

BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY COLUMNIC OF CHICAGO SECTION OF CHICAGO.

BEING A SELECTION OF THE MOST / PPROVAL

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES:

PONETRIE THE MAIN REAUTIFUL EXPANCES TRUE THE POSTS.

HOZART EEETHOVEN, AND OTHER EMLINE NO HOLD

ARMONICED FOR THREE ASID FOUR VOICES, WITH A PIGURED SAME FOR THE PROSECULA

Third Exition, with adoltions and imparisments

LISTED DE RICHARDSON AND LORD, NO. 185 W SHIELD IN

Control of the contro

W.F. LAWRENCE

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
Allen A. Brown

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

One Semibreve is eq	ual in duration to
2 Minims	or
4 Crotchets	or
8 Quavers	or
16 Semiquavers	or
32 Demi- semi- quavers.	

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: thus, 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 = lowers a note half a tone.

A SHARP === raises a note half a tone.

A NATURAL TEST Sestores a note made flat or sharp to its original sound.

NILIT

Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain are || A Pause, o leaves the time of a note or rest to be protracted at the called a SIGNATURE.

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

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

A DOUBLE BAR or denotes the end of a strain or move-ment, or of a line of the poetry.

A Brace shows how many parts belong to a score, orare to be performed together.

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

A Repeat, === or === Sshows what part of a tune is to be sung

A CRESCENDO ____ signifies a gradual increase of sound.

A DIMINUENDO ___ signifies a gradual decrease of sound.

A Swell, signifies a gradual increase and decrease of

pleasure of the performer. STACCATO MARKS ! ! ! ! or · · · · are placed over such notes as are to

be performed in a short and distinct manner.

EXAMPLE.



A Direct, = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2} \bigg\{ is employed at the end of a staff, to show the place of the first note upon the following Staff.

A Shake, by 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 Appoglature, or Leaning Note, is a note of embellishment. Its chief office is to suspend the completion of the subsequent harmony, and thus to soften and smooth the effect of certain Intervals. It borrows its time from the succeeding note and is most frequently half 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 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.

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



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

FA, SOL, LA, FA, SOL, LA, MI; * Or, Do, RE, MI, FA, SOL, LA, SI.

- * Pronounced Faw, Sol, Law, Faw, Sol, Law, Mee.
- † Pronounced Doe, Rae, Mee, Faw, Sol, Law, See.

In the former method the first six syllables are dependent upon notes that are affected by Accidentals. Various modes of effecting MI, and in the latter they depend upon Si. To find Mi or Si observe this change have been adopted by the most respectable teachers of the following rule:—

Writing, author of an able "Dissertation on Mu-

The natural place for M1 (Si) is on B .--

```
If B be flat Mi (Si) is on E \parallel 1 if F be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if B and E be flat Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F and C be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C and G be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on G \not= I if G \not=
```

Mi or Si being found—ahore Mi are Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol, La, and below Mi are La, Sol, Fa, Lo, 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.



From mi to fa, and from la to fa; or from si to do, and from mi to fa, are semitones; the rest are whole tones.

To secure a perfect intonation, which is an essential quality of good singing, 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 sounds, the syllable Fa may be used. Or in other words—when Fa, Sol, &c. are sharped; they may be called Fi, Si, &c. (pronounced Fee and See) and when Mi is flatted 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 Fa 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 Ebecomes flat by an Accidental, the Signature for the time being, may be considered as consisting of two flats, and the Mi (Si) transferred to A. When an accidental C sharp occurs after the Signature of one sharp, 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 common use.

* This work should be in the hands of every one who is desirous of acquiring a correct taste, or style of performance.

† That is, such passages as are affected by Accidentals.

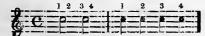
OF TIME.

By TIME, 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 contains two equal potes 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, Ξ contains one semibreve, or its equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It has four motions, or beats, and is accented on the first and third parts of a measure.

EXAMPLE



The second,

(contains one semibreve, or its equal in other notes or rests, in a measure, it has two motions, or beats, and is generally accented on the first part of a measure.

EXAMPLE.



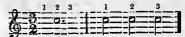
The third, (which is also called Half Time,) contains one minim, or its equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat, and accented as the former.

EXAMPLE.



Simple Triple Time, has three signs :--

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



The second, $\frac{3}{4}$ (contains three crotchets, or their equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat, and accented as the former.



occupations three quavers, or their equal in other notes The Third, or rests, in a measure. It is beat, and accented as the former.



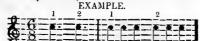
Compound Common Time has two signs in common use :-

The first,

contains two dotted minims, or their equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It has two motions, or beats, and is accented on the first and fourth parts of a measure.



contains two dotted crotchets, or their equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat and accented, as the former.



Compound Triple Time, has several signs; as $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{9}{10}$, &c. They are found in the works of Correlli, 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 3, three crotchets, or three fourths of a semibreve; 3, 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 head, when a performer once begins to play with any degree of exactness; but, at the commencement, it is absolutely necessary that the right band 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 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, including five whole tones and two 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.

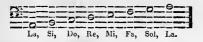
There are two modes, Major and Minor. In the Major, the semitones are always found (ascending from the Tonic or Key note) between the third and fourth, and between the seventh and eighth notes. The only natural series of this Mode is that which commences with C.

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 fifth and sixth notes. The only natural series of this Mode is that which commences with A.

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



In the Major Mode the series of sounds are the same, both in ascending and descending; but in the Minor Mode the ascending scale affer. 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 sixth 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 aftered from the Signature.

But in the descending scale the seventh is depressed a semitone to accommodate the sixth, and the natural scale of the Signature remains unaltered.

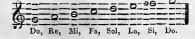
Example of the Ascending and Descending Scale in the Minor Mode.



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 being cheerful 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 semitone.

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 [] tive to A Minor; A Minor is the Relative to C Major; G Major is 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.

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 Minor.

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 flat, one semitone.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of D Minor.

When the Major and Minor Mode agree with respect to their Signature, they are denominated Relatives: thus, C Major is the Rela- the Tonic and the Subdominant.

the Relative to E Minor; E Minor is the Relative to G Major, &c.

The Relative Minor to any Major Key is its sixth above, or its third below; 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 appellations, 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 upon it all the other notes depend.

The second is called the Supertonic, from its being the next above the Tonic.

The third 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 nature of the Mode.

The fourth is called the Subdominant, from its sustaining the same relation to the Octave, which the Dominant sustains to the Tonic; being a fifth from the Octave, as the Dominant is a fifth from the Tonic.

The fifth is called the DOMINANT, from its importance in the Scale, and its immediate connexion with the Tonic.

The sixth is called the Submediant, from its being midway between

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 Do 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:

Interval, although in composition it is consider- Ex. Ex. MINOR SECOND; as from E to F, consisting of Ex. One semitone.

Unison. This cannot properly be called an)

MAJOR SECOND; as from C to D, consisting of Ex.

MINOR THERE; (called also the flat third or lesser third;) as from E to G, consisting of one tone and one semitone.

MAJOR THIRD; (called also sharp third or) greater third;) as from C to E, consisting of Ex. two tones. PERFECT FOURTH; as from D to G, consisting Ex. 2: 9-2-SHARP FOURTH; (called also Tritonus;) as Ex. 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. MINOR SIXTH; as from E to C, consisting of Ex. MAJOR SIXTH; as from C to A, consisting of Ex. 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 Ex.

OCTAVE; as from C to C, consisting of five Ex.

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*. Thus by inversion a



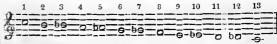
The Diatonic Intervals are either Consonant or Dissonant. The Octave, Fifth. Fourth, Thirds, and Sixths, being agreeable to the ear are called Consonant; and the Seconds, Sevenths, and Sharp Fourth being less pleasing are called Dissonant.

OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE, CHROMATIC INTERVALS, &c.

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

Example of the Chromatic Scale ascending by sharps.



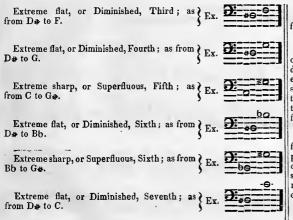


Here we have twelve distinct sounds, from each of which as a Tonic, by the use of flats or sharps, we may form the Diatonic Scale in either mode.

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

Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Unison; as Ex.

Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Second; as Ex.



Extreme flat, or Diminished, Octave; as Ex.

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

It 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 Theory of Music, Callcott's Musical Grammar, Kollman's Essay on Musical 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 Ado.) signifies the slowest time. Ad libitum, as you please.

Affettuoso, tender and affecting.

Air, 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.

Andantino, 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 divine service.

Ardito, hold and energetic.

press 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, so constructed as to form a perpetual

Cantabile, in a graceful, elegant and melodious style

Canto, (or Cantus,) the Treble.

Chorus, signifies that all the voices sing on Lento, very slow. 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.

Diminuendo, 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 maiestic.

Expressione, an expressive manner.

Expressivo, with expression. Forte, (or For. or F.) loud.

Fortissimo, (or F. F.) very loud.

Forzando, (or fz.) implies that the notes over

which it is placed is to be struck with particular force and held on.

Assai, generally used with other words, to ex- 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 smooth, flowing and graceful style. Largo, somewhat quicker than Grave.

Larghetto, not so slow as Largo.

Lamentevole, denotes that the movement over which it is placed is to be sung in a melan-

choly style.

Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage are to be performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner.

Maestoso, with majesty.

Moderato, moderately.

Mczzo, half, middle, mean. Mezzo Forte, moderately loud.

Mezzo Piano, rather soft.

Perdendosi, signifies a gradual decreasing of time to the last note; and a diminishing of tone, till entirely lost.

Piano, (or Pia.) soft. Pianissimo, (or P. P.) very soft.

Poco, little; as Poco più lento, a little slower;

Poco piu allegro, a little quicker. Quartetto, four voices, or instruments.

Quintetto, Five voices, or instruments.

Sempre, always, throughout; as Sempre piano, soft throughout.

Siciliano, a composition of $\frac{6}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$, to be per-

formed slowly and gracefully. Solo, for a single 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 instruments. Tasto, no chords.

Tenpo, 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.

of a star was a first than a part of the star of the s

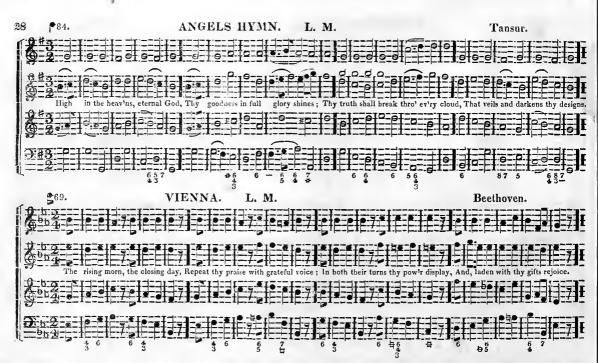
BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

collection of church music.

