BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC 3

BRING A SELECTION OF THE MOST APPROVED

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES;

TOGETHER WITH MANY BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS FROM THE WORKS OF

HAYDN, MOZART, BEETHOVEN, AND OTHER EMINENT MODERN COMPOSERS.

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY :

THE WHOLE HARMONIZED FOR THREE AND FOUR VOICES WITH A FIGURED BASE FOR THE ORGAN OR DIANG PORTE

CALCULATED FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP OR PRIVATE DEVOTION,

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY RICHARDSON AND LORD, NO. 75 CORNHILL.

PRINTED BY J. H. A. FROST, CONGRESS-STREET,

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit:

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE.

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fifth day of March, A. D. 1822, in the forty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOSEPH LEWIS, Secretary of the Handel and Haydn Society, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music; being a selection of the most approved Psalm and Hymn Tunes; together with many beautiful extracts from the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other eminent modern composers, never before published in this country. The whole harmonized for three and four voices, with a figured Base for the organ or piano forte. Calculated for public worship or private devotion."

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:" and also to an Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the Benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical and other Prints."

JOHN W. DAVIS.

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

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PREFACE.

THE HANDEL and HANDN SOCIETY, having been instituted for the purpose of improving the style of Church Music, have felt it their duty to keep two objects continually in view; the first to acquire and diffuse that style and taste in performance without which even the most exquisite compositions lose their effect and influence; the second, what was indeed a necessary pre-requisite, to furnish the public with a selection of such compositions, both of ancient and modern authors, as are considered most excellent, and at the same time most useful.

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

These favourable appearances have animated the exertions of the Society with regard to what they have mentioned as the second object of their attention; and they have for some time been engaged with much labour, and at considerable expence, in collecting materials for the present work.

It is obvious that no collection of Sacred Music, can be so extensively useful in this country, as one of psalmody. The only question which can arise therefore, is with respect to the peculiar advantages to be derived from that which is now presented to the public.

The Handel and Haydn Society, have certainly no disposition to detract from the merits of the respectable collections which are now in use; and they wish to avoid any appearance of depreciating the efforts of those whom they consider as fellow-labourers for the

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promotion of a common benefit. But, while they give that praise which is justly due to these laudable exertions, and acknowledge that much has been done, they are confident that all scientific and disinterested persons will agree with them that much still remains undone. Many respectable teachers of music in various parts of our country have frequently requested the Society to publish a new collection, and the advantages they enjoy for this purpose have seemed to them to render a compliance with this request an act of duty.

Their combination as a Society, and their local situation, have given them an extensive and easy access to the fountains of Music in Europe, and have enabled them to cultivate with advantage an intercourse with gentlemen of taste and science in our own country. As a Society also they are able to sustain an expence beyond the power of individual exertion; and by that division which is so necessary to the perfection of mental as well as bodily efforts, their labours have been rendered more effective.

While there has been in our country a great improvement in the taste for good melody, there has not been a correspondent attention to good harmony. To remedy this defect has been the special object of the Society in the present work.

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

Of late years however a great change has taken place in the public sentiment with regard to the importance of psalmody, and this has of course called the attention of the most eminent masters in England to the subject. Several of them have been recently employed in harmonizing anew many of the old standard airs, and also in selecting and adapting movements from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and other great masters, whose mighty talents have been displayed and acknowledged throughout Europe.

These works are among the materials to which the Handel and Haydn Society have had access, and they have exercised their best judgment in making such selections from them as would most enrich the present work. They consider themselves as peculiarly fortunate in having had, for the accomplishment of their purpose, the assistance of Mr. Lowell Mason, one of their members now resident in Savannah, whose taste and science have well fitted him for the employment, and whose zeal for the improvement of Church Music, has led him to undertake an important part of the labour in selecting, arranging and harmonizing the several compositions. But what has most contributed to the confidence with which they offer the present collection to the public, the whole work has been finally and most

PREFACE.

carefully revised by Doctor G. K. Jackson. The obligations which the Society owe to that gentleman for his gratuitous and unwearied labours, they have endeavoured in some measure to express, by prefixing his name to their work.

The Society are fully aware of the cautious delicacy with which variations should be admitted into tunes that by long use have become familiar, and by the power of association with holy purposes have been in some measure sanctified. They have been careful, therefore to retain in general, the airs of the several tunes unaltered; but as the longest usage cannot reconcile science and correct taste with false harmony, it has been found indispensably necessary to introduce changes into the accompanying parts. The leading part, however, being unaltered the change will not be such as to shock even the most accustomed ear; while the increased richness of the harmony cannot fail to increase the delight of every lover of Sacred Music.

It is obvious that these improvements will create an additional interest in psalmody, both in schools and societies, and in congregations for public worship. If the inferior parts are tame and spiritless, there will be a reductance in the scholars or menders of societies, to take them. The consequence must be that very unsuitable voices will sing upon the principal part, and thus materially injure the effect of the whole. The same remark is equally applicable to congregations for public worship. With regard to private worship, the improvements in harmony which have now been introduced will operate as an incitement to family devotion. Where there are three or more voices to be found in the same family, capable of sustaining the different parts, a much more powerful effect will be produced by a noble and expressive harmony, than if all should be confined to the Air alone.

The Society are far from thinking, that with all their care and advantages, they have produced a perfect work. Imperfection is the characteristic of every human effort; and works of this nature especially will approach the ideal standard, only by a slow and gradual approximation. They invite therefore the critical examination of all lovers of music, and scientific musicians, that even the most trivial errors may be rectified, and another edition, should another be called for, be rendered still more worthy of the public patronage.

To the Trustees of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 5, 1821.

GENTLEMEN,

I have been highly gratified in the examination of the manuscript of the "Handel and Hand Society Collection of Church Music." The selection of tunes is judicious—it contains all the old approved English melodies, that have long been in use in the church, together with many fine compositions from modern European authors. The whole are harmonized with great accuracy, taste and judgment, according to the acknowledged principles of musical science—while a simplicity has been observed which renders their performance easy. I consider the book as a valuable acquisition to the church, as well as to every lover of devotional music. It is much the best book of the kind I have seen published in this country, and I do not hesitate to give it my most decided approbation.

Very respectfully, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

G. K. JACKSON



HAVING critically examined the manuscript copy of "The Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music," I feel a pleasure in saying that the selection of tunes is not only judiciously made, but the parts are properly arranged—the Base is correctly figured, and in ne instance are the laws of counterpoint and Thorough Base violated, as is the case in most American Musical Publications. To all the lovers of sacred music, I cheerfully recommend it as a work in which taste, science and judgment are happily combined.

F. L. ABEL,

Professor of Music.

SAVANNAH.

THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

OF BOSTON,

DEDICATE

Their Collection of Church Wusic

TO

GEORGE K. JACKSON.

MUS. DOCT.

NOT ONLY

AS A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE,

FOR HIS GREAT CARE AND ATTENTION IN REVISING AND CORRECTING THEIR WORK;

BUT ALSO

AS A TESTIMONY

OF THE HIGH ESTIMATION IN WHICH HE IS HELD

FOR HIS

EXQUISITE TASTE, PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE.

AND

UNRIVALLED SKILL,

IN THE

ART AND SCIENCE OF MUSIC.

Boston, October 12, 1821.

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A, signifies in, for, at, with, &c. Adagio, (or Ado.) signifies the slowest time. Ad libitum, as you please. Affettuoso, tender and affecting. Air, the leading part. Allegretto, a little brisk. Allegro, (or Allo.) brisk. Alto, (or Counter Tenor,) that part which lies between the Treble and Tenor. Amoroso, in a soft and delicate style. Andante, rather slow and distinct. Andantino, somewhat quicker than Andante. Animated, with spirit and boldness. Anthem, a composition for vocal music, the words of which are generally selected from the Psalms, and used in divine service. Ardito, bold and energetic. Assai, generally used with other words, to express an increase, or diminution of the time of any composition; as, Adagio assai, more slow: Allegro assai, more quick. Base, the lowest part in a harmony. Brilliante, signifies that the movement is to be performed in a gay, showy and sparkling style. Canon, a vocal composition, in two or more parts, so constructed as to form a perpetual fugue. Cantabile, in a graceful, elegant and melodious style. Canto, (or Cantus,) the Treble. Chorus, signifies that all the voices sing on their respective parts. Con, with ; as con spirito, with spirit.

Crescendo, (or Cres.) to increase the sound. Da Capo, (or D. C.) to return and end with the Mezzo Forte, moderately loud. first strain. Diminuendo, to diminish the sound. Dolce, sweet and soft. Duo, (or duetto,) two; as two voices or instruments. E, and; as Moderato é Maestoso, moderate and maiestic. Expressione, an expressive manner. Expressivo, with expression. Forte, (or For. or F.) loud. Fortissimo, (or F. F.) very loud. Forzando, (or fz.) implies that the notes over which and held on. Fugue, a piece in which one or more parts lead, and the rest follow in regular intervals. Giusto, in an equal, steady and just time. Grave, (or Gravemente,) denoting a time slower than Largo, but not so slow as Adagio. Grazioso, a smooth, flowing and graceful style. Largo, somewhat quicker than Grave. Larghetto, not so slow as Largo. Lamentevole, denotes that the movement over which it is placed is to be sung in a melancholy style. Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage are to be performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner. Lento, very slow. Maestoso, with majesty. Moderato, moderately.

Mezzo, half, middle, mean. Mezzo Piano, rather soft. Perdendosi, signifies a gradual decreasing of time to the last note; and a diminishing of tone, till entirely lost. Piano, (or Pia.) soft. Pianissimo, (or P. P.) very soft. Poco, little; as Poco piu lento, a little slower: Poco piu allegro, a little quicker. Quartetto, four voices, or instruments. Quintetto, five voices, or instruments. Sempre, always, throughout; as sempre piane, soft throughout. it is placed is to be struck with particular force Sicillano, a composition of $\frac{6}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$, to be performed slowly and gracefully. Solo, for a single voice or instrument. Soprano, the Treble or higher voice part. Sostenuto, a word unplying that the notes are to be sustained, or held on to the extremity of their lengths. Spirituoso, (or Con Spirito,) with spirit. Staccato, notes to be staccated, must not be slurred, but performed in a distinct manner. Symphony, a passage for instruments. Tasto, no chords. Tempo, time. Trio, three voices or instruments. Tutti, all; a word used in contradistinction to Solo. Verse, one voice to a part. Vivace, in a brisk and animated style.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

OF THE STAFF.

MUSIC is written upon five parallel lines, with their intermediate spaces. These lines and spaces are called a Staff, and are counted upwards, from the lowest.

Example.

Spaces. \[\frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \]

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



There are seven original sounds in Music, and these are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet: viz. A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The application of these letters to the Staff is determined by a character called a Clef.

