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A COMPILATION OF

GENUINE CHURCH MUSIC,

COMPRISING A GREAT VARIETY OF METRES, HARMONIZED FOR FOUR VOICES.

TCGETHER WITH A COPIOUS EXPLICATION OF

THE PRINCIPLES OF VOCAL MUSIC,

Exemplified and Illustrated with Tables, in a Plain and Comprehensive Manner.

BY JOSEPH FUNK AND SONS.

"AND the ransomed of the LOBD shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing chall flee away."-ISAIAH.

FIFTEENTH EDITION.

SINGER'S GLEN, VA. Glen Publishing Company, Printers.

1876.

PREFACE.

IN OFFERING this revised edition of the HARMONIA SACRA to the public, the publishers desire to call especial attention to the following general characteristics of the work:

Ist. The popular character of the tunes. There is not a single tune in the book, as now compiled, which has not passed the pale of trial, and become housed in the affections of singing Christians everywhere.

2nd. The great variety of its contents, embracing all the metres, adapted to every phase of Christian experience, and to all devotional meetings.

3rd. Its suitableness to all denominations. Everything of a sectarian character has been discarded, and the words and music, wedded by years of association, breathe only of CHRIST, His love, His great atonement, and His heavenly home—the chief tenets of all evangelical believers.

4th. The unusual variety and quality of its anthem department. A goodly number of new set pieces, motets and sentences, have been introduced to meet the wants of the Church and Singing-school. These will be found well calculated to enhance the interest on such occasions.

5th. A new Singing-school Department. This has long been a want felt with teachers using THE HARMONIA SACRA. It will be found to be progressive in character, entertaining in subject, and pleasing in melody. To this is added a number of Sabbath-school and social pieces. With a hope that the whole may be found to be an aid to the Church in devotional and praise services, and to the Singing-school in developing a broad and appreciative sense of the beautiful in song, this edition is submitted to the public.

GLEN PUBLISHING CO.

January 1st, 1876.

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TO TEACHERS.

THE position of a teacher of sacred Church music is an important and highly responsible one. He should be prepared and qualified to teach and instruct his class in the elements of music, with correctness and facility, both in theory and practice, and to do this be should make it his object to become as familiar as possible with the method of instruction, and of imparting knowledge in an easy and familiar manner. He should be deeply imbued with the desire of doing good, and of refining the taste and elevating the affections. Music should be with him not merely an entertainancid, a pastime, or a means of support; but as a talent to be used for the service of Him to whom angels sing their high hallelojahs, and who gave it to man therewith to praise Him who is worthy of all honor and praise. Hence, singing-schools of sacred psalmody should be conducted in such a manner as to prepare its members to engage in praising God acceptably in sorg; and although it is not a direct place of worship, it certainly is a place where its members should be trained and prepared for the service and participation of that holy place.

A school of sacred vocal music has so far a resemblance to the house of God, that it is a scene from which all levity should be banished far away. During a great part of the time spent in our employment, we are singing words of the most solemn and devotional import. And is such an avocation to be contemplated as a mere mmeaning form, or to be trifled with as a despicable jest? It is impossible, if the heart possess any revenue for God and religion. All decent people admit that a light carriage in the church deserves se-

vere relacke : and, for our part, we carrot see that much less reprehension is due to the same carriege in a school of psaluredy. To have no ear, no relish for the beauties of harmony, is a defect which those who labor under it should certainly not be forward to betray. We can at best only think of it with compassion. Ent when a stupid contempt of music obtrules itself into a school, with the additional deformity of injustice, bad breeding, and the scorn of sacred things, it deserves the util is severity of censure.

It is an obvious principle in every department of religious worship, that emotions should be unfeigned. They should not be suffered to rise merely through gratified faste, but he made to spring up in the mind while it is employed in the contemplation of holy things. This important distinction will not be preserved in the hours of devotion, where it has been neglected in the seasons of practice. It requires specific religious training in schools and family circles, and will not be maintained in any other way. Habit has its influence in devotion as in other things. The deportment of singers and teachers during the hours of practice, therefore, becomes a matter of great moment. To cultivate the praises of the highest God, is a solemu work, and should ever be so regarded. Volumes would fail to show the importance of this principle. How, then, can any teacher of devotional music dare to treat it with neglect ! Yet this neglect seems to be almost universal. No wonder that the friends and cultivators of the art have so many difficulties to encounter. Let their efforts be fully christianized, and the difficulties will be seen to vanish.

Explanation of Musical Trans.

A-an Italian preposition, meaning to, in, by, at, &o. Accelerando-accelerating the time, gradually faster and faster. Adagio, or Adasio-slow. Adagio Assai, or Molto-very slow. Ad Libitum-at pleasure. Affeitaoso-tender and affecting. Agitato-with agitation. Alla Capella-in Church style. Allegro-quick. Allegro Assai-very quick. Allegretto-less quick than Allegro. Allegro ma non Troppo-quick, but not too quick. Anabile-in a gentle and tender style. Amateur-: lover but not a professor of music. Amoreso, or Con Amore-affectionately, tenderly. Andante-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. .4ntiphone-music snng in alternate parts. Ardito-with ardor 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, gay, shining, sparkling, Cudence-closing strain; also a fanciful, extemporaneous embellishment at the close of a song. Caden:a-same as the second use of Cadence. See Cadence. Culando-softer and slower. fody. Contabile-graceful, singing style ; a pleasing, flowing mel-Canto-the treble part in a chorns. Choir-a company or band of singers; also that part of a church appropriated to the singers, Chorist, or Chorister—a member of a choir of singers, Col, or Con-with. Col Arco-with the bow. Comodo, or Commodo-in an easy and unrestrained mauner. Con Affetto-with expression. Con Docessa-with delicacy. Con Dolore, or Con Duolo-with monrnful expression. Conductor-one who superintends a musical performance; same as Music Director. Con Energico-with energy. Con Expressione-with expression. Con Funco-with ardor, fire, Con Grazia-with grace and elegance. Con Impeto-with force, energy. Con Fusto-with chaste expression. Con Moto-with emotion. Con Spirito-with spirit, animation,

Coro-Chorus. Da-for, from, of. Da Capo-from the beginning. Decani-the priests, in contradistinction to the lay or ordinary choristers. Declamando-in the style of declamation. Decrescendo-diminishing, decreasing, Devozione-devotional. Dilettante-a lover of the arts in general, or a lover of music. Di Molto-much or very. Divoto-devotedly, devouily, Polcemente, Dolcessa, or Dolrissimo. Sce Dolce. Dolente, or Doloroso-mournful. Doloroso-in a plaintive, mournful style. E-and, Elegante-elegance. Energico, or Can Energia-with energy. *Expression*—expressive. *Fine, Fin, or Finate*—the end. *Forzundo, Forz, or Fz*—udden increase of power<. Fugue, or Faga-a composition which repeats or sustains, in its several parts throughout, the subject with which it commences, and which is often led out by some one of its parts. Fuguto-in the fugue style. Fughetto-a short fugue. Giusto-in inst and steady tim . Graziozo-smoothly, gruef elly. Grave-slow and solemn in svement. Impressorio-manager of Concerts or Operas. Lacrimando, or Lacrimoso-mournful, pathetic. Lamenterale, Lamensando, Lamentabili-mournfully. Larghetto-slow, but not so slow as Lorgo. Larghissimo-extremely slow. Largo-Slow. Legato-close, gliding, connected style. Leolando-gradually slower and softer. Lento, or Lenta nente-slow. Ma-but. Maestoso-unijestic, majestically. Muestro Di Capella-chapel master, or conductor of church nui-ic. Marcata-strong and marked style. Messa Di Voce-moderate swell. Moderato, or Moderatimente-moderately, in moderate time. Mo'to-much or very. Motto Foce-with a full voice. Morendo-gradually dying awiy. Mordente-1 beat, a transient shake. Masso-emotion. Moto-motion. And unte Con Moto-quicker than Andante. Non, Non Troppo-not too much. Orchestra-a company or band of instrumental performers; also that part of the theatre occupied by the band.

Postoralk-applied to graceful movements in sextuple time. Perdendo, Perdendosi-same as Lentando. Piu-more. Piu Mosso-with more motion, faster. Pizzicato-snapping the violin strings with the fingere. Poco-a little. Poco Adagio-a little slow. Poco a Poco-by degrees, gradually. Portamento-the manner of sustaining and conducting the voice from one sound to another. Precentor-conductor, leader of a congregation. Presto-quick. Prestissimo-very quick. Rallentando, or Allentando, or Sleutando-slower and softer by degrees. Recitundo-a speaking manner of performance Recitunte-in the style of recitative, Recitative-musical declamation. Rinforzando, Rinf., or Riaforzo-suddenly increasing in power. Ritardando-slackening the time. Semplice-chaste, simple. Sempre-throughout, always; as, Sempre Forte-lond throughout. Senza-without; as Senza Organa-without the organ. Sforzundo, Sforzato-with strong force of emphasis, rapidly diminishing >. Siciliana-a movement of light, graceful character Smorendo, Smorzando-dying away. Source, Sourcement-sweet, sweetly. Sec Dolce. Solfeggio-a vocal exercise. Solo-for a single voice or justrument. Sastenuto-sustained. Sotto-under, helpw. Sotto Voce-with subdued voice. Soirito, or Con Spirito-with spirit and animation. Staceato--hort, detatched, distinct. Subito-quick. Tuc , or Tucht-silent, or be silent, Tardo-slow. Tasto Solo-without chords, Trapa-time. Tempo a Piacere-time at pleasure. Tempo Giusto-in exact time. Ten., Tennto-hold on. See Sostenuto, Tutti-the whole, full chorns. Un-a; as, Va Crescendo-continue to increase, Verse--ame as Solo. Vigoroso-bold, energetic. Vience-quick and cheerful. Virtuosa-a proficient in art. Voce Di Petto-the chest voice. Voce di Testu-the head voice. Voce Sola-voice alone, Volti Subito-turn over quickly.

RUDIMENTS AND ELUCIDATION OF VOCAL MUSIC.

STREET, STREET,

COME, youth, and with profundity explore This sacred science; pender and adore The beauties which in Harmony abound, And the exalted rapture of sweet sound; Direct your thoughts to those harmonic lays, And in poetic numbers your CREATOR praise.

C H A P T E R I.

OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL SOUNDS.

SECTION I.---Niusic is composed of sounds produced by the human voice or by different kinds of masical instruments.

These sounds vary in pitch according to certain fixed and determinate degrees.

The pitch and gradation of these sounds from the lowest or most grave to the highest or most acute, form the whole scale of musical sounds,

A combination and succession of these sounds, sive, thy taned and performed in rhythmical order, have, by their rich, meltifluent, meltodicors, and harmonitors procression their sweetly moving accents and flowing numbers, a benign, winning, and powerful intheore over the human mind.

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

The veice in producing these sounds naturally paisses from the first sound taken, a step to the second; from the second a step to the third; from the third a hard-step to the first fourth a step to the sixth; from the first hard-step to the sixth; from the sixth a step to the sixth; from the sixth a step to the second a discover of a success of a success of a success.

SEC. 111.—There are three distinctions made in musical sounds: 1st. They may be high or law, 2nd. They may be long or short, 3(d. They may be lond or soft,

These three distinctions of sound embrace PITCH, LENGTH, and POWER,

Pitch regards a sound as *high* **or** *lawy***: Length, as** *lang* **or** *shalt***; and Power, as** *load* **or sqt; and these three distinctions form the essential property and peculiar qualification of good musical sounds.**

On these three distinctions are founded three departments, namely, MELODY, RUYTUM, and DYNAMES or Masual Election, which departments will be noticed and treated of in their proper places.

SEC. 11:- The doctrine of music may be arranged under six different heads: 1. No-

tation. 2. Rhythm. 3. Intenation. 4. Melody. 5. Harmony. 6. Dynamics, or Musical Electrician. But such is the nature of music, that the different heads or departments cannot be treated separately and apart: but by their close connection, they will be interminghed in theory and practice, though in the main they may be considered separately.

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

RUYTHM is the division of time into short portions, by a regular succession of motion, impudses and sounds, with regard to measure, accent, emphasis, and cadence; and flowing numbers, in the union of music and poetry.

INTONATION is practicing the notes of the scale with the voice, or playing them on an instrument, according to fixed degrees of sound, and giving a correct sound to all the diatonic intervals, the triads and their inversions, and all the disjoint intervals in the whole scale.

MELODY is an agreeable succession of single sounds in a piece arranged according to the laws of Information and Rhythm, so as to be musical and pleasing to the ear. Melody and Information are closely connected.

HARMONY is a reactive succession of chords, or concordant notes, in two, three or four parts, moving together according to the rules of progression, which produce a diversity of flowing sounds highly pleasing, attractive, inviting and delightful.

DYNAMUS or MUSICAL ELECTION consists in giving each fone or note that sound, stress, and modulation of voice which the subject of the poetry requires, in relation to load or soft, strong or mild, and the swelling or diminishing of the sounds or notes,

QUESTIONS.

Of what is nusic composed? How do these sounds vary? What forms the whole scale of nusical sounds? Has the scale of nusical sounds any limitation? Of how many primary sounds does the scale consist? If there are only seven primary sounds, how can the scale be infinited? What is the order in which the voice produces these sounds? How many distinctions are much in nusical sounds? What is the first distinction? The second? The third? What forms the essential property of good musical sounds? What departments are founded on these three distinctions? Under how many heads is the doctrine of music treated? What are those six heads?

CHAPTER II.

NOTATION .- OF THE STAFF, CLEFS, LETTERS, &c.

SECTION V.-The pitch of musical sounds or tones is represented by a character called a staff. The scale and music are written on the stalf with notes. The position which the notes occupy on the staff represents the *pilch*, and the uotes, by their relative value, the *length* of sounds.

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

THE STAFF WITH ADDED LINES.

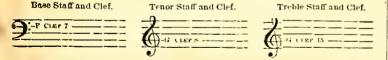


SEC. VI .- Each part of music has a separate staff, and these differ in pitch. Hence to adjust their pictor many of many the asymptotic stan, and they that in pictor, in the active to adjust their pictor, and to distinguish them, characters are used called Clefs. There are two clefs in common use, the F clef and the G clef. The F clef represents F, the fourth line of the Base Staff, and the seventh sound of

the General Scale of music.

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

EXAMPLES OF THE STAFFS AND CLEFS.



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

SEC. VII .- BRACE .- . When music is written on these staffs, and performed simultaneously, they are united by a character called a Brase and form a Score. The score **bancousity**, they are united by a character cannot a brine and to brine a Scotte. The scotte **may**, however, consist of *two*, *three* or *four* parts. When two parts only are united, it is **called a** *Duck*; when three parts, a *Trio*; and when four parts, a *Quartelle*.



SEC. VIII -- NUMERALS, -- Numerals are used to point out the different degrees of sound in the scale of masic. Tary will also be exclusively used in this work, in a fractional point in a to indicate the different measures in the movements of Common, Triple, and Compound time.

SEC. IX.—LETTERS.—To represent the seven original sounds of music, the first seven letters of the alphrabet are us d, namely, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. These latters are placed on the stuffs in alphrabetic d order, counting upwards from the lowest. The batteral diatonic scale of the minor key commencing with A, and that of the major key commencing with C. in the following manner:

A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Α	В		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nume	rais of	the Minor	Scale.
Numerals of the Major	Se i le	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

SEC, X.-But as letters are not calculated to show forth and adjust the length of sounds, the proper is nearly and not chicatare to show form and adjust the tengen of sounds, the proper is not is indicated by the form of certain characters called Notes. And besides the rythmical representation of these notes, they have also a distinct figur-ate form where by the syllables not net, not, not source and state applied to them in solutization individually, or sight—the ir form indicating the syllable which is applied to Thether And as these sylitches are always used in the scale in the same relation and in-variable position to the k-y, they form a strong and inequality as obtained as societion with the proper pitch of the intervals of the scale which they individually and invariable occupy. And as they have thus the proper pitch of the intervals of the scale associated with their names, it is of great service to be vocal performer, to have them communicated to the mind on sight, as thereby he will be in the d to strike the proper interval of the scale or stour of the note, and be religied of the interval out as k of finding the name by calculation, in every change of key. [see those notes with their corresponding Rests, exemplified by the table on next page.)

As these notes, by their names-as a whole note, a half-note, &c,--indicate to the mind, their proper relation of sound; and by their heads, steps, hooks or dishes, represent to the up of the same relative leagth, it is almost superfluous to state, that ONE semifrave is equal in duration of time, to two minins, or four crotchets, or EQUIT quavers, or sta-TEEN semiquavers. For it is evid at that as many parts as the whole note is divided into, so many of these parts it will take to amount to the same whole note again. And if we allow four seconds of time to sound out the whole note, we must allow but two seconds for the half-note, on- for the quirter note, half a second for the eighth note, and a quarter of a second for the sixteenth. This is the invariable proportion and

comparative relation in which these notes stand to each other; a strict observance of which is of the highest importance, both to the vocal and to the instrumental performer.



EXAMPLES:

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

NOTE L—Other notes are sometimes used, as a thirty-second and sixty-fourth; these **notes are**, however, too quick and short for sacred music, and can easily be dispensed with, **A** note called a Bueve. From which the seminreve derived its name—was also formerly **used**; but this note is too long and heavy a sound for any nusical expression.

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

And hence arises the outlity of having the notes characterized and formed in such a manner as to communicate by their different forms, the syllable which is applied to them, individually, so as to cardied the singers to strike the proper pitch of the sound on sight of the note. And is it not strange that any should deny the usefulness of the correspondence of the singers of the proper pitch of the sound on such and sound reason dictate that it opens and payes a highway for the student of vocal unside to travel on, and to gursue his course with pleasure till he has acquired a complete knowledge of the science of mosie. And is this in any wise degrading to the science—diminishing its value—or robbing if of its intrinsic merit? By no neurons the science scane way has been done by the use of different claracters, and sector and is and sciences, and sciences, and sectors and have a size strike the vector of science of a claracter is a which it and its size sciences and be arrayed. And in proof of this, let us cast, or eyes to other arts and sciences, and see what has been done by the use of different claracters, figures, cuts, drawings and delineation will find an almost undless variety of characters, figures, cuts, drawings and delineations used to facilitate the learner in his progress in gaining scientific worked.

Do not the lexicographers, WALKER and WEBSTER, in their famed dictionaries—which are taken as standard work—ase man/different characters, to convey to the mind on sight a correct prenametrition of the words and the proper sounds of the letters—all of which might be acquired by a reference to crammar rules? And its there less propriety for the singer to have the correct sound of the notes conveyed to the mind on sight, by characters which might otherwise be acquired by having reference to the rules laid down in the science; which is, by making a calculation from the key? N07E~UL—Rests are essential to unaic, in order to keep the accent in its proper place in the measure; and if sparingly used and skillfully observed, give variety, beuity, and expression both to music and poetry. When long intervals of sflence occur in any purt of the score, let those on the shear part, for their own improvement, notice the parts which others are singing, and mark the time with them, till they arrive at the place where their own purts units again. This is far preferable to powring over their own staff and mark using which is finded, which is gained but little improvement.

SEC, XI—Notes become subject to some variation by having additional characters annexed or added. A dot or point (.) placed after any note, adds one-half to its original length. Thus a dotted whole note is equal in length to three half-notes; a dotted halfnote to three-quarters, and so on. Four dots between the lines of the staff, mark the place from whence a strain or piece of music is repeated.

EXAMPLES:



SEC. XII.—A Pause () placed over or order a note protracts or lengthons it out about one-third longer than its original time; though this protraction may be beneve or shorter according to the expression of the poetry, and the tiste of the judiclaus performer. A soft, graceful swell given to a paused note, followed by a momentary rest, is highly organized and agrees with its final pause, which, in reading is marked with a suspension of voice.

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

EXAMPLE:



SEC. XIII.—Notes are frequently tied together by a circular line called a *Tie*, or grouped together by hooks or dashes. All the notes thus tied or grouped, are sung or warbled to one syllable of verse. If three notes are thus tied or grouped together, with the figure 3 above or below them, they are performed in the time of two notes of the same kind without the figure, and are called Triplets. Triplets, when smoothly and skillfully performed, are ornamental to nusie.



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

CHAPTER III. NOTATION. - OF SHARPS. FLATS. NATURALS. &c.

SECTION XIV.-The diatonic scale consists of five tones and two semitones. These are sometimes called steps and half-steps, because the voice steps along through the scile from one interval to the other; but the interval of a semitone is only half the distance of the interval of a tone. And to adjust the semitones and always keep them in their fixed position in the scale, throughout the course of transposition, three characters are used.

-a Sharp (1), a Flat (1), and a Natural (1). A sharp BAISES a 'effer or note a semi-

tone; a flat DEPRESSES a letter or note a semitone; and a natural RESTORES & letter of note thus sharped or flatted, to its original sound. When these characters occur, in the compered a piece of music, they are called Accidentals, and operate only on the notes be fore which they are placed.

When short a critics are placed at the commence of state for tone, they operate on all the notes of the letters which are thus sharped or flatted, the surbent the tune. Thus they premare and adjust the tones and the sometimes for the action have and become the

signature (or sign for the keynote) to the tune. And when accidentals occur throughout the tune on the letters thus sharped or flatted, they are raised or depressed, as the case may require, by a natural.





SEC. XF,-BARS,-When music is written on the staff, it is divided into measures by a character called a Bar. There are three bars in use on the stall-the common bar, the broad bar, and the double bar. When a short bar is added to the broad bar, it forms a close

EXAMPLES:

Common Bur.	Bread ' ar.	Double Bar.	Close.
}			

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

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

The double bar is used at the end of a strain which is to be repeated from the mark of repetition. (Example Sec. X).) It is also used at a change of measure from Common to Triple, or Compound time, or the reverse. Also at a change of mode from major to minor, or the reverse. Likewise at the commandement of a chorus.

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

SUC. XVL-SYNCOPATED AND DRIVING NOTES .-- A syncopated note is the blending of two notes into one-in unaccented with an accented in the middle of a measure, with the previous accented note of the same measure tied with it. As this note is struck on the anaccented part, while the hand, in marking the time, is at rest, and its sound continued over the accented part, while the band is in motion, the regular movement in that measare is thereby thwarted or broken in upon, which produces a fluttering effect on the note, or on the syllable or word applied. (See table, page 9.)

When a longer note is wanted in a measure than the measure will contain, the long note is cut through, and one part is put in the next measure, and both parts tied together across the bar: these two notes compose th: driving note. Thus TWO HALF-NOTES SUNG

VOCAL MUSIC.

ACROSS A BAB producing the same sound with a whole NOTE IN A MEASURE : a half and a produces a finttering sound similar to that of a syncope, it may be brought in at the tourth note across the bar, the same sound with a dotted mimim in a measure. The same remarks apply to two fourth notes driven across a bar, and a half note in a meas-

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

APPOGIATURA, - The appogiatura is a note of embellishment. It is also a diminutive note, prefixed to a principal note, and is always on the accented part of the measure. It borrows its time from the principal note that follows and to which it is tied. As this note

place, and classed with the syncopated notes.

PASSING OR TRANSIENT NOTES .- These are also called ORNAMENTAL AND GRACE NOTES. They, too, are diminutive notes, and are used hetween the essential notes, where they become intermediate steps on the unaccented parts of the measure, in passing from one disjoint interval to another, and thus connect, embeliish, and soften those intervale. diminish the roughness of the leap, and direct an easy and graceful movement

They horrow their time from the preceding note to which they are tied.

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



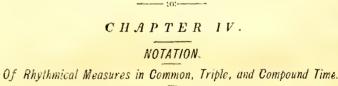


Note.-Since the during live botes in the preceding section are morely ornamental. and not taken in the account in the harmony; and since other graces-so CALLED-are frequently introduced, in many works, such as the Acciacatura, Cadenza, Grapetto, Mordento, Portemento di vece, Transient Shake, Continued shake, Stracino, and the Turn; the only design of the most of which is, to display the dexterity and facility of execution of the performer; and when skillally performed, they may be colorated; but they have no place in music designed to exhibit an I call fordi the emotions of the heart. They have ho soul in them. And when they are reserved for the flight of some functful, injudicious performer, they too often prove the empty wanderings of ignorance and folly. And rathor than simplicity should be so offended, it would be houter to dispense with them altogether. They are rather ormomental than grac ful, designed to give brilliancy, and no to excite emotions. The imagination may indeed be amused, but the heart remains uninterested.' Such an attempt at display exhibits not only want of usite and judgment, but also want of science. The fact is, that noise resembles every other art; the farther a person advallces in the study of it, the more does he delight in the simplicity of manner, and the less is he attracted by uperficial ornament. - Porter's Mus. Cuc.

9

QUESTIONS.

Of what does the diatonic scale consist? What are these tones and semitones sometimes called? How many tones and semitones are contained in the scale? What characters are used to regulate these tones and semitones? What effect has a sharp on a let ter or note? A flat? A natural? What effect have flats and sharps when placed at the beginning of a time? How is the staff divided? By what character is the staff divided into measures? What then is the use of the common bar? The broad bar? The double bar? The close? What is a syncopated note? A Driving note? Appogiatures passing or grace notes? Choosing notes?



SECTION 17 .- Among the different writers on music, no less than twenty-six dufferent measures of time have been brought ont, all of which are marked or expressed by numerals placed in a fractional position. Those of Common or even are expressed by the fractions 2.2.2.2.4.4.4.4. 1.2.4.8.2.4.8.16 Those of Triple or uneven time are expressed by the fractions 2.4.8.1 4.4.

And those of Compound time-which is also even time, by the fractions 666 1212 12 18 2.4.8.8.16.32.8.

10, 18 18 24 24 Many of the fore going measures have, however, gone out of use, but some 16,32,16,32, arc still retained by some authors, which, when dispensed with, will simplify and improve the science. If we retain seven different measures of the twenty-six abovementioned, It will be an ample supply for all the phrposes of music, no matter how intri-cate the rhythmical construction may be.

Of the seven different measures which will he retained and used in the work, three will be in Common time, two in Triple, and two in compon d.

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

SEC. XVIII-COMMON OR EVEN TIME .- To Common or even time will be assigned

three distinct measures; the first will be marked with the figures 2; the second

and the third _. Of these three measures, it will, however, be found that the first and

second, by their close connection and commingling, are identical, save that to the first may be assigned a slower movement, as it is mostly employed to the most solemn, devo-tional, and dignified music for the church of God. These measures are called even, because they naturally divided into even parts-two and four- and they have feet of equal or even measured verse applied to them; and in their primitive state will admit of no other fect of poetry; though they may he so arranged and varied in their derivatives, that they will admit all the various metres that are contained in the poetry, to be sning to them.

Measures are in their primitive state when they are filled with the notes which the fraction, by which they are marked, expresses. The upper figure, or numerator of the fraction, giving the number of notes which a primitive measure contains; and the lower figure, or denominator of the fraction, points out into how many parts the whole note is divided, and thus specifies whether they be half, fourth, or eighth notes.

SEC, XIX.-The three foregoing measures will be illustrated in their primitive state, with a few derivatives, hy the following





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

The third measure differs from the first and second only in that it has a minim for its measure note, where as the others have a semihreve; and consequently its rhythmical movement is faster.

SEC, XX,-TRIPLE OR UNEVEN TIME,-To Triple or uneven time will be assigned two distinct measures. The first is marked by the fraction 3; and the second by 3. These

two measures are identical in their rhythmical construction, and only differ in length of their measure notes; the first containing three minims in its primitive measure, and the second three crotchets; in consequence of which, the second flows along more quickly in its rhythmical movement than the first.

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

mark the contents of the primitive measures. The improper fraction 2 designated by its upper figure or numerator, 3 that three notes fill the measure; and the lower figure or denominator 2, designates that the whole note is divided into two parts, and conse-quently, those three notes which fill the measure are half notes. In like manner the fraction

B designates that three fourth notes constitute its primitive measure.

SEC. XXL-These measures of Triple time will be illustrated in their primitive form, and with a number of their derivatives, by the following



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

SEC. XXII.-COMPOUND ON DOUBLE TRIPLE MEASURES.-The Compound measure is an even measure: as two uneven numbers added together make an even,-Two distinct measures will be assigned to Compound time; the first of which will be designated

by the fraction 4, and the second by 6. These two measures, like the former, are

Identical in their rhythmical construction, and only differ in the duration of their time; as the fourth notes are longer than the eighths.

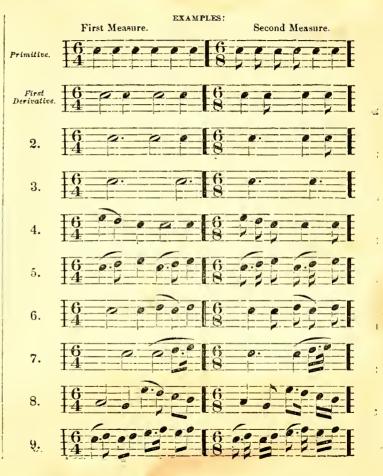
These measures are even, because they naturally divide into two equal parts, and have two accents in each measure.

As in Common and Triple time, so in Compound, the fraction points out the contents of the primitive measures. The improper fraction

t, designates that six fourth notes constitute the primitivo measure; and the fraction

C, that six eighth notes are contained in the primitive measure

SEC. XXIII.-See the measures of Compound time-in their primitives, with many of their derivatives-illustrated by the following





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

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

QUESTIONS.

How many varieties of measure are need in this work? What are the different kinds of time and movement of these seven measures? Ans, Common or even time: Triple, or uneven time; and Compound time. How many varieties has Common time? Triple? (Do mpound? By what fraction is the first measure of Common time marked? The second? The third? The first measure of Triple? The second? The third? The first measure of Compound? If he first measure of Triple? The second? The first measure of Compound? If he second? Is the Compound measure an even or an uneven measure? Ans. It is an even measure, because two uneven numbers added together make an even. Gen these seven different measures be a tranged and constructed in their notes that all

the different feet of poctic measures may be applied to, and agree with them, in all their rhythmical construction relative to time, accent, omphasis, and cadence?

CHAPTER V.

RHYTHM.-OF TIME, ACCENT, EMPHASIS, AND CADENCE.

SECTION XXIV.—Nothing is more essential to the due performance of music than ad justing the *time* to the intention and meaning of the poetry.

Some of the most striking effects of music are produced by the change of time,

The slow nuturally has a solemn, grave, and serious tendency; and the lively tende to joy and cheerfulness.

Destroy the time, or thwast the measure, and you rob the strain of its interest and charm. The less we are made sensible of anything mechanical in giving or keeping the time, the more fully will the effect of the melody and harmony be allowed to operate, and the more deeply will the mind be penetrated with the feeling to be awakened.

But as notes are used in different rhythmical measures and movements, as also have different measures of poetry applied, they have not a positive length, but only a relative; yet it is proper that some definite time should be fixed for all the different measures, in the movements of Common, Triple, and Compound time, as a standard to guide the chorister to a consistent movement in all those measures; from which, however, it may be allowed to vary according to the requirement of the poetry.

Perhaps the most appropriate time which can be assigned to all the foregoing varieties of measure, is *three seconds* to the first and second measures of Common, and to the first of Triple and Compound time; and the third of Common, and second of Triple and Compound, about one-hird faster.

Thus we have six measures—the first and second of Common time being blended into one—all of various rhythmical movements; this being an ample supply for all the poetio measures that can be written.

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

NOTE.—Some authors and teachers recommend four beats—down—left—right—upto be given to the measures of 44 time; there may be some advantage in this arrangement, and the judicious teachor will decide for himself between two or four beats.

The measures of Triple time have three heats to each measure, two down and one up. In their primitive state they have but one accent, and one dactylic foot of verse applied to them; but each measure may be so varied as to take two, and even three accents to the measure, with two or three feet of trochaic verse.

The Compound measures have two accents in the measure, whether the verse be even or uneven-trochaic or dactylic, and *two* heats to each measure, a *down* beat on the first part, and an *up* beat on the fourth,

Each of the foregoing measures, in their different movements, may be so arranged as to take as many accents as it has beats performed in it; but no accented syllable can properly be sung to a note on which the band is not in motion, when marking the time, (See chapter 6.)

The first and second measures of Common time are identical in their rhythmical construction, as is evidently seen in the examples of the derivatives in chapter 4, section 19. But still it may be of some advantage to music to retain them both, and use the first to those pieces, the most of whose measures contain but one foot of verse and one accent; and the second to those pieces whose measures mostly contain two feet of verse, and two accents.

NOTE.-To measure musical time with accuracy and precision, a vibratory pendulum may be used, which may be regulated by the length of its cord, to swing or vibrate to any given time. A pendulum is a heavy body, such as a piece of brass or lead, suspended by a wire or cord, so as to swing backward and forward. And when it swings, it is said to vibrate, and that part of a circle through which it vibrates is called its arc. The vibrations are nearly equal whether it pass through a less or greater space of its are; so that there will be no material difference in its vibrations or oscillations, whether it pass six fret through its are, or only six inches. Hence, a ball of some heavy metal of about one inch in diameter, suspended by a fine dense cord of 39.2 inches in length from the centre of the ball to the centre of its motion, or the pin from which it is suspended, will vibrate once every second. The length of this pendulum will vibrate to the beats of the measures of the third movement of Common time, and to the first of Triple, and the second of Compound; each of these movements having one second allowed to each part of their measures, and consequently to each beat.

For the first and second movements of Common time, and the first of Compound, the cord of the pendulum must be \$8.2 inches long; this makes one vibration in one and a half seconds, and vibrates in accordance with those measures which have two beats to the measure, and are performed in three seconds.

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

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

SEC XXV.—Accent and craphasis form the essence of versification and music. It is from this source that poetry and music derive their dignity, variety, expression, and significancy. Without these requisites music and poetry would be heavy and lifeless; they would fail to animate our feelings : and the meaning of the verse would be ambiguous and unintelligible. Consequently, as the accent of the music must exactly and invariably agree with the accent and emphasis of the poetry, when united, it makes it indispensably necessary for the learner to acquire some knowledge of the nature and proprioty of accent and emphasis, and the rules for applying them, both to music and poetry. two syllables unaccented, and the last accented.

Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the volce on a certain syllable in a word. or on a note in music, that they may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them. Every word of more than one syllable, has one or more syllables accented. For example: the words music, musical and musically have the first syllables accented; the words become, becoming, and becomingly have the second syllable accented; and the words contravene, contravener, and contravention have the third syllable accented. Now, when monosyllables, which, properly speaking, have no accent, are combined with other syllables, and form a phrase, the stress which is laid on one syllable, in preference to another, is called emphasis; and thus emphasis, in monosyllables, supplies the place of accent, and is the same with it in dissyllables and polysyllables.

SEC. XXVI.-Time in music and poetry is the quantity or length by which is assigned to every particular note and syllable its due measure, without making it either longer or shorter than it ought to be. There are two kinds of time in music, namely, Common or equal time, and, Triple or unequal time. These Times are regulated by the accent, which is laid on particular parts of the measure, the regulation of which must agree with the measures of poetry into feet, where the accent is laid on particular syllables, by means of which the voice steps along through the verse in a regularly measured pace, which is delightful, musical, and pleasing,

Poetry is measured by feet. All feet in poetry consist either of two or of three syllables. Feet of two syllables are equal, and feet of three syllables are unequal. Consequently, poetry may be divided into two parts, namely, equal measured verse and unequal measured cerse. Verse of equal measure consists of feet of two syllables, and verse of nnequal measure consists of fect of three syllables. Each of these measures may be subdivided into two parts; the first or equal measure into TROCHARC and IAMBIC, and the second or nnequal measure into DACTYLIC and ANAPAESTIC measure.

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

Verses of lambic measure consist also of feet of two syllables, having the first syltable of each foot imaccented, and the second accented.

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

Verses of Anapaestic measure consist also of feet of three syllables, having the first

EXAMPLES.



DACTYLIC FEET OF POETRY WITH MEASURES OF MUSIC.



In the foregoing representations, where the poetic measures are divided into their respective feet of two or three syllables, the words used at the head of each of their divisions represent by their accent, the respective feet of poetry and measures of music to which they belong. Thus the Trochaic foot is represented by the dissyllables, beauty, bounty, kindness, &c.; the Lambic by befriend, become, attend, compose, &c.; the Dactylic by the trissyllables, chernbin, paradise, meditate, gravitate, &c.; and the Anapaestic by appertain, intervenc, importune, overflow, &c.

In the example of trochaic fect, it will readily be seen, that the accent of the poetry, in each division, agrees with the accent of the mnsic. But as the first part of the nursical measure is invariably accented, and the last part unaccented, it will be discovered, That, in the example of Iambic measure the feet must be divided by the common

That, in the example of lambic measure the teet must be divided by the common bar, and the first syllable of each foot put in the last part of the measure, and the last syllable in the ilrst part, as may readily be seen in the example. And thus the accent of the poetic feet and of the musical measures will agree and be retained in their proper places,

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

In the example of Anapaestic feet it will be discovered that the foot of poetry must be divided by the bar, and the first two syllables of each foot put in the last part of ono measure, and the last syllable in the first part of the next; so that the two unaccented yllables possess the unaccented part of the musical measured, and the accented syllable he occented part. The preceding are the principal feet and measures, of which all species of English verse wholly or chiefly consist. These measures, however, are capable of many variations, by their intermixture with each other, and by the admission of secondary feet. From this intermixture it is, that we have such a variety of metres.

NOTE .- The Secondary feet of poetry are-

1. A SPONDEE, having both the words and syllables accented, as in the words A-men, pule moon.

2. A PYERHIC, baying both the words or syllables nnaccented, as on the high rock.

3. An AMPHIBRACH, having the first and last syllables unaccented, and the middle one accented, as in the words, de-light-ful, a-mend-ment.

4. A TRIBRACH, having all its syllables unaccented, as in the words, numera-ble, wari-a-ble, son-nuer-a-ble.

The Spondee and Pyrrhic are both feet of two syllables, the one having both syllables accented, and the other both unaccented; and the Amphibrach and Tribach are both feet of three syllables, the one having all its syllables nnaccented, and the middle accented. From the fact that the Spondee has both its syllables accented; and the Pyrrhic and the Tribrach have all their syllables unaccented; consequently the Spondaic measure would form a line in succession of all accented syllables; and the measure of the Pyrrhic and Tribrach would each form a line in succession of all unaccented syllables. The Amplihave measure, as it has the first and third syllables unccented, and the second accented, would, by a regular succession of its feet, form a line of one accented syllables and two unaccented ones, and thus lose itself in the Dactylic or Anapaestic measure. Hence, it is evident that there can he no poetry formed of the form secondary feet alone; but that they only tend to improve, enrich, beautify, and diversify the poetry of the four principal feet.