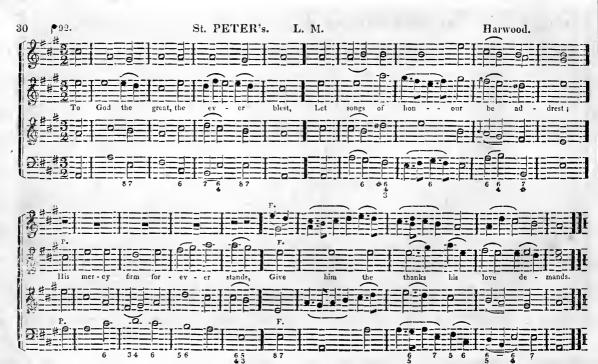








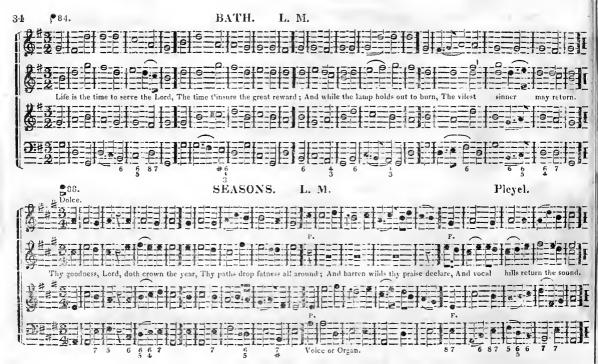


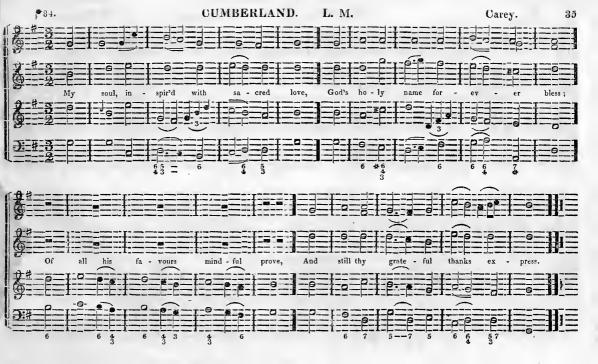




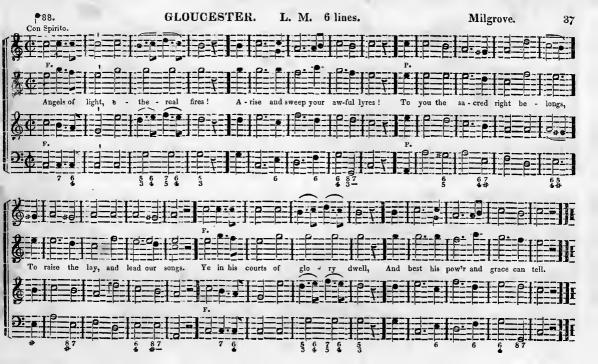




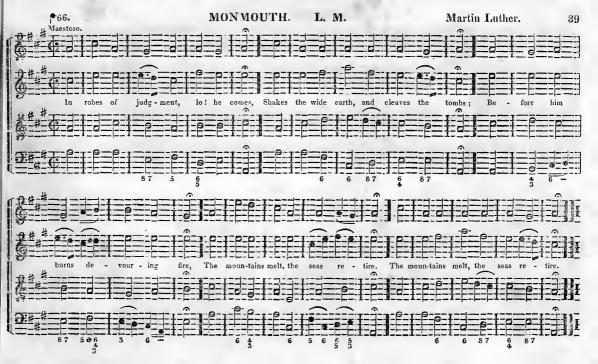






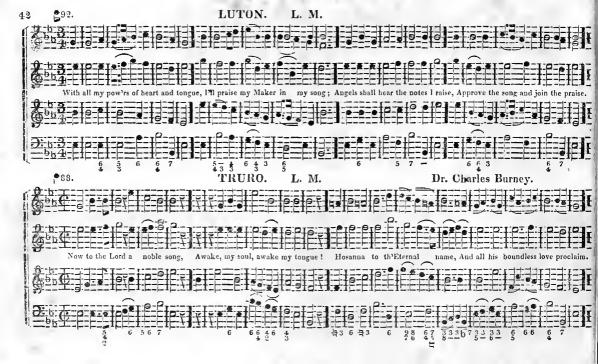




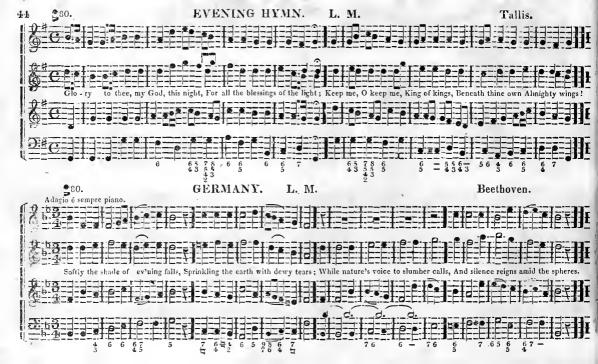


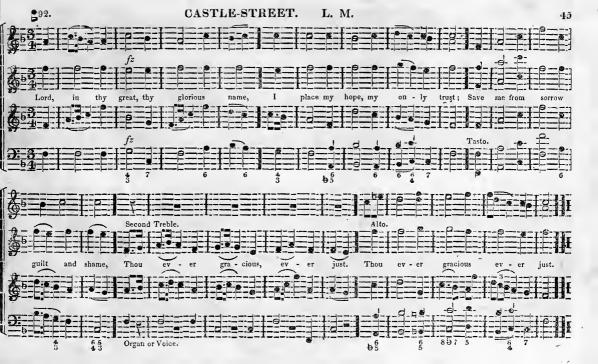




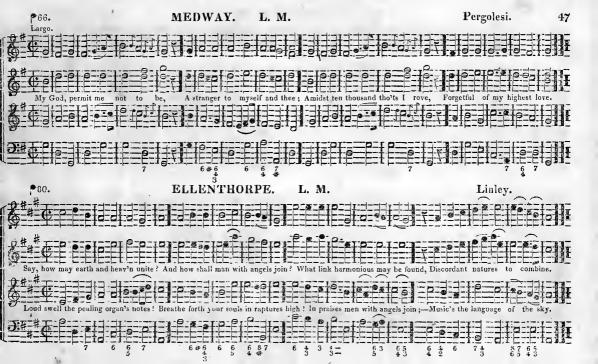




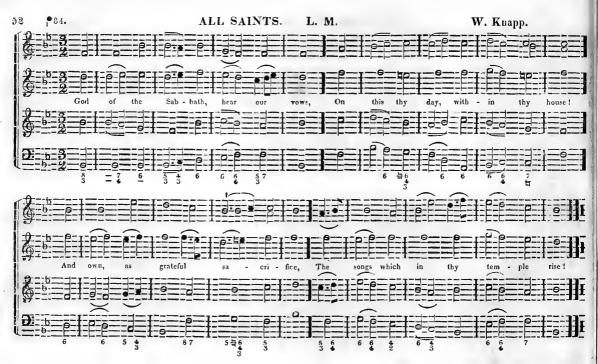








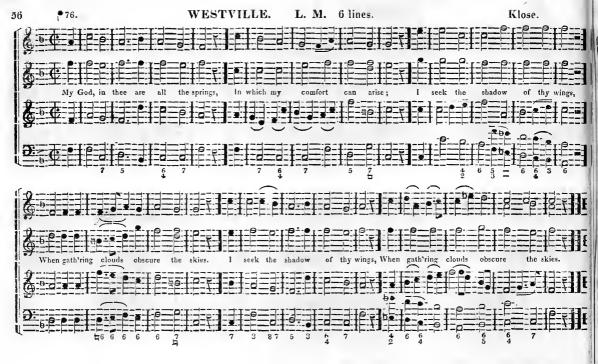






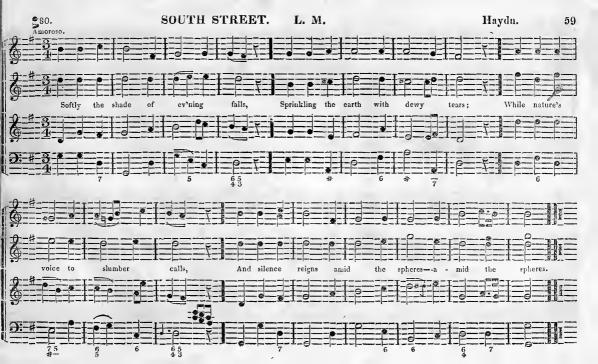




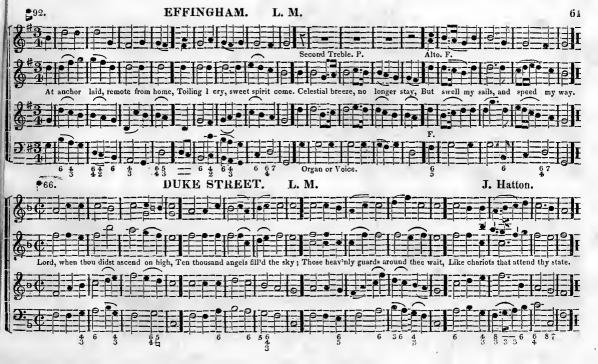




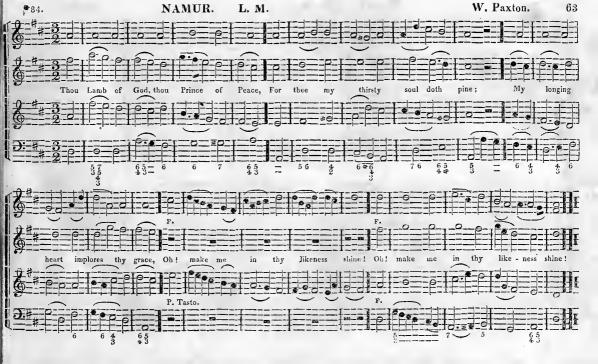




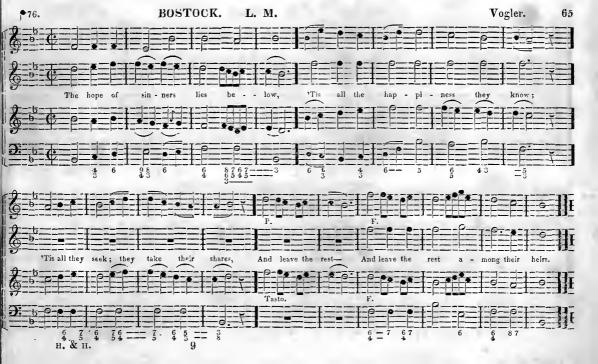






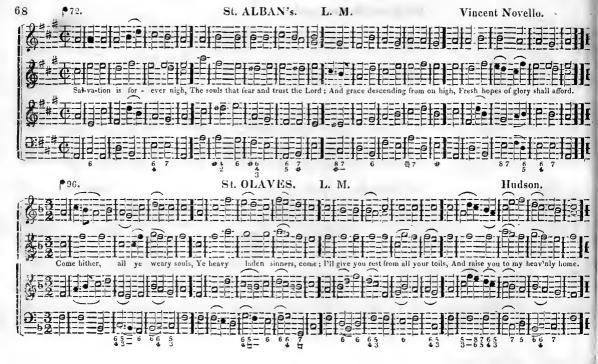


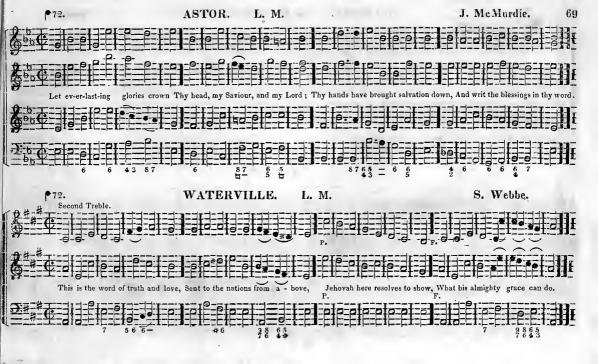






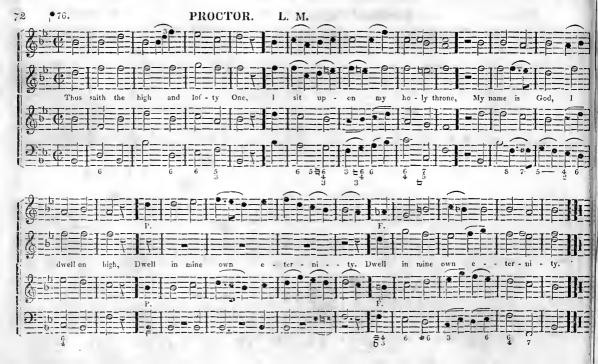




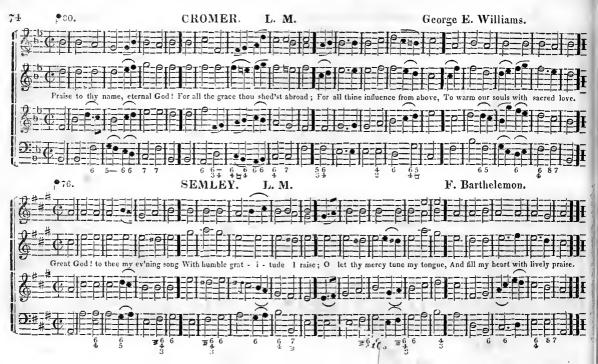


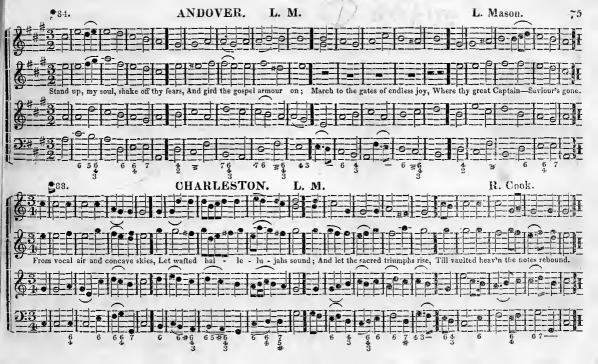


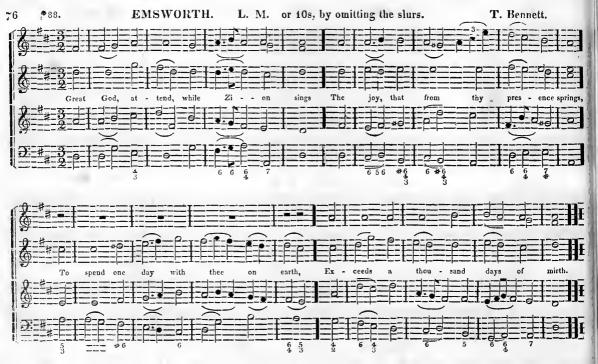


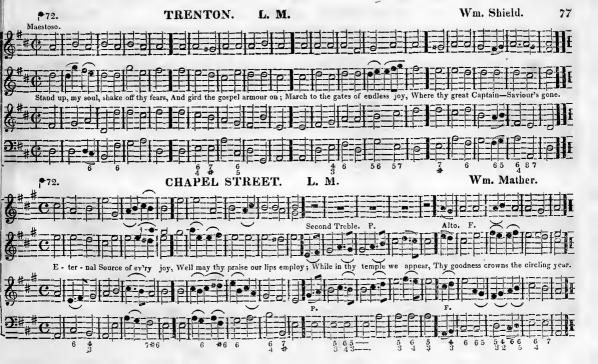






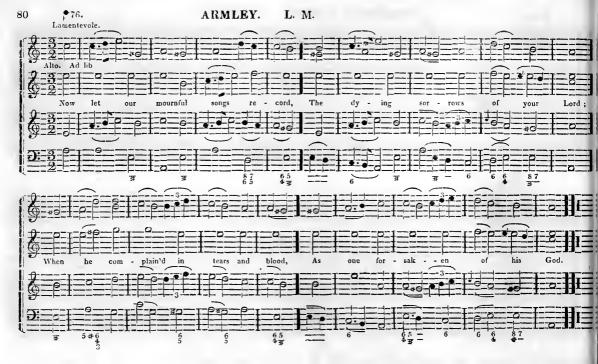


