



# THE PSALTERY, A NEW COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC,

CONSISTING OF

# PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, CHANTS, AND ANTHEMS;

BEING ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE MUSIC BOOKS FOR CHURCH CHOIRS, CONGREGATIONS, SINGING SCHOOLS, AND SOCIETIES, EVER PUBLISHED.

# BY LOWELL MASON AND GEORGE JAMES WEBB,

PROFESSORS IN THE BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Published under the Sanction, and with the Approbation of the Boston Academy of Music, and the Boston Handel and Haydn Society.

# BOSTON:

WILKINS, CARTER, AND COMPANY. 1845. Son Commission of these

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1845, By MELVIN LORD,

1 , 1

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

after the product of the control of

EASTERN THE STREET, ST

129 71.6.18.1864

# PREFACE

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 pines, 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.

# CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

§ I. Musical sounds have three essential properties:

LENGTH, PITCH, 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:

I. Long or Short.

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

# § IV. GENERAL VIEW.

Distinctions.	Departments.	Subjects.
Long or Short.	RHYTHMICS.	LENGTH.
High or Low.	Melonics.	Ритсн.
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? Dynamics?—What is that department called which relates to the length of sounds? Pitch? Power?—In how many ways do musical sounds differ?—

How many essential properties have musical sounds? What are they?—What is the subject of Rhythmics? Melodics? Dynamics?—If sounds differ from one another only as it respects their length, is the difference Rhythmic, Melodic, or Dynamic?—If sounds differ 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?

# CHAPTER II.

# RHYTHMICS.

DIVISION OF TIME.

- § V. The length of sounds is measured by dividing the time they occupy into equal portions.
  - § VI. These portions of time are called MEASURES.
  - **♦ VII.** Measures are divided into Parts of Measures.
  - § VIII. A measure with two parts is called Double measure.

" THREE" " TRIPLE "
" FOUR " " QUADRUPLE "
" SIX " SEXTUPLE "

- § IX. The character used for separating one measure from another is called a Ban.
- § X. To aid in the equal division of time, it is usual to count, or to make certain motions of the hand. This is called counting, or beating the time.

Note.—Every person learning the elements of music, should give strict attention to counting or beating the time. Experience proves that where the habit of counting or beating is neglected, the ability to make the divisions with accuracy, or to keep the time is seldom acquired.

§ XI. Double measure has two beats: first, *Downward*; second, *Upward* Accented on the first part of the measure.

Crotchet, Quaver, Semiquaver.

# ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

- § XII. Triple measure has three beats: first, Downward; second, Hither; third, Upward. 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 downward beat, in sextuple measure, let the hand fall half the way, and for the second, the remainder.

§ XV. Sextuple measure is also used with two beats: Downward and Upward. It thus becomes a compound measure of two parts, having three semi-divisions to each part; or two threes in a measure. This is its common use in this 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 the most difficult rhythmic combinations. To acquire the habit of keeping good time requires much patience and perseverance; and it is in this that those who 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 many kinds of measure are there?—How many parts has double measure? Triple? Quadruple? Sextuple?—On which part of the measure is double measure accented? Triple? Quadruple? Sextuple?—What is the character called which is used for separating the measures?—What distinguishes one kind of measure from another?—In beating time, how many motions has double measure? Triple? Quadruple? Sextuple?

# CHAPTER III.

1 ,,

RHYTHMICS. OF NOTES.

§ XVI. The relative length of sounds is indicated by the form of certain characters called Notes. Notes represent to the eye the relative length, or duration of sounds.

§ XVII. There are five	kinds of note	s in common use.
Whole Note,	0	Еіснтн Моте,
HALF NOTE,	0	SIXTEENTH NOTE,
QUARTER NOTE.	0	Sometimes called Semibreve, Minim,

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?

# 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, Eight.
  - § XXI. Letters are applied to the tones of the scale, as follows:

t 2 3' 4 5 6 7 8 C D E F G A B C

Note.-Numerals designate the relative, and letters the abstract pitch of tones.

⟨ XXII. In singing the scale, the following syllables are used:

Written, Do, RE, MI, FA, Sol, LA, SI, Do. Pronounced, Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah, See, Doe

# ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

NOTE.—Although the syllables are not regarded as indispensable, two reasons may be assigned for heir use. 1st. 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 accurately, with comparative ease. 2d. The proper practice of the syllables lays the foundation for a correct delivery of the words.

Note.—The scale should 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 teo in a class of a hundred, who 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 such cases is almost always with the ear, listening to the singing of others is of much greater importance to such persons than any attempt to sing themselves.

- § XXIII. The difference of pitch between any two tones is called an INTER-VAL. 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 many tones are there in the scale?—How are the tones of the scale named?—What is the first tone of the scale called? Ans. One, &c.—What letter is applied to one? To two? &c.—What syllable is sung to one? To two? &c.—What is the difference of pitch between two tones called?—How many intervals are there in the scale?—How many kinds of intervals are there in the scale?—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? D to E? &c.—What

# CHAPTER V.

#### MELODICS. THE STAFF AND CLEFS.

SXXVI. The pitch of tones is represented by a character called a STAFF, 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 sounds.

- § 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.

Space above	Added line above.
Fourth space	Fourth lins.
Second space	Third line.
First space	Second line.
Space below	Added line below.

- § 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.

EXAMPLE I. The Scale, G clef, ascending and descending.

Δ				_										
Y	1													
A-				-	-0-	-	-	-0-	-	_				
(f)	_	75	0					_		0	0	-		
000	-											-6	0	-
7 2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	8	7	6	5	4.	3	9	7
ĉĺρ	E	Ē	G	A	Ŕ	C	C	В	Δ	Č	Ē	E	ñ	Ĉ
Do Ro	M:	E.	Sal	Ta	e:	Dal	Da	e:	Ta	E .1	Tra	N/F:	Da	-Da

EXAMPLE 2. The Scale, F clef, ascending and descending.

2		_	0	0						-	0	-0-			
20	-0-			_									-0_	-0-	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	I
C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C
Dol	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Si	Do	Do .	Si	La	Sol	Fa	Mi	Re	D <sub>o</sub>

# QUESTIONS.

What is that character called, which 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 and space of the staff called?—How many degrees does the staff contain?—(Pointing to the staff.) Which line is this? Space? &c.—(Pointing to the staff.) Which line is this? Space? &c.—(Pointing to the staff.) Which lines are 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?

# 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.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

SXXXVIII. 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 positive, 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, &c. The different varieties of measure in each of the above examples are practically the same. To the eye they are different, 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.

& 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 figure is the kind of measure designated?—By which figure is the variety of measure designated?—What is the upper figure (numerator) for?—What is the lower figure (decominator) for?—Do the different varieties of measure differ to the ear, or to the eye only?—What does the numerator express (or number)?—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.

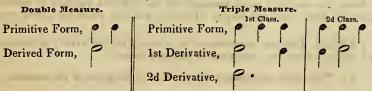
RHYTHMIC CLASSIFICATION; OR PRIMITIVE AND DERIVED FORMS OF MEASURE. ONE NOTE TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. SIMPLE FORMS.

§ 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 2, the primitive form of the measure is halves; if 4, quarters; if 8, eighths, &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.

§ XLII. Derived forms are obtained from the primitive forms, by uniting two or more parts of the measure.

# EXAMPLES.

QUARTER FORMS.



# Quadruplo Measure.

Primitive,	1st Class.	9	2d Class.	0	3d Class.
1st Derivative,	P		P	0	000
2d Derivative,	p.	0	ρ.		PIrregular.
3d Derivative.	6	'   '			1 1

Note.—It will be observed that in the first class, the union commences with the first part of the measure; in the second class, it commences with the second part, &c. The second 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 SYNCO-PATED, 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 half, 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? &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 in the third class in quadruple measure called irregular?—How can derived forms be reduced to primitive forms?—When 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 PRIMITIVE 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.

		232222222		
Whole Rest.	Half Rest.	Quarter Rest.	Eighth Rest.	Sixteenth Rest.
		~		
		(2)		<del></del>

# 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  $pee-\hat{a}n-o$ ) 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 forth, 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*.

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

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 tone is neither loud nor soft, what is it called? How marked?—When a tone is soft, what is it called? How marked?—If a tone is very soft, what is it called? How marked?—If a tone is very soft, what is it called? How marked?—What does Piano, or P signify?—What does Forte, or F signify?—What does Mezzo, or M signify?—What 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.

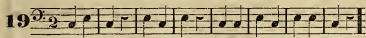


# CHAPTER X.

LESSONS IN WHICH THE VARIOUS TONES PROCEED, NOT ACCORDING TO THEIR ORDER IN THE SCALE, BUT BY SKIPS.

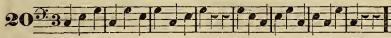
§ LI. One and three. With these two tones the following changes may be produced: 13, 31.

# PRACTICAL EXERCISE.



 $\S$  LII. One, three and five. With these tones the following changes may be produced: 1 3 5, 1 5 3, 3 1 5, 3 5 1, 5 1 3, 5 3 1.

# PRACTICAL EXERCISE.



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

1	3	5	8	1 3	1	5	8	1	5	1	3	8	1	8	1	3	5	
1	3	8	5	3	1	8	5		5	1	8	3	ı	8	1	5	3	
1	5	3	8	3	5	1	8		5	3	1	8	ı	8	3	1	5	
1	5	8	3	3	5	8	1		5	3	S	1	Ĺ	8	3	5	1	
1	8	3	5	3	8	. 1	5	1 .	5	8	1	3		8	5	1	3	
1	8	5	3	3	8	5	1	] .	5	8	3	1	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.

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

# PRACTICAL EXERCISE.



§ 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 VOICES.

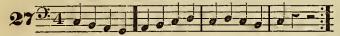
& LVIII. When tones above eight are sung, eight is to be regarded as one of an upper scale.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.



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

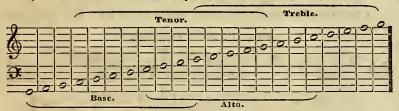
PRACTICAL EXERCISE.



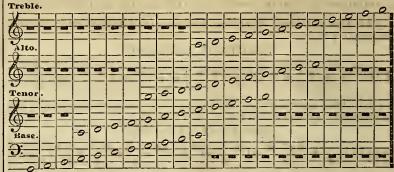
& LX. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes, viz: low male voices, or Base; high male voices, or Tenon; low female voices, or ALTO; high female voices, or TREBLE. Boys, before their voices change, sing the Alto.

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 Soprano.

§ LXI. The following example exhibits 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 one ?- Into how many classes is the human voice divided ?- What are low male voices called? What are high called?—What are low female voices 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 between those tones are half-steps, and there is no smaller practicable interval.

& LXIV. An intermediate tone may be represented by the same degree of & LXII. The Treble or G clef is used for the Alto, and often for the the staff as is either of the tones between which it occurs. Thus, the intermediate 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:

0	-6-	₽ <b>0</b>	0	be	-0	bo						
8 C Do	7 B Si	b7 Bb Se	6 A La	b6 Ab Le	5 G Sol	55 G b Se	4 F Fa	3 E Mi	b3 Eb Me	2 D Re	b2 Db Re	C Do
201		. ~0	, J. a.		pronou					. 100	, 200	

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



NOTE.—In the above example the fourth note is also C#; 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 (1) is used.



§ 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.





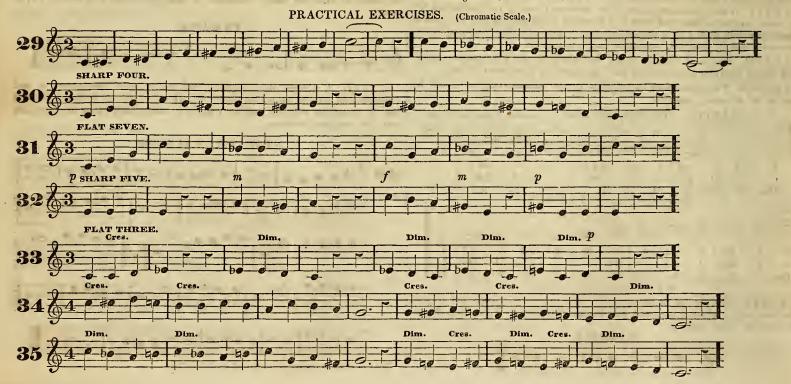
# QUESTIONS.

Between what tones of the scale may intermediate tones be produced?—Between what tones 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 intermediate tone hetween 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 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 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 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 character is placed before the note? If we have the content of the chromatic scale?—What is the character called of the note in the chromatic scale?—What is that character called which is used for a sharped tone? To a flatted tone ?—What is the client in the ascending chromatic scale?—What is the client in the ascending chromatic scale?—What is the client in the chromatic scale?—What is the client in the chromatic scale?—What does not consider the chromatic scale?—What is the client in the chromatic scale?—What is the client in

acter is placed before the note?—(Similar questions with respect to the other intermediate tones.)

—What is a scale of thirteen tones and twelve intervals of a half-step each called?—How many intervals?—What are the intervals, steps, or half-steps?

—What is that character called which is used for contradicting a flat or a sharp?—To what does a sharped tone naturally lead?—To what does a flat tone naturally lead?—What is the guide to a sharped tone? To a flatted tone?—To what is the character used to indicate the intermediate tones in the ascending chromatic scale?—What is the character used to indicate the intermediate tones in the descending chromatic scale.—To what does #1 lead? &c.—To what does b2 lead? &c. What is the guide to #1? What to b2? &c. &c.



# CHAPTER XIII.

# DIATONIC INTERVALS.

- § 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.
- § 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.

- § 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 Second; as from 1 to 2, 2 to 3, &c.
- § LXXVII. When the voice skips over one degree, the interval is called a Third; as from I to 3, 2 to 4, &c.

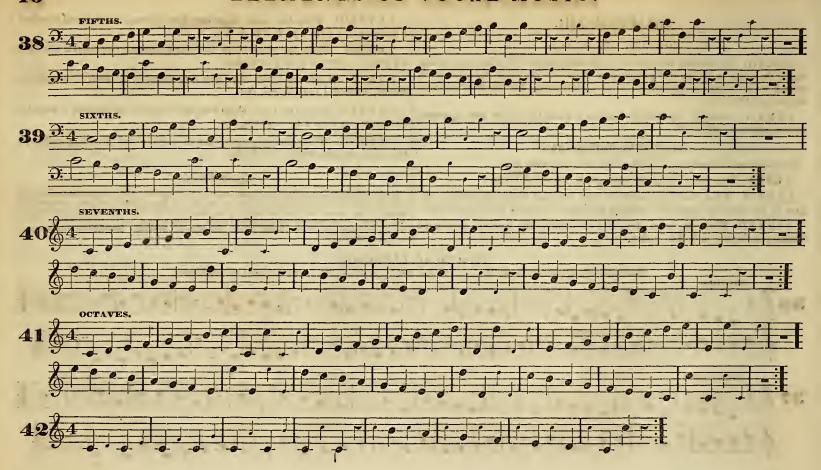
- § LXXVIII. When the voice skips over two degrees, the interval is called a FOURTH; as from 1 to 4, 2 to 5, &c.
- \$ LXXIX. When the voice skips over three degrees, the interval is called a FIFTH; as from 1 to 5, 2 to 6, &c.
- § LXXX. When the voice skips over four degrees, the interval is called a Sixth, 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 I to 7, 2 to 8, &c.
- § 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.





# 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.

1. A third consisting of a step and a half-step, is MINOR.

2. A third consisting of two steps, is MAJOR.

# & LXXXV. Fourths.

1. A fourth consisting of two steps and one half-step, is a perfect fourth.

2. A fourth consisting of three steps, is a sharp fourth.

# & LXXXVI. Fifths.

1. A fifth consisting of two steps and two half-steps, is a flat fifth.

2. A fifth consisting of three steps and a half-step, is a PERFECT FIFTH.

# & LXXXVII. Sixths.

1. A sixth consisting of three steps and two half-steps, is MINOR.

2. A sixth consisting of four steps and a half-step, is MAJOR.

# & LXXXVIII. Sevenths.

1. A seventh consisting of four steps and two half-steps, is a flat seventh.

2. 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.

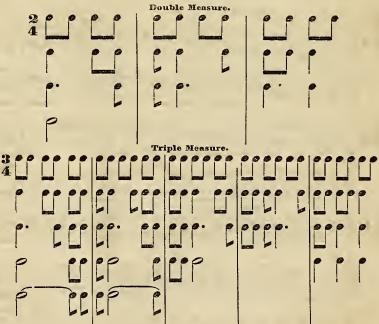
If a second consists of a half-step, what is it called? Ans. Minor Second.—If a second consists of a step, what is it called? Major Second.—If a third consists of a step and a half-step, what is it called.—If a third consists of two steps, what is it called?—If a forth consists of two steps and one half-step, what is it called?—If a fourth consists of three steps, what is it called?—If a fifth consists of two steps and two half-steps, what is it called?—If a fifth consists of three steps and one half-step, what is it called?—If a sixth consists of three steps and two half-steps, what is it called?—If a sixth consists of four steps and two half-steps, what is it called?—If a seventh consists of four steps and two half-steps, what is it called?—If a consist of five steps and two half-steps, what is it called?—If a consist of five steps and two half-steps, what is it called?—If a no ctave consists of five steps and two half-steps, what is it called?

# 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.







# CHAPTER XVI.

RHYTHMIC CLASSIFICATION. FOUR NOTES TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. COMPOUND FORMS.

§ XCII. (See § XC.)

# EXAMPLE.



# PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



Note.—As these rhythmic forms but seldom occur in Psalmody, no further practical exercises are given.

# CHAPTER XVII.

#### DYNAMIC TONES.

§ XCIII. Organ Tone. A tone which is commenced, continued and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an organ tone.

§ XCIV. CRESCENDO. A tone commencing soft and gradually increasing to lond, is called CRESCENDO. (Cres. or —)

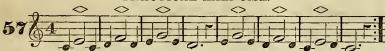
\$ XCV. DIMINUENDO. A tone commencing loud and gradually diminishing to soft, is called DIMINUENDO. (Dim. or )

§ XCVI. Swell. An union of the crescendo and diminnendo, produces the swelling tone, or swell.

Note.-Sing the scale very slow, (ah,) applying the swell.

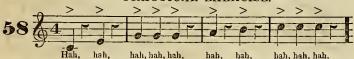
§ XCVII. Pressure Tone. A very sudden crescendo, or swell, is called a pressure Tone. (< or <>)

# 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. fz.)

# 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 called?—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 crescendo called?—What is a very sudden diminish called?

# CHAPTER XVIII.

#### TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

§ C. When 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.

§ CI. The letter which is taken for one is called the KEY. 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.

§ CII. In transposing the scale the proper order of the intervals (steps and half-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 step from C to D, and from D to E, a half-step from E to F, a step from F to G, from G to A, and from A to B, and a half-step 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 C to G, a fifth higher, or a fourth lower.

# EXAMPLE.



§ 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 F#, or to take 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 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 two, B as three, C as four, D as five, E as six; as the interval from six to seven must be a step, it is seen at once that F will not answer for seven, because the interval from E to F is but a half step, and of course that F# must be taken; thus the interval of a step from six to seven is preserved. The interval from F# to G being a half-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; but let him give examples, vocal or instrumental, until the subject is made plain, and the transposition of the scale is practically understood.

# PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



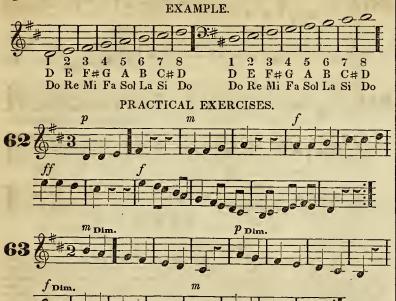


# QUESTIONS.

When is the scale said to be in the key of C?—Why is the scale said 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?—In transposing the scale, what must we be careful to preserve unaltered?—What must the interval always be, from one to two? Two to three, &c.—What is the interval, always, from C to D? D to £? &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?—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♯ introduced in the key of G?—What letter has the key of C has not?—What letter has the key of C has not?—What letter has the key of C has not?—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.)

<sup>\*</sup> Although the Minor Scale bas not yet been explained, the class may be exercised in minor lessons; let them regard the lesson as beginning and ending with six. By singing such lessons they will be prepared to understand the minor scale, not only theoretically, but also practically.

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

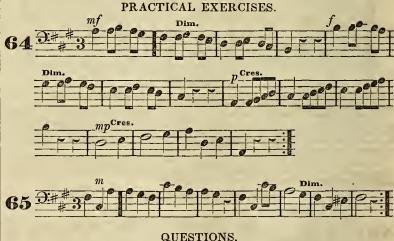


# QUESTIONS.

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, than the key of D?—[Norz. 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?

§ CVIII. Third transposition by the sharp fourth; from D to A, a fifth higher, or a fourth lower.





If the scale be transposed from D a fifth, 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 D?—What sharped letter, then, must be introduced, in transposing from D to A?—What is the signature to the key of A?—What letters are sharped?—How much higher is the key of A, than D?—How much higher is the key of A, than D?—How much higher is the key of G, than C?—What tone is D, in the key of C?—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 keys of A and D in common?

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



# PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



If the scale be transposed a fifth from  $\Lambda$ , 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  $\Lambda$ ?—What sharped letter, then, must be introduced, in transposing from  $\Lambda$  to  $\Sigma$ ?—What is the signature to the key of  $\Sigma$ ?—What letters are sharped? Why?—How much higher is the key of  $\Sigma$ , than the key of  $\Sigma$ ?—Other questions may be asked, similar to those under the first, second, and third transpositions.

- § CX. Fifth transposition by the sharp fourth. Key of B. Five sharps: F♯, C♯, G♯, D♯ and A♯. (Same as Cb.)
- § CXI. Sixth transposition by the sharp fourth. Key of F井. Six sharps: F井, C井, G井, D井, A井 and E井. (Same as G b.)
- 《CXII. Seventh transposition by the sharp fourth. Key of C井. Seven sharps: F井, C井, G井, D井, A井, E井 and B井. (Same as Db.)
- 0 CXIII. Eighth transposition by the sharp fourth. Key of G井. Eight sharps: F井, C井, G井, D井, A井, E井, B井 and F×. (Same as Ab.)
- § CXIV. In the last transposition, from C# to G#, a new character has been introduced on F#, 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 the key of F#?—What sharped letters are there in the key of F#?—What key is a fifth higher than F#?—What is the signature to the key of C#?—What sharped letters are there in the key of C#?—What key is a fifth higher than C#?—What is the signature to the key of G#?—What sharped letters are there in the key of 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, inasmuch as the same variety can be more easily obtained by transpositions by flats. The keys beyond E are seldom used.

§ CXVI. It will be observed that, in each of the foregoing transpositions, the scale has been removed a fifth, (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 C to F, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.



§ CXVIII. SIGNATURE. To preserve the proper order of intervals from three 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 Bb.

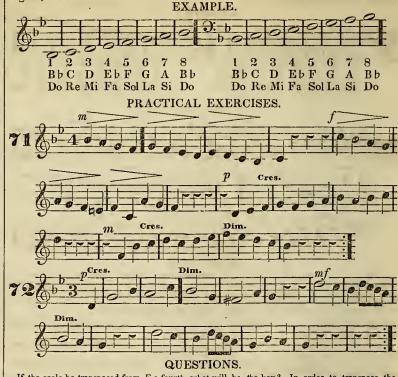
Note.-The teacher may here introduce a similar illustration to that at § 106.





How much higher than C is F?—What is the signature to the key of F?—Why is Bb 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 ?—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 tone is found to be wrong?—Is it too high, or too low?—What must be taken for four?—What is the relation of Bb to C? Ans. b?th.—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 scale a fourth?

§ CXIX. Second transposition by the flat seventh; from F to Bb, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

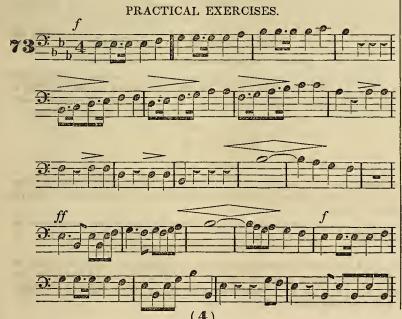


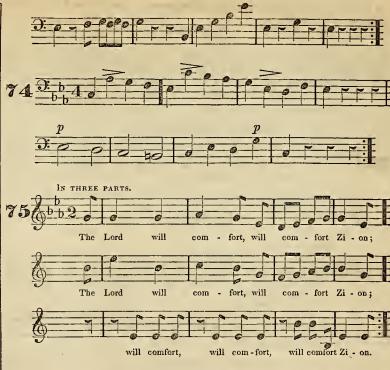
If the scale be transposed from F a fourth, what will be the key?—In order to transpose the scale a fourth, what must be done?—What is flat seven in the key of F?—What flatted letter must be introduced, in transposing from F to Bb?—What does Eb become, in the new key of Bb?—What is the signature to the key of Bb?—What letters are flatted? Wby?—How much higher is Bb, than F?—How much higher is F, than C?—What letter has the key of Bb, that does not belong to the key of F?—What letter has the key of F?—that does not belong to the key of FBb?

§ CXX. Third transposition by the flat seventh; from Bb to Eb, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.









# QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed from Bb 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 Bb?—What new flat do we obtain, then, in transposing from Bb 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 Bb? &c.

# ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

S CXXI. Fourth transposition by the flat seventh; from Eb to Ab, a fourth [ higher, or a fifth lower.

# EXAMPLE.





# QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed a fourth from Eb, what will be the key?-What is the signature to the key of Ab?-What flatted letters are used?-How does the flat seventh transpose the scale?-How much higher is Ab than Eb?

& CXXII. Fifth transposition by the flat seventh. Key of Db. Five flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db and Gh. (Same as C#.) & CXXIII. Sixth transposition by the flat seventh. Key of Gb. Six flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db,

Gh and Ch. (Same as F#.)

& CXXIV. Seventh transposition by the flat seventh. Key of Ch. Seven flats: Bh. Eh. Ab. Db, Gb, Cb and Fb. (Same as B.)

§ CXXV. Eighth transposition by the flat seventh. Key of Fb. Eight flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb, Fb and Bbb.

§ CXXVI. In the last transposition, from Cb to Fb, a new character is introduced on Bb, called a DOUBLE FLAT.

#### QUESTIONS.

What key is a fourth from Ab?—What is the signature to Db? What flatted letters are used?— What key is a fourth from D?—What is the signature to the key of Gb? 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 Bb, what is it called?

& CXXVII. The scale may be still further transposed by double flats, but it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the same variety can be more easily obtained by transposition by sharps. The keys beyond Ab 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.

& CXXIX. 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 connection with major and minor; as, major mode and minor mode.

- & 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.



§ 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.



- S 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 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.
- $\S$  CXXXVI. The letters and syllables correspond in the major and its relative minor. Thus the syllable Do is applied to C in both cases, although it is one in the major and three in the minor scale, &c.

#### 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? &c .- 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? &c.-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 ?-What 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 ?-In A minor what tone is C ?-In 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 occur to the mind of the teacher.

# CHAPTER XX.

# MODULATION.

- § CXXXVII. When in 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,

<sup>\*</sup> Note.—Minor exercises have been given, in the chapter on the transposition of the scale.

but merely to apply the usual syllable appropriated to the note of modulation, as Fi for sharp four, &c.; but where the change is continued for sometime, the solmization of the new key should be adopted.

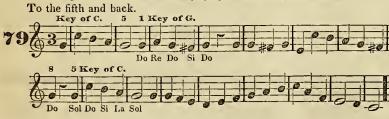
§ CXLII. The most common modulations are, 1st. from one to five, or from any key to that which is based upon its fifth; 2d. from one to four, or from any key to that which is based upon its fourth. These changes occur in almost every piece of music. See transposition of the scale by  $\sharp 4$  and by  $\flat 7$ .

§ 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.







# 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.

\$\times \text{CXLV. Passing Notes.} Ornamental or grace notes are often introduced into a melody that do not essentially belong to it; they are commonly written in smaller characters, and are called PASSING NOTES.

§ CXLVI. Apprograture. When a passing note precedes an essential note, it is called an apprograture. The apprograture 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.



§ 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.



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



§ CL. Legato. When a passage is performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner, it is said to be Legato. (✓)



§ CLI. STACCATO. When a passage is performed in a pointed, distinct and articulate manner, it is said to be STACCATO. (!!!!)



- § 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.
- § CLIII. PAUSE. When a note or rest is to be prolonged beyond its usual time, a character (A) called a PAUSE is placed over or under it.
- § CLIV. Double Bar. A double bar ( ) 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 (we) 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; o, oo; &c. In the word "great" for example, instead of dwelling steadily upon the tonic sound a, the singer changes it to e, and that which should be grea - - - t, becomes grea - - e - - - t; so also in the syllable applied to Tvo—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 singing. 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 (^), 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 sf.,) 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 BREATH. (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 avoided.
- (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 breath.
- (6) The practise of breathing at a particular part of the measure, or of rhythmical breathing, should be avoided.

(7) Take breath no more frequently than is necessary.

(8) Exercises on the explosive tone (fz) 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 extraneous 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) A 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 five 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.

<sup>\*</sup> On the subject of Articulation, a little work entitled "Elements of Musical Articulation," is recommended.

# 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'crstep 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

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, chap. 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, but 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

<sup>\*</sup> Preface to the first edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms, December 1st, 1718.

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 SIX: 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

the simplicity and sublimity of their church harmonies, and the highest ambition | appropriate forms of expression to the musical vocabulary of religious emotions. 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 PIECES, 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.

# EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A; an Italian preposition, meaning to, in, by, at, &c. Accelerando: accelerating the time, gradually faster and faster. Adagio, or Adasio; slow. Adagia Assai. or Molto: very slow. Ad Libitum; at pleasure. Affetuoso; tender and affecting. Agitato; with agitation. Alla Capella ; in church style. Allegretto; less quick than Allegro. Allegro; quick. Allegro Assai; very quick, Allegro ma non troppo; quick, but not too quick.
Amabile; in a gentle and tender style. Amateur : a lover but not a professor of music. Amen; so be it; pronounced, in singing, Ah-men. Amoroso, or Con Amore; affectionately, tenderly. Audante; gentle, distinct, and rather slow, yet connected. Andantino; somewhat quicker than Andante. Animato, or Con Anima; with fervent, animated expression. Animo, or Con Animo; with spirit, courage, and boldness. Antiphone: music sung in alternate parts. Ardito; with arder and spirit. Arioso; in a light, airy, singing manner. A tempo ; in time. A tempo giusto; in strict and exact time. Ben Marcato: in a pointed and well-marked manner. Bis : twice. Brillante; brilliant, gav ebining, sparkling, Cadence; closing strain; also a fanciful, extemporancous embellishment, at the close of a song. Cadenza: same as the second use of Cadence. See Cadence. Calando; softer and slower. Cantabile: graceful singing style: a pleasing, flowing melody, Canto; the treble part in a chorus. Choir; a company or band of singers; also that part of a church approprinted to the singers. Charist, or Charister : a member of a choir of singers. Col, or Con; with. Col Arco; with the bow. Comodo, or Commodo: in an easy and norestrained manner. Con Affetto; with expression. Con Dolcessa : with delicacy. Con Dolore, or Con Duolo; with mournful expression, Conductor; one who superintends a musical performance; same as Masic Director. Con Energico; with energy. Con Espressione; with expression. Con Funca; with ardor, fire. Con Grazia; with graco and elegance. Con Impeto; with force, energy. Con Justo; with chaste exactness. Con Moto: with emotion.

Da Capo; from the beginning. Decani; the priests, in contradistinction to the lay or ordinary chor-Declamando; in the style of declamation. Deereseendo; diminishing, decreasing. Devozione; devotional. Dilettante: a lover of the arts in general, or a lover of music. Di Molto; much or very. Divoto : devotedly, devoutly. Dolce; soft, sweet, tender, delicate. Dolcemente, Dolcessa, or Dolcissimo. See Dolce. Dolente, or Doloroso; mournful. Duloroso ; in a plaintive, mournful style. E: and. Elegante : elegance. Energico, or Con Energia; with energy. Espressivo; expressive. Fine. Fin. or Finale; the end. Forzando, forz., or fz.; sudden increase of power. < Fugue, or Fuga; a composition which repeats or sustains, in its several 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 chort fugue. Giusto: in just and steady time. Grazioso; smoothly, gracefully. Grave: a slow and solemn movement. Impressario: the conductor of a concert. Lacrimando, or Lacrimoso; mournful, pathetic. Lamentevole, Lamentando, Lamentabile; mournfully. Larphissimo; extremely slow. Larghetto; slow, but not so slow as Largo. Large; slow. Legato; close, gliding, connected style. Lentando; gradually slower and softer. Lento, or Lentamente; slow. Ma : but. Maestoso; majestic, majestically. Maestro di Capella; chapel master, or conductor of church music. Marcato; strong and marked style. Messa di Voce : moderate swell. Moderato, or Moderatamente; moderately, in moderate time. Molto; much or very. Molto Voce; with a full voice.

Morendo; gradually dying away. Mordente; a beat, or transient shake. Mosso; emotion. Moto; motion. Andante con Moto; quicker than Andante. Non; not Non troppo; not too much

of a theatre occupied by the hand. Pastorale; applied to graceful movements in sextuple time Perdendo, or Perdendosi; same as Lentando.

Piu; more. Piu Mosso; with more motion, faster. Pizzicato: snapping the violin string with the fingers. Poco; a little, Poco Adagio; a little slow. Poco a Poco; by degrees; gradually. Portamento; the manner of sustaining and conducting the voice from

Orchestra; a company or band of instrumental performers; also that part

one sound to another.

Precentor; conductor, leader of a choir. Presto : quick.

Prestissimo i verv quick.

Rallentanda, or Allentando, or Slentando; slower and softer by degrees. Recitando; a speaking manner of performance. Recitante; in the style of recitative. Recitative; musical declamation. 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. Sforzando, or Sforzato; with strong force or emphasis, rapidly diminishing. > Siciliana; a movement of light, graceful character. Smorendo, Smorzando; dying away. Soave, Soavement; sweet, sweetly. See Dolce. Solfeggio; a vocal exercise. Solo; for a single voice or instrument. Sostenuto; sustained. Sotto; under, below. Sotto Voce; with subdued voice. Spiritoso, Con Spirito; with spirit and animation. Staccato; short, detached, distinct.

Tace, or Tacet; silent, or be silent. Tardo ; slow. Tasto Solo ; without chords. Tempo; time. Tempo a piacere; time at pleasure. Tempo Giusto; in exact time. Ten, Tenuto; hold on. Ses Sostenuto. Tutti; the whole, full chorus.

Un; a; as, Un Poco, a little.

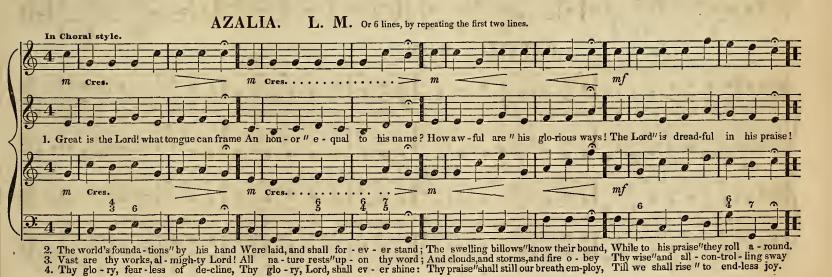
Subito ; quick.

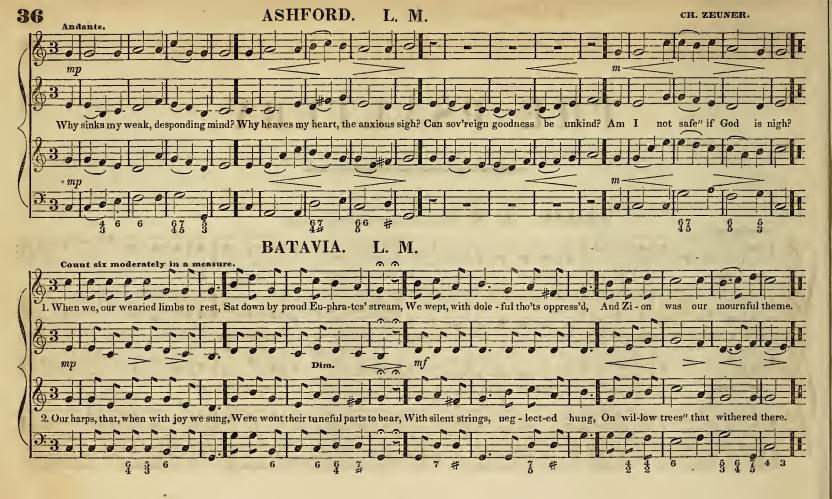
Va; go on; as, Va Crescendo, continue to increase. Verse : same as Solo. Vigoroso; bold, energetic. Vivace; quick and cheerful. Virtuoso; a proficient in art. Voce di Petto; the chest voice. Voce di Testa; the head voice. Voce Sola : voics alone. Volti Subito; turn over quickly.

