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## BOSTON LIANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

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## DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit : <br> District Cleres's Office.

(L.S.) BE $1 T$ REMEMBERED, that on the seventh day of July, A. D. 1823, ir the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Josepf Lewds, Secretary of the Handel and Haydn Society, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, 10 wit :
"The Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Mnsic; be ing a selection of the most approved Psalm and Hymn Tunes; together with many beantiful extracts from the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other eminent modern composers. Harmonized for three and four voices, with a figured Base for the organ or piano forte.
"__Assembled men, to the deep Organ join
The long-resounding voice, oft breaking clear,
At solemn pauses, through the swelfing Base;
And, as each mingling flame increases each,
In one united ardour rise to Heaven!" $\qquad$ Thomson.
Second Edition, with additions and improvements."
In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies oi Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to an Act entitled, "An Act Supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the Benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical and other Prints."

## PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of late years however, a great change has taken place in the public sentiment with regard to the importance of psalmody, and this has of course called the attention of the most eninent masters in England to the subject. Several of them have been recently employed in harmonizing anew, many of the old standard airs, and also in selecting and adapting movements from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Peethoven, and other great masters, whose mighty talents have been displayed and acknowledged throughout Europe.
'l'he Society are fuliy aware of the cantions delicacy with which variations should be admitted into tunes, that by long use have become familiar, and by the power of association with holy purposes have been in some measure sanctified. They have been careful therefore to retain in general, the ais of the several tunes unaltered; but as the longest usage cannot reconcile science and correct taste with false harmony, it has been found indispensably necessary to introduce changes into the accompanying parts. The leading part, however, being unaliered, the change will not be such as to shock even the most accustomed ear; while the increased richness of the harmony cannot fail to merease the delight of every lover of Sacred Music.

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

The form in which some of the best European Oranists have lately presented many of the old Church Melodies, has, in several instances, been preferred to that of the conies in the tirst edition. On account of the purchasers of that edition, it is regretted that these alterations
were necessary : but it would have been unpardonable to have published a new edition, without those improvements which it was in the power of the Society to make.

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

Malcolm, in his Treatise of Music, published in 1721, describes a machine invented by M. Loulie, a French nusician, for the purpose of measuring time by means of a Pendulum: and Rousseau in his Dictionary speaks of a similar instrument, called a Chronometer, which appeared about 1750. But the machine most recently invented, and whiclı now deservedly possesses the greatest celebrity, is Maelzel'e Metronome, or Musical Time-Keeper.
"The object of this invention is twofold: 1st. It affords to the composers of every country the means of indicating, in a simple and decisive minner, the degree of quickness with which tieir works are to be executed. 2ndly. It accustoms the young practitioner to a correct observance of time, which it beats with unerring precision, and according to any velocity requircd, during the whole performance."* Many of tlre most respectable composers in Europe, now mark their compositions, by this Metronome. and within a few years it has been employed in several publications of Sacred Music.

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

The degrees marked on the Metronomic Scale, denote the number of vibrations performed by the Pendulum in one minute: hence if a tune be marked $\mathcal{E} 0$, or $80, \& c$. the meaning is that it is to be sung at the rate of 80 crotchets, or quavers, \&c. per minute; in which case we have only to adjust the sliding gauge of the Metronome to the 80 th degree of the scale, and the Yendulum will then pertorm 80

[^0]vibrations in a mimute, or one vibration for every crotchet, or quaver, \&c. Old Hundred, for example, is marked 60 , and of course is to be sung at the rate of 60 crotchets per minute, or one crotchet per second. In this tune there are 32 minims, equal to 64 crotchets :allowing a pause of half a measure at the end of each line, which is in general a good rule, the time requisite for the performance of the tune will be 70 seconds. It is evident therefore, that the exact time of any tune marked for the Metronome may be determined by the aid of a stop-watch, with a second-hand.

The Society would not have it inferred that a tune ought, on all occasions, to be performed in the exact time here marked: for the time should necessarily be slower, when singing is performed by a congregation, than when it is performed by a choir; and not so slow in the chamber, as in the church; and "Church Tunes, which are to be performed with a great variety of Hymns and Psalms, will require often very different movements." ${ }^{\text {* }}$
-In the general selection of the music and revision of the harmonies of this edition, the Society are bappy in acknowledging their obligations to Mr. Lowell Mason, one of their members, "a gentlemen whose musical science is highly honorable to American talent."

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

[^1]
## IN＇TRODUCTION TO THE AR＇OF SINGING．

## OF THE S＇TAFF．

MUSIC is written upon fire parallel lines，with their intermediate spaces．These lines and spaces are called a STAFF，and are count－ ed upwards，from the lowest．

## EXAMPLE．



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

## EXAMPLE．

> ニニニニニ二 Leger Lines above.

