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## DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS-To wIT : District Cifer's Office.

BE it remembered, that on the thirteenth day of Septeniber, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Josepr Lewis, Secretary of the Handel and Haydn 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 Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences, Chants, \&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 piano forte.
"——Assembled men, to the deep Organ join,
At solemn
Aod, 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 encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned :" and also to an act, entitled, "An act, supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and bcoks, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving aud etching historical, and other prints."

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

## PREFACE.

THE several later editions of this work have presented an almost uniform appearance. It was thought better to forego the advantages, as 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 subjects, that this uniformity cannot be, and ought not to be perpetual. Within the last few years, much attention has been directed to the subject, and, as was to be expected, great iniprovement has been made, not only in the manner of performing psalin 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 inade to conform to these improvements, or whether, by remaining stationary while the public taste is advancing, it shall be suffered 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 alterations 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 psalinody 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 imitative 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, while 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 hymus of a didactic or prossic character, which require to be recited rather than to be sung.
2. Hanmony. 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 Haydn and Mozart, but which are common in 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 psalmody, and closing on the dominant, or on the relative minor or 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 harmony, and when properly performed, are very solemn and truly devotional.*
3. Ciassification. 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 psalm and hymn tunes, and placed among the anthems and select pieces. All the tunes from page 25 to page 248 will be found, under rarious circumstances, appropriate 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 sentiment, in the several stanzas.
4. Anthems and occasional pieces. Several of the longest, and probably the least 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 preces, the Handel and Haydn Society have presented to the public in Chural Harmony, to which individuals and choirs are recommended.
*See Dunbarton, p. 89.
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 said. It is not to be supposed, as before intimated, 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 reject them could long continue to deserve 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 imperionsly demanded; and that they shall so nearly correspond, as to admit of their being used together, without much inconvenience. One tune may occasionally be exchanged 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 through 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 IIaydn 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 improred 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 religious harmony." - Christian Spectator, published at New-Haven.
"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 Advocate, published at Philadelphia.
. We feel fully assured, that the Handel and Haydu 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." Boston Tclegraph.
"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."-Boston 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." "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 words has been attended to most strictly."-Harmonicon, 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 iu our churches, since its harmony and style are fixed on the immoveable basis of science and correct taste." ,NewHaven Chronicle.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

## LESSON 1 .

of the staff.

1. What is a Staff?

A staff is five lines with their intermediate spaces.

## Example.

2. What is the use of a Staff?

Most of the musical characters are written upon it.
3. In what order are the lines and spaces of the Staff counted?

From the lowest, upward.
Example.


4: What is each line and space of the Staff called? A degree.
5. How many degrees does the Staff contain ?

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.

Example.
Space above, $\qquad$ \}Lerer lines above.

Space below.
 \} Leger lines below.

## LESSON II.

OF the representation of musical sounds upon the staff.

1. How many primary musical sounds are there?

Seven.
2. How are they named?

After the first seven letters of the alphabet, $\mathbf{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}$, and $\mathbf{G}$.
3. How are musical sounds represented upon the Staff?

By the letters after which they are named.
4. What is a Clef?

A Clef is a character used to fix or determine the situation of the letters upon the staff.
5. How many clefs are there ?

Three.
6. What are they called?

The Base, or F Clef; the Tenor, or C Clef; and the Treble, or G Clef.

Example.
The Base, or F. Clef.

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

The Tenor, or C Clef.
The Treble, or G Clef.

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 $\mathbf{G}$ 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 eaclı.

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?

Six.
3. What are they called?

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

## Example.


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

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

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.

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

- It 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.

8. 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. M aim rest. Crotchet rest. Quaver rest. Semiquaver rest. Demisemiquaver rest.

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 fisure 6 is sometimus 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.


## LESSON IV.

OF VARIOUS MUSICAL CHARACTERS.

1. What is the use of a Flat?

A Flat lowers the pitch of a sound, balf 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 ef a Natural ?

A Natural restores a note made flat or sharp to its original sound.
Example.

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

The Signature.
5. What are Flats, Sliarps 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.

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

Example.

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.

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.

## Example.


14. What is meant by singing Staccato?

Singing in a short, pointed, and articulate manner
15. 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.

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.

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.

Example.
W. Written.

Performed.


Note. The Shake is an ornament, both brilliant and elegant; but it should have no place in Psalmody, or common Church Nusic.

## 19. What is an Appogiature?

A small note which takes its time from the note which immediately succeeds it. It always occurs on an accented part of a measure. Example.

Written.

20. What is an After Note?

A small note which takes its time from the note which immediately precedes it. It always occurs on an unaccented part of a measure. Example,


Note. Appogiatures and After Notes are not reckoned in making up the time of a measure ; but are deducted from the time of the Notes on which they depend. This, for the most part, is done in proportion to their own nominal value, with the exception that the Appogiature receives double its nominal value when it precedes a pointed note. As the insertion of these Notes is a matter of taste, and as the best composers use them in various ways, no rule that is of infallible

application can be given for their performance, which must vary according to the expression of the passage in which they occur. They are usually written in a smaller character than common notes, to show that they do not properly belong to the chord in which they appear; by which means a visible breach of the laws of harmony is avoided.
21. What are Syncopated Notes?

Those which commence on an unaccented and are continued on an accented part of a measure.

Example.


## LESSON V.(a.)

of solmization.

1. What is Solmization?

It is the application of certain syllables to musical sounds.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING．

2．Of what use is Solmization？
It enables the young performer to utter a sound with fulness and freedom，and assists him to secure a correct intonation．

It promotes a feeling or consciousness of the precise relation of the sounds in the octave to each other，and especially to the Tonic，or Key Note．By as－ sociating the several syllables with their corresponding sounds，this relation becomes familiar，and we acquire the habit of expressing any note with ease and certainty．

3．How many syllables are used in Solmization ？
Seven ；there being one for each sound．
4．What are they？
Do，Re，Mi，Fa，Sol，La，Si．
Doe，Rae，Mee，Fa，＊Sole，La，＊See．
5．Which of these syllables governs the others，and fixes their places upon the Staff？ $\qquad$ Si．
6．By what is the place of the syllable Si known？
By the Signature．
7．What is the Signature？
The Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain．
8．What is the signature said to be，when there are neither flats or sharps at the beginning of a tune or strain？

Naturale．
9．If the signature be natural，on what letter is the syllable Si ？ $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{B}$ ．
10．If the signature be one flat，$(\mathrm{Bb})$ on what letter is the syllable Si ？ On E ．

11．If the signature be two flats，（ $B$ and Eb）on what letter is the syllable Si ？

On $A$ ．
12．If the signature be three flats，$(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{A b})$ on what letter is the syllable Si ？ On D．
＊The $a$ in these syllables may be sounded as in Far，or as in Fall－at the dis－ cretion of the Teacher．

13．If the signature be four flats，（ $B, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{A}$ and Db ）on what letter is the syllable Si ？

On G．
14．If the signature be one sharp，（F\＃）on what letter is the syllable Si ？ On F\＃，
15．If the signature be two sharps，（ $\mathbf{F}$ and $\mathbf{C} \neq$ ）on what letter is the syllable Si ？

On C
16．If the signature be three sharps，（ $F, C$ and $G *$ ）on what letter is the syllable Si ？

## On G\＃。

17．If the signature be four sharps，（F，C，G and $D *$ ）on what letter is the syllable Si ？

On D井。
18．Having ascertained the place of the syllable Si by the signature， by what rule are the places of the other syllables known？

They follow upon each degree of the Staff，in regular order．
19．What is the order of the syllables ascending from Si ？
Do，Re，Mi，Fa，Sol，La．
20．What is the order of the syllables descending from Si ？
La，Sol，Fa，Mi，Re，Do．
21．What effect have accidentals on solmization？
When accidentals are used，it often becomes necessary to change the syllables，in order to sing in exact tune．

92．How are such changes to be made？
Sometimes by a different termination of the syllables，$F e$ for Fa ， Se for Sol，\＆c．；and sometimes by considering the accidentals as occa－ sional changes of the signature．

Note．The use of accidentals is so various，that it is impossible to give any 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 assign the reasons for them．

LESSON V.(b.)
OF SOLMIZA'CION BY FOUR SYLLABLES.

