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THE

HARTFORD COLLECTION,

OF

CLASSICAL CHURCH MUSIC.

CONTAINING

A CONCISE INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF MUSIC.

A VARIETY OF

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES,

ADAPTED TO THE METRES USED IN OUR RELIGIOUS ASSEMBLIES: TOGETHER WITH A

ANTHEMS AND SET PIECES,

SELECTED FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED

European Authors.

BY ELI ROBERTS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A SELECTION OF ALL THE TERMS APPLICABLE TO CHURCH MUSIC; FROM THE MUSICAL DICTIONARY OF DR. BUSBY.

NEW-LONDON: - PRINTED TYPOGRAPHICALLY, BY SAMUEL GREEN, FOR THE COMPILER. - 1812.

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, TO WIT-

L.S. BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-third day of May, in the thirty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Eli Roberts, of the said District, liath deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

" The Hartford Collection of Classical Church Music. Containing a

"Concise Introduction to the First Principles of Music. A variety of " Psalm and Hymn Tunes, adapted to the merres used in our Religious

" Assemblies; together with a number of Anthems and Set Pieces: se-

" lected from the most celebrated European Authors. By Eli Roberts. "To which is added, a Selection of all the Terms applicable to Church

" Music, from the Musical Dictionary of Doctor Busby."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled

* An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of

" Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, " during the times therein mentioned.

HENRY W. EDWARDS. Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

A True Copy of Record,

Attest, H. W. EDWARDS, Clerk of the District of Connecticut-

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO PSALMODY.

THE seven primitive degrees of sound in music are represented by characters called Notes, placed upon five lines and spaces, called a Stave. The Notes being named after the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The situation of these letters on the stave is governed by certain characters called Cliffs, placed at the beginning of the stave. First is the F or Bass Cliff, always placed upon the fourth line, thus—

The C, or Counter Cliff, placed upon the third line. The G; being the Tenor or Treble Cliff, placed upon the second line.







In raising or falling the Eight Notes, from mi to fa, and from la to fa, are semi or half tones.

OF NAMING THE NOTES.

Above Mi, ascending, is Faw, Sol, Law, Faw, Sol, Law, then comes Mi: descending, Law, Sol, Faw, Law, Sol, Faw, then comes Mi again.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE MI EY FLATS, (bb) AND SHARPS, (##)

If neither Flat nor Sharp be placed at the beginning of a tune, Mi is on B

If B be flat, mi is in

E | If F be sharp, mi is in

F | If F & C be sharp, mi is in

C | If F, C & G be sharp, mi is in

G | If F, C, G & D be sharp, mi is in

If F, C, G & D be sharp, mi is in

If F, C, G & D be sharp, mi is in



RESTS.

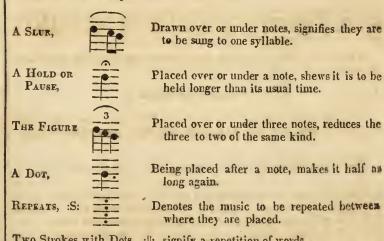
Semibreve Rest.	Minim Rest.	Crotchet Rest.	Quaver Rest.	Semiquaver Rest. Demisemiquaver Rest.

Rests are marks of silence, equal in length of time to the notes of sound whose names they bear.

CHARACTERS. EXPLANATIONS. Shows the number of parts sung together. A BRACE, Comprehends the five lines and spaces on which STAVE, music is written. Are those drawn through such notes as exceed LEDGER the compass of the stave, either above or below. LINES, A SINGLE Divides the notes of a composition into equal BAR, proportions. DOUBLE Marks the end of a strain. BAR. Set before a note, raises it half a tone higher than THE SHARP, its natural tone. Set before a note sinks it half a tone. A FLAT.

Sharps or flats placed at the beginning of a tune, affect the letters on which they stand throughout the piece, unless contradicted by a natural, 4 which replaces them in their original state, for that bar only in which it may occur. But if the natural \(\frac{1}{2}\) is continued through a strain, or any number of bars, it takes off the power of the flat b or sharp #, and ought to be performed in its original key. Accidental flats, sharps,

or naturals, when set before notes in the course of a piece, affect every note on that line or space in the bar.



Two Strokes with Dots, : ||: signify a repetition of words.

Require a repetition of the preceding Dors before a Double Bar, strain.

Shew that the following strain is to Dors after a Double Bar. be repeated.

Shew that notes placed above or below them STACCATO MARKS. are to be sung as distinct and emphatic as possible.

A DIRECT, Set at the end of a stave, points to the first note in the next stave.

Are used when some part of a tune is to be repeated, and show that the note under 1 is sung before the repeat, and that under 2 after; but if shured together, both are sung after the repeat.

A CLOSE Shows the end of a tune.

TIME AND ITS DIFFERENT MOODS.

Time is one of the first and most essential properties in music, and therefore ought to be an object of particular attention. Where this essential branch of musical excellence is neglected, order and true harmony are changed into confusion and discort. Musical Time is of two sorts, Common and Triple. Common Time is divided by an even number of beats in each bar, as two or four—Triple Time is divided into odd numbers, as three. These times are indicated by certain signs or figures, placed at the beginning of the stave.

OF COMMON TIME.

First Mood. This mood denotes the slowest movement; each bar including one semibreve for its measure, or other notes or rests in proportion, with four beats, beating two down and two up, in about four seconds of time.

Second Mood, Contains one semibreve in each bar, and four beats, two down and two up, unless the movement be very brisk, then once down and once up will be sufficient.

Third Mood, Contains one semibreve in each bar, and two beats, one down and one up.

Fourth Mood, 2 Contains one minim in each bar, and two beats, one down and one up.

TRIPLE TIME.

First Mood, 2 Contains three minims in each bar, two beats down and one up.

Second Mood, 3 Contains three crotchets in a bar, with three beats, two beats down and one up.

Third Mood, Contains three quavers in a bar, with three beats, two beats down and one up.

COMPOUND COMMON TIME.

First Mood, G Contains two pointed minims in each bar, with two beats, one down and one up.

Second Mood, Contains two pointed crotchets in each bar, with two beats, one down and one up.

N.B. The hand falls at the beginning of every bar, in all kinds of time.

KEYS IN MUSIC.

There are but two natural or primitive keys in music, viz.—C the charp or major, and A the flat or miner key; all the others a c called artificial. The last note in the bass is the key note, which is the first note above or below the mi; if above, it is in a major key—if below, it is in a minor key.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE TWO NATURAL HITS.

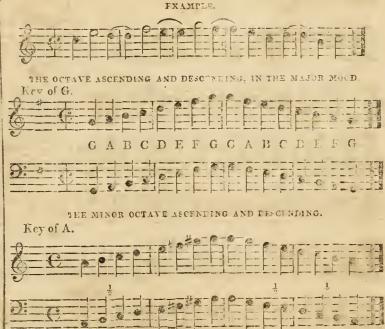
A, the Natural Minor Key. C, the Natural Major Key.



The first is called A, the natural minor key, by reason of having the lesser third, sixth and seventh above its key. The second is called C, the natural major key; it having the greater third, sixth and seventh above its key, which is half a tone sharper in the first third.

SYNCOPATION, OR DRIVING NOTES,

Are those notes which are driven out of their proper order in the bar and require the hand to rise or fall while such notes are sounding.



LESSONS OF INTERVALS.



MUSICAL TERMS EXPLAINED.

ACCORD. To agree in pitch and tone.

Adagio. The slowest movement, with grace and embellishment.

Ad Libitum. At pleasure of the performer.

Affettuoso. Tender and affecting, requiring a soft and delicate style of performance.

Agitato. A broken, interrupted style of performance, calculated to shake

and surprise the hearer.

Alla Breve. A movement with one breve, or two semibreves in a bar.

A in Alt. The second note in Alt, the ninth above the G, or treble cliff note. Allegro. Gay, quick.

All. A term applied to that part of the great scale of sounds, which lies

between F above the treble cliff note, and G in altissimo.

Alto. Counter-tener part.

Altissimo, Is applied to all notes situated above F in alt; i. e. those notes which are more than an octave above F on the first line in the G or treble cliff.

Andante. Implies a time somewhat slow, and a performance distinct and

soothing.

Antiphone. The response, which in the Catholic church, one side of the

choir makes to the other, in the chant.

Articulation. This word is one of the most important in the musician's vocabulary. It applies equally to vocal and to instrumental performance; to words and to notes; and includes that distinctness and accuracy of expression, which gives every syllable and sound with truth and perspicuity, and forms the very foundation of pathos and grace.

Appeggiatura A note of embellishment.

A Tempo. In time.

BEAT. A beat is a transient grace note struck immediately before the note it is intended to ornament.

Bis. Those bars over which this term is placed should be performed twice.

CADENCE. A pause or suspension at the end of an air, to afford the performer an opportunity of introducing a graceful extempore close.

Canon. A vocal composition in two or more parts, so constructed as to

form a perpetual fugue.

Cantabile. A term applied to movements intended to be performed in a graceful, elegant, and melodious style.

Canto. Signifying the melody, or highest vocal part.

Capricio. A loose, irregular species of composition, in which the composer without any other restraint than his own imagination, continually digresses from his subject, and runs wild amid the fervor of his fancy.

Catch. A himourous vocal composition of English invention, consisting of three or more harmonic parts, in which the melodies are so opposed and interrupted by the contrivance of the composer, that in the performance, the singers catch up each others sentences, and give to the words a different sense from that of the original reading.

Chromatic. That species of music which moves by semitones.

Con Affetto. Implying a smooth, tender, and affecting style of performance. Connoisseur. One who professes a knowledge in the principles of composition or performance.

Con Spirito. With spirit.

Concord. An union of two or more sounds, which, by their harmony, produce an agreeable effect upon the ear.

Counter Tenor. Applied to the highest male voice:

Crescendo. A term signifying that the notes of the passage over which it . is placed, are to be gradually swelled.

