

1:8049.145



Bought with the income of the Scholfield bequests.

NEW ENGLAND HARMONY.

CONTAINING,

A VARIETY OF PSALM TUNES, IN THREE AND FOUR PARTS, ADAPTED TO ALL METRES: Also, A NUMBER OF SET PIECES, OF SEVERAL VERSES EACH,

TOGETHER WITH A NUMBER OF ANTHEMS.

Public Listory

By TIMOTHY SWAN.

-RUNDUNDUNDUNDI-

Published According to AEt of Congress.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS,
BY ANDREW WRIGHT:

And Sold at his Office: - Sold also at Suffield, in Connecticut, by the AUTHOR.

1801.

The RUDIMENTS of VOCAL MUSIC.

		/
The GAMUT, or FIRST SCALE, with FLATS and SHAF	RPS.	
THIS character is called the G Cliff, always standing on the second line of the Treble, Counter, and Tenor staves.		L2. Sol. Fa. Sol. P2. La.
This Character is called the F Cliff, Randing on the fourth line, and used only in Bass.	F. E DE C A A G	Sol. Fa. La. Sol. Fa. Mi. La. Sol.
Eight Notes in Common Time. Eight Notes in	n Triple Time.	

RULES to find the MI, by FLATS and SHARPS.

B, is called the natural place for -		• .		. MI	If F be fharp, Mi is in F
But if B be flat, Mi is in		 -	•	- E	If F and C, Mi is in C
					F, C and G, Mi is in G
					F, C, G and D, Mi is in D
					F, C, G, D and A, Mi is in A
B, E, A, D and G, Mi is in	•	 	-	- 0	

FLATS and SHARPS are confidered as afeless characters in Vocal Music, either accidental, or in transposing the Mi. But they are inserted in the following work, together with the Cliffs, in the first bar of each piece of Music, to accommodate those who would wish to make use of them.

Although fetting accidental flats and fharps may be agreeable to the rules of counterpoint, when modulations are so formed as to require them, yet those modulations might be avoided, and others formed, that would render the melody and harmony equally expressive and pleasing.

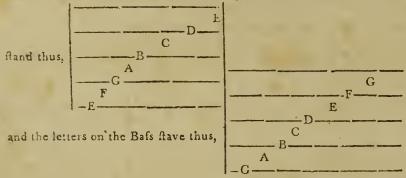
Flats and sharps, set at the beginning of Tunes, have no effect in regulating the Mi. The lines and spaces are statted and sharp'd according to the situation of the Mi, if Mi is in F, it will raise it half a tone, the distance then between E and F will be a whole tone, and between F and G but half a tone; thus F is made sharp by placing Mi on it, and not by setting a sharp on F. When Mi is in B, the distance between A and B, is a whole tone, but when Mi is in E, the distance is but half a tone. This depression of B, is caused by the other half tone, which soliows the Mi in regular order, and not by placing a stat on B. Thus if Mi is in F, F will be sharp, if Mi is in C, F and C will be sharp: and if Mi is in E, B will be stat, if Mi is in A, B and E will be stat, &c.

SEMIBREVE.	MINIMS.	CROTCHETS.	QUAVERS.	SEMIQUAVERS.	DEMISEMIQUAVERS.
and Refts.					

A Semibreve is equal in length of time, to two Minims, or four Crotchets, or eight Quavers, or fixteen Semiquavers, or thirty-two Demisemi-quavers. Rests are marks of silence of the same length of time as the Notes for which they stand.

EXPLANATION of the SECOND SCALE.

THE five lines with their spaces on which Music is written, are called a stave. These lines and spaces are represented by the first several etters of the Alphabet. The letters on the Tenor, Counter, and Treble stave,



Which shows that G, in the upper space of the Bass stave, is the same pitch with G on the second line in the Tenor. Counter and Treble: The letters B, MA, C and T, are placed at the beginning of Tunes, to distinguish the parts, and point out the Mi. The letter B, is used for the Bass, MA, for the Tenor, C, for the Counter, and T, for the Treble, and always stand on the Mi line or space. These characters occupy the second bar of each piece of Music. When the letter A is moved from the Tenor stave to another part, it denotes that the part to which it is moved, has the Air of the Tune. The Tenor is considered as the leading part, and should always sing where the letter M stands, whether A is annexed to it or not.

EIGHT NOTES.

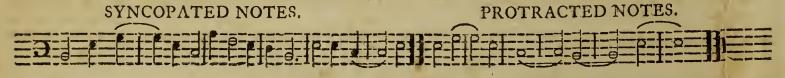


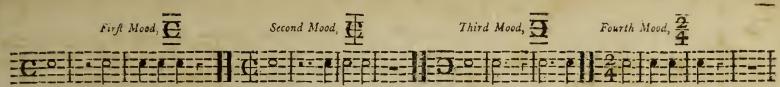
THERE are only seven distinct natural sounds or tones, (every eighth being the same) sive of which are whole tones, the othes two which are between mi and fa, and la and fa, are half tones. Mi is the governing tone in Vocal Music, and is placed in different parts of the stave, for the sake of variety, the other half tone follows in regular order, always keeping the same distance. In raising the notes from Mi you tound twice Fa, Sol. La, and in falling, twice La. Sol, Fa, then comes Mi either way.

The following SCALE shows where the two half tones are in every remove of the Mi. CHARACTERS and EXPLANATIONS. Shows that all the Notes over which it is drawn, are to be fung with one syllable, at the right hand of a Note or Rest, makes it half as long again. A Semibreve pointed, as long as three Minims, &c. over or under any three Notes, shows that they are to be sounded as quick as two such, without the figure 3.

Brace Shows how many parts are fung together.	
Single Bar, I divides the time into equal parts, each division containing time equally alike, and according to the Mood.	
Ledger line, - is added to accommodate Notes that extend above or below the stave.	
Repeat :S: Shows that the strain is to be sung over again, from the Note over which it is set.	
Choofing Notes, Are such as stand one over the other, in the same stave. When such Notes oc-	
Close Denotes the tune is ended.	
Sounds, confishing of several parts of a Bar, that begin with an unaccented part, are called Syncopar	ted Notes. Two notes that are tied

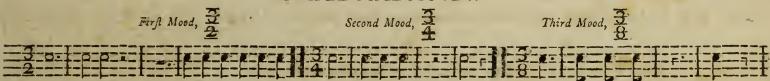
Sounds, confishing of several parts of a Bar, that begin with an unaccented part, are called Syncopated Notes. Two notes that are tied with a Slur across the Bar, and are on the same line or space, are sounded as one note, and are called Continued, or Protrasted Notes. When those Notes commence with an unaccented part they are Syncopated.





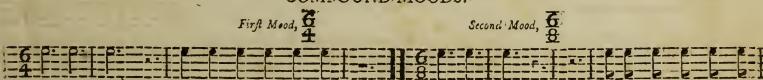
Common Time, is measured by even numbers or beats in a Bar. The three first Moods contain one Semibreve, or other Notes or Rests, equal to it, in each bar. The First Mood is performed in the time of four seconds in a bar: The Second Mood in three seconds, and the third Mood in two seconds. The fourth Mood has a Minim for a measure note, each bar containing that, or other Notes or Rests equal to it, and is performed in the time of about one second and a half.

TRIPLE TIME MOODS:



Triple Time, is measured by odd numbers or beats in a bar. The First Mood has a pointed Semibreve for a Measure note, containing that or other Notes or Rests equal to it; in each bar, and is commonly performed in the time of three seconds. The Second Mood, has a pointed Minim for a measure note, and is beat a third quicker than the First Mood. The Third Mood has a pointed Crotchet for a measure note, and is beat a third quicker than the Second Mood.

COMPOUND MOODS.



First Mood Compound Time, has two pointed Minims, or six Crotchets in a bar, or other Notes or Rests equal to them, each bar containing two seconds of time. The Second Mood has two pointed Crotchets, or six Quavers in a bar, or the amount in other Notes or sects, and is beat a third quicker.

BEATING TIME.

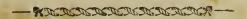
BARS in the first and second Moods of Common Time in beating are divided into four equal parts and beat in this manner. In the first of the bar, let the ends of the fingers fall on some fixed place, then the heel of the hand, thirdly, close the fingers gently, then open the hand, raising it a little at the same time. This completes the Bar. The third and fourth Moods in Common Time, and the two Moods of Compound-Time, have two beats in each bar, one down, and the other up. Triple Time is beat by letting the ends of the fingers fall as in common time at the first part of the bar, then the heel of the hand, thirdly raise the hand, which finishes the bar. The hand falls at the beginning of every bar, in all Moods of time, and should never rise but once in a Bar.

But, such is the diversity of opinion, concerning Time, that it is extremely difficult to say what shall be the standard; that is, how quick or slow we should move in the different Moods of Time. This, therefore must be left to the judicious Teacher or performer who will be dictated by the subject, and move in the different Moods of time according to the best of his judgment.

ERRATA.—P. 31, 2d Counter stave, 2d bar, for crotchets on G & A, sing B & A.—P. 39, Tenor, 3d bar, a crotchet on D, should be on C.—P. 41, 2d Tenor stave, 6th note from the close, should be on A.—P. 46, 2d Treble stave, 7th note from close, for a Minim on E, insert a Crotchet on E.—P. 60, 1st Counter stave, 11th bar, a Minim on A, should be on G. 2d Treble stave, 4th note from the end, should be on D.—P. 64, 1st Treble stave, 3d note, should be on A. 1st Tenor stave, 7th note should be on A. 2d Bass stave, 11th bar, for a Quaver en E, insert one on C.—P, 79, 2d Tenor stave, 4th note, should be on A.

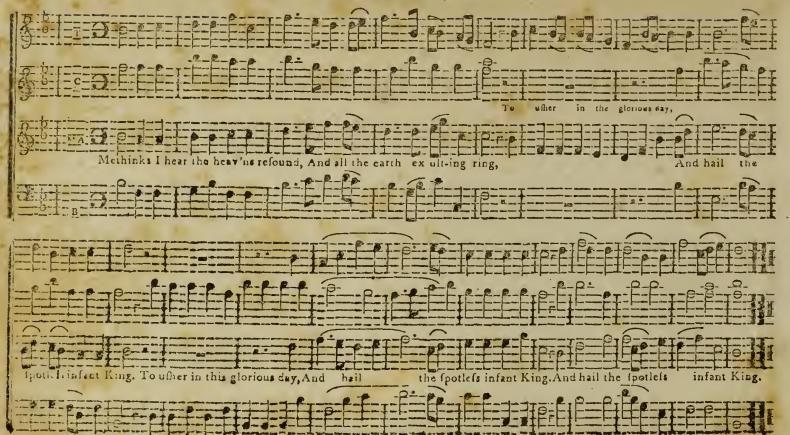


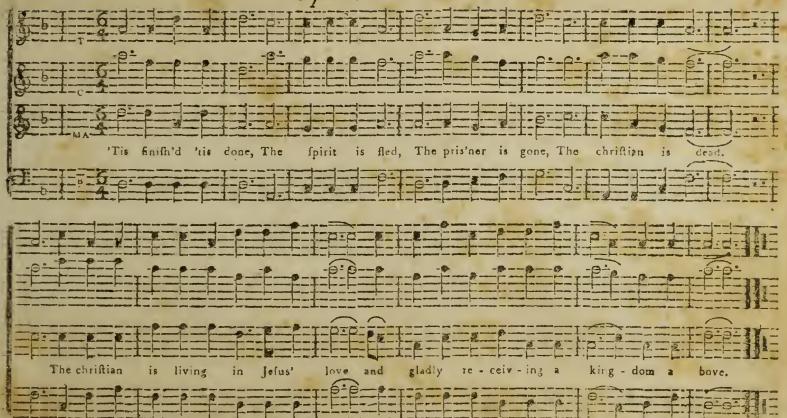
NEW ENGLAND HARMONY.