1. What is solmization?

It is the application of certain syllables to musical sounds.
2. How many syllables are used in Solmization?

Four.
3. What are they?

Fa, Sol, La, Mi.
4. Which of these syllables governs the others, and fixes their places upon the Staff?

Mi .
5. By what is the place of the syllable Mi known?

By the signature.
6. What is the Signature?

The Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain.
7. What is the Signature said to be when there are neither flats or sharps at the beginning of a tune or strain?

Natural.
8. If the Signature be natural, on what letter is the syllable Mi ? On B.
9. If the Signature be one flat, ( Bb ) on what letter is the syllable Mi? On E.
10. If the Signature be two flats, ( B and $\mathbf{E b}$ ) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

## On A.

11. If the Signature be three flats, ( $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{E}$ and Ab ) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On D.
12. If the Signature be four flats, ( $B, E, A$ and $D b$ ) on what letter is the syllable Mi ?

On G.
13. If the Signature be one sharp, (F-4) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On F\#.
14. If the Signature be two sharps, (F and C\#) on what letter is the syllable Mi ?

On C\#.
15. If the Signature be three sharps, ( $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{G} \#$ ) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On G\#。
16. If the Signature be four sharps, (F, C, G, and D\#) on what letter is the syllable Mi? On D
17. Having ascertained the place of the syllable Mi by the Signature, by what rule are the places of the other syllables known?

They follow upon each degree of the staff in regular order.
18. What is the order of the syllables ascending from Mi? Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol, La.
19. What is the order of the syllables descending from Mi? La, Sol, Fa, La, Sol, Fe.
20. What effect have accidentals upon solmization?

When accidentals are used it often becomes necessary to change the syllables, in order to sing in exact tune.
21. How are such changes to be made?

Sometimes by a different termination of the syllables, as Fe for $\mathrm{Fa}, \mathrm{Se}$ for Sol, \&c. and sometimes by considering the accidentals as occasional changes of the Siguature.

Notr. See note at the end of Lesson V. (a.) page xii.

## LESSON VI.

of time.

1. What is meant by Time, in Music?

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

Three.
6. What is the first sign of Common time ?

The letter $\overline{\boldsymbol{E}}$.
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 耳 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 $\frac{\overline{\overline{2}}}{\underline{\underline{4}}}$.
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 $\frac{\frac{\overline{3}}{2}}{\underline{2}}$.
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 ?

## The figures $\frac{\overline{3}}{\underline{4}}$

23. What note or notes fill a measure ? A dotted Minim, or its equal in other notes or rests.
24. How is it described or measured and accented?

In the same manner as the first sign of Triple time.
25. What is the third sign of Triple time ?

The figures $\frac{\overline{3}}{\frac{\overline{3}}{8}}$.
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.
28. How many signs has Compound time?

Two.
29. What is the first sign of Compound time?

The figures $\frac{\overline{6}}{ \pm}$.
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 ?

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 $\frac{9}{9}, \frac{9}{8}, \frac{9}{16}, \& c$. 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 $\frac{3}{4}$, three crotchets, or three fourths of a Semibrevẹ ; $\frac{3}{6}$, 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.

Note. On the subject of beating time, Dr. Arnold makes the following remark :-"I am by no means an advocate for the smallest motion or gesticulation, either with the hand, foot or head, when a performer once begins to perform with any degree of exactness; but at the commencement, it is absolutely necessary that the right hand should be taught to make the beats in every measure, till it becomes to the pupil what the pendulum is to the clock, which is to keep it regu-
lar and in exact motion."

## 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.

- What is the order of intervals in the Diatonic Sicale, 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.
Nors: The arangement 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.
14. What is the relative Minor to any Major Key ?

Its sixth above or its third below.
1.. 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.
20. 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.

[^0]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 signature is uatural.
23. On what letter does the Natural Diatonic scale commence-Major mode?
$\mathrm{On}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{C}$.
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
letter than C in the Major mode ; or on any other letter than A in the Minor mode.
26. In the transposition of the scale how is the relative situation of the semitones preserved?

By the use of Flats or Sharps.
27. Into how many keys may the scale be transposed ?

Twelve-each of which may be in the Major or Minor mode.
28. But if there are but seven primary sounds in music, how can
these twelve keys be obtained ?
By an artificial division of the Diatonic scale into Semitones.

EXAMPLE OF THE SCALE IN ALL THE KEYS, MAJOR AND MNOR MODE.
Key of C. Major Mode.
Key of A, Minor Mode.



Key of D, Major Mode. Key of B, Minor Mode.


Key of A, Major Mode.
Key of F找, Minur Mode.
(c)
H. \& H.

Key of E，Major Mode．
Key of C\＃，Minor Morle．$\dagger$
为二共
Key of B，Major Mude．$\dagger$
Key of $G_{\#}$ ，Minor Mode．$\dagger$
（G）

$$
\text { Key of } F^{\prime} \geq \text {, Major Mode.t Key of } \boldsymbol{D}_{\boldsymbol{7}} \text {, Minor Mode.t }
$$



Kcy of $\mathrm{A} \mathbf{b}$, Major Mode．$\dagger$
1）
（6） ＠ b 二a＝0二， Kcy of Eb，Major Morle．Key of C，Minor Mode．衣它 Key of Bb，Mrjor Mode．

Key of G，Minor Mode．

Kcy of $F$, Mojor Mode．
Key of D，Minor Mode．
有
＋These Keys are but seldom used．
＊Double Sharp．

## LESSON VIII.

Of the peculiar qualities and relation of the several notes which compose the Diatonic scale, or, of the teclunical appellations applied to the several notes of the scale, descriptive of their peculiar character and relative 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 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?

It forms in connexion with the Tonic the most important chord in harmony; and determines the nature of the mode.
8. What is the fourth note in the scale called ?

The Subdominant. [Fa in the Major and Re in the Minor mode.]
9. Why is it so called ?

Because it sustains the same relation to the Octave, which the Dominant sustains to the Tonic: being a fifth below the Octave, as the 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, 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. [ Si in the Major and Sol in the Minor mode.]
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 essentially 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, $\mathbf{C}$ is the Tonic in the Major, and $A$ 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 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 last flat of the signature, and the Tonic in the Minor mode is always the second degree above the last flat of the signature.
The last note in the Base is usually the Tonic, though not necessarily so.
19. How may the Minor 'Tonic be known from its relative Major ? By the leading note, which in the Minor mode is always formed by an accidental.

