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\end{aligned}
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THE

# H A R P O F 

SELECTIONS FROM THE MOST DISTINGUISHED COMPOSERS, AND A NUMBER OF

ORIGINAL PIECES FROM THE EDITORS.
BY F. J. WEBSTER AND A. T. SHARPE,
PROFESSORSOF MUSIC.

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## PUBLISHERS' ADVERTISEMENT.

In the present multiplication of musical works, the Publishers present the following brief exposition of the motives that have induced them to add to the number.

The Harp of the West is designed for use in Choirs, in Schools, in Families, and in Musical Societies. In its preparation the Publishers have had the advantage of a combination of taste, knowledge of the public wants, practical experience in teaching, and high attainment in the science of music, rarely, if cver, combined in one production.

Prof. F. J. Webster, whose sudden death the lovers of music in the West have lately been called on to lament, was distinguished for thorough musical attainment, a very cxtensive acquaintance with the works of composers, ancient and modern, a most refined and cultivated taste, and great success as a teacher and author.

Prof. A. T. Sharfe is alrcady well known in the West as a most zealous, able, and popular teacher of music. His whole life has been, and still is, enthusiastically devoted to his profession ; and the thousands of his pupils everywhere bear witness to his qualifications.

The Introductory Lessons arc inserted as they have been taught by Prof. Sharpe, with distinguished success, for fifteen years. The arrangement of the Music has been chiefly performed by Prof. Webster, whose sudden death, however, left this part of the work unfinished.
'The Publishers are under great obligations to W. C. Peters, Esa., who not only placed at the disposal of the Editors a great body of original material, which has much increased the valuc of the collection, but who also kindly offered, without remuneration, to assist in finishing the work; and it is to his disinterested assistance that its completion is due.

[^0]
## INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

## LESSON I. MUSICAL SOUNDS.

An innumerable number of sounds can be produced by the human voice, and distinguished by the ear ; some are pleasant and agreeable, while others are harsh and disagreeable.

There is a vast difference between a mere noisc, and an open, free, musical sound ; and as all impressive singing depends upon this distinction being well understood, it is a matter, of the first importance that the student be early taught how to deliver the tones in a clear and firm manner. The good qualities of a sound, or tone, are clearness, firmness, and purity. The Student, when practising, should stand in an erect and easy posture, with the head thrown a little back, the chest forward, and the mouth sufficiently open to admit two fingers, edgewise, between the teeth. By assuming this position the lungs will have free action, and the trachea, or windpipe, (which is the vocal tube,) will be in that position which will allow the air to pass, with the greatest freedom, from the lungs into the larynx, where all vocalization takes place. It will then be easy to produce the syllable $a h$, which will be found most suitable for practice. The voice sloould also be exercised on all the other vowel sounds. This practice will give the mouth all the general positions necessary to a full development of the vocal organs. The mouth is the mould in which the tones are cast, and if it is not well formed by a proper practice of the vowel sounds, the tones will be thin, harsh, and unplcasant to the ear. In exercising the voice to the syllable $a h$, it may first be done without any regard to the acuteness or gravity of the pitch, the sound representing in shape the following examples:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { EXAMPLE OF TIIE ORGAN TONE. } \\
& \text { Four Secouds long. }
\end{aligned}
$$

A . . . . . . . . . . . . . . h. Eight Seconds long.
A • . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ht

EXAMPLE OF TIE CRESCENDO, OR INCREASED TONE.

$$
A-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad \text {. }
$$

4 Seconds long.

A
Eight Seconds long.

A h.

Sixteen Seconds long.

EXAMPLE OF THE DECRESCENDO, OR DECREASED TONE.
A - - - - - -.
4 Seconds long.

A
Eight Scconds long.

Sixteen Seconds long.

EXAMPLE OF THE CRESCENDO AND DIMINUENDO UNITED.


A - . . . . . . - . - h.
Eight Seconds long.

A - - . . . . . . . . . . . . . . h.

Sixteen Seconds long.

The above exereises should be much practised, particularly by those who have weak voices, as it will enable then to give a firm, strong tone, and will also give strength to the lungs.

## LESSON II.

OF 'THE: GAMU'T, OR SCALE.
The gamut, or seale, is the alphabet of music. It is also called the diatonic seale, from its being composed of tones and semitones. 'The scale consists of seven distinct and separate somuls, which are represented by the first seven letters of the Alphabet, viz., A B C D E F G. There are more than seven sounds used, but the eightlı sound, or octave, is expressed by the same letter as the first, viz., A B C DE F G A B C, \&c. The scale is sometimes expressed by numerals, or figures, viz.,

$$
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
A & 13 & \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{~V} & \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{~F} & \mathrm{G} & \mathrm{~A}
\end{array}
$$

The syllables do re mi fa sol la si do, are also used in teaching vocal music, because the different vowel sonnds of these words are supposed to assist the student in giving utterance to the required pitch of the voice. A perfect knowledge of the scale is indispensable to the singer. Every sound must be firmly fixed in the mind before the pupil can read music correctly, or with faeility.
It must be observed that the seale is divided into two equal portions, called Tctrachords; in other words, the scale is formed by uniting two tetrachords; each tetrachord consists of two full tones and one semitone, viz., from C to D is a full tone, from D to E is a full tone, from E to F is a semitone. The second tetrachord is formed in the same manner, viz., from $\mathbf{G}$ to $\mathbf{A}$ is a full tone, from A to B is a full tone, from B to C is a semitone. It will thus be seen that the semitones are between the 3 d and 4 th, and 7 th and 8 th of the scale.

