WI.LANTENCE


The proportion which the different notes bear to each other is exhibited in the following table：


Consequently one Minim is equal in duration to two Crotchets；one Crotchet to two Quavers；one Quaver to two Semiquavers，\＆c．

The Rests are equal in duration to their corresponding notes：thus a Semibreve Rest is equal to a Semibreve；a Minim Rest is equal to a Minim，\＆c．

A Dot，after a note or rest，adds one half to its original length ： thus，a dotted Semibreve，is equal in duration to three Minims；a dotted Minim to three Crotchets，\＆c．


A figure 3，placed over or under three notes，signifies that they are to be performed in the time of two notes of the same kind without the figure：thas，three crotchets，with the figure 3 over or under them，are to be performed in the time of two crotchets without the figure，\＆c．


A figure six，placed over or under six notes，signifies that they are to be performed in the time of four notes of the same kind without the figure．

## OF VARIOUS OTHER MUSICAL CHARACTERS．

A Flat ニモニ lowers a note half a tone．

A Sharp二年二 raises a note half a tone．

A Natural 三末ニ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { restores a note made flat or sharp to its original } \\ \text { sound．}\end{array}\right.$



Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain are called a Signature．

Flats，Sharps or Naturals，when placed before a note are called Accidentals．

A Bar ニテ is used to divide the notes into equal measures．
A Double Bar 扬 or

A Brace


A Slur，or Tie，
 is drawn over or under so many notes as are to be sung to one syllable．

A Crescendo $\qquad$ signifies a gradual increase of sound．

A Diminuendo $工$ signifies a gradual decrease of sound．
A Sifell，

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { signifies a gradual increase and decrease of } \\ \text { sound．}\end{array}\right.$

A Pause，$\sim$ leaves the time of a note or rest to be protracted at the pleasure of the performer．
Staccato Marks＇＇＇＇or $\cdots$ are placed over such notes as are to be performed in a short and distinct manner．

## EXAMPLE．



A Direct， $\begin{aligned} & \text { ニWニ゙ニ }\end{aligned}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { is employed at the end of a staff，to show the place } \\ \text { of the first note upon the following Staff．}\end{array}\right.$
A Shake，${ }^{t r}$ is an ornament or grace，brilliant and elegant．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．



An Appogiature，or Leaning Note，is a note of embellishment． Its chief office is to suspend the completion of the subsequent harmo－ ny，and thus to soften and smooth the effect of certain lntervals．It borrows its time from the succeeding note and is most frequently halt its duration．It always occurs on an accented part of a measure．

## EXAMPLE.



An After Note is also a note of embellishment. It borrows its time from the preceding note, and always occurs on an unaccented part of a measure.


As the insertion of the Appogiature and After Note is a matter of taste, no definite rule can be given for their performance, which must vary according to the expression of the passage. They are usually writted 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.

Syncopated or Driving Notes, are those which commence on an unaccented, and are continued on an accented, part of a measure. EXAMPLE.


## OF SOLMIZATION.

Solmization, or Solfaing, is the application of certain syllables to musical notes. It enables the young practitioner to utter the sound of a note with fulness and freedom, and assists him to secure a correct intonation. By associating the idea of the several syllables used, with their corresponding sounds, he becomes familiar with the exact relation which one note bears to another, and acquires the power of expressing those notes with ease and certainty.
The syllables usually adopted in Solmization, are either

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FA, Sol, }_{\text {LA, }} \text { FA, Sol, LiA, Mi } ; * \text { or, } \\
& \text { Do, Re, Mi, FA, Sol, La, SI. } \dagger
\end{aligned}
$$

* Pronounced Faw, Sol, Law, Faw, Sol, Law, Mee.
$\dagger$ Pronounced Doe, Rae, Mee, Faw, Sol, Law, See.

In the former method the first six syllables are dependant upon Mr , and in the latter they depend upon Sı. To find Mi or Si observe the following rule:-

$$
\text { The natural place for } \mathrm{M}_{1}(S i) \text { is on } \mathrm{B} \text {.- }
$$

If B be flat $\mathrm{M}_{i}(\mathrm{Si})$ is on
E $\| l \mathrm{f} \mathrm{F}$ be sharp,$~ M i(S i)$ is on F.

If $\mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{E}$ be flat $\mathrm{Mi}_{i}\left(S_{i}\right)$ is on $\stackrel{A}{A}$ If F and C be sharp $M i(S i)$ is on C \# If $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{E}$ and A he flal $M_{i}(S i)$ is on $\mathrm{D} \|$ If $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{C}$ and G be sharp. $M i(S i)$ is on G .
If $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{A}$ and D be flat $M i(S i)$ is on $\mathrm{G} \|$ If $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{G} \& \mathrm{D}$ be sbarp $M_{i}\left(S_{i}\right)$ is on $\mathrm{D} \#$

Mi or Si being found-ahore Mi are Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol, La, and below Mi are La, Sol, Fa, La, Sol, Fa: in like manner above Si are Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, and below, Si are La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do.

