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HARP OF THE WESESTED

A COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC,

ARRANGED FOR THE ORGAN AND PIANO FORTE:

CONSISTING OF

SELECTIONS FROM THE MOST DISTINGUISHED COMPOSERS,

AND A NUMBER OF

ORIGINAL PIECES FROM THE EDITORS.

BY F. J. WEBSTER AND A. T. SHARPE,
PROFESSORS OF MUSIC.

LOUISVILLE, KY .:

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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 ever, 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 extensive 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. Sharre is already 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 are 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, Esq., who not only placed at the disposal of the Editors a great body of original material, which has much increased the value 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.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

LESSON I.

MUSICAL SOUNDS.

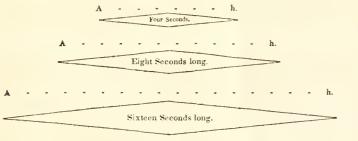
An innumerable number of sounds can be produced by the human voice, and distinguished by the ear; some are pleasant and agreeable, while others are harsh and disagreeable.

There is a vast difference between a mere noise, 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 ah, which will be found most suitable for practice. The voice should 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 unpleasant to the ear. In exercising the voice to the syllable ah, it may first be done without any regard to the acuteness or gravity of the pitch, the sound representing in shape the following examples:

A h

	A h.
	Eight Seconds long.
Λ.	
	Sixteen Seconds long.
	EXAMPLE OF THE CRESCENDO, OR INCREASED TONE.
	A h.
	4 Seconds long.
	A h.
	Eight Seconds long.
Α .	<u> </u>
	Sixteen Seconds long.
	EXAMPLE OF THE DECRESCENDO, OR DECREASED TONE.
	A h.
	4 Seconds long.
	A h.
	Eight Seconds long.

EXAMPLE OF THE CRESCENDO AND DIMINUENDO UNITED.



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

LESSON II.

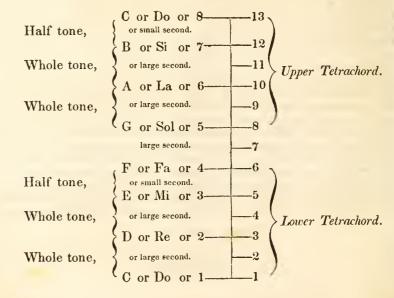
OF THE GAMUT, OR SCALE.

The gamut, or scale, is the alphabet of music. It is also called the diatonic scale, from its being composed of tones and semitones. The scale consists of seven distinct and separate sounds, 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 eighth sound, or octave, is expressed by the same letter as the first, viz., A B C D E F G A B C, &c. The scale is sometimes expressed by numerals, or figures, viz.,

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 A B C D E F G A The syllables do re mi fa sol la si do, are also used in teaching vocal music, because the different vowel sounds 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 facility.

It must be observed that the scale 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 G to 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 3d and 4th, and 7th and 8th of the scale.

THE NATURAL SCALE OF C EXHIBITED IN TONES AND SEMITONES



No. 6.

6781

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. 4.

4 5 6 7

5 6 7 8

No. 3.

3 4 5 6

No. 1.

1 2 3 4

No. 2.

2 3 4 5

1 1 1	2 2 3 2 4	1 2 3	2 3 1	2 2 2	1 4 3	3 2 5 1 5	1 3 3	,	3 2 3 6	4 6 1 3 2 1 5 5 3 5	5 3 3		4 4 4	3 2 6	7 2 3 5 4	1 1 3		5 5 5	8 3 3 1	5 2 1	8 1 8		3	5 8 4 3 2	5 2 1	3 3 8
7 7 7 7 7	No 8 6 8 6 5 8	7 5 5 4 3	8 3 8 3 5	8 8 8 8	5 3 1 5	. 8. 6 3 5 3 8	1 1 5 1	at the tend over	ed a	op an fig pla	tion d c gure cing	otho	f ther constants	e xe 7,	tea erci w	ich ise he	er. s fo	orm van	The ed tec	e s b	ca y] n o	and e le ca placir octave antec	n ig	be a lov	e: de	ot er,

	No	. 1,	wi	th o	one	dot			I	٧o.	2,	wit	h tv	νo	dot	s.
1	7	6	5	$\dot{5}$	$\dot{6}$	7	1	5	,	ï	7	ï	$\ddot{2}$	ï	5	ï
1	5	1	2	3	2	3	5	5	,	3	5	ï	$\ddot{2}$	3	$\overset{\cdot \cdot \cdot}{2}$	i
1	2	3	1	5	6	$\dot{7}$	1	3	}	4	1	3	5	3	$\ddot{2}$	3
3	4	5	1	7	1	2	1	ï	į	5	7	ï	5	3	2	1
6	1	7	1	$\dot{6}$	1	$\dot{5}$	1	3	3	5	ï	3	ï	5	3	1

LESSON III.

OF THE STAFF, CLEFFS, NOTES, ETC.

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

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.

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

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 cleffs generally used in modern music, called the G, or Treble cleff, and the F, or Bass cleff.

Treble, or G Cleff.

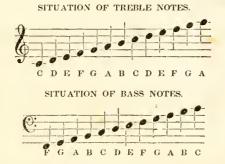
Bass, or F Cleff.

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:



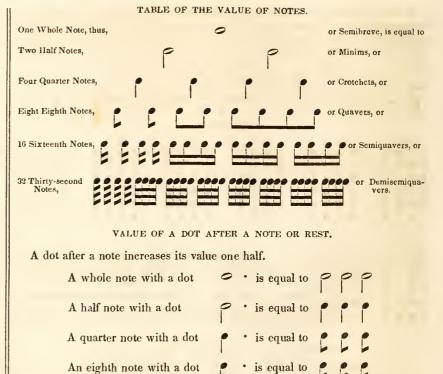
There are other cleffs, but as they are seldom used, an explanation is deemed unnecessary.



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, \circ or Semibreve. A note of half its value, or length, is called a Half Note, \circ or Minim.

The Quarter Note, or Crotchet, thus, 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.



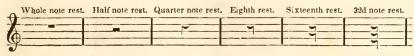
Sometimes two dots are placed after a note. A second dot is equal to half the value of the first dot, thus:

A whole note with two dots o 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.

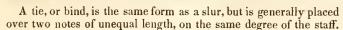
A bar is a line drawn across a staff to divide the music into equal portions. A measure is the quantity of music contained between any two of those bars.



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, ¬ 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.



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, thus, dots are placed on both sides, thus,

Sometimes two or three strains are to be repeated, in which case a sign mark, thus, 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 degree of two places is called a second; of three 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 eleventh; 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 ninth, as the second; the tenth, as the third; the eleventh, as the fourth; the twelfth, as the fifth, as the following set of numbers, arranged under one another, will show.

1A 2B 3C 4D 5E 6F 7G 8A 8A 9B 10C 11D 12E

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 seventeenth. 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 third 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 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.

The octave, in the natural series of tones, everywhere occurs of one and the same magnitude. There is no ease in which one is found greater than another, hence 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, &. There are other seconds, thirds, fourths, &c., 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 D# F. A third, one degree larger than the large third, is ealled a superfluous third, as C E#. The octave, by the use of flats bb and sharps ##, 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 terms whole tone, half tone, major, and minor, when applied to intervals.

LESSON V.

OF THE INVERSION OF INTERVALS.

As the nature of an inversion consists in the eircumstance that of two different tones the lower becomes 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 seventh.

