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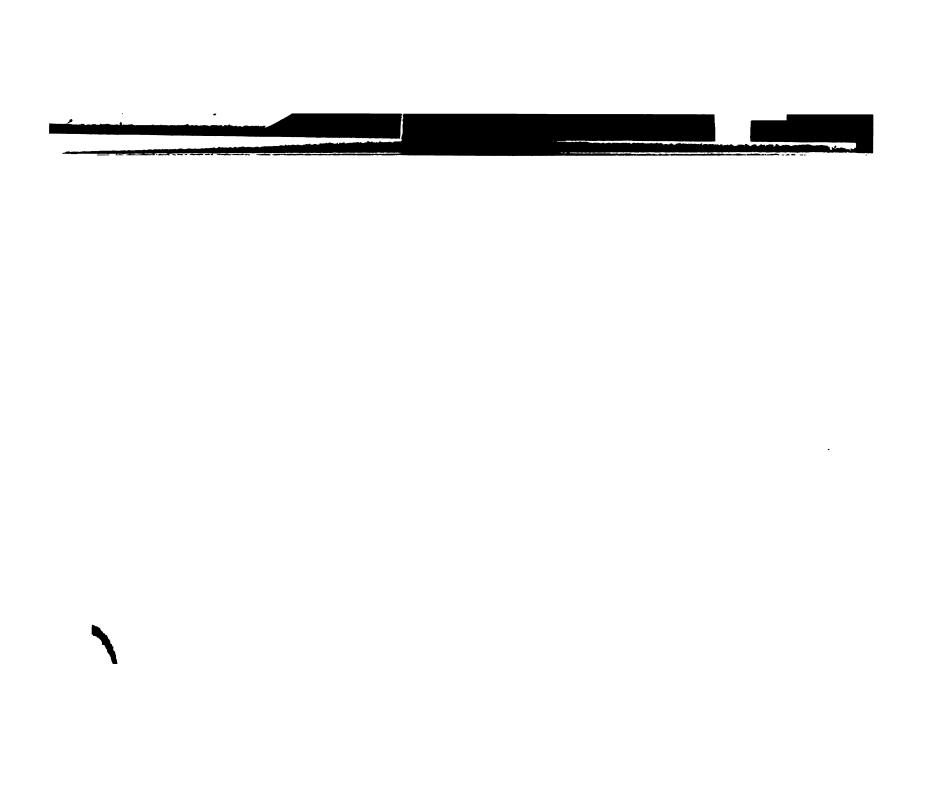
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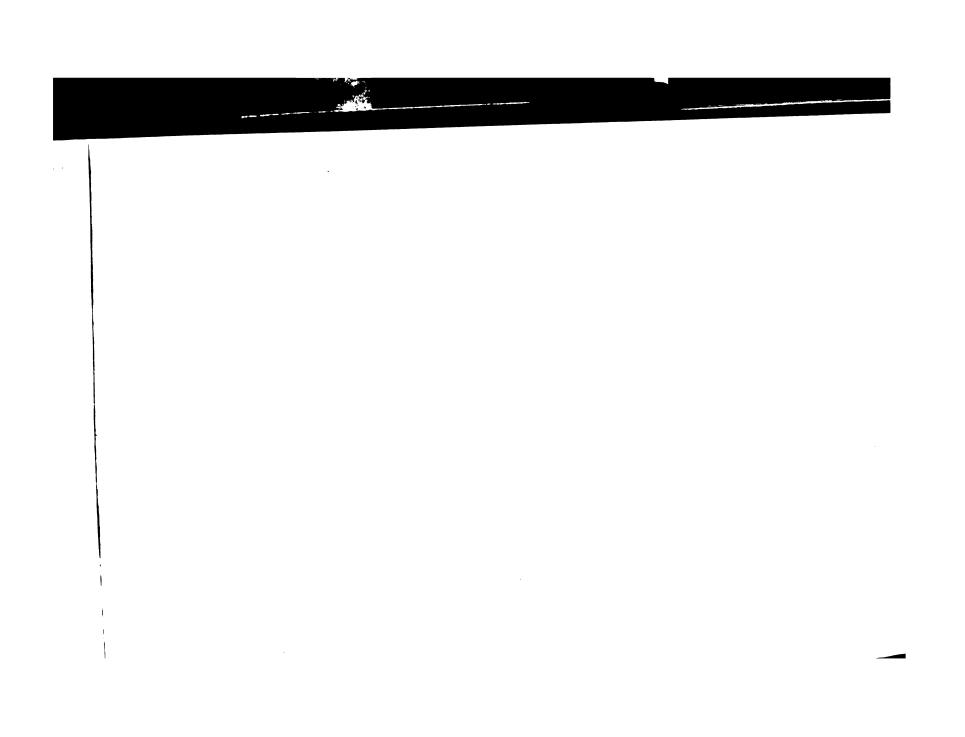


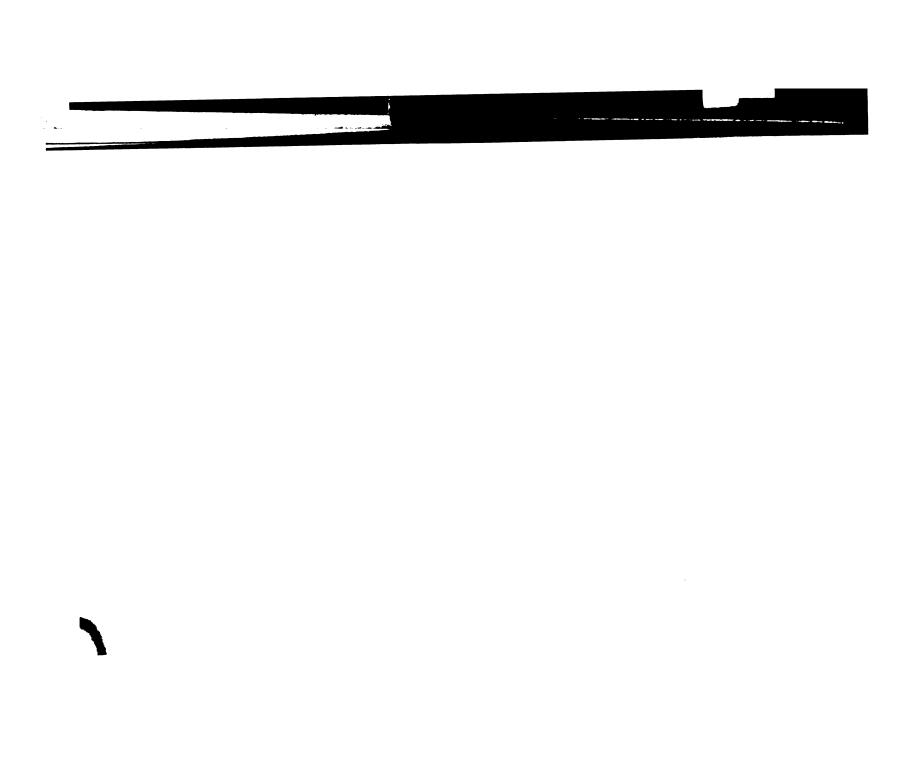


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THE

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NEW CARMINA SACRA:

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BY LOWELL MASON.

NEW YORK: MASON AND BROTHERS.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Fifty, By MELVIN LORD.

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.

20 May 4 1911

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

12 Oct. 10:0

In issuing a new edition of a music-book which has already had the very extraordinary sale of 400,000 copies, the publishers believe there can be no impropriety in styling it the most useful collection of Church Music ever published. Of the multitude of music-books issued, a large number never reach a sale of 1,000 copies, while a very small number, only, ever expeed 10,000 popies, in sale. But two or three other similar collections of Church Masie, have ever reached a sale of 100,000 copies, and not one has exceeded 200,000. When, therefore, in connection with these facts, it is considered that so large a number of Carmina Sacra have been sold; when it is remembered that the sale has extended through so many years, and has continued, while a succession of new books have made claim for public favor, k will be seen that this work has the most emphatic approval possible.

Carmina Sacra was first published in 1841. No extraordinary means being used to bring it to notice, its sale was at first moderate. In use, it gave such satisfaction as no other book had given, and thus it rose from its own intrinsic merits. It was found, moreover, that the music it contained did not wear out with a few times singing. It not only pleased the taste, but won its way to the affections of singers and congregations. Years passed, each bringing its new books of Church Music, which, after a brief and limited circulation, passed away. Still, "Carmina" held on its way, until, in 1850, the extraordinary evidence of the merits of the work, evinced by its large sale, induced its proprietors to undertake a revision. Such of its contents as had proved least valuable were omitted, and their place supplied by pieces which had proved most popular in the author's other works. Thus improved, it was called the NEW CARMINA SACRA, and its sale received a fresh impulse.

Another evidence of the merits of this book is found in the fact that for many years

scarcely a book of Church Music has been published without application being made to the proprietors for permission to use more or less of the tunes from Carmina Sacra. Moreover, the most popular books published within a few years have been those in which the right was secured to use some tunes from this work.

The amount of good which Carmina Sacra has accomplished in the Church Music of America, can not easily be estimated. In this book were first given to the public such tunes as Hebron, Boylston, Olmutz, Hamburg, Fountain, Badea, and others which are heard in almost every church in the land, and in the use of which the people are enabled to unite in the singing. It is not too much to say that "Carmina Sacra" has done more for Congregational Singing than any other instrumentality. The stranger from one extreme of the Union as, in his travels, he worships with a congregation at the other extreme, is enabled to unite with them in singing those tunes, from this book, which he had learned to love at home, The practically useful character of the contents of this book, and its consequent wide circulation, have thus been instrumental in producing the most important results.

It is fit that no pains should be spared to bring such a work to the highest state of perfection. In pursuit of this object, some further improvements have been made in the present edition. A number of tunes from recent works, which have been well tried and approved. are inserted. New Elements of Musical Notation, prepared by the editor, are also inserted. in order to adapt it more thoroughly to usefulness as a text-book for Singing-Schools.

The New Carmina Sacra, as it now stands, therefore, has been thoroughly tried and approved. It it is not like a work first published, which can not hope to avoid including much chaff with the wheat. The whole has been well winnowed, and the place of the chaff, which was blown away is supplied by pure grain.

NEW YORK, September, 1855.

GUIDE TO MUSICAL NOTATION.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DIVISION-PROPERTIES OF TONES.

- § 1. Musical sounds, or tones, have three essential properties, Length, Price, and Power. Hence, elementary musical instruction is naturally divided into three departments:
 - 1. RHYTHMICS, treating of the length of tones.
 - 2. Melodics, treating of the pitch of tones.
 - 8. DYNAMICS, treating of the power of cones.

CHAPTER II.

RHYTHMICS—MEASURES, COUNTING AND BEATING TIME, AND ACCENT.

§ 2. THE length of tones is measured by a division of time into equal portions, called Measures, and Parts of Measures.

\$ 8. A measure having two parts is called Double Measure.

" three " TRIPLE MEASURE.

" four " " QUADRUPLE MEASURE " six " SEXTUPLE MEASURE.

§ 4. Measures, and parts of measures, are indicated or manifested—1st, to the ear, by counting; 2d, to the eye, by motions of the hands, called BEATS, or BEATING TIME.

§ 5. Double Measure is designated by the figure 2. It has two beats, downward and upward. Accented on the first part of the measure.

§ 6. Triple Measure is designated by the figure 3. It has three beats, down-sourd, inward or hither, and upward. Accented on the first part of the measure.

§ 7. Quadruple Measure is designated by the figure 4. It has four beats, downward, inward or kither, outward or thither, and upward. Accented on the first and third parts of the measure.

§ 8. Sextuple Measure is designated by the figure 6. It has six beats, downward, downward, inward, outward, upward, upward. Accented on the first and fourth parts of the measure.

§ 9. One quadruple measure is equivalent to two double measures; and one sextuple measure is equivalent to two triple measures.

CHAPTER III.

NOTES AND RESTS.

§ 10. The comparative length of tones is represented by the form of certain characters, called Notes.

§ 11. There are five kinds of notes in common use; the length represented by them is indicated by their names, as follows: Whole (or whole note), Half, Quarter, Eighth, and Sixteenth.

Norz. These notes are also often called by the following names—Semibreve, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver, and Semiquaver.

§ 12. In addition to the above, Thirty-seconds and Sixty-Fourths are sometimes used.

§ 13. A dot (.) adds one-half to the length represented by a note. § 14. Each note has its corresponding REST, indicating silence.

EXAMPLE OF NOTES AND RESTS.

Whole. Half. Quarter. Eighth. Sixteenth

Nore.—The teacher is advised first to introduce the quarter note as a standard, or representative of each part of a measure; he may then proceed to obtain the half and the whole, by the prolongation of the tone, or by the union of the parts of the measure, and afterwards to obtain also the eighth and the sixteenth by the more difficult process of dividing the parts of measures, by producing two or more tones to each.

§ 15. A part of a measure may be so divided, as to be occupied by three

Norg.—Rhythmic exercises, designed to illustrate the subject of this chapter, should be introduced as they are needed. The following may be regarded as examples.

Note,—A most valuable classification of measure into primitive and derived forms, in the use of which the pupil may be made practically acquainted with all the relations of the length of topes, may be found in various elementary treatises by the author of this work, and especially in his last book, the HALES-EUJAH. It is omitted here, but it is recommended to teachers to make themselves familiar with it. It was originally published by Kübler of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg.

CHAPTER IV.

VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

§ 16. Different notes may be used to represent the parts of measures in each kind of measure; and these different usages of notes are called VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

§ 17. As figures are used to designate the krnds of measure, are used to designate varieties of in asure. The figures being the representation of fractions, the kind of measure is designated rator, and the variety of measure is designated by the denominate

Note.—Varieties of measure merely furnish different signs for the same thing. To the same, to the eye only do they differ; the movement or degree of quickness depend on the kind of notes, which represent no positive, but only a relative length.

CHAPTER V.

MELODICS-THE SCALF, ITS NAMES AND SIGI

Note—Before any explanation of the scale is attempted, or lefinitions or signs are initially or a nort of it, be presented, by being soing slowly and distinctly by the teacher. I pitch C. to the syllable la. Let it be repeated until the class have obtained a clear use and not before, they may be required to slight. Careful attention should be given to which with everything be origing to takes should be cultivated from the beginning. We been thus taught for when the punils have become so fundar with it as to have some tion of it as a connected series of tones, and can also sing it with tolerable accuracy, I and Signs may follow.

§ 18. The Scale. Musical sounds or tones, when considered value relation of pitch existing between them, are arranged in a called the Scale; thus the scale is a succession of eight tone order of relative pitch.

§ 19. Names of the Tones of the Scale. The tones of the scale ar the names of numbers, beginning with the lowest, thus:

ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EI § 20. The Staff. The relative pitch of tones is represented by called the Staff.

\$ 21. Pegrees of the Staff. Each line and each space of the st Degree; thus the staff contains nine degrees, counted upwards est, there being five lines and four spaces.

- § 22. Added Lines and Spaces. The compass of the staff may be extended by additional lines above or below, called Added Lines, or Lines above, or Lines below, or spaces above, or spaces below. Added lines are also sometimes called LEGER LINES
- § 23. Syllubles. In elementary singing-exercises, or as helps to beginners, the following syllables are used in connection with the tones of the scale, and are applied to them, as follows:

Written. Do, Re, Me, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do. Pronounced. Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sol, Lah, See, Doe.

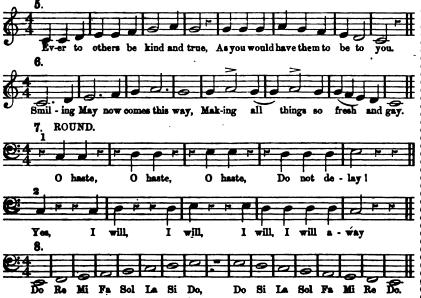
- § 24. Absolute Pitch. Letters. Absolute pitch, or the pitch of tones independent of scale relationship, is indicated by letters, as A, B, C, D, E, F, G.
- § 25. Cas One of the Scale. Key of C. In the first steps of musical study, C is taken as the pitch of the tone one, or as the basis of the scale, and the scale is then said to be in the key of C. The order of the scale tones in the key of C is thus: C is one, D is two, E is three, F is four, G is five, A is six, B is seven, C is eight.
- § 26. The Scale as represented on the Staff. The scale may be represented on the staff in various positions; the two following are the most common: 1st, the tone one being represented by the added line below; 2d, the tone one being represented by the second space.
- § 27. Clefs. To determine the position and pitch of the scale as represented on the staff, one of the letters is used as a sign or guide, and when thus used is called a CLEF.
 - \$ 38. Clef-Letters. The letters commonly used as clefs are F and G.

Nors.—The letter C is also taken for a Clef, and when thus used it has three positions, but since it is not much used, it is not thought necessary to explain it here.

- § 29. The F Clef is placed upon the fourth line, and determines the pitch of that line to be F.
- § 30. The G Clef is placed upon the second line, and determines the pitch of hat line to be G.

Morn.—It should be understood that a olef is merely a letter differing in shape from its ordinary form.





Norz.—The scale, as here represented, should be daily sung, in long, sustained tones, and with great attention to steadiness, firmness, and to an open, full, sonorous quality of voice

CHAPTER VI.

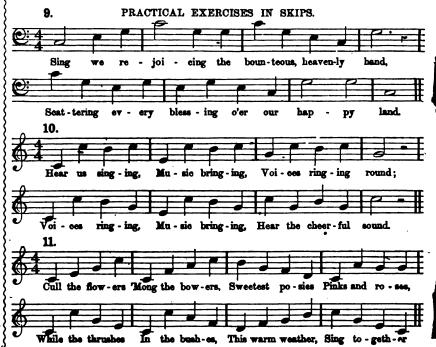
MELODIOS-SKIPS.

§ 31. A melody or tune may proceed not only by the regularly successive steps or degrees of the scale, but also by skips.

\$ 32. The easiest and most natural skips are those which occur between the tones one, three, five, and eight.

Mora—The pupil should be exercised in these tones, or in skipping from one to another until they because so familiar with them as to name them when they hear them, or to produce them when they are named excelled for by the general conditions that they should be led to the practical knowledge of each

tone in connection with each other tone of the scale, until they are enabled to make any skips which may be called for by the teacher.



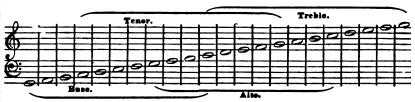
CHAPTER VII.

EXTENSION OF THE SCALE, AND CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES.

§ 33. When tones higher than eight are sung, eight is to be regarded also, as one, of an upper scale.



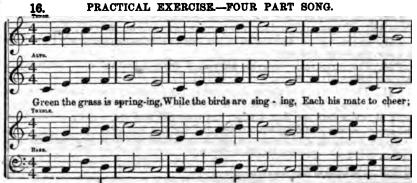
- § 35. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes: low may voices, or Base, high male voices, or Tenor; low female voices, or Alto, high female voices, or Treble.
- § 36. The following example exhibits the usual compass of the huma voice, and also that of the different classes, as Base, Tenor, Alto, and Treble.



NOTE.—Besides the above, there are other distinctions, as BARYTONE, between the Base and Tenor, an Mezzo Sofrano, between the Alto and Treble. The Treble is often called Sofrano.

§ 37. The F clef is used for Base, the G clef is used for Tenor, Alto, an Preble, but when used for Tenor it denotes G an octave lower than when use for Treble or Alto.

Note.—This different use of the G clef for Tenor, and for Alto or Treble, should be clearly illustrate and explained.



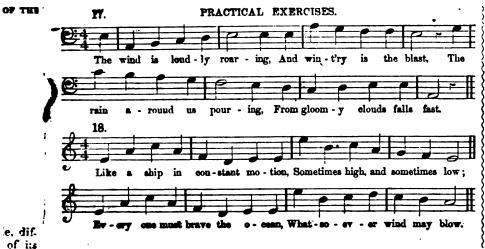


§ 71. The scale in the key of Ab, and relative minor. Bb, Eb, Ab, and Db.





Sullables. Do. 81.



CHAPTER X.

THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

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§ 44. Intermediate Tones. Between those tones of the scale which form the interval of a step, an intermediate tone may be introduced: thus, intermediate tenes may occur between one and two, two and three, four and five, five and six, and six and seven; but not between three and four, and seven and eight, because the intervals between these tones are already half-steps, and these are the smallest practicable intervals known in the musical system.

\$45. Names of Intermediate Tones The intermediate tones are named from the scale-tones between which they occur, but with the addition of the word SHARP or FLAT prefixed or suffixed, to distinguish the name of the former from those of the latter. Thus, the intermediate tone between one and two, or between C and D, may be named from either of these; if named from one, the word sharp is prefixed, and it is called SHARP-ONE; if named from two, the word flat is prefixed, and it is called FLAT-Two; again, if named from C, the

word sharp is suffixed, and it is called C-SHARP; or if named from D, the v flat is suffixed, and it is called D-FLAT. The same principle is applied to naming of all the other intermediate tones.

Note.—The word sharp is used as a name for a tone, and signifies higher; thus, by sharp-one is a a tone which is higher than one, yet not so high as two; again, the word flat, when used as the name a tone, signifies lower; thus, by flat-two is meant a tone which is lower than two, yet not so low as

§ 46. Representation of Intermediate Tones. An intermediate tone is resented by a note on the same degree of the staff as is the scale-tone from whit is named; thus, the tone named sharp-one is represented on the same degree of the staff as is the tone named one, but with a character prefixed to the staggree of the staff, called a Sharp (#). So also, the tone named flat-two is resented by a note on the same degree of the staff as is the tone named two, with a character prefixed to the same degree of the staff, called a Flat (b)

Norg.—It will be observed that the words sharp and flat are used both as names of tones, and as no of characters, signs, or marks of potation.

§ 47. Chromatic Scale. A scale consisting of thirteen tones, including eight scale tones, and the five intermediate tones, having twelve intervals chalf-step each, is called the Chromatic Scale.

§ 48. Diatonic Scale. The scale which was first described is called Diatonic Scale. The minor scale is also diatonic.

EXAMPLE.

	Ascen	ding.		THE	CHROM	ATIC 8	CALE	LEPRE	FRIED.				
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e ;		-	-	10	0	9	10		100		**		Ш
		-						<u> </u>					_
Names. Pitch. Syllable	One. C. s. Do.	sharp one. Cg. di.	two, D, re,	sharp two, Dg, ri,	three. E, mi,	four, F. fa,	sharp four. Fg, fi,	five, G.	sharp five. Gg, si,	six. A. la,	sharp six, Ag, li,	seven. B.	eigl C dc
	Desce	nding.	bo		حمظه		٠						
():				9	-		pz	0	10	7-7		-	F
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Names.	One.	seven.	fat-	six.	flat- six.	five.	flat- five,	four.	three.	flat- three,	two,	flut- tv.o,	90

Note —The letter 1 should always receive the smund of ee in the above syllables; thus *Di* is nounced Dee, *Ri* is pronounced Ree, etc. Again, the letter e should always receive the sound as Beglish long a, so that is is pronounced St. *Le* is pronounced Li, etc.

§ 49. The characters called sharps and flats continue their significance throughout the measure in which they occur, and also from measure to measure when the same tone is to be repeated, or until canceled by a note written upon some other degree of the staff.

Note.—The teacher should be careful to cause his pupils to understand that C_s^* is not C raised or elevated, and that D_0^* is not D lowered or depressed, but that the tone C_s^* or D_0^* (by whichever name it may be called) is an independent tone, being in pitch between C and D. It is not possible to elevate or to depress the pitch of a tone. Absolute pitch is, of course, unalterable. The error here pointed out is found in most treatises on music, see "Manual of the Boston Academy of Music," the previous editions of this work, and various other books. It is equally untrue, to say that a sharp raises or elevates, or lowers or depresses a note.

§ 50. Sharps and flats are canceled, or their significance is terminated by a sign called a NATURAL (1).

Norm.—Practical exercises are omitted under this head, since it is generally preferable that an ability to sing chromatic passages should be acquired in connection with tunes, or melodies, in which they are

CHAPTER XI.

DIATONIC INTERVALS.

§ 51. In addition to the scale-intervals, or to the intervals belonging to the scale in its regular progression, called steps and half-steps, there are also other intervals occasioned by a departure from the regular scale order, or by skipping: as Thirds, Fourths, Pifths, Sixths, Sevenths, and Octaves, and there may be Major and Minor, i.e., larger or smaller.

§ 52. Intervals are always reckoned from the lower tone upwards, unless

otherwise expressed.

Norg.—Tables, or descriptions of these intervals are omitted, as well as exercises in them, since they are better-learned by a concrete than by an abstract practice.

CHAPTER XII.

THE MINOR SCALE, CONTINUED.

§ 53. In addition to the natural form of the Minor Scale, as already explained, there are also others, which, being altered from the natural, may be called artificial forms.

§ 54. The first in the present order, is that which differs from the natural ?

form by the introduction of the tone sharp seven, and which is often call Harmonic Minor Scale.



§ 55. The second is that which differs from the natural form in asce by the introduction of sharp six and sharp seven, but in descending, retu the natural form; it is often called the *Melodic Minor Scale*.



Nove.—Composers and theoretic writers present still other forms of the Minor scale, but while of no practical importance to explain.

§ 56. The natural minor scale commences with A, or A is taken as its or as one; and as A is six in the major scale of C, it follows, that the scale is based upon six of the major scale.

Notz.—The pupil should be reminded that the word natural, as here used, has reference onl name of the pitch of the scale, and its representation to the eye.

§ 57. The minor scale based upon six of the major scale, is called its r minor; and the major scale, based upon three of the minor scale, is cal relative major.

 ${\tt Norz}$ —Practical exercises are omitted here, but will be found in connection with the trans of the scale.

CHAPTER XIII.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

§ 58. When the scale is based on C, it is said to be in its natural posit natural; but the pitch of the scale may be changed, and, when any other than C is taken as one of the scale, it is said to be TRANSPOSED.

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Ners.—The transposition of the Scale consists not in any change of the position of the notes by which is is represented on the staff, for it may be represented in different positions, while its pitch remains the same, or it may be represented in the same position while its pitch is changed; but it consists in changing the pitch, or in taking some other pitch besides C, as one, or as the basis of the scale.

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§ 59. The letter which is taken as the pitch of the scale, or as one, is called the **EET LETTER**, or simply the **KEY**. Thus, if C be taken as one, the scale is said to be in the **KEY** of C; if D be taken as one, the scale is said to be in the **KEY** of D, and so on. By the key of C, is meant that the scale is based on C, or that C is taken as one; by the key of D, is meant that the Scale is based on D, or that D is taken as one, and so on.

ding,

§ 60. In transposing the scale, its proper relations, or its proper intervals, must be preserved: thus, if the transposition be from C to G, or if G be taken as one, the tone which is a step higher than G, named by another letter (A), will necessarily be two; that tone which is a step higher than A, named by another letter (B), will be three; the tone which is a half step higher than B, named by another letter (C), will be four; and so on.

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§ 61. This scale relationship, or the proper order of scale intervals, must be preserved by the introduction, or use, of the intermediate tones, or the tones named sharp, or flat; or, in other words, in transposing the scale, it is necessary to omit certain tones belonging to the key, from which the transposition is made, and to introduce such intermediate tones as may be required to constitute the new key.

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News.—The difficulty in transposing the scale consists in the transfer of absolute to relative pitch.

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CHAPTER XIV.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE BY FIFTHS.

§ 62. First transposition of the scale by fifths, from C to G. All the tones which constitute the key of C will be found to belong also to the key of G, with the exception of F.

§ 63. To preserve the proper order of intervals between six and seven, and between seven and eight in this transposition, it is necessary to omit F, and to

take F sharp as seven in the new key.

\$64. The sign of F sharp (#) is placed at the beginning of the staff, immeliately after the clef, and is called the Signature (sign) of the key. Thus, the signature of the key of G, and also of its relative minor E, is one sharp, or F sharp. The signature of the key of C, and also of its relative minor A, is to be natural.

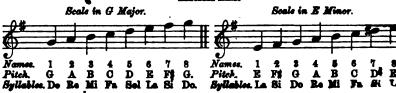
Note.—The true idea of transposition cannot be acquired from verbal explanations, or description from signs, diagrams, or ceular illustrations; the subject can only be fully appreciated by the precision of the reality through the ear. The words used to define transposition, or the signs of transpose are often mistaken for the reality, and pupils are supposed to understand the thing itself, when they only been made acquainted with its nomenclature, or with the manner of its representation. But v transposition is one thing, and a visual illustration of it quite another, insufficient, of itself, yet, i illustrations of the kind may be of some aid to the learner, we present the following:—

ILLUSTRATION OF THE TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE FROM C TO G.



EXPLANATION.—On the upper staff, in the above diagram, the Scale is represented in the Key of The distances of the notes, one from another, represent the intervals. On the lower staff, G is take one, A as two, B as three, C as four, D as five, E as six; and thus far the intervals are right. But a interval between six and seven must be a step, it is seen at once that F will not do for sevem, bec the interval between E and F is but a half-step; it becomes necessary, therefore, to omit F, and to the intermediate tone, F\$, for seven, and this secures the proper interval between six and seven, vistep. The interval between F\$ and G being a half-step, G is taken as eight, and the Scale is complet the key of G; so that the tones which constitute the Scale in the key of G, are, G, A, B, C, D, E and G.

EXAMPLES.



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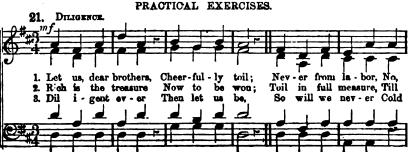




Norm.—It is not supposed to be necessary to give any further description of the transposition of the scale. The teacher will be able to pursue the subject according to the wants of his pupils; we incretor only add illustrative examples, and practical exercises in the common keys.

§ 65. The scale in the key of D, and relative minor. F# and C#.





and the second s







Norn.—Further examples by fifths are supposed to be unnecessary.

CHAPTER XV.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE BY FOURTHS.

§ 68. First transposition of the scale by fourths; from C to F. To preserve the identity of the scale, or the proper order of intervals between three and four, and between four and fore, in this transposition, it is necessary to take Bb as four in the new key. Bb is, therefore, the signature to the key of F.







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GUIDE TO MUSICAL NOTATION-MELODICS



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Bb

G

Syllables. Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do.

Pitch.

D

E F

Syllables. La Si Do Re Mi Fa Si

G

Ab B

O.





