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## BRIDGEWATER COLLECTION

OF

# Sacred Musick.

BY BARTHOLOMEW BROWN, A. M. AND OTHERS.



There is in souls a sympathy with sounds, And, as the mind is pitch'd, the ear is pleas'd With melting airs, or martial, brisk, or grave; Some chord, in unison with what we hear, Is touch'd within us, and the heart replies....Cowper.



Third Edition ... Published according to Act of Congress.

#### BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS & ANDREWS AND J. WEST & Co. PROPRIETORS OF THE WORK,
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J. T. BUCKINGHAM, PRINTER, WINTER-STREET.

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#### PREFACE.

MUSICK is justly classed among the liberal and polite arts. The principles of Harmony also form a very curious and not inconsiderable part of Mathematicks. But, in a work like this, it is not so much an object to teach the abstruse principles of Harmony, as to inculcate the art of Singing. Those who would become proficients in composition, or the art of combining sounds, should consult the Massachusetts Compiler, the Encyclopedia, and other works, which explain and develop the doctrine of Sound, and all the proportions of Harmony. Those who wish only to qualify themselves for performing plain Psalmody, and to furnish themselves with a convenient and suitable variety of Congregational Tunes, will, it is hoped, find this work sufficient for their purposes. The Compilers have endeavoured to adapt it to all the variety of time, key, and measure, now in use in the divine worship of the different denominations of Christians. The tunes are chiefly European; but many of them, having never been before published in this country, will have all the novelty and effect of original compositions.

As this Collection is intended altogether for congregational use, no tunes are inserted but such as are suited to some measure of sacred verse. Many tunes are, however, selected, which will require some practice and attention; and in order to facilitate the knowledge and performance of them, where the Adagio or Largo time has been used, the Allegro is generally substituted. This will not affect the tunes, but merely the mode of performing them; the same time in fact being preserved. The character of the Musick is such, it is believed, as to accommodate all religious societies. A large proportion of it is the production of the greatest Masters, both ancient and modern, in Europe; and has the sanction of general use and approbation. None should object, that the Musick is too dull and antiquated; for, after passing through all the grades of improvement, men will, at last, come to admire the old slow church Musick; and will consider the use of Old Hundred and Windsor as evidence of a correct taste.

BRIDGEWATER, Dec. 16, 1802.

#### ERRATA.

The 3d note in the Tenor of Condolence should be on the upper line, First note in the Tenor of Limerick should be on C.

First note in the Base of Carthage should be on C.

The notes in the 9th bar of the first stave in the Tenor of Tolland should be pointed and measured as the notes are in the Treble, in the same bar.

The first note in the fourth bar of the first stave in the Tenor of Ellenborough should be on C.

In the last bar but one in the Tenor of St. Helen's, the first note should be on C, and the last on B.

The second note in the Base of Chapel should stand on C ledger. The first note in the 6th bar of the second stave in the Base of Rockbridge should be on G.

## Rudiments of Musick.

MUSICK is written on five lines, drawn over each other, and in the intermediate spaces, which, together, are called a Staff. If the notes ascend or descend beyond the staff, short lines are added, called Ledger Lines: thus,



The lines and spaces of the stave are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet, every eighth being a repetition of the same series. The situation of these letters on the staff is known by a character at the beginning, called a Clef, which represents a letter, and is always placed on a line. The Clefs used in this book are three, viz. the F (or Base) Clef, the G (or Treble) Clef, and the C (or Counter) Clef. The F Clef is placed on the fourth line, and therefore that line is called F; the G Clef is placed on the second line, which is therefore called G; and the C Clef is placed on the third line, which is therefore called C. The situations of the other letters on the Staff are ascertained from these three. Thus,



which is therefore called G; and the C Clef is placed on the second line, which is therefore called G; and the C Clef is placed on the third line, which is therefore called C. The situations of the other letters on the Staff are ascertained from these three. Thus,

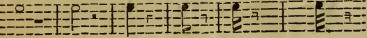
There are but seven original sounds or tones (every eighth being the same in nature as the first,) five of which are whole tones, and two are semitones are found between B and C, and between E and F.

In singing, to the notes are applied the syllables, Mi, fa, sol, la, in the following order, viz. Above the Mi, are fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la; and below the Mi, are la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa; after which the Mi returns, either ascending or descending.

If no Flat or Sharp is at the beginning of a tune, Me is in B; but

The Notes are six in number; and to each note belongs a Rest, or note of silence, of the same name and duration. The names of the notes, and their forms and proportions, are as follows:

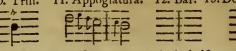
1 semibreve = 2 minims = 4 crotchets=8 quavers=16 semiquavers=32 demisemiquavers.



Other musical characters are,



10. Trill. 11. Appogiatura. 12. Bar. 13. Double Bar. 14. Brace



1. A Flat, set before a note, sinks it half a tone.

2. A Sharp, set before a note, raises it half a tone.

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

4. A Dot, after a note, adds to it one half of its original length.

5. A Slur is drawn over or under those notes which are sung to one syllable.

6. The Hold shews that the sound of the note over which it is place hed may be continued longer than its usual time. The his book, where placed over the Treble, its influence extends to the corresponding notes in the other parts.

7. The Repeat shews what part of a tune is to be sung twice, and a

is placed at the beginning and end of the strain to be repeated.

8. Choice Notes give the performer liberty to sing which he pleases

9. The Figure 3, over or under three notes, directs that they be performed in the time of two of the same kind.

10. The Trill shews that the notes over which it is placed should

be shaken.

11. The Appogiatura are small notes, which divide the time of the principal note, unless it be followed by a point or rest, and there they take the whole time of the principal note, and that takes the time of the point or rest only.

12. A Bar, divides the tune into equal parts, according to it

measure note.

13. A Double Bar shows the end of a strain.

14. The Brace connects those parts of a tune which move together.

#### OF TIME.

There are three kinds of time, viz. Common, Triple, and Compound.

Common Time may be expressed by four modes:

First Mode. Second Mode. Third Mode. Fourth Mode.

The first is the slowest mode, containing four crotchets in a bar. It has four beats, two down and two up; and is performed in four seconds.

The second mode is beat as the first, but one fourth faster.

The third mode has two beats in a bar, one down and one up, and

is performed in two seconds.

The fourth mode is beat as the third, but performed one fourth first mode, but one fourth faster. Accented as the preceding. faster. In all the modes of common time, the accent falls on the first and third parts of the bar.

Triple Time has three modes; First Mode. [Second Mode. Third Mode.]

The first mode has three minims in a bar, each minim sounded a a second of time; and is performed with three beats to a bar, the wo first with the hand down, and the last with it up.

The second mode has three crotchets in a bar; the time measured as in the first mode, but performed one fourth faster.

The third mode has three quavers in a bar; the time measured as in the preceding modes, but performed one fourth faster than the second mode. In Triple time, the accent falls principally on the first, and faintly on the third parts of the bar, in all the modes.

Compound Time has two modes;

First Mode.

Second Mode.

3

4

The first mode contains six crotchets in a bar; three sung with the hand down, and three with it up, in the time of two seconds. It is accented on the first part of the bar.

The second mode has six quavers in a bar; performed like the first mode, but one fourth faster. Accented as the preceding.

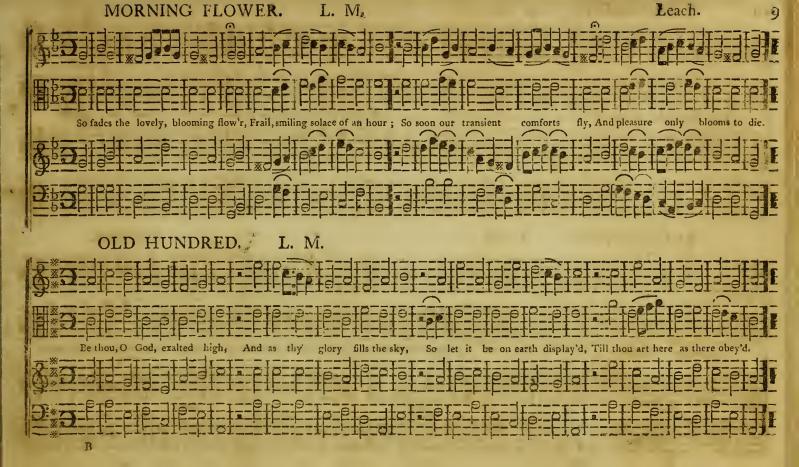
#### OF THE KEYS.

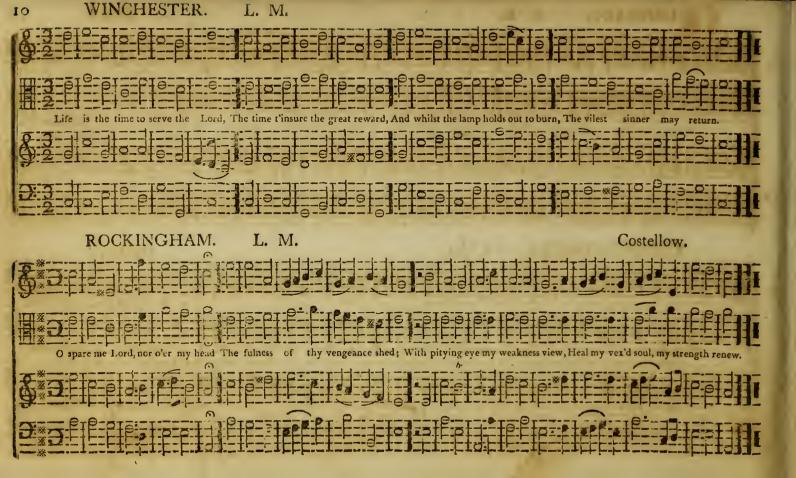
THERE are two Keys in Musick, the Sharp or Major Key, and the Flat or Minor Key. If the last note in the Base (which is called the Key note) be next above the Mi, the tune is in the Major Key; if next below the Mi, it is in the Minor Key.

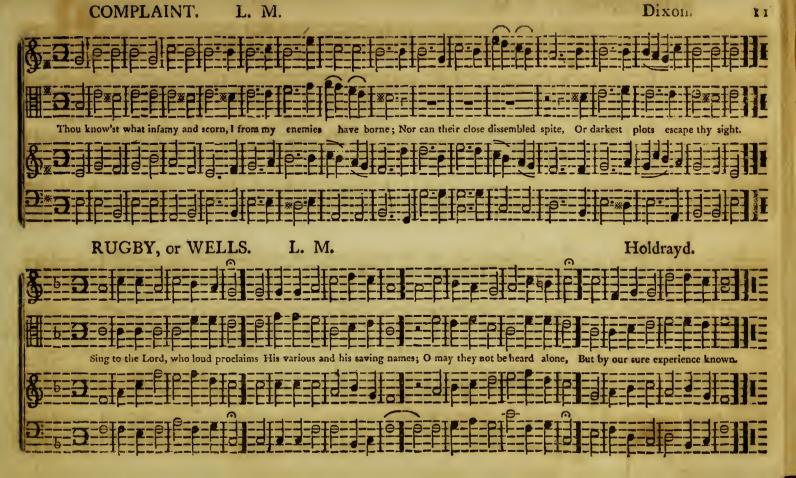
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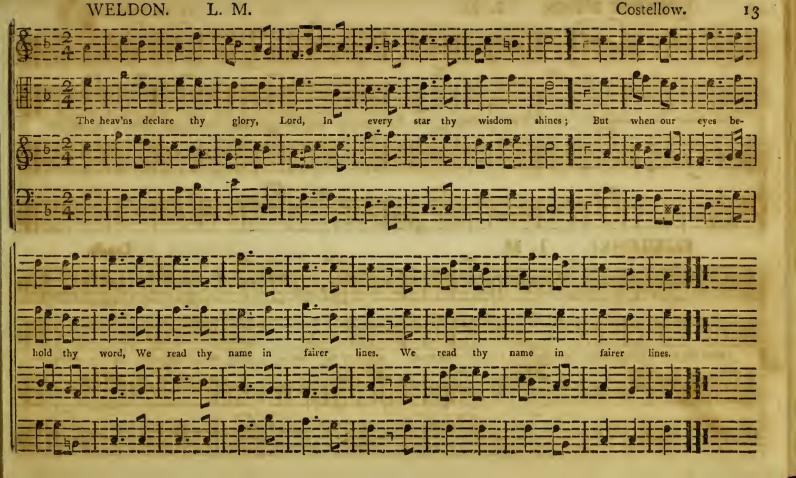
<sup>\*</sup> This Tune has been ascribed to Bult, but the tenor or molody is conval with Old-Hundred and Landaff, these three being the oldest tunes now in use.