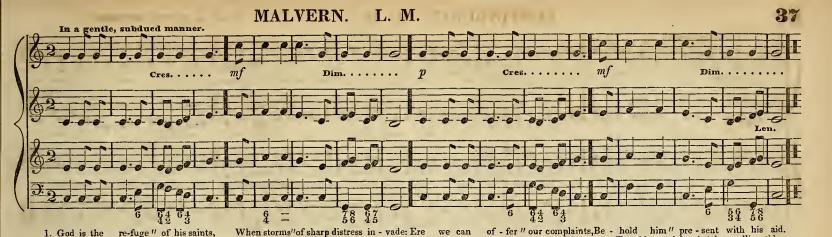
Coro ; chorus. Da; for, from, of.

Con Spirite; with spirit, animation

## THE PSALTERY.







sa-cred peace" our souls a - bide, While ev-'ry

2. Loud"may the troubled o - cean roar,

4. That sacred stream, thine holy word,

p 3. There is a stream, whose gentle flow

mf5. Zi - on en - joys" her monarch's love,

na-tion, ev' - ry shore

Supplies" the ci - ty of our God! Life, love, and joy" still gli-ding thro', And wa - t'ring" our di - vine a - bode.

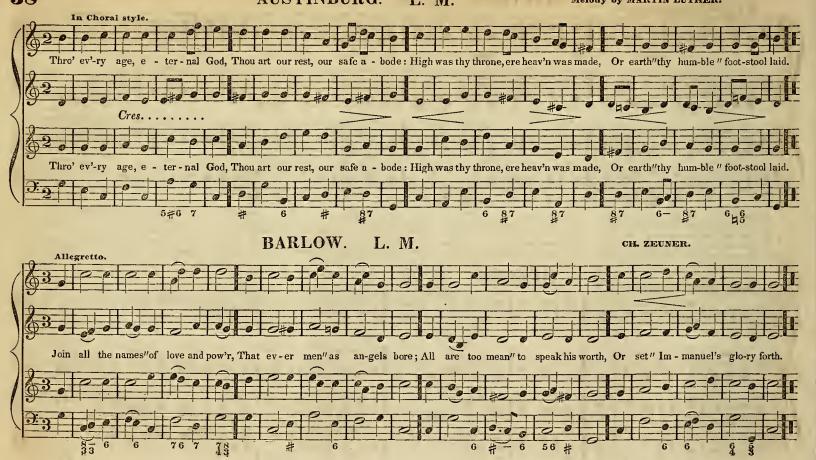
Sup-ports our faith, our fear con - trols: Sweet peace"thy prom-i - ses af-ford, And give newstrength"to faint - ing souls.

Trembles, and dreads" the swelling tide.

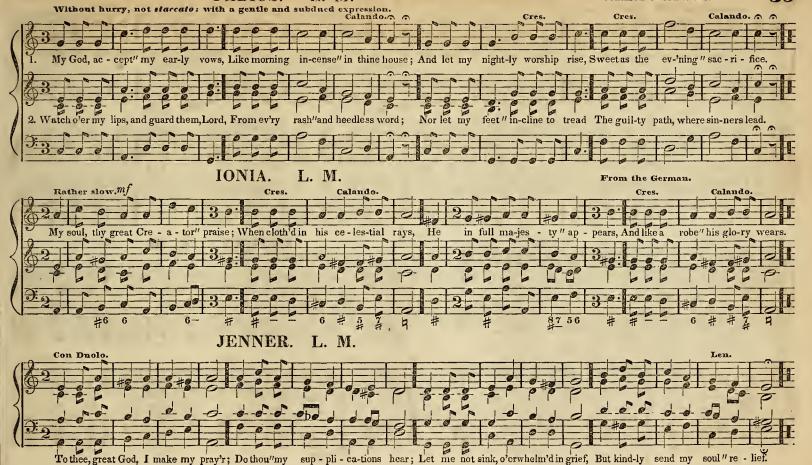
Built on his truth, and arm'd with pow'r.

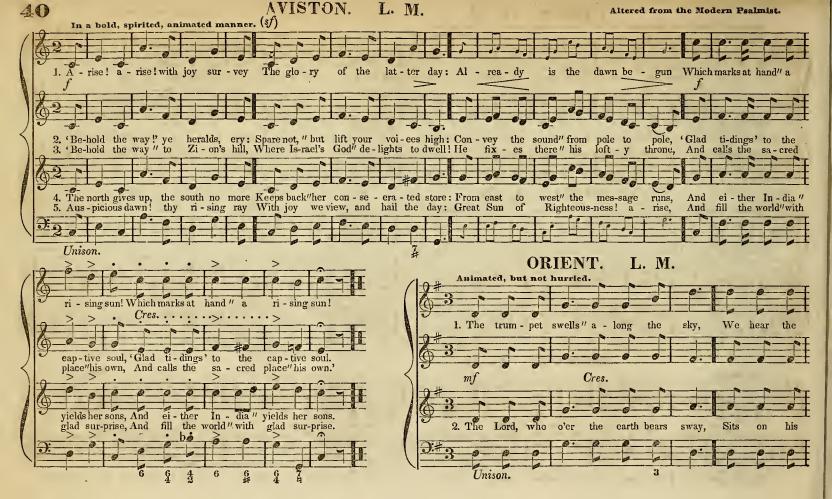


Se - cure" against a threat'ning hour; Nor can" her firm foun - da - tion move,



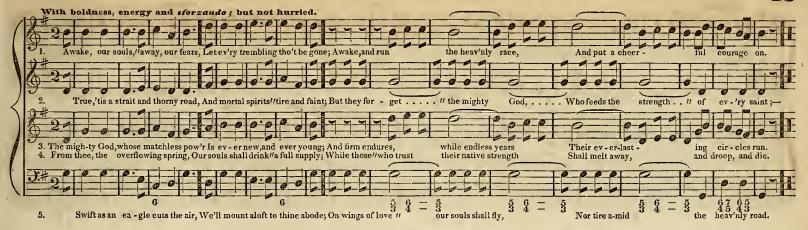




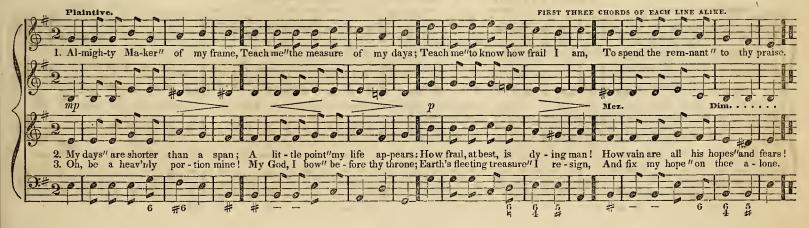








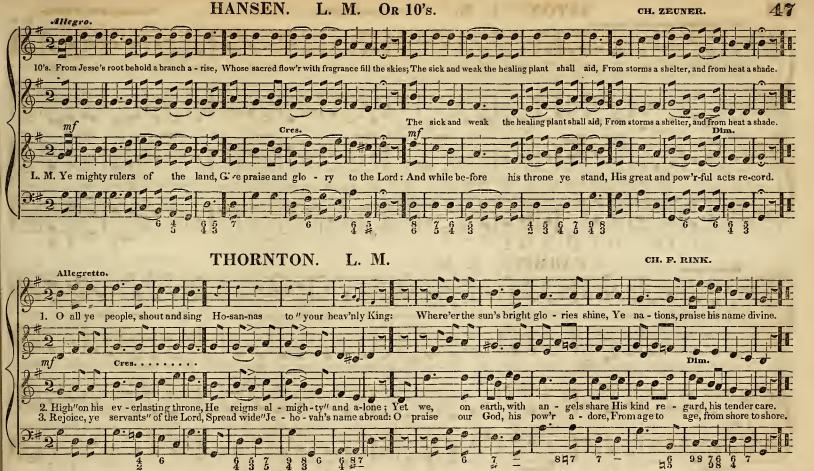
## VEVAY. L. M.

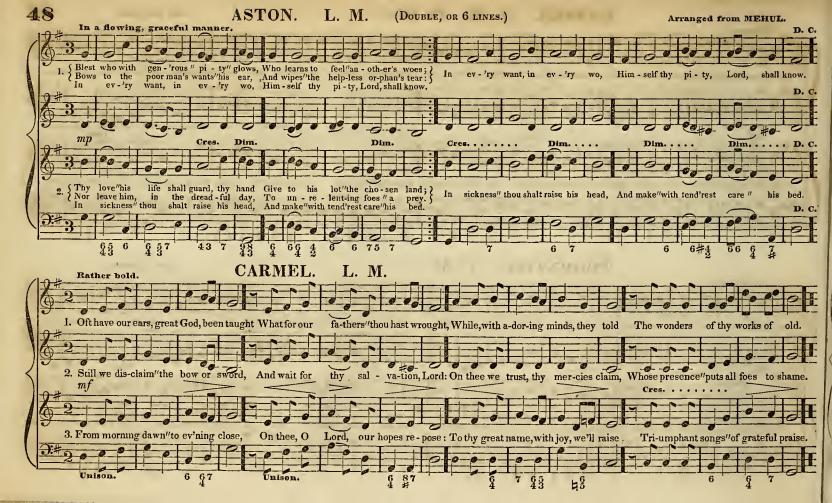


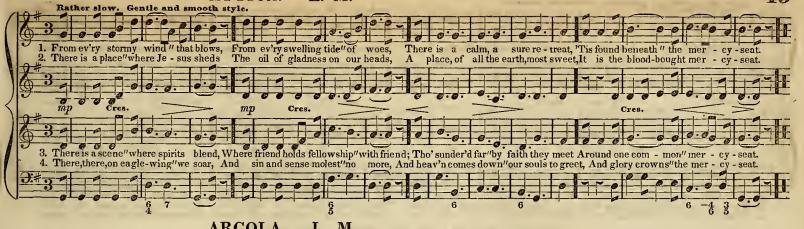










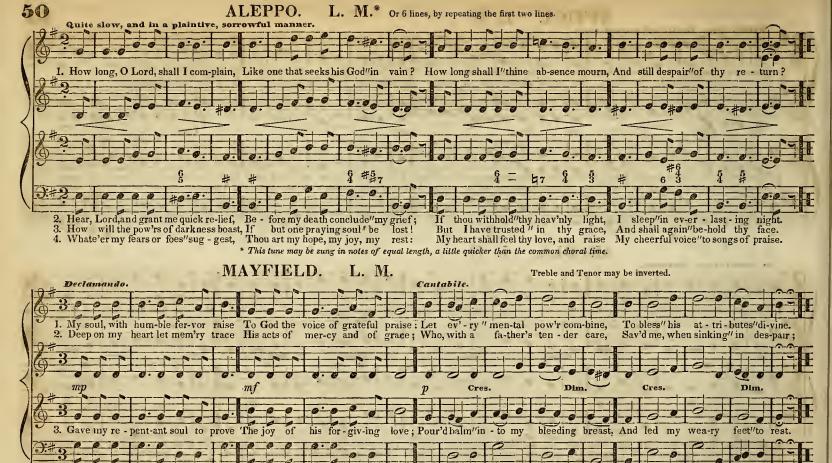


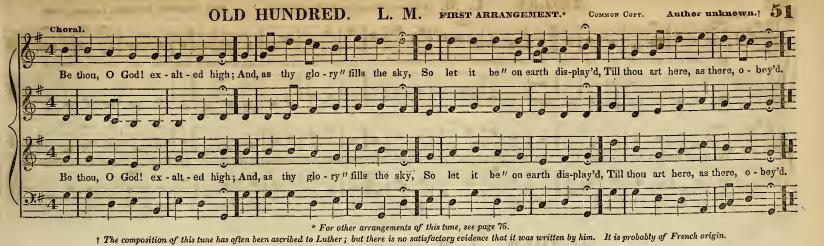
ARCOLA. L. M.



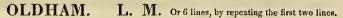
2. My thous, be fore they are my own, Are to my God" distinct ly known: He knows the words" I mean to speak, Ere from my opining lips" they break.

3. With in thy cir-cling pow'r I stand, On ev' - ry side "I find thy hand: A-wake, a sleep, at home, a-broad, I am sur-rounded still with God. 4. A - mazing knowledge vastand great! What large extent! what loft - y height! My soul, with all the pow'rs I boast Is in the boundless pros - pect 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.

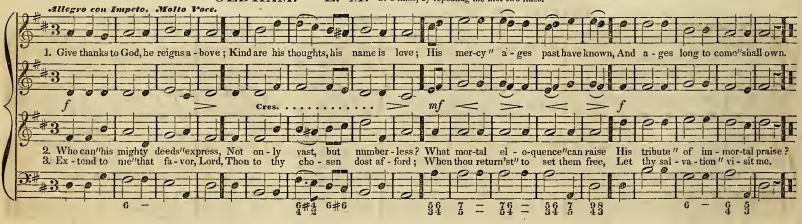








6 66 87 56 6-



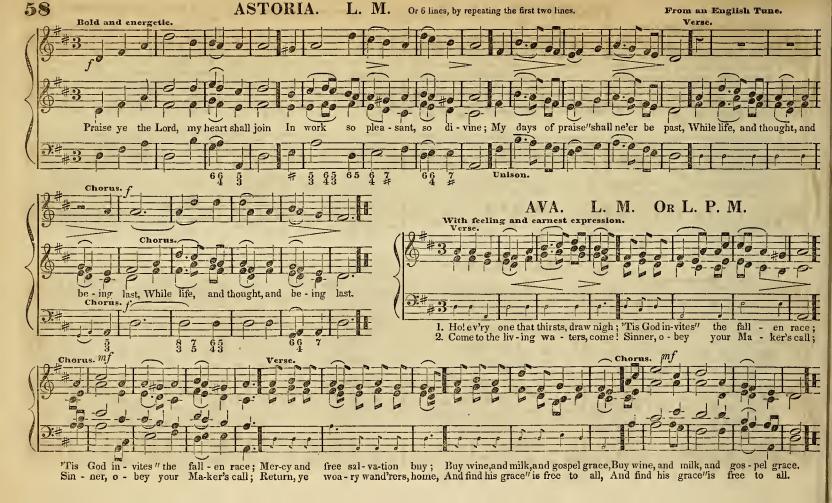


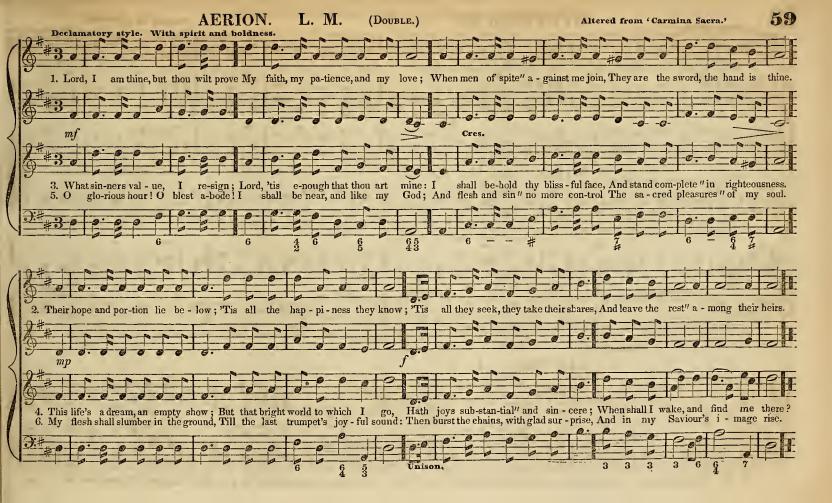


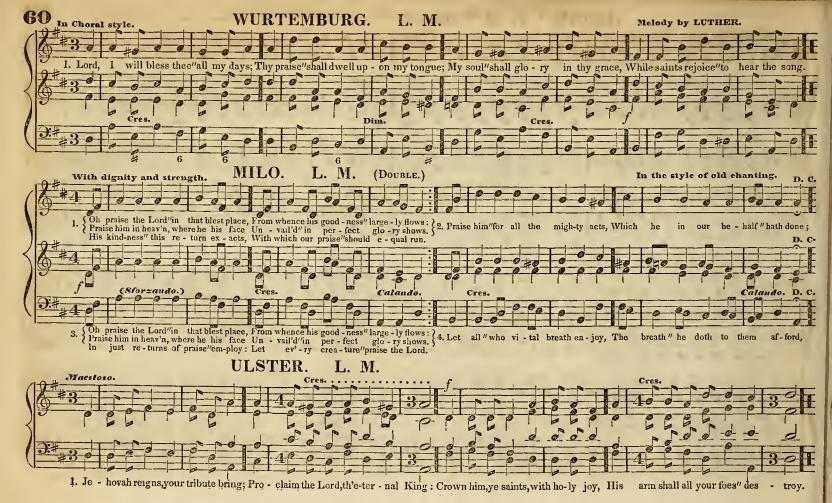






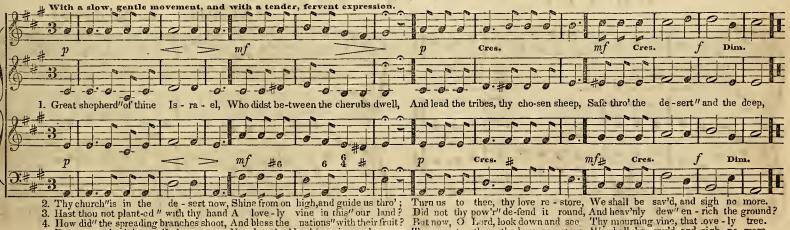




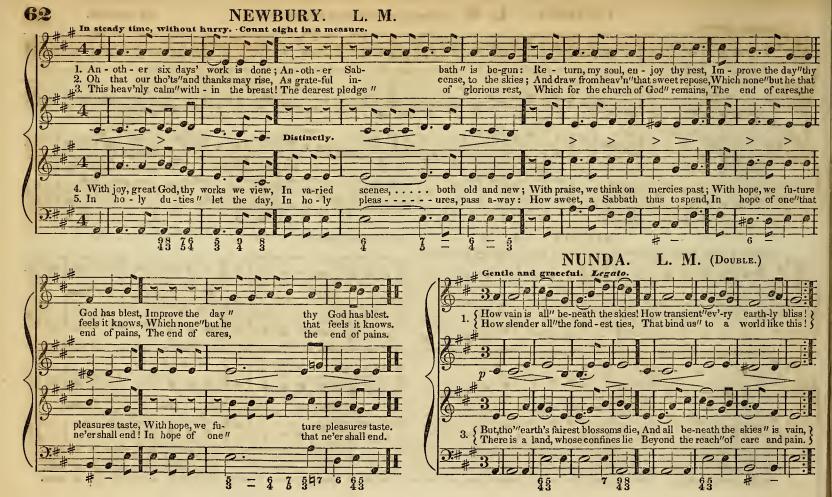


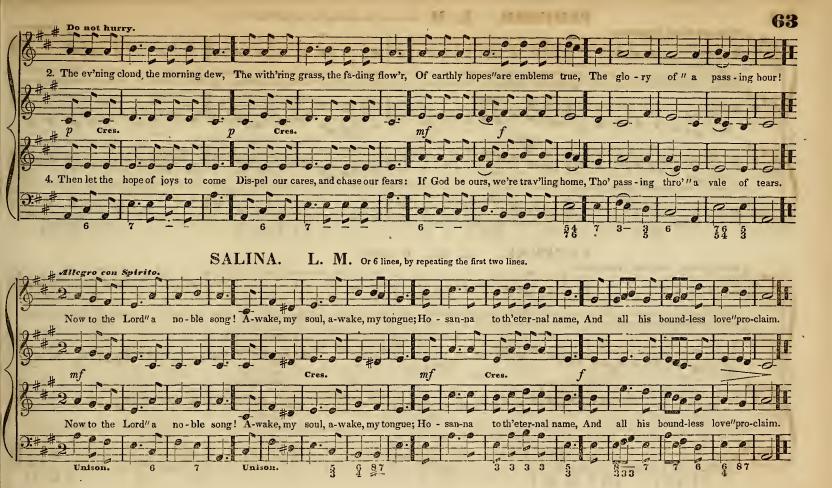


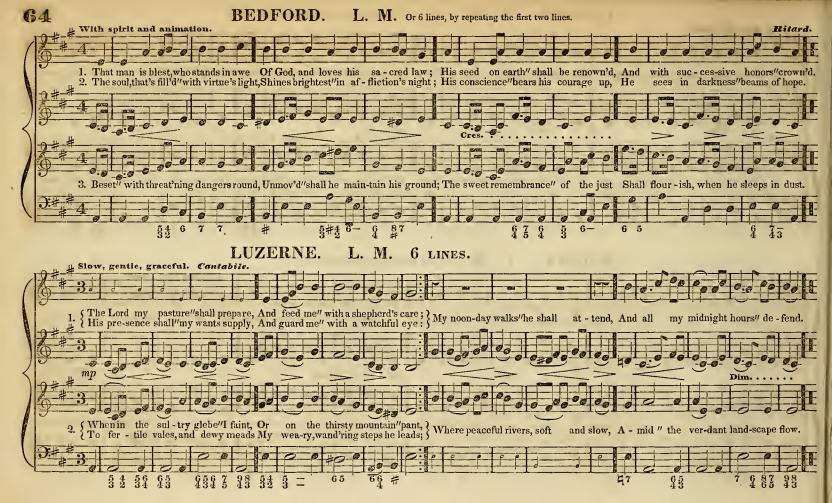
SOLON. I. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines.



- 5. Re turn, al-migh ty God, re turn, Nor let thy bleed-ing vineyard mourn: Turn us to thee, thy love re store, We shall be sav'd, and sigh no more.



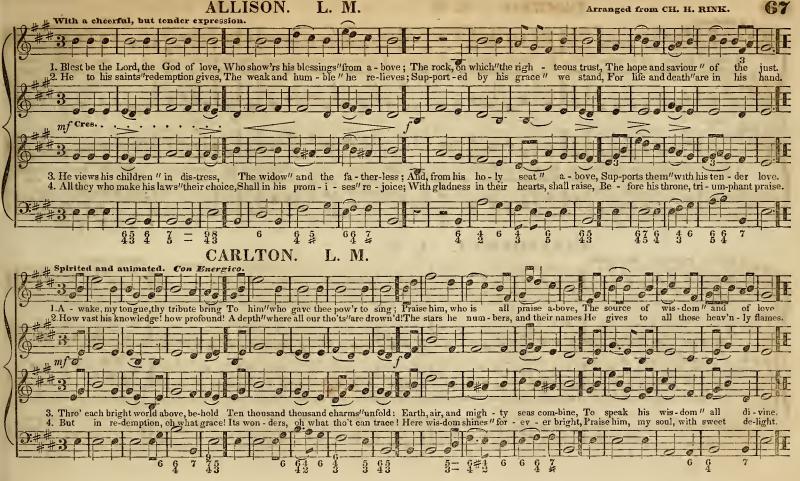


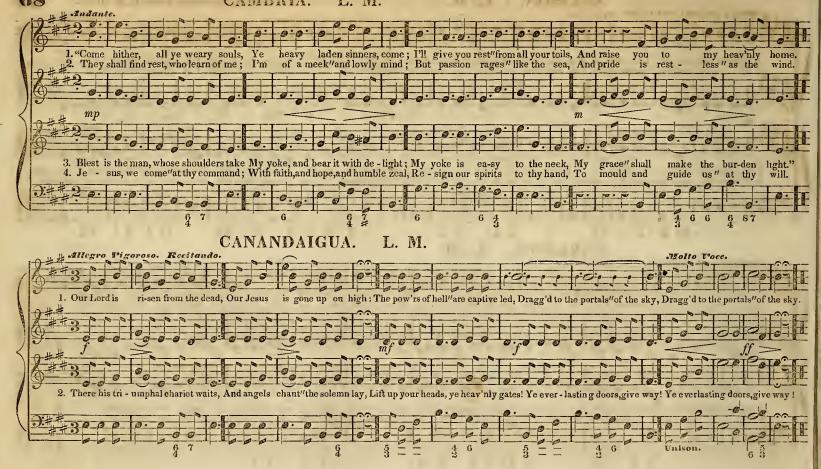


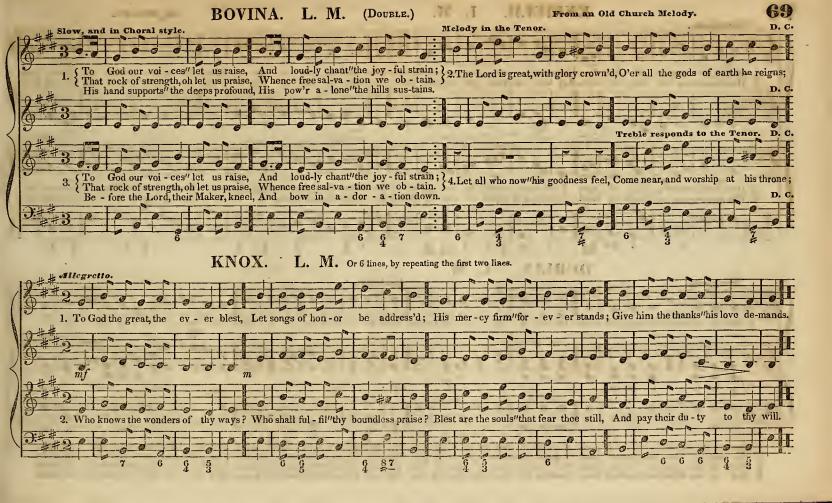










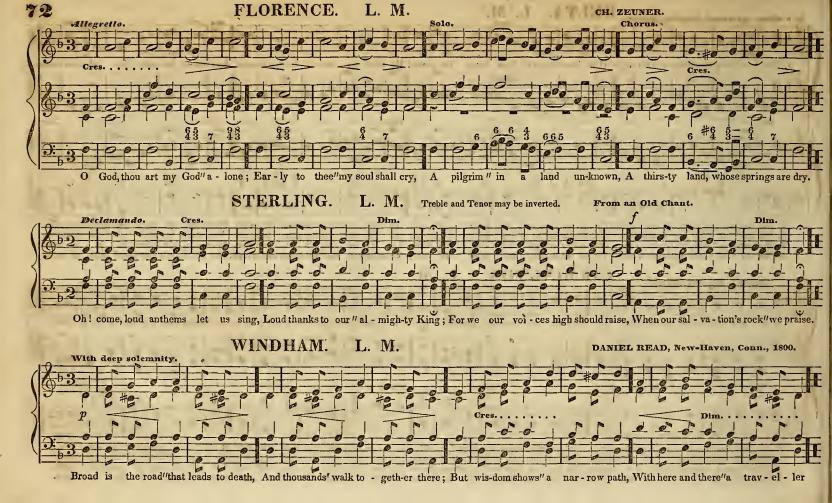






3. Peo-ple and realms of ev'-ry tongue Dwell on his love" with sweetest song; And in fant voi-ces" shall pro-claim Their ear-ly blessings "on his name 4. Blessings a - bound" where'er he reigns; The joy - ful prisoner" bursts his chains; The wea - ry find e - ter - nal rest, And all the sons of want" are blest.

5. Let ev'-ry crea-ture "rise and bring Pe - cu - liar hon-ors" to our King: An-gels de-scend" with songs a - gain, And earth re-peat "the loud a - men.











\* This arrangement has been made with reference to the inversion of the Treble and Tenor. In the oldest copies of Old Hundred, it appears in the key of F. It is found in this key in the following works:—'Marot and Beza's Version of the Psalms, in French,' Geneva, 1543; 'Sternhold & Hopkins' Version of the Psalms,' England, 1563; 'Est's Collection of Psalm-tunes,' 1592; 'Claude Le Jetue's Version of the Psalms,' Leyden, 1653; 'Playford's Introduction to the Skill of Musick', 1674, and in other old collections of psalmody. It was probably sung to a considerably quicker movement formerly than it is at present; hence, we find its rhythmic form to be O PPP O O Sc. in Marot & Beza; and O PPP O O O Sc. in Sternhold & Hopkins'.

The third arrangement may be regarded as the original copy of this celebrated lune in parts. It is from one of the oldest collections of psalmody, having the following title-page: — 'The Whole Booke of Psalmes: with their wonted Tunes, as they are song in Churches, composed into foure parts: All which are so placed that foure may sing ech one a securetal part in this booke. Wherein the Church tunes are carefully corrected, and thereunto added other short tunes vsually song in London, and other places in this Realme. With a Table in the end of the booke of such tunes as are newly added, with the number of ech Psalme placed to the said Tune. Compiled by sondry arthurs who have so laboured heerin, that the vnskilfull with small practice may attaine to sing that part, which is fittest for their voice.—Imprinted at London by Thomas Est, the assigne of William Byrd: dwelling in Aldergate streete at the signe of the Black Horse and there to be sold. 1592.' The composing of Old Hundred into 'foure parts' is ascribed to J. Douland B. of Musick. The name 'Old Hundred' seems to be American; in English books it is called the Hundredth Psalm, Savoy, or the Old 100th.

### OLD HUNDRED. L. M. THIRD ARRANGEMENT.

The original English copy as published in 1592.



PSALM 100. STERNHOLD & HOPKINS' VERSIFICATION. 1562.

An 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.

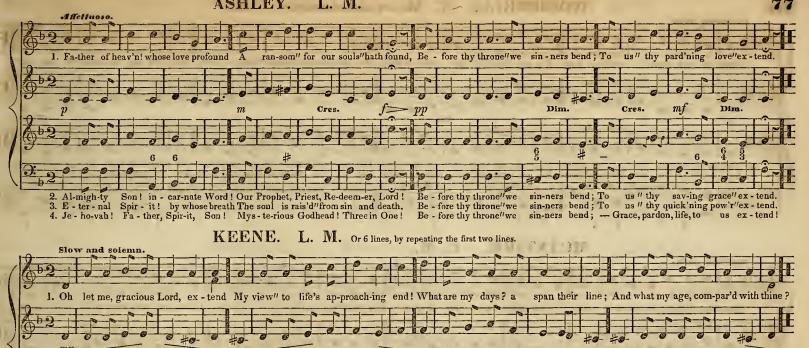
The Lord ye know" is God indeed,
Without our aid" he did us make:
We are his flock, he doth us feed;
And for his sheep" he doth us take.

O enter then his gates" with praise,
Approach with joy"his courts unto:
Praise, laud, and bless his Name' always;
For it is seemly"so to do.

For why? the Lord our God"is good, His mercy"is for ever"sure, His truth"at all times"firmly stood, And shall"from age to age"endure.



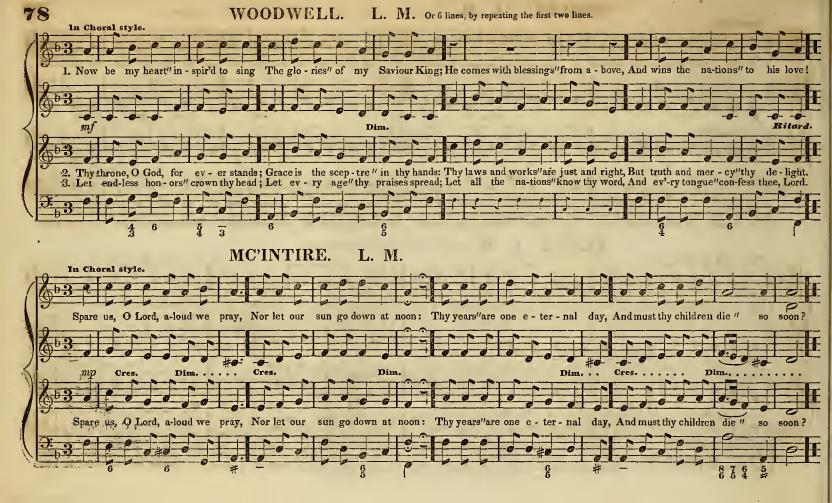




2. Our life ad-vancing " to its close, While scarce its earliest dawn" it knows, Swift, thro'an emp-ty shade, we run, And van-i - ty and man "are one. 3. God of my fa-thers! here, as they, I walk, the pil-grim of a day; A tran-sient guest, thy works ad - mire, And m-stant to my home "re-tire.

4. Oh spare me, Lord, in mer-cy, spare, And na-ture's fail - ing strength "re-pair, E'er, life's short cir - cuit" wan-der'd o'er, I per-ish, and am seen no more per-ish, and am seen no more.

65 98 . #



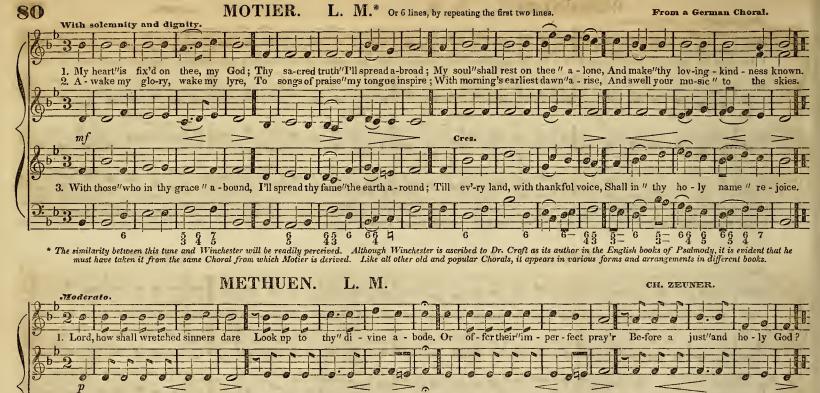


2. Sea-sons and times o - bey his voice; The morn and ev-'ning both re - joice To see the earth made soft with show'rs, La-den with fruit, and dress'd in flow'rs.

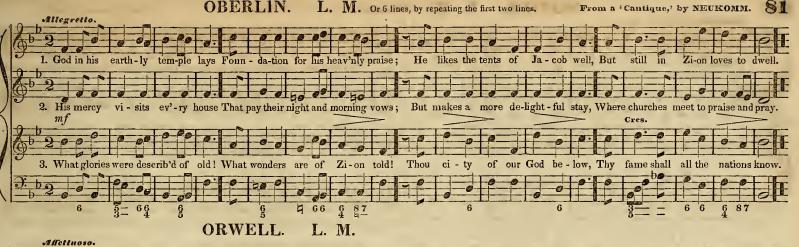
3. The de - sert grows a fruit-ful field; A - bun-dant food the val-leys yield; The plains shall shout with cheerful voice, And neighb'ring hills re-peat their joys.

4. Thy works pronounce thy pow'r di-vine; O'er ev' - ry field thy glo-ries shine; Thro ev' - ry month thy gifts ap - pear: Great God, thy goodness crowns the year.

TEMPLE. L. M. CH. ZEUNER. Andante. 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 doctrine" all 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 doctrine" all









2. In those dark, si-lent realms of night Shall peace and hope" no more a - rise? No fu-ture morning "light the tomb. Nor day-star" gild the darksome skies! And heav'n with praise"and wonder rang.

3. Cease, cease, ye vain des-ponding fears: When Christ, our Lord, from darkness sprang, Death, the last foe, was cap-tive led, And heav'n with praise" and wonder range.

4. Faith sees the bright, e - ter-nal doors Un - fold "to make his chil-dren way; They shall be cloth'd" with endless life, And shine "in ev - er - last - ing day. 5. The trump shall sound, the dead shall wake! From the cold tomb"the slumb'rers spring! Thro'heav'n, with joy, their myriads rise, And hail their Saviour, and their King.

(日日)



Sun, moon, and stars, convey thy praise Roundall the earth, and nev-er stand;
So when thy truth be-gan its race, It touch'd and glanc'd on ev'-ry la
Great Sun of Righteousness, a - rise! Oh bless the world" with heav'nly light!
Thy gos - pel makes the simple wise: Thy laws are pure, thy judgments right. land.