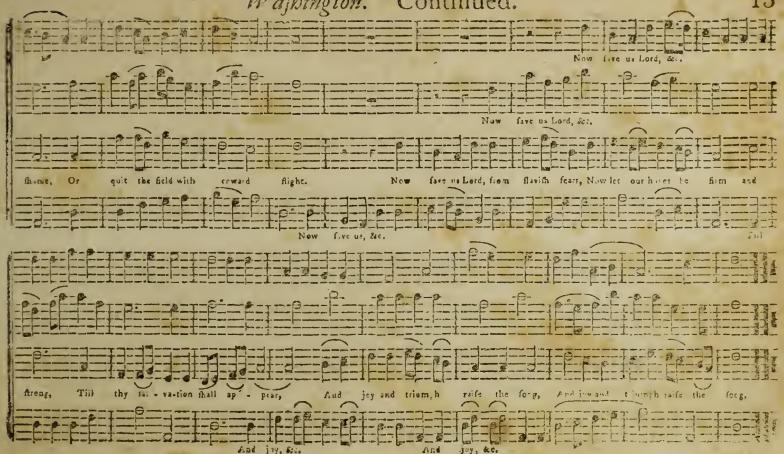
- Pownal. S. M.





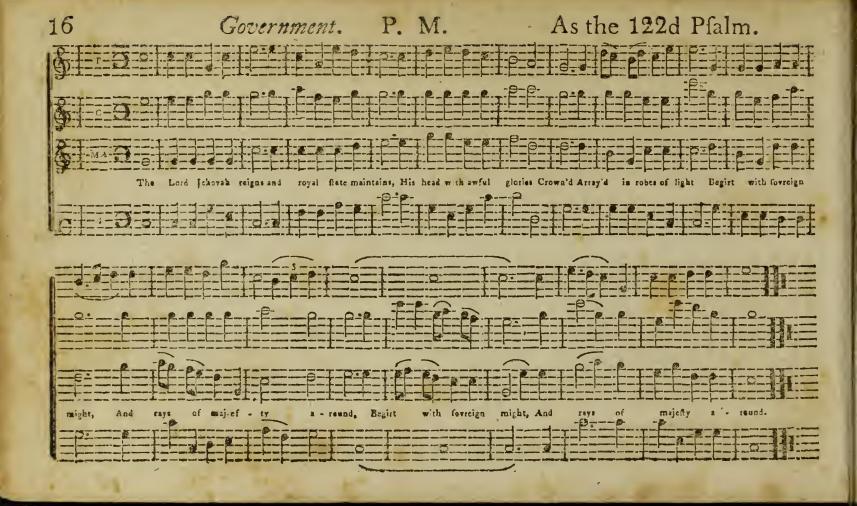


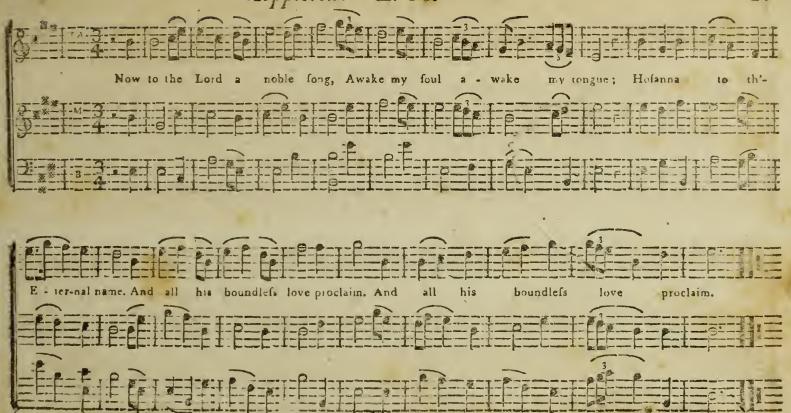


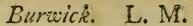




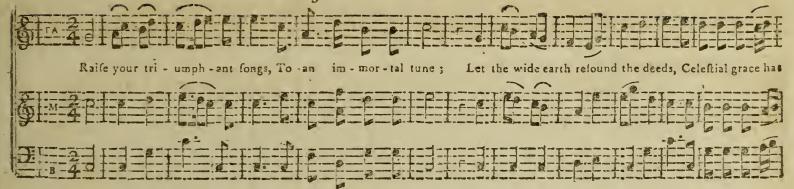


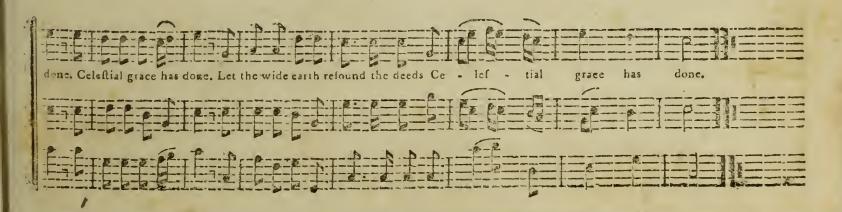








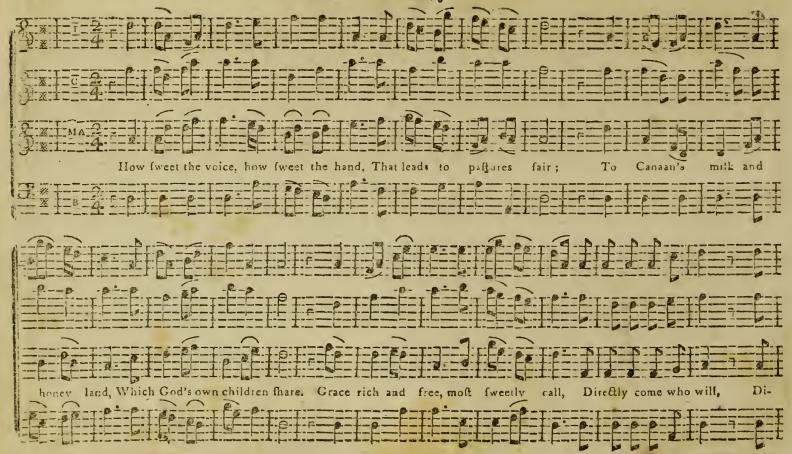




Concert Hall. C. M.

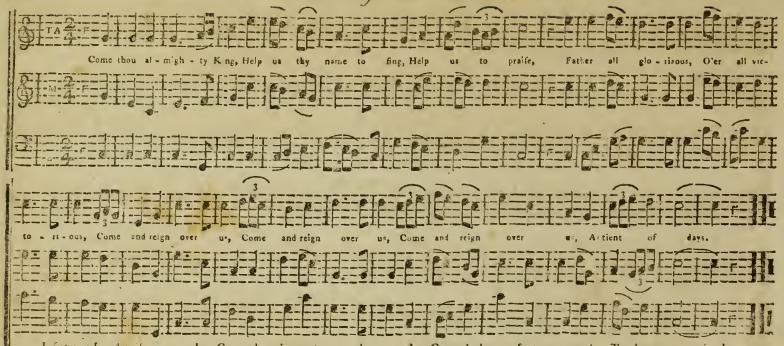








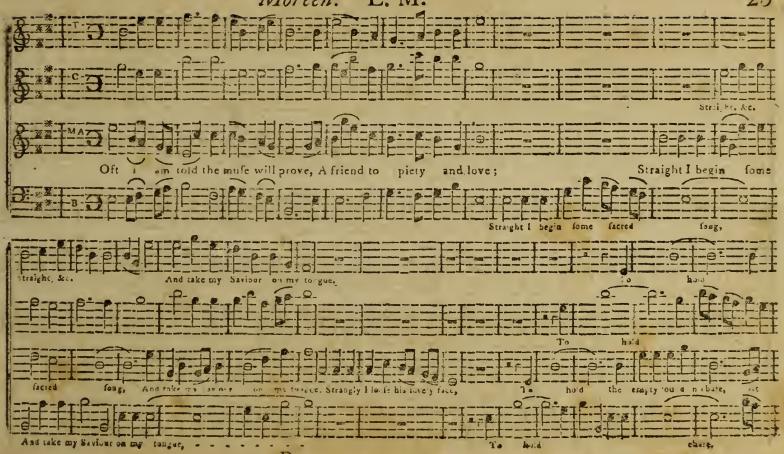
Trinity. P. M.

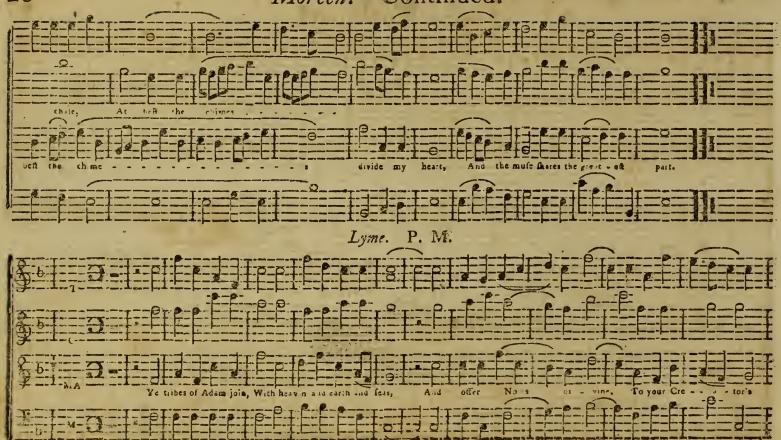


Jesus our Lord arise, Scatter our Enemies, And make them fall, Let thine Almighty aid, Our fure defence be made, Our sonls on thee be stay'd, Lord hear our call,

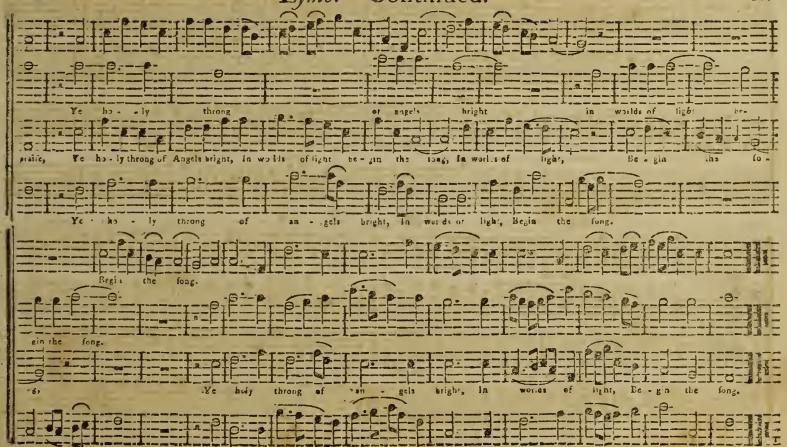
Come thou incarnate word, Gird on thy mighty fword, Our prayer attend, Come and thy people blefs, And give thy word fuccels, Spirit of holinefs, On us descend. Come holy comforter,
Thy facied withers bear,
In this glad hour,
Thou who Almightvart,
Now rule in every heart,
And ne'er from us depart,
Spirit of power.