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

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

There are seven original sounds in music，and these are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet：viz． $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{F}$ and $\mathcal{G}$ ．The application of these letters to the Staf is determined by a character called a Cief．
There are three Clefs：viz．the Base，or F Clef；the Tenor，or C Clef；and the＇Ireble，or G Clef．The Base Clef always denotes F ，is placed upon the fourth line of the Staff，and is used for the lowest voices of inen．


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

＊This Clef was formerly uscd upon the first，secend，and fitti，as we！］n？ upon the third and fourth line of the staff：

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

## EXAMPLE.



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

## EXAMPLE.



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


* Unison, or the same sound.

In many late publications, the C Clef has been omitted, and the $F$ and G Clefs only have been used; the latter being appropriated to the Tenor and Alto as well as to the 'Treble. 'This indiscriminate use of the G Clef, inasmuch as it exhibits the harmony in a false point of light, is certainly calculated to embarrass and misload hoth composer and performer: it is much to be regretted, therefore, that its general prevalence in this country, has created a sort of necessity

* Dr. John Clarkp, Prolessor of Music, Cambritge, (in his late edition of Handel's works, and a few other respectable tinglish Commosre, lave employed the G Cleffor Tenor and Alin. Itorsley, in a late publication of Sacred Music, observes that "this sbsurd expedient is adopted in nn enunry but our own, (England, ) and it is earnestly to be hoped that it will quickly he banished frnm among us, by the spirit of musical improvement u bich has gnne abroad." Webbe, in his excellent collection of J'salm 'I unes, 3d. ed. expresses a lope that
of its admission into the present work:* It should he olserved, however, that when the G Clef is used for Tenor or Alto, it denotes G an octave, or eight notes, lower than when used in its proper place; viz. for the Troble. This will explain some apparently forbidden progressions, as those intervals which appear to be a filla above, are often in reality a fourth helow; aud vice versa.
"this undistinguishing use of the fi Clef will in time be alomether abandoned :" and Jacob, in the preface to his N゙atinnal Psalmndy, "greatly laments that to corform to an absurd custnm lie had set the 'Tenor in the (; Clef." Crotch, Attwood, Gardiner. Novello, an:l other composers of the highest standing, both ancient and mndern, have enployed the C Clef; and a knowledge ot it is therefore inclispensable to every one ulio would form an acquaintance with their works.

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


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

## G A M U T.



## OF NOTES AND RESTS.

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

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


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

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

A Semibreve rest is used to fill a measure in all kinds of time．
A Dot，after a note or rest，adds one half to its original length ： thus，a dotted Semibreve，is equal in duration to three Ninims；a dotted Minim to three Crotchets，\＆c．


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


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

## OF VARIOUS 0THER MUSICAL CHARACTERS．


A Sharp 二＂二 raises a note half a tone．
A Natural． ニニニ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { restores a note made flat or slarp to its orizinal } \\ \text { aound．}\end{array}\right.$

Flats or Gharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain are called a Signatire．
Flat：，Sharps or Naturals，when placed before a note are called Accidentals．
1 Bar $=\frac{\text { E二 }}{}$ is used to divide the notes into equal measures．
1 Double Bar ory

－

1 Brace shows how many parts belong to a score，or are二二 to be performed together．
\＆Sluf，or Tie， $\qquad$ is ！rawn over or under so many notes as are to be sung to one syllable．

 the note under ligure 1 is to be sung，and at repeating，the note undor lixure 2 ，omilling the first ；but when united by a tie，both are th be sung at repeating．

+ Crescendo signifies a gradual increase of somd．
1 D1mincerdo $\qquad$ signifies a gradual decrease of sound．

A Swell， $\qquad$ signifies a gradual increase and decrease of sound．
A Pause，$\curvearrowleft$ leaves the time of a note or rest to be protracted at the pleasure of the performer．
Staccato Mafs： 1111 or $\cdot$ ．．．are placed over such notes as are to be performed in a short and distinct manner．

## EXAMPLE．



A Direct，＝－：－：$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { is empluyed at the end of a staff，to show the place } \\ \text { of the first note upon the following Staff．}\end{array}\right.$ \｛ of the first note upon the following Staff．

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


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

## EXAMPLE.



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

## EXAMPLE.



As the insertion of the Appogiature and After Note is a matter of taste, no definite rule can be given for their performance, which must vary according to the expression of the passage. 'bhey are usually written in a smaller character than commen notes, to show that they do not properly belong to the chord in which they appear; by which means a visible breach of the laws of harmony is avoided.

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


Solmzation, or Bolfang, is the application of certain syllables to musical notes. It euahles the yourg practitioner to atter the sound of a nute with fulness and treedon, and assists him to secure a correct intonation. By associating the idea of the severat syltables used, with their corresponding sounds, he becomes itmiliar with the exact relation which one note bears to another, and arquires the porrer of cxpressing those notes with ease and certainty.