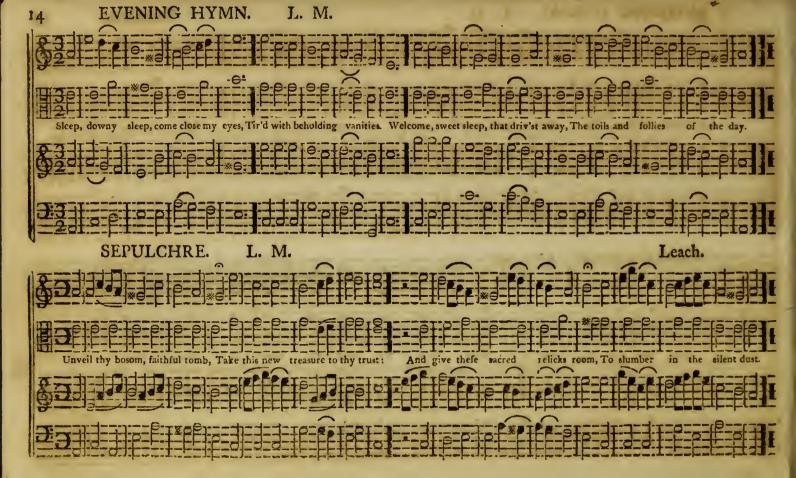




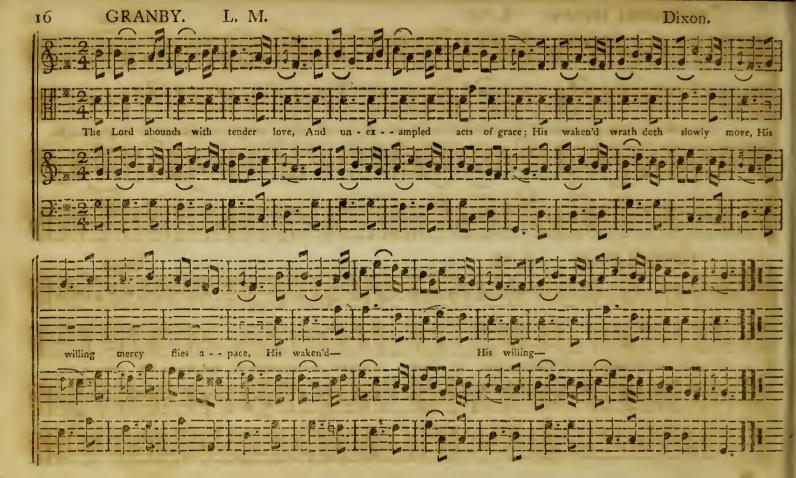


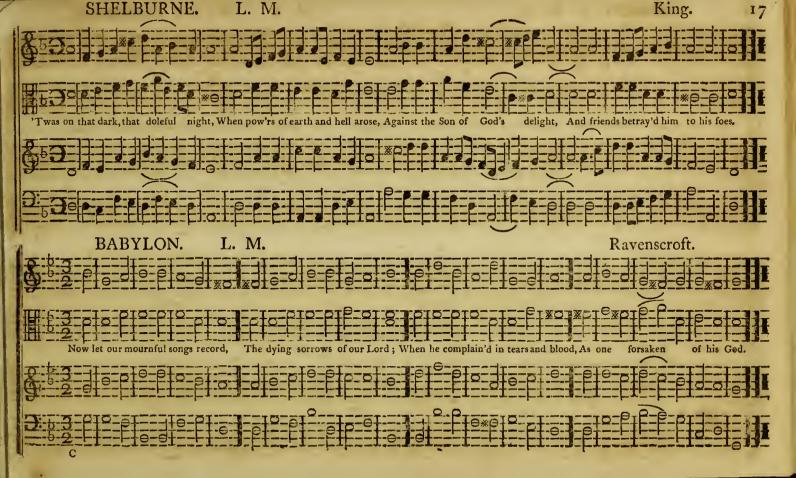




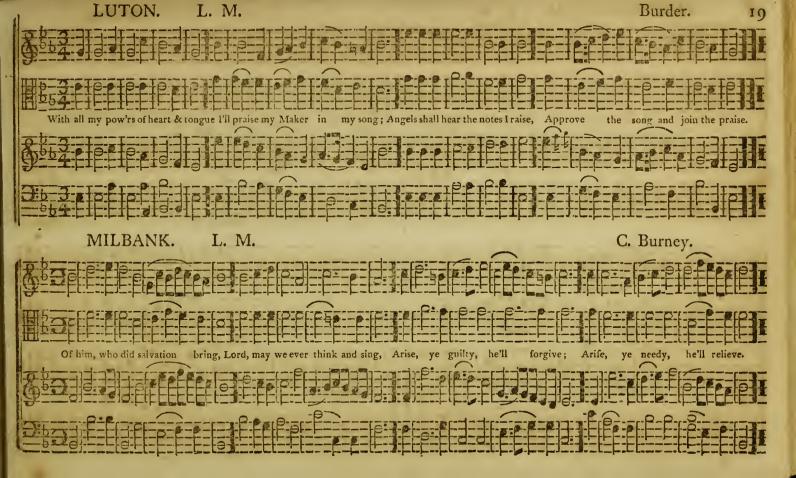




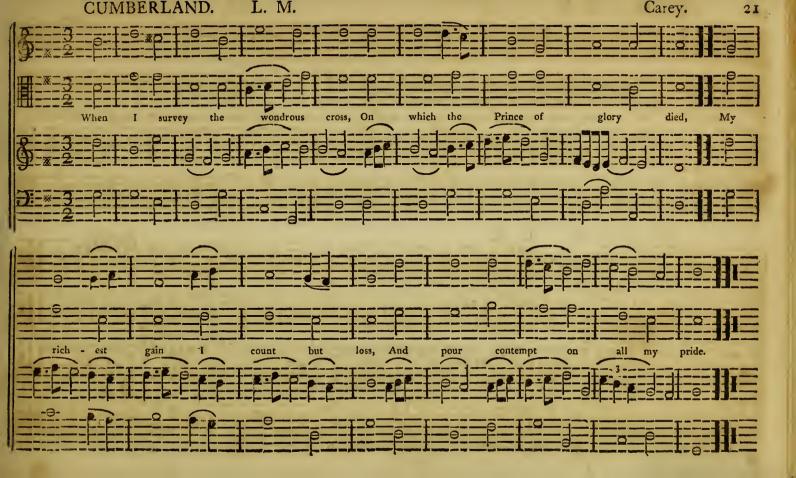




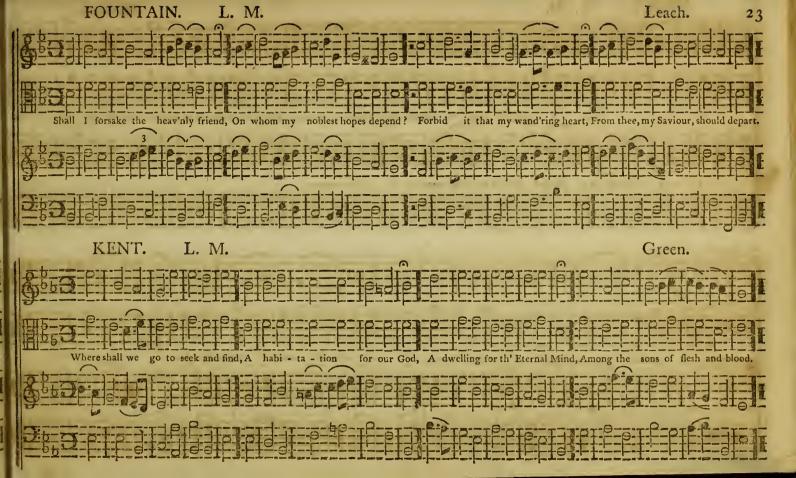


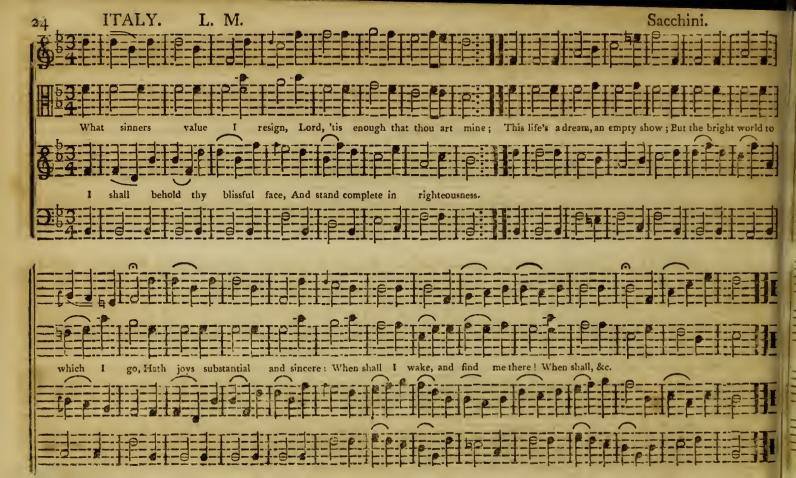


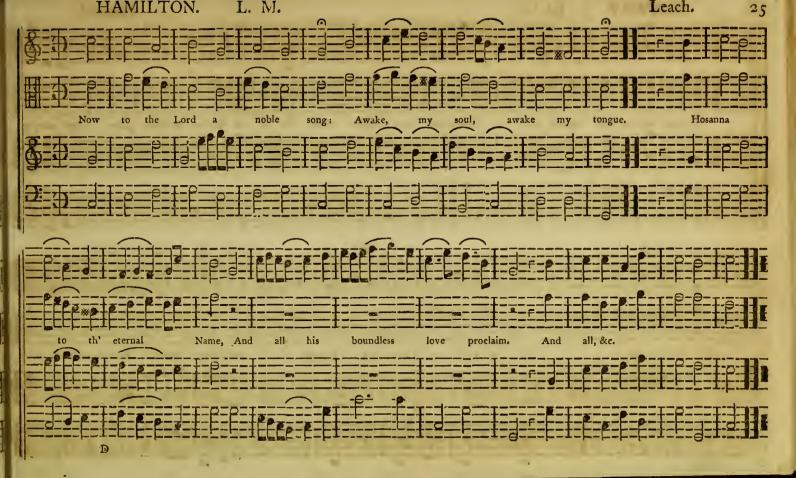




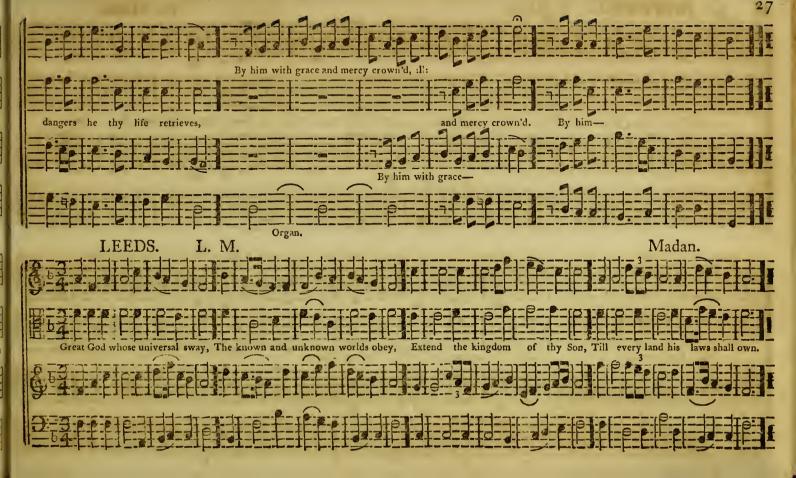


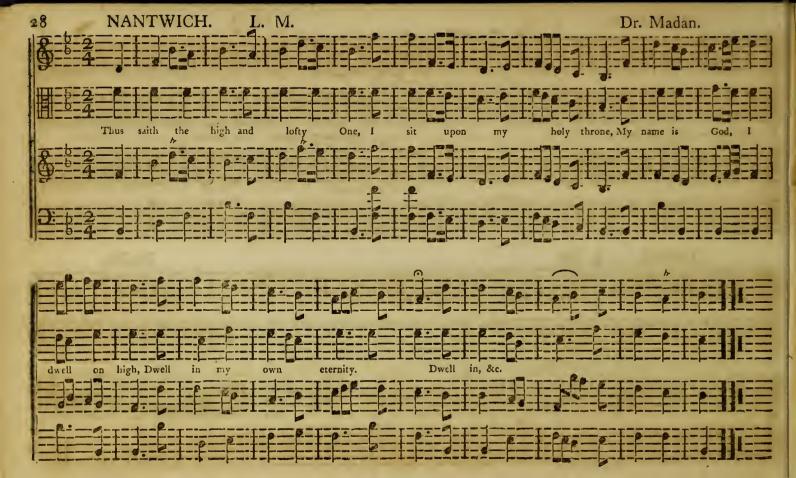


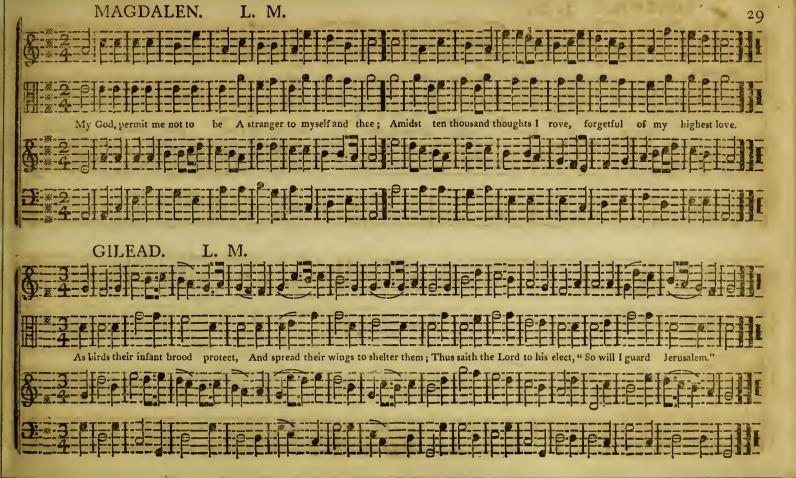






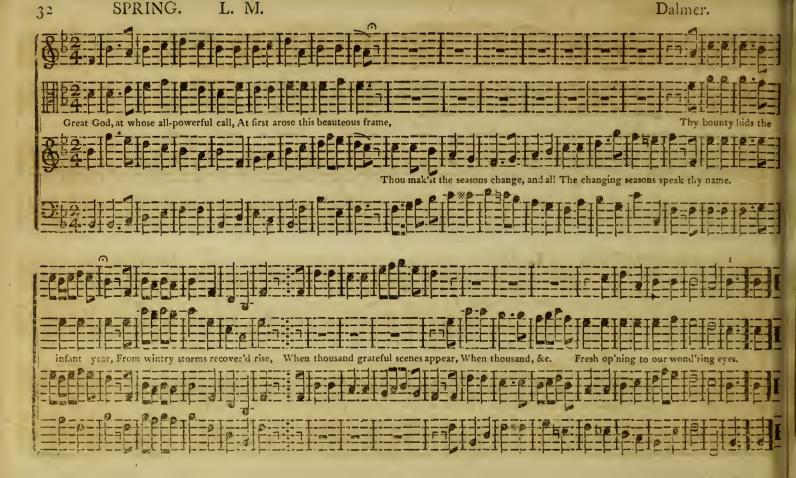




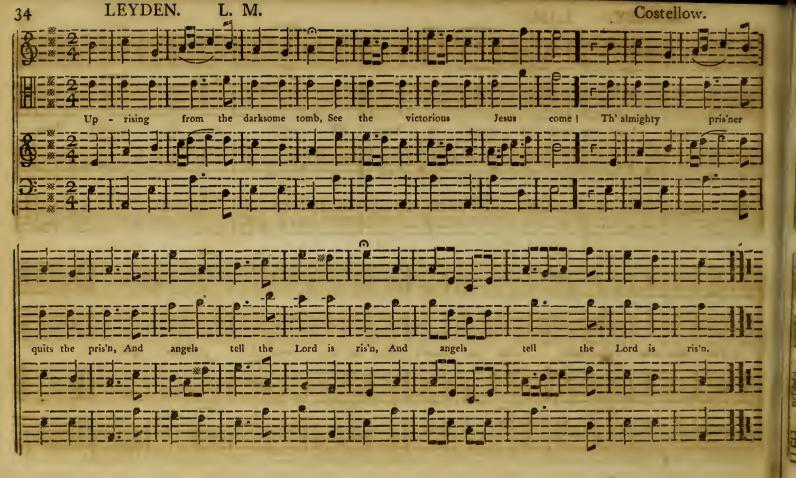




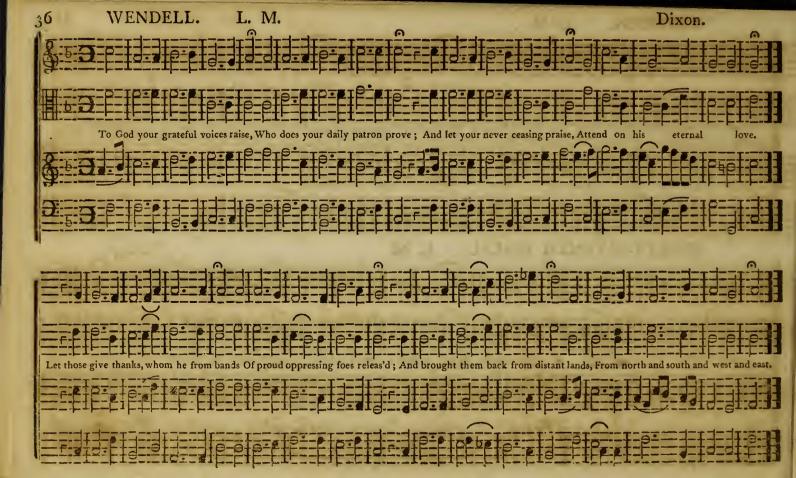


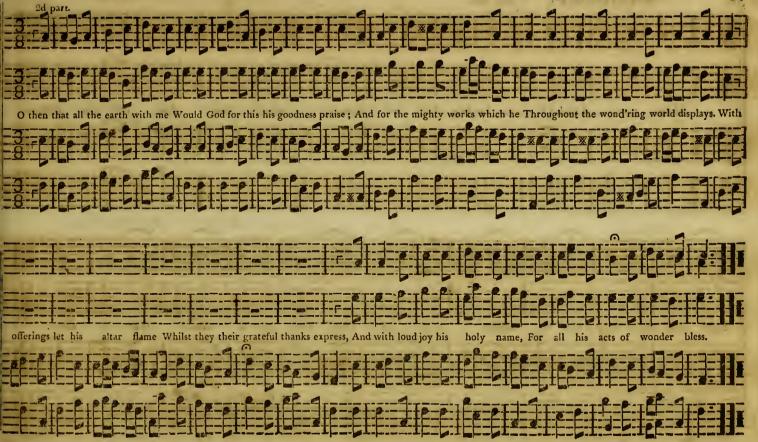


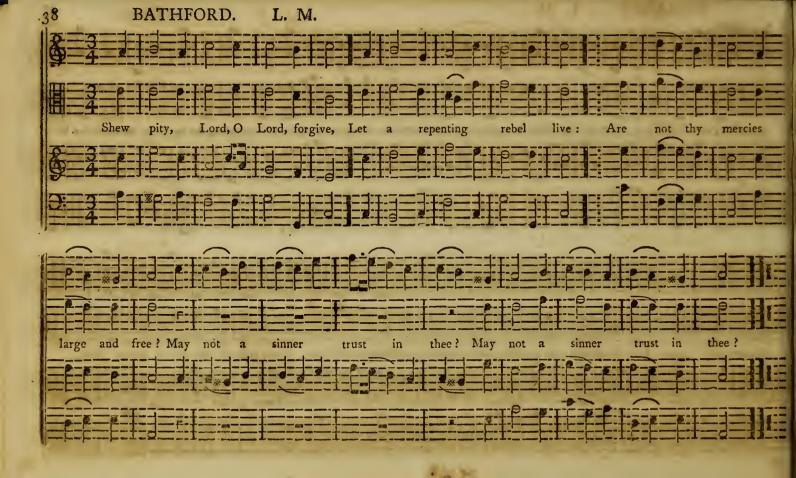




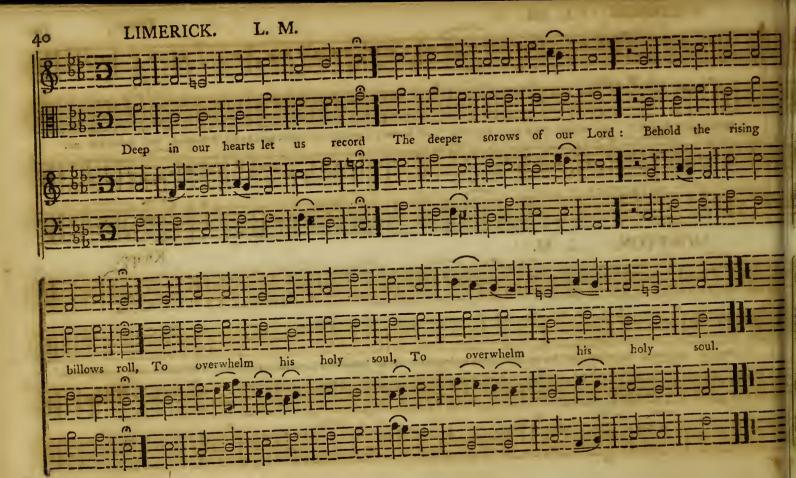