THE NATURAL SCALE OF C EXHIBITED IN TONES AND SEMITONES


## INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

It is recommended that the above scale should be sung, up and down, by letters, syllables, and numerals, until the pupil can strike all the intervals with precision. In order that the different intervals of the scale may be fully impressed on the mind, the pupil is earnestly recommended to practice the following exercises thoroughly, as an experience of fifteen years has fully satisfied the author that the progress of the pupil will, in a great measure, depend on a thorough acquaintance with the principle contained in these little (and seemingly unimportant) lessons. For additional exercises in numerals, see p. 15.

## EXERCISES.



| No. 1, with one dot. | No. 2, with two dots. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{llllllll}1 & \dot{7} & \dot{6} & \dot{5} & \dot{5} & \dot{6} & \dot{7} & 1\end{array}$ | $5 \dddot{1} 7 \dddot{1} \ddot{2}$ i $5 \ddot{i}$ |
| $1 \dot{5} 123235$ | $535 \ddot{1} \ddot{2} \ddot{3} \ddot{2} \ddot{i}$ |
| $1231{ }^{1} \mathbf{5} \dot{6} \mathbf{7} 1$ | $34135 \ddot{3} \ddot{2} \ddot{3}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\dot{3} & \dot{4} & \mathbf{5} & 1 & \dot{7} & 1 & 2\end{array}$ | \# $57 \dddot{1} \ddot{5} 321$ |
| $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\dot{6} & 1 & \dot{7} & 1 & \dot{6} & 1 & \dot{5} & 1\end{array}$ | $35 \dddot{1} \ddot{3} \ddot{1} 53$ |

## LESSON III

## OF THE STAFF, CLEFFS, NOTES, ETC.

A Staff consists of five parallel horizontal lines, with their intermediate spaces.

STAFF


The sounds of the musical system are measured thus: from the first line to the first space is one degree; from the first space to the second line is another; and so on, each line and space being a degree.


When higher or lower notes are wanted, lines are added to the staff, and are called Ledger, or added lines.


As ledger lines are apt to confuse the eye, cleffs are used as a sign, or key, to keep the music as much as possible within the staff. There are two cleff generally used in modern music, called the $\mathbf{G}$, or 'I'reble cleff, and the $\mathbf{F}$, or Bass cleff.


Bass, or F Cleff.
All musical sounds are expressed by characters called notes, which are written on the staff, or ledger lines, according to the required pitch. It must be
remembered that the notes derive their names from the cleff note, and are numbered above and below, in regular succession, thus :


There are other cleffs, but as they are seldom used, an explanation is deemed unnecessary.


The length of a note depends on its shape. There are six different kinds of notes in general use, the longest of which is called a Whole Note, or Semibreve. A note of half its value, or length, is called a Half Note, $P$ or Minim. The Quarter Note, or Crotchet, thus, 0 is one-fourth of a whole note. The Eighth note, or Quaver, is one-eighth the value of a whole, \&c.

There were formerly two other notes used, called the long and the breve. The breve was equal to two semibreves, and the long was equal to two breves.
table of the value of notes.

value of a dot after a note or rest.
A dot after a note increases its value one half.


Sometimes two dots are placed after a note. A sccond dot is equal to half the value of the first dot, thus:

A whole note with two dots 0 • is equal to


OF RESTS AND THEIR VALUE.
Every note has a corresponding rest. A dot placed after a rest lengthens it in the same manner as a dot lengthens a note.

## TABLE OF RESTS



OF Bars and measures.
A bar is a line drawn across a staff to divide the music into equal portions. A measure is the quantity of music contained between any two of those bars.

A double bar is used to denote the end of a strain, or the length of a line of poetry.


A pause, or hold, is a short curved line with a dot, thus, $\curvearrowleft$ placed over or under a note, to show that said note or rest must be held longer than the usual time. A pause, when placed between two notes, or over a bar, denotes a short suspension of sound. A pause, when placed over a double bar, shows that the piece or strain is to end therc.
A slur is a curved line - placed over or under two or more notes, on different degrees of the staff, to show that the notes are to be sung to one syllable.
A tie, or bind, is the same form as a slur, but is generally placed over two notes of unequal length, on the same degree of the staff.

When dots are placed over notes, they are to be sung in a marked and distinct manner. They are called staccato marks.

When dashes are used, they are to be made still shorter. These, also, are called staccato marks.


When a strain is to be repeated, dots are placed on one side of a double bar, thus, |  | but if both strains are to be repeated, |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\vdots$ | dots are placed on both sides, thus, |
| $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ |

Sometimes two or three strains are to be repeated, in which case a sign mark, thus, $\$ \mathbb{S}$ is used to denote such repeat.