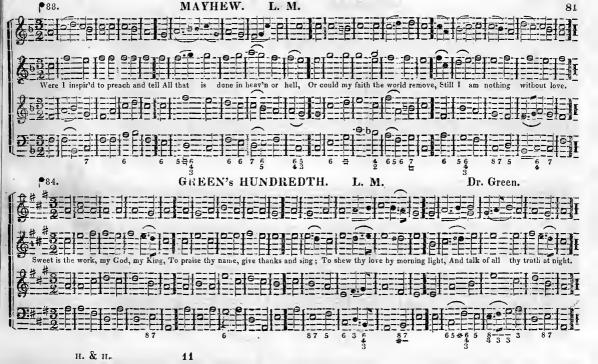


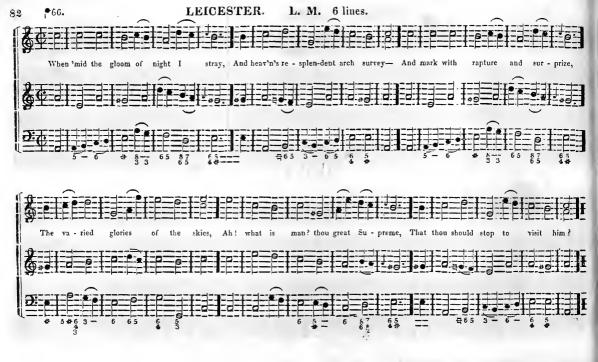


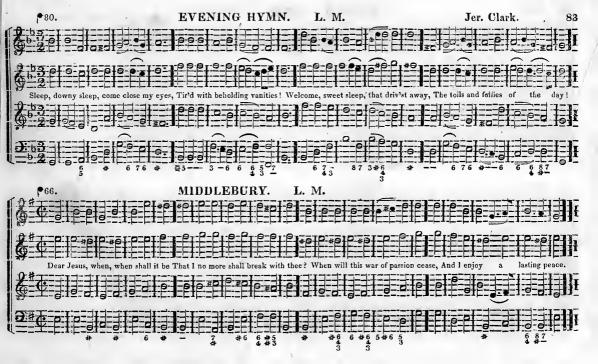


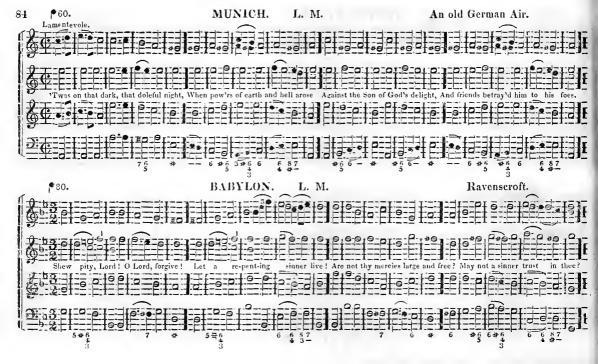
















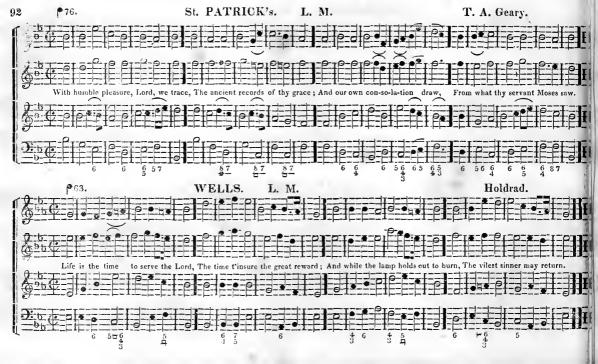


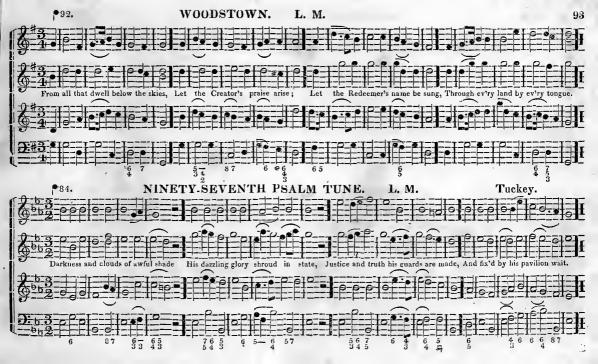






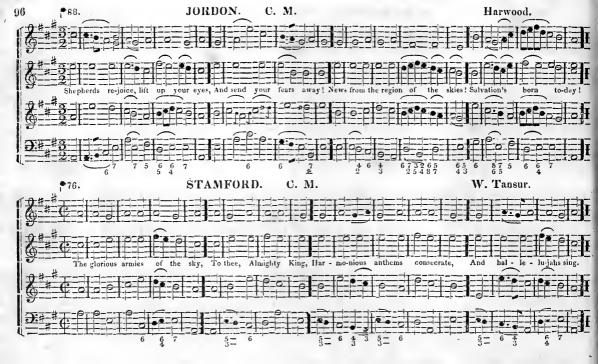


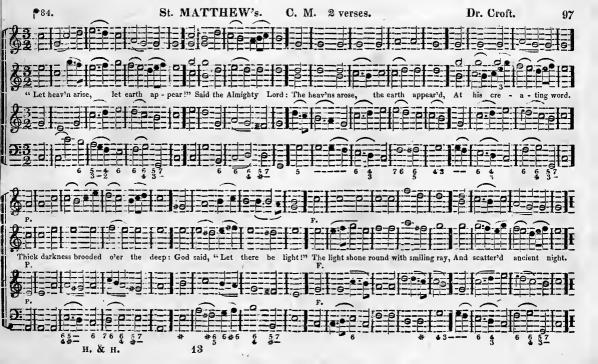


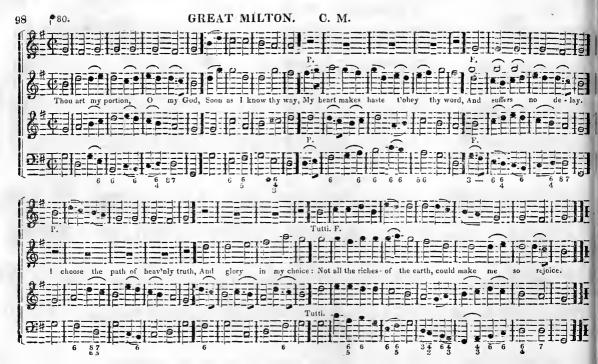


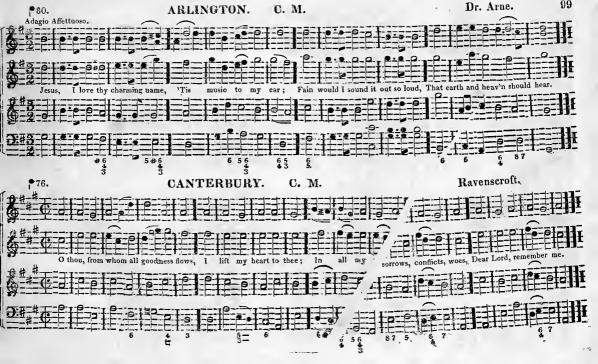




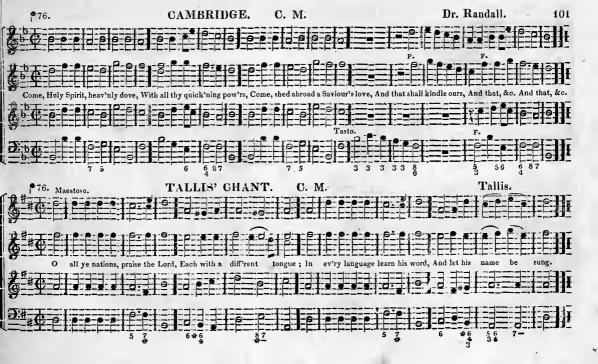






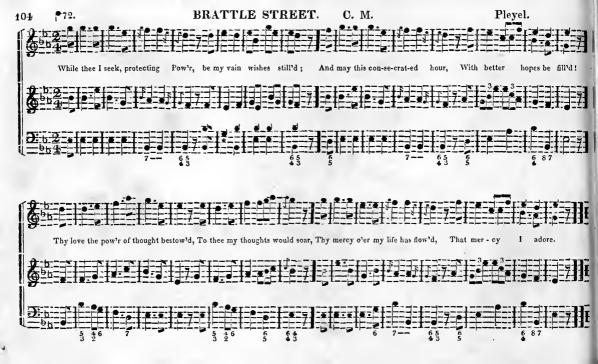


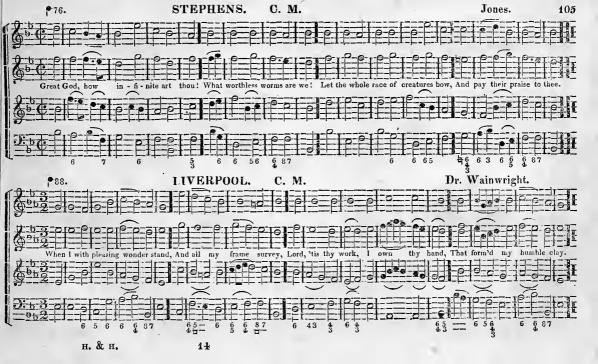




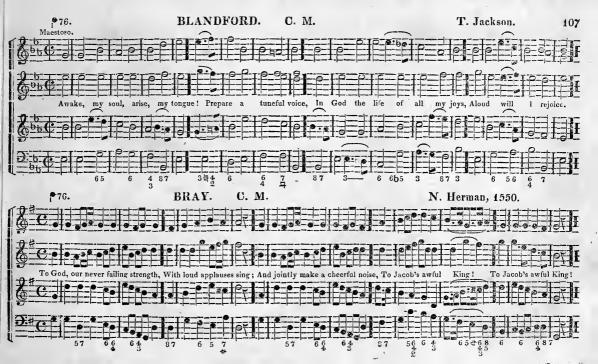


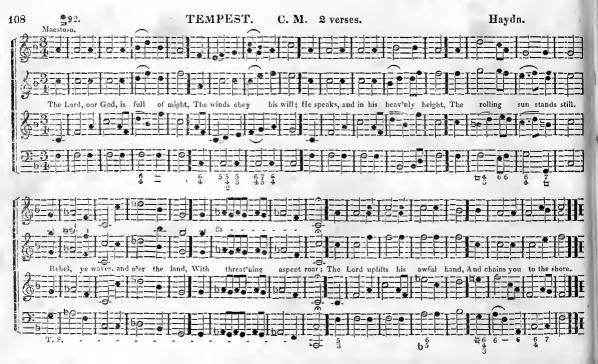


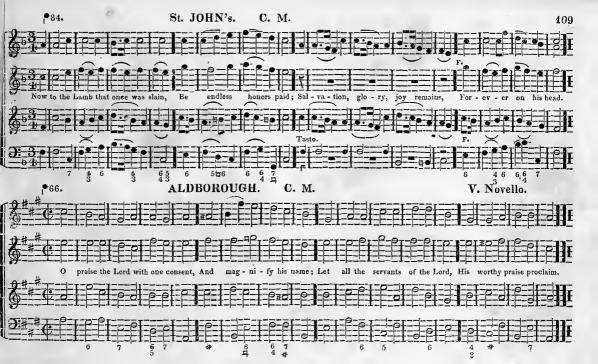






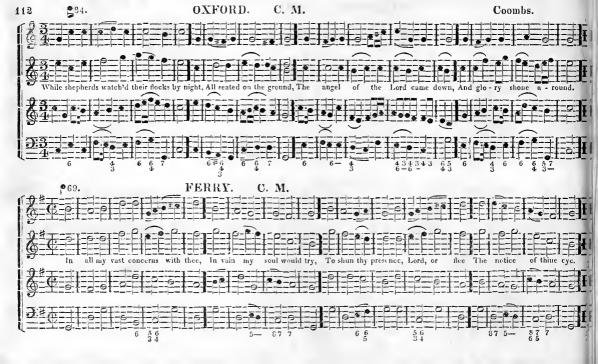


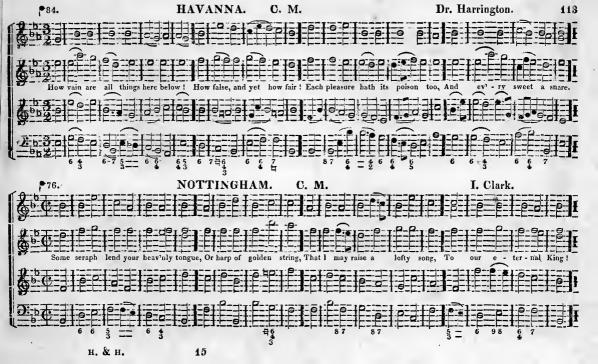


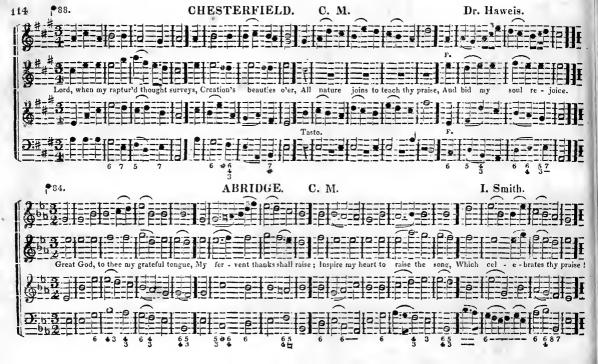




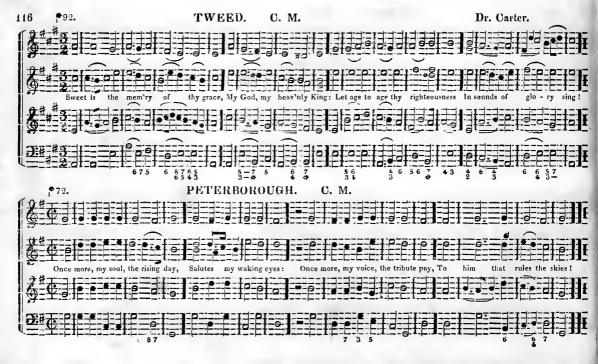






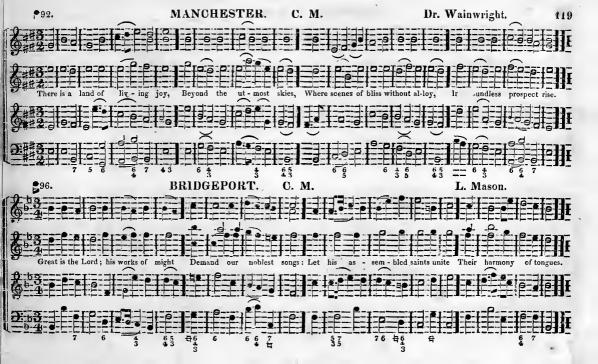




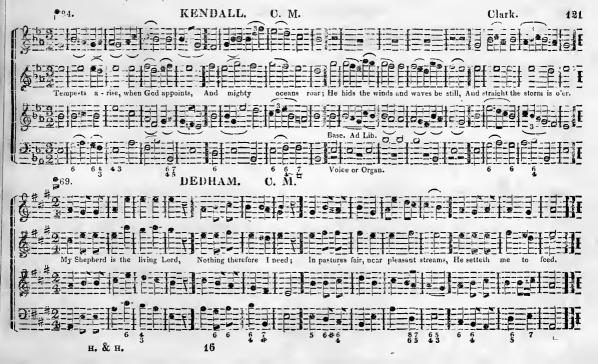


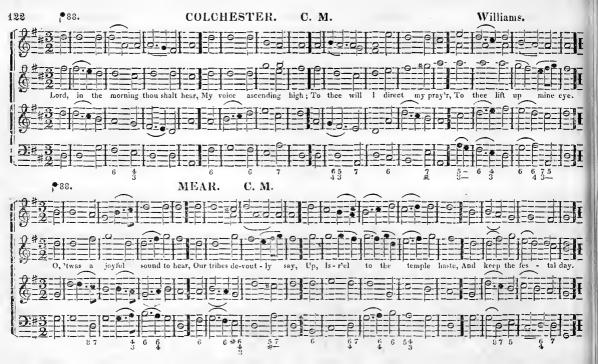








