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PETVG A COLDECTON OF
PSALII AND HYIIN TUNES, ANTHEMS, \&c. \&e.


DESIGNED FOR SINGING-SCHOOLS, CHOIRS, CONGREGATIONS, \&:

BY E. D. M'UAUL, EY, FRFDERTCKSBURG, PA.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY HENRY B. ASHMEAD,
George street, above eleventh,

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being a collection of
PSALM AND IIYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS, \&c. \&c.

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DESIGITI FOR SINGING-SCHOOLS, CHOIRS, CONGREGATIONS, EC.

BY E. D. M'CAULEY, FREDERICKSENRG, PA.

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PUBLISIIED BY HENRY B. ASHMEAD, GEORGE-STREET, ABOVE ELEVENTH.

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## PRETACE.

The Editor's own experience, together with the numerous calls from choirs and congregations in which Divine worship is performed in the German and English languages, have induced him to prepare this work.
It is believed that the number and variety of German chorals contained in the latter part of the book are sufficient to meet the wants of German congregations.
The airs, or leading melodies, of these chorals, have been left unaltered; but the harmony, or accompaniment, will be found in most cases to be new.
It would bc an easy task to give these chorals a more artistic arrangement; but to alter them would only produce confusion of tongues, from the fact that the older people sing them mostly from recollection.
The first part of the book contains English metrical psalm and hymn tunes, anthems, \&c. Although the collection is small, we believe that it contains music enough for singing-school purposes, - as also for choir and congregational use.

Elementary Exercises.-These have been prepared with great care, and arc believed to contain all that is necessary for acquiring the art of reading music.

The harmonic arrangement of this work will be found to be easy and church-like. It may not be out of place to obscrve here, that, in several cases, combinations and resolutions have been employed which are not strictly in accordance with the rules of combining and resolving chords; although similar combinations and resolutions may be found in the works of the best Masters.

Shaped Notes.-This work is published in both round and shaped notes.

Seven different syllables are agenerally used in solmization; so seven different forms are used in the shaped edition, for the purpose of instantly obtaining the names of the several syllables with perfect exemption from doubt.

THE AUTHOR.

## ELEMENTARY EXERCISES.

Exercise No. 1.-Music is written on five lines and four spaces. These five lines and four spaces are called a staff. The lines and spaces of the staff are counted from the lowest upward. Each line and space is called a degree; thus the staff includes nine degrees,-viz.: five lines and four spaces. If more than nine degrees are wanted, the space below or above the staff is used; also short lines, called added or leger lines.

Exer. No. 2.-In regard to the length of time, there are six kinds of Notes,-viz. : the Whole Note, Half Note, Quarter, Eighth, Sisteenth, and Thirty-second Note. The whole note is a plain open note; the half note has a stem; the quarter note is a black note with a stem; the eighth has a hook at the end of the stem; the sixteenth has two hooks; the thirtysecond has three hooks attached to the stem. One whole note is equal to two half notes, or four quarters, or eight eighths, or sixteen sixteenths, \&c.

Exer. No. 3.-Each note has its corresponding rest, which is of equal length with the note it represents. Rests are marks indicating silence. When a rest occurs, we must remain silent as long as we would be singing the note for which it stands.

Exer. No. 4.-Music is divided into equal portions of time. Those portions of time are called measures. The character used for separating measures is called a bar.

Exer. No. 5.-Measures are divided into parts of measures. Double measure has two parts; triple measure has three parts; quadruple, four ; sextuple has six parts. To enable us in keeping time, it is customary to count, or to make certain motions with the hand. This we call counting, or beating time. Double measure has two counts or beats,-viz.: 1, 2, or down, $u p$; accented on the first part of the measure. Triple measure has three counts or beats,-viz.: 1,2,3, or down, left, up; accented on the first part of the measure. Quadruple measure has four counts or beats,-viz.: 1, 2, 3, 4, or down, left, right, up; accented on the first and third parts of the measure. Sextuple measure has two, or six counts or beats,-viz.: 1,2 , or $1,2,3,4,5,6$, or down, up, or down, down, left, right, up, up; accented on the first and fourth parts of the measure.

When two figures are placed at the commencement of a tune, the upper figure indicates the number of notes contained in the measure, and the lower shows how many of those notes equal the whole note. The upper figure also indicates the number of counts or beats in the measure.