Da Capo, or D. C., signifies that the performer must return to the first strain, and end at the word Fine, or at the double bar with a pause.

## LESSON IV.

## OF INTERVALS.

An interval is the distance from one tone, or letter, to another ; or, it is their difference in respect to pitch. In computing the distances, the note or letter from which the computation is made is always one; the next letter above is denominated two ; the next, three; the next, four, and so on. The name of every interval depends, first of all, upon the number of degrees which it embraces; or in other words, it is first obscrved how many places on the staff the two notes or letters are apart. The distance from any one place of the staff to the next, higher or lower, is called a'degree. A degrec of two places is called a second; of threc places, a third; of four, a fourth; of five, a fifth; of six, a sixth; of seven, a seventh; of eight, an eighth; of nine, a ninth; of ten, a tenth; of eleven, an eleventl; of twelve, a twelfth, and so on, although it is not usual to reckon so far: the eighth note is the same letter as the first; the nintl, as the second; the tentl, as the third; the cleventh, as the fourth; the twelfth as the fifth, as the following set of numbers, arranged under one another, will show.

$$
\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}
1 \mathrm{~A} & 2 \mathrm{~B} & 3 \mathrm{C} & 4 \mathrm{D} & 5 \mathrm{E} & 6 \mathrm{~F} & 7 \mathrm{G} & 8 \mathrm{~A} \\
8 \mathrm{~A} & 9 \mathrm{~B} & 10 \mathrm{C} & 11 \mathrm{D} & 12 \mathrm{E} & & &
\end{array}
$$

The higher numerical names of the intervals are not entirely superfluous, for on the one hand they are needed, where it is requisite to point out definitely at what distance from the first tone a third is to be understood, whether as an actual third, or a tenth, or even a seventecnth. The reckoning of intervals is al-
ways from below upwards. An interval in the opposite direction would be expressed by the term below, as, a thirl below, meaning a sixth above.

There are two kinds of seconds found in the natural series of tones, as from C to D , large ; E to F , small. There are also two kinds of thirds, as C to E , large; D to F , small. Also two kinds of fourths, as C to F , small ; F to B , large. Also two kinds of fifths, as from $C$ to $\mathbf{G}$, large ; B to F , small. Also two kinds of sixths, as from C to A, large ; E to C, small. Also two kinds of sevenths, as from $C$ to $B$, large; $B$ to $A$, small.

Thre octave, in the natural series of tones, everywhere oceurs of one and the same magnitude. There is no ease in which one is found greater than another, henee the terms large and small cannot be applied to it. Small and large ninths and tenths, \&c., are only repetitions of small and large seconds and thirds, \&v. There are other seconds, thirds, fourths, \&e., which may be formed by the use of flats bb and sharps $\# \#$, which are called diminished and superfluous intervals. A third, one degree smaller than the small third, is ealled a diminished third, as $\mathrm{D} \# \mathrm{~F}$. A third, one degree larger than the large third, is ealleal a superfluous third, as $\mathrm{C} \mathrm{E}=$. 'I'he octave, by the use of flats bb and sharps 䉼, can be presented as large and small, as Eb E, superfluous; E Eb, diminished.

Nors.-It will be observed that the terms large and small are generally used in this work, instead of the terns whole tone, half tone, major, and minor, when applied to intervals.

## LESSONV.

## OF THE INVERSION OF INTERVALS.

As the nature of an inversion consists in the eircumstance that of two different tones the lower beeomes the higher, or the higher becomes the lower, it follows that all the intervals, except the unison, or pure prime, may be inverted.

An inverted second becomes a seventl.
In inver'ed third becomes a sixth.
An inverted fourth becomes a fifth.
An inverted fifth becomes a fourth.

An inverted sixth becomes a third.
An inverted seventh becomes a seeond.
The octave, or pure prime, is not suseeptible of an inversion, because the tones are the same, neither of which is higher or lower.

EXAMPLE.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 8 |

The intervals whieh are greater than the pure oetave, as the ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, \&e., give no new inversions of their own, but are the same as the second, third, fourth, fifth, \&e.

## LESSONVI.

## OF TIME, OR MEASURE.

There are, in general use, four different kinds of measure, viz., two-fold, three-fold, four-fold, and six-fold. Two-fold measure is represented by the figures $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 8\end{array}$, and sometimes by the letter $C$, with a bar drawn aeross it, thus, $\mathbb{C}$; it is aecented on the first part of the measure, and is deseribed by two motions of the hand, down, up.

> EXAMPLE.

'Three-fold measure is represented by the figures $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 3\end{array}$; it is accented on the first part of the measure, and is deseribed by three motions of the hand, down, left, up.


Four-fold measure is represented by the figures $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 2\end{aligned} \frac{4}{4}$; it is accented on the first and third parts of the measure, and is described by four motions of the hand, down, left, right, up.

## EXAMPLE.



Six-fold measure is represented by the figures ${ }_{4}^{6} \frac{6}{4}$; it is accented on the first and fourth parts of the measure, and is described by six motions of the hand, down, down, left, right, up, up; or two motions, down, up. The author prefers the latter number.