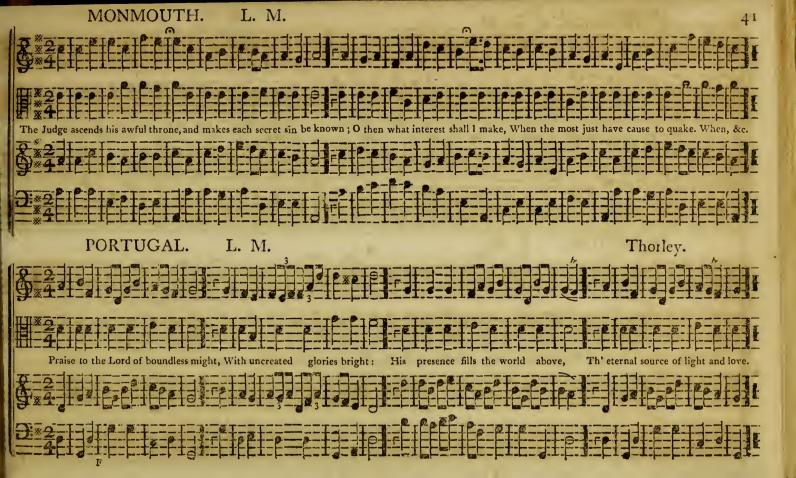


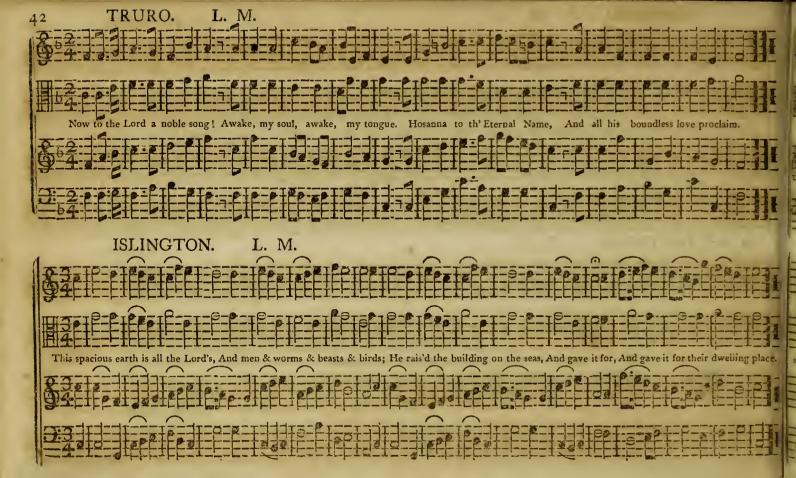


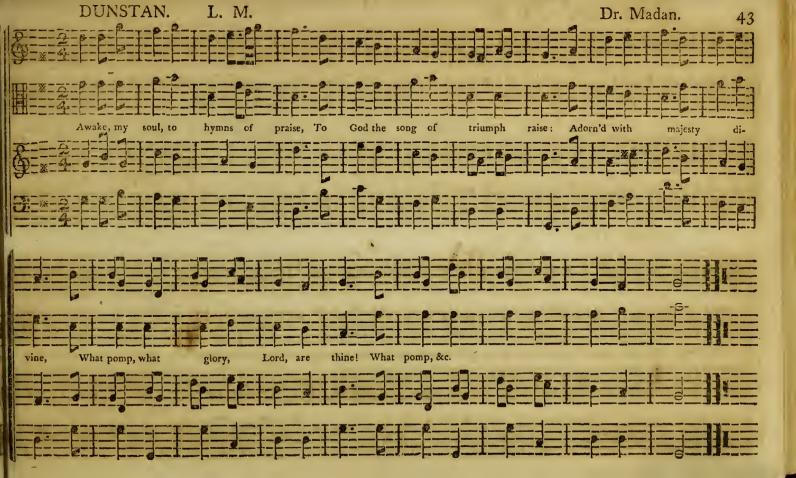


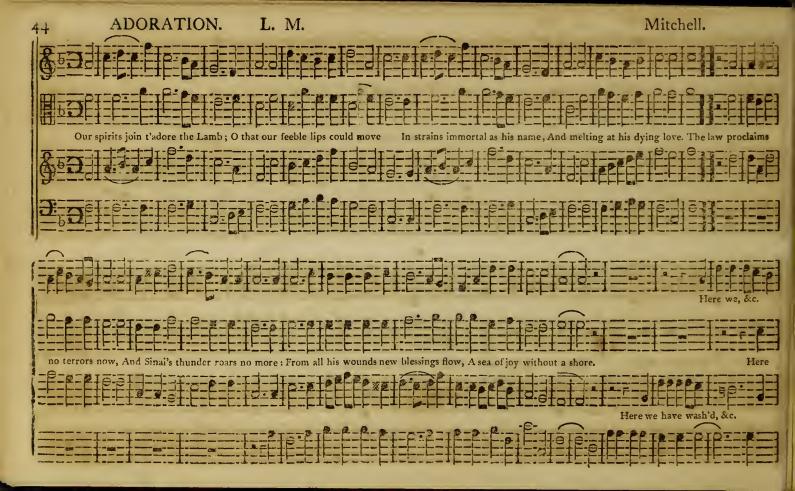








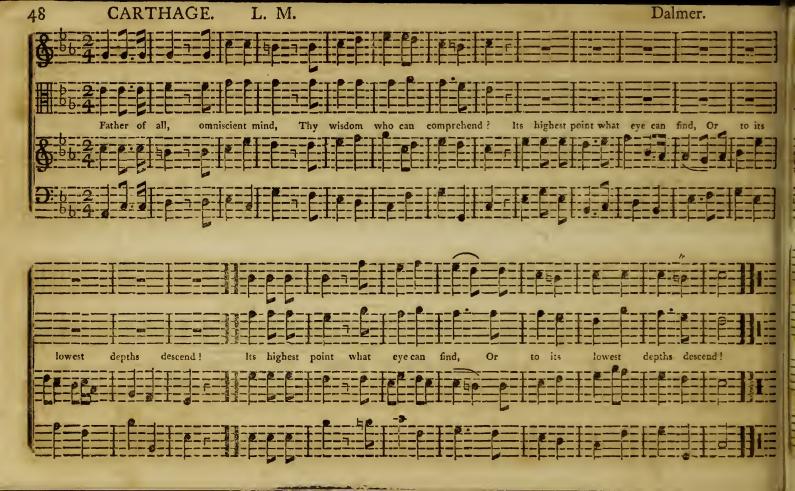


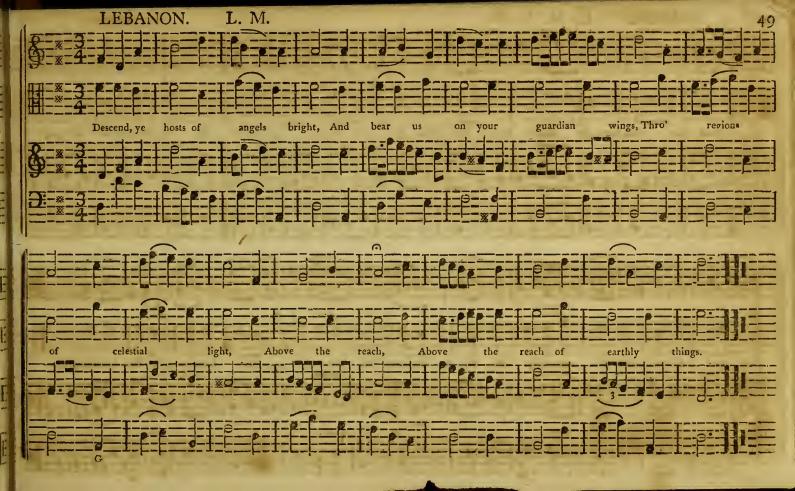


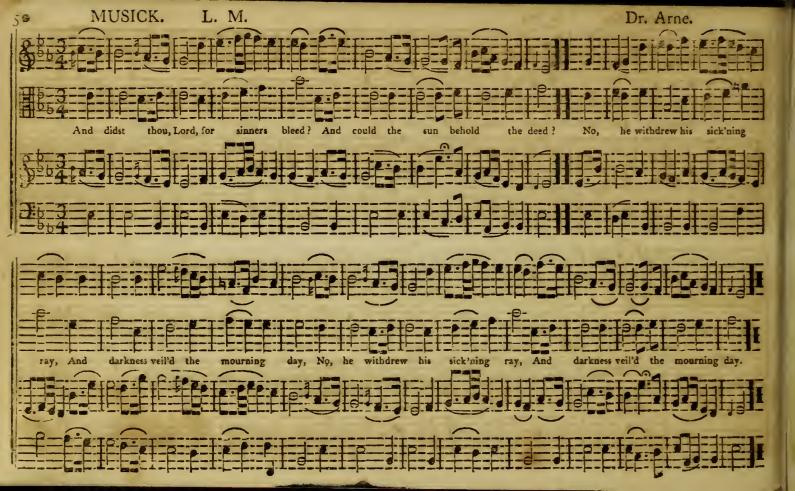


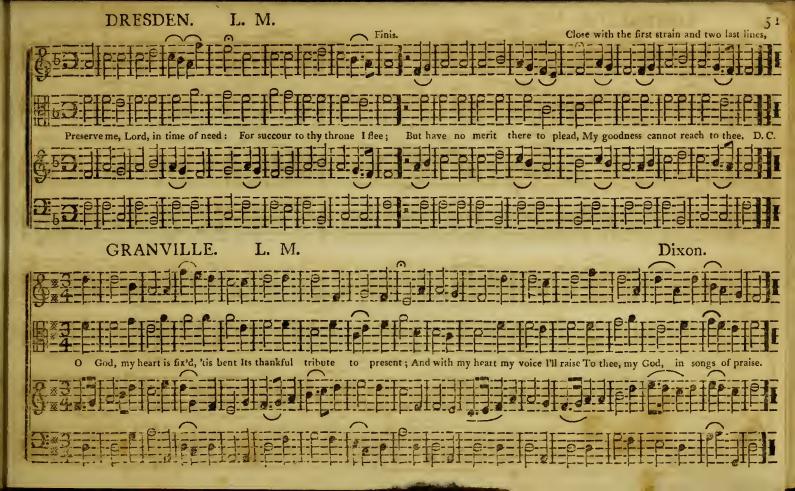


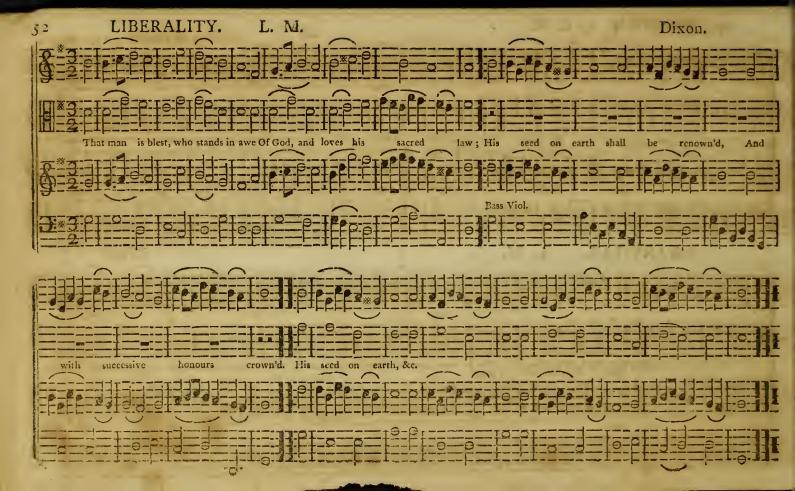






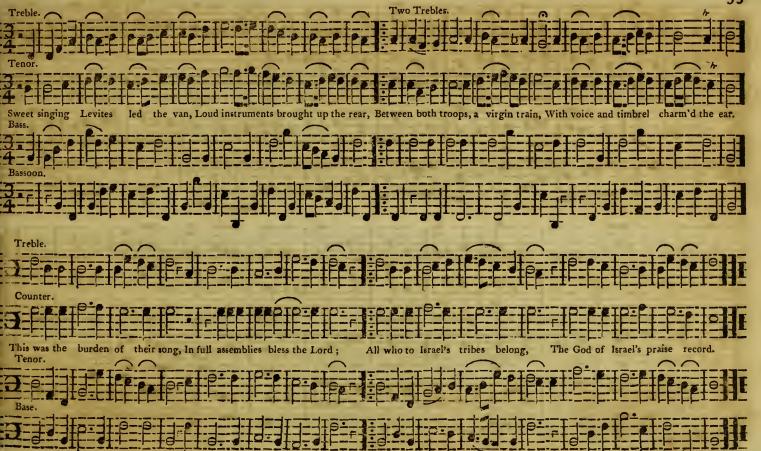


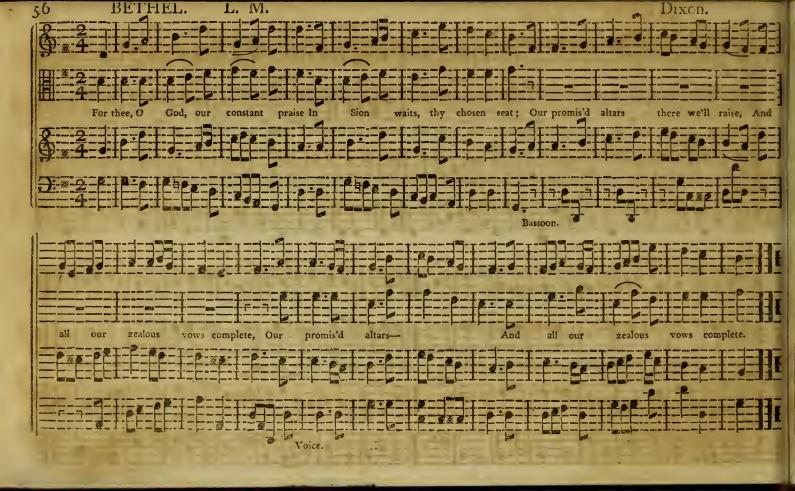


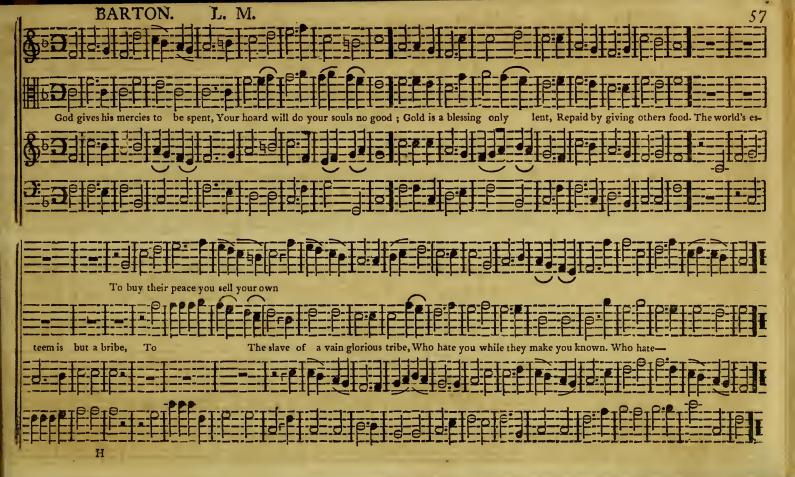


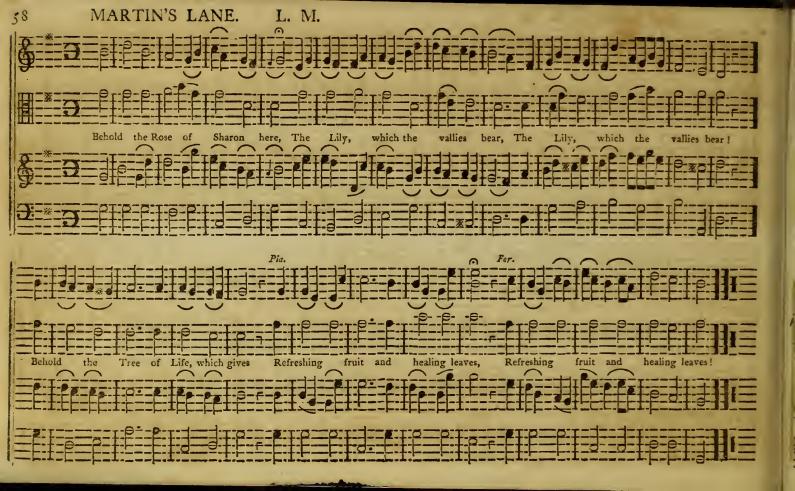


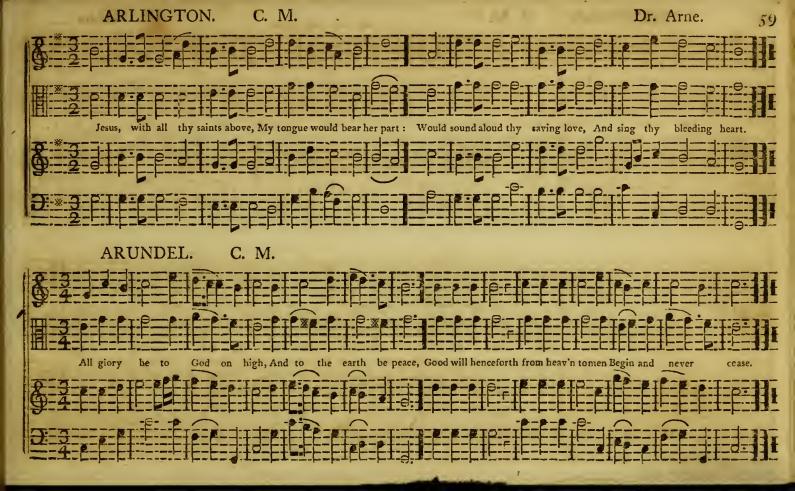




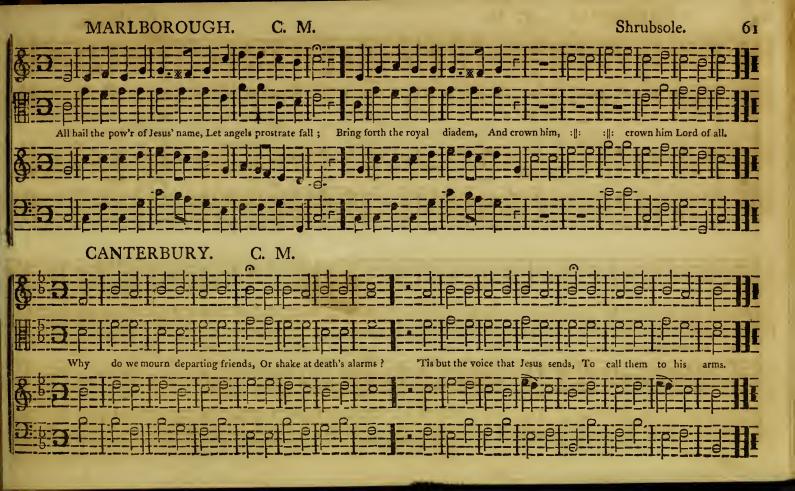


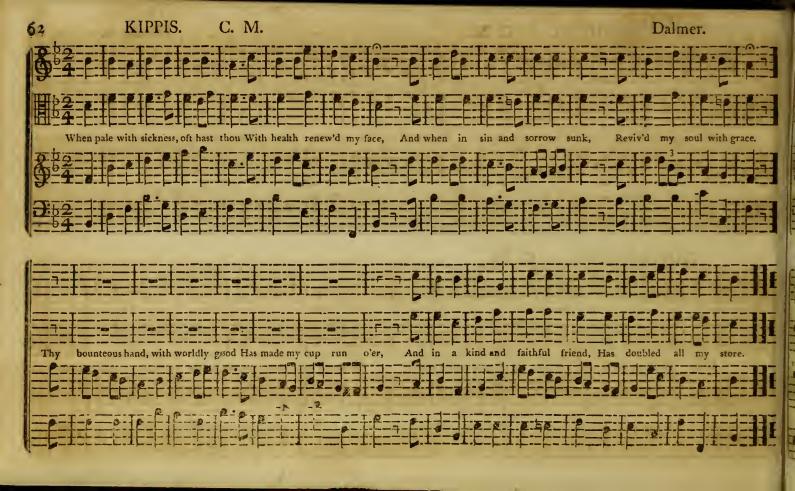


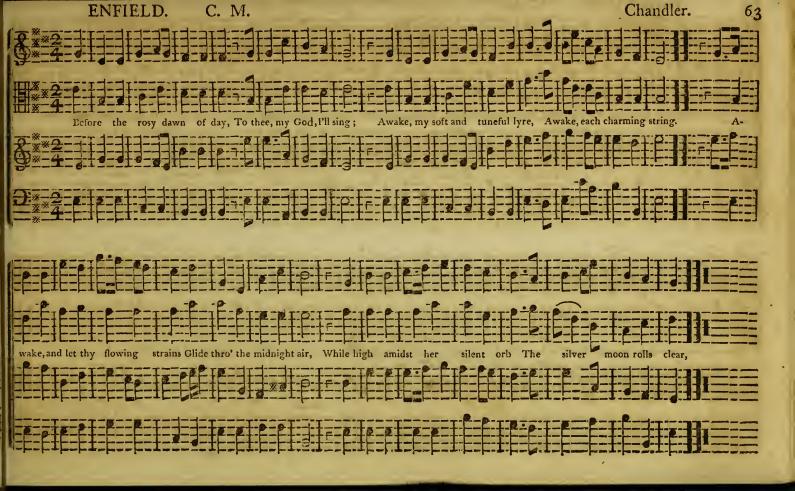




