

THE

BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC 8

BEING A SELECTION OF THE MOST APPROVED

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES;

TOGETHER WITH MANY BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS FROM THE WORKS OF

HAYDN, MOZART, BEETHOVEN, AND OTHER EMINENT MODERN COMPOSERS.

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

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

Second Edition, with additions and improvements.

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1823.

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DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit:

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE.

BE 1T REMEMBERED, that on the seventh day of July, A. D. 1823, in (L, S.)the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOSEPH LEWIS, Secretary of the Handel and Haydn Society, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music; being a selection of the most approved Psalm and Hymn Tunes; together with many beautiful extracts from the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other eminent modern composers. Harmonized for three and four voices,

with a figured Base for the organ or piano forte.

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

Second Edition, with additions and improvements."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to an Act entitled, "An Act Supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the Benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching His-JOHN'W. DAVIS, torical and other Prints."

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

PREFACE.

THE HANDEL and HAYDN SOCIETY, having been instituted for the purpose of improving the style of Church Music, have felt it their duty to keep two objects continually in view; the first to acquire and diffuse that style and taste in performance, without which even the most exquisite compositions lose their effect; the second, what was indeed a necessary pre-requisite, to furnish the public with a selection of the most approved and useful compositions, from both ancient and modern authors.

With regard to the first of these objects, they reflect with great pleasure upon the success which has attended their efforts. A visible improvement has taken place in the style of singing, and consequently in the taste of the community. Not only the practice but the science and theory, have been the objects of great attention; the increase of patronage has been commensurate with the increase of knowledge and fondness for the art: and the various collections of psalmody, and the number of editions to which some of them have passed, are sure and certain indications of increasing refinement in the public taste.

These favourable appearances have animated the exertions of the Society, with regard to what they have mentioned as the second object of their attention. It is obvious that no collection of Sacred Music, can be so extensively useful in this country, as one of Psalmody. The only question which can arise therefore, is with respect to the peculiar advantages to be derived from that which is now presented to the public.

The Handel and Haydn Society have certainly no disposition to detract from the merits of the respectable collections which are now in use; and they wish to avoid any appearance of depreciating the efforts of those whom they consider as fellow-labourers for the promotion of a common benefit. They are highly gratified with the improvement in the selection and performance of Psalmody, which has, within the last few years, been made in the American Churches. But while much attention has been bestowed upon the selection of appropriate

Melodies, it is evident that a correspondent attention has not been paid to correct Harmony. To remedy this defect, has been the special object of the Society, in the present work.

Many of the oldest and best psalm-tunes, as they were originally composed, were simple melodies; and as the practice of singing metre psalms in public worship was only allowed, not enjoined in England, and was confined to the parish churches, it was not much attended to by the principal masters, who were chiefly engaged in the composition of Cathedral Music. When therefore the other parts were added to these simple melodies, metre psalmody being considered of minor importance, the harmonies were mostly added by inferior composers. And even when the harmonies were original parts of the composition, a beautiful air might be composed without any of that science which was necessary to direct with propriety the subordinate parts.

Of late years however, a great change has taken place in the public sentiment with regard to the importance of psalmody, and this has of course called the attention of the most eminent masters in England to the subject. Several of them have been recently employed in harmonizing anew, many of the old standard airs, and also in selecting and adapting movements from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other great masters, whose mighty talents have been displayed and acknowledged throughout Europe.

The Society are fully aware of the cautious delicacy with which variations should be admitted into tunes, that by long use have become familiar, and by the power of association with holy purposes have been in some measure sanctified. They have been careful therefore to retain in general, the airs of the several tunes unaltered; but as the longest usage cannot reconcile science and correct taste with false harmony, it has been found indispensably necessary to introduce changes into the accompanying parts. The leading part, however, being unaltered, the change will not be such as to shock even the most accustomed ear; while the increased richness of the harmony cannot fail to increase the delight of every lover of Sacred Music.

The very rapid sale of the first edition of the Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music, while it has encouraged the hope that their labours have not been in vain, has stimulated them to renewed efforts to render their work more worthy the patronage of the public. The best collections of Church Music, which have recently appeared in Europe have been procured. It is believed indeed that few publications of Psalmody of any importance, have escaped the notice of the Society.

The form in which some of the best European Organists have lately presented many of the old Church Melodies, has, in several instances, been preferred to that of the copies in the first edition. On account of the purchasers of that edition, it is regretted that these alterations

PREFACE.

were necessary: but it would have been unpardonable to have published a new edition, without those improvements which it was in the power of the Society to make.

A method of indicating the precise time in which any piece of music should be performed, has long been considered a desideratum. The terms Adagio, Largo, Andante, Allegro, and others, commonly used to denote the time of music, are very indefinite. The proportions which they bear one to another are undecided; composers, as to this point, differing from one another, and sometimes being inconsistent with themselves. And even if the proportions were decided, the actual degree of velocity denoted by any one of the terms would yet remain undetermined.

Malcolm, in his Treatise of Music, published in 1721, describes a machine invented by M. Loulie, a French musician, for the purpose of measuring time by means of a Pendulum: and Rousseau in his Dictionary speaks of a similar instrument, called a Chronometer, which appeared about 1750. But the machine most recently invented, and which now deservedly possesses the greatest celebrity, is Maelzel's Metronome, or Musical Time-Keeper.

"The object of this invention is twofold: 1st. It affords to the composers of every country the means of indicating, in a simple and decisive manner, the degree of quickness with which their works are to be executed. 2ndly. It accustoms the young practitioner to a correct observance of time, which it beats with unerring precision, and according to any velocity required, during the whole performance." Many of the most respectable composers in Europe, now mark their compositions, by this Metronome, and within a few years-it has been employed in several publications of Sacred Music.

To those patrons of the following work, who possess Maelzel's Metronome, it will be sufficient to say, that the time is marked at the commencement of every tune, with a view to the use of that instrument. This notation of the time, however, will not be without its use to such as do not possess the Metronome.

The degrees marked on the Metronomic Scale, denote the number of vibrations performed by the Pendulum in one minute: hence if a tune be marked \$80, or \$80, &c. the meaning is that it is to be sung at the rate of 80 crotchets, or quavers, &c. per minute; in which case we have only to adjust the sliding gauge of the Metronome to the 80th degree of the scale, and the Pendulum will then perform 30

vibrations in a minute, or one vibration for every crotchet, or quaver, &c. Old Hundred, for example, is marked 60, and of course is to be sung at the rate of 60 crotchets per minute, or one crotchet per second. In this tune there are 32 minims, equal to 64 crotchets:—allowing a pause of half a measure at the end of each line, which is in general a good rule, the time requisite for the performance of the tune will be 70 seconds. It is evident therefore, that the exact time of any tune marked for the Metronome may be determined by the aid of a stop-watch, with a second-hand.

The Society would not have it inferred that a tune ought, on all occasions, to be performed in the exact time here marked: for the time should necessarily be slower, when singing is performed by a congregation, than when it is performed by a choir; and not so slow in the chamber, as in the church; and "Church Tunes, which are to be performed with a great variety of Hymns and Psalms, will require often very different movements."*

In the general selection of the music and revision of the harmonies of this edition, the Society are happy in acknowledging their obligations to Mr. Lowell Mason, one of their members, "a gentlemen whose musical science is highly honorable to American talent."

The Society are far from thinking, that with all their care and advantages, they have produced a perfect work. Imperfection is the characteristic of every human effort; and works of this nature especially will approach the ideal standard, only by a slow and gradual approximation. They indulge the hope, however, that, in presenting to the public the following collection of Church Music, they contribute something towards the promotion of correct taste, and the improvement of an interesting and a delightful part of PUBLIC WORSHIP.

* Templi Carmina, Tenth Edition.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

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OF THE STAFF.

MUSIC is written upon five parallel lines, with their intermediate spaces. These lines and spaces are called a STAFF, and are counted upwards, from the lowest.

	EX	AMPLE.	
Lines.		Spaces.	

Every line or space is called a degree: thus the Staff includes nine degrees, viz. five lines and four spaces. When more than nine degrees are wanted, the spaces below and above are used; and if a still greater compass is required, Leger Lines are added either below or above the staff.

EXAMPLE. Leger Lines above. Leger Lines below.

The distance between any two degrees of the Staff is called an Interval: as from the first line to the first space, or from the first to the second line, &c.

Of CLEFS, and the application of Letters to the Staff.

There are seven original sounds in music, and these are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet: viz. A, B, C, D, E, F and G. The application of these letters to the Staff is determined by a character called a CLEF.

There are three Clefs: viz. the Base, or F Clef; the Tenor, or C Clef; and the Treble, or G Clef. The Base Clef always denotes F, is placed upon the fourth line of the Staff, and is used for the lowest voices of men.

EXAMPLE.

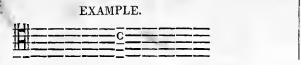
The Tenor Clef always denotes C, and is placed either on the third or fourth line of the Staff.* When placed upon the third line, it is called the Alto, or Counter Tenor Clef, and is used for the highest voices of men.

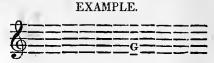


* This Clef was formerly used upon the first, second, and fifth, as well as upon the third and fourth line of the Staff.

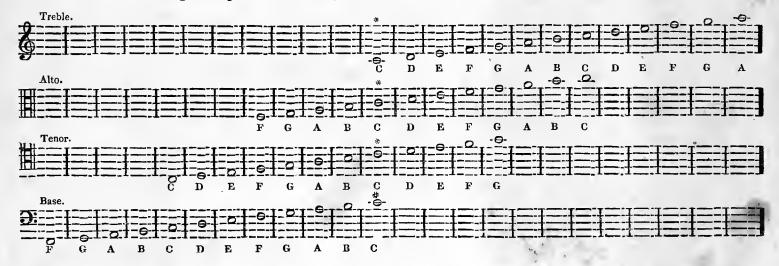
When placed upon the fourth line, it is called the Tenor Clef, and is used for the middle voices of men.

The Treble Clef always denotes G, is placed upon the second line of the Staff, and is used for female voices.





The following Example exhibits at one view the different Clefs with their relative situations:



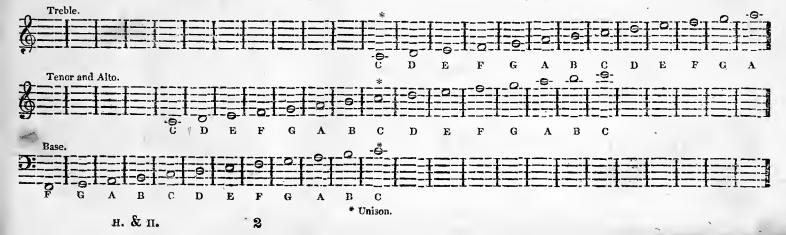
In many late publications, the C Clef has been omitted, and the F || and G Cless only have been used; the latter being appropriated to the Tenor and Alto as well as to the Treble. This indiscriminate composer and performer: it is much to be regretted, therefore, that its general prevalence in this country, has created a sort of necessity

* Dr. John Clarke, Professor of Music, Cambridge, (in his late edition of Handel's works,) and a few other respectable English Composers, have employed the G Clef for Tenor and Alto. Horsley, in a late publication of Sacred Music, observes that "this absurd expedient is adopted in no country but our own, (England,) and it is earnestly to be hoped that it will quickly be banished from among us, by the spirit of musical improvement which has gone abroad." Webbe, in his excellent collection of Psalm Tunes, 3d. ed. expresses a hope that | works.

of its admission into the present work.* It should be observed, however, that when the G Clef is used for Tenor or Alto, it denotes G an octave, or eight notes, lower than when used in its proper place; use of the G Clef, inasmuch as it exhibits the harmony in a false | viz. for the Treble. This will explain some apparently forbidden point of light, is certainly calculated to embarrass and mislead both | progressions, as those intervals which appear to be a fifth above, are often in reality a fourth below; and vice versa.

> conform to an absurd custom he had set the Tenor in the G Clef." Crotch, Attwood, Gardiner, Novello, and other composers of the highest standing, both ancient and modern, have employed the C Clef; and a knowledge of it is therefore indispensable to every one who would form an acquaintance with their

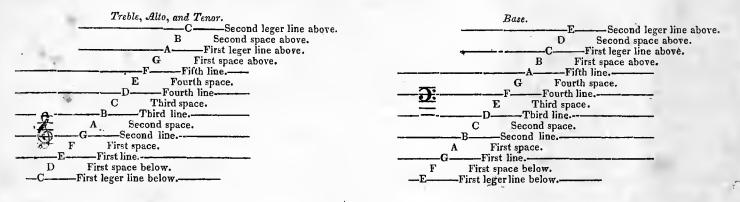
The following example will exhibit, at one view, the Clefs as used in this work, with their relative situations.



INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

As it is of the greatest importance that the situation of the letters upon the Staff, should be perfectly known, the student is advised to commit to memory, with great care, the following

GAMUT.



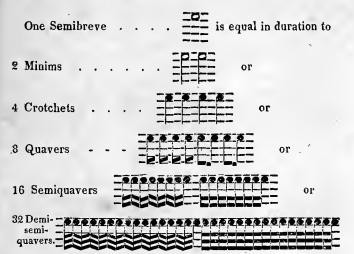
OF NOTES AND RESTS.

Notes are the representatives of sound; Rests are marks of silence: of each of these there are six kinds in modern use, as follows:

Semibreve. Minim. Crotchet. Quaver. Semiquaver. Demisemiquaver.

Notes Rests

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 Semibreve rest is used to fill a measure in all kinds of time.

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 == } restores a note made flat or sharp to its original sound.

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, or are 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 shows what part of a tune is to be sung twice.

A Double Ending signifies that before repeating,

the note under figure 1 is to be sung, and at repeating, the note under figure 2, omitting the first; but when united by a tie, both are to be sung at repeating.

A CRESCENDO ____ signifies a gradual increase of sound. A DIMINCENDO ____ signifies a gradual decrease of sound.

Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain are || A Swell, _____ signifies a gradual increase and decrease of sound.

A PAUSE, a leaves the time of a note or rest to be protracted at the pleasure of the performer.

STACCATO MARKS IIII or · · · · are placed over such notes as are to be performed in a short and distinct manner.



A Direct, ____ { is employed at the end of a staff, to show the place of the first note upon the following Staff.

A SHAKE, to is of all graces the most brilliant and elegant. It consists of a quick alternate repetition of the note above, with that over which the character is placed, and usually ends with a turn from the note below.



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. EXAMPLE.



OF SOLMIZATION.

Solmization, or Solfaine, is the application of certain syllables to musical notes. It enables the young practitioner to atter the sound of a note with fulness and freedom, and assists him to secure a correct iotonation. 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, Rac, Mee, Faw, Sol, Law, Sec.

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

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

If B be flat Mi (Si) is on . E || If F be sharp Mi (Si) is on F # If B and E be flat Mi (Si) is on A || If F and C be sharp Mi (Si) is on C # If B, E and A be flat Mi (Si) is on D || If F, C and G be sharp Mi (Si) is on G # If F, C, G & D be sharp Mi (Si) is on D #

The Mi or Si being found—above 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.



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 Fce 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 E becomes 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 passages† 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 notes 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, = {
 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, $\frac{2}{4}$ (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.

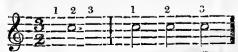
EXAMPLE.



Simple Triple Time, has three signs:-

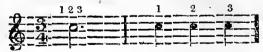
The first, contains three minims, or their equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It has three motions or beats, and is accented principally on the first, and slightly on the third parts of a measure.

EXAMPLE.



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

EXAMPLE.



The third, Σ 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 use :-

The first, $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 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.



The second, contains two dotted minims, 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 $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{9}{16}$, &c.

They are found in the works of Correlli, Handel, and others; but seldom occur in modern music.

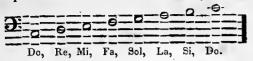
The Semibreve (now the longest note in common use) is made the general standard of reckoning: therefore, when figures are employed as signs of time, those figures express the fractional parts of a semibreve contained in each measure: as $\frac{3}{4}$, three crotchets, or three fourths of a semibreve;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

On the subject of beating time, Dr. Arrold 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 exactoess; but, at the commencement, it is absolutely necessary that the right hand should be taught to make the beats in every measure, till it becomes to the pupil what the pendulum is to the clock, which is to keep it 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 Diatonic Scale in the Minor Mode of A.-



In the Major Moon the series of sounds are the same, both in ascending 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 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 altered 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.

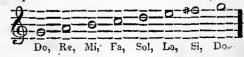
Examples of the Ascending and Descending Scale in the Minor-Mode.



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.



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

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.



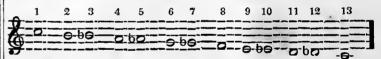
The Diatonic Intervals are either Consonant or Dissonant. The Octave, Fifth, Fourth, Thirds, and Sixths, being agreeable to the Octave, Fifth, Fourth, Thirds, and Sixths, being agreeable to the Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Second; as ear are called Consonant; and the Seconds, Sevenths, and Sharp from C to D. 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.

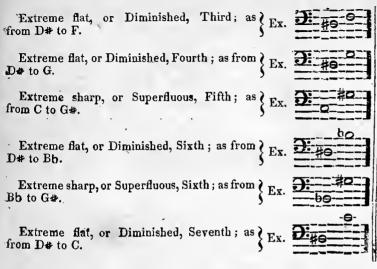
Example of the Chromatic Scale descending by flats.



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:

Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Unison; 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 Enhanmonic 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 vocat 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.



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 E, and; as Moderato & Maestoso, moderate and ma- Pianissimo, (or P. P.) very soft. 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 Forzando, (or fz.) implies that the notes over which it throughout. which are generally selected from the Psalms, and is placed is to be struck with particular force and Siciliano, a composition of $\frac{6}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$, to be performed used in divine service. Ardito, bold and energetic. Assai, generally used with other words, to express an the rest followin regular intervals. increase, or diminution of the time of any compo-Giusto, in an equal, steady and just time. sition; as, Adagio assai, more slow: Allegro assai, Grave, (or Gravemente,) denoting a time slower than more quick. Base, the lowest part in a harmony. Brilliante, signifies that the movement is to be per- Largo, somewhat quicker than Grave. formed in a gay, showy and sparkling style. Canon, a vocal composition, in two or more parts, so Lamentevole, denotes that the movement over which Symphony, a passage for instruments. constructed as to form a perpetual fugue. Cantabile, in a graceful, elegant and melodious Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage are to Tempo, time. style. Canto, (or Cantus,) the Treble.

spective parts.

Chorus, signifies that all the voices sing on their re- Lento, very slow. Maestoso, with majesty. Con, with; as Con Spirito, with spirit. Moderato, moderately.

Mezzo, half, middle, mean. Crescendo, (or Cres.) to increase the sound. Da Capo, (or D. C.) to return and end with the first Mezzo Forte, moderately loud. Mezzo Piano, rather soft. strain. Perdendosi, signifies a gradual decreasing of time to Diminuendo, to diminish the sound. Dolce, sweet and soft. Duo, (or Duetto,) two; as two voices or instru- tirely lost. ments. Expressione, an expressive manner. Expressivo, with expression. Forte, (or For. or F.) loud. Fortissimo, (or F. F.) very loud. held on. Fugue, a piece in which one or more parts lead, and Solo, for a single voice or instrument. Largo, but not so slow as Adagio. Grazioso, a smooth, flowing and graceful style. Larghetto, not so slow as Largo.

the last note; and a diminishing of tone, till en-Piano, (or Pia.) soft. Poco, little; as Poco piu lenlo, a little slower; Poco piu allegro, a little quicker. Quartetto, four voices, or instruments. Quintelto, five voices, or instruments. Sempre, always, throughout; as Sempre piano, soft slowly and gracefully. 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. it is placed is to be sung in a melancholy style. Tasto, no chords. be performed in a close, smooth and gliding man- 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,

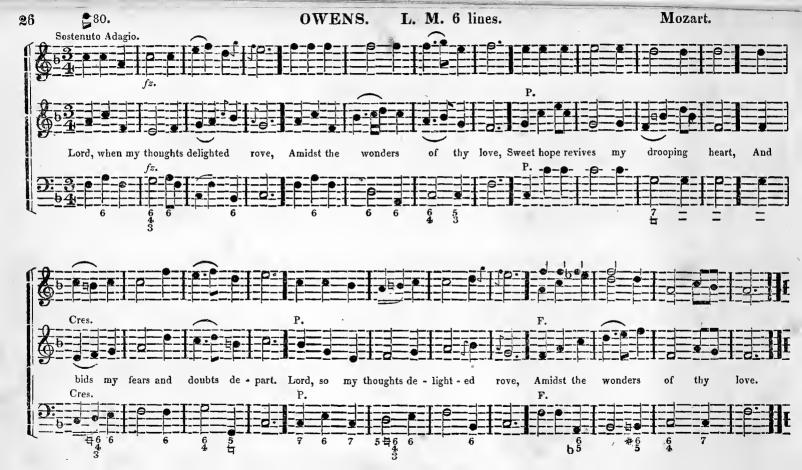
ERRATA.

Page 32, Second base staff, 8th measure, the minim on E should be on F. 35, First Tenor staff, 5th measure, the minim on D should be on G 2d line. 35, Second Alto staff, 10th measure, the first crotchet on Eb, should be a minim. 38, Tenor, 8th measure, the crotchet on C, should be on D. 38, Tenor, 8th measure, the dotted semibreve on F#, should be on E. 42, Alto, 2d measure, the crotchet on D, should be on Eb. 44, Tenor, 6th measure, the two first crotchets should be quavers. 48, Tenor, 8th measure, the last semiquaver on C#, should be on D. 72, Base, the last note on C should be on Bh. 84, Base, the 4th note from the close on E, should be on C. 85, Tenor, 1st staff, the two crotchets in the fifth measure should be quavers. 95, Treble staff, 3d measure, the two crotchets on G# and A, should be two quavers. 119, Alto staff, the last note on Eb, should be on D. 174, Alto staff, the 1st note on D should be on C. 182, 2d Alto staff, the first note on C, should be on E. 183, 1st Tenor staff, the first quaver on E should be on D. 183, 2d Treble staff, 3d measure, the first crotchet on A, should be on G. 184, 2d Treble staff, the first crotchet in the 5th measure on G, should be a minim. 189, 2d Treble staff, last measure but one, the first quaver on Ab, should be on Bh. 203, 2d Treble staff, the third quaver in the last measure but one should be on C. 205, 2d Alto staff, 2d measure, the fifth and sixth notes on C and B should be on E and Da 206, Tenor, 2d measure, the crotchet on G should be on D fourth line. 207, 2d Alto staff, 4th measure, the semibreve on C, should be on D. 208, 2d Treble staff, the crotchet on A in the 9th measure, should be on C. 210, 2d Tenor staff, 3d measure, the second crotchet on B should be on G. 238, 2d Treble staff, 2d measure, the crotchet on F#, should be on D. 278, 1st Alto staff, 8th measure, the semibreve on F should be on E.

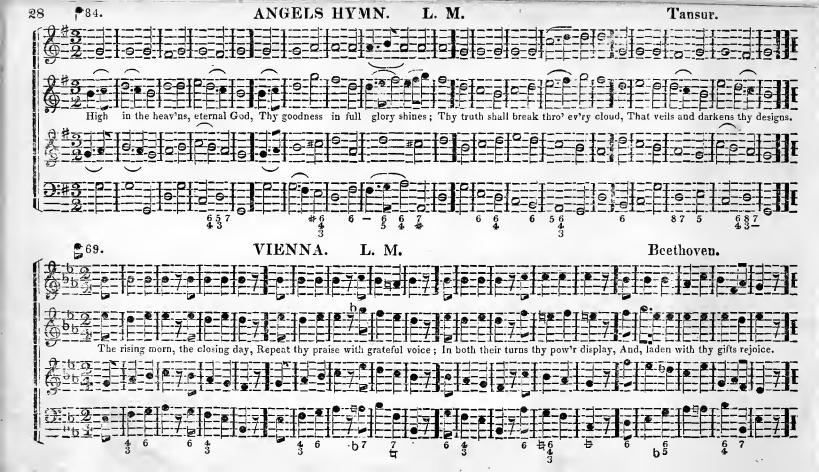
BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

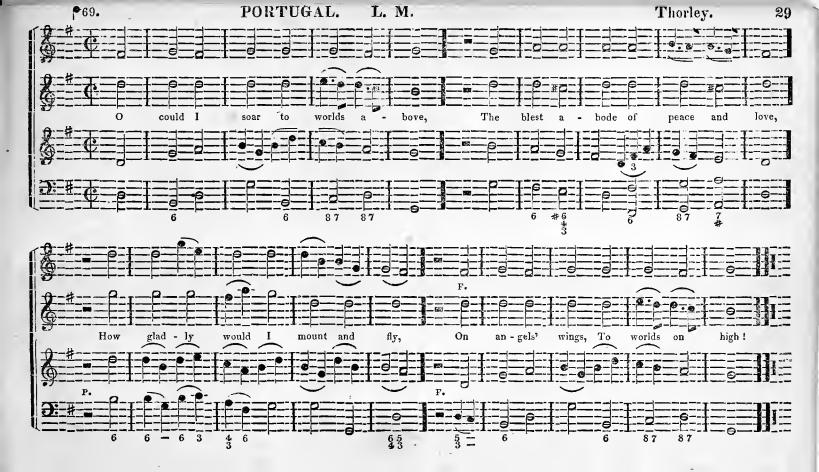
COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.