## EXAMPLES.



There are other measures which are sometimes used, called nine-fold and twelve-fold measures. Nine-fold measure is formed by a union of three threefold measures, and is represcnted by the figures $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 48\end{aligned}$;
fourth, and seventh parts of the measure, and is described by three motions of the hand, down, left, up.


Twelve-fold measure is formed by a union of three four-fold measures, and is represented by the figures $\frac{12}{48} \frac{12}{8}$; it is accented on the first, fifth, and ninth parts of the measure, and is described by three motions of the hand, down, left, up.


## LESSON VII. <br> OF RHYTHM.

By Rhythm is meant the duration of time in a measure; or, it is the length of measures. The strict observance of time is much more important than it appears to minds unaccustomed to its limitation; a practiced ear is as much shocked when the timc is broken as when a note is sung out of tune, for the knowledge of both is the result of long and fixed habits, which cannot brook disturbance, therefore, no part of the students practice should be entered upon with more care than rhythm. Destroy the time, or thwart the measure, and you rob the strain of its greatest charm. In solo singing, however, the licence which the Italians call "tempo rubuti," or stealing a portion of the duration from one note to give to another, is of the greatest aid to powcrful elocution in singing. The abridgment of such words as, the, to, for, of, and, an, \&c., are common oljects of this rule. The steating of time, says Tosi, " is an honorable theft in one who sings better than others, providing he make an ingenuous

Introduction to the art of singing.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 2+1- $=1$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | $2 \because 010 \cdot 010$ |
|  | 200. |
|  |  |
|  |  |

LESSON VIII.
EXERCISES IN RHYTHM.
THREE-FOLD MEASURE.

Three beats in a measurc, down, left, up.



| No. 5. |
| :--- |
| $3-0-p-p-0-0$ |
| 4 |
| 1 |




## 








LESSONIX.
EXERCISES IN RHY'TIIM, CONTINUED.
FOUR-FOLD MEASURE.

Four beats in a measure, down, left, right, up.








## 



## LESSONX.

## EXERCISES IN RHYTHM, CONTINUED.

SIX-FOLD MEASURE.

Six beats in a measure, down, down, left, right, up, up ; or two beats, down, up.



TWEI, FE-FOLD MEASURE.
Three beats in a measure, down, left, up.


## LESSONXI.

## OF KEYS, SIGNATURES, AND SCALES.

The Key, or Tonic, is a certain given sound, or predominant tone, to which all others have a particular reference. 'There are two general ways of determining the key note, first, by the signature; second, by the last note of the tunc in the Bass, and usually in the "Treble.

Flats ( $b$ ) and sharps (\#) placed at the commencement of a tune are called Signatures.

There are twenty-four keys, twelve of which are major, and twelve minor.
A tune is in the major key when its first third contains two large seconds, and in the minor key when its first third contains one large and one small second.

Every major key has its relative minor key, which is found a third below, or sixth above.

When any other letter than $\mathbb{C}$, which is the natural key, becomes the tonic or key, the scale is said to be transposed.

In transposing the key from C , to any other letter of the diatonic scale, the same order of large and small seconds must be observed as in the natural series.
ExAMPLE.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C | D | E | F | G | A | I |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

In transposing the key to F, B must be made flat, for the purpose of destroy-
ing the small second which occurs between $B$ and $C$, in the natural series, and placing it between $A$ and Bb, which are the third and fourth degrees from $F$.

EXAMPLE.
$\underset{\text { Large, }}{ } \mathbf{F}$
$G$ large,
$\begin{array}{cc}3 & 4 \\ \text { Amall, } & \\ \text { large, }\end{array}$
$\stackrel{5}{\mathrm{C}}$
$\begin{array}{ll}6 \\ D & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ \text { large }\end{array}$


In transposing the key to $G, F$ must be made sharp, for the purpose of destroying the small second which occurs between $\mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{F}$, and placing it between $\mathrm{F}=$ 并 and G , which are the seventh and eighth degrees from G .

## EXAMPLE.

|  | 2 | 3 |  |  | 5 |  | 6 |  | 7 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | I |  |  | D |  | E |  |  | G |
| Large, |  |  |  | large, |  | large, |  | large, |  |  |

If the key is transposed to $D$, two sharps are necessary, one on $F$, the other on C .

## EXAMPLE.

| 1 |  | 2 |  | 3 | 4 |  | 5 |  | 6 |  | 7 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D |  | E |  | F井 | G |  | A |  | B |  | C | D |
|  | Large, |  | large, |  |  | large, |  | large, |  | large, |  |  |

Note.-It will be very easy for the pupil to transpose the key to any letter of the diatonic scale, by observing that the small scconds always occur between the third and fourth, and scventh and cighth dcgrees from one, or the letter which is made the tonic.

> EXample of the chromatic scale.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C | C ${ }_{\text {\# }}$ | D | D | E | F | F | G | G\# | A | A\# | B | C |
| I) | de | rc | ri | mi | fa | fe | sol | se | la | le | si | do |

In the minor scale the serics of tones are different from what they are in the major. 'The small seconds occurring between 2 and 3 , and 7 and 8 , ascending, and 5 and 6 , and 2 and 3 , descending.