§ 71. The scale in the key of Ab, and relative minor. Bb, Eb, Ab, and Db.





in the second



Nove.-Further examples of transposition by fourths are supposed to be unnecessary

CHAPTER XVI.

APPOGGIATURA-TURN-SHAKE OR TRILL-PORTAMENTO.

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- § 78. Apoggiatura. When a passing tone precedes an essential tone on an accented part of a measure, it is called an Appropriatura.
- § 74. After Tone. When a passing tone follows an essential tone, on an unaccented part of a measure, it is called an AFTER TONE.
- § 75. The Shake or Trill. A rapid alternation of a tone with the conjoint tone above it, at an interval of either a step or a half-step, is called a SHAKE or True.
- § 76. The Turn. A tone sung in rapid succession with the conjoint tones above and below it, so as to produce a winding or turning melodic motion or movement, is called a Turn.
- § 77. Portamento. When the voice is instantaneously conducted by a concrete passage, or graceful and almost imperceptible glide, from one tone to another, so as to produce a momentary previous recognition or anticipation of the coming tone, such a carriage or transition of the voice, or such a blending or melting of one tone into another, is called PORTAMENTO.

Norz 1.—The portamento should only occur between tones of comparatively long duration, and in connection with words or tones expressive of deep emotion. This beautiful grace, which, when properly introduced, gives an inexpressible charm to singing, is sometimes, nay often, most sadly misrepresented, caricatured, or counterfeited, and coarse slides, or vocal avalanches are heard in its place. Ferrar, in his "Singing Method," has applied the very significant term "harsh shrieks" to those frightful lurchings of the voice; but, by whatever name they may be called, they should be most watchfully and determin ately eschewed.

Note 3 —The ornaments, graces, or embellishments of vocal music, some of which have been morely glanced at in this chapter, with the partial exception of passing tones, cannot be said to belone to ordinary singing, and certainly not to choir or chorus-inging. The turn, the shake, and the portamento, rather belong to that artistic style which can only be acquired by the few possessing nariarily great fexibility of voice, accuracy of ear, quickness of musical perception, and habits of persevering application, nor should they be attempted, even by these, until they have been carefully studied for years under the direction of an accomplished teacher

CHAPTER XVII.

DEGREES OF POWER.

§ 78. Mezzo. A musical sound of medium power or force is called Mezzo. (pronounced met-zo;) such a sound is indicated by the term mezzo, or by an abbreviation of it, as mez., or by its initial, m.

§ 79. Piano. A tone somewhat softer than mezzo, or a soft tone, is called PIANO, (pee-āh-no,) and is indicated by the term piano, pia., or p.

§ 80. Forte. A tone somewhat louder than mezzo, or a loud tone, is called FORTE, (for-te, or four-te,) and is indicated by the term forte, for., or f.

§ 81. Piunissimo. A tone softer than piano is called Piannissimo, (pec-ähmiss-i-mo,) and is indicated by pp.

§ 82. Fortissimo. A tone louder than forte is called Fortissimo. (fore-tiss-imo,) and is indicated by ff.

Norn-There are also modifications of the above-named degrees of power, as Mesze-Forts, Mesze

CHAPTER XVIII.

FORM OF TONES.

§ 83. Organ Form. A tone commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an Organ Form, or an Organ Tone. It may be indicated by parallel lines, thus:

Norz 1.—The Organ Form takes its name from the organ pipe, which can only produce a tone of one equal degree of power. Not E 2. - The Organ Form is not often used in vocal music, except in passages in which one part holds a steady tone for a considerable time, while the other parts sing various harmonies.

§ 84. Crescendo Form. A tone commencing piano, and gradually increasing to forte, is called Crescendo. (cre-schén-do.) It is indicated by cres., or by two divergent lines, thus: _____.

§ 85. Diminuendo Form. A tone commencing forte, and gradually diminishing to piano, is called Decrescendo or Diminuendo, (dé-cre-schen-do, or dimin open do.) It is intimated by decres, dim., or by two convergent lines,

§ 86. Swell. A union of the crescendo and the decrescendo produces the Swell Form: indicated by the union of the divergent and convergent lines. hus: < >

NOTE 1 .- The swell is sometimes called the Drawn Tone; the term Messa do voce, as also used signate this tone form.

Nore 2.—The acquisition of this form of tone is one of the most difficult things in the art of song. It constitutes the polish or finishing touch in artistic excellence. "It is the result," says Garcia, in his admirable "School of Binging," of all other studies;" and again, "to draw the tones well is to be a

NOTE 3.—The application of Crescendo, and Diminuendo to phrases and sections, or to passages of several measures, is comparatively easy, and constitutes one of the greatest beauties of thoir singing.

§ 87. Pressure Form. A very sudden crescendo or swell, is called the PRESSURE FORM. It is thus marked, < or <>.

Note.—This dynamic form is sometimes used to express ridicule, sarcasm, or irony. It belongs mostly to burlesque, to the ludicrous, or to the comic in singing.

§ 88. Sforzando. A tone which is produced very suddenly and forcibly, and instantly diminished, is called an Explosive Tone, or Sporzando, or Forzan-Do, (sfort-zán do, or fort-zán-do.) It is designated thus >, or by sf, or fz.

Norm 1.—This tone-form is of great importance both to the speaker and to the singer. The energetic style of singing, as in many of Handel's choruses, for example, is much dependent upon it; indeed some degree of it is always needed in the very first utterance of the voice, for without it the tone will be destitute of life and expression. Its power is distinctly felt in the manner in which good performers on stringed or wind instruments produce their tones, or in the very first utterance of a tone, or in the manner in which the attack is made upon it. Much of the duliness, herviness, stupidity, and lifelesaness so prevalent in vocal music, and especially in choir-singing, is to be attributed to the absence of this dynamic form of delivery. It is by no means intended that every tone should be given Sforzando; far indeed from this, but the ciment of Sforzando is to tones the life-giving power. It is, however, very liable to be overdone, and even caricatured; it requires, therefore, much discretion in its application, for, unless it be directed by good taste, it will be likely to degenerate into a mere lungeing or jerking of the voice, grunt-

like, coarse, and disagreeable.

Nork 2.—The mark indicating the pressure form of true is often printed instead of that which indicates.

Nork 2.—The mark indicating the pressure form of true is often printed instead of that which indicates the Forzando. The observance of the mark as thus erroneously applied would, in many cases, be quite ludicrous. The mark is often applied in this form, Λ .

CHAPTER XIX.

EMISSION OF TONE, PURITY OF TONE, WORDS, ETC.

Note.—If there is anything of elementary importance in teaching singing-classes, it is that of vocal utterance, or the emission of the voice. This should engage the most careful attention of the teacher from the very first attempts of the pupil to produce musical sounds. A good delivery of the voice, and also purity of tone, should be sought for in the very first lessons, and they should be kept constantly in view during the whole course of instruction.

§ 89. Emission of Tone. Vocal utterance, or the emission of tone, should be instantaneous, decided, and firm; without drawling, hesitancy, unsteadiness, and the like. The tone should be produced by a very distinct movement or motion of the glottis, which, being shut, is suddenly opened for the emission of the sound, as by a "vigorous shock." This motion, or "shock of the glottis," has been compared to the action of the lips energetically pronouncing the letter p, or to the action in the vault of the palate in articulating the hard c, as in

GUIDE TO MUSICAL NOTATION-DYNAMICS.

come, or k, as in kind. The tone thus produced strikes the ear at the pracise point of time, as by percussion. Like a spark from a living coal, it has life and power, and makes itself felt. Garcia, in his singing-school, says, "I recommend the shock of the glottis as the only means of obtaining sounds purely and without bungling;" and again he says, "the master must insist on the tones being attained by the shock of the glottis."

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Note 2.—Caution. In the attempt to acquire the true delivery of the voice, there is danger that one may go too far, and substitute a shock of the lungs, or of the chest, or of the whole vocal region for one of the glottis merely. This may result in a violent outbreak, rough and boisterous, calling forth the remark. "he sings by main force." It hardly need be said that this extreme should be avoided. There is a proper medium for the utterance of tones, between a carcless, indolent, drawling manner on the one land, and a terrible vocal cruption on the other.

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§ 90., Purity of Tone. A tone is pure when it is full, round, sonorous, and resonant, and when no extraneous sound is mixed with it; it is impure when it is stifled or muffled, when it is guttural or nasal, or when it partakes of an aspirated, husky, or hissing quality.

Norm.—"The purest tone is obtained, first, by flattening the whole length of the tongue; second, by partially raising the veil of the palate; third, by separating the pillars at their base."—Garcia.

Note.—The complaint is often made that the words cannot be heard, or are not carefully spoken in singing; but it cannot be expected that one who delivers the voice (tones) in a careless, indifferent, lifeless manner, should articulate or pronounce words in any other way, whereas, if the habit of a careful statement or emission of lones has been formed, it is almost sure that there will be a corresponding abantom to words. A proper production of tones is a pre-requisite to a good enunciation of words.

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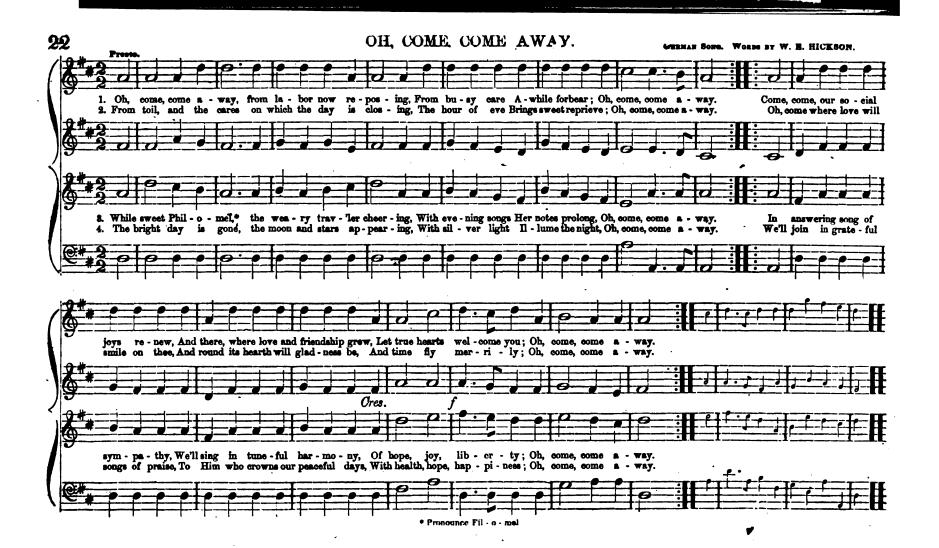
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Note.—This is not the place to attempt a full description of the elements of the language; a tea of vocal music must be supposed to be familiar with these. It may be well, however, to say, that tonic element heard in the word Do (Doo), will be found very useful, especially for softening and sme ing the voice.

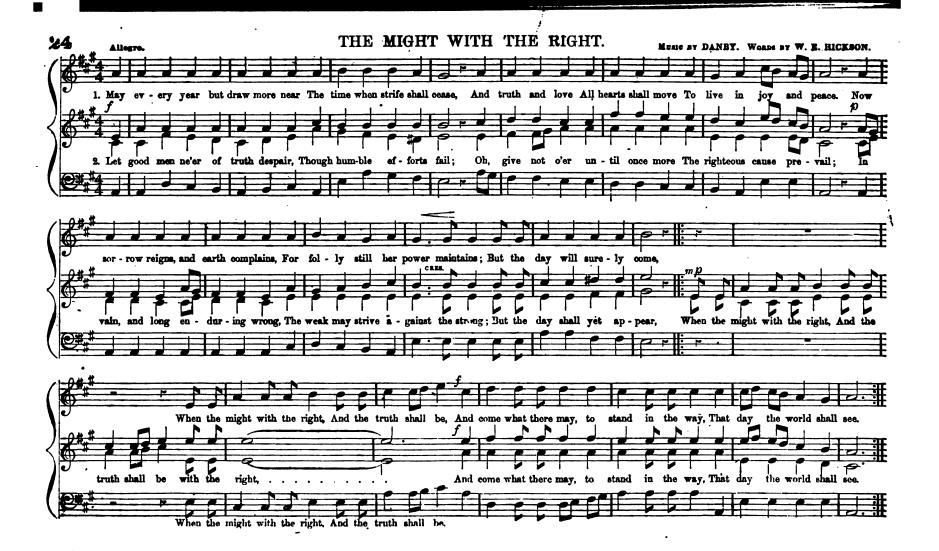
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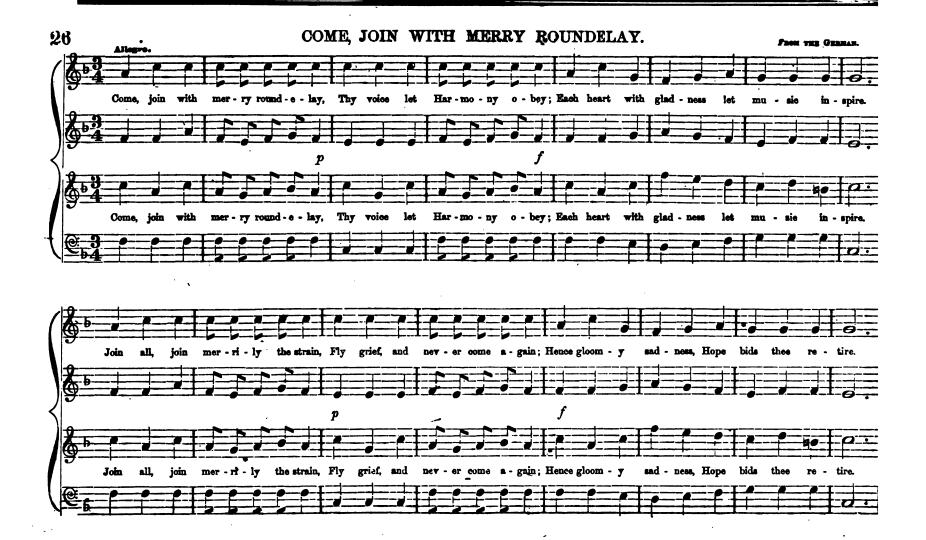
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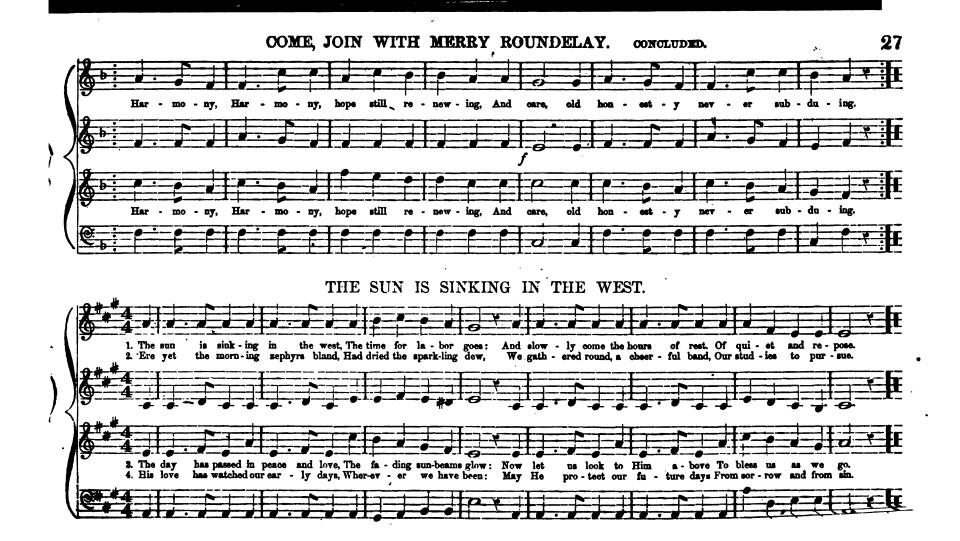


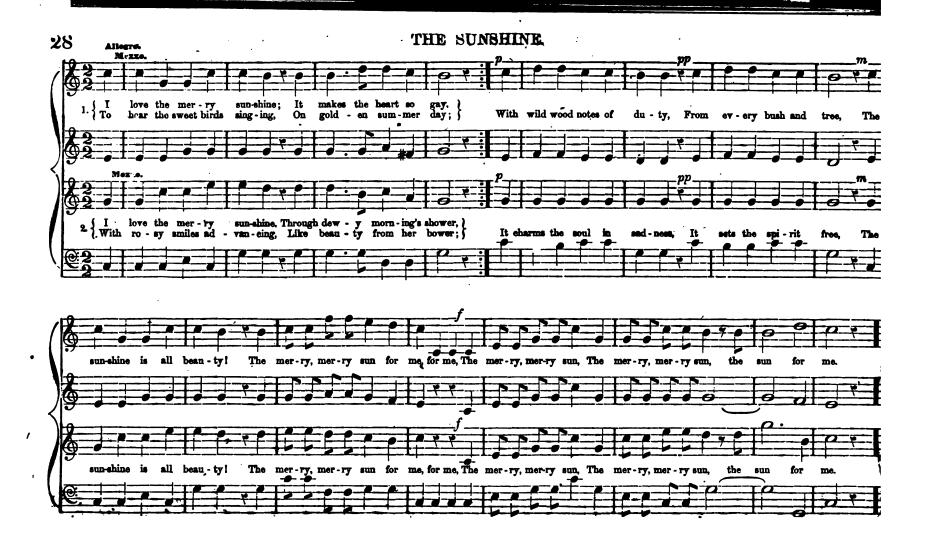










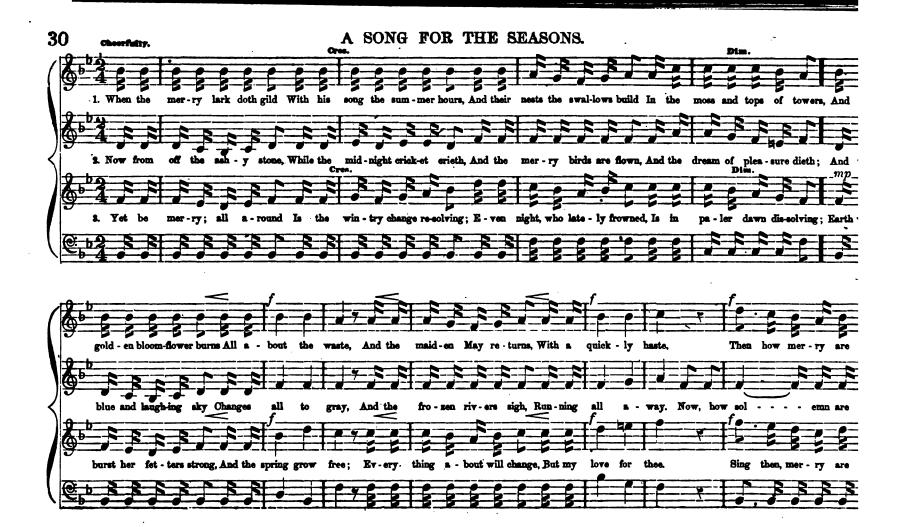




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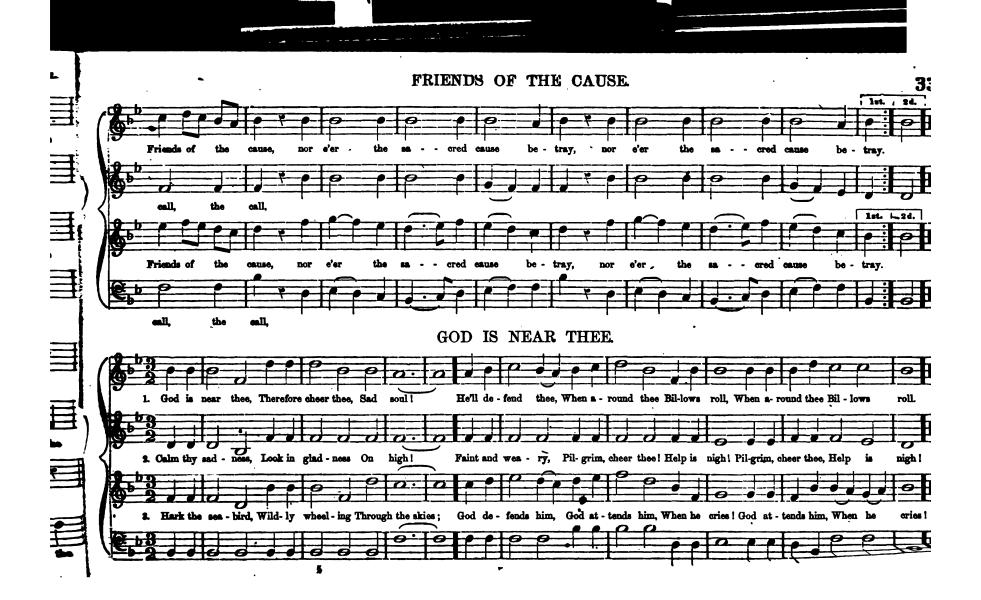
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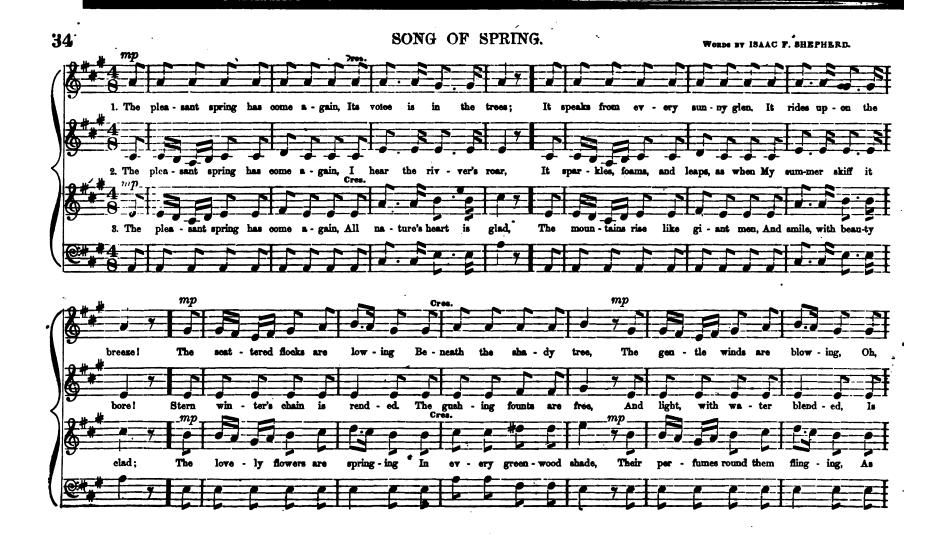
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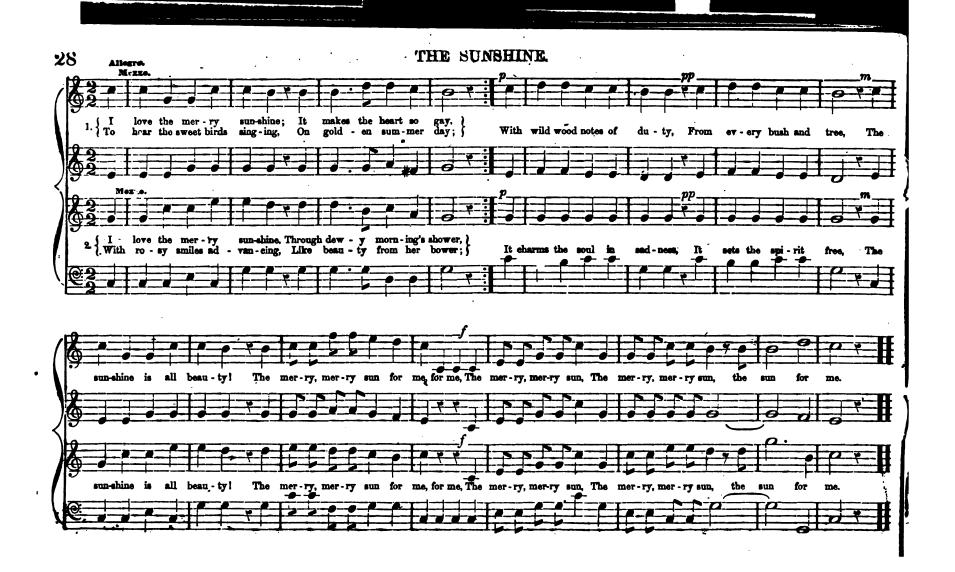
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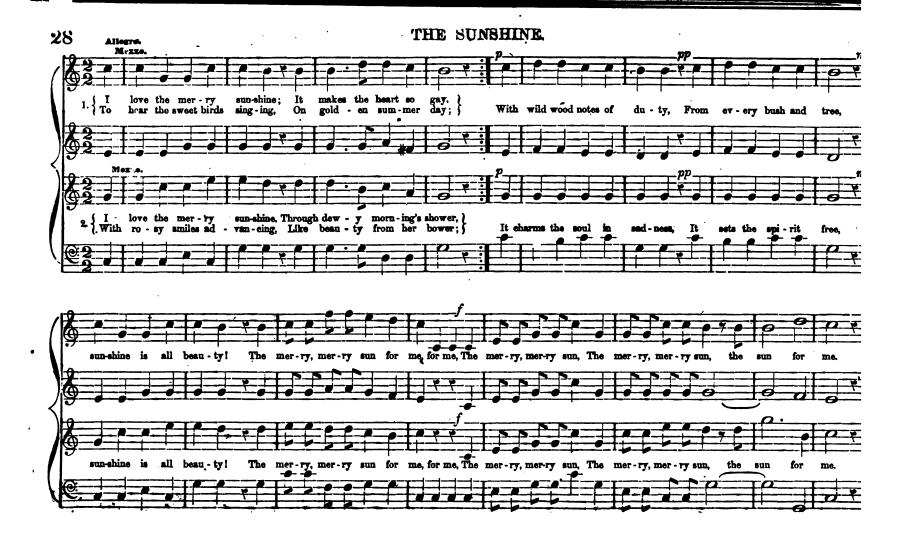


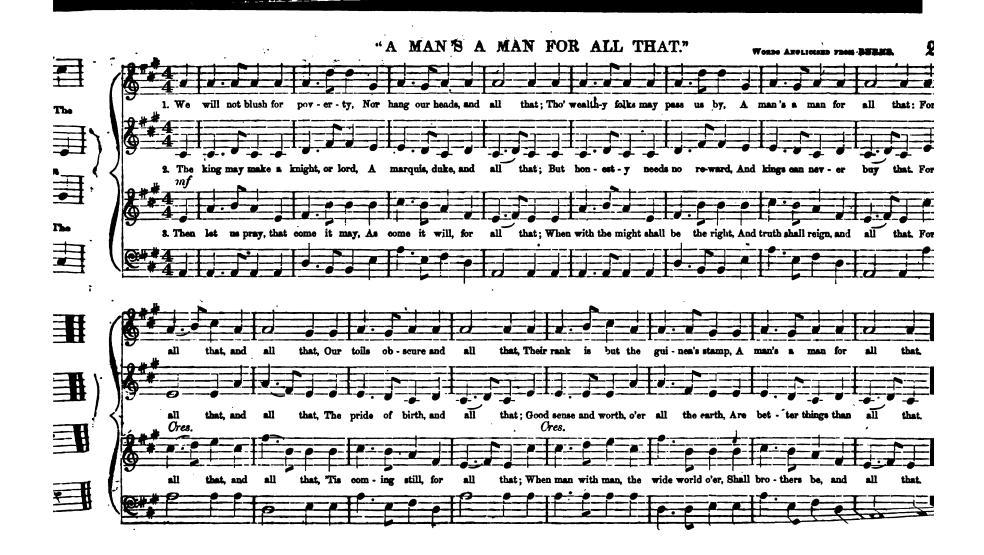














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dwell upon a subordinate sound; as the vanish of a compound tonic element, or some succeeding or final consonant sound admitting of prolongation. Thus, for example, the word arm, is often erroneously sung &--r--m, or &r----m, instead of &---rm; the word great, is sung great—---t, or great—--t, instead of great—---t; the word charge, is sung chā---r--ge, or châr----ge, instead of chā----rge; the word fear, is sung fear----, or fa-ar---, instead of fa----ar. It would be easy to multiply examples, but these must suffice.

§ 92. The most important vocal element to the singer is that which is heard in the word ah, as in arm, harm, charge, calm, etc., and which is represented by the letter a with two dots over it, thus, z. This is the richest, most open, broad, and euphonious sound that can be found in any language, or that can be produced by the human voice. It is also the most natural sound, for, while all other sounds require some preparation or modification of the vocal organs, this is produced by merely dropping the under jaw, so as to open the mouth in the most easy and natural way. It is of great importance that the pupil should acquire the true sound of this element, since it prepares the way for all the others.

Norm.—This is not the place to attempt a full description of the elements of the language; a teacher of vocal music must be supposed to be familiar with these. It may be well, however, to say, that the tonic element heard in the word Do (Doo), will be found very useful, especially for softening and smoothing the voice.

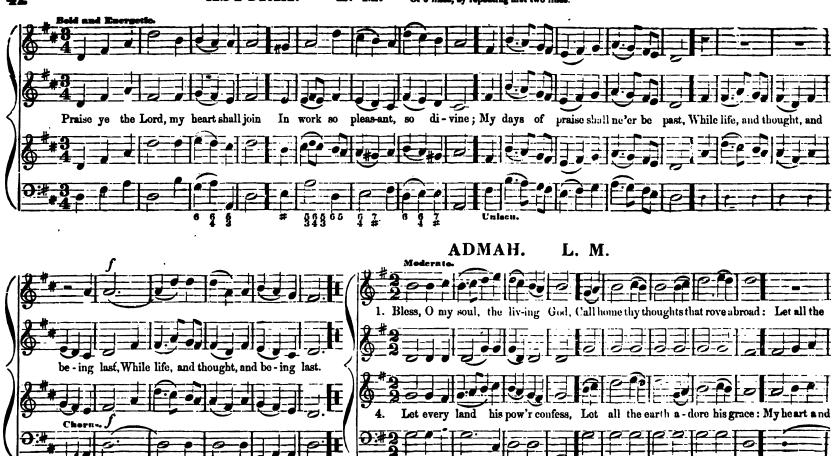
§ 93. Consonants. These should be delivered quickly, smartly, distinctly, and with the greatest precision. Yet, since they do not sing, they should be given with no more force than is necessary clearly to identify the word spoken. The neglect of a careful utterance of the consonants, is a principal cause of indistinctness in the articulation of words.