4. Nor shall thy spreading gos-pel rest, Till thro' the world"thy truth has run;

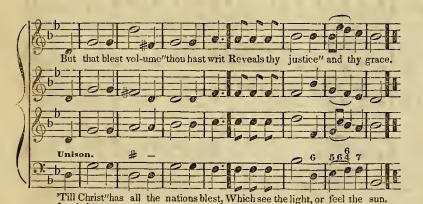
a - bove. The

God

right. \ 6. Thy noblest won-ders here we view, In souls renew'd"and sins for-giv'n: ORONO. L. M.

· With fervor, ardor, warmth.

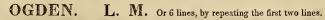
1. Oh ren - der thanks"to



Lord, cleanse my sins, my soul re-new, And make thy word my guide to heav n.



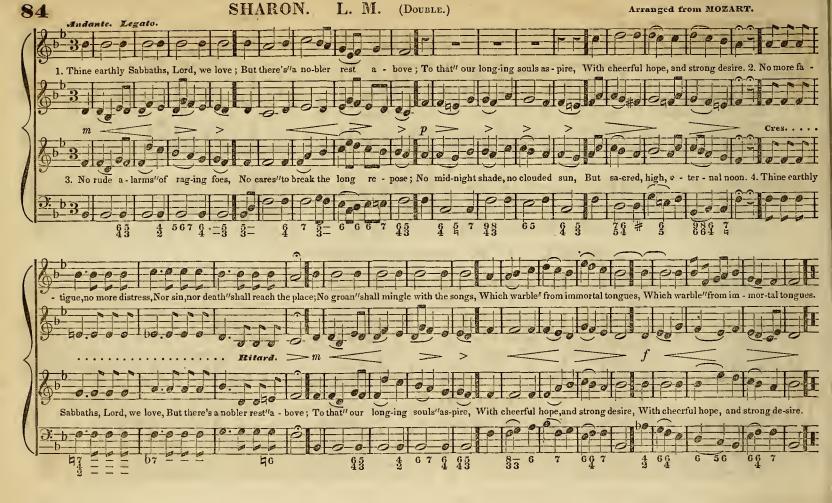


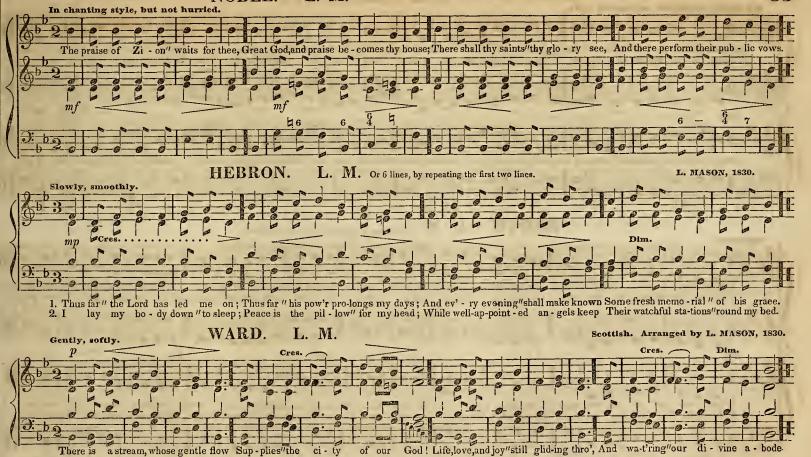




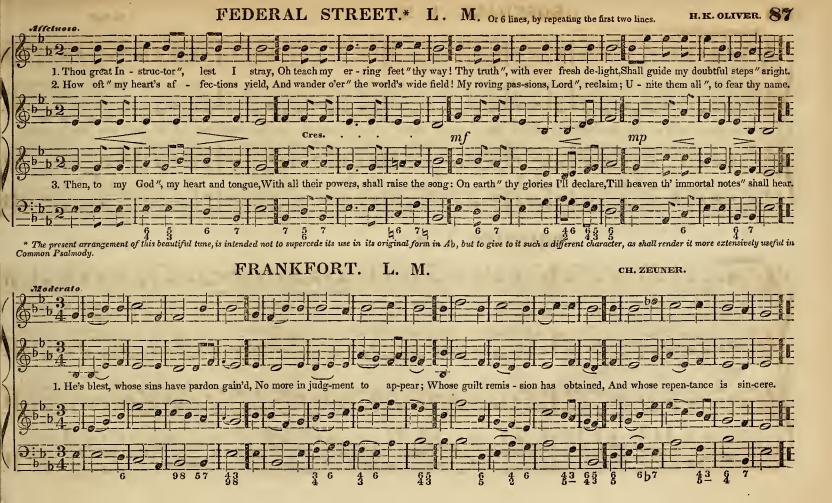
- 1. My God, per mit me" not to be 2. Why should my passions"mix with earth,
- 3. Call me a way"from earth and sense;
  4. Be earth, with all her scenes, withdrawn;
- A strang-er to my self" and thee; A-mid a thousand tho'ts" I rove, For get-ful of my high es. ove. And thus debase"my heav'n ly birth? Why should I cleave to things below, And let my God, my Sa viour, go? Thy sov'reign word"can draw me thence; I would o bey"the voice di-vine, Let noise and vani ty" be gone; In se-cret silence of the mind.

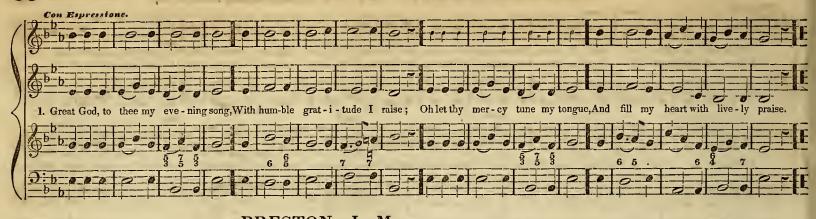
  My heav'n, and there my God I find.











# PRESTON, L. M.

CH. ZEUNER.





De-clare the

Till list'ning worlds "

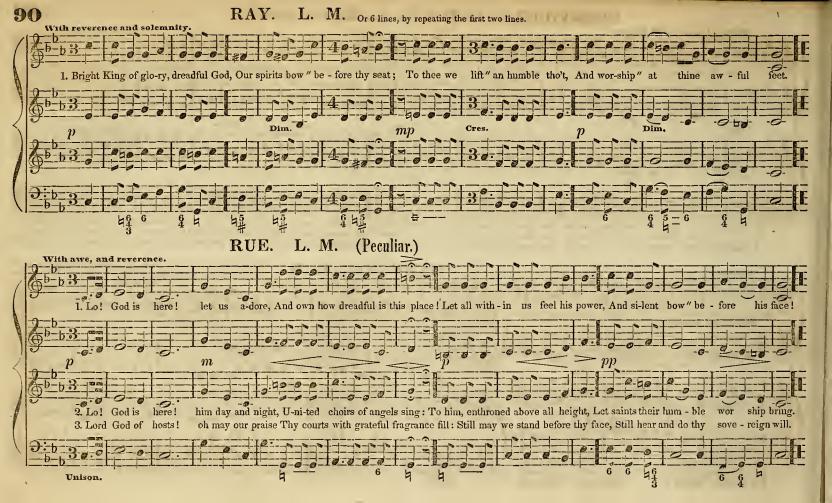
glo -

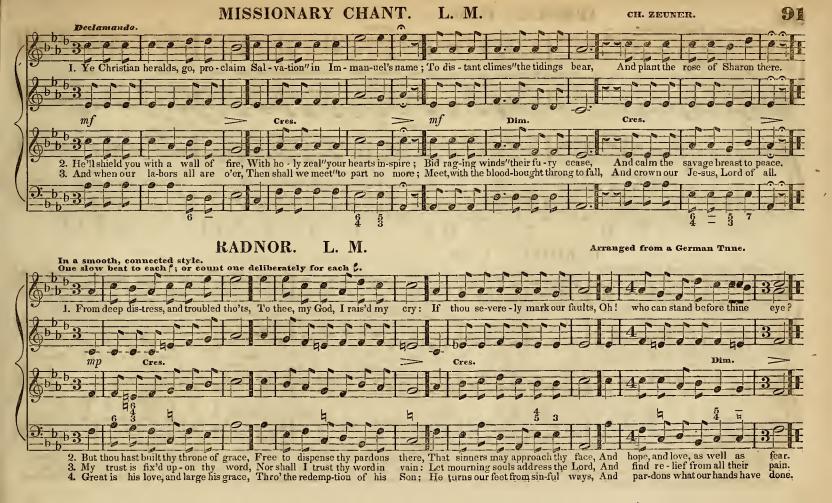
of

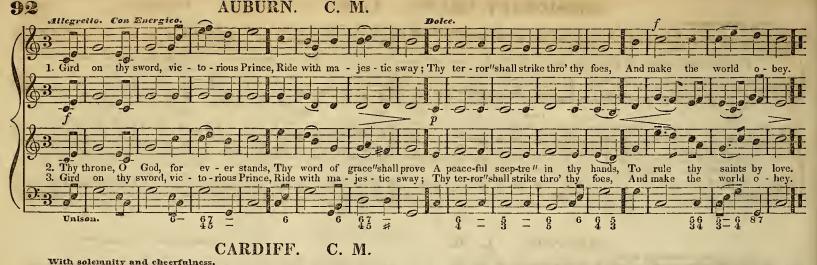
shall join

his name.

the song!









3. Blest are the men, whom thou wilt choose To bring them near thy face; Give them a dwell-ing " in thy house, Io feast up - on " thy grace, To feast up - on " thy grace.

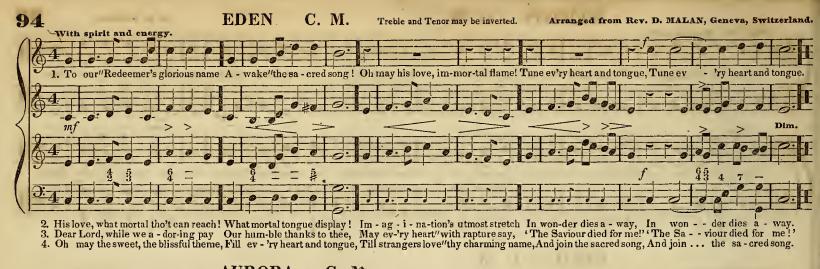
4. In answ'ring what thy church"requests, Thy truth and ter-ror shine; And works of dreadful righteous -ness Ful - fil thy kind " de - sign, Ful - fil thy kind" de - sign.

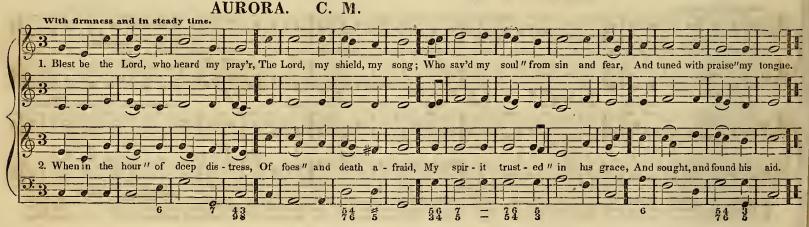
5. Thus shall the wond ring na - tions see The Lord is good and just; And distant islands " fly to thee, And make thy name"their trust, And make thy name"their trust





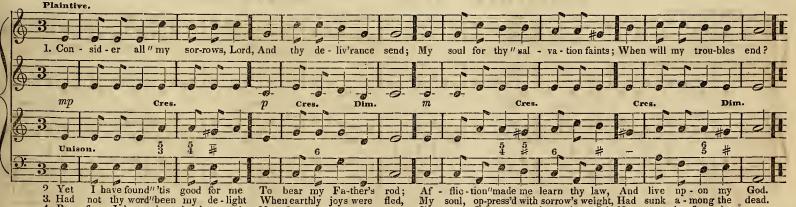
2. Now let the gos-pel trum-pet blow, On each "ap-point-ed feast, And teach his wait-ing church" to know The Sabbath's sa-cred" rest, The Sabbath's sa-cred" rest







#### WALKER. C. M.



3. Had When earthly joys were fled, My soul, op-press'd with sorrow's weight, Had sunk a - mong the dead. 4. Be - fore I knew thy chast'ning rod, stray; But now I learn" to keep thy word, Nor wan-der from thy My feet were apt to



2. 'Tis God's all an - i-mating voice That calls thee from on high; Tis his own hand''presents the prize, 'Tis his own hand''presents the prize To thine as pir - ing eye.

3. A cloud of wit-ness - es around Hold thee in full sur-vey: For - get the steps al-ready trod, For-get the steps al-ready t















1. To heav'n I lift" my wait - ing eyes, There all my hopes are laid; The Lord, who built the earth and skies, Is my per - pet - ual aid. 2. Their steadfast feet" shall nev - er fall, Whom he de - signs to keep; His ear at - tends"their hum-ble call, His eyes can nev - er sleep. 3. Is - racl, re - joice, and rest se - cure; Thy keep - er is the Lord; His wake - ful eyes" em - ploy his pow'r Forthine c - ter - nal guard.
4. He guards thy soul, he keeps thy breath, Where thickest dan-gers come; Go and re - turn, se - cure from death, Till God shall call thee home.

5. Now shall my head "be lift - ed high A - bove my

tem - ple sound.

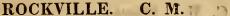


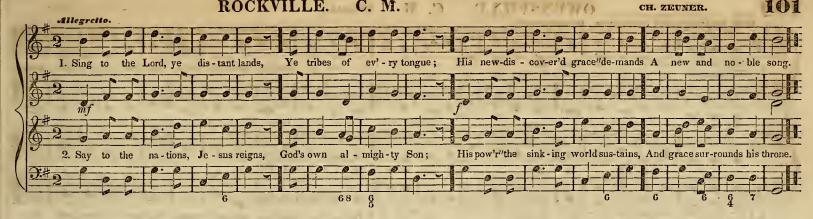
### SPARTA. C. M.



foes

a - round, And songs of joy " and vic - to - ry With-in thy





#### SHELDON. C. M.



3. What peaceful hours" I

4. Re - turn. O ho - ly

6. So shall my walk"be

once en-joy'd! How sweet their mem 'ry still!

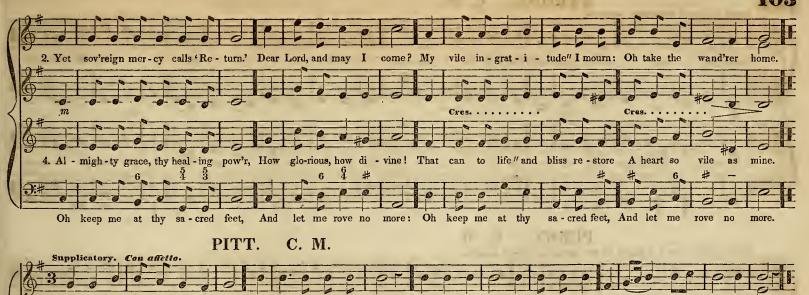
Dove! re - turn, Sweet mes - sen - ger of rest! 5. The dear - est i - dol " I have known, What-e'er that i - dol be, close with God; Calm and se - rene my frame; So

But they have left an ach - ing void

hate the sins that made thee mourn, And drove thee from Help me " to tear it from thy throne, And wor-ship pur - er light-shall mark the road Thatleads me

my breast. ly thee. the Lamb







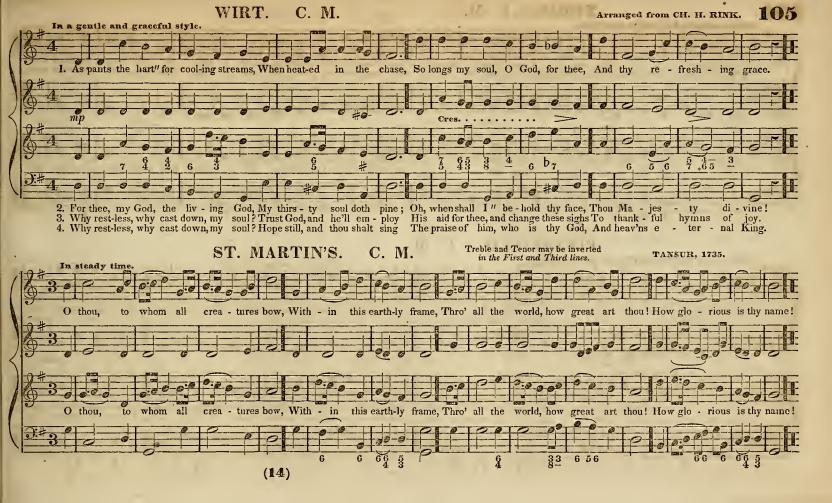


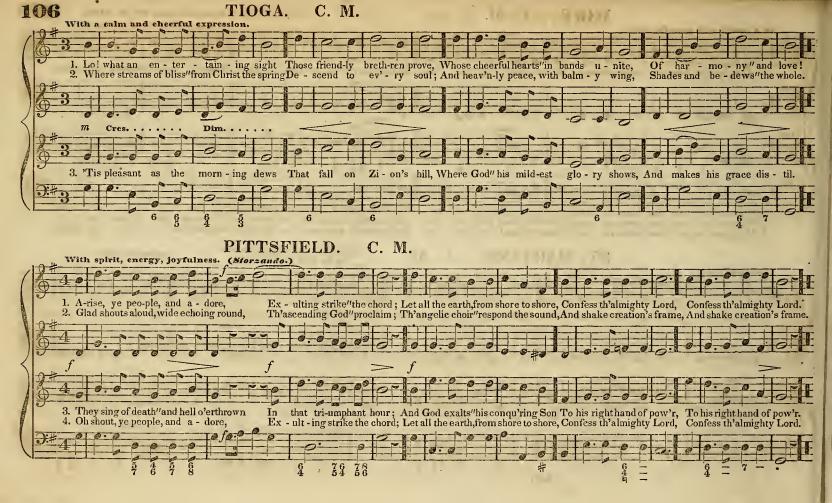
TYRONE. C. M.



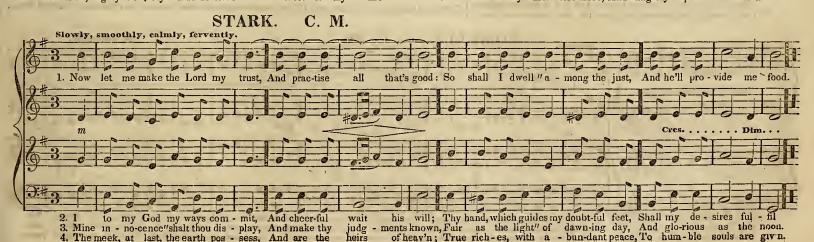
## PERRY. C. M.

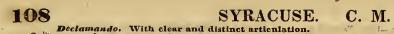








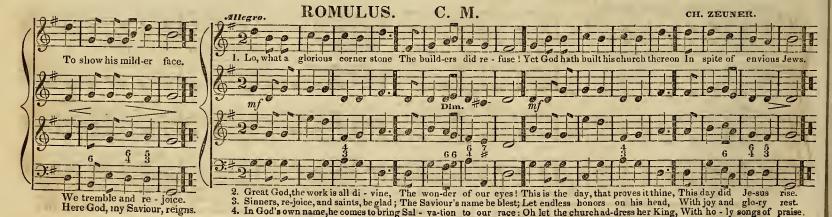




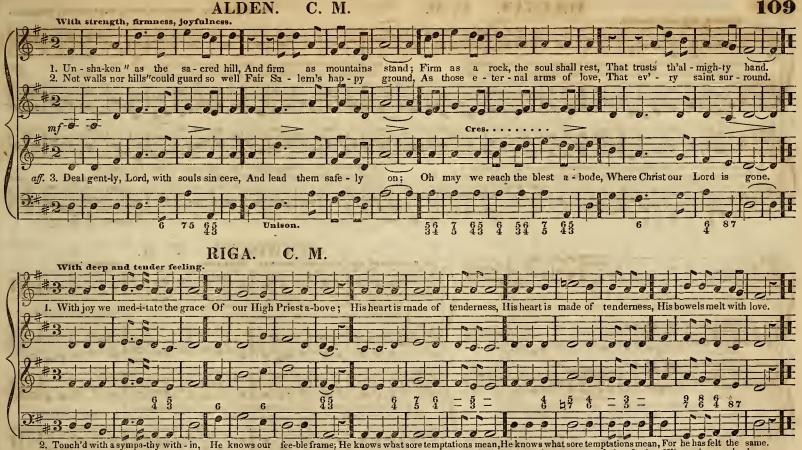


Up to her courts, with joy unknown, The ho - ly tribes re - pair: \ 4. He hears our praises and complaints, And while his awful voice Di - vides the sin-ners from the saints, The Son of David holds his throne, And sits in judgment there. \ 4.

Peace be within this sa-cred place, And joy a constant guest; 6. My soul shall pray for Zi-on still, While life, or breath remains; Here my best friends, my kindred dwell, With ho-ly gifts, and heav'nly grace Be her at-tendants blest!







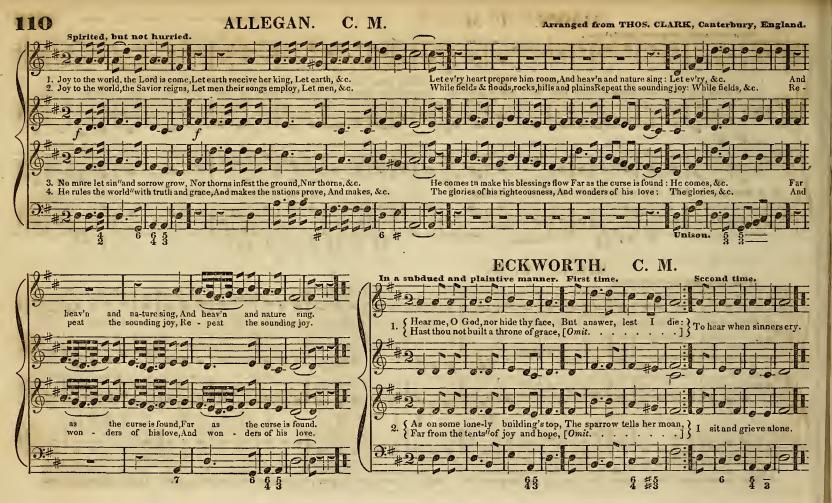
3. He, in the days of fee-ble flesh, Pour'd out his cries and tesrs, And

4. Then let our humble faith ad - dress His mer - cy and his pow'r; We

in his measure feels a-fresh, And in his meas-ure feels a-fresh What ev'ry member bears.

shall ob - tain de-liv'ring grace, We shall ob - tain de-liv'ring grace

In each distressing hour.

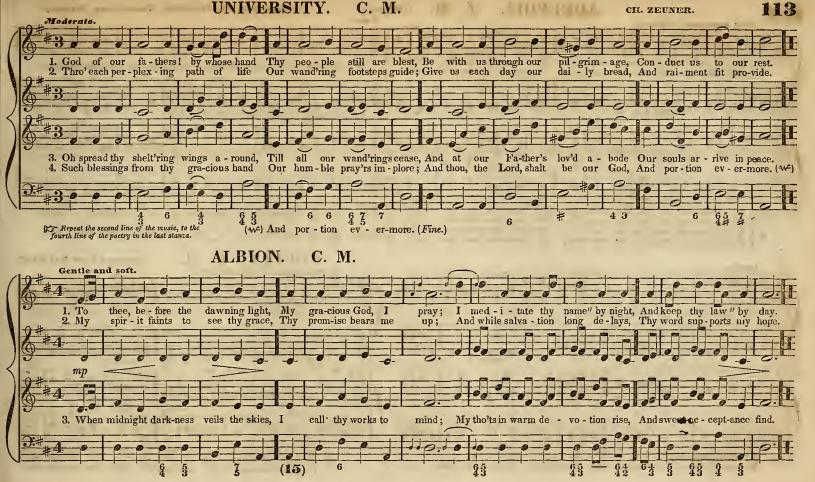




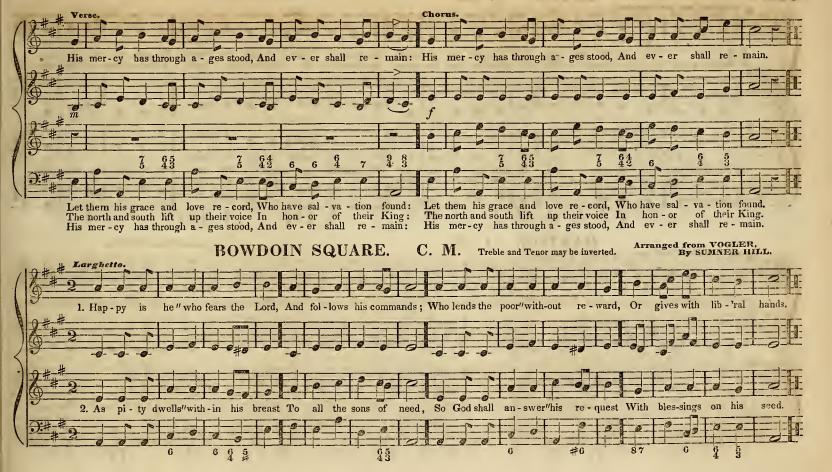




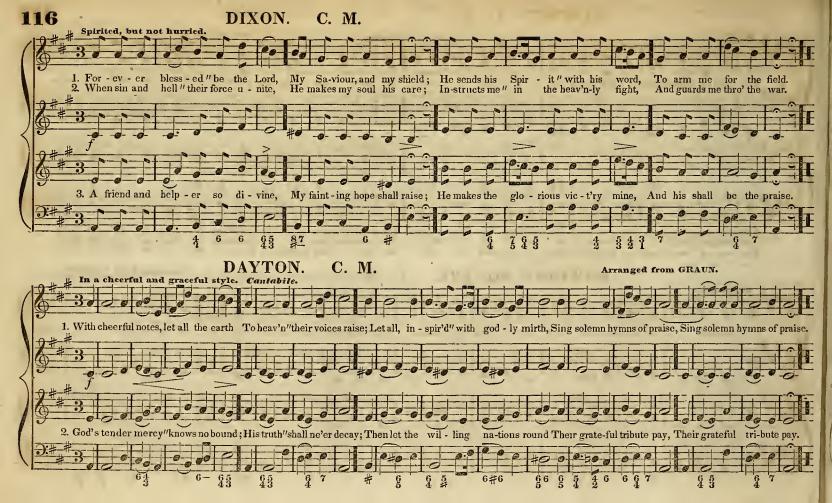








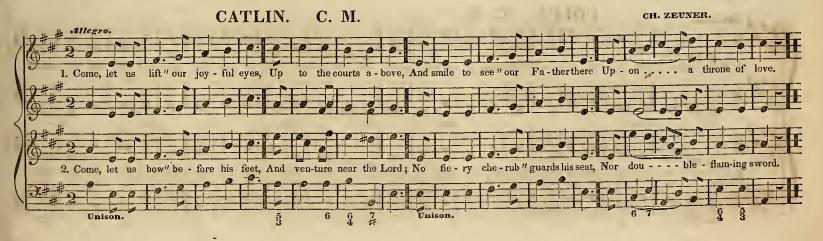
7 '3 '11"





2. There, in thy pure"and cleansing fount Wash'd from each guilty stain, Our sonls"on wings of faith shall mount To heav'n's e - ter - nal fane, To heav'n's e-ter-nal fane.

3. A - round thine al-tar" will we kneel In pen-i-tence sin - cere,
4. Or, mingling with the choral throng, Our joyful voi-ces raise,
And pour the full, me-lodious song, In notes of grateful praise, In notes of grateful praise.



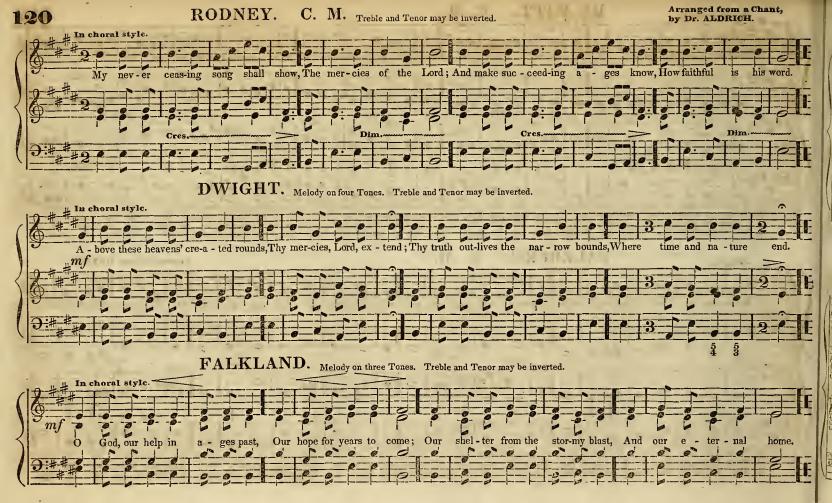






3. When heart and flesh, O Lord, shall fail, Thou wilt our spir-its cheer; Sup-port us" thro' life's thorn - y vale. And calm each anx - ious fear.

4. Yes, thou shalt be our guide thro' life, And help and strength sup-ply; Sus-tain us" in death's fear ful strife, And wel-come us on high.

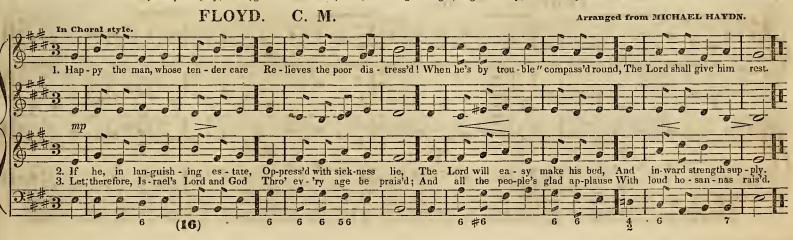




- 2. How should our songs, like those a-bove, With warm de vo tion rise! How should our souls, on wings of love, Mount upward to the skies, Mount upward to the skies!

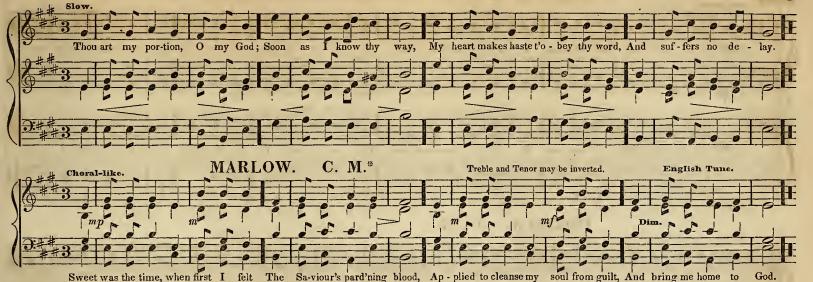
  3. But ah! the song, how faint it flows! How lan-guid our de-sire! How cold the sa-cred passion glows, Till thou the heart in-spire!

  4. Dear Sa viour, let thy glo-ry shine, And fill thy dwell-ings here; Till life, and love, and joy di-vine, A heav'n on earth ap-pear.
- 5. Then shall our hearts, en-raptur'd, say, Come, great Re-deem er, come; And bring the bright, the glorious day, That calls thy children home, That calls thy children home.









\* Marlow was arranged from an English tune, by L. Mason, and first published in this form in 1832. It has heretofore been written in the key 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, however, F wilt be better, or perhaps, G. Slight alterations in the second and fourth lines, accommodate the key, and also the transposition of the Trebte and Tenor. Marlow is one of the most useful church tunes: it may be appropriately sung to many hymns, and may easily be made to express deep and varied emotion.



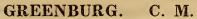


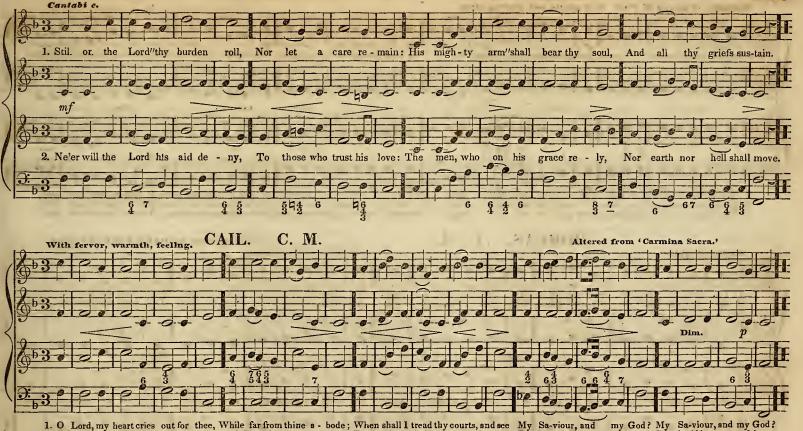
## GORHAM. C. M.



Lord, hear the voice" of my complaint; Ac-cept my se-cret
 Thou, in the morn, my voice shalt hear, And with the dawning day,
 Let all thy saints, who trust in thee,
 To righteous men"the righteous Lord His blessings will ex - tend;

To thee a - lone, my King, my God, For help will I re - pair. To thee de - vout - ly "I'll look up, To thee de - vout - ly pray. By thee preserv'd, let them re-joice, And mag - ni - fy name. And with his fa - vor " all his saints, As with a shield, de - feud.

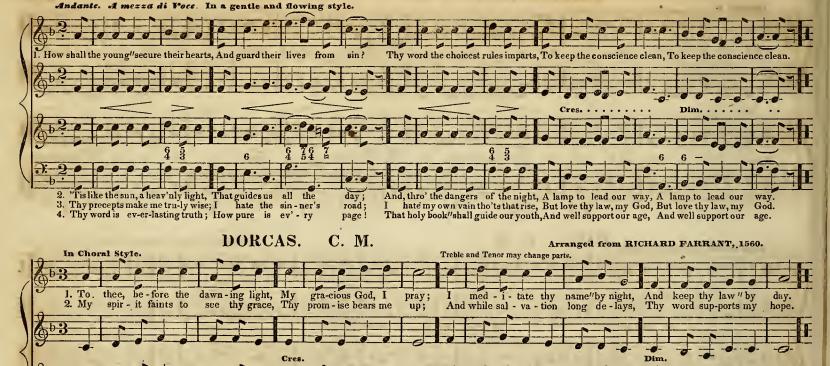




1. O Lord, my heart cries out for thee, While far from thine s - bode; When shall I tread thy courts, and see My Sa-viour, and my God? My Sa-viour, and my God? My Sa-viour, and my God? My Sa-viour, snd my God? My Sa-viour



3. When midnight dark-ness " veils the skies, I



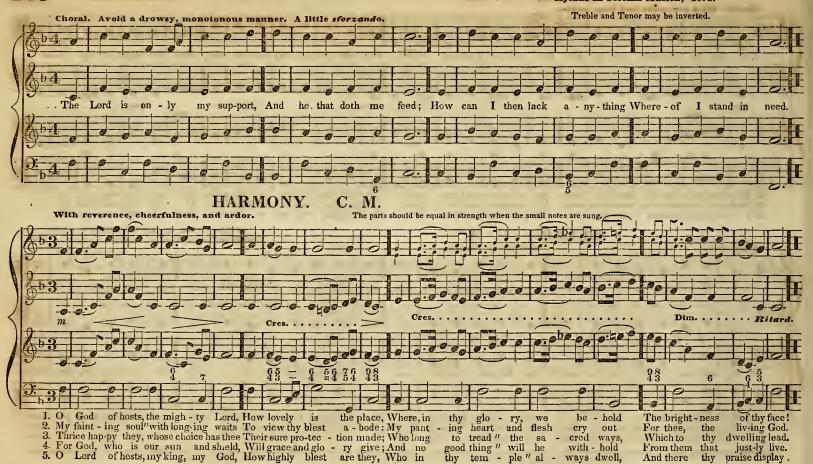
call thy works to mind; My tho'ts in warm de - vo -tion rise, And sweet ac - cept-ance find.







<sup>&</sup>quot;The parts to this tune may be inverted as follows: the Tenor may sing the melody an 8va. lower than it is written, and the Treble may sing the Tenor an 8va. higher or the Tenor may sing the melody an Eva. lower than it is written, the Treble sing the Alto, and the Alto sing the Tenor as it is written.