The syllables usually adopted in Solmization, are either

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol, La, Mi;* or, } \\
& \text { Do, Re, Mı, FA, Sol, IA, Sı } \dagger
\end{aligned}
$$

- I'roununced Faw, Sol, Law, Faw, Sol, Law, Nen.
+ Pronounced Dor, Rac, Mee, Faw. Sul, haw, Su.

In the former method the first six syllables are dependent upon the 31, and in the latter they depend upon the Si. To find the Mi or Si ohserve the following rule :-

The natural place for $\mathrm{Mi}(\mathrm{Si})$ is on B .-
if B be flat $\mathrm{Mi}_{i}(S i)$ is on $\quad \mathrm{E} \|$ If F be sharp $\mathrm{Mi}(S i)$ is on If B and E be flat $\mathrm{Mi}(\mathrm{Si})$ is on A if F and C be sharp $\mathrm{M}_{2}\left(\mathrm{~S}_{i}\right)$ is on C \% If $\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{C}$ and $\mathbf{G}$ be sharp $\mathrm{Mi}_{i}(\mathrm{Si})$ is onG ${ }^{*}$ If $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{E}$ and A be flat $\mathrm{MI} i(\mathrm{Si})$ is on 1) If $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{G} \& \mathrm{I}$ ) be sharp $M i(S i)$ is onD \#

The $\mathrm{Mi}_{\text {i }}$ or Si being found-above Mi are Fa , Sol, $\mathrm{La}, \mathrm{Fa}$, Sol, La, and below Mi are La . Sol, Fa, La, Sol, Fa: in like manner above Si are $D_{o}, R e, M i, F a$, Sol, La, and below Si are La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do.

## EXAMPLE


mi, fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, mi, la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa, mi. si, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, la, sol, fa, mi, re, do, si.


- $-\overline{0}$
mi, fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la mi, la, sol, fa, la sol, fo si, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, la, sol, fa, ni, re, do, si.
From $m i$ to $f u$, and from $l a$ to $f a$; or from si to $d o$, and from $m i$ to $f a$, are semitones; the rest are whole tones.

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

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

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

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


## OF TIME.

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

Simple Common Time, has three signs:-
$\overline{\mathbf{\tau}}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { contains one semibrere, or its equal in other notes } \\ \text { or reste, in a measure. It bas four motions, or }\end{array}\right.$ The forst, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { or reste, in a measure. It has four motions, or } \\ \text { beats, and is accented on the first and third parts }\end{array}\right.$ - $\begin{aligned} & \text { beats, and is } \\ & \text { of a measure. }\end{aligned}$

## EXAMPLE.


contains one semibreve, or its equal in other The second, $\frac{\text { notes or rests, in a measure, it has two mo- }}{\text { not }}$ tions, or beats, and is generally accented on the first part of a measure.

## EXAMPLE



The third, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { (which is also called Half Time, }) \text { contains one min- } \\ \text { im, or its equal in other notes }\end{array}\right.$ 4. im, or its equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. 4t It is beat, and accented, as the former.

## EXAMPLE.



Simple Triple Time, has three signs:-

The first, $\frac{\text { 骨 }}{\text { contains three minims, or their equal in other notes }}$ or rests, in a measure. It has three motions or $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { beats, and is accented principally on the tirst, and } \\ \text { slighty on the third parts of a measure. }\end{array}\right.$

## EXAMPLE.


'The second,

contains three crotchets, or their equal in other cented as the former.

## EXAMPLE.



The third, $\overline{3}$ ) contains three quavers, or their equal in other notes $\frac{3}{8}$ or rests, in a measure. It is beat, and accented as the former.


Compound Common Time has two signs in common use :-
 A or beats, and is accented on the first and fourth parts of a measure.

## EXAMPLE.



The second, $\overline{6}$ (contains two dotted minims, or their equal in $\frac{8}{8}$ \{other notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat and $\$$ accented, as the former.


Compound Tripte Time, hats several signs; as $\frac{9}{4}, \frac{9}{8}, \frac{9}{16}$, \&c.
They are found in the works of Correlli, Hander, and others ; but seldom ocenr in modern music.

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

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

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

The natural scale of music is called Diatonic, and is a gradual succession of eight regular sounds, including five whole tones and two semitones. The whole doctrine of melody or tune, depends on rightly understanding the application of the two semitones and their places in the scale. These vary according to the Mone.

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

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


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

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


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

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

Examples of the Ascending and Descending Scale in the Mino: Mode.



