THE 375308

BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC;

BEING A SELECTION OF THE MOST APPROVED

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS, SENTENCES, CHANTS, &c.

TOGETHER WITH MANY BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS FROM THE WORKS OF

HAYDN, MOZART, BEETHOVEN, AND OTHER EMINENT COMPOSERS.

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

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

BY LOWELL MASON.

14-

EIGHTEENTHEDITION, WITH ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

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PREFACE.

THE several later editions of this work have presented an almost uniform appearance. It was thought better to forego the advantages, as to correctness and good taste, which would have resulted from introducing various improvements, than to subject choirs and schools to the inconvenience arising from frequent alterations in the tunes. It is obvious, however, from the progressive nature of science and taste, in respect to music as well as other subjects, that this uniformity cannot be, and ought not to be perpetual. Within the last few years, much attention has been directed to the subject, and, as was to be expected, great improvement has been made, not only in the manner of performing psalm and hymn tunes, but also in their composition.

Is it to be supposed that in psalmody, science and taste have accomplished all they can accomplish? and is it desirable that all attempts at improvement should be checked? This is impracticable, if it were desirable. The same tunes, and in the same form, will not always please. New tunes will be composed, and old tunes will receive new harmonies, and other alterations will be introduced, more in accordance with the existing taste. The question, then, is, whether this book shall be enriched, by being made to conform to these improvements, or whether, by remaining stationary while the public taste is advancing, it shall be suffered to fall into neglect.

Unless, therefore, it be maintained that the present psalm and hymn tunes cannot be improved, and that no better can be substituted in their stead, or else, that bad tunes are as valuable as good ones, there may be as valid reasons, founded in public utility, for introducing alterations into books of psalmody, as for introducing alterations into text books on arithmetic or grammar.

In accordance with these views, it has been thought advisable, after deferring it several years, to make, at this time, a thorough revision of the Handel and Haydn Collection, and to present to the lovers of church music, from the new materials which have been accumulating, those pieces which are most interesting and valuable; and to make such other additions, together with such alterations in the tunes of former editions, as the improving state of psalmody and of the public taste seemed to require. In doing this, it has been found very difficult to pursue a proper medium between an excessive desire for novelty, on the one hand, and undue prejudices in favor of early associations, on the other. Utility has been the aim. No alteration, not even the most trifling, has been made, except for the purpose of rendering the book more truly valuable

The present edition of this work is believed to possess advantages over any preceding edition, in the following respects: viz

- 1. New Music. Nearly one hundred metrical tunes have been introduced, presenting a great variety in respect to style, and a large portion of entirely new tunes. These have been selected with great care, and it is believed that nearly all of them are of such a character as to promote the great design of psalmody, and are well adapted to secure its appropriate effect. It would have been easy to have given a larger portion of light music, and of imitative and fugueing pieces; but it was supposed that the good sense and improved taste of the public would be better satisfied with those tunes, which, while they have a sufficient flow of melody to interest and please, are, at the same time, sufficiently chaste and dignified for public religious worship. Several of the tunes newly introduced are in the chanting style. These will be found well adapted to psalms and hymns of a didactic or prosaic character, which require to be recited rather than to be sung.
- 2. Harmony. The editor has aimed so to adapt the parts to vocal execution, as that they may be easily performed without instrumental accompaniment; while, at the same time, it is believed that the organist will find a richer and fuller harmony in this, than in any preceding edition. Combinations and progressions will occasionally be found, which could hardly be justified by rules drawn from the works of Hayda and Mozart, but which are common in the works of older writers, and especially in church music. In the course of the work there will be found several tunes, harmonized in the style of ancient psalmody, and closing on the dominant, or on the relative minor or major mode. All though these will, perhaps, appear singular, yet no good reason is known why this ancient style, which is peculiar to the church, should not be preserved. Some of them contain very rich harmony, and when properly performed, are very solemn and truly devotional.*
- 3. Classification. Such pieces as are principally designed for private use, and for those who have made considerable proficiency in music, have been separated from the common psalm and hymn tunes, and placed among the anthems and select pieces. All the tunes from page 25 to page 248 will be found, under various circumstances, appropriate to the purposes of public worship. To a considerable extent, tunes in the same key, or in keys nearly related, have been placed together. This will be found convenient where choirs are accustomed occasionally to change the tune, while going through with a hymn, for the sake of securing more appropriateness between the music, and the sentiment, in the several stanzas.
- 4. ANTHEMS AND OCCASIONAL PIECES. Several of the longest, and probably the least useful of these, have been omitted, and their places supplied with others which are shorter, easier, and more applicable to the various circumstances of public worship. The chief object of this work is to furnish church music for common use; and it is not, therefore, to be expected that it should contain a very great variety of anthems, choruses, and pieces suitable for musical exhibitions and concerts. A collection consisting of such pieces, the Handel and Haydn Society have presented to the public in Choral Harmony, to which individuals and choirs are recommended.

^{*} See Dunbarton, p. 89.

5. INTRODUCTORY RULES. These have been written entirely anew, in the form of question and answer. Although very brief and perfectly simple, they are believed to contain every thing necessary for acquiring the art of reading music.

Whether the present edition of this work has actually been improved in the several respects just mentioned, the public will judge.

In regard to future alterations little need be said. It is not to be supposed, as before intimated, that science and taste have yet accomplished all that they are capable of accomplishing for church music, and that nothing further can be done to enrich and purify it, and render it more capable of communicating elevated enjoyment, and of expressing and exciting devout feeling. Nor can it be desired by any candid and reflecting person, that such improvements, when made, should not be given to the public in books designed for common use. The public have a claim to them; and no book which should reject them could long continue to deserve or receive public patronage. Still, those changes should be introduced in such a manner as to occasion as little embarrassment as possible. On this account it is intended, that, for some time to come, future editions of this work, should they be called for, shall receive such alterations only, as are imperiously demanded; and that they shall so nearly correspond, as to admit of their being used together, without much inconvenience. One tune may occasionally be exchanged for another, promising to be more pleasing and useful, and additions may be made; but in general it will probably be thought advisable to present new music to the public through the medium of supplementary publications.

No pains have been spared to correct and enlarge this edition of the Handel and Haydn Society Collection, and to adapt it to the taste and wants of the community. It contains, in addition to the most common standard tunes used in public worship, a great variety of new music, embracing tunes of all the different metres; and without any invidious comparison with other valuable works in the same department, it is deemed safe to say, that no similar publication contains such an amount and variety of church music. Previous editions of the work have been honored with much more of public favor and patronage than was anticipated. This edition is presented to the lovers of psalmody, and to all others who feel an interest in this part of public worship, with the hope and confidence that it will be found still more worthy of their approbation and support.

EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

- "It is a collection [Handel and Haydn Society] containing most of the old approved tunes whose melody or air is dignified, solemn, reverent, chaste, and every way suited to divine worship—harmonized judiciously upon the improved and essential principles of modern musical science. This is ground enough for recommendation." "The harmony throughout is executed in the highest style of scientific accuracy and skill. But what is still more important, it has been written with a constant reference to the grand object of church music, the excitement of devotional feeling. It is emphatically religious harmony."—Christian Spectator, published at New Haven.
- "We congratulate the friends of Church Music on the appearance of a book containing a sufficient number and variety of tunes for public and private worship, harmonized with judgment, accuracy, and elegance. Believing it to be calculated to improve the public taste in relation to psalmody, and to secure this delightful part of public worship from its languishing state, we sincerely hope it may be generally adopted, and become the standard of sacred music."—Christian Advocate, published at Philadelphia.
- "We feel fully assured, that the Handel and Haydn Collection is calculated to elevate the standard of sacred music, and to secure the object of its institution; and we warmly recommend its introduction, as a sure means of improving this part of the public services of religion."—Boston Telegraph.
- "After a thorough examination we are decidedly of the opinion, that clergymen and others, who are desirous of improving the present state of sacred music, can employ no means so effectual as the circulation of this admirable collection."—Boston Recorder.
 - "It is a work, containing one of the most complete collections of psalmody that ever was embodied."
- "It demonstrates the advancement of the Americans in music." "Without pretending to have looked minutely into each of the tunes, contained in this volume, we can assert of the many we have examined, that they are well arranged, that the harmonies are faultless, and that the devotional character of both music and words has been attended to most strictly."—Harmonicon, published at London.
- "The concurrent testimony of good judges, so far as we have had the opportunity of knowing, is, that the selection of melodies is singularly judicious and complete."—Missionary Herald.
- "This collection excess in the selection and variety of the tunes, and in the perfection of the harmony." "A book so valuable must become the standard of music in our churches, since its harmony and style are fixed on the immoveable basis of science and correct taste."—New Haven Chronicle.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

L	ESSON	T.

LESSON II.

1. What is a Staff? A Staff is five lines with their intermediate spaces. EXAMPLE. 2. What is the use of a Staff? Most of the musical characters are written upon it.	1. How many primary musical sounds are there? Seven. 2. How are they named? After the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, & G. 3. How are musical sounds represented upon the Staff? By the letters after which they are named. 4. What is a Clef? A Clef is a character used to fix or determine the situation of the			
 In what order are the lines and spaces of the Staff counted? From the lowest, upward. 	letters upon the Staff. 5. How many Clefs are there? Three. 6. What are they called?			
Example.	The Base, or F Clef; the Tenor, or C Clef; and the Treble, or			
Lines. 5. ——Fifth Line. 4. ——Fourth Line. 5. ——Fourth Line. 4. ——Fourth Line. 1. ——First Space. 2. ——Fourth Space. 3. ——First Space. 4. What is each line and space of the Staff called? A degree. 5. How many degrees does the Staff contain? Nine; there being five lines and four spaces. 6. What are used when more than nine degrees are wanted? The spaces below or above the Staff; also additional lines called added, or leger lines.	The Base, or F. Clef. The Tenor, or C. Clef. The Troble, or G Clef. The Troble, or G Clef. The Troble are most used in vocal music? The Base and Troble; the latter being appropriated to the Tenor and Alto as well as to the Troble. 8. How are the letters placed upon the Staff according to the Troble Clef?			
Space above. Space below. Leger lines above. Leger lines below.	Situation of the letters upon the Staff, according to the Troble Clef. Clef. Space above. Furth line. Fourth space. Furth line. Third space. Furth line. Space blow. Furth line. Furth line.			

9. How are the letters placed upon the Staff according to the Base Clef?

Space above. Fifth line .-Fourth space. Situation of the Fourth line .-E letters upon the Third space. Third line .--Staff according C Second space. to the Base Clef. Second line .-First space. A Space below.

10. How does the use of the Treble Clef for Tenor and Alto, differ from its use for Treble?

When used for the Tenor and often when used for Alto it signifies G on an octave lower than when used for Treble.

Note. The following example exhibits the G Clef as variously used, the Base Clef, and the relative situation of each.

11. What is the use of the Tenor or C Clef?

It is used for the Tenor on the fourth line; and for the Alto on the third line of the Staff; and always represents the middle C.

NOTE. This clef is also in common use in European music for the Treble or Soprano, and when thus used it is placed upon the first line of the Staff.

LESSON III

OF NOTES AND RESTS.

1. What are notes?

Characters written upon the Staff as signs of musical sounds showing their length and order.

2. How many kinds of notes are there?

3. What are they called?

Semibreve, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver, Semiquaver, and Demisemiquaver.

Example, Semibreves. Minims. Crotchets. Quavers. Semiquavers. Demisemiquavers.

4. What is the proportionate duration or length of the notes? One Semibreve is equal to 2 Minims, or 4 Crotchets, or 8 Quavers, or 16 Semiguavers, or 32 Demisemiguavers.

One Minim is equal to 2 Crotchets, or 4 Quavers, or 8 Semiquavers, or 16 Demisemiquavers.

One Crotchet is equal to 2 Quavers, or 4 Semiquavers, or 8 Demisemiquavers.

One Quaver is equal to 2 Semiquavers, or 4 Demisemiquavers. One Semiquaver is equal to 2 Demisemiquavers.

5. What is the use of a dot after a note?

A dot after a note adds one half to its length.

EXAMPLE. Dotted Minlm. Dotted Crotchet. Dotted Quaver.

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

It shows that the three notes over or under which it is placed are to be performed in the time of two notes of the same kind without the figure.

7. What are such notes called?

Triplets.



8. What are Rests?

Rests are marks of silence.

9. How many are there? Six.

10. What are they called?

Semibreve Rost, Minim Rest, Crotchet Rest, Quaver Rest, Semiguayer Rest, and Demisemiquayer Rest.

EXAMPLE.

Semibreve rest	. Minim rest.	Crotchet rest.	. Quaver rest. S	emiquaver rest.	Demlsemiquaver rest.
					 _
65					
			~		

11. How long is the performer required to remain silent at a rest? As long as he would be singing its correspondent note, or note of the same name.

12. How may the length of a Rest be augmented?

By the use of a dot, as is the case with notes.

* The figure 6 is sometimes placed over or under six notes, signifying that they are to be performed in the time of four notes of the same kind without the figure.

LESSON IV.

OF VARIOUS MUSICAL CHARACTERS.

1. What is the use of a Flat?

A Flat lowers the pitch of a sound, half a tone.

2. What is the use of a Sharp?

A Sharp raises the pitch of a sound half a tone.

3. What is the use of a Natural?

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

EXAMPLE.

b	lats.	Sharps.	Naturals.

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

The Signature.

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

6. How far do accidentals extend their influence

Through the measure in which they occur.

7. What is the use of a Bar?

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

8. What is a Measure?

A Measure consists of all the notes contained between two bars

EXAMPLE.



9. What is the use of a Double Bar?

It shows the end of a strain, or a line of the poetry EXAMPLE

		LIAADII DE.			
Double Bar.			Double Bar		
		or,			

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



1. What is the use of a Tie or Slur?

It shows that the notes over or under which it is drawn are all to be sung to one syllable.



12. What is the use of a Repeat? It shows what part of a tune is to be sung twice. EXAMPLE

or	

13. What is the use of Marks of Distinction, or Staccato Marks? They are placed over or under such notes as are to be performed in a very short, distinct manner.



Singing in a short, pointed, and articulate manner.

15. What is meant by singing Legato? Singing in a smooth, close, and gliding manner.

16. What is the use of a Pause?

It shows that a note may be continued beyond its usual length. EXAMPLE.

Pause.				
0				

17. What is the use of a Direct?

It is employed at the end of a staff, to show the place of the first note upon the following staff.

EXAMPLE.
Direct.

18. What is a Shake or Trill?

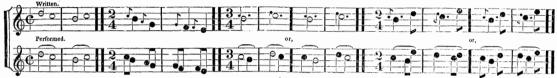
It consists of a quick alternate reiteration of the note above. with that over which the character is placed, and usually ends with a turn from the note below.



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

19. What is an Appogiature?

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



20. What is an After Note?

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

EXAMPLE.



Nors. Appogiatures and After Notes are not reckoned in making up the time of a measure; but are deducted from the time of the Notes on which they depend. This, for the most part, is done in proportion to their own nominal value, with the exception that the Appogiature receives double its nominal value when it precedes a pointed note. As the insertion of these Notes is a matter of tosts and as the best composers use them

in various ways, no rule that is of infallible application can be given for their performance, which must vary according to the expression of the passage in which they occur. They are usually written in a smaller character than common notes, to show that they do not properly belong to the chord in which they appear; by which means a visible breach of the laws of harmony is avoided.

21. What are Syncopated Notes?

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

EXAMPLE.



LESSON V. (a.)

OF SOLMIZATION.

1. What is Solmization?

It is the application of certain syllables to musical sounds.

2. Of what use is Solmization?

It enables the young performer to utter a sound with fulness and freedom, and assists him to secure a correct intonation.

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

3. How many syllables are used in Solmization? Seven; there being one for each sound.

4. What are they?

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si.

Doe, Rae, Mce, Fa,* Sole, La,* Sec.

5. Which of these syllables governs the others, and fixes their places upon the Staff? Si.

6. By what is the place of the syllable Si known?

By the Signature.

7. What is the Signature?

The Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain.

8. What is the signature said to be, when there are neither flats or sharps at the beginning of a tune or strain?

Natural.

 If the signature be natural, on what letter is the syllable Si? On B.

10. If the signature be one flat, (Bb) on what letter is the syllable Si?—On E

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

On A.

12. If the signature be three flats, (R, E, and Ab) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On D.

* The a in these syllables may be sounded as in Far, or as in Fall—at the discretion of the Teacher.

- 13. If the signature be four flats, (B, E, A and Db) on what letter is the syllable Si?
 On G.
- 14. If the signature be one sharp, (F#) on what letter is the syllable Si?
- 15. If the signature be two sharps, (F and C#) on what letter is the syllable Si?
 On C#.
- 16. If the signature be three sharps, (F, C and G#) on what letter is the syllable Si?
 On G类
- 17. If the signature be four sharps, (F, C, G and D#) on what letter is the syllable Si?
 On D#.
- 18. Having ascertained the place of the syllable Si by the signature, by what rule are the places of the other syllables known?

They follow upon each degree of the Staff, in regular order.

19. What is the order of the syllables ascending from Si?

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La,

What is the order of the syllables descending from Si?
 La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do.

21. What effect have accidentals on solmization?

When accidentals are used, it often becomes necessary to change the syllables, in order to sing in exact tune.

22. How are such changes to be made?

Sometimes by a different termination of the syllables, Fe for Fa, Se for Sol, &c.; and sometimes by considering the accidentals as occasional changes of the signature.

Note. The use of accidentals is so various, that it is impossible to give any rule which shall be applicable to all cases. A judicious teacher will be able to direct such changes as the nature of the different passages may require, and to assign the reasons for them.

LESSON V. (b.)

OF SOLMIZATION BY FOUR SYLLABLES.

- i. What is solmization?
- It is the application of certain syllables to musical sounds.
- 2. How many syllables are used in solmization? Four.
- 3. What are they?
- Fa. Sol, La, Mi. 4. Which of these syllables governs the others, and fixes their places upon the Staff?
- 5. By what is the place of the syllable Mi known? By the Signature.
- 6. What is the Signature?
- The Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain.
- 7. What is the Signature said to be when there are neither flats or sharps at the beginning of a tune or strain?
 - Natural. 8. If the Signature be natural, on what letter is the syllable Mi?
 - On B. 9. If the Signature be one flat, (Bb) on what letter is the syllable Mi?
- 10. If the Signature be two flats, (B and Eb) on what letter is the syllable Mi?
- On A 11. If the Signature be three flats, (B, E and Ab) on what letter is the syllable Mi
- On D. 12. If the Signature be four flats, (B, E, A and Db) on what letter is the syllable Mi?
- On G. 13. If the Signature be one sharp, (F#) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On F#.

- 14. If the Signature be two sharps, (F and C#) on what letter is the syllable Mi?
- On C#. 15. If the Signature be three sharps, (F, C and G#) on what letter is the syllable Mi?
- Ŏn G#. 16. If the Signature be four sharps, (F, C, G, and D#) on what
- letter is the syllable Mi?
- On D#. 17. Having ascertained the place of the syllable Mi by the Signature, by what rule are the places of the other syllables known?
 - They follow upon each degree of the staff in regular order. 18. What is the order of the syllables ascending from Mi?
 - Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol, La. 19. What is the order of the syllables descending from Mi?
- La, Sol, Fa, La. Sol, Fa. 20. What effect have accidentals upon solmization?
- When accidentals are used it often becomes necessary to change the syllables, in order to sing in exact tune.
 - 21. How are such changes to be made?
- Sometimes by a different termination of the syllables, as Fe for Fa, Se for Sol, &c. and sometimes by considering the accidentals as occasional changes of the Signature.

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

LESSON VI.

OF TIME.

- 1. What is meant by Time, in Music?
- The duration, or the measure and movement of sounds.
- 2. How many kinds of time are there? Three.

What are they called? Common, Triple and Compound.

Note. There are, strictly speaking, but two kinds of time; Common or equal, and Triple or unequal; but by a union of two or more measures of either of these a third kind may be formed, which it may be convenient to designate by another name. Compound time, however, may always be reduced to Common or Triple.

4. What is the difference between Common, Triple, and Compound Time?

Common time contains two equal notes in each measure—Triple time contains three equal notes in each measure—Compound time is formed by the union of two or more measures of Common or Triple time.

OF COMMON TIME.

5. How many signs has Common time? Three.

6. What is the first sign of Common time?

The letter -C.

