## BAKER'S

# CHURCH MUSIC;

A COLLECTION OF

TUNES, CHANTS, SENTENCES AND ANTHEMS,

SELECTED AND A' RANGED FROM THE

WORKS OF BOTH ANCIENT AND MODERN MASTERS.

TOGETHER WITH

MANY ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS.

BY B. F. BAKER.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT AND COMPANY.

JEWETT, PROCTOR AND WORTHINGTON.

NEW YORK: SHELDON, LAMPORT AND BLAKEMAN.

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ST. LOUIS, MO .: KEITH & WOODS.

1855.



Section SCB 2390





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### PREFACE.

This Work is intended particularly for the use of choirs in churches; but it contains a complete series of elementary studies for schools and classes, together with a variety of pieces suitable for Singing Societies and Musical Conventions.

Much care has been bestowed upon the examples and lessons, which are adapted to the successive stages of progress reached by the pupils;—the elementary portion being full, clear, and concise, in harmony with the principles of music, as well as suited to the wants of those learners who desire to obtain an accurate and practical knowledge of the subject.

As a large proportion of those persons, both in town and country, on whom the charge of church music falls, are unable to read music with that ease, which is necessary to produce true musical effect, and even fail in the true interpretation of the simplest hymn tunes—so that their performances seem mere exhibitions of physical effort and vocal manipulation—much care has been taken in the preparation of the exercises which are interspersed through the elementary part of the work. They are designed to facilitate the reading of music, and to enable the singer to perform his part with certainty, and at the same time with satisfaction to himself and his hearers.

The attention of the reader is invited to the chapters on solfaing, and on the development of the voice. The editor flatters himself that they form a new, as well as important, feature of the work.

In the arrangement of the hymn tunes, the editor has endeavored to combine simplicity and good taste; avoiding pedantic difficulties, and yet not falling into feebleness.

The subjects of the hymn tunes are chiefly taken from the old masters; but as they have been more or less altered to suit them to different forms of metre, it has not been deemed necessary to give the names of the authors.

The hymn tunes and anthems contributed by professional friends are printed in their original forms, with the authors' names. The sentences, motetts, and anthems contained in this work will be found adapted to the use of different denominations, on their various occasions of worship. In the hope that this work may meet the wants of choirs and singers generally, the editor respectfully submits it to the candid consideration of the musical public.

Boston, June, 1855.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by
B. F. BAKER,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

#### CHAPTER I.

- 1. The seience of the Elementary Principles of Musical Notation, consists in the appreciation of tones with respect to their relative Pitch, Duration, Force, and Accentuation, and a knowledge of the characters and signs used in representing the same.
- 2. The Pitch of tones is classified under what is technically called the scale.
- 3. The SCALE consists of eight tones, the relative pitch of which the following diagram is designed to illustrate.

0	.Eight	.Do.
	.Seven	
_		
0	.Six	.La.
	Y31	CI - 1
O	.Five	. Sol
0	.Four	.Fa.
	.Three	
0	.Two	Re.
_		ъ.
<b>2</b>	.One	••••

- 4. The tones of the seale are designated by numerals; from the lowest upward.
- 5. The vocal, or vowel elements given to the tones of the seales are indicated by the following syllables. Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do, (See diagram.)
- 6. The difference of pitch that there may be between two tones is called an INTERVAL.

7. Of the seven intervals that occur between the tones of the seale consecutively, five are *great* and two *small*, (See diagram.)

Note. Eight tones occurring after this order with respect to intervals constitute the scale, and it is recommended that the learner practice from a similar illustration till ne attain somewhat of an idea of their relative pitch.

8. Five parallel lines constitute the musical STAFF on which the pitch of tones is represented.

5 Liu 4 Liu 3 Liu 2 Liu 1 Liu	ne. ne.		4 Space 3 Space 2 Space 1 Space
2 Li	ne.		2 Spac

- 9. The general name given to each line as well as each space of the staff is, degree, hence in the staff there are nine degrees, viz: five lines and four spaces.
- 10. The degrees of the staff are enumerated as are the tones of the scale, from the lowest upward.
- 11. The staff may be extended by short lines either above or below it, lines thus added are reckoned from the staff, thus:

2 line above	2 space above 1 space above
1 line below—— 2 line below——	1 space below 2 space below

- 12. The degrees of the staff are named after the first seven letters of the Alphabet, by which names the pitch of tones, represented thereon is designated.
- 13. The signs used to determine the literal names of the degrees of the staff are called CLEFS.
- 14. Clefs take their names from the letters whose places they fix on the staff.
- 15. That Clef fixing the place of G, is called the G CLEF, and is written on the staff, thus: , that fixing the place of F, is called the F CLEF, and is written thus; and that fixing the place of C, is called C CLEF, and is written on the staff, thus:
- 16. Under the G Clef the reckoning of the letters begins with G, on the second line, thus:



17. The F Clef is commonly placed on the fourth line of the staff, from which is made the reckoning of the letters upward in alphabetical order, and downward by the inversion of that order, thus;



18. The C Clef may be written either on the first, the third, or the fourth lines, and the literal name of the line on which this clef is placed, is C; from which the reckoning of the letters is in the same order as above, thus:

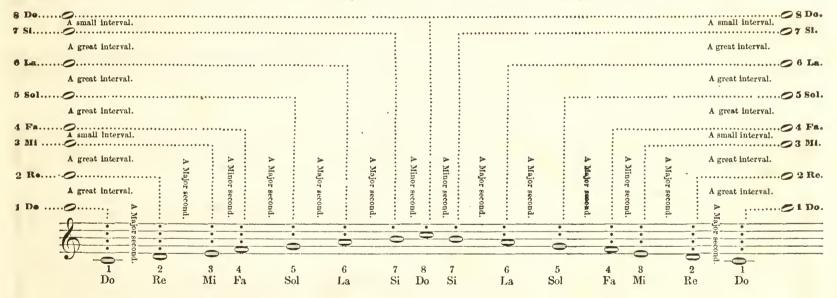


Note. No further use will be made of the C Clef in this work, still, it may be well for the pupil to understand its meaning in case he should find it used in other works.

- 19. By common consent the first tone of the scale is represented on the letter C, the second tone on D, the third on E, the fourth on F, the fifth on G, the sixth on A, the seventh on B, and the eighth on C.
- 20. The order of intervals between the several letters consecutively beginning with C, corresponds to the order of intervals between the several tones of the seale beginning with *one*; as, illustrated by the diagram, thus, the interval from one to two of the seale is great, therefore the interval from C to D, is great.
- 21. Intervals represented by two notes on adjoining degrees of the staff, are called *seconds*, and if these intervals be great, as from one to two, two to three, &c, they are called Major Seconds, and if small, as from three to four, and seven to eight, they are called Minor Seconds.

#### THE MAJOR SCALE.

THE SCALE IS HERE REPRESENTED ON THE STAFF, THE LITERAL NAME OF WHOSE DEGREES IS INDICATED BY THE G CLEF.



22. The number of tones of the scale, as well as the order with respect to intervals, is determined by eommon consent, and the seconds between the adjoining letters on the staff correspond to the intervals of the scale, as illustrated by the diagram beginning with the first note written on the letter C.

THE SCALE IS HERE REPRESENTED OF THE STAFF, THE LITERAL NAME OF WHOSE DEGREES IS INDICATED BY THE F CLEF.



23. There are seven seconds in the seale, five of which are major and two are minor.

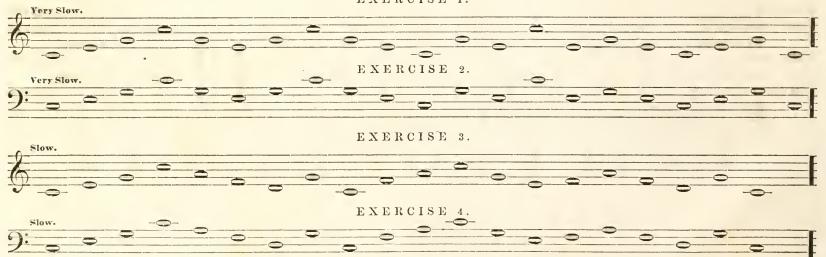
THE SCALE UNDER THE G, CLEF.



Note. At this stage of instruction the pupil should learn the literal names of the degrees of the staff, which determine the syllabic names of the notes written thereon.

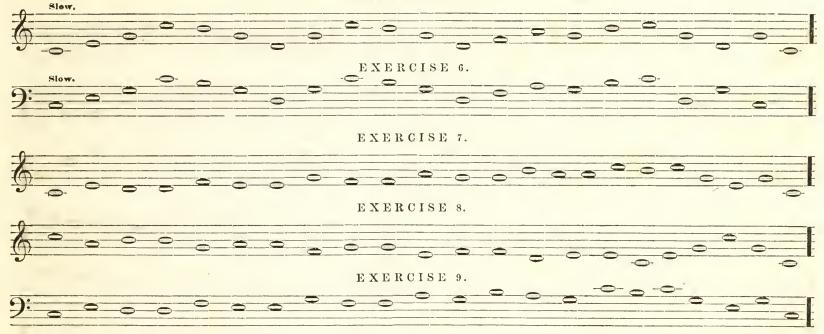
24. One, three, five and eight are said to be the principal tones of the seale.

EXERCISE 1.



STEREULA

EXERCISE 5.



25. Syllables are alike applied to notes on letters of the same name, thus: every note on C is called Do, and every note on D is called Re, &e., whether it be on this or that C or D.

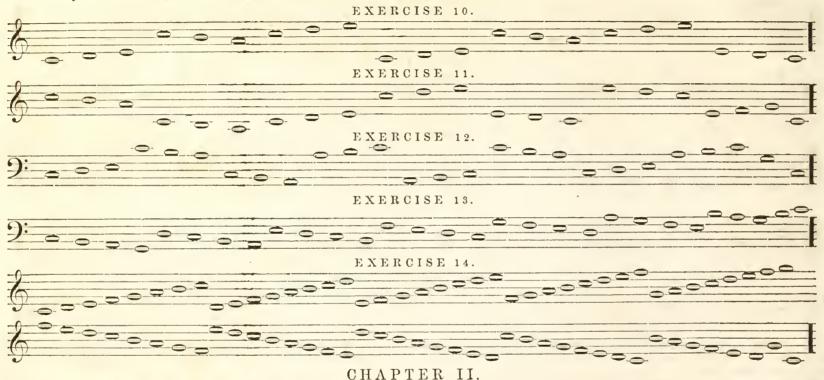
26. The same seale may be written higher or lower on the staff, thus:



27. The Scale may be still differently represented on the staff, in which ease, One of the former representation is regarded as Eight of the Scale, thus:



28. The syllable Do, the letter C, and the numeral ONE, are the same with respect to pitch.



1. The Scale already explained is called the Major Scale.

2. The Minor Seconds of the Scale are indivisible intervals; but the Major Seconds admit of intermediate tones.

3. In the representation of the Major Seale on the Staff, all of the degrees between One and Eight are consecutively employed; hence, the tones occurring between the Major Seconds must be represented on the same degrees of the Staff with those tones of the Seale between which the interval is a Major Second.

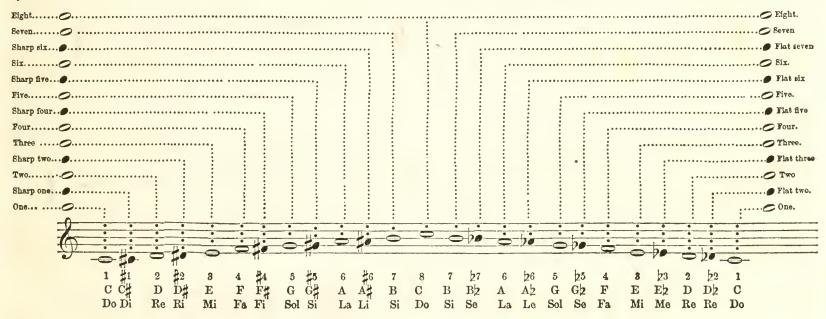
4. The sign employed to indicate the pitch of a note to be above that of another note on the same degree of the staff, is ealled a Sharp, and it is written thus, (2). A Sharp, then, is a sign by which the pitch of a note is elevated, or made above what it otherwise would be.

5. The sign used to depress or make lower the pitch of a note on the same degree with another note, is called a Flat, and it is written thus, (b). A Flat then is a sign by which the pitch of a note is depressed, or made lower than it otherwise would be.

d a

#### THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

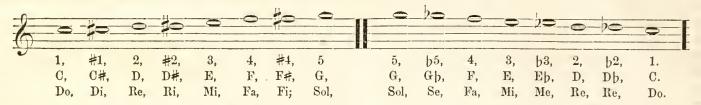
6. THE FOLLOWING IS AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE TONES OCCURRING BETWEEN THE MAJOR SECONDS OF THE SCALE.



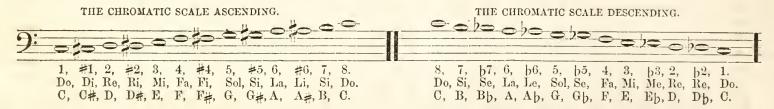
7. The Scale as represented on page 9, including the tones between the Major Seconds, is called the Chromatic Scale.



8. The Chromatic Scale may be written an Eighth or an Octave higher on the Staff, thus:



9. The Chromatic Scale is represented under the F Clef, thus:



10. The Chromatic Scale may be written an Eighth, or an Octave lower, thus:



11. The numeral #1, the syllable D1, and the letter C#, are, with respect to pitch, above that of ONE, Do, and C, although they are on the same degree of the Staff.

12. When two notes are written on the same degree of the staff, and between which there is a difference of pitch as indicated by a Flat or a Sharp, this difference of pitch is called a Chromatic Interval, thus:

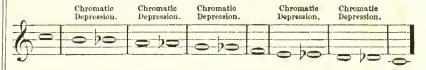


- 13. Differences of pitch effected through the means of Sharps or Flats, between two notes on one and the same degree of the Staff, are called Chromatic Intervals.
- 14. The Chromatic Interval may be effected by elevating the pitch of the second of two notes on the same degree, by means of a Sharp, or depressing the pitch of the second note by means of a Flat. Hence there is at least a seeming demand for a name for each kind of Chromatic Interval that may occur; and in this work, therefore, when the pitch of the second of two notes on the same degree is above that of the first, the interval is called a Chromatic Elevation; and when below that of the first, a Chromatic Depression, thus:

#### THE CHROMATIC SCALE ASCENDING.



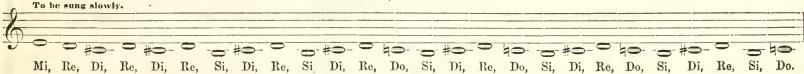
#### THE CHROMATIC SCALE DESCENDING.



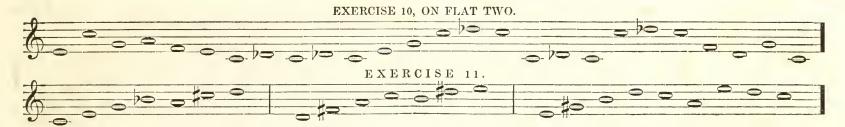
- 15. The interval between two notes on adjoining degrees of the Staff is called a Second; and if it be great, as from C to D, D to E, F to G, G to A, and A to B, a Major Second; and if small, as from C# to D, D# to E, E to F, F# to G, G# to A, A# to B, and from B to C, a Minor Second; and as from C to D#, F to G#, and from G to A#, an Extended Second. The intervals from C# to D#, from F# to G#, from G# to A#, from Db to Eb, from Eb to F, from Gb to Ab, from Ab to Bb, and from B to C, are Major Seconds; and from C to Db, from D to Eb, from F to Gb, from G to Ab, and from A to Bb are Minor Seconds.
- 16. A Natural, written thus, (x) restores a note to its original pitch, or cancels the effect of a Sharp or a Flat. The Natural, then, may elevate or depress, according as the preceding note may have been affected by a Sharp or Flat, thus:



EXERCISE 1, ON SHARP ONE.



EXERCISE 2, ON SHARP TWO. EXERCISE 3, ON SHARP FOUR. EXERCISE 4, ON SHARP FIVE. EXERCISE 5, ON SHARP SIX. EXERCISE 6, ON FLAT SEVEN. EXERCISE 7, ON FLAT SIX. EXERCISE 8, ON FLAT FIVE. EXERCISE 9, ON FLAT THREE.



- 17. There have been two Scales explained, viz: the Major and the Chromatic. The Minor Scale yet to be presented, differs from that of the Major, not in respect to number of tones, but in regard to the order, as well as the kind of Seconds.
- 18. In the Minor Scale there are seven Seconds, three of which are Major, three Minor, and one Extended.



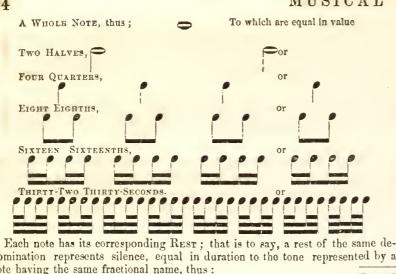
Note.—It is probably the ease that the names given to the different scales were suggested by the number and kind of intervals in them contained; for instance, the Major Scale having a greater number of Major Scconds, is, by way of distinction, called the Major Scale. The Minor, having a greater number of Minor Seconds than the Major Scale, is therefore called the Minor Scale; and the Chromatic, from the fact that in it are contained Chromatic Intervals, is called the Chromatic Scale.

19. The scale is said to be in the Key of that letter on which the first note of it is written. The first note of the Major Scale is on C, and the first note

of the Minor Scale is written on A; hence, the Major Scale, as already explained, is in the Key of C, and the Minor Scale in the Key of A. The syllables are applied alike to notes on the same letters in both scales; therefore C and A are the Relative Keys of these two Major and Minor Scales.

#### CHAPTER III.

- 1. Time in music is the duration of tones; it includes also the interval of silence that may occur between tones. Time, therefore, demands the use of two species of characters, viz: Notes and Rests, notes representing tones and rests representing silence.
- 2. Notes differ in shape as they may be required to represent tones of greater or less duration.
- 3. A Note representing a tone of the longest duration is called a Whole Note; the next in value is a Half Note, which, as may be inferred by the name, represents a tone only half the duration of the Whole Note. The next in value is the Quarter Note; the next an Eighth Note, and the next a Sixteenth Note and a still shorter one the Thirty-Second Note.



nomination represents silence, equal in duration to the tone represented by a note having the same fractional name, thus:

A Whole Note	A Whole Rest
A Half Note	A Half Rest
	A Quarter Rest
An Eighth Note	An Eighth Rest
A Sixteeth Note	A Sixteenth Rest
A Thirty-second Note	A Thirty-second Rest

5. Two half notes represent two tones which together, equal in duration the one tone represented by the whole note: See Exercise 1.



6. The value of notes is not absolute, but relative: The time given to a whole note may be longer or shorter; but the value of the fractional notes, halves, quarters, eighths, &c., should be graduated with reference to the time allowed to the whole note, whether that time be more or less.



#### CHAPTER IV.

#### RHYTHM.

#### DIVISION 1.

- 1. Rhythm in music is the accentuation of tones.
- 2. The rhythmical divisions into which music is arranged by perpendicular lines aeross the staff, are called Measures.
- 3. The perpendicular lines dividing music into measures are called Bars, thus:



4. Measures are distinguished by the number of parts of which they are composed. That kind of measure having two parts is called Double Measure, is written thus:



5. The first part of double measure is the strong, or accented part, and the second is the weak, or unaccented part, thus:



6. Double Measure is indicated by the figure (2) which corresponds to its number of parts, and it is placed next to the elef on the upper part of the staff, thus:



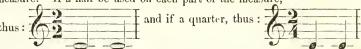
7. Double Measure may be represented with one QUARTER, as well as with one half note on each part, thus:

or thus:



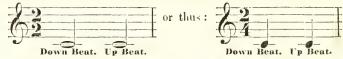
Note.—The pupil will keep in mind that the measure in either case is the same, both in name and effect, differing only with respect to the kind of note with which it is represented.