## EXAMPLE.



мr, fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, mi, la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa, mi. $\mathrm{si}, \mathrm{do}, \mathrm{re}, \mathrm{mi}, \mathrm{fa}, \mathrm{sol}, \mathrm{la}, \mathrm{si}, \mathrm{la}, \mathrm{sol}, \mathrm{fa}, \mathrm{mi}, \mathrm{re}, \mathrm{do}, \mathrm{sı}$. Tenor, Alto, or Treble.


MI, fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, mr, la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa, mi. si, do, re, tui, fir, sol, la, st, la, sol, fa, mi, re, do, si.

From mi to fa, and from la to $f a$; or from si to do, and from mi to $f a$, are semitenes; the rest are whole tones.

To secure a perfect intonation, which is an essential quality of good sioging, it often becomes necessary to change the syllables applied to
notes that are affected by Accidentals. Various modes of effecting this change have been adopted by the most respectable teachers of vocal Music. Mr. Hastings, author of an able "Dissertation on Musical Taste, ${ }^{*}$ * and of several other valuable musical publications, observes in his "Musical Reader," page 8, that " in general, when notes are to be raised by Accidentals, the syllables appropriated to them may be altered by adding to their initials the letter $i$, in imitation of the syllable Mi. When Accidentals are designed to depress or lower souods, the syllable Fa may be used. Or in other wordswhen $\mathrm{F} a, S_{0} l, \& c$. are sharped; they may be called $F i, S i, \& c$. (pronounced Fee and Sce, and when Mi is Hatted it may be called Fa. When the effect of Naturals is to elevate notes, their appropriated syllables may be altered as in the case of sharps; but when they are to depress them, the syllable $F a$ may be used.

Another method of producing correct intonation where Accidentals are used, is to consider and treat them as occasional changes of Signature ; thus, if in a tune whose original Signature is B flat, the E becomes flat hy an Accidental, the Signature for the time being, may be considered as consisting of two flats, and the A1i (Si) transferred to A. When an accidental C sharp occurs after the Signature of one tharp, the Mi (Si) while the accidental continues, may be removed to C sharp, \&c."

But although either of these methods may be generally adopted with success, chromatic passagest will sometimes occur, especially in modern music, to which it will be almost impossible to apply any system of Solmization, and in the performance of which it may be proper to substitute the open vowel A, as in far, or as in fall, in place of the syllables in commen use.

* This work should be in the hands of every one who is desirous of acquiring a correct taste, or style of performance.
$\dagger$ That is, such passages as are affected by Accidentals.


## OF TIME．

By Trme，in music，is meant the duration and regularity of sound． There are two kinds of time ：viz．Common，or Equal，and Triple，or Unequal．Common time containg two equal ootes in each measure， as two minims，two crotchets，two dotted crotchets，\＆c Triple time contains three equal notes in each measure，as three minims， three crotchets，three dotted crotchets，\＆c．

Simple Common Time，has three signs：－
The first，$\overline{\text { F }}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { contains one semibreve，or its equal in other notes } \\ \text { or rests，in a measure It has four motions，or } \\ \text { heats，and is accented on the first and third parts }\end{array}\right.$ 픈 of a measure．

## EXAMPLE．

 The second，電 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { contains one semibreve，or its equal in other } \\ \text { notes or rests，in a measure，it has two motions，} \\ \text { or beats，and is generally accented on the first }\end{array}\right.$ or beats，and is generally accented on the first part of a measure．

## EXAMPLE．



The third，$\overline{\boldsymbol{2}}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text {（which is also called Half Time，} \text { ）contains one } \\ \text { minım，or its equal in other notes or rests }\end{array}\right.$ 4 ？minım，or its equal in other notes or rests，in a mea－ （sure．It is beat，and accented as the former．

## EXAMPLE．



Simple Triple Time，has three signs：－

The first，
contains three minims，or their equal in other notes or rests，in a measure．It has three motions or在 beats，and is accented principally on the first，and slightly on a third parts of a measure．

## EXAMPLE．



The second，$\frac{\overline{3}}{\mathbf{3}}$ \｛ contains three crotchets，or their equal in other年 $\{$ notes or rests，in a measure．It is beat，and ac－ cented as the former．

EXAMPLE．


The Third,

옹
$\frac{8}{8}$contains three quavers, or their equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat, and accented as the former.


Compound Common Time has two signs in common ase:-
'The first,


The second,
臬 $\int$ contains two dotted crotchets, or their equal in $\frac{\pi}{8}\{$ other notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat and (accented, as the former.


Compound Triple Time, has sereral signs; as $\frac{\rho}{4}, \frac{\circ}{8}, \frac{\circ}{10}, \& c$.
They are found in the works of Correlle, Handel, and others; but seldom occur in modern music.