7. What note or notes fill a measure?

A Semibreve or its equal in other notes or rests.

- 8. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it?
 - easuring Four.
 - On what part of the measure does the accent fall? On the first and third.
 - 10. What is the second sign of Common time?

The letter @ with a bar drawn across it.

11. What note or notes fill a measure?
A Semibreve or its equal in other notes or rests

12. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it?

Two or four.

13. On what part of the measure does the accent fall? Usually on the first, but sometimes on the first and third.

14. What is the third sign of Common time?

The figures 4

15. What note or notes fill a measure?

A Minim or its equal in other notes or rests.

16. How is it described or measured and accented?

In the same manner as the second sign of Common time

OF TRIPLE TIME.

17. How many signs has Triple time?

18. What is the first sign of Triple time?

The figures $\frac{3}{2}$.

19. What note or notes fill a measure? A dotted Semibreve, or its equal in other notes or rests.

20. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it?

Three.

21. On what part of the measure does the accent fall? Principally on the first, and slightly on the third.

22. What is the second sign of Triple time?

The figures $\frac{3}{4}$.

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

In the same manner as the first sign of Triple time.

25. What is the third sign of Triple time?

The figures $\frac{3}{8}$.

26. What note or notes fill a measure?

A dotted Crotchet, or its equal in other notes or rests.

27. How is it described or measured and accented?
In the same manner as the first sign of Triple time.

OF COMPOUND TIME.

29. How many signs has Compound time? --- Two.

29. What is the first sign of Compound time?

The figures $\frac{6}{4}$.

30. What notes fill a measure?

Two dotted Minims, or their equal in other notes or rests.

31. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it——Two, or Six.

32. On what part of the measure does the accent fall? On the first and fourth.

33. What is the second sign of Compound time?

The figures $\frac{6}{8}$

34. What notes fill a measure?

Two dotted Crotchets, or their equal in other notes or rests.

35. How is it described or measured and accented?

In the same manner as the first sign of Compound time.

Note. Other signs of Compound time, as $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{2}{6}$, $\frac{9}{16}$, &c. may be sometimes found; but hey seldom occur in modern music.

36. What note is made the general standard of reckoning time? The Semibreve.

37. Why are figures employed as signs of time?

To express the fractional parts of a Semibreve contained in a measure: as $\frac{3}{4}$, three crotchets, or three fourths of a Semibreve; $\frac{3}{8}$, three quavers, or three eights of a Semibreve, &c.

38. What rest is used to fill a measure in all kinds of time?

A Semibreve rest.

39. How may the habit of keeping time with accuracy be acquired?

By the frequent and persevering practice of counting or beating while singing.

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

LESSON VII

OF THE DIATONIC SCALE AND THE MAJOR AND MINOR MODES.

1. What is the Diatonic Scale?

A gradual succession of eight* fixed sounds; proceeding by unequal degrees, or intervals, called Tones and Semitones.

2. How many Tones are there in the Diatonic Scale? - Five.

3. How many Semitones? Two.

4. What is meant by mode?

The order or arrangement of Tones and Semitones in the Diatonic Scale.

5. How many modes are there? Two

6. What are they called?
Major and Minor.

* The first of the seven primary sounds, being repeated to make out the eight notes, or to comprese the octave.

7. What is the peculiar effect of each mode?

The Major Mode is bold and cheerful: the Minor Mode is pathetic and mournful.

8. What is the order of intervals in the Diatonic Scale, Major Mode?

From the Third to the Fourth sounds, [Mi to Fa]-and from the seventh to the eighth sounds [Si to Do] are semitones; the rest are whole tones.

9. What is the order of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale Minor Mode, ascending?

From the Second to the Third sounds [Si to Do] -and from the Seventh to the Eighth sounds [Sol to La] are semitones, the rest are whole tones.

10. What is the order of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale, Minor Mode, descending?

From the Fifth to the Sixth sounds [Mi to Fa] and from the Second to the Third sounds [Si to Do] are semitones, the rest are whole tones. Note. The arrangement of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale may be represented by

ne follow	ving d	livisions of a perp	endi	cular li	ne.		-	_
MA.	JOR	MODE.	M	INOR	MODE.	ΜI		MODE.
Ascendia	ag and	Descending.		Ascend		_	Descen	
Do	-	8	La.		8	La.		8
Si		Semitone.	Si.		Semitone.			Tone.
		Tone.			Tone.	Sol.		7
La		6	Fi.		6			Tone
		Tone.			Толе	Fa.		Semitone.
Sol		5	Mi,		5	Mi.		5
		Tone.		-	Tone.			Tone.
Fa		Semitone,	Re.		Tone.	Re.		1
Mi		3	Do.		3			Tone
		Tone.			Semitone	Do.		Semitone.
Bo		9	81,		g	Si.		2
		Tone.			Yene.			Tone.
Do		1	La,		1	La.		1

11. What is the difference between the Ascending and Descending scale, Minor Mode?

In the Ascending scale, the upper Semitone occurs between the seventh and eighth sounds; but in the Descending scale it occurs between the fifth and sixth sounds.

12. What characters are used to denote this change in the Minor Mode?

Sharps or Naturals are used* as accidentals in ascending; and Naturals or Flats are used as accidentals in descending.

13. When are the Major and Minor Mode said to be relative? When the Signature is the same-or, when they agree in Signature.

- 14. What is the relative Minor to any Major Key?
- Its sixth above or its third below. 15. What is the relative Major to any Minor Key?
- Its third above or its sixth below.
- 16. What interval is that which determines the Mode to be either Major or Minor.

The third.

17. What is the difference between the third in the Major mode, and the third in the Minor mode?

The Major third is one Semitone greater.

18. To what is the peculiar effect of each mode to be chiefly attri buted?

To the third.

19. What is meant by the Key note?

The note with which the scale begins and ends.

20. What syllable is applied to the Key note in the Major mode? Do. [Fa.]

21. What syllable is applied to the Key note in the Minor mode? La.

* On the Sixth and Seventh Degrees of the Scale.

22. When is the Diatonic scale said to be in its neural position? When it is formed without the aid of flats or sharps-or when the

signature is natural.

23. On what letter does the Natural Diatonic scale commence—Maior mode? -- On C.

24. On what letter does the Natural Diatonic scale commence-Minor mode?---On A.

25. What is meant by the transposition of the scale?

The scale is said to be transposed when it commences on any other

letter than C in the Major mode; or on any other letter than A in the Minor mode.

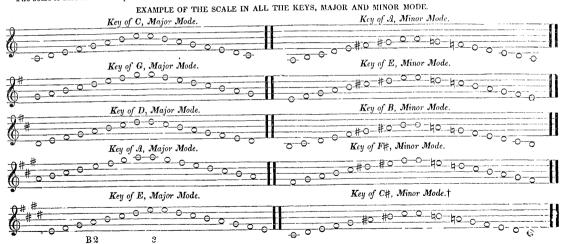
26. In the transposition of the scale how is the relative situation of the semitones preserved?-By the use of Flats or Sharps

27. Into how many keys may the scale be transposed?

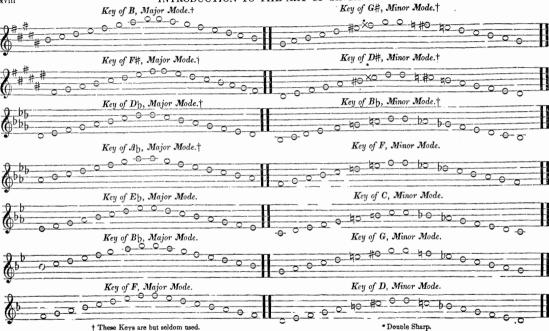
Twelve-each of which may be in the Major or Minor mode.

28. But if there are but seven primary sounds in music, how can these twelve keys be obtained?

By an artificial division of the Diatonic scale into Semitones.



INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.



LESSON VIII.

- Of the peculiar qualities and relation of the several notes which compose the Diatonic scale, or, of the technical appellations applied to the several notes of the scale, descriptive of their peculiar character and relative situation.
 - 1. What is the first note of the Scale, or the Key note, called?

 The Tonic. [Do in the Major and La in the Minor mode.]
 - 2. What is its peculiar character?

It determines the pitch of the scale. It is the basis or foundation upon which all the other notes rest, and from which they are reckoned.

- 3. What is the second note of the scale called?
 - The Supertonic. [Re in the Major and Si in the Minor mode.]
- 4. Why is it so called?
- Because of its situation; being the next above the Tonic.
- 5. What is the third note of the scale called?
- The Mediant. [Mi in the Major and Do in the Minor mode.]
- 6. Why is it so called?
 - Because it is midway between the Tonic and Dominant.
- 7. What is peculiar to the Mediant?

It forms in connexion with the Tonic the most important chord in harmony; and determines the nature of the mode.

- 8. What is the fourth note in the scale called?
- The Subdominant. [Fa in the Major and Re in the Minor mode.]
- 9. Why is it so called?

Because it sustains the same relation to the Octave, which the Dominant sustains to the Tonic: being a fifth below the Octave, as the Dominant is a fifth above the Tonic.

- 10. What is the fifth note of the scale called?
- The Dominant. [Sol in the Major and Mi in the Minor mode.]
 11. Why is it so called?
- Because of its importance in the scale, its constant occurrence, and its immediate connexion with the Tonic.

- .2. What is the sixth note of the scale called?
 - The Submediant. [La in the Major and Fa in the Minor mode.]
- 13. Why is it so called?

Because it is midway between the Subdominant and the Octave; or because it sustains the same relation to the Octave which the Mediant sustains to the Tonic.

- 14. What is the seventh note of the scale called?
- The subtonic, or leading note. [Si in the Major and Sol in the Minor mode.]
 - 15. Why is it so called?
- Because it is only a Semitone below the Octave, and upon hearing it the car naturally anticipates the Octave.
 - 16. What is the eighth note of the scale called?
 - When considered in relation to the first it is called the Octave
- 17. What is the difference between the Tonic and the Octave?

 The difference consists only in the pitch; the Octave is essentiated.
- The difference consists only in the pitch; the Octave is essentially the same, being but a repetition of the Tonic, eight notes higher.

 18. How may the Tonic or Key Note be known?

If the Signature be natural, C is the Tonic in the Major, and A in the Minor mode. If the Signature be formed by Sharps, the Tonic in the Major mode is always the first degree above the last Sharp of the Signature, and the Tonic in the Minor mode is always the first degree below the last sharp of the Signature. If the Signature be formed by Flats, the Tonic in the Major mode is always the third degree below the last flat of the signature, and the Tonic in the Minor mode is always the second degree above the last flat of the signature.

The last note in the Base is usually the Tonic, though not necessarily so.

19. How may the Minor Tonic be known from its relative Major? By the leading note, which in the Minor mode is always formed by an accidental.

LESSON IX

OF INTERVALS AND THEIR INVERSION.

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

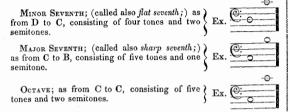
Unison.
Minor Second.
Major Second.
Minor Third.
Major Third.
Perfect Fourth.
Sharp Fourth.
Flat Fifth.
Perfect Fifth.
Minor Sixth.
Minor Seventh.
Major Seventh.
Octave.

EXAMPLE.

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

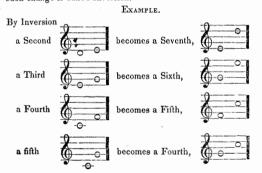
MINOR SECOND; as from E to F, consisting of Ex One semitone.

MAJOR SECOND; as from C to D, consisting of \ Ex. one tone. MINOR THIRD; (called also the *flat third* or lesser third;) as from E to G, consisting of one tone and one semitone. MAJOR THIRD; (called also sharp third or greater third;) as from C to E, consisting of two Ex. tones. PERFECT FOURTH; as from D to G, consisting } Ex. of two tones and one semitone. SHARP FOURTH; (called also *Tritonus*;) from F to B, consisting of three tones. FLAT FIFTH; (called also imperfect or false fifth;) as from B to F, consisting of two tones and two semitones. PERFECT FIFTH; as from C to G, consisting of three tones and one semitone. MINOR SIXTH; as from E to C, consisting of three tones and two semitones. Major Sixth; as from C to A, consisting of four tones and one semitone



5. What is meant by the Inversion of Intervals?

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





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

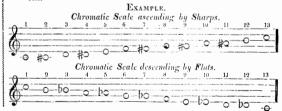
LESSON X.

OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE, &C.

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

By a Division of the Diatonic Scale into semitones; ascending by Sharps, and descending by Flats.

3. What syllable is used in singing this scale?



4. How many distinct sounds are there in the Chromatic Scale? Twelve.

 How may the Diatonic Scale be formed upon each of these as a Tonic or Key Note?
 By the use of Sharps or Flats. (See Lesson vii. Ques. 23, and

OF CHROMATIC INTERVALS.

6. What are Chromatic Intervals?

Such Intervals as are derived from the Chromatic Scale.

7. What are they?

Ex. page xvii.)

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Unison; as Ex.

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Second; as from C to D#.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Third; as from Ex.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Fourth; as Ex

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Fifth; as } Ex.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Sixth; as from } D# to Bb.

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Sixth; as from Bb to G#.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Seventh; as from Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Octave; as from Extreme

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

It is believed that, with the assistance of a judicious instructer, the foregoing principles will be sufficient for all the purposes of vocal performance. To such as wish to become acquainted with the Theory of Music, Callcott's Musical Grammar, Kollman's Essay on Musical Harmony, and Burrow's Thorough Base Primer, are recommended as the best works which have been published in this country.

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERM

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

A. signifies in, for, at, with, &c.

Expression, that quality of composition, from which Piano, or Pia, soft. we receive a kind of sentimental appeal to our Pianissimo, Pianiss, or PP, very soft feelings. Poco. little, somewhat. Expressico, with expression. Pomposo, grand, dignified, Forte, strong and full, Presto, quick. Fortissimo, very loud. Prestissimo, very quick. Fugue, or Fuge, a piece in which one or more of the Quartette, a composition consisting of parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody. parts lead, and the rest follow in different intervals Quintetto, music composed in five parts, each of which of time, and in the same or similar melody. Forzando, [or fz.] the notes over which it is placed are occasionally takes the leading melody. to be boldly struck with strong emphasis. Recitative, a sort of style resembling speaking. Giusto, in an equal, steady, and just time. Rippienno, full. Grave, Gravemente, deep emotion. Sempre, throughout; as sempre piano, soft throughout. Soprano, the Treble or higher voice part Grazioso, graceful; a smooth and gentle style of execu-Sostenuto, sustaining the sounds to the utmost of their tion approaching to piano. Harmony, an agreeable combination of musical sounds, nominal length. Staccato, the opposite to Legato; requiring a short, aror different melodies, performed at the same time. Interlude, an instrumental passage introduced between ticulate, and distinct style of performance. Senza, without; Senza Organo, without the Organ. two vocal passages. Siciliano, a composition written in measure of 6-4, or Interval the distance between any two sounds. 6-8, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner. Largo, somewhat quicker than Grave. Larghetto, not so slow as Largo. Sourc, agrecable, pleasing. Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage are to be Spirituoso, with spirit. performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner. Solo, a composition designed for a single voice or instrument, Vecal solos, duets, &c. in modern music, Lento, Lentemente, slow. Ma. not. are usually accompanied with instruments. Ma non troppo, not too much, not in excess. Subito, onick. Melody, an agreeable succession of sounds. Symphony, a passage to be executed by instruments, Men, less. while the vocal performers are silent. Mezza voce, with a medium fulness of tone. Tacit, be silent. Mezza, half, middle, mean. Tardo, slowly. Moderato between Andante and Allegro. Memno, time. Motto, much. Tasto Solo, denotes that the movement should be Non, not .- Non troppo presto, not too quick. performed with no other chords than unisons and Oratorio, a species of Musical Drama, consisting of airs, octaves recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c. Trio, a composition for three voices. Overture, in dramatic music is an instrumental compo-Tutti, all, all together. sition, which serves as an introduction. Veluce, quick. Orchestra, the place or band of musical performances. Vigoroso, with energy. Pastorale, a composition generally written in measure Verse, one voice to a part. of 6-4 or 6-8, the style of which is soothing, tender Vinace, in a brisk and lively manner. and delicate. Volti, turn over.

LESSONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE VOICE.*



Boston Handel and Haydn Society

COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC









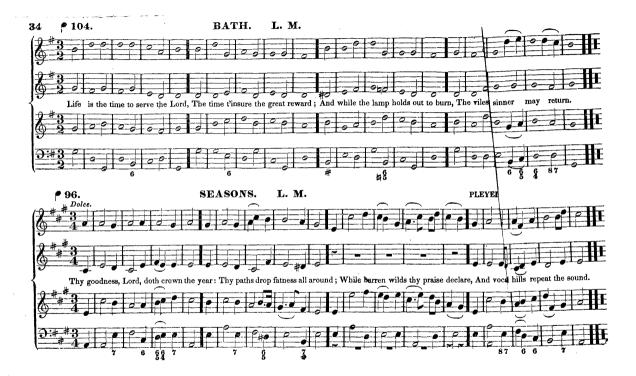


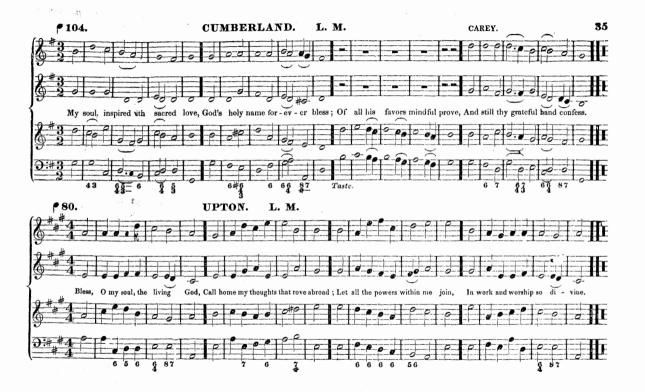










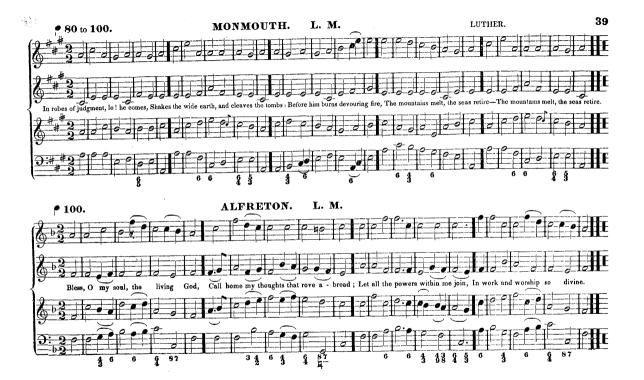












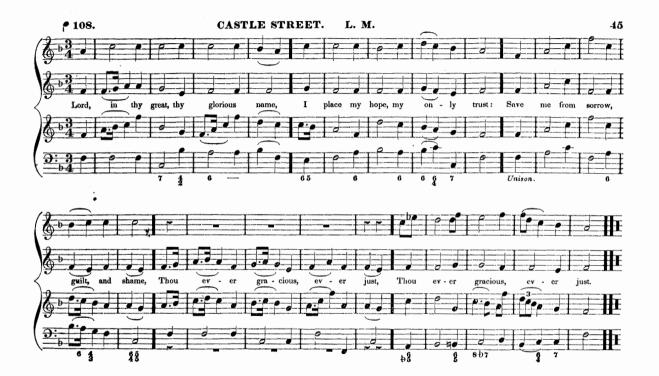


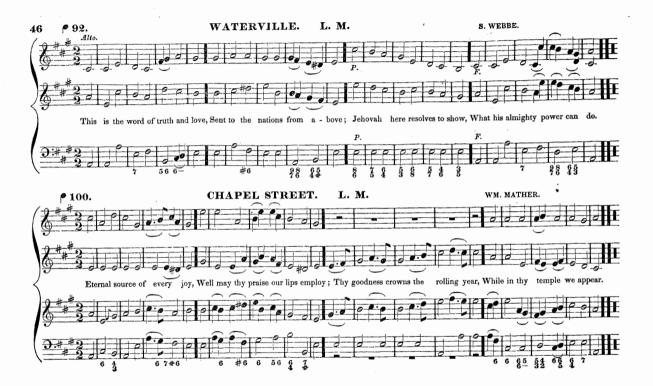












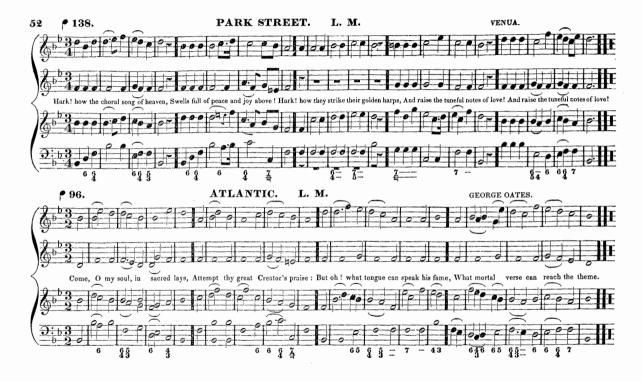


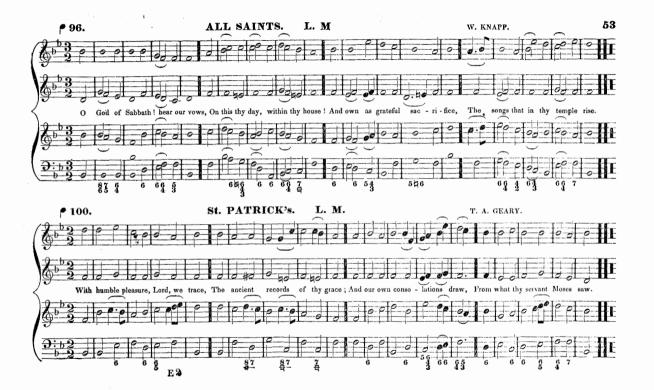






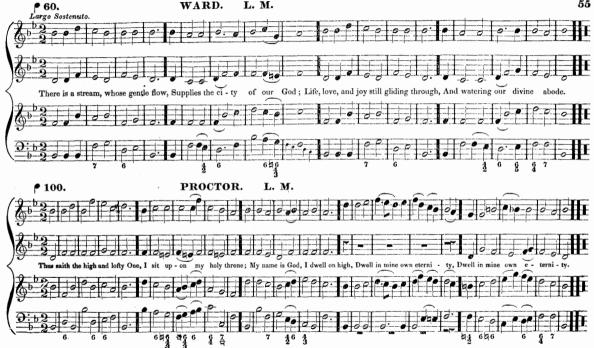








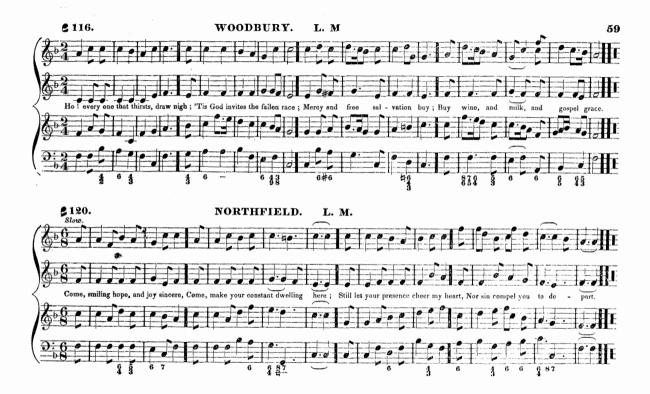








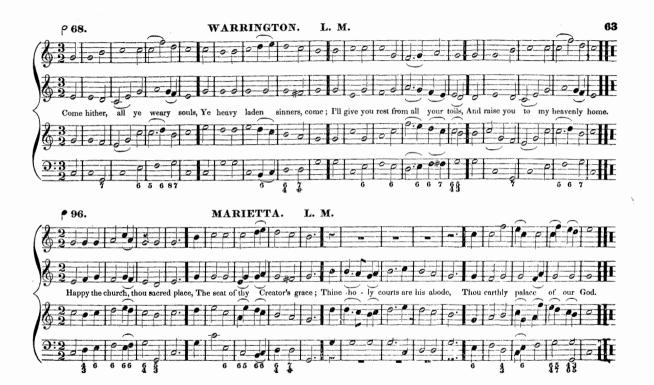














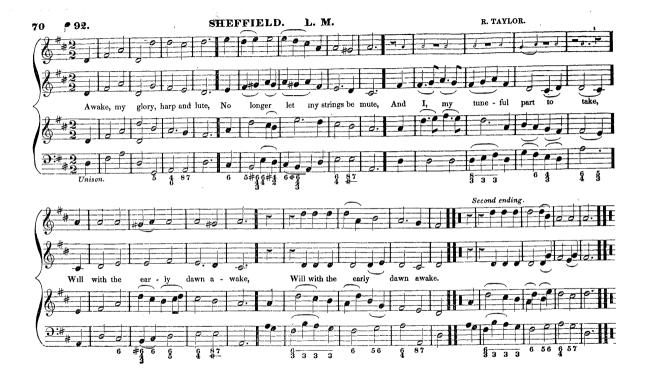






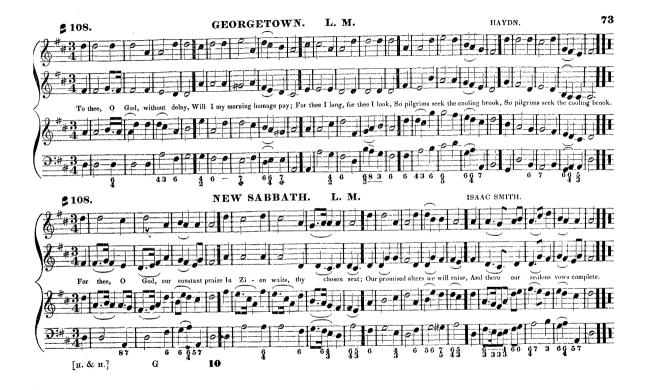






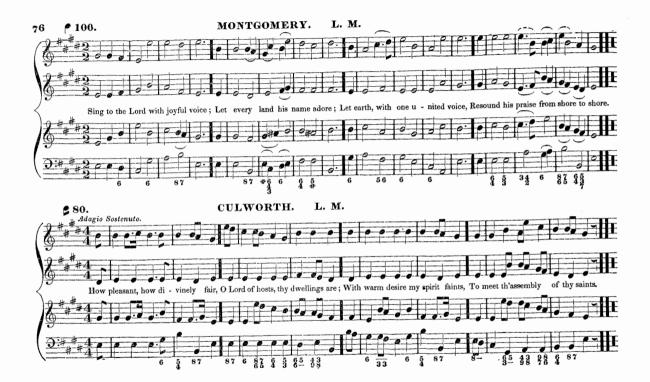








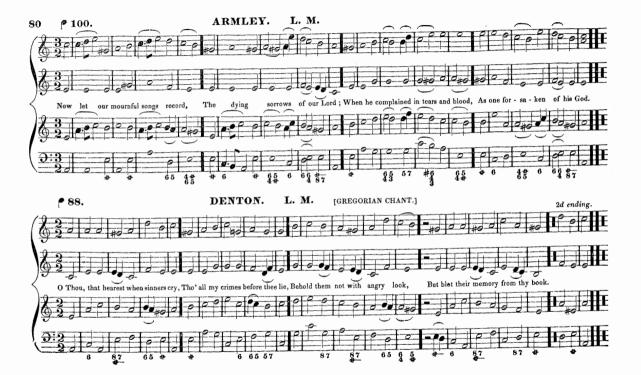








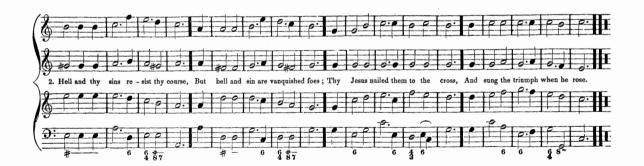






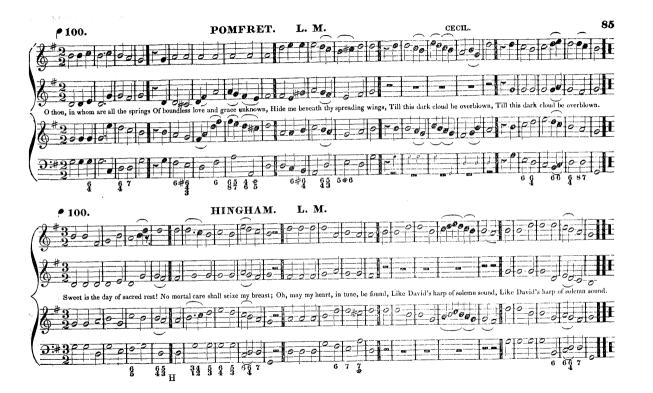








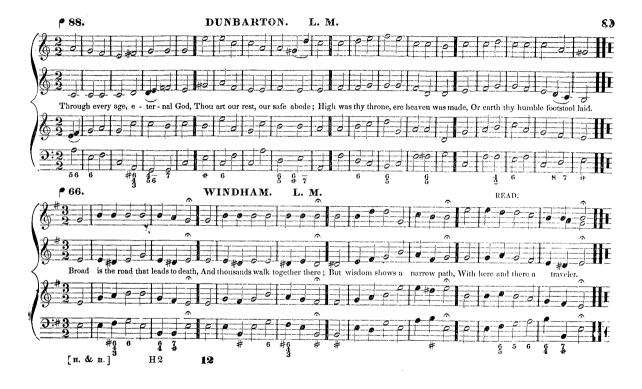










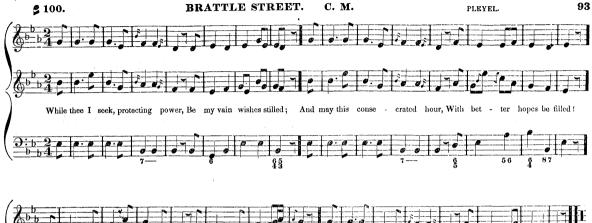




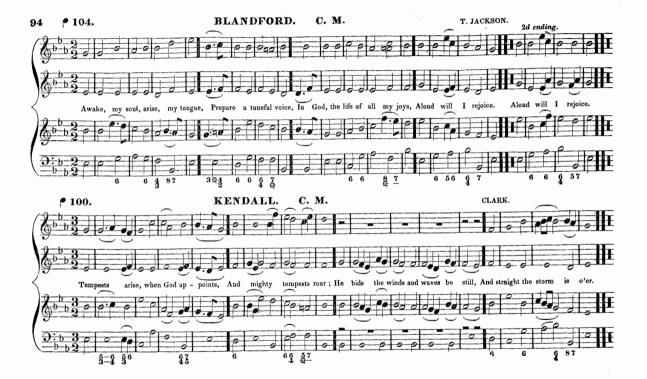






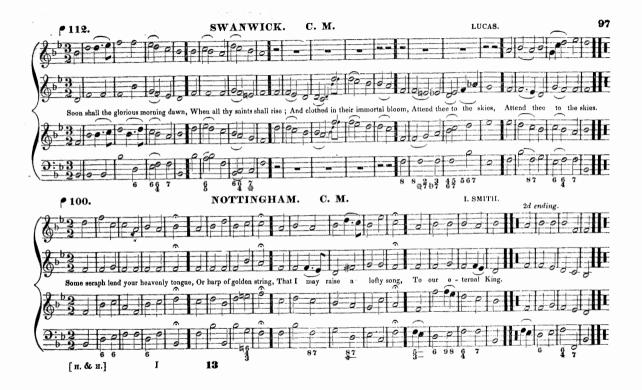








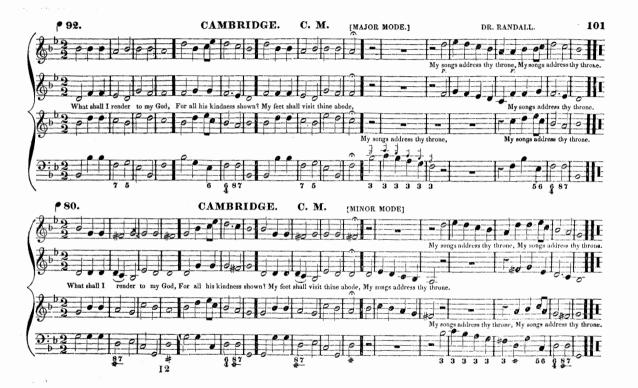


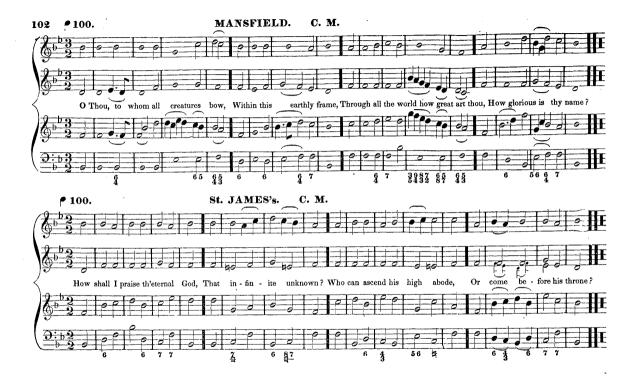






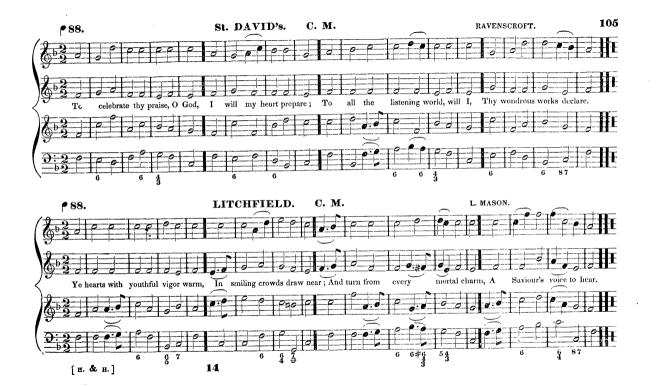




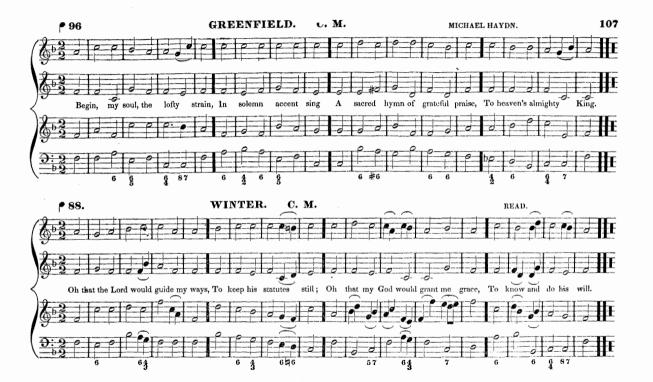








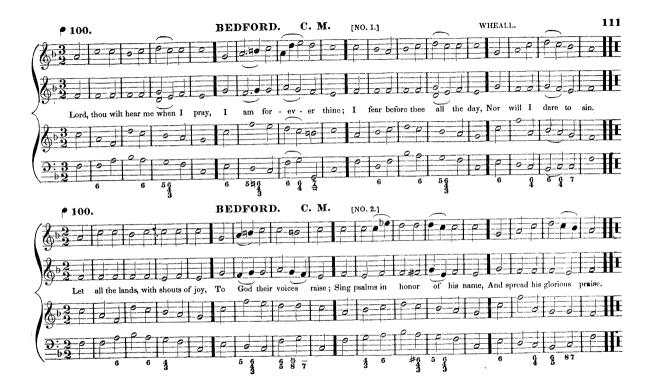














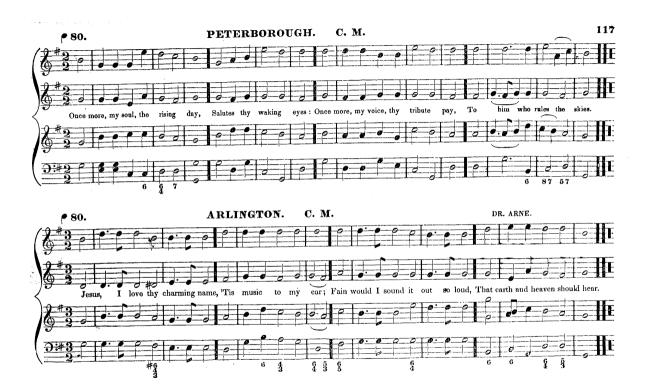


