



CARDO CONTON Gigi Jims Hubert Rice Barre Harriel & Rice. Bok TR Se



HE

# BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY GOLLEGTION OF CHURCH MUSIC ;

BEING A SELECTION OF THE MOST APPROVED

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS, SENTENCES, CHANTE, &c.

TOGETHER WITH MANY BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS FROM THE WORKS OF

HAYDN, MOZART, BEETHOVEN, AND OTHER EMINENT COMPOSERS.

HARMONIZED FOR THREE AND FOUR VOICES, WITH A FIGURED BASE FOR THE ORGAN AND PLANO FORTE.

• — Assembled men, to the deep Organ join. The long-resource, off breaking clear, At solenn pauses, through the swelling Base; And, as each mingling flame increases seeh. In one united ardour rate to Heaven? ">— Thomson.

EDITED BY

LOWELL MASON.

TENTH EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Boston :

PUBLISHED BY RICHARDSON, LORD AND HOLBROOK, NO. 133, WASHINGTON-STREET.

1831.

#### DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS-TO WIT: DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE.

BE it remembered, that on the thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouand eight hundred and thirty, in the fully-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Josepu Lewis, Secretary of the Handel and Haydan Society, of the said district, has deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music; being a selection of the most approved Paalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Senences, Chanks, Sec; together with many heautilul extracts from the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other eminent composers. Harmonized for three and four voies, with a Figured Base for the organ and plane forte.

> d — Assembled men, to the deep Organ join, The long resounding voice, oft breaking clear, At solerms pauses, through the swelling Base ; And, as each mingling flame increases each. In one united ardour rise to Heaven? "> Thomson.

Edited by Lowell Mason. Ninth Edition, with additions and improvements."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encoursament of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprieters of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." and also to an act, entitled, "An act, upplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning by securing the entitled, and the principal security of the encouragement of learning, engineering the therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching burierits."

JOHN W. DAVIS, Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

#### PREFACE.

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THE several later editions of this work have presented an almost uniform appearance. It was thought better to forego the advantages, at to correctness and good taste, which would have resulted from introducing various improvements; than to subject choirs and schools to the inconvenience arising from frequent alterations in the tunes. It is obvious, however, from the progressive nature of science and taste, in respect to music as well as other subject, and, as was to be expected, great improvement has been made, not only in the manner of performing pashm and hymn tunes, but also in their composition.

Is it to be supposed that in psalmody, science and taste have accomplished all they can accomplish? and is it desirable that all attempts at improvement should be checked? This is impracticable, if it were desirable. The same tunes, and in the same form, will not always please. New tunes will be composed, and old tunes will receive new harmonies, and other alterations will be introduced, more in accordance with the existing taste. The question, then, is, whether this book shall be enriched, by being made to conform to these improvements, or whether, by remaining stationary while the public taste is advancing, it shall be sufficed to fall into neglect.

Unless, therefore, it be maintained that the present psalm and hymn tunes cannot be improved, and that no better can be substituted in their stead, or else, that bad tunes are as valuable as good ones, there may be as valid reasons, founded in public utility, for introducing alterations into books of psalmody, as for introducing laterations into text books on arithmetic or grammar.

In accordance with these views, it has been thought advisable, after deferring it several years, to make at this time, a thorough revision of the Handel and Haydn Collection, and to present to the lovers of church music, from the new materials which have been accumulating, those pieces which are most interesting and valuable; and to make such other additions, together with such alterations in the tunes of former editions, as the improving state of psalmody and of the public taste seemed to require. In doing this, it has been found very difficult to pursue a proper medium between an excessive desire for novelty, on the one hand, and undue prejudices in favor of early associations, on the other. Utility has been the aim. No alteration, not even the most trifling, has been made, except for the purpose of rendering the book more truly valuable. The present edition of this work is believed to possess advantages over any preceding edition, in the following respects : viz.

1. New MUSIC. Nearly one hundred metrical tunes have been introduced, presenting a great variety in respect to style, and a large portion of entirely new tunes. These have been selected with great care, and it is believed that nearly all of them are of such a character as to promote the great design of psalmody, and are well adapted to secure its appropriate effect. It would have been easy to have given a larger portion of light music, and of initiative and fugueing pieces; but it was supposed that the good sense and improved taste of the public would be better satisfied with those tunes, which, which they have a sufficient flow of melody to interest and please, are, at the same time, sufficiently chaste and dignified for public religious worship. Several of the tunes newly introduced are in the chanting style. These will be found well adapted to psalms and hymas of a didactic or prossic character, which require to be recited rather than to be sung.

2. HARMONY. The editor has aimed so to adapt the parts to vocal execution, as that they may be easily performed without instrumental accompaniment; while, at the same time, it is believed that the organist will find a richer and fuller harmony in this, than in any preceding edition. Combinations and progressions will occasionally be found, which could hardly be justified by rules drawn from the works of older writers, and especially in church music. In the course of the work there will be found several tunes, harmonized in the style of ancient paslmody, and closing on the dominant, or on the relative minoror major mode. Although these will, perhaps, appear singular, yet no good reason is known why this ancient style, which is peculiar to the church, should not be preserved. Some of them contain very rich larmony, and when properly performed, are very solenn and truly devotional.\*

3. CLASSIFICATION. Such pieces as are principally designed for private use, and for those who have made considerable proficiency in music, have been separated from the common paalm and hymn tunes, and placed among the anthems and select pieces. All the tunes from page 25 to gate 24s will be found, under arisinos eriormy priorite to the purposes of public worship. To a considerable extent, tunes in the same key, or in keys nearly related, have been placed together. This will be found convenient where choirs are accustomed occasionally to change the tune, while going through with a hymn, for the sake of securing more appropriateness between the music, and the sertiment, in the soveral starzas.

4. ANTIENT AND OCCASIONAL TRECES. Several of the longest, and probably the less useful of these, have been omitted, and their places supplied with others which are shorter, easier, and more applicable to the various circumstances of public worship. The chief object of this work is to furnish church music for common use; and it is not, therefore, to be expected that it should contain a very great variety of anthems, choruses, and pieces suitable for musical exhibitions and concerts. A collection consisting of such paces, the Handel and Haydan Society have presented to the public in *Charal Harmony*, to which individuals and choirs are recommended.

\* See Dunbarton, p. 89.

#### PREFACE.

5. INTRODUCTORY RULES. These have been written entirely anew, in the form of question and answer. Although very brief and perfectly simple, they are believed to contain every thing necessary for acquiring the art of reading music.

Whether the present edition of this work has actually been improved in the several respects just mentioned, the public will judge.

In regard to future alterations little need be soid. It is not to be supposed, as before infimuted, that science and taste have yet accomplished all that they are capable of accomplishing for church music, and that nothing further can be done to enrich and purify it, and render it more capable of communicating elevated enjoyment, and of expressing and exciting devout feeling. Nor can it be desired by any candid and reflecting person, that such improvements, when made, should not be given to the public in books designed for common use. The public have a claim to them; and no book which should neject them could long continue to descree or receive public patronage. Still, those changes should be introduced in such a manner as to occasion as little embarrassment as possible. On this account it is intended, that, for some time to come, future editions of this work, should they be called for, shall receive such alterations only, as are imperiously demanded; and that they shall so nearly correspond, as to admit of their being used together, without much inconvenience. One tune may occasionally be exclanged for another, promising to be more pleasing and useful, and additions may be made; but in general it will probably be thought advisable to present new music to the public ithrough the medium of supplementary publications.

No pains have been spared to correct and enlarge this edition of the Handel and Haydn Society Collection, and to adapt it to the taste and wants of the community. It contains, in addition to the most common standard tunes used in public worship, a great variety of new music, embracing tunes of all the different metres; and without any invidious comparison with other valuable works in the same department, it is deemed safe to say, that no similar publication contains such an amount and variety of church music. Previous editions of the work have been honored with much more of public favor and patronage than was anticipated. This edition is presented to the lovers of psalmody, and to all others who feel an interest in this part of public worship, with the hope and confidence that it will be found still more worthy of their approbation and support.

#### EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"It is a collection [Handel and Haydn Society] containing most of the old approved tunes whose melody or air is dignified, solemn, reverent, chaste, and every way suited to divine worship—harmonized judiciously upon the improved and essential principles of modern musical science. This is ground enough for recommendation." "The harmony throughout is executed in the highest style of scientific accuracy and skill. But what is still more important, it has been written with a constant reference to the grand object of church music, the excitement of devotional feeling. It is emphatically refiguous harmony." *Christian Spectator*, published at *Nove* Haven.

<sup>44</sup> We congratulate the friends of Church Music on the appearance of a book, containing a sufficient number and variety of tunes for public and private worship, harmonized with judgment, accuracy, and elegance. Believing it to be calculated to improve the public taste in relation to psalmody, and to secure this delightful part of public worship from its languishing state, we sincerely hope it may be generally adopted, and become the standard of sacred music."—*Christian Advacts, published at Philadelphia.* 

" We feel fully assured, that the Handel and Hayda Collection is calculated to elevate the standard of sacred music, and to secure the object of its institution; and we warmly recommend its introduction, as a sure means of improving this part of the public services of religion."— Bostom Telegraph.

"After a thorough examination we are decidedly of the opinion, that clergymen and others, who are desirous of improving the present state of sacred music, can employ no means so effectual as the circulation of this admirable collection."-Baston Recorder.

" It is a work, containing one of the most complete collections of psalmody that ever was embodied."

"It demonstrates the advancement of the Americans in music." <sup>1</sup>" Without pretending to have looked minutely into each of the tunes, contained in this volume, we can assert of the many we have examined, that they are well arranged, that the harmonies are faultless, and that the devotional character of both music and works has been attended to most strictly."-*Harmonican, published at London*.

"The concurrent testimony of good judges, so far as we have had the opportunity of knowing, is, that the selection of melodies is singularly judicious and complete."—Missionary Herald.

"This collection excels in the selection and variety of the tunes, and in the perfection of the harmony." "A book so valuable must become the standard of music in our churches, since its harmony and style are fixed on the immoveable basis of science and correct taste."—New-Haven Chronicle.



Clef.

- Nine : there being five lines and four spaces.
- 6. What are used when more than nine degrees are wanted ? The spaces below or above the Staff; also additional lines called added, or leger lines.



7. Which of the Clefs are most used in vocal music

The Base and Treble : the latter being appropriated to the Tenor and Alto as well as to the Treble.

8. How are the letters placed upon the Staff according to the Treble Clef?



9. How are the letters placed upon the Staff according to the Base Clef?



10 How does the use of the Treble Clef for Tenor and Alto, differ from its use for Treble?

When used for the Tenor or Alto it signifies G on an octave lower than when used for Treble.

Note. The following example exhibits the G Clef as variously used, the Base Clef, and the relative situation of each.



#### 11. What is the use of the Tenor or C Clef?

It is used for the Tenor on the fourth line; and for the Alto on the third line of the Staff; and always represents the middle C.

NOTE. This clef is also in common use in European music for the Treble or Soprano, and when thus used it is placed upon the first line of the Staff.