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    La, Si, Do, Re; Mi, Fi,Si, La. La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do, Si, La.
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But the note which determines the Mode to be either Major or Minor, and which constitutes the principal difference between the two, is the Third. By the arrangement of the Semitones in the two Modes, it is evident that the third of the Major Mode, as from Do tu $M i$, is comparatively great, and the third of the Minor Mode, as from La to $D o$, is of course comparatively small; the former consisting of two tones, and the fatter consisting of one tone and one semitone: and it is chiefly to this difference of the third in the two Modes, that we are to attribute the effect peculiar to each; the Major Node be ing cheerful and vigorous, and the Minor Mote being plaintive and languid.

As these two series of tones and scmitones form the constituent characteristics of the two modes, Major and Minor, it follows that upon whatever note or pitch either of these series begins, the sam: proportion and order of Intervals must be strictly observed. Herc: the utility of tlats and sharps. If, for instance, we begin with (i, instead of C, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the Mijor Mode, the seventh, or $F$, will require to be raised, by a sharp, one semitone.

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

H. \& H.

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

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


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

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


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

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


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

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

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

The first, or Key Note, is called the Tonic, because it regulates the tune of the Octave, and upon it all the other notes depend.
The second is called the Supertonic, from its being the next above the Tonic.

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

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

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

The sixth is called the Submediant, from its being midway between the Tonic and the Subdominant:

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

The last note in the Base is always the Tonic ; if it be $D_{0}$ it is the Major Mode, if it be Las it is the Minor Mode. The Major T'onic is always the first degree above the last sharp, or the third degree below the last flat, of the Signature. The Minor Tonic is always the first degree below the last sharp, or the second degree above the last flat, of the Signature.

## OF DIATONIC INTERVALS AND THEIR INVERSION.

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

Unison. This cannot properly be called an Interval, although in composition it is consiler- Ex. ed ind treated as such; as C


Minor Second ; as from E to F, consisting of $\}$ Ex.
che semitone.
Major Second ; as from C to D, consisting of $\}$ Ex.
one tonc.
Mivor Timed ; (called also the flat third or ?csser third; ;) as from E to $G$, consisting of one Ex. tone and one semitene.


Ma,or Thirnd; (called also sharp third greater third ;) as from C to E , consisting two tones.


Perfect Fourtiy ; as from D to G, consisting $\}$ Ex. E=O
two tones and one semitone.
Sharp Fourtin; (called also Tritonus;) as $\}$ Ex. from F to B , consisting of three tones.

## or



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




$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Minor Seventh; (called also fiat serenth;) } \\ \text { from D to C, consisting of four tones and two }\end{array}\right\}$ Ex. as from D to C , consisting of four tones and two EX .
semitones.

Major Seventir ; (called also sharp scienth ;) \} as from C to B , consisting of tive tones and one Fis . semitone.


Ocratr: as from C to C , consisting of five $\}$ Ex.
nes and two semitones.
When the lowest note of an Interval is placed an Octave ligter, or when the highest note of an Interval is placed an Octave lower, such change is called Inversion. Thus by inversion a


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

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

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

Example of the Chromatic Scale ascending by sharps.


Example of the Chromatic Scale descending by flats.


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

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




Estremie flath or Diminished, Third; as
from Deto F.
Extreme llat, or Diminished, Fourth; as from \} Ex. D. to G.

Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Fifth; as Ex. from $C$ to $G$ \#.

Extreme flat, or Diminished, Sixth; as from \} Ex. D\# to Bh.

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

Extreme flat, or Diminished, Seventh; as from $D$ to $C$.

## 



Extreme flat, or Diminished, Octare; as Ex. from C \& to C .

The Scale is also subdivided into smaller intervals called Dieses or Quarter tones, as from $\mathrm{C} \#$ to Dh , or from $\mathrm{G} \# 10 \mathrm{Ab}, \mathrm{Sc}$. 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 anme 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-for G\# and Ab, \&c.

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

## LESSONS FOR THE EXEROISE OF THE VOICE.

## G.Major ascending and descending.

G Minor ascending and descending.




## EXPLANATION OF MUSIUAL TERMS.

A, signifies in, for, at, with, ©ic. Adagio, (or Ado.) signifies the slowest time. Ad libitum, as you please.
Affelluoso, tender and affecting.
Air, the leading part.
Allegrello, a little brick.

- Allegro, (or Allo.) brisk.
allo, (or Counter Tenor,) that part which lies between the 'Treble and Tenor.
Amoroso, in a soft and delicate style.
Andaule, rather slow and distinct.
Andantino, somewhat quicker than Andante.
Aninfaled, with spirit anll boldness.