DE CAPO. End with the first strain.

Del Signo. From the sign.

Diatonic. That species of music in which both tones and semitones are used. Diminuendo. Diminishing the sound.

Dirge. A solemn and mournful composition, performed on funeral occasions.

Divoto. Solemu.

Dolce. Tenderly, or sweetly.

Duett. A composition expressly written for two voices or instruments, with or without a bass and accompaniments.

ELEGIAC. An epithet given to certain plaintive and affecting melodies.

Effect. That impression which a composition makes on the ear and mind in performance. To produce a good effect, real genius, profound science, and a cultivated indgment, are indispensable requisites. So much does the true value of all music depend on its effect, that it is to this quality every caudidate for fame as a musical author should unceasingly attend. The most general mistake of composers in their pursuit of this great object is, the being more solicitous to load their scores with numerous parts and powerful combinations, than to produce originality, purity, and sweetness of melody, and to enrich and enforce their ideas by that happy contrast of instrumental tones, and timely relief of fulness and simplicity, which give light and shade to the whole; and by their pictures que impression delight the ear and interest the feelings.

Expression. That quality in a composition or performance from which

we receive a kind of sentimental appeal to our feelings, and which constitutes one of the first of musical requisites.

Expressivo. Expressively.

FALSETTO. That species of voice in a man the compass of which lies above his natural voice, and is produced by artificial constraint. Forte. Loud:

Fortissimo. Very loud.

Figa or Fugue. A composition in which a subject is successively repeated or imitated, in two or more parts.

G GAMMUT. The first G below the bass cliff note.

Grace, or Gravement, Denoting a time of the second degree from slow to quick, slower than Largo, but not so slow as Adagio.

Gravity, Is that modification of any sound by which it becomes deep or low, in respect of some other sound.

Gusto. With taste.

Gustoso. The music before which it is written is to be performed in an elegant style.

INTERLUDE. A short musical representation introduced between the acts of any drama, or between the play and after-piece.

Interval. The difference in point of gravity or acuteness, between any two sounds.

Intension. A word relating both to the consonance, and to the strength or weakness of sounds. It not only includes the act of tuning, but the giving to the tones of the voice or instrument that occasional, impulse, swell, and decrease, on which, in a great measure, all expression depends.

Irrelatives. Applied to any two chords which do not contain some sounds common to both.

LARGHETTO. Not so slow as Largo.

Largo A movement one degree quicker than Adagio.

MÆSTOSO. A word implying that the composition or movement to which it is prefixed, is to be performed with dignity and majesty.

Mancando. Decreasing in sound.

Messa di voce. A swell of voice upon a holding note

Messa Voce. A moderate strength of tone, and in a delicate, pleasing manner.

Mczzo Soprano. A treble voice of a moderate or somewhat low scale.

Mn. But; as Vivace, Ma non troppo presto. Lively, but not too quick.

NON. Generally joined with the word troppo allegro; not too quick, not very quick.

ORATORIO. A species of musical drama, consisting of airs, recitatives, duetts, trios, choruses, &c.

P. Signifies Piano, soft.

Pianissimo. Very soft, the superlative of Piano.

Piano. Soft; a word used adverbially in opposition to Forte, leud or strong.

Piu. More.

Piano-Piano, or Piu-Piano. More soft, or very soft.

Pomposo. In a grand and dignified style.

Prestissimo. The most rapid time.

Primo. First,

QUARTETTO. A composition for four voices, or instruments. Quantetto. A composition for five voices.

RECITATIVE. A sort of style resembling speaking.

Resolution. That modulation or change of harmony, by which the unaccording note of any discord falls to one of the concording notes of the succeeding harmony.

Responce. The name of a kind of anthem sung in the Roman church af-

ter the morning lesson.

Rondo, or Rondoau. A composition, generally consisting of three strains, the first of which closes in the original key, while each of the others are so constructed in point of modulation as to reconduct the ear in an easy and natural manner to the first strain.

SEGNO. A sign; as Al segno, go back to the sign or mark.

Simitone. Half tone.

Solo. A composition for a single voice or instrument.

Staccato. A word signifying that the notes of the passage over which it is written, are to be performed in a short, pointed and distinct manner. Symphony. A part for instruments.

THEORIST. A scientific musician.

Tutti. When all join after a solo.

Thorough Bass, Is the art by which harmony is superadded to any proposed bass, and includes the fundamental rules of composition.

UNISON. Used when parts unite in one sound.

VELOCE. Implying that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be sung or played in a rapid manner.

Vigoro.o. Implying that the movement before which it is placed, is to be performed in a bold energetic style.

Vite. A lively and sphited style of performance.

Vivace. Implying that the movement to which it is prefixed, is to be sung or played in a brisk and animated style.

Volti Turn over.

DEGREES OF SOUND INCLUDED IN AN OCTAVE, WITH THE NUMBER OF SEMITONES IN EACH.

In the compass of every 8th or Octave, there are 12 several Degrees of Sound, each degree having a proper Name from the lowest Note, which are called greater or lesser Perfect or Imperfect; as appears by this

EXAMPLE.

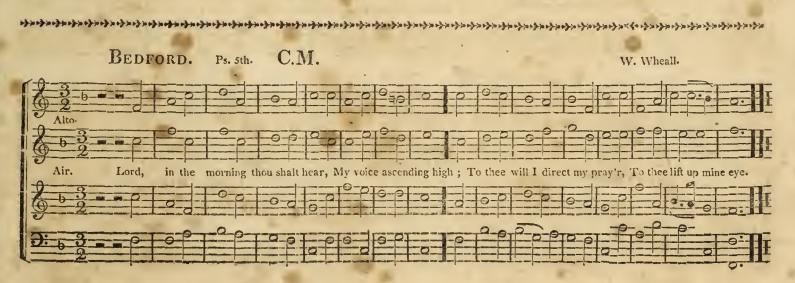
12. A Diapason, or 8th or Octave, contains 12 Semitones,	- 8th.
10. A Sept Minor, or lesser Seventh, contains 10 Semitones	6ths.
 A. A Ditone, or Greater Third, contains 3 Semitones A. Semiditone, or Lesser Third, contains 3 Semitones A Tone or Greater Second contains 2 Semitones A Semitone, or Lesser Second, contains 1 Semitone A Semitone or Lesser Second A Unison is one Sound. 	3

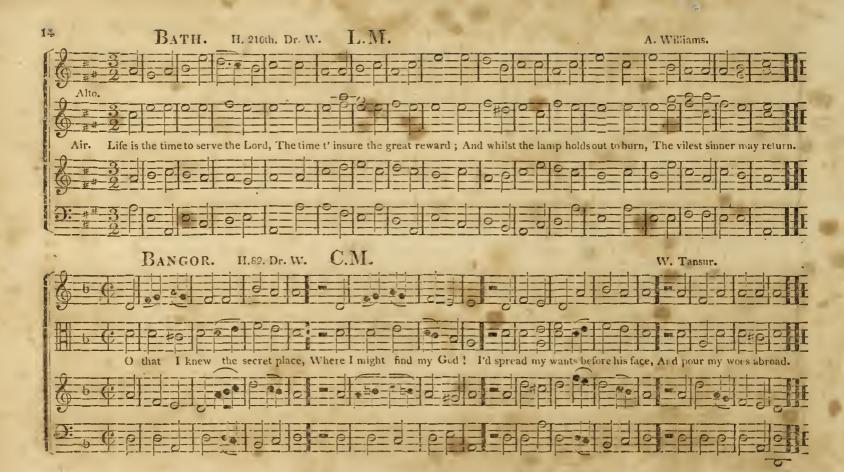
THE

HARTFORD COLLECTION

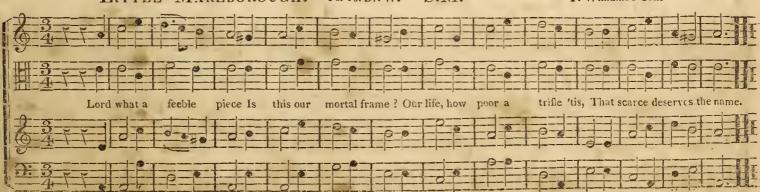
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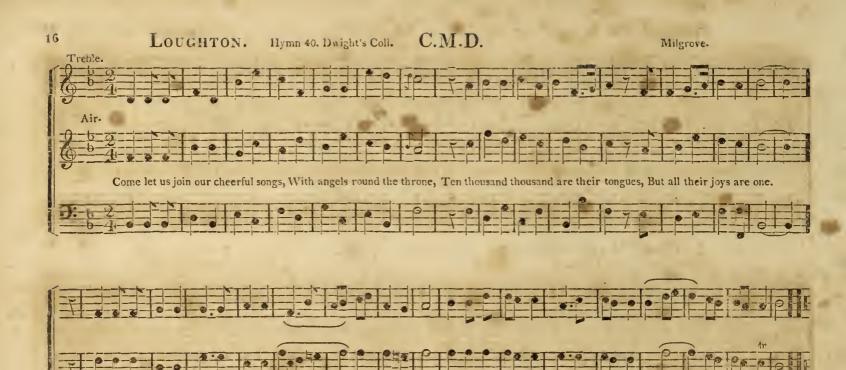
CLASSICAL CHURCH MUSIC.











thus, Worthy the Lamb our lips reply, For

was slain for us.

