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THE

# MASSACHUSETTS COLLECTION PSALMODY;

BY THE

## **BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY:**

CONSISTING OF THE MOST APPROVED

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS, SENTENCES, CHANTS, &c.

TOGETHER WITH MANY

ORIGINAL PIECES,

AND OTHERS SELECTED FROM THE WORKS OF DISTINGUISHED COMPOSERS,

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.

INTENDED FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP OR FOR PRIVATE DEVOTION.

GEORGE JAMES WEEK,

1931 B. State

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PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

SECOND EDITION.

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In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.



## PREFACE.

In presenting to the public the second edition of the Massachusetts Collection of Psalmody, the government of the HANDEL AND HANDEL Society, in behalf of their associates, would embrace the occasion, thus afforded, to make known their grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to the publications and public performances of the institution, during a period of twentyfive years. The original design of this society of amateurs was to effect an improvement in the art of sacred music among its members, and to exert its influence to the same end in the community at large; and it is gratifying to believe that this design has been faithfully kept in view, and that the influence of the society has not been exerted in vain. The improvement which has been introduced in church musical performances, and the very general interest which has been awakened to the cultivation of music, in all its various branches, must be no less pleasing to the lovers of sacred harmony, than it is creditable to those who have aided in securing such a beneficial result. It is new nearly twenty years since the Handel and Havdn Society first offered to the public a book of church music, and perhaps few similar publications have received so large a share of patronage as those which have been issued by this society, and which institution was also the first, in this country, to publish and perform entire oratorio music. The members of the Handel and Havdn Society have no other interest in the success of their society than that which arises from a desire to witness a more general diffusion of correct musical knowledge; and having associated for the purpose of mutual improvement, and to advance a highly useful art, all the income which may accrue from their publications and their public exhibitions is expended in promoting the object of that association. They will, therefore, continue confidently to rely upon a generous and discriminating public for that encouragement and support which will enable them more successfully to prosecute the laudable objects of the society.

The following work comprises three classes of psalm and hymn tunes; the old standard tunes, tunes selected from modern composers, and those composed expressly for this book. Most of the old tunes have been newly harmonized, and an effort made to impart strength

### PREFACE

and variety to the base, and, as far as possible, a melodious character to the tenor and alto. The principal melody, or air, has in no case been altered. The selection of tunes from modern composers is the result of a wide and copious examination. It is believed that this class of tunes will be found highly interesting and useful. The tunes composed for this work are quite numerous, embracing all the different metres, and much variety of style and rhythmical structure. Many new pieces have been introduced in the form of anthems, sentences, &c.; and in the department of chants, there will be found a much greater number and variety than in any previous work of this kind. The elementary principles are full and copious: the analytical method of Pestalozzi forms the ground-work of the general plan, arranged in the form of a text-book for the adult singing school. Practical exercises are interspersed. These will be found greatly to relieve the labor of writing on the lecture-board, and will also save much time to the class. Annexed to the elements are instructions on chanting, which are arranged systematically, and can be used either for individual instruction or in the singing school and choir.

It is ardently hoped that the Massachusetts Collection of Psalmody will be found to be worthy of public patronage, and that it will prove to be the happy means of still further introducing a pleasing, chaste, and correct style of performing church music; an object which none can more sincerely desire than the members of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society.

BOSTON, Nov. 16, 1840.

## RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

## INTRODUCTION.

#### OUTLINE OF THE SUBJECT.

**1**. A piece of music consists of a succession of sounds, which differ in three particulars, viz.

- 1. LENGTH;
- 2. PITCH;
- 3. FORCE.

§ 2. In consequence of this distinction in musical sounds, the elementary principles are arranged under three general divisions.

- 1. RHYTHN; which treats of the relative *length* of sounds, of the mode of measuring their length, and also of the written characters which represent them as to length.
- 2. MELODY; which treats of the relative *pitch* of sounds, and of the characters which represent them as to pitch.
- DYNAMICS: which treats of the relative force of sounds, with their various modifications, and also of the characters which represent these modifications.

§ 3. A practical knowledge of the particulars embraced under the above three departments, separate from each other, and also combined, comprehends all that relates to the elementary principles of music.

#### QUESTIONS.

How many distinctions in regard to sounds are perceived in a tune, or piece of music! What is the first distinction 7. The second 7. The third 1. Under how many general divisions are the elementary principles of music arranged? What is the first 1. The second 7. The third 1. What is the particular subject of Rhythm? Of Medody 7. Of Dynamics ?

#### FIRST GENERAL DIVISION .- RHYTHM.

## CHAPTER I.

### OF TIME.

§ 4. A piece of music is divided into small equal portions, called MEASURES, by means of a perpendicular line, called a bar.

§ 5. Measures are also divided into smaller equal portions, called parts of measures.

§ 6. These parts are indicated in performance by certain motions of the hand, called *beating time*. These beats are used to aid the mind in making the divisions equal.

§ 7. A measure containing two parts is called DOUBLE MEASURE.

**		THREE "		TRIPLE MEASURE.
**	**	FOUR		QUADRUPLE MEASURE.
* 6	**	51X.	** **	SEXTUPLE MEASURE.

§ S. In double Measure there are two beats; first, downward; second, upward.

§ 9. In triple Measure there are three heats; first downward; second, inward; third, upward.

§ 10. In quadruple Measure there are four beats; first, downward; second, inward; third, outward; fourth, upward.

§ 11. Sextuple measure has six beats; first, downward; second, inward; third, outward; fourth, upward; fifth, inward; sixth, outward.

NOTE.-The second and third motions are by some teachers called hither and thither. The terms inward and outward are here used, as expressing the motions more simply aod definitely.

§ 12. The sound on the first part of all these four classes of measure receives accent. In Quadruple Measure there is also a second accent on the *third part*; and in Sextuple, a second accent on the *fourth part*.

#### QUESTIONS.

What are those portions called, into which a piece of mutic is divided ? What characterindicates the division into measures? What are measures divided into 1 How are the parts of measures indicated? Why are motions of the hand used in marking the parts of measures? For what parports are such motions used ? What is Double measure? Triple ? Qaadruple 1 Sextuple ? What motions, or beats, are used in Double measure? Triple ? Qaadruple 1 Sextuple ? What motions or levers, are used in Double measure? Triple ? Qaadruple 1 Sextuple ? What part of every class of measure has access? What classes of measure have also a second accent ? Where is the second accent in Quadruple measure?

§ 13. Musical sounds, as to their relative length, are represented by the following characters called Nores, viz:

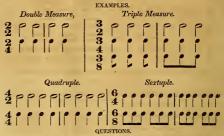
2



NOTE.—The scholars should here practice singing and beating the time of the different notes, using the syllable *la*. The above table might be sung in Quadruple measure.

§ 17. There are different forms of Double, Triple, Quadruple and Sextuple measure, which are distinguished by the kind of note which fills each part of the measure. Thus there is Double Measure of *two haltes*; double measure of *two quarters*; Triple Measure of *three quarters*; triple measure of *three eighthas*, &c.

§ 15. The species of measure in which a piece of music is written, and the value of its parts, are designated by figures in the form of a fraction, the upper of which indicates the number of parts, or the class of measure; and the lower, the kind of note used to each part, or the form of that class.



How are musical sounds represented as to their length ? What is the name of the longest note? Of the sortest, &c. How are the different iorns of Double Measure &c., distinguished? How are the classes of measure designated ? What is indicated by the upper of the two figures? What by the lower?

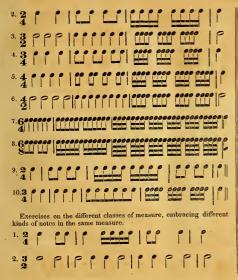
Note. The teacher should now turn to Melody, and teach the Class Chapter I. and Chapter II. as far as through § 41.

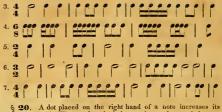
## CHAPTER II.

 $\S$  19. The last measure in a piece of music, and also the first, are often incomplete.









VII

§ 20. A dot placed on the right hand of a note increases its length one half. Thus, a dotted whole note is equal to a whole note and a half, or to three halves.

EXERCISES ON DOTTED NOTES.											
4	01	p	0	P	0	P	IP 1	•	• •	• •	0
4	1	1	1	11	1	1	11 1	1.1		1.1	1
3	P·	1	P		· 1	0	ſ	P	1	p.	
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

§ 21. Two dots placed after a note increase its length three fourths. Thus, a doubled dotted whole note is equal to a whole note, a half note, and a quarter note united.