Exer. No. 6.-Different kinds of notes may occur in the same measure. A dot after a note or rest adds one-half to its length.

Exercise No. 1.
STAFE


Exer. No. 2.


## Exer. No. 3

Whole Note Reat. Half Note Rest. Quarter Rest. Eighth Rest. Sixteenth Rest. Thirty-second Rest.


## Exer. No. 4.



Exer. No. 5.


## Exer. No. 6.

 Double. Triple. Quadruple.Sextuple. Triple. Sextuple.


Exer. No. 7.-A Clef is a character used to fix the situation of the letters upon the staff. 1. The G clef is used for Tenor, Alto, and Treble. 2. The F clef is used for Base. 3. A Sharp raises the pitcl of a sound half a tone. 4. A Flat lowers the pitch of a sound half a tone. '5. A Natural restores a note made flat or slarp to its original sound. 6. A Hold shows that a note may be held beyond its true time. 7. When a hold is placed between notes, or over a bar, (called a pause,) it denotes a short suspension of sound. 8. The Tie or Slur shows that the notes over or under which it is drawn are all to be sung to one syllable. 9. Staccato Marks point to notes which should be sung in a short, pointed, articulate manner. 10. The Double or Broad Bar shows the end of a strain or line of the poetry. 11: Triplets.-The figure 3, placed over or under any three notes of the same kind, shows that they are to be performed in the time of two notes of the same kind without the figure. 12. A Repeat points out some part of a tune that is to be sung twice. 13. A Close shows the end of a tune or piece of music.

Exer. No. 8.-The G clef places G upon the second line; consequently, C will be on the first added line below; D on the first space below ; E on the first line of the staff, \&c. The F clef places F on the fourth line, G on the first line, \&c. Music is represented by the first seven letters of the alphabet, -viz.: A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. Every eighth letter, or sound, is the same in nature as the first.

Exer. No. 9.-The Diatonic Scale is a gradual succession of eight sounds. The sounds of the scale are known by nume-
rals, thus:-One, Two, Three, Four, \&c. When there is neither sharp nor flat at the beginning of a scale or piece of music, One, according to the G clef, is upon the added line below, Two is upon the space below, Three upon the first line, \&c. According to the F clef, One is upon the second space, Two upon the third line, and so on. In singing, each of the different sounds of the scale has its peculiar nane. One is called Do, (pronounced Doe;) two, Re, (Ray;) three, Me , (Mee;) four, Fa, (Faw ;) five, Sol, (Sole;) six, La, (Law ;) seven, Si, (See;) and eight, Do, the same as one.* The distance from any one sound to another is called an interval. There are two kinds of intervals in the scale,-viz.: Whole Tones and Half Tones. From 1 to 2, and from 2 to 3 , are whole tones; from 3 to 4 is a half tone; from 4 to 5 , from 5 to 6 , and from 6 to 7 , are whole tones; from 7 to 8 is a half tone. There are five whole tones and two half, or semitones, in the scale. The pupils should sing the scale ascending and descending, until a practical knowledge is acquired.

Exer. No. 10.-When we sing above Eight, Eight is taken as One of a new scale above; when we sing below One, One is taken as Eight of a new scale below.

Exer. No. 11.-When the voice passes from any one sound to the next degree above or below, the interval is called a second; as from C to D, E to F, \&c. A second consisting of a whole tone, as from C to D, is called a Major Second. A second consisting of a half, or semitone, as from E to F, B to C, is called a Minor Second. Practise No. 11.

* The first of the seven natural sounds is repeated to finish the scale.

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Exer. No. 12.-Whell the voice skips over one degree of the staff, the interval is called a third; as from C to E , from D to F. \&c.

A third consisting of a tone and a semitone, as from $D$ to $F$, is called a Minor Third.

A third consisting of two tones, as from C to E, is a Major Third.

Practise Exercise No. 12.
Exer. No. 13.-When the voice skips over two degrees of the staff, the interval is called a fourth; as from C to F, from E to A, \&c.

A fourth consisting of two tones and one semitone, is a Perfect Fourth.

A fourth consisting of three tones, is a Sharp Fourth.
This exercise contains two quarter notes in each measure. A measure with two parts is called Double Measure. Double measure has two beats or counts,-viz.: Down, Up; or One, Two.

Sing No. 13.
Exer. No. 14.-When the voice skips over three degrees of the staff, the interval is called a fifth; as from C to G, D to A, \&c.