To the great one in three, Eternal praises be,
Hince evermore,
His t virigh Majesty,
May we in glory tee,
And to Eternity,
Love and Adore.





Lyme. Continued.

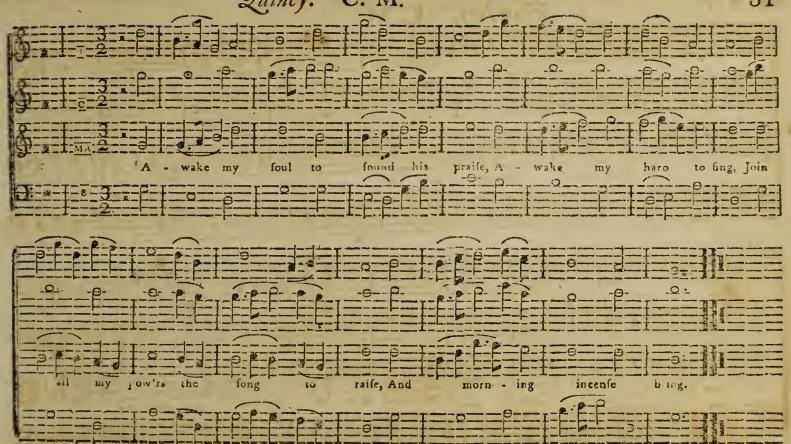




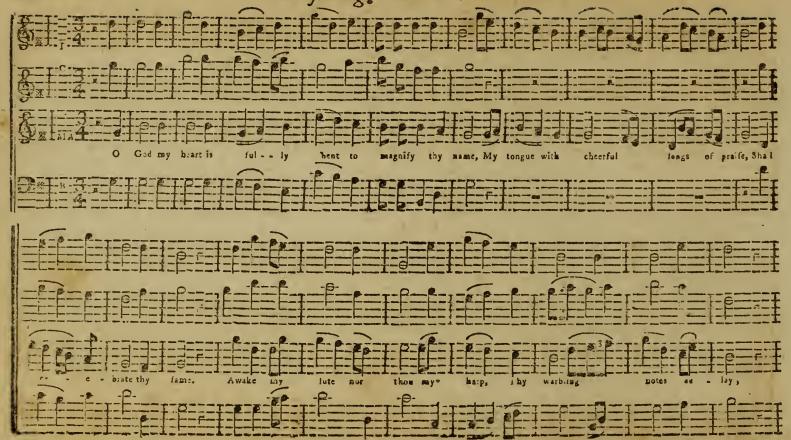


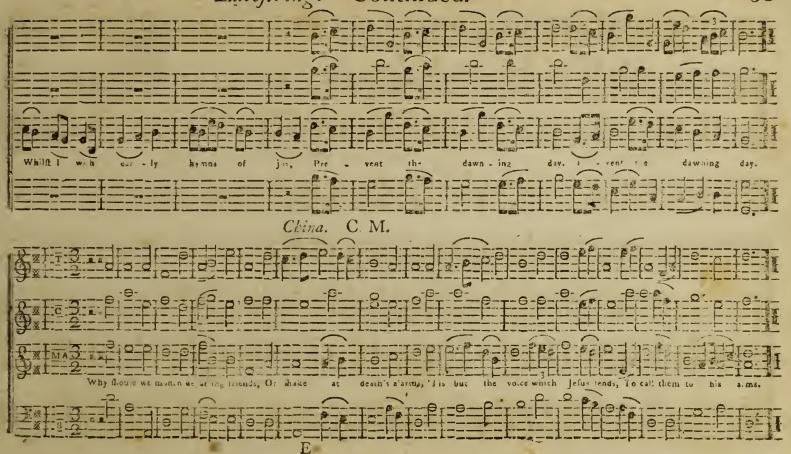
Flanders. L. M.

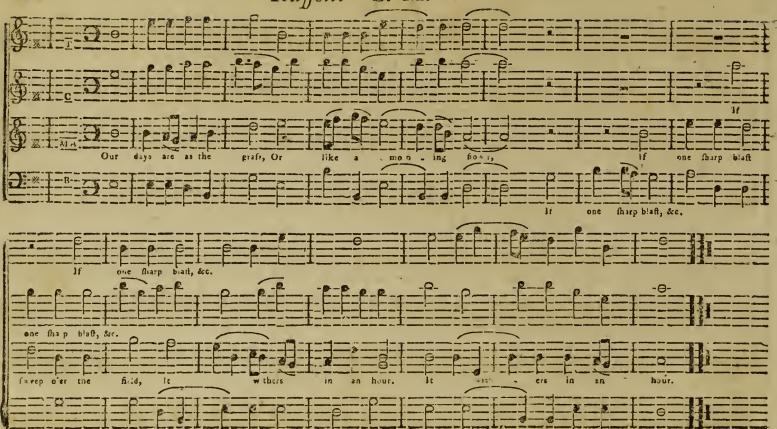


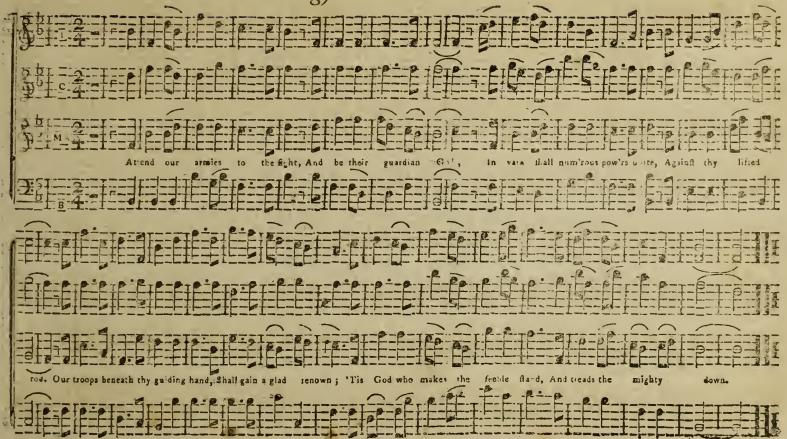


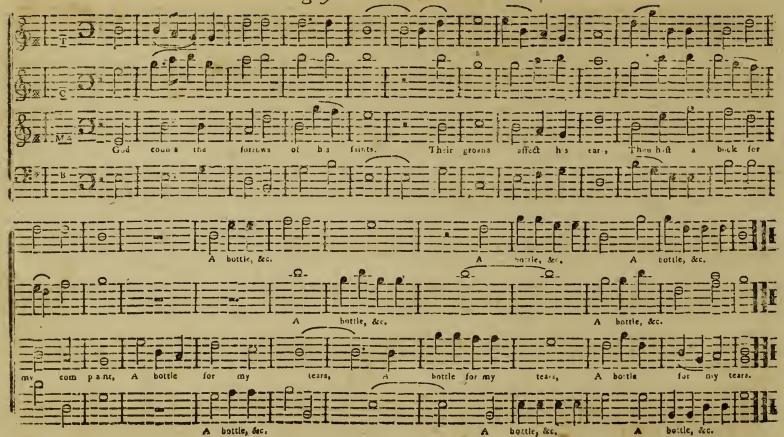
Lutestring. C. M.

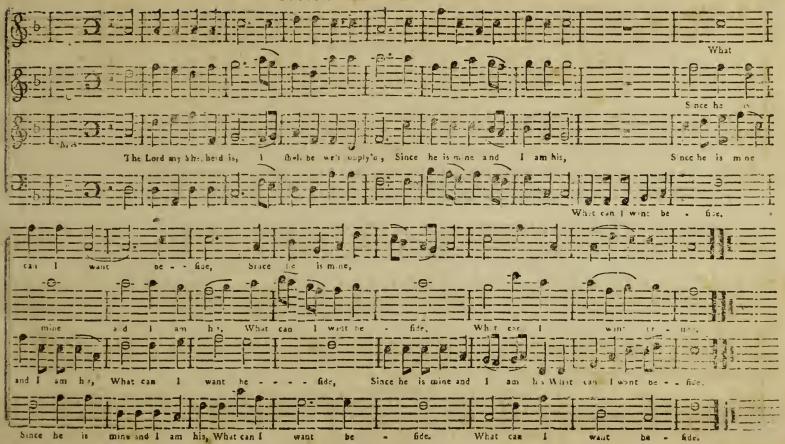


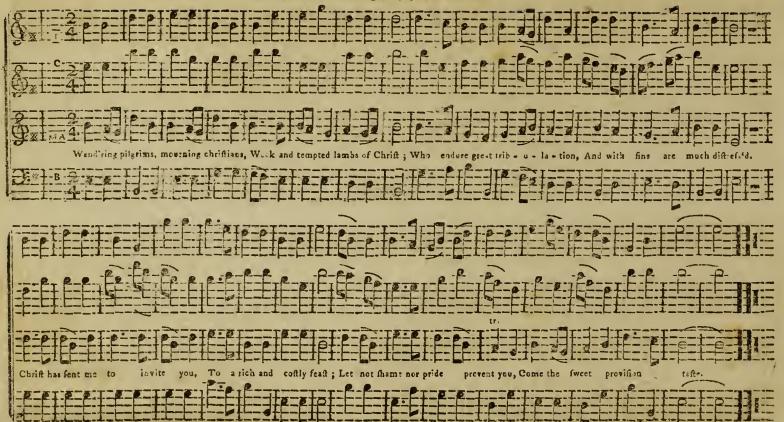








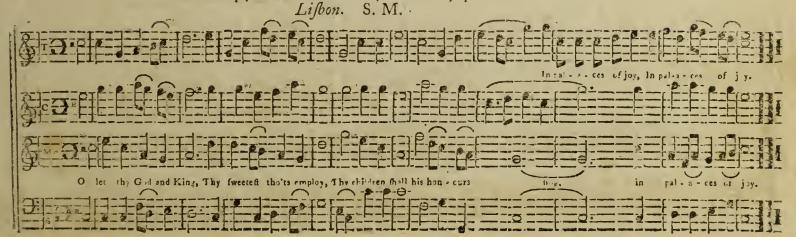




Rome. Continued.

25 If you feel a heart lamenting, And bemoan vour wretched case; Come to Jesus Christ repenting, He will grant you sweet release. With your heart believing on him, Love and lerve him all your days; Come, O! come to Christ and ask him, He will give you gospel grace. 3. If your heart is unbelieving, Doubting Jesus' pard'ning love; Lie hard by Bethelda waiting, Till the troubled waters move. The' no mortal arm can help you, All their efforts prove but talk; Jesus, Jesus, saith unto you, Rile take up your bed and walk.