QUESTIONS.

Have notes a positive or only a relative length? May not some positive length of time be assigned to them and to the different measures? What is the most appropriate length of the first two measures of Common time, and the first measure of Triple and Compound? How much faster should the last measures of their movements be sung? How many accents have the measures for Common time? The measures of Triple ? Of Compound? Have their measures more or less accents according to their rythmical construction? How many beats are given to the measures of Common time? To fourpound? What is accent? What is time in music and poetry? How is poetry measured? How many different feet of poetry are there in music?

CHAPTER VI.

RHYTHM.-ON MARKING OR BEATING TIME.

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

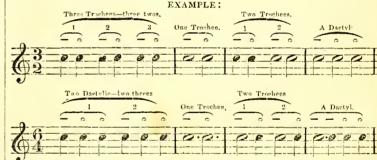
In the measures of Triple time, where there are three bedts in the measure, two down and one up, the rest of the hand should likewise be equal with its motion. And in the measures of Compound time, the rest of the hand should be double to that of its motion; for where there are six quarter notes in a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

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

The measures of Triple time, when in their primitive state, have but one necent, which is on the first part; and in that state they take *one* foot of Dactylie verse. But they may be so constructed as to take *two* and *three* accents and two and three feet of Trochaic verse. For where the measure contains two crotchets and two minims, and has two feet of Trochaic verse applied, it has two accents, one on the first part, which falls on the first crotchet, and the other on the second part, which falls on the first minin; and when it has six crotchets, and three feet of Trochaic verse applied, it has three accents-one on each part of the measure, which is on the same part the beat is performed in marking the time. In marking this measure we have a down heat on the first crotchet and rest on the second,—down on the third and rest on the fourth,—up on the fifth and rest on the sixth; thus it has an accent to every beat, and the hand and the accent scill move together.

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

SEC. XXVIII.—The Compound measure is an even measure; it can take *two threes*—or two feet of mequal measured verse; hut cannot, like Triple measure, take *three twos*, or three feet of equal measured verse. And notwithstanding the equal quantity of notes which fill their measures, they differ widely in their rhythmical movements,—the one taking two threes, with two accents and two beats; and the other three twos, with three accents and three beats; as in the following

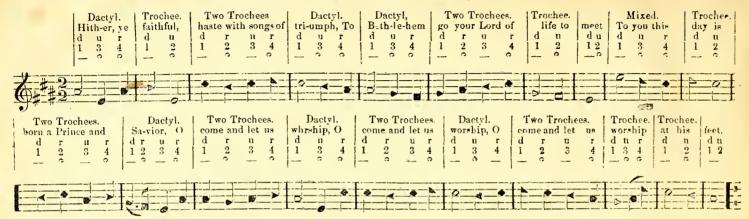


In the above example, the *first* Triple measure contains six quarter notes, and has *three Trochers*—six syllables—applied to it; and the first Compound measure has the same number of quarter notes and *two bacelyls* applied to it—also six syllables; but in their rhythmical movements there is a wide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

SEC. XXIX.—Since a practical knowledge of time and accent, and of beating time with accuracy, according to the movements of the various measures, lies at the foundation of correct performance, and is the most important requisite we will illustrate it more clearly by the following examples.

In these examples will be used the following ubbreviatures, viz: d will stand for *down* beat; $j^{2}u$ for up beat; and r for rest. The dash (—) marks the accented note, and the semicircle (c) the maccented. The numerals point out the parts of the measure according to their divisions. For the poetic feet written in each measure, and their respective ac² cents, see Sec. 26, with examples.

EXAMPLES OF COMMON OR EVEN TIME. (See Sec. 30.)



SEC. XXX.—In the foregoing example of common time, the movement is marked for two half notes to the primitive measure; and yet there are six measures with four quarter notes. Now the measures which contain two half notes have one accent, and one foot of trochaic verse; and those which contain four quarter notes have two accents and two feet of trochaic verse, and yet they more smoothly and sweetly together throughout the whole tune. Each of these measures has two beats—one down and one up. There is an accented down beat on the first part of every measure, in all the movements of time; and when the measure contains two half notes, there is an unaccented up beat, as in that state it has but one accent, and one foot of trochaic verse; but when it consists of four quarter notes, it has accent on the up beat also, and contains two feet of trochaic verse. All the measures can take as many accents as they have regular beats; and me measure should have more beats than it can take accents.

Throughout the foregoing example are found measures containing one 100 three and four syllables of verse -ill combined in one piece of music, mixing in succession. Moreover some of these measures have but one accent, and embrace one foot of trochnic verse and others one foot of dactylic. Other measness have two accents, and two feet of trochaic verse. Hence we see how various the measures, in the self-same tune may be formed, in their rhythmical construction, to answer the purposes of the various kinds of poetic numbers, and

SEC. XXX.—In the forcegoing example of common time, the movement is a still retain a uniform movement and regular heat on all the accented parts of arked for two half notes to the primitive measures and yet there are six measures. Hence also the propriety of giving only two heats to the measures with four quarter notes. Now the measures which contain two half notes are contained on a foot of trochaic verse; and those which contain four arter notes have two accents and two feet of trochaic verse, and yet they examples. Sec. 19.)

Note,—It is proper here to observe, that when a measure in 2, time has a pointed crotchet in the first part of the measure, the point is swelled out, as it fails on the second part of the measure, which is frequently accented; but when in 2 time there are pointed crotchets in the first or second part of the measure they are not swelled, but smoothly lengthened out, because they fall on such parts of the measure as cannot be accented

In poetry and music the greatest attantion is due to accent: f r it is by a due observance of the accent that the poet is led and guided through the measures of his poetic numbers and sweetly dowing lays; and the musician in the construction of his musical measures and rhythmical progressions.

OF VOCAL MUSIC.

SEC. IXXI--In the first example the movement is in Triple time, where variation of notes, but the same verse and rhythmical numbers; and others have the measure has one accent, and three heats, two down and one up. Some of the one foot of trochaic verse, hy uniting the two crotchets of the first and second measures are primitive, and take one foot of dactylic verse; others have a slight parts of the measure into one minim.

EXAMPLES OF TRIPLE OR UEVEN TIME. (See Sec. 31.)

EXAMPLE FIRST.



In the Second example the movement is also in Triple time, where the measure has two accents, and two feet of trochaic verse applied to it. By the abbreviatures the pupil will see that one foot of verse is to be sung to two crotchets, and another to the two minfans which are in a measure; and thus the first crotchet, which occupies the dirst part of the measure is accented, and the second unaccented; and the first minim, which occupies the second part of the measure is accented, and the second which occupies the third part is unaccented. In this measure there is a down beat on the first crotchet, and a rest on the second, and again a down beat on the first minim, and an up beat on the second When the hand beats on a minim, its rest should be equal with its motion.

In the Third example we have the same movement as in the second save that the measures vary in their rhythmical construction; some of which have three accents and three feet of trochaic verse; and others one accent, and one foot of the same verse contained in them; all of which is clearly seen by the abbreviatures in the examples. (*Kec. XXIX.*)

EXAMPLE SECOND.



EXAMPLE THIRD.



EXAMPLE FOURTH.



In the fourth example, we have the same Triple movement and measure as in the first, except 'hat in these measures the first and second parts of the measure are united in one note and sung to one syllable; thus including one trochaic foot, whereas in the first example the measure is in its primitive state, and embraces one foot of dactylic verse. Both these measures are, however, subject to the same accentation. Hence we see that the Triple measures are subject to three varieties of accent, and to which may be applied various feet of poetic measures.

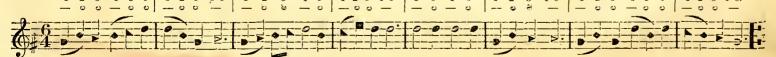
This measure bas two accents, and always two beats; on the first note of the primitive measure, and an up beat on the fourth, and in its primitive state, has two feet of dactviic verse applied to it, as in the examples. When this measure contains two pointed minims and one foot of trochaic verse, it bas in that form, but one accent, which is frequentity the case at the close of one line of poetry, and the commencement of another. The pupil will readily discover by the abbreviatures, (Sec. XXIX, that the rest of the hand, in marking this measure, is double to that of its motion which should be duly observed and practiced.

. Sec. XXXII.-In the first example is given the first movement of Compound time.

EXAMPLES OF COMPOUND OR DOUBLE-TRIPLE TIME. (See Sec. 32.)

EXAMPLE FIRST.





ried and constructed with notes and ties, in such a manner as to apply two feet of trochaic verse to some, and one foot and a half to others. The motion of the hand, in beating time should be as quick on a long note as it is on a short one, so that a regular and uniform motion and rest be sustained throughout all the measures of a whole piece of music.

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

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

Sec. XXXIV.—D cency and order should characterize the time. The hand should be kept open, and move perpendicularly up and down, with a quick motion, but not too high. The rest of the hand should always be equal to its motion, and in slow movements about double. In triple time, the hand has two down beats and one up; in all the other movements the motion of the hand is simply up and down. All contortion, closing, twisting, or irregular motion of the hand should be carefully guarded against, and avoided and an easy motion and rest sustained throughout.

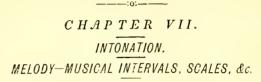
NOTE .- Some authors arrange the measures of the different movements into four divisions, namely ; Double, Triple, Quadruple, and Sextuple, and give two heats to the first. three to the second, four to the third and six to the fourth. This arrangement seems to have, at first sight, a good deal of consistency;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

The mode of beating the triple because with the second beat horizontally seems to have gained some practice; though we decidedly prefer two down beats and one np. This mode is more uniform with all the other beats in the different movements, and less subject to lead surgers to a disorderly habit in the motion of the hand.

QUESTIONS.

How many beats are in the measure of Common time? How are they performed? Which part of the measure has invariably a down beat? What part of the measure is invariably accented? Has the measure but one accent? If the measure has four notes and two accents, on what parts of the measure do the accents fall ? Are the beats then performed on the accented parts of the measure? Ifow many heats has the measure of Triple time ? How are the beats performed ? How many accents are in it when in its primitive form? Can it take more than one accent in its derivative measures? How ma-

In the second example, the movement is also in compound time, with the measure va- i ny beats has the measure of Compound time ? How many accents ? On what parts of the measure do the accents fall ? Are the heats performed on the accented parts of the measure? Must the accents of the measure of music and the feet of poetry always agree? If the measure of Triple time cont airs the cutitue 1 ofter, and to neasure of Compound time contains the same number, will they agree in their movement? Why not?



SECTION XXXV.-As letters represent the seven original sounds on the staff of music, (Sec. IX.) it is of great importance that the student be well acquainted with their situation, and commit them to memory, as on the following SCALES:

BASE STAFF.

TEXOR, TREBLE AND ALTO STAFF.



SEC. XXXVI.—As musical sounds may ho high or low. (Sec. III.) a scale is used to represent them in their different pitch.

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

DIATONIC SCALE - MAJOR AND MINOR.



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

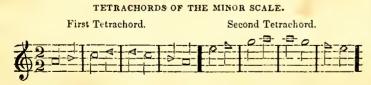
These scales consist of five tones and two semitones—or five steps and two half-steps —which are distinguished on this scale, by the lines and spaces, the spaces of the semitones being only half as wide as those of the tones. By this the pupil will discover, that the semitones lie between B and C, and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

SEC. XXXVII.—By comparing the sounds C, D, E, F, of the major scale above, with G, A, B, C, we find that the distance of each of these fourths consists of three tones and a semitone; therefore any tune formed by one will be similar to that of the other,

These forr sounds are termed a *Tetrachord*; they composed the ANCIENT GREEK SCALES, and the enumeration of all the sounds of their system; though it appears from GANDINER's "MUSIC OF NATURE," that their manic was all written in the minor scale. The two Tetrachords, taken in succession, form the diatonic scale; the chief sound or key of which is taken from C; *it* being the letter from which the natural major key proceeds.



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



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

NOTE.—In connting intervals in this work, both the extremes will be counted and taken into the number. Thus, C, D, E, F, form four intervals of the scale, reckoning from grave to acute; though there are only three intervals or spaces belower. The term INTERVAL is applied both to the distance between the notes, and to the notes them selves. Thus E is not only said to be at the distance of a fifth above C; but is itself called the third above C; in both of which cases the extremes are taken into the number. So when the voice gradually ascending or descending by intervals, is compared to steps and half steps, the first sound will of course, be its first step, the second sonnd its second, the third, its third, &c.; and as the scale is unlimited, whatever sound or letter the voice or the instrument may strike, there are still intervals below it or above, from which that step proceeds. In the scale of music, the half steps are taken into the number of intervals as well as tbose of the steps.

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

NATURAL MAJOR SCALE.



NATURAL MINOR SCALE.

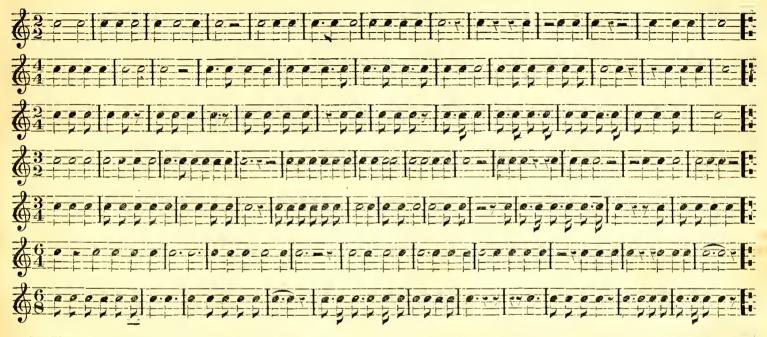


NOTE.—It is very desirable that singers prononnce the syllables clearly and distinctly in solmization: it adds greatly to the beauty of music, and will lead to a correct pronunciation of the poetry, when applied to music, which is of the greatest importance.

SEC. XXXIX.—The following rhythmical exercises should be practiced in a school, with a full acceut, and a regular marking of the time, nutil the pupils have acquired a ready motion of the band, and a command of voice, in striking the accented uotes with strength and firmness, and with a clear voice; and the unaccented in a soft, smooth, and easy manner. In training a school, no pains should be spared in the intonation of the voice, and in a regular marking of the time, as thercon depends *vololy* all future sneeess in bringing ont music in rhythmical order, and with tastc and elegance.

OF VOCAL MUSIC.

EXERCISES IN RHYTHM.



SEC. XL.—The following exercises should be practiced till the pupils have acquired firmness in sounding, with precision, and with a smooth and clear voice, every interval in the diatonic scale, ascending and descending, both in the major and the minor keys;

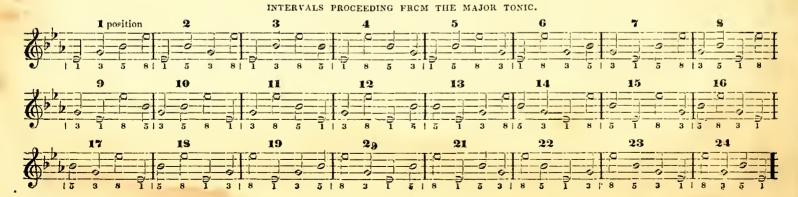


EXERCISES IN MELODY.



SEC. XLL—As the tonic or key note is the most important interval in the musical scale, and the chord based on it the principal one in every piece of music, it will be the major or the minor scale for their fundamental note, because the vertices on the intervals of this chord, and on the varicus

EXERCISES ON THE COMMON CHORD.



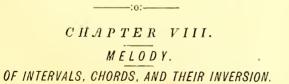
OF VOCAL MUSIC.

INTERVALS PROCEEDING FROM THE MINOR TONIC.



QUESTIONS:

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



SECTION XLIL.-The intervals of the scale ard seven, (Sec. II,) the first of which is called-

The Tonic, which is the key note or principal sound, and which governs all the rest.

The second is called the Supertonic, because it is next above the Ponic. (Super, above.) The third is called the Mediant, as it is half way between the Tonic and Dominant.

It varies with the mode, being the greater third in the major, and the lesser third in the w nor.

The fourth is called the *Subdominant*, being next below the Dominant. But the term arises from its being a fifth below the Tonic, the same degree that the dominant is above. (Sub-under.)

The fifth is called the *Dominant*, from its importance in the scale, and from its immediate connection with the Tonic; and as it is heard in the Base immediately before the final perfect cadence, it is said to govern the Tonic in both the major and the minor scales.

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

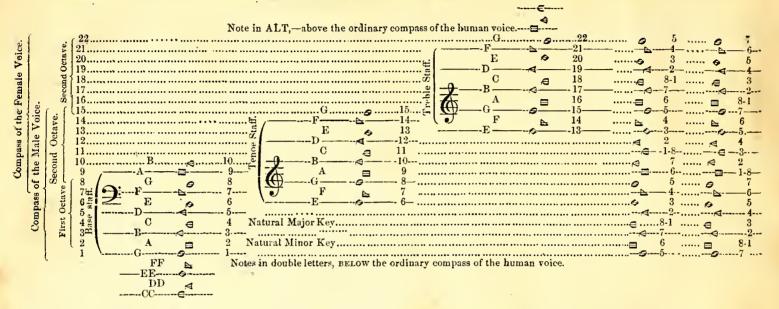
The seventh is called the *Leading nole*, from its leading to the Tonic. It is also called the *Subsimilone*, from its being a semitone below the Tonic. Moreover, it is called the *sharp seventh*, from its being of a sharp sound in the major scale, and is frequently sharped in the minor.

The eighth is the inversion of the Tonic, and is the same note with it, though it is an octave higher in the general Scale.

SEC, XLHI.—In the following scale is exhibited the connection of the three parts of music, Base, Tenor, and Treble; with the degrees of sound of all the letters expressed by numerals, on the stuffs, as they rise in acuteness, on the scale. The Treble staff is the same with the Tenor, except that it rises an octave higher in the scale; owing to the fact, that the female voice is more acute by one octave, than that of the mule. Hence staff, to G, the space above the fifth line of the Treble staff; this being the ordinary conpass of the human voice, including male and female; though the ordinary compass of either earch is only fifthere sources. (New York, Section 2014)

The two natural keys, major and mlnor, with their intervals, as represented above, should be well understood. Of the seven intervals, of either key, five are steps or tonce, and two are half-steps or semitones. In the major key the semitones always lie hetwoen the third and fourth and the seventh and eighth intervals of the scale; and in the unior key they lie between the second and third and fifth and sixth intervals. (See on this, Sec. XXXVI, with scale.)

THE GENERAL SCALE OF MUSIC.



From the fact that there are but serven original sounds in the scale of music, and that it takes eight sounds to complete the scale, some difficulty seems to arise, in finding out the eighth sound. But when it is taken into consideration that the key note of either the major or the minor scale is always taken as *one*, and is the first interval (in the diatonic scale; and that it occurs or comes round again every eighth interval, (like the Sabbalb, which is the first day of the week, and comes round every eighth day; though there are but seven days in the week), it is easily precived, that the eighth is nothing more than an inversion of the first; and with the same sound that commences a succeeding scale, the last.

By the three braces which include the octaves in the above scale, it will be seen that the first brace includes the first note and the eighth; the second brace includes the eighth and the fifteenth; and the third includes the fitteenth and the twenty-second. Thus it is manifest that the last note of a preceding octave, is the first note of a succeeding one. The same method is perceivable in the braces of the double octaves; the first of which includes the first and the fifteenth, for the compass of the male voice; and the second includes the eighth and the twenty-second, for the compass of the female voice; thus still including in the braces, the last note and the first of each octave.

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

NOTE.—It is found by a mathematical calculation, has d upon the number of vibrations to a second of time, that the five intervals of the diatonic scale termed sleps are not exactly equal to each other, while the two half-steps are each of them a little more than half-steps, and the one between 7 and 5 is greater than the one between 3 and 4.

Dr. Calcott, In his Muslcal Grammar, divides the scale into tones of θ commas and tones of ϑ commas, and the two diatonic or natural scaltones linto δ commas, and the chromatic or artificial semilones linto ϑ or 4, according to the magnitude of the tone.

Thus the scale is divided into major tones of 9 commas, and into minor tones of 8 and into natural or major semitones of 6 commas, and into artificial or minor semitones

of 5 or 4 commar.

According to this theory, if we suppose a string on an instrument which sounds out one or Do of the scale, to have 24 vibrations in a second of time, then one-half of its length, vibrating at the same tension, will sound eight of the scale, and will vibrate just twice as fast, or 45 times to the second. Preserving this ratio, the relativo number of vibrations to every sound of the present scale will be as follows:

С	D	E	F	G	A	B	С
1	2	3	- 4	5	в	7	8
							48

Now in order to give the length of a string which will make the proper number of vibrations to each of the intervals of the scale, we must take 24, the number of vibrations for the fundamental or 1, for a numerator, and the other numbers which give the vibraidens of the other intervals for denominators, and the fractions will stand thus:

						-7	
21_1	24_8	24_4	24_3	242	-24_3	$\frac{24}{45} = \frac{8}{15}$;	24_1
21 1;	27 9;	30—5;	324;	36 3;	$40^{-5};$	45 15;	48 2

These fractions express what part of the length of the whole or fondamental string is required to give the proper number of vibrations to each interval of the scale. And here we find that the Detaye takes one-half of the string, the lifth two-thirds, the third "four-fifths, we. See the following

'EXAMPLES OF VIBRATIONS.

¹ Unison Fundamental	••••	•	•	:	:	•	•	:	•	;	••	•••	:	•	, ,	:	1
Octave Fundamental	•••••	•			,	``.			۰.	• •	•		,	•	•	•	2 1
-Fifth Fundamental	;	• •	· ·	•.			• •	•••	 ,	••••			、 、 、	•	• •		$\frac{3}{2}$
Thirdamental.																	

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

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

From 1 to 2,	2 to 3,	3 to 1.	4 to 5,	5 to 6,	6 to 7,	7 to 8, 1
\sim				-247-	\sim	
22;	20;	12;	22;	20;	22;	13.
			· · · · ·			

Thus when we take 22, the distance from 3 to 2, as the stand ord of a step, then from 3 to 3 will be a step of 20, and so an, as as the above diagram

4

Now if the Intervals of the scale could be performed according to this mathematical standard, which is based on the number of vibrations of a string to each interval as represented above, it would produce the most perfect harmony. But as the scale in this arrangement could not be tran post-d to other letters of the scale, it would in the fixed postition, like the purch honey, bon eloy. Hence,

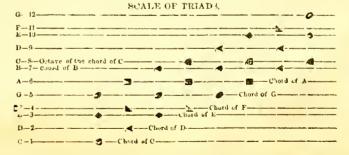
In order to adjust the scale to in equal temperament, all the distances as just given in the mathematical diagram, are added together, the aggregate of which is 131; this number divided by 12, the number of sciotones in the scale, will produce 10^{11}_{12} as the distance of each half-step; and muching each step twhes as great, will give 11^{10}_{12} as the distance of a step. Thus all the tones of the scale are equalized, and so are the scalitones also, and made just half the distance of a stone; and in this equal temperament it is transposed to all the letters of the scale, and to all the elementiones.

SEC, XLIP— The intervals of the scales are used both in conjoint and in a disjoint manner. They are used conjointly, when they follow each other in the order of the scale; and disjointly when they are separated, and form longer intervals or sklaps, such as the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth. (See expresses, SEC, XLI) The c skaps may also include their octaves, as the tench, weight fifthenth, ke;

Disjoint intervals are consonant or dissonant, according to the degrees of sound they are distant from each other. The combination of sound produced by the first, third, fifth and eighth intervals of the scale, major or minor, called the Common Chord or harmon is triad, ("x-reises, SEC, XLL.) are conscuant intervals, and when sounded together, form a delightful chord, producing the most subtime and pleasant harmony; but the second and seventh are discords. (See table, SEC, L.)

A Common Chord or harmonic triad, Consists of a fundamental note, and its third and ith, and usually its octave; and notwith-tanding the chord which proceeds from the key note is the most perfect, yet every letter of the scale may be made the fundamental note of a common chord, major, minor, or imperfect

Every consonant triad must have a perfect major fifth. A major triad has a major third from the *first* to the *filed*, and a numer third from the *lited* to the *filth*; and a minor triad has a minor third from the *first* to the *third*, and a major third from the *third* to the *filth*. (Example the scale.)



In the foregoing scale are exhibited six consonant triads and one disconant. Three of the consou int triads are major, and three are minor. In the disconant triad, both the thirds are minor, and so is the fitu, in consequence of which, the chord is disconant. SEC. XLV.-INVERTION OF INTERVALS.-When the lower note of any interval is placed an octave higher, or the ligher note nn octave lower, the change thereby produced is called *Inversion*. Any interval and its invertion complete the octave. Thus let C and D form a major second, then invert O by placing it an octave higher, and it will produce, from D C, a minor second, then invert O by placing it an octave higher, and it will produce over, let B and C form a minor second, then invert P, by removing it an octave above, and it will produce, from C to B, a major seventh, which, with the minor second, completes the Octave.

INTERVALS AND THEIR INVERTION.





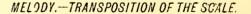
In the foregoing invertions of the Major and Minor Intervals, are exhibited fourteen, namely, minor and major seconds, minor and major thirds, &e., with unison and octave These will be farther noticed in treating on harmony, Chap, X.

QUESTIONS.

How many intervals are in the diatonic scale? How are they called as they accord How many sounds does the general scale contain? How many octaves? Is the musical scale limited to 23 sounds? What is the difference between the pitch of the Tenor and the Treble staff? Between the major and mnor keys? Between which of the intervals are the semitones located in the major scale? In the minor? What is to be understood by conjoint intervals? What is the different effect do triad? What is a Major Triad? A Minor? A dissonant? Are the major at the Triad? What is a Major Triad? A Minor? A dissonant? Are the major at the many different increase is produced by invertion?

CHAPTER IX.

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SCE, XLVI—There are two modes or keys in nusic, the major and the minor. (Sec. XXXVI and XLIII.) In their natural state, the major has C for its fundamental note or key, and the minor has A. But were the keys conflued to these two letters alone, their bounds would be too limited. Consequently there is a much wider range provided for them by transposition. For this purpose flats and shrups are used as sizes to modelste the sounds, by means of which not only every nusical letter, but every chromatic semilton; may be made the tonic or key note hold are major and twelve are ninor.

In the scale of the major and minor modes, (Sec. XXXVI.) the half-steps or semitones lie hetween B and C, and E and F; and in the major scale they lie hetween the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth intervals; and in the minor they lie between the second and third, and fifth and sixth intervals; and in both scales they lie between the syllahles Mi and Faw, Si and Do. Now in this their natural position the tones and semitones of the letters and of the notes of the major and minor scales agree; hut as the letters are immovably fixed in the scale—and the intervals of the scale, when transposed, also keep their fixed position in relation to the tonic or key note, there, is a disnino produced hy their removal, between the fixed scale of the letters, and the moving scale of the keys which must be adjusted and modulated by the nse of flats and sharps on the letters, so that they yield to the new key according to its requirement.

In order to make each one of the twelve semitones in the chromatic scale the keynote of a major scale, and also of a minor, it is requisite to use five sharps and six flats, or six sharps and five flats, as follows:

In the natural scale the key is on C and the minor on A; but when the signature

F sharp,the	Majo	r key is	Gtl	he Minor	E
F, C sharp	"	11	D	**	В
F, C, G sharp	44	44	A	**	1.
F, C, G. Disharp,	44	46	E 9	44	(#
F, C, G, D, A sharp	41	44	B 4		6#
F, C, G, D, A, Esharp,	48	4	F# '	• •	D
B flat,	44	4	F 9		D
B, E flat	ъŧ	0	12		G
B, E, A flat	11	16	12		С
B, E, A, D flat	44	64	AZ 4	a e	F
B, E, A, D, G flat,	44	14	12		12
B, E, A, D, G, C flat	46	¢ <i>t</i>	6 2 (с _и н	1.12

When the keys are transposed by sharps, they rise a fifth in the senie, and the dominant of the former scale becomes the key note of a new scale; and when they are transposed by flats they are lowered a fifth and the subdomining of the former scale becomes the key-note of a new scale. Thus every additional sharp or flat removes the scale in like manner next to the dominant or subdominiant.

In the remove of the scale, there should never more than six sharps or six flats be used. For either six sharps or six flats will remove the key to the sume interval, as in the above scale, six sharps remove the major key to Fig. and six flats to $G \rightarrow :$ which is

the intermediate semitone between F and G, and the self-same interval of the scale.

It is a very singular fact,—which exidently arises from the division of the scale into twelve semitones,—that if we take any number of sharps to transpose the key, the complement to twelve of thats will transpose it to the same interval. For instance, seven sharps bring the major key on C sharp, and five flats—the complement to twelve—tring it on D flat, the same chromatle interval. Seven thats transpose the key on C flat: and five sharps—the complement to iwelve—transpose it on B, which is the same chromatic interval of C B at. This will hold good with any number of sharps and the complement of flats to twelve; or of flats, and the complement of sharps to twelve. But in such casee double flats and double sharps would have to be used, which for facility of execution, should be avoid, dit aft case.

The two keys stand in relation to each other. The relative minor is a third below or a sixth above the major, on the cells; and the relative major is a third above or a sixth below the minor, on the scale. When the scale is charged, and the keys remove to other letters, higher or leaver, they always stand in the same relation; and thus we have the fund mental note of both keys, in every scale. (See Table, pages 31 and 32.

 $SEC_{i}XLVU$ —Resides the diatonic scale, which is composed of times and semilones, there is mother call d the *Chromatic Scale*, which is connosed of semiltines alone. The chromatic scale is, however, nothing inore than a subdivision of the diatonic into semi-

tones; which is effected by the use of fluts and sharps. This scale ascends by sharps and descends by flats, as seen in the following scale;

CHROMATIC SCALE.



Note,—The doctrine which holds forth that the semitones are produced by a change of the vowel sounds of the syllables applied to the notes seems to be somewhat doubtful and uncertain; for if the slender sound of n vowel in the syllable applied to a note would raise a note a semitone; and if the broad sound would depress it, what would be the consequence where words or syllables and both broad and slender sounds are sung to the same letter and sound of the scale?—which is evidently the case in many times, namely, Sterling, Miles' Lone, Martyn, Bozrah, Tayey, &c. Now by giving proper attention to the nbovenamed innes, it will be found when the poerry is applied to the notes, that in many measures there will be troad and shender vowel sounds applied to consecutive notes of the same sound—of the same letter; and yet no deviation from the self-same sound heard or discovered, by the application of the different vowel sounds. And even when vocal and instrumental music are performed together, there is no discord mee of sound discoverable on these notes; limit all the sounds, both from the vocal organs, and from the strings and pipes, mingle and how together and we vectes union and harmony.

From the foregoing remarks it is evident, that if the different sounds of the rowels by their broad and shouler sounds, have the power to change the plich of a note a semilone higher or lower, in one instance, they have the same power also in other lustances; and if such he the case, will it not be best to guard against their changing the sound of the notes in every case; and to get the proper pitch of the accilental semilore by a change of sound, and not by a change of syllable? as by far the greater number of notes that would be affected by that change, would there be become discordant and unharmonious.

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

SEC. XLVIII.-It should be well understood that the letter of the key note or topic is i F sharp or G flat; and G sharp or A flat. Hence, the player on an instrument unit obalways taken no ONE, and that the tonic may assume any letter or chromatic semitone as the key note, either of the major or of the minor key, and that in the major scale the ordor of intervals must always be from 1 to 2a tone; from 2 to 3 a tone; from 3 to 4 a semitone; from 4 to 5 a tone; from 5 to 6 a tone; from 6 to 7 n tone, and from 7 to 8 a semitone. And in the minor scale, from 1 to 2 a tone; from 2 to 3 a semitone; from 3 to 4 a tone; from 4 to 5 a tone; from 5 to 6 a semitone; from 6 to 7 a tone, and from 7 to 8 a tone. To this order, in the minor scale, there may be some exception : for wherever the seventh leads to the key, if is sharped, and thus produces a semitoue between the sevonth and eighth.

This is the order of the keys, in their Intervals, in every position which is manifested in the scales of the Table of Transposition. In the first scales, major and minor the intervals are natural, as the keys are in their natural position-the Major key on C, and the minor key on a A. But so soon as the scales are transposed to other letters, more or less flats or sharps must be used, to modulate the sounds in their uew position. For instance---

Let G, the dominant of the natural major scale, be taken as the key note or tonic of a new major scale, according to the scale of G, in the following Table : then from G to A is a tone, from 1 to 2 a tone; from 2 to 3 a tone, from A to B a tone; from B to C a semitone, from 3 to 4 a semitone : from 4 to 5 a tone, from C to D a tone : from D to B a tone. from 5 to 6 a tone; from 6 to 7 a tone, from E to F naturally a semitone, which must be a tone, and consequently F must be sharped, then from F sharp to G a semitone, and from 7 to 8 a semitone. Thus we find that in the major key of G. F must be sharped.

In like mnuner as sharps raise the key a fifth to the dominant, so flats lower them a fifth to the subdominant. For by making F sharp, the major key will be transposed from C to G, the dominant, a fifth higher; and hy making B flat the major key will be transposed from C to F, the subdeminant, a fifth lower.

NOTE,-By inversion the fifth above will become a fourth below; and the fifth belowwill become a fourth above.

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

Let D, the subdominant of the natural minor scale, be taken as the keynote or tonic of a new minor scale; then from D to E is a tone, and from 1 to 2 is a tone; from 2 to 3 is a semitone, and from E to F a semitone ; from F to G a tone, and from 3 to 4'a tone ; from 4 to 5 a tone, and from G to A a tone; and from A to B a tone, but from 5 to 6 only a semitone, therefore B:must be made flat; then from B flat to C is a tone, and from 6 to 7 a tone ; from 7 to Sa tone, and from C to D a toue. Hence we see the necessity of making B flat, in the key of D minor or F major.

NOTE .- In all the forcgoing changes of key by flats and sharps, the vocal performer has no difficulty in making the flat and sharp sounds of the letters, seeing that the syllables of the scale have the proper-sounds of the scale associated with their names; and the natural rise and fall of the voice is the same in every change of key; and thus the singer performs them without being aware of it, except where acoidentals occur. But the case is different with the instrumental performer, where on keyed instruments, the keys of the chromatic semitones are short keys, constructed between the long keys of the natural scale, thus between the long keys of A and B, is a short key to strike the semitone A sharp or B flat; and as there is naturally but a semitone between B and C, also between E and F, there are no short keys between B and U, and E and F, because they are the natural semitones in the diatonic scale; hut hetween C and D, D and E, F and G, and A, there are also short keys to strike the semitones of C sharp or D flat; D sharp or E flat;

serve to strike the short keys on all the letters that are sharped or flatted in the signature, throughout the whole piece of music. From this fact it follows, that the less annher of sharps and flats that cau be used in the signature, the easier will be the execution to the instrumental performer.

The necessity and use of the Chromatic Scale, at the front of the following Table of Transposition, is because the keys are movable and changenble in their position, and the letters of the scale are permanent and fixed. Here the student will see at a glince, how the semitones rnn out from the chromatic scale, through all the movable scales-which are represented in this table in the form of a ladder-preparing and adjusting the intervals of the new scales for their assumed key, both major and minor. But,

For want of room on this table, we have given only two examples of the minor scale in connection with its relative major, which, if due attention be given to this, it will be amply sufficient to give the learner a due knowledge of the minor scale is connection. with the major; as the relatives minor is always a third below or a sixth above its relative major; and the relative major a third above or a sixth below its relative minor.

The minor scale has of late been too much neglected and set aside, and we think every effort should be made to revive it again. We have the minor key, as those in former ages

MINOR SCALE ..

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

The following exercises are designed to illustrate the subject of Transposition sum farther. Each scale is here written out in full. The teacher should exercise his class in these scales, and instruct them in the same, until they become familiar with each key.

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In these tables, it will be observed, that we have accended in each successive scale a | and in the descending scales by flats, one additional flat was required. This is the regular of descended a fourth-necording to the order of intersion.— and that in the accender of transposition, both by sharps and flats, ing scales by sharps, one additional sharp was required in excasucees ive transposition.

TABLE OF TRANSPOSITION.

SCALES WITH SHARPS.

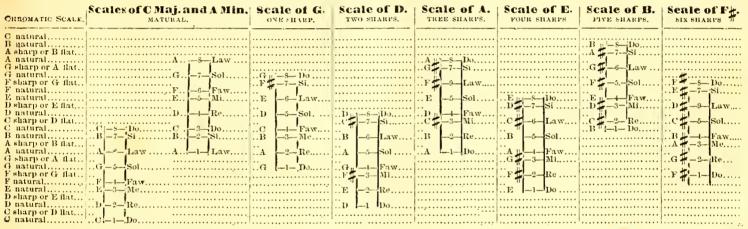




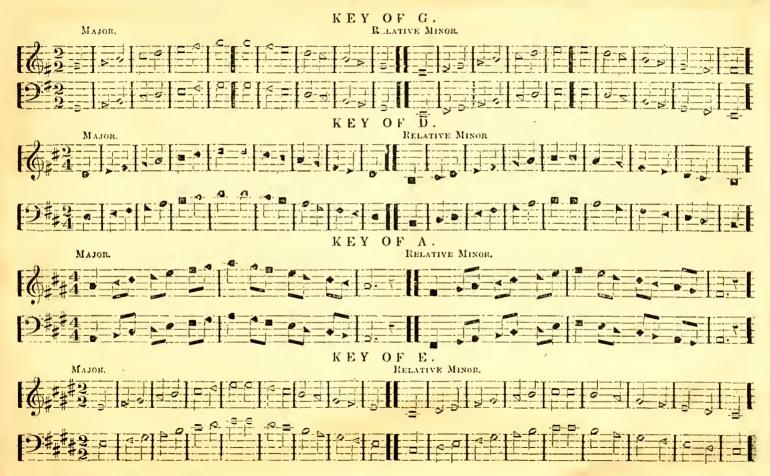
TABLE OF TRANSPOSITION.

SCALES WITH FLATS.

