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Division SCA Section 1706



Middleser Collection of Church Music SEP 21 1932

ANCIENT PSALMODY REVIVED.

.....

A Variety of plain PSALM TUNES, the most suitable to be used in Divine Service;

A NUMBER OF OTHER PIECES, OF A MORE DELICATE AND ARTIFICIAL CONSTRUCTION,

Proper to be performed by a Choir of good Musicians occasionally, in Schools and Public Religious Assemblies.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED, CORRECTED, AND ENLARGED.

Boston:-Printed and fold by Manning & Loring, No. 2, Cornhill........Oct. 1808.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the fifth day of January, in the thirty-first year of the independence of the United States of America, David Palmer, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"The Middlefex Collection of Church Music: or, Ancient Pfalmody Revived. Containing a Variety of plain Pfalm Tunes, the most suitable to be used in Divine Service; to which is annexed, a Number of other Pieces, of a more delicate and artificial Construction, proper to be performed by a Choir of good Musicians occasionally, in Schools and Public Religious Affemblies."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned?" afto 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 exthing hiltorical and other prints."

WILLIAM S. SHAW, Clerk of the Diffriel of Maffachufetis.

Advertisement to the First Edition.

THIS collection of church music was prepared by the Middlesex Musical Society, and the publication of it committed to the Rev. David Palmer, as their agent.

It must be obvious, that a singing book, containing but a moderate number of well chosen tunes, is much more eligible for use in schools, and in public worship, than several volumes, or than one of large size. The tunes here introduced, in general, are recommended by their antiquity, and more by their intrinsic excellence. They are, in most instances, reduced to their primitive style, so far as time and opportunity would permit; for the spirit and slavor of old wine are always depressed by the commixture of new.—The concise system of rules and directions which follow, is judged to be sufficient for pupils, in the study of psalmody.

The candid public reception of this work, the principal defign of which is, to form and improve a taste for music, well adapted to promote religion and piety, is freely acknowledged to be very defirable. Patronage and co-operation are earnestly solicited, from all those in the community, who are well disposed to the public institutions of religion, and defirous that the singing in our solemn assemblies may be performed "with the spirit and with the understanding." And it is hoped the time is not far distant, when none will have the temerity to advocate or countenance profaning the house of the Lord, by offering a Babel consustion of tongues, as an act of homage in divine worship.

To the bleffing of Providence this work is devoutly referred.

MIDDLESEX, }

Advertisement to the Second Edition.

THIS collection of church music has been generally approved and adopted by those of the most correct taste, who have had opportunity to examine it. Where it has been used in schools and churches, a corrupt taste has been corrected, and a reformation in the singing in public worship effected, within a short period. Some respectable correspondents at a distance advised and solicited a more extensive circulation of the books, and recommended another impression. The revising committee embrace this opportunity to express their obligation to correspondents, for the aid they have afforded in preparing this edition, and to suggest that new tunes could not be admitted, under existing circumstances; nor could an additional introduction be annexed, on the principles of music, on account of previous arrangement, at the time the defire was expressed.

In this edition the committee have corrected the errors they noticed, but perhaps they did not perceive all; and made a confiderable addition of plain tunes and felect pieces. They include an expectation, that the work will be more acceptable to the best judges, and more extensively useful, than the former edition.

MIDDLESEX, SEPT. 1808.

INTRODUCTION TO THE GROUNDS OF MUSIC.

The state of the s

USIC combines melody, air, barmony, and meafure. Melody is a feries of fimple founds. Air is the fpirit and ftyle of melody. Harmony is the confonance of two or more founds, either natural or artificial. Natural harmony is produced by the common chord. Artificial harmony is a mixture of concords and difcords, bearing relation to the common chord.*

The DIATONIC or Natural Scale of Music.

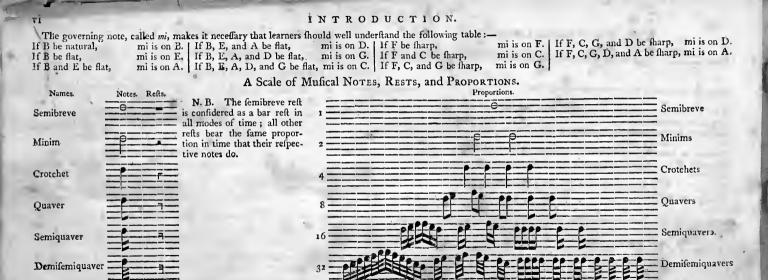
The notes of the diatonic or natural scale of music are seven, whose distances or degrees are measured by tones and semi or half tones. The seven first letters of the alphabet are applied to the notes, in the following order—A, B, C, D, E, F, G: when there is occasion for an eighth letter, the first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

* See Holyoke's introduction to Columb. Repol.

† Vid. fame.

The Gamut or Scale of Music. F Cliff. Bass. G Cliff. Tenor of Treble. C Cliff. Counter. G \bigcirc 5cl F \bigcirc 1cl C \bigcirc 5cl C \bigcirc 5cl F \bigcirc 1cl C \bigcirc 5cl C \bigcirc

The Gamut contains seven primitive or original sounds, every eighth in nature "being considered the same as the first." The seven sounds comprise sive whole tones, and two semi or half tones. The semi or half tones are to be sound in the scale between B and C, and E and F. "The order of the notes, above and below mi, is as follows, viz. Above mi are sa, sol, la, fa, sol, la; and below mi are la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa; after which mi returns, either ascending or descending."



Explanation of Musical Characters.

Stave Five lines with their fpaces, on which mufic is written.

Brace Shews how many parts move together.

Flat b At the beginning of a tune, governs the mi; and fet before a note, finks it half a tone.

Sharp * At the beginning of a tune, governs the mi; and fet before a note, raifes it half a tone.

Natural | Restores a note made flat or sharp to its original found.

Point of . 3. Set after a note or rest, adds one half to its original length.

Point of Reduces three notes to the time of two.

Single Bar ____ Serves to divide the time in music according to its measure.

Serves to distinguish the end of a strain in anthems, and the lines of psalm tunes: a thick single bar is frequently used for the same purpose.

Close Shews the end of a tune.

Lepeat Is placed at the beginning of that part which is to be fung twice; and at the end of the tune, directs the performer back to the repeat.

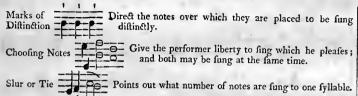
Figures 7 Notes under figure 1 are fung before repeating; notes under figure 2 at repeating; if tied with a flur, all are fung at repeating.

Hold Directs that the found of the note over which it is placed be continued beyond its usual length.*

Ledger-lines Are added when the notes go out of the compais of the lines and spaces.

Trill Shows that the note over which it is placed should be shaken.

* In all cases the continuation is left to the direction of the leader.



The trill, notes of transition, and the approgramma, are left to the explanation and direction of the well informed teacher.

Of TIME.

Time is marked by three divisions or modes, viz. Common, Triple, or Compound. Common time has four marks or modes, and is measured by even numbers, 2, 4, 8, &c.; each bar including such quantity of notes as will amount to one semibreve, which is the measure note.





The first mode of Common time has one semibreve, or other notes and rests equivalent, in a bar; the bar is performed in sour seconds, two with the hand down and two with it up. The accented part of the bar is the first and third notes.

