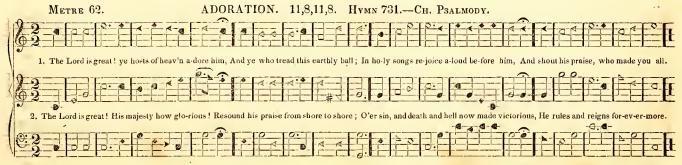


Wine, oil, re-fresh-ment; he was heaf (; 1) had my-self a wound condected by the fresh that hour for-got the smart, And peace bound up my foro-ken heart. My friendship's utmost zeal to try, He asked if I for Him would die; The flesh was weak, my blood run chill,—But the free spir-jit cried "I will." He spake, and my poor name he named,—"Of ME thou hast nut been ashamed, These deeds shall thy me-mo-rial be, Fear not, thou didst them un-to me.



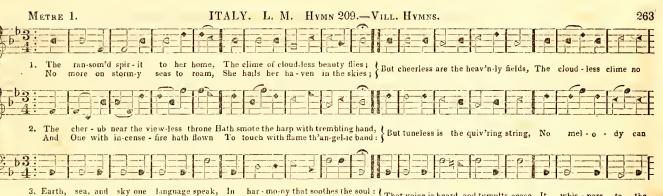


meet to part no more, To meet to part no more, On Ca-naan's hap-py shore, And sing the ev - er - last-ing song, With those who've gone before.



3. The Lord is great! His mercy how abounding! Ye angels, strike your golden chords! O praise your God with voice and heart resounding, The King of kings and Lord of lords.

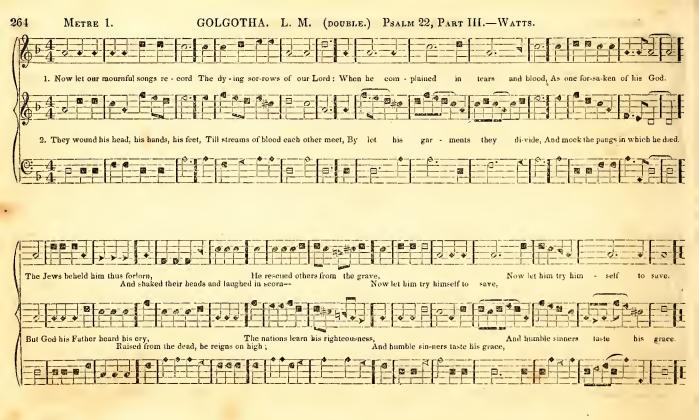




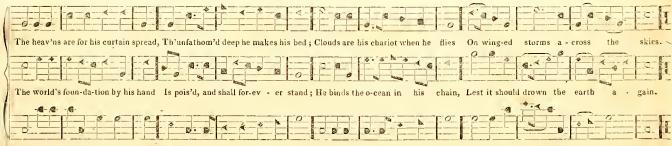
3. Earth, sea, and sky one language speak, In har-mo-ny that soothes the soul: { That voice is heard, and tumults cease, It 'Tis heard when scarce the zeph-yrs wake, And when on thunders, thunders roll: {



speak In - spir - er, from a - bove, And cheer our hearts, ce - les - tial And cheer our hearts, ce - les - tial Love.







The swelling hillows know their bound, And in their channels walk their round; Yet thence convey'd by secret veins, They spring on hills and drench the plains. From pleasant trees which shade the brink, The lark and linnet light to drink; Their song the lark and linnet raise, And chide our si-lence in His praise.

34









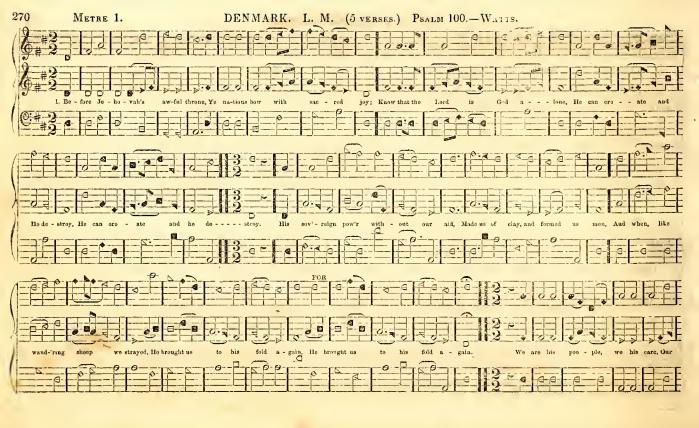




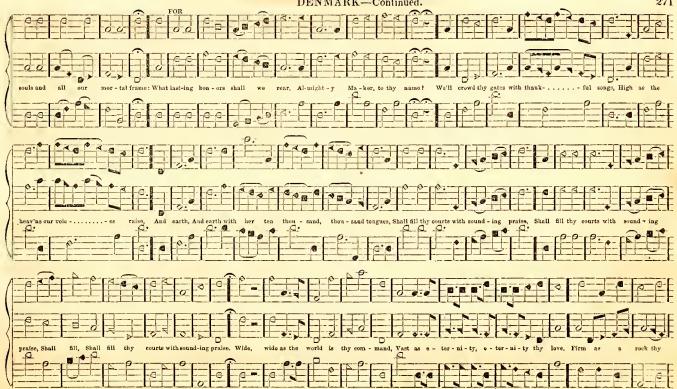
He near my soul has always stood. His lov-ing kind-ness, oh how good! His lov-ing kind-ness, lov-ing kind-ness, this lov-ing kind-ness, oh how good. But though I oft have him for-got His lov-ing kind-ness, changes not! His lov-ing kind-ness, lov-ing kind-ness, His lov-ing kind-ness changes not.



- 4. My lips with shame my sins con-fess A-gainst thy law, a-gainst thy grace; Lord, should thy judgments grow severe, I am condemned, but thou art clear. 5. Should sudden vengeance seize my breath, I must pronounce thee just in death; And if my soul were sent to hell, Thy righteous law approves it well-

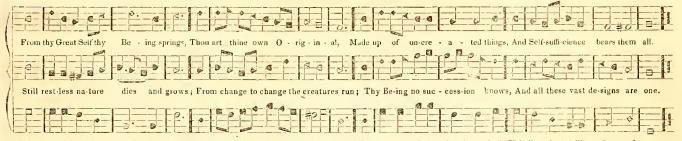










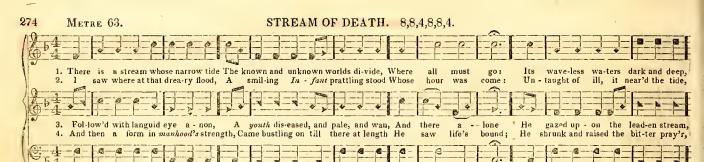


Thrones and dominions round thee fall, And wor - ship in sub-mis-sive forms; Thy presence shakes this lower ball, This lit - the dwelling place of worms.

Who can be-hold thy bla - zing light?—Who can ap-proach con-sum ing fire? None but thy wisdom knows thy might,—None but thy word can speak thy pow'r.



