THE

AMERICAN HARMONY:

Containing, in a concile Manner,

THE RULES OF SINGING;

TOGETHER WITH

A COLLECTION OF PSALM TUNES, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS.

From the most approved Authors, ancient and modern.

المراجعة الم

By NEHEMIAH SHUMWAT, A. B.

PHILADELPHIA,

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PREFACE.

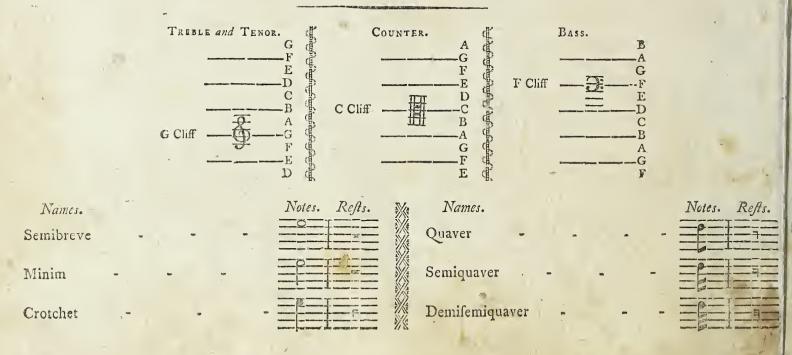
THAT a tribute of praise is due to the great AUTHOR of nature, every rational intelligent will grant:—and divine song seems to have been given us, as peculiarly suited to express those sentiments of devotion and reverence, which becomes every true Christian.

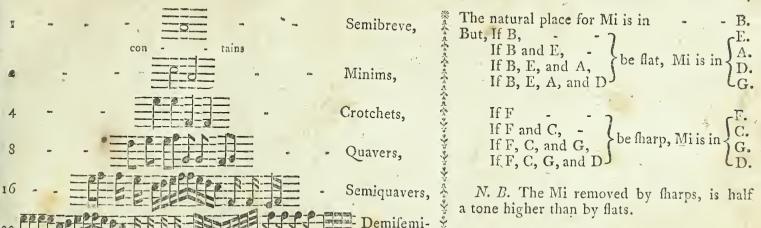
Nothing so much elevates the mind, raises devout affections, calms the swelling passions, calls home the wandering thoughts, and prepares the heart for the worship of the supreme Being, as the singing of psalms. It fills the mind with solemnity and awe, and, as it were, raises us above the things of this world, and gives us a taste of the angelic employment above. And it is but reasonable, that our breath should re-ascend in songs of praise, to him that gave it; and that we unite in heart and voice, while here below, to imitate the angelic choirs above, in singing praises and hallelujahs to the great JEHOVAH, which will be the employment of the blessed throughout the endless ages of eternity.

The editor of this Collection, had, at first, no design but for private amusement; but at length, having increased it to what it now appears, it is presented to the public.

Only fuch pieces of music as have been most approved, and those adapted to the different metres sung in churches, are inferted; and the whole is designed to accommodate the several musical and religious societies in the United States.

THE RULES OF PSALMODY.





The order of the notes from Mi, ascending, is, Fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, and then Mi again: Descending, La, sol, fa, la, sol, fa, and then Mi.

Transposition of Mi proved.

-	Ry FLATS.						By Sharps.]			
	В	E	A	D	G	C	F	В	В	F	С	G	D	A	Ε	В
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	E la D fol C fa B m	D la C fol Bbfa A la	Ebfa D Ja C fol B b fa A m	Ebfa D mi C la Ebfol	Ebfol Dbfa C la Bbfol Abfa	Ebfol Dbfa C mi Bbla Abfol	Ebla Dbfol Cbfa Bbla Abfol	Fbfa Ebla Dbfol Cbfa Bbmi	F fa E la D fol C fa B mi	E la D fol C fa B la	D fa C*mi B la A fol	E fol D fa C**la B fol	E fa Dæmi C‰la B fol A fa	E fa D‰fa C‰fol B fa A‰mi	E*mi D**la C**fol B fa A**la	E*la D*fol C*fa B*mi

A Scale shewing the Tones and Semi- to Key. X Key. or F% -fol-Flat. --fa ---Sharp, -lolor Flat, C* or Sharp, -fa --Sharp, A× or Flat, Sharp, Flat, Unifon

A Scale Exhibiting the Connection of the Four Parts.

BASS. 9 A —— la 8 G fol 7 F —— fa 6 E la 5 D —— fol 4 C fa 3 B —— Mi 2 A la 1 G —— fol F fa	TENOR. 14 F — fa 13 E la 12 D — fol r) C fa 10 B — Mi 9 A la 8 G — fol 7 F fa 6 E — la	COUNTER. 15 G fol 14 F fa 13 E la 12 D fol 11 C fa 10 B Mi 9 A - la 8 G fol 7 F fa	TREBLE. 22 G fol in alteration for the foliation of the foliation
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The Rules of Psalmody.

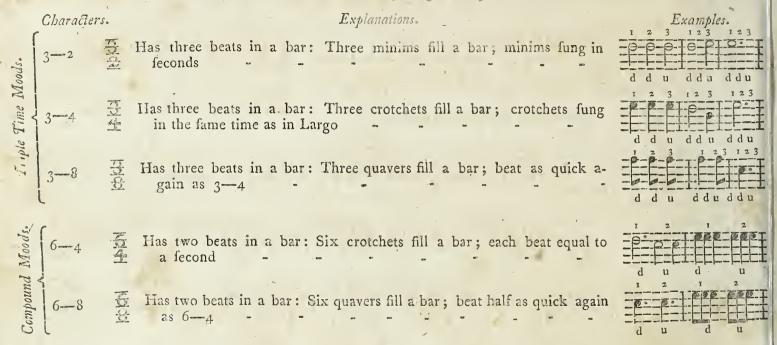
Characters. Explanations. Examples. Five lines, with their spaces, on which music is written Stave Ledger Line Is added when notes ascend or descend beyond the stave Shews how many parts are fung together Brace A Point . Makes a note half as long again Reduces three notes of any kind to the time of two of the same kind Figure Flat Sinks a note half a tone Sharp Raises a note half a tone Note, Flats or Sharps fet at the beginning of a tune influences the whole. Natural Restores a note, made sharp or flat, to its primitive found

The Rules of Pfalmody.

	2 July 2 July 19
Characters,	Explanations. Examples.
Slur	Ties the notes together which are fung to a syllable
Direct and	At the end of the stave shews the place of the succeeding note
Bar I	Divides the time into equal parts
Double Bar	Shews the end of a strain
Hold o	Shews the note, over which it is placed, to be held beyond its proper time
Repeat 🚡	Shews the repetition of music from it to a double bar, or close.—It is also fet at the end, when there is not a double ending.—Two dotted strokes, thus, : : signify a repetition of the preceding words
Mark of Dif- tinction	Shews a note to be fung distinct and emphatical
Double ending 1,	The notes under figure 1, are fung before, and those under figure 2, after repeating.—If tied together, both are fung after repeating

Characters. Explanations. Examples. Close Shews the end of the tune MOODS OF TIME. Has four beats in a bar: One semibreve fills a bar; each crotchet equal Adagio to a second Moods. Has four beats in a bar: One semibreve fills a bar; sung half as quick again as Adagio Common Time Has two beats in a bar: One semibreve fills a bar; minims sung in seconds Has two beats in a bar: One minim fills a bar; beat as quick again as Allegro; by some only a third quicker

The Rules of Pfalmody.



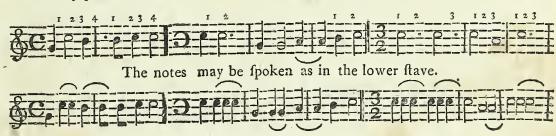
N. B. The hand falls at the beginning of every bar, in all moods; and a bar rest * fills a bar in all moods.

Explanations.

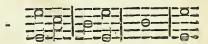
Transition is a graceful sliding from one note to another, in which the little slurred notes add nothing to time, but only serve to lead the voice from one sound to another; and must be sung as much softer as they are smaller than the rest.

N. B. It is better omitted than badly performed.

Notes of Syncopation, are those driven out of their proper order in the bar, or thro'the bar, and require the hand to be taken up or put down when sounding.



CHOOSING NOTES stand one over the other, and one only is sung by the same voice



OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOREGOING RULES.

HE first seven letters in the alphabet, beginning with the last letter G, are made the ground of all music; all above being only the same repeated; thus, G, A, B, C, D, E, F and then comes G again, which forms an octave; the highest and lowest notes of which, viz. G and G, are in effect the same, from their exactness in agreement. These letters give names to the lines and spaces on which they stand. The general scale of music is three octaves, (the common compass of the human voice) all above are notes in alt; and all below doubles, as double F, &c.

Psalmody is commonly composed in four parts, viz. Treble, Counter, Tenor, Bass.

There are three Cliffs used on the four parts; the G Cliff in the tenor and treble, on the second line from the bottom, to which it gives the name G. The C Cliff in the counter, on the middle line. And the F Cliff in the Bass, on the fourth line from the bottom.

There are but four fyllables in use, as names of notes, in singing *, viz. Mi, fa, sol, la, and the three last repeated, make seven, answering to the seven letters before mentioned. But these names are not always confined to

particular letters, but are removed by flats and sharps at pleasure.

B, E, and A, are naturally sharp sounds; and F, C, and G, stat; therefore they are first stated and sharped. Flats are added a fourth above and sisth below, and sharps a fifth above and sourth below:—Flats, where mi was, before added; sharps, where mi is when added; by which rule mi may be carried into any of the seven letters; thus:

	, , ,		, ,		,	J		, .
If	B be flat, Mi is in) =,	.	\mathbf{E}_{\cdot}	If F be sharp, Mi			
	B and E be flat, I	Mi is in	۳	A_{\cdot}	F and C be shar	p, Mi is in	m	C
	B, E, and A be fla	at, Mi is in	-,	\mathbf{D}_{c}	F, C, and G be	fharp, Mi is	in -	G
	B, E, A, and D b	e flat, Mi is i	n -	G	F, C, G, and D	be fharp, Mi	is in -	D
	B, E, A, D, and (G'be flat, Mi	is in -	C.	F, C, G, D, and	d A be sharp,	Mi is in	A
	B, E, A, D, G, at	nd C be flat, I	Mi is in	\mathbf{F}	F, C, G, D, A,	and E be shar	p, Mi is in	E
	B, E, A, D, G, C	C, and F be fla	t, Mi is in	\mathbf{B}_i	F, C, G, D, A,	E, and B be fl	harp, Mi is in	В

^{*} There has lately been a publication, making feven fyllables, viz. Mi, fa, fo, la, ba, do, na. I have not feen the publication; nor hall I pretend to judge of its merits: those who approve of it, can teach accordingly, with but little violation to these rules.

Thus when all the letters are made flat or sharp, Mi returns to its natural place again. By three slats and three sharps, Mi may be carried into any of the seven letters; and if more added, it is either to raise or lower a tune half a tone. For instance; suppose you have a sharp key in A, Mi must then be in G; and may be brought there by making F, C, and G sharp, and the sound of the key note will be A, natural: but if the composer thinks it half a tone too high, by making B, E, A, and D slat, he sinks it half a tone; because A being slat, must be slat on the pipe.

OF THE MOODS OF TIME.

There are nine moods of time in common use: Four called Common, viz. Adagio, Largo, Allegro, and 2-4; because measured by even numbers, as 2, 4, &c. Three Triple, viz. 3-2, 3-4, and 3-8; because measured by threes. Two Compound, viz. 6-4 and 6-8; because compounded of common and triple.

The Adagio and Largo moods, have 4 beats in a bar, and are beat thus: first strike the end of the singers; se-

condly, the heel of the hand; thirdly, raife and shut it; and fourthly, throw it open, which completes the bar.

Triple time moods are beat thus: First, strike the end of the fingers; secondly, the heel of the hand; and thirdly, raise it, which completes the bar.

Allegro, 2-4, 6-4, and 6-8, have each two beats in a bar; one down and one up.

In Adagio, Allegro, 3-2, and 6-4, each beat is a fecond of time.

In Largo, 3-4, and 6-8, each beat is a quarter quicker, viz. four beats in three seconds.

The best authors differ as to the time of 2—4. Some say it should be beat as quick again as Allegro; others, only a third quicker: I have given the length of a pendulum for each, and think it duty to sing any piece of music according to the rules of the composer.

In 3-8 a beat is half the time of 3-4.

Observe, that in those moods not marked with figures, a semibreve fills a bar; but in those marked with figures, the upper figure shows many notes fill a bar, and the lower one, how many are equal to a semibreve: thus, in 2—4, 2 crotchets fill a bar, and 4 are equal to a semibreve.

A strict attention to performing the several moods in their proper time, is of great importance, yet some sing all moods nearly alike; which, in pieces that change their moods of time, at once frustrates the author's design, and destroys the music. Slowness is also a very prevalent error, especially where music is on the decline; where music is dragged thro', rather as mourning than singing, which renders it lifeless and disagreeable, both to hearers and performers. Some also err by singing too fast: To remedy which errors, suspend a leaden ball by a small thread, so as to swing clear; the length of thread, from the centre of the ball, being as follows, viz.

For Adagio, Allegro, 3—2, and 6—4 moods, $22\frac{1}{2}$ For Largo, 3—4, and 6—8 moods, $22\frac{1}{2}$ or $9\frac{1}{5}$ Inches. For 3—8,

Then, for every vibration of the ball, count one beat. This is an unerring rule, and so easy, that any one who wishes to be a good singer, will not think it too much trouble to make the experiment.

Where the words quick and flow occur, vary about one fixth from the true time.

OF THE KEYS.

The Key Note is the predominant tone, which governs all the rest, which is always the last note in the bass; and if above Mi, it is a sharp or cheerful key, if below, a flat or mournful key.

The natural keys are C and A: C the sharp, and A the flat key; but these are changed at pleasure, by flats and

sharps.

The reason why one key is sharp and another slat, is because that in a sharp key, every third, sixth, and seventh is half a tone higher than in the slat key: See the example. When the key note is sharp or slat, it should be made sharp or slat on the pitch pipe.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON SINGING.

IN tuning the voice, let it be smooth as possible; neither forcing it through the nose, nor blowing it through the teeth, with the mouth shut.—Ease and freedom should be particularly observed.

A genteel pronunciation is one of the greatest ornaments in music: Every word should be spoken clear and distinct as possible. It is this that, in a great measure, gives vocal music the preference to instrumental, by enjoying, at the

fame time, the fweets of harmony, together with the fense of what is expressed in those harmonious strains.

Another ornament, no less than the former, is accent; which is a certain force, or swell of the voice, on particular parts of the bar. In common time, the bar is divided into four parts; in triple, into three; and in compound, into fix. In common time, the accent falls on the first and third parts of the bar; in triple, on the first; and in compound, on the first and fourth, the first part of the bar being always accented more forcibly than the last. It is this that gives life and spirit to every movement, and enables all the parts to move on together without consustant.

Several graces, such as the trill, turn, &c. are omitted, as being of little use, especially to learners.

The proper proportion of the parts is generally faid to be, three on the bass, one on the tenor, one on the counter, and two on the treble.

Let the bass be sung bold and majestic, the tenor firm and manly, the counter clear and lofty, and the treble soft

and delicate.

High notes should be sung soft, but not faint; low notes sull, but not harsh.

Notes should not be struck abruptly, like the report of a smith's hammer; but should be begun and ended soft, swelling gently as the air of the tune requires: Notes of two beats admit a double swell; the first fullest, the second soft like an echo.

A chain of flurred notes should be sung with the lips open, warbling them softly in the throat, and at one breath. In singing music, the pronunciation should be distinct and emphatic as possible, and each part fall in with life and spirit. Tunes on a sharp key are expressive of cheerfulness, and suitable for psalms of thanksgiving and praise: Tunes on

a flat key are expressive of humility and forrow, and are suitable to subjects of prayer and penitence. This rule seems to be almost unnoticed by choristers in general; altho' it is as inconsistent in nature, to sing a cheerful subject to a slat key, and the contrary, as to mourn at thanksgiving, or rejoice at funerals. We give thanks in sound, and

mourn in sense; the tune and sentiment being at variance; and either the music must be without impression, or oppose its designed end. But when music and subject agree, they mutually affist each other, and sill us with ardour, solemnity, and delight, while engaged in the facred worship of the Deity.

The concluding note should not be broken off abruptly, nor die away faintly, but be sounded smoothly, gently

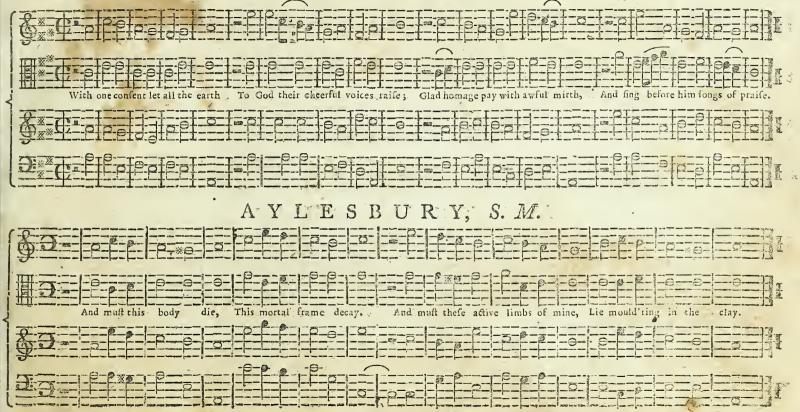
fwelling the last beat like an echo, and all conclude at the same instant.

Dece ncy in the position of the body, and in beating time, are strictly to be adhered to. Likewise, a becoming seriousness, while singing sacred words, adds dignity to the performance, and renders it at once respectable and solemn.

THE EIGHT NOTES.



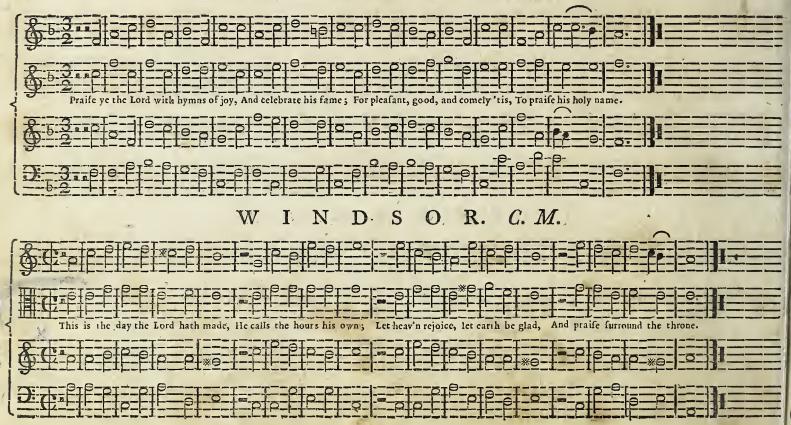
I have made F sharp, in this example of the the Eight Notes, that they may both begin and end on a proper key, and not go beyond the compass of the stave, which also renders it much more natural for learners.



MORPHEUS, C.M.



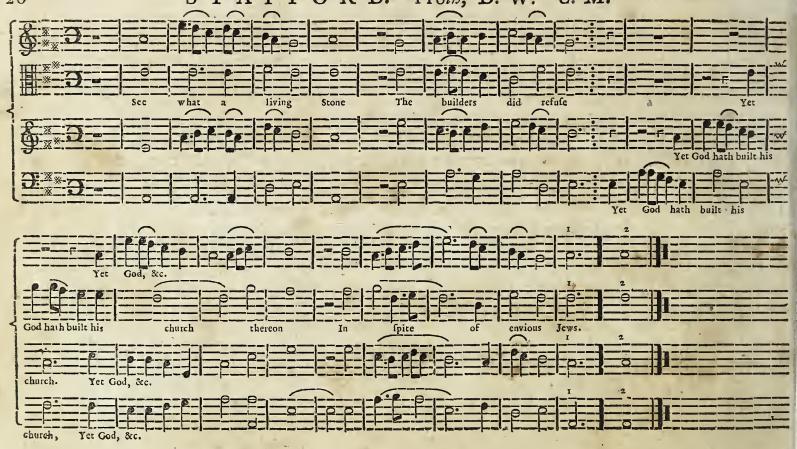


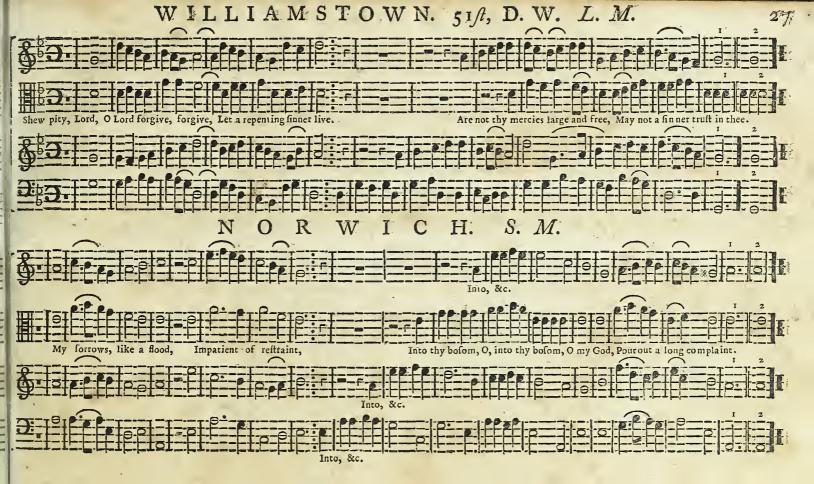


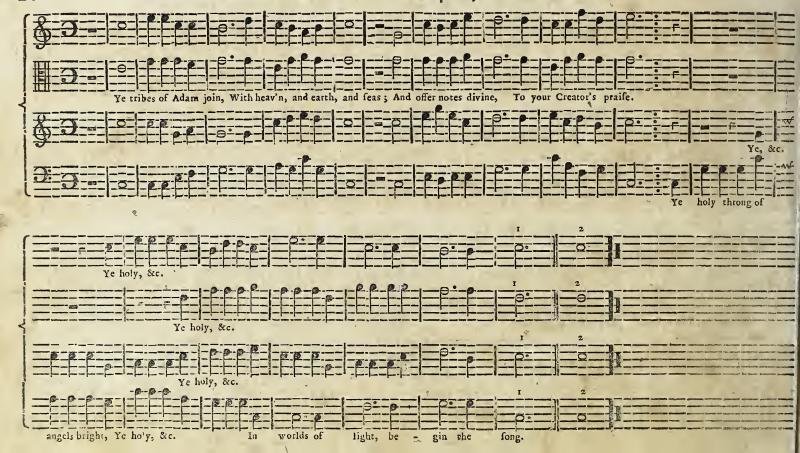






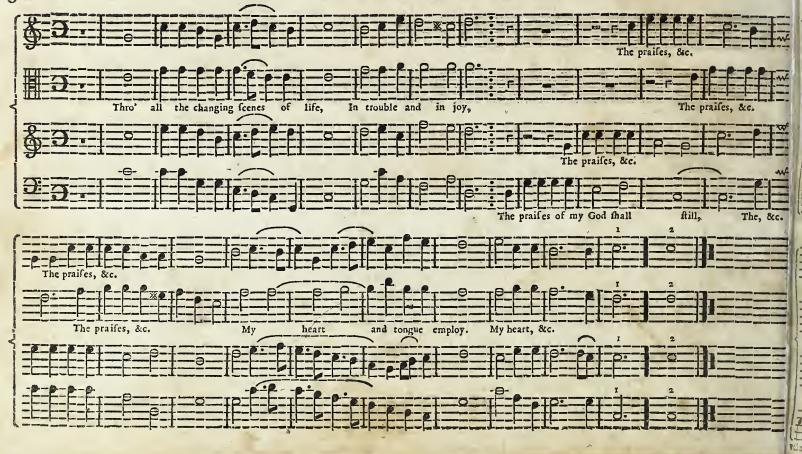




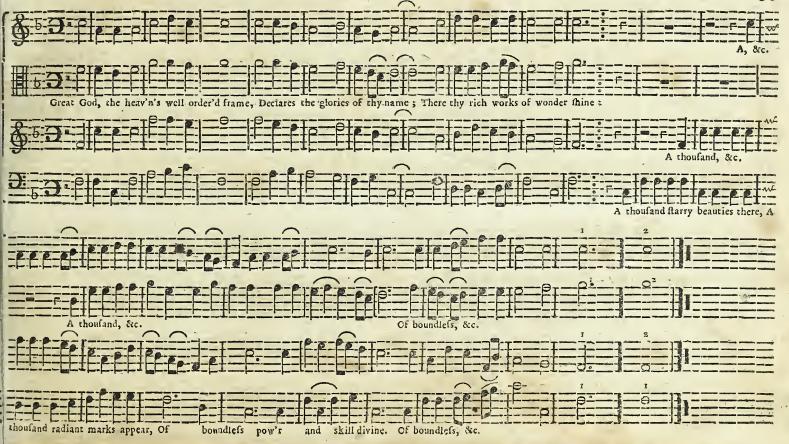




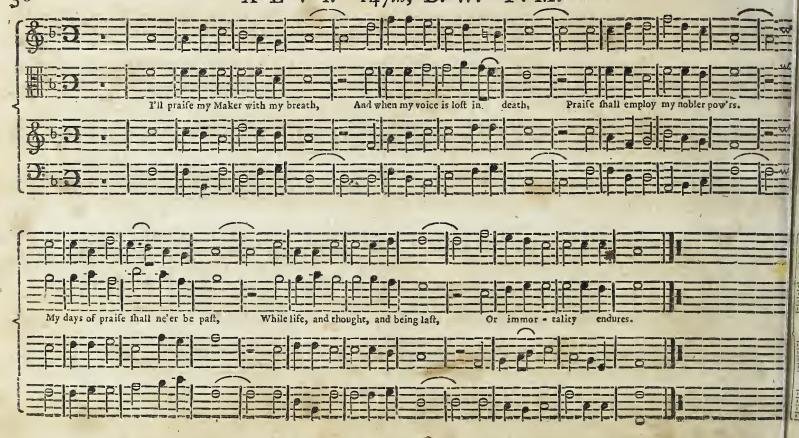








X L V I. 147th, D. W. P. M.





X L VI. 147th, 4th Ver. D. W. P. M.





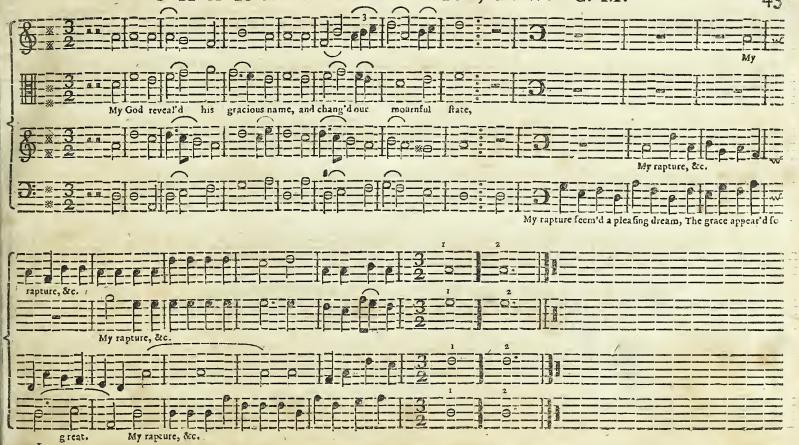


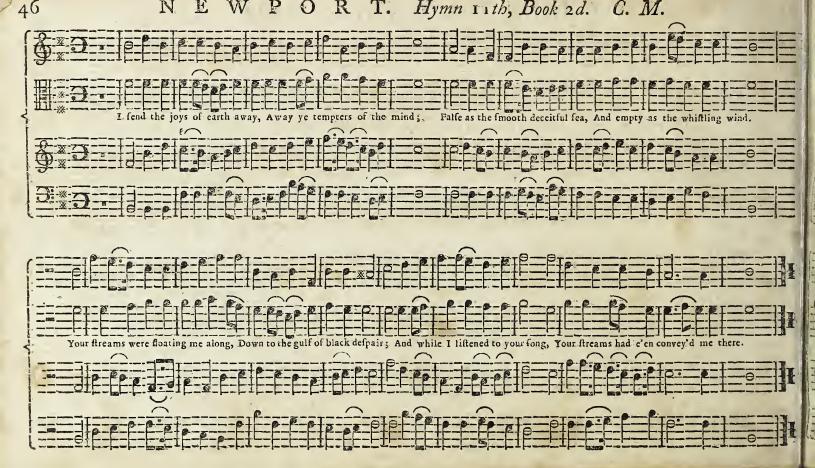




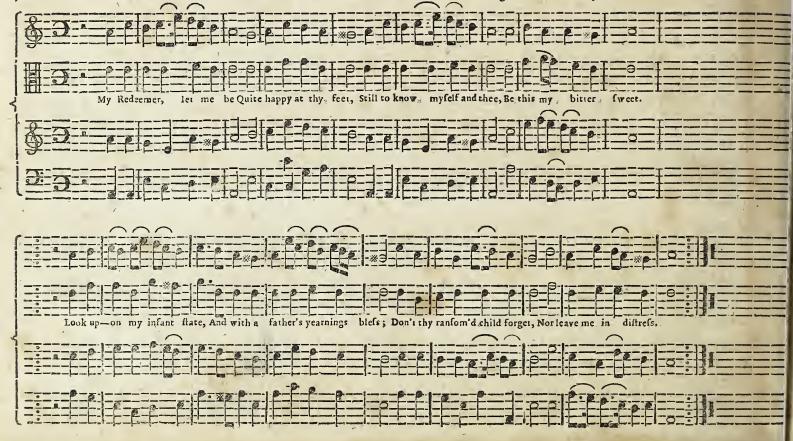


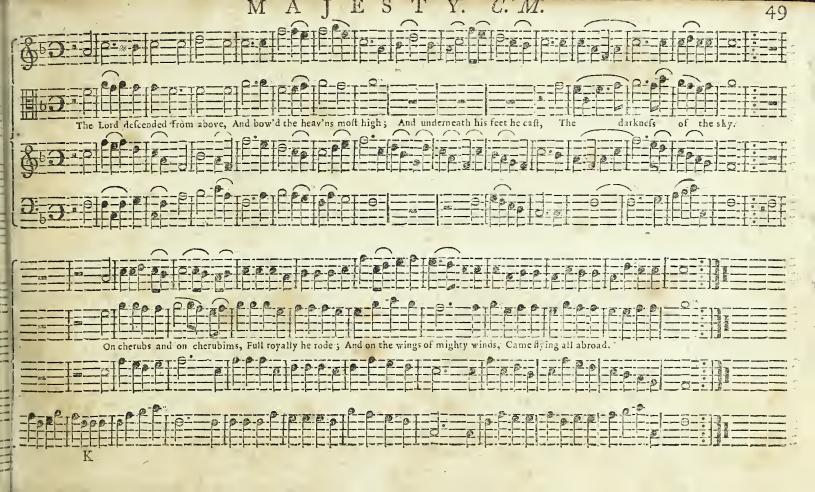






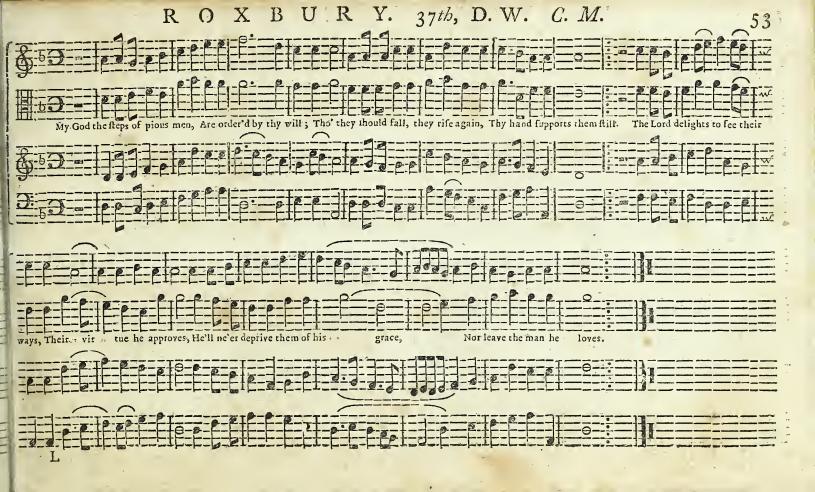






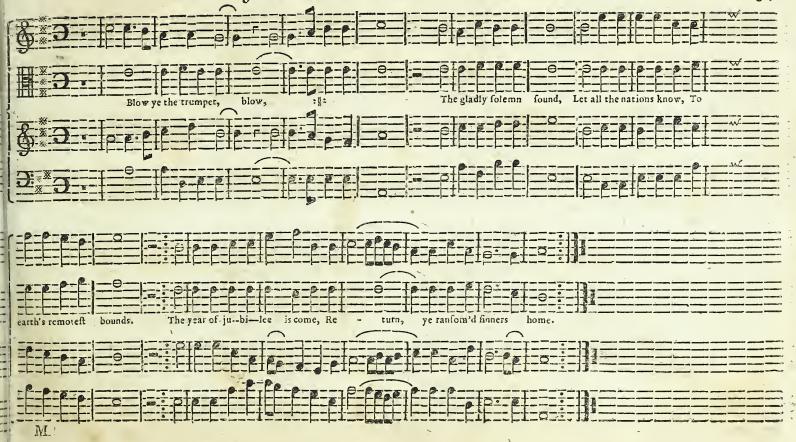






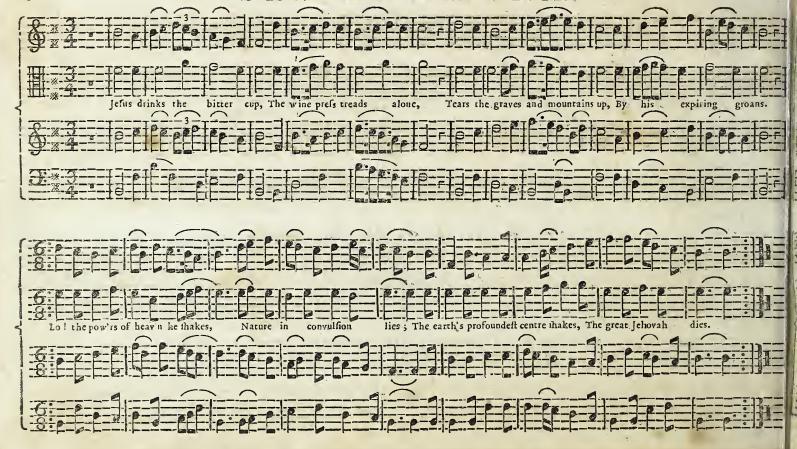


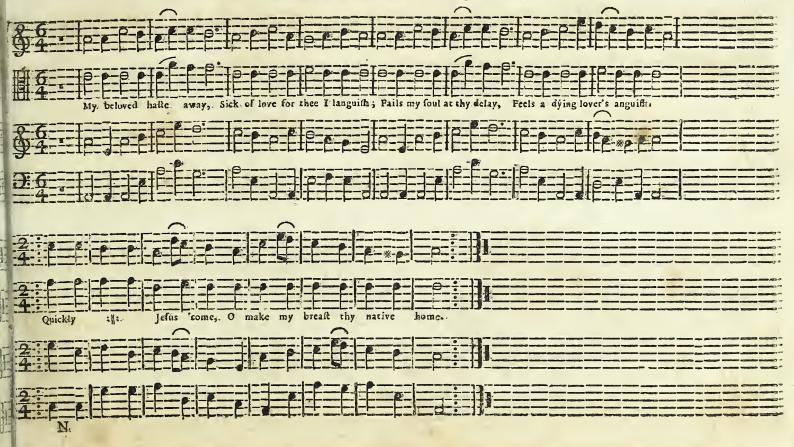


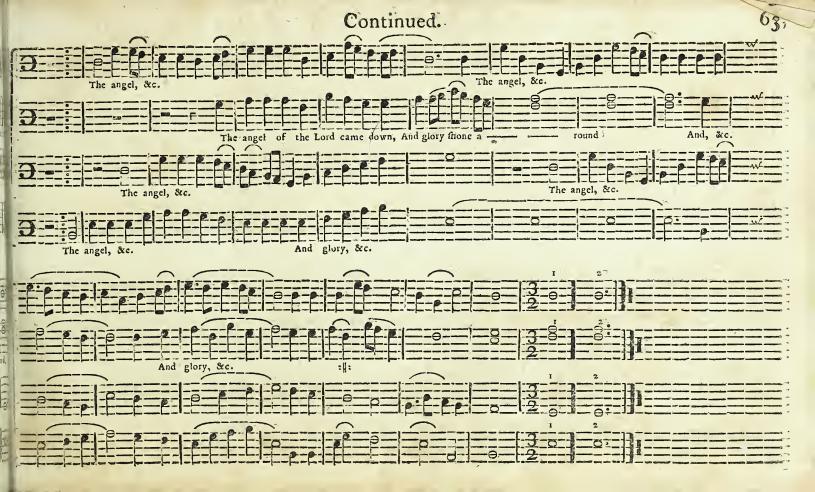




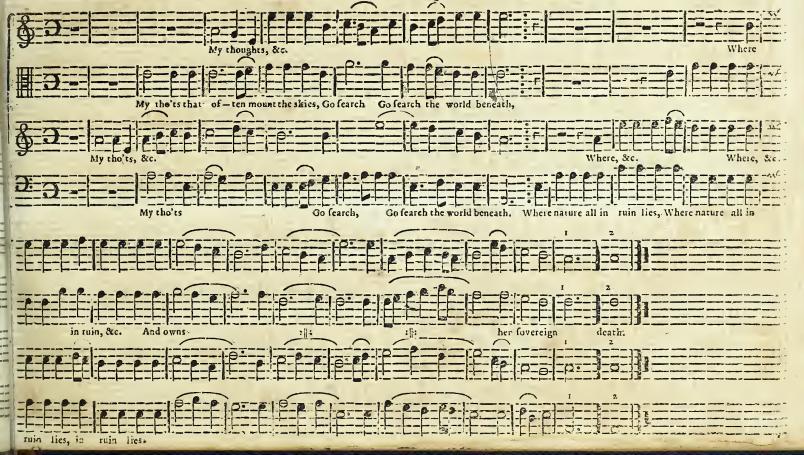
SRINGFIELD. P.M.



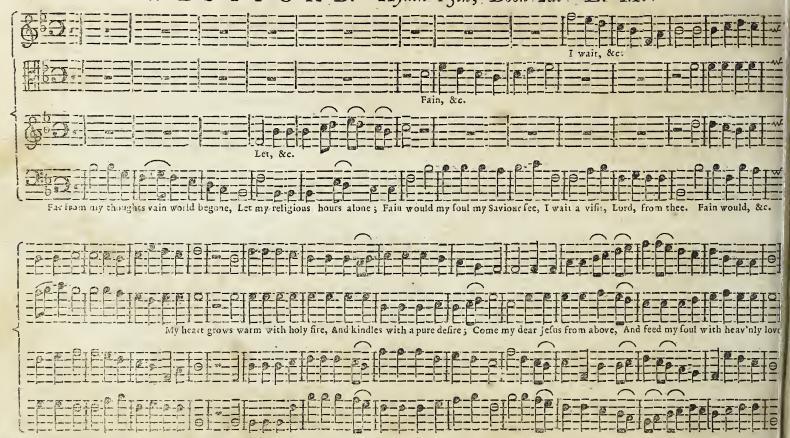


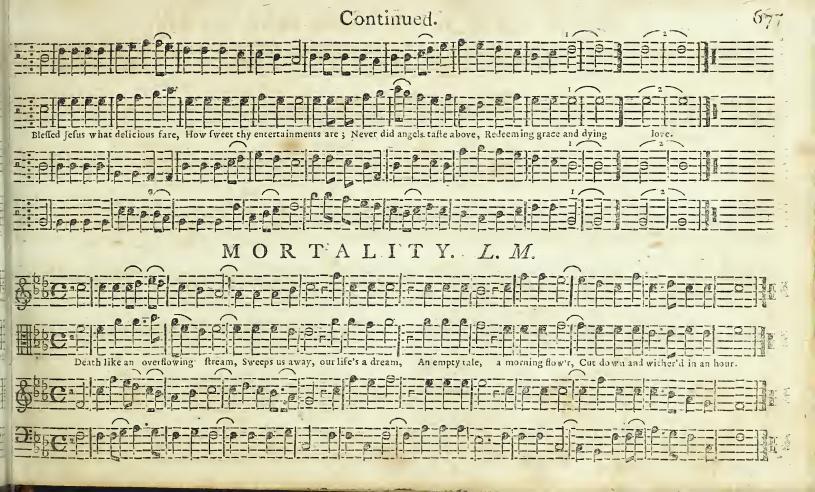






WESTFORD. Hymn 15th, Book 2d. L. M.





A N N A P O L I S. 135th, D. W. C. M.

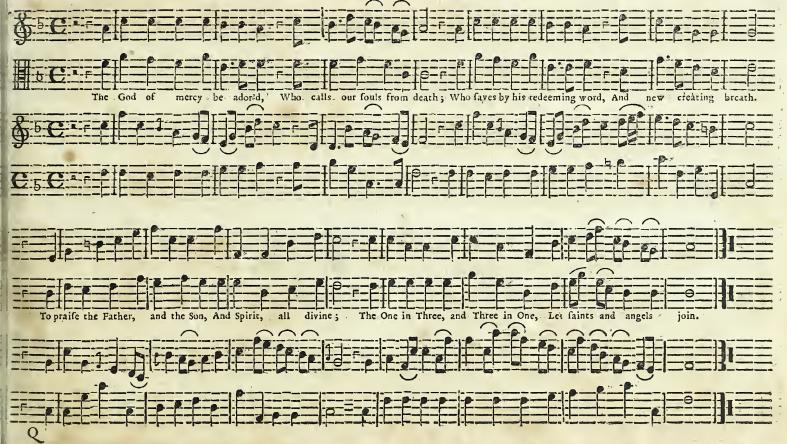






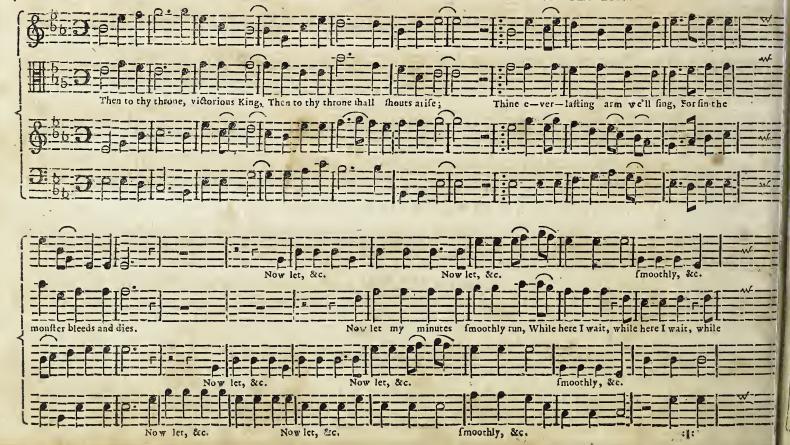


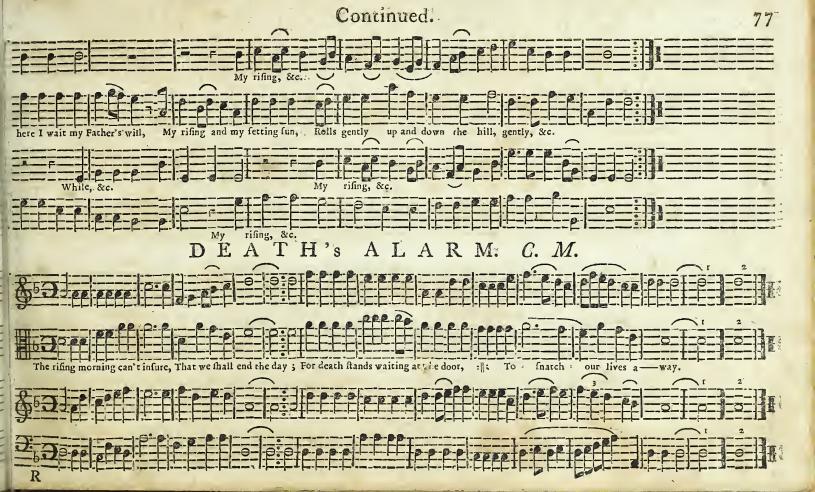














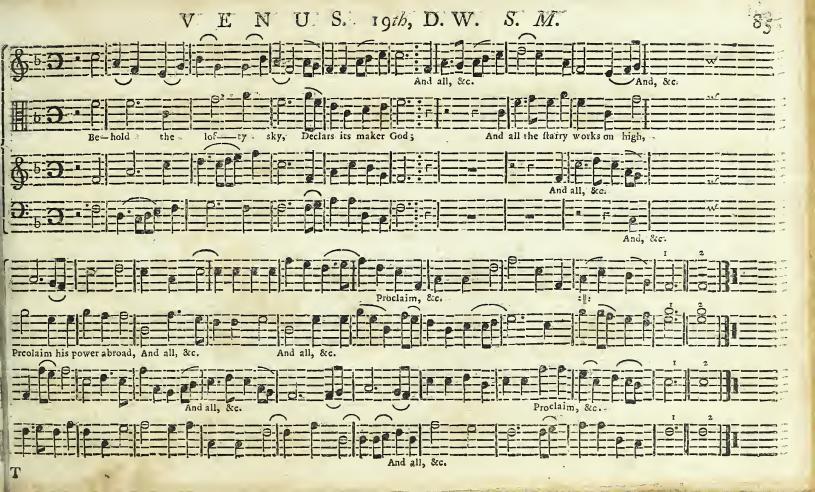


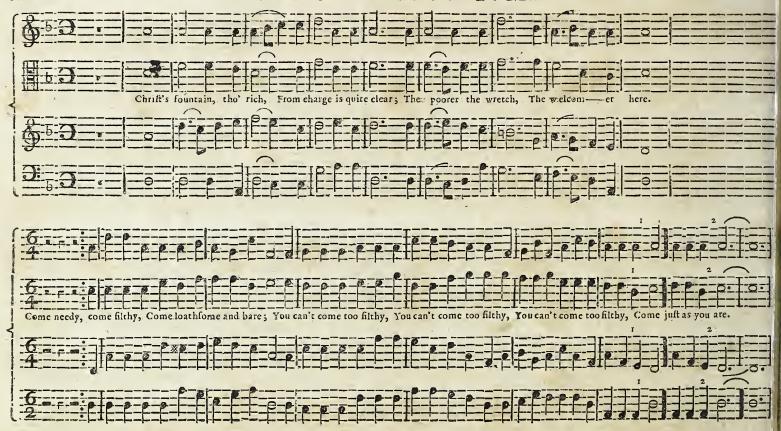


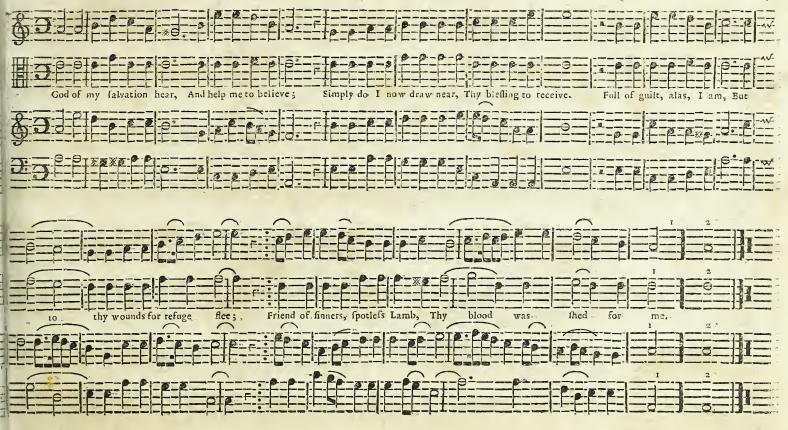


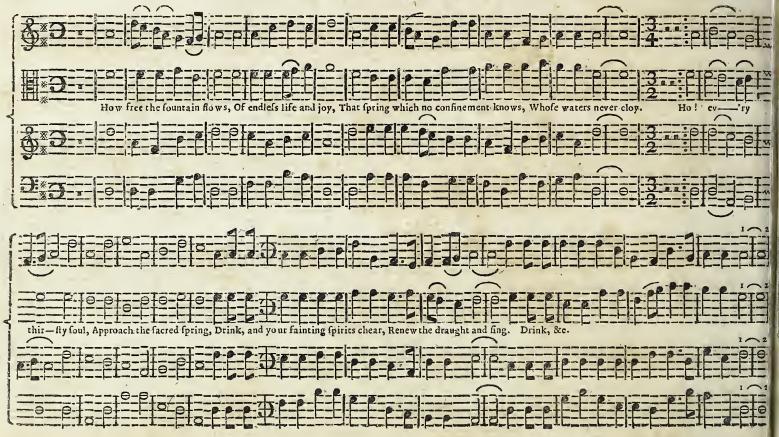
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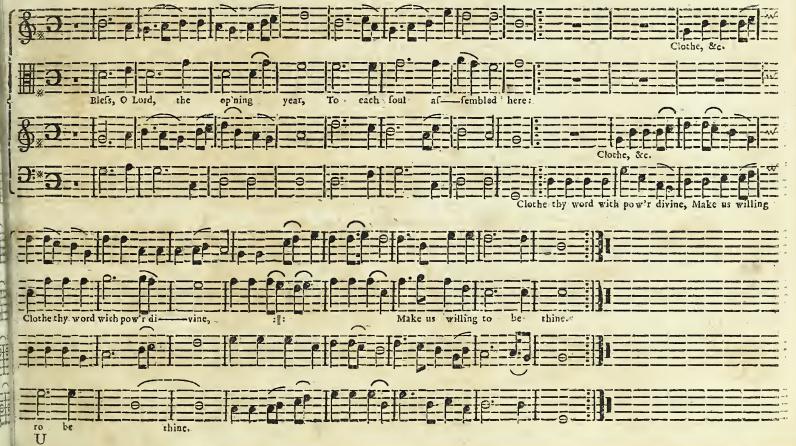




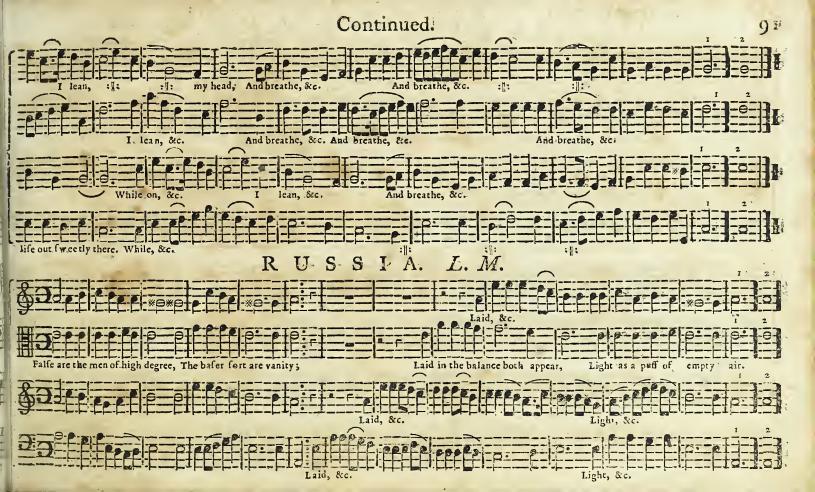






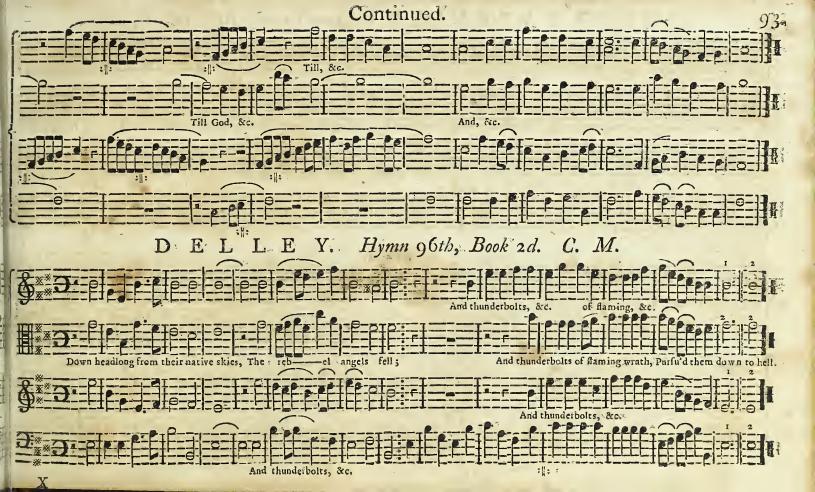




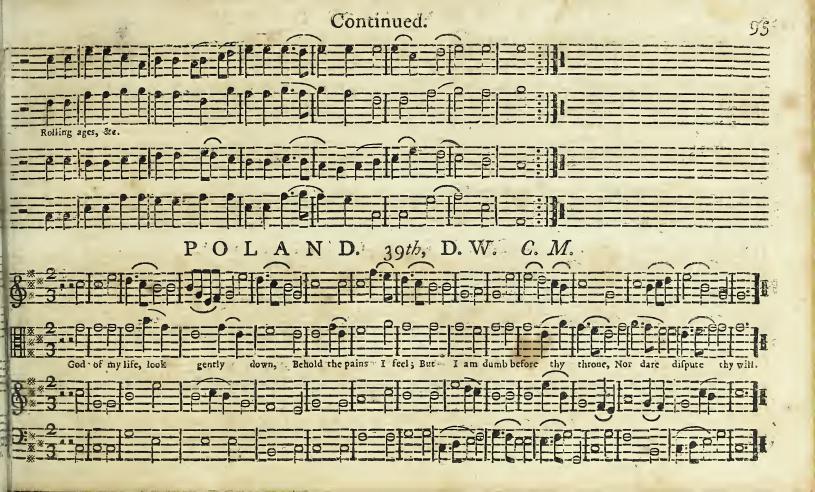


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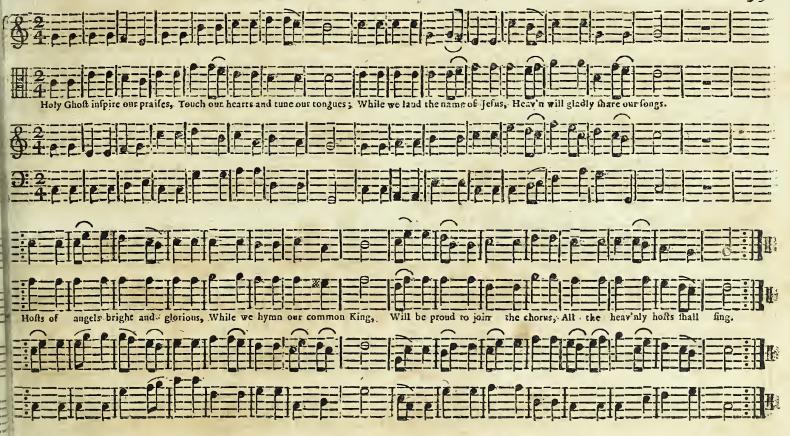






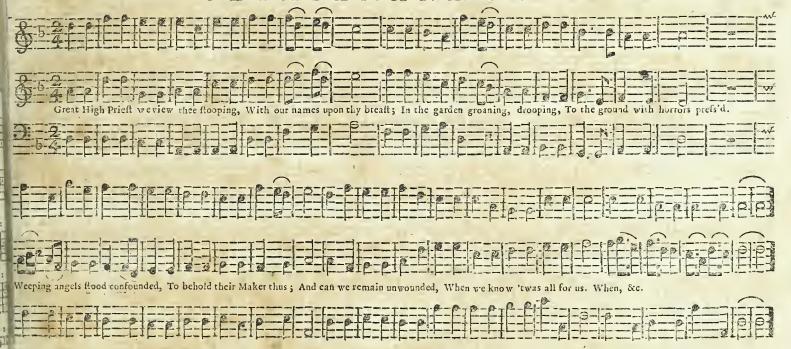






BALLOON. L. M.



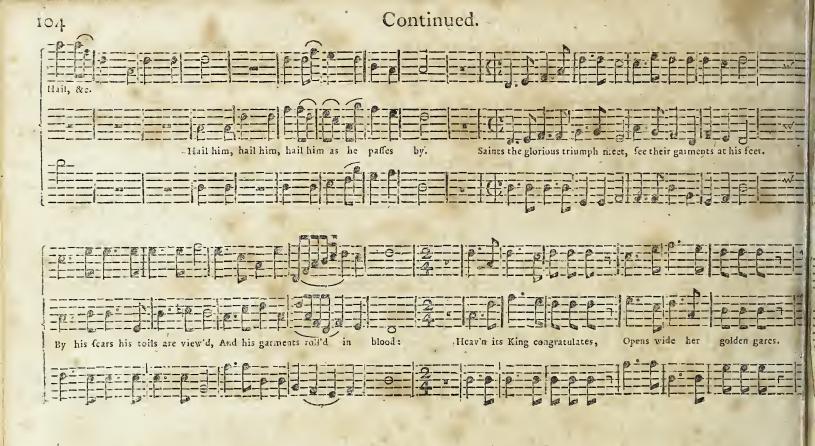


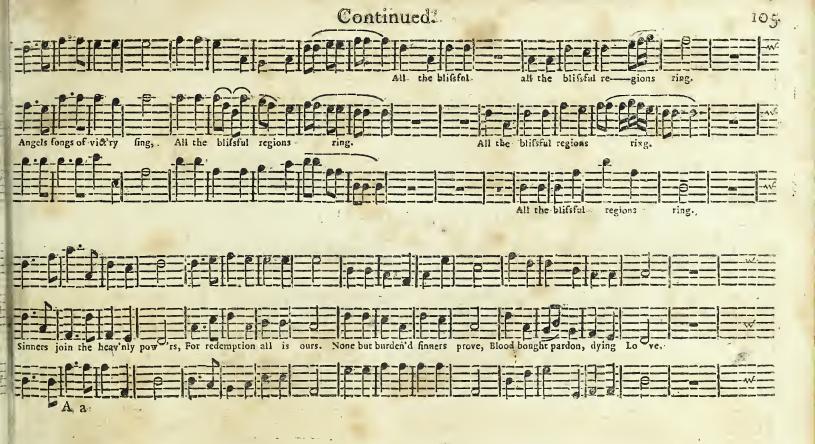
Lord we fain would truft thee folely;
'Twas for us thy blood was spilt;
Praised Bridegroom, take us wholly,
Take and make us what thou wilt.

Thou hast born the bitter sentence, Pass'd on man's devoted race; True belief and true repentance Are thy gifts, O God of grace.





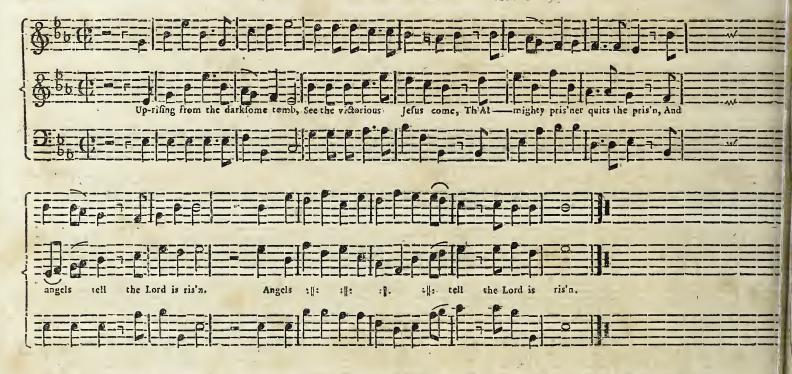






BUNKER-HILL.





- 2. Ye guilty fouls that groan and grieve,
 Hear the glad tidings; hear and live.
 God's righteous law is fatisfied,
 And justice now is on you fide.

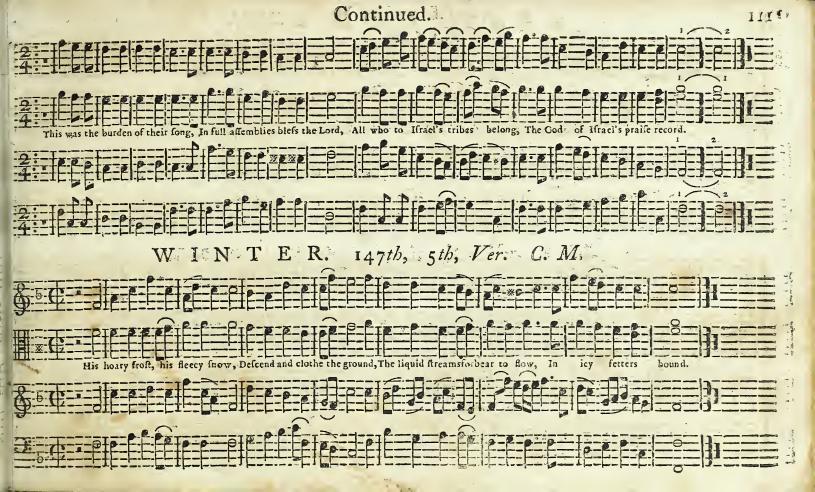
 [uftice: ||::||::||: ||: ||: ||:
- 3. Your fafety thus releas'd by God, Pleads the rich ranfom of his blood. No new demands, no bar remains; But mercy now in triumph reigns.

 Mercy: || : || : || : || : || : &c.

4. Believers hail your rifing Head,
The first begotten from the dead;
Your resurrection's sure, thro' his,
To endless life and endless bliss.
Endless, &c.



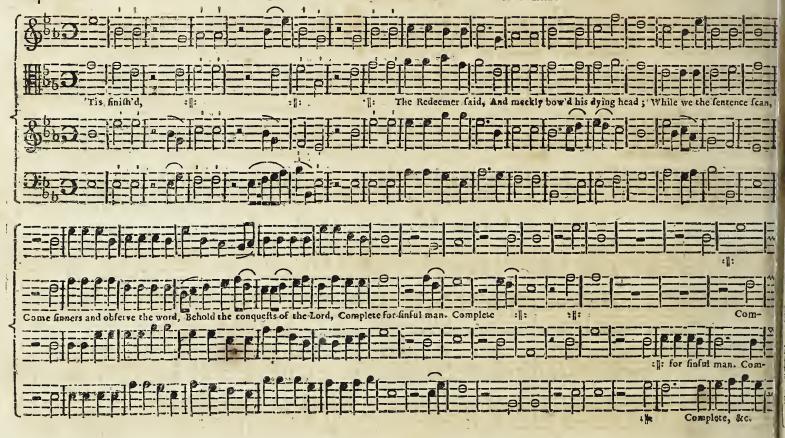




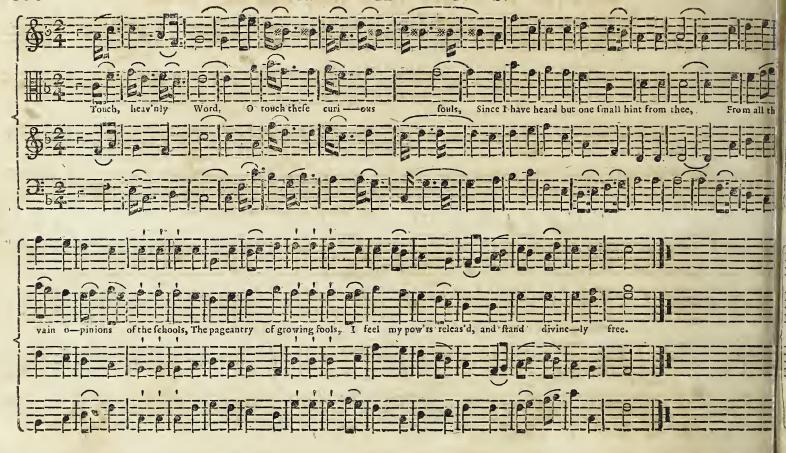
FARNUM. C.M.







THENS.



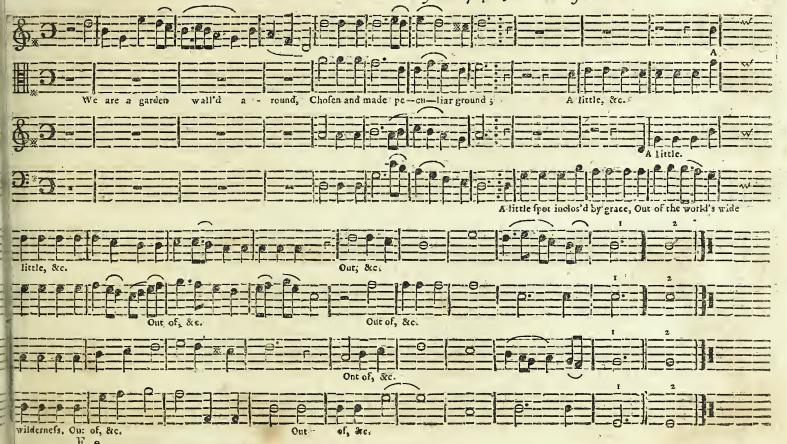


WESTMINSTER. C.M.



F20





BERWICK. C. M.









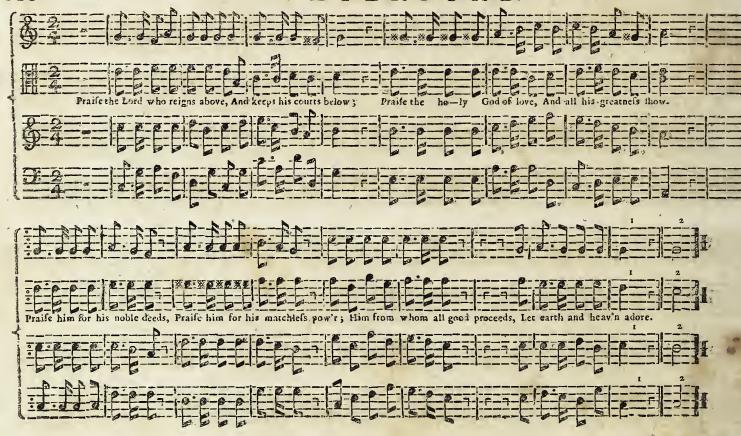
HARRISBURGH.

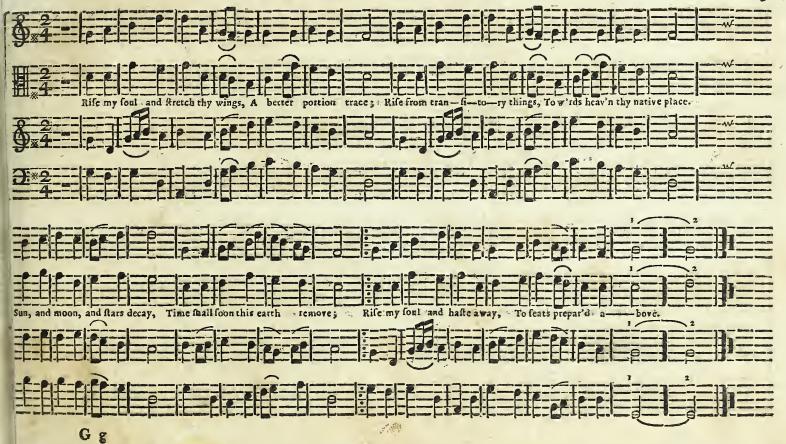


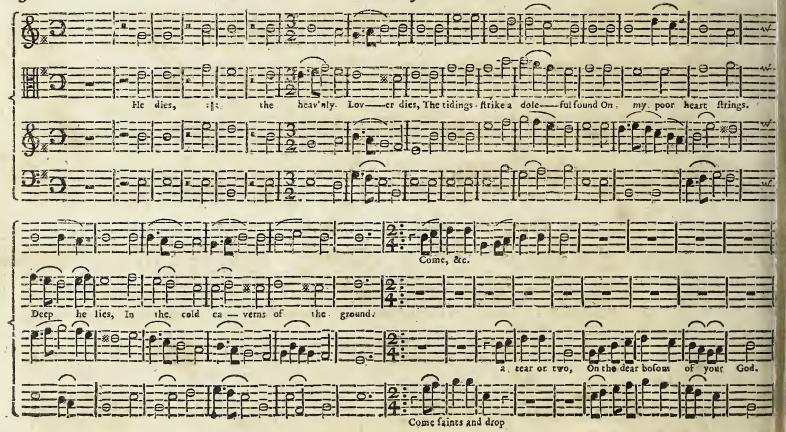




WATERFORD.

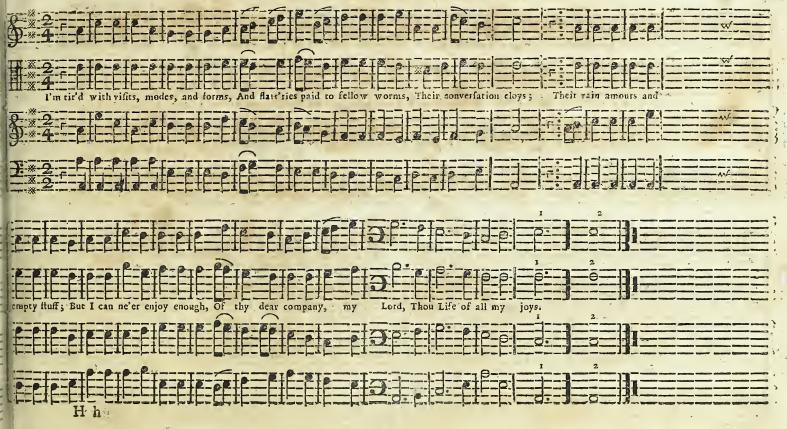












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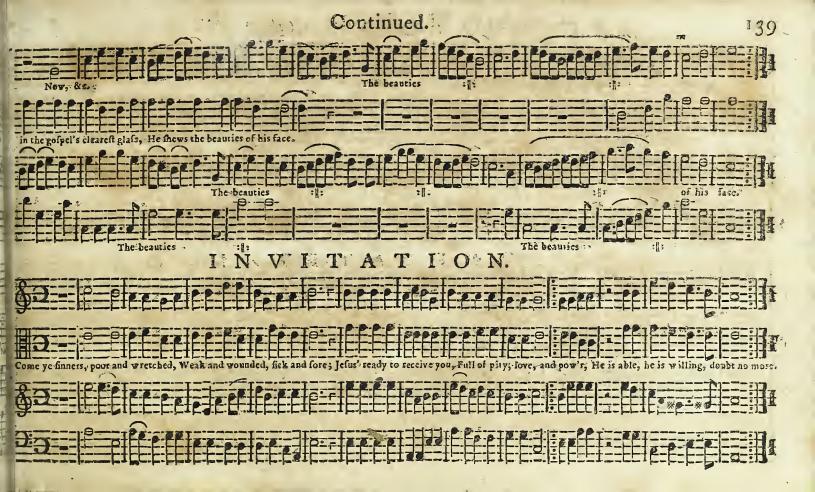
RMANTER





APPEARANCE. Hymn 69th, Book 1st.









ERUSALEM.





MANCHESTER





HUNTING TON. 84th, D. W. L. M.





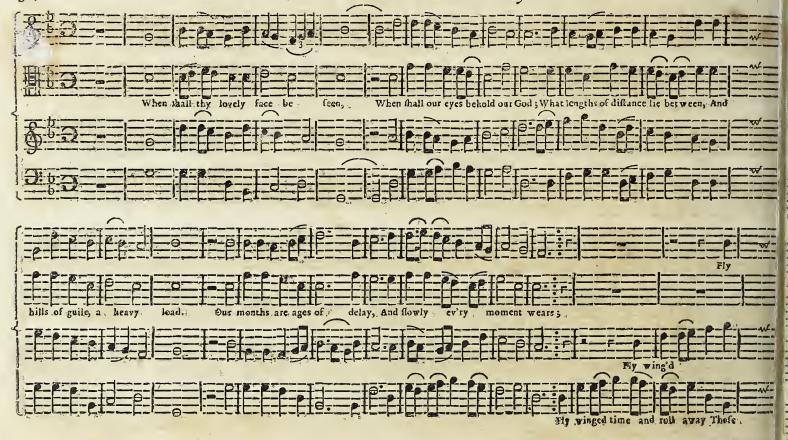


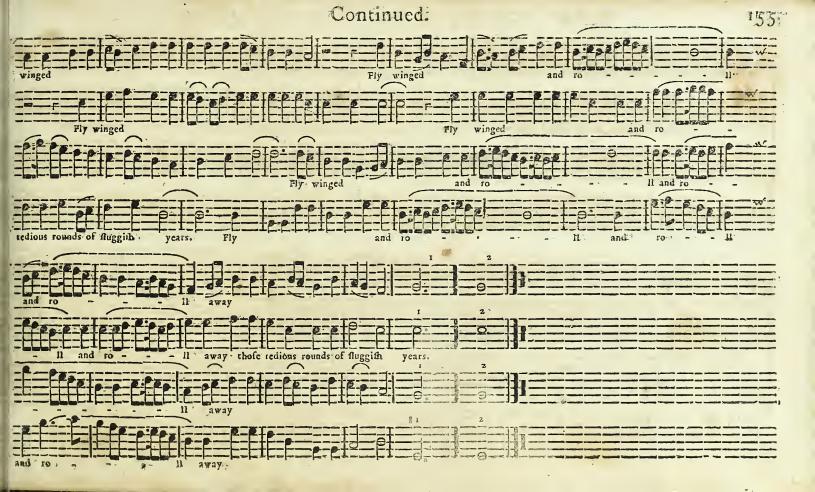












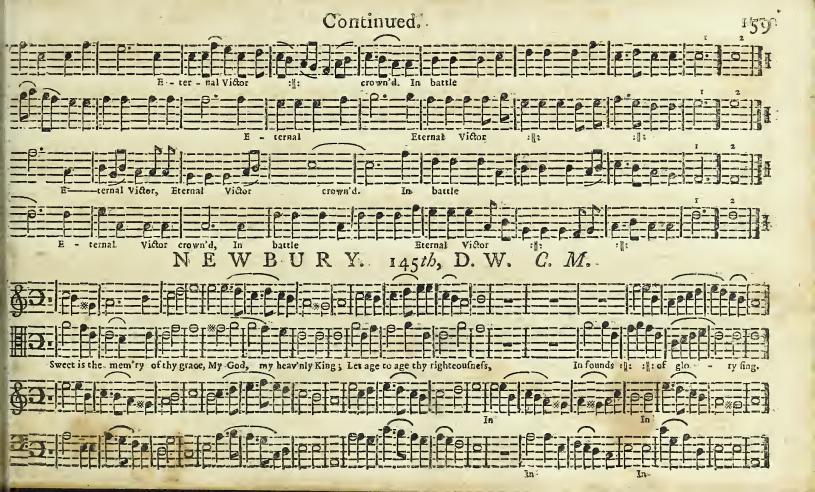






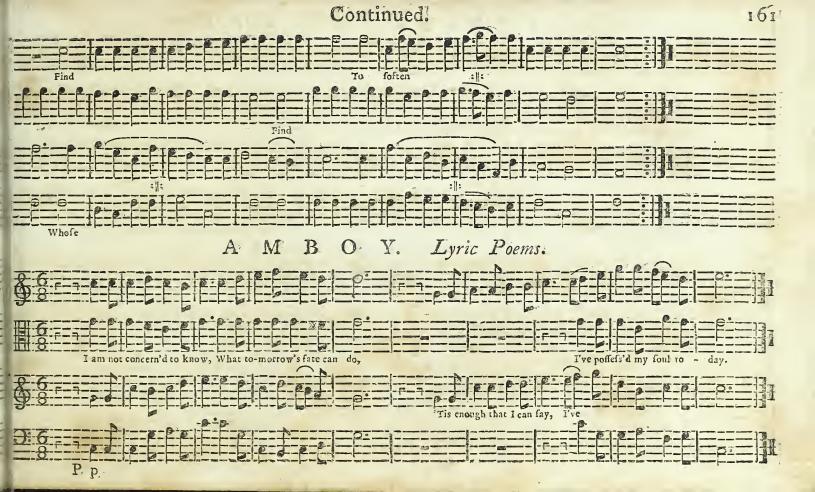
NEW-JERSEY. 24th, B. & T. C. M.



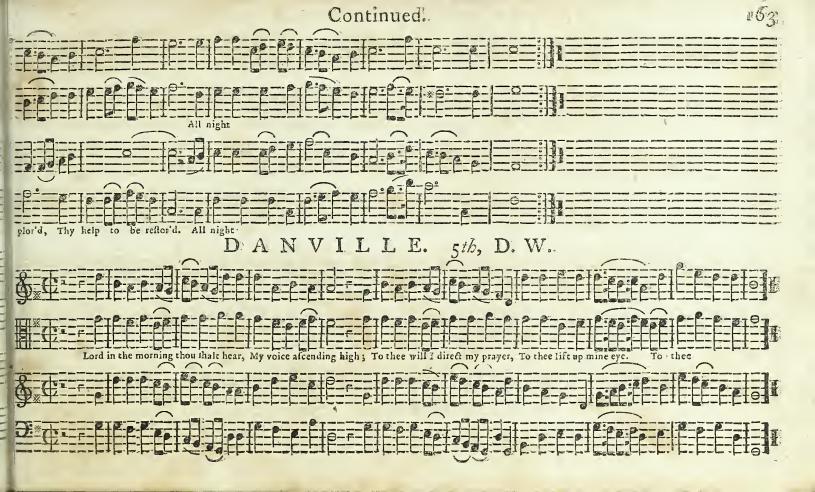