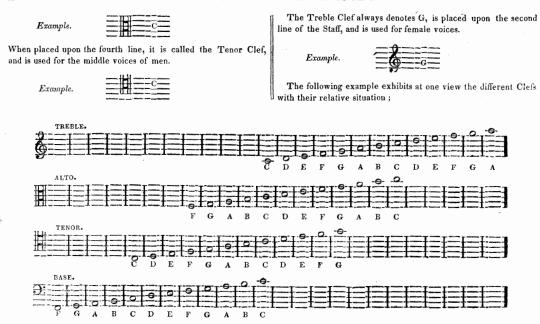
OF CLEFS.

There are three Cles: viz. the Base, or F Clef; the Tenor, or C Clef; and the Treble, or G Clef. The Base Clef always denotes F, is placed upon the fourth line of the Staff, and is used for the lowest voices of men.

Example.

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

* This Clef has formerly been used upon the first, second, and fifth, as well as upon the third and fourth line of the Staff.

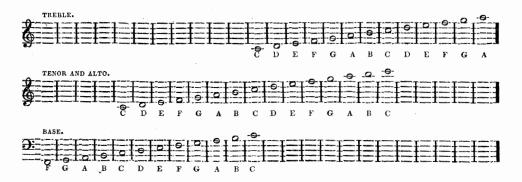


In many late publications, the C Clef has been omitted, and the F and G Clefs only have been used; the latter being appropriated (though improperly) to the Tenor and Alto as well as to the Treble. This use of the G Clef has been necessarily adopted in the present work. The student will observe, however, that when the G Clef is used for Tenor or Alto, it denotes G an octave, or

eight notes lower than when used in its proper place; viz, for the Treble.*

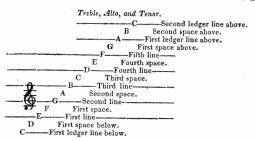
The following example will exhibit at one view the Cless used in this work, with their relative situation.

the present work. The student will observe, however, that when *This will explain some apparently forbidden progressions, as those intended G Clef is used for Tenor or Alto, it denotes G an octave, or tervals which appear to be a fifth above, are often in reality a fourth below.



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

GAMUT.

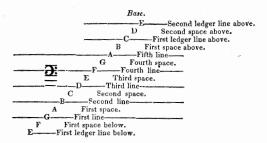


OF NOTES AND RESTS.

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

	Semibreve.	Minim.	Crotchet	Quaver.	Semiquaver Demisemiquaver.
Notes					
Rests				====	=======================================
				-5-T-	-2-11 -3-11

The Semibreve is a round white note: its rest is an oblong square, placed under a line.



The Minim is a white note with a stem: its rest is a square, placed above a line.

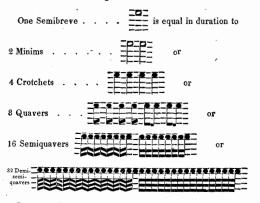
The Crotchet is a black note with a stem: its rest is a stem and hook turned to the right.

The Quaver is a black note with a stem and hook: its rest is a stem and hook turned to the left.

The Semiquaver is a black note with a stem and two hooks: its rest is a stem and two hooks turned to the left.

The Demisemiquaver is a black note with a stem and three hooks: its rest is a stem with three hooks turned to the left.

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



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

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

A Semibreve rest is used to fill a measure in all kinds of time.

A Dot after a note or rest adds one half to its original length: thus a dotted Semibreve is equal in duration to three Minims, a dotted Minim to three Crotchets, &c.



The figure 3 placed over or under three notes of the same kind, signifies that they are to be performed in the time of two notes of the same kind without the figure; thus, three Crotchets with the figure 3 over them, are to be performed in the time of two Crotchets without the figure, &c.



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

OF VARIOUS OTHER CHARACTERS USED IN MUSIC.

A Flat blowers a note half a tone.

A Sharp === raises a note half a tone.

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

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

A Double Bar or denote the end of a strain or movement, or of a line of the poetry.

A Brace shows how many parts belong to a score, or are to be performed together.

A Slur, or Tie, is drawn over or under so many notes as are to be sung to one syllable.

A Repeat = or = shows what part of a tune is to be sung = twice.

The Double Ending

peating, the note under figure 1 is to be sung, and at repeating the note under figure 2, omitting the first, but when united by a tie, both are to be sung at repeating.

The Crescendo ____ signifies a gradual increase of sound.

The Diminuendo signifies a gradual decrease of sound.

The Swell signifies a gradual increase and decrease of sound.

A Direct $\frac{1}{2}$ is employed at the end of a staff to show upon what degree the first note of the following staff is placed. Staccato Marks !!!! are placed over such notes as are to be performed in a very short and distinct manner.



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



The Approgratura is a small note placed before a large one, from which it borrows its time. It is of the same value in duration of time with a large note of the same kind, and bears the same proportion to large notes as they do to each other, excepting when placed before a dotted note; then it takes the whole

value of the note itself, and the note takes the time of the dot only. It always occurs on an accented part of a measure.



The After Note is a small note following a large one, from which it borrows its time. It always occurs on an unaccented part of a measure.



The Pause & leaves the time of a note or rest to be sustained at the pleasure of the performer.*

* It will add much to the effect of the Pause if a gradual swell and diminish is observed upon the note over which it is placed.

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



OF SOLMIZATION, OR THE APPLICATION OF SYLLA-BLES TO THE NOTES.

In applying syllables to the different sounds, several different methods have been adopted.

The French use

ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si

The Luglish use

ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si

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

The English use

fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, m

This last is the method usually adopted in this country.

The mi, upon which (according to this system) the other syllables depend, is itself dependent on the pitch of the octave, or key note, and changes with every modulation or change of key.

To find the mi, observe the following rule-

The natural place for mi is on B-

If B be flat mi is on F# If F be sharp mi is on F# If B and E be flat mi is on A If F and C be sharp mi is on C# If B, E and A be flat mi is on D If F, C & G be sharp mi is on G# If B, E, A & D be flat mi is on GIf F, C, G & D be sharp mi is on D#

Having found the mi, above it are fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la—below it are la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa, and then mi occurs again either way.

From mi to fa and from la to fa are semitones, the rest are whole tones.

OF TIME.

By time in music is meant the duration and regularity of sound.

There are two kinds of time: viz. Common or equal, and
Triple or unequal.

Simple Common Time has three signs :-

The first, contains one semibreve, or its equal in other notes or rests in a measure.—It has four beats, or motions, and is accented on the first and third parts of a measure.

Example. 2 3 4

The second, contains one semibreve, or its equal in other notes or rests in a measure.—It has two beats, or motions, and is generally accented on the first part of a measure.

Example.

The third, (which is also called half time) contains one minim, or its equal in other notes or rests in a measure.—It is beat and accented as the former.

Example.

Simple Triple Time has three signs :-

The first, 2 contains three minims, or their equal in other notes or rests in a measure.—It has three beats, or motions, and is accented principally on the first, and slightly on the third parts of a measure.



The second, $\underbrace{3}_{4}$ contains three crotchets, or their equal in other notes or rests in a measure.—It is beat and accented as the former.



The third, contains three quavers, or their equal in other notes or rests in a measure.—It is beat and accented as the former.



Compound Common Time has two signs :-

The first, contains six crotchets, or their equal in other notes or rests in a measure. It has two beats,

or motions, and is accented on the first and fourth parts of a measure.



The second, contains six quavers, or their equal in other notes or rests in a measure. It is beat and accented as the former.



Compound Triple Time has three signs: viz. $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{4}$ and $\frac{9}{16}$.

They are found in the works of Correlli, Handel and others; but seldom occur in modern music.

The Semibreve (being now the longest note in common use) is made the general standard of reckoning, therefore when figures are employed as signs of time, those figures express the fractional parts of a semibreve contained in each measure; as $\frac{3}{4}$, three crotchets; $\frac{3}{4}$, three quavers, &c.

On the subject of beating time Dr. Arnold makes the following remark:—" I am by no means an advocate for the smallest motion or gesticulation, either with the hand, foot, or head, when a per-

former once begins to play with any degree of exactness; but, at the commencement, it is absolutely necessary that the right hand should be taught to make the beats in every measure, till it becomes to the pupil what the pendulum is to the clock, which is to keep it regular and in exact motion."

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

There are two modes, Major and Minor. In the Major, the semitones are always found (ascending from the Tonic or Key note) between the ibird and fourth, and between the seventh and eighth intervals. The only natural series of this mode is that which commences with C.

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



In the Minor, the semitones are found between the second and third, and between the fifth and sixth intervals. The only natural series of this mode is that which sommeuces with A.

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



In the Minor Mode, the ascending scale and the descending scale, differ.

In the ascending scale, the seventh is raised a semitone as the proper Leading Note to the Octave. This leaves the interval,

between the sixth and seventh, a tone and a half; but as the Diatonic scale must consist of tones and semitones, the sixth is also sharped, and the harsh interval of the extreme sharp second, avoided. Thus the ascending scale of the minor mode is artificial, and is formed with two notes altered from the Signature.

But in the descending scale the Seventh or Leading Note, is depressed a semitone to accommodate the sixth, and the natural scale of the signature remains unaltered.

Examples of the Ascending and Descending Scale in the Minor Mode.



The seven notes (for the eighth is but a repetition of the first) which form the Diatonic Scale of any Key in either Mode, have each a peculiar character and situation.

The first or Key Note is called the Tonic, because it regulates the time of the Octave, and upon it all the other notes depend.

The second (always courting upwards from the tonic) is called the Supertonic, from its being the next above.

The third is called the Mediante; from its being the middle way between the Tonic and the Dominante. It varies according to the mode, being the great third in the Major, and the little third in the Minor. It is much the most important interval in the Diatonic Scalé, since upon it depends the nature of the Mode; the Major being always accompanied with the great third, consisting of five semitones; and the Minor being always accompanied with the little third, consisting of four semitones.

The fourth is called the Subdominante, from its being a fifth

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

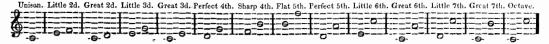
The sixth is called the Submediante, from its being the middle way between the Tonic and Subdominante descending. Like the Mediante it varies with the Mode, being the great sixth in the Major, and the little sixth in the Minor.

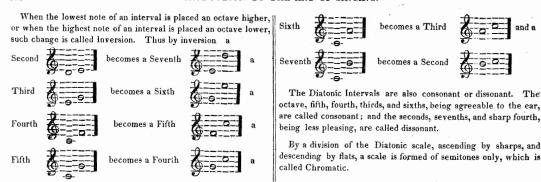
The seventh is called the Sensible, or Leading Note, because upon hearing it the ear naturally anticipates the Tonic.