- 4. O let my soul on thee re pise, And may sweet sleep my eyelids close; Sleep that shall me more vig'rous make To serve my God when 1 a wake.
- 5. If in the night I sleep less he, My soul with heav'ly thoughts supply; Let no ill dreams disturb my rest, No pow'rs of dark ness me mo lest.



- 5. Next stood up on the surgeless shore A be ing bowed by many a score Of toil some years; Earth bound and sad he left the bank, 6. How but ter must the waters be, O death! how hard a thing, ah me! It is to die; I mused, when to that stream a-gain, 7. "Tis the last pang," he calm-ly said, "To me, O death! thou hast no dread; Sa vior, I come! Spread but thine arms on win der shore.
 - METRE 2. DELIGHT. C. M. PSALM 119, PART V & VI.-WATTS.

mid - night si - lence cries, "How sweet thy com-forte be!"



5. My heart in

see, ye wasters, hear me o'er, THERE is my home.







- 3. There is a scene where spirits blend, Where friend holds fellow-ship with friend; Tho's under'd far hy faith they meet A-round one common mercy seat.

 4. There, there on ea gle wings we soar, And sin and sense mo lest no more; And heav'n comes down our souls to greet, And glory crowns the mercy seat.



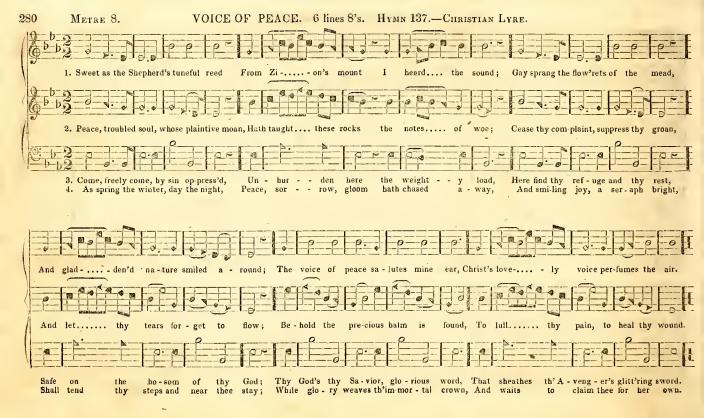


- ing

Extend his power, exalt his throne. 2. As rain on meadows newly mown, So shall he send his influence down; His grace, on fainting souls distills;

Like heavenly dew, on thirsty hills.

- Revive at his first dawning light; And deserts blossom at the sight.
- 4. The saints shall flourish in his days, Dressed in the robes of joy and praise; Peace, like a river, from his throne, Shall flow to nations yet unknown.





In their divinest forms: 3. Here the whole Deity is know, Nor dares a creature guess Which of the glories brightest shone, The justice of the grace.

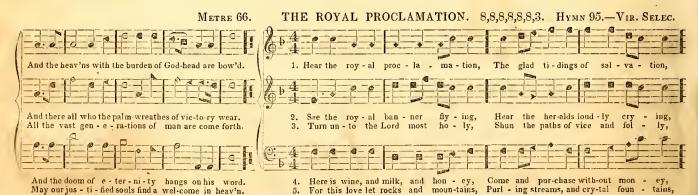
Wonder and joy shall tune my heart, And love command my tongue. To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Who sweetly all agree

To save a world of sinners lost, Eternal glory be.

36



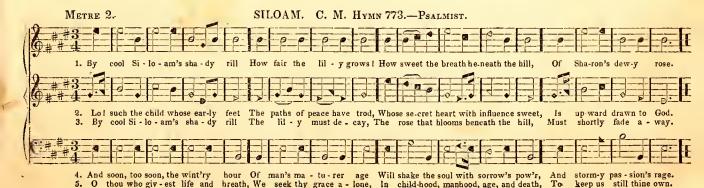
5. O mer-cy! O mer-cy! look down from above, Great Cre - a - tor, on us, thy sad children, with love! When be-neath to their darkness the wicked are driv'n,

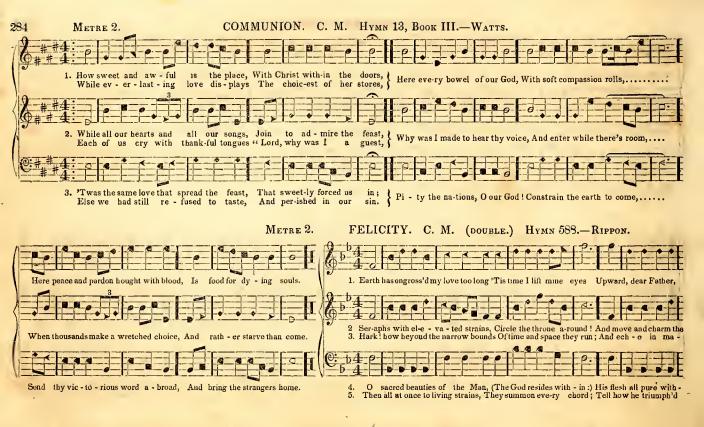




Mercy flowing like a foun-tain, Streaming from the holy mountain.

Roaring thunders, lightning's blazes, Shout the great Messiah's praises. Je-sus reigns, he reigns vic-to-rious, Over heav'n and earth most glorious, Je - sus reigns.





an an - gel too: My heart, my hand, my ear, my tongue, Here's joyful work for you.

love,

good,

ev - er

God

Ev - er

love.

good.

sing - - ing War-ble, God is

sing - - ing God is

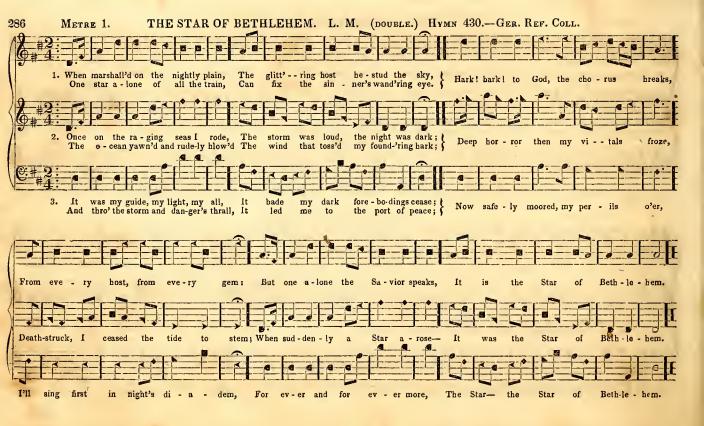


METRE 67. GOD IS LOVE. 6,5,6,5,3. 1. Lo, the heav'ns are breaking, Pure and bright a - bove; Life and light a - - wa - - king, Mur-mur, God is God love. love, foun - - tain, Whis-pers, God 2. Round von pine-clad mountain, Flows a gold - en flood; Hear the spark-ling good. God good. 3. See the stream-let hound-ing Thro' the vale and wood, Hear its rip - ples sound - - ing, Mur-mur, God good. good.

