## MASONS' SACREDMARP:

ECIFCTICHARMONY. A

## NWW OOLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

## IN THT NOTES.

## Arranged and Composcel by dowell Mason and T. H. Mitasou,

## F-46.103 M3813sac 1835

NEW EDITIG*。

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1. Ma-ry'to the Sancourstomit, Has-ted at the early dawn; Jpice shebrought surat perfume, Eut the Lord she Laveal hadgone:


7


The style of music contained in the Sacred Harp, is chaste, sublime and beautiful. The harmonies throughout are in the highest style of scieutific accuracy and skill. We are coofident that the name of Alason will secure for it the wide circulation it deserves.

> Fom the Cincinnati Journal.

The "Gacred Happ" has heen very much needed. The senior editor, Professor Lowell Mason, of the Eoston Academy of Music, has long been esteemed, buts in Europe and America, one of the ablest musicians of the'age. He has been for many years, president of the Bostorr Handel and Haydn Musical Society; is author of 'Handel aud Haydn Collection of Church Music;' a work, said the London Harmonican, several years since, 'which is not surpassed by any publication of the kind iu the world; it is highly hourable to American talent, and shows rlearly, the rapid progress of Americans, in musical scieuce." He has since arranged 'Choral Hamony,' a collection of Anthems, \&e., published by the Handel and Haydis Society : 'Boston Collection of Anthems', punlished by the Handel aud HayduSociety: 'Lyra Facra,' a Collection of original and selected Anthems, Chants, \&e. 'The Choir, or Union Collection of Sacred Nusic, and several other valuable musical works.

Professor T. B. Mason, of the Eclectic Academy of music Cincinnati, is a very able musi-
south, and strould be possessed by every individual who desires the progress of loy hin our cousitry.

Extracts from rarious notices of Mason's Musical workis.
The Harmonican published at London, England, says of Mason's H. \& H. Col., "It is one of the most complete collectiuns of Psalinody ever published. The tunes are well arranged, the harmonies are fanltiess, and the devotional character of both words and music has oeen attended to most strictly. 9
From the Christian Spectotor. The tunes have been prepared, with constant referenca to the grand object of saered Music, the excitement of devofional feeling. It is emphatically, 'religious harmany.'
From the Missionary Herold. The current testimony of good judges, is that the melodies are singularly judicious and complete.
From the Christion Adrocate. We congratulate the public on the appearance of music arranged and harmonized with aucwacy, judgnsent, and elegance. We hope it nay become the standard of Sacred Music.
From the Hudson (Ohio,) Osserver. The authors of the Sacred Harp are well known Mason's varinus Collections of Psalin and Hymn tuncs, Anthems, Choruses, Sc., have all as musical composers of high merit, whose songs of praise are heard in all the churches. Europe and Amelica. 'Tbe Harp is the authors, last production, and it contains the 'beautics' of all the former publications.
Teachers of singing, clergymen, and others who are desirous of improring Sacred Music, can empliny no means so effectual, as the circulation of this admirable collection.
0 Nasons' Sacred Harp is stereotyped, and printed by Truman \& Smitn, Booksellers, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sold at Pitiludelpluia by Juhn Grigg \& Elliott; Hogan \& Thompsnn; Desilver \& Thomas. At New-York, by Robinson, Pratt \& Co.; B. \& S. Cobisins. Also for sale by all Booksellers and country Merchants in the United States.

## TOSINGERS.

Tue Publismers would recommend Singing Masters, Choristers and Vocalists gencrally, to examine the following, among other tunes, believing that the beautiful flowing melodies, and rich harmonies of which they are, composed, will be sufficient, (aside from the numerous other excellencies of the work, ) to please the admirers of chaste, sublime, and devotional Psalnody:-

Selections: Carlow, page 133: Merdin, 144 : Lucas, 155: Rowley, 162: Urmund, 149 : Oakham, 163: Sardis, 165 : Marion, 189: Louisville, 197: Templeton, 201: Weldon, 142: Yarmouth, 138 : Oliphant, 137: Kendall, 136: Fleming, 134: Coburn, 133: Crocket, 130 : Edgar, 129: Brentford, 45 : Hymn, 221: Grant, 120 : Zebulon, 118 : Augusta, 30: Zion, 187: Wayland, 150 : Haddam, 114 : Dalston, 113 : Sudbury, 104: Brighton, 102: Oiney, 96 : Inverness, 95 : Lockport, 93 : Rindge, 81 : Conway, 80 : Topsham, 77 : Fulton, 73 : Nichols, 70 : Danvers, 24 : Lanesboro', 67: Foster, 110: Bolton, 63: Milburn, 59: Carinth, 57: 1llinois, 48: Orford, 47: Wayne, 33: Stow, 113: Sabbath, 126: Northampton, 154: Bethleham, 210: Blake, 227: Burlington, 214: Epping, 212: Kedar, 203: Gethsemane, 175: Prescott, 173: Hymn, 171: Olivet, 147: Pisgah 145: Missionary Iymn, 139: Wilmot, 121: Nashville, 106: Litchfield, 62: Douglass, 54: Ward, 49: Hebron, 49: Uxbridge, 43: Marcellus, 169.

Minors: Ashfield, 39: Sunderland, 50: Kambia, 100: Norwieh, 119: Hanover, 50: Blackburn, 62: Eastport, 64: Lebanon, 66
Anthens, Set Eicces, \&c. viz: Doxology, page 230: When shall we meet again? 226: O, Praise God in his Holiness, 224: Thanksgiving, 214: Daughter of Zion, 213: Praise God, \&c., 207: Hark! the song, \&c., 204: Hymn, 189: Salvation, 218, \&c. Sc.
[ [1] Sce Publishers' Advertisemeut, Page 4. ET]

## IN PRESS:

## MASONS' SACRED HARP, IN ROUND NOTES-STEREOTVPE EDITION.

THE SACRED HARP has received the unqualified approbation of the lovers of Sacred Song, and is very extensively introduced by the different denominations and Teachers of Sacred Music. It is doubtless the most interesting and useful collcetion of Psalmody ever embodied.

In compliance with the request of many musical men, the work is now publishing in ROUND NOTES, arranged for the Organ and Piano, with a eellection of heautiful Scripture Sentences and Chants for the Episcopal Church.

## THESACREDHARP

ECLECTIC HARMONY:

## $\mathbb{C} O \mathbb{L} \mathbb{E} \mathbb{T} \mathbb{C} \mathbb{N} O \mathbb{C} \mathbb{C} \mathbf{H} \mathbb{R} \mathbb{H} \mathbb{M} \mathbb{S} \mathbb{C}$, Consisting of agreat variety of

## PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS, SACRED SONGS AND CHANTS,

## ORIGINAL AND SELECTED;

## Hncluding many new and beautiful subjects from the most eminent Composers,

 HARMONIZED AND ARRANGED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.BY LOWELL MASON,
Professor in the Boston Academy of Music; Editor of Handel and Haydn Collection of Sacred Music; The Choir, or Union Collection; Choral Harmony; Lyra Sacra, \&ec. AND DY
TLMOTHY B. MASON,
Professor in the Eclectic Academy of Music, Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI:
PUBLISHED BYTRUMANANDSMITH.

## pUBLISHERS' ADVERTISEMENT.

Tree "Sacred Harp" was undertaken at the request of inany highly respectable individuals, who have long felt the importance of the introduction of an elevated style of Sacred Nusic arranged on the immovable basis of science and correct taste. It has been prepared with special reference to the wants of the West, and it is believed will meet with approbation, and supply a deficiency the lovers of sacred song have long experienced, and receive such a share of patronage as it shall be found to merit.

It contains, in addition to the most favorite and useful tunes in common use, a great variety of new and valuable music, much of which has been procured from Europe, and has been written expressly for the Editors, and furnished in manuscript, by English and Germen composers. It also contains a variety of beautiful subjects from the works of Maydn, Mozart, Cherubini, Nauman, Marcello, Mehul, Mimmel, Winter, Weber, Rosini, and other celebrated authors; all of which have been arranged and harmonized expressly for this work, and are now for the first time published. A great number of very beautiful eompositions have been taken, by permission, from the Handel and Haydn Society Collection; Choir or Union Collection; Lyra Saera, and other musical publications of the senior Editor.

Most of the music in this work is flowing, melodious, and tasteful in its character-of a style "perfectly simple and intelligible, so as to be easily sung. Simple and natural harmony is vastly better adapted to impress the heart, and promote devotional feeling, than the most lighly wrought pieces of scientifie skill. The most sublime and the most pathetic are always the most simple. Sacred music should be like the gospel, which commends itself by its simplicity and sublimity, alike to the learned and unlearned."

It is hoped the "Sacred Harp" will prove a highly useful work. It was carefully examined in manuscript, by the Boston Academy of Music,* and by varions Professors of Music, Organists, and Teachers of singing, whose unqualified approbation it received; and it undoubtedly forms the best manual of Church Music ever issued from the press.

The whole work is now stereotyped, so that successive editons can be used together. The publishers would further remark, that the "Snered Harp" is printed in patent notes (eontrary to the wishes of the Authors) under the belief that it will prove much more acceptable to a majority of singers in the West and South.

Cincenvati, September, 18
Entered accoroing to act of Congress, in the year 1835, by Truman \& Surith, in the Clerk's Office for the Distict Court of Ohin,
Q.F.ditars and publishers of Music are cautioned against repoblishing picces from this work. With the exception of the few old tunes, the whole of the "Sacred Harp," including the arrangements from European authors, is claimed as property, and has been secured according to law. The Author's arrangements from European suljects in the Handel and Haydn Collection, have often be:n inserted in other publications, without permission. All such pieces have to be metrically arranged, and harmonized, and most of them require such material alterations, as to become almost entirely new compositions. To arrange and harmonize such peculiar melodies with judgment, accuracy and elegance, as much knowledge and labor are requisite as to cormpose new music;and they are considered as cupy-right turses under the law, made and prnvided for the protectunn of such property. Very many of the old tunes in liis volume have been altered,
 tegal claim to the benefit of their lators shall be respected.