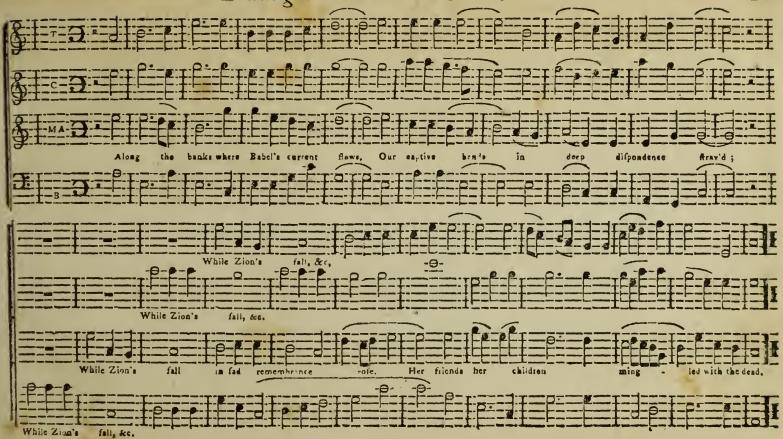
4. If you will but claim his promife, And forfake your unbelief; Patient waiting, constant praying, He will grant you full relief; He will give you grace and glory, All your wants shall be supply'd; Canaan, Canaan lies before you, Rife and crofs the fwelling tide. 5 Death shall not impede your comfort, Christ shall guide you thro' the gloom ; Down he'll fend the Heavenly consert, To convey your spirit home. There you'll reign with Christ in pleasure, Free from every want and care; Come O! come my bleffed Saviour, Fain my spirit would be there.

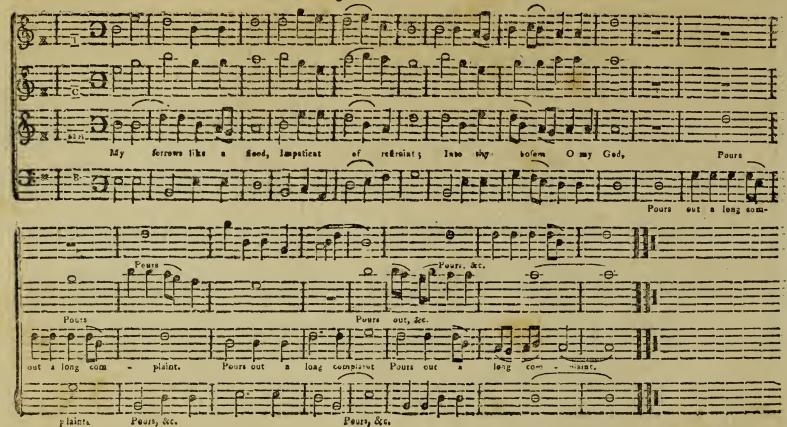


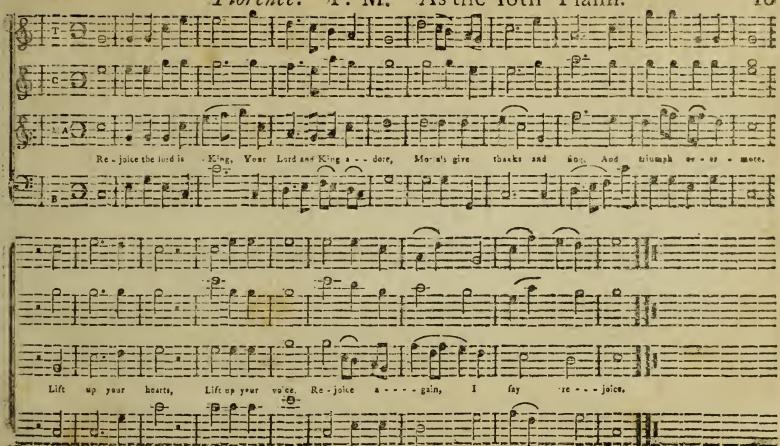
Granby. P. M. As the 84th. Pfalm.

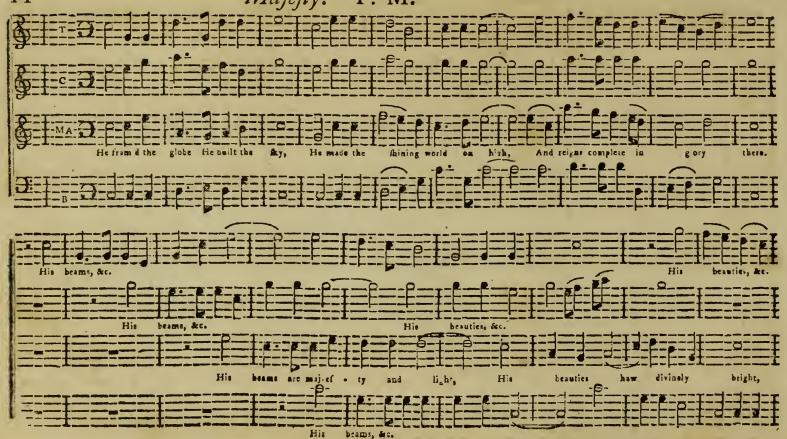


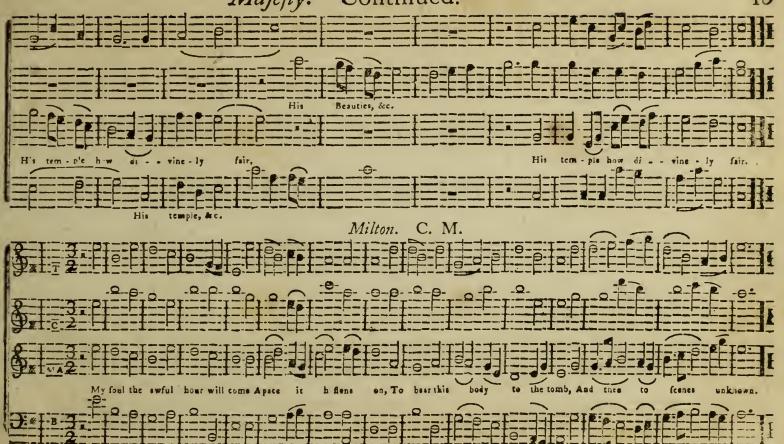








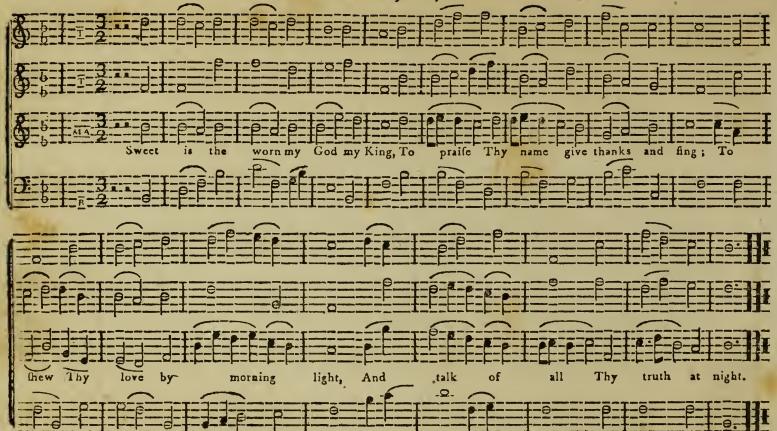




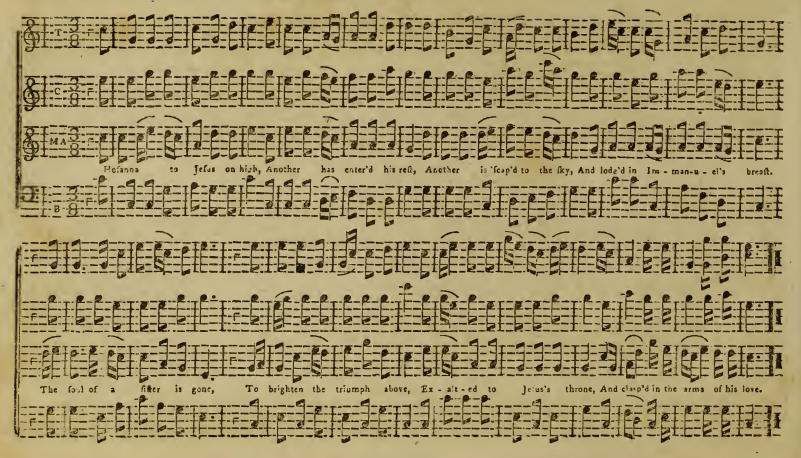
Halifax. P. M. As the 122d Pfalm.







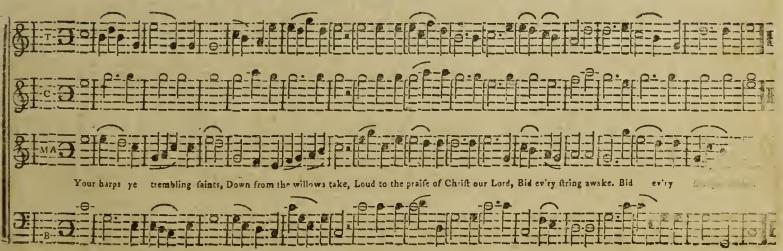


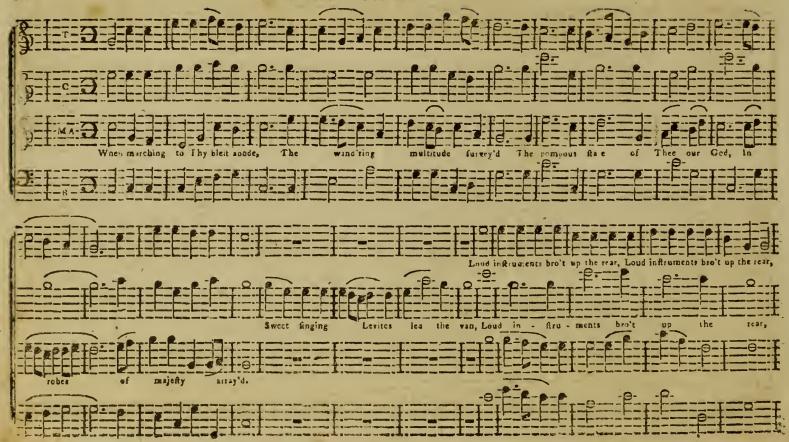


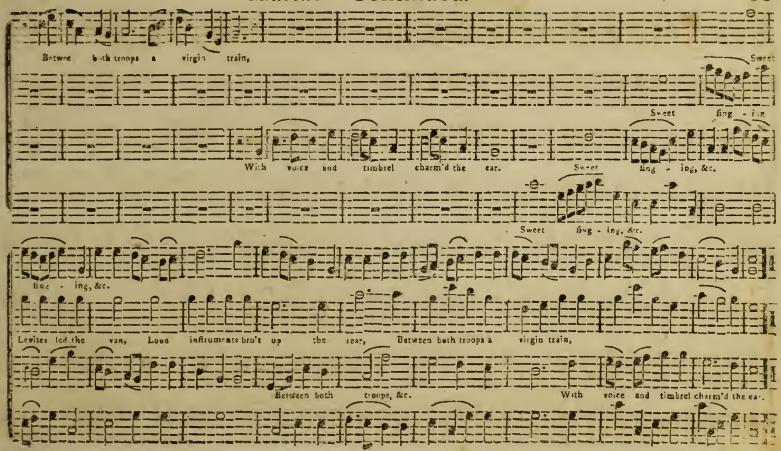
How happy the Angels that fall,
Transported at Jesus' name.
The Saints whom he soonest shall call;
To share in the seast of the Lamb,
No longer imprison'd in clay,
Who next from his dungeon shall fix,
Who first shall be summon'd away.
My merciful God, is it-1?

O Jefus, if this be thy will.
That fuddenly I should depart,
Thy council of mercy reveal;
And whisper the call to my heart:
O! give me a signal to know,
If soon thou would shave me to move,
And leave this dull body below.
And sty to the regions of Love.

