

## A NEW COLLECTHN OF CHURCH MUSIC,

## PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, CHANTS, AND ANTHEMS;

being one of the most complete music books for church choirs, congregations, SINGING SCH00LS, AND SOCIETIES, EVER PUBLISHED.

## BY LOWELL MASON AND GEORGE JAMES WEBB,

PROFESSORS IN THE EOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

## $\because$

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No apology is deemed necessary for adding another singing-book to the number already published. Conductors of choirs, and teachers of singing-schools, are fully aware that but little progress can be made without frequent additions of new music to the common stock. There may be danger, indeed, of carrying the love of the new too far; but that a choir of singers should occasionally desire a new book, is neither surprising nor unreasonable.

The Psaltery is not only a new music-book, but it is emphatically a book of new music; for, while it contains a sufficient number of the old standard tunes, much the larger portion of the work consists of such pieces as have never before been published. Some of these have been written expressly for the work: others have been derived from compositions of the best masters. The resources of the editors have been abundant, their labor has been great, and no expense has been spared to render the work complete. As the result of these exertions on their part, the editors feel confident that they have produced a better work of the kind than any in which they have heretofore been engaged, and one which will not disappoint those who may so far honor it as to allow it to speak for itself.

Many tunes, it will be seen, are the composition of Mr. Charles Zeuner. To this gentleman, and to all others who have furnished new music, the editors offer their grateful acknowledgments.
Many tunes and pieces - more, indeed, than enough to fill an entire book of this size - have been received from various parts of this country, and from other countries, for which no place could be found. To the many friends who have contributed frnes, and who, on looking over the work, may be disappointed at not finding them, the editors would say that, with such a mass of materials on hand, it has been the most difficult and trying part of their labor to decide which tunes to select, and which to reject, in order to render their work the most interesting and useful. They have acted according to their best judgment, and under a sense of their responsibility. May they not, therefore, hope for the forbearance of those for whose contributions they have been unable to find a place?
For those tunes which appear without the author's name, or without any designation of the source from whence they are derived, the editors must, in general, be held accountable; though, in some instances, well-known old tunes will be found without any notice of their origin, and, in other instances, tunes by living composers, other than the editors, are inserted anonymously.
The favorable manner in which the Psaltery has been' received by the respective governments of the BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, and the BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC, and the fact that it is published under the sanction and with the approbation of these two institutions, cannot fail to give additional confidence in the work. To the friends of psalmody it is respectfully inscribed, with the hope that it will be found well adapted to advance the cause, and to promote the great end of music in public worship.
Remarks on several of the leading features of the work may be found on page 31

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

$s$


## CHAPTER I.

$\qquad$
How many essential properties have musical sounds? What are they? What is the subject of Khythmics? Melodics Dynamics - If sounds difer from one another only as it respects their length, is the diference Rhythmic, Melodic, or Dynamic? - If snuods difier with respect to their pitch, is the difference Rhythmic, Melodic, or Dynamic?-If sounds differ with respect to their power, is it a Rhythmic, Melodic, or Dynamic difference?
§ I. Musical sounds have three essential properties:
Length, Pitcit, and Power.

Any sound having these three properties is a musical sound, or a Tone.
§II. There are, therefore, three distinctions existing in the nature of musical sounds :

1. Long or Short
2. High or Low.
3. Soft or Loun.
§ III. Hence, also, in the elements of music there are three departments:
4. Rhythmics. This is founded on the first of the above distinctions, and treats of the length of sounds.
5. Melodics. This is founded on the second distinctionst and treats of the pitch of sounds.
6. Dynamics. This is founded on the third distinction, and treats of the power of sounds.

## § IV. GENERAL VIEW.

| Distinetions. | Departments. | Subjects. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Long or Short. | Rhythmics. | Lengri. |
| High or Low. | Melonics. | Ptch. |
| Soft or Loud. | DyNamics. | Power. |

## QUESTIONS

How many distinctions exist in the nature of musical sounds?-What is the first? Second? Third ?-How many departments are there in the elements of music? - What is the first department called? Second? Third?-What is that distinction in the nature of musical sounds, on which Rhythmics is founded? Melodics? Dynamies?-What is that department called which relatos to the length of sounds? Pitch? Power? -In bow many ways do musical souods differ ?-

## ELEMENTSOF VOCAL MUSIC.

§ XII. Triple measure has three beats: first, Downward; second, Hither; third, Upwoard. Accented on the first part of the measure.
§ XIII, Quadruple measure has four beats: first, Downward; second, Hither; third, Thither; fourth, Upward. Accented on the first and third parts of the measure.
§ XIV. Sextuple measure has six beats: first, Downward; second, Downward; third, Hither; fourth, Thither; fifth, Upward; sixth, Upward. Accented on the first and fourth parts of the measure.

Note.-The hither beat is made horrizontally to the left, the thither beat to the right. For the first dowoward beat, in sextuple measure, let the hand fall half the way, aod for the second, the remainder.
$\S$ XV. Sextuple measure is also used with two beats: Downward and $\boldsymbol{U}_{\boldsymbol{p}}$ ward. It thus becomes a compound measure of two parts, having three semidivisions to each part; or two threes in a measure. This is its common use in tbis work.

Note.-The most important requisite in choral performance is accuracy of time. It is this that binds a choir together, and carries them safely through tbe most difficult rhythmic combinations. To acquire the habit of keeping good time requires much patience and perseverance; and it is in this that those wbo commence learning to sing are most likely to fail

## QUESTIONS

How is the length of musical sounds measured ?-What are the portions of time called? What portions of time are smaller than measures? -How maoy kinds of measure are there ? How many parts has donble measure? Triple? Quadruple? Sextuple? - On which part of the neasure is double measure accented ? Triple? Quadruple? Sextuple?-What is the characor called which is used for separating the measures? What distinguishes one kind of measure rom another?-In beating time, how many motions has double measure? Triple? Quadruple? Srom anoth


## CHAPTER III.

## RHYTHMICS. OF NOTES. ,

§XVI. The relative length of sounds is indicated by the form of certain characters called Nores. Notes represent to the eye the relative length; or duration of sounds.
$\$$ XVII. There are five kinds of notes in common use.

| Whole Note, | 0 | Eighth Note, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Half Note, | Sixteenth Note, |  |
| Quarter Note, | Sometimes called Semibreve, Minim, |  |
| Crotchet, Quaver, Semiquaver. |  |  |

Note.--Other notes, as Thirty-Seconds, Sixty-Fourths, and also Double Notes, are sometimes used. § XVIII. A Dor adds one half to the length of a note.

QUESTIONS.
What are those characters called which represent the relative length of sounds ?-Are notes rhythmic, melodic, or dynamic characters - How many kinds of notes are there in common use? What is the longest note called? The next, \&c.-How much does a dot add to the length of a note?-What do notes represent?-What property of sounds is represented by notes?
$\qquad$ ;

## CHAPTER IV.

## MELODICS.

THE SCALE. (Diatonic Scale, Major.)
§ XIX. Musical sounds, as differing in pitch, are arranged in a certain order or series, called The Scale.
$\$$ XX. The scale consists of eight tones, which are named numerically from the lowest, upward: One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eigbt.
§ XXI. Letters are applied to the tones of the scale, as follows:

| $\mathbf{t}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | E | $\mathbf{F}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ |

Norx.-Numerals designate the relative, and letters the abstract pitch of tones.
§ XXII. In singing the scale, the following syllables are used:


## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

Note. - Although the syllables are not regarded as indispensable, two reasoas may be assigned for heir use. lst. A strong association is quickly formed between the syllables and the pitch of the different tones : thus the syllable enables the inexperienced singer to strike the tone accurate$1 y$, with comparative ease. 2d. The proper practice of the syllables lays the foundation for a correct ly, with comparative eas
delivery of the words.

Note.-The scale shonld be sung to the class slowly and distinctly, to the syllable la, or to numerals, beginning at a suitable pitch, ascending and descending several times until they may be supposed to have a clear idea of it, when they may be required to sing it themselves. A few will almost always be found, say from five to tes in a class of a hundred, whn cannot at first get the sounds right. These cannot go on with the others with advantage to either party, but if they can practise in a separate class they may, probably, by extra exertion, succeed. As the difficulty in pruch cases is almost always with the ear, listening to the singing of others is of much greater importance to such persons tban any attcmpt to sing themselves.
§ XXIII. The difference of pitch between any two tones is called an Interval. Thus, the difference of pitch between one and two is an interval.
§ XXIV. In the scale, there are five larger and two smaller intervals; the former called Steps, and the latter Half-Steps.
§XXV. The half-steps occur between the tones three and four, and seven and eight; between the other tones the interval is a step.

## - QUESTIONS.

What is that series of musical sounds, relating to pitch, called ?-What is the scale ?-How maoy toses are there in the scale?-How are the tones of the scale named ?-What is the first tone of the scale calied? Ans. One, \&c.- What letter is applied to one? To two ? \&c. What syllable is sung to one? To two ? dec. - What is the difference of pitch between two toncs called?-How many intervals are thcre in the scale? -How many kinds of intervals are there in cthe scale? - What are the larger intereals called ?-What are the smaller intervals called ?-How many steps are there in the scale? -How many half-steps? - What is the interval from one to two? Two to three? \& c . -What is the interval from C to D f D to E ? \& c.

## CHAPTER V.

## MELODICS. THE STAFF AND CLEFS

§ XXVI. The pitch of tones is represented by a character called a Stafr, on which the scale, or other music, is written in notes: the position which the notes occupy on the staff representing the pitch, and the notes the length of the
§XXVII. The staff consists of five lines, and the spaces between them.
§ XXVIII. Each line and space is called a Degree; thus, there are nine degrees: five lines and four spaces.
§ XXIX. When more than nine degrees are wanted, the spaces below or above the staff are used; also additional lines, called added lines.
the staff, with added lines.

\$ XXX. In writing the scale on the staff, one may be placed on either of its degrees, and the other sounds follow in regular order; thus, if one be placed on the first line, two will be on the first space, three on the second line, and so on; or, if one be placed on the first space, two will be on the second line, and so on.
§ XXXI. There are two ways in which the scale is commonly written on the staff; first, one on the added line below; and second, one on the second space.
§ XXXII. To distinguish between these two ways, or to fix the position of the scale on the staff, a character is used called a Clef.
§ XXXIII. There are two Clefs in common use: the G Clef, and the F Clef.
§ XXXIV. The G clef, which signifies $G$, is placed on the second line.
§ XXXV. The $F$ clef, which signifies $F$, is placed on the fourth line.
§ XXXVI. When the G clef is used, it fixes $G$ on the second line; of course one (C) will be on the added line below: and when the F clef is used, it fixes F on the fourth line; of course one (C) will be on the second space.

ELEMENTSOF VOCAL MUSIC.

EXAMPLE I. The $\boldsymbol{S c a l e}, \boldsymbol{G}$ clef, ascending and descending.


EXAMPLE 2. The Scale, $\boldsymbol{F}$ clef, ascending and descending.


## QUESTIONS

What is that character called, wbich represents the pitch of sounds?-Is the staff a rhythmic, melodic or dynamic character? Why?-How many lines are there in the staff? How many spaces ?-What is each line aad space of the staff called ?-How many degrees does the staff contain ?-(Pointing to the staff,) Which line is this? Space 3 \&c.-(Pointing to the staff,) Which degree of the staff is this? \&c.-What is the space above the staff called? Space below?-If lines sre added below the staff, what are they called? If added above the staff, what are they called?-Where upon the staff is one usually written? Where two? Three ? \&c.-What letter is one? Two? Three ? \&c.-What syllable is one? Two? Three? \&c.-On what other degree of the staff, besides the added line below, is one often written ?-How can we tell whether one be written on the added line below, or on the second space? How many clefs are there? What are they called ?-What does the G clef signify? What does the $F$ clef signify?-If the $G$ clef is used, where must one be written ?-If the $F$ clef is used, where must one be written?

## CHAPTER VI.

## RHYTHMICS. VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

§XXXVII. Each kind of measure may have as many varieties as there are
different notes. These varieties are obtained by the use of the different notes on each part of the measure.
§ XXXVIII. Figures in the form of fractions are used to mark the kind' and variety of measure; the upper figure, or Numerator, showing the number of parts, or kind of measure; and the lower figure, or Denominator, showing the particular note used on each part of the measure, or the variety of measure.

Examples of some of the common varieties of measure.

Note 1.-It is to be observed, that notes have no posilive, but only a relative length. The example 2-2 is not necessarily either slower or quicker than 2-4; 3-2 is neither slower nor quicker than 3-8, \&cc. The different varieties of measure ia each of the above examples are praclically the same. To the eye they are differeot, to the ear alike.

Note 2.-As there is no necessity for the different varieties of measure in church music, only one variety (Quarters) has been employed in this work.
§ XXXIX. Different notes may occur in every kind and variety of measure; and different notes may also occur in the same measure.
$\S$ XL. The music may commence on either of the parts of the measure.

## QUESTIONS.

How many kinds of measure are there?-How many varieties in each kind of measure ?-How are the different varieties of measure obtained -By which ligure is the kind of measure designated ?-By which figure is the variety of measure designated? What is the upper figure (numerated ?-By which figure is the variety of measure designated ?- What is the upper fgure (numera-
tor) for?-What is the lower figure (deoominator) for ? Do the different varieties of measure tor) for ?- What is the lower fgure (deoominator) for ?-Do the diferent vameties of What does the denominator express (or denominate) ?-Suppose the figures to be 4-4, what two notes will fill a measure? What one note? What four? \&c.

## CHAPTER VII.

RHYTHMIC CLASSIFICATION ; OR PRIMITIVE AND DERIVED FORMS OF MEASURE. ONE NOTE TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. SIMPLE FORMS.
$\$$ XLI. When each part of a measure is occupied by the particular note designated by the lower figure, the measure is said to be in its primitive form. Thus, if the denominator be $\mathbb{Q}$, the primitive form of the measure is halves; if 4 , quarters; if 8 , eighths, $\& c c$. Such forms of measure with their derivatives are called Simple Forms. The primitive note is taken as a standard by which to determine the length of others.
§ XLIII. Derived forms are obtained from the primitive forms, by uniting two or more parts of the measure.

## EXAMPLES.

QUARTER FORMS.


Note.-It will be observed that in the first class, the union fommences with the first part of the measure; in the second class, it conmences with the secood part, \&c. 'The secood derivative in the third class, may be considered as irregular.
$\$$ XLIII. When a tone commences on an unaccented part of the measure, and is continued on the accented part of the measure, it is said to be SyncoPated, and the note representing it is called a syncopated note.

Note-As there is but one variety of measure used in this work, it is thought unnecessary to give examples of balf, eighth, or sixteenth forms.

## QUESTIONS.

When is a measure said to be in its primitive form ?-What is the primitive form of the measure when the denominator is 2 ? 4 ? \&c.-What is the primitive form of the measure marked 2-4? 3-4? 4-4 ? \& c . When is it said of a measure that it is in the primitive form? What are other than primitive forms called ? - How are derived forms obtained from the primitive? -What is peculiar to the derivatives of the first class? Second? Third? Why is the second derivative ia the third class in quadruple measure called irregular?-How can derived forms be reduced to primitive forms? - Wheo a tone commences on an unaccented part of the measure, and is continued on an accented part of the measure, what is it called? In which class are syncopated notes found?

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.
THE SCALE IN PRIMTTIVE AND DERIVED FORMS OF MEASURE.



## CHAPTER VIII.

OF RESTS.
§ XLIV. When a measure, or part of a measure is to be passed over in silence, it is indicated by a character called a Rest.
§ XLV. Each note has its corresponding rest.
EXAMPLE.

( )

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.


Note. -10 and 11 may be sung together; one division singing 10 , and the other 11.


QUESTIONS.
When a measure or part of a measure is passed over in silence, what is it called ? What are those characters called, which indicate silence ?-Are rests rhythmic, melodic, or dynamic characters? Why ?-How many kinds of rests are there?

## CHAPTER VIII.

## DYNAMIC DEGREES.

§ XLVI. A tone produced by the ordinary exertion of the vocal organs, is a medium or middle tone; it is called mezzo, (pronounced met-zo) and is marked $m$.
§ XLVII. A tone produced by some restraint of the vocal organs, is a soft tone ; it is called piANo, (pronounced pee- $\hat{\alpha} n-0$ ) and is marked $p$.
§ XLVIII. A tone produced by a strong or full exertion of the vocal organs, is a loud tone; it is called forte, and is marked $f$ :
§ XLIX. If a tone is produced by a very small, but careful exertion of the vocal organs, softer than piano, yet so loud as to be a good audible sound, it is called pianissimo, (pronounced pee-an-is-si-mo) and is marked pp.

## 10

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

§ L. If a tone is produced with still greater exertion of the yocal organs than is required for forte, but not so loud as to degenerate into a scream, it is called fortissimo, and is marked $f f$.

Note.-Mezzo, Piano and Forte are Italian words, which, by long usage, have become technical terms in music, and are used by all nations.

## QUESTIONS.

What is the third distinction in musical sounds ?-What is the department called, which arises out of this distinction?-What is the subject of dynamics?-When a tene is neither loud nor soft, what is it called? How marked?-When a tore is soft, what is it called? How marked?When a tone is loud, what is it called? How marked? If a tone is very soft, what is it called ? How marked? -If a tone is very loud, what is it called? How marked l-What does Piano, or P signify? -What does Forte, or F signify ?-What does Mezzo, or M signify ? - Wbat does Pianissimo, or PP signify ?-What does Fortissimo, or FF signify?

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

Many of the exercises that follow are so written that they may be sung in two parts, say Ladies sing one part, and Gentlemen the other. The second division to commence when the first division passes the double bar.

$m$

[^0]* Bis-i. e. twice.


## CHAPTER X.

LESSONS IN WHICH THE VARIOUS TONES PROCEED, NOT ACCORDING TO THEIR ORDER IN THE SCALE, BUT BY SKIPS.
$\oint$ LI. One and three. With these two tones the following changes may be produced: 13, 31.

## PRACTICAL EXERCISE.


$\oint$ LII. One, three and five. With these tones the following changes may be produced: $135,153,315,351,513,531$.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

$\oint$ LIII. One, three, five and eight. With these tones the following changes may be produced :

| 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 1 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| PRACTICAL EXERCISE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


§ LIV. One, three, five, eight and seven. Seven naturally leads to eight. Eight, therefore, will serve as a guide to seven. In order to sing seven right, think of eight.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

$\oint$ LV. One, three, five, eight, seven and four. Four naturally leads to three. Three, therefore, is the guide to four.

- PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

$\oint$ LVI. One, three, five, eight, seven, four and two. One or three will guide to two.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

§ LVII. One, three, five, eight, seven, four, two and six. Five will guide to six.


## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

## CHAPTER XI.

EXTENSION OF THE SCALE, AND CLASSIFICATION OF YOICES. § LVIII. When tones above eight are sung, eight is to be regarded as one of an upper scale.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

$\$$ LIX. When tones below one are sung, one is to be regarded as eight of a lower scale.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

§LX. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes, viz: low male voices, or Base; high male voices, or Tenor; low female voices, or Alto; high female voices, or Treble. Boys, before their voices change, sing the Alto.
Note.-Besides the above distinctions, there is also the Baritone, between the Base and Tenor, and the Mezzo Soprano, between the Alto and Treble. The Treble is often called Soргало.
§ LXI. The following example exbibits the usual compass of the human voice, and also that of the different parts, as Base, Tenor, Alto, Treble.


Tenor ; but when used for the Tenor it denotes $G$ an octave lower than when used for the Treble or Alto. The following example exhibits the common use of the clefs.


Note.-It is important that the difference of pitch between male and female voices be fully explained and illustrated.

## QUESTIONS.

When tones above eight are sung, as what are we to regard eight? - When tones below one are sung, as what are we to regard onc?-Into how many classes is the human voice divided?-What are low male vaices called? What are high called?-What are low female vaices called? What are bigh called ?

## CHAPTER XII.

## THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

§ LXIII. Between those tones of the scale which form the interval of a step, there may be an intermediate tone; thus, intermediate tones may occur between 1 and 2,2 and 3,4 and 5,5 and 6 , and 6 and 7 ; but not between 3 and 4 , and 7 and 8 , because the intervals betwenn those tones are half-steps, and there is no smaller practicable interval.
§ LXIV. An intermediate tone may be represented by the same degree of the staff as is either of the tones between which it occurs. Thus, the interme-

## ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

diate tone between I and 2 may be represented by the same degree of the staff as is either of these, and so with all the others.
§ LXV. When the intermediate tone between 1 and 2 is represented by the same degree of the staff as is 1 , it is called Sharp One, or C Sharp, and a character called a sharp (\#) is placed before it. Thus, also, sharp two may occur between 2 and 3; sharp four, between 4 and 5 , and so on.
\$ LXVI. When the intermediate tone between 1 and 2 , is represented by the same degree of the staff with 2, it is called Flat two, or D Flat, and a character called a flat (b) is placed before it. Thus also flat three may occur between 2 and 3 ; flat five, between 4 and 5 , and so on.
§ LXVII. A scale of thirteen tones, including all the intermediate tones, with twelve intervals of a half-step each, is called the Chromatic Scale.
§ LXVIII. The application of syllables to the intermediate tones will be seen in the following example :

EXAMPLE. The Chromatic Scale. (Numerals, Letters and Syllables.)