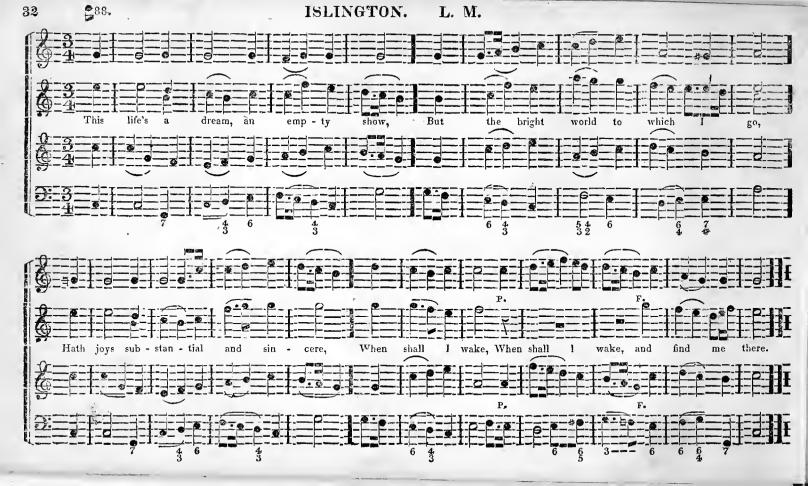


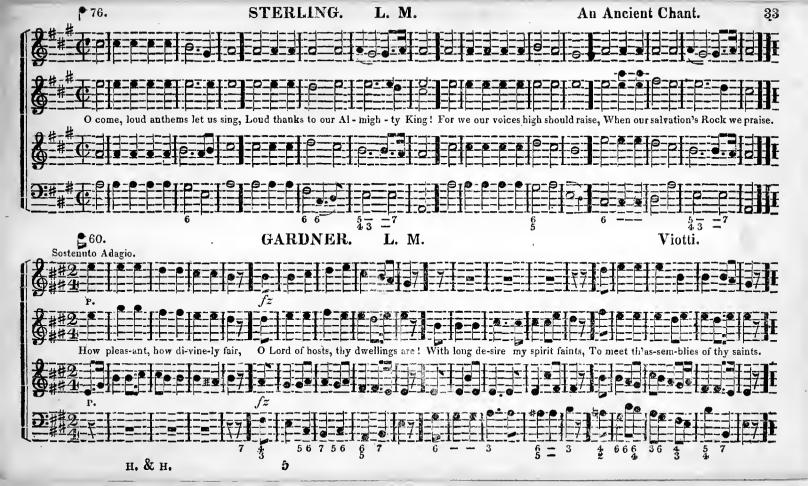


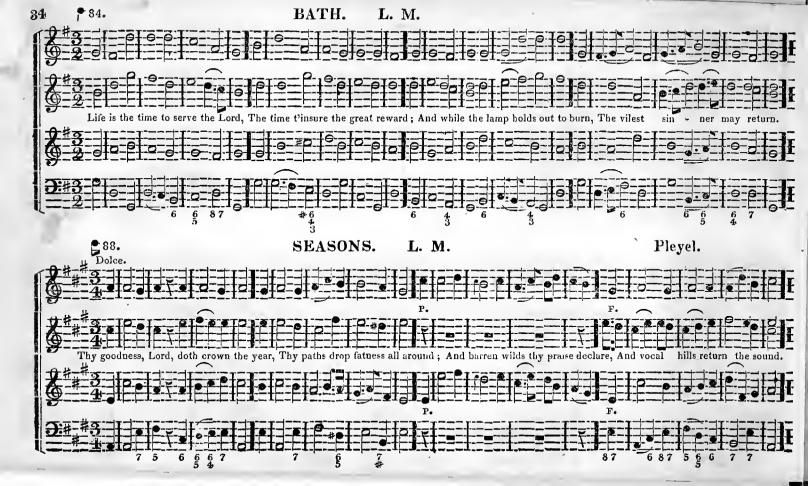




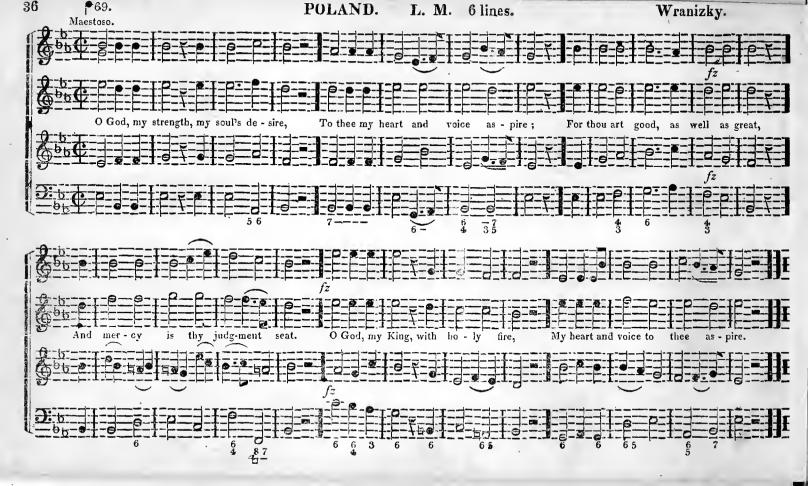


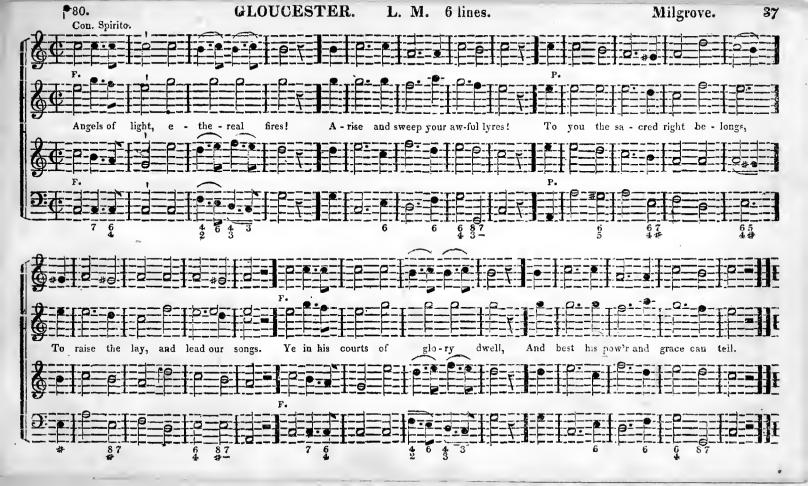




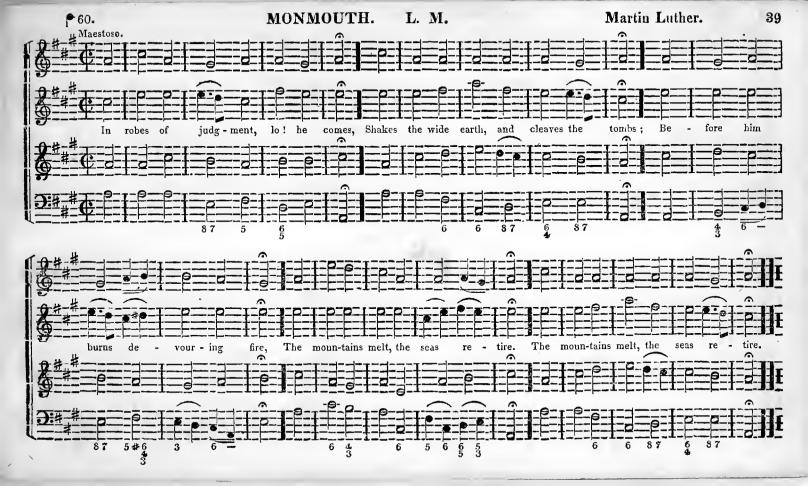






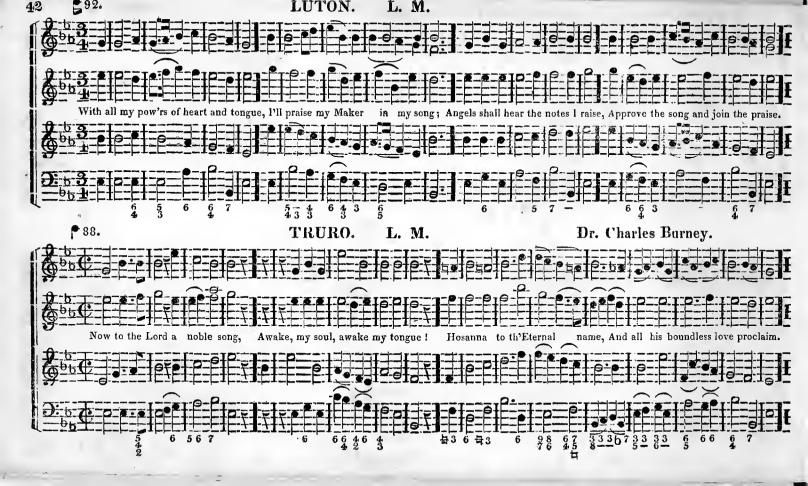










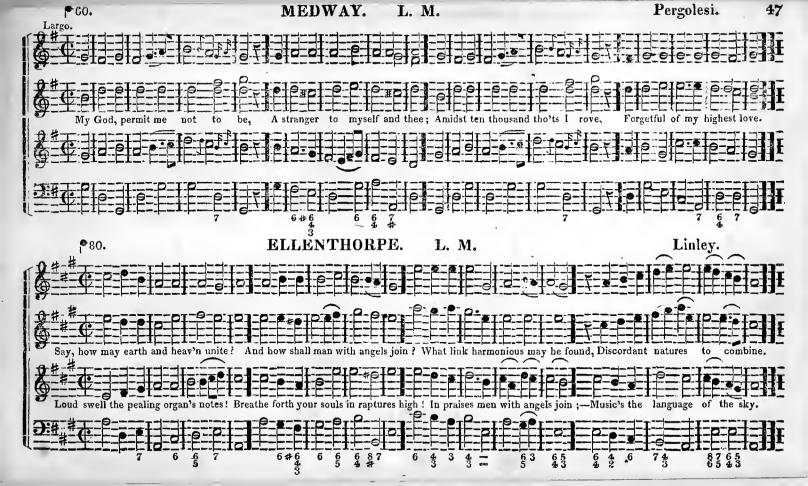






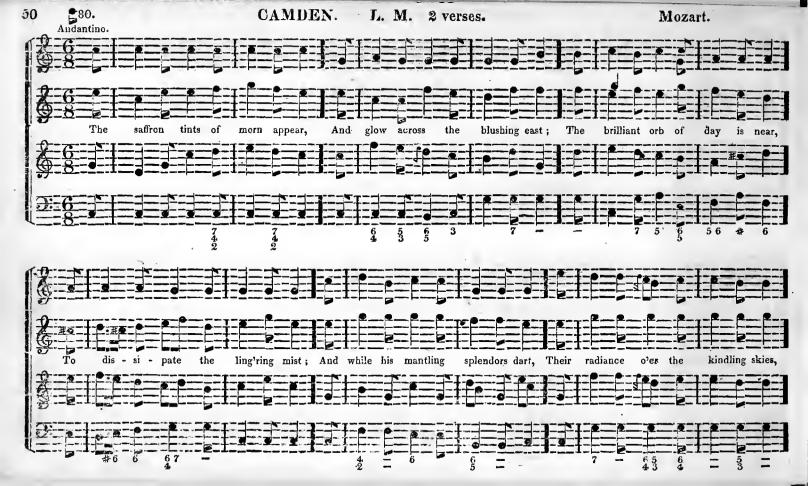




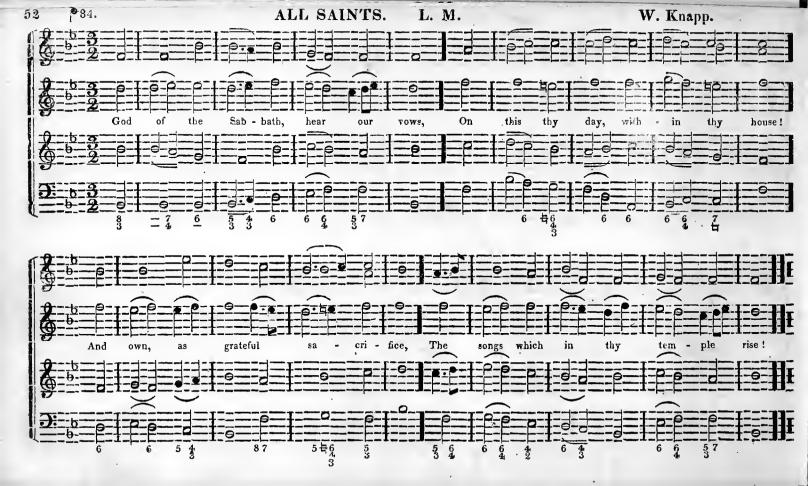






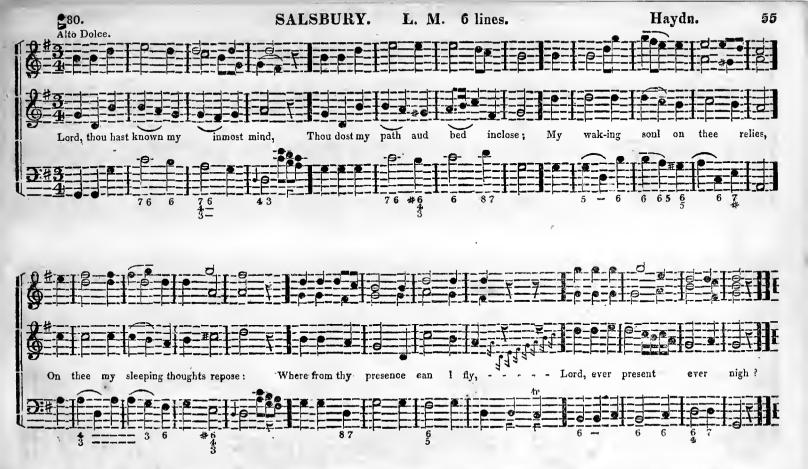


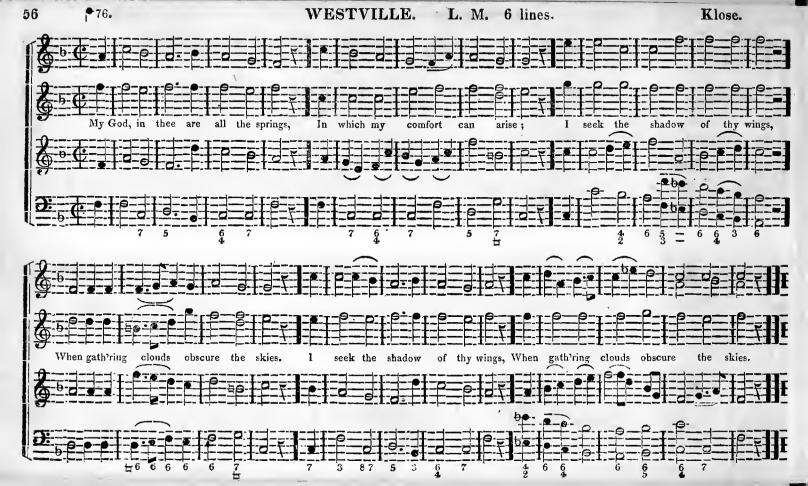






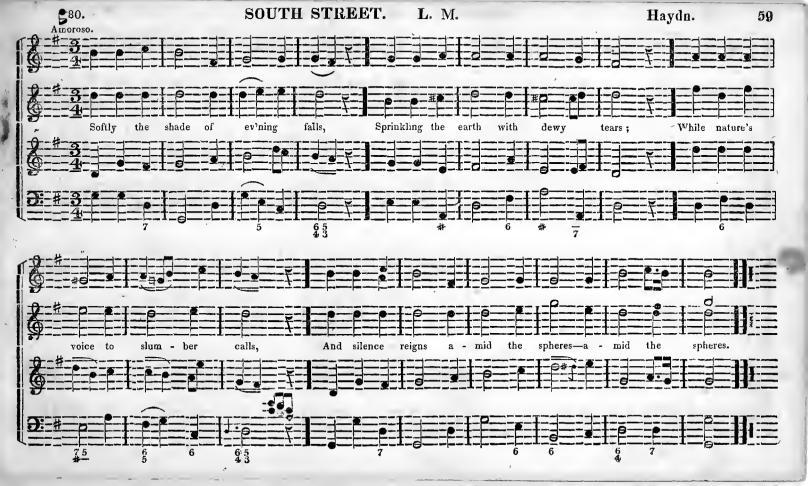




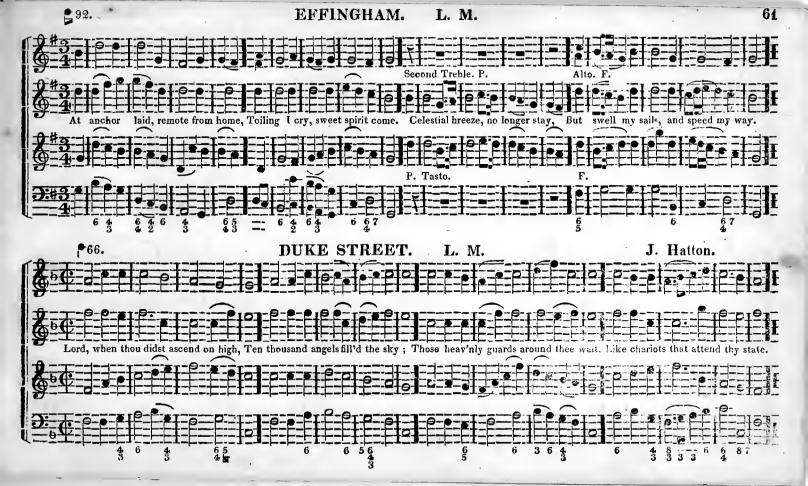


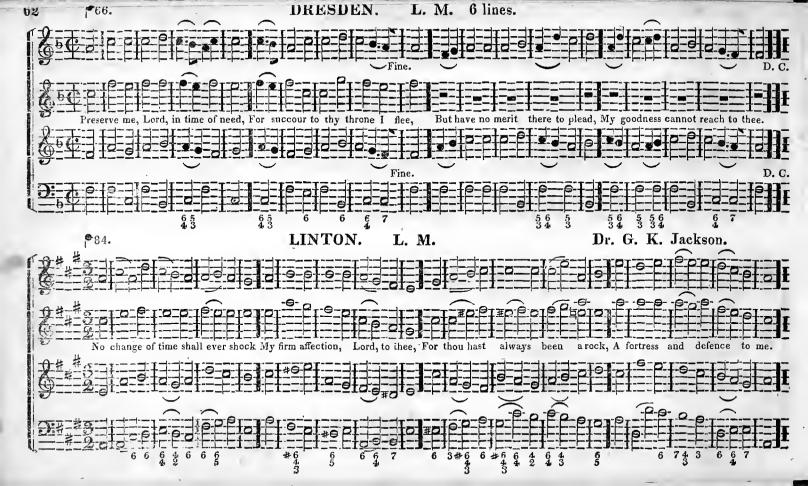






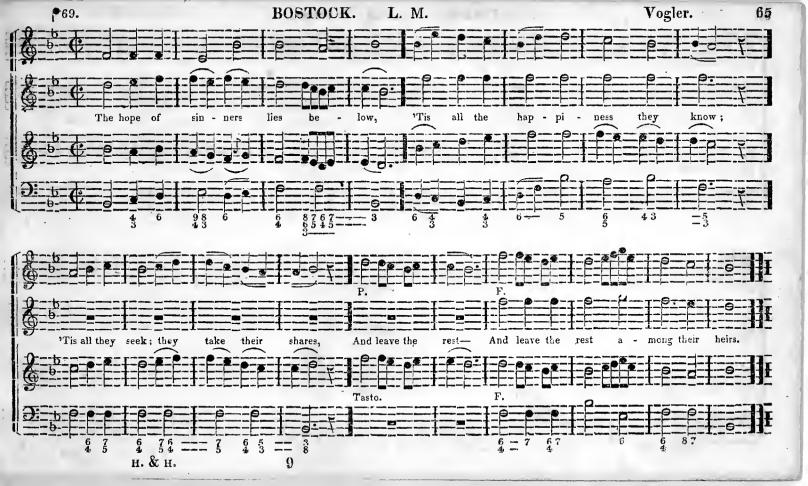




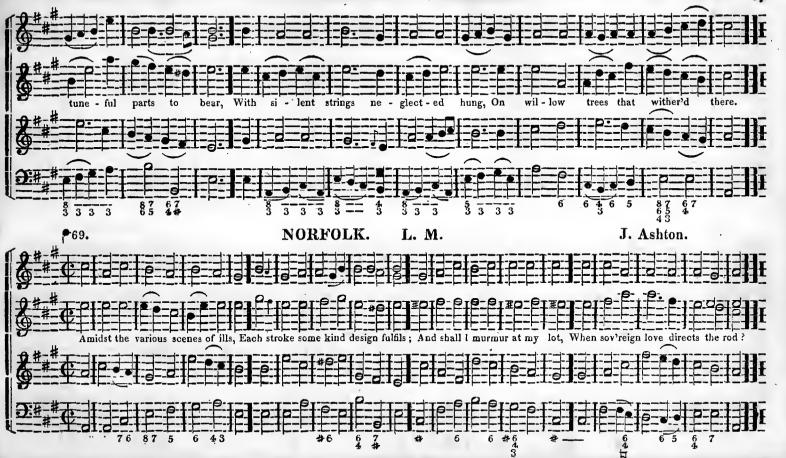




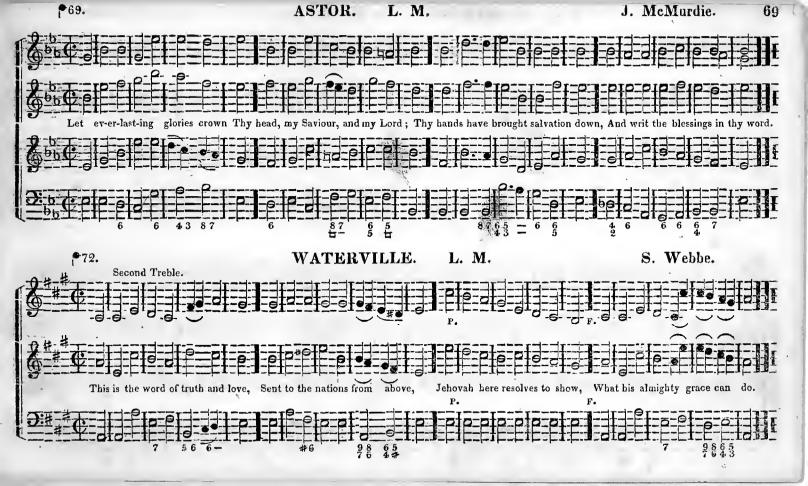






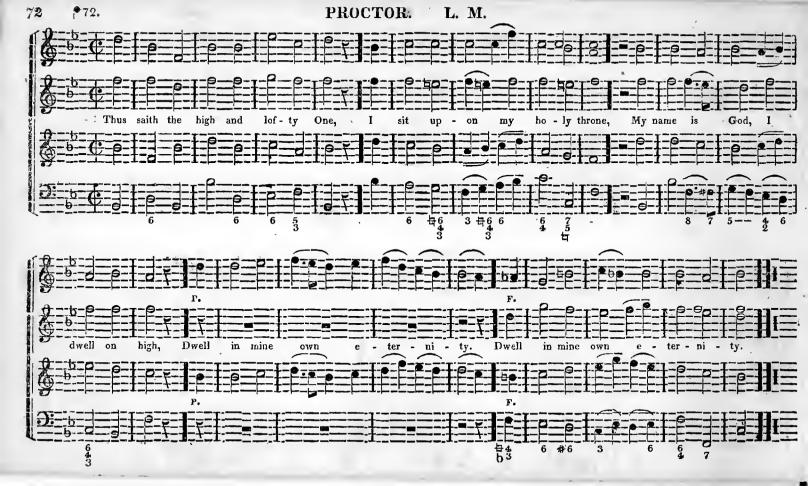






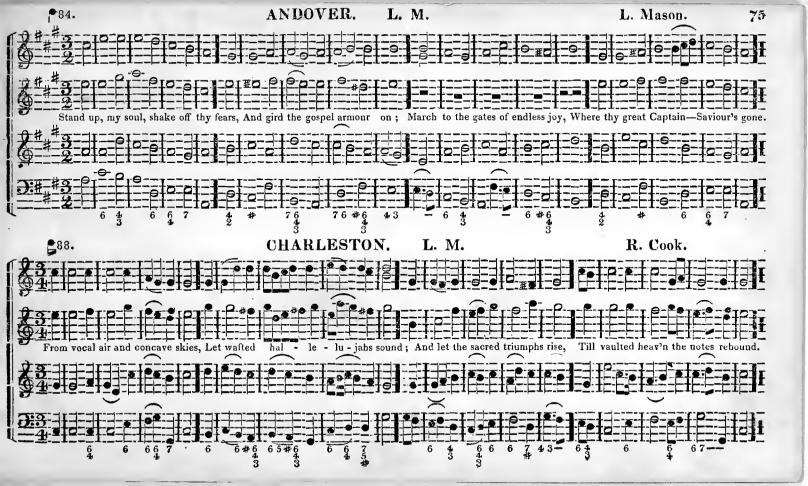


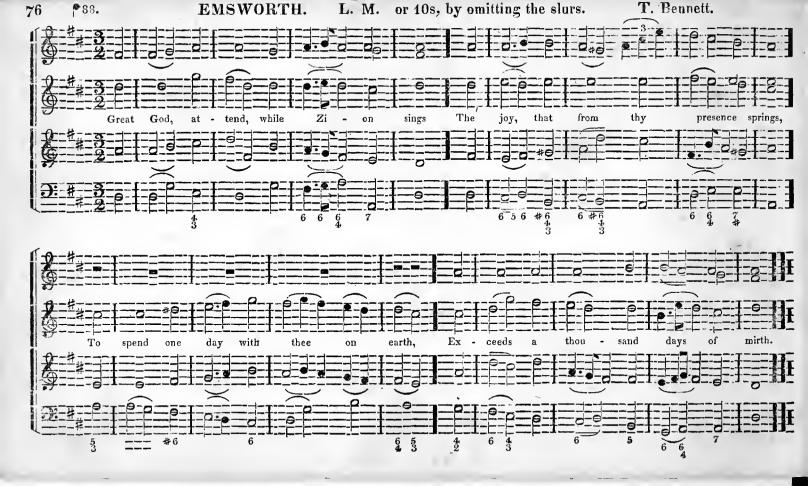










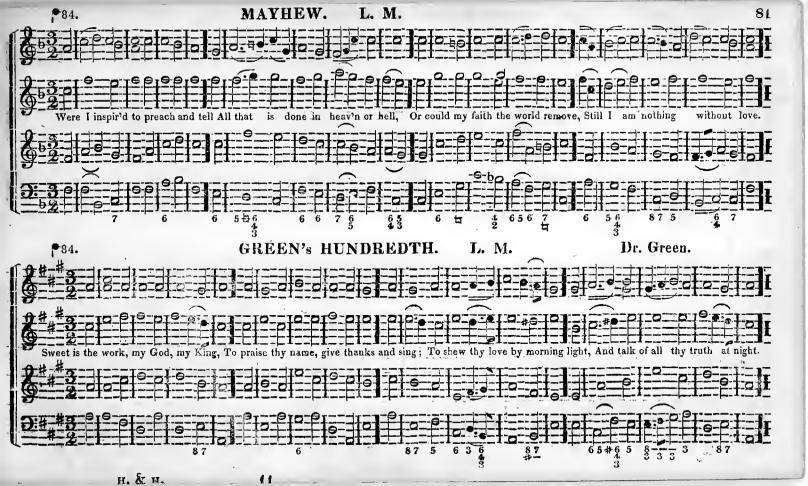




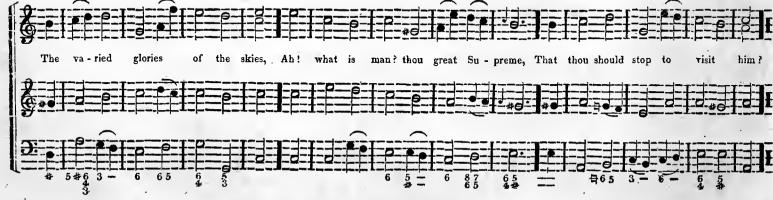


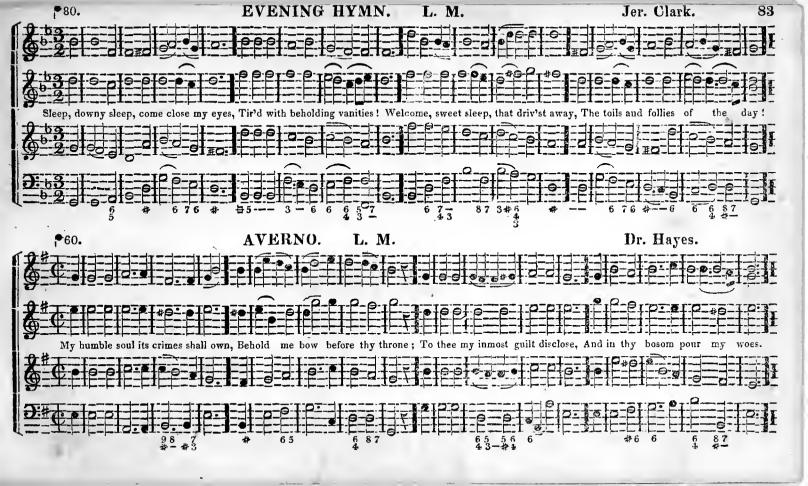


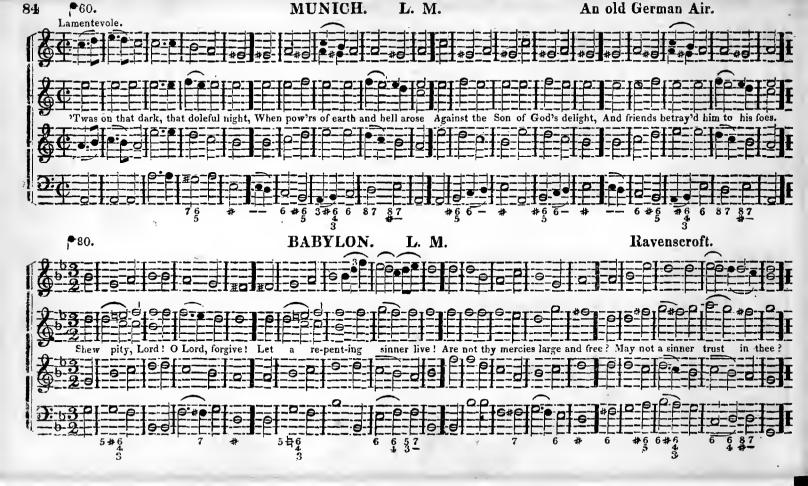


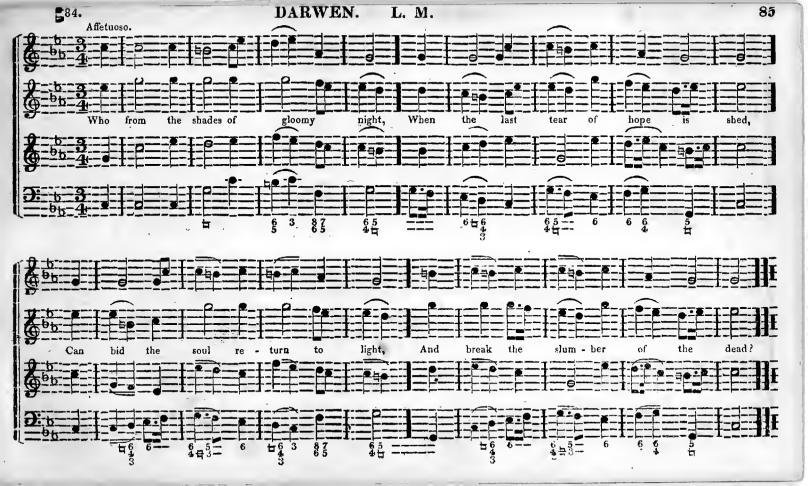








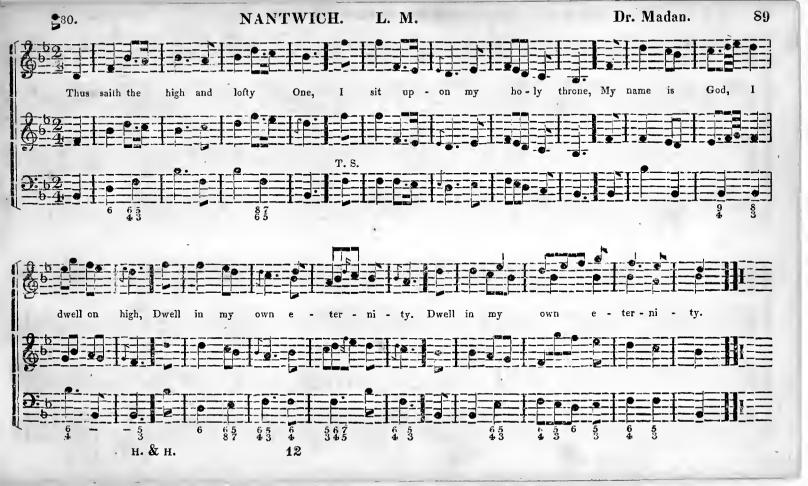




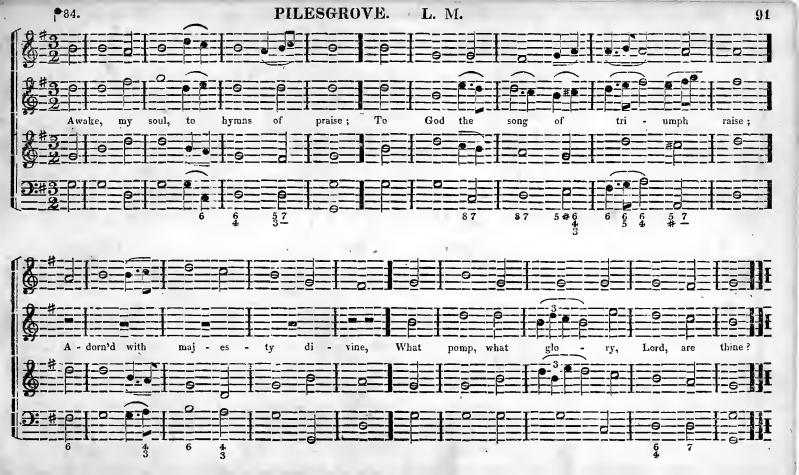


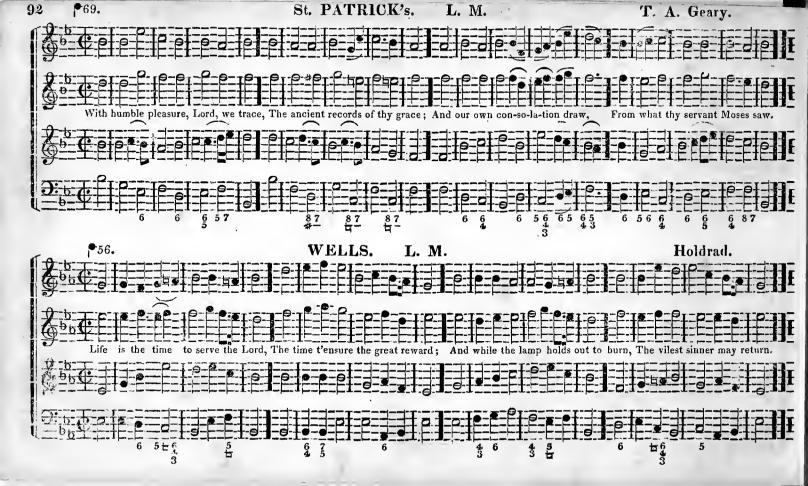


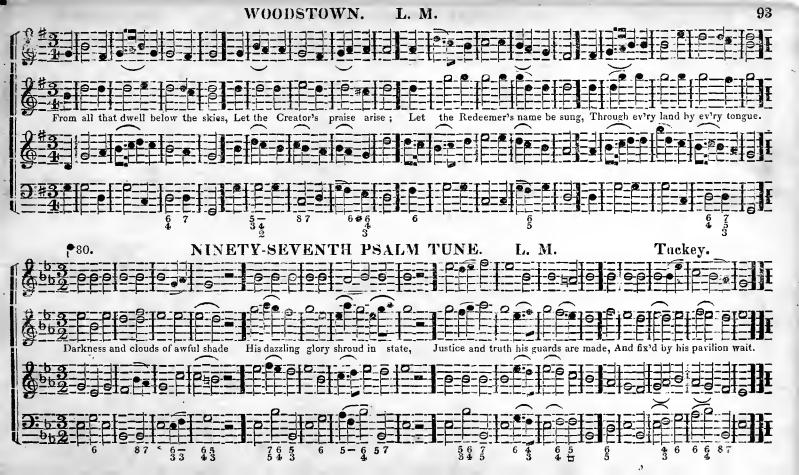


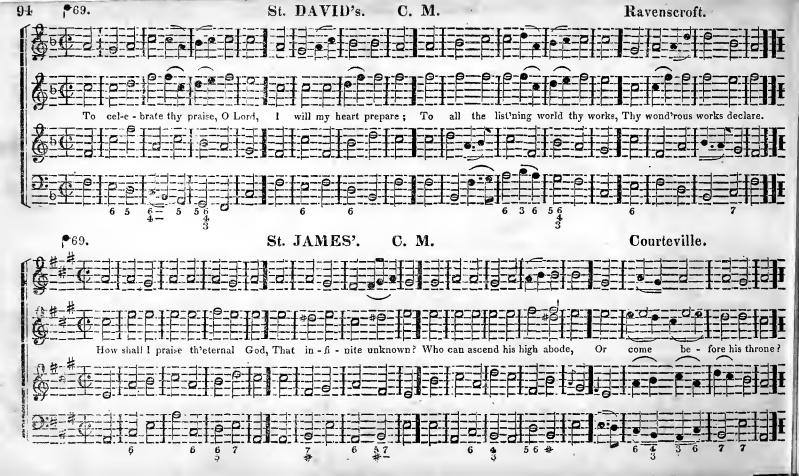


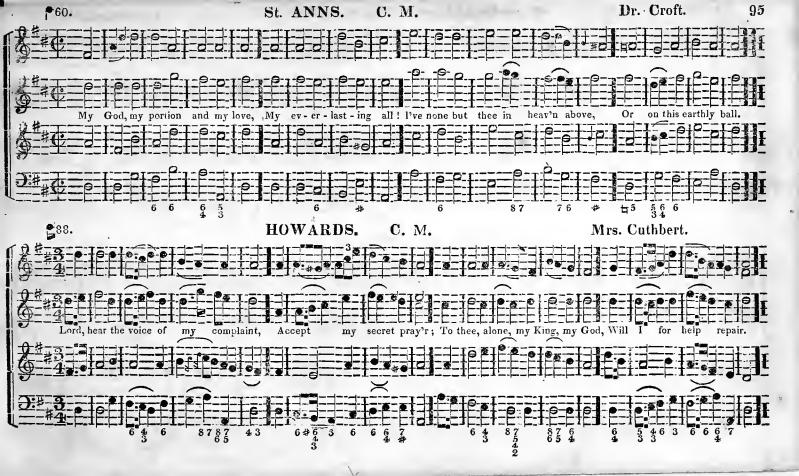






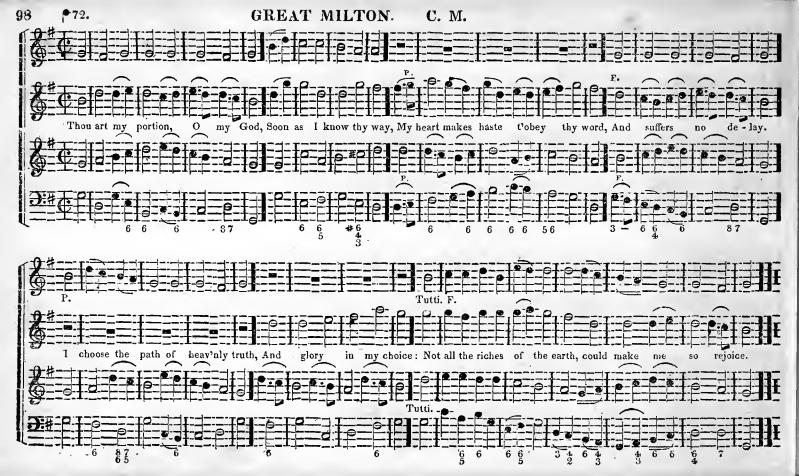


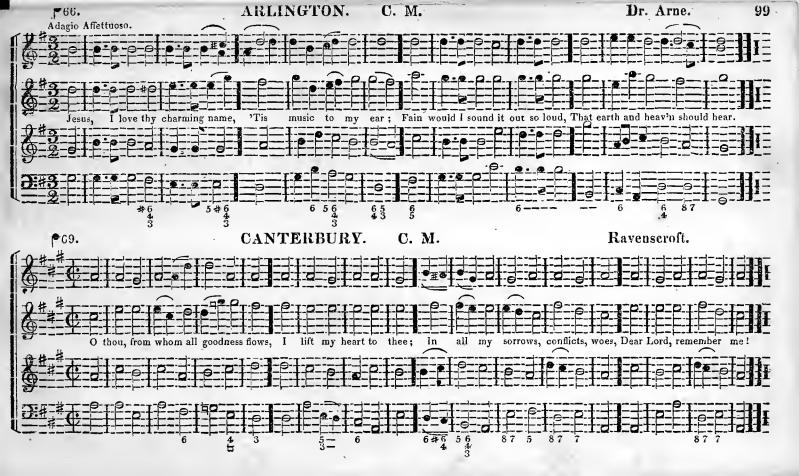




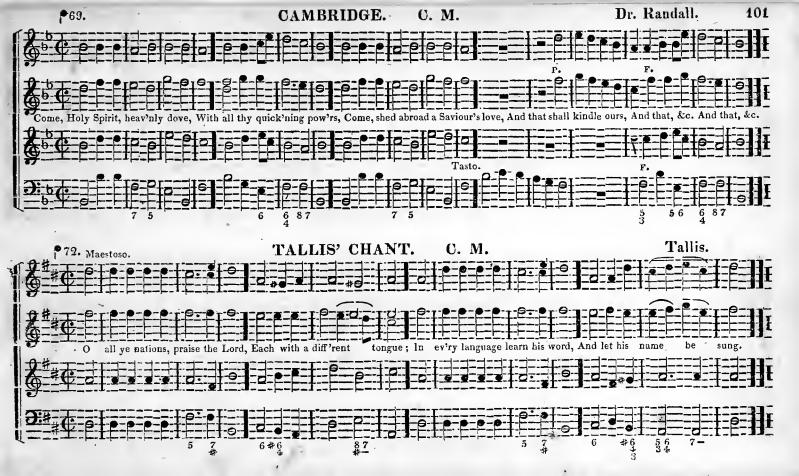




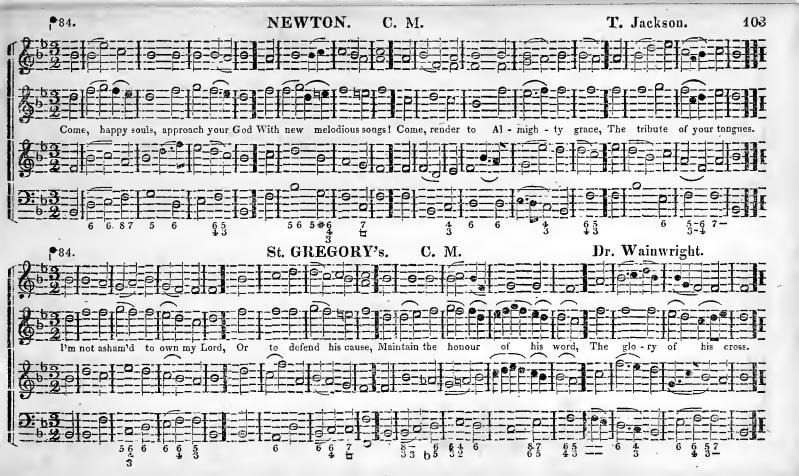




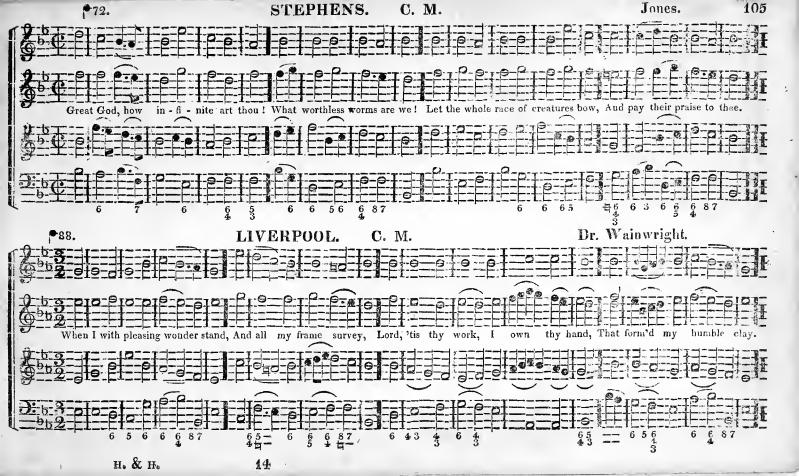








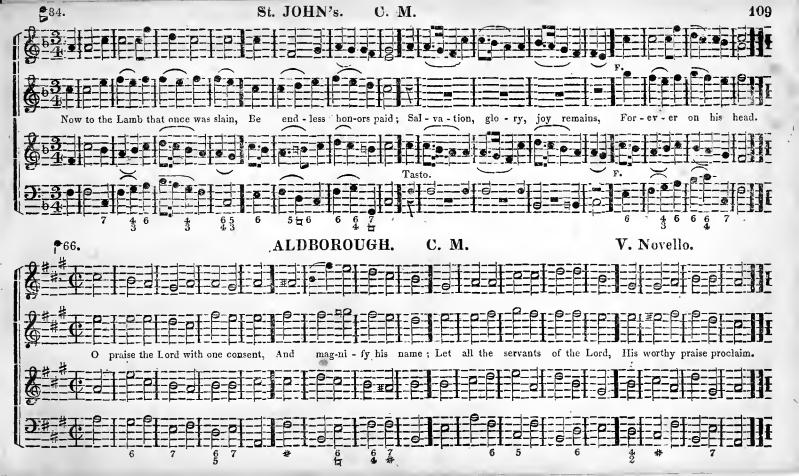