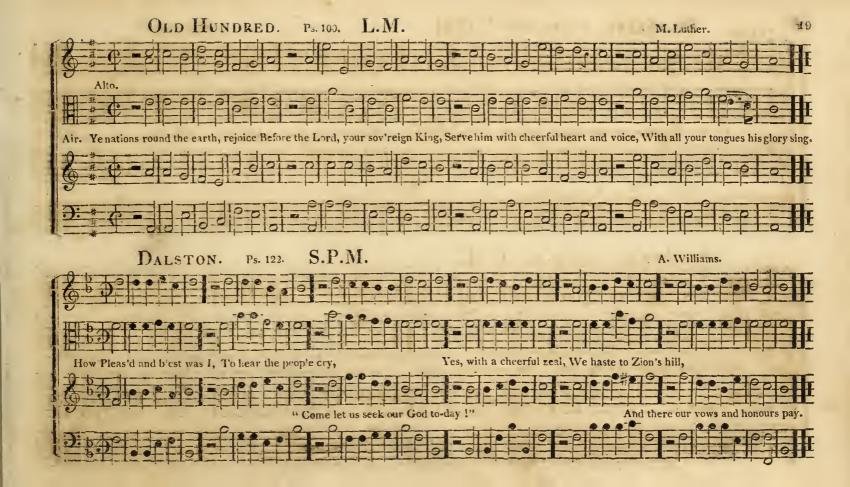
Worthy the Lamb that died they cry, To

be

exalted







N.B. This tune may be used as long metre, by singing the two first beuts in each bar to one syllable.

word, And

sound

dread - ful

down

to i

hell.

6 6 8

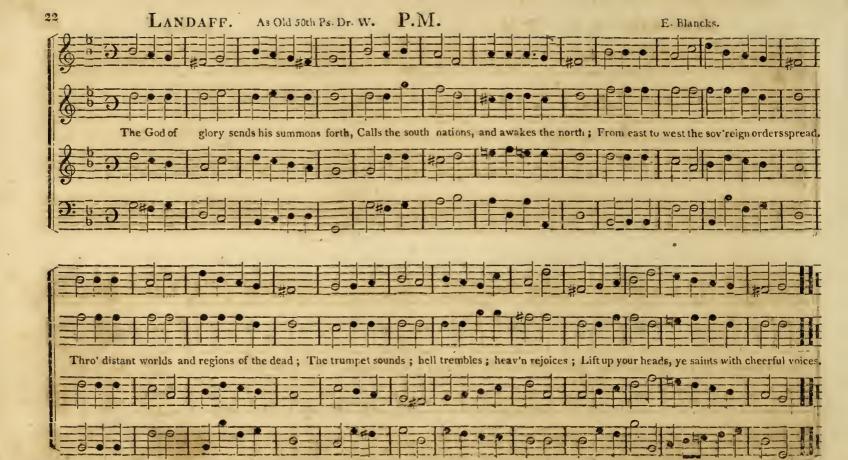
sol - emn

heav'n be

- - gin

the





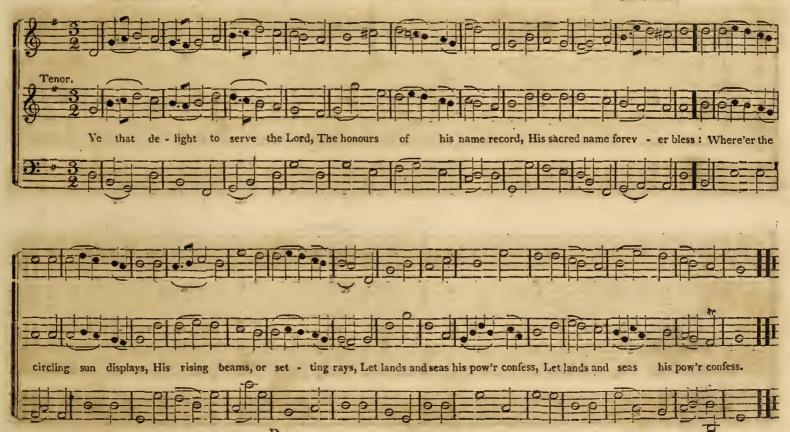




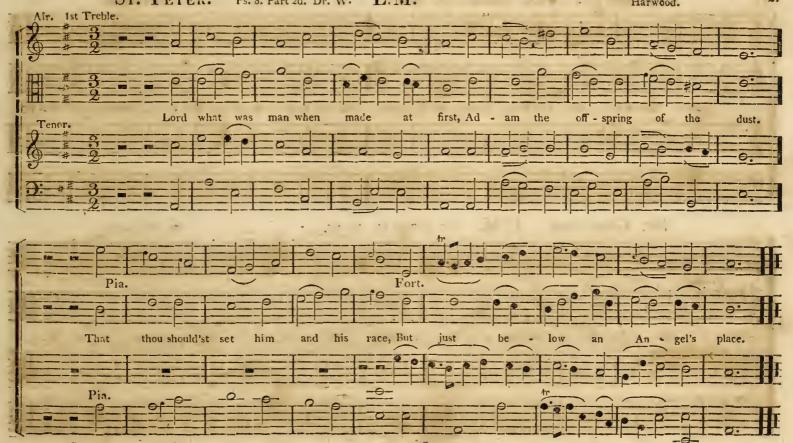
there.

and sin - cere, When shall I wake, When shall I

stantial

























And morning











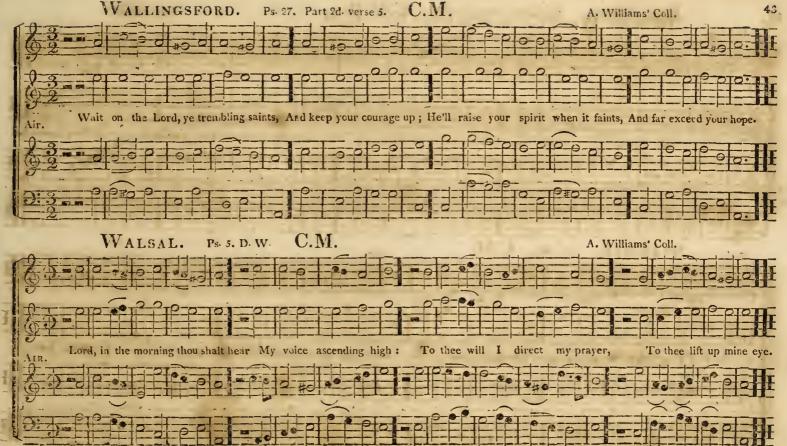


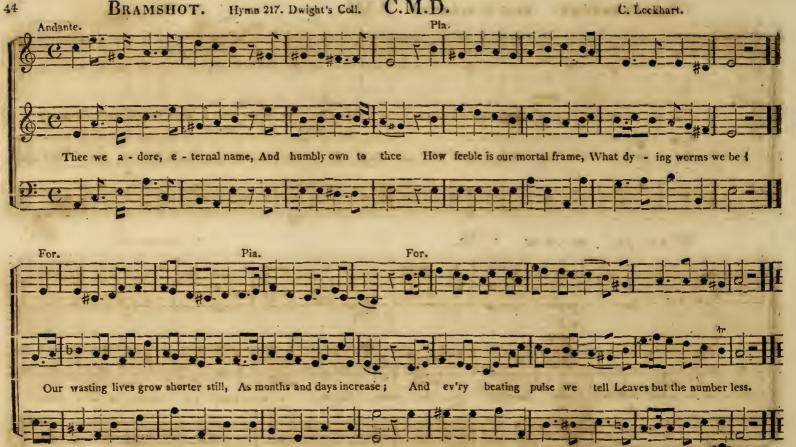


ISLE OF WIGHT. Hymn 232. Dwight's Coll. C.M.