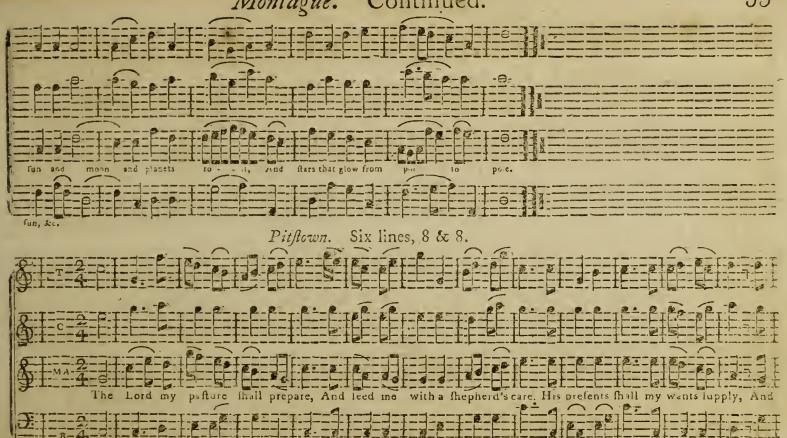
Volta. S. M.

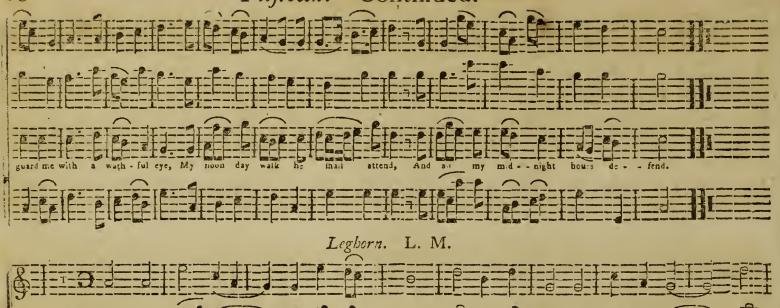




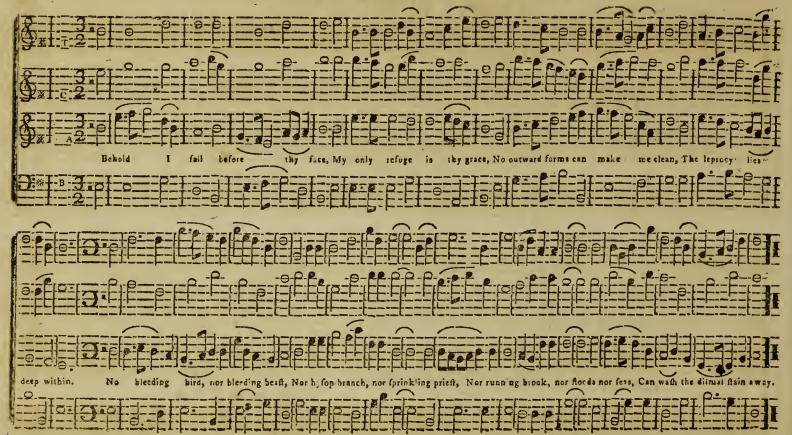




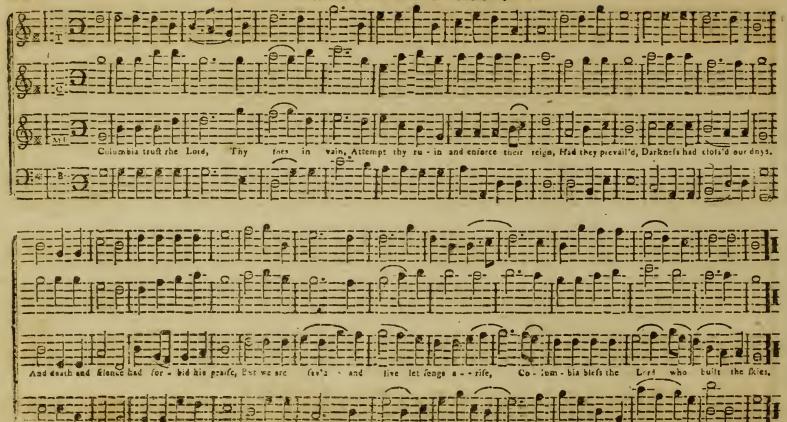


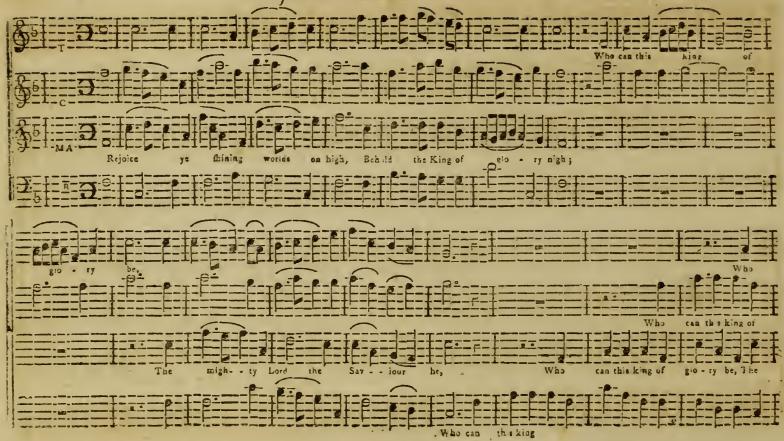




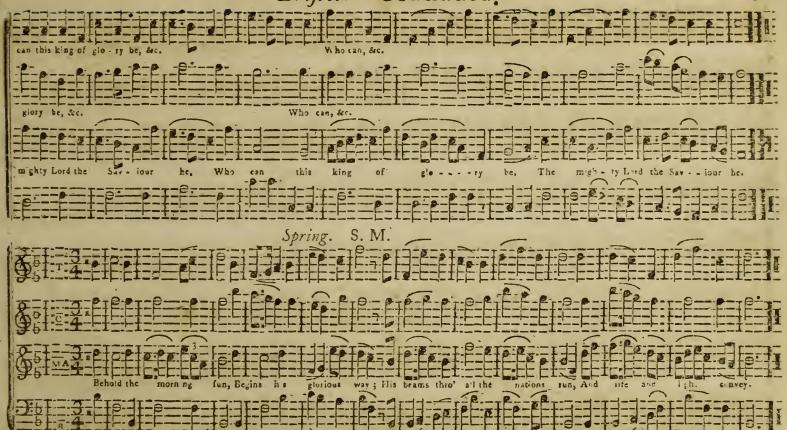




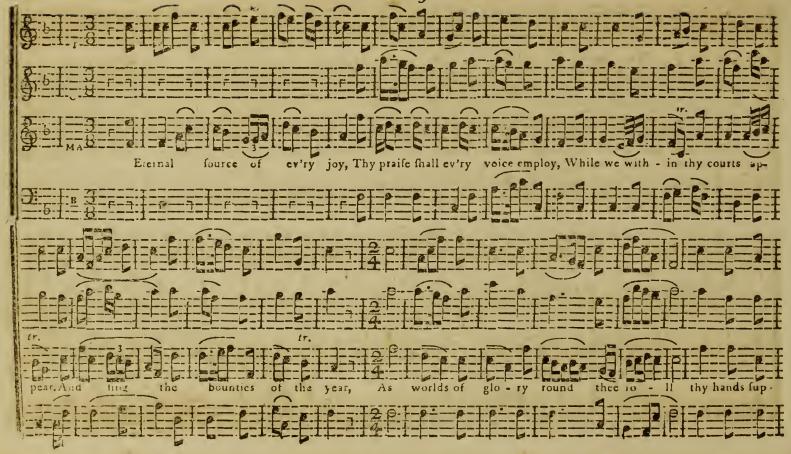




Briftol: Continued.

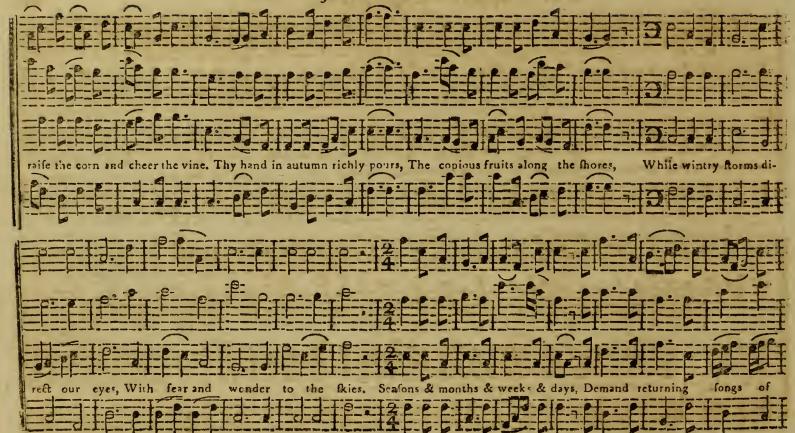


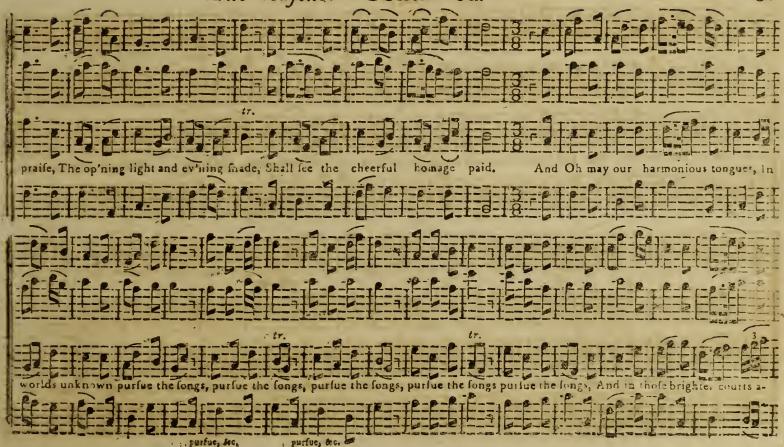
The Seasons.



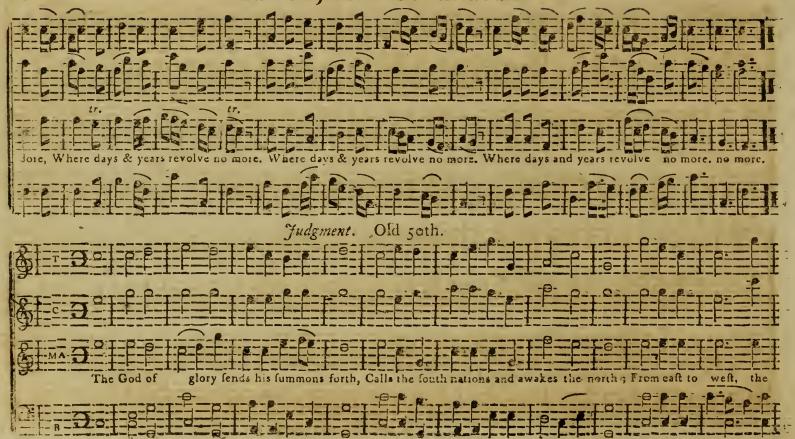


The Seasons. Continued.