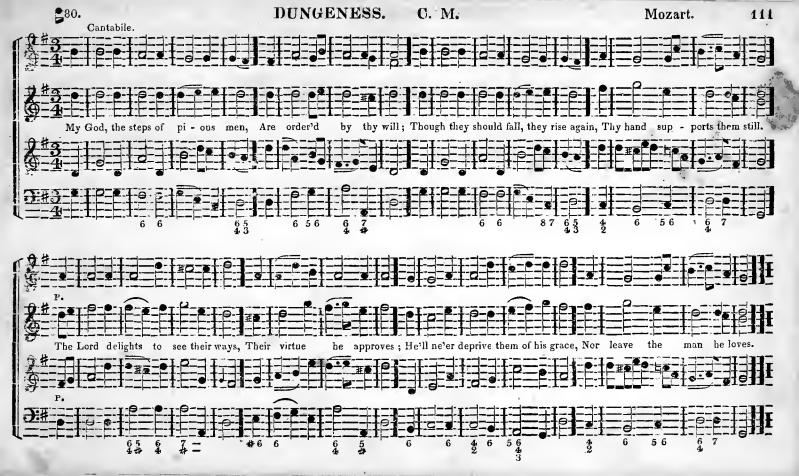


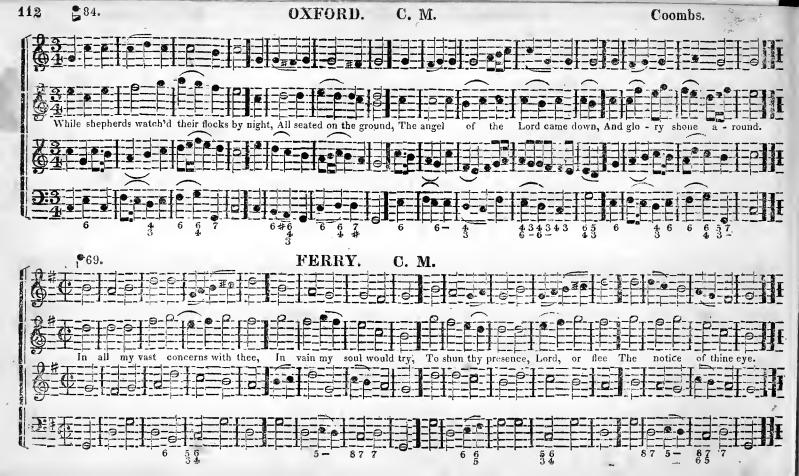


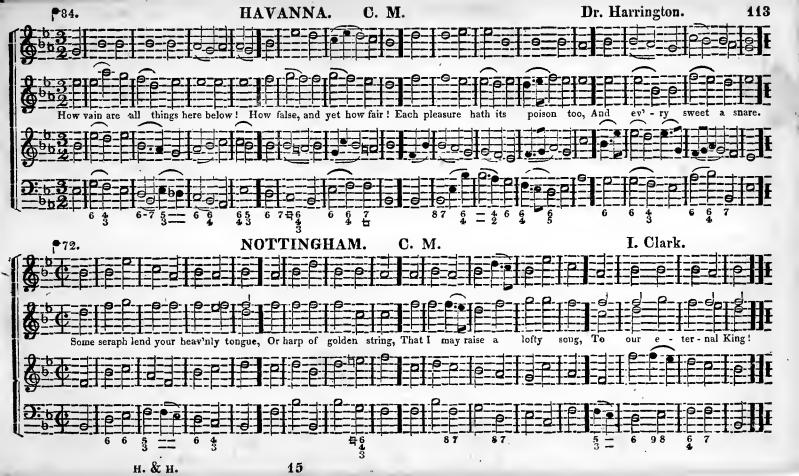




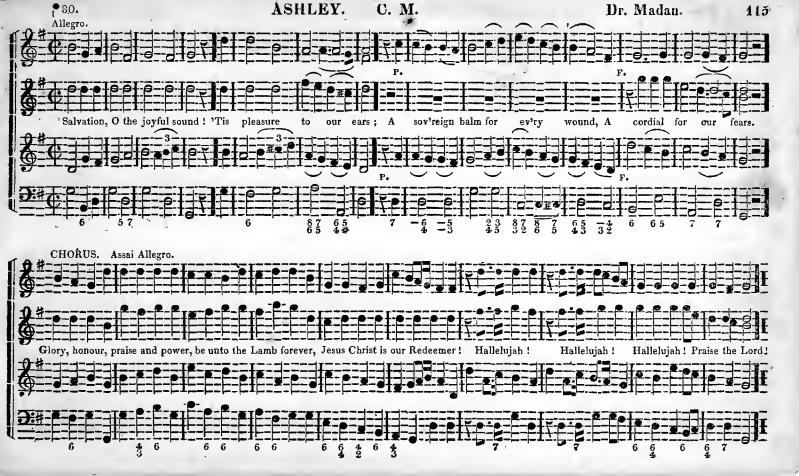












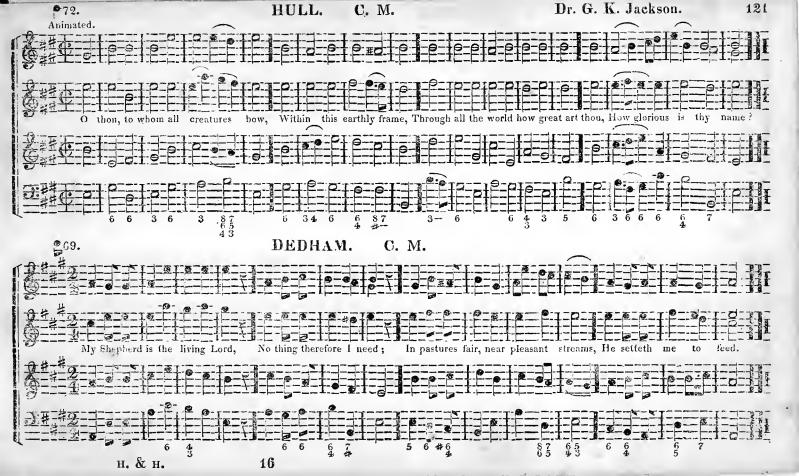


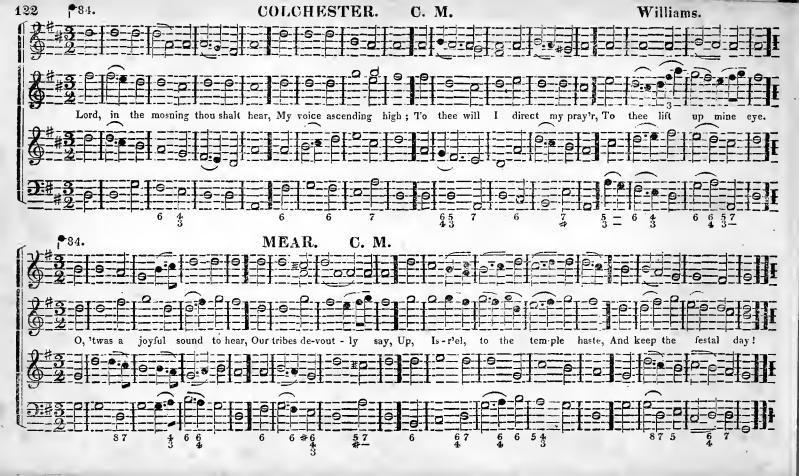










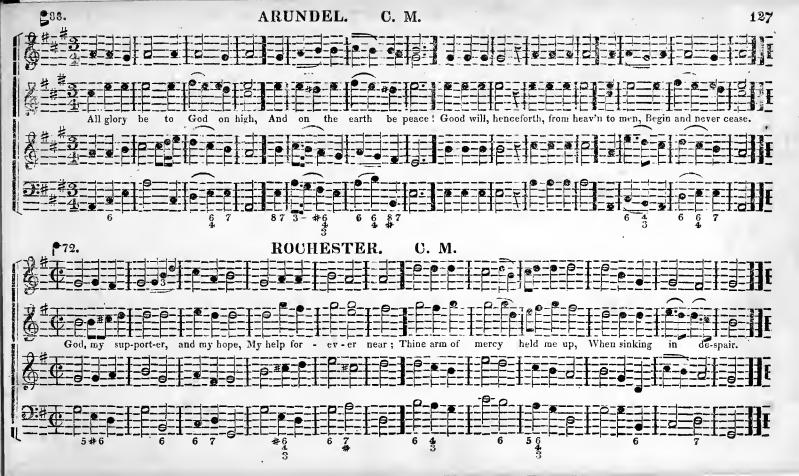




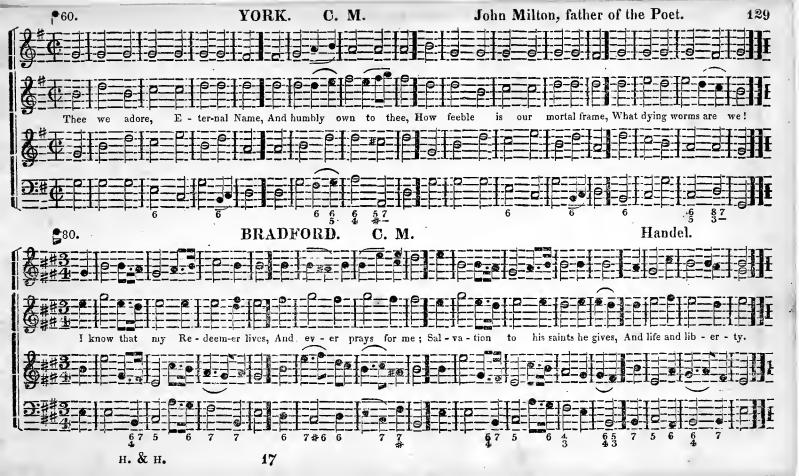




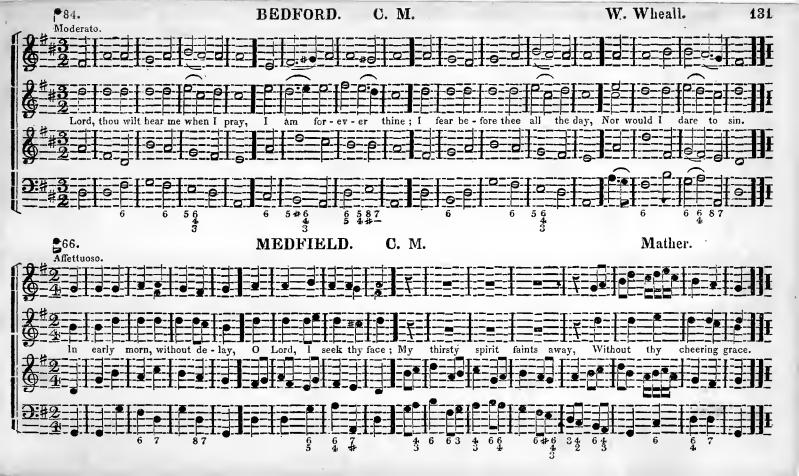


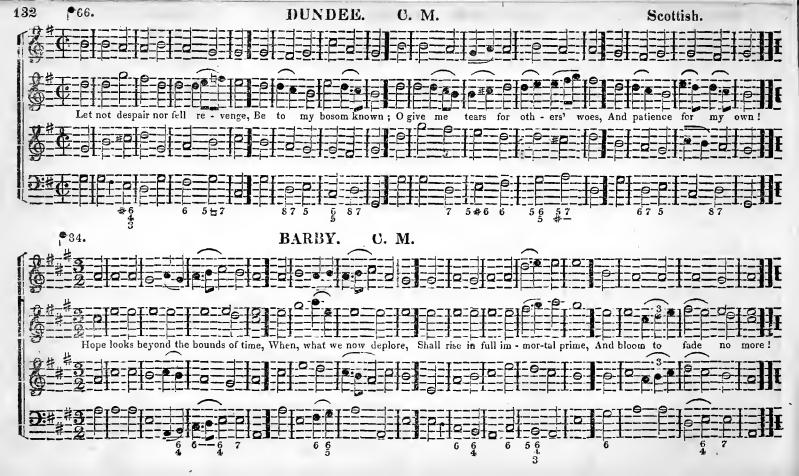




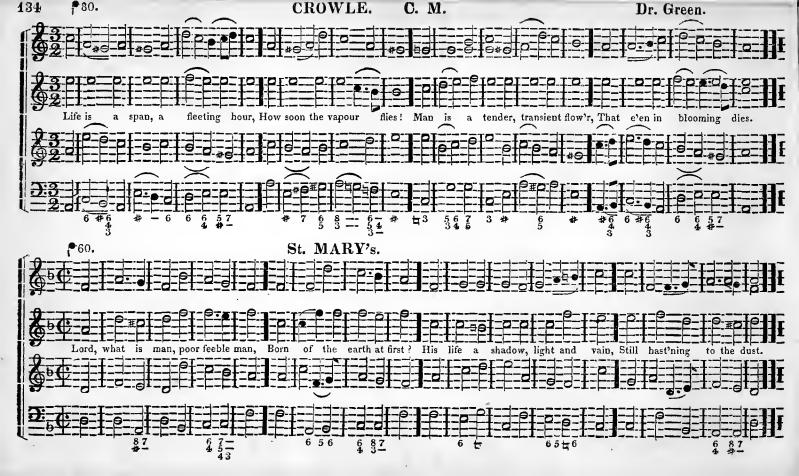


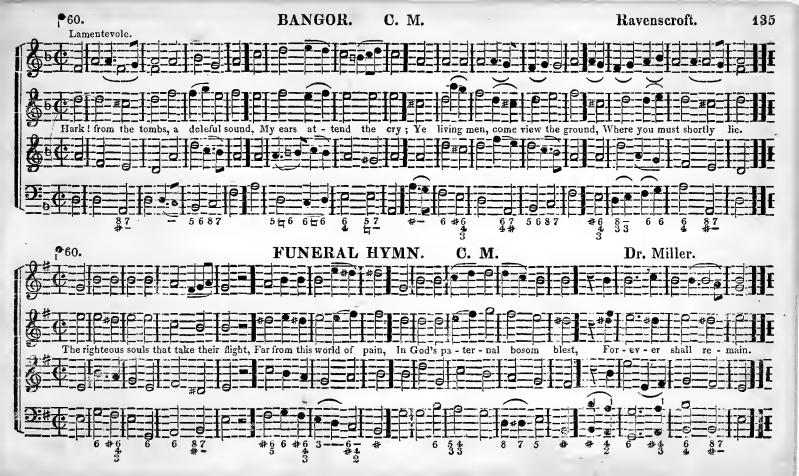


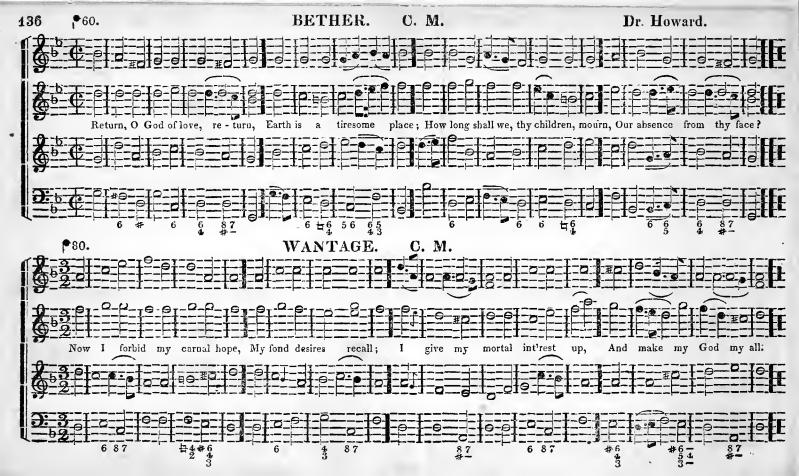


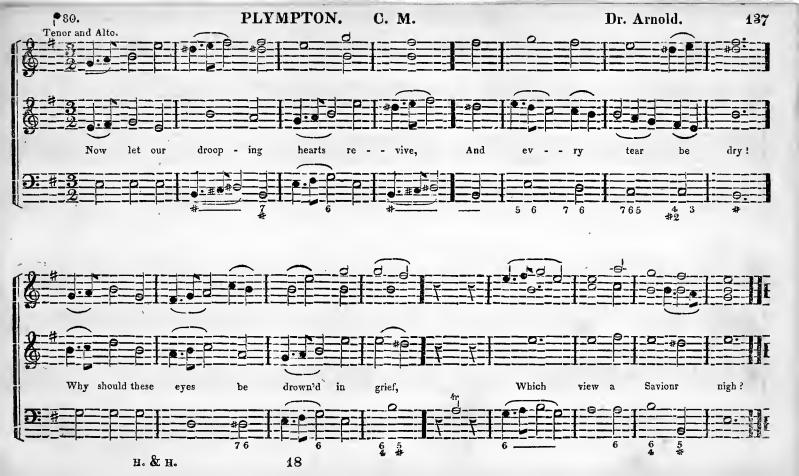


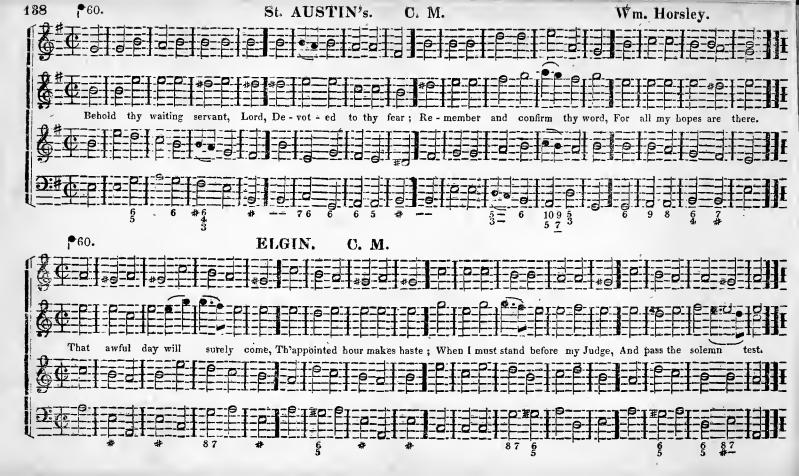


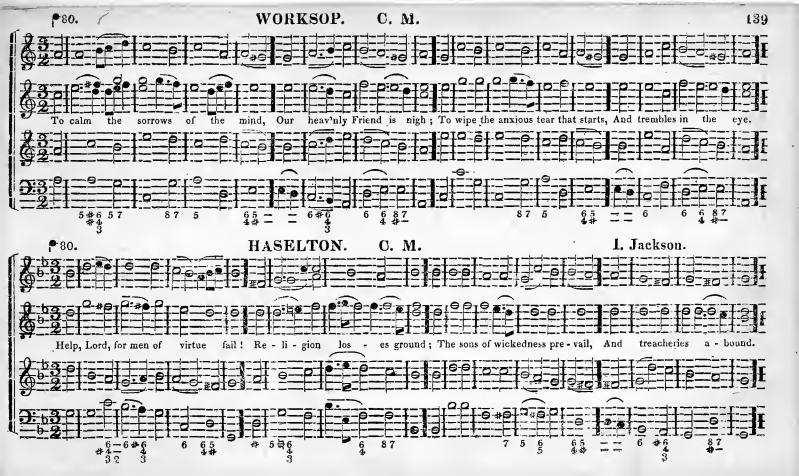




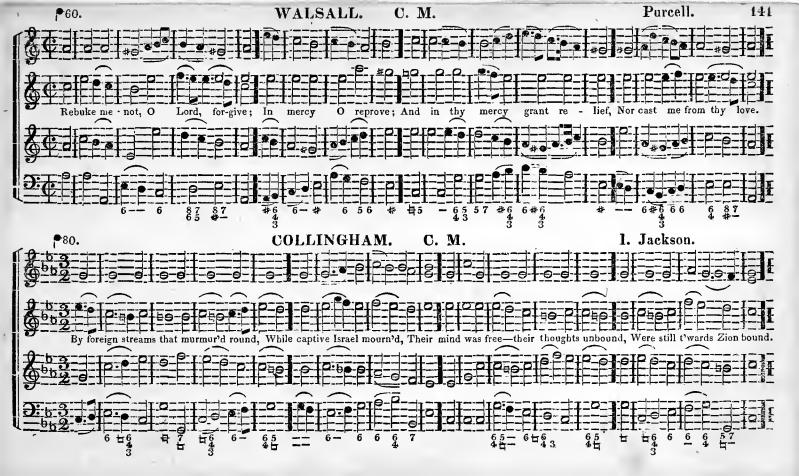




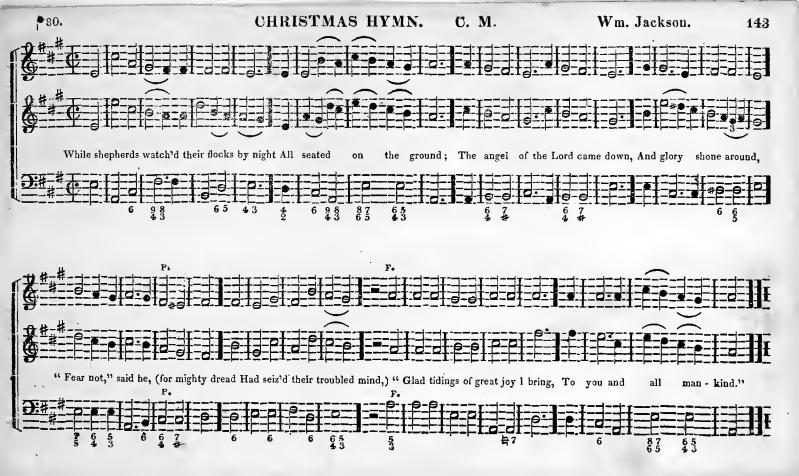


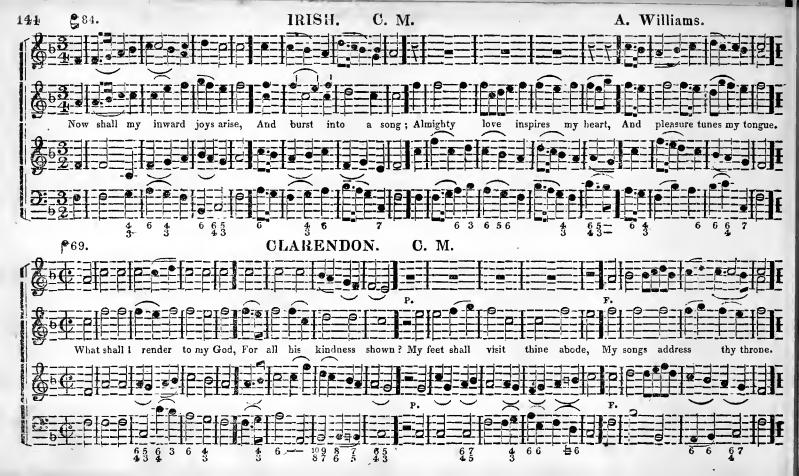


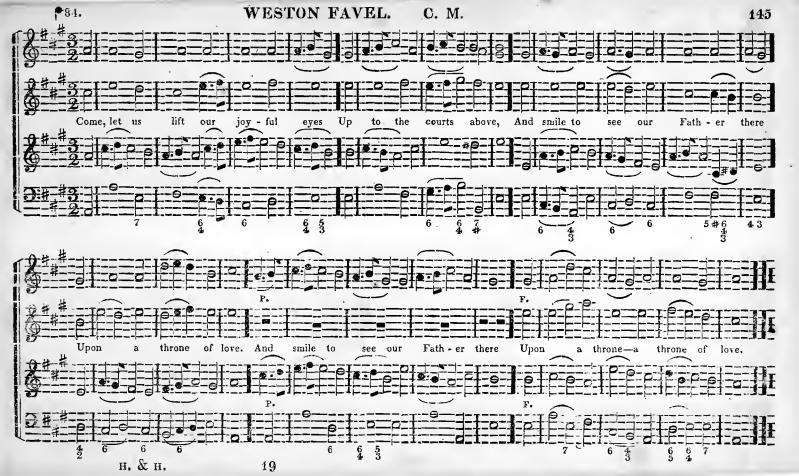


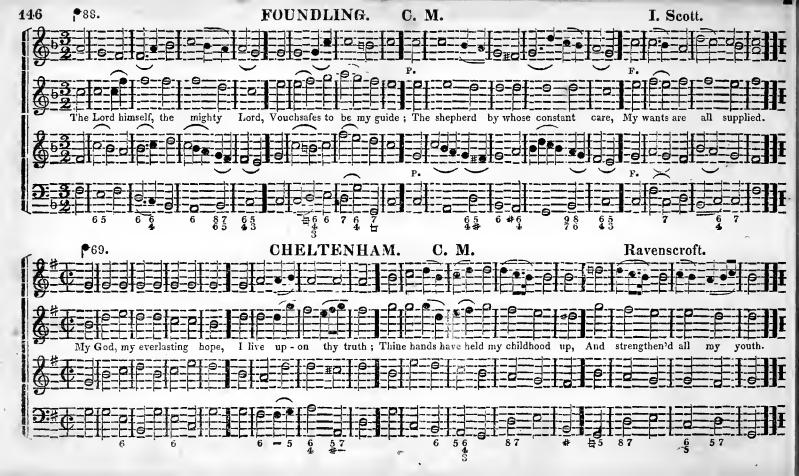


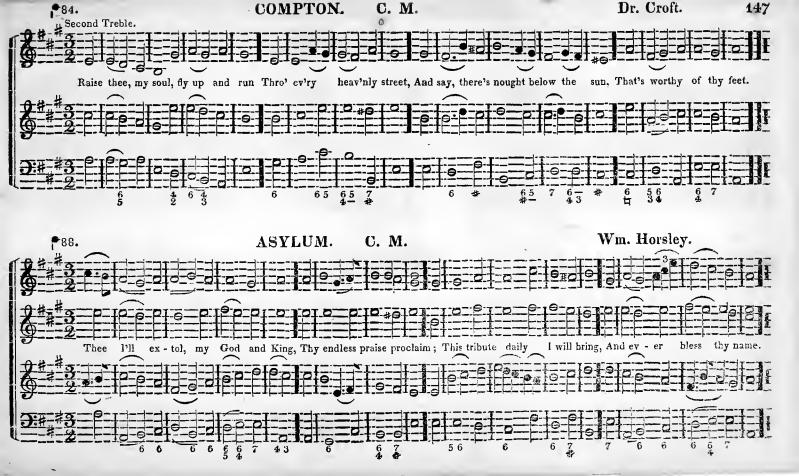




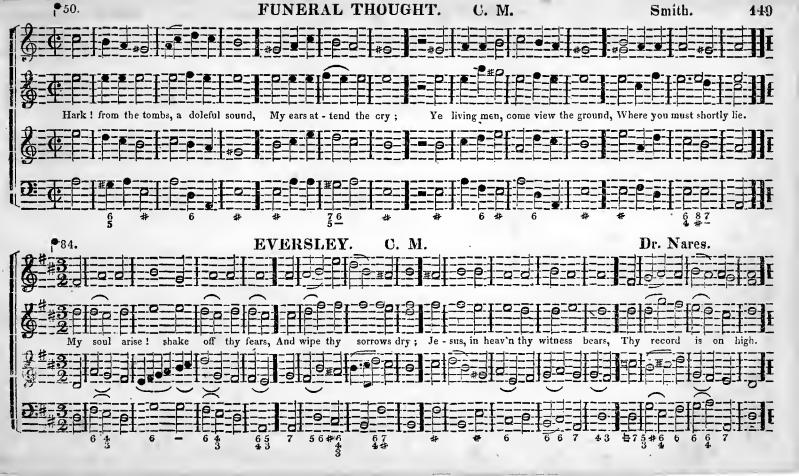




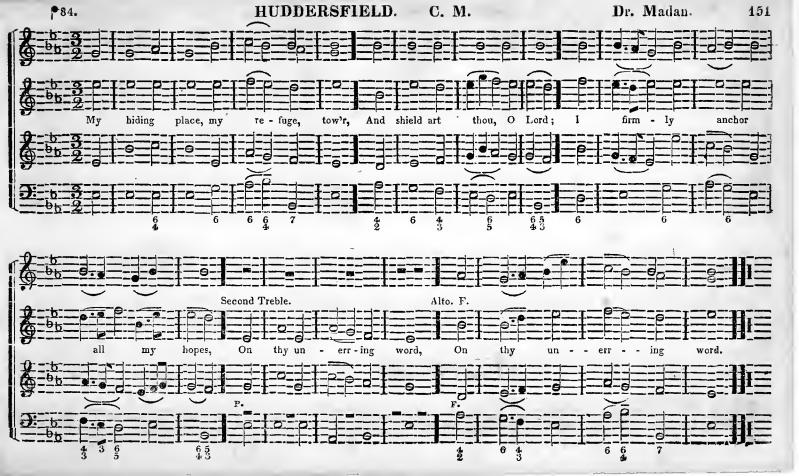




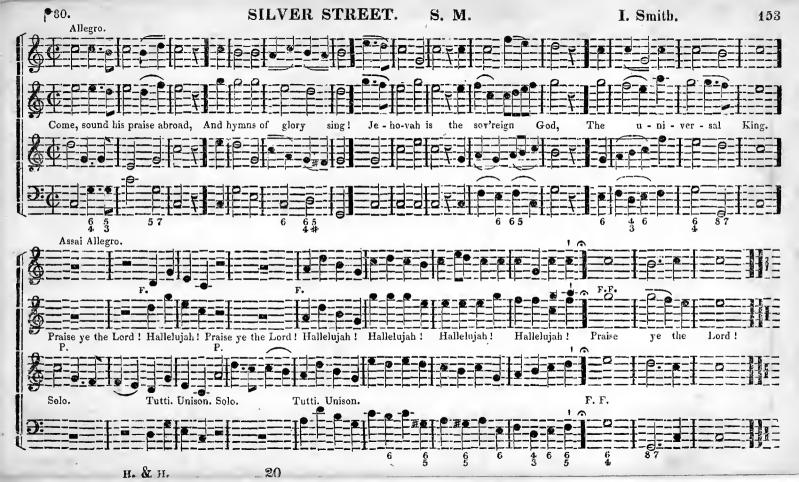


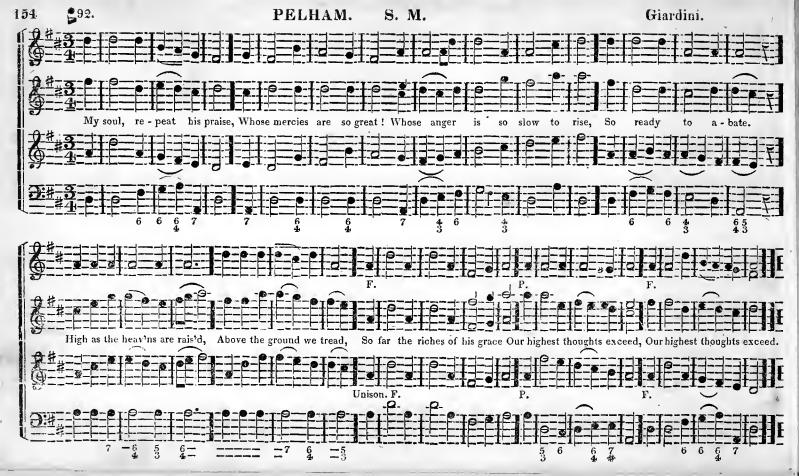




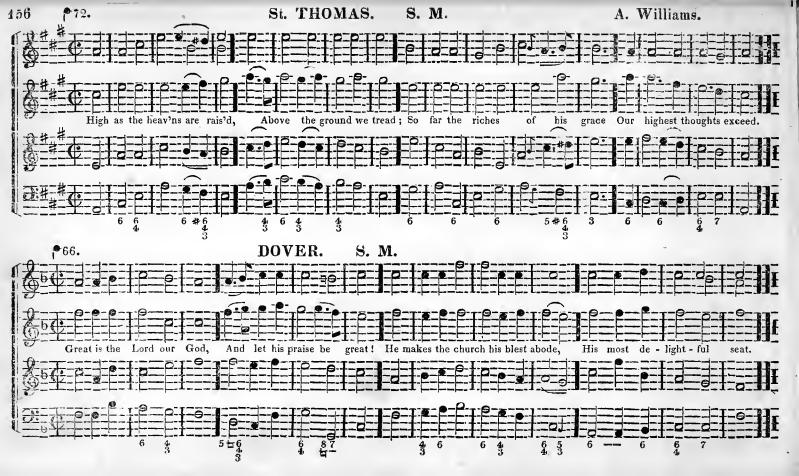














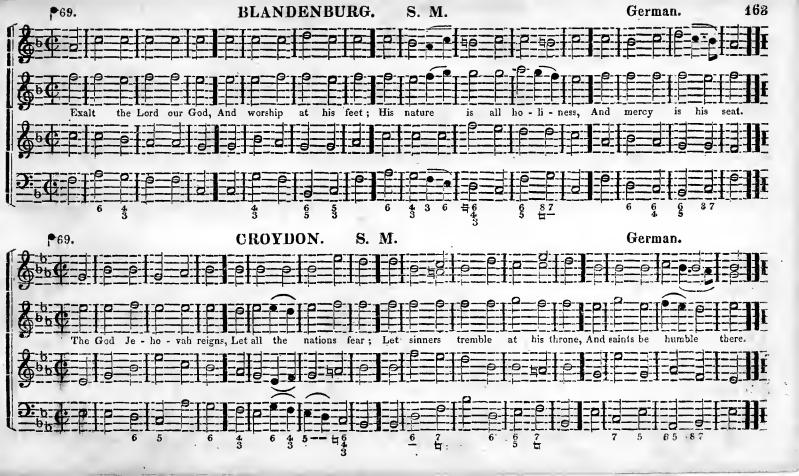








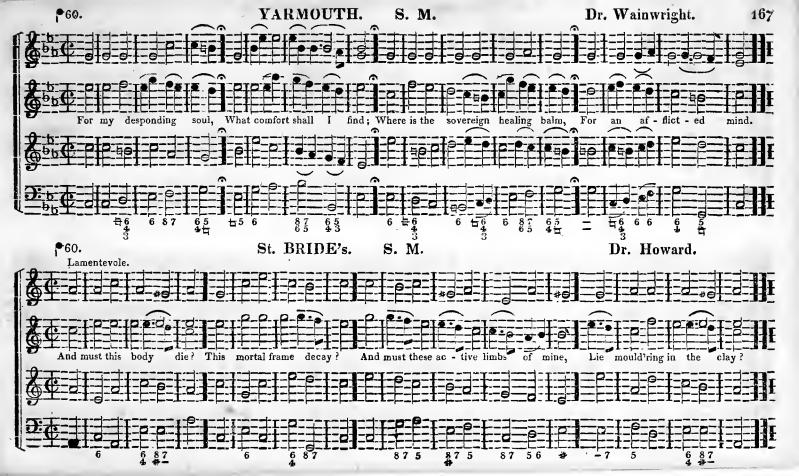




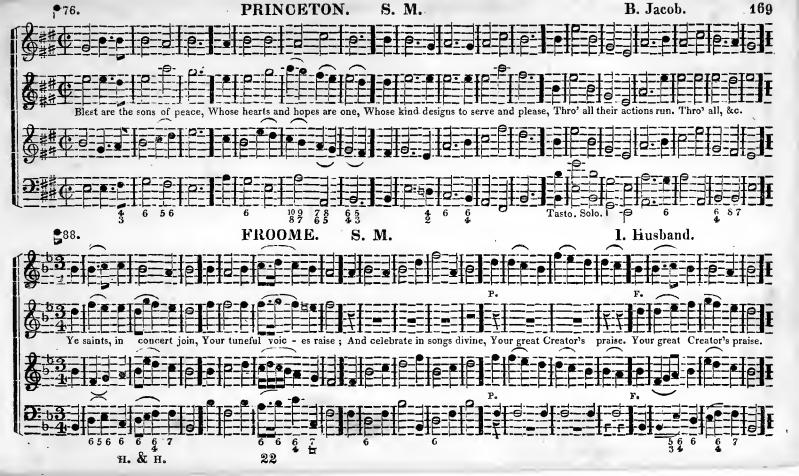


















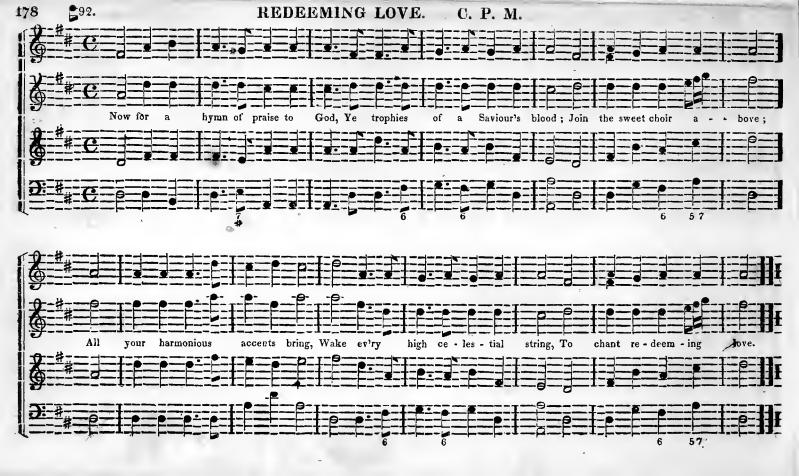


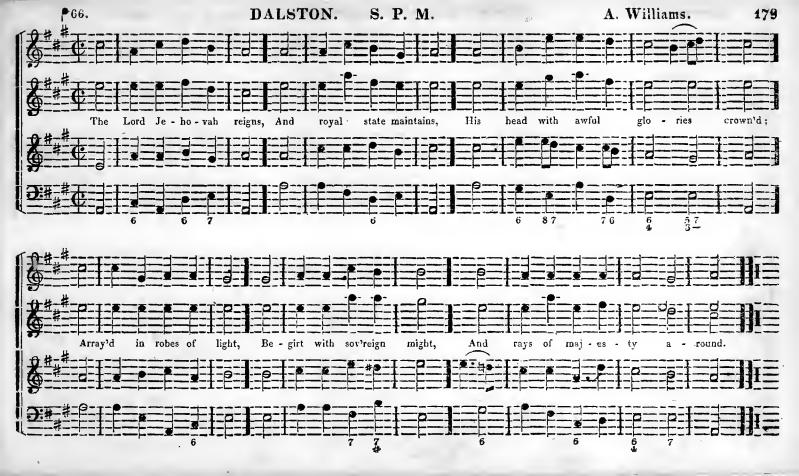


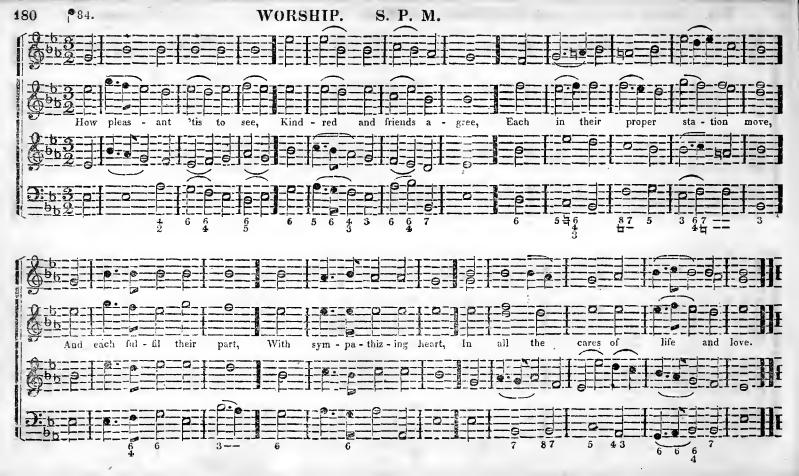


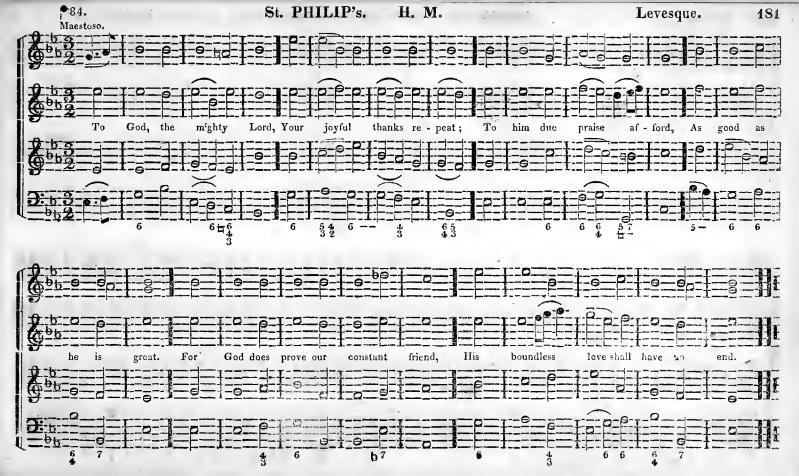


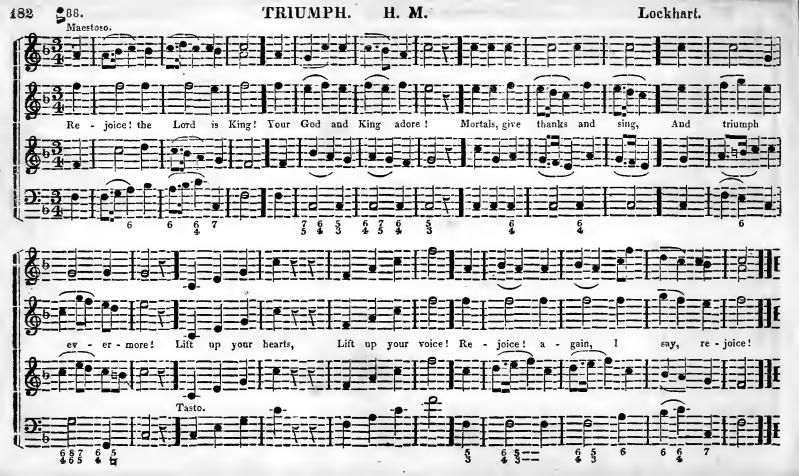




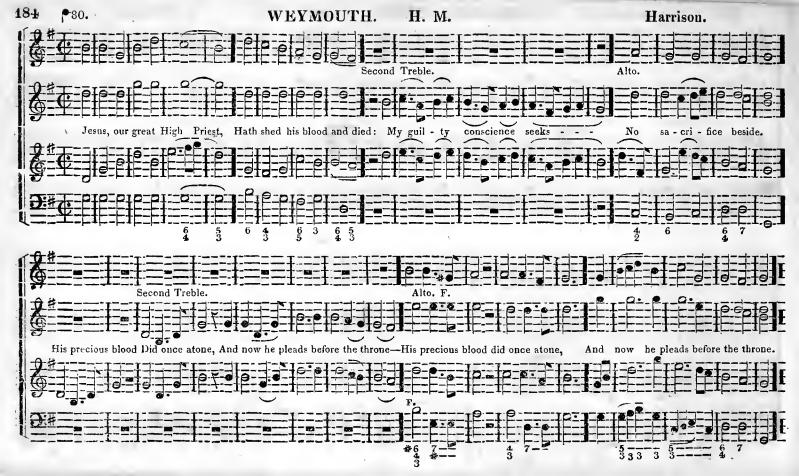




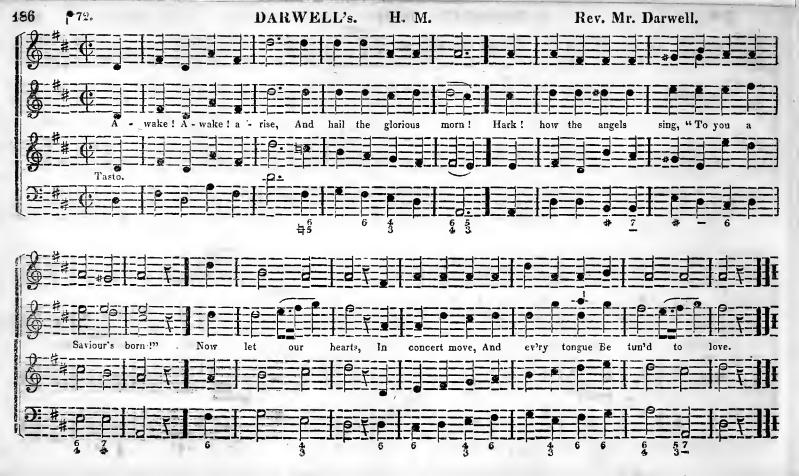