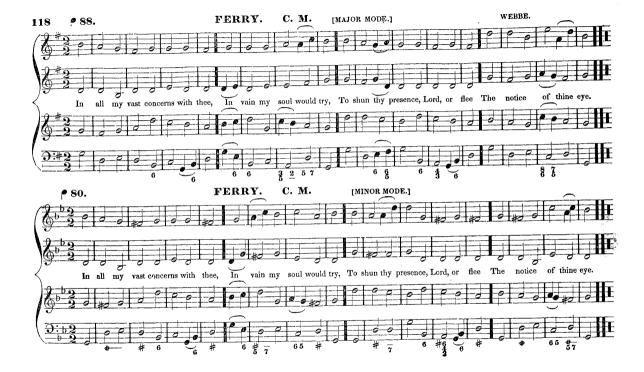














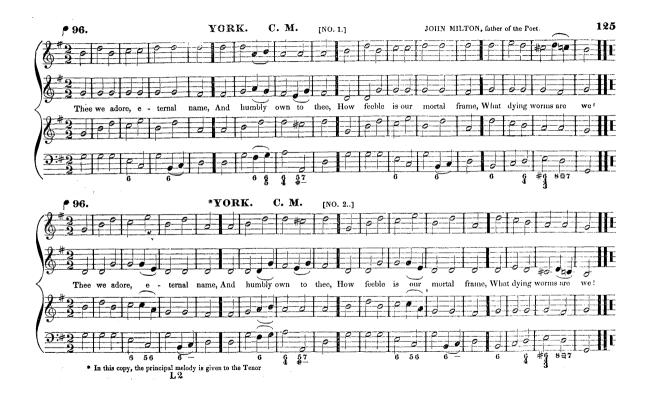












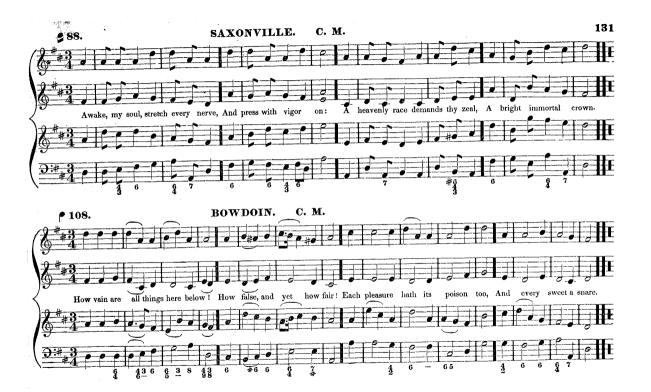










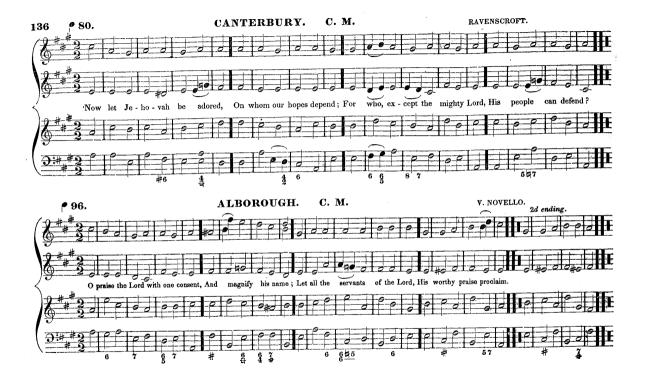


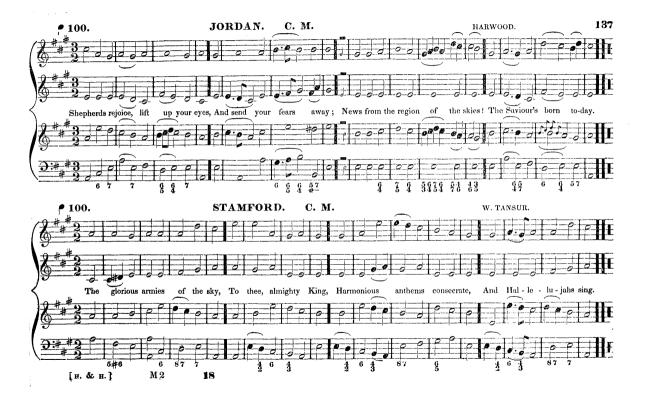
























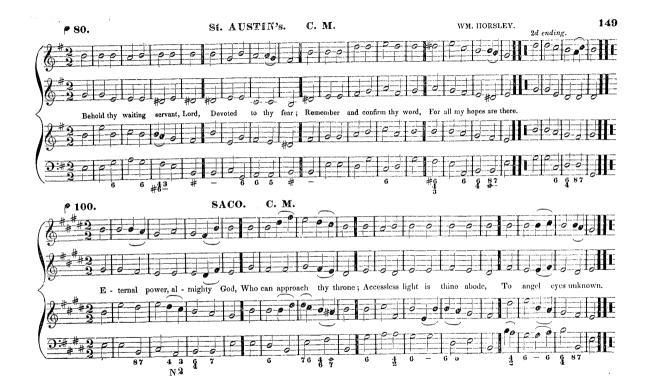








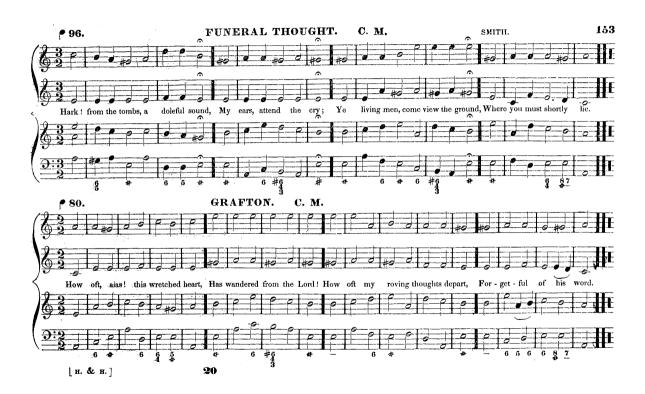




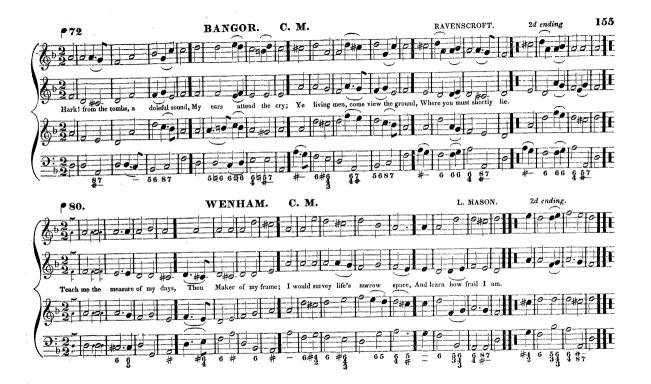




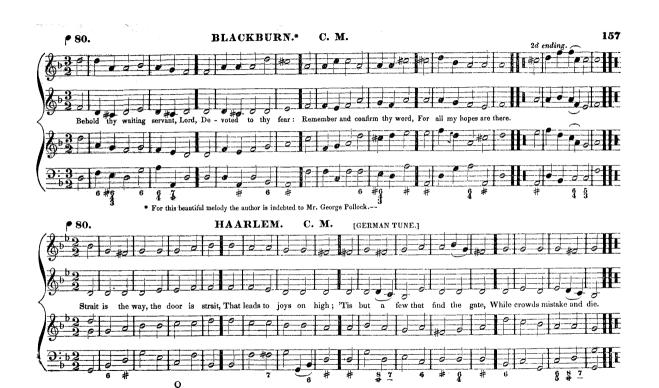














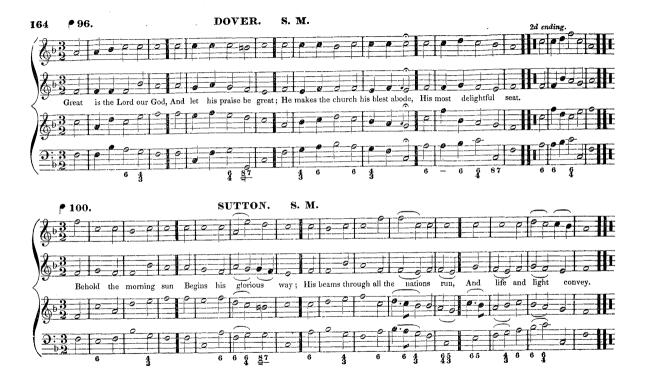






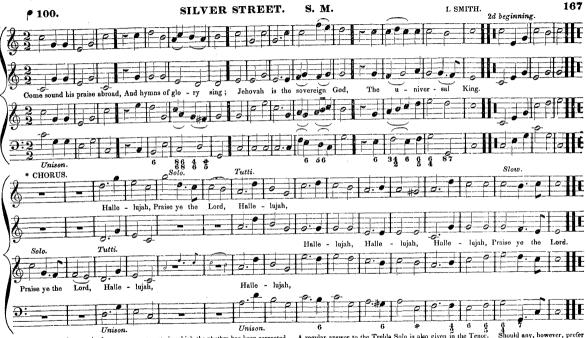










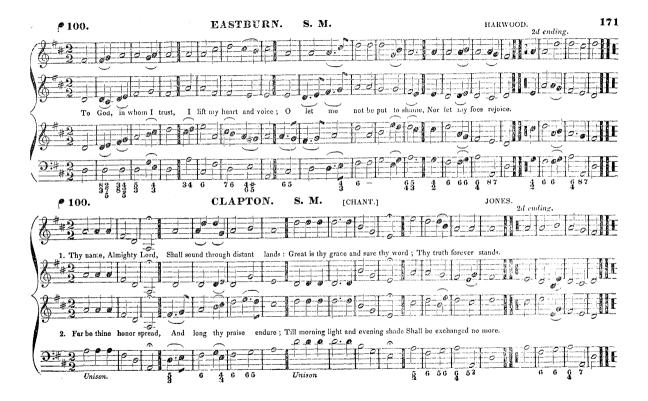


[•] This Chorus has received a new arrangement, in which the rhythm has been corrected. the Treble Solo throughout, the small notes may be used, and the Tenor Solo omitted.



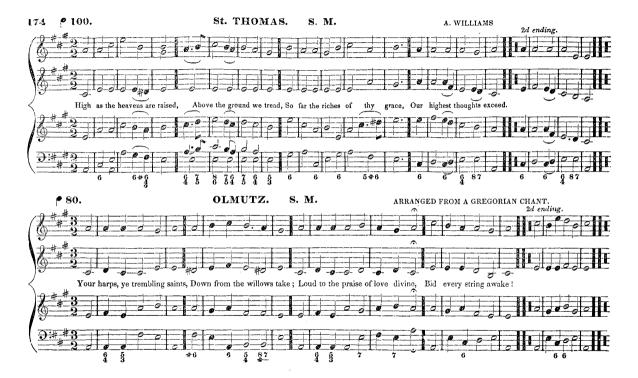




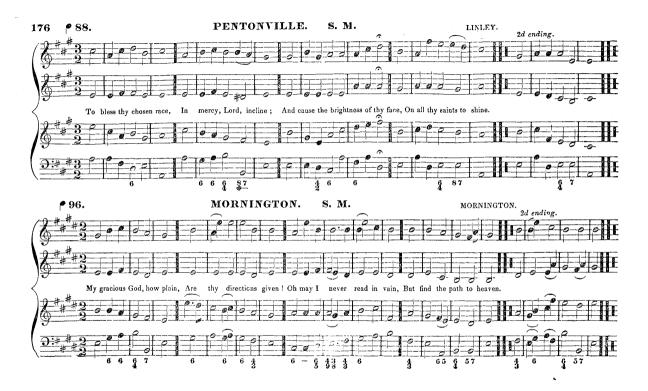


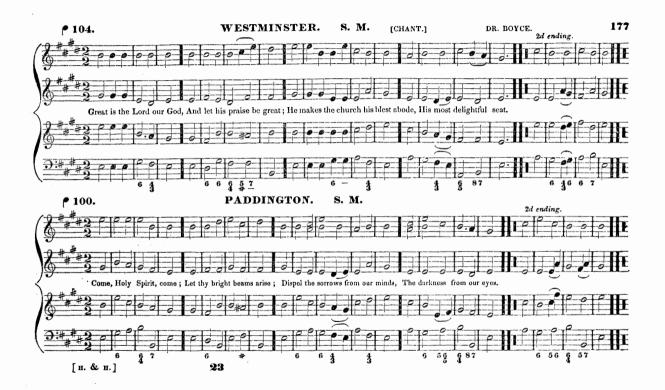


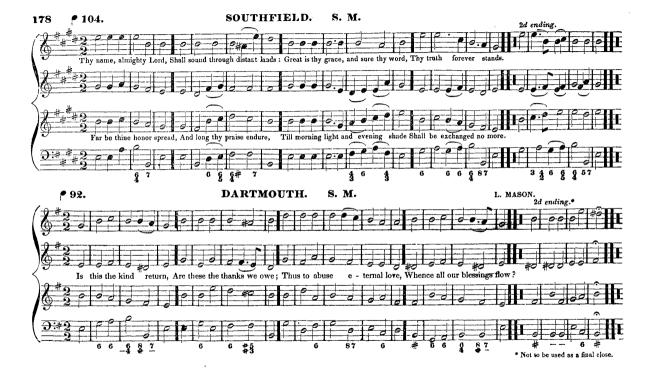


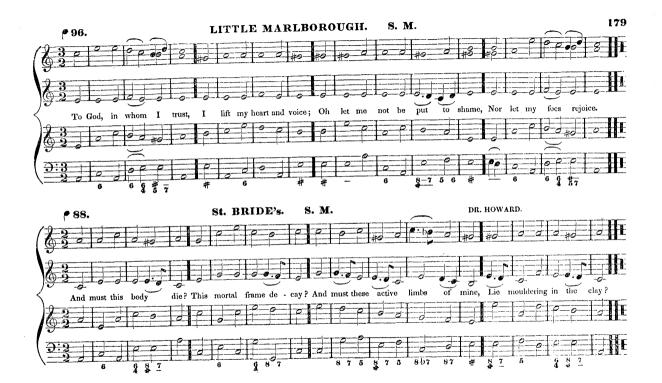




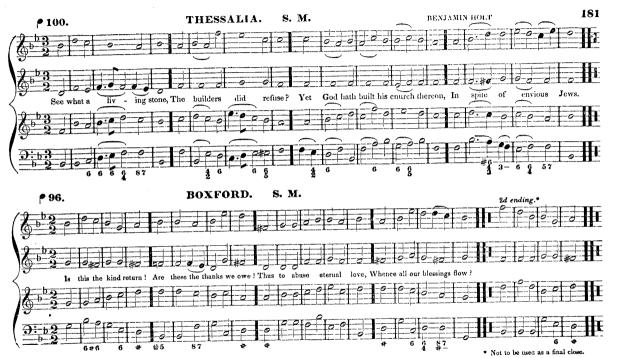




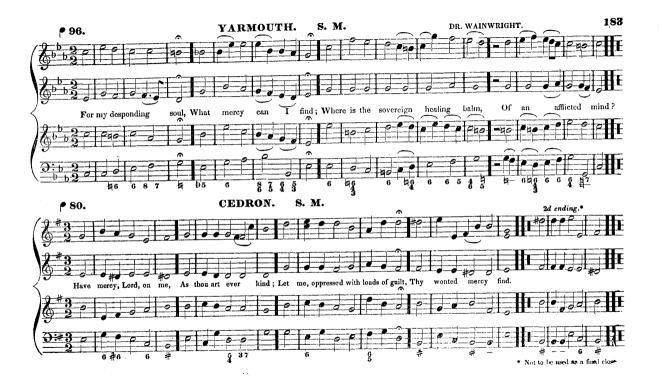


















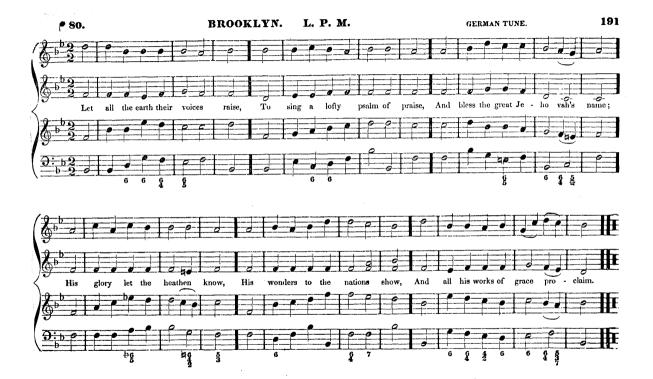
























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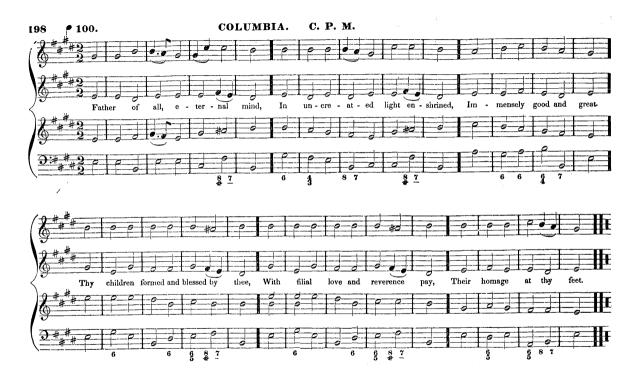
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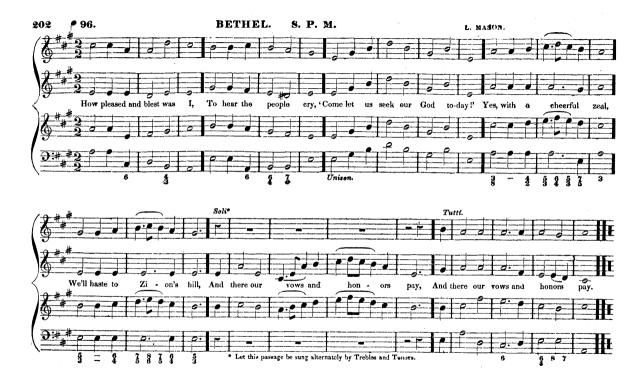
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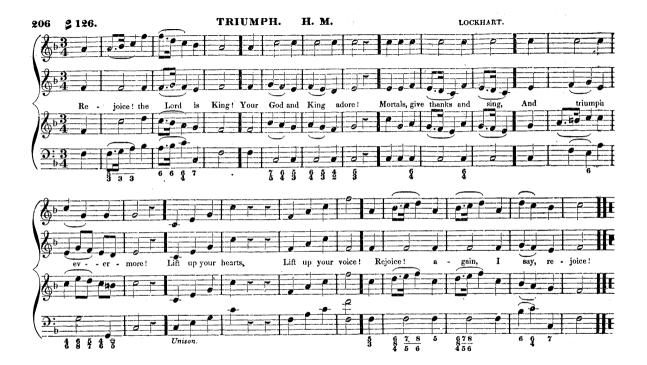