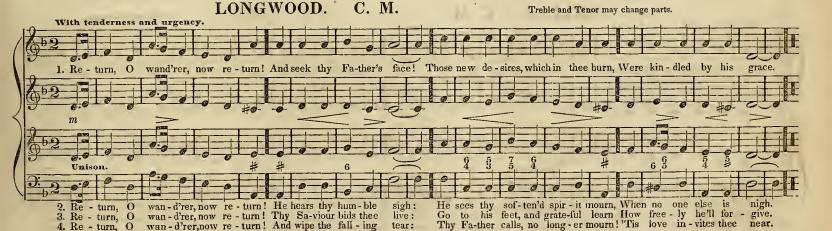
4. Re - turn, O



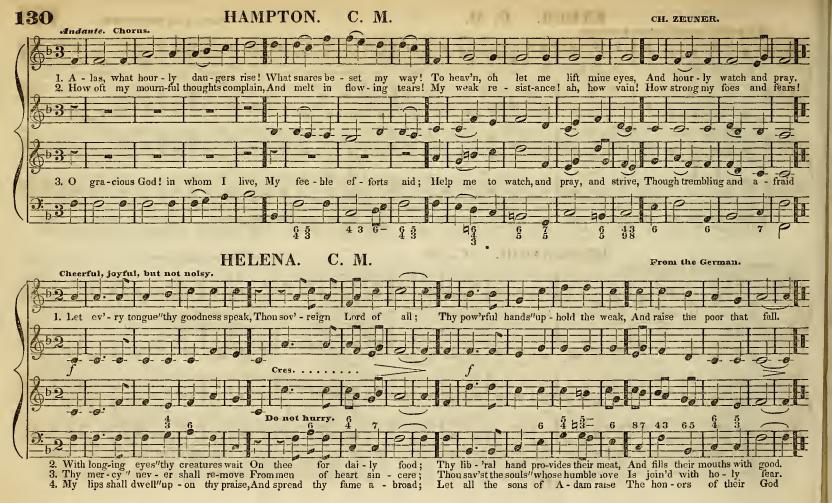
2. Hast thon not sent sal - va - tion down, And prom-is'd quick'ning grace? Doth not my heart" ad - dress thy throne? And yet thy love de - lays.

3. Mine eyes for thy sal - va - tion fail; Oh! bear thy ser - vant up; Nor let the scof-fing lips pre - vail, Who dare re-proach my hope.

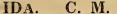
4. Didst thou not raise my faith, O Lord? Then let thy truth ap - pear: Saints shall re - joice in my re - ward, And trust as well as fear.

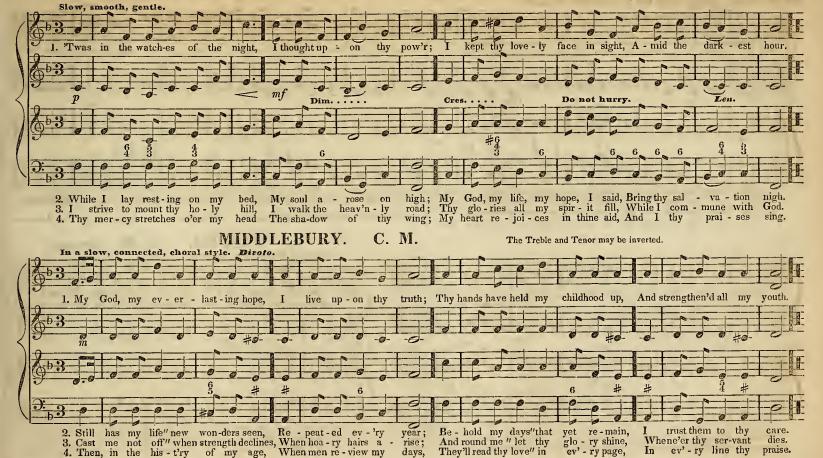


tear:







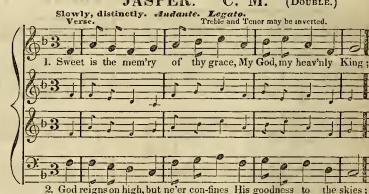






trembling, on the brink, And fear to launch a-way, And fear to launch a - way, stream, nor death's cold flood Should fright us from the shore.

JASPER. C. M. (Double.)



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;

sounds of

sing.

glo - ry

sing.



to age"thy righteous-ness In sounds of glo - ry

King; Let

My God, my heav'nly

HOMER. C. M.

age



For such a bright dis-play, As makes a world of dark-ness shine With beams of day. 3. Let ev - er - last - ing thanks be thine bright - er worlds a -4. My soul re - joi - ces to pur - sue The steps of him I love, Till glo - ry breaks up - on my view In



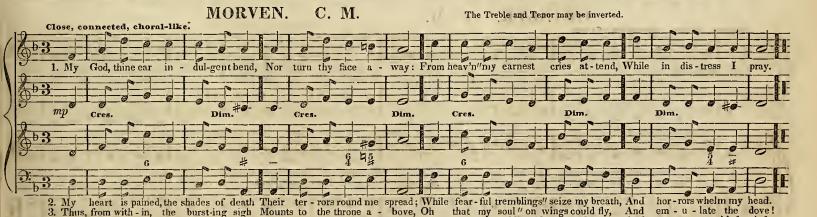


\* While the rhythmic form of this tune is so shanged as to relieve it of the heaviness and dullness that always attends its performance as heretofore published, the melody is preserved unaltered. In this form, it is believed it may be an useful tune.





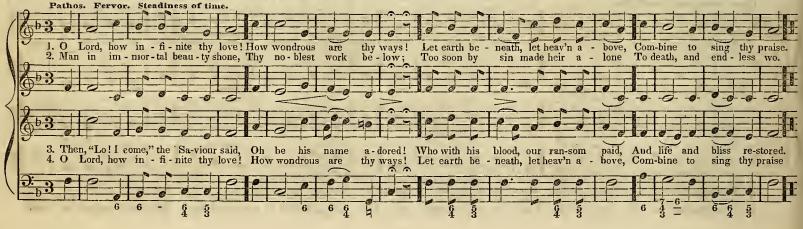




4. Swift I'd es-cape, I'd flee a - far, Some se - cret place to find, Hid from the world's wide scene of care, And rest my trou-bled mind.

5. I'd stretch my ev - er - last-ing flight, And bid the world fare - well, From sin and strife, to realms of light, Where peace and qui - et dwell.







3. Thrice hap-py they, whose choice has thee Their sure pro - tec - tion made; 4. For God, who is our sun and shield, Will grace and glo - ry give;

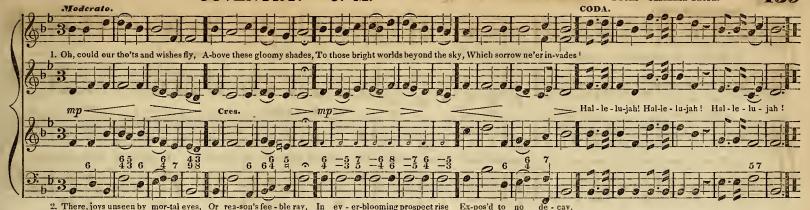
5, O Lord of hosts, my king, my God, How high-ly blest are they,

Who long to tread" the And no good thing will Who in thy tem - ple / sa-cred ways, Which to thy dwell-ing he with-hold From them that just - ly live. al-ways dwell, And there thy praise dis play.









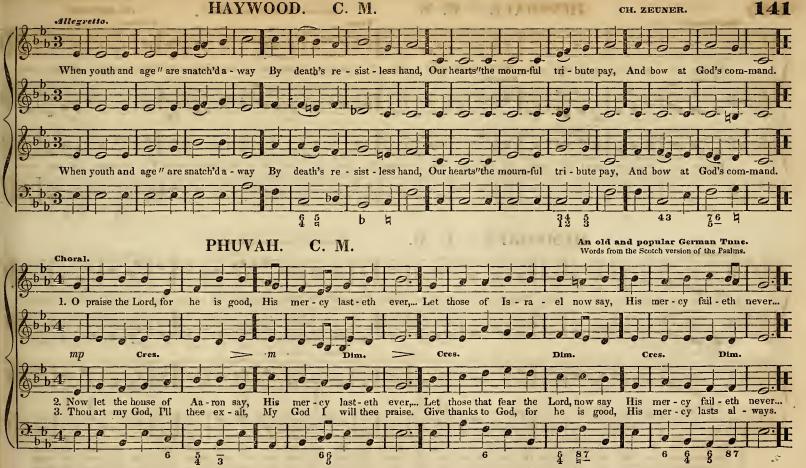
- 2. There, joys unseen by mortal eyes, Or rea-son's fee ble ray, In ev er-blooming prospect rise Ex-pos'd to no de cay.
  3. Lord, send a beam of light di vine, To guide our up-ward aim! With one re viv-ing look of thine, Our lan-guid hearts in flame.
  4. Oh then, on faith's sublimest wing, Our ar-dent souls shall rise, To those bright scenes, where pleasures spring, Immortal in the skies.
- - 2. Oh for a heart sub-mis-sive, meek, My great Re-deem-er's throne; Where on ly Christ"is heard to speak, Where Je-sus reigns a lone.

    3. Oh for an hum-ble, con-trite heart, Be-liev-ing, true, and clean! Which nei-ther life, nor death, can part, From him that dwells with in.

    4. Thy tem-per, gra-cious Lord, im part; Come quickly from a bove; Oh write thy name"up on my heart: Thy name, O God, is love.



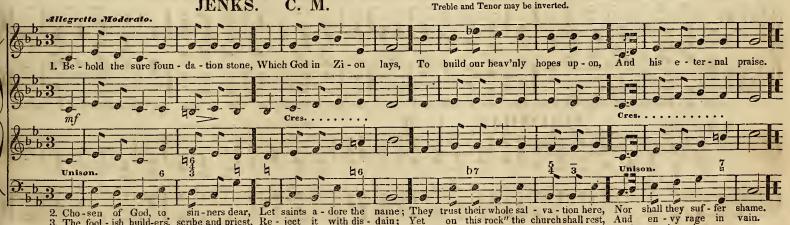












3. The fool - ish build-ers, scribe and priest, Re - ject it with dis - dain; Yet thy own work, al - migh - ty God, And won-drous in our eyes. hell with-stood, Yet must this build-ing rise: 'Tis 4. What tho' the gates of



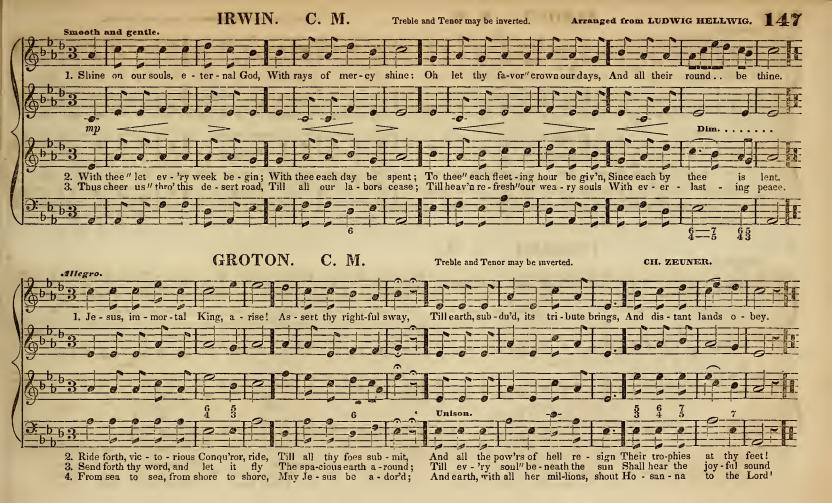


In ways of righ-teous-ness; Make ev -'ry path of

du - ty straight, And plain be - fore my face

5. Oh

may thy Spir - it "guide my feet

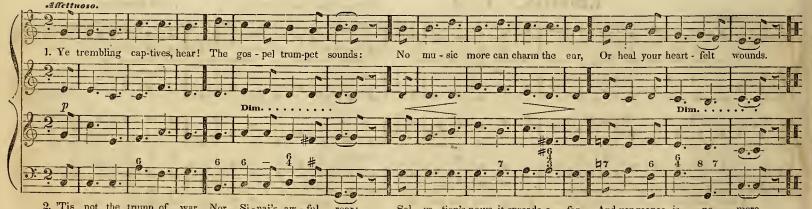




From a Chant by JONES.



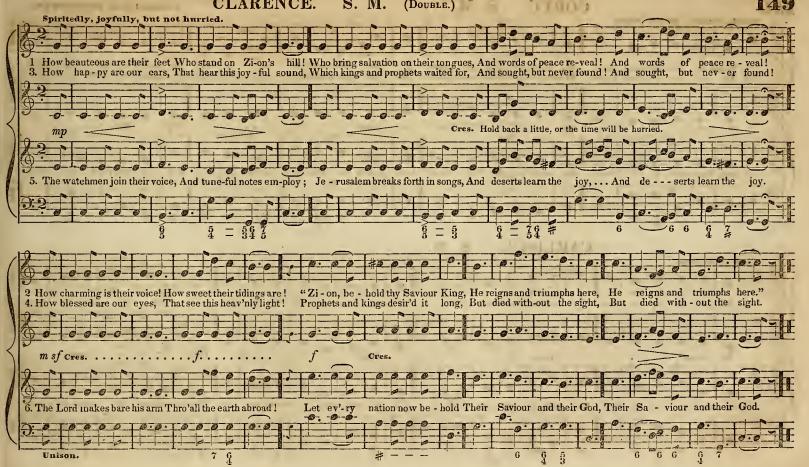
## CUSHING. S. M.



2. 'Tis not the trump of war, Nor Si-nai's aw-ful roar: 3. For-give-ness, love, and peace, Glad heavna-loud pro-claims; 4. Far, far to dis-tant lands The sav-ing news shall spread

Sal - va - tion's news it spreads a - far, And vengeance is And earth the Ju - bi - lee's re - lease, With ea - ger rap - ture, And Je - sus all his willing bands, In glo-rious tri - umph

more. claims. lead.









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, 2. When Is-rael was his church, When Aaron was his priest, When Moses cried, when Samuel pray'd, He gave his peo-ple rest, 3. Oft he forgave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And oft he made his vengeance known, When they a-bused his grace, When they a-bused his grace. 4. Ex - alt the Lord our God, Whose grace is still the same; Still he's a God of ho - li - ness, And jeal - ous for his name.

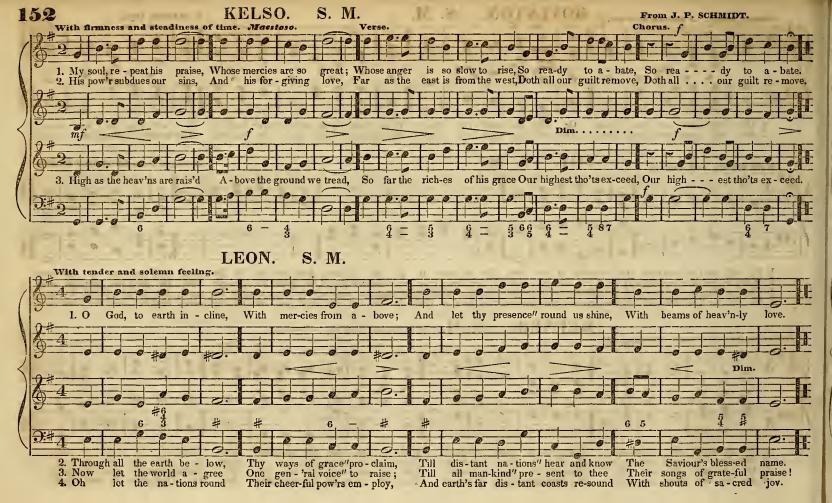


1. The Saviour's glo-rious name 2. Wonders of grace and pow'r

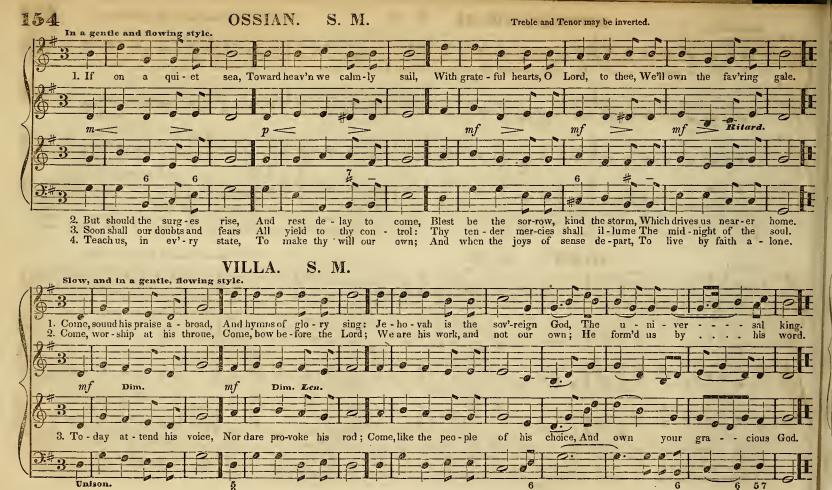
3. O Is-rael, bless him still,
4. Je - ho - vah, God most high!

For - ev - er shall en - dure; To thee a - lone be - long; His name to hon - or raise; We spread thy praise a - broad; Long as the sun, his matchless fame dore, Let all the earth his glo-ry fill, Thro' all the world thy fame shall fly,

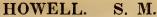
Shall ev - er stand se curc.
In ev - er - last - ing song.
Midst songs of grate-ful praise.
O God, thine Is - rael's God!







life a-larm'd, Nor be in death dis - mav'd.



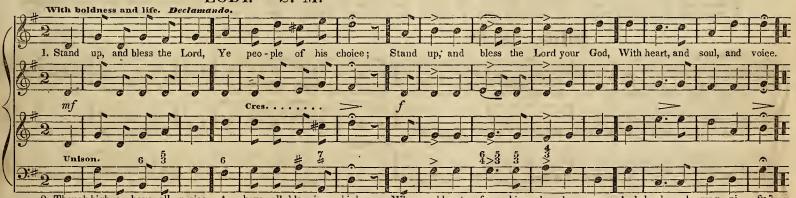


Nor shall they be in

stav'd!

LODI. S. M.

On thee se-cure-ly

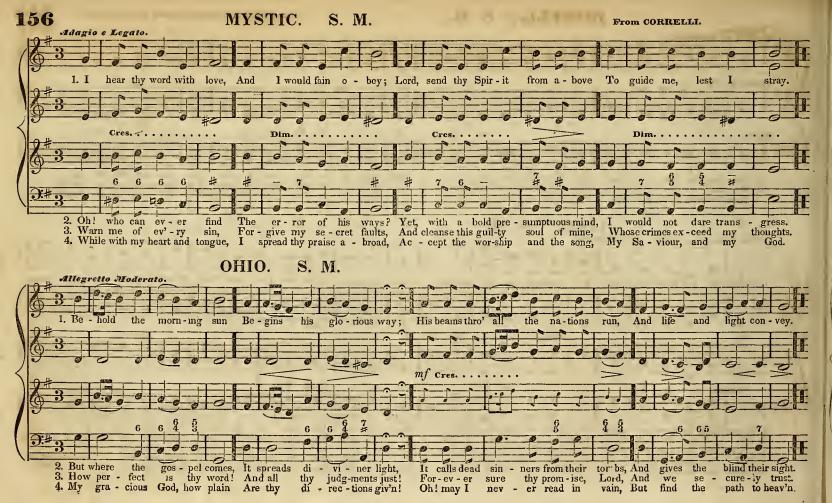


- 2. Though high a bove all praise, A bove all bles-sing high, for the liv-ing flame From his own al - tar brought, 4. There, with be - nign re - gard, Our hymns he deigns to hear;

3. How bless-ed, Lord, are they

5. God is our strength and song, And his sal - va - tion ours; 6. Stand up, and bless the Lord, The Lord your God a - dore;

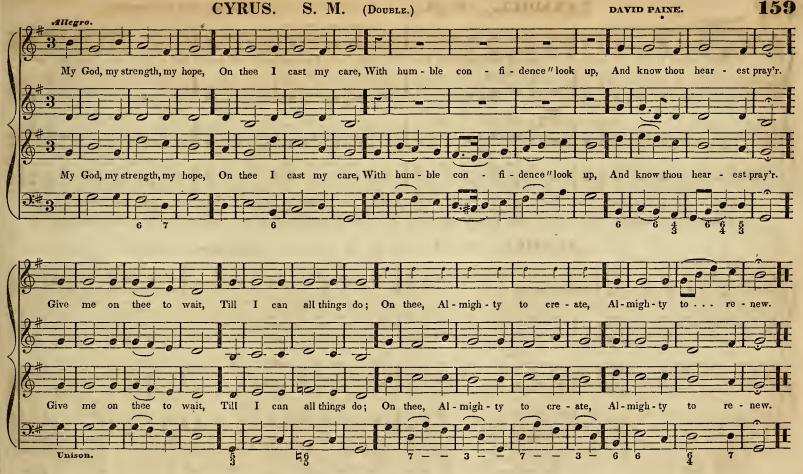
Who would not fear his ho - ly name, And laud, and mag - ni - fy? To touch our lips, Though un - re - veal'd our minds in - spire, And raise to heav nour thought to mor-tal sense, The spir-it feels him near. in Christ pro-claim'd With all our ran-som'd pow'rs to Then be his love Stand up, and bless glo-rious name, Henceforth for - ev - er - morc.



















- 2. Sing how e ter nal love Its chief be lov ed chose, And bade him raise on ru in'd race From their a byss of woes, From their a byss of woes.

  3. His hand no thun-der bears, No terror clothes his brow, No bolts to drive our guil ty souls To fier cer flames be low, To fier cer flames be low.

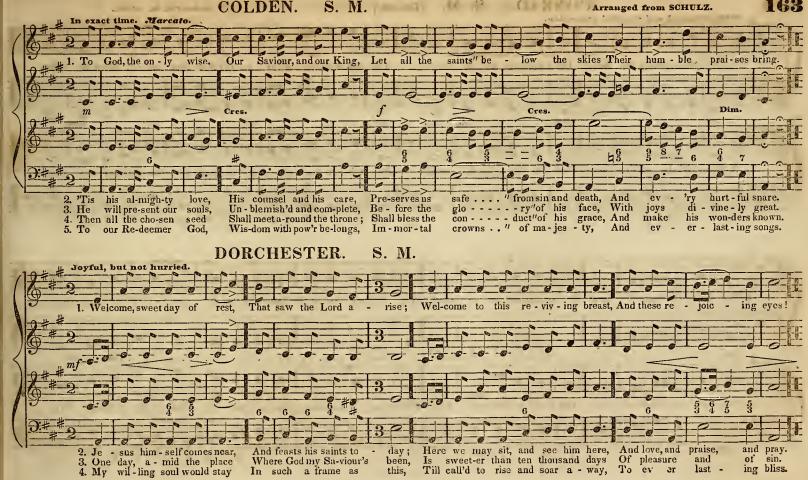
  4. 'Twas mercy fill'd the throne, And wrath stood silent by, When Christ was sent with pardons down To reb els doom'd to die.
- 4. 'Twas mercy fill'd the throne, And wrath stood silent by, When Christ was sent" with pardons down To reb els doom'd to die, To reb els doom'd to die.

  5. Now, sinners, dry your tears, Let hopeless sor-row cease; Bow to the scep-tre" of his love, And take the of-fer'd peace, And take the of-fer'd peace, Compand the sal-vation" thou hast brought, And love and praise thy name, And love and praise thy name.











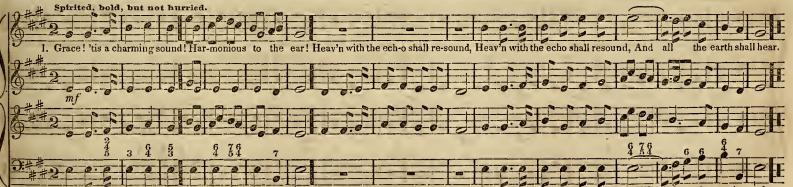






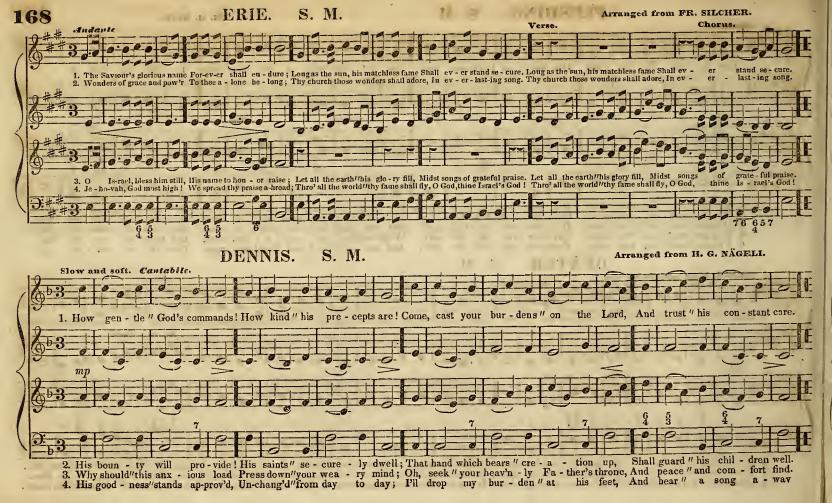
- 3. We share our mu tual woes, Our mu tual bur dens bear; And of ten for each oth er flows The sym - pa - thiz - ing mu - tual pain; But we shall still be join'd in 4. When we are call'd to It gives us heart, And hope to part, meet a -
- Our cour age by the way; While each in ex pect a tion lives, 5. This glo-rious hope re - vives And longs to From sin, we shall be free; And per - fect love" and friend-ship reign 6. From sor-row, toil, and pain, Thro' all

## DEXTER. S. M.



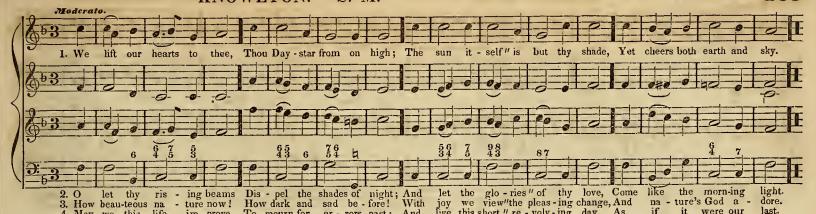
- 2. Grace first con-triv'd a way To save re bel-lious man; And all its steps that grace display, And all its steps that grace display Which drew the wondrous plan.

  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 pressing on to God.
- 4. Grace all the work shall crown, Thro' ey-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 praise.



were our

im - prove, To mourn for er - rors past; And



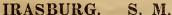
live this short "re - volv - ing day As



2. When Israel was his church, When Aaron was his priest, When Mosescried, when Samuel pray'd, He gave his people rest. Halle - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! 3. Oft he for-gave their sins, Nor would destroy their race; And oft he made his vengeance known, When they abused 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!





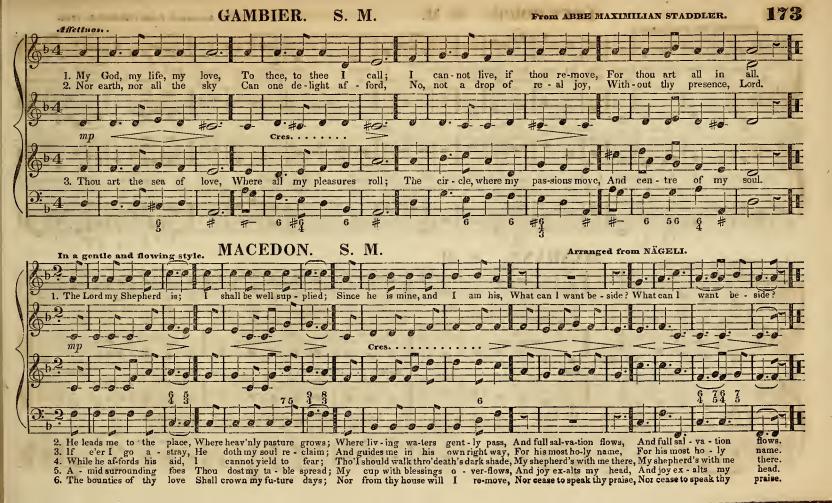






That I may safe-ly trust " in thee, Through all this wil-der - ness. 2. Such are thy wondrous works, And methods of thy grace, day. wants of ev'-ry 3. 'Tis thine all - pow'rful arm. Up - holds me in the way; And thy rich boun - ty " well sup - plies The Ten thousand thanks are due; For such com-pas-sions, I thousand thanks too few. 4. For such com - pas-sions, Lord' es - teem Ten



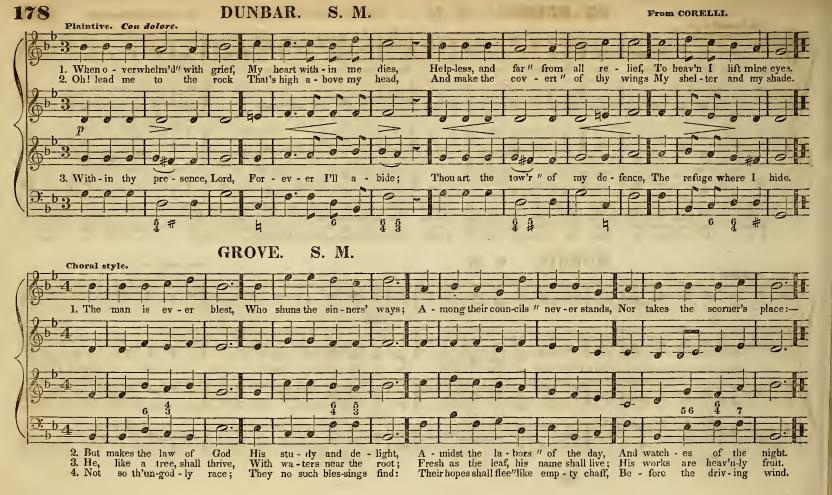


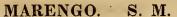
Unison.



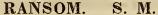


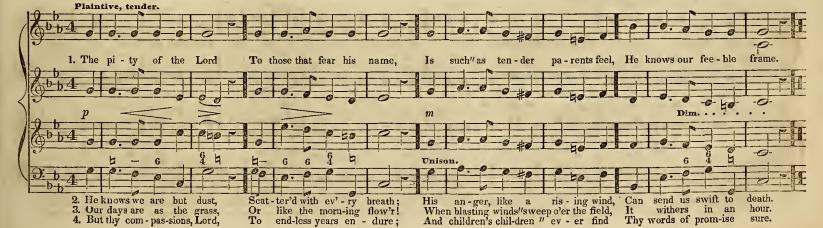


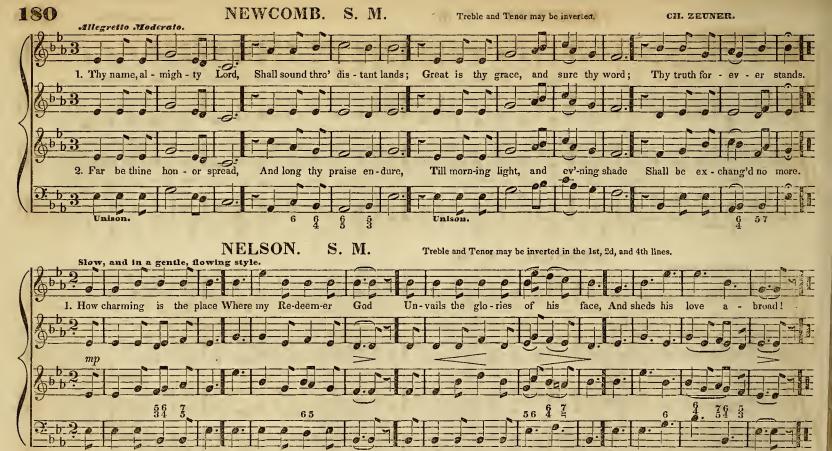






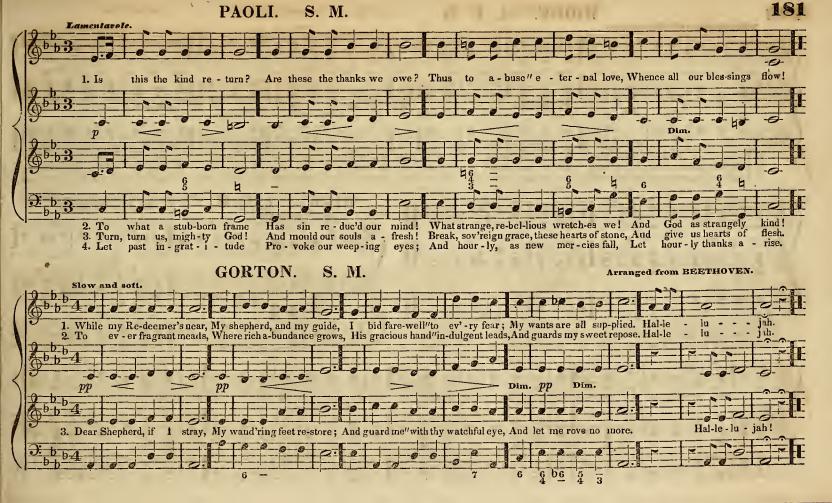






- 2. Here, on the mer-cy seat, With ra-diant glo-ry crown'd, 3. To him their pray'rs and cries Each con-trite soul pre-sents:
- 4. Give me, O Lord, a place With in thy blest a bode;

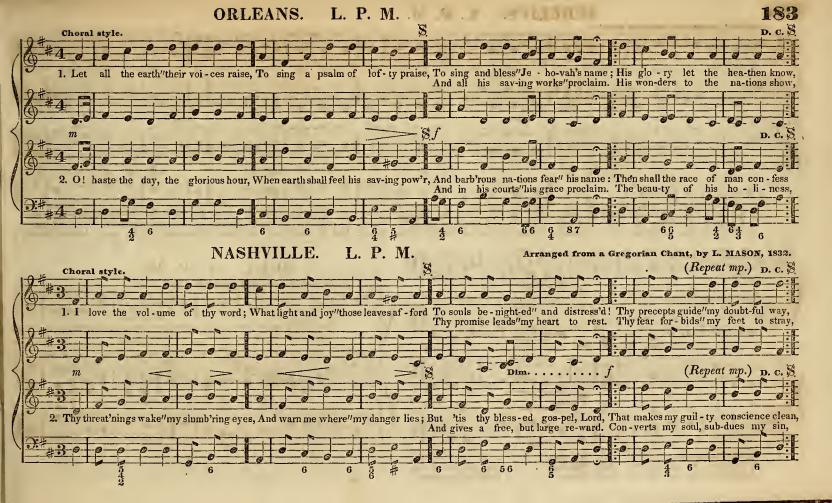
Our joy - ful eyes be - hold him sit, And smile on all a - round. And while he hears their hum - ble sighs, He grants them all their wants. A - mong the chil-dren of thy grace, The ser-vants of my God.

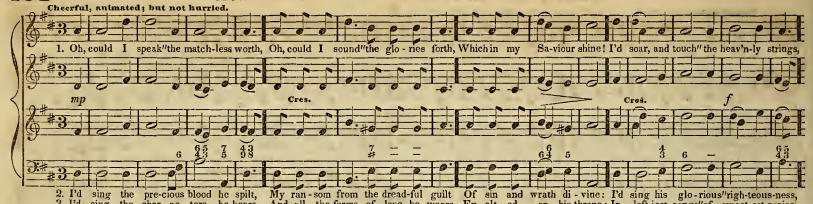




1. I'll praise my Ma-ker"with my breath; And when my voice is "lost in death, Praise shall em - ploy" my no - bler pow'rs: My days of praise shall ne'er be past, 2. How blest the man"whose hopes rely On Is - rael's God! he made the sky, And earth, and seas, with all their train: Hy is truth for - ev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







2. I'd sing the pre-cious blood he spilt, My ran-som from the dread-ful guilt Of sin and wrath di-viue: I'd sing his glo-rious"righ-tecus-ness, 3. I'd sing the char-ac-ters he hears, And all the forms of love he wears, Ex-alt-ed on his throne: In loft-iest songs"of sweet-est praise, 4. Well, the de-light-ful day will come, When my dear Lord"will bring me home, And I shall see his face: Then, with my Sa-viour, brother, friend,



In which all-perfect, heav'nly dress My soul . . . . . shall ev - er shine. I would to ev er-last-ing days Make all . . . . . his glo-ries known. A blest e - ter - ni - ty l'll spend, Tri-um - - - - - phant in his grace,

## BELA. C. P. M.





- Dim. . . . . . 4 Wake, all ye soaring throngs, and sing; Ye feathered warblers of the spring,

wing clare.