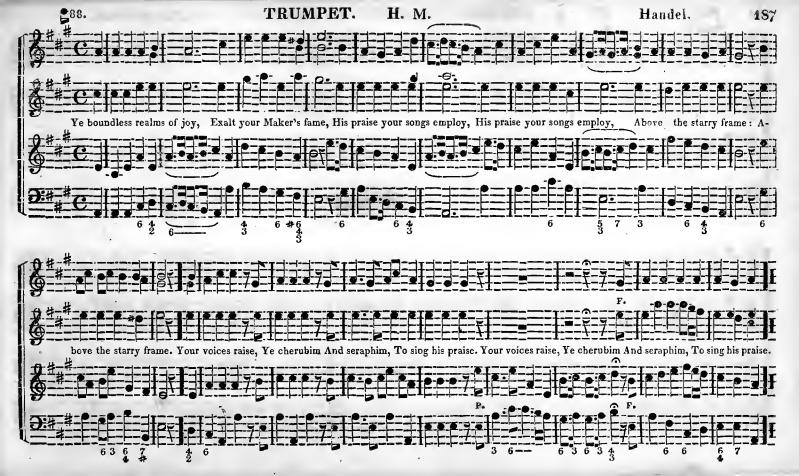










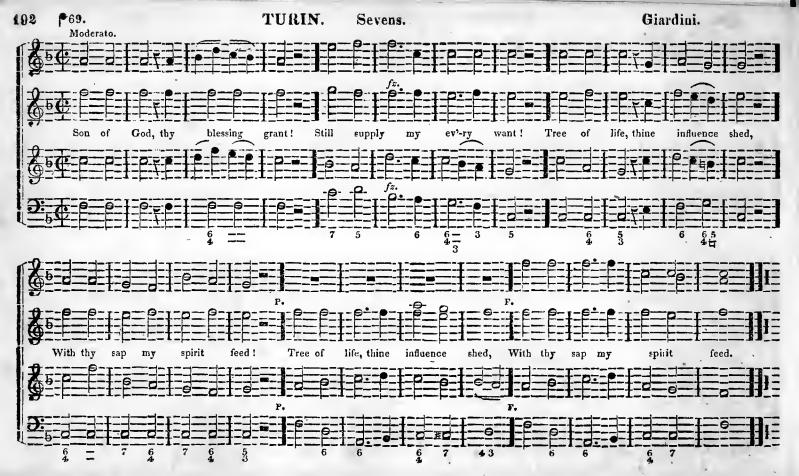










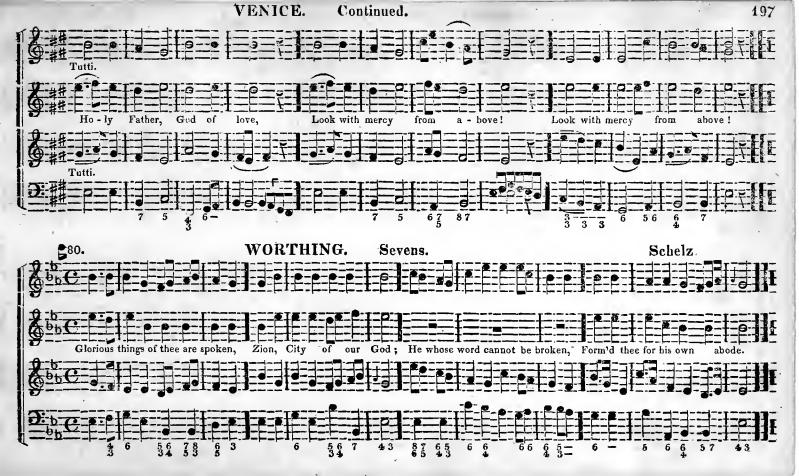




























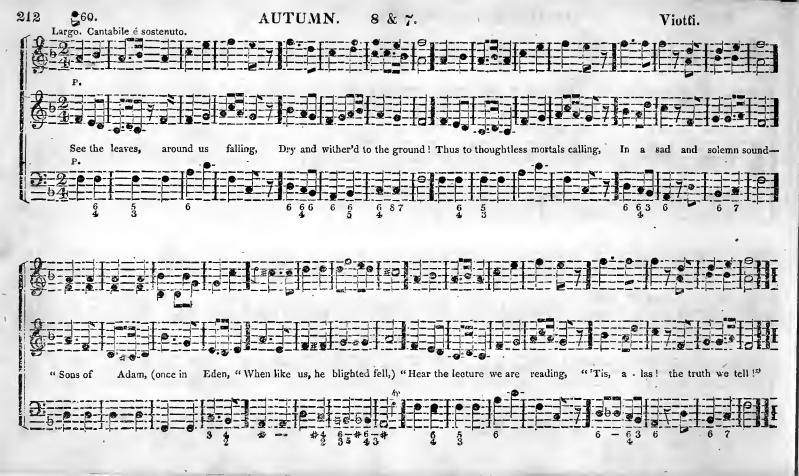
















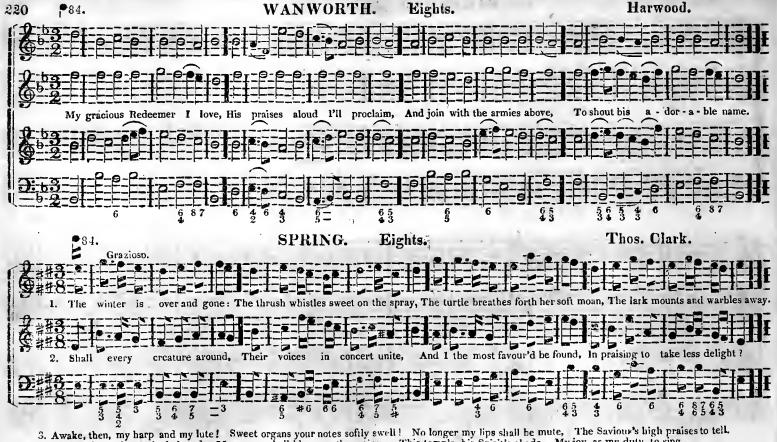








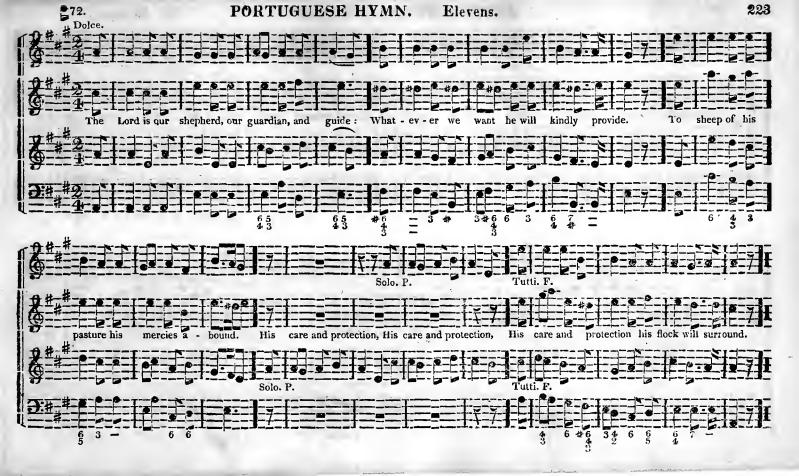


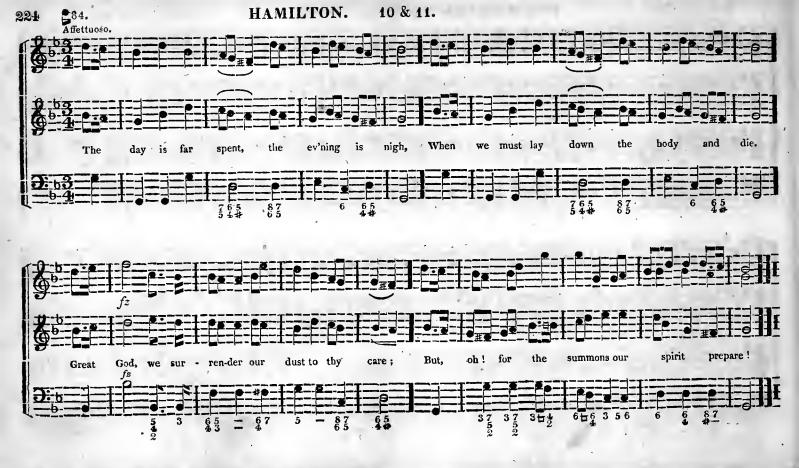


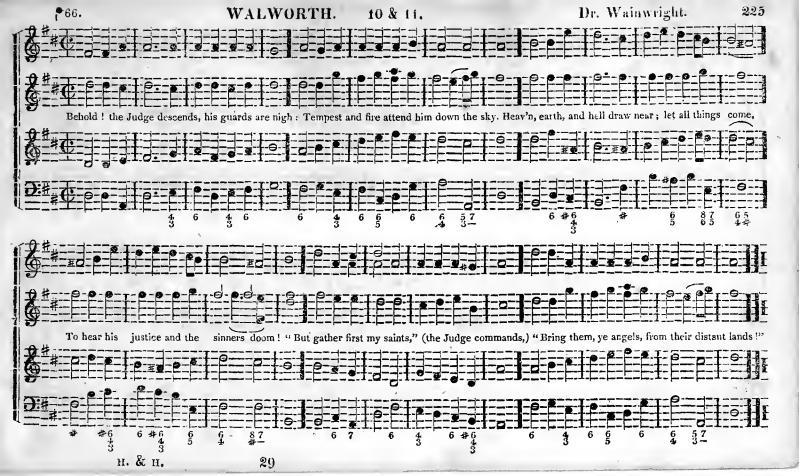
4. His love in my heart shed abroad, My graces shall bloom as the spring; This temple, his Spirit's abode, My joy, as my duty, to sing.







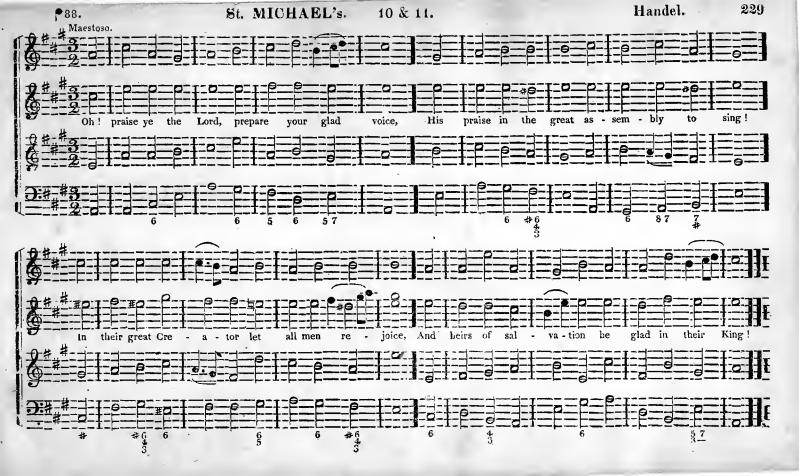




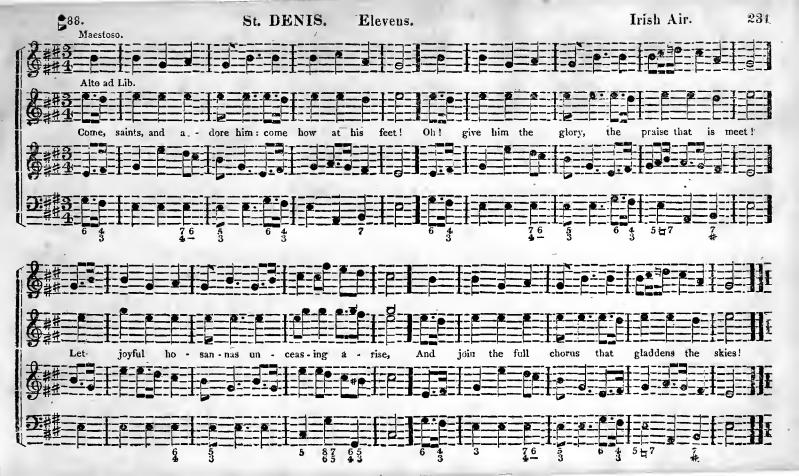








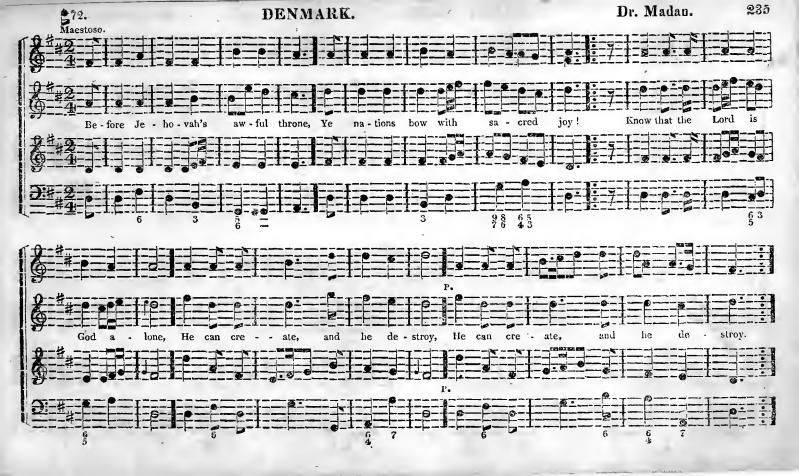










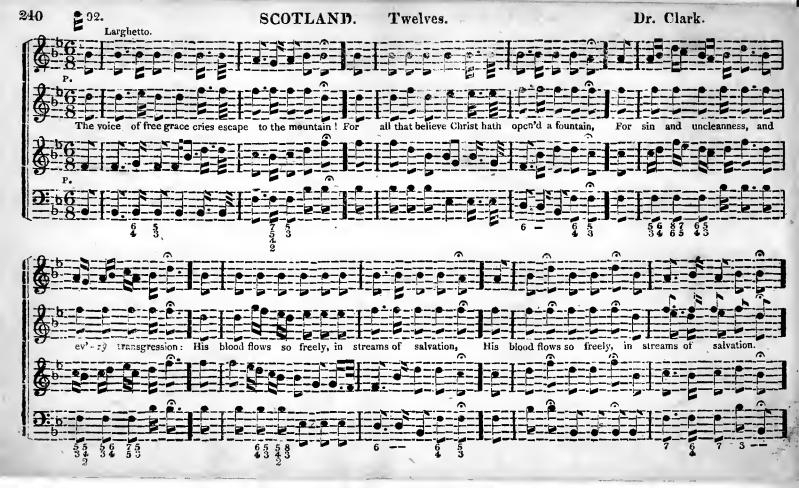














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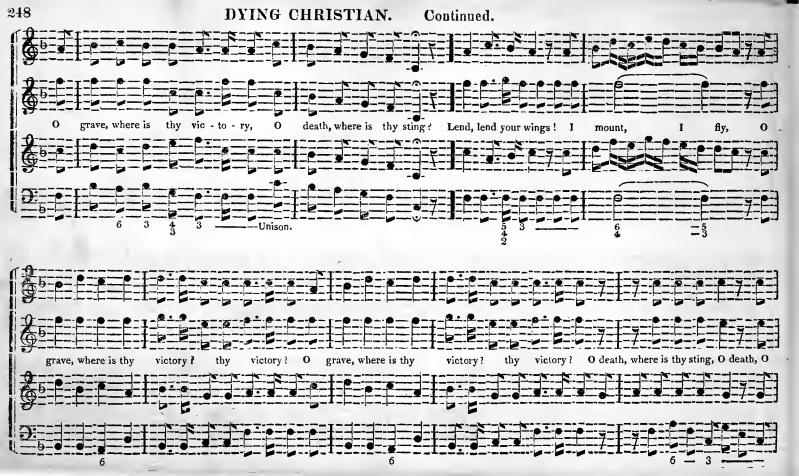


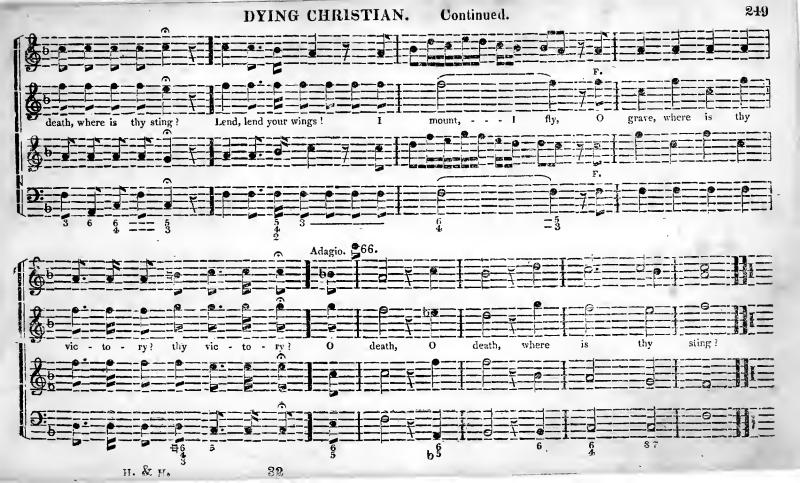




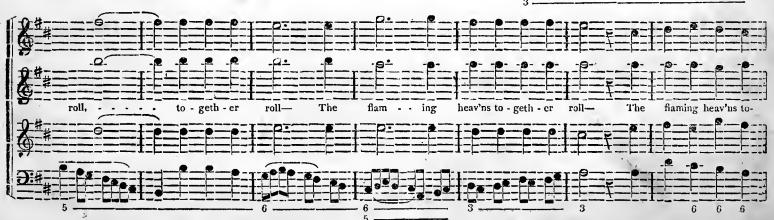








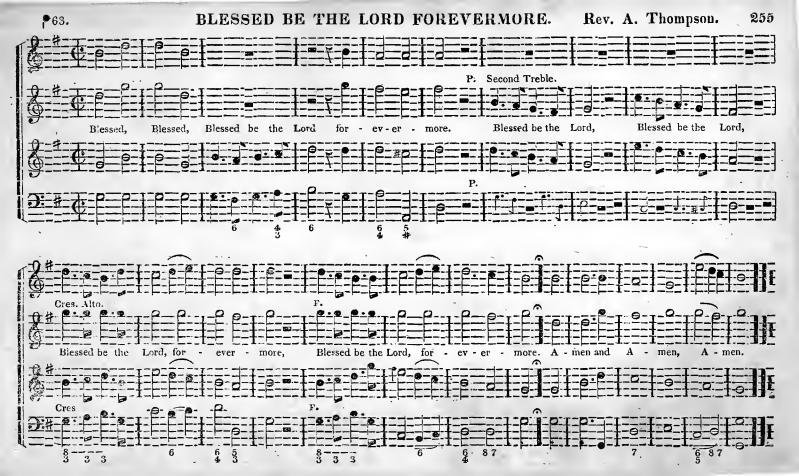




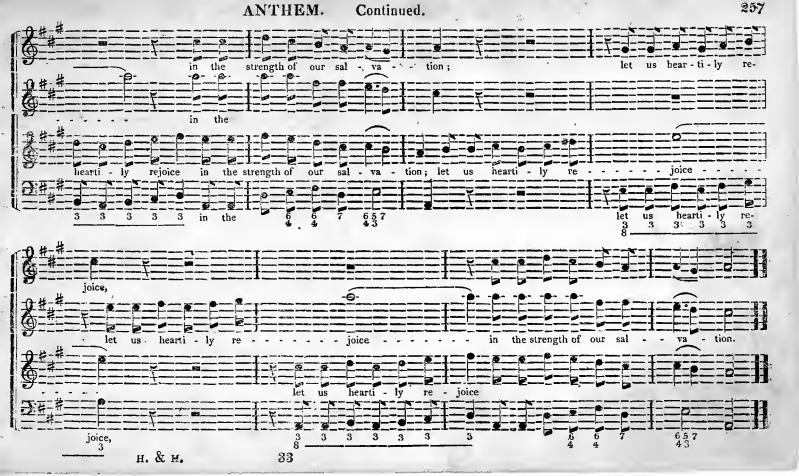








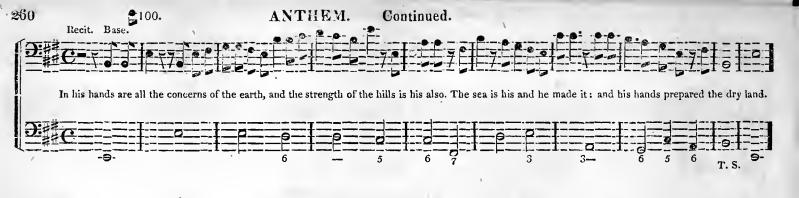






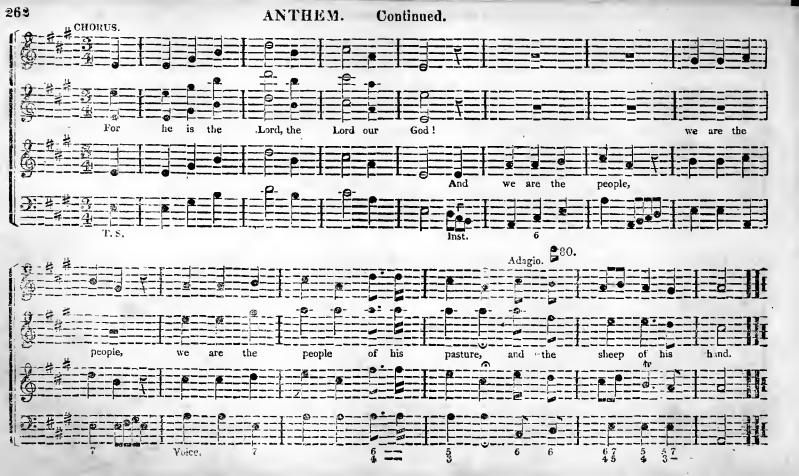


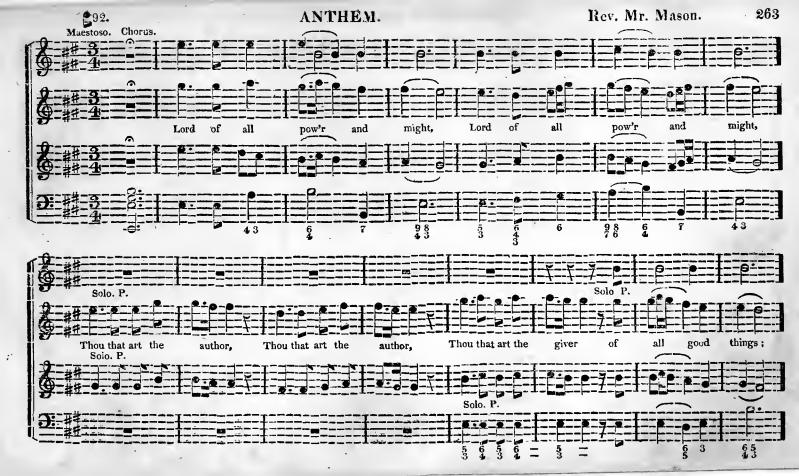




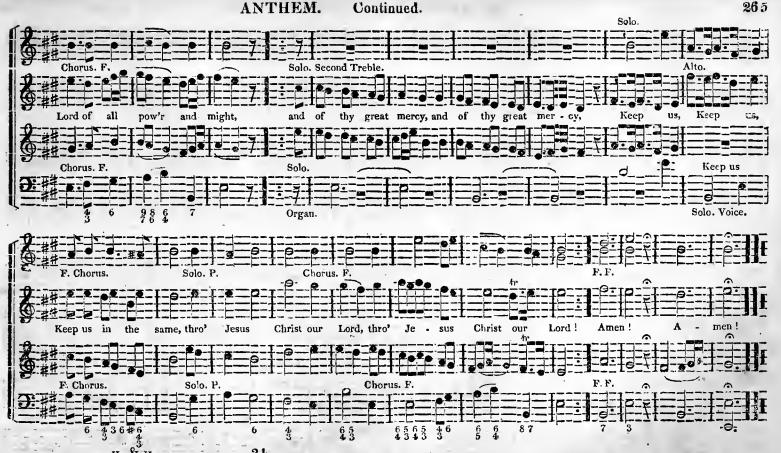


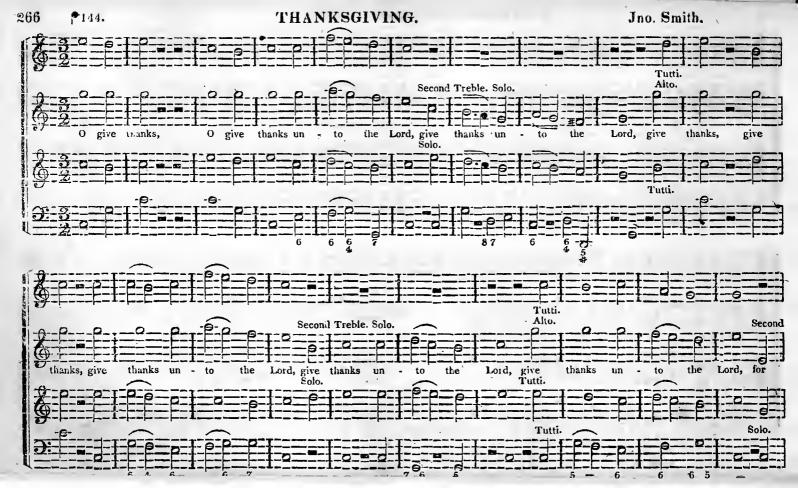






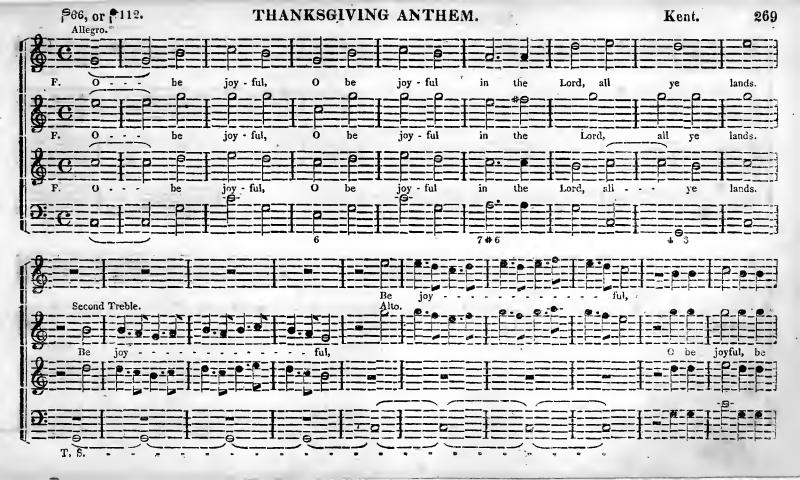


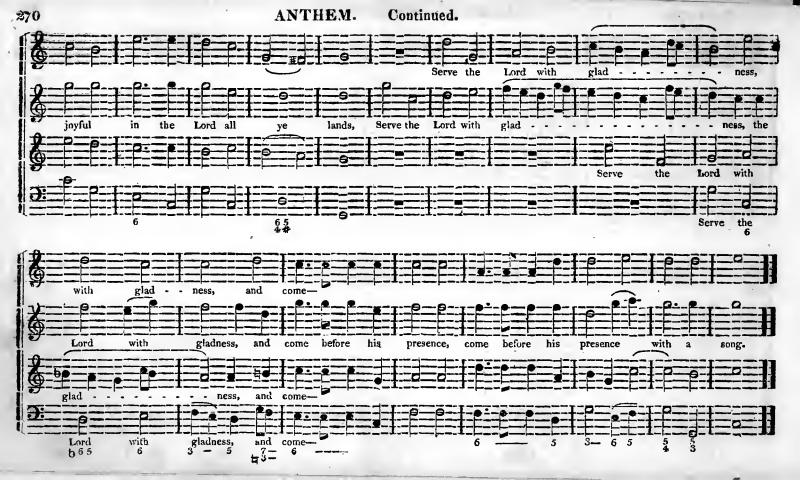


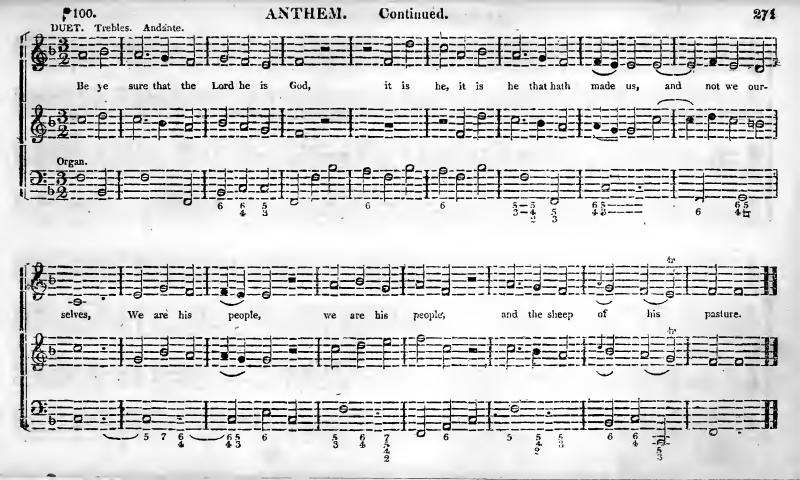






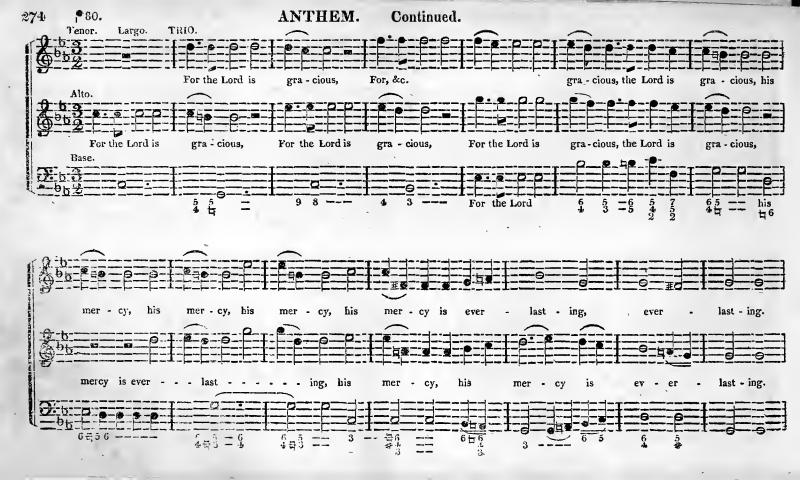


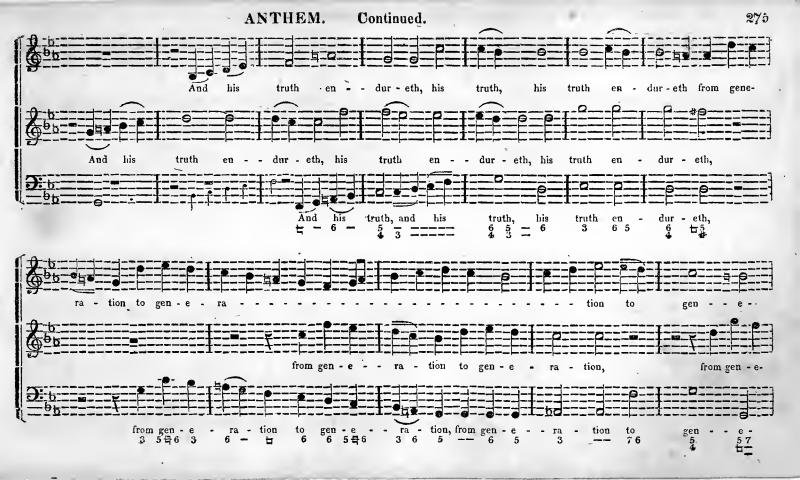


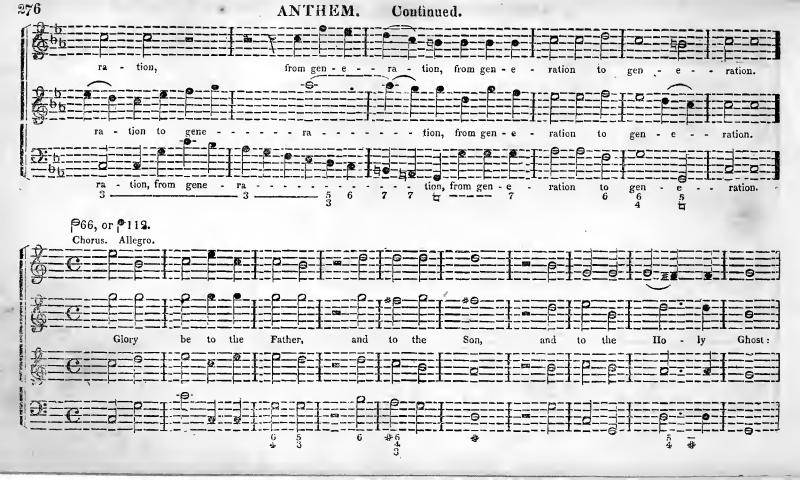


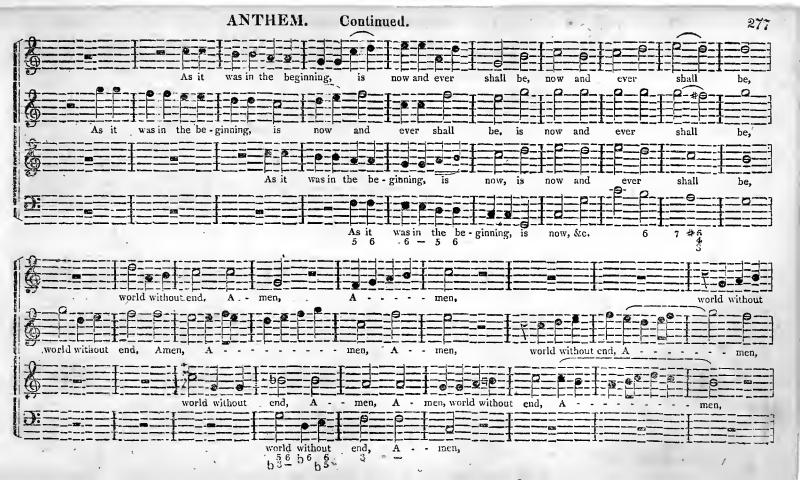


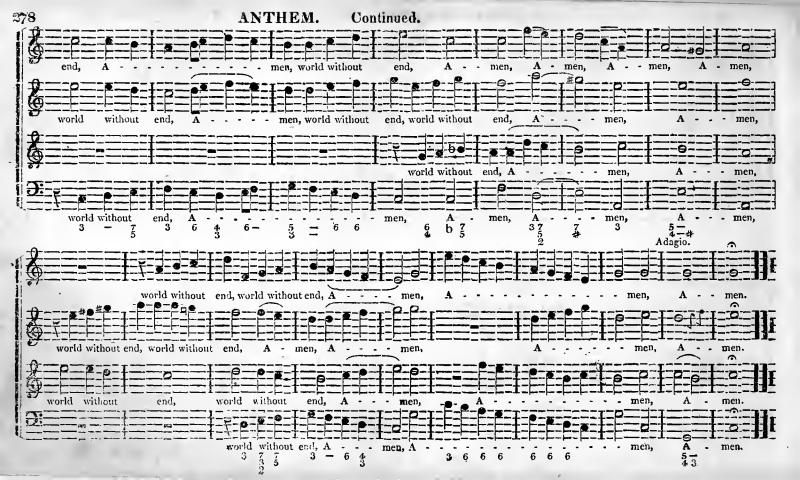














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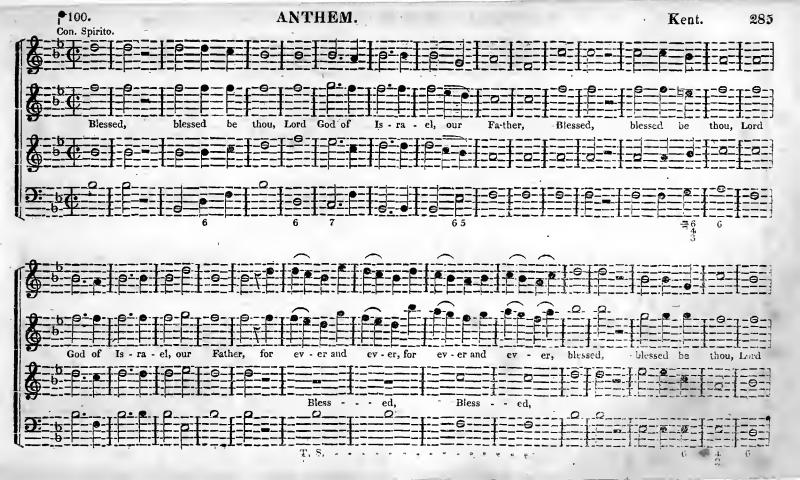