CHROMATIC SCALE. Scale O NATURA	1	F Maj. & D Min ONE FLAT.	Scale of B	Scale of E2 THREE FLATS.	Scale of AZ	Scale of DZ FIVE FLAIS. SIX SHARPS
C natural B natural B flat or A sharp. A natural G flat or G sharp G natural G flat or G sharp F natural E flat or D sharp. D flat or C sharp. C natural B natural B flat or A sharp A natural G flat or G sharp. G natural B flat or G sharp. G natural G flat or G sharp. F natural G flat or G sharp. F natural G flat or C sharp. D natural G flat or C sharp. D natural G flat or C sharp. D natural C -2- D flat or C sharp. D natural D -2- D flat or C sharp C -4- C -4-	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ &$	$\begin{array}{c} D_{2}, \\ S_{1} \\ \vdots \\ LawD \\ SolC \\ FawID \\ -7-Sol \\ SolC \\ MiA \\ -5-Mi \\ MiA \\ -5-Mi \\ Re \\G \\ -4-Re \\ Re \\E \\ -2-Si \\ Si \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$A \Sigma = 8 \Rightarrow D_0$ $G = 7 \Rightarrow Si$ $F = 6 \Rightarrow Law.$ $L \Sigma = 5 \Rightarrow Sol$ $L \Sigma = 4 \Rightarrow Faw.$ $C = 3 \Rightarrow Mi =$ $L \Sigma = 2 \Rightarrow Re$ $A \Sigma = 1 \Rightarrow D_2 =$	$\begin{array}{c} \underline{12} - 8 \underline{10} \\ \underline{12} - 8 \underline{10} \\ \underline{12} - 6 \underline{12} \\ \underline{12} - 5 \underline{501} \\ $

See preceding notes and remarks on the Scale of Transposition. A thorough understanding of this subject is of the utmost importance to the student.

OF VOCAL MUSIC.





QUESTIONS.

What do we nuderstand by the word mode? Ans. A certain disposition of the tones and semitones of the scale, with respect to the tonic or key note. How many modes are there in music? What are these two modes called? Wherein does the major mode differ from the minor? How many minor? What characters are used in the scale of music? How many major? How many-minor? What characters are used in transposing the kys? What effect does a sharp; placed upon a letter, prodocc? A flat? When we have one "harp as the signature, where is the tonic or key note? When two sharps? When three charps? When four sharps? When one flat? When two flats? When three tharps? When four sharps? When one flat? When two flats? When three the Chromatic scale constant? In what intervals do the unjor and minor scales differ? What is the position of the relative minor key to any major? The relative mojor to any sunor? Bothem mojor and minor keys always stand in the scare relative position?

CHAPTER X.

HARMONY.

OF CHORDS, THEIR INVERSION, Ste.

BRO. XLIX.--For the purpose of music sounds must be agreenble in themselves in They must have that clearness which distinguishes them from more noise, and that severiness which distinguishes them from harsh and disagreenble counds. A succession of

single musical sounds forms MELODY; and a succession of combined melodical sounds forms HARMONY. In other words, m.lods consists in the agreeable succession of single sounds; and harmony consists in the succession of a combination and accordance of different sounds.

Not only may single intervals be inverted and changed (Sec. 6.) but also the combined intervals of chords may be inverted. The Common Chord or Harmonle Triad, which is has done each letter of the scale as its fundamental note, (see Scale, Sec. 44,) may, by inversion, assume three different positions on each letter; the first of each being a direct chord, the other two intercted chords.

These Trilds or Common chords, in the following scale, are close chords; as no chord can be formed closer together than a third. Every chord is known by its *fandamental sound*; thus the first chord present d in the following scale, is called the chord of C_i because it has U for its fundamental sound. The chord of D has D for its fundamental sound.

The first position of each of the following chords has its fundamental sound the loweet, the third in the middle, and the fifth the highest.

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

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

Tous every letter has a direct chord, and two inverted chords. The fundamental note of each letter is taken as one, from which the degrees of pitch of all others are counted. Thus when the first or fundamental note is inverted, it becomes an eight; and when the third is inverted, it of course becomes a tenth from the fundamental note; but as the fundamental note by inversion becomes one of a new octare, so the tenth may in like meaner, become a *third* in the new octave. (See keys on General Scale, See, 48.)

In the following scale, the triads which are based on C, F, and G-being the tonic, subdominant and dominant intervals of the scale—are major triads; and those which are based on D, E, and A-being the superiorie, meeting and sub-mediant intervals—are minor triads. The triad based on B, the sharp seventh, is a dissonant triad, and its in versions produce major fourths and namor thirds.

INVERISON OF THE HARMONIC TRIAD OR COMMON CHORD.

Chord of E.

Courd of C.



Chord of F. Chord of G. (

Chord of A. Chord of E.



. Chords of disjoint intervals may be dispersed into greater degrees or leaps, and passing in different ways, over many intermediate invervals, in proceeding from eas nois

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RUDIMENTS AND ELUCIDATION

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

TABLE OF CONCORDS AND DISCORDS.

No. of Intervals.	No. of Semitones.	Intervals.	Concords and Discords.	
			A perfect chord.	
12	,11	Maj. seventh Min. seventh	A discord.	
			An imperfect chord. An imperfect chord.	
		Maj. fifth	A perfect chord, A discord	
7	7	Maj. fourth		
5	ð	Maj. third	An imperfect chord.	
		Min, third, Maj, second	An imperfect chord.	
2	2	Miu, second		
				•

The Usison, or the same identical sound, although it cannot properly he reckoned on interval, is always considered as such when employed in harmony. And as the scale of music is unlimited, we cannot see that it could be otherwise; for there are always intervals or steps helow and above, from which every interval must proceed or step, no matter where it is found in the scale. (See note on Sec. 37.) And when the voices of the different parts of music, throughout a piece, sweetly harmonize, on the different chords, and close on a unison, must they not close on an interval of the scale?

The unison is an accordance or coincidence of sound proceeding from an equal number of vibrations of sounding bodles in a given time, and is the most perfect of all the musical sounds in the whole scale of music. See note on vibrations, page 36.)

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

Next to the eighth is the perfect or major fifth, which in its vibrations is as three to to two, and is a perfect chord of a sweet and charming sound; and next to the fifth in aweet mess is the major third, which in its vibrations is as five to four. These four sounds, the unison, eighth, fifth and third, form the common chord, lying the most essential sounds in every piece of music.

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

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

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

The major and minor sixths—the one containing ten semitones and the other nine, are both imperfect chords, though they are frequently used in harmony.

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

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

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

"Next to the key note, the dominut or fifth of the scale takes rack. It occurs more frequently in a piece of mu-ic than any other note as by fur the greater number of chords in ordinary tunes contain it. For this reason, and because it is the base note which regularly leads to a final close, it is called the *dominant*. The chord based on this note is also called the dominant chord, which occurs more frequently than any other except the chord of the tonle. In modulation by sharps, the dominant is also the key note of the nearest relative key.

The subdominant is the next note of importance in the scale, because its chord has the tonic for its f/th. In modulation by fluts, it is the key note of the second relative key, having the original key note for its dominant.

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

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

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



QUESTIONS.

What is the gnality of good nunsical sounds? In what does melody consist? In what harmony ? How many positions can the common chord assume by inversion ? Can each letter of the scale be made the fundamental note of the common chord? What is the first position of the chord of each letter called? What are the inverted positions called ? What is the difference between the major and the minor treads? What is a close chord ? A dispursed chord ? Is the unison an interval in the scale of music ? How can it be an interval when it is id utical? Ans, Because wherever it is found in the scale there is an interval below or above from which it takes its step. Which are the intervals in the scale that compose the common chord? Are the minor iffili and major fourth concords or discords ? How many semitones does each of them contain ? How many intervals does the diatonic scale contain? If there are but eight intervals in the octave, how can you get tourben ? Are the major and the minor slxths consonant or dissonant intervals? Will the con-on ant intervals in one octave be consonant throughout all the octaves in the General Scale ? What is the chief excellence of harmony ? Which is the most important cloud ? The next of importance to the tonic? The next of importance to the dominant? The next to the subdominant?

CHAPTER XI. DYNAMICS.

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SEC. LH.—A good quality of tone is an essential property to dynamic expression; and that quality consists in *parity*, *fullness* and *firmaess*.

A tone is *pore* when it is clear and smooth, having no extraneous sounds mixed with it, each as becausing, screaming, or no m5har sounds. Impurity of sound is often produced by an improper position of the parts of the month.

A tone is *full* when it is delivered in a free and unconstrained use of the appropriate organs of sound, and with a good volume of volce. Elautness of sound is often produced by n careless or ne givent use of the vocal organs.

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

Hence, striking below the proper sound and sliding up to it, as from *five to eight*, &c, A wavering or trembling of the voice, and a change just at the close of a tone, produced by a circless relaxition of the organs, which should always be held firm and immovable in their proper position multi the sound ceases, should be circfully guarded against and avoided. Moreover, the voice may be rendered disagreeable by being too *asset*, *tabial*, *dental* or *guilloral*; that is, it may be forced too match through the nose, the lips, the teeth, or be tormed too deeply in the throat. -All these disagreeable sounds should be carefully corrected.

The most effectual way to correct these errors in producing sounds, is to let the putpil sound on the syllable ave, frequently, by marking the position of the vocal organs while sounding, and then proceed sounding the syllables which are applied to the notes, keeping the vocal organs, as much as possible, in the same position while sounding them. By this process the voice will nequire both strength and sweetness, and free itsoff from every disagreeable impediment. Care, however, should be taken that the voice be not made too guitural by this process.

A blending of the words when applied to music is an injury to good performance, and impairs and lessens the power of music. And, as many who read with a clear and distinct articulation, are apt to slide but this error when singing, it is deemed expedient to give a few examples, to show where the blending of words not only debases the sentence, but, it some instances, perverts the menning of the phrase. For instances

Example I. A storm that last...still mornleg, ? For, A storm that lasts till morning. Ex. 2. He is content in ... neither place, ¿ For...... He is content in either place, y Over waste, ... sand deserts, F Ex. 3. For.....Over wastes and deserts, § Who ever heard of such a ... notion, ? Ex 4. For..... Who ever heard of such an .. ocean. S Swee, tis the day of sacre, drest, ? EX. 5. For Sweet is the day of sacred rest, y O com.man.dlet.tus worstdn, ? Ex. 6. For...... O come and let us worship. Y My hear, tshall trium, phin the Lord, ? Ex. 7. For My heart shall triumph in the Lord, y Ex. 8. Call whille he may be foun doh see kim whille's near, } For, Call while he may be found, Ob seek him while he's near. Ex. 9. Servin withall thy artan mm.Dan.dworshi.pim with fear, t For,....Serve him with all thy heart and mind, And worship him with feur, 5 Ex. 10. He hy hi.zown almighty wor, dwill all your fenr, sremove, ? For He by his own almighty word will all your fears remove.

Besides this, we cometimes hear the words when, where, while, &c., pronounced in singing, as if they were written wheren, where, are, whe lie, &c. All such incorrect and corrupt pronounciation and articulation have a tendency to obscure the expression and destroy the hearity of the sentence.

NOTE—Whenever the teacher discovers a fault, let him first point it out and imitate It himself, and afterwards give the true style of parformance; then let him require the pupils to limitate both the correct and incorrect examples. It is not enough for the teacher to say that a fault exists; he must actually point it out, and exhibit it by his own performance, and this over and over again, until the pupils obtain a clear perception of it, and know both how to produce It, and how to correct and avoid it.

SEC. LIII -One of the greatest excellencies of spered yocal music, is that strict union which should ever subsist between the words and the music. Hence the first object of the chorister is, to choose a tune to which the words are suited or ally themselves, both in sentiment and quality. Much of the beauty and strength of sacred music depend upon this. For psalms and hypins of prayer and supplication a minor key should generally be chosen, because it is of a phalative, soft and melting quality; and for those of praise and thankseiving, a major key, because it is of a cheerful, lively, and animating quality. This may be considered a general rule, yet there may be some exceptions. as some tunes of the inajor key partake, in some measure, of the soft, gentle, and subduing qualities of the minor, and some of the minor key, in some degree, partake of the enlivening and cheering qualities of the major. Hence, as there are pailing and hymns which contain devotioned matter, of both prayer and praise intermingled, so there are tunes sulted for all those poetleal productions which are adapted to the emotions of the pious mind. Now, when the poetry is truly expressive, and thus adapted to music, there is something grand and subduing in the harmonious progression of full chords, which brings a calm over the soid, rivets the attention, and europtuces the feelings in view of the sentiment, and thus produces a frame of mind, in the Zion traveler, which is highly devotional,

SEC. LIF.—In the connection of words with musical sounds, good elocution is necessary, as well for the vocal musician as for the orator. Every word to which music la applied, should be prononneed distinctly and grammatically. The sound should be prolonged entirely on the vowel, and the mouth kept open in one fixed position from the beginning to the end of the sound, and the consonants before and after the vowels forcibly and quickly, yet distinctly articulated. Without this, little expression can be given to vocal music; and for good and dignified performance it is indispensably necessary that it be strictly observed.

Every word and every sentence should be pronounced, in singing, with a clear volce, and with the same distinctness na when spokes or rend: so that the sentiment of the poetry when united with the round of music, be well understood. For to "sing with the Spirit and to sing with the understanding also," those beaven inspiring words in unicorr with the sweet strains of music, with their soft and sooting accents, is what has such a benign and powerful influence over the human mind. And when singers can realize the subject, and enter into the proper feeling and spirit of the poet, there is hut little danger of not producing dynamic expression and musical elocution. And nothing can compensate for a want of feeling, and the realization of the expression of the poetry, because in the performance, the tone, the graces in the modulation of the voice, and sound, should all be saited to the subject which the poetry expresses, which is the only true guide to dynamical expression and musical elocution.

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

"Many terms are prefixed, by composers, to the several strains, as directions for the performer. These terms are usually livalian, such as *Andante*, *afetuoso*. &c. In following such directions-there is danger in attempting to express what the performer does not actually feel. To such a case the effect will often be ludicrons; and at best can but astonish us with the art and dexterity monifested. In true expression, the composer and performer are lost sight of; the attention is riveted, and the feelings enraptured in view. of the sentiment.

In all vocal performance of sacred music, singers should enter into those emotions which are expressed by the poetry. They should avoid a duil, heavy, nucleoling style of of performance, and cultivate that which comes from the heart, which has some sonl, some meaning, and which is appropriate to the words and music. There is something in the nature of musical tones, when combined with sacred poetry, which is heavenly and divine; and in the pions mind produces that lowly prostration of soul, and thosepure affections with which we ought to approach the the three of the Deity.

ORIGIN AND UTILITY OF MUSIC.

"The capacity of the human mind for poetry and mule has been common to every age and nation; and though too generally pertend to evil and sinful purposes, it was doubtless originally implanted by the CREATOR, for wise and holy reasons, and should be consecrated to His service and glory. Accordingly hymns or songs of praise form a considerable portion of the Sacred Scriptures, some of which were composed on particular occusions, and sung as a part of solemn worship at the time or afterwards, in commemoration of the transactions celebrated in them."—Ex. 15; I Sam, 3; 2 Sam, 22

But it was not with man that this heavenly science originated. It claims to have descended from the skies. For when the Lord "laid the foundations of the earth, the morning stars sing together, and all the sons of God shouled for joy." -Job 38: 41. And at the nativity of Curist, there appeared to the shepberds a "multitude of time heavenly host praising God, and saying. Glory to God is, the highest, and burearth ponce, good will towards men." From this we may readily infer that these ineavenly songsters were no strangers in Eden, in this day when the Creator himself walked and talked with his earth-born children in Paradise, and that the sound was prolonged by them in that thissful and bapy place.

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

What a high rank did music obtain under King David, thatsweet singer of Faraer, and his son Solomon, who not only cultivated it to a high extent, but by the inspiration of the Spirit of God, furnished material for the devotional exercises, which are bichly valued by the people of God, and have been added to the inspirate volume. How great must their influence have been, in promoting this heavenly science, when, at the dedication of the Temple, there were about four thousand singers and players or instruments, (according to 1 Chron, 23; 5), when performed together with so much accuracy, that their sounds were as one source to be heard in promising the Lord. And when they lifted aptheir volces, with the trampets and cymbals, and instruments of music, and praised the Lord, the house was filled with a cloud, even the house of the Lord; so that the priests could not stand to minister by reason of the cloud; for the glory of the Lord had filled the house of the Lord.-2 Chron. 5: 7-14.

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

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

"How holy, how glorious is the God we worship! How wonderful are his perfections t 'It is good to sing praises anto his name,' from the affections of an overflowing heart What can be more delightful than songs of joy Issuing from the lips that taste the love of God! Such were the Psalms of David, and such the songs of the primitive Christians, the martyrs, and reformers. Such are the songs we should cultivate. They will prove a rich foretaste of joys unscen and cternal."

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PART I.

CONTAINING MUSIC FOR THE SINGING CLASS AND SOCIAL OCCASIONS.

GATHER ROSES.

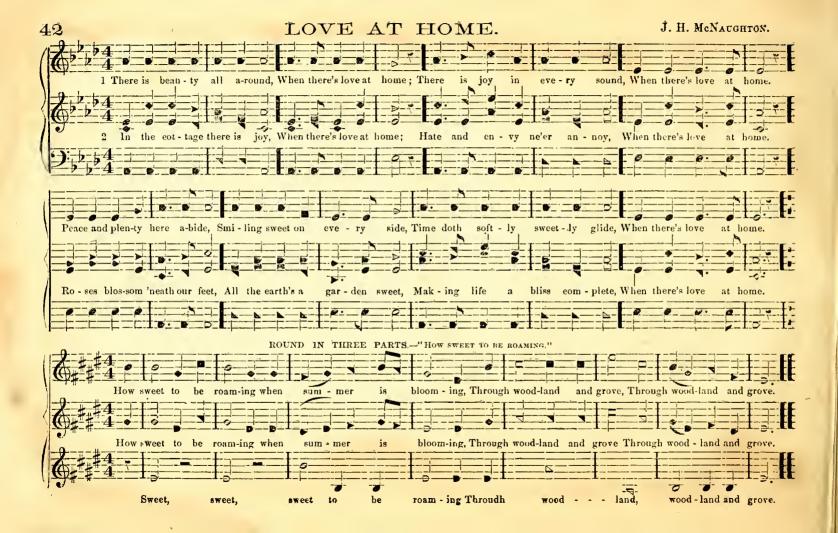




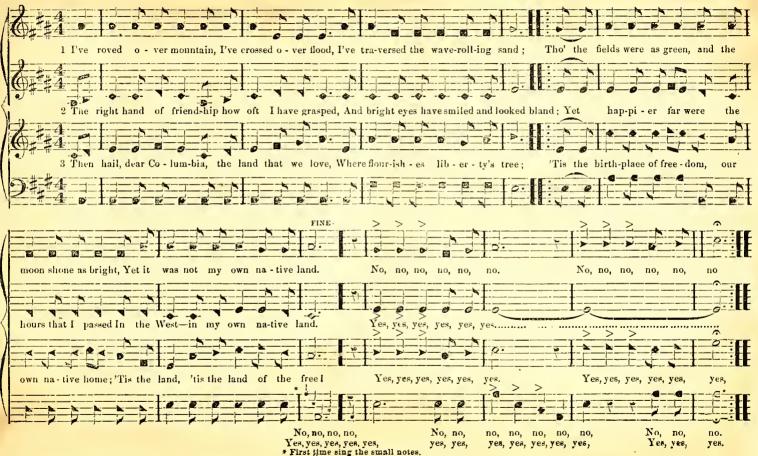








MY OWN NATIVE LAND.



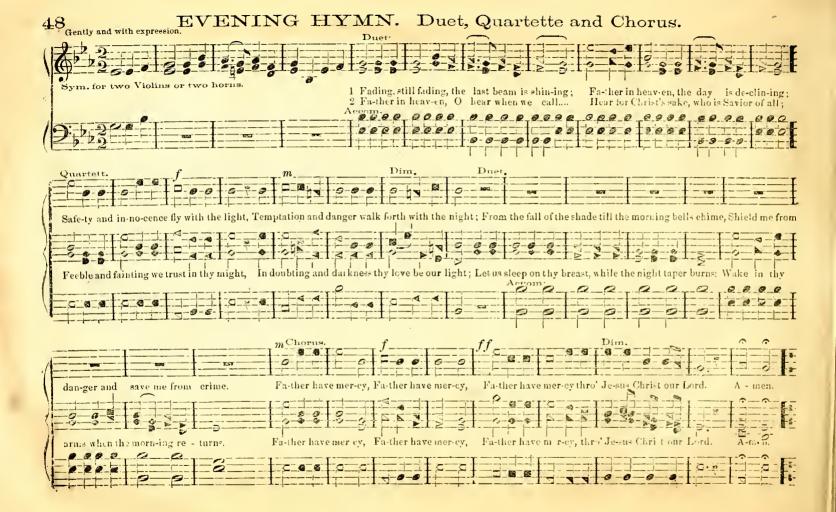
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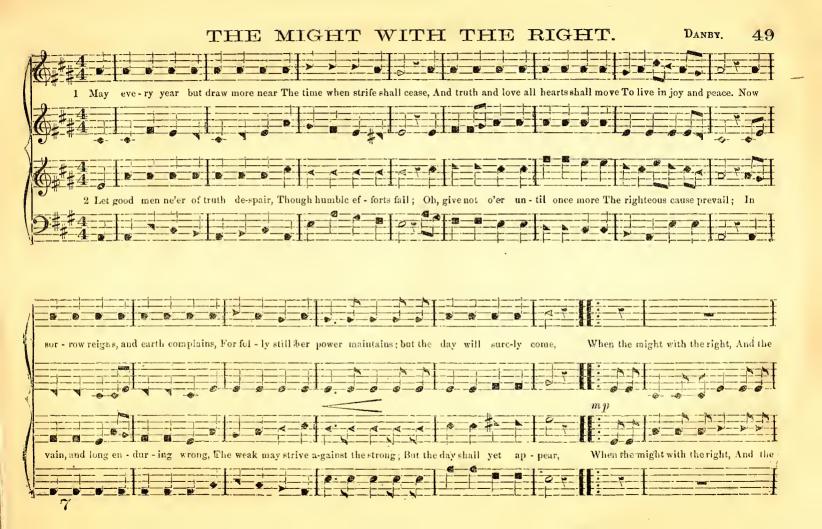


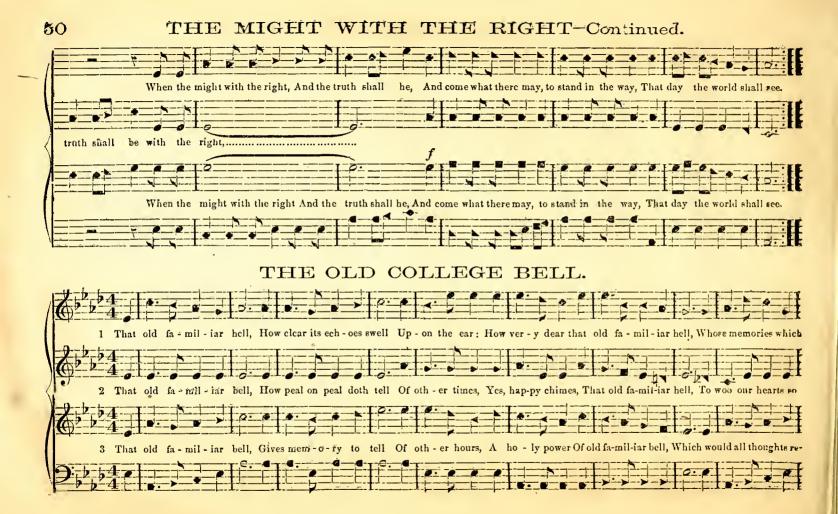




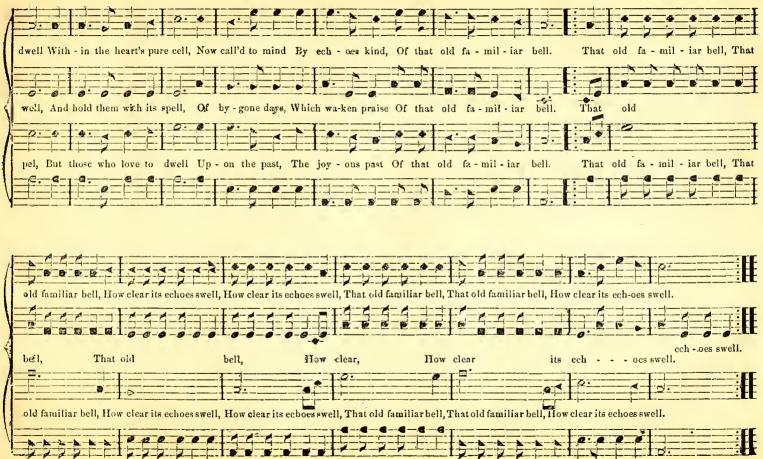








THE OLD COLLEGE BELL-Continued.





THE NEW HARMONIA SACRA.

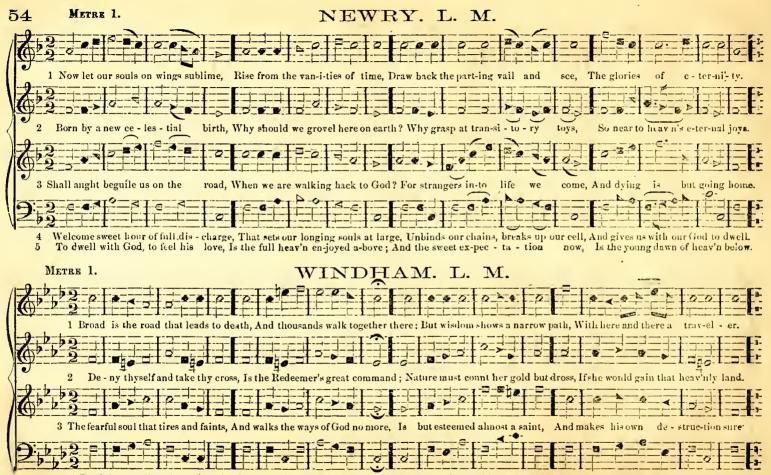
** A POET he, and touched with heav'n's own fire, Who with bold rage or solernn pomp of sounds, Inflames, exalts, and rarishes the sou; Now tender, plaintive, sweet almost to pain In love dissolves you: now in spriphily strains Breathes a gay rapture through your thrilling breast, Or melts the heart with airs divinely sad: Or wakes to horror the tremendous strings. Such was the Bard, whose heavenly strains of old, Appeared the fiend of melancholy Saul.—ARMSTRONG,

PART II.

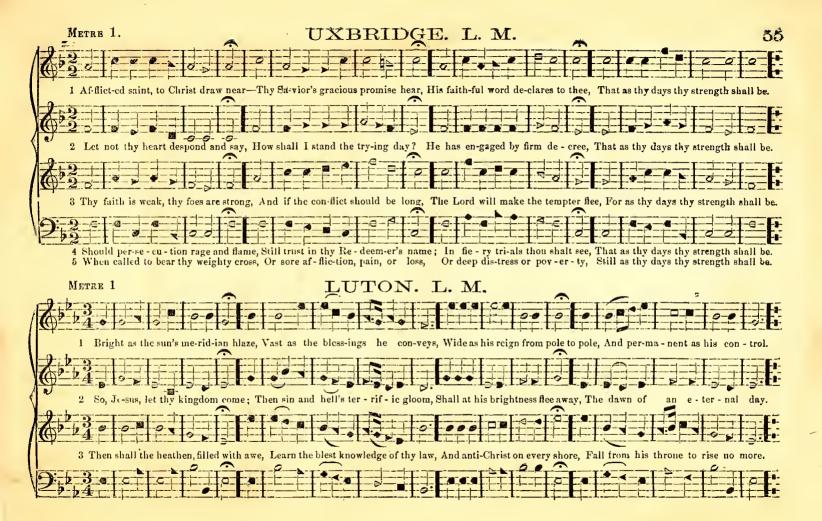
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CONTAINING THE MOST APPROPRIATE TUNES OF THE DIFFERENT METRES, FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.



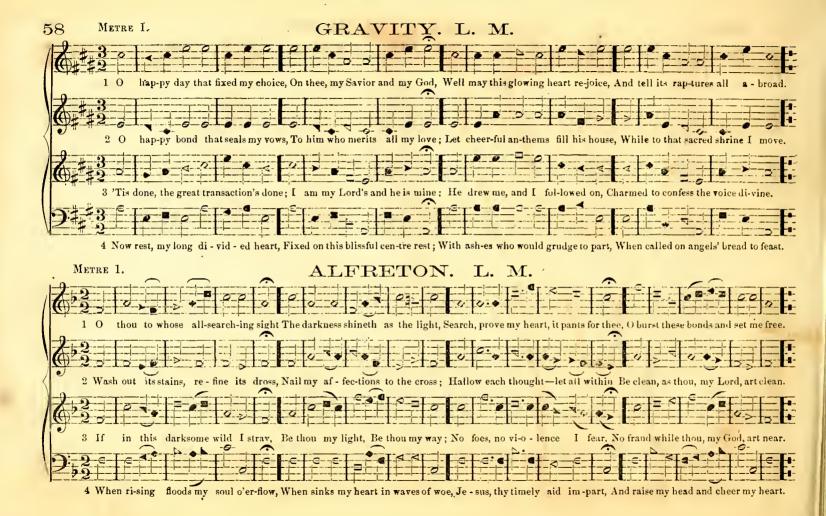


4 Lord, let not all my hopes be vain, Create my heart en-tire-ly new, Which hypocrites cuuld ne'er attain, Which fulse a - pos- tles nov-er knew.







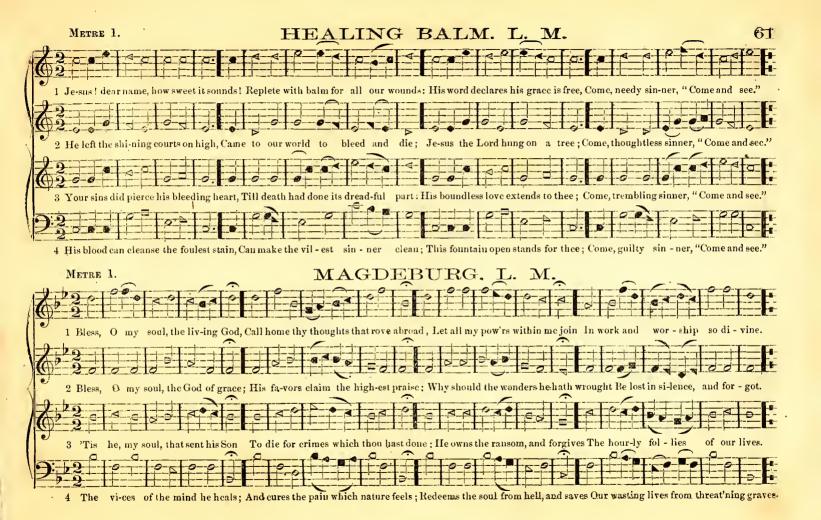




4 They see their Sa-vior face to face. And sing the triumphs of his grace; Him, day and night they ceaseless praise, To him their loud ho-san-nas raise. 5 Wor-thy the Lamb for sinners slain, Thro' endless years to live and reign; Thou hast redeemed us by thy blood, And made us kings and priests to God.

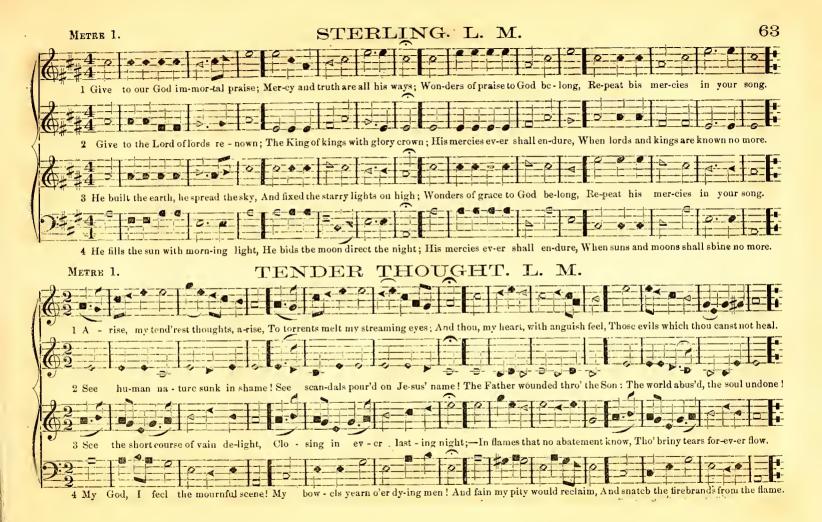


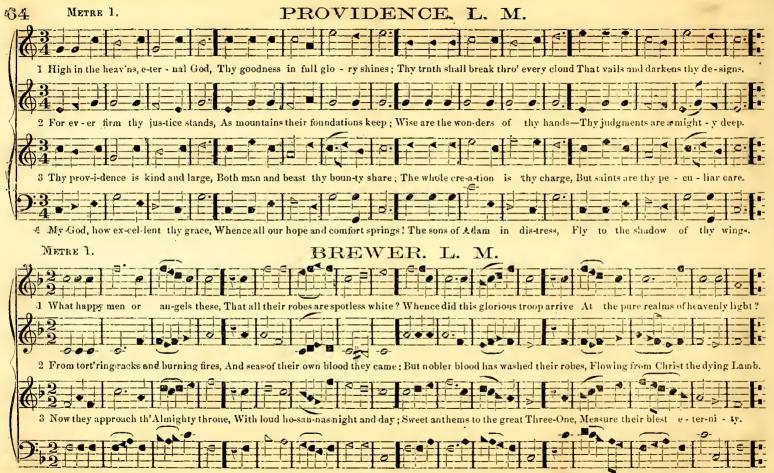
4 My trust is fixed up - on thy word, Nor shall I trust thy word in vain; Let mourning souls address the Lord, And find re-lief from all their pain. 5 Great is his love and large his grace, Thro' the redemption of his Son; He turns our feet from sin-ful ways, And par-dons what our hands have done.



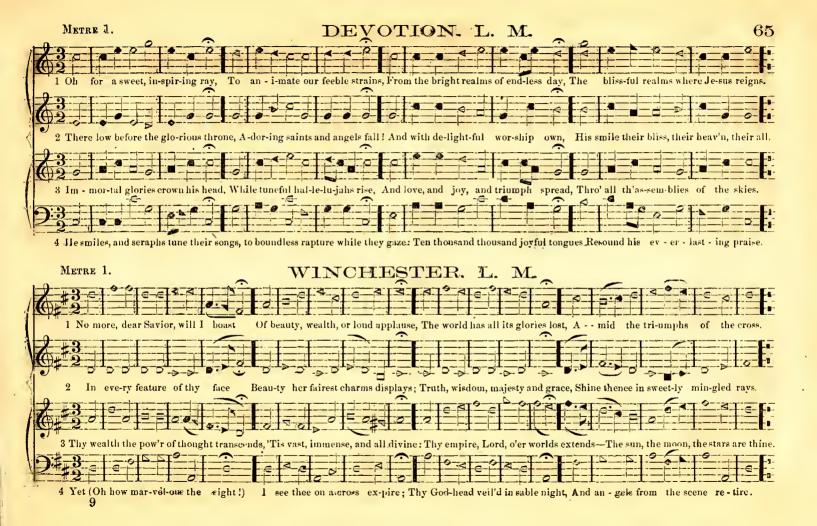


4 Then let my soul march boldly on, Press for-ward to the heaven-ly gate; There peace and joy e - ter - nal reign, And glit'ring robes for cong'rors wait.





4 No more shall bunger pain their souls ; He bids their parching thirst be gone, and spreads the shadow of his wings To screen them from the parching sun.





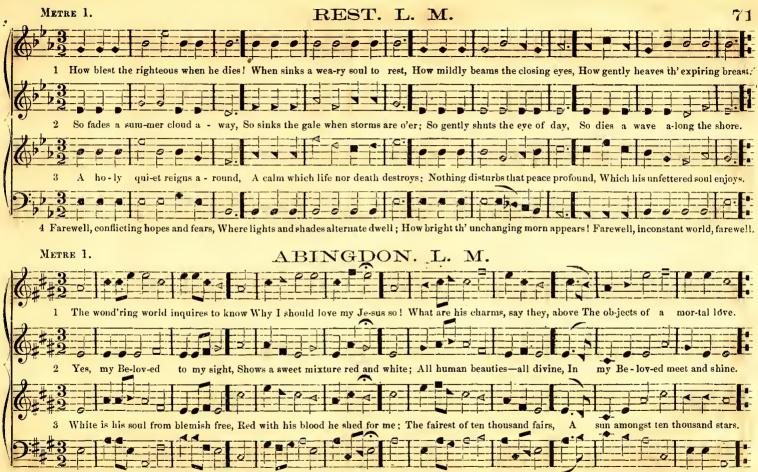


4 Foolenev-er raise their thoughts so high; Like brutes they live, like brutes they die; Like grass they flourish, till thy breath Blasts them in ever-last-ing death.

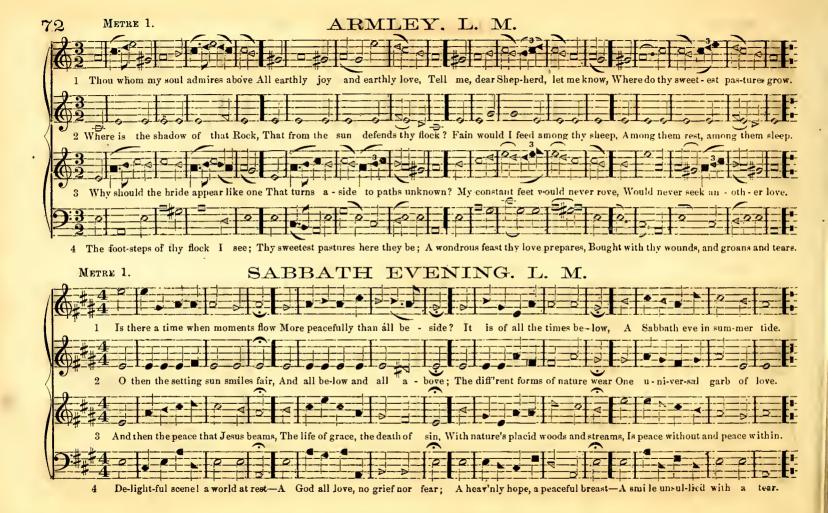




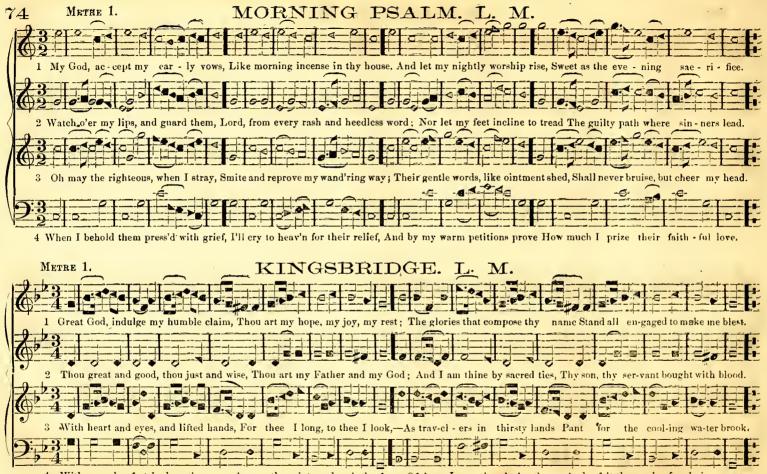




4 Com-pas-sions in his heart are found, Close by the signals of his wounds; His sacred side no more shall bear The cruel scourge, the piercing spear.