The fecond mode contains the fame notes in a bar; the time measured in the fame manner, but to be performed one-fourth faster. Accented as in the first mode. The third mode also contains the fame notes in a bar, but is performed two

feconds in a bar, one with the hand down, and one with it up. Accented as before. The fourth mode has a minim for its measure note; this, or other notes equivalent, fill a bar: performed one-fourth faster than the third mode, and beat in the same manner. Accented as in the meeeding modes.

Triple time has three marks or modes, viz.





The first mode of Triple time has three minims in each bar, each minim sounded in a second of time; the two first to be sung with the hand down, and the last with it up.

The fecond mode three crotchets in a bar; the time measured as in the first mode, but one-fourth faster.

The third mode has three quavers in a bar; the time measured with the hand as before, but performed one-fourth faster than the second mode.

Compound time has two marks or modes, as follows:—
First Mode.



Second Mode.

The first mode contains fix crotchets in a bar; three fung with the hand down, three with it up, in the time of two feconds.

The fecond mode has fix quavers in a bar; divided and fung in the fame manner as crotchets in the above mode, but performed one-fourth fafter.

The foregoing modes are all in prefent use. They are given as general principles, by which the learner is guided. The mathematical difference between each mode is omitted. The performing of music slower or faster, in the different modes, is left to directive terms, in general use, and to the judgment of the performer.

Keys in Mulic.

The two natural keys in music are A minor and C major; the first having the lesser third, fixth, and seventh, above its key note; the second having the greater third, fixth, and seventh, above its key note, being half a tone sharper in its first, third, &c.

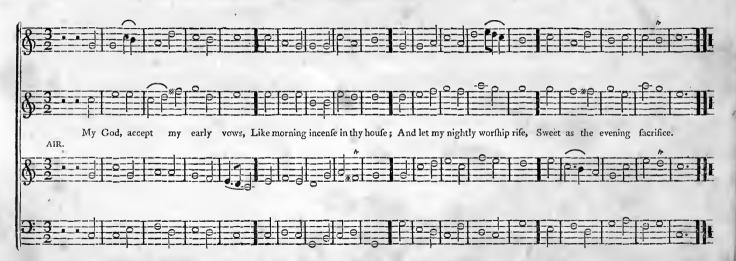


Whenever the last note in the Bass is next above the mi, it is the major or cheerful key; if next below it, it is the minor or flat key. The last note in the Bass is considered the key note.

Leffons for tuning the Voice.



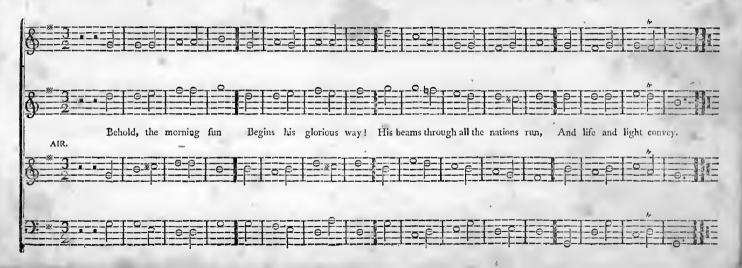
N. B. The part over which Air is written, is the first or leading part.



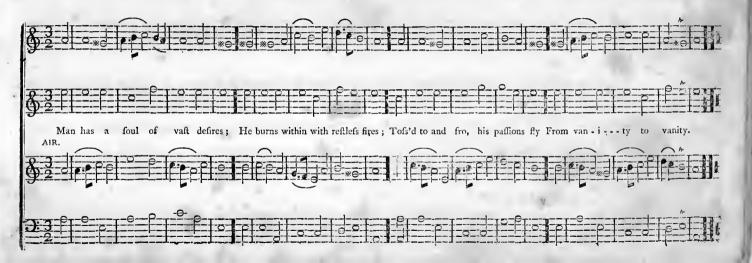
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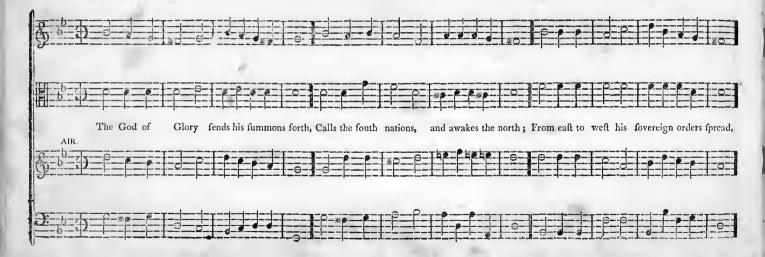
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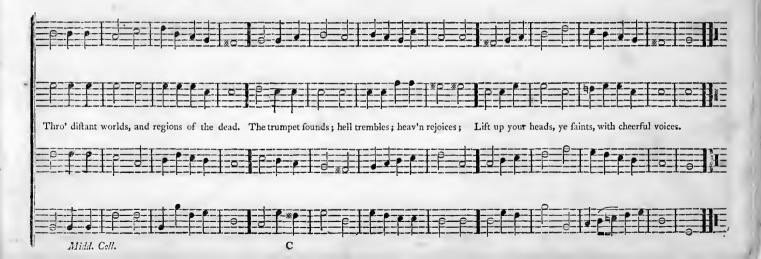