The semibreve (now the longest note in common use) is made the general standard of reckoning: therefore, when figures are employed as signs of time, those figures express the fractional parts of a semibreve contained in each measure: as $\frac{3}{4}$, three crotchets, or three fourths of a semibreve; $\frac{3}{8}$, three quavers, or three eights of a semibreve, \&c.

A semibreve rest is used to fill a measure in all signs of time.
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 bead, when a performer once begins to play with any degree of exactness; but, at the commencement, it is absolutely necessary that the right hand should be taoght 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 regular and in exact motion."

## OF THE DIATONIC SCALE AND MAJOR AND MINOR MODES.

The natural scale of music is called Diatonic, and is a gradual succession of eight regular sounds, includng five whole tones and tryo semitones. The whole doctrine of melody or tune, depends on rightly understanding the application of the two semitones and their places in the scale. These vary according to the Mode.
There are two modes, Major and Minor. In the Major, the semitones are always found (ascending from the Tonic or Key note) between the third and fourth, and between the seventh and eighth notes. The ouly natural series of this Mode is that which commences with C.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Major Mode of C．


In the Minor，the semitones are found between the second and third，and between the Gifth and sixth notes．The only natural series of this Mode is that which commences with A．

Example of the Diatodic Scale in the Minor Mode of A．


In the Major Mode the series of sounds are the same，both in as－ cending and descending；but in the Minor Mode the ascending scale and the descending scale differ．In the ascending scale of the Minor Mode，the seventh is raised a semitone as the proper Leading Note to the Octave．This leaves the interval，between the sisth and seventh，a tone and a half；but as the Diatonic Scale must consist of tones and semitones only，the sixth is also sharped，by which means this harsh Interval（the extreme sharp second）is avoided．Thus the ascending scale of the Minor Mode is artificial，and is formed with two notes altered from the Signature．

Bot in the descending scale the seventh is depressed a semitone to accommodate the sixth，and the natural scale of the Signature re－ mains unaltered．

Example of the Ascending and Descending Scale in the Minor Mode．

## 万二аに－ニーに－－ La， Si ，Do，Re，Mi，Fi，Si，La．La，Sol，Fa，Mi，Re，Do，Si，La．

But the note which determines the Mode to be either Major or Minor，and which constitutes the principal difference between the two，is the Third．By the arrangement of the Semitones in the two Modes，it is evident that the third of the Major Mode，as from Do to Mi ，is comparatively great，and the third of the Minor Mode，as from La to Do，is of course comparatively small；the former consisting of two tones，and the latter consisting of one tone and one semitone： and it is chiefly to this difference of the third in the two Modes，that we are to attribute the effect peculiar to each；the Major Mode be－ ing cheertul and vigorous，and the Minor Mode being plaintive and languid．

As these two series of tones and semitones form the constituent characteristics of the two modes，Major and Minor，it follows that upon whatever note or pitch either of these series begins，the same proportion and order of Intervals must be strictly observed．Hence the utility of flats and sharps．If，for instance，we begin with $G$ ， instead of C，and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the Major Mode， the seventh，or $F$ ，will require to be raised，by a sharp，one semi－ tone．

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of G Major．


Or if we begin with $F$, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the Major Mode, the fourth, or B, will require to be depressed, by a flat, one semitone.

Example of the Diatonic Scale io the Key of F Major.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1) } \\
& \text { (T) } \\
& \text { Do, } \mathrm{Re}, \mathrm{Mi}, \mathrm{Fa}, \mathrm{Sol}, \mathrm{La}, \mathrm{Si}, \mathrm{Do.}
\end{aligned}
$$

Or if we begin with E. instead of $A$, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the Minor Mode, the second, or F, will require to be raised, by a sharp, one semitone.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of E Mioor.


Or if we begin with $D$, and from it form the Diatonic Scale, in the Minor Mode, the sixth, or B, will require to be depressed, by a tlat, one semitone.

## Example of the Diatooic Scale in the Key of D Minor.



When the Major and Minor Mode agree with rospect to their Signature, they are denominated Relatives: thus, C Major is the Rela-
tive to A Minor; A Ninor is the Relative to C Major; G Major is the Relative to E Ninor; E Minor is the Relative to G Majner, \&c.
The Relatise Minor to any Major Key is its sixth above, or its third helnw: and the Relative Major to any Minor Key is its third above, or its sixth below.

## OF THE QUALITIES OF THE SEVERAL NOTES WHICH COMPOSE THE DIATONIC SCALE.

The seven notes (for the eighth is but a repetition of the first) which form the Diatonic Scale, in either Mode, are known by the following technical appellation=, which are descriptive of their peculiar character and relative situation, viz.

The first, or Key Note, is called the Tonic, because it regulates the tune of the Octave, and upnon it all the other notes depend.

The second is called the Supertonic, from its being the next above the 'I'nic.