#### LESSON III.

#### OF NOTES AND RESTS.

1. What are notes ?

Characters written upon the Staff as signs of musical sounds, showing their length and order.

- 2. How many kinds of notes are there ?
- 3. What are they called ?

Semibreve, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver, Semiquaver, and Demisemi quaver.

#### EXAMPLE.



4. What is the proportionate duration or length of the notes a

One Semibreve is equal to 2 Minims, or 4 Crotchets, or 8 Quavers or 16 Semiguavers, or 32 Demisemiguavers.

One Minim is equal to 2 Crotchets, or 4 Quavers, or 8 Semiquavers, or 16 Demisemiquavers.

One Crotchet is equal to 2 Quavers, or 4 Semiquavers, or 8 Demisemiquavers.

One Quaver is equal to 2 Semiquavers, or 4 Demisemiquavers. One Semiquaver is equal to 2 Demisemiquavers.

5. What is the use of a dot after a note? A dot after a note adds one half to its length.

#### EXAMPLE.

#### Dotted Minim.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dotted Crotchet.

#### Dotted Quaver.

VIII

6. What is the use of the figure 3, placed over or under any three notes of the same kind ?

At shows that the three notes over or under which it is placed are to be performed in the time of two notes of the same kind without the figure.

7. What are such notes called ? Triplets.

EXAMPLE.\*

- S. What are rests?
  - Rests are marks of silence.
- 9. How many are there ?
  - Six.
- 10. What are they called?

Semibreve rest, Minim rest, Crotchet Rest, Quaver rest, Semiquaver rest, and Demisemiquaver rest.

#### EXAMPLE.

Semibreve rest.	Moim rest.				Demisemiquaver rest.
			statement 1100 heatened	PROPERTY AND A DESIGN A	And the Association statement and the second
Minister and Concerns	transpoort and passing	surveying pass research	and the second second second	STREET, LAB MARKED	
	runners 123 merces				
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summing over Version	hadquest one termine	ferrerar un month	wanted in the second	SWITCH LAND TAXABLE	second values and values and

11. How long is the performer required to remain silent at a rest ?

As long as he would be singing its corresponding note, or note of the same name.

12. How may the length of a rest be augmented ?

By the use of a dot, as is the case with notes.

\* The figure 6 is sometimes placed over or under six notes, signifying that they are to be performed in the time of four notes of the same kind without the figure.

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#### LESSON IV.

#### OF VARIOUS MUSICAL CHARACTERS.

1. What is the use of a Flat?

A Flat lowers the pitch of a sound, half a tone.

- 2. What is the use of a Sharp?
- A Sharp raises the pitch of a sound half a tone.
- 3. What is the use of a Natural?
- A Natural restores a note made flat or sharp to its original sound.

# Sharps.

 Nat

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4. What are Flats or Sharps called, when placed at the beginning of a tune or strain ?

The Signature.

5. What are Flats, Sharps or Naturals called, when placed before a single note ?

Accidentals.

- 6. How far do accidentals extend their influence ? Through the measure in which they occur.
- 7. What is the use of a Bar?

A Bar is used to divide the notes into equal measures.

- 8. What is a Measure ?
  - A Measure consists of all the notes contained between two bars.

#### EXAMPLE.



#### 9. What is the use of a Double Bar ? It shows the end of a strain, or a line of the poetry. EXAMPLE.

Double Bar.

or,

#### What is the use of a Brace ? It shows how many parts are to be performed together.

#### EXAMPLE.

Brace.

#### 11. What is the use of a Tie or Slur?

It shows that the notes over or under which it is drawn are all to be sung to one syllable.

#### EXAMPLE.

The or Slor.

12. What is the use of a Repeat ? It shows what part of a tune is to be sung twice. EXAMPLE.

13. What is the use of Marks of Distinction, or Staccato Marks? They are placed over or under such notes as are to be performed in a very short, distinct manner.



- 14. What is meant by singing Staccato? Singing in a short, pointed, and articulate manner.
- What is meant by singing Legato? Singing in a smooth, close, and gliding manner.
- 16. What is the use of a Pause? It shows that a note may be centinued beyond its usual length.

#### EXAMPLE.

Pause.

17. What is the use of a Direct? It is employed at the end of a staff, to show the place of the first note upon the following staff.

#### EXAMPLE.



18. What is a Shake or Trill?

It consists of a quick alternate reiteration of the note above, with that over which the character is placed, and usually ends with a turn from the note below.

х



2. Of what use is Solmization?	13. If the signature be four flats, (B, E, A and Db) on what letter is
It enables the young performer to utter a sound with fulness and	the syllable Si ?
freedom, and assists him to secure a correct intonation.	On G.
It promotes a feeling or consciousness of the precise relation of the sounds in	14. If the signature be one sharp, (F*) on what letter is the syllable
the octave to each other, and especially to the Tonic, or Key Note. By as-	Si?
sociating the several syllables with their corresponding sounds, this relation	On F≉.
becomes familiar, and we acquire the habit of expressing any note with ease and	15. If the signature be two sharps, (F and C*) on what letter is the
certainty.	
3. How many syllables are used in Solmization ?	sýllable Si ?
Seven ; there being one for each sound.	On C#.
4. What are they?	16. If the signature be three sharps, (F, C and G*) on what letter is
Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si.	the syllable Si ?
Pronounced.	On G#.
Doe, Rae, Mcc, Fa,* Sole, La,* See.	17. If the signature be four sharps, (F, C, G and D#) on what letter
5. Which of these syllables governs the others, and fixes their places	is the syllable Si?
upon the Staff?Si.	Ôn D≉,
6. By what is the place of the syllable Si known ?	18. Having ascertained the place of the syllable Si by the signature,
By the Signature.	by what rule are the places of the other syllables known?
7. What is the Signature ?	They follow upon each degree of the Staff, in regular order.
The Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain.	19. What is the order of the syllables ascending from Si?
8. What is the signature said to be, when there are neither flats or	Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La.
sharps at the beginning of a tune or strain?	20. What is the order of the syllables descending from Si?
Natural	La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do.
9. If the signature be natural, on what letter is the syllable Si ?	21. What effect have accidentals on solmization?
On B.	When accidentals are used, it often becomes necessary to change
10. If the signature be one flat, (Bb) on what letter is the syllable	the syllables, in order to sing in exact tune.
Si ?On E.	22. How are such changes to be made ?
11. If the signature be two flats, (B and Eb) on what letter is the	Sometimes by a different termination of the syllables, Fe for Fa,
syllable Si?	Sometimes by a different termination of the synables, re for ra,
On A.	Se for Sol, &c. and sometimes by considering the accidentals as occa-
12. If the signature be three flats, (B, E and Ab) on what letter is	sional changes of the signature.
the syllable Si?	NOTE. The use of accidentals is so various, that it is impossible to give any
On D.	rule which shall be applicable to all cases. A judicious teacher will be able to
	direct such changes as the nature of the different passages may require, and to
* The a in these syllables may be sounded as in Far, or as in Fall-at the dis- cretion of the Teacher.	assign the reasons for them.

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LESSON V.(b.)	14. If the Signature be two sharps, (F and C*) on what letter is th
OF SOLMIZATION BY FOUR SYLLABLES.	syllable Mi ?
1. What is solmization?	On C≉.
It is the application of certain syllables to musical sounds.	15. If the Signature be three sharps, (F, C and G*) on what lette
2. How many syllables are used in Solmization ?	is the syllable Mi ?
Four.	On G.
3. What are they?	16. If the Signature be four sharps, (F, C, G, and D*) on what le
Fa, Sol, La, Mi.	ter is the syllable Mi ?
4. Which of these syllables governs the others, and fixes their place	s On D≉.
upon the Staff ?	17. Having ascertained the place of the syllable Mi by the Signature
Mi.	by what rule are the places of the other syllables known ?
5. By what is the place of the syllable Mi known ?	They follow upon each degree of the staff in regular order.
By the Signature.	18. What is the order of the syllables ascending from Mi?
6. What is the Signature ?	Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol, La.
The Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain.	19. What is the order of the syllables descending from Mi ?
7. What is the Signature said to be when there are neither flats of	r La, Sol, Fa, La, Sol, Fa.
sharps at the beginning of a tune or strain?	20. What effect have accidentals upon solmization ?
Natural.	When accidentals are used it often becomes necessary to chang
8. If the Signature be natural, on what letter is the syllable Mi?	the syllables, in order to sing in exact tune.
On B.	21. How are such changes to be made?
9. If the Signature be one flat, (Bb) on what letter is the syllable Mi	? Sometimes by a different termination of the syllables, as Fe fe
On E.	Fa, Se for Sol, &c. and sometimes by considering the accidentals as o
10. If the Signature be two flats, (B and Eb) on what letter is th	e casional changes of the Signature.
syllable Mi?	NOTE. See note at the end of Lesson V.(a.) page xii.
On A.	
11. If the Signature be three flats, (B, E and Ab) on what letter	8
the syllable Mi ?	LESSON VI.
On D. 19 If the Simulation is for the D. D. to a D. D. to a state	
12. If the Signature be four flats, (B, E, A and Db) on what letter the syllable Mi?	S OF TIME.
On G.	A THE ALL AND THE ALL MARTIN
13 If the Signature he are how (Na) and he has internet	1. What is meant by Time, in Music?

13 If the Signature be one sharp, (F\*) on what letter is the syllable Mi? On F#.

The duration, or the measure and movement of sounds. 2. How many kinds of time are there ? Three.

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#### What are they called ? Common, Triple and Compound.

Note. There are, strictly speaking, but two kinds of time; Common or equal, and Triple or unequal; but by a union of two or more measures of either of these a third kind may be formed, which it may be convenient to designate by another name. Compound time, however, may always be reluced to Common or Triple.

4. What is the difference between Common, Triple, and Compound Time ?

Common time contains two equal notes in each measure-Triple time contains three equal notes in each measure-Compound time is formed by the union of two or more measures of Common or Triple time.

OF COMMON TIME.

5. How many signs has Common time? Three.

6. What is the first sign of Common time?

## The letter E

- 7. What note or notes fill a measure ?
  - "A Semibreve or its equal in other notes or rests.
- 8. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it?

Four.

9. On what part of the measure does the accent fall? On the first and third.

10. What is the second sign of Common time ?

The letter E with a bar drawn across it.

11. What note or notes fill a measure ? A Semibreve or its equal in other notes or rests. 12. How many motions or countings are employed in de. ribing or measuring it ?

Two or four.

- 13. On what part of the measure does the accent fall? Usually on the first, but sometimes on the first and third.
- 14. What is the third sign of Common time ?

The figures 
$$\frac{2}{4}$$
.

- 15. What note or notes fill a measure ? A Minim or its equal in other notes or rests.
- 16. How is it described or measured and accented ? In the same manner as the second sign of Common time.

OF TRIPLE TIME,

- 17. How many signs has Triple time? Three.
- 18. What is the first sign of Triple time ?

The figures  $\frac{3}{2}$ .

19. What note or notes fill a measure?

A dotted Semibreve, or its equal in other notes or rests.

20. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it ?

Three.

- 21. On what part of the measure does the accent fall ? Principally on the first, and slightly on the third.
- 22. What is the second sign of Triple time ?

23. What note or notes fill a measure ?

A dotted Minim, or its equal in other notes or rests.

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- 24. How is it described or measured and accented ? In the same manner as the first sign of Triple time.
- In the same manner as the first sign of Triple time.
- 25. What is the third sign of Triple time ?

The figures

- 26. What note or notes fill a measure ? A dotted Crotchet, or its equal in other notes or rests.
- 27. How is it described or measured and accented ? In the same manner as the first sign of Triple time.
  - OF COMPOUND TIME.
- How many signs has Compound time ? Two.
- 29. What is the first sign of Compound time ?
- The figures 6.
  - 30. What notes fill a measure ?
    - Two dotted Minims, or their equal in other notes or rests.
- 31. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it ?

Two, or Six.

- 32. On what part of the measure does the accent fall ? On the first and fourth
- 33. What is the second sign of Compound time ?
- The figures §.
  - 34. What notes fill a measure ?
    - Two dotted Crotchets, or their equal in other notes or rests.
  - 35. How is it described or measured and accented ? In the same manner as the first sign of Compound time.

Note. Other signs of Compound time, as  $\frac{9}{2}$ ,  $\frac{9}{2}$ ,  $\frac{9}{16}$ , &c. may be sometimes found; but they seldom occur in modern music.

- 36. What note is made the general standard of reckoning time ? The Semibreve.
- 37. Why are figures employed as signs of time ?

To express the fractional parts of a Semibrevve contained in a measure : as  $\frac{2}{3}$ , three crotchets, or three fourths of a Semibreve;  $\frac{2}{3}$ , three quavers, or three eighths of a Semibreve, &c.

- 38. What rest is used to fill a measure in all kinds of time ? A Semibreve rest.
- 39. How may the habit of keeping time with accuracy be acquired ? By the frequent and persevering practice of counting or beating

while singing.

Nore. On the subject of beating time, Dr. Arnold makes the following remark:—<sup>11</sup> nm by no means an advocate for the smallest motion or gesticulation, eicher with the hand, foot or head, when a performer once begins to perform with the right hand is not predicted to the beats in every measure, it is the commencement, it is absolutely necessary that the right hand should be taken to be a single to make the beats in every measure. In it becomes to the pupil what the pendulum is to the clock, which is to keep it regular and in exact motion.<sup>9</sup>

#### LESSON VII.

OF THE DIATONIC SCALE AND THE MAJOR AND MINOR MODES.

1. What is the Diatonic Scale ?

A gradual succession of eight\* fixed sounds; proceeding by unequal degrees, or intervals, called Tones and Semitones.

- 2. How many Tones are there in the Diatonic Scale ?----Five,
- 3. How many Semitones ?---- Two.
- 4. What is meant by mode?

The order or arrangement of Tones and Semitones in the Diatonic Scale.

- 5. How many modes are there ?-----Two.
- 6. What are they called ?
  - Major and Minor.

\* The first of the seven primary sounds, being repeated to make out the eight notes, or to complete the octave.

7. What is the peculiar effect of each mode ?

The Major Mode is bold and cheerful: the Minor Mode is pathetic and mournful.

S. What is the order of intervals in the Diatonic Scale, Major Mode ?

From the Third to the Fourth sounds, [Mi to Fa]-and from the

seventh to the eighth sounds [Si to Do] are semitones; the rest are whole tones.

9. What is the order of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale Minor Mode, ascending ?

From the second to the Third sounds [Si to Do]—and from the Seventh to the Eighth sounds [Sol to La] are semitones, the rest are whole tones.

10. What is the order of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale, Minor Mode, descending ?

From the Fifth to the Sixth sounds [Mi to Fa] and from the Second to the third Sounds [Si to Do] are Semitones, the rest are whole tones.



NOTE. The atrangement of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale may be represented by the following divisions of a perpendicular line.

11. What is the difference between the Ascending and Descending scale, Minor Mode ?

In the Ascending scale, the upper Semitone occurs between the seventh and eighth sounds; but in the Descending scale it occurs between the fifth and sixth sounds.

12. What characters are used to denote this change in the Minor Mode ?

Sharps or Naturals are used\* as accidentals in ascending; and Naturals or Flats are used as accidentals in descending.

13. When are the Major and Minor Mode said to be relative ?

When the Signature is the same-or, when they agree in Signature.

- What is the relative Minor to any Major Key ? Its sixth above or its third below.
- 15. What is the relative Major to any Minor Key ? Its third above or its sixth below.

16. What interval is that which determines the Mode to be either Major or Minor.

The third.

17. What is the difference between the third in the Major mode, and the third in the Minor mode ?

The Major third is one Semitone greater.

18. To what is the peculiar effect of each mode to be chiefly attributed?

To the third.

19. What is meant by the Key note?

The note with which the scale begins and ends.

- What syllable is applied to the Key note in the Major mode? Do. [Fa.]
- 21. What syllable is applied to the Key note in the Minor mode? La.

\* On the Sixth and Seventh Degrees of the Scale.

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22. When is the Diatonic scale said to be in its natural position? When it is formed without the aid of flats or sharps—or when the sig- nature is natural. 23: On what letter does the Natural Diatonic scale commence—Ma- jor mode? On C. 24 On what letter does the Natural Diatonic scale commence—Minor mode ? On A. 25. What is meant by the transposition of the scale? The scale is said to be transposed when it commences on any other	<ul> <li>letter than C in the Major mode; or on any other letter than A in the Minor mode.</li> <li>36. In the transposition of the scale how is the relative situation of the semitones preserved ?</li> <li>By the use of Flats or Sharps.</li> <li>27. Into how many keys may the scale be transposed ?</li> <li>Twelve—each of which may be in the Major or Minor mode.</li> <li>28. But if there are but seven primary sounds in music, how can these twelve keys be obtained ?</li> <li>By an artificial division of the Diatonic scale into Semitones.</li> </ul>
EXAMPLE OF THE SCALE IN ALL T	HE KEYS, MAJOR AND MINOR MODE.
Key of C. Major Mode.	Key of A, Minor Mode.
Key of G, Major Mode.	Key of E, Minor Mode.
A	0.0.20.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.
9	
Key of D, Major Mode.	Key of B, Minor Mode.
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Key of A, Major Mode.	Key of F≥, Minor Mode.
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7 - 2 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0	
н. & н. 3	

xvii



L	ESSO	NV	III.
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- Of the peculiar qualities and relation of the several notes which compose the Diatonic scale, or, of the technical appellations applied to the several notes of the scale, descriptive of their peculiar character and relatine situation.
  - 1. What is the first note of the Scale, or the Key note called ? The Tonic. [Do in the Major and La in the Minor mode:]
  - 2. What is its peculiar character?

It determines the pitch of the scale. It is the basis or foundation Minor mode.] upon which all the other notes rest, and from which they are reckoned.

- 3. What is the second note of the scale called ? The Supertonic. [Re in the Major and Si in the Minor mode.]
- 4. Why is it so called? Because of its situation ; being the next above the Tonic.
- 5. What is the third note of the scale called ? The Mediant. [Mi in the Major and Do in the Minor mode.]
- 6. Why is it so called ? Because it is midway between the Tonic and Dominant.
- 7. What is peculiar to the Mediant?

harmony ; and determines the nature of the mode.

8. What is the fourth note in the scale called ?

9. Why is it so called?

Dominant sustains to the Tonic: being a fifth below the Octave, as the second degree above the last flat of the signature. Dominant is a fifth above the Tonic.

10. What is the fifth note of the scale called?

The Dominant. [Sol in the Major and Mi in the Minor mode.]

11. Why is it so called?

Because of its importance in the scale, its constant occurrence, by an accidental. and its immediate connexion with the Tonic.

12. What is the sixth note of the scale called ?

The Submediant. [La in the Major and Fa in the Minor mode.]

13. Why is it so called?

Because it is midway between the Subdominant and the Octave : or because it sustains the same relation to the Octave which the Mediant sustains to the Tonic.

14. What is the seventh note of the scale called ?

The subtonic, or leading note. JSi in the Major and Sol in the

15. Why is it so called ?

Because it is only a Semitone below the Octave, and upon hearing it the ear naturally anticipates the Octave.

- 16. What is the eighth note of the scale called?
- When considered in relation to the first it is called the Octave.
- 17. What is the difference between the Tonic and the Octave ? The difference consists only in the pitch ; the Octave is essential-

ly the same, being but a repetition of the Tonic, eight notes higher.

18. How may the Tonic or Key Note be known

If the Signature be natural, C is the Tonic in the Major, and A It forms in connexion with the Tonic the most important chord in in the Minor mode. If the Signature be formed by Sharps, the Tonic in the Major mode is always the first degree above the last Sharp of the Signature, and the Tonic in the Minor mode is always the first degree The Subdominant, IFa in the Major and Re in the Minor mode.] below the last sharp of the Signature. If the Signature be formed by Flats, the Tonic in the Major mode is always the third degree below the Because it sustains the same relation to the Octave, which the last flat of the signature, and the Tonic in the Minor mode is always the

The last note in the Base is usually the Tonic, though not necessarily 50.

19. How may the Minor Tonic be known from its relative Major ?

By the leading note, which in the Minor mode is always formed

### LESSON IX.

#### OF INTERVALS AND THEIR INVERSION.

- What is meant by an Interval ? The distance from one sound to another.
- 2. What is the smallest practicable interval ? A Semitone.
- How many intervals are found in the Diatonic Scale ? Fourteen.
- 4. What are they called ?

Unison. Minor Second. Major Second. Minor Third. Perfect Fourth. Sharp Fourth. Flat fifth. Perfect fifth. Minor Sixth. Major Sixth. Major Seventh. Major Seventh. Octave.

## EXAMPLE.

Ex.

UNISON. This cannot properly be called an Interval, although in composition it is considered B Ex. and treated as such; as C, C.