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§ 22. The length of a note may also be increased by connecting with it another note by means of a curved line called a tie.---

Thus, P

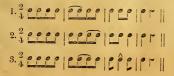


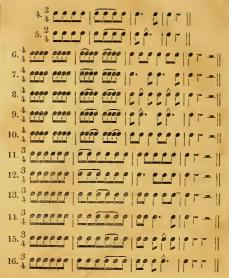


## CHAPTER V.

#### TIED AND SYNCOPATED NOTES CONTINUED.

Examples for practice on tied and syncopated notes, presenting various rythmical forms more difficult of execution than these of the preceding chapter.





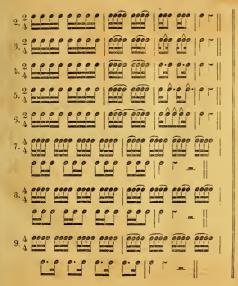




## CHAPTER VI.

#### TIED AND SYNCOPATED NOTES CONTINUED.

Exercises for practice, on tied and syncopated notes, presenting yet greater difficulties of execution than those in the two preceding chapters.



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Note. The above exercises contain those forms only which most commonly occur, but a great variety of others might be obtained, and the pupil is recommended to pursue the practice through all the possible varieties. The above should also be practiced in the other classes of measure,  $v_{i2} \div \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ , and also in sextuple measure, as  $v_{i1} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,

#### EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE IN WHICH SOME OF THE ABOVE RHYTHMICAL FORMS ARE COMBINED WITH MELODY.





§ 25. Sometimes three notes, such as three quarters, three eighths, or three sixteenths, are equivalent to two of the same denomination, and are sung to one beat; these are called Triplets, and are usually designated by the figure 3 placed over them. The first note of a triplet receives accent.





SECOND GENERAL DIVISION .- MELODY.

## CHAPTER I.

#### THE SCALE, SYLLABLES, AND LETTERS.

§ 20. The difference between any two sounds, as to pitch, is called an Interval.

§ 27. Musical sounds, as differing in pitch, are arranged in a certain order or series, called the *scale*.

§ 29. The sounds of the scale succeed each other by two kinds of intervals, called tones, and semitones or half-tones, as exhibited in the annexed diagram; in which the small divisions indicate the place of the semitones, and the large ones the places of the tones.

§ 30. From this diagram it will be seen that five of the intervals are tones, and two are semitones.

8 Do. C 7 Si. B 6 La. A 5 Sol. G 4 G Fa. F 3 Mi. E 2 C Re. D 1 D O. C

§ 31. The semitones or half-tone intervals fall between the third and fourth, and the seventh and eighth; the other intervals being tones.

XIV

§ 32. A series of sounds proceeding in this order is called the Major Diatomic Scale.

§ 33. When the scale is sung upwards, it is called the *ascending* scale; and when sung downward, the *descending scale*.

§ 34. The following syllables are used in singing the sounds of the scale: Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do; as above exhibited.

§ 35. The first seven letters of the alphabet A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, are also applied to the sounds of the scale, as above; commencing with the letter C.

Nore: — Drevious to any attempt on the part of the elass to sing the scale, they should litter, with the utmate error to its control as they there succeed, ledivered by the teacher, either by singing, or by playing them on a well-tuned instrument. It should continue until the scale Field, or so folly appretize, its accession, that they are impressed with full confidence of success in the attempt to produce the sounds themselves. The fourth and seventh sounds of the scale are the most difficult to acquire. There is danger of their being sumg to sharp.

#### QUESTIONS.

Which division treats of the pitch of sounds ? What is an interval 1 How are these sounds ranged 1 How many sounds does ubs seale enbrace? How are they designated 1 What is an interval ? How many it how many are sentimeter? I where they designated is how many of them are tones? I How many are sentimeter? I What is to the sentimes full ? when downvert? What syllables are used in singing the scale? What letters ? What letters and the first of power sound of the scale.?

### CHAPTER II.

#### THE STAFF AND CLEFS.

§ 36. The intervals between sounds, whether tones, semitones, or larger intervals, are represented on the following diagram, called the staff; composed of five parallel lines, and the intervening spaces.

Fifth line.		
Fourth line.	Fourth space.	
	Third space,	
Third line.	Second space.	
Second line.	First space.	
First line,		

§ 37. Each of the lines and spaces is called a *degree*: thus the staff includes *vine* degrees—*five lines and four spaces*. §  $3^{\infty}$ . Other degrees are added to the staff by means of short lines placed above and below the staff.

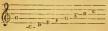
#### EXAMPLES.



§ 39. The situation of certain fixed and determinate sounds upon the staff, and also that of the corresponding letters, is determined by certain characters called Clefs.

§ 40. The clefs in common use are two; the Treble Clef, and the Base Clef.

§ 4.8. The Treble Clef represents a determinate sound, which is denoted by the letter G; and fixes both the sound and the letter to that line of the staff on which the broadest part of the clef is placed; which in modern music is the second line. The other sounds and letters follow in their order both above and helow, thus:



Note.-The teacker is here recommended to sing, or produce on a musical instrument, the particular sound G, represented by the Trelde Clei, and then, by singing, and at the same time pointing to the different degrees of the starf, show the scholars that the line on which the Clef is written also represents this sound, and that the other degrees represent the sounds of the scale in their regular order and gradation.

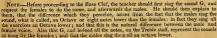


С

#### QUESTIONS.

How are the intervals between sounds represented ? What does the staff consist of ? What are the lines and spaces called ? How many degrees does the staff include? How many observed the staff determined? How many Glefs in common use? What are they ? What does the Treble Clef represent ? To what line of the staff does the Treble Clef represent? To be what line of the staff does mine shall be cleft as staff does the Treble Cleft site stand?

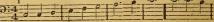


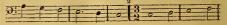


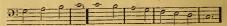
§ 42. The Base Clef represents a determinate sound denoted by  $F_s$  and fixes both the sound and the letter on that line of the staff which passes between the two dots of the Clef; which in modern music is the fourth line. The other sounds and letters follow in their order, above and below the Clef; thus:



C Do









Nors.—Let the teacher proceed as directed in the last preceding note, singing F instead of G. Let him call the attention of the school to the fact that they notice the same difference as before between the sound as sing by males, and by females. And let him explain to them that the notes on the bass staff represent the sounds as sang by the males *s* and that the females sing them an octave, or cight notes higher.

#### QUESTIONS.

What is the natural difference between the male and female voice? Do they sing actually the same sounds in singing the accertises? What is the difference? Does the Trebel Staff represent the sounds as sung by males or by females? I how do the males sing them? What does the Bass Cher Perpresent? To viak this of the staff does the Cleff is this sound? How do the other sounds fellow? Does the Bass Staff represent sounds as sung by the males or by females? How do females sing the cerexcises on the Bass Staff?

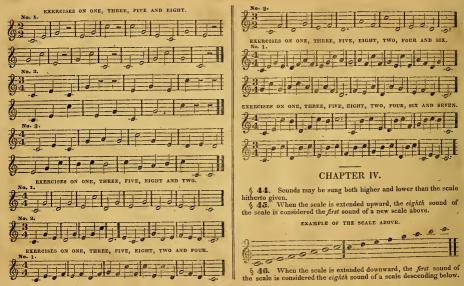
## CHAPTER III.

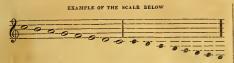
#### THE INTERVALS OF THE SCALE LARGER THAN TONES AND SEMITONES.

§ 43. The term *interval* not only designates the distance from a sound to that which is next above or below it in the scale, but is used to mean the distance from one sound to *any other*, either above or below it; and these intervals may be reckoned from any sound of the scale.









§ 47. The scale below in the above example, is the same as that which is written on the Bass Staff : C on the first line above the bass staff representing the same sound as C on the first line below the Treble Staff.

§ 48. The scale on the base staff may in like manner be extended downward—but passes beyond the compass of most male voices.



§ **49.** The average compass of the human voice is from an octave and a half to two octaves. It is divided into four general classes, viz=Bass, Tenor, Alto and Treble.

§ 50. The Treble (Clef is used in modern music not only for the Treble, but for the Alto, and also for the Tenor. When used for the Tenor, it represents the same sound as G on the fourth space of the bass staff ; i. e. an octave lower than when used for the Treble. § 51. The base voice is the lowest male voice. The tenor is the highest

male voice. The alto is the lowest finale voice. The trable is the highest female voice.

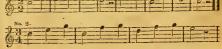




#### QUESTIONS.

Can the human veice sing sounds higher and lower than the scale? When the scale is fast indical upward, what does the eighth sound beccare "When downward, what does the fast matched upward, what does the eighth sound beccare "When downward, what does the fast bass staff erpresents the same sound as what note of the Trable Staff." When the scale is extended downward, is it within the general compass of male voices? What is the average compass of the luman voice? Take how many classes is it doubled? What are they? Trable Cirl voice? Take how many classes is it doubled? What are they? Trable Cirl voice blowids the Trable? When used for the Trace what does it represent?