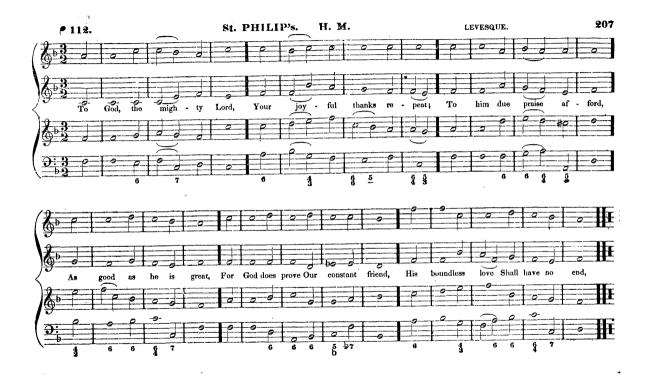




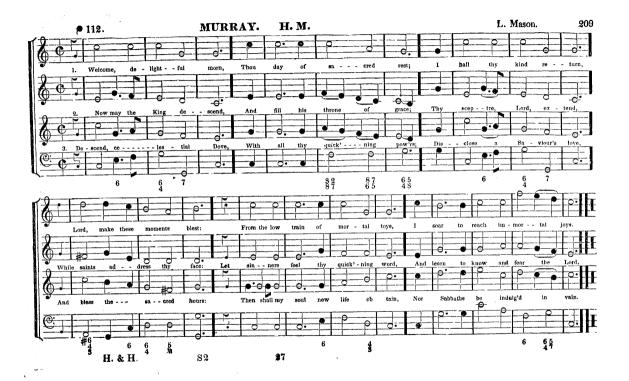




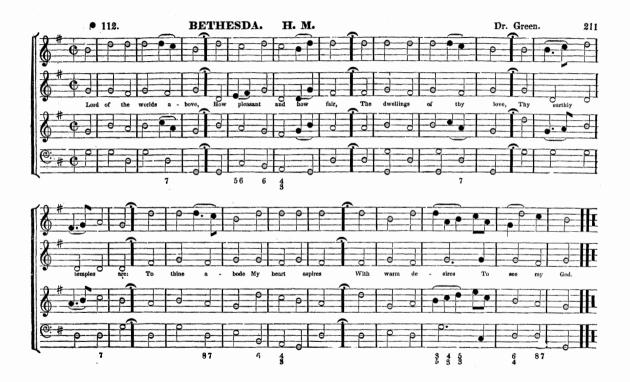


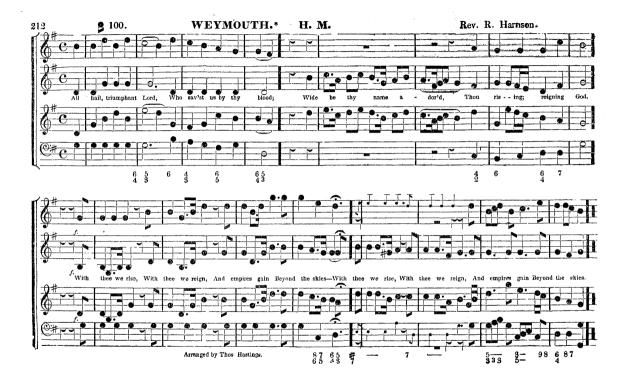


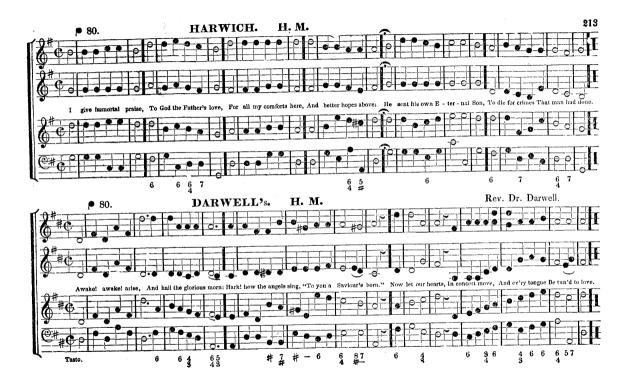




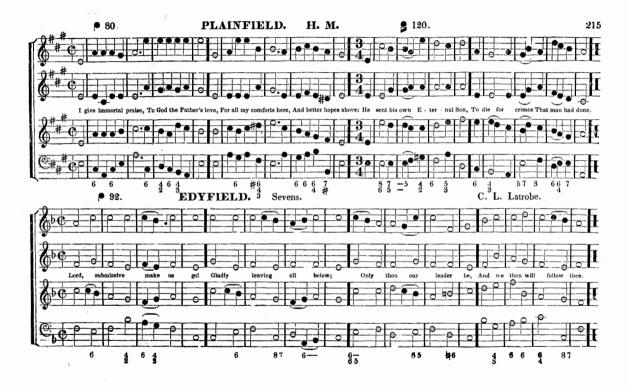






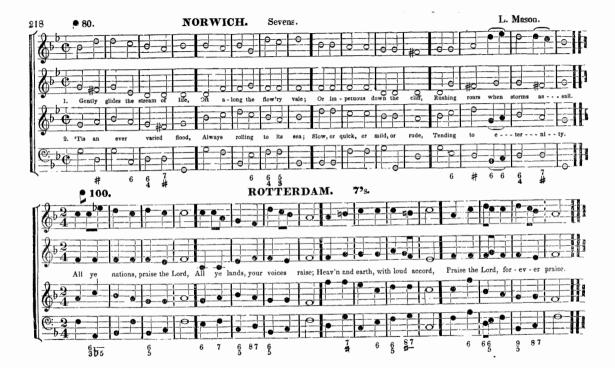


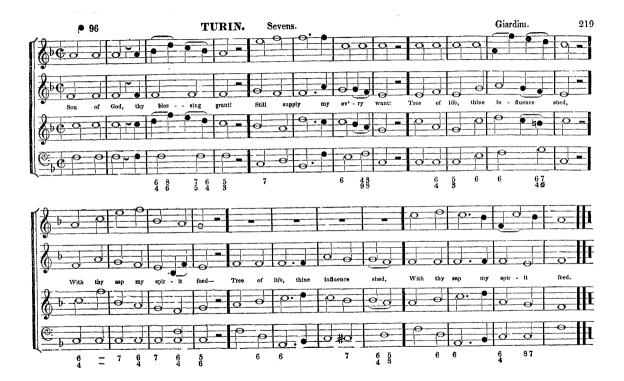


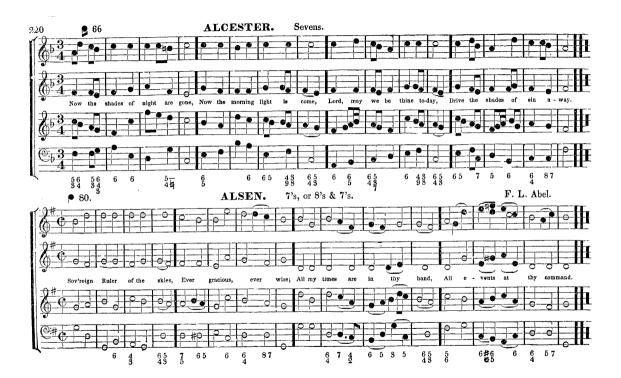


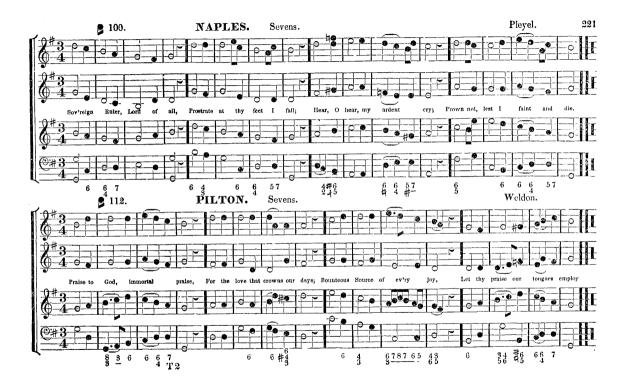


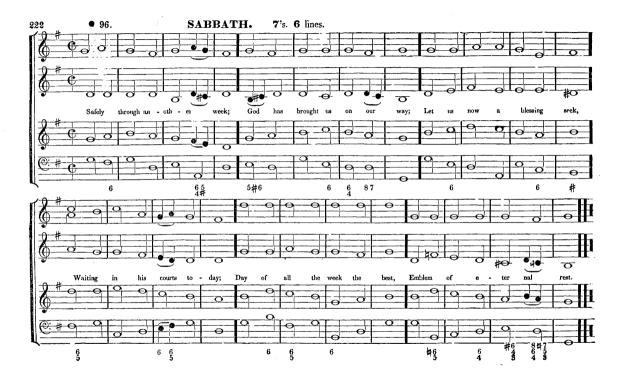




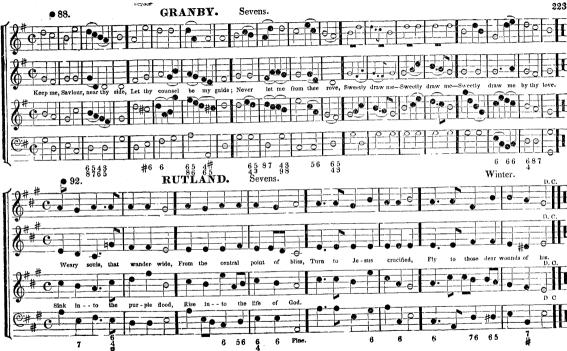




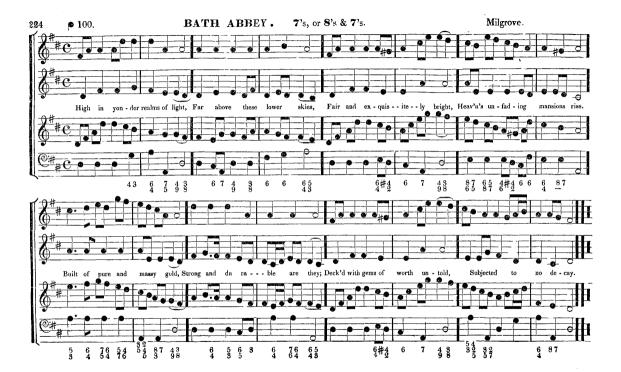


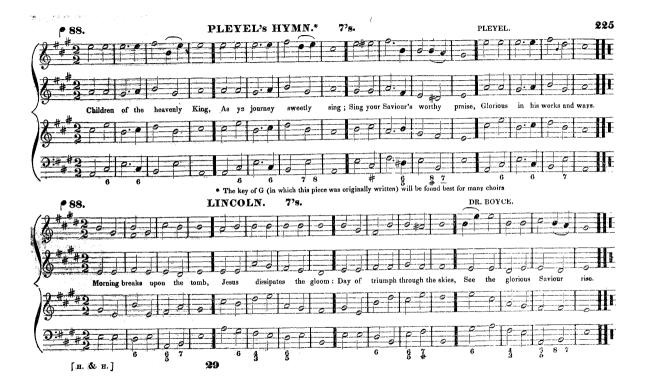


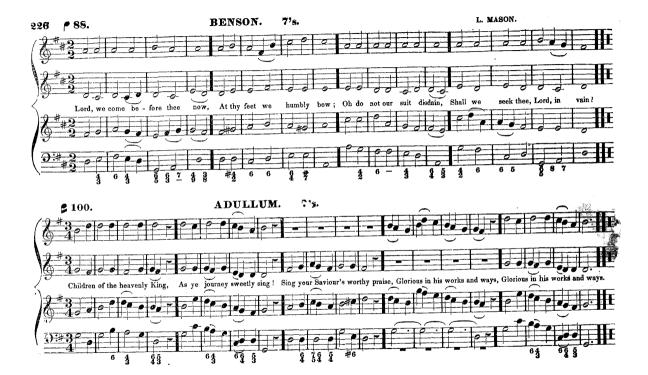




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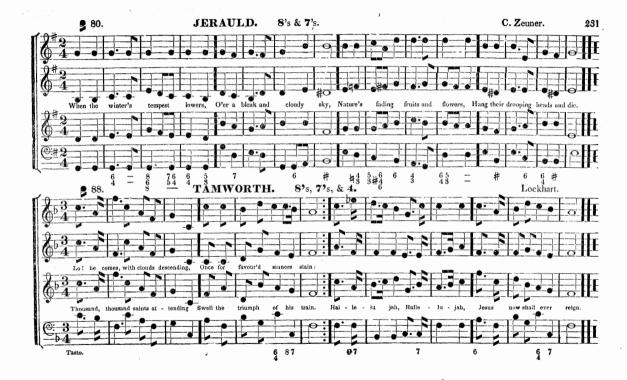