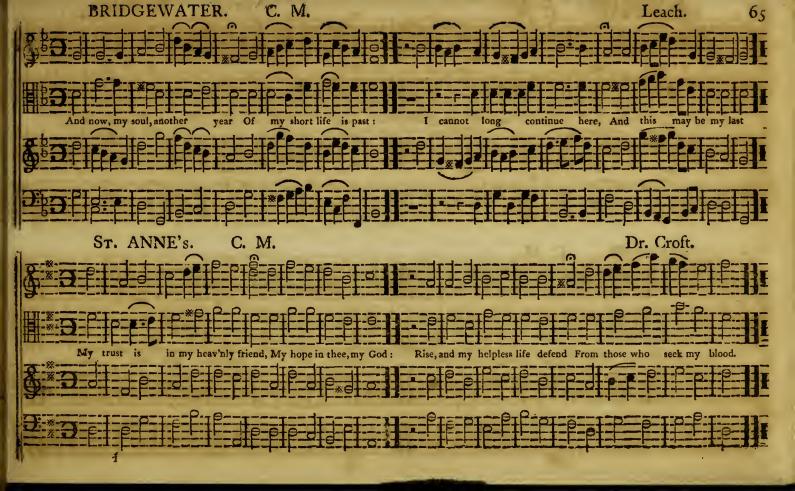




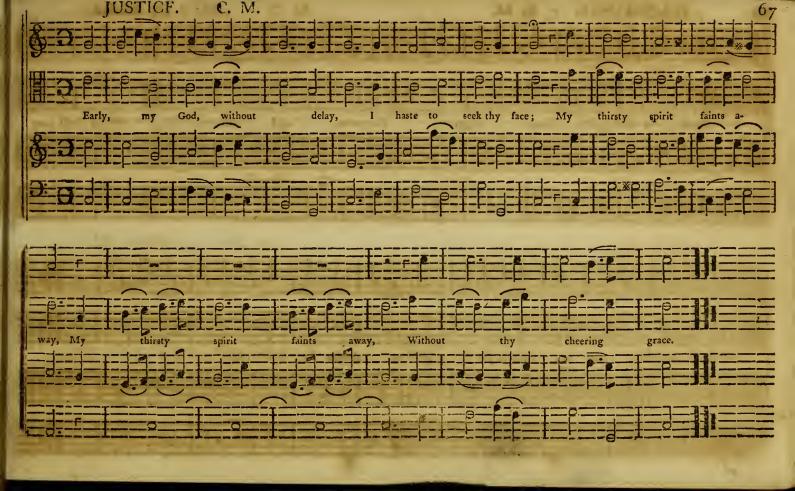


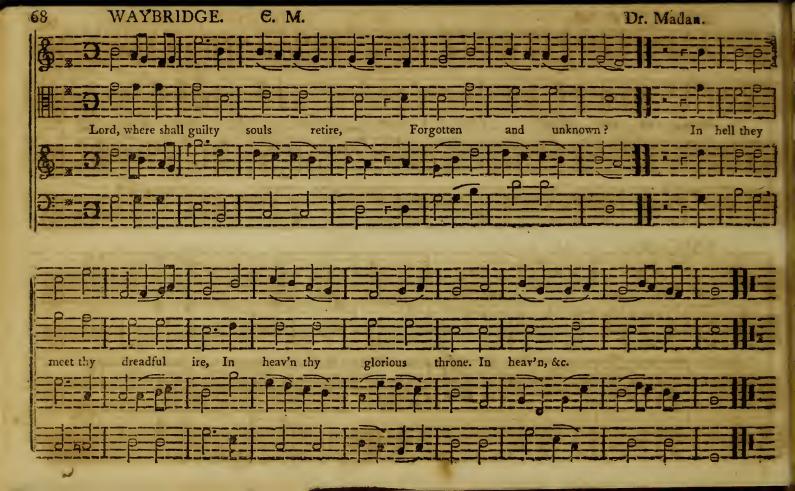




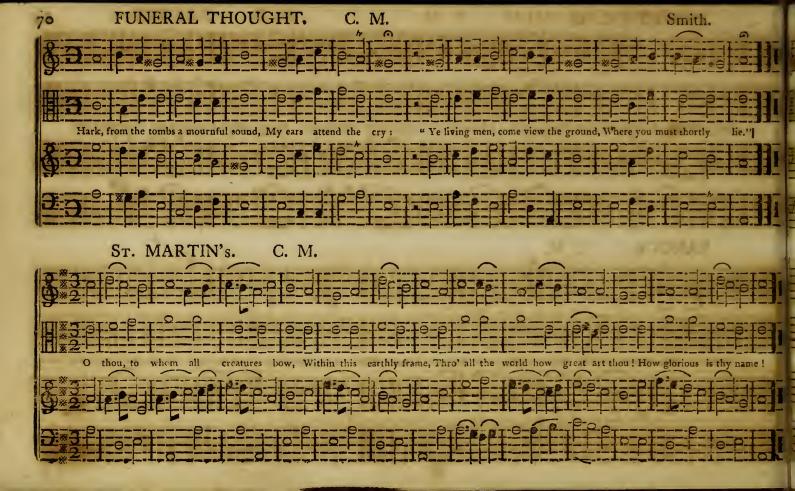


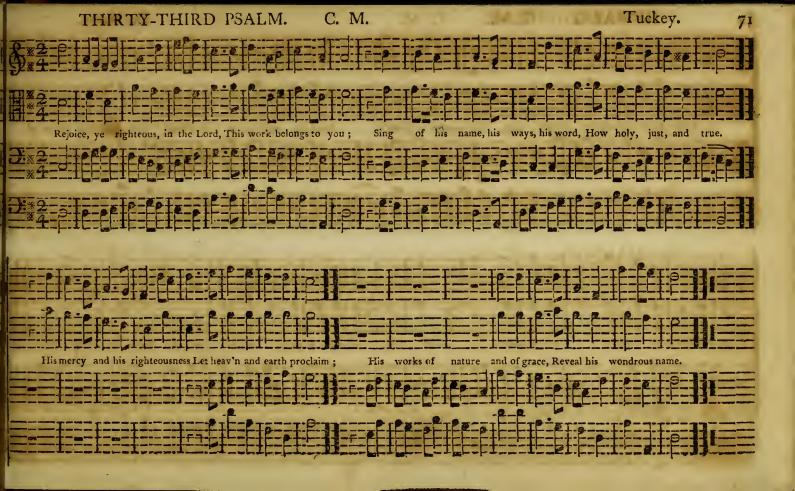


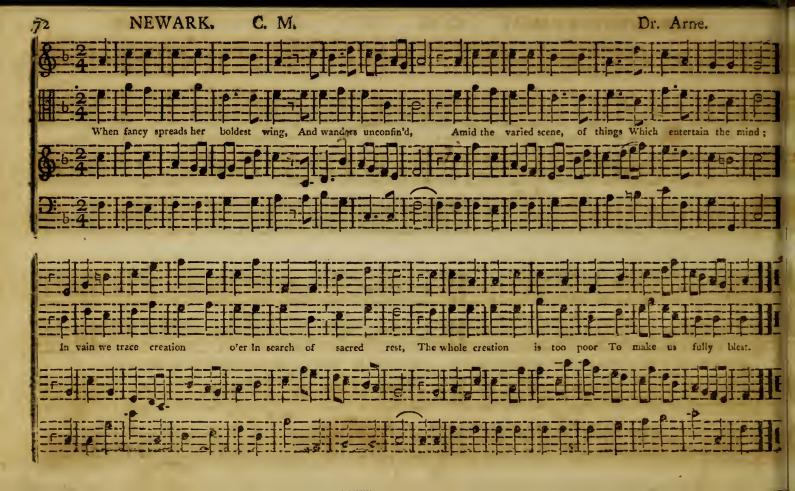


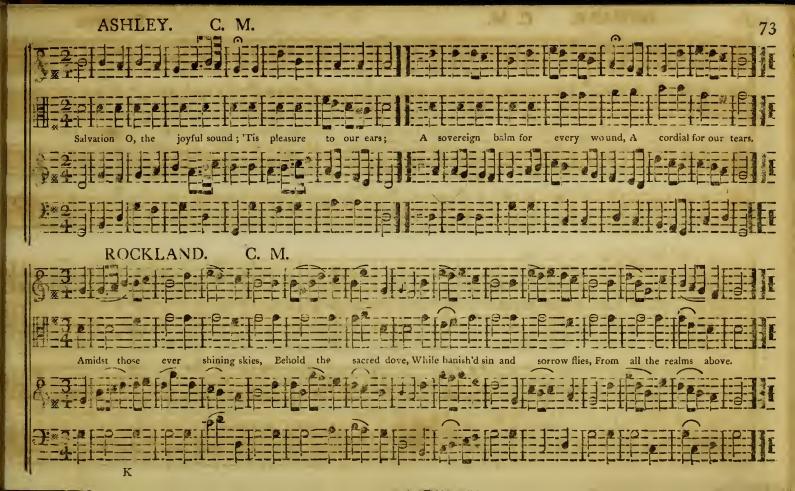


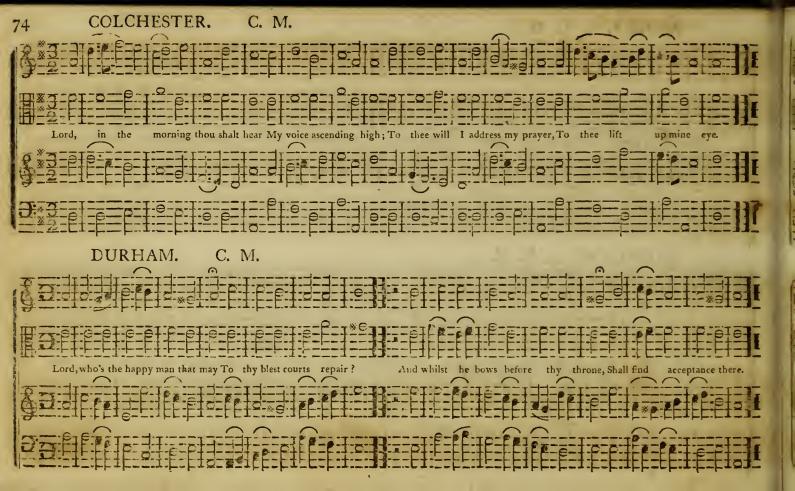




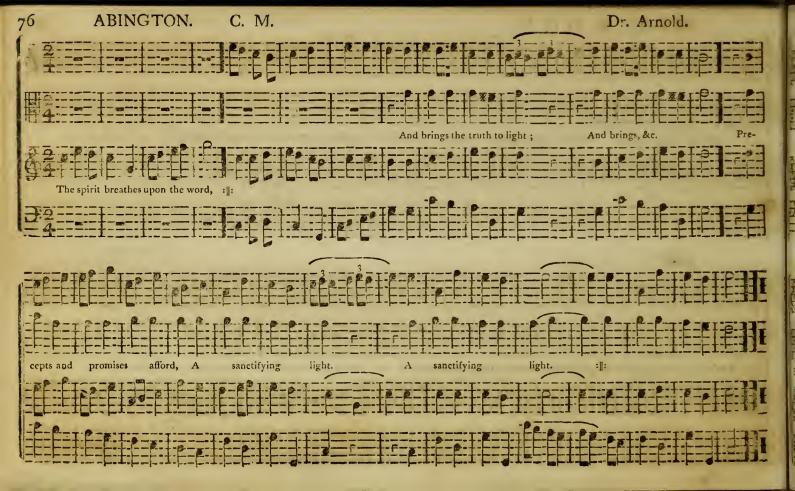


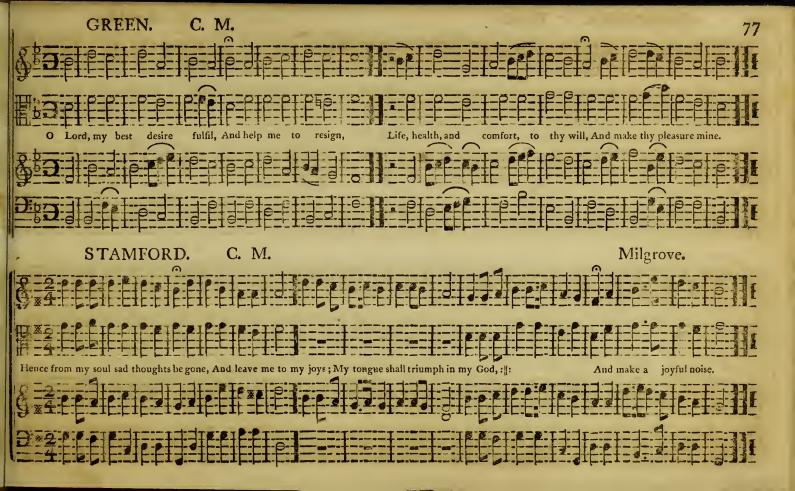


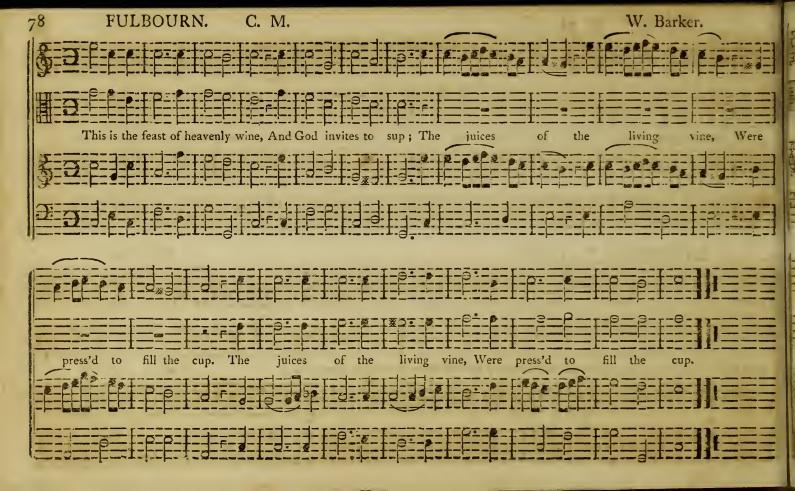


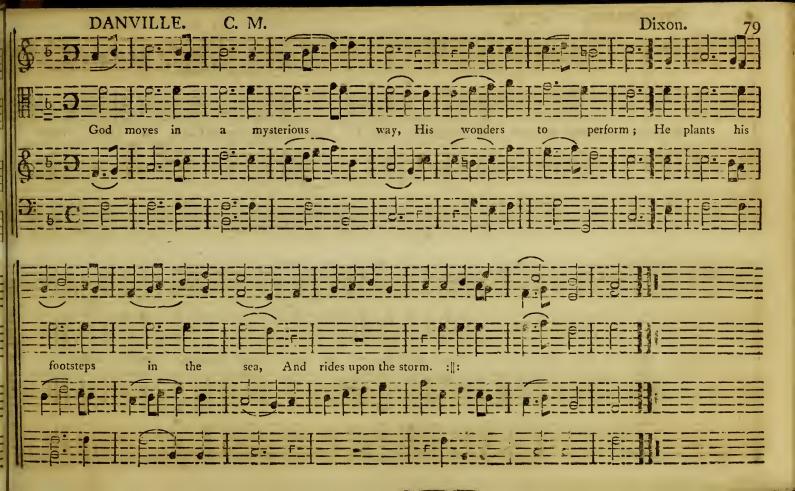


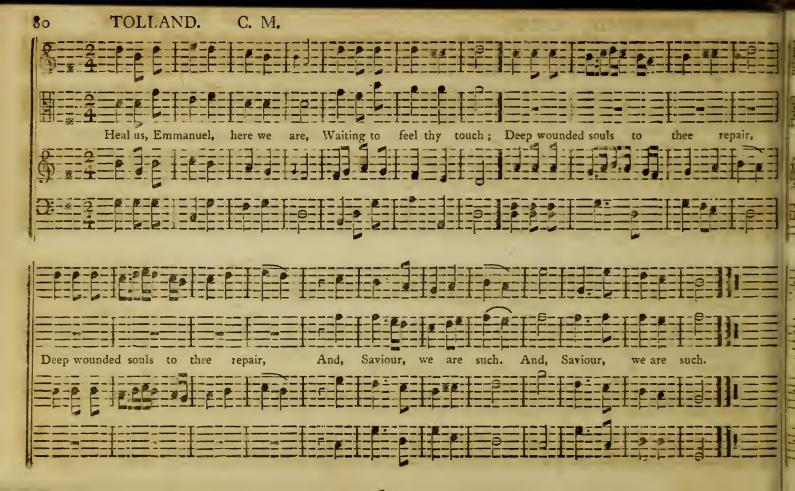


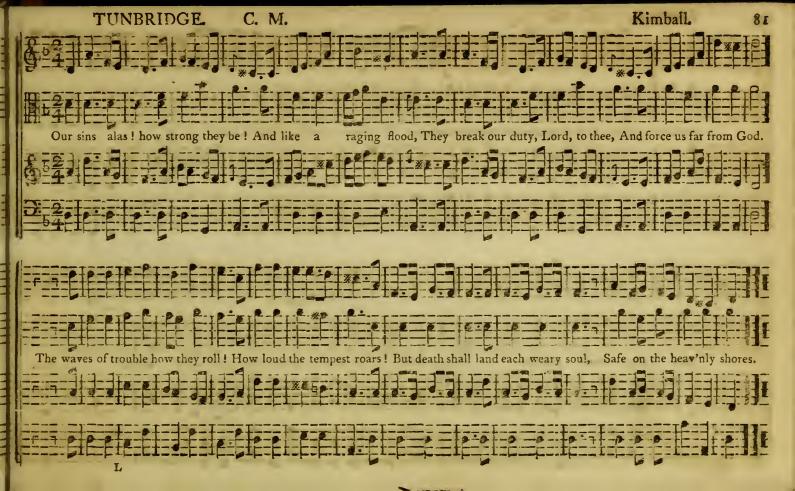


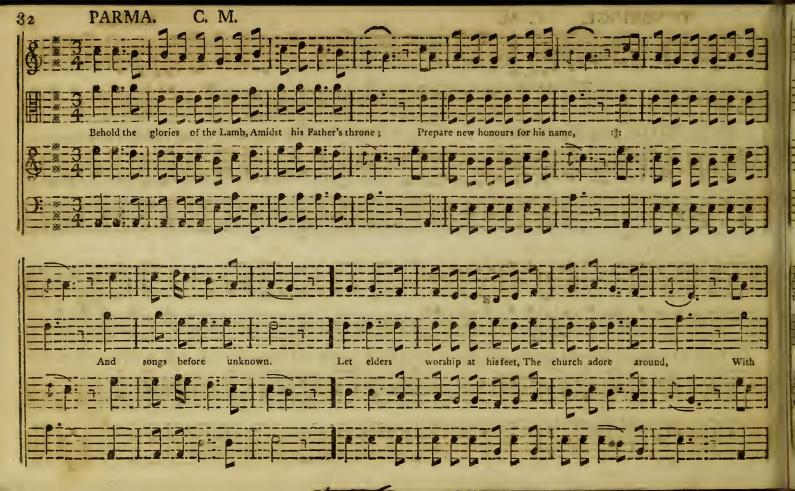


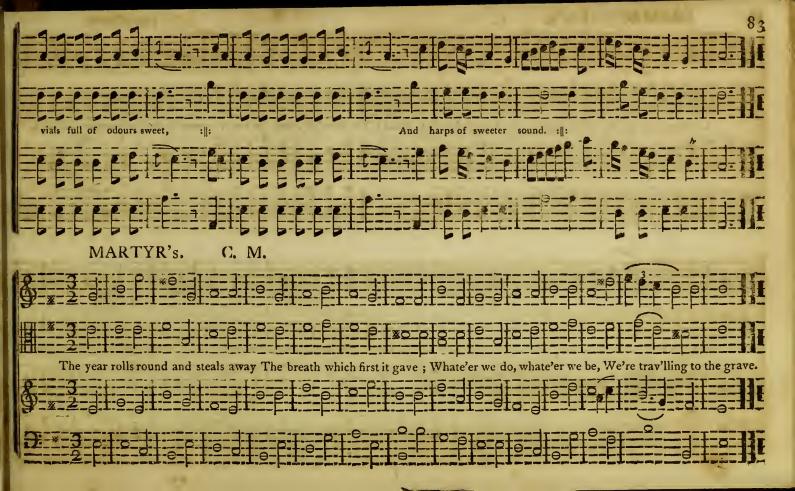


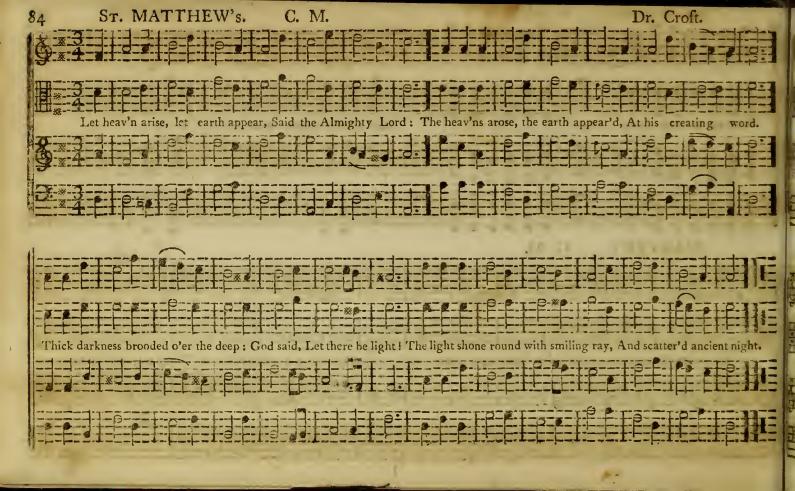