Anthem, a composition for vocal music, the words of Forzando, (or fz.) implies that the notes over which it which are generally selected from the Psalns, and used in divine service.
Ardito, bold and energetic.
Assai, generally used with other words, to express an increase, or dimination of the time of any composition ; as, Adagı assai, more slow ; .Allegro assai, more quick.
Base, the lowest part in a harmony.
Brilliante, signifies that the moveinent is to be performed in a gay, showy and sparkling style.
Canon, a rocal composition, in two or more parts, so constructed as to form a perpetual fugue.
Cantabile, in a graceful, elegant and melodions style.
Canto, (or Canlus,) the Treble.
Chorus, signifies that all the roices sing on their respective parts.
Con, with ; as Con Spirito, with spirit.

Crescendo, (or Crcs.) to increase the somnd.
Da Capo, (or D. C.) to return and end with the first Mez=o Forle, ruoderately lou: strain.
Dinimuendo, to diminish the sound.
Dolce, sweet and soft.
Duo, (or Duello, two; as two voices or instruments.
E, and ; as Moderato é Macstoso, moderate and majestic.
Expressione, an expressive manner.
Expressito, with expression.
Forle, (or For. or F.) lond.
Fortissimo, (or F. F.) very loud. is placed is to be struck with particular force and held on.
Fugue, a piece in which one or more parts lead, and the rest follow in regular intervals.
Giusto, in an equal, steady and just time.
Grave, (or Graremente,) denoting a time slower than Largo, but not so slow as Adagio.
Grazioso, a smooth, flowing and graceful style.
Largo, somewhat quicker than Girave.
Larghcllo, not so slow as Largo.
Lamenterole, denotes that the movement over which it is placed is to be sung in a melancholy style.
Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage are to be performed in a close, sinooth and gliding meanner.
Lento, very slow.
Maesloso, with majesty.
Moderato, moderately.

Mezzo, halif, middle, mean.
Mezzo ; ano, rather soft.
Perdendosi, signifies a gradual decreasing of time to the last note; and a diminishing of tone, till entirely lost.
Piano, (or Pia.) soft.
Pianassimo, (or P. P.) very goĩt.
Poco, little ; as Poco piulento, a little slower; Poco piu allegro, a little quicker.
Quartetlo, four voices, or instruments.
Quintello, five voices, or instruments.
Sempre, always, throughout; as Sempre piano, soft throughout.
Siciliano, a composition of $\frac{6}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$, to be performed slowly and gracefully.
Solo, for a single voice or instrument.
Soprano, the Treble or higher voice part.
Sostenulo, a word implying that the notes are to be sustained, or held on to the extremity of their lengths.
Spiriluoso, (or Con Spirito,) with spirit.
Staccalo, notes to be staccated, must not be slurred, but performed in a distinct manner.
Symphony, a passage for instruments.
Taslo, no chords.
Tempo, time.
Trio, three voices or instruments.
Tulli, all; a word used in contradistinction to Solo, Verse, one voice to a part.
Vivace, in a brisk and animated style.

## ERRATA.

Pase
32, Second base staff, 8th measure, the minim on $\mathbf{E}$ should be on $\mathbf{F}$.
35, First Tenor staff. 5th measure, the minim on $\mathbf{D}$ should be on $G$ 2d line.
35, Second Alto staff, 10 th measure, the first crotchet on Eb, should be a minim.
38, 'Tenor, 8th measure, the crotchet on C, should be on $\mathbf{D}$.
38, Tenor, 8th measure, the dotted semibreve on F 井, should be on E.
42, Allo, 2 d measure, the crotchet on D, should be on Eb.
44, 'Tenor, 6 th measure, the two first crotchets should be quavers.
48, Tenor, 8th measure, the last semiquaver on C $\ddagger$, should be on D.
72, Base, the last note on C should be on Bb .
84, Base, the 4th note from the close on $\mathbf{E}$, should be on $\mathbf{C}$.
85, Tenor, 1 st staff, the two crotchets in the fifth measure should be quavers.
95, Treble staff, 3d measure, the two clotchets on $\mathbf{G} \#$ and $A$, should be two quavers
119, Alto staff; the last note on Eb, should be on D.
174, Alto staff, the 1st note on $\mathbf{D}$ should be on C.
182, 2 d Alto staff, the first note on C, should be on E.
183, 1st Tenor staff, the first quaver on E should be on D.
183, $2 d$ Treble staff, $3 d$ measuie, the first crotchet on $\mathbf{A}$, should be on $G$.
184, 2d 'Treble staff, the first crotchet in the 5 th measure on $G$, should be a minim.
139, 2d Treble staff, last measure but one, the first quaver on Ab, should be on $\mathbf{B} \boldsymbol{b}$.
203,21 Treble staff, the third quaver in the last measure but one should be on C.
205, 2d Alto staff; 2d ineasure, the fifth and sixth notes on $\mathbf{C}$ and B should be on $\mathbf{E}$ and D .
206, Tenor, 21 measure, the crotchet on $G$ should be on $D$ fourth line.
207, 2.1 Alto staff; 4th measure, the semibreve on C , should be on D.
208, 2d Treble staff; the crotchet on A in the 9th measure, should be on C.
210, 2l Tenor staff. Sd measue, the second crotchet on $B$ should be on $G$.
238, 2d Treble staff, 2d measure, the crotchet on F 本, should be on D.
273 , 1st Alto staff, 8th measure, the semibreve on $F$ should be on $E$.

## BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYIDN SOCIE'TY

## 

Maelzel's Metronomc.

- 60. 

OLD HUNDRED. L. M.
Martin Luther.



MOIRNING HYMN.
L. M. 6 lines.

Costellow.

 $-69$.

## VIENNA.

L. M.

Beethoven.

 The rising morn, the closing day, Repeat thy praise with grateful voice; In both their turns thy pow'r display, And, laden with thy gifts rejoice.
(6)




St. PETER's.
L. M.

## Harwood.





O come, loud anthems let us sing, Loud thanks to our Al-migh - ty King! For we our voices hi弓h should raise, When our salvation's Rock we praise.


-60.
GARDNER.
I. M.

Viotti.


BATH.
L. M.

$b^{88} 8$
SEASONS.
L. M.

Pleyel.








就

And mer-cy is thy ju!g-ment seat. OGod, my King, with ho - ly fire,

> My heart and voice to thee as - pire.






To raise the lay, and lad our sollg. Ye in his courts of alo-ry dwell, And best his pow'rand geace cata teit.










Indulgent still to my request, How free thy tender mercies are : With full consent my thoughts attest, My gracions God, thy faithful care.
(6)
@-

592.

## RU'VHWELL. L. M.


 - Praise ye the Lord, let praise employ, In his own courts, your sougs of joy The spacious firmament around, Shall echo back, Shall echo back the joy ful sound.



WINCHELSEA.
L. M.

Prelleur


## LUTON.

L. M.








 -80.

ELLENTHORPE.

1. M.

Linley.

$b^{80}$
Cantahile \& Socter
WESIUN. L. M.
Beethover.
48












Great Source of life, our souls confess, The various riches of thy grace; Crown'd with thy mercy, we rejoice, And in thy praise exalt our voice.





## PARK STREET.



WALTHAM.
L. M. 6 lines.

Beethoven.











L. M.




EFFINGHAM.
L. M.

L. M. 6 lines.

# (6) 

 Preserve me, Lord, in time of need, For snccour to thy throne I fiee, But have no merit there to plead, My goodneess cannot reach to thee.


Fine.
D. C.
 -84.

## LIN'TON.

L. M.

Dr. G. K. Jackson.





# -63. 

BOSTOCK.
L. M.

Vogler.










-69.

## NORFOLK.

L. M.
r. Ashton.


万耕

#   <br> Sal-va-tion is for - ever nigh, The souls that fear and truct the Lord; And grace descending from on high, Fresh hopes of glory shall afford. - 告  

 -96.St. OLAVES.
L. M.

Hudson.










CRONER.
L. M.

George L. Williams.



Praise to thy name, eternal God! For all the grace thou shed'st abroad; For all thine influence from above, To warm our souls with sacred love.

 -69. SEMLEY. L. M. +C . F. Barthelemon.





 888.

CHARLESTON.
L. M.
R. Cook.





$76 \quad$ iss.
EMSWORTH.
L. M. or 10 s , by omitting the slurs.
T. Bennett.




多二ニ（莫 － ®ニこ コニニニ

士二ニ二口－
 O－ －aI？


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

 073.

CHAPEL S＇TREE＇V．
L．M．
Wm．Mather．
 A半 E－ter－nal Source of ev＇ry joy，Well may thy praice our lips employ；While in thy temple we appear，Thy goodness crowns the circling year．





ARMLEY. L. M.
Lamentevole.


H. \& H

## LEICESTER.

L. M. 6 lincs.




 The va-ried glories of the skies, Ah: what is man? thou great Su-preme, That thou should stop to visit him?



-60.
AVERNO.
L. M.

Dr. Hayes.


















$0^{80}$
NANTWICH.
L. M.

Dr. Madan.


dwell on high, Dwell in my own e - ter - ni - ty. Dwell in my own e - ter - ni - ty.

 H. \& H. 12
L. M. 6 lines.

Dr. Arne.


God of my life, through all its days, My grateful pow'rs shall sound thy praice; The song shall wake with op'ning light, - \# \#



 (2, 生






-56.
WELLS.
L. M.

Holdrad.

Tox fay



C. M.

Harwood.

-76.
STAMHORD. C. M.





 P. Tutti, F





- 69. 

CANTERBUKY.
C. M.

