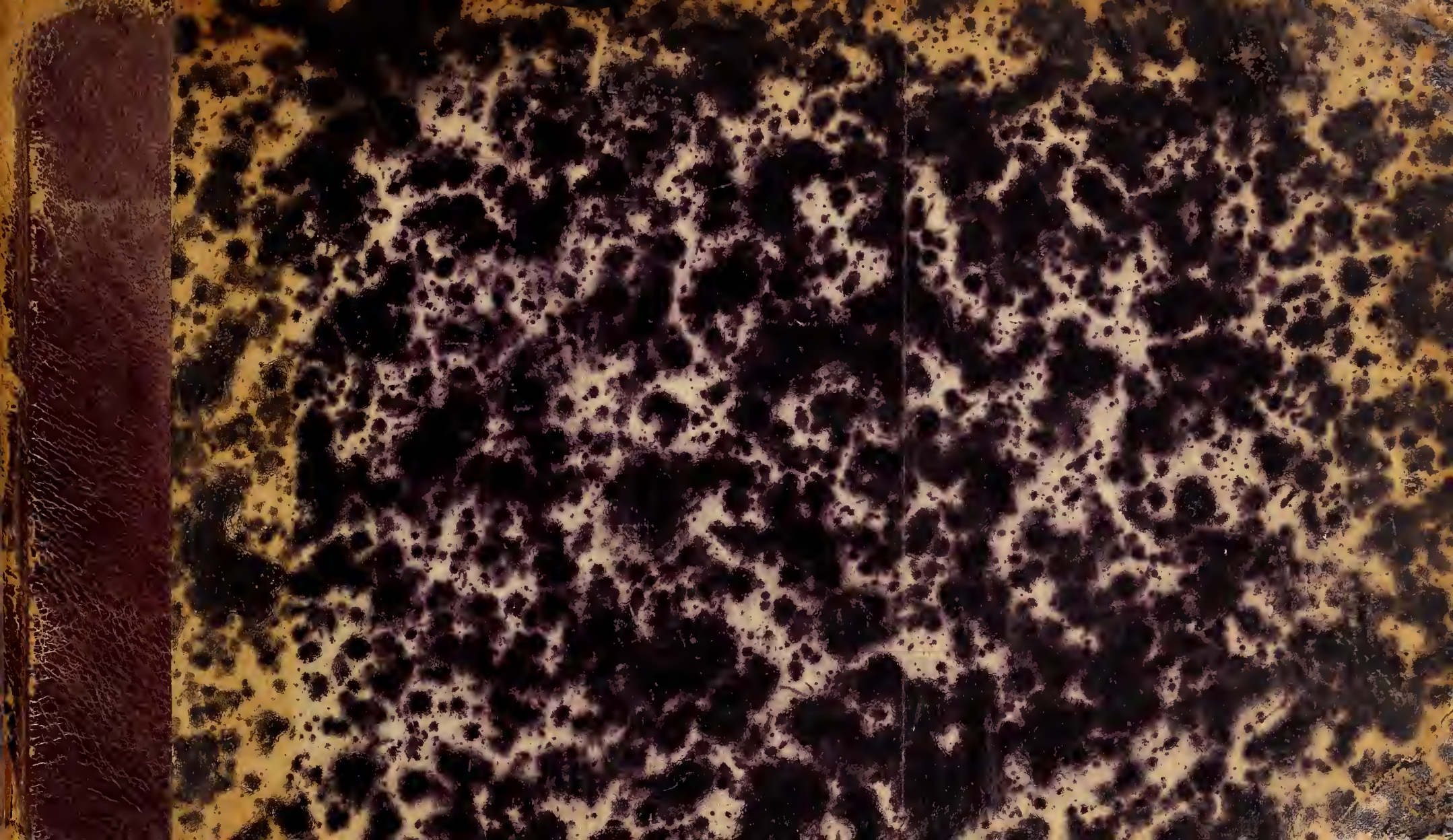


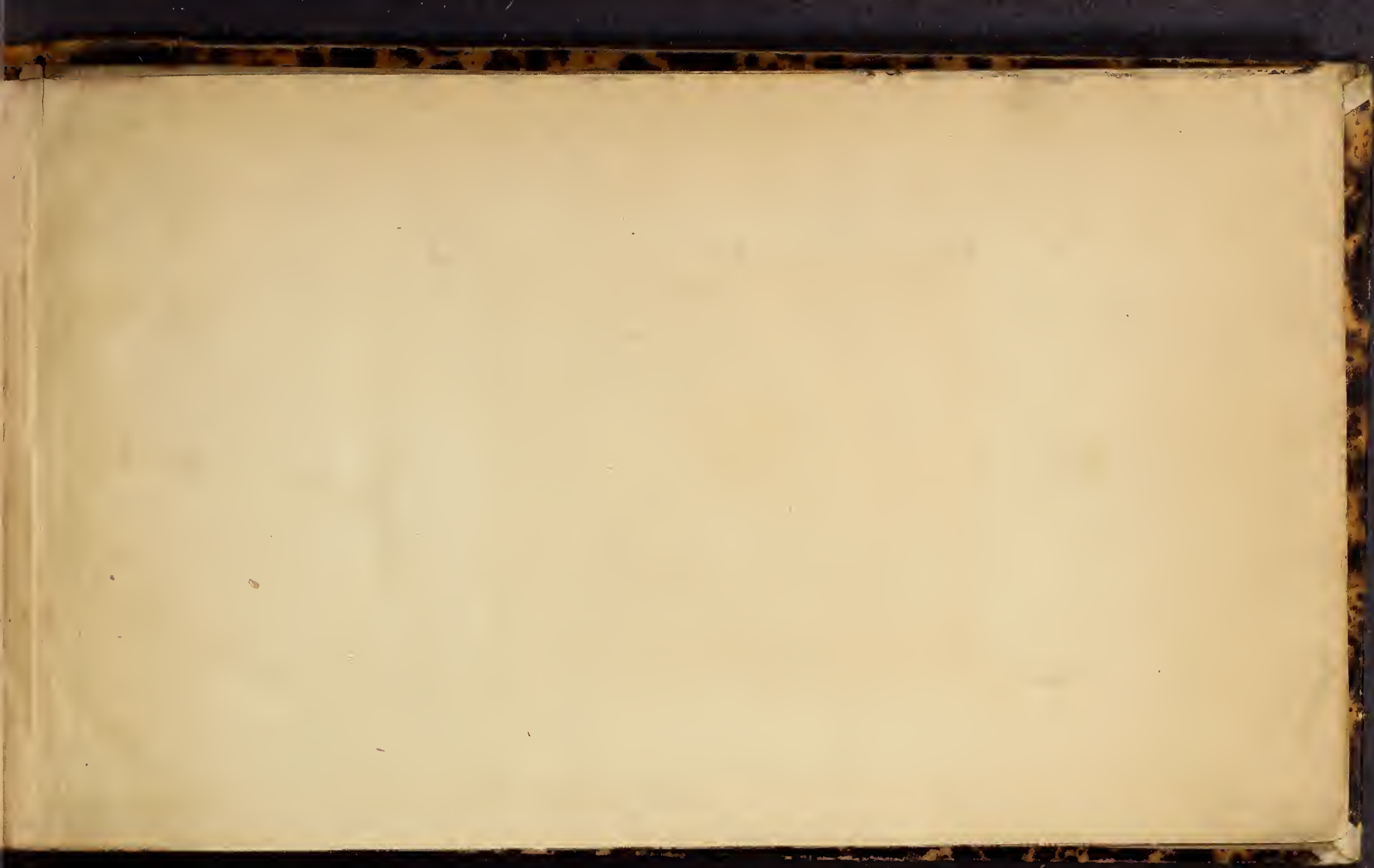


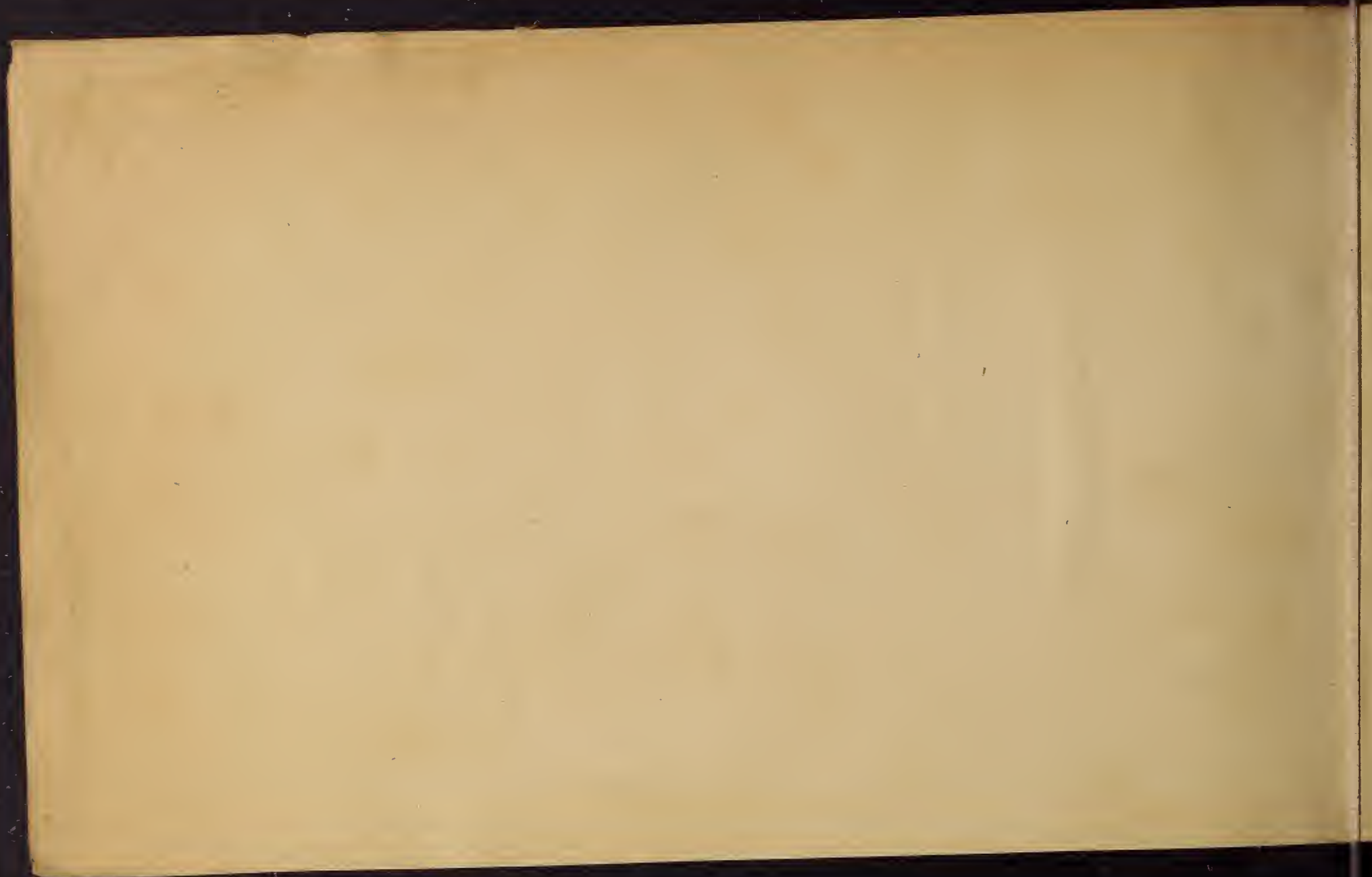
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THE MASSACHUSETTS HARMONY,

CONSECRATED TO DEVOTION.

.....
IN FOUR PARTS.
.....

- I. An INTRODUCTION to the RUDIMENTS of MUSIC, by way of QUESTION and ANSWER.
II. A variety of useful LESSONS to exercise the LEARNER in the use of NOTES, and for the Tuning of his VOICE.
III. A large number of TUNES, adapted to the various Metres and Keys usually performed in CHURCHES.
IV. A number of PIECES adapted to particular Hymns, together with ELEGIAC PIECES, ODES and ANTHEMS.

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

Designed particularly for the Use of the Singing Schools and Musical Assemblies in the United States.

By *WALTER JANES*,

A CITIZEN OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Hail, Music! hail, thou sorrow-soothing sound!
Propitious boon, to favour'd mortals giv'n;
Thou sov'reign balm for affliction's wound,
And joy of the celestial hosts of heav'n.

Sacred to mem'ry let th' auspicious morn,
When stars prov'd vocal, and in concert sung,
Rouse us to imitate, with heart and song,
The praise, which through th' ethereal concave rung.

Published according to Act of Congress.

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Edward Capen

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TO THE PUBLIC.

MUSIC being esteemed an essential part of Divine Worship, every attempt to promote it, may be considered as an attempt to promote the worship of the Deity. That we ought to praise our Divine Benefactor, as well as to pray to him, is the dictate of a grateful heart, as well as a precept of Divine Revelation. Though the tenets of religion, professed by men, are various, and although each of the different sectaries are tenacious of their own, yet they generally agree in praising their Heavenly King: Hence, in this exercise of Divine Worship, every heart may joyfully unite, and every tongue find sweet employ.

Prompted by these sentiments, and the anxious solicitations of his friends, the Author of the following pages has been induced to offer them to the Public. With due respect, therefore, to his fellow citizens, and particularly to those, who are professedly masters of music, the Author submits the merit of his work to their decision. He must do himself the justice, however, to inform them, that the principal part of the music of his own composition, was written in his years of minority, for the purpose of gratifying a youthful fancy, without the remotest idea of its ever being made public. And, that his duties of life have been in such a contracted sphere, that he has been deprived of the advantages of becoming acquainted with the arts and sciences, particularly that of mathematics, which is so necessary in the science of music.

Without any pretensions to new discoveries, the Author contents himself with having afforded the public a variety of new music, with some improvements in facilitating an acquisition of the art. The method

he has taken to initiate the beginner, is by questions and answers; a mode which he flatters himself will greatly alleviate the task of an instructor, and facilitate the progress of the learner. He has studied *variety*, and to that of his own music, has added various pieces of the composition of different gentlemen; all which will stand as they came from the hands of the original composers.

Those who are disposed to criticise, may, perhaps, find many inaccuracies in the following work; but the Author assures them, that he has inserted no music of his own, nor admitted any of others, but what has been approved of, by those who are considered to be good judges of music. If, however, some errors have escaped unnoticed, he hopes the candid observer will correct the same, and not too severely censure what was well intended by

THE AUTHOR.

Holland, Sept. 1803.

THE
Massachusetts Harmony.

PART I.

A CONCISE INTRODUCTION TO THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC, IN FIVE LESSONS, BY WAY OF
 QUESTION AND ANSWER.

LESSON I.

Q. *WHAT is Music?*

A. An Art, or Science, consisting of a variety of harmonizing
 sounds, variously arranged, in different Orders, Keys, Times, and
 Moods; and is written by various characters, some of which are call-
 ed Notes.

Q. *What are the Notes now used in Music?*

A. The Semibreve



Minim



Crotchet



Quaver

Semiquaver

Demisemiquaver



Q. *What proportion of Time do these notes bear to each other?*

A. One Semibreve
contains



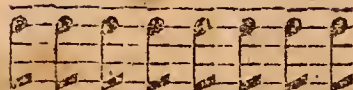
Two Minims



Four Crotchets



Eight Quavers



Sixteen Semiquavers

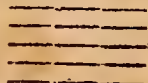


Thirty-two De-
misemiquavers



Q. What other Characters are used in music?

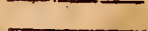
A. The Stave



Brace



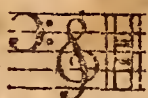
Ledger line



Flat



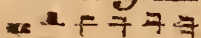
Cliffs



Sharp
Natural



Rests



Repeat



Single Bar



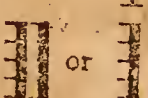
Slur



Hold



Double Bar



Mark of Distinction



Point of Addition



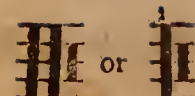
Figure of Diminution



Choosing Notes



and Close



Double ending

Q. What is the use of the Stave?

A. It is the place whereon music is written.

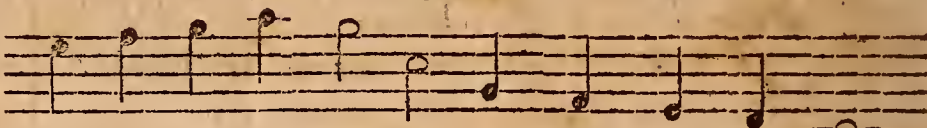
EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the use of the Ledger line?

A. It is added when notes ascend or descend a line above, or below the stave.

EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the use of a Cliff?

A. It is placed at the beginning of the staff, to distinguish the parts;* it serves, likewise, to shew what sound of the general scale it represents.

Q. How many cliffs are used in music?

A. Three.

Q. How do you distinguish them?

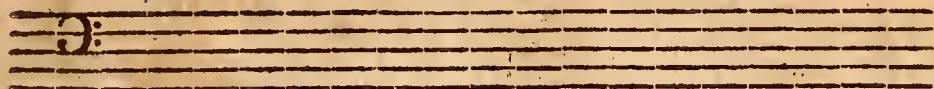
A. By the names of F Cliff, C Cliff and G Cliff.

Q. What part is represented by the F Cliff?

A. The Bass. It is placed on the second line of the staff from the top, and gives it the name F, having the 7th degree of sound in the general scale.

* By parts is meant the natural division of the general scale; viz. Bass, Counter, Tenor and Treble. See LESSON II.

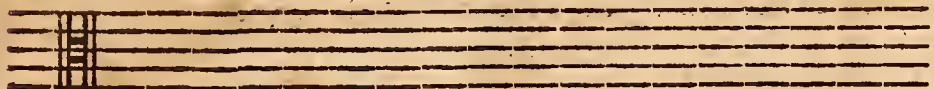
EXAMPLE.



Q. What part is represented by the C Clef?

A. The Counter; being placed on the middle line of the staff, gives it the name C, having the 11th degree of sound in the general scale.

EXAMPLE.



Q. What is represented by the G Clef?

A. Both Tenor and Treble. It is placed on the second line of the staff from the bottom, and gives it the name G, occupying the 8th degree of sound in the general scale in the Tenor and 15th in the Treble.

EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the use of Rests in music?

A. They supply the Time in intervals, and denote a pause as long as you would be sounding the notes which they represent.

Q. How many rests are commonly used in church music?

A. Six.

Q. How do you distinguish them?

A. By the names of the notes which they represent, viz.: Semibreve rest, Minim rest, Crotchet rest, &c.

EXAMPLES.



NOTE. A Semibreve rest fills a bar in all modes of time.

Q. What is the use of the Single Bar?

A. It is used to divide the Time into equal parts, according to the Measure note.*

EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the use of the Double Bar?

A. It shews the end of a strain, and generally denotes a repeat.

EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the use of the Brace in music?

A. It connects such parts as are sung together.

EXAMPLE.

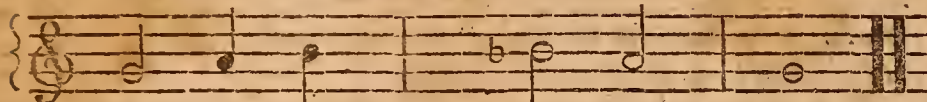


* A measure note is that which fills a bar, and each bar contains notes or rests equivalent to it through the tune.

Q. What is the use of the Flat in music?

A. When placed at the left hand of any note, sinks the sound of it half a tone.

EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the use of a Sharp?

A. When placed before a note, raises the sound of it half a tone.

EXAMPLE.



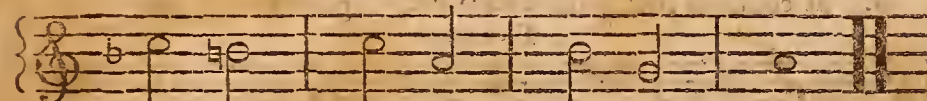
NOTE 1. In the following work the flat and sharp have influence only on the particular note before which it is placed.

NOTE 2. Both flats and sharps are often used to transpose the *me* from its natural place. For their various examples, See LESSON IV.

Q. What is the use of the Natural?

A. When placed at the left hand of any note made flat or sharp, restores it to its natural sound.

EXAMPLE.



Q. Is there not some other use for this character in music?

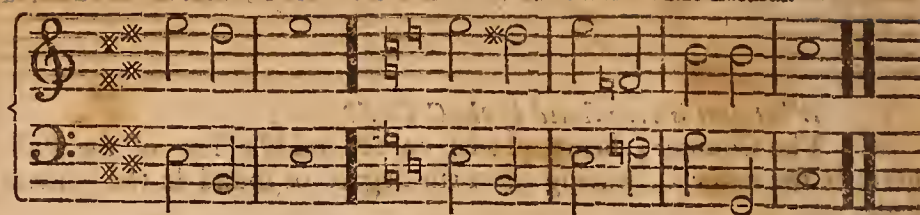
A. There is. It serves to restore the *me* to its natural place, having previously been transposed by flats or sharps, by adding, throughout the parts, as many naturals as there were flats or sharps at the beginning of the strain. But, where not so many naturals are added as there are flats or sharps at the beginning, they affect only those whereon they are set, the rest remain in full force.

EXAMPLE.

Me in D.

Me in F.

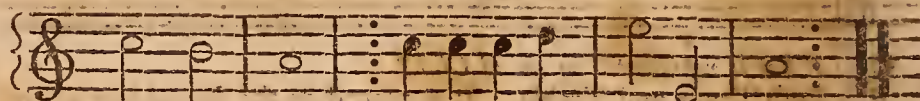
Me natural.



Q. What is the use of a Repeat?

A. It shews what part of the tune is to be sung twice.

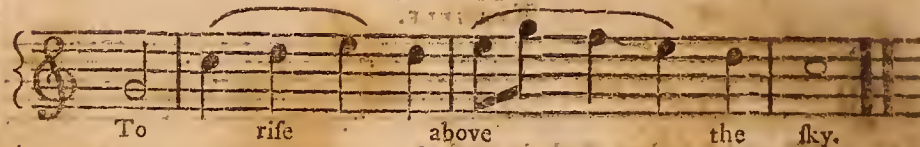
EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the use of a Slur?

A. It includes such notes as are sung to one syllable.

EXAMPLE.



To rise above the sky.

Q. What is the use of the Hold?

A. Being placed over any note, implies a continuation of sound beyond its usual length,* and when it is placed over a double bar, it denotes a rest.

* As the propriety of the use of this character has been disputed by many, as it does not determine the time of continuation, I have thought proper to direct, in this book, that one third be added to the time of the note over which it is placed, and that the note be beat one third slower. When placed over a double bar, or end of a strain, the parts are to rest the time of one second.

EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the use of the Mark of Distinction?

A. It implies a distinct and emphatical pronunciation.

EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the use of the Point of Addition?

A. Being placed at the right of any note, adds to the sound half its original length, i. e. a pointed semibreve is equal to three minims, a pointed minim to three crotchets, &c.

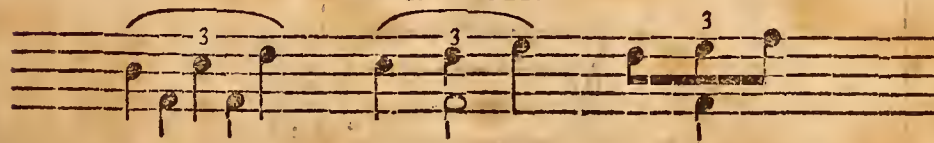
EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the use of the Diminution Figure?

A. It reduces the time of three notes to two of the same kind.

EXAMPLE.



M. H.

B

Q. What is the use of Choosing Notes?

A. They furnish a greater variety in the music, as they may all be sung at the same time, by different voices.

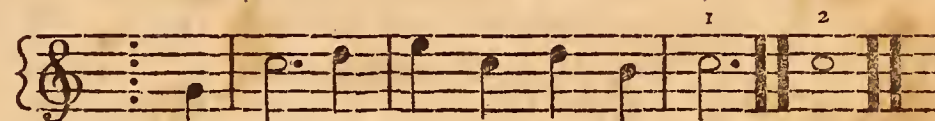
EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the use of a Double Ending?

A. It denotes a repeat, and shows that the note or notes under figure 1, are sung before repeating, and those under figure 2, after, omitting those under figure 1; but if connected with a slur, they are both to be sung after repeating.

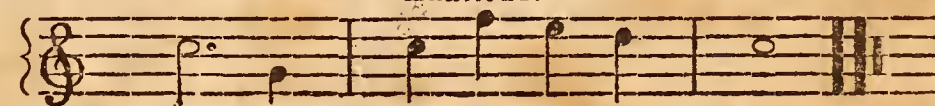
EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the use of the Close?

A. It shows the end of the composition.

EXAMPLE.



INTRODUCTION.

LESSON II.

Of the GENERAL SCALE of MUSIC.