The last note in the Base is always the Tonic—if it be the first above the Mi, it is the Major Mode; if it be the first below the Mi, it is the Minor Mode. The Major Tonic is always the note above the last sharp, or the fourth note below the last flat—The Minor Tonic is always the note below the last sharp, or the third note above the last flat.

In consequence of the unequal division of the Diatonic Scale (consisting of tones and semitones) fourteen intervals are formed:
—viz.—Unison, Little Second, Great Second, Little Third, Great Third, Perfect Fourth, Sharp Fourth, or Tritone, Flat Fifth, Perfect Fifth, Little Sixth, Great Sixth, Little Seventh, Great Seventh, and Octave.

Example of the Fourteen Diatonic Intervals.



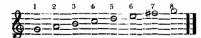




as a tonic, we may form the natural diatonic scale in either mode.

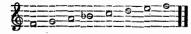
Here the utility of flats and sharps will appear evident to the student. Let him, for instance, take G as a tonic, and from it form the Diatonic scale in the major mode. He will find that in order to bring the semitone between the seventh and eighth notes, the seventh or F will require to be raised by a sharp one semitone.

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



Or let him take F as a tonic, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the major mode; he will find a flat required before the fourth, or B, that the semitone may be between the third and fourth.

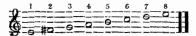
Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of F.



Or let him take E as a tonic, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the minor mode; he will find a sharp before the second | lation.

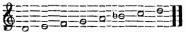
In this scale we have twelve distinct sounds, from each of which it or F, necessary, that the semitone may be between the second and third.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of Eminor.



Or let him take D as a tonic, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the minor mode; he will find a flat required before B, that the semitone may be between the fifth and sixth.

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



Every major key has its relative minor, and every minor key has its relative major.

The relative minor to any major key is its sixth above, or its third below; and the relative major to any minor key is its third above or its sixth below.

When, in the course of a melody or tune, the tonic is changed by the introduction of a flat or sharp, such change is called ModuThe most natural and easy modulations are the following, viz.

1st. From any tonic to its dominant. This is done by the introduction of a new sharp upon the subdominant of the key, which becomes a leading note; the supertonic becomes the dominant, and the tonic itself becomes the dominant seventh, to the new key.

Example of a modulation from the key of C to its dominant.



2d. From any tonic to its subdominant. This is done by the introduction of a new flat upon the leading note of the key, which becomes a dominant seventh; the tonic itself becomes the dominant, and the mediant becomes the leading note, to the new key.

Example of a modulation from the key of C to its subdominant.



These changes are in constant use, and occur in almost every psalm tune.

The observations that have been made upon the Diatonic and Chromatic scales, the major and minor mode, modulation, &c. perhaps rather more properly belong to musical science than to the mere art of learning to sing. To such as wish to become acquainted with the theory of music, Callcott's Musical Grammar, and Kollman's Essay on Musical Harmony, are recommended as the best works that have been published in this country.

LESSONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE VOICE



Page

ERRATA. 32. The last note on F, third measure in the Air, should be on G.

71. First staff of the Air, first measure, the last note on C, should be on A.

83. Second Alto staff, second measure, the last note on D, should be on C.

99. The sign of the time should be $\frac{3}{9}$.

117. First Tenor staff, third measure, the last quaver but one on B, should be on C.

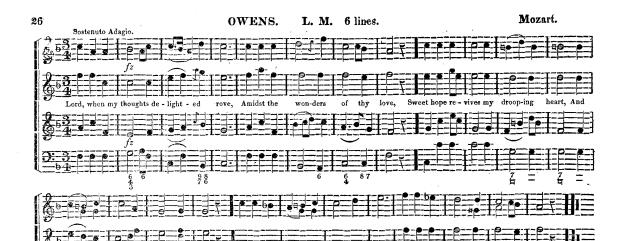
176. Lower Base staff, fifth measure, the minim on C, should be on E.

217. First Brace, the movement should have been signed $\frac{2}{4}$.
260. Lower Treble staff, fifth measure, the crotchet on C, should be on D.

BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.



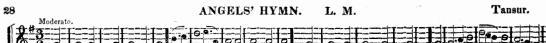


Lord, so my thoughts de - light - ed

5 to 6

±6 6



















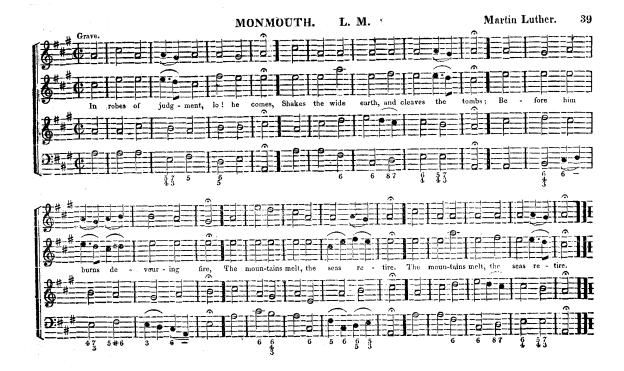


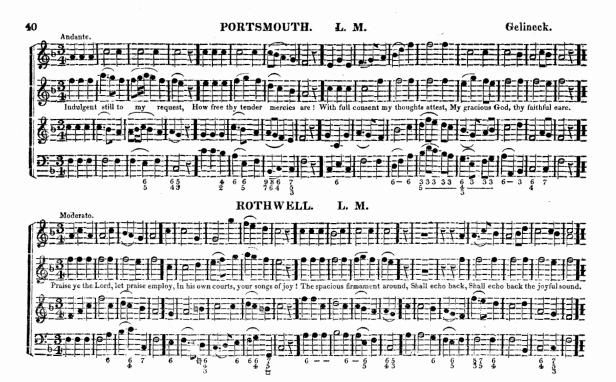




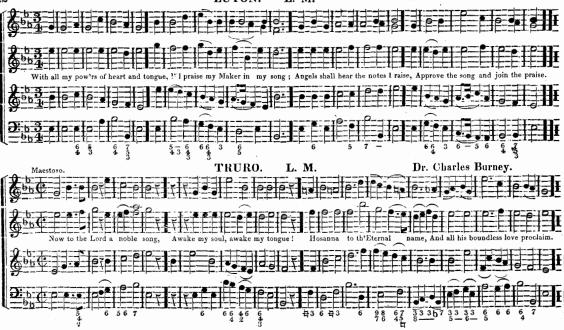


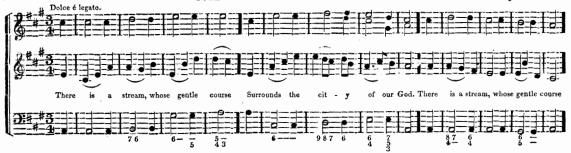


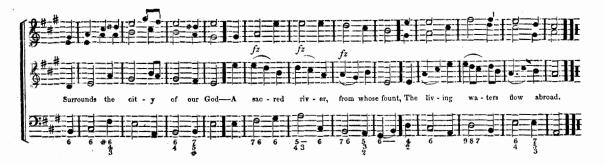






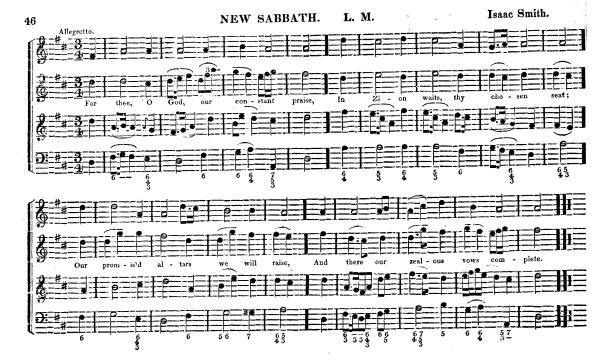


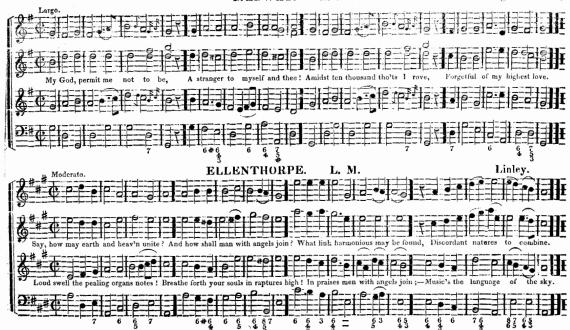
















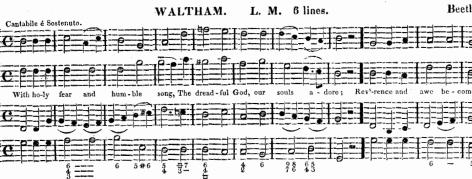
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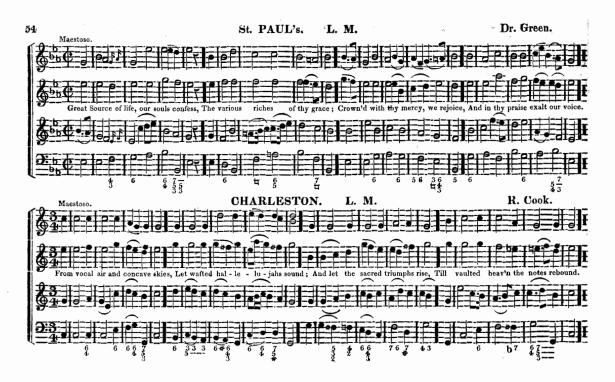






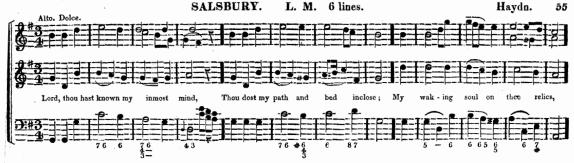








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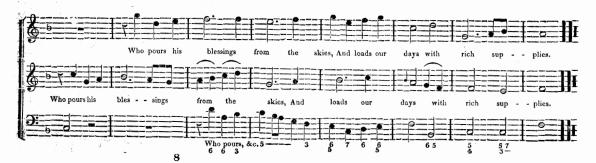
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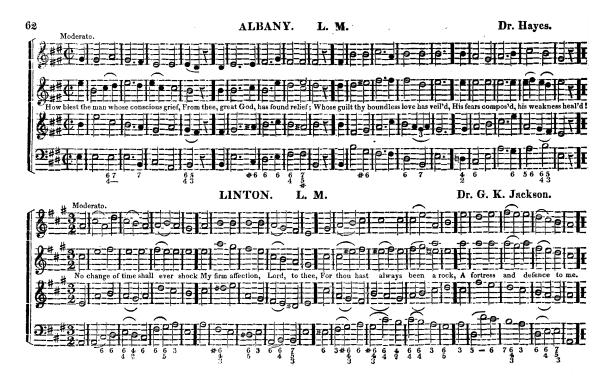














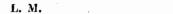


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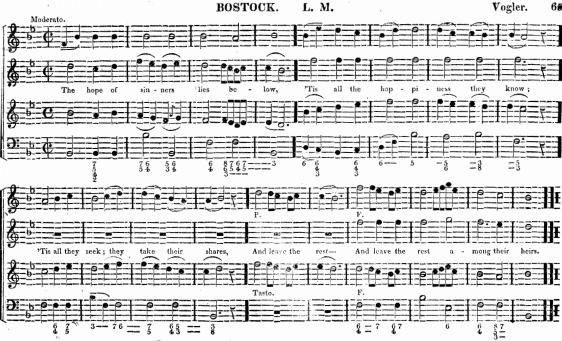
L. M.