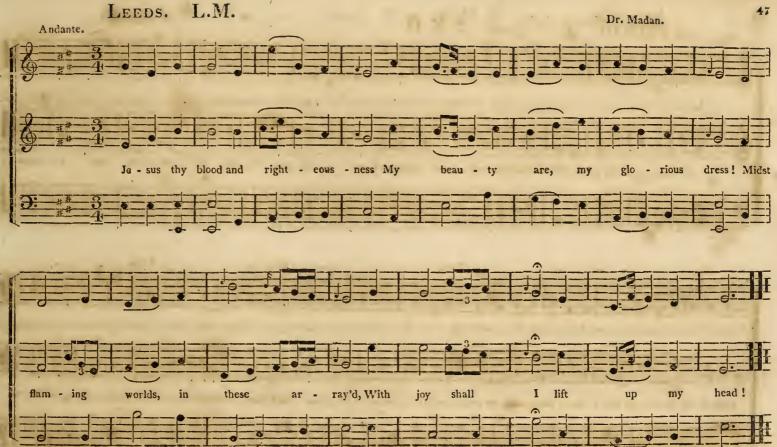










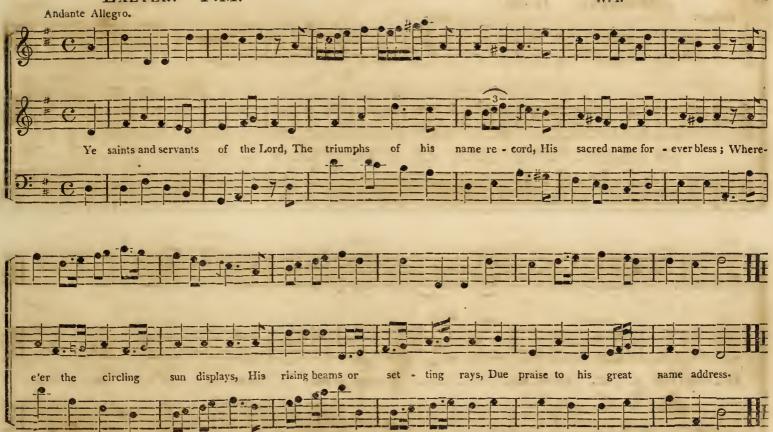


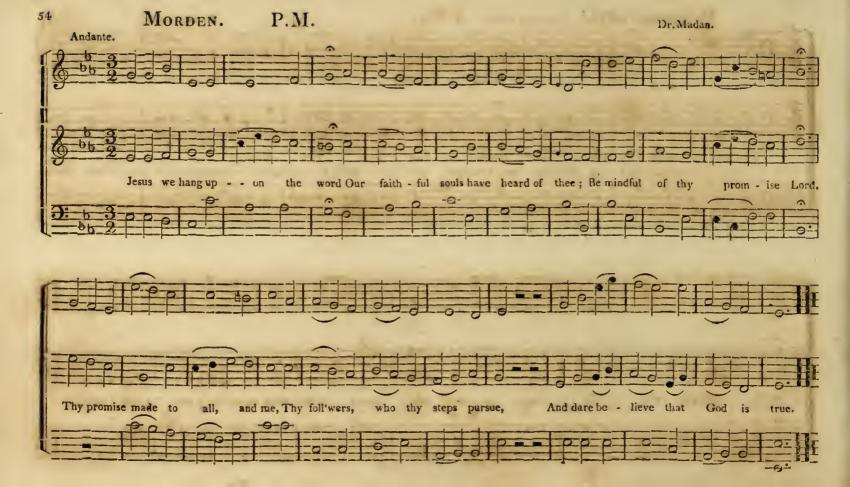
































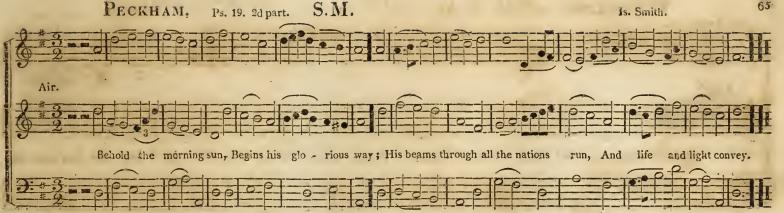














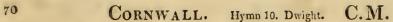






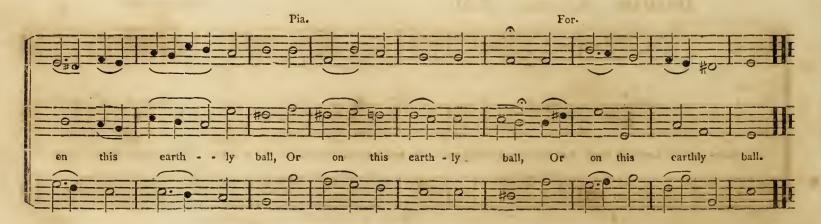




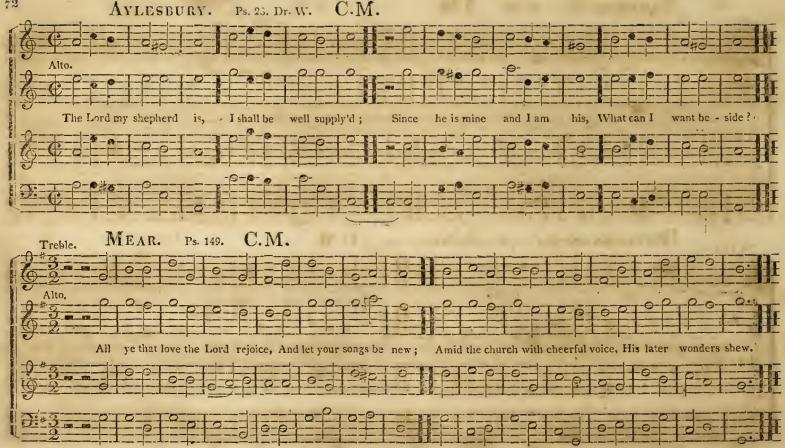


G.F. Handel.

















name De - vout - ly

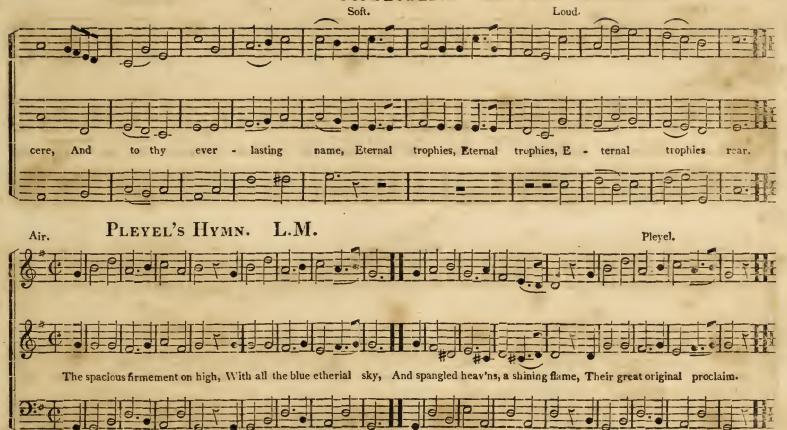
fix'd

my heart. Thee will I praise, O Lord my

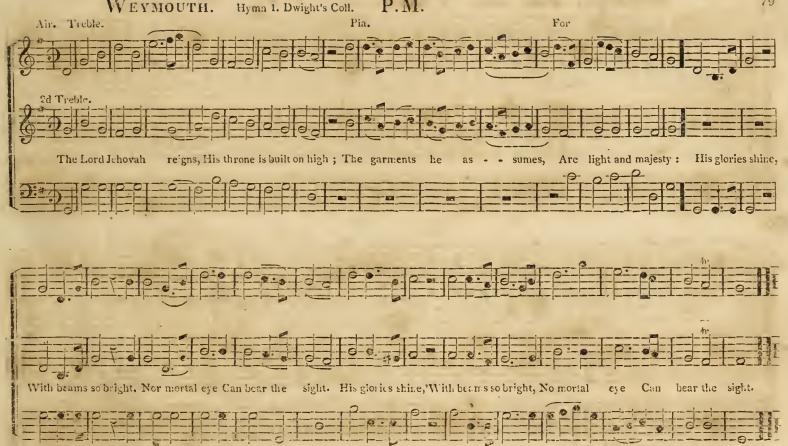
God, Praise thee

with heart sin-

CONCLUDED.



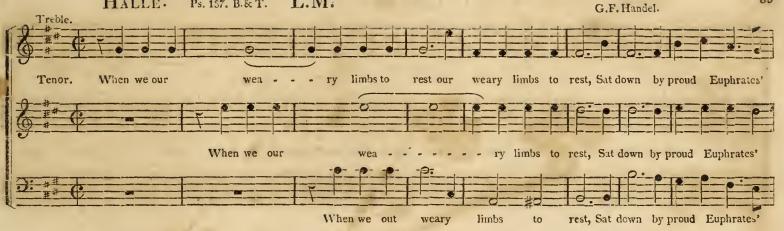


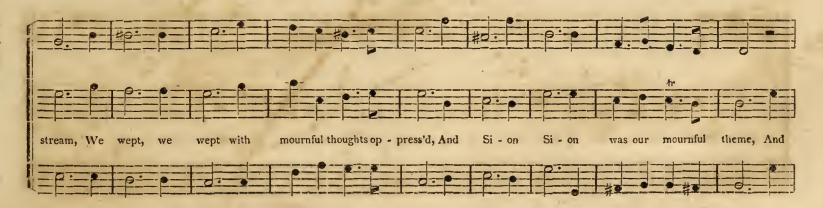








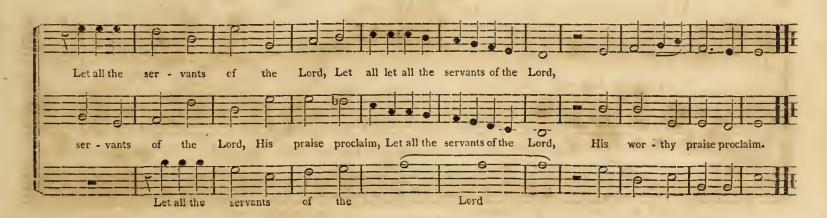








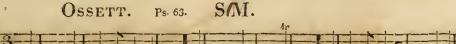




















our hearts.

