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COLLECTION OF



# SACRED MUSIC,

DESIGNED PRINCIPALLY

#### FOR THE USE OF CHURCHES WHICH SING WITHOUT A CHOIR:

FROM THE MOST APPROVED AUTHORS.

"I will sing with the SPIRIT, I will sing with the UNDERSTANDING also."



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PUBLISHED BY E. F. BACKUS, No. 65, STATE STREET.

Utica:

PRINTED TYPOGRAPHICALLY BY WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

No. 60, Genesce Street.

1817.

Northern District of New-York, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the tenth day of February, in the forty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1817, E. F. BACKUS, of Albany, has deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"A Collection of Sacred Music, designed principally for the use of Churches which sing without a Choir: from the most approved authors. 'I will sing with the Spirit; I will sing with the understanding also.''

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

RICHARD R. LANSING, Clerk of the Northern District of New-York.

## PREFACE.

THE design of this selection of Sacred Music, is to furnish congregations who sing without a choir, with appropriate tunes. That this mode of singing is best calculated to promote devotion, is believed by most of the churches in this vicinity. Music performed by a choir will be more perfect, than when attempted by the congregation at large; but what is wanting in the excellence of execution, will be more than compensated by the manifest propriety of making the praise of God, the duty of every individual who enters his courts. It is also well arranged for choirs.

The tunes in this book are generally simple melodies. Such music is better adapted to words, and certainly more appropriate to the solemu purposes of devotion, than the more exquisite, but complex pieces of composition, which are performed with difficulty, and want the execution of a Master, to sing them with accuracy and effect. The compiler has not attempted to gratify his taste, by collecting pieces of admirable music, which may please the ear of a mere amateur. He has endeavored to form a book which shall be permanently useful to the churches, and which may assist and improve a good taste for the delightful science of music.

That christians have been criminally negligent, in their exertions to improve this part of worship, is unhappily too manifest to be questioned. In most of our churches, the airs that are performed, are learned without effort, and sung without accuracy.—They are caught by the ear, and many who attempt them, have no knowledge of the science of music, and no pretensions to an acquaintance with the art of singing. If the angels veil their faces when the heavens echo the music that flows from their golden harps before the throne of God; what excuse can be offered for the inhabitants of his footstool, who do not make a serious attempt to praise him with reverence?

Spiritual Songs are most important assistants to Devotion. When our singing is performed with propriety and skill, it warms and elevates our affections. The larger the number of those who join in this duty, the greater is the necessity that they should be acquainted with the principles of music, and be skilful in their application. No person can be justified in interrupting the devotion of others, by his discordant, unskilful attempts, to join in a service which he cannot improve, but which he is sure to injure.—And if he will not learn, or cannot be taught to sing properly, he had better be silent; "For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself for the battle?"

#### PREFACE.

To promote this useful art, and to produce uniformity among "Fellow Worshippens," is an interesting object which has been humbly attempted in this book. Surely its importance entitles the subject to more attention, than it usually receives.

A few of these tunes were composed by American authors; but most of them are from the pens of European Masters. They are printed in the octave form, because it is thought the most convenient.—A Gamut is added for the use of learners.

The Hymns and Set Pieces, are intended to be sung occasionally, and the words accompany them, as they are not to be found in the Psalm Books in common use.

It was intended to arrange the tunes alphabetically: but it was found that the book would contain more than was anticipated, and the arrangement was interrupted. Should another edition be called for, this will be remedied. Few books will be found to contain more music, in a smaller space, or at a less price.

To make an useful selection, has been the only object of the compiler. If the worship of God in his own Congregation, and in any of the Churches shall be assisted by it, he will be fully rewarded. He commends it to the favor of God, and to the service of his people.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) January, 1817.

### CONCISE INTRODUCTION

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## PRACTICAL MUSIC.

MUSIC is written on and between five parallel lines, called a Staff; above or below which, when necessary, other parallel lines are used, which are denominated Ledger lines.

The first seven letters of the alphabet are employed to designate both the inter-

vals of the Staff and their appropriate sounds.

The position of the Letters is determined by the respective Clefs. The G Clef, in modern music, is always situated on the second line; the F Clef on the fourth line; the C Clef varies its position, being found on the first, second, third or fourth line.