Costellow.



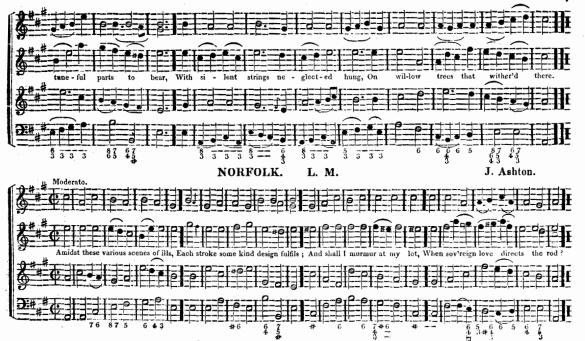


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BOSTOCK.







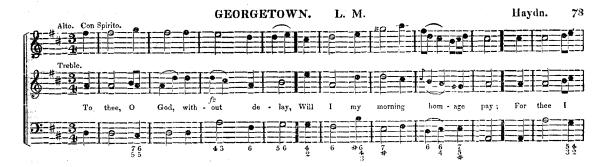


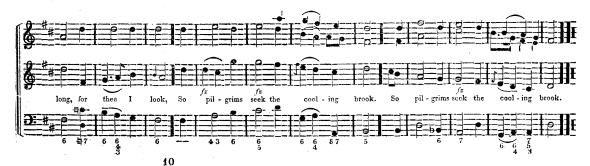








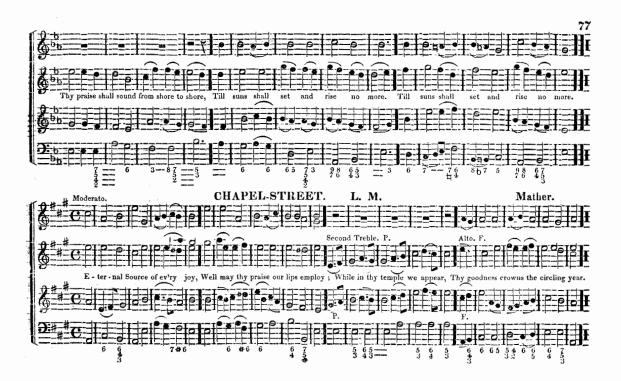










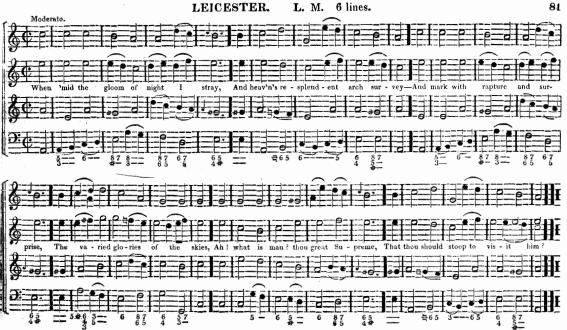




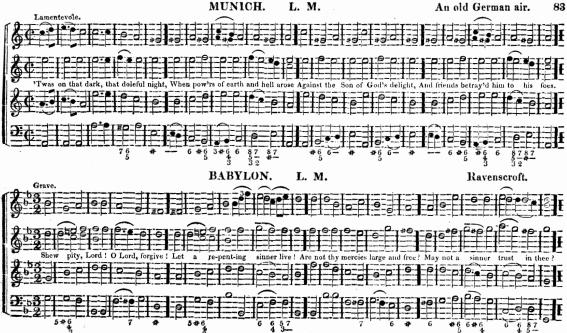
ANTIGUA. L. M.