No. 1.





EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE IN TWO PARTS.

NOTE.-The following exercises should be sung either by the trebles and altos alone, or by the tenors and bases alone. Occasionally they may be combined, in which case the trebles and tenors will sing the upper part together, and the also and bass the lower.





## CHAPTER V.

#### DIATONIC INTERVALS.

§ 52. When intervals are reckoned on the diatonic scale, they are called diatonic intervals.

5 53. Two sounds of the same pitch are called a unison.

Norg.-The unison is not properly an interval, because the two sounds are the same in pitch : it is, nevertheless, considered as such in *harmony*.

§ 54. The interval from a note to another, on the next degree of the staff, either above or below, is called a second.

§ 55. The interval from a note to another two degrees above or below, is called a *third*.

§ 56. The interval from a note to another three degrees above or below, is called a *fourth*.

§ 57. The interval from a note to another four degrees above or below, is called a *fifth*.

§ 58. The interval from a note to another five degrees above or below, is called a *sixth*.

§ 39. The interval from a note to another six degrees above or below, is called a *seventh*.

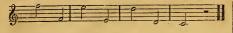
§ 60. The interval from a note to another seven degrees above or below, is called an *eighth*, or *octave*.

#### EXERCISES ON THE DIATONIC INTERVALS.

Exercise on Unisons and Seconds.







## CHAPTER VI.

#### ON THE TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

§ 61. The scale has thus far commenced with the letter C. This is called the *natural scale*.

§ 62. The scale, however, may commence with either of the seven letters.

§ 63. When the scale is made to begin on any other letter than C, its general pitch is either higher or lower than the natural scale ; and it is, therefore, said to be *transposed*.

§ 64. The scale is based on its first sound. This sound is called the tonic, or key.

Note.—Thus a scale beginning with C is said to be in the key of C—if with G, in the key of G &c. By which is meant that the letter C or G is the first sound of the scale.

§ 65. In transposition, the same order of the five tones and two semitones must be observed as in the natural scale. The intervals between three and four, and seven and eight, must always be semitones; and between the other sounds of the scale, they must be tones. Hence, in every transposition, it becomes necessary to elevate, or depress certain sounds, in order that the tones and semitones may occur in their proper places.

§ 66 The sign of elevation is called a *sharp*, written thus :  $\ddagger$ . The sign of depression is called a *flat*, written thus b.

§ 67. A sharp placed before a note indicates a sound one semitone higher, and a flat one semitone lower. The sound is then said to be sharped, or flatted, as sharp one, sharp two; flat one, flat two, &c, or  $\#_C, \#_D$ ; bC, bD, &c.

§ 68. When the scale commences with any other letter than C, one or more of the sounds must either be sharped or flatted, that the relative position of the tones and semitones may be the same as found in the *natural scale*.

§ **69**. The sharps or flats, required in any given transposition, are placed at the beginning of the staff, and are called the *signature* of the key.

## CHAPTER VII.

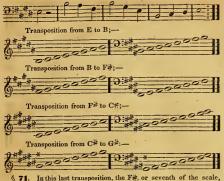
#### TRANSPOSITION BY SHARPS.

§ **70**. The order of the transpositions, requiring *sharps*, is by fifths; i. e. each scale is a fifth higher, or a fourth lower, and the transposition is effected by *sharping the fourth* of the preceding scale.



XXII





§ 71. In this last transposition, the  $F_{\pi}^{\pm}$  or seventh of the scale, is elevated by means of a character called a *double sharp*, thus,  $x_{\tau}$ . By the double sharp, a note already sharped is raised another semi-tone.

NorE .-- The keys beyond E with four sharps, are but seldom used, and need not, therefore, be much practised by the school.

## CHAPTER VIII.

#### TRANSPOSITION BY FLATS.

§ 72. The order of the transpositions, requiring *flats*, is by fourths; i. e. each new scale is a fourth higher, or a fifth lower; and

the transposition is effected by *flatting the seventh* of the preceding scale.





## CHAPTER XI.

DIMINISHED, MINOR, MAJOR, AND EXTREME SHARP INTERVALS.

§ 91. Each of the intervals is of three different species, or degrees of magnitude, according to the number of semitones of which it consists.

§ 99. If the SECOND consists of one semitone, it is called a minor second ; if of two semitones, a major second : if of three semilones. an extreme sharp second.



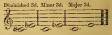
6 92. If a THIRD consists of Diminished 3d. Minor 3d. Major 3d. two semitones, it is called a diminished third; if of three semitones, a minor third ; if of four semitones, a major third.

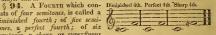
sists of four semitones, is called a diminished fourth ; of five semitones, a perfect fourth; of six semitones, a sharp, or superfluous fourth.

§ 95. A FIFTH which consists of six semitones, is a flat fifth ; of seven semitones, a perfect fifth; of eight semitones, an extreme sharp fifth.

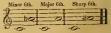
6 96. A SIXTH which consists of eight semitones, is a minor sixth ; of nine semitones, is a major sixth ; of ten semitones, is a sharp sirth

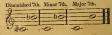
§ 37. A SEVENTH which consists of nine semitones, is a diminished seventh; of ten semitones, is a minor seventh; of eleven semitones, is a major seventh.





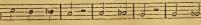






XXVIII Exercises for practice on the sounds of the Chromatic Scale. No. 1. No. 2.







## CHAPTER XII.

#### MINOR SCALE.

§ 98. A series of eight sounds, commencing on the sixth of a major scale, and proceeding in the regular order of sounds which belong to that scale, is called the diatonic minor scale.



§ 99. The major scale, and the particular minor scale which commences on its sixth, are said to be related. The minor scale of A is therefore, related to the major scale of C; and the major scale of C is related to the minor scale of A. (See the above example.) Thus, the relative minor of any major key is founded on its sizth, and the relative major of any minor key is founded on its third.

§ 100. In the ascending minor scale the sixth and seventh are each raised a semitone.

NOTE .- Another form of the Minor Scale sometimes occurs in which the seventh only is raised.

§ 101. The same syllables which are applied to the sounds of a major scale, are also applied to the same sounds in the relative minor; which, accordingly, begin and end with the syllable la.

The syllables to the altered sounds of the ascending minor scale, must terminate in the sound of  $\epsilon e$ , as in the case of the chromatic scale above mentioned.





## CHAPTER XIII.

#### APPOGGIATURA, SHAKE, TURN, LEGATO, AND STACCATO.

§ 102. The *appogiatura*, is a small note prefixed to a large one, from which it takes half its time. In performance, it should always receive more stress than the large note.



§ 103. The *shake*, (w) or *trill*, consists of the quick reiteration of two sounds, distant a tone or semitone. It is not used in psalmody.



§ 104. The turn  $(\sim)$  consists of three consecutive sounds, which do not exceed the limits of a diminished or a minor third.





§ 106. Staccato (1111) signifies a pointed, short, and detached manner of singing each note: in contradistinction to legato. See § 105.



## CHAPTER I.

#### THIRD GENERAL DIVISION .- DYNAMICS.

§ 107. Mezzo, an Italian word, signifying medium, or middle, (abbreviated Mzz., or M.,) is applied to sounds which are delivered by a moderate effort of the vocal organs. Such sounds form a medium between loud and soft.

§ #08. Forte, signifying strong, (abbreviated F.,) is applied to sounds which are delivered by an energetic and vigorous effort.

§ 109. Piano, which signifies soft (abbreviated PIA., or P.,) is applied to sounds which are emitted by a gentle and subdued effort of the organs.



NOTE. --These three degrees of force prevail in almost all pieces of music. The strict observance of them is as essential to musical expression, as are light and shade to the beanties of a landscape.

#### DYNAMICS.

§ 109. Pianissimo is the superlative of piano, and is applied to sounds which are emitted with the greatest possible sweetness and softness.

§ 110. Fortissimo, the superlative of forte, is applied to sounds which are delivered with extreme energy and power.

NOTE.-Great care is necessary in singing the extremes of soft and loud; to avoid, on the one haad, an unsteady and tremulous quality of tone, and, on the other, inreduces and conrecences.



NOTE.—The effects of force designated by PP., P., M., F., FF., continue until contradicted by one of these same signs ; i. e. when PP. occurs, the singer should continue to sing pinnissino until the occurrence of one of the other signs, as F., or M., & c., indicates a clauge.

## CHAPTER II.

§ **III.** Crescendo, (abbreviated cass.,) or  $<\!\!<$ , is used when a sound or a succession of sounds is sung with a gradually *increasing* strength of voice.