8. The figure corresponding to the fractional name of the note representing each part of the measure, is placed under that figure indicating the kind of measure. If a half be used on each part of the measure,

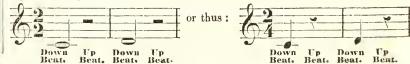


Note.—It seems important at this stage of the work to introduce BEATING TIME, or making motions of the hand, by which to measure with greater accuracy, not only the duration of tones, but also intervals of silence that may occur between tones.

9. One motion of the hand is made to each part of the measure, hence Double Measure has two beats; the downward beat, and the upward beat, thus:



10. One part of a measure is passed over at one beat, whether that part be represented by a note or a rest, thus:

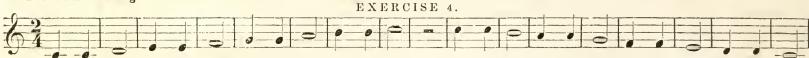




11. In measures designated by the figures 3, a whole note represents the union of the two parts, and the tone represented thereby is two beats long, thus:



12. In measures designated by the figures  $\frac{2}{4}$ , a half note represents the union of two parts, therefore in such circumstances the tone represented by the half note is two beats long.



- The exercises are not to be sung faster merely because the measure is represented by quarters instead of halves, as it is only the relative duration of tones indicated by the different denominations of notes.
- 14. In adapting language to music, there must be a note corresponding to each word, or syllable, prescribing the pitch thereof, and also, there should be an agreement between the accent of the music and that of the words, thus: See exercise 5.



#### DIVISION 2.

- A measure may be constructed having three parts, in which case it is called TRIPLE MEASURE.
- TRIPLE MEASURE is accented on the first part,—the second and third parts are unaccented; of the two weak parts, however, the last is the weaker.
- TRIPLE MEASURE may be represented by a half note on each part, thus: 17. or one quarter note, thus: or with an eighth note, thus: a half note.
- Triple measure is the same in effect, whether it be represented with halves, quarters, or eighths.
- 19. In Triple measure, three beats are made, one to each part, thus:



EXERCISE 6. EXERCISE 8. EXERCISE 9. Shepherd, I know; I feed in green no want shall my soul where the still wa - ters flow; Restores me when wand'ring, redeems when oppressed. leadeth [3]

- 20. The poetry adapted to Exercise 4, begins with an unaccented word; therefore the music should commence on the weak part of the measure.
- 21. The fractional part of a measure that may occur before the first bar, together with that with which the exercise ends,—after the last bar,—must be equal in notes or rests to a full measure.
  - 22. The union of two parts of Triple Measure may be represented thus:

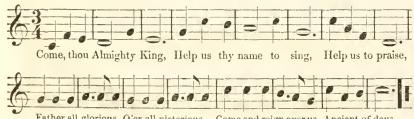


23. A Dot after a note or a rest adds one half to its original value; hence the three parts of Triple Measure may be united, thus:



24. A Dotted Whole Note, thus, - is equal in value to three Halves, ( D D ); a Dotted Half, thus, D. to three Quarters, ( D D); a Dotted Quarter, thus, p. to three Eighths, ( ); and a Dotted Eighth, thus, ? to three Sixteenths, (555)

#### EXERCISE 10.



Father all glorious, O'er all victorious, Come and reign over us, Ancient of days.

#### DIVISION 3.

25. A Measure may have four parts, in which ease it is called QUADRUPLE Measure. It is designated by the figure corresponding to the number of parts of which it is composed; it may be represented with one half, or with one quarter note on each part of the measure, thus:



26. Under the designation of the measure thus,  $\frac{4}{2}$  a Whole Note represents the union of two parts; a Dotted Whole, three parts, and a Double Note, thus, | | | four parts.

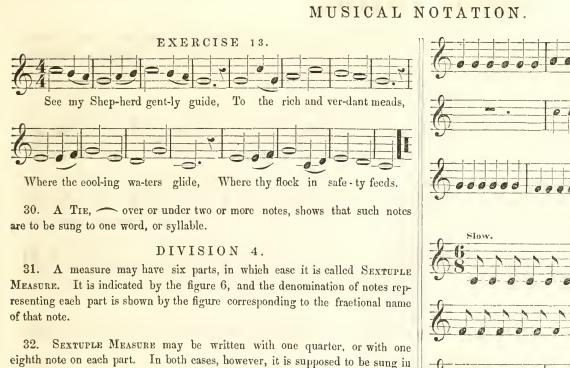
#### EXERCISE 11.

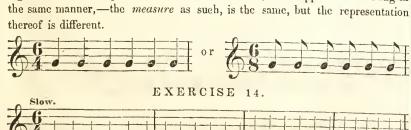


- 27. A Whole Rest may represent a full measure, whether the value of that measure be more or less. See fourth measure in Exercise 11.
- 28. QUADRUPLE MEASURE is accented on the first and third parts; the first of the two accented parts, however, is the stronger.
- 29. The custom is to make four motions of the hand,—one beat to each part of Quadruple Measure, of which beats the words Down, Left, Right, Up, are descriptive.



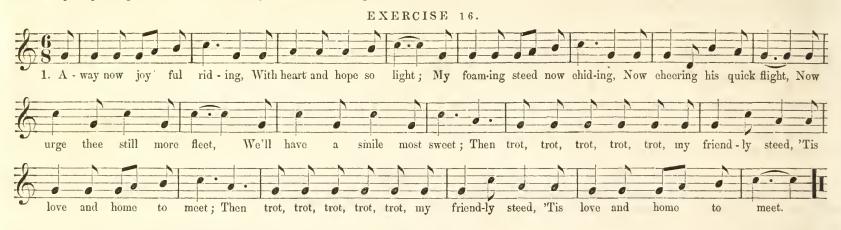








33. Sextuple Measure may be sung to two beats; the down beat including the first, second, and third parts of the measure, and the up beat, the fourth, fifth and sixth parts; the utility of this, however, depends on the time in which the music is performed; in slow movements, six beats are recommended, whereas, perhaps, in quick movements, advantage comes from having but two beats to each measure.



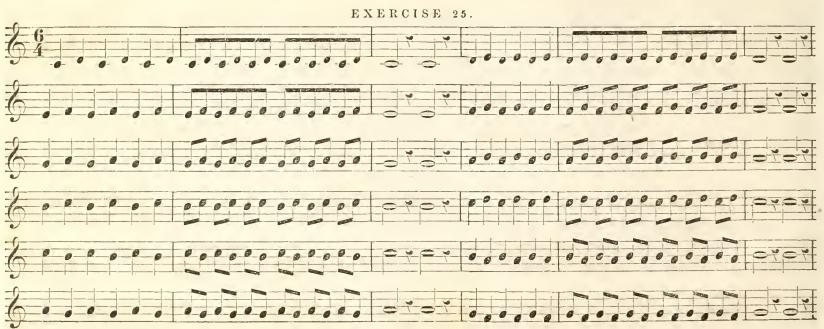
#### DIVISION 5.

- 34. The upper figure, next to the clef, showing the kind of measure, is called the Numerator, and the lower one showing the value of each part, is called the Denominator.
  - 35. The value of the denominator must be passed over at one beat, whether it be given in notes or rests.
  - 36. There may be two or more tones represented on one part of a measure.









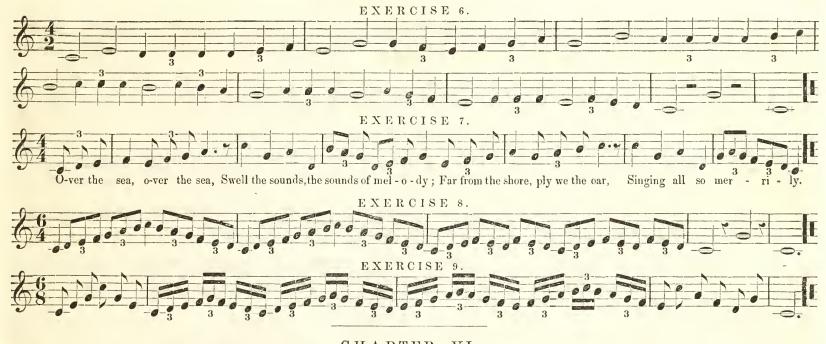


#### CHAPTER V.

- 1. There may be two or more tones represented on each or any part of a measure.
- 2. The figure 3, over or under three of the same denomination of notes, reduces their value to that of two, and such three notes are called a TRIPLET.



Note.—It is recommended that the Exercises in this Chapter be sung in slow time, and that the pupils be required to beat time while singing.

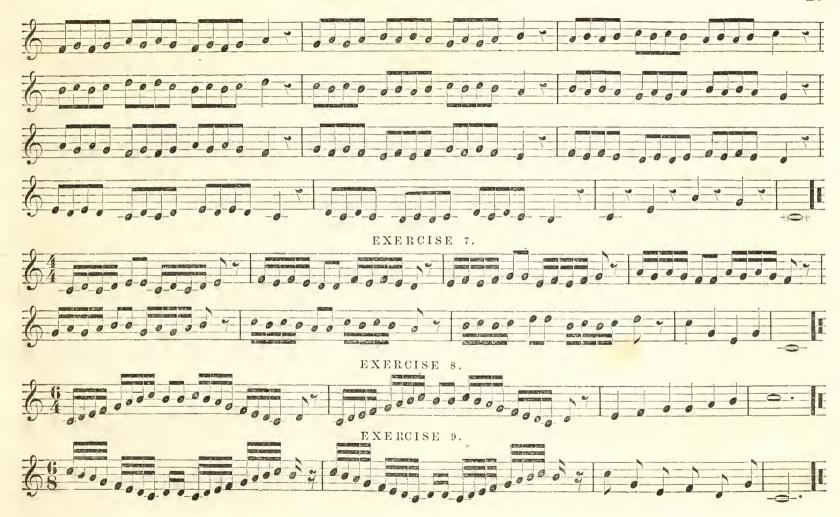


CHAPTER VI.

1. Four tones of equal lengths may be represented on one, or each part of a measure, by four notes of the same denomination, equivalent to the one note with which each part of the measure is represented.







#### DIVISION 5.

- 2. A piece of music may have two or more parts, to be performed simultaneously.
- 3. The several parts to be performed together may be written on one or more staves, thus:

#### EXERCISE 10.



- 4. When two or more Staves are employed for writing the several parts of a tune, they are tied together by a Brace.
- 5. A Brace ties together such number of Staves as contain parts to be performed simultaneously.

#### EXERCISE 11.

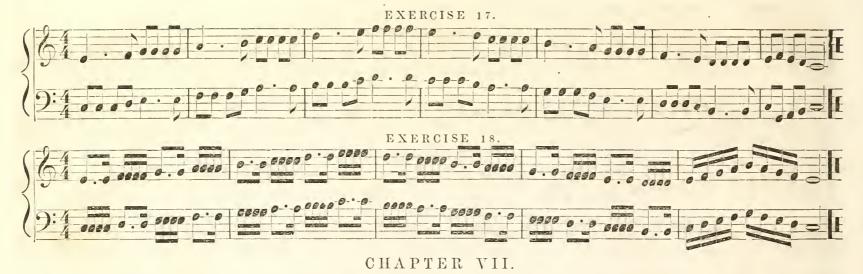


#### EXERCISE 12.



6. A Sharp or a Flat has influence through the measure in which it occurs.





- 1. The different degrees in the force of tones are indicated by certain Italian words, or their abbreviations, placed over or under notes, thus: the word Piano, or its abbreviation, p, means Soft; Pianissimo, or pp, means very soft; Mezzo, or m, means a medium force; Mezzo Piano, or mp, means moderately soft; Mezzo Forte, or mf, moderately loud; Forte, or f, means loud; and Fortissimo, or ff, means very loud.
- 2. A gradual increase in the force of tones is indicated by the word *Crescendo*, its abbreviation (*Cres.*) or the sign, thus: ; and a diminution, by the word *Diminuendo*, its abbreviation (*Dim.*) or the sign, thus:
  - 3. The word Crescendo, succeeded by Diminuendo, indicates a Swell, the sign for which is thus:
  - 4. A sudden increase in the force of tones is indicated by the word Sforzando, its abbreviation sfz, or the sign, thus: >.





- 5. The value of three notes of the same denomination is reduced to that of two notes, by the figure 3 placed over or under them. [See Exercise 3.]
- 6. A Repeat consists of a succession of Dots before and after a passage of music designed to be sung twice, thus:



7. The word Staccato, or the sign, thus: (1), indicates a detached, distinct manner of performance.



8. A Hold ( ) over a note shows that the tone represented by the note may be prolonged at the discretion of the performer, and when over a rest, that silence may be prolonged. Commonly, those notes and rests having holds over them are doubled in value, thus: a quarter note having a hold over it, would be sung as if it were a half note, &c.



9. The words DA CAPO, or the abbreviation, the letters D. C., refer back from the beginning to the sign thus: (FINE) by which the end of the piece is indicated. (See exercise 7.)



- 10. A TIE ( ) over or under notes, implies that the notes thus enclosed are to be sung in a closely connected style.
- 11. This  $(\land)$  shows the place at which singers may take breath.





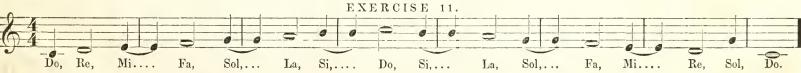
12. Two notes having the same pitch, tied together, represent but one tone, thus:



13. The first of the two notes thus tied is the accented one, irrespectively of the part of the measure on which it occurs.



14. A SYNCOPATED Note is one that embraces two parts of a measure; the first of which is unaccented, and the second accented, thus:



15. The Syncopated Note changes the accent from the third to the second part of the measure. The same effect is produced by a tie over two notes having the same pitch,—the accent is changed from the second to the first of the two notes thus tied.

[5]

# MUSICAL NOTATION.

# CHAPTER VIII.

### TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

- 1. The Key of the scale is the letter on which the first note of it (Do,) is written.
- 2. The scale is said to be transposed when the first note of it (Do,) is found on any other letter but C. Hence transposition implies a change of the scale with respect to high and low, or pitch.
  - 3. The scale may be written in the key of any letter, but the requisite order of seconds must be effected through the aid of SHARPS OF FLATS.
  - 4. The relative order of seconds must be the same whether the scale be in the key of this or that letter.
- 5. The sign for the key of the seale, when transposed, is the number of sharps or flats necessary to effect the order of seconds, beginning with the letter on which one, or no, is written.

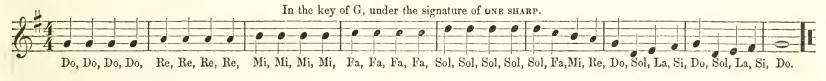


6. The foregoing diagram is designed to show the principle by which the scale is transposed.

Note. It will be remembered that one, or no, may be written on any letter, but on whichever letter one is written, two must be on the letter a major second above, and three on the letter a major second above that on which two is written, &c., for example, to complete the scale beginning with G, F must be made sharp, hence this sharp placed next to the elef on the fifth line of the staff, is the sign for the scale in the key of G, and when the scale commences on F, it is necessary to make B flat, hence the one flat placed on the third line (B) is the sign for the scale in the key of F.

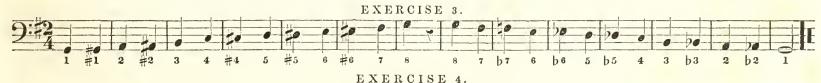
7. The sign for the key of the scale is called the Signature.

### EXERCISE 1.



### EXERCISE 2.

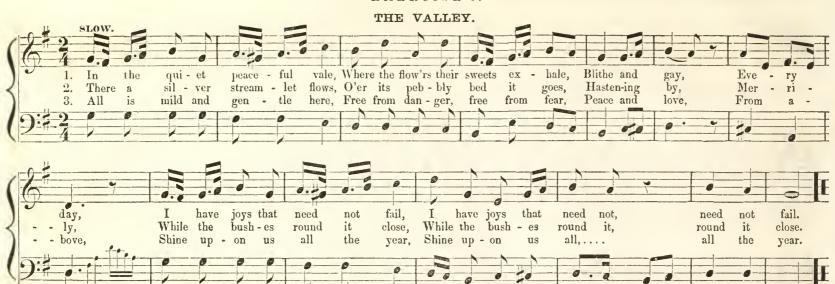




The Minor Scale in the key of E.



### EXERCISE 5.



# EXERCISE 6.

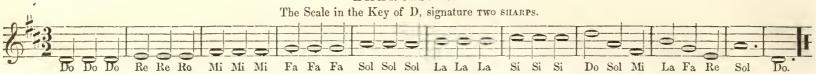


# EXERCISE 7.

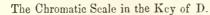


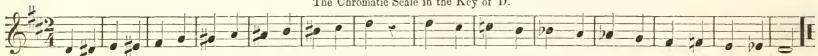


### EXERCISE 12.

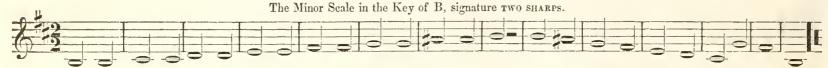


### EXERCISE 13.

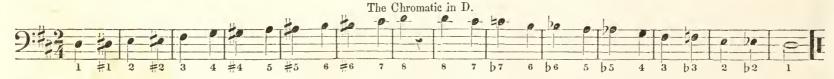




### EXERCISE 14.



# EXERCISE 15.



### EXERCISE 16.



- 1. From the Pine of the North to the Southern Sa van na, From these dark sounding shores to is not thy mountains in grandeur up - rear - ing, Their cloud-cov - ered summits
- 3. 'Tis the spir it that breathes from each verdure-clothed val ley, And
- That Freedom the fathers from heav-en re - ceiv-ing, Pre - served un - pol - lu - ted
- LIB ER TY shouts on
- the bright western tide, How un-shattered by time, It the cold winter's blast, 'Tis by Tyranny's breath, And be-



### EXERCISE 17.



# EXERCISE 18.



### EXERCISE 19.



### EXERCISE 20.

The Minor Seale in the Key of G.





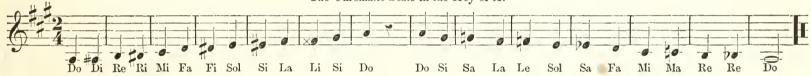
### EXERCISE 26.

The Seale in the Key of  $\Lambda$ , signature three sharps.



### EXERCISE 27.

The Chromatie Seale in the Key of A.



8. The Double Sharp, thus, (×) is used to elevate the pitch of notes on the letters that have already been made sharp. For example, F sharp in the Key of A, is six, and F Double sharp, is sharp six; hence F Double sharp in the Key of A, sustains the same relation to A, that A sharp does to C, in the Key of C.

### EXERCISE 28.

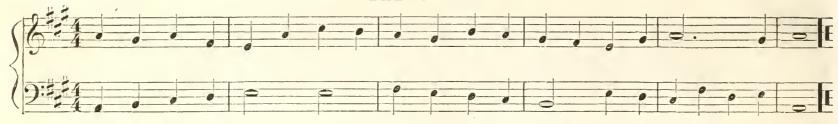
The Minor Seale in the Key of F#, signature THREE SHARPS.