Ravenscroft.

 2f O thou, from whom all goodness tlows, I lift my heart to thee; in ali my sorrows, condicts, woes, Dear Lord, remember me!
 T:


CAMBRIDGE.
C. M.

Dr. Randall.






${ }^{8} 84$.
St. GREGORY's.
C. M.
Dr. Wainwright.


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



Thy love the pow'r of thought bestow'd, To thee my thoughts would soar, Thy mercy o'er my life has flow'd, That mer - cy I adore.





- 76. 

BLAN DHORD.
C. M.
T. Jackson.


U. M.


[^2]

1) UNGENESS.
C. M.


-69. FLIRIRY. C. M.


HAVANNA.
C. M.

Dr. Harrington.
 н. \& н.




 069.

PETERBOROUGH.
U. M.




C. M.








C. M .

Williams.

-84.
MEAR. C. M.

 O, 'twas a joyful sound to hear, Our tribes de-vout - ly say, Up, Is-r'el, to the tem-ple harte, And keep the festal day







#    

 8.8. WALNEY. C.M.Dr. Bayce.






C. M.

Scottish.




P34.
BAREY.
U. M.
電
 Hope looks beyond the bounds of time, When, what we now deplore, Shall rise in full im-nor-tal prime, And bloom to fade no more !




# Dr. Green. 


p60.
St. MARY's.



- 80. 

WANTAGE.
C. M.






Now let our droop - ing hearts re - - vive, And ov - - ry be tear !


St. AUSTIN's.
C. M.

Wm. Horsley.

-60.
ELGIN. C. M.



That awful day will surely come, Th'appointed hour makes haste; When I must stand before my Judge, And pass the solemn test.





WALSALL.
C. M.

Purcell.




-80.
COLLINGHAM.
C. M.

1. Jackson.

C. M.

## Bond.




 Hefillsmy cup with lib'-ral, lib' - ral hand; 'Tis-


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







> н. \& н.

19







 $\begin{array}{ll}67 & 8--\frac{1}{3}--\frac{1}{3} \\ 43 & 3\end{array}$









- 30. 

SILVER STREET.
S. M.
I. Smith.


PELHAM．
S．M．
Giardini．
 AU

High as the heav＇ns are rais＇d，Above the ground we tread，So far the riches of his grace Our highest thoughts exceed，Our highest thoughts exceed．
 ニ二ニー？

 (-6)




SHIRLAND.
S. M.

Stanley.


S. M.







THESSALIA. S. M.

84.

FAIKFIELD.
S. M.
R. Harrison.





[^3]AYLESBURY.
S. M.

Dr. Green.









- 76. 

PRINCE'TON.
S. M.
B. Jacob.






#  






(4)







 His head with purest splendors crown'd, with majesty he vests him round, And girds with strength Lis loinn.

 H. \& H.















SHAFTSBURY.
H. М.
W. Burney.


 songs de - mand. du- spi - cioly
hom, Thy bliss - ful
rays, Bright seraphs hail, Th songs of praise.

边至

## Harrison.







 2away




#     83. Audante é sempre piano. <br> BERNICE. Sevens. <br> <br> Handel. 

 <br> <br> Handel.}





WALES.


(Affetinoso.

ALOESTER.
Sevens.




> VENICE. Continued.




- 60. 

ALSEN. $\quad 7$ or $8 \& \%$





There my ho - - Iy Re - fuge lives.
There my bo - ly Re - fuge lives.




## AMBOYNA.

7 , or $8 \& \%$
Battishill.





Thou art
ev'ry
creature'
theme-
Hal-le
lu - jah! Hal - le




572.

ANGOLA.
Sevens.
Himmel.



\title{

$208 \quad 072$ <br> SEVILLE. <br> $8 \& 7$, or $8,7 \& 4$. <br> <br> Woelff. <br> <br> Woelff. <br> 


And :np-ports luy bainting sonl- Sweet af - thic-tion!-Swect af - fic - tion-That brings Je-sus to my soul:



SHIRNA.
$8 \& 5,0 r 8,7 \mathbb{\&}+$
Mwart.
介 $2 \bar{c}$
 Gently, Lord, oh! gently lead us, Thro' this lowly vale of tears; And, 0 Lord, in mercy give us, Thy rich grace in all our fears!



 Oh! re-fresh us with thy blessing: Oh! re-fresh us with thy grace-Oh! re - fresh us-Oh! re - fresh us-oh! re - fiesh us with thy grace.


11. \& 11.

## WILNA. 8,7 , or $8,7 \& 4$.

## Monsigni.





电:
$8 \& 7$, or $8, \gamma \& 4$
211


"Sons of" Ada-n, (once in Eden, "When like us, he blighted lell,) "Hear the lecture we are reading, "Fis, a. las! the truth we tell!"

$$
\begin{cases}\text { (1) }\end{cases}
$$

AMS'RCMDIM.
$7 \& 6$
Dr. Nares.
213



TRIVOLI. Continued.