The thirl is called the Mediant, from its being midway between the Tonic and the Dominant. It is the most important note in the Diatonic Scale, since upon it depends the noture of the Mode.

The fourth is ral'ed the "ubnominant, from its sustaining the same relation to the Ortave, which the Dominant sustains to the Tonic ; heing a fifth from the Octave, as the Dominant is a fifth from the Tonic.
The fifth is called the Doninant, from its importance in the Scale, and its inmediate connexion with the Tonic.

The sixth jo called the Eubvediant, from its being midway between the Tonic and the Subdominant.

The seventh is called the Subtonic, or Leading Note, from its being immediately beneath the Octave, and because upon hearing it the ear naturally anticipates the Tonic.

The last note in the Base is always the Tonic ; if it be $D_{o}$ it is the Major Mode, if it be La it is the Minor Mode. The Major Tonic is always the first degree above the last sharp, or the third degree below the last flat, of the Signature. The Minor Tonic is always the first degree below the last sharp, or the second degree above the last flat, of the Signature.

## OF DIATONIC INTERVALS AND THEIR INVERSION.

By the unequal division of the Diatonic Scale, (which consists of tones and semitones, ) fourteen Intervals are formed, which are as follows, viz:

Unison. This canoot properly be called an Interval, although in composition it is consider- Ex. ed and treated as such; as C, C

Minor Second; as from E to F, consisting of \}ex. one semitone.

Major Second; as from $C$ to D, consisting of $\}$ Ex.
e tone.
Minor Third; (called also the flat third or lesser third ;) as from $\mathbf{E}$ to G, consisting of one $\}$ Ex. tone and one semitone.


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

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

Sharp Fourth; (called also Tritonus;) as
om F to B, consisting of three tones.


Flat Fifth; (called also imperfect or false) fifth; ) as from B to F, consisting of two tones Ex. and two semitones.


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

Minor Sixth; as from $\mathbf{E}$ to $C$, consisting of $\}$ Ex.
友


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


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

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

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


The Diatonic Intervals are either Consonant or Dissonant. The Octave, Fifth, Fourth, Thirds, and Sixths, being agreeable to the ear are called Consonant; and the Seconds, Sevenths, and Sharp Fourth being less pleasing are called Dissonant.

## OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE, CHROMATIC INTERVALS, \&e.

By a division of the Diatonic Scale, ascending by sharps, and descending by flats, a scale is formed of Semitones only, which is called Ciromatic.

Example of the Chromatic Scale ascending by sharps.


Example of the Chromatic Scale descending by flats.


Here we have twelve distinct sounds, from each of which as a Tonic, by the use of flats or sharps, we may form the Diatonic Scale in either mode.

From this Scale are also derived the following Chromatic Intervals, viz:



 D to G．


Extreme flat，or Diminished，Sixth；as from $\}$ Ex．
D to Bb ．


Extreme sharp，or Superfluous，Sixth；as from \} Ex. Bb to G ．


Extreme flat，or Diminished，Seventh；as $\}$ Ex．
om $D_{4}$ to C．

Extreme flat，or Diminished，Octave；as $\}$ Ex．
from C\＆to C．

The Scale is also subdivided into smaller intervals called Dieses， or Quarter tones，as from $\mathrm{C}_{\#}$ to Db ，or from $\mathrm{G}_{\#}$ to $\mathrm{Ab}, \& \mathrm{c}$ ．and thus divided，it is called the Enharmonic Scale．These distinctions，how－ ever，although theoretically important，are of little practical utility ； since upon keyed instruments，as the Organ，or Piano Forte，the ex－ treme sharp second，is the same as the Minor third；the extreme flat third is the same as the Major second，\＆uc．－and the same key is used for $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{\#}}$ and Db －for $\mathrm{G}_{\#}$ and $\mathrm{Ab}, \& c$ ．
lt is believed that，with the assistance of a judicious instructor，the foregoing principles will be sufficient for all the purposes of vocal performance．To such as wish to become acquainted with the The－ ory of Music，Callcott＇s Musical Grammar，Kollman＇s Essay on Mu－ sical Harmony，and the articles on Music in Rees＇Cyclopedia，are recommended as the best works which have been published in this country．

## LESSONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE VOICE.

G Major ascending and descending.
G Minor ascending and descending.


## EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A, signifies in, for, at, with, \&c.
Adagio, (or Aldo.) signifies the slowest time. All libitum, as you please.
Affettioso, teader and affecting.
fir, the leading part.
Allegretto, a little brisk.
Allegro, (or Allo.) brisk.
Alto, (or Counter Tenor,) that part which lies between the Treble and Tenor.
Amoroso, in a soft and delicate style.
Andante, rather slow and distinct.
Anlantino, somewhat quicker than Andante. Animated, with spirit and boldness.
Anthem, a composition for vocal music, the words of which are generally selected from the Psalms, and used in dirine service. Arditn, hold and energetic.
Assai, generally used with other words, to express an increase, or diminution of the time of any composition; as, Adagio assai, more slow; Allegro assai, more quick.
Base, the lowest part in a harmony.
Brilliante, signifies that the movement is to be performed in a gay, showy and sparkling style.
Canon, a vocal composition, in two or more parts, $s 0$ coostructed as to form a perpetual fugue.
Cantabile, in a graceful, elegant and melodious style
Canto, (or Cantus,) the Treble.
Chorus, signifies that all the voices sing on their respective parts.