### EXERCISE 29.





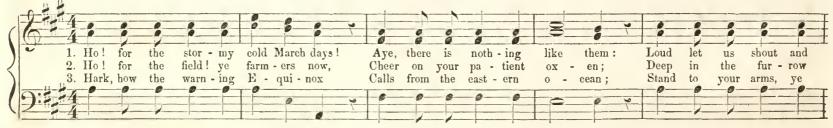


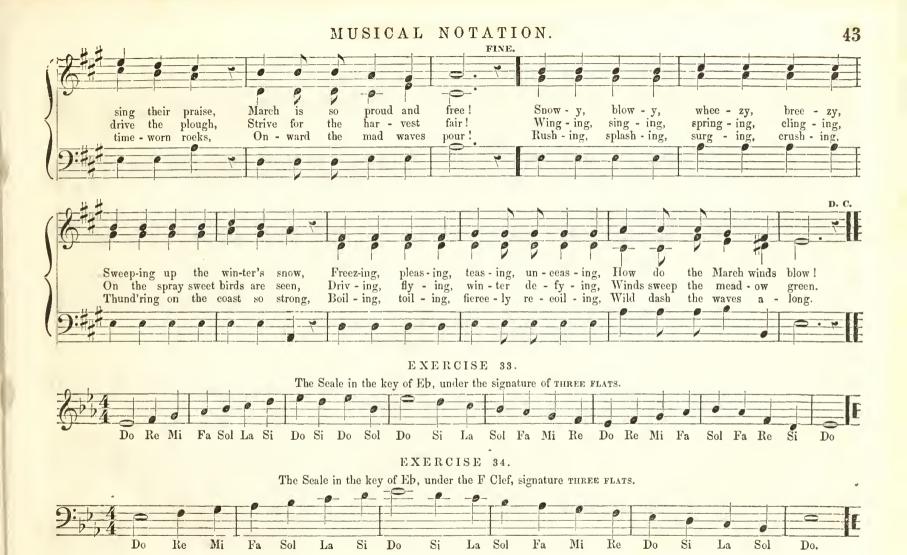
### EXERCISE 31.



# EXERCISE 32.

# ODE TO MARCH.









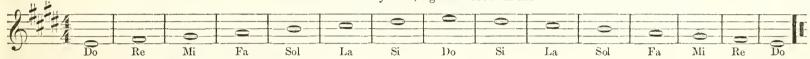
### EXERCISE 39.

The Minor Seale in the Key of C, signature three flats.



### EXERCISE 40.

The Seale in the Key of E, signature FOUR SHARPS.



### EXERCISE 41.

The Chromatic Scale in the Key of E.



### EXERCISE 42.

The Scale in the Key of E, under the F Clef.



### EXERCISE 44.



EXERCISE 45.

The Minor Scale in the Key of C#, signature four sharps.

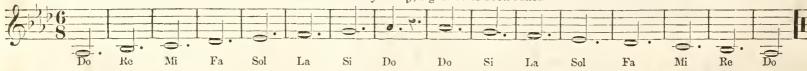


### EXERCISE 46.



EXERCISE 47.

The Seale in the Key of Ab, signature of four flats.



Note.—A dot after a rest adds one half to its original value. [See eighth measure of Exercise 47.]

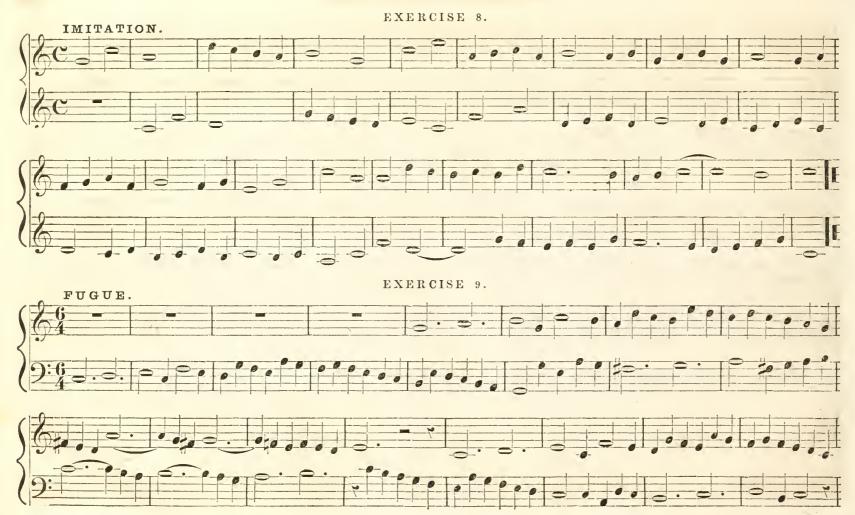


# CHAPTER IX.

EXERCISES IN SOLFAING, DESIGNED TO FACILITATE READING NOTES.













### MARSEILLES HYMN.







3. O Liberty! can man resign thee?
Once having felt thy gen'rous flame,
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield;
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms, &c.

# CHAPTER X.

### FORMATION OF TONE.

Sound is the sensation produced by the vibration of the air on some other medium with which the ear is in contact. There are three words used as describing the sensations produced on the auditory nerve, viz: Sound, Noise and Tone. Sound is a general term, but Noise and Tone are specific terms. Noise is that kind of sound which results from irregular, interrupted and confused vibrations, while Tone results from uniformly even. uninterrupted vibrations. Tone, in the human voice, is produced by the exercise of the vocal organ, and other parts called into requisition, in accordance with the design of nature.

A well organized throat seems to be essential to the formation of tone; but a bad voice is oftener the result of neglect, or earelessness on the part of the singer or speaker, than the effect of organic difficulty. In a general sense, tone, or a good voice, must be taught by imitation, as are style in conversation, good manners, and the like.

In the early stages of vocal practice the pupil should rid the voice of all pectoral, gutteral, or nasal qualities, and until this be accomplished, all practice of scales and other exercises may not advance the student, but rather serve to confirm an exceptionable use of the voice.

The pupil should commence his practice by learning to inflate the chest by a single deep and silent inspiration, abstaining carefully from any sighing or sobbing sound, then allowing the breath to escape as slowly and gradually as possible; this should be repeated till the pupil can fill the lungs completely at one effort, and moreover till it come to be a matter of habit.

The learner must stand erectly, resting the weight of the body on both feet equally, and the head kept steadily in its proper position, inclining neither to the right or left; in short, let the attitude be easy and graceful.

Let the tone be formed in the back part of the mouth, behind the veil of the

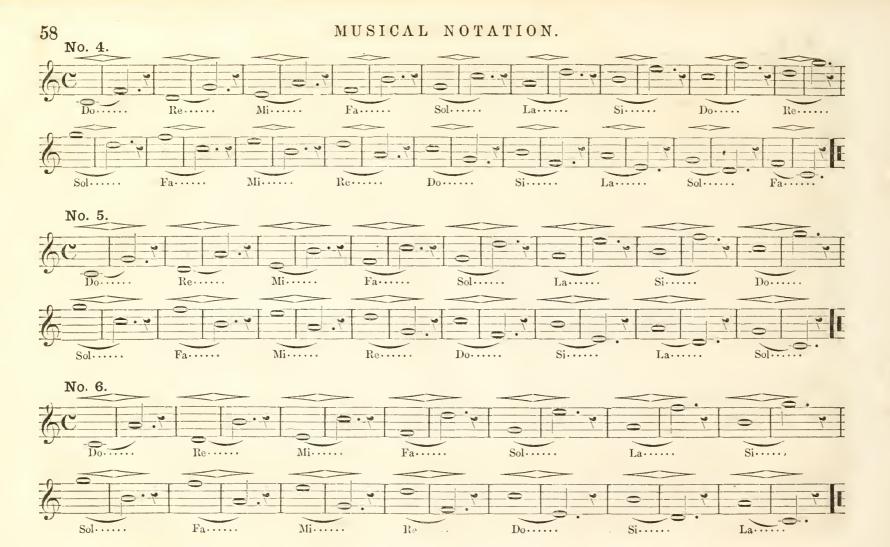
palate, and let it issue unaccompanied by any wheezing, gurgling, or reedy sound. The mouth should be opened sufficiently wide to emit the tone freely, not however so wide as to distort the features. Avoid protruding the lips, adjusting them so as to slightly expose particularly the upper teeth. Ordinarily, huskiness and hoarseness result from an over issue of breath; hence the less amount of breath given to the voice, the more pure will be the tone.

The student should inflate the lungs and check the breath before commencing the tone. The tone must be approached with the slightest possible current of breath,—with certainty and firmness,—still avoiding abruptness. A seemingly natural and fitting position of the mouth must be secured before the tone commences; no change should take place in the shape of the mouth during the prolongation of tone, that is, supposing the tone to be on one and the same vowel element. Neither should the general position of the mouth change when the tone is increased or diminished; for just in proportion as the mouth changes, so will also change the vowel element. Hence it is recommended that the pupil form the tone on the following vowels, viz: A, long, as in fate; E, long; O, long; and A as in far; all of which are single elements, demanding the same position of the mouth in their approach, prolongation, and termination.

The tongue should lie unnerved in its proper place, neither drawn back nor elevated. The tone should be formed without causing any apparent effort, for it is probably true that when the voice is exercised in accordance with the design of nature, it is pure,—costing the singer but little effort, and thereby rendering the tones far more grateful to the listener.

Notwithstanding the many suggestions that may properly be made to the learner in his early stages of practice, it is important, and indeed necessary, to attain excellence in the use of the voice, and form a chaste and finished style in singing, that the pupil should be under the direct instruction of a competent master, who is himself a practical singer, and whose examples are fit models for imitation.









# DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A. An Italian preposition, meaning to, in, Allegro ma non troppo, and Allegro ma non preswith, according, to, &c.; as a tempo, in time, to, quite fast, but not hurried a 4 voce, for four voices.

moving faster and faster.

ACCIDENTAL, is a term applied to sharps, flats, and naturals, when they occur not as the signature (see Signature) of a piece of music, but only before some particular note or notes.

ACCOMPANIMENT (Italian, Accompagnamento); a term generally applied to the part performed by instruments in connection with another, or others performed by voices.

ACCOMPANIMENT AD LIBITUM, an accompaniment that may be used or omitted at pleasure, in contradistinction to obligato; an accompaniment that cannot be omitted.

ADAGIO. Slowly; used to denote a movement faster than largo, but slower than lento; Adagio movements should generally be performed in a gentle, calm manner.

ADAGISSIMO. The superlative of Adagio, very slow, soft and subdied.

Adagio Assai. Nearly synonymous with the above.

AD LIBITUM, or AD LIB. At pleasure. to the time of a movement.

AFFETUOSO. With deep feeling and emotion.

AGITATO. Indicates a hurried, disturbed manner of performance.

AL, ALL, ALLA, ALLE, ALLO; Different with the definite article il, lo, la, &e. They mean literally to the, or ACCORDING TO, as Alla Turca, in the Turkish style, Alla Capnella, in the church style.

Allegro. Quiekly: it also generally indicates a degree of joyfulness, cheerfulness, and animation. The superlative, Allegrissimo, indicates that those characteristics should be heightened, while the diminutive, Allegretto. denotes a less rapid and joyous movement. The word Allegro is very often combined with other words, as Allegro Con Brio, and Allegro Con Fuoco, with vehemence and spirit; Allegro Vivace, very fast and with great animation; Alle-

ACCELLERANDO. Hastening the time, written over notes it means that they should ny, and is usually written in a be played or sung an octave higher than written, and when under notes, that they should be performed an octave lower.

All' Segno. To the sign; this directs the performer to return to the sign (.S., or &,) and

repeat from that.

Ambrosian Chant. A peculiar kind of chant, so named from its inventor St. Ambrose, quiek. Bishop of Milan, who lived A. D. 340-398.

ANDANTE. This term refers not only to a moderate, measured movement, but includes the mode of delivery. Alone, it indicates a gentle, calm, peaceful expression, and a movement neither so fast as Allegro, or as slow as Adagio, but one inidway between them. It is very often combined with other words, as Andante Affetuoso, (see Affetnoso.) Andante Divoto, with great religious feeling, with penitential and reverential emotion; Andante Cantabile, is a smoothly, flowing, melodious manner.

ANDANTINO, the diminutive of Andante. It is yet a disputed point whether the word denotes a quicker or slower movement than Anaccording to one's choice, used with reference dante, and it is used by composers in both stopping at all between the two. senses; in this book, it indicates always a quicker movement than Andante, but with the simple reflections, expressed in a few verses, same style of delivery.

> Animato, or Con Anima, indicates a bold, vigorous manner of performance.

ANTHEM. A sacred composition, for any forms of the Italian preposition A, combined number of voices, the words of which are most frequently taken from the Psalms. There are est part in harmony. several kinds of anthems, such as the verse anthem for solo voices, the solo anthem for one former is at liberty to embellish and ornament voice only, and the full anthem for voices and instruments together; this term is derived from the Greek word Anthemo, which meant a kind of common dance, to which they at the same short, and was used in contradistinction to time sung.

> ANTIPHONAL. Music performed responsively, one part being sung by a solo or semi-chorus, and answered in the same man-

A Placere. See ad libitum.

APPASSIONATO, or CON PASSIONE. In gro di Molto, exceedingly quick; Allegro ma a highly impassioned manner, indicative of grazioso, fast, but in a graceful, gliding manner; much more fervid emotion than Affetuoso.

APPOGGIATURA. Commonly pplied to an ornamental fore-note quite fast, but not hurried ALL' OTTAVA. On the octave. When which forms no part of the harmosmall form, thus:

> ARDITO. With spirit and energy. Arioso. In a light, airy, gay manner.

Assai. An Italian adverb, meaning very in a high degree. It occurs connected with and qualifying very many musical terms, as piano assai, very soft; presto assai, very

Addio Assai. Very slow and subdued A Tempo. In time, used when the regular beat has been interrupted by an ad lib: or ritard, (see ritard,) to indicate that the regular movement should be resumed.

A Tempo Giusto. In very strict and

A Tempo Ordinario. Synonymous with Moderato, which see.

A Due, for two voices; A Tre, for three voices; A QUATTRO, for four voices, &c.

movement, to show that the next movement should be immediately commenced, without

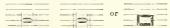
Ballad. A little lyric story, or a few each of which is sung to the same tune.

BARITONO OF BARYTONE. That kind of voice which lays midway between Bass and

Basso, or Bass. The name of the low-

BENE PLACITO. Indicates that the perthe text at pleasure.

Breve. Means a note, formerly used but now almost obsolete. It literally means another note called Longa. The Breve is twice as long as the note now called a whole note, and is written as follows.



ALLA BREVE measure is that measure whose parts consist of breves; it is now wholly disus d. The expression ALLA BREVE is also tures though not in measure. There are several

! sometimes used, and denotes a pretty rapid movement, nearly synonymous with A Cappella.

BRIO. Spirit, vivaeity, animation.

Buffo. An Italian adjective, meaning Comic, sportive, facetious, &c.

CADENZA, or CADENCE. Sometimes means an ornamental passage occasionally introduced by performers at the end of a piece of music; again it is used as synonymous with the word trill, particularly by the French; but the more proper and technical meaning, is, every harmonic progression where after a dominant seventh, or also the harmony of the subdominant follows the tonic harmony. In the first case it is called the authentic, and in the second, the plugal cadence.

CALANDO. Gradually becoming softer and slower.

Cantabile. Designates a moderate movement, and a simple, nnaffected style of performance.

CANTATA. A kind of composition invented by Barbara Strozzi, a Venetian lady. ATTACCA. A term used at the end of a in the seventeenth century. It generally consists of two or even three melodies, interspersed with recitative.

Cantatrice. A female vocalist.

Canto. Literally a song, used as synonymous with melody.

Canto Firmo. A kind of composition where all the notes are of the same length, and the melody very simple.

CAPPELLA. The phrase Alla Cappella was formerly used to signify a vocal performance without the aid of instruments; but now has reference to the movement, and indicates a considerable degree of rapidity.

Capriccio. A term applied to every pecies of composition, written rather according to the whim of the composer, than the strict laws of unity of effect.

CAPRICE. Same as above. A CAPRICE. Synonymous with ad lib, which see.

CAVATINA. A word used to designate a song consisting of a single movement, sometimes inserted in, or affixed to a recitative.

CHANT. A very simple harmonized melody, to which are sung portions of the Scrip-

# DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

kinds of chants; as the Plain Chant, a simple unharmonized melody; the figurat chant, come sopra, as above. sung in parts; the Ambrosian chant, the Gregorian chant, &c.

Che. An Italian word, sometimes used to signify than, as piu che lento, more than slow,

that is, slower than lento, &c.

CHOIR. This word has various significations, as follows. 1. The enclosed portion of a Cathedral, appropriated to the celebration of Divine Worship. 2. That part of the church appropriated to the singers, and lastly, the more general use of the word, any collection

of singers. CHORAL. A word derived from the Greek Choros, meaning originally a dauce, afterwards a dance accompanied by singing, and finally a company of singers alone. Choral, as an adjective, means that which relates to a choir, as a choral hymn; as a substansive, it is used to designate a species of music, of a peculiarly grave and solemn character, generally moving in notes of equal length. The phrase Choral music refers to music written in choral slow and dignified manner, without however drawling the words, or dragging the time; this term also means music in parts, in distinction from solo or vers music.

CHORD. A term applied to any simultaneous combination of tones whatever.

CHORUS. From the Greek Choros. (see choral) This word means 1st, a collection of singers, and 2nd, music written in several parts, each one of which is to be sung by a number of voices; the word is also used to distinguish such a piece of music from a solo, duct, trio or quartett. Semichorus means a small chorus.

CHROMATIC. A word applied to music which abounds in incidentals; also used as opposed to diatonic. (See Elementary principles.)

Coda. Literally a tail. When a piece of music consists of several portions which are to be repeated, and is not of itself brought to a satisfactory close, it is usual to append a disfinish the piece in a complete manner.

COL. COLL. COLLA, COLLE, COI, GOG-LI. The Italian preposition con, (with,) combined with the definite article, meaning with the voice.

in a convenient grade of time.

Con, Co, Collo. (See Col, Coll, &c.) Means with, with the, used in a great variety of neral occasions. connections, as con fuoco, with vehemence; the instruments, &c.

Concento. Union of voices and instru-

CONDUCTOR. A term applied to one who has the general superintendance of a perform-

Coro. The Italian word for chorus.

Counterpoint. A word of very extensive signification, applied not only to several Con Dolore; with an expression of pain and or RINFORZATO. A very sudden increase of distinct classes of composition in two or more distress. parts, but also to every possible variety of harmony; the most general incauling is harmony, see. in all its different forms.

Crescendo. Abbreviated Cres. Cr. style, which should always be performed in a A gradual increasing strength of sound. The sign for crescendo is

> Lo. Da is an Italian preposition meaning from, or of; combined with the definite article as lates to loud and soft, crescendo, diminuendo, &c. above, it means from the, or of the; as Da Capo, from the beginning: dal seque, from the sign.

DA CAPO; From the beginning. A term used at the end of a piece of music, to direct the performer to commence the piece again, and go to the point marked Fine, end. This phrase is frequently abbreviated thus, D. C.

DECANI, a term used to distinguish the vocal priests of a Cathedral from the lay choristers, who are called Cantoris.

DECLAMANDO. In a speaking, rather than merely singing style.

Decrescendo. Synonymous with Diminnendo, which see.

DELICATO, DELICATAMENTE, CON dynamic and other signs which may occur. tinct portion, called the Coda, which serves to Delicatezza; these all indicate a tasteful and Expression; such a performance as gives delicate mode of performance.

composition in parts.

the; as Col arco, with the bow; Colla voce, with | tion in the strength of the tones, the sign for the diminuendo . The union of the crescendo FANTASIA. Synonymous, or nearly so H. The letter used by the Germans to

COME. As; come prima, as at first; and diminuendo, , is ealled a swell.

Di Molto. An Italian phrase, meaning COMODO, or COMMODO. Used to indivery, very much; as affetnoso di molto, with great | fierce, mode of performance. cate that a piece of music should be performed | feeling; allegro di molto, exceedingly quick and

Dirge. A musical composition for fu-

DISCORD. DISSONANCE: a combination col basso, with the bass; con gli strumenti, with of toues, which being heard disconnectedly, in the case of a da capo or dal segno, to indicate sound disagreeably.

> DIVOTO. Devoutly, expressive of religious emotion.

DOLCE. With a soft, delicate expression; the superlative dolcissimo, is frequently found tive, very loud, abbreviated f, and ff. synonymous with dolce, are the less used words dolcemente, and dolcezza.