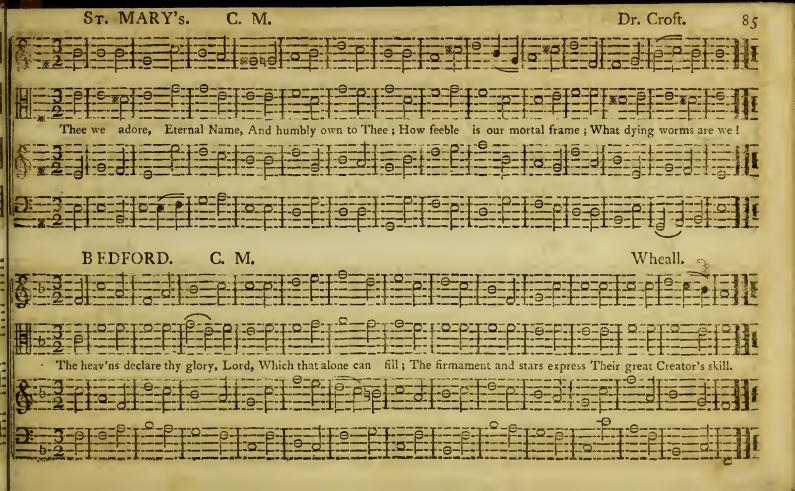


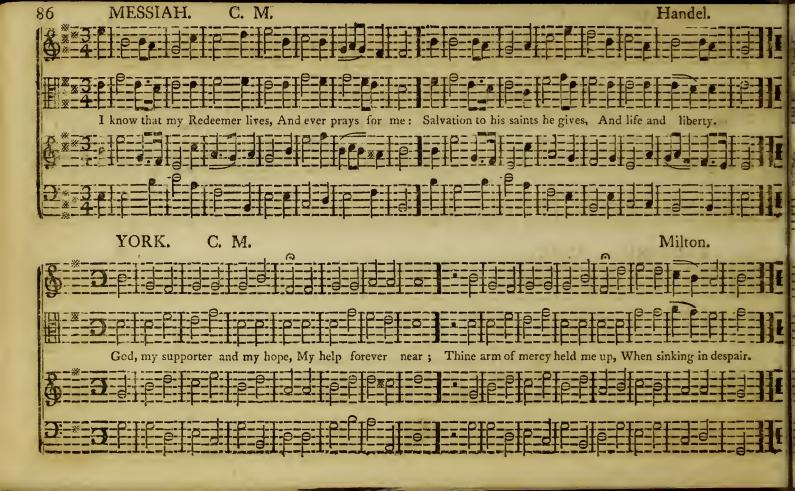


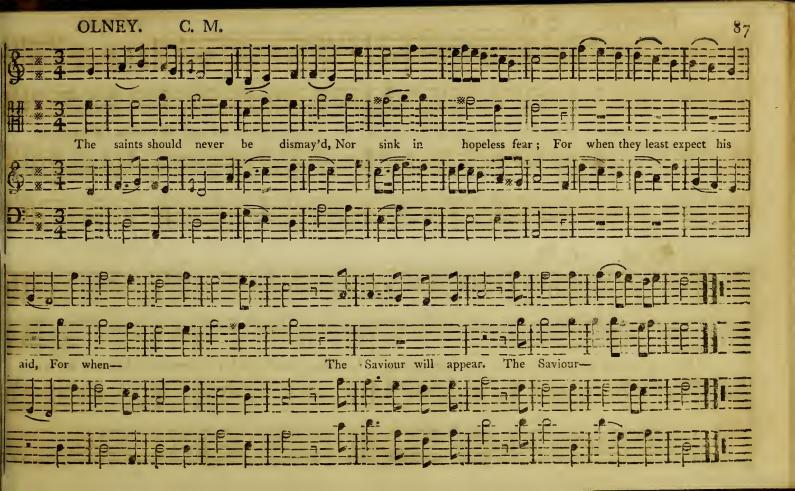


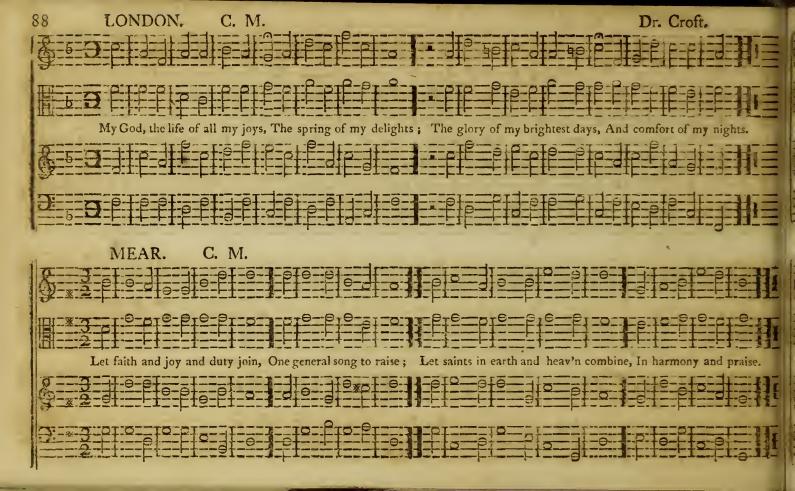


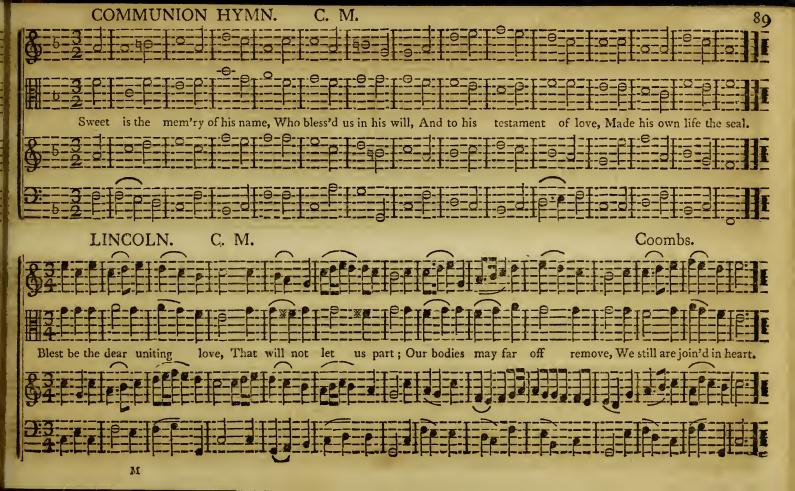




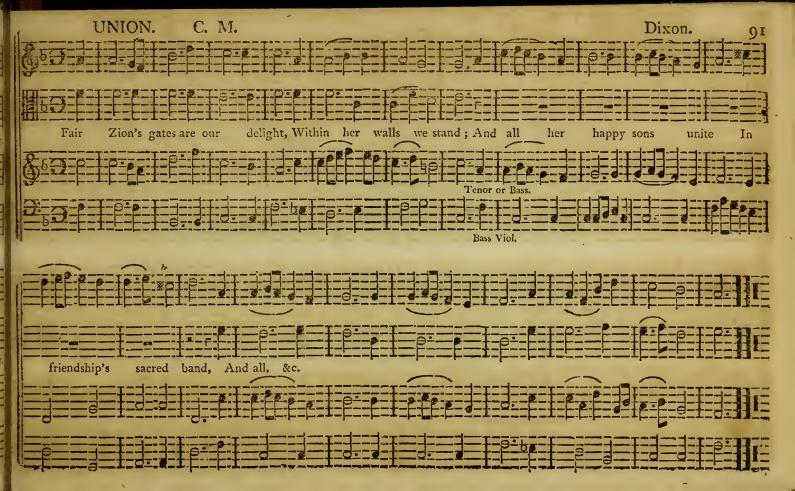


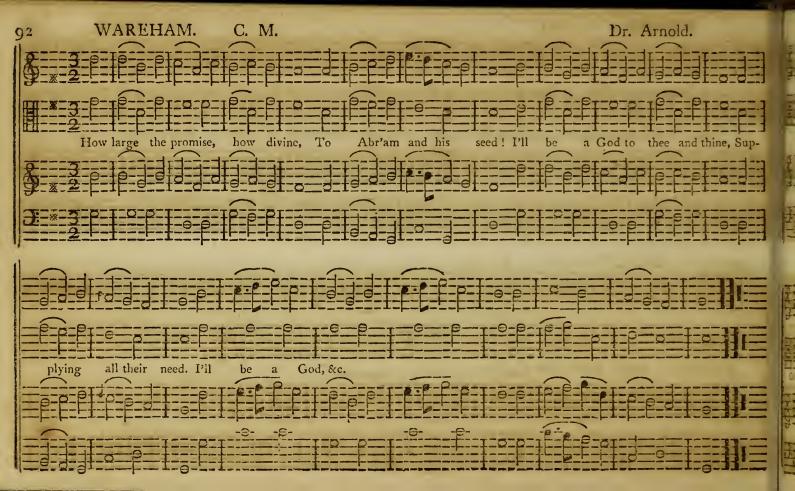


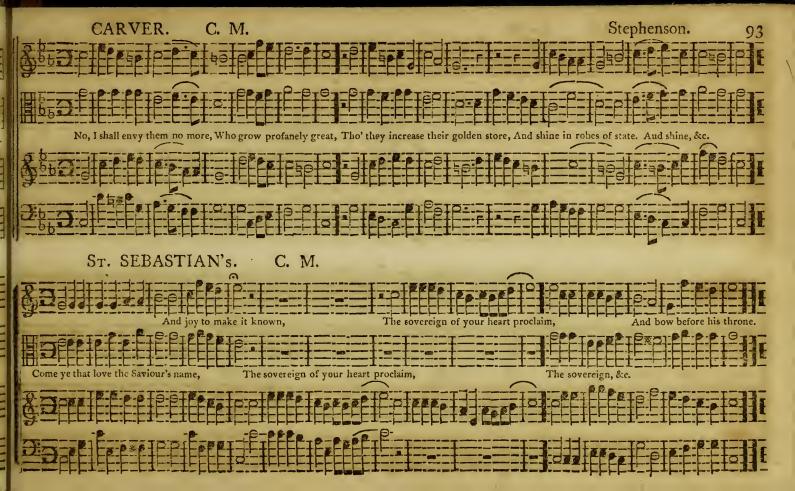


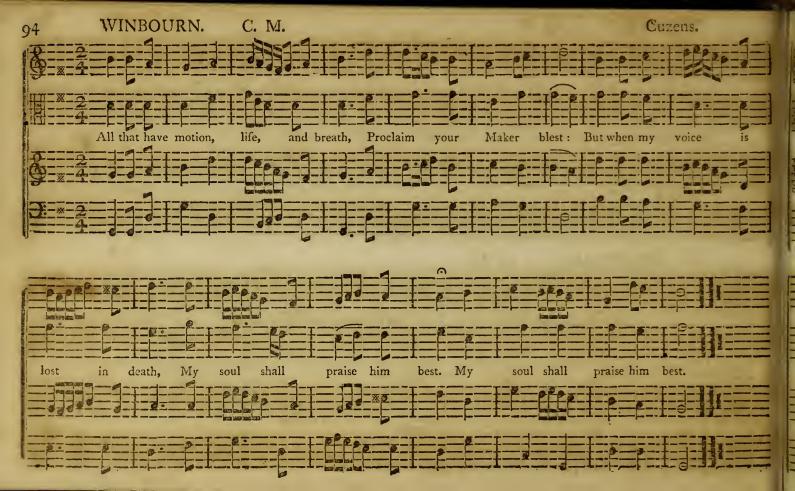


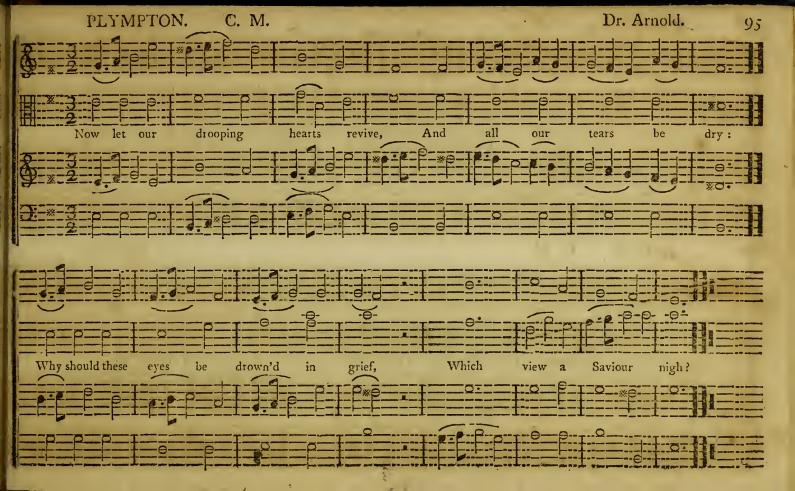


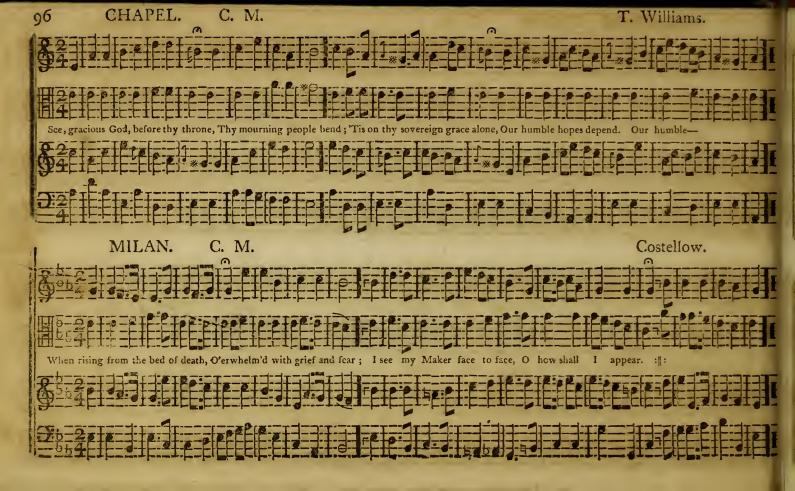


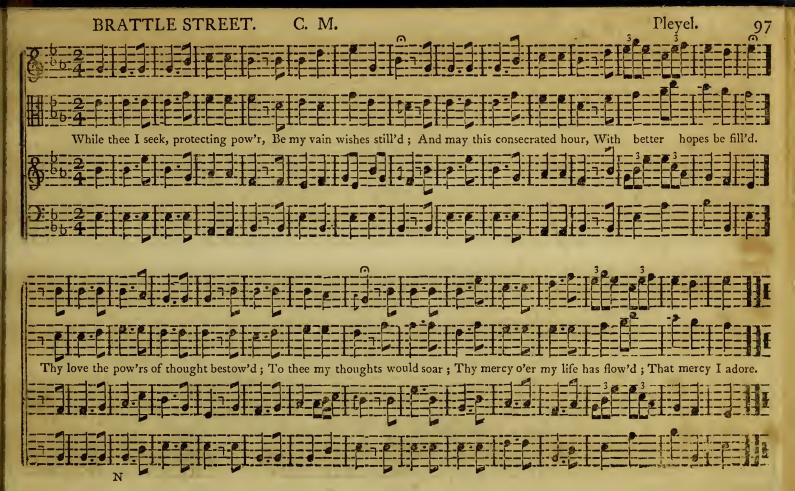




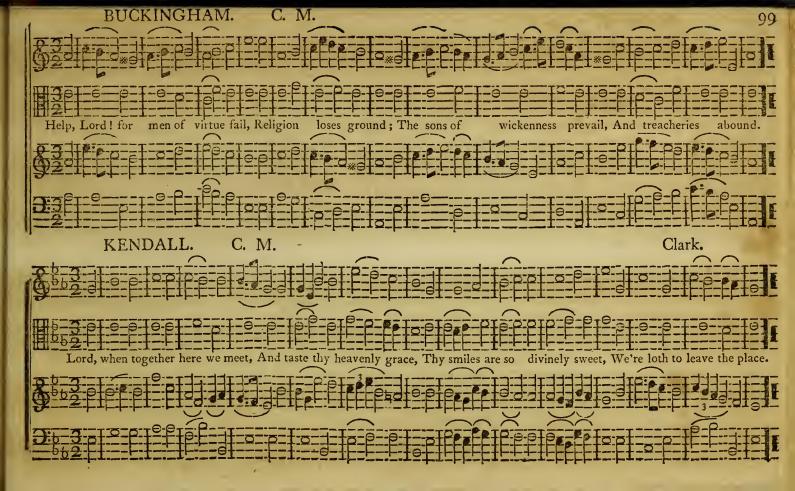


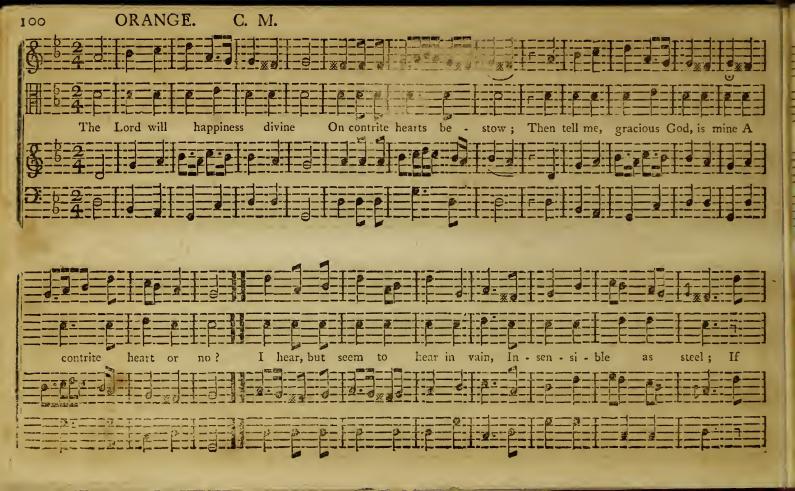


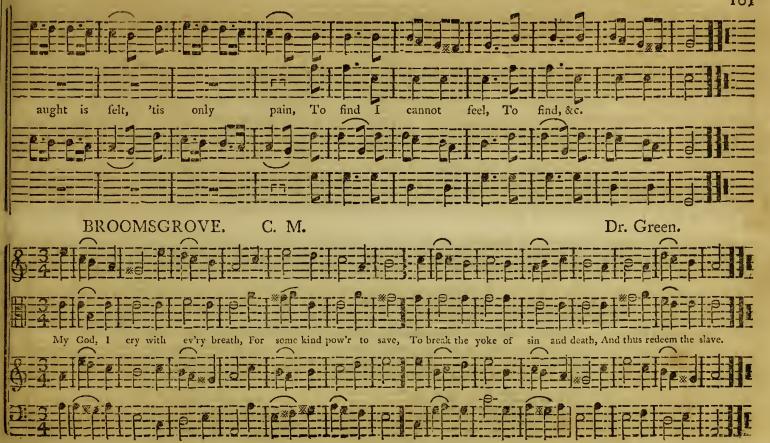


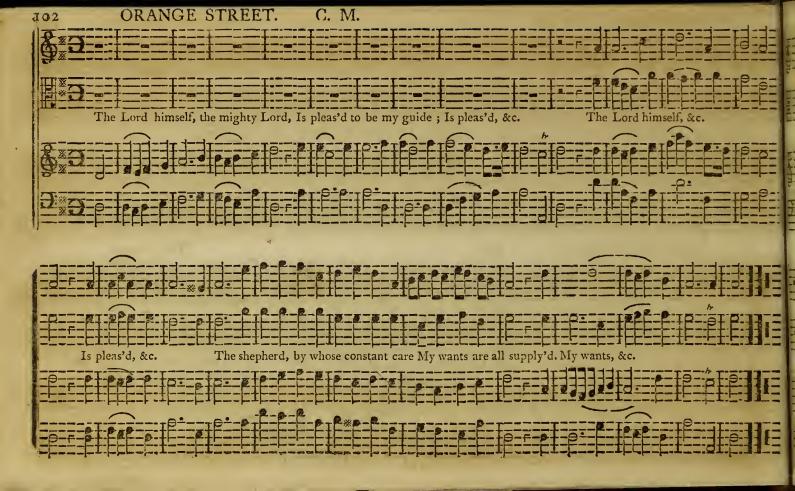


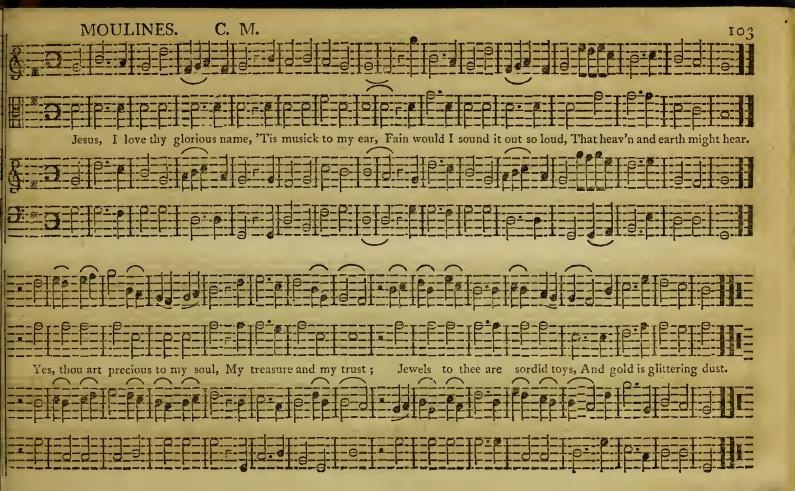


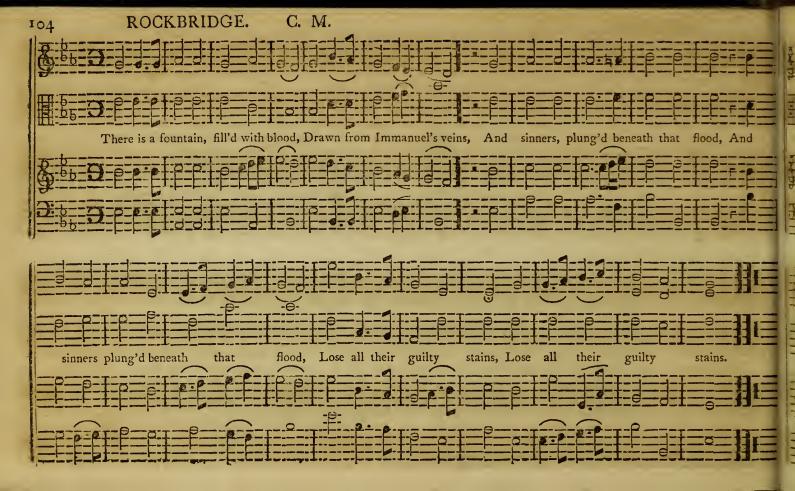