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## EDITOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Tue Sacred Harp is a work on which the editors have bestowed much time and labor, and in which they have found much pleasure. It was undertaken (by request) with a full sense of the responsibility of preparing a work to be used in the worship of God. It is now given to the public with the hope that it will meet the wishes of those who have for a long time felt the need of a collection of scientific music adapted to the improved and improving taste and judgment of the western community.
In addition to a choice selection of old and familiar tuncs, the Sacred Harp will be found to contain many beautiful subjects from the works of the most celcbrated masters, now for the first time harmonized and arranged as metrical tunes. They increase very much the variety of elegant psalm and hymn tunes, which cannot fail to gratify the lovers of sacred song. Many beautiful compositions have been presented the editors in manuscrip.t by eminent German and English composers. The music will be found rich in harmony, melodious and easy of execution. The cditors are fully convinced from observation, experience, and a careful consideration of the subject, that music for religious worship should be composed in a style simple and sublime. A mere display of science in composition, and skill in execution, is as much out of place in a psalm tune as is a mere display of oratory and graceful gesture in prayer. Music may be very scientific and yet not of a devotional character, and therefore not appropriate to the worship of God. While the editors have paid particular attention to the scientific accuracy of the work, they have endeavored by the harmony and arrangernent of the different parts, and the great variety of style and metre, to present a manual of sacred music that should be adapted to call forth all the holy emotions of the soul.
It is believed the Sacred Ilare will prove a highly practical work. All the tuncs will occasionally be useful, and most of them can be easily performed without instrumental aid.

The following is the arrangement of the several parts.
The Base is placed upon the lowest statf, and should always be sung by the lowest voices of men.
The Treble is placed upon the staff nest above the base, and should always be sung by the highest voices of females.
The Alto, Counter, or Sccond Treble, is placed upon the staff nest above the Treble, and should always be performed by boys, before their voices change, or by the lowest fcmale voices.
The Tenor is placed upon the upper staff, and should always be sung by the highest voices of men.
The introductory rules are plain and simple, and amply sufficient, in the hands of a judicious instructor, for acquiring the art of reading music. Cincinvati, Ohio, Scptember, is

# VALUABLE MUSICAL WORKS, 

## Published, and for sale, ky Truman and Smith,

MUSIC PUBLISHERS, 150, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI.
MASONS SACREL HARP. -The Sacred IIarp, or Eclectic IIarmony, consisting of a great varicty of Original and Sclected Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Acc. Arranged and composed by Lowell Masov: and by T. B. Masox, Professor in the Eclectic Academy of Music, Cincinnati.
This work bas been published expressly for the West, by request of many who desire the introduction of scientific and dexotional psalmody. The variety of metres is very great. It is pronoinced by professors of mnsic, teachers of singing, and friends of nusic generally, to be the best collection of psalmody ever embodied. Aa eminent musiciao says, "Mason's Sacred Harp" may be justly entitled "the beauties of music."
 This is a very popular and widely circulated work.
The CHOER, of Enion Callection of Church IFisic. By Lowell Masov.
This is a very valuable, and interesting manual of church music.
LTIAASACEA, a collection of Original nnd Selected Anthems, Motetts, Sentences, Chants, \&e. By Lowell Mason.
This work will be found a useful appendix to any of the collections of psalmody in use; and will supply choirs of singers with a large number of interesting, easy, and useful pieces, calculated both for public worship, and their own private practice and improvement. The anthens will be found of easy performance, without the aid of much instrumental accompaniment.
 appropriate to the various circumstances of singing societies, concerts, and exhibitions of sacred music. Arranged and harmonized by Lowele MLason and G. J. Werbe.

SENTRCNCES, or Short Anthems, IIymn Tunes, and Chants, appropriate to various occasions of public worship, (original) composed by Lowexr Masow.
SACRER MIECODPLES, composed and arranged by Lowfll Mason and G. J. Webre.
CRIDRAL EHRPMONY, consisting of Anthems, Choruses \&c. By Lowell Masox.

That such a-work is called for by the exigencies of the church, has long lheen apparent. The simple fact that jigs, ballads, and war songs, and bachanalian melodies, have been extensively drafted into the service, with all their impure and unhallowed associations, shows clearly that there is a want of letter materials to supply their place.

SABEATREI SCRIOOL SOVGE, or Hymns and Music suitable for Sabbath Schools. By Lowell Mason.
POR'RERAS MUSHCAK, CECLOPPDIA: Or the Principles of Music considered as a Science and an Art; embracing a complete musical dictionary, and the outlines of a musical grammar, and of the theory of sounds and laws of harmony; with directions for the practice of vocal and instrumental music, and a description of musical instruments. By W. S. Porter.
MASONS, MUSICAL MAVUAL. A Manual for instruction in the elementary principles of vocal music, on the system of Pestalozzi. By Lowell Mason, Professor, \&c. Published by the Academy of Music.
This work should be possessed by every teacher of singing. It is also invaluable to the learner. From this work aoy individual can gain a thorough knowledge of the elementary principles of music.
T. \& S. have also for sale almost all the standard musical works published in the United States. European music imported to order.

## INTRODUCTION TO VOCAL MUSIC.

## Lesson I. General Divisions,

§ 1. We shall consider the subject of Vocal Music under these three natural divisions: viz., rhytha, melody, and dynamics.
§ 2. I. Rurtum treats of the length of sounds, and divisions of time.
§ 3. II. Melody treats of the pitch and succession of sounds.
§ 4. III. Dynamics treats of the strength and force of sounds.
§ 5. These three divisions embrace all the different modifications of sounds used in singing.
§ 6. In Rhythm we are to consider sounds as long or short.
§ 7. In Melody, we consider sounds as high or low.
§ 8. In Dynamics, as loud and soft, \&cc.

## FIRST DIVISION: RHYTHM.

## Lesson II. Measures.

§ 9. The Time of a piece of music is divided into small equal portions cailed Measures; like the following line:

§ 10. The long lines drawn between the successive measures are called bars.
§ 11. Each of the measures is again divided into smaller equal portions, called parts of measures.
§ 12. Every measure contains two, thres, or rour, or sometimes six equal parts.


The teacher sinys some measures of each of these kinds; and says la for each part of a measure
§ 13. A measure with two parts is called double measure;

| 6 | 66 | THREE | 6 | 66 | TRIPLE | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | 66 | FOUR | 6 | 6 | QUADRUPLE | 6 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | SIX | 6 | 6 | SEXTUPLE | 6

Lesson III. Beating time and Accent.
§ 14. The parts of measures are marked by a quick motion of the hand, called beating time.
§ 15. In double measure, the hand falls at the first part, and rises at the second.
The teacher gives the example, while he says, dovonvard beat, upvard beet; then $t a$, , $k$.
§ 16. In triple measure, the hand falls at the first part, moves to the left or towards the breast at the second, and rises at the third.
The seacher. while he gives the example, says, doconvard beat, hither beat, upward beas; then th, las ta.

## INTRODUCTION

§ 17. In quadruple measure, the hand moves as in triple measure for the first three parts, and to the left or from the breast for the fourth part. For the fourth part, the teacher says, thither beat.
§ 18. The sestuple measure is so little used, that we leave. it to the discretion of the teacher.
§ 19. In singing, we utter some parts of the measure louder than the rest; this is called accent. The louder parts of a measure are called accented, and the softer parts unaccented.
§ 20 . In double measure, the first part is accented, and the other unaccented.
§ 21. In triple measure, the first part is accented, and the other two unaccented.
§ 29. In quadruple measure, the first and third parts are accented, but the third not so much as the first; and the second and fourth unaccented.

## Lesson IV. Notes.

§ 23. The parts of measurcs with which we have become acquainted, are filled with notes.
§ 24. The notes most frequently used for this purpose are these - called quarter notes [crotchets:] though malf notes [minims] $i^{0} 0^{\circ} 0^{1}$ and sometimes eightil notes [quavers] - are also used for this purpose.
§ 25. Other notes are derived from quarters, as follows:
§ 26. Four quarters united into one sound, form a whole note [semibreve; ] made thus:
§ 27. Two quarters united into one sound, form a malf note [minm; 7 made thus:
§ 98. A quarter dicided into thoo equal sounds, furms eigeths, [QUAVERS; ] made thus:
§ 29 . A quarter divided into four equal sounds, forms sixteentas, [semiquavers;] made thus:易 显 0
§ 30. A quarter divided into eight equal parts, forms therty seconds [demisemiquavers;] formed thus:

§ 31. The following table shows the comparative value of the several kinds of notes, compared with quarters:

Whole Half Quarter Eighth Sixteenth Thirty second


Equal

§ 32. When three equal notes are united, a note equal to two is used with a ponst or dot aiter it, which stands for the third note; thus:
equal

§33. A point thus adds to a note one half its value.
§ 34. A second point is sometimes used, which adds half as much more to the first point, or the note is increased three form lhs its length;

§ 35. When three notes are to be performed in the time of two of the same kind, a figure 3 is placed over them: thus, occupy only the time of
§ 36. These are all the notes now commonly used. The docble note [breve] formed I马 and the sisty fourth are sometimes found.