	Example.			
	Treble, Tenor, &c. G Clef.	Bass. F Clef.		
	—Ledger line, called A—	C		
	sixth space, called G	n B		
	——fifth line, called F-	A		
	fifth space, called E	G		
	—fourth line, called D—	F		
F	fourth space, called C	E		
7	-third line, called B	D		_
E	third space, called A	C		
ST	-second line, called G-	В		-
	second space, called F	A		
	-first line, called E-			
	first space, called D	) F		
	—Ledger line called C,—	E		
	00100.00			
i	C Clef. Counter, Tenor, &c.	6 01 0	0.01.6	
	——G—— C Clef.	C Clef	C Clef	
	F			
	Е			-
	D &c.			
E	EE	0		-
15	IIII B	&c.		
				-
F	G III B	III D	&c.	
	-FA		E	-
	E G	II II B	TITI D	
				_
	C - B -		H B	_

Whatever line in the Staff, the two horizontal lines of this Clef inclose, that line is called C, and the other letters invariably occur in the order above represented.

In singing by note, the syllables, mi, faw, sol, law, are generally used. The natural place of mi, is in B. But mi may be removed to other letters in the Staff by means of Flats or Sharps, set at the beginning of a tune, which, in this situation, are called the Signature. Thus if a flat be placed on

B, mi is in	E	f If F be sharp, mi is in	F
If B and E be flat, mi is in	A	If F and C be sharp, me in	C
If B, E and A be flat, mi is in	D	If F, C and G be sharp, mi is in	G
If B, E, A and D be flat, mi is in		If F, C, G and D be sharp, mi is in	
If B, E, A, D and G be flat, mi is in	C	If F, C, G, D and A be sharp, mi is in	A

When the place of mi is determined, that of the other syllables before mentioned, may be easily ascertained. For, if proceeding from the place of mi, the lines and spaces, both ascending and descending, be taken successively, faw, sol, law will occur twice above mi, and law, sol, faw, twice below it, when mi returns in either case.

Example, in the natural key of C.



#### OTHER MUSICAL CHARACTERS.



#### DEFINITIONS.

A Brace shows how many parts are performed at the same time. The Single Bar divides the movement into equal portions. The interval between two single bars, is called a measure.

The Semibreve equals, in the time of its performance, two Minims, four Crotchets, eight Quavers, sixteen Semiquavers, or thirty-two Demisemiquavers. The Minim, therefore, has half the time of the Semibreve; the Crotchet, half that of the Minim, &c.

Rests are marks of silence. The Semibreve Rest fills a bar, in all modes of

time: the other Rests have the time of the notes whose names they bear. A Double Bar, shows the end of a strain.

A Direct, designates the place of the note immediately following it in the next succeeding staff.

Marks of Distinction indicate that the notes over which they are set, must be

sung with unusual brevity.

A Breve has twice the time of a Semibreve.

A Point placed at the right hand of a note or rest, adds to its time one half of its own value.

Figure 3, placed over or under any three notes, reduces them to the time of two

notes of the same denomination.

A Sharp, placed before a note, raises it half a tone.

A Flat depresses the note before which it is set, half a tone.

A Natural restores notes, whose sounds have been altered by a Flat or Sharp, to their primitive tone.

Flats and Sharps, set at the beginning of a tune, have influence to the end of

it, unless their effect is destroyed by a Natural.

Flats and Sharps occurring in the course of the movement, are denominated accidental. They affect, in general, those notes which they immediately precede, and those of the same letter, which occur in the same measure.

The Pause, or Hold, indicates that the note or rest beneath it, may have its time

prolonged at the discretion of the performer.

The Close shows the end of a tune.

Of Choosing Notes, any one may be sung.

The Slur, indicates that the notes over or under which it is placed are to be sung to the same syllable.

A Repeat, :S: or thus shows what part of a tune is to be sung over again.

Figures 1, 2, set at the close of a repeated passage, signify that the note under figure 1, is to be sung before repeating, and the note under figure 2, at the end of he repetition.

# Of Time.

There are three species of Time, viz: Common, Triple and Compound. Of Common Time there are four varieties, which are distinguished by appropriate Bigns.

The sign of the first nearly resembles the letter C, thus, T indicates the lowest movement in this species of Time: its measure note, is the Semibreve; nd in general, it has four beats in each measure.

The second is marked thus, The Semibreve is also its measure note, and t is generally sung with two beats to each measure.

The third is indicated by the sign of the first inverted, thus, T It differs from the second only by its greater rapidity.

The fourth has the following sign, viz: 2 Its measure note is a Minim; which requires two beats.

TRIPLE TIME, has three varieties, which are thus distinguished, viz.

The first is marked by the figures The second by the figures The third by the figures All these varieties have three beats to each measure; in the first, three minims fill a bar; in the second, three crotchets; in the third, three quavers.