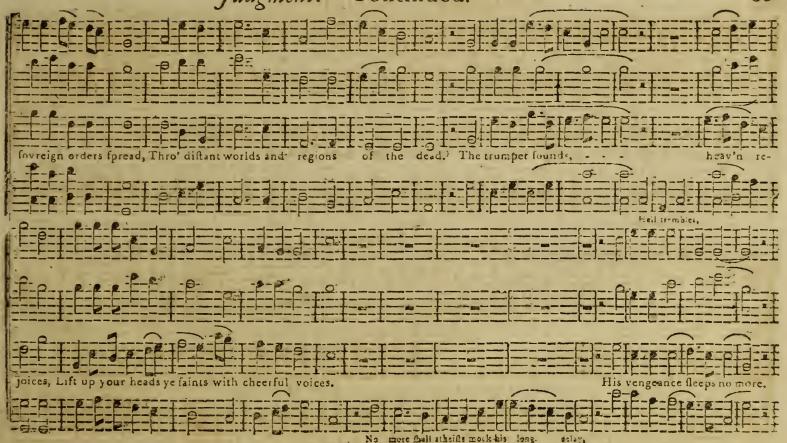




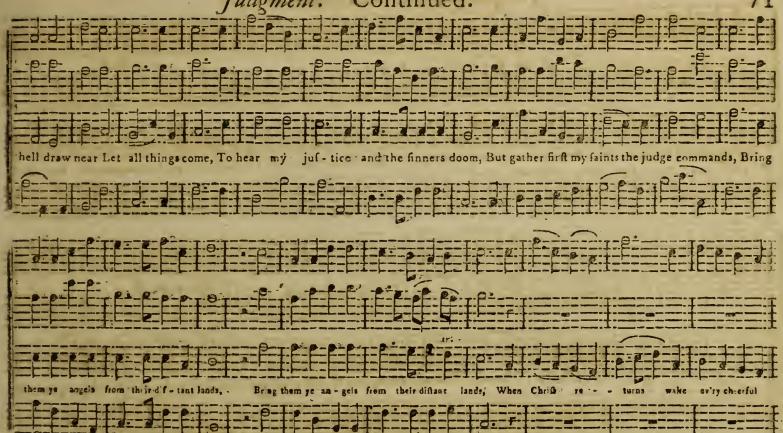
The Seasons. Continued.

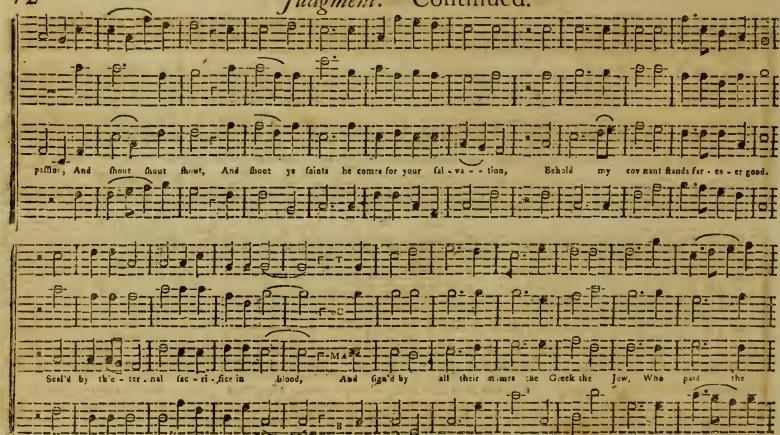


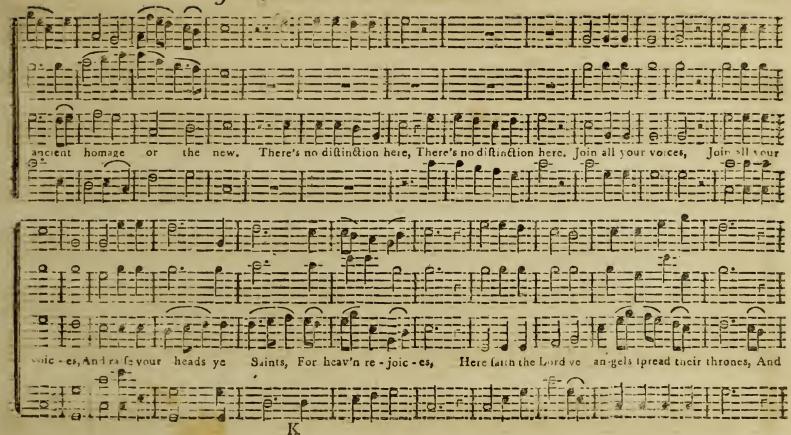
Judgment. Continued.



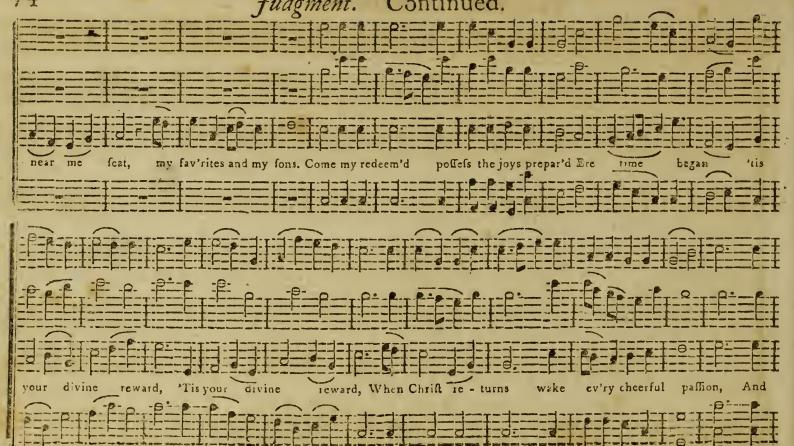




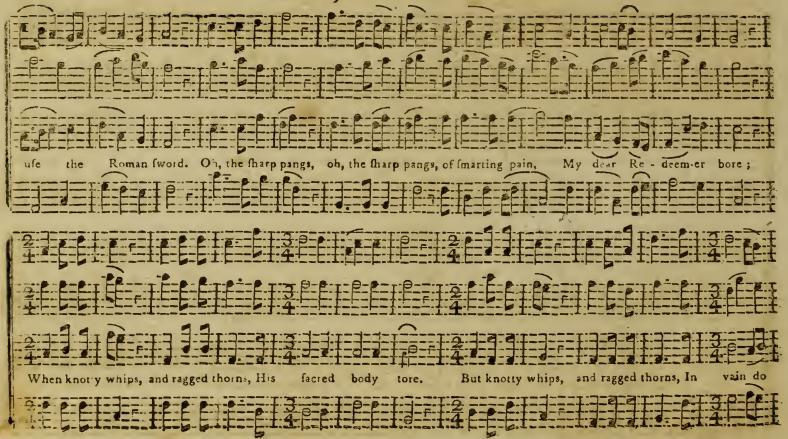


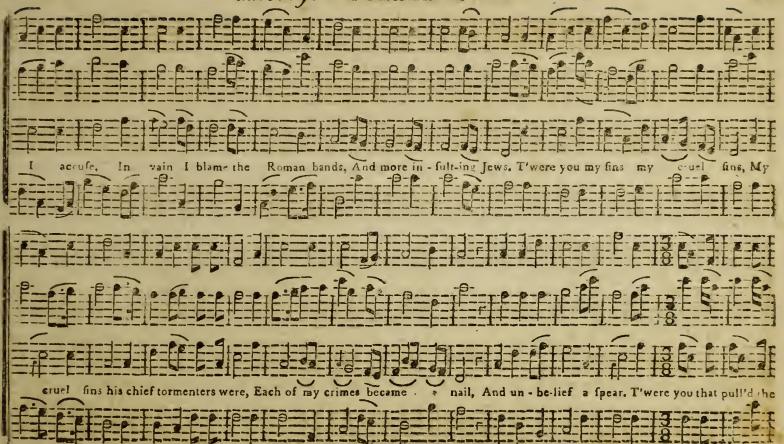


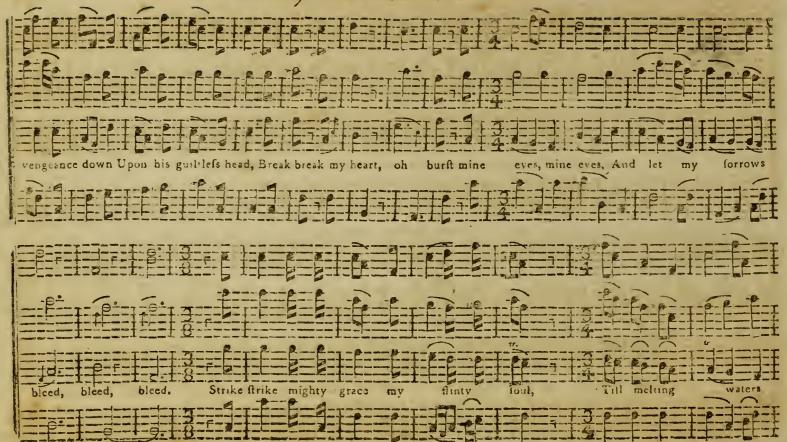
Judgment. Continued!