Dolente, Deloroso, Con Duolo,

D. S., the abbreviation of del segno, which

Duetto, or Duett. A piece of music for two voices, whether with or without accompaniment.

Dynamics. (A word of Greek deriva-DA. DA', DAL, DALLA, DALLE, DAL- tion.) The doctrine relating to different degrees of force or loudness, comprising whatever re-

E, before a vowel ED. An Italian conjunction meaning and.

ELEGANTE, ELEGANTAMENTE, CON Eleganza. With grace.

ELEGY, (Italian ELEGIA.) A vocal composition of a plaintive or mournful character.

Encore. A French adverb, meaning again. This has been for a long time used at musical performances, in calling for a repetition | fined to England. of a peculiarly striking or pleasing performance.

ENERGICO. With vigor; with energy.

Expressivo, or Con Espressione.— With expression; paving great attention to the

DESCANT, or DISCANT. A musical makes it the powerfully expressive language of the soul. The dynamic signs, the ritard, and method of performance. DIMINUENDO, implies a gradual diminu- various Italian objectives are eollectively termed marks of expression.

with Capriccio, which see.

FEROCE. This word denotes a wild,

FIERAMENTE; Boldly, full of vigor and energy.

FINALE; The close of a piece; as the finale of a symphony, or of an oratorio.

FINE; The end. A word generally used clearly where the piece closes.

FLEBILE. Mournfully, synonymous with Lagrimoso.

FORTE. Loud; FORTISSIMO, superla-

Forza. Force, power. Con tutta la forza, as loud as possible.

FORZANDO OF RINFORZANDO, FORZATO force, abbreviated fz, rfz, or >.

FUGUE, Italian FUGOA. A particular species of musical composition, where one part leads off, and seems to fly (hence its name) from the others, which pursue at certain distances, and according to certain rules.

Furioso, Con Fuoco, Furibondo, with great energy and fury.

GIOCHEVOLE, GIOCHEVOLMENTE, GI-OCOSAMENTE, GIOCOLOAMENTE, GIOCOSO GIU-CANTE, GIUCHEVOLE; all mean lightly, sportivily, gaily.

GIUSTO; Just. eruct. A term used by composers in cases where they consider a steady and even performance especially important; also after a tempo rubato, which see.

GLEE. A species of composition in three or more parts, almost exclusively con-

GLISSANDO. A gliding from one note to the next.

GLORIFICATION. Vocal adoration and praise of the Supreme Being.

Grandioso. In an elevated style.

GRAVE. This word when prefixed to a to music some designed, specific character, and piece of music, indicates a very slow movement, with a peculiarly solemn and dignified

GRAZIOSO, CON GRAZIA. Gracefully, with elecance.

understood to be Bh.

HARMONY. Any simultaneous combination of tones, whether a single chord, or a succession of chords; also used to denote the knowledge of the laws which regulate the succession of chords.

poem or song, but the use of the word has long been confined to short lyric poems for sacred an occasion.

IMPETUOSO, CON IMPETO; boisterously,

noisily.

INNOCENTE, INNOCENTAMENTE; this word indicates a simple, artless style of performance.

INTERLUDE. Any short intermediate instrumental performance.

LAGRIMOSO, LAGRIMANDO; indicates a

sad, melancholy style. LAMENTABILE, LAMENTOSO; nearly

synonymous with the above. LAMENTAVOLE; plaintive, complaining.

LANGUENDO, LANGUENTE, LANGUE-MENTE; languishing, pining.

LARGO. This word designates the slowest grade of time; the diminutive, larghetto, indicates a movement between adagio and largo.

LEGATO; Very closely connected, joined | cratchy fast.

together; superlative legatissimo.

LEGGIERO, LEGGERAMENTE; lightly, with elasticity.

LISTESSO, or Lo STESSO. The same, as l'istesso tempo, the same movement.

LUGUBRE. This word denotes a slow movement, combined with a mournful, gloomy. sad, expression.

LUSINGANDO, LUSINGHIERO; in a flattering, insinuating manner.

LYRIC. A term applied to poetry in- the words generally taken from the Scriptures. tended especially to be sung.

MA. An Italian word meaning but, as Allegro ma non troppo, quick, but not too quick.
MAESTOSO. With dignity, with gravity;

synonymous with this is the phrase con Maesta. Mancando. This word denotes a very

gradual diminution to the extremest degree of sofmess: nearly synonymous with this are the

smorzando.

MARCATO. In a distinct, prominent manner.

Mass. (Latin missa, Italian messa, German messe.) The service of celebrating the HYMN. This word originally meant any Lord's Supper in the Catholic Church; used also to denote the appropriate music for such

> MELODY. A regular and agreeable suecession of tones, conveying some impression to the mind, either of joy or grief, agitation or calmness, &c. &c.

> MENO. An Italian adverb, meaning less: it is used to qualify many of the adjectives. thus meno allegro, less quick, meno forte, less lond, meno vivace, with less energy.

> MEZZO. Feminine mezza, moderately: thus mezzo forte, moderately loud, mezzo piano, moderately soft, abbreviated inf; mp.

> MEZZA DI VOCE. A phrase, signifying, a Swell, thus:

Moderato. Is used as a designation of the movement, and is thus often combined with other words, as Allegro Moderato; mod-

Modulation. A change of key in a piece of music.

MOLTO. Very much; synonymous with assai, as molto vivace, very lively.

Mosso. An Italian participle, meaning moved. It is used to denote a quickened grade of time, when it is combined with the adverb for the voice. pin, thus pin mosso, quicker.

MOTETT. A sacred composition in parts;

Moto. Usually denotes an increase of movement, as Andante con moto, in the same style as Andante, but a little faster; Con piu moto, faster.

MOVEMENT. Musical progression in general.

NEL, NELL', NELLA, NELLO. Com-

denote our B natural; with them B is always | words calando, morendo, perdendosi, and | pounds of the Italian definite article and the | and carefully accented mode of performance. preposition in, meaning in the; as Nello stesso tempo, in the same time.

Non. This is both a Latin and Italian piu forte, louder; piu allegro, quicker. adverb, meaning not, as non troppo allegro, not

O, OD, OSIA. Italian conjunction meaning or; as Soprano od alto, the Soprano or alto, Oboe osia clarinetto, hautboy or clarinet.

Obligato. An indispensable part. material to the intended effect of the piece.

Oratorio. A Sacred Musical Drama. consisting of solos, duetts, trios, quartetts and

Orchestra. Means 1st, the space appropriated to the choir and instrumental performers, and 2d, the band of instrumental musicians themselves.

Ordinario. In the usual manner. Tempo Ordinario, in a moderate degree of time. Ottava Alt. An octave above. Ot-

TAVA BASSA. An octave below.

OVERTURE. An introductory symphony to a musical drama.

P. The abbreviation of the word piano, Pastorale. A peculiar movement in

68 measure. PATETICO. Pathetic, expressive of sad

emotions.

Per. A Latin and Italian preposition. meaning by, through, for; as Sonata peril violino, a Sonata for the violin; della voce,

Perdendosi. Means literally wasting away: synonymous with morendo, mancando, &c.

PESANTE. Indicates that the notes are to be delivered in an emphatic, distinct man-

PIACERE, and A PIACIMENTO. See ad libitum.

Piano. Superlative pianissimo, abbreviated P, and PP, soft and very soft.

Pietoso. Denotes a connected, slow

Piu. An Italian adverb, signifying more. It is used in connection with other words, as

Poco. An Italian adjective, signifying a little; as un poco piu allegro, a little faster. crescendo poco a poco, increasing little by little. or very gradually.

Pomposo. With majesty, and dignity.

PORTAMENTO DI VOCE. Literally means a carrying of the voice; technically denotes the melting of one tone into another, in an extremely close and connected manner.

Possibile. Possible; as fortissimo quanto possibile, as loud as possible, presto quanto possibile, as fast as possible.

PREGIIERA. Italian for a prayer.

Presto. An Italian word, signifying the quickest time used in music.

PRIMO. Feminine PRIMA; the first, or most important, as Primo Violino, Primo Basso. Primo Volta, the first time, &c.

QUARTETT; a composition in four parts, or for four voices.

QUASI; as if, nearly, like; as Andante Quasi Allegretto, &c.

QUINTETT; a piece of music in five parts. or for five voices.

RALLENTANDO, LENTANDO, or SLEN-TANDO; ritarding the time, gradually growing slower and slower,-synonymous with Ritardando, Ritenuto, and Tardando.

RECITANDO, RECITANTE; denotes a speaking, declamatory manner of performing vocal music.

RECITATIVO, or RECITATIVE: a species of vocal music, which differs very materially both in rhythm and melody from the singing style, and very nearly resembles declamation.

Religioso; in a devout serious style.

RISOLUTO: With firmness and energy. RITARDANDO, or RITARD. See Ral-

RUBATO: literally robbed; used to des-

# DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

ignate an arbitrary disregard of the regular

SCENA; a term used to denote a portion of an opera or other dramatic performance, including generally a recitative and cavatina.

Scherzando; in a playful, gay manner.

SEMPLICE. This word denotes that the music is to be performed in a perfectly simple manner, without any ornamental notes, or capricious dragging of the time, &c.

SEMPRE; always, or continually,—as sempre pianissimo, very soft throughout.

SENZA; without - as senza organo, without the organ.

SESTETTO, or SESTETT; a composition in six parts, or for six voicos.

Siciliano; a piece of music in 6-8 measure of a slow movement.

SIGNATURE; the sharps or flats placed immediately after the clef to determine the key-(see Elements.)

Sino; an Italian preposition, meaning as a musical idea, or form of inclody. far as; as sino al segno, as far as the sign.

SMANIOSO, CON SMANIA. Expressing madness and phrenzy.

SOAVE, SOAVEMENTE; same as Dolce. which see.

Solo; plural Soll. An Italian adjective meaning alone: it is used to denote a composition for a single voice or instrument, with, or without accompaniment. When the word occurs in the middle of a chorus, it means that only one voice should sing the part.

SONATA. A short piece of music written especially as an exercise or study for an instrument.

Sopra. An Italian preposition meaning above, over, and beyond, as come sopra, as above; ottave sopra; the octave above,

SOPRANO. A term applied to the highest part of composition, which generally comprises the melody.

Sostenuto. Indicates that the tones are to be performed in a sustained, continuous manner, being held out to their full value, and closely joined to each other.

Sotto means under, beneath; as sotto voce, under voice or with a suppressed voice; ottava sotto, the octave below.

STACCATO. This term is used in music to denote a short, detached, distinct method of performance, exactly the opposite of legato, or sustained, connected style.

STREPITOSO, CON STREPITO. A bustling noisy style of performance.

STRINGENDO, STRETTO, denotes an acceleration of time, and is nearly synonymous with accelerando.

Subito. In a quick, hasty manner, as volti subito, or V. S., turn over quickly; attacca subito, commence immediately.

Subject. This word, in music, means

Syegliato. Brisk, lively, animated.

Symphony, (Italian, Sinfonia, French, Symphonie.) This word, which is of Greek origin, primarily meant a concordance of tones, any music in general, but of late years is used only with reference to compositions intended for instruments alone, without voices.

TACE, SI TACCIA, (Latin Tacet, Tacent.) A phrase placed over any individual part of a composition, to supersede the necessity of rests, when a prolonged sileuce is to be indieated.

Tasto. An Italian word, meaning the touch, and hence anything touched, the key of a Piano-Forte or Organ. The phrase three parts; this word is sometimes incor- of music of a peculiar style, written in 3-4 Tasto Solo, abbreviated T. S. or simply the word Tasto denotes that in passages thms Terzetto.) marked, the Bass only is to be played without any accompanying chords.

TEMPERAMENT. The systematic ad- | too much, excessive; as non troppo Presto, not justment of the tuning of keyed instruments, with reference to the different relations of tones.

TEMPO. This Italian word is used merely to denote the movement, i. e. the quickness or slowness of the beat; a measured, legro, a little faster. symmetrical time.

TENERO, TENERAMENTE, CON TEN-EREZZA. With delicacy and tenderness: nearly synonymous with Dolce.

TENUTO. Synonymous with Sostenuto, which see.

TERZETTO. A vocal composition for three voices.

THEMA, (Italian and French Tema.)-Greek and Lutin for Subject.

THOROUGH BASS. The system of renresenting chords by figures, sometimes incorrectly used as synonymous with harmony.

TIMOROSO, designates a style of performance that indicates a state of mind agitated by fear or hesitation.

Tosto. An Italian adjective, meaning quick, soon; but in connection with piu, it means rather, as Andante, piu tosto Alles gretto, Andante, or rather Allegretto.

TRANQUILLAMENTE, CON TRANQUIL-LITA. In a calm, composed manner.

TRE. Italian for three; as a tre voci, for three voices.

TREMOLO, TREMANDO, TREMULAN-Do. Italian words denoting a tremulous. wavy style of performance.

rectly applied to voca, compositions, (see or 3-8 measure, and performed Allegro.

Troppo. An Italian adverb, signifying tien.

TUTTI, Feminine TUTTE. Italian adjectives meaning all, in opposition to solo or soli; as tutti bassi, all the basses.

Un. One, or a; thus, un poco piu al-

VELOCE, CON VELOCITA, with rapidity,

VERSE. Synonymous with soli; one voice on each part.

VESPERS. The evening service of the Catholic Church, consisting mainly of certain Chants, with the magnificat, and often diversified by various anthems, motetts, &c.

VIBRATO. A sudden, violent, darting method of striking a tone, nearly synonymous with Forzando.

VIGOROSO. With energy, vigorously, see risoluto.

VIVACE, VIVO. Words used to indicate a high degree of animation and spirit in performance.

Voce. Italian for voice. A mezzo voce. with a moderate degree of force. Voce di petto, the eliest voice; roce di testa, the head voice, called in males, the falsetto.

VOLTA. Means in addition to various significations, a time, as prima volta, the first time; seconda rolta, the second time.

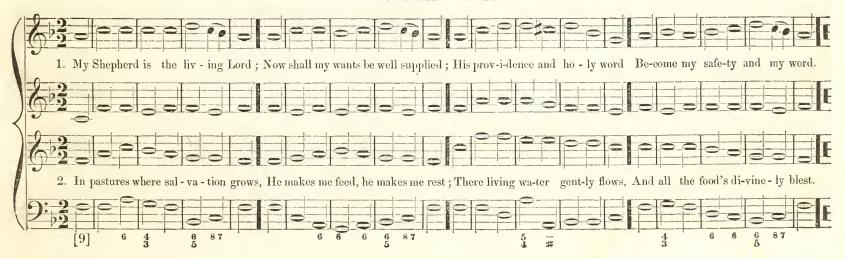
VOLUNTARY. This word formerly used to designate any extemporancous performance, is now only employed with reference to certain pieces played before service, or on other occasions, and selected at the will of the performer.

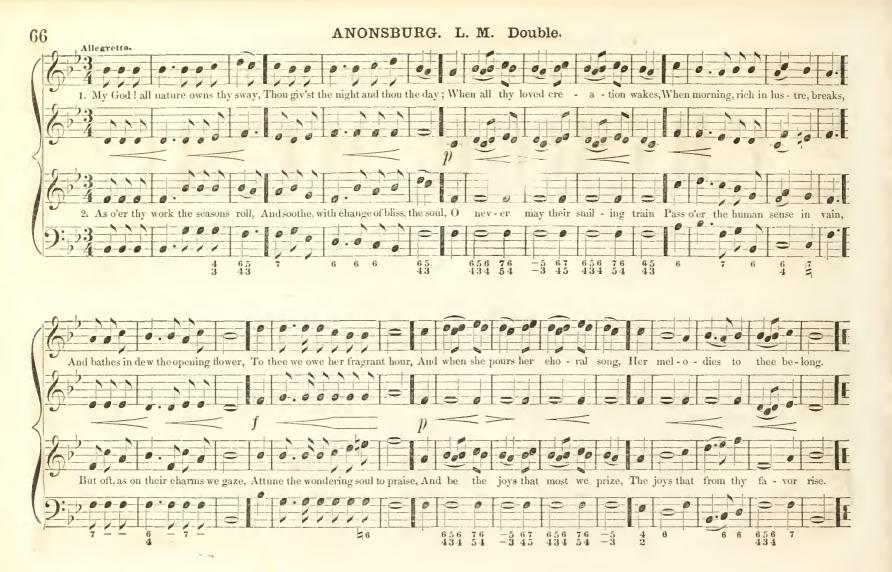
WALTZ. A German word, meaning 1st. TRIO. An instrumental composition in a particular kind of dance, and 2d, a piece