Q. *What is understood by the general Scale of Music?*

A. It shows the natural order and corresponding sounds of the several parts into which it is divided, viz. Bass, Tenor, Counter and Treble; and contains three Octaves, one above another, with their respective notes, Sol, La, Me, Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol; distinguished by the first seven letters of the alphabet, in the following order; G sol, A la, B me, C fa, D sol, E la, F fa, G sol; and after ascending to the eighth letter, or note, the same order is repeated. See the EXAMPLES.

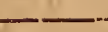
GENERAL SCALE.

Bass Staff. Tenor Staff.		G	22	Counter Staff.
		F	21	
		E	20	
		D	19	
		C	18	
		B	17	
		A	16	
		G	15	
		F	14	
		E	13	
		D	12	
		Bass Staff. Tenor Staff.		
B	10			
A	9			
G	8			
F	7			
E	6			
D	5			
C	4			
B	3			
A	2			
G	1			

Q. How are the letters placed in the Bass staff?

A. In the following order, viz.: beginning with G on the lower line; A, on the lower space, &c.: counting up both lines and spaces till you come to G again.

EXAMPLE.



 B me.
 A la.
 G fol.
 F fa.
 E la.
 D fol.
 C fa.
 B me.
 A la.
 G fol.

Q. How are the letters placed in the Tenor and Treble staff?

A. In the same order as in the Bass, beginning with D, in the space below the lower line.

EXAMPLE.

	G	fol.
	F	fa.
	E	la.
	D	fol.
	C	fa.
	B	me.
	A	la.
	G	fol.
	F	fa.
	E	la.
	D	fol.

Q. *How are the letters placed in the Counter staff?*

A. In the same order as in the other parts, beginning with E, in the space below the lower line.

EXAMPLE.



A la.
 G fol.
 F fa.
 E la.
 D fol.
 C fa.
 B me.
 A la.
 G fol.
 F fa.
 E la.

NOTE. The reason why the lower line in the bass takes the name of G, the space below the lower line in the tenor and treble that of D, and the space below the lower line in the counter E, is because the F, G and C cliffs place them there.

LESSON III.

Of the KEYS in Music.

Q. What is a Key in Music ?

A. It is the principal letter, or note, from which a piece of music is composed, containing the air of the tune, it being the foundation of all the other parts, and is always found in the last note of the Bass.

Q. How many Keys are there in Music ?

A. There are but two natural keys, viz., A, or la, the minor, or flat key, having the Minor 3d, 6th and 7th above its key not ; and C, or fa, the Major or sharp key, having the major 3d, 6th and 7th, above the key note.

EXAMPLES.

Minor key.	Minor 3d.	Minor 6th.	Minor 7th.
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

la. 3 semi-tones. 8 semi-tones. 10 semi-tones.

Major key. Major 3d.

fa. 4 semi-tones. 9 semi-tones. 11 semi-tones.

NOTE. The sharp key is always half a tone higher or sharper in its first 3d, 6th and 7th, than the flat.

Q. Can these two keys be removed from their natural place by any artificial characters ?

A. By placing either flats, or sharps, at the beginning of the staff, removes the Me from its natural place ; consequently, the key removes with it, it being always the first note above me, or the first below ; yet they retain the same proportion of sound to each other when removed, as in the two natural keys. For their various examples, See LESSON IV.

LESSON IV.

Of TRANSPOSITION.

Q. What is Transposition ?

A. It is the removing of the me from its natural place, by flats or sharps ; thus producing systems for a greater variety of airs, and yet keeping the notes within the compass of the voice, according to the key note.

Q. How is the me transposed by flats ?

A. Every flat added to the beginning of a staff, removes the me a fourth above, or a fifth below the place where it last stood.

Q. How is the me transposed by sharps ?

A. Every sharp added to the beginning of a staff, removes the me a fifth above, or a fourth below the place where it last stood.

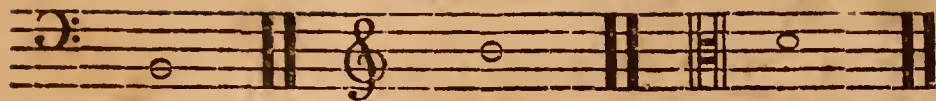
NOTE 1. Flats or sharps may serve the same purpose in the middle, or any part of a tune, as at the beginning, when added throughout the parts.

NOTE 2. Me is the leading note, guiding all the others, both above and below.

Q. Where is the natural place for me ?

A. It is on that line or space in the staff, called B.

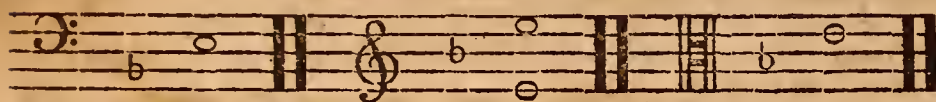
EXAMPLE.



Q. If B be flat, where is me?

A. Me is on E.

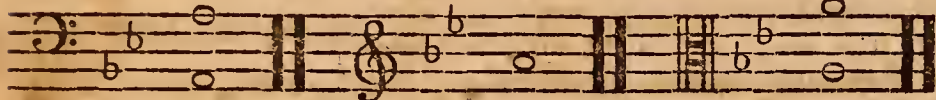
EXAMPLE.



Q. If B and E be flat, —

A. Me is on A.

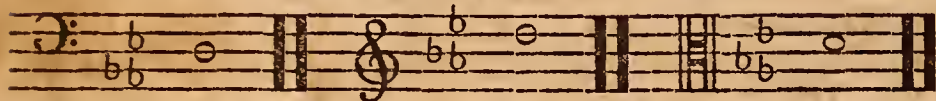
EXAMPLE.



Q. If B, E and A, be flat, —

A. Me is on D.

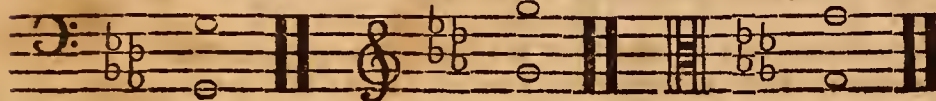
EXAMPLE.



Q. If B, E, A and D be flat, —

A. Me is on G.

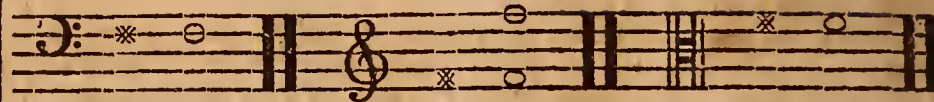
EXAMPLE.



Q. If F be sharp, where is me?

A. Me is in F.

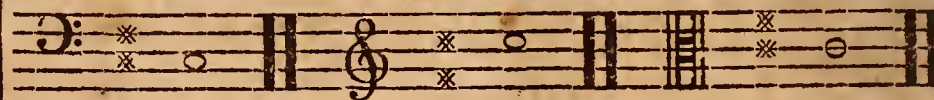
EXAMPLE.



Q. If F and C be sharp, —

A. Me is in C.

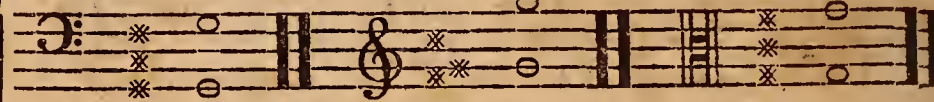
EXAMPLE.



Q. If F, C and G be sharp, —

A. Me is in G.

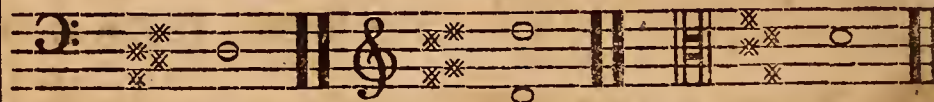
EXAMPLE.



Q. If F, C, G and D be sharp, —

A. Me is in D.

EXAMPLE.



NOTE 1. Between me and fa, and la and fa, ascending or descending, are but half-tones, the rest are whole tones.

NOTE 2. The notes above me are twice fa, sol, la; and below me, twice la, sol fa, then comes me again both ways.

INTRODUCTION.

xiii

LESSON V.

Of TIME.

Q. What is Time in Music?

A. It is the art of measuring and dividing the various notes in music, into equal parts by Bars, according to the measure note; and is regulated by certain motions or beats with the hand.

Q. How many kinds of Time are there?

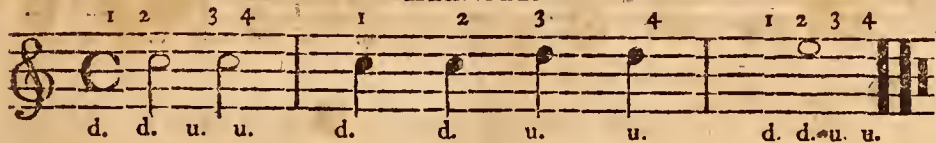
A. Three, viz.: Common, Triple and Compound; which are divided into nine different moods, four of which are Common, three of Triple, and two of Compound.

Of COMMON TIME.

Q. What is the character to the first mood of common time, and what is its measure note, and how many beats does it contain in each bar?

A. It is the letter C, () having a semibreve for its measure note, containing four beats to a bar, two down, and two up; each beat performed in the time of one second.

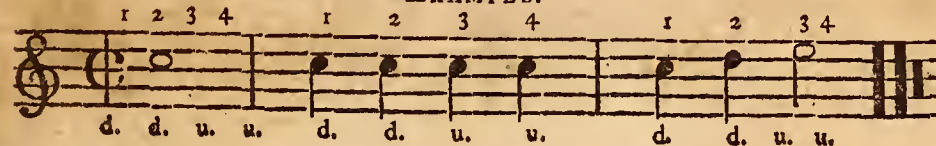
EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the character of the second mood of common time, and what is its measure note, &c.?

A. It is also a C, with a bar () down across it, having a semibreve for its measure note. Beaten in the same manner as the first mood, only a quarter quicker.

EXAMPLE.

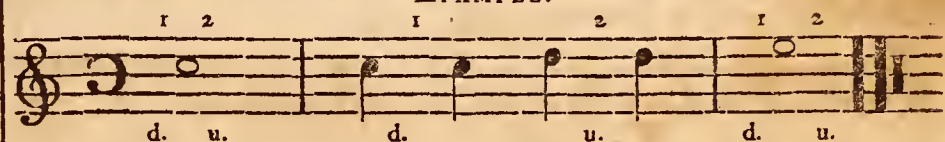


NOTE. When the bars are filled principally with minims, this mode is frequently performed with two Beats in a Bar, which is generally noted by the Author.

Q. What is the character, &c. to the third mood of common time?

A. It is a C reversed, () or () having a semibreve for its measure note, containing two beats in a bar, one down and one up; each beat performed in the time of one second.

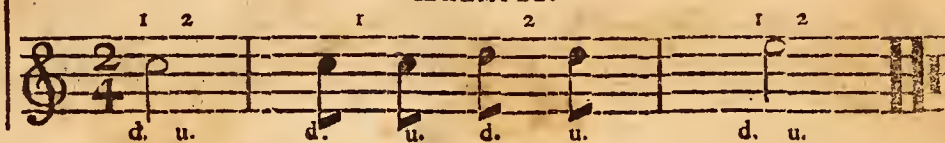
EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the character, &c. of the fourth mood of common time?

A. It is the figures 2, 4, () having a minim for its measure note, containing two beats in a bar, one down, and one up; four beats in this mood, are beaten in the time of three in the second mood.

EXAMPLE.

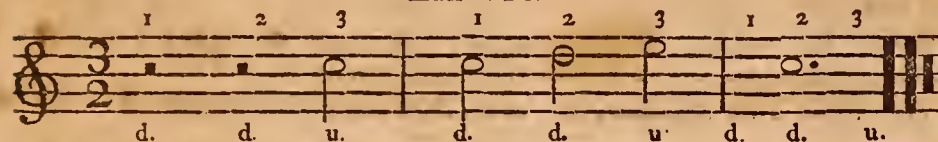


Of TRIPLE TIME.

Q. What is the character to the first mood of Triple time ?

A. It is the figures 3, 2, $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ having a pointed femibreve for its measure note, containing three beats in each bar, two down, and one up, each beat performed in the time of one second.

EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the character of the second mood of Triple time ?

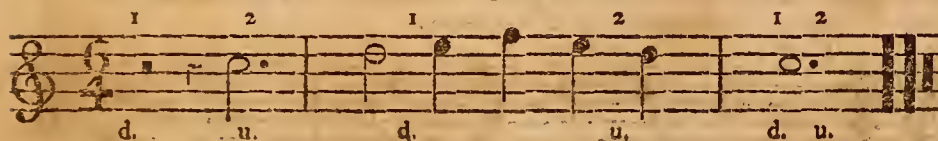
A. It is the figures 3, 4, $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$ having a pointed minim for its measure note, containing three beats in a bar, beaten in the same manner as the first, only a quarter quicker.

Of COMPOUND TIME.

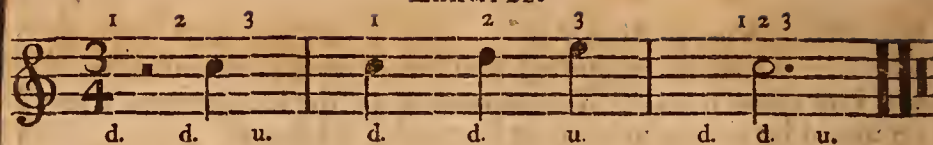
Q. What is the character to the first mood of Compound time ?

A. It is the figures 6, 4, $\left(\frac{6}{4}\right)$ having a pointed femibreve for its measure note, which is equal to two pointed minims, or six crotchets, containing two beats in a bar, one down, and one up ; each beat performed in the time of one second.

EXAMPLE.



EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the character to the third mood of Triple time ?

A. It is the figures 3, 8, $\left(\frac{3}{8}\right)$ having a pointed crotchet for its measure note, containing three beats in a bar, beaten the same as the second mood, only as quick again.

EXAMPLE.



Q. What is the character to the second mood of Compound time ?

A. It is the figures 6, 8, $\left(\frac{6}{8}\right)$ having a pointed minim for its measure note, which is equal to two pointed crotchets, &c. containing two beats in a bar, one down, and one up ; four beats in this mood are performed in the time of three in the first.

EXAMPLE.



THE
Massachusetts Harmony.

PART II.

LESSONS TO EXERCISE THE LEARNER IN THE USE OF NOTES, AND FOR THE TUNING OF HIS VOICE.

LESSON I.

Tenor and Treble.

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Sol, la, me, fa, fol, la, fa, fol. Sol, fa, la, fol, fa, me, la, fol.
d. d. u. u.

Counter.

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Sol, la, me, fa, fol, la, fa, fol. Sol, fa, la, fol, fa, me, la, fol.
d. d. u. u.

Bass.

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Sol, la, me, fa, fol, la, fa, fol. Sol, fa, la, fol, fa, me, la, fol.
d. d. u. u.

LESSON II.

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

LESSON III.

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

LESSON IV.



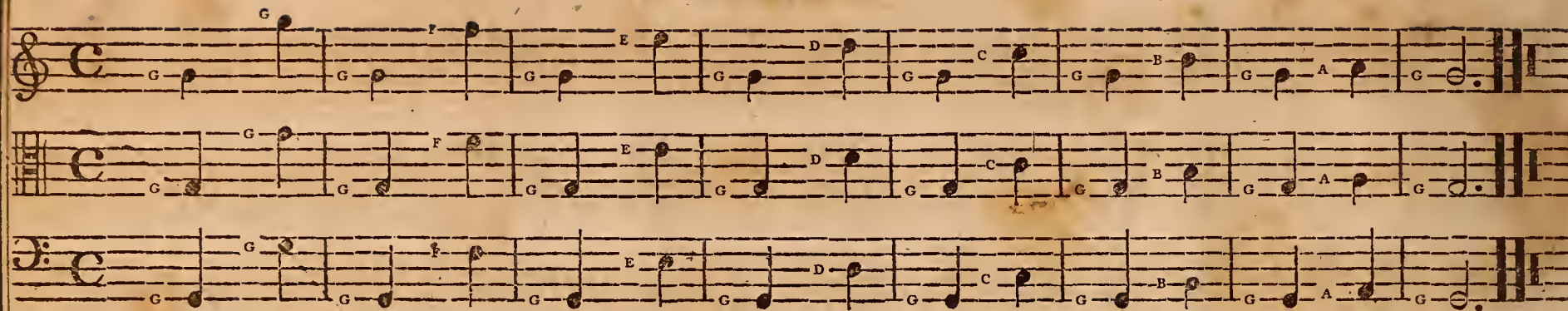
LESSON V.



M. H.

C

LESSON VI.

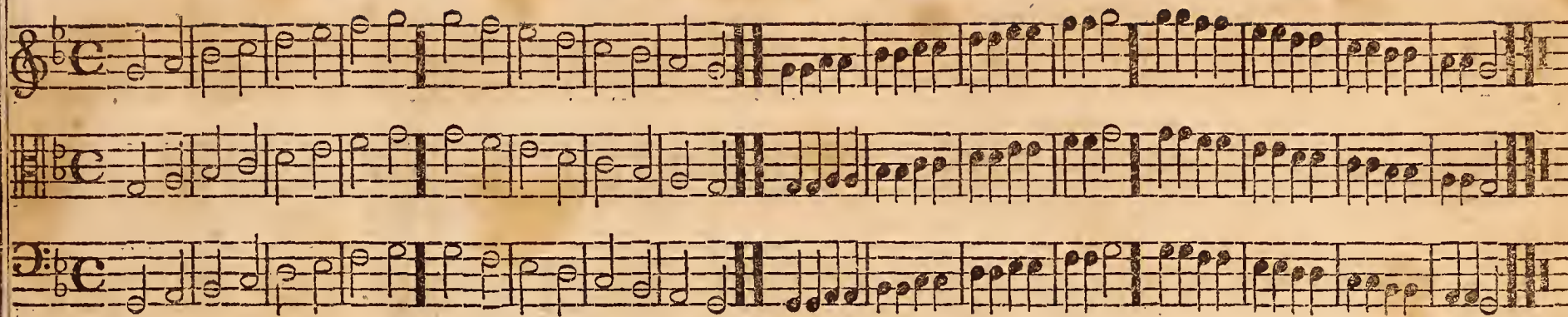


LESSON VII.



N. B. In the two preceding Lessons, as well as the first, both letters and notes are to be sounded; one beat on each.

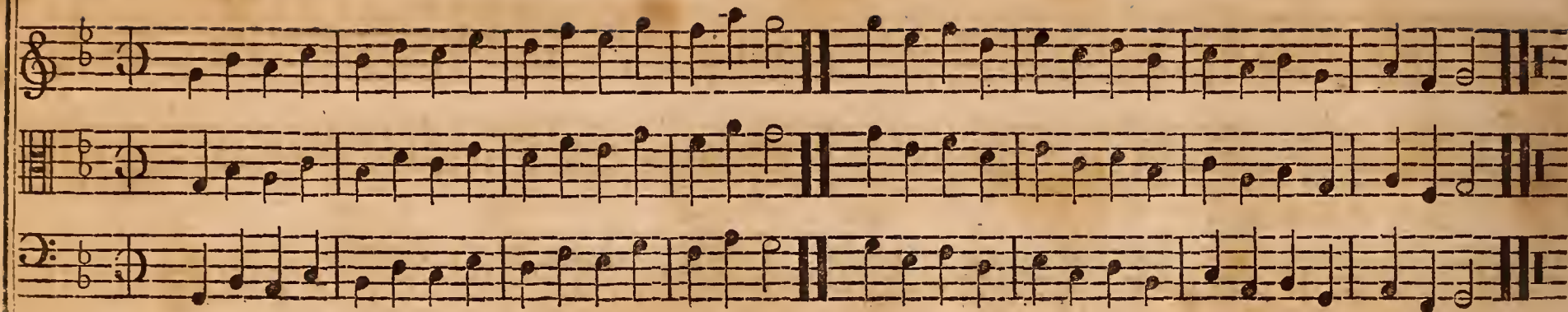
LESSON VIII.



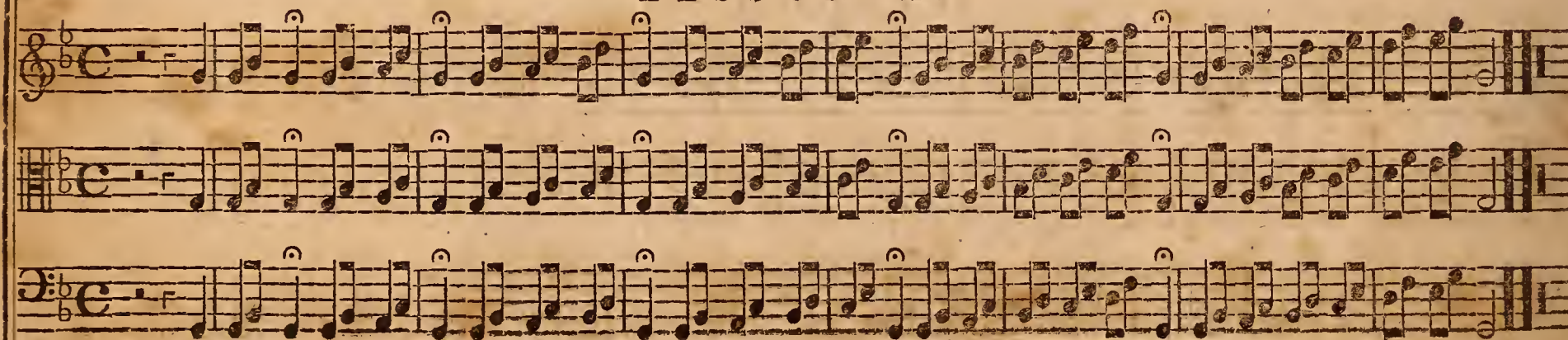
LESSON IX.



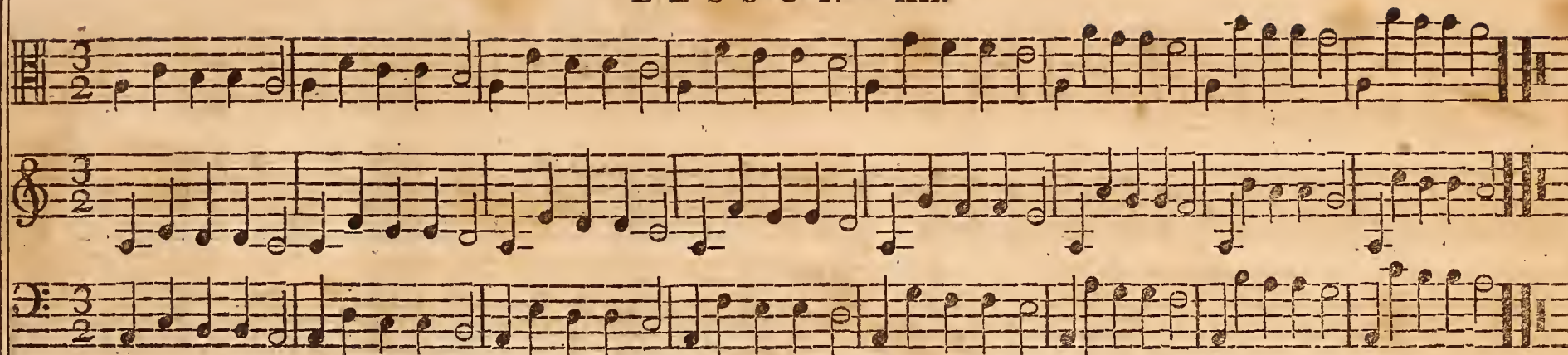
LESSON X.



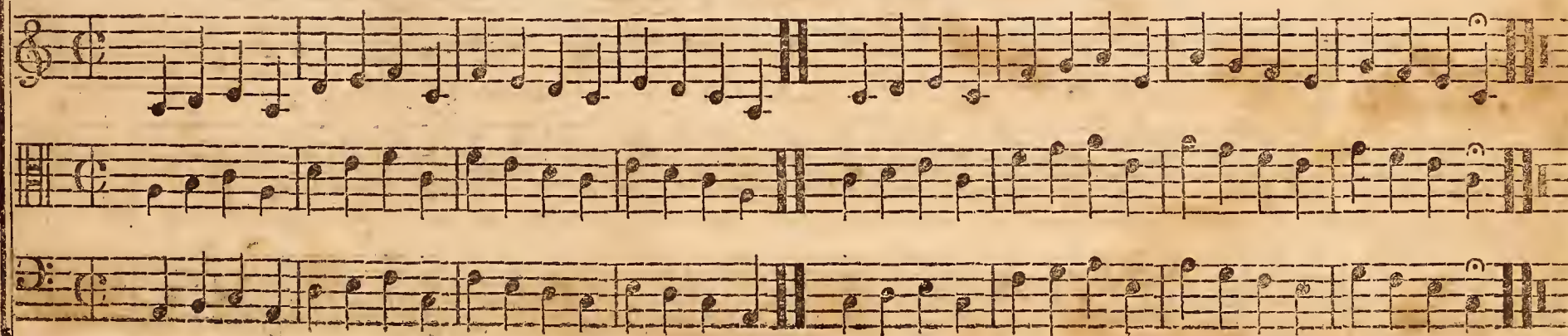
LESSON XI.