§ **112**. Diminuezdo, (abbreviated DIM.) or  $\gg$ , is used when a sound, or succession of sounds is sung with a gradually decreasing strength of voice.

§ **I13.** The Swelling tone is formed by gradually swelling a note to fortissimo and then gradually diminishing it to pianissimo (

§ 114. The vibrating tone consists of a sudden increase and decrease of sound, or swell, (<<>.)

§ 115. The Explosive or Sforzando tone, is a forcible and sudden impulse of the voice, (sr, rz., or >.)

§ 116. The Organ tone consists of a sound which is commenced, and prolonged with an even stress of voice.

Norm.—The orplovive tone very rarely occurs, and should be practised with much caution, on account of 0 e danger of forcing or straining the vocal organs, and thus of njurnog the voice. Its degree of latensity depends on the character of the phrase m which it occurs. The practical application of all the different lones of expression can only be acquired by observing the style, manner, and delivery of well-educated singers.

VOCALIZING EXERCISES FOR SHORT, RAPID PASSAGES, TURNS, &c. MOLINEAUX.

NOTE .- The following Exercises are intended for Soprano or Tenor voices. To render them suitable for the practice of Base or Contratto they should be transposed a third or fourth lower.



#### VOCALIZING EXERCISES



## INSTRUCTIONS ON CHANTING.

## CHAPTER I.

#### STRUCTURE OF THE CHANT,

§ f. The Psalms, many parts of the Prophets, and some other portions of the sacred Scriptures, are written in what is called *paralletism*; that is; each verse is composed of two clauses, of nearly equal longth, the second of which often seems to contain nearly the same idea as the first, expressed in different language. (See Ps. 47, 119, &c) These parts of the Bible are well known to be regular poems in the original; and each verse consists of *two lines*. In Townsend's Bible, and some others, they are so printed.

 $\S$  2. This fact, that each verse of the Psalms is made up of two distinct clauses, or lines, is the foundation of the common measured chant.

§  $\mathfrak{B}$ . A chant is a piece of music consisting of *two distinct strains*; to the first of which is sung the first line of a verse; and to the second line. This is the *single chant*.

§ 4. The double chant is constructed on the same principles ; except that it consists of *four strains*, and is intended for singing two verses.

§ 5. Sometimes the verses consist of three lines (See Ps. 24, ver. 7 to 10.) The chant is then made to consist of three strains, and is called *levenary*. (See Chant No. 40.)

§ 6 The first note in each strain is called the *chanting note*, because several words are song or *chanted* to it, and, though usually written a whole note, yet it has no fixed time, but varies in length, according to the number of words sung to it.

§ 7. The remaining notes in each strain are called the *cadence*. The cadence of the first strain consists of two measures, and that of the second consists of three. (See Chant 25. Chant No. 43 is irregular.)

§ 8. Chan's are in double measure of two halves ; and are therefore accented on the first part of the measure, and unaccented on the second. If quarter notes occur, they are regarded as *tied*.

§ 9. The first strain of a chant consists, therefore, of the chanting note, and a cadence of *two accents*; and the second strain consists of the chanting note, and a cadence of *three accents*.

## CHAPTER II.

#### APPLICATION OF THE WORDS TO THE CHANT.

§ 10. Those words which are sung to the chanting note are called the *revitative*; and those which are sung to the cadence are called the *cadence*.

 $\S$  **11.** The rule for dividing a line into *recitative* and *cadence* is, to leave as many accented syllables for the cadence as there are accents in the cadence of the chant. In the first line of a verse, therefore, *two* accented syllables are left for the cadence ; and in the second line, *three*.

§ 12. In some verses, these accented syllables embrace just syllables enough to sing the cadence ; as in the first verse under Chant No. 25.

§ 12. Sometimes, however, one, two, and even three nnaccented syllables follow the last accented one ; and sometimes two unaccented syllables fall between two accented ones ; but neither of these circumstances alters the arrangement.

§ 14. When two unaccented syllables, however, fall between two accented ones, this brings an accented and two unaccented syllables into the same measure. In this case, these three syllables are to be divided as explained in the three next sections. EXXVI

§ 15. When these three syllables belong to one word, as, merciful; or when they consist of a word of two syllables, followed by a word of one syllable, as, glory of; or if they consist of an emphatic word of one syllable, followed by a word of two syllables accented on the second, as, word without; and all these cases, the first two syllables should fall to the first half note of the measure, and the third to the second half note.

§ 16. When these three syllables consist of an emphatic word of one syllable, and a word of two syllables accented on the first, as, king ozer, the first should fall to the first half note, and the last two to the second.

§ 17. When they consist of an emphatic word of one syllable, followed by two unimportant words or syllables, they must sometimes be divided as directed in the last section, and sometimes as in the last but one, according to the sense and to the true reading.

§ 18. Two accented or emphatic syllables sometimes come together, without an unaccented syllable between them. In such cases, the first one must fill a whole measure, as in the second lines of verses I and 2 under Chant No. 31. In this work, when a syllable fills a measure, it is printed in *Italics*.

§ 19. Sometimes, also, there are not syllables enough to sing the cadence; in which case, one or more of them must fill a measure; as in verse 6, under Chant No. 31.

§ 20. In some instances, there is not the proper succession of accented and unaccented syllables to make up the cadence; and in such cases, one or more unaccented syllables must often be arranged to the accented part of the measure.

§ 21. In this work, the proper division of the words is indicated with precision by certain marks. The bars of the music are indicated in the words by perpendicular lines; and when three syllables fall in the same measure, they are divided to the two halves of the measure, by an inverted period, or a dot, at the top of the line.

## CHAPTER III.

#### RULES FOR SINGING CHANTS.

§ 22. Though the chanting note has no fixed time, yet it should receive as many rythmical accents as there are accented syllables in the recitative.

§ 23. In singing the recitative, the utterance, pronunciation, accent, emphasis, and expression, should be the same as in slow reading. Accented and emphatic syllables should receive strong dynamic force, and unimportant syllables should be passed over lightly.

§ 24. If there is a passing note in the chanting measure, sing to it the last syllable of the recitative, if it be unaccented; but if the last syllable be accented, begin it on the *chanting note*, and continue it through the passing note.

§ 25. The cadence must be sung in strict time, the beat of which can be felt. But as much as possible of *speaking ulterance* and *expression*, should be given to the words, even in the cadence.

 $\{ \S 26 \}$  When two syllables fall to a note of the cadence, this note should be sung as a dotted quarter and an eighth, or as two quarters, according as the former of the two syllables is, or is not, more accented than the latter. The former is most commonly the case.

§ 27. So, also, when two quarter notes are met with in either half of a measure, they must often be sung as a dotted quarter and an eighth.

§ 28. The last accented syllable, and all the unaccented ones, which follow it, are sung to the last note. When two syllables fall to the last note, it should be sung as a quarter and a dotted half.

§ 29). Pauses marked by commas, &c., should be carefully noticed in the singing ; but not in such manner in the cadence as to disturb the rhythm. In speaking and reading, more pauses are made than are marked; and in chanting, the observance of these adds much to the effect. Some of these pauses are indicated in this work by a double accent ("). The breath should be taken only at some pause.

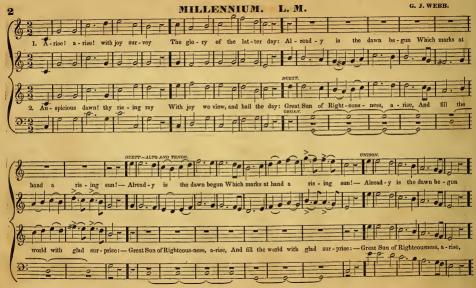
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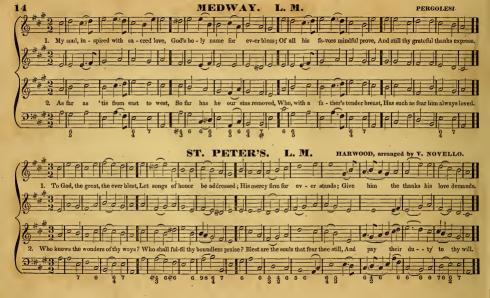