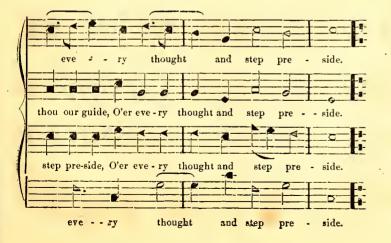




4 With ear - ly feet I love t'ap-pear, Among the saints and seek thy face : Oft have I seen thy glories there, And felt the pow'r of sov'reign grace.



1 Come, gracious Spirit, heavenly Dove, With light and comfort from above; Be thou our guardian, thou our guide, O'er every thought and step preside, O'er

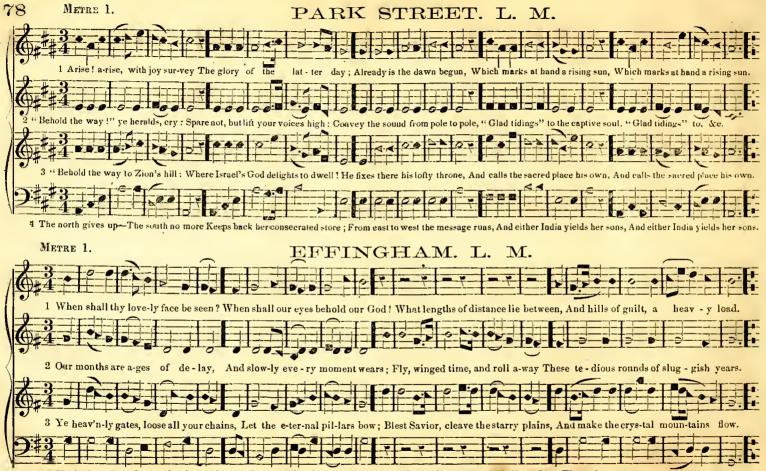


- 2 Conduct us safe, conduct us far, From every sin and hurtful snare; Lead to thy word that rules must give, And teach us lessons how to live.
- 3 The light of truth to us display, And make us know and choose thy way; Plant holy fear in every heart, That we from God may ne'er depart.
- 4 Lead us to God our final rest, In his enjoyment to be bless'd; Lead us to heaven the seat of bliss, Where pleasure in perfection is,

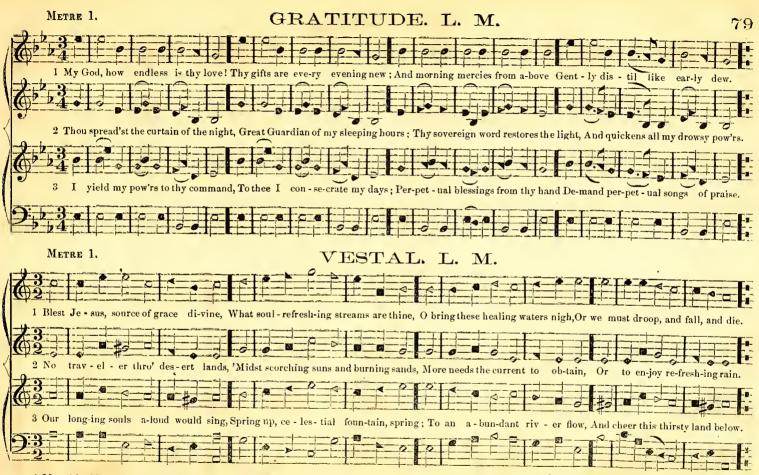
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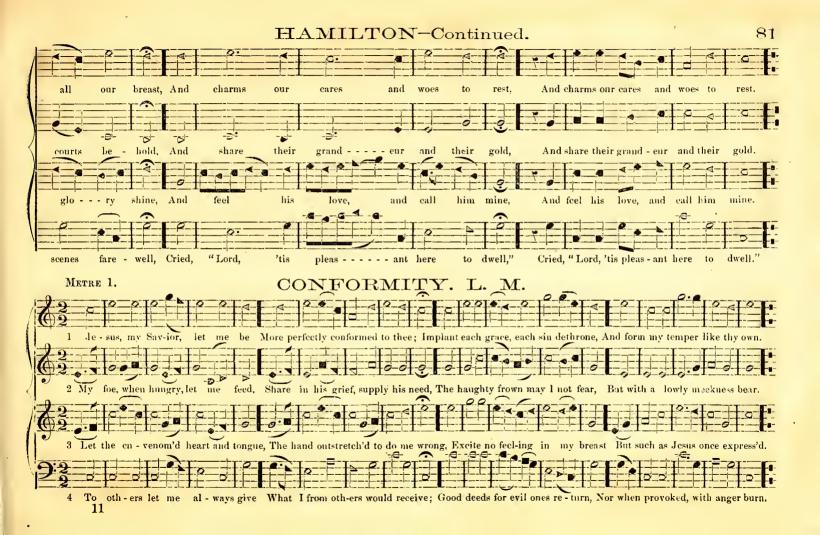
⁴ Hark 1 how thy saints u-nite their cries; And pray and wait the gen'ral doom; Come thou, the soul of all our joys, Thou, the DESIRE OF NA-TIONS, come.



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



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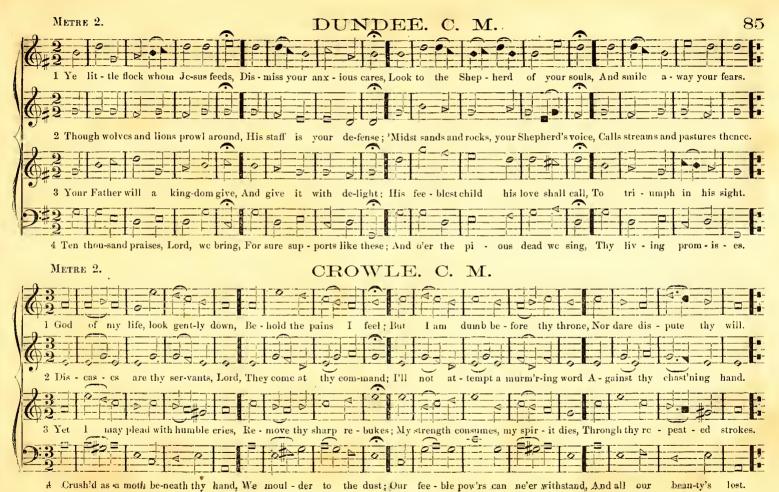


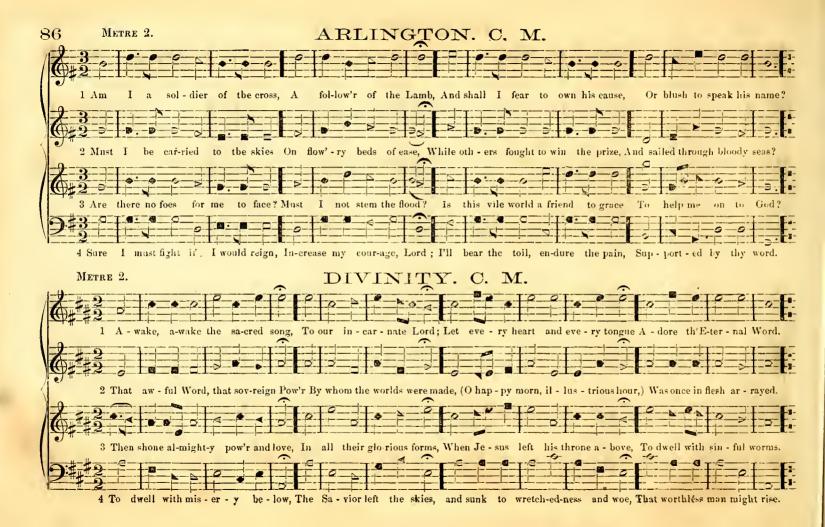
4 Let earth's alluring joys combine, While thou art near, in vain they call; One smile, one hlissful smile of thine, My dearest Lord, outweighs them all.

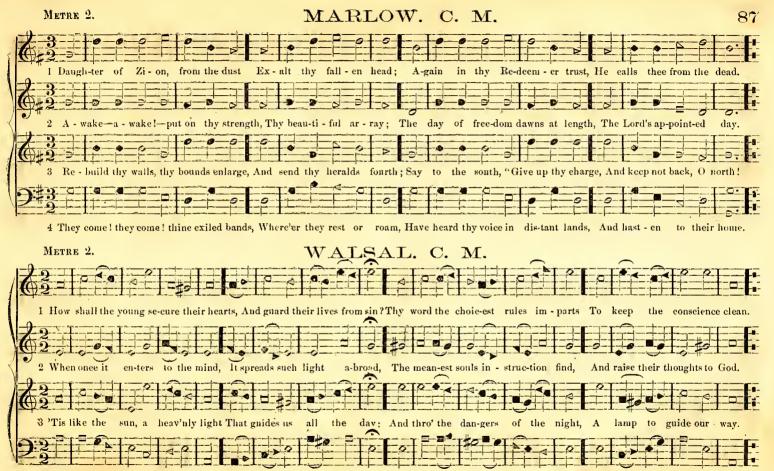




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4 The men that keep thy law with eare, And med - i - tate thy word, Grow wi - ser than their teachers are, And bet - ter know the Lord.

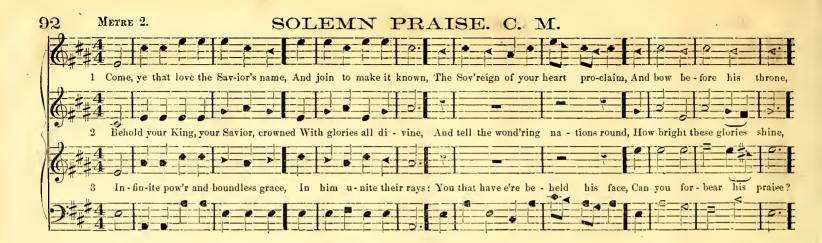


4 His pleasures rise from things unseen, Beyond this world and time, Where nei - ther eyes nor ears have been, Nor thoughts of mor-tals climb.



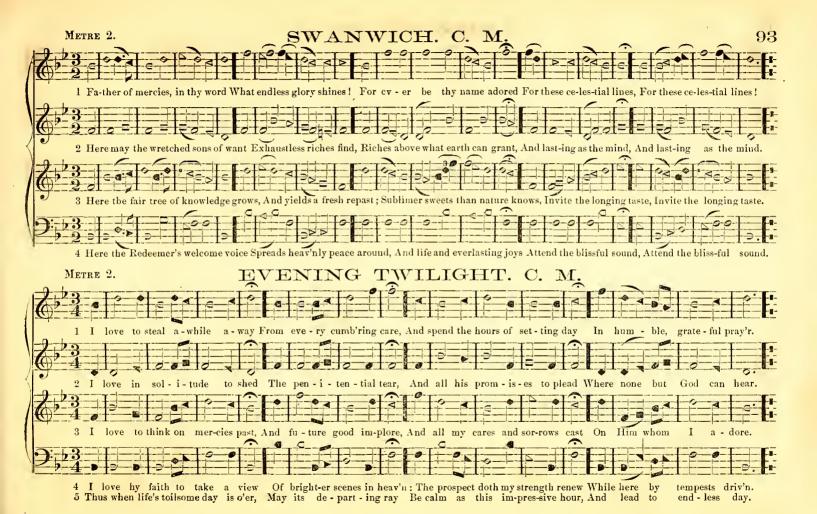








- 4 When in his earthly courts we view The glories of our King, We long to love as angels do, And wish like them to sing.
- 5 And shall we long and wish in vain? Lord, teach our songs to rise! Thy love can animate the strain, And bid it reach the skies.





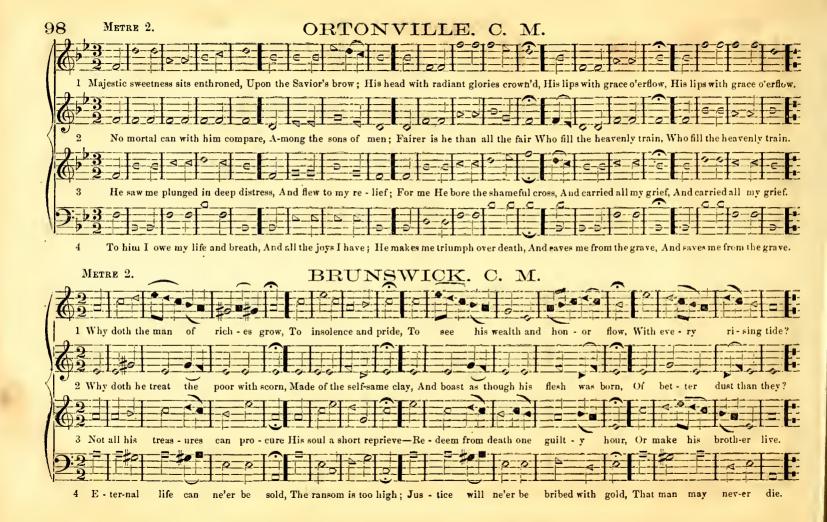
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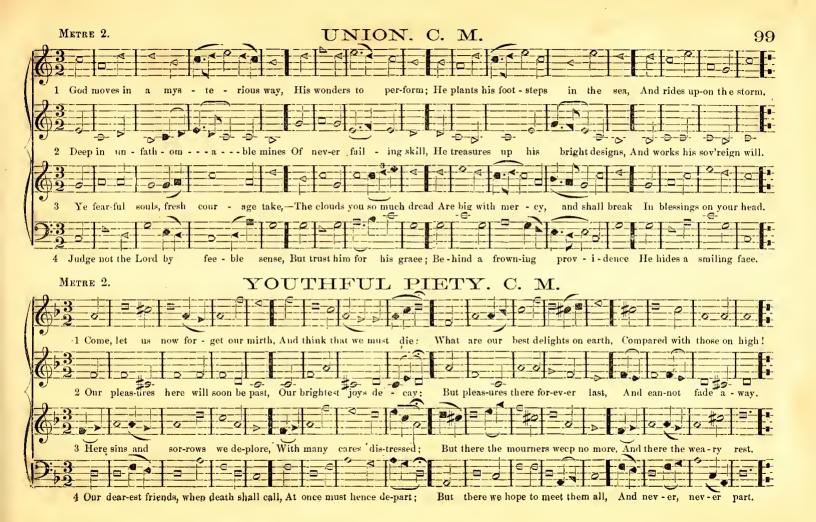


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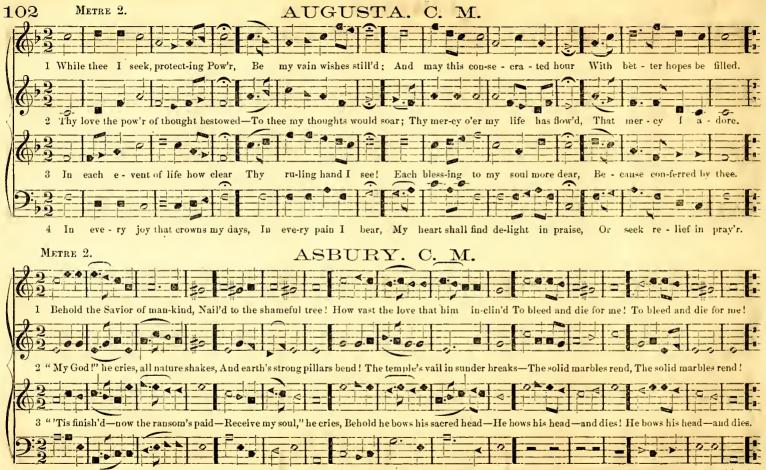




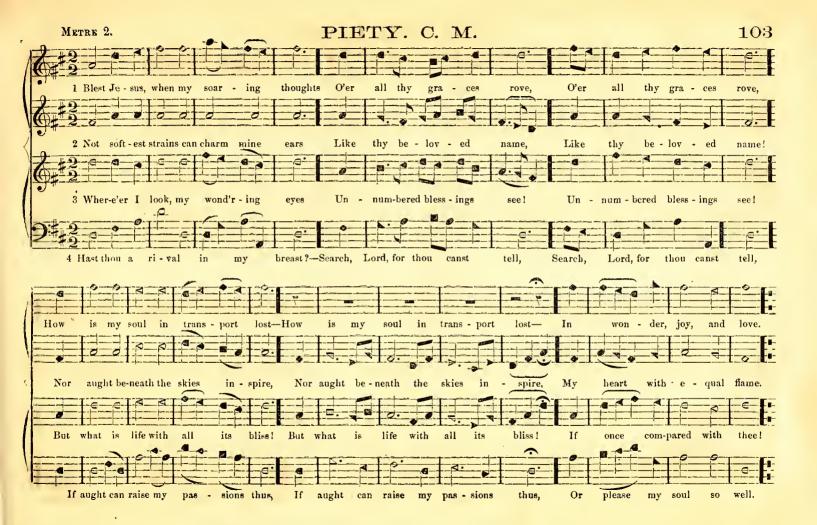


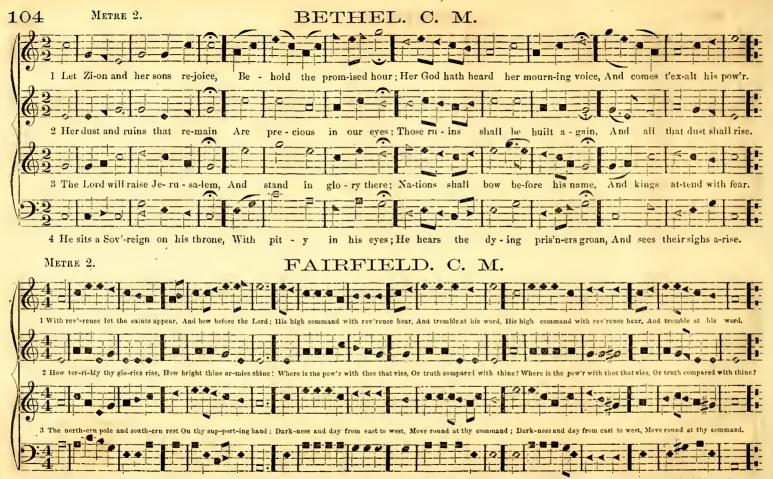


- 4 My soul would leave this heavy clay, At that transporting word ! Run up with joy the shining way, T'embrace my dearest Lord, T'embrace my dearest Lord.
- 5 Fearless of hell and ghastly death; I'd break through every foe; The wings of love and arms of faith, Should bear me conq'ror through, Should bear me conq'ror through.

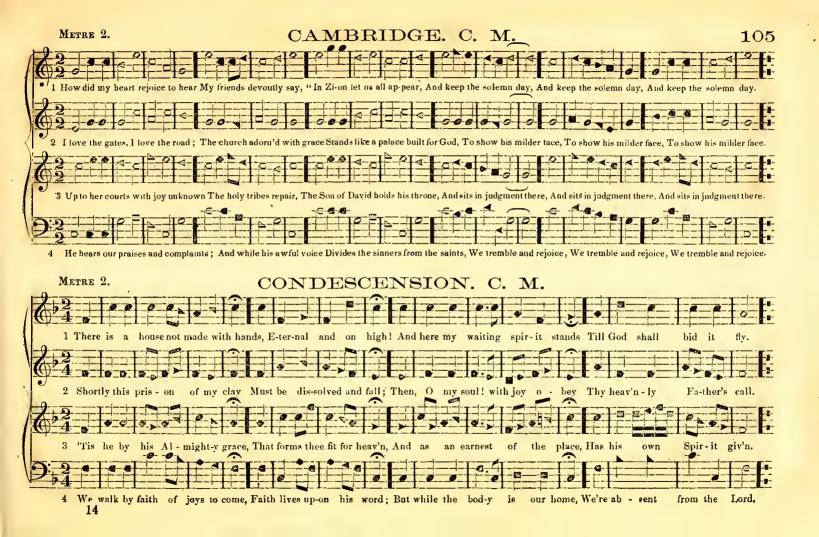


⁴ But soon he'll break death's envious chain, And in full glory shine: O Lamb of God, was ever pain, Was ever love like thine, Was ever love like thine!





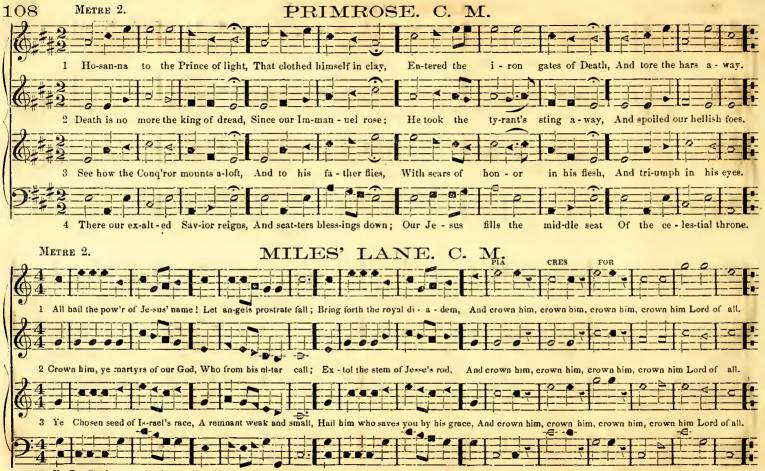
4 Thy words the rag-ing winds control, And rule the hoist'rous deep ; Thou mak'st the sleeping billows roll, The rolling hillows sleep; Thou mak'st the sleeping billows roll, The rolling hillows sleep.





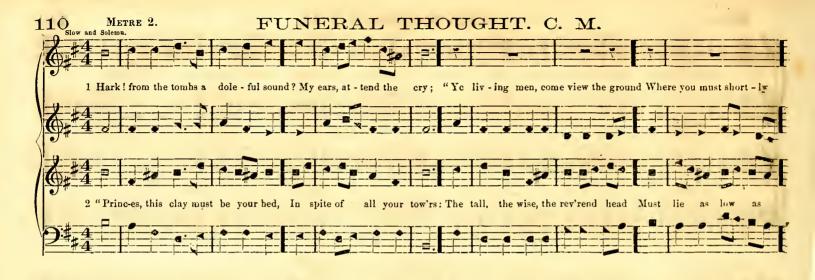


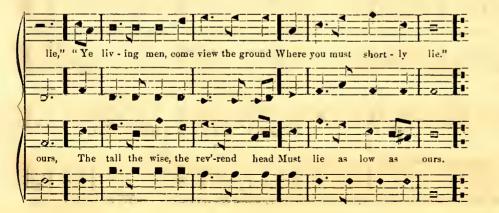
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4 Ye Gentile sinners, ne'er forget The wormwood and the gall; Go spread your trophies at his feet, And crown him, crown h







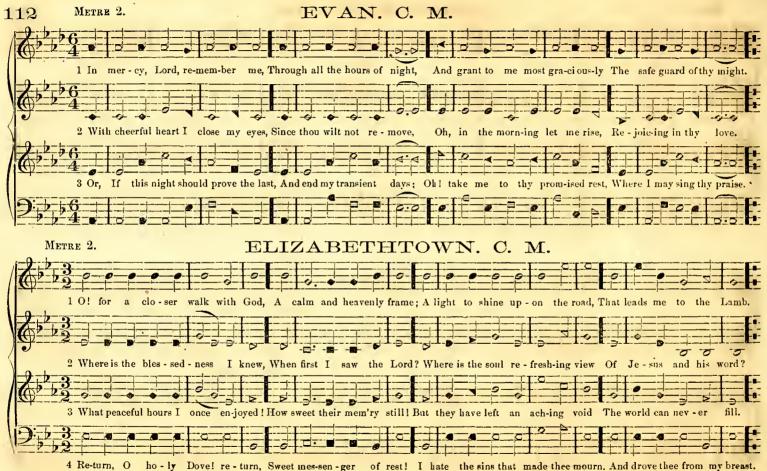
3 Great God, is this our certain doom? And are we still secure? Still walking downward to the tomb, And yet prepare no more!

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4 Grant us the pow'r of quick'ning grace, To fit our souls to fly; Then when we drop this dying flesh; We'll rise above the sky.

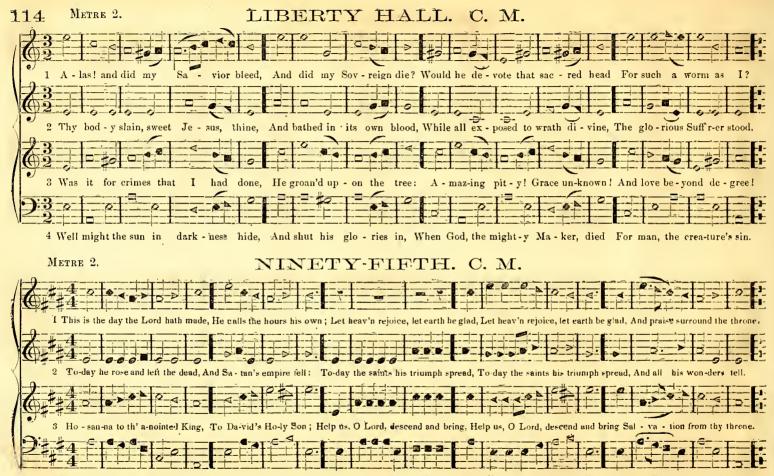


4 The storm is laid; the winds retire, Obedient to thy will; The sea that roars at thy command, The sea that roars at thy command, At thy command is still.



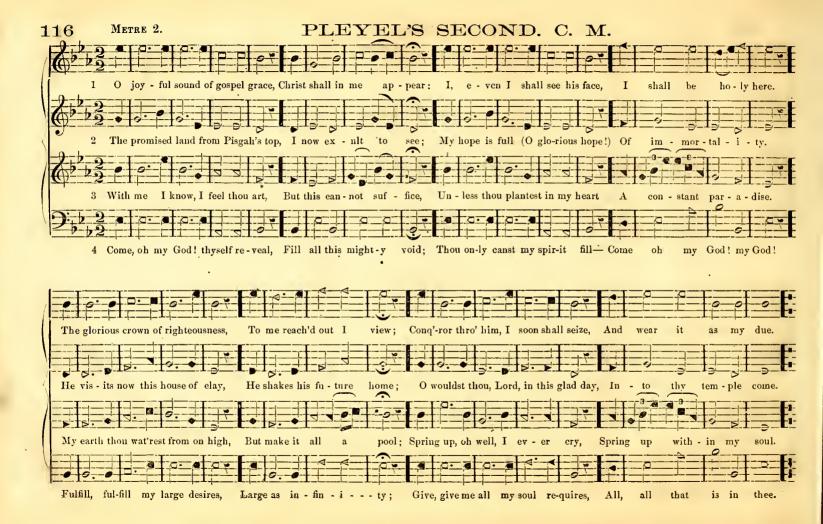
5 The dear-est i - dol I have known,—What-e'er that i - dol be,—Help me to tear it from thy throne, Aud worship on - ly thee.

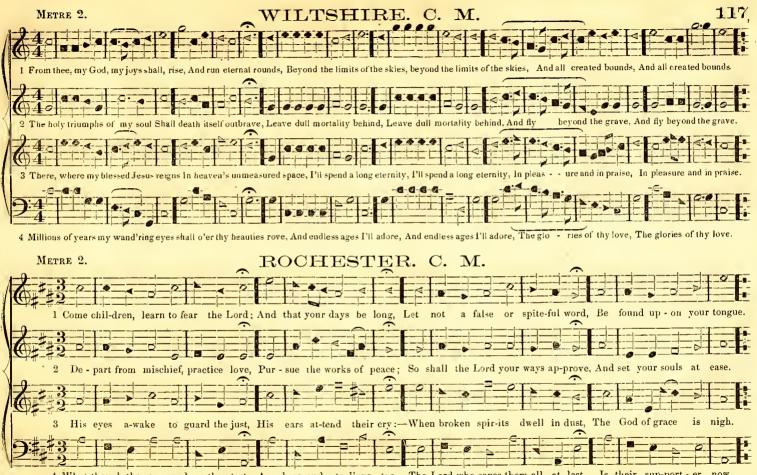




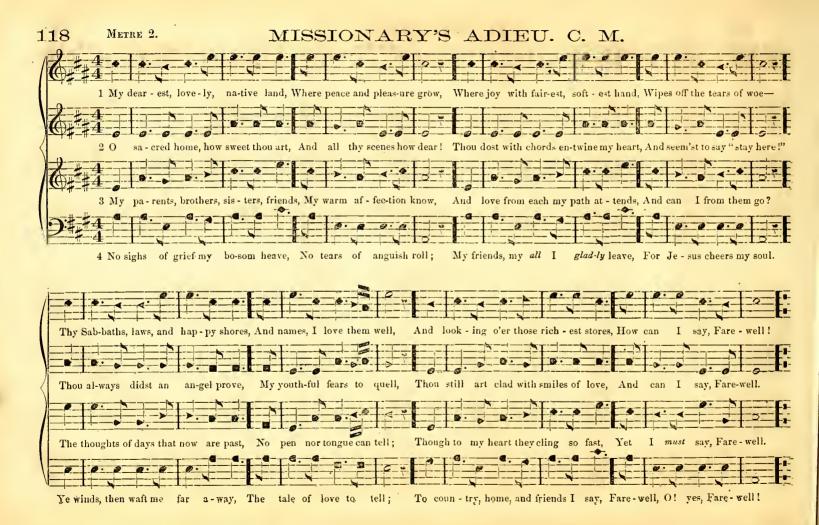
4 Blest is the Lord who comes to men With messages of grace, Who comes in God his Father's name, Who comes in God his Father's name, To save our sin-ful race.



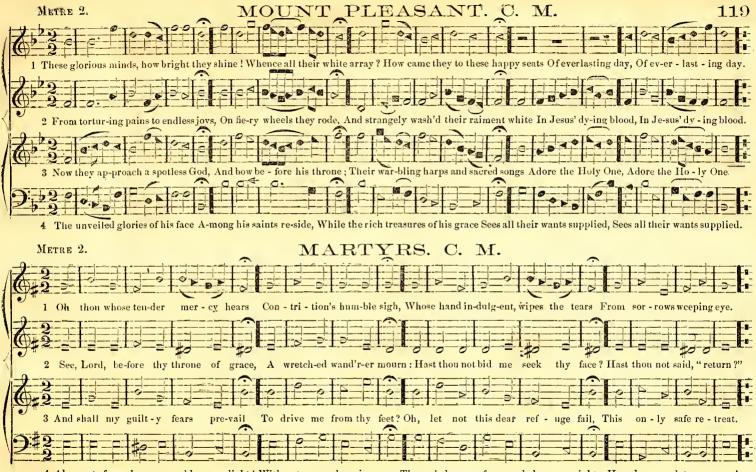




4 What though the sor-rows here they taste, Are sharp and te-dious too, The Lord who saves them all at last, Is their sup-port - er now.



.



4 Ab - sent from thee, my gulde, my light! With-out one cheer-ing ray, Through dangers, fears, and gloom - y nights, How des - o - late my way!

1



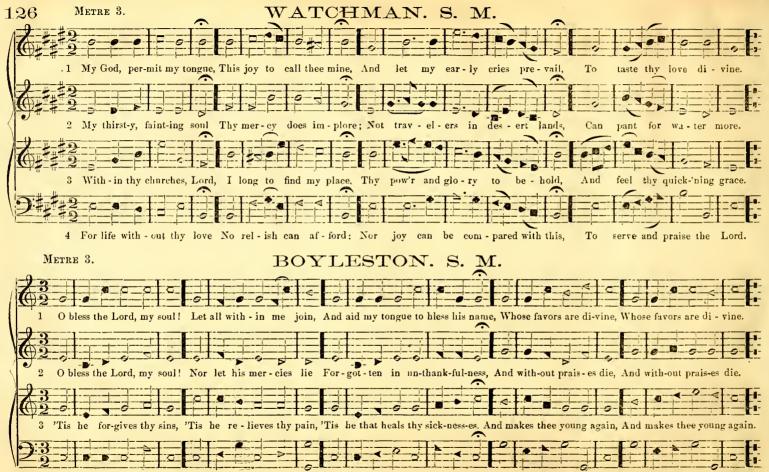




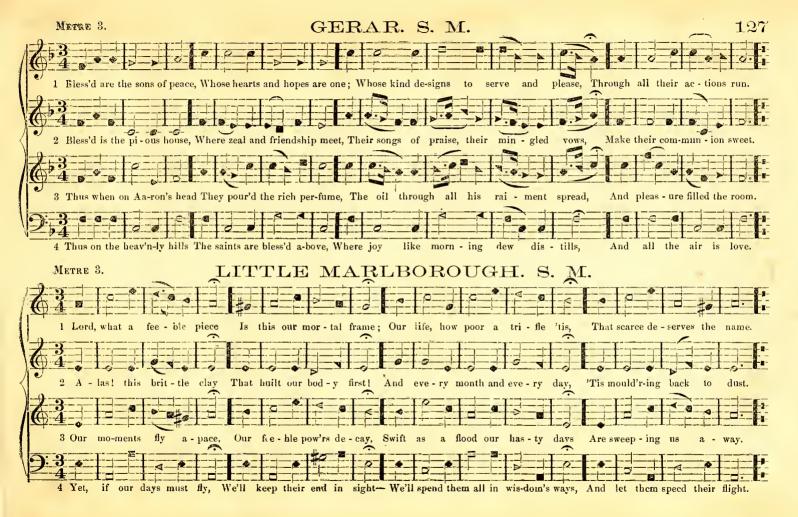




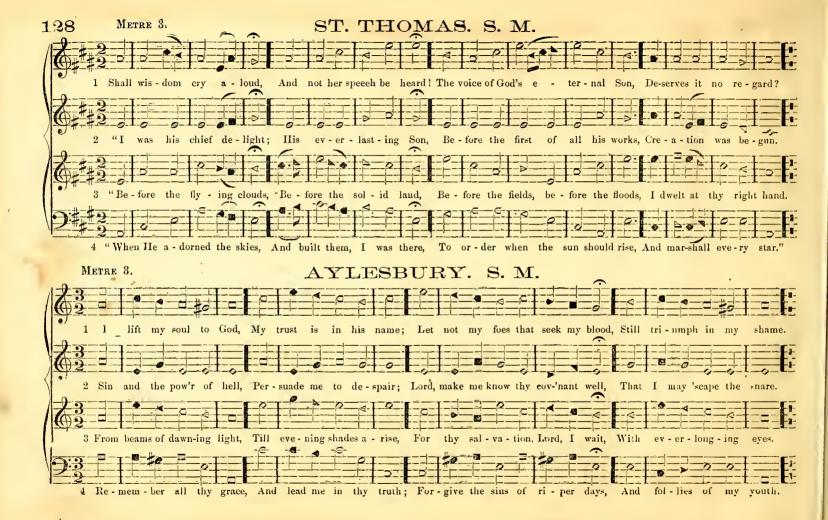


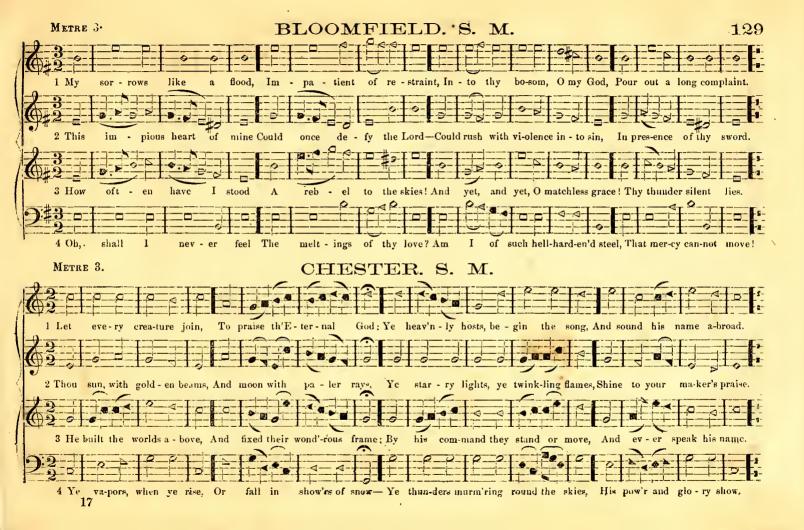


⁴ He crowns thy life with love, When ransom'd from the grave; He that redeem'd my soul from hell, Hath sov'reign pow'r to save, Hath sov'reign pow'r to save,

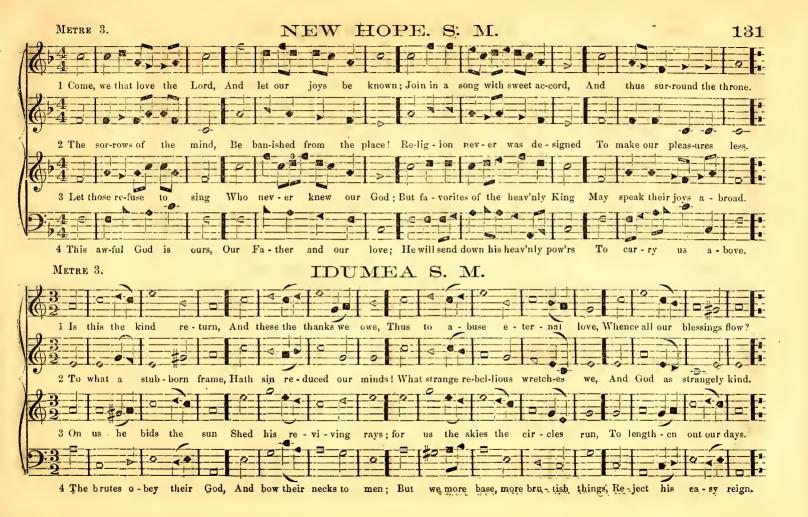


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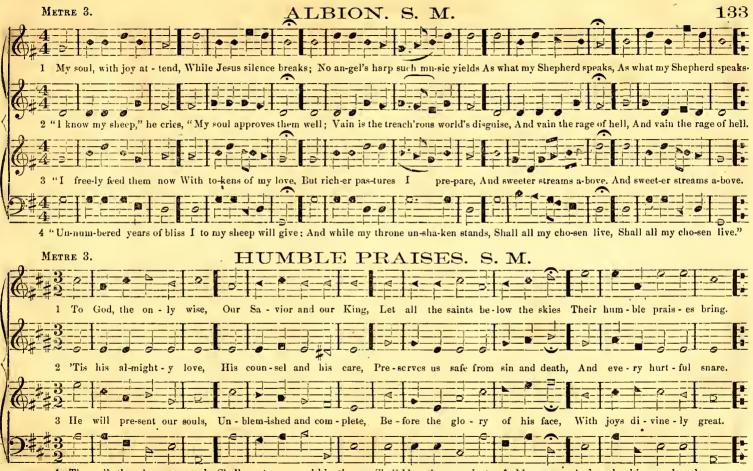












4 Then all the cho-sen seed Shall meet a -round his throne, Shall bless the con-duct of his grace. And make his won-ders knows.