§ 91. Accent, Emphasis, and Pause. The laws to which accent, emphasis, and pause are subject in reading, should also be observed, generally, in singing; but if poetry is to receive a musical expression, it must be, to some extent, subjected to the laws of music; yet the laws of music must not be permitted to conflict with those of elecution, but such a liberal interpretation of both must be allowed as will enable the singer most happily and effectively to unite the two—speech and song.

§ 95. Finally, in all vocal performances close attention should be given to both words and music. The singer should grasp the spirit of both, and make them his own; he should make an entire surrender of himself to his work, throw in his whole soul into the performance, and produce a living song, which shall draw out his own heart, and the hearts of those who hear; so shall he produce the effect for which music is designed, and for which it is so admirably adapted.

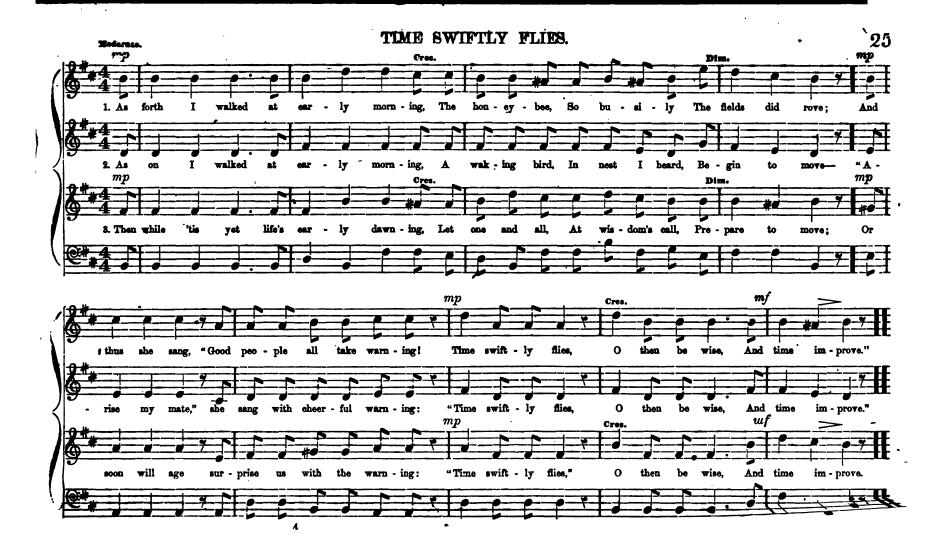
42

ASTORIA. L. M. Or 6 hase, by repeating first two lines.













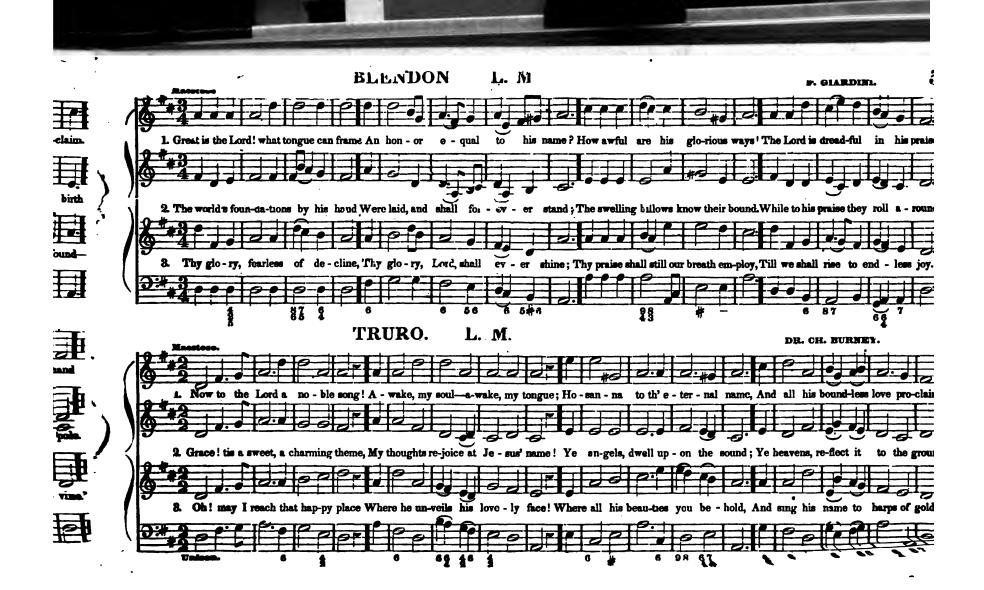
us look to Him a - bove To bless us as we go. pro-tect our fu - ture days From sor - row and from sin.

3. The day has passed in peace and love, The fa - ding sun-beams glow: Now let 4. His love has watched our ear - ly days, Wher-ev - er we have been: May He





50 CEPHAS. L. M (DOUBLE. 1. The spa-cious fir - ma-ment on high, With all the blue e - the - real sky, And spangled heav'ns a shin-ing frame, Their great O-rig - i - nal pro-claim. 3. p Soon as the even-ing shades pre-vail, The moon takes up the wondrous tale, And night-ly, to the listen-ing earth, Repeats the sto-ry 5. ppWhat! the' in sol-emn si - lence all Move round this dark ter - res - trial ball; pWhat! the' nor re - al voice nor sound mA-mid their ra-diant orbs be found— 2. Th'un-wearied sun, from day to day, Does his Cre - a - tor's power dis - play, And pub-lish - es to eve - ry land The work of an al - migh - ty 4. While all the stars that round her burn, And all the plan-ets, in their turn, Con-firm the ti-dings, as they roll, And spread the truth from pole 6. In rea-son's ear they all re-joice, And ut-ter forth a glo-nous voice; For ev-or sing-ing as they snine, The hand that made us Di - vine" 89









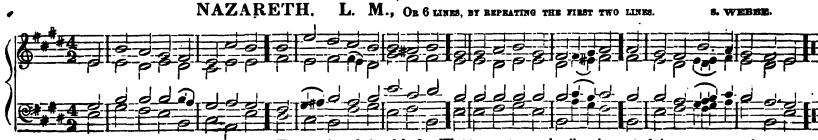


APPLETON. L. M.



1. Oh come, foud anthems let us sing, Loud praise to our al-migh-ty King; For we our voi-ces high should raise, When our salvation's Rock we praise.

2. In - to his presence let us haste, To thank him for his favors past; To him address, in joy - ful song, Praises which to his name be - long.



When at this distance, Lord, we trace. The va - rious glories of thy face, What transport pours o'er all our breast. And charms our cares and woes to rest.

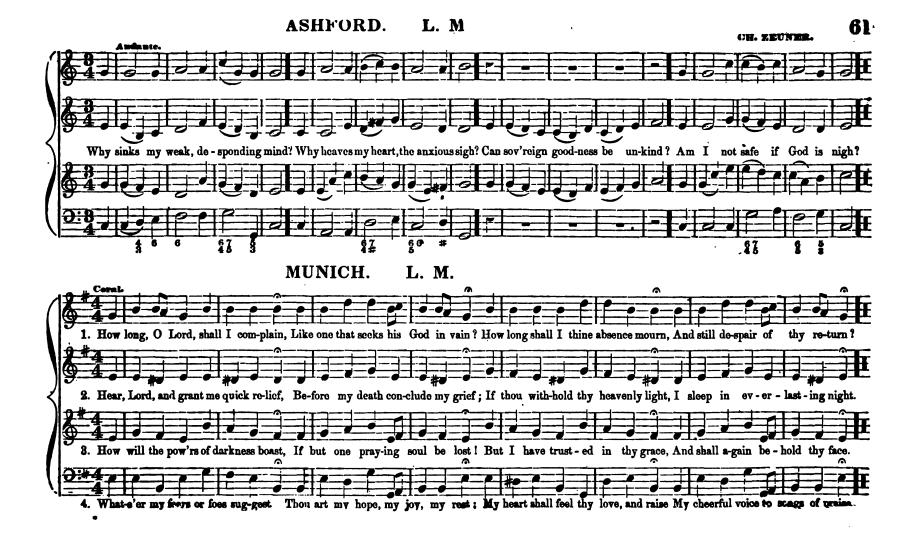


LOWELL. L. M. 58 A-wake the trumpet's lof - ty sound, To spread your sacred pleasure round; Awake each voice, and strike each string, And to the sol-emn or - gan sing. 2. Let all, whom life and breath inspire, At-tend, and join the bliss-ful choir; But chief-ly ye, who know his word, A-dore, and love, and praise the Lord. SOLON. L. M. Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines. 1. Great Shepherd of thine Is -ra - el, Who didst between the cherubs dwell, And lead the tribes, thy chosen sheep, Safe thro' the des - ert and the deep. Thy church is in the desert now, Shine from on high, and guide us thro': Turn us to thee, thy love re-store, We shall be saved, and sigh no more. 3. Hast thou not plant-ed with thy hand A love-ly vine in this our land? Did not thy pow'r defend it round, And heav'nly dew en-rich the ground?

AHAZ L. M.









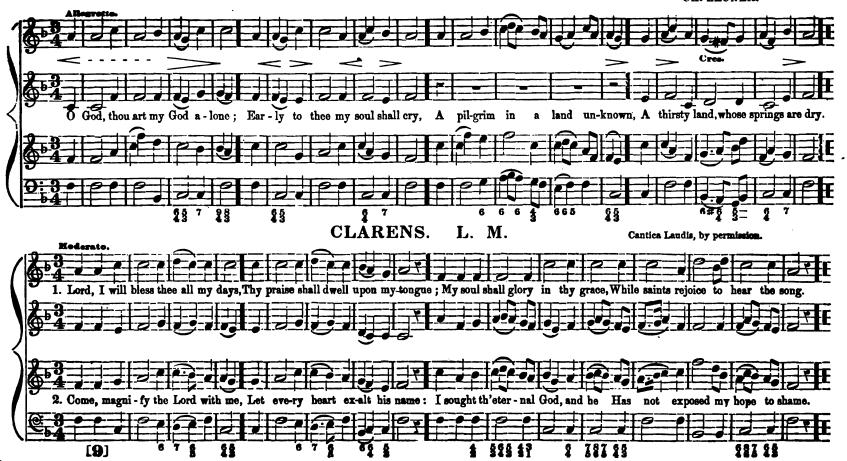


L. M.

PADAN.

64





The God of Ja -cob chose the hill Of Zi-on for his ancient rest; And Zi - on is his dwelling still; His church is with his pres - ence blest.

Or 6 lines, by repeating the first two lines

DALE.

L. M.

66

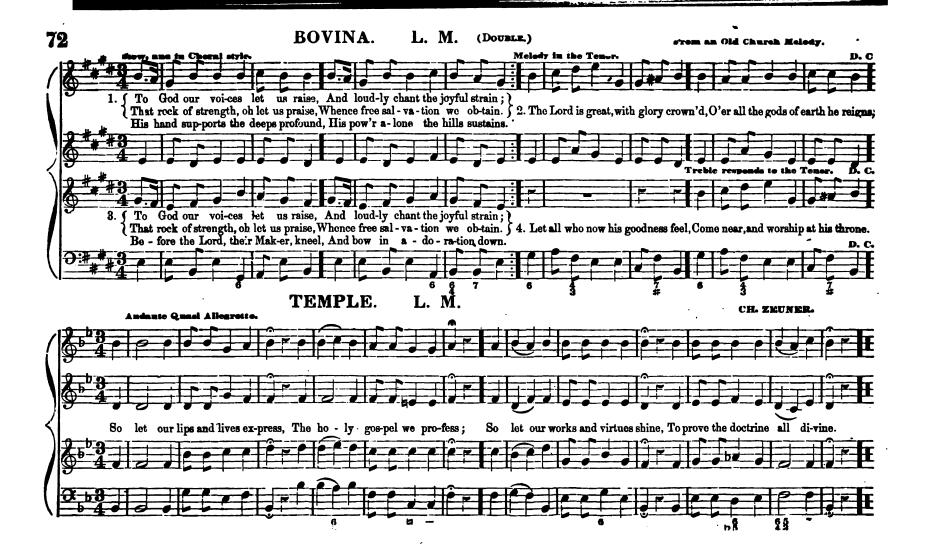




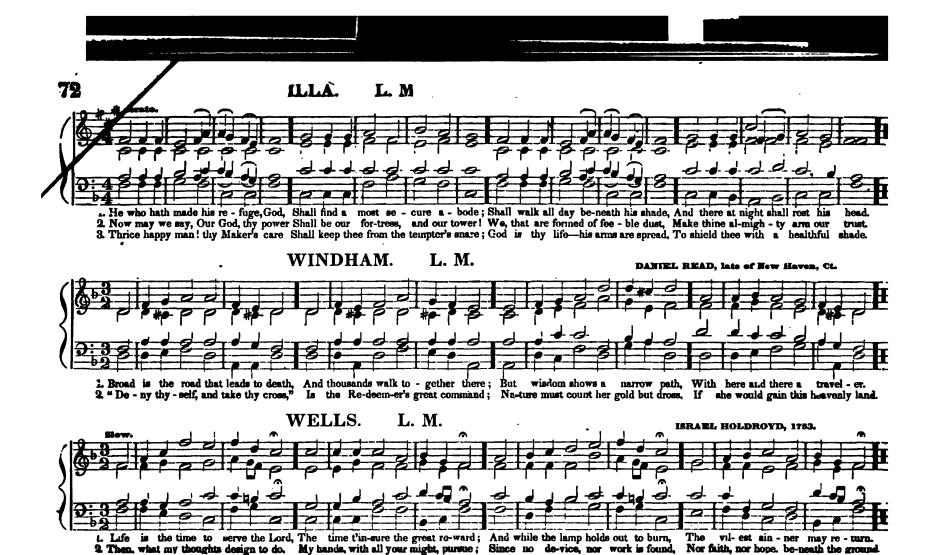




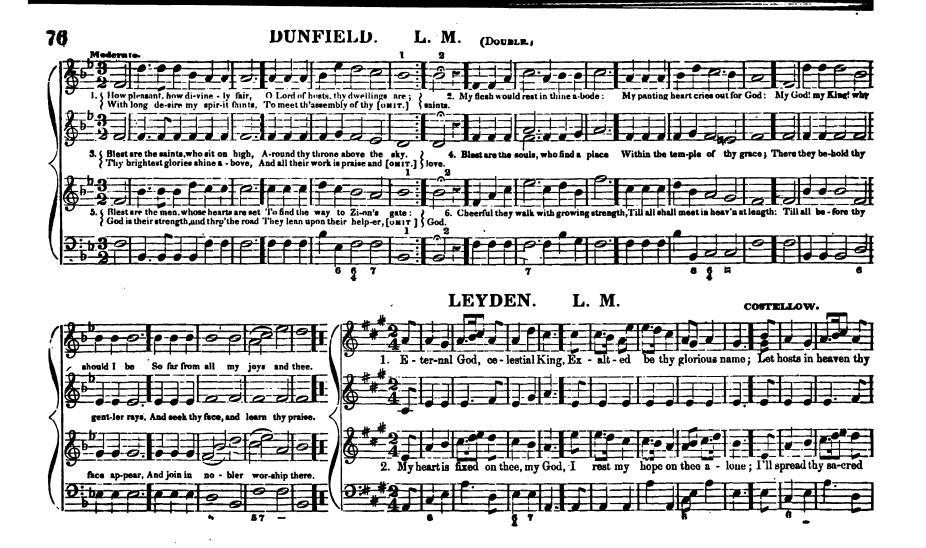








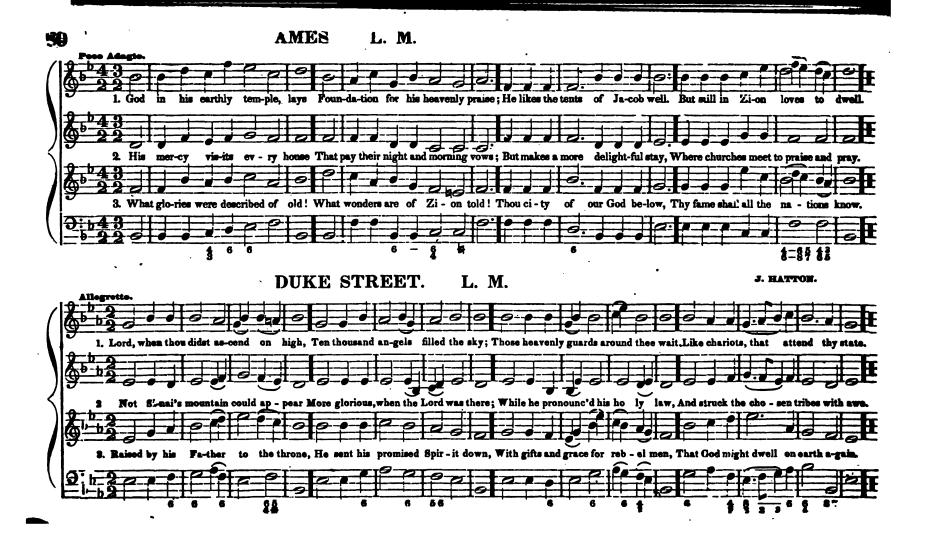




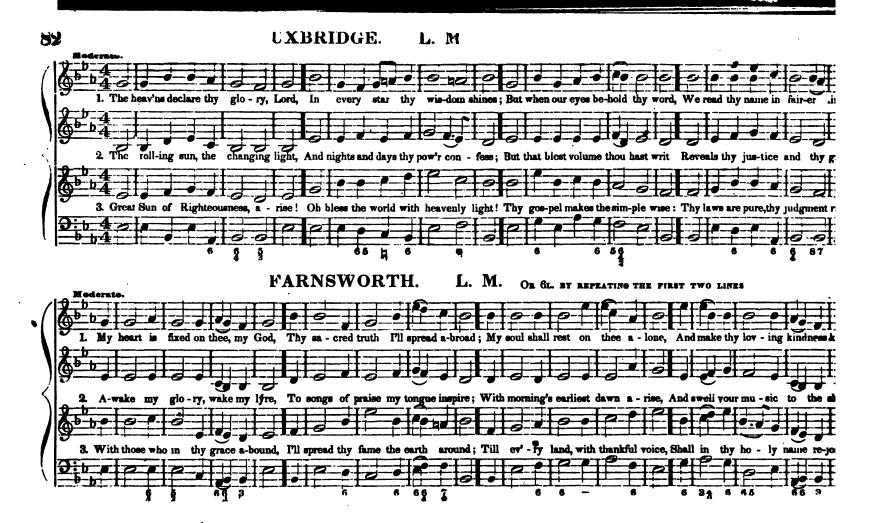












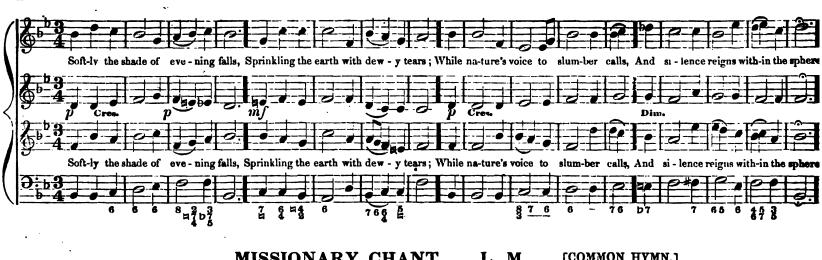


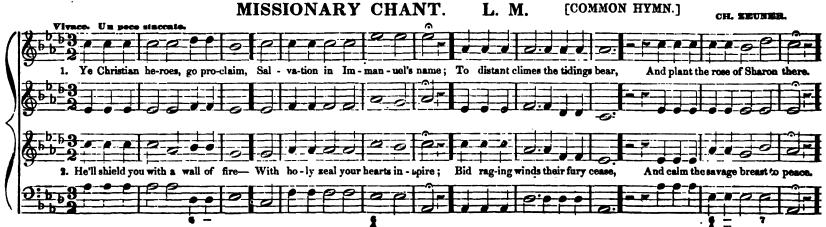
Oh where is new that glowing love, That mark'd our un-ion with the Lord; Our hearts were fixed on things a - bove, Nor could the world a joy af - fore

84

GERMANY. L. M.

From BESTHOVER



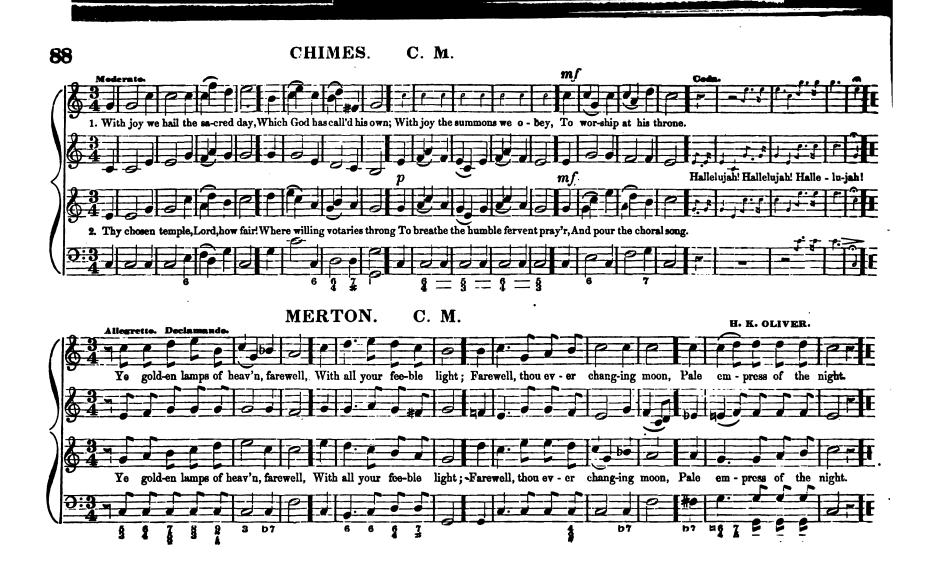




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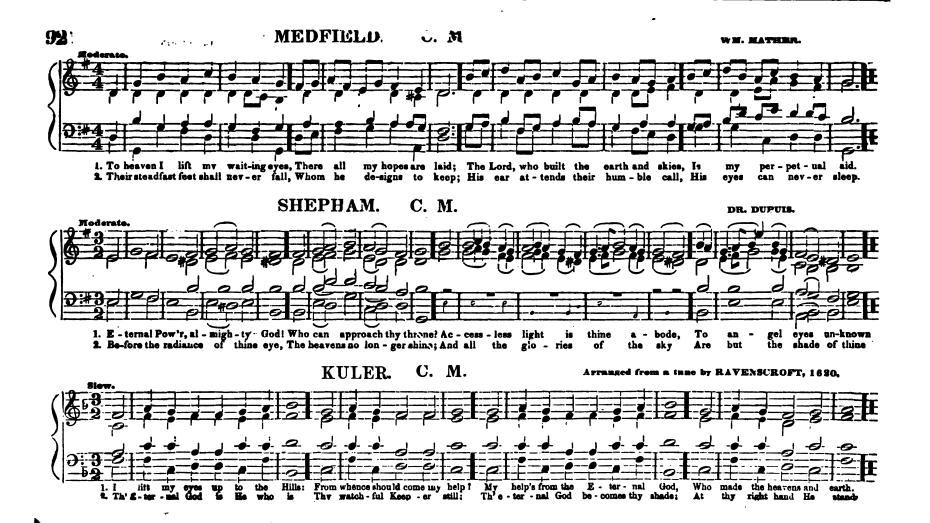


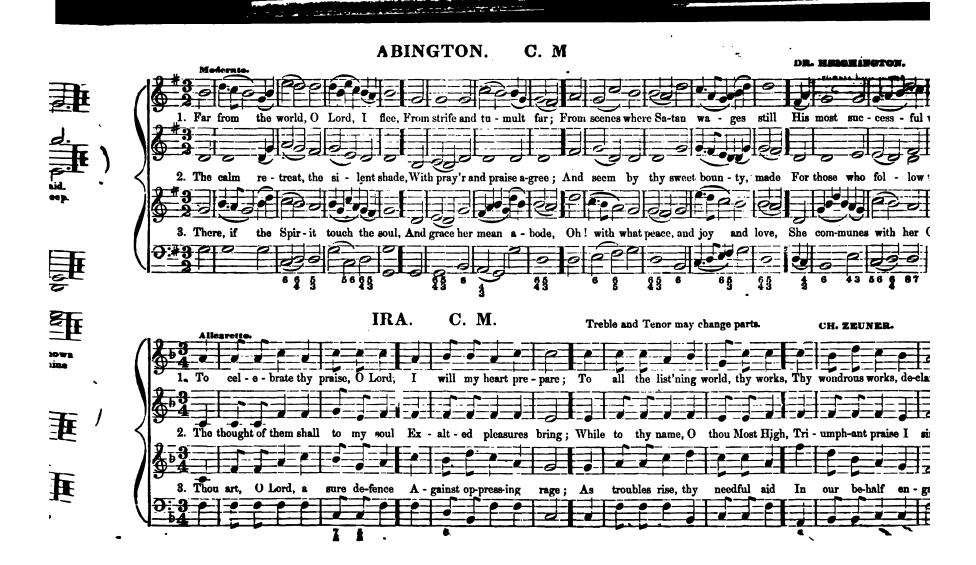


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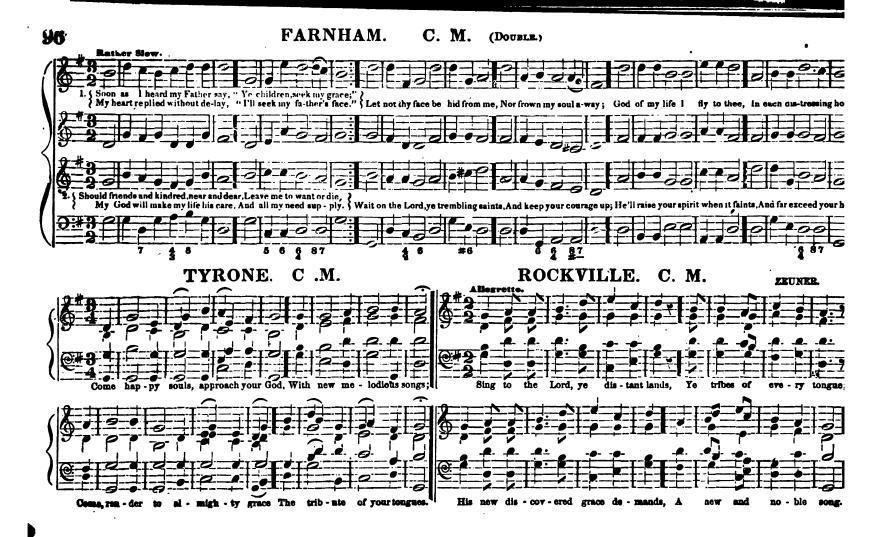








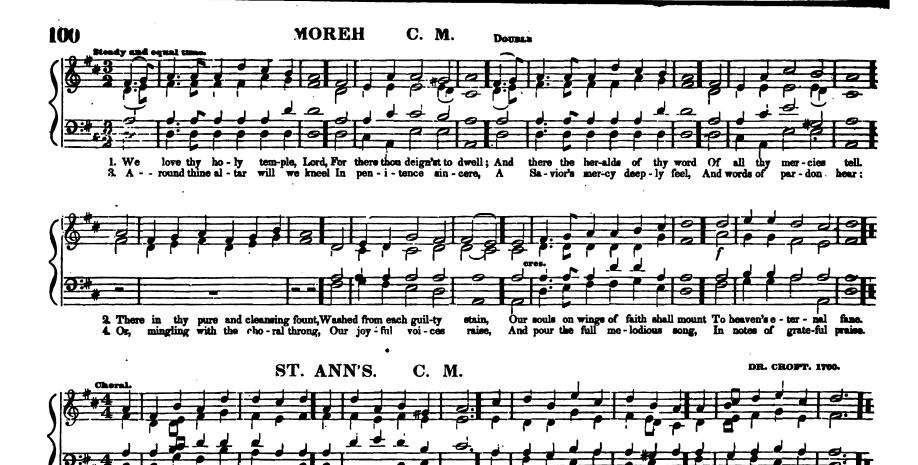












1. My nev - er - ceasing song shall show The mercies of the Lord; And make succeed-ing to Lord God of hosts, thy wondrous ways Are sung by saints a - - bove: And saints on earth their

a - ges know How faithful is his

honors ruse To







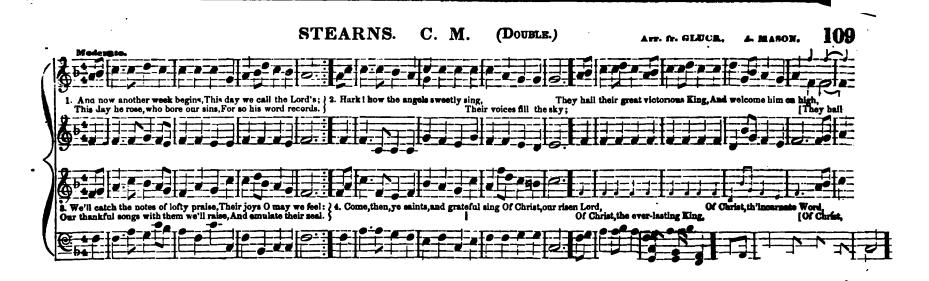






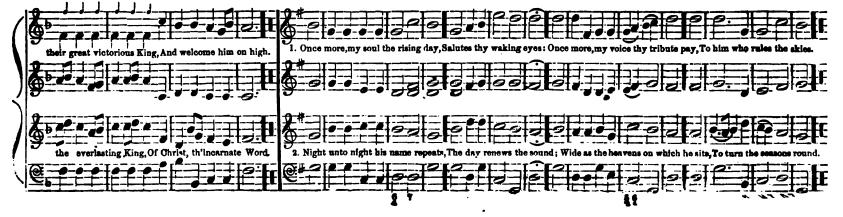


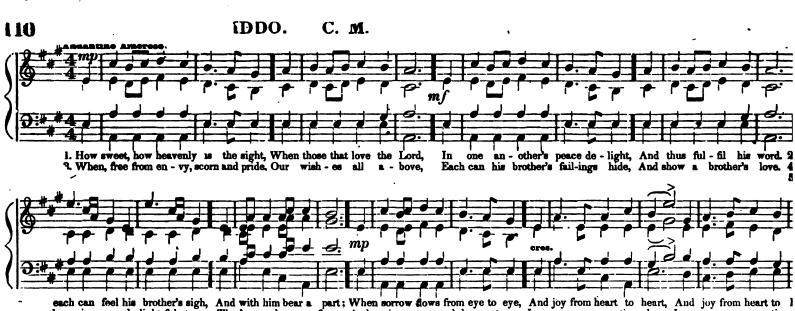




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each can feel his brother's sigh, And with him bear a part; When sorrow flows from eye to eye, And joy from heart to heart, And joy from heart to love, in one de-light-ful stream, Thro' every bo - som flows; And union sweet, and dear es-teem, In eve - ry ac - tion glows, In eve - ry ac - tion glows, In eve - ry ac - tion glow with love, His bo - som glow with love - som glow with love

LONDON. C. M.