An inverted 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 second.

The octave, or *pure prime*, is not susceptible 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

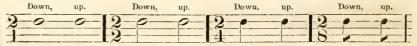
The intervals which are greater than the pure octave, as the ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, &e., give no new inversions of their own, but are the same as the second, third, fourth, fifth, &e.

LESSON VI.

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 2 2 2 2, and sometimes by the letter C, with a bar drawn aeross it, thus, (); it is accented on the first part of the measure, and is described by two motions of the hand, down, up.

EXAMPLE.



Three-fold measure is represented by the figures $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$; it is accented on the first part of the measure, and is described by three motions of the hand, down, left, up.



Four-fold measure is represented by the figures $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$; 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.



Six-fold measure is represented by the figures ${6\atop4}$ ${6\atop8}$; 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.

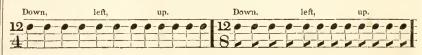


There are other measures which are sometimes used, called nine-fold and twelve-fold measures. Nine-fold measure is formed by a union of three three-fold measures, and is represented by the figures $\begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 4 \\ 8 \end{array}$; it is accented on the first, fourth, and seventh parts of the 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 12 12; 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.

EXAMPLE.



LESSON VII.

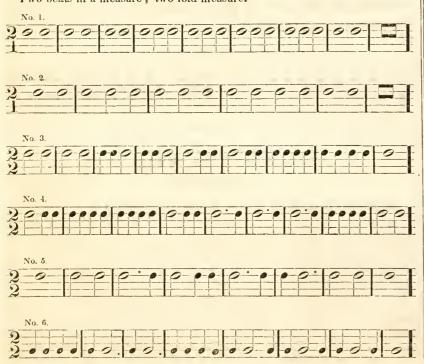
OF RHYTHM.

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 time 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 rubati," or stealing a portion of the duration from one note to give to another, is of the greatest aid to powerful elocution in singing. The abridgment of such words as, the, to, for, of, and, an, &c., are common objects of this rule. The stealing of time, says Tosi, "is an honorable theft in one who sings better than others, providing he make an ingenuous

restitution." In part singing the time must be strictly kept; or, if for some particular effect, a little license be necessary, that license must be uniform in all the parts. Good taste, experience, and scientific knowledge will regulate its use.

EXERCISES IN RHYTHM.

Two beats in a measure; two-fold measure.

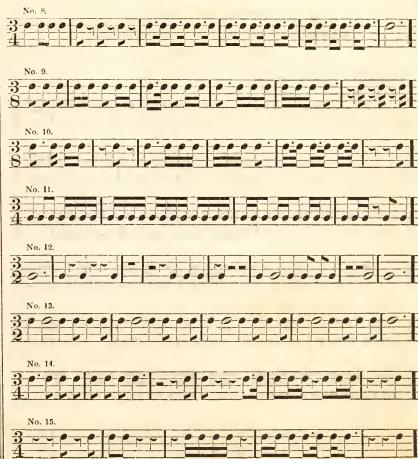




LESSON VIII.

EXERCISES IN RHYTHM.

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



LESSON IX.

EXERCISES IN RHYTHM, CONTINUED.

FOUR-FOLD MEASURE. Four beats in a measure, down, left, right, up. No. I. 4----

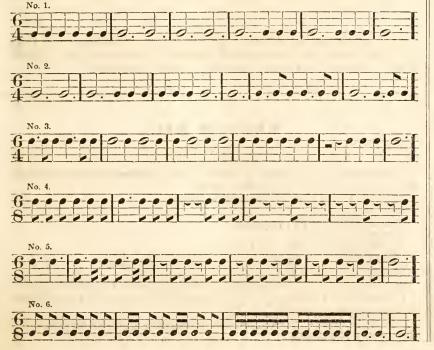


LESSON X.

EXERCISES IN RHYTHM, CONTINUED.

SIX-FOLD MEASURE.

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



TWELYE-FOLD MEASURE.

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



LESSON XI.

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 tune in the Bass, and usually in the Treble.

Flats (b) and sharps (#) placed at the commencement of a tune arc 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 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.



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.

1		2		3	4		5	(3	7	8
F		G		A	Bb		\mathbf{C}	I)	\mathbf{E}	\mathbf{F}
	Large,		large,	sm	all,	large,		large,	large,	sma	all.

In transposing the key to G, F must be made sharp, for the purpose of destroying the small second which occurs between E and F, and placing it between F# and G, which are the seventh and eighth degrees from G.

EXAMPLE.

1		2	3	4		5	6		7	8
G		Λ	В	\mathbf{C}		D	\mathbf{E}		F#	G
	Large,	large,	sm	all,	large,		large,	large,		11.

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#	G		\mathbf{A}		\mathbf{B}		C#	D
	Large,	la	arge,	sm	all,	large,		large,		large,	sma	ıll.

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 seconds always occur between the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth degrees from one, or the letter which is made the tonic.

EXAMPLE OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

			4									
C	C#	\mathbf{D}	D#	\mathbf{E}	\mathbf{F}	F#	G	G#	A	A#	В	C
Do	de	rc	ri	mi	fa	fe	sol	se	la	le	si	do

In the minor scale the series 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.

1		2	3		4		• 5		6		7	8
A		В	\mathbf{C}		D		E		F#		G#	A
La	Large,	si si	all, do	large,	re	large,	mi	large,	fa	large,	sol sma	ıll. la
		EX		E OF T		MINOR	>	E. DESC	END	ING.	~0.	

EXAMPLE OF THE MINOR SCALE, DESCENDING

1		2	3		4		5	6		7		8
A		2.7	\mathbf{C}		D		\mathbf{E}	\mathbf{F}		G		A
La	Large,	si si	all,	large,	re	large,	mi sm	all, fa	large,	sol	large.	la

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 relative to some major key. 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 FORTE, or MF, a medium sound.

PIANO, or P, soft.

PIANISSIMO, or PP, very soft.

FORTE, or F, loud.

FORTISSIMO, or FF, very loud.

CRESCENDO, or CRES, or , an increased sound.

DIMINUENDO, or DIM, or , a decreased tone.

SWELL, or , a combination of the increased and decreased tone.

The ORGAN TONE, or ____, is commenced, continued, and ended with the same degree of power.

The EXPLOSIVE TONE, or >, is struck with great and sudden force, and instantly diminished.

KEY OF D MAJOR.

No. 18.

LESSON XIII.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5, LESSON II.

The teacher should not suffer his pupils to proceed to the solfegio lessons until they are able to sing the following exercises correctly. Even after the class has been permitted to sing tunes, it will be found very profitable to spend a short time, at each rehearsal, in singing these exercises. It will serve to fix and deepen the impression of the intervals in the mind, which 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 (#) occurs before a note, or figure, the syllable should be terminated by the vowel e.