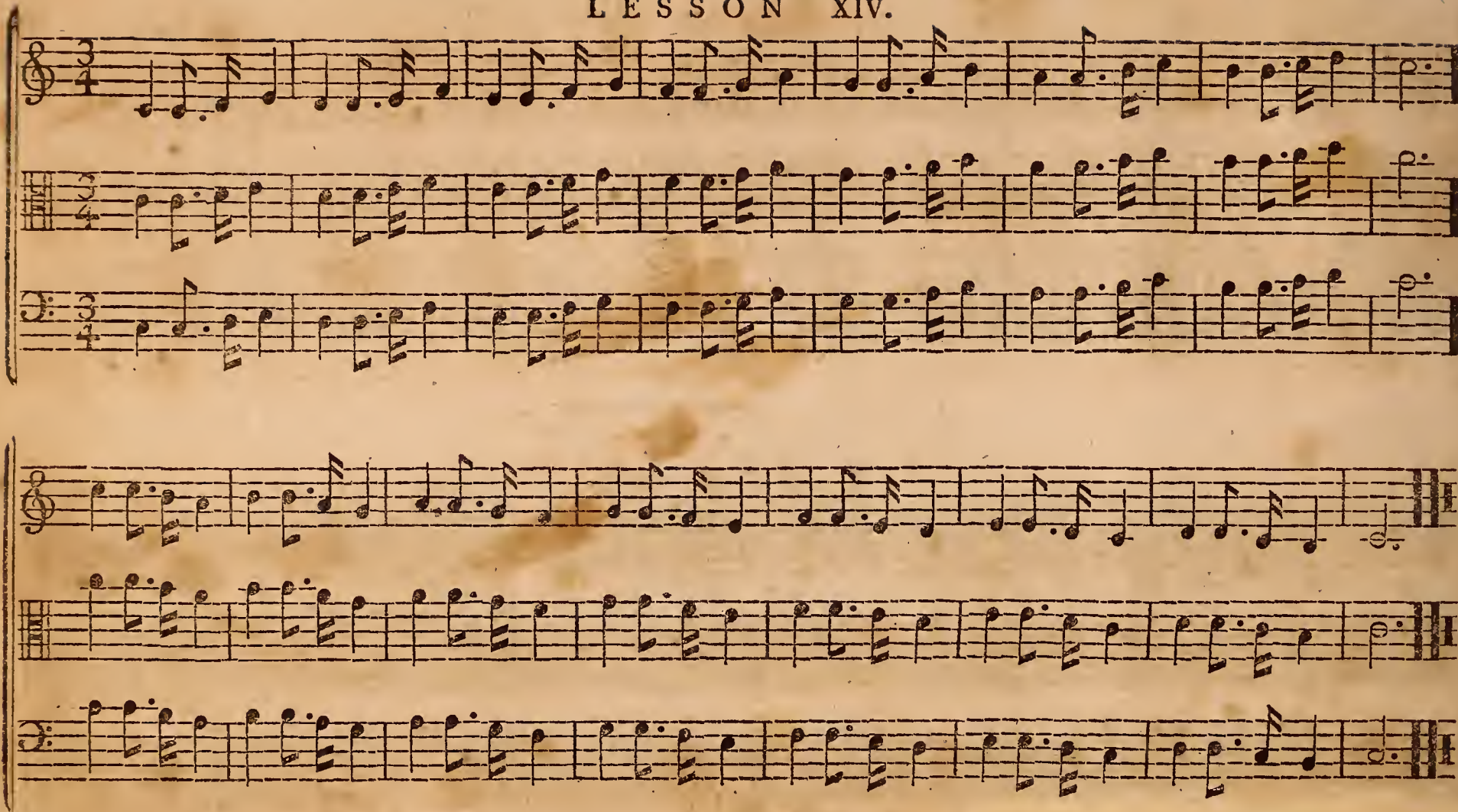
LESSON XII.



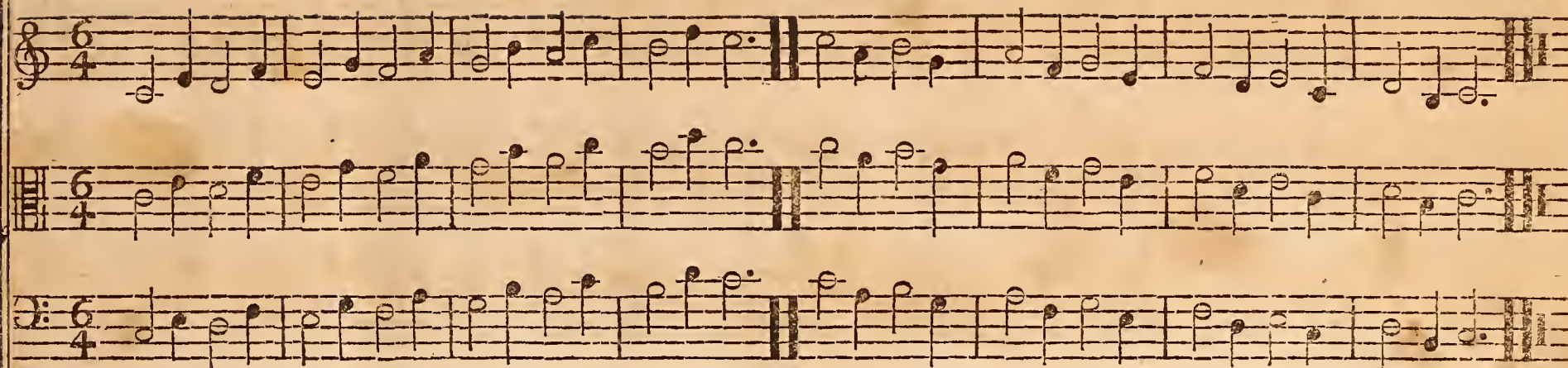
LESSON XIII.



LESSON XIV.

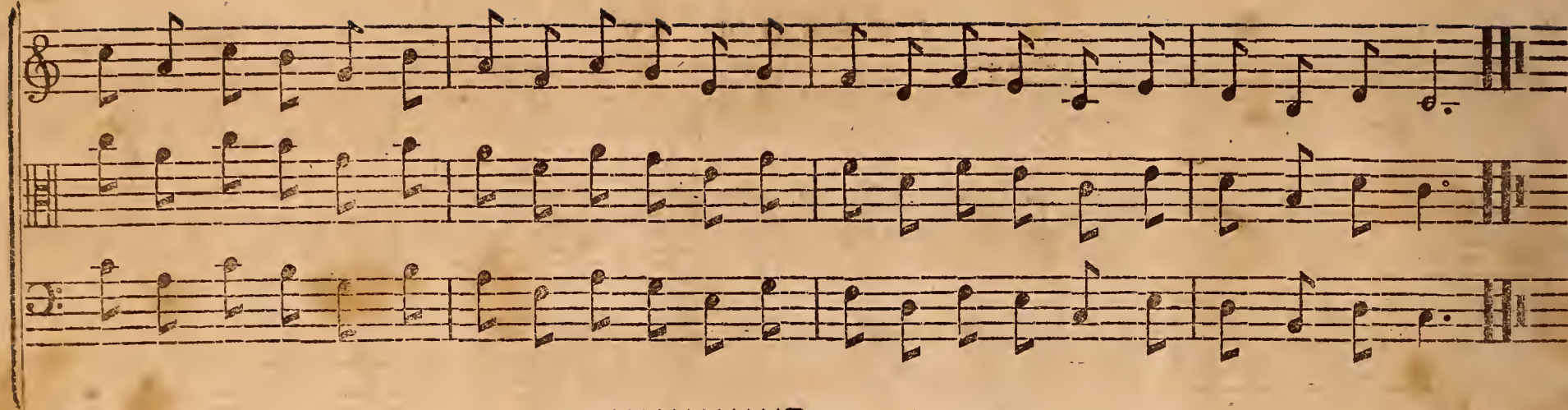


LESSON XV.



LESSON XVI.





LESSON XVII.



LESSON XVIII.
Of SYNCOPATION and SYNCOPÉ.

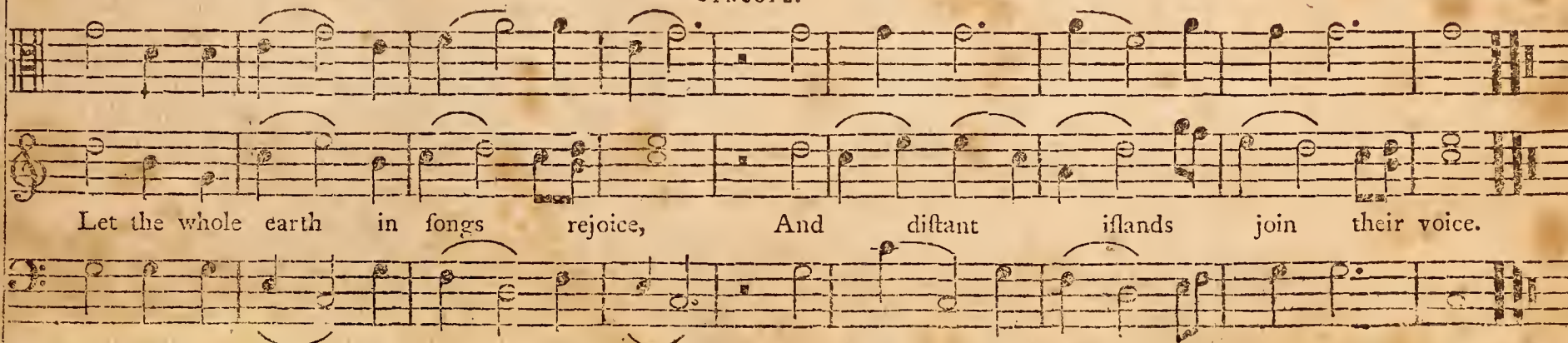
SYNCOPATION.



He reigns, the Lord the Saviour reigns, Praise him in evangelic strains:

This musical exercise for syncopation is written on three staves (treble, alto, and bass clefs). The melody is primarily in the treble clef. The lyrics are: "He reigns, the Lord the Saviour reigns, Praise him in evangelic strains:". The notation includes various note values and rests, with some notes placed on off-beats to illustrate syncopation.

SYNCOPÉ.



Let the whole earth in fongs rejoice, And distant islands join their voice.

This musical exercise for syncopé is written on three staves (treble, alto, and bass clefs). The melody is primarily in the treble clef. The lyrics are: "Let the whole earth in fongs rejoice, And distant islands join their voice.". The notation includes various note values and rests, with some notes placed on off-beats to illustrate syncopé.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

[The following observations on choosing and arranging the parts, pronunciation, accent, &c. extracted from the *Union Harmony*, published by Mr. OLIVER HOLDEN, are peculiarly interesting to every Teacher of music, as well as to individuals who would wish to perform with elegance and ease.]

Of CHOOSING and ARRANGING the PARTS.

EVERY performer should have that part assigned to him which he can perform with the greatest ease; otherwise the performance will be unnatural, and consequently, unpleasing; no performer should sing a solo, or any other strain which belongs to a different part, without particular desire. A school or choir should have more than one half the voices on the bass. Where this is not practicable, a bass viol would be of great service, if it be judiciously played. It serves another valuable purpose also, by keeping the voices on their original pitch, as well as by giving them the proper key, and preserving a perfect and uniform tone.

Of PRONUNCIATION.

GOOD pronunciation is one of the first and principal beauties of singing. The mouth should be opened freely, but not wide; either extreme would destroy a good tone, and prevent just expression. Many singers who read and speak tolerably well, are extremely erroneous in their manner of pronouncing some particular words, when they are set to music; for instance, the words *reason*, *hearken*, *token*, &c. which have but one accent, are often sung *rea-zen*, *hear-ken*, *to-ken*, which is very disagreeable and improper. Words which end in *ple*, *ble*, &c. are often falsely accented on the last syllable, which renders them thus, *pel*, *bel*, &c. Words ending in *y*, with a few exceptions, should be pronounced as ending in *e*, or short *i*. The *l* should be silent in *walk*,

talk, *calm*, &c. In fine, the best direction which can be given is this; let every word be sung distinctly, smoothly, and gracefully, every way conformably to the best rules of speaking.

Of ACCENT.

ACCENT is another very important part of music, which is inseparably connected with good pronunciation: It is properly an agreeable swell or force of the voice; but it is often erroneously applied to the notes, more like marks of distinction than otherwise. Nothing is more common than false accenting, the principal occasion of which is loud or harsh singing. Many singers make two accents on one note, more particularly on a pointed note in binary time, which immediately precedes a fuge or repeat, which they break off with such violence, as is truly shocking to a delicate ear. This injudicious practice effectually tends to prevent *soft* and *graceful* singing, and renders the most pleasing compositions disgusting to the audience. Were it possible for a performer of common taste, to hear himself at a distance, thus violate the nicest rules of harmony, he would not be guilty of it a second time. A pointed note which fills three fourths of a bar, notwithstanding it includes two bar accents, cannot consistently receive but one. A semibreve should be struck *soft*, gently swelled to the centre, and diminished to the end. A number of long notes, driven through bars, should be sounded *full* and *smooth* to the end.

A chain of notes should be sung *soft*, keeping the lips and teeth apart until the slur is finished.

Of TIME.

IN beating time, great care is necessary that the hand do not influence the voice, by creating misplaced accents, which is almost an universal error. To prevent this, avoid all violent motion; the least motion of the hand or finger is sufficient to preserve time. No strain should be sung any faster in the quickest mood of time, than will ad-

mit of plain, distinct pronunciation. By hurrying a piece of music, performers are apt to sing *harsh* and *uneven*, in consequence of which, the beauty of the subject is obscured, and confusion introduced. Hence we learn that the subject and occasion should govern the movement.

Of SYNCOPATION.

IT is very difficult to do justice to the composition where notes are driven through bars, and otherwise interfere with the natural course of time and accent, without an able instructor. The common practice is very injudicious and erroneous. In the 3d mood of common time, where a minim stands between two crotchets, it is common to perform them like four crotchets, which destroys the intention of the author, and greatly injures expression. Where the first crotchet and succeeding minim are slurred together, they should be sung as smooth as possible, in order to prevent a second accent on the word or syllable to which they are adapted. The same precaution is necessary in all moods of time wherever an instance of this kind occurs.

Of SOFT SINGING.

IN a school, or choir, where soft music is successfully inculcated, it would be difficult for an attentive observer to point out many imperfections. Soft music is always accompanied with graceful motion, just expression, proper accent, and captivating harmony. On the other hand, harsh singing is attended with convulsive motion, bad pronunciation, misapplied accent, and a disgusting jarring. The latter is too just a description of the present mode of singing, occasioned in a great measure by a mistaken idea, which many entertain, that good music consists principally in singing loud; but just the reverse of this is the case. In performing *fortes* and *fortissimos*, the voice should not be extended beyond its natural elevation; in performing *pianos*, the voice should be reduced to as small a degree of sound, as will just admit of intelligible pronunciation; and in all common strains a medium should be constantly observed, neither so faint as to dwindle into indifference, nor so loud as to admit of a single harsh sound. Such a practice, if

once adopted and pursued, will not fail to arrest the attention and gain the approbation of every adequate judge of music. A reform in these particulars must begin with teachers of music; hence the great importance of employing such instructors, as will, by their example as well as precept, inculcate soft, smooth, and graceful singing. *Solos* should be sung soft, high notes clear, but not loud. In singing counter, great attention is necessary, that every note be touched soft, and smooth, otherwise the counter will predominate, which is very inconsistent with the principles of music.

Of DIRECTORY TERMS.

A STRICT and constant adherence to the terms *moderato*, *vivace*, *forte*, *piano*, &c. will add greatly to the beauty of the performance, and are of as great importance as any other characters in music. No one, it is presumed, will dispute the necessity of such terms as are occasionally placed over the music; yet singers in general are so regardless of them, that the effect they are intended to produce on the audience, is entirely lost. When the term *moderato* occurs, the strain should be performed at least one third part slower. The same difference should be observed in all other terms, particularly in *piano*. The surprising good effect of such a method, if once properly adhered to, will be seen by the attention it will command in every audience.

Of GRACES and ORNAMENTS.

THE *trill*, notes of *transition*, &c. have not been attended to in the preceding rules; it being much better to omit, than to attempt them in young schools. The most important graces and ornament of music are natural accomplishments; it is therefore impossible to acquire them mechanically, so as to add to the real beauty of the music. The greatest ornament in singing, is a decent, modest deportment, and a heart deeply impressed with a due reverence for the name and worship of that infinitely exalted Being, to whom we owe our existence, and every blessing, and to whose praise we should ever tune our voices.

MUSICAL TERMS EXPLAINED.

AIR, *the leading part.*

Affettuoso, *affectionately.*

Andante, *slow and distinctly.*

Andantino, *quicker than Andante.*

Choro Grando, *grand chorus.*

Con Dolce, *with sweetness.*

Crescendo, or **Cres.** *increasing or swelling.*

Da Capo, *close with the first strain.*

Diminuendo, or **Dim.** *to diminish the sound.*

Duetto, *two parts together.*

Espressivo, *expressively.*

Forte, or **For.** *loud and strong.*

Fortissimo, or **Fortis.** *louder than Forte.*

Grave, *slow and solemn.*

Languissant, *in a languishing manner.*

Mæstoso, *with majesty.*

Moderato, or **Mod.** *slower than the usual time.*

Mez. *natural tone of voice, between Forte and Piano.*

Piano, or **Pia.** *soft.*

Pianissimo, or **Pianis.** *very soft.*

Plaintive, *mournfully.*

Solo, *one part alone.*

Symphony, or **Sym.** *an interlude for instruments.*

Vigorofo, *with energy and vigor.*

Vivace, *in a lively style.*

THE
Massachusetts Harmony.

PART III.

Lincoln. C. M.

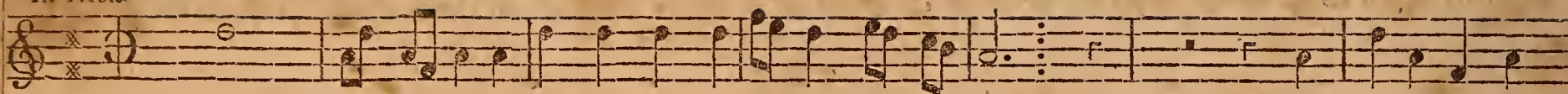
Minim beating. *Mæsto*.

Begin the high celestial strain, My ravish'd soul, and sing A solemn hymn of grateful praise To heav'n's Almighty King.

Connexion. C. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

1st Treble.



2d Treble.



Ten thousand, &c.



AIR.

Come, let us join our cheerful songs With angels round the throne, Ten thousand thousand are their tongues, But

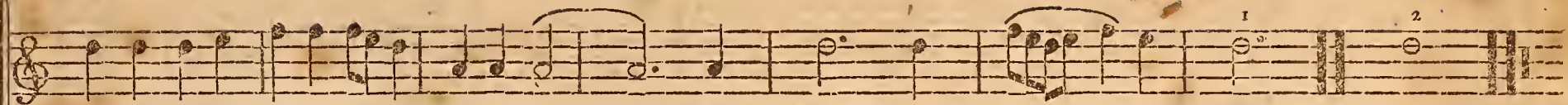


Ten thousand, &c.



Connexion continued.

31



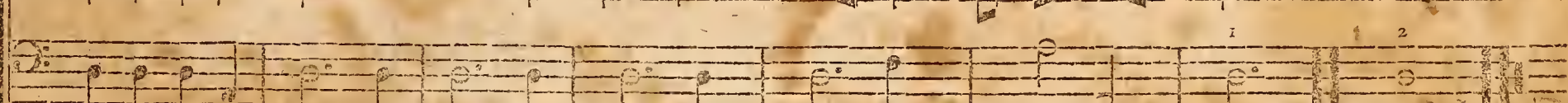
Ten thousand, &c.

But, &c.

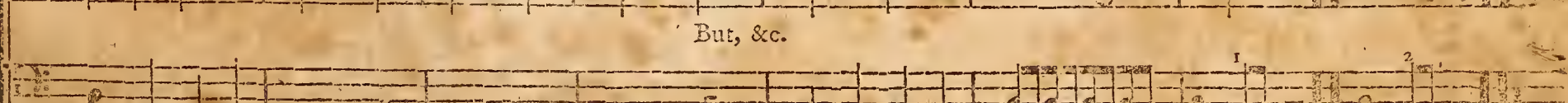


all their joys are one.

Ten thousand, &c.



But, &c.



Why should, &c.

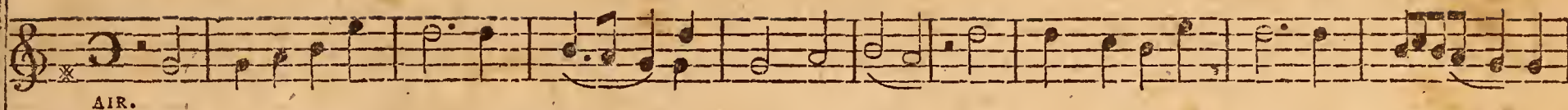
Since God is all my trust, A refuge always nigh, Why should I, like a

Why should, &c.

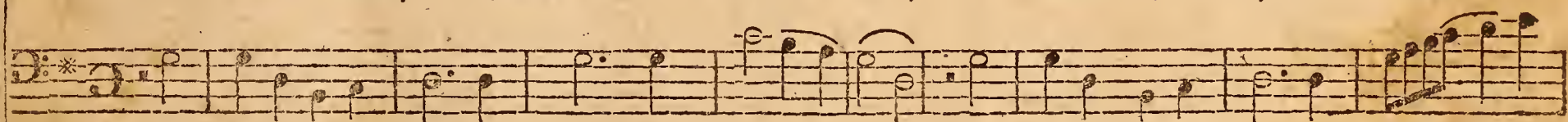
This system contains the first two staves of the hymn. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music is in common time. The lyrics are written below the staves. The first staff ends with a repeat sign and the words 'Why should, &c.' The second staff begins with the lyrics 'Since God is all my trust, A refuge always nigh, Why should I, like a' and ends with a repeat sign and the words 'Why should, &c.'

tim'rous bird, Why should I, like a tim'rous bird, To distant mountains fly, To distant mountains fly.

This system contains the next two staves of the hymn. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music is in common time. The lyrics are written below the staves. The first staff ends with a repeat sign and the words 'tim'rous bird, Why should I, like a tim'rous bird, To distant mountains fly, To distant mountains fly.' The second staff begins with the lyrics 'tim'rous bird, Why should I, like a tim'rous bird, To distant mountains fly, To distant mountains fly.' and ends with a repeat sign and the words 'tim'rous bird, Why should I, like a tim'rous bird, To distant mountains fly, To distant mountains fly.'



Awake, our drowsy souls, Shake off each slothful band, The wonders of the day Our noblest



songs demand. Our noblest songs demand. Auspicious morn, Thy blissful rays Bright seraphs hail. In songs of praise.



M. H.

E

O! for a shout of sacred joy, To God, the sov'reign King; Let ev'ry land their tongues employ, And

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts (Soprano and Alto), and the bottom two are for the piano accompaniment (Treble and Bass). The music is in common time (C.M.) and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

hymns of triumph sing. Jesus, our God, ascends on high; His heav'nly guards around Attend him rising through the sky, With

The second system of the musical score also consists of four staves. It continues the vocal and piano parts from the first system. Above the first staff, the word "Pia." is written, and above the second staff, "Cres." is written, indicating a crescendo. The lyrics continue below the vocal staves.

Ascension continued.

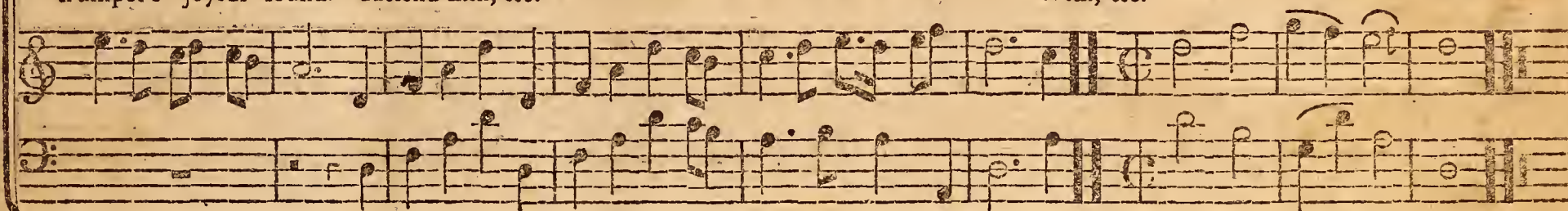
55

Minim beating.



trumpet's joyful sound. Attend him, &c.