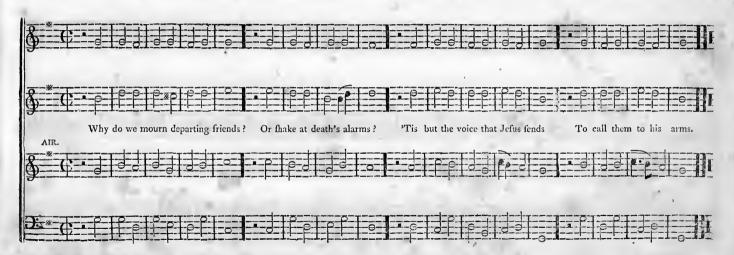


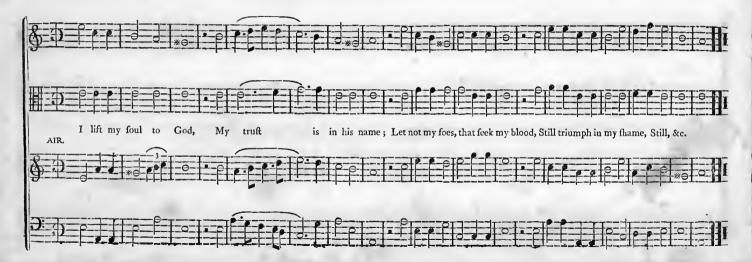


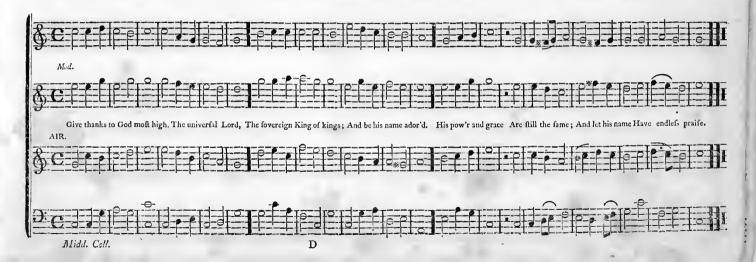






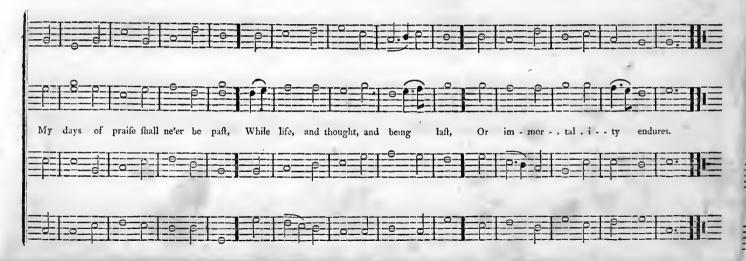


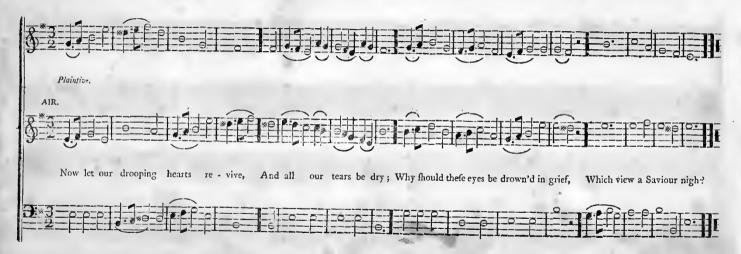


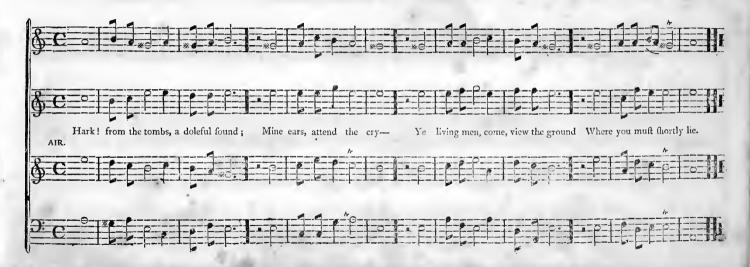


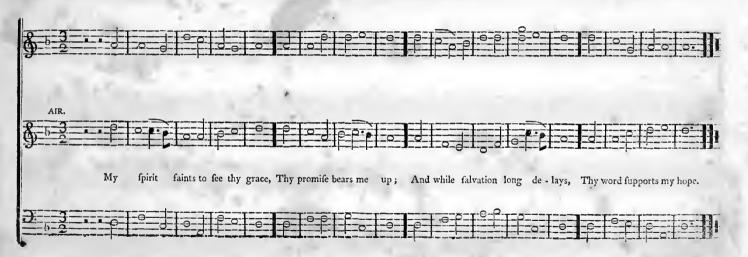




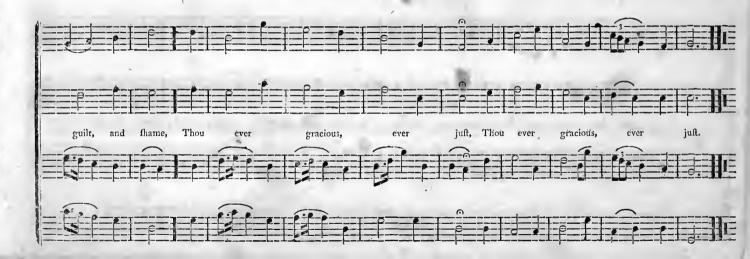


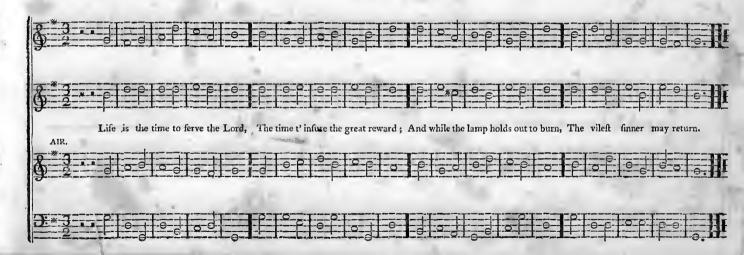








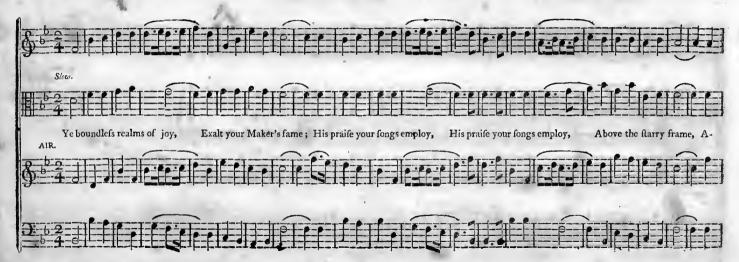


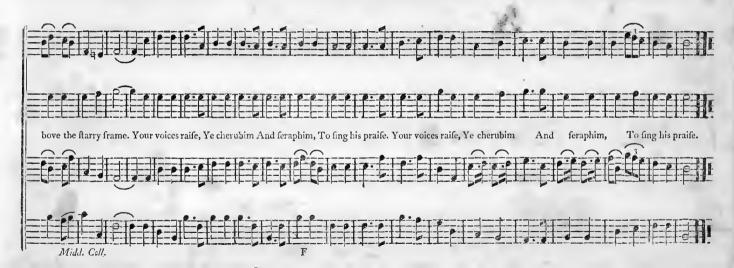






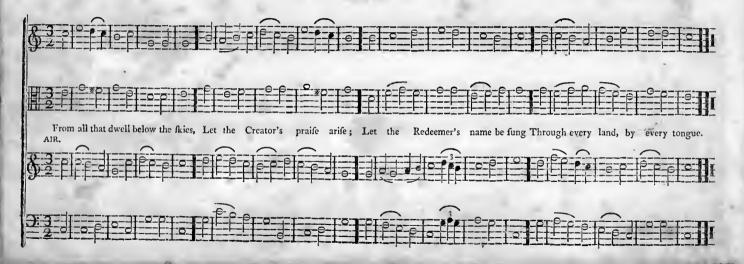
Ps. 148, Belknap.





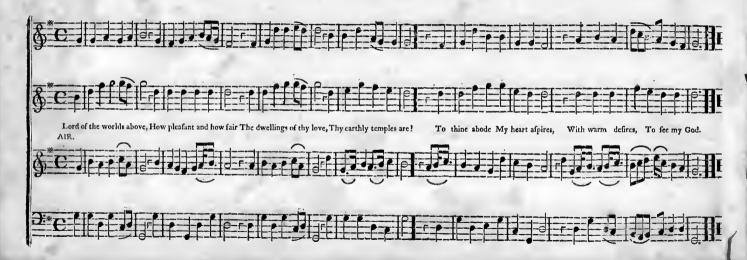






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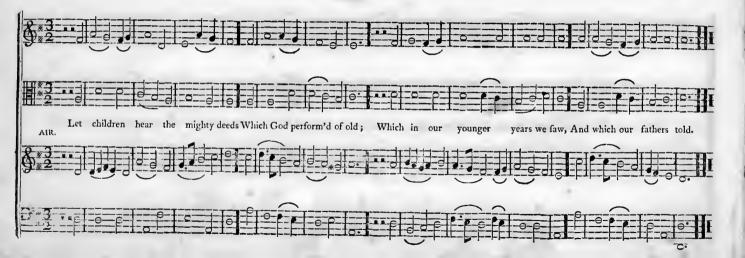