o'er his pains. And chaut the ri-sing Lord. Now let me mount and join their song. And be

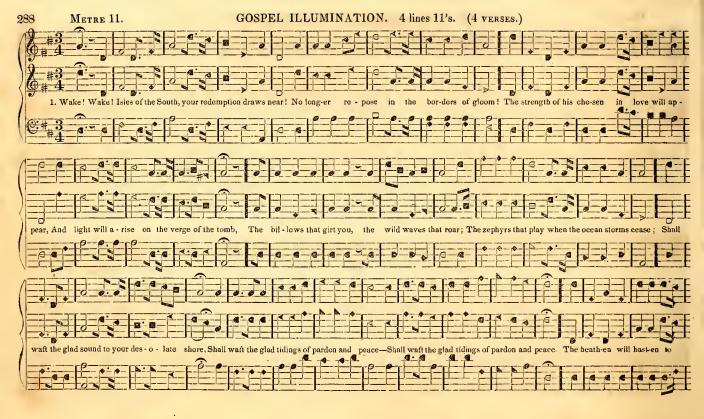
4. Mu - sic now is ring - ing Thro' the shady grove, Feathered songs-ters

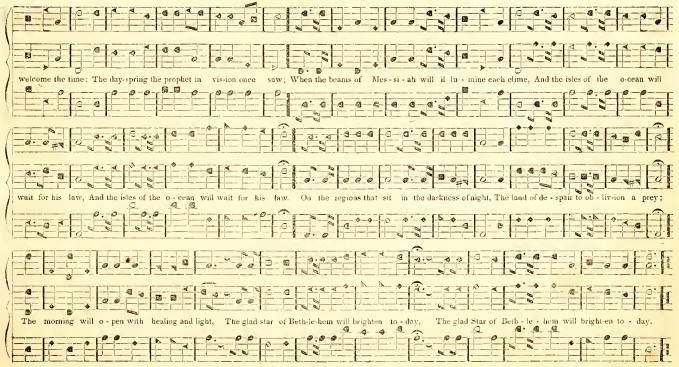
5. Wake my heart, and springing, Spread thy wings a broad; Soar-ing still and

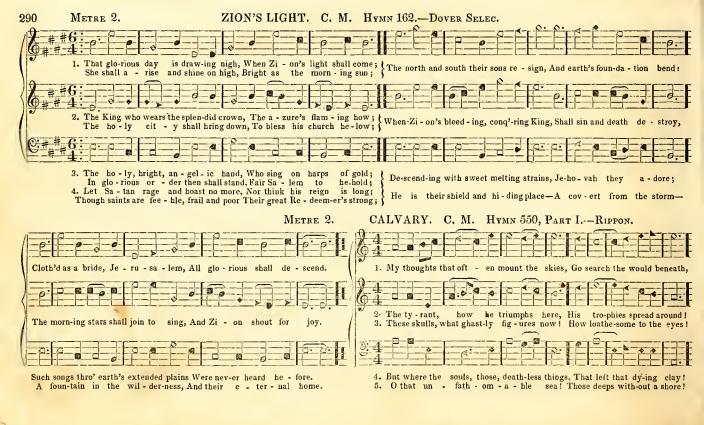


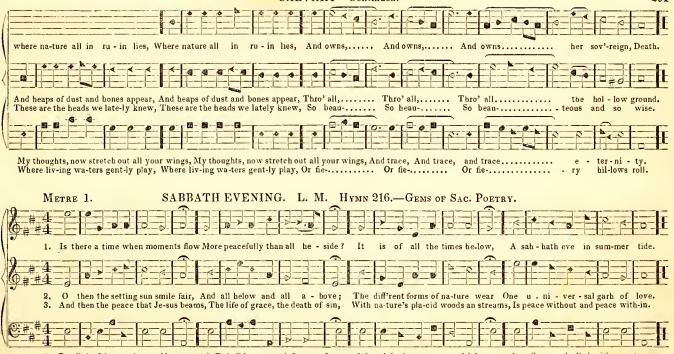


Hie thee to thy quiet home; Trav'ler! lo! the Prince of Peace, Lo! the Son of God is come. Trav'ler! lo! the Prince of Peace, Lo! the Son of God is come:



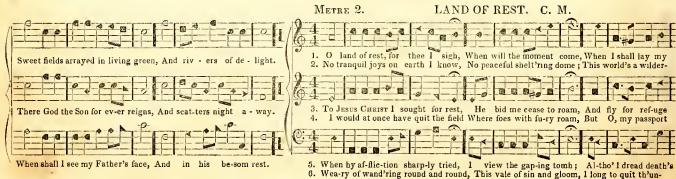






- 4. De-light-ful seene! a world at rest—A God all love, no grief nor fear; A heav'nly bope, a peace-ful breast—A smile un-sul-lied with a tear.
- 5. If heav'n he ev-er felt be low, A scene so heav'nly, sure, as this, May cause a heart on earth to know Some foretaste of ce -les -tial bliss.







O this is not my home -- No this is not my home; This world's a wilderness of woe, -- This world is not my home.

METRE 2.

AZMON. C. M. HYMN 308.—PSALMIST.

CODA,—To be sung after the last two verses.

1. Plung'd in a gulf of dark despair, We wretched sinners lay, Without one cheerful beam of hope, Or spark of glimm'ring day. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

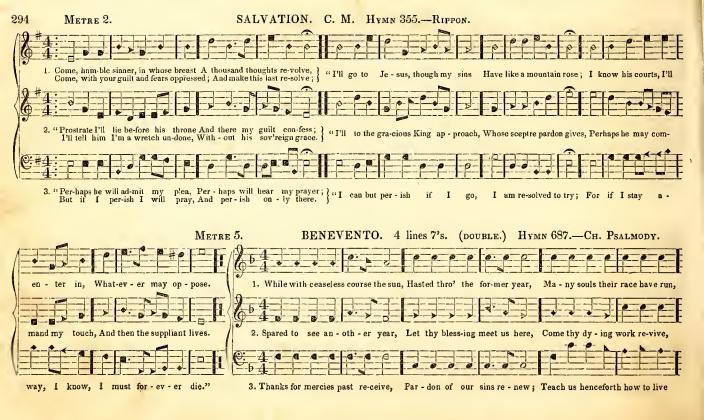
2. With pitying eyes the Prince of Grace Beheld our helpless grief; He saw, and O, amazing love, He flew to our re-lief. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah.

3. Down from the shining seats above, With joyful haste lie fled, Enter'd the grave in mortal flesh, And dwelt among the dead.

4 O for this love let rocks and hills, Their lasting silence break, And all harmonious human tongues The Savior's praises speak.

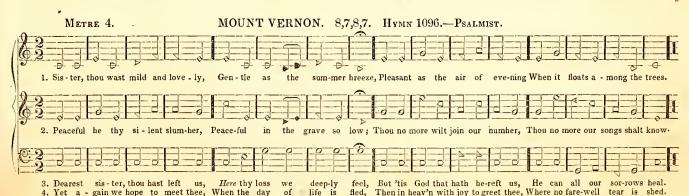
hallow'd ground And dwell with Christ at home.