## LESSON LX．

OF INTERVALS AND THEIR INYERSION．
1．What is meant by an Interval ？
The distance from one sound to another．
๑．What is the smallest practicable interval ？
A Semitone．
3．How many intervals are found in the Diatonic Scale？ Fourteen．
4．What are they called？

Unison．

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

## Example．

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

Ex． Di三二口二二

Major Second ；as from C to D，consisting of one tone．

Ex．20二二二二
Minor Third；（called also the flat third or lesser third；）as from E to G，consisting of one tone and one semitone．

Ex．


Major Third；（called also sharp third or greater third；）as from C to E，consisting of two tones．
Ex．


Perfect Fourth；as from D to G，consisting of two tones and one semitone．

Ex．


Sharp Fourth；（called also Tritonus；）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．


Perfect Fifth；as from C to G，consisting ） of three tones and one semitone．

Minor Sixtil ；as from E to C，consisting of \} three tones and two semitones．
Ex．


Major Sixth；as from C to A，consisting of four tones and one semitone．


Ex．


Minor Seventh ; (called also flat seventh ;) as from D to C, consisting of four tones and two
semitones.


Major Seventh; (called also sharp seventh;) as from $\mathbf{C}$ to $\mathbf{B}$, consisting of five tones and one
semitone.
Ex.


Octave; as from C to C , consisting of five tones and two semitones.

-     - 


5. What is meant by the Inversion of Intervals?

When the lowest note of an Interval is placed an Octave higher, or when the highest note of an Interval is placed an Octave lower, such change is called Inversion.

Example.
By Inversion
a Second

a Third

a Fourth
 becomes a Fourth,
a Sixth

becomes a Third,
a Seventh


6. Which of the Diatonic intervals are called Consonant ?

The Octave, Fifth, Perfect Fourth, Thirds and Sixths.
7. Which of the Diatonic intervals are called Dissonant? The Seconds, Sevenths, and Sharp Fourth.

## LESSON X.

of the chromatic scale, \&c.

1. What is the Chromatic Scale ?

A scale proceeding by Semitones only.
2. How is the Chromatic Scale formed ?

By a Division of the Diatonic Scale into semitones ; ascending by Sharps, and descending by Flats.
3. What syllable is used in singing this scale?

Ah.
Example.
Chromatic Scale ascending by Sharps.


Chromatic Scale descending by Flats.

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 C to $\mathrm{C}_{\text {\# }}$.

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Second; as from ? C to $\mathrm{D}_{\text {7 }}$.

Ex.


Ex.


Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Third; as from ) D* to F.

Ex


Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Sixth; as from Bb to $\mathbf{G}_{\text {半. }}$

Ex.


Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Seventh; as from \} D\# to C.


Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Octave ; as from $\mathrm{C}_{\#}$ to $\mathbf{C}$.

Ex.


Note. The Scale is also subdivided into smaller intervals called Dieses, or Quarter Tones, as from $\mathrm{C}_{\text {井 to }} \mathrm{Db}$; or from $\mathrm{G}_{\boldsymbol{\#}}$ to $\mathrm{Ab}, \& \mathrm{c}$. 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, \&cc. and the same key is used for $\mathrm{C}_{\#}$ and $\mathrm{Db}_{\mathrm{b}} \mathrm{G}_{\#}$ and $\mathrm{Ab}, \& c$.

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.

## EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

$\mathcal{A}$, signifies in, for, at, with, $\mathbb{E} c$
Adagio (or Ado.) signifies the slowest time.
Ad libitum, at pleasure.
Affeltuoso, in a style of execution adapted to express
affection, tenderness, supplication and deep emotion.
Allegro, a brisk and sprightly movement.
allegretto, less quick than Allegro.
Alto, Counter, or high Tenor.
Amoroso, in a soft and delicate style.
Andante, with distinctness. As a mark of time, it implies a medium between the Adagio and Allegro movements.
Andantino, quicker than Andante.
Anthem, a musical composition set to sacred prose. A tempo, in time.
Assai, generally used with some other word to denote an increase or diminution of the time of the movement; as Adagio Assai, more slow ; Allegro Assai, more quicic.
Base, the lowest part in harmony.
Bis, this term denotes a repetition of a passage in music.
Brilliante, signifies that the movement is to be performed in a gay, showy and sparkling style.
Cantabile, elegant, graceful, melodious.
Canto, song; or, in choral compositions, the leading melody.
Canto fermo, plain sors.
Chorus, a composition or passage designed for a full choir.
Chromatic, a term given to accidental semitones.
Con, with.
Con furia, with boldness.
Crescendo, Cres. or $\sim$, with an increasing sound.
Con spirito, with spirit.
Da Capo, or D. C., close with the first strain.
Del segno, from the sign.
Diminuendo, Dim. or $\quad$, with a decreasing sound.
Dirge, a piece composed for funeral occasions.
Divoto, in a solemn and devont manner.
Duetto, or Duet, music consisting of two parts.
Dolce, sweetness, sofiness, gentleness, \&ic.
$E$, and.

Expression, that quality of composition, from which Piano, or Pia, soft. we receive a kind of sentimental appeal to our Pianissimo, Pianiss, or PP, very soft. feelings.
Expressivo, with expression.
Forte, strong and full.
Fortissimo, very loud.
Fugue, or Fuge, a piece in which one or more of the parts lead, and the rest follow in different intervals of time, and in the same or similar melody.
Forzando, [or fz.] the notes over which it is placed are to be boldly struck with strong emphasis.
Giusto, in an equal, steady, and just time.
Grave, Gravemente, deep emotion.
Grasioso, graceful; a smooth and gentle style of execution approaching to piano.
Harmony, an agreeable combination of musical sounds, or different melodies, performed at the same time.
Interlude, an instrumental passage introduced hetween two vocal passages.
Interval, the distance between any two sounds.
Largo, some what quicker than Grare.
Larghetto, not so slow as Largo.
Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage are to be performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner. Lento, Lentemente, slow.
Ma, not.
Ma non troppo, not too much, not in excess.
Mllody, an agreeable succession of sounds.
Men, less.
Mesza voce, with a medium fullness of tone.
Mezsa, half, middle, mean.
Moderato, hetween Andante and Allegro.
Molto, much.
Non, not.—Non troppo presto, not too quick.
Oratorio, a species of Musical Drama, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, \&c.
Ocerture, in dramatic mnsic is an instrumental strain, which serves as an introduction.
Orchestra, the place or band of musical performances.
Pastorale, a composition generally w.ritten in measure of 6.4 or $6-8$, the style of which is soothing, tender and delicate.

Poco, little, somewhat.
Pomposo, grand, dignified.
Preslo, quick.
Prestissimo, very quick.
Quartetto, a composition consisting of parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody.
Quintetto, music composed in five parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody.
Recitative, a sort of style resembling speaking.
Rippienno, full.
Sempre, throughout ; as sempre piano, soft throughout.
Soprano, the Treble or higher voice part.
Sostenuto, sustaining the sounds to the utmost of their nominal length.
Staccato, the opposite to Legato; requiring a short, articulate, and distinct style of performance.
Senza, without; Senza Organo, without the Organ.
Siciliano, a composition written in measure of 6-4, or
6-8, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.
Soave, agreeable, pleasing.
Spirituoso, with spirit.
Solo, a composition designed for a single voice or instrument, Vocal solos, duets, \&c. in modern music, are usually accompanied with instruments.

## Subuto, quick.

Symphony, a passage to he executed by instruments, while the vocal performers are silent.
Tacil, be silent.
Tardo, slowly.
Tempo, time.
Tasto Solo, denotes that the movement should be performed with no other chords than unisons aad octaves.
Trio, a composition for three voices.
Tulti, all, all together.
Veloce, quick.
Vigoroso, with energy.
Verse, one voice to a part.
Vivace, in a hrisk and lively manner.
Volti, turn over.

## LESSONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE VOICE.*

Beat or Count 4 in a measure.


ENERCISES FOR BEATING TIME.
No. 1.. Beat 4 in a measure. No. 2.

No. 4.



No. 6.