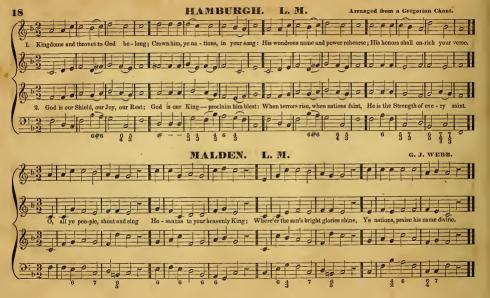














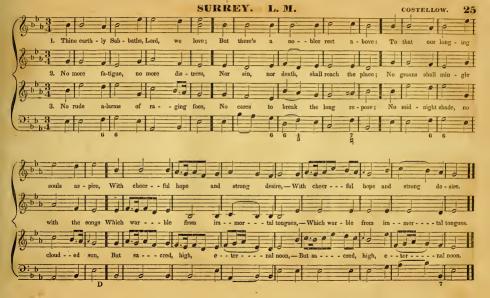




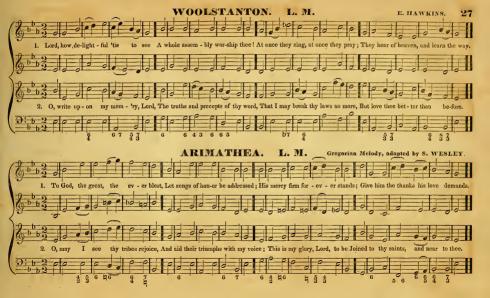








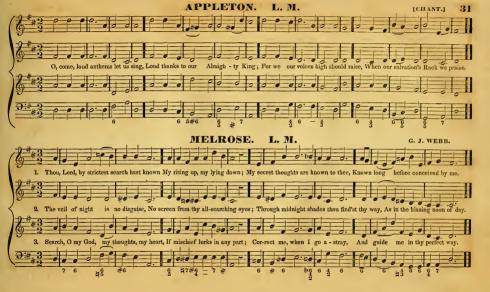












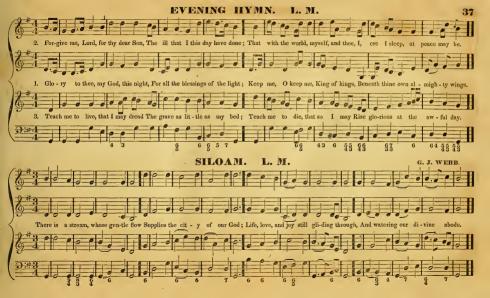


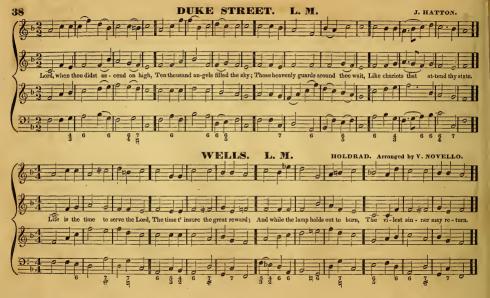




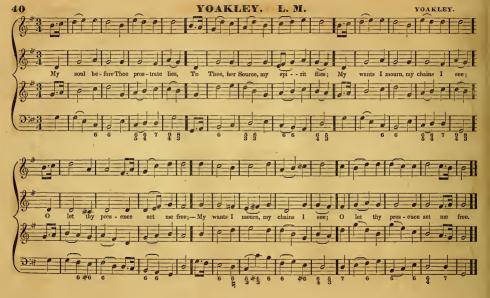




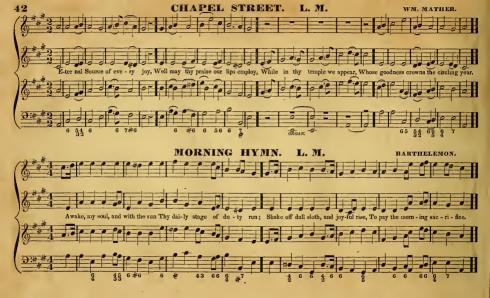




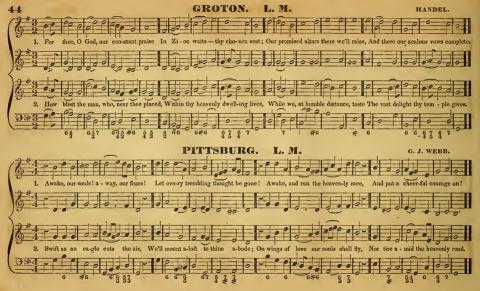








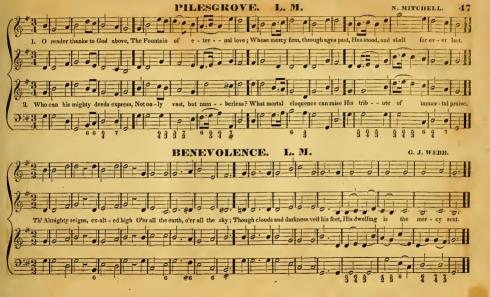




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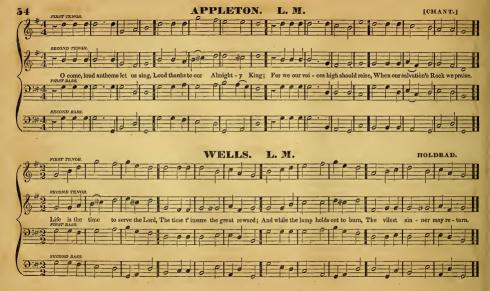


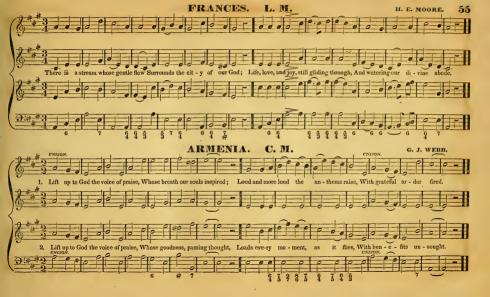




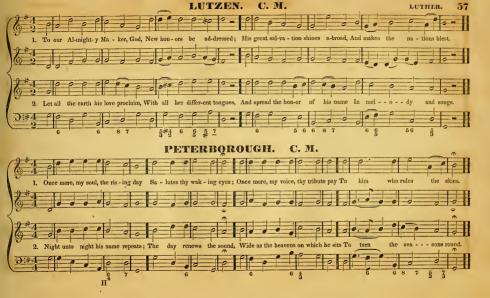








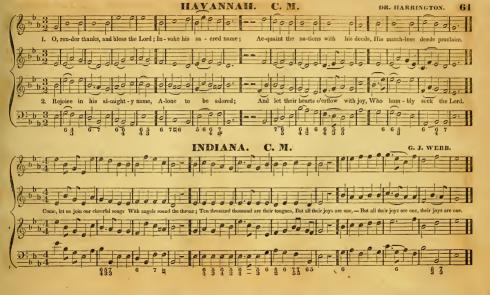


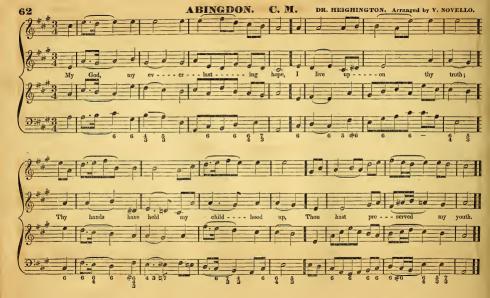








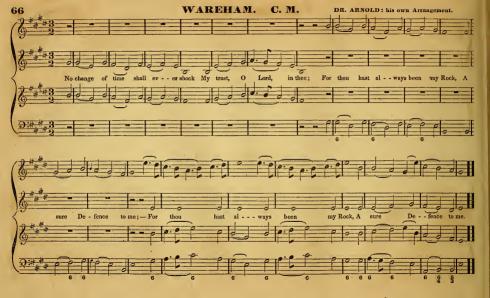












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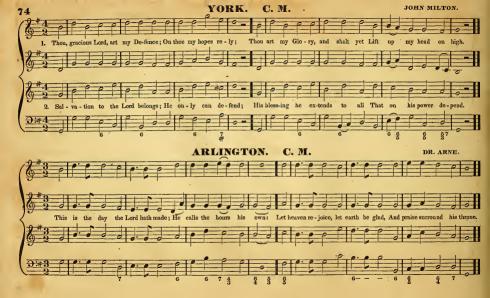