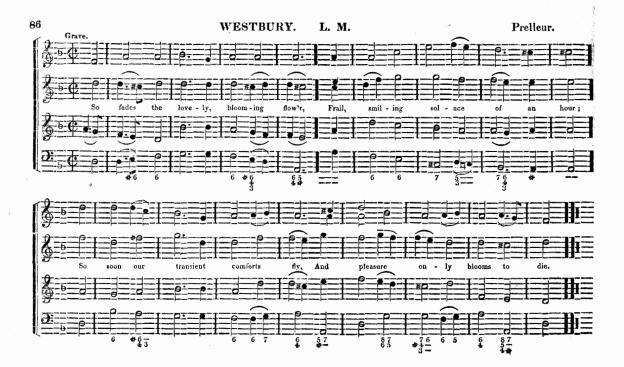






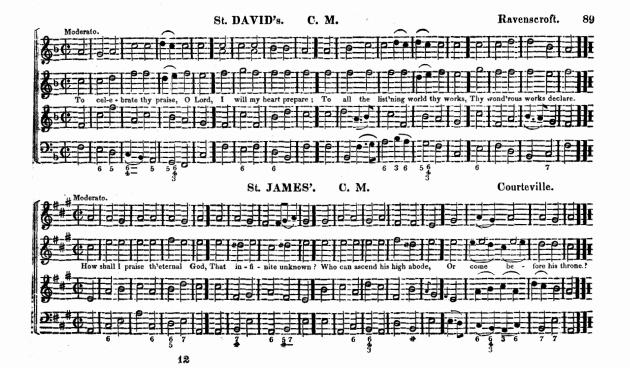


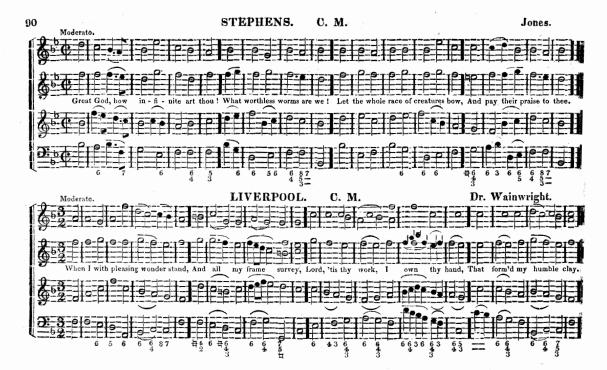


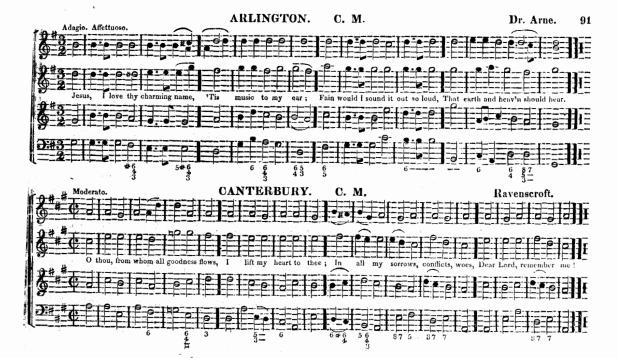


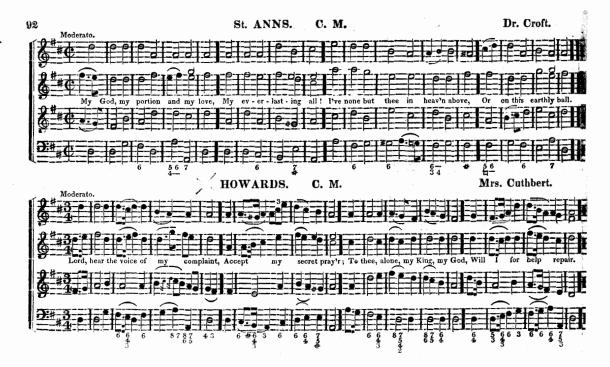






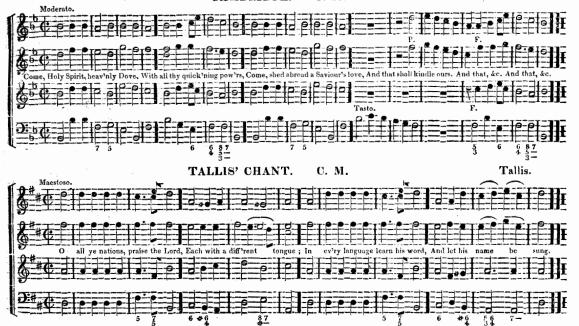








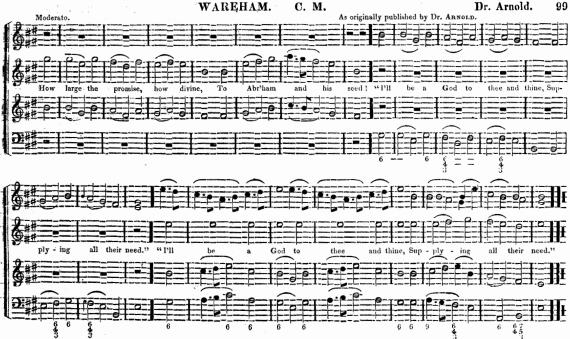


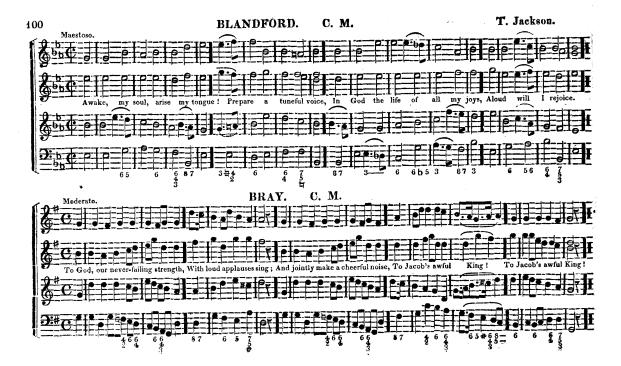






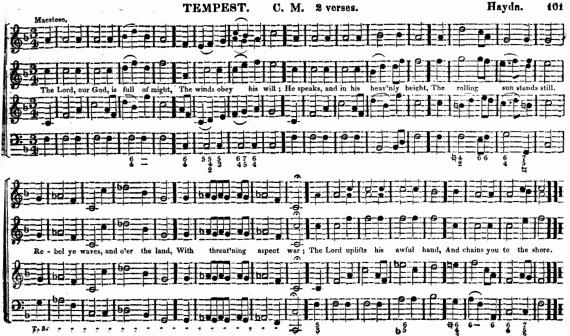






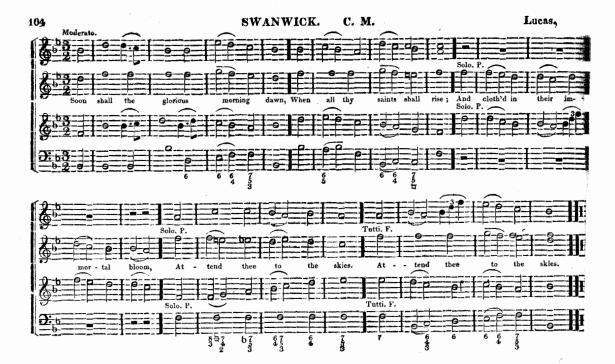


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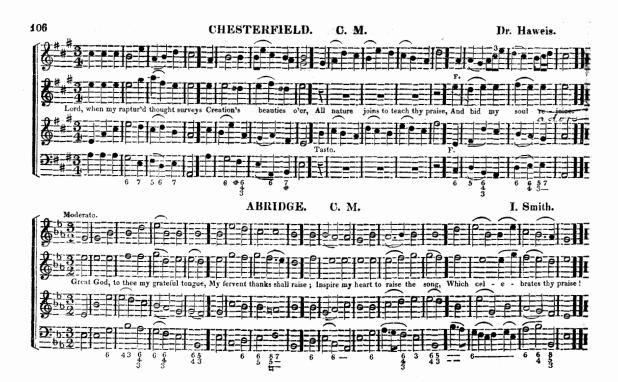


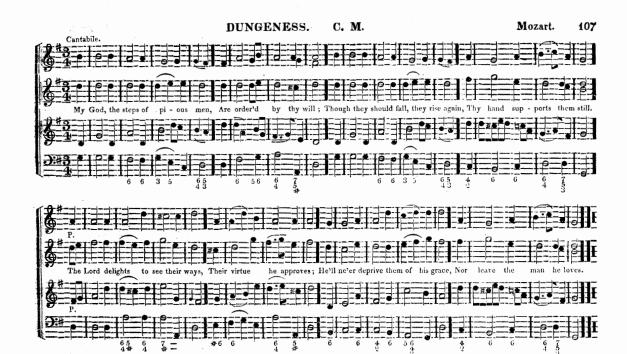


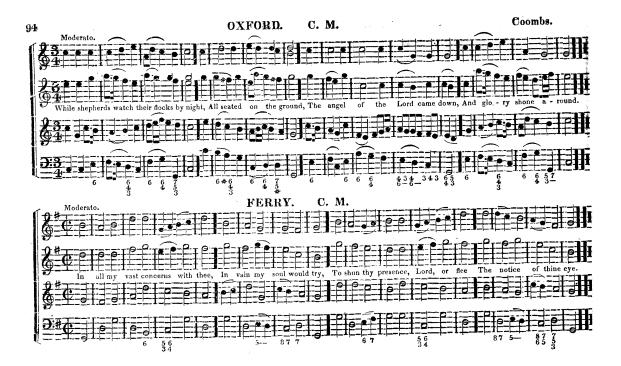


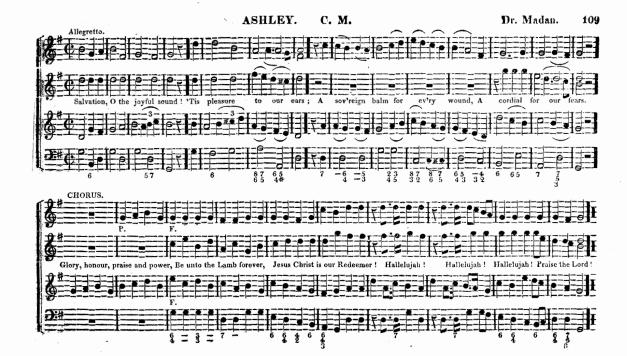


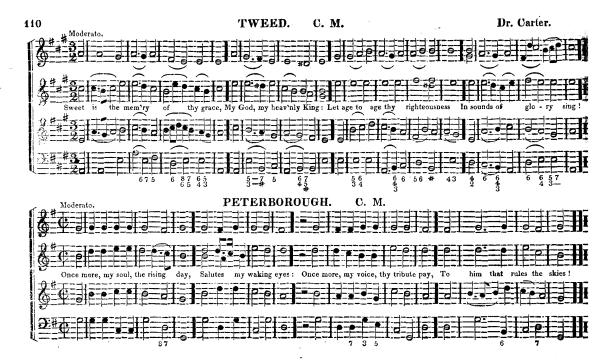








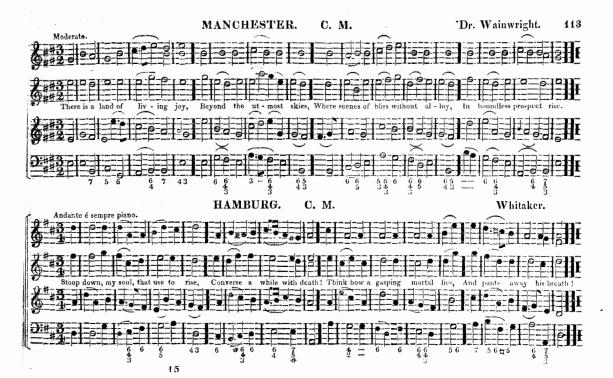












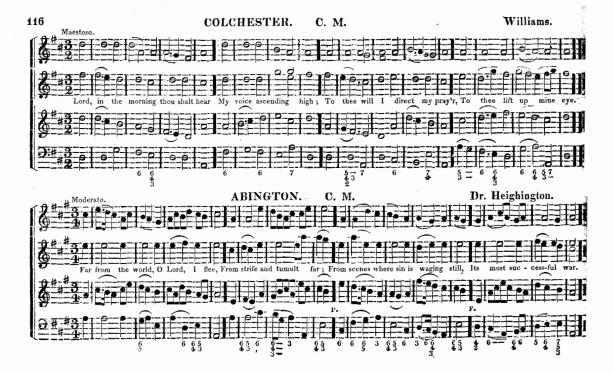


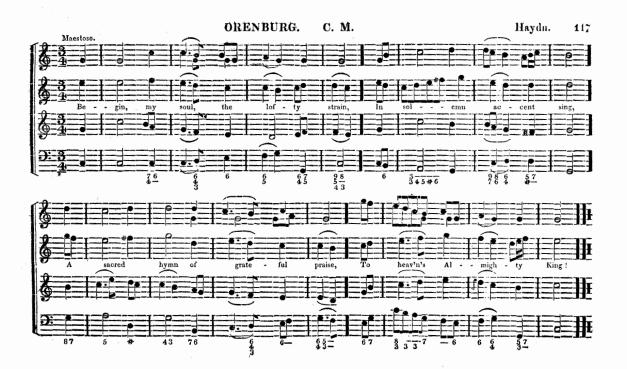
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C. M. .



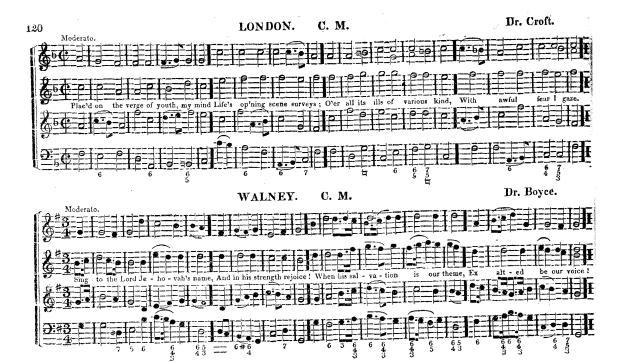


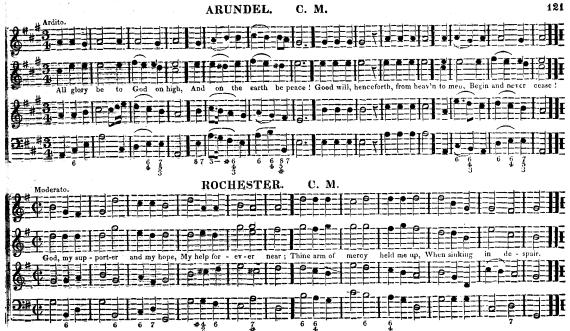




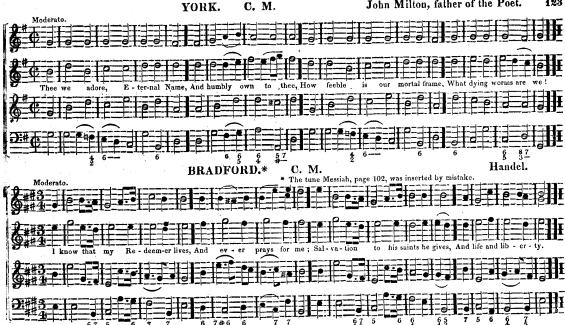














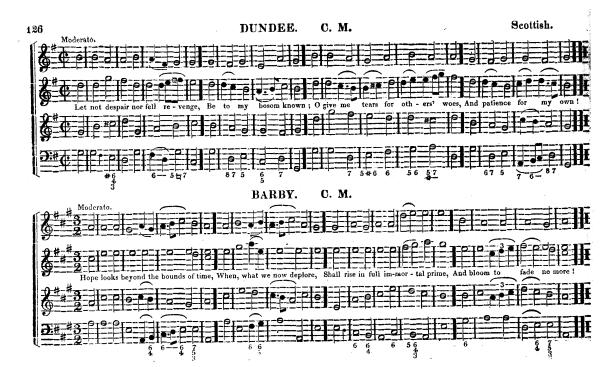


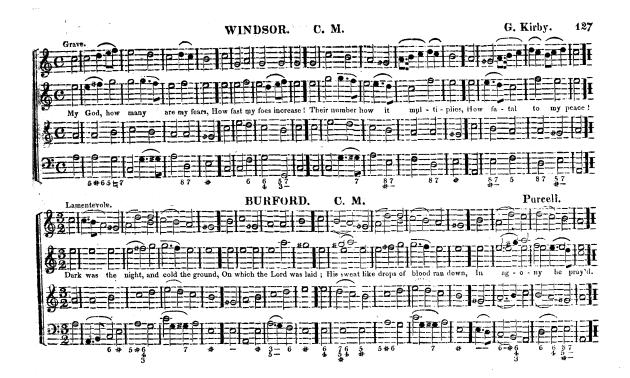
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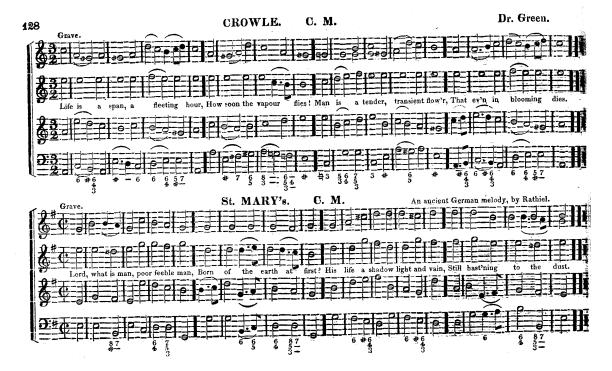