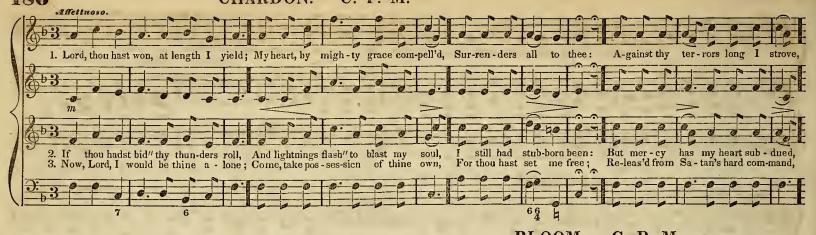
In one me - lo - dious con - cert rise. In tri-umph walks"th'e - ter - nal King: Each whisp'ring breeze of yield-ing air,

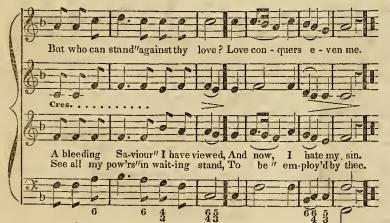
To swell "th'in - spir - ing theme. Th'as-ton - ished worlds " a - dore. And breathe it " soul.

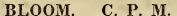
- Harmonious anthems raise To him who shaped your finer mould, Who tipped your glittering wings with gold, And tuned" your voice to praise.
- 5 Let man, by nobler passions swayed, Let man, in God's own image made, His breath in praise employ; Spread wide his Maker's name around, Till heaven shall echo back the sound, In songs" of holy joy.

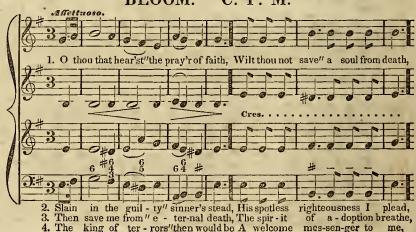


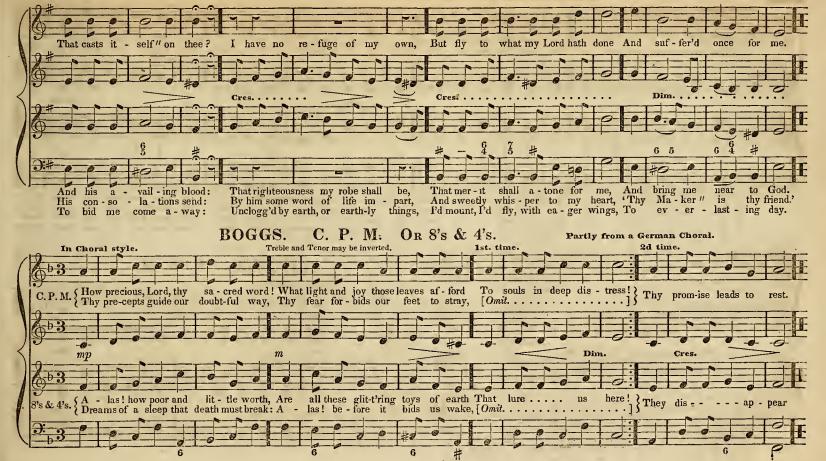
## CHARDON. C. P. M.



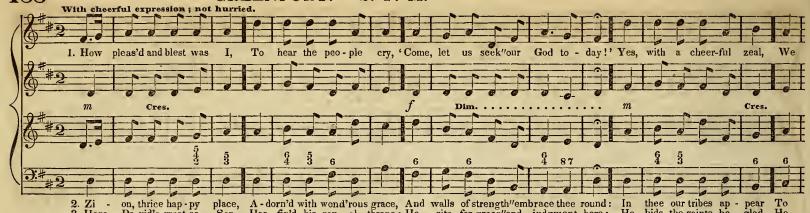




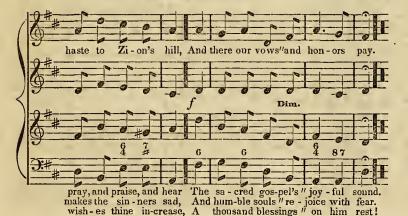








- 3. Here Da-vid's great-er 4. May peace at - tend thy 5. My tongue re-peats her vows,
- Son Has fix'd his roy al throne; He sits for grace" and judgment here; He bids the saints be glad, He gate, And joy with in thee wait, To bless the soul" of ev'-ry guest: The man who seeks thy peace, And vows, 'Peace to this sa-cred house!' For here my friends" and kin-dred dwell: And since my glo-rious God Makes



thee his blest a - bode, My soul shall ev - er " love thee well.



## LIVONIA. S. P. M.

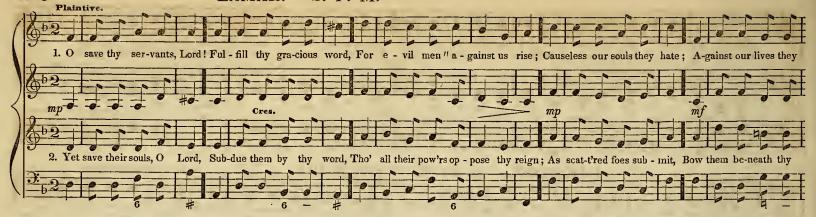
2. Like fruit-ful show'rs of rain, That wa - ter all the plain,

Kin - dred and friends a - gree.

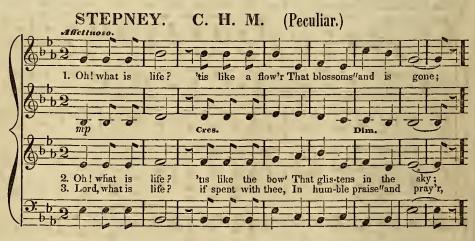
Slowly, smoothly.

1. How pleasant 'tis to









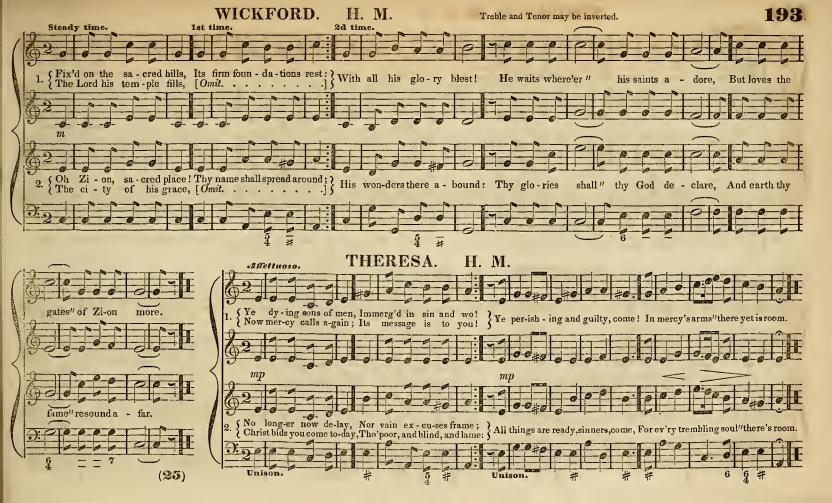






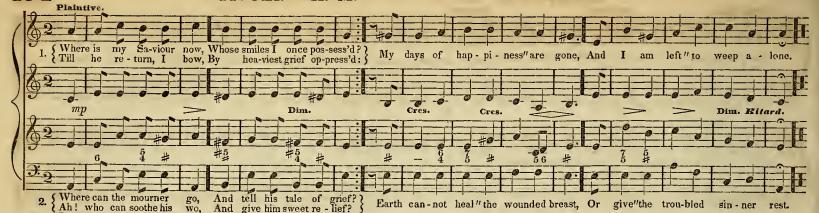
There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown;
A whole eternity of love
Formed for the good "alone:
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that happier sphere.

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.









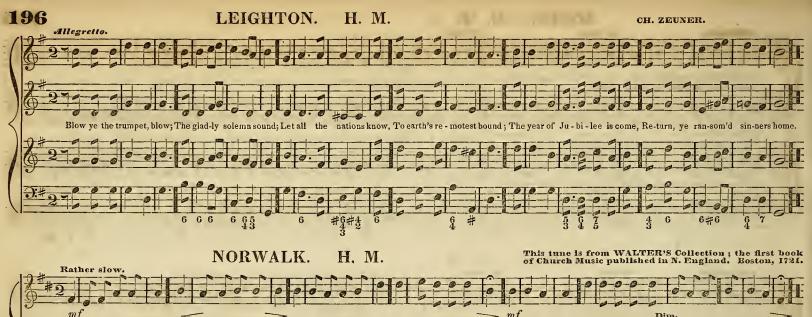
2. Where can the modraer go, And tell his tale of grief? Ah! who can soothe his wo, And give him sweet re-lief? Earth can-not heal" the wounded breast, Or give" the trou-bled sin-ner rest.

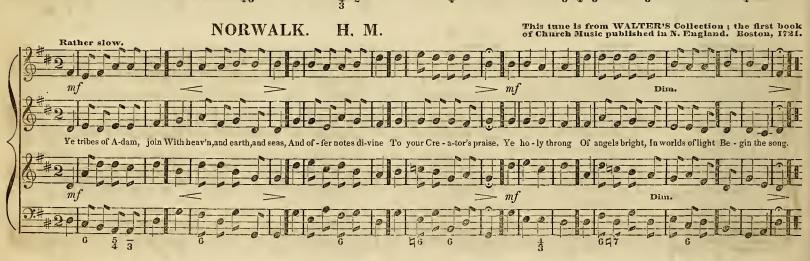
3. {Je-sus, thy siniles im-part; My dear-est Lord, re-turn, And bid me cease to mourn;}

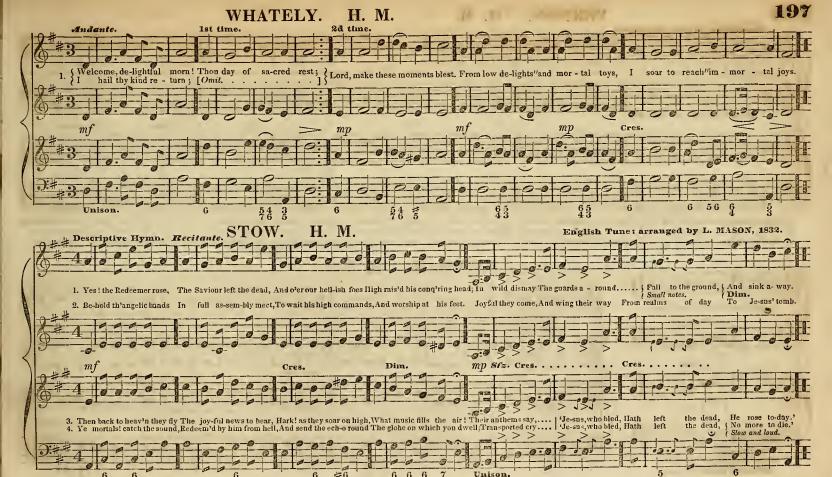
Then shall this night" of sor-row flee, And peace and heav'n" be found in thee.













VERNON. H. M.



2. Hark!hark, the sounds draw nigh, The joyful hosts de-scend; Je-sus forsakes the sky, To earth his footsteps bend; He comes to bless" 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, Bear the 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

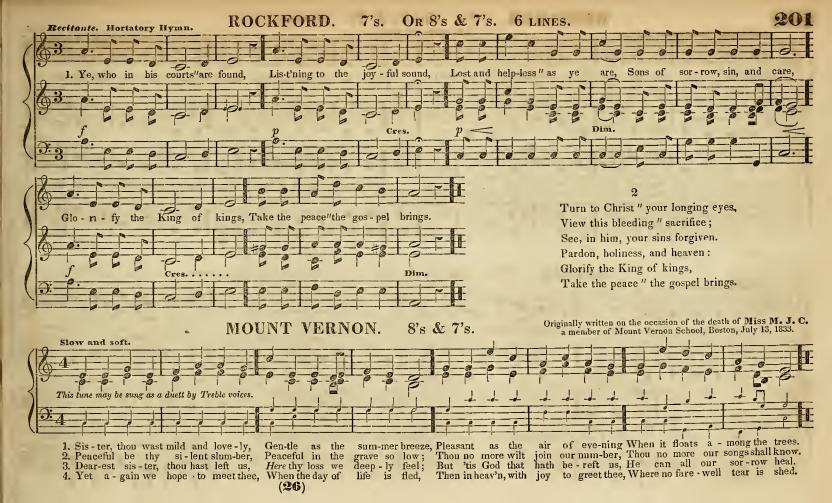


## NEWMAN. H. M.

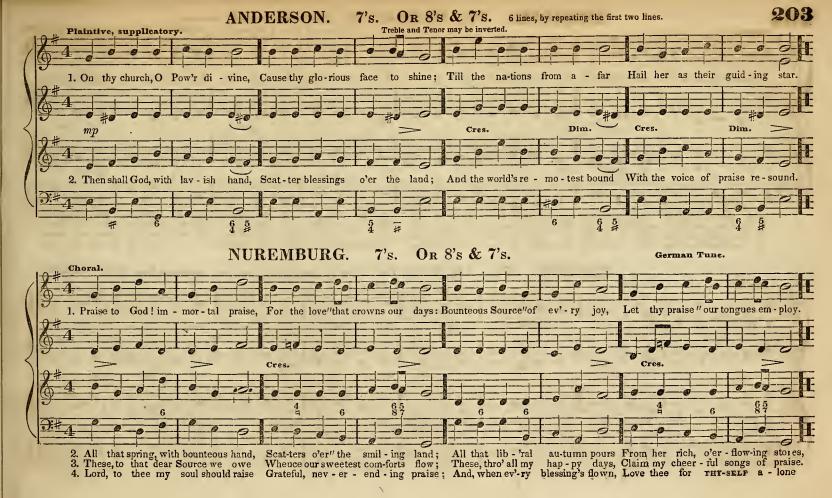


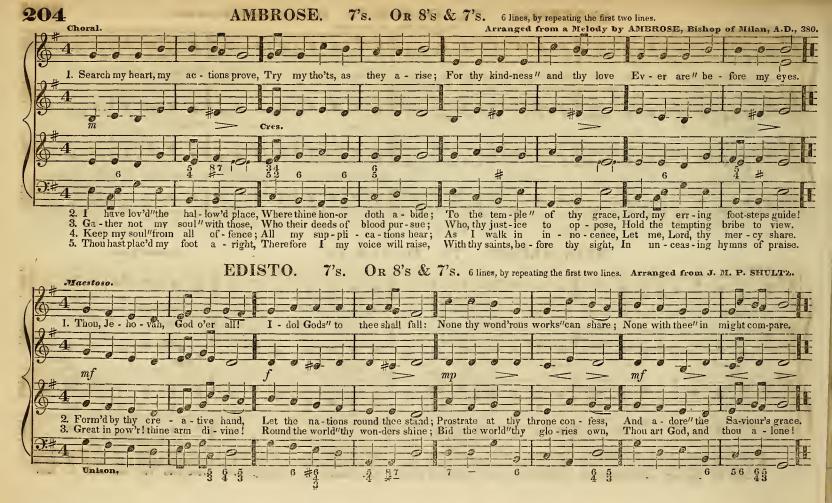


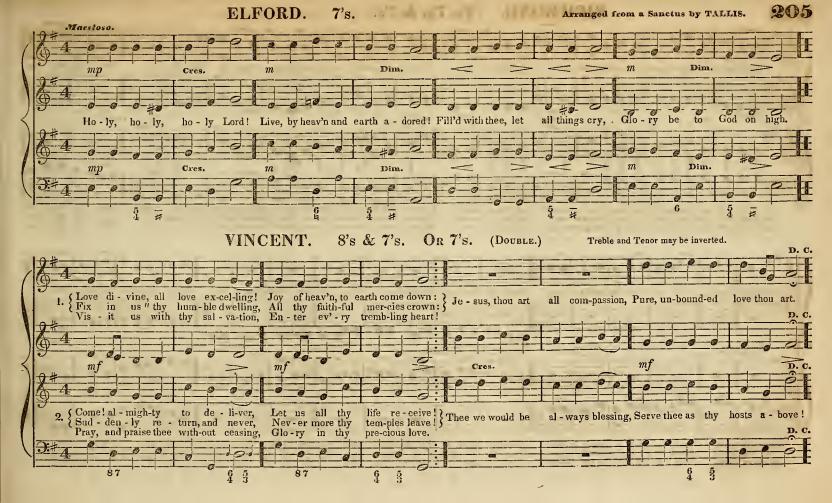












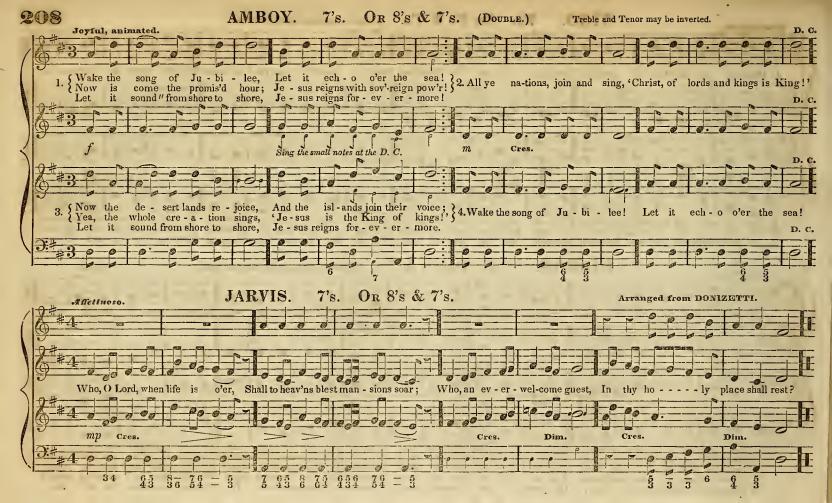




love like thine, nf thy grace, harps, we'll sing, Lord, we own it love di - vine. Des - tin'd to be-hold thy face. 'Glo - ry, glo - ry to our King.' When we think of love like thine, Lord, we own it love di - vine. Hap - py ab - jects of thy grace,

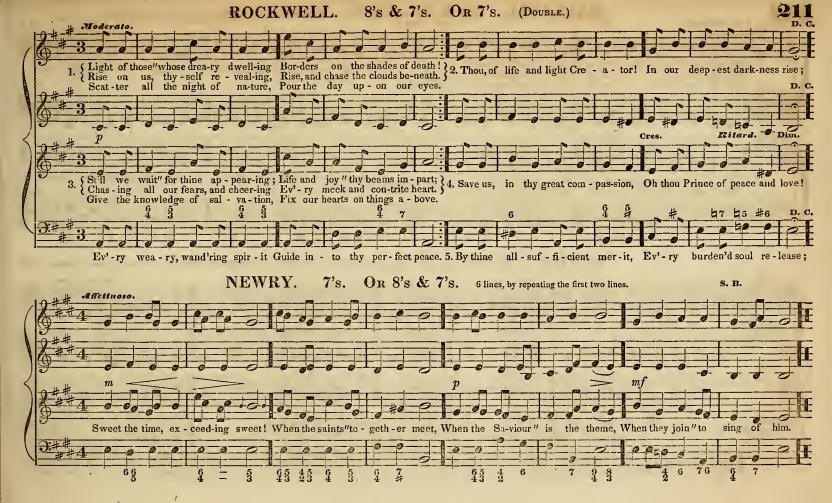
Des - tin'd to he - hold thy fice. Then with gold - en harps, we'll sing, 'Glo - ry, glo - ry to our King.' Lord, we own it lave di - vine. Destin'd to be-hold thy face. 'Glory, glo - ry to our King.'



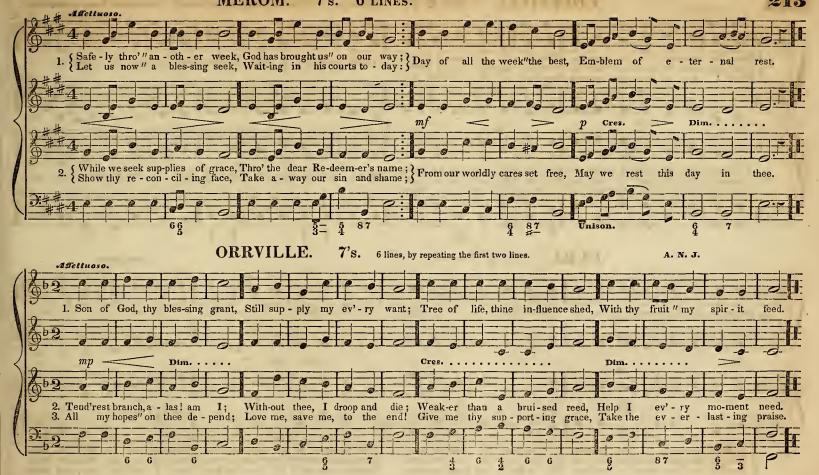


















4. Haste, O sin-ner, now be blest, Stay not, stay not

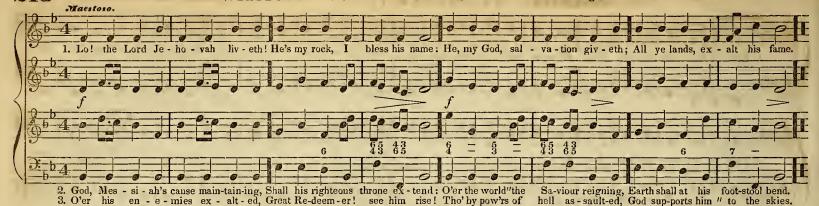


- 2. Deep re-grett for fol-lies past,
  3. Fool-ish fears, and fond de-sires,
  4. These, and ev'-ry se-cret fault,
  5. God of mer-cy! God of grace! Hearour sad, re-pent-ant songs, Oh re-store thy sup-pliant race,
  Thankless for the bles-sings lent,
  too sel-dom taught to praise, Oft to mur-mur" and com-plain;
  the bles-sings lent,
  too sel-dom taught to praise, Oft to mur-mur" and com-plain;
  the bles-sings lent,
  too sel-dom taught to praise, Oft to mur-mur" and com-plain;
  the bles-sings lent,
  the
- WENDALL. 7's. (Peculiar.) Altered from 'Carmina Sacra.' Con espressione. 1. Haste, O sin - ner, now be wise; Stay not, Wisdom, if you still des - pise, Hard-er for the mor-row's sun: stay not m Legato. Dim. Dim. Dim. 2. Haste, and mer - cy now im - plore; Stay not, stay not Lest thy sea - son should be o'er, Ere this ev'ning's stage be run. for the mor-row's sun: 3. Haste, O sin-ner, now re - turn; Stay not, stay not Lest thy lamp should cease to burn, Ere sal - va-tion's work is done. for the mor-row's sun:

for the mor-row's sun.

Lest per - di - tion thee ar - rest, Ere the mor-row is be - gun.



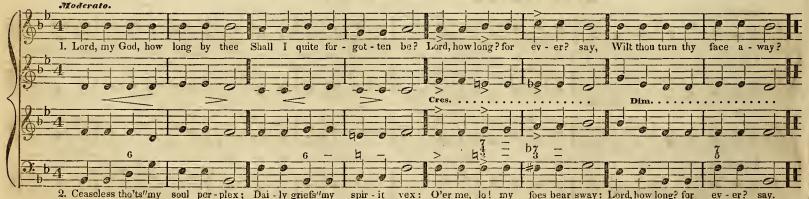


to a - bide; All the heav'n-ly

4. Je - sus, hail! en-thron'd in glo - ry, There for ev - er

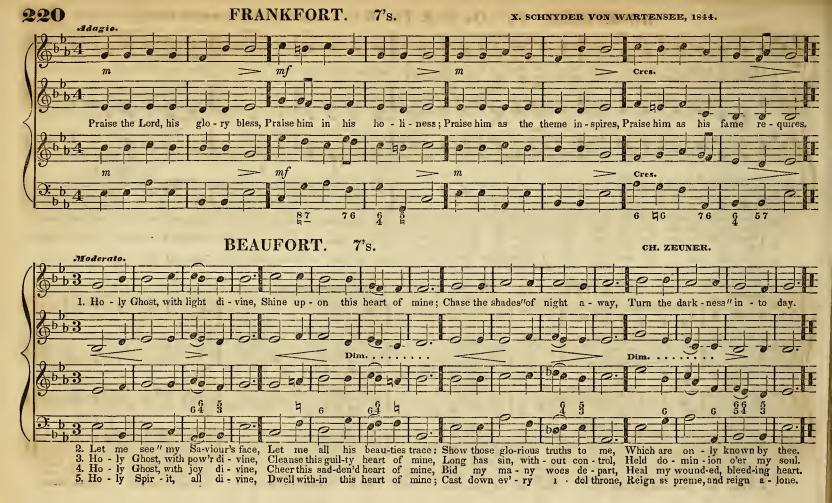
hell as - sault-ed, God sup-ports him " to the skies. host a - dore thee, Seat - ed at thy Fa-ther's side.





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











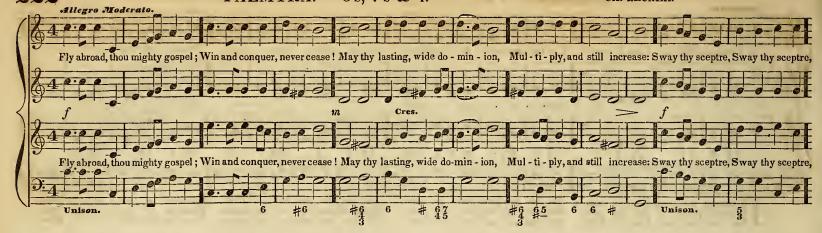
- 2. Speak thy pard'ning grace to me,
  3. Life and peace" to me im part;
  4. Let me nev er from thee stray,

Set the bur-den'd sin - ner free; Seal sal - va - tion " on my heart: Keepme in the nar - row way;

Lead me to the Lamb of God, Breathe thyself" in - to my breast, Fill my soul" with joy di - vine;

Wash me in his pre-cious blood. Earn-est of im - mor-tal rest. Keep me, Lord, for - ev - er thine.







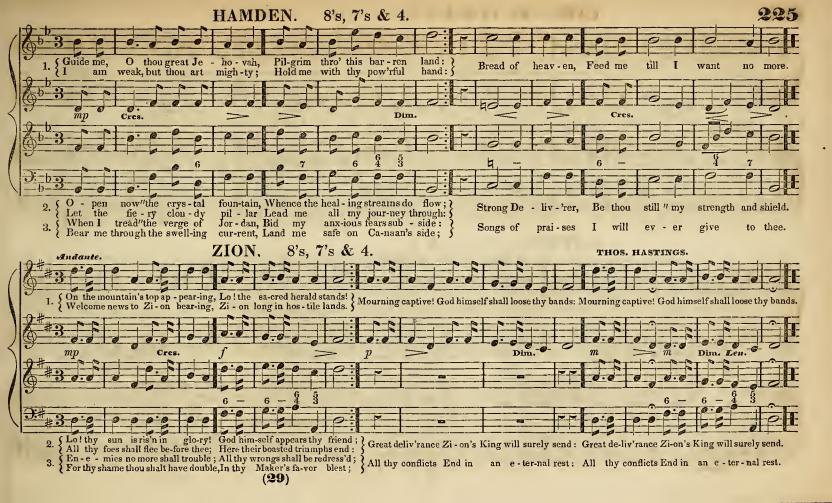


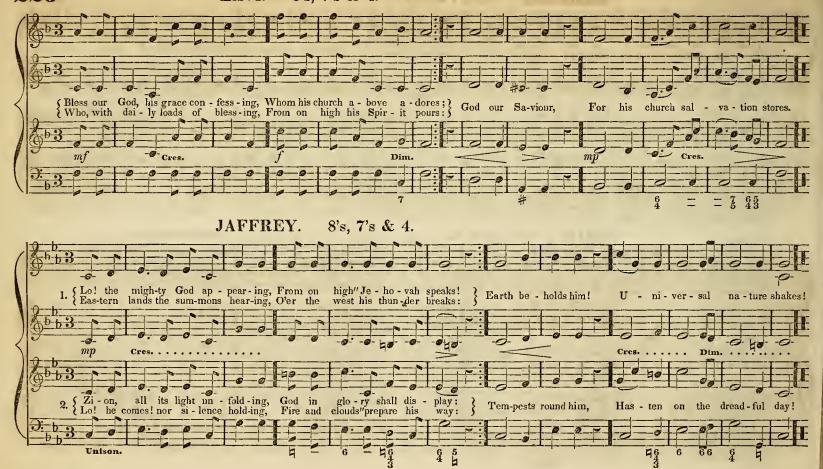


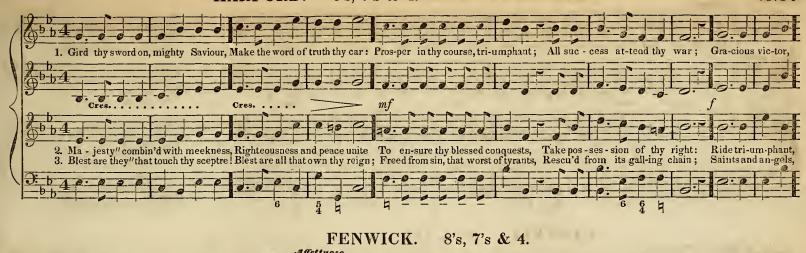


## FREEPORT. 8's, 7's & 4.

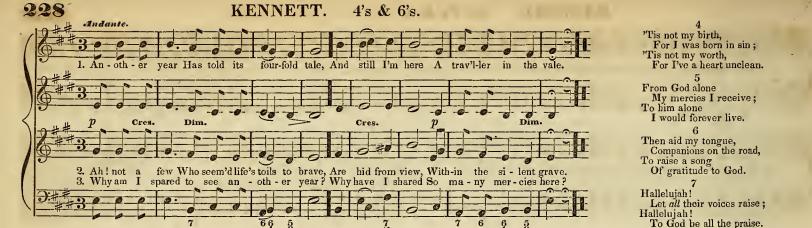


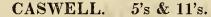


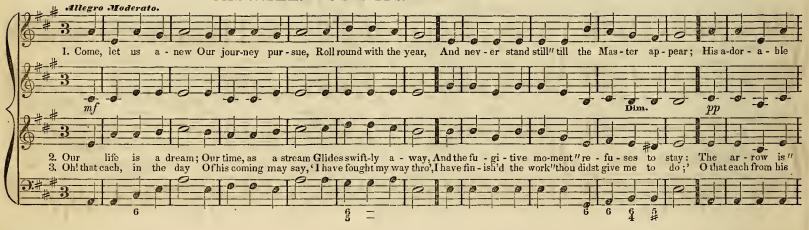


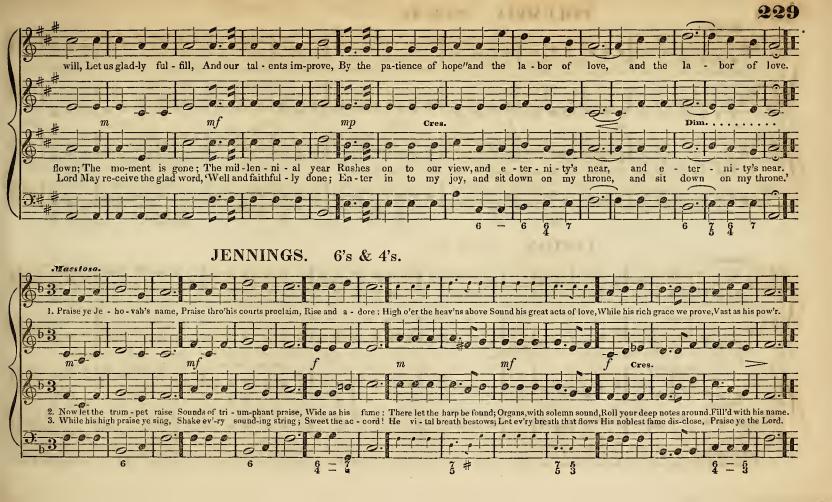




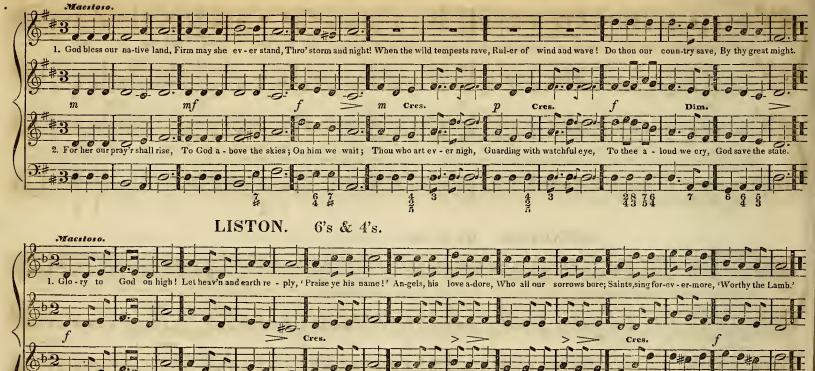








Unison.



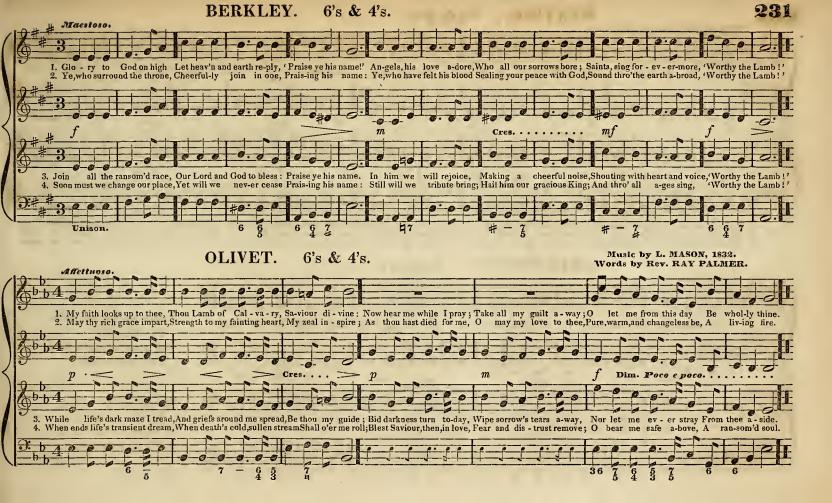
- 2. Ye, who sur-round the throne, Cheerfully
  3. Join all the ran-som'd race, Our Lord and God to
  4 Soon must we change our place, Yet will we never cease Praising his name: Ye, who have felt his blood Scaling your peace with God, Sound thro'the earth abroad, Worthy the Lamb.'

  one, Praising his name: Ye, who have felt his blood Scaling your peace with God, Sound thro'the earth abroad, Worthy the Lamb.'

  name: In him we will rejoice, Making a cheerful noise, Shouting with heart & voice, Worthy the Lamb.'

  one Praising his name: Ye, who have felt his blood Scaling your peace with God, Sound thro'the earth abroad, Worthy the Lamb.'

  name: Still will we tribute bring; Hail him our gracious King; And thro'all a -ges sing, Worthy the Lamb.'

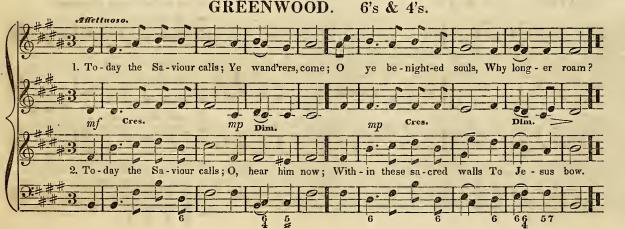




2. O Fa-ther, in that hour, When earth all help-ing pow'r Shall dis - a - vow; When spear, and shield, and crown In faintness are cast down, Sustain us thou.

3. By him who bow'd, to take The death-cup for our sake, The thorn, the rod; From whom the last dis-may Was not to pass a -way; Aidus, O God.

4. While trembling o'er the grave, We call on thee to save, Fa - ther, di - vine: Hear, thou, our suppliant hreath; Keep us, in life or death, For-ev - er thine.



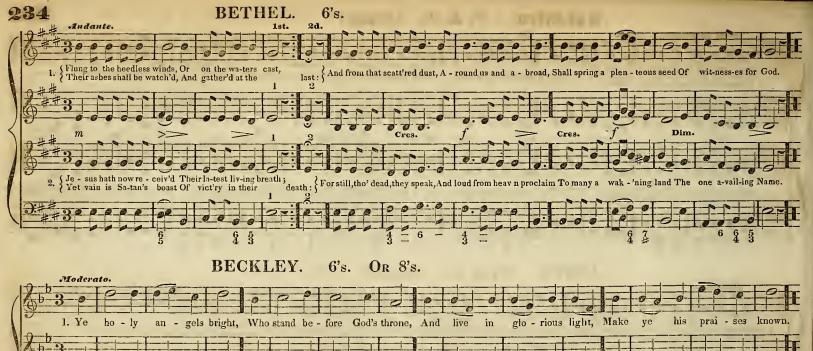
3

To-day the Saviour calls:
For refuge fly;
The storm of justice falls,
And death is nigh.