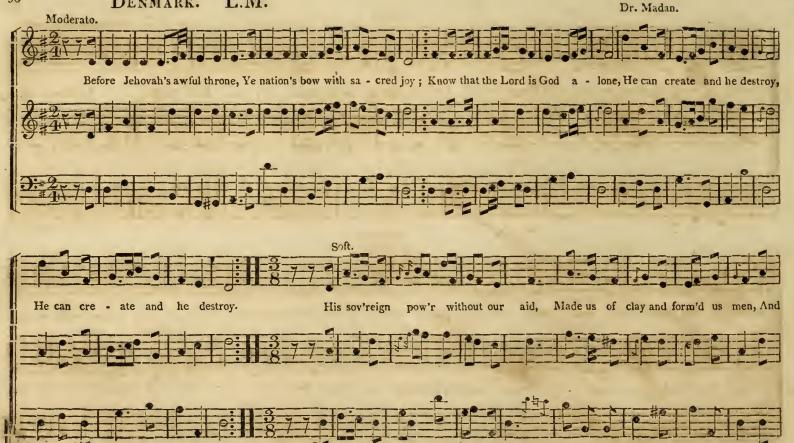


command

write her law; Let love

M

parts Let kind - ness sweet - ly



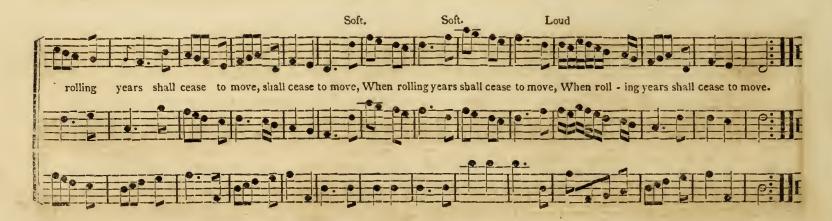




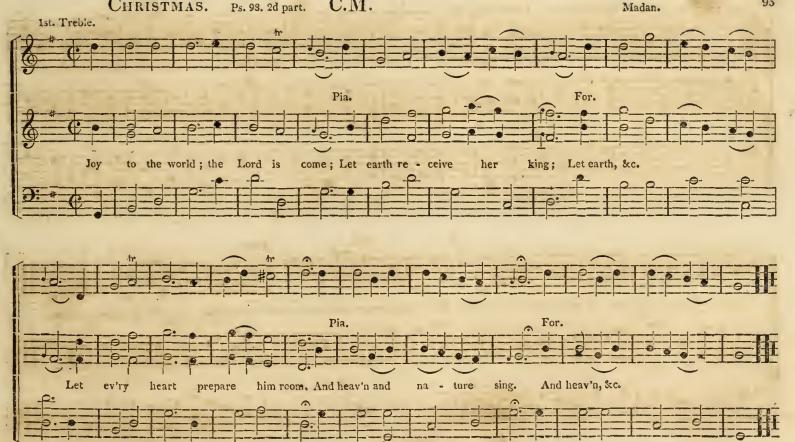




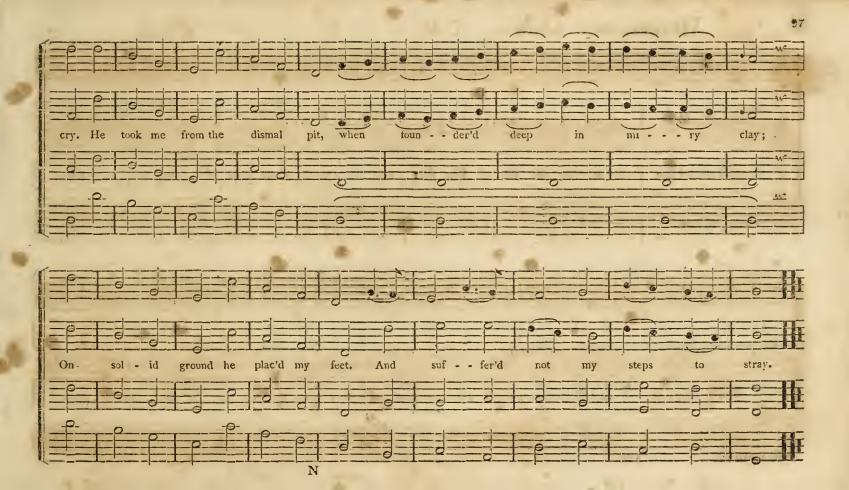










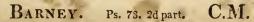


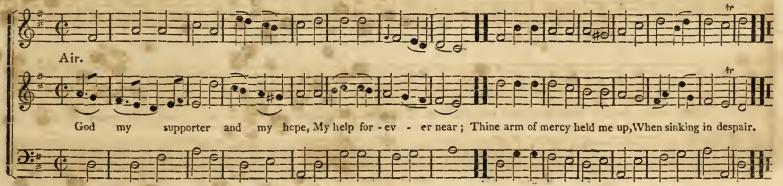


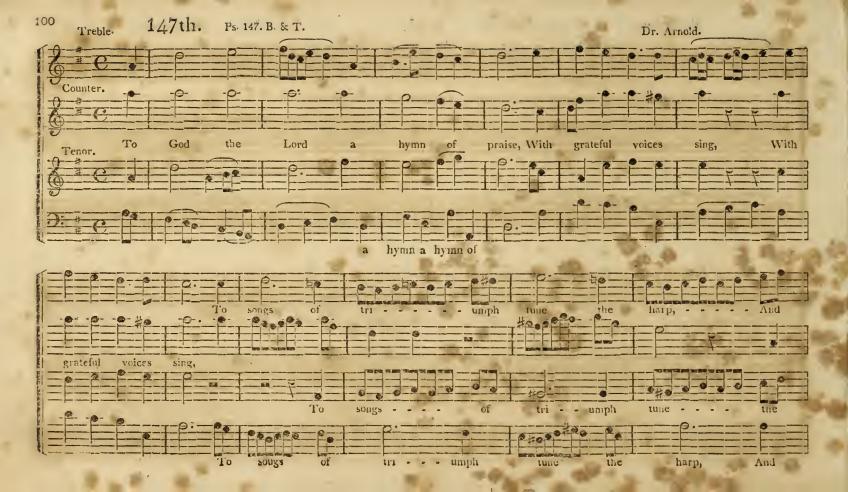
Yes, with a cheerful zeal, We'll haste to Zion's hill, We'll haste to Zion's hill, And there our yows and hon - ours pay. with a cheerful seal







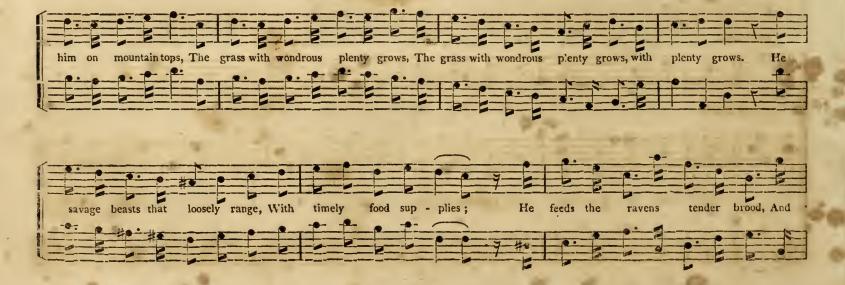








He covers heav'n with clouds, And thence refreshing rain bestows.





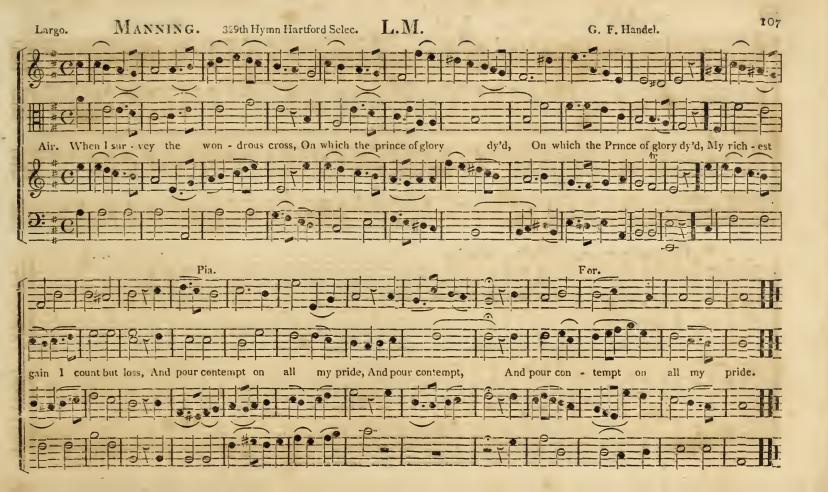


















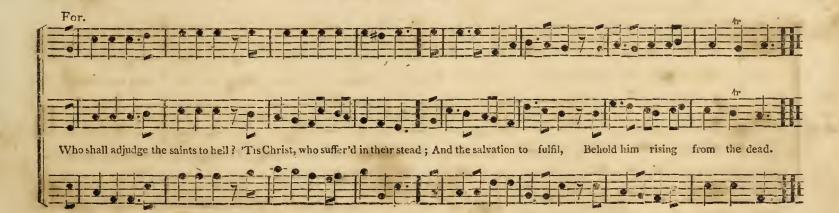


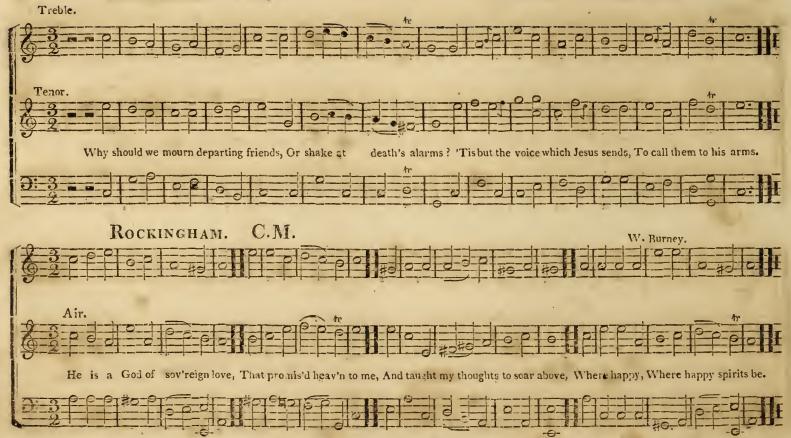
Williams' Coll.

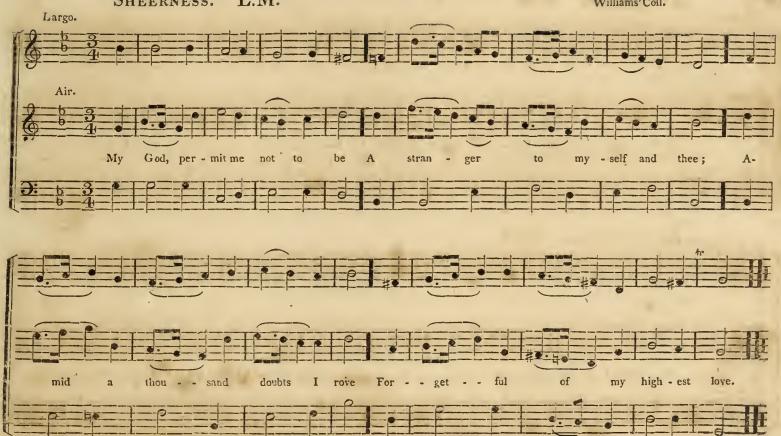


Who shall the Lord's elect condemn? 'Tis God who justifies their souls; And mercy like a mighty stream, O'er all their sins di - vine - ly rolls-