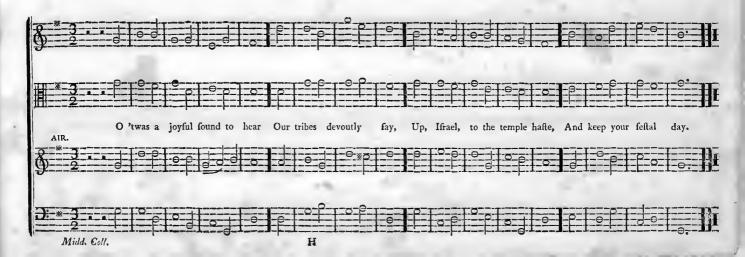


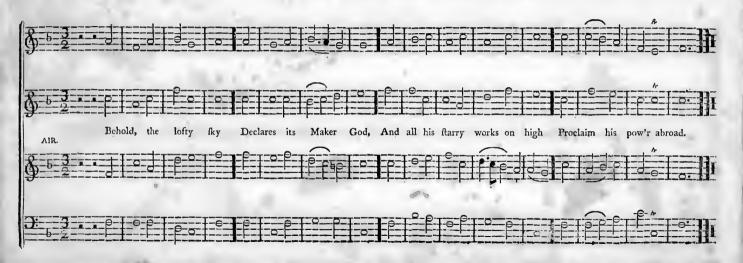






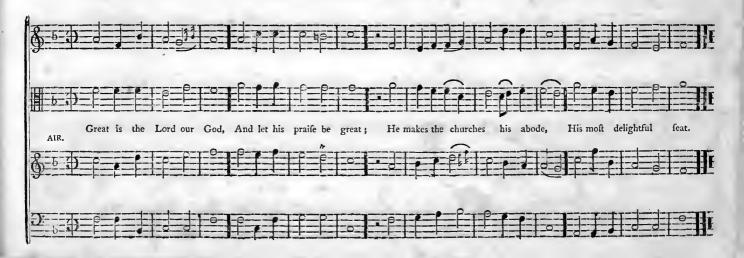




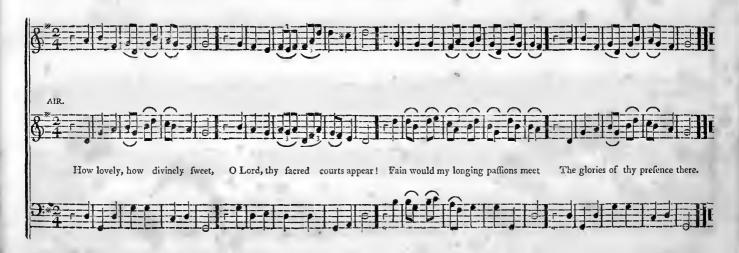




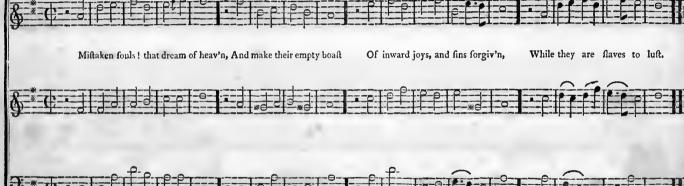




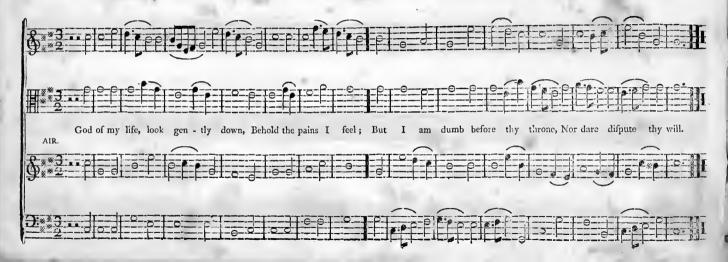


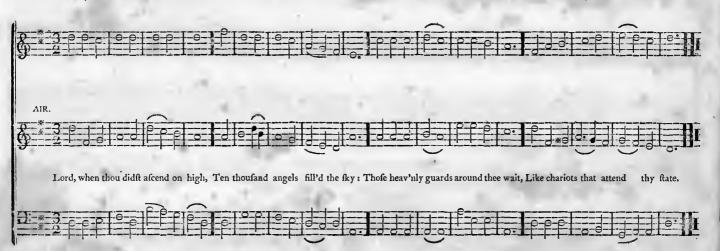


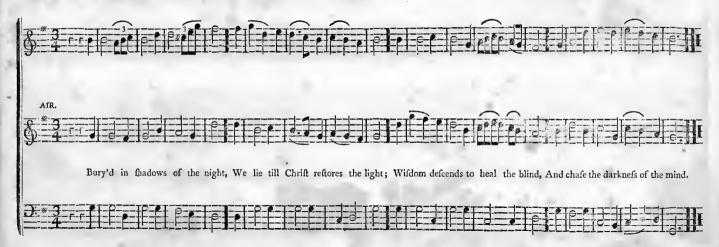
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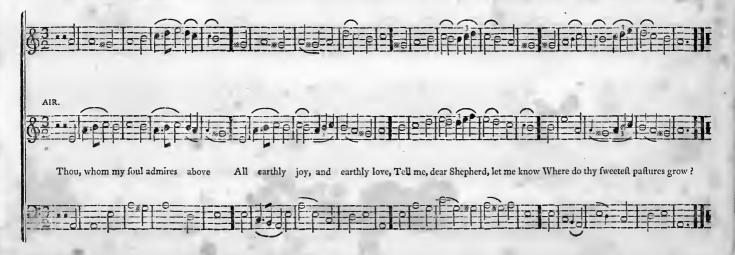