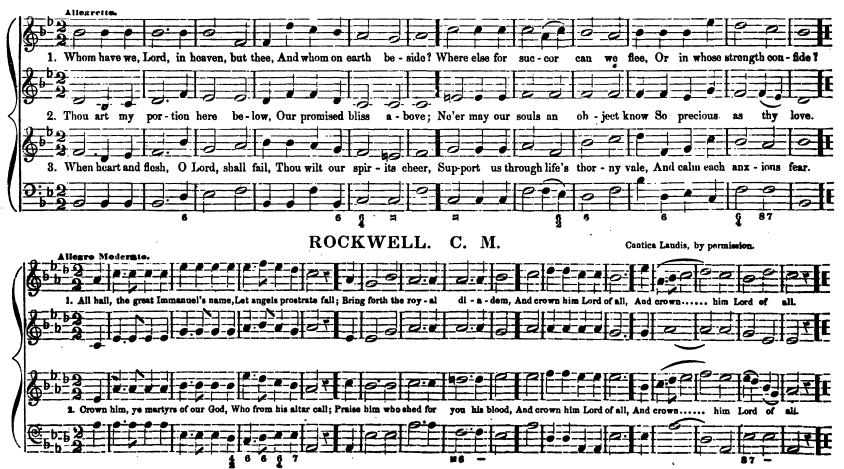
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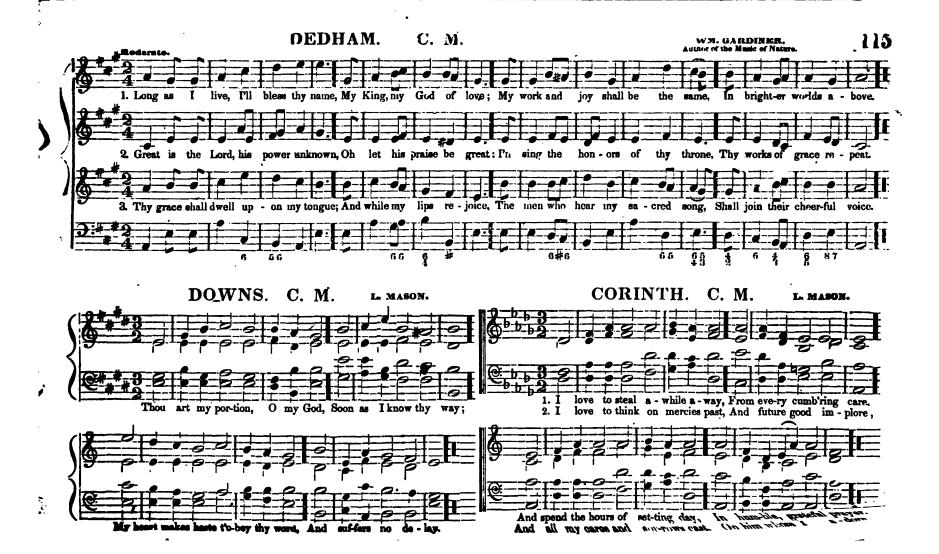






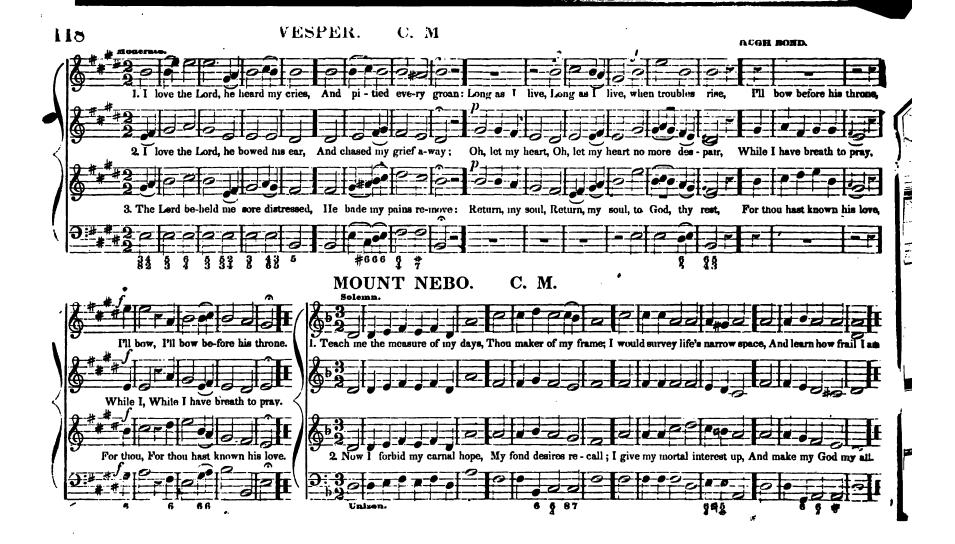
INEVEH. C. M.

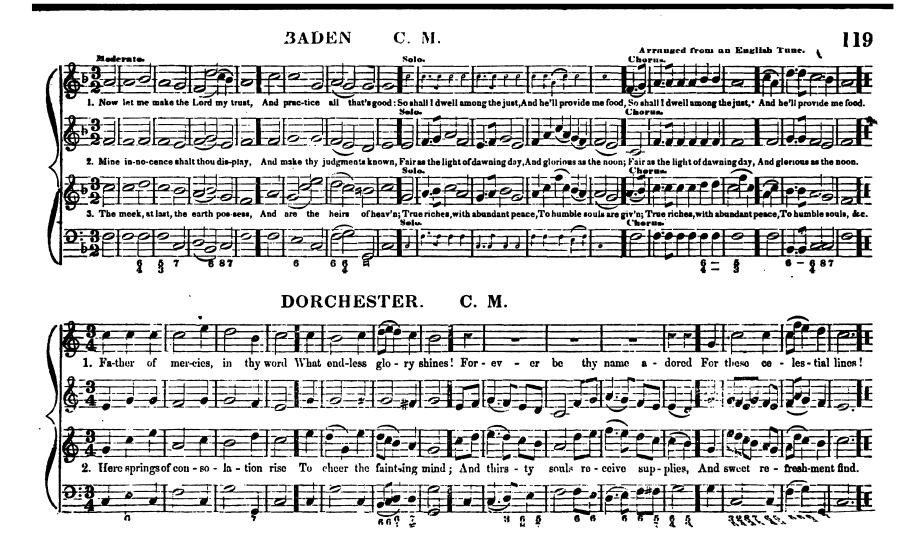


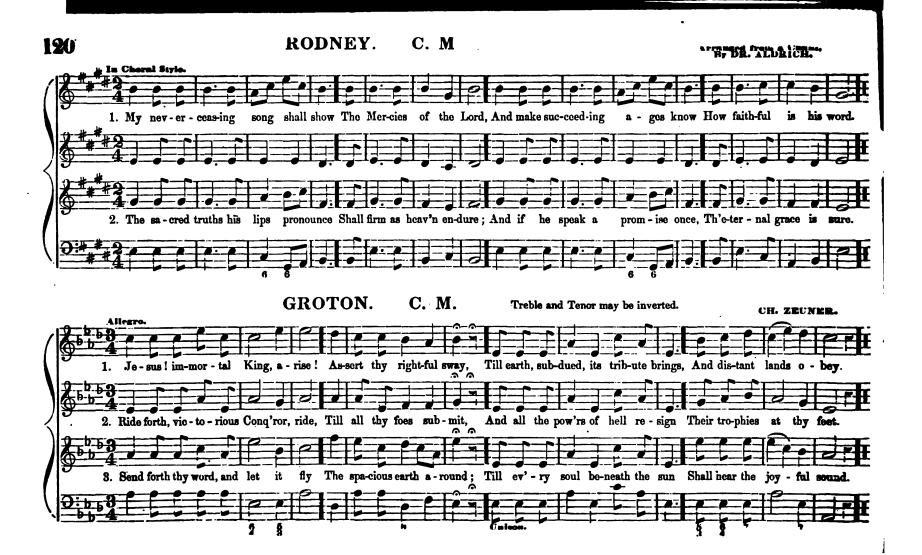




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WELFORD. C. M.









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CHRISTMAS. C. M.

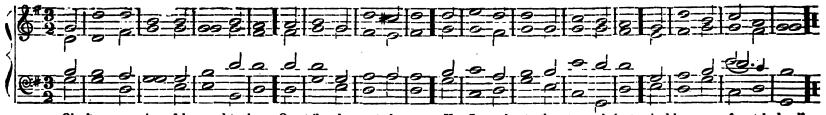
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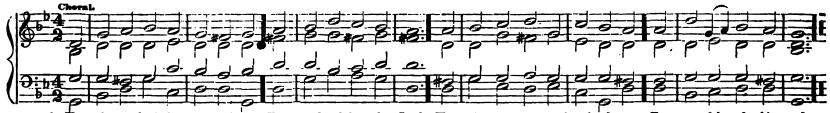


MEAR. C. M.



Oh 'twas a joy - ful sound to hear Our tribes de - vout - ly say, "Up Is - rael, to the tem - ple haste, And keep your fes - tal day."

GRAFTON. C. M.



- 1. How oft, a las! this wretch-ed heart Has wandered from the Lord: How oft my rov-ing thoughts de-part, For get ful of his word.

 2. Yet sov'reign mer cy calls, 'Re-turn,' Dear Lord, and may I come? My vile in grat i tude I mourn: Oh, take the wand-'rer home.
- MARTYRS. C. M.

1. Thee we a - dore, E - ter - nal Name ! And humb-ly own to thee How fee - ble is our mor - tal frame, What dy - ing worms are we!

2. The year rolls round, and steals a - way The breath that first it gave; What-e'er we do, wher-e'er we be. We're trav'ling to the grave.

And thro' the dangers of the night, A lamp to lead our way, A lamp to lead our

the day;

2. 'Tis like the sun, a heav'nly light, That guides us all





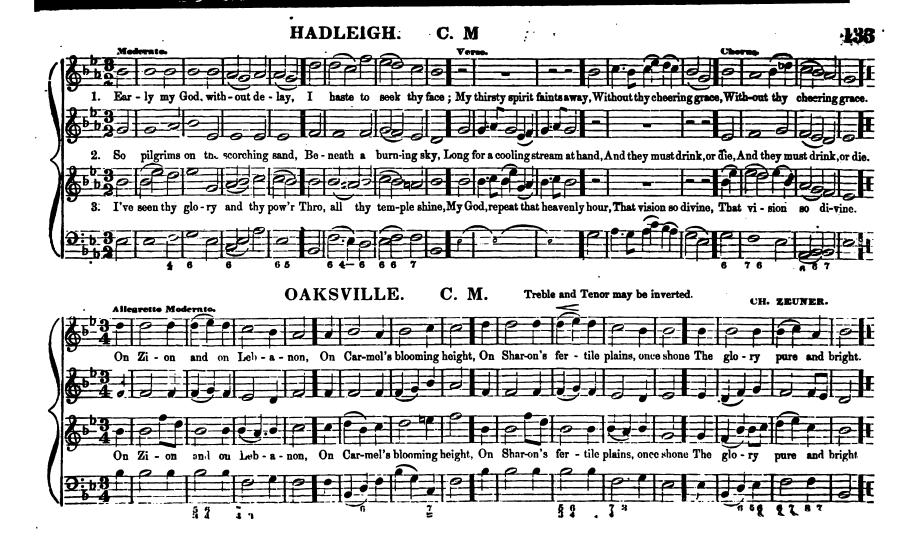
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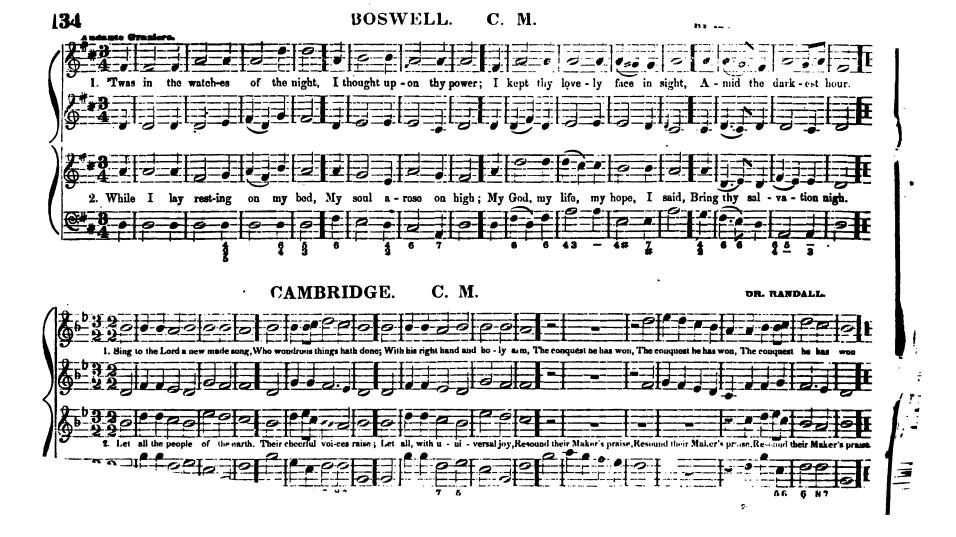
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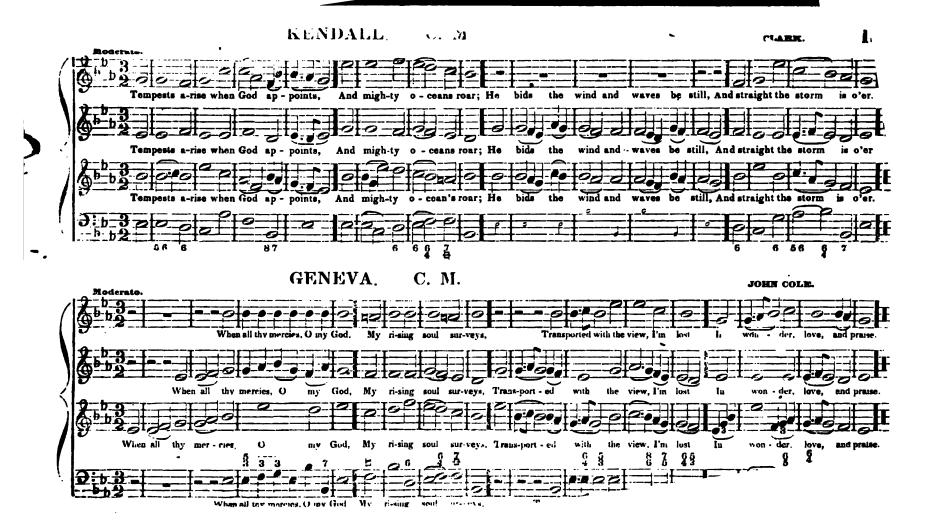
C. M

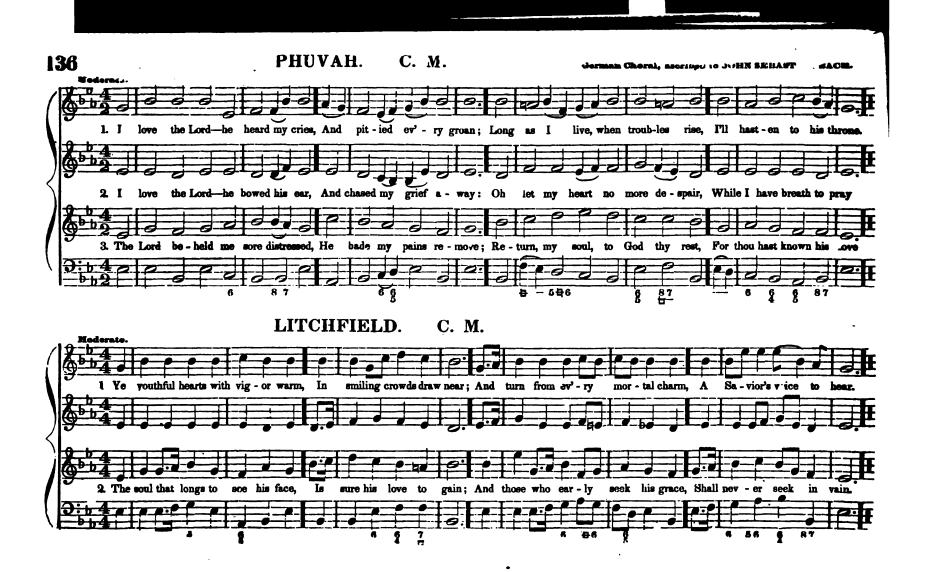
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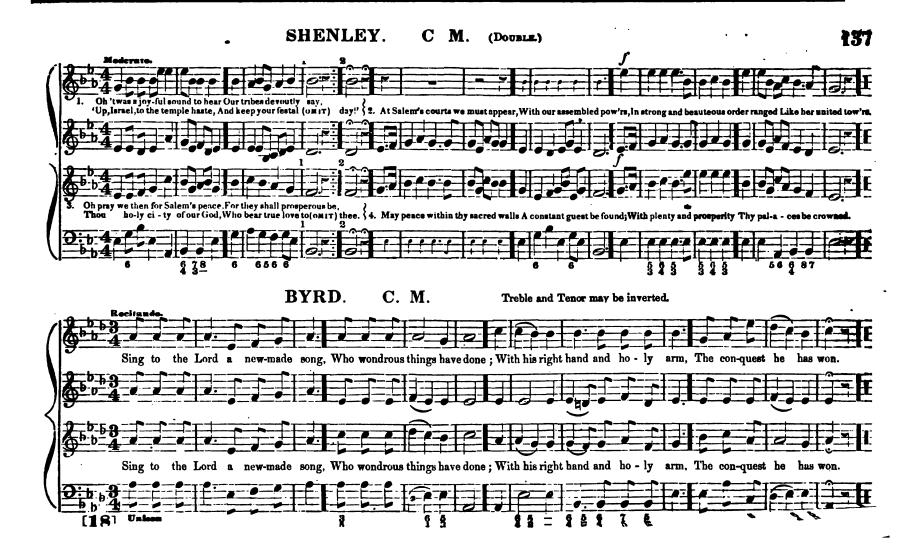


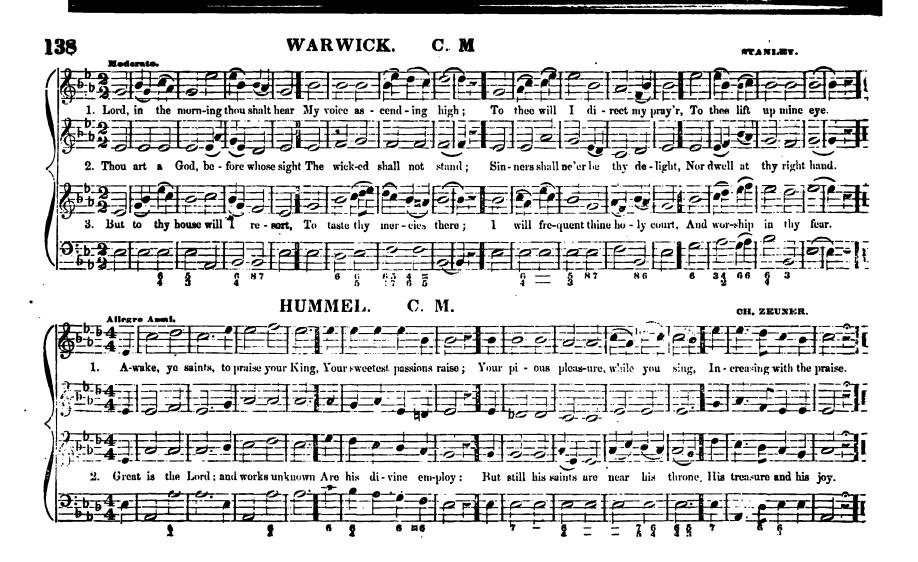






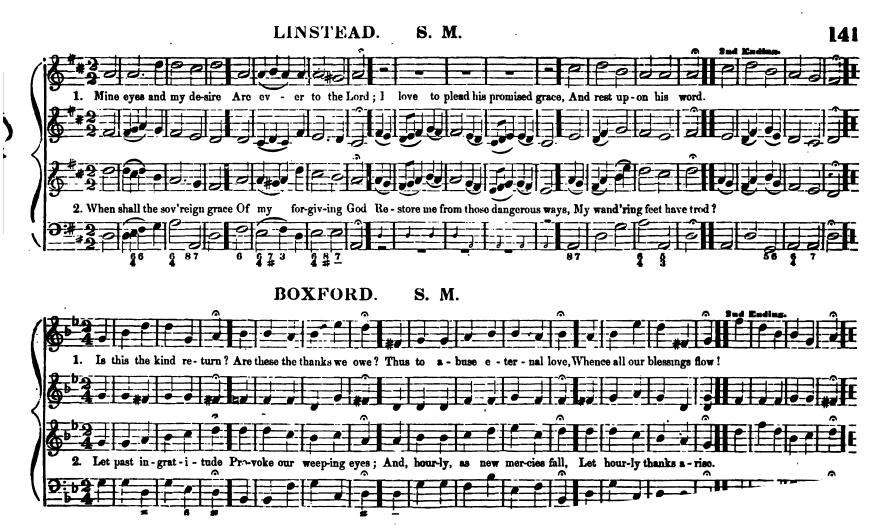


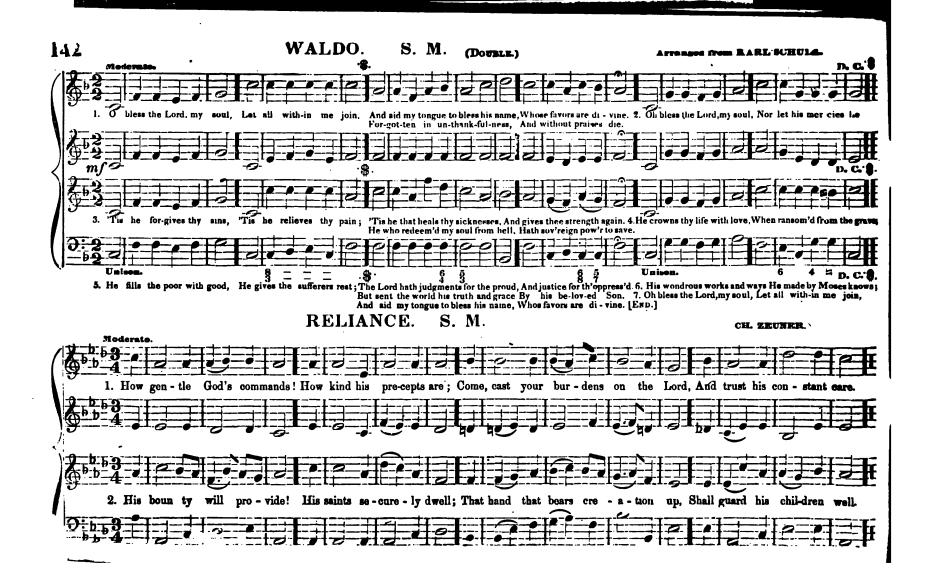










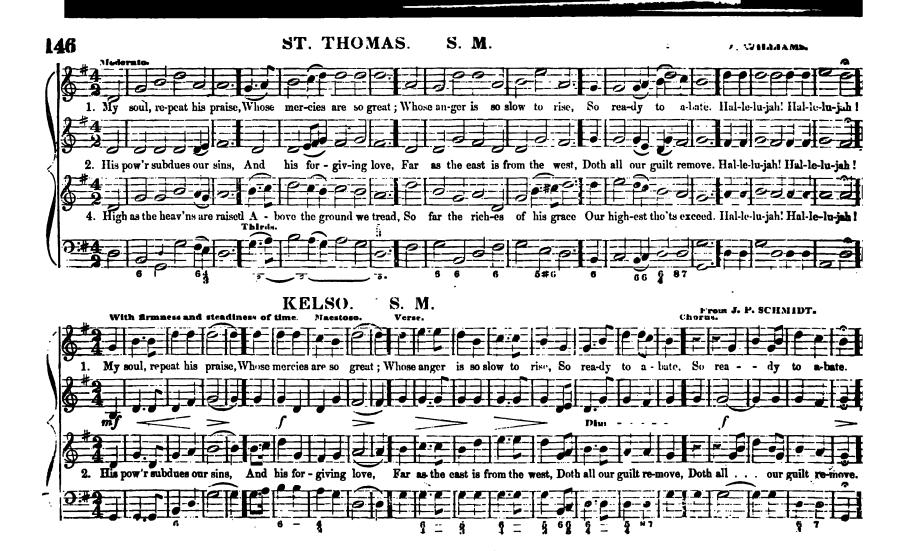








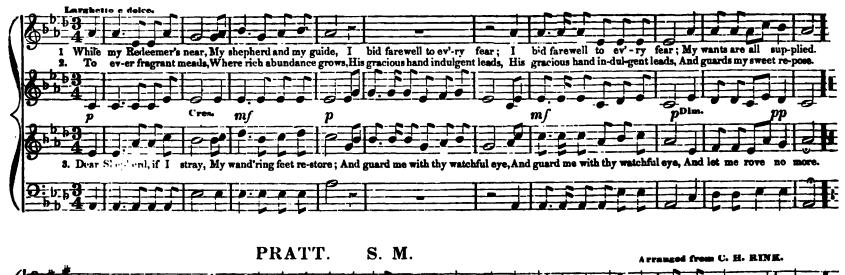
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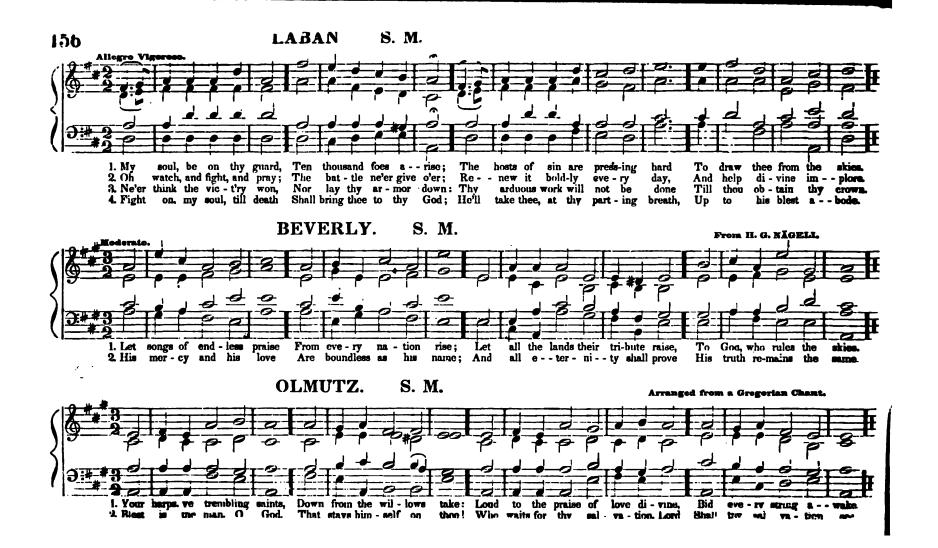


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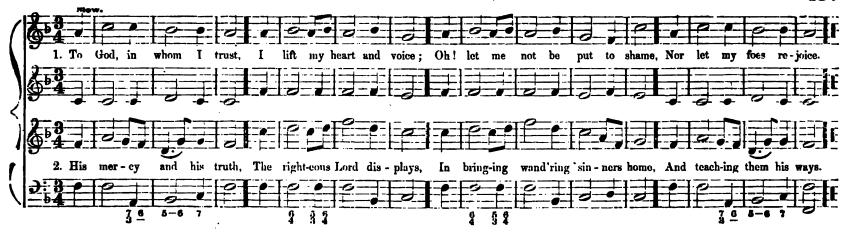




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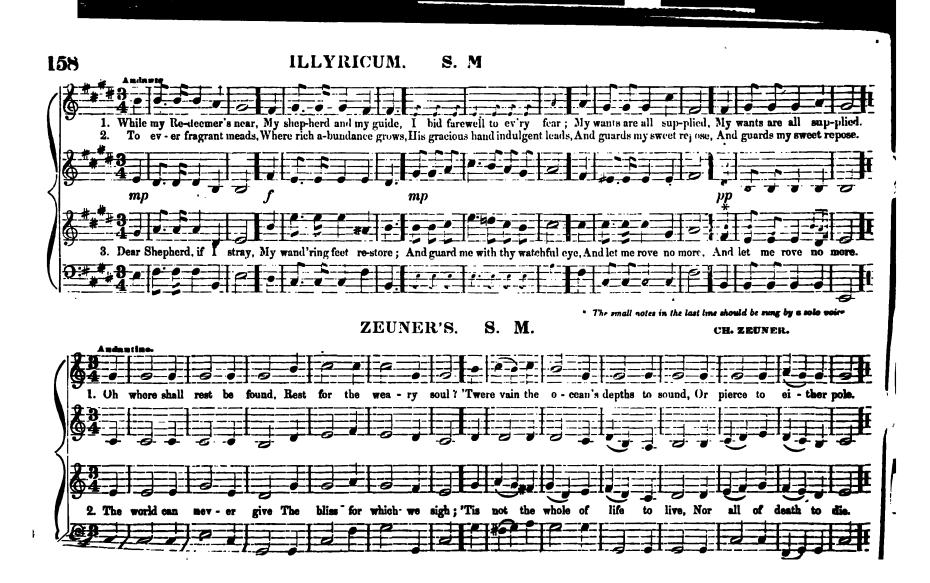
S. M

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GAVIN. S. M.