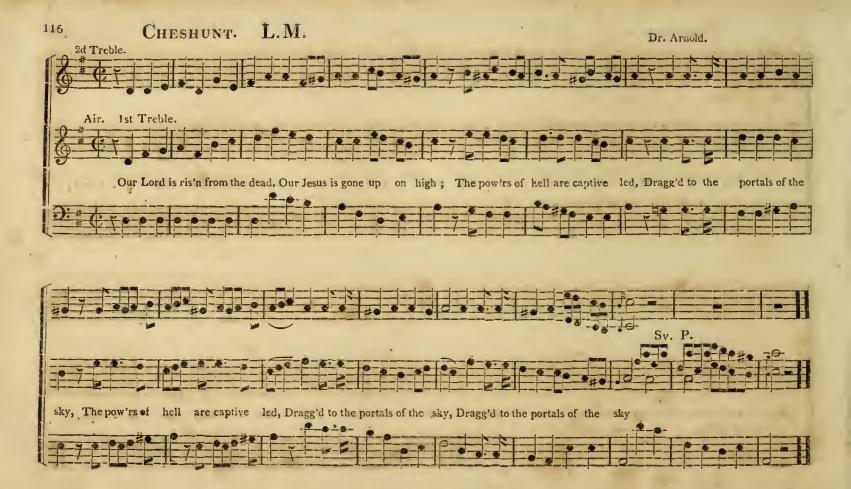








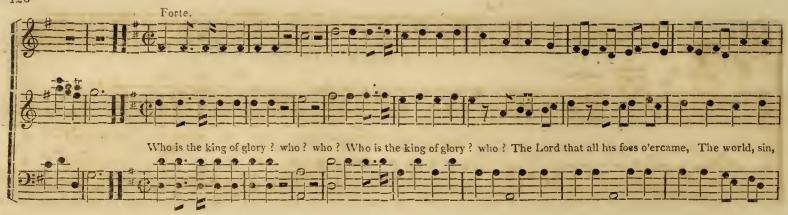






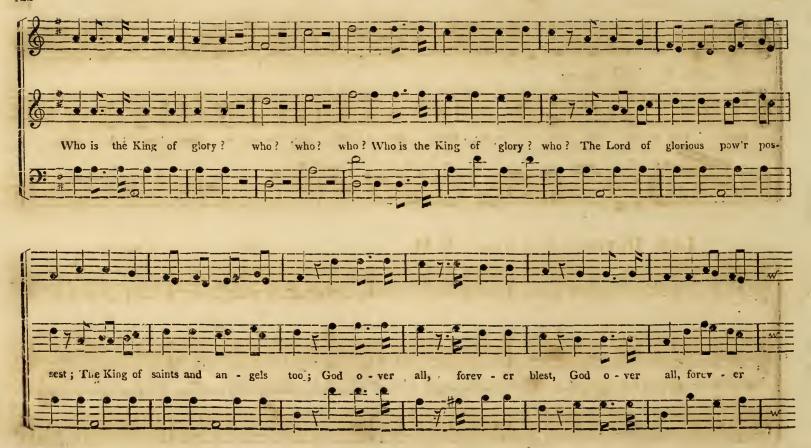




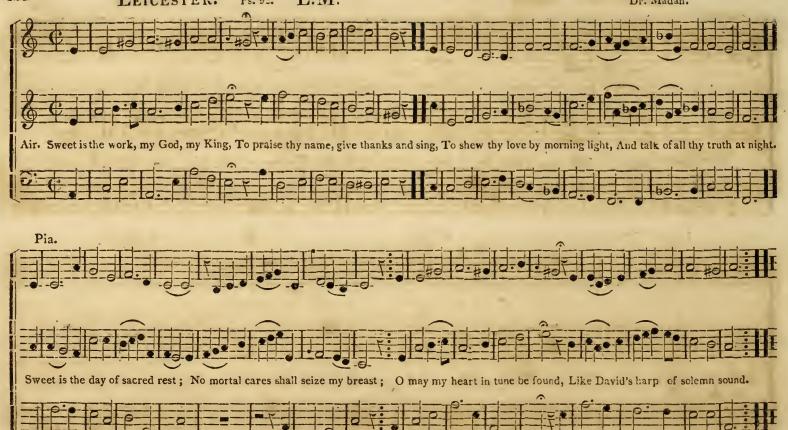




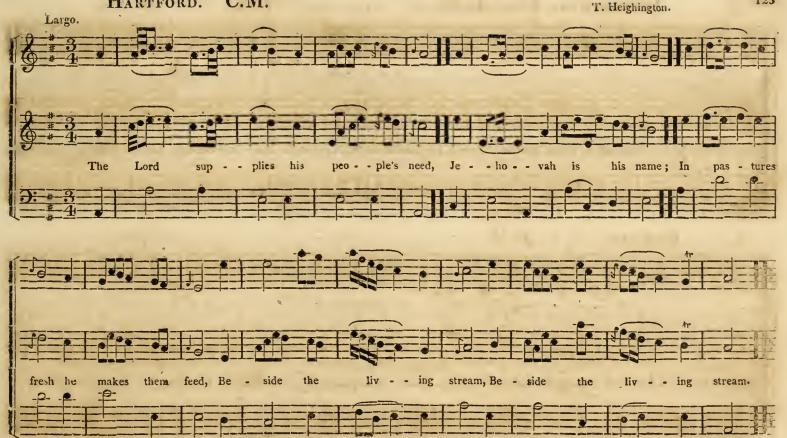








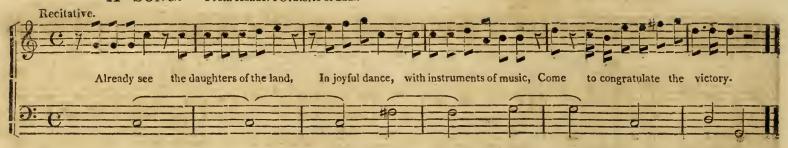








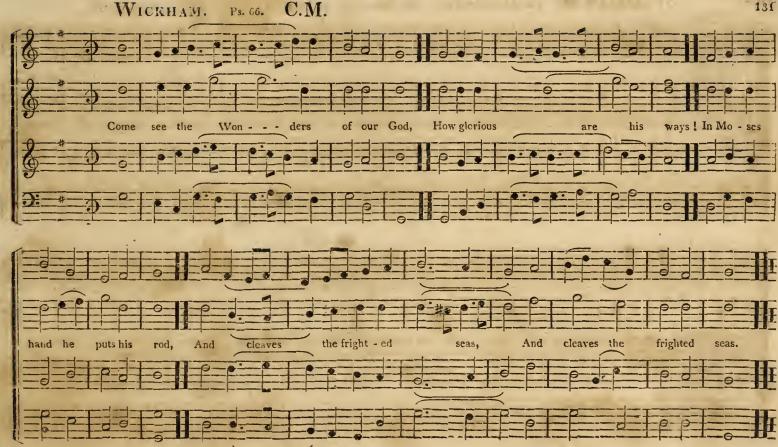


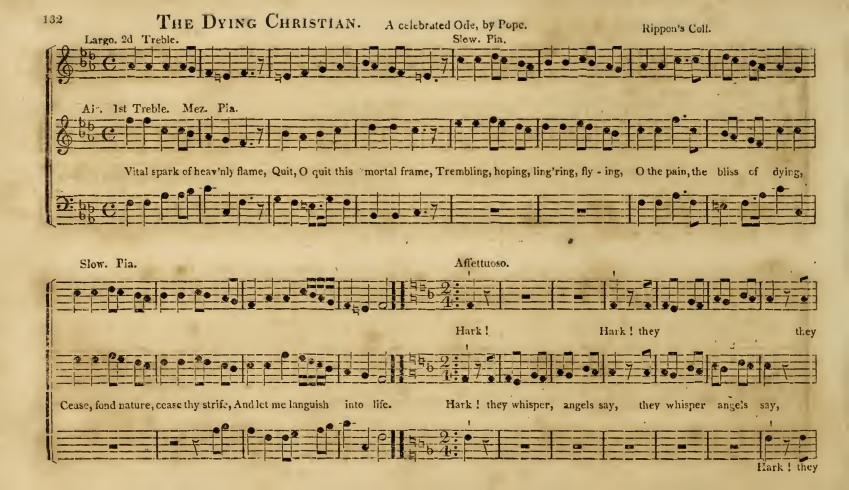


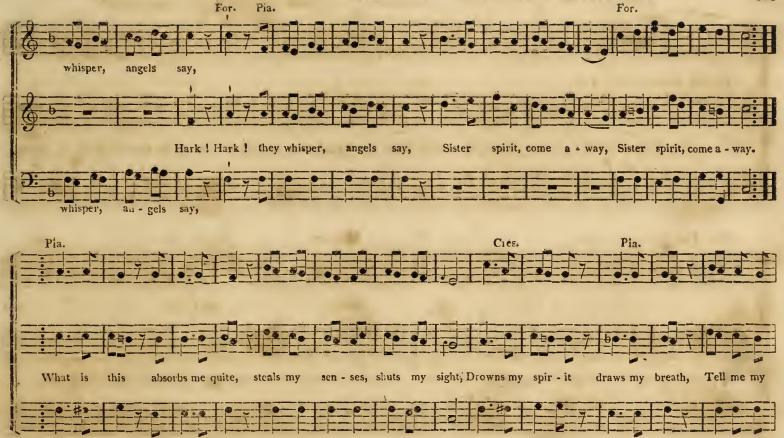






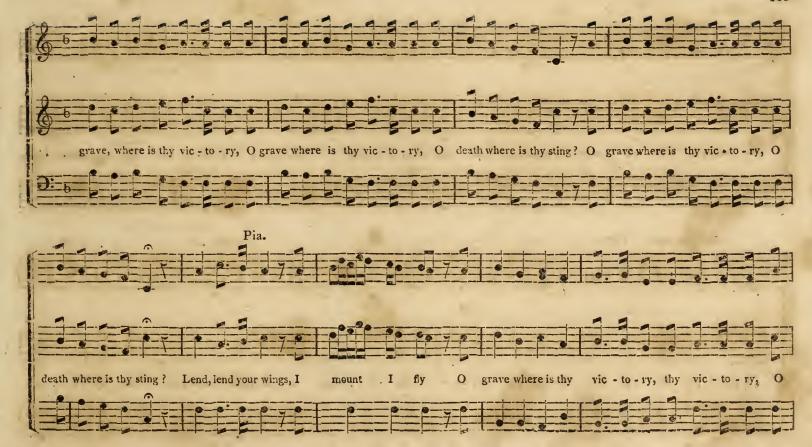