Lesson V. Varieties of measure.
§ 37. The varietics of measure are determined by the hind of notes, and the number of parts in the measure, which are shown by two figures placed one above the other, thas $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & \& c c \text {. The upper figure denotes the }\end{array}$ nuwaber of parts, and the lower figure, the kind of notes. Thus $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 4\end{aligned}$ denotes Heree quarters [crotchets] in a measure; and it is then called three four time or measure.
§ 38. The double measures are

two quarters or their equivalent in a measure;

two half notes, or their equivalent in a measure.
§ 39. The triple measures are

three quarters or their equivalent in a measure;

$$
\begin{array}{llll|ll|l|l}
3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & 1 & \\
2 & 1 & 1 & \mid & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}
$$

three halves or their equivalent in a measure;

three eighths or their equivalent in a measure.
§ 40. The quadruple measures are

four quarters or their equivalent in a measure;

four halves or their equivalent in a measure.

four eighths or their equivalent in a measure.
§ 41. The sextuple measures are

§ 42. Some other measures are sometimes used, but they will explain themselves

## Lesson VI. Rests.

§ 43. Rests are marks of sidence, and derive their name and their length from the notes whose place they supply.
Quarter rest $\left|\begin{array}{c|c}\text { Half rest } & \text { Whole rest } \\ \text { above tbe line }\end{array}\right|$
Eighth rest $\left|\begin{array}{c}\text { Bixt the line }\end{array}\right|$
N. B. The vohole rest, however, always fills a measure in every variety of measure -
§ 44. Rests may be pointed in the same manner as notes; that is, a pointed rest is equal to three halves of the same rest without a point:
thus, $F$ equals $F \bar{F}$ or $F$

## INTRODUCTION

## SECOND DIVISION; MELODY.

## Lesson VII. The Scale.

§ 45 Some sounds are ligher than others, as in the following serics:


The teasher sings the scale of eight notes, with the syllable $l a$.
§ 46. The lowest sound in this series is called one, the next is called two, the third is called taree, and so on up to eight.
§ 47. The distance from one to tro is a tone, also from tivo to three, four to five, five to six, and six to seven.

- 48. The distance from three to four, and from seven to eight, is only half as great, and is called a semh- or half-tone.
\& 49. Tivo tones and then a semitone constitute a tetracuord; as the first four notes of the above series; the last four notes also form a ictrachord.
§ 50. To get the sounds correctly, each of the notes of a tetrachord has a distinct name: thus:

§51. Two tetrachords taken one above the other, form the scale thus:

1st tetracbord 2i tetrachord

§ 59. In this collection of music, onc is $\$$, named fA [pronounced fah, or $a$ in father], two is sol [solc], three is la [lah], four is FA, five is sol, six is $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{LA}}$, and seven is m [mee].

The teacher should practise each tetrachord separately, before the scale is undertaken.
§ 53. In practising the scalc, after the scholars can go through with the eight notes in succession, but one note should be taken at a lesson.
§ 54. The following is the method of practising. The scholars sound one, two, three, or fa, sol, la; then they sound three several times; and finally alternate one, three, until they get the interval well fixed in the ear; and can give la correctly, when the teacher says three, and then $f a$ when he says onc.
§ 55. Five is then practised in the same manner, in coanection with one and three. Afterwards, eight is taken with them.
§ 56. These four principal notes are now practised a long time, before the other cotes are undertaken.
§57. Then seven, four, six, and two are gradually added.
The details of this system may be found in Mason's "Mnnual of instruction is the Elemonts of Vocal Music ;"-for aale by the publishers, Truman, Suith, and Cu. Cincinnati.

## INTRODUCTION.

## Appendis to Lesson VII.

§ 58. The most correct method of solmization is to apply a distinct syllable to each note of the scale: viz, the syllable do to one, re [ray] to two, min to three, fa to four, sol to five, la to six, and s1 [see] to seven. Indeed, by pursuing the common method of only four syllables, singers are almost always superficial. 1t is therefore recommended to all who wish to be thorough, to pursue the system of seven syllables, disregarding the different forms of the notes.

## Lesson VIII. The Staff.

§ 59. The notes of the scale are written on five lines, and in the spaces between them: which are called the staff. Example.

§ 60. The lines and spaces are number\& furst, second, third, \&c., from the bottom upwards.
§ 61. When the notes ascend above or descend lelow the staff, ADDed lines are used; as follows:

§ 62. Different staffs are used for the different parts, which are indicated by the clefs. Thus, $\frac{\square}{\text { a }}$ is used for the Treble, and e. is used for the Base.

The Alto or Second Treble and also the Tenor use the Treble clef, but the Tenor sing their notes an octave lower than the Treble.
§ 63. In the natural scale, the eight notes are applied to the two staffs as follows:

§64. This scale may be cixtended both upwards and downwards, by repeating these same notes; in ascending above, we call cight, one; and in descending below, we call one, eight; as follows:

§ 65. The lines and spaces, or the degrees of the staff, are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet: the degree where one of the natural scale is written, is called $C$, two is $D$, and so on; as follows:

§66．The scale thus formed by the natural tones and semitones，is called the diatonic scale，or scale by tones．

## Lesson IX．Chromatic Scale．

§ 67．By examining the scale in $\S 51$ ，we shall find that some of the intervals are tones and others semitones．Each of the whole tones may be divided into semitones；and thus we shall have a chnematic scale， or scale by semitones．
§ 68．These intermediate semitones are formed either by elevating or depressing the whole tone．Thus，the semitone between $\mathbf{C}$ and D may be either $\mathbf{C}$ elevated or $\mathbf{D}$ depressed half a tone．
§ 69．The sign of elevation is called a sharp，made thus 扭；and the note before which it is placed，is called a suarped note．
§70．The sign of depression is called a flat，made thus $\theta$ ；and the note before which it is placed is called a flatted note．
§ 71．In ascending，we use sharped notes；and in descending，flatted notes；as follows：

§ 72．To sing a sharped semitone correctly，we must change the tcrmination of the appropriate syllable to $c e$ ．Thus，in ascending we say，fa，fee，sol，see，la，fa，fee，sol，see，la，lee，mi，fa．
§ 73 To sing a flatted semitene，we clange the termination to ay． Thus，in descending，we say，Fa，mi，may，la，lay，soL，say，FA，L．, lay， sol，say， FA

## Lesson X．Transfesition ef the Scale．

§ 74．We have thus far taken one of the scale，called also the KEY note，on C；but any other letter may be made ene，by making some of the letters sharp or flat，so as to bring the semitenes between three and four，and seven and eight．
$\S 75$ ．To render the necessary changes more evident，we will exhibit the two following natural scales，one with the numerals，the other ex－ tended with the letters：

§ 76．If we apply one to C ，the tones and semitenes will corres－ pond．Thus，the natural place for one is $\boldsymbol{C}$ ．
§77．If we apply one to G，two will come to $\mathcal{A}$ ，three to $B$ ，four to $C$ ，five to $D$ ，six to $E$ ，but seven will come half the way from F to G ，or to $F$ 据．Thus，if $F$ is sharped，or if there is one 井，the key note or one is $G$ ．
§ 78．If we take D as one，we shall find in the same manner，$F$ and $\boldsymbol{C}$ must be sharped．Thus，if $\boldsymbol{F}$ and $\boldsymbol{C}$ are sharped，or if there are theo苐井s，the key note is $D$ ．
§ 79．A as one requires $\boldsymbol{F}, \boldsymbol{C}$ and $\boldsymbol{G}$ sharp：or if there are three并市脚，the key note is $A$ ．
§ 30．If F，C，G and $D$ are sharped，or four 粸判s，the key note is $E$ ．
§81．If we take $\mathbf{F}$ as，one，$G$ and $A$ will ceme right，but four comes between $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ ，or to $B \forall ; C, D$ and $E$ will alse come right．Thus if $B$ is flatted，or if there is one $\forall$ ，the key note is $F$ ．
§ 82．B $B$ as one requires alse $E$ flat．Thus，if $B$ and $E$ are flatted，or if there are two bos，the kiey note is $B b$ ．
§ 33．If $B, E$ and $A$ are flatted，or if there are three bbbs，the key note is $E$ ．
§84．If $B, E, A$ and $D$ are flatted，or four $\forall b b s$ ，the key note ！o 29

## Lesson XI. Signature.

§ 85. The flats or sharps, in the previous lesson, are not placed before each note to be elevated or depressed, but are placed at the beginning of the tune immediately after the Clef. They are then called the signature.
§ 86 . The following examples contain the signatures and key notes of the preceding lesson:

§ 87. The parallel or curve lines at the left hand of and connecting the several staffs on which the parts which sing together are written, are called a brace; and the parts thus written under each other, measure under measure, are called a score.
§ 88. The principal notes of these several keys must be given, and the different intervals practised, according to $\S 53$ to 57 , before any attempt is made to sing tunes.

## Lesson XII. Modulation

§ 89. Sometimes a tune passes from one key into another, during its movement, and then back again: this is called modulation.
§ 90 . The signs of elevation or depression necessary for the new key, cannot all be placed in the signature; but those altered letters which are not in the signature, must have the sign of alteration placed before the notes which are to be altered. As an example, see Ellenthorpe, p. 28, second line of the words; where we find $\mathbf{D}$ sharped in the treble and alto, which with the signature indicates the key of fow 井s, or $E$.
§ 91. Such flats or sharps occurring in the middle of a tune, are called accidentals; in distinction from the essential marks of the signature.
§ 92. The keys to which tunes usually modulate are such as have one more or one less flat or sharp than the signature: and such are called relative keys.
§ 93. As an instance of one more sharp, see second line of Ellenthorpe, as above; and also, second line of Danvers, p. 24.
§ 94. As an instance of one more flat, see p. 45, Talbot, third line, and p. 134, Tamworth, third line.
§ 95 . As an instance of one less sharp, see, p. 190, Hymn, fifth line.
$\S 96$. As an instance of one less flat, sec, p. 41, Wakefield, second line.
§ 97 . In the two last examples, we wish to take away one sharp or flat contained in the signature. This we do by means of the cancelling $\operatorname{sign}$ Һ, called a natural; as in the examples.
§ 98. The natural, when it takes away a sharp, depresses the sound, the same as a flat: on the other hand, when it takes away a flat, it elevates the sound, the same as a sharp.
§ 99. When the same note appears according to the key, and then immediately flatted or sharped, the change is merely transient or chromatic, and not a modulation; as in Swanwick, fourth line, Alto, and Falkland, third line, Base.