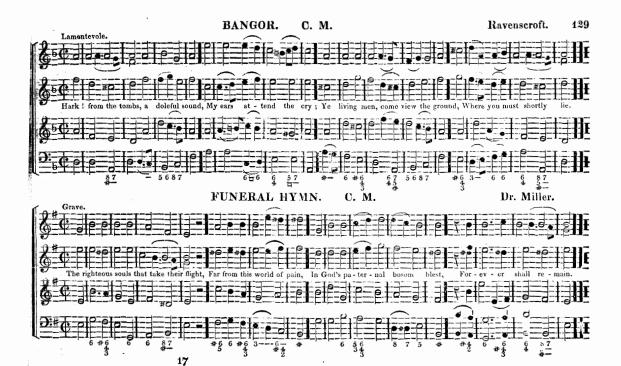


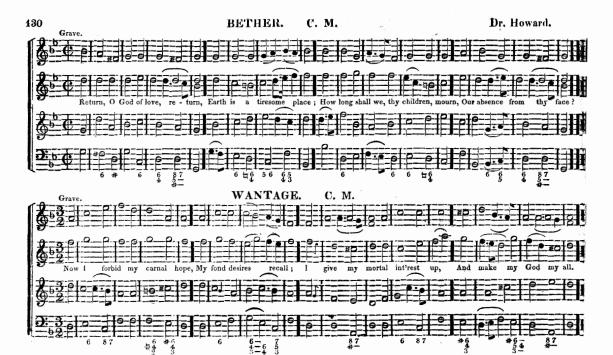


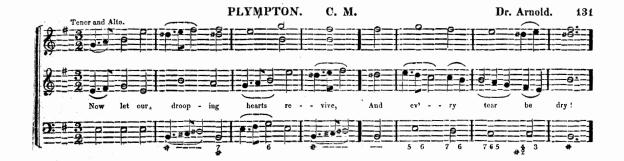


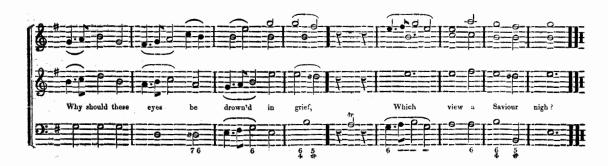


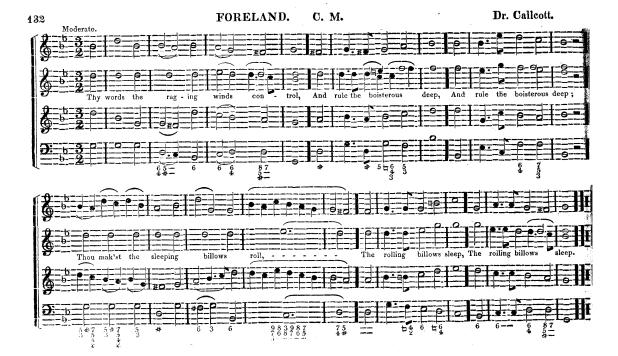




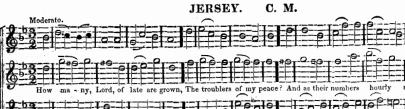




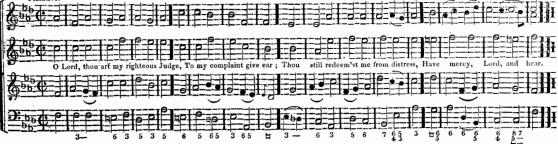














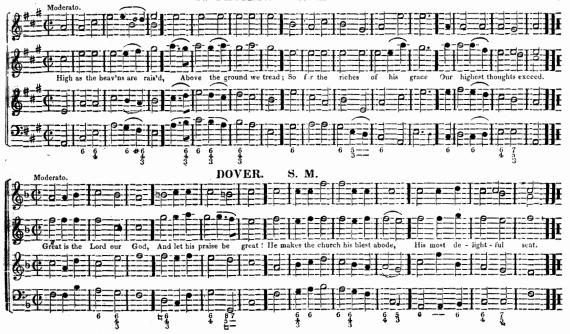




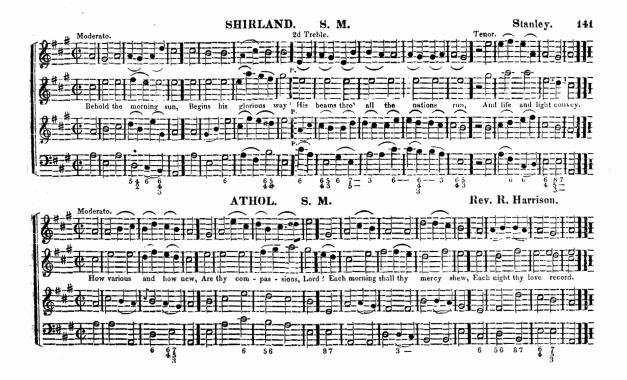




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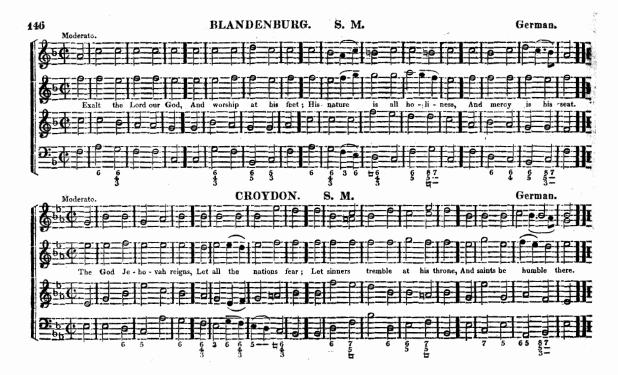






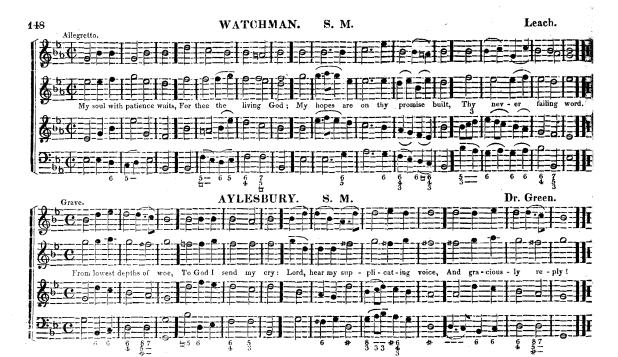




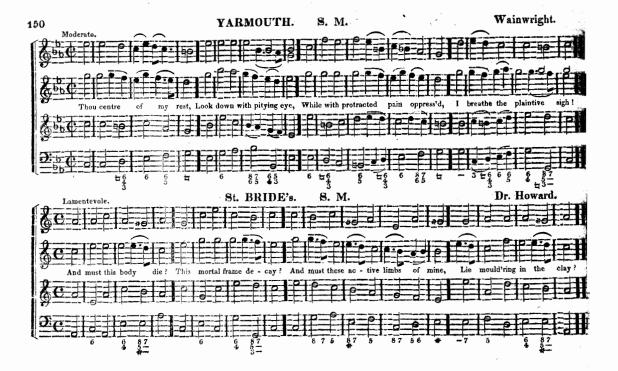










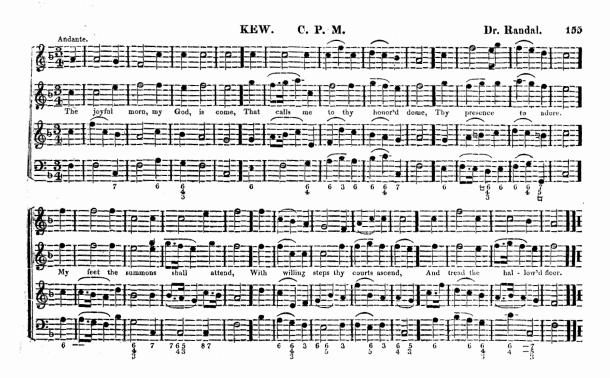






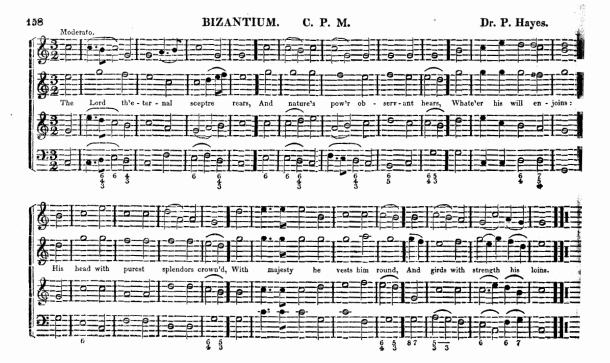


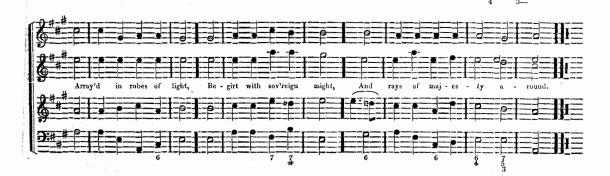








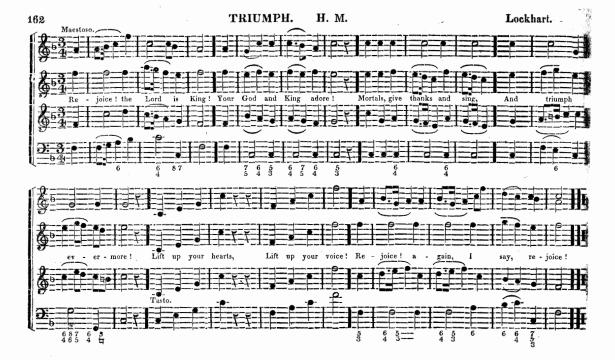


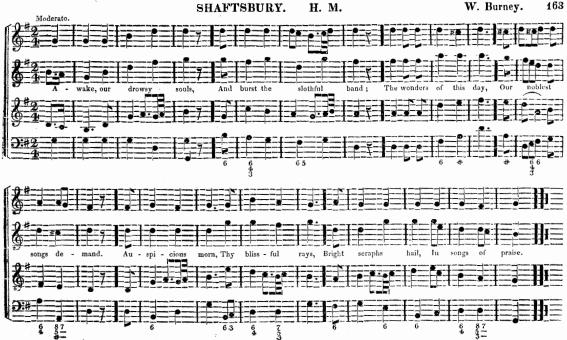


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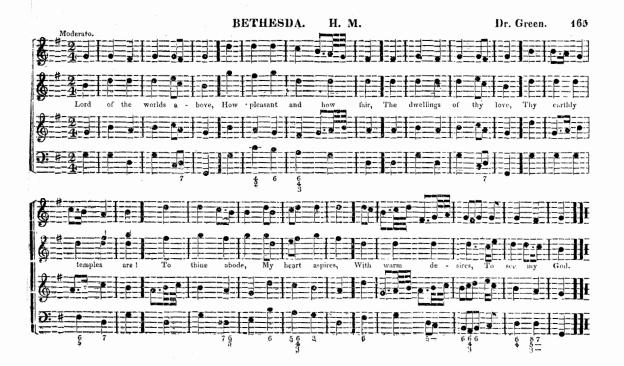