§ LXIX. The sign of an intermediate tone ( $\#$ or b) belongs not only to the note hefore which it is placed, but also to all the notes on the same degree of the staff in the measure.

## EXAMPLE.



Note.-In the above example the fourth note is also C 井; but to the C in the next measure the sharp does not belong.
§ LXX. The sign of an intermediate tone, continues its influence from measure to measure when no intervening note occurs.
§ LXXI. When it is necessary to contradict a flat or a sharp, or to take away the power of either of these characters, a character called a Natural ( $\xi_{\text {) }}$ ) is nsed.

## EXAMPLE.


$\S$ LXXII. A sharped tone naturally leads to the next tone above it, and a flatted tone to the next tone below it. Hence it is easy to sing a sharped tone in connexion with the tone next above it, and a flatted tone in connexion with the tone next below it.


Note.-Tunes in the key of $C$ msy now be introduced.

## QUESTIONS.

Between what tones of the scale may intermediate tones be produced ?-Between what tone of the scale cannot intermediate tones be produced - Why can there not be an intermediate tone between three and four, and seven and eight ?-What is the smallest practicable interval?-On how many degrees of the staft may an intermediate tone be represented ? When the intermediate inne between one and two is represented on the same degree of the staff with one, what is it called ?-What character is placed before the note ?-When the intermediate tone between one and two is represented on the same degree of the staff with two, what is it called?-What char-
acter is placed before the note?-(Similar questions with respect to the other intermediate tones.) -What is a scale of thirtoen tones and twelve intervals of a half-step each called 1-How many tones in the chromatic scale ?-How many intervals?-What are the intervals, steps, or half-steps a sharped that character called which is used for contradicting a fat or a sharp - To whide to a sharped tone? To a flatted toze? -What is the character nsed to indicate the intermediate tones sharped tone? To a flatted tone? What is the character nsed to indicate the intermediate tones in the ascending chromatic scale? - What is the character used to indicate the intermediate trnes What is the guide to tl ? What to b2? \&c. \&c.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES. (Chromatic Scale.)


## ELEMENTSOF VOCALMUSIC.

## CHAPTER XIII.

DIATONIC INTERVALS.
$\oint$ LXXIII. In addition to those intervals called steps and half-steps belonging to the scale in its natural progression, there are also other intervals occasioned by skipping; as Seconds, Thirds, Fourths, Fifths, Sixths, Sevenths and Octaves.
$\oint$ LXXIV. Intervals are always reckoned from the lower tone upwards, unless otherwise expressed.

## DIATONIC INTERVALS.

Note.-Diatonic, because they are produced by skips in the diatonic scale.
$\oint$ LXXV. Two tones being the same pitch, are called Unison.
$\$$ LXXVI. When the voice proceeds from any tone to that on the next degree of the staff, the interval is called a Seconn; as from 1 to 2,2 to $3, \&_{6}$.
$\oint$ LXXVII. When the voice skips over one degree, the interval is called a Third; as from 1 to 3,2 to $4, \& c$.
§ LXXVIII. When the voice skips over two degrees, the interval is called a Fourth; as from 1 to 4,2 to $5, \& c$.
§ LXXIX. When the voice skips over three degrees, the interval is called a Fifth; as from 1 to 5,2 to $6, \& c$.

- § LXXX. When the voice skips over four degrees, the interval is called a Sixiti, as from 1 to 6,2 to 7, \&c.
§ LXXXI. When the voice skips over five degrees, the interval is called a Seventh; as from 1 to 7,2 to 8, \&c.
$\oint$ LXXXII. When the voice skips over six degrees, the interval is called an Octave; as from 1 to 8,2 to $9, \& c$.


## QUESTIONS.

Wheo two tones are both the same pitch, what are they called? Ans, Unison.-Wheo we proceed from any tone to that which is represented on the next degree of the staff, what is the interval called? Ans. Second.-When we skip over one degree of the staff, what is the interval called ? Ans. Third. When we skip two degrees ? Fourth. When we skip three degrees? Fifth. When we skip four degrees? Sixth. When we skip five degrees? Seventh. When we skip six degrees? Eighth, or Octave.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.
These exercises may be sung by two divisions; the first division singing the large, and the second the small notes.



FOURTHS.



ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.


 *ッ.....
41)
 42 月. $^{4}$

## CHAPTER XIV.

## MAJOR AND MINOR INTERVALS.

§ LXXXIII. Seconds.

1. A second consisting of a half-step, is a minor second.
2. A second consisting of a step, is a major second.
§ LXXXIV. Thirds.
3. A third consisting of a step and a half-step, is minor.
4. A third consisting of two steps, is major.
§ LXXXV. Fourths.
5. A fourth consisting of two steps and one half-step, is a perfect fourth.
6. A fourth consisting of three steps, is a sharp fourth.
§ LXXXVI. Fifths.
7. A fifth consisting of two steps and two half-steps, is a flat fiftr.
8. A fifth consisting of three steps and a half-step, is a perfect fifti.
§ LXXXVII. Sixths.
9. A sixth consisting of three steps and two half-steps, is minor.
10. A sixth consisting of four steps and a half-step, is major.
§ LXXXVIII. Sevenths.
11. A seventh consisting of four steps and two half-steps, is a flat seventif.
12. A seventh consisting of five steps and one half-step, is a sharp seventh.
§ LXXXIX. Octave. An octave consists of five steps and two half-steps.

## QUESTIONS.

If a second consists of a half-step, what is it called? Ans. Minor Second.-If a second consists of a step, what is it called? Major Second.-If a third consists of a step and a half-step, what is it called ?-If a third consists of two steps, what is it called?-lf a fourth consists of two steps and one half-step, what is it called?-If a fourth consists of three steps, what is it called ?-If a Gfth consists of two steps and two half-steps, what is it cailed?-If a fifth consists of three steps and one half-step, what is it called ?-If a sixth consists of three steps and two lalf-steps, what is it called?-If a sixth consists of four steps and one half-step, what is it called? If a seventh consists of four steps and two half-steps, what is it called? -If a seventh consists of five sleps and one half step, what is it called? -If an octave consists of five steps and two half-steps, what is it called ?
(3)

## CHAPTER XV.

## RHYTHMICS. COMPOUND FORMS OF MEASURE.

§ XC. When two or more notes come to each part of a measure, they may be considered as constituting the primitive form of the measure, and be taken as the standard by which to determine the length of longer notes. Such forms with their derivatives are called Compound Forms of Measure.

## EXAMPLES.



18
elements of vocalmusic.

$\qquad$

Rxin PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

$440^{2}$

 3x+90 popernoll
 2 $0.10 \cdot 1$


(9)


## CHAPTER XVI.

RHYTHMIC CLASSIFICATION. FOUR NOTES TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. COMPOUND FORMS.
§ XCII. (See § XC.)
EXAMPLE.



## CHAPTER XVII.

## DYNAMIC TONES.

§ XCIII. Organ Tone. A tone which is commenced, continned and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an organ tone. ( $=$ )
§ XCIV. Crescendo. A tone commencing soft and gradually increasing to loud, is called crescendo. (Cres. or - )
$\oint$ XCV. Diminuendo. A tone commencing loud and gradually diminishing to soft, is called diminuendo. (Dim. or $\Longrightarrow$ )
§ XCVI. Swell. An union of the crescendo and diminuendo, produces the swelling tone, or swell. ( $\longrightarrow$ )

Note.-Sing the scale very slow, (ah,) applying the swell.
$\oint$ XCVII. Pressure Tone. A very sudden crescendo, or swell, is called a pressure tone. ( $<$ or $>$ )

## PRACTICAL EXERCISE.


§ XCVIII. Explosive Tone. A tone which is struck suddenly, with great force, and instantly diminished, is called an explosive tone; also forzando, or sforzando. (> or sf. $f x$.)

## PRACTICAL EXERCISE.


§ XCIX. The proper application of dynamics constitutes the form of musical expression.

## QUESTIONS.

When a tone is begun, continued, and ended, with an equal degree of power, what is it ealled ?When a tone is begun soft, and gradually increased to loud, what is it called? When a tone is begun loud, and gradually diminished to soft, what is it called? -When the crescendo is united to the diminuendo, what is it called?-What is a very sudden cressendo called?-What is a very sudden diminish called?

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE

$\oint C$. When $\mathbf{C}$ is taken as one, as it has always been hitherto, the scale is said to be in its natural position; but either of the other letters may be taken as one, in which case the scale is said to be transposed.
$\oint$ CI. The letter which is taken for one is called the кey. Thus, if the scale be in its natural position, it is said to be in the key of $C$; if $G$ be taken as one, the scale is in the key of G, \&c. By the key of C, is meant that C is one of the scale, or that the scale is based on $C$; by the key of $G$ is meant that $G$ is one of the scale, \&c.
$\oint$ CII. In transposing the scale the proper order of the intervals (steps and hall-steps) must be preserved. Thus, the interval must always be a step from one to two, and from two to three, a half-step from three to four, a step from four to five, from five to six, and from six to seven, and a half-step from seven to eight.
§ CIII. The interval from one letter to another is always the same, and cannot be changed; thus it is always a stcp from $\mathbf{C}$ to D , and from D to E , a half-step from $\mathbf{E}$ to $\mathbf{F}$, a step from $\mathbf{F}$ to $\mathbf{G}$, from $\mathbf{G}$ to $\mathbf{A}$, and from $\mathbf{A}$ to $\mathbf{B}$, and a half-stop from B to C. In the transposition of the scale, therefore, it becomes necessary to introduce intermediate tones, (sharped or flatted letters,) so as to preserve the proper order of the intervals.
§ CIV. First transposition by the sharp fourth; from $\mathbf{C}$ to $\mathbf{G}$, a filth higher, or a fourth lower.

## EXAMPLE.

 Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Da
§ CV. Signature. To preserve the proper order of intervals from six to seven, and from seven to eight, in the above transposition of the scale, it is necessary to introduce $\mathrm{F} \#$, or to take $\mathrm{F} \#$ as seven. The sharp is placed immediately after the clef, and is called the signature (sign) of the key; thus the signature of the key of $G$ is $\mathbf{F \#}$. The signature of the key of C is said to be natural.
§ CVI. The following illustration of the transposition of the scale may serve to make the subject plainer to beginners:


On the upper staff is written the scale in the key of C. The distances of the notes one from another represent the different intervals, as steps and half steps.
On the lower staff $G$ is brought down as one, $A$ as $t w o, B$ as three, $C$ as four, $D$ as five, $\mathcal{E}$ as six; because the interval from $E$ to $F$ is but a half step, and of course that $F \neq f$ must be taken ; thus the interval of a step from six to seven is preserved. The interval from F抹 to $G$ being a balf-step, $G$ is brought down as eight, and the scale is complete in the key of G.

Note.-Let not the teacher be satisfied with any illustration of the subject, addressed necessarily to the eye; hut let him give examples, vocal or instrumental, until the subject is made plain, and the transpasition of the scale is practically understood.

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES.





In three parts.


## QUESTIONS.

When is the scale said to be in the key of C?-Why is the scale sald to be in the key of $C$, when $C$ is taken as one? -Suppose $G$ be taken as one, in what key would the scale be then ?What is meant by the key of C? D? E? F? \&c.-When any other letter than C is taken as one, what is said of the scale?-In what key is the scale, when in its natural position 3 -In transposing the scale, what must we le careful to preserve nnaltered? - What must the interval always
be, from one to two? Two to three, \&uc.-What is the interval, always, from C to D? D to E? be, from one to two? Two to three, \&c.-What is the interval, always, from $C$ to $D$ ? $D$ to $E$ ? \&c.-How can the order of the intervals he preserved in transposing the scale? What is the first transposition of the scale usually made? How much higher is $G$, than $C$ ?-How much lower is G, than C?-What is the signature to the key of $G$ ? - What is the signature to the key of C? ? Why is $F$ 汼 introduced in the key of $G$ ? - What letter has the key of $G$, that the key of $C$ has not ?What letter has the key of $C$, that the key of $G$ has not? - How many letters have the keys of $C$ and $G$ in common?-What letter is one, in the key of $C$ ?. What tone is $C$, in the key of $G$ ?What letter is two, in the key of $C$ ?-What tone is $D$, in the key of $G$ ?-(Similar questions on the other letters and tooes.)
$\underline{\square}$
Although the Minor Scale bas not yet been explained, the chass may be exercised in minor they will be them regard the lesson as beginning and ending with six. by singing such lessons

## ELEMENTSOF VOCAL MUSIC.

§ CVII. Secona transposition by the sharp fourth; from $G$ to $D$, a fifth higher, or a fourth lower.

## EXAMPLE

 PRACTICAL EXERCISES.


## QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed from $G$ a fifth higher, to what letter will it go ?-In order to transpose the scale a fifth, what must be done?-What is the fourth in the key of $G$ ?-What sharped letter must be introduced, then, in transposing from $G$ to $D$ ?-What is the signature to the key of D ? What letters are sharped? Why !-How much higher is the key of G, than the key of C?-How much higher is the key of D, than the key of $G$ ?-What letter is six, in the key of C? What tone is A, in the key of G?-What tone is A, in the key of D?-[Notre. Similar questions should be asked of other letters and tones.]-What tone has the key of $G$, that the key of $D$ has not ?What tone has the key of $D$, that the key of $G$ has not ?-How many letters have the keys of $G$ and $D$ in common ?-How many letters have the keys of $C$ and $D$ in common?
§ CVIII. Third transposition by the sharp fourth; from D to A, a fifth higher, or a fourth lower.
EXAMPLE.


PRACTICAL EXERCISES.
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QUESTIONS.
If the scale be transposed from $D$ a filth, to what letter will it go ?-In order to transpose the scale a fifth higher, what must be done?-What is four in the key of $\mathbf{D}$ ?-What sharped letter then, must be introduced, in transposing from D to A?-What is the sugnature to the key of A ? What letters are sharped ?-How much bigher is the key of A, than D ?-How much higher is the key of D, than G?-How much higher is the key of $G$, than $C$ ?-Wliat tone is $D$, in the key of C ?-What tonc is D , in the key of D ?- What tone is D , in the key of A ? - What tone has the key of $A$, that $D$ has not ?-What letter has the key of $D$, that $A$ has not ?-How many letters have the kevs of $A$ and $D$ in common?

## ELEMENTSOF VOCALMUSIC．

§ CIX．Fourth transposition by the sharp fourth；from $A$ to $E$ ，a fifth higher，or a fourth lower．


## PRACTICAL EXERCISES．



## QUESTIONS．

If the scale be transposed a fifth from $A$ ，to what letter will it go ？－In order to transpose the scale a fifth，what must be done？－What is four in the key of A？What sharped letter，then， must be introduced，in transposing from A to E？What is the signature to the key of E ？－What letters are sharped？Why？－How much higher is the key of E，than the key of A ？－Other questions may be asked，similar to those under the first，second，and third transpositions．
 and A 半．（Same as Cb．）
 A \＃and E\＃，（Same as Cb－）
y CXII．Seventh transposition by the sharp fourth．Key of C抹．Seven sharps：F抹，C汼，G抹，

f CXLII．Eighth transposition by the sharp fourth．Key of G\＃．Eight sharps：F抹，C \＃，G才，

 called a DOUBLE SHARP．

## QUESTIONS

What key is a fifth higher than E？－What is the signature to the key of B ？－What sharped letters are there in the key of B ？－What key is a fifth higher than B ？－What is the signature to
 than F\＃？What is the signature to the key of C井？－What sharped letters are there in the key of Ci\＃？－What key is a fifth higher than C \＃f？What is the signature to the key of Gy？－What sharped letters are there in the key of $\mathbf{G}=$ ？——When a sharp is placed before $F=$ ，what is it called？
§ CXV．The scale may be still further transposed by double sharps，but it is unnecessary，inasmucli as the same variety can be more easily obtained by transpositions by flats．The keys beyond E are seldon used．
§ CXVI．It will be observed that，in each of the foregoing transpositions， the scale has been removed a fifih，（or a fourth downwards，）and that at each transposition a new intermediate tone，（sharp four，）has been found necessary． Hence the following Rule ：The sharp fourth transposes the scale a fifth．
§ CXVII．First transposition by the flat seventh；from $\mathbf{C}$ to F ，a fourth higher，or a fifth lower．

§ CXVIII．Signature．To preserve the proper order of intervals from thrce to four，and from four to five，in the above transposition of the scale，it is necessary to introduce Bb for four．The flat is placed immediately after the clef，and is called the Signature；thus the signature to the key of $F$ is $\mathbf{B b}$ ． Note．－The teacher may here introduce a similar illustration to that at $₫ 106$ ．

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES．



## ELEMENTSOF VOCAL MUSIC.



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How much higher than $C$ is $F$ ?-What is the signature to the key of $F$ ?-Why is $B b$ necessary in the key of $F$ ? - What letter has the key of $F$, that $C$ has not ? What letter has the key of $C$, that $F$ has not ?-How many letters have the keys of $F$ and $C$ in common? -What letter is one, in the key of C ? What tone is C, in the key of F ?-In transposing the scale from C to F, what the relation of Bb to C? Ans. b7th. What does the flat seventh in C become in the key of F? What is the effect of introducing the flat seventh? What must he done in order to transpose the cale a fourth?
§ CXIX. Second transposition by the flat seventh; from $F$ to $\mathbf{B} b$, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

EXAMPLE.


PRACTICAL EXERCISES.


P $p$ Cres.


## QUESTIONS

If the scale be transposed from $F$ a fourth, what will be the key? - In order to transpose the scale a fourth, what must he done? What is flat seven in the key of $F$ ?-What flatted letter must be introduced, in transposing from F to B b ? What does E become, in the new key of B b? What is the signature to the key of $\mathrm{B} b$ ? - What letters are flatted? Why ? How much higher is $\mathrm{B} b$, than $F$ ? -How much higher is $F$, than $C$ ? What letter has the key of $B b$, that does not belong to the key of F ? What letter has the key of F, that does not helong to the key of Bb ?
§ CXX. Third transposition by the flat seventh; from Bb to Eb, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

## EXAMPLE.



PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

(4)


QUESTIONS.
If the scale be transposed from $\mathrm{B} b$ a fourth, what will be the key ?-In order to transpose the scale a fourth, what must be done? -What is flat seven in the key of $B 6$ ? What new flat do we obtain, then, in transposing from $B b$ to $E$ ?-What does the flat seventh become in the new key ?What is the signature of Eb ? What letters are flatted ?- How much higher is Eb than B b ? \&c.

## ELEMENTSOF VOCAL MUSIC.

§ CXXI. Fourth transposition by the flat seventh; from Eb to $A b$, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

## EXAMPLE.



## PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



In three parts.
J. C. Scäßlich.


QUESTIONS.
If the scale be transposed a fourth from $\mathbf{E} b$, what will be the key? What is the signatnre to the key of A $b$ ? - What flatted letters are used ? -How does the flat seventh transpose the scale? How much higher is $A b$ than Eb?
CXXII. Fifth transposition by the flat seventh. Key of $\mathbf{D} b$. Five flats: $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{E} \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{D} \mathbf{b}$
and b . (Same as C b .) and Gb. (Same as C找.)
$\mathbf{G}_{\mathrm{g}}$ CXXIII. Sixth transposition by the flat seventh. Key of $\mathbf{G} b$. Six flats: $\mathbf{B b}, \mathbf{E} b, \mathbf{A} b, \mathbf{D} b$, Gb and Cb . (Same as F姓.)
$\delta_{6}$ CXXIV. Seventh transposition by the flat seveath. Key of $C_{b}$. Seven flats: Bb, Eb, Ab $\mathrm{D} \dot{\mathrm{b}}, \mathrm{Gb}, \mathrm{C} b$ and Fb . (Same as B.)
© CXXV. Eighth transposition by the flat seventh. Key of $F b$. Eight flats : $B b, E b, A b$, $\mathrm{D} b, \mathrm{~Gb}, \mathrm{C}_{b}, \mathrm{~F} b$ and Bbb .
© CXXV1. In the last transposition, from Cb to Fb , a new character is introduced on $\mathrm{B} b$, called a double flat.

## QUESTIONS.

What key is a fonrth from $A b$ ?-What is the signature to $D b$ ? What flatted letters are used ?What key is a fourth from $D$ ?- What is the signature to the key of $G b$ ? What flatted letters are used?-What key is a fourth from Gb?-What is the signature to the key of Cb? What flatted letters are used ?-What key is a fourth from Cb? What is the signature to the key of Fb? What flatted letters are used?-When a flat is placed before $\mathrm{B} b$, what is it called?
§ CXXVII. The scale may be still further transposed by double flats, but it is innecessary, inasmuch as the same variety can be more easily obtained by transposition by sharps. The keys beyond $A b$ are seldom used.
§ CXXVIII. It will be observed that in each of the foregoing transpositions by flats, the scale has been removed a fourth, (or fifth downwards,) and that at each transposition a new intermediate tone ( 67 ) has been found necessary. Hence the following Rule: The flat seventh transposes the scale a fourth.

## CHAPTER XIX.

## MINOR SCALE.

§ CXX1X. In addition to the diatonic major scale, as at Chapter IV, there is another scale differing from the major with respect to its intervals, called the minor scale.
Note.-The word mode is often used in conaection with major and minor; as, major mode and minor mode.
$\S$ CXXX. There are two forms in which the minor scale is used:
§ CXXXI. First : In the first form of the minor scale the intervals are, between one and two, a step, two and three a half-step, three and four a step, four and five a step, five and six a half-step, six and seven a step and a half-step seven and eight a half-step.