A fifth consisting of two tones and two semitones, is a Flat Fifth.

A fifth consisting of three tones and a semitone, is a Perfect Fifth.

Practise Exercise No. 14.

Exer. No. 15.-When the voice skips over four degrees of the staff, the interval is called a sixth; as from $\mathbf{C}$ to $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{E}$ to C, \&c.
A sixth consisting of three tones and two semitones, is a Minor Sixth.

A sixth consisting of four tones and a semitone, is a Major Sixth.

A seventh consisting of four tones and two semitones, is a Minor Seventh; one of five tones and a semitone, a Sharp or Major Seventh.

An interval consisting of five tones and two semitones, is an Octave.
Practise No. 15.
Exer. No. 16.-Is an explanation of musical characters relating to the force or power of sounds.

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Exer. No. 13.


Exer. No. 17.-When C is taken as one, the scale is in its natural situation; but any other letter of the musical alphabet may be taken as one, or as the Key, in which case the scale is transposed. In transposing the scale, the relative order of the tones and semitones is preserved by the use of sharps and flats. The sharps and flats which are used to regulate the tones and semitones of the scale are placed at the cominencement of the scale, or piece of music, and are called the Signature. Thus, one sharp, or F\#, is the signature to the key of G. Two sharps, F\# and C\#, is the signature to the key of D, \&c. One flat, or Bb , is the signature to the key of F . Two flats, Bb and Eb , is the signature to the key of Bb . The signature to the key of C is natural, having neither sharp nor flat.

Sharps, Flats, or Naturals, when placed before a single note, are called Accidentals. Accidentals extend their influence through the measure in which they occur. When the last note in a measure is affected by an accidental, and the first note in the following measure stands on the same letter, the accidental will continue its influence until a note occurs on some other letter. When a sharp is placed before a note, the syllable applied to it terminates in the vowel-sound $e$ : thus, De, instead of Do; Ray becomes Re; Faw, Fe, \&cc. When a flat is placed before a note, the syllable applied to it terminátes in the vowel-sound $a$ : thus, Do becomes Da ; See, Sa , \&c. A natural takes away the force of a flat or sharp.

Exer. No. 18.-In addition to the Diatonic Major Scale, there is another, called the Minor Scale, which differs from the Major in the situation of tones and semitones; the semitones occur between 2 and 3 , and 7 and 8, aseending, and between 6 and 5, and 3 and 2, descending.

The Minor Scale in its natural position begins with A. When the Major and Minor Scales have the same signature, they are said to be related. Thus, C major is the relative major to A minor; and A minor is the relative minor to C major. The relative minor to any major key is based upon the sixth above, or third below; and the relative major to any minor key is based upon the third above, or sixtlu below.
The letters and syllabies correspond in the major and its relative minor, but the numerals are changed. Do is applied to C in both scales, although it is one in the major and three in the minor scale.

Exer. No. 19.-Practise Exercise No. 19.
No. 20.-Practise Exercises Nos. 20 and 21. (p. 12.)
No. 22.-Practise Exercise No. 22. "
No. 23.-Practise Exercise No. 23.
No. 24.-Practise Exercise No. 24. (page 13.)
No. 25.-Practise Exercise No. 25. "
No. 26.-Practise Exercise No. 26. "
No. 27.-Practise Exercise No. 27. "
No. 28.-Practise Exercise No. 28.





Exer. No. 19.



 Cata

## mex











Exer. No. 2\%. Key or Eb.



Exer. No. 28.



## EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

Adagio. A slow movement.
Ad libitum. At pleasure.
Affetuoso. Tender and affecting.
Allegro. Quick.
Allegretto. Less quick than Allegro.
Andante. Gentle, distinct, rather slow, connected.
Ardito. With ardour and spirit.
Arioso. In a light, airy, singing manner.
Animato. With fervent, animated expression.
Animo, or con Animo. With spirit, courage, and boldness.
Choir. A company of singers.
Con Brio. With fervour.
Con Spirito. With spirit, animation.
Divoto. Devotedly, devoutly.
Dolce. Soft, sweet, tender, delicate.
Gusto, Gustoso, or con Gusto. With taste, elegantly.
Largo. Slow.
Largluetto. Slow, but not so slow as Largo.
Lentendo. Gradually slower and softer.

Legato. Close, gliding, connected style.
Moderato. Moderately; In moderate time.
Mesto, or Mestoso. Sad, pensive.
Molto Voce. With a full voice.
Parlante. Speaking, talking.
Pompaso. In a grand and imposing style.
Recitative. Musical declamation.
Risoluto. With resolution, boldness.
Ritardando. Slackening the time.
Serio, Serioso. Serious, grave.
Senza Organ. Without the Organ.
Solfeggio. A vocal exercise.
Solo. For a single voice or instrument.
Tasto Solo, or T. S. Without chords.
Tutti. Full chorus.
Tardo. Slow.
Vivace. Quick and cheerful.
Vigoroso. Bold, energetic.
Verse. Same as Solo.

## THE

## HARMONIA UNIO.

## SALEM. L. M.

M.





## STERLING. L. M.


3. We are hispeople, we his care, Oursouls and all our mor-tal frame: What lastinghonours shall we rear, Almighty Ma-ker, to thy name?








1. There is a re-gion lov'lier far Than sa-gestell or po-ets sing, Bright-er than noonday glo-ries are, And soft-er thanthe tints of spring.

2. It is not fann'd by summer's gale; 'Tis not refresh'd by vernal show'rs; It nev-er needs the moon-beam pale, For there are known no ev'n-ing hours.


LATIMER. L. IM.

2. No more fa-tigue, no more dis - tress, Nor sin, nor death, shall reach the place; No groan shall mingle with the songs Which warble from im - mor-tal tongues.

3. No rude $a$ - larm of rag-ing foes, No care to break the long re-pose, No midnight shade, no cloud-ed sun, But sa-cred, high, e-ter - nal noon.


## ANAN. <br> L. M.

25
Moderato.
की




2. Oh, ren-der un - to God a-bove The honours which to him be-long; And in the tem-ple of his love Let worship flow from ev' - ry tongue. Halle-lu - jah!


## Con Animo.

DORSET.
L. $\mathbf{M}$.
E. D. M





OSWALD. L. M.


## BREIDENSTROHM.

L. $\mathbf{M}$.
E. D. M.



## DILLSBURG. <br> L. M.




LOTAN. L. M. (Double.)



GIST. L. M.











## RANDALL. C. M.






## SHOLLER. C. M.




BETHEL. C. M.











## AR. <br> L. P. M. <br> (Concluded.)



1. The Lord my pas-ture shall pre - pare, And feed me with a shepherd's eare;

His presenee shallmy wants sup - ply, And guardmewith a watchful eje; $\}$ My noon-day walkshe shall at - tend, And all my midnighthours de - fend.

2. When in the sul-try glebe $I$ faint, $O r$ on the thirs-ty mountains pant,

To fer-tile vales and dew - y meads My wea-ry wand'ring steps he leads, $\}$ Wherepeacefulrivers, soft and slow, A-mid the ver-dant landseape flow.


62
WENGERT.
C. P. M.


PAUL. C. P. M.
M- 0 .



EARLEY. H. M.



## IMIMER.

S. P. M.



ASHFIELD. 7s. (Double.)





SHIELDS. 8s \& 7s.


1. Hark! what mean those ho - ly vol - ces, Sweet-ly sound-ing thro' the skies?



SICILIAN HYMN. 8s \& 7s.
MOZART.



1. Time is wing-ing us $\begin{gathered}\text {-way To our o-ter-nalhome; } \\ \text { - Touth and vi-gour soon will flee, Blooming beanty lose its charms; All that's mortal soon shall be }\end{gathered}$ Life is but a win-ter'sday, A jour-ney to the tomb:

2. Time is wing-ing us a-way To our e-ter-nal home; $\}$ But the Christian shallen-joy Health and beauty soon a - bove, Far be-yond the world's alloy,厄井-3
$\begin{array}{ll}8 & 6 \\ 4\end{array}$
6
4
6 47


GROVE. 4s \& 6s.
$\mathrm{MoC}-$.























Oh, how lovely is Zion!





## 

entbaltent

## drei=undoierstimmige $\mathfrak{C}$ foraf= anefodien.



Sise tur ben lieben Gott lãf walten. 6 lin. $9 \mathrm{~s} 8 \mathrm{~s} \& 8 \mathrm{~s} 8 \mathrm{~s}$.




Mreine Bufrictathe $4 \operatorname{lin} 6$

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110
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ตฺent wir in bouditen Müthen fein. (Adeste Fideles.)


## ALPHABETICAL INDEX.