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

	N	o. 1.			No). 2.			N	o. 3.			N	o.	4.		No	. 5.			1	No	. 6.			No	. 7.	
p 1	3	5	8	3	5	1	8	5	1	8	3	8	3]	L	5 3		1 5	7	2		1	4	6	2	1	3	1	3
_	-	8	_	3	5	8	1	5	1	3	8	8	3]	1 3	3 5		1 5	2	7		1	4	2	6	2	4	2	4
1	5	3	8	3	1	8	5	5	8	3	1	8	3 3	3	5 1	1	1 7	2	5		1	6	2	4	3	5	3	2
1	5	8	3	3	1	5	8	5	8	1	3	8	3 3	3	1 5]	1 7	5	2		1	6	4	2	4	6	4	6
1	8	3	5	3	8	1	5	5	3	1	8	8	3 5	5	1 3]	l 2	5	7		1	2	4	6	5	7	5	7
1	8	5	3	3	8	5	1	5	3	8	1	8	3 5	5 3	3 1]	l 2	7	5		1	2	6	4	6	8	6	8
			N	o. 8.				No	. 9.				N	o. 1	0.			No	. 11					No	12.			
		1	4	1	4		1	5	1	5		1	. 6	3	16		1	7	1	7			1	. 8	1	8		
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		6	2	7	8		6	3	7	8		5	3	3 2	8		6	5 5	7	1			5	5	7	8		

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 exercises are in two-fold measure. Where there are two figures in a measure, each figure represents a half note; where but one, a whole note.

	I	EY C	of G	MAJO	R.			K	EY OF	F	IAJOE	l.			KE	YOF	A M	iinor.	
	No.	13.					ľ	Vo. 1	i.						No. 1	5.			
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5	6	5	3	4	3	2	3	1	4	3	5	3	2	3	2	1	7	6 #5	6
5	3	5	3	4	6	5	1	1	6	5			8	5	5	3	2	1 2	7
5	3	1	1	2	7	1	8	5	3	1	5	7	1	6	7	1	7	6 #5	6

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

No. 17

KEY OF F MAJOR.

KEY OF G MAJOR.

No. 16.

		TAO	. 10.								NO.	. 17.							Α.	40. IC	•							
	1	3	5	5	3	5	3	5		1	2	3	4	5	6	5	3		5	5 8	3 5	5	3	5	6	5		
	4	3	4	5	6	7	8				_	2	_		5 3	2			4	3 4	1 2	2		2				
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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	
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l	2	3	1	5	5	4	4	6	5	4	4	7	6	5	7	c 8	7	8	7	5	2	5	2		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	
l	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	
l	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	

EXERCISES FOR THE VOICE IN SOLFEGIO, IN C MAJOR.—FOUR-FOLD MEASURE.



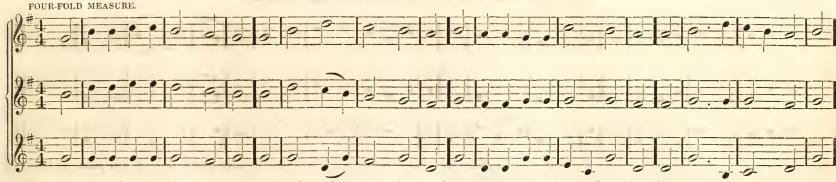
The above nine exercises, in the major mode, should be practised separately until well understood, after which one pupil may sing the first exercise, and proceed to the end; when the second exercise is commenced by the first pupil, another may commence the first, and so on until the whole class is engaged in separate parts.

EXERCISES FOR THE VOICE IN A MINOR .- FOUR-FOLD MEASURE.



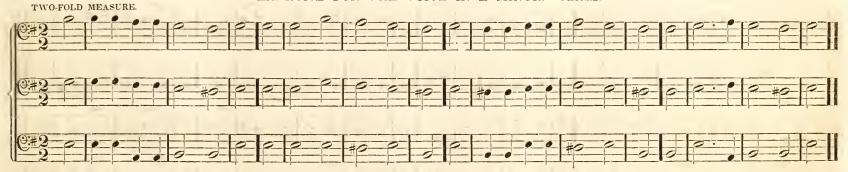
Exercises 10 to 18 are in the minor mode, and should be practiced separately, in the same manner as exercises 1 to 9. When well understood, they may be sung together as before.

EXERCISE FOR THE VOICE IN G MAJOR.—CHORAL.



The above choral is written for three equal voices. It can be sung by females alone, or with male voices, at the option of the teacher.

EXERCISE FOR THE VOICE IN E MINOR.—CHORAL.



The bass cleff is used in the above choral, and is written for three equal voices. It should be carefully practised by the whole class, as it will greatly facilitate the pupil in reading music at sight.

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 exercise is written in four parts, and is intended as an introduction to the tunes contained in this work.





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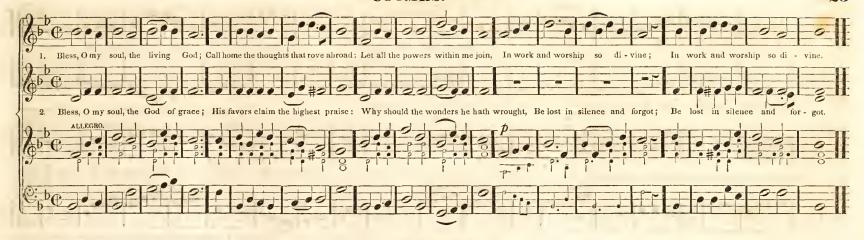




rise, And circling sabbaths bless our eyes; Till

to those lofty heights we soar, Where days and

years re - volve no



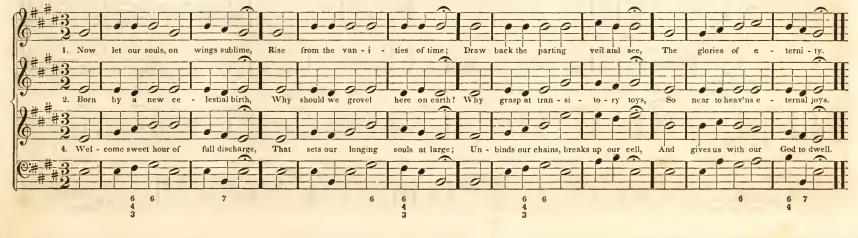
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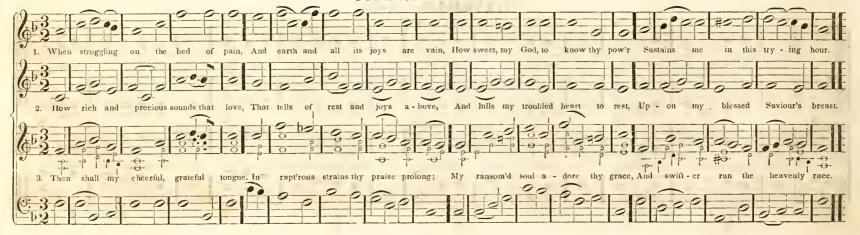




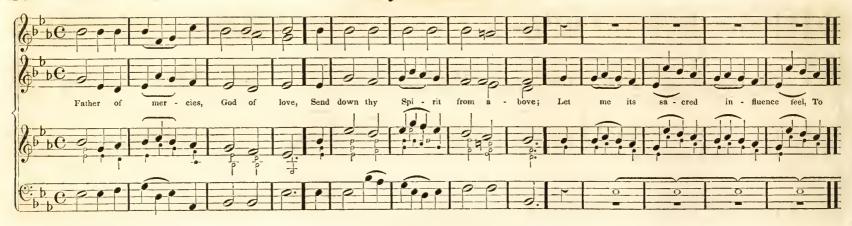




COMMUNION. L. M.