ZELOSO. With earnestness, and anima-

# CHURCH MUSIC.

# ARCADIA. L. M.













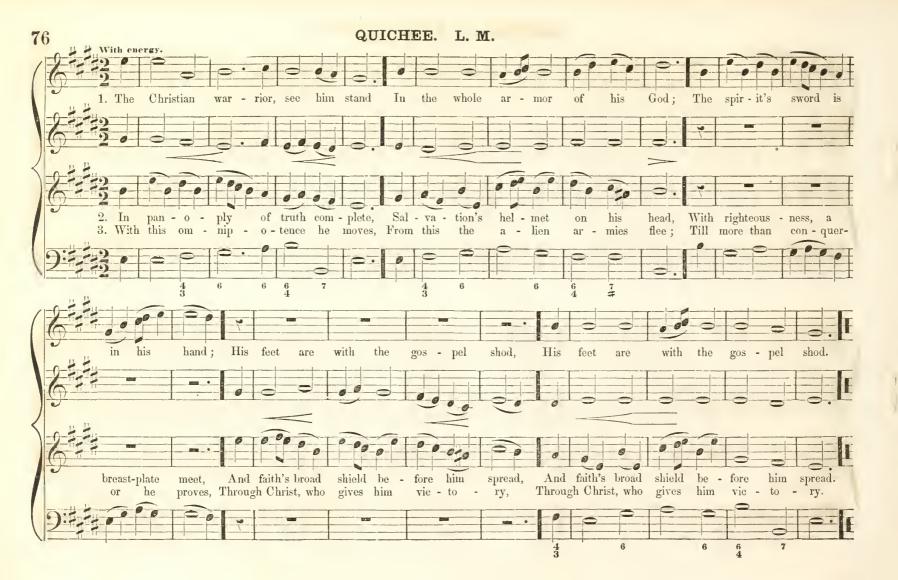






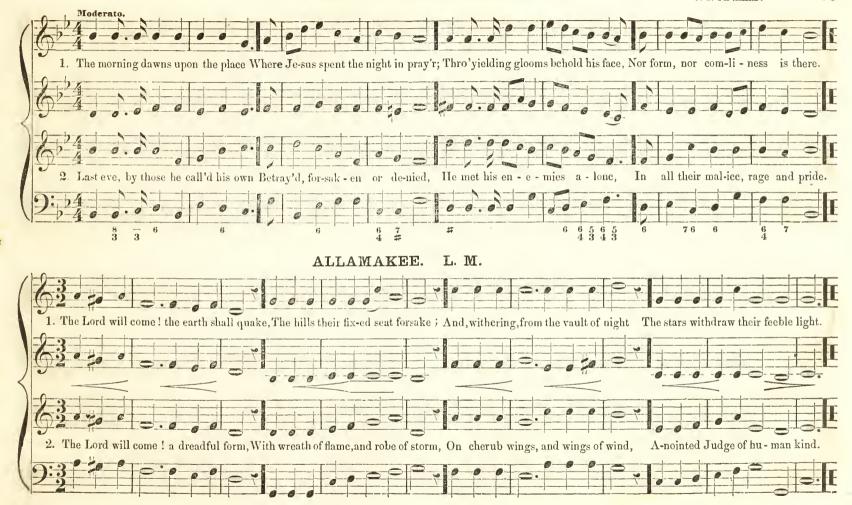








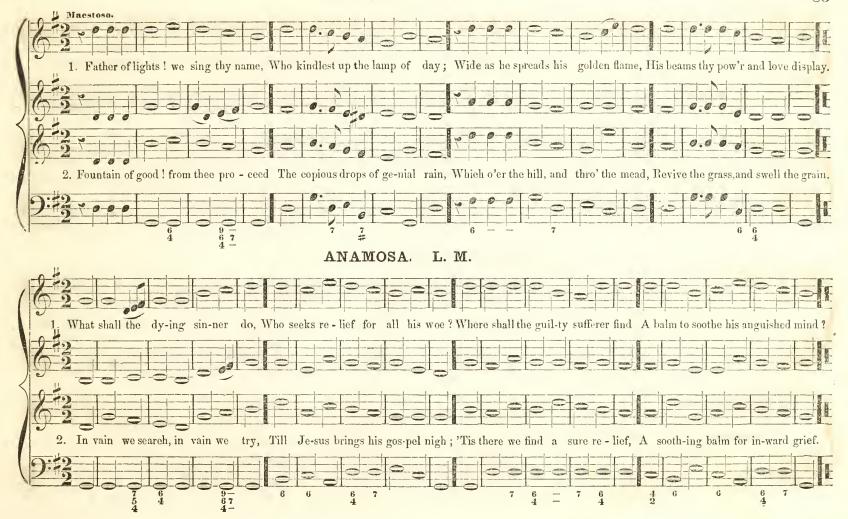














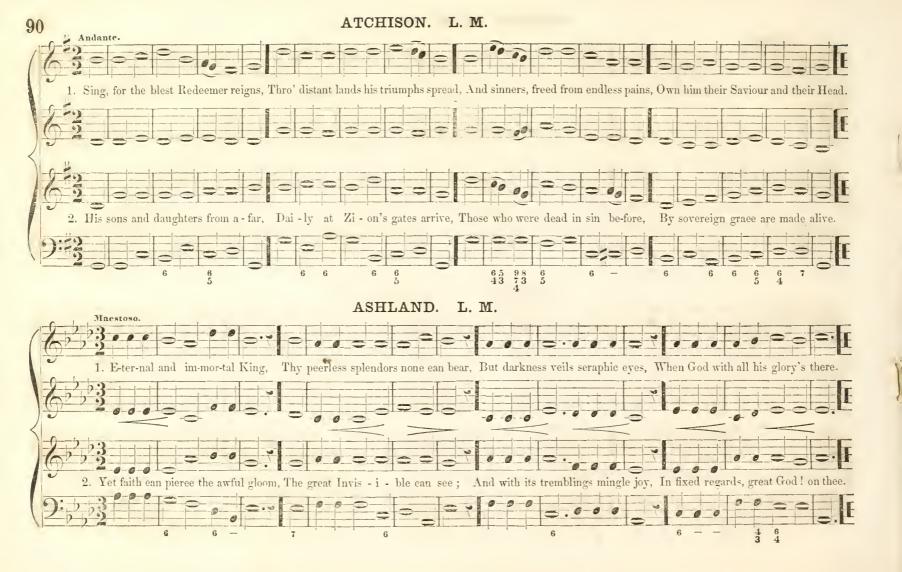












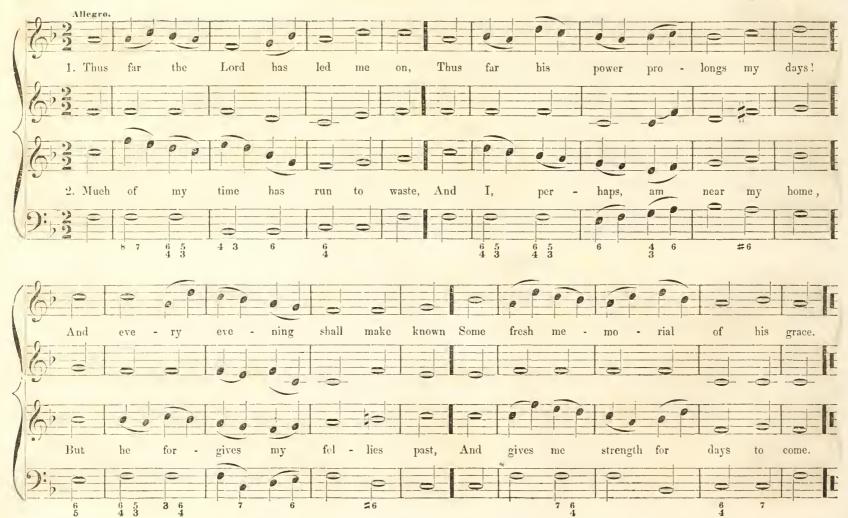




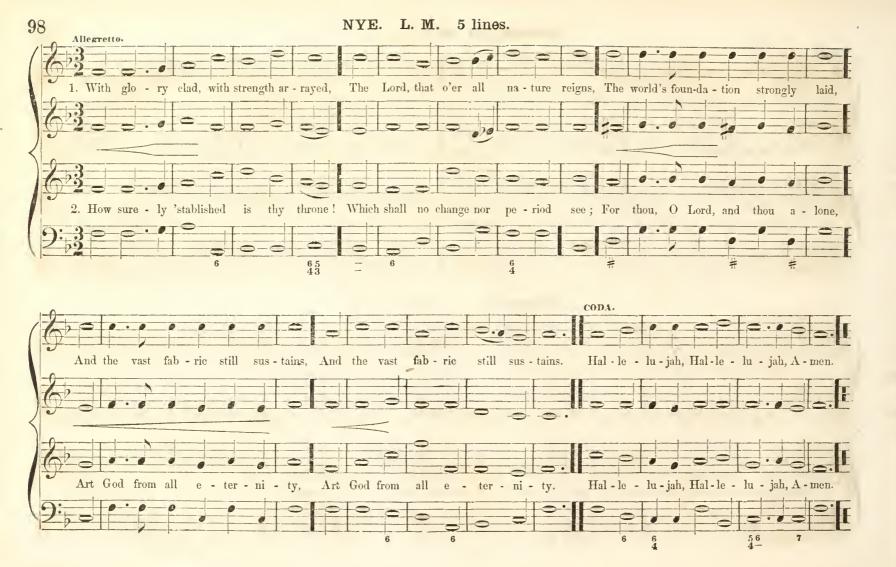














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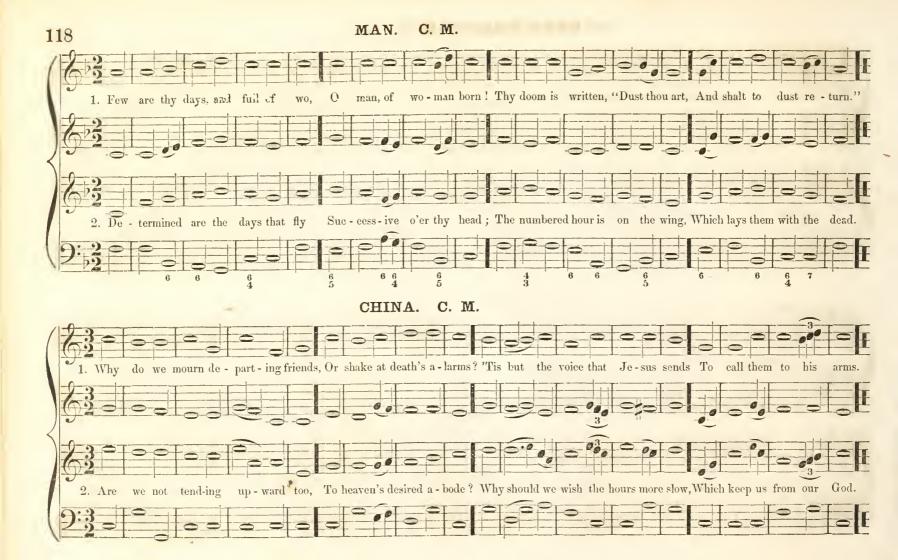




















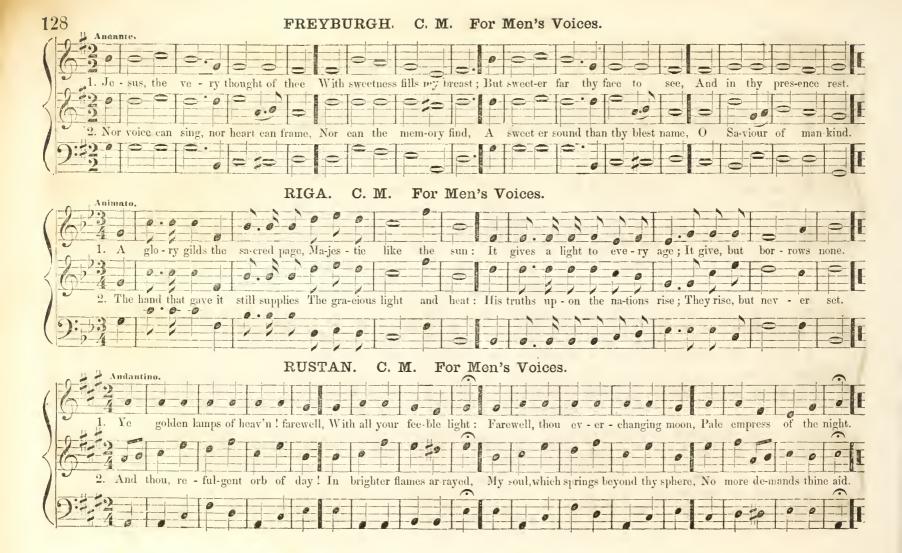








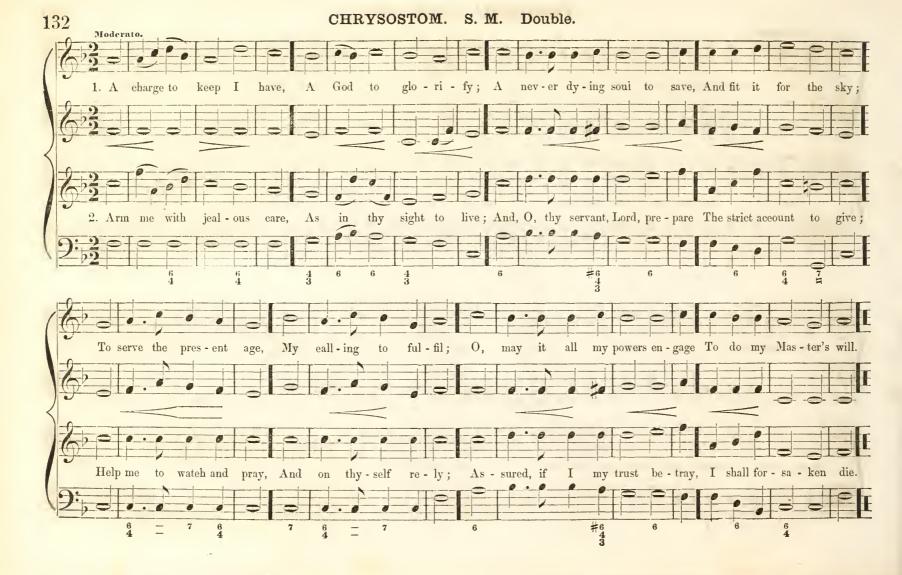






















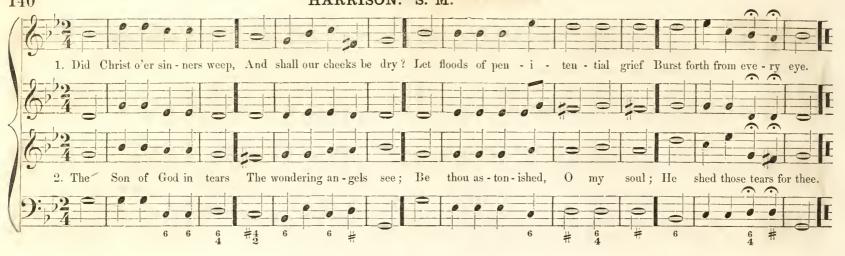








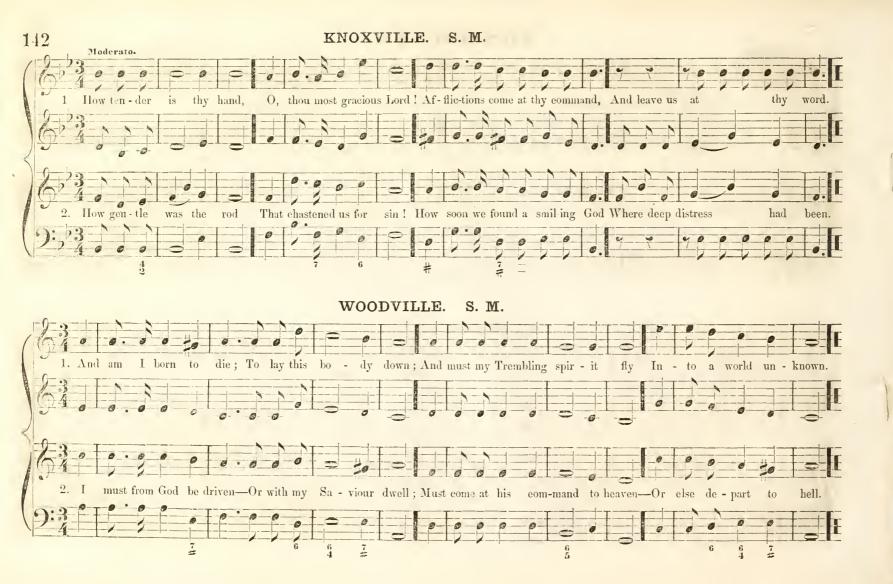
## HARRISON. S. M.



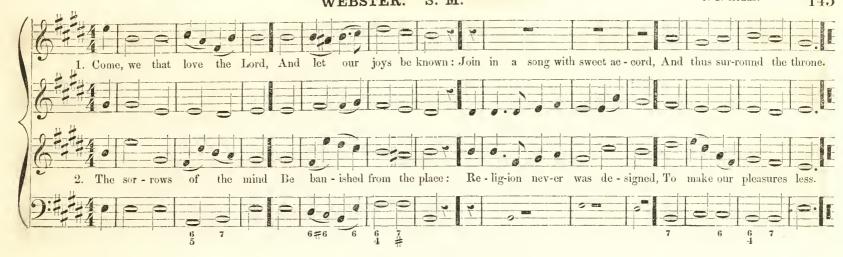
## ST. FRANCIS. S. M.