 $M_{\text{INOR}}$  Second; as from E to F, consisting of one semitone.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} M_{AJOR} \; Second \; ; \; as \; from \; C \; to \; D, \; consisting \; of \\ one \; tone. \end{array} \right\}$	Ex. 2:0-0-1
MINOR THIRD; (called also the <i>flat third</i> or <i>lesser third</i> ;) as from E to G, consisting of one tone and one semitone.	Ex. 200
MAJOR THIRD; (called also sharp third or greater third;) as from C to E, consisting of two tones.	Ex. 2:0
PERFECT FOURTH; as from D to G, consisting of two tones and one semitone.	Ex. 2
SHARP FOURTN; (called also <i>Tritonus</i> ;) as } from F to B, consisting of three tones.	Ex.
FLAT FIFTH; (called also imperfect or false fifth;) as from B to F, consisting of two tones and two semitones.	Ex. 2
PERFECT FIFTH; as from C to G, consisting } of three tones and one semitone.	Ex.
MINOR SIXTH; as from E to C, consisting of }	Ex. 2. 0
MAJOR SIXTH; as from C to A, consisting of four tones and one semitone.	Ex. 2

MINOR SEVENTH ; (called also flat seventh ;) as ] a Sixth becomes a Third. from D to C, consisting of four tones and two semitones. -----MAJOE SEVENTH; (called also sharp seventh :) becomes a Second. a Seventh as from C to B, consisting of five tones and one semitone. 6. Which of the Diatonic intervals are called Consonant? OCTAVE; as from C to C, consisting of five ) The Octave Fifth Perfect Fourth Thirds and Sixths tones and two semitones. 7. Which of the Diatonic intervals are called Dissonant? The Seconds, Sevenths, and Sharp Fourth. 5. What is meant by the Inversion of Intervals? When the lowest note of an Interval is placed an Octave higher, or LESSON X. when the highest note of an Interval is placed an Octave lower, such OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE, &c. change is called Inversion. 1. What is the Chromatic Scale? A scale proceeding by Semitones only. EXAMPLE. 2. How is the Chromatic Scale formed ? By a Division of the Diatonic Scale into semitones; ascending by By Inversion Sharps, and descending by Flats. 3. What syllable is used in singing this scale ? a Second becomes a Seventh. Ah. -0-----EVAMPLE Chromatic Scale ascending by Sharps. \_\_\_\_\_ a Third becomes a Sixth. 9 10 11 \_\_\_\_\_ a Fourth becomes a Fifth. \_\_\_\_ own, sping responses over Chromatic Scale descending by Flats. a Fifth becomes a Fourth ba\_\_\_\_be\_\_\_a\_\_\_e-be\_\_\_\_ba

4. How many distinct sounds are there in the Chromatic Scale ? Twelve.

5. How may the Diatonic Scale be formed upon each of these as a Tonic or Key Note?

By the use of Sharps or Flats. [See Lesson vii. Ques. 28, and Ex. page xvii.]

OF CHROMATIC INTERVALS

6. What are Chromatic intervals?

Such Intervals as are derived from the Chromatic Scale,

7. What are they?

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Unison ; as from } Ex. C to Ca.

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Second ; as from Ex. C to D#.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Third ; as from } Ex. 2:49-9-1 Da to F.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Fourth ; as from ) Ex Da to G.

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Fifth; as from Ex. C to Ga.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Sixth; as from Ex.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Seventh ; as from } Ex. Diffe----Da to C.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Octave ; as from } Ex. Ca to C.

Note. The Scale is also subdivided into smaller intervals called Dieses, or Quarter Tones, as from C+ to Dh; or from G+ to Ab, &c. and thus divided, it is called the ENHARMONIC SCALE. These distinctions, however, although theoretically important, are of little practical utility : since upon keyed instruments, as the Organ, or Piano Forte, the extreme sharp second, is the same as the Minor Third ; the extreme flat third is the same as the Major Second, &c. and the same key is used for C# and Db-G# and Ab, &c.

It is believed that, with the assistance of a judicious instructer, the foregoing principles will be sufficient for all the purposes of vocal performance. To such as wish to become acquainted with the Theory of Music, Callcott's Musical Grammar, Kollman's Essay on Musical Harmony, and Burrow's Thorough Base Primer, are recommended as the best works which have been published in this country.

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## EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

		Di Di c
A, signifies in, for, at, with, &c.	Expression, that quality of composition, from which	
Adagio (or Ado.) signifies the slowest time.	we receive a kind of sentimental appeal to our	
Ad libitum, at pleasure.	feelings.	Poco, little, somewhat.
Affettuoso, in a style of execution adapted to express	Expressivo, with expression.	Pomposo, grand, dignified.
affection, tenderness, supplication and deep emotion.	Forte, strong and full.	Presto, quick.
Allegro, a brisk and sprightly movement.	Fortissimo, very loud.	Prestissimo, very quick,
Allegretto, less quick than Allegro.		Quartetto, a composition consisting of parts, each of
Allo, Counter, or high Tenor.	parts lead, and the rest follow in different intervals	which occasionally takes the leading melody.
Amoroso, in a soft and delicate style.	of time, and in the same or similar melody.	Quintetto, music composed in five parts, each of which
Andante with distinctness. As a mark of time, it	Forzando, [or fz.] the notes over which it is placed	occasionally takes the leading melody.
implies a medium between the Adagio and Allegro	are to be boldly struck with strong emphasis.	Recitative, a sort of style resembling speaking.
movements.	Giusto, in an equal, steady, and just time.	Rippienno, full.
Andantino, quicker than Andante.	Grave, Gravemente, deep emotion.	Sempre, throughout ; as sempre piano, soft throughout.
	Grazioso, graceful; a smooth and gentle style of exe-	Soprano, the Treble or higher voice part.
Anthem, a musical composition set to sacred prose.	cution approaching to piano.	Sostenuto, sustaining the sounds to the utmost of their
A tempo, in time.		
	Harmony, an agreeable combination of musical sounds,	nominal length.
note an increase or diminution of the time of the	or different melodies, performed at the same time.	Staccato, the opposite to Legato ; requiring a short,
	Interlude, an instrumental passage introduced he-	articulate, and distinct style of performance.
Assai, more quick.	tween two vocal passages.	Senza, without; Senza Organo, without the Organ.
Base, the lowest part in harmony.	Interval, the distance between any two sounds.	Siciliano, a composition written in measure of 6-4, or
Bis, this term denotes a repetition of a passage in	Largo, somewhat quicker than Grare.	6-8, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.
music.	Larghetto, not so slow as Largo.	Soure, agreeable, pleasing.
	Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage are to	Spirituoso, with spirit.
formed in a gay, showy and sparkling style.	be performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner.	Solo, a composition designed for a single voice or in-
Cantabile, elegant, graceful, melodious.	Lento, Lentemente, slow.	strument, Vocal solos, duets, &c. in modern mu-
Canto, song; or, in choral compositions, the leading	Ma, not.	sic, are usually accompanied with instruments.
melody.	Ma non troppo, not too much, not in excess.	Subito, quick.
Canto fermo, plain song.	Melody, an agreeable succession of sounds.	Symphony, a passage to he executed by instruments,
Chorus, a composition or passage designed for a full	Men, less.	while the vocal performers are silent,
choir.	Mesza voce, with a medium fullness of tone.	Tacit, be silent.
Chromatic, a term given to accidental semitones.	Mezza, half, middle, mean.	Tardo, slowly,
Con, with.	Moderato, hetween Andante and Allegro.	Tempo, time,
Con furia, with boldness.	Motto, much.	Tasto Solo, denotes that the movement should be
Crescendo, Cres. or, with an increasing sound.	Non, not,Non troppo presto, not too quick.	performed with no other chords than unisons and
Con spirito, with spirit.	Oratorio, a species of Musical Drama, consisting of	octaves.
Da Capo, or D. C., close with the first strain.	airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c.	Trio, a composition for three voices.
Del segno, from the sign.	Ocerture, in dramatic music is an instrumental strain,	Tutti, all, all together.
Diminuendo, Dim. or, with a decreasing sound.	which serves as an introduction.	Veloce, quick.
Dirge, a piece composed for funeral occasions.		Vigoroso, with energy.
Divoto, in a solemn and devout manner.	Pastorale, a composition generally written in measure	Verse, one voice to a part.
Duetto, or Duet, music consisting of two parts,	of 6.4 or 6-8, the style of which is soothing, tender	Vivace, in a hrisk and lively manner.
Dolce, sweetness, softness, gentleness, &c.	and delicate.	Volti, turn over.
E. and.	and demonster	

#### LESSONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE VOICE.\*



\* These and similar lessons, varied at the discretion of the teacher, should form a part of every day's practice.

## Boston Handel and Haydn Society

## COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

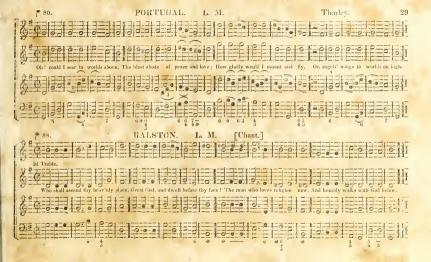




The third line in the above tune, may be sung either in Chorus, or as a Duet by Trebles or Tenors.

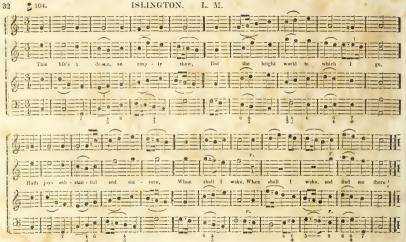
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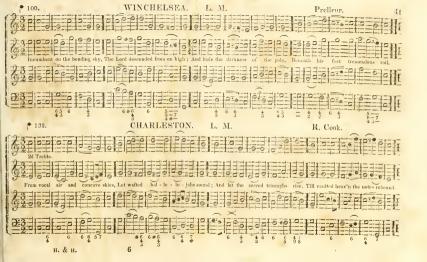








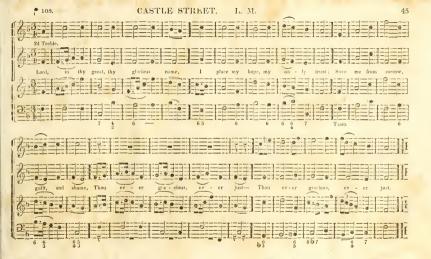




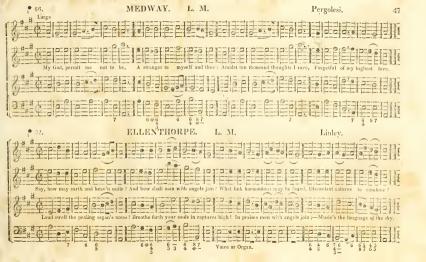


















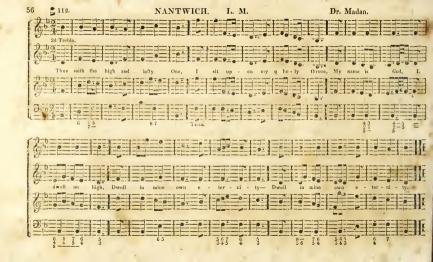




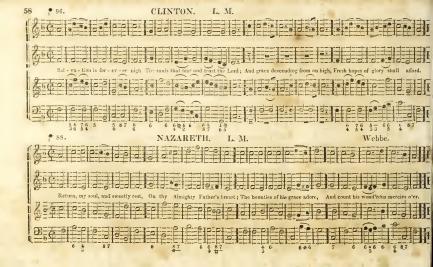




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\* When this tune is used for words of a less solemn character, the Key of D will be found best for it.