9

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

9

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

А

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



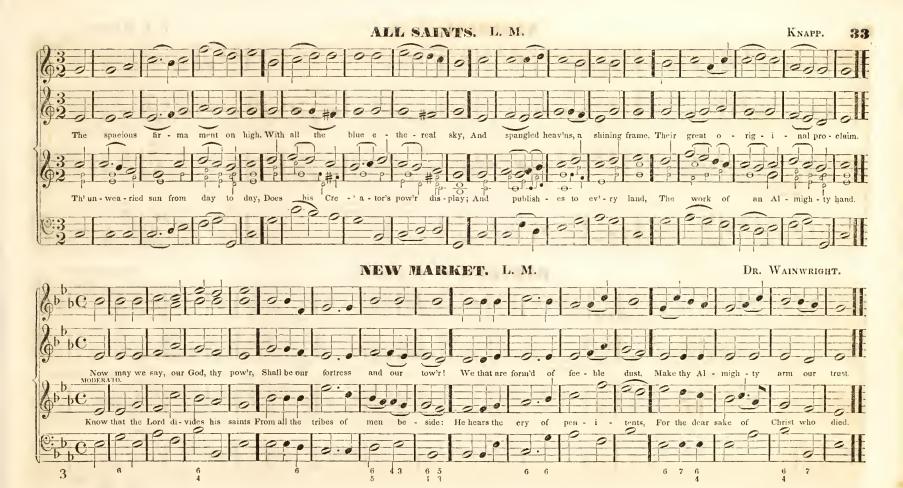


Partly founded on a melody by Clasing.











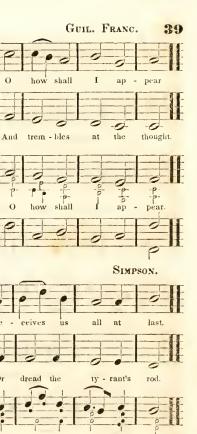
















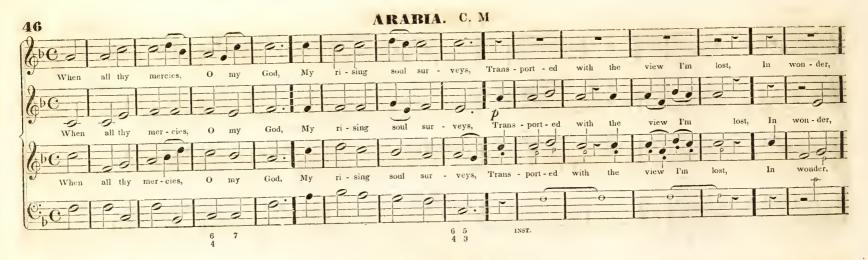














Unnumbered comforts to my soul,
Thy tender care bestowed,
Before my infant heart conceived,
From whom those comforts flowed.

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 joyful song I'll raise; But O! eternity's too short, To utter all thy praise.





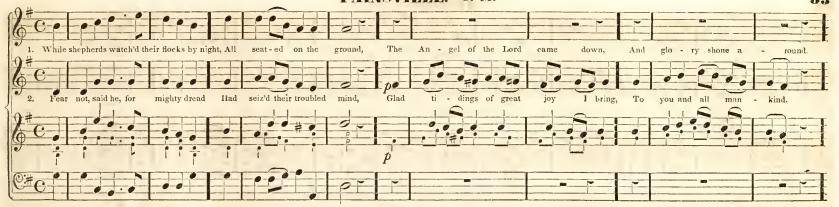














Α

"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."

ŗ

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

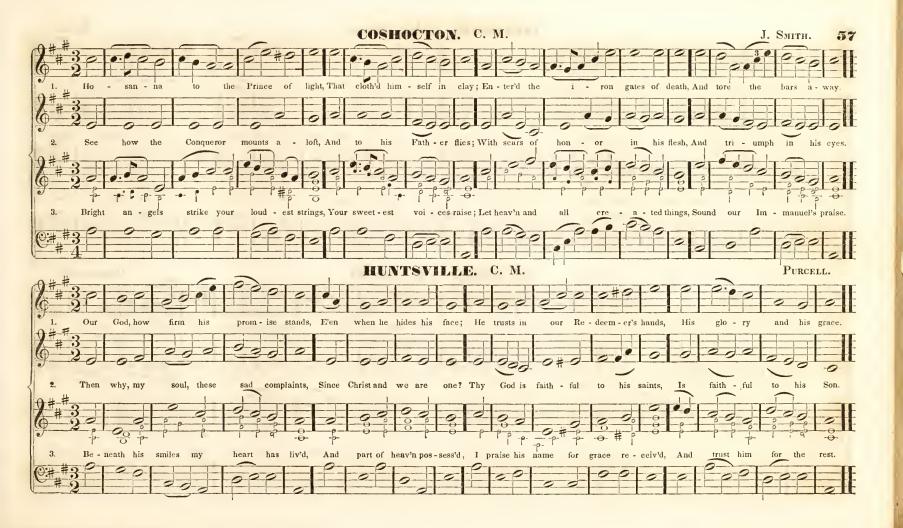
6

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





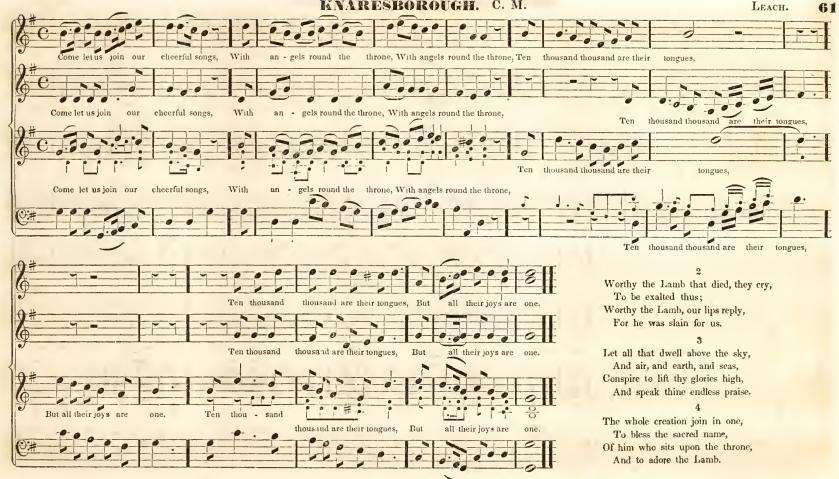






















































We yield our pow'rs to thy command, To thee we consecrate our days; Perpetual blessings from thy hand, Demand perpetual songs of praise:

II.

Great guardian of our sleeping hours, O, quicken all our dormant pow'rs.





11.

Thee all the choir of angels sings,
The Lord of hosts, the King of kings
Cherubs proclaim thy praise aloud,
And scraphs 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 eternal Comforter.







If aught should tempt my soul to stray, From heav'nly virtue's narrow way, To fly the good I would pursue, Or do the sin I would not do, Still He who felt temptation's power, Shall guard me in that dangerous hour.

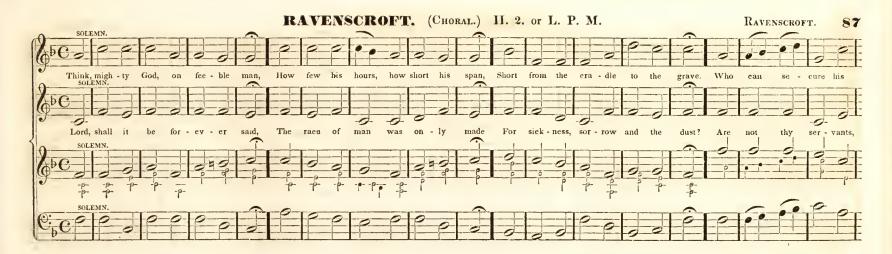
III.