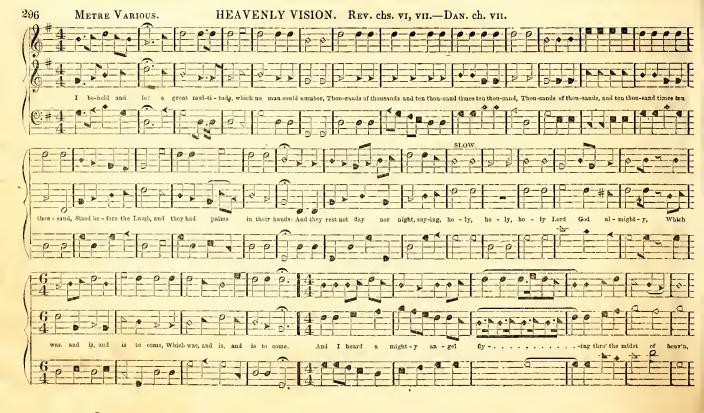
5. Angels, assist our mighty joys, Strike all your harps of gold; But when you raise your highest notes, His love can ne'er be told.



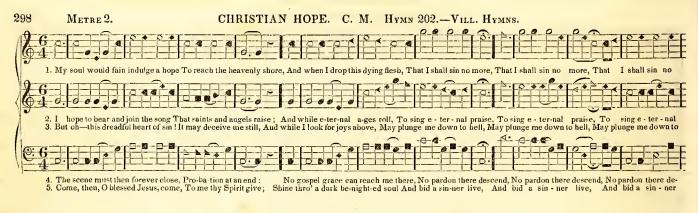


With e-ter-ni-ty in view; Bless thy word to old and young, Fill us with a Savior's love; When our life's short race is run, May we dwell with thee a - bove.



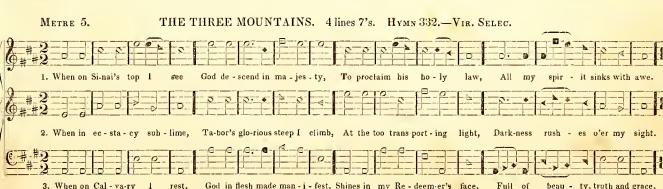












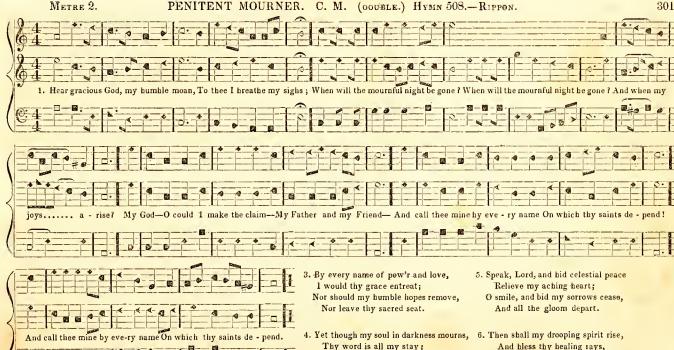
3. When on Cal va-ry 1 rest, God in flesh made man i - fest, Shines in my Re - deem er's face, Here I would for ev - er stay, weep and gaze my soul a - way; Thou art heav'n on earth to me, Love - ly, mourn. ful Cal - va - ry.



And bless thy healing rays,

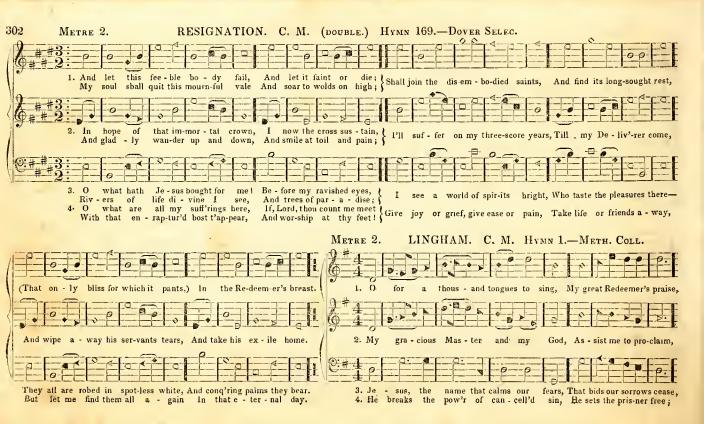
For songs of sacred praise.

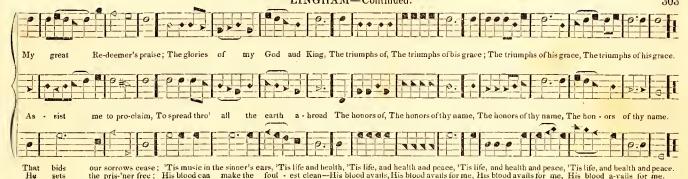
And change these deep complaining sighs



Here I would rest till light returns-

Thy presence makes my day.