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


## COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC．

Tenor．

Second
Treble， or Alto．

Treble．

Base．

OLD HUNDRED．L．M．
Martin Lather．
Maelzel＇s Metronome．
iso．


S＝E1P言
「－․․ールーニ



Be thon， 0 God，ex－alt－ed high，And as thy glory fills the sky，So let it be on earth display＇d，Till thon art here as there obey＇d．



H．\＆ H ．

Tenor or Second Treble-ad lib. Tenor.


WILTSHIRE.
I. M.
[Major Mode.]
Tenor, or Second Treble-ad lib. Tenor,
lit TIME.
2d TIME.

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



- 100. 

S.lBAOTH. L. .
R. Taylor.
 2d Treble.


0 all ye people! clap your hands, And with triumphant voic - sing; No force the mighty pow'r withstands of God, the u-ni-ver-sal King.




Oh! could I soar to worlds above, The blest abode of peace and love; How gladly would I mount and fly, On angels' wings to worlds on high. (拱


- 85. 

IIALSMON.
L. M. [Chant.]
(G) 2d Treble.
 Who shall ascend thy heav'nly place, Great fod, and dnell before thy lace? The man who loves religion now, And humbly waths with God below.



St. PETER's.
L. M.

Harwood.
 -138. SANDWHCH. L. M.


Salvation is for - ev - er nigh, The souls that fear and trust the Lord; And grace, descending from on high, Fresh hopes of glory shall afford.


 2 d Treble.


Up to the fields where angels lie, And living waters gently rohl, Fain would my houghts aseend on ligh, Lut sin hangs heavy on my sout

e 100 .
W1NCHESPMER.
5. 11.
13 r . ('moft.


- 92. 

STERLING.
I. M.
[Chant.]



O come, loud anthems let us sing, Loud thanks to our Al-migh-ty King! For we our voices high should raise, When our salvation's Rock we praise.

 : 100 .

APPLETON.
I. M .
[Chant.]
Dr. Boyce.
 2 2 d Treble.

O come, loud anthems let us sing, Loud thanks to our Al-migh - ty King! For we our voices high should raise, When our salvation's Rock we praice.

 н. \& н.

5
31

- $10 \%$.
B.'TH.
l. M.
 ${ }^{2 d}$ Treble.

Life is the time to serve the Lord, The time $t^{\prime}$ 'insure the great reward; And while the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return.

- 96. 

SEASONS.
L. M.

Pleyel.


Thy goodbess, Lord, doth crown the year: Thy paths drop fatness all around; While barren wilds thy praise deciare, And vocal hills repeat the sound,




My soul, inspir'd with sacred love, God's holy name for - ev - er bless; Of all his favours mindful prove, And still thy grateful hand confest.



个 80.
UPTON. L. M.





O Goil, how endless is thy love, Thy gifts are ev'ry ev'ning new; And morning mercies from above, Gently dis - til like early dew. Q4-


; 100

STONEFIELD. L. M.
Stanley.



God of the seas, thine awfol voice, Bids all the rolling waves rejoice ; And one soft word of thy command, Can sink them silent on the sand



# 38 <br> 9108 <br> BRENTYORD.* <br> L. M. <br>  <br> - 100. <br> BLENDON. <br> 1. M . <br> Giardini. 


(ぇ)


In robes of judgment, lo! he comes, Shakes the wide earth, and cleaves the tombs: Before him burns devouring fire, The mountains melt, the seas retire-The, \&c.


3100.

ALERETON.
L. M.
 $2 d$ Treble.

Bless, 0 my soul, the living God, Call home my thoughts that rove abroad; Let all the pow'rs within me juin, In work and worship so divine.




This beautiful melody has received a more simple arrangernent in this than in former editions. In its present form it will be useful as a Church Tune.
-144 .
ROTHWELL. $\dagger$
I. M.
 2d Treble.

The heav'ns declare thy glory, Lord, In ev'ry star thy wisdom shines; But when our eyes behold thy word, We read thy name in fairer lines-We read, \&c
(2-aŋた






- 132. 

CHARLES'TON. L. M.
R. Cook.
 2 d Treble.
民.
From vocal air and concave skies, Let wafted hal-le-lu - jabs sound; And let the sacred triumphs rise. Till vaulted heav'n the notet rebound,


H. \& H.



With all my pow'rs of heart and tongue, I'll praise my Maker in my song; Angels shall heor the notes I raise, Approve the song, and join the praise.

 101.
'1HLRO.
L. M.
Dr. Ch. Burner.



Now to the I.ord, a noble song, Awake, my soul, awake, my tongue! Hosanna to th'Eternal Name, And all his boundiess love proclaim.



I. M.

Dr. Wainwright.

W゙AKEFIELD.
L. M.

2d Trebe.

Come, weary souls with sin distrest, Come and accept tise promstil rest; The Saviours gracious call o-bey, And cast your gloomy fears away.








RLLENTHORPE. L. M.
Linley.






H. \& H.

7

50 © $76 . \quad$ QUIF(). L. 3?.

Who is this stranger in distre-3, That travels thro' this wilderness? Oppress'd with sorrowa and with sina, On her beloved Lord she leans-On her, \&ce.




- 100 .

EMSWORTH. L. M.
T. Bennett.
 ${ }_{2}{ }^{1}$ Treble.

Great God, attend, while Zion sings, The joy, that from thy presence springs ; To spend one day with thee on earth, Exceeds a thousand days of mirth.




In vain my roving thoughts would find, A portion worthy of the mind; On earth iny soul can never rest, For earth can never make me blest-For earth, Sce.



- SS.

St. PAUL's. L. M.
Dr. Green.

Great Source of life, our souls confess, The various riches of thy grace; Crown'd with thy mercy, we rejoice, And in thy praise exalt our voice.


 2d Treble.

O Gorl of Sabbath! hear our vows, On this thy day, within thy house! And own as grateful sa-cri-fice, The songs that in thy temple rise.



- 100. 

St. PATRICK's. L. M.
T. A. Geary:
 2d Treble.

With humble pleasure, Lord, we trace, The ancient records of thy grace; And our own conso-la - tions draw, From what thy servant Moses saw.
(t拉

HEBRON.
L. M.


- 100. 

SHARON. L. M.

－ 60.
WARD．
L．M．
Largo Sostenuto．

 There is a strean，whose gentle flow Supplics the ci－ty of our God；Life，love，and joy still gliding through，And wat＇ring our divine abode．


（————ーーー－1：$\frac{1}{7}$
100
PROCTOR．
L．M．



Thus saith the high and lofty One，I sit upon my holy throne ：My name is God，I dwell on high，Dwell in mine own eternity－Dwell in nil：own eternity



(


PLTNAM.
L. M.
 ( Thee will I bless, my God and King, Nor cease thy wondroas acts tosing; Fromearliest morn to latest eve, Thy praises on my tongut shall live.

 - 80
Adayin e sempre piano.
GERMANY.
L. 11.
Beethoren.


Soithy tho shado of ev'ning falls, Sprinkling the सarth witin dewy tears; While nature's roice to slumber calls, And silence reigns amid the spheres.

CLINTON.
L. M.

 Sal - va - tion is for - EV - er nigh inn souls that fear and trust the Lord; And grace descending from on high, Fresh hopes of glory siall afford.
 (2)

- ss.

NAZARETH.
L. M.

Webbe.