EXAMPLE OF THE MINOR SCALE, ASCENDING.



One, in the minor, is the same as six in the major; and in singing it is to be so treated, because every minor key is a rclative to some majorkey. By so doing it will assist the learner very much in singing minor tunes.

## LESSON XII.

 OF DYNAMICS.Dynamics treat of the force of sounds. The different degrees of dynamic force are expressed by the following words:

MEZZO FOR'TE, or MF, a medium sound.
PIANO, or P, soft.
PIANISSIMO, or PP, very soft.
FOR'IE, or F, loud.
FOR'IISSIMO, or FF, very loud.
CRESCENDO, or CRES, or - , an increased sound.
DIMINUENDO, or DIM, or $=$, a decreased tone.
SWELL, or $\longrightarrow$, a combination of the increased and decreased tone.
The ORGAN TONE, or [—], is commenced, continued, and ended with the same degree of power.

The EXI'OSIVE TONE, or $>$, is struck with great and sudden force, and instantly diminished.

## LESSON XIII.

## CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5, LESSON II.

The teaeher should not suffer his pupils to proceed to the solfegio lessons until they are able to sing the following exereises correctly. Even after the elass has been permitted to sing tunes, it will be found very profitable to spend a short time, at eael rehearsal, in singing these exereises. It will serve to fix and deepen the impression of the intervals in the mind, whieh is of the greatest value to the singer.

A part of the following exercises are set in measure, and must be treated rhythmically, for the purpose of more fully preparing the pupil for the solfegio exercises.

When a sharp (\#) oceurs before a note, or figure, the syllable should be terminated by the vowel $e$.

When a flat (b) oceurs before a note, or figure, the syllable should be terminated by the vowel $a$.

|  | No. 1. |  |  |  | No. 2. |  |  |  | \%. 3. |  |  | No. 4. |  |  | o. 5 |  |  |  | No. 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , 13 | 35 | 8 |  | 3 | 51 | 8 |  | 51 | 8 |  | 8 | 15 | 3 |  | 5 | 7 |  |  | 4 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| 1 | 38 | 85 | 3 | 3 | 58 | 1 | 5 | 51 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 15 | 52 | 2 |  |  | 42 |  | 6 | 2 |  | 4 |
| 1 | 53 | 38 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 58 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 35 | 1 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 62 |  | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| 1 | 58 | 83 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 58 | 81 | 3 | 8 | 31 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 5 |  |  | 6 |  | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| 1 | 83 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 81 | 5 | 5 | 53 | 31 | 8 | 8 | 51 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 57 | 7 |  | 24 |  |  | 5 | 7 |  |
| 1 | 85 | 53 | 3 | 3 | 85 | 1 | 5 | 53 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 53 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 75 |  | 1 | 26 |  |  | 6 | 8 |  |
|  | No. 8. |  |  |  |  | No. 9. |  |  |  |  | No. 10. |  |  | No. 11. |  |  |  |  | No 12. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 14 | 1 | 4 |  | 1 | 5 | 15 |  |  | 1 | 61 | 6 |  |  | 7 | 1 |  |  | 1818 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25 | 2 | 5 |  | 2 | 6 | 26 |  |  | 2 | 72 | 7 |  |  | 8 | 2 | 8 |  | 2 | $\ddot{2}$ | 2 | 2 |  |
|  |  | 36 | 3 | 6 |  | 3 | 7 | 37 |  |  | 2 | 72 | 7 |  |  | $\ddot{2}$ | 3 |  |  |  | 3 | 3 | 3 |  |
|  |  | 47 | 4 |  |  | 4 | 8 | 48 |  |  | 3 | 83 | 8 |  |  | $\ddot{3}$ | 4 |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |
|  |  | 58 | 5 |  |  | 5 | $\ddot{2}$ | $5 \dot{2}$ |  |  | 4 | $\ddot{2} 4$ |  |  |  | 4 | 5 |  |  |  | 5 | 5 | 5 |  |
|  |  | 6 2 | 7 | 8 |  | 6 | $\ddot{3}$ | 78 |  |  | 5 | $\ddot{3} \ddot{2}$ | 8 |  |  | $\ddot{5}$ | 7 |  |  | 5 | $\ddot{5}$ | $\gamma$ |  |  |

Note.-It must be remembered that when a dot is placed over a number, it is to be sung an octave lower. When two dots are over a figure, it is to be sung an octave higher.

The following exereises are in two-fold measure. Where there are two figures in a measure, eaeh figure represents a half note; where but one, a whole note.

> Key of G major. Key of F major. Key of a minor.

No. 13.
No. 14.
No. 15.


The following excrcises are written in four-fold measure. Those figures having a dot under them represent half notes, the others quarter notes.


| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 5 |  |
| 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 |  |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 |  |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 2 |  |

INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING
exercises for the voice in solfegio, in c major.-Four-fold Measure


ye
The above nine exercises, in the major mode, should be practised separately until well undcrstood, after which one pupil may sing the first exercise, and
proceed to the end; when the second excrcise is commenced by the first pupil, another may commence the first, and so on until the whole class is engaged in
separate parts.
Eeparate parts. $\quad$ EXERCISES FOR THE VOICE IN A MINOR.-Four-fold Measure.