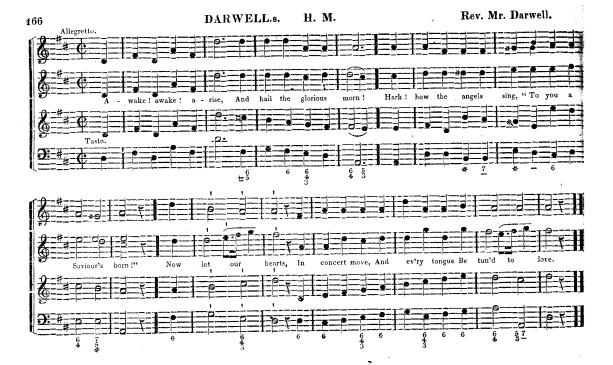








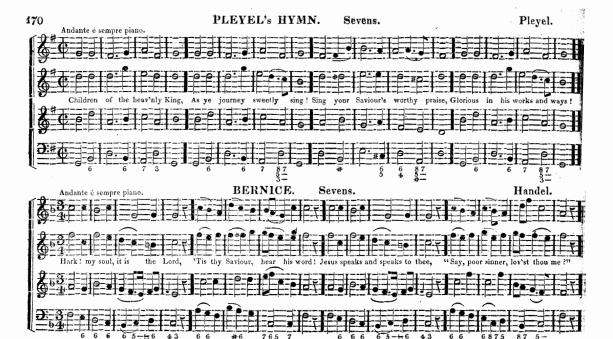




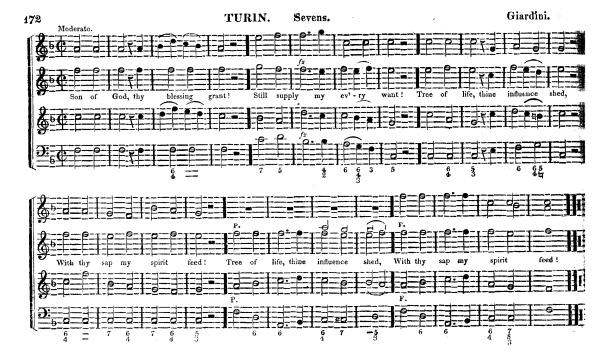


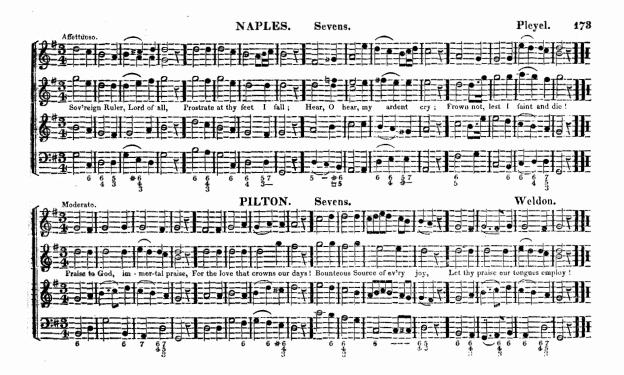










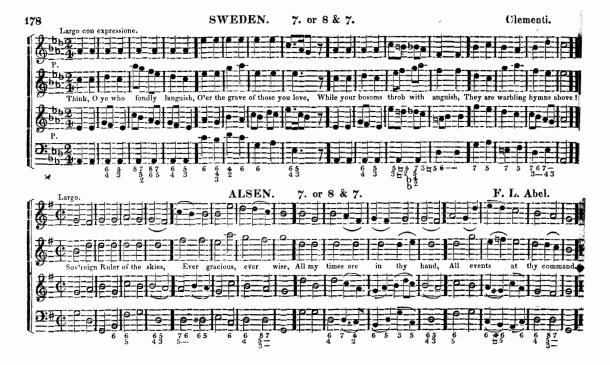
















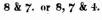








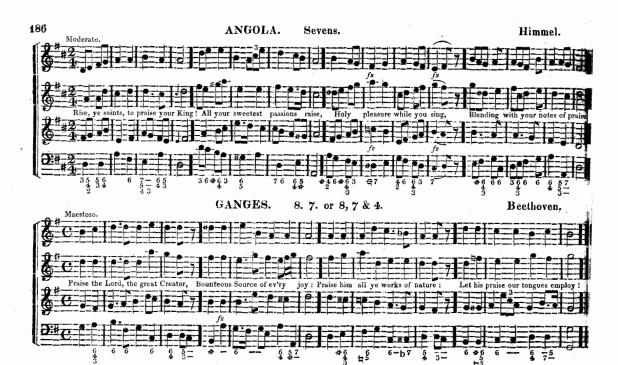












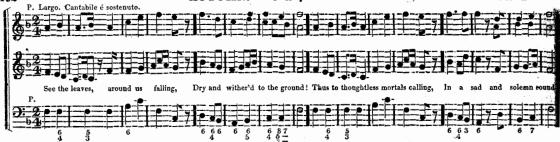










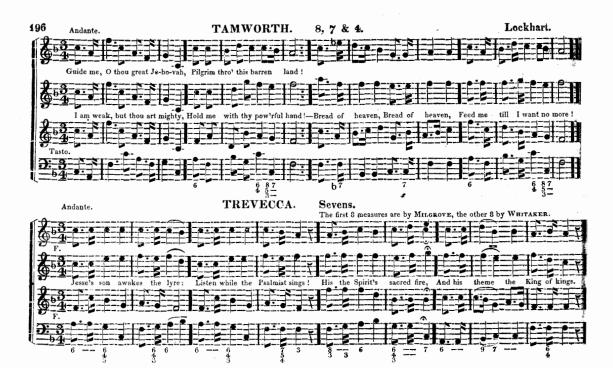






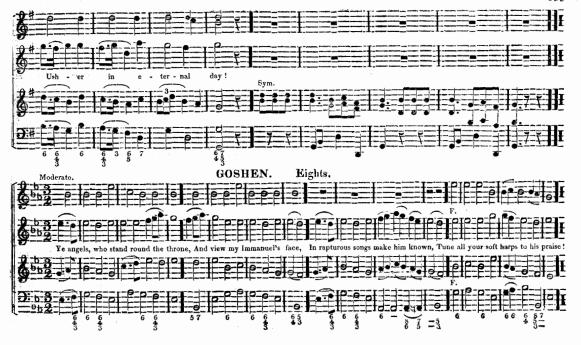


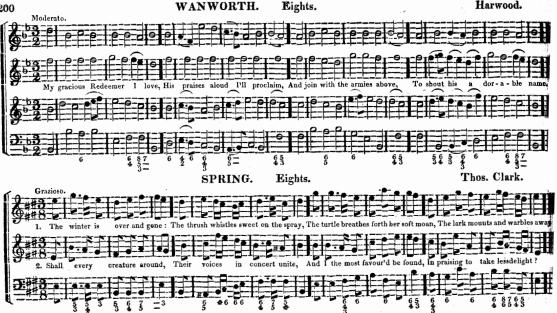






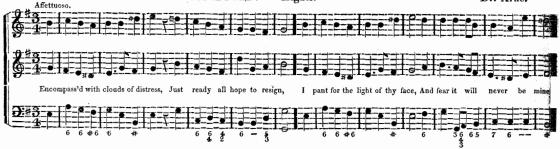


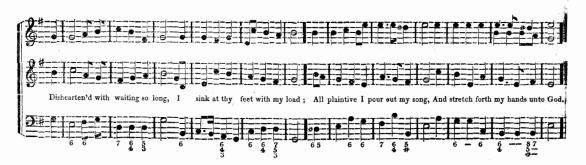




- 3. Awake, then, my harp and my lute! Sweet organs your notes softly swell! No longer my lips shall be mute, The Saviour's high praises to tell.
- 4. His love in my heart shed abroad, My graces shall bloom as the spring; This temple, his Spirit's abode, My joy, as my duty, to sing.









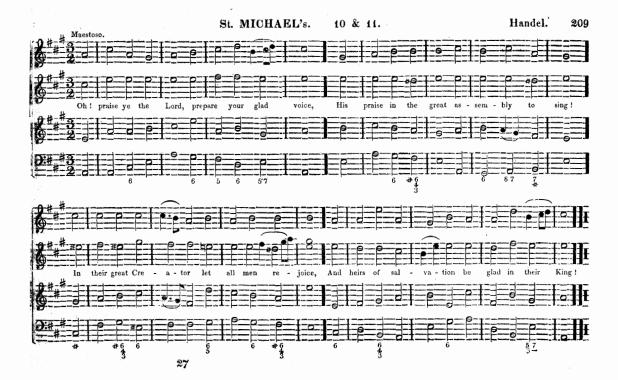






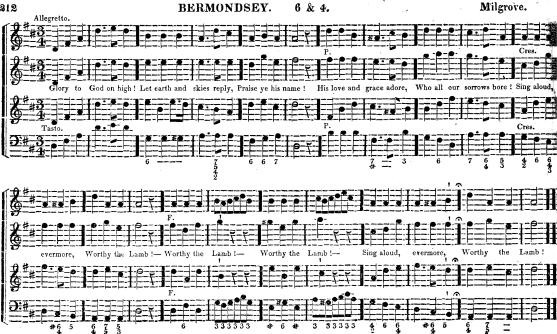






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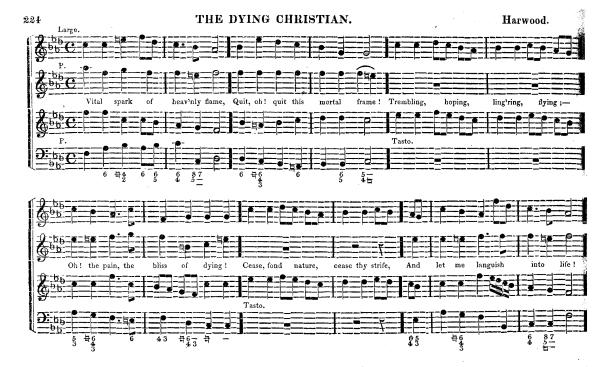