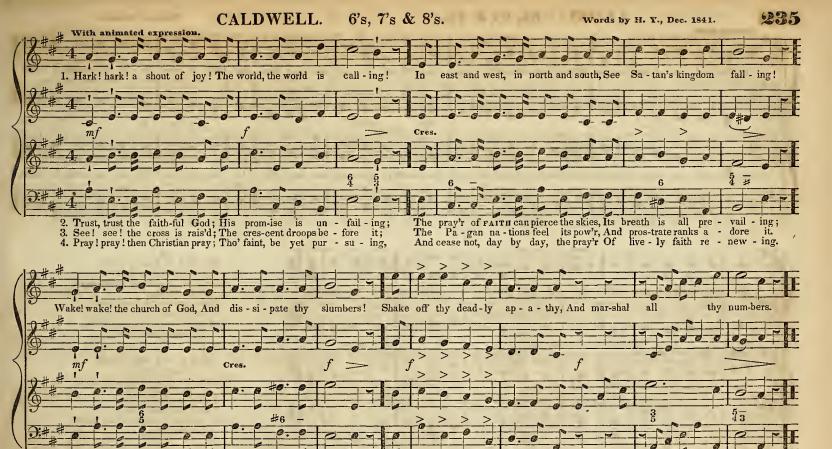
4

The spirit calls to-day:
Yield to his power:
O, grieve him not away.
'Tis mercy's hour.









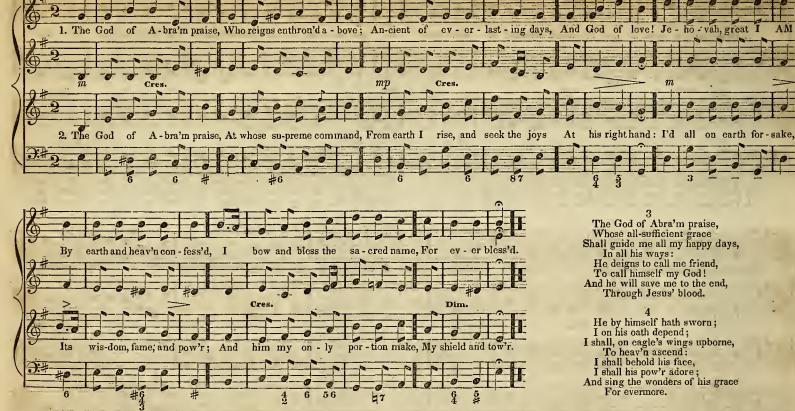
Look! look! the fields are white, And stay thy hand no long -er;
Joy! joy! the Saviour reigns! See proph - e - cy ful - fil - ling;
Soon, soon your wait-ing eyes Shall see the heav-ens rend - ing,

Though sa-tan's migh-ty le-gions fight, The arm of God
The heart of stub-born Jews re-lents, In God's own time
And rich, and rich - er blessings still, From God's bright throne

is stronger.

rade wil - ling.
de-scend-ing.

Rather slow.



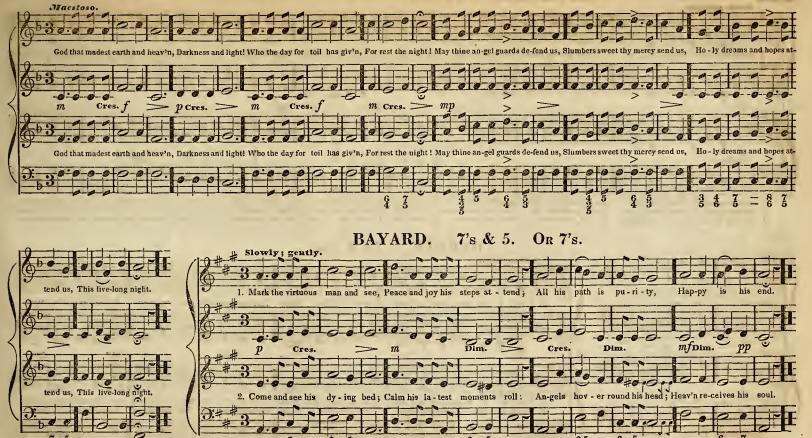
The God of Abra'm praise, Whose all-sufficient grace Shall gnide me all my happy days, In all his ways: He deigns to call me friend, To call himself my God! And he will save me to the end,

Through Jesus' blood.

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

<sup>\*</sup> Nathan, (himself a Jew.) in his History of Music, says: "At the time the celebrated Leoni sang at the Synagogue, (London,) he gave such general delight by his execution of this meledy, that it was adapted to English words for the service of the Protestant Church, and has since been published under the name of Leoni." It has been published in various forms in this country; in this copy the original key is restored, and the melody is brought nearer to Nathan's copy than it usually appears.







ROCKVALE. 7's & 5's.



- 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 night. Tis to thee the heathen lift Their implor-ing wail; Bear them heaven's 3. Onward speed thy conqu'ring flight, An-gel, onward speed; Morning bursts up - on the sight, "Tis the time de-creed : Je - sus now his kingdom takes, Thrones and empires fall, And the joyous 4. Onward speed thy conqu'ring flight;







This tune has heretofore appeared in the key of F; in most choirs the key of E will be better; and where the congregation join in the singing, (as they ought to do,) D will be better still. It is often sung too fast: four moderate beats will give the right time.









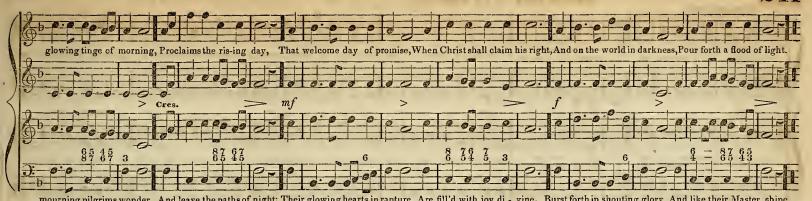


Now truth, unveil'd, is shin-ing, With beams of sa-cred light,
 Come, let's be-gin the an-thems, And join the choir a - bove;

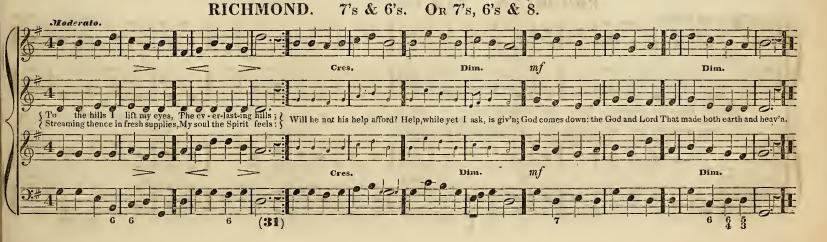
4. The courts of heav'n are ringing, With songs of highest strains,

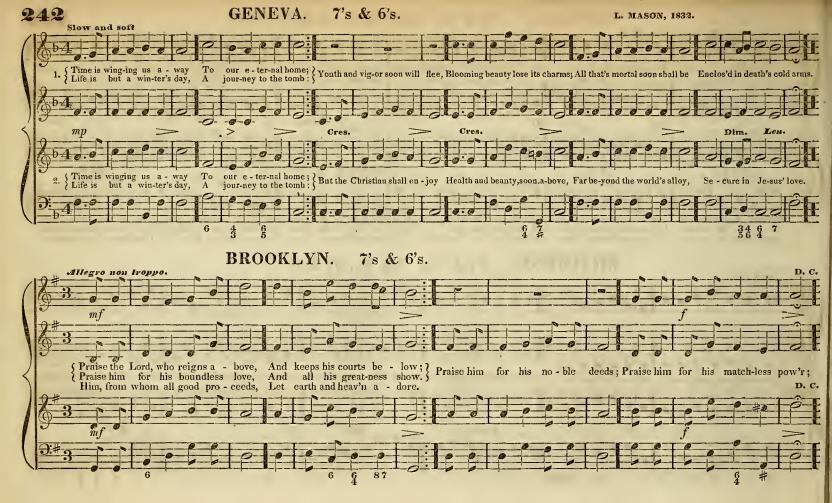
And

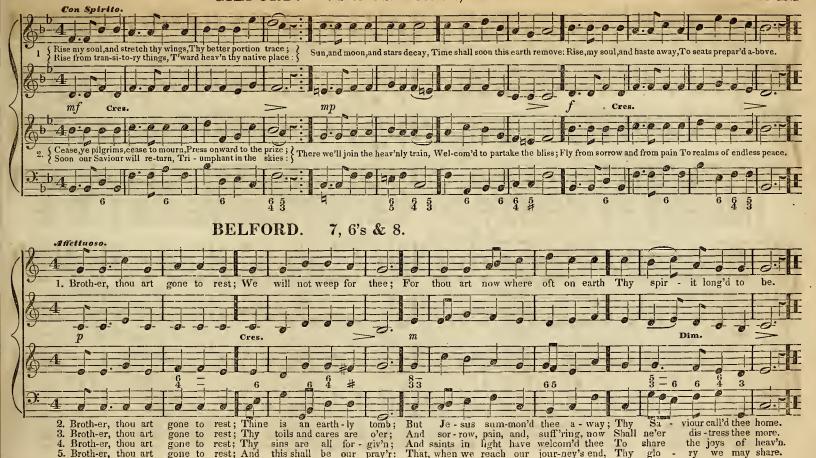
Ex -



mourning pilgrims wonder, And leave the paths of night; Their glowing hearts in rapture, Are fill'd with joy di - vine, Burst forth in shouting glory, And like their Master, shine. alt the blest Re-deemer; And praise the God we love. All hon-or, praise and glo-ry, Sal - va - tion to our God; Ho - san - na to the Saviour Who wash'd us in his blood. ho-ly praise is roll-ing, A - long the flowery plains. Oh! could we rise tri-umphant, And join with those a - bove, To shout and sing for-ev-er The Saviour's dying love.







5. Broth-er, thou art







3. Thou dost con-duct thy peo-ple Thro' tor-rents of tempt - a - tion;

Thy love we praise, that knows our days, And ev - er brings us " nigh - Nor will we fear, while thou art near, The fire " of trib - u - la -And earth des - pise, for that high prize, Which thou hast set " be - fore



The world, with sin and Sa-tan, And if thou count us wor-thy,

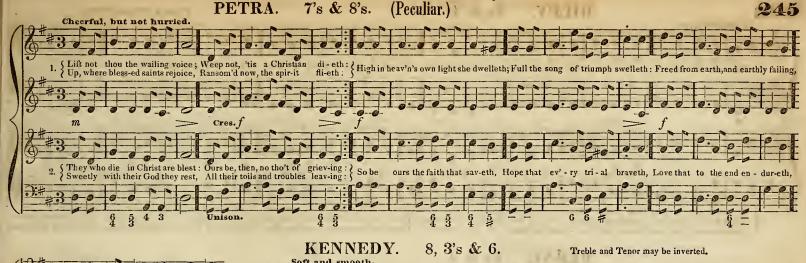
4. Faith now be-holds the glo-ry,

In thine al - migh-ty fa - vor; In vain our march op - po - ses; We each, as dy - ing Ste-phen.

To which thou wilt re-store us,

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











RILEY. 8's & 4.

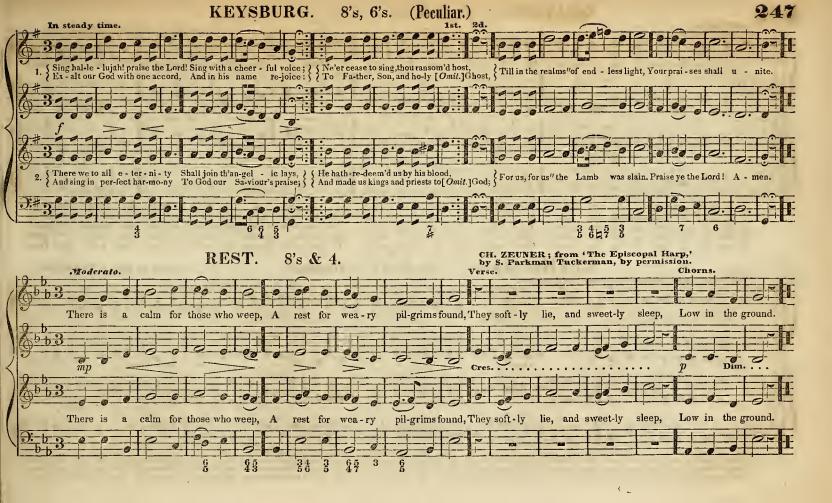
From a German Tune.

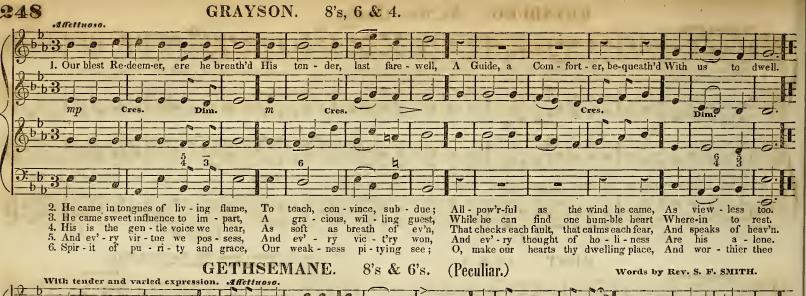


- 2. Re-store thy fa-vor, bliss divine! Those heav'nly joys"that once were mine; Let thy good Spir-it, kind and free, Up-hold and guide"my steps to thee, Thou God of love.

  3. Then will I teach"thy sacred ways; With ho-ly zeal"proclaim thy praise; Till sinners leave"the dang rous road, Forsake their sins, and turn to God With hearts sincere.
- 4. Oh cleanse my guilt, and heal my pain; Re move the blood pol ln ted stain: Then shall my heart/a-dor-ing trace, My Saviour God, the houndless grace, That flows from thee.



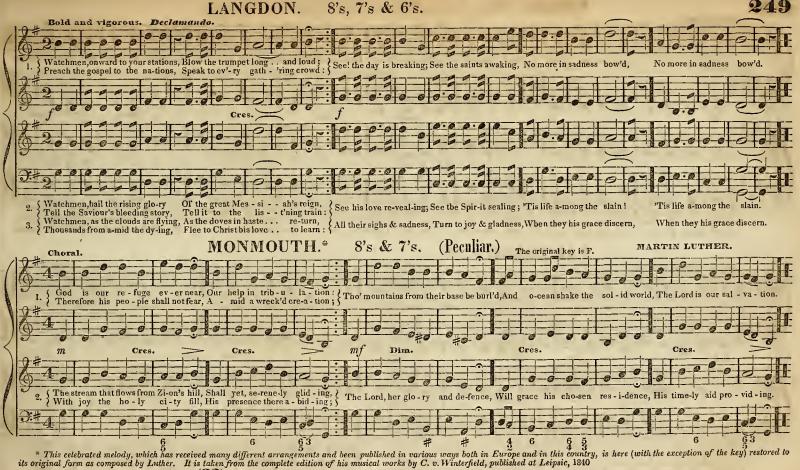






Geth-sem - a - ne; He drank the dreadful cup of pain, Then rose to life and joy a - gain. Geth-sem - a - ne We'll look, and see the Saviour there, And humbly bow, like him, in pray'r.

4. The Father heard; and angels, there, Sustain'd the Son of God in pray'r, In
5. When storms of sorrow round us sweep, And scenes of anguish make us weep, To







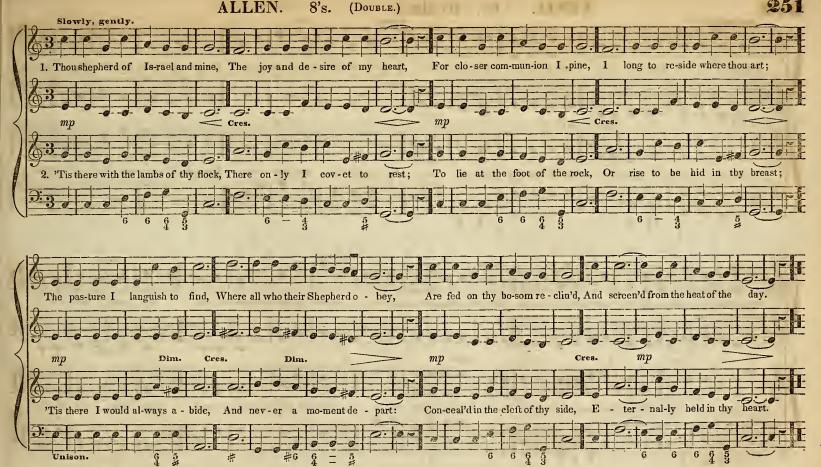
2. Je - ho - vah is King, and he reigus, The God of all gods, on his throne; The strength of the hills he maintains; The ends of the earth are his own. 3. The sea is Je - ho-vah's, he made The tide its do - min-ion to know; The land is Je - ho-vah's; he laid Its sol - id foun - da-tions be - low. 4. O come, let us wor-ship and kneel Be - fore our Cre - a - tor, our God; The peo - ple who serve him with zeal, The flock whom he guides with his rod.

## CARTHAGE. 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, your notes softly swell! 4. His love in my heart shed a - broad, My graces shall bloom as the spring;

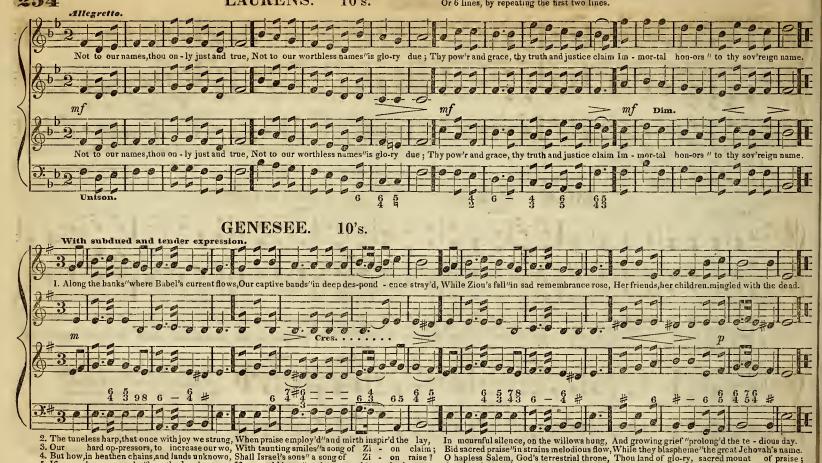
And I, the most favor'd, be found, In praising, to take less de - light? No long-er my lips shall be mute, The Saviour's high praises to tell! This tem-ple, his Spirit's a - bode, My joy, as my du-ty, to sing.





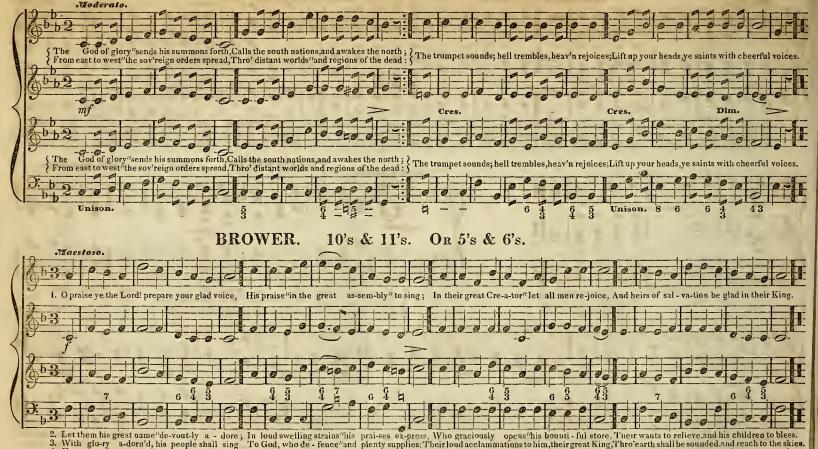






- e'er my mem'ry"lose thy lovely name, If my cold heart"neglect my kin dred race,
- In mournful silence, on the willows hung, And growing grief "prolong'd the te dious day. Bid sacred praise"in strains melodious flow, While they blaspheme"the great Jehovah's name. O haplesa Salem, God's terrestrial throne, Thou land of glo-ry, sacred mount of prsise; Let dire deatruction "seize this guilty frame: My hand shall perish" and my voice shall cease.

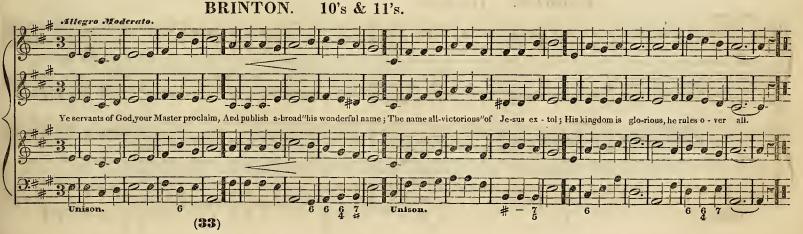




3. With glu-ry a-dorn'd, his people shall sing To God, who de-fence" and plenty supplies: Their loud acclammations to him, their great King, Thro earth shall be sounded, and reach to the skies.

4. Ye an-gels a - bove, his glories who we sung, In loft-i-est notes, now publish his praise: We mortals, delighted, would borrow your tongue; Would join in your numbers, and chant to your lays.

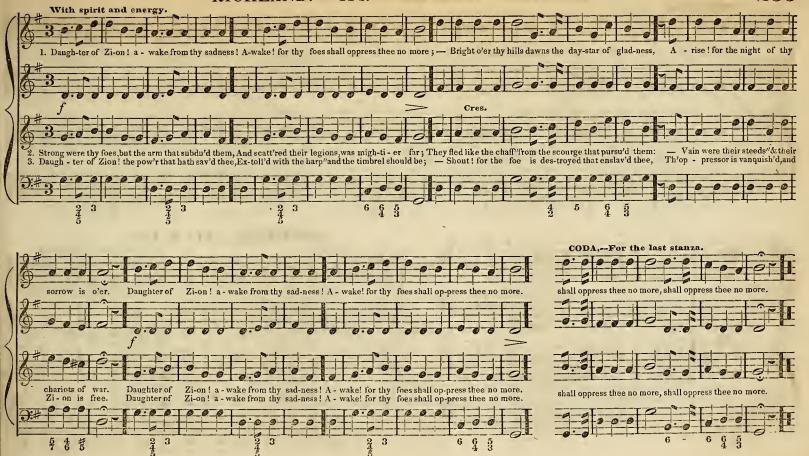






## BARKER. 11's & 8's.

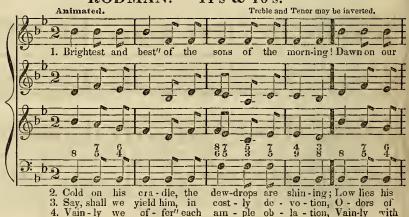




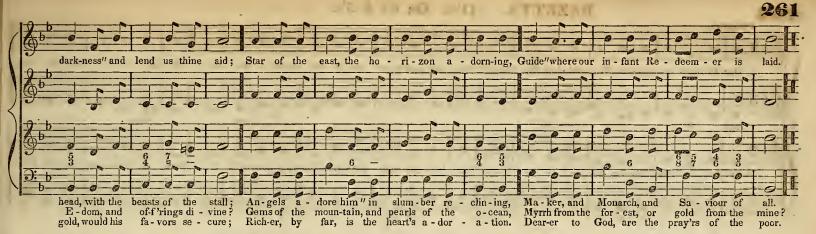


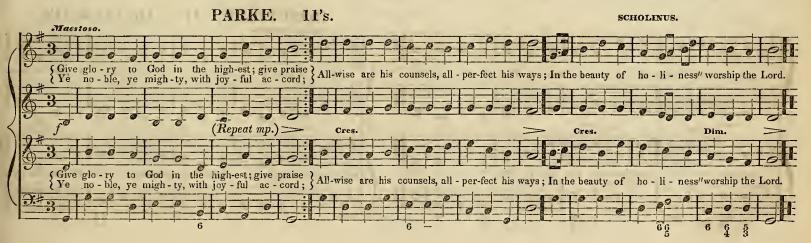






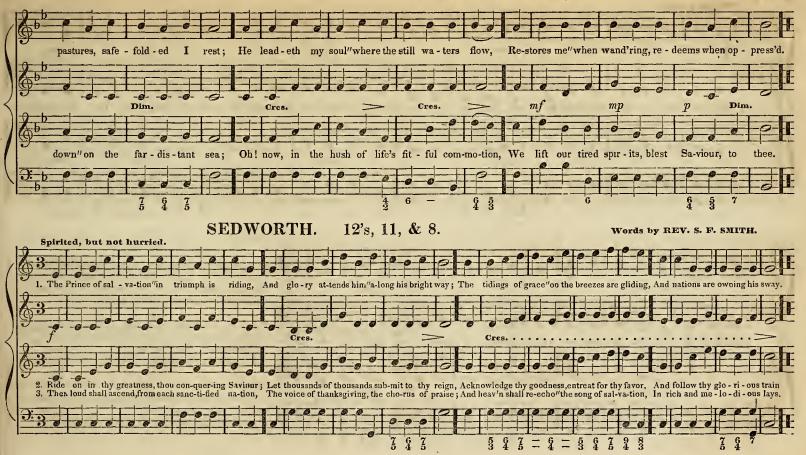




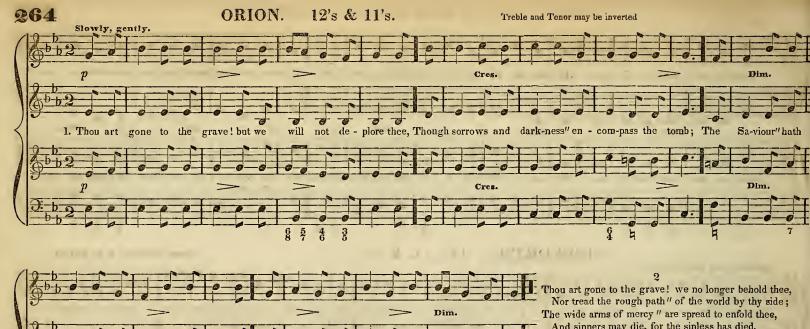








THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE





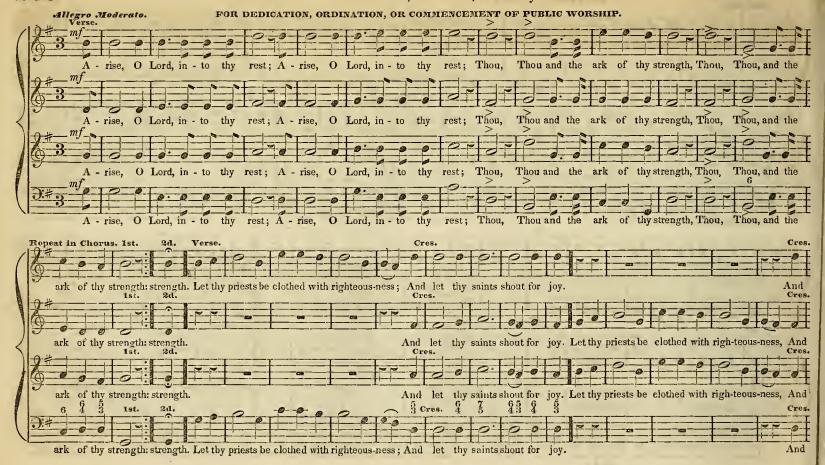
And sinners may die, for the sinless has died.

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.

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.

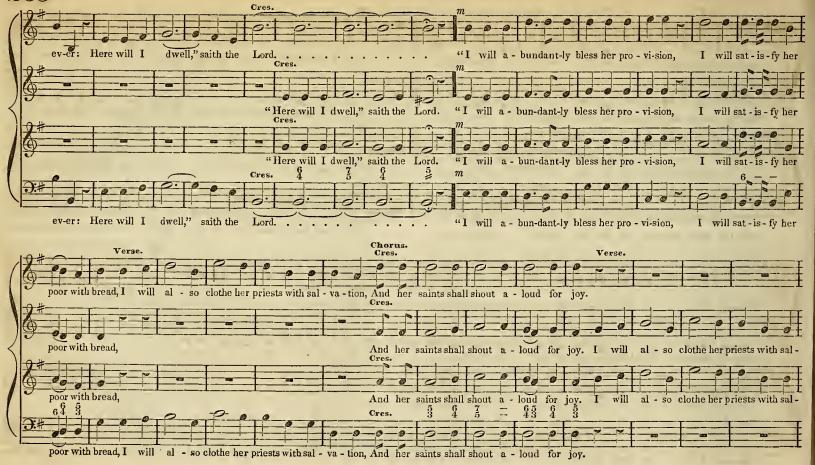


His blood can remove them, it flows from the fountam. Hal-le - lu - jah to the Lamb, who has bought us a pardon; We'll praise him a-gain, when we pass over Jordan. He saves us most free-ly, oh precious sal - va-tion! Hal-le - lu - jah to the Lamb, who has bought us a pardon; We'll praise him a-gain, when we pass over Jordan. And triumph, as-crib-ing to him our sal-va-tion. Hal-le - lu - jah to the Lamb, who has bought us a pardon; We'll praise him a-gain, when we pass over Jordan. And sing of sal - va-tion" for - every and every! Hal-le - lu - jah to the Lamb, who has bought us a pardon; We'll praise him a-gain, when we pass over Jordan.