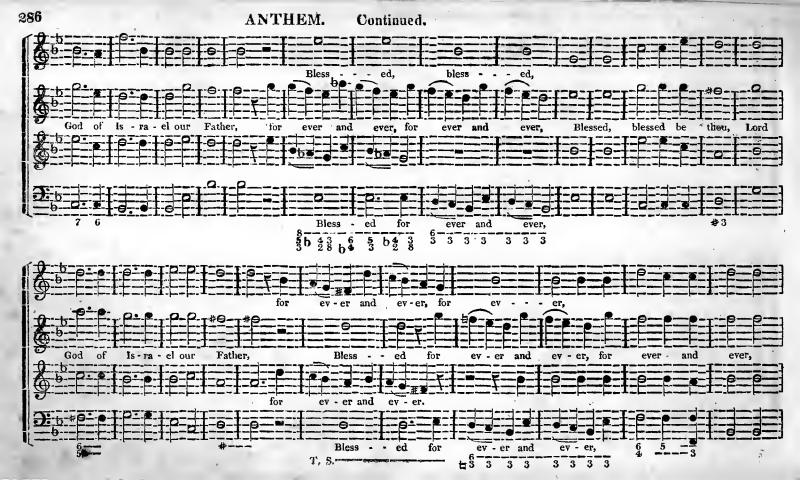






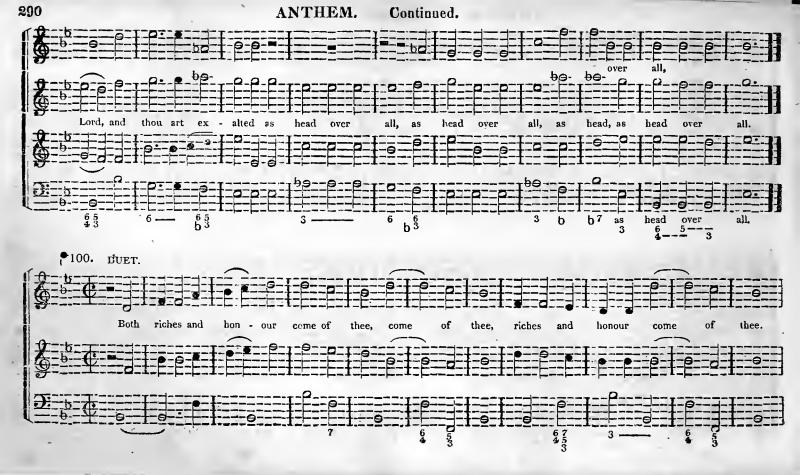




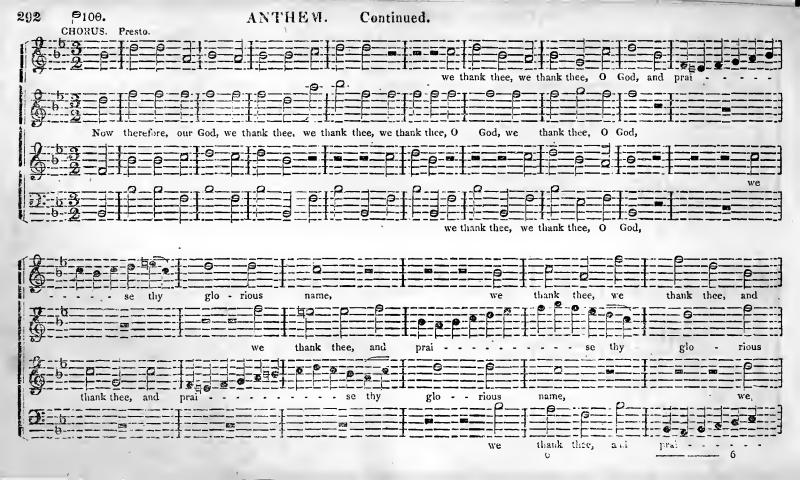


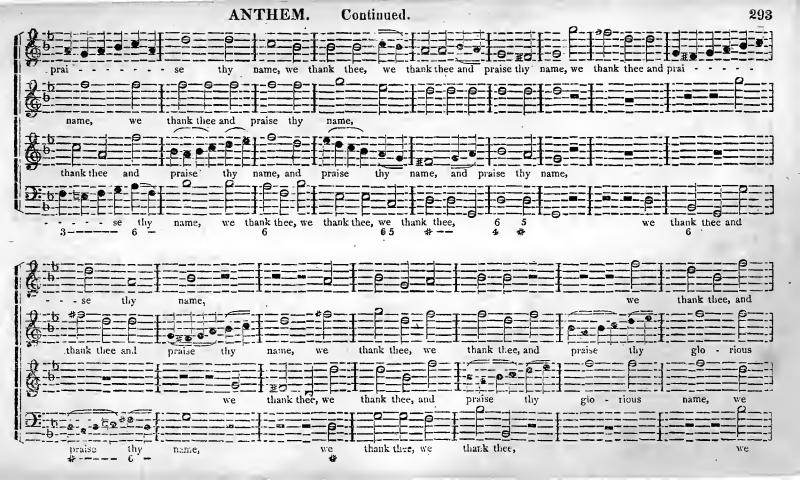




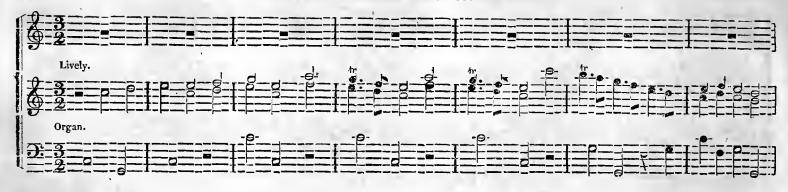




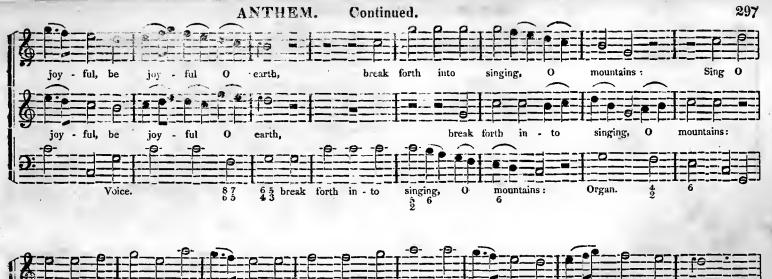


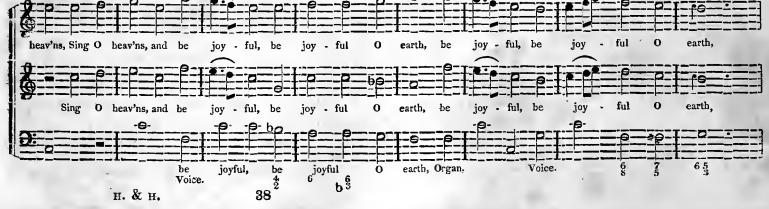


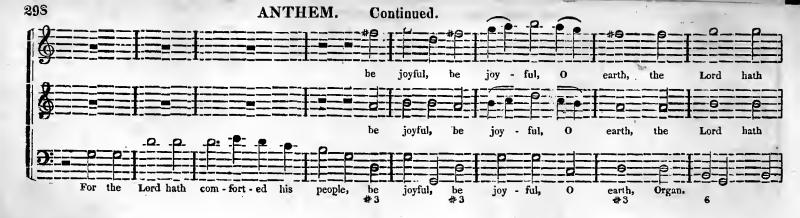


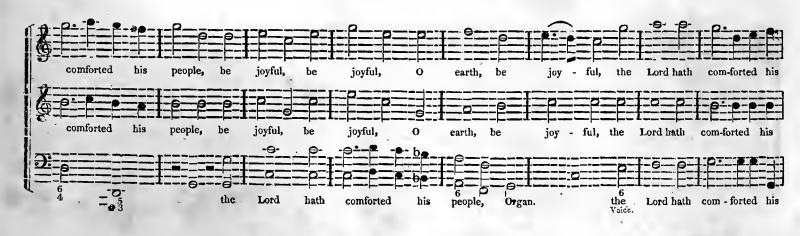


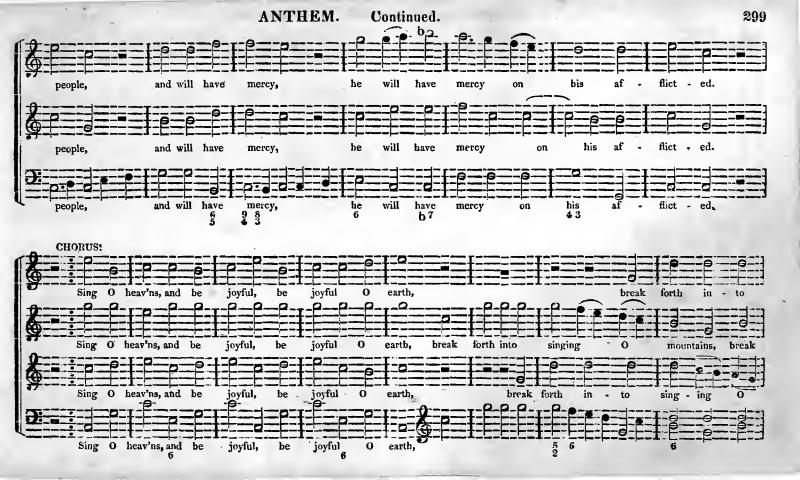


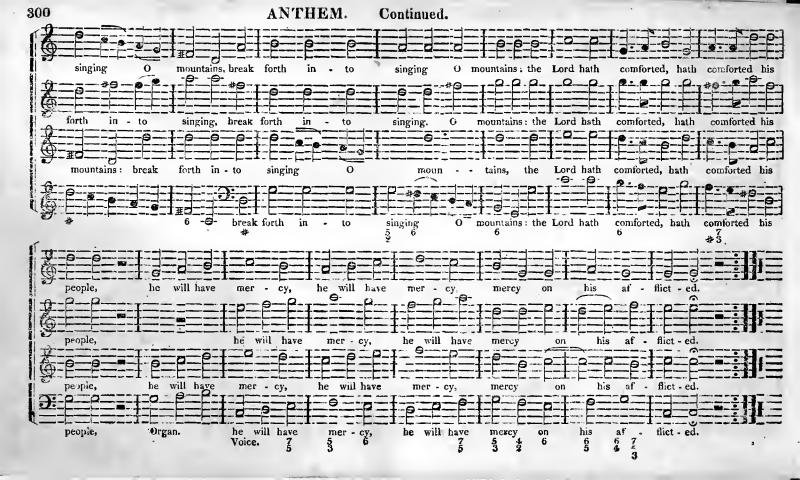


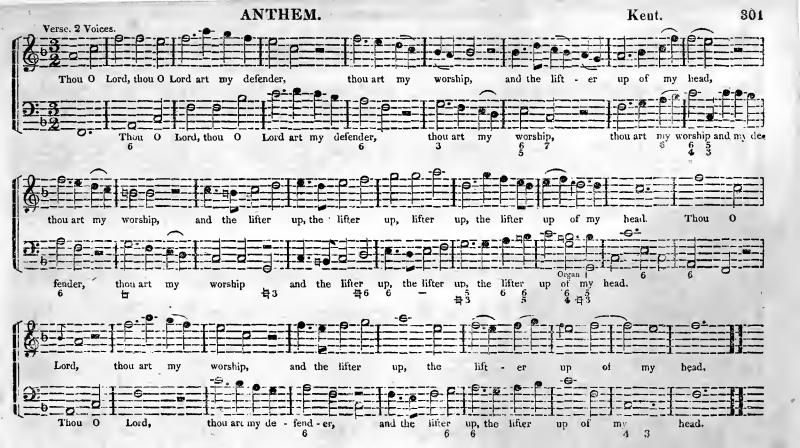


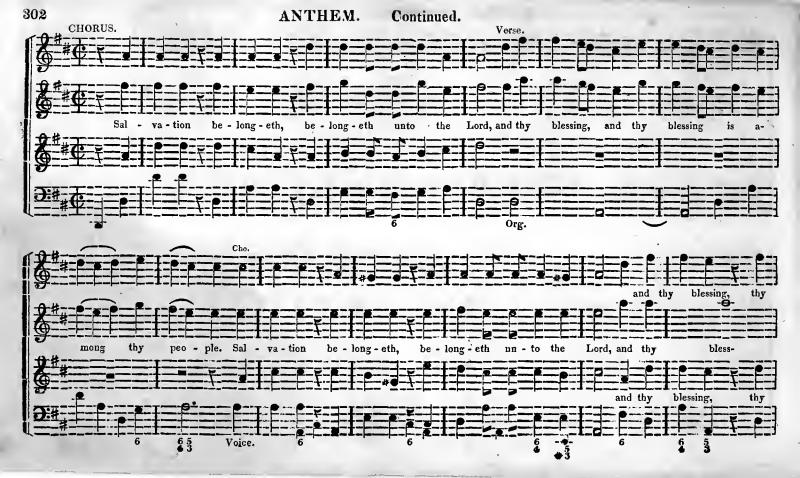


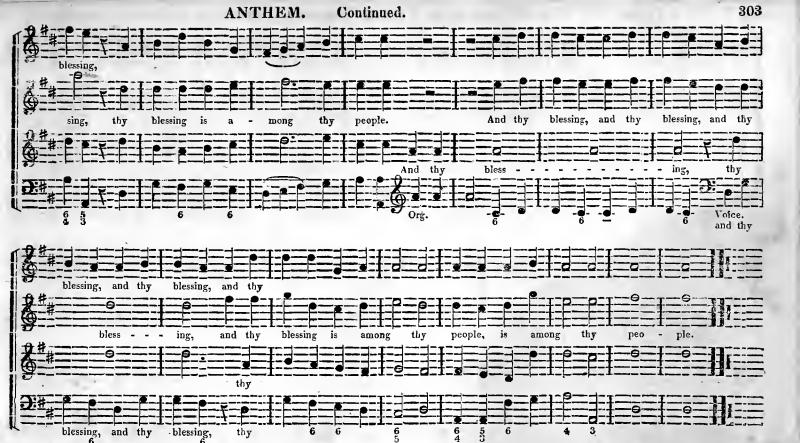




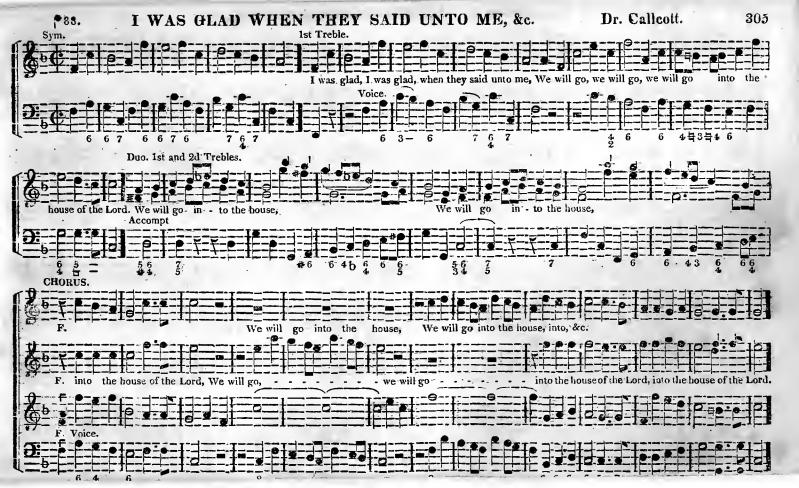




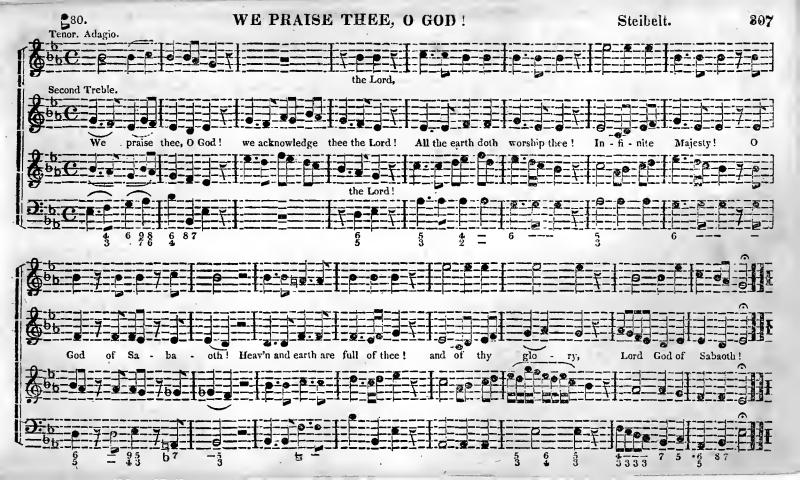








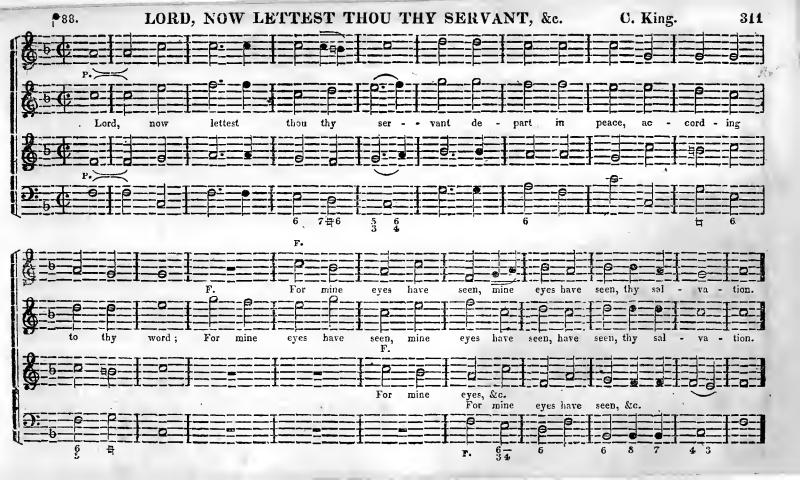


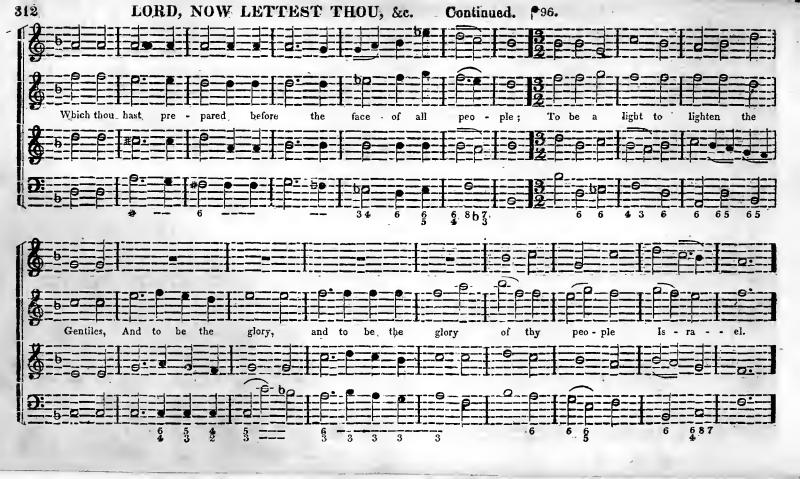




















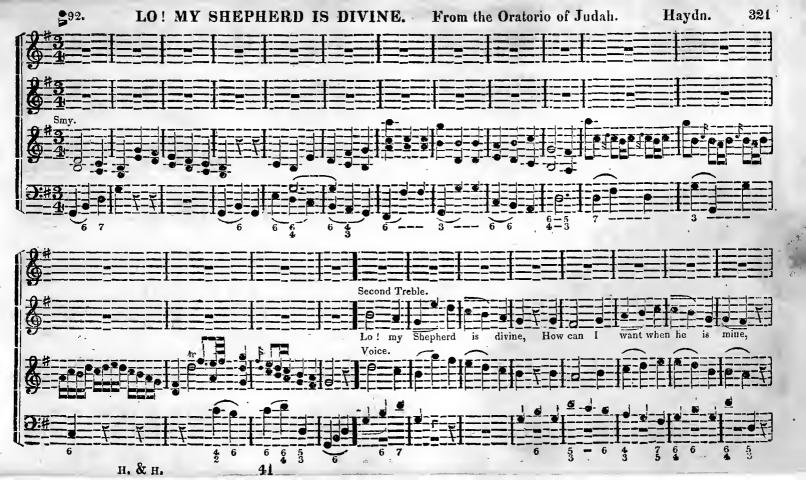




V. 2. Nor pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear Invade thy bounds. No mortal woes Can reach the lovely sleeper here, While angels watch the soft repose.

3. So Jesus sleept;—God's dying Son Pass'd thro' the grave, and bless'd the bed; Rest here, dear saint, till from his throne The morning break, and pierce the shade.

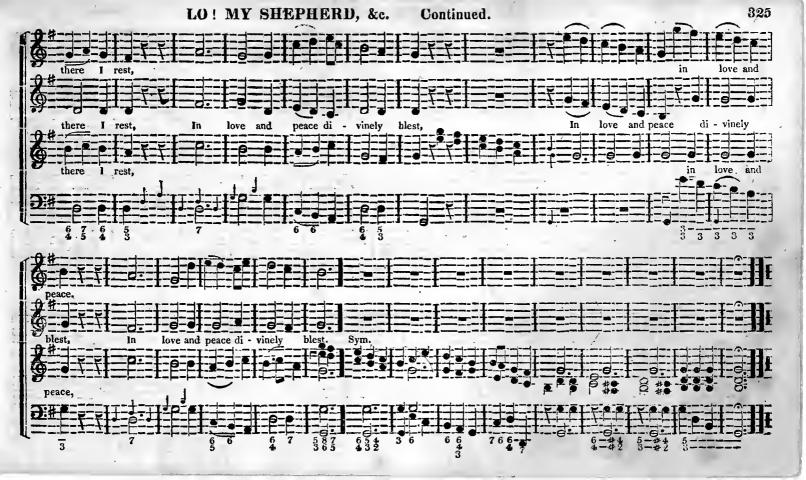


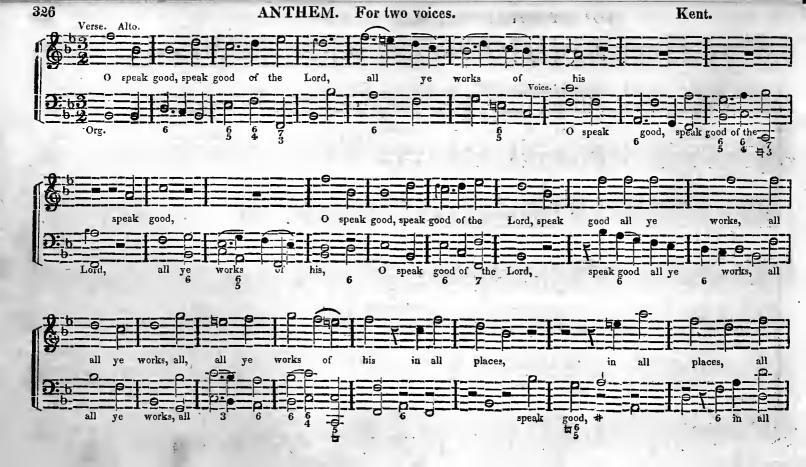


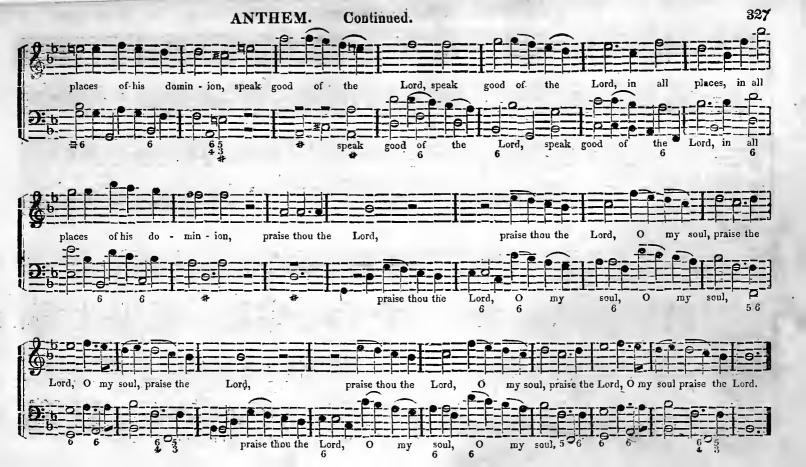


















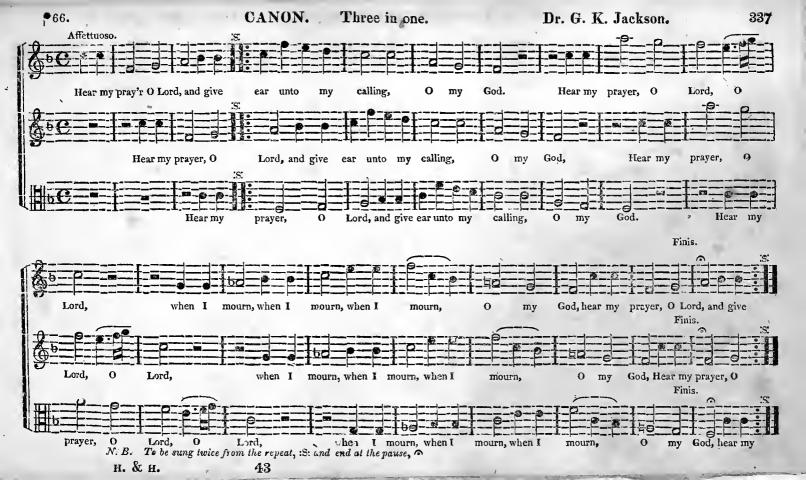


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BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this twenty-fifth day of December, in the thirty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America, Charles Norms and Company, of Exeter, in said District, have deposited in this office the title of a Book, whereof they claim the right as Proprietors, in the following words, to wit c

"The Village Harmony: or, Youth's Assistant to Sacred Musick. Consisting of Psalm Tunes and Occasional Pieces, selected from the works of the most eminent composers. To which is prefixed a Concise Introduction to Psalmody. The eleventh Edition, corrected and enlarged."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing copies of Maps, Charts and other Books, to the Authors and Proprietors therein mentioned; and an Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing copies of Maps, Charts, and other Books, to the Authors and Proprietors therein mentioned, and extending the benefit thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

R. CUTTS SHANNON, Clerk.
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While the proprietors have spared no personal exertions, they have solicited and obtained the advice and assistance of many gentlemen of skill and accuracy in the art and science of musick. To those gentlemen the proprietors are happy to embrace this opportunity of acknowledging their obligations; and of presenting to them their sincere thanks for the lively interest they have taken in the reputation and success of this work.

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With sentiments of gratitude for the ample patronage hitherto afforded, the proprietors dismiss this advertisement with their sincere hopes, not only that such patronage may be continued to their well-intended efforts; but that this work may prove happily instrumental in exciting and gratifying a refined relish of classical psalmody, and in warming and purifying the devotions of such as engage in the wership and praise of the Divine Being.

Exeter, October 1816.

A Dictionary of Musical Terms.

ADAGIO, (or Ado.) slow.

Affettuoso, or Con Affetto, tenderly.

Allegretto, a little brisk. Allegro, (or Allo.) brisk.

Allegro ma non troppo, brisk, but not too fast.

Alto, or Altus, the Contra Tenor.

Andante, distinct, exact.

Andantino, very exact and slow.

Amoroso, see Affettuoso.

Anthem, a portion of Scripture set to Musick.

Bis, signifies a repeat.

Canon, a regular and exact fugue, in either the unison, fifth, or eighth. In these pices one singer begins aloue, and when he comes either to the end of his part, or to a repeat, if written on one stave, a second begins, then a third in like manner, and so of the rest.

Cadences are closes in Musick, similar, in effect to stops

in reading.

Canto, or Cantus, the Treble.

Gapella, a chapel or church, as, Alla Capella, in church style.

Chorus, full, all the voices.

Cantibile, in a graceful and melodious style; an extreme eadence made by the principal performer while the rest stop.

Con, as Con Spirito, with spiri t. Crescendo, (or Cres.) to swellthe sound.

Con Lamento, in a melancholy style.

E, and, as Moderato e Mæstovo, moderate and majestiek.

Da Capo, (or D. C.) to repeat and conclude with the first part.

Decani and Cantoris, the two sides of a choir.

Diminuendo, to diminish the sound.

Dolce, sweet and soft.

Duo, Duetto, for two voices or instruments.

Del Signo, (or D. S.) from the sign.

Fagotto, the Bassoon part. Fine, the end of a piece or book.

Forte, (or For.) loud.

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

Fuga, or Fugue, a piece in which one or more parts lead, and the others follow in regular intervals.

Grazioso, gracefully with taste.

Grave, the slowest time. Larghetto, pretty slow.

Largo, Lentemente or Lento, very slow.

Ligature, a slur.
Mæstoso, slow, firm, and bold.

Moderato, moderately.

Mottetto, a kind of Latin Anthem.

Mezzo, moderately, rather, as Mezzo Forte, moderately loud, Mezzo Piano, rather soft.

Organo, the Organ part. Piano, (or Pia.) soft.

Piamssimo , (or P. P.) very soft.

peaxed tranother word increases its force.

Poce, the contrary of Pin. Presto, quick.

Prestissimo, very quick.
Primo, the first part.

Pianissimo, (Pianis, or P. P.) very sett,

Pomposo, in a grand or pompous style."

Recitative, kind of musical recitation between speaking

and singing.

Ritornello, see symphony. Secondo, the second part.

Semi Chorus, half the voices.

Siciliano, a slow, graceful movement in Compound Time.

Solo, for a single voice or instrument.

Soprano, the Treble.

Spiritoso, or Con Spirito, with spirit. Stoccato, very distinct and pointed.

Sotto Voce, middling strength of voice. Symphony, a passage for instruments.

Tempo, time; as, A Tempo, or Tempo Giusto, in true

time, &c.

Trio, a piece in three parts.

Tempo di Marcia.

Tatto, when all join after a solo.

Thorough Bass, the instrumental Bass, with figures for the Organ.

Verse, one voice to a part.
Vivace, with life and spirit.
Volti Subito turn over quick.

INTRODUCTION TO THE GROUNDS OF MUSICK.

MUSICK combines melody, air, harmony, and measure. Melody is a series of simple sounds. Air is the spirit and style of melody. Harmony is the consonance of two or more sounds, either natural or artificial. Natural harmony is produced by the common chord. Artificial harmony is a mixture of concords and discords, bearing relation to the common chord.

THE DIATONIC OR NATURAL SCALE OF MUSICK.

The notes of the diatonic or natural scale of musick are seven, whose distances or degrees are measured by tones and semi or half tones. The seven first letters of the alphabet are applied to the notes, in the following order—A, B, C, D, E, F, G; when there is occasion for an eightly letter, the first is repeated. These letters comprehend a system of degrees, called an octave, from which proceeds the variety of harmony.

THE GAMUT OR SCALE OF MUSICK.

For Bass.	For Tenor, Counter and Treble.	For Counter.
For Bass. B	Space above G O Sol	For Counter. A

Musical Characters Explained.

The Bass Cliff is placed on the fourth line, and called the F Cliff, and is used only in Bass.

The Tenor and Treble Cliff is placed on the second line, and called the G Cliff, and is used in Tenor and Treble, and in Counter.

Examples.	3
	Nava.
	NA.
	. \$

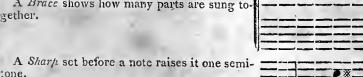
The Counter Ciff is placed on the third line, and called the C Ciff, and is used in Counter.

A Staff is five lines with their spaces, whereon notes and other characters are written.

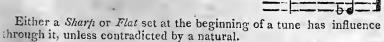
	exami	
П=		
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Ledger Lines are used when notes ascend or descend beyond the compass of the staff.

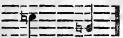
A Brace shows how many parts are sung together.



A Flat set before a note sinks it one semitone.



A Natural restores a note, made flat or sharp, to its primitive sound.



Observe, that Sharps, Flats, and Naturals affect the sound of no letters but those on which they are set.

A Repeat shows what part of a tune is to be sung over again.

Figures 1, 2, signify that the note under figure I is to be sung before repeating, and the note under figure 2 at repeating; if tied, both are to be sung.



A Slur shows what notes are sung to one syllable: but when the notes are tied at the bottom, the slur is unnecessary.

Stoccato Marks should be performed distinctly; when dots are introduced, they must be sung soft and distinct.

A Point of Addition adds to a note one half ---its original length. When set after a Semibreve, it makes it equal to three Minims; when set after a Minim, it makes it equal to three Crotchets, &c.

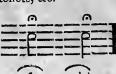
A Hold signifies that the notes, over which it is set, may be continued at the pleasure of ---tlie performer.

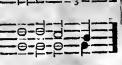
A Figure 3, placed over or under any three notes, reduces them to the time of two of the same kind.

Choosing Notes are placed in a direct line, one above another, either of which, or both may be sung.

A Ligature or Tie, comprehends two or more notes upon the same line, or space, tied with a slur, which must be sung with one name, and as one sound.

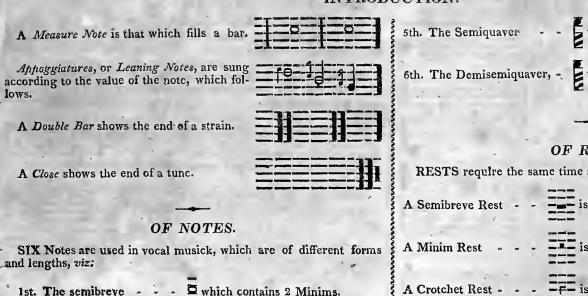
A Single Bar divides the time according to the measure note.







INTRODUCTION.



2d. The Minim - - - - P which contains 2 Crotchets.

3d. The Crotchet - - - - which contains 2 Quavers.

4th. The Quaver - - - - which contains 2 Semiquavers.

which contains 2 Demisemiquavers. which is the shortest note used. OF RESTS. RESTS require the same time as the notes they represent. --- is equal in time to a Semibreve. === is equal in time to a Minim. -f- is equal in time to a Crotchet. A Quaver Rest - - --7- is equal in time to a Quaver. -7- is equal in time to a Semiquarer. A Semiquaver Rest -A Demisemiquaver Rest == is equal in time to a Demisemiquaver.

dr 8

INTRODUCTION.

SCALE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF NOTES.

Semibreve contains

D-D- - - - - Minims,

- - - Crotchets,

Quavers,

Semiquavers,

r 32

The above scale ought to be well understood, otherwise the learner will continually be at loss.

OF TIME.

THERE are three divisions of Time, viz.: Common, Pripple, and Compound.

COMMON TIME is measured by even numbers, as, 2, 4, &c. and has four Marks.

The First Mark has a Semibreve for its measure note, and is performed in four seconds; accented on the first and third part of the bar, and thus beaten;

1st. Let the ends of the fingers fall, 2d. Let the heel of the hand fall,

Sd. Raise the heel of the hand,

4th. Raise the ends of the fingers, which completes the bar.

Example.



The Second Mark has a Semibreve for its measure note, and is performed one 4th faster; accented and beaten as in the first.

Example.



The Third Mark or has a Semibreve for its measure note and is performed in two seconds; accented on the first part of the bar, and is beaten thus;

1st. Let the ends of the fingers fall,

2d. Raise the ends of the fingers, which completes the bar.



The Fourth Mark has a Minim for its measure note, and is performed one 4th faster than the third; also accented and beaten as in the preceding Mark.



Note. The First Mark has 4 beats in a bar.

The Second Mark has 4 beats in a bar.

The Third Mark has 2 beats in a bar.

The Fourth Mark has 2 beats in a bar.

TRIPLE TIME is measured by odd numbers, as 3, &c. and has three Marks, which are all beaten in the same manner, thus,

1st. Let the ends of the fingers fall,

2d. Let the heel of the hand fall,

3d. Raise the ends of the fingers, which completes the bar.

The First Mark 2 called three to two, has a pointed Semibreve for its measure note. 2 Three Minims fill a bar, or six Crotchets, &c. accented on the first, and faintly on the third parts of the bar; each Minim to be sounded in a second of time.



The Second Mark a called three from four, has a pointed Minim for it smeasure note. Three Crotchets, or six Quavers fill a bar, accented as in the first Mark, and performed one 4th faster.



The Third Mark accented three from eight, has a pointed Crotchet for its measure note. Three Quavers, or six Semiquavers fill a bar; accented as in the first Mark, and performed about one quarter faster than the second.



COMPOUND TIME has two Marks.

The First Mark acalled six to four, has either two pointed Minims, two Minims and two Crotchets, or six Crotchets in a bar; three sung with the hand down, and three with it up in the time of two seconds, accented on the first and third part.

Example.

The Second Mark a called six from eight, has either two pointed Crotchets, two Crotchets and two Quavers, or six Quavers in a bar; two beats, one down and one up, and performed one 4th faster. Accented as before.



The figures refer to the number of beats in a bar; the letters d and u, for down and up beats.

Note. Sacred Musick, under the two preceding Marks, should never be sung in a rapid manner, for that destroys all solemnity, And is absolutely inconsistent with that kind of movement required when set to sacred subjects. The mathematical difference between the foregoing Marks of Time, is here omitted. The performing of Musick slower or faster, in the different Marks, is left to directive terms, in general use, and to the judgment of the performer.

OF THE MODES, OR KEYS.

THERE are but two Modes or Keys, the Major, or Sharp Key, and the Minor, or Flat Key.

The learner may distinguish the Modes by the last note in the Bass, which note, if it be Faw, is the Major mode, and if it be Law, it is the Minor.

The principles of the two Modes must be explained by an Instructor.

OF NAMING THE NOTES.

WHEN a tune has neither sharps nor flats at the beginning, mi is in B.

If there be 1 Sharp, Mi is in F.	¿ If there be 1 Flat, Mi is in E.
•••••• 2 Sharps, Mi is in C.	Flats, Mi is in A.
3 Sharps, Mi is in G.	Flats, Mi is in D.
4 Sharps, Mi is in D.	Flats, Mi is in G.

Above Mi are faw, sol, law, faw, sol, law, and then comes Mi. Below Mi are law, sol, faw, law, sol, faw, and then comes mi. Between Mi and Faw—and Law and faw, there is but a semitone; between the rest are whole tones.

THE learner ought to commit most of the preceding rules to memory, before he attempts to call the notes; a neglect of this is one of the principal causes of the inaccurate performance, which at present exists in many choirs of singers. Many persons, having a good musical ear, are very apt to trust to that, rather than confine themselves to rules, and afterwards blame their Instructors for their own negligence. Instructors ought to insist that their pupils pay a particular attention to the principles, and in no case to suffer them to neglect them,

When the learner has acquired a ready acquaintance with the rules, he ought to attend to the Lessons for Tuning the Voice, on which depends his future progress, and he ought not to attempt a tune till he can sound the several intervals in the octave readily.

Many schools have begun upon tunes, when they could scarcely have given a letter upon the scale, which is another cause that there are so many half singers. The learner may be sure that the more thoroughly he understands the principles, when he ought to attend to

them, the more swift will be his progress afterward.

Schools then ought to be solicitous that their instructors be well qualified, for how can they instruct others when they are ignorant themselves? Learners, in that case, are led to suppose that they have improved, when they really have not, and consequently their time and money are both spent to no manner of purpose.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

WHEN a tune is well learnt by note, it may be sung in words. Pronounce every word as distinctly as possible. Singers generally fail in this point, by which means half the beauty of the musick is lost, the words not being understood.

In assigning voices to the several parts, the Teacher must be the judge. For if a voice which is suitable only for Bass, be put upon the Tenor, it will hang as a weight upon that part, and have a tendency

continually to lower the pitch.

Never sing through the Nose, for that will spoil the voice, make the musick disagreeable, and have a disgusting effect upon the hearer.

High notes should generally be sung softer than the low. The subject ought however to regulate the strength of voice. The tone of the Bass should be full and majestic; of the Tenor, bold and manly; of the Counter, soft yet firm; of the Treble, smooth and delicate. Suitable attention should always be paid to the Directive terms. A

good tune performed without any variation, will be dull and insipid. In a company of singers it would have a good effect for some of the performers, on each part, to be silent, when passages marked Soft occur; the additional strength of their voices in the Loud, which generally succeeds the Soft, would mark the contrast more strongly, and give peculiar force and energy to the performance.—A becoming manner of conduct in a collection of singers, will greatly increase the agreeable sensations, which naturally arise from good performances.

The graces and ornaments of musick, such as Holds, Trills, Appagiatures, Transitions, &c. must be acquired by great practice and attention; the learner had better omit them, till his knowledge and

judgment dictate when and where to apply them.

PASSAGES, where Syncopation takes place, are better explained by the Instructor, than by words; for this reason, an explanation is here omitted.

LESSONS FOR TUNING THE VOICE.

WHEN learning the following lessons for tuning the voice, be careful to give every note its proper sound, and pay particular attention to the situation of the Semitones Let the motion of the hand, in keeping the time, be even and exact; always remembering that the hand must fall at the beginning of a bar, and rise at the close.