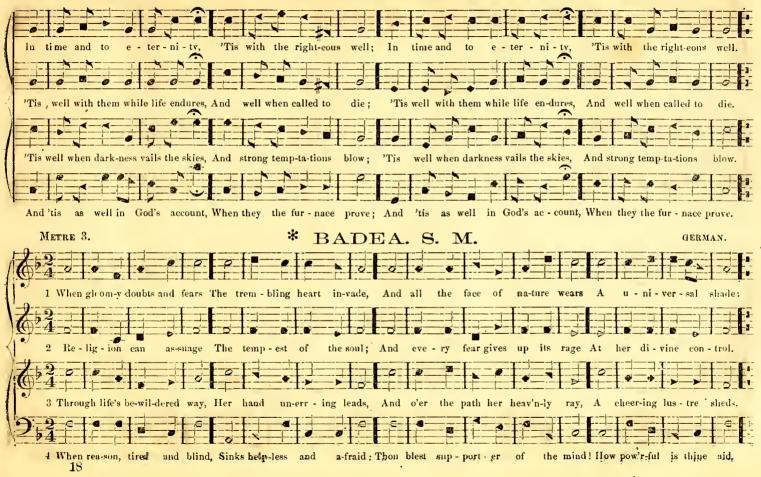
To bid us know the Lord. 4 The orders of thy house, The wor-ship of thy court, The cheer-ful songs, the sol - emn yows,



A.

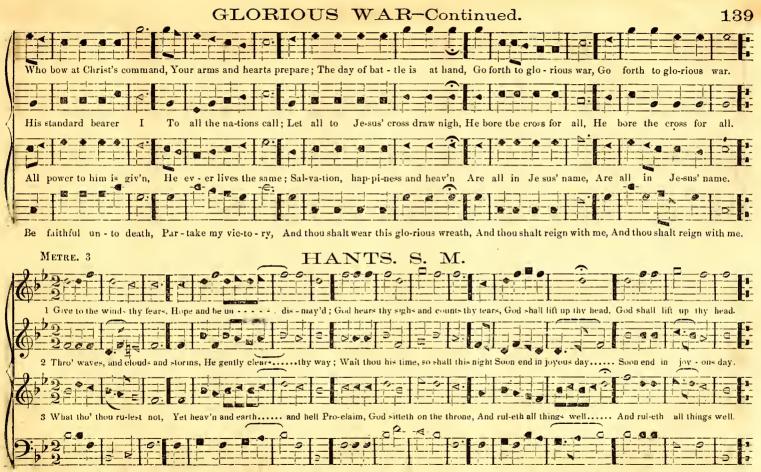


WRENTHAM-Continued.

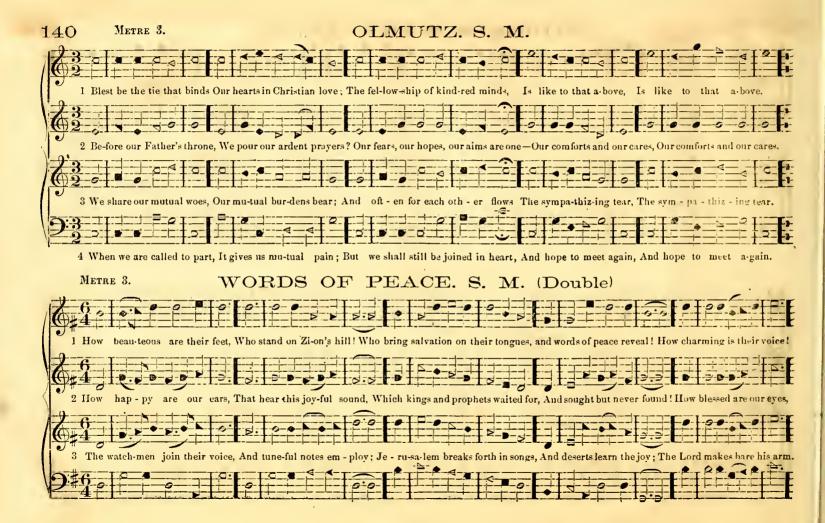


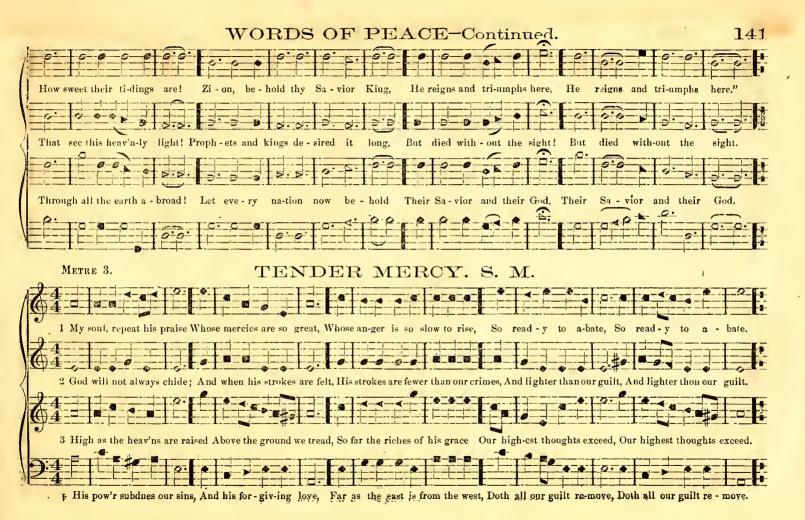
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4 Thing ever-last-ing truth, Fa - ther, thy cease -.... less love, Sees all thy childrens wants, and knows What best for each will prove. What best for each will prove.





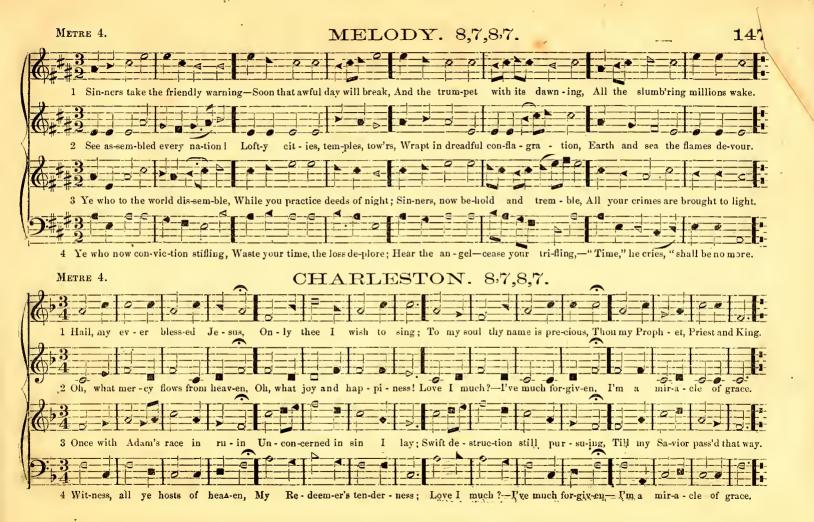






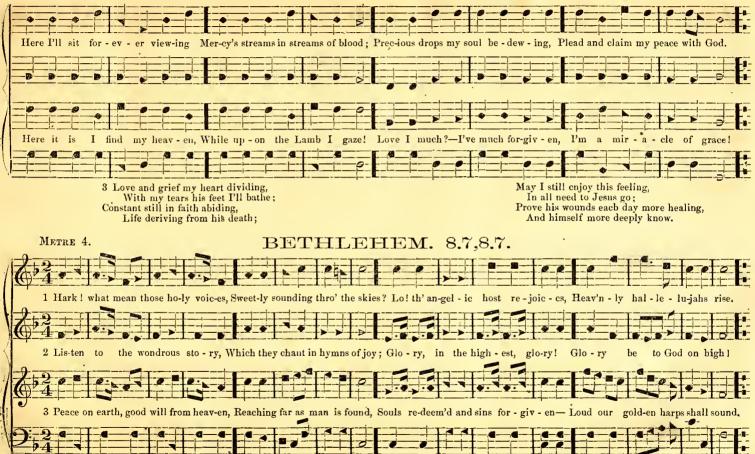








DIVINE COMPASSION-Continued.



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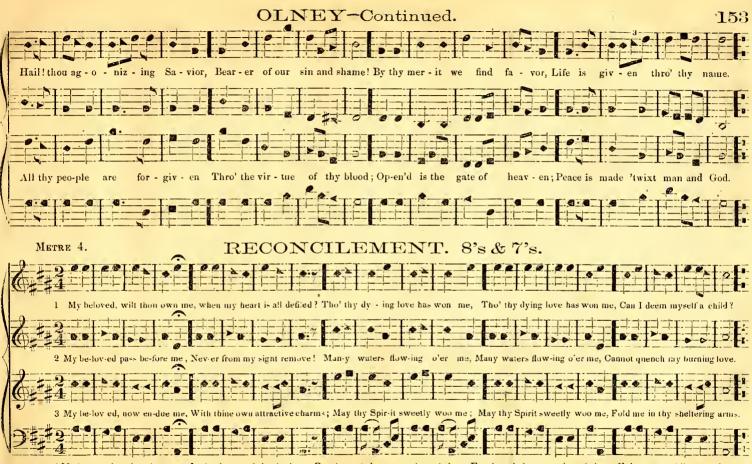


DISCIPLE-Continued.

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4 My be-tov ed, safe-ty hide me. In the drear and cloudly day; Ere the wind - y storm has tried me. Ere the wind-y storm has tried me. Hide my trembling sont I pray. 5 My be-tov-ed, kindly take me, To thy sym-pa-thiz ing breast; Nev er. nev - er more for-sake me, Nev-er, nev-er more forsake me, Guide me to the land of rest. 20







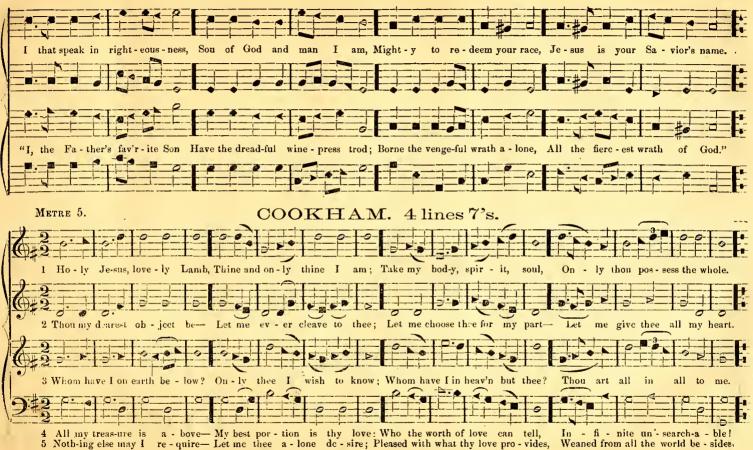
RIPLEY-Continued.



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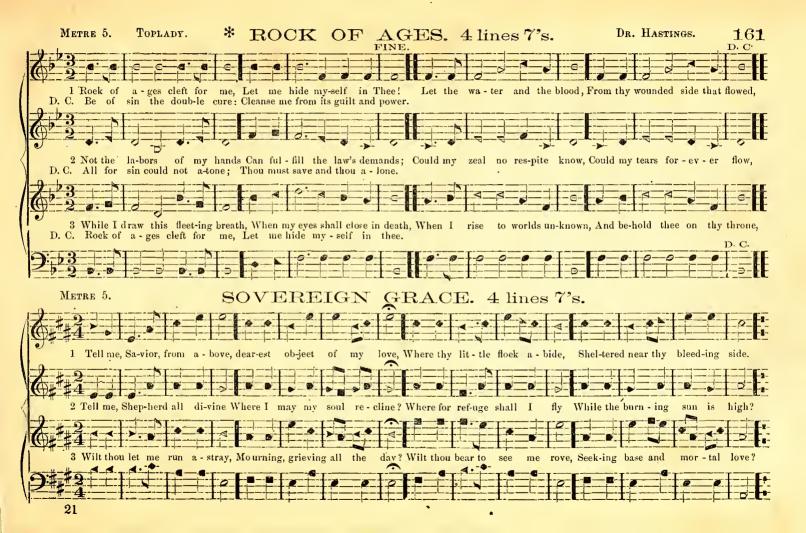


BOZRAH-Continued.



159

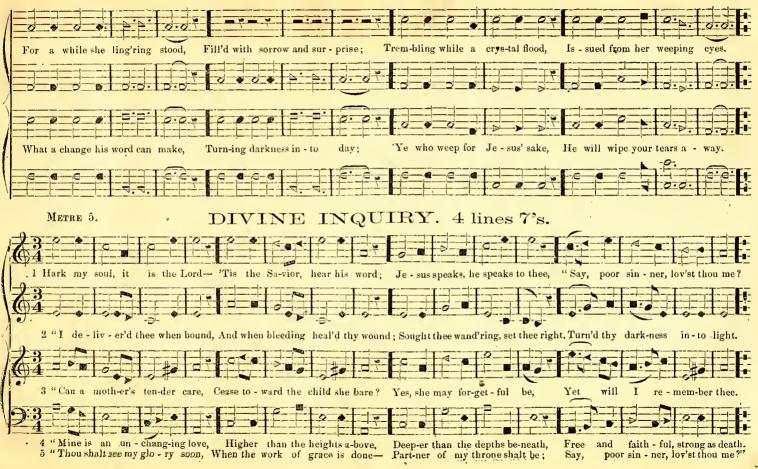






MARTYN-Continued.

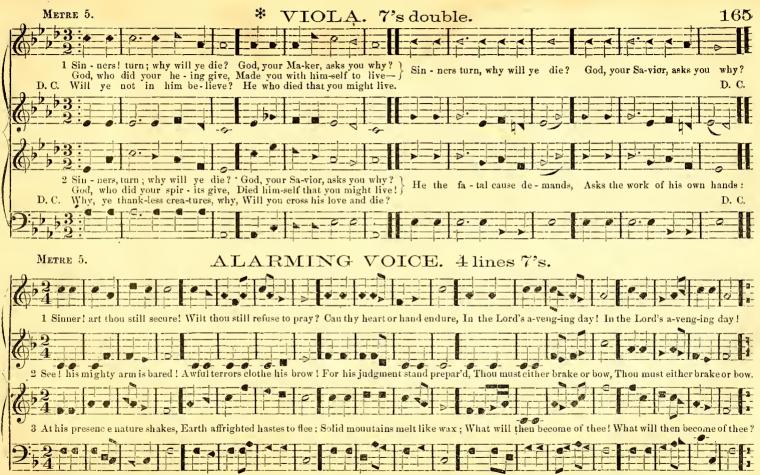
163



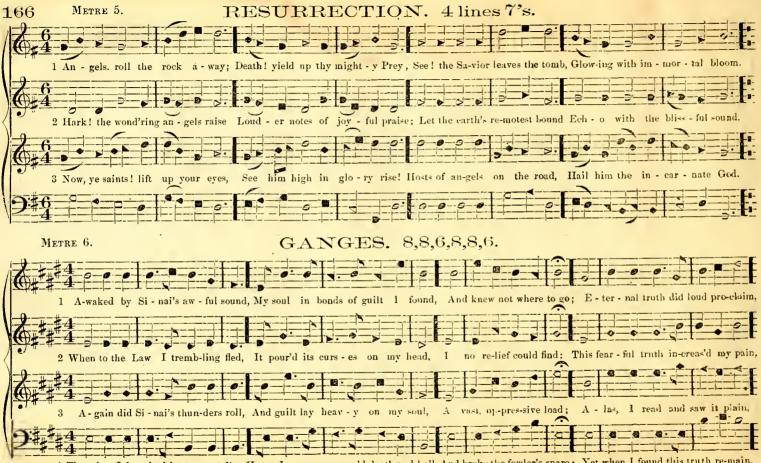
-



4 Tell him of that lib-er - ty Wherewith Jesus makes us free; Sweetly speaks of sins forgiven- Earnest of the joys of heav'n, Earnest of the joys of heav'n.

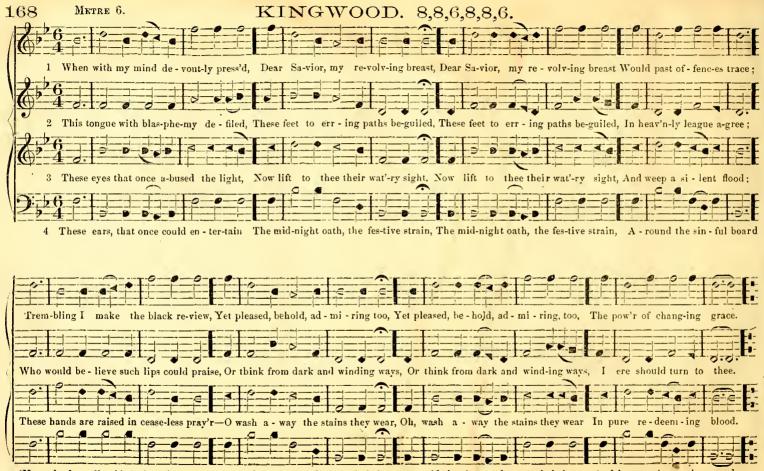


4 Who his advent may abide? You that glory in your shame, Will you find a place to hide, When the world is wrapt in flame? When the world is wrapt in flame?

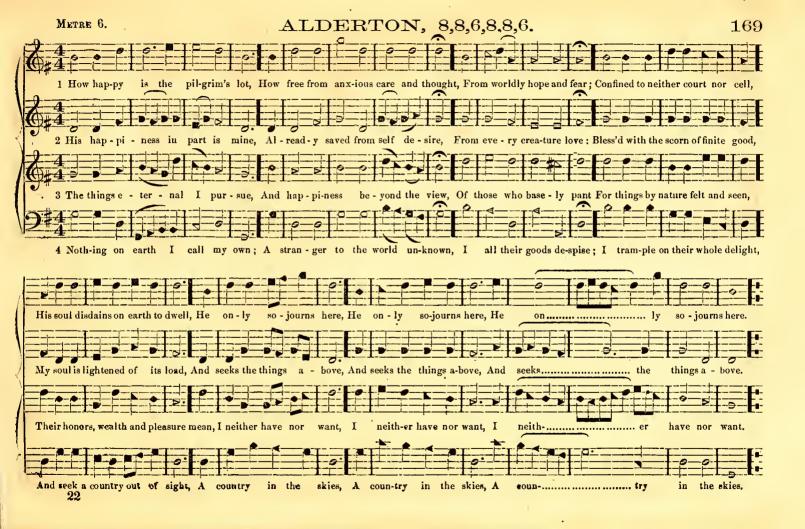


4 The saints I heard with rapture tell, How Je - sus con-quer'd death and hell. And broke the fowler's snare; Yet when I found this truth re-main, 5 But while I thus in an-guish lay, The gracious Sa - vior pass'd that way, and felt his pit - y move; The sin - ner by his justice slain,

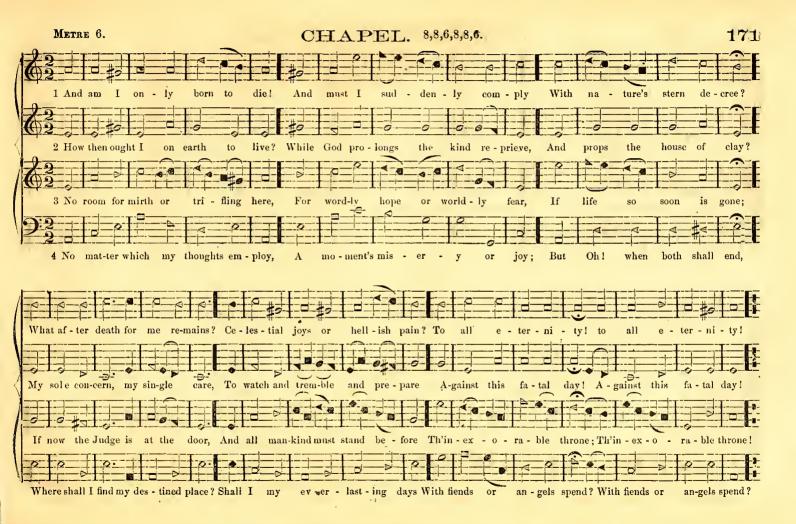


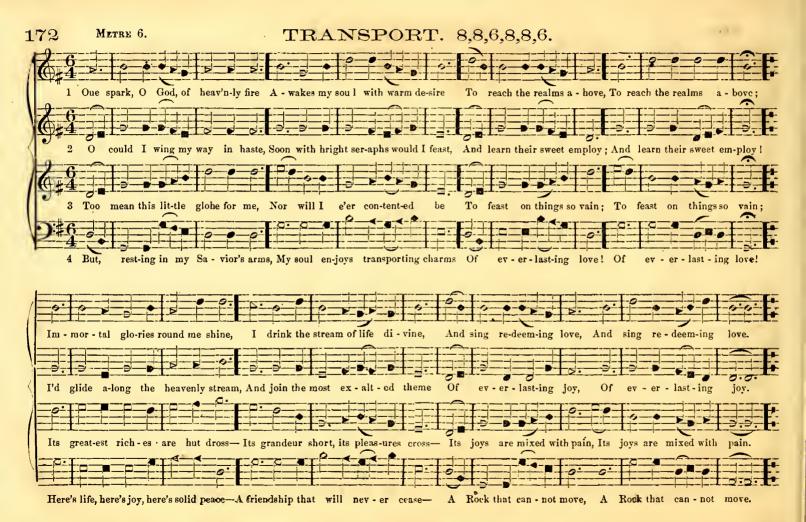


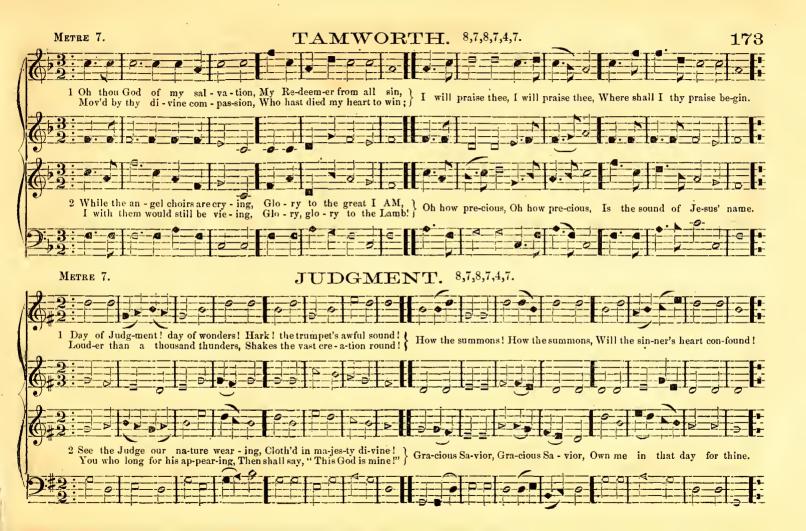
'Now deaf to all th'en-chant-ing noise, A - void the throng, de - test their joys, A - void the throng, de - test their joys, And long to hear thy word.













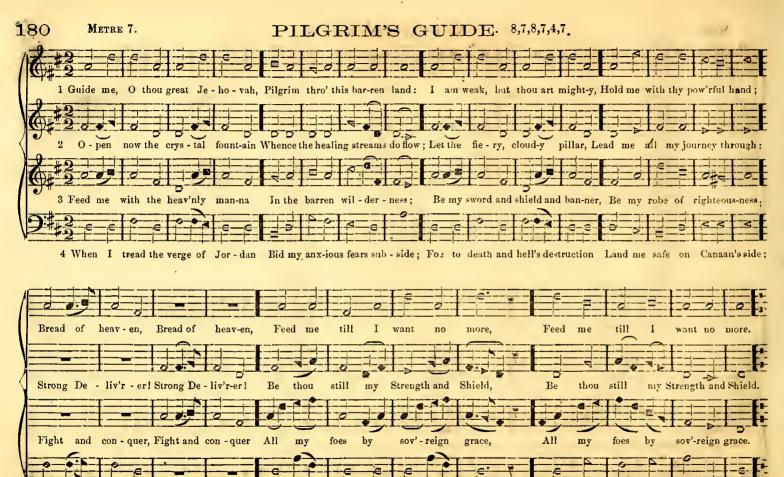












Songs of prais-es, I will ev - er give to thee, I will ev - er give to

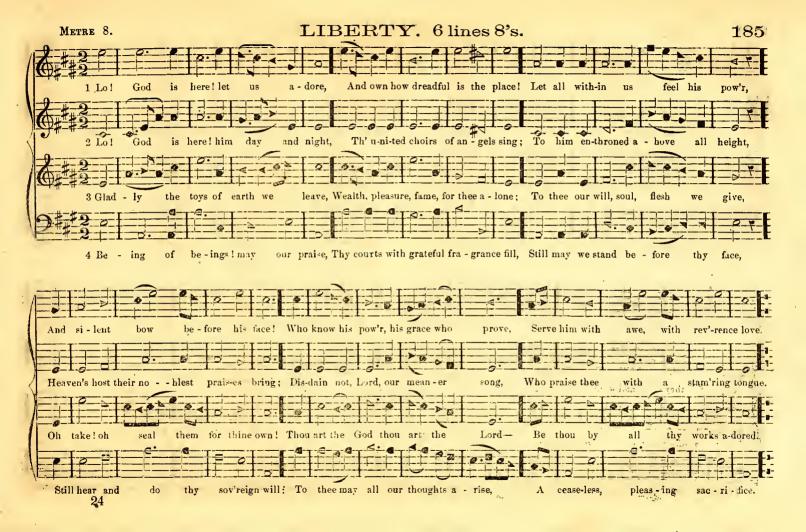
thee.





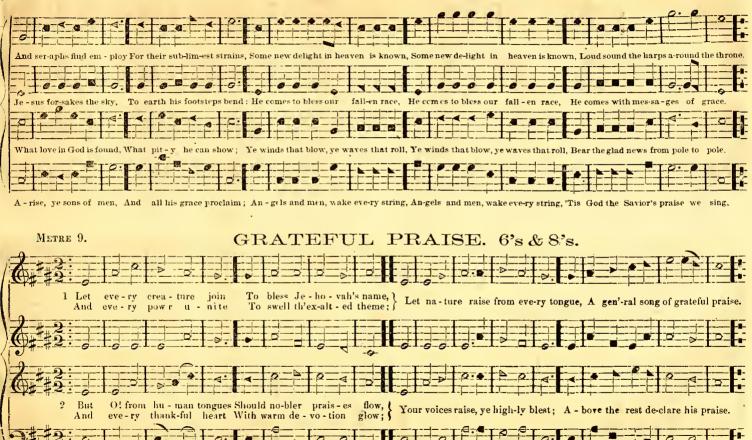








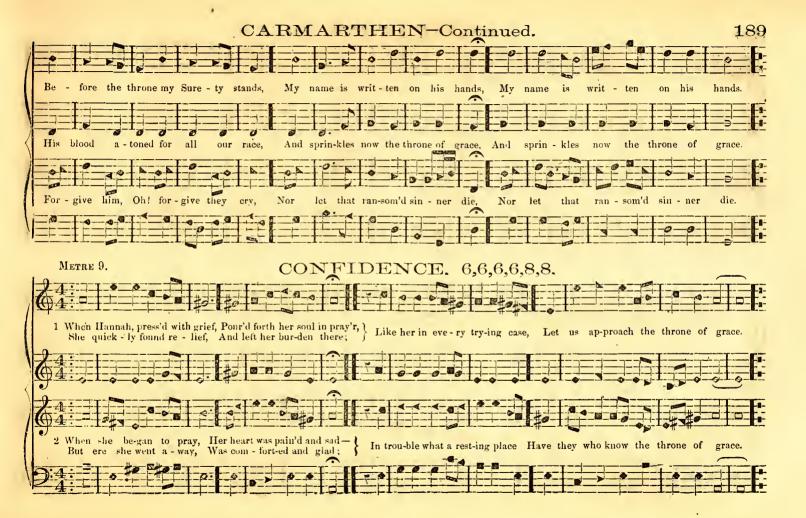
LENOX-Continued.



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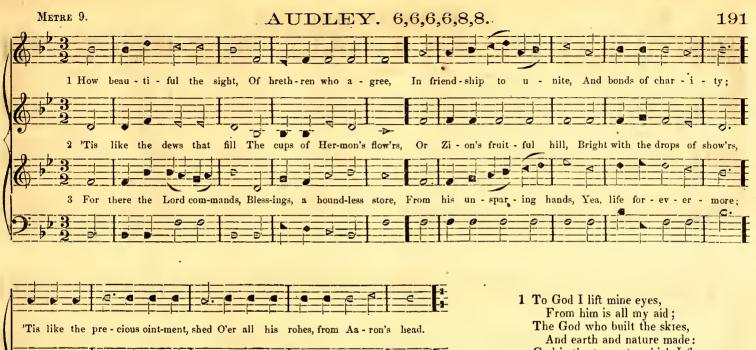
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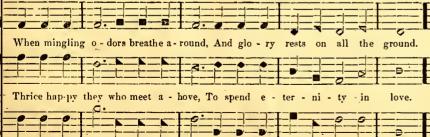






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- God is the tower to which I fly; His grace is nigh in every hour.
- 2 My feet shall never slide, And fall in fatal snares; Since God my guard and guide, Defends me from my fears: Those wakeful eyes that never sleep, Shall Israel keep, when dangers rise.



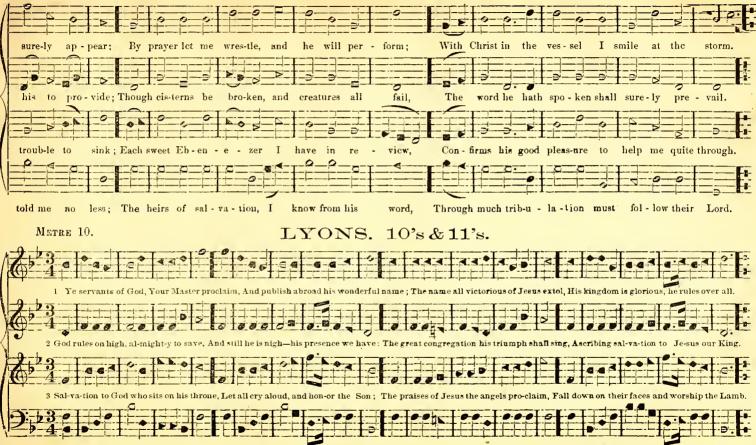


4 My God and my Lord, thy call I o bey; My soul on thy word of promise I stay; Thy kind in-vi-ta-tion I glad-ly embrace, I thirst for salvation, salvation by grace. 25

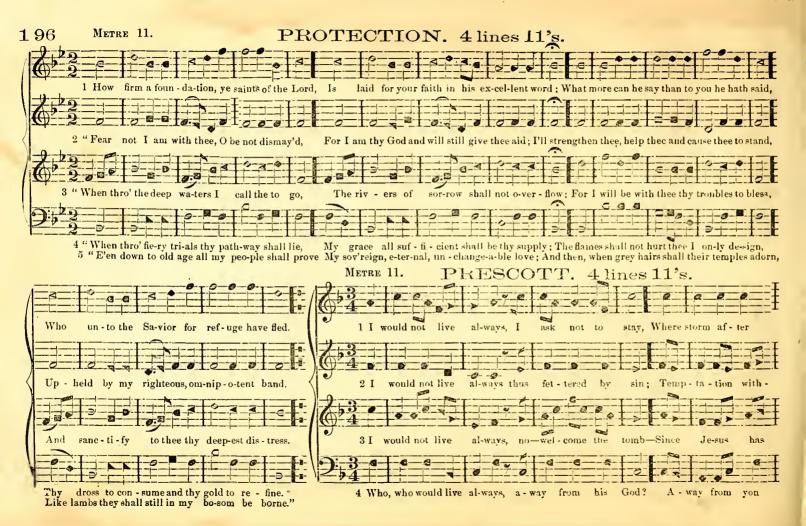


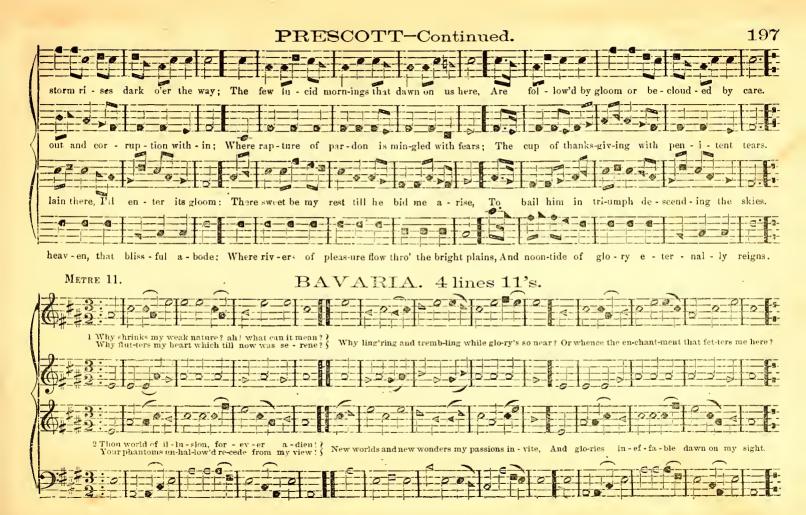
UNITIA-Continued.

197



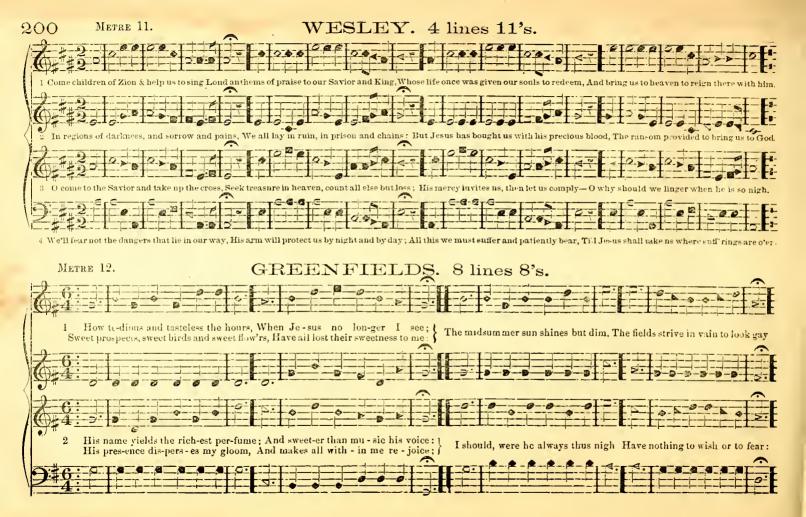
4 Then let us a-dore and give him his right, A ll glory and pow'r and wisdom and might | All honor and blessing, with angels above, And thanks never ceasing for infinite love.











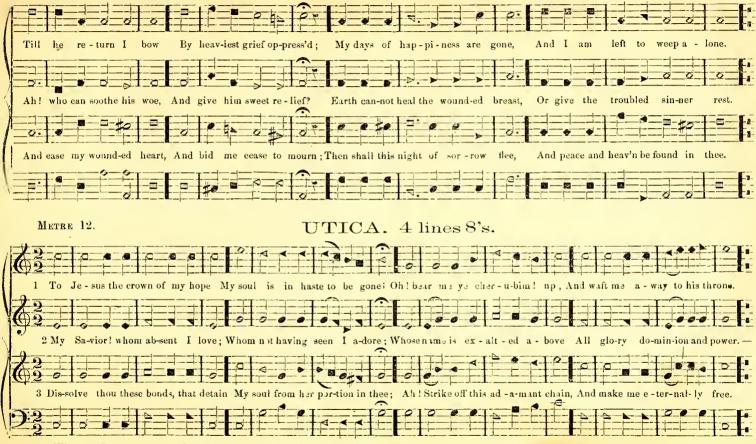






MOURNER-Continued.

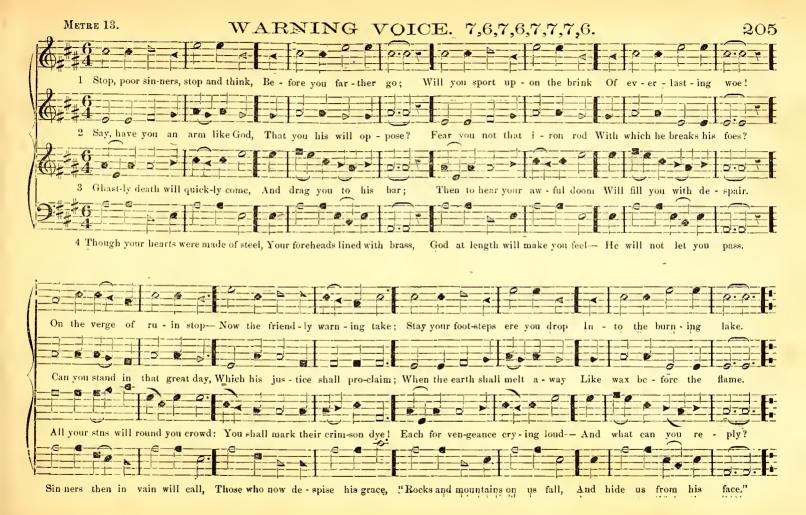
203



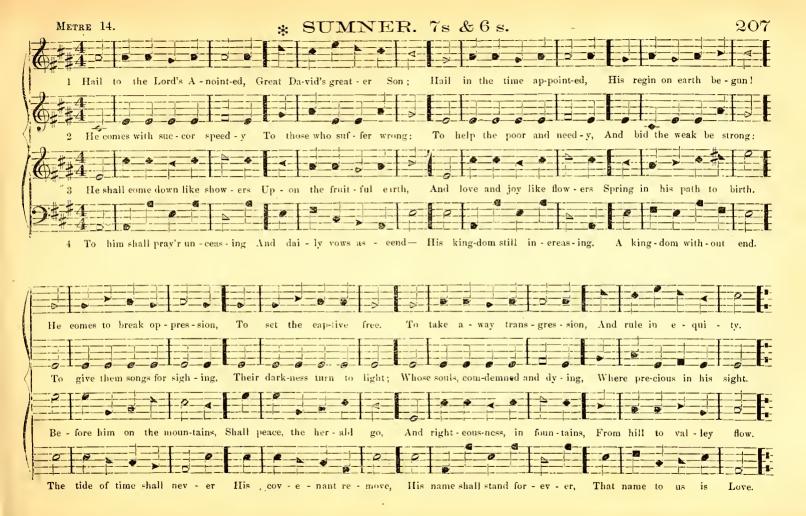
4 When that hap-py e - ra be-gins ar - rayed in thy glo-ries I'll shine, Nor grieve a-ny more by my sins, The bo-som on which I re-cline.