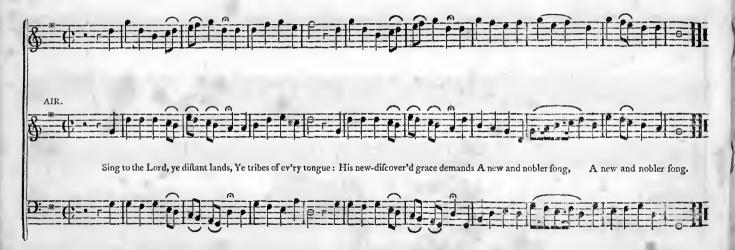


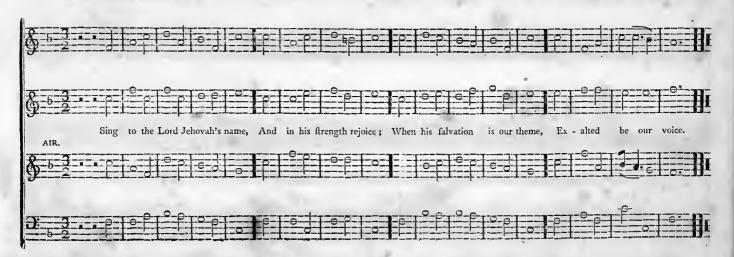










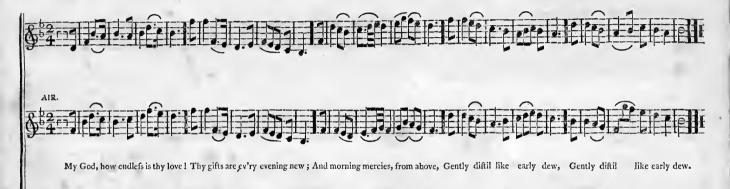


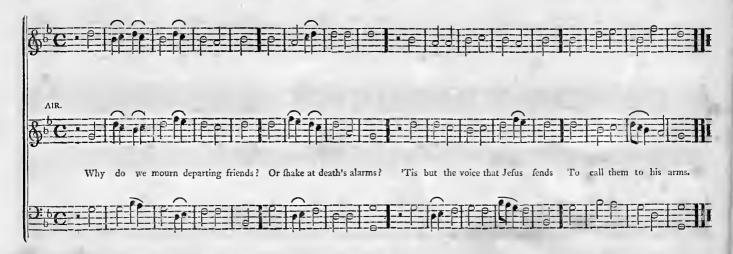


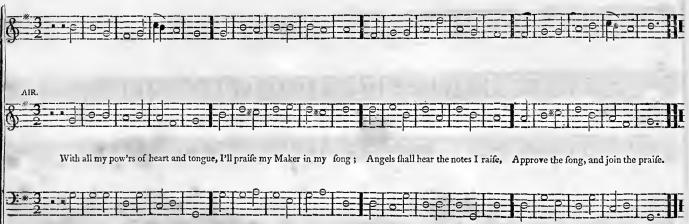


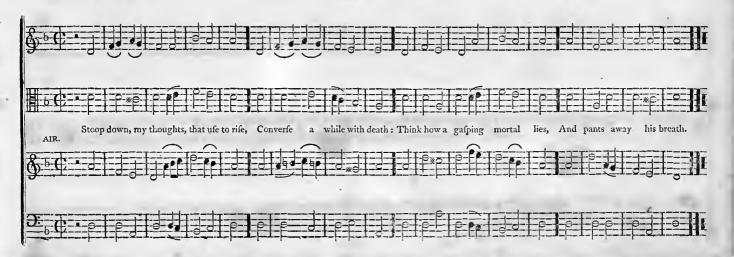






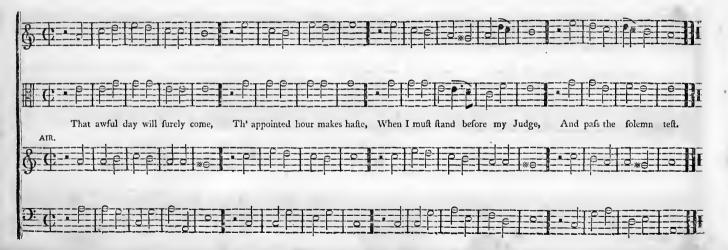


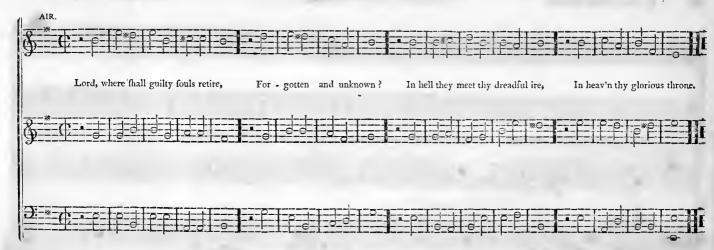




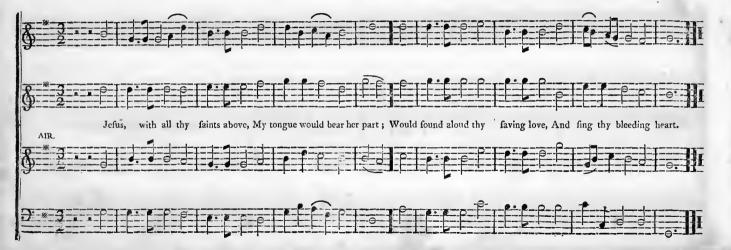


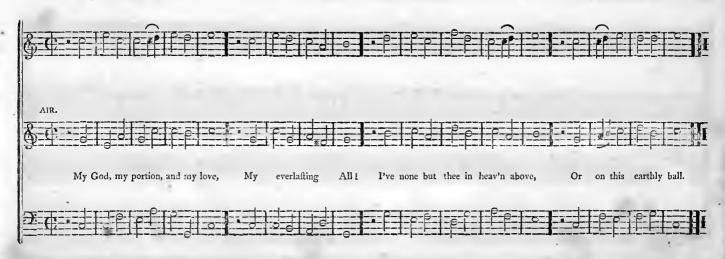




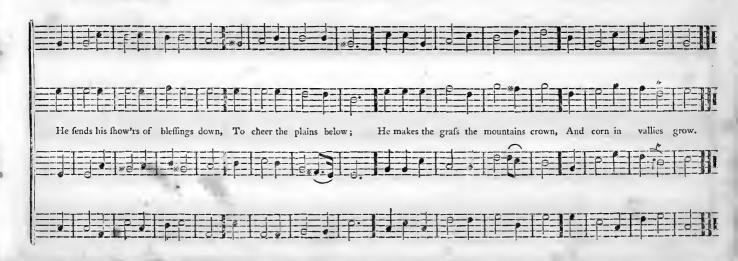


H. 29, B. II. Dr. W.









H. 103, Belknap.





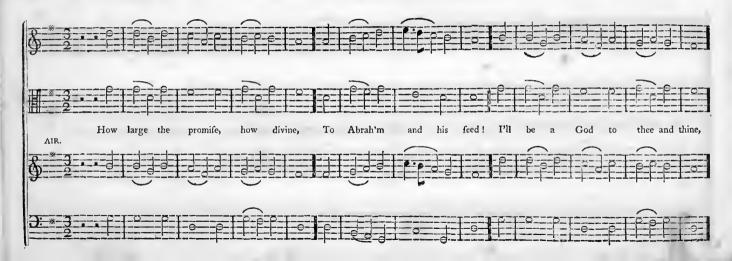




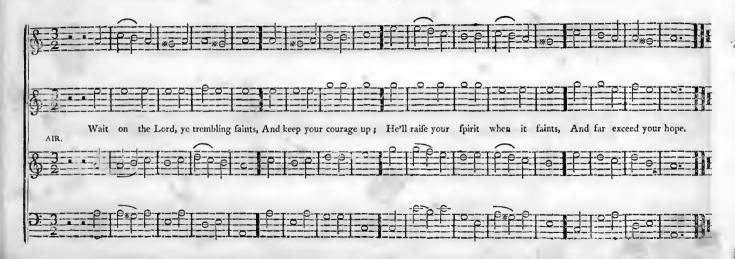


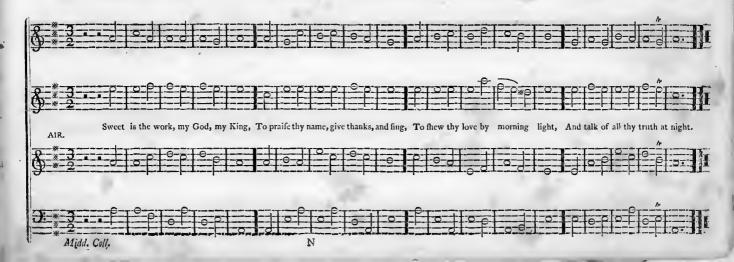
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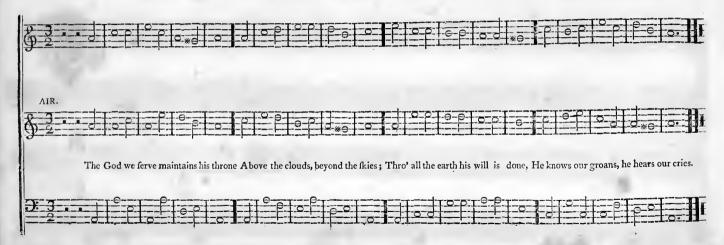