The more time you allow for the practice of the lessons, the easier you will learn a tune afterward. Should you neglect them wholly, you cannot read musick hereafter with any firmness and certainty

of tone.

LESSONS FOR TUNING THE VOICE.



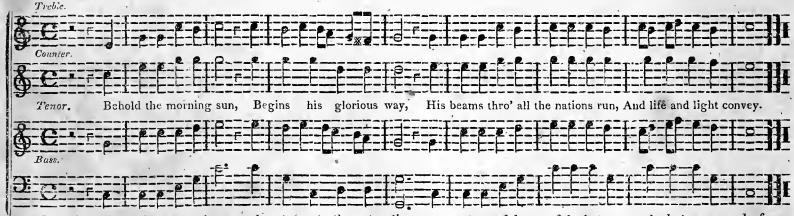


LESSON, IN HARMONY OF TWO PARTS.



The figures refer to the several beats in the first mark of Common Time.

THE SAME-LESSON, IN FOUR PARTS.



GP Give as much time to the several rests, as to the notes, they represent; and be careful, that you make but one sound of the pointed minims, sounding them smoothly without jerking the voice.

THE

VILLAGE HARMONY.

OR

YOUTH'S ASSISTANT TO SACRED MUSICK.

OLD HUNDRED. L. M.

M. Luther.

M. Luther.

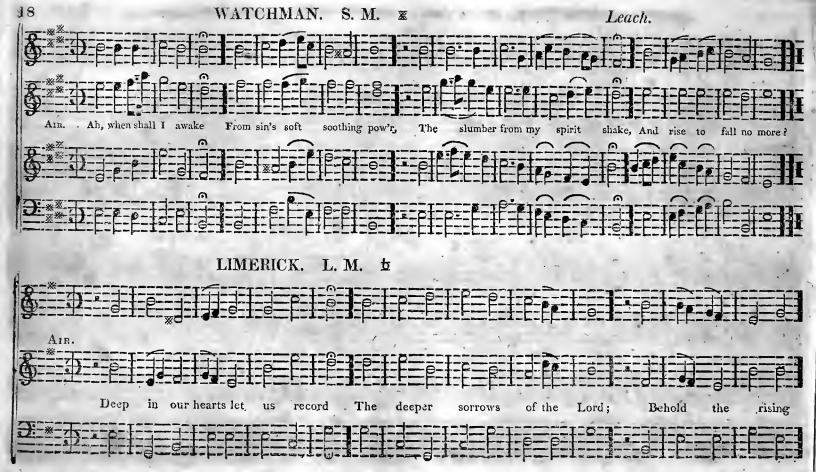
AIR. Be thou, O God, exalted high, And as thy glory fills the sky, So let it be on earth display'd, Till thou art here as there obey'd.

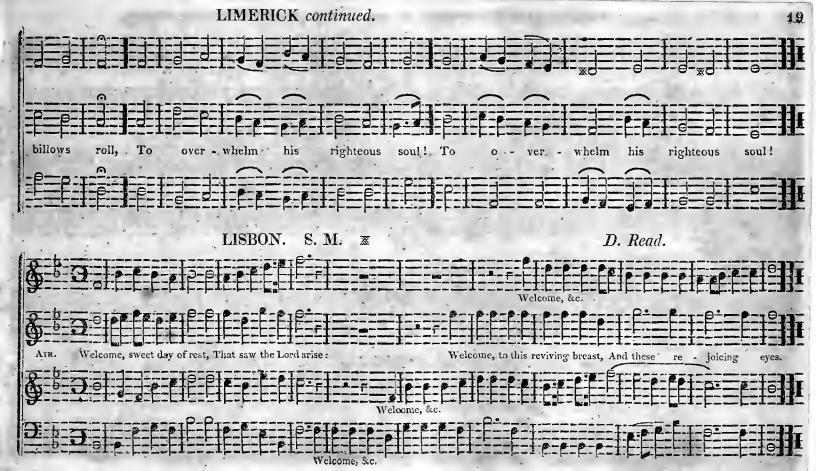










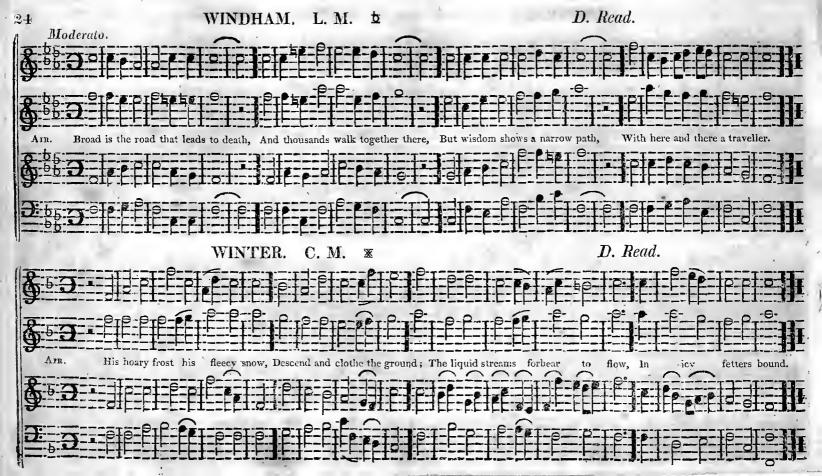


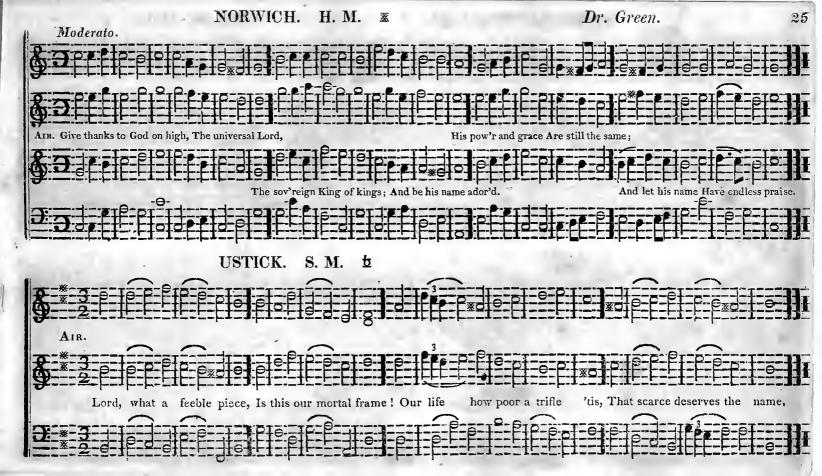


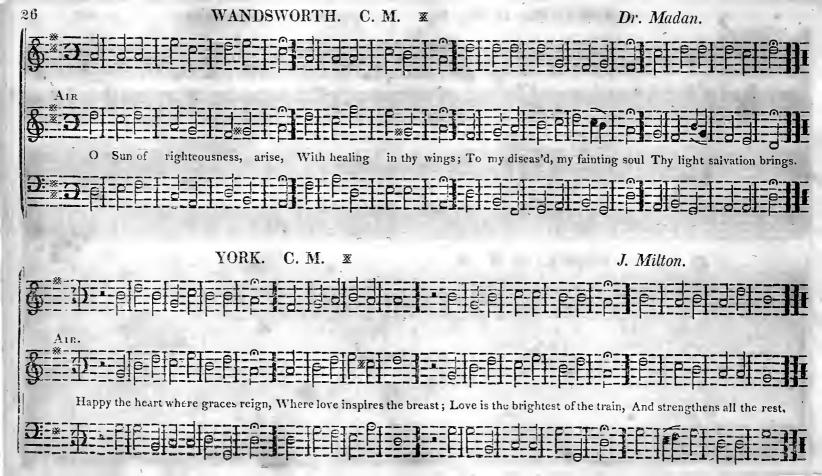


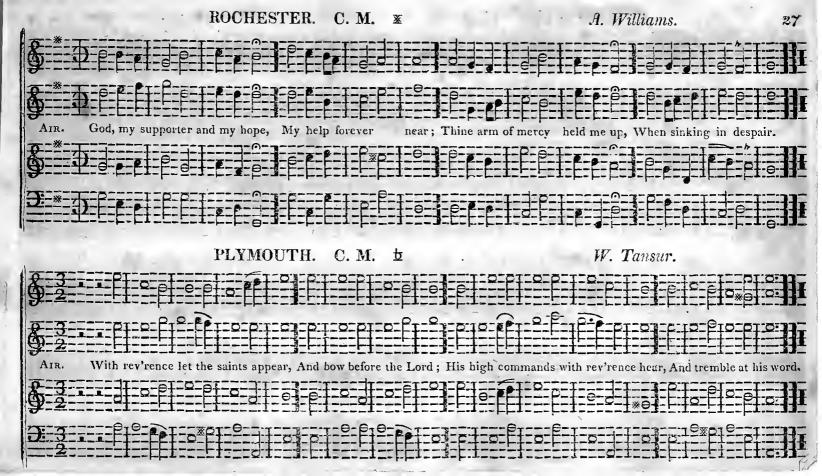


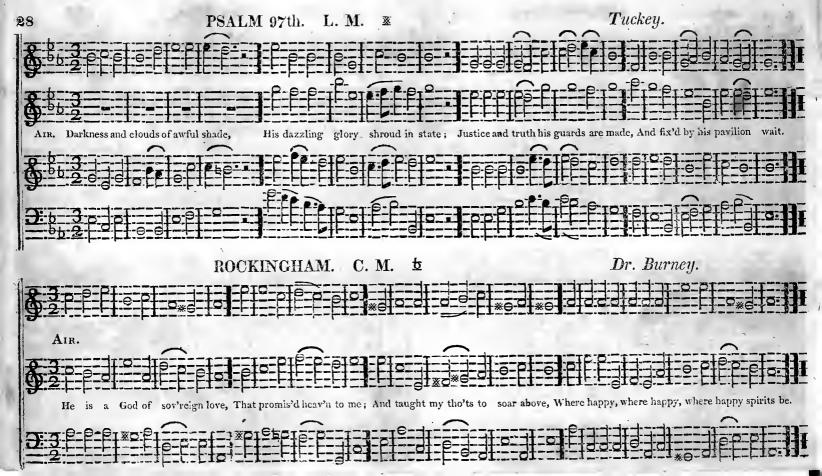


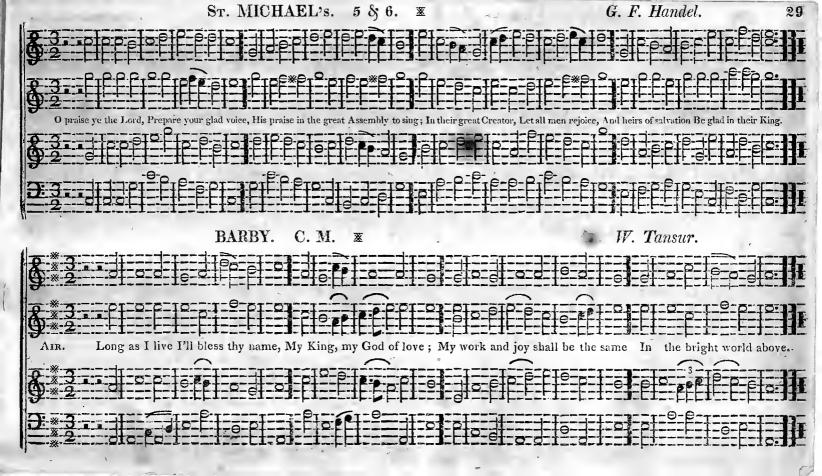




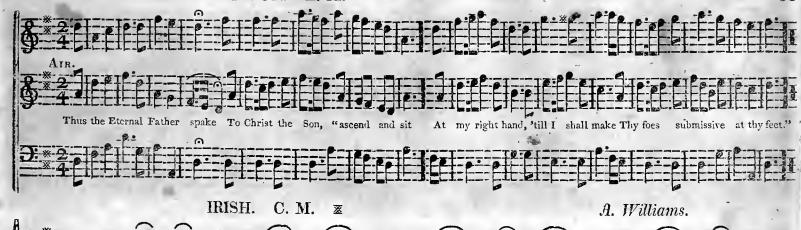


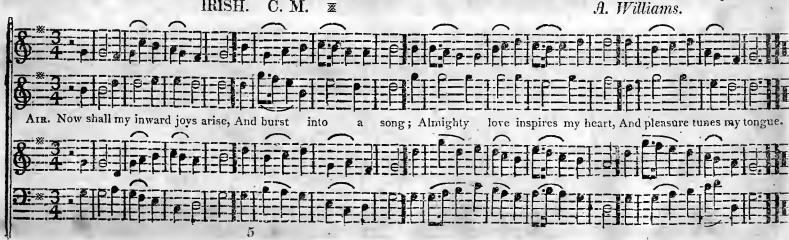




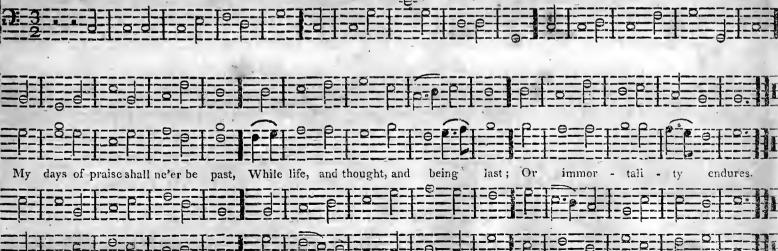






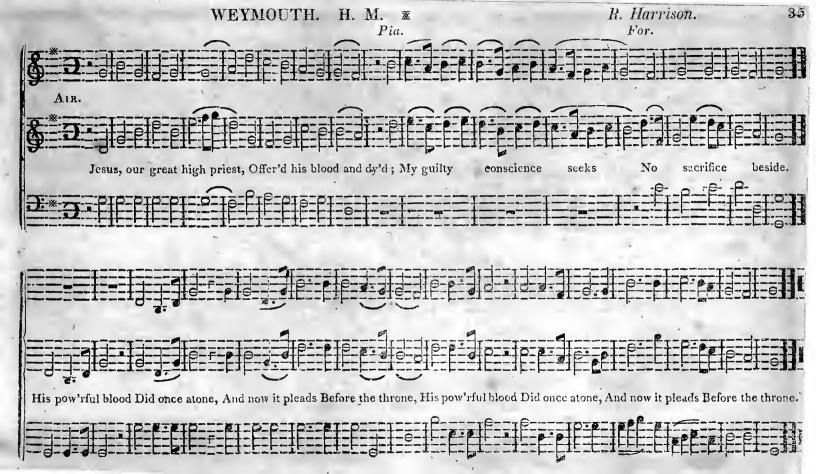






AIR.







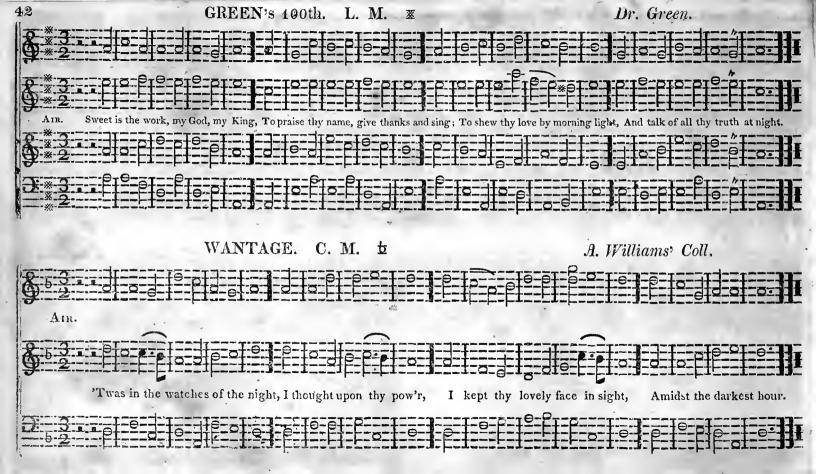




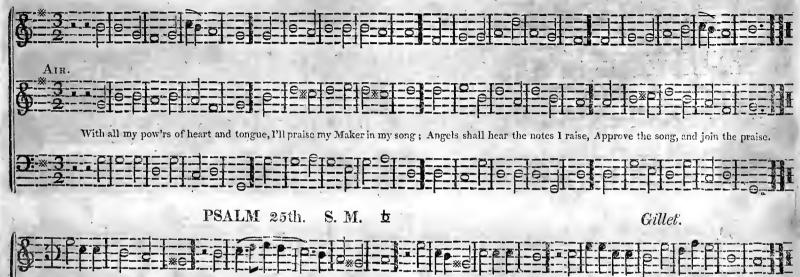


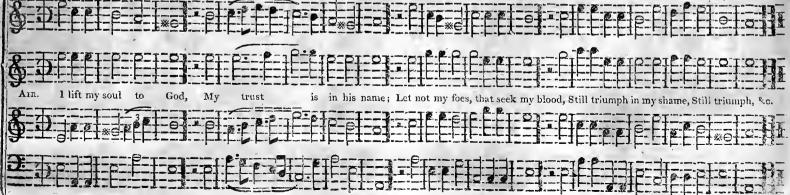




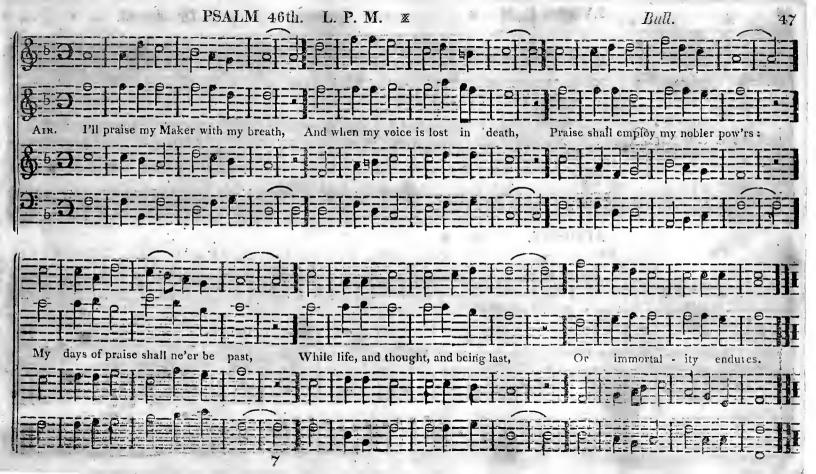


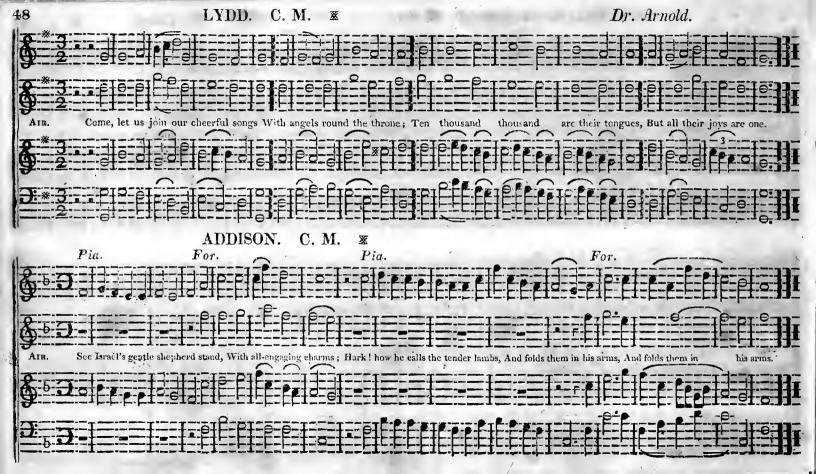


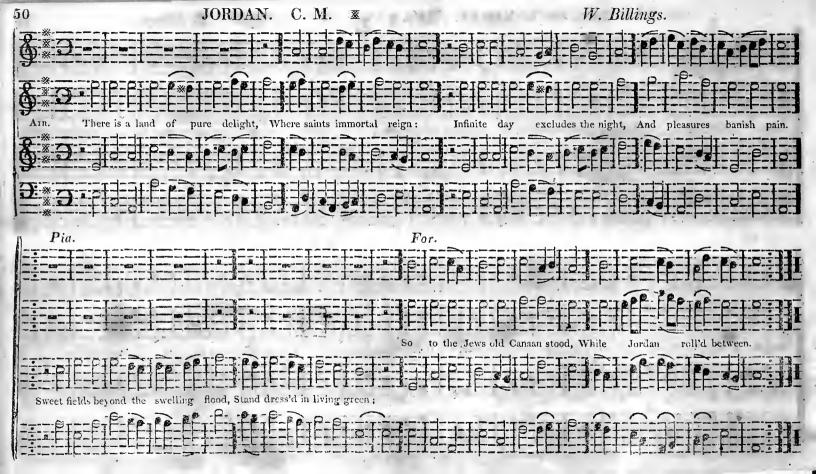




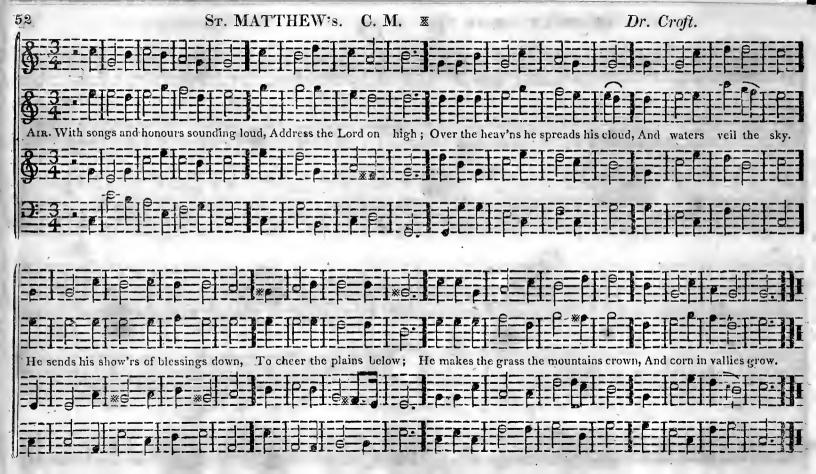


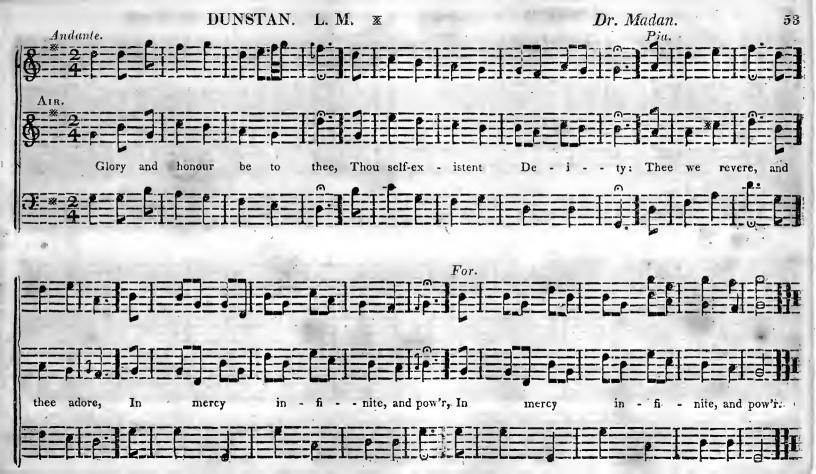












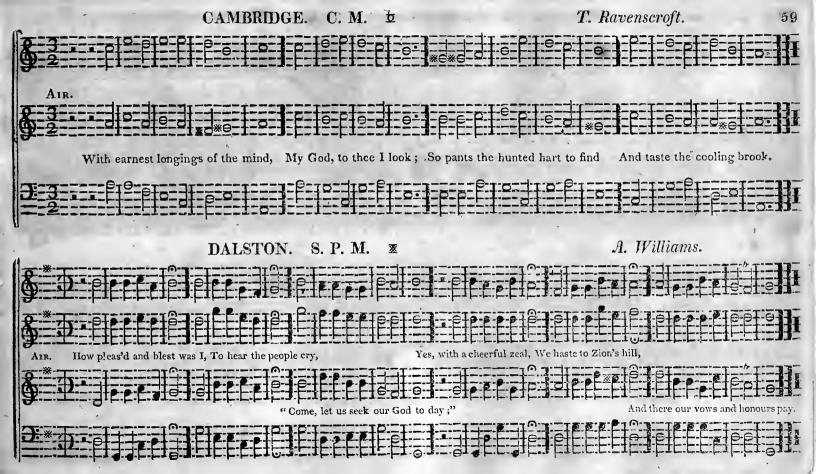




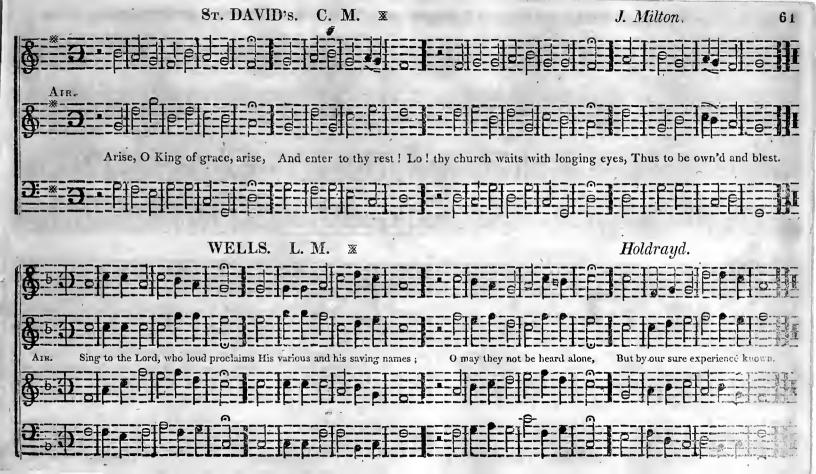


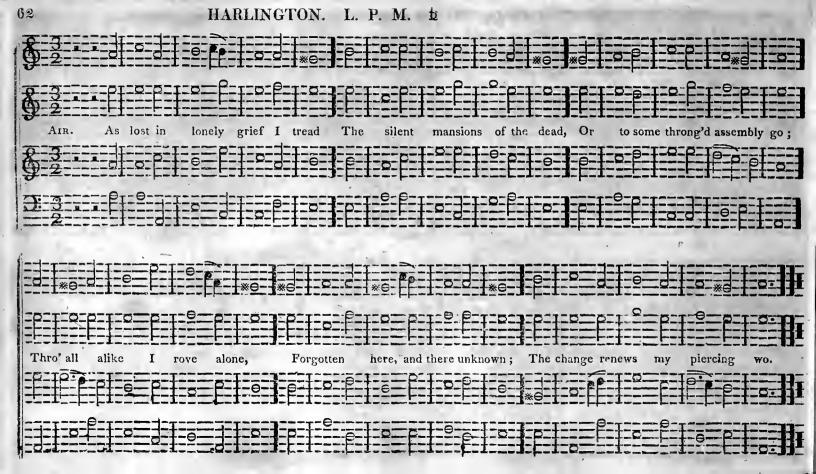




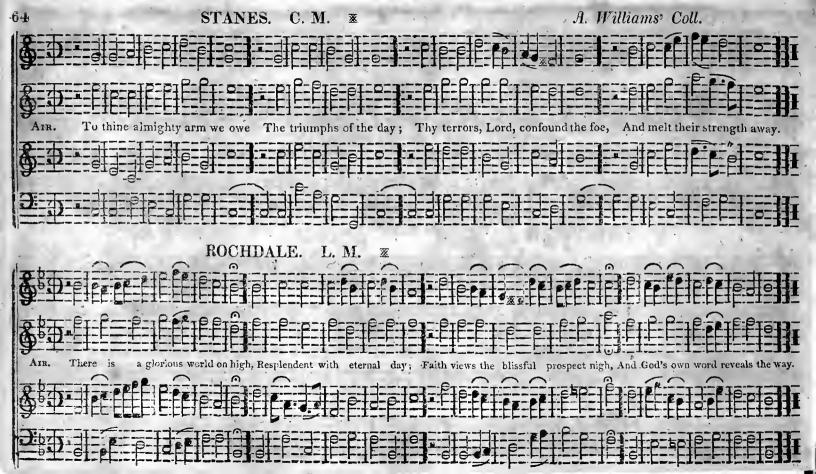


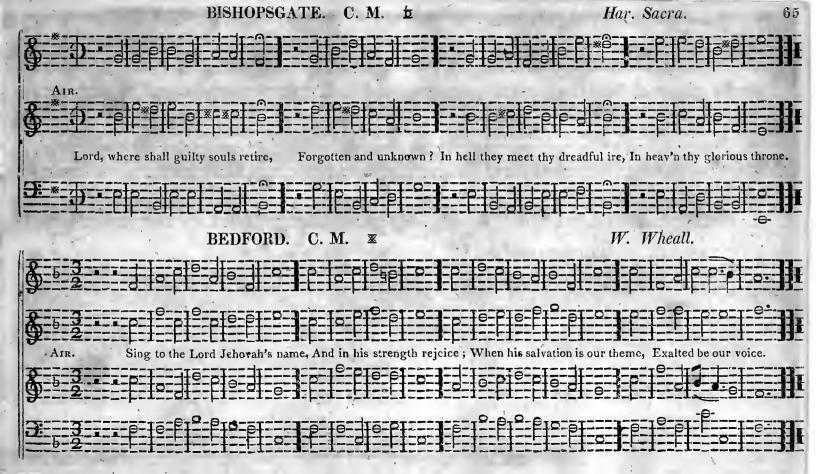












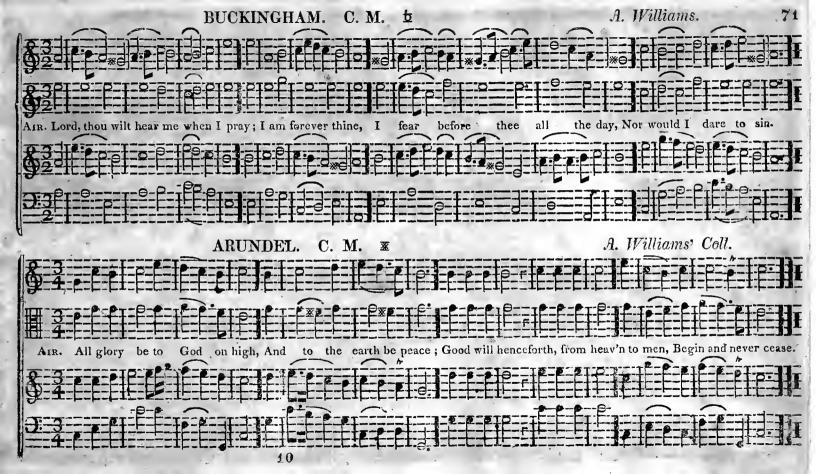


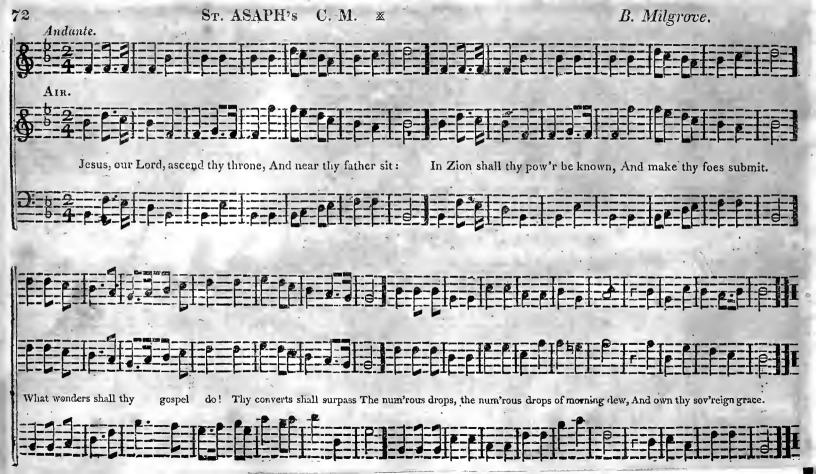












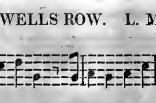








WELLS ROW. L. M.



hal - lelujah,

Con Spirito.

Pia.

Hal - lelujah,

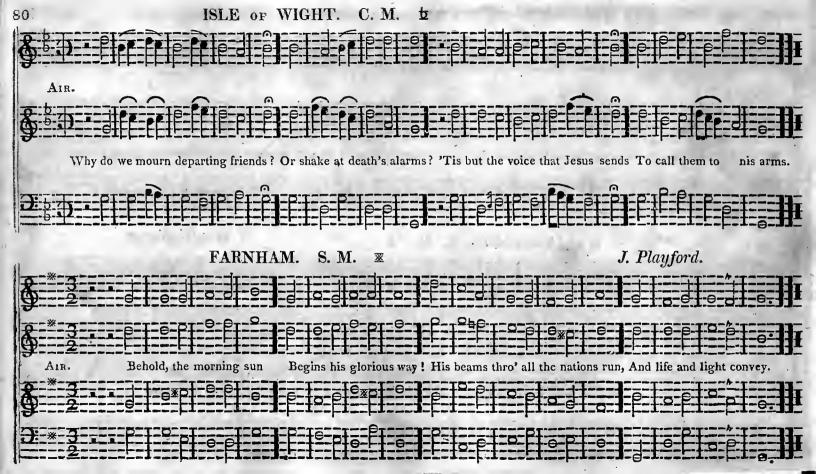


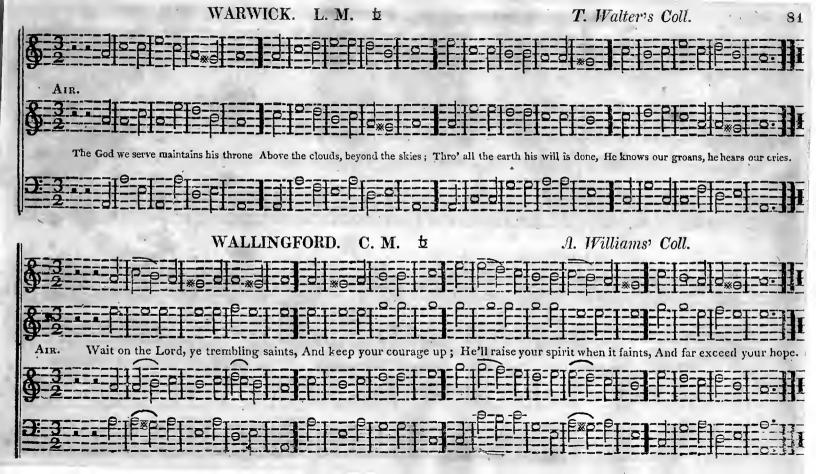












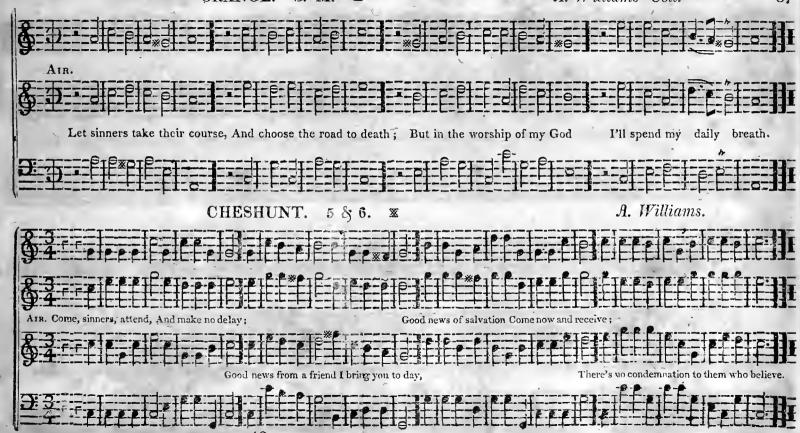








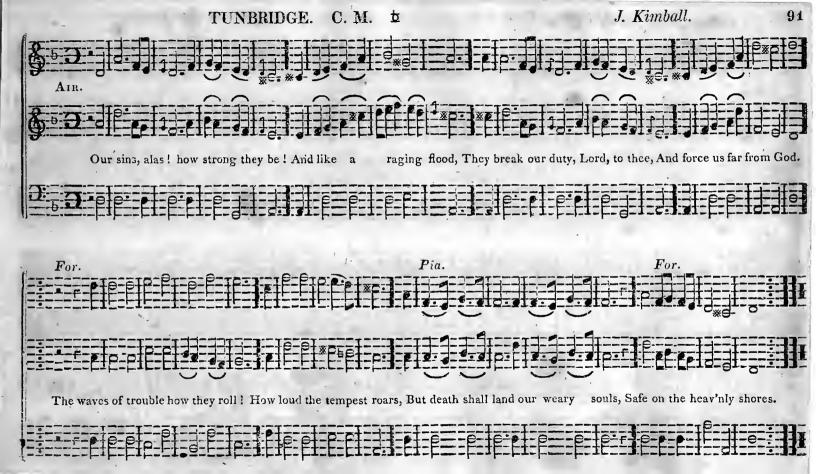




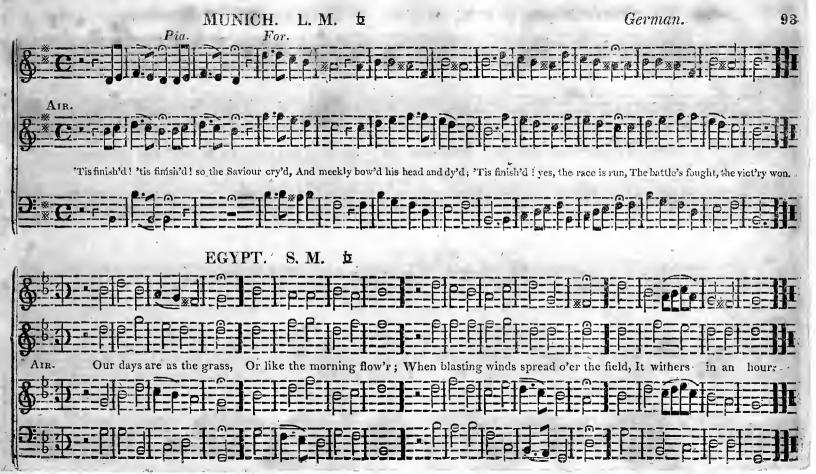


RICKMANSWORTH. L. M. X A. Williams, Coll. A. A. Great God, attend, while Zion sings, The joy that from thy presence springs; To spend one day with thee on earth, Exceeds a thousand days of mirth.