EXAMPLE.

$\oint$ CXXXII. In the second form of the minor scale the intervals ascending are, between one and two a step, two and three a half-step, three and four a step, four and five a step, five and six a step, six and seven a step, seven and eight a half-step; and in descending, between eight and seven a step, seven and six a step, six and five a half-step, five and four a step, four and three a step, three and two a half-step, two and one a step.

## EXAMPLE.

| O: |  |  |  |  | \% |  |  |  |  | He |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\overline{0}$ |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| A | B | C | D | E | F\# | G\# | A | A | G | F | E | D | C | B | A |
| La | Si | Do | Re | Mi | $F i$ | Si | L. 2 | La | Sol | Fa | Mi | Re |  | Si | La |

$\$$ CXXXIII. The minor scale in its natural position commences with $A$, or A is taken as one.
§ CXXXIV. When the major and minor scales have the same signature, they are said to be related. Thus the key of C major is the relative major to A minor ; and the key of A minor is the relative minor to $\mathbf{C}$ major.
§ CXXXV. The relative minor to any major key is found a sixth above it, or is based upon its sixth; and the relative major to any minor key is found a third above it, or is based upon its third.
§ CXXXVI. The letters and syllables correspond in the major and its relative minor. Thus the syllable $\boldsymbol{D}_{\boldsymbol{o}}$ is applied to C in both cases, although it is one in the major and three in the minor scale, \&c.
: Note.-Minor exercises have been given, in the chapter on the transposition of the scale.

## QUESTIONS

What other scale is there beside the major?-In what respect does the minor scale differ from the major?-In how many forms is the minor scale used?-In the first form of the minor scale what is the interval between one and two? Two and three? \&e.-In the second form of the minor scale, ascending, what is the interval between one and two? Two and three? \&c.-In the second form of the minor scale, descending, what is the interval between eight and seven? Seven and six ? \&e.-What letter is one, in the minor scale in its natural position? - In the first form of the minor scale what sharped letter is used? Why? Ans. So as to make the intervals correspond to the received form of the scale.-In the second form of the minor scale how many sharped letters are used in ascending? What are they? Why? Ans. So as to make the intervals correspond to the received form of the scale.-In the second form do the ascending and descending scales differ, or are they alike?-In what consists the difference? Ans. In the order of the intervals.-When are the major and minor scales said to be related?-How much higher than a major scale is its relative minor?-How much lower than a major scale is its relative minor?-W hat tone of the major scale is one in the relative minor?-How much higher than a minor scale is its relative major? How much lower?-What is the relative minor to C major ?- What is the relative major to A minor? - In $C$ major what tone is $C ?-\ln A$ minor what tone is $C$ ? - $n \mathrm{C}$ (major what tone is A? \&c. \&c.-What syllable is applied to one in the minor scale?-What tone is La in the major scale? \&c. \&c.-What is the signature to the key of $G$ major? What is the relative minor to $G$ major?-What is the signature to E minor?-Many similar questions will oceur to the mind of the teacher.

## CHAPTER XX.

## modulation.

§ CXXXVII. When iṇ a piece of music the scale is transposed, such change is called modulation.
§ CXXXVIII. The particular tone by which the change is effected, is called the tone of modulation, or note of modulation.
§ CXXXIX. When a modulation occurs, the melodic relations of the tones are immediately changed, and it is necessary for the singer to understand and feel this change, and to be governed by it.
§ CXL. If possible, the change should be made in the mind of the performer before the note of modulation occurs, as this will enable him to get the true pitch of that note.
§ CXLI. In such changes as usually occur in psalmody, extending only to one or two measures, it is not necessary to adopt the syllables to the new key,

ELEMENTS OF VOCALMUSIC.
but merely to apply the usual syllable appropriated to the note of modulation, as $F i$ for sharp four, \&c.; but where the change is continued for sometime, the solmization of the new key should be adopted.
§ CXLII. The most common modulations are, Ist. from one to five, or from any key to that which is based upon its fifth; 2d. from one to four, or from any key to that which is based upon its fourth. These changes occur in almost every piece of music. See transposition of the scale by $\# 4$ and by b7.
§ CXLIII. First modulation. From one to five. This change is produced by introducing sharp four, which (sharp four) becomes seven in the new key. Sharp four is therefore the tone of modulation between any key and its fifth.
§ CXLIV. Second modulation. From one to four. This change is produced by introducing flat seven, which (flat seven) becomes four in the new key. Flat seven is therefore the tone of modulation between any key and its fourth.

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

Note.-The figures over the notes show the proper places for making the changes.
To the fifth and back.


## CHAPTER XXI.

PASSING NOTES, SHAKE, TURN, LEGATO AND STACCATO, AND miscellaneous characters.
Note.-The contents of this chapter may be introduced at any convenient time during the course.
§ CXLV. Passing Notes. Oruamental or grace notes are often introduced into a melody that do not essentially belong to it ; they are commonly written in smaller characters, and are called passing notes.
§ CXLVI. Appoggiature. When a passing note precedes an essential note, it is called an appoggiature. The appoggiature occurs on the accented part of the measure.

## EXAMPLES.


§ CXLVII. After Note. When a passing note follows an essential note, it is called an after note. The after note occurs on the unaccented part of a measure.

## EXAMPLES.



## ELEMENTSOF VOCAL MUSIC.

§ CXLVIII. Shake. The shake (ir) consists of a rapid alternation of two sounds, as in the following example. It has no place in common psalmody, but should be much cultivated by those who would acquire smoothness and flexibility of voice.

EXAMPLE.

§ CXLIX. Turn. The turn ( $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ ) consists of a principal sound, with the sounds next above and below it. It should be performed with care and neatness, but not too quick.

## EXAMPLES.


§ CL. Legato. When a passage is performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner, it is said to be legato. ( $\overbrace{}$ )

## EXAMPLE.


§ CLI. Staccato. When a passage is performed in a pointed, distinct and articulate manner, it is said to be staccato. (11'1)

## EXAMPLE.

Sung.

§ CLII. Tie. A character called a tie is used to show how many notes are to be sung to one syllable. It is also used to denote the legato style. ( $\frown)$
§ CLIII. Pause. When a note or rest is to be prolonged beyond its usual time, a character ( $)$ ) called a pause is placed over or under it.
§ CLIV. Double Bar. A double bar (罗) shows the end of a strain of the music, or of a line of the poetry.
$\$$ CLV. Brace. A brace is used to connect the staves on which the different parts are written.
§ CLVI. Direct. The direct ( $w$ ) is sometimes used at the end of a staff to show on what degree the first note of the following staff is placed.

## CHAPTER XXII.

## EXPRESSION OF WORDS, AND MISCELLANEOUS DIRECTIONS.

§ CLVII. Tonic Sounds. The tonic (vowel) sounds only should be sustained in singing. It is on these alone that the voice should dwell. They should be delivered with accuracy, and carefully prolonged, without being changed. To insure this, the organs of sound should be immovably fixed from the beginning to the end of a tone; not the least change should be allowed in the position of the lips, teeth, tongue or throat; nor indeed of the head or body.

It is a very common fault for singers to change the tonic sounds, and dwell not on the radical, but on the vanish or closing sound : thus $a$ becomes $e ; 0$, oa; \&c. In the word "great" for example, instead of dwelling steadily upon the tonic sound $a$, the singer changes it to $e$, and that h should be grea .....t, becomes grea -. e..... t; so also in the syllable applied to Two-let it be Ra ...- e, and not Ra - e .-. .
§ CLVIII. Consonants. Articulation is essentially dependant on the consonants. These should, therefore, receive very particular attention, and be delivered quickly, smartly, forcibly, distinctly, and with the greatest precision. The neglect of a careful utterance of the consonants, is often a principal cause of indistinctness in singing.
§ CLIX. Accent. Accent is as important in singing as in speaking. It the poetry be regular in its construction, and is properly adapted to the music
the accentuation of the two will correspond. If otherwise, that of the former must, in general, be attended to, and the musical accent made to conform to it.
§ CLX. Pause. Pauses, both grammatical and rhetorical, are also essential to good siuging. In general, when necessary, they must be obtained, not by a pause in the time, as is the case in the use of the character called a pause ( $\circ$ ), but by shortening the preceding note; as in the following example, viz:

§ CLXI. Emphasis. Emphatic words* should be given with greater or less power, (often with $s f$. ,) without reference to rhythmic accent. In common psalmody its application is difficult, from the frequent want of a proper adaptation of the poetry to the music, or rhythmic appropriateness of one to the other. The effect of emphasis may often be increased by a momentary pause. (See §CLX.)
§ CLXII. Opening of the mouth. The mouth should in general be so far opened as to admit the end of the fore finger freely between the teeth. It is very common for singers not to open their mouths sufficiently wide to give a free and full passage to the sound.
§ CLXIII. Taking Breata. (1) In taking breath make as little noise as possible.
(2) Let it be done quickly, and without any change in the position of the mouth.
(3) Never breathe between the different syllables of the same word.
(4) When several notes come together, to one syllable, do not breathe between them, except in long running passages, or divisions where it cannot be aroided.
(5) Words which are intimately connected in sense, as the article and its noun, or the preposition and its noun, should not be separated by taking hreath.
(6) The practise of breathing at a particular part of the measure, or of rhythmical breathing, should be avoided.

[^1](7) Take breath no more frequently than is necessary.
(8) Exercises on the explosive tone ( $f z$ ) will assist in acquiring the art of taking breath.
§ CLXIV. Quality of tone. The most essential qualities of a good tone are purity, fullness, firmness and certainty.
(1) A tone is pure, or clear, when no extraneaus sound mixes with it; imPURE, when something like a hissing, screaming, or huskiness is heard. Impurity is often produced by an improper position of the mouth.
(2) A tone is full, when it is delivered in a free and unconstrained use of the appropriate organs of sound. A tone is faint when it is produced by a careless or negligent use of the organs.
(3 and 4) $\AA$ tone is firm and certain, which, being correctly given, is held steadily, without change : and which seems to be perfectly under the control of the performer. Hence the following are faults, viz :
(1) Striking below the proper sound and sliding up to it, as from fine to eight, \&c.
(2) A wavering, or trembling of the voice.
(3) A change just at the close of the tone, produced by a careless relaxation of the organs, which should always be held firm and immovable in their proper position until the sound ceases.
§ CLXV. To correct faults. Whenever the teacher discovers a fault, let him first imitate it himself, and afterwards give the true style of performance; then let him require the pupil to imitate both the bad and the good example. It is not sufficient for the teacher to say that a certain fault exists, he must actually point it out, or exhibit it by his own performance, and this over and over again, until the pupil obtains a clear perception of it, and knows both how to produce it, and how to avoid it.
§ CLXVI. In all vocal performance attend to the spirit of the words. Enter into those emotions which are expressed by the poetry. Avoid a dull, heavy, unmeaning, unfeeling, automaton-like style of performance, and cultivate that which comes from the heart, which has some soul, some meaning, and which is appropriate to the words and music. The composer does but furnish the mere skeleton, and it depends upon the performer to say whether that inanimate form shall live, and breathe, and move so as to take deep hold of the affections and control the feelings of others, thus producing the effects for which music is designed, and for which it is so admirably adapted.

## REMARKS ON SOME OF THE LEADING FEATURES OF THIS WORK.

1. DIRECTORY TERMS, AND DYNAMIC MARKS. - Directory Terms, indicating the style of performance, sometimes in English, and sometimes in the usual technicals, and Dynamic Marks, both degrees and tones, have been applied with reference to the music, when taken in connection with the particular words here adapted to it. When a tune is applied to other words, it may be desirable to deviate from these directions; sometimes, indeed, so far as to substitute the Forte for the Piano, or the bold and vigorous for the gentle and subdued. But, in general, when other words are adapted, if they are appropriate, or if there is a congruity between the words and the music, the terms affixed will still indicate the proper style. But, in all cases, suit the music to the words, and the words to the music, and let the style of performance be adapted to both, being careful " never to o'crstcp the modesty of nature."
2. BREATHING-PLACES. - Some rules for taking breath will be found at page 30. Breath should be taken when it may be done so as least to interrupt the sense either of the poetry or the music. In conformity with this principle, the breathing-places have been marked. In general, the places marked will be found to be the best and only places where it will be desirable to breathe; but cases will occur, on the one hand, where breathing at the places marked will not be needed, and, on the other, where the necessity for breath will be felt in places not so marked. The following are a few examples where a deviation from some of the common rules has been permitted: -

Austinburg, page 38. A breathing-place is marked after the word "humble," in the last line, because breathing becomes necessary the second time in singing the line. So, also, it may be necessary to take breath in the tune Barlow, page 38, after the word "Immanuel's." See, also, Fabius, page 39, where a breath-
ing-place is marked after the word "evening," in the last line. It is hoped that the marking of the breathing-places will call the attention of singers to this subject, which is one of no small importance. It is to vocal execution what bowing is to a stringed instrument. All the grammatical pauses, of course, admit of taking breath.
3. COMPASS OF VOICE. - The different parts are kept within the compass of the class of voices for which they are designed. It is a common fault in books of church music, that the parts are too high; so high, that they can only be sung by voices of extraordinary compass, or by voices considerably cultivated. Composers of secular music usually write for professional singers; and hence we find the soprano carried up to $G$ or $A$, and the other parts proportionably high. Their example has been followed by compilers of church music; and hence the parts in some books are quite beyond the reach of ordinary voices. But, in music intended for church choirs, without much accompaniment, or for congregational use, the treble should seldom go above D or E, and should not dwell for any considerable time on notes so high as these. Even if there are singers who can reach the high tones without a scream, it will be observed that there can be but little blending of the parts when these high tones are sung; they stand out by themselves, seeming to have but little sympathy with the other parts. In concert music the case is different; for, where there are full orchestral accompaniments, they obviate this difficulty, and blending becomes easy, since they bind together the high and the low.
4. VARIETIES OF MEASURE. - It will be observed that there has been but one variety of time used; or, in other words, a system has been adopted, in relation to the use of notes, by which a quarter-note always fills one

## REMARKSON

part of the measure, or receives one beat. This, although it makes no difference to the ear, presents uniformity, and is pleasing to the eye. It will also render the introduction of the varieties of measure in singing-schools (Elements, chàp. vi.) - a subject which is somewhat difficult to be understood by the learner-unnecessary. Nor will those who have practised in this way find any difficulty with other varieties of measure, as they may afterwards meet with them in other works. To the Messrs. Bird, of Watertown, Mass., the editors would express their gratitude for suggesting this improvement; though their attention had often been drawn to the importance of uniformity, from the fact that almost all the German choral books follow the plan of one variety of measure only, some adopting halves as the standard, and others quarters.
5. VARIETY OF STYLE. - The variety of style is much greater than in former books. This remark is particularly applicable to Melody, Rhythm, Harmony, Cadences, and the Minor Scale.

Melody. - When we consider that there are but about twenty or twenty-five tones, out of which the forms of vocal melody must all arise; that the parts, when taken separately, are each of them confined to a much narrower compass, or to a scale of not more than ten or twelve tones; and that out of these have been composed all the melodies that have hitherto been invented, - the probability of producing any thing strictly new seems almost hopeless. But the fact is, that, after all that genius and industry have done to draw out different melodic figures, an inexhaustible fountain still remains. More especially is this the case in the department of psalmody, which has received comparatively but little attention.

There are some who seem to suppose that a tune must always consist of a leading, striking, or taking melody or air in the treble, and that all the other parts are to be mere accompaniments. But, while it is fully admitted that there are many, and may be many more, excellent tunes of this character, (and there are many such in this book, it is also certain that this is but a single and somewhat contracted view of the subject of melody. By the term, in a more extended sense, we mean that pleasing effect which is produced by the combination and progression of the several parts, each apparently free, hut yet dependent, and always preserving unity, relation, and sympathy, in view of the leading thought, aim, or end, of the piece. It is true, indeed, that the leading thought is most frequently found in the upper part; but it often leaves this part, and appears elsewhere; or it may be so divided as not to be prominent in either part,
when taken separately, and yet be distinctly traced, when all are united and performed according to the design of the piece. Those who have been accustomed to listen attentively to instrumental music of a high order - say Beethoven's symphonies, or Haydn's or Mozart's quartets - will easily comprehend our meaning in the foregoing remarks on melody; and, in this view of the subject, which is certainly correct in relation to all part music, whether vocal or instrumental, much that is new will be found in the Psaltery.

Rhythm. - This is a field which, in psalmody, has been less thoroughly explored. Indeed, until within a few years, the rhythmic structure of psalm tunes has been very limited, as any one will see by an examination of old books. Dr. Watts felt the need of a greater variety, in this respect, when he said, "It were to be wished that we might not dwell so long upon every single note, and produce the syllables to such a tiresome extent, with a constant uniformity of time, which disgraces the music, and puts the congregation quite out of breath in singing five or six stanzas; whereas, if the method of singing were but reformed to a greater speed in pronunciation, we might often enjoy the pleasure of a longer psalm, with less expense of time and breath, and our psalmody would be more agreeable to that of the ancient churches, more intelligible to others, and more delightful to ourselves." * Dr. Watts undoubtedly here refers to the choral style, as in Old Hundred, which, while it is unequalled for sublimity, when a whole congregation are engaged in the singing of a psalm of lofty praise, is altogether unsuited to three quarters or seven eighths of the psalms and hymns contained in our common hymn-books. The Carmina Sacra, published in 1841, contains a greater rhythmic variety than any other collection of church music known to the editors; but the present work will be found to carry this principle still farther, and to contain many new rhythmic forms, in various metres; so that the variety of style, in this respect, from the plain choral, or from the Cantabile triple movement, to the Recitando, or measured chant, is much enlarged. It is certain that, in rhythmic forms, the Psaltery contains much that is new, and the variety is very great.
Harmony. - The harmony of the Psaltery will be found to be more natural, easy, dignified, and church-like, than previous books from the same source. In this respect, the old Italian and English masters have been the model. Palestrina, Leo, Purcell, Tallis, and others of the same class, are unrivalled in

[^2]
## LEADING FATURESOF THIS WORK.

the simplicity and sublimity of their church harmonies, and the highest ambition of the editors has been to follow the example of these illustrious composers. There is a loftiness, richness, and fulness, in the old harmonies, unknown to the exciting chromatic combinations of modern authors, the only effect of which is to awaken surprise and astonishment, or call forth admiration. Variety in harmony has been increased by the use of the chords of Two, Three, and Sux; chords which have been almost discarded by some modern writers, but which abound in the compositions of the old masters, and which are not only highly effective, but are truly ecclesiastical in association, certainly, if not in their very nature.

A number of tunes have been so harmonized as to admit of the transposition of the treble and the tenor. In the first English books of psalmody, the Canto Fermo, or plain song, was mostly given to the tenor; but modern musicians, following the more natural order of harmony, have given it most frequently to the treble, or upper part. But there seems to be no good reason why a part of our tunes should not be so harmonized as to admit of a change in the parts, or of an inversion of the chords, which, although it circumscribes the limits of the harmony, affords a pleasing variety in the singing of several successive stanzas to the same tune. It may not be out of place to observe here, that it is an error to use the terms air, melody, and treble, as synonymous. Air and melody may often be used in this way; but the air may lie in the tenor, or alto, or base, or it may be dispersed, as we have seen, through all parts. It may be well to remark, also, that the part which, for the time being, contains the leading melody, should be sung the loudest.

Cadences. - A greater variety will be found in the form of the cadences than usual in books of this kind, in the more frequent introduction of the plagal cadence, and in the use of the old church chord of 5-4, so soft, sweet, and gentle, which often appears instead of the harder and more cutting 6-4, a chord which Dr. Crotch has well observed "should be but sparingly used."

Minor Scale. - The frequent introduction of minor tunes and minor strains in major tunes, in this work, increases the variety, and adds many beautiful and
appropriate forms of expression to the musical vocabulary of religious emo tions. For many years past, minor tunes have been much neglected; so much so, indeed, that choirs may be found who not only do not like to sing, but who cannot sing, minor music. The mistaken notion has also prevailed, to some extent, that the minor scale is only appropriate to the expression of sorrow, and can only be used with propriety in circumstances of affliction and distress, as in psalms and hymns of the most mournful or penitential character. But this is certainly an error. There are but few hymns of worship, whether of prayer, meditation, or praise, that may not be well sung to a minor tune. If reverence, solemnity, and humility, become us in our acts of worship, we may, with great propriety, have recourse to the soft, gentle, and subduing qualities of the minor scale, in our songs of praise and adoration. It has been sometimes given, as a reason for the unfrequent use of the minor, that the tunes are all slow, heavy, and monotonous. This excuse cannot be made where the Psaltery is used, since it contains many minor tunes in different metres, and in the most pleasing and useful rhythmic forms.
6. WORDS. - Except in a few instances, the same words have not been repeated, or inserted in connection with different tunes. The whole hymn is frequently given. This offers great advantage in training a choir to the adaptation of the same tune to various stanzas, and in giving appropriate expression to different emotions in connection with the same music.
7. INTRODUCTORY ELEMENTS. - This part of the work, though not differing essentially from the Carmina Sacra, has been carefully re-written. The inconsistent use of some terms has been corrected, and the whole has been improved and rendered more interesting by new practical exercises, most of which are written in the form of rounds.
8. ANTHEMS, SET PLECES, AND CHANTS. - The anthems (which are almost all new) are mostly such as are suitable to various occasions of public worship. Several are well adapted to ordinations or dedications, and most of them are appropriate to the common service of the Sabbath.