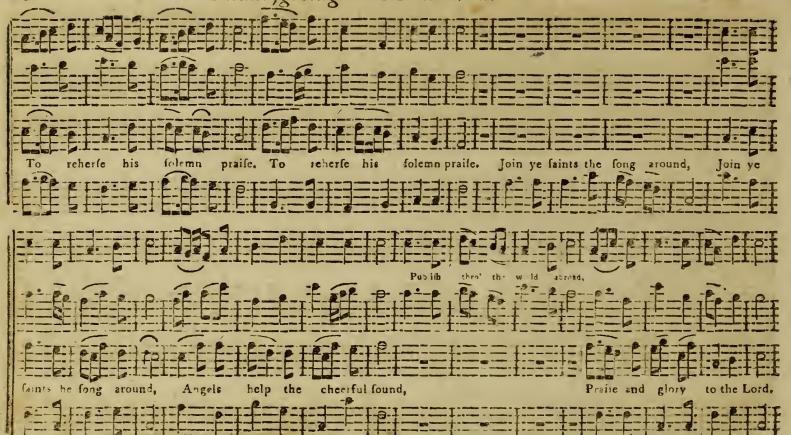




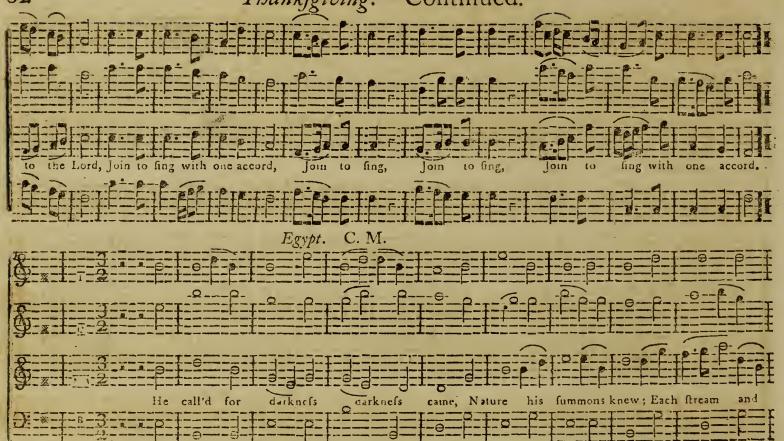


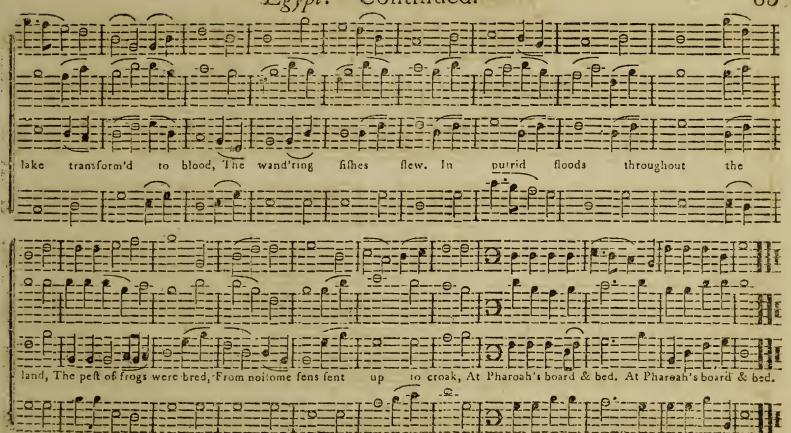




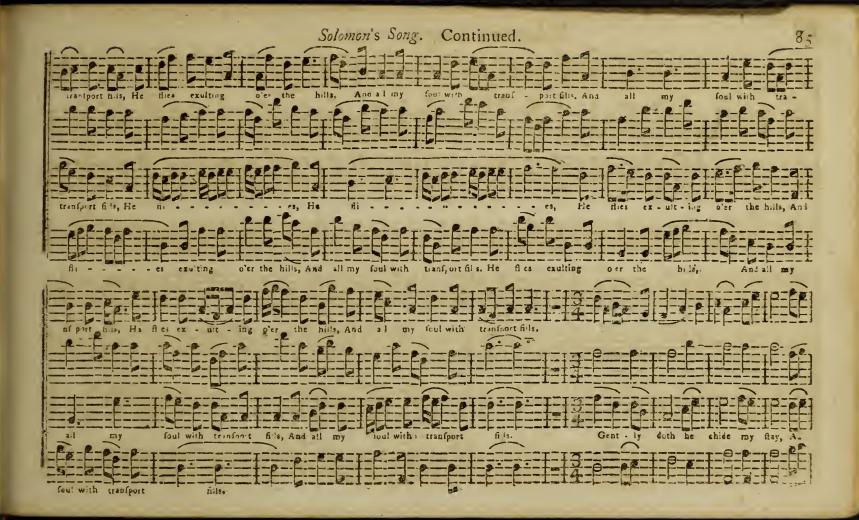


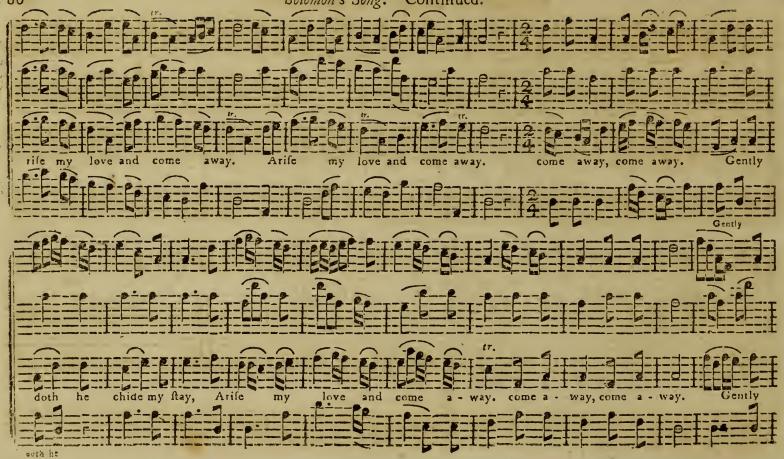
Thanksgiving. Continued.