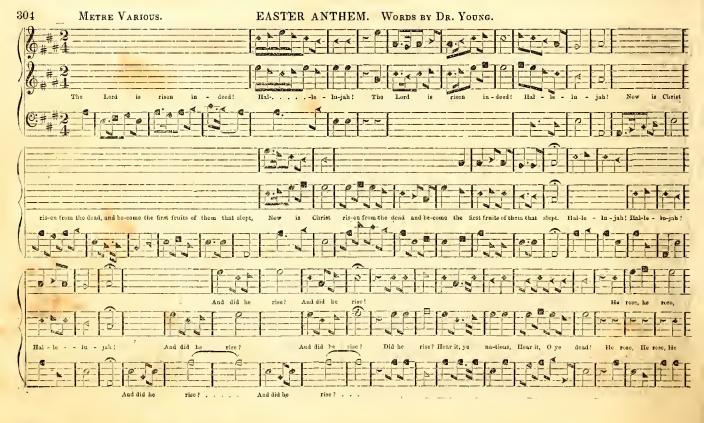


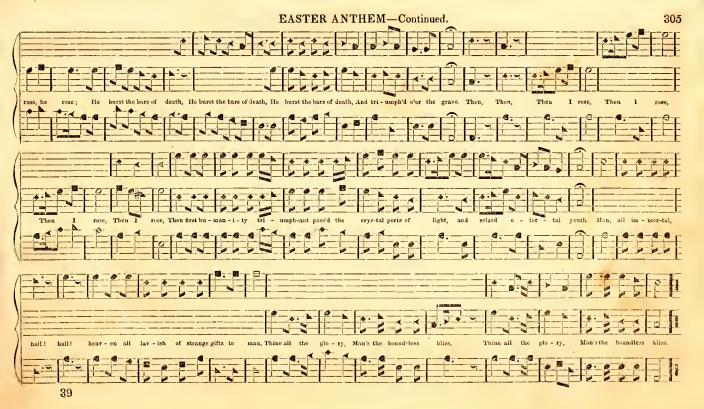
He

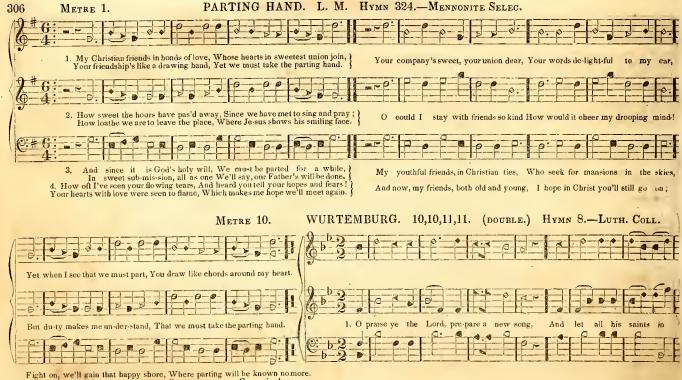
sets



- 4. He smiles, and ser-aphs tune their songs, To boundless rapture while they gaze; Ten thousand thousand joy ful tongues Re-sound his ev er last ing praise.
- 5. There all the fav. rits of the Lamb, Shall join at last the beav n-ly choir, O may the joy in spi ring theme A . wake our faith and warm de-sire,

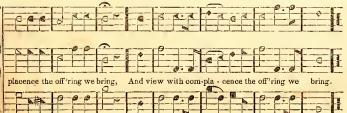






And if on earth we meet no more, O may we meet on Canaan's shore.



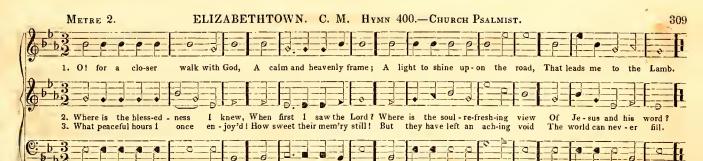


- 3. Be joyful, ye saints, sustain'd by his might,
 And let your glad songs awake with each morn;
 For those who obey him are still his delight;
 His hand with salvation the meek will adorn.
- 4. Then praise ye the Lord, prepare a new song And let all his saints in full concert join; With voices united the anthem prolong, And show forth his praises in music divine.



3. O, could we make our doubts re-move, Those gloom-y doubts that rise, And see the Ca-naan that we love, With un - be - cloud - ed eyes!

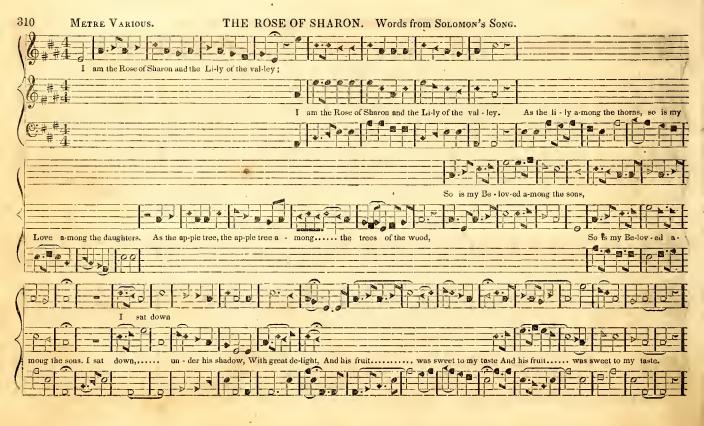




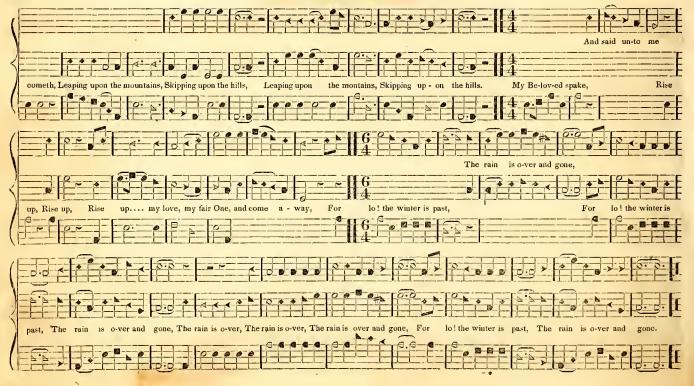
4. Re-turn, O ho-ly Dove! re-turn, Sweet mes-sen-ger of rest! I hate the sins that made thee mourn, And drove thee from my breast.

5. The dear-est i - dol I have known, --What-e'er that i - dol be, -- Help me to tear it from thy throne, And wor-ship on-ly thee.

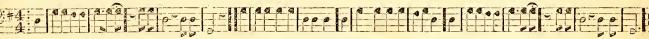








- When c'or we most you always say, "What's the news? What's the news?" O! I have got good news to tell; My Savior has done all things well, And trinmph'd over death and hell, That's the news! That's the news! That's the news! 2. The Lamb was slain on Calvary - That's the news ! That's the news !) Twas there his precious blood was shed. But now He's risen from the dead-"I was there He bowed his sacred head; That's the news! That's the news
- To set a world of singers free! That's the news! That's the news! 3. To heav'n above the Congror's gone - Tant's the news! That's the news! And on that throne He will remain, Ho's pass'd triumphant to his throne- That's the news ! That's the news! Un-til as Judge He comes a-gain. That's the payel That's the saws



4. His work's reviving all around-That's the news! That's the news! And many have redemption found-That's the new's! That's the news! And since their souls have eaught the flame, They shout "Hosana" to his name, And all around they spread his fame-That's the news! That's the news!

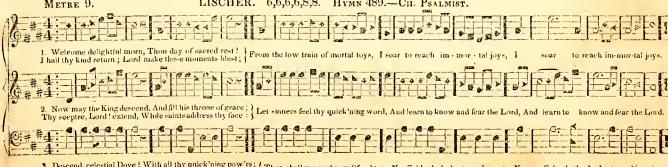
5. The Lord has pardon'd all my sins-That's the news! That's the news! I feel the witness now within That's the news! That's the new's! And since He took my sins away, And taught me how to watch and pray. I'm happy now from day to day-That's the news! That's the news!

That's the news! That's the news! Your sinful hearts he can renew-That's the news! That's the news! This moment, if for sins you grieve, This moment, if you do helieve, A full acquittal you'lt receive-That's the news! That's the news!

6. And Christ the Lord can now save you— 7. And then if any one should say, What's the news! What's the news? O tell him you've begun to pray-That's thenews! That's the news! That you have joined the conquering band, And now with joy at God's command, Your marching to a better land-That's the news! That's the news!

METRE 9.

Hymn 489.—CH. PSALMIST.