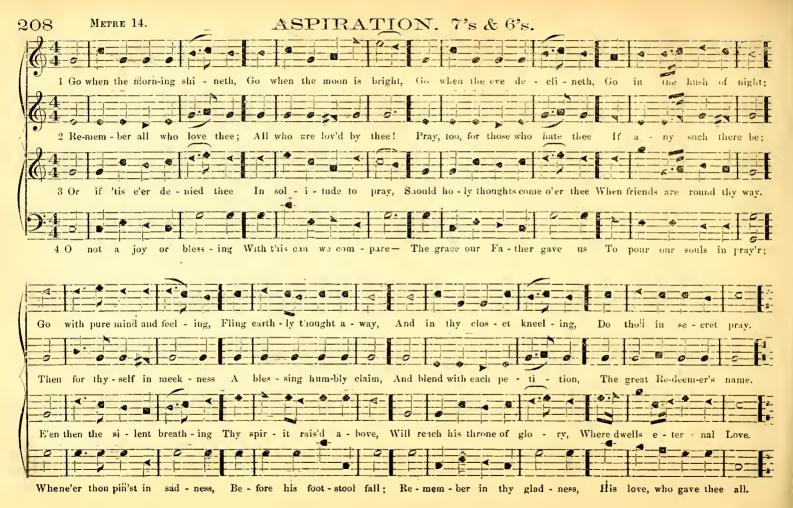


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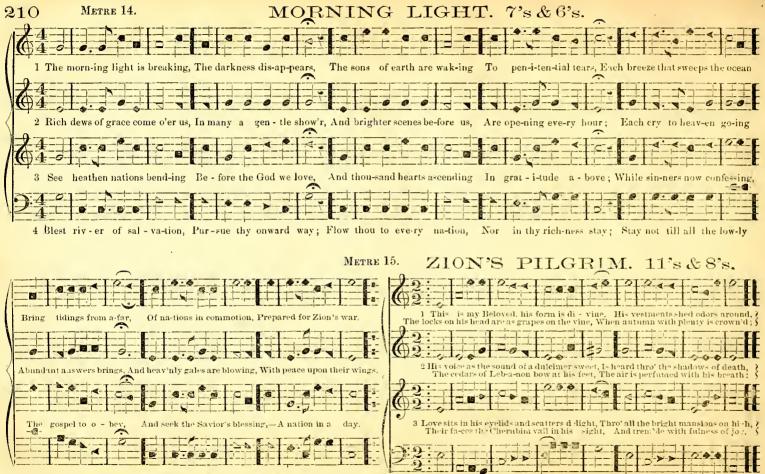








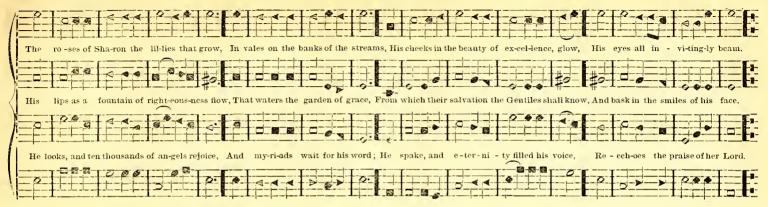




Tri - umphant reach their home; Stay not till all the holy Proclaim, "the Lord is come."

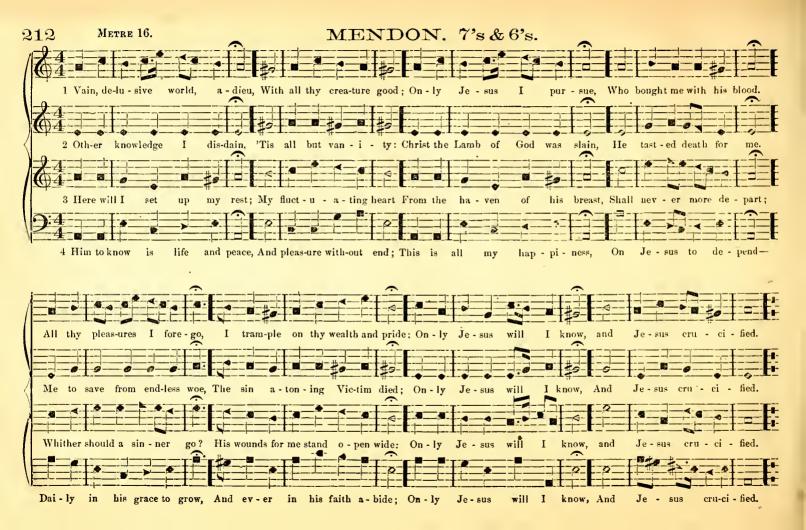
ZION'S PILGRIM-Continued.

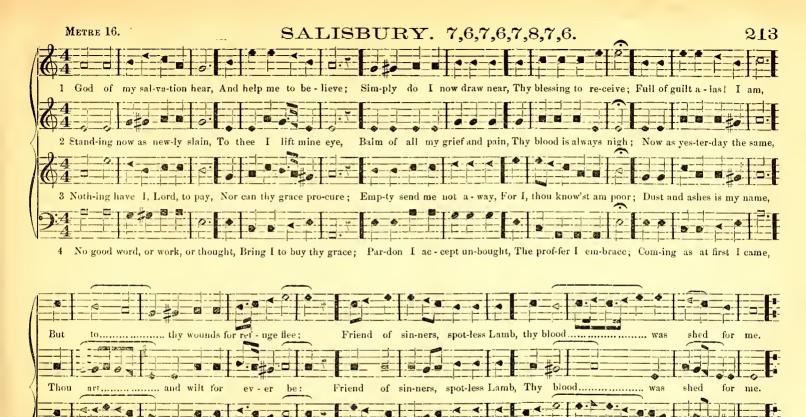
211





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





To take and not be-stow on thee; Friend of sin-ners, spotless Lamb, Thy blood, was shed for me,

Friend

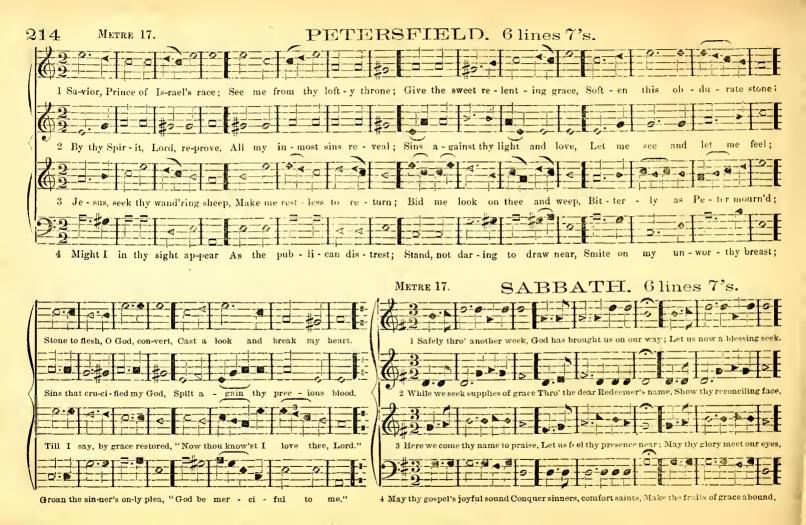
My

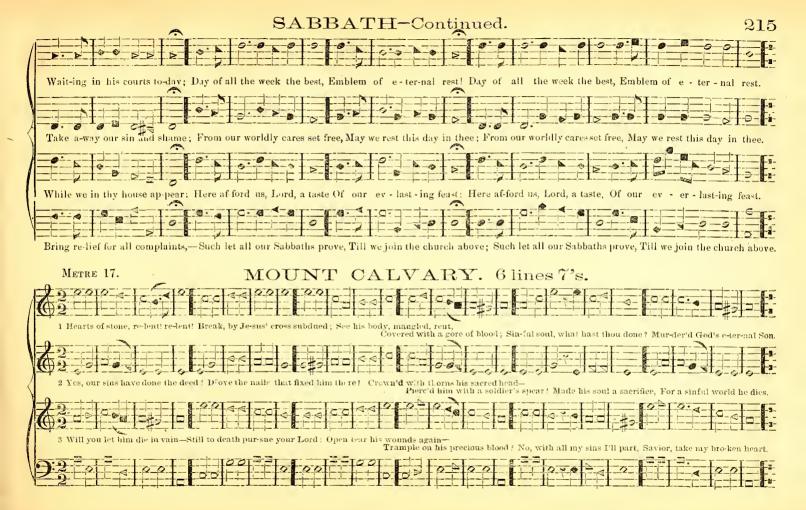
all..... is sin and mis - er - ry;

of sin-ners, spot-less Lamb, thy blood was

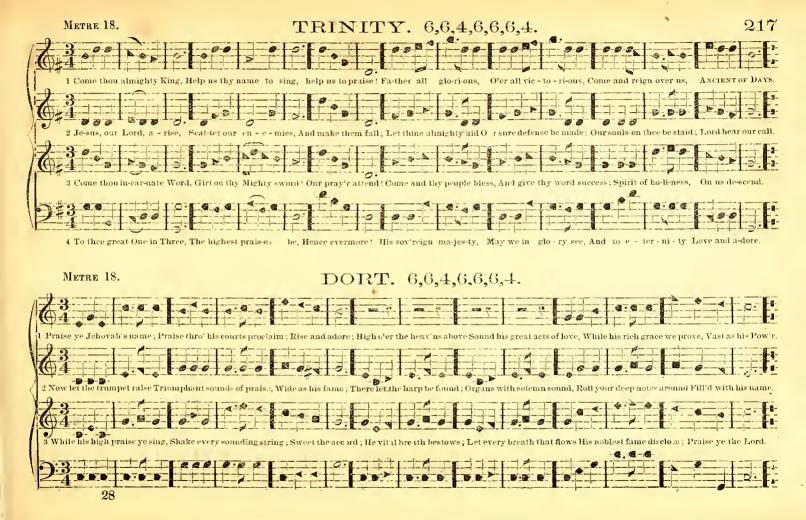
shed

for me.





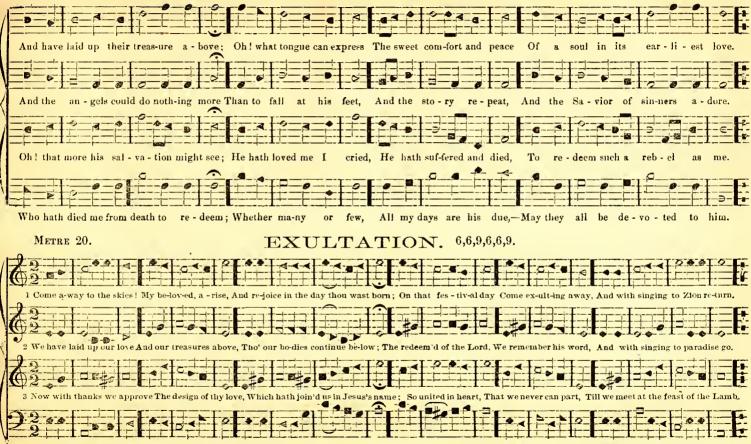






NEW CONCORD-Continued.

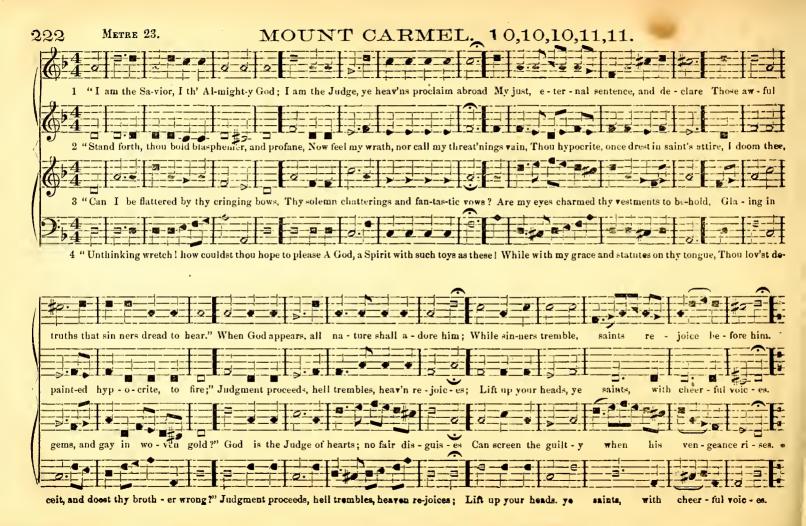
219

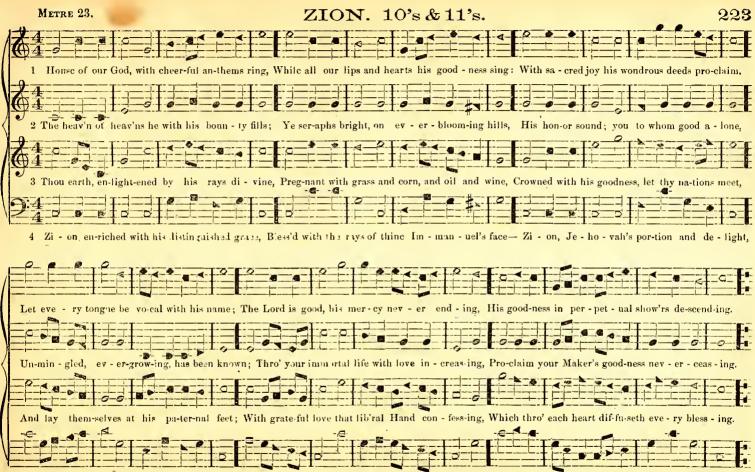


4 Hal-le-In-jah we sing To our Father and King, And the rap-tur-ous praises repeat; To the Lamb that was slain, Hal-le-Iu-jah a-gain, Sing all heaven, and fall at his feet.



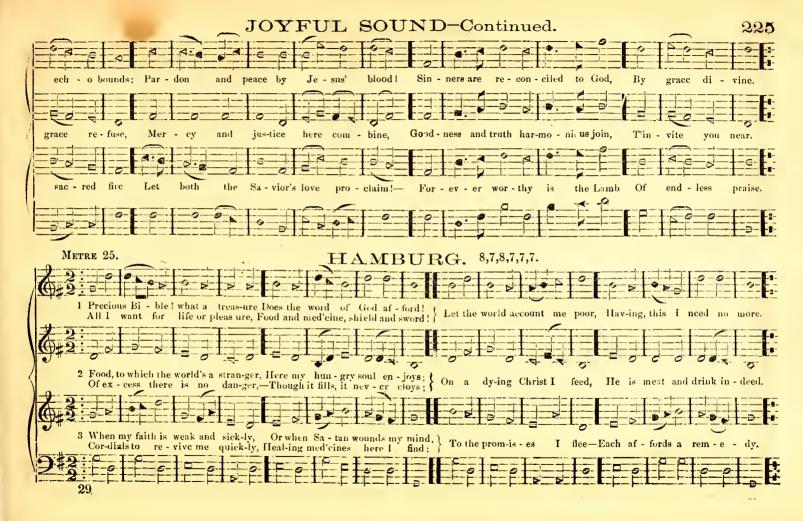






Grav'n on his hand and hour-ly in his sight. In sac - red strains ex-alt that grace ex - cell - ing, Which makes thine humble hill his cho-sen dwell-ing.



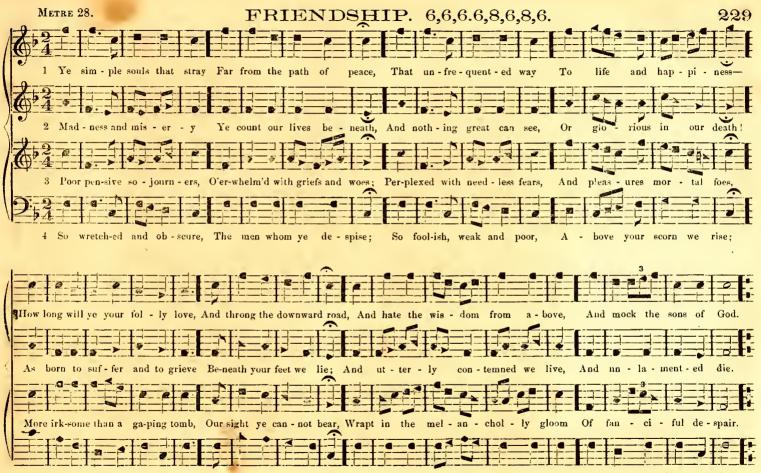




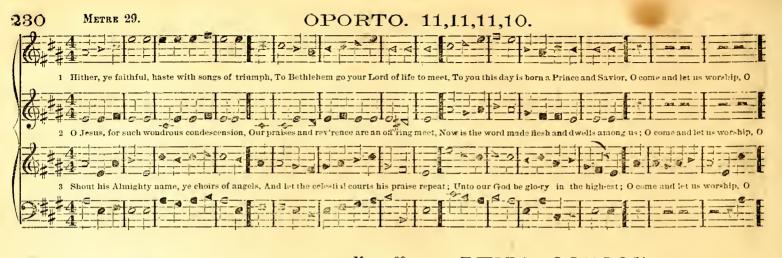


⁴ See from all lands-from the isles of the ocean, Praise to JEHOVAH ascending on high, Fall'n are the engines of war and com-mo-tion, Shouts of salvation are rending the sky;



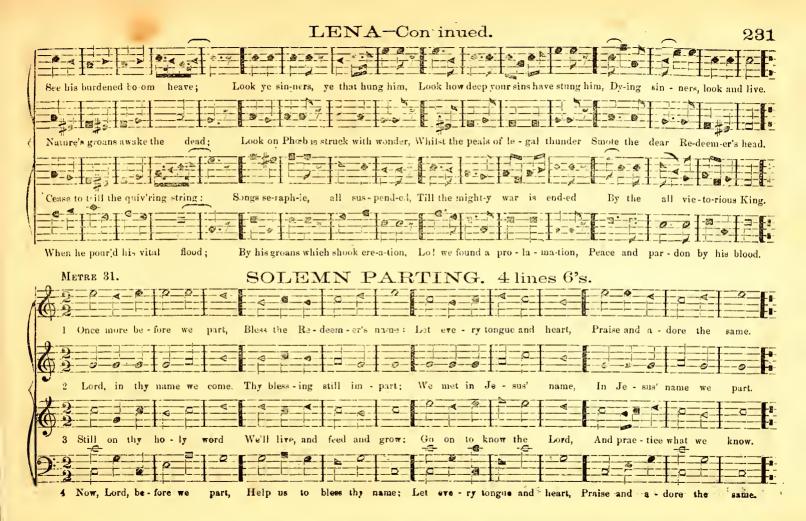


Our con-science iu the Ho - ly Ghost, Can wit ness bet - ter things; For He whose blood is all our boast, Hath made us priests and kings.



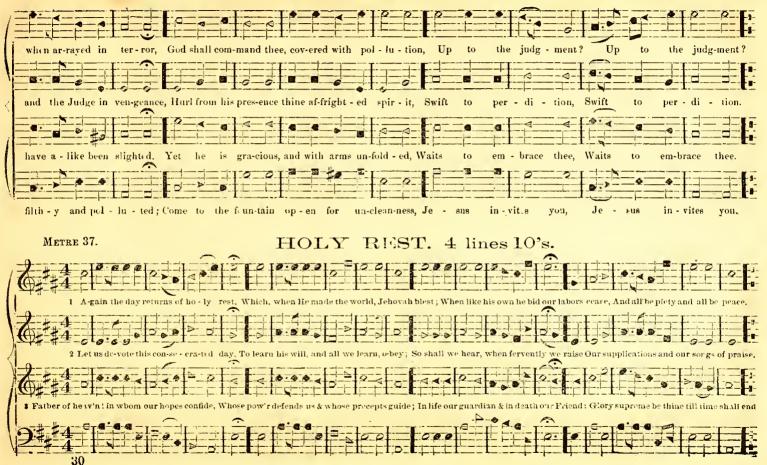


4 Hell and all the pow'rs informal, Van qish'd by the King e-ter-nal,





VOICE OF WARNING-Continued.



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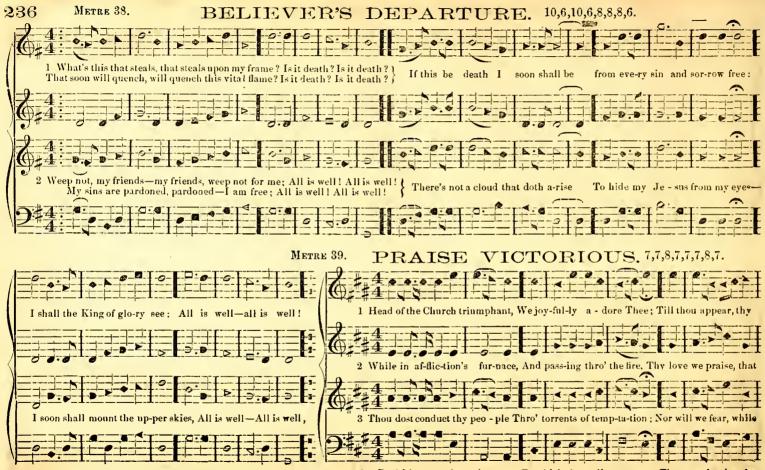




Sing of him who saves us; Sweet-est sounds in ser-aph's song-Sweetest sounds on mortal's tongue-Sweetest carol ever snng-Let its echoes flow a-long.

* JONES. 4's & 7's. H. E. ENGLE.





4 By faith we see the glo - ry To which thou wilt restore us; The cross despise for



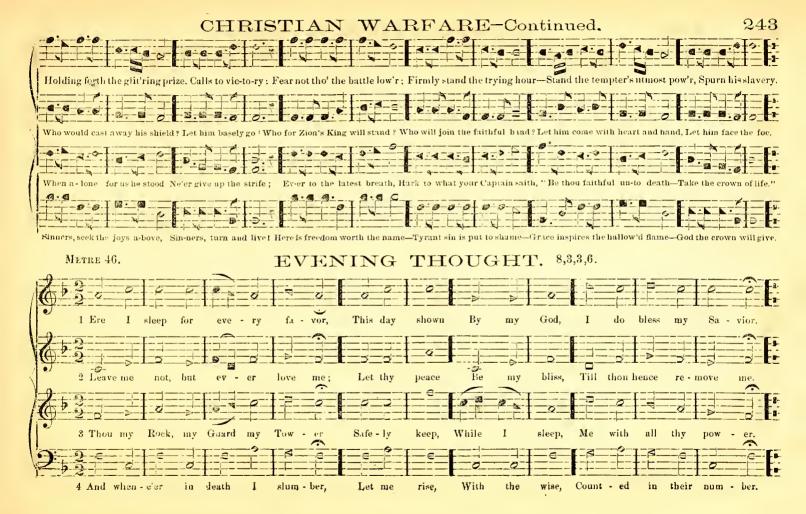




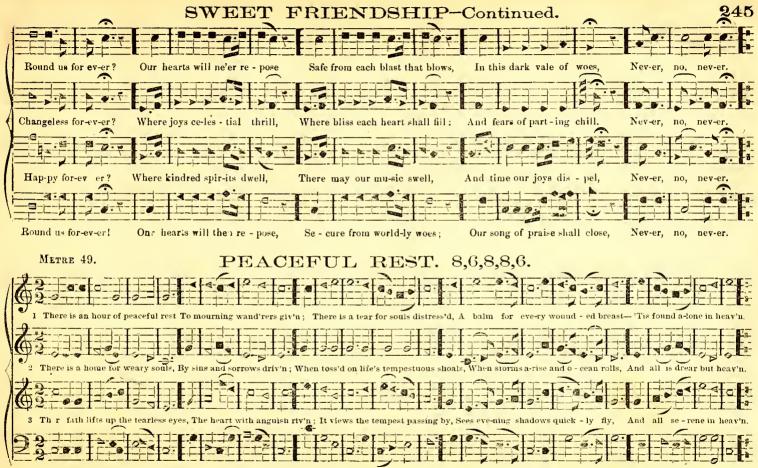




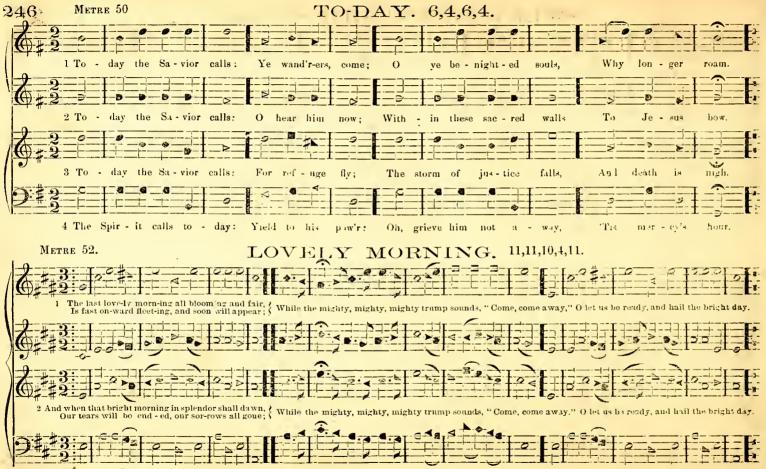








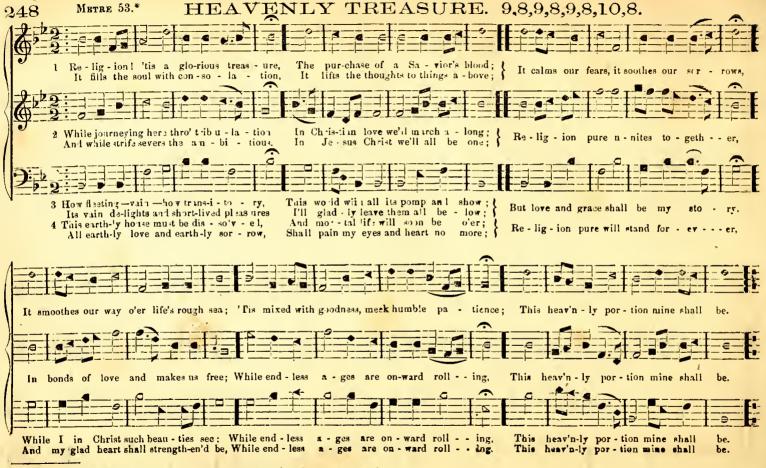
4 There fragrant flow'rs immortal bloom, And joys supreme are giv'n ; There rays divine disperse the gloom, Beyond the dark and narrow tomb, Appears the dawn of heav'n,



3 The graves will be open'd, the doad will a rise. (Mhile the mighty, mighty, mighty trump sounds, "Come, come away," O let us be ready, and hall the bright cay. And with the Re-deem-er mount up to the skies;)



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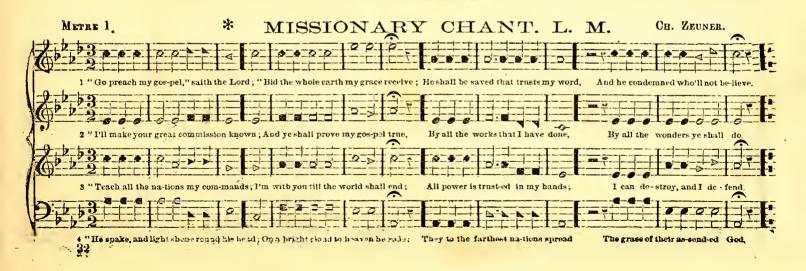


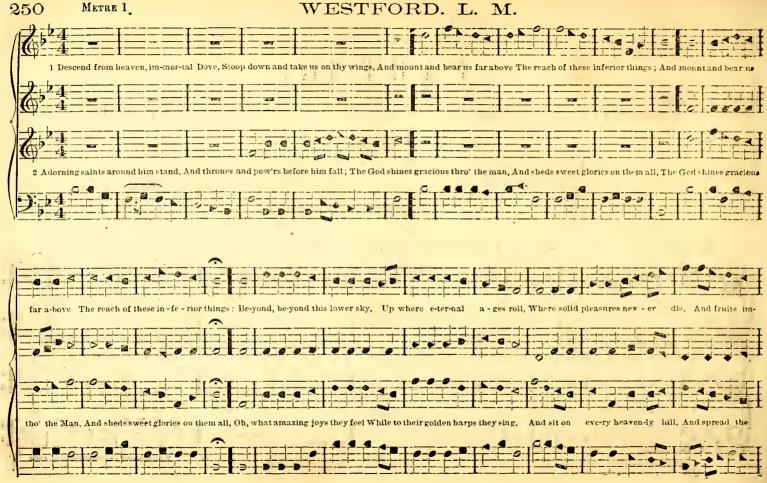
* I A prester variety of Harse will be continued throughout the Second Part of this work.

PART III.

CONTAINING LONGER TUNES, SET PIECES AND ANTHEMS.

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





The second se

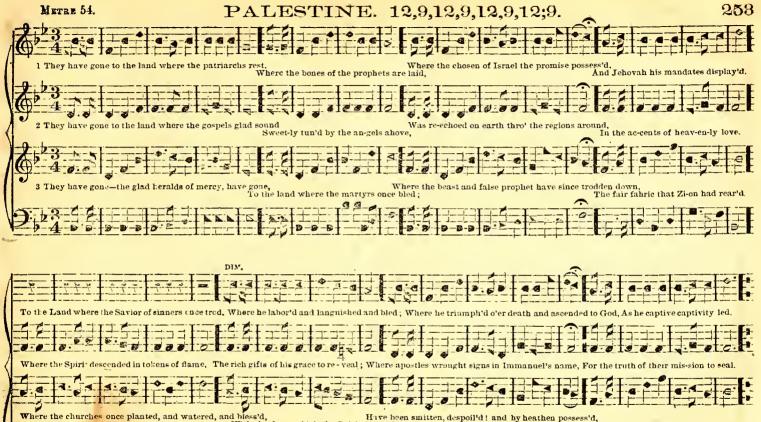
WESTFORD-Continued.



4 And soon, too soon, the wint' - ry hour Of man's ma-tu-rer age Will shake the soul with sor-row's pow'r And storm-y pas-sion's rage. thou who givest life and breath, We seek thy grace a-lone, In child-hood, man-hood, age and death, To keep us still thine own. 0

5

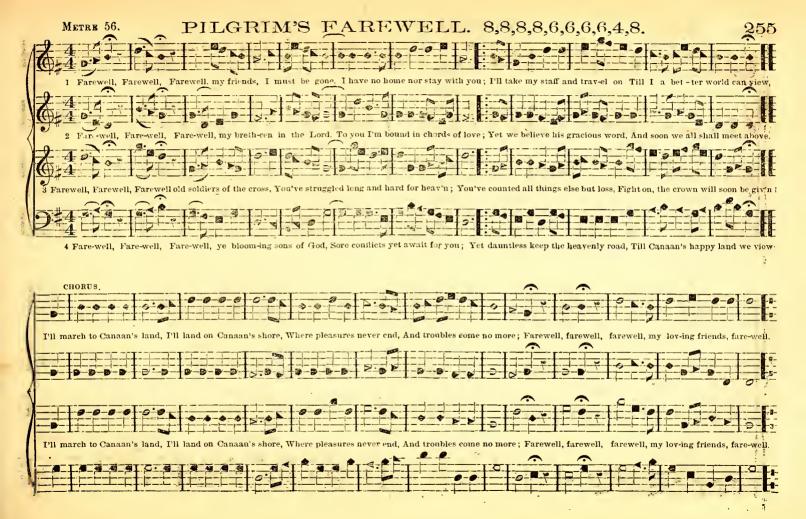


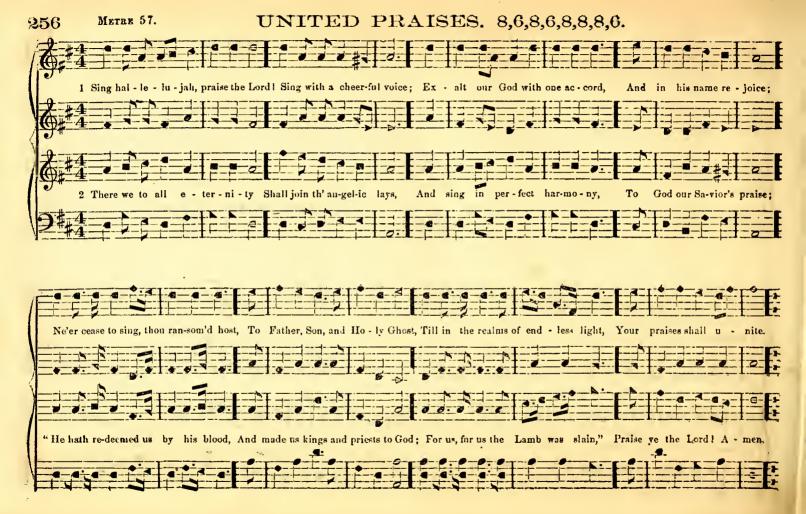




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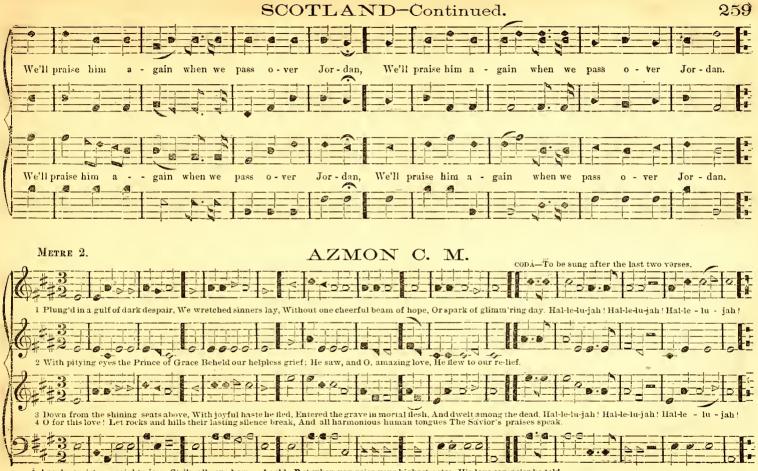






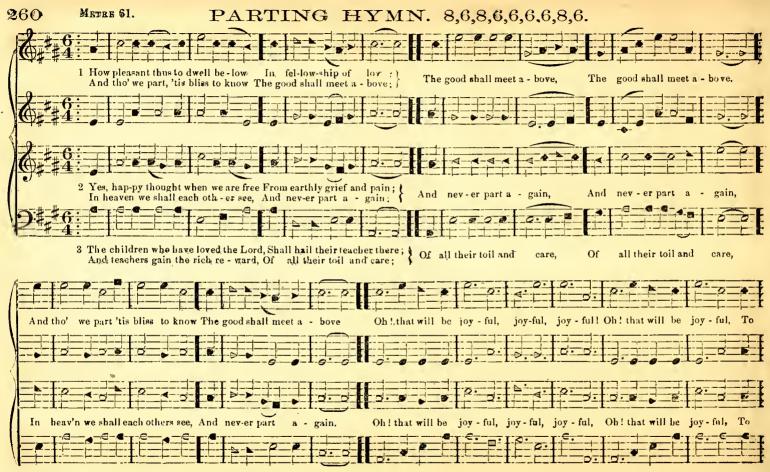




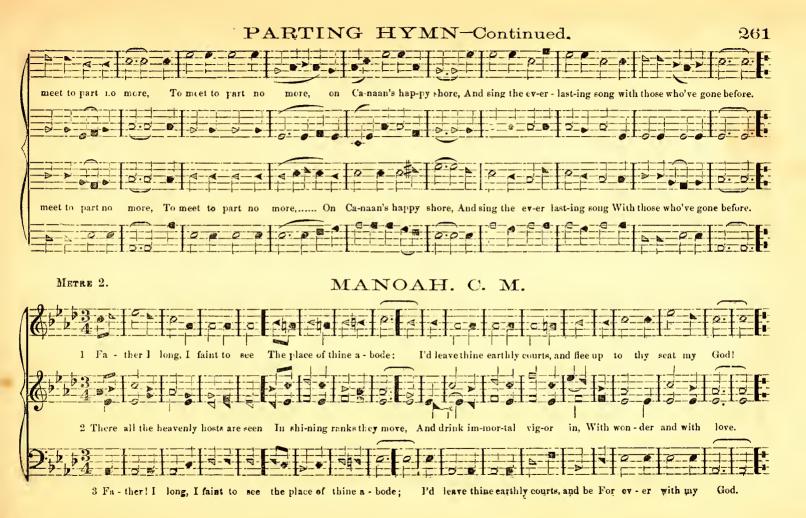


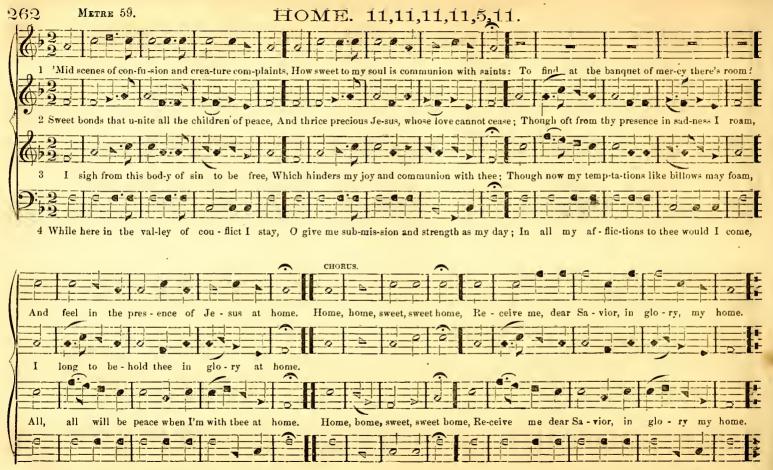
.