Con, with ; as Con Spirito, with spirit.
Crescendo, (or Cres.) to increase the sound.
Da Capo, (or D.C.) to return, and end with the first strain.
Dininusendo, to diminish the sound.
Dolce, sweet and soft.
Duo, (or Duetto, two; as two voices or instruments.
$E$, and; as Moderato é Maestoso, moderate and majestic.
Expressione, an expressive manner.
Expressivo, with expression.
Forte, (or For. or F.) loud.
Fortissino, (or F. F.) very loud.
Forzando, (or $f z$.) itaplies that the notes over which it is placed is to be struck with particular force and held on.
Fugue, a piece in which one or more parts lead, and the rest follow in regular intervals.
Giusto, in an equal, steady and just time.
Grave, (or Gravemente,) denoting a time slower than Largo, but not so slow as Adagio.
Grazioso, a mooth, flowing and graceful style.
Largo, somewhat quicker than Grave.
Larghetto, not - o slow as Largo.
Lainentevole, d notes that the movement over which it is placed is to be sung in a melancholy style.
Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage are to be performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner.
Lento, very slow.
Maestoso, with majesty.

Moderato, moderately.
Mczzo, half, middle, mean.
Mezzo Forte, mederately loud.
Mezzo Piano, rather solt.
Perdendosi, signifies a gradual decreasing of time to the last pote; and a diminishing of tone, till entirely lost.
Piano, (or Pia.) soft.
Piunissimo, (or P. P.) very soft.
Poco, little ; as Poco piu lento, a little slower; Poco piu allegro, a little quicker.
Quartetto, four voices, or instruments.
Quintetto, Five voices, or instruments.
Sernpre, always, throughout; as Sempre piano, soft throughout.
Siciliano, a composition of $\frac{6}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$, to be performed slowly and gracefully.
Solo, for a s.ngle voice, or instrument.
Soprano, the Treble or higher voice part.
Sostenuto, a word implying that the notes are to be sustained, or held on to the extremity of their lengths.
Spirituoso, (or Con Spirito,) with spirit.
Staccato, notes to be staccated, must not be slurred, but performed in a distinct manner.
Symphony, a passage for instraments.
Tasto, no chords.
Te npo, time.
Trio, three voices or instruments.
Tutti, all; a word used in contradistinction to Solo.
Verse, one voice to a part.
Vivace, in a brisk and animated style.

## BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

## 

Maeizel's Metronome.

- 66. 

OLD HUNDRED. L. M.
Martin Luther.
Alto.
Treble
or
Air.
Base.
H. \& H .

4





## ${ }^{2} 69$.

VIENNA.
L. M.

Beethoven.





BOWEN.
L. M.

Haydn.


Up to the fields where angels lie, And living waters gent - ly roll; Fain would my thoughts ascend on high, But sin bangs heavy on my soul.



- 84. 

WINCHESTER.
L. M.

Dr. Croft.






P76.
STERLING.
L. M.

An Ancient Chant.

${ }^{-60 .}$
GARDNER.
L. M.

Viotti.
Sostenuto Adagio.



How pleas-ant, how di-vine-ly fair, O Lord of hosts, thy dwellings are! With long de-sire my spirit faints, To meet th'as-sem-blies of thy saints.



##  





or
all his fa - vours
mind - ful prove,
And still thy
grate - ful thanks
ex - press.









 To raise the laf, and lead our songs. Ye in his courts of glo - ry dwell, And best his pow'r and grace can tell.

Bu-ried in sha-dows of the night, We lie, till Christ re-stores the light. Wis-dom de-scends to heal the blind, And chase the dark-ness of the mind.






 Incumbent on the bending sky, 'The Lord descended from on high; And bade the darkness of the pole, Beneath his feet tremendous roll.


-80. NEW-MARKET.
L. M.

Dr. Wainwright.



Thy mercies, Lord, shall he my song, My song on them shall ever dwell; To ages yet unborn, my tongue Thy never failing truth shall tell.



## $42 \quad \theta^{92 .} \quad$ LUTON. L. M.


 \#6


## - 88.

'IRURO.
L. M.

Dr. Cbarles Burney.





Surrounds the cit - $\mathbf{y}$ of our God-A sac-red riv - er, from whose fount, The liv - ing wa - ters flow abroad.



 and shame, Thou econd Treble.

泋
80.