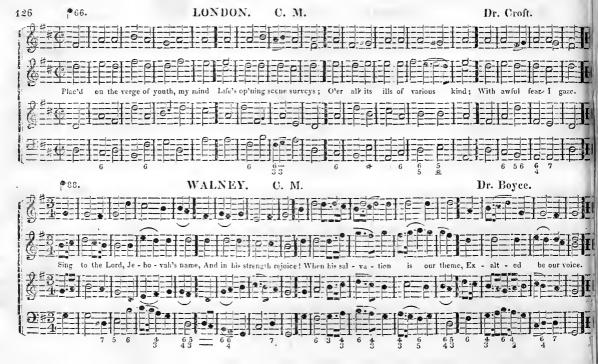


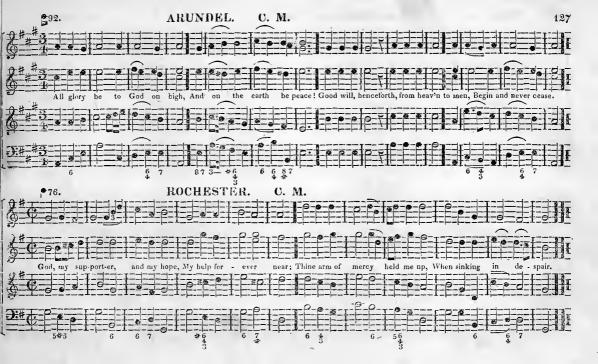








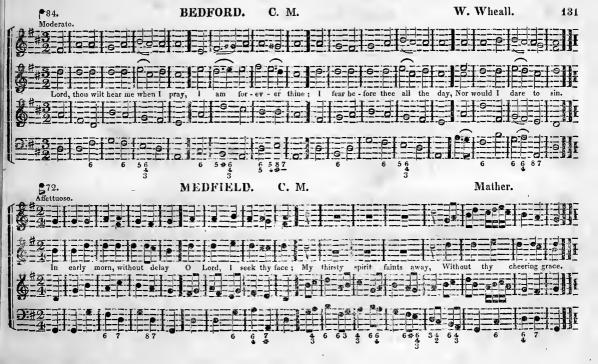


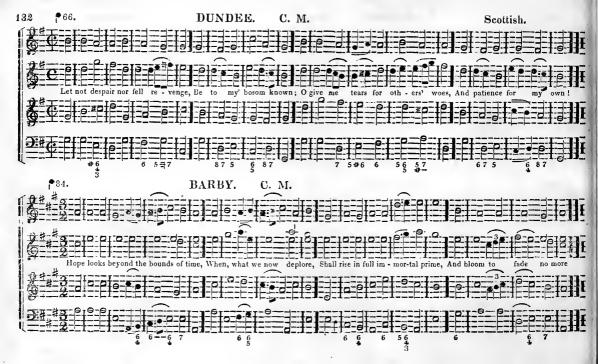




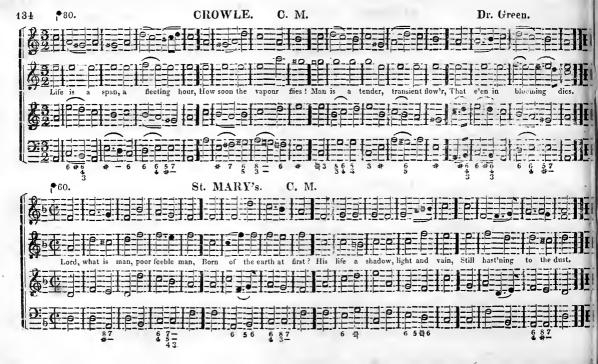


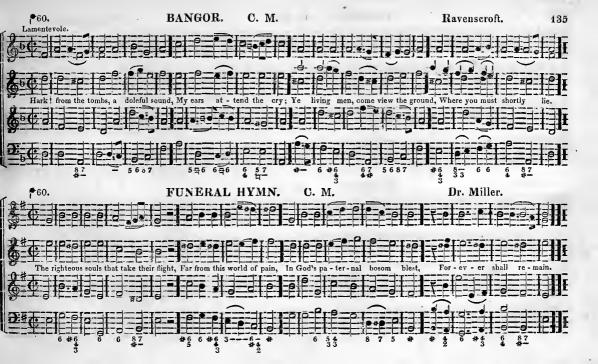


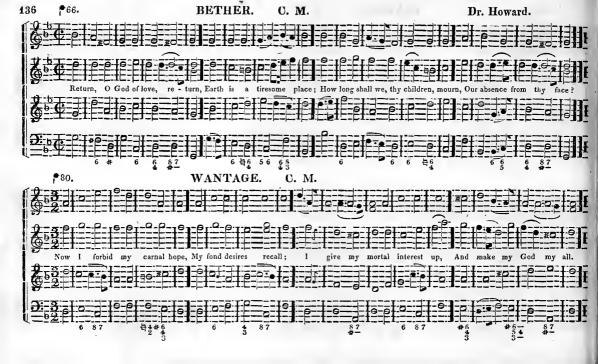




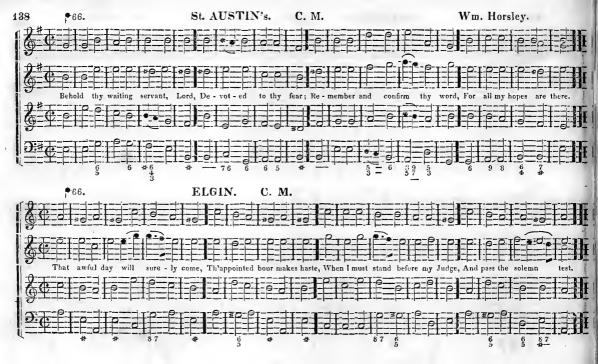


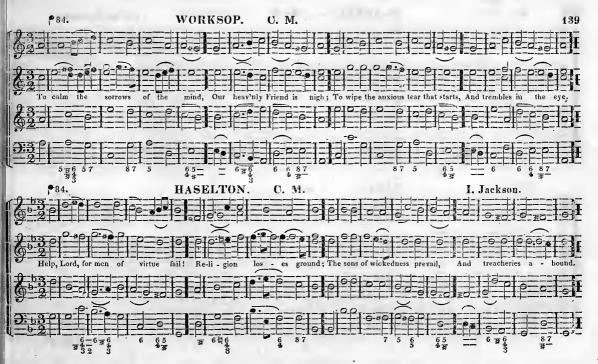


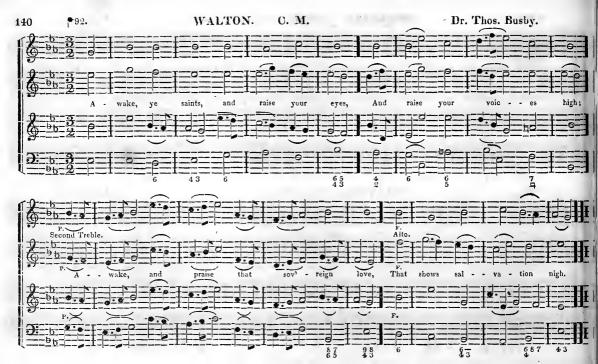


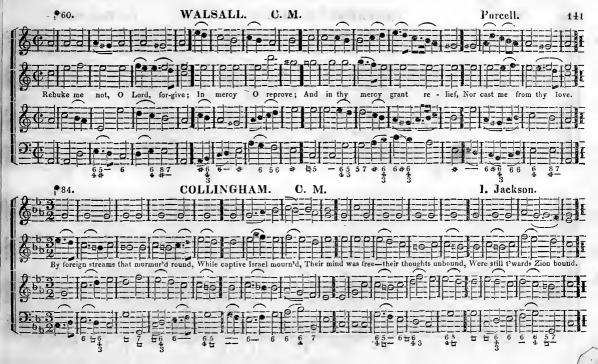


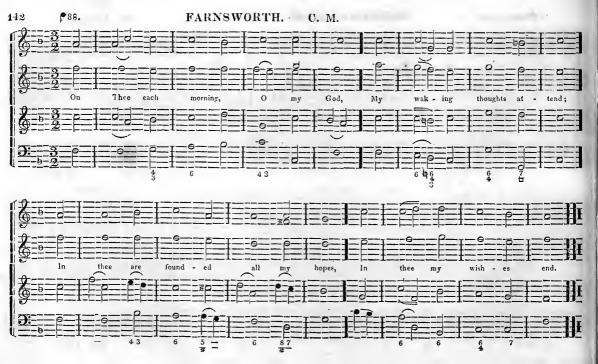








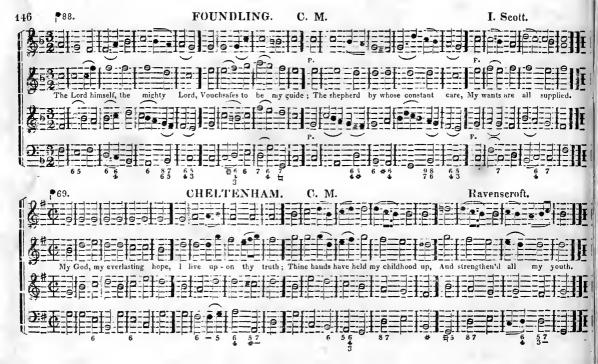


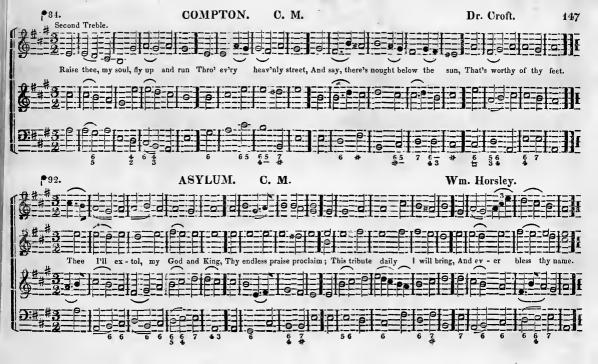


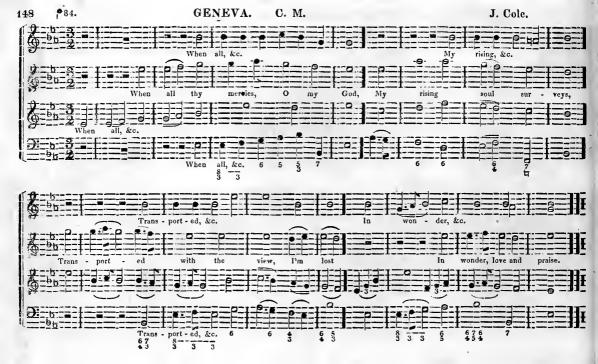


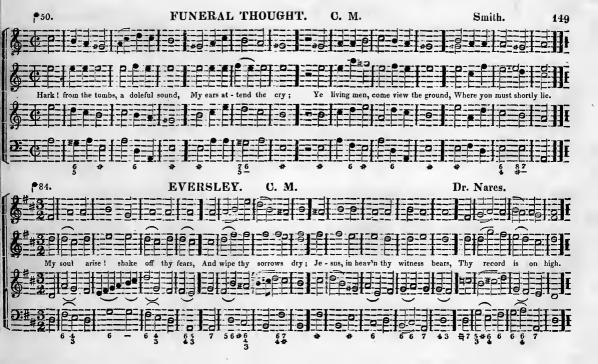








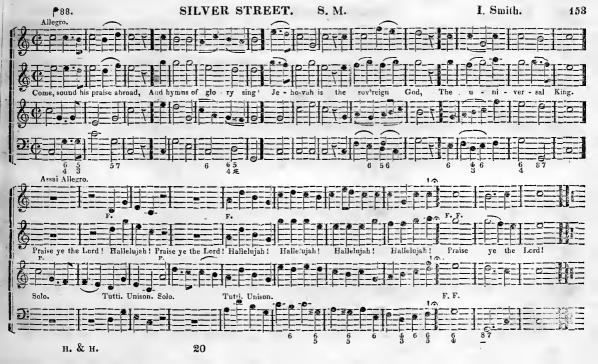


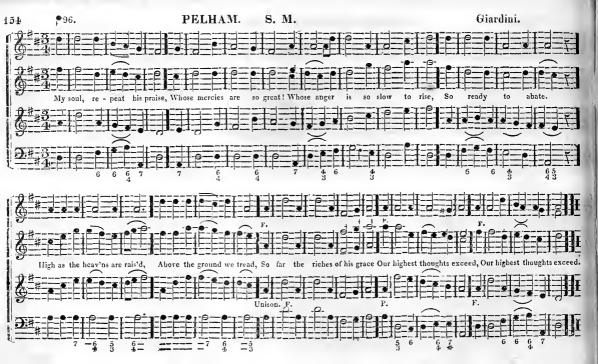


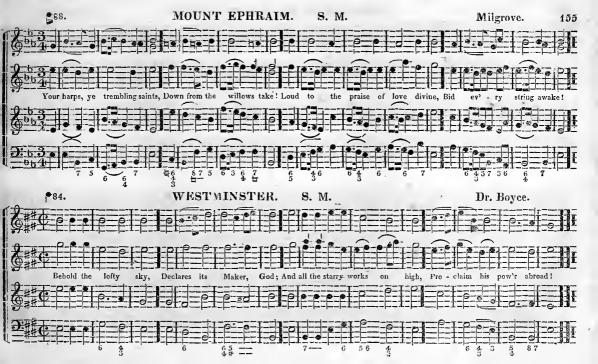


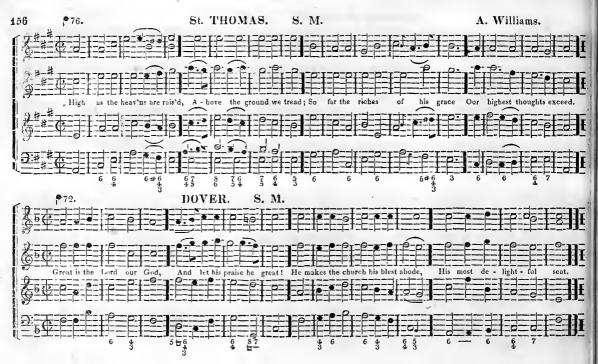








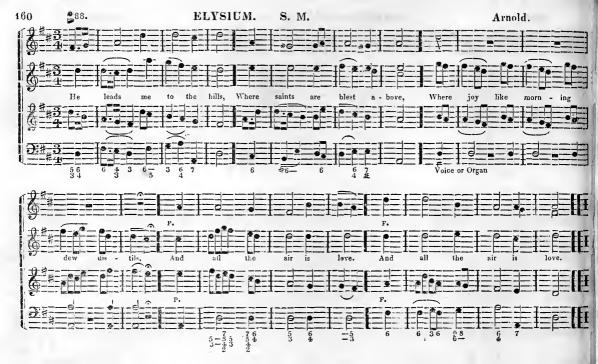


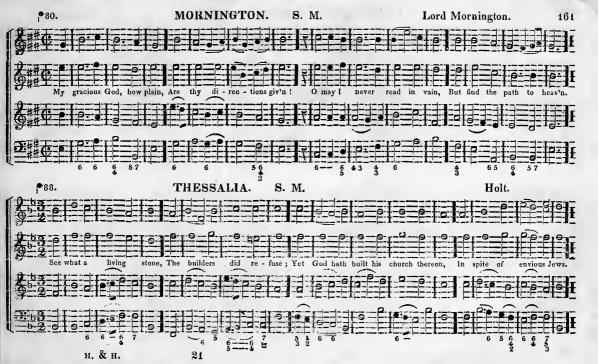


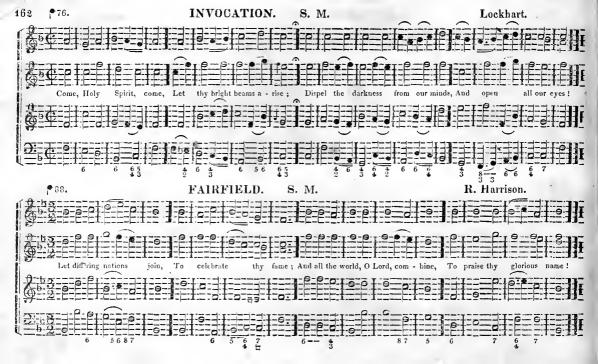


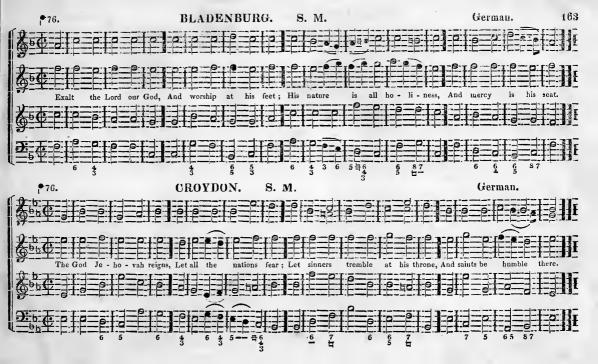