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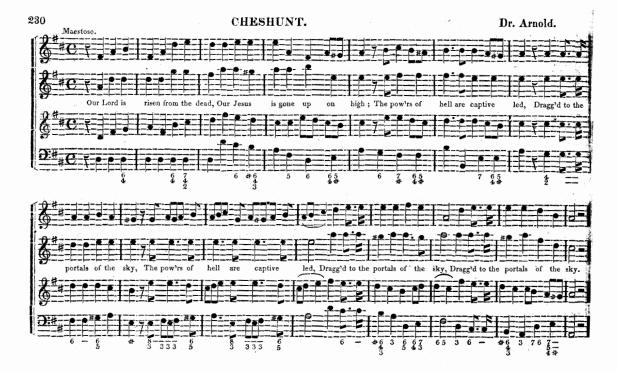


































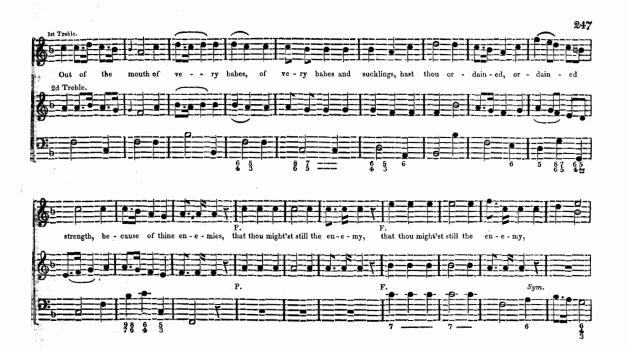


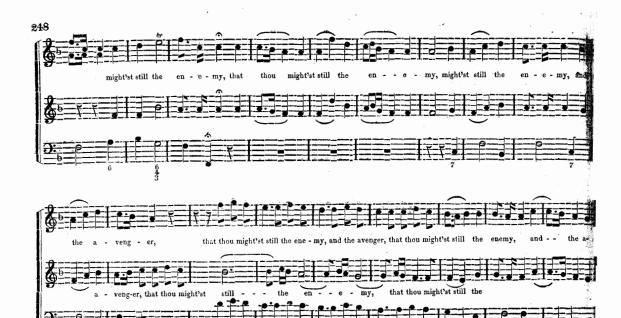






























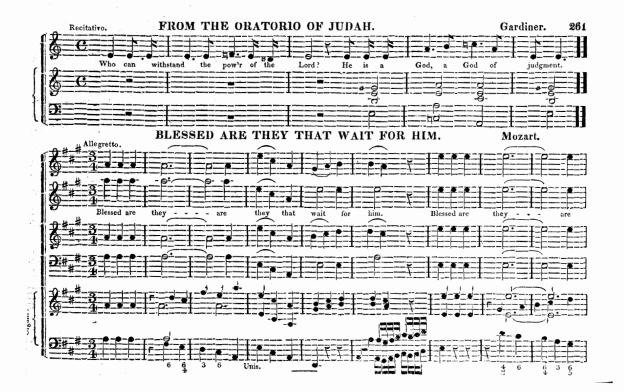


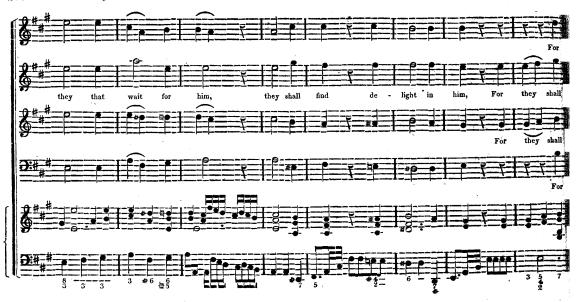










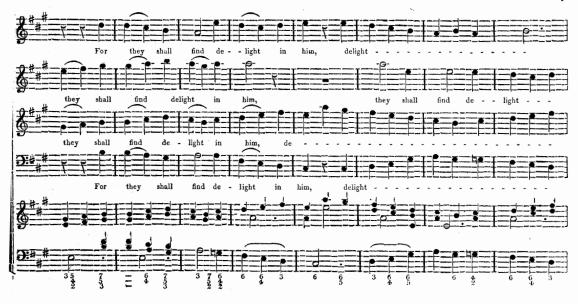


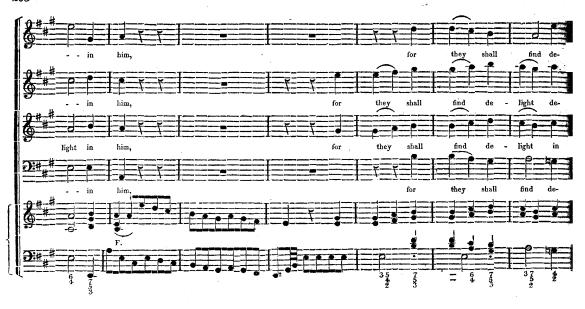


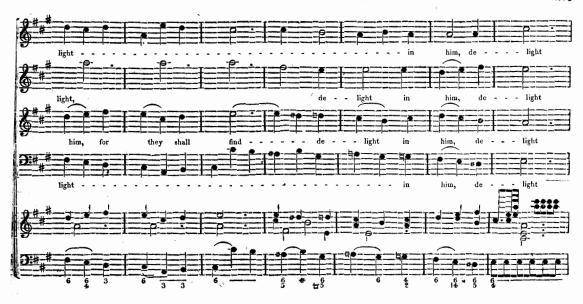




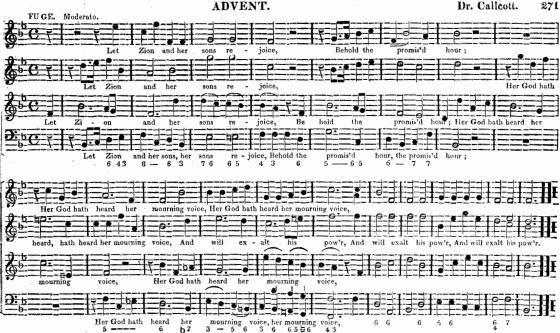


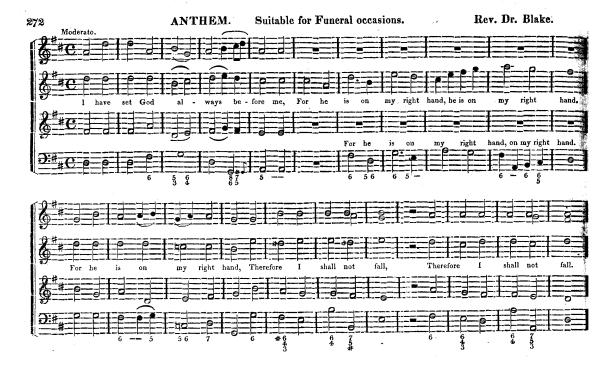






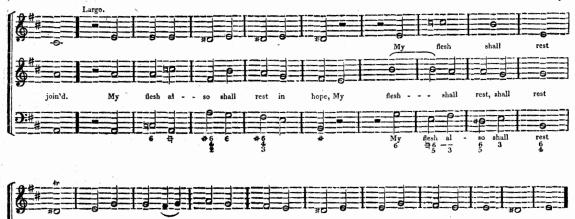
















































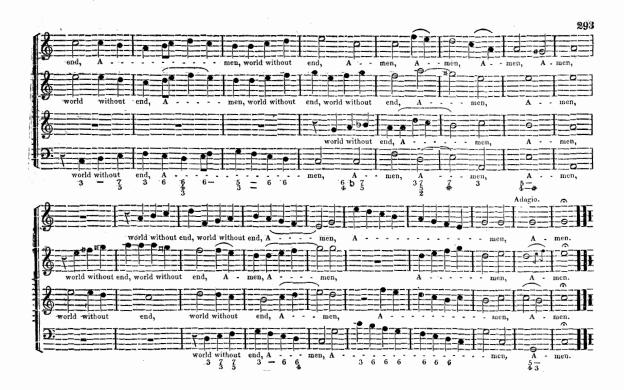


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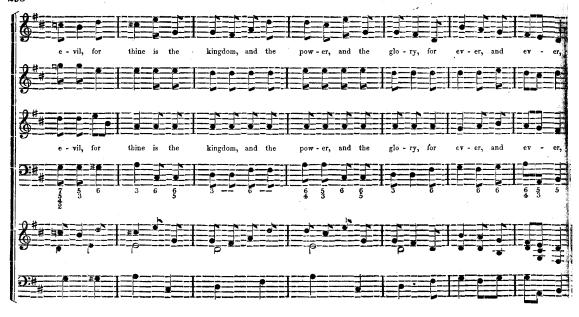




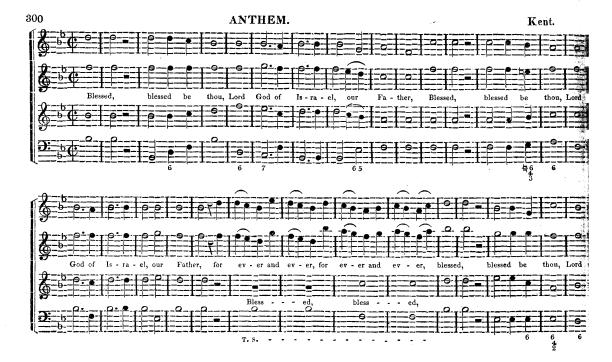
























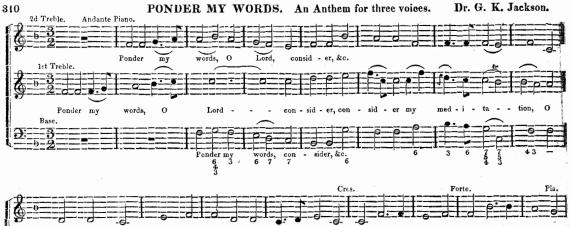






















me, - - - -

At It has been thought advisable in two or three instances, to make use of the Alto and Tenor Clefs.

Lord with

the Lord, praise the

praise











Is - rael,

hear our tribes devout - ly say, Up

haste and keep your festal

tem - ple



N. B. To be sung twice from the repeat, :S; and end at the pause, ...



N. B. To be sung twice from the repeat, and end at the pause, ...

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

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