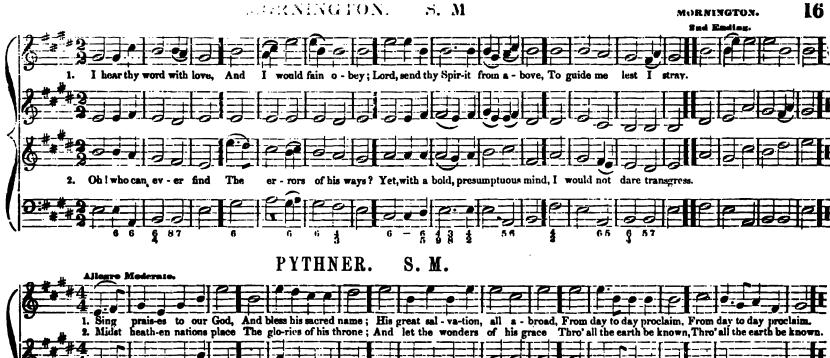


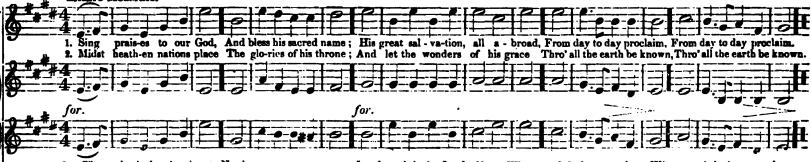




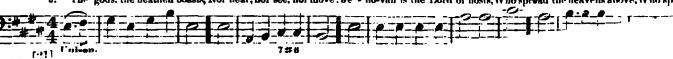


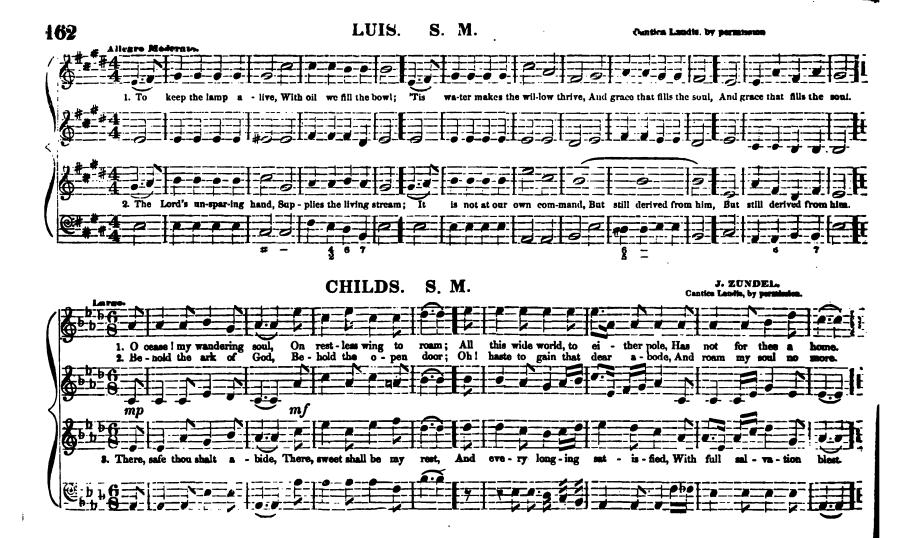
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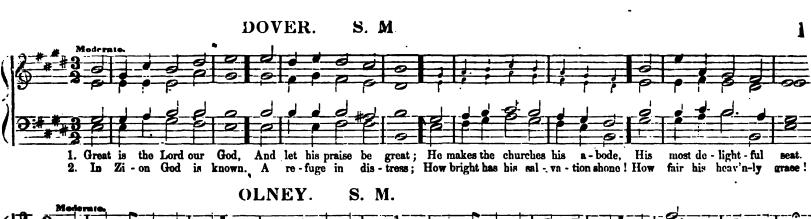


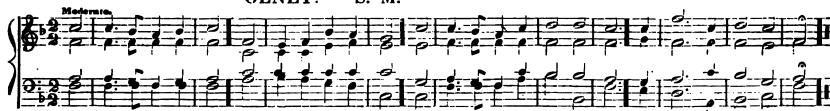


The gods, the beathen boasts, Nor hear, nor see, nor move: Je - ho-vah is the Lord of hosts, Who spread the heavens above. Who spread the heavens above.









1. The Spir-it, in our hearts, Is whisp'ring, 'Sin-ner, come;' The bride, the church of Christ, pro-claims

2. Let him that hear - eth say

To all a - bout him, 'Come!' Let him that thirsts for right-eous - ness,

To Christ, the foun-tain, come!

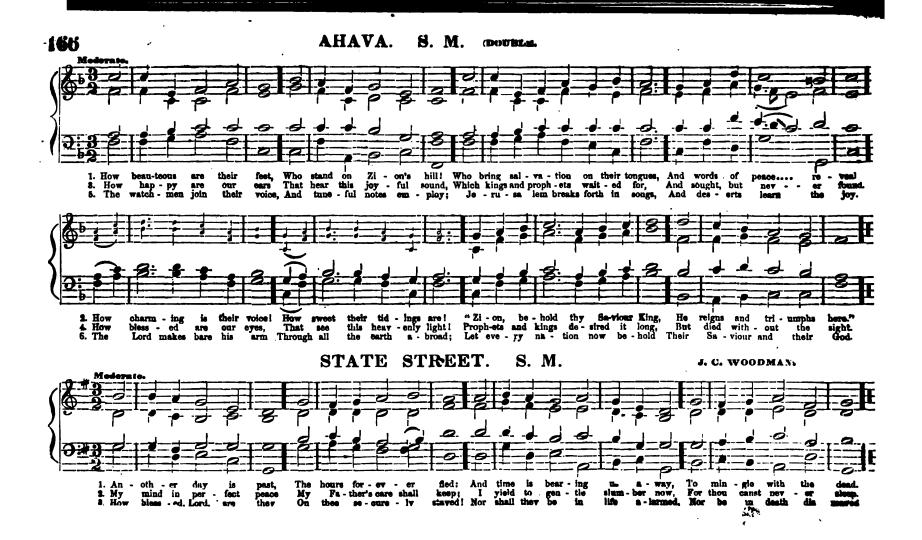
S. Yes, who-so-ev - er will.

Oh let him free - ly come, And free - ly drink the stream of life; 'Tis Je - sus bids him come!





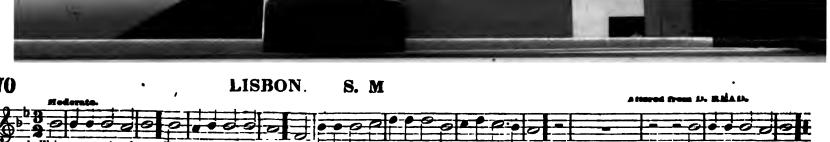




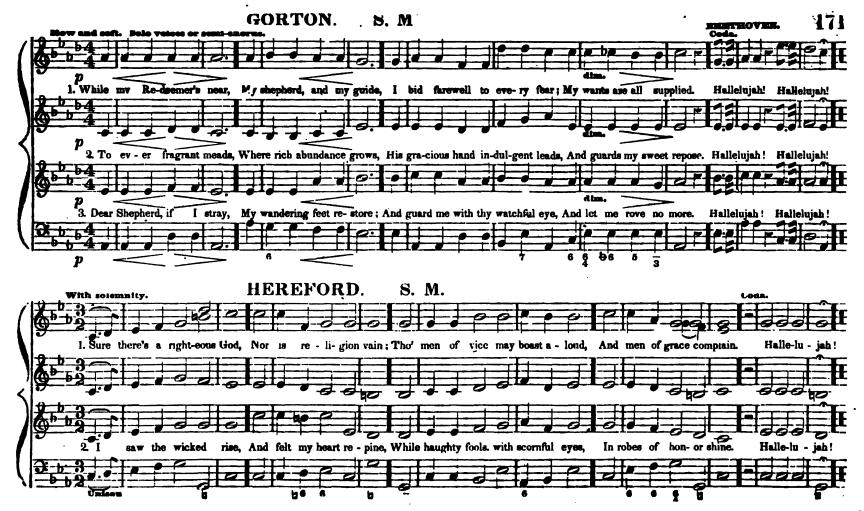






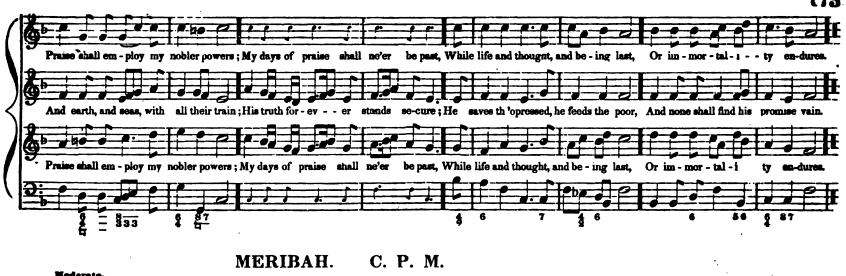


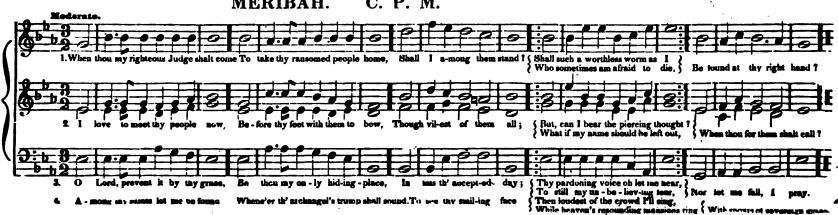


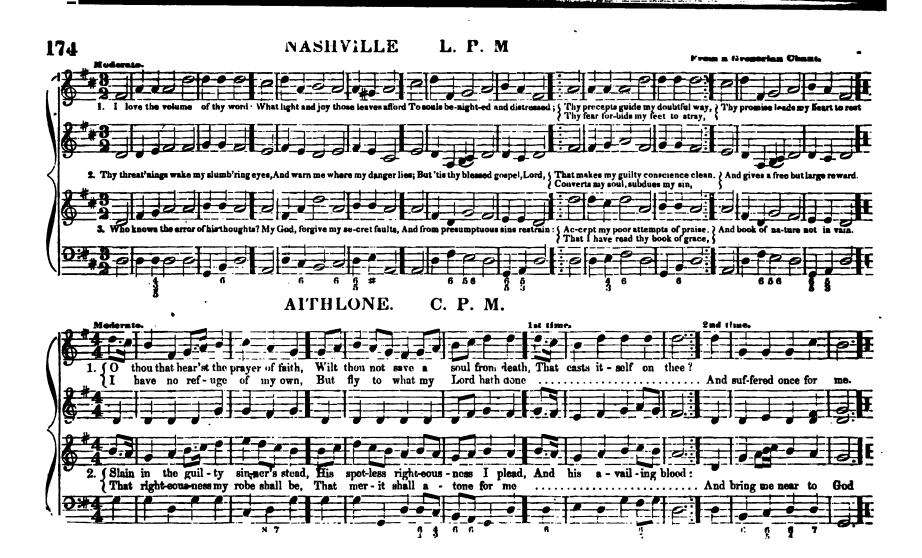


RIDGE L. P. M









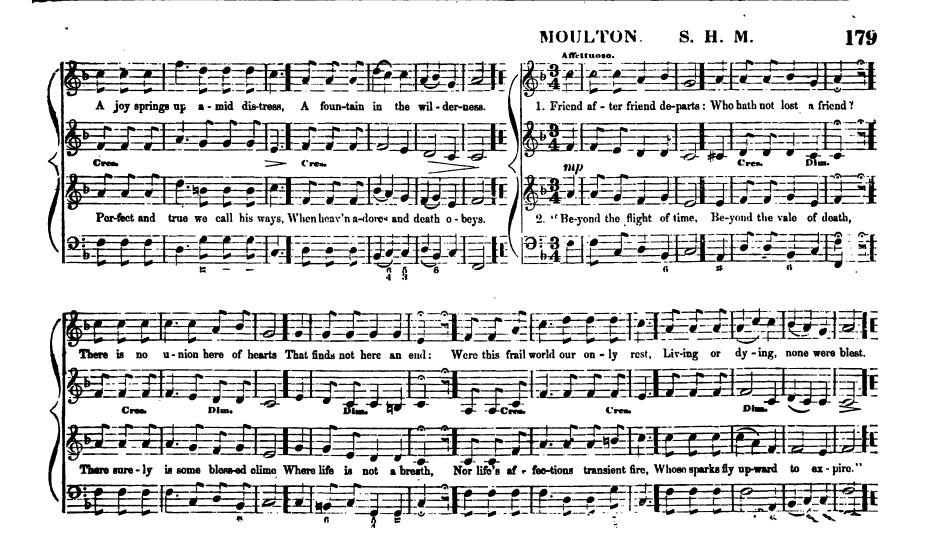




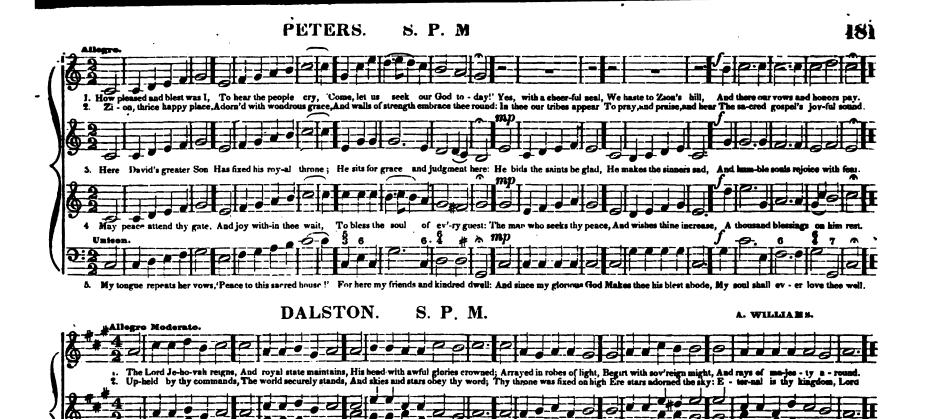








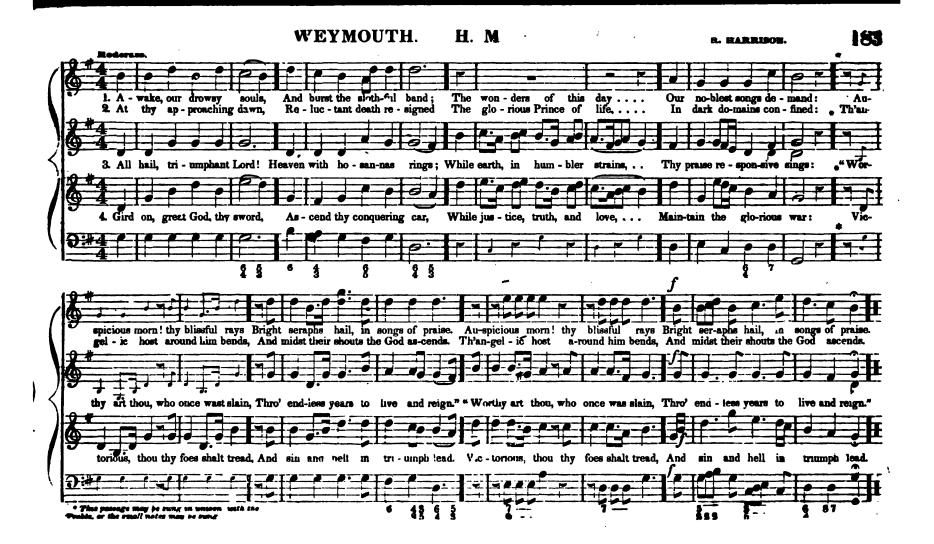




Let floods and nations rage, And all their power engage; Let swelling tides assault the sky: The terrors of thy frown Shall beat their madness down; Thy throne forever stands on high.

4. Tay promises are was, Thy grace is over the effect fix'd the church shall never remove; The saints with hely fear Shall in thy courts gong ar, And sing mane of or lessing level.





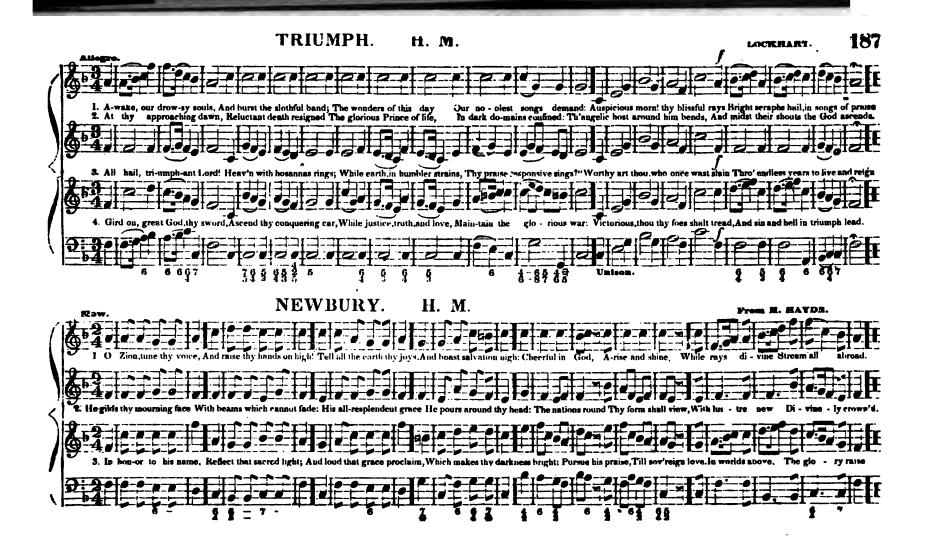
KINAH. 184 H. M. The Lord his blessing pours A-round our favored land; His grace, like gentle show'rs. Descends at his command : O'er all the plains Blest fruits a-rise, In rich supplies, Since Je-e day! His steps we trace, His path pursue; And heav'n in view, Adore his STOW. H. M. Yes! the Redeemerrose. The Saviour left the dead, And o'er our hellish foes High rais'd his conq'ring head; In wild dismay The guards around | Fall to the ground And stak away Small motor. | Dim. Be-hold th'angelic bands In full as-sem-bly meet, To wait his high commands, And worship at his feet. Joy-ful they come, And wing their way From realms of day 'I'o Je-sus' tomb 3. Then back to heav'n they fly. The joyful news to bear, Hark! as they soar on high, What music fills the air! Their anthems say,.... Jesus who bled. Hath left the dead, He rose to day."

4. Ye mortals! catch the sound, Redeem'd by him from hell, And send the echo round The globe on which you dwell; Transported cry,... Jesus who bled, Hath left the dead. No more to die."

Niew.





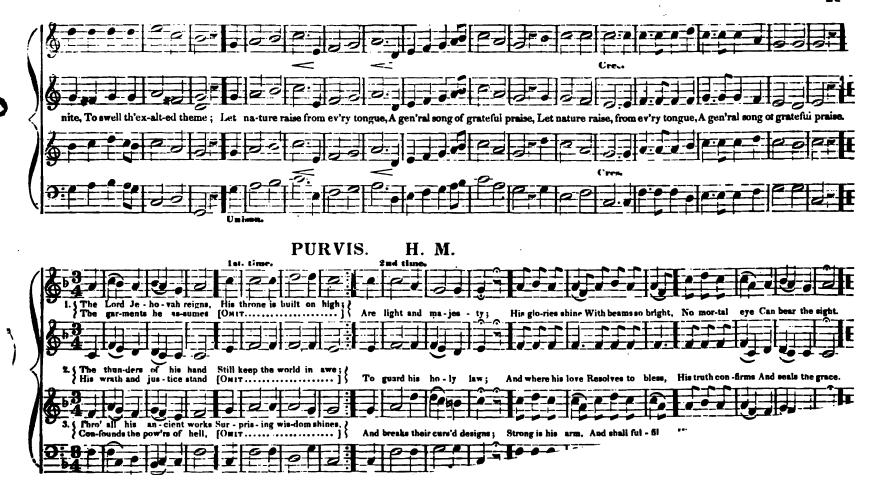


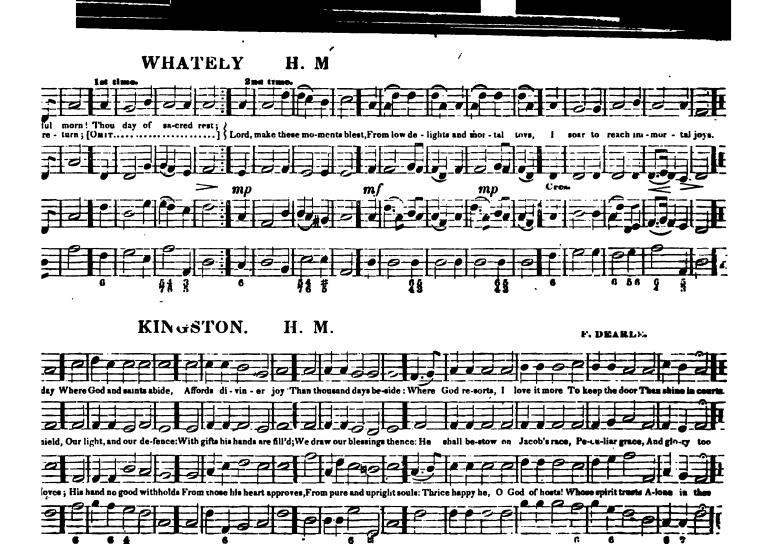






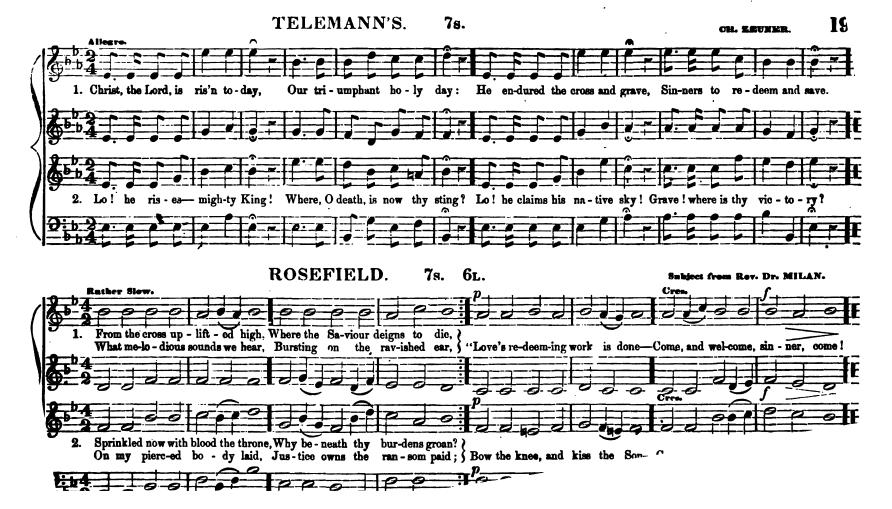






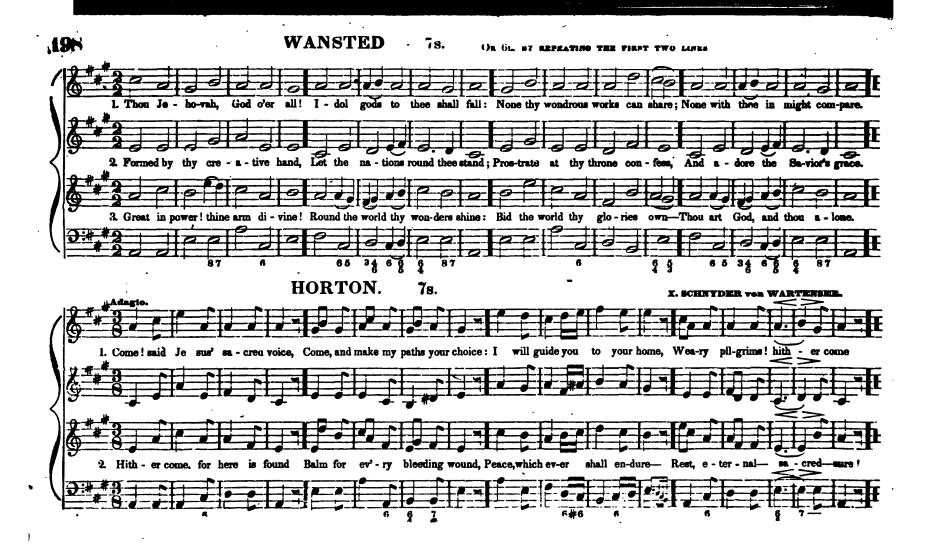


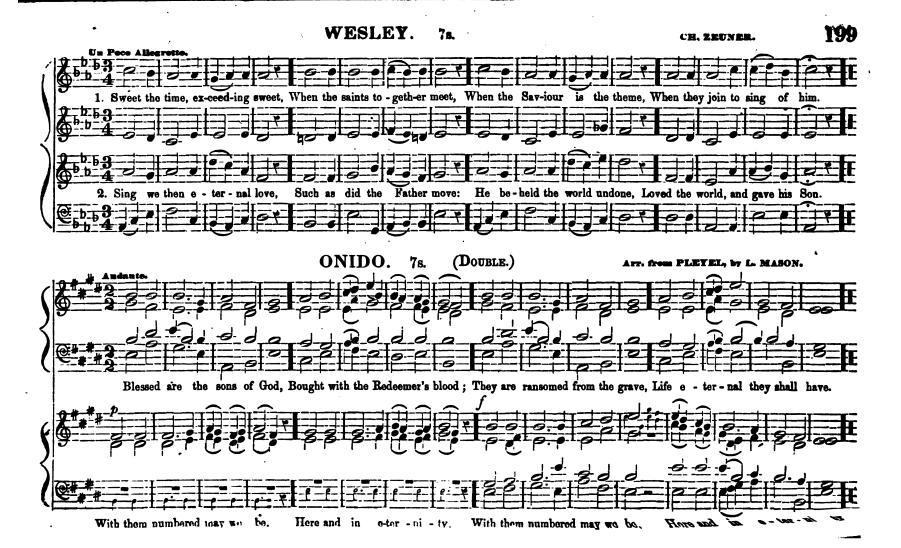








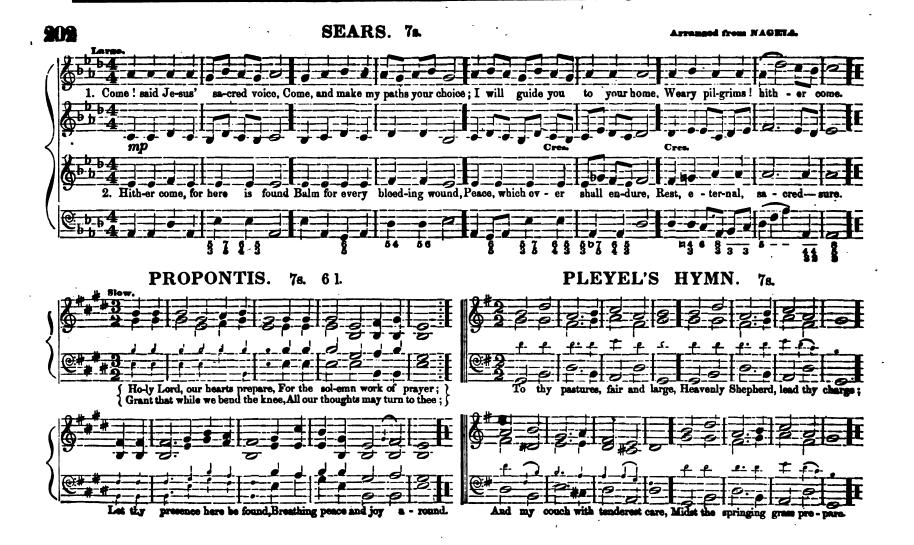


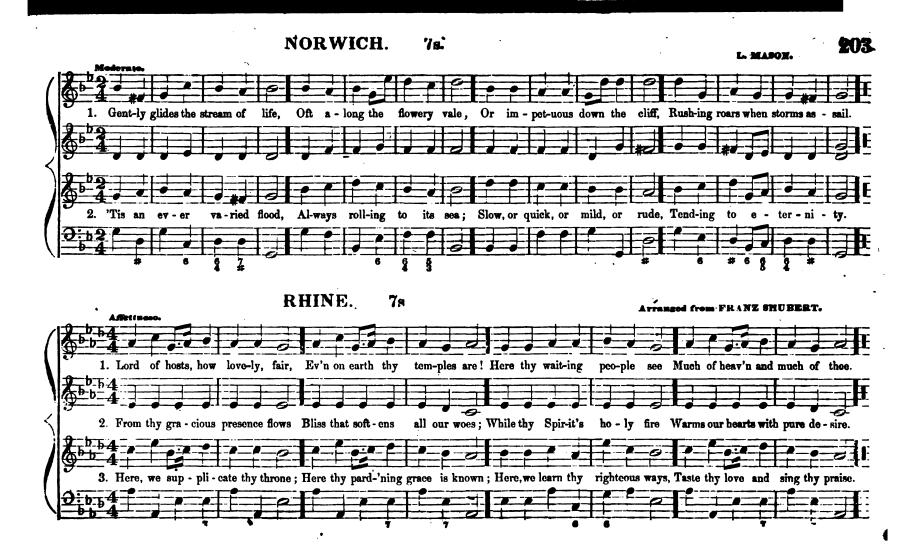






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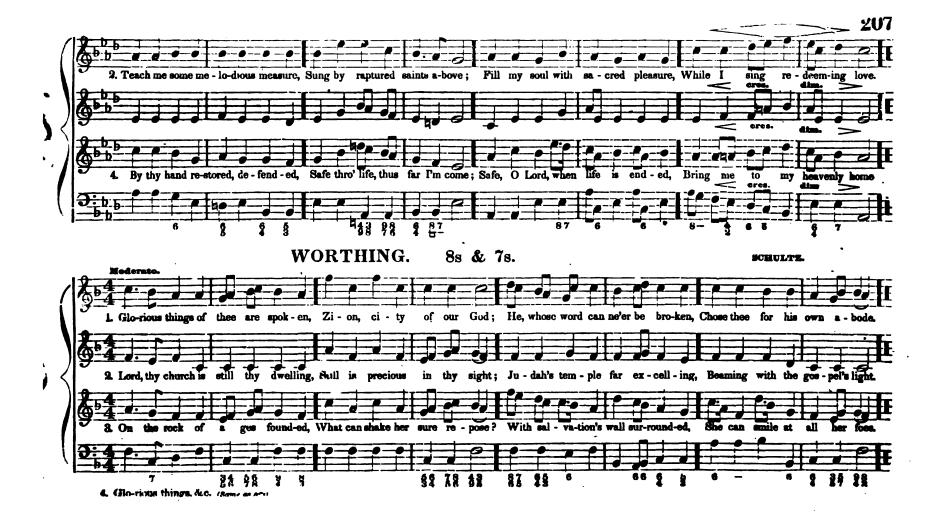