For modulations to minor keys, see Lesson XIV

## Lesson XIII. Tine Minor Scale.

§ 100. The scale we gave in $\$ 51$ has the semitones between three and four, and seven and cight, and is called the major scale or mode; but there is another, called the minor scale or mode, which has one semitone between two and three; this gives the music a plaintive pathetic character.
§ 101. In the minor mode, instead of the fa above mi, la below mi is taken as ove, or the key vote. This is the case, whatever is the signature; so that the key note of the minor mode, is always two notes lower than in the major mode with the same signature.
§ 102. The following are the key notes, in the minor liey, for each signature:

$\oint 103$. When we descend in the minor scale, the intervals of the scale are all correct, or the semitones are between five and six, and two and three; but in ascending, as the ear requires the note before the key note to be a semitone below it, we are obliged to elevate seven a semi-
tone; and also six, in order to have only a tone be ween six and sereen Example:


The syllables appropriated to the elevated notes are fee and sce
§ 101. In flat signatures, the notes are elevated by means of the natural 4 , see 897 ; see also Cabot and Canton p. 52.
§ 105. The frequent occurrence of these accidentals is an easy method of determining that a tune is in the minor key. As examples, see Windham, p. 39, and IIanover, p. 50.

## Lesson XIV. Modulation: Minor Kers.

§ 106. Modulations take place in the minor, in the same manner as in the major keys. Examples with one more sharp, see p. 75, Corwen, last part of the first line; with one less flat, see p. 100, Kambia, second line.
§ 107. Modulations are often made from the major to the minor key with the same signature. This is indicated by the sharped fifth, which becomes the sharp seventh of the new key, called the relative minor. As an example, see p. 57, Patmos, second line.
§ 108. Similar modulations are made from the minor to the major key; which is indicated by the loss of the sign of elevation before the seventh, which then becomes the fifth of the new key, called the relative major. Example, p. 39, Ashfield, last part of the second line, and first part of the third, and p. 52, Canton, second line.
§ 109. In major keys, modulations are made into minor keys with one less shatp, or one more flat. This is indicated by the sign of depres-
sion before the seventn, and by the elevation of the key note for the sharp seventh of the new key. Examples, p. 190, Hymn, end of the fifth line, and beginning of the sixth. Sometimes only the elerated key note is scen. Examples, p. 101, Somers, third line; p. 100, Horeb, fourth line.
§ 110. Sometimes a modulation takes place from a major to a minor key, with the same key nole, called the toxie minor. This is indicated by the flat tbird. Example, p. श18, Hymn, fifth and sixth lines.
611. We have been thus particular on the subject of modulation, because no one can sing correctly, without knowing in what key be is singing.

Lesson NV. Names and qualities of the different notes of the scale.
\$ 11?. One or the key note of the scale is called the tonic, because
determines the pitch or tone of the seale. From this, all the other notes are reekoned; and with it, the principal parts of a piece of music communly begin and end; and regularly the base always ends with it. Hence, in giving the pitch, the tonic is first sounded.
§ 113. Five, the next most important note of the scale, and the last note but one in the base of every regular close, is called the nominast,
e. the governing note; thus named, because it leads the ear to expect a close. The tenor and alto often begin and end on the dominant; but seldom the other parts.
§ 114. Three is called the mediavt, because it is miduay between the tonic and dominant. In some respects, it is the most important note of the scale, as it distinguishes the minor from the major mode.
§.115. Eight is called the octave, and differs from the tonic only in pitch.
§ 116. One, three, five, and cight, are the principal notes of the scale, or the common chord of the key note. On some one of these notes, every part of a piece of music regularly begins and ends: hence, n giving the pitch, these four notes are usually sounded.
It is a fault in giving the pitch, to oound five and not three, as three only determines he mode.
§ 117. Two is called the supertonic, because next above the tonic.
§ 118. Seven is called the subtonic, because next below the tonic. It is also called the leading note, as it regularly leads to, or requires the tonic after it.
§ 119. While the base takes the dominant preparatory to a close, two other parts regularly take seven and two, and often four, which with the base constitutes the dominant chord. (See next Lesson.)
§ 120. Four is called the subdominant, because it is the next beloro the dominant.
§ 121. Six is called the submediant, because it is midioay between the octave and mediant below it.
§ 122. No piece of music can regularly begin or end on tioo, seven, four or six.

## Lesson XVI. Intervals.

§ 123. The distance from one sound to another in the scale, is called an interval. Intervals are counted by the degrees of the scale from the lowest note upwards; thus, we say a fiflh from $C$ is $G$ : when we count the interval downwards, we use the word below; thus, a fifth below C is F .

In counting the degrees for the intervals, bath extremes are included. Thus, when we say, from C to E is a third, we count-C is one, D is two, and E is three.
§ 124. When the same note is repeated, it is called a unison, marked 1. By inversion, the unison bccomes an octave, marked 8.

§ 125. An interval is inverted when one of the notes is transposed an octave, or when the note previously the lowest becomes the highest.
§ 126. An interval from one note to that on the next degree above, is called a second, marked 2; in-


## INTRODUCTION.

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§ 19\%. When one degree intervenes between the two notes, the interval is called a third, marked 3 ; inverted it becomes a sixth.

§ 123. When two degrees intervene, the interval is) called a fourth, marked 4; inverted it becomes a ffith.

§ 129. When three degrecs intervene, the interval is a EIFTH, marked 5; inverted it becomes a fourth.

§ 130. When four degrees intervene, the interval \} is a sixti, marked 6 ; inverted it becomes a third.
§ 131. When five degrees intervene, the interval \} is a seventif, marked 7; inverted it becomes a second. $\}$
§ 132. When six degrees intervene, the interval \} is an octave, marked 8 ; inverted it becomes a unison. $\}$

§ 133. An interval consisting of a tone is called a \} Major second; and one of a semitone, a minor second.
§ 134. An interval consisting of two toncs, is call- ) ed a masor third; and one of a tone and a semitone, a minor third.

§ 135. An interval consisting of three tones is called a sharp fourth; and one of tivo toncs and a semitone, a PERFECT fourth or simply a FOURTH.

§ 136. An interval consisting of three tones and a) semitone is called a PERFECT fifth, or simply a FIFTI; $\}$ and one of tiwo tones and two semitones, a flat fifth.
§ 137. An interval consisting of four tones and $a$ ) semitone is a major sixth; one of tirce tones and tioo semitones, a minor sixth.

§ 133. An interval consisting of five tones and a semitone is a siarre serenth; and one of four tones and two semitones, a flat seventh, or simply a seventh.

§ 139. The unison, octave, fifth and fourth, and the thirds and sixth, firt are consonant [see next lesson] intervals, the first four are perfect and the others imperfect consonances. The seconds, sevenths, sharp fourth, and flat fifth are dissonant intervals.

## Lesson XVII. Chords.

§ 140. When two or more notes are sounded together, the combination is called a chord: if agreeable to the ear, it is called a consonant chord, or a concord; if disagreeable to the ear, it is called a dissomant chord, or a discord.
§ 141. A chord consisting of a fundamental note or buse, and of its thived and fifth, to which the octave may be added, is called a common chord: if the third next the base is major, it is called a major chord, if minor, a minor chord.

§ 142. A chord consisting of a base, its third, fifth, and seventh, is called a chord of the seventif. This chord is usually bascd on the dominant, and has the seventh flat.

§ 143. The intervals of the chords are not taken according to the degrees of the scale, but according to the letters: thas, the common chord having $C$ for its fundamental note, is made up of $\mathbf{C}$, its third $\mathbf{E}$, its fift $\mathbf{G}$, and sometimes its octave $\mathbf{C}$, wherever these notes may be placed; E may be in the treble, $G$ in the tenor, and $\mathbf{C}$ in the alto, or in any other order, so long as the right letters are used. If the fundamental note is not in the base, but some other note as E or C in the above instance, the chord is said to be inverted.
§ 144. Common church music is made up almost entirely of the above two chords and their inversions; and a knowledge of the order in which these chords should succeed each other, constitutes the science of harmons
§ 145. Common chords occur most frequently with the tonic as the fundamental note; next the dominant, then the subdominant, sometimes the submediant, and rarely the mediant and supertonic.

It must be remembered, that the tonic is one of the scale, whatever may be the signature ; and that the notes of the several chords may be taken in any of the parts.
§ 146. The Chord of the seventh most frequently occurs on the dominant; it is then called the dominant serenth. This chord is regularly followed by the tonic chord; which succession constitutes the regular close or cadeuce.


To those who wish to pursue this subject, we would recommend Porter's "Musical Cyclopedia."

## THIRD DIVISION; DYNAMICS.

## Lesson XVIII. Force of Sounds.

§ 147. In order to indicate how particular notes or whole passages should be sung, certain characters or words are used.
§ 148. A sound uttered by the ordinary exertion of the organs, is called a medium or middle sound; marked m., mez, or mezzo. All sounds not otherwise marked, are to be performed mezzo.
§ 149. A sound uttered by a somewhat stronger exertion of the organs, is called a loud sound, marked f.. for. or forte. A very loud sound is marked, $f f$. or fortissimo; and as loud as possible, fff.
§ 150. A sound uttered with some restraint of the organs, is called a soff sound, marked p., pia. or piano; a very soft sound is marked $p p$. or pianissimo; and as sofl as possible, ppp.

In practising these sounds, the scholars should begin with the medium sound, and then give the loud and very loud, or the sof and very soft ; the teacher giving the example.
§ 151. A sound which commences soft, and gradually grows louder and louder, is called an increasing sound, inarked cres., crescendo, or thus $\sim$ :
§ 152. A sound which commences very loud, ano gradually decreases to silence, is called a decreasing or diminishing sound, marked dec., decrescendo or dim., diminuendo, or thus $=$
§ 153. A sound which gradually increases and then gradually diminishes, is called a swelling sound, or a swell, marked

The tcacher should require the scale often to be sung with each of the above, and sometimes with the following tones.
§ 154. A short sound, struck with a sudden crescendo or swell, is called a pressure sound, marked $r f$., rinforzando, or $<$ or $<$.
§ 155. A sound very forcibly struck and suddenly diminished, is called an explosive sound, marked $f z .$, forzando, or $>$
§ 156. When the notes are to be sung very short and distinct, so as to give life and energy to the execution, the word staccato or the marks 11 i are used.
§ 157. When the notes are to sustained their full length, and gently swolled and diminished, so as to give tenderness and pathos to the performance, the term legato is used.