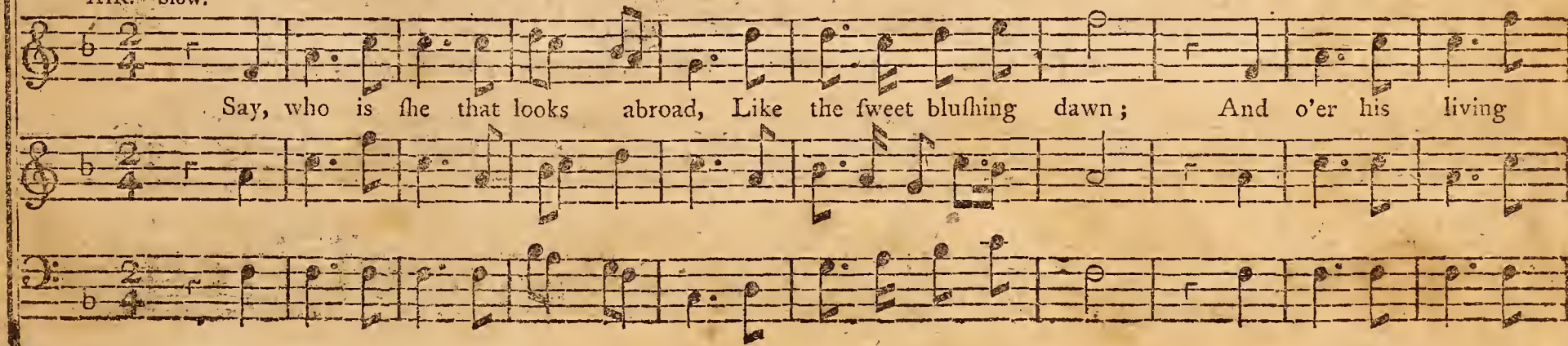
With, &c.



Glory of Zion. C. M.

Words from Rippon's Collection.

AIR. Slow.



Say, who is she that looks abroad, Like the sweet blushing dawn; And o'er his living

Glory of Zion continued.

light, she paints The dew-drops of the lawn. Fair as the moon, when in the skies Serene her



throne she guides, And o'er the twink'ling stars supreme, In full orb'd glory rides.

Solitude.

C. M.

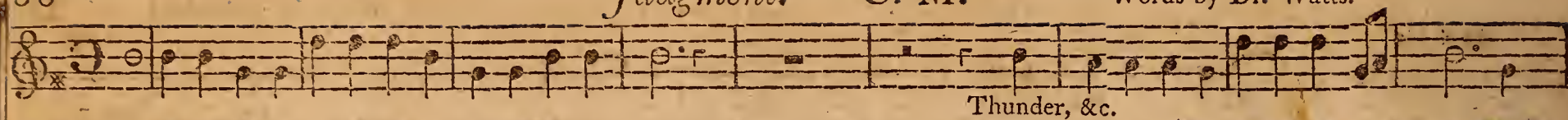
Words by Dr. Watts.

37

Mod. Pia.

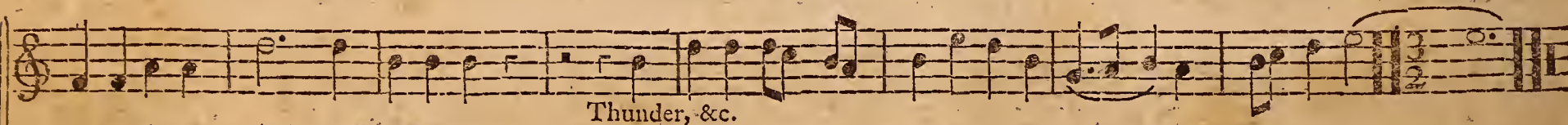
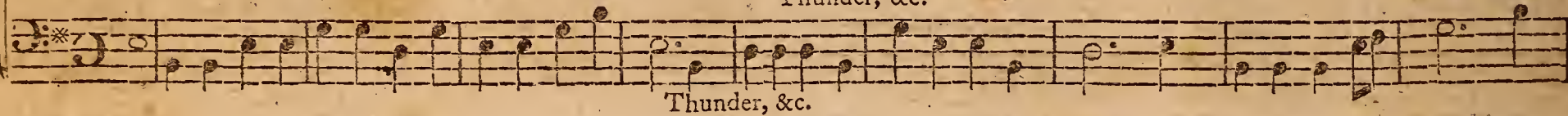
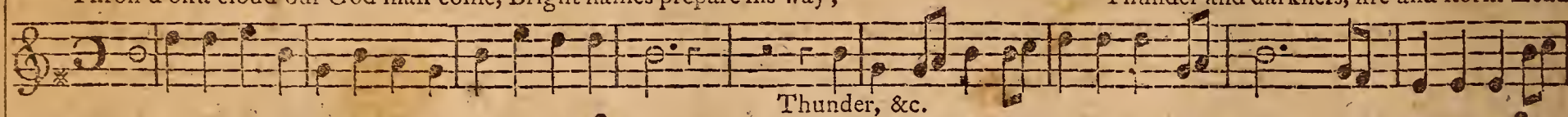
As on some lonely building's top, The sparrow tells her moan, Far from the tents of

joy and hope, I sit and grieve alone. I sit, &c.



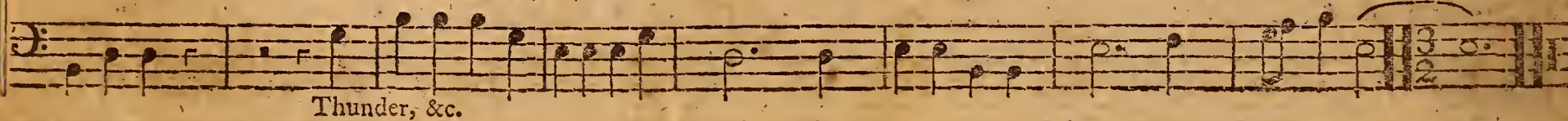
Thron'd on a cloud our God shall come, Bright flames prepare his way;

Thunder and darkness, fire and storm Lead



on the dreadful day, Lead on the dreadful day.

Thunder and darkness, fire and storm, Lead on the dreadful day.



Tribulation. S. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

39

Just like, &c.

Our moments fly apace, Nor will our minutes stay; Just like, &c.

Just like a flood, our hasty days, Are sweeping

Just like, &c. Are, &c.

Are sweeping us away, Are sweeping us away.

us away, Are, &c. Just like, &c.

Behold, with awful pomp, The Judge prepares to come ! Th' arch-
Th' archangel sounds, &c.
Th' archangel sounds, &c.

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, and the bottom two are for the instrumental accompaniment. The music is in common time and features a variety of note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words spanning across multiple staves.

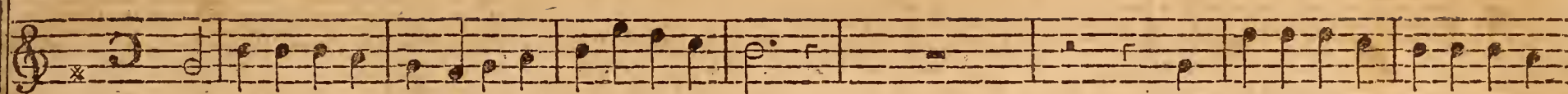
Th' archangel, &c.
angel sounds the dreadful trump, And wakes the gen'ral doom.
Th' archangel, &c.

The second system of the musical score continues the composition. It also consists of four staves. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words spanning across multiple staves. The music features a variety of note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers. The lyrics are: "Th' archangel, &c.", "angel sounds the dreadful trump, And wakes the gen'ral doom.", and "Th' archangel, &c.".

Industry. C. M.

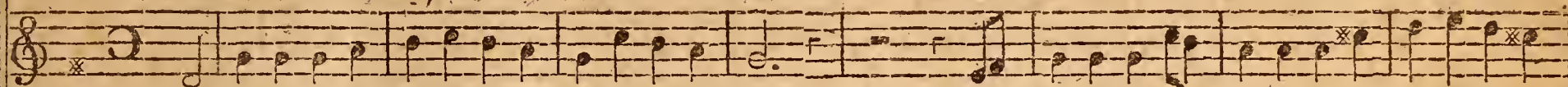
Words by Dr. Watts.

41



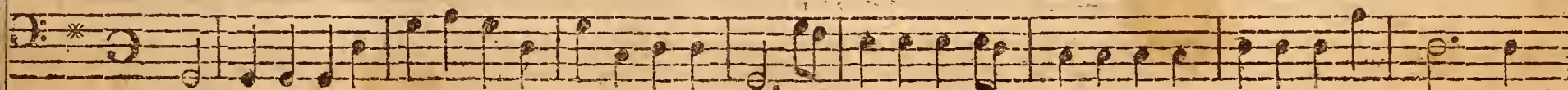
And gathers, &c.

AIR.



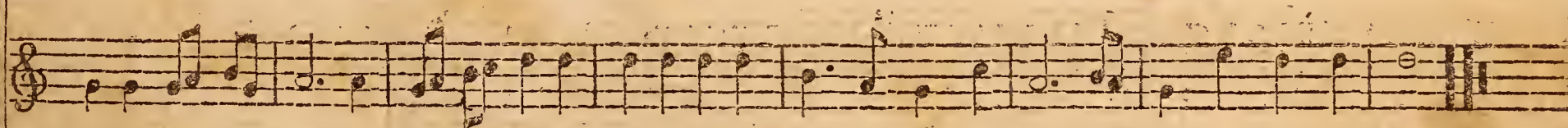
See how the little busy bee Improves each shining hour!

And gathers honey all the day, From ev'ry op'ning



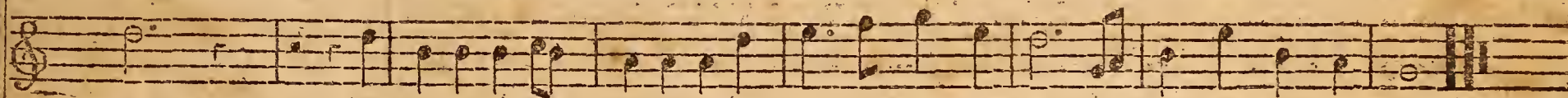
And gathers, &c.

From, &c.



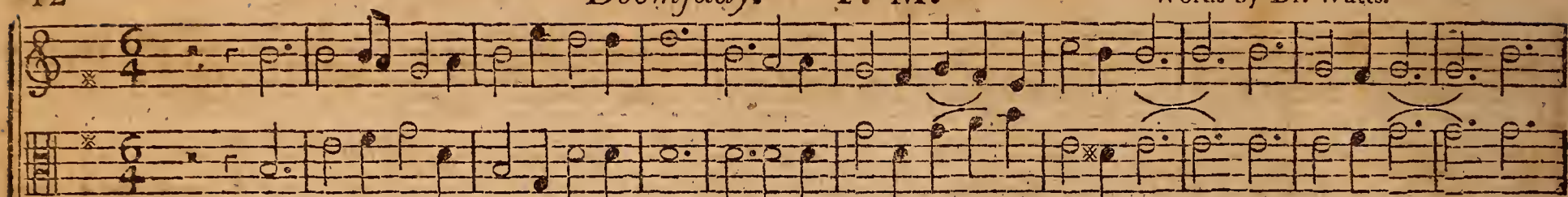
flow'r.

And gathers honey all the day, From ev'ry op'ning flow'r, From, &c.

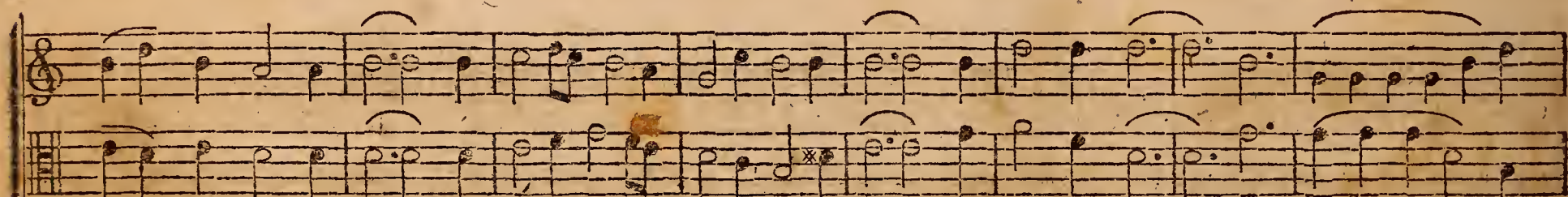
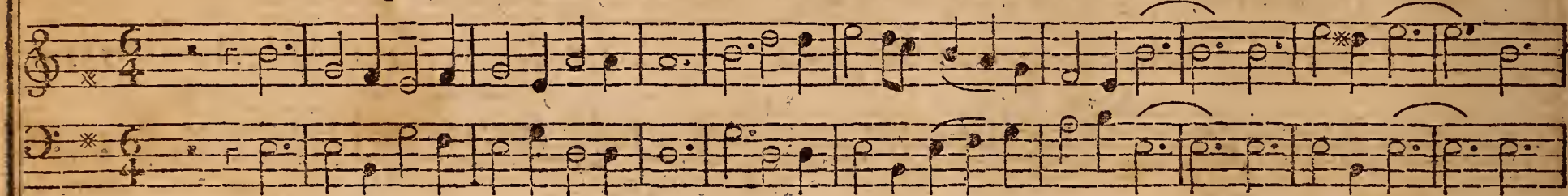


M. H.

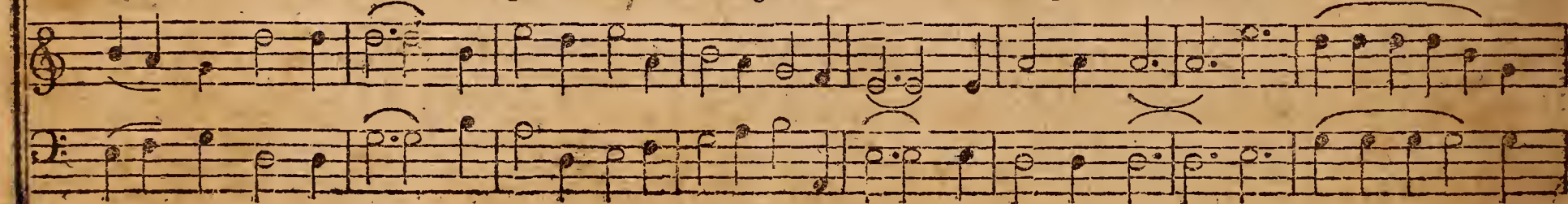
F



The God of glory sends his summons forth, Calls the fouth nations and awakes the north: From east to west the



fov'reign orders spread, Through distant lands, and regions of the dead. The trumpet sounds: Hell trembles,



Doomsday continued.

43

heav'n rejoices : Lift up your heads, ye saints, with cheerful voices.

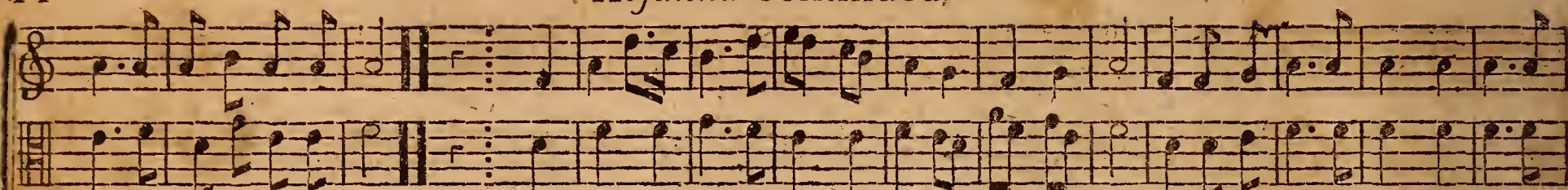
This musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music is written in a common time signature. The lyrics are placed below the staves, with some words aligned under specific notes. There are repeat signs at the end of the first and third staves.

Hosanna. S. M.

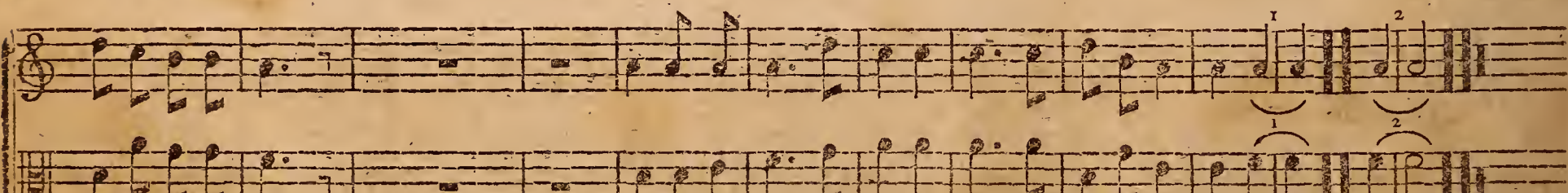
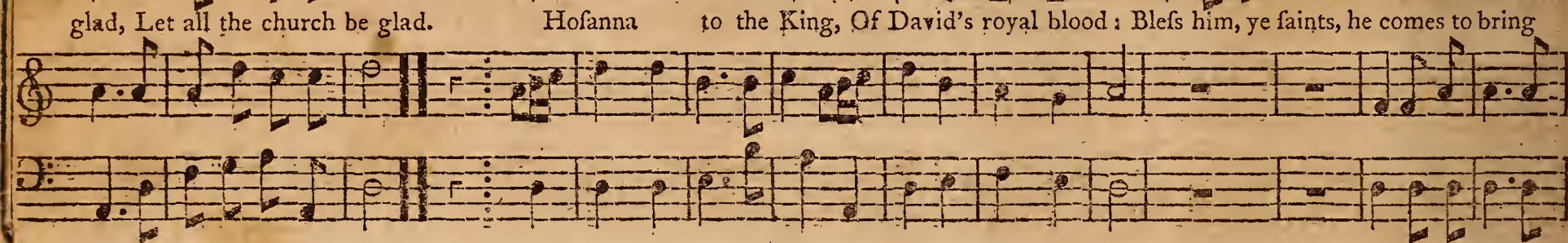
Words by Dr. Watts.

This is the glorious day, Which our Redeemer made ; Let us rejoice, and sing, and pray, Let all the church be

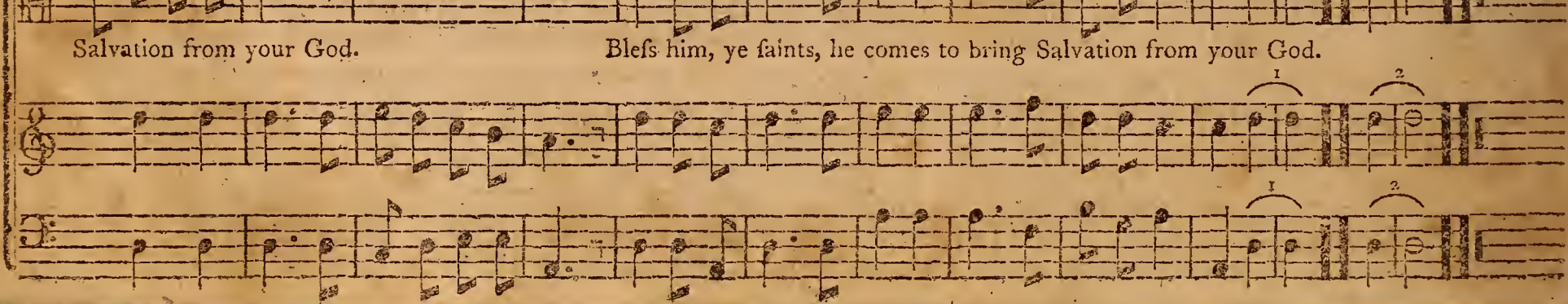
This musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music is written in a 2/4 time signature. The lyrics are placed below the staves, with some words aligned under specific notes. There are repeat signs at the end of the first and third staves.

Hosanna continued.

glad, Let all the church be glad. Hosanna to the King, Of David's royal blood : Bless him, ye faints, he comes to bring



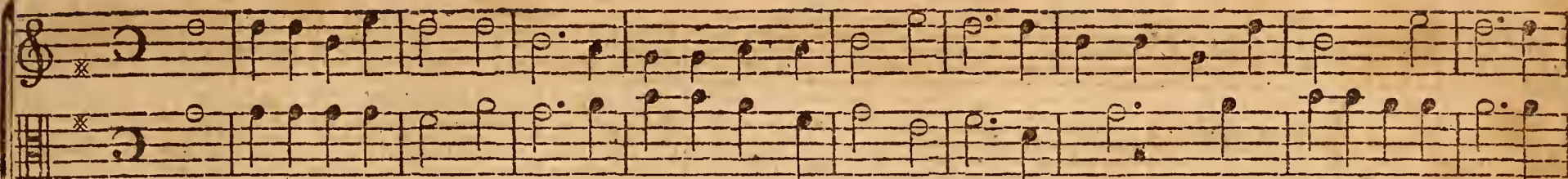
Salvation from your God. Bless him, ye faints, he comes to bring Salvation from your God.



Extollation. L. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

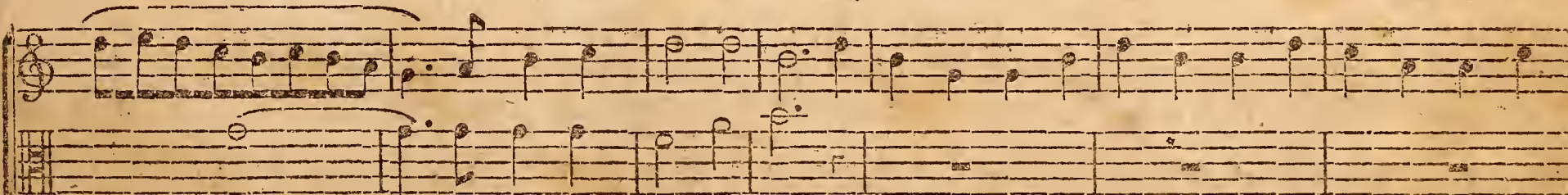
45



Loud hallelujahs to the Lord, From distant worlds where creatures dwell; Let heav'n begin the solemn word, And



Pia.



sound. it dreadful down to hell. The Lord, how absolute he reigns! Let ev'ry angel



Sym.



Extollation continued.

For. Pia. For. 1 2

bend the knee : Sing of his love in heav'nly strains, And speak how fierce his terrors be, And speak, &c.

Sym. 1 2

Immortality.

P. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

I'll praise my Maker with my breath, And when my voice is lost in death, Praise shall employ my nobler pow'rs, Praise, &c.

Immortality continued.

47

My days, &c.

My days of praise shall ne'er be past, While life, and thought, and

My days, &c.

My days, &c.

Cres.

being lost, Or immortality endures, Or immortality endures.

AIR.

Death, like an overflowing stream, Sweeps us away, our life's a dream, An

empty tale, a morning flow'r, Cut down and wither'd in an hour.

Crucifixion.

L. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

49

AIR. Mod.

Now let our mournful songs record The dying sorrows of our Lord, When he complain'd in tears and blood, Like
When he, &c.

When he, &c.

This system contains three staves of music. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It contains the melody for the first line of the hymn. The second staff is also a treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing the melody for the second line. The third staff is a bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing the bass line. The lyrics are written below the staves, with the first line of lyrics corresponding to the first staff, and the second line of lyrics corresponding to the second and third staves. The lyrics are: 'Now let our mournful songs record The dying sorrows of our Lord, When he complain'd in tears and blood, Like When he, &c. When he, &c.' There are repeat signs and first/second endings marked in the music.

one forsaken of his God. When he, &c.

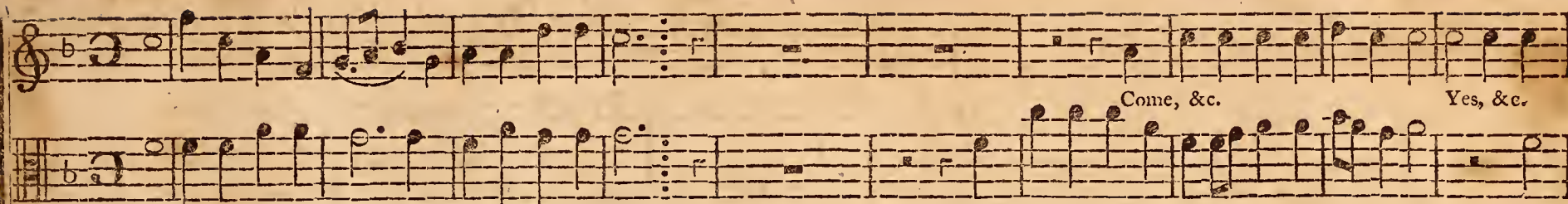
M. H. G

This system contains three staves of music. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It contains the melody for the first line of the hymn. The second staff is also a treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing the melody for the second line. The third staff is a bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing the bass line. The lyrics are written below the staves, with the first line of lyrics corresponding to the first staff, and the second line of lyrics corresponding to the second and third staves. The lyrics are: 'one forsaken of his God. When he, &c.' There are repeat signs and first/second endings marked in the music.

AIR.

Lo! he cometh, countless trumpets Blow to raise the sleeping dead; Midst ten thousand faints and angels, See their

great exalted Head. Hallelujah, hallelujah, Welcome, welcome, Son of God.



How pleas'd and blest'd was I, To hear the people cry;

Come, let us seek, Come, let us seek our God to-day: Yes,



Come, &c.

Come, &c.



with a cheerful zeal,

We'll haste to Zion's hill, We'll haste to Zion's hill, And there our vows and honours pay.