COMPOUND TIME has three varieties, which are thus distinguished:

The first by the figures The second by the figures The third by the figures The two first have two beats to each measure: the last has four beats.

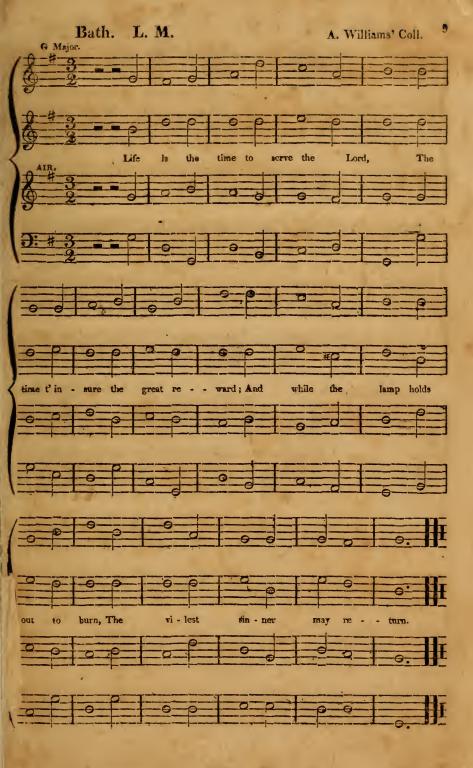
The first variety has six crotchets, or other equivalent notes, to each measure: the second has six quavers; and the third twelve.

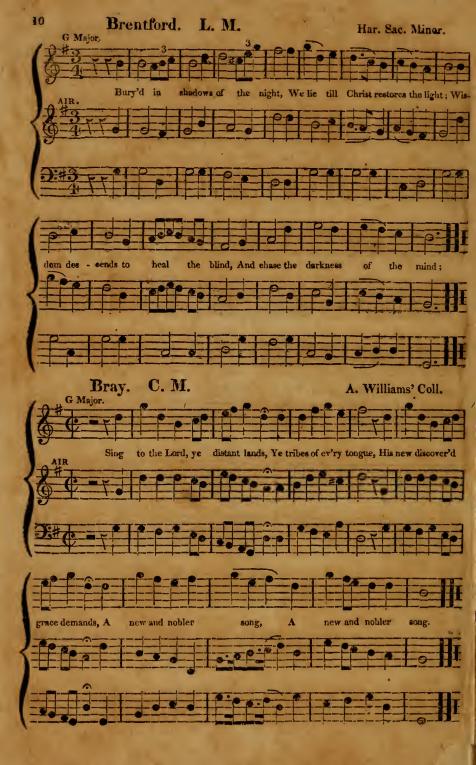
Approachatures are small notes, inserted to improve the melody they borrow their time from the notes which immediately follow them.

AFTER NOTES, on the contrary, borrow their time from the notes which precede them.

Appoggiatures and After Notes, diminish the time of the notes to which they are attached, exactly in proportion to their own length; except that the Appoggiature, when it precedes a pointed note, assumes twice its natural value.

THE ACCENT, in common time, takes place on the first and third parts of the measure. In very slow time, though the Accents are more frequent, they take place in the same proportion on the first, third, fifth and seventh quavers. In triple time, there is a full accent on the first, and a partial one on the third part of the measure. The accented are termed strong, and the unaccented, weak parts of the measure.