For other terms of expression, see the defnition on $\mathbf{p x x}$.

## Lesson XIX. Articulation and Emphasis.

§ 158. Besides the dynamic designations of the last lesson, vocal expression depends chiefly on articulation and emphasis.
§ 159. The tone in singing depends chiefly on the vowels. Hence these must be uttered with special accuracy, and must be duly prolonged.

The teacher should cause each of the vowels to be sounded and sustained, and also the scale to be sung with them. He should first give the example; and then see that the sounds are performed, from beginning to end, with the organs immoveably fixed in one position, without the least change.
§ 160 , The articulation or the distinet utterance of the words, depends almost entirely on the consonants. These should be struck or sounded with foree, distinctness, and great care. The sounds should be prolonged only on the rowels; and the consonants, whether at the begimning or end of the syllable, should be quickly articulated, not prolonged.

The indistinctness of the words in singing, arises from the neglect of the above directions. The consonants are commonly prolonged, and those belonging to different words are apt to be run together. To obviate this, after the vowels are properly sung, different consonants should be gradually prefixed and annexed to them, and the scale sung with syllables.
§ 161. It is as essential to good singing as to good speaking, that some words and syllables should have more stress of roice than others; and that the same syitable should be accented in singing as in speaking: such words and syllables are ealled accented or cmphatic.
$\S 16 \%$. If the poetry is properly constructed, the emphatic syllable falls on the accented part of the measure. If otherwise, the emphasis of the words must be attended to, and the rhythmical accent neglected.
The teacher should require some lines to be rehearsed with the proper emphasis, and then sung with the same emphasis.

Lesson XX. Convection of sxllables and words.
§ 163. The breath must not be drawn in singing any more than in speaking, in the middle of a word. Nor, when several notes come to one sylhahle, should there be interruptions between them; as fa-ha-ther, for father; but the several notes should be blended with smoothness, but not without distinctness.

516t. Words which are intimately connected in sense, as the article and its moun or the preposition and its noun, should as seldom as possible
be separated by drawing the breath between them. In fact, the breath should be no oftener drawn than fullness and firmness of tone require.
§ 165. The practise of brenthing regularly at a particular place in each measure, should be specially guarded against; and also the habit of leaving the sound abrubtly to take breath, or as it is sometimes called catching breath. The breath should be taken quickly yet gently.
§ 166. In taking breath, great care must be had that as little noise and ceremony as possible be made; and that the mouth retain the position it had, while performing the previous note; by no means forming itself into the slape neeessary for the following note, or closing itself while taking breath.

## Lesson XXI. Sentiment.

§167. Musical expression depends chiefly on the feeling which the singer possesses, and imparts to the porformance, by the proper tones and correct delivery of the words. Hence, in instructing, the teacher should always select such words and music as will interest the singers, and then both by precept and example be unwearied in his exertions to im press on them the importance of striving to express the sentiment. He should tell them of the impiety of singing serious words, in a thoughtless manner.
§ 168. In the performances of public worship, the leader should be particularly careful in the selection of the tunes, and the singers should be deeply and scriously impressed with the idea that they are engaged in the worship of the supreme being. The expression should be such as natwrally proceeds from the sentiment of the words. All artificial expression in which the heart is not engaged, is trifling and ridiculous, not to say hypocritical and impious.

## Lesson XXII. The Voice.

§ 169. Since it is necessary from the first, that the teacher and school should be acquainted with the properties of a good tone, we close the introduction with remarks on the following topics.
§ 170. I. Production of vocal sounds. Our method of producing vocal sounds is similar to that of a wind mstrument. We inhale a
quantity of air, and force it out through the vocal organs. If we wish to produce a very low sound, the internal organs, particularly the opening of the throat, are expanded, and the air is forced out with as little velocity as will make a distinct vocal sound. On the other hand, if we wish to produce a very high sound, the same internal organs are contracted, and the air is forced out with as great a velocity as can be produced without sereaming. The power of thus expanding and contracting the organs is, in a great measure, the result of practice. The sound should be made chiefly at the opening of the throat, and merely modified by the external organs of the mouth, viz. the tongue, the teeth, the palate, and the lips. The mouth slould be so completely opin, that the sound may meet with no obstruction in its course, and the organs kept in a fixed position arithout the least variation. A full and retentive breath is necessary to a full and firm tone; and to acquire this, the seholars should frequently practise some vocal sound, and give it as full, as smooth, and as long as possible. To improve the voice and give it volume, we should accustom ourselves to sing the scale with explosive and the other dynamic tones. In this way, the internal organs will become more elastic and subject to command. By a continued exercise of the organs, in the manner above described, most persons in time may acquire,
§ 171. II. The most essential qualities of a good tune; viz. purity, fullness, firmness, and certainty.

1. A tone is rure or clear when no extraneous sound mixes with it; IMPURE when sonething like a hissing, screaming, or huskiness is heard in connection with it. Impurity is often produced by the interference of the parts of the mouth; they get in the way, and the sound is thus obstructed and indistinct.
2. A tone is fuls, when it is given with a complete, free, and unconstrained exertion of the appropriate organs of sound. The breath should be fully drawn, and used only to produce the sound. That tone is faist which is produced by a negligent use of the organs, by a want of breath, or by a waste of it, that is, air escapes which docs not go to make up the sound. Exercises in the explosive tone will greatly assist is aequiring the proper manner of taking breath.
3 and 4. A tone is firn and certain, when immediately on being given, it is the correct sound. and continues so to the end

Hence, the following are faults: A warering and trembling of the voice. Striking a wrong note and then sliding up and down to the correct sound. A negligent or careless beginning and ending of the sound. A too great cleration or depression of the sound. The only remedy for these defects, is, first, to have the correct sound in the ear, then to strike it firmly and surely, and finally, to keep the organs in the same fixed position without the least deviation, as before directed.
§ 172. To correct faults. If the teacher hears a faulty tone in a scholar, let him endeavor to imitate it; and in doing so, he should give close attention to the organ by which the faulty sound is produced. Let him then sing a good tone, with the use of the appropriate organs; and the scholar will immediately discover and correct his fault. It is highly useful also for the teacher to give out faulty sounds, and to require the pupils to imitate them, contrasting them with those which are correct.
§ 173. General pirections. Let the teacher require the scholars always to stand erect, with the head looking directly forward, the breast bending a little outwards, and the mouth duly open. The month should be open so far that the end of the fore finger may have free play between the teeth. The tongue should lic naturally and still in the mouth. The teacher must give all attention to the observance of these rules, if he would not have more fauly tones than good. For example: By a straining of the lungs and a violent holding back of the voice, a guttural and sometimes a husky sound is produced. By closing the teetl, a hissing sound is occasioned. An overstraining of the voice, by forcing out the sound too viotently, produces a screaming and sometimes a bawling. A disagreeably coarse or shrill sound is produced, by opening the mouth too little, and thrusting out the clin, and to some extent drawing back the tongue. A nasal sound is occasioned by pressing the roots of the tongue somewhat against the palate,

For much important information on musical taste, and on the duties of a teacher \&cc, consnll Porter's "Musical Cyclopedia"*; articles Dynamics, Breath, Exp"ession, Choir, Chorister, Psalmody, \&ce. See also Mason's Musical Manual.
*For sale by the publishers Truman, Smith and Co. Cincinnati

## Explanalion of Musical Terms

Anagio, very slow, heary, and expressive.
An libitom, at pleasure; may be omitted or performed.
Afretuoso, with tenderness and deep feeliog.
Afrer note, a small note that follows the principal note, from which it borrows its time.
Allegretro, somewhat quick and animated.
Aleegro, quick, slight and spirited.
Andante, with a distinct and gentle ac. centuation; and with moderate quickness.
Anoantino, somewhat gentle and distinct. Appogiature, a small note that precedes the principal note, from which it borrows its time. Appogiatures and After notes are not counted in the rhythom; and whatever time is given to them is taken away from the notes to which they belong. They usually borrow time equal
to their own length; see p. 215, in the Treble, at the word'reach, where the small note and the principal note which foliows, each take the time of a quarter mote, as at the word 'earth' in the sause line. When an Appogiature precedes a pointed note, it may take two thirds the ume, or twice its own length.
A tempo, in the regular time, after an ad libitum.
Bis, twice; written over a passage to be repeated.
Cantabile, graceful, melodious.
Choros, music intended for the whole choir.
Con spirito, with animation.
Da capo. or D. C. repeat and close with the first strain : as Greenville, p. 132.
Dolce, with sweetness and delicacy.
Duetto or Duet, music for two voices.
Grave, slow and heavy, denoting solemnity.

Larghetto, slow, but less marked than largo.
Largo, very slow, delicate and sustained. Moderato, moderate, rather animated.
Pause, a character placed over a note, indicating that it may be prolonged beyond its strict lime. When written at the cad of a line, the prolongation may be about one bent.
Ponposo, dignified, grand.
Prestissimo, as quick as possible.
Presto, very quick.
Quartetto or Quartet, music for four voices.
Quintetto or Quinter, music for five voices.
Recitative, a specios of music, between singing and speaking, in which the singer is not restricted in time.
Refeat, a character placed at the end and sonetimes at the beginning of a strain, to denote a repetition. .\% or $\div$

Siciliano, music in sextuple time, per form in a slow and graceful manner.
Slur, a character drawn over as many notes as are sung to one syllable. Solo, music for one voice.
Soprano, the Treble.
Sostenuto, notes sustained the full time.
Spiritoso, with spirit.
Symphony, or Sym, a passage for instru ments.
Syncopation, a note commencing on the unaccented part of the measure, and terminating on the acceuted.
tempo, time
Trio, inusic for three voices.
Turri, all the voices.
Unison, all sing the same melody.
Verse, one voice on a part.
Vivace, in a brisk and lively manner.
For a complete dictionary of musical terms, set "Alusical Cyclopedia."