When vexing thoughts within me rise, And sore dismayed, my spirit dies, Yet He who onee vouehsafed to bear The siekening anguish of despair, Shall sweetly soothe, shall gently dry The throbbing heart, the streaming eye.









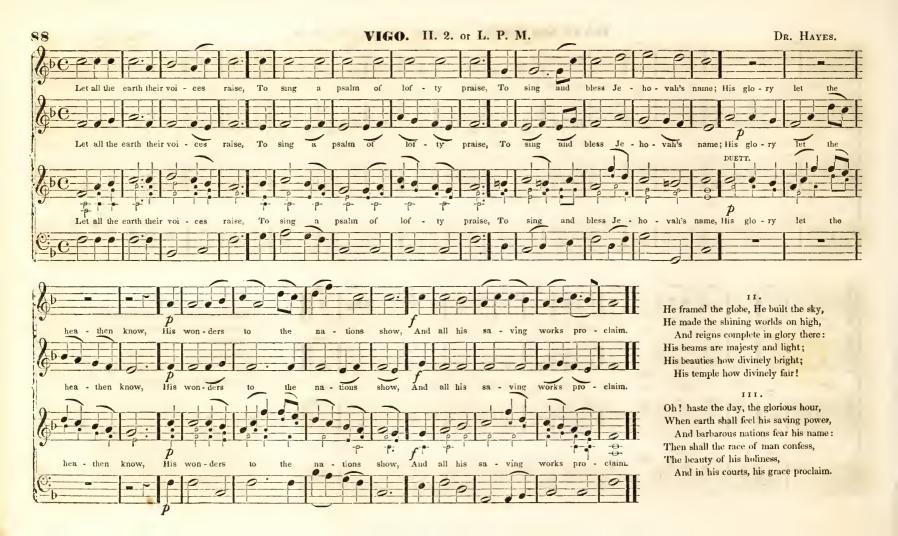


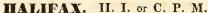
III.

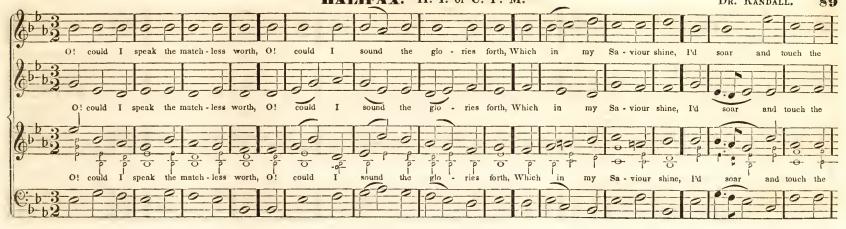
Hast thou not promis'd to thy Son,
And all his seed, a heav'nly crown;
But flesh and sense indulge despair.
Forever blessed be the Lord,
That faith can read his holy word,
And find a resurrection there.

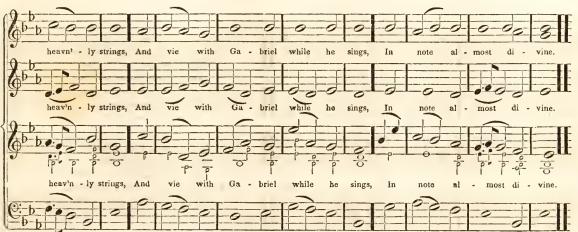
IV.

Forever blessed be the Lord,
Who gives his saints a long reward,
For all their toil, reproach, and pain.
Let all below, and all above,
Join to proclaim thy wondrous love,
And each repeat their loud Amen.









I'd sing the precious blood he spilt, My ransom for the dreadful guilt, Of sin and wrath divine. I'd sing his glorious righteousness, In which all perfect heav'nly dress, My soul shall ever shine.

III.

I'd sing the characters he bears, And all the forms of love he wears, Exalted on his throne; In loftiest songs of sweetest praise, I would to everlasting days, Make all his glories known.

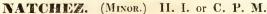




Fear not, though many should oppose,
For God is stronger than thy foes,
And makes thy cause his own;
The promis'd land before thee lies,
Go and possess the glorious prize,
Reserved for thee alone.

III.

In glory, there the King appears,
He wipes away his people's tears,
And makes their sorrows cease;
From toil and strife they there repose,
And dwell secure from all their foes,
In everlasting peace.







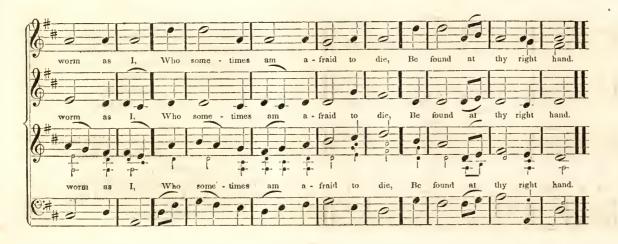
11.

Long has my soul thy shelter found,
And thee I boast when foes surround,
The tower of my defence;
Still in thy presence I'll abide,
Beneath thy wings securely hide,
And none shall pluck me thence.

111.

Thou, gracious Lord, my vows didst hear,
And midst the men who own thy fear,
My heritage ordain;
Thine arm has raised my Saviour high,
Enthron'd him King o'er earth and sky,
And bid his years remain.

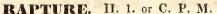




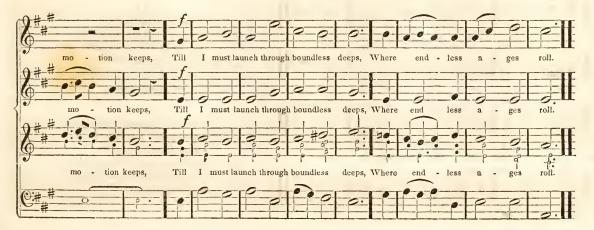
I love to meet among them now,
Before thy gracious feet to bow,
Though vilest of them all;
But can I bear the piercing thought,
What if my name should be left out,
When thou for them shalt call.

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.





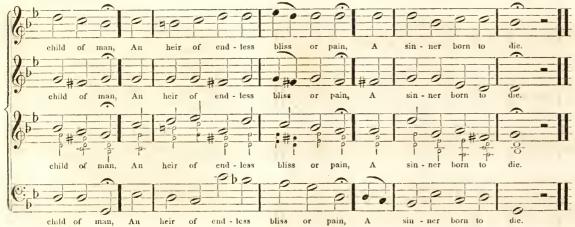


The grave is near the cradle seen,
The moments swiftly pass between,
And whisper as they fly,
Unthinking man, remember this,
Though fond of sublunary bliss,
Thou soon must gasp and die.

III.

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, Lord, shall I be there,
To meet a joyful doom.

III.

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.







IV.

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.

v .

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.

III.