EXPLANATIONOF MUSICALTERMS.

A; an Italian preposition, meaning to, in, by, at, sc.
Accelerando: accelerating the time, gradualiy faster ind faster.
Adario, or Adasio: slow.
Adagin Assai, or Mrolto; very slow.
Ad Libitum; at pleasure.
Affetroso; tender and affecting.
Agitato; with agitation.
Alln Capella; in church style.
Allegretto ; less quick than Allegro.
Allegro; quick
Aliegro Assai; very quick.
Ambile; in a entle ; quick, luut not too quick.
mateur; a a gentle and tender style.
Amen ; so be it ; proneunced, in sin of music.
Amoroso, or Con Aronore; affectionately, tenderly.
Audarte; gentle, distinct, and rather slow, yet connected. Andantino; somewhat quicker than Andante.
Animato, or Con Anima; with fervent, animated expressioo
Antiphone; music sung in alternate parts.
Ardito; witb ardor and spirit.
Arioso; in a light, airy, singing manner.
A tempo; in time.
Ben Narcato; in a pointed and well-marked maager.
Bis; twice.
Brillante; brilliant, gay ebining, sparkling.
Cadence ; closing strin ; also a fanciful, extemporancous embellishmeat, at the close of a sons.
Cadenza; same as the second use of Cadence. Sce Cadence.
Calando; softer and slower.
Cantabile; graceful singing style; a pleasing, flowing melody.
Caneo; the treble py or
; a company or band of singers; also that part of a church appro-
Chorist, or Cherister; a member of a choir of singers.
Col, or Cun ; with. Col Arco; with the bow.
Comodo, or Commodo: in an easy and uarestrained manner.
Con Affetto; with expression.
Con Dulcessa; with delicacy.
Con Dolore, or Con Duolo ; with mournful expression.
Conductor; one who superiatends a musical performance; same as
Con Energico; with ener
Con Espressione; with expression.
Con Fanco; with ardor, fire.
Con Grazia; with graco and elegance.
Con Smpeto; with force, energy.
Con Justo; with chaste exactness.
Con Mofo; with emotion.
spirit, animation
$D_{a}$; for, from, of.

Da Capo: from the beginming.
Decani; the priests, in contradistinction to the lay or ordinary cboristers.
Declamando; in the style of declamation
Deereseendo; diminishing, decreasing.
Devozione; devotional.
Dilfttante; a lover of the arts in general, or a lover of music.
Di Mollo; much or very.
Divato ; devotedly, devsutly
Dnlce; sof, sweet, tender, delicate.
Dolce; soft, sweet, tender, delicate. Sce Dolce.
Dulcemente, Dutcessa, or Dolcissimo. Sce
Dilcementp, Dilcessa, or Dolrissim.
Dileate, or Doloroso; mournful.
Duloroso ; in a plaintive, mournful style.
$E$; and.
Elegazte; elegance
Energico, or Con Encrgia; with energy.
Espressivo ; expressive.
Fine, Fin, or Finale ; the end.
Furzando, forzo, or $f$ z.; sudden increase of power. $<$; a composition which repeats or sustains, in its severa parts, throughout, the subject with which it commences, and which is often led off by some one of its parts.
Fugato; in the fugue style.
Fughetto $;$ a ehort fugue.
Giusto ; in just and steady time,
Grazioso; smoothly, gracefully.
Grave; a slow aad solemn movement.
Impressario ; the conductor of a coacert.
Lacrimando, or Lacrimoso ; mournfal, pathetic.
Lamentevole, Lamentando, Lamentabile; mournfully.
Larghissimo; extremely slow.
Larghetto; slow, bat not so slow as Largo.
Largo; slow.
Legato ; close, gliding, connected style
Lento, or Lentamente; slow.

## Ma; but.

Maestoso; majestic, majestically.
Maestro di Capella; chapel master, or conductor of church music.
Mincato; strong and marked style.
Mressa di Voce i moderate swell.
Moderato, or Moderatamente ; moderately, in moderate time. Molto ; much or very.
Molto Voce; with a fall voics.
Mordente; a beat, or transient shake.
Mosso ; emotion.
Mosso ; motion. Andante con Moto; quicker than Aodaote.

Orchestra; a company or band of instrumental performers; alsolbat part of a theatre occupied by the band.

Pastorale; applied to graceful movements in sextuple time
Perdendo, or Perdendosi; same as Lentando.
Piu; more. Piu Musso; with more motion, faster.
Pizzicato: snapping the violin string with the fingers.
Puco; a little. Poco Adagio; a little
Poco a Poco; by degrees ; gradually.
Poco a Poco; by degrees; graduatay.
Portamento ; the manuer of sustaining and conducting the voice from one sound to another.
Presto ; quick.
Prestissinio; very quick.
Rallentando, or Allentando, or Slentando; slower and softer by degrees. Recilando; a speaking manner of performance.
Recitante ; in the style of recitative.
Rinforzando, Rinf., or Rinforzo; suddenly increasing In power. $<$ Ritardando; slackening the time.
Semplice; chaste, simple.
Sempre; throughout, always, as Sempre Forte, loud throughout. Senza; without; as, Senza Organo, without the organ.
orzando, or Sforzato; with strong force or empbasis, rapidly dimin. ishing. $>$
Siciliana ; a movement of light, graceful character
Soave, Soavement ; sweet, sweetly. See Dolce.
Solfergio; a vocal exercise.
Sole ; for a single voice or instrument.
Sostcnuto; sustainen.
Sotto; under, below. Sotto Voce; with subdued voice.
Spiritoso, Con Spirito; with spirit aad aniuation.
Subito; quick.
Tace, or Tacet ; silent, or be silent.
Tardo; slow.
Tasto Solo; without chords.
Tempo; time. Tempo a piacere; tims nt pleasuc.
Tempn Giusto ; in exact time.
es Sostenuto.
T'utti; the whole, fill chorus.
Un; a ; as, Un Poco, a little.
Va ; go on ; ss, Va Crescendo, continue to increase.
Verse; same as Solo.
Vigoroso ; bold, enפrgetic.
Vivace; quick snd cheerful.
Virtuoso a proficient in art.
Vrtuoso i a proficient in art.
Voce di Petto; the chest voice.
Voce di Testa; the head voice.
Voce Sola; voics alone.
Volti Subito; turn over quickly.

## THE PSALTERY.

AZALIA. L. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines.


[^3]

## MALVERN. <br> L. M.

## MERCER. L. M.




FABIUS. I. NH.


IONIA. L. M.
From the German.


JENNER. L. M.




## PANOLA. L. M.



## RICHFORD. L. M.




VEVAY. L. M.

3. With ear-ly feet" I love t'ap-pear A-mong thy saints, and seek thy face; Oft have I seen'thy glo-ry there, And felt the pow'r' of sov'reign grace. 4. I'll lift my hands, I'll raise ny voice, While I have breath'to pray or praise; This work"shall make my heart re-joice, And bless'the rem-nant of my days. -


WESTFIELD.
L. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines.


MALONE.
L. M.


VESTAL.
L. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines. $\qquad$ From a Gregorian Chant.



CANFIELD. L. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines.


## HANSEN. L. M. Or 10's.



## THORNTON. L. M.

CH. F. RINK.



ATTICA.
L. M.

Rather slow. Gentle and smooth style.







ARCOLA. L. M.
In Choral style. Plalntive.
 1. Lord, thou hast search'd"and seen me thro', Thine eye commands with piercing view, My ris - ing and my rest-ing hours, My heart and flesh, with all their pow'rs.

 3. With-in thy cir-eling pow'r I stand, On ev' - ry side "I find thy hand: A-wake, a - sleep, at home, a-broad, $f$ am sur-round-ed still"with God. 4. A - mazing knowledge ! vast and great! What large extent! what loft - y height! My soul, with all the pow'rs I boast, Is in the boundless pros - peet lost. 5. Oh may these tho'ts' pos-sess my breast, Where'er I rove, where'er I rest; Nor let my weak-er pas-sions dar; Con-sent to sin, for God is there.
(7)

ALEPPO.

1. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines.


* This tune may be sung in notes of equal length, a little quicker than the common choral time.

MAYFIELD. L. M.
Treble and Tenor may be inverted.


OLD HUNDRED.
L. M. first arrangemient.*

Common Cory.
Anthor unlinownot


* For other arrangements of this tune, see page 76.
† The composition of this tume has often been ascribed to Luther; but there is no satisfactory evidence that it was written by him. It is probably of French origin.


## IOSCO.

L. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first tivo lines.

Melody by JOHN HUSS,

$$
\text { meiody wy martyr, } 1415 \text {. }
$$

In Choral style.
Treble and Tenor may be inverted.

1. So let our lips" and lives ex-press The ho - ly gos-pel we pro-fess; So let our works"and vir-tues shine, To prove the doc-trine " all di-vine.

2. Thus shall we best "pro-claim a - broad The hon - ors of our Sa-viour God: When his sal - va - tion reigns with-in, And grace subdues the pow'r of sin.







OGDENSBURGH.
L. M. 6 lines.

53



MANLIUS. L. M. (Double.)


Confirm the tidings as they roll, And spread the truth"from pole to pole.



ORFORD.
L. M. Or 6 lines, by repesting the first two lines.

From the 'Choir.'



THOMPSON.

1. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines. Verse.

Amanged from . W. K. KALLTWODA

## Rather slow, and with a gentle but fervont expression






3. My heart shall triumph" in my Lord, And bless his works, and bless his word: Thy works of grace,how bright they shine! How deep thy counsels, how di-vine!


PANAMA. L. M. or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines.


ASTORIA.
L. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines.

From an English Tune.

'ris God in - vites" the fall - en race; Mer-cy and Sin - ner, o - bey your Ma-ker's call; Return, ye
free sal-va-tion buy; Buy wine,and milk, and gospel grace, Buy wine, and milk, and gos-pel grace woa - ry wand'rers, home, And find his grace" is free to all, And find his grace"is free to all.

AERION.
L. M. (Double.)

2. Their hope and por-tion lie be-low; 'Tis all the hap-pi-ness they know; 'Tis all they seek, they take their sbares, And leave the rest' a - mong their heirs.
 (2)
4. This life's a dream, an empty show ; But that bright world to which I go, Hath joys sub-stan-tial" and sin - cere; Whenshall I wake, and find me there?
6. My flesh shall slumber in the ground, Till the last trumpet's joy - ful sound: Then burst the chains, with glad sur -prise, And in my Saviour's i - mage rise.



CANOGA.
L. M. Or $\sigma$ lines, by repeating the first two lines.


## SOLON. <br> L. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines.



## 62

NEWBURY.
L. M.


## NUNDA.

L. M. (Double.)






[^4]my sal - va-tion lives; The dark de-signs of hell are vain, While heav'nly peacemy Fa-ther gives.


AMES. L. M. Or 6 lines, by repating the first two lines.
Altered from 'Carmina Sacra.
Reritando.


|  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |
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 4-


## CANANDAIGUA. <br> L. M.




## KNOX. L. M. or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines.



1. To God the great, the ev - er blest, Let songs of hon-or be address'd; His mer-cy firm"for - ev - er stands; Give him the thanks'his love de-mands.



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FARMINGTON.
L. M.



STERLING.


Oh! come, loud anthems let us sing, Loud thanks to our " al-migh-ty King; For we our voi-ces high should raise, Whenour sal - va-tion's rock"we praise.



NASSAB.
L. M.


GENOA. L. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines. Or 8 's \& 6


1. He, who hath made his re-fuge God, Shall find ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ a most se-cure a - bode; Shall walk all day' be-neath his shade, And there, at night, shall rest his head.
2. Now may we say, Our God, thy pow'r Shall be our fortress, and our tow'r! We, that are form'd'of fee - ble dust, Make thine al - inighty arm"our trust.

3. Thrice hap-py man! thy Maker's care Shall keep thee"from the tempter's snare; God is thy life, his arms are spread, To sheld thee" with a health-ful shade.



Shout to Je - ho - vah" all the earth, With joy - ful-ness"the Lord serve ye: Be-fore his presence" come with mirth, And with"ex - ult - ing mel - o - dy.










 Savoy, or the Old 100 th.

## OLD HUNDRED. L. M. third arravgenent.

The original English copy as published in 1592.


PSALM IOO. STERNHOLD \& HOPKINS' VERSIFICATION. 1562.

Ah people"that on earth"do dwell, Sing to the Lord"with cheerful voice; Him serve with fear, his praise forth tell, Come ye before him"and rejoice.

The Lord ye know"/is God indeed, Without our aid"he did us make:
We are his flock, he doth us feed; And for his sheep" lhe doth us take.

0 enter then his gates ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ with praise Approach with joy"his courts unto:
Praise, laud, and bless his Name/always; For it is seemly"so to do.

1
For why? the Lord our God"is good His mercy" is for ever"sure,
His truth"at all times"firmly stond, And shall"from age to age ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ endure

## ASHLEY. L. M.



Iys - te-rious Godhead! Three in One! Be - fore thy throne ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ we sin-ners bend; - Grace, pardon, life, to us ex - tend
KEENE. L. M. or 6 lines, by repenting the first two liness.


3. Let end-less hon-ors" crown thy head; Let ev - ry age"thy praises spread; Let all the na-tions"know thy word, And ev'-ry tongue"con-fess thee, Lord.


MC'INTIRE. L. M.


2. Sea-sons and times 0-bey his voice; The morn and ev-'ning both re - joice To see the earth made soft with show'rs, La-den with fruit, and dress'din flow'rs.
3. The de-sert grows a fruit-ful field; A - bun-dant food the val-leys yield; The plains shall shout with cheerful voice, And neighb'ring hills re-peat their joys.
4. Thy works pronounce thy pow'r di-vine ; O'er ev' - ry field thy glo-ries shine; Thro' ev' - ry month thy gifis ap - pear: Great God, thy goodness crowns the year.

## TEMPLE. L. M.

CH. ZEUNER.


*The similarity betwoeen this tune and Winchester will be readily perceived. Although Winchester is ascribed to Dr. Crofl as its author in the English books of Psalmody, it is evident that he must have taken it from the same Choral from which Motier is derived. Like alt other old and popular Chorals, il appears in various forms and arrangements in diferent books.

## METHUEN.

L. M.

Ch. zeviner.


OBERLIN.
L. M. Or 6 fines, by repaesing the fist two lines.

Nrom a cantique, oy NEUKOMMI, B



ORONO. L. M.

'Till Christ" has all the nations blest, Which see the light, or feel the sun.
Lord,cleanse my sins,my soul re-new, Andmake thy word'my guide to heav'n.

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## HEBRON. L. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines.

L. MASON, 1830.


1. Thus far" the Lord has led me on; Thus far "his pow'r pro-longs my days; And ev' - ry evoning"shall make known Some fresh memo - rial " of his graee. 2. I lay my bo-dy down "to sleep; Peace is the pil-low" for my bead; While well-ap-point -ed an-gels keep Their watchful sta-tions"round my bed.


Inagentie, conneeted, and smooth style.


PERTH. L. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines.


FEDERAL STREET.* L. M. or 6 lines, by repeating the firat two lines.
н.к. ouven. 87



## PRESTON. L. M.

CH. ZEUNER.



RAY. L. M. or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines.
Whth reverence and solemnity.


RUE. L. M. (Peculiar.)



## RADNOR. L. M.

Amranged from a German Tnne.
Tn a smooth, connected style


AUBURN. C. M.


## CARDIFF. <br> C. M.

With solemnity and cheerfulness.



2. His love, what mortal tho't can reach! What mortal tongue display! Im - ag - i - na-tion's utmost stretch In won-der dies a - way, In won - - der dies a - way, 3. Dear Lord, while we a - dor-ing pay Our hum-ble thanks to thee, May ev-'ry heart"with rapture say, 'The Saviour died for me!' 'The Sa - - viour died for me!' 4. Oh may the sweet, the blissful theme, Fill ev - 'ry heart and tongue, Till strangers love'thy charming name, And join the sacred song, And join ... the sa - cred song.

## AURORA. C. M.



## DRYDEN.

C. M.

T/539 69
,

## -

-1-0-6 Qt
Oh praise the Lord"with one con-sent, And mag-ni-fy his name; Let all the ser-vants" of the Lord His worthy praise"proclaim, His worthy praise"proclaim.



Oh praise the Lord"with one con-sent, And mag-ni-fy his name; Let all the ser-vants" of the Lord His worthy praise"proclaim, His worthy praise"proclaim.


WALKER. C. M.


D6
DURHAM. C. M. $\qquad$



zanesville. c. m.



[^5]
( 18 )

## 

To ut-ter all thy praise!

STOCKTON.
C. M.
2. Oh, enter ye his courts" with praise; His love to all pro-claim ; To God"the song of triumph raise, And mag-ni-fy his name. 3. For he is gracious, just, and good; His mercy ev - er sure, Thro' ages past ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ has av - er stood, And ev-ershall endure.

VIOTA. C. M.



NEKEB. C. M.
Arranged from R. SPOFFORTH.
With tenderness, pathos


1. How long wilt thou" con-ceal thy face, My God, how long de - lay? Whenshall I feel"thoseheav'nly rays, That chase my fears a-way?
2. How long shall my af - flict - ed soul Con-tend, and toil, in vain? Thy word can all my foes con-trol, And ease my rag-ing pain.
3. Be thou my sun, and thou my shield, My soul in safe - ty keep: Makehaste, be - fore mine eyes are sealed In death's e ter-nal sleep.
4. Thou wilt dis - play"that sov-reign grace, Whence all my com - forts spring; I shall em - ploy"my lips in praise, And thy sal - va-tion sing.

URSA.
C. M.

CH. ZEUNER.
D9


TULLY. C. M.



SPARTA. C. M.


ROCKVILLE. C. M. $\quad$ 为
CH. ZEUNER.






ST. MARTIN'S.
C. M.

Treble and Tenor may be inverted in the First and Third lines.
In steady time.








TIOGA.
C. M.


## PITTSFIELD.

C. M.

With spirit, energy, Joyfulness. (Sfor:amio.)


YORKVILLE.
C. M.


## STARK. C. M.


3. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Up to her courts, with joy unknown,'The ho -ly tribes re - pair: } \\ \text { The Son of David holds his throne, And sits in judgment there. }\end{array}\right\}$. He hears our praises and complaints, And while his awful voice Di - vides the sin-ners from the saints,
5. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Peace be within this sa-cred place, And joy a constant guest; ; } \\ \text { With ho-ly gifts, and hear'nly grace Be her at-tendants blest }\}\end{array}\right\}$. My soul shall pray for Zi-on still, While life,or breath remains; Here my best friends, mykindred $d$ well,


ALDEN.
C. M.


> RIGA. C. M.

With deep and tender feeling.


ALLEGAN.
C. M.


## ECKWORTH. C. M.



smooth, gente, and in steady time. CALEDONIA. C. M.




## ALBION.

C. M.


3. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { In each e-vent of life, how clear Thy rul - ing hand I } \\ \text { Each bles-sing to my soul" } 1 n o s t \text { dear, Be-cause con-ferr'd by thee. }\end{array}\right\}$ 4. In ev'ry joy'that crownsmy days, In ev'ry pain I bear,
5. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { When gladness wings my fa - vor'd hour, Thy love my thoughts shall fill; }\} \text {, My lift } \\ \text { Re-sign whenstorms of sor - row low'r, My soul shall meet thy with out a tear, The gath'ring storm shall see; }\end{array}\right.$



Let them his grace and love re - cord, Who have sal - va - tion found: Let them his grace and love re-cord, Who have sal - va - tion found The north and south lift up their voice In hon - or of their King: The north and south lift up their voice In hon - or of their King. His mer - cy has through a - ges stood, And ev - er shall re - main: His mer-cy has through a - ges stood, And ev - er shall re - main.

## BOWDOIN SQUARE. C. M. Treble and Tenor may be inverted. Arranged from Yogler, BUMNER HLLL


C. M.

DAYTON
C. M.

## Arranged from GRAUN.



## DANUBE. C. M.



## CATLIN. <br> C. M.

## CH. ZEUNER.



DELPHI.
C. M.








FLOYD. C. M.
Arranged from MICHAEL HAYDN.


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## DOWNS. C. M.



* Marlow was arranged from an Engtish tune, by L. Mason, and first published in this form in 1832. It has heretofore been written in the hey of $G$, but experience has proved the key of $E$ to be more favorable to the blending of the parts, and to a subdued and quiet performance. For hymns of a joyful character, hovever, $F$ will be better, ar perhaps, G. Slight alterations in the second and fourth tines, accommodute the key, and also the transpasition of the Treble and Tenor. Marlow is one of the most usefut church tunes: it may be appropriately sung to many hymns, and may easily be made ta express deep and varied emotion.

C. M.



## GORHAM. C. M.



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IOLA.
C. M.
D. G. II.


DORCAS. C. M.
Arranged from RICHARD FARRANT, 1560.