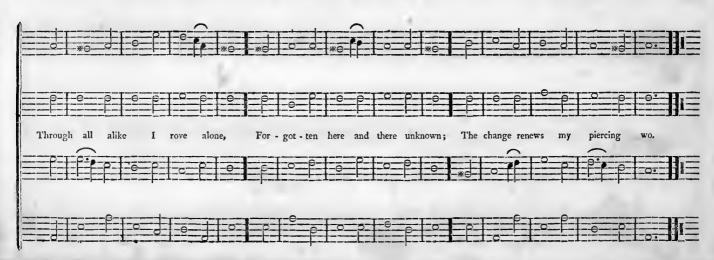


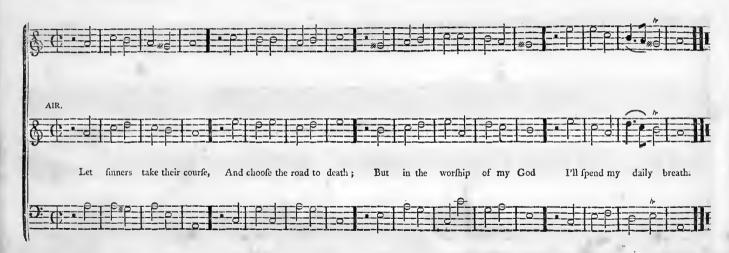


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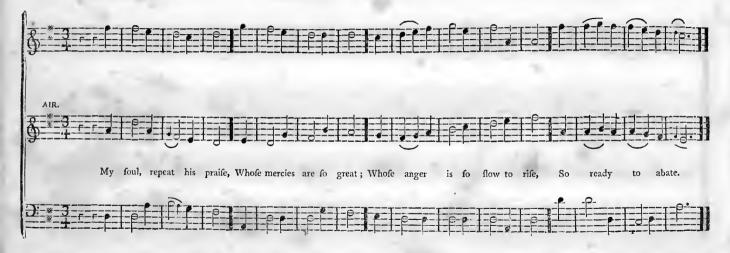




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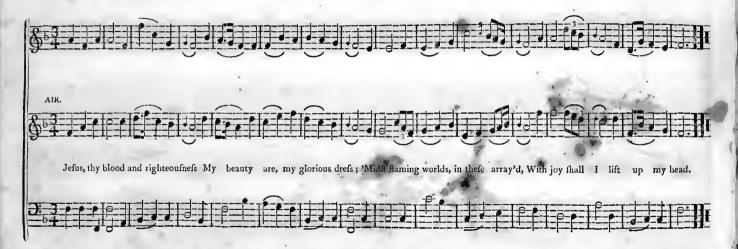


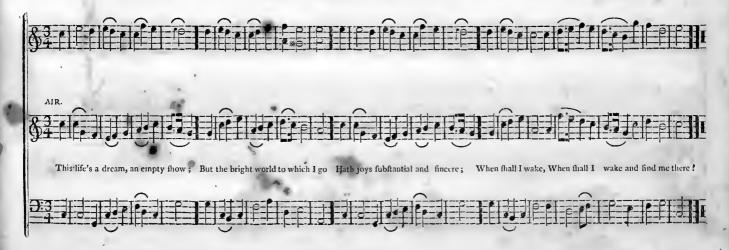


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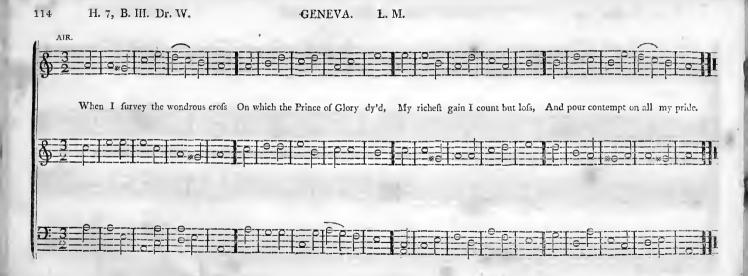
2 On thy foft bofom let me lie, Forget the world, and learn to die: O, Ifrael's watchful Shepherd, fpread Thy guardian angels round my bed. 3 Let not the fpirits of the air, Whillt I repole, my foul enfrare; But guard thy fuppliant free from harms, Clafp'd in thy everlatting arms.



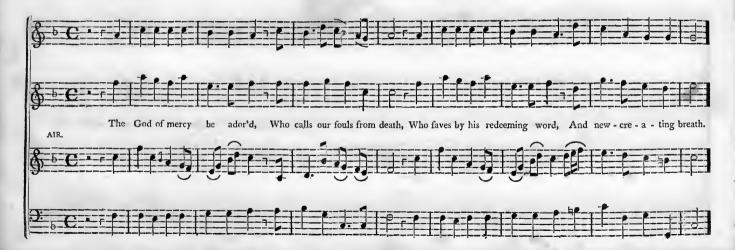






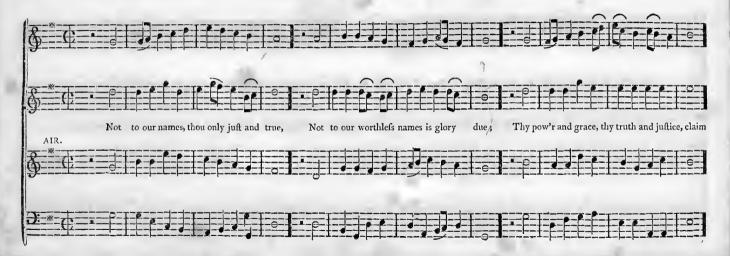






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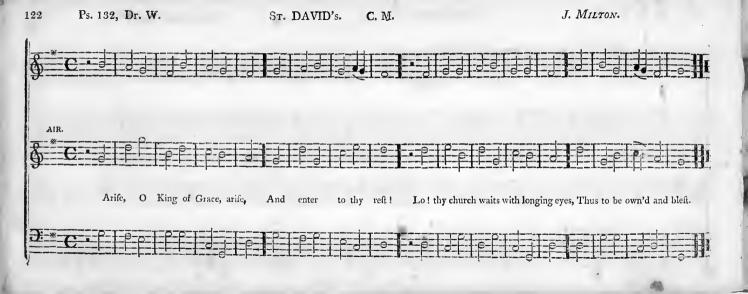