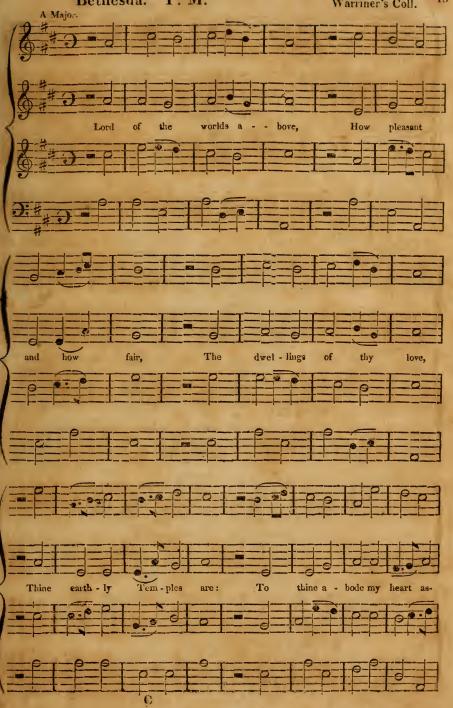


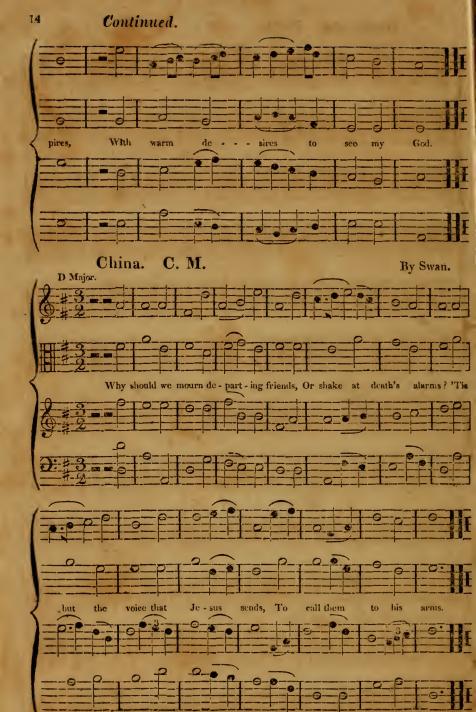


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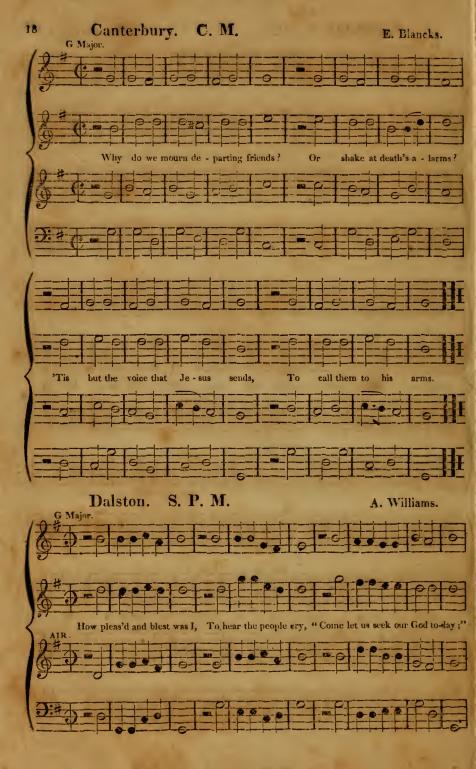