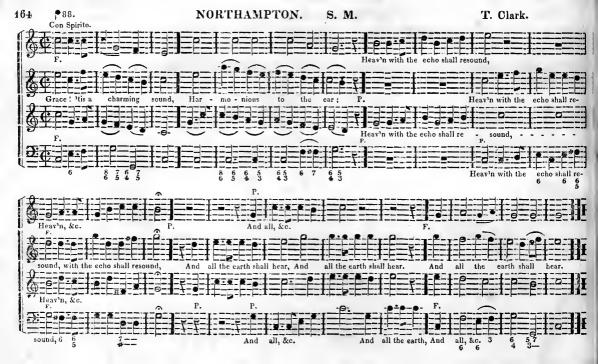


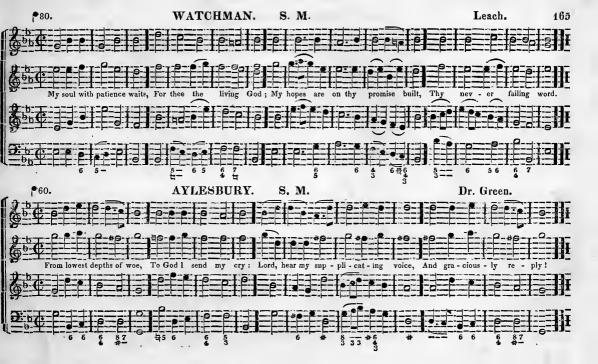


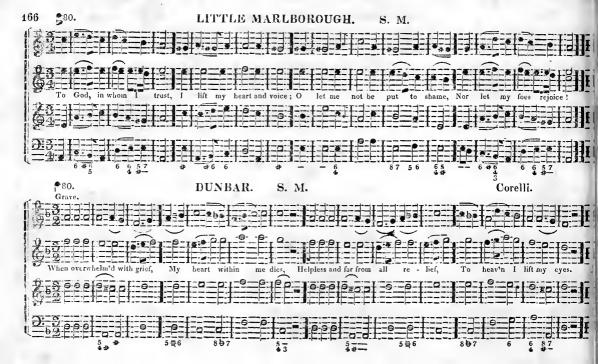


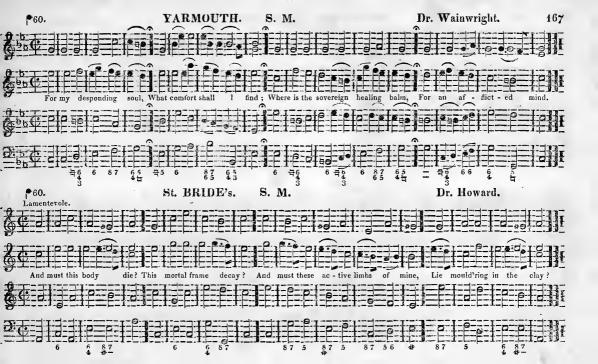






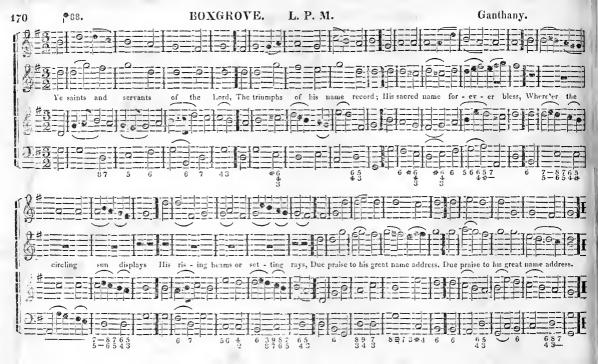








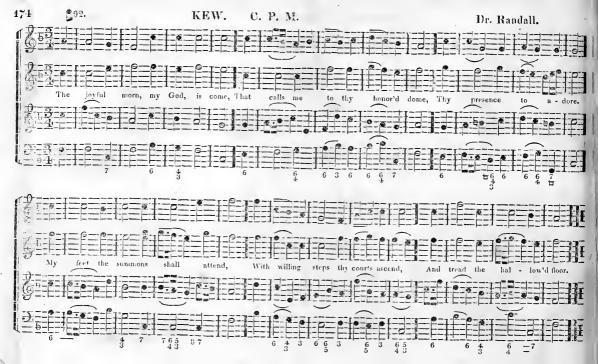








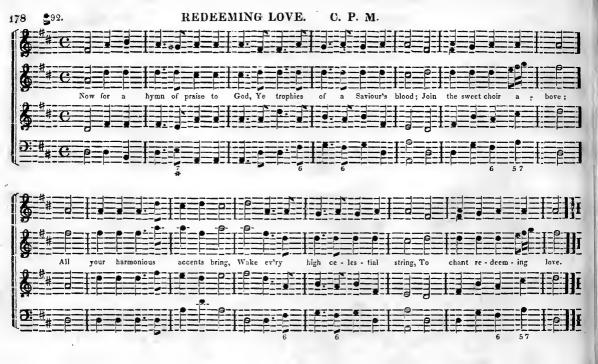


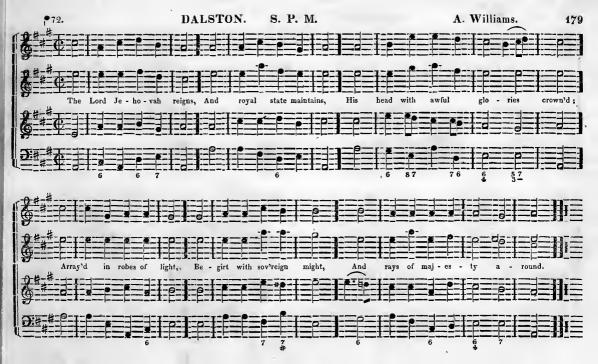


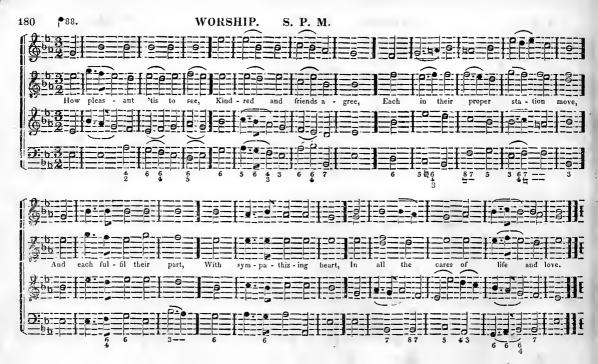


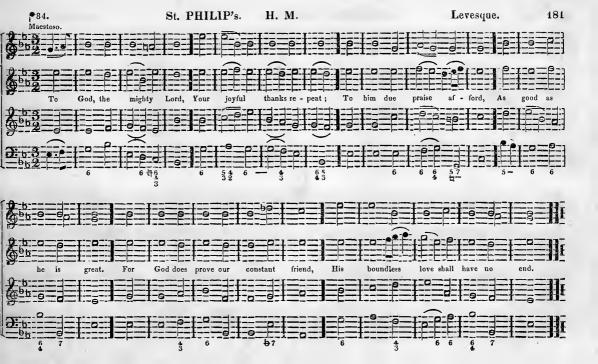


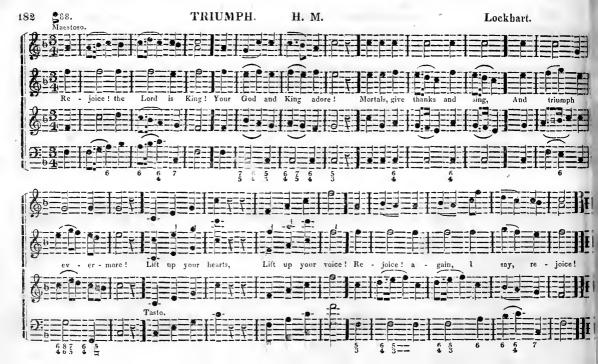


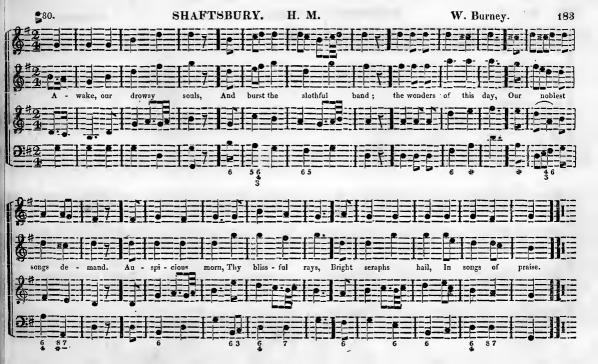


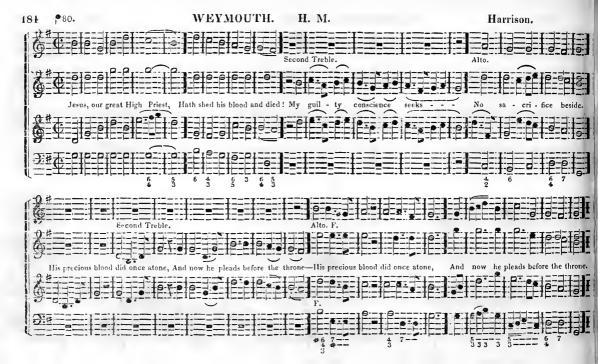




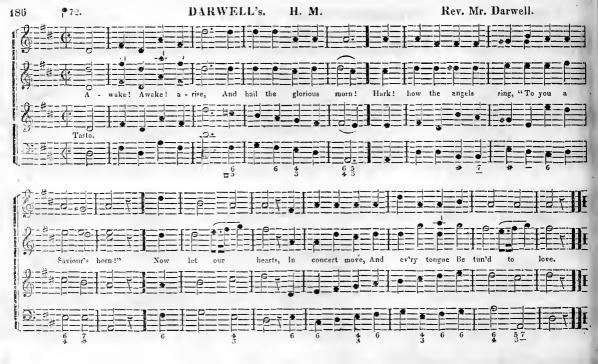


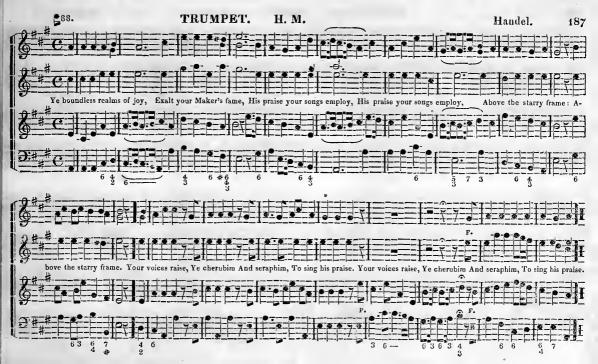




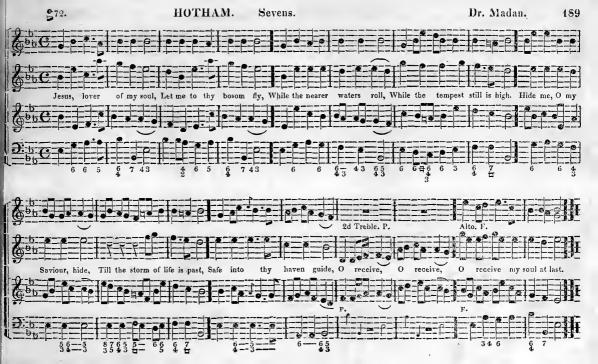


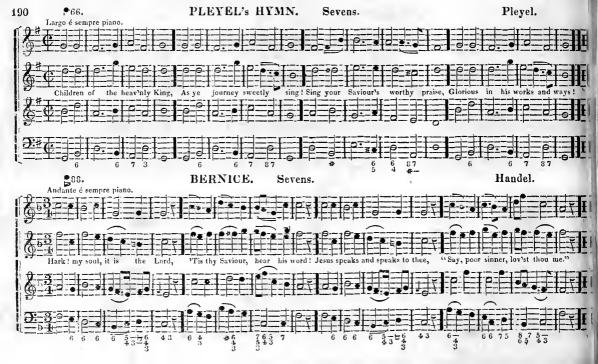


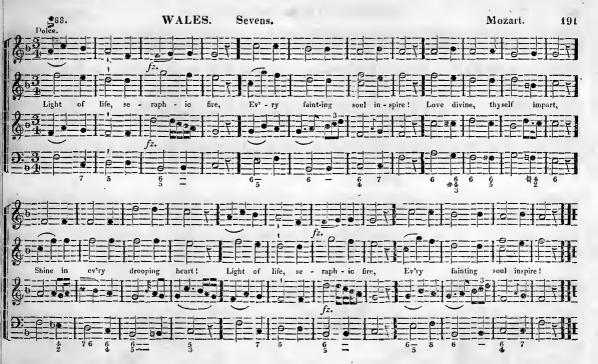


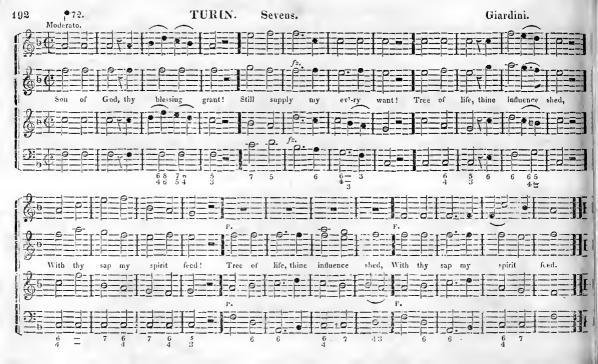


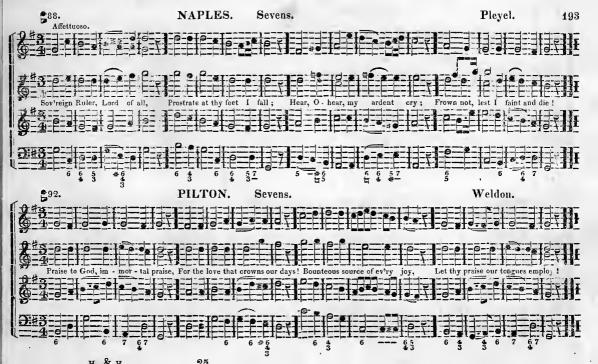










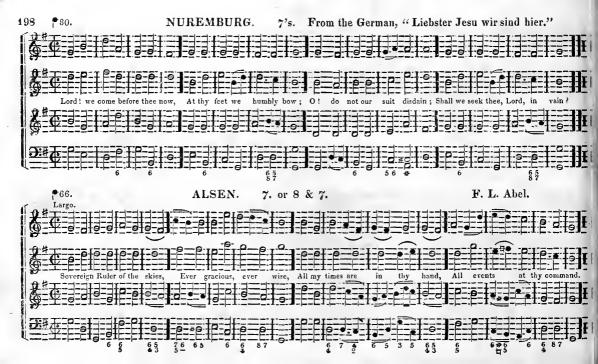


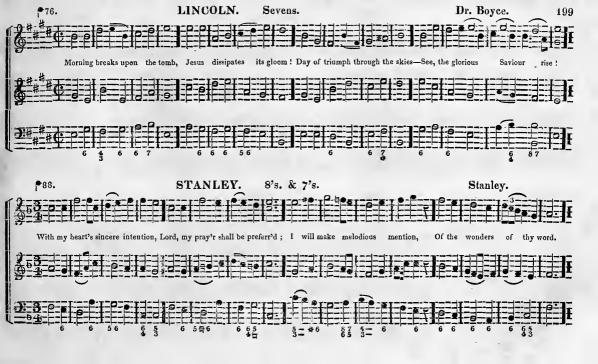






























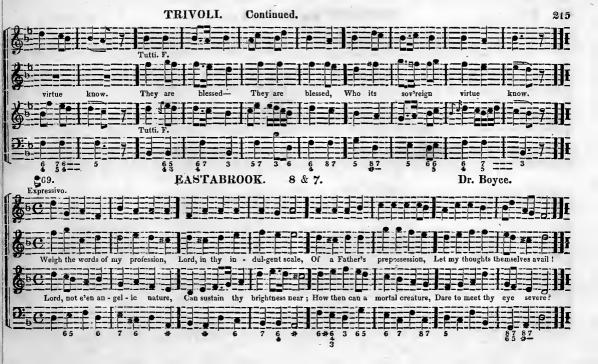