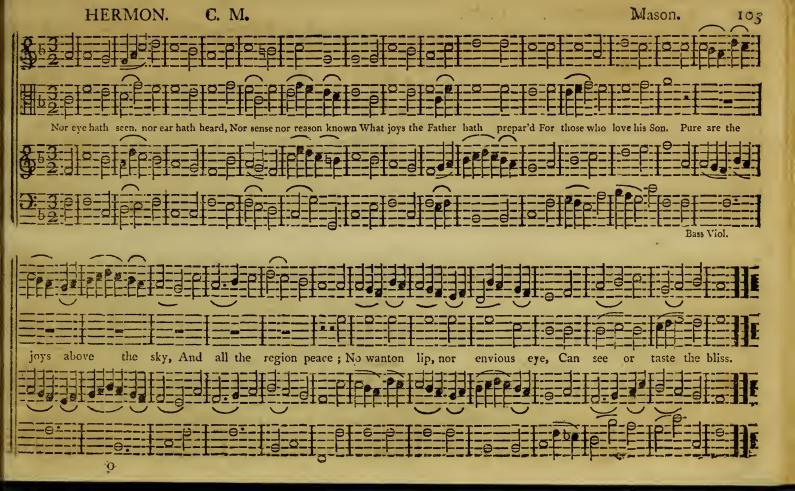


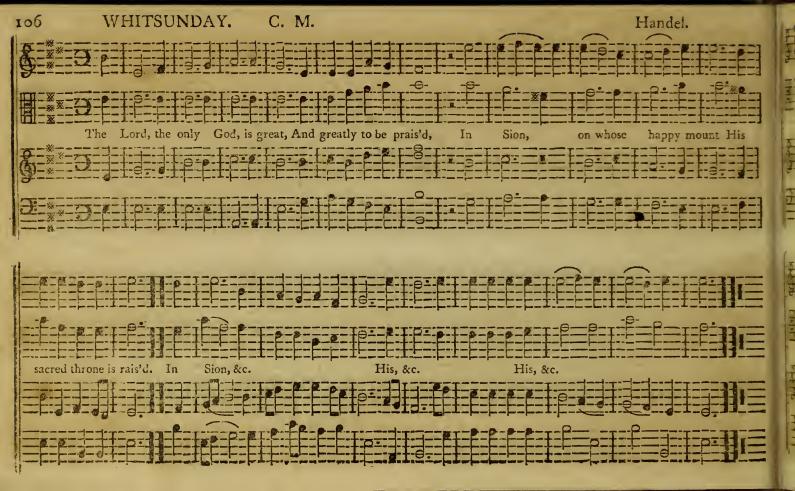


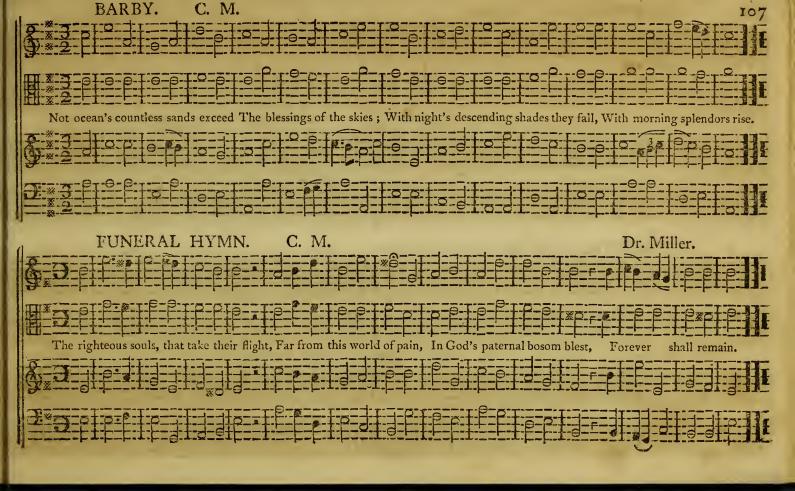


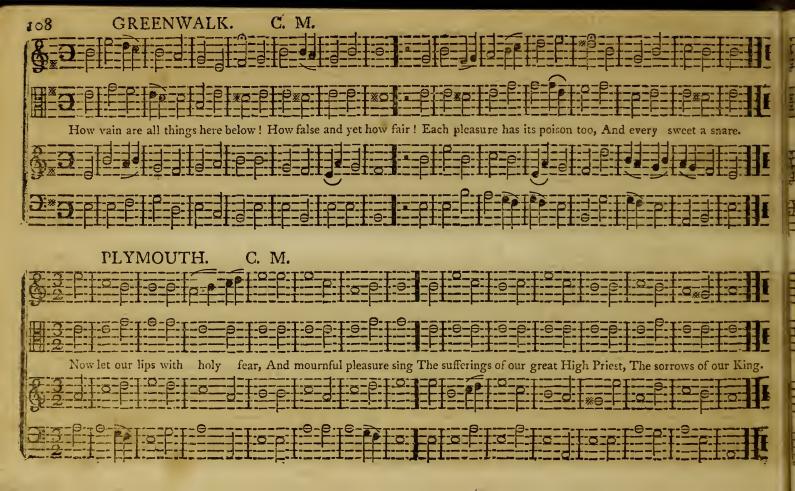


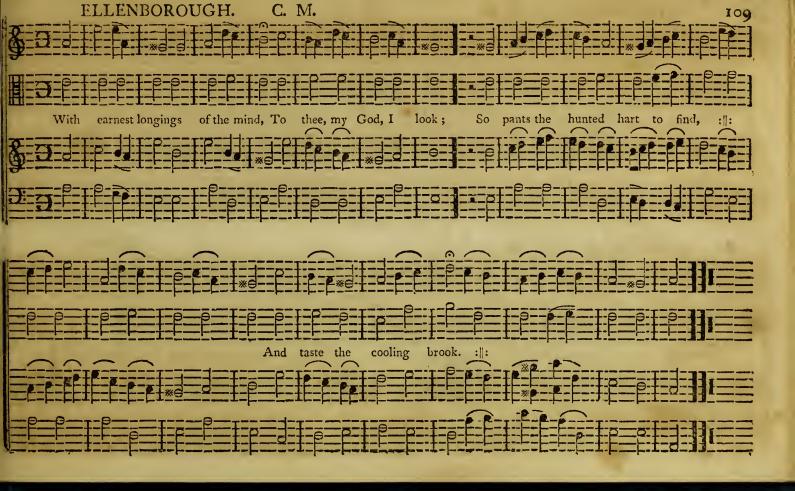


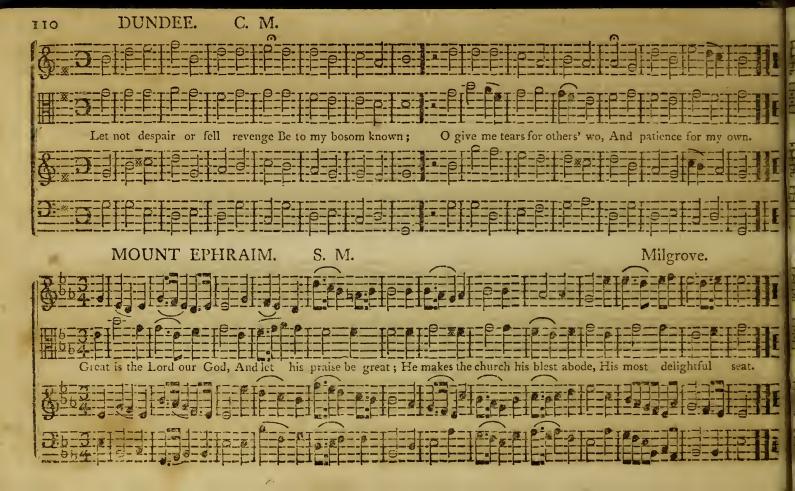


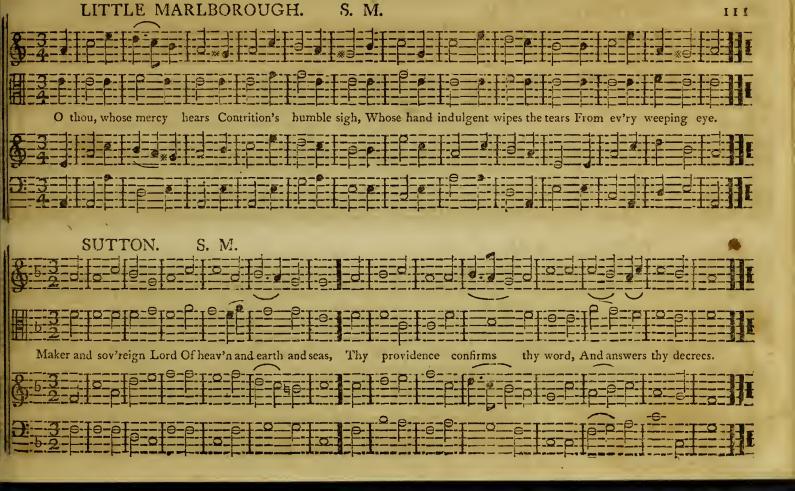




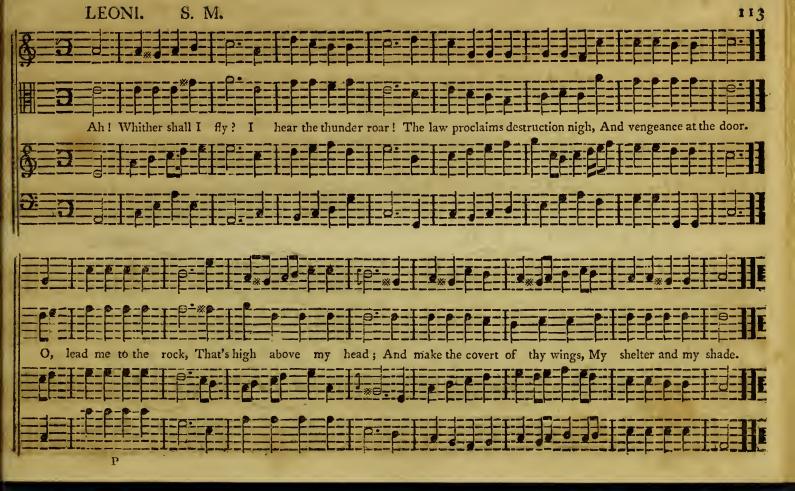


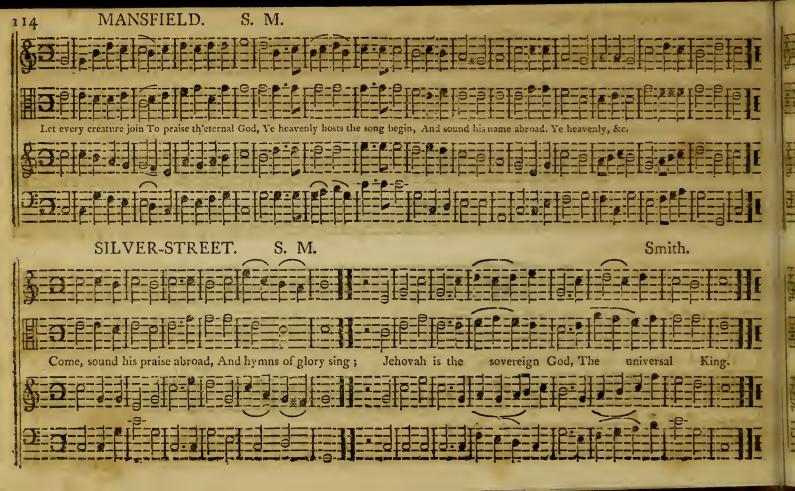




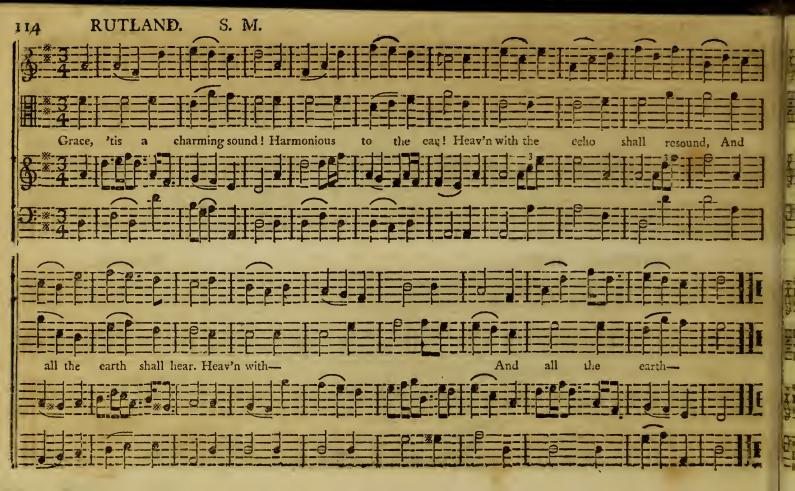


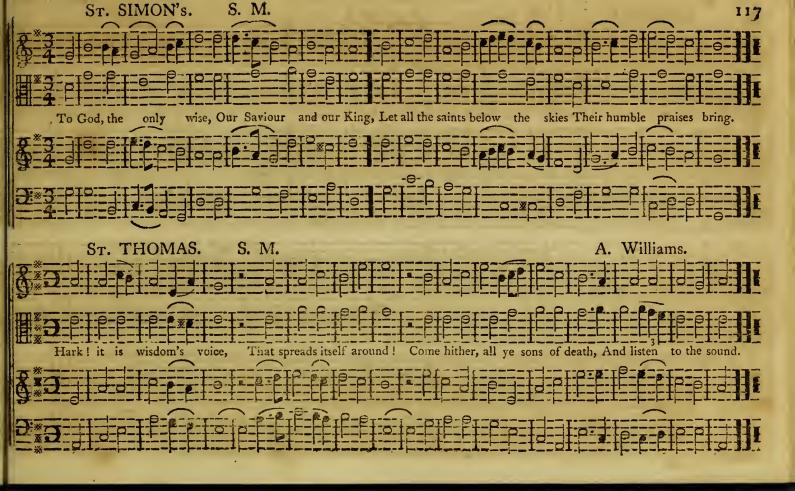


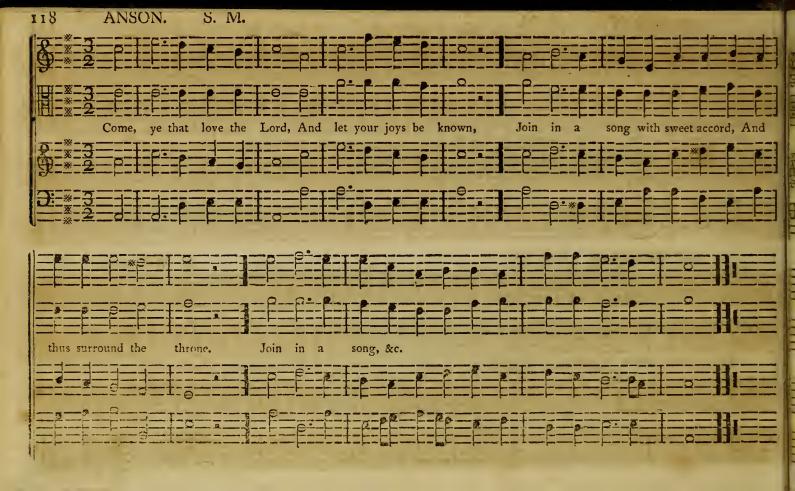


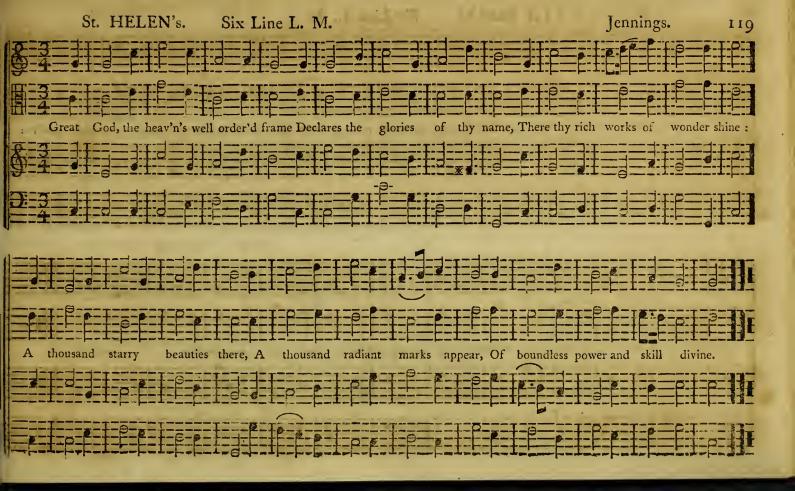


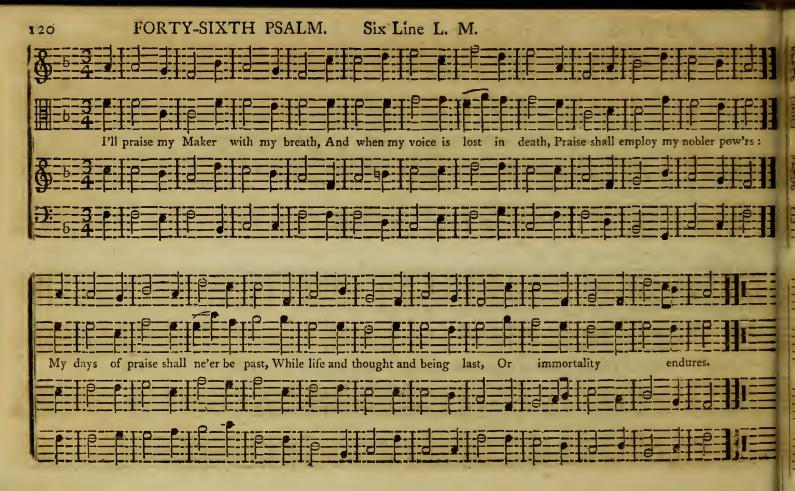


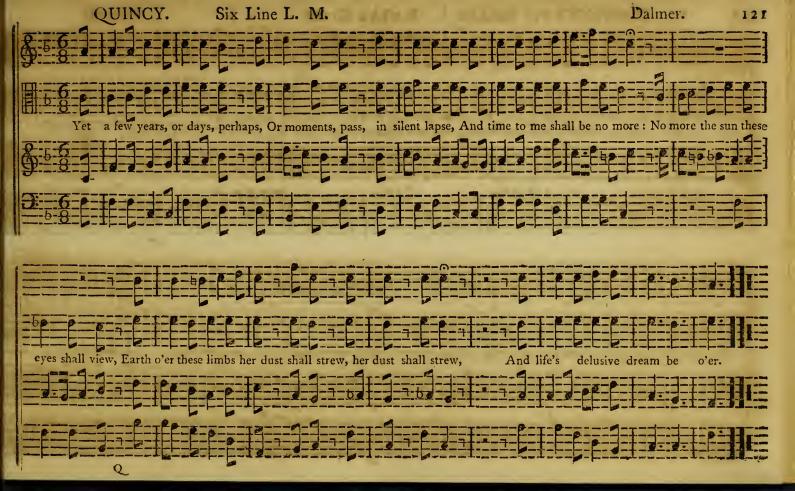


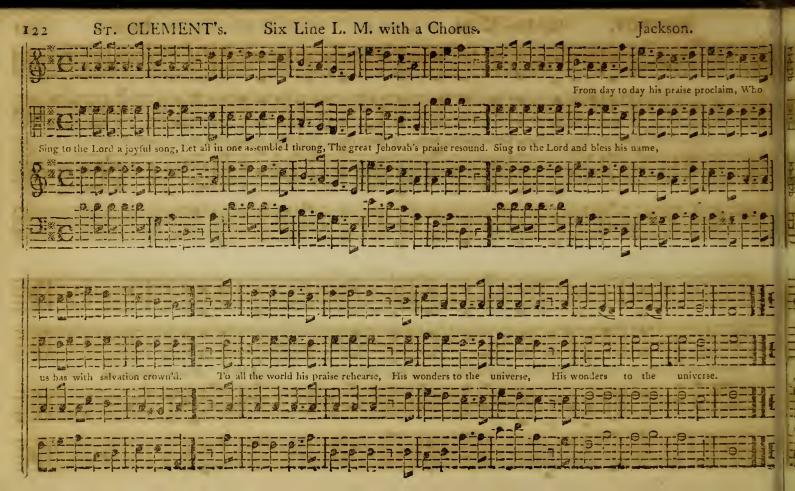


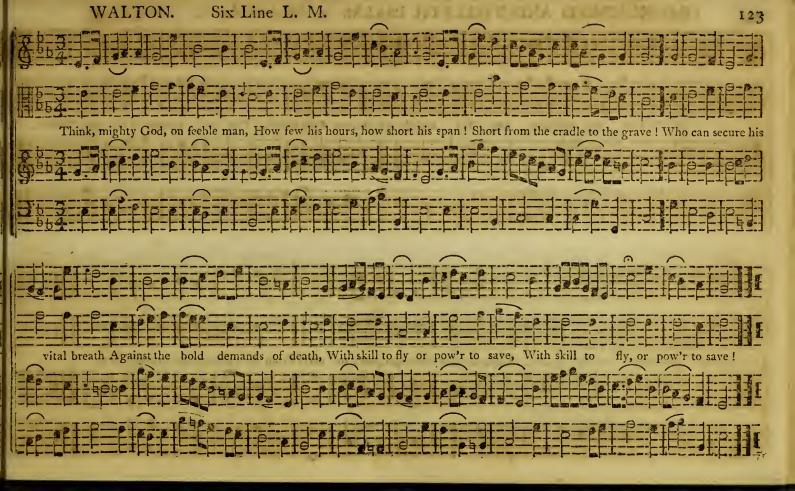