3. Descend, celestial Dove! With all thy quick ning pow'rs; Then shall my soul new life obtain, Nor Sabbaths be bestowed in vain, Nor Sah - baths be bestowed in vain Dis-close a Savior's love, And bless the sacred hours; 40

To thy young and throbbing

3. Fare-well, sister! do

O, no lon-ger now

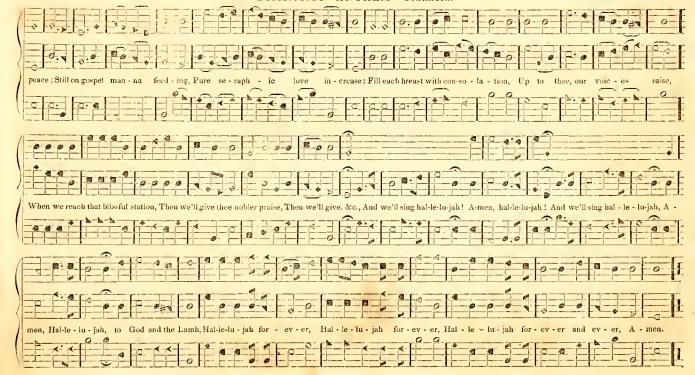
not press me

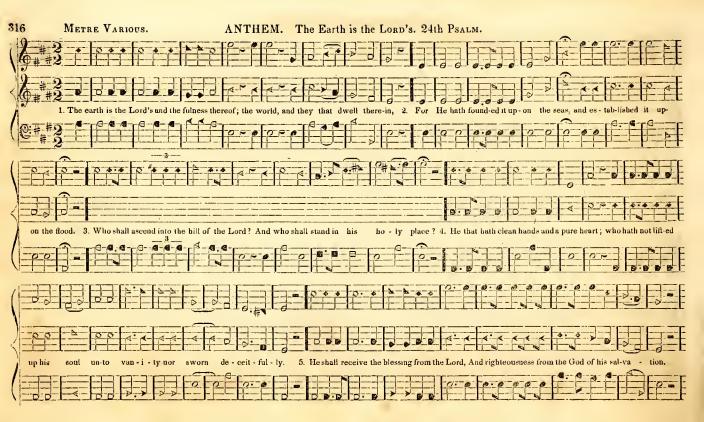
dis - tress me! Sis-ter, sis - ter we



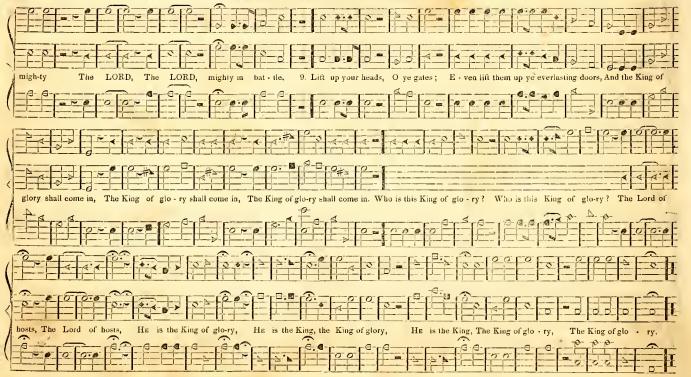
bing heart, Farewell pale and si - lent

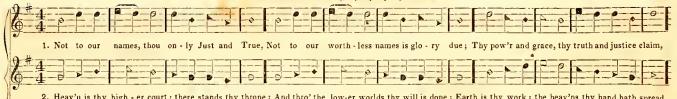
brother! How I grieve to pain thee











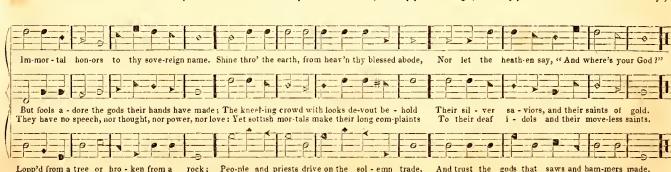
2. Heav'n is thy high - er court; there stands thy throne; And thro' the low-er worlds thy will is done: Earth is thy work; the heav'ns thy hand hath spread,

3. Vain are those art - ful shapes of eyes and ears, The mol-ten im - age neith-er sees nor hears; Their hands are helpless, nor their feet can move;



- 4. The rich have stat ues well a-dorned with gold; The poor con tent with gods of coars-er mould, With tools of i ron carve the senseless stock,

 5. Be heav'n and earth a-maz'd! 'Tis hard to say Which the more stu pid or their gods or they; O Zi on, trust the Lord, he hears and sees;
- 6. In God we trust: our im-pious foes in vain At-tempt our ru în, and op-pose his reign; Had they prevail'd darkness had closed our days,



Lopp'd from a tree or hro-ken from a rock; Peo-ple and priests drive on the sol-emn trade, the knows thy sor-rows, and re-stores thy peace; His wor-ship does a thous-and com-forts yield. And death and si-lence had for-bid his praise; But we are saved, and live alter songs a - rise,

And trust the gods that saws and ham-mers made. He is thy help and he thy heaven-ly shield. And Zi. on bless the God who huilt the skies.





ex-plore; Come, fa-vor my flight an - gel - ic hand, And waft me in peace to

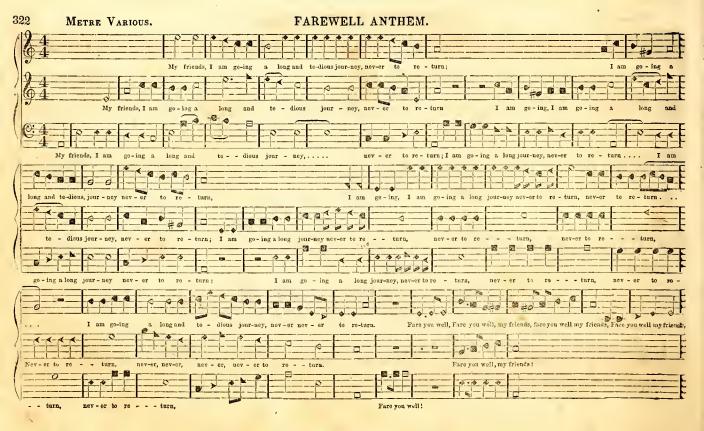
That bliss-ful place is my Fath-er - land; By faith its de-lights I

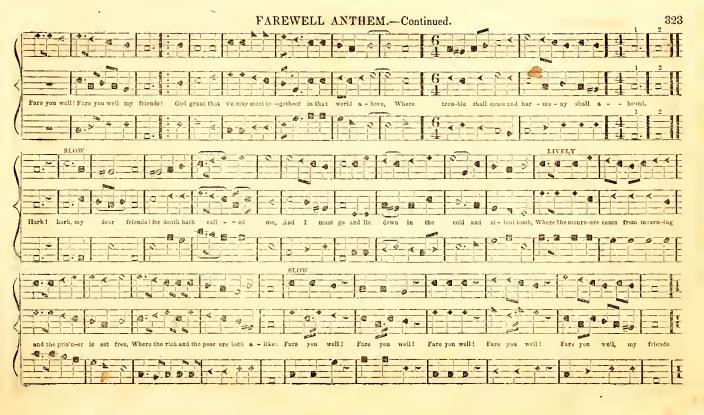


3, He makes the glorious sun-set, the moon to sail on high, He bids the breezes fan us, and thundering clouds to fly; He gives us every bless-ing, to him our lives we owe,



He sent his Son to save us, from sin, and death, and woe.