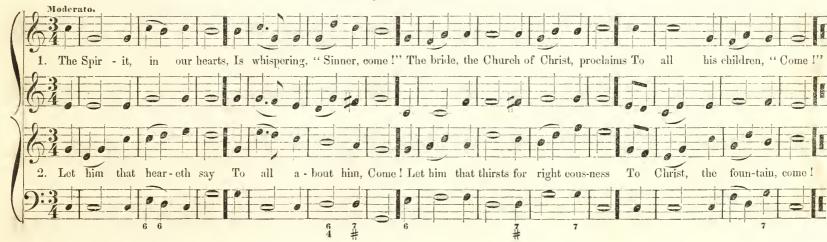






## LINDON. S. M.

J. M. TRACY.























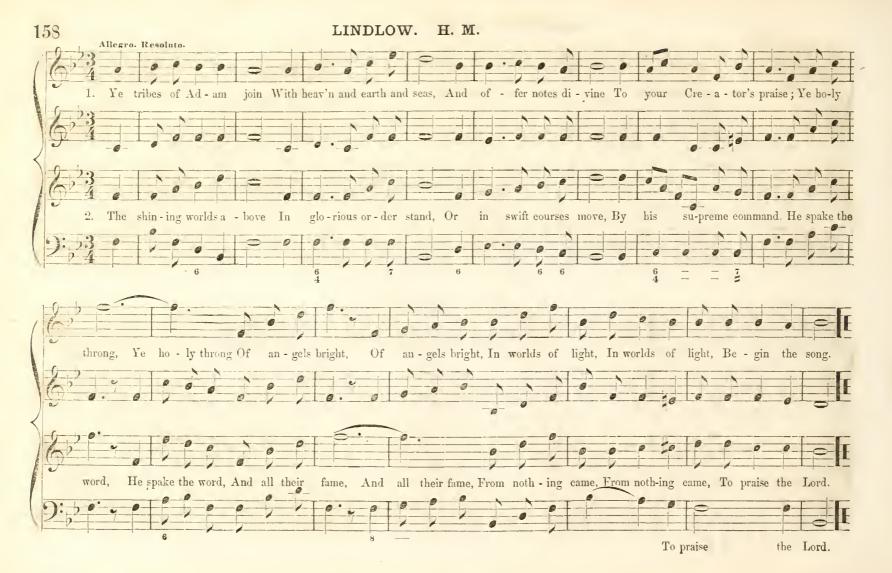
















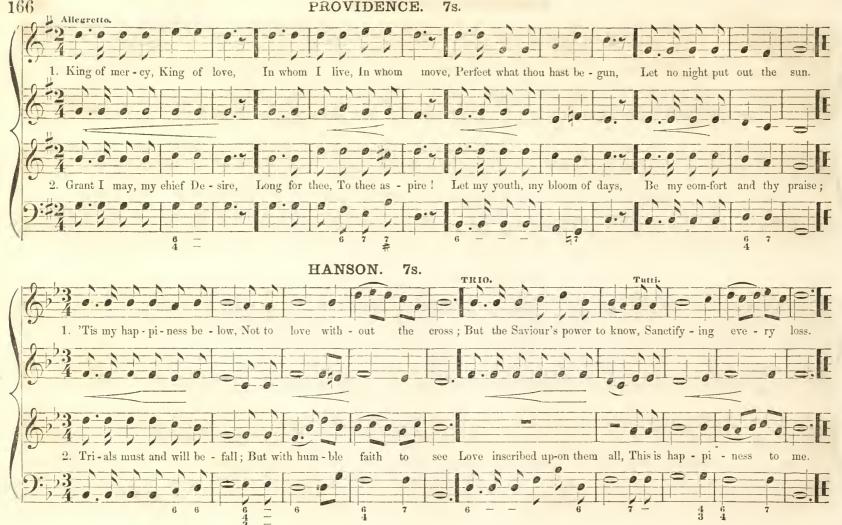








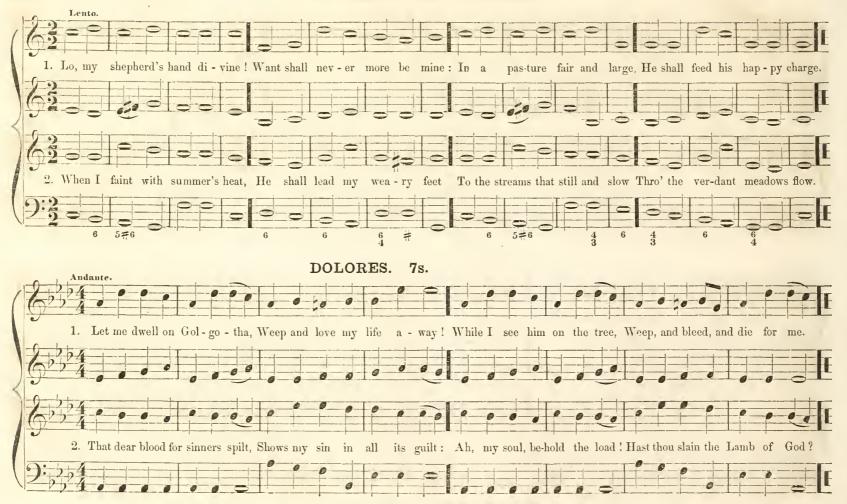














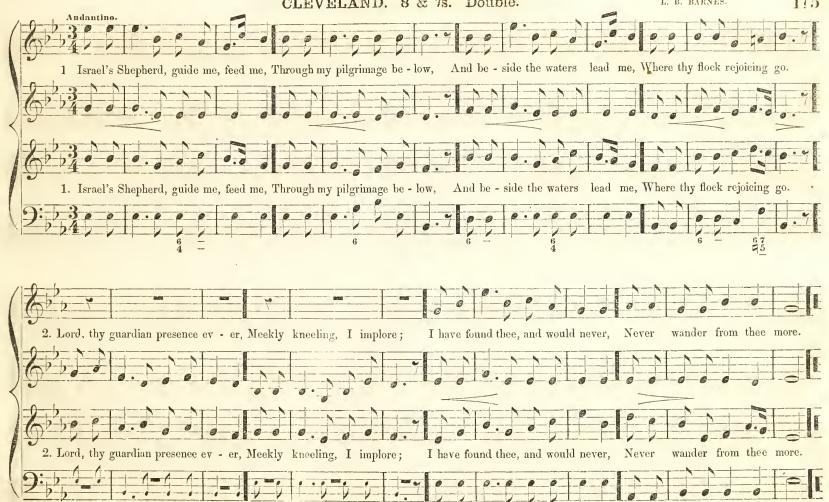




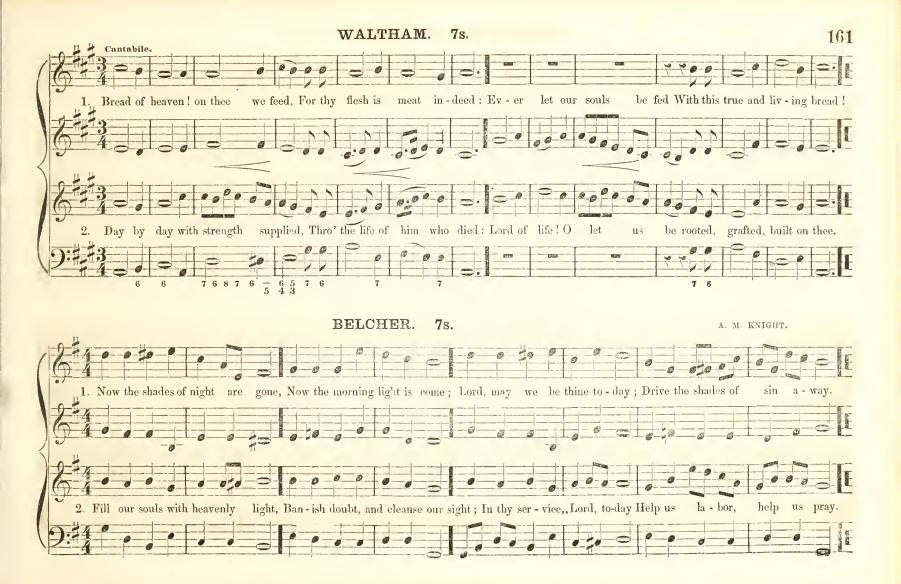


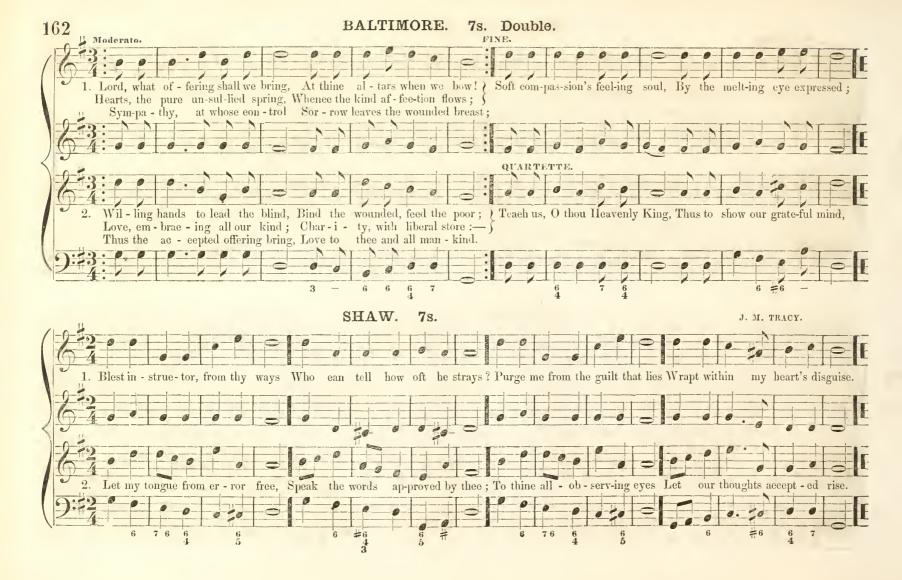








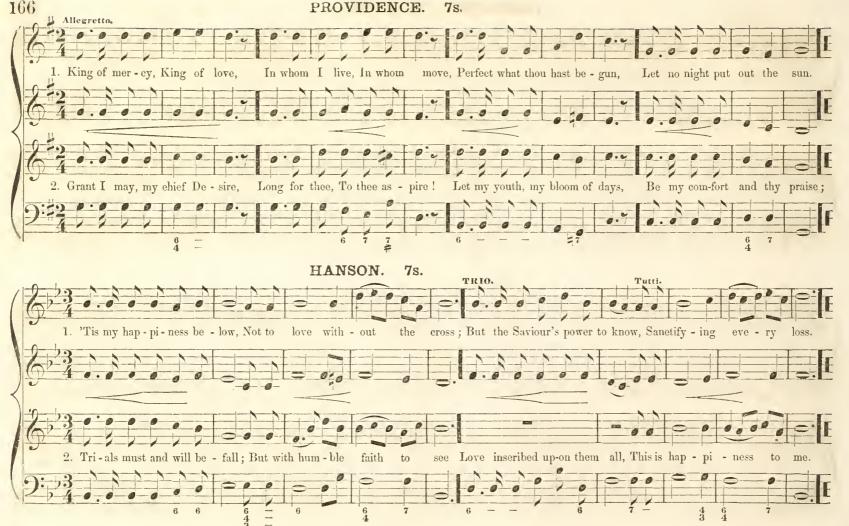


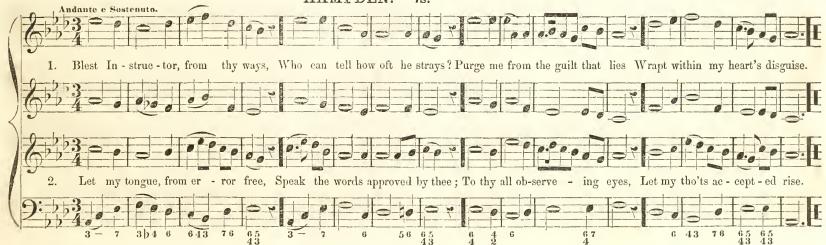






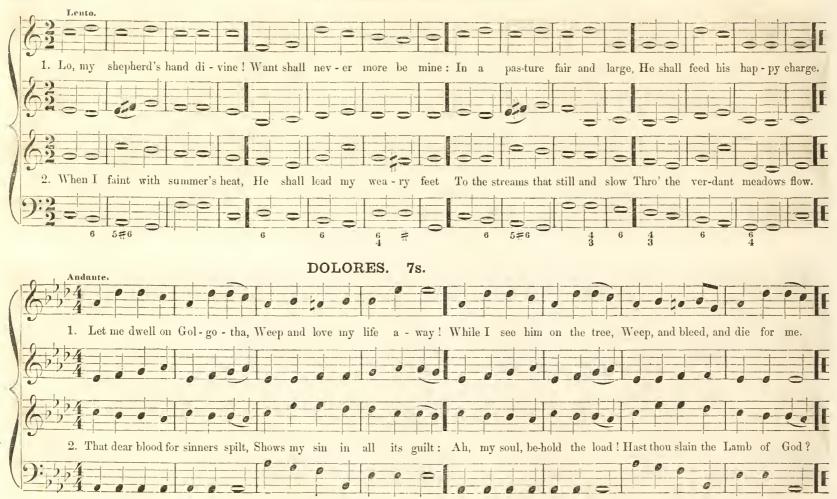




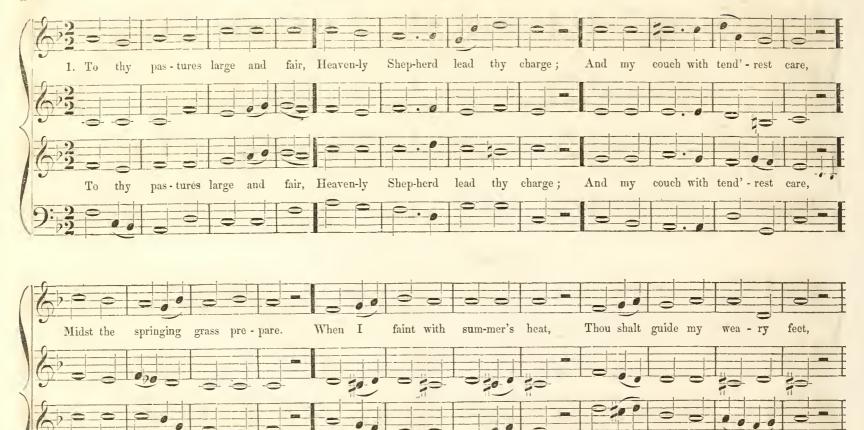












Midst the springing grass pre - pare. When I

faint with sum-mer's heat, Thou shalt guide my wea - ry feet,

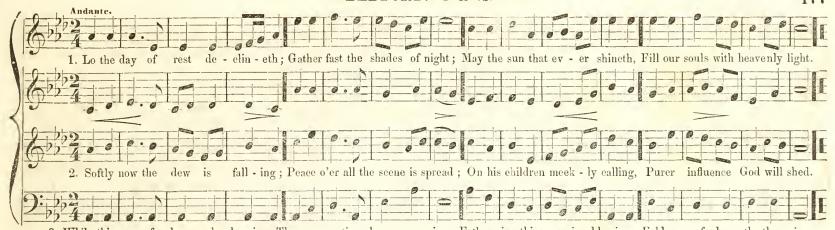


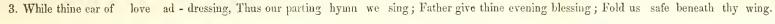




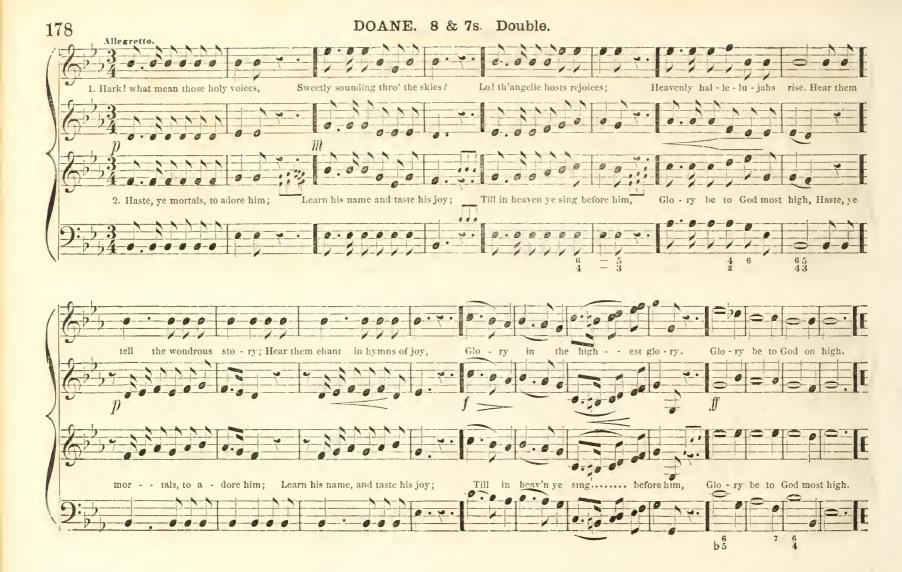










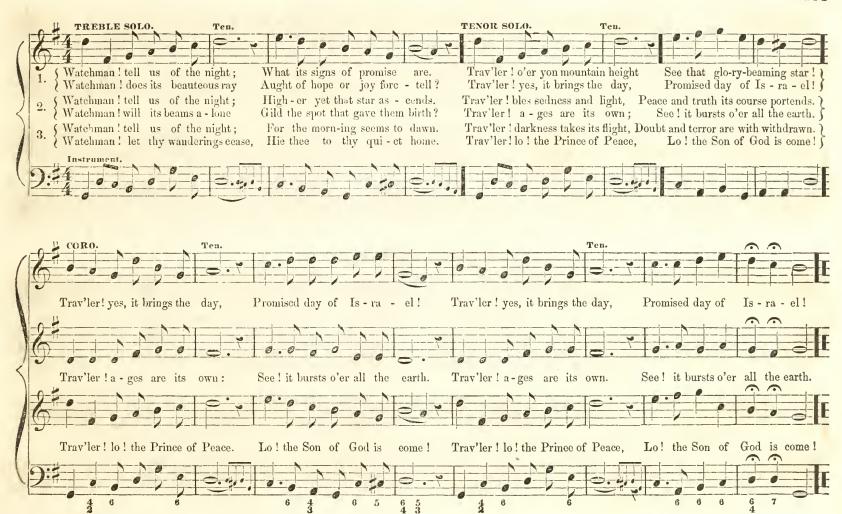


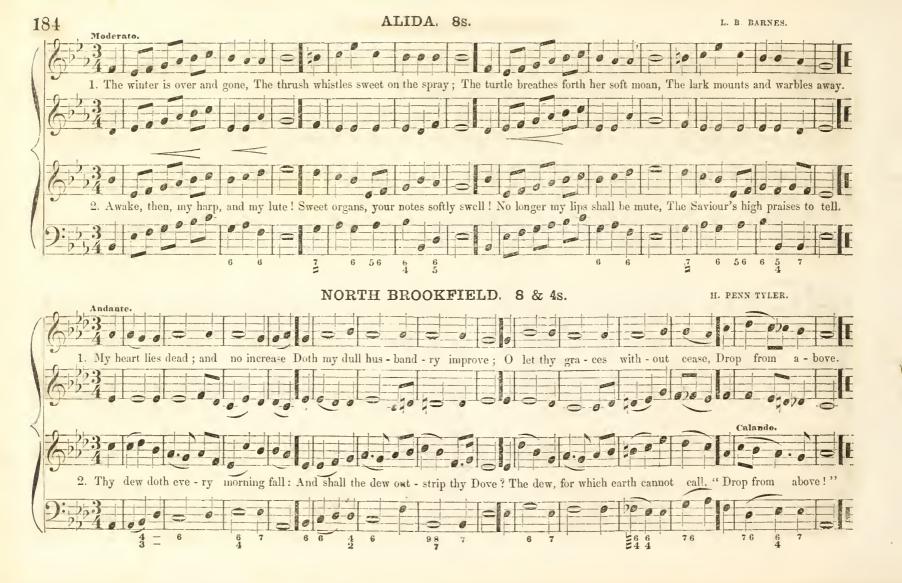








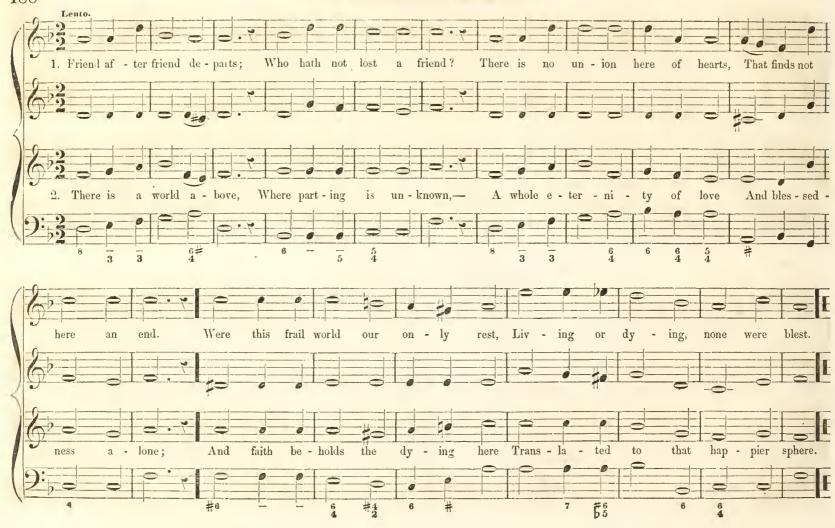




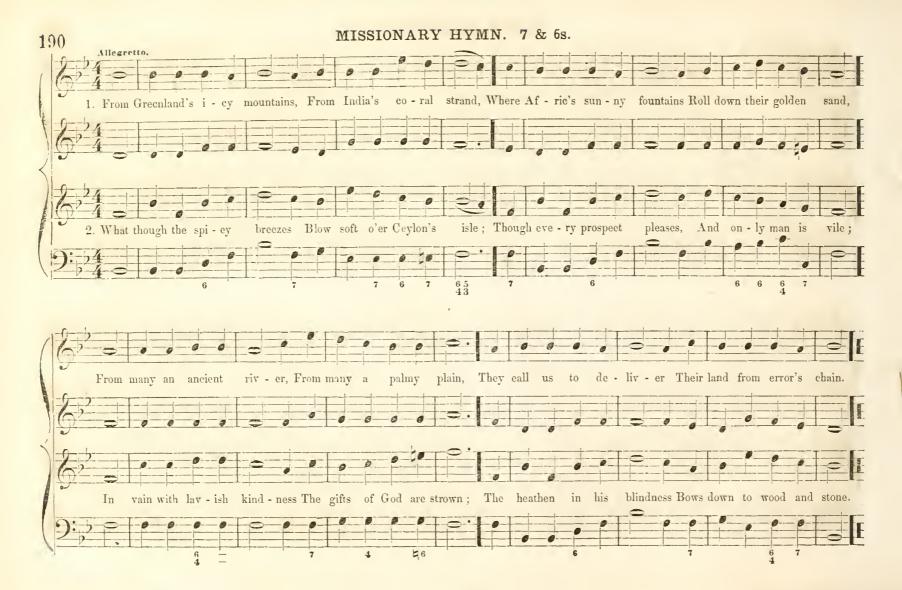






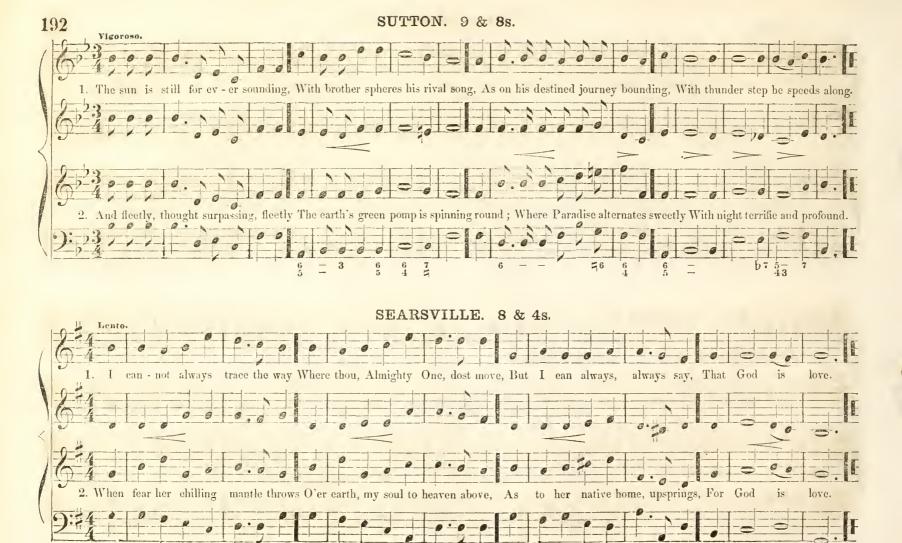




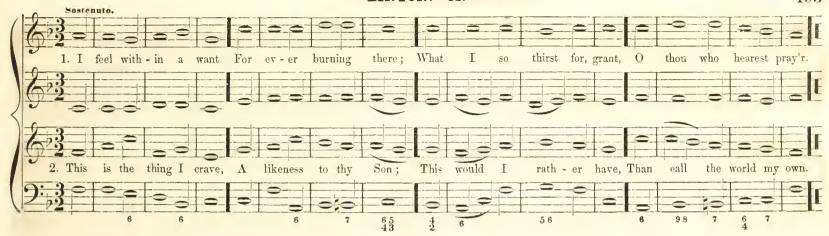


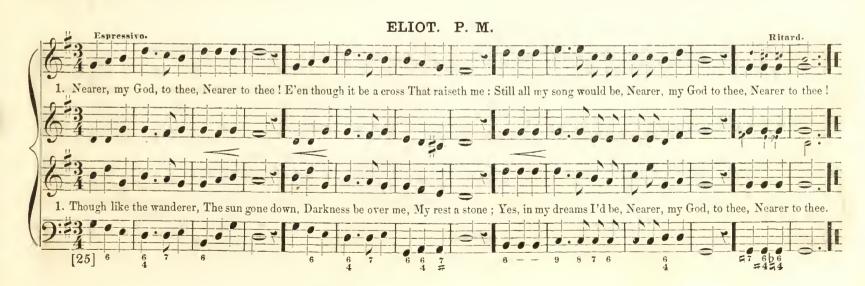














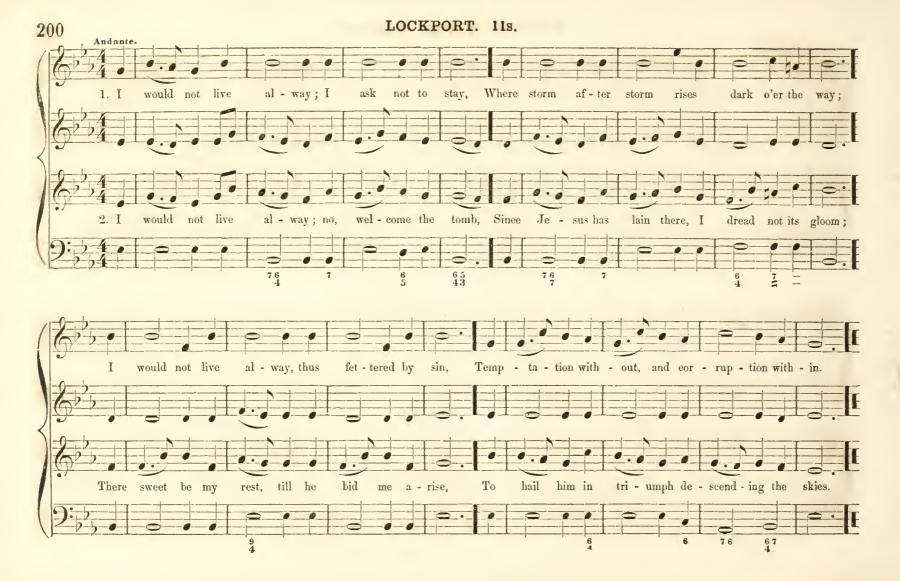










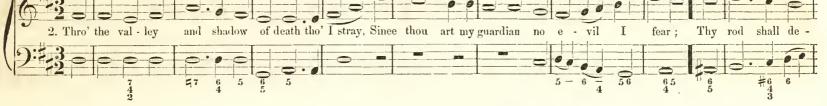




201

SHIELD.