## REMARIS ON THE USE OF THE INTRODUCTION, AND ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE MUSIC.

The Introduction is designed either to be committed to memory and recited, in the same manner as bas heretofore been practiced in the usual method of teaching, or to serve as a guide for those teachers who prefer the inductive plan of Pestalozzi. When this plan is adopted, the teacher should have a black board, with two staffs drawn across it in white lines, and placed in such a situation that it can be distinctly seen by the whole school. On this he may write numerous examples for practice, both those which relate to time, and those which relate to the scale or the practice of the different intervals; and also to the force of sounds. The teacher should always go on the principle of learning one thing at a time; and not procecd until each lesson is understood.

The details of the system here sketched, are found in Mason's 'Manual of Instruction,' designed particularly for teachers; in which will be found numerous practical examples.

In the music, it will be observed that the Treble or leading mejody is placed next to the Base. This arrangement is adopted for the convenience of the instrumental performer. This part is always to be sung by female voices, and by them alone. When sung by men's voices, it inverts the natural order of the parts, and produces disallowed progressions in harmony. The Alto is intended to be sung by the lowest female and boys' voices. If it is undertaken by men, they will sing the notes an octave above; and always remain silent when the tenor rests, or when the part is marked, $\varrho_{d} T_{r}$ ble.

It will be observed that many of the particular meters are adapted to different varieties of words, as Worthing, p. 131; at the end of the second and fourth lines of which the tied notes may be sung to two syllables or to one; so of Greenville, p. 132; Armley, I57; Syria, p. 148; Berkley, p. 153; Rowley, p. I62, \&c. (Sce note, bottom page 156.'


## THE

## SACRED HARP.

## OED IHUNDRED. K. PI.




## UPTON. L. III.

$$
1 \text { Bless, O my soul, the liv - ing God, Call home my thoughts, that rove abroad; Let all the powers within me, join, In work and worskip so di - vine. }
$$

(1)

4 Let every land his power con - fess, Let all the earth adore his grace: My heart and tongue, with rapture, join, In work and worship so di - - vine.
(\#- \# 4

## 





NOTTAEAY. L. M.


## STONETKELD．H．WI．



3 Re－joice，ye servants of the Lord，Spread wide Jehovah＇s name abroad；$O$ praise our God，his power a ．dore，From age to age，from shore to shore．


## THENDON．耳，险。



3 Vast are thy works，almigh－ty Lord！All nature rests up－on thy word；And clouds，and storms，and fire obey Thy wise and all－con－trolling sway．


PARE STRENT. L. M.



## ELLENTHORPE. L.M.



## LEYDEN, L. II,



# 30  <br> 1 Sweet is the work, my God, my King, To praise thy narne, give thanks, and sing; To show thy love, by morn-ing light, And talk of all thy truth, at night.   <br> 2 Sweet is the day of sacred rest; No mor-tal care shall seize my breast; O may my harp, in tune, be found, Like David's harp of solemn sound.  

## AUGUSTA. L, MI.



# HRELVETR. L. IT. 



1 With all my powers of heart and tongue, Ill praise my Maker, in my song; Angels shatl hear the notes 1 raise, Ap-prove the song, and join the praise.



4 J'll sing thy truth and mercy, Lord; fill sing the wonders of thy word; Not all the works and names below, So much thy power and glory show. (e, 2-

## 



1 The Lord is come-the heavens procham His birth-the nations learn his name: An naknown star directs the road Of eastern sages, to their God.



2 All je bright armies of the skies, Go, worship where the Savior lies: Angels and kings before him bow, Those gods on high, and gods below
(e) 2


# WUINE. L. M. 




## EFETNGMAVI. L. NI.




## THENDOIN. H. II.



[^1]ROCHINGTA樶. L. TI.*


HENDON. L. ITI.


* The Treble and Tenor may change parts alternately in this tune

TATNALL. K. M.




## 



L. N.


1 Come, weary souls, with sin dis - trest, Come, and accept the promised rest; The Sa-vior's gracious call o--bey, And cast yonr gloomy fears a - way.


3 Here mercy's boundless o-cean flows, To cleanse your guilt, and heal your woes; Here's pardon, life, and end - less peace; How rich the gift ! how free the grace!


## 



2 Life is the hour, that God hath given, T'escape from hell, and fly to heaven; The day of grace, and mortals may Se - cure the blessings of the day.



## 




## LYPAN. L. M.



|  | Eap |
| :---: | :---: |
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|  | Freapol |
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|  | -ctoc\|l| |
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|  |  |

1 Lord, when my thoughts delighted rove, Amid the wonders of thy love, Sweet hope revives my droop ...ing heart, And bids intruding fears depart.


3 Be all my heart, and all my days, Devoted to my Saviour's praise; And let my glad o - be .-. dience prove, How mnch I owe, how much I love.
 TALBET. L. M. [Chant.]


30 may the righteous, when I stray, Smite and reprove my wandering way; Their gentle words like ointntent shed, Shall never bruise but cbeer my head.


4 When I behold them pressed with grief, I'll cry to heaven for their relief; And by my way




* The first four notes of this tune may be sung in unison.


##  <br> Now shall the trembling mourner come, And bind his sheaves, and bare them home; The voice, long broke with sighs, shall sing, Till heaven with hallelujahs ring.



Go
God of my life, to thee be - long The grateful heart, the joyful song; Touched by thy love, each tuneful chord Resounds the goodness of the Lord.


## (1)REDRED <br> L. TI.


How sweet the light of sabbath eve! How soft the sunbeam lingering there! Those sacred hours this low earth leave, And rise on wings of faith and prayer.



## WARD. L. M.



3 There is a stream, whose gentle flow Supplies the c1-m of our God! Life, love, and joy still gliding through, And watering our divine ahode.


4 That sacred stream, thine holy word, Supports our faith, our fear con-trols : Sweet peace thy promises afford, And give new strength to fainting souls.


## 買AMOVEE．N．䇉。



## SUNEETRLANB．K．MI．



1 Ye nations round the earth, rejoice, Before the Lord, your sovereign King; Serve him with cheerful heart and voice, With all your tongues, his glory sing.



4 The Lord is good, the Lord is kind; Great is his grace, his mercy sure; And all the race of man shall find His truth from age to age endure.


## FARNSEUORTCTM H. M.



1 Give thanks to God, he reigns above; Kind are his thoughts, his name is love; His mercy, ages past have known, And a - - ges leng to come shall own.



30 let the saints, with joy, record, The truth and greatness of the Lord; How great his works! how kind his ways! Let every tongue proclaim his praise.



#  



 (e-b-2

## EWESTEDIB. C. MI.

 | 1 Come, let us join our cleerful songs, With angels round the throne, Ten thonsand, thousand are their tongues, But all their joys are one. But all their joys are one. |
| :--- |
| 06 |
| Q-b |





DOUALASS. C. PL.


## CHETPORD.

C. 陑. or 3 8's \& 2 6's.*


56

## NOTTING胃酸 C．䤄．



## HOLYOKE．C．M．



PATMDOS. C. 缅.


## CATEENTR. C. 朋.




1. I love to steal a - while a - way, From ev - 'ry cumb'ring care, And spend the hours of seting day, In humble, grateful prayer. (1)
2. I love to think on mercies past, And future good implore; And allmy cares and sorrows cast, On him whom I a - . dare.




## MILIBURN. C. MI.





2 Come, where his glory he displays, Your lips, in thanks, employ; Come, speak the wonders of his grace, In holy songs of joy, ln holy songs of joy.


PATTON. C. VI.

1 Joy to the world, the Lord is come! Let earth receive her King; Let every heart prepare his room, And heaven and nature sing.


2 Joy to the world, the Savior reigns, Let men their songs employ; While fields and floods, rocks, hins, and plains, Re - peat the sounding joy.


EVENTER C. MI.



## DUNDEE. C. M.


(0-2
4 Feed me, O Lord, with needful food: I ask not wealth, or fame; But give me eyes to view thy works, A heart to praise thy name.
(e:-

HITHFIELD. C. M.



## BOLTON. C. M.



1 Ye humble souls, approach your God, With songs of sacred praise; For he is good, supremely good, Andkind are all his ways. And kind are all his ways.
 $64-1$
6



## 








## GRAETON. C. MI.



1 How oft, a-- las! this wretched heart, Has wandered from the Lord! How of my rov-ing thoughts depart, For-get-ful of his word!


2 Yet sovereign mer-cy calls, 'Re-turn.' Dear Lord, and may I come? My vile in - grat-i - tude I mourn: Oh, take the wanderer home!


## BURFORD. C. M.



## LDPANON. C. M.



## LANESBORD'. C. M. or 3 S's, \& 2 ©s. Ch. Psalmody, Hy. 639.



I There is an hour of peaceful rest, To mourning wanderers given: There is a tear for souls distressed, A balm for every wounded breast, ' Tis found alone, in heaven.

2 There is a home for weary souls, By sins and sorrows driven;
When tossed on life's tempestuous shoals, Where storms arise, and ocean rolls, And all is drear, but heaven.

3 There faith lifts up the tearless eye, The heart with anguish riven; It views the tempest passing by, Sees evening shadows quickly fly, And all serene, in heaven.

4 There fragrant fiowers immortal bloom, And joys supreme are given; There rays divine disperse the gloom; Beyond the dark and narrow tomb, Appears the dawn ol heaven.


## (1)VERETDN. C. ME.





2 How great the works his hand has wrought! How glorious in our sight! And men in every age have sought 1 is wonders with delight. His wonders with delight.



## 




NICHOLS. C. M.


LAURENS. C. TI.