## LISLE.

C. M.


- Choral. Avoid a drowsy, monotonous manner. A little sforzando

Treble and Tenor may be inverted.


## MARMONY.

With reverence, checrfulness, and ardor.
C. M.

The parts should be equal in strength when the small notes are sung.

$-\cos +$


are sung.
 1-2


KYGER.
C. M.

(17)

1. A - las, what hour - ly dan-gers rise! Whatsnares be - set my way! To heav'n, oh let me lift mine eyes, And hour-ly watch and pray.
2. How oft my mourn-ful thoughts complain, And melt in flow-ing tears! My weak re - sist-ance! ah, how vain! How strorg ny foes and fears!

3. O gra-cious God! in whom I live, My fee-ble ef-forts aid; Help me to watch, and pray, and strive, Thoughtrembling and a - fraid


HELENA.
C. M.

From the German.
Cheerful, joyfui, but not noisy.


IDA.
C. M.

131

C. M.

3. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Sweet fields, be-yond the swell-ing flood, Stand dress'd in liv-ing green: } \\ \text { So to the Jews fair Ca-naan stood, While Jor-dan roll'd be-tween. }\end{array}\right\}$. But timorous mor-tals ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ start and slirink, To cross this nar-row sca, And linger, 5. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Oh, could we make our doubts re-move, 'Those gloomy doubts that rise, } \\ \text { And see the Ca-naan that we love With un-be-cloud-ed eyes; } ;\end{array}\right\}$. Could we butclimb"where Mo-ses stood, And view the land-scape o'er, Not Jordan's JASPER
C. M. (Double.)

Slovily, distinctiy. dudante. Trebseate and Tenor may be inverted.
Verse.

2. God reigns on high, but ne'er con-fines His goodness to the skies;
3. How kind are thy com-pas-sions, Lord! How slow thine anger moves
4. Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace, My God, my heav'nly King;


## HOMER. C. M.

. ALtegro MToderato.


MEAR. C. M.*
The Treble and Tenor may be inverted.
Author unlnown.

*While the rhythmic form of this tune is so shanged as to relieve it of the heaviness and dullness that alvoays attends its performance as heretofore published, the melody is preserved unaltered. In this form, it is belicoed it may be an useful tune.

DUMFERLINE. C. M.
From the 'Discipline' of the Church of scotiand, 1567. Scottisin Paraphrase of Psalm LXVI.


KENT. C. M
Slowly, calmiy, steadily.


## MANILLA.

C. M.


## GRANGER. <br> C. M.

Pathos. Fervor. Steadiness of time.


## NEWARK.

C. M.

C. M.


## NORFOLK. C. M.



## COVENTRY. С. М.


工Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le - lu - jah!

"2. There, joys unseen by mor-tal eyes, Or rea-son'sfee-ble ray, In ev-er-blooming prospectrise Ex-pos'd to no de - cay.
4. Oh then, on faith's sublimest wing, Ourar-dent souls shall rise, To those bright scenes, where pleasures spring, Immortal in the skies.

C. M.


## OSBORN. <br> C. M.



## HAYWOOD. <br> C. M.



When youth and age " are snatch'da - way By death's re - sist-less hand, Ourhearts'the mourn-ful tri - bute pay, And bow at God's com-mand.



When youth and age " are snatch'da - way By death's re - sist - lesshand, Our hearts'the mourn-ful tri - bute pay, And bow at God's com-mand.


PHUVAH. C. M.


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Jenks. C. m. $\qquad$


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IRVILLE.
C. M.


ARLINGTON. C. M.
Dr. ARNE.




## ABBY. C. M.



GOSHEN. C. M.



## GOSPORT. <br> C. M.

Treble and Tenor may be inverted.


IRWIN.
C. M.

GROTON.
C. M.

Treble and Tenor may be inverted.
CH. ZEUNER.


ALFORD.
S. M.


## CUSHING. S. M.





CARLISLE. S. M.




LEON. S. M.



## 154

OSSIAN.
S. M.


## VILLA. S. M.

Slow, and in a gentle, flowing style.





## LODI. S. M.



## 156

MYSTIC.
S. M.

## From Correxil.



## OHIO. S. M.




ORRINGTON.
S. M.


NEWVILLE.
S. M.

Treble and Tenor may be inverted.
Arranged from S. MLATKEER.


MARATHON. S. M.
Arranged from nägeli.




## ALTHEA. <br> S. M.

Treble and Tenor may be inverted.



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DORCHESTER. S. M.



 aravolo :



 4. Whenwe are call'd to part, It gives us mu-tual pain; But we shall still be join'd in heart, And hope to neet a - gain. 5. This glo-rious lope re - vives Our cour-age by the way; While each/in ex - pect - a - tion lives, And longs to see the day. 6. Fromsor-row, toll, and pain, Fromsin, we shall be free; And per - fect love" and friend-ship rejgn 'Thro' all e - ter - ni - ty.
DEXTER. S. M.

2. Grace firstcon-triv'd a way To save re - bel-lious man; And all its steps that gracedisplay, And all its steps that grace display Which drew the wondrous plan.
3. Grace taught my roving feet To tread the heav'nly road: And new supplies each hour I meet, And new supplies each hour I meet, While press-ing on to God.
4. Grace all the work shall crown, Thro' ev-er - last-ing days: It lays in heav'n the topmost stone, It lays in heav'n the topmost stone, And well de-serves the prase.


## KNOWLTON.

S. M.


BADEA. S. M.
In Choral style.


1. Ex - alt the Lord our God, And worship at his feet; His na-ture is all ho li-ness, And mer-cy is his seat. Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! ( $9-1+0$ - 1 $m f$ mf mim. $<>$


2. When lsrael was his church, When Aaron was his priest, When Mosescried, when Samuel pray'd, He gave his people rest. Halle - Iu - jah! IIal-1e - lu - jah!
3. Oft he for-gave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And oft he made his vengearice known, When they abnsed his grace. Halle - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah!
4. Ex-alt the Lord our God, Whose grace is still the same; Still he's a God of ho - li-ness, And jealous for his name. Halle - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah!
(マ2)

HARRISON.
S. M.


## IRASBURG. <br> S. M.


WENTWORTH.
S. M.

English Tnne.



GAMBIER.
S. M.



## LORAINE.

S. M. Dovble ; or 6's, 8's, \& 4's.


## MARCY. S. M.

## 14 ( From J. H. C. BORNHARDT.



ST. BRIDE'S.
S. M.


> MORRIS. S. M.

## CH. ZEUNER.




## GROVE. <br> S. M.



 NELSON. S. M. Treble and Tenor may be inverted in the 1 st , ad, and 4 th lines.


PAOLI. S. M.


## RIDGE. L. P. M.

With dignity and cheerfulness.



1. I'll praise my Ma-ker'with my breath; And whenmy voice is "lost in death, Praise shall em-ploy" my no - bler pow'rs : My days of praise"shall ne'er be past, 2. How blest the man" whose hopes rely On Is - rael's God! he made the sky, And earth, and seas, with all their train: Histruth for - ev - er stands secure, 3. I'll praise him, while he lends ne breath; And when my voice "is lost in death, Praise shall em - ploy" my no - bler pow'rs: My days of praise"shall ne'er be past,



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## CAMERON.

C. P. M.


4 Wake, all ye soaring throngs, and sing ; Ye feathered warblers of the spring, Harmonious anthems raise To him who shaped your finer mould, Who tipped your glittering wings with gold, And tuned" your voice to praise.
5 Let man, by nobler passions swayed, Let man, in God's own image made, His breath in praise employ ; Spread wide his Maker's name around, Till heaven shall echo back the sound, In songs" of holy joy.
C. P. M.

BLOOM
C. P. M.


But who can stand"against thy love? Love con - quers e - ven me.


A bleeding Sa-viour" I have viewed, And now, I hate my. sin. See all my pow'rs"in wait-ing stand, To be " em-ploy'dby thee.



BOGGS. C. P. M. Or 8's \& 4's.
Partly from a German Choral.


GREENPORT.
S. P. M.


## LIVONIA. <br> S. P. M.



S. P. M.

The Lord Jehovah reigns,
And royal state maintains,
His head with awful glories crowned, Arrayed in robes of light, Begirt with sovereign might, And rays of majesty around.



## RIPLEY. C. H. M.




There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown;
A whole eternity of love
Formed for the good " alone:
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that happier sphere.

## 4

Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away,
As morning high" and higher shines,
To pure and perfect day;
Nor sink those stars " in empty night, They hide themselves in heav'ns own light.

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NORWALK.
H. М.

This tune is from WALTER'S Collection; the first book of Chirch Music published in N. England. Boston, I7af. Rather slow


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2. Hark!hark, the soundsdraw nigh,The joyful hostsde - scend; Je - sus forsakes the sky, To earth his footsteps bend ; He comes to bless'f our fall - en race, He comes'/with 3. Bear, bear the tidings round, Let ev'- ry mor-tal know What love in God is found, What pi-ty he can show. Ye winds that blow, ye waves that roll, Bearthe glad 4. Strike, strike the harps a-gain, To great Immanuel's name; A - rise, ye sons of men, And loud his grace proclaim. An-gels and men, wake ev' -ry string, 'Tis God the

mes - sa - gres of grace. ws frompole to pole Sa-viour's praise we sing .


## NEWMAN. H. M.



PURVIS.


## URBANNA. H. M.



VISTA.
H. M.

##    <br>  




## 2

Turn to Christ " your longing eyes,
View this bleeding " sacrifice;
See, in him, your sins forgiven.
Pardon, boliness, and heaven :
Glorify the King of kings,
Take the peace " the gospel brings.

Originally written on the occasion of the death of Miss M. J. C


1. Sis-ter, thou wast mild and the
2. Peaceful be thy si-lent slum-ber, Peaceful in the
3. Dear-est sis-ter, thou hast left us, Herethy loss we
4. Yet a-gain we hope to meet thee, When the day of
(26)
grave so low. deep -ly feel; life is tled,

Peasant as the Bhou no more wilt
But crod that Then in heav'n, with joy
of eve-ning When it floats a - mong the trees our num-ber, Thou no more our songsshall know. be - reft us, He can all our sor-row heal. to greet thee, Where no fare - well tear is shed.


GALLIA. 7's. Or 8's \& 7's.
Treble and Tenor may be inverted.


ANDERSON


NUREMBURG. 7's. Or 8's \& 7's.
German Tune.


[^6]AMBROSE.






EDISTO. 7's. Or 8 's \& g's. 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines. Arranged from J. Mr. p. SHuLTz.
MIaestoso.


ELFORD. 7's.



 KIDRON. 7's. Or 8's \& 7's. 6 lines, by repeating the frot two lines. w. m.




## LINDEN. 7's. Or 8's \& 7's.

NAINI, Pupil of Palestrina, 1560.


RHINE. 7's. Or 8's \& 7's.


GREENVILLE. 8's \& 7's. (Double.)
J. J. ROUSSEAU, 1 17\%5.

 Mer-cy from a-bove pro-claim-ing, Peace and par - don from the skies

SICILY. 8's \& 7's. Or 7's. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines.


ROCKWELL. 8's \& 7's. Or 7's. (Double.)
211
$0 . c$


GALLATIA. 8's \& 7's. Or 7's. (Double.)


GOTHA. 8's \& 7's. 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines. PRince albert, of Saxe Coluurg Gotha, 1845.


## MEROM.

7's. 6 lines.


# 3. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Love and grief" my heart di - vid - ing, With my tears his feet I'll bathe; } \\ \text { Con-stant still, in faith a - bid -ing, Life de - riv - ing from his death. }\end{array}\right\}$ 4. May I still" en - joy this feel - ing, Still to my Re-deem - er go Prove his wounds ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ each day more heal-ing, And him - self more tru - ly know. 



CUBA. 8's \& 7's.
NEUKOMM.




WENDALL. 7's. (Peculiar.)
Altered from 'Carmina Sacra.'


SALUDA. 7's. Or 8's \& 7's.



BALLARD. 7's. 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines.

2. Ceaseless tho'ts" my soul per-plex; Dai-ly griefs"my
3. Lord, my God, at length a -rise; Mark my sor-rows,
4. On thy mer-cy" I re-pose: Theemy heart"her
spir-it vex:
hear my cries; Sa-viour knows; Leaps for joy ; and hymns thee, Lord, Thee, her shıeld, and great re - ward.

ROSEFIELD. 7's. OR 8's \& 7's. 6 L. Arranged from rer. d. nalan, gonera, switzerland. 219


FRANKFORT. 7's.


## BEAUFORT. 7's.

CH. ZEUNER.


## ELYRIA. 7's.

VARICK. 7's.
J. E. G.



DEERFIELD. 8's, 7's \& $4 . \quad$ Treble and Tenor may be inverted.



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






(29)

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



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



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



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



KENNETT. 4's \& 6's.


This not my birth,
For I was born in sin ;
'Tis not my worth,
For I've a heart unclean. 5
From God alone
My mercies I receive;
To him alone
I would forever live.
6
Then aid my tongue,
Companions on the road,
To raise a song
Of gratitude to God.
Hallelujah!
Let all their voices raise; Hallelujah!

To God be all the praise.

CASWELL. 5's \& 11's.



## JENNINGS. 6's \& 4's.



## COLUMBIA. 6's \& 4's.



## LISTON. 6's \& 4's.

## BERKLEY. 6's \& 4's.

## OLIVET. 6's \& 4's.

Music by L. MASON, 1832. Words by Rev. RAY Palmere.


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| W..... |  |
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|  Greenwood. 6 s \& 4's |  |
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BECKLEY. 6's. Or 8's.




The God of Abra'm praise, Whose all-sufficient grace Shall gnide me all my happy days, In all his ways:
He deigns to call me friend, To call himself my God! And he will save me to the end, Through Jesus' blood.

He by himself hath sworn;
I on his oath depend;
I shall, on eagle's wings upborne, 'To hear'n ascend:
I shall behold his face,
I shall his pow'r adore And sing the wonders of his grace For evermore.

 the original key is restored, and the melody is brought nearer to Nathan's copy than it usually appears.

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2. Onward speed thy conqu'ring fight;
3. Onward speed thy conqu'ring flight,
4. Onward speed thy conqu'ring fight;

An-gel, onward haste: Quickly on each mountain's height Be thy standard plac'd; Let the bliss-ful ti-dings float Far n'er vale and hill, Till the sweet-ly An-gel, onward fly: Long has been the reign of night; Bring the morning nigh:'Tis to thee the heathen lift Their implor-ing wail; Bear them heaven's An-gel, onward speed; Morning bursts up - on tbe sight, 'Tis tbe time de-creed: Je - sus now his kingdom takes, Thrones and empires fall, And the joyous

BERLIN. 7's \& 5's.



7's \& 6's.
CH. zeUNER.
2039




## MENDEBRAS.






We lift ourhands ex - ult-ing
The world, with sin and Sa-tan
And if thou count us wor-thy,

In thine al-migh-ty fa-vor;
In vain our marchop - po-ses;
We each, as dy-ing Ste-pher;

The love di - vine, that made us thine, Shall keep us thine By thee we will"break thro' themall, And sing the song Shall see thee stand"at God's right hand, To take ns up
or
of
to

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## RILEY. 8's \& 4.


2. Re - store thy fa - vor, bliss divine! Those heav'nly joys'/that once were mine; Let thy good Spir-it, kind and free, Up-hold and guide ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ my steps to thee, Thou God of love,
3. Then will I teach"thy sacred ways; With ho - ly zeal"proclaim thy praise; Till sinners leave"the dang'rous road, Forsake theirsins, and turn to God With hearts sincere.
4. Oh cleanse my guilt,and heal my pain;Re - move the blood - pol - lu - ted stain: Then shall my heart/a-dor-ing trace, My Saviour God, the houndless grace, That flows from thee.

## BERNE. 8's \& 4.




GRAYSON. $\quad 8$ 's, $6 \& 4$.

2. He came in tongues of liv - ing flame, 3. He came sweet influence to im - part, 4. His is the gen-tle voice we hear,
5. And ev' - ry vir-tue we pos - sess,

To teach, con - vince, sub-due;
A gra - cious, wil - ling guest, A gra - cious, wil-ling guest, $\begin{array}{lll}\text { As soft as breath of } & \text { ev'n, } \\ \text { And } & \text { ev' - j'y vic - t'ry won, }\end{array}$ Our weak - ness pi-tying see;

8's \& 6's. (Peculiar.)

All - pow'r-ful as the wind he came, While he can find one hum-ble heart That checks each fault, that calms each fear, And ev'ry thought of ho - li - ness O, make our hearts thy dwelling place,

With tender and varied expression. eafertaoso


## LANGDON. 8's, 7's \& 6's.


(32)

UTICA. 8's

2. Shall ev-e - ry creature a - round Their voi-ces/' in con-cert u - nite,
3. A-wake, then, my harp, and my lute! Sweet or-gans, yournotes softly swell!
4. His love in my heartshed a - broad, My graces shall bloom as the spring ;

And I, the most favor'd, be found, In praising, to takeless de - light? No long-er my lips shall be mute, The Saviour's high praises to tell! This tem-ple, his Spirit's a-bode, My joy, as my du-ty, to sing.


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1. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Blessed be thy name for - ev-er, } \\ \text { Thou of life the mo-rious [Omit.] }\end{array}\right.$
2. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Thou who slumb'rest not nor sleepest, } \\ \text { Blest are they thou kind-ly } \\ \text { [Omit.] }\end{array}\right.$

Giver: $\}$ Thou canst guard thy creatures, sleeping; Heal the heart'long broke with weeping, Heal the heart'long broke with weeping.
keepest: $\}$ Thou of -ev'ry good the giv-er, Blessed be thy name"for-ev-er, Blessed be thy name"for-ev-er.

CEDAR. 8's \& 9's. (Death of a missionary.)


Weep not" for the saint that ascends To partake of the joys of the sky, Weep not" for the seraph that bends With the worshiping chorus on high ; But weep for the mourners" who stand By the grave of their brother "io tears, And weep for the people" whose land Still must wait" till the day-spring appears.


GENESEE. 10's.
With subdued and tender expression.


2. The tuneless harp, thst once with joy we strugg, When praise employ'd"and mirth inspir'd the lay,
3. Our hard op-pressors, to increase our wo, With taunting smiles"a song of $\mathrm{Zi}=$ on claim;
4. But how, in heathen chains, snd lands unknowo, Shall Isrsel's sons" a song of Zi - on raise ?
5. If e'er my mem'ry"lose thy lovely name, If my cold heart"neglect my hin - dred rsce,

In mournful silence, on the willowa hung, And growing grief "prolong'd the te - dious day. Bid sacred praise" in strains melodious flow, While they blaspheme"the great Jehovah's name. O haplesa Salem, God's terrestrial throne, Thou land of glo-ry, sacred mount of prsise; Let dire deatruction"seize thia guilty frame: My hand shall perish" and my voine shall cease.


GREENE. 10's \& 11's.


BROWER. 10's \& 11's. Or 5's \& 6's.


REIDSVILLE. 10's \& 11's.




 brinton. 10's \& il's.




(33)

258 CALVERT. 11 's \& 8's. Or 5's \& 8's.





Barker. 11's \& 8




## CODA,-mFor the last stanza.



## =T

shall oppress thee no more, shall oppress thee no more.



RODMAN. 11's \& 10's.



PARKE. 11's.
SCHOLINUS.



ROSEVILLE. 11's. Or 12's \& 11's.


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ORION. 12's \& 11 's.


Thou art gone to the grave! we no longer behold thee, Nor tread the rough path" of the world by thy side; The wide arms of mercy " are spread to enfold thee, And sinners may die, for the sinless has died.

Thou art gone to the grave! and, its mansion forsaking, What though thy weak spirit in fear" linger'd long; The sunshine of Paradise beam'd " on thy waking,
The song that thou heardst, was the seraphim's song. 4
Thon art gone to the grave! but we will not deplore thee For God, was thy ransom, thy guardian, and guide: He gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee; And death has no sting, for the Saviour hath died.
(1)
allegro viloderafo.
FOR DEDICATION, ORDINATION, OR COMMENCEMENT OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.








o sing the God of Is-rael;
He is good, is good and gracious ; Hal-le - lu-jah! Hal-le - lu - jah ${ }^{1}$
O praise the



# ANTHEM. "Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel." 

 SUITABLE FOR THANKSGIVING, DFDICATION, ORDINATION, AND VAIRIOUS OCCASIONS OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

[^7]God...
of Is - rael, Who on - ly doeth won - drous
things, Who on - ly doeth
won -.-. drous things.
things.


[^8](35)



## 976

HYMN
"With joy we hail the sacred day."
(SABBATH MIORNING.)








## MOTETT. "Go not far from me, O God."


not $a$-way $m$ the time of age.
For-sake me not when
my strength
fuil
. - eth
me




2. God, the om - nip - o-tent! migh-ty a - ven-ger, Watching in - vis - i-ble, judging un-heard; Save us in mer-cy, $O$ save us from dan-ger:
3. God, the all - mer - ci-ful! Earth hath for - sa-ken Thy waysall ho - ly, and slighted thy word; Bid not thy wrath in its ter-ror a - wak-cn: 4. So will thy peo-ple with thankful de - vo-tion, Praise him who sav'd them from peril and sword; Shouting in cho-rus, from o-cean to o-cean,

ANTHEM. "He shall come down like rain." Arrauged from Andante. molce coan espressione.