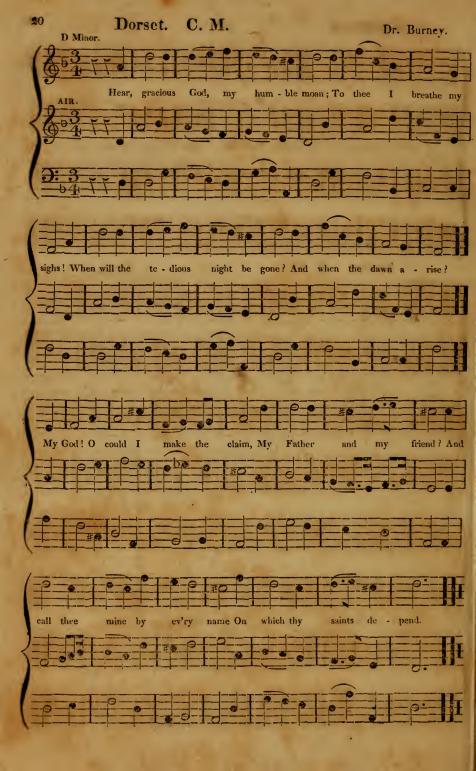






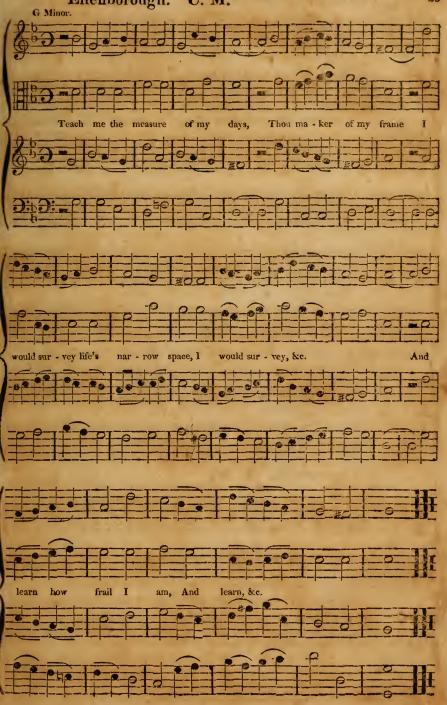
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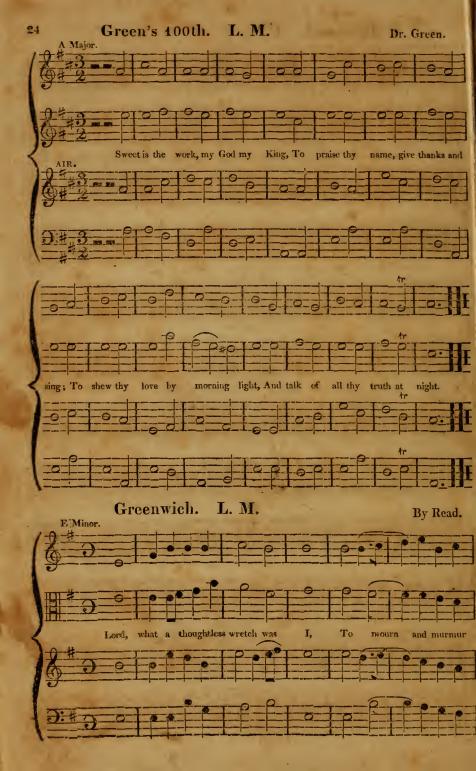