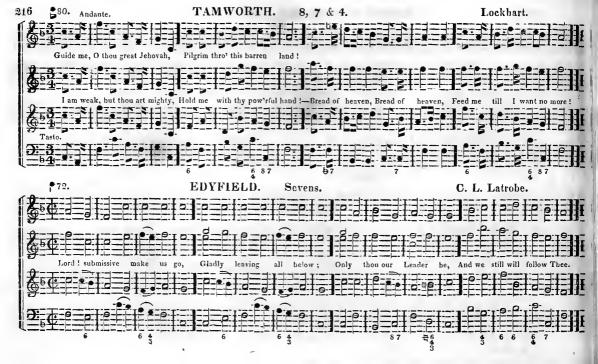








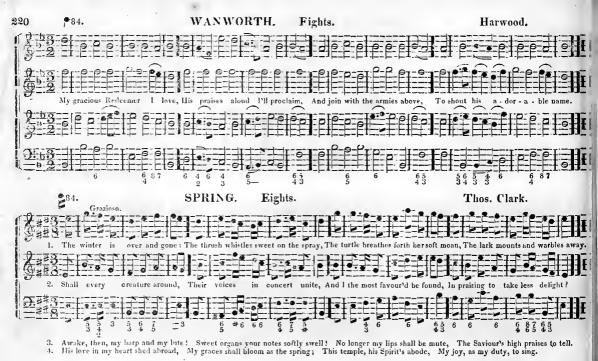






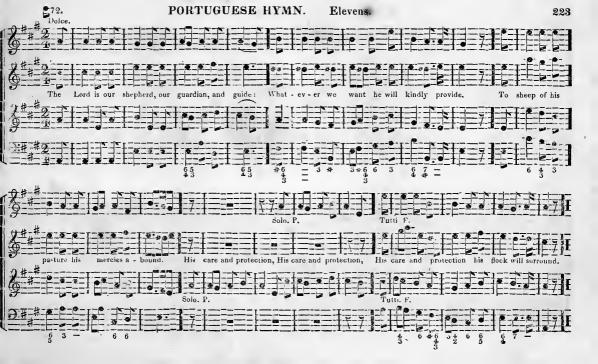


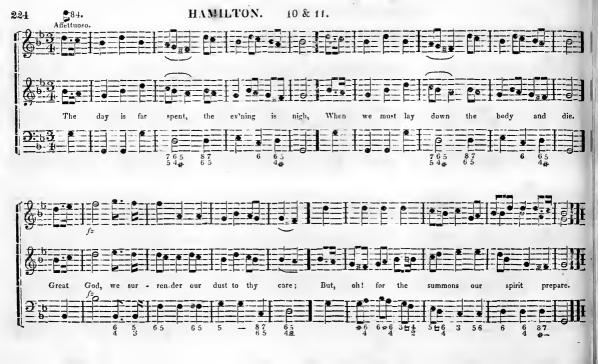


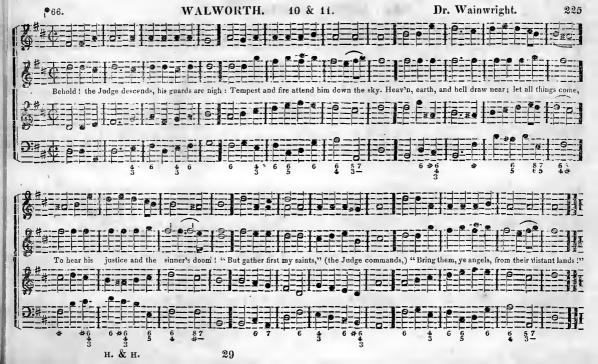


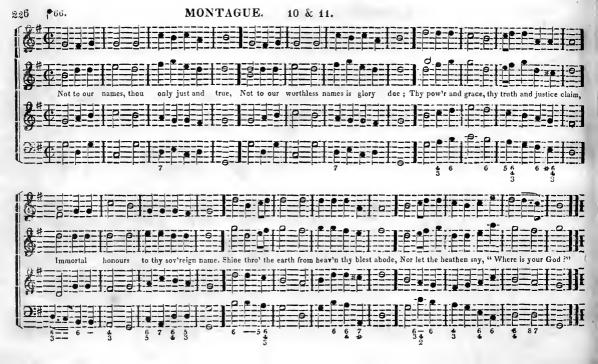






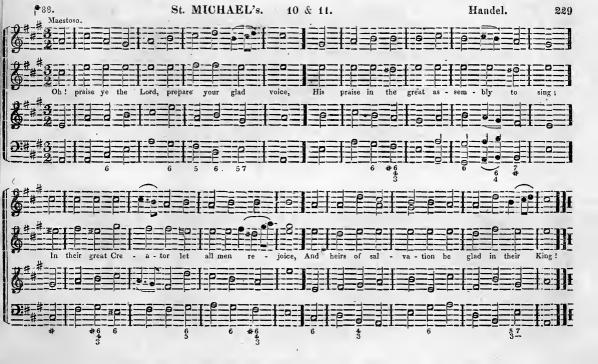


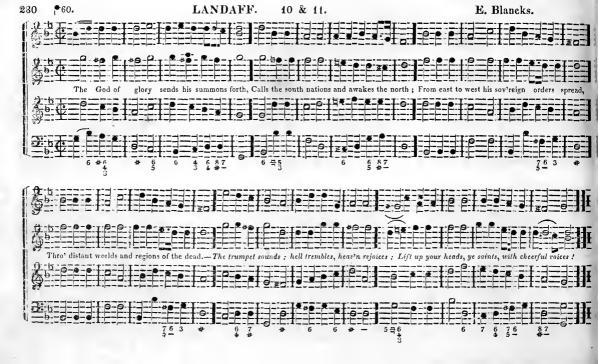












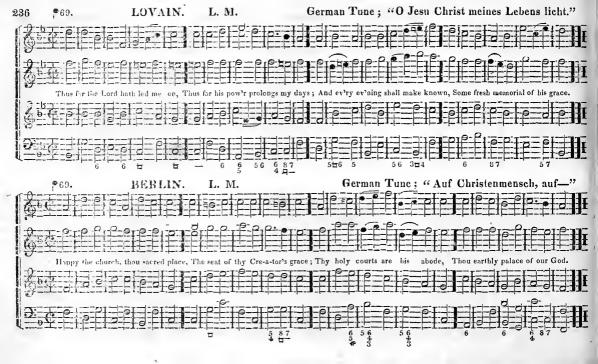










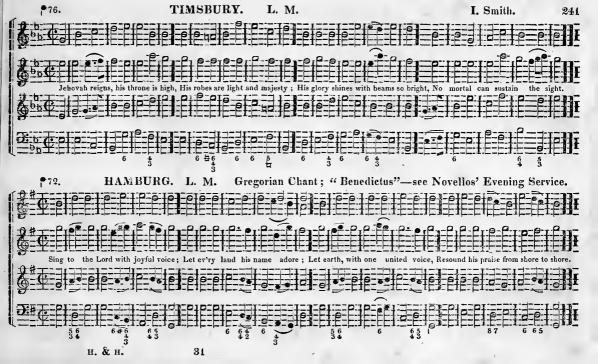


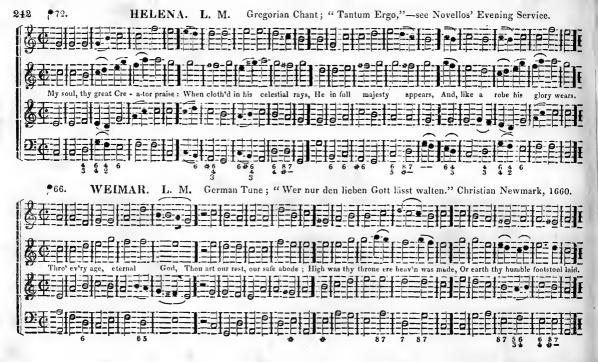


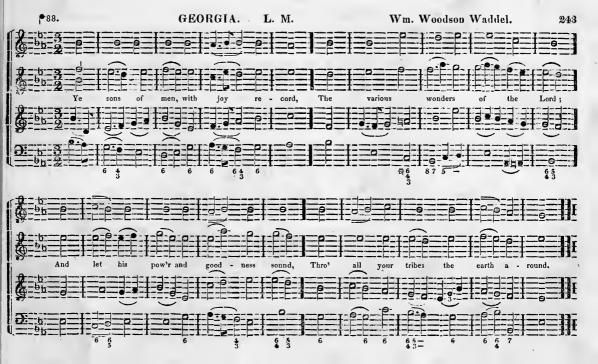






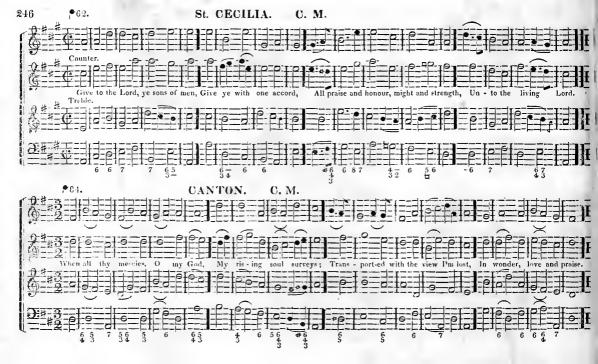




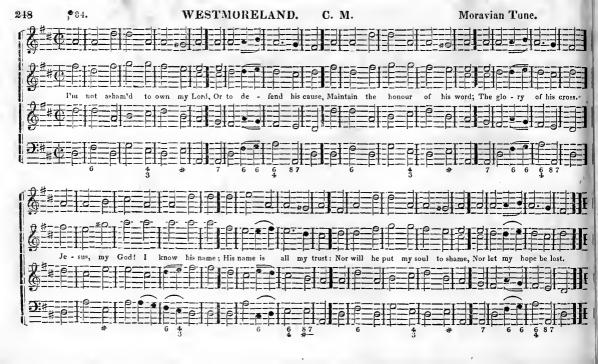


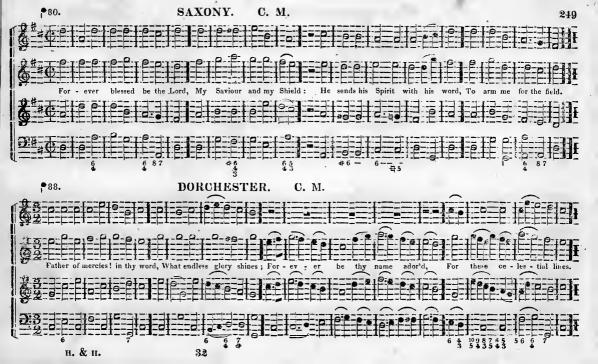


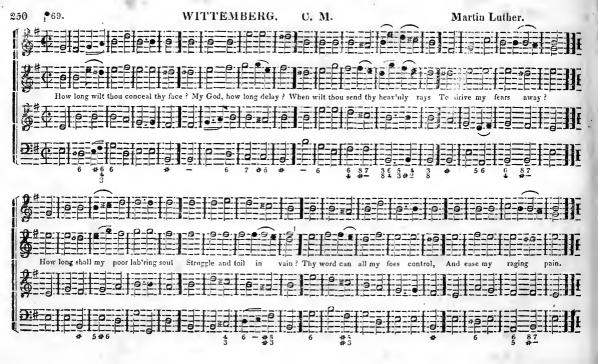






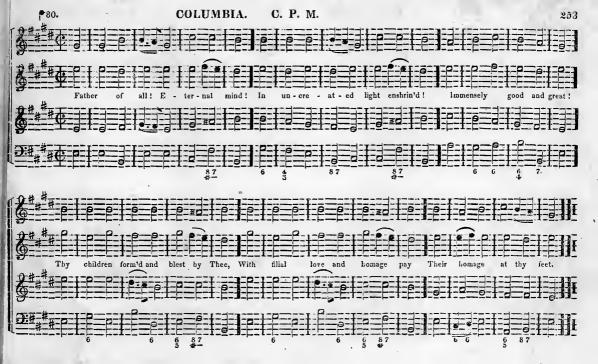




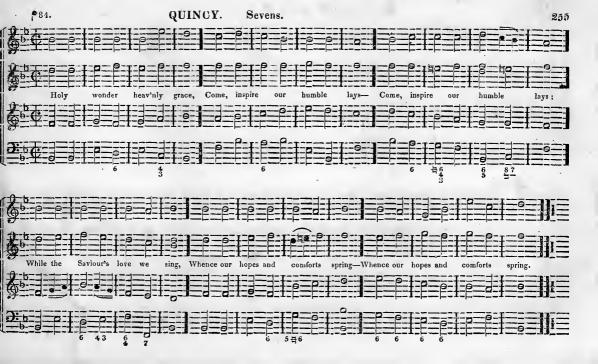


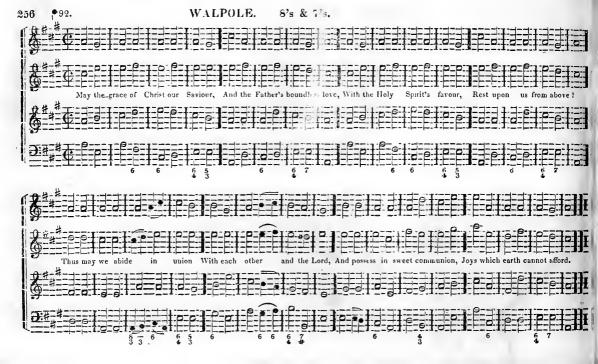




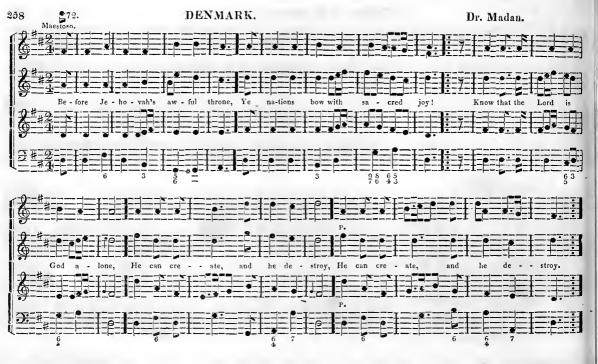
















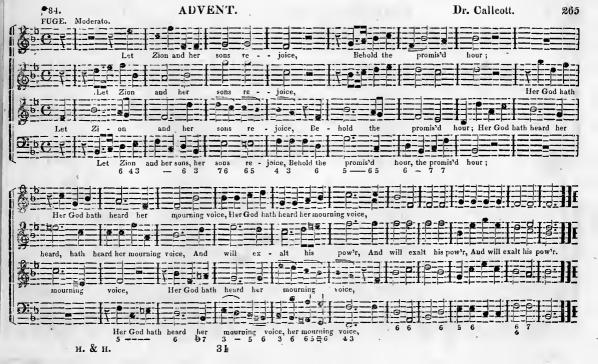


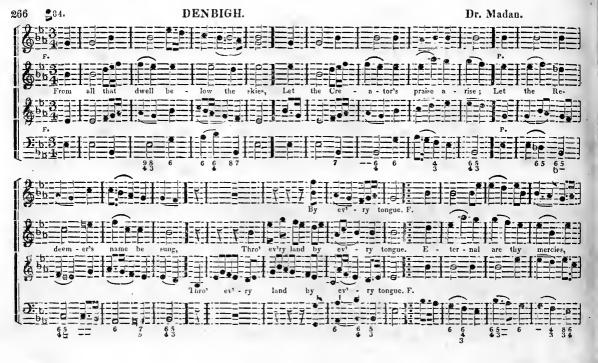
DENMARK, Continued.