80. Andante
'TAMWORTH.
$8,7 \& 4$
Lockliart.

Guide me, 0 thou great Je-ho-rali, Pilgrim thro' this barren land!

I am weak, but thou art mighty, Hold me with thy pow'rfulhand!-Bread of heaven, Bread of heaven, Feed me till I want no more!

-80. THEVECCA. Sevens.
Ancante.
The first 8 measures are by Milgrove, the other 8 by Whitaker.


TREVECCA.
Continued.




3. Awake, then, my harp and my lute! Sweet organs your notes softy swell! No longer my lips sball be mute, The Saviour's high praisesto tell.
4. His love in my heart shed abroad, My graces shall bloom as the spring i This temple, Lis Spirit's abode, My joy, as my duty, to sing.


222 © 80. EASTER HYMN. Sevens. Dr. Worgan.





The day is far spent, the ev'ning is nigh, Wien we must lay down the body and die.



- 66. 


## WNIWOR'CH.

$10 \& 11$.
Ir. Wramm rixht.








E. Blancks.

(2









Giardini.
Maestoso.

## ITALIAN HYMN <br> $6 \& 4$.



Come, thou Almighty King, Help us thy name to sing, Help us to praise ! Father all glorious, O'er all victorious, Come and reign over us, Ancient of days ! (我





## DENMARK. Continued.







DENMARK. Continued.





> SCOTLAND. Continued.


DENBIGH.
Dr. Madan.








DYING CHIRSTIAN. Continued.



## 'THE LAST DAY.

Continued.

'THE LAS'T DAY
Continued.


THE LAST DAY. Continued.
-60.
Larghetl!.


(ty






AN'NHEM. Continued.

giving; come before his presence, let us come before his presence with thanksgiving;


And she:s our - selves glad, and shew nurselves glad, and shew ourselves glad -




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


## ANTHEM. <br> Continued.



ANTHEV. Conlinued.


Adagio.





Continued.




THANKSGIVING.
Continued.



966 or 112 Allegro.

THANKSGIVING ANTHEM.
Kent.
 (




Continued.



ANTHEM. Continued.


## ANTHE.M <br> Continued.



## ANTHEM.

Continued.


## AN'THEM. Continued.



## ANTHEM. Continued.



P66, or 112.
Chowus. Allegro.
(


AN'THE.M.
Continued.
275


## Continued.


'THE LORD'S PRAYER.


## 'THE LORD'S PRAYER'. Continued.



THE LORD's PRAYER.
Continued.

н. \& н.

Continued.


## THE LORD's PRAYER.

Continued.







ANTHEM. Continued.
287


## ANTHEM. Continued.







## AN'THEM. Continued.



ANTHEM.
Continued.

100. DUET.





## ANTHEM. Continued.




## EATON

I. M. 6 lines.

Wyvil.
295
To accommodate those persons who prefer this tune as here uritten, it has been inserted again.
Allerpetto.
 Second Trebie.
 A - wake our souls, a - way our fears, Let ev'ry trembling thought be gone! A.wake, and run the heav'nly race,





ANTHEM. Contiuued.

$$
29 \%
$$




$$
205
$$

ANTHEM.





## ANTHEM. Continued.




## AN'THEM.

Kent.



## AN'IHE.V. Continued.

















## 




LORD, NOW LET'TEST THOU, \&c.
Continued. 96.




2. Now, like moon-light waves retreating, To the shore it dies along; Now, like angry surges meeting, Ereaks the mingled tide of song. Instrument.


> Tutti. F.

## Solo. P.P.




chole
Continued.



3. So Jesns slept;-God's dying Son Pass'l thro' the grabe, and bless'd the bed; Rest tere, dear saint, till from his throne 'The morning trealr, ond pierce the shande.




LO! MY SHEPHERI, \&c.
Continued.



LO! MY SHEPHERD, \&c. Continued.



## ANTHEM.





Lord. Pisuse thou the Lord, O my soul, praise thou the Lord, O my soul, praise thou the Lord, O my soul, my sonl, praise the lord.


H. \& II.


Sym. Andante,




AN'IHEM. Continued.


ANTHEM. Continued.




LORD, FOR 'THY 'TENDER MERCIES' SAKE. Continued.


102







Hear my prayer, 0
Lord, and give ear unto my calling,
0 my Goct
Hear my prayer,
$\cdot 9$

Finis.


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[^0]:    * Jones' History of Musir.

[^1]:    * Templi Carmina, Tenth Edition:

[^2]:    
    

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

[^3]:    - 60. 