He lead - eth my



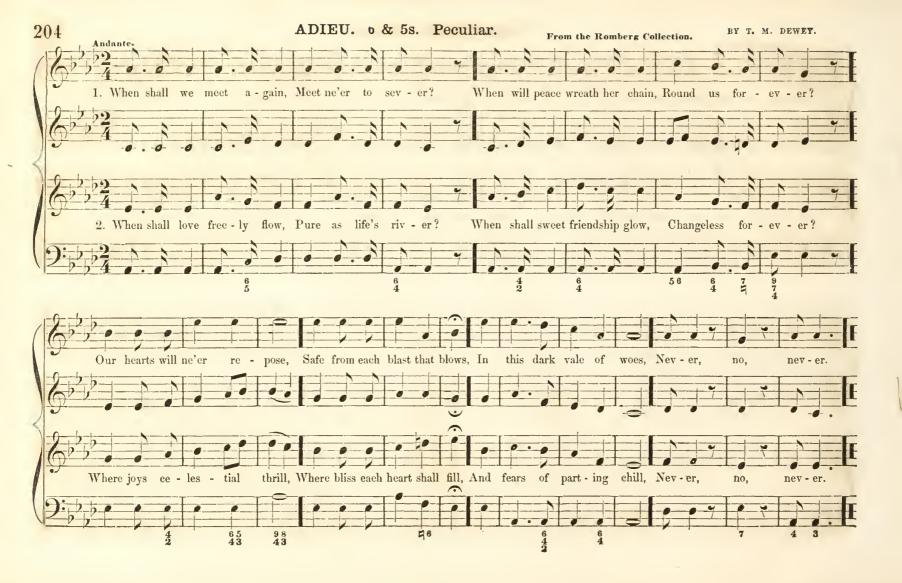
Con Moto Tranquillo.

















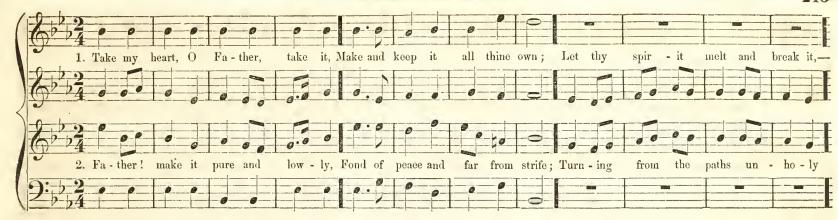








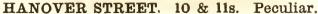




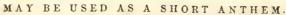
## STEYERMARK. 6 & 4s.











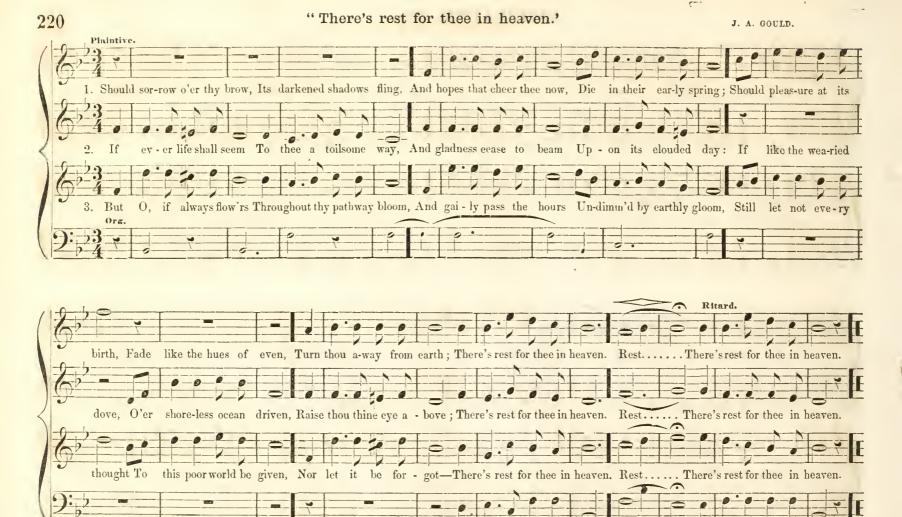




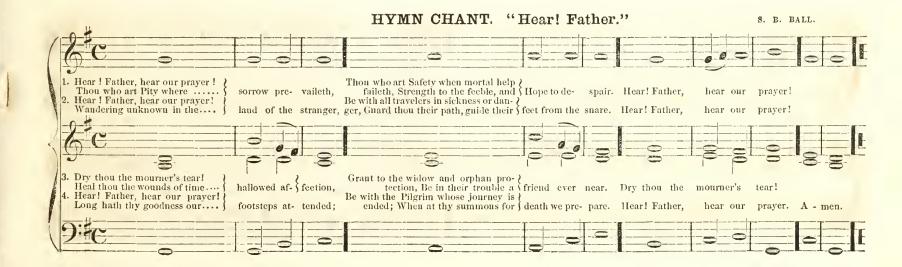


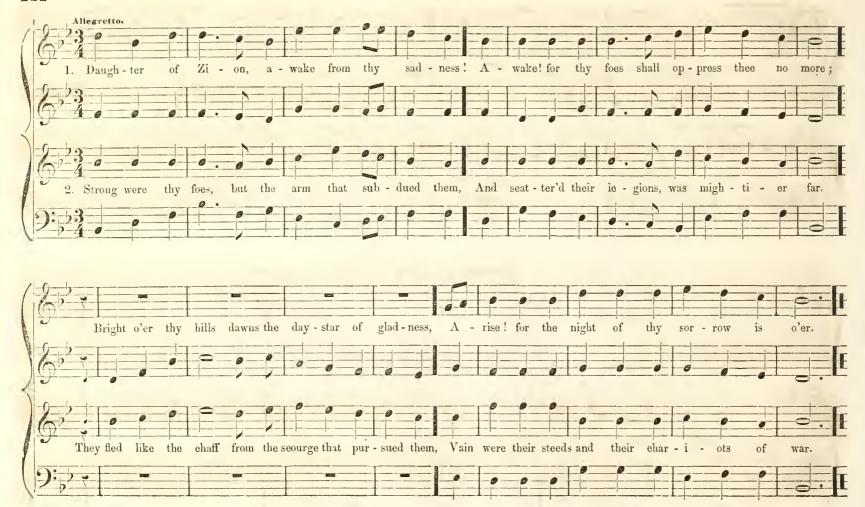










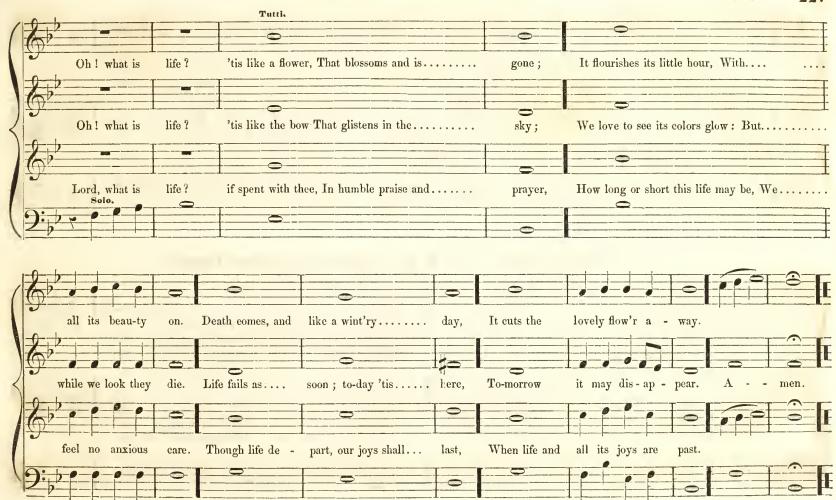






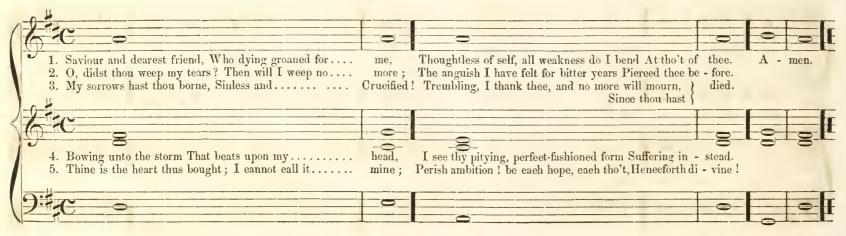






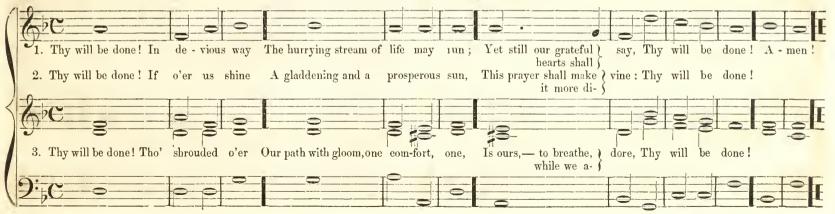


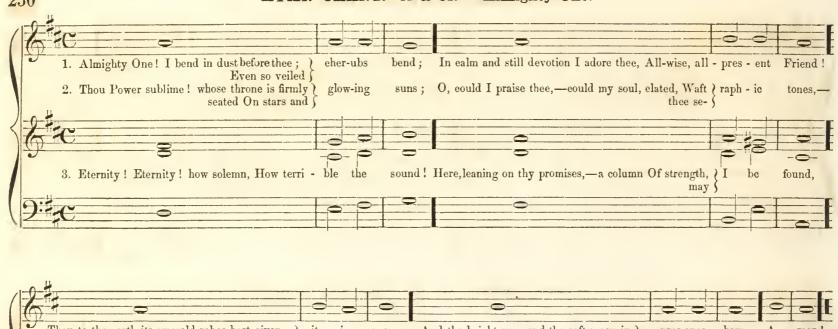
## HYMN CHANT. 6, 10 & 4. "Saviour and dearest Friend."

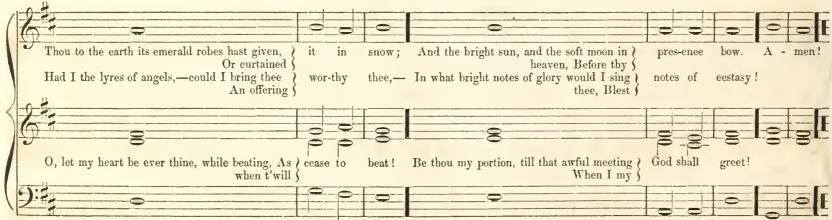




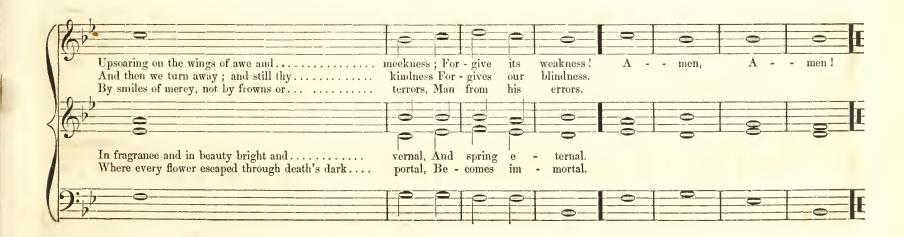
## HYMN CHANT. P. M. "Thy will be done."