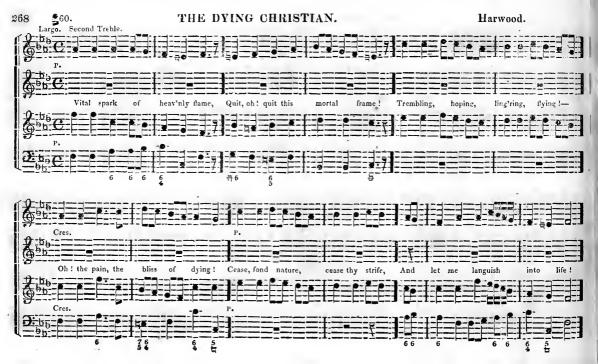










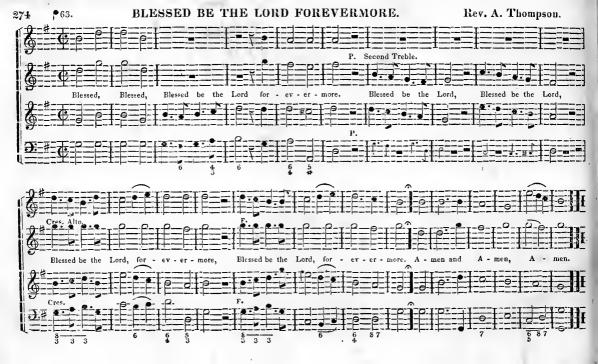


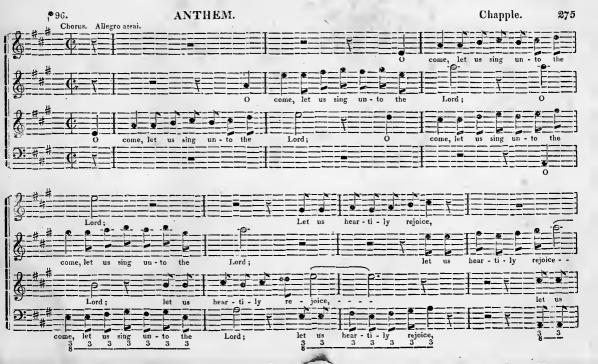












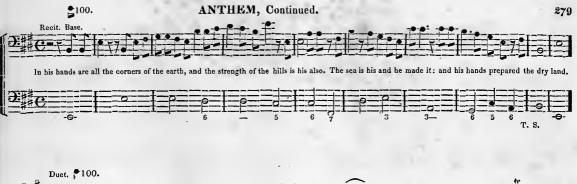






CHORUS. Largo Expressivo.

CHORUS. Largo Express



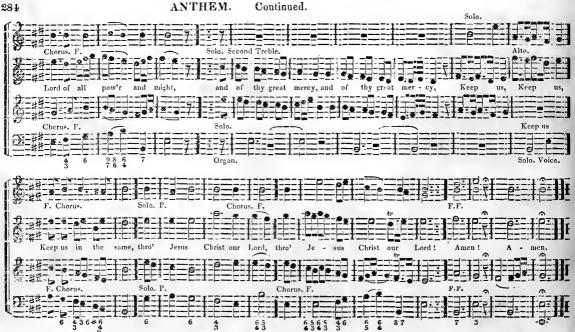






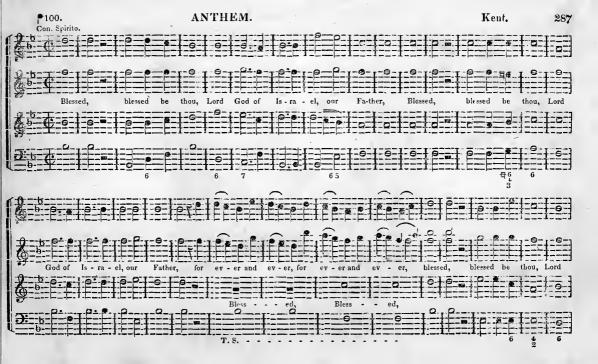


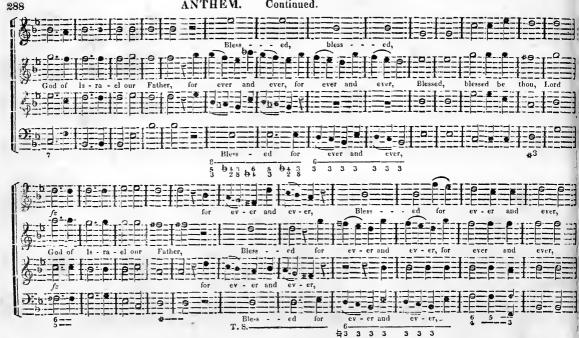








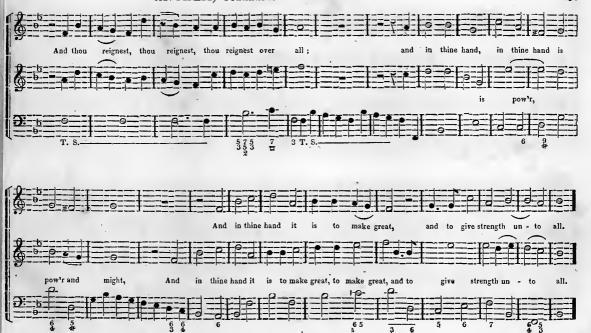






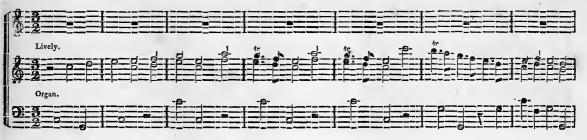




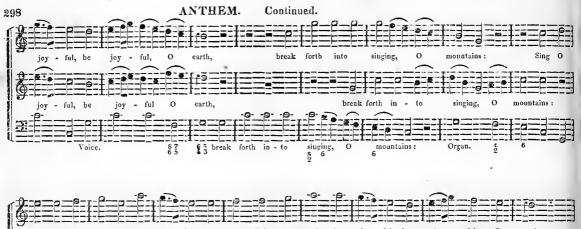




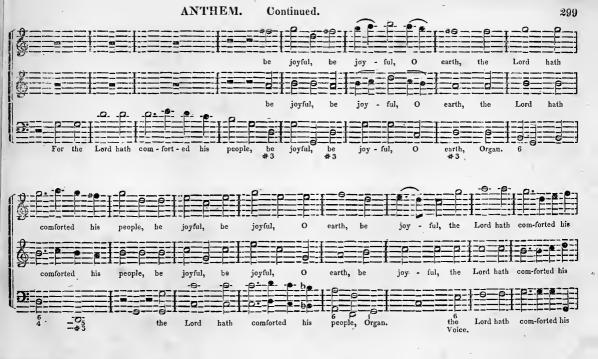






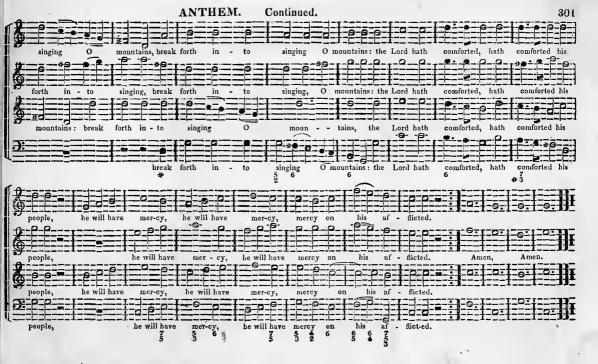




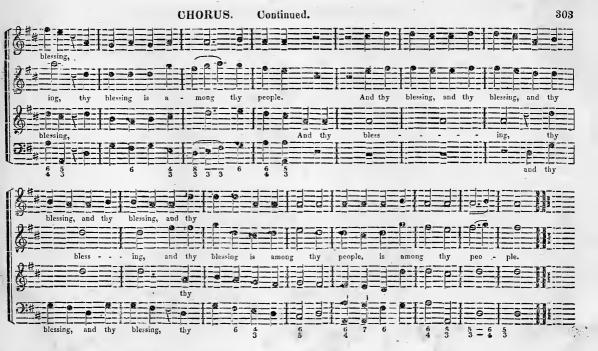




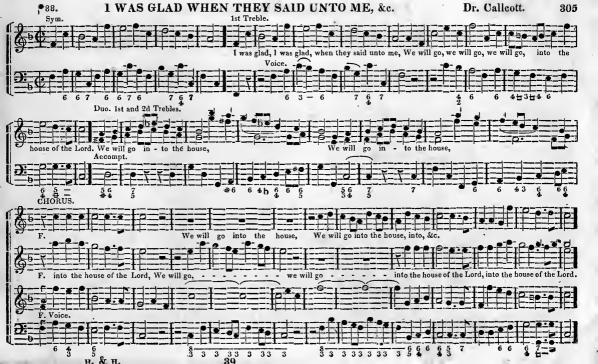




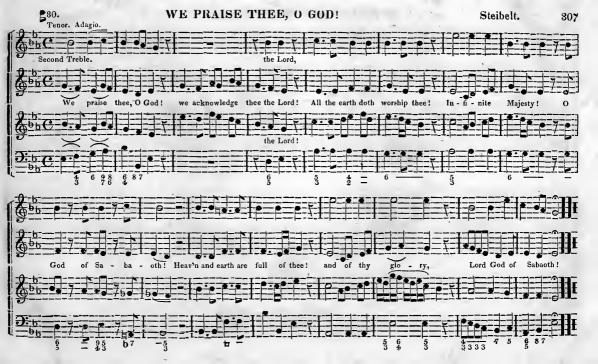


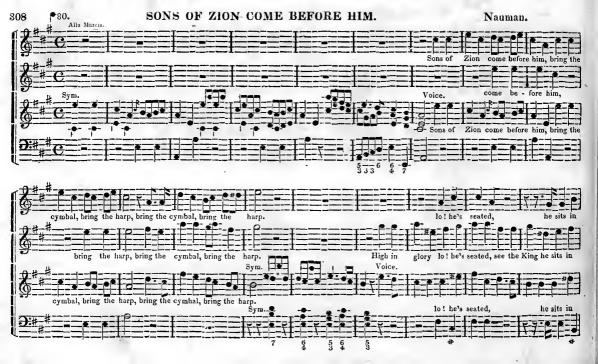








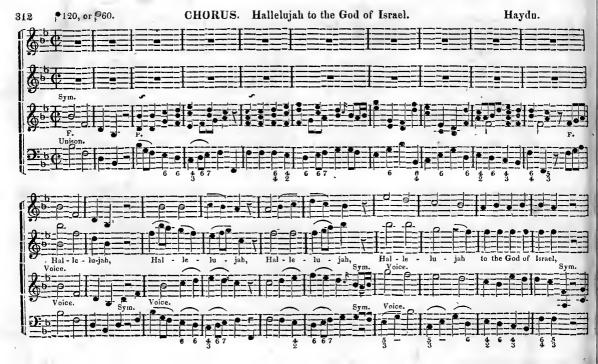






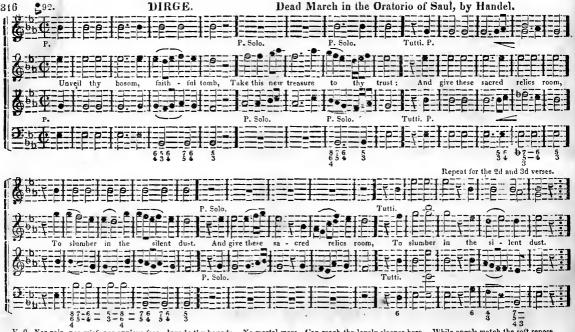












V. 2. Nor pain, nor grief, nor auxious fear Invade thy bounds. No mortal woes Can reach the lovely sleeper here, While angels watch the soft repose.