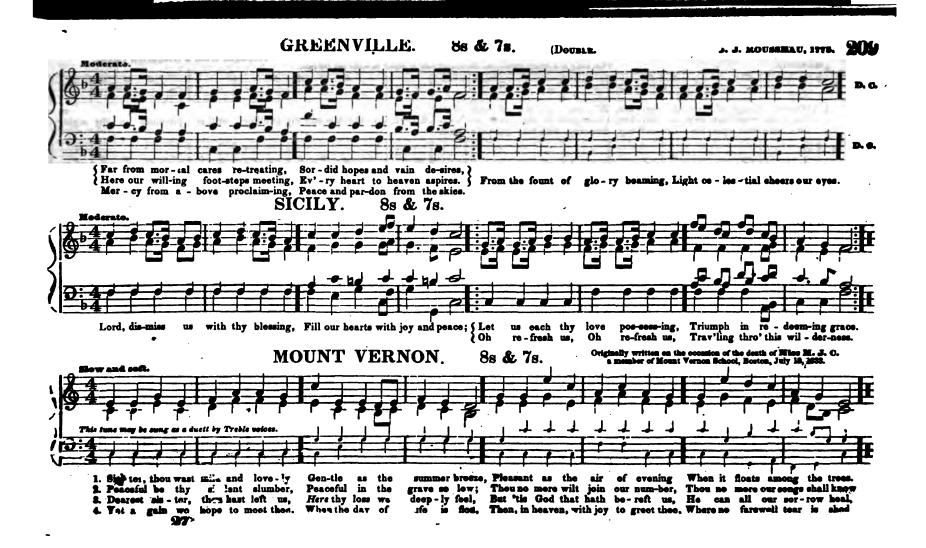


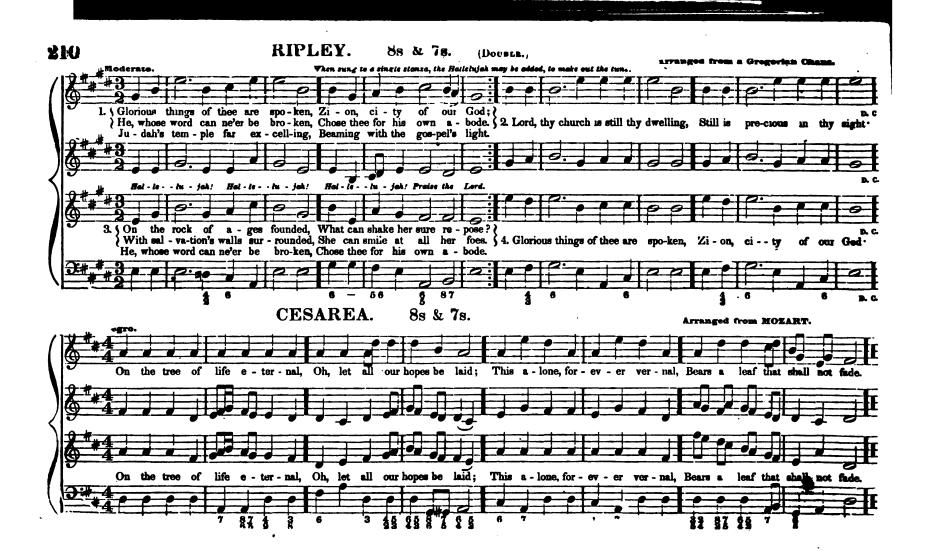
















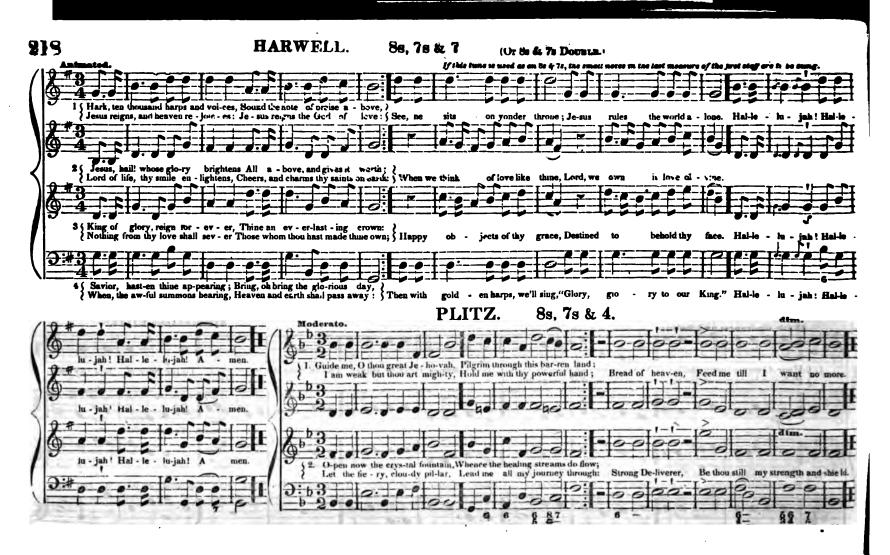






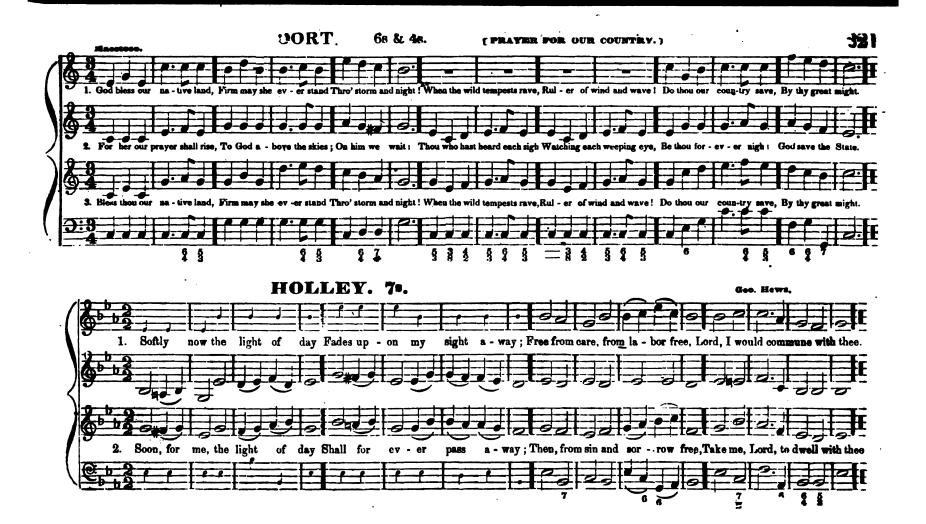


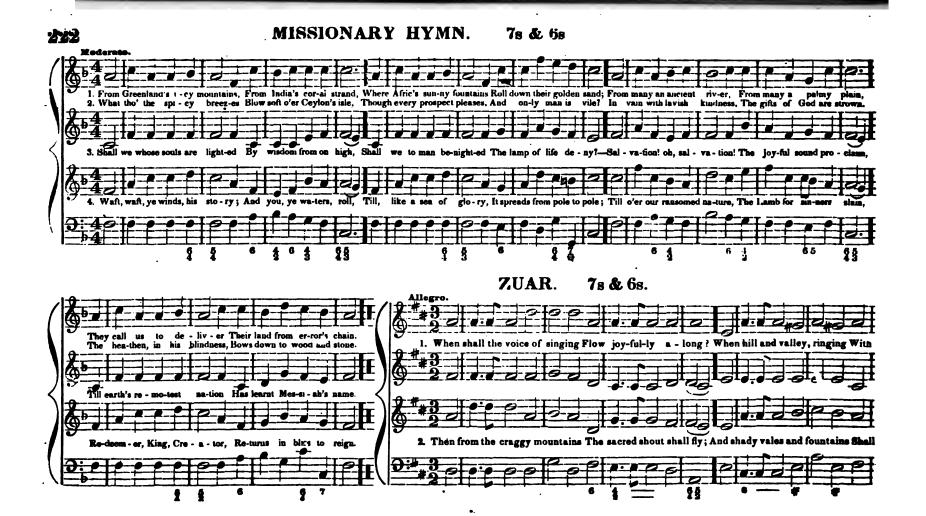




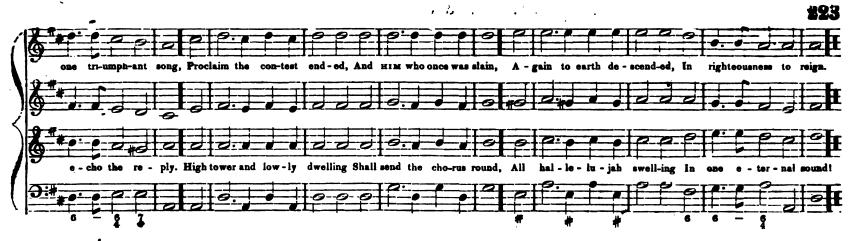




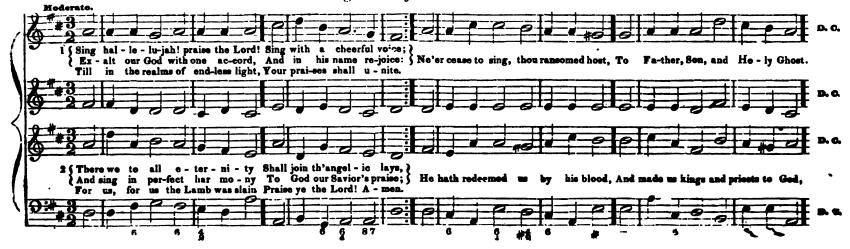
























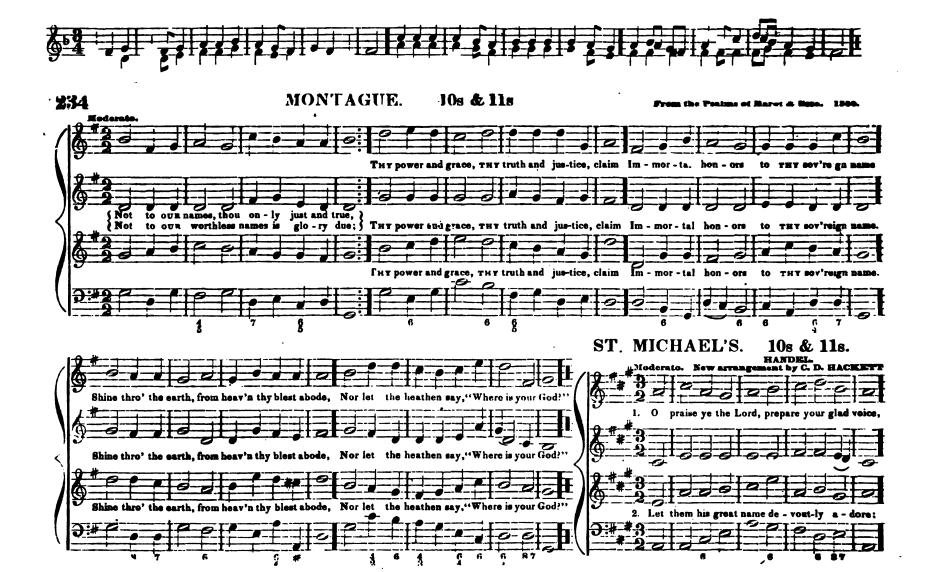




LENTWOOD.

100.

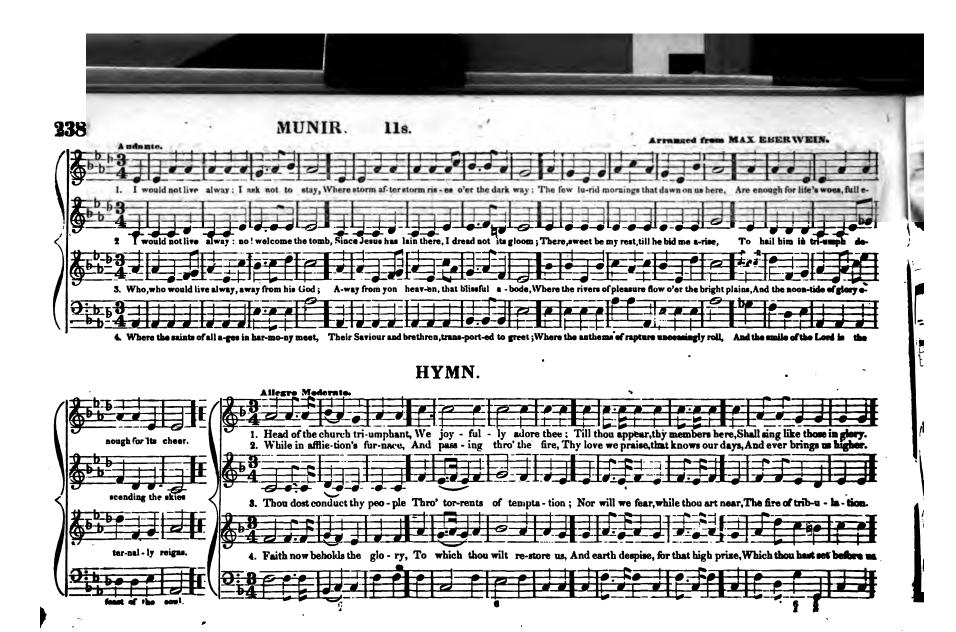


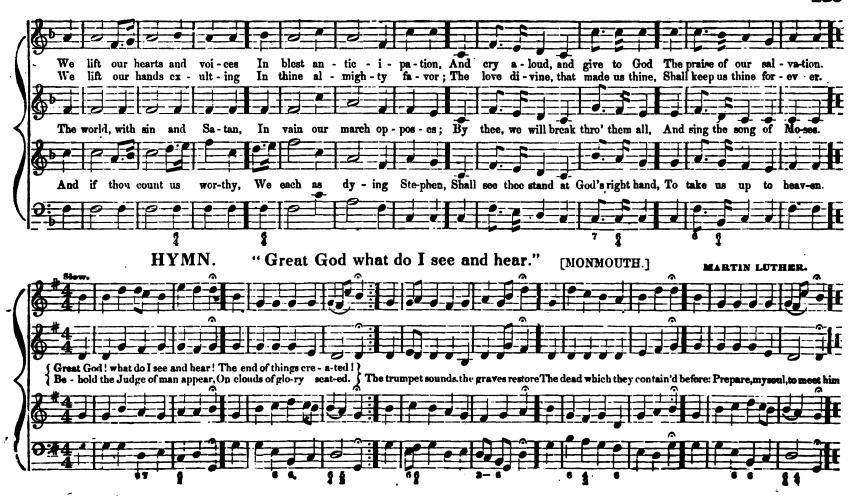








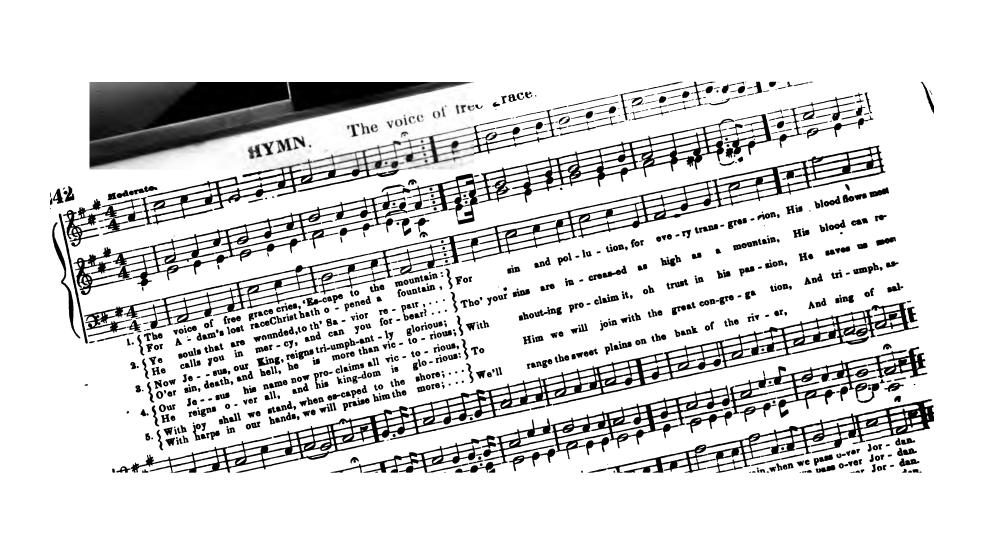




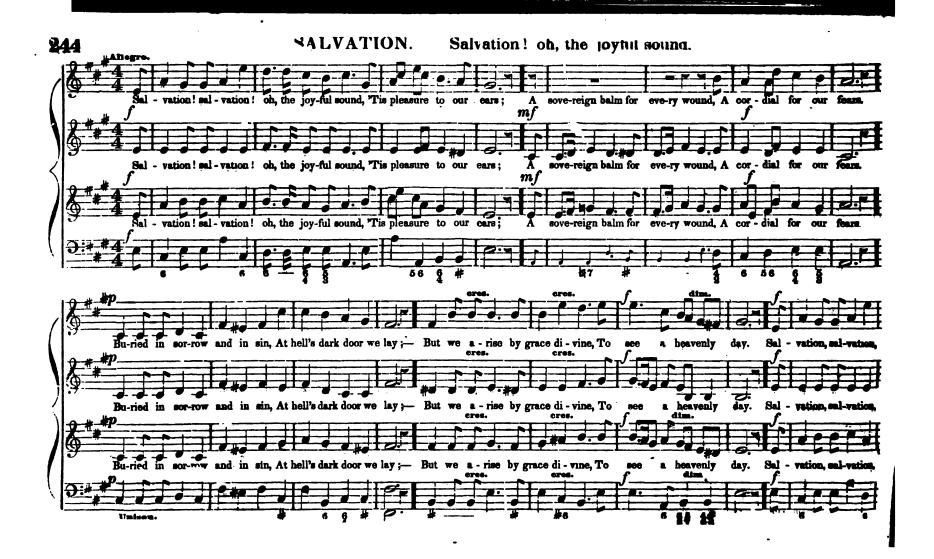




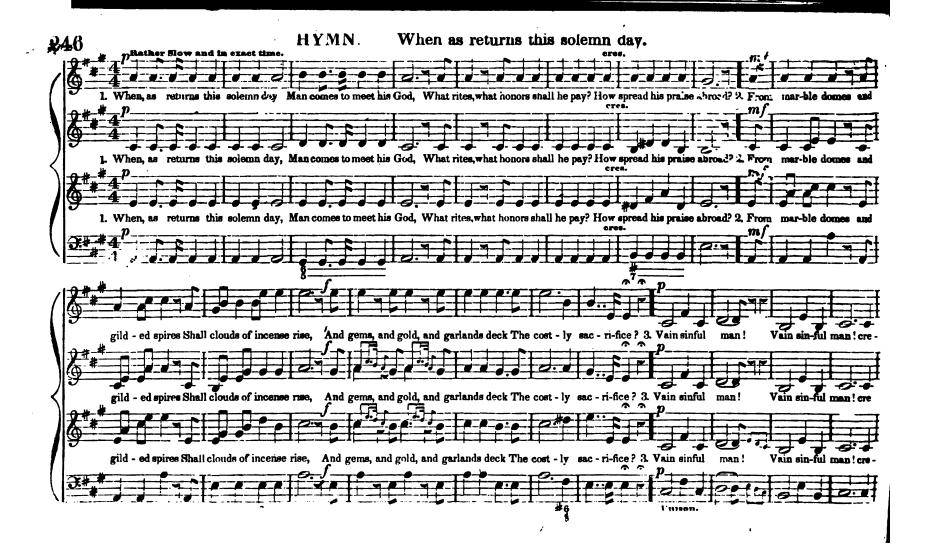


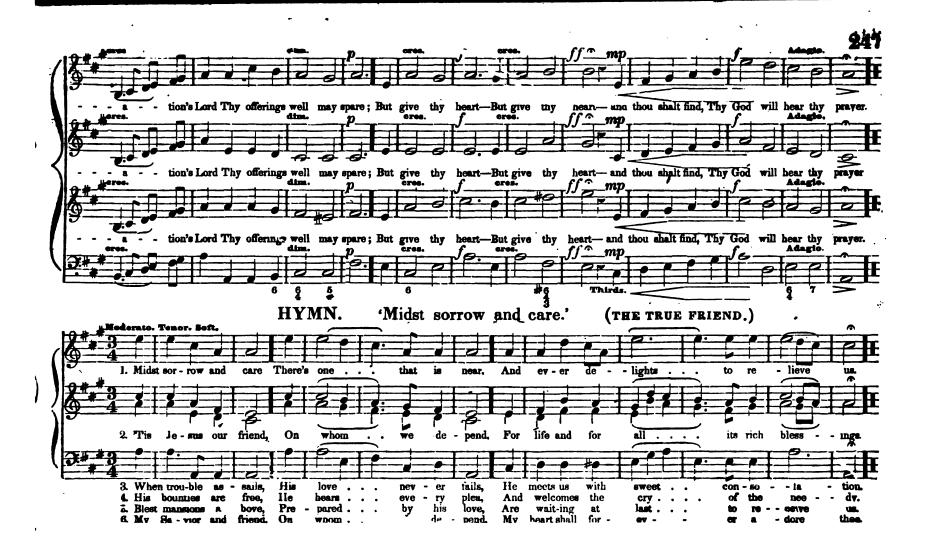


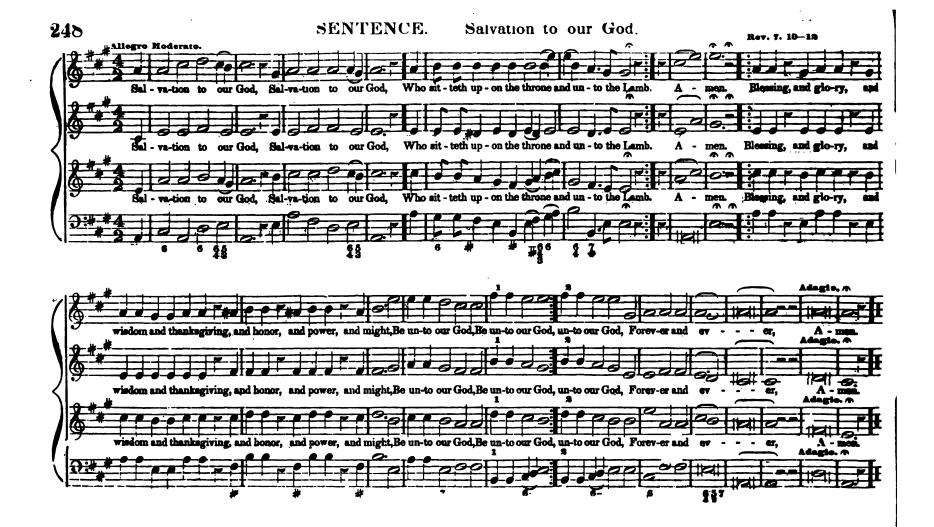








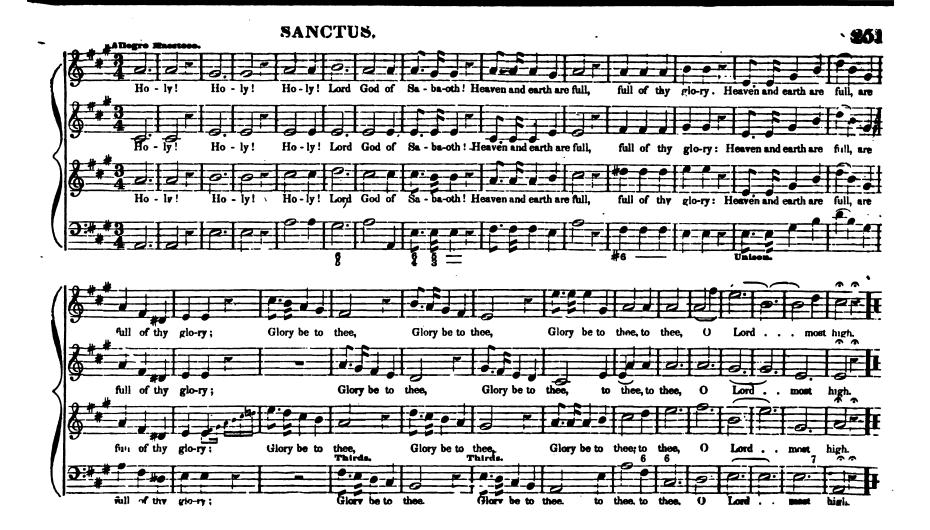




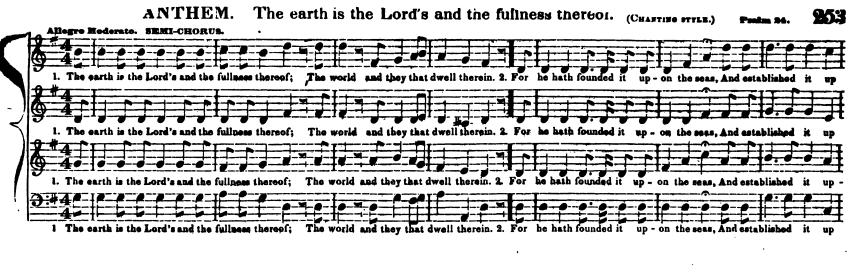




250 HYMN. If human kindness meets return human kindness meets return, And owns the grateful tie, If tender tho'ts within us burn, To 4. Re - mem - ber la - test words displayed,"Meet and re-mem-oer me!" "Meet and re-mem-ber me!" shame, Our sin-ful hearts to O memo-ry! leave no oth-er name, But his . . cord - ed there! a. d







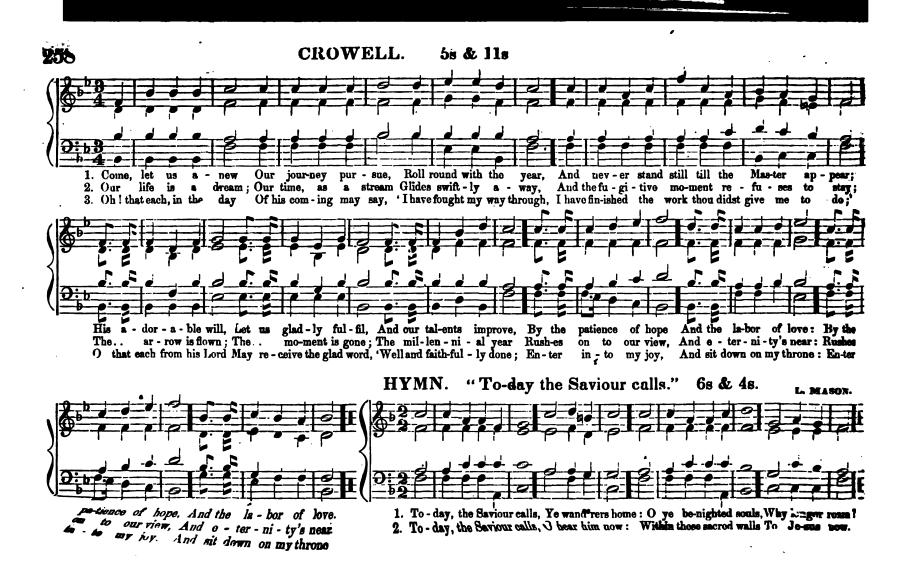




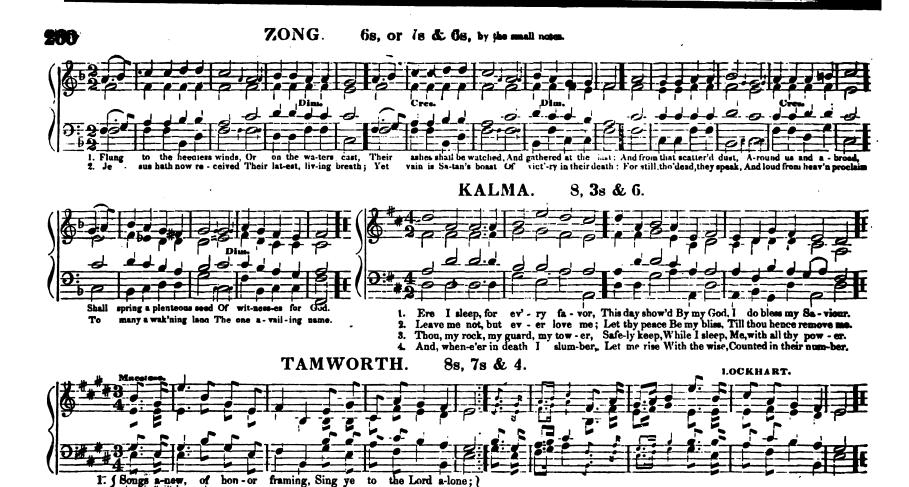












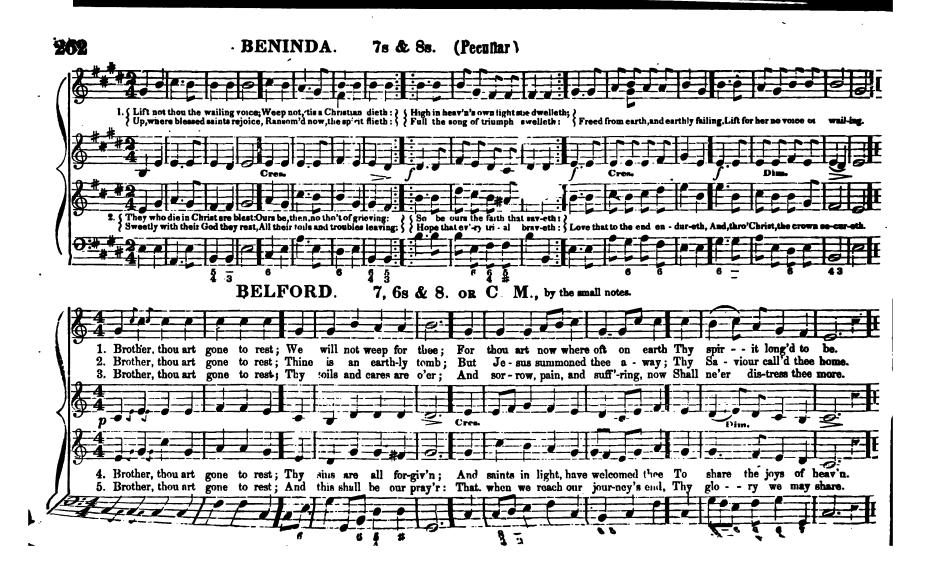
All his wondrous works proclaiming, Jesus wondrous works hath done! Glorious vic-tory, Glo-rious vic-tory, His right hand and arm hath wen

3 25-dings spread through every nation. And his acts of grace un-fold: [All the heath-en, All the beeth-en Shall his right-consucs be - held