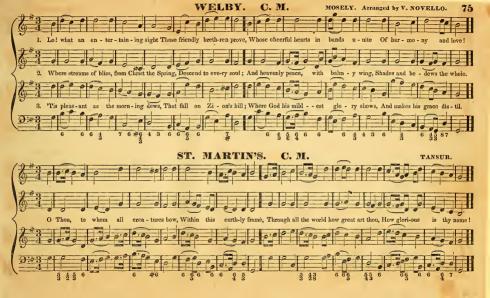














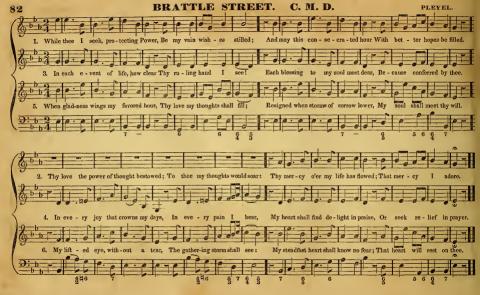




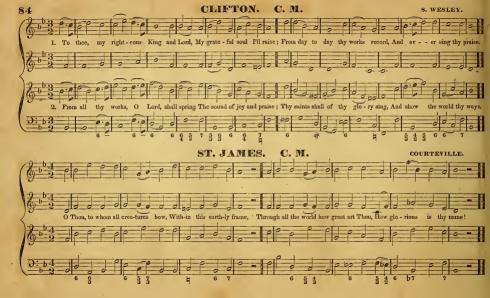








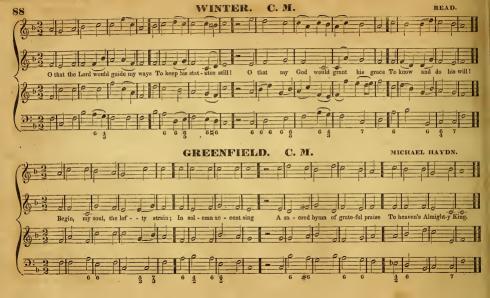








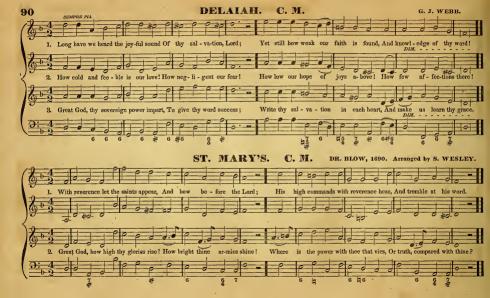




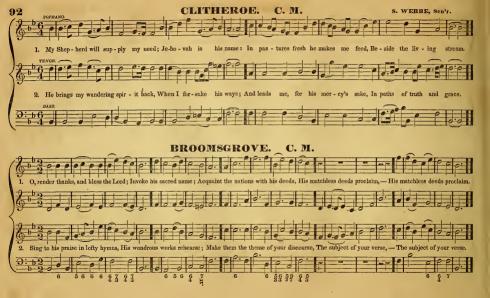
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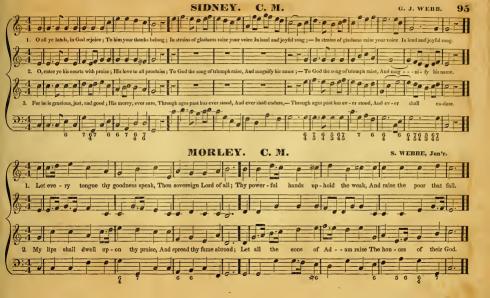


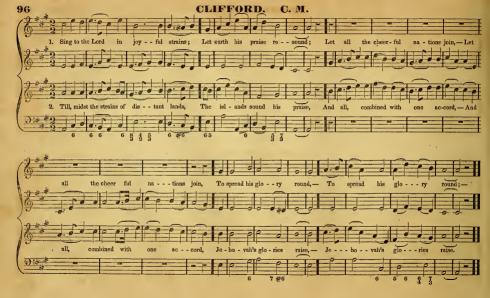


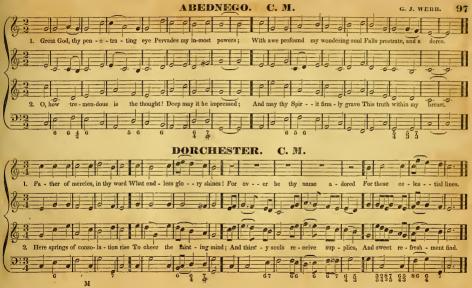






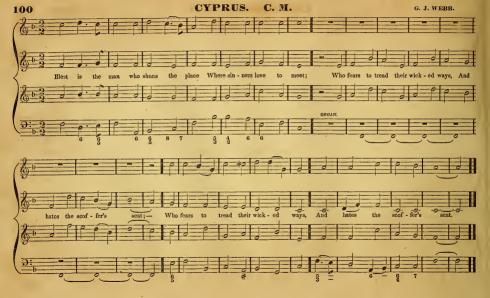


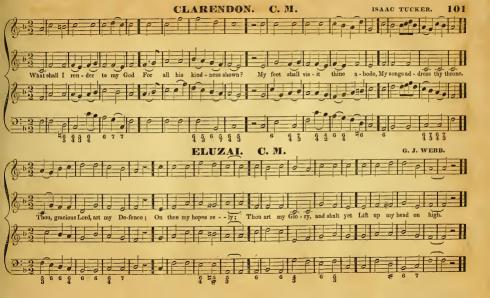




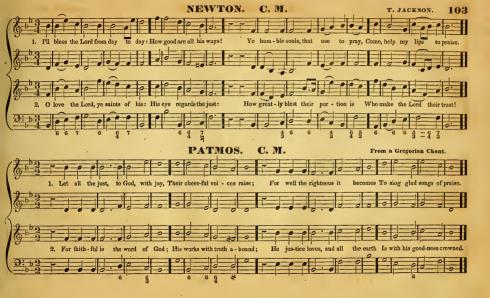


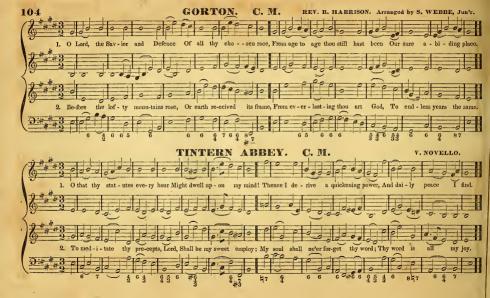










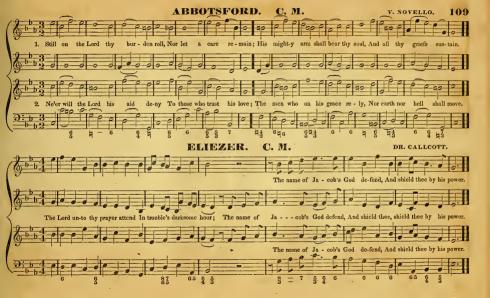


















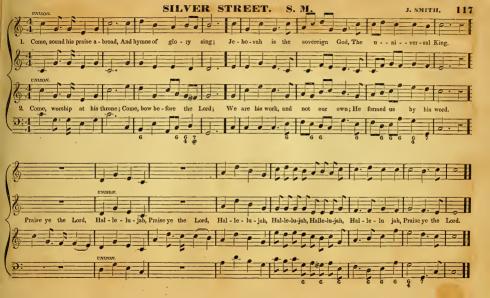










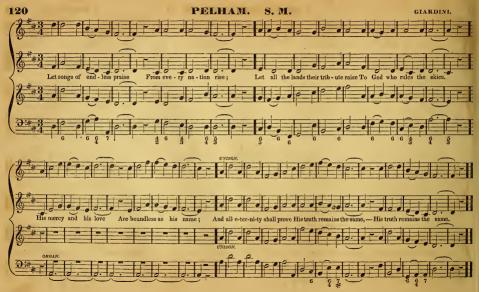


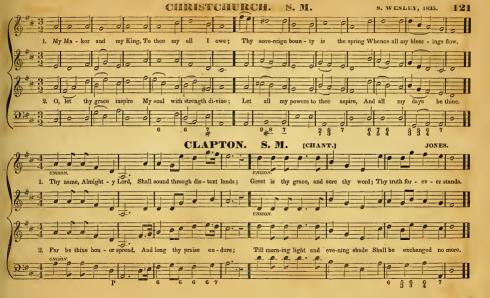


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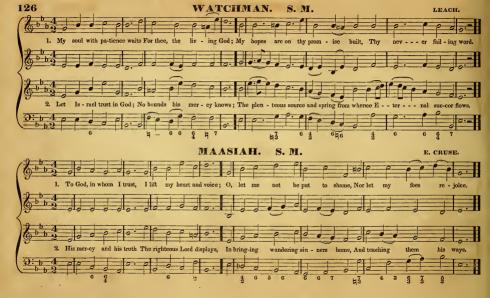










