## 3யリํํ <br>  <br> BY E. OSBORN. <br> <br> PHILADELPHIA: <br> <br> PHILADELPHIA: <br> PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, <br> AND FOR SALE AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL U゙NION, NO. 13 , NORTH FOURTH-STREET. <br> 1826.

SUNDAY SCHOOL


## PREFACE.

Is 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.

## INDEX.

| Common Mretres. | $3\left\|\begin{array}{lll} \text { Rochester } * \\ \text { St. Mary's } b \end{array} \quad . \quad-\quad 10\right\|$ |  | Hotham * ${ }_{8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annapo | St. Mary's b | 1 Evening Hymn * - 30 |  |
| Bowerbank | Warwick * - - 10 |  | Eaton $^{*}{ }^{-} \quad 20$ |
| lifford or Victory* 12 | Long Metres. | Little Marlborough 24 | 4 Savannah b - 30 |
| harlesville b-27 | Antigua * | Matthias * - 14 |  |
| hina * | Alfreton* - - 5 | 5 Northampton * - 26 | New York b |
| ontrition * - 30 | Creation * - 18 | 8 Peckham* | Dismission |
| Devises * | Italy * - - 6 | 6 St. Thomas * - 13 | 8, 7, 4. |
| uffield | Luton* - 16 | 6 Silver Street* - 14 | nsley |
| Fountain b - - 30 | Limehouse - - 13 | Shirland * - | vorth |
| Harleigh * - 11 | Munich b- - 16 | 6 Sicily * | 8, 8, 6. |
| Harborough* - 26 | Malmsbury * - 17 | Wirksworth b | ose or Ganges * |
| Mear* | Old Hundred | Hallelujah Metres. | 6 lines 7's. |
| Mount Calvary b-30 | Paley* | Amherst * - | Georgia * - |
| Mount Pleasant * | Portugal * | Columbia* - 25 |  |
| New Cambridge * 11 | Shoel * - - 15 | 5 7's. | Portuguese H |
| Pickering | Supplication b - 30 | nevento * - 24 | Particular M |
| Plympton $b$ | Sophronia $b$ - 15 | 5 Cookham * - 22 | Amsterdam * - 28 |
| Reading $b$ | Windhamb - 28 | German Hymn* 27 | Pilgrim's Farewell* 29 |

\author{

1. OF THE STAFF, CLIFF, sic.
}

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


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


F Cliff.

## For

Bass.

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 lave five varieties, and are represented by different Characters, Thus:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  | Rests． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mi | faw | sol | law |  |  |  |
|  | 二 | － | － |  | ＝ |  |
| $\underline{6}$ |  | $\underline{\theta}$ | E | The Semibreve is | E |  |
| ＝ | ＝ | － | 二 |  | $\square$ |  |
| $\overline{9}$ | E | $\bar{e}$ | 百 | ounded as long as 2 | － | Minims． |
| $\pm$ | － | E | E |  |  |  |
| － | E | $\bar{e}$ | E | ．．．or 4 | $\bar{F}$ | Crotchets． |
| － | $E$ | $E$ | $E$ |  | $\pm$ |  |
|  | F | － | E |  | $\overline{7}$ | Quavers． |
| E | $E$ | $E$ | $E$ |  | $\pm$ |  |
|  | ［ | T | － | ．．．．．or 16 | － |  |
| E | $E$ | E | $E$ |  | $\pm$ |  |

The diamond $\theta$ is mi，the quarter diamond $\Theta$ is faw，the round $\theta$ is sol，the square $日$ 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.

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


When quavers or semiquavers are connected by their hooks they are to be sung as if slurred. The Single Bar
 divides time into equal portions. Those portions are called Measures. Double Bar shows the end of a strain or line in Poetry.

A Close 7 or In shows the end a tune.
A Brace $\int$ shows how many parts are sung together.
A Repeat
or :\|:
denotes a repetition of words.
3. OF SINGING BY NOTE, \&cc.

In the practice of singing by note, the syllables used are mi, farr, sol, lam. 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 Naturai.

When Flats, Sharps or Naturals, occur in the course of a movement, they are called Accidentals, and affect the notes which they immediately precede.

A Sharp set before a note raises it half a tone. A Flat $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ sinks it half a tone. A Natural $\frac{h^{\prime}}{}$ set before a note, previously made Flat or Sharp, restores it to its Natural Sound.

When faw, sol, \&ic. 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 be further explained by observing, that when there is neither Flat nor Sharp at the beginning 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. $\mid$ If F be Sharp mi is removed to - . . . F.
$\mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{E}$ be Flat mi is in . . . . A. $\mathbf{F}$ and $\mathbf{C}$ be Sharp mi is in . . . . . $\mathbf{C}$.
$\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{A}$ be Flat mi is on - - - D. F, C and G be Sharp mi is on - . $\mathbf{G}$.
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
至 requires the quantity of a semibreve in each measure, and is sung in the time of four beats.