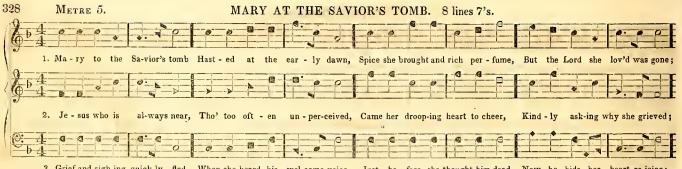






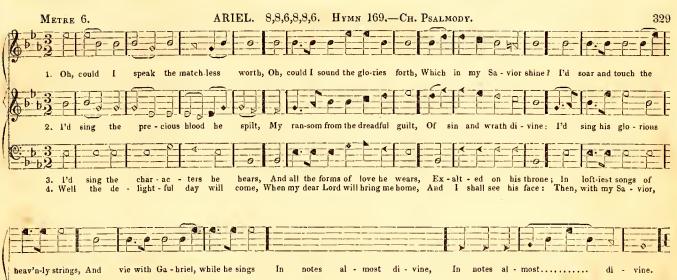






3. Grief and sigh-ing quick-ly fled, When she heard his wel-come voice, Just be - fore she thought him dead, Now he hids her heart re-joice;
4. He who came to com-fort her, When she thought her all was lost, Will for your re - lief ap - pear, Though you now are tem-pest-toss'd;







42

grace.

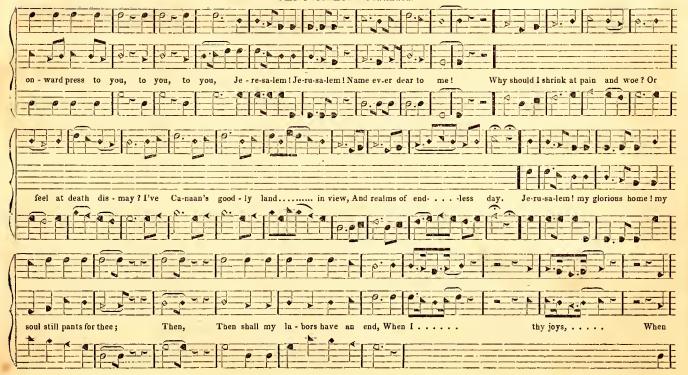


2. Oh enter his gates with thanksgiving and song, Your vow in his temple proclaim; For good is the Lord, inexpressibly good And we are the work of his hand, His praise with melodious accordance prolong, And bless his a do-ra - hie name;





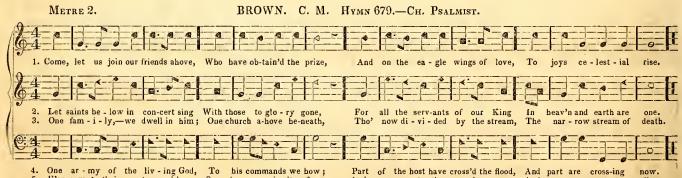






JERUSALEM—Continued

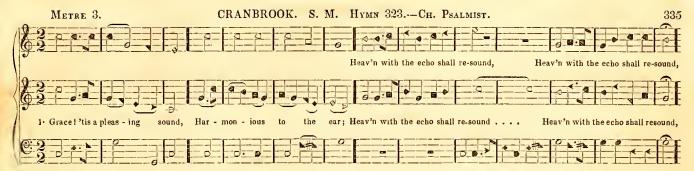




- 5. E'en now to their e ter nal home Some hap py spir its fly;
- 6. Dear Sa-vior! be our con-stant Guide, Then, when the word is giv'n,

And we are to the mar-gin come, And soon ex - pect to die.

Jor-dan's nar-row stream di - vide, And land us heaven.



Heav'n with the echo shall resound, with the echo shall resound,



And all the earth shall hear, And all the earth, And all the earth shall hear,

- Grace first contrived a way
 To save rehellious man;
 And all the steps that grace displays,
 Which drew the wondrous plan.
- 3. Grace led my roving feet

 To tread the heavenly road;

 And new supplies each hour I meet,

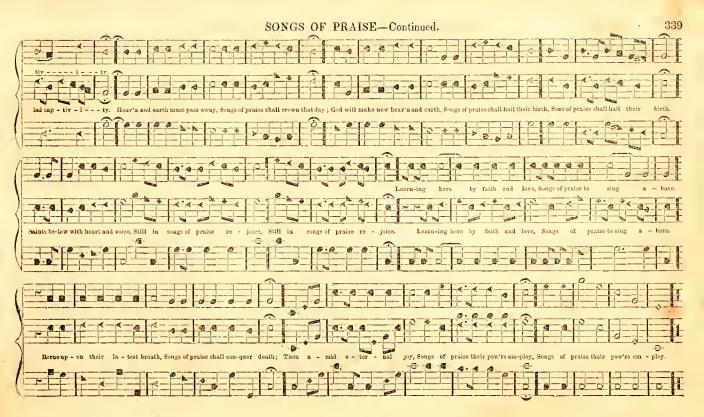
 While passing on to God,
- Grace all the work shall crown,
 Through everlasting days;
 It lays in heaven the topmost stone,
 And well deserves the praise.

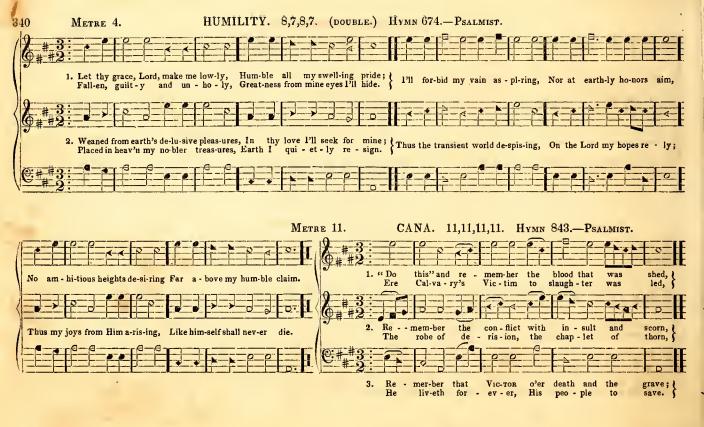


2. His name shall be the Prince of peace Forevermore adored, The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The great and mighty Lord, The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The great and mighty Lord.