3. So Jesus slept;—God'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.















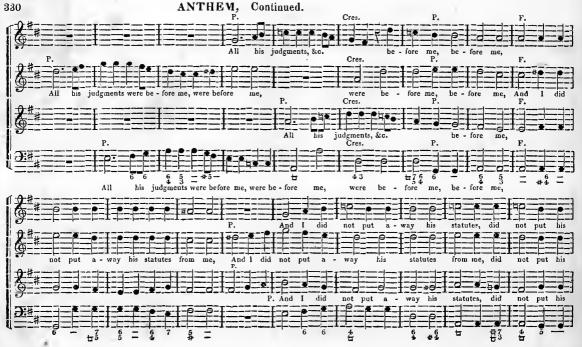






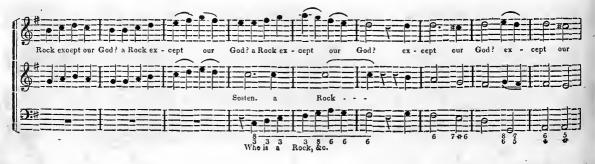


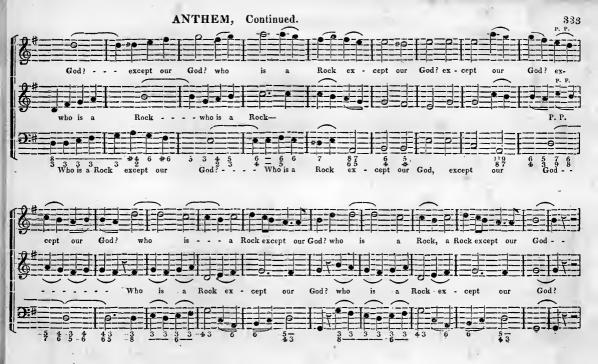








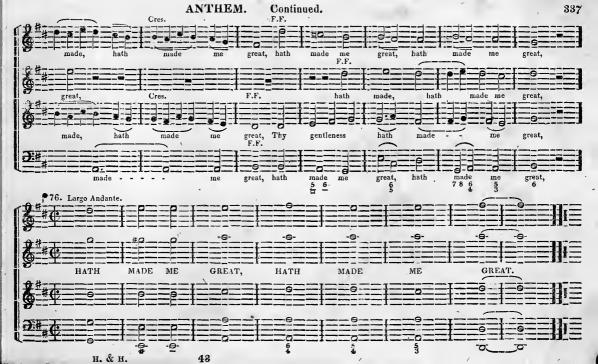


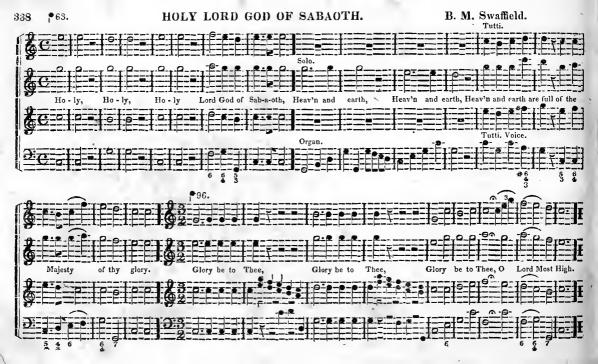










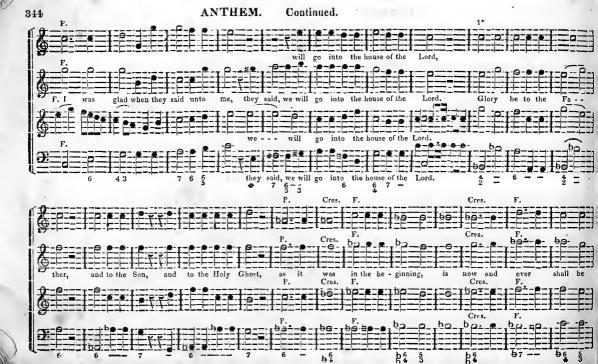




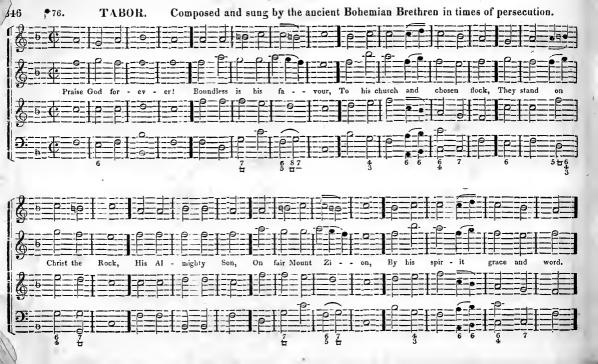


















ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

ABINGTON	123	Beveridge		Croyden	163	Funeral Hymn	135	Lincoln	199	Old Hundred	25
Ahridge	114	Bizantium	177	Crowle	134	Funeral Thought	149	Linton	62	Orenburg	124
Advent Fuge	265	Blandenburg	163	Cromer	74	Ganges	206	Little Marlborough	166	Owens	- 26 6
Aithlone	176	Blandford	107	Cumberland	35	Gardner	33	Liverpool		Oxford	113
Alcester	194	Blendon	38	Dalston	179	Geneva	148	London	126	Olmutz	251
Aldhorough	109	Bostock	65	Dartmouth	252	Georgetown	73	Lovain	236	Park Street	- 53
All Saints	52	Boxgrove	170	Darwell's	186	Georgia	243	Luton	42	Peckham	168
Alsen	198	Bowen	31	Darwen	85	Germany	44	Lyons	228	Pelham	154 0
Amboyna	202	Bray	107	Dedham	121	Ghent	245	Manchester	119	Pergolesi	78
Anisterdam	213	Bradford	129	Denhigh	266	Gloucester	37	Martin's Lane	171	Peterborough	116
Angola	206	Braintree -	130	Denmark	258	Goshen -	219	Mayhew	81	Pilesgrove	91
Angels' Hymn	28	Bramcoate	238	Devizes	118	Greece	211	Mear	122	Pilton	193
Antigua	79	Brattle Street	104	Dorchester	249	Green's Hundred -	81	Medway	47	Plevel's Hymn	- 190
Andover	75	Brentford	38	Dover -	156	Greenville	233	Medfield	131		137
Arlington	99	Bridgeport	119	Dresden	62	Great Milton	98	Melody	125	Poland	36
Armley	80	Broomsgrove	152	Duke Street	61	Haarlem	251	Middlehury	83	Portsmouth	40
Arandel	127	Burford	133	Dunbar	166	flague	62	Milan	247	Portugal	29
Ashley	115	Calmar	252	Dundee -	132	Hamburg	241	Milton	43	Portuguese Hymn	223
Astor	69	Calvary	207	Dungeness	111	Hamden	70	Monmouth	39	Princeton	169
Asylum	147	Cambridge	10.1	Dunstan	237	Hamilton	224	Montague	226	Proctor	72
Athens	204	Camden	50 -	Dying Christian	268	Haselton	139	Morning Hymn	27	Quincy	255
Athol -	158	Canterbury	99	Eaton	58	Havanna	113	Mornington	161	Rapture -	d- 175 1
Atlantic	240	Canton	246	Eastburn	157	Havre	227	Mount Ephraim	155	Redeeming Love-	-178
Aug-burg	235	Castle Street	45,	Eastabrook	215	Helena	242	Munich	84	Renbens	204
Anstria	200	Carolans	86	Edenton	217	Helmslev	205	Musick	- 90	Richmond	66
Autumn	212	Carolina	150	Easter Hymn	222	Hinton	234	Namur	6.3	Rochester	127
Averno	82	Carthage	244	Edvheld	216	Hotbam -	189	Nantwich	89	Rothwell	40
Aylesbury	165	Charleston	75	Effingham	61	Howards	95	Naples	193	Sabbath -	188
Babylon	84	Chapel Street	77	Elgin	138	Huddersfield	151	Nazareth	238	Salem	117
Bangor	135	Cheltenham	146	Ellenthorne	47	Invocation	162	Newark	57	Salsbury	55
Barby	132	Chesterfield	114	Elysium	160	lrish	144	Newcourt	173	Savannah -	221
Bath	34	Christmas	128	Emsworth	76	I-lington	32	New Market	41	Saxony	249
Bath Abbey	201	Christmas Hymn	143	Evening Hymn	44	Italian Hymn	233	Newton -	103	Seasons	34
Bedford	131	Clapton	157	Evening Hymn	83	Jordan	96	New Sabbath	46	Semley	74
Benevento	195	Clifford	120	Eversly	149	Kendall	121	New-York	102	Scotland	263
Berlin	236	Clarendon	144	Fairfield	162	Kew	174	Ninety-Seventh P	salm -93	Seville	208
Bernice	190	Colchester	122	Farnsworth	142	Landaff	230	Norfolk	67	Shaftsbury	183
Bermondsey	232	Collingham	141	Ferry	112	Leicester	82	Northampton .	164	Shirland	158
Bether	136	Columbia	253		146	Leyden	239		113	Sicilian Hymn	194
Rethesda	185	Compton	147	Froome		Limehouse	88	Nuremburg		Silver Street	153
											1

METRICAL INDX.
96 | Turin ______ 192 | Weston _____ 45 | Blessed be the Lord | Qgive thanks n.

						1			
South Street	59	Stamford	96	Turin		Weston		Blessed be the Lond	Ogive thanks u.
St. Alban's	68	Stanley	199	Tweed	116		56	forever, &c. 1/ 274	Lord. &c.
St. Ann's	95	Sterling	33	Venice	196	Weston .vel	145	Blessed be thou Lord	O Lord we trust
St. Austin's	138	Stephens'	105	Vienna	28	Westmoland /	248	God of Israel.&c. 287	I thee alone e -
St. Bride's	167	Smyrna	209	Wales	191	Weymou -/	184	From all that dwell be-	U sing unto the Lora
St. Cecilia	246	Spring	220	Walney	126	Wicklow	218	low the skies, &c. 266	Con .
St. David's	94	Suffolk	227	Walpole	256	Wilna	-210	Hallelujah to the God	Praise God foreve.
St. Denis'	-231	Surry	64	Waltham	54	Winchel	41	of Israel, &c. 312	
St. George's	71	Sutton	159	Walton	140	Winchest	31	Holy Lord God of Sa-	unto the Lord, &c. 30
St. Gregory's	103	Swanwick	110	Walsal	141	Windsor	133	baoth 333	
St. Helen's	172	Sweden	108	Walworth	225	Wittembur	250	I was glad when they	joyful O earth, &c. 297
St. James'	94	Swithin	257	Wanworth	220	Woodstow Holt	93		Sons of Zion come be-
St. John's	109	Tabor	346	Wantage	136	Worksop	139	Let Zion and her sons	fore him, &c. 308
St. Martin's	160	Tallis' Chant	101	Watson's	60	Worship	180	rejoice, &c. 26.	
St. Mary's	134		216		106	Worthing .	197	Lord of all power and	&c. 1 263
St. Matthew's	97	Tempest	108	Watchman	165	Yarmouth	167	might, &g. 28	
St. Michael's	229		161	Waterville .	69	York	129	Lord dismiss us with	house of the Lord, &c. 323
St. Olaves'	68	Timsbury	241	Weimar	242	Zion ~	49	thy blessing, &c. 34	
St. Paul's	51	Trenton	77	Wells	92	Zion's Hil	254	Lo! my/shepherd is	faithful tomb 31
St. Patrick's	92	Triumph -	182	Westborough	203			divine, &c. 31	
St. Peter's	30		214	Westbury	87	ANTIEMS, &c		O come let us sing un-	ly flame, &c. 268
St. Philip's	131	Trumpet	187	Westford	245	Before Jevah's aw		to the Lord, &c. 27	
St. Thomas'		Truro		Westminster	155		258		God, &c. 307
				., 001111111111111		. 141 (810)			
						, ,	5		
	1	METRICAL	INT	EX to such	Tunes	s as areannront	riate	to Public Worshi	p. /
L. M. Major.		Charleston	nr.	Leyden	020	Proctor 1	79	Watson's 6	0 Westbury - 87
All Saints	52		74	Lovain,	236		29		2 Weimar 242
Andover	75	Cumberland	35		42		40		5
Angels' Hymn	28	Dresden	62	Luton Mayhew	81	Rothwel St. Alba's	68	1100000	
Antigua	79	Duke Street	61			St. Geore's	71	Winchelsea /	
Astor	69	Dunstan	237	Medway Monmouth	≥≈ .47 39	St. Olays	68		3 Abridge
Atlantic	240	Effingham	61	Namur	63	St. Paul	51		Aldborough 109
Augsburg	235	Ellentborpe	47	Namur Nantwich	89	St. Pet 6	5	L. M. Minor.	Arlington 99
Bath	34	Emsworth	76	Nazareth	238	St. Parid's	a	mlev	O Arundel (127
3erlin	236				41		35	Bahylon 8	4 Ashlev 115
Blendon	38	Evening Hymn	44	New Market		Seasc	-71	Carolans 8	
		Georgia	243	New Sabbath	46	Semley	. 37	Varthage . 24	
Bostock	65 31	Ghent	245	Ninety-Seventh Ps		Sterling		arwen 8	
Bowen Brentford	38	Green's Hundred	81		*** 67	Surrey	7	ening Hyon 8	3 Blaudford \$ 4 5107
		Hague	62.	Old Hundred	25	Timsbur V		enonse	Brattle Street 104,
Bramcoate	238	Hamburg	241	Park Street	53	Trente		(lebury	Braintree Contract
Castle Street	45	Helena ,	342	Pilesgrove	91	Truro		at .	and of
Chapel Street	77	Islington !	32	Portsmouth	724				

METRICA INDEX, Continued.

	-	/- 1									- 10
1 3	* 119	Rochester		Nantage	136	L. M. 6 lines. Maj	or.	Trumpet	187	Spring	220
rove	182	Salem	117	Windsor	133	Eaton	58	Weymouth	184	Wanworth	220
idge	10t		249	Wittemberg	250	Morning Hymu:	27		1		
oury	- 99	Stamford \	96	Worksop	139	Poland	36	7's. Major.			- 7
	246	Stephen's	105		100	Westville	56	Alsen	198	6's & 4's.	- 1
on	146	Swanwick	110	S. MMar.		Zion	49	Alcester	194	Bermondsey	000
elteneld	114	St. Ann's	95	Athol	158			Bath Abbey	201		232
eltenbld nestmas	128	St. Cecilia	246	Beveridge /	159	L. M. 6 lines. Min	ar l	Bernice	190	Italian Hynin	233
Gristmas Hymn	143	St. David's	94	Blandenburg	163	Leicester	62	Edyfield	216		
Clarendon	144	St. Gregory's	103	Calmar	252	Milan	247	Hotham	189		
Clifford	120	St. James'	94	Clapton	157	Billan	277	Lincoln	199	7's & 6's.	
Colchester	122	St. John's	109	Croyden	163	L. P. M. Major.		Naples	193	Amsterdam	213
Compton	147	St. Martin's	100	Dover	156	Boxgrove	170	Nuremburg	198		
Dedham	121	St. Matthew's	97	Eastburn	157	Martin's Lanc	171	Pilton	193		
Devizes	118	Tallis' Chant	101	Fairfield	162	Newcourt	173	Pleyel's Hymn	190	10's.	
Dorchester	249	Tweed	116	Froome			172	Quincy	255	Emsworth	76
Dundee	132	Walney	126	Invocation	169	St. Helen's	172	Sabbath		Sayannah	221
Eversley	149	Walton	140		162	3 D 11 M		Turin	192	Dayanuan	221
Farnsworth	142	Wareham		Mount Ephraim	155	C. P. M. Major.		Tunn	192		- 1
Ferry	112	Weston Favel	106	Mornington Olmutz	161	Aithlone	176	03 0 22 03 2		1	- 1
Foundling	146	Westmoreland	145		251	Bizantium	177	8's & 7's, or 8's, 7		10's & 11's.	- 7
Great Milta	98	York	248	Pelham	154	Columhia	153	Athens	204	Hamilton	224
Havanna	113	IOIK	129	Peckham	168	Kew	174	Calvary	207	Landaff	230
Howards	95	C. M. Minor.	M .	Princeton	169	Rapture	175	Greece	211	Lyons	228
Huddersfied	151	Bangor Bangor		Shirland	158	Redeeming Love	178	Greenville	233	Montague	226
Irish)	144	Bether		Silver Street	153			Helmsley	205	St. Michael's	229
ordan /	96	Burford		Sutton	159	S. P. M. Major.		Seville	208	Walworth	225
endal'	121			St. Thomas'	156	Dalston	179		209		
Lierpool	105	Carolina	150	Thessalia	161	Worship		Sicilian Hymn	194	i —	
Ladon		Collingham	141	Watchman	165	Zion's Hill	254	Stanley	199	11's.	
	126	Crowle	134	Westminsler	155			Suffolk	227	Hinton	234
Machester	119	Elgin	138			H. M. Major.		T'amworth	216	Portuguese Hymn	223
Man	122	tuneral Hymn	135	S. M. Min.		Bethesda	185	Worthing	197	St. Denis'	231
Medfield	131	Funeral Thought	14	lesbury	165	Darwells	186	Westborough	203	St. Denis	201
ewton	103	Haselton	15.	artmouth	252	Edenton	217	Wilna	210		
New-York	102	Hairlem	- 251 1	unbar (166	Shaftsbury	183	Walpole	256		
Nottingham	113	Plynipton	1,200	le Marlborg	166	St. Philip's	181	(till)		12'6.	2.4
Orenburg	124	S. Austin's	37.0	ride's	167	Swithin .	257	8'6.	•	Scotland	268
Oxford		St. Mary's Walcal	1.4	- 117	167	Triumph	182	Goshen	219		
Peterborough	1,16	Walsal	12	111	1			1			
1 - 1		3.3 (1.12.	2	- 11 8				•		•	_