## SAYEROOF. C. M.




## 



3 'Through all the earth, the nations round Shall thee, their God, confess; And, with glad hymns, their awful dread Of thy great name ex - press'.


## FUHTON. C. M. [Double.]




ARLHEGTON. C. M.




## COREDEN. C. M.




## PUTNEY. C. M.



TOPSEABI. C. III. [Goable. 7




3 Oer all those wide ex - tended plains, Shines one e-ter-nal day; There, God the Son, for - ev - er reigns, And scatters night a - . way.


## 78 <br> HODITARD. C. MI.






## WESTMOISELANG. C. TI. [Bonbic.]



#  



## ST. ANIN. C. 险.



Now let Je...-hovah be adored, On whom our hopes depend; For who, except the mighty Lord, His people can de - fend?



- Ree Lanesboro. ' p. 67.




## 



 with the must ardent devotion. Incideuts in the life of President Dwight, g. 20


## ARUNDEL. C. M.



4 Rejoice, ye saints, and shout for joy, Ye ran - somed of the Lord; Be grateful praise your sweet employ, His presence your re - ward.


* This strain may be performed by two Trebles, or by the Tenor and Base.

PORTEER. C. N.






## TRAYTON. C. M.



## DOWNS. C. M.



WAREAB.
C. MI.



## SOUTREMELD. S. M.



ST. TREMIAS' S. M.



3 High as the heavens are raised, A - - bove the ground we tread, So far the riches of his grace, Our highest thoughtsex - ceed.


PENTOVVILLE. S. TH.





## HENGTEATM. S. M.



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BENDER. S. M.


## ELTON. S. MI.



## LOCKPORT. S. M.




 $(9+4 \theta$ en

CODA. To be sung or omitted at pleasure.



## TALKLAND. S. M.



## SHLUER STIREET. S. II.



## HVERTESS. S. M.


2 Behold the ark of God! Be - hold. the o-pen door! $\quad$ Oh! haste to gain that dear a - - bode, And rove, my soul, no more.



4 Lo! Je - sus, who invites, Declares, 'I quick - ly come: Lord, e - ven so! we wait thy hour; O blest Redeem - er, come! DOVERE S. M.



STONINGTON. S. M.
Church Psalmody, Hymn 239.



LISBON. S.M.


HANCOCK. S. M.





## BOXFORD. S. M.

 ( 0 , 1 ls this the kind re-turn, And these the thanks we owe; Thus to $\mathrm{a}-$ buse $\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{ter}-\mathrm{nal}$ love, Whence all our blessings flow?
 4 Let past in - grat - i - tude Provoke our weeping eyes; And hourly, as new mercies fall, Let hourly thanksa-. rise.



## WATCDMAN. S. M.





## SOMERS. L. M. 6 lines.



[^2]

[^3]CATEL. L. M. G lines. Methodist Hymn Book, Hy. 249.


104
SUDEURY. L. M.
[6 lines.]




NASHVILLE. N. P. M.







PEIRU. C. P. VI.

1 Begin, my solv, th'exalt - ed lay, Let each en - raptured thought obey, And praise th Al - mighty's name : Lo! heaven and earth, and seas and skies,

2. Wake, all ye 'soaring throng, and sing; Ye feathered warblers of the spring, Har . . monious anthems raise: Praise him who shaped your finer mould,


5 Let man, by nobler passions swayed, Let man, in God's own im-age made, His breath ill praise employ; Spread wide his Maker's name a - round,






STOW. KII. II.


I give immortal praise, To God the Father's love, For all my comforts here, And hetter hopes above.
He sent his own e-ternal Son, To diefor crimss that man had dome,





HADDAR. H. M.


HARWICH. H. M.







CONNER. II. M.







MURRAY. H. M.









## HOPKINTON. II. M.






## PRENTISS. 7s.





WILIMT. 7's.


## GRANBY. 7's.

| 0 | 2 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |







## PLEYEL'S MYMN. 7's.






3
Spread for thee, the festal board See with richest dainties stored; To thy Father's bosom pressed, Yet again a child confessed, Never from his house to roam; Come and welcome, sinner, come.

## 4

Soon the days of life shall end, Lo, I come, your Savior, Friend! Safe your spirits to convey To the realms of endless day, Up to my eternal home; Come and welcome, sinner, come?

## NORTHIVOOD. 79s.

1 Softy now the light of day, Fades upon my sight away: Free from care, from lahor free, Lord, I would commune with thee. Lord, I would commune with thes.

 2 Soon, for me, the light of day, Shall forever pass away : Then, from sin and sorrow free, Take me, Lord, to dwell with thee! Take me, Lord, to dwell with thee.


## PALMER. 7 's. 6 lines.




TURIN. 7 's. 6 lines.



Bless thy word to young and old, Fill us with a Savior's love; And when life's short tale is told, May we dwell with thee a - bove.






## VY RTHITNGA. 8's 7's, OF 8's.




While our days on earth are lengthened, We will give them, Lord, to thee: Cheered by hope, we're daily strengthened, Hope of im - mor - tal - i - ty.


## 



8, 7. Far from mortal cares re - treating, Here our willing fontsteps meeting, Here our willing fontsteps meeting, Every heart to heaven
Mer - cy from alove proclaim - ing, Peace and pardon from
de - sires, ?
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { de - sires, } \\ \text { as - pires. } \\ \text { the skies. }\end{array}\right\}$ From the Fount of glory beaming, Light celestial cheers our eyes;

## COTUTRN. Sis, 7is A 4.

## 133






 CAELOW. 5 's, 7 /s, \& 4.


Oh!'tis pleasant, 'tis revi - ving To our hearts to hear, each day,
Joyful news from far ar - riving, How the gospel wins its way; $\}$ Those enlightening, Who in death [osir . - . - ] and darkness lay.

'AMIVORTH. 8 's, 79s, d 4.



Lo! he comes, with clouds descend - ing, Once for favored sinners slain:

Thousand, thousand saints attend - ing, Swell the triumph of his train. IIal - le - lu - jah, Ilal - le - lu - jah, Je - sus now shallev - er reign.


## ELEMINTE. S's, g's, \& 4.


1 Come ye sinners, poor and wretched, Come in mercy's gracious hour? Jesus read - y stands to save you, Full of pity, love and power! He is a - he, lle is willing, doubt no more.

2 Come, ye thirsty, yeare welcome! God's free bounty glo-si-fy; True belief, and true repentance, Every grace which brings us nigh, Without money, Come to Jesus Christ, and buy.



2 Praise the Lord, for he hath spoken ; Worlds his mighty word obeycd; Laws which never can be broken, For their guidance he hath made.

Hallelujah, Amen.
3 Praise the Lord, for he is glorious ; Never shall his promise fail ;
God hath made his saints victorious, Sin and death shall not prevail.

Hallelujah, Amen
4 Praise the God of our salvation,
Hosts on high his power proclaim ; Heaven and earth, and all creation, Praise and magnify his name ! Hallelujah, Amen


OLIPIEANT. $\mathrm{S}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}, 7$ 7's, $\mathbb{E} 4$.


18



2 In vain with lav-ish kindness, The gifts of God are strown; The heathen in his blindness, Bows down to zoood and stone.


3 Sal-vation' O Salvation! The joyful sound pro - claim, Till earth's re - motest 1 Till o'er our ransomed nature, The Lamb for sinners slain, Redeemer, King.

## 140

## RICHDONE. 7 's, 6's. E*



AMSTERDAII. 7 's $E$ 's, or 7 's, 6's \& 8 .


[^4]





A - gain we lift our voice, And shout our solemn joys! Cause of highest raptures this. Raptures that shall never fail; See a sonl escaped tobliss, Keep-the christian Festival.




EVENING HYMN. $\quad 8,3$ 's $\mathbb{E}$ 6. Church Psalmody, Hy. 711


## AMERICA. 6's \& 4\%s



My conntry! 'tis af thee, Sweet land of lih - erty, Of thee I sing; Land, wbere my fathers died; Land of the pilgrim's pride; Fromevery mantaia side,
Let freedom ring.





OLIVET. 69 \& $\mathbf{H}^{\prime}$ 。
Words by Ray Palmer.








## SAVANNAH. 10's. 4 lines.




Heaven is thy court, and there thy glorious throne, But throughthis low - er world thy will is done: O Zion, trust the Lord; our foes, in vain,



## NORTHFURLD. 8's.




#  




4 While below, if we stray, From the source of true joy, Let thy merciful hand Return, and incline us to obey thy command.

5 Our friends, may they share Thy blessings while here, And crown them above,
Where joys will increase, from the fountain of love.
6 May we shortly there meet, Around thy blessed seat; Thy love to adore, Where pleasure and praise will abound evermore

* 'ILe ties in this and similar tunes, show that the tied notes are to be sung sometimes to one syliable and at others to twa

ARMILEX. L. II. O1 5's E G's.










2 The Lord is our Shepherd; what, then, shall we fear? Shall dangers affight - en us, while he is near! Oh no: when he calls us, we'll walk through the vale,



His care and protection, His care and protection, His care and protection his flock will surround.


3
Afraid to pursue by ourselves the dark way, Thy rod and thy staff be our comfort and stay: We know by thy guidance, when once it is past, To life and to glory, it brings us at last.

## 4

The Lord is become our salvation and song, His blessings have followed us, all our life long, His name will we praise, while he lends to us breath, Be joyful through life, and resigned in our death.



## HYONS. 10's $11^{9} \mathrm{~s}$.




DAKMAM. 6's \& 9's; or 5's \& 8's.


## 164

## 1OLSOTE. II's \& 10's.



3 Cold on his cradle the dew drops are shining, Low lies his head with the beasts of the stall, Angels adore him in slumber reclining,

Maker and Monarch, and Savior of all.
4 Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion, Odors of Edom, and offerings divine ?
Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean, Myrrh from the forest, or gold from the mine?