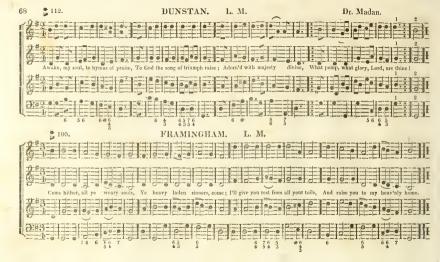






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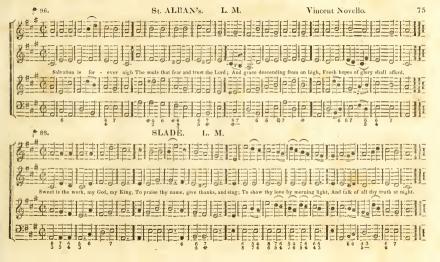


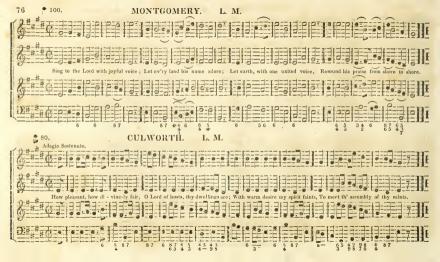


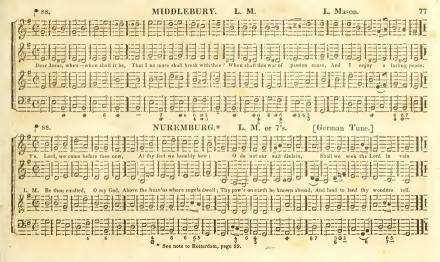






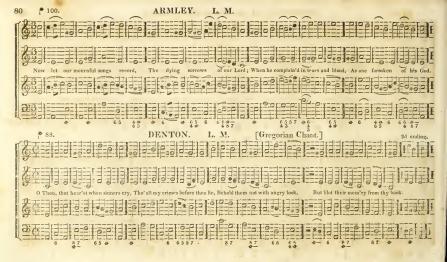




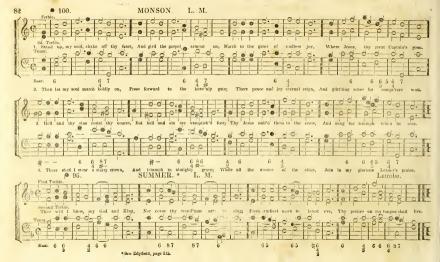


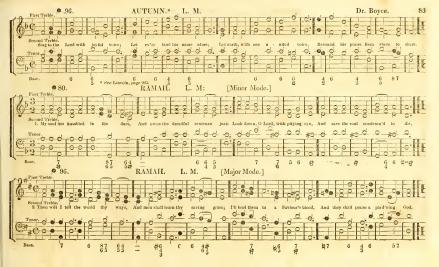




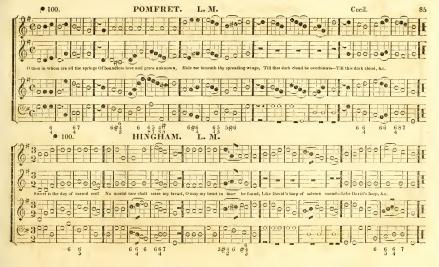


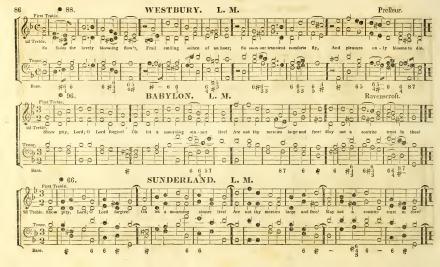


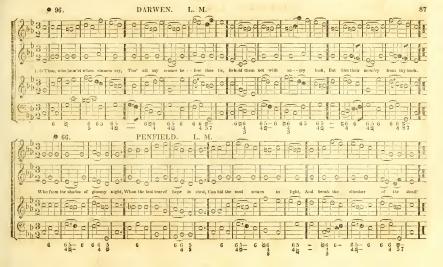






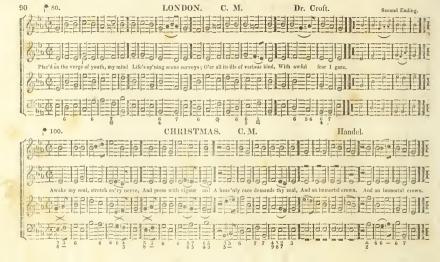




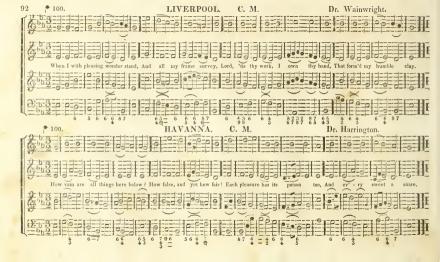




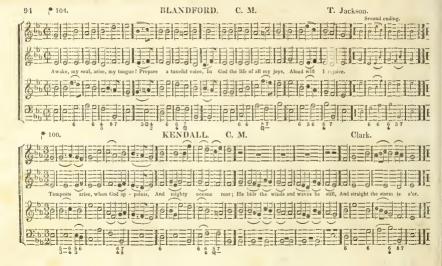


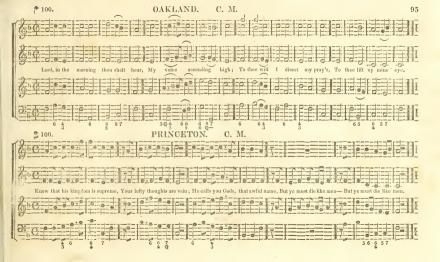


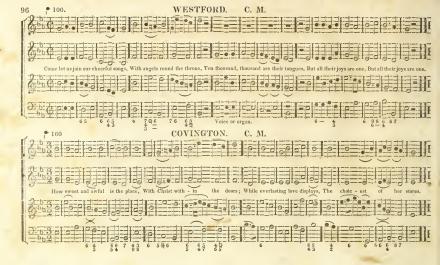


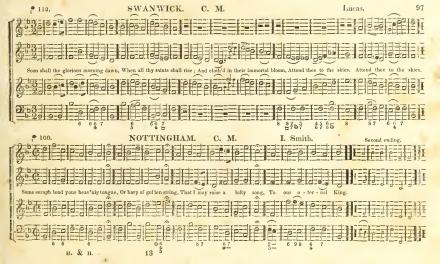






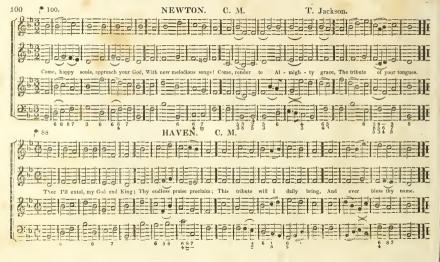










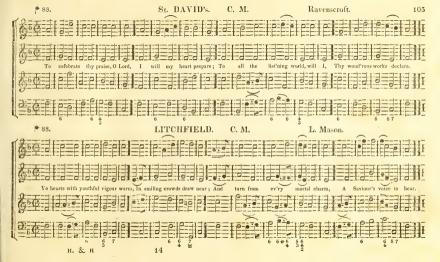








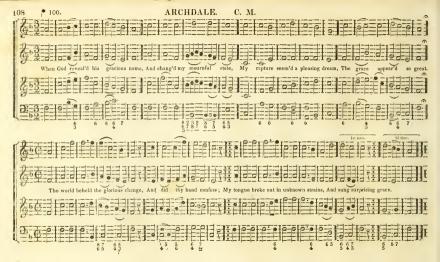






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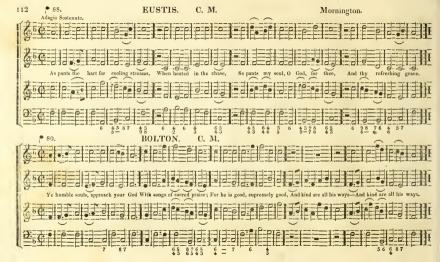






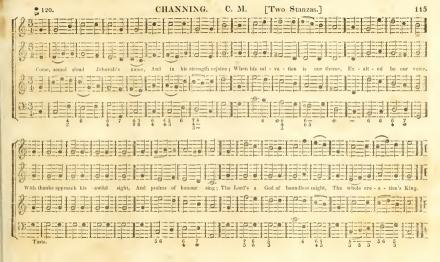




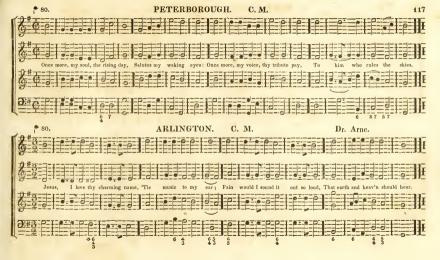


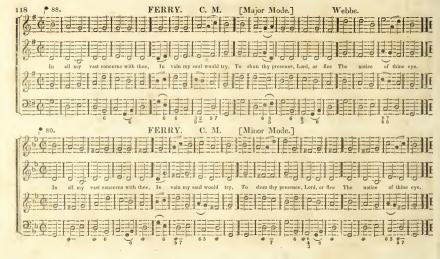


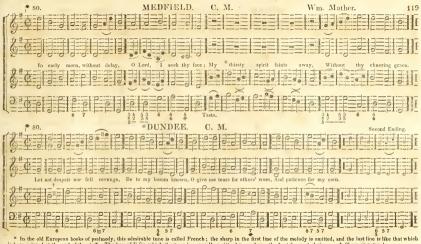






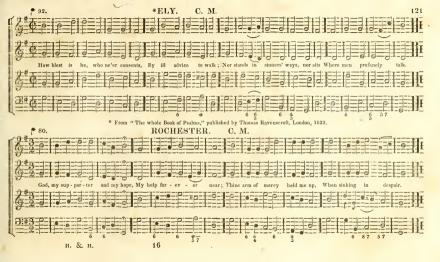


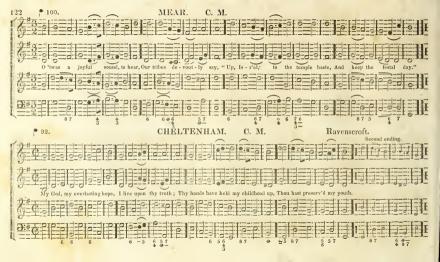


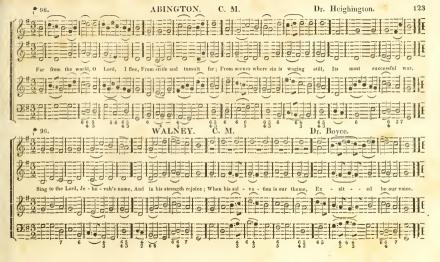


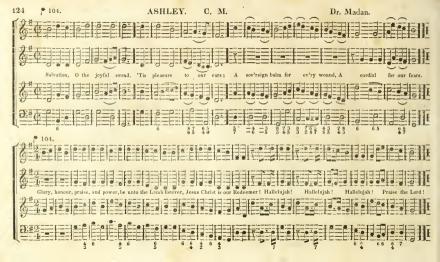
is here printed at the end of the staff. They key of F [in which the tune is generally writen her her here here here to be the formost choirs.  $\dagger$  Sharp or natural.