HYMN. "Hark! the Song of Jubilee."



## 200



 - preme, un-bounded sway: He shall reign, when like a scroll, Yonderheav'nshave pass'd a - way! Yonder heav'nshave pass'd a - way. . .


Hal-le - lu-jah! for the Lord God om - nip-o-tent shall reign:
Hal-le - lu-jah!
Hal-le - lu-jah! for the Lord God om-nip-o


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ways; With songs and hon - ors sounding loud, The Lord Je - ho - vah praise, While the rocks and the rills, While the vales and the hills, $A$





[^9]prais-ed,











302




God the Fa-ther Al - mighty.
6. O Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the $\}$ sins of the world, Father, that takest away the $\}$




Single Voice.

God the Fa - the $\qquad$
Al
mighty.
12. Thou that sitteth at the right hand of




308
ANTHEM. "O Praise the Lord, all ye nations."
-1Hegro Noss troppo.










Lord,
in the
name
of the
Lord.
Ho - sanna, Ho - san-na, Ho - san - na,
Ho
san-na,
Ho - san-na, Ho - sanna, Ho-


ANTHEM. "When the Lord doth build up Zion."




CANTICLES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

## MORNING PRATER.

venite, exultemus domino. Ps. 95.
first arrangement.

1. O come, let us | sing un..to the | Lord,

Let us heartily rejoice in the $\mid$ strength of $\mid$ our sal- $\mid$ vation
2. Let us come before his | presence...with | thanksgiving, And show ourselves | glad in | him with | psalms.
3. For the Lord is a $\mid$ great - $\mid$ God ; And a great | King a..bove $\mid$ all -| gods.
4. In his hand are all the $\mid$ corners.. of the $\mid$ earth;

And the strength of the $\mid$ hills is $\mid$ his - $\mid$ also.
5. The sea is his, and $\mid$ he $-\mid$ made it:

And his hands pre- $\mid$ pared..the $\mid$ dry - | land.
6. O come, let us | worship and..fall | down,

And | kneel before the | Lord our | Maker.
7. For he is the \| Lord our \| God;

And we are the people of his | pasture.. and the $\mid$ sheep of. his | hand.
8. O worship the Lord, in the | beauty..of | holiness;

Let the whole | earth..stand in | awe of | him.
9. For he cometh, for he cometh to | judge the | earth;

And with righteousness to judge the | world,...and the | people..with his | truth. gloria patri.
Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the | Holy | Ghost ;
As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, | world with..out | end, $\hat{A}-\mid$ men.

(41)

VENITE, EXULTEMUS DOMINO: Ps. 95.

## second arrangement.

I. O come, let us sing unto the Lord,

Let us heartily rejoice in the | strength of..our sal- | vation.
Let us come before his presence with thanksgiving,
And show ourselves | glad in | him with $\mid$ psalms.
2. For the Lord is a great God;

And a great King above $\mid$ all - I gods.
In his hand are all the corners of the earth;
And the strength of the $\mid$ hills is $\mid$ his - $\mid$ also.
3. The sea is his, and he made it;

And his hands pre- | pared the..dry | land.
O come, let us worship, and fall down,
And | kneel be..fore the | Lord our | Maker.
4. For he is the Lord our God;

And we are the people of his pasture, and the $\mid$ sheep of..his | hand.
0 worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness;
Let the whole | earth..stand in | awe of | him.
5. For he cometh, for he cometh to $\mid$ judge the $\mid$ earth;

And with righteousness to judge the | world,..and the | people..with his |
truth. For Gloria Patri see first araagement.


1. $f$ Glory be to (Chant No. 4.) God on | high;
$p$ And on earth | peace, good | will towards | men.
$2 f$ We praise thee, we bless thee, we worship thee, We glorify thee, we give thanks to thee for | thy greal | glory ; $p$ O Lord God, heavenly King, / God the ; Father..Al- | mighty.

3 mfO Lord, the only begotten Son, Jesus Christ;
O Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father,
That takest away the | sins..of the | world,
$p$ Have | mer..cy up- | on - \| us.
4. $m$ Thou that takest away the $\mid$ sins..of the $\mid$ world, $p$ Have | mer..cy up- $\mid$ on $-\mid$ us.
5. $m$ Thou that takest away the $\mid$ sins..of the $\mid$ world, $p p$ Re- | ceive - ! - our I prayer.
6. $n$ Thou that sittest at the right hand of | God the | Father $p$ Have | mer..cy up-| on - | us.
(Chant No. 5.)
7. $f$ For thou | only..art | holy;

Thou | only | art the | Lord ;
8. Thou only, O Christ, with the | Holy | Ghost, Art most high in the | Glory..of | God the | Father.

[^10]

## TE DEUM LAUDAMUS.*

## (Chant No. 6.)

1. $m f$ We praise thee, O God;

We acknowledge | thee to. be the | Lord.
All the earth doth worship thee, the $\mid$ Father $\mid$ ever- $\mid$ lasting.
2. To thee all Angels cry aloud;

The Heavens, and all the | Powers there- | in.
To thee, Cherubim and Seraphim con- | tinual- | ly do |cry,
(Chant No. 6.)
$m f$ Dim.
3. pp Holy, Holy, Holy, | Lord..God of | Sabaoth.
$f$ Heaven and Earth are full of the Majesty of | thy - | _ | Glory.

* This cetebrated hymn is said to have been written by St. Ambrose, on the occasion of the baptism of St. Augustine. By others it is ascribed to St. Nicetius, Bishop of Triers, who flourished about A. D. 535, nearly one hundred years after the death of St. Ambrose.
"Whoever was the arthor of the Te Deum, its exccllence" says Wheatley "is surpassed by no human composition. Indeed the composition alone is human, the materuls are of divine original..

4. The glorious company of the Apostles $\mid \widetilde{\text { praise - }}$ | thee.
5. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Repeat the firse part of the chant. } \\ \text { The goodly fellowsbip of the Prophets } \mid \widehat{\text { praise }} \text { - } \mid \text { thee. }\end{array}\right.$

The noble army of Martyrs | praise - | 1 thee.
5. The holy Church, throughout all the world, doth ac- \| knowledge \| thee,

The Father, of an infinite Majesty;
Thine adorable, true, and only Son;
Also the | Holy | Ghost, the | Comforter.
6. $m f$ Thou art the King of $\mid$ Glory,..O | Christ.
$f$ Thou art the everlasting | Son - | of the | Father.
ther.
(Chant No. 8.)
7. $p$ When thou tookest upon thee to deliver man,

Thon didst humble thyself to be | born..of a | Virgin.
When thou hadst overcome the sharpness of death,
Thou didst open the kingdom of | heaven to $\mid$ all be- $\mid$ lievers.
8. Thou sittest at the right hand of God, in the $\mid$ Giory.. of the $\mid$ Father. $p$ We believe that thou shalt $\mid$ come, to $\mid$ be our | Judge.

## (Chant No. 7.)

9. $m p$ We therefore pray thee, help thy servants,

Whom thou hast redeemed with thy | precious | blood.
©res. Make them to be numbered with thy saints,
In | glory | ever- | lasting.
(Chant No. 6.)
10. $p$ O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine heritage.

Govern them, and lift them | up for- $\mid$ ever.
$f$ Day hy day we magnify thee;
And we worship thy | name..ever, | world with..out | end. (Chant No. 8.)
11. $p$ Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this | day with...out $\mid$ sin.

O Lord, have mercy upon us, have | mer-cy up- | on - | us.
(Chant No. 8 or 6.)
12. $p$ O Lord, let thy mercy be upon us, as our | trust..is in | thee.

O Lord, in thee have I trusted; ; let me | never..be con- | founded.


1. O be joyful in the Lord, | all ye | lands;

Serve the Lord with gladness,
And come before his $\mid$ presence $\mid$ with a $\mid$ song.
2. Be ye sure that the Lord | he is | God

It is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves;
We are his people, and the $\mid$ sheep of $\mid$ his - | pasture.
30 go your way into his gates with thanksgiving,
And into his | courts with | praise;
Be thankful unto him, and speak | good of | his - | name.
4. For the Lord is gracious, his mercy is | ever- | lasting ;

And his truth endureth from gener- $\mid$ ation..to $\mid$ gener- $\mid$ ation.

> GLORIA PATRI.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the | Holy | Ghost; As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever slall be, | world with..out | end. A- $\mid$ men.


FIRST ARRANGEMENT.

1. Blessed be the Lord | God of | Israel: For he hath | visited.. and re- $\mid$ deemed his | people.
2. And hath raised up a mighty sal-| va-tion | for us; In the | house..of his | servant | David.
3. As he spake by the mouth of his | holy | prophets; Which have | been..since the \| world be- I gan.
4. That we should be \| saved..from our | enemies; And from the $\mid$ hand of $\mid$ all that $\mid$ hate us.
gloria patri.
Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the | Holy | Ghost;
As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, | world with..out | end. A- $/$ men.


## SECOND ARRANGEMENT.

1. Blessed be the Lord God of Israel;

For he hath visited and re- | deemed his | people;
And hath raised up a mighty salvation for us,
In the | house..of his | servant | David;
2. As he spake by the mouth of his holy Prophets,

Which have been since the \| world be- | gan;
That we should be saved from our enemies,
And from the $\mid$ hand of $\mid$ all that $\mid$ hate us.

## GLORIA PATRI.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the | Holy | Ghost;
As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, | world with..out | end. A- $\mid$ men.


CANTATE DOMINO. Ps. 98.
FIRST ARRANGEMENT.

1. O sing unto the $\mid$ Lord a..new | song;

For he hath done $\mid$ mar- - | - vel..lous $\mid$ things.
2. With his own right hand and with his | holy $\mid$ arm; Hath he | gotten..him- | self the | victory.
3. The Lord hath declared | his sal- | vation;

His righteousness hath he openly | showed..in the | sight..of the | heathen.
4. He hath remembered his mercy and truth toward the | house of | Israel;

And all the ends of the world have seen the sal- $\mid$ vation..of $\mid$ our - $\mid$ God.
5. Show yourselves joyful unto the Lord | all ye \| lands;

Sing, re- | joice, and | give - $\mid$ thanks.
6. Praise the Lord up- | on the | harp;

Sing to the harp with a $\mid$ psalum - $\mid$ - of | thanksgiving.
7. With trumpets | also..and | shawms;

0 show yourselves joyful before the | Lord - | - the | King.
8. Let the sea make a noise, and | all that..therein | is;

The round world and $\mid$ they that $\mid$ dwell there- $\mid \mathrm{in}$.
9. Let the floods clap their hands, and let the hills be joyful together, before the | Lord;
For he $\mid$ cometh.to $\mid$ judge the $\mid$ earth.
10. With righteousness shall he | judge the \| world;

And the $\mid$ peo- - | ple..with | equity.
gloria patri.
Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the | Holy | Ghost;
As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, | world with..ont | end. A- $\mid$ men.


## 326

## CANTATE DOMINO. Ps. 98

SECOND ARRANGEMENT. '

1. O sing unto the Lord a new song;

For he hath done | marvel..lous | things.
With his own right hand, and with his holy arm,
Hath he | gotten..him- | self the | victory.
2. The Lord declared his salvation,

His righteousness hath be openly showed in the $\mid$ sigh t..of the $\mid$ heathen.
He hath remembered his mercy and truth toward the house of Israel;
And all the ends of the world have seen the sal- $\mid$ vation..of $\mid$ our - $\mid$ God.
3. Show yourselves joyful unto the Lord, all ye lands;

Sing, rejoice and $\mid$ give - $\mid$ thanks.
Praise the Lord upon the harp;
Sing to the | harp...with a $\mid$ psalm of $\mid$ thanksgiving.
4. With trumpets also and shawms,

O show yourselves joyful before the \| Lord the \| King.
Let the sea make a noise and all that therein is,
The round world, and | they that | dwell there- |
in.
5. Let the floods clap their hands,

And let the hills be joyful together before the Lord;
For he cometh to \| judge the \| earth.
With righteousness shall he judge the world,
And the | peo - | ple with | equity.

## GLORIA PATRI.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the $\mid$ Holy | Ghost;
As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, | world with..out | end. A- $\mid$ men.


## BONUM EST CONFITERI. Ps. 92.

## FIRST ARRANGEMENT.

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

GLOR1A PATRI.
Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the | Holy | Ghost;
As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, | world wh.out | end. A- $\mid$ men.


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| I will rejoice in giving praise for the ope |  |
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|  | God shall bless us；and all the ends God shall bless us；and all the ends （Gloria |
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## first arrangement.

1. Praise the Lord, $\mid O$ my | soul;

And all that is within me | praise his | holy | name.
2. Praise the Lord, $\mid O$ my | sou];

And for- \| get not $\mid$ all his $\mid$ benefits.
3. Who forgiveth $\mid$ all thy $\mid \sin$,

And healeth $\mid$ all $-\mid$ thine in- $\mid$ firmities.
4. Who saveth thy | life..from des-| truction;

And crowneth thee with | mercy..and | loving | kindness.
5. O praise the Lord, ye angels of his, ye that ex- \| cel in $\mid$ strength; Ye that fulfil his commandment,
And hearken unto the $\mid$ voice of $\mid$ his $-\mid$ word.
6. O praise the Lord, | all..ye his \| hosts;

Ye servants of $\mid$ his that $\mid$ do his $\mid$ pleasure.
7. O speak good of the Lord, all ye works of his, In all places of $\mid$ his do- $\mid$ minion.
Praise | thon the..Lord, | O my | soul.

> GLORIA PATRI.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the | Holy | Ghost;
As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, | world with..out | end. A- $\mid$ men.

(48)

## second arrangement.

1. Praise the Lord, O my soul ;

And all that is within me, praise his $\mid$ holy $\mid$ name.
Praise the Lord, O ny soul,
And for- $\mid$ get not $\mid$ all his $\mid$ benefits ;
2. Who forgiveth all thy sin,

And healeth | all..thine in- | firmities;
Who saveth thy life from destruction,
And crowneth thee with | mercy..and | loving | kindness.
3. O praise the Lord, ye angels of his, ye that excel in strength; Ye that fulfil all his commandment,
And hearken unto the | voice of..his | word.
O praise the Lord, all ye his hosts;
Ye servants of | his that | do his | pleasure.
4. O speak good of the Lord, all ye works of his, In all places of | his do- | minion.
Praise | thou the..Lord, |O my | soul.

## gloria Patri.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the $\mid$ Holy | Ghost ; As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, $\mid$ world without $\mid$ end. A-I men.


## SCRIPTURAL SELECTIONS FOR CHANTING.

## SELECTION No. 1. Ps. 19.

1. The heavens declare the glory of God,

And the firmament showeth his | handy- | work:
Day unto day uttereth speech,
And | night..unto | night..showeth | knowledge.
2. There is no speech nor language

Where their \| voice is..not | heard:
Their line is gone out through all the earth,
And their | words..to the | end..of the | world.
3. In them hath he set a | tabernacle..for the | sun:

Which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber,
And rejoiceth as a $\mid$ strong.man to $\mid$ run a $\mid$ race.
4. His going forth is from the end of the heaven, And his | circuit..unto the | ends of it:
And there is nothing | hid..from the | heat there-of.
5. The law of the Lord is | perfect, con..verting the $\mid$ soul : The testimony of the Lord is | sure..making | wise the | simple.
6. The statutes of the Lord are | right, re..joicing the | heart: The commandment of the Lord is | pure, en- | lightening..the | eyes.
7. The fear of the Lord is | clean en..during for- $\mid$ ever:

The judgments of the Lord are | true, and | righteous..alto- | gether.
8. More to be desired are they than gold, $\mid$ yea, than..much | fine gold: Sweeter also than | honey...and the | honey- | comb.
9. Moreover by them is thy $\mid$ servant | warned: And in keeping of | them..there is | great re- | ward.
10. Who can under- $\mid$ stand his $\mid$ errors: Cleanse thou | me from | secret | faults.
11. Keep back thy servant also from pre- $\mid$ sumptuous $\mid$ sins :

Let them | not. have do- | minion | over me.
12. Then shall $\mid I$ be $\mid$ upright:

And I shall be | innocent.from the $\mid$ great trans- $\mid$ gression.
13. Let the words of my mouth and the medi- | tation of., my | heart: Be acceptable in thy sight, $\mathrm{O} \mid$ Lord, my | strength and..my $\mathrm{Re}-\mid$ deemer.

Verse or Unison
Chorus.


SELECTION No. 2. Ps. 23.

1. The Lord is my shepherd; I | shall not | want.
'The Lord is my shepherd; I $\mid$ shall - | not - | want.
2. He maketh me to lie down in | green - | pastures: He leadeth me be- $\mid$ side the $\mid$ still - | water.
3. He re- | storeth..my | soul: He leadeth me in the paths of $\mid$ righteousness.for his $\mid$ names' - | sake.
4. Yea, tho' I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will \| fear no | evil:
For thou art with me; thy | rod and..thy \| staff they \| comfort me.
5. Thou preparest a table before me in the $\mid$ presence of..my | enemies: Thou annointest my head with | oil my | cup.runneth | over.
6. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the |days of..my | life: And I will dwell in the $\mid$ house..of the $\mid$ Lord for- $\mid$ ever.


## SELECTION III. Ps. 121.

1. I will lift up mine eyes to the hills,

From whence | cometh..my | help:
My help cometh from the Lord,
Who made | heaven - | - and | earth.
2. He will not suffer thy foot to be moved,

He that keepeth thee | will not | slumber :
Behold he that keepeth Israel,
Shall not | slumber | nor - | sleep.
3. The Lord is thy keeper,

The Lord is thy shade upon thy $\mid$ right $-\mid$ hand:
The sun shall not smite thee by day,
Nor the $\mid$ moon - | — by | night.
4. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil,

He shall pre- | serve thy | soul :
The Lord shall preserve thy going out, and thy coming in,
From this time forth and | even..for- | ever | more.


## SELECTION IV. Ps. 148.

1. Praise ye the Lord: Praise ye the Lord from the heavens; Praise him..in the | heights.
Praise ye him, all his angels: | Praise ye..him | all his | hosts.
2. Praise ye him, sun and moon; Praise him, | all ye..stars of | light. Praise him, ye heaven of heavens, And ye | waters..a- | bove the | heavens.
3. Let them praise the name of the Lord; For he commanded, and | they.. were cre- | ated.
He hath also established them forever and ever; He hath made a de- $\mid$ cree which $\mid$ shall not $\mid$ pass.
4. Praise the Lord from the earth, Ye dragons, and | all - | deeps. Fire and hail; snow and vapor; Stormy | wind ful- | filling..his | word.
5. Mountains and all hills; Fruitful trees, and | all - | cedars.

Beasts, and all cattle; Creeping | things, and | flying | fowl.
6. Kings of the earth, and all people; Princes, and all | judges.of the | earth. Both young men and maidens, $\mid$ Old - $\mid$ men and $\mid$ children.
7. Let them praise the name of the Lord, For his name a- | lone is | excellent. His glory is above the heaven, | Praise - | ye the | Lord.


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1. O LORD our Lord, how excellent is thy name in | all the | earth! Who hast set thy | glory..a- | bove the | heavens.
2. Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings

Hast thou ordained strength, be- | cause of.thine | enemies: That thou mightest still the $\mid$ ene..my $\mid$ and..the $\mathrm{a}-\mid$ venger.
3. When I consider thy heavens, the | work of.thy | fingers; The monn and the $\mid$ stars which $\mid$ thou. hast or- $\mid$ dained.
4. What is man, that thou art $\mid$ mindful..of $\mid \mathrm{him}$, And the son of | man..that thou | visi..test | him?
5. For thou hast made him a little | lower..than the | angels: And hast | crowned..him with | glory..and | honor.
6. Thou hast made him to have dominion over the | works of..thy | hands. Thou hast put | all things | under..his | feet.
7. All sheep and oxen, yea, and beasts of the field, 'The fowl of the air, and | fish..of the | sea: And whatsoever | passeth..through the $\mid$ paths..of the $\mid$ sea
8 O LORD our Lord, how excellent is thy name in $\mid$ all the $\mid$ earth : How excellent is thy | name in | all the | earth.

## SELECTION VI. Rev. 4.

1. Holy, holy, holy, | Lord..God AI- | mighty :

Which was, and $\mid$ is, and $\mid$ is to $\mid$ come.
2. Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory, and | honor..and | power : For thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they \| are and | were cre- | ated.
3. Worthy is the | Lamb..that was | slain:

To receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and | honor..and | glory. and | blessing.
4. Blessing, and honor, and | glory.. and | power: Be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, And unto the \| Lamb.for- \| ever.. and | ever.

## SELECTION VII. From Rev.

1. Hallelujah! for the Lord God om- | nipo..tent | reigneth : Hallelujah! for the | Lord..God om- | nipo..tent | reigneth.
2. The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our | Lord..and of his | Christ : And | he shall..reign for- | ever.. and | ever.
3. We give thee thanks, $O$ Lord God Almighty, Which art, and wert, and | art to | come : King of kings and | Lord - | - of | lords.
4. Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and $\mid$ unto..the $\mid$ Lamb A- | men..Halle- lujah..A- | men.
5. Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honor, and | power.. Be unto our | God for- | ever..and | ever: [and | might.