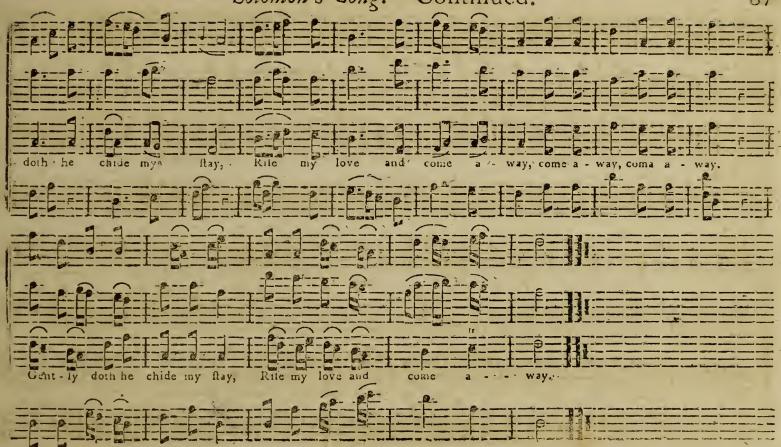


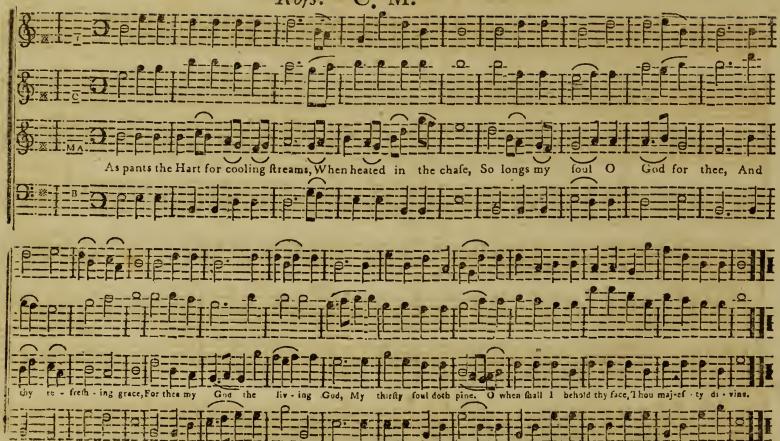


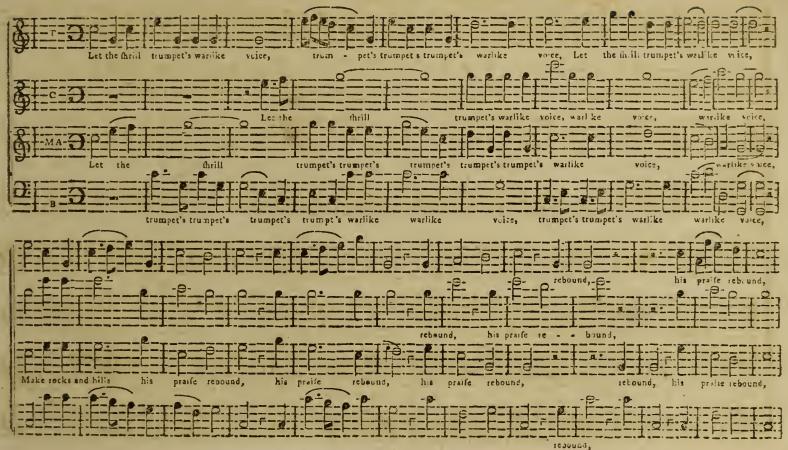


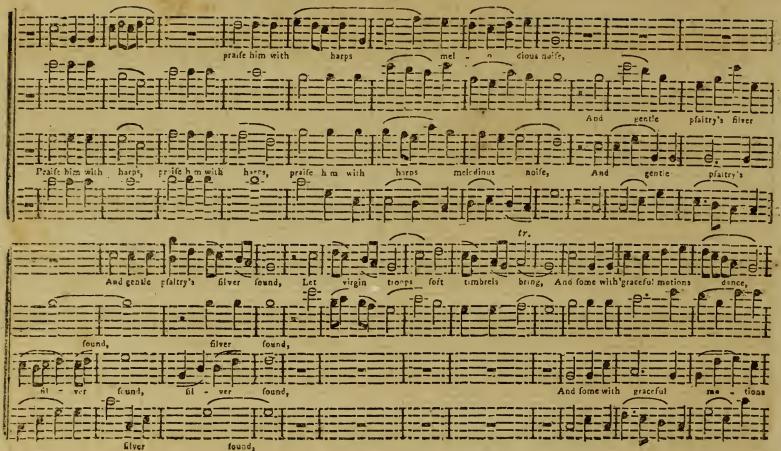


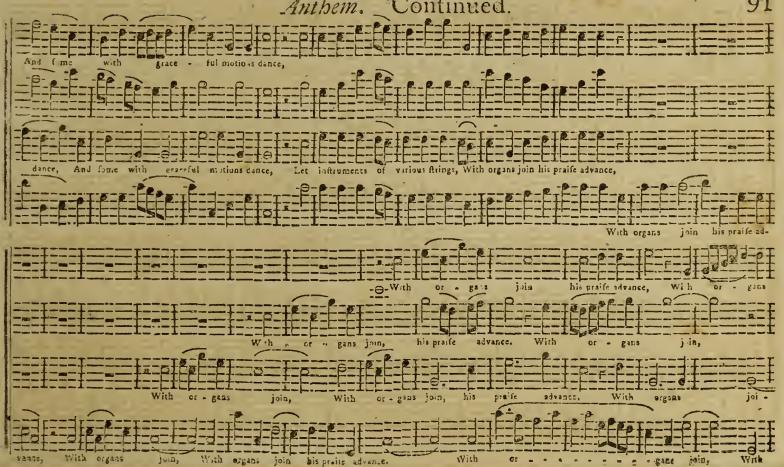


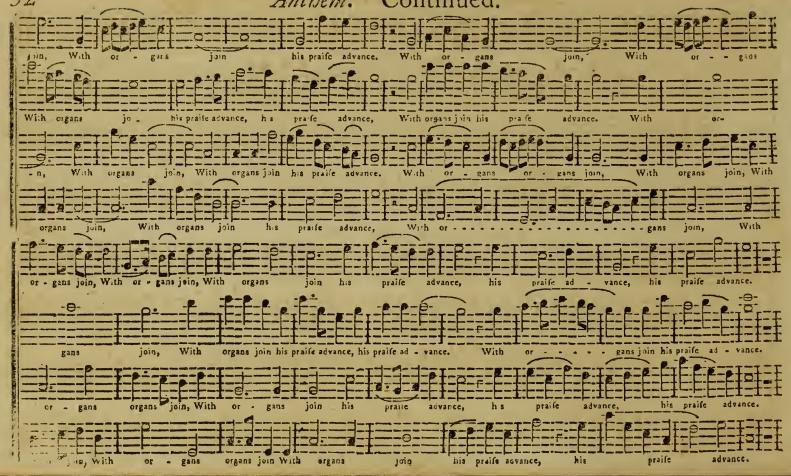






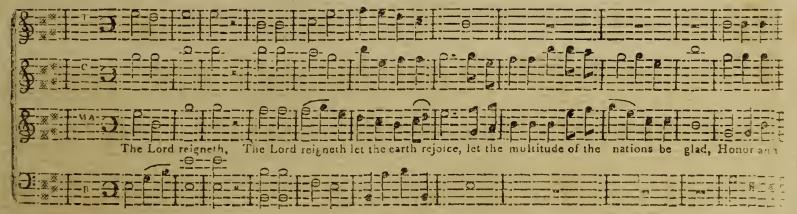


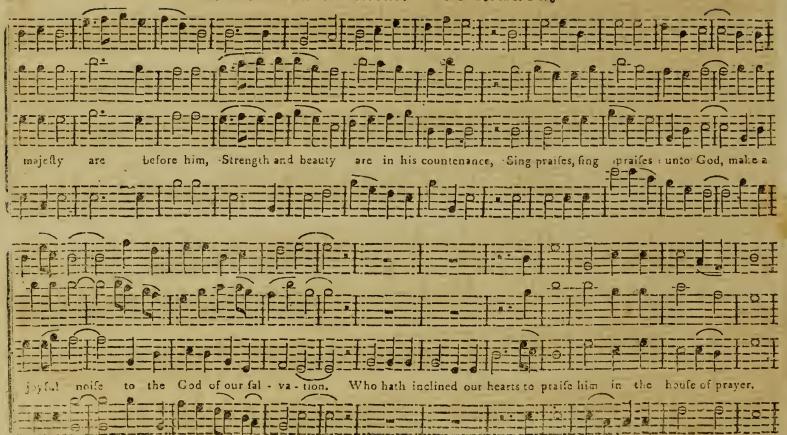


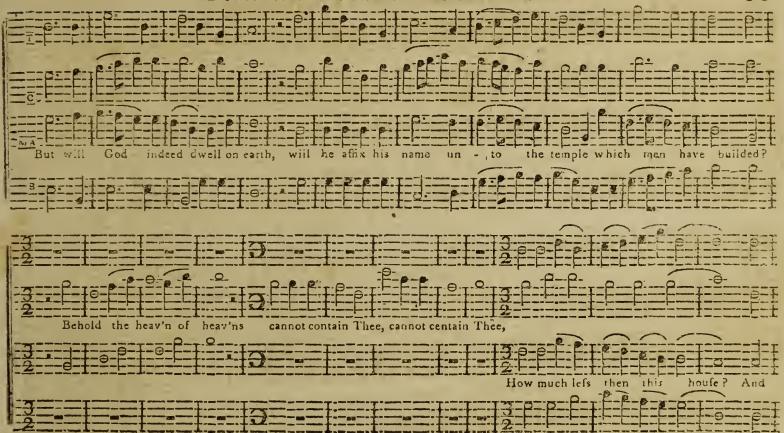


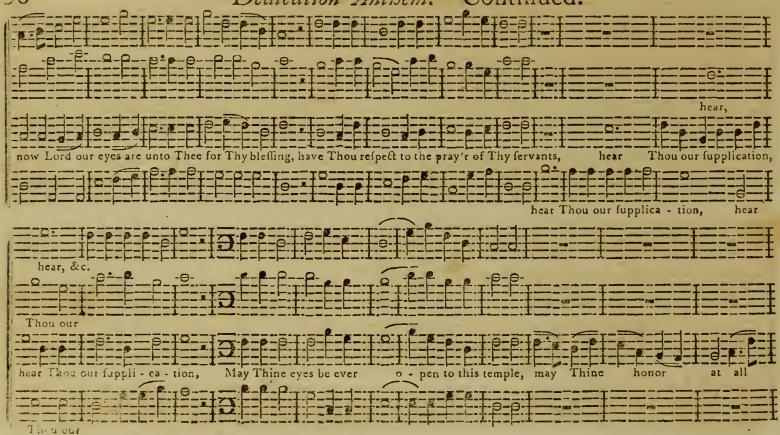


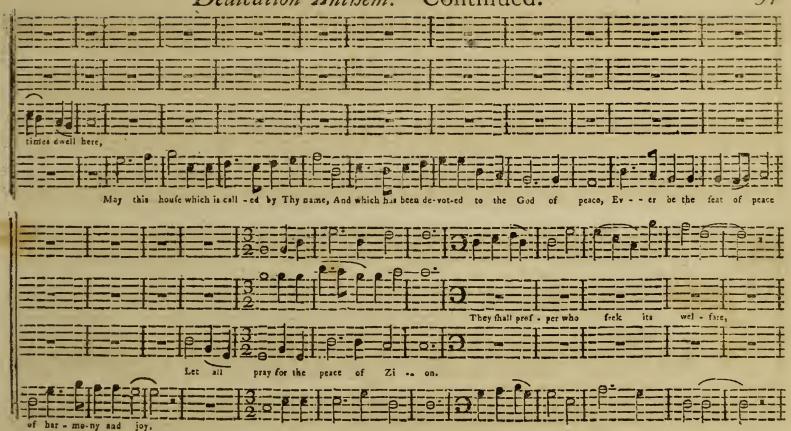
Dedication Anthem.

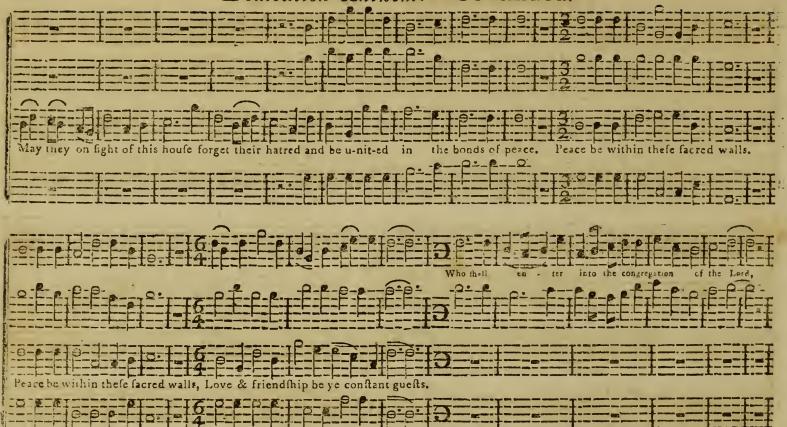


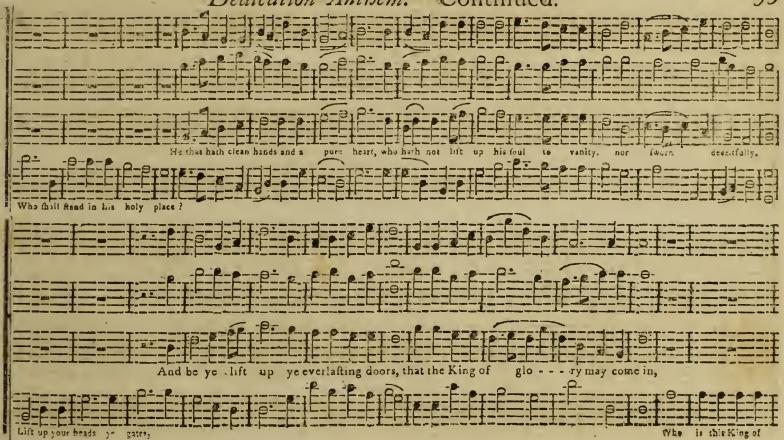




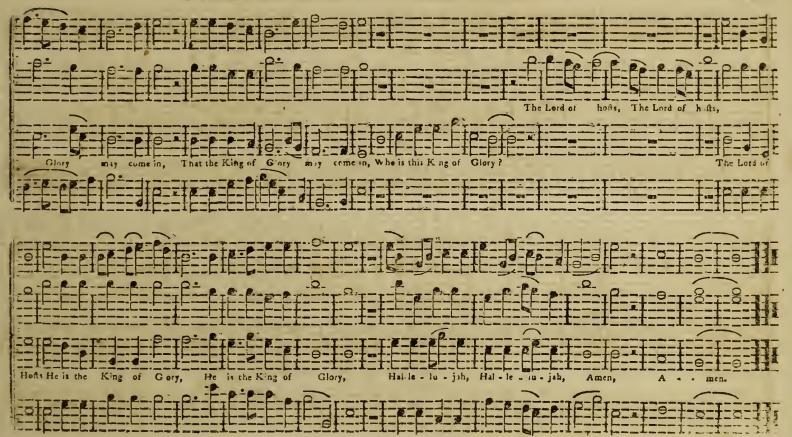


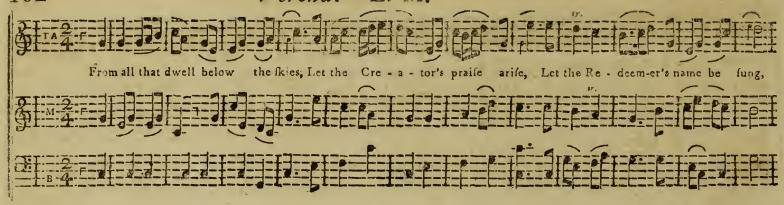




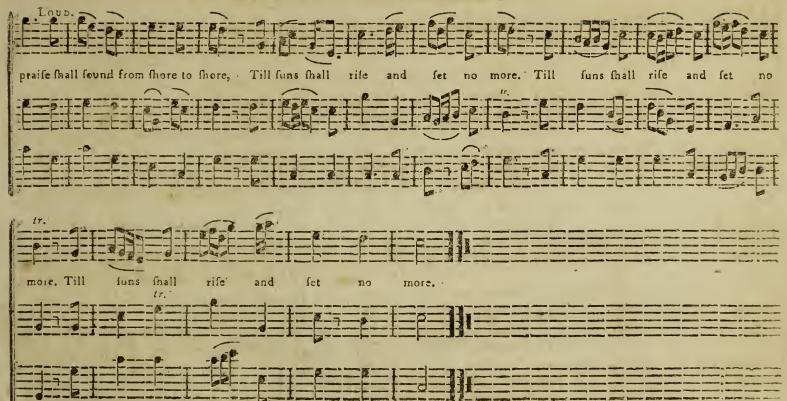


lift them up,









INDEX to the MUSIC.

	*							
ARNON,	C. M.	12	Government,	P. M.	16	Quincy,	C. M.	31
Appleton,	L. M.	17	Granby,	P. M.	40	Ronda,	C. M.	23
Burwick,	L. M.	18	Holland,	L. M.	.28	Russell,	S. M.	
Bondage,	10 and 10	41	Halifax,	*P. M:	46	Rome,	8 & 7.	38
Boxford,	S. M.	42	Judgment,	Old 50th.	68	Rainbow,	C. M.	34 38 61
Balloon,	L.M.	58	Kinsale,	S. M.	.19	Ross,	C.M.	88
Bristol,	• L. M.	62	London,	L. M.	10	Scotland,	S. M.	37
Claradon,	P. M.	14	Leeds,	∘C. M.	15	Spring,	S. M.	63
Concert Hall,	C. M.	20	Lyme,	P. M.	26	Seasons,		64
Canaan,	C. M.	22	Lutestring,	C. M.	32	Solomon's Song,		8.4
China,	C. M.	33	Lisbon,	S. M.	39	Trinity,	P. M.	24
Canton,	L. M.	52	Leghorn,	L. M.	56	Thanksgiving,	7 & 7.	79
Columbia,	New 50th.	60	Moreen,	L. M.	25	Upton,	P. M.	II
Calvary,	C. M.	7.5	Majesty,	P. M.	44	Vermont,	C. M.	21
Dublin,	L.M.	29	Milton,	C. M.	45	Volta,	S. M.	51
Digby,	C. M.	36	Montague,	L. M.	54	Verona,	L.M.	- 102
Dover,	L.M.	59	Orange,	S. M.	49	Washington,	L. M.	12
Energy,	C. M.	35	Pownal,	S. M.	9		HEMS.	
Egypt,	C. M.	82	Patmos,	P. M.	47	Let the shrill tr		89
Flanders,	L. M.	30	Portland,	L. M.	48	The Lord reign	eth,	93
Florence,	P. M.	43	Pitstown,	6 lines 8 & 8	3.55			
Franklin,	8 & 8.	50	Poland,	L.M.	57			
		,-	•			•		