Return, my soul, and sweetly rest, On thy Almighty Father's breast ; The bounties of his grace adore, And count his wond'rous mercies o'er.
 (20 $\begin{array}{lllllll}6 & 87 & 6 & 87 & 6 & 87 \\ 4 & 87\end{array}$



O thou, to whose all-starching sight, The darkness shineth as the light, Search, prove my heart, it pants for thee, $O$ burst these bandr, and set me free,



- S8.
*ROTTERDAM.
L. M. [German Tune.]


Through ev"ry age, cternal God, Thou art our rest, our safe abode: Ifigh was thy throne, ere heav'a was matie, Or earth thy humble foctstoollaid,



* In former editions, this tune was published as a "Sevens." It was thought that a Long 㗐etre would be more uscful. By omitting the firat note of earh line it may still be sung as a Sevens Metre,




Were lingpir'd to preach and tell, All that is done in heav'n or hich, Or could my faith the world remove, still T am nothing without love.



- 100. 

St. OLAVES.
L. M.

Hudson.


CXBRIDGE.
L. II.
L. Ma:on


At anchor laid, remote from home, Toiling, I cry-swett Spirit, come; Celestial breeze, no longer stay, But swell my sails, and specdmy way,



- 66. 
* WELLS. L. M.

Holdrad.



Life is the time to serve the Lord, The time t'ensure the great reward; And while the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may reiurn.



* The air of this tune is found in the old Choral Dooks as far back as the time of Luther; it was originally written in notes of equal length.



#  

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 e 96 . NATICK.
L. 11 .

Dr. C'allcott.
六 Thee will I thank, and day by day, To thee ITl tune the joyful lay; From mom to eve the sons extend, To thee my father, thee my friend.


 | 6 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 5 | 67 |
| 5 | 4 |

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


## ANTIGUA.

L. M.
世 (

The King of saints, how fair his face, Adorn'd with maj - es - ty and grace! He comes with blessings from above, And wins the wations to his love.

 - 92.

## HAGUE. L. M.

[German Tune.]


Through er'ry age, e - ternal God, Thou art our rest, our safe abode ; High was thy throne ere heaven was made, Or earth thy humble footstool laid.



$$
\sigma
$$


 Ie nations round the earth rejoice, Before the Lord your sov' - reign King; Serve him with cheerful
执








$$
100
$$

FRAMINGHAM. L. M,

 Come hither, all ye weary souls, Ye heavy laden sinners, come; I'll give you rest from all your toils, And raise you to my heav'nly home.


-92.
HAMBURG. L. M.
[Gregorian Chant.]



O praise the Lord with joyful noise; Let ev'ry land his name adore; Let earth, with one $u$ - nit - ed voice, Resound his praise from shore to shore.

 529.

TALLIS' EVENING HYMN.
L. M.

Tallis.





## SHEFFIEI.D.

L. M.
R. Taylor

 Second ending.
 (机
Will with the
early dawn awake-
Will with the early dawn awake.
Will with the early dawn awake.

蒔:



1100.

St. GE0RGE's.
L. M.
R. Harrison.

 Retire, 0 sleep, from ev'ry eye! The rising morning re-appears; The sun ascends the dappled sky, And drinks creation's dewy tears.



## TRENTON.




For thee, O God, our constant praise In Zion waits, thy chosen seat; Our promis'd altars we will raise, And there our zealous vows complete.



© 144.<br>LOWELL.<br>L. M.




Behold the Rose of Sharon here, The lily which the vallies bear ; Behold the tree of life, that gives Refreshing fruits and healing leaves.



To thee, 0 God, without delay, Will I my morning homage pay; For thee I long, for thee I look, So pilgrims seek the cooling brook-So pilgrims, \&c.





 Salvation is for ever nigh The souls that fear and trust the Lord; And grace descending from on high, Fresh hopes of glory shall afford.


\author{

- 88. 

}

SLADE.
L. M.



8weet is the work, my God, my King, To praise thy name, give thanks, and sing; To show thy love by morning light, And talk of all thy truth at night.



MONTGOMERY.
L. M.

Sing to the Lord with joyful voice; Let ev'ry land his name adore; Let earth, with one united voice, Resound his praise from shore to shore.

 -80.

CULWORTH.
L. M.





## MIDDLEBURY.

L. M.
L. Mason.

#  


 - 88. NUREMBURG.* L. M. or 7 's.s. [German Tune.]

L. M. Be thou exalted, 0 my God, Above the heav'ns where angels dwell; Thy pow'r on earth be known abroad, And land to land thy wonders tell.


 MALDEN.*
I. M. [Chant.]

Major.

## Minor.



 -


[^1]Preserve me，Lord，in time of need，For succour to thy throne I flee，But have no merit there to plead，My goodness cannot reach to thee． （出

D．c．
 DRESDEN．L．M．［Minor Mode．］


 Preserve me，Lord，in time of need，For succour to thy throne I flee，But have no merit there to plead，My goodness cannot reach to thee． （氏汼




82 . 100 MONSON. L. M






And triumph in almighty grace; while all the atmies of the skien, Join in my glorivus Learier'g praiac. SUMMER. * L. M.
Latrobe.

Feroud Treble.




> RAMAII. L. L:
[Minor Mode.]




WESTBURY. L. M.
Prelleur.





- 96. 



e 88.
DUNBARTON.
L. M.
C. Zeuner.


Plac'd on the verge of youth, my mind Life's op'ning scene surveys; O'er all its ills of various kind, With awful fear I gaze.
 (2)

- 100. 

CHILSTMAS.
C. M.

Handel.



Awake my soul, stretch ev'ry nerve, And press with vigour on! A heav'nly race demands thy zcal, And an immortal crown. And an immortal crown.




#   

When I with pleasing wonder stand, And all my frame survey, Lord, 'tis thy work, I own thy hand, That form'd my humble clay.

 100. HAVANNA. C. M. Dr. Harrington.



00.

BRATTLE STREET.
C. M.

Pleyel.


Thy love the pow'r of thought bestow'd, To thee my thoughts would soar; Thy mercy o'er my life has flow'd That mer - cy I adore.



Awake, my soul, arise, my tongue! Prepare a tuneful voice, In God the life of all my joys, Aloud will I rejoice.

 - 100 .

KENDALL.
C. M.

Clark.


 (os

Soon shall the glorious morning dawn, When all thy saints shall rise; And cloth'd in their immortal bloom, Attend thee to the skies. Attend thee to the skies.



- 100. 

NO'T'TINGHAM.
C. M.
I. Smith.

Second ending.
(完
 Some seraph lend your heav'nly tongue, Or harp of gol len string, That I may raise a lofty song, To our e-ter - nal King.

 H. \& H

## BRIDGEPORT. C. M.

 (-Great is the Lord; his works of might Demand our noblest songs: Let his as - sem - bled saints unite Their harmony of tongues.

 - 100.
BROOMSGIROVE. C. M.



Orender thanks and bless the Lord; Invoke his holy name, Acquaint the nations with his deeds, His matchless deeds proclaim. His matchless, \&c.



Great God, how infinite art thou! What worthless worms are we ! Let all the race of creatures bow, And pay their praise to thee.



- 88. 

DUNCHURCH.
C. M.

Second ending.



What shall I render to my God, For all his bindness shown? My feet shall visit thine abode,
My songs, \&e.
 My congs addrese thy tbrone- My tonge, be.


- 80. 

CAMBRIDGE.
C. M. [Minor Mode.]


102 -100. MANSFIELD. C. M.


0 Thou, to whom all creatures bow Within this earthly frame, Thro' all the world how great art thou, How glorious is thy name?


100.

St. JAMES's.<br>C. M.

#  * 

How shall I praise th' eternal God, That in - fi - nite unknown? Who can ascend his high abode, Or come be - fore his throne ?



TOLLAND.
C. M.