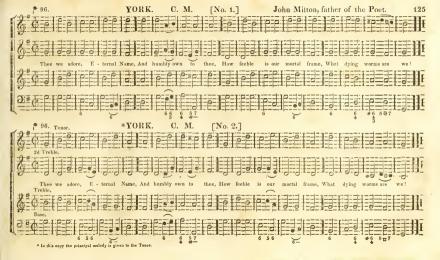


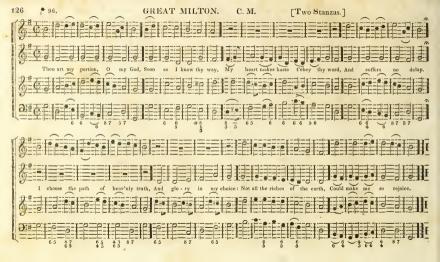


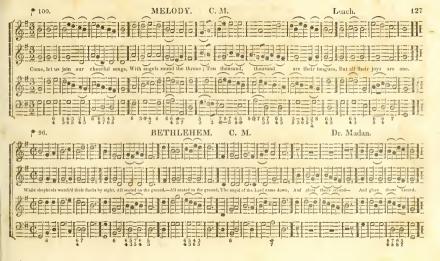








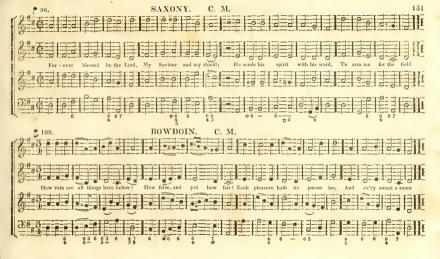




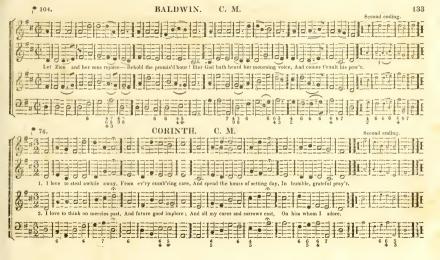






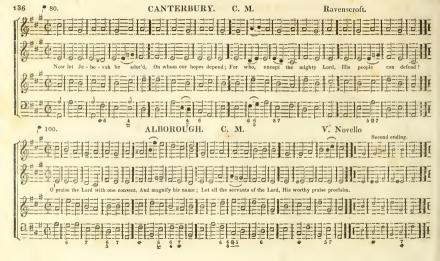








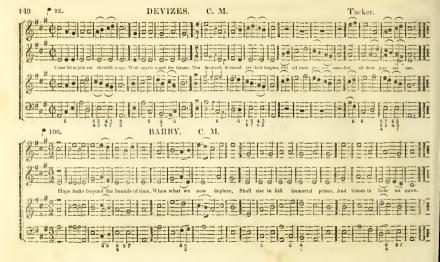






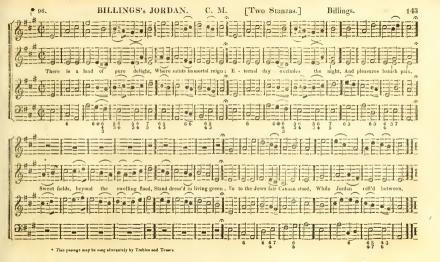


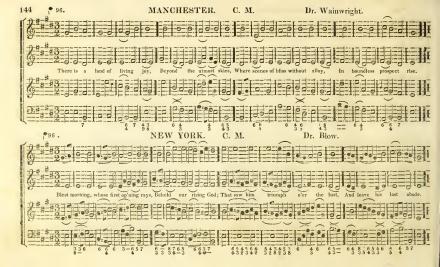






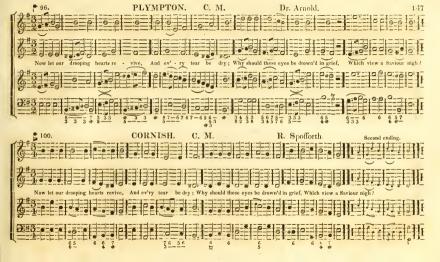


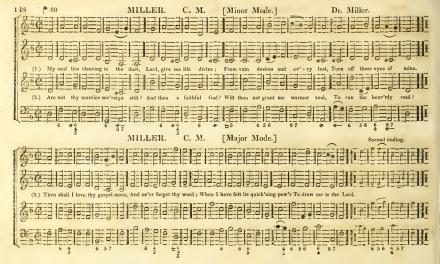


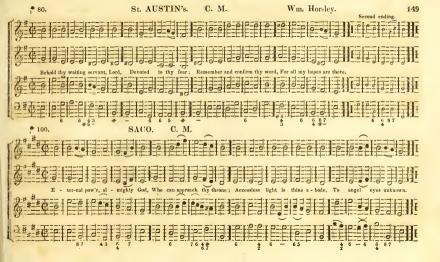




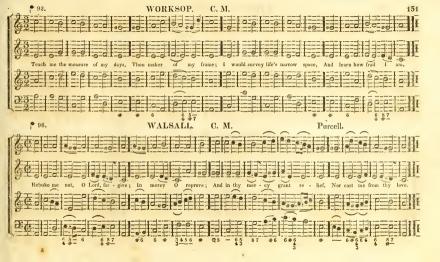


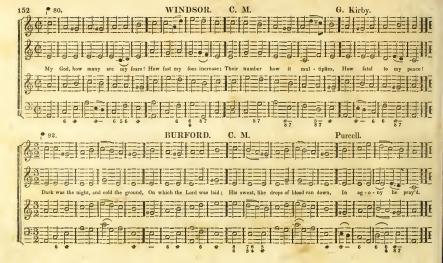














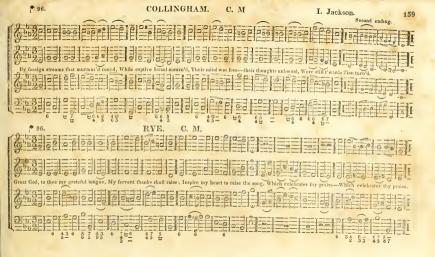




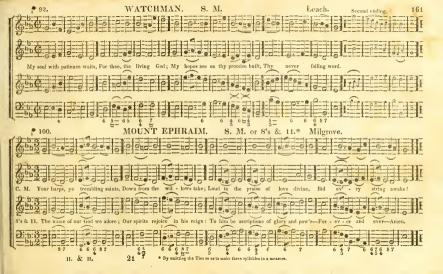








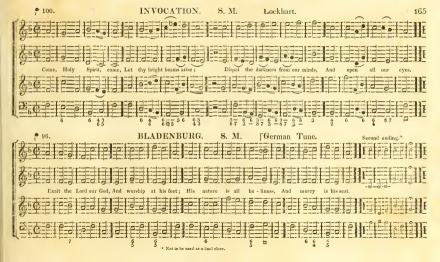




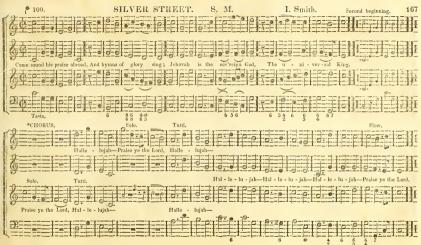




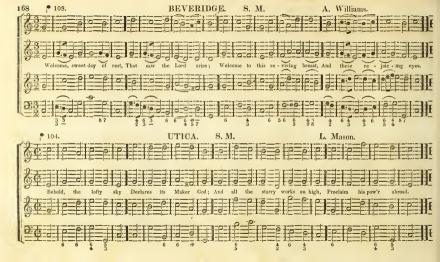


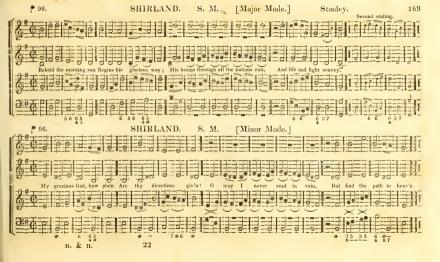


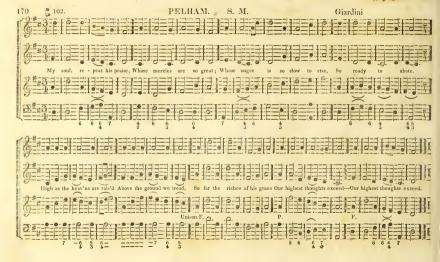




\* This Chorus has received a new arrangement, in which the rhythm has been corrected. A regular answer to the Troble Solo is also given in the Tenor. Should any, however, prefer the Troble Sele throughout, the small notes may be used and the Tenor Solo omitted.