2. Now he bids his great sal - va-tion Thro' the heathen lands be told : 1



e. This hymn was originally composed for the Monthly Concert Prayer Meeting in Park Street Church, Boston, Dec. 1841, by H. Y. It was enclosed to Rev. Dr. Anderson, with the windeling, to defray the expense of printing. Muse by L. Mason



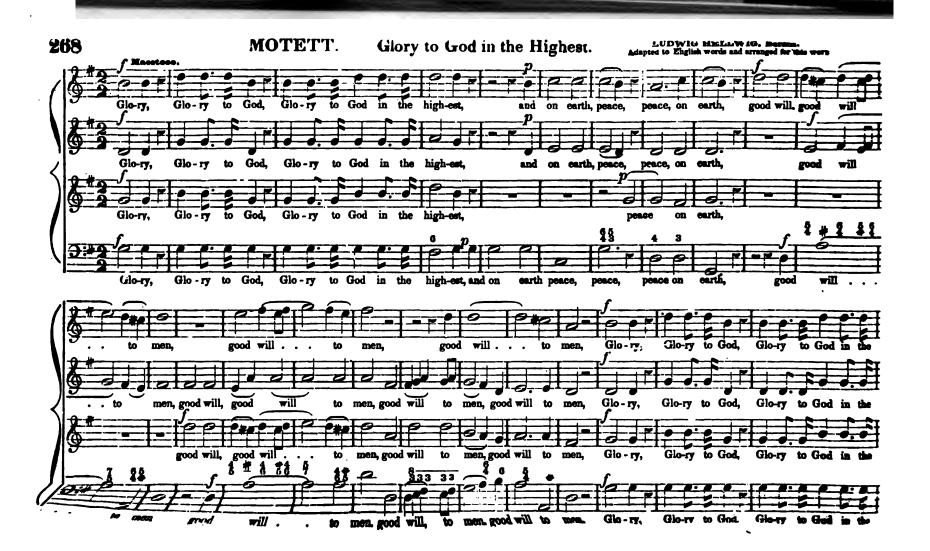




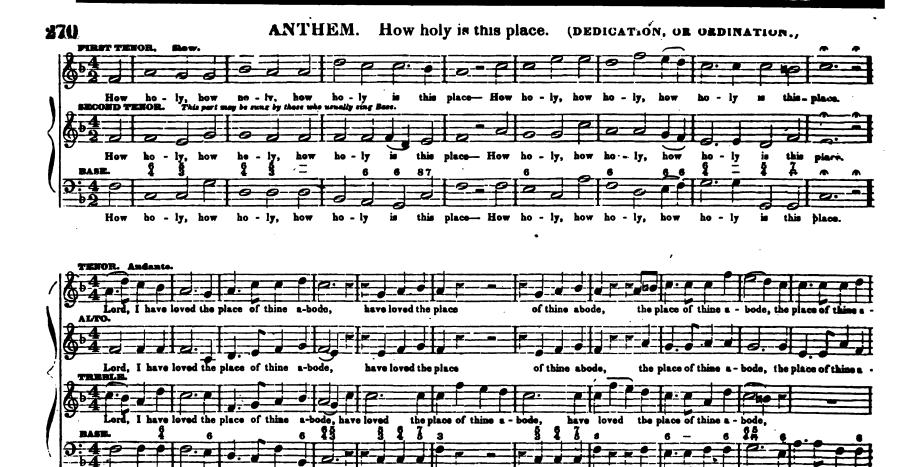












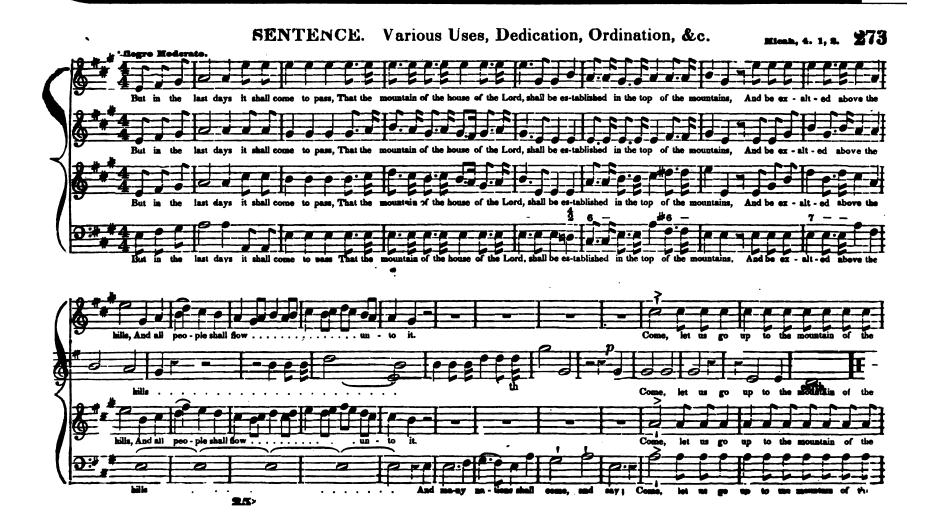
have loved the place

the place of thine a - bod.

Lord. I have loved the place of thine a-bode,







Come, let to the mountain of the Lord, go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the mountain. to the mountain of the Lord, Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, go up to the mountain of the Lord, go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the mountain of the mountain of the Lord, go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the mountain the mountain of the Lord, the mountain of the Lord, go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the mountain o o mp God of Ja - - cob; And he will teach us, will teach us of his ways, And we will walk Lord, and to the House of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Ja -- cob; And he will teach us, will teach us of his ways, And we will walk . Lord and to the house of the God of Ja - - cob; And he will teach us, will teach us of his ways, And we will walk will teach us his ways. And we













Then,

Then shall my la-bors have an end,

soul still pants for thee; Then, Then shall my la - bors have an end, When I

soul still pants for thee; Then, Then shall my la - bors have an end, When I......

When I thy joys,

thy joys,

thy joys,









. 111







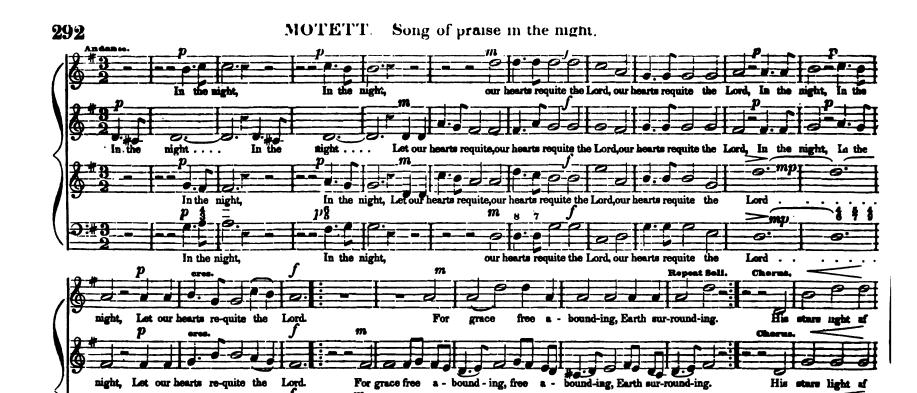












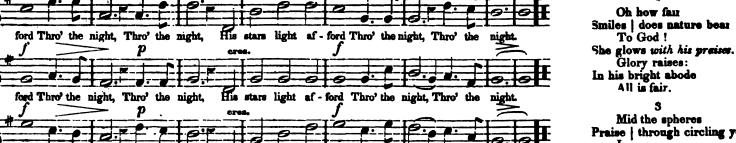
For grace free a - bound - ing, free a - bound-ing, Earth sur-round-ing.

m 4 3 4 3 4 5 5 6 7 6 5 4 5

a - bound-ing. Earth sur-round-ing.

Cherus.





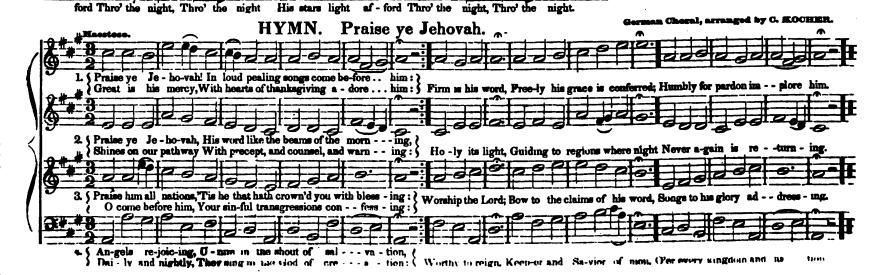
af - ford Thro' the

night, Thro' the night.

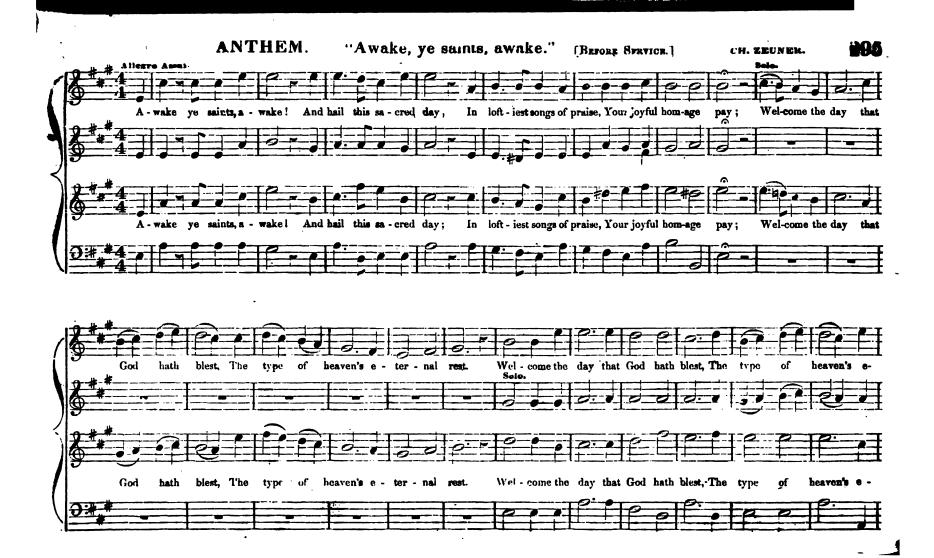
stars light

ford Thro' the night, Thro' the night,

Mid the spheres
Praise | through circling years
Is sung,
To God the Creator
King of nature:
O praise him my tongue
Endless years.



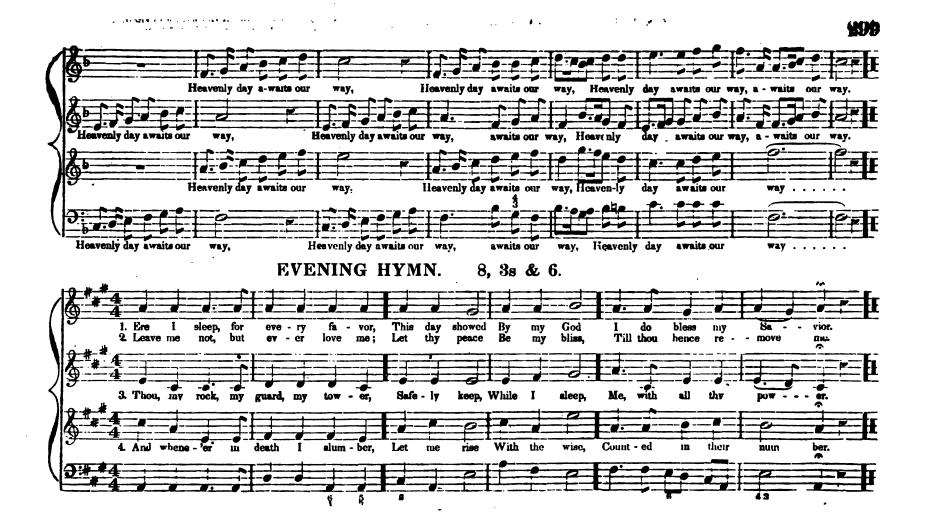


















THE LORD'S PRAYER.



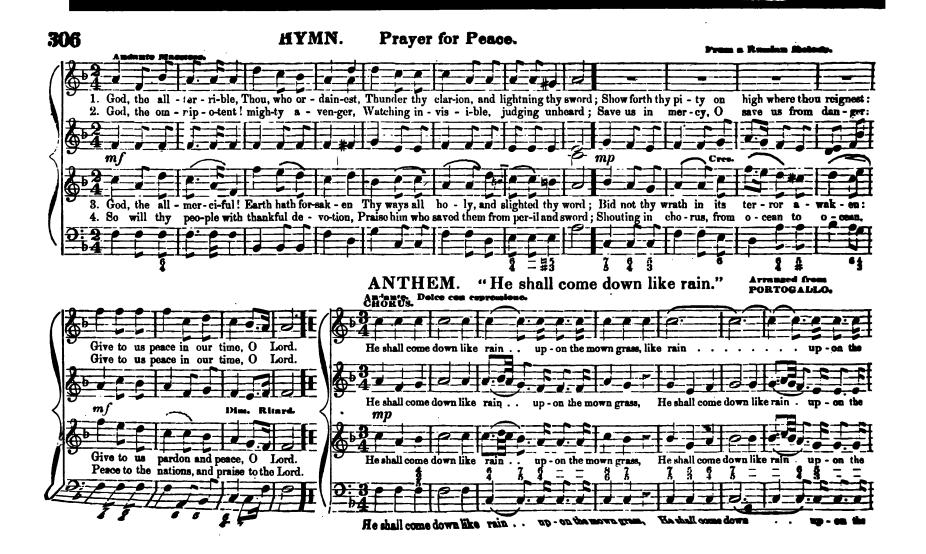




In write parts of Germany the Lord's Prayer to exented by the Lutheron Priests at the alter, to music moving (as do the immentations of the Catholic Church) oney by a few small and casy interests, attending within the range of one to few of the seals, am mediating a possibility decoul, child-like and supplient expression. The music have not to the same words, to be the upint and tiple of the German, and Arms the seals of the language to the act of the page of the control of the same of the sam









reigneth! Thy

reigneth! Thy

Zi - on, Thy God

God

God · ·

reign-oth!

time of the Anthon has frequently been taken much too slow. There should be three rather quick countrings or bearings in a measure. The baste should be about as quick as in the baste of the baste should be about as quick as in the baste of the baste should be supplied in the seconds.

ti-dings, good ti-dings of good; That pub-lish - eth sal - va - tion; That saith un - to Zi - on, Thy God

good; That pub-lish - eth sal - va - tion; That saith un - to

























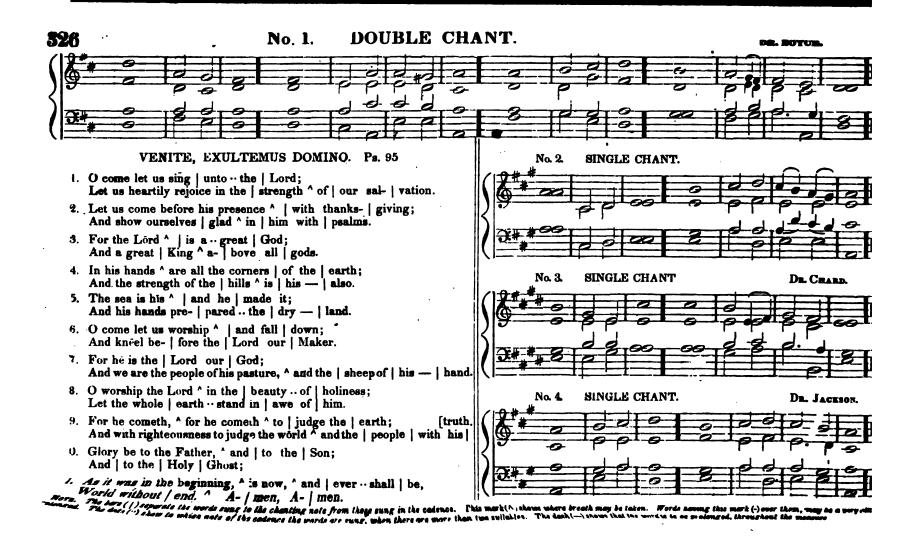


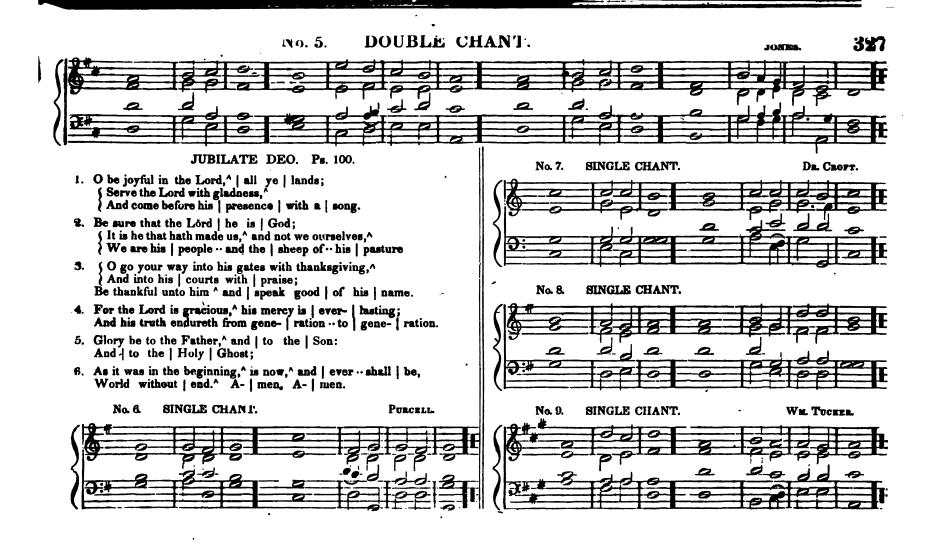


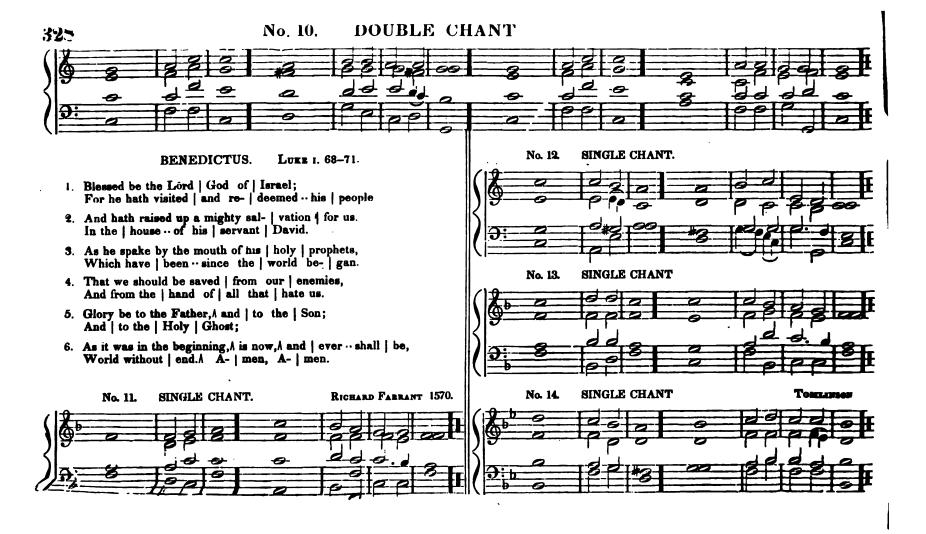


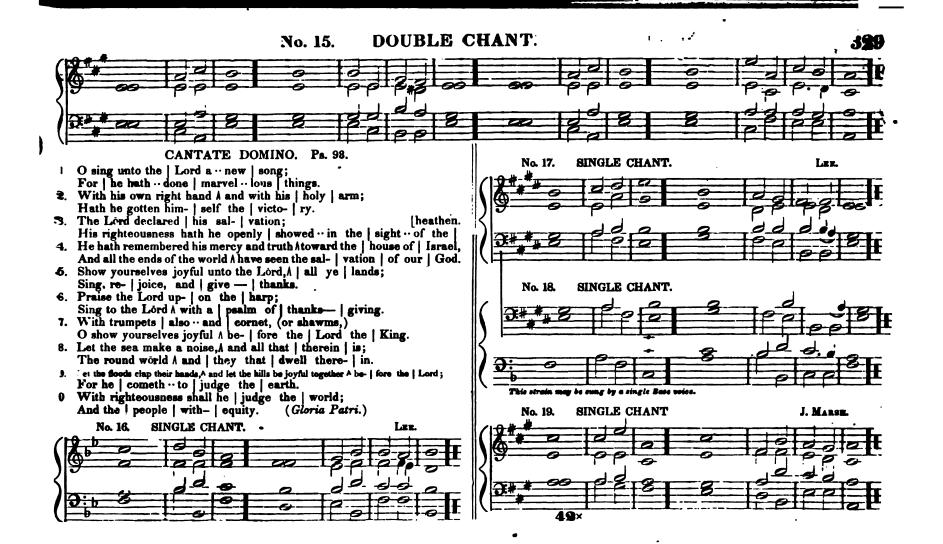


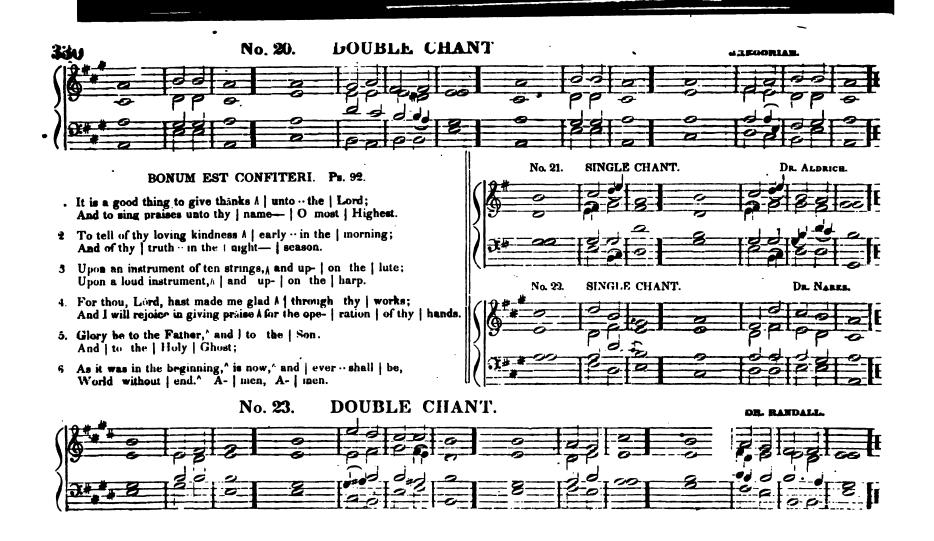


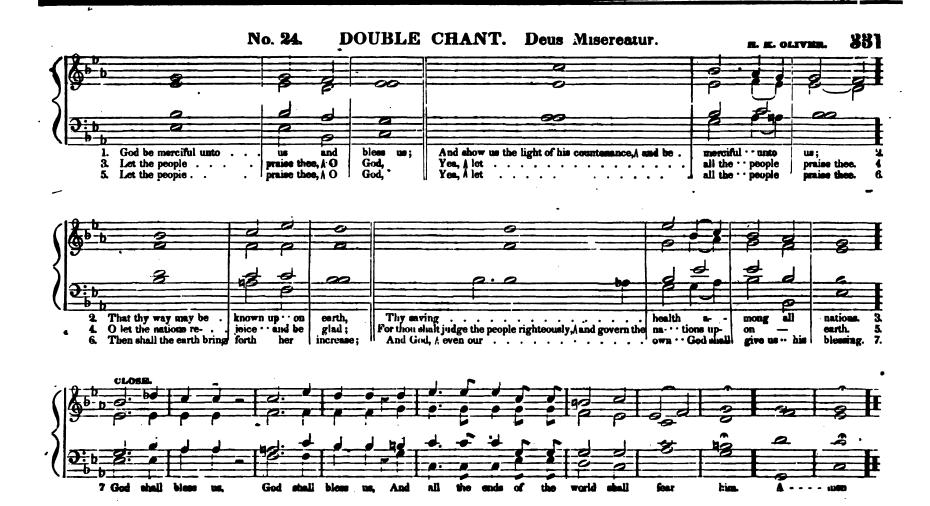


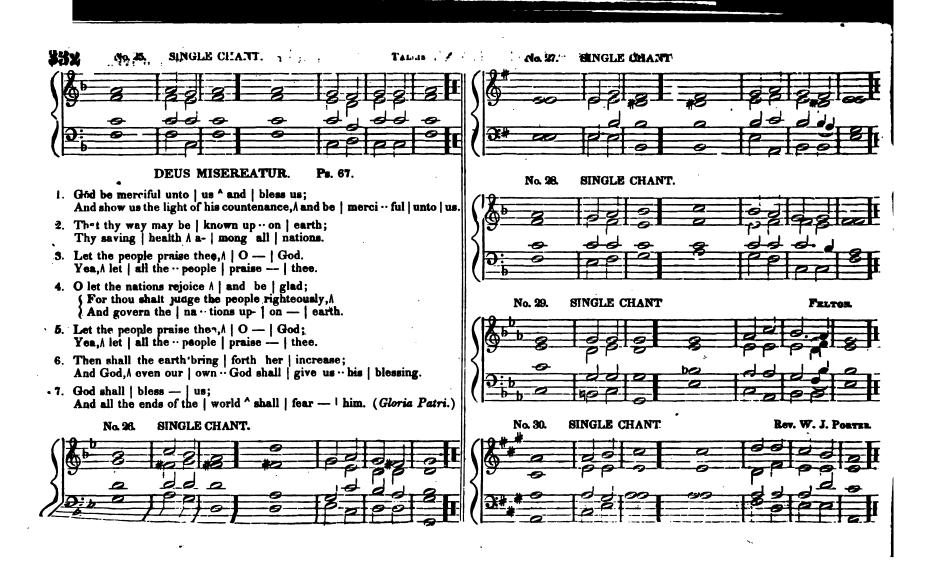


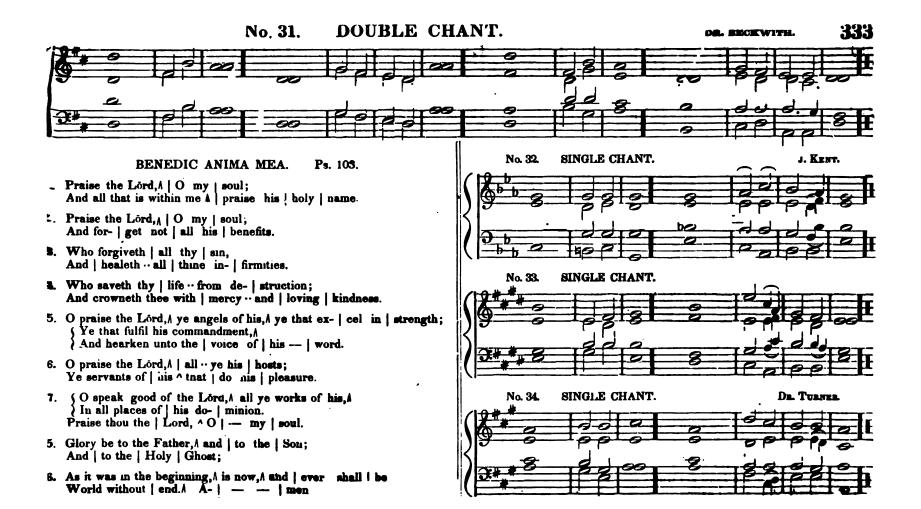
















PSALM 19.

- The heavens declare the glory of God,
 And the firmament showeth his | handy | work.
- 2. Day unto day uttereth speech, \(\) And night unto | night showeth | knowledge.
- There is no speech nor language \(\)
 Where their | voice \(\) is not | heard.
 Their line is gone out through all the earth, \(\)
 And their words to the | ends \(\) of the | world.
 In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun, \(\)
- 5. Which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, A
 And rejoiceth as a strong man to | run a | race.

 (His going forth is from the end of the heaven, A
- 6. And his circuit unto the ends of it, A

 (And there is nothing hid from the | heat there- | of. (Sym.)
- 7. The law of the Lord is perfect, A Con- | verting .. the | soul.
- 8. The testimony of the Lord is sure, A Making | wise the | simple.
- 9. { The statutes of the Lord are right, & Re- | joicing "the | heart.
- 9. The commandment of the Lord is pure, l En- | lightening - the | eyes.
- The fear of the Lord is clean,
- | En- | during .. for- | ever.
 | The judgments of the Lord are true |
 | And | right-sous .. alto- | gether.

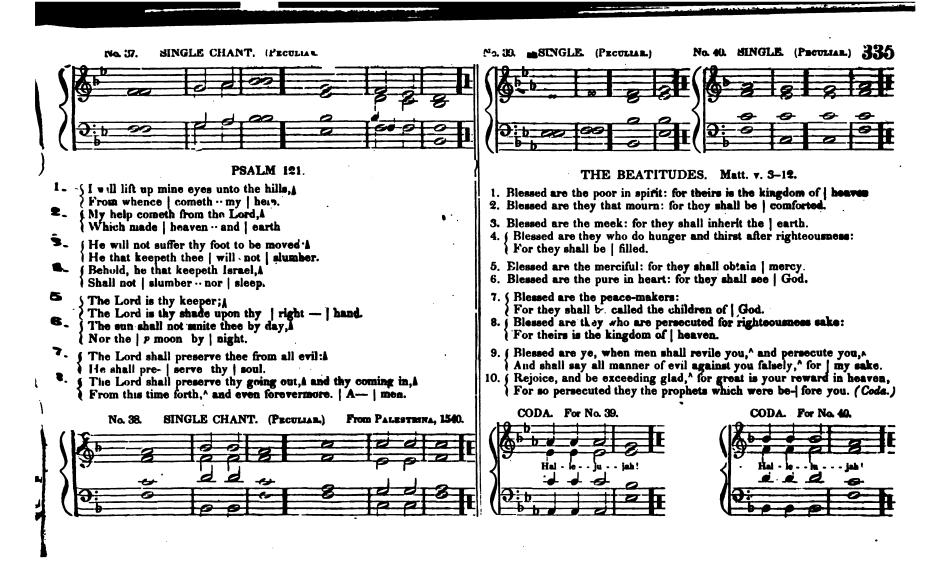
- 13. { More to be desired are they than gold, 4 yea, A than much fine ge { Sweeter also than honey, A and the | honey- | comb
- 14. Moreover by them is thy servant warned, A. And in keeping of them there is | great re- | ward
- 15. \(\) Who can understand his errors? \(\) Cleanse thou me from \(\) secret \(\) faults
- 16. Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous ains, A
 Let them not have do- | minion | over me.
- 17. Then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent From the | great trans- | gression.
- 18. { Let the words of my mouth, A and the meditation of my heart, A } Be acceptable in thy sight, A O Lord, A my strength and my Re-| deemer. -- A



- 1. § The Lord is my shepherd; A
- I | shall not | want.