5 Vainly we offer each ample oblation; Vainly with gifts would his favors secure!
Richer by far is the heart's adoration; Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor. Bishop Heber

SATRIDIS. 8 's E's. Manual of Christian Psalmody, Hy.z25. 1605



1 The voice of free grace cries, 'Escape to the mountain:' For Adam's lost race Christ hath opened a fountain; For sin and uneleanness, and every transgression,



3 Now Jesus our King, reigns tri - mophantly glorious; O'er sin, death, and hell, he is more than victorious; With shouting proclaim it, oh trust in lis passion,




168
WELTON. 11 's, 4 's \& g's.


MARCELHVIS. G. W. [~ouble.] Methodist Hymn Book, Hy. 439
164


THANTSTEVENG MYYN.
'Re joyfulin God.'

'He joyful in God all ye lands or the earith.' Concluded.

## HEMIN, 'The Lord is great.'

$$
\text { Church Psalmody, IIy. } 731 .
$$



2 The Lord is great, his majesty how glorious! Resound his praise from shore to shore; O'er sin, and death, and hell, now made victorious, He rules and reigns forevermore.


3 The Lord is great, his mercy how abounding ! Ye angels; strike your golden chords ! O praise our God ! with voice and harp resounding, The King of kings, and Lord of lords. (9:4 4

## WAIREMAM.

C. M. or 11's \& 9 's.

Be joyful in God, all ye lands of the earth, O serve him with gladness and fear; Exult in his presence, with music and mirth, With love and devotion draw near.







## PRESCOTTN. 11 is.



Who, who would live alway, away from his God; Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode, Where rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains, And the noon tide of glory eternally reigns:

## 4

Where the saints of all ages, in harmony, meet, Their Savior and brethren, transported to greet; While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,

And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul. Episcopal Coll.

## HIPDPNN. 7's. [Bovble.]



## Last two verses of Gethsemane.

4
The Father heard; and angels there, Sustained the Son of God in prayer,

In sad Gethsemane;
He drank the dreadful cup of pain,
Then rose to life and joy again
5
When storms of sorrow round us sweep, And scenes of anguish make us weep, To sad Gethsemane We'll look, and see the Savior there, And lumbly bow, like him in prayer

MERIDCN. C. M.




GETMEEDINE. 8, \& 6. Words from Manual of Christian Psalmody.


* For the remaining verses, see the opposite page

SCOTLAND. 1R's \& II's.


GENEVA. C. M.


ARCHIDLE. C. M. (6) $2+0$ 96 3 Great is the work! my neighbors cried, And owned thy power di . . vine; Great is the work! my heart rephed, And be the glo - ry thine. (2)


CRANBROOK. S. M.


(9)


SUMINR. .7's \& 6's. Words from 'Manual of Christian Psalmody.' 181


* A new selection of Psalins and Hymns designed particularly for Baptist Churches



## KRADPORE. M. M.



## 3

With life he clothes the spring, The earth with summer warms He spreads th' autumnal feast, And rides on wintry storms :

His gifts divine Through all appear , And round the year His glories shine.


## PAKIIA. K. NI.




## 



1 Oh how cheating, Oh how fleeting, Is our earthly being! 'Tis a mist in wintry weather, Gathered in an hour together, And as soon dispersed forever.

 2 Oh how cheating, Oh how fleeting, Are our days departing! Like a deep and headlong river, Flowing onward, flowing ever, Tarrying not, and stopping never. ©拱

[^5]ZION. 8's, 7 's, \& 4.


2 La! thy sun is risen in glory ! God himself appears thy friend;
All thy foes shall flee before thee ; Here their boasted triumpls end: $\}$ Great deliverance Zion's King vouchsafes to send, Great delivelance Zion's King vouchsafes to send


3 Enemies no more shall trouble; All thy wrongs shall be redressed; $\}$ All thy conflicts End in an e-ternal rest, All thy conflicts End in an eternal rest.
For thy shame thou shalt have double, In thy Maker's favor blest ;


## 



Last three verses of Hermon.

3 Oh how cheating, Oh how fleeting, Are the world's enjoyments;
All the hues of change they borrow, Bright to-day and dark to-morrow, Mingled lot of joy and sorrow.

4 Oh how cheating, Oh how fleeting,
Is all earthly beauty!
Like a summer floweret flowing,
Scattered by the breezes, blowing,
O'er the bed on which 'twas growing.
5. Oh how eheating, Oh how fleeting, All, yes! all that's earthly! Every thing is fuding, flying, Man is mortal, earth is dying, Christian! live, on Heaven relying

## 188

## - Watchnan : tell us or the night.g

[MISSIONARY OR CHRISTMAS HYMN.]


Watchman! does its beauteous - ray Aught of hope or joy fore - tell?
Watchman! will its beanss a - lone Gild the spot that gave them birth
Wrats a the a ges are ats own, See! it bursts o'er all the earth.
Watchman!let thy wanderings cease; Ilie thee to thy qui - et home; Traveler! lo! the Prince of peace, Lo! the son of God is come.


Traveler! yes; it brings the day, Promised day of Isra - el! Traveler! lo! the Prince of peace, Lo! the Son of God is come! Lo! the Son of God is come! Traveler! ages are its own, See! it bursts o'er all the earth.


HEMLN. 'There is a fonntain, filled with olood.'


2 The dying thief rejoiced to see That fountain, in his day; And there may I, though vile as he, Wash all my sins away.

3 Thou dying Lamb! thy precious blood Shall never loose its power, Till all the ransomed church of God 2d ending. Are saved, to sin no more.

4 Since first, by faith, I saw the stream, Thy flowing wounds supply, Redeeming love has been my theme,工 And shall oe, till I die


LUTHEIR'S JUDGMENTHEMN.



ANT䫀EDV. ${ }^{6}$ (D) sing unto the Lord.'




- Praise - - . . . - . . . . . - - him, Let the congregation of the saints praise him, the saints praise him, the saints praise him

him, praise him.


For see he comes
'Lift up your stately heads.' Concluded.

## LOUHSVMLIE. S. M.




[^6]


CHORES. 'Salvation helongeth unto the Lord.'


# 'Salvation belongeth unto the Lord.' 

Continued

and thy blessing, and thy blessing.

## ' TEMIPLIETON. C. M.


'Come, ye disconsolate.'


## KEDAR. C. M.






 (e:\# +

## HYMN. 'ETarli! the song of Jubilee.'



- Harli! the song of Jubilee.' Continued.


'Hark: the song of Jubilee.' Concluded.


DOXOLOGK. ${ }^{6}$ Praise God from whom all blessings mot.?


' Praise God form whom all blessings fiow.



Hallelujah we sing, To our Savior and King, And his praises aloud we'll proclaim, And his praises aloud we'll proclaim: To the Lamb that was slain, Hal - lelujah a-


## 2

His word he sends forth, From south to the north ;
From east and from west it is heard :
The rebel is charmed ;
The foe is disarmed;
No day like this day has appeared.

## 3

To Jesus alone,
Who sits on the throne,
Salvation and glory belong :
All hail blessed name,
Forever the same,
Our joy, and the theme of our song

HYNN. 'GEOW beantcons are theiv feet,'






2 'Tis God's all an - i mating voice, That calls thee from on high; "Tis his own hand presents the prize, To thine as - pi-ring eye


3 A cloud of witness - es around, Iold thee in full sur-vey; For-get the steps al - read-y trod, And onward urge thy way.


## HYMIN. 'Raughter of Rion.'






3 Daughter of Zi - on, the power that hath saved thee Extolled with the harp and the timbrel should be; Shout! for the foe is destroyed that enslaved thee,



* This pasage may be sung as a duetl by two Trebles or by Tener and Base, or all the four parts may sing together.


## BURLINGTON. 12's, 11 E 8.








## THIANKSGIVING.

Church Psalmody, Ps. 149.




THANKSCIVENG. Continuea.


* 2 d verse by two Tenors and Base ; and 4th by two Trebles and Alto.



tongue; Would join in your numbers, and chant to your lays.

lighted, Would join in your numbers, and chant to your lays, chant to your lays, and chant to your lays, and chant to your lays

tongue; Would join in your numbers, and [owir . . - ]


'Salvafion: oh the joyful sourad.' Concluded.





## HYMN. 'Maste, © sinner, now be wise.'

Church Psalmody, Hy. 237

4 Haste 0 sinner,
now be blest; Slay not, Stay not
for the morrow's sun; Lest perdi - tion thee
ar - rest, Ere the morrow is be - gun.


# "How lovely are thy dwellngs.' 




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2 When shall love freely flow, Pure as life's river !
When shall sweet friendship glow, Changeless forever?
Where joys celestial thrill,
Where bliss each heart shall fill;
And fears of parting chill, Never, no, nevar!

3 Up to that world of light Take us, dear Savior' May we all there unite, Happy forever!
Where kindred spirits dwell,
There may our music swell;
And time our joys dispel,
Never, no, never.

4 Soon shall we meet again, Meet ne'er to sever,
Soon will peace wreath her chain, Round us fozever;
Our hearts will then repose, Secure from worldly woes; Our songs of praise shall close, Never, no, never!

BLAKE. C. M.


3 I love to think on mercies past, And future good implore;
And all my cares and sorrows cast, On him whom I adore.

4 I love by faith to take a view Of brighter scenes in heaven ;
The prospect doth my strength renew, While here by tempests driven.

5 Thus, when life's toilsome day is o'er, May its departing ray
Be calm, as this impressive hour, And lead to cndless day







## 

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CLECTIC HARMONV


## ECTIONOF GHURCH MUSICB

IN PATENT NOTES.
Arxanged ant Com/sed by Lovell Mason and T. B. Masche\%
MORESSGRSUFMUSIC ANDORGADISTE.

NEW EDITION.
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[^2]:    - Dy repeating the two first lines.

[^3]:    * By omitting the first note in the last two lines

[^4]:    * Bcaor and Base, or two Trebles.

[^5]:    * For remaining verser see opposite pago.

[^6]:    *Tois passagg may de suog alternately by Trebles and Tenors.