2d. Variety has the same quantity as the first, but is sung in the time of two beats.
d. Variety $\frac{\overline{2}}{\frac{\pi}{4}}$ has the quantity of a minim in each measure, and requires tro beats.

## TRIPLE TIME.

Ist. Variety $\frac{\frac{\overline{3}}{2}}{\frac{2}{2}}$ has three minims for a measure.
2d. Variety $\frac{\overline{3}}{\frac{3}{4}}$ has three crotchets for a measure.
3d. Variety $\frac{\frac{\overline{3}}{\frac{3}{8}}}{\frac{0}{2}}$ has three quavers for a measure. Each of these varieties require three beats.
COMPOUND TIME.
ist. Variety $\frac{\sigma}{4}$ has six crotchets in a measure.
2d. Variety $\frac{\overline{6}}{\frac{6}{8}}$ has six quavers in a measure. Each varicty requires two beats.

The hand falls at the beginning of every measure in all varieties of time. The Pronunciatic and Emphasis should be as near as possible like that which is heard in good speaking, regard bi ing had to the sound. Quavers and slurred notes should be sung open. Great care should t 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, gay. . Affettuoso,-affectionately, tenderly. Andante,-with distinctness.

Largo,-the slowest degree of movement
Larghetto,-quicker than Largo.
Pomposo,-grand, dignified.
Pia, or P.-soft.
Chorus,-all the voices.
Da Capo, or D. C. - C'lose with the first strain. Spirituoen, or Spirito, -with spirit. For. or F.-strong and full.


Lord 1 wouldown


ST MARY'S C.M. EE. H. 174.7.Ed.

When all thy mercies


PICKERING C.m. \#G. h. 8 .

Almghty Father
 affect.


MOUNT PLEASANT C.M. \#B. H.3थ.
 Ourfeeble voices,

LIVELY。
OT-0
ANNAPOLIS C.M.
$\# \mathrm{~F}$.
H 102.7.Ed.


## PLYMPTON C.M. <br> bE. H. 84.






## ANTIGUA L.M.

\# C.

 Great God, to thee

ALFRETON L.M
\#F. H. 97 .


Before Jehovah's


ITALY L.M. HB. H 86. V. 2.3.

(1)



PALEY. L.M. \#. H. 13.V.3.


MEAR. C.M. \#. H. 35.



O for a heart



BOWERBANK. G.M. \#. H. 21.

 Come let us join E

SICILY. S.M. \#. H. 71. Ap.

#  <br>  

 Sweet is the day



## ROCHFSTER.

C. $M . \quad \#$.
H. 108 .


There is a path that leads to God;

WARWICK.
C. M.
$\#$ E.
H. 142.

 See the kind Shepherd,



Once more we keep.

HARLEIGH. C.M. \#. H.26. V.2.


In heav'n the rapt'rous song



SHIRLAND. S.M. \#. H. 50 . AptoptpitAm\& AFFET.

Creator, Saviour, God,
fape|

## LIMEHDUSE.

L.M.
bE. H. 124.



That awfulhour



MATHIAS. S.M. \#E. H.95.


## SHOEI.

$\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{M} \quad \# \mathbf{F}$
H. 90.7.Ed.V. 5.

 Then shall the trembling

SOPHRONIA. L.M. bD. H.15. AP.


$$
\text { LUTON. L.M. \#E. H. } 13 .
$$


MUNICH. L. M. bB. H


## MALMSBURY. L.M.

\#D.
H. 24 .


WIRKSWORTH. S.M. bG. H.27. Ap.


$$
\text { CREATION, L.M. \#C. H. } 149 .
$$





Fi:


HANTS. S.M. $\#$ H. 18.V.2.


AMHERST. H. M. $\#$ H. 22.
身电

Blow ye, the trumpet



DISMISSION. P.M. 8. 7§\#H。168.

# LARGO. 


May the grace of Christ
P2
TAMWORTH. 8.7. 4 : \# H. 113 .
 Sinners, hear,
S:3 N. N


HOTHAM. 78 \# H. 137. 7. Ad.
\% $\%$ or. कुष्ट

Jesus, Saviour of my soul,



See! another week


LITTLE MARLBORUGH. S. M. b H.I23.


REPOSE. 8.8.6. \#. H. 133 .


O thou the helpless



$$
\text { COLUMBIA. H.M. \#. H. } 160 \text {. }
$$



When little Samel woke


HARBOROUGH. C.M. \#. H.116.



> Grace tis a

S.M. \#. H. 92 Dwight, or H. 1.V. 4.

charming sound,


Why do we mourn


MOUNT CALVARY. C.M.b. H.16. Ap. When Jesus hung
 SAVANNAF. 8! b. H. 84. 7.Ed. With grateful delight


SUPPLICATION. I.MI. b. H. 147.
Besct with snares


FOUNTAIN. C.M.b. H. 120. Farewell, dear friend! a long


CONTRITION. C.M. \#. H. 119 .
Alas, and did my Saviour bleed