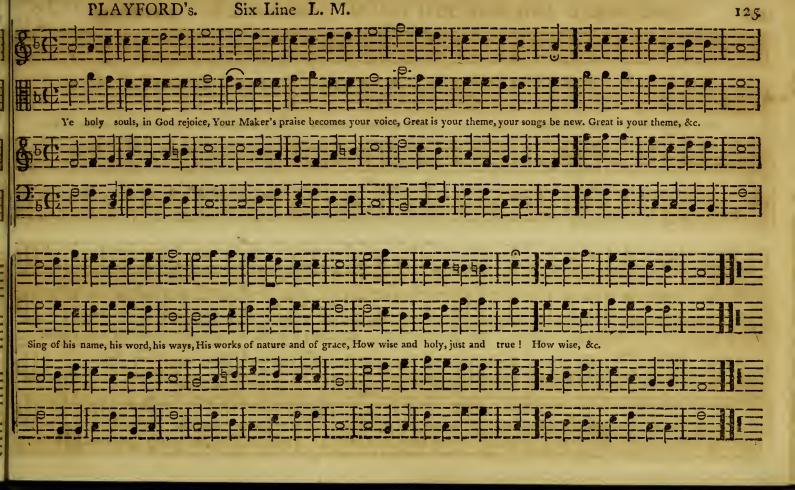


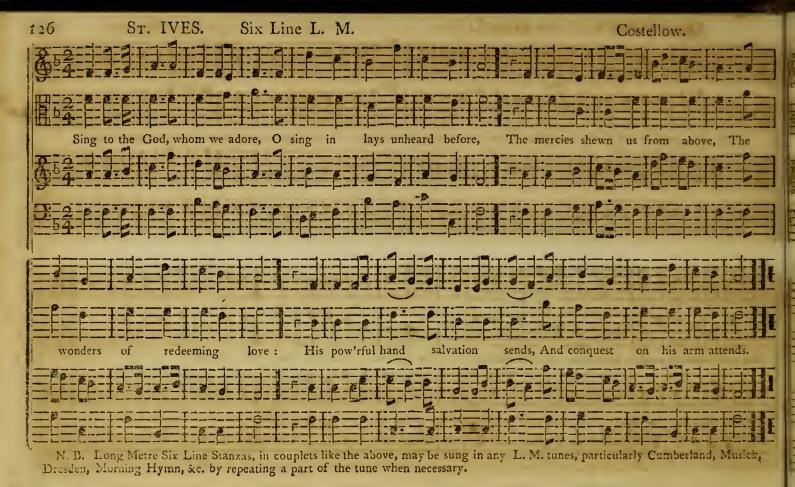


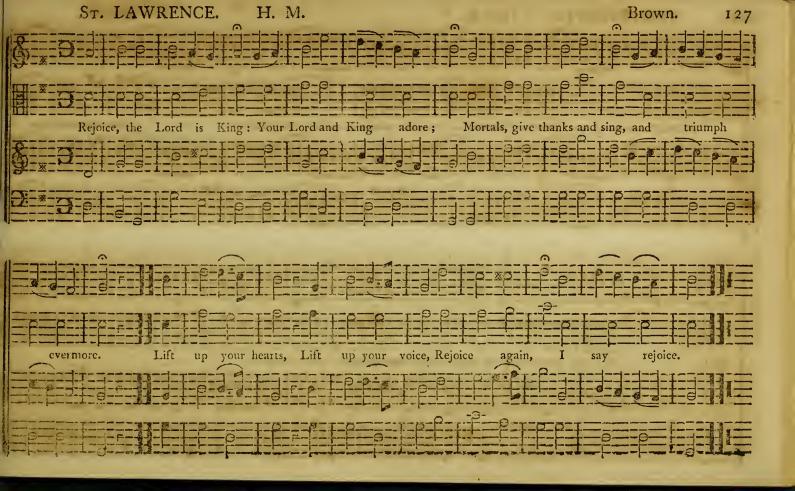




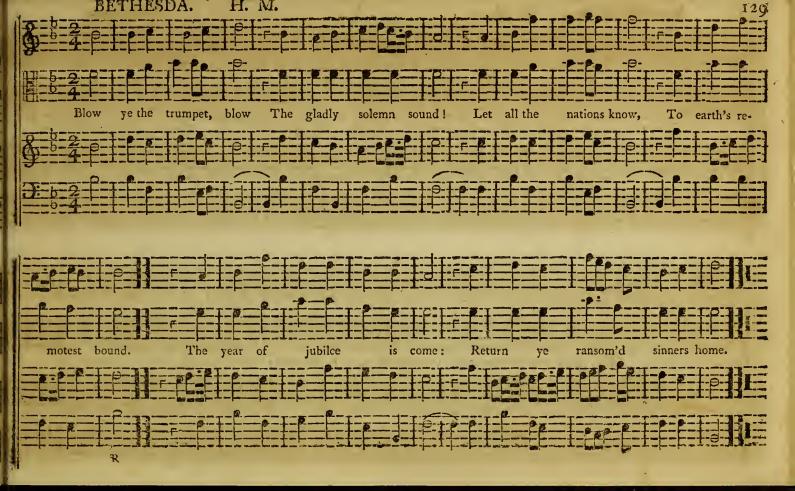


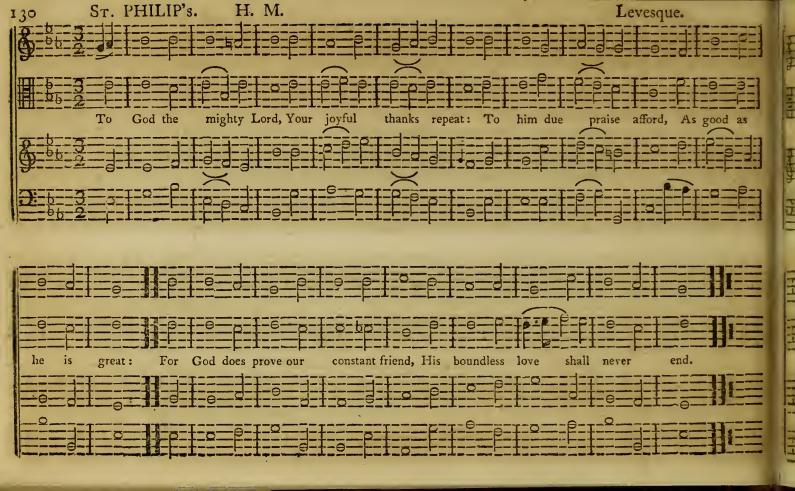


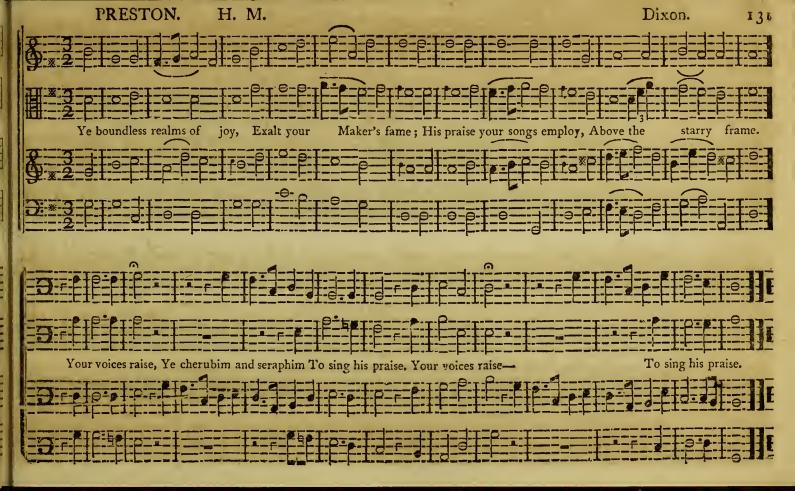




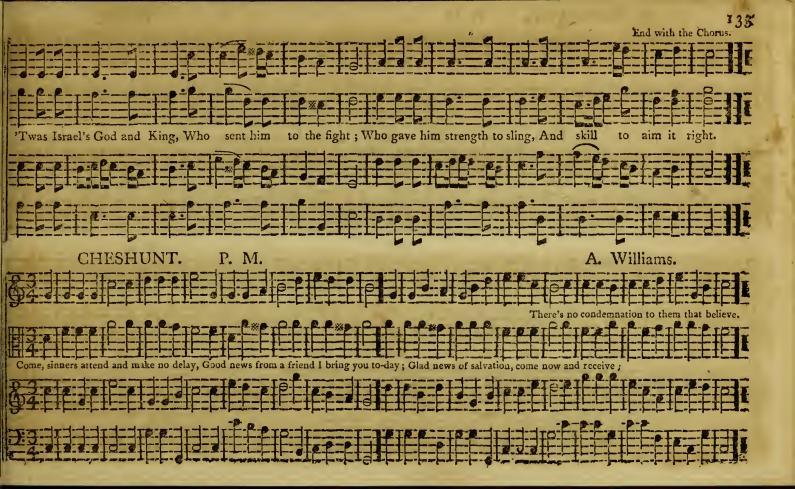


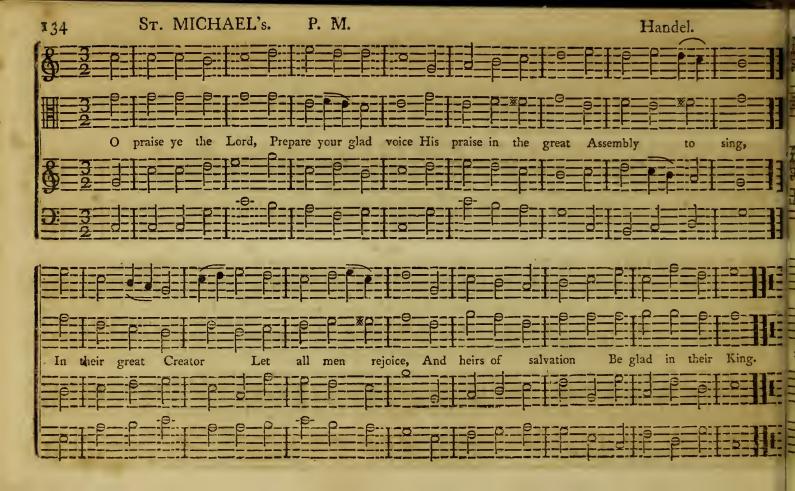


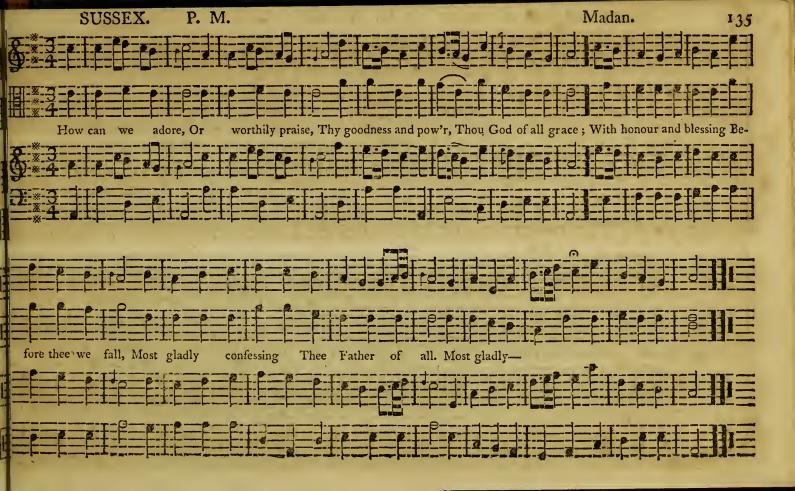


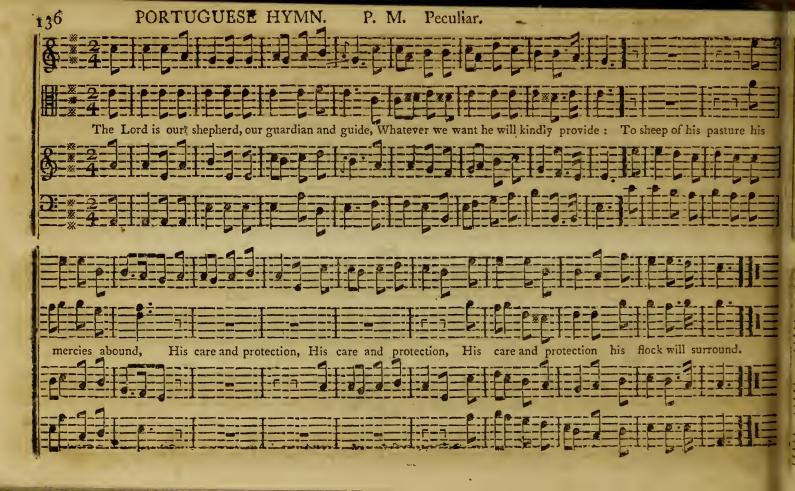


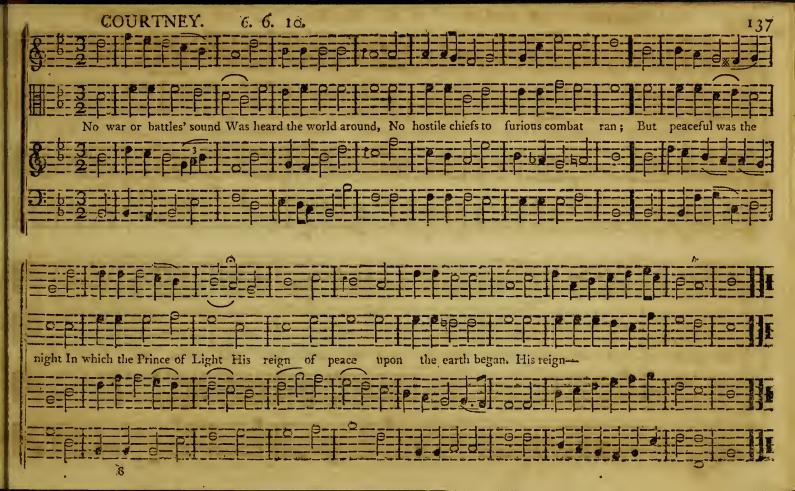


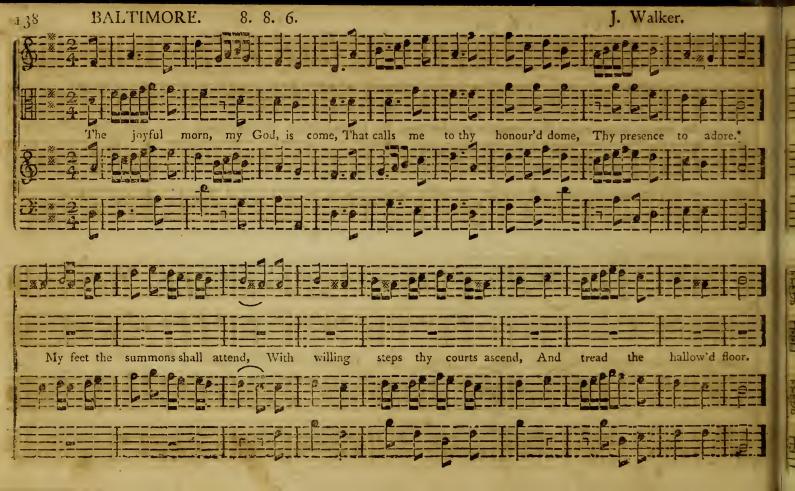


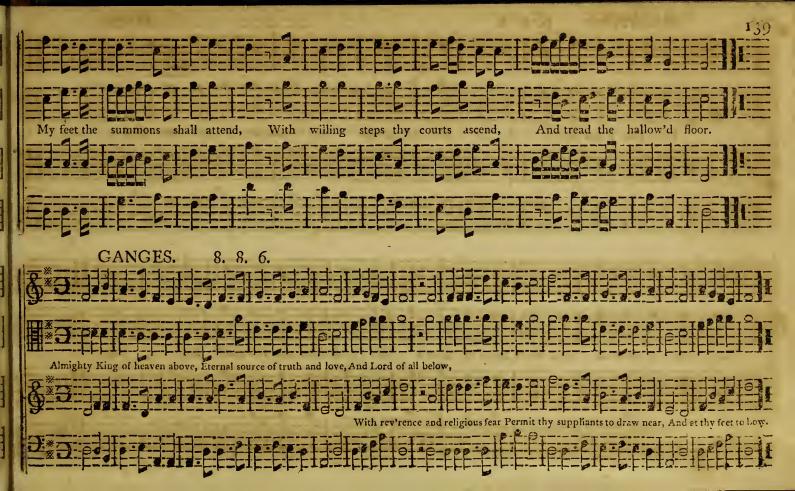


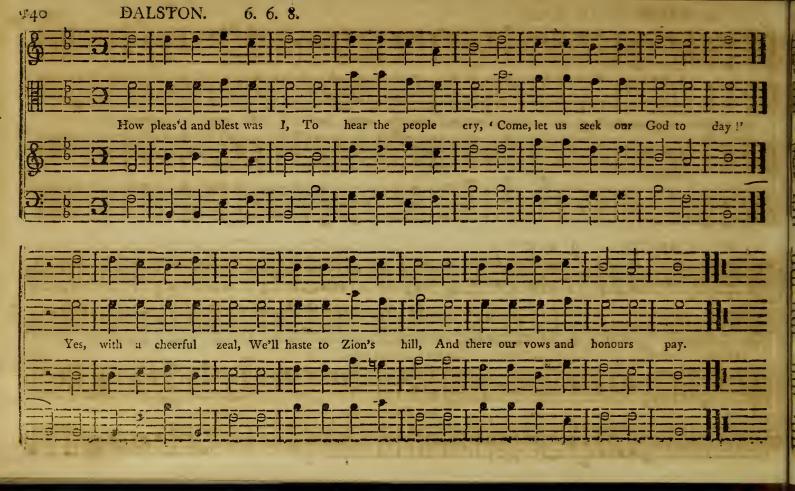


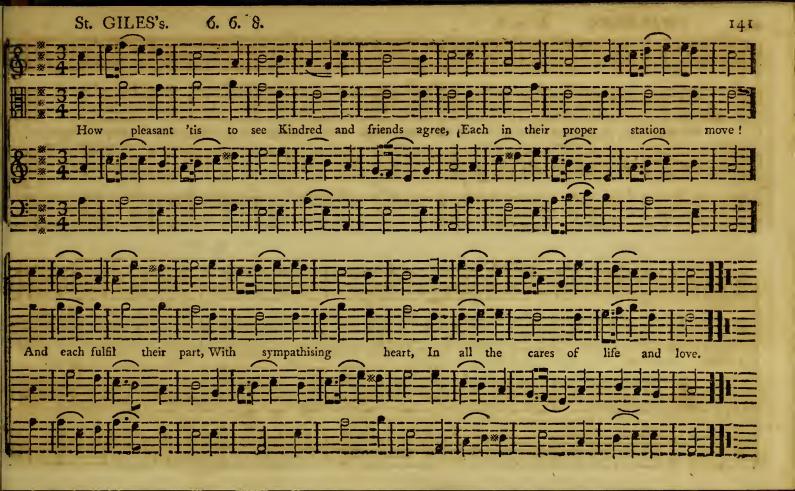


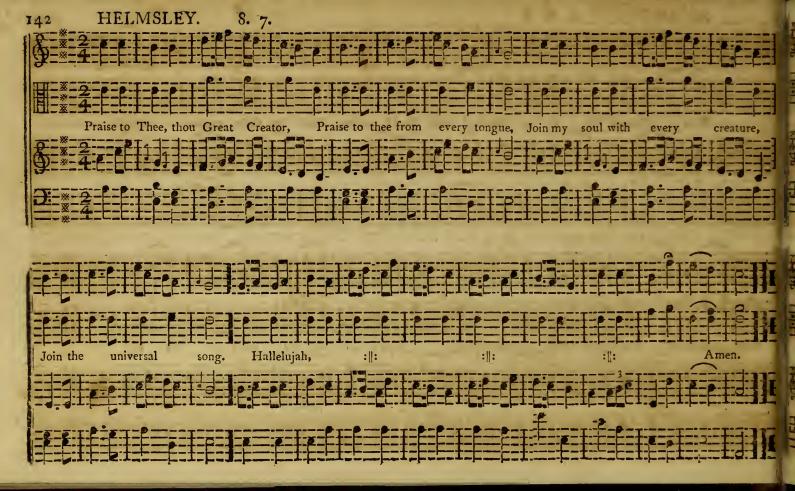


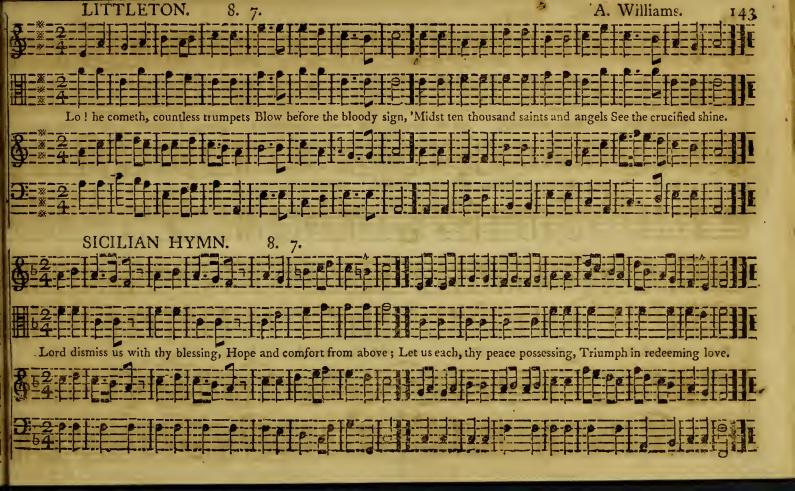