ELLENTHORPE．
L．M．
Linley．




Loud swell the pealing organ＇s notes！Breathe forth jour souls in raptures high ！In praises men with angels join；－Music＇s the language of the sky．



CAMDEN, Continued.

p76. St. PAUL's. L. M. Dr. Green.

$52 \quad P^{84}$
ALL SAINTS. L. M.
W. Kuapp.



 OEz=




## 



-92.
NEWARK.
Stauley.

Trehle. We bless the Lord, the Lord, the just, the good, Who fills our hearts with joy and food;

Base. We bless the Lord, we bless the Lord, the just, the good, Who fills our hearts with joy and food;





-66.
DUKE STREET.
L. M.



#   




有准






P.
F.


 The hope of sin - ners lies be - low, tis all the hap pi - ness they










|  <br>  |
| :---: |
|  |  |

> RICHMOND, Continued.



P72.
ASTOR.
L. M.
J. McMurdie.



Let ev-er-last-ing glories crown Thy head, my Saviour, and my Lord; Thy hands have brought salvation down, And writ the blessings in thy word.



P72.
W ATERVILLE. L. M.
S. Webbe. Second Treble.



This is the word of truth and love, Sent to the nations from $a$ - bove, Jehovah here resolves to show, What bis almighty grace can do.









(击


 888.

CHARLESTON.
L. M.
R. Cnok.



From vocal air and concave skies, Let wafted bal le - lu - jahs sound; And let the sacred trimphs rise, Till vaulted heav'n the notes rebound.
(2)



Stand up, my soul, shake off thy fears, And gird the gospel armour on; March to the gates of endless joy, Where thy great Captain-Saviour's gone.


-72.
CHAPEL S'IREET.
L. M.

Wm. Mather.



E - ter - nal Source of ev'ry joy, Well may thy praise our lips employ; While in thy temple we appear, Thy goodness crowns the circling ycar. \& 4 世





 D:


 す!


 -84. Gi:EEN's HUNDREDTH. L. M. Dr. Green.




Sleep, downy sleep, come close my eyes, Tir'd with beholding vanities! Welcome, sweet sleep,' that driv'st away, The toils and follies of the day !

-66.

## MIDDLEBURY. L. M.

Dear Jesus, when, when shall it be That 1 no more shall break with thee? When will this war of passion cease, And $\mathbf{l}$ enjoy a lasting peace.
品井






 (4)


L. M.










Thus saith the bigh and lofty One, I sit up - on my . ho - ly throne, My name is God, I




H. \& H.

MUSIC.
L. M. 6 lines.

Dr. Arne.










 A - dorn'd with maj - es - - ty di - tine, what ponp, what glo - ry, Lord, are thine?
 20

p 63.
WELLS.
L. M.

Holdrad.




66
St. ANNS.
C. M.

Dr. Croft.

 68. HOWAMDS. C. M. Mrs. Cuthbert.





## Harwood.



 \&

 *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.


98 80.
GREAT MILTON.
C. M.




## ARLTNGTON.

C. M.

Dr. Arue.
99







88. NEWTON. C. M.
'1. Jackson.
103解忽




- 38. 

St. GREGORY's.
C. M.
Dr. Wainwright.





While thee I seek, protecting Pow'r, be my vain wishes still'd; And may this con-se-crat-ed hour, With better hopes be fill'd!



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 1 adore.


76.

STEPHENS.
C. M.

Jones.



-88.
IIVERPOOL.
C. M.

Dr. Wainwright.
 H. \& H .

14

## Moderato.




ply - ing all their need." "l'll a God to thee and thine, Sup - ply - ing all their nced."


976.

BLANDFORD.
C. M.
T. Jackson.




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



80.

DUNGENESS.
C. M.


-69.
FERRY.
C. M.


P4.
HAVANNA.
C. M.

Dr. Harrington.

H. \& н.








(4)



$0^{96}$.
BRIDGEPORT.
C. M.
L. Mason.






122
-88.
COLOHESTER.
C. M.
Williams.






- 88. 

MEAR.
C. 1 .







92.

MELODY.
C. M.

Leach.



Plac'd on the verge of youth, my mind Life's op'ning sccne survcys; O'er alb its ills of various kind; With awful fear I gaze.



P80.
WALNEY.
C. M.

Dr. Boyce.




-76.
HOCHESTME.
C. M.


128
CHMISTMAS.
O. M.

## Handel.



P66.
YORK. C. M.




MEDFIELD.
C. M.

Mather.



134

- 80. 

CROWLE.
C. M.

## Dr. Gireen.



- 60. 

St. MARY's.
C. M.



Hark! from the tombs, a dolefal sound, My ears at- tend the cry; Ye living men, come view the ground, Where you must shortly lie. (-64


- 60. 

FUNERAL HYMN.
C. M.

Dr. Miller.



The righteous souls that take their flight, Far from this world of pain, In God's pa-ter-nal bosom blest, For - ev - er shall re - main.