Reginald Spofforth.



I sing the mighty pow'r of God, That made the mountains rise, That spread the flowing seas abroad, And built the lofty skies. (G)







To celebrate thy praise, O Lord, I will my heart prepare; To all the list'ning world, will I, Thy wond'rous works declare.



LITCHFIELD.
C. M.
L. Mason.




Begin, my soul, the lofty strain, In solemn accent sing A sacred hymn of grateful praise, To heav'n's Almighty King-
 (2) - 88.



Oh! that the Lord would guide my ways, To keep his statutes still; Oh! that my God would grant me grace, To know and do his will.





The world bebeld the glorious change, And did thy hand confess; My tongue broke out in unknown strains, And sung surprising grace.




Now to the Lamb that onco was slain, Be endless honours paid; Sal - va - tion, glo - ry, joy remain, For - ev - er on his head.



\author{

- 104. <br> FARNSWOR'TH. <br> C. M.
}
(6)


On Thee, each morning, $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{O}}$ my God, My waking thoughts attend; In Thee are founded all my hopes, In Thee my wishes end.



EASTPORT.
©. 11.
[Chant.]
(㐫


How long wilt thou forget me, Lord? Must I forever mourn? How long wilt thou withdraw from me, Dh ! never to return-Oh! never to return.
拱
© 96
ORMOND.
C. M.

 To celebrate thy praise, 0 Lord, I will my heart prepare;

Toall the list'ning world, will I, Thy wond'rous works declare.



# 12 <br> - 88. <br> EUSTIS. <br> C. M. <br> Adagio Sostenuto. <br>  <br>   As pants the hart for cooling streams, When heated in the chase, So pants my soul, $O$ God, for thee, And thy refreshing grace.   <br> - 80. <br> BOLTON. <br> C. M. <br>   <br> Ye humble souls, approach your God With songs of sacred praise; For he is good, supremely good, And kind are all his ways-And kind are all his ways. <br> 名  



DEEFFIELD.
C. M.
(9)







Early, my God, without delay, I haste to seck thy face; My thirsty spirit faints away- My thirsty spirit faints away, Without thy cheering grace. (2)乐










"Let heav'n a - rise, let earth appear!" Thus said th' Almighty Lord; The heav'ns arose, the earth appear'd, At his cre - a - ting word.
品 2

 Thick darkness brooded o'er the deep: God said, "Let there be light!" The light shone round with smiling ray, And scatter'd ancient night.



Once more, my soul, the rising day, Salutes my waking eyes: Once more, my voice, thy tribute pay, To him who rules the skies,


80.

ARLINGTON.
C. M.

Dr. Arne.


#  の- 

In all my vast concerns with thee, In vain my soul would try, To shun thy presence, Lord, or flee The notice of thine eye.



- 80. 

FERRY. C. M. [Minor Mode.]


＊LUTZEN．
C．M．
Martin Luther．


Sing to the Lord，ye distant lands，Ye tribes of ev＇ry tongue；His new discover＇d grace demands，A new and nobler song．


 without doubt composed by Luther．
－ 88.
SPENCER．
C．M．
Second ending．
（进世生

With rev＇rence let the saints appear，And bow before the Lord；His high commands with rev＇rence hear，And tremble at his word．



How blest is he, who ne'er consents, By ill advice to walk; Nor stands in sinners' ways, nor sits Where men profanely talk.



$$
\text { *From "The whole Book of Psalms," published by Thomas Ravenscroft, London, } 1633 .
$$

## - 80.

ROCHES'VER.
C. M.



God, my sup-por-ter and my hope, My help for - ev - er near; Thine arm of mercy held me up, When sinking in despair.

 H. \& H.

16


[^2] (

My God, my everlasting hope, I live upon thy truth ; Thy hands have held my childhood up, Thou hast preserv'd my youth.





Thee we adore, E - ternal Name, And humbly own to thee, How feeble is our mortal frame, What dying worms are we !


i 96. Tenor. *YORK. C. M. [No. 2.]


* In thia copy the priacipal melody is given to the Tenor.


# GREAT MILTON. C. M. <br> [Two Stanzas.] <br>     







MELODY.
C. M.

 Come, let us join our cheerful songs, With angels round the throne; Ten thousand, thousand are their tongues, But all their joys are one.



- 96. 

BETHLEHEM.
C. M.

Dr. Madan.



While shapherrds watch'd their flocka by night, All seated on the ground, -All seated on the ground, The abgel of the Lord enme down, And gloyy shone nround- And glory shone arourd.
 Q:

## St. MARTIN's.

C. M.

Tansur.


FRANKLIN. C. M.
L. Mason.



Hope looks beyond the bounds of time, When, what we now deplore, Shall rise in full im - mor - tal prime, And bloom to fade no more.




130
69.

St．ANN＇s．
C．M．
Dr．Croft．
（进名井

My God，my portion，and my love，My ev－er－last－ing all！I＇ve none but thee in heav＇n a－bove，Or on this earthly ball．



C．M．
Williams．
 （




- 108. 

BOWDOIN.
C. M.

tallis chant.
C. 11.

Tallis.
$132 \quad$ -
88.



0 all ye nations, praise the Lord, Each with a diff'rent tongue; In ev'ry language learn his word, And let his name be sung.

 - 112.

BRAINTREE.
C. M.




Let Zion and her sons rejoice-Behold the promis'd hour! Her God hath heard her mourning voice, And comes t'exalt his pow'r.



\author{

- 76. 

}

CORINTH.
C. M.

Second ending.

 1. 1 love to steal awhile away, From ev'ry curnb'ring care, And spend the hours of setting day, In humble, grateful pray'r.
 2. I love to think on mercies past, And future good implore; And all my cares and sorrows cast, On him whom I adore.




#  



> Now let Je - ho - vah be ador'd, On whom our hopes depend; For who, except the mighty Lord, His people can defend?

 © 100.

ALBOROUGH. C. M.
V. Novello



O praise the Lord with one consent, And magnify his name ; Let all the servants of the Lord, His worthy praise proclaim.



C．M．


Shepherds rejoice，lift up your eyes，And send your fears away；News from the region of the skies！The Saviour＇s born to－day

 － 100.
STAMFOんD．
C．M．
W．Tansur．
站势

 H．\＆H．



8weet was the time when first I felt, The Saviour's pard'ning blood, Applied to cleanse ray soul from guilt, And bring me home to God.
き\#れ


$$
112
$$

AKUNDEI.
C. M.
[Words from Dr. Willard's Hymns.] Snli, or Tutti.

Tutti.






112

GAINSBOROUGH.

C. M.

Handel.



 ○ 92. JUDEA. C. M. [Chant.]


O praise the Lord with one consent, And mag - ni - fy his name, I.et all the servants of the Lord, His worthy praise proclaim.



- 96. 

BILLINGS's JORDAN.
C. M. [Two Stanzas.]

Billings.





Now let our drooping hearts re - vive, And ev' - ry tear be dry; Why should these eyes be drown'd in grief, Which view a Saviour nigh?

 - 100 .

CORNISH.
C. M.
R. Spofforth

Second ending.



Now let our drooping hearts revive, And ev'ry tear be dry; Why should these eyes be drown'd in grief, Which view a Saviour nigh ?

我 Behold thy waiting servant, Lord, Devoted to thy fear; Remember and confirm thy word, For all my hopes are there.
 д夰 -100. SAliO. C. M.



E - ter-nal pow'r, al - mighty God, Who can approach thy throne; Accessless light is thine a-bode, To angel eyes unknown.



150 : 50 ELGIN. C. M
(@) \&




- 96

BERWICK.
C. M.