## SELECTION VIII. From Rev

1. Great and marvellous are thy works, | Lord..God Al- | mighty! Just and true are thy | ways, thou | King of | saints.
2. Who shall not fear thee, $O$ Lord and | glorify..thy | name! For | thou - | only.. art | holy.
3. Salvation, and glory, and honor, and power, unto the | Lord our | God: For | true and | righteous.. are his | judgments.
4. Praise ye our God, all ye his servants, and ye that fear him, both $\mid$ small and | great:
A- | men..Halle- | lujah..A- $\mid$ men.

5. Verse. O give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good:

Chorus. For his mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
Verse. O give thanks unto the God of gods:
Chorus. For his | mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
2. Verse. O give thanks unto the Lord of lords:

Chorus. For his mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
Verse. To him who alone doeth great wonders: Chorus. For his | mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever:
3. Verse. To him that by wisdom made the heavens: Chorus. For his mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever:
Verse. To him that stretched out the earth above the waters:
Chorus. For his | mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever:
4. Verse. To him that made great lights:

Chorus. For his mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
Verse. The sun to rule by day:
Chorus. For his | mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
5. Verse. The moon and stars to rule by night:

Chorus. For his mercy en- | dureth.for- | ever.
Verse. To him that smote Egypt in their first born :
Chorus. For his | mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
6. Verse. And brought out Israel from among them: Chorus. For his mercy en- I dureth..for- | ever.
Verse. With a strong hand, and with a stretched out arm:
Chorus. For his | mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
7. Verse. To hin who divided the Red sea into parts:

Chorus. For his mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
Verse. And made Israel to pass through the midst of it:
Chorus. For his | mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
8. Verse. But overthrew Pharaoh and his host in the Red sea:

Chorus. For his mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
Verse. To him who led his people through the wilderness: Chorus. For his | mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
9 Verse. To him who smote great kings:
Chorus. For his mercy en- $\mid$ dureth..for- $\mid$ ever.
Verse. And slew famous kings:
Chorus. For his | mercy en- \| dureth..for- | ever

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10. Verse. Sihon king of the Amorites:

Chorus. For his mercy en- 1 dureth..for- $\mid$ ever.
Verse. And Og the king of Bashan:
Chorus. For his | mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
11. Verse. And gave their land for an heritage: Chorus. For his mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
Verse. Even an heritage unto Israel his servant:
Chorus. For his | mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
12. Verse. Who remembered us in our low estate: Chorus. For his mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
Verse. And hath redeemed us from our enemies:
Chorus. For his | mercy en- | dureth.for- | ever.
13. Verse. Who giveth food to all flesh:

Chorus. For his mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
Verse. O give thanks unto the God of heaven:
Chorus. For his | mercy en- | dureth..for-| ever.


* The cighth setection may be sung to this chant, by omitting the first bar in the second line, and the first and second bars in the fourth line, of each verse.

1. Give ear to my words, O Lord; consider my | med-i- $\mid$ tation: Hearken unto the voice of my cry, my King, and my God; for unto | thee will | I - | pray.
2. My voice shalt thou hear in the morning, O Lorn;

In the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee, and | will look | up.
For thou art not a God that hath pleasure in wickedness, neither shall | evil | dwell with | thee.
3 The foolish shall not stand in thy sight; thou hatest all | workers..of in- | iquity:
Thou shalt destroy them that speak falsehood; the Lord will abhor the $\mid$ bloody. and de- | ceit-ful | man.
4. But as for me, I will come into thy house in the multitude of thy mercy; And in thy fear will I worship toward thy | ho-ly | temple.
Lead me, O Lord, in thy righteousness because of mine enemies;
Make thy way | straight be- \| fore my |face.
5. Let all them that put their trust in thee rejoice;

Let them ever shout for joy, because thou defendest them;
Let them also that love thy name be | joyful..in | thee:
For thou, Lord, wilt bless the righteous;
With favour wilt thou compass | him as | with a $\mid$ shield.

## SELECTION XI. Ps. 15.

1. Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle?

Who shall dwell in thy | holy | hill?
He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, And | speaketh..the | truth in..his | heart.
2. He that backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth $\mid$ evil..to his $\mid$ neighbor ; Nor taketh up a re- | proach a- | gainst his |. neighbor.
3. In whose eyes a $\mid$ vile person..is con- $\mid$ temned;

But he honoreth | them that | fear the | Lord.
4. He that sweareth to his own hurt and | chang..eth | not;

He that putteth not out his money to usury,
Nor taketh re- | ward a- \| gainst the | innocent.
5. He that doeth these things shall \| never..be \| moved; Shall ${ }^{\boldsymbol{j}}$ never..shall | never..be | moved.

## SELECTION XII. Ps. 73.

1. Truly God is good to Israel, Even to such as are of a $\mid$ clean - | heart. But as for me, my feet were almost gone; My|steps had | well nigh |slipp'd.
2. For I was envious at the foolish, When I saw the pros--perity..of the|wicked. For there are no bands in their | death; .. but their | strength is | firm.
3. When $I$ thought to know this, It was too | painful |for me;

Until I went into the sanctuary of God | Then...under- $\mid$ stood I..their | end.
4. Surely thou didst set them in slippery places; Thou castedst them $\mid$ down.. to des- | truction;
How are they brought into desolation, as in a moment! They are \| utterly.. con- | sum'd.,with | terrors.
5. As a dream when | one a- | waketh;

So, O Lord, when thou awakest, | Thou..shalt des- | pise their | image.
6. For lo, they that are far from | thee shall | perish;

Thou hast destroyed all $\mid$ them that..go a- $\mid$ stray from $\mid$ thee.
7. But it is good for me to draw | near to / God;

I have put my trust in the Lord, that I may declare $\mid$ all- $\mid$-thy $\mid$ works.


1. Lord, thou hast been our dwelling-place in | all.gene- | rations;

Before the mountains were brought forth, Or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world,
Even from everlasting, to ever- | last-ing, | Thou art | God.
§. Thou turnest man to destruction ; And sayest, Return, ye | chil..dren of | men.
For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past,
And | as a | watch..in the | night.
3. Thou carriest them away as with a flood; they are as a sleep;

In the morning they are like grass which $\mid$ grow-eth | up;
In the evening it is cut $\mid$ down, cut $\mid$ down and $\mid$ withereth.
4. For we are consumed by thine anger, And by thy | wrath..we are | troubled;

Thou hast set our iniquities before thee,
Our secret | sins..in the | light of..thy | countenance.
5. For all our days are passed away in thy wrath;

We spend our years as a | tale that..is | told.
The days of our years are threescore years and ten;
And if by reason of strength they be fourscore years,
Yet is their strength labor and sorrow; For it is soon cut \| off..and we | fly - a- | way.
6. Who knoweth the power of thine anger?

- Even according to thy fear $\mid$ so is..thy $\mid$ wrath.

So teach us to number our days,
That we may ap- | ply our | hearts..unto \| wisdom.


1. The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice;

Let the multitude of isles be | glad there- | of.
Clouds and darkness are round about him;
Righteousness and judgment are the habi- $\mid$ ta-tion $\mid$ of his $\mid$ throne.
2. A fire goeth before him, and burneth up his $\mid$ enemies.round a- $\mid$ bout; His lightnings enlightened the world; the $\mid$ earth $-\mid$ saw and $\mid$ trembled.
3. The hills melted like wax at the presence of the Lord;

At the presence of the | Lond of the..whole | earth.
The heavens declare his righteousness, and \| all the...people | see his $\mid$ glory.
4. Confounded be all they that serve graven images

That boast themselves of idols: worship | him,..all ye | gods.
Sion heard, and was glad;
And the daughters of Judah rejoiced, because of thy $\mid$ judg-ment $10-1$ Lord.
5. For thou art high above all the earth;

Thou art exalted | far above..all | gods.
Ye that love the Lord, hate evil;
He preserveth the souls of his saints ; he de- | livereth them..from the | hand..of the | wicked.
6. Light is sown for the righteous, and gladness for the | upright..in | heart; Rejoice in the Lord, ye righteous; and give thanks at the re-|mem-brance] of his | holiness.


1. The Lord reigneth; let the | peopie | tremble:

He sitteth between the cherubim; | let the \| earth be \| moved.
2. The Lord is great in Zion, and he is high above $\mid$ all - $\mid$ people.

Let them praise thy great and terrible name; for $\mid$ it - $\mid$ is - $\mid$ holy.
3. The king's strength also loveth judgment; Thou dost es- $\mid$ tablish $\mid$ equity : Thou executest judgment, and | righ-teous- $\mid$ ness in | Jacob.
4. Exalt ye the Lord our God; And | worship..at his | footstool;

For | he - | - is $\mid$ holy.
5. Moses and Aaron among his priests,

And Samuel among them that | call upon..his | name:
They call'd upon the $\mid$ Lord, and $\mid$ he - | answer'd them.
6. He spake unto them in the | cloudy | pillar:

They kept his testimonies, and the $\mid$ ordi..nance $\mid$ that he $\mid$ gave them.
7. Thou didst answer them, O|Lord our | God;

Thou wast a God that forgavest them,
Though thou tookest | vengeance..of $\mid$ their..in | ventions.
8. Exalt the Lord our God; And worship at his | holy | hill; For the | Lord our | God is | holy.

SELECTION XVI. Ps. 118, 22—29.

1. The stone which the builders refused

Is become the | head-stone.. of the | corner ;
This is the Lord's doing, it is $\mid$ marvellous.in $\mid$ our $-\mid$ eyes.
2. This is the day which the | Lord hath \| made;

We will re- $\mid$ joice. and be $\mid$ glad in $\mid$ it;
3. Save now, I be- $\mid$ seech thee; O | Lord,

O Lord, I be- | seech thee,..send | now pros- | perity.
4. Blessed is he that cometh in the | name. of the | Lord;

We have blessed you out of the $\mid$ house - $\mid$ - of the | Lord.
5. God is the Lord which hath | show'd us | light;

Bind the sacrifice with cords, even unto the $\mid$ horns - 1 - of the $\mid$ altar.
6. Thou art my God, and |I will \| praise thee ;

Thon art my God, $\mid$ I - $\mid$ - will ex- $\mid$ alt thee.
7. O give thanks unto the Lord: for $\mid$ he is $/$ good;

For his mercy en- $\mid$ du- - $\mid$ - reth for- $\mid$ ever.

## SELECTION XVII. Ps. 5I: 1-4, 10-13.

1. Have mercy upon me, O God,

According to thy | loving- | kindness;
According to the multitude of thy tender mercies,
Blot | out - | - my trans- | gressions.
2. Wash me thoroughly from my iniquity, And | cleanse me..from my | $\sin$. For I acknowledge my transgressions;
And my | $\sin$ is | ever..be- | fore me.
3. Against thee, thee only have I sinned, And done this evil in $\mid$ thy $-\mid$ sight;
That thou mayest be justified when thou speakest,
And be | clear - $\mid$ - when thou | judgest.
4. Create in me a clean heart, O God, And renew a right $\mid$ spirit..with- $\mid$ in me. Cast me not away from thy presence;
And take not thy | Holy | Spirit | from me.
5. Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation, And uphold me with thy $\mid$ free - $\mid$ Spirit;
Then will I teach transgressors thy ways;
And sinners shall be con- $\mid$ verted $\mid$ unto | thee.


## SELECTION XVIII. Ps. 20.

1. The Lord hear thee in the day of trouble, The name of the God of | Jacob..de- | fend thee; Send thee help from the sanctuary;
And | strengthen..thee | out of | Zion.
2. Remember all thy offerings,

And ac- | cept thy..burnt | sacrifice;
Grant thee according to thine own heart,
And ful- $\mid$ fill all $\mid$-..thy | counsels.
3. We will rejoice in thy salvation,

And in the name of the Lord will we set $\mid$ up our \| banners;
The Loro ful- | fill all | -..thy pe- \| titions.
4. Now know I that the Lord, | saveth..his an- \| ointed; He will hear him from his holy heaven With the saving | strength of $\mid$ his right | haod.
5. Some trust in chariots and some in horses;

But we will renember the name of the $\mid$ Lord our | God:
They are brought down and fallen;
But we are $\mid$ risen..and | stand - | upright.
6. Save, Lord! let the king | hear us..when we | call. Save, Lord! let the ling | hear us | when we \| call.

## SELECTION XIX. Ps. 46

1. God is our $\mid$ refuge..and $\mid$ strength, A very present $\mid$ help - $\mid$ - in $\mid$ trouble.
2. Therefore will not we fear, though the $\mid$ earth..be re- $\mid$ moved, And though the mountains be carried into the $\mid$ midst - $\mid$-of the $\mid$ sea.
3. Though the waters thereof | roar. and be | troubled, Though the mountains | shake..with the | swelling..there- | of.
4. There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the \| city..of |God, The holy place of the tabernacles of the $\mid$ Most - $|-|$ High.
5. God is in the midst of her; she shall | not be | moved: God shall | help her. and | that right | early
6. The heathen raged, the | kingdoms..were | moved: He uttered his | voice, the | earth - $\mid$ melted.
7. The Lord of hosts is with us; The God of | Jacob..is our | refuge. The Lord of hosts is with us; The God of $\mid$ Jacob $\mid$ is our $\mid$ refuge.
8. Come, behold the \| works..of the | Lord,

What desolation he hath $\mid$ made - 1 - in the $\mid$ earth.
9. He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth;

He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the $\mid$ spear in $\mid$ sunder;
He burneth the \| chariot \| in the \| fire.
10. "Be still, and know that | I am | God;

I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be ex- $\mid$ alted \| in the | earth.'
11. The Lord of hosts is with us; The God of | Jacob..is our | refuge. The Lord of hosts is with us; The God of $\mid$ Jacob | is our $\mid$ refuge.


## SELECTION XX. Is. 59 : 1-2.

1. Behold the Lorn's hand is not | shortened, that it..cannot | save;

Neither his ear ( heavy..that it | cannot | hear:
2. But your iniquities have separated between | you and..your | God. And your | sins have \| hid his..face \| from you. Chap. 55: 7.
3. Let the wicked forsake his way,

And the un- $\mid$ righteous..man his $\mid$ thoughts :
And let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; And unto our God, for $\mid$ he..will a- | bundant-ly | pardon.

$$
\text { Ez. } 33: 11 \text {. }
$$

4. As I live saith the Lord God,

I have no pleasure in the $\mid$ death.. of the $\mid$ wicked;
But that the wicked | turn..from his | way and | live.
5. Turn ye, turn ye, from your | evil | ways;

For why will ye | die, O | house of | Israel.

## SELECTION XXI. Is. 55.

1. Ho, every one that thirsteth; come ye to the waters, And he that hath no money; | come ye,..buy and | eat;
Yea, come, buy wine and milk..without | money..and with- | out - | price.
2. Wherefore do ye spend your money for that which is not bread? And your labor for that which | satis-fieth | not?
Hearken diligently unto me, and eat ye that which is good,
And let your soul de- $\mid$ light it- $\mid$ self in $\mid$ fatness.
3. Incline your ear, and come unto me; Hear, and your | soul shall | live: And I will make an everlasting covenant with you,
Even the $\mid$ sure - $\mid$ mercies..of $\mid$ David.

## SELECTION XXII. Is. 55 : 6-9.

1. Seek ye the Lord \| while he..may be \|found, Call ye upon him $\mid$ while - $\mid$ he is $\mid$ near.
2. Let the wicked for- $\mid$ sake his | way,

And the un- $\mid$ righ-teous $\mid$ man his $\mid$ thoughts :
3. And let him return to the Lord, and he will have $\mid$ mercy.. up- $\mid$ on him; And to our God; for | he..will a- | bundant-ly | pardon.
4. For $m y$ thoughts are not your thoughts

Neither are your ways my ways, | saith the | Lord; For as the heavens are higher than the earth, So are my ways higher than your ways,
And | my..thoughts than | your - | thoughts.

## SEL.ECTION XXIII. Matt. 11: 28.

1. Come unto me all ye that labor and are $\mid$ heavy | laden, And | I will | give you | rest.
2. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; For I am meek and | lowly..in | And ye shall find $\mid$ rest un- $\mid$ to your $\mid$ souls.
[heart;
3. For my yoke is easy, and my | burden..is | light.

For my yoke is | easy,..and my | burden..is | light.
4. And the Spirit and the bride say, Come, And let him that $\mid$ heareth,..say $\mid$ And let him that is athirst come,
[Come;
And whosoever $\mid$ will..let him take the water of $\mid$ life - $\mid$ freely.

## SELECTION XXIV.

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

By taking heed thereto ac- $\mid$ cording $\mid$ to thy $\mid$ word.
2. Remember now thy Creator in the \| days of..thy | youth;

While the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt | say,..I have | no..pleasure | in them.
3. Seek ye the Lord | while he..may be |found; Call ye up- $\mid$ on him..while $\mid$ he is $\mid$ near.
4. I love | them that.love | me

And they that seek me $\mid$ ear- - | ly shall $\mid$ find me.


## SELECTION XXV.

1. Our days on the earth are as a shadow, And there is $\mid$ none a- $\mid$ biding; We are but of yesterday, There is but a $\mid$ step be-tween $\mid$ us and $\mid$ death.
2. Man's days are as grass; As a flower of the field | so he $\mid$ flourisheth: He appeareth for a little time, And $\mid$ then $-\mid$ vanisheth-a- $\mid$ way.
3. Watch, for ye know not what hour your $\mid$ Lord doth | come; Be ye also ready;
For in such an hour as ye think | not the $\mid$ son of.man $\mid$ cometh.
4. It is the Lord; let him do what \| seemeth him \| good.

The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away,
And | blessed..be the | name..of the | Lord.

## SELECTION XXVI. Rev. 14: 13.

1. $p$ Blessed are the dead, who die in the $\mid$ Lord from $\mid$ henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their | labors.and their | works do | follow them.

Clap. 20: 6.
2. Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: On such the second \| death hath..no | power:
But they shall be priests of God and of Christ,
And shall reign with | him a | thousand | years.
Chap. 1: 5.
3. $m f$ Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, And hath made us kings and priests to \| God and..his | Father; To him be glory and do- $/$ minion..for | ever.. and | ever.
4. $p p$ Blessed are the dead, who die in the | Lord from | henceforth:

Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their | labors..and their | works do $\mid$ follow them.


## SELECTION XXVII. Ps. 39: 4-I3.

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1. Lord, make me to know mine end,

And the measure of my | days,.. what it $\mid$ is:
That I may know how $\mid$ frail - $|1-|$ am.
2. Behold, thou hast made my days as an hand-breadth, And mine age is as $\mid$ nothing be..fore | thee.
Verily every man at his best state, is | alto- | gether | vanity.
3. Surely every man walketh in a vain show;

Surely they are dis- $\mid$ quie-ted in | vain:
He heapeth up riches, and | knoweth. not | who shall \| gather them.
4. And now, Lord, what | wait I | for?

My | hope - $\mid$ is in | thee.
5. Deliver me from | all..my trans- \| gressions;

Make me | not..the re- | proach..of the | foolish.
6. I was dumb, I opened | not my | mouth; Because | thou - $\mid$ - $\mid$ didst it.
7. Remove thy stroke a- | way - $\mid$ from me; I am con- $\mid$ sumed..by the $\mid$ blow of..thine $\mid$ hand.
8. When thou with rebukes dost correct man for iniquity,

Thou makest his beauty to consume a- $\mid$ way.like a $\mid$ moth :
Surely | every $\mid$ man is \| vanity.
9. Hear my prayer, $|\mathbf{O}-|$ Lord,

And give | ear un- \| to my | cry.
10. Hold not thy | peace at.my | tears:

For I am a stranger with thee, and a sojourner as $\mid$ all my | fathers | were.
II. O spare me, that I may re- $\mid$ cover $\mid$ strength, Before I go hence, and | be - $\mid$ no - $\mid$ more.


1. O sing unto the Lord a new song; Sing unto the Lord, $\mid$ all the $\mid$ earth: Sing unto the Lord, bless his name:
Shew forth his sal- \| vation..from | day to $\mid$ day.
2. Declare his glory among the heathen, His wonders among | all - | people: For the Lond is great, and greatly to be praised,
He is to be $\mid$ feared a..bove $\mid$ all - $\mid$ gods.
3. For all the gods of the nations are idols; But the | Lord..naade the | heavens: Honor and majesty are before him; Strength and | beauty..are | in his | sanctuary.
4. Give unto the Lond, O ye kindreds of the people, Give unto the Lond | glory..and | strength:
Give unto the Loro the glory due unto his name;
Bring an offering, and | come - | into..his | courts.
5. O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness; Fear before him, $\mid$ all the Say among the heathen that the Lord reigneth;
[earth: He shall | judge - the | people | righteously.
6. Let the heavens rejoice, and let the earth be glad; Let the sea roar, and the Let the field be joyful, and all that is therein;
[fulness..there- $\mid$ of: Then shall all the trees of the wood re- | joice..-be-|fore the | Lord :
7. For he cometh, for he cometh to \| judge the \| earth:

He shall judge the world with righteousness,
And the | people | with his | truth.