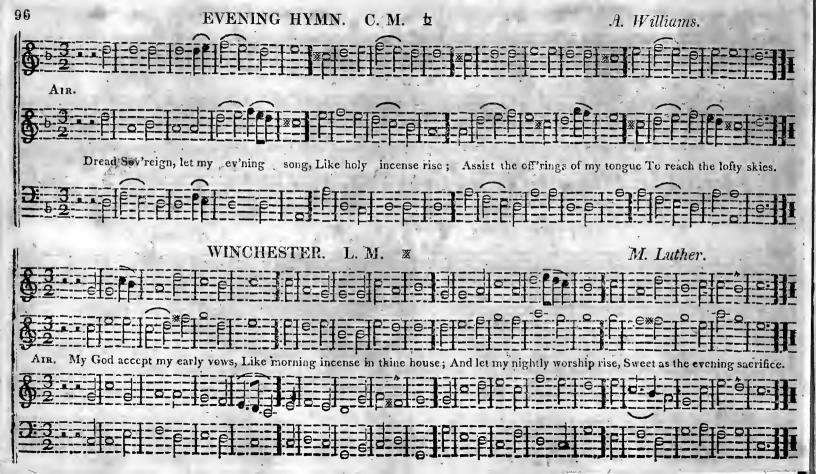




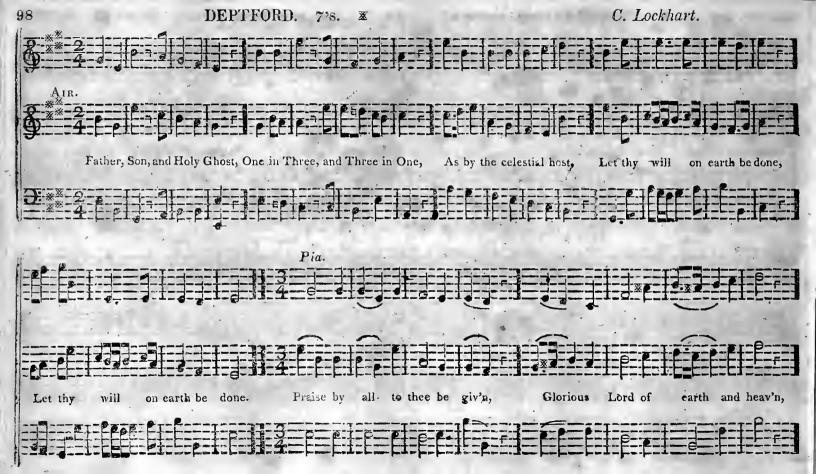












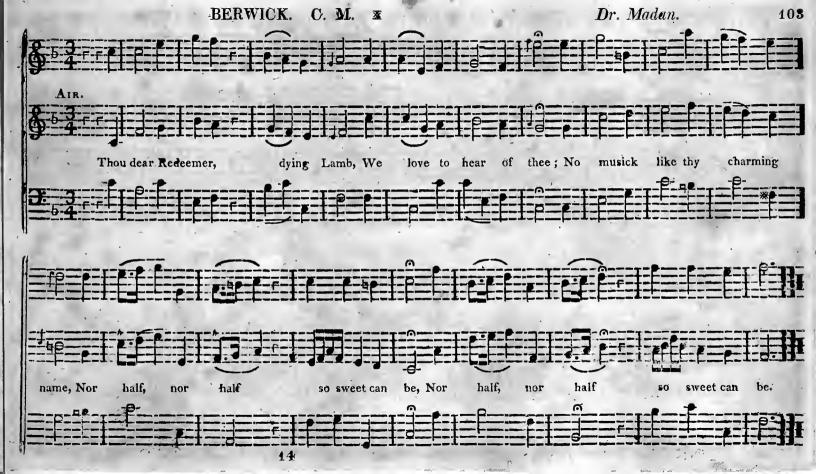


² On thy soft bosom let me lie,
Forget the world, and learn to die;
O, Israel's watchful Shepherd, spread
Thy guardian angels round my bed,

3 Let not the spirits of the air,
Whilst I repose, my soul ensnare;
But guard thy suppliant free from harms,
Clasp'd in thy everlasting arms.







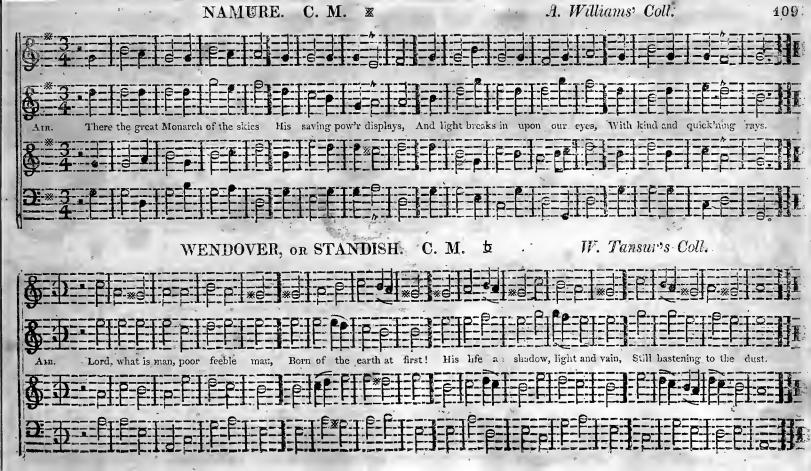


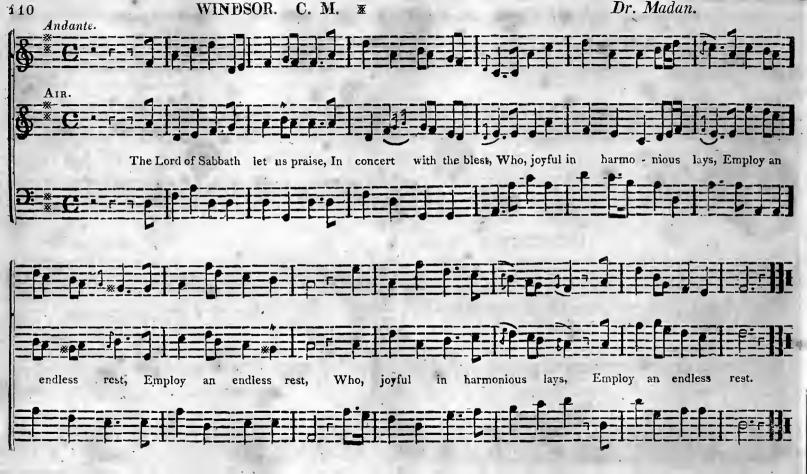


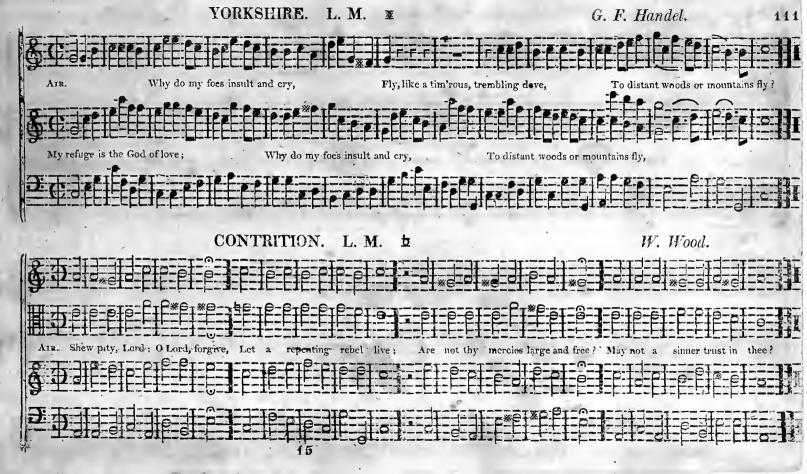












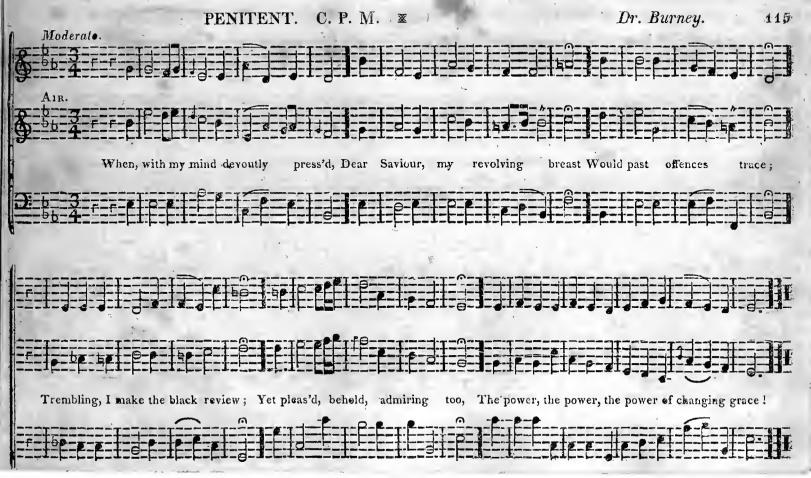




2 If so poor a worm, as I,
May to thy great glory live;
All my actions sanctify,
All my words and thoughts receive;
Claim me for thy service, claim
All I have, and all I am.

5 Take my soul and body's powers, Take my mem'ry, mind, and will, All my goods, and all my hours, All I know, and all I feel, All I think, and speak, and do; Take my heart; but make it new.











2 We to the Lord in humble pray'r Breath'd out our sad distress; Though feeble, yet with contrite hearts, We begg'd return of peace.

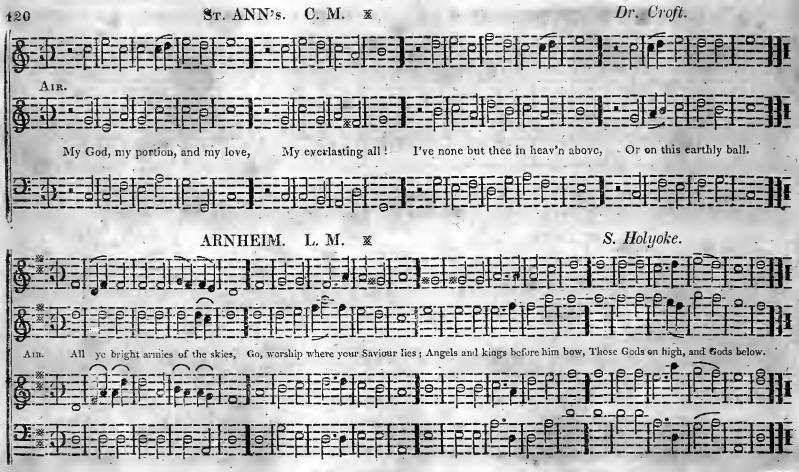
- 5 Oh! may our grateful, trembling hearts Sweet hallelujahs sing
 - To him who hath our lives preserv'd, Our Saviour and our King.
- 3 With pitving eyes, the Prince of Grace Beheld our helpless grief; He saw, and (O amazing love!)
 He came to our relief.
 - 'The waves no more did roll ; And soon again a placid sea Spoke comfort to each soul. 6 Let us preclaim to all the world,

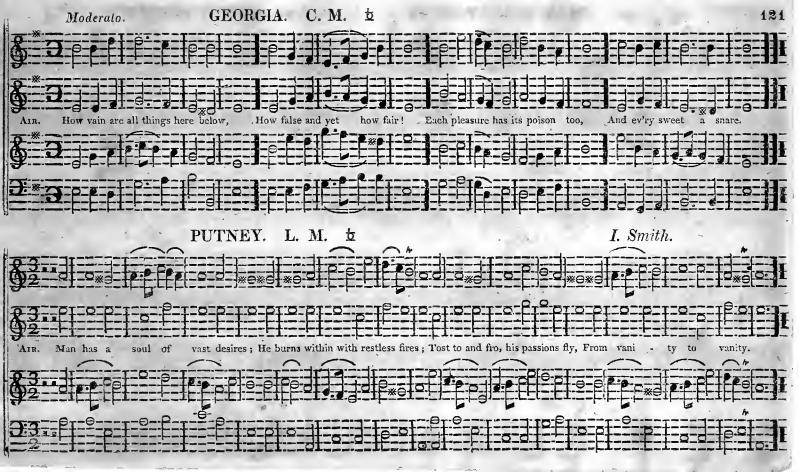
4 The stormy winds did cease to blow,

With heart and voice, again, And tell the wonders he hath done For us, the sons of men ..

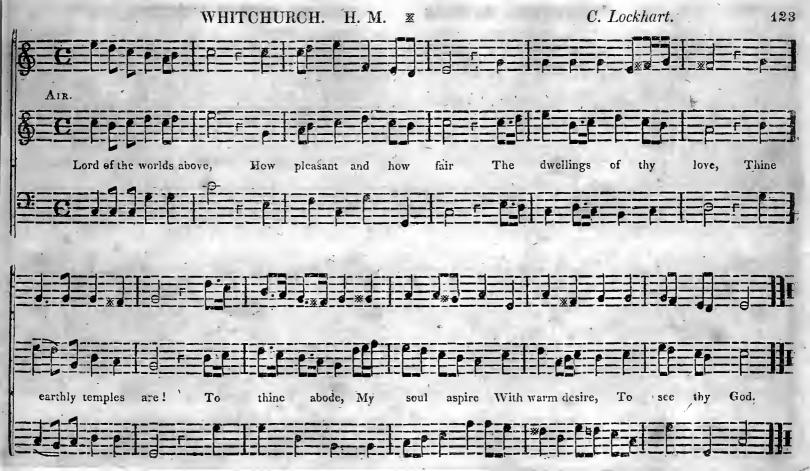


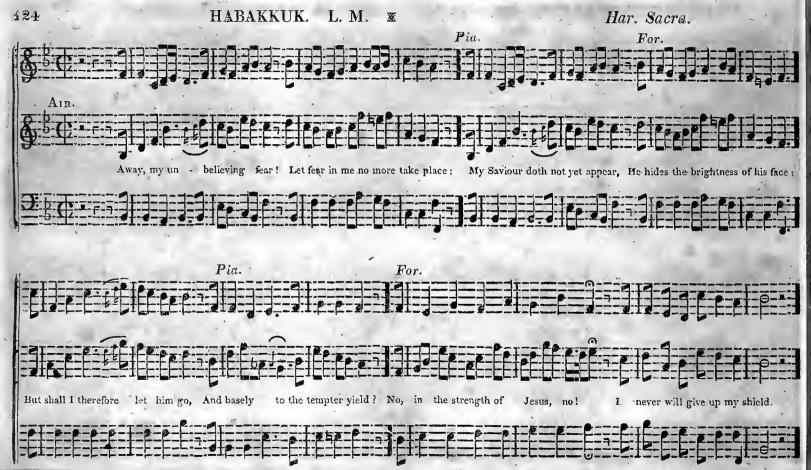






















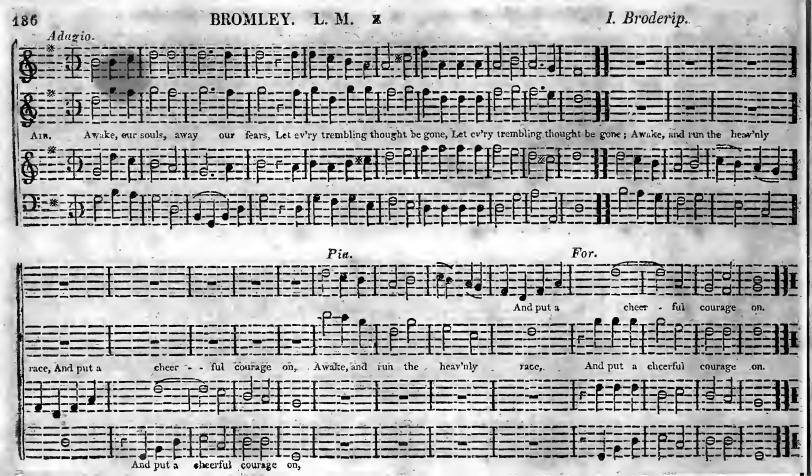


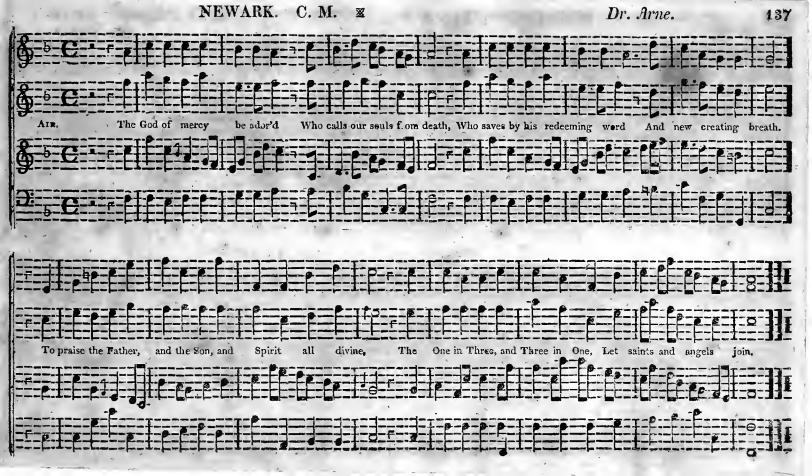






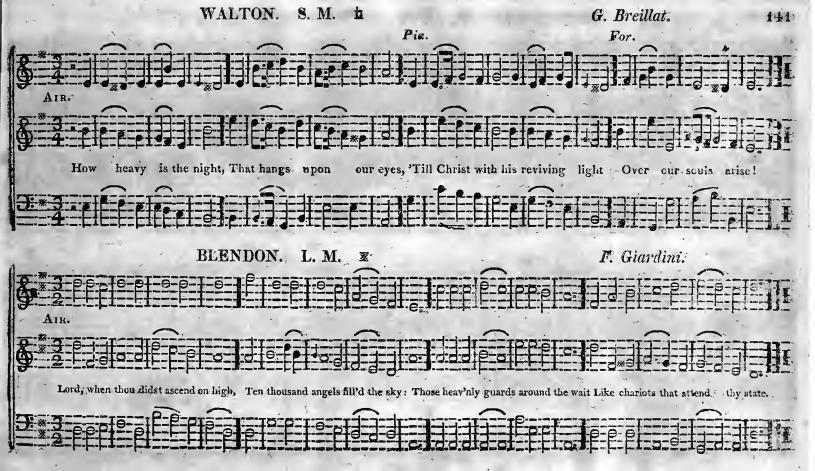




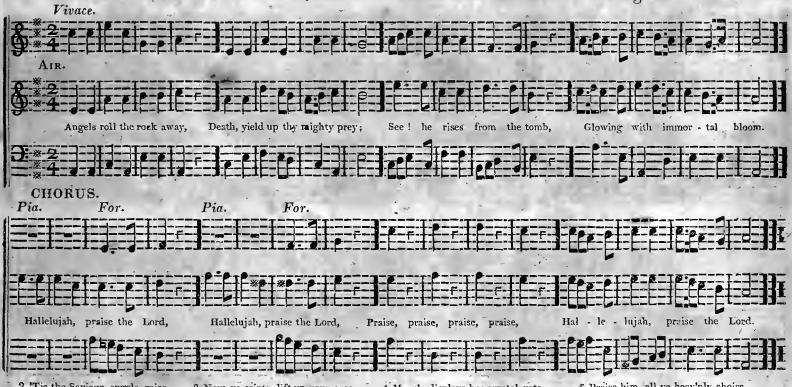




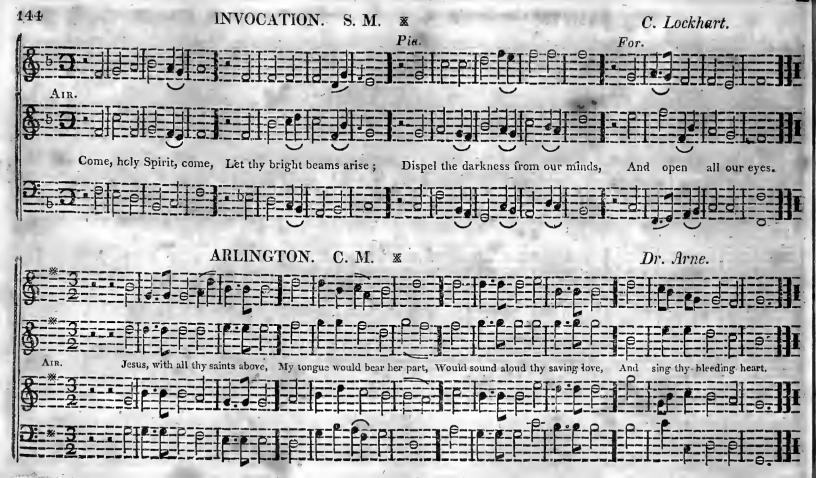








- 2 'Tis the Saviour, angels, raise
 Your triumphant song of praise;
 Let the heav'ns remotest bound
 Hear the joy inspiring sound.
- 3 Now, ye saints, lift up your eyes,
 Now, to glory see him rise;
 Mark his progress through the sky,
 To the radiant world on high.
- 4 Heav'n displays her crystal gate; Enter in thy royal state; King of glory, mount thy throne, 'Tis thy Father's and thy own.
- 5 Praise him, all ye heav'nly choirs, Strike with awe, your golden lyres, Shout, O earth, in rapt'rous song, Let the strains be loud and strong.

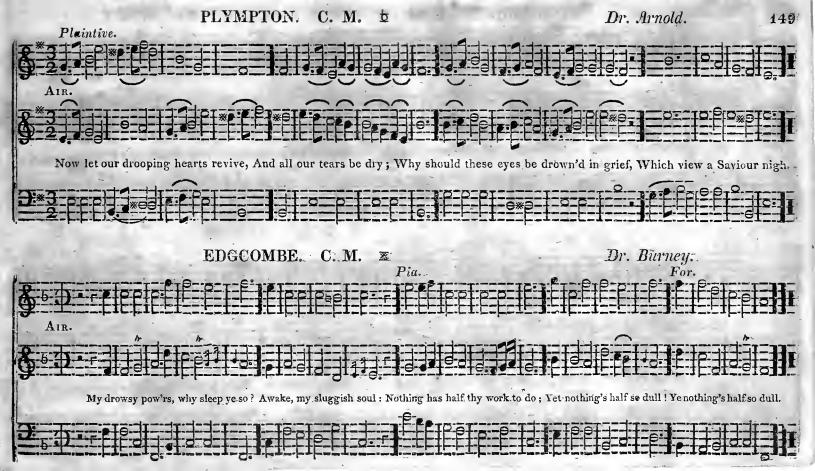














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2 Publish, spread to all around
The great Emanuel's name;
Let the trumpets martial sound
Ham Lord of hosts proclaim.

Praise him, ev'ry tuneful string, All'the reach of heav'nly art, All the pow'rs of musick bring, The musick of the heart. 3 Him, in whom we live and move, Let ev'ry creature sing;
Clory to their Maker give,
And homage to their King.

Hallow'd be his name beneath,
As in heav'n on earth ador'd:
Praise the Lord in ev'ry breath,
Let all things praise the Lord

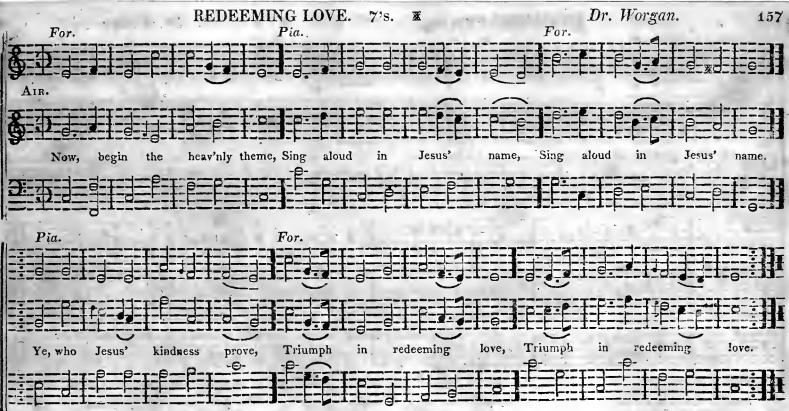


- 3 In thine own appointed way,
 Now we seek thee, here we stay;
 Lord, we know not how to go,
 "Till a blessing thou bestow.
- 4 Send some message from thy word, That may joy and peace afford; Let thy spirit now impart Full salvation to each heart.
- 5 Comfort those who weep and mourn, Let the time of joy teturn; Those who are east down lift up; Make them strong in faith and hope.
- 6 Grant that all may seek, and find Thee a gracious God, and kind; Ucal the sick, the captive free; Let us all rejoice in thee.



2 From heav'n th' angelick voices sound, See the Almighty Jesus crown'd; Girt with omnipotence and grace, And glory decks the Saviour's face. Glory, glory, glory, glory, Glory decks the Saviour's face 3 Shout, all the people of the sky,
And all the saints of the Most High,
Our God, who now his right maintains,
Forever and forever reigns;
Ever, ever, ever,
Ever and forever reigns.

4 The Father praise, the Son adore,
The Spirit bless forevermore,
Salvation's glorious work is done,
We welcome thee, great Three in One.
Welcome, welcome, welcome,
Welcome Thee, great Three in One.



2 Mourning souls dry up your tears, Banish all your guilty fears; See your guilt and curse remove, Cancell'd by redeeming love. 3 Welcome, all by sin opprest, Welcome to his sacred rest; Nothing brought him from above, Nothing but redeeming lave. 4 Hither, then, your musick bring, Strike aloud each joyful string, Mortals, join the host above, Join to praise redeeming love.



2 Other refuge have I none,

Hangs my helpless soul on thee;
Leave, ah! Leave me not alone,
Still support and comfort me:
All my trust on thee is stay'd,
All my help from thee I bring,
Cover my defenceless head
With the shadew of thy wing.

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3 Thou, O Christ, art all I want,
More than all in thee I find!
Raise the fallen, cheer the faint,
Heal the sick, and lead the blind;
Just and holy is thy name;
I am all unrighteousness:
Felse and full of sin I am,
Thou art full of truth and grace.

4 Plenteous grace with thee is found,
Grace to cover all my sin;
Let the healing streams abound;
Make and keep me pure within.
Thou of life the fountain art,
Freely let me take of thee,
Spring thou up within my heart,
Rise to all eternity.





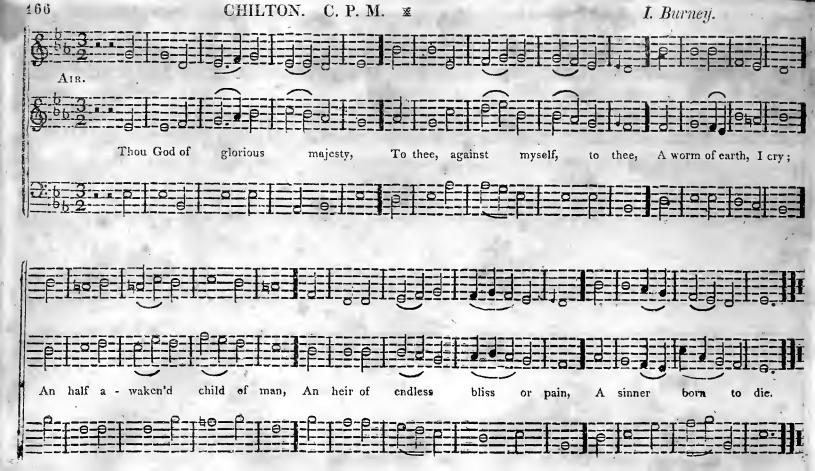




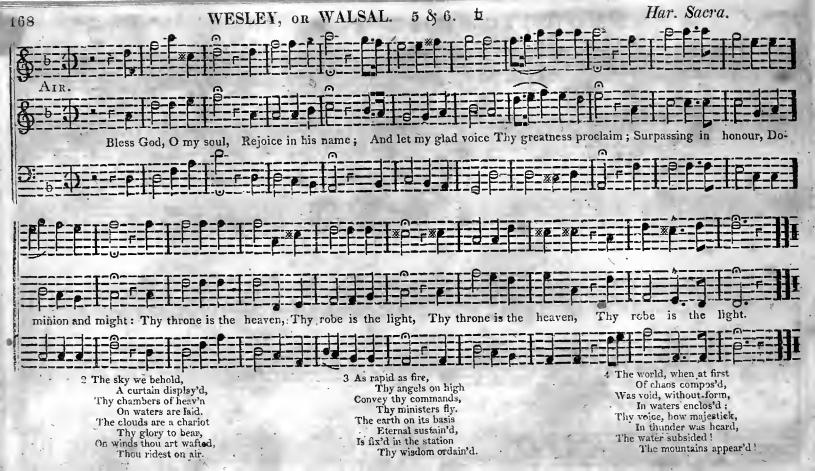










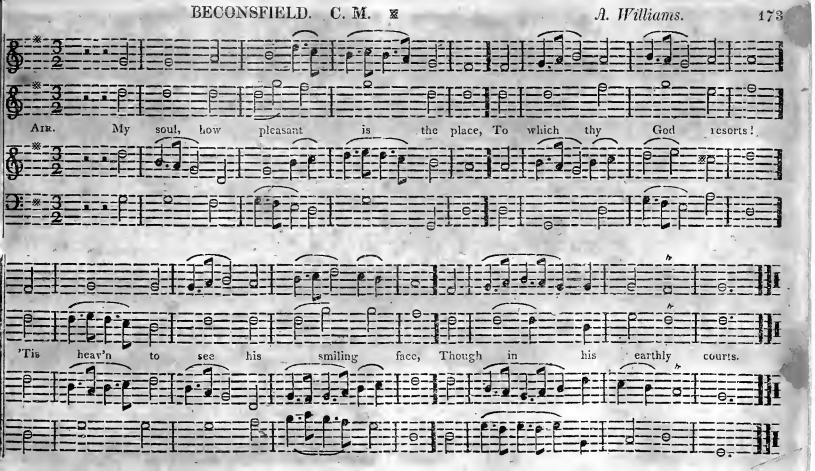












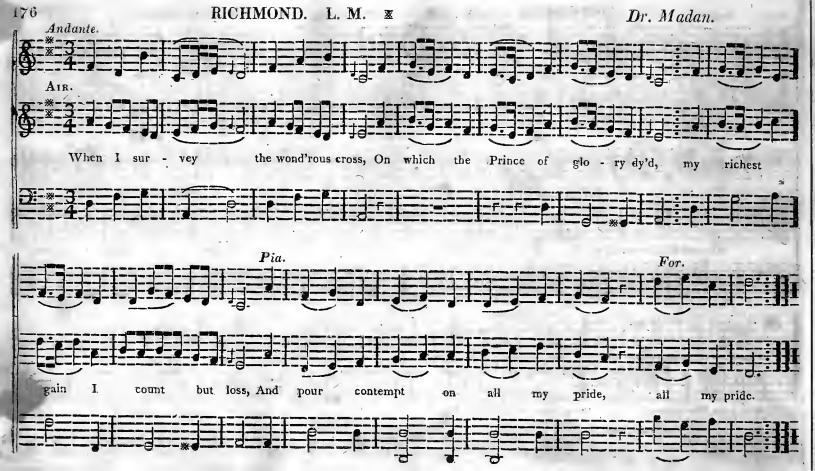
Our sure defence be made, Our souls on thee be stay'd, 1 ord, hear our call

And give thy word success; Spirit of holiness, On us descend!

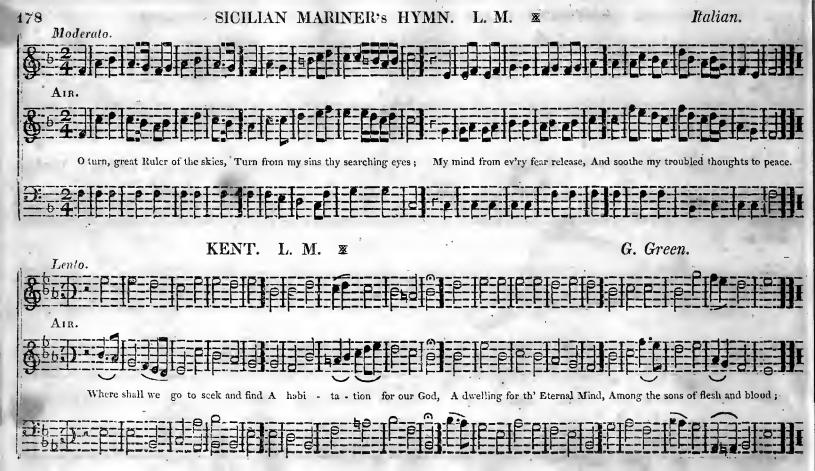
Thou who Almighty art. Now rule in ev'ry heart, And ne'er from us depart, Spirit of pow'r!

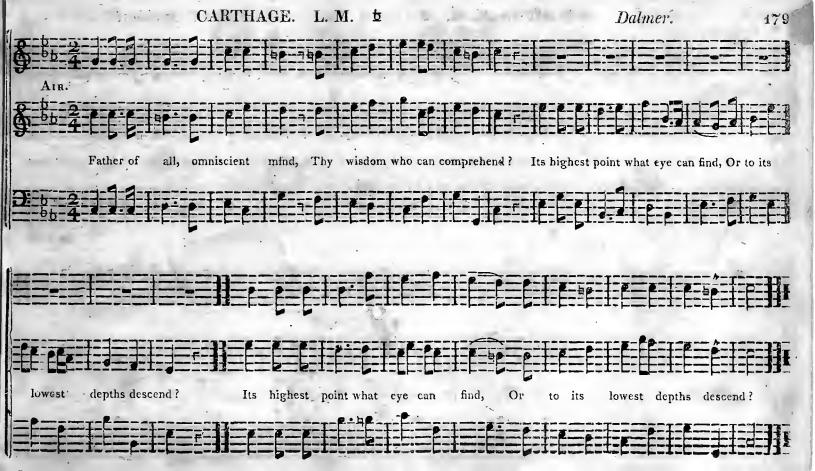
His sov'reign Majesty May we in glory see, And to eternity, Love and adore!

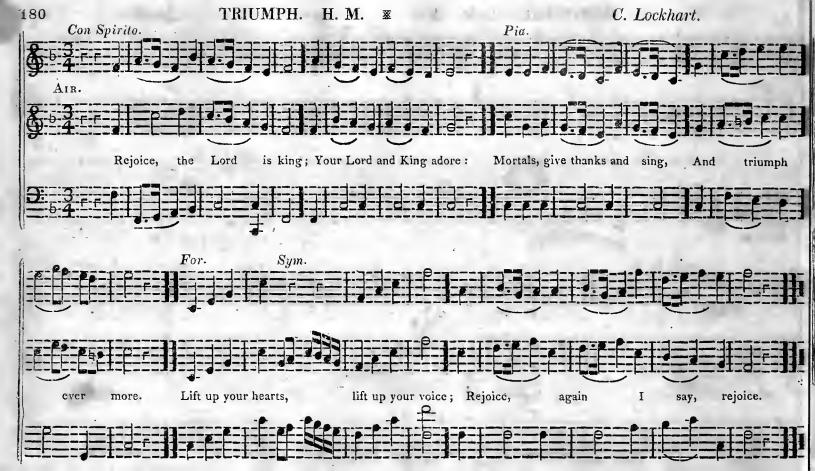














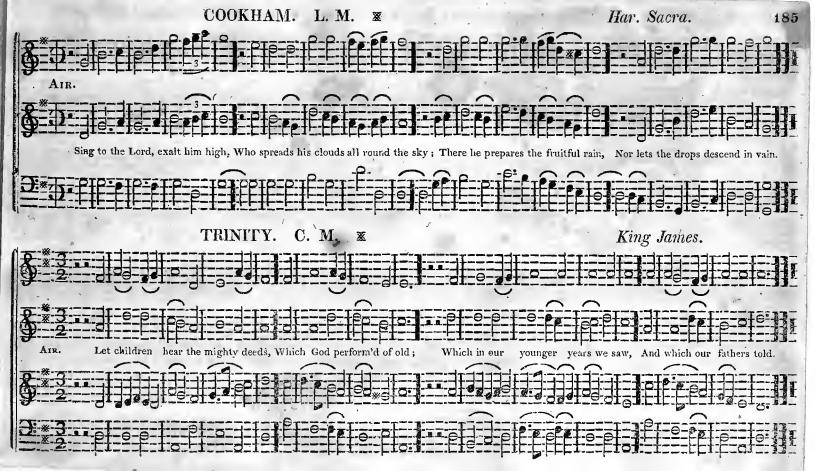
2 Here's love and grief beyond degree,
The Lord of glory dies for men;
But lo, what sudden joys I see!
Jesus the dead revives again.
The rising God forsakes the tomb,
Up to His Father's court He flies;
Cherubic legions guard Him home,
And shout Him, welcome to the skies.

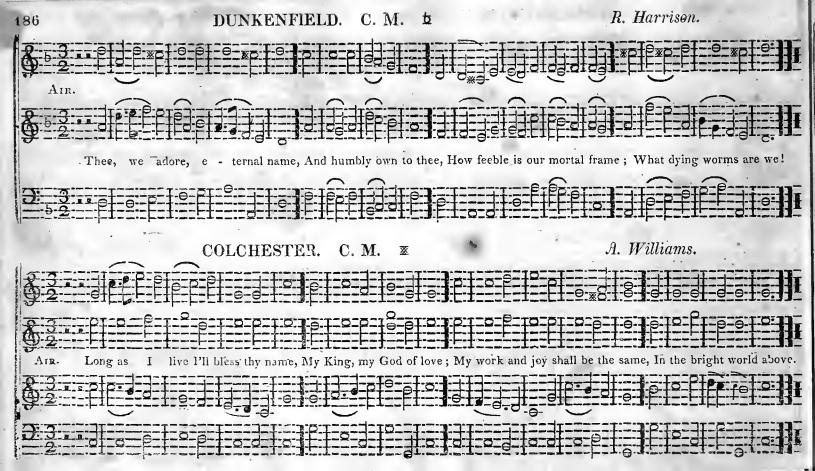
3 Break off your tears, ye saints, and tell,
How high our great Deliv'rer reigns;
Sing, how He spoil'd the hosts of hell,
And led the monster Death in chains.
Say, Live forever, wond'rous King,
Born to redeem, and strong to save;
Then ask the monster, Where's thy sting;
And where's thy vict'ry, boasting Grave!

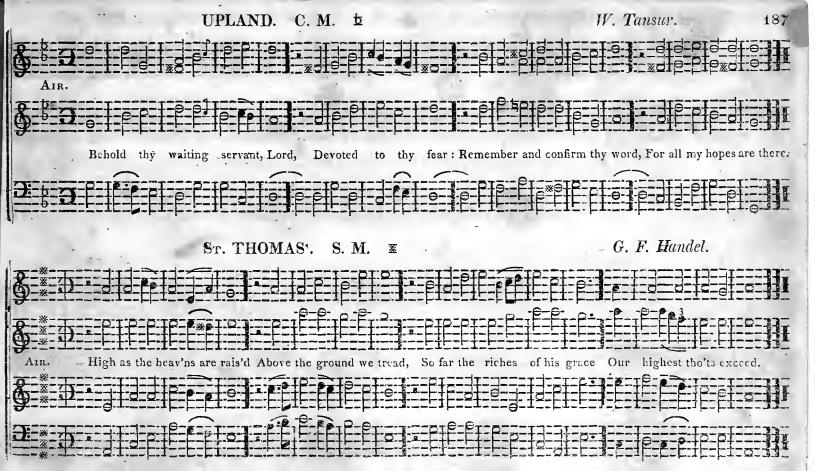
2. Breathe, O breathe thy loving Spirit.
Into ev'ry troubled breast!
Let us all in thee inherit,
Let us find thy promis'd rest.
Take away the pow'r of sinning,
Alpha and Omega be,
End of faith, as its beginning.
Set our hearts at liberty.