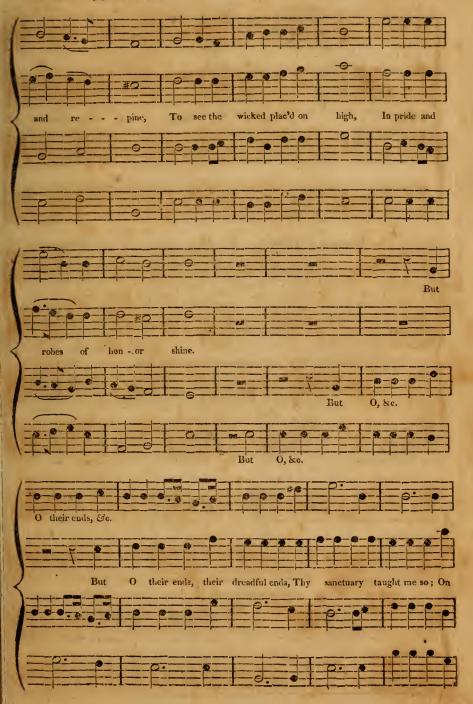












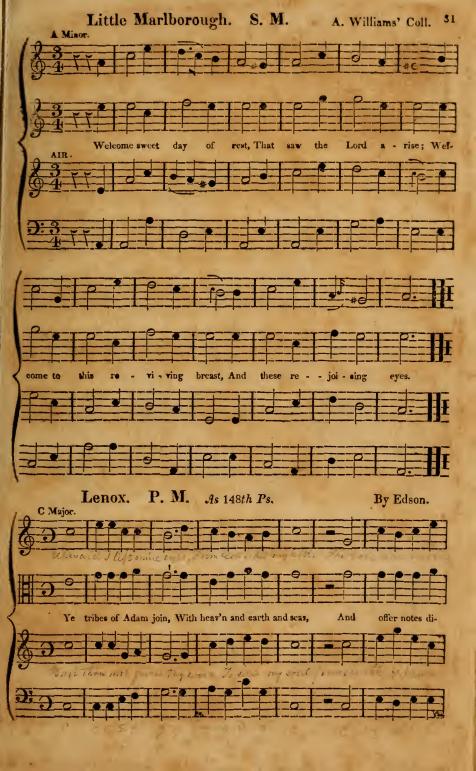






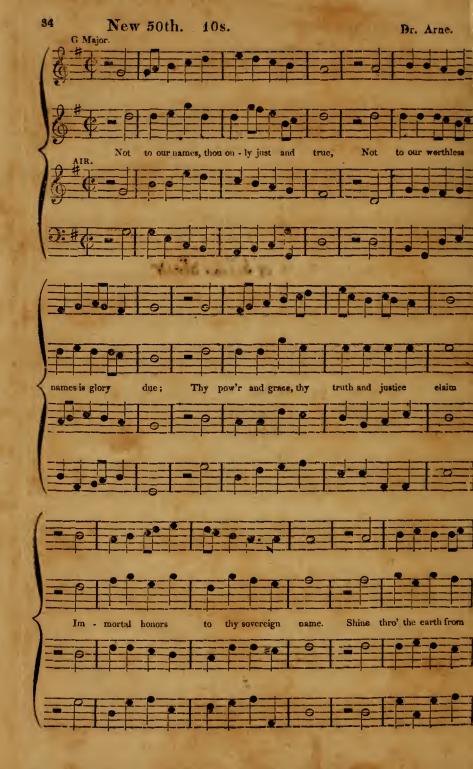






















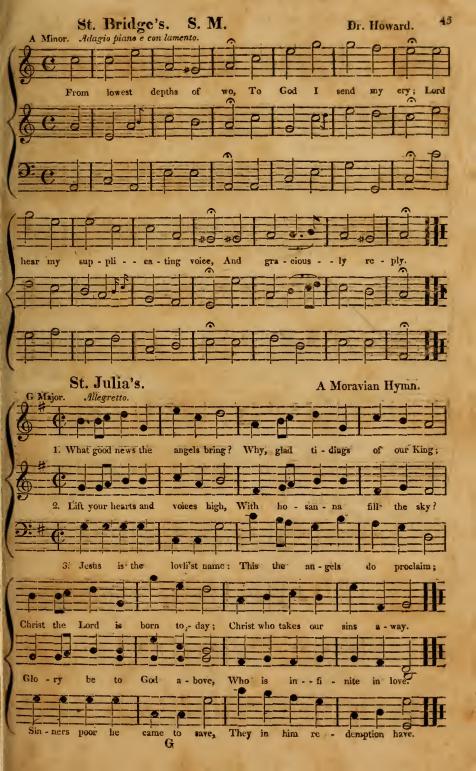