## SELECTION XXIX. Ps. 27.

1. The Lord is my light and my salvation, | whom..shall I | fear? The Lord is the strength of my life, of $\mid$ whom..shall $I \mid$ be a- $\mid$ fraid?
2. One thing have I desir'd of the Lord, | that..will I | seek after;

That I may dwell in the house of the Lond all the days of my life,
To behold the beanty of the Lord, and to in- $\mid$ quire-in | his- / temple.
3. For in the time of trouble he shall hide me in $\mid$ his pa- $\mid$ vilion;

In the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me;
He shall set me | up..-up- | on a | rock.
4 And now shall my head be lifted up, Above mine enemies | round a- 1 Therefore will I offer in his tabernacle sacrifices of joy; I will sing; yea, I will sing | praises | unto..the | Lond.
5. Hear, O Lord, when I | cry..with my | voice;

Have mercy also up- $\mid$ on - $\mid$ me and $\mid$ answer me:
6. When thou saidst, | Seek ye..my | face;

My heart said unto thee, | Thy face, | Lord,..will I | seek.
7. Hide not thy face far from me; Put not thy servant a- $\mid$ way in $\mid$ anger; Thou hast been my help; leave me not,
Neither forsake me, o | God..-of | my sal- | vation.
8. When my father and my | mother..for- \| sake me;

Then the | Lord will | take me \| up.
9. Teach me thy way, O Lord;

And lead me in a plain path, be- | cause of..mine | enemies:
Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies;
For false witnesses have risen up against me,
And | such as | breathe out | cruelty.
10. I had fainted, unless I had believed to see the goodness

Of the Lord, in the | land..of the | living;
Wait on the Lord; be of good courage,
And he shall strengthen thine heart ; | wait..I | say..on the | Lord.


## SELECTION XXX. Ps. 122

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

## SELECTION XXXI. Ps. 48: 1-3, 9—14.

1. Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised,

In the city of our God; in the | mountain..of his | holiness:
Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole $\mid$ earth is $\mid$ mount - $\mid$ Zion.
2. On the sides of the north the city of the $\mid$ great - | King.

God is known in her | pala..ces | for a | refuge.
3. We have thought of thy loving-kindness, O God, in the |midst of..thy|temple; According to thy name, O God, so is thy praise unto the ends of the earth; Thy right | hand is \| full of $\mid$ righteousness.
4. Let the mount Zion rejoice;

Let the daughters of Judah be glad be- $\mid$ cause of.thy | judgments;
Walk about Zion, and go round about her, | Tell the | towers..there- $\mid$ of.
5. Mark ye well her bulwarks, con- | sider..her | palaces;

That ye may tell it to the gene- | ra- - | - tion | following.
6. For this God is our God, for- $\mid$ ever, and | ever;

He will be our | guide - | even...nnto $\mid$ death.


CHANT No. 53.
Treble and Tenor may be inverted.

A. men.


1. Judge me, O Lord, for I have | walk'd in..mine in- | tegrity: I have trusted also in the Loro; | therefore..I | shall not | slide.
2. Examine me, O Lord, and prove me; Try my | reins and..my | heart: For thy loving-kindness is before mine eyes, and I have | walk'd..in | thy truth.
3. I have not sat with vain persons; Neither will I go | in...with dis- $\mid$ semblers; I have hated the congregation of evil-doers; And | will not | sit.. with the | wicked.
4. I will wash my hands in innocency: So will I compass thine |altar..O|Lord: That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, And tell of | all thy | wondrous | works.
5. Lord, I have loved the habi- | tation..of thy | house, And the | place..where thine | honor \| dwelleth:
6. Gather not my soul with sinners, Nor my life with $\mid$ blood-y | men. In whose hands is mischief, and their | right hand..is |full of | bribes.
7. But as for me, I will walk in mine integrity:

Redeem me, and be \| merciful..unto | me; My foot standeth in an even place; In the congre- | gation..will I | bless the | Lord.


342 SELECTION XXXIII. Joel $2: 1-3,10-13$

1. Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in my $\mid$ holy $\mid$ mountain : Let all the inhabitants of the land tremble; for the day of the Lorn | cometh..it is $\mid$ nigh at $\mid$ hand.
2. A day of darkness, and of gloominess, a day of clouds and of thick darkness, As the morning | spread up..on the | mountains;
A great people and a strong; there hath not been ever the like,
Neither shall be any more after it, even to the | years of | many..gene-|rations.
3. A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a $\mid$ flame - $\mid$ burneth; The land is as the garden of Eden before them, and be- $\mid$ hind them..a $\mid$ deso..late | wilderness.
4. The earth shall quake before them; the | heavens..shall | tremble; The sun and the moon shall be dark, and the $\mid$ stars..shall with - |draw their|
5. And the Lond shall utter his voice before his army;
[shining. For his camp is very great ; For he is strong that | executeth..his | word: For the day of the Lord is great and very terrible, and|who-|-can a-|bide it. Sing the $2 d$ ending to the remainder.
6. Therefore also now, saith the Lord, Turn ye even to me with | all your | And with | fasting,.. and with | weeping,..and with | mourning. [heart;
7. And rend your heart, and not your garments, and turn unto the | Lord your | God;
For he is gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and re- | penteth | him..of the | evil.

## SELECTION XXXIV. Ps. 29.

1. Give unto the Lord, $O$ ye mighty, give unto the Lord | glory..and /strength, Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name, worship the | Lord..in the| beauty of | holiness.
2. The voice of the Lord is upon the waters: the God of |glo-ry| thundereth; The voice of the LORD is powerful, the voice of the |Lord is|full of |majesty.
3. The voice of the Lord breaketh the cedars; yea, the Lord breaketh the cedars..of | Lebanon.
The voice of the Lord di- | videth..the |flames..of | fire.
4. The voice oi he Lord shaketh the wilderness; and maketh | bare the $\mid$ And in his temple doth | every..one \| speak of..his | glory
[forests. (2d ending for 5th verse.)
5 The Lord sitteth upon the flood; yea, the Lord sitteth \| King for- \| ever : The Lord will give strength, unto his people ;
The Lord will | bless his | people..with | peace.

## SELECTION XXXV. Ps. 93

1. The Lord reigneth; he is clothed with majesty ;

The Lord is clothed with strength, wherewith he hath | girded..him- self:
The world also is established, that it | can- - | not be | moved.
2. I'hy throne is es- $\mid$ tablished..of $\mid$ old,

Thou | art from | ev-er- | lasting.
3. The floods have lifted up, O Lord, the floods have lifted \| up their | roice; The | floods lift | up their | waves.
4. The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of \| many \| waters; Yea, than the mighty $\mid$ waves $-\mid-$ of the $\mid$ sea. (2d ending.)
5. Thy testimonies are \| very | sure;

Holiness becometh thy | house, O | Lord, for- | ever.

## SELECTION XXXVI. Ex. 15.

1 I will sing unto the Lord, for he hath | tri-umph'd | gloriously; The horse and his rider hath he | thrown - $\mid$ - in..to the | sea.
2. The Lord is my strength and song, and he is become \| my sal-|vation; He is my God, and I will prepare him an habitation; My Father's | God, and | I..will ex- | alt him.
3. The Lord is a man of war; the | Lord is..his | name: Pharaoh's chariots and his hosts hath he cast into the sea; His chosen captains also are | drowned..in the | red - $\mid$ sea.
4. Thy right hand, O Lord, is become $\mid$ glorious..in | power : Thy right hand, $\mathbf{O}$ Lord, hath $\mid$ dashed in $\mid$ pieces..the | enemy.
5. Who is like unto thee, $O \mid L o r D=$, a..mong the $/$ gods? Who is like unto thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, | do-- $\mid$ (2d ending.) [- ing | wonders.
6. Thou in thy mercy hast led forth the people which | thou..hast re- | deemed Thou hast girded them in thy strength unto thy $\mid$ ho - - |-ly..habi-|tation.


## SELECTION XXXVII. Ps. 130.

1. Out of the depths have I cried unto $\mid$ thee, $O \mid$ Lord: Lord, hear my voice; let thine ears be attentive to the | voice of.my | sup-pli- | cations.
2. If thou, Lord, shouldest mark iniquities, O | Lord..who shall | stand? But there is forgiveness with thee, that $\mid$ thou $-\mid$ mayest..be $\mid$ feared.
3. I wait for the Lord, my soul doth wait, and in his | word do..I | hope; My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning, 1 say, | more than..they that | watch..for the | morning.
4. Let Israel hope in the Lord:

For with the Lord there is mercy, and with him is |plenteous..re-| demption; And he shall redeem Israel from | all - | his in- | iquities.


SELECTION XXXVIII. Ps. 150.
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Note.-Verse parts to be sung by a Base or Alto voice to the tone F.

1. Verse. Praise God in his sanctuary;

Chorus. Praise him in the | firmament of..his | power:
Verse. Praise him for his mighty acts;
Chorus. Praise him according to his | excel..lent his | excel..lent | greatness.
2. Verse. Praise him with the sound of the trumpet;

Chorus. Praise hin with the | psaltery..and | harp:
Verse. Praise him with the timbrel and dance;
Chorus. Praise him with stringed | instru- \| ments and \| organs.
3. Verse. Praise him upon the loud cymbals;

Chorus. Praise him upon the | high..sounding | cymbals:
Verse. Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord;
Chorus. Let every thing that hath | breath praise | - the | Lond.



1. Verse. Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, | all ye | lands.

1st Chorus. Serve the Lord with gladness; Come before his $\mid$ presence|with a|song. 2. Verse. Know ye that the Lord, | he is $\mid$ God:
$2 d$ Chorus. It is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves;
We are his people, and the $\mid$ sheep of $\mid$ his - | pasture.
3. Verse. Enter intolis gates with thanksgiving, And into his|courts with|praise. 1st Chorus. Be thankful unto him, and | bless - | - his | name.
4. Verse. For the Lord is good, his mercy is $\mid$ ever- $\mid$ lasting.
$2 d$ Chorus. And his truth endureth to | all - | - gene- | rations.

$$
\text { SELECTION XL. Ps. } 41: 1-3 .
$$

tallis, or any other afpropriate chant.

1. Blessed is he that con- $\mid$ sidereth.the | poor;

The Lord will de- | liver..him in | time of | trouble.
2. The Lord will preserve him, and | keep..him a-| live;

And he shall be | blessed..up-| on the | earth.
3. The Lord will strengthen him upon the | bed of $\mid$ languishing;

Thou wilt make | all his | bed in..his | sickness.
4. Blessed is he that con- | sidereth..the | poor;

The Lord will de- | liver..him in | time of | trouble.

> SELECTION XLI. Matt. 6: 9-13.
> THE LORD'S PRAYER.
> TALLIS, or aNy other appropriate chant.

1. Our Father who art in heaven, | hallowed..be thy | name: Thy kingdom come; thy will he done on | earth,..as it | is in | heaven.
2. Give us this day our | daily | bread:

And forgive us our | debts, as..we for- $\mid$ give our | debtors.
3. And lead us not into temptation, but de-liver us..from|evil: [ever.. $\hat{A}-\mid$ men. For thine is the lingdom, and the power, and the glory, for | ever. and |

## METRICAL PIECES MARKED FOR CIIANTING.

Metrical Psalms and Hymns may sometimes be chanted with better effect than they can be sung in the usual way. In general, in stanzas of four lines, the singer has but to reserve three syllables in the second, and five in the fourth lines for the cadences; though cases will often occur when some other division will better accommodate emphasis, or the sense of the words.

## SELECtion XLII. Descriptive Hymn. Ps. 24.

(Chant No. 37, or 38, or others.)
1.

Our Lord is risen from the dead, Our Jesus is gone | up on | high:
The powers of hell are captive led,
Dragged to the | portals | of the | sky. 2.

There his triumphal chariot waits,
And angels chant the | solemu | lay,
' Lift up your heads, ye heavenly gates!
Ye ever- | lasting | doors give | way!
3.

Loose all your bars of massy light, And wide unfold th' e- | thereal | scene;
He claims these mansions as his right,
Receive the | King of | glory | in.'
4.
"Who is the King of glory, who?"
"The Lord, that all his | foes o'er- | came,
That sin, and death, and hell o'erthrew;
And | Jesus..is the | conqueror's | name.'
5.

Lo! his triumphal chariot waits,
And angels chant the | solemn | lay,
'Lift up your heads, ye heavenly gates! Ye ever- | lasting | doors give | way !' 6.
"Who is the King of glory, who?"
'The Lord, of boundless | power pos- | sessed,
The King of saints and angels too,
| God..over | all, for..ever | blest.'
1.

Begin, my soul, th'exalted lay, Let each enraptured thought obey, And praise th' Al- | mighty's | name:
Lo! heaven and earth, and seas and skies, In one melodious concert rise, To | swell..th'in- | spiring | theme.
2.

Thou heaven of heavens, his vast abode, Ye clouds, proclaim your Maker God; Ye | thunders,...speak his | power:
Lo! on the lightning's fiery wing In trimoph walks th' eternal King: Th' as- | tonished | worlds a- | dore.
3.

Ye deeps, with roaring billows rise, To join the thunders of the skies,

$$
\text { Dim. Praise }{ }^{\prime \prime} \text { him who | bids you | roll, }
$$

His praise in softer notes declare, Each whispering breeze of yielding air, And | breathe it | to the $\mid$ sonl.
$W^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ ake, all ye soaring throngs, and sing; Ye feathered warblers of the spring, Harmonious | anthems | raise
To him who shaped your finer mould, Who tipped your glittering wings with gold, And | tuned your | voice to | praise.
Maestoso.
5.

Let man by nobler passions swayed, Let man, in God's own image made, His breath in | praise em- | ploy;
Spread wide his Maker's name around, Till heaven shall echo back the sound, In | songs of | holy | joy.

SELECTION XLIV. Didactic.
Watts.
ONIMPASSIONED UTTERANCE.
1.

Faith is the brightest evidence Of things be- | yond our | sight; It pierces through the vail of sense, And $\mid$ dwells in | heavenly $\mid$ light. 2.

It sets time past in present view, Brings distant | prospects | home. Of things a thousand years ago, Or $\mid$ thousand $\mid$ years to $\mid$ come.
3.

By faith we know the world was made By | God's al..mighty | word; We know the heaven and earth shall fade, And | be a- | gain re- | stored. 4.

Abraham obeyed the Lord's command, From his own | country | driven; By faith he sought a promised land, But | found his | rest in | heaven. 5.

Thus through life's pilgrimage we stray, The | promise..in our | eye ; By faith we walk the narrow way, That \| leads to | joy on | high.

## SELECTION XLV. Descriptive. H. K. White.

IMPASSIONED UTTERANCE.
1.

The Lord our God is clothed with might, The winds o-| bey his | will ;
He speaks, and in his heavenly height, The $\mid$ rolling | sun stands $\mid$ still. 2.

Rebel, ye waves, and o'er the land With threatening | aspect | roar!
The Lord uplifts his awful hand, And | chains you $\mid$ to the $\mid$ shore.
3.

Howl! winds of night! your force combine! Without his | high be- | hest, Ye shall not, in the mountain pine, Dis- | turb the $\mid$ sparrow's $\mid$ nest. 4.

His voice sublime is heard afar, In distant | peals it | dies;
He yokes the whirlwinds to his car, And | sweeps the | howling | skies.
5.

Ye nations, bend, in reverence bend; Ye monarch's | wait his |nod,
And bid the choral song ascend To | cele- $\mid$ brate our / God.


SELECTION XLVI.
humble devotion.

1. From the recesses of a lowly spirit,

My humble pray'r ascends- $\mathrm{O} \mid$ Father, | hear it!
Borne on the trembling wings of fear and meekness: For-| give its|weakness.
2. I know-I feel how mean, and how unworthy

The lowly sacrifice I | pour be- | fore thee:
What can I offer thee, O Thou most holy! But $\mid \sin$ and | folly:
3. Lord, in thy sight, who ev'ry bosom viewest,

Cold in our warmest vows, and | vain our | truest;
Thoughts of a hurrying hour-our lips repeat them-Our|hearts for-|get them.
4. We see thy hand-it leads us-it supports us:

We hear thy voice-it | counsels,.. and it | courts us;
And then we turn away! and still thy kindness For- $\mid$ gives our $\mid$ blindness!
5. Who can resist thy gentle call, appealing

To ev'ry gen'rous thought and | grateful | feeling! Oh! who can hear the accents of thy mercy, And \| never \| love thee.
6. Kind Benefactor! plant within this bosom

The | seeds of | holiness, || and let them blossom
In fragrance, and in beauty bright and vernal, And | spring e- \| ternal.
${ }^{*}$. Then place them in those everlasting gardens,
Where angels walk, and | seraphs..are the | wardens;
Where ev'ry flow'r, brought safe through death's dark portal, Be-|comes im-| mortal.

Bowring.


## SELECTION XLVII.

''thit WILL BE DONE.',
"Thy will be | done!" || In devious way
The hurrying stream of | life may | run ; \|
Yet still our grateful hearts shall say, |
"Thy will be \| done."
2.
"Thy will be $\mid$ done!" || If o'er us shine
A gladd'ning and a | prosp'rous | sun, ||
This prayer will make it more divine-
"Thy will be \| done."
3.
"Thy will be done!" || Though shrouded o'er Our | path with | gloom, || one comfort-one Is ours :-to hreathe, while we adore, |
"Thy will be | done." Bowring.

Close by repeating the first two measures-"Thy will be done."


Any selection may be sung to the above chant, by making the cadence always on the las accented syllable of the line. The response, or chorus part, should follow the single voic
without pause. without pause.

CANON. "Thy mercies, Lord, shall be my song.".


HYMN. "Sweet is the scene when Christians die."


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Arise, O Lord, into thy rest, . Begin, my soul, th'exalted lay, Behold, the Lord's hand is not sbortened; -
Benedic anima mea: 1st arrangement,
Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord,:
Blessed is he that considereth the poor,
Blessed be the Lord God of Israel: 1 st arrangement,
Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel,
Blow ye the trumpet in Zion,
Benedictus: 1 st arrangement, :
Bonum est confiteri : 1st arrangement, ...
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Bonum est confteri } \\ \text { ". } & 2 \text { st arrangement, } \\ \text { ". } & 2 d \\ 3 d & .\end{array}$
By the
Cantate Domino: 1st arrangement,
Come unto me all ye that labor,
Daughter of Zion!
Deus Misereatur: 1st arrangement $2 d$
Faith is the brightest evidence,
From the recesses of a lowly spirit,
Give ear to my words,
Give unto the Lord, $O$ ye mighty,
Gloria in excelsis,
Glory be to God on high,
God be merciful unto us: 1st arrangement,
God is our refuge and strength,
God the all-terrible,
Go not far from me, O God,
Great and marvellous are thy works,
Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised,

266 Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised,

296 O, sing unto the Lord a new song: 1 st arrangement,32

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Hear, O Lord, when I cry, .
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340 Our Father, who art in heaven,
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| $2 d$ | $"$ | 32 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3 d$ | $"$ | 32 |
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341 O sing the God of Israel, . . . 269

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[^0]:    $p_{\text {Diminish softer and softer. }}$

[^1]:    * On the subject of Articulation, a little work entitled "Elements of Musical Articulation," is recommended.

[^2]:    * Preface to the first edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms, December 1st, 1718.

[^3]:    2. The world's founda-tions" by his hand Were laid, and shall for -ev - er stand; The swelling billows"know their bound, While to his praise"they roll a - round. 3. Vast are thy works, al - migh-ty Lord! All na-ture rests"up - on thy word; And clouds,and storms, and fire o-bey Thy wise"and all - con-trol-ling sway 4. Thy glo - ry, fear-less of de-cline, Thy glo-ry, Lord, shall ev - er shine: Thy praise"shall still our breathem-ploy, Till we shall rise "to end-less joy.
[^4]:    3. He lives, and blessings crown his reign, The God of
[^5]:    3. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { When in the slippery paths of youth With heedless steps I ran, } \\ \text { Thine arm, unseen, convey'd me safe, And led me up to man. }\end{array}\right.$ 4. Ten thousand thousand precious gifts My daily thanks"em - ploy ; Nor is the least "a cheerful heart, ( Thine arm, unseen, convey mme safe, And ledme up to man.
    4. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\left.\text { Thro' ev-'ry period of my life, }{ }^{\prime} \text {, Thy goodness loll par - sue; }\right\} \text {. Tho' all - ter - ni - ty, to thee A joy -full song Ill raise : But oh! e - ter-ni-ty's too short }\end{array}\right.$
[^6]:    2. All that spring, with bounteous hand,
    3. These, to that dear Source we owe
    4. Lord, to thee my soul should raise

    Scat-ters o'er'/ the smil-ing land; All that lib-'ral
    Whence our sweetest com-forts flow; 'These, thro' all my
    Grateful, nev - er - end - ing praise; And, when ev'-ry
    au-tumn pours From her rich, o'er - flow-ing stoles, hap - py days, Claim my cheer - iul songs of praise. blessing's flown, Love thee for TEY-SELF a-lone

[^7]:    Lord God, the

[^8]:    glo-ry, And let the whole earth be fill-ed with his glo-ry, And let the whole earth be fill-ed with his glo-ry, And let the whole earth be

[^9]:    Great is the Lord, and
    great -ly to be

[^10]:    * This doxology is sometimes called the "Angelic Hymin" because it begins with the song of the angels at Bethlehem. The latter portion of it is cscribed to Telesphorws, about A. D. 139. "In the Eustern Church," says Palmer, "this hymn is more than 1500 years old, ond the Church of England has used it for above 1200 years,"