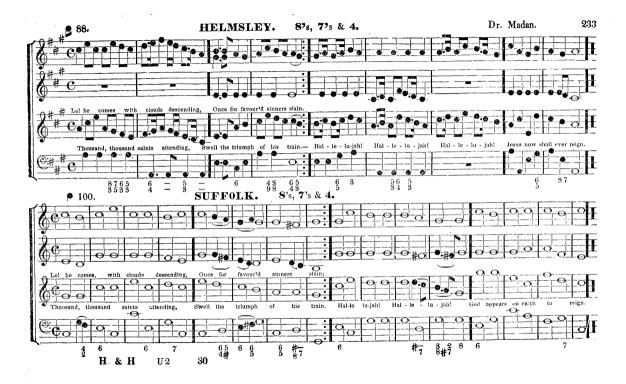


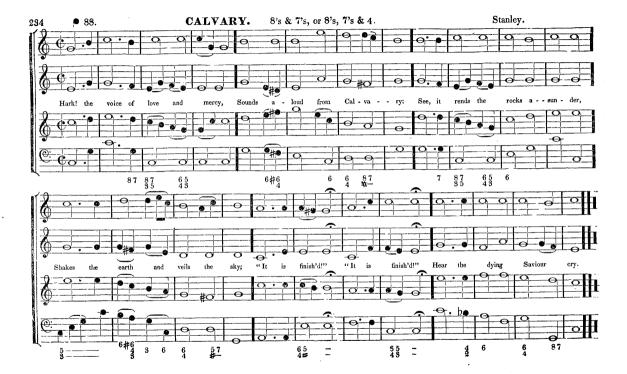




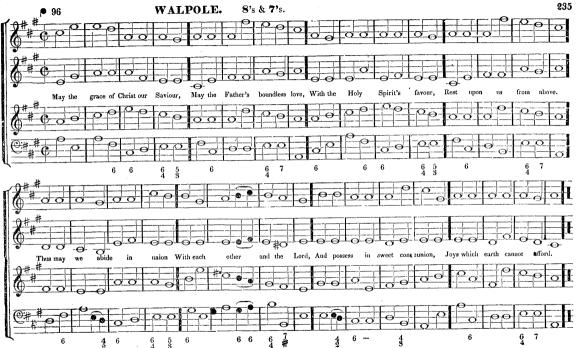


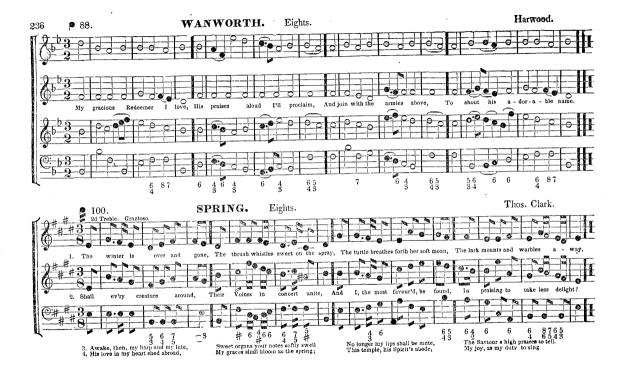


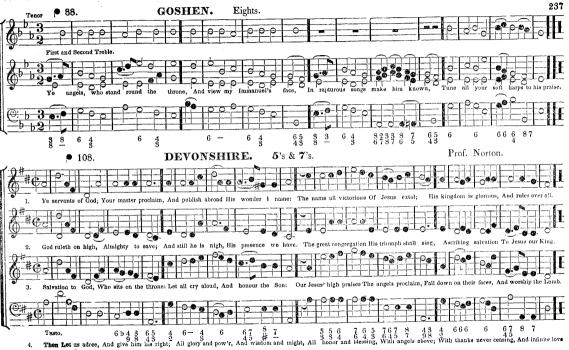




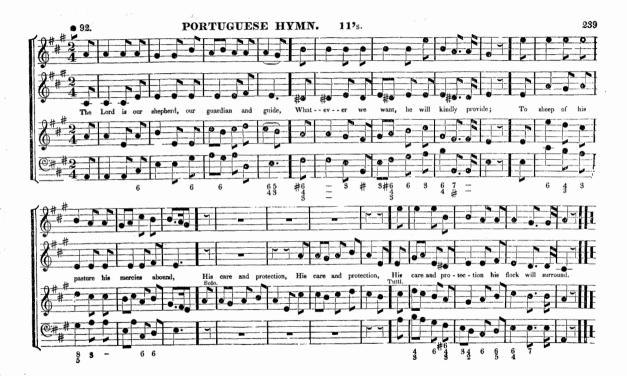


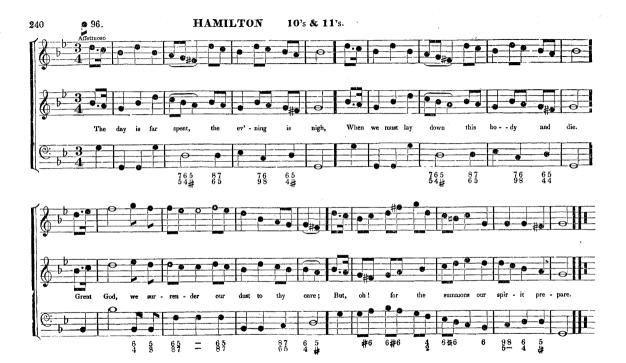








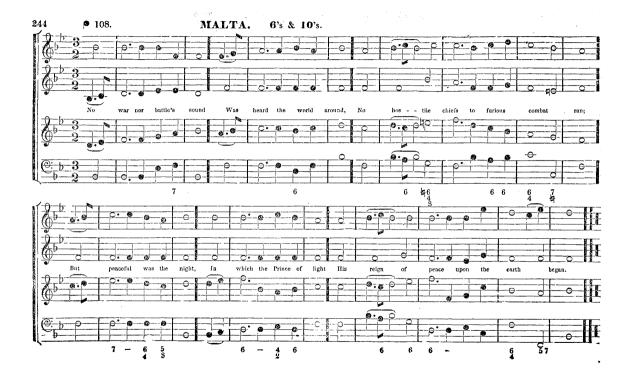


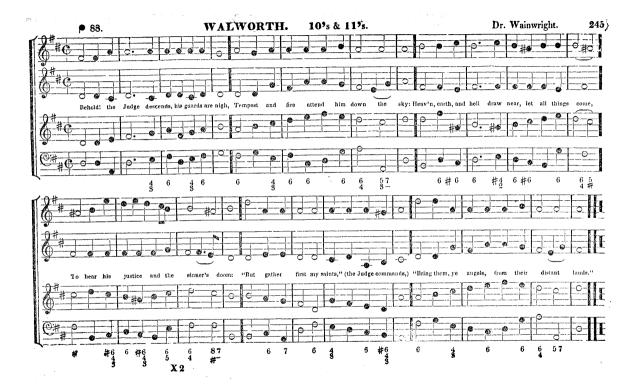


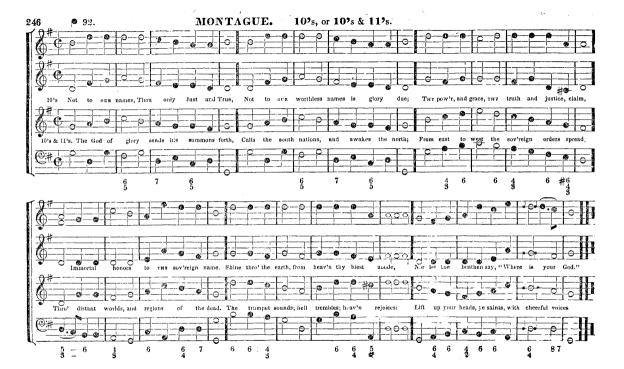


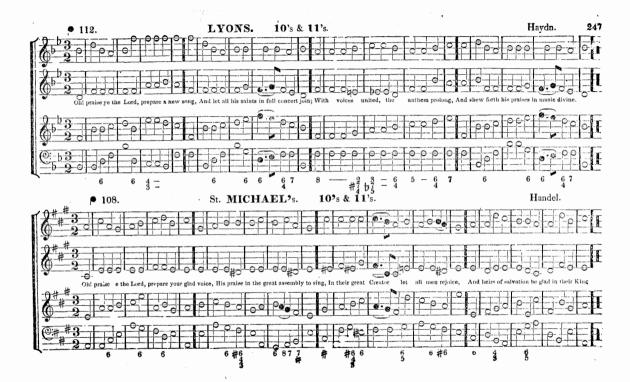




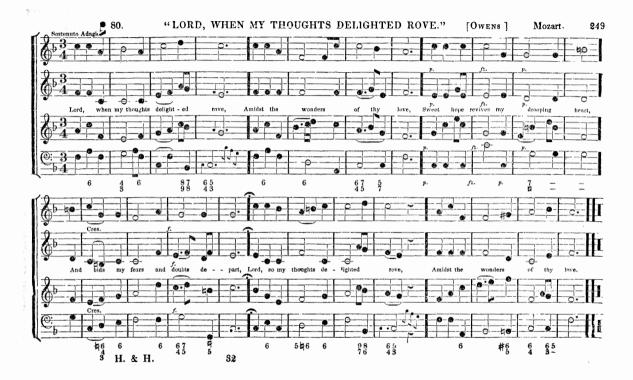


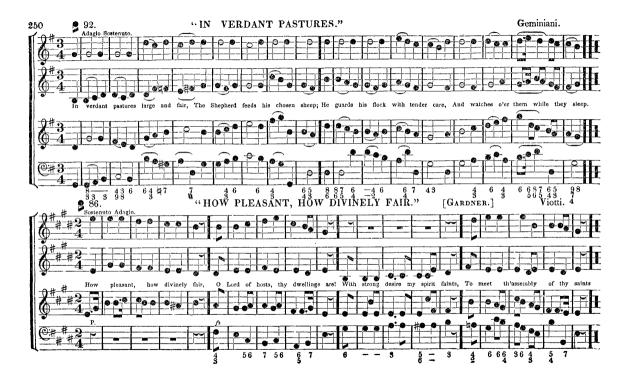


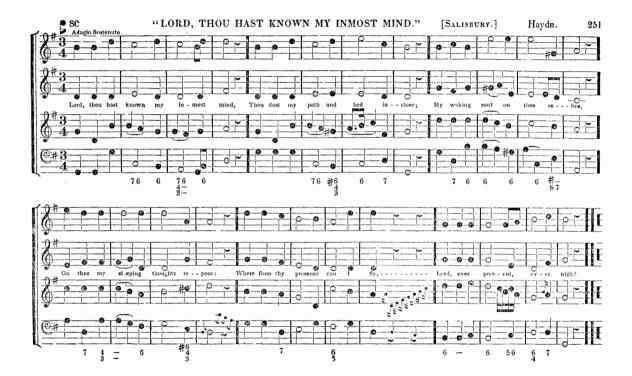


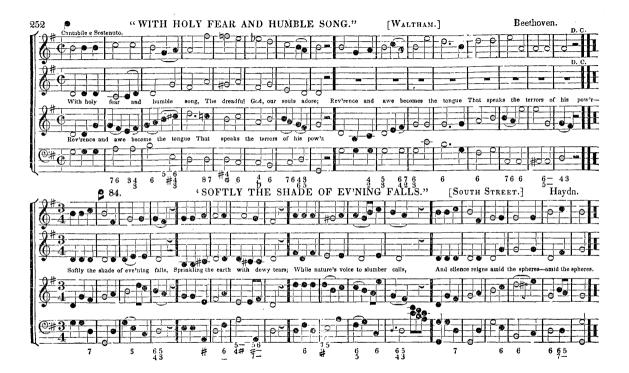


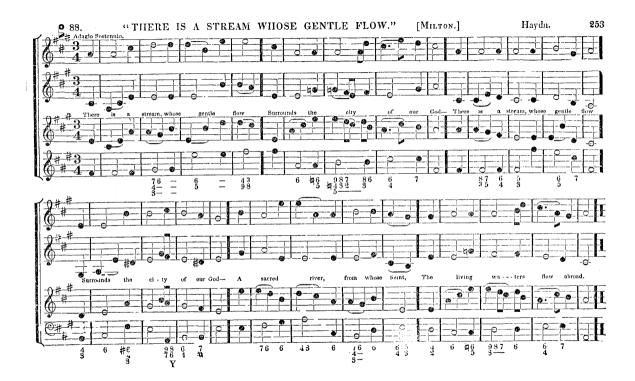


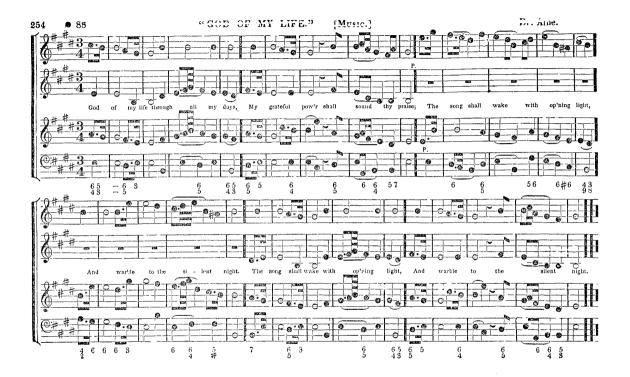


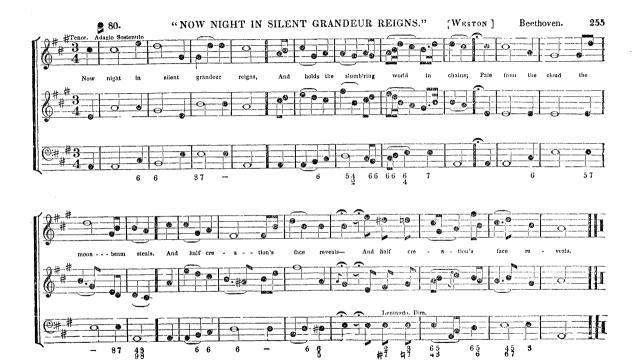


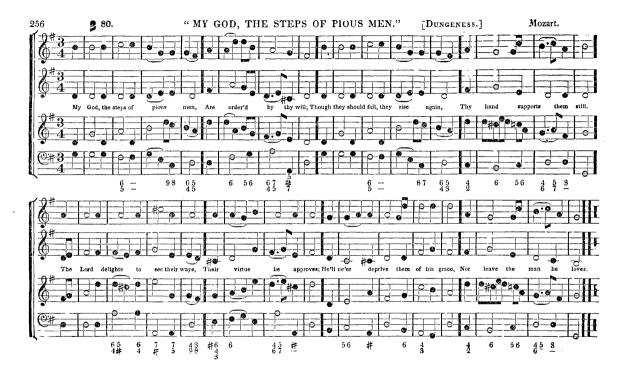


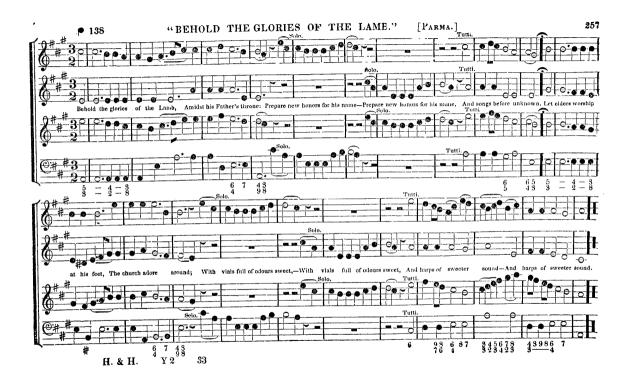


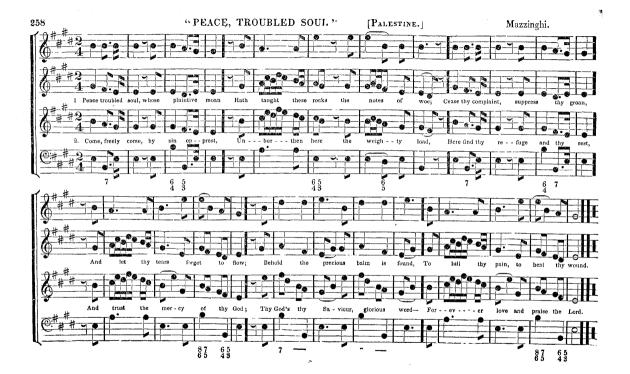




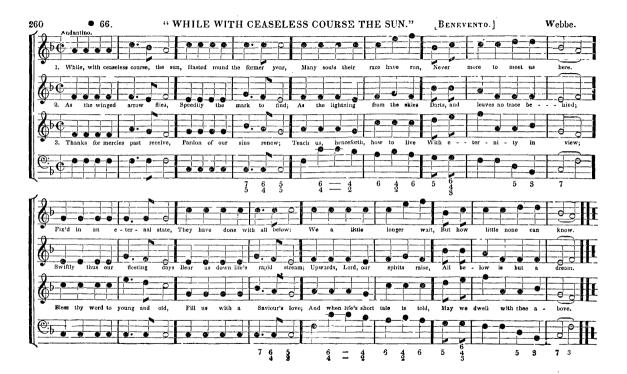


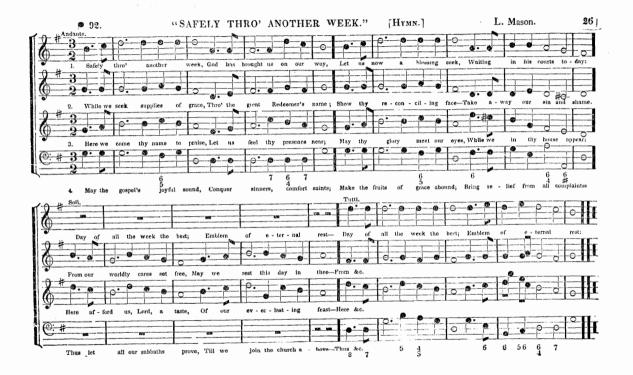


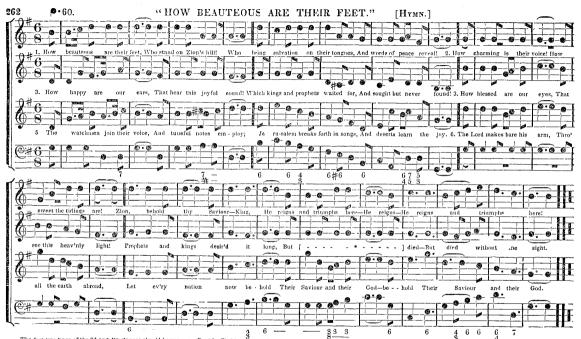




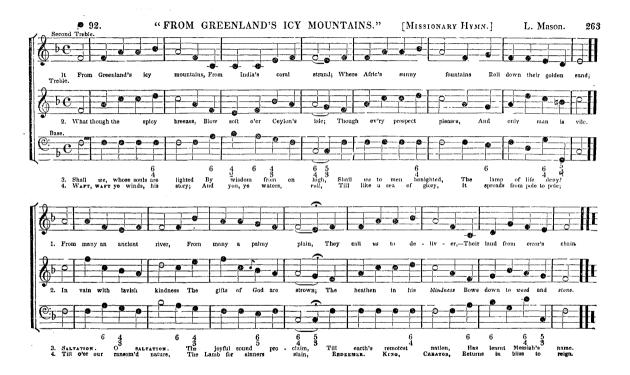






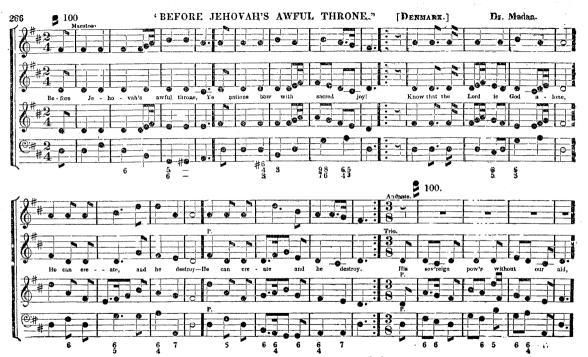


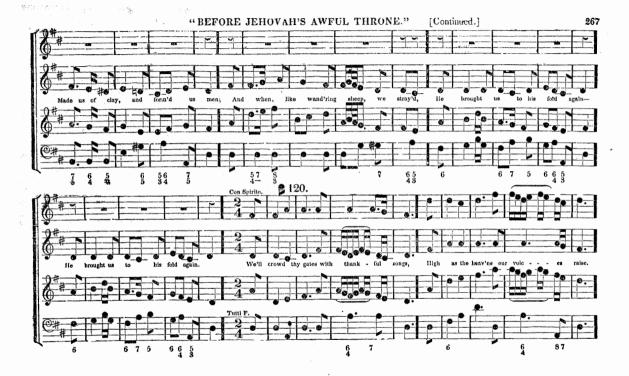
The first two lines of the 3d and 4m stanzas should be sung as a Duet by Treble voices. In the 4th stanza omit the two measures between the brackets, [*] so as to avoid a repetition of the line "But died without the sight;" and let this line be sung slow and soft







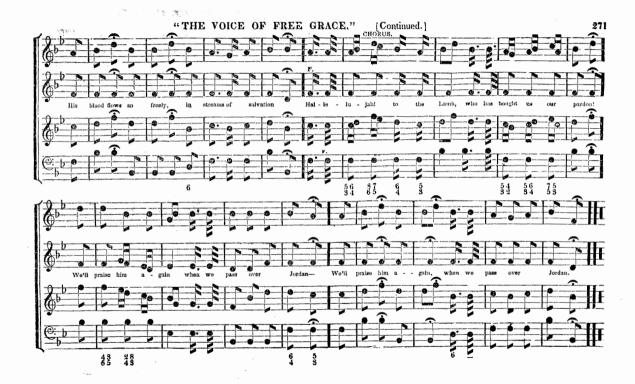


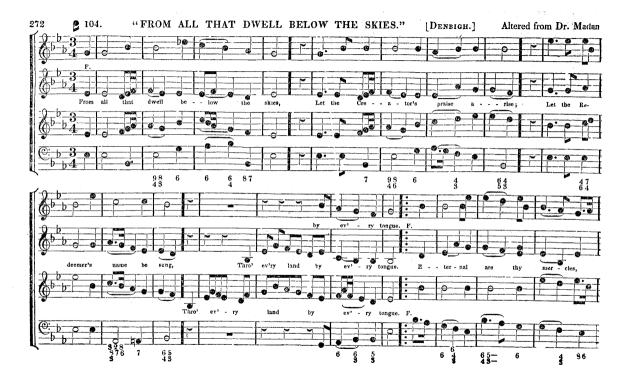


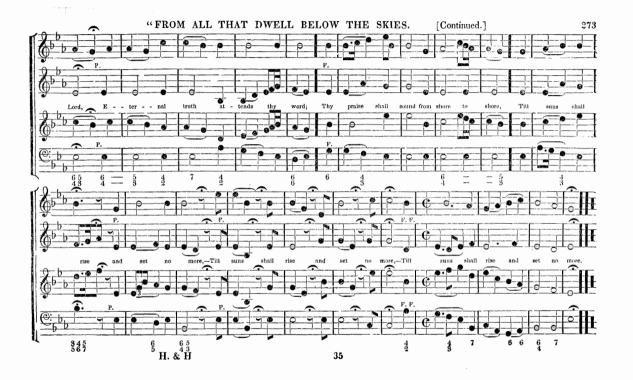


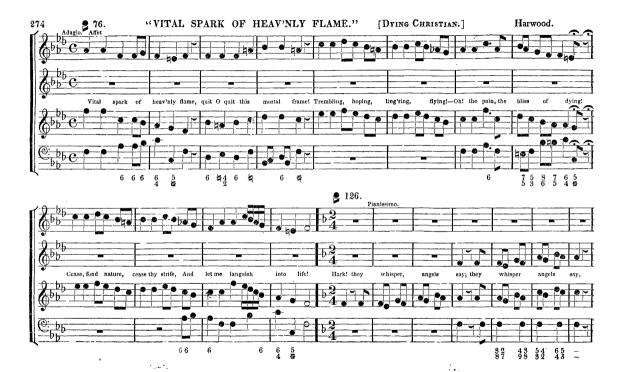


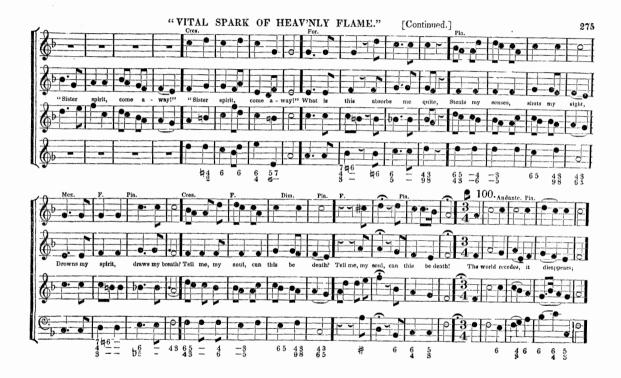






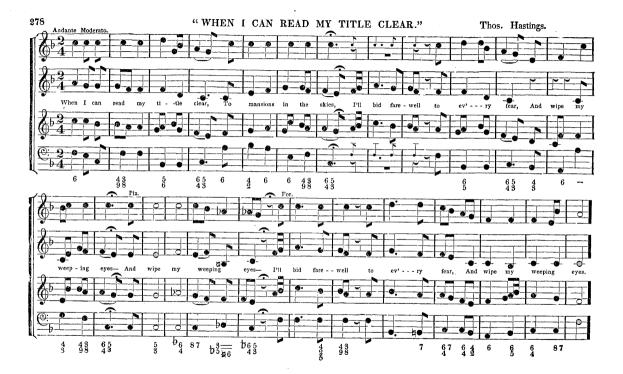




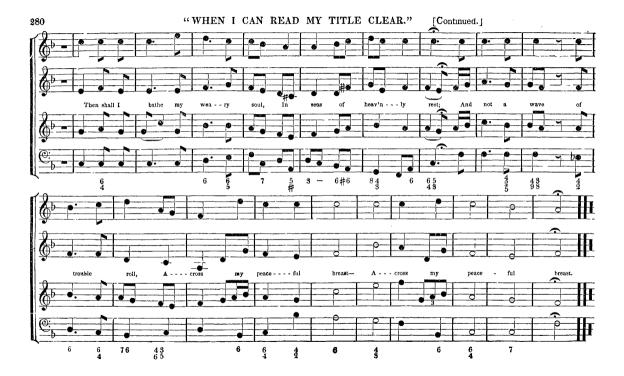


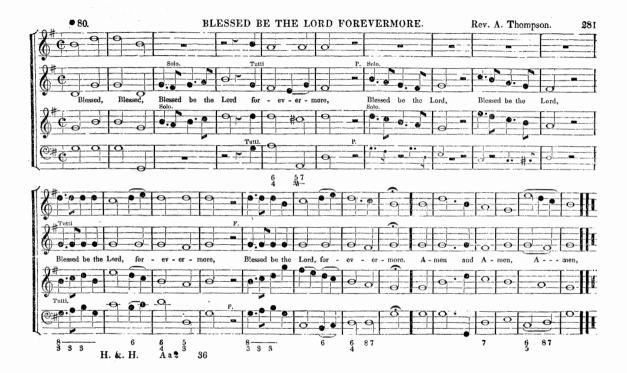






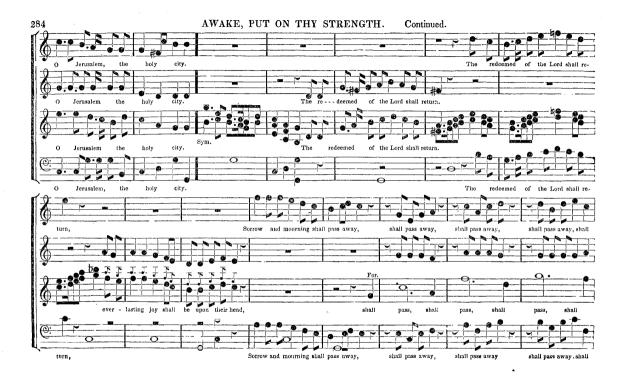




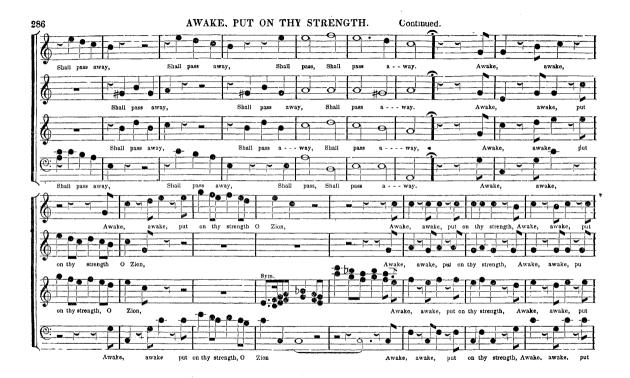


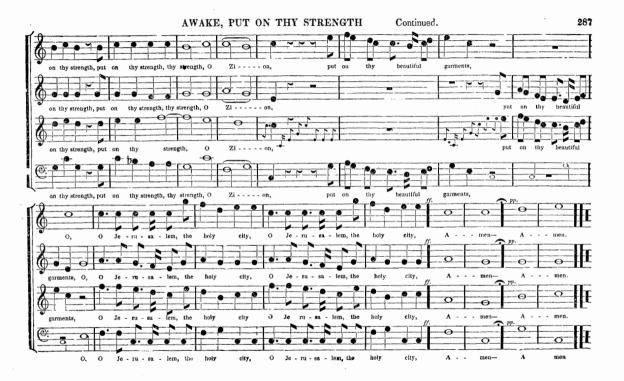


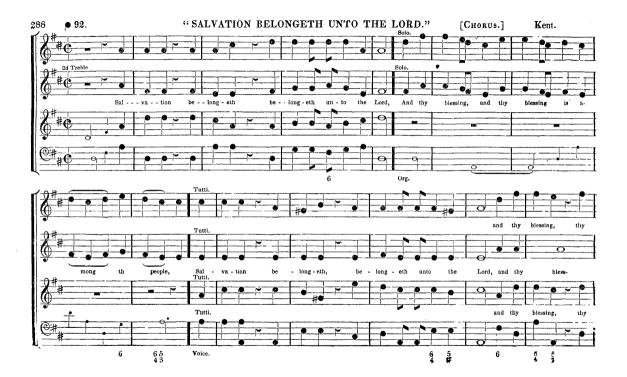






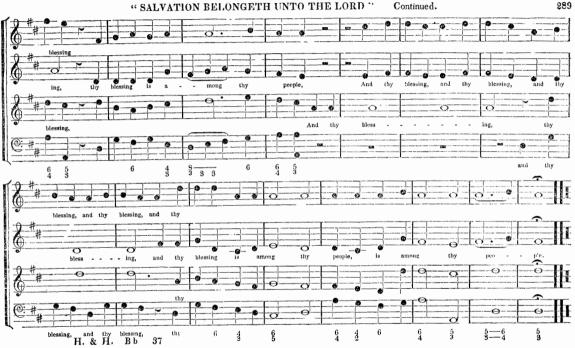






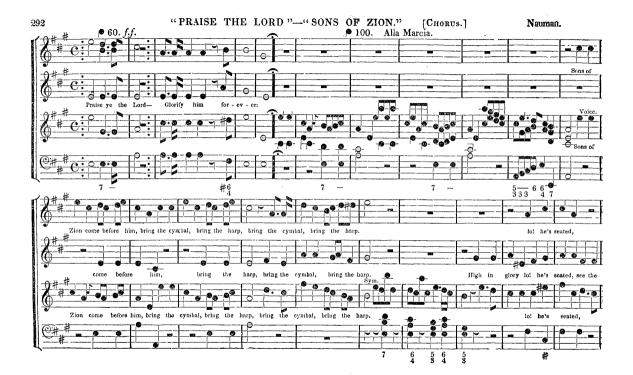


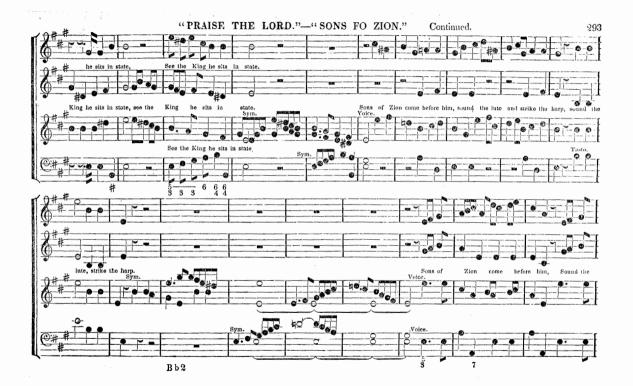
"SALVATION BELONGETH UNTO THE LORD"