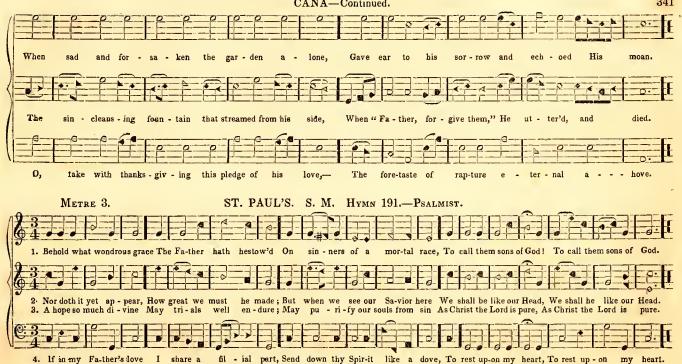
^{3.} His Pow'r increasing still shall spread; His reign no end shall know, Justice shall guard his throne above, And peace abound helow, Justice shall guard his throne above, And, &c.
4. To us a Child of hope is born, To us a Son is given—The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The mighty Lord of heav'n, The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The mighty Lord of heav'n, The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The mighty Lord of heav'n, The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The mighty Lord of heav'n, The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The mighty Lord of heav'n, The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The mighty Lord of heav'n, The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The mighty Lord of heav'n, The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The Monderful, the Counsellor, The Monderful, the Counsellor, The Wonderful, the Wonderful, the Counsellor, The Wonderful, the Wonde











- 5. We would no longer lie Like slaves be neath the throne; Our faith shall Ah-ha Fa ther cry, And thou the kindred own, And thou the kindred own.

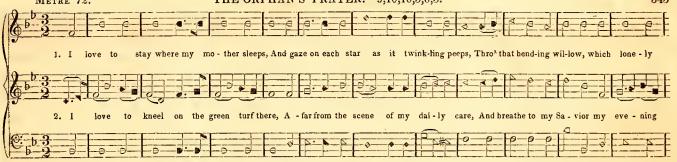




3. There is! there is! in thy ho-ly word, Thy word which can ne'er de-part; There is a promise of mer - cy stored, For the lowly and meek of heart,



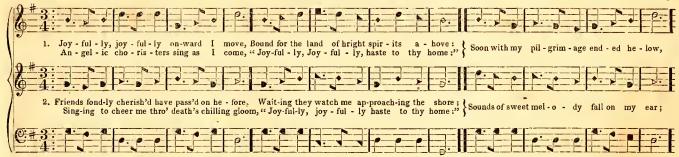




3. I still re - mem - her how oft she led, And knelt me hy her as with God she plead, That I might be His when the clod was
4. I love to think how be neath the ground, She slumbers in death as a cap-tive bound, She'll slum-her no more when the trump shall







3. Death, with thy wea-pons of war, lay me low; Strike, king ofter-rors, 1 fear not the blow; Bright will the morn of e - ter-ni-ty dawn, Je-sus hath bro-ken the hars of the tomh, Joy-ful-ly, Joy-ful-ly will 1 go home.









Jesus! whom all worlds adore,

Come,-and reign for evermore.

All things with the hride say "come!"

3. Blessing, honor, glory, might, Are the Conq'ror's native right;) Time has nearly reach'd its sum;

Thrones and pow'rs before him fall, - Lamb of God, and Lord of all!

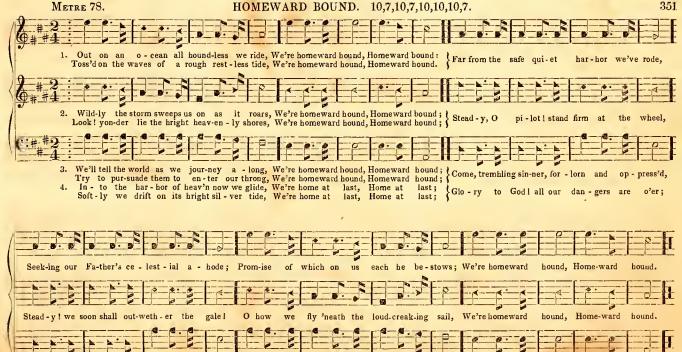


bound, Homeward

. last Home at

bound.

last.



to

the man-sions of rest, We're homeward

to God! we will shout ev - er - more. We're home at

blest; Jour-nev with us

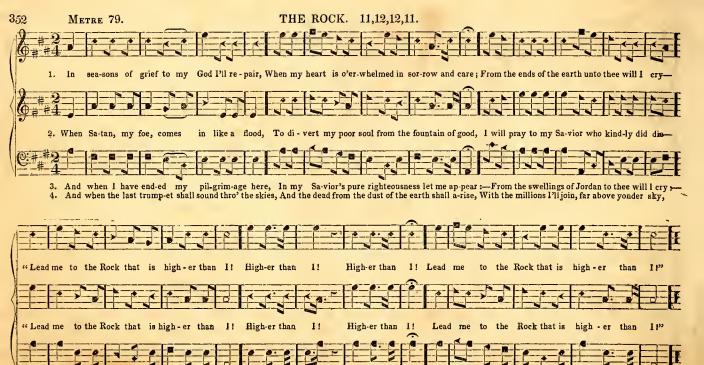
shore, Glo-ry

come and he

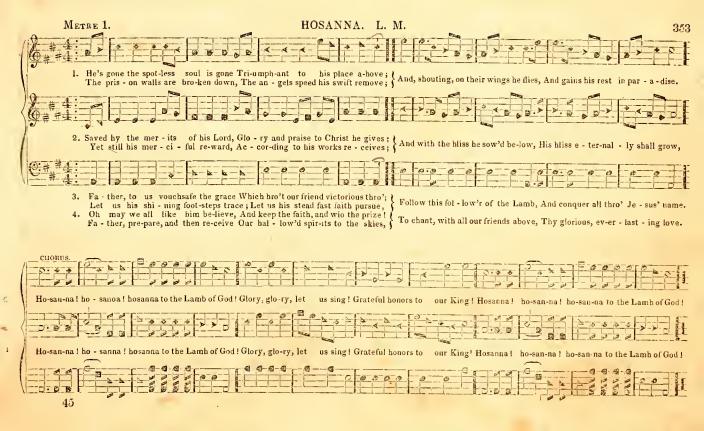
glo - ri - fied

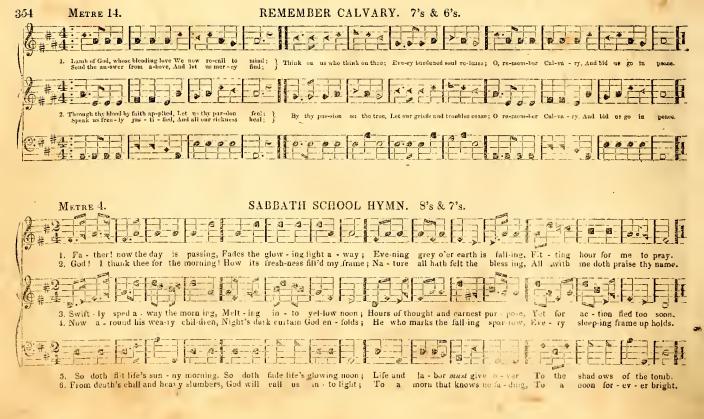
Join in our num-ber, O

We stand se - cure on the



"Lead me to the Rock that is high-er than 1! High-er than 1! High-er than 1! Lead me to the Rock that is high-er than 1! To praise the Great Rock that is high-er than 1! High-er than 1! To praise the Great Rock that is high-er than 1!





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BY JOSEPH PU H ONS.

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