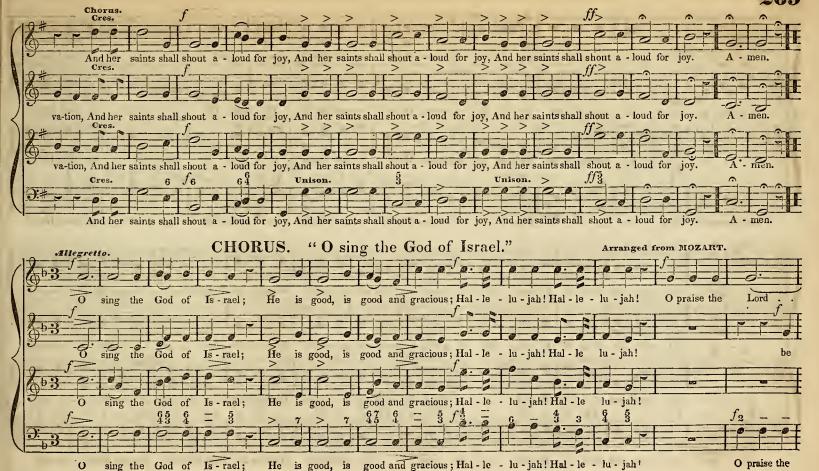


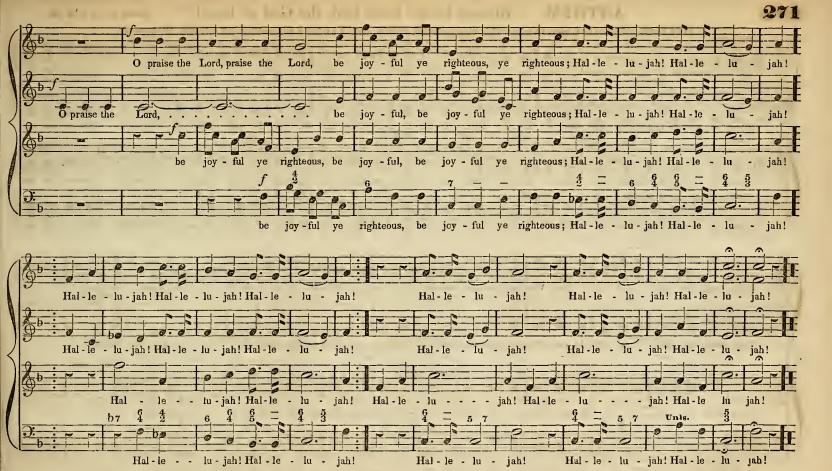


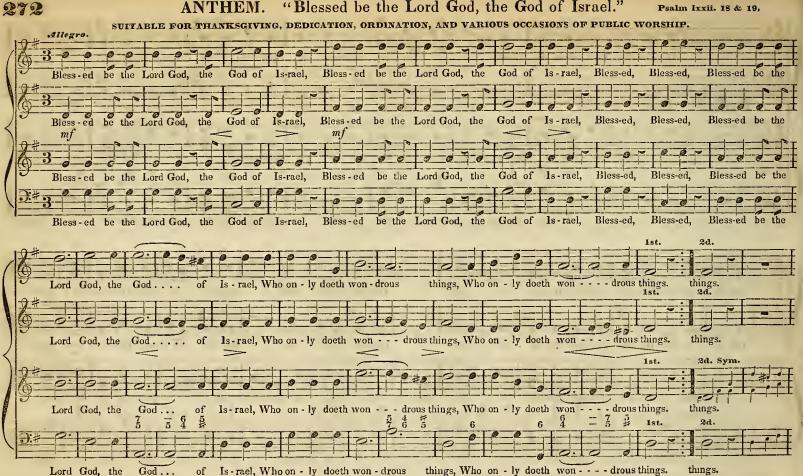




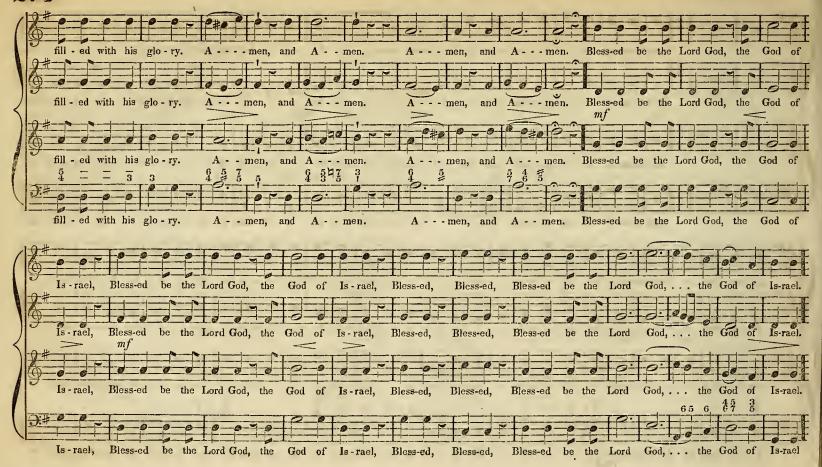




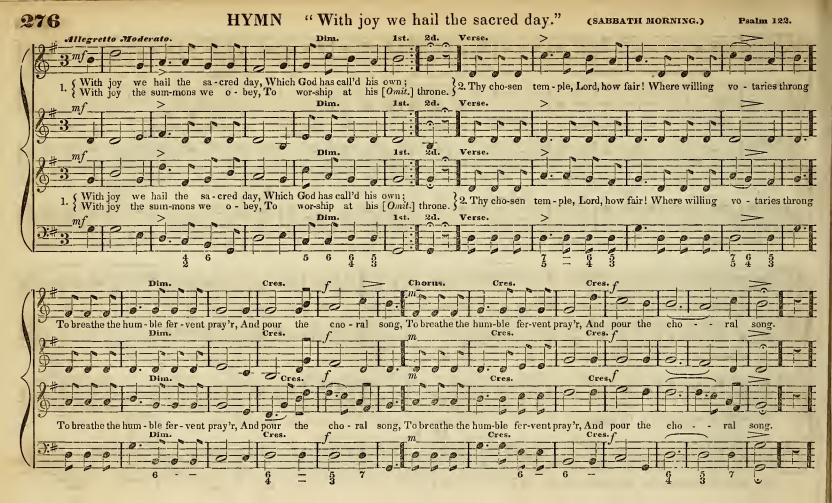


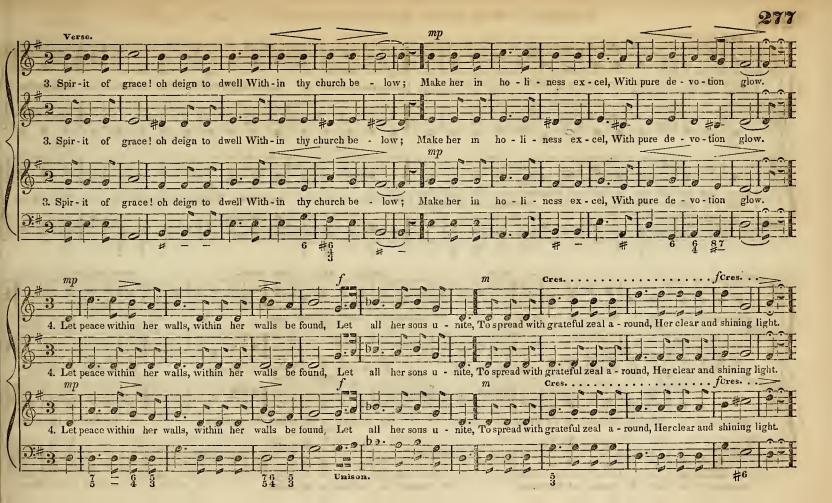


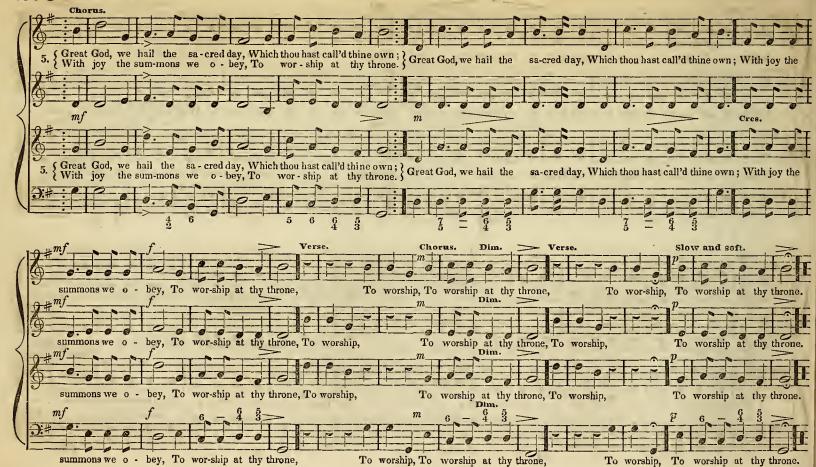




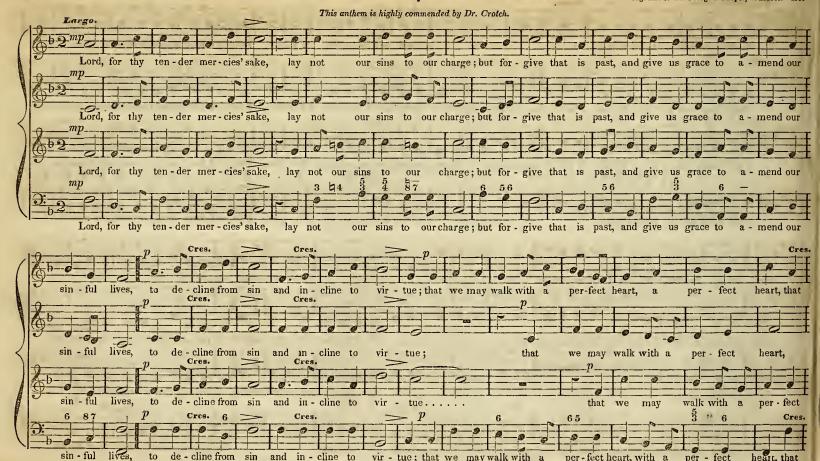






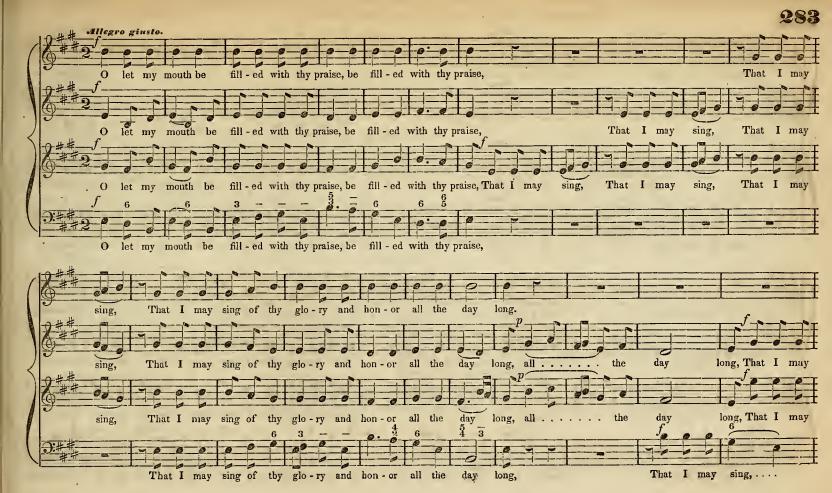


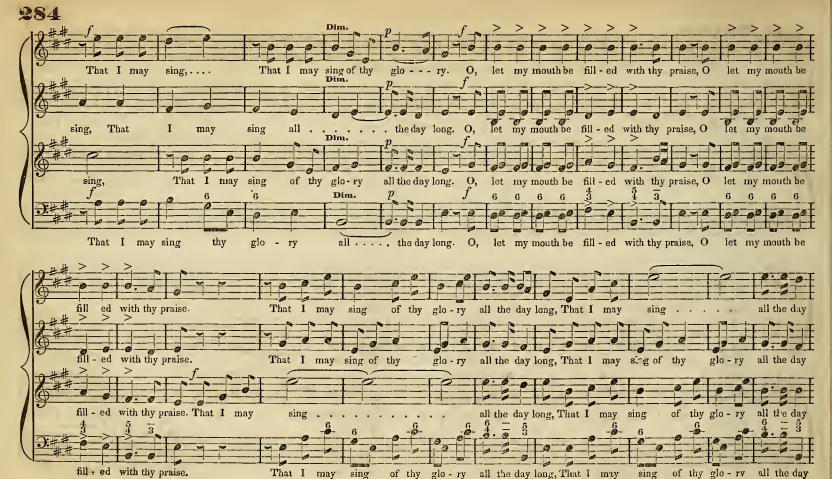


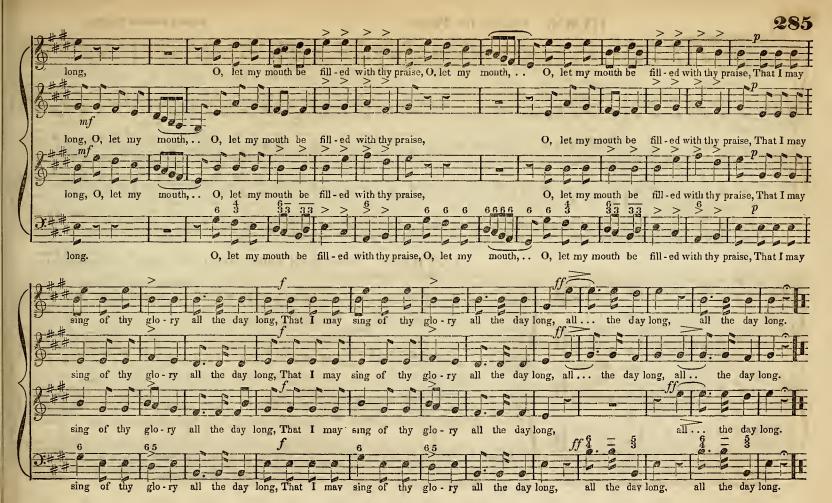








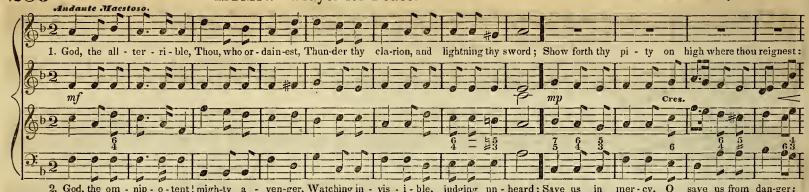






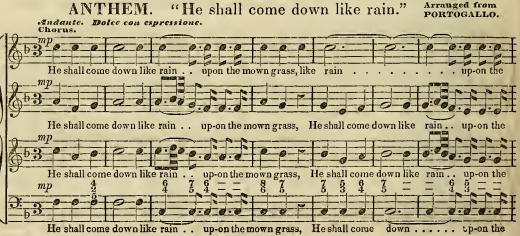
## HYMN. Prayer for Peace.

From a Russian Melody.



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 hathfor - sa - ken Thy ways all 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,









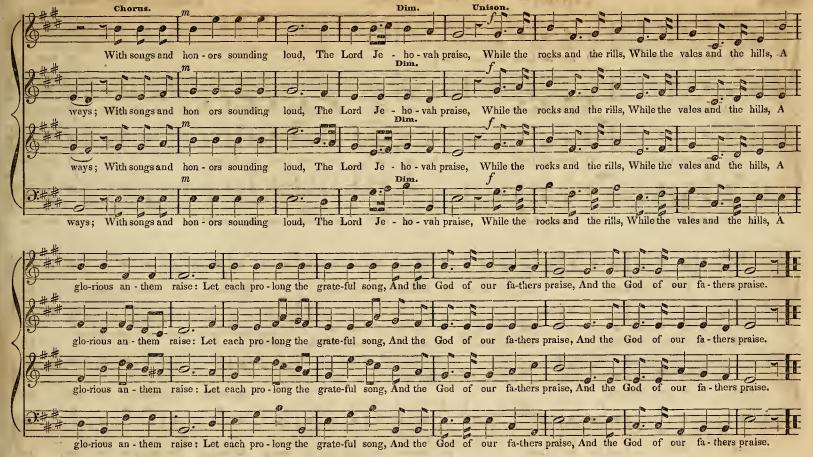


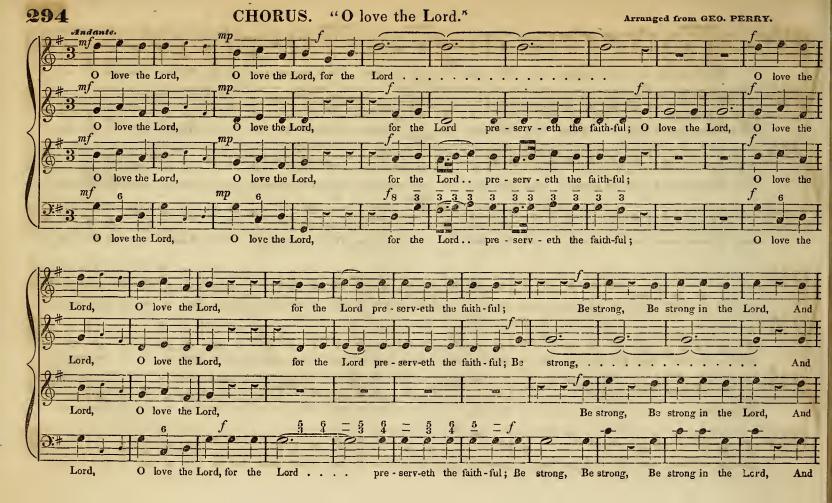






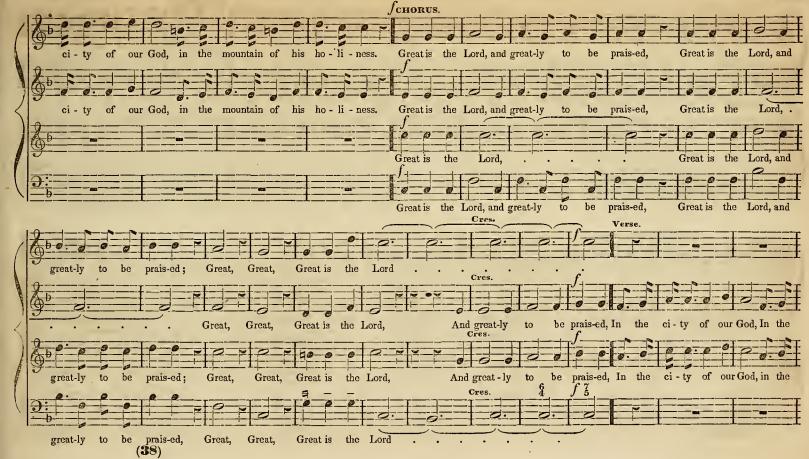




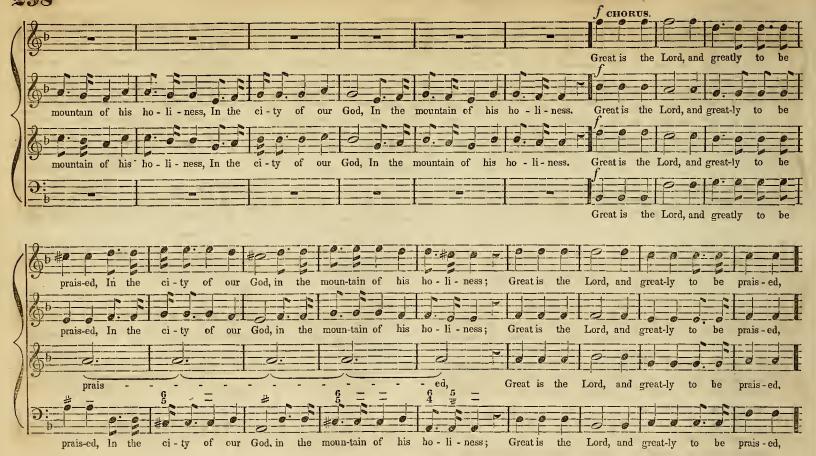


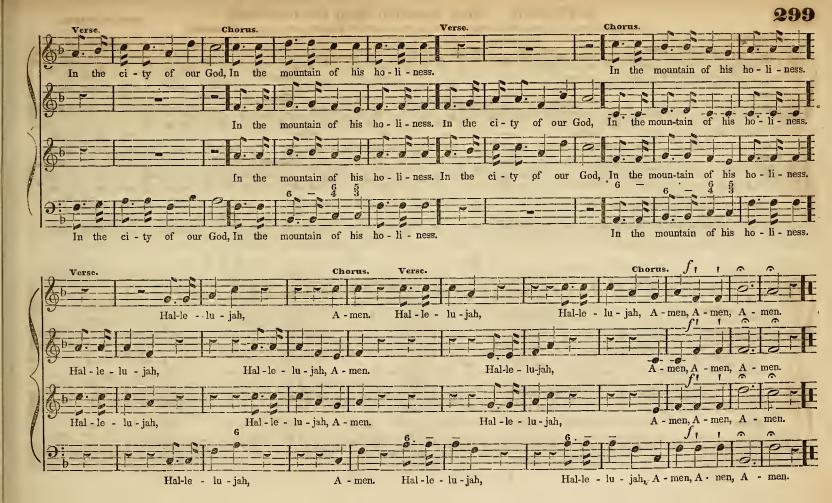


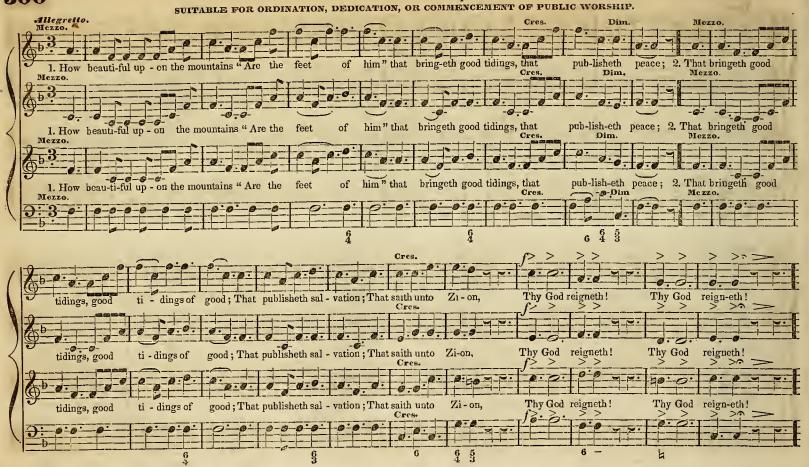




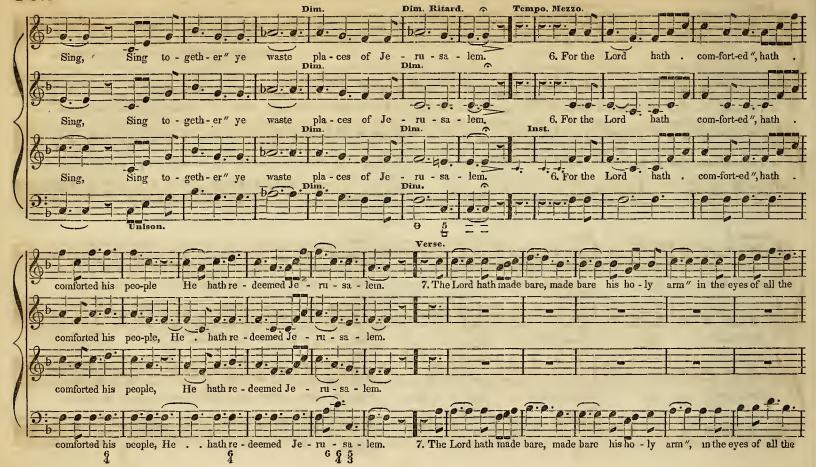




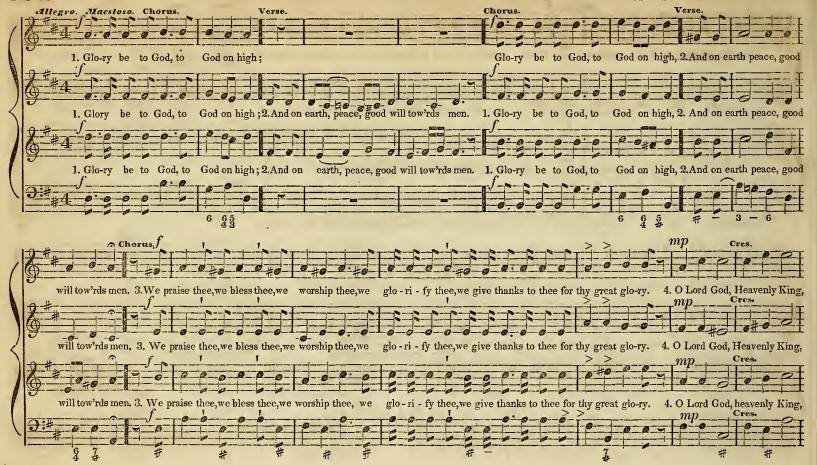






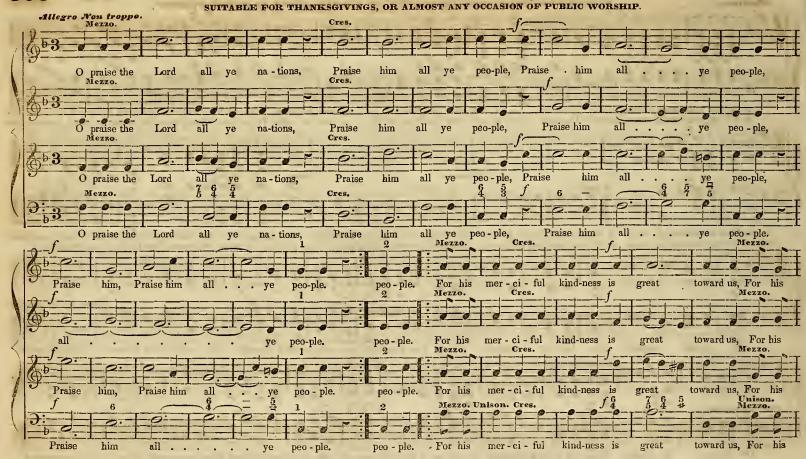










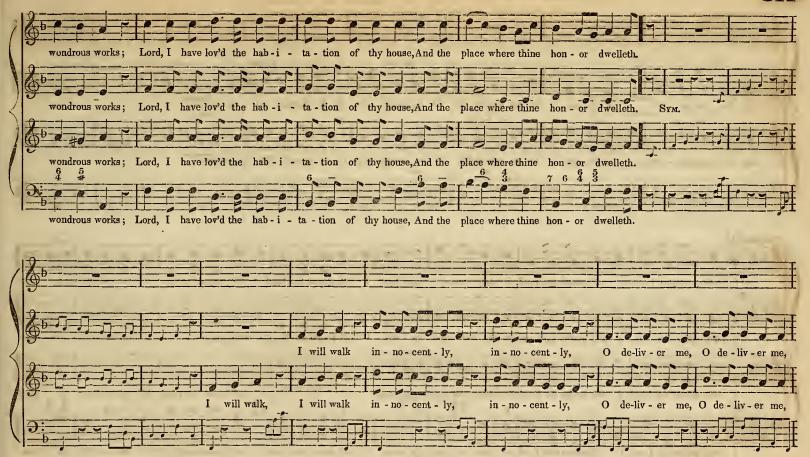


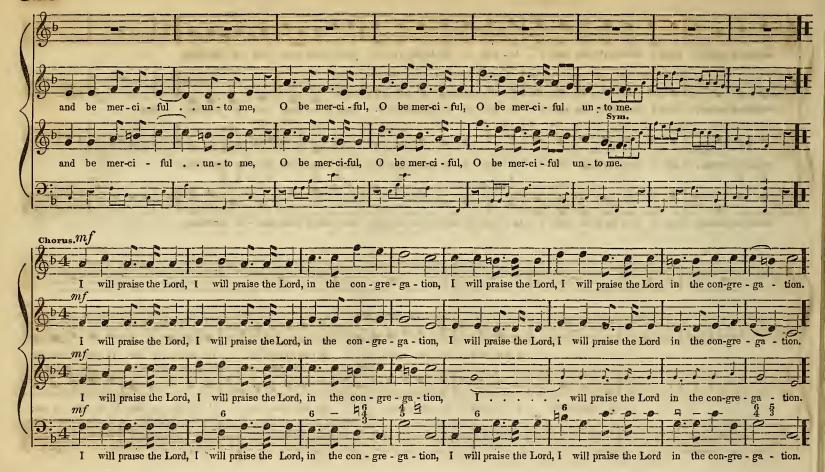


thine al - tar.

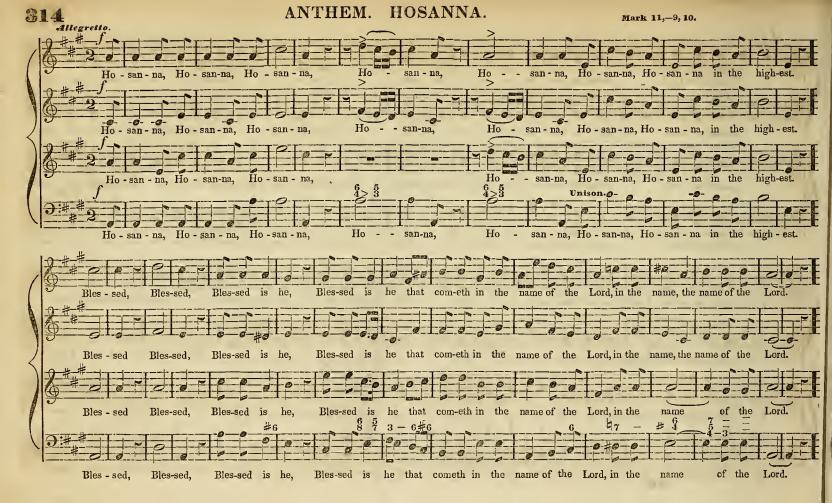
go, And

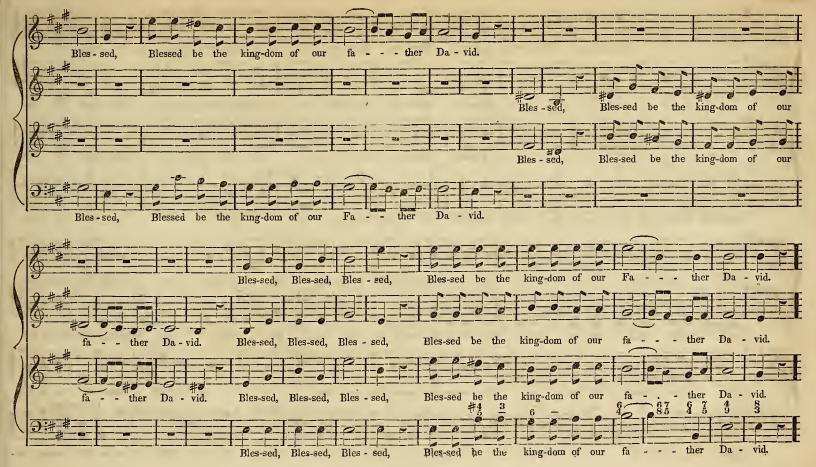
That I may show the voice of thanksgiv-ing, and tell of all thy



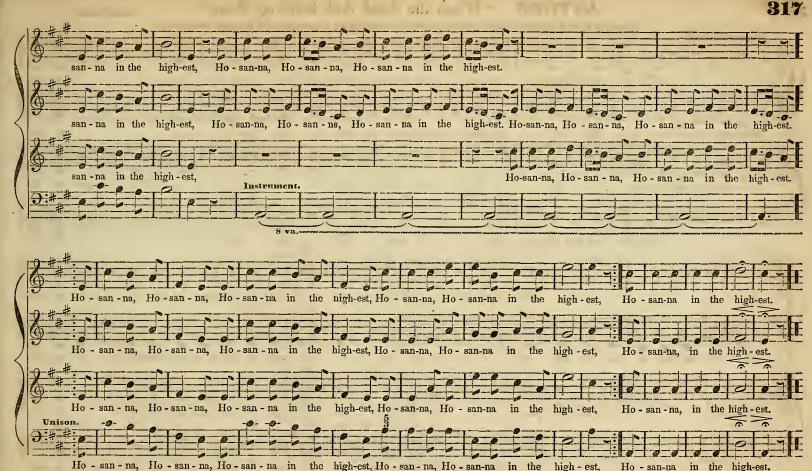


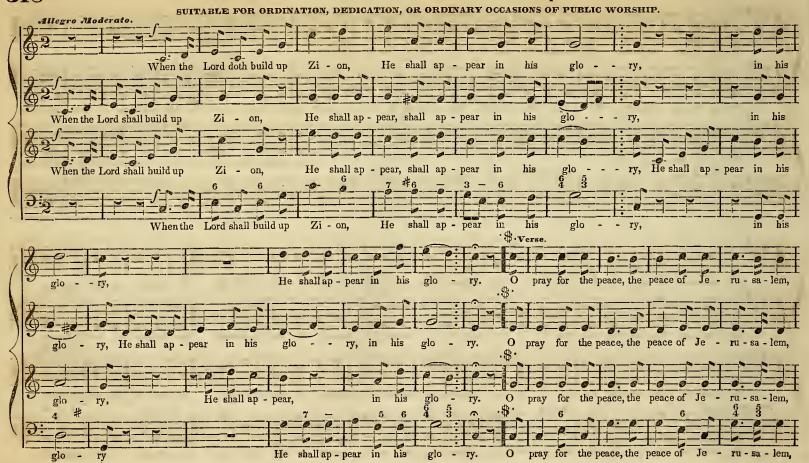




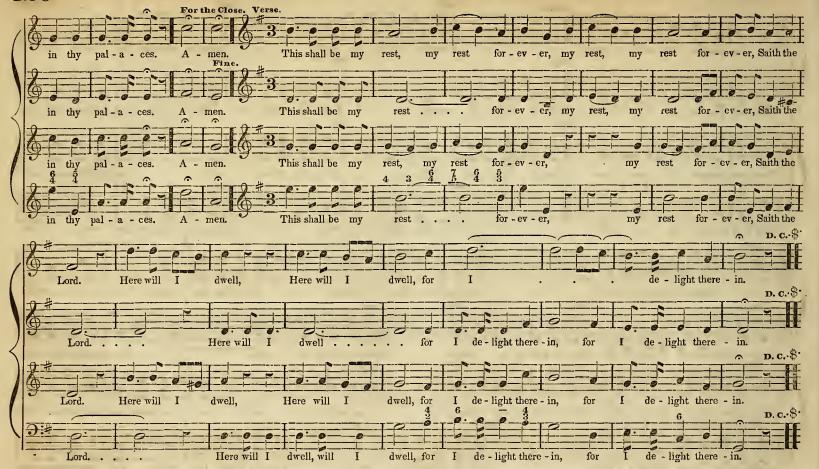












SECOND ARRANGEMENT.

## MORNING PRAYER.

## VENITE, EXULTEMUS DOMINO. Ps. 95.

## FIRST ARRANGEMENT.

- O come, let us | sing un..to the | Lord, Let us heartily rejoice in the | strength of | our sal- | vation
- 2. Let us come before his | presence..with | thanksgiving, And show ourselves | glad in | him with | psalms.
- 3. For the Lord is a | great | God;
  And a great | King a..bove | all | gods.
- 4. In his hand are all the | corners..of the | earth;
  And the strength of the | hills is | his | also.
- 5. The sea is his, and | he | made it:
  And his hands pre- | pared..the | dry | land.
- 6. O come, let us | worship and..fall | down,
  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 | 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, A- | men.



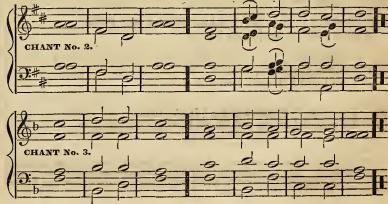
O come, let us sing unto the Lord,
 Let us heartily rejoice in the | strength of..our sal- | vation.
 Let us come before his presence with thanksgiving,
 And show ourselves | glad in | him with | psalms.

2. For the Lord is a great God;
And a great King above | all — | gods.
In his hand are all the corners of the earth;
And the strength of the | hills is | his — | also.

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 | sheep of..his | hand.
O 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 | judge the | earth;
And with righteousness to judge the | world,..and the | people..with his |
truth. For Gloria Patri see first arrangement.



1. f Glory be to 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 great | glory; p O Lord God, heavenly King, | God the | Father..Al- | mighty.

3 mf O 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 | sins..of the | world, p Have | mer..cy up- | on — | us.

5. m Thou that takest away the | sins..of the | world, pp Re- | ceive — | — our | prayer.

6. m Thou that sittest at the right hand of | God the | Father p Have | mer..cy up- | on — | us.

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.



## TE DEUM LAUDAMUS.\*

(Chant No. 6.)

1. mf We praise thee, O God;

We acknowledge | thee to..be the | Lord.

All the earth doth worship thee, the | Father | ever- | lasting.

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.)

Mf
Dim.

3. pp Holy, Holy, | Lord..God of | Sabaoth.

f Heaven and Earth are full of the Majesty of | thy — | —— | Glory.

"Whoever was the author of the Te Deum, its excellence," says Wheatley, "is surpassed by no human composition. Indeed the composition alone is human, the materials are of divine original.

<sup>\*</sup> This doxology is sometimes called the "Angelic Hymn" because it begins with the song of the angels at Bethlehem. The latter portion of it is ascribed to Telesphorus, about A. D. 139. "In the Eastern Church," says Palmer, "this hymn is more than 1500 years old, and the Church of England has used it for above 1200 years."

<sup>\*</sup> This celebrated hymn is said to have been written by St. Ambrose, on the occasion of the buptism 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.

4. The glorious company of the Apostles | praise — | thee.

4. {
| Repeat the first part of the chant. | The goodly fellowsbip of the Prophets | praise — | thee. | The noble army of Martyrs | praise — | — | 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. mf Thou art the King of | Glory,...O | Christ.

f Thou art the everlasting | Son — | of the | Father.

7. p When thou tookest upon thee to deliver man,
Thou 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 | all be- | lievers.

8. Thou sittest at the right hand of God, in the | Glory.. of the | Father.

p We believe that thou shalt | come, to | be our | Judge.

9. mp We therefore pray thee, help thy servants,

Whom thou hast redeemed with thy | precious | blood.

cres. Make them to be numbered with thy saints, In | glory | ever- | lasting.

10. p O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine heritage.

Govern them, and lift them | up for- | ever.

f Day by day we magnify thee;

And we worship thy | name...ever, | world with..out | end.

11. p Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this | day with..out | sin. O Lord, have mercy upon us, have | mer-cy up- | ou — | us.

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.



CHANT No. 11.

- O be joyful in the Lord, | all ye | lands;
   Serve the Lord with gladness,
   And come before his | presence | with a | song.
- 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 | sheep of | his | pasture.
- 3 O 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- | ation..to | gener- | 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 shall be, | world with..out |
end. A- | men.



Treble and Tenor may be inverted.

#### FIRST ARRANGEMENT.

- 1. Blessed be the Lord | God of | Israel:
  For he hath | visited..and re- | 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- | gan.
- 4. That we should be | saved..from our | enemies; And from the | hand of | all that | 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.

- 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;
- As he spake by the mouth of his holy Prophets,
   Which have been since the | world be- | gan;
   That we should be saved from our enemies,
   And from the | hand of | all that | hate us.

#### 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.



#### CANTATE DOMINO. Ps. 98.

FIRST ARRANGEMENT.

- O sing unto the | Lord a..new | song;
   For he hath done | mar- | vel..lous | things.
- 2. With his own right hand and with his | holy | 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- | vation..of | our — | God.
- 5. Show yourselves joyful unto the Lord | all ye | lands; Sing, re- | joice, and | give | thanks.
- Praise the Lord up- | on the | harp;
   Sing to the harp with a | psalm | of | thanksgiving.
- 7. With trumpets | also..and | shawms;
  O show yourselves joyful before the | Lord | the | King.
- 8. Let the sea make a noise, and | all that..therein | is; The round world and | they that | dwell there- | in.
- Let the floods clap their hands, and let the hills be joyful together, before the | Lord;
   For he | cometh..to | judge the | earth.
- 10. 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 | Holy | Ghost;
As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, | world with..out |
end. A- | men.



## BONUM EST CONFITERI. Ps. 92.

#### 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 | sight..of the | heathen. He hath remembered his mercy and truth toward the house of Israel; And all the ends of the world have seen the sal- | vation..of | our -- | God.
- 3. Show yourselves joyful unto the Lord, all ye lands; Sing, rejoice and | give - | thanks. Praise the Lord upon the harp; Sing to the | harp..with a | psalm of | 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 | Holy | Ghost; As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, | world with..out | end. A- | men.

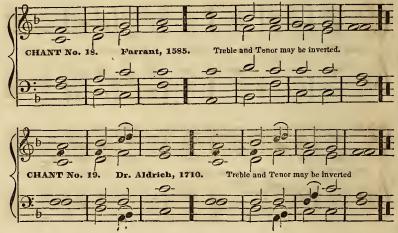


#### FIRST ARRANGEMENT.

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

#### 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 w h.out | end. A- men.

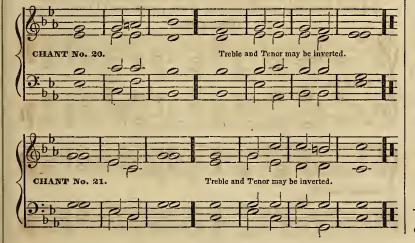


#### SECOND ARRANGEMENT.

- It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord,
   And to sing praises unto thy name, | O Most | Highest.
   To te l of thy loving kindness early in the morning,
   And of thy | trnth..in the | night --- | season;
- Upon an instrument of ten strings, and upon the lute;
   Upon a loud instrument, and up- | on the | harp.
   For thou, Lord, hast made me glad through thy works;
   And I will rejoice in giving praise for the ope- | rations.of | thy | hands.

#### 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.



#### THIRD ARRANGEMENT.\*

(Chant No. 22.)

- It is a good thing to give thanks unto the | Lord: And to sing praise unto thy name, O Most | Highest.
- 2. To tell of thy loving kindness early in the | morning; And of thy truth in the night | season.

(Chant No. 23.)

- 3. Upon an instrument of ten strings and upon the | lute; Upon a loud instrument and upon the | harp.
- 4. For thou, Lord, hast made me glad through thy | works;
  And I will rejoice in giving praise for the operation of thy | hands.

(Chant No. 24.) 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.



<sup>\*</sup> Any of the Canticles or Psalms may be chanted according to this arrangement of the Bonum est Confiteri.