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

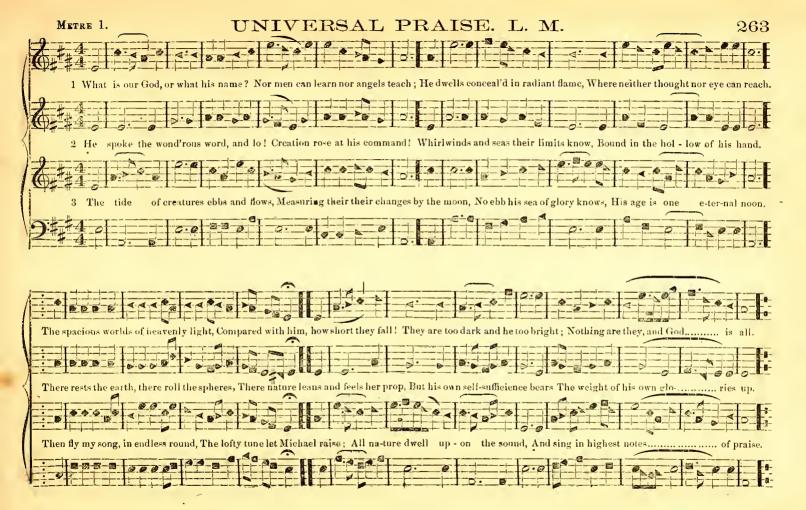


And teachers gain the rich re-ward Of all their toil and care."



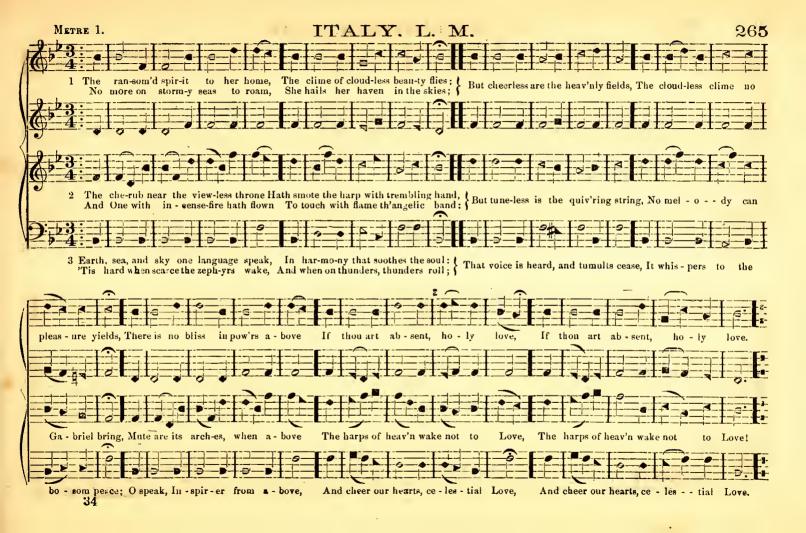


Re - joic - ing in hope of my glo - ri - ous home.

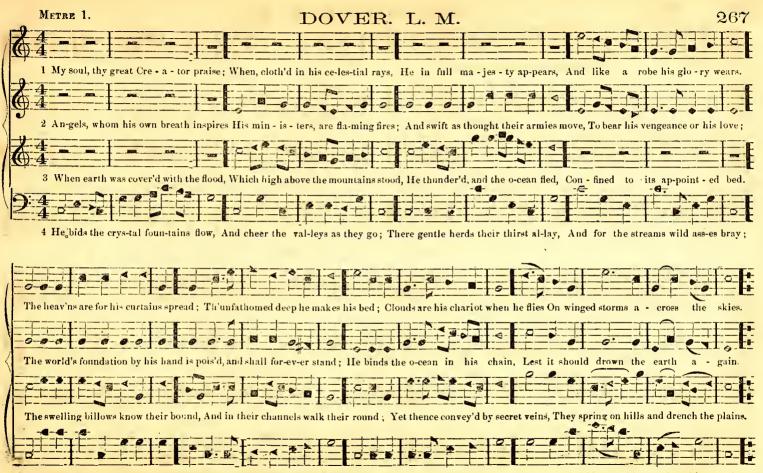




I warm'd-I cloth'd-I cheer'd my Guest, I laid him on my couch to rest, Then made the hearth my bed, and seemed In E-den's gar-den while I dreamed.







From pleasant trees which shade the brink, The lark and linnet light to drink; Their songs the lark and linnet raise, And chide our si-lence in his praise.



4 When trouble, like a gloom-y cloud, Hath gather'd thick and thunder'd loud,

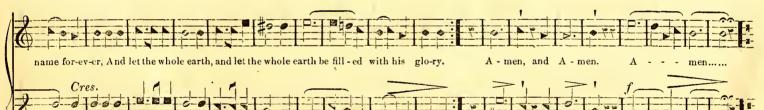
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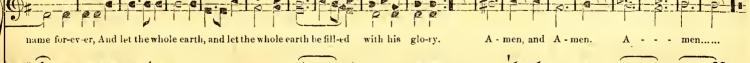


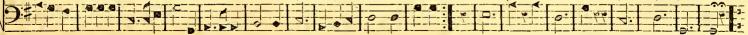


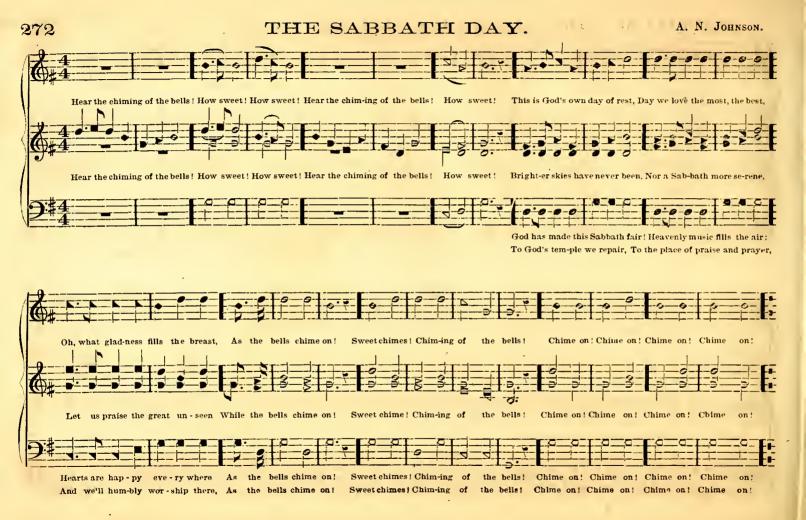
ANTHEM. "Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel"-Continued. 2711-0---God,.....the God of Is-rael. And bless-ed be his name. his ho-ly name for-ey - er, his ho - ly name. his God the God of Is-rael. And bless-ed be his name, his ho-ly name for ev-er, his ho ly name, his name And bless - - - ed be his name, his ho - - - - ly name for ev-er,

God,..... the God of Is-rael, And bless - - - ed be his name, his ho - - - ly name for ev-er, his ho - ly name, his

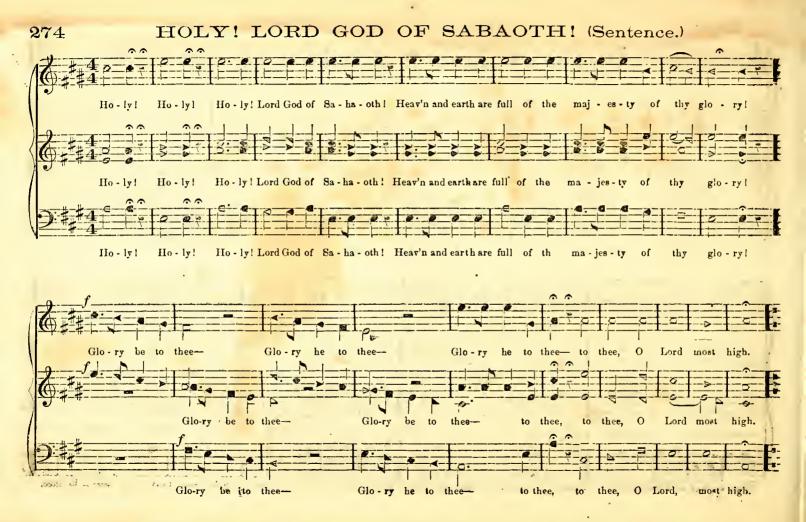








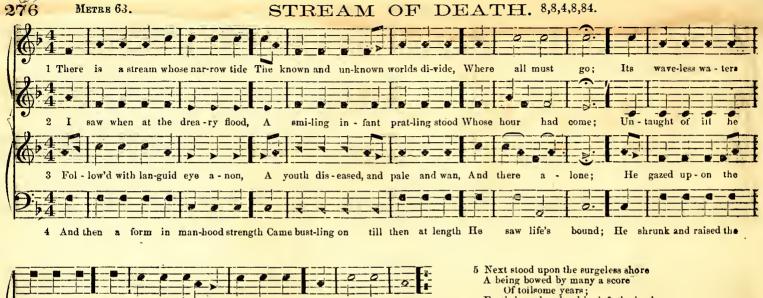


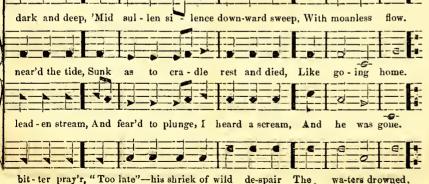


METRE 3.	REST. S. M.	275
1 Like No - ah's wea - ry dove,	that soar'd the earth a - round, But not a rest - ing place a - bove The cheer-less wa-ters	fonnd.
20-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-		
2 O cease, my wander-ing sonl,		home.
2-10-510-1-1-		F
3 Be-hold the ark of God,	Be - hold the o - pen door; Hasten to gain that dear a - bode, And rove, my soul no	more.
4 There safe shalt thou a - bide,	There sweet shall be thy rest. And eve - rv long ing sat - is - fied. With full sal - va - tion	blest.
5 And when the waves of ire,		
Metre 49.	WOODLAND. 8,6,8,8,6.	
3-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0		0 0 0
1 There is an hour of peaceful rest,	To mourning wand rers giv'n; There is a tear for souls distress'd, A balm for every wounded breast, 'Tis found a-	Hone in heav'n.
2 There is a home for wea-ry souls,	By sins and sor-rows driv'n, When toss'd on life's tempestuous shoals, Where storms a rise and ocean rolls, And all is	drear but heav'n.
23		
3 There faith lifts up the tearless eve	The heart with anguish riv'n; It views the tempest passing by, Sees evening shadows quick-ly fly, And all series	ane in heav'n
V273		

4 Fa ere fragrant flow'rs immortal bloom, And joys supreme are giv'n, There rays divine disperse the gloom ; Beyond the dark and narrow tomb, Appears the dawn of heav's.

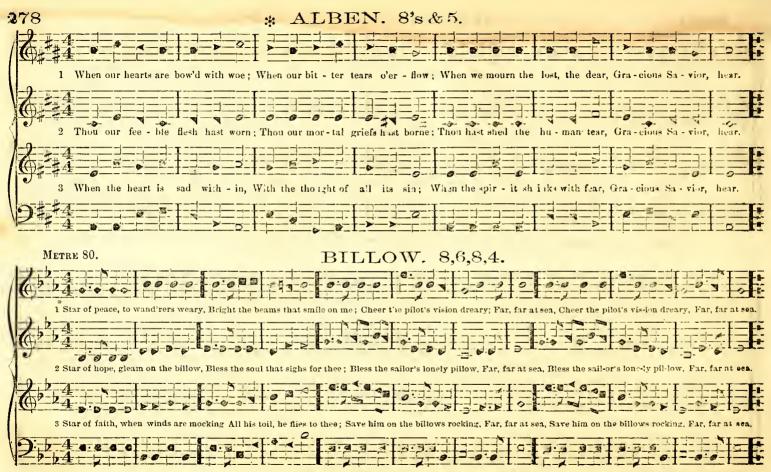
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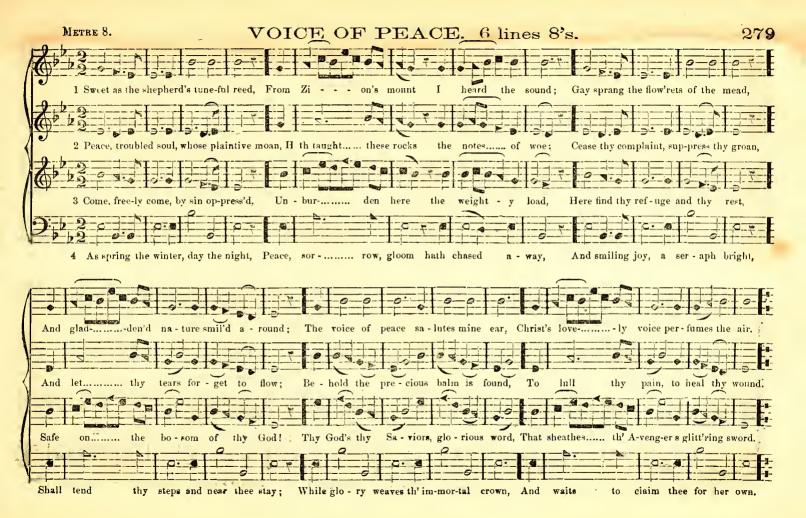
- Earth-bound and sad be left the bank, Back turned his dimming eyes, and sank, Ah, full of fears.
- 6 How bitter must thy waters be, O death! how hard a thing, ah mel It is to die: I mused, when to that stream again, Another form of mortal men. With smiles drew nigh.
- 7 "'Tis the last pang," he calmly said, "To me, O death I thou hast no dread; Savior I come! Spread but thine arms on yonder shore, I see, ve waters, bear me o'er, There is my home."



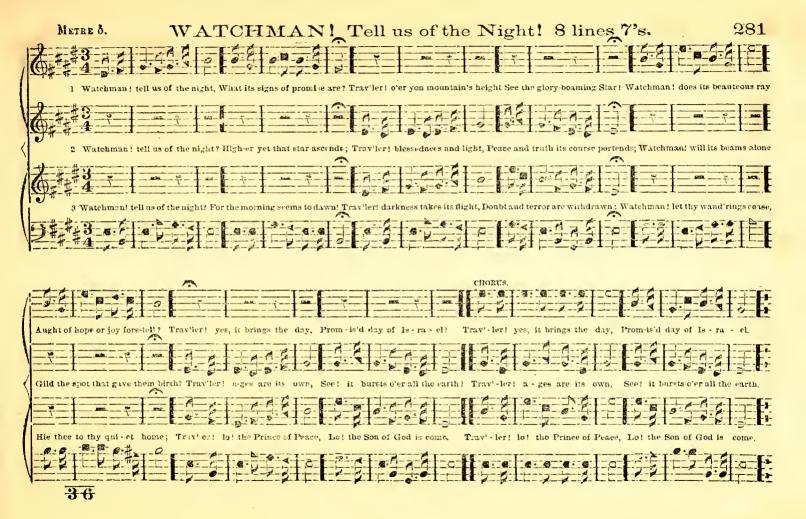


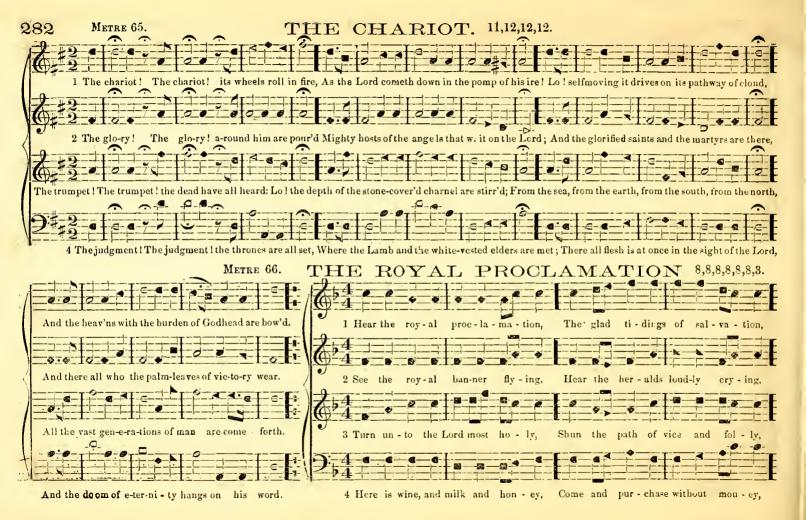
4 Star divine, O safely guide him, Bring the wand'rer home to thee; Sore temptations long have tried him, Far, far at sea, Sore temptations long have tried him, Far, far at sea

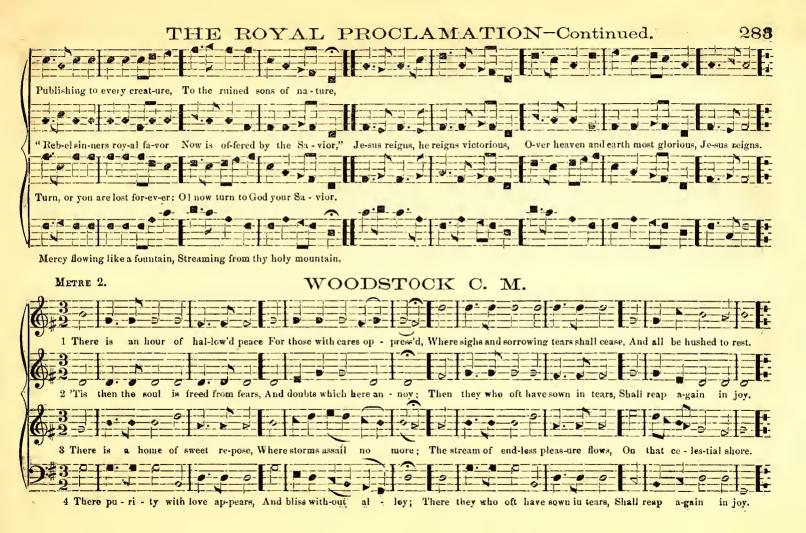
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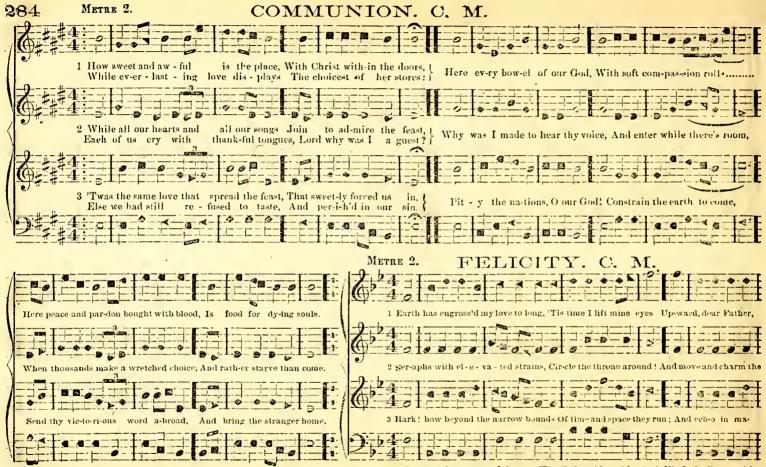








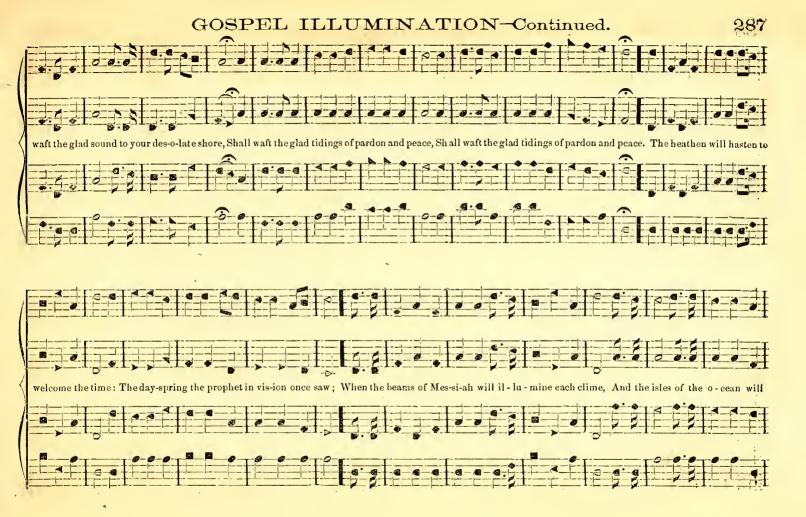




4 O sacced beauties of the man (The God re-sides with - in :) His flesh all pure with-5 Then all at once to living strain - They summon every chord; Tell how he triumph'd

FELICITY-Continued.	285
to thy throne, And to my native skies ; There the blest Man, my Savior, sits, The God how bright he shines, And scatters in-fi-nite delig	ht On all the happy minde.
starry plains, With an immortal sound, Jesus the Lord their harps employs : Jesus my love, they sing ; Jesus the life of both our joys, Sound	
justic sounds, The God-head of the Son ! And now they sink the lofty time, And gentler notes they play; And bring the Father's Equal do	wn, To dwell in humble clay.
ont a stain; His sout without a sin; But when to Calvary they turn. Silent their harps abide; Suspended songs a moment mourn The Co'er his pains, And chant the rising Lord; Now let me no unt and join their song, And be an angel too: My heart, my hand, my ear, my tongu	Fod that loved and died.
METRE 67. GOD IS LOVE. 6,5,6,5,3.	
I Lo, the heaving are breaking. Pure and bright above: Life and light are a - wak - ing, Mur-mur, God is Lov	e, God is love.
2 Kound yon pine-clad mountain, flows a gold-en flood; Here the sparkting foun - tain, Whis-per God is good	d, God is good.
See the stream-let bounding Through the vale and wood, Hear its rip-ples sound - ing, Mur-mur, God is goo	d, God is good.
4 Wake, my heart, and springing, Sprend thy wings a broad; Soar-ing still and sing - ing, God is ev - er good	d, Ev - er good.



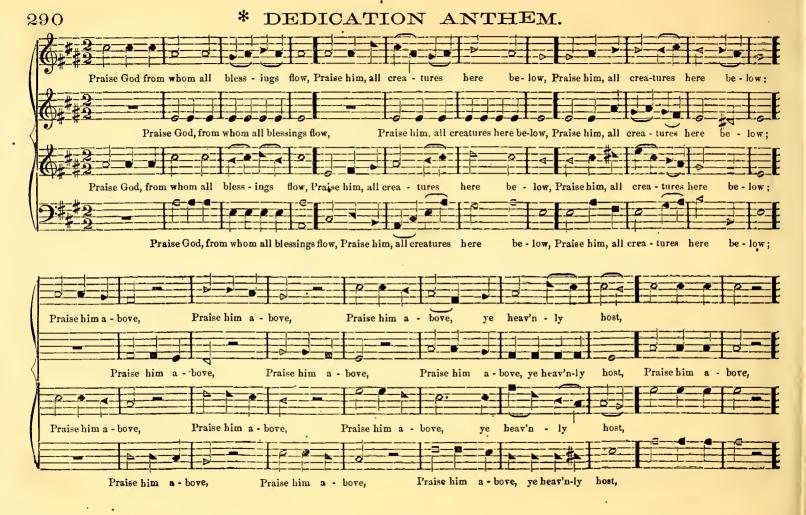




* HAYDN'S CHANT.

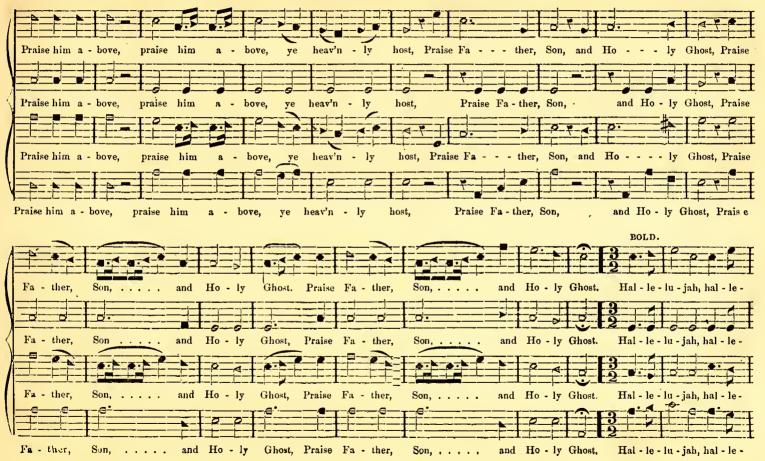
CH. ZEUNER. 289





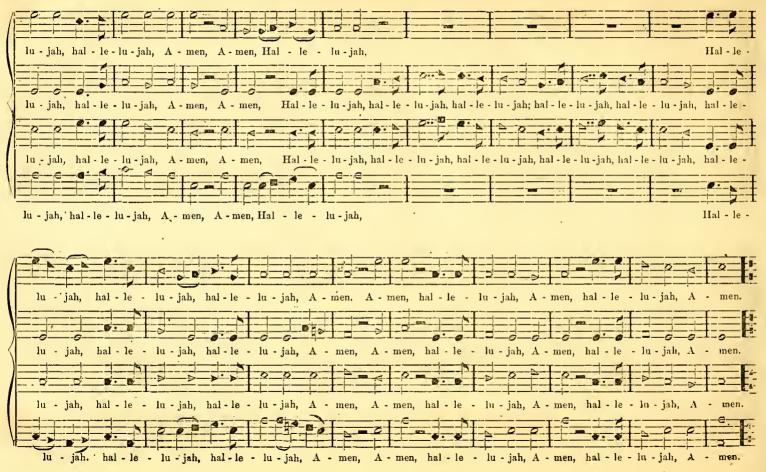
DEDICATION ANTHEM-Continued,

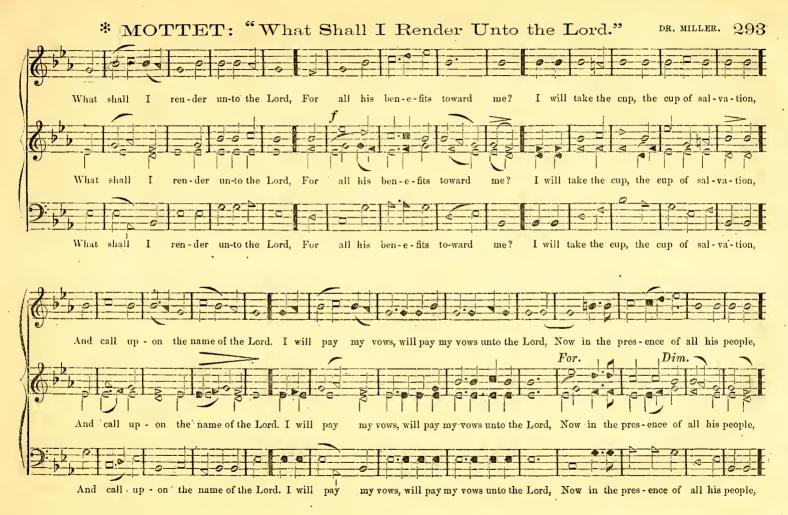




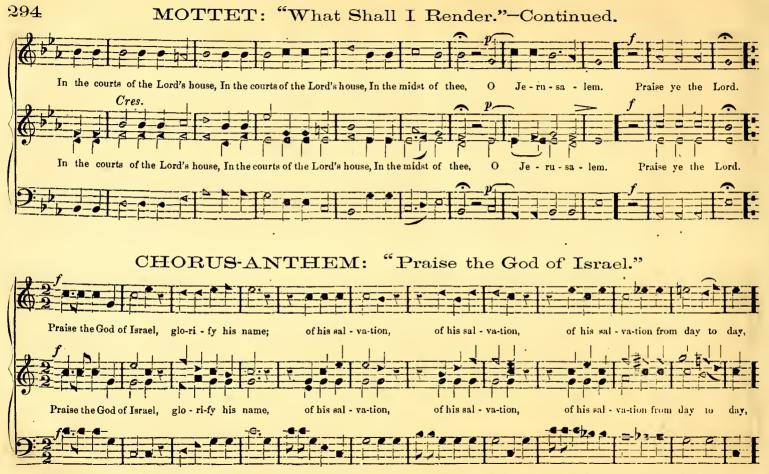
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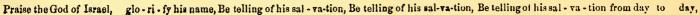
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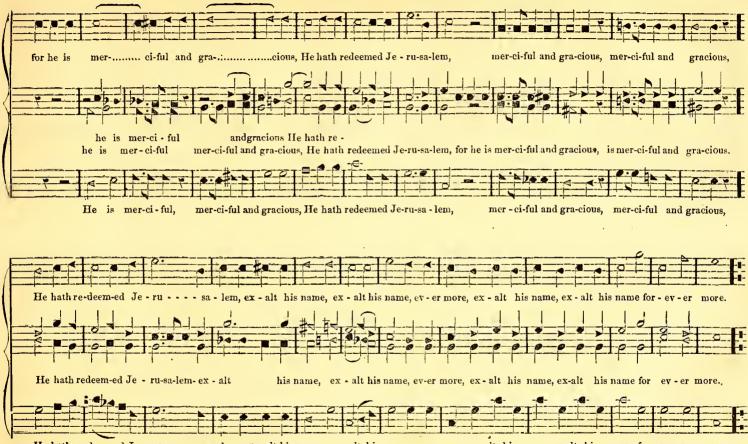


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* CHORUS ANTHEM. "Praise the God of Israel"-Continued. 295



He hath re-deem-ed Je - ru - - - sa - lem, ex - alt his name, ex - alt his name ever more, ex-alt his name, ex-alt his name for - ev - er more.



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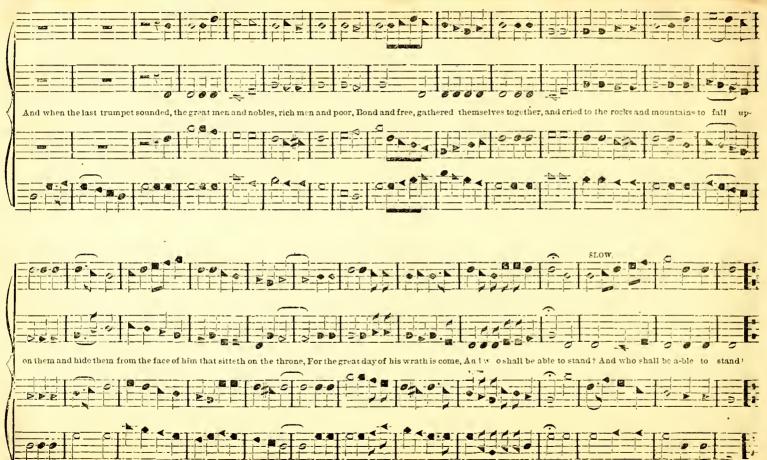
HEAVENLY VISION-Continued.

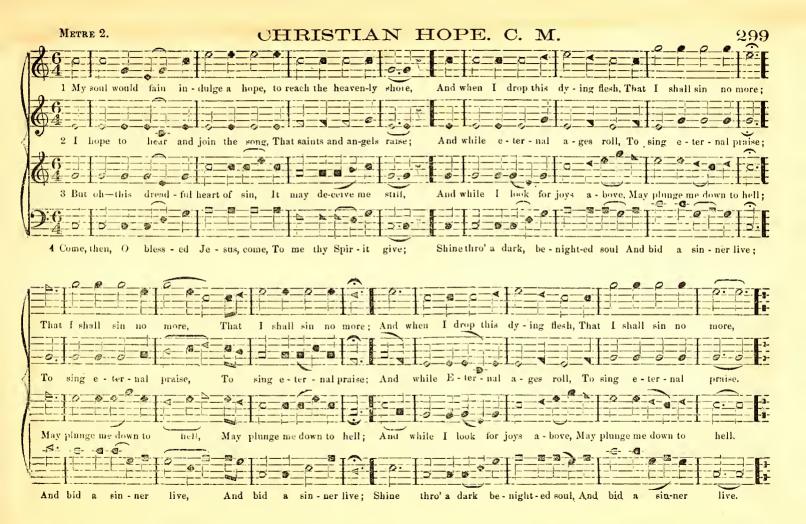
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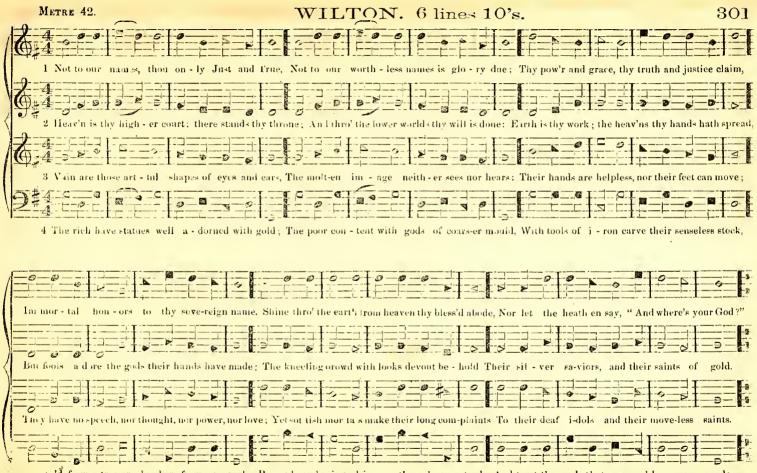
298

HEAVENLY VISION-Continued.







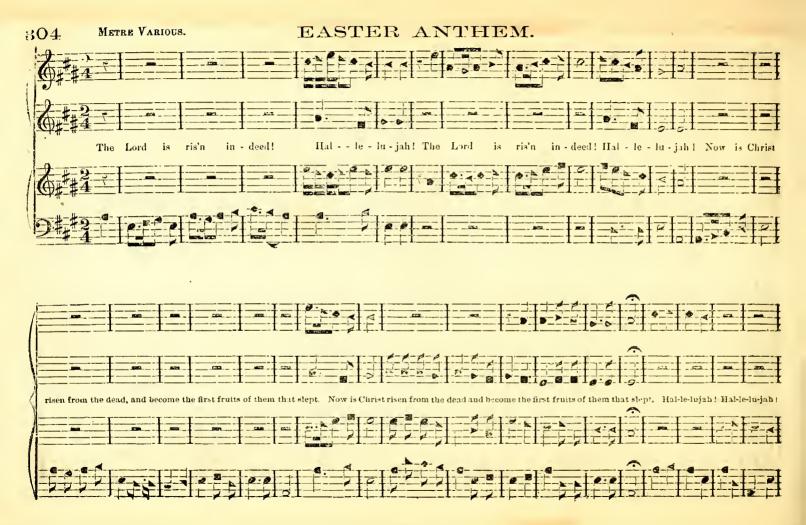


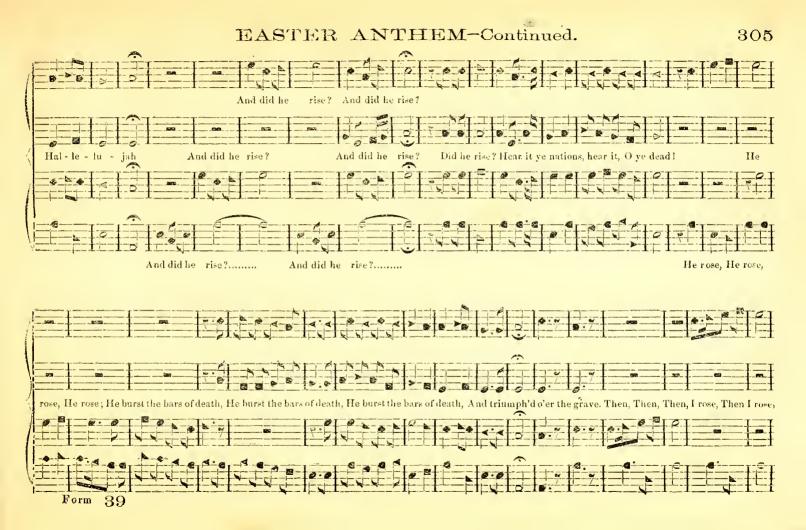
b'd from a tree or bro-ken from a rock; Peo - ple and priests drive on the sol - emn trade, And trust the gods that saws and ham-mers made,



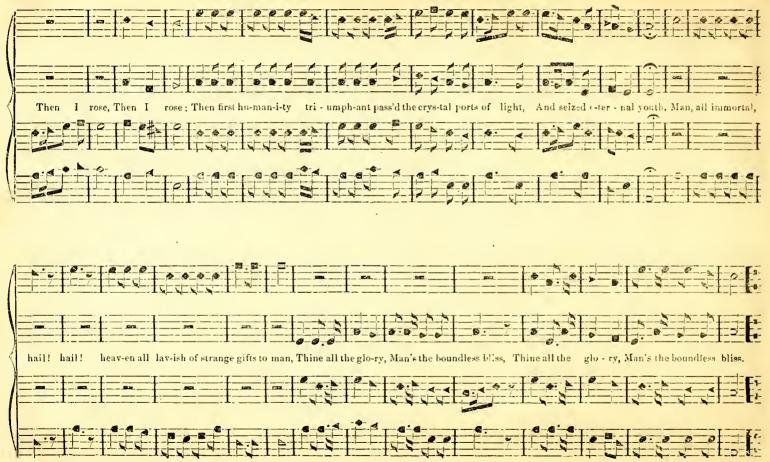


4 To us a Child of hope is born, To us a Sor is giv'n-The Wonderful, the Counsellor, Thy mighty Lord of heav'n, The Wonderful, the Counseller, The mighty Lord of heav a

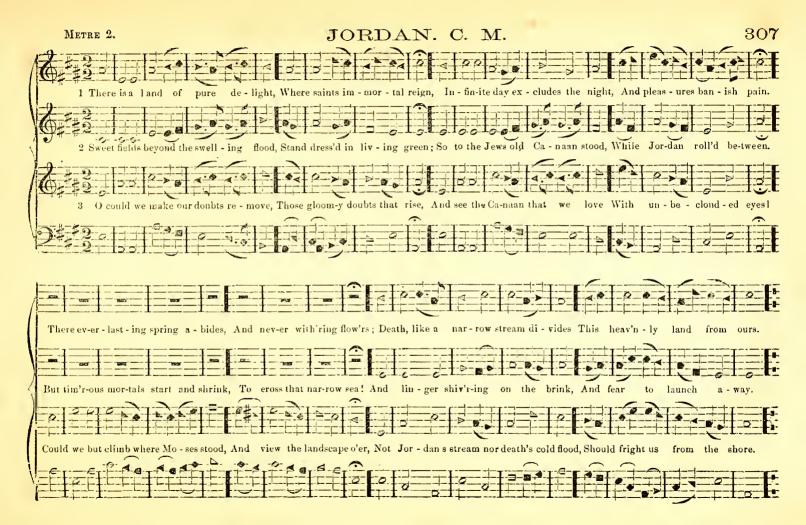




EASTER ANTHEM-Continued.