Second ending.
(


To celebrate thy praise, o Lord, in will ny heart prepare; To all the list'ning world, thy works, Thy wond'rous works declare.
天


# Teach me the measure of my <br> of <br> my frame <br> I would survey life's narrow <br> space, A <br> And learn how frail 1 am 




- 96. 

WALSALL.
C. M.

Purcell.

 Rebuke me not, 0 Lord, for - give; In mercy 0 reprove; And in thy mer - cy grant re - lief, Nor cast me from thy love.



# 152 <br> - 80. <br> WINDSOR. <br> C. M. <br> G. Kirby. <br>   <br>    

- 92. 

BURFORD.
C. M.

Purcell.
Q2






FUNERAL THOUGH'T.
C. M.

Sinith.



is SO.
St. MARY's.
C. M.

Second Euging.






#  

Behold thy writing servant, Lord, Devo-ted to thy fear; Remember and confirm thy word, For all my hopes are there.
 (2axay
ค. Ho. HANLEM. C. M. [German Tune.]

* For this brautiful melody the editor is indebted to Mr. Geurge Pollock.



Strait is the way, the door is strait, That leads to joys on high; 'Tis but a few that find the gate, While crowds mistake and die.



Return, $O$ God of love, return, Earth is a tiresome place; How long shall we, thy children, mourn Our absence from thy face ?



- 92

HAR'TLAND.
C. M.

 Behold thy waiting servant, Lord, De-vot-ed to thy fear; Re-mem-ber and con . firm thy word, For all my hopes are there.

 (A-
By foreign streams that murmur dround, While captive israel mourn'd, Their mind was free-their thoughts unbound, Were stilit'wards Zion turn'd. (6)


- 96. 

RYE. C. M.


Great God, to thee my grateful tongue, My fervent thanks shall raise; Inspire my heart to raise the song, Which celebrates thy praise-Which celebrates thy praise.




My soul with patience waits, For thee, the living God; My hopes are on thy promise built, Thy never failing word.



- 100. 

MOUN'T EPHRAIM. S. M. or 8's \& 11.* Milgrove.

## 

 C. M. Your harps, ye trembling saints, Down from the wil - lows take; Loud to the praise of love divine, Bid ev. - ry string awake!
 8's \& 11. The name of our God we adore; Our spirits rejoice in his reign: To him be ascriptions of glory and pow'r-For - ev - er and ever-Amen.


#  <br>  <br> My soul, repeat his praise, Whose mercies are so great; Whose anger is so slow to rise, So rea - dy to abate. <br>   

- 96

FAIRFIELD.
S. M.
R. Harrison.


Let dif'ring nations join, To cele - brate thy fame; And all the world, o Lord, combine, To praise thy glorious name.



Yesaints, in concert join, Your tuneful voices raise, And cel - e - brate in songs divine, Your great Creator's praise.


112.
FROOME.
S. M. or 8's \& 11.*
I. Husband.


Ye saints, in concert join, Your tuneful voic - es raise, And celebrate in songs divine, Your great Creator's praise-Your great Creator's praise.



## 



- 96. 

BLADENBURG.
S. M. 「German Tune.

Second ending.*
 ( Exalt the Lord our God, And worship at his feet; His nature is all ho-liness, And merey is his seat.



 Come sound his praise abroad, And hymns of glory sing; Jehovah is the sov'reign God, The $u$ - ni - ver-sal King.



## 



 20 - 104.

## UTICA.

S. M.
L. Mason.





 - 96.

SHIRLAND
S. M. [Minor Mode.]


# 170 <br> 102. <br> PELHAM. <br> S. M. <br> Giardini <br> (ब)  <br>  <br> My soul, re - peat his praise, Whose mercies are so great; Whose anger is so slow to rise, So ready to abate. <br>   




High as the heav'ns are rais'd Above the ground we tread, So far the riches of his grace Our highest thoughts exceed-Our highest thoughts exceed.




## - 100.

CLAPTON.
S. M.
[Chant.]
Jones.
Second ending. (A)

1. Thy name, Almighty Lord, Shall sound through distant lands: Great is thy grace and sure thy word; Thy truth forever stands.
 (9)
2. Far be thine honor spread, And long thy praise endure; Till morning light and evening shade Shall be exchanged no more.



Mine eyes and my desire Are ever to the Lord; I love to plead his promises, And rest upon his word,

## 



- 104. 

HADLEY.
S. M.



0 Lord! accept the praise, of these our humble songs, Till tunes of nobler sound we raise, With our immortal tongues-With our, \&c.
运 $\begin{array}{lllll}3 & 287654 & 43 & 587698 & 67\end{array}$

St．THOMAS．
S．M．
A．Williams．

 0 － 4 High as the heav＇ns are rais＇d Above the ground we tread，So far the riches of thy grace，Our highest thoughts exceed
（\＃）

－ 80.
OLIU＇TZ．
S．M．
［Gregorian Chant ］
蔮き：

茾テニー・
O



 －


 To God in whom I trust, I lift my heart and voice; $O$ let me not be put to' shame, Nor let my foes rejoice.



- 96. 

HAVERHILL.
S. M. (C) How gentle God's commands! How kind his precepts are! Come cast your fears upon the Lord, And trust his constant care.



PENTONVILLE.
S. M.

Linley.



To bless thy chosen race, In mercy, Lord, incline; And cause the brightness of thy face On all thy saints to shine.




Great is the Lord our God, And let his praise be great; He makes the church his blest abode, His most delightful seat.


13. 100 .

PADDINGTON.
C. M.

H. \& H.

## 



Thy name, Almighty Lord, Shall sound through distant lands: Great is thy grace, aud sure thy word, Thy truth forever stands,



$$
192
$$

DARTMOUTH.
S. M.
L. Mason.


96.

LITTLE MARLBOROUGH.
S. M.




From lowest depths of woe, To God I sendmy cry; Lord, hear my suppli : cating voice, And graciously re - ply.



- 92. 

DUNBAR.
S. M.*

Corelli.
Second ending.



When overwhelm'd with grief, My heart within me dies, Helpless and far from all relief, To heav'n I lift my eyes.




THESSALIA.
S. M.

Penjamin Holt. See what a liv- ing stone, The builders did refuse? Yet God hath built his church thereon, In spite of en-vious Jews.



- 96. 

BOXFORD. C. M.
Second ending.*



Is this the kind return, And these the thanks we owe; Thus to abuse eternal love, Whence all our blessings flow ?


182
SUFNIELI.
S. M.
['Two Stanzas.]



The Lord, my shepherd is, I shall be well supplid; Since he is mine, and I am his, What can I want be - side ?





184

- 80. 

LISBON.
S. M.

 Welcome-sweet day of rest-That saw the Lord arise! Welcome to this re-viving breast, And these rejoicing eyes.


$i^{\circ} 80$.
NORWALK.
S. 11 .

Mather.



 - The Melody from a tune callid Libbon, by Read.












- 96 .

RAPTURE.
C. P. M.

Harwood.







HAWLEY. S.P.M.







6
6





- 112. 

St. PHILIP's. H. M.
Levesque.






- 112. 

BETYESDA. H. M.
Dr. Green.











$$
\text { QUINCY. } \quad \text { 's. }
$$




$$
92
$$

ALEXANDRIA.
Sevens.






- 88. 

GRANBY. Sevens.




Chiflaren of the heav'nly King, As ye journe
$\qquad$井


$$
\text { * The key of }(\text { (in which this piece was originally written) wiil be found best for many chors }
$$


H. \& H

29


Rousseau.