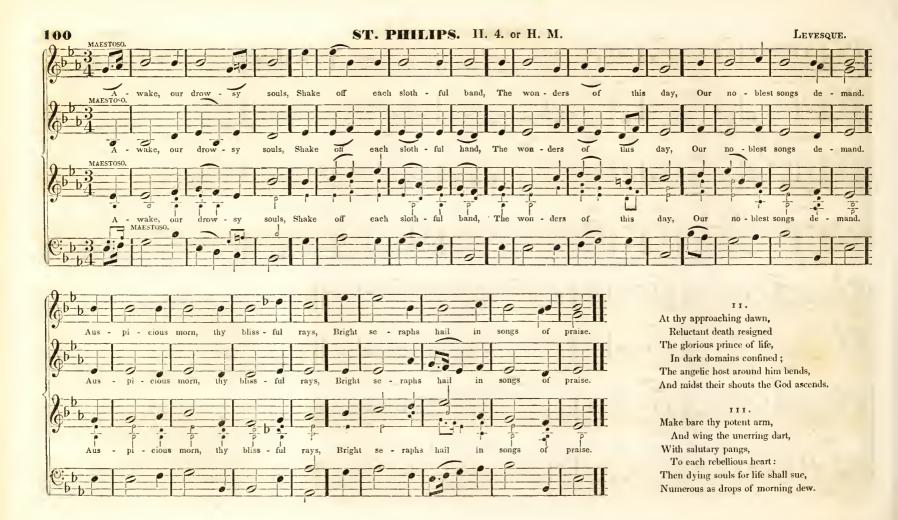
Then shall my days be thine,
And all my heart be love,
And joy and peace be mine,
Such as are known above;
Come, my Redeemer, quickly come,
And make my heart thy lasting home.













Tell all a - bove, And all be - low, The debt of love To him you owe.

Tell all a - bove, And all be - low, The debt of love To him you owe.

Tell all a - bove, And all be - low, The debt of love To him you owe.

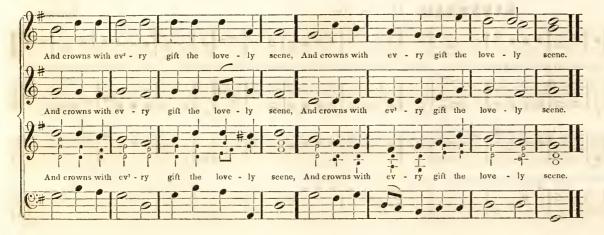
Jesus, we ne'er can pay
The debt we owe thy love,
Yet tell us how we may
Our gratitude approve;
Our hearts, our all, to thee we give,

The gift, though small, thou wilt receive.









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



















Upward, Lord, our spirits raise, All below is but a dream.

III. Thanks for mereies past receive, Pardon of our sins renew, Teach us henceforth how to live, With eternity in view. Bless thy word to young and old, Fill us with a Saviour's love, And when life's short tale is told, May we dwell with thee above.







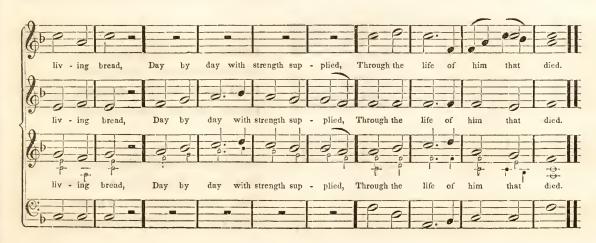
II.

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

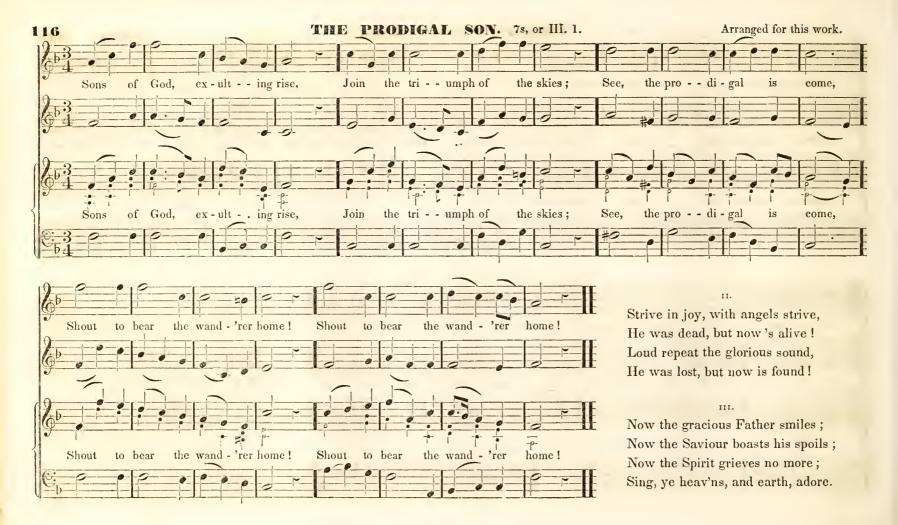
III.

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 at rest,
Pillowed on my Saviour's breast.



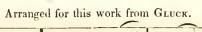


Vine of heav'n, thy blood supplies,
This blest cup of sacrifice,
"Tis thy wounds my healing gives,
To thy cross I look and live;
Thou, my life, O! let me be,
Rooted, grounded, built on thee.

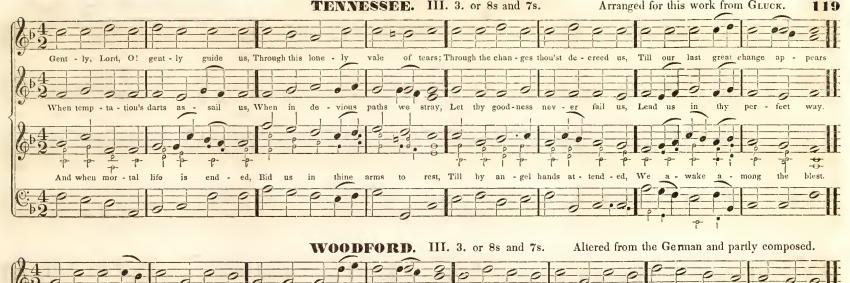


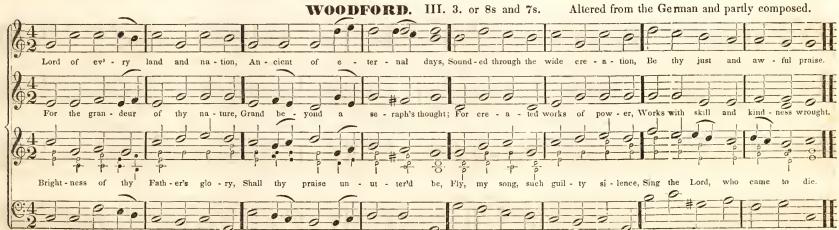






















11.

Come in sorrow and contrition,
Wounded, impotent, and blind;
Here the guilty seek remission,
Here the lost a refuge find;
Health this fountain will restore,
He that drinks shall thirst no more.

111.

Come, ye dying, live forever,
'Tis a soul-reviving flood:
God is faithful, He will never
Break his covenant, seal'd in blood,
Signed when our Redeemer died,
Sealed when he was glorified.





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.



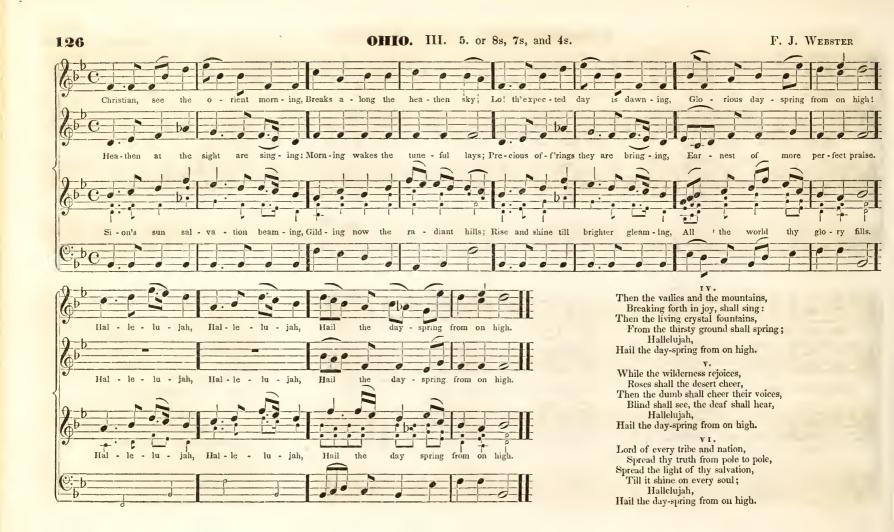


v.