## Dr. Howard.



-80.
WANTAGE.
C. M.




WORKSOP.
C. M.


$-84$.
HASELTON.
C. M.
I. Jackson.





60.

WALSALL.
C. M.




"Fear not," said he, (for mighty dread Had seiz'd their troubled mind,) "Glad tidiogs of great joy I bring, To you and all man - kind."





Second Treble．



－＝ヨニニ゙
1 －$-=$
3

Raise thee，my soul，fly up and run Thro＇ev＇ry heav＇nly street，And say，there＇s nought below the sun，That＇s worthy of thy feet．



P92．
ASYLUM．
C．M．
Wm．Horsley．





© 50.
FUNERAL 'THOUGHT'.
C. M.

Smith.

Hark ! from the tombs, a doleful sound, My ears at - tend the cry ;
Ye living men, come view the ground, Where you must shorty lie.

-84.
EVERSLEY.
C. M.

Dr. Nares.

半

C. M.

C. M.



н. \& н.

88.

MOUN'T EPHRATM.
S. M.

Milgrove.

-84.
W EST'UINSTER.
S. M.

Dr. Hoyce.







$$
80 .
$$

${ }^{\frac{4}{3}}$ ULAPTON. $^{2}{ }^{\frac{7}{4}}$ S. M.



-84.
BEVERIDGE.
S. M.
A. Willians.







$-76$.
BLADENBURG.
S. M.

Germat.


-80.
WATCHMAN.
S. M.

Leach.
165





P76.
PRINCETON.
S. M.
B. Jacob.

$1 \% 0$ i88.
BOXGROVE. L. P. M.
Ganthany.


Ye saints and servants of the Lord, The triumphs of bis name record; His sacred name for - ev-er bless, Where'rer the
 T品 $\begin{array}{llllll}7 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 43\end{array}$
6.5
4.3
6 年 $\begin{gathered}4 \\ 3\end{gathered}$

| 7 |
| :--- |
| 5 |
| 5 |



(GQ\&
l'll praise my Maker with my breath, Aud when my voice is - lost in death, Praise shall em-ploy niy nobler pow'rs.




172
-84.
St. HELEN's.
L. P. M.
Jennings.
定
Let all the earth their voices raise, To sing a lof - ty psalm of praise, And bless the great Je - ho - vala's name!


相




Second Treble. Alto.












 ev - er-more! Lift op your hearis, Lift up your voice! Re - joice! a - gain, l sny, re - joice!









н. \& н.

24



 A-
( -6




 $f z$.



Sov'reign Ruler, Lord of all, Prostrate at thy feet I fall; Hear, O. hear, my ardent cry; Frown not, lest I faint and die!

 ${ }^{292}$

PILTON. Sevens.
Weldon.


ALCESTER.
Sevens.




$198 \quad$ - $80 . \quad$ NUREMBURG. $\quad$ 's. From the German, "Liebster Jesu wir sind hier."


 66.

ALSEN. $\quad 7$ or $8 \& \%$.
F. L. Abel.








206
072.
ANGOLA.
Sevens.
Himmel.



GANGES. 8,7, or $8,7 \& 4$.
Beethoven.




52.





 $\mathrm{e}^{2}=\mathrm{a}$








TRIVOLI. Continued.









W!CKIOW, Contimued.


# 220 <br> 84. <br> WANWORTH. Fights. <br> Harwood. 


3. Awake, then, my larp and my line ! Sweet organe your notes softly swell! No longer my lips shall be mute, The Saviour's high praises to tell.
4. His love in my heart shed abroad, Hy graces shall bloom as the spring; This temple, his Spirit's abode, My joy, as my duty, to sing.
-66.
SAVANNAH.
Tens.
Pleyel.










 H. \& н.
£26. MONTAGUE. $10 \& 11$.

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |








LYONS. $\quad 10 \& 11$.
Haydn.


 With voices $u$ - nit - ed, the anthern prolong, And shewforth his praises in muls di-vine.









ITALIAN HYMN.
$6 \& 4$.
Giardini.


Thou only Sor'reign of my heart, My refuge, my al - migh - ty friend; and can ay



- 60. 

BEHLIN.
L. M.

German Tune; "Auf Christenmensch, auf-"



Hippy the charch, thou acred place, The seat of thy Cre-a-tor's grace; Thy holy courts are his abode, Thou earibly palace of our God.



238 © 20 NAZARE'TH. L. M.

076.

BRAMCOATE L. M.


P.

Cres.

 from on bigh, Fresh hopes of glo - ry shall af - ford. Fresh hopes of







76.

TIMSBURY.
L. M
I. Smith.

772. HAMBURG. L. M. Gregorian Cbant; " Benedictus"—see Novellos' Evening Service.


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

 н. \& н.

242 772. HELENA. L. M. Gregorian Chant; "Tantum Ergo,"一see Novellos' Evening Service.