Excreises 10 to 18 are in the minor mode, and should be practiced separately, in the same manner as exercises 1 to 9 . When well understod, they may be
sung togcther as before.

NTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING
exercise for the voice in g major.-Choral.




EXERCISE FOR THE VOICE in E MiNOR.-Choral.



The bass cleff is used in the above choral, and is writen for three equal voices. It should be carefully practised by the whole class, as it will greatly facili-
tate the puppil in reading music at sighlt.
introduction to the art of singing
EXERCISE FOR THE voice in f major.-Choral.


 The above choral is written for three voices, 'Treble, Tenor, and Bass. It is the custom, at the present day, to write church music in four parts, the first and
second Trebles being sung by females; the Tenor and Bass by male voices. The next cacreise is written in four parts, and is intended as an introduction to the tunes contained in this work.

EXERCISE FOR TIIE VOICE IN Bb MAJOR.-Choral.





## A LPHABETICAL INDEX.




## THE

## HARP OF THE WEST.








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COOMBS. L. M.





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May he these stubborn lusts subdue,
And form my nature all anew ;
To thee my groveling spirit raise,
Excite to humble prayer and praise

He is the source of every grace, Of light, and life, and holiness;
By him alone may I be taught,
And all my works in him be wrought

0! let thy holy Spirit come,
And make my heart his constant home ;
There his abundant grace display.
And lead me in the perfect way.















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 BALLEERMA. C. M










Compose a hymn of praise, and touch Your instruments of joy
Let psalteries and pleasant harps
Your grateful skill employ.
Let trumpets at the great new moon Their joyful voices raise,
To celcbrate th' appointed time, The solemn day of praisc.

For this a statute was of old, Which Jacob's God decreed,
'Io be with pious care observ'd, By Israel's chosen sced.

This the for a memorial fix'd, When, freed from Egypt's land, Strange nations' barb'rous speech wo heard, But could not understand.



Unnumbered comforts to my soul, Thy tender care bestowed,
Before my infant heart conceived,
From whom those comfurts flowed.
Through every period of my life, Thy goodness I'll pursuc; And after death, in distant worlds, The glorious theme renew.

Through all eternity to thee, A joyfut song I'll raise; But O! eternity's too short 'I'o utter all thy praise.






 (2):e



 (20)








PAINSVHLIE. C. M.

"To you, in David's town, this day, Is born of David's line,
The Saviour, who is Christ the Lord; And this shall be the sign."

Thus spoke the Seraph and forthwith, Appear'd a shining throng Of angels, praising God, who thus Addressed their joyful song:

All glory be to God on high,
And to the earth be peace,
Good will henceforth from heaven to men,
Begin and never cease.


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Worthy the Lamb that died, they cry, To be exalted thus;
Worthy the Lamb, our lips reply, For he was slain for us.

3
Let all that dwell above the sky, And air, and earth, and seas, Conspire to lift thy glories high And speak thine endless praise.

The whole creation join in one, To bless the sacred name,








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## KENTPCKY. S. M.

F. J. Webster.






GLASGOWV. II. 3. or L. M. 6 lines.



We yield our pow'rs to thy command To thee we consccrate our days; Perpetual blessings from thy hand, Demand perpetual songs of praise: Great guardian of our sleeping hours, O , quicken all our dormant pow'rs.


Thee all the choir of angels sings, The Lord of hosts, the King of kings Cherubs proclaim thy praise aloud, And seraphs shout the Triune God. And holy, holy, holy, cry,
Thy glory fills both earth and sky.
iII.

Father of endless majesty,
All might and love they render thee, Thy true and only Son adore, The same in dignity and power. And God the Holy Ghost declare, The saint's cternal Comforter.



INSTRUMENT.

# NOIEIVICH. II. 2, or L. M. P. 

J. Rabbeth. Sis









Hast thou not promis'd to thy Son,
And all his seed, a heavenly crown; But flesh and sense indulge despair.
Forever blessed be the Lord, That faith can read his holy word,
And find a resurrection there
 $\qquad$ Who gives his saints a long reward,
For all their toil, reproach, and pain.
Let all below, and all above,





 |?

 -

I'd sing the precious blood he spilt,
My ransom for the dreadful guilt,
Of sin and wrath divine.
Id sing his glorious righteousnes
n which alt perfect heav'nly dres
My soul shall ever shine.
II 1 .
I'd sing the characters he bears,
And all the forms of love
Exalted on his throne;
In loftiest songs of sweetest praise,
would to everlasting days,
Make all his glories known.


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I love to meet among them now, Before thy gracious feet to bow, Though vilest of them all;
But can I bear the piercing thought,
What if my name should be left out, When thou for them shalt call.
III.

Let me among thy saints be found,
Whene'er the archangel's trump shall sound, To see thy smiling face;
Then loudest of the crowd I'll sing,
While heaven's resounding mansions ring, With shouts of sovereign grace.