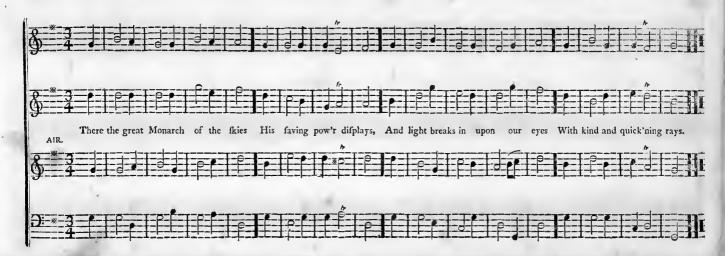


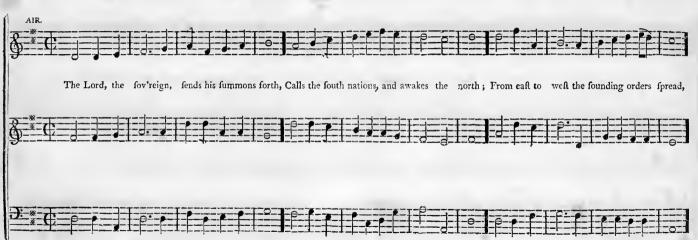




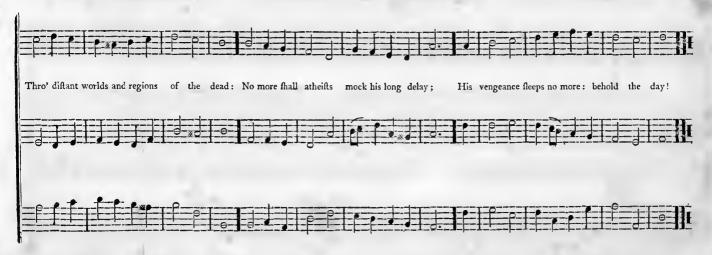








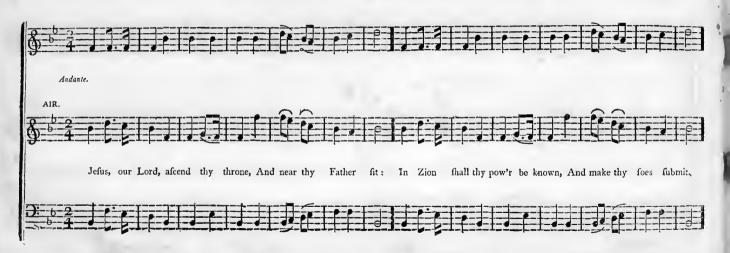
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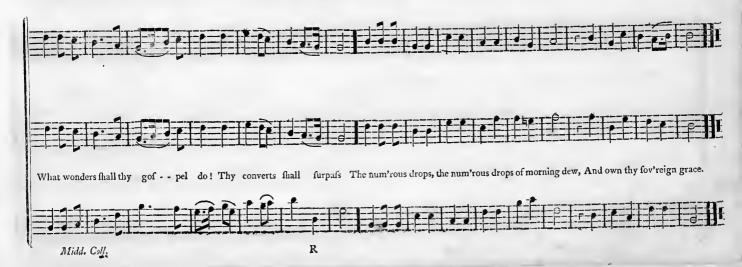




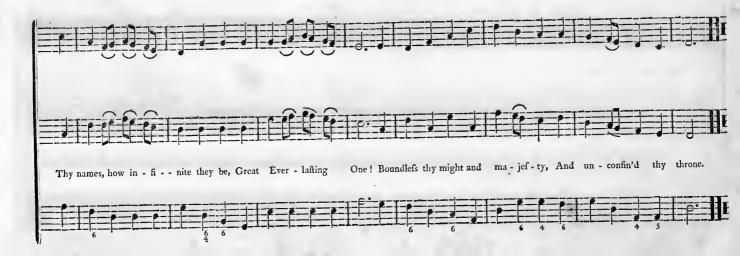


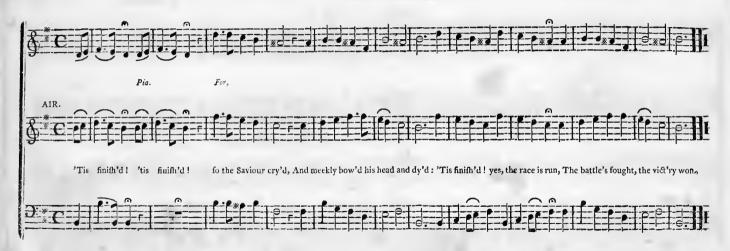
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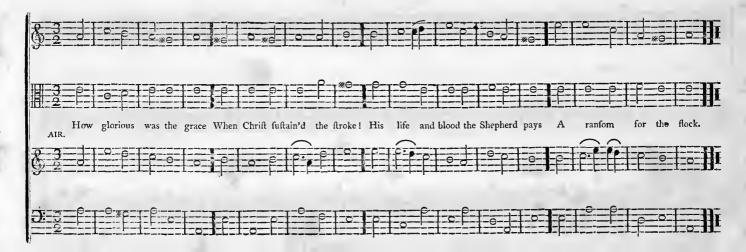












Select Pieces.

Ps. 34, Dr. W.

WELLS ROW.

L. M.

ABBINGTON'S COLL.





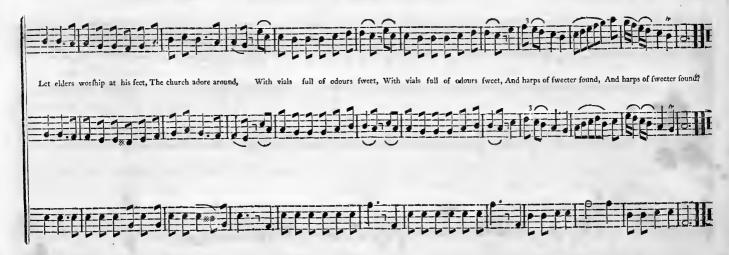


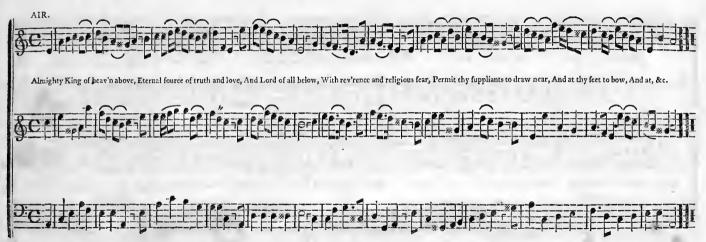


2 Hymns of praifes let us fing, Unto Chrift, our heav'nly King, Who endur'd the crofs and grave, Sinners to redeem and fave,

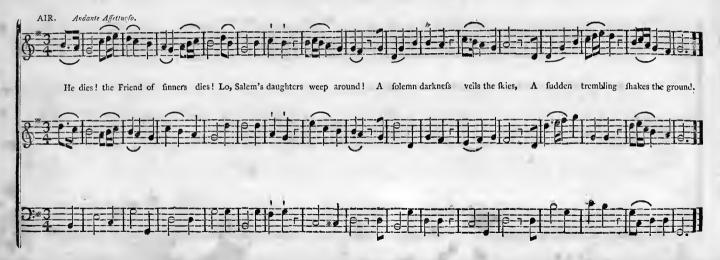
Hallelujah. Hallelujah. Hallelujah. Hallelujah. 3 But the pains which he endur'd, Hallelujah.
Our falvation has procur'd, Hallelujah.
Now he reigns above the fky,
Where the angels ever cry, Hallelujah.