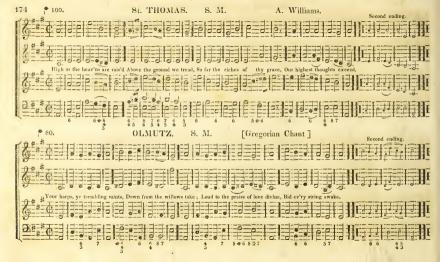


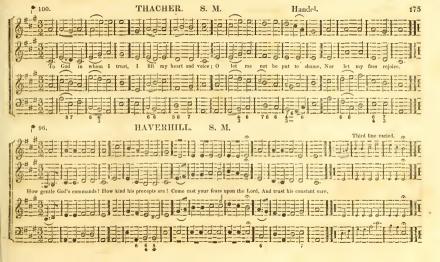


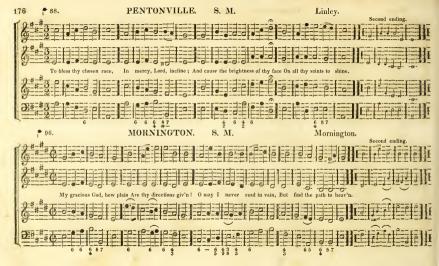


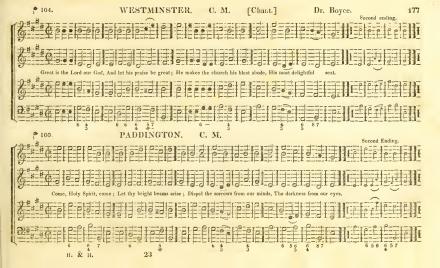




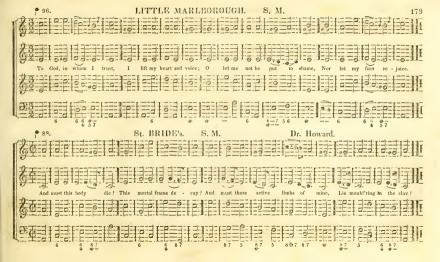


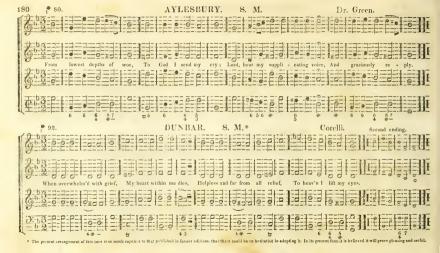


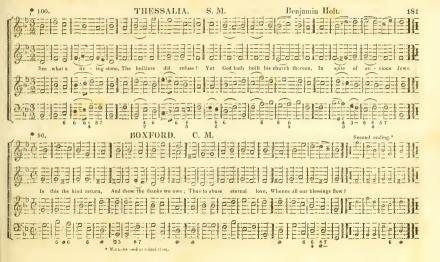


























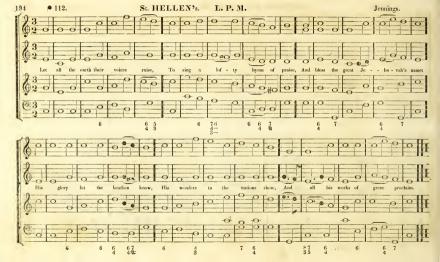








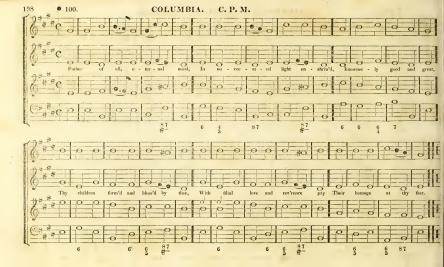


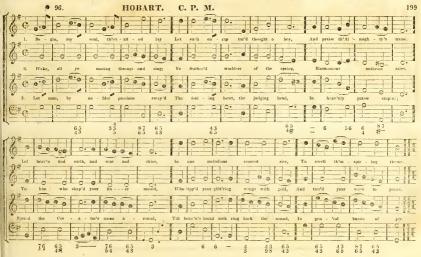


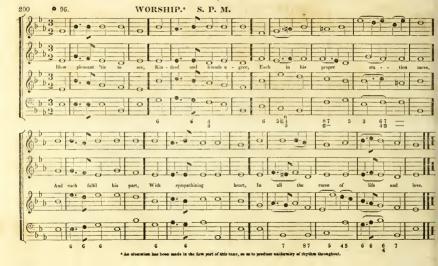


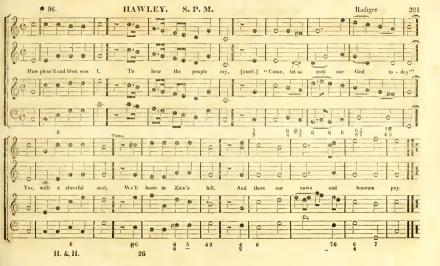




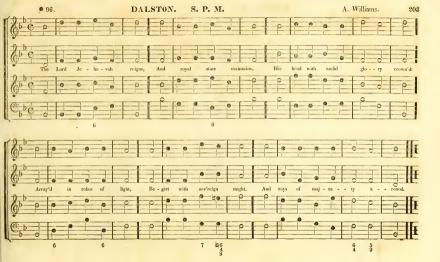


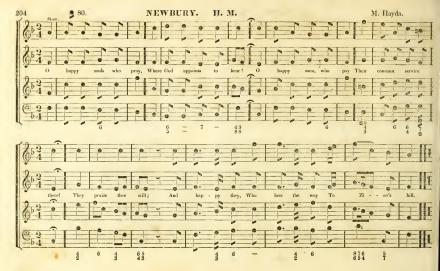






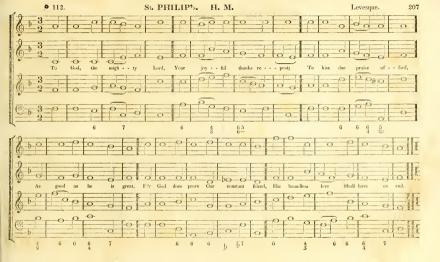


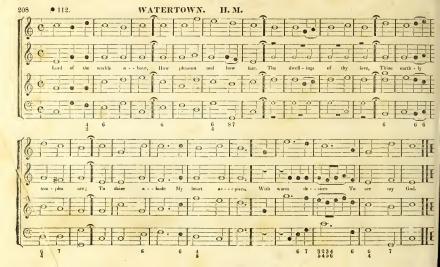








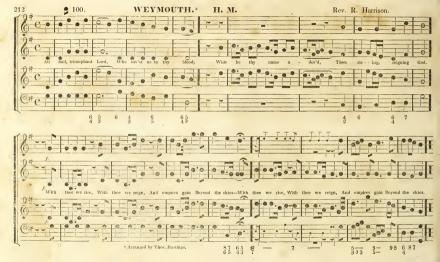


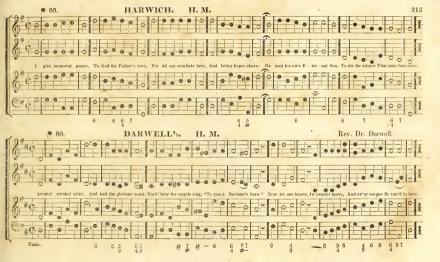








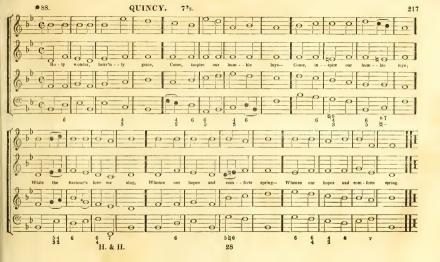


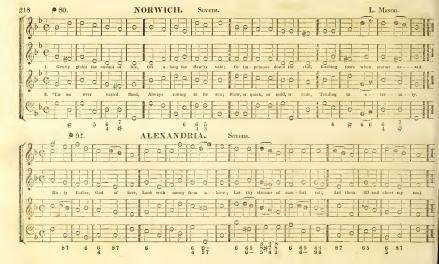




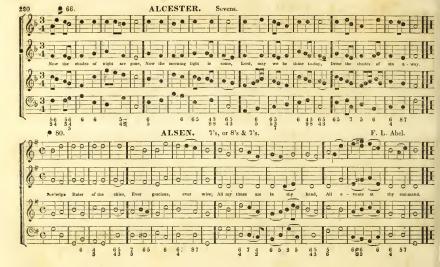






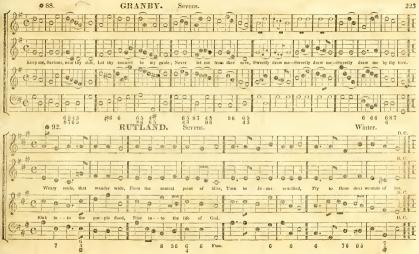




























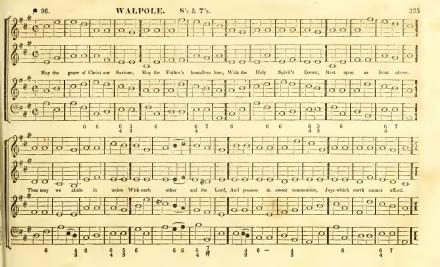


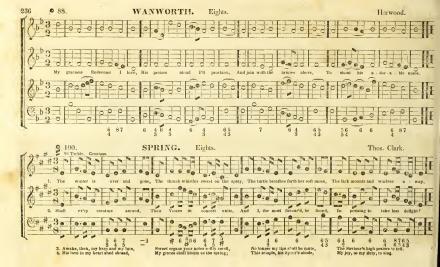
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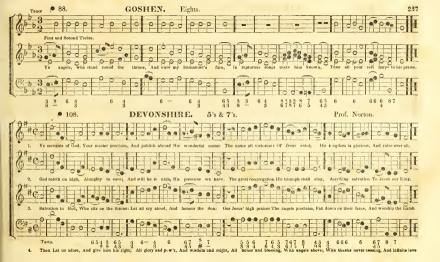


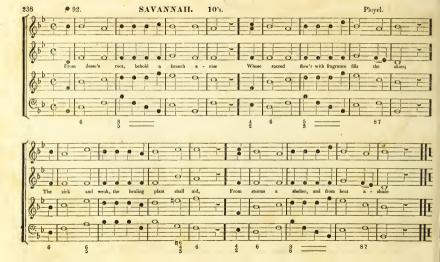
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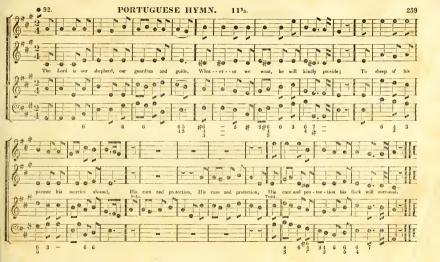