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?

VII.

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.







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

Closer, closer let us knit,
Hearts and hands together;
Where our fireside comforts sit,
In the wildest weather;
O! they wander wide, who roam
For the joys of life from home.

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





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.

III

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.

ıv.

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.



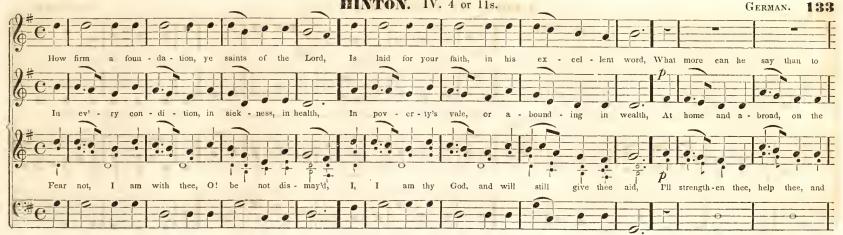














IV.

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.

VI.

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.









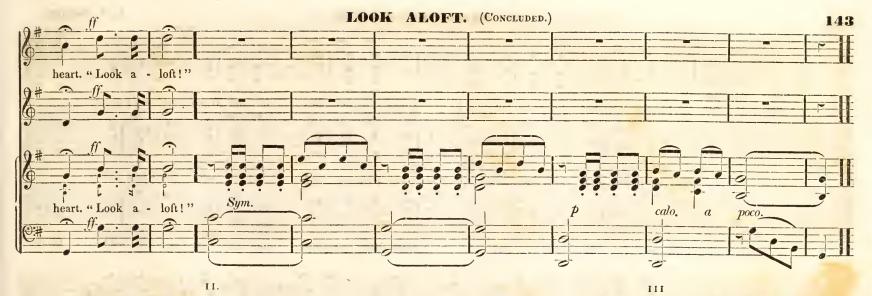












If the friend who embraced in prosperity's glow,
With a smile for each joy, and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee, when sorrow like clouds are array'd,
"Look aloft!" to the friendship which never will fade.

Should the visions which hope spreads in light to thine eye,
Like the tints of the rainbow, but brighten to fly,
Then turn and through tears of repentant regret,
"Look aloft!" to the sun that is never to set!

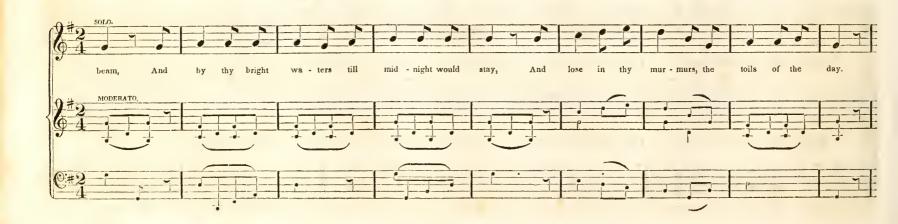
IV.

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!











san - nas un - eeas - ing - ly rise, And join the full cho - rus that glad - dens the skies.

san - nas un - eeas - ing - ly rise, And join the full cho - rus that glad - dens the skies.

san - nas un - eeas - ing - ly rise, And join the full cho - rus that glad - dens the skies.

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.

111.

O garden of Olives, thou dear honor'd spot,
The fame of thy wonders, shall ne'er be forgot;—
The theme most transporting to scraphs above—
The triumph of sorrow, the triumph of love.
Chorus.—Come saints, &c.



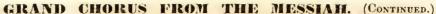






































gird - ed himself with strength, And gird - ed himself with strength.

The Lord is King, The Lord is King, The Lord is King, and hath put on glorious ap . pa - rel,



be - com - eth thine

be - com - eth thine house,

Ho - fi - ness

ness

Ho - li - ness, Ho - li -

Ho - li - ness,

Ho - li - ness,

Ho - li - ness,

For - ev - er

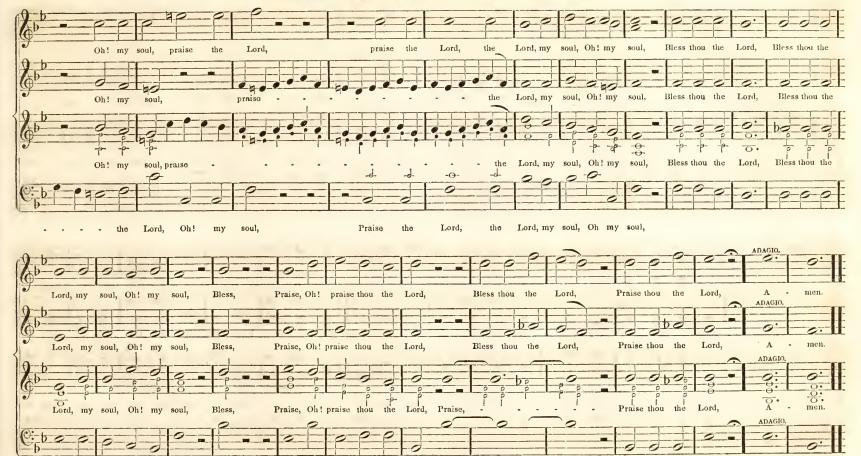
For - r - er and

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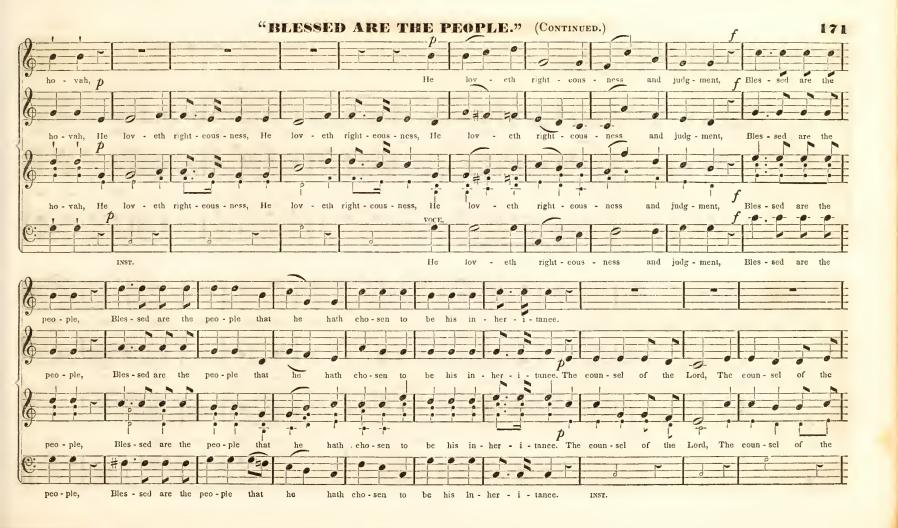
ev - er, For - ev - er, A -