#### FIRST ARRANGEMENT.

- 1. God be merciful unto | us and | bless us;
  And show us the light of his countenance, and be | merci..ful | unto | us.
- 2. That thy way may be | known up..on | earth;
  Thy saving | health a- | mong all | nations.
- 3. Let the people | praise thee,..O | God. Yea, let | all the..people | praise | thee.
- 4. O let the nations re- | joice and..be | glad;

  { For thou shalt judge the folk righteously,

  { And govern the | na..tions up- | on | earth.
- 5. Let the people | praise thee,..O | God; Yea, let | all the..people | praise — | thee.
- Then shall the earth bring | forth her | increase;
   And God, even our | own..God shall | give us..his | blessing.
- 7. God shall | bless | us;
  And all the ends of the | world shall | fear | him.

  (Gloria Patri.)



#### SECOND ARRANGEMENT

- God be merciful unto us and bless us,
   And show us the light of his countenance,
   And be | merciful..unto | us.
   That thy way may be known upon earth,
   Thy saving | health a- | mong all | nations.
- 2. Let the people praise thee, O God;
  Yea, let | all the..people | praise thee.
  O let the nations rejoice and be glad;
  For thou shalt judge the folk righteously,
  And govern the | na..tions np- | on | earth.
- Let the people praise thee, O God;
   Yea, let | all the..people | praise thee.
   Then shall the earth bring forth her increase;
   And God, even our | own..God shall | give us..his | blessing.
- 4. God shall bless us; and all the ends of the world shall | fear | him. God shall bless us; and all the ends of the | world shall | fear | him.



#### FIRST ARRANGEMENT.

- 1. Praise the Lord, O my | soul; And all that is within me | praise his | holy | name.
- 2. Praise the Lord, | O my | soul; And for- | get not | all his | benefits.
- 3. Who forgiveth | all thy | sin, And healeth | all - | thine in- | 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 | strength; Ye that fulfil his commandment, And hearken unto the | voice of | his - | word.
- 6. O praise the Lord, | all..ye his | hosts; Ye servants of | his that | do his | pleasure.
- 7. O speak good of the Lord, all ye works of his, In all places of | his do- | minion. Praise | thou the .. Lord, | O my | soul.

#### 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.

Sing the 1st and 2d ending alternately.



## BENEDIC ANIMA MEA. Ps. 103. SECOND ARRANGEMENT.

- 1. Praise the Lord, O my soul; And all that is within me, praise his | holy | name. Praise the Lord, O my soul, And for- | get not | all his | 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 | 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 without | end. A- | men.



## SCRIPTURAL SELECTIONS FOR CHANTING.

### SELECTION No. 1. Ps. 19.

- 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 | strong..man to | run a | 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 | 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- | ever:
  The judgments of the Lord are | true, and | righteous..alto- | gether.
- 8. More to be desired are they than gold, | yea, than..much | fine gold: Sweeter also than | honey..and the | honey- | comb.
- 9. Moreover by them is thy | servant | warned:
  And in keeping of | them..there is | great re- | ward.
- 10. Who can under- | stand his | errors: Cleanse thou | me from | secret | faults.
- 11. Keep back thy servant also from pre- | sumptuous | sins: Let them | not..have do- | minion | over me.
- 12. Then shall | I be | upright: And I shall be | innocent..from the | great trans- | gression.
- 13. Let the words of my mouth and the medi- | tation of..my | heart:

  Be acceptable in thy sight, O | Lord, my | strength and..my Re- | deemer.



#### SELECTION No. 2. Ps. 23.

- The Lord is my shepherd; I | shall not | want.
   The Lord is my shepherd; I | shall | not | want.
- 2. He maketh me to lie down in | green | pastures: He leadeth me be- | side the | still | water.
- 3. He re- | storeth..my | soul :
  He leadeth me in the paths of | righteousness..for his | 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 | 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 | house..of the | Lord for- | ever.



- 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.
- 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.
- The Lord is thy keeper,
   The Lord is thy shade upon thy | right --- | hand:
   The sun shall not smite thee by day,
   Nor the | moon --- | --- by | night.
- 4. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil,
  He shall pre- | serve thy | soul:
  The Lord shall preserve thy going out, and thy coming in,
  From this time forth and | even..for- | ever | more.



- 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.
- 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- | cree which | shall not | pass.
- Praise the Lord from the earth, Ye dragons, and | all | deeps.
   Fire and hail; snow and vapor; Stormy | wind ful- | filling..his | word.
- 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, | Old | men and | 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.



- 1. O LORD our Lord, how excellent is thy name in | all the | earth! Who hast set thy | glory..a- | bove the | heavens.
- Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings
   Hast thou ordained strength, be- | cause-of..thine | enemies:
   That thou mightest still the | ene..my | and..the a- | venger.
- 3. When I consider thy heavens, the | work of..thy | fingers; The moon and the | stars which | thou..hast or- | dained.
- 4. What is man, that thou art | mindful..of | 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.
- Thou hast made him to have dominion over the | works of..thy | hands.
   Thou hast put | all things | under..his | feet.
- 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 | paths..of the | sea.
- 8 O LORD our Lord, how excellent is thy name in | all the | earth: How excellent is thy | name in | all the | earth.

#### SELECTION VI. Rev. 4.

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

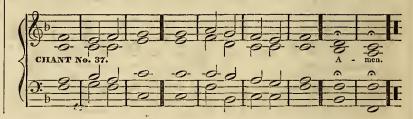
#### SELECTION VII. From Rev.

- 1. Hallelujah! for the Lord God om- | nipo..tent | reigneth: Hallelujah! for the | Lord..God om- | nipo..tent | reigneth.
- 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 | unto..the | 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.

- 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 | small and | great:
   A- | men..Halle- | lujah..A- | men.



#### SELECTION IX. Ps. 136.

- 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:
- 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- | 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 him 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.
- Verse. To him who smote great kings:
   Chorus. For his mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.
   Verse. And slew famous kings:
   Chorus. For his | mercy en- | dureth..for- | ever.

- 10. Verse. Sihon king of the Amorites: Chorus. For his mercy en- | dureth..for- | 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.



<sup>\*</sup> The eighth selection 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.

- I. Give ear to my words, O Lord; consider my | med-i- | 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 Lord;
  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 |

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 | 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 | evil..to his | neighbor; Nor taketh up a re- | proach a- | gainst his | neighbor.
- 3. In whose eyes a | vile person..is con- | 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 | never..shall | never..be | moved.

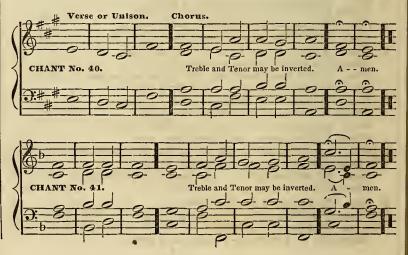
- Truly God is good to Israel, Even to such as are of a | clean | heart. But as for me, my feet were almost gone; My | steps had | well nigh | slipp'd.
- 2. For I was envious at the foolish, When I saw the pros-|perity..of the|wicked. For there are no bands in their | death;.. but their | strength is | firm.
- When I thought to know this, It was too | painful | for me;
   Until I went into the sanctuary of God | Then..under- | stood I..their | end.
- 4. Surely thou didst set them in slippery places; Thou castedst them | 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 | them that..go a- | stray from | 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 | all— | —thy | works.



- 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 | grow-eth | up; In the evening it is cut | down, cut | down and | 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 | so is..thy | wrath.
  So teach us to number our days,
  That we may ap- | ply our | hearts..unto | wisdom.



- 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- | ta-tion | of his | throne.
- 2. A fire goeth before him, and burneth up his | enemies..round a- | bout; His lightnings enlightened the world; the | earth | saw and | trembled.
- 3. The hills melted like wax at the presence of the Lord; At the presence of the | Lord of the..whole | earth. The heavens declare his righteousness, and | all the..people | see his | glory.
- 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 | judg-ment | O |
   Lord.
- For thou art high above all the earth;
   Thou art exalted | far above...all | gods.
   Ye that love the Lorp, hate evil;
   He preserveth the souls of his saints; he de- | livereth them..from the | hand..of the | wicked.
- 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.



336

SELECTION XV. Ps. 99.

1. The Lord reigneth; let the | people | tremble:
He sitteth between the cherubim; | let the | earth be | moved.

The Lord is great in Zion, and he is high above | all — | people.
 Let them praise thy great and terrible name; for | it — | is — | holy.

3. The king's strength also loveth judgment; Thou dost es- | tablish | equity: Thou executest judgment, and | righ-teous- | ness in | Jacob.

4. Exalt ye the Lord our God; And | worship..at his | footstool; For | he — | — is | holy.

Moses and Aaron among his priests,
 And Samuel among them that | call upon..his | name:
 They call'd upon the | Lord, and | he — | answer'd them.

He spake unto them in the | cloudy | pillar:
 They kept his testimonies, and the | ordi..nance | that he | gave them.

Thou didst answer them, O | Lord our | God;
 Thou wast a God that forgavest them,
 Though thou tookest | vengeance..of | 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.

The stone which the builders refused
 Is become the | head-stone..of the | corner;
 This is the Lord's doing, it is | marvellous..in | our — | eyes.

2. This is the day which the | Lord hath | made; We will re- | joice..and be | glad in | it;

3. Save now, I be- | 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 | house - | - of the | Lord.

5. God is the Lord which hath | show'd us | light;
Bind the sacrifice with cords, even unto the | horns - | - of the | altar.

6. Thou art my God, and | I will | praise thee;
Thou art my God, | I — | — will ex- | alt thee.

7. O give thanks unto the Lord; for | he is | good; For his mercy en- | du- — | - reth for- | ever.

### SELECTION XVII. Ps. 51: 1-4, 10-13.

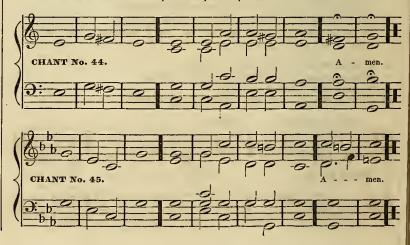
Have mercy upon me, O God,
 According to thy | loving- | kindness;
 According to the multitude of thy tender mercies,
 Blot | out — | — my trans- | gressions.

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 | thy — | sight;
That thou mayest be justified when thou speakest,
And be | clear — | — when thou | judgest.

4. Create in me a clean heart, O God, And renew a right | spirit..with- | in me. Cast me not away from thy presence; And take not thy | Holy | Spirit | from me.

Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation,
 And uphold me with thy | free — | Spirit;
 Then will I teach transgressors thy ways;
 And sinners shall be con- | verted | unto | thee.



#### SELECTION XVIII. Ps. 20.

- 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.
- Remember all thy offerings,
   And ac- | cept thy..burnt | sacrifice;
   Grant thee according to thine own heart,
   And ful- | fill all | —..thy | counsels.
- We will rejoice in thy salvation,
   And in the name of the Lord will we set | up our | banners;
   The Lord 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 | his right | hand.
- 5. Some trust in chariots and some in horses; But we will remember the name of the | Lord our | God: They are brought down and fallen; But we are | risen..and | stand — | upright.
- 6. Save, Lord! let the king | hear us..when we | call. Save, Lord! let the king | hear us | when we | call.

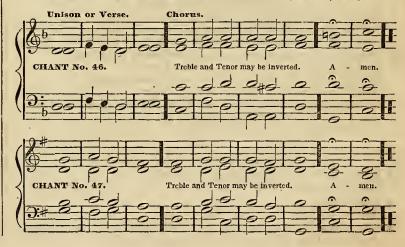
#### SELECTION XIX. Ps. 46.

- 1. God is our | refuge..and | strength,

  A very present | help | in | trouble.
- 2. Therefore will not we fear, though the | earth..be re- | moved,
  And though the mountains be carried into the | midst | —of the | 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 | 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 | 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 | Jacob | is our | refuge.
- 8. Come, behold the | works..of the | Lord, What desolation he hath | made | in the | earth.
- He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth;
   He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the | spear in | 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- | 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 | Jacob | is our | refuge.



338

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

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

4. As I live saith the Lord God,
I have no pleasure in the | death..of the | 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.

- 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- | light it- | self in | 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 | sure | mercies..of | David.

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

- Seek ye the Lord | while he..may be | found, Call ye upon him | while — | he is | near.
- 2. Let the wicked for- | sake his | way, And the un- | righ-teous | man his | thoughts:
- 3. And let him return to the Lord, and he will have | mercy..up- | on him; And to our God; for | he..will a- | bundant-ly | pardon.

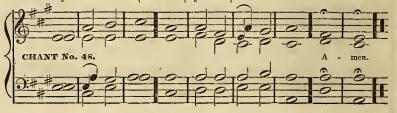
4. For my thoughts are not your thoughts,
Neither are your ways my ways, | saith the | Lord;
For as the heavens are higher than the earth,
So are my ways higher than your ways,
And | my..thoughts than | your — | thoughts.

#### SELECTION XXIII. Matt. 11:28.

- Come unto me all ye that labor and are | heavy | laden, And | I will | give you | rest.
- Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; For I am meek and | lowly..in |
   And ye shall find | rest un- | to your | 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 | heareth,..say | And let him that is athirst come, [Come; And whosoever | will..let him take the water of | life | freely.

#### SELECTION XXIV.

- Wherewithal shall a young man | cleanse his | way?
   By taking heed thereto ac- | cording | to thy | 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- | on him..while | he is | near.
- 4. I love | them that..love | me And they that seek me | ear- | ly shall | find me.



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

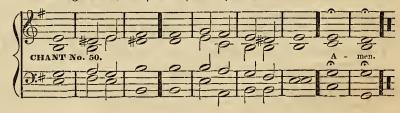
#### SELECTION XXVI. Rev. 14: 13.

- 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 | follow them.
- 2. Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection:
  On such the second | death hath..no | power:
  But they shall be priests of God and of Christ,
  And shall reign with | him a | thousand | years.
- 3.mf 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. pp Blessed are the dead, who die in the | Lord from | henceforth:
  Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their | labors..and their |
  works do | follow them.



- I. LORD, make me to know mine end,
  And the measure of my | days,...what it | is:
  That I may know how | frail | 1 | am.
- Behold, thou hast made my days as an hand-breadth,
   And mine age is as | nothing be..fore | thee.
   Verily every man at his best state, is | alto- | gether | vanity.
- Surely every man walketh in a vain show;
   Surely they are dis- | 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 | is in | thee.
- 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 | | didst it.
- 7. Remove thy stroke a- | way | from me;
  I am con- | sumed..by the | blow of..thine | hand.
- 8. When thou with rebukes dost correct man for iniquity,
  Thou makest his beauty to consume a- | way..like a | moth:
  Surely | every | man is | vanity.
- 9. Hear my prayer, | 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 | all my | fathers | were.
- II. O spare me, that I may re- | cover | strength, Before I go hence, and | be — | no — | more.



## 340

#### SELECTION XXVIII. Ps. 96.

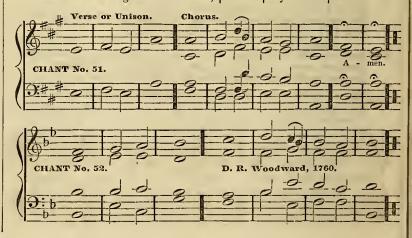
- 1. O sing unto the Lord a new song; Sing unto the Lord, | all the | earth: Sing unto the Lord, bless his name:

  Shew forth his sal- | vation..from | day to | day.
- 2. Declare his glory among the heathen, His wonders among | all | people: For the Lono is great, and greatly to be praised, He is to be | feared a..bove | all | gods.
- 3. For all the gods of the nations are idols; But the | Lord..made the | heavens: Honor and majesty are before him;
  Strength and | beauty..are | in his | sanctuary.
- 4. Give unto the Lord, O ye kindreds of the people, Give unto the Lord | glory..and | strength:
  Give unto the Lord 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, | all the | Say among the heathen that the Lord reigneth; 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- | 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 | whom..shall I | be a- | 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 Lord all the days of my life,
  To behold the beauty of the Lord, and to in- | quire—in | his— | temple.
- 3. For in the time of trouble he shall hide me in | his pa- | 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- |
  Therefore will I offer in his tabernacle sacrifices of joy;
  I will sing; yea, I will sing | praises | unto the | Long.

- 5. Hear, O Lord, when I | cry. with my | voice; Have mercy also up- | on — | me and | answer me:
- 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- | way in | anger; Thon 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- | pact to- | gether.

2. Whither the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord, unto the testimony of Israel,
To give thanks unto the | name..of the | Lord.
For there are set thrones of judgment, The | thrones..of the | house of | David.

3. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, They shall | prosper..that | love thee; Peace be within thy walls, And pros- | peri..ty with- | in thy | palaces.

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.

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 | earth is | mount — | Zion.

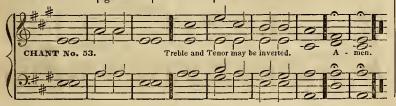
2. On the sides of the north the city of the | great — | King. God is known in her | pala..ces | for a | refuge.

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 | righteousness.

4. Let the mount Zion rejoice;
Let the daughters of Judah be glad be- | cause of..thy | judgments;
Walk about Zion, and go round about her, | Tell the | towers..there- | 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 | ever, and | ever; He will be our | guide — | even...nnto | death.



- 1. Judge me, O Lord, for I have | walk'd in..mine in- | tegrity: I have trusted also in the Lord; | 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.
- I have not sat with vain persons; Neither will I go | in..with dis- | 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.

 LORD, I have loved the habi- | tation..of thy | house, And the | place..where thine | honor | dwelleth :

Gather not my soul with sinners, Nor my life with | 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 | holy | mountain: Let all the inhabitants of the land tremble; for the day of the LORD cometh..it is | nigh at | 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 | flame - | burneth; The land is as the garden of Eden before them, and be- | hind them..a | deso..late | wilderness.

4. The earth shall quake before them; the | heavens..shall | tremble; The sun and the moon shall be dark, and the | stars..shall with - | draw their |

shining. 5. And the Lord shall utter his voice before his army; 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 2d 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.

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 of the Lord shaketh the wilderness; and maketh | bare the | And in his temple doth | every..one | speak of..his | glory. I 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. Thy throne is es- | tablished..of | 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 | waves - | - of the | 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 - | - 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 - | sea.

4. Thy right hand, O LORD, is become | glorious...in | power: Thy right hand, O Lord, hath | dashed in | pieces..the | enemy.

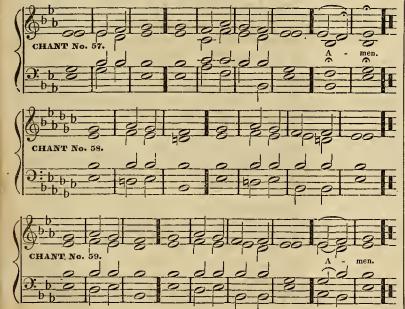
5. Who is like unto thee, O | Lord, a.. mong the | gods? Who is like unto thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, | do- - | — ing | wonders. (2d ending.)

6. Thou in thy mercy hast led forth the people which | thou...hast re- | deemed; Thou hast girded them in thy strength unto thy ho- - | - ly..habi- | tation.



343

- 1. Out of the depths have I cried unto | thee, O | 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 | thou - | mayest..be | 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, I 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.





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 him 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 | LORD.



SELECTION XXXIX. Ps. 100.

Verse. First Chorns. Second Chorus.

CHANT No. 61.

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

1st Chorus. Serve the LORD with gladness; Come before his presence with a song.

2. Verse. Know ye that the LORD, | he is | God:

2d Chorus. It is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves;
We are his people, and the | sheep of | his — | pasture.

3. Verse. Enter into his 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 | ever- | lasting.

2d Chorus. And his truth endureth to | all - | - gene- | rations.

#### SELECTION XL. Ps. 41: 1-3.

TALLIS, OR ANY OTHER APPROPRIATE CHANT.

Blessed is he that con- | 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 | 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- | give our | debtors.

3. And lead us not into temptation, but de-liver us..from|evil: [ever..A-|men.

For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for | ever. and |

### METRICAL PIECES MARKED FOR CHANTING.

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.)

ĺ.

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.

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

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.'

"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.'

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

"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."

## SELECTION XLIII. HORTATORY OR DESCRIPTIVE. Ps. 148. IMPASSIONED UTTERANCE.

10

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 trinmph walks th' eternal King:
Th' as- | tonished | worlds a- | dore.

3

Ye deeps, with roaring billows rise, To join the thunders of the skies, pim. Praise" him who | bids you | roll,

His praise in softer notes declare, Each whispering breeze of yielding air,
And | breathe it | to the | soul.

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.

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.

UNIMPASSIONED UTTERANCE.

1.

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

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

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 | rolling | sun stands | still.

2.

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

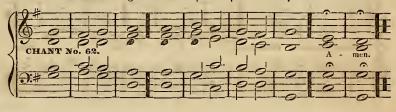
3,

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

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



#### HUMBLE DEVOTION.

- From the recesses of a lowly spirit,
   My humble pray'r ascends—O | Father, | hear it!
   Borne on the trembling wings of fear and meekness: For-| give its | weakness.
- 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 | 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-| gives our | 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.
- 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.

"THY 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."

"Thy will be | done!" || If o'er us shine
A gladd'ning and a | prosp'rous | sun, ||
This prayer will make it more divine— |
"Thy will be | done."

"Thy will be done!" || Though shrouded o'er
Our | path with | gloom, || one comfort—one
Is ours:—to breathe, 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 voice without pause.



go proclaim, Sal - va-tion, sal - va-tion in Im-manuel's name; To distant climes the tidings bear, And plant the rose of Sharon, of Sharon there.

Ye Christian heralds,



INDEX.							
. {E	nfield, 70	12.2.2.2.2.	Radnor, 91	Downs,			
- L	The second second	1	Randolph, 53	Dryden Dumfer			
LONG METRES. Fa	abins :		Ray, 90				
	abius,	mercer, or	Richford, 42 Ridley, 52	COMMON METRES. Dundee Durham			
	ederal Street, 87			Dwight,	,		
	lorence,			Abby 145 Dwight,	120		
Aleppo, 50 F.	rankfort, 87	,	1000	Adelphia 114			
Allison, 67	rankiori,	Motier, 80	Rushville, 89	Albion 113 Eden,	94		
'Ames, 66				Alden, 109 Eckwor	th, 110		
Acra, 41 Ga		Nassau,	Salina, 63	Allegan, 110			
Arcola, 49 Ge	enoa, 74		Salubria 44	Arlington, 144			
Ashford, 36			Saratoga, 56	Auburn, 92 Fairport	t		
Ashley,			Sharon, 84	Aurora, 94 Falkland	d 120		
Aston, 48 H			Solon, 61	I T dikidil	121		
Astoria, 58 H	Iansen, 47	1141144)	G. P. PO	Floyu,			
Attica, 49 H					122		
Austinburg, 38 H		Oakham, 82		Bowdoin Square, . 115			
	Iuberta, 73	Oberlin, 81	Temple, 79	Byrd, 146 Gorham	124		
Aviston, 40			Thompson, 57	Goshen,			
Azalia, 35 Io	onia, 39	Ogdensburg, 53		Cail, 125 Gosport,			
Io	osco, 51	Oldham, 52		Caledonia, 111 Granger	136		
	thaca,	Old Hundred,		Campton, 112 Greenbu	arg 125		
Batavia,		1st arrangement, 51	Ulster, 60	Canterbury, 128 Groton,	147		
70 10 1	av	0.1 " "6	1000	Cardiff, 92			
D	~J,			Catlin 117	•		
Bovina, 69	enner, 39	Orford 55		Cecil 93 Hampto	n, 130		
Borina,		Orient, 40		Coles, 118 Harmon			
K	leene, 77	Orono, 82	Vevay, 43	Copely, 114 Haywoo			
Cambria, 08 K	nox, 69	Orwell, 81		Coventry, 139 Helena,			
Canandaigua, 08	•	Otis, 86	Ward 85	Hinsdale			
Canoga, 61	ebanon 46	185	,, ,,	Holland			
Cumoid,			Westfield, 44	Danube, 117 Homer,			
	indley, 54	Panama, 57	Windham,	Dayton, 116 Howland	d, 132		
Carmel, 48 Li	uzerne, 64	Panola, 42	Winfield, 56	Delphi,	rey, 142		
		Peoria, 66	Woodwell,	Dewitt, 119			
Delta, 71 M		Perth, 86		DI	131		
	Ialvern, 37	Preston, 88		Dorcas, . 1261Ida.			

## INDEX.

lola,	. 1261	Qwensville, .	. 1021	Viota,	. 98	Cyrus, .		Leon,	. 152	L. P. M.	
Ira,	. 124			41				Lockport, .	. 174	Ava,	58
Irville,				1111		Donnie	. 169	Lodi, Loraine,	. 155	Kirby,	182
Irwin,	147	Palestrina, 🔻	III	Walker, .	95	Denies,	167	Loraine, .	175	Nashville.	183
41 11 1111,	- 10	Perry, .	. 104	Wirt, .	105	Dexter,	107	Ludi,		Orleans,	183
		Phuvah, .	141			Dorchester, .	. 103	,		Ridge,	182
Tomor	199	Pinckney.	. 137	York, : Yorkville,	100	Dunbar,	. 178				
Jasper, .	. LUA	Pitt,	. 103	York, .	123	Dracut, .	. 165	Macedon, .	. 173	C. P. M.	
Jenks,	. 140	Pittsfield, .	. 106	Yorkville,	107			Mandana, .	. 174	A 12	184
41.	-	Plainville,	144			Erie, .	169	Marathon, .			
37				Zanesville,	06	Erwin,	166	Marathon, . Marcy, . Marengo, .			186
Kent,	. 135	-1		Zanesvine,	30	Erwin, .	. 100	Marengo, .	. 179	Boggs,	187
Kuler,	. 127	Raynham, .	. 111				1	Morris, .	. 177	Cameron,	185
Kyger, .	. 129	Riga, .	109			Flushing, .	167	Mystic,	. 156	Chardon.	
		Rodney, .	120	1.11		Trushing,	107	, , , , ,		Chardon,	190
1		Rockville,	101		MEMBER			<u></u>			
Lisle,	. 127	D amulus	100	SHORT	METRES.	Gambier, .	. 173	Nelson, .	. 180		**
Longwood, .	. 129	Romulus,	100	_	<del></del>	Gerry,	159	Newcomb	. 180	Greenport, 1	188
		Roscoe, .	139	Alford,		Gorton, .	. 181	Newville, .	. 158	Laketon,	189
-100	- 11			Alfred	161	Grove,	. 178			Lamar	190
Manilla,	136	Salzhura	110	Althea,	. 160	G. 0. 0,		OF.	150	Livonia,	
Marlow, .	123	Sheldon, .	101	Aithea,	100			Ohio,	, 156		
Mear,	134	Sparta, :	100	Atlas,	101	Harrison, .	. 170	Olcott,	. 157	CHN	
Merton,	. 103	Starle .	107	•		Howell,	. 155	Olmutz, Orrington, .	. 165	C. H. M. Ripley,	101
Middleham.	191	Stark,	107	Badea,	169		10.00	Orrington, .	. 158	Stepney,	
Middlebury, .	197	St. Martin's,	105	Boylston,	. 151		1	Ussian	. 154	Stepney,	196
Morven, .	. 155	Stockton,			101	Inland, .	. 170				
		Stratford, .	. 97			lrasburg, .	. 171	Paoli,	101	S. H. M.	
1704		Syracuse,	. 108	Calmar,	162			1 aoii,	. 101	Moulton,	192
Nekeb, Newark, . Norfolk, Norton, .	. 98	-	1	Canadice,	160	Jefferson, Johnsville, Jay,					
Newark, .	. 137	Tions	106	Carlisle,	150	Jenerson,	. 157	Ransom,	. 179	н. м.	
Norfolk,	. 138	Toronto	100	Cavuga.	162	Johnsville, .	. 172			Loighton	196
Norton, .	. 140	Tolonio,	00	Clarence	149	Jay,	. 151	Shawmut, .	. 162	Newman,	
		- unj,	. 99	Colden,	163			St. Bride's, .	. 177	Norwalk, I	196
		Tyrone,	. 104	Como, .	166	Kelso,	. 152			Purvis, 1	199
Oaksville, .	. 138	-1		Conrad,	164	Kepner, .	151	Wille			[95
Osborn, .	. 140	University, .	113	Corfu, .	150	Kepner,	, 101	villa,			197
Oswego,	102	Ursa, .	90	Cushing,	148	Kingsborough, .	. 153	VV	121		193
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	• 10%	10.00,	99	Ousning,	148	Knowiton, .	. 109	Wentworth, .	. 1/1	Theresa, 1	190

# INDEX.

			~ ~ ~ .	***	2021	6°a.	1 7's, 8 & 7.	1	8's, peculiar.	
Tivoli,	194	Rosefield, .	219	Vigo,	207	6's.  Bethel,	Kingston	244	Graham,	253
Toulon,	. 195	Saluda,	217	Vincent,	205	Rockley 234	Time story		Xenia,	252
Udina,	200	Sicily,	210	Wilmot,	218	Beckley, 234	7's & 8's.			
·Urbanna,	. 199	Tappan,	215			6's. 7's & 8's.	Petra	245	8's & 9's.	
Vernon, .	198	Varick,	221	8'8, 7'8 & 4.		Caldwell 235			8's & 9's. Cedar,	253
Vista,	. 200	Vigo,	207	Boxley,	223	Cardinon, 1	8, 3's & 6.	-		
Wharton,	194	Vincent,	205	Colbert,	223	6's, 8's & 4.	Kennedy. : .	245	10's.	054
Whately	. 197	Wendall, (peculiar,)	216	Deerfield,	222	Dracut, 165			Genesee,	254
Wickford	193	Wilmot,	218	Elkton,	224	6's, 7's & 8's.  Caldwell,	8's & 4.		Ghent,	255
				Fenwick,	227		Berne	246	Laurens,	254
7'8.				Freeport	224	6's & 10's.	Rest	247	Thompson,	255
Amboy,	. 208	8's & T's.	-	Hamden	225	6's & 10's. Laketon, 189	Riley.	246		
Ambrose,	204	Amboy,	208	Harford,	227				10's & 11's.	OFM
Anderson, .	. 203	Ambrose;	204	attrev	220	Olama 937	8's & 6.		Brinton,	257
Avon,	219	Anderson,	203	Lavi.	226	Olena,	Keysburg,	247	Brower,	250
Ballard,	. 218	Avon,	219	Palmyra,	222				Greene,	250
Regulart	220	Coeville.	214	7ian	225	Bayard, 237	8's, 6 & 4.		Reidsville,	257
Edisto.	. 204	Cuba,	214	Zion,				248		
Elba	209	Cuba,	204	A10 & 610		7's & 5's.	arajoon, r			258
Elford.	. 205	Gallatia	212	77	ດລອ	Berlin,	8's & 6's.	•	Barker, Calvert,	258
Elvria	221	Gallia	202	Kennett,	ال الدريد	Rockvale, 238	Canas	74	Carvert,	200
Frankfort.	. 220	Gotha	212			Rockvale,	Cathamana	9/18	11'8.	
Gallatia	212	Greenville.	210	5's & 11's.	000	Polfact 7's & 6's.	demsemane,	100	Bazetta	262
Gallia.	. 202	Herkimer	202	Caswell,	228	Venton 930	Kiga,	100	Roseville	262
Herkimer.	202	Jarvis.	208			Kenton,			Richland	259
Jarvis	208	Kidron	207	6's & 4's.		Missioness Hump 930	-8's, 7's & 6's.	0.40		1
Kidron.	207	Linden	209	Berkley,	231	Missionary Hymn, . 239	Langdon,	249	11's & 10's.	
Linden	209	Mount Vernon	201	Columbia,	230	7's & 6's. Belford, 24's Brooklyn, 24's			Benton,	260
Merom 6 lines	213	Nuremburg	203	Greenwood,	232	Relford 24:	8's & 7's, peculiar.		Parke,	261
Newry .	211	Newry.	211	Jennings,	229	Brooklyn 949	Monmouth,	249	Rodman,	260
Nuremburg	203	Queensdale,	217	Keating,	232	7's & 6's.  Belford, 24's Brooklyn, 24's Geneva, 24's Gilford,				
Orville	213	Raywick,	216	Liston,	230	Gilford 945	8's, 7's & 7.		12's, 11 & S.	0.00
Penn	215	Rhine,	210	Olivet,	231	Richmond,	Richmond,	206	Sedworth,	263
Queensdale, .	217	Rockford,	201	Olivet,		Teleminona,				
Raywick	216	Rockwell,	211	6's & 5's.		7's, 6's & 8.	8's.		Orion 12's & 11's.	. 264
Rhine,		Rosefield,	219	Bazetta	262	7's, 6's & 8.  Belford, 24' Gilford, 24'	Allen	251	01100,	70 T
		Saluda,	217	Raleigh	233	Gilford, 24	Carthage	250	12's.	
		Sicily,		Unity	233	Richmond, 241	Utica.	250	Omer,	265
TOUCKWOIL, .		ibidity,	~10	, only,	~~0	Totaliona,	.,			

## INDEX TO ANTHEMS, SENTENCES, CHANTS, &c.

A. O. T. I. C. dansat	200	(C ( 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	000	IO':
Arise, O Lord, into thy rest,	206	Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised,	296	O, sing unto the Lord a new song: 1st arrangement,32
Begin, my soul, th'exalted lay,	345	Hallelujah! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth, Hark! the song of Jubilee,	332	2d " 32!
Behold, the Lord's hand is not sbortened,	338	Hark! the song of Jubilee,	288	O sing unto the Lord a new song, 34(
Benedic anima mea: 1st arrangement,	329	Have mercy upon me, O God,	336	Our days on the earth are as a shadow, 339
$^{\prime\prime}$ $^{\prime\prime}$ $^{\prime\prime}$ $^{\prime\prime}$	329	Hear, O Lord, when I cry,	340	Our Father, who art in heaven, 344
Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord,	339	He shall come down like rain,	286	Our Lord is risen from the dead, 344
Blessed is he that considereth the poor,	344	Ho, every one that thirsteth,	338	Out of the depths,
Blessed be the Lord God of Israel: 1st arrangemen			332	Prayer for peace, 1
		Hosanna, blessed is he,	314	Praise the Lord, O my soul: 1st arrangement, '329
			300	
Blow ye the trumpet in Zion,	342			Praise ye the Lord, Praise God in, . 343
Benedictus: 1st arrangement,	324	It is a good thing to give thanks: 1st arrangement,		
" . 5 2d · 0 "	325		327	Seek the Lord while he may be found, 338
Bonum est confiteri: 1st arrangement, .		. " 3d "	327	Sweet is the scene when Christians die, 348
"	327			Te Deum Laudamus,
" 3d "	327	I will arise and go to my Father,		The heavens declare the glory of God, . 330
By the rivers of Babylon,	347			The Lord hear thee in the day of trouble, . 337
Cantate Domino: 1st arrangement,	325	I will sing unto the Lord,	342	The Lord is my light and my salvation, . 340
" 2d"".	326	I will wash my hands in innocency,	310	The Lord is my shepherd,
Come unto me all ye that labor,	338	Jubilate Deo,		The Lord our God is clothed with might, . 345
Daughter of Zion!	259	Judge me, O Lord, '	341	The Lord's Prayer, 344
Deus Misereatur: 1st arrangement,	328	Lauded be thy name forever,		The Lord reigneth, he is clothed with majesty, 342
" 2d "		Let every heart rejoice and sing,	292	The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice, 335
Faith is the brightest evidence,	345	Lift up your heads, eternal gates,		The Lord reigneth, let the people tremble, 336
From the recesses of a lowly spirit,	346	Lord, for thy tender mercies' sake,		The stone which the builders rejected, 336
Give ear to my words,	334			The voice of free grace,
Give unto the Lord, O ye mighty,	342	Lord's Prayer,		Thou art gone to the grave,
Gloria in excelsis,	304	Lord, thou hast been our dwelling-place, .		Thy mercies, Lord, shall be my song, . 347
				Thy will be done,
Glory be to God on high,		Make a joyful noise unto the Lord,		Truly God is good to Israel,
C 11 (C)	322			Venite, Exultemus Domino: 1st arrangement, 321
God be merciful unto us: 1st arrangement,	328	O come let us sing unto the Lord: 1st arrangement,	321	u $2d$ $u$ $321$
	328	,-w	321	We praise thee, O God, 322
God is our refuge and strength,	337	O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good,		With joy we hail the sacred day, 276
God the all-terrible,	286	O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy name,		When the Lord shall build up Zion, 318
Go not far from me, O God,	282	O love the Lord,		Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way, 338
Great and marvellous are thy works,				Ye Christian heralds,
Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised,	341	O sing the God of Israel,	2691	U





. UN 20