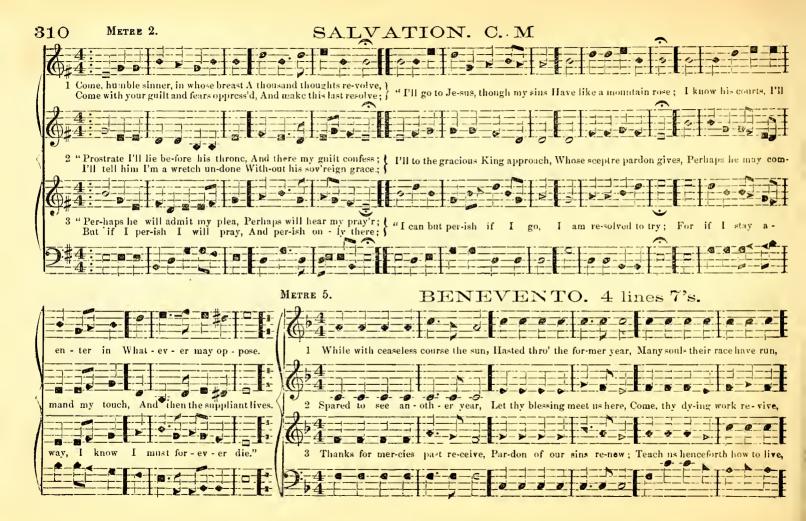


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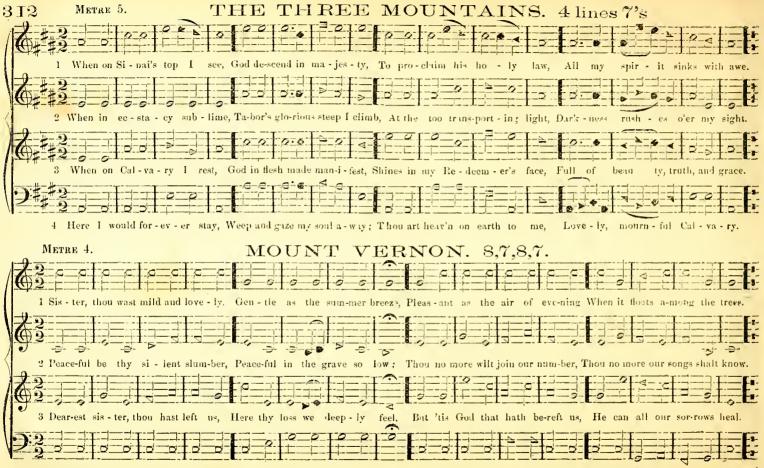






BENEVENTO-Continued.



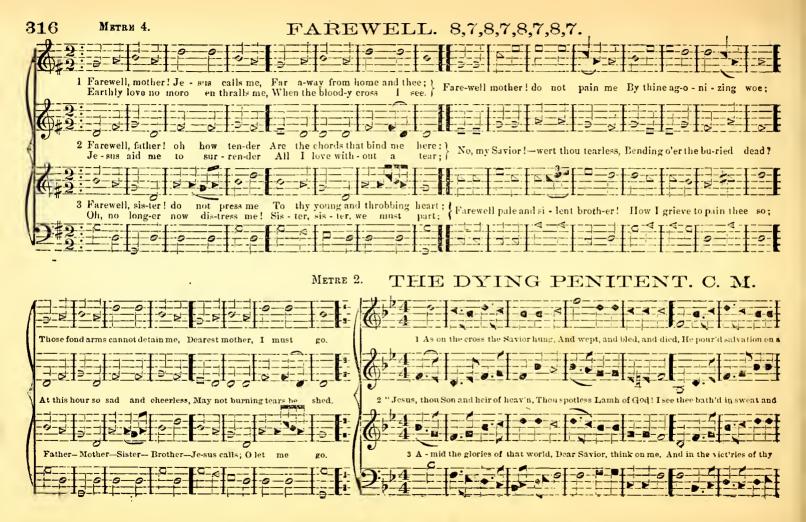


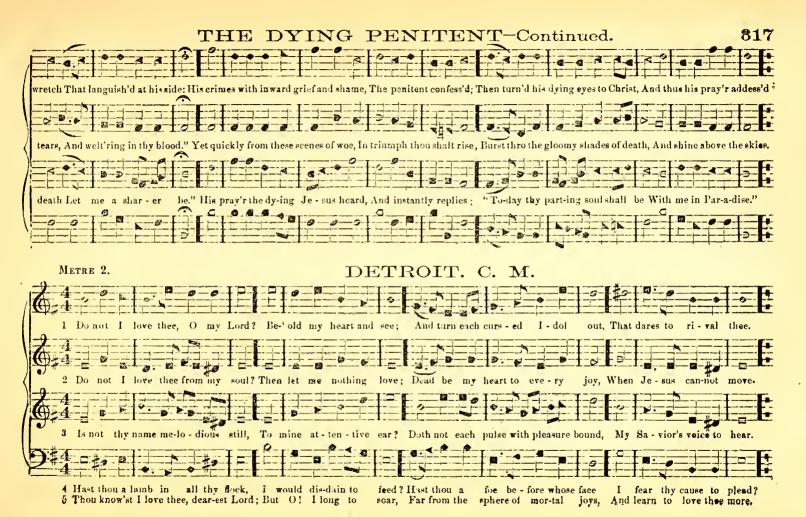
4 Yet a - gain we hope to meet thee, When the day of life is fled; Then in heav'n with joy to great thee, Where no farewell tear is shed.

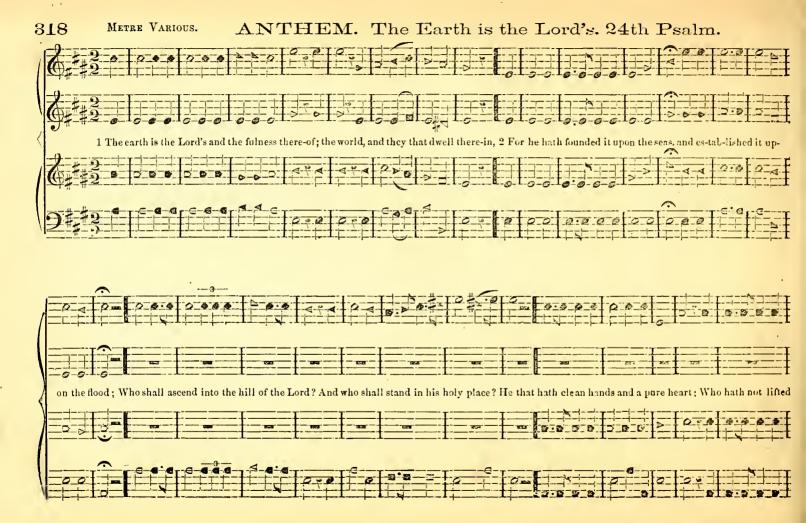


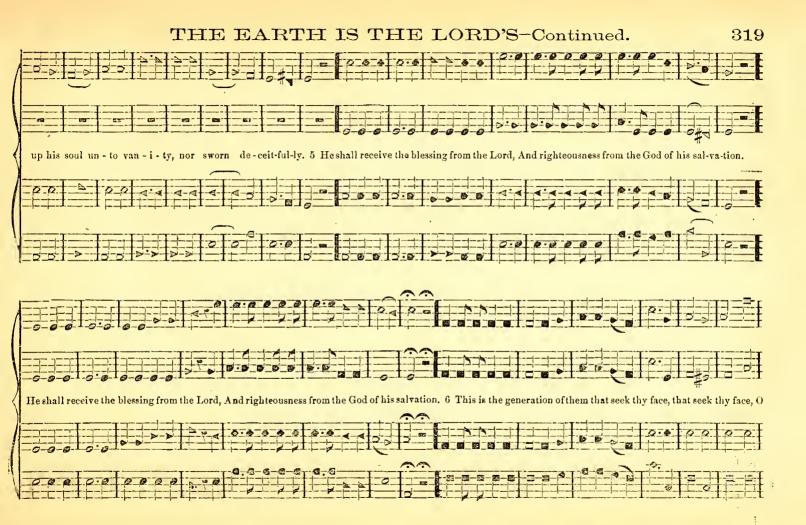


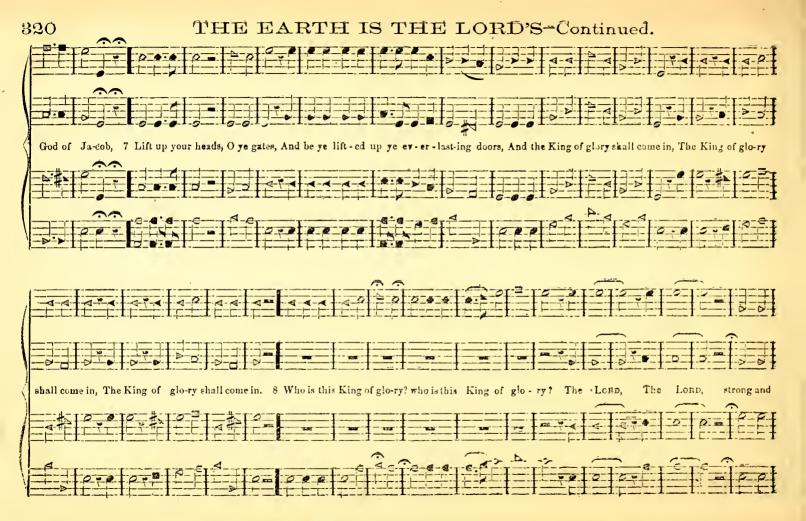


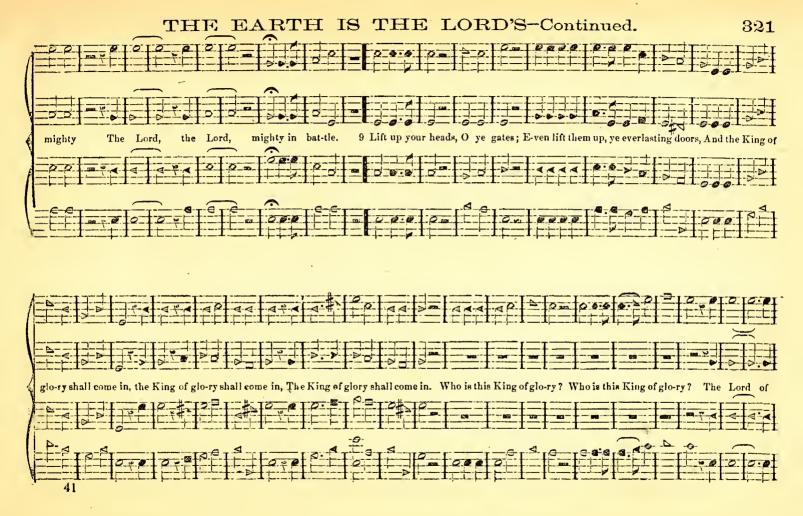




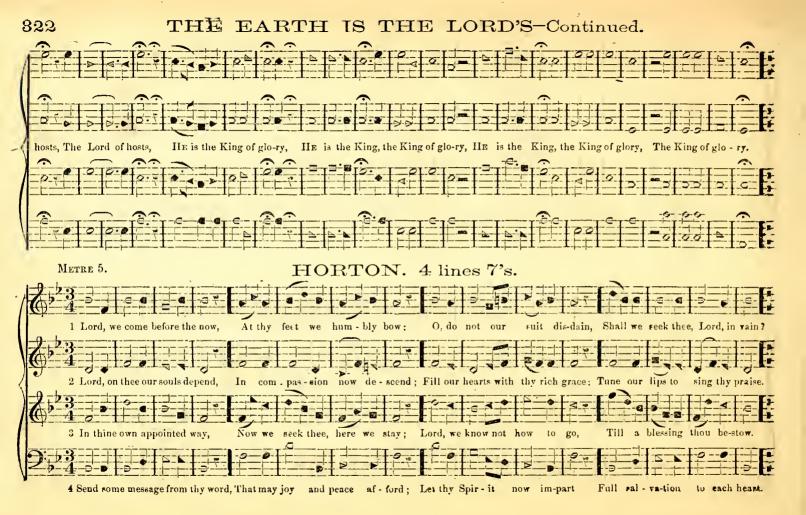








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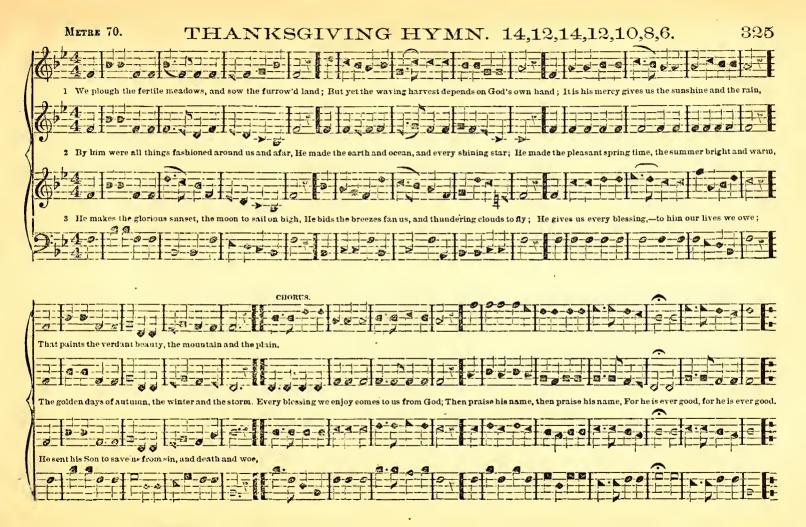
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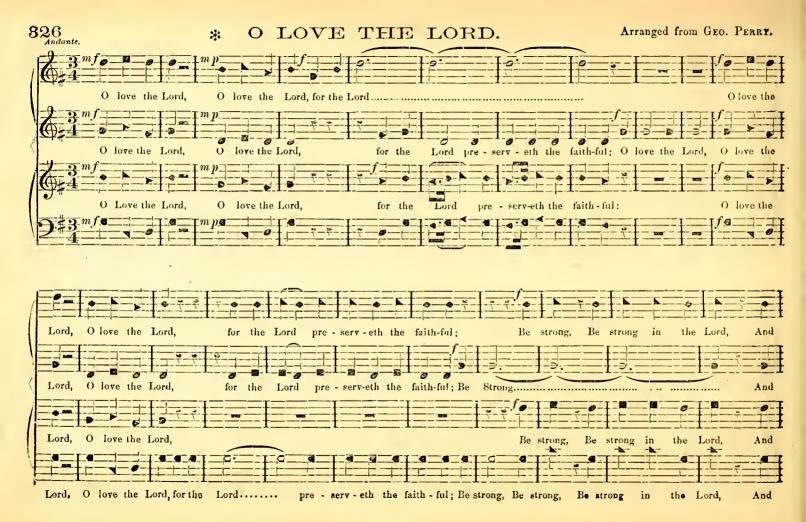




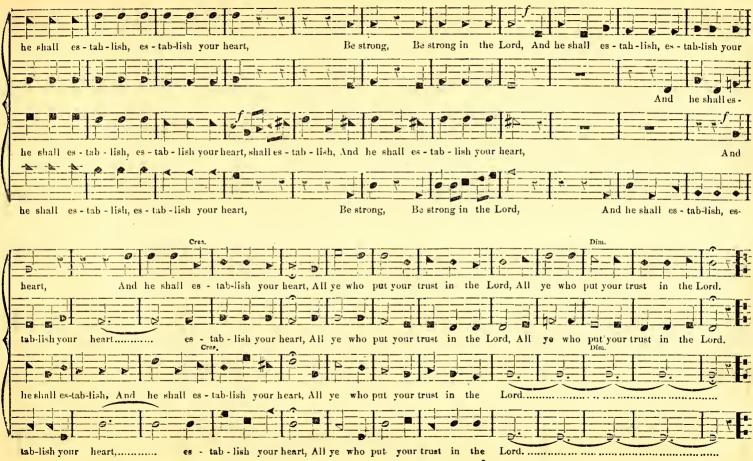
4 There jis a place where I hope to live, When life and its tronbles are o'er; A place which the Lord to me will give, And then I shall sorrow no more;

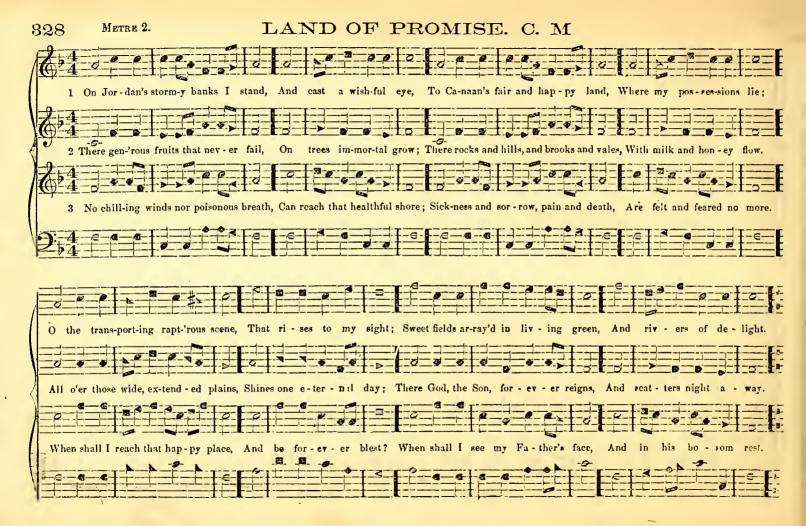






O LOVE THE LORD-Continued. 327

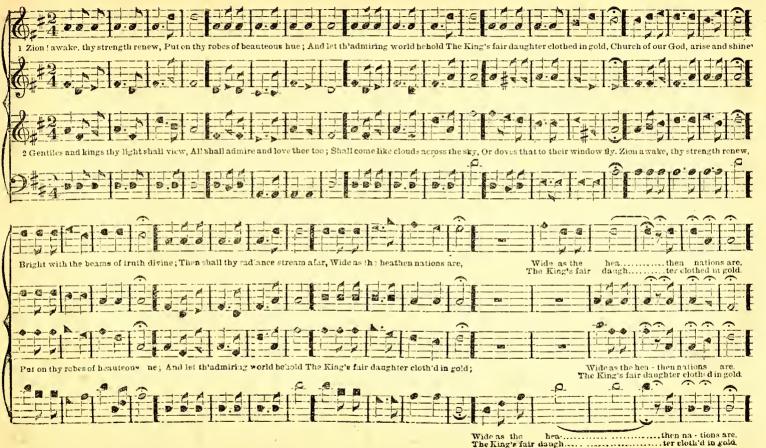




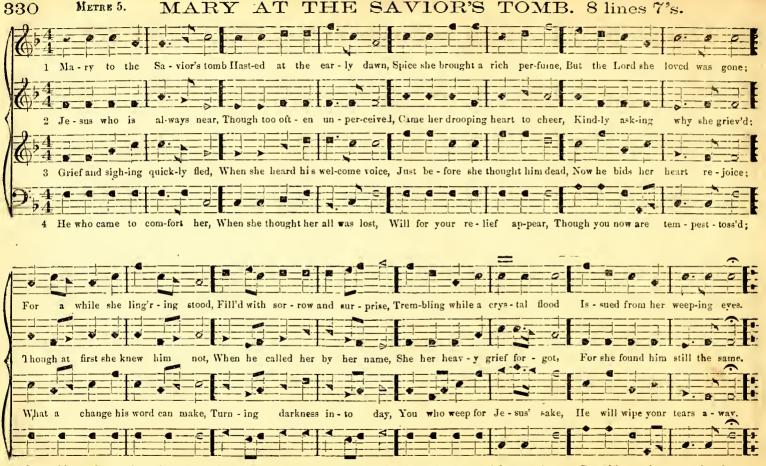
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EGLON. L. M.



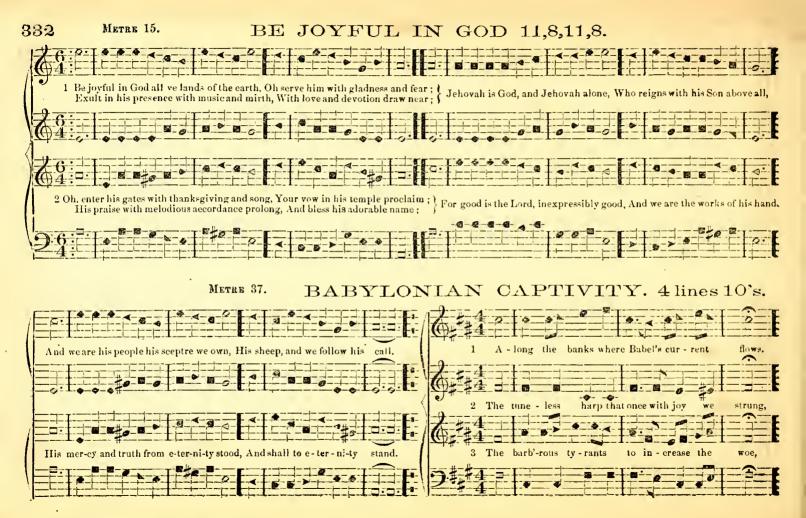


42



On his word your bur - den cast, On his love your thoughts em-ploy, Weep-ing for a night may last, But with morning comes the joy.





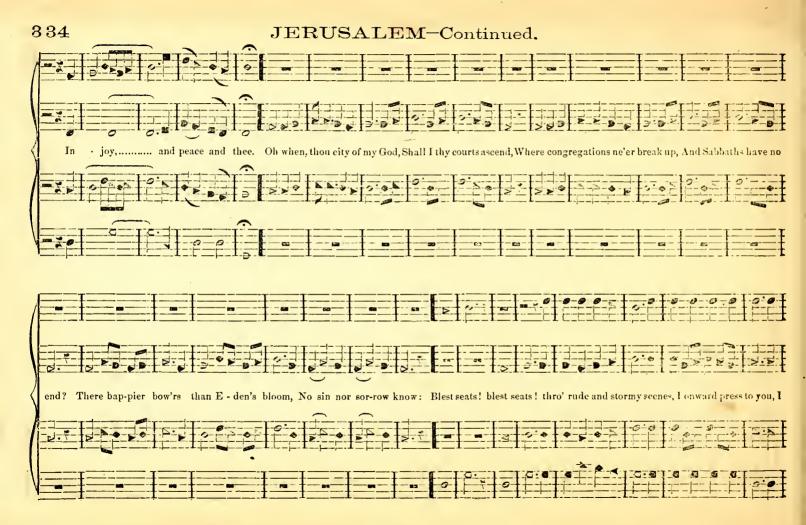
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BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY-Continued.

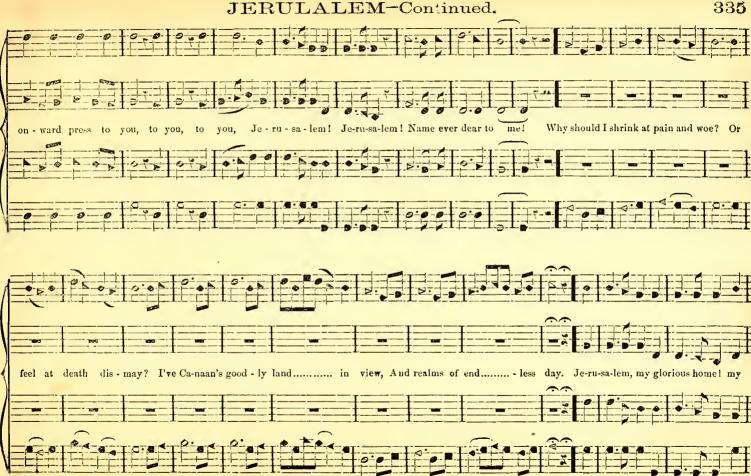
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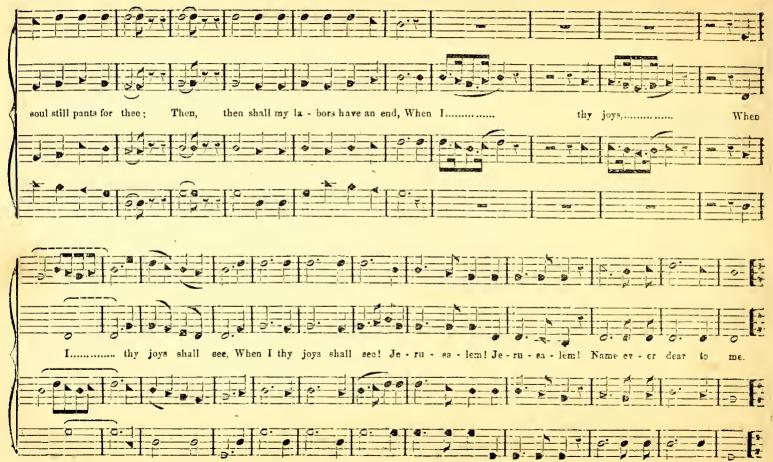


RULALEM-Continued. JEI



JERUSALEM-Continued.

336





CRANBROOK. S. M.





Heav'n with the eclo shall resound, with the celo shall resound.



- 2 Gree: first contrived a way
 To save rebellions man;
 And all the steps that grace displays,
 Which drew the wondrous plan.
- B Gree: led my roving feet
 To treed the heavenly hoad;
 And new supplies each hour 1 meet,
 White passing on to God.
- 4 Grace all the work shall crown, Through everlasting days; It lays in heaven the topmost stone, And well deserves the praise

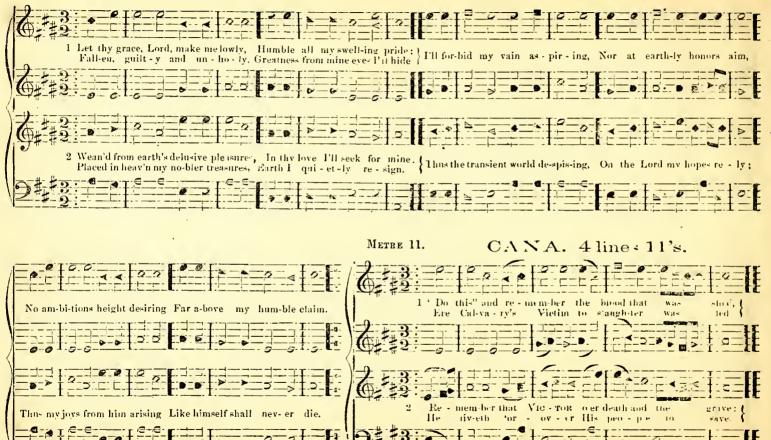


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340 METRE 4.

HUMIL1TY. 8,7,8,7.

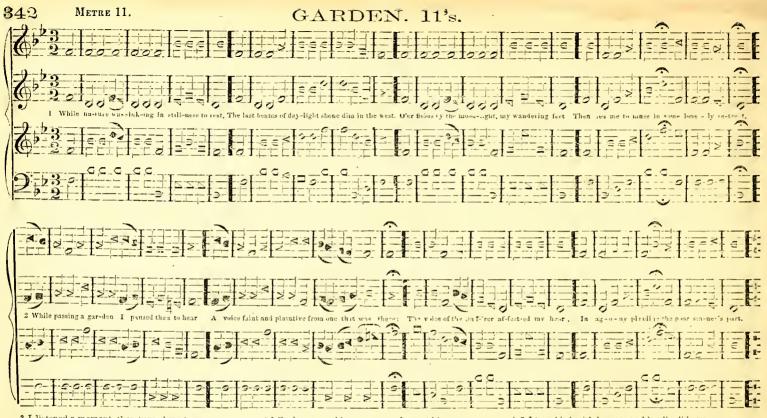


CANA-Continued.

341



4 If in my Father's love I share a fil - ial part. Send down thy spir-'t like a dove, To rest up-on my heart, To rest up - on my heart, 5 We would no longer lie Like slaves beneath the throne; Our faith shall Ab-ba, Fa-ther cry, And thou the kindred own, And thou the kindred own.



3 I listened a moment, then turned me to see What Man of Compassion this Stranger could be! I saw Ilim low kneeling upon the cold ground, Alone on a spot in the garden he found.

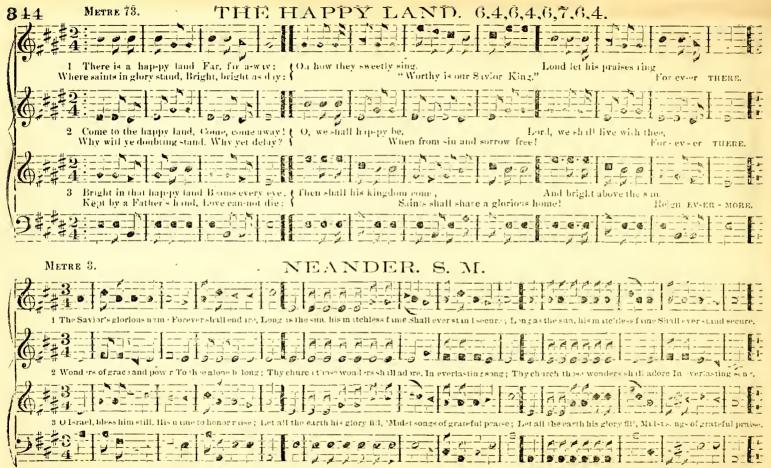
. . . .

- 4 His mantle was wet by the dews of the night; His locks by pale moonbeams were glistining and bright; His eyes, bright as diamonds, to heaven were raised, While angels in wonder stood round him amazed?
- So deep were his seriows, so fervent his prayers. That down o'er his bosem rolled sweat, blood, and tears; I wept to behold him' I asked Him his name! He answered' "'Tis JESUS! from heaven I came!
- 6 "I am thy Redeement for the: I must die! The cup is most bitter, but cannot pass by! Thy sins, like a mountain, were laid upon Me, And all this deep anguish I suffer for thee!"
- 7 I to mb'ed with herror, and loudly did erv, "Lord, save a peor sinner! O save, or I die!" He smiled when He saw me, and said to me, "Live! Thy sins, which are many, I freely forgive,"
- 5 How sweet was the moment He bade we release! His suffs, O how pleasant! how cheering His voice! I flew from the garde to spread it shroad. And shouted "Salva Lin" and "Glory to God!"

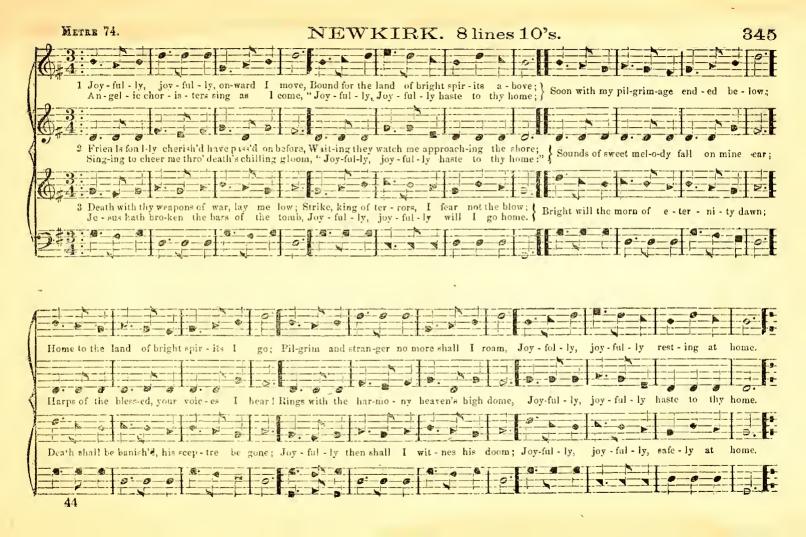


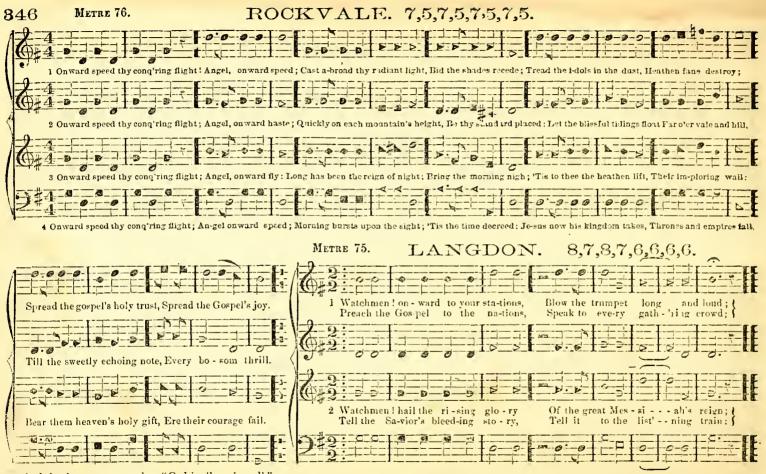
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weeps,	O'er my moth-er's grave,	O'er my moth-er's grave, Through that bend-ing will - low, O'er my moth - er's grav	ve.
	Oer my moth-er's grave,		
			Ē
	O'er my moth-er's grave,	O'er my moth-er's grave, Through that bend-ing wit - low, O'er my moth - er's grave	
			<u> </u>

sound.



4 Jehovah, God most high 1 We spread thy praise abroad, Thro' all the world thy fame shall fly, O God, thire Israel's God; Tiro' all the world thy finne shall fly, O God, &c





And the joyous song a-wakes, "God is all in all."

LANGDON-Continued.

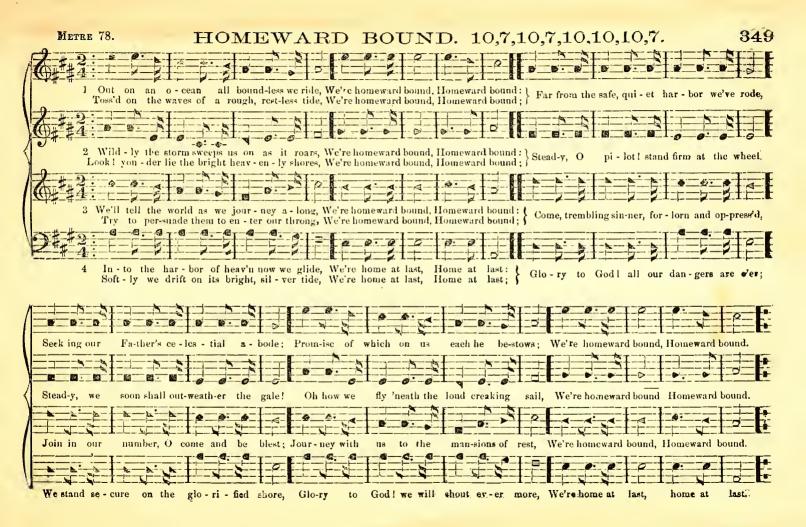


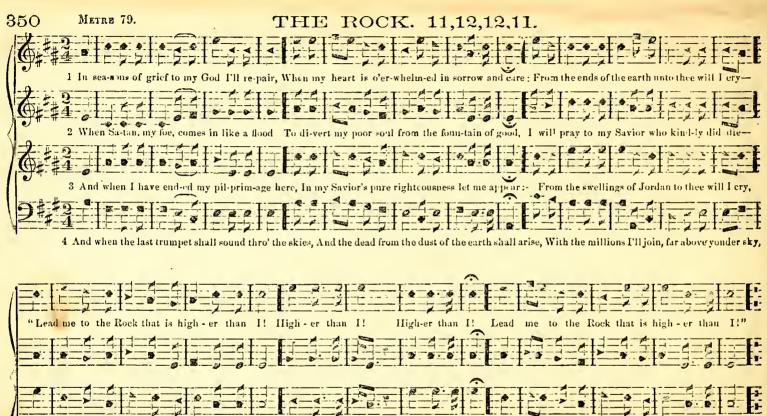
METRE 5.

AMBOY. 8 lines 7's.



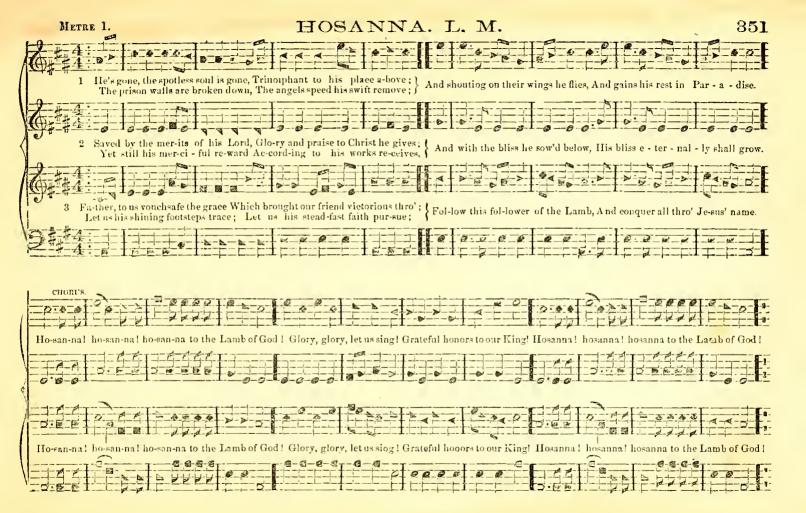


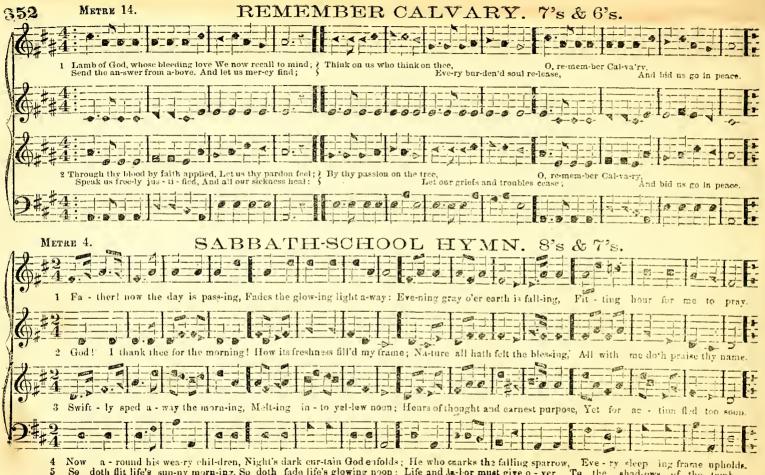




"Lead me to the Rock that is high - er than I! Iligh - er than I! Iligh - er than I! Lead me to the Rock that is high - er than I!"

To praise the great Rock that is high-er than I! High-er than I! Iligh-er than I! To praise the great Rock that is high - er than I!





So doth flit life's sun-ny morn-ing, So doth fade life's glowing noon : Life and Ja-bor must give o - ver To the shad owr of the tomb,

I HAVE SET WATCHMEN UPON THY WALLS. 353





HYMN CHANT.



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