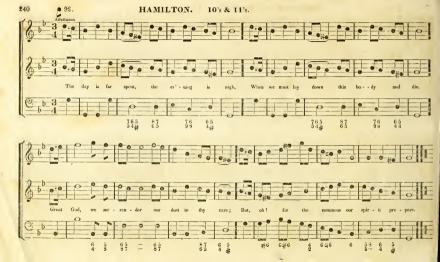


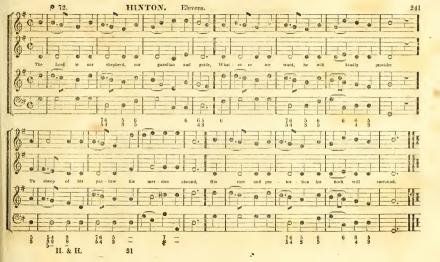








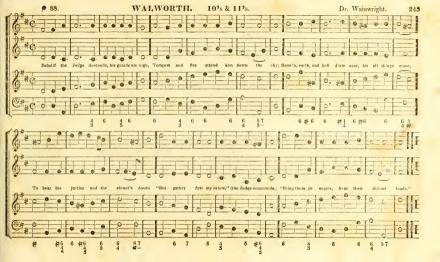






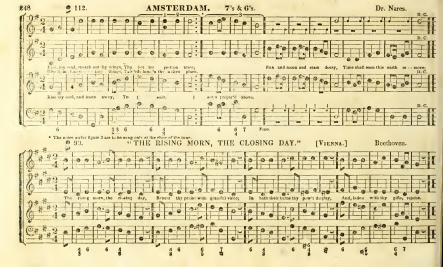


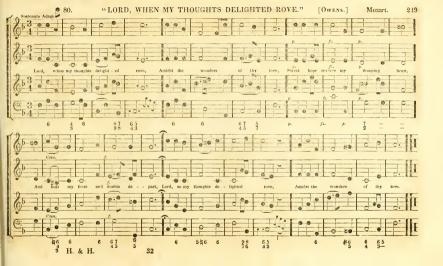


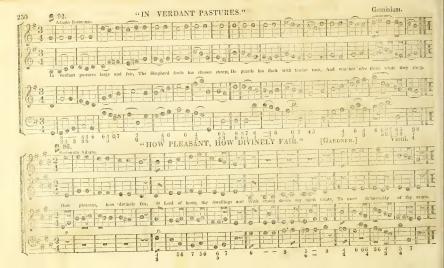






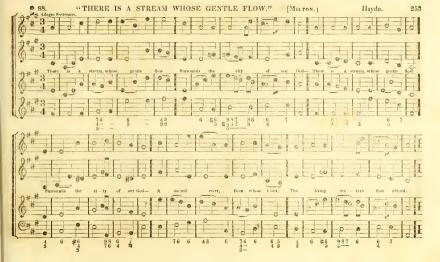






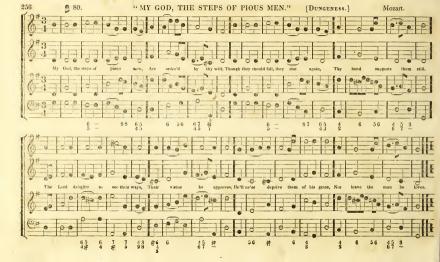




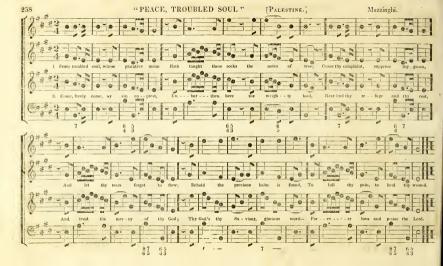


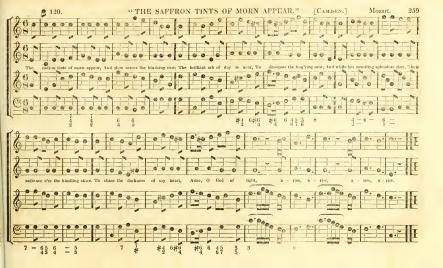












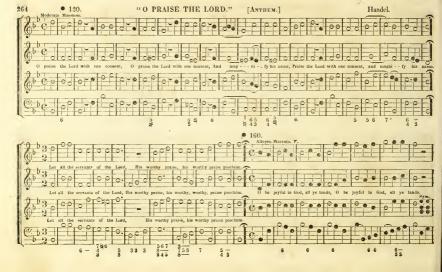


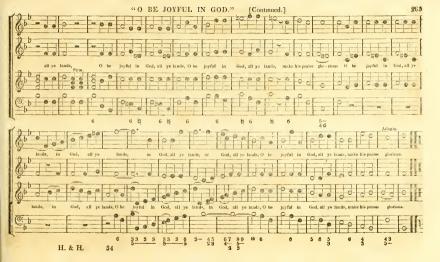




The first two lines of the 3d and 4th stanzas should be sung as a Duet by Treble voices. In the 4th stanza omit the two measures between the backets, [\* ] so as to avoid a repetition of the line "But did without the sight;" and let this line be may alow and soft.





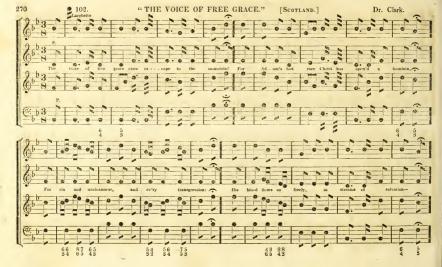


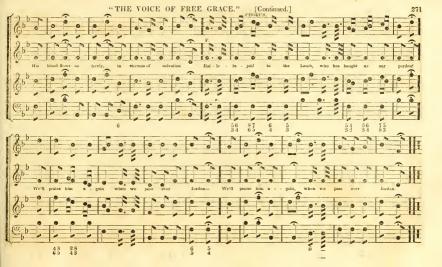








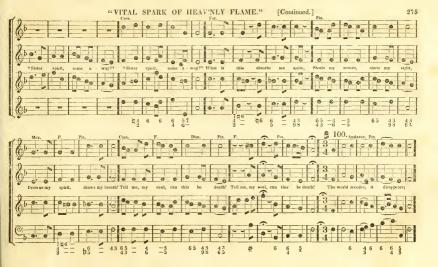












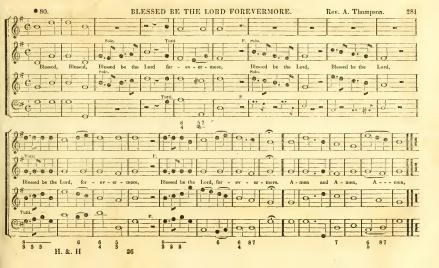














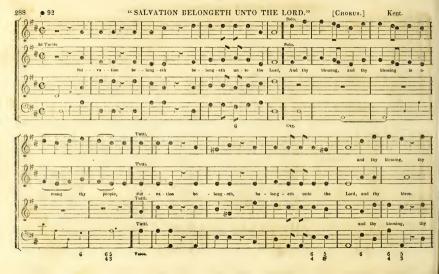




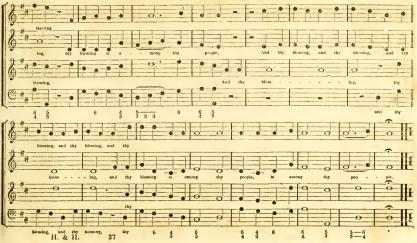








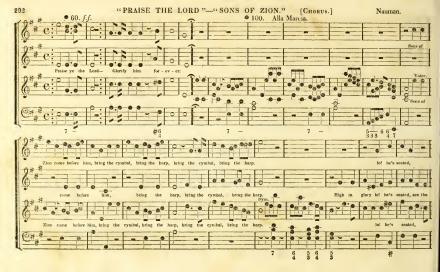
"SALVATION BELONGETH UNTO THE LORD." Continued.

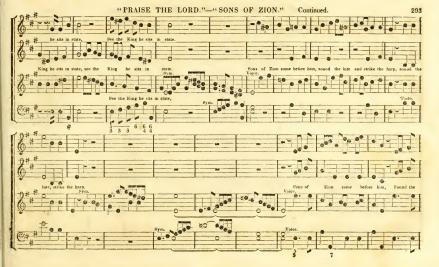


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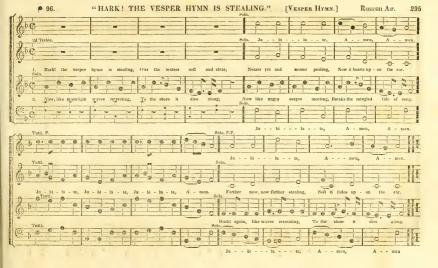


















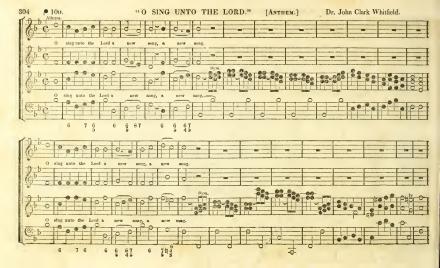














н. & н.

O sing anto the Lord, unto the

39







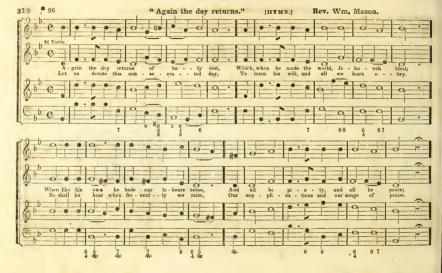
~>

Blessed is he whose hope is in the Lord.

his promise, his promise

Continued.







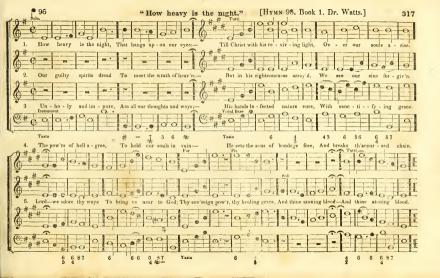














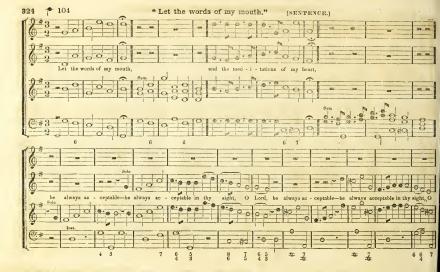








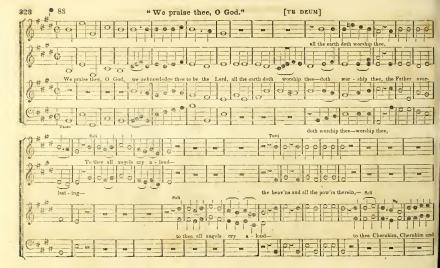




























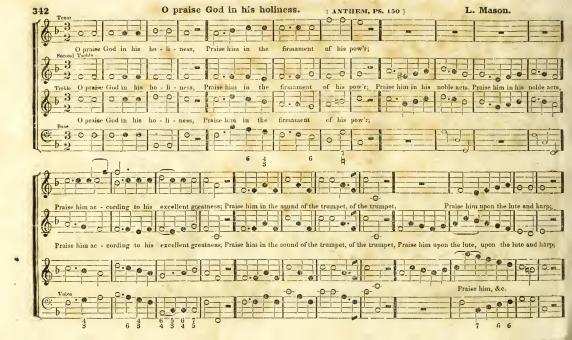
























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and the second se





CHANTS.

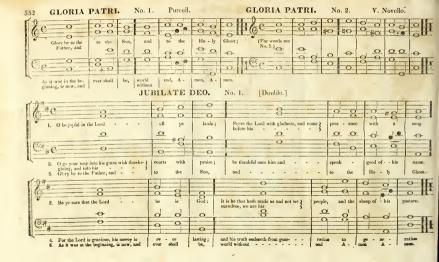
VENITE, EXULTEMUS DOMINO.

INO. No. 1. [Double.]

Dr. Boyce.



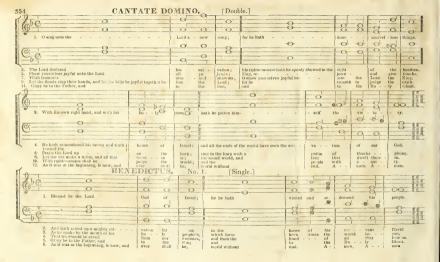
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GLORIA IN EXCELCIS. [Single.]		353
		Pia. 003
		0 0
	0 0,0 0	0 0
	ice, good will t'wards men.	A - meg.
		Close.)
		80
	1 a 6	0
2. We praise thee, we bless thee, we wor ship thee; we glorify thee, we give thanks to thee, for thy		mon.
(See Minor for 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.)	i - ther AI mighty.	
9. For thou 10. Theo, only, O Christ, with the Ho - ly Ghost; art most high in the glory of	- ly art the Lord. d the Fa - ther.	
лан фМихон.		
	0	11r
4. O Lord, the only begotten Son, Je - sus Christ; O Lord, God, Lamb of God, Se		ther.
a o bord, the only organization, see - sus Christ; O Lord, God, Laino of God, Se		uler.
	0 0 0 10	3 11
	0-0-0-0-	
	r - cy up - on	09.
	r - cy op - on	us. er.
	er - cy op - on	11.0.

Н. & Н.

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BENEDIC ANIMA MEA.



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Rung as Freder, if on refine a proved Anthens, Cluricow, and other pierrs of Severel Musics estable for Engine Socketia, Conts a are found with a comparison of the instantiant accompanient adapted to the organ. By the Breaton flars in the account of the organ, By the Socket and Socket account of the organ. By the