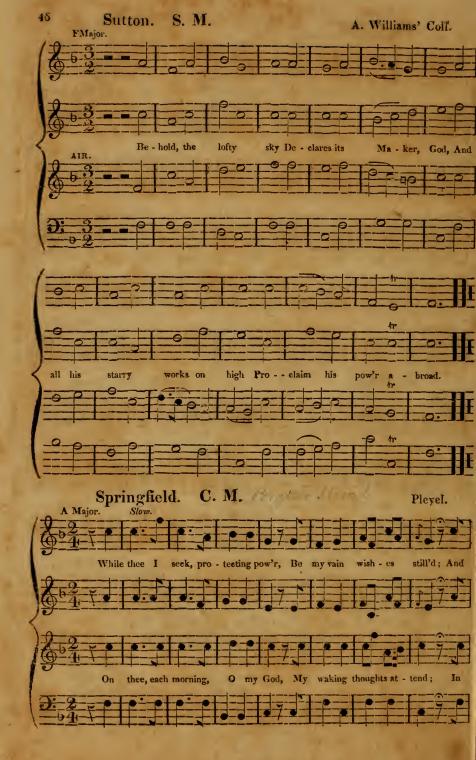














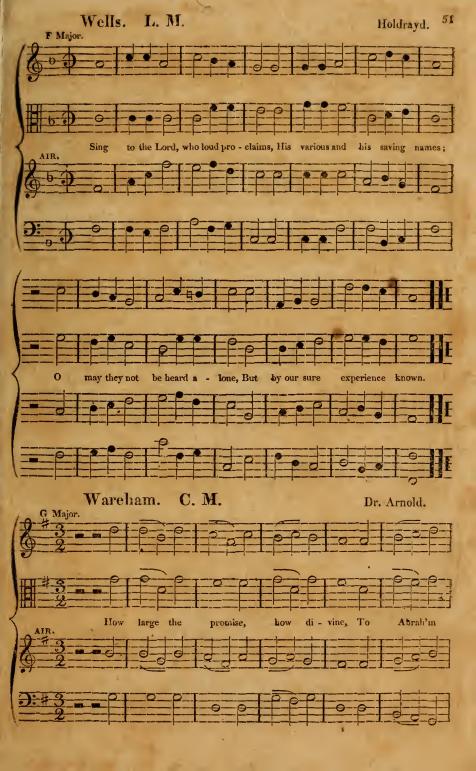
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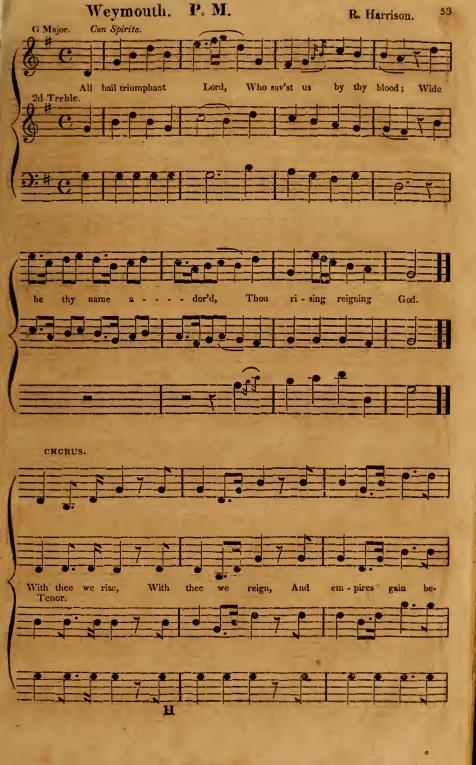