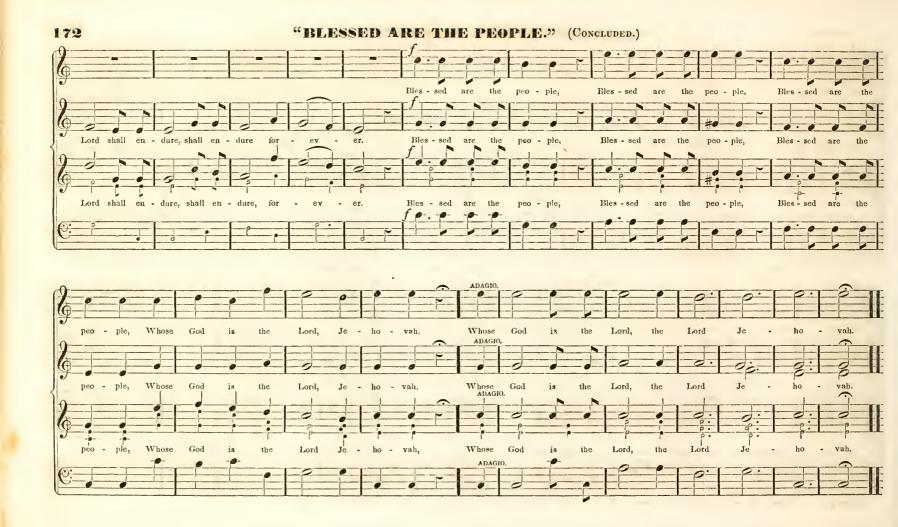
house,













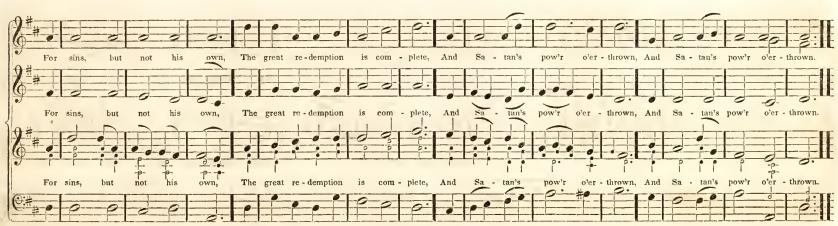


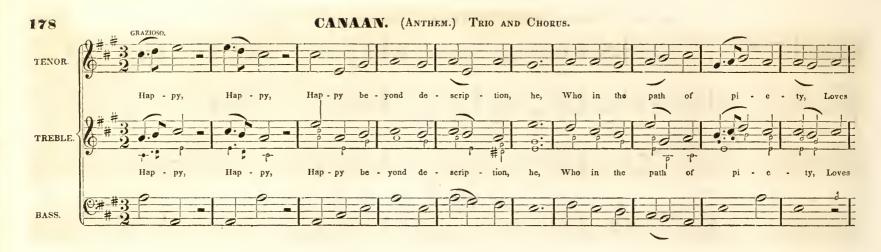
























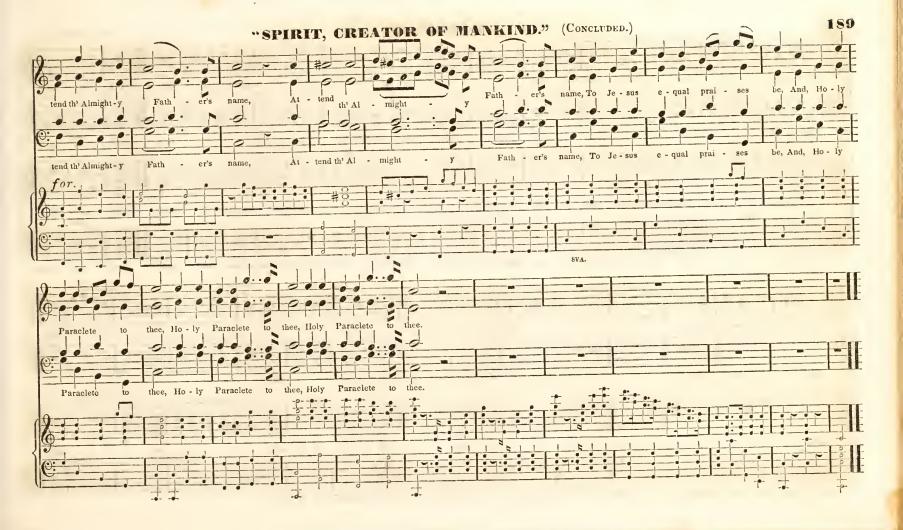






















This anthem was originally composed for the dedication of the Odd Fellow's Temple, in Louisville, Ky., and contained a Chorns and Soprano Solo, not inserted here. Should uny of the Order wish to use it for a similar purpose, the composer will be most happy to furnish the Solo and Chorus by being addressed through the publishers, or any Brother in Louisville.











never unper - cei - ved, cv-er under - stood,

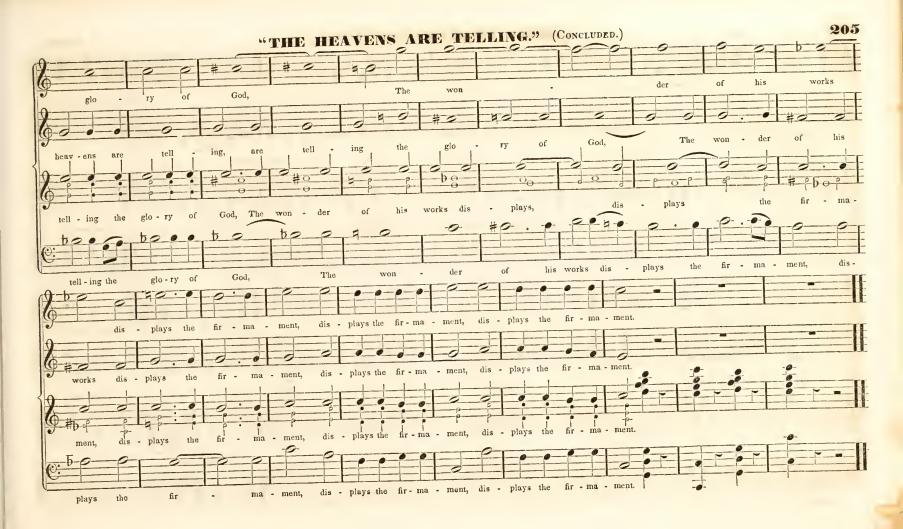
un - der - stood,









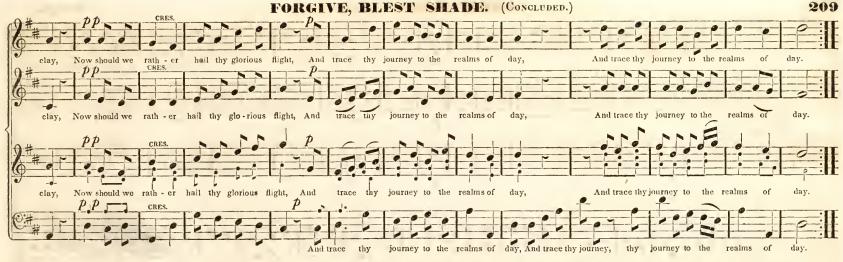
























On





