MESSINA. $\quad 7$ 's, or 8 '; \& 7 's.
L. Kozeluch.
 -
(6) 泉

 - 96.

WORTHING.
8's \& 'i's.
Schelz.

 Glorious things of thee are spoken, Zion, city of our God; He whose word cannot be broken, Form'd thee for his own abode.





980
JERAULD. 8's \& $\boldsymbol{y}^{\prime}$ 's.
C. Zeuner.




| Smole |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| 8, |  |  |
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| $=40 \cdot 32_{2}=8=10 \quad 0$ |  |  |
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[^3]\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 238 \\
& \text { - } 92 . \\
& \text { SAVANNAH. } \quad 10 \text { 's. } \\
& \text { Pleyel. }
\end{aligned}
$$
\]













- $11 \%$.

LYONS.
10's \& 11's.
Haydn.
247



 Oht praise ye the Lord, prepare your glad voice, His praise in the great assembly to sing, In their great Creator tet all men rejoice, And heirs of salvatiou be glad in their King.





## Geminianı.




"THERE IS A STREAM WHOSE GENTLE FLOW."


© Sa
"NOW NIGHT IN SILENT GRANDEUR REIGNS."











33






[^4]- 92. 

"FROM GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS."
[Missionary Mymn.]
L. Mason.


3. Shalle ree, whose souls are
4. Wart, wapt ye winds, his
$\begin{array}{lclcc} & 6 & 4 & 6 & 4 \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { lighted } \\ \text { story; }\end{array} & \begin{array}{ll}\text { By } \\ \text { Find }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Wisdom } \\ \text { from }\end{array} & \text { on }\end{array}$
story; Aud you, ye waters,

The lamp of lifa deny?
preads from pole to pole;


"O BE JOYFUL IN GOD."


'BEFORE JEHOVAII'S AWFUL THRONE." [Continued.]

"BEFORE JEHOVAH'S AWFUL THRONE."
[Continued.]




"BEFORE JEHOVAH'S AWFUL THRONE."







> "TIIE VOICE OF FREE GRACE." [Continued.]




"VITAL SPARK OF HEAV'NLY FLAME."
[Continued.]

[Continued.]

 Hear'n opens on my eyes! My ears with sounds se - raph - ic ring! Lend, lend your wings! i mount I fly, O grave, where is thy victory? 0

 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}6 & 6 & 4 & 6 & 65 & 3 & 54 & 6 & 5 \not-635 & 87 \\ 47-\end{array}$

"VITAL SPARK OF HEAV'NLY FLAME." [Continued.]


"WHEN I CAN READ MY TITLE CLEAR."





$$
\begin{array}{ll}
6 \\
4 & 57 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$




AWAKE, PUT ON THY STRENGTH. Continued.



AWAKE, PUT ON THY STRENGTH.
Continued.

pasa away, Sym. The redeemed of the Lord shall return, Sym.




"SALVATION BELONGETH UNTO TIIE LORD."


## - 172.

I WAS GLAD, WHEN THEY SAID UNTO ME.
[Anthem.]
Dr. Calleott.


"PRAISE THE LORD."-"SONS OF ZION." Continued.



- 96 .
"HARK! THE VESPER HYMN IS STEALING."


HALLELUJAH TO THE GOD OF ISRAEI. Continued.



HALLELUJAH TO THE GOD OF ISRAEL. Continued.


"THAT I MAY DWELL IN TIE HOUSE OF TIIE LORD." [Anthem.]


"THAT I MAY DWELL, \&c. Continued.


"O sing unto the Lord."
Continued.

song.


Lord, $\quad 0$ sing unto the Lord, unto the

song. H. \& $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{H}}$.




Blessed is he whose hope is in the Lord. Continued.


"Again the day returns."

## Continued.



"O give thanks unto the Lord."


"Lord of all pow'r and might."




 6


318 - 120
"Great is the Lord."
[SENTENCE.]



"Great is the Lord." Continued.


"While life prolongs the precious light."
Continued.


$\begin{aligned} & 87-6 \\ & 65-4\end{aligned}=5=8 \quad-7676$
or pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear So Jesus slept;-God's dying Soa

5
3
3
Invale thy bounds. No mortal wrees Pass'd thro' the grave, and bless'd the bed;
" Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb."
Continued.









$$
324 \text { "Let the words of my mouth." [SENTENCE.] }
$$










doth worship thee-worship thee,

"We praise thee, O God."

seraphim con - tinually do cry-



Heav'n and earth are full-Heav'n and earth are full-Henv'n and earth are full of the majesty of thy great glo - ry. A - men, A - men.



$|$| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 |  | $\frac{1}{5}$ |  |  |




I will ariso, and go to my Father.
[10
332 - 100
"Daughter of Zion."
[IIYMN]

Play eight measures for a Symphony.

$766-\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 7\end{array}$

Repeat four measures for a Symphony.

$\begin{array}{lllllllll}5 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & - & 5 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 4 \\ 3\end{array}$


String were thy foes, but the arm that subdu'd them And scatter'd their legions was mightier far; They fled like the chaff from the scourge that pursu'd them,



$$
\begin{array}{llllllllll}
7 & 6 & 5 & 6 & & 7 & 6 & 5 & 6 & 7
\end{array}
$$




Vain were their steeds and their chariots of war. Daughter of Zion, awake from thy sadness, Awake, for thy foes shall oppress thee no more.


Repeat for Symphony.



"Lord, dismiss us with thy blessing."

## [DISMISSION.]


"Lord, dismiss us with thy blessing."




## Continued.

(1)










Base.
(4)




H. \& H.



Watchman! tell ns of the night, What its signs of promise are; Trav'ller! o'er yon mountain's height, Sere that glo = ry beaming star! Whathan! tell us of the night, Higher yet that star as - cends: Trav'lier! bleas - cal - insos and tipht, peace and truth its course portends! Watchman! tell us of the night, For the morning seems to dawn; Traviller! darkuess takes its flight, Doubt and ter - ror are withdrawn.


Watcliman ! does its loanteons ray Anght of hope or joy foretell? Praviller ! yes: it brings the day, Promis'd day of Is - ran - - el ! Watchman! will its beans a - - lone Gild the spot that gave them broth? 'Jrav'ller! a pes are its own, See! it bursts o'er all the earth.


## [HYMN:




VENITE, EXULTEMUS DOMINO. No. 1. [Double.] Dr. Boyce.


## 352 GLORIA PATRI. No. 1. Purcell.

GLORIA PATRI. No. 2.
V. Novello.

JUBLAEE DEO. No. N. [Double.]




H. \& H.


BONUM ES' CONEITERI.
[Douhle.]

4. For thou, Lord, hast made me
6. As it was in the beginuing, is now and





GLORIA. No. 1. [After naming the Gospel.] GLORIA. No. 2.
GHORIA. No. 3.


[Donble.]



## SINGLE CHAN'T.

## GLORIA. No. 4.

GLORIA. No. 5 .


BENEDIC ANIMA MEA.
[Double.]


GILEAD.
L. M.
[Chant.]


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Ifawley
Worship
H. M.
Acton
Perheda
Darwellis
Haddam
Hrwich
Murray
Nex biry
Plainfield
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Trumph
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Alcester

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\mathrm{F}^{7 \mathrm{~F} 8 .}
$$ Alexandria

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[^0]:    * On the Sixth and Seventh Degrees of the Scale.

[^1]:    *This Chant may commence with the strain in the Minor Mode, and end with that in the Major, if preferred.

[^2]:    - 92. 

[^3]:    

[^4]:    died without the sight ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ and let this line be sung slow and sof.