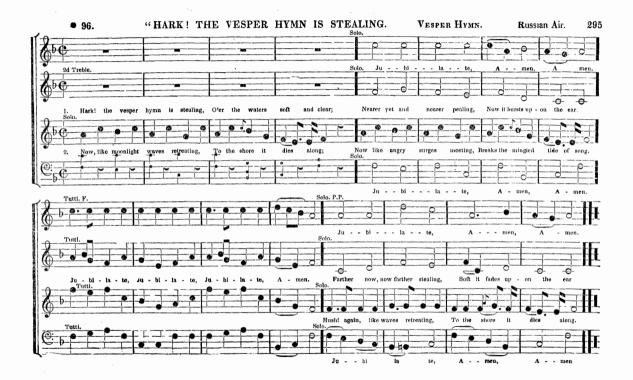


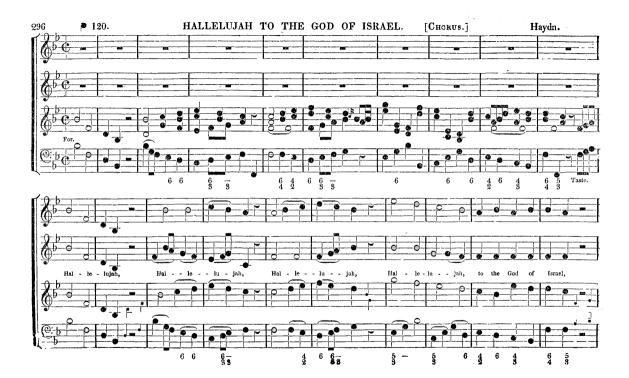


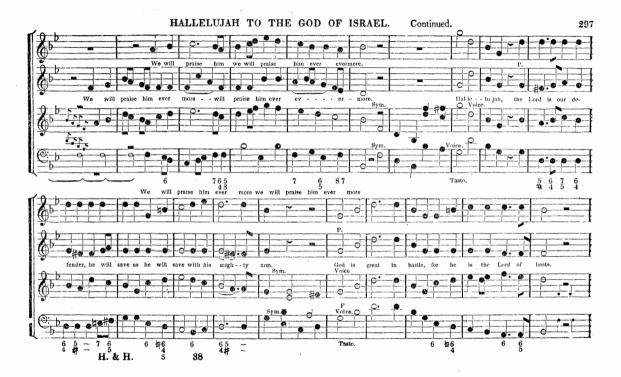


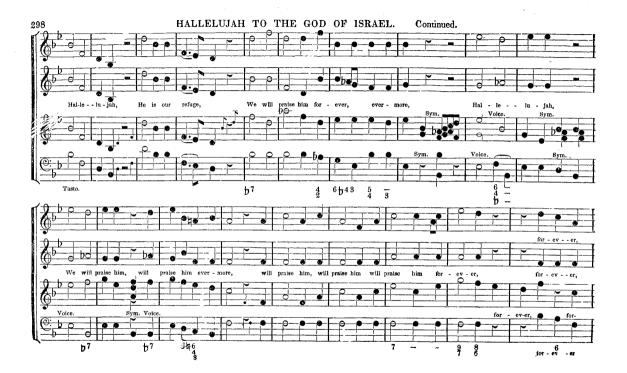




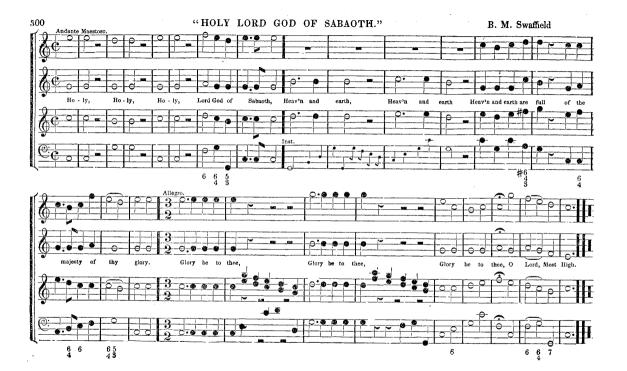


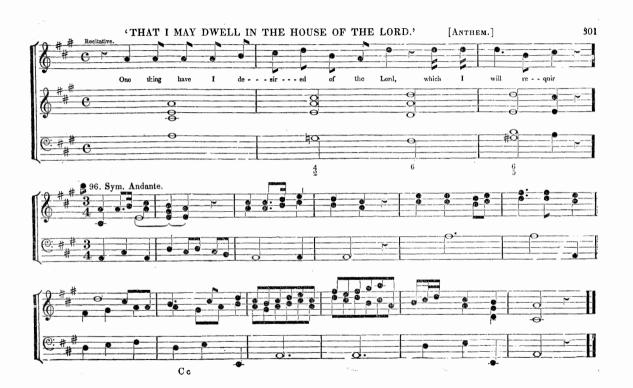


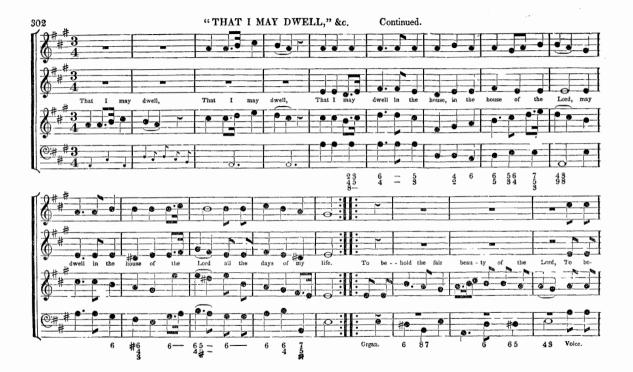




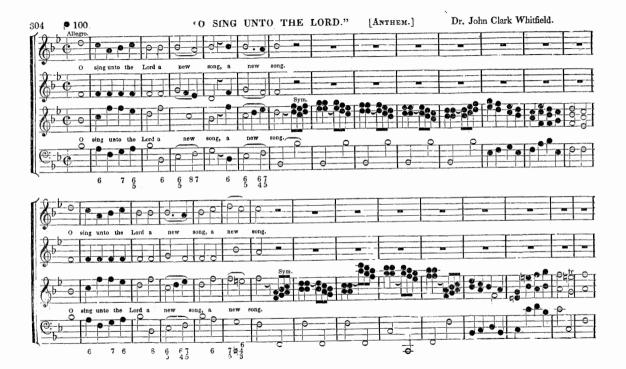


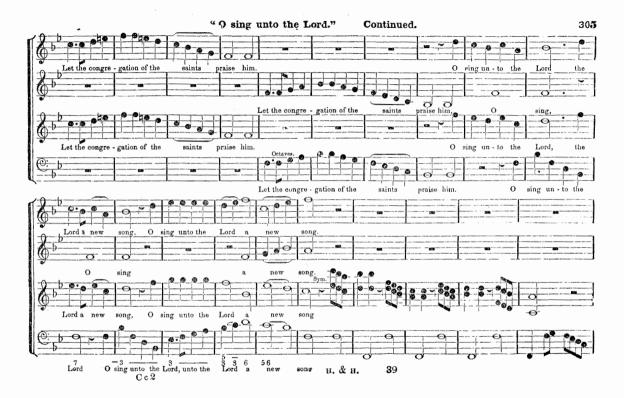


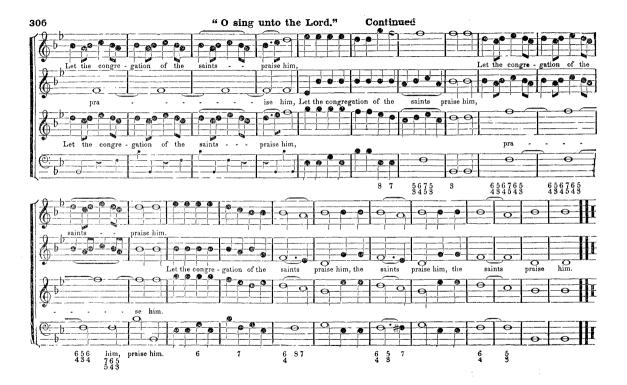








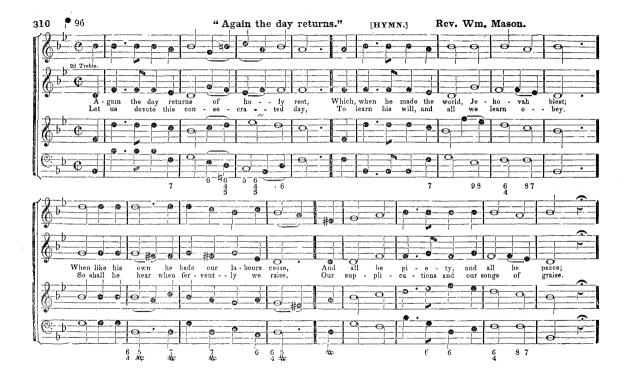




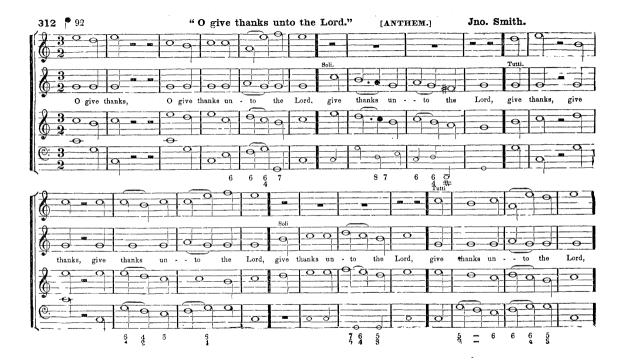




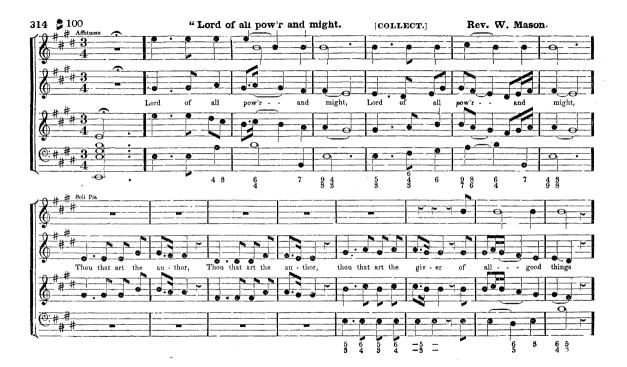


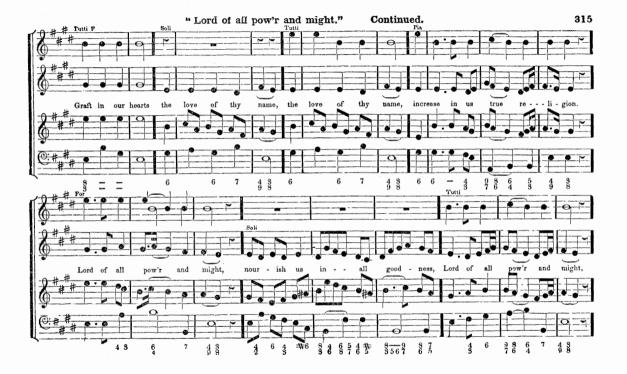




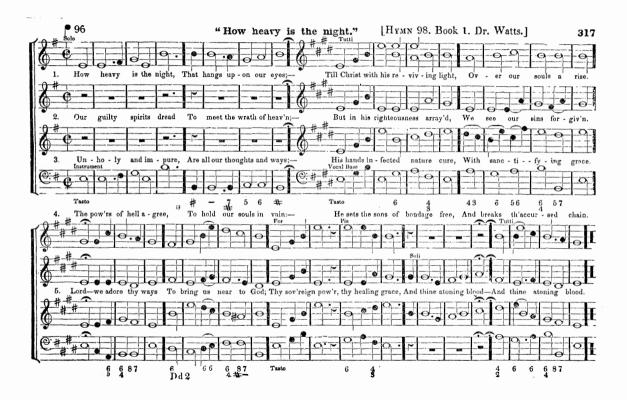








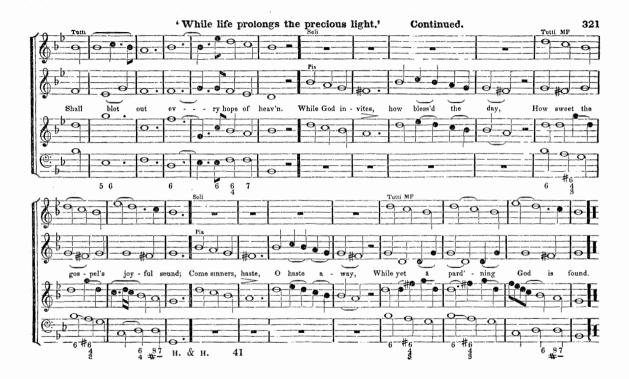


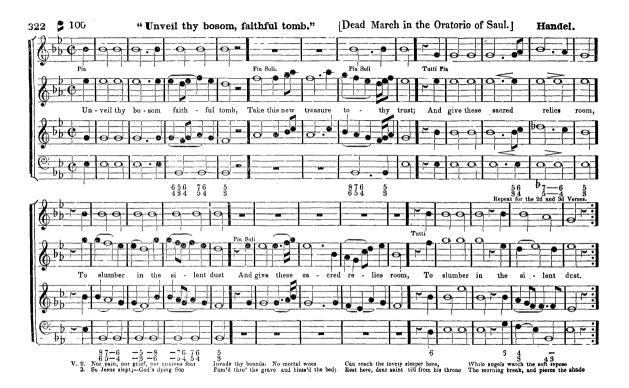




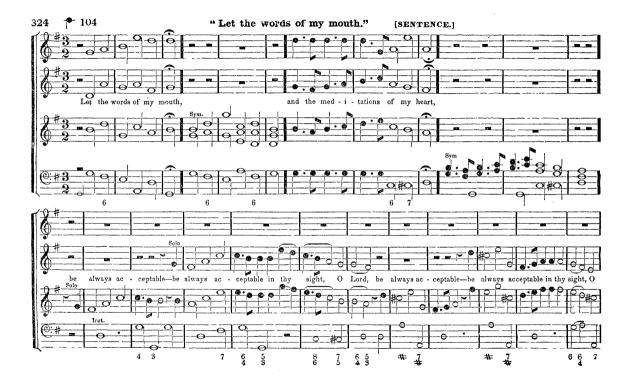


























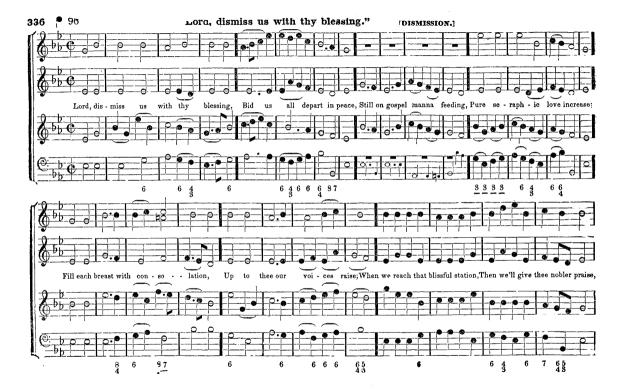


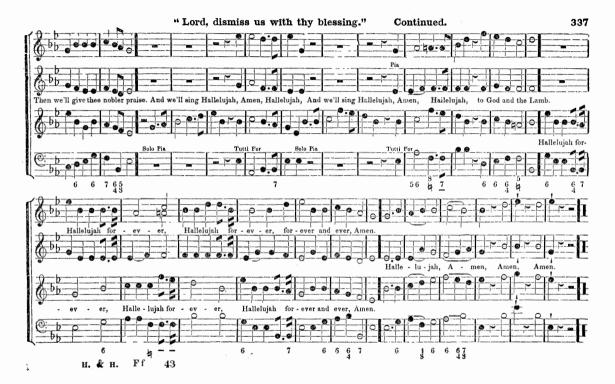












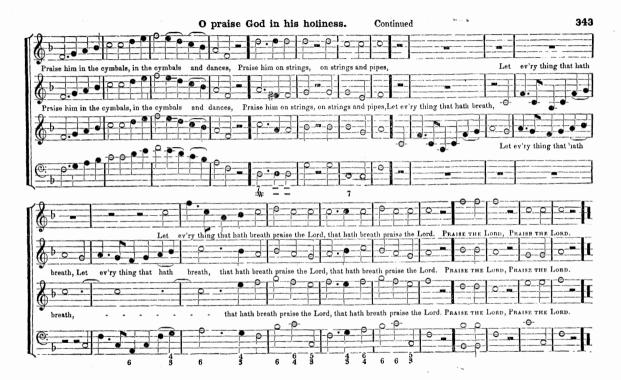




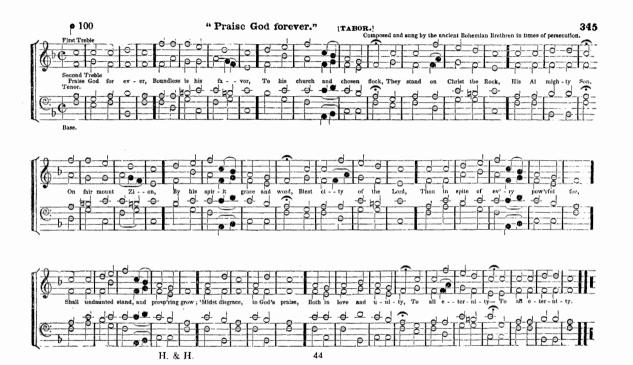












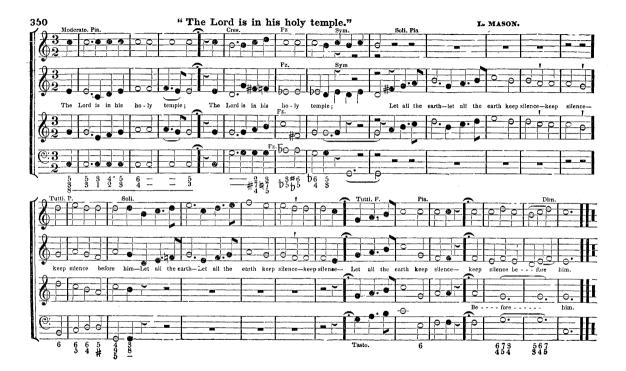




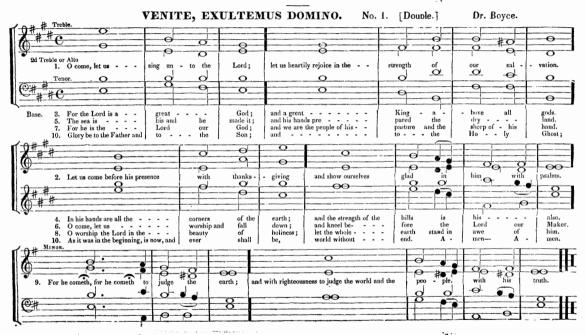


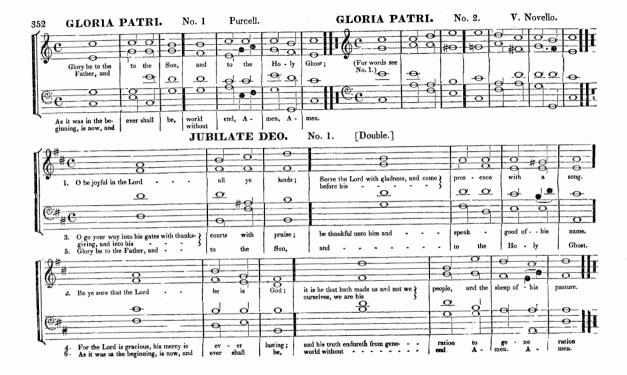






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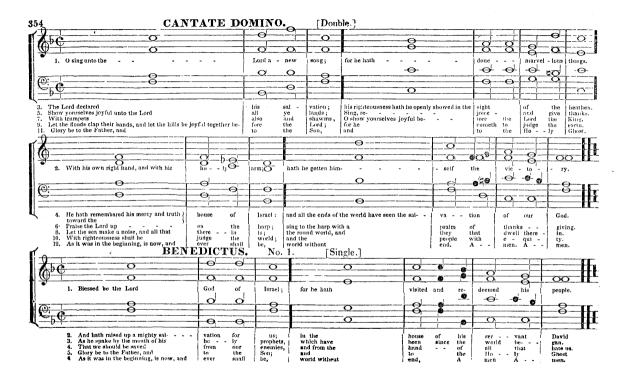
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1. Glory be tc	God on	high:	and on earth			peace, good	will t'wards	men.	A -	men.
@## <u>\</u> 8	9 9	<u>-</u> O _				00	0 0	-0-	(Close.)	
						-00	0_0	0	ŏ	0
2. We praise thee, we bless thee, we 3. O Lord, God, - (See Minor for 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.)	wor - ship heav'n - ly	thee; King;	God the -	we give thanks t	o thee, for	thy great Fa - ther		ry. mighty.	Λ -	nien.
 For thou Thou, only, O Christ, with the 	only art Ho - ly		thou - art most high in	the glory of	: :	on - ly God the	Fa	ther.	!	