The grave is near the cradle seen, The moments swifly pass between, And whisper as they fly,
Unthinking man, remember this, Though fond of sublunary bliss, Thou soon must gasp and die.

My soul, attend the solemn call, Thine earthly tent must quickly fall, And thou must take thy flight, Beyond the vast extensive blue, To sing and love as angels do,

Or sink in endless night.



Before me place in dread array, The pomp of that tremendous day, When thou with clouds shalt come, 'To judge the nations at thy bar, And tell me, hord, slall I be there, To meet a joyful doom.

Then, Saviour, then, my soul receive, Transported from this vale, to live And reign with thee above ; When faith is sweetly lost in sight, And hope in full supreme delight, And everlasting love.

Rev. J. Bean. 95


May peace attend thy gate,
And joy within thee wait,
To bless the soul of every guest;
The man who seeks thy peace,
And wishes thine increase,
A thousand blessings on him rest.

My tongue repeats her vows,
Peace to this sacred house,
For here my friends and kindred dwell;
And since my glorious God,
Makes thee his blest abode,
My soul shall ever love thee well.



Exert thy mighty power, And banish all my sin, In this auspicious hour, Bring all thy graces in;
Come, my Redeemer, quickly come,
And make my heart thy lasting home.

Then shall my days be thine,
And all my heart be love,
And joy and peace be mine,
Such as are known above;
Come, my Redeemer, quickly come, And make my heart thy lasting home.



## 100



At thy approaching dawn, Reluctant death resigned The glorious prince of life, In dark domains confined; The angelic host around him bends, And midst their shouts the God ascends.

Make bare thy potent arm, And wing the unerring dart,
With salutary pangs,
To each rebellious heart :
Then dying souls for life shall sue, Numerous as drops of morning dew.

民"e Pevolo
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等":


$\qquad$
He freely undertook
What angels could not do.
His mighty deeds of love and grace,

$\qquad$


DARELELLS. II. 4. or H. M $\qquad$ $10:$



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104 PADUCABI. II. 5 or 10 s .


There woodbines climb, dispensing odors round,
There smiles the pink with humble beauties crown'd, The fragrant tribes display their veivet bloom, And ev'ry airy whisper breathes perfume.


106
KENBAXVA. III. 1. or 7s.
Altered from the German.


FA@II. III. 1. or 7 s .
Latrobe






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As the winged arrow flies, Speedily the mark to find As the lightning from the skies, Darts and leaves no trace behind, Swiftly thus our fleeting days Bear us down life's rapid stream. Upward, Lord, our spirits raise, All below is but a dream.

Thanks for mercies past receive Pardon of our sins renew,
Teach us henceforth how to live, With eternity in vicw
Bless thy word to young and old, Fill us with a Saviour's love,

MARIIN. III. 1. Double. or 8 s and 7s. 2 verses.
Arranged from Bethoven.
118


114
PAERIS. III. 2 or 7s. (6 lines.)
Altered, adapted, and partly composed for this work.


Am I called? I dare not stay,
May not, must not disobey;
Here I lay me at thy fect,
Clinging to the mercy seat;
Thine I am and thine alone,
Lord, with me thy will be done.
III.

Am I called? An heir of God,
Washed, redeemed by precious blood;
Father, lead me in thy hand,
Guide me to that better land,
Where my soul shall be ąt rest,
Pillowed on my Saviour's breast.








$\begin{aligned} & \text { Come in sorrow and contrition, } \\ & \text { Wounded, impotent, and blind; }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Here the guilty seek, remission, } \\ & \text { Here the lost a refuge find; }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Health this fountain will restore, } \\ & \text { He that drinks shall thirst no more. }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { 'ais a soul-reviving flood: } \\ & \text { God is faithful, He will never }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Break his covenant, sealed in blood, } \\ & \text { Signed when our Redeemer died, }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Signed when our Redeemer died, } \\ & \text { Sealed when he was glorified. }\end{aligned}$


Let the heathen, now adoring Idol gods of wood and stone, Come, and worshipping before him, Serve the living God alone.
Let thy glory

Fill the earth, as floods the sea.

Thou, to whom all power is giv'n, Speak the word, at thy command Let the company of heralds Spread thy name from land to land. Lord, be with them, Always, till time's latest end.


Agonising in the garden, Lo! your Maker prostrate lies; On the bloody tree behold Him, Hear him cry before he dies: "It is finished."
Sinner, will not this suffice?

Saints and angels joined in concert, Sing the praises of the Lamb;
While the blissful seats of heav'n, Sweetly echo with his name;

Hallelujah !
Sinners here may sing the same.



Then the vallies and the mountains
Breaking forth in joy, shall sing :
Then the living crystal fountains,
From the thirsty ground shall spring; Hallelujah,
Hail the day-spring from on high.
While the wilderness rejoices,
Roses shall the desert cheer,
Then the dumb shall cheer their voices Blind shall see, the deaf shall hear, Hallelujah,
Hail the day-spring from on bigh.
Lord of every tribe and nation
Spread thy truth from pole to pole,
Spread the light of thy salvation,
Till it shine on every soul;
Hallclujah,
Hail the day-spring from on high.