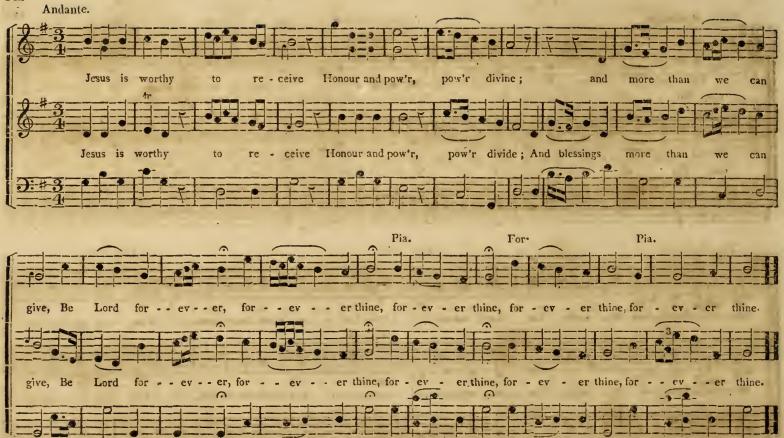




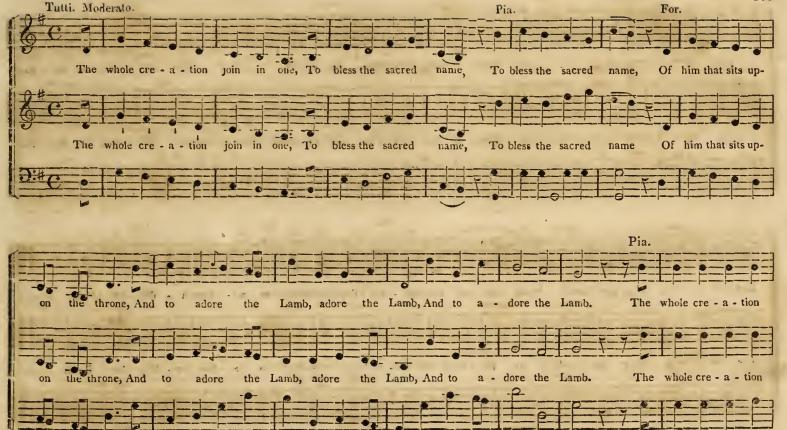


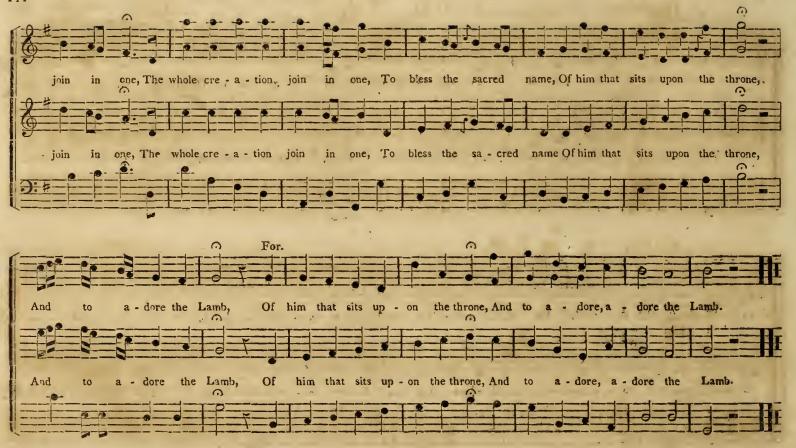


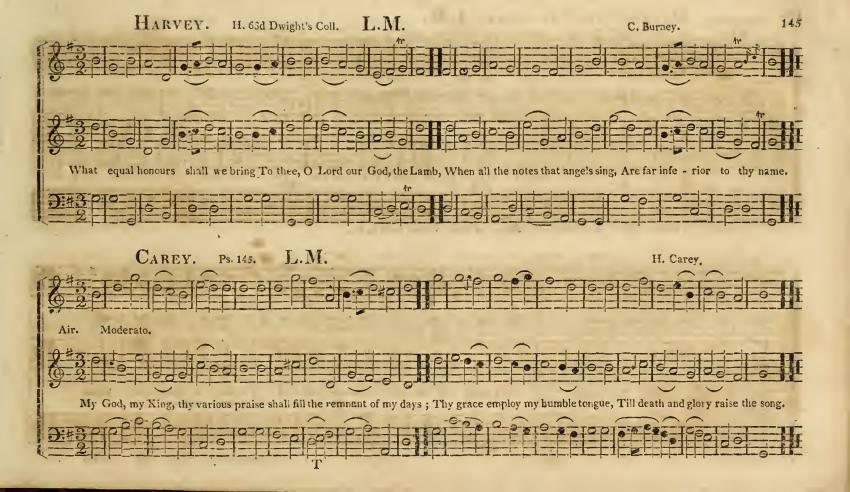






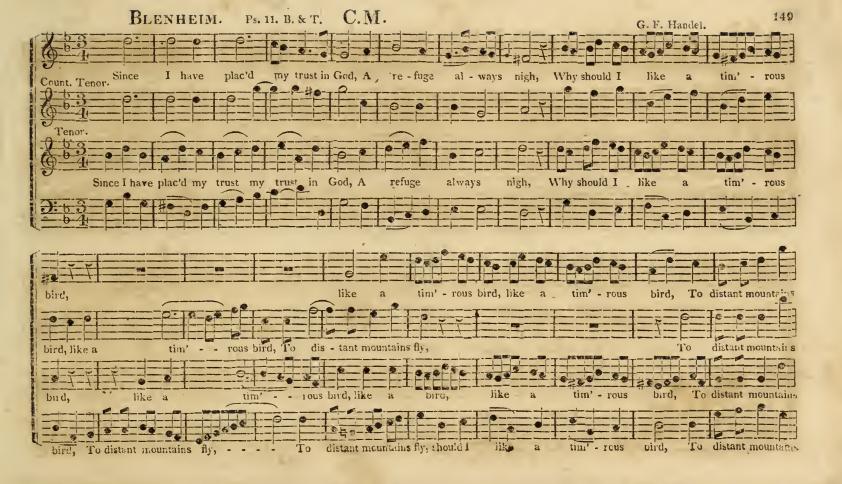






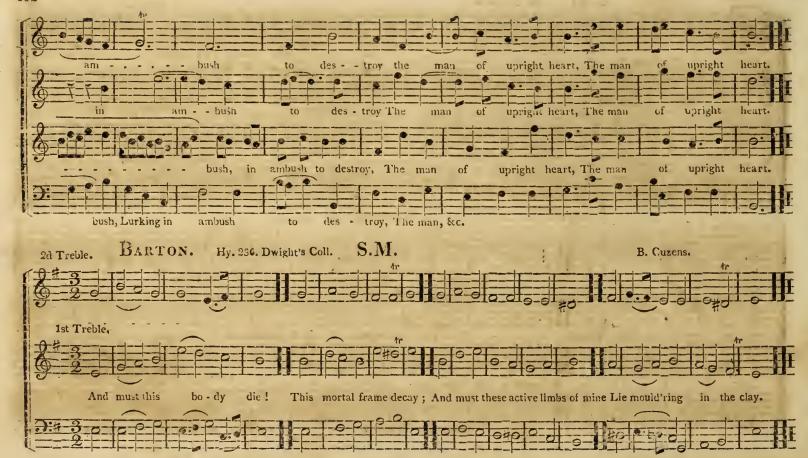














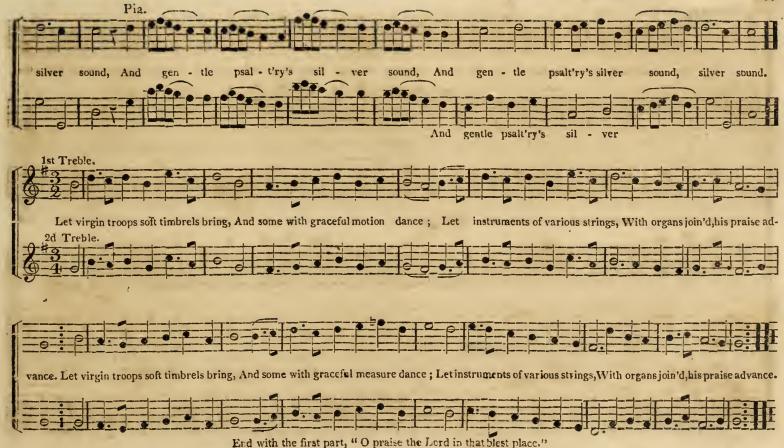




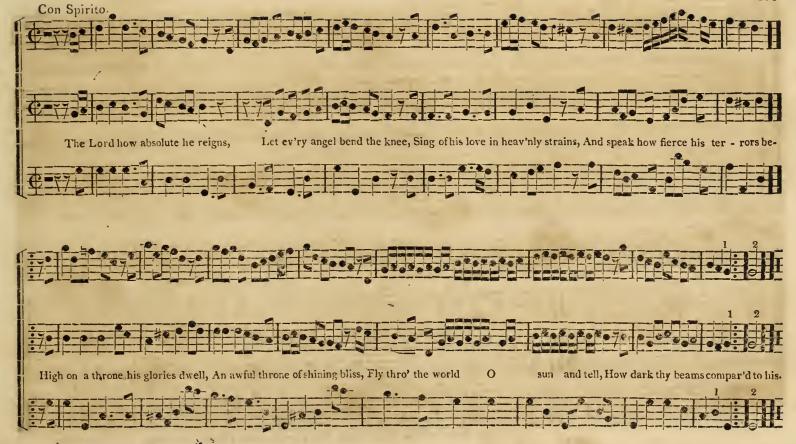
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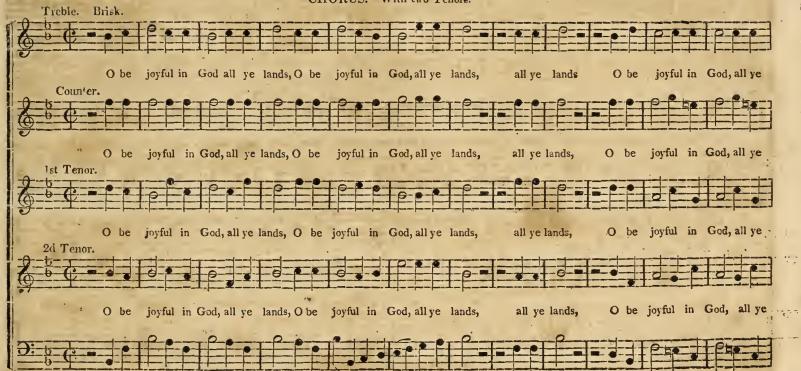