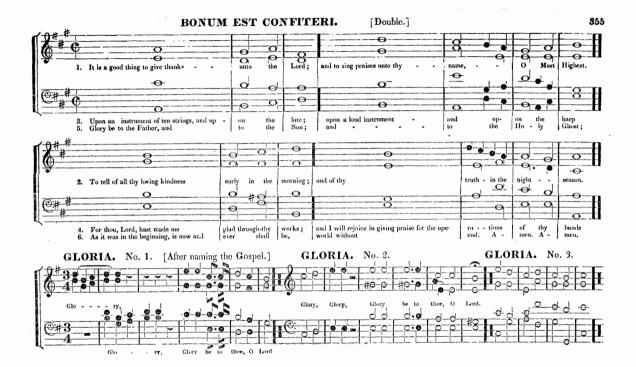
O + #Mixon.	0 0	-O	0	0 0	0 0
4. O Lord, the only begotten Son,	Je - sus	Christ;	O Lord, God, Lamb of God,	Son of the	Fa - ther.
@#_#_C 8	0 #8	00-		8 0	
5. That takest away the 6. Thou that takest away the 7. Thou that takest away the 8. Thou that sittest at the right hand of (See Major for 9 and 10.)	sins of the sins of the sins of the God the	world; world; world, Father;	have	mer - cy up - mer - cy up - ceive our mer - cy up -	on us, on us, pray er, en - us,

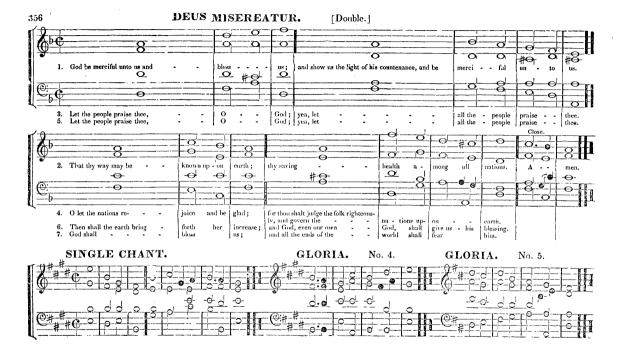
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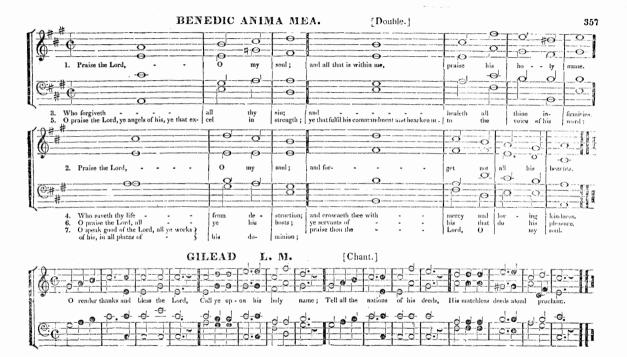
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45









GENERAL INDEX

ABINGTON 123	Bethel 202	Chesterfield 141	Dying Christian 274	Hamburg 69	Lynn 64	Nazareth 58
	Bether 158	Christmas 90	Eastburn 171	Hamilton 240	Lyons 247	Newbury 204
		Clapton 171	Eastport 110	Hartland 158	Macedonia 84	Newcourt 193
		Clarendon 106	Eaton 189	Harwich 213	Malden 78	New Ipswich 51
Addison 88	Bethlehem 127	Clifford 104	Edvfield 215	Havanna 92	Malta 244	New Market 43
Adullum 226	Beveridge 168	Clinton 58	Effingham 66	Haven 100	Manchester 144	Newton 100
Aithlone 197	Beverly 162	Colchester 130	Elgin 150	Haverhill 175	Mansfield 102	New Sabbath 73
Alcester 220	Billings' Jordon . 143	Collingham 159	Ellenthorpe 47	Hawley 201	Marietta 63	New York 144
Aldborough 136	Blackburn 157	Columbia 198	Ely 121	Hebron 54	Marlow, (major)., 129	Ninety Seventh \ 48
Alfreton 39	Bladenburg 165	Conway 134	Emsworth 50	Helmsley 233	do. (minor). 129	Psalm Tune.
All Saints 53	Blandford 94	Corinth 133	Enfield 71	Hingham 85	Martin's Lane 192	Northfield 59
Alsen	Blendon 38		Eustis 112	Hinton 241	Mayhew 61	Norwalk 184
Amsterdam 248	Bolton 112	Covington 96	Evening Hymn 69	Hobart 199	Mear 122	Norwich 218
Angels Hymn 28	Bowdoin 131		Fairfield 162	Hotham 216	Medfield 119	Nottingham 97
Antigua 65	Bowen 31	Culworth 76		Howards, (major). 135	Medford 113	Nuremburg 217
Appleton 33	Boxford 181	Cumberland 35		do. (minor). 1.5	Medway 47	Oakland 95
Archdale 108	Bradford 146	Dalston 203	Ferry, (major) 118	Hudson 163	Melody 127	Old Hundred 25
Arlington 117	Braintree 132	Danvers 36	do. (minor) 118	Inverness 165	Mendon 349	Olmutz 174
Armley 80	Brattle Street 93	Dartmouth 178	Framingham 68	Irish 106	Messina	Ormond 110
Arnheim 74	Brentford 38	Darwells 213	Franklin 128		Middlebury 77	Owens 249
Arundel 138	Brewer 37	Darwen 87	Froome 163		Milan 186	Paddington 177
Ashley 124	Bridgeport 98	Dedham 138	Funeral Hymn 322	Italian Hymn 243	Miletus 160	Palestine 258
Atlantic 52	Brighton 187	Deerfield 114	Funeral Sentence. 344	Jerauld 231		Park Street 52
Auburn 243	Brooklyn 191	Denbigh 272	Funeral Thought. 153	Jordon 137		Parma 257
Autumn 83	Broomsgrove 98	Denmark 266	Gainsborough 142	Jordon, by Billings 143	do. (minor) 148 Milton 253	Patmos 160
Aylesbury 180		Denton 80	Gardner 250	Judea 142		Peckham 172
Baldwin 133	Calmar 172	Devizes 140	Georgetown 73	Kendall 94		Pelham 170
Bangor 155	Calvary 234	Devonshire 237	Germany 57	Kew 196	Monmouth 39	Penfield 87
Barby 140	Cambridge (major) 101	Dismission 336	Gilead 357	Lanesboro' 114	2110111-0111111111111111111111111111111	Pentonville 176
Bath 34	do. (minor) 101	Dorchester 113	Gloucester 186	Lebanon 154	Montague 246	Peterborough 117
Bath Abbey 224	Camden 259	Dover 164	Goshen 237	Leyden 27	Montgomery 76	Pilesgrove 66
Bedford, No. 1 111	Canterbury 136	Doxology 338	Grafton 153	Lincoln 225	Morning Hymn 43	Linesgiove
do. No. 2 111	Carthage 185	Dresden, (major) 79	Granby 223	Linstead 173	Mornington 176	Filton 221
Belville 190	Castle Street 45	do. (minor) 79	Great Milton 126	Lisbon 184	Mount Ephraim., 161	
Benediction 335	Cedron 183	Duke Street 44	Greece	Litchfield 105	Munich, (major) 81	Plainfield 215
Benevento 260	Channing 115	Dunbar 180	Greenfield 107	Little Marlboro' 179	do. (minor) 81	Pleyel's Hymn 225
Benson 226	Chapel Street 46	Dunbarton 89	Greenville 227	Liverpool, 92	Murray 209	Plympton 147
		Dunchurch 99	Haarlem 157	London 90	Music 254	Pomfret 85
Bermondsey 242 Berwick 150	Chelsea 77	Dundee 119	Haddam 203	Lowell 72	Nantwich 56	Portsmouth 40
		Dungeness 256		Luton 42	Naples 221	Portugal 25
Bethany (major) 166	Cheriennam 132	Dundan 68	Hamile 65			Portuguese Hymn 239
do. (mmor) 160	Chester 156	Dunstan	1114g decision of	, 22		

GENERAL INDEX.

Prentiss 217	St Austin's 149	Vienna 248		Praise God forever. Tabor 345
Princeton 95	St Bride's 179	Wachusett 156	ANTHEMS, SENTENCES,	Praise God from whom. Doxology 338
Proctor 55	St. David's 105	Wakefield 44	HYMNS, &c.	Praise ye the Lord. Chorus 292
Putnam 57	Stephens 99	Walney 123	,	Safely through another week. Hymn 261
Quito 50	Sterling 33	Walpole 235	Again the day returns. Hymn 310	Salvation belongeth. Chorus 288
Ralston 29	St. George's 71	Walsall 151	All hail the great, &c. Hymn 349	Softly the shade. South Street 252
Ramah, (major) 214		Waltham 252	Awake, put on thy strength. Anthem 282	Sons of Zion. Chorus
do. (minor) 214		Walworth 245	Before Jehovah's awful throne, Denmark, 266	That I may dwell. Anthem 301
Rapture 195		Wanworth 236	Behold the glories. Parma	The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. Bene
Rochester 121	St. Martin's 128	Ward 55	Blessed be the Lord. Chorus 281	diction
Rothwell 40	St. Mary's 154	Wareham 145	Blessed is he whose hope. Anthem 307	The Lord is great. Hymn 348
Rotterdam 218	St. Matthew's 116	Warner 60	Come, ye disconsolate. Hymn 346	The Lord is in his holy temple. Sentence 350
Rutland	St. Michael's 247	Warrington 63	Daughter of Zion. Hymn	The Lord will comfort Zion. Sentence 330
Rye 159	St. Olaves 61	Warsaw 146	From all that dwell. Denbigh 272	There is a stream. Milton
Sabaoth	Stonefield 37	Warwick 91	From Greenland's icy mountains. Mission-	The rising morn. Vienna 248
Sabbath 222	St. Patrick's 53	Watchman 161	ary Hymn	The saffron tints. Camden 259
Saco 149	St. Paul's 51	Waters 67	God be merciful unto us. Anthem 326	The voice of free grace. Scotland 270
Salem 139	St. Peter's 30	Watertown 208	God of my life. Music	Unveil thy bosom. Funeral Hymn 392
Salisbury 251	St. Philip's 207	Waterville 46	Great is the Lord, Sentence	Vital spark. Dying Christian 274
Sandwich 30	St. Thomas' 174	Wells 62	Hallelujah to the, &c. Chorus 296	Watchman! tell us. Missionary or Christ-
Savannah 238		Wenham 155	Hark! the Vesper Hymn. Vesper Hymn. 205	mas Hymn
Saxonville 131		Westborough 232	Head of the Church triumphant 265	We praise thee. Te Deum 328
Scotland 270		Westbury 86	Holy Lord God of sabaoth. Sentence 300	When I can read. Hymn 278
Seasons 34	Sunderland 86	Westford 96	How beauteous are their feet. Hymn 262	While life prolongs. Hymn 320
Semley 74	Surrey 49	Westminster 177	How heavy is the night. Hynn 317	While with ceaseless. Benevento 260
Shaftsbury 210	Sutton 164	Westmoreland 134	How pleasant, how divinely fair. Gardner. 250	With holy fear. Waltham 252
Sharon 54	Swanwick 97	Weston 255	In verdant pastures	
Sheffield 70	Tabor 345	Weymouth 212	I was glad. Anthem 200	
Shirland, (major). 169	Tallis' Chant 132	Wiltshire, (major) 26	I will arise. Sentence 331	CHANTS.
do. (minor). 169	Do.EveningHymn 69	do. (minor) 26	Let the words of my mouth. Sentence 324	
Shoel 36	Tamworth 231	Winchelsea 41	Lord, dismiss us. Dismission	Benedic anima mea 357
Sicilian Hymn 227	Thatcher 175	Winchester 31	Lord of all power and might. Collect 314	Benedictus
Silver Street 167	Thessalia 181	Windham 89	Lord, thou hast known. Salisbury 251	Bonum est confiteri
Slade 75		Windsor 152	Lord, when my thoughts. Owens 249	Cantate Domino
Smyrna 230	Tolland 103	Winter 107	Mark the perfect man, Funeral Sentence. 344	Dens misereatur
Southfield 178		Woodbury 59	Morn of Zion's glory	Gloria, Nos. 1, 2, 3
South Street 252		Woodstown 78	My God, the steps. Dungeness 256	Gloria, Nos. 4, 5
Sparta 84		Worksop 151	Now night with silent grandeur. Weston. 255	Gloria in excelsis
Spencer 120			O give thanks. Anthem 312	Gloria Patri, Nos. 1, 2
Spring 236		Worthing 228	One thing have I desired. Revitative 301	Jubilate Deo
Springfield 60	Upton 35	Yarmouth 183	O praise God in his holiness. Anthem 342	Single Chant
St. Alban's 75		York, No. 1 125	O sing unto the Lord. Anthem 304	Venite, exultemus Domino
Stamford 137		do. No. 2 125	O'twas a joyful sound. Hymn 341	
St. Ann's 130	Vesper Hymn 295	Zion 188	Peace troubled soul. Palestine 258	

METRICAL INDEX.

L. M. Major.		Park Street		Ramah 214		Elgin	Little Mariboro 179	Lincoln 925
Addison	88	Pilesgrove		Sunderland 86	Judea 142	Ferry	Miletus 160	Naples 201
	39	Pomfret	85	Westbury 80	Kendall 94	Funeral Thought 153	Norwalk 184	Norwich 218
	53	Portsmouth	40	Wiltshire 20	Lanesbore' 114	Gratton 153	Shirland 169	Nuremburg 217
	28	Portugal	29	Windham 89	Litchfield 105	Ifaa:lem	St. Bride's 179	Pilton
	65	Proctor	55	C.W.	Liverpool 92	Harkand 158	Suffield 182	Pleyel's Hymn 225
		Putnam		C. M Major.	London 90	Howards 135	Yarmouth 183	Prentiss 217
	33	Quito	50	Abington 123	Lutzen 120	! Lebanon		Rotterdam., 218
	74	Ralston	29	Abridge 91	Manchester 144	Marlow 129	L. M. 6 libes.	Rutland
	52	Ramah		Alborough 136	Mansfield 102	Miller 148	Belville 190	Sabbath 222
	83	Rothwell		Archdale 108	Marlow 120	Plympton 147	Brighton 187	Turin 219
	34	Sabaoth	98	Arlington 117	Mear 122	St. Austin's 149	Cartbage 185	
	38	Sandwich	20	Arundel 138	Medfield 119	St. Marv's 151	Eaton 189	8's & 7's or 8's, 7's & 4.
Bowen	31	Seasons		Ashley 124	Medford 113	Wachuset 156	Gloucester 186	Calvary
	38	Semley	24	Baldwin 133	Melody 127	Walsall	Milan 186	Greenville 227
Frewer	37	Semiley	74	Barby 140	Miller 148	Wenham 135	Morning Hymn 43	Greece
Castle Street	45	Sharon		Bedford, No. 1 111	Newton 100		Paiestine 258	Helmsley233
Chapel Street	46 1	Sheffield	70	do. No. 2 111		Windsor	Zion 188	Jerauid
	41	Shoel	36	Berwick 150	New York	Worksep 151		Messina 928
Chelsea	77	Stade	75	Bethlehem 127	Nottingham 97		L. P. M.	
	58	Sparta		Billings' Jordon 143	Oakland95	S. M. Major.	Brooklyn 191	Sicilian Hymn 227
	76	Springfield		Blackburn 157	Ormond 110	Bethany 166	Martin's Lane 192	Sniyrna 230
	35	Sterling		Blandford 94	Patmos 160	Beveridge 168	Newcourt 193	Suffolk23
	36	Stonefield		Bolton112	Peterborough 117	Beveriy 162	St. Helens 194	Tamworth 231
Presden				Bowdoin 131	Princeton 95	Madenburg 165	St, Helens	Walpole 235
Duke Street		St. George's		Bradford 146	Rochester 121	Calmar 172	C. P. M.	Westborough 232
	68	St. Olaves	61 i	Braintree	Rye 159	Clapten 171	Aithlone	Worthing 228
	66	St. Patrick's	53		Saco 149	Dover 164	Columbia 198	
		St Paul's		Brattle Street 93	Salem 139	Eastburn 171		8's.
Ellenthorpe	47	St. Peter's		Bridgeport 98	Saxonville 131	Fairtield 162	Hobart	Goshen
		Summer		Broomsgrove 98	Spencer 120	Froome 163	Kew 196	Spring 236
Enfield				Cambridge 101	Stainford 137	Hadley 173	Rapture 195	Wanworth 236
Framingham		Tallis' Evening Hymn		Canterbury 136	Stephens 99	Haverhill 175		
Georgetown		Timsbury		Channing 115	St. Ann's 130		S. P. M.	5's & 6's.
	57	Trenton		Cheltenham 122	St. David's 105	Hudson 163	Bethel 202	Devonshire 237
Gilend 3	57	Truro		Chesterfield 141	St. James' 102	Inverness 165	Dalston, 203	
Rague		Upton		Christmas 90	St. John's 109	Linstead 173	Hawley 201	16's.
Uamburg				Clarendon 106	St. Matthew's 116	Lisbon 184	Worship 209	Savannah
	54	Uxbridge		Clifford 104	St. Martins 128	Mornington 176	· —	Montague 246
	85	Wakefield		Colchester 130	Swanwick 97	Mount Ephraim 181	н. м.	
	32	Ward	95	Conway	Tallis' Chant 132	Olmutz 174	Acton 205	10's & 11's.
	27	Warner	60	Corinth 133	Toltand 103	Paddington 177	Bethesda 211	Hamilton 249
Lowell	72	Warrington		Covington 96	Tweed 141	Peckhain 172	Darwell's 213	Montague 245
	42	Waters		Dedham 138	1 Weed 141	Pelham 170	Haddam 203	Walworth 245
	64	Waterville		Deerfield 114	Walney 123	Pentonville 176	Harwich 213	Lyons 247
Marietta	63	Wells		Devizes 140	Wareham 145	Shirland 169	Murray 209	St. Michael's 247
Mayhew		Wiltshire		Dorchester 113	Warsaw 146	Silver Street 167	Newbury 204	Ct. Michael S 241
Medway	47	Winchelsea		Dunchurch 99	Warwick 91	Southfield 178	Plainfield 215 i	11's.
Mendon 3	49	Winchester		Dundee 119	Westford	St. Thomas' 174	Shaftsbury 210	Portuguese livmu 230
M amouth		Woodbury	59	Ely 121	Westinoreland 134	Sutton 164	St. Philip's 207	Hinton 24/
б изоп		Woodstown	78	Eastport 110	Winter 107	Thatcher 175	Triumph 206	Hinton
Foutgoinery				Eustis	York, No. 1 125	Thessalia 181	Watertown 208	6's & 4's.
	43	L. M. Minor		Farnsworth 109	do. No. 2 125	Utica 168	Weymouth 212	0'8 & 4'8.
	i is	Armley	80	Ferry	C. M. Minor.	Watchman 161	11 ey mound	Bermondsey 245
Nantwich		Darwen		Franklin 128	Bangor, 155	Westminster 177	7'8.	Italian Hymn 243
Natick		Denton		Gainsberough 142			Adullum 226	2 2 4 6
Nazareth		Dresden			Bether	S M 16	Alcester 220	8,3 & 6.
New Ipswich		Dunbarton		Great Milton 126	Blackburn 157	S. M. Minor.	Alcester 220	Auburn 242
	43	Macedonia		Greenfield 170	Burford	Aylesbury 180		(4. A. 101-
New Sabbath				Havanna	Cambridge 101	Bethany 166	Bath Abbey 224	8'01 & 8'0
Minety Seventh Psalm		Malden		Haven 100	Chester 156	Boxford 181	Benson	Malts 244
	59	Middlebury		Howards 135	Collingham 159	Cedron 183	Edyfield 215	B)
		Munich Pentield	18	Trish 106	Cornish 147	Dartmoxth 178	Granby	7'= & 6's.
€k Hundred	211	renneia	67	Jordon 17 1	Eastport	Dunbar 180	Hothain 216	Amsterdam 2-18
			-					and a city