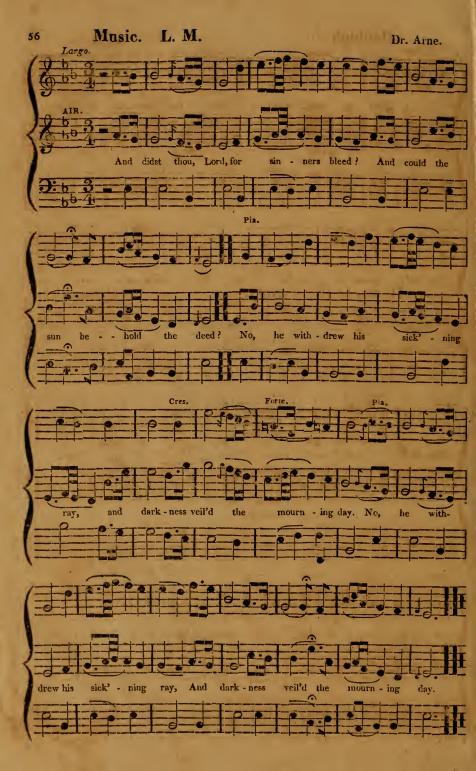


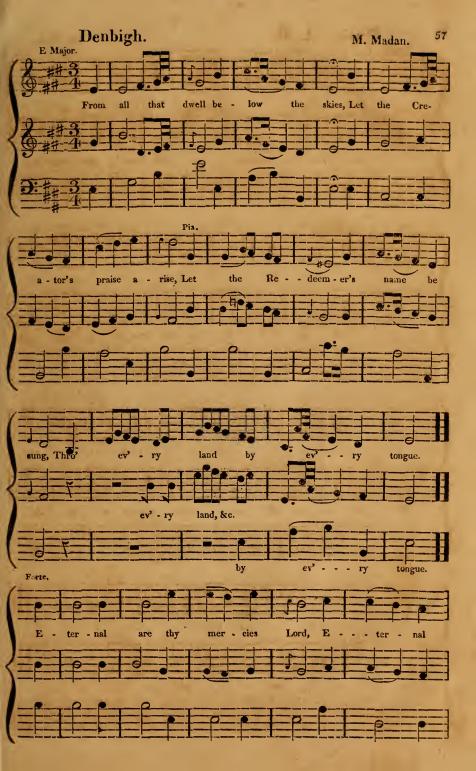




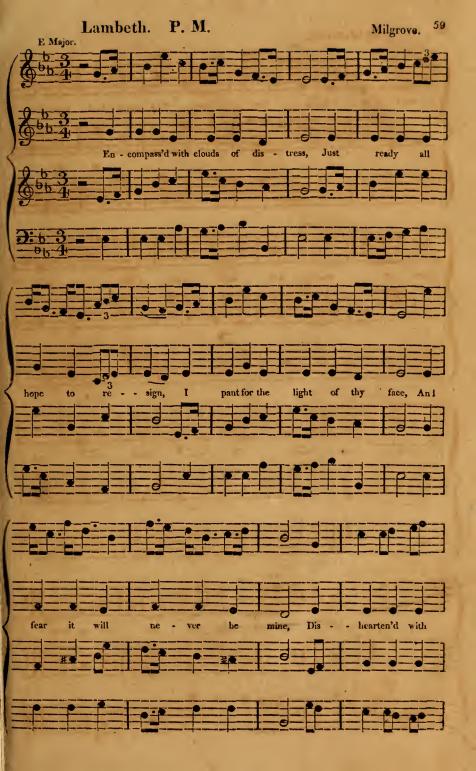


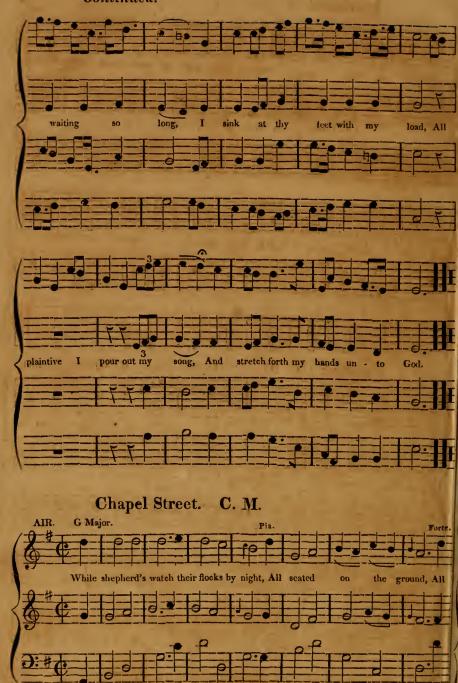










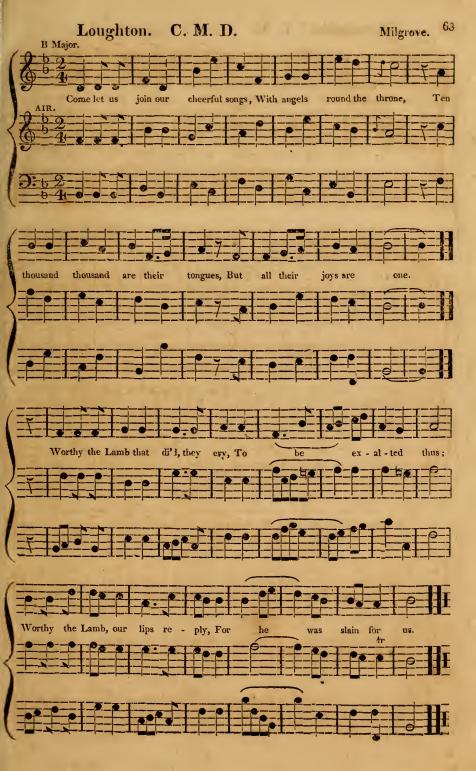




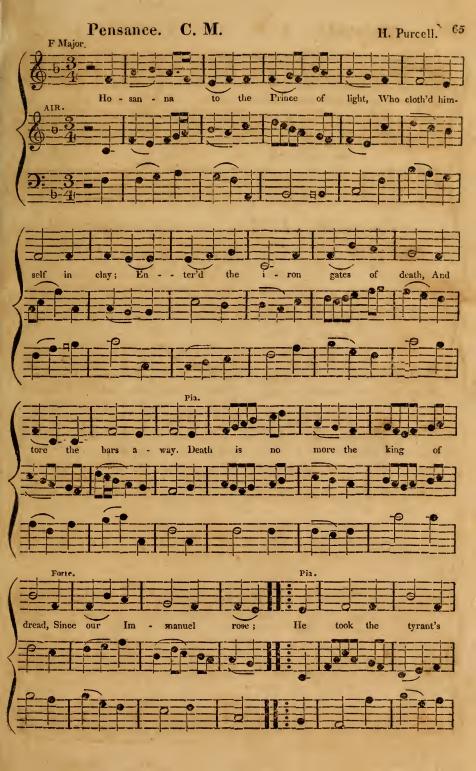
















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Masonie Dirge Playet G. Hyme - 36 p To be sung at the grave of a deceased roother by D. Vinton

Solem, strikes the fun rat chime \_ Notes of our departing time, In we journey here below Thro'a pilyrimage of woe. Mortal, now indulge a tear, For Mortality is here: See, how wide her tropshies wave O'as the shumbers of the grave! Here, another quest we bring! Sarapho, of celestical wing, To our few ral alter come, Waft a friend to Brother home. For beyond the grave, there lie Prighte mausions in the sky; When, withrough, the Deity gives man oumortality. There, enlarged, this love will see What were meil'd in onystery; Reavanly glovies of the place Shew his Maken face to face.

there are to be sing which the promption is continue of the grave yair

God of life's Eternal Day!

Existe us lest from them we strong,

By a fulse delies in light,

Calen, the Good Man meet his fate,

Guards celestial bround him wait!

She 'he but to these mortal chasins,

and o'er death, the best 'ny garder!

Lord of all below, above,

File over walls with Fruth o Love:

Es dispolar, our Earthly Jie,

Take us to they Lodge on High!

the 300 black lung during the arimonies at the grow