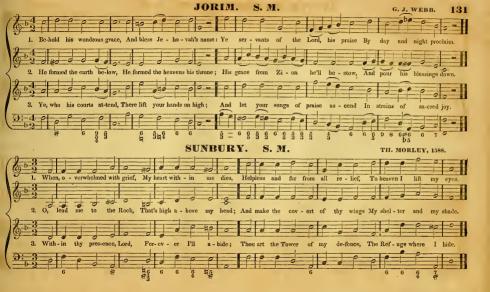












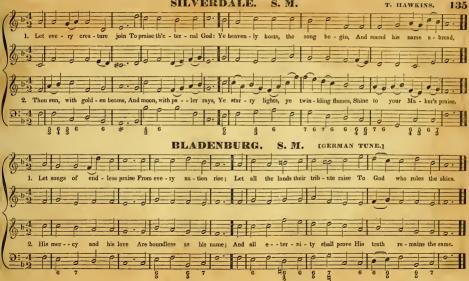






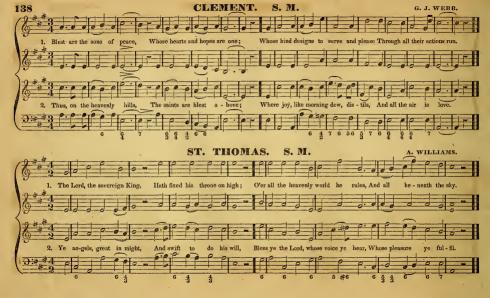


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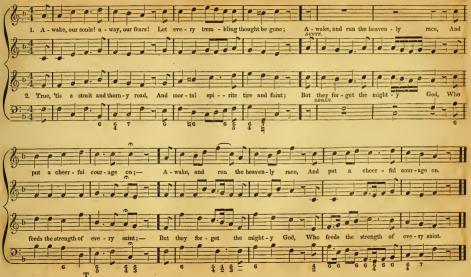




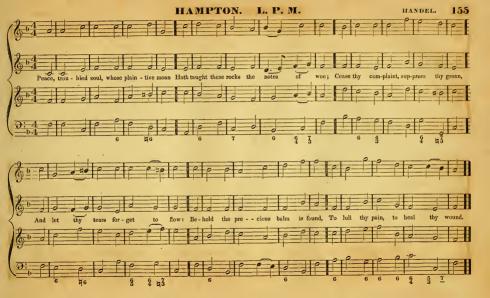


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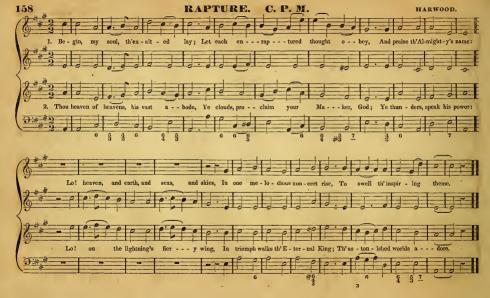




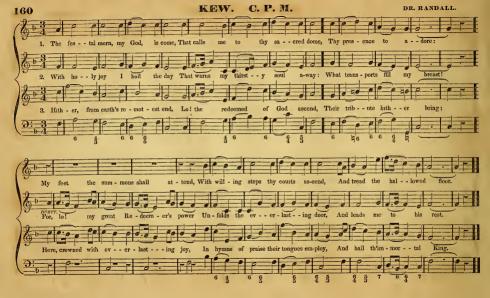




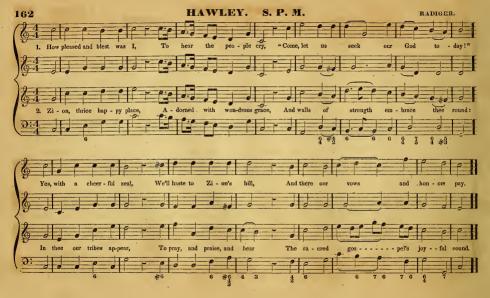


















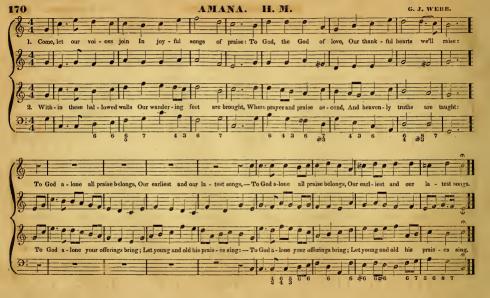
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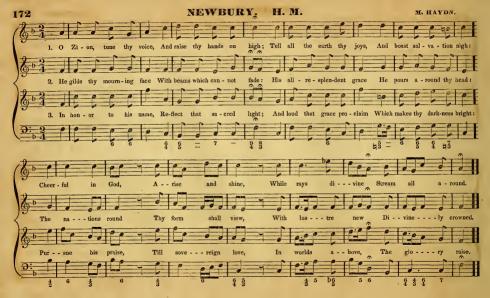
































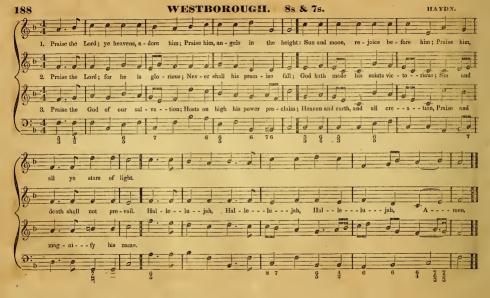


























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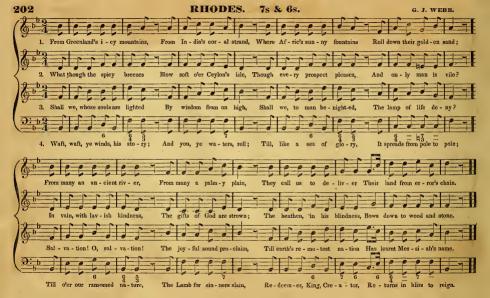






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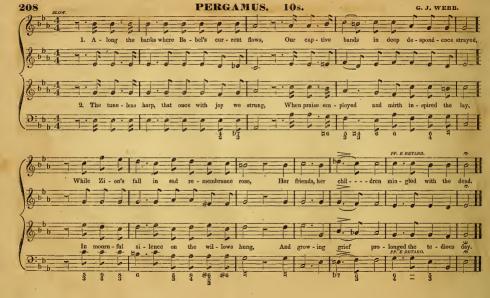






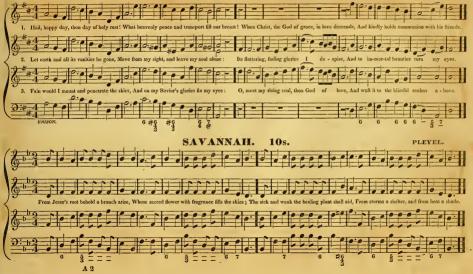






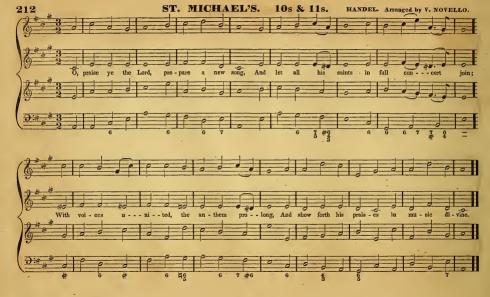


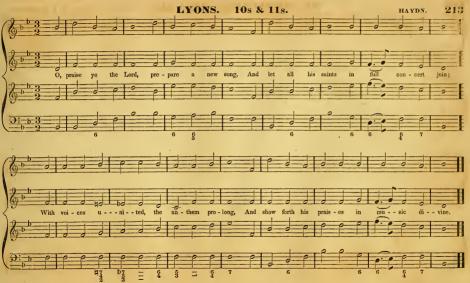










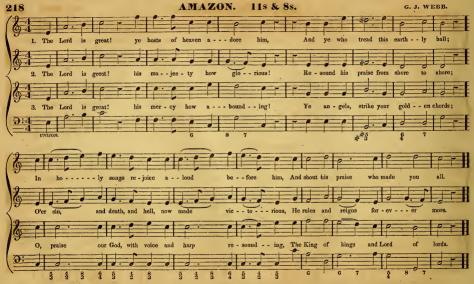












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## ANTHEMS, SENTENCES, CHANTS, ETC.

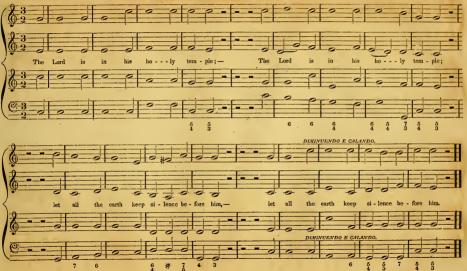




SENTENCE. "The Lord is in his holy temple."

temple." G. J. WEBB.