*66. WEIMAR. L. M. German Tune; "Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten." Christian Newmark, 1660.






- 60. 

GHENT.
L. M.

Gregorian Hymn ; see Novellos' Evening Service.
80.

WESTHORD.
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. But all their joys are one.


246 62. St. CECILIA. U. M.
指


- C.


## UANTON. C. M.




84. MLLAN. L. M. 6 lines. Gregorian Hymn; " 0 Filii et Filiae,"-see Novellos' Evening Service. 2ty






218 © $84 . \quad$ WESTMURELAND. C. M. Moravian Tune.




Je - sus, my God! I know his name; His name is all my trust: Nor will he put my soul to shame, Nor let my hope be lost.




-88.
DORCHESTER. C. M.

$250 \quad 69$.
WIT'EMBERG.
U. M.
Martin Luther.




How long wilt thou conceal thy face? My God, how long delay? When wilt thou send thy heav'mly rays To drive my fears away ?










S. P. M.
C. L. Latrobe.








S's \& 'is.


 Thus may we abide in union Witheach otber and the Lord, And possess in sweet communion, Joys which earth cannot afford.











DENMARK, Continued.





DENMARK, Continued.


## DENMARK, Continued.


92.

SCOTLAND. Twelves.
Dr. Clark.

## 








> DENBIGH. Continued.





## DYING CHRISTIAN. Continued.



 mount, I fy, $O$ grave, where is thy vic - to - ry? $O$ grave where is thy vic - to - ry? $O$ death where is thy sting ?


## 272 <br> DYING CHRISTIAN．Continued．


委白过 grave，where is thy victory？thy victory？ 0 grave，where is thy victory？thy victory？ 0 death，where is thy sting， O deall， O



## DYING OHLISTIAN, Continued.





> Verse. Treble and Base.

And shew our - selves glad, and shew our - selves glad, a and shew our - selves glad -




In bis hands are all the corners of the earth, and the strength of the hills is his also. The sea is his and he made it: and his hands prepared the dry land.

T. S.



Inst. Base.



For he is the Lord, the Lord our God; and we are the people, we are the peoplc, we are the people of his pasture, and the sheep of his hand.



ANTHEM. Continued.
 (2)













286
THANKSGIVING. Continued.
 Tutti.
Alto.

mercy en - dureth for - ever,
his mercy en - dureth for - ever,
缷



; 100. Two voices.

Thine, 0 Lord, 0 Lord, is the greatness.
Thine, 0 Lord, 0 Lord, is the greatness.




ANTHEM, Continued.


ANTHEM, Continued.

IOO. DUET.
(5x - 1 -
Both riches and hon - our come of thee, come of thee, riches and honour







name, thy glorious name, we thank thee, we thank thee, $\mathbf{o}$ Gol, we thank thee, we thank thee, o God, and praise thy glorious name.
 S:
$P_{92}$
ANTHEM. For three voices.

н. \& н.


## AN'IHEM. Continued.



## AN'THEM.

Continued.


## ANTHEM. Continued.










state，see the King he sits in state．Sons of Zion come before him，sound the lute and strike the harp，sound the




Sons of Zion come before him，sound the二ニローニ人



Voice．


 Sound the lute and harp.




CHORUS. Continued.


## 314

OHORCS.
Continued.




Repeat for the 2 d and 3 d verses.


V. 2. Nor psin, nor grief, nor anxious fear lnvade thy bounds. No mortal woes Can reach the lovely sleeper here, While angels watch the soft repose.
3. ミo Jesns slept;-G od's dying Son Pass'd thro' the grave, and bless'd the bed ; Rest bere, dear saint, till from his throne The morning break, and pierce the shade.


#  <br>  <br>  <br>  

 Second Treble.






LO! MY SHEPHERD, \&G. Continued.











## ANTHEV, Continued.




- 56

ANTHEM.
I bave kept the ways of the Lord!
Henry R. Bishop.
F. CHORUS. Andantino.



ANTHEM, Continued.




AN'THEM, Continued.






-108.



## ANTHEM. Continued.



## AN'THEM. Continued.









## ANTHEM, Continued.




## TABOR, Contiuued.



 'Midst disgrace, to God's praise, Both in love and $u$ - ni - ty, To all e - ter - ni - ty, To all e - ter - ni - ty.








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METRICAL INLX.

L. M. Major.

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Angels' Hymn
Antigua
Astor
Atlantic
4ugsburg
Bath
Slendon
3ostock
Bowen Brentford
Sramcoate
Castle Sitreet
Chapel Street

METRICAL INDEX to such Tunes as areappropriate to Public Worship.


## Watson Wells

Westford

Porlsmonth


Westbur
Weimàr
C. D1. Jhior

## Abington

## Abridge

Aldborough
Arunde]
Ashleÿ
Asylum

## Barby

Bedford
Blaydford
Brattle Street -
Brattle Street
raintice