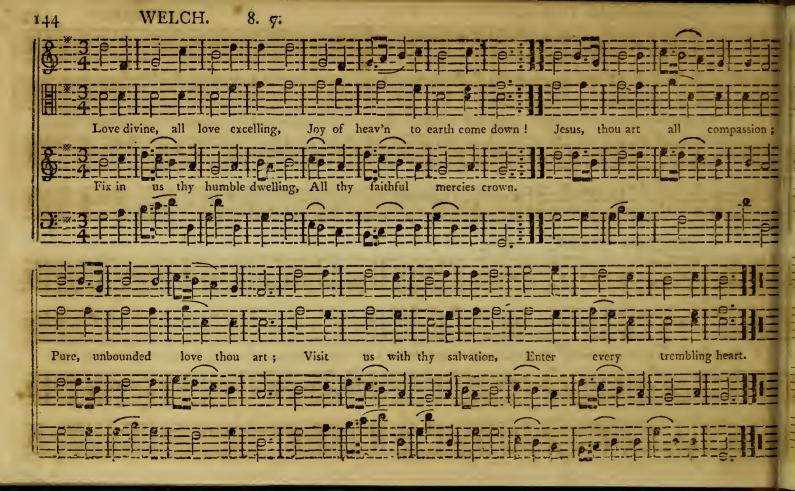


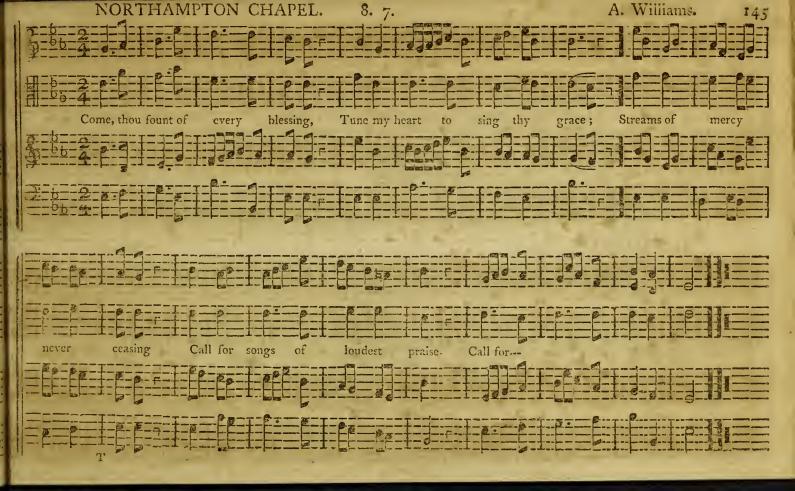


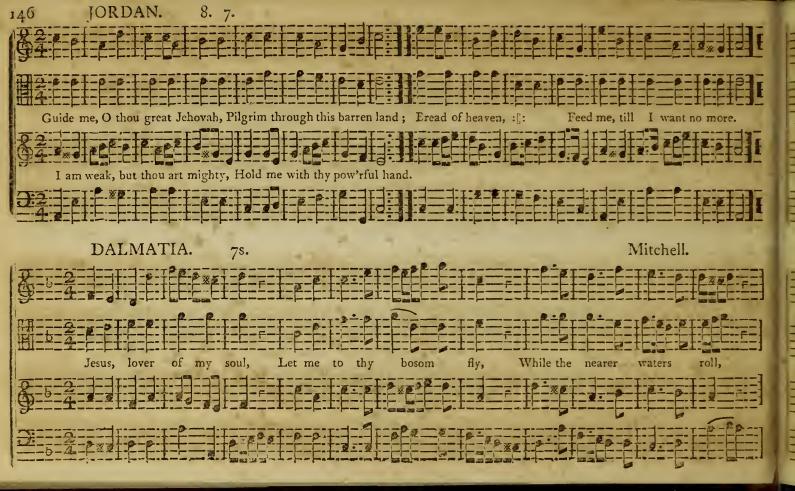


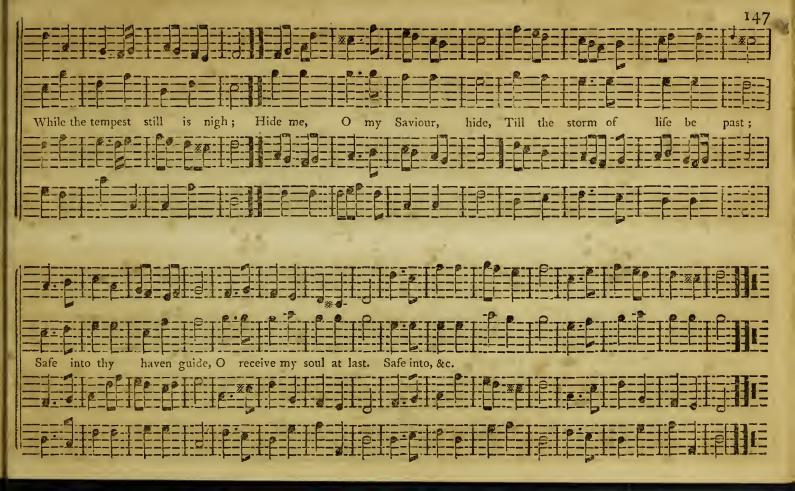


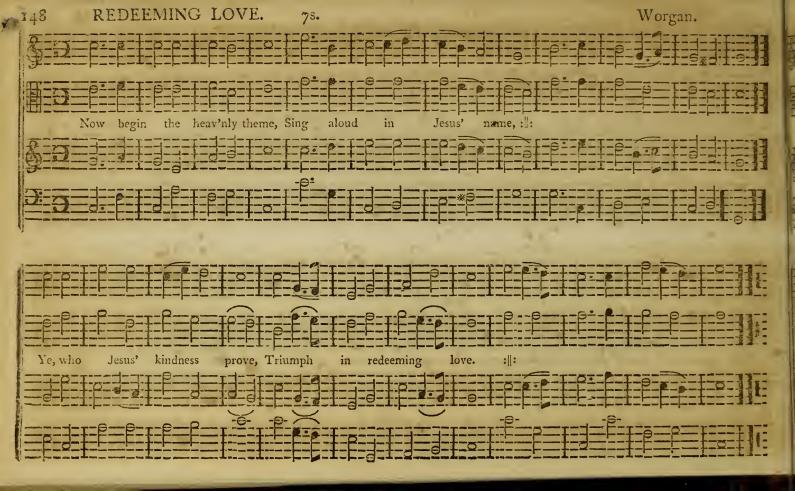


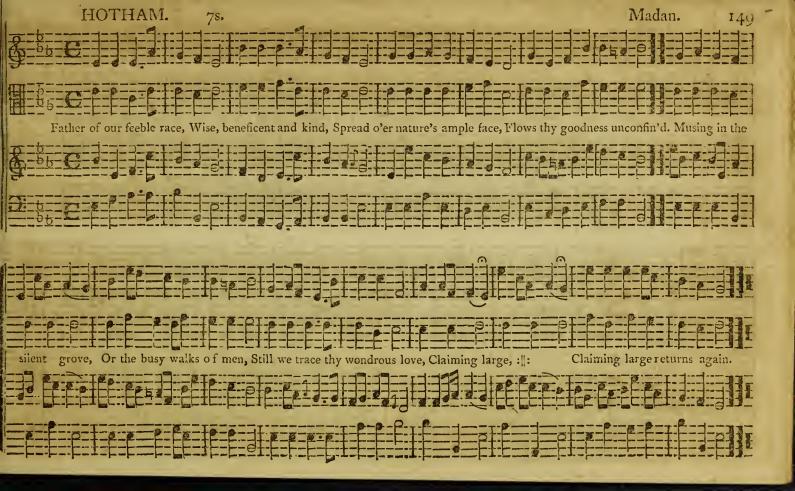


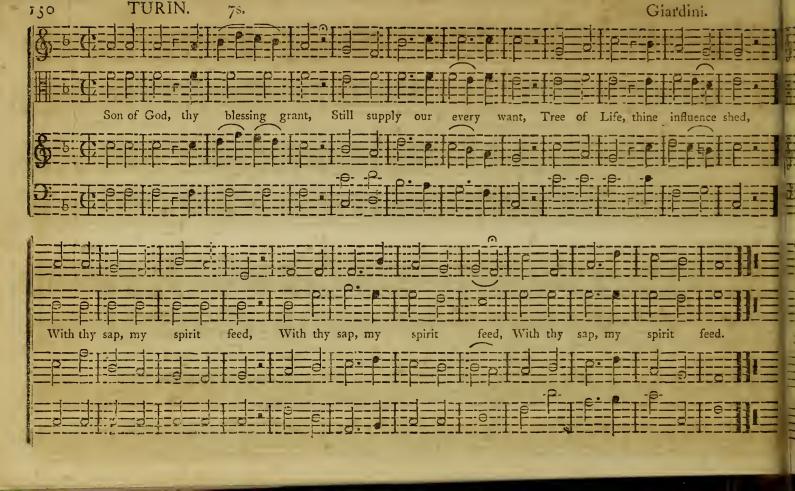


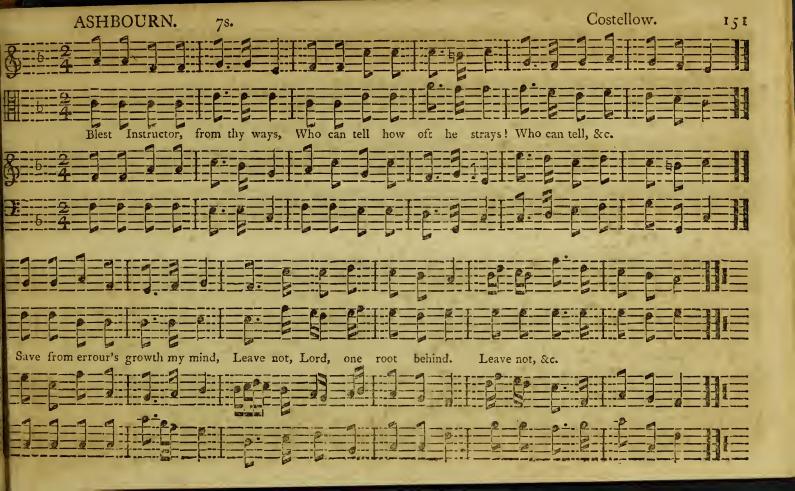


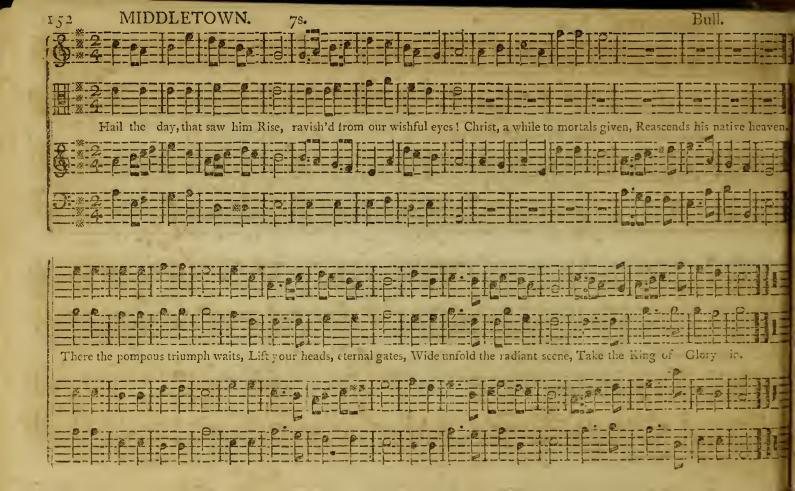


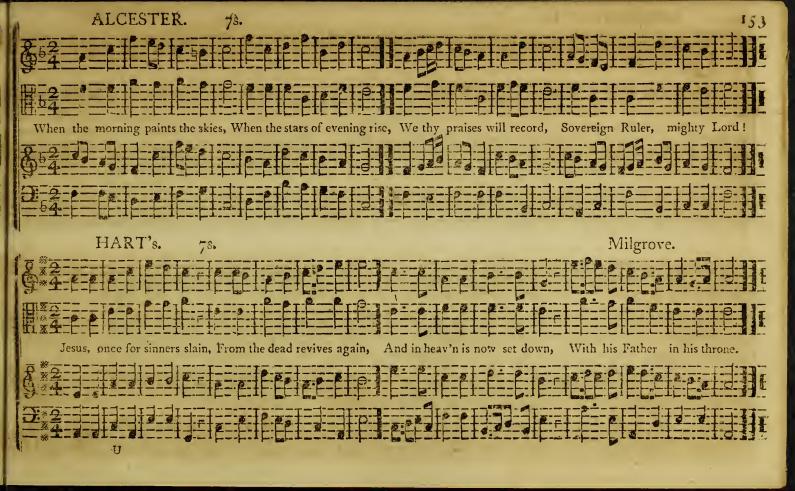


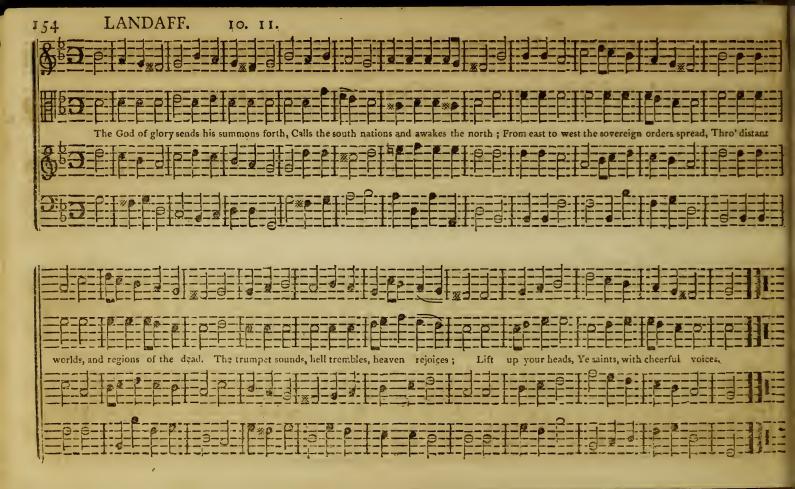




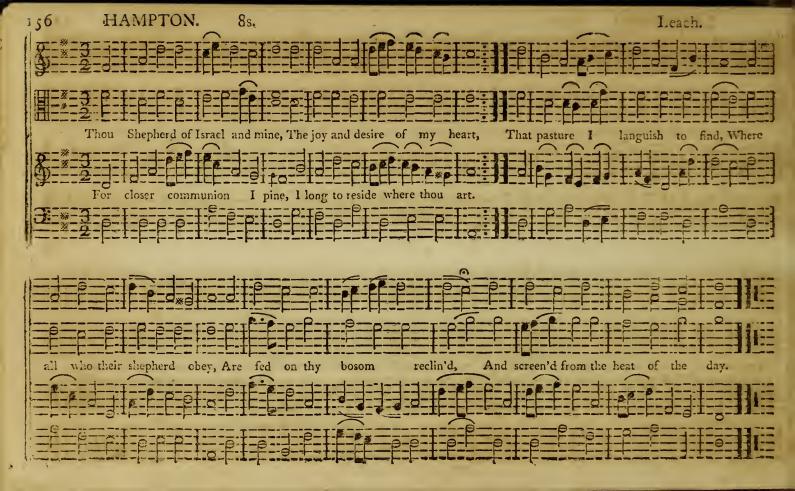




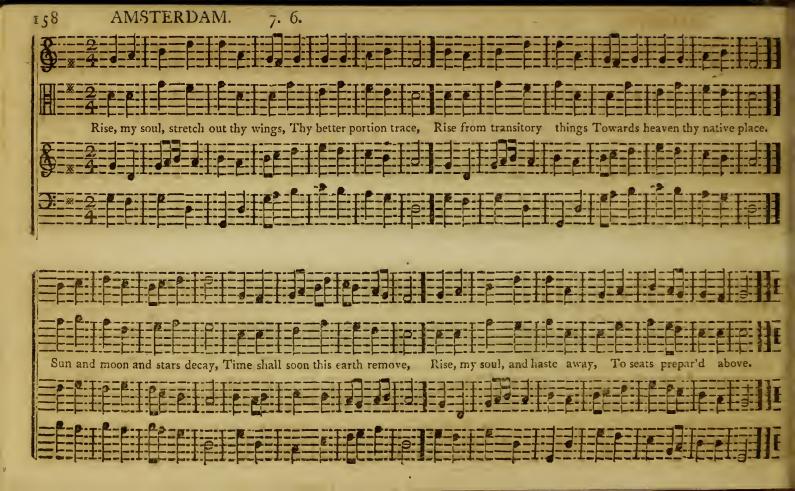


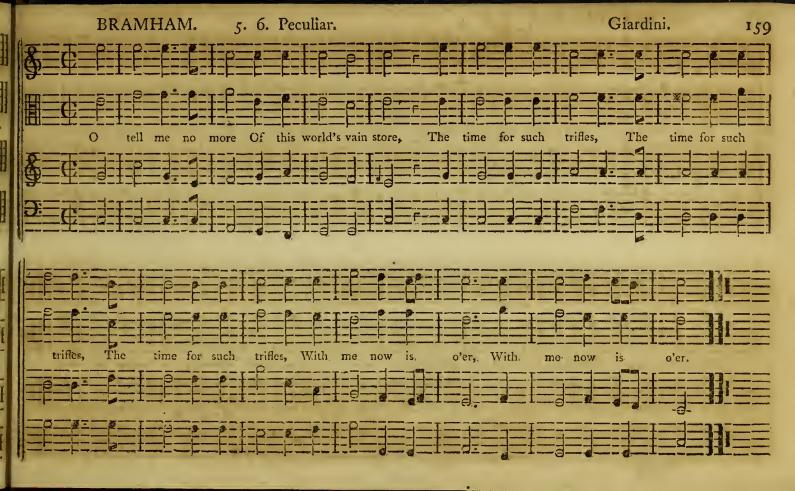






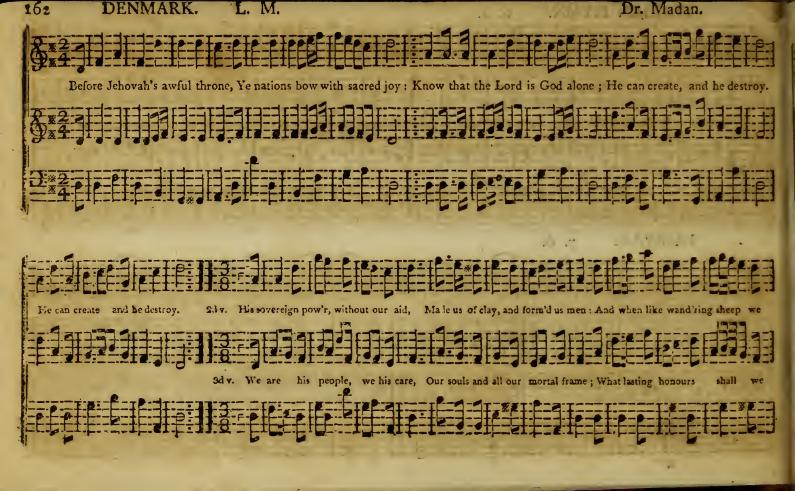






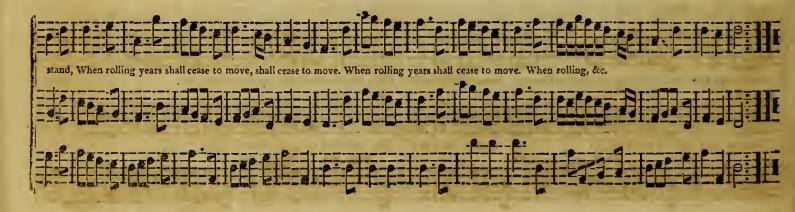


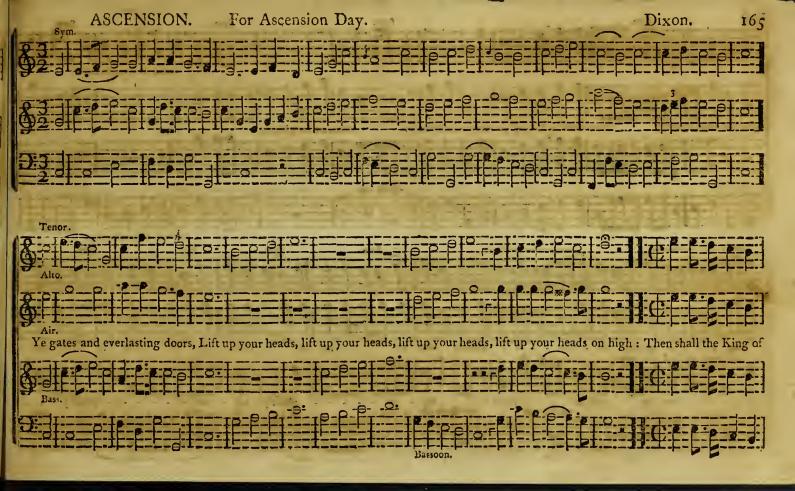
















TIMP.