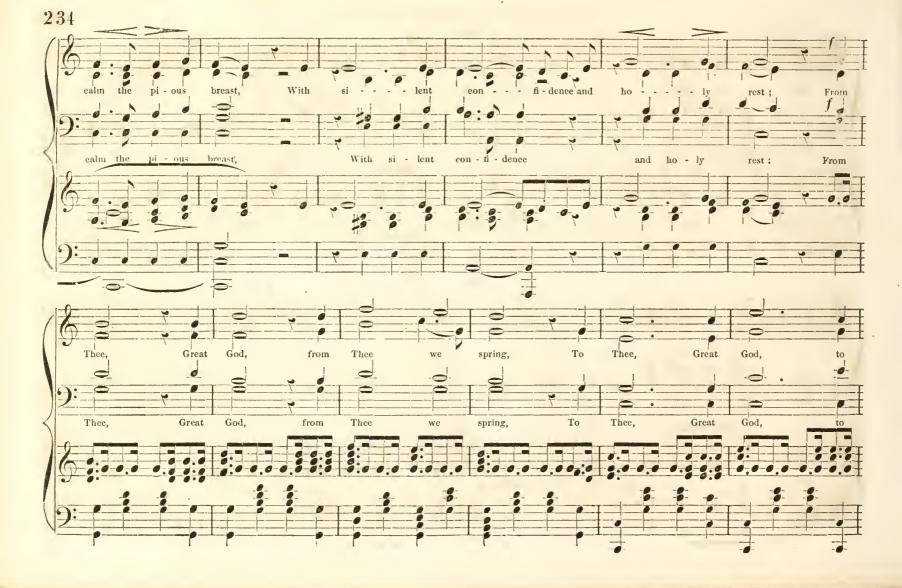
















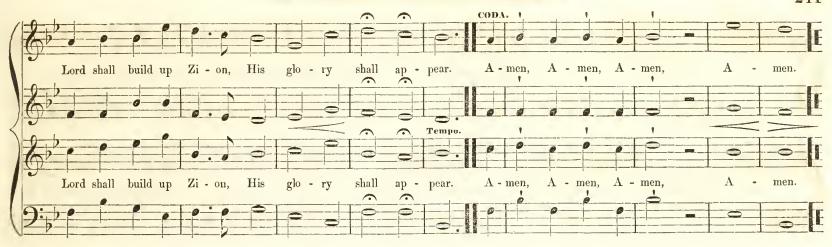




## CHANT. PSALM 136.

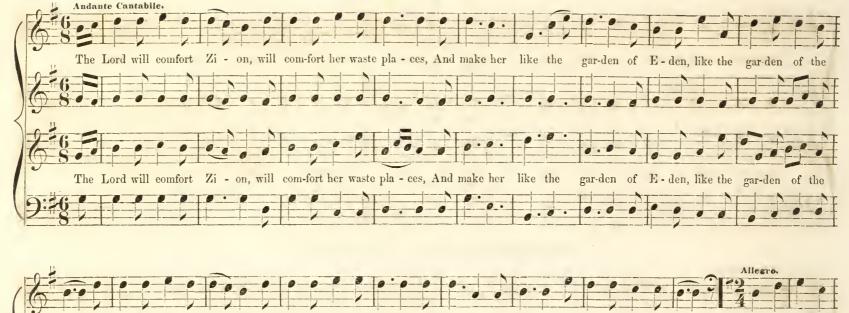


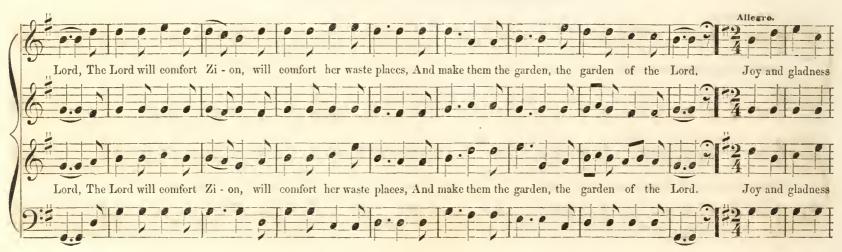




## SENTENCE. "Grant, we beseech thee."























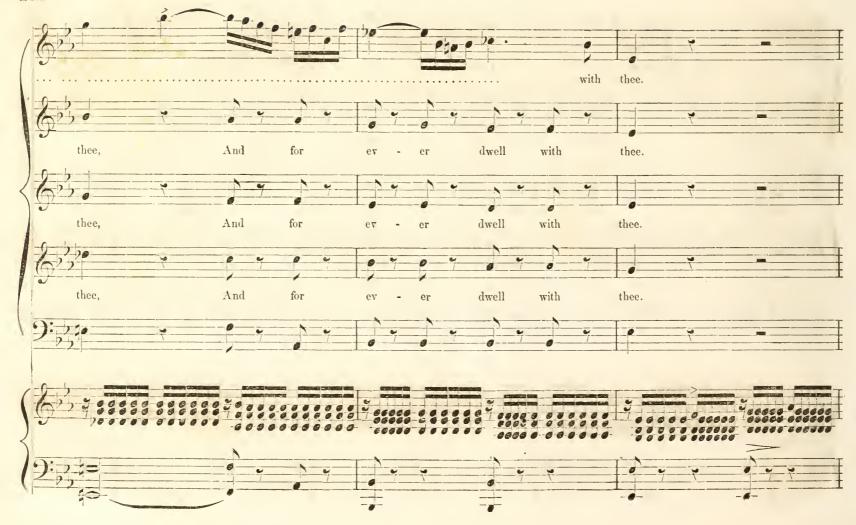


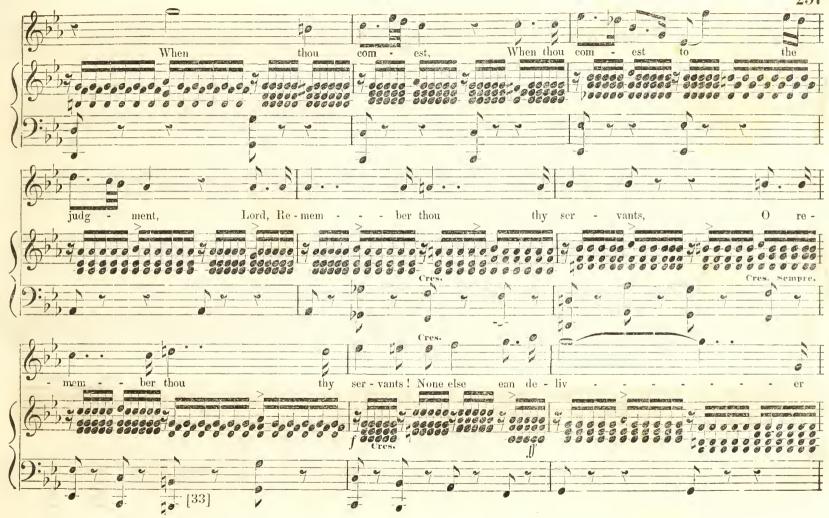
















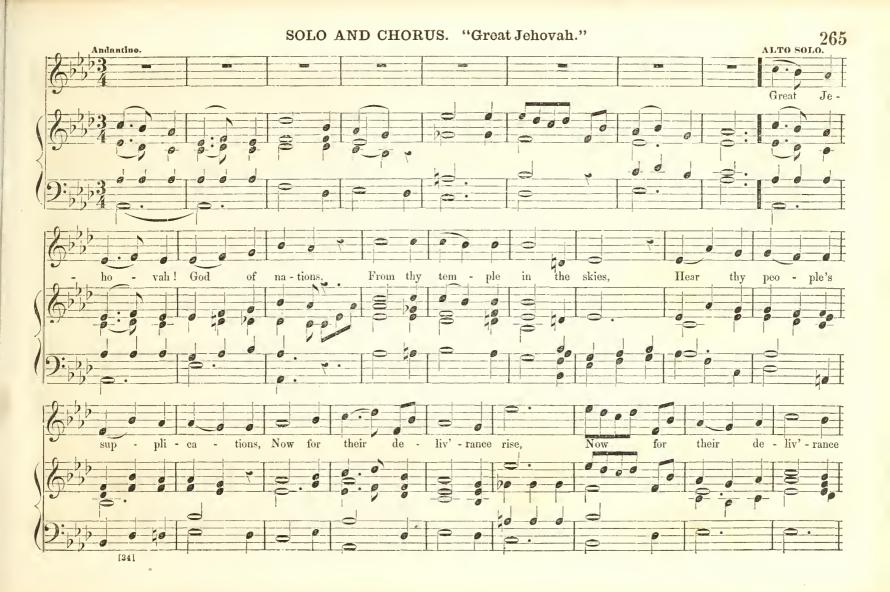
































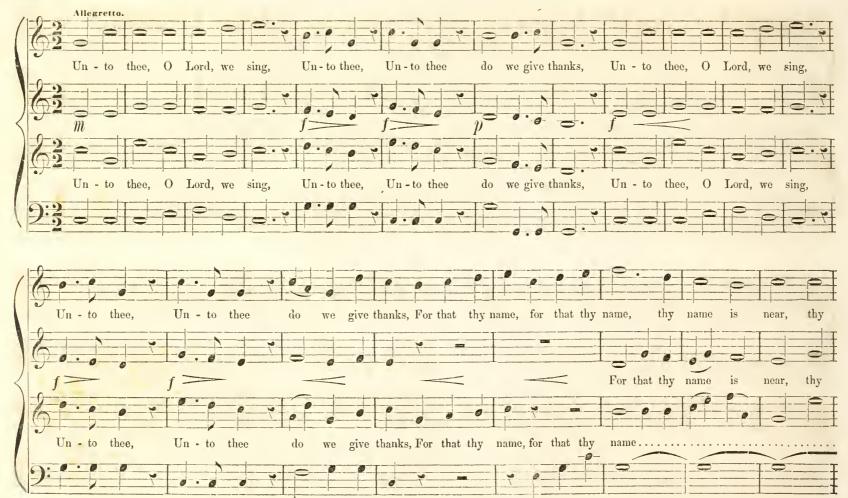
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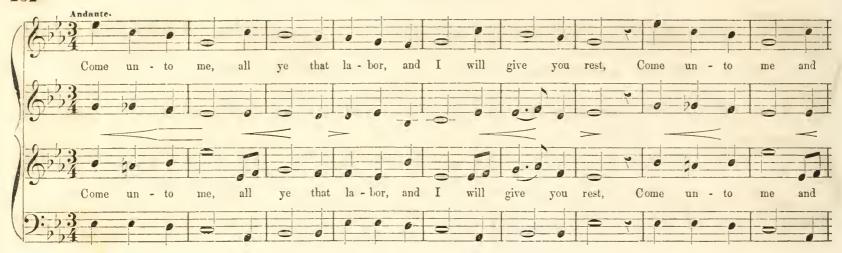








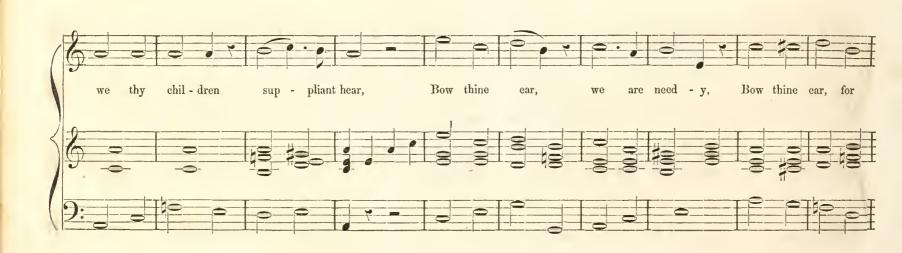




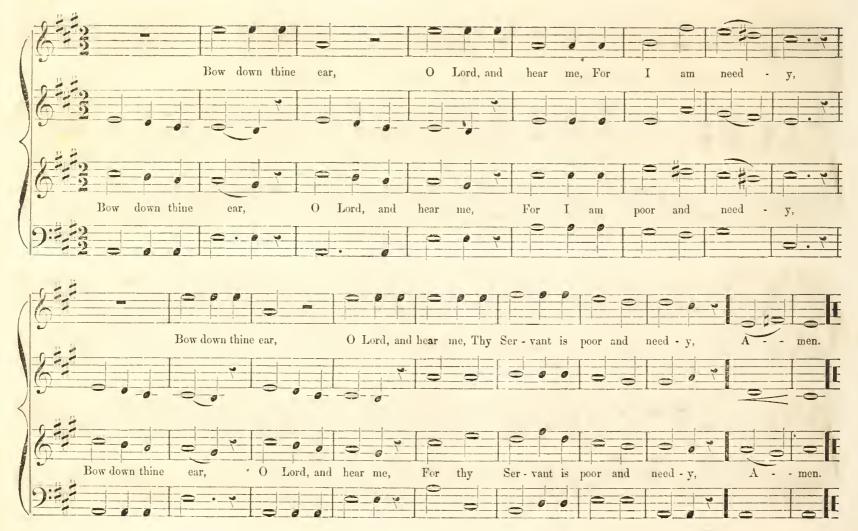


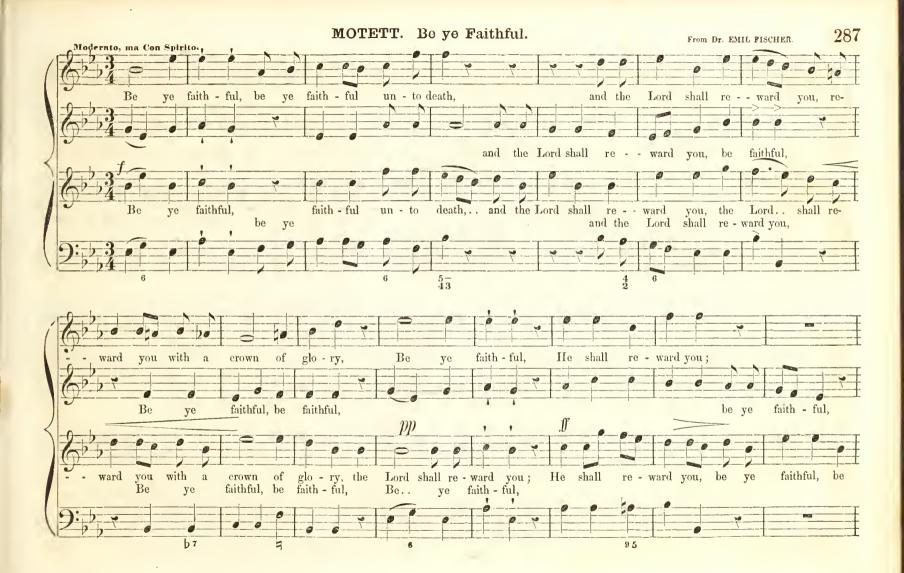
















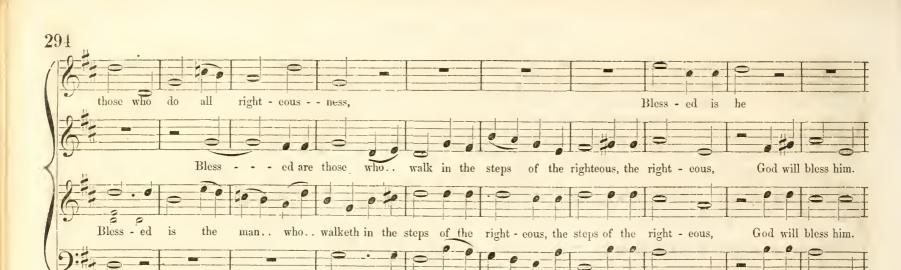








N. B. The above sequence is not surpassed by any thing in the writings of Handel, or Bach.





that.. walketh in the steps of the right . eous,

God will bless him.

Blest

is he



great is the

depth





























are the dead who

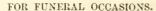
die,





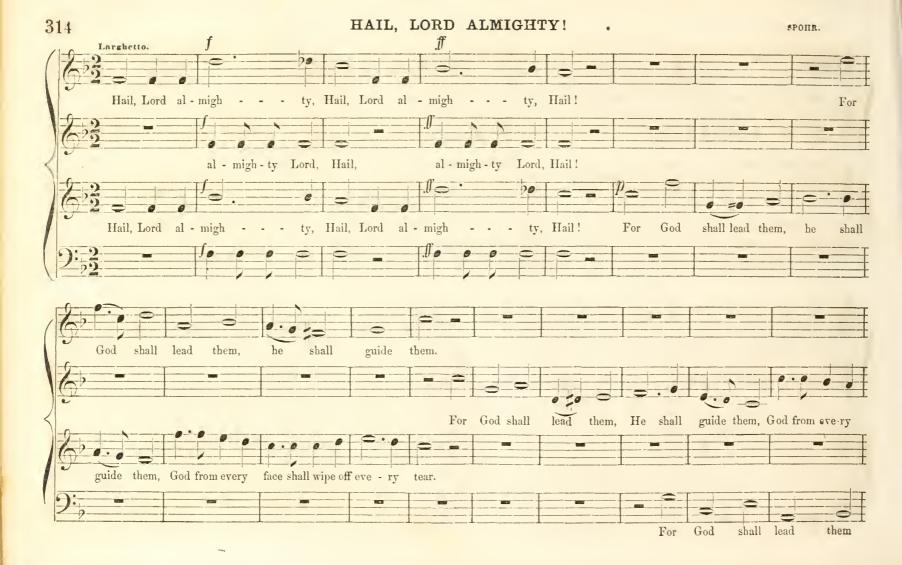








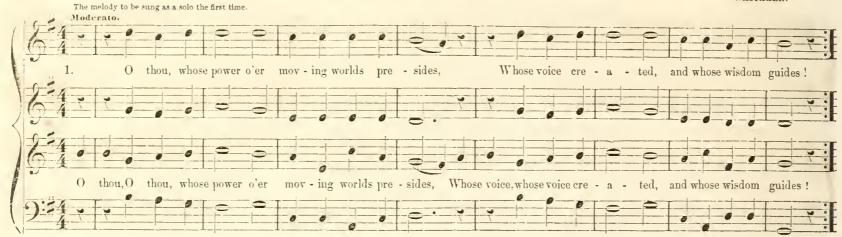


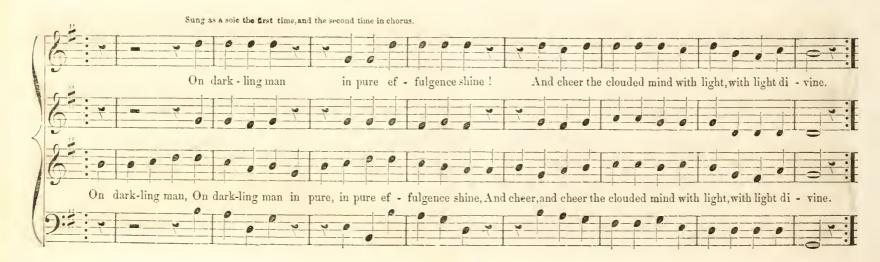




























sur-round the throne,

with sweet ac - eord, And thus

Join in

a song with sweet ae - eord, And thus surround the

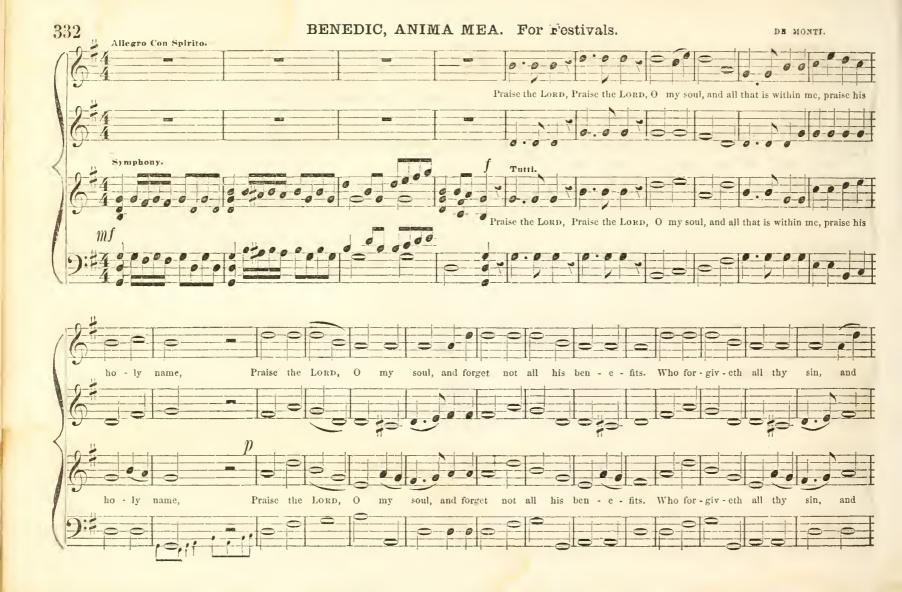


























when we fal - ter, Guard, oh guard us when dan - ger is nigh;

guard, oh





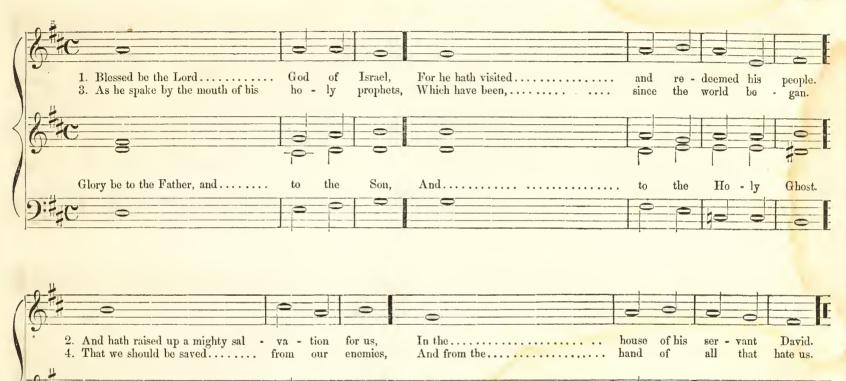






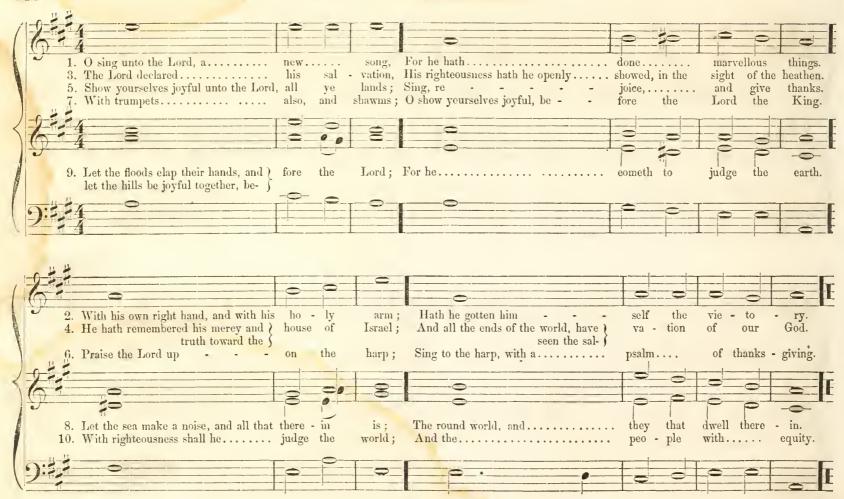






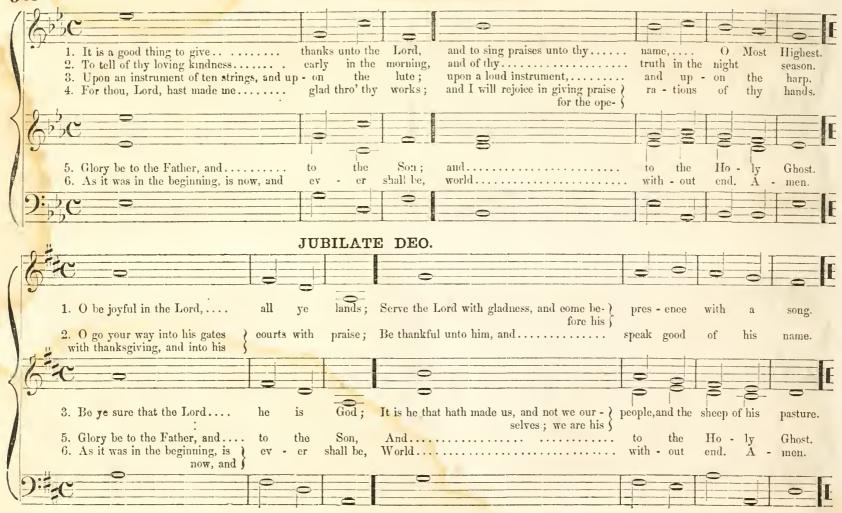
As it was in the beginning, is now, and ev - er shall be, World without.

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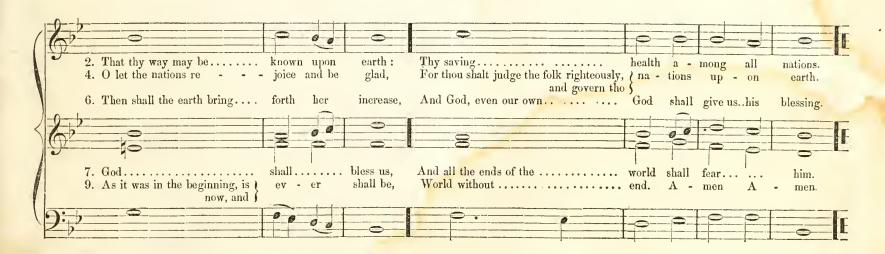












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