Onward, onward may we press,
Through the path of duty;
Virtue is true happiness,
Excellence true beauty;
Make we then a heaven of earth

Closer, closer let us knit,
Hearts and hands togcther Where our fireside comforts sit, 0 ! they wander wide, who roa For the joys of life from home.

Nearer, dearer bands of love Draw our souls in union, To the sains' house above Thither ev'ry hope ascend There may all our labors end

168
ST. TENIS. IV. 1 , or IV. $4,10 \mathrm{~s}$ and 11 s , or 11 s .
Adapted to a celebrated Irish Mélody.


God ruleth on high, almighty to save,
And still he is nigh, his presence we have; The great congregation his triumphs shall sing, Ascribing salvation to Jesus our King.

Salvation to God, who sits on the throne, Let all cry aloud, and honor the Son; The praises of Jesus the angels proclaim, Fall down on their faces and worship the Lamb.

Then let us adore, and give him his right, All glory and power, and wisdom and might; All honor and blessing, with angels above, And thanks never ceasing for infinite love.




WAEASIG. IV. 2 or 8s.
Handel.




When through the deep waters I call thee to go, The rivers of woe shall not thee overflow, For I will be with thee, thy troubles to bless, And sanctify to thee, thy deepest distress.

E'en down to old age, all my people shall prove My sovereign, eternal, unchangeable love;
And when hoary hairs shall their temples adorn, Like lambs they shall still in my bosom be borne.



WICLOUGEEEBY. 7s and 6s, or II. 6. Arranged from Banister, by W. C. Peters.












So, saith the God of grace,
My gospel shall descend, Almighty to effeet

The purpose I intend:
Millions of souls shall feel its power, And bear it down to millions more.

Joy shall begin your march, And peace protect your ways, While all the mountains round Echo melodious praise:
The vocal grove shall sing the God, And every tree consenting nod.










Should they who are dearest-the son of thy heart-
The wife of thy bosom, in sorrow depart
To that soil where affliction is ever in bloom,
"Look aloft!" from the darkness and dust of the tomb!


Warm glows the hearth, and the wife smiles be - side it;
Night lacks her gloom, and the win - ter his cold: $\mathbf{O}$ the



O that our no-ble cause, Health of our land and laws, Wide may pre-vail, till the curse is no more; Let ev - 'ry mother's son


# 146 By permission of W. C. Petens, Esq. 6 THIOU STVEET GHIDINTH KEDTRON.g (Sacred Air and Chorus.) 

J. Candy.

"TTIOU SIEEET GLIDING KEDRON." (Concluded.)


How damp were the vapors that fell on his head; How hard was his pillow, how humble his bed; 'The angels beholding, amaz'd at the sight, Attended their Master, with solemn delight.

Chorus.-Come saints, \& © c.
III.

O garden of Olives, thou dear honor'd spot,
The fame of thy wonders, shall ne'er be forgot ;The theme most transporting to seraphs aboveThe triumph of sorrow, the triumph of love. Chorus.-Come saints, \&fc.



150
GRAND MALIELJJAH CHORUS. (From the Messiah.)
Handel.


GRAND CHORUS FROM THE MESSIAI. (Continued.)









SWITYZEIEXANI. 8s and 7s, or III. 3.
Harmonized by W. C. Peters.


Born thy people to deliver, Born a child, yet Saviour King, Born to reign in us for ever, Now thy gracious kingdom bring.

By thine own eternal spirit,
Rule in all our hearts alone;
By thy all-sufficient merit, Raise us to thy glorious throne.

158 CHIRIST DUE PASSOVER. (Anthem for Easter.) Arranged by W. C. Peters from the Rev. Bishop Hopkins.




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"THEL LOEED IS MIMG." (Continued.)
169

"THE LOIRD IS KING." (Continued.)




170

F. J. Webster.

"TBLESSER ARE THE PROPLE." (Continued.)

peo-ple, Bles - sed are the peo-ple that
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## FUNEIRAL HYMN.





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"SPIRIT, CIREATORE DE MANKIND." (Continted.)








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"THE HEAVENS ARE TELLING." (Continued.)



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NATIVITY. (Concluded.)


ROUND FOIE THIREE VOICES. (Minor Mode.)
C. King.




4 O Lord, the only begotten Son - $\mid$ Je - sus $\mid$ Christ;
5 'That takest away the sins of the
7 Thou tat takest away the
8 Thou that sittest at the right hand of
sins of the
God the world, world, world,
O Lord God, Lamb of God, -
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| Son | of the | Fa | - | - | ther. | $\mathbf{5}$ |
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| mercy | up- | on | - |  | us. | $\mathbf{6}$ |
| mercy | up- | on | - | - | us. | 7 |
| ceive | - | our | - | - | prayer. | 8 |
| mercy | up- | on | - | - | us. | $\mathbf{9}$ |



'IE DEETI.






TLEEUV (Continued.)












[^0]:    Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1848, by MORTON \& GRISWOLD, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Kentucky.