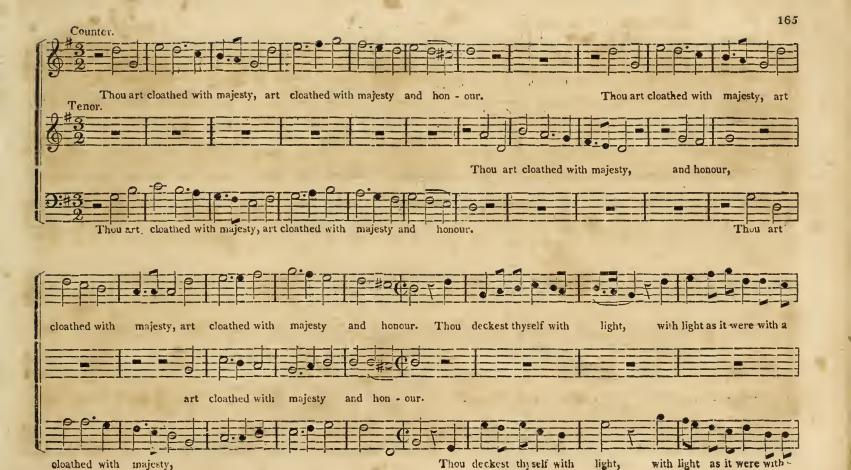
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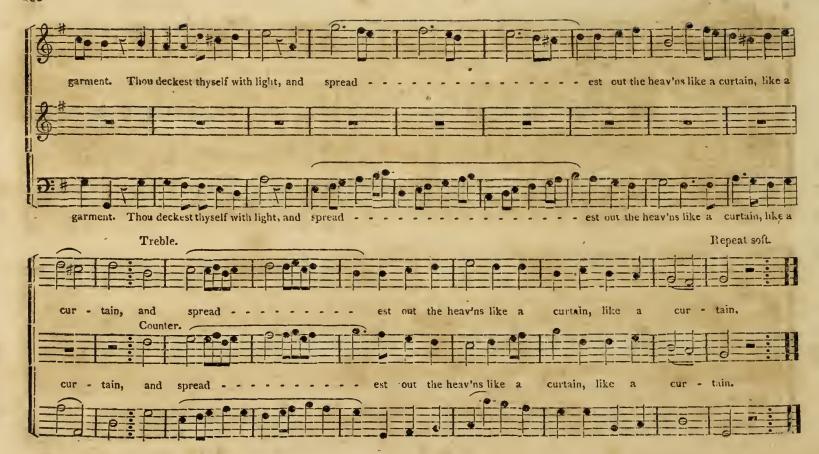


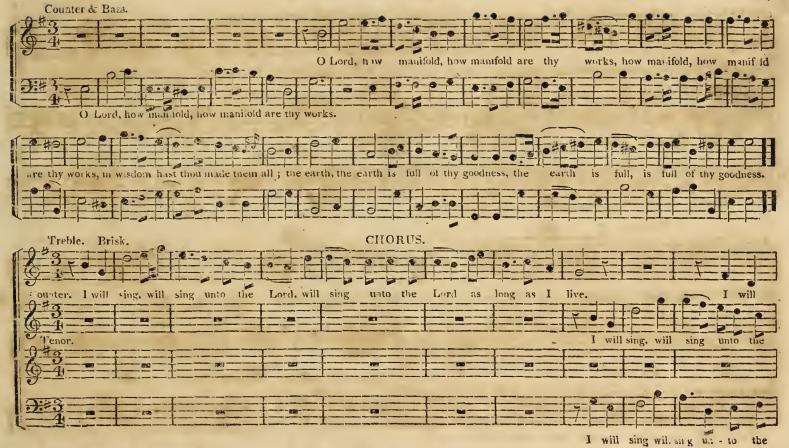






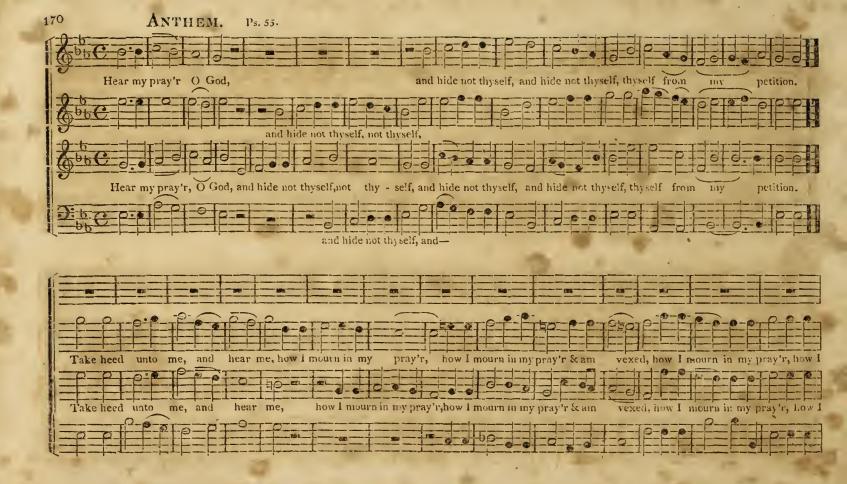
















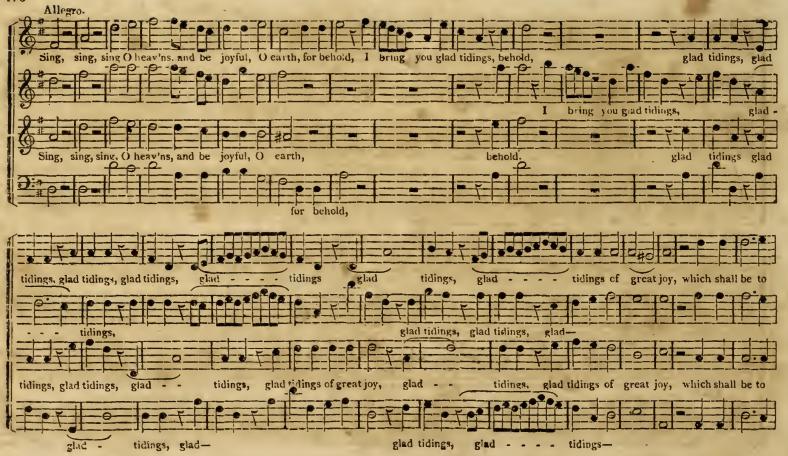




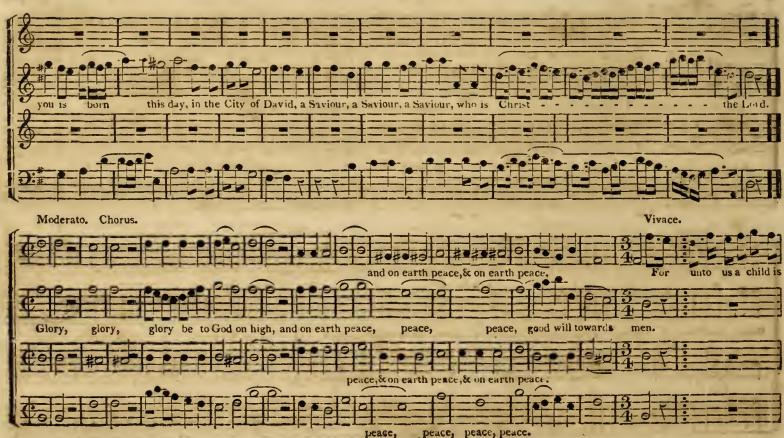


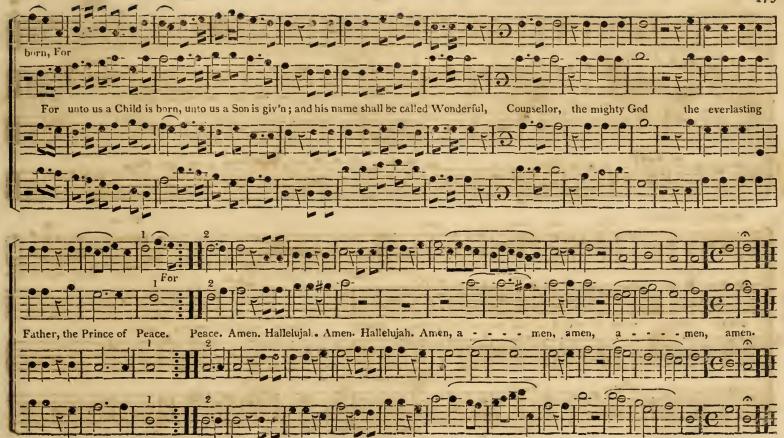




























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