3 Come, Almighty to deliver,
Let us all thy life receive!
Suddenly return, and never,
Never more thy temples leave!
Thee we would be always blessing.
Serve thee as thine hosts above,
Pray, and praise thee without ceasing,
Glory in thy precious love.

4 Finish, then, thy new creation;
Pure unspotted may we be!
Let us see thy great salvation,
Perfectly restor'd by thee!
Chang'd from-glory into glory,
"Till in heav'n we take our place;
"Till we cast our crowns before thee,
Lost in wonder, love, said praise.











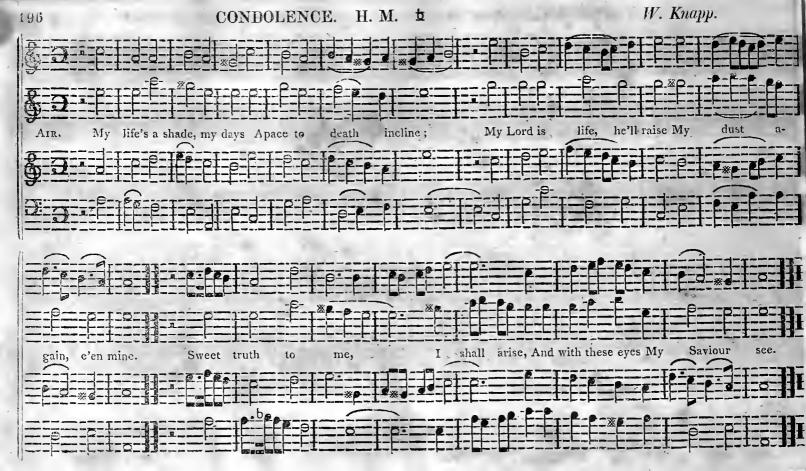




- 2 God did love them in his Son, Long before the world begun; They the seal of this receive,
- When on Jesus they believe.
 With them, &c.
- 3 They are justify'd by grace,
 They enjoy a solid peace;
 All their sins are wash'd away;
 They shall stand in God's great day.
 With them, &c.
- They produce the fruits of grace, In the works of rightcoursess; They are harmless, meck, and mild, Holy, humble, undefil'd. With them, &c.
- 5 They are sights upon the earth, Children of an heavinly birth,
 One with God, with Jesus one,
 Glory is in them begun.
 With them, &c.









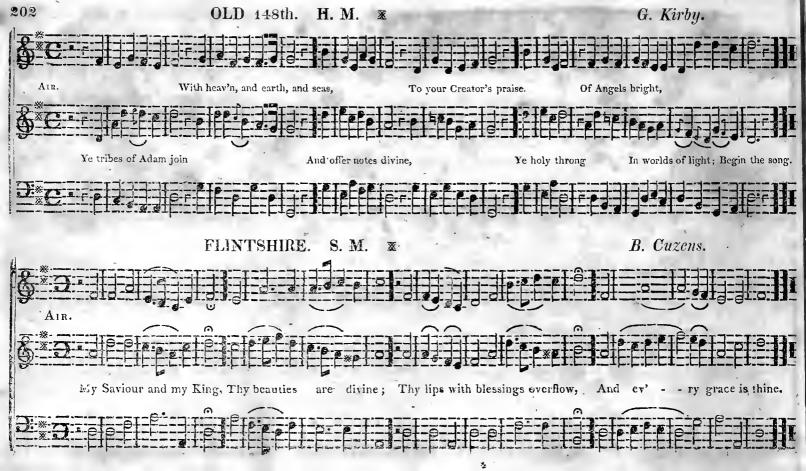




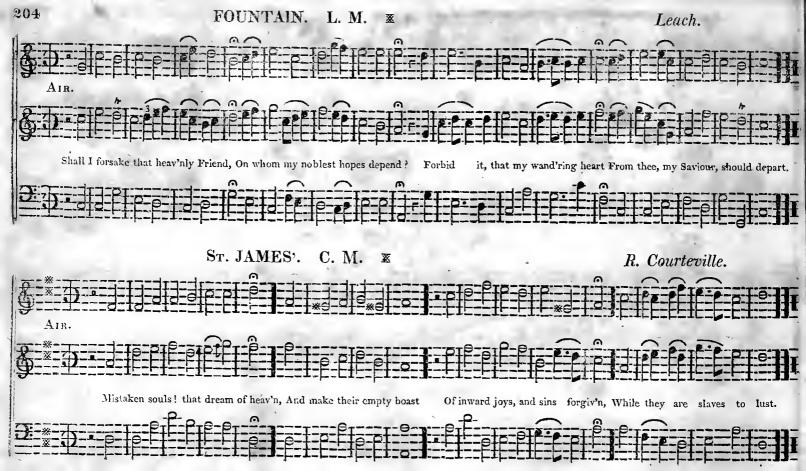


At noon, of what you then partake, An offering of thanksgiving make; And of the creatures for your use, Be not luxuriously profuse: For temp'rance, when with prudence join'd, Brings health of body, peace of mind. Make not, at night, the least repose, 'Ere you to Heav'n your soul disclose; Consider how you've spent the day, And for divine protection pray:
For you no blessing can expect, If you to ask it should neglect.









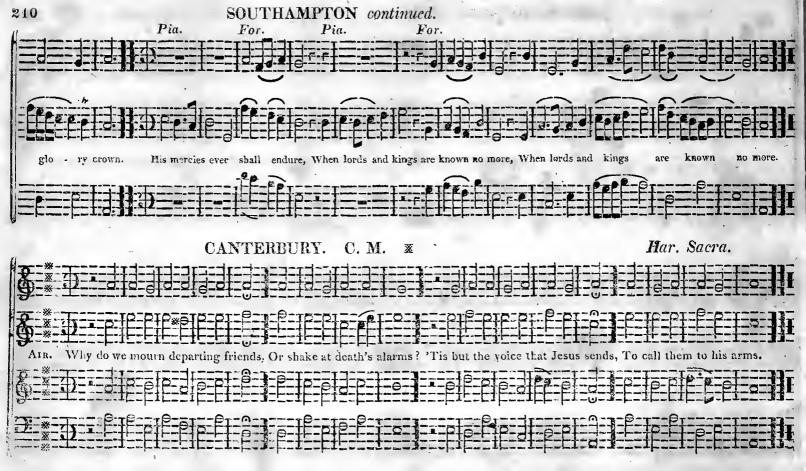


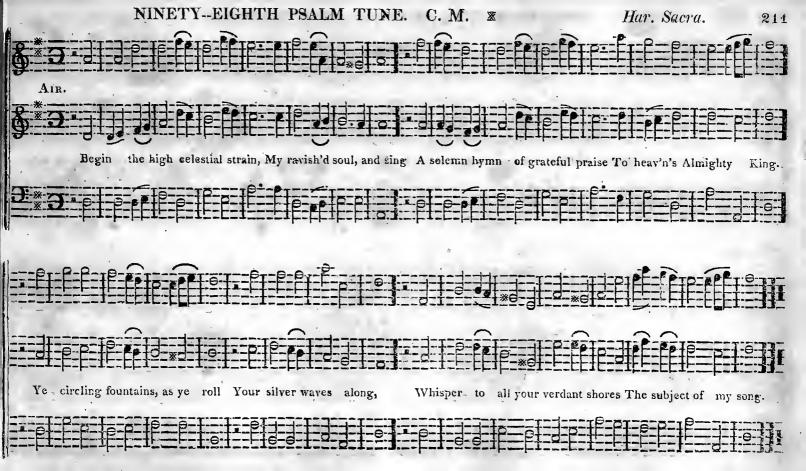




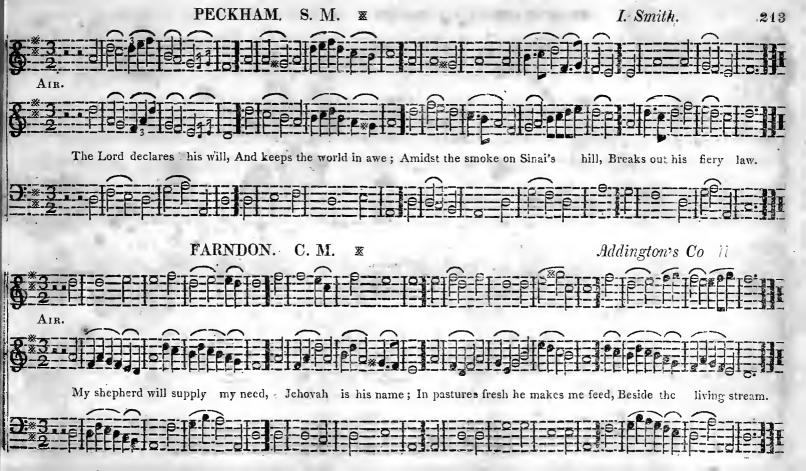




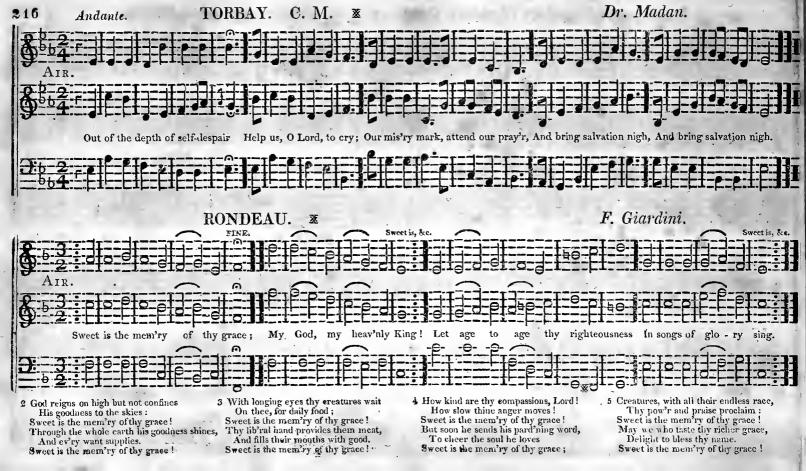


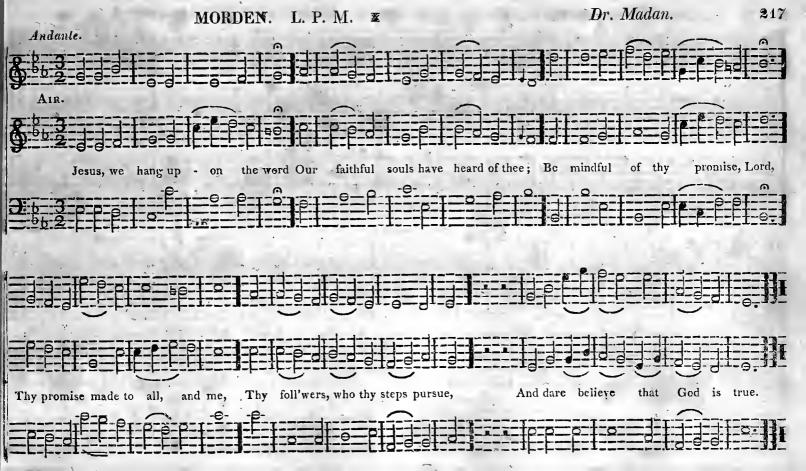
























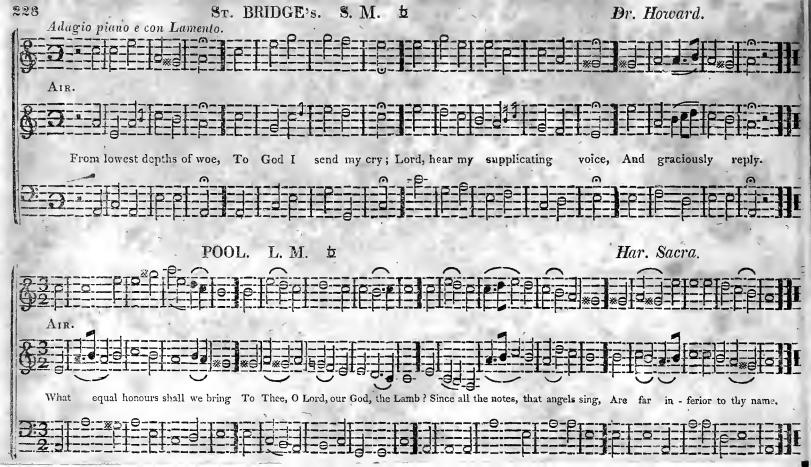
2 Mild he shines on all beneath, Piercing through the shades of death, Scatt'ring error's wide-spread night, Kindling darkness into light.

Nations all, far off and near, Haste, to see your God appear! Haste, for him your hearts prepare, Meet him manifested there. 3 There behold the Day-spring rise, Pouring eye-sight on your eyes; God in his own light survey, Shining to the perfect day. Sing, ye morning stars, again, God descends, on earth to reign; Deigns for man his life t' employ; Shout, ye sons of God, for joy.











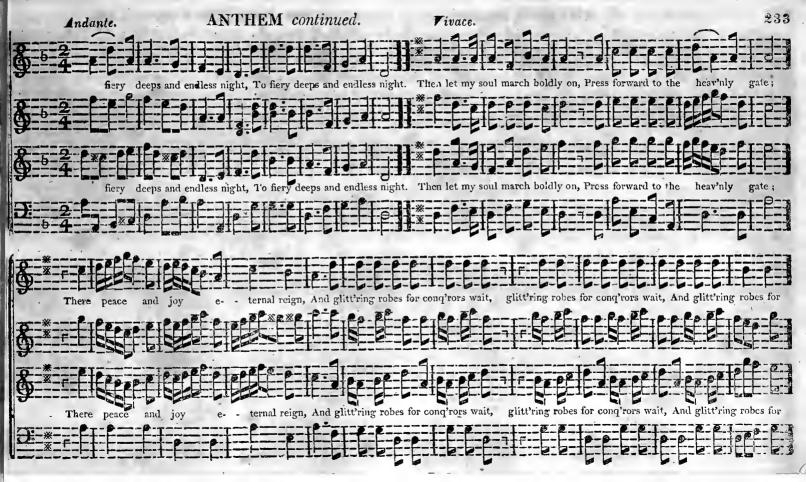
2 Who in Jesus confide,
We are bold to outride
The storms of affliction beneath;
With the prophet we soar
To that heavenly shore,
And outly all the arrows of death.

5 By faith we are come
To our permanent home,
By hope we the rapture improve;
By love we still rise,
And look down on the skies;
For the heaven of heavens is love.

























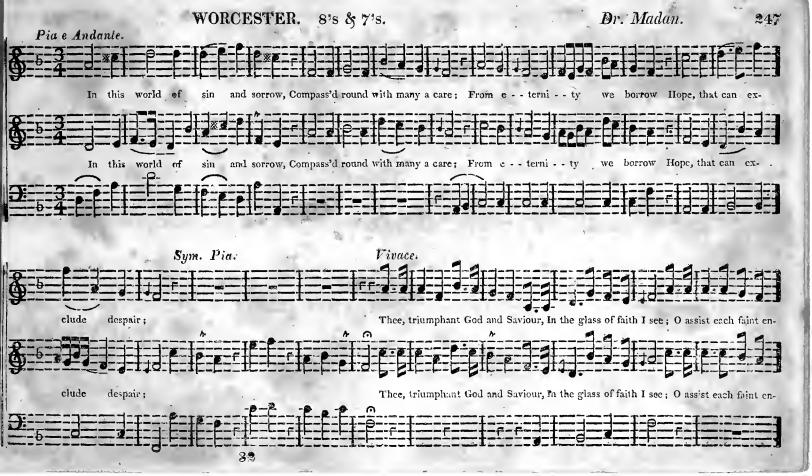










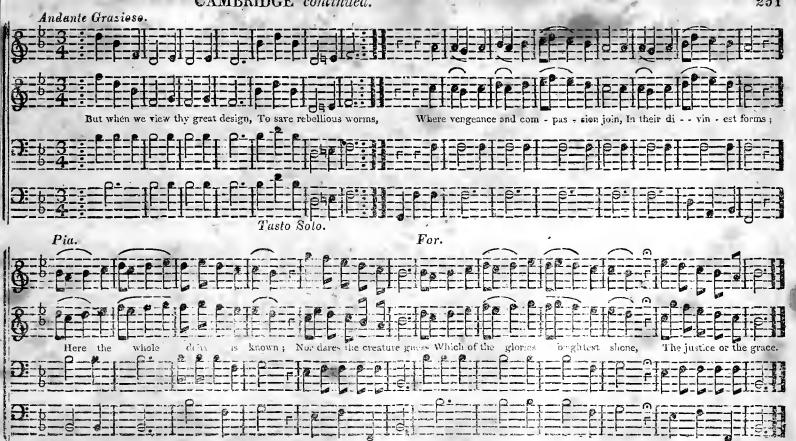


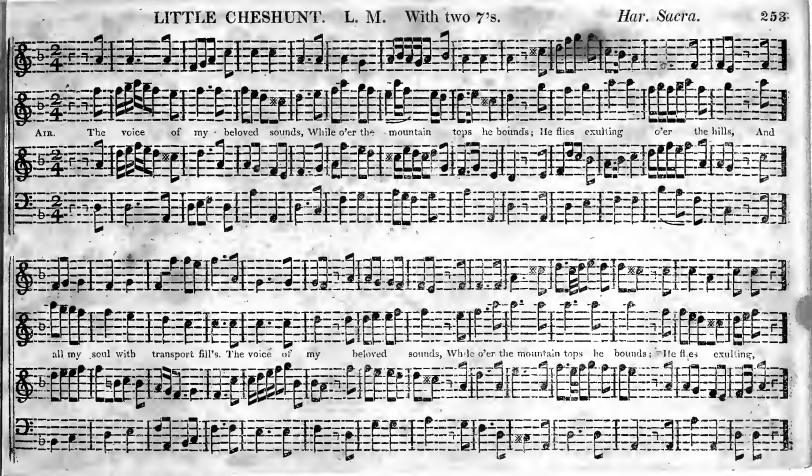


WORCESTER continued.



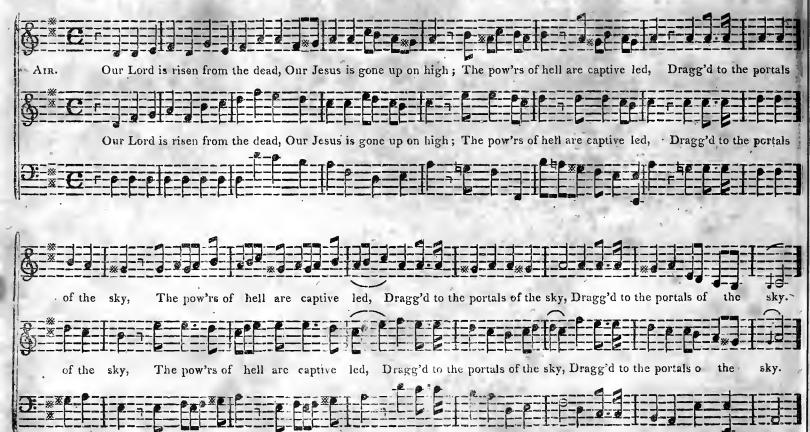








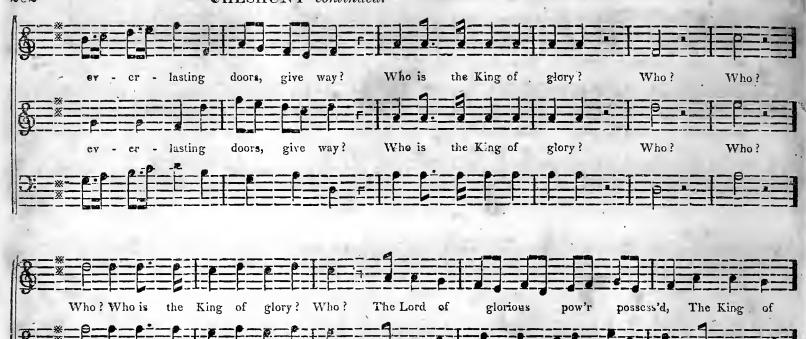






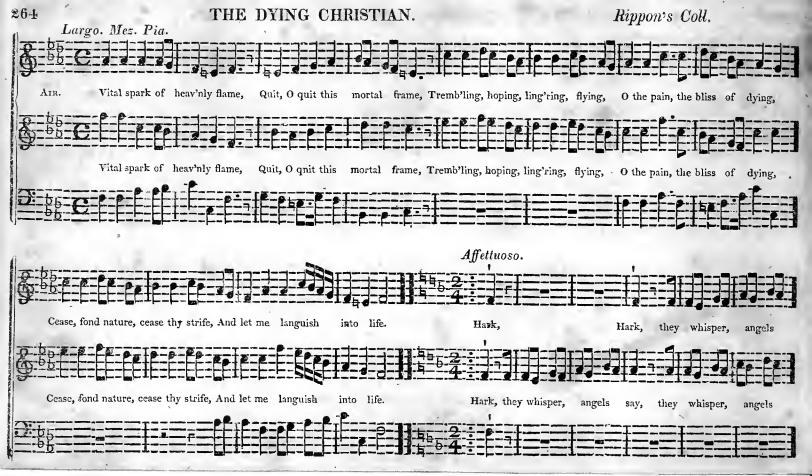






Who? Who is the King of glory? Who? The Lord of glorious pow'r possess'd, The King of







THE DYING CHRISTIAN continued.





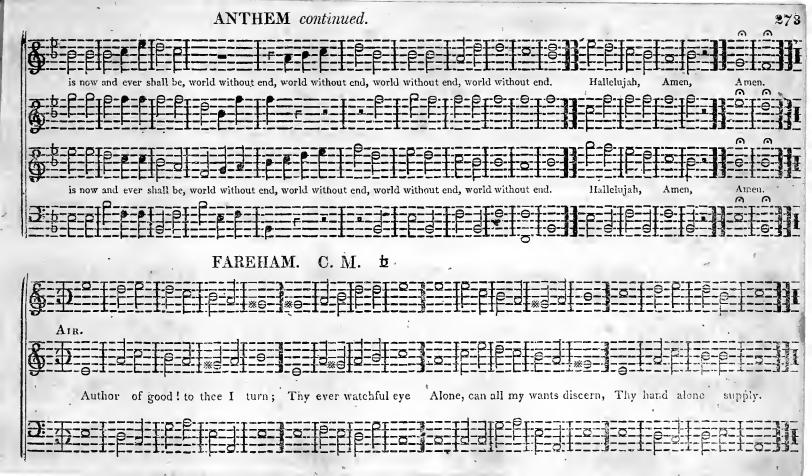
268 ANTHEM. PSALM CXVII. A. Williams.—Chorus by Dr. Miller. Spiritoso. Larghetto e Affettuoso. AIB. O praise the Lord, all ye heathen, praise the Lord, all ye nations, praise him, praise him, praise him, all ye people; For his merciful O praise the Lord, all ye heathen, praise the Lord, all ye nations, praise him, praise him, praise him, all ye people; For his merciful kindness is ever - more, and more toward us, And the truth of the Lord endureth forever, And the truth of the Lord endureth forever. kindness is ever - more, and more toward us, And the truth of the Lord endureth forever, And the truth of the Lord endureth forever.











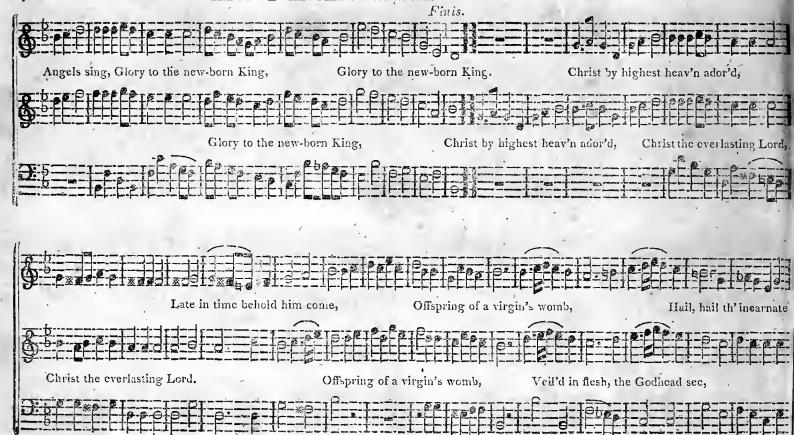








HERALD ANGELS continued.

















ANTHEM continued.





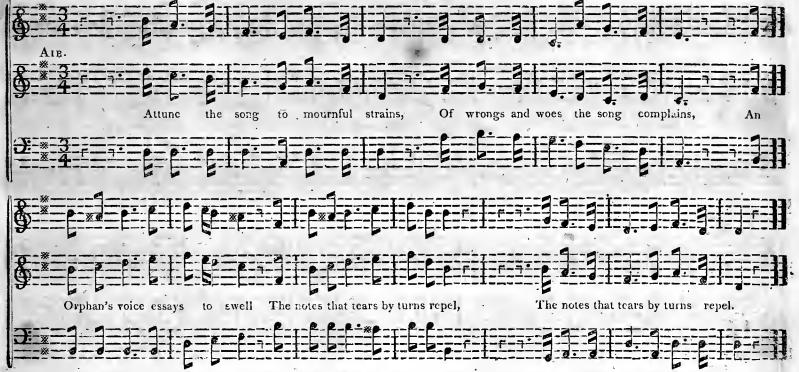








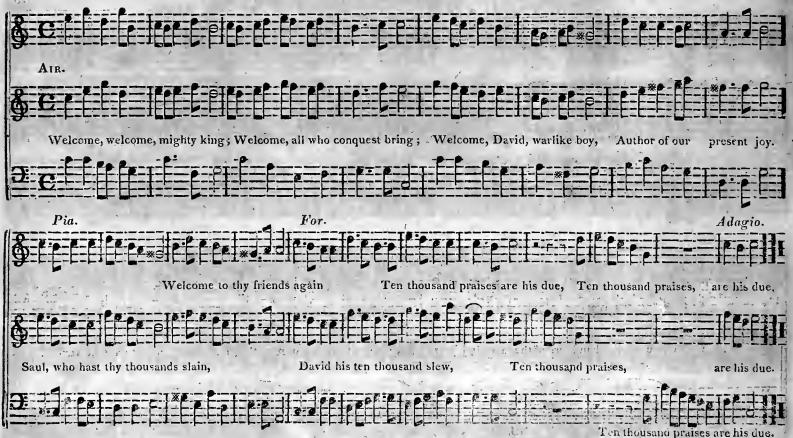


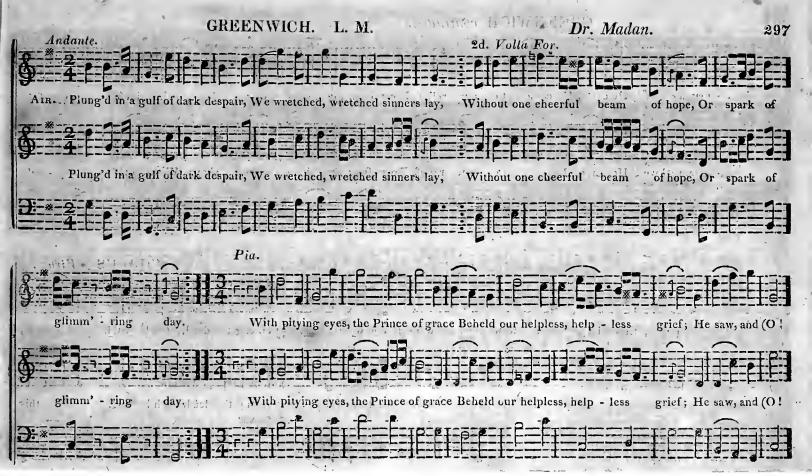


2 Left on the world's wide bleak forlorn, In sin conceiv'd, in sorrow born, No guide, the devious mane to tread, Above, no friendly shelter spread. 3 Alone, amidst surrounding strife,
And naked to the storms of life;
Despair looks round with aching eyes,
And sinking nature groans and dies.

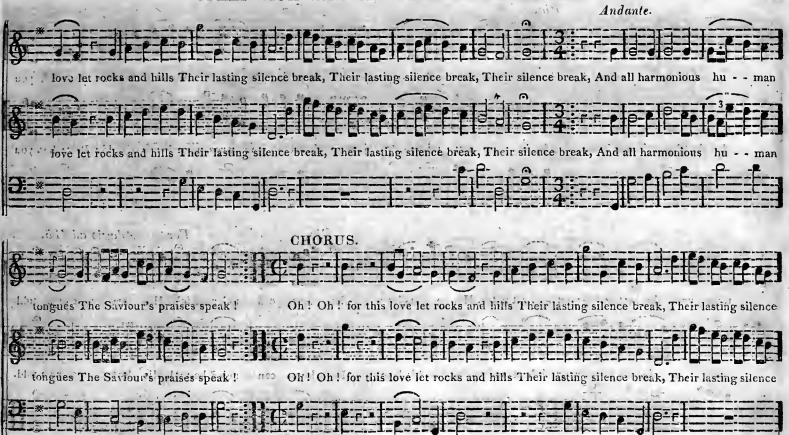










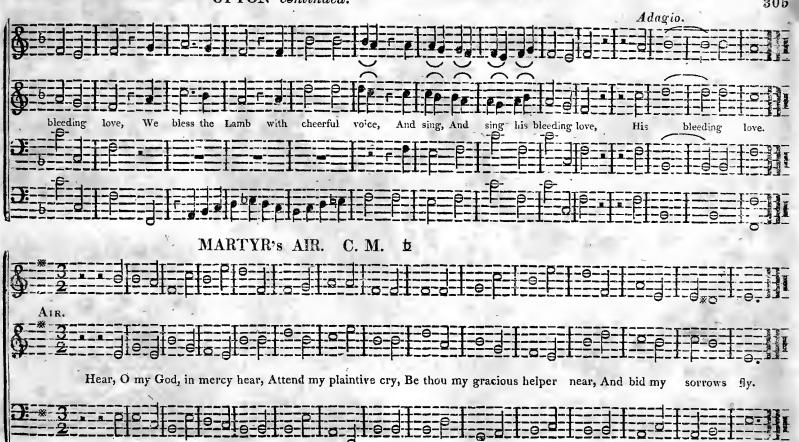


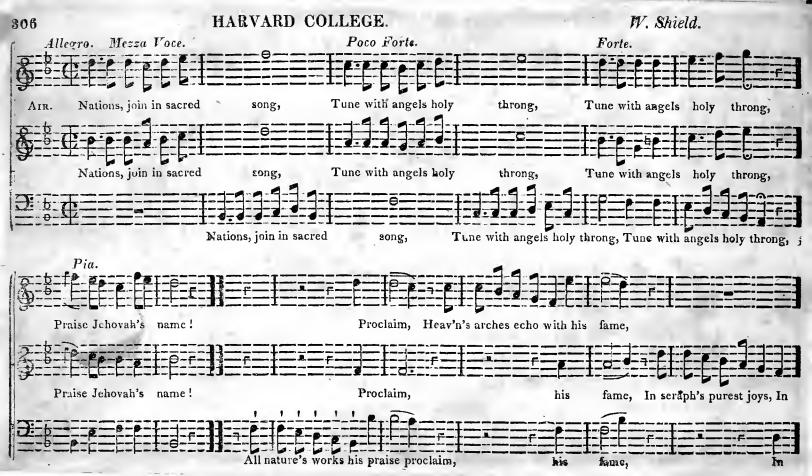


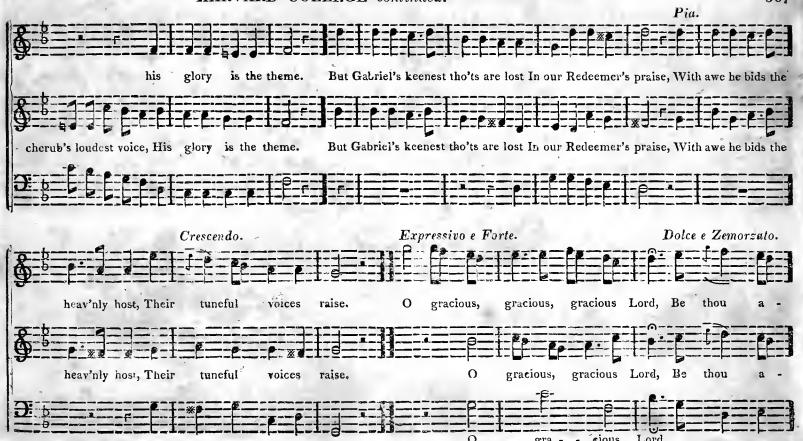


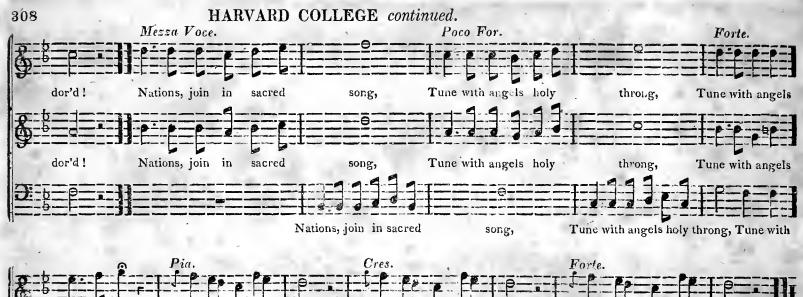


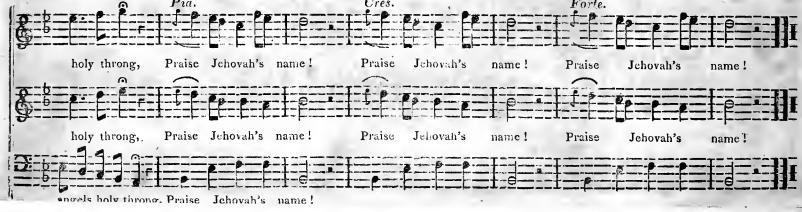










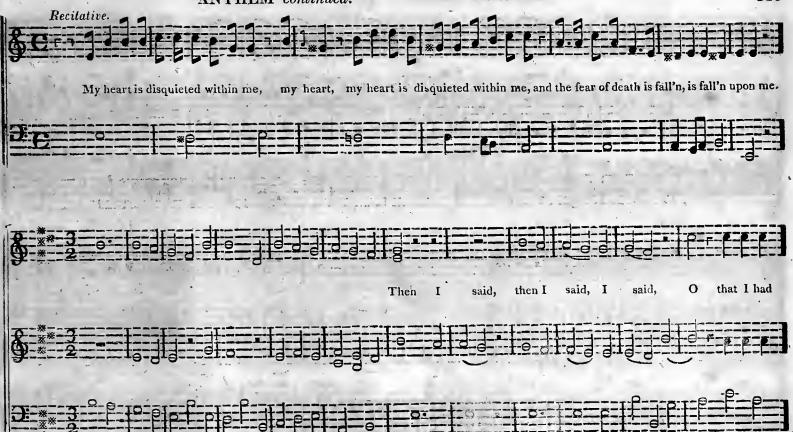












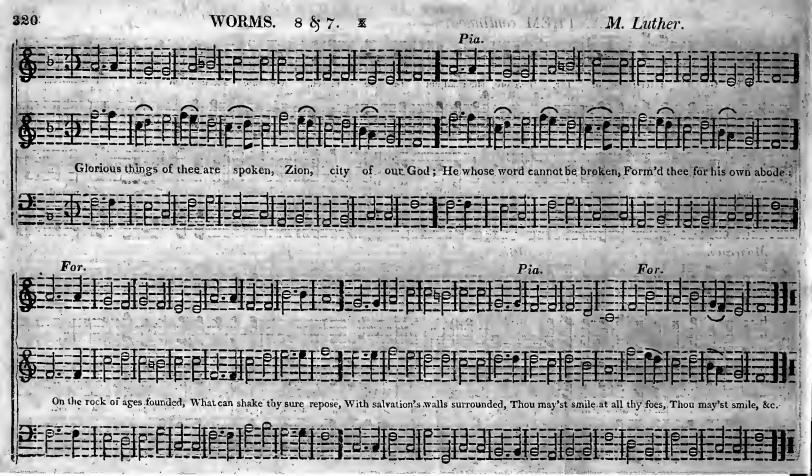


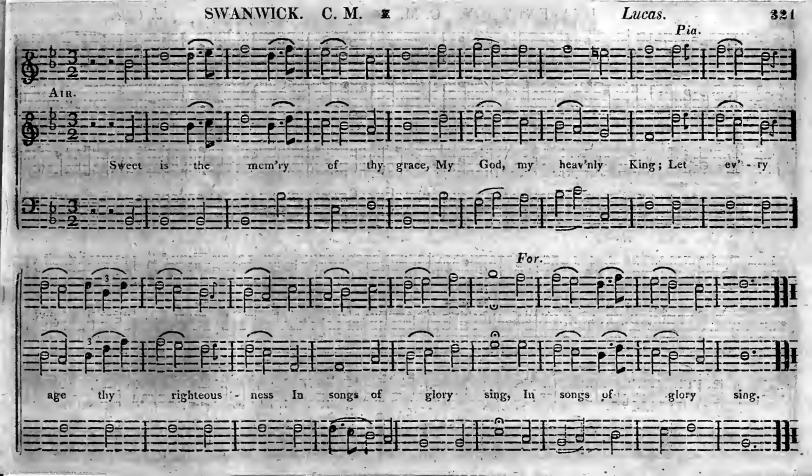




















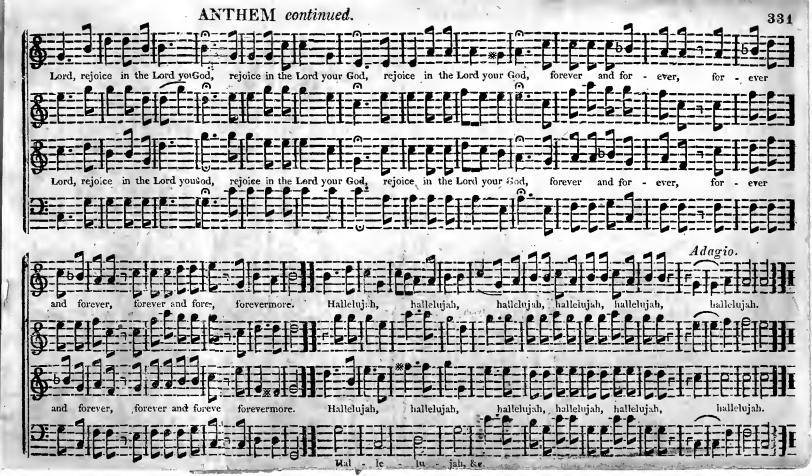












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