THE

SUNDAY SCHOOL

musig





BY E. OSBORN.

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PREFACE.

In presenting this little Selection of Music to the Public, the Compiler does not deem it necessary to make many remarks. He believes, that the collection will be found not only sufficiently large, but so carefully adapted to the Metres of the SUNDAY SCHOOL HYMN BOOK, as at once to render it worthy the approbation of Teachers and Friends of Sabbath Schools.

The Compiler would here observe, that he is well aware of the objections so frequently urged against the use of characters; and in reply, would say, that his experience in teaching children, has convinced him of this fact,—that by their aid children may be taught much sooner, and with more satisfaction to themselves. THOUSANDS of both Teachers and Scholars, who otherwise would remain ignorant of Music, will, by the help of these characters, together with a little attention to the following Rules, render themselves sufficiently acquainted with the tunes to enable them to participate in the exercises of the School, and join in Harmony with the Church.

In justice to himself, however, he would observe, that if he has erred in the Selection of proper tunes, the Difficulty as well as the Novelty of the task must plead his apology.

E. OSBORN.

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INTRODUCTION.

1. OF THE STAFF, CLIFF, &c.

The lines and spaces of the staff are called DEGREES.

When notes ascend or descend beyond the Staff, a short line called a Ledger Line ----is added.

The degrees of the Staff, and their appropriate sounds, are designated by the first seven letters of the Alphabet, viz: A, B, C, D, E, F, G; their names being determined by the Cliffs, of

MUSIC is written on and between parallel lines, five of which constitute a Staff.

of which there are but two used in this work, viz:

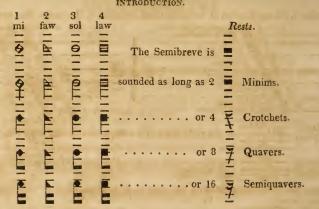
	G Cliff.
For Tenor	X
and Treble.	<u> </u>

F Cliff.
For **3:**

2. NOTES, RESTS, GAMUT, &c.

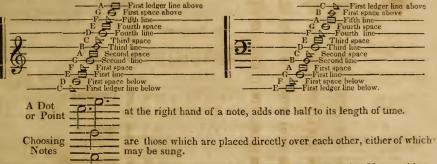
Notes are the representatives of musical sounds. Rests are marks of silence.

There are but four different names used, viz: mi, faw, sol, law; and each of these names have five varieties, and are represented by different Characters, Thus:



The diamond \ominus is mi, the quarter diamond \succeq is faw, the round \ominus is sol, the square \boxminus is law.—Rests require a silence of the same length of time as is given to the notes they represent.

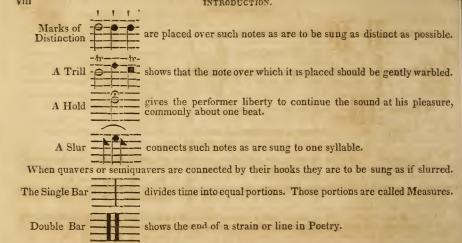
The Gamut is the application of the letters and syllables to the staff.—Example.

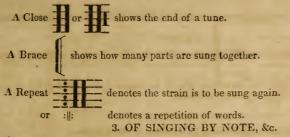


Sometimes two parts are written on the same staff, in the manner of Choosing Notes: either, or both, may be sung.

Grace Notes

are small notes placed before or after other notes, from which they borrow their time.





In the practice of singing by note, the syllables used are mi, faw, sol, law. In a scale of Natural sounds, the syllable mi is placed on B; but it may be removed to any other letter of the Staff by means of Flats and Sharps set at the beginning of the tune, which in this situation is called a Signature: they have influence to the end unless their effect is destroyed by a Natural.

When Flats, Sharps or Naturals, occur in the course of a movement, they are called Acci-

dentals, and affect the notes which they immediately precede.

A Sharp * set before a note raises it half a tone. A Flat *\text{O}\$ sinks it half a tone. A Natural *\text{Set before a note, previously made Flat or Sharp, restores it to its Natural Sound.

When faw, sol, &c. are sharped, or elevated by a natural, they may be called fee, see, &c.

and when mi is flatted it may be called faw.

The situation of the syllable mi may	y be further	explained by observ	ing, that when t	here is
neither Flat nor Sharp at the beginning	ng of a tune.	then mi will be on B	, but if there be	a Flat
placed on B, or,				
If B be Flat mi is removed to	- E. I If	F he Sharp mi is rem	noved to	- F.

B and E be Flat mi is in - - - - A. F and C be Sharp mi is in - - - - C. B, E and A be Flat mi is on - - - G. F, C and G be Sharp mi is on - - - G.

B. E. A and D be Flat mi is on - - - G. F. C. G and D be Sharp mi is on - - D. In ascending from mi the syllables faw, sol, law, occur twice, and in descending, by inversion, they become twice law, sol, faw, and then mi occurs again either way.

OF TIME.

Time, with respect to the Measure of Music, is divided into three Species, viz. Common, Triple, and Compound. The two first of these species have three principal Varieties, and the other, two; which are distinguished by appropriate signs. These however are not indicative of the general slowness or rapidity of the movement, as that depends chiefly on the nature and design of the composition, or the subject sung, to which there should be great attention paid.

COMMON TIME.

1st. Variety requires the quantity of a semibreve in each measure, and is sung in the time

2d. Variety has the same quantity as the first, but is sung in the time of two beats.

d. Variety $\frac{2}{4}$ has the quantity of a minim in each measure, and requires two beats.

TRIPLE TIME.

1st. Variety 2 has three minims for a measure.

2d. Variety $\frac{3}{4}$ has three crotchets for a measure.

3d. Variety has three quavers for a measure. Each of these varieties require three beats.

COMPOUND TIME.

1st. Variety 4 has six crotchets in a measure.

2d. Variety R has six quavers in a measure. Each variety requires two beats.

The hand falls at the beginning of every measure in all varieties of time. The Pronunciation and Emphasis should be as near as possible like that which is heard in good speaking, regard be ing had to the sound. Quavers and slurred notes should be sung open. Great care should be taken to pronounce the last letter in each word, if a consonant, as distinct as possible. The la note in the bass is always immediately above or below mi; if above, the tune is a Sharp key lively air; if below, a Flat key or mournful air.

MUSICAL TERMS.

Allegro.-brisk, gav. Affettuoso, -affectionately, tenderly. Andante,—with distinctness. Chorus,—all the voices. Da Capo, or D. C.—Close with the first strain. Spirituoso, or Spirito,—with spirit. For, or F. -strong and full.

Largo,—the slowest degree of movement Larghetto, -quicker than Largo. Pomposo,—grand, dignified. Pia, or P.—soft.