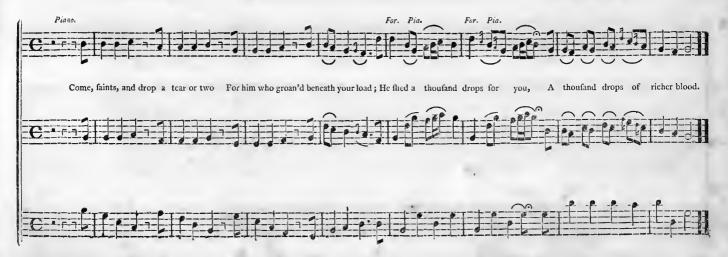


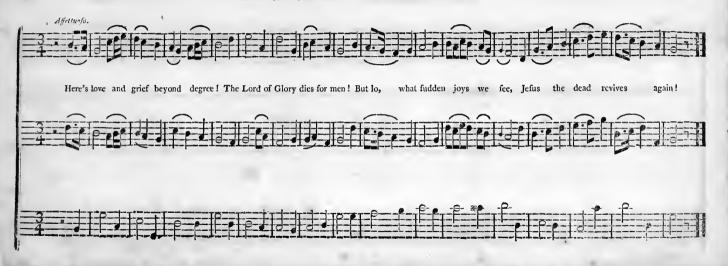


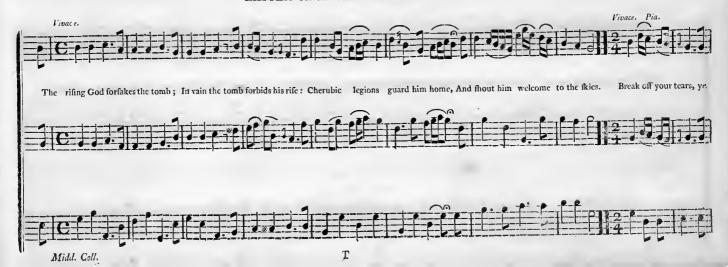


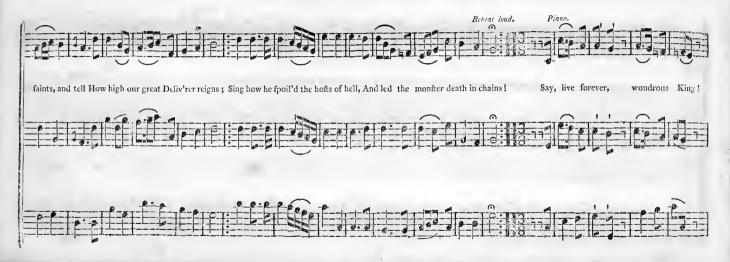


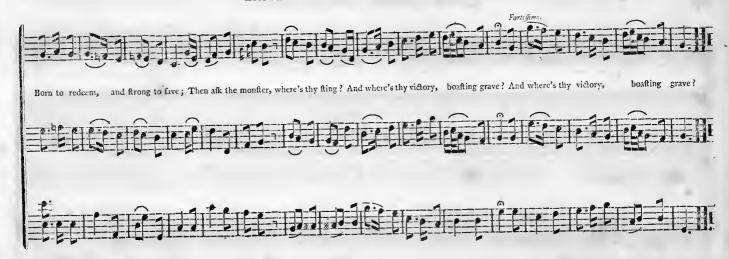






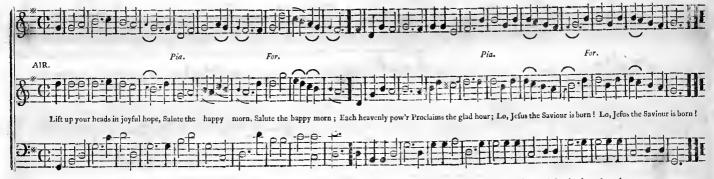








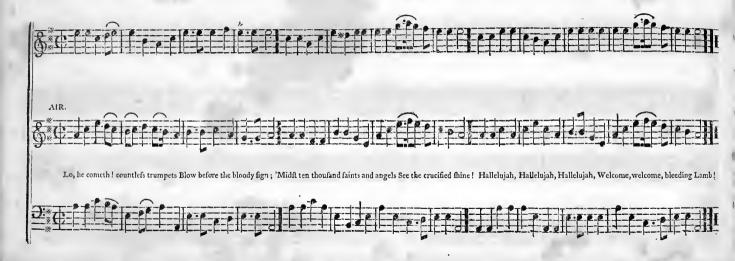
85.



2 All glory be to God on high,
To him all praife is due:
The promife is feal'd,
The Saviour reveal'd,
And proves that the record is true.

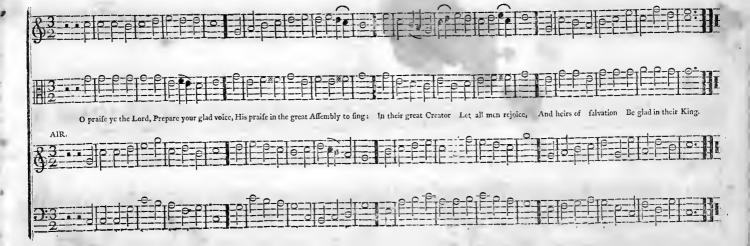
3 Let joy around like rivers flow, Flow on, and fill increase; Messiah is come To ransom his own, And heaven and earth are at peace. 4 Then let us join the heav'ns above,
Where hymning feraphs fing;
Join all the glad pow'rs,
For their Lord is our's.
Our Prophet, our Prieft, and our King.

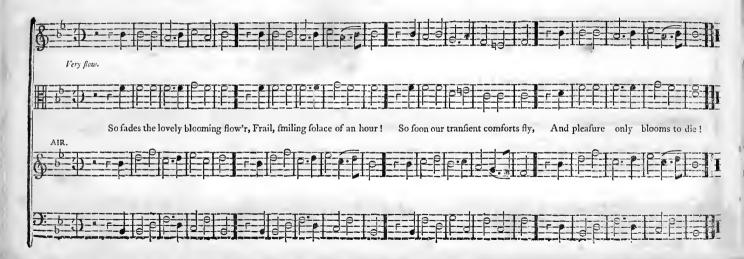
A. WILLIAMS.



ST. MICHAEL'S.

5 & 6.



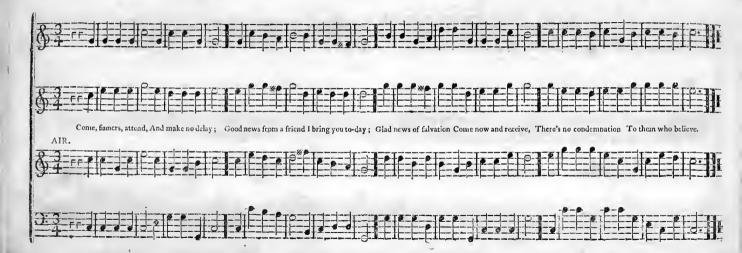


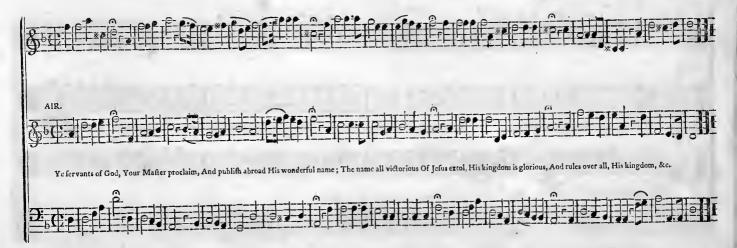
L. M.

ST. CLEMENT's.

153

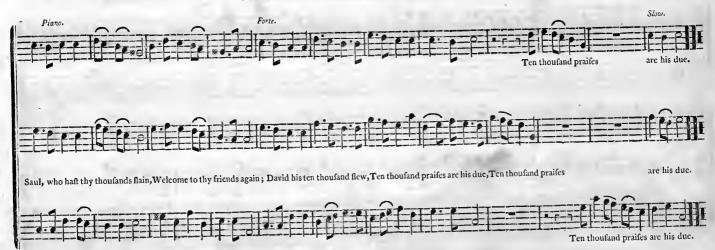


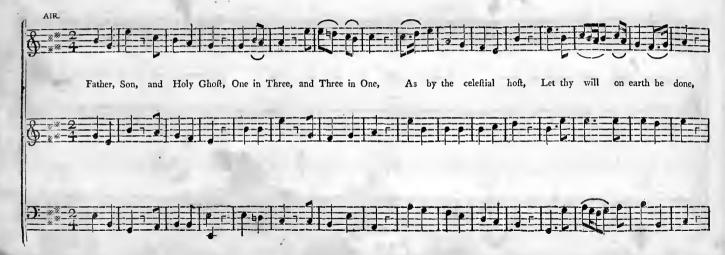




5 & 6.























I N D E X.

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