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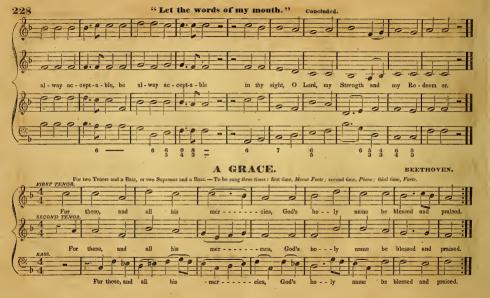


















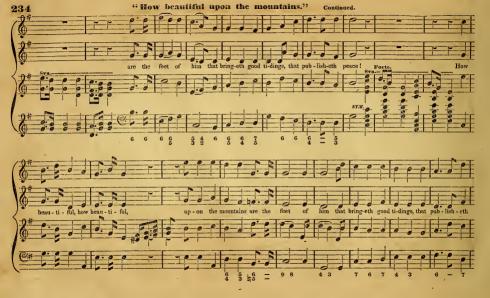




"How beautiful upon the mountains." Continued.











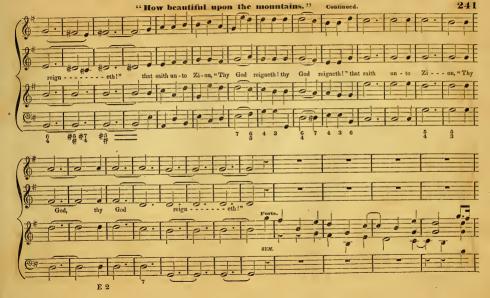








































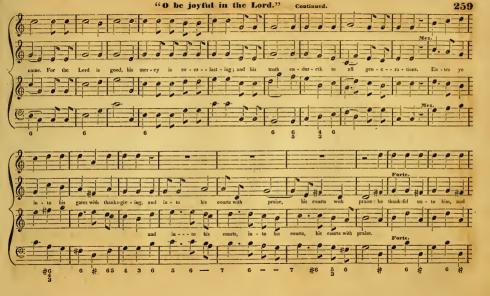




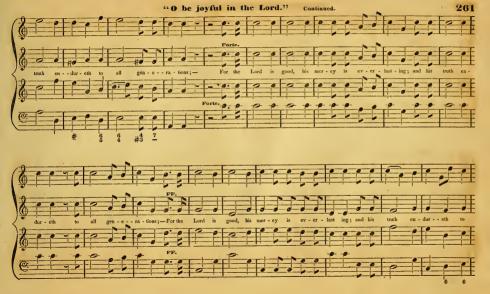




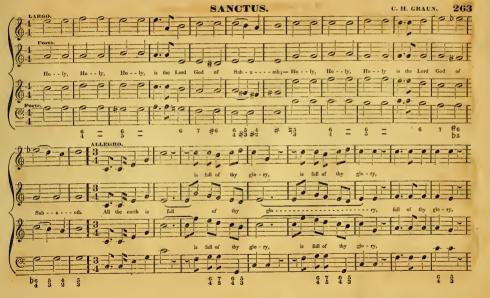








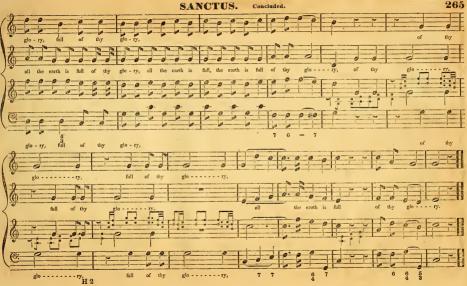






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SANCTUS. Concluded.























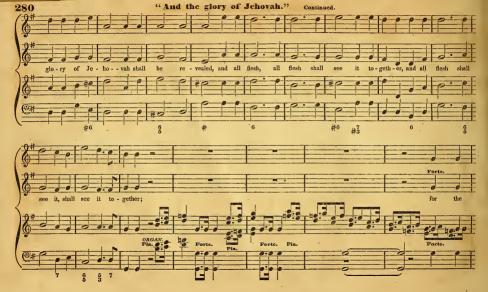






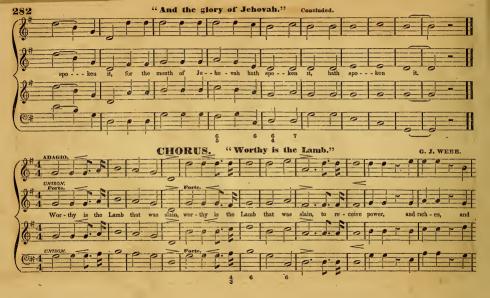




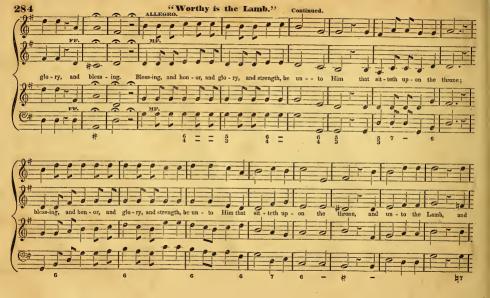


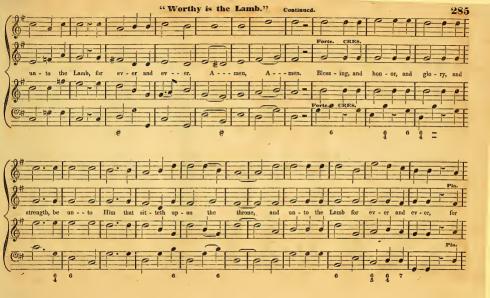
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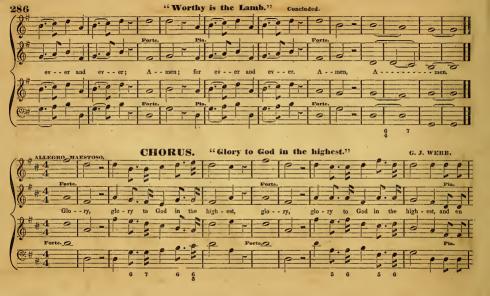






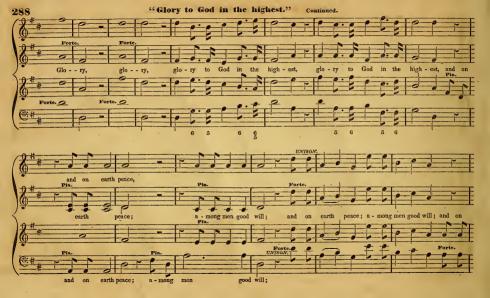






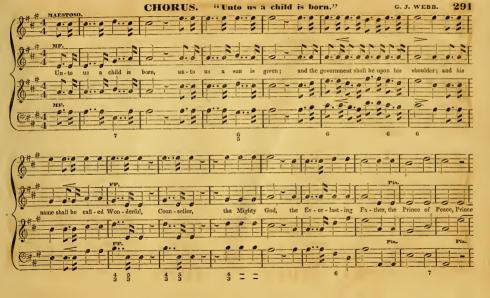
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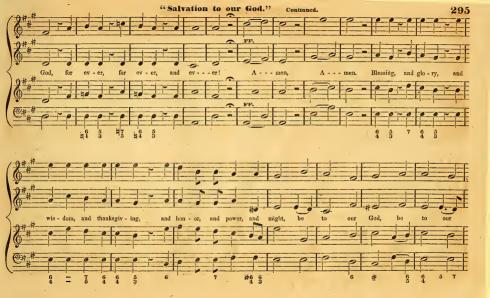






















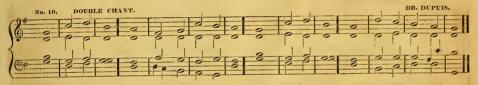
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- 1. O be joyful in the Lord, | all ye | lands;
- Serve the Lord with gladness, and come before his | presence | with a | song. 2. Be ye sure that the Lord" | he is | God ;
  - It is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are his people, | and the | sheep of his | pasture.
- 3. O go your way into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his | courts with | praise;

Be thankful unto him, and | speak good | of his | name. 4. For the Lord is gracious, his mercy is | ever | lasting,

And his truth endureth from gene | ration- to | gene | ration. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the | Holy | Ghost; Asit was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, | world withrout | end. A | men.







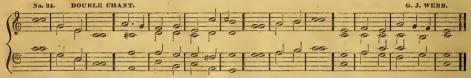








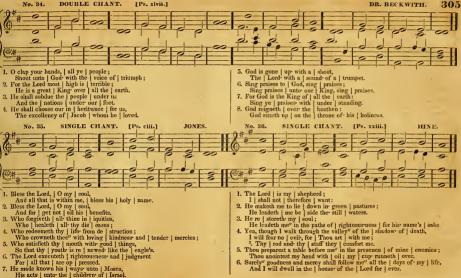












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