 2. { He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; }

 He leadeth me beside the still | wa- | ters
- 3. (He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me
 - In the paths of righteousness for his | name's | sake
- 4. Yea, A though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, A I will fear no evil: A for thou art with me; A Thy rod and thy staff they | p comfort | me.
- 5. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine encases.
 Thou anointest my head with oil; my | cup -- runneth | over.
- || 6. { Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days > my life | And I will dwell in the house of the Lord, A for- | ev- --- | er. || A-









PSALM 148

- Praise ye the Lord from the heavens; A
 Praise him | in the | heights.
- 2. Praise ye him, A all his angels: A Praise ye him, A | all his | hosts.
- 3. Praise ye him, A sun and moon; A Praise him, all ye | stars of | light.
- 4. Praise him, ye heaven of heavens, A
 And ye waters A that are a- | bove the | heavens
- 5. Let them praise the name of the Lord:

 For he commanded, and they were cre- ated
- 6. He hath also established them forever and ever; 4
 He hath made a decree 4 which | shall not | pass
- 7. Praise the Lord from the earth,⁴
 Ye dragons,[^] and | all | deeps.
- 8. Fire and hail; snow and vapor; Stormy wind ful- | filling his | word.
- Mountains, and all hills;
 Fruitful trees, and | all | cedars.
- 10. Beasts, and all cattle; Creeping things, and flying | fowl.
- 11. Kings of the earth, and all people; Princes, and all | judges ·· of the | earth

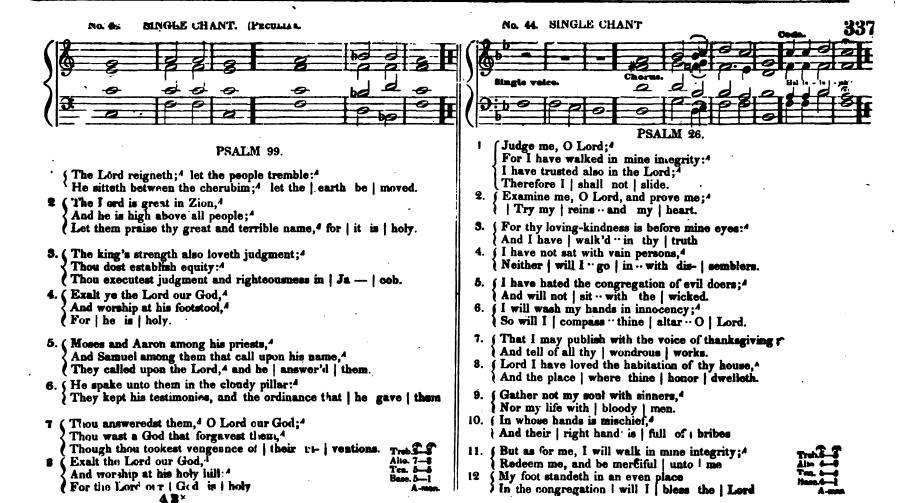
 12. Both roung men and maidens; |
 | Old ·· men and / children.

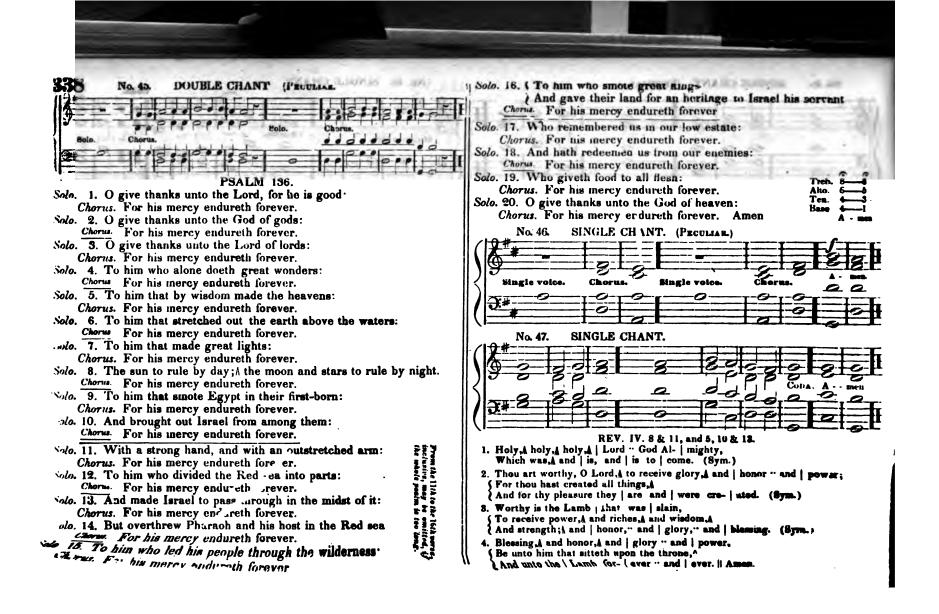
- 13. Let them praise the name of the Lord *
 For his name a- | lone is | excellen...
- 14. His glory is above the earth and heaven | Praise · · ye the | Lord.



PSALM 122.

- 1. { I was glad when they said unto me,^ { Let us go into the | house ·· of the | Lord.
- 2. Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem, O Jerusalem is builded as a city that is com- pact to- geth
 - (Whither the tribes go up;4 the tribes of the Lord.
- 3. Unto the testimony of Israel,⁴
 To give thanks unto the | name ·· of the | Lord.
- 4. For there are set thrones of judgment,⁴ The thrones of the | house of | David.
- 5. { Pray for the peace of Jerusalem,^A { They shall | prosper ·· that | love thee.
- 6. Peace be within thy walls;⁴
 And prosperity with- in thy palaces.
- For my brethren and companions' sakes,^a
 I will now say, | Peace ·· be with- | in thee
- Because of the house of the Lord our God, I will beek thy good. A- men.











1. 1 Lord, A thou hast been our dwelling place A

In all .. gene- rations.

Even from everlasting to ever | lastings | Thou art | God

5.) Thou turnest man to destruction; A
And sayest, Return, A ye | chil-dren of | men

4. For a thousand years in thy sight.
Are but as yesterday when it is past,
And | as a | watch · in the | night.

5. (Thou carriest them away as with a flood, A They are as a sleep;...

In the morning they are like grass A which | groweth | up

6. In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; A
In the evening it is cut | down, h cut | down, h and | withereth.

7: Who knoweth the power of thine anger? A

Even according to thy fear; A | so is thy | wrath.

8. | So teach us to number our days, \(\) | That we may ap- | ply our | hearts " unto | wisdom.



No. 31 SINGLE CHANT



PSALM 130.

1. Out of the depths have I cried unto | thee, AO | Lord.

2. \ Lord, hear my voice;\(\lambda\)
\text{Let thine ears be attentive to the | voice of \(\cdot\) my | suppli- | cat

If thou, Lord, shouldst mark iniquities,
 O Lord, | who shall | stand.

4. But there is forgiveness with thee, \(\text{That | thou } - \text{ | mayest } \cdot \text{be | feared.} \)

5. (I wait for the Lord, A my soul doth wait. A

And in his | word ·· do I | hope.

6. (My soul waiteth for the Lord Λ

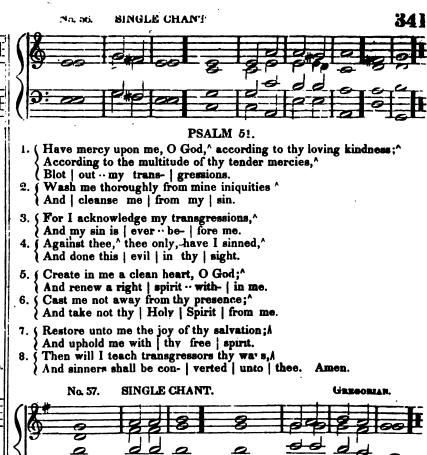
More than they that watch for the morning, A
I say, A | more than ... they that | watch ... for the | morning.

Let Israel hope in the Lord: A
 For with the Lord there is mercy, A
 And with him is | plenteous ·· re | demption.

8. And he shall redeem Israel from | all— | his in- | iquities.

No. 53. SINGLE CHANT.

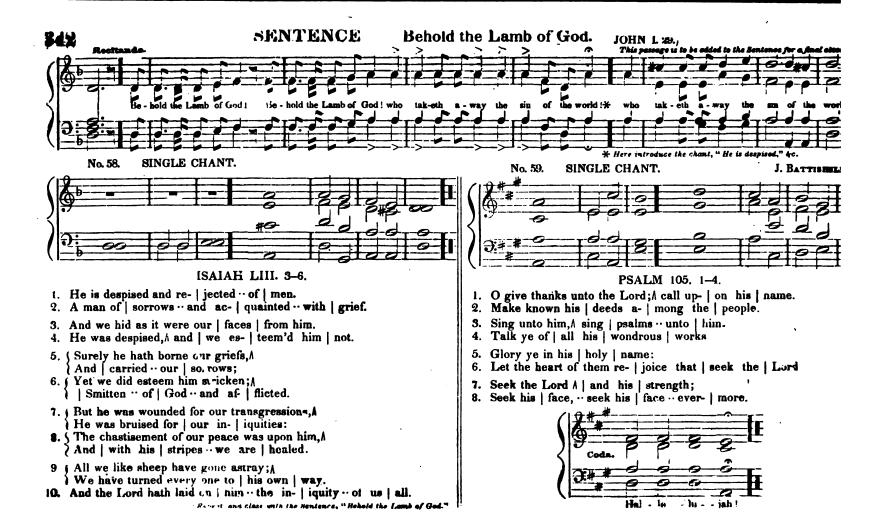






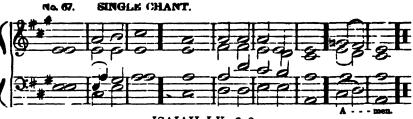
SINGLE CHANT

No. 54









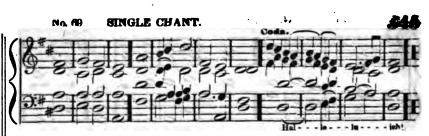
ISAIAH LV. 6-9.

- 1. Seek ye the Lordhwhile he may be found, Acall ye upon him while..he is near
- 2. (Let the wicked forsake his way, A and the unrighteous man his thoughts: A And let him return to the Lord, A and he will have mercy upon him; A And to our God; A for | he..will a- | bundant..ly | pardon.
- For my thoughts are not your thoughts, \(\)
 Neither are your ways my ways, \(\) saith the | Lord.
- 4. \(\) For as the heavens are higher than the earth, \(\) \(\) So are my ways higher than your ways, \(\) and \(\) my..the ts than \(\) your—\(\) the ts.\(\) Amen.



THE LORD'S PRAYER.

- Our Father who art in heaven; | hallow..ed | be thy | name Thy kingdom come, | thy will be done on | earth .. as it | is in | heaven.
- 2 Give us this day & | our | daily | bread; And forgive us our trespasses, & as we forgive them that | trespass..a-| gainst—| us.
- And lead us not into temptation, hut de- | liver | us from | evil;
 For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. | A--|--| men.
- This chart, from Movelle's Evening Service, is sung to the "Bonedistus Deminus Dens Israel," if Body Week. It is one of the most beautiful Gregorian Chante, and is the same from which the popular ten eated Hamburg was originally arranged by the obsers of this storm.



PSALM 27. 35-40

- 1. { I have seen the wicked in great power,* And spreading himself like a | green | bay-tree
- Yet he passed away,⁴ and he was not;⁴
 Yea,⁴ I sought him,⁴ but | he could | not be | found.
- 3. { Mark the perfect man, 4 and behold the upright, 4 For the end of that | { man is | peace.
- 4. But the transgressors shall be destroyed together,
 The end of the | wicked .. shall | be cut | off
- 5. But the salvation of the righteous is of the Lord,
 He is their strength in | time of | trouble.
- 6. (And the Lord shall help them, and deliver them; He shall deliver them from the wicked,
 And save them be- | cause they | trust in | him. || Hallelujah.







GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.

- 1. (Glory be to | God on | high,
 And on earth | peace, A good | will to | men.
- We praise thee, λ we bless thee, λ we | worship | thee,
 We glorify thee, λ we give thanks to thee for | thy great | glo --- | ry.
- 3 O Lord God, A | heavenly | King, God the | Father | Al | mighty.

(Down to 4th verse, Chant No. 71.)

- Chorus.fFor thou | only ·· art | holy,Thou | only | art the | Lord
- 10. Thou only, A O Christ, A with the | Holy | Ghost,
 Art most high in the glory of | God 'he | Fa | ther. || Amen.



- 4 {O Lord, A the only begotten Son | Jesus | Christ; O Lord God, A Lamb of God, A | Son ·· of the | Fa -- | ther
- 5. That takest awa, the sin of the world Have mer cy up on 1 us.

- 6. Thou that takest away the | sin · of the ! world | Semi-Chorus. | Have | mer · cy up- | on | us.
- 7. Thou that takest away the pain of the world Some bone. Second entiry. Receive, A pp re- | ceive our | crayer.
- 8. Thou that sittest at the right hand of | God the | Fatner, | Stmi-Chorus. | Have | mer ·· cy up- | on | us. (Up to the 9th verse, Chist No. 70.



PSALM 118.

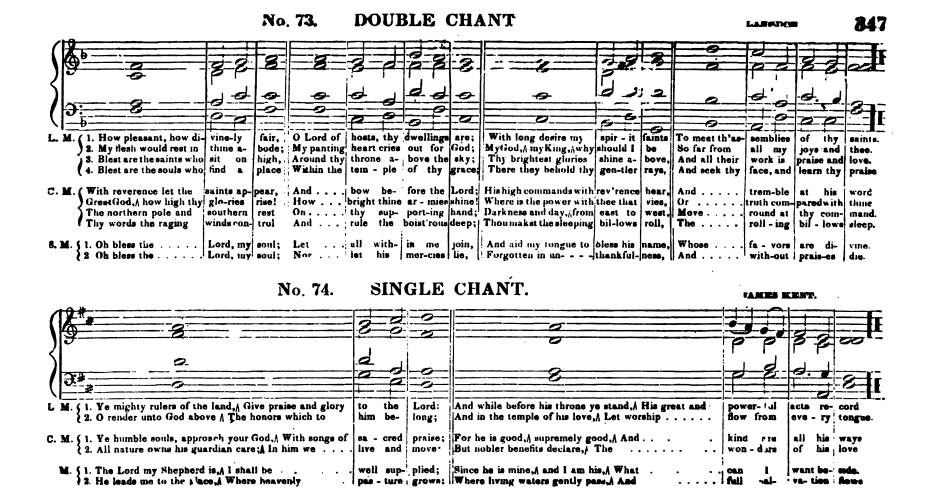
- 1st Choir. 1. See what a living stone 4 The builders | did re- | fuse; 2d Choir. Yet God has built his church thereon, 4 In | spite of | envious | Jews
- 1st Choir. 2. The scribe and angry priest 4 Reject thine | only | Son;
- 2d Choir. Yet on this rock shall Zion rest,4 As the .. chief | corner | stone. (Sym.)

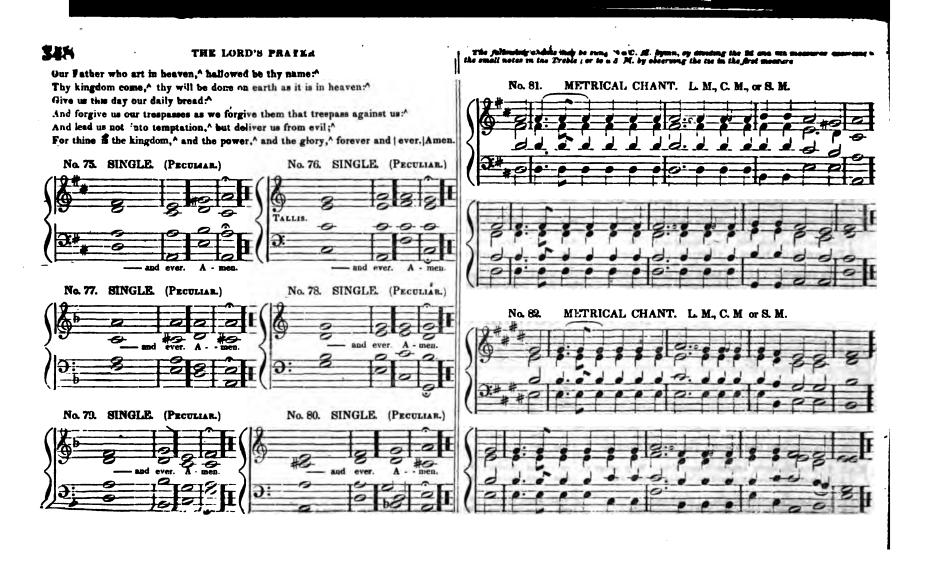
Chorus by the whole congregation. Time St. Thomas, p. 146—slow and stendy. S. The work, O Lord, is thine, And wondrous in our eyes, This day declares it all divine, This day did Jesus rise.

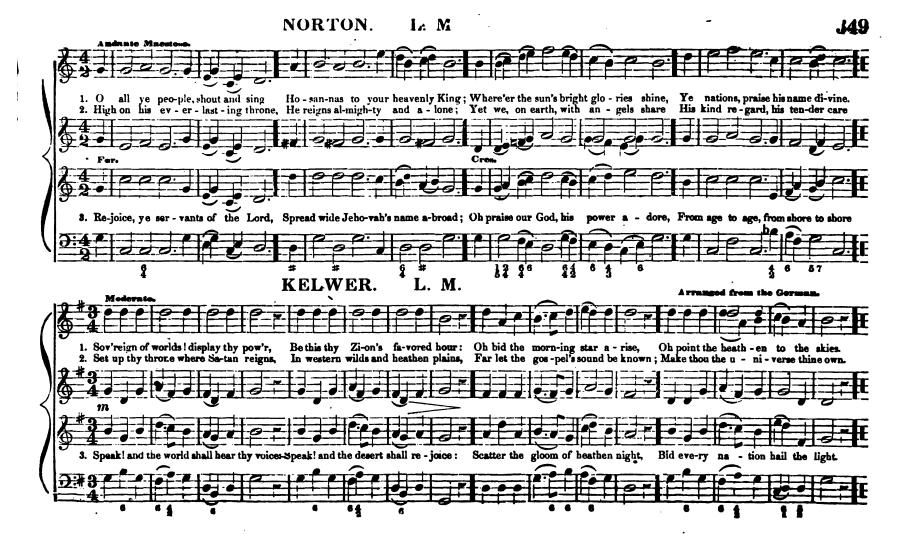
- 1st Choir.4. This is the glorious day, That our Re- | deemer | made, 2d Choir.Let us rejoice, and sing, and pray, Let | all the | church be | glad
- 1st Cheer 5. Hosanna 4 to the King Of David's | royal | blood:
 2d Cheer Bless him, ye saints; 4 he comes to bring Sal-| vation | from your | God
 (Sym

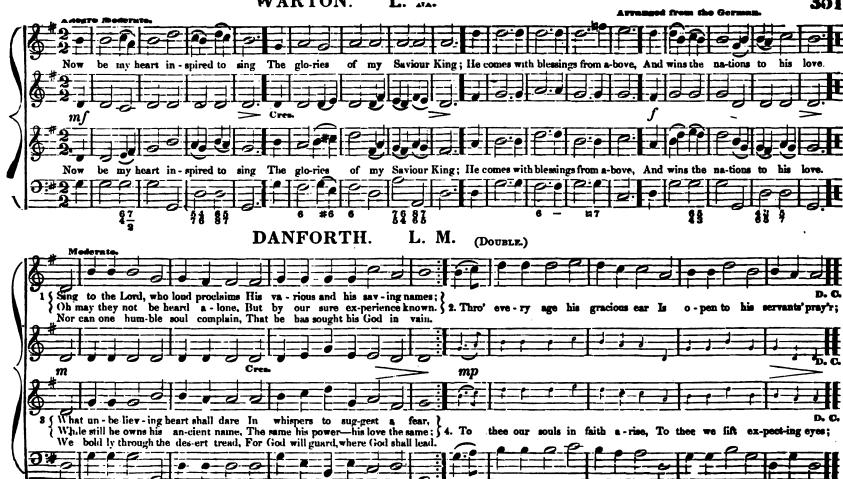
Chorus by the whole congregation, as before.

6.f We bless thine holy word Which all this grace displays;
And offer on thine altar Lora, Our sacrince of praise













24 17



ZUMA.

L. M

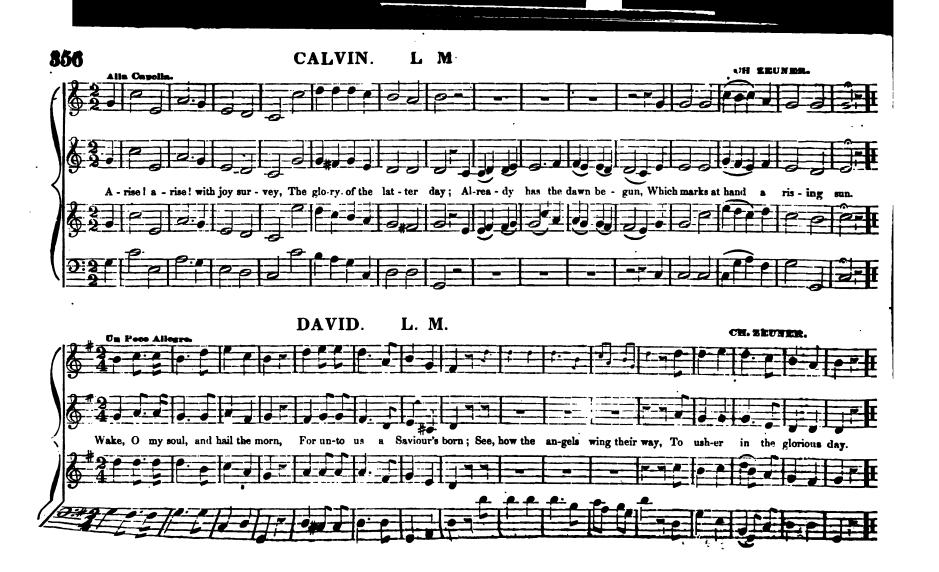
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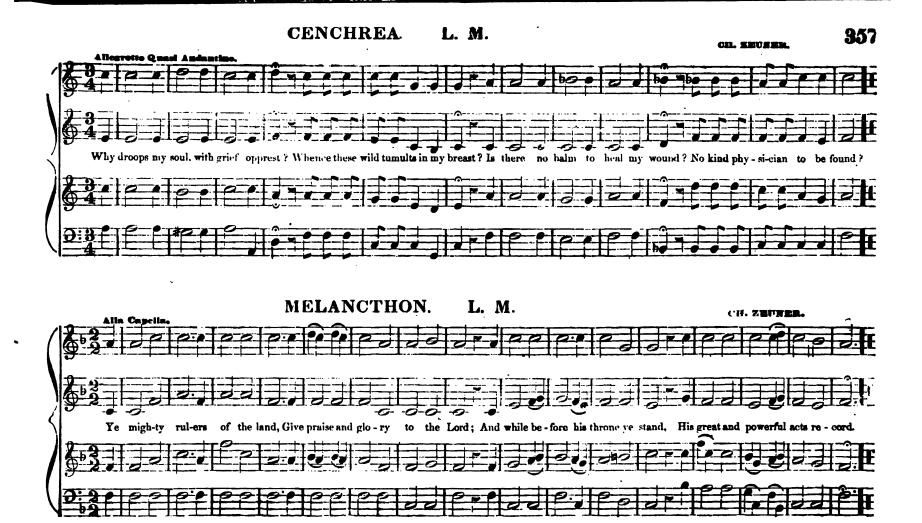
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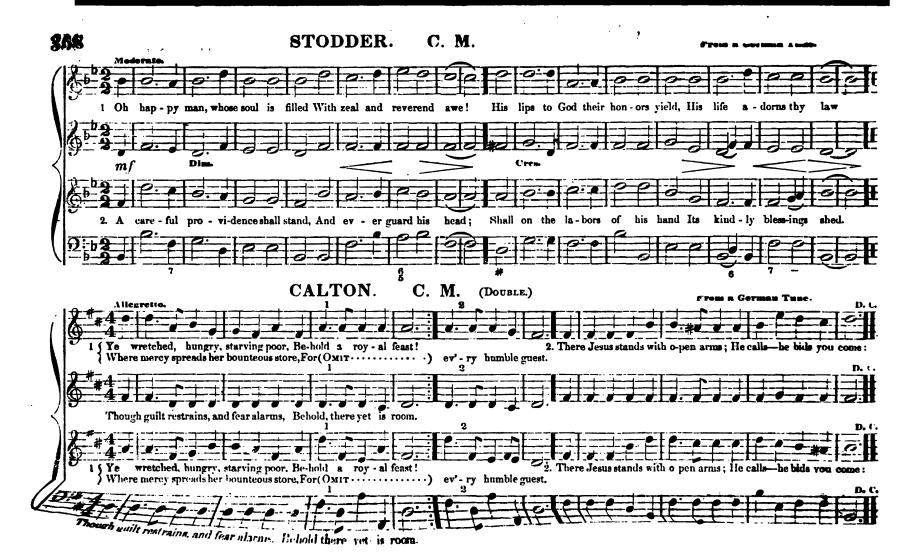


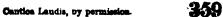
ALBERT. L. M









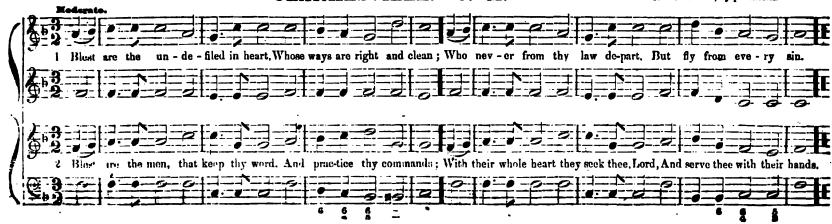






CLARKESVILLE. C. M.

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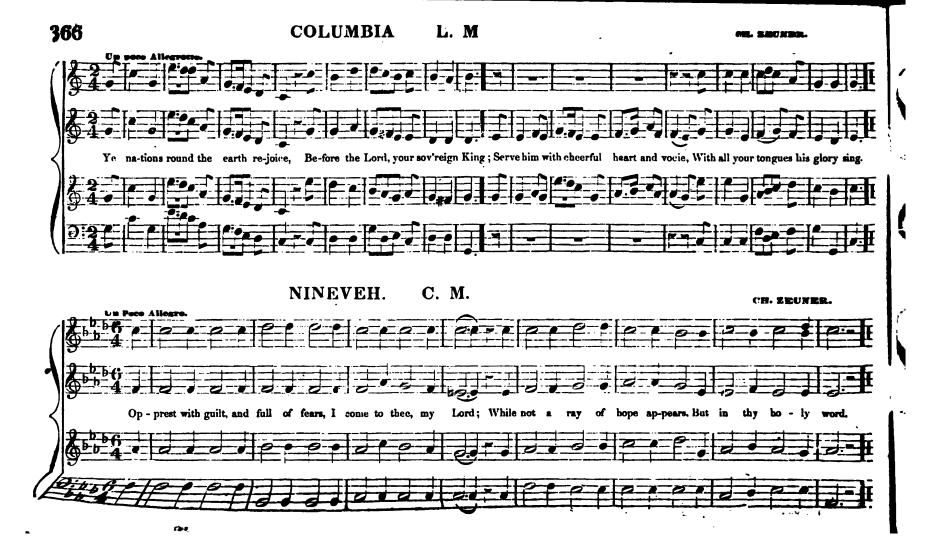










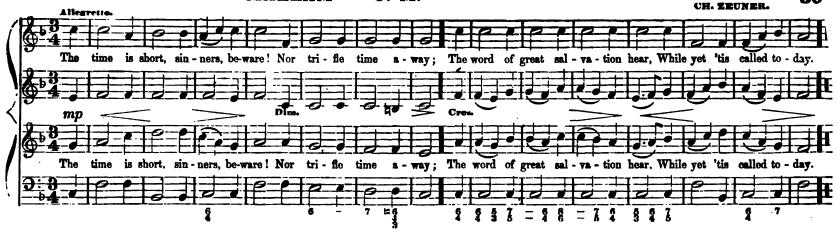






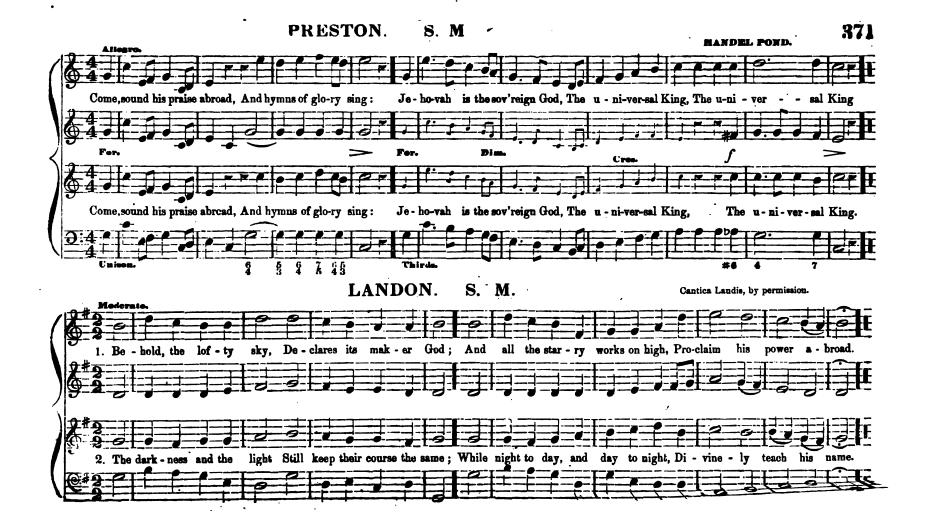






















Give us our bread, and teach to

Blest Saviour, on thy peo-ple smile, According to thy faith-ful word,









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