Before him rolls a fiery stream, And from his awful tongue

The first system of the musical score for 'Terror' consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are written below the staves: 'Before him rolls a fiery stream, And from his awful tongue'.

A fov'reign voice divides the flame, And thunder roars along.

The second system of the musical score for 'Terror' consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The second staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are written below the staves: 'A fov'reign voice divides the flame, And thunder roars along.'.

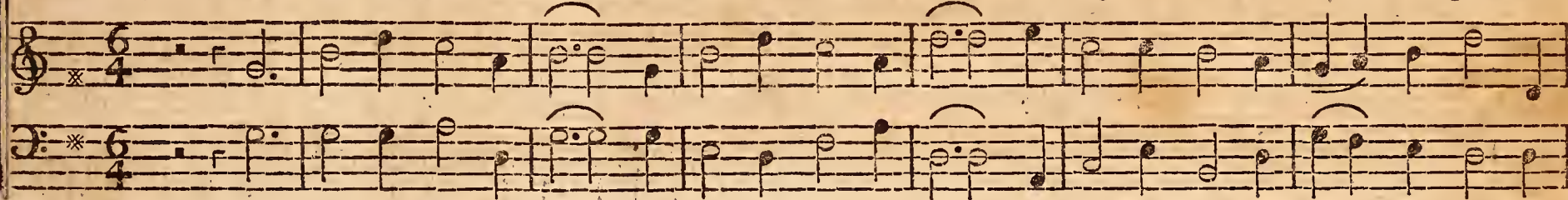
Felicity. S. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

53



How beaut'ous are their feet, Who stand on Zion's hill, Who bring falvation on their tongues, Who

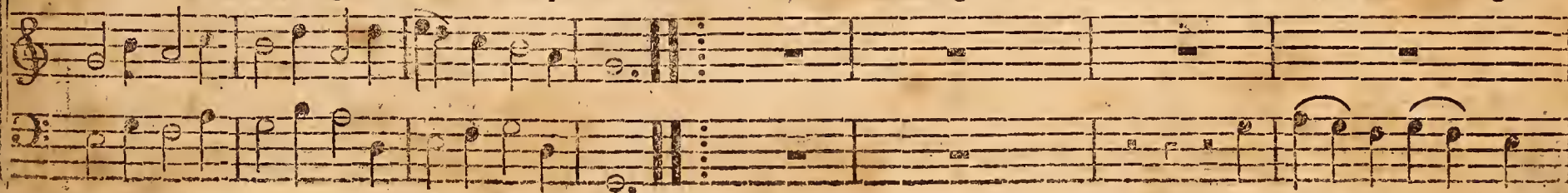


Pia.



bring falvation on their tongues, And words of peace reveal.

How charming is their voice, How sweet their tidings



Felicity continued.

Mez. For.

are ; Zion, behold thy Saviour King, He reigns and triumphs here. Zion, &c.

Lamentation.

L. M.

Words by Tate and Brady.

When we our wearied limbs to rest, Sat down by proud Euphrates stream, We wept, we

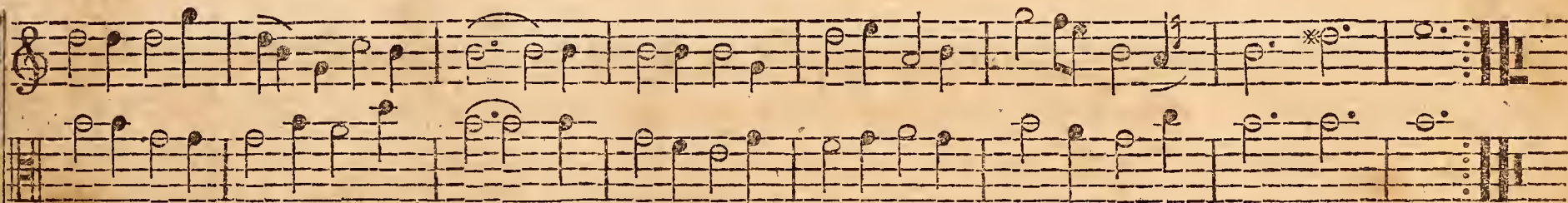
Lamentation continued.

55

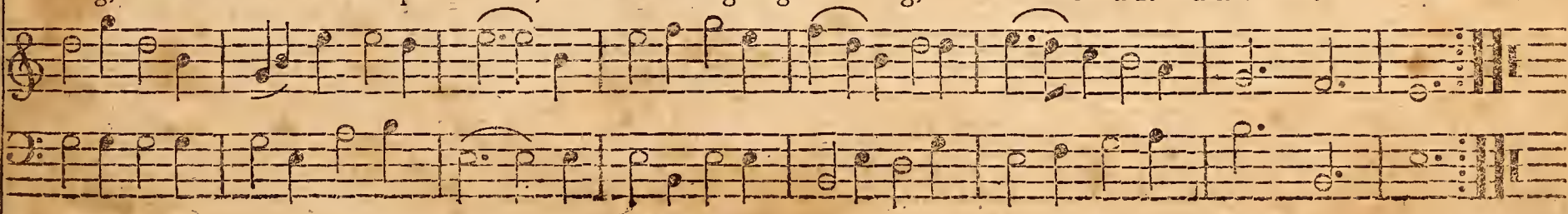


wept, we wept with doleful thoughts oppress'd, And Zion was our mournful theme.

Our harps that when with joy we



fung, Were wont their tuneful parts to bear, With silent strings neglected hung, On willow trees that wither'd there.



Now shall my inward joys arise, And burst into a song, Almighty love inspires my heart, And

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a hymn style with various note values and rests. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words grouped by parentheses.

pleasure tunes my tongue. Almighty love, &c. And pleasure tunes, And pleasure tunes my tongue.

The second system of the musical score also consists of four staves, continuing the melody and harmony from the first system. The lyrics continue below the staves, with some words grouped by parentheses. The music concludes with a double bar line.

Summer's Decline. P. M.

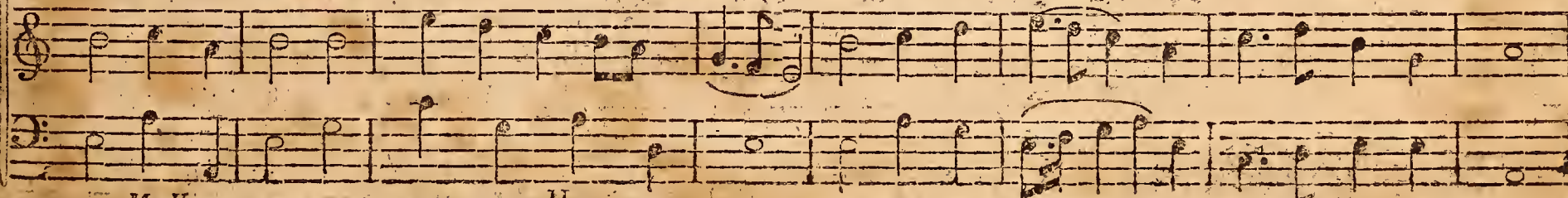
57

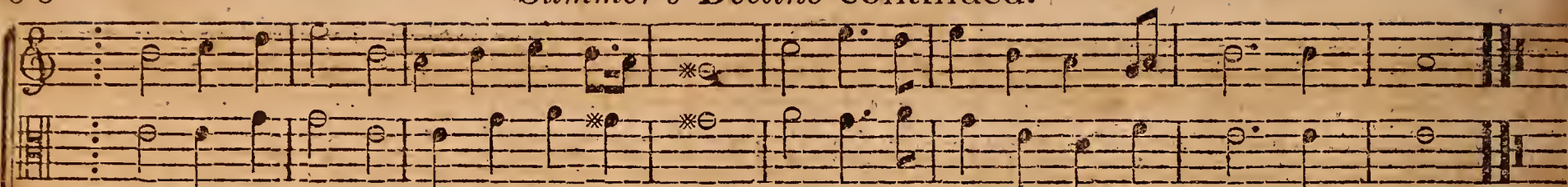


How soon, alas ! must summer's sweets decay, And all her beauties fade and die away ;

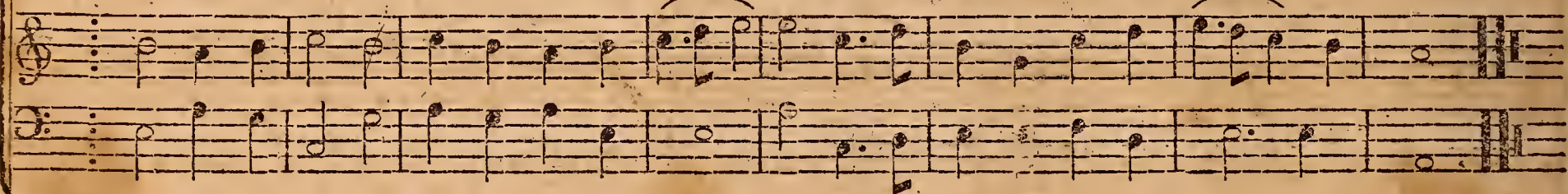


The spicy shrub and flow'r, with head inclin'd; Must perish, leaving not a wreck behind:

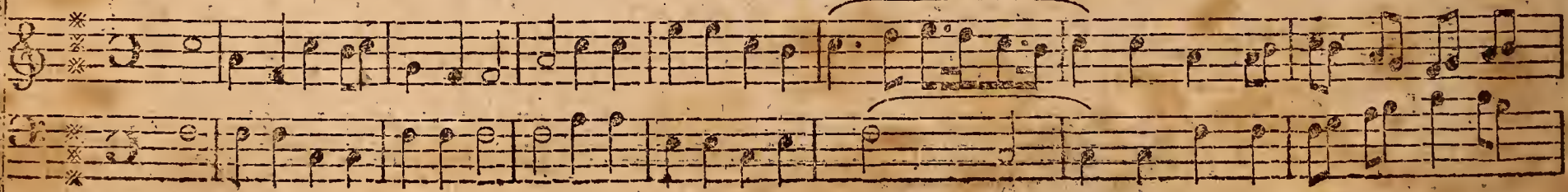


Summer's Decline continued.

Thus the rich growth of the most friendly clime, Must fall a victim to devouring time.

*Lamentation. L. M.*

Oh! how distressing was the scene, When soon I thought to take my flight, With but a flutt'ring breath be-

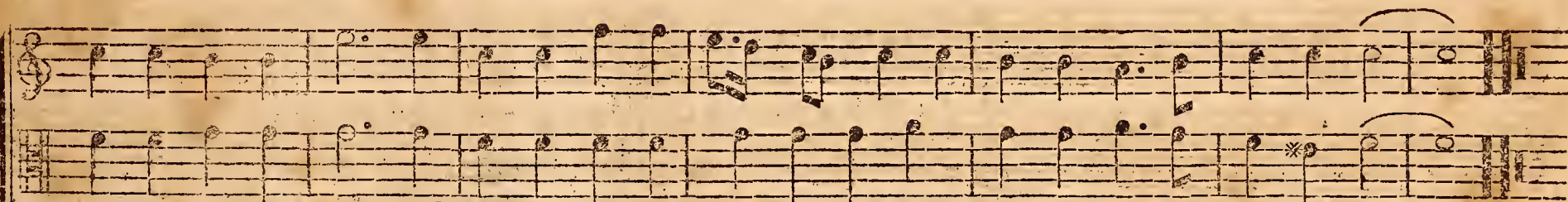


Lamentation continued.

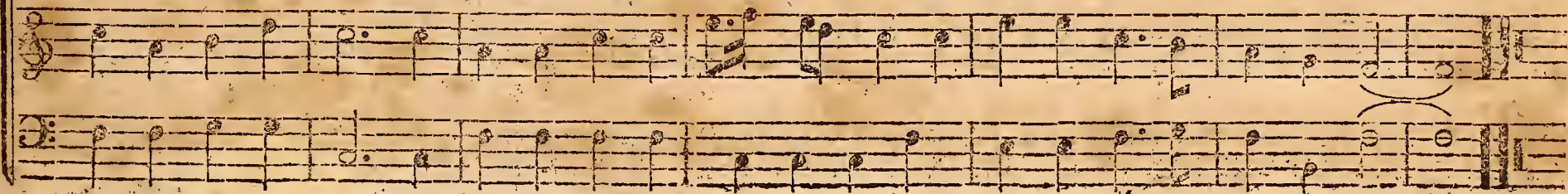
59



tween My soul and everlasting night. My wasting body, rack'd with pain, And ling'ring



on the verge of death, All helps to save my soul were vain, Or yet to lengthen out my breath.

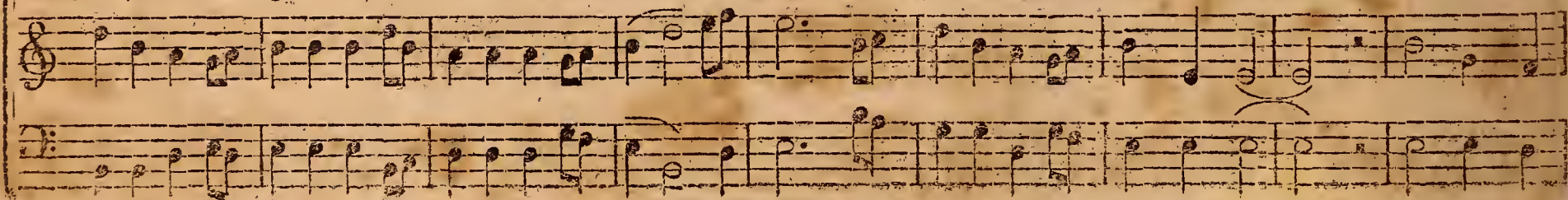




Judges, who rule the earth by laws, Will ye dispute the righteous cause, When th' injur'd poor before you stand? Dare

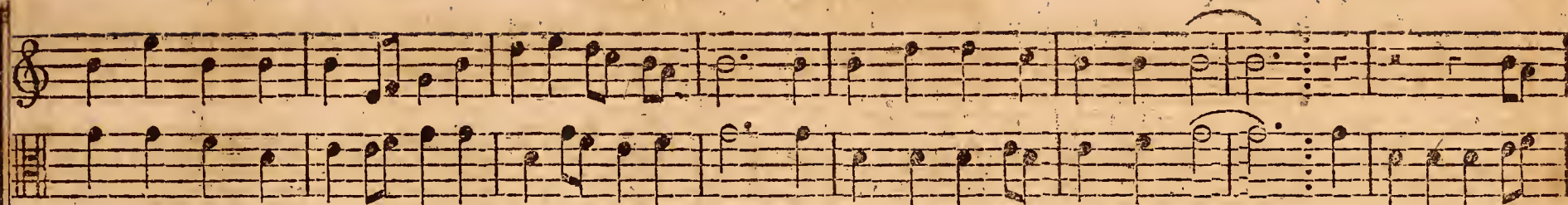


ye condemn the righteous poor, And let rich sinners' scape secure, While gold and greatness bribe your hands? Have ye for-

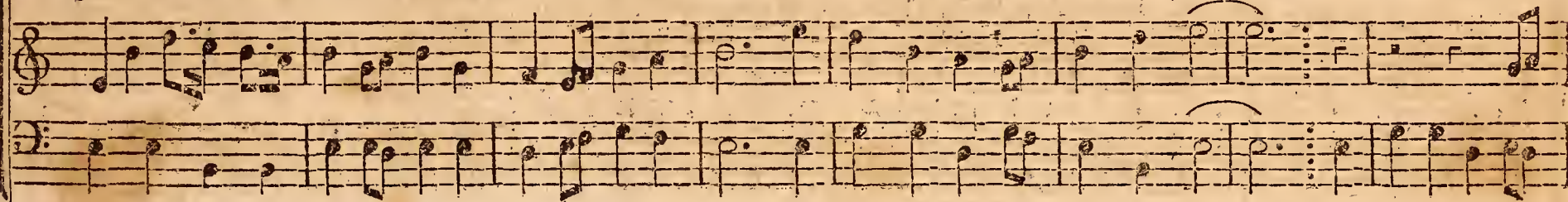


Admonition continued.

61



got, or never knew, That God will judge the judges too? High in the heav'ns his justice reigns. Yet you invade the

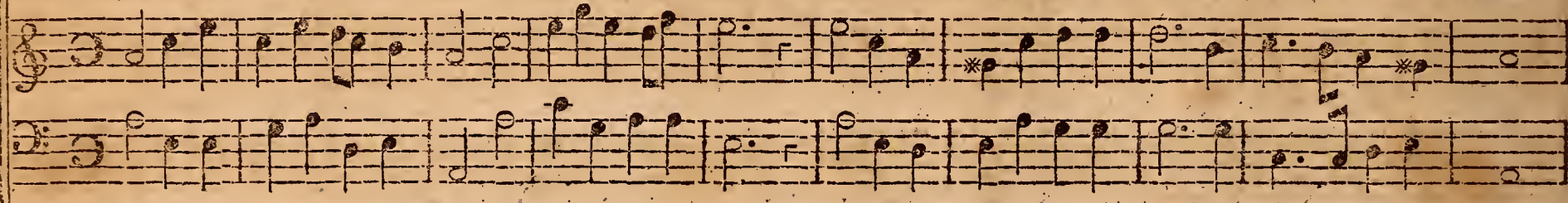


rights of God, And send your bold decrees abroad, To bind the conscience in your chains.



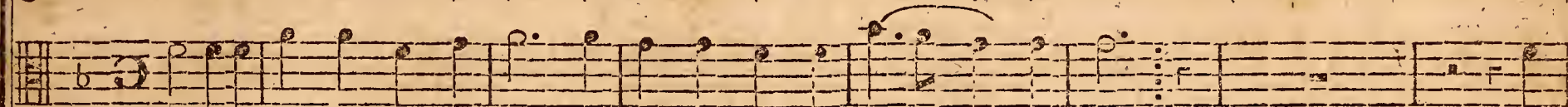


My soul, come meditate the day, And think how near it stands, When thou must quit this house of clay, And fly to unknown lands.



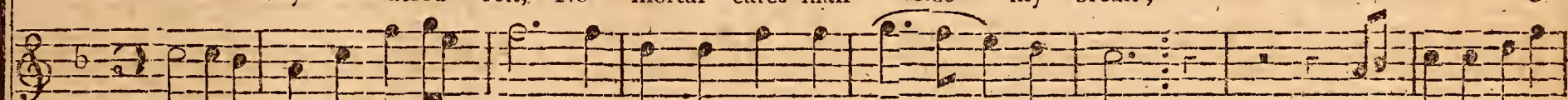
And you, mine eyes, look down and view The hollow gaping tomb ; This gloomy prison waits for you, Whene'er the summons come.





Sweet is the day of sacred rest, No mortal cares shall seize my breast;

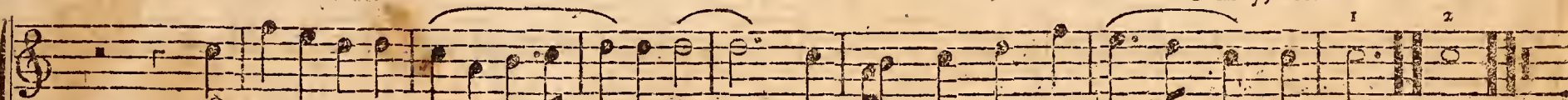
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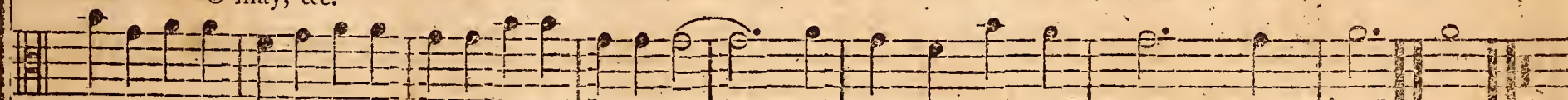
O may, &c.



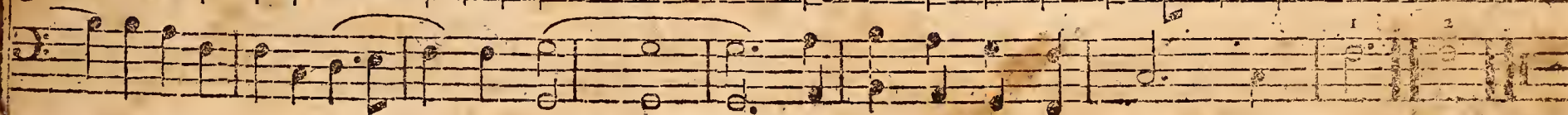
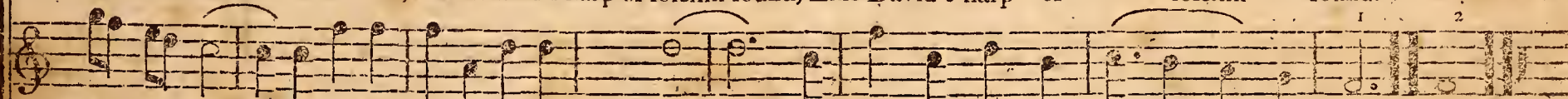
O may, &c.

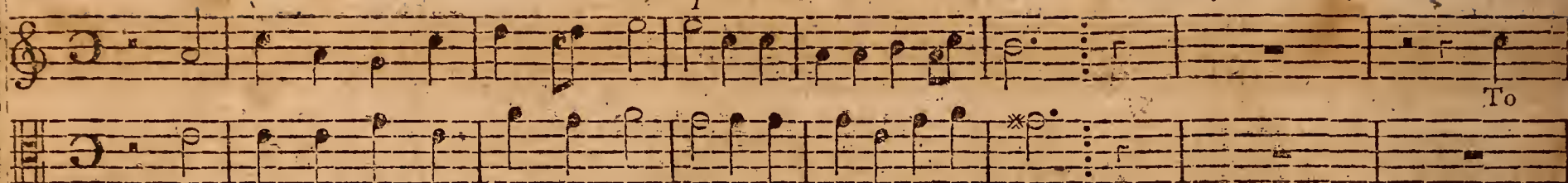


O may, &c.

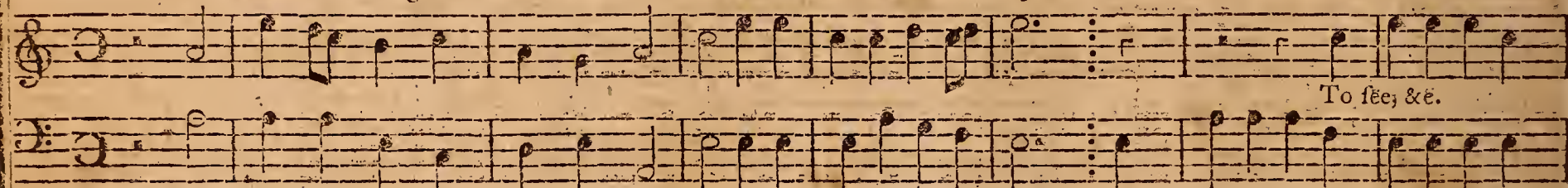


may my heart in tune be found, Like David's harp of solemn sound, Like David's harp of solemn sound.

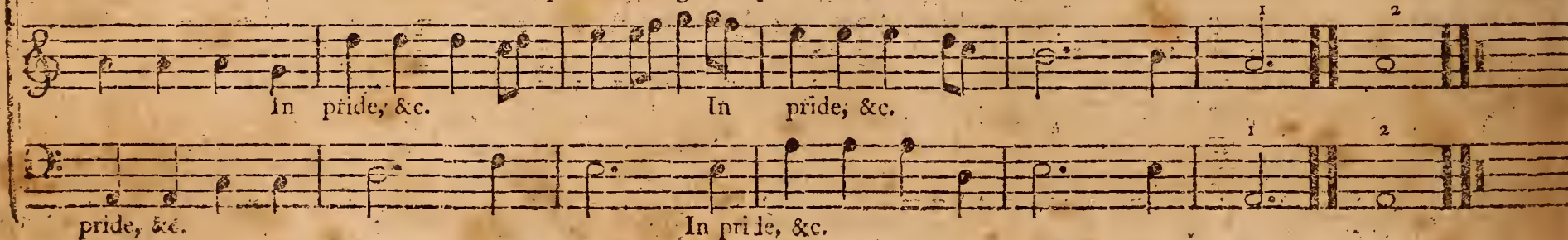




Lord, what a thoughtless wretch was I, To mourn, and murmur, and repine,



To see the wicked plac'd on high, In pride and robes of honour shine.



pride, &c.

In pride, &c.

The Voice of Peace. P. M.

65

Sweet as a shepherd's tuneful reed, From Zion's mount I heard the sound; Gay sprang the flow'rets of the mead, And gladden'd nature

smil'd around, And gladden'd nature smil'd around.

The voice of peace salutes mine ear, Christ's lovely,

The voice, &c.

lovely voice perfumes the air. The voice of peace salutes mine ear, Christ's lovely voice perfumes the air.

M. H.

I

Virgins and youth engage To sound his praise divine, While infancy and age, Their feeble voices

Wide as, &c.

join. Wide as he reigns, His name be sung By ev'ry tongue, In

Wide as, &c.

Wide as he reigns, His name be sung, &c.

Claremont continued.

67

endless strains, By ev'ry tongue, In endless strains.

Alstead. P. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

The Lord hath eyes to give the blind, The Lord supports the sinking mind; He
He sends, &c.

He sends, &c.

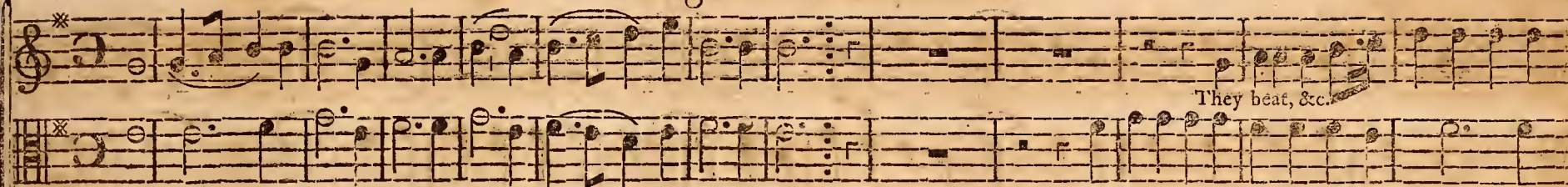
sends the lab'ring conscience peace, He helps the stranger in distress, The widow and the fatherless, And

sends, &c.

grants the pris'ner sweet release, And grants the pris'ner sweet release.

Worthington. C. M.

69



They beat, &c.

My passions fly to seek their King, And send their groans abroad;

They beat the air with heavy wing, And mourn an



They beat, &c.

They beat the air with heavy wing, They beat, &c.



absent God. They beat the air with heavy wing, And mourn an absent God.



Thus faith the Ruler of the skies, Awake, my dreadful sword; Awake, my wrath, and smite the man, My fellow,

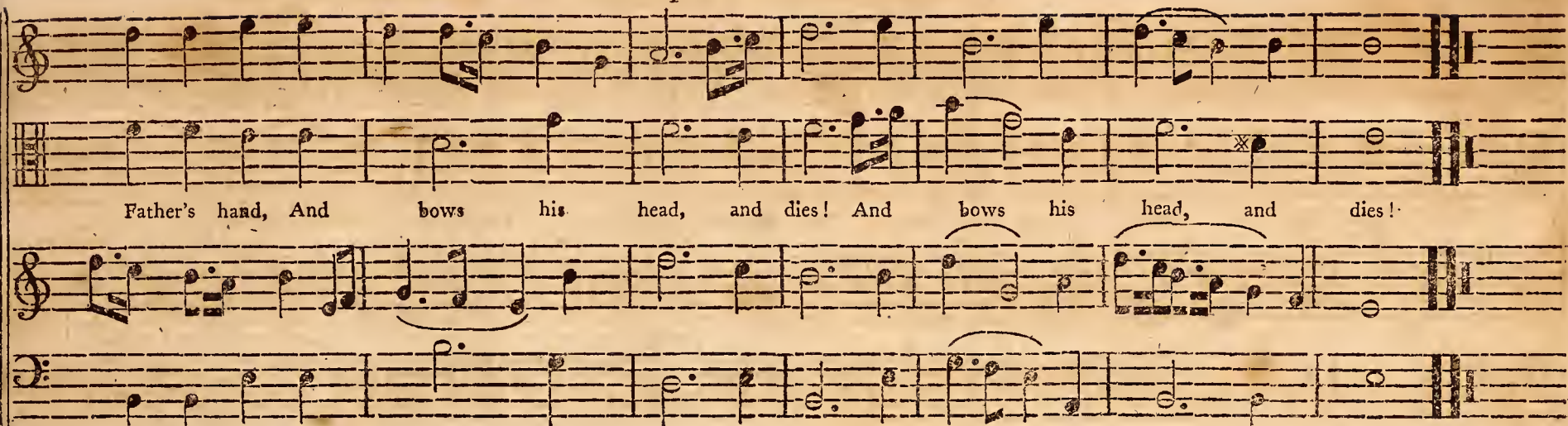
Vengeance, &c.

faith the Lord. Vengeance receiv'd the dread command, And armed, down she flies; Jesus submits t' his

Vengeance, &c.

Redemption continued.

71



Father's hand, And bows his head, and dies! And bows his head, and dies!

Unity. C. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

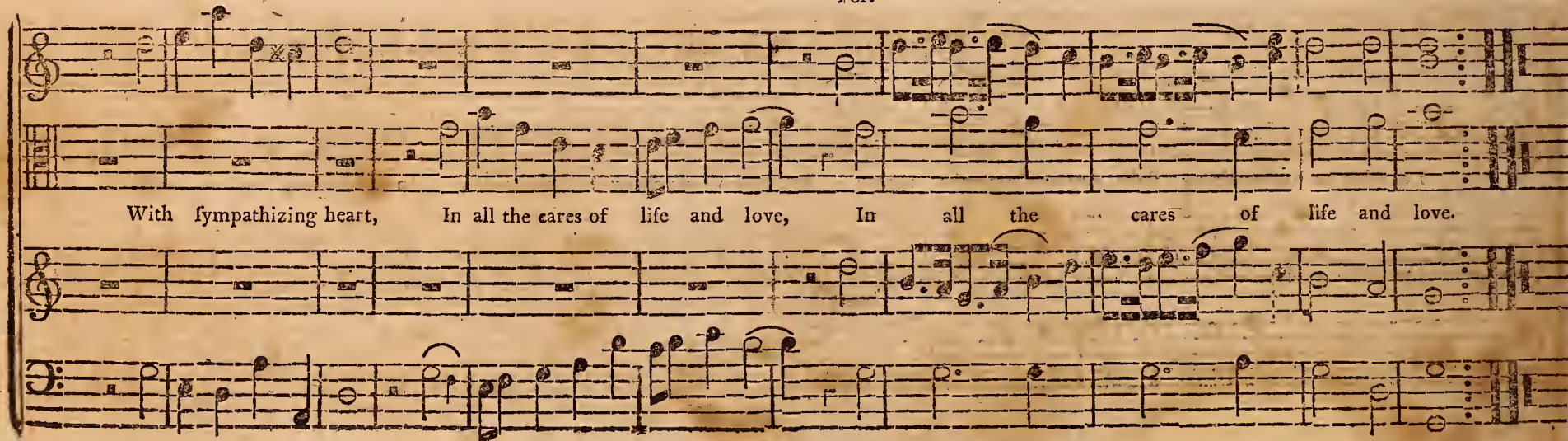


Lo, what an entertaining sight, Are brethren who agree; Brethren whose cheerful hearts unite, In bonds of piety.



How pleasant 'tis to see, Kindred and friends agree; Each in their proper station move, And each fulfil their part,

For.



With sympathizing heart, In all the cares of life and love, In all the cares of life and love.

No. 41. Sevens.

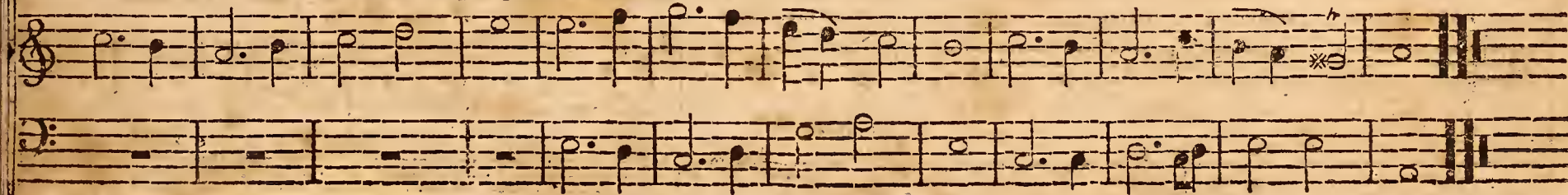
73



God of mercy, God of love, Hear our sad repentant song; Sorrow dwells on ev'ry face;



Penitence on ev'ry tongue. Sorrow dwells, &c.



My refuge is the God of love, Why do my foes insult and cry; Fly, &c.

Fly, &c.

Fly, &c.

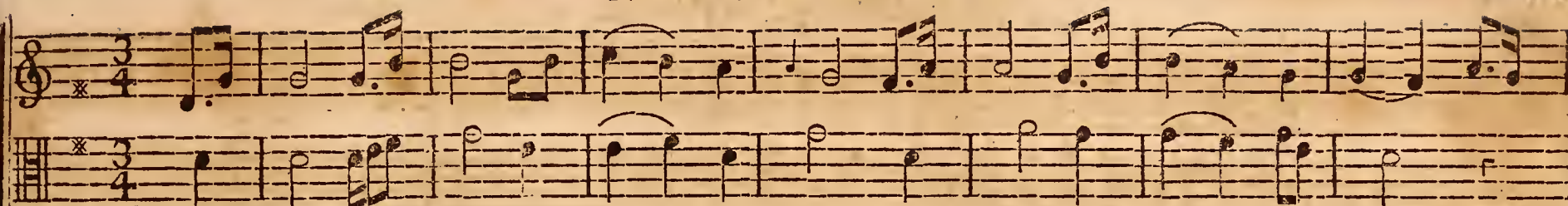
Fly, &c.

like a tim'rous trembling dove, To distant woods or mountains fly.

To, &c.

No. 42. C. M.

75



Come, Lord, and warm each languid heart, Inspire each lifeless tongue; And

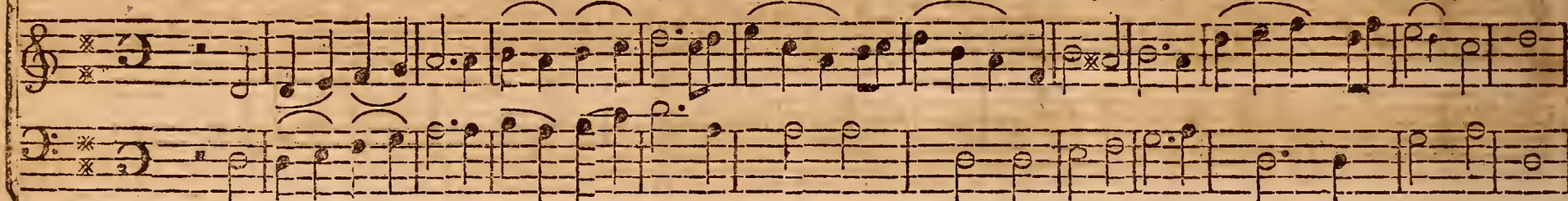


let the joys of heav'n impart Their influence to our song, Their influence to our song.





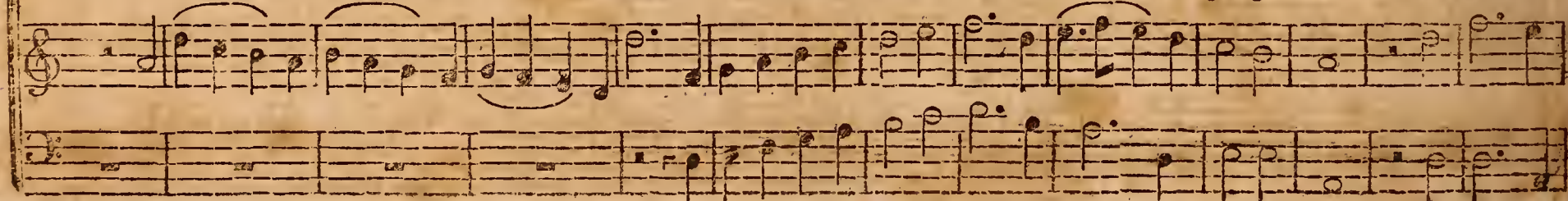
Begin, my soul, th' exalted lay; Let each enraptur'd thought obey, And praise th' Almighty Name:



Loud.



Lo, heav'n, and earth, and seas, and skies, In one melodious concert rise, To swell th' inspiring theme. Lo, heav'n, and



No. 40 continued.

77

earth, and seas, and skies, In one melodious concert rise, To swell th' inspiring theme, To swell th' inspiring theme.

Monmouth. C. M.

AIR.

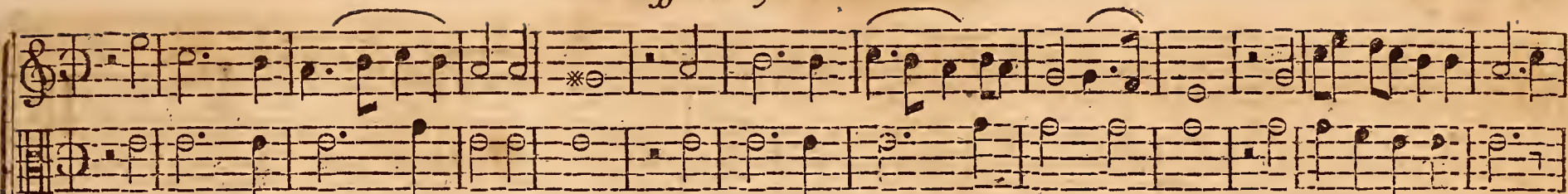
Eternal Wisdom! thee we praise! Thee, all thy creatures sing; With thy great Name, rocks, hills, and seas, And heav'n's high arches ring.

God of the morning, at whose voice, The cheerful sun makes haste to rise, And

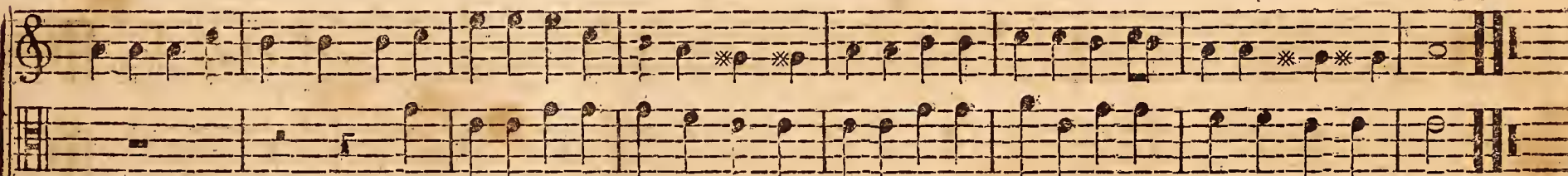
like a giant, doth rejoice To run his journey through the skies.

Affiduity. P. M.

79



Be this my one great bus'ness here, With holy trembling, holy fear, To make my calling sure; Thine



utmost counsel to fulfil, Thine utmost counsel to fulfil, And suffer all thy righteous will, And to the end endure.



AIR.

Musical score for the hymn "Knoxville" (L. M.). The score is written for three parts: Soprano, Alto, and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/2. The melody is simple and hymn-like, with a final double bar line and repeat dots. The lyrics are printed below the staves.

All glory to thy wondrous Name, Father of mercy, God of love; Thus we exalt the Lord, the Lamb, And thus we praise the heav'nly Dove.

Concord. S. M.

Musical score for the hymn "Concord" (S. M.). The score is written for three parts: Soprano, Alto, and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/2. The melody is more complex than the first hymn, featuring some chromaticism and a final double bar line with repeat dots. The lyrics are printed below the staves.

I hear the voice of wo! I hear a brother's sigh! Then let my heart with pity flow, With tears of love mine eye.

AIR.



My sorrows like a flood, Impatient of restraint, Into thy bosom, O my God,

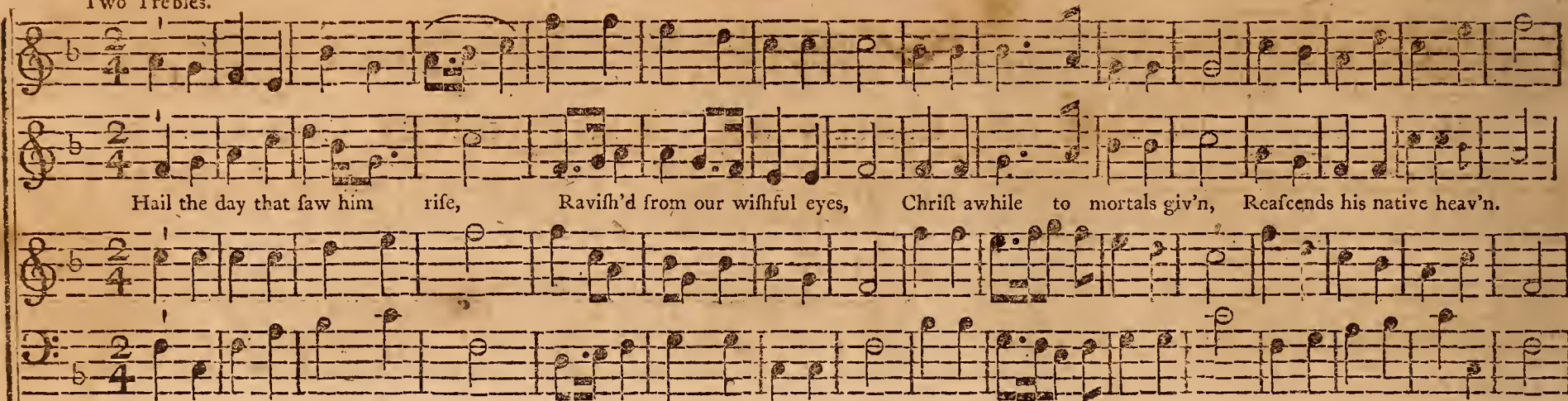


Pour out a long complaint, Into thy bosom, O my God, Pour out a long complaint.

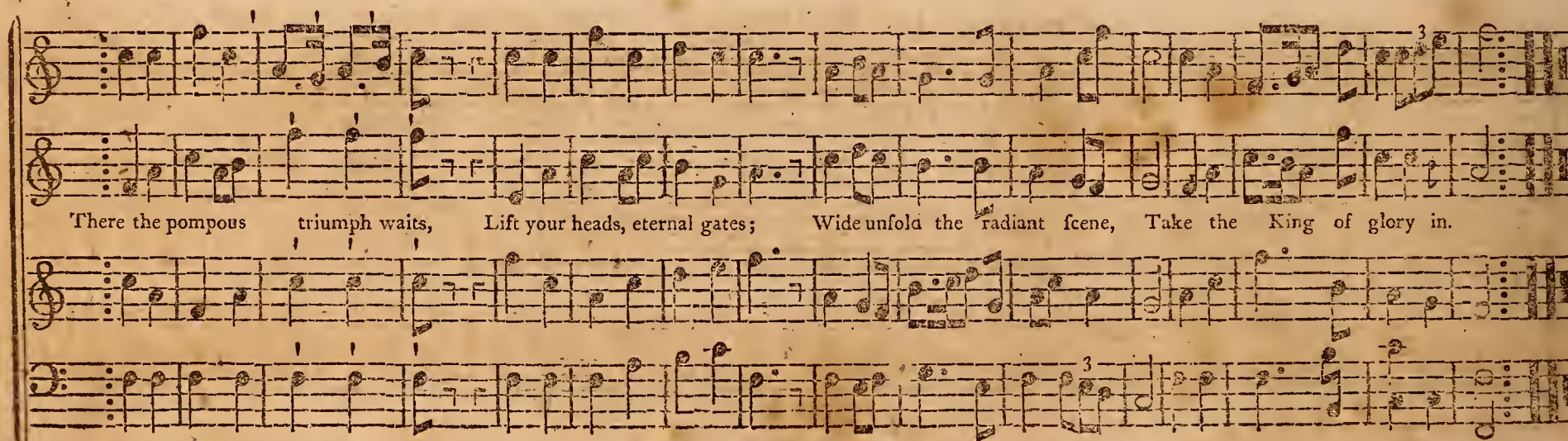
M. H.

L

Two Trebles.



Hail the day that saw him rise, Ravish'd from our wishful eyes, Christ awhile to mortals giv'n, Reascends his native heav'n.



There the pompous triumph waits, Lift your heads, eternal gates; Wide unfold the radiant scene, Take the King of glory in.

THE
Massachusetts Harmony.

PART IV.

Praise to the Redeemer.

Words from Rippon's Collection.

AIR.

Mighty God, while angels bless thee, May an infant lisp thy name? Lord of men as well as angels, Thou art ev'ry creature's theme.

The musical score consists of three staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It contains the melody for the first line of the hymn. The second staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing the melody for the second line. The third staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing the bass line. The lyrics are written below the first two staves, aligned with the notes.

Praise to the Redeemer continued.

Pia.

For.

Lord of ev'ry land and nation, Ancient of eternal days! Sounded through the wide creation, Be thy just and lawful praise.

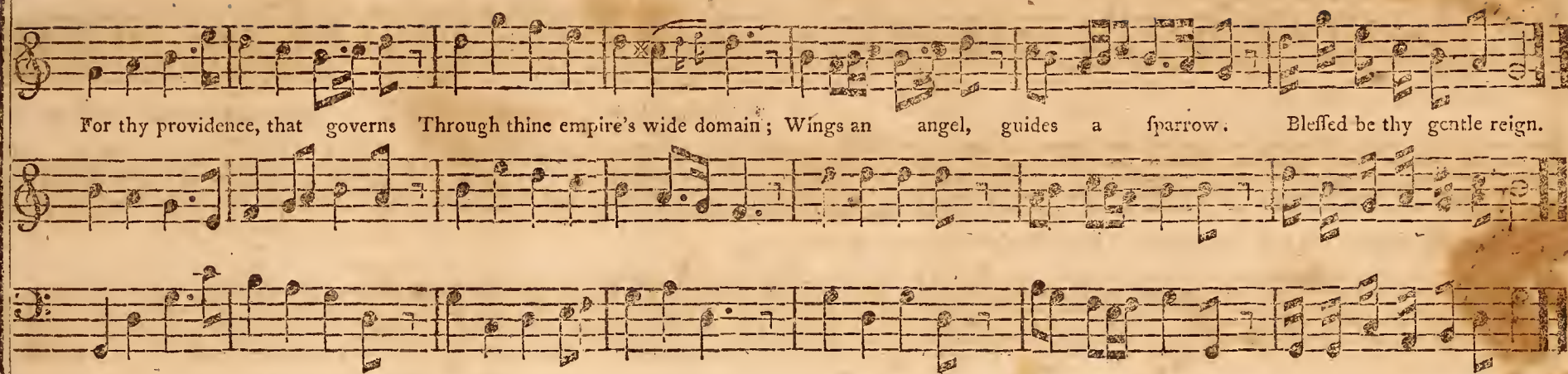
Andante.

Duetto.

For the grandeur of thy nature, Grand beyond a seraph's thought! For created works of power, Works with love and kindness wrought.

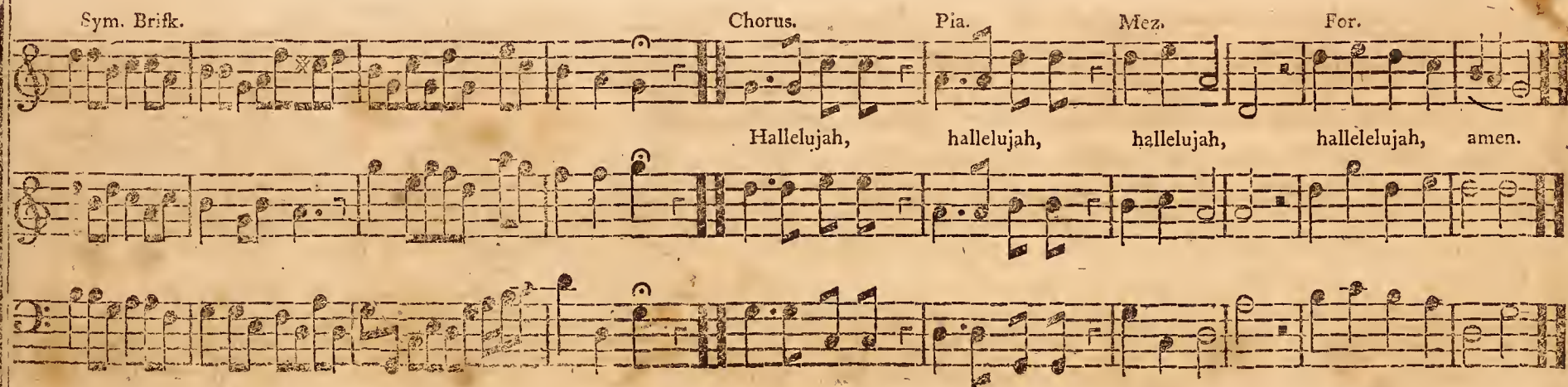
Praise to the Redeemer continued.

85



For thy providence, that governs Through thine empire's wide domain; Wings an angel, guides a sparrow. Blessed be thy gentle reign.

Sym. Brisk. Chorus. Pia. Mez. For.



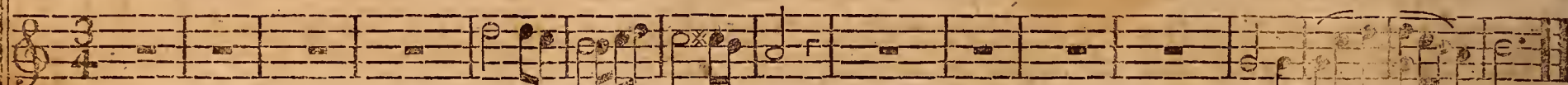
Hallelujah, hallelujah, hallelujah, hallelujah, amen.

Praise to the Redeemer continued.

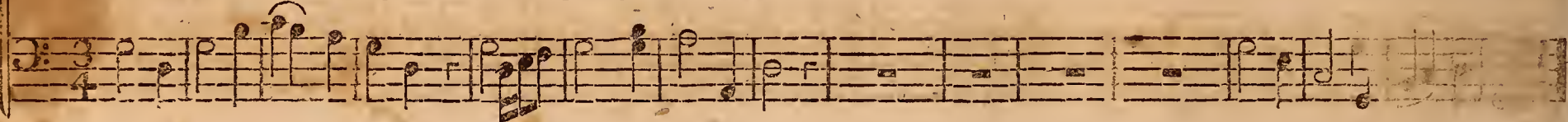
Grave.



Thought is poor, and poor expression ; Who dare sing that awful song.



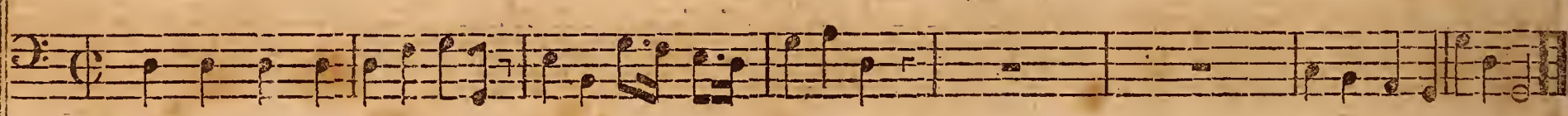
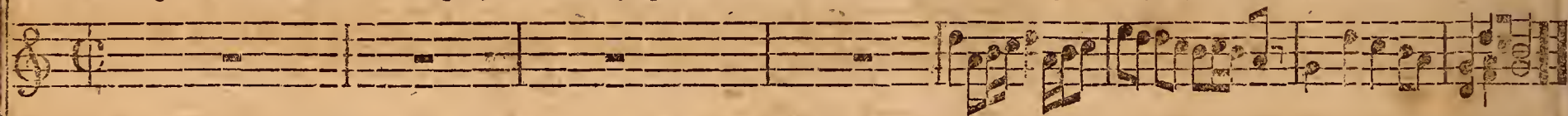
But thy rich, thy free redemption, Dark through brightness all along ;



Vivace.



Brightness of the Father's glory, Shall thy praise unutter'd lie? Fly, my tongue, such guilty silence! Sing the Lord who came to die.

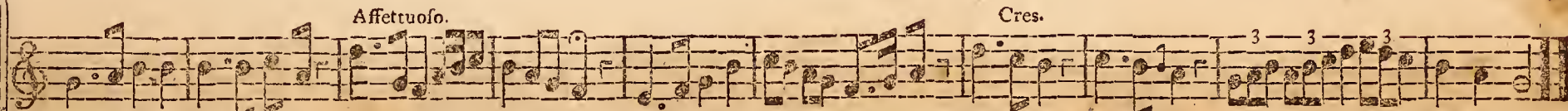


Praise to the Redeemer continued.

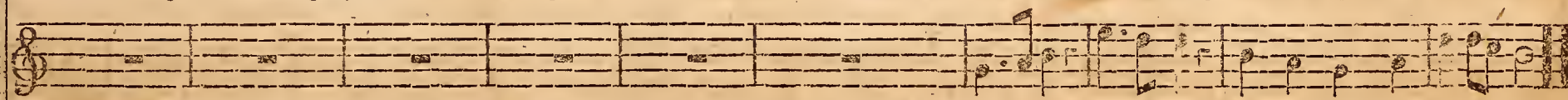
87



Did archangels sing thy coming? Did the shepherds learn their lays? Shame would cover me ungrateful, Should my tongue refuse thy praise.

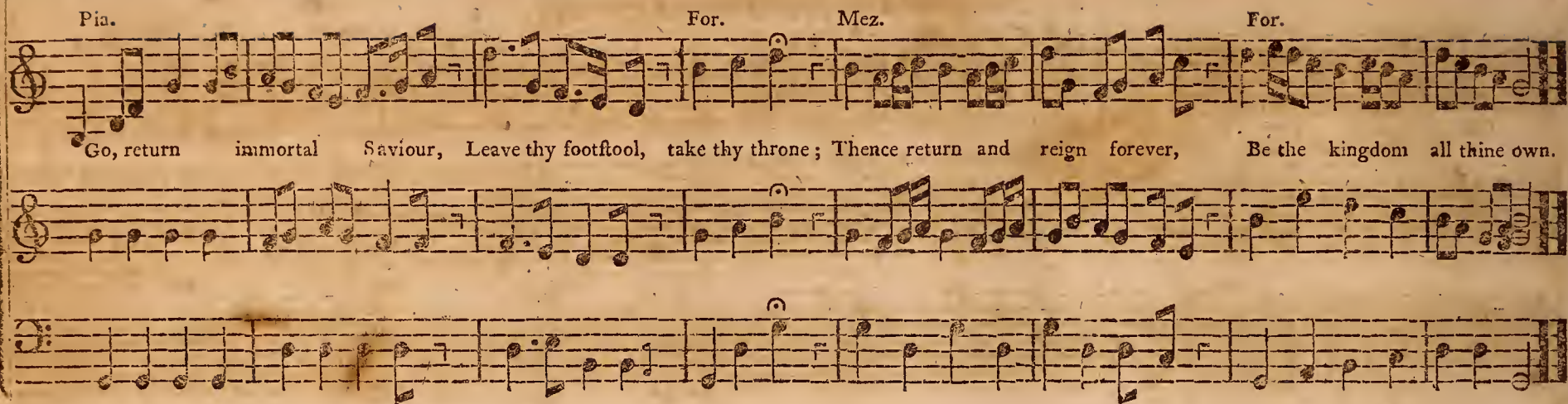


From the highest throne in glory, To the cross of deepest wo; All to ransom guilty captives, Flow, my praise, flow, my praise, flow, my praise, forever flow.



Praise to the Redeemer continued.

Pia. For. Mez. For.



Go, return immortal Saviour, Leave thy footstool, take thy throne; Thence return and reign forever, Be the kingdom all thine own.

Sym. Brisk. Chorus Pia: Mez. For.



Hallelujah, hallelujah, hallelujah, hallelujah, Amen.

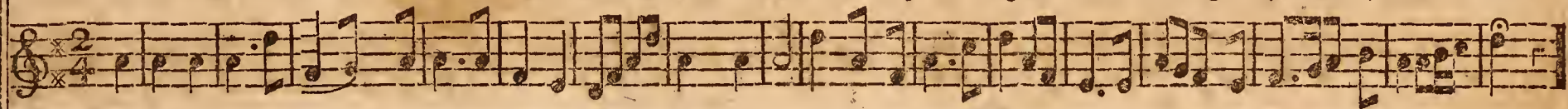
Invocation for Thanksgiving.

89

AIR. Mod.



Ye sons of men, with joy record The various wonders of the Lord, And let his pow'r and goodness sound Through all your tribes, the world around.



Let the high heav'ns your songs invite, Those spacious fields of brilliant light, Where sun, and moon, and planets roll, And stars that glow' from pole to pole.



M. H.

M

Invocation continued.

Sing, earth, in verdant robes array'd, Its herb and flow'r, its fruit and shade; Peopled with life of various forms,

Mæstoso.

Fishes, and fowls, and beasts, and worms. View the broad sea's majestic plains, And think how wide its Maker

View the broad sea's majestic plains, And think how wide its Maker, Maker

View, &c. And, &c. its Maker

Invocation continued.

91

reigns; That band remotest nations joins, And on each wave his goodness shines, And on each wave his goodness shines,

Affetuoso

But O! that brighter world above, Where lives and reigns incarnate love! God's only son in flesh array'd, For man a bleeding victim made.

Invocation continued.

Cres.

Vivace.

Thither, my soul, with rapture soar ; There, in the land of praise adore, There, in the land of praise adore. This theme demands an angel's tongue, De-

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music is in common time (C). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The lyrics are written below the staves, aligned with the notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

mands a never-ending song, Demands, &c. Demands, &c. This theme, &c. Demands, &c.

The second system of musical notation also consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music continues from the first system. The lyrics are written below the staves, aligned with the notes. The system ends with a double bar line. There are first and second endings marked with '1' and '2' above the final notes of the top and middle staves.

An Ode on the Diffolution of Time.

Words original.

93

AIR.

Gabriel, the herald of the skies, With golden trump, through ether flies, Proclaiming, "Time's no more," Pro-

claiming, &c. Those mighty orbs, that flaming roll, Diffusing light from pole to pole, Stand

Ode continued.

filent and adore, Stand filent and adore. That God, whose breath makes oceans heave, And

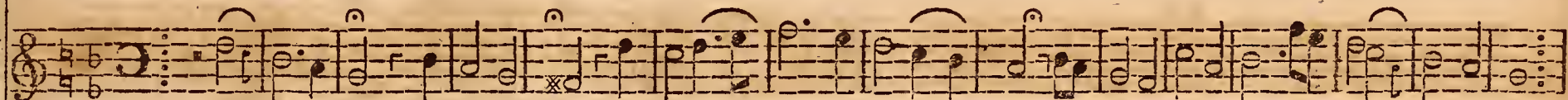
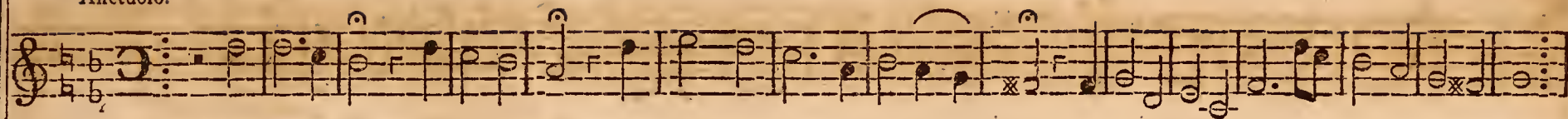
For.

sturdy oaks their beds to leave, And sturdy oaks their beds to leave, Blew out the burning fun, Blew out the burning fun.

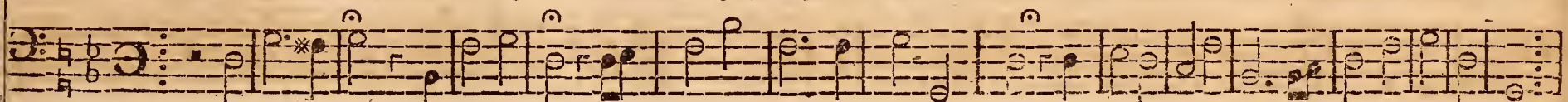
Ode continued.

95

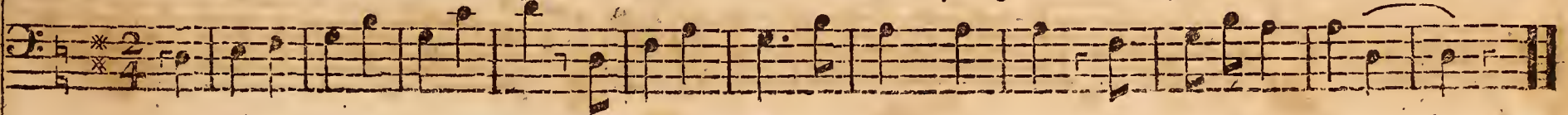
Affetuoso.



Lo! earth lies veil'd in dismal gloom, Th' Almighty's palm was nature's tomb, And thus time ceas'd to run, And thus time ceas'd to run.



But soon th' Almighty's preference bright Adorn'd the east with heav'nly light, The light that lit the sun.



Ode continued.

Gabriel proclaim'd with solemn sound, The heavens echo all around, Eternity's begun. The

heavens echo all around, Eternity's begun, Eternity's begun.

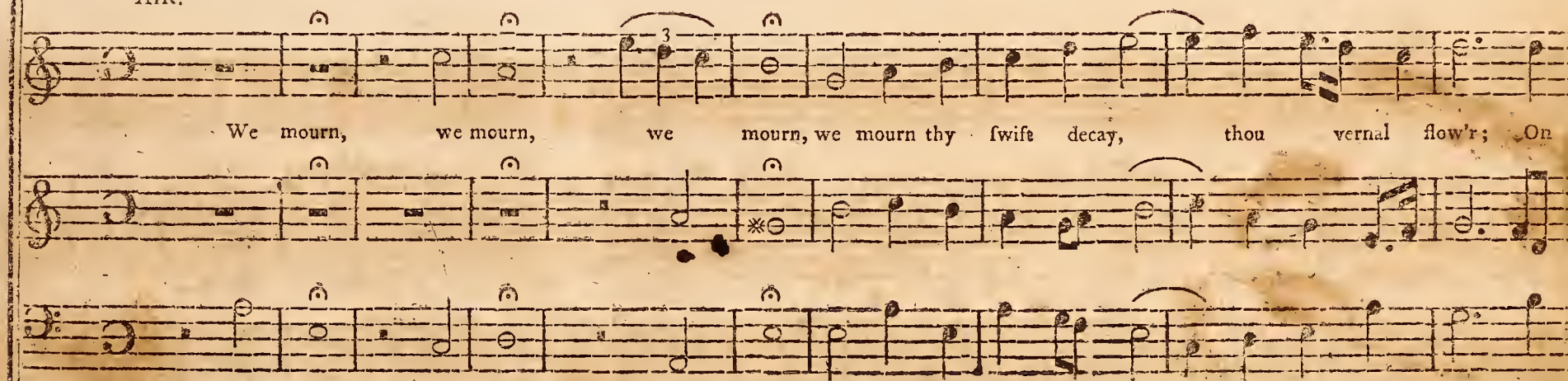
An ELEGY on the Death of *Eliphaz Hibbard Bolles*, only Son of *Mr. Matthew Bolles*, of Ashford, (Conn.) who was instantly killed by a cart-wheel's rolling over his head, Dec. 30th, 1801; aged 4 years, 6 months.

Treble Solo. Affettuoso.



Dear, lovely youth, fair dew-drop of a day, Just nourish'd into life t'emit one ray, Of momentary bloom!

AIR.



We mourn, we mourn, we mourn, we mourn thy swift decay, thou vernal flow'r; On

M. H.

N

Elegy continued.

mem'ry's page we date the fatal hour That bears thee to the tomb! That bears thee to the tomb!

Short was thy triumph in these scenes below; Quick was thy exit from this world of woe,

Elegy continued.

99

To yon. celestial plains, Where love, where peace, where harmony abounds, And soothing raptures

join angelic sounds In sweet melodious strains. Well, if we hope that he still lives above, And

Elegy continued.

tastes the streams of everlasting love, Why do we mourn? Why do we mourn?

Why all these rising sighs? This heart-felt woe? These pearly tears, why do they penfive

Elegy continued.

101

Brisk.

flow Around his fun'ral urn? While holy angels, bright and glor'ous, Waft him to the

Mod. Pia.

realms of day, We will hymn in mournful chorus, How he left this house of clay, How he left this house of clay.

*Elegy continued.**Affettuoso.*

View the fatal wheel a rolling! See it give the dreadful wound! See his

*Languissant.**Pia.*

crimson blood a flowing! Hear him groan! Hear him groan! Hear him groan a feeble sound!

Elegy continued.

103

Beat Minims.

Next behold him softly sleeping, Free from trouble, sweet relief; Free from trouble sweet relief; View his

friends around him weeping, Pierc'd with anguish, pain and grief! Pierc'd with anguish, pain and grief!

Elegy continued.

O ye mourners! cease to languish; Dry your tears, restrain your grief; Ask of God to



ease your anguish, He will grant you sweet relief, He will grant you sweet relief.



Anthem for Dedication.

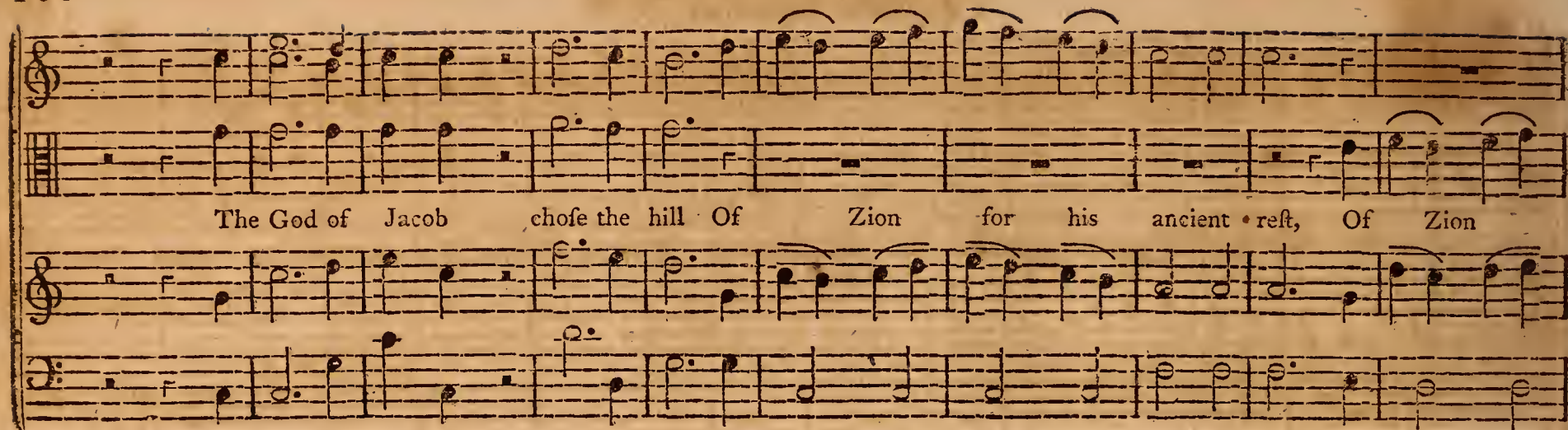
105

Where shall we go, where shall we go, where shall we go, to seek and find A

This system consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is an alto clef. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is a bass clef. The lyrics are written below the staves, aligned with the notes.

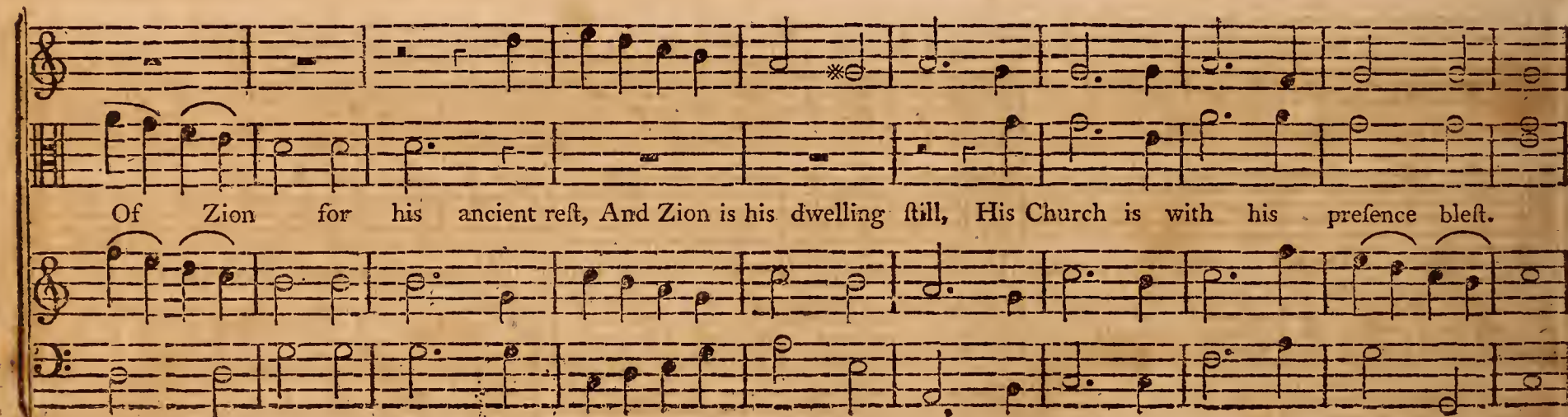
habitation for our God, A dwelling for th' Eternal Mind, Amongst the sons of flesh and blood?

This system consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The second staff is an alto clef. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is a bass clef. The lyrics are written below the staves, aligned with the notes.

Anthem continued.

The God of Jacob chose the hill Of Zion for his ancient rest, Of Zion

This musical system consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is an alto clef. The third staff is a treble clef, and the fourth staff is a bass clef. The music is written in a common time signature (C). The lyrics are printed below the second and third staves.

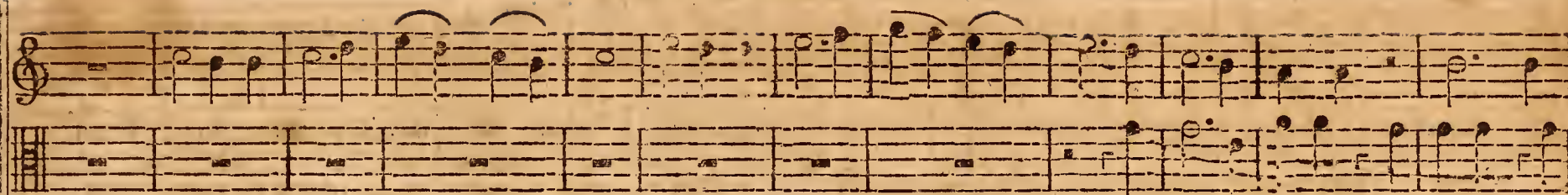


Of Zion for his ancient rest, And Zion is his dwelling still, His Church is with his presence blest.

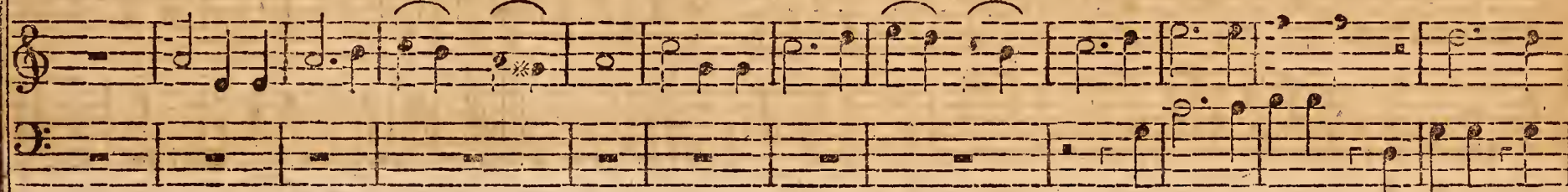
This musical system also consists of four staves, following the same instrumental arrangement as the first system. The lyrics are printed below the second and third staves. The music continues with various melodic lines and rests.

Anthem continued.

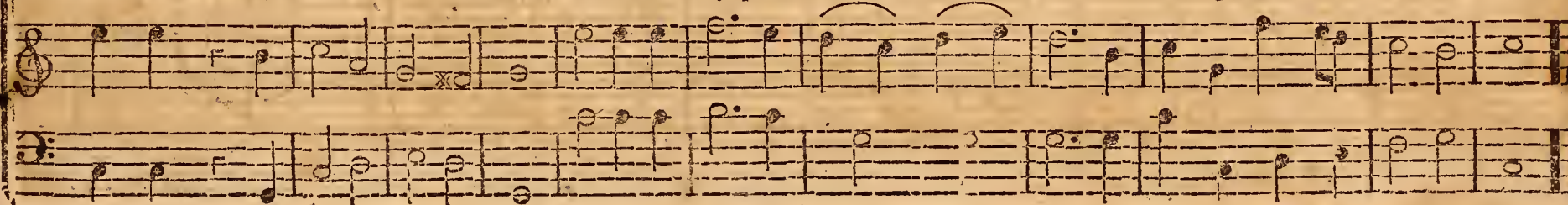
107



Here will I fix my gracious throne, Here will I fix my gracious throne, And reign forever, reign for-



ever, forever with the Lord, Here shall my pow'r and love be known, And blessings shall attend my word.



Tenor and Bass.

Two Trebles.

Here will I meet the hungry poor, And fill their souls with living bread, And fill their souls with living bread.

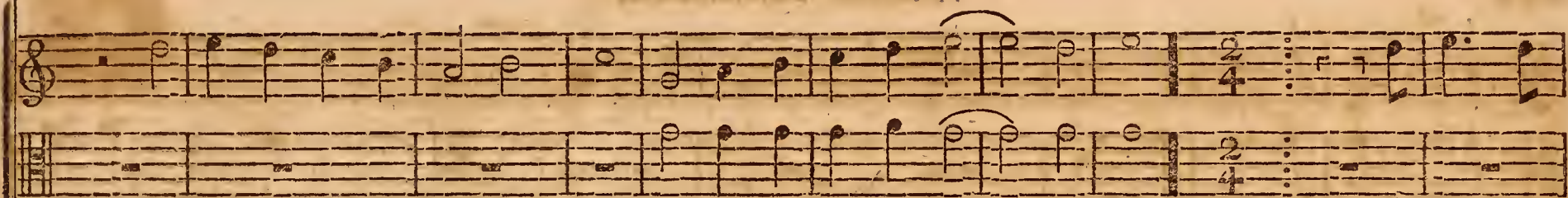
Tenor and Treble.

Sinners that wait before my door, With sweet provision shall be fed, With sweet provision shall be fed.

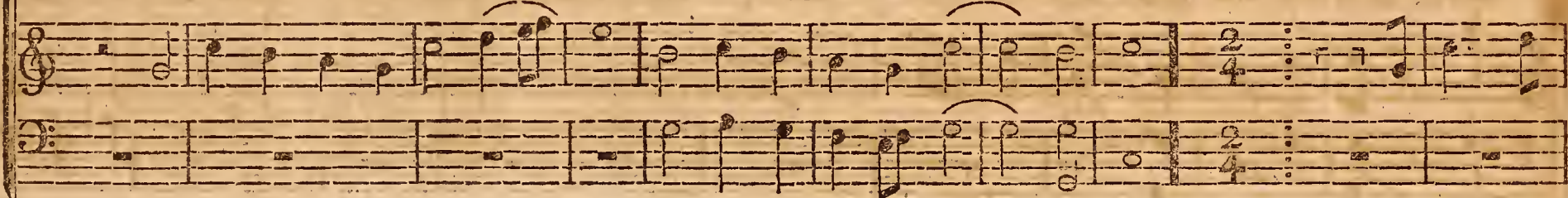
Girded with truth, and cloath'd with grace, My priests, my ministers shall shine;

Anthem continued.

109



Not Aaron, in his costly dress, Made an appearance so divine. The saints, un-



able to contain Their inward joys, their inward joys, their inward joys, shall



shout, shall shout and sing, The Son of David here shall reign, The Son of David here shall

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, and the bottom two are for the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The vocal parts have a melodic line with some rests, and the piano accompaniment provides a rhythmic foundation.

reign, And Zion triumph, Zion triumph in her King, And Zion triumph in her King.

The second system of the musical score continues the piece. It also consists of four staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The music continues with the same key and time signature. The vocal parts have a melodic line with some rests, and the piano accompaniment provides a rhythmic foundation. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

An Ode on Spring.

111

AIR.

Old hoary Winter now has ceas'd his raging, And all his storms and blasts are hush'd in

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics are written below the staves, aligned with the notes.

silence, And in return the mild and gentle Spring comes Blooming with verdure.

The second system of musical notation also consists of three staves, continuing the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The lyrics continue below the staves.

II.

See how the mild and vernal clouds come floating
On the soft ether, charg'd with copious showers;
Balmy and gentle they distil in plenty,
All hearts rejoicing.

III.

Bright Phœbus from his long exiles returning,
Visits the earth with beams benign and cheering,
Shedding his blessings, with a rich profusion,
On plains and vallies.

IV.

See how the vales and meadows stand array'd,
Cloth'd in azure and bedeck'd with flowers,
Cowslips and daisies, with the purple violet,
Blooming with fragrance.

V.

See all the trees put on their leafy honours,
Waving with grandeur, and the gentle zephyrs
Floating with sweetness, fanning all their branches
With gentle breezes.

VI.

Hark! how the groves resound with cheerful music:
Hark! the sweet songsters on the boughs, rejoicing,
Tuning their voices with melodious accents,
In sweetest chorus.

VII.

All nature smiles amid the gay creation,
When such bright scenes of beauty now approaches:
The loves and graces in their softest accents
Breath forth sweet music.

VIII.

If such delights from the gay decorations
Of smiling spring, and a few op'ning flowers,
Whose short-liv'd glories soon are gone and blasted,
Their beauty fading:

IX.

Say then, Urania, and sing forth the grandeur
Of Spring immortal, when the great archangel
With his shrill trumpet bursts the gloomy mansions
Of the redeemed.

X.

Then the vile body, which for many ages
Has slept in silence, turn'd to foul corruption,
Quick as a thought awakes to life eternal,
Sparkling with brightness.

XI.

Then shall the mortal put on the immortal,
Cloth'd in white robes they shall ascend to Jesus,
Where he in triumph on his throne of glory
Bids a sweet welcome.

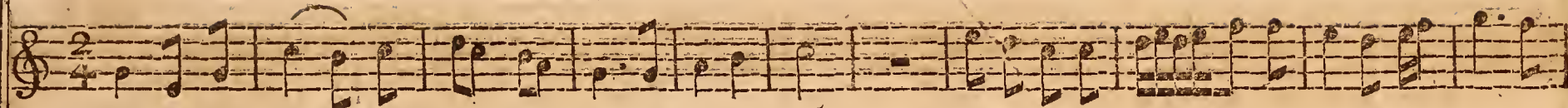
XII.

Hark! how the grand celestial chorus echoes
Through the wide arch, when all the mighty seraphs
With golden harps, in accents so melodious
Shout the Redeemer.

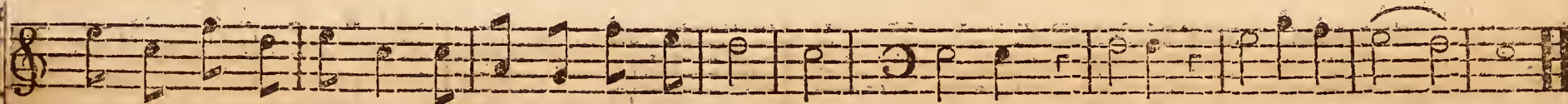
An Anthem for Thanksgiving.

113

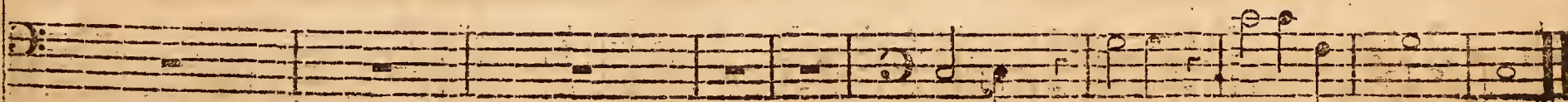
AIR.



Come, let us sing a new-made song unto the Lord; Let us make a joyful noise unto God, the



rock of our salvation, the rock of our salvation. Amen, amen, amen, and amen.

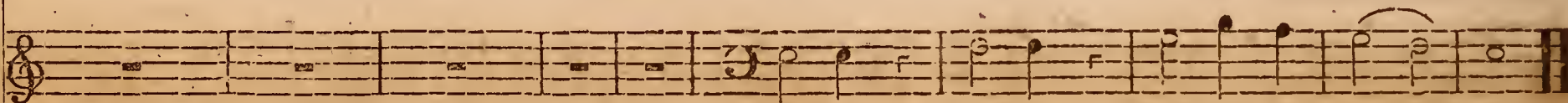
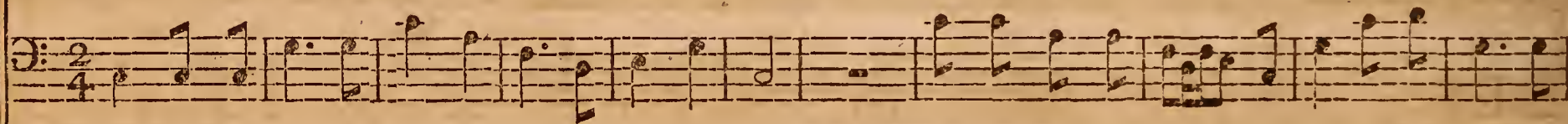


M. H.

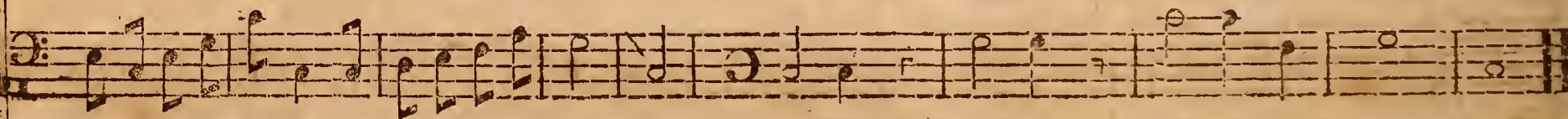
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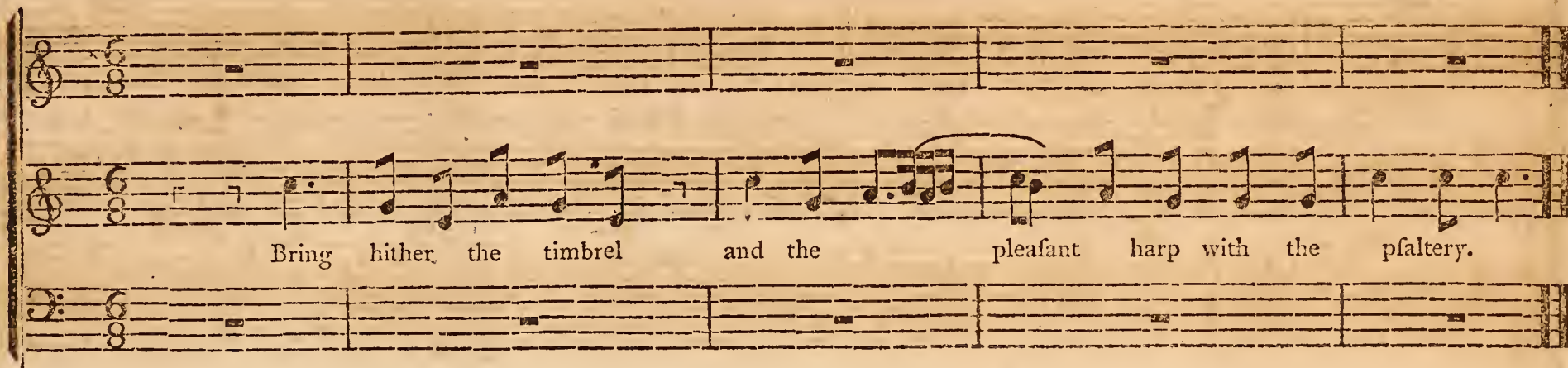


Come, let us sing a new made song unto the Lord; Let us make a joyful noise unto God, the



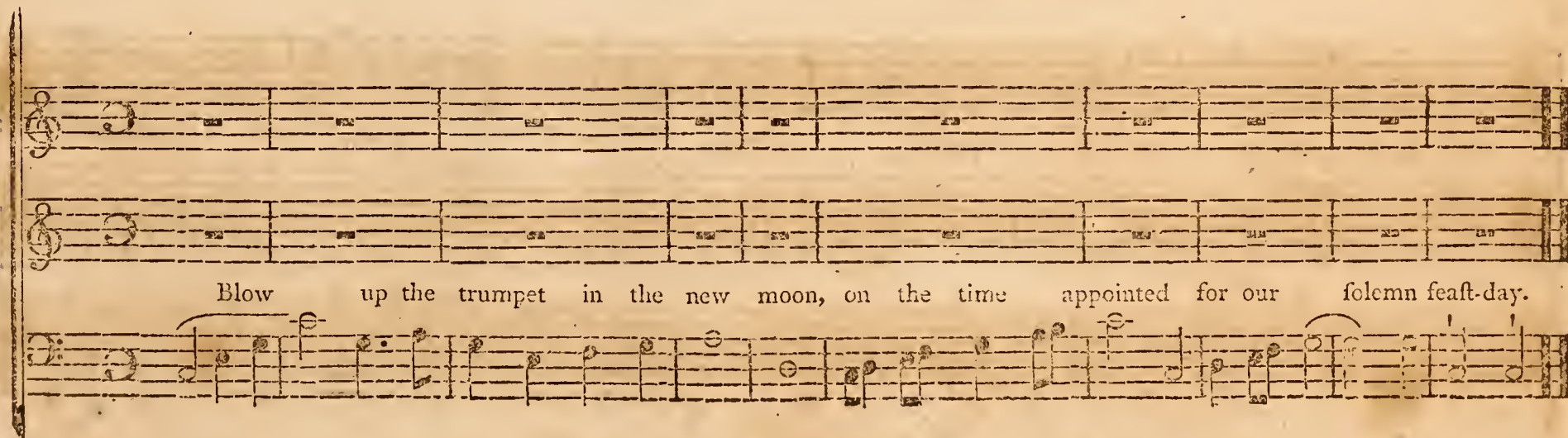
rock of our falvation, the rock of our falvation. Amen, amen, amen, and amen.





Bring hither the timbrel and the pleasant harp with the psaltery.

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It contains a single whole note in the first measure, followed by rests in the subsequent measures. The middle staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a slur over the final four measures. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a single whole note in the first measure, followed by rests in the subsequent measures.



Blow up the trumpet in the new moon, on the time appointed for our solemn feast-day.

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a single whole note in the first measure, followed by rests in the subsequent measures. The middle staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a single whole note in the first measure, followed by rests in the subsequent measures. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a slur over the final four measures.

Anthem continued.

Mod.

Sing, sing, O heav'ns! sing, sing, O heav'ns! sing, O heav'ns, and be joyful, O earth! Break

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves (treble, alto, and bass clefs) in 2/4 time. The melody is written in the treble clef. The lyrics are: "Sing, sing, O heav'ns! sing, sing, O heav'ns! sing, O heav'ns, and be joyful, O earth! Break". The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a repeat sign at the end of the first staff.

forth into singing, ye mountains, and exult in a transport of joy, and exult in a transport of joy.

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves (treble, alto, and bass clefs) in 6/8 time. The melody is written in the treble clef. The lyrics are: "forth into singing, ye mountains, and exult in a transport of joy, and exult in a transport of joy." The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a repeat sign at the end of the first staff.

Anthem continued.

117

For the Lord hath redeemed Jacob, and glorified himself in Israel.

Brist.

Hallelujah, hallelujah, hallelujah, Praise the Lord, praise the Lord, praise ye the Lord.
Hallelujah, praise the Lord.
Praise ye the Lord.

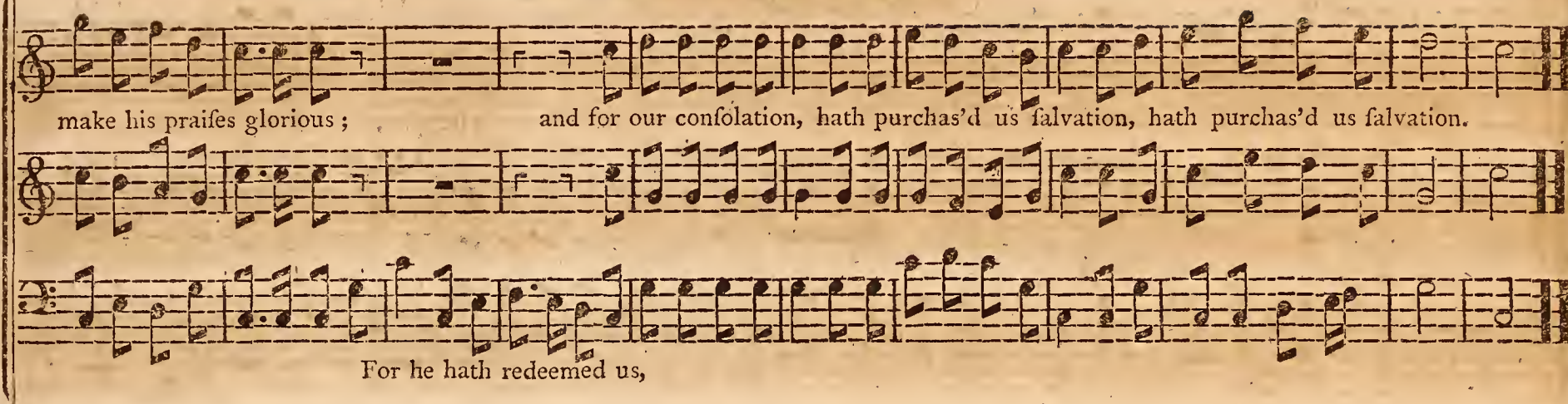
*Anthem continued.**Andante.*

Bless the Lord, O my soul! Bless the Lord, O my soul! Praise ye the Lord,
praise him,
yea, with my

praise him, praise him, yea with my songs will I bless and praise him, praise him, praise him, praise him, and magnify his name,
praise him, praise him, praise him, yea, with my songs will I bless, and
songs will I bless and praise him, praise him, praise him, praise him,

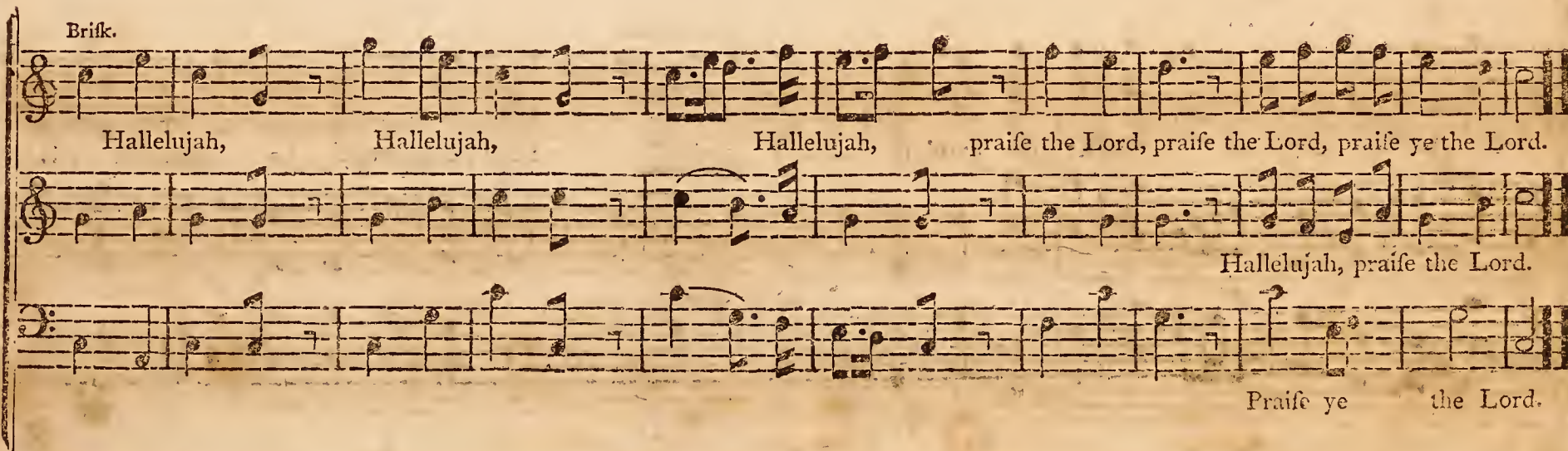
Anthem continued.

119



make his praises glorious ; and for our consolation, hath purchas'd us salvation, hath purchas'd us salvation.

For he hath redeemed us,



Brisk.

Hallelujah, Hallelujah, Hallelujah, praise the Lord, praise the Lord, praise ye the Lord.

Hallelujah, praise the Lord.

Praise ye the Lord.

Anthem continued.

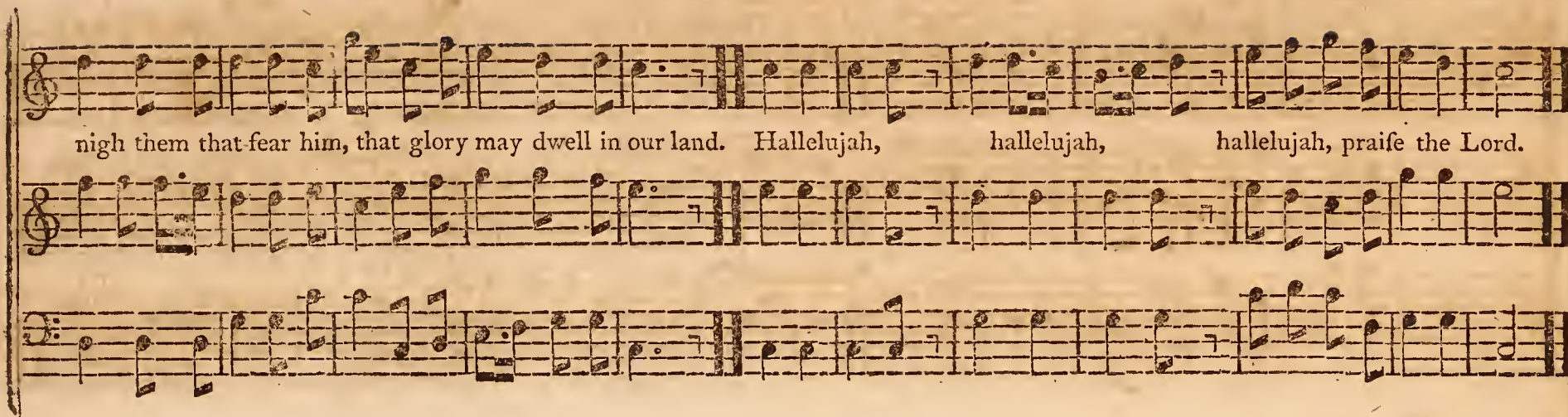
Let the heav'ns rejoice, and let the earth be glad, let the earth be glad, let the earth be glad,



Let the heav'ns rejoice, and let the earth be glad, and praise the Lord; For surely his salvation is

Anthem continued.

121



nigh them that fear him, that glory may dwell in our land. Hallelujah, hallelujah, hallelujah, praise the Lord.

Vivace.



While angels praise their God above, In mansions of eternal love;

M. H. *Q*

Anthem continued.

Cres.

Pia.

Forte.

Rise, rise, rise O earth! and join their lays, And sweetly echo, echo, echo, echo back his praise.

Gently.

Angels descend on rapt'rous wings, From seats of bliss to worlds below; Conduct our praises to those realms, Where
Where Gabriel tunes his golden lyre, To melting strains and soothing lays; O may we rise and join the choir, and

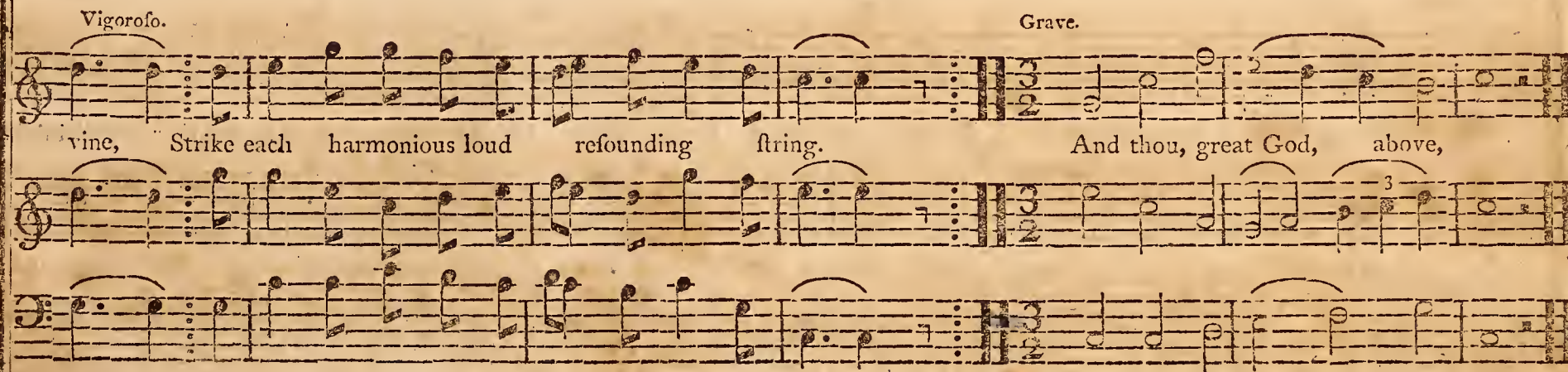
Anthem continued.

123



sweetly blissful anthems flow, Where sweetly blissful anthems flow, Let all creation join With angel hosts di-

chant unceasing songs of praise, And chant unceasing songs of praise.



Vigorofo. Grave.

vine, Strike each harmonious loud resounding string. And thou, great God, above,

Anthem continued.

Look down with smiling love, Accept the feeble tribute which we bring, Accept the feeble tribute which we bring.

Millions of angels now with thee, Eternal anthems sing, To imitate them here, lo! we Our hallelujahs

bring, our hallelujahs bring, To imitate them here, lo! we our hallelujahs bring.

E R R A T A.

Page 33, 2d tenor staff, 2d bar, for a crotchet on G insert a crotchet on A.
 ibid, in the words, for *the* day insert *this* day.
 37, 1st tenor staff, 9th bar, for a crotchet on G insert a crotchet on A.
 39, 2d tenor staff, 1st bar, for a crotchet on C insert a crotchet on B.
 56, 1st treble staff, 8th bar, for the 2d crotchet on F insert a crotchet on D.

Page 56, for the second mood of common time insert the third mood of common time.
 62, 2d tenor staff, 3d bar, for the crotchet on D, insert a crotchet on C.
 74, 1st tenor staff, 6th bar, for the pointed semiquaver and quaver, insert a pointed quaver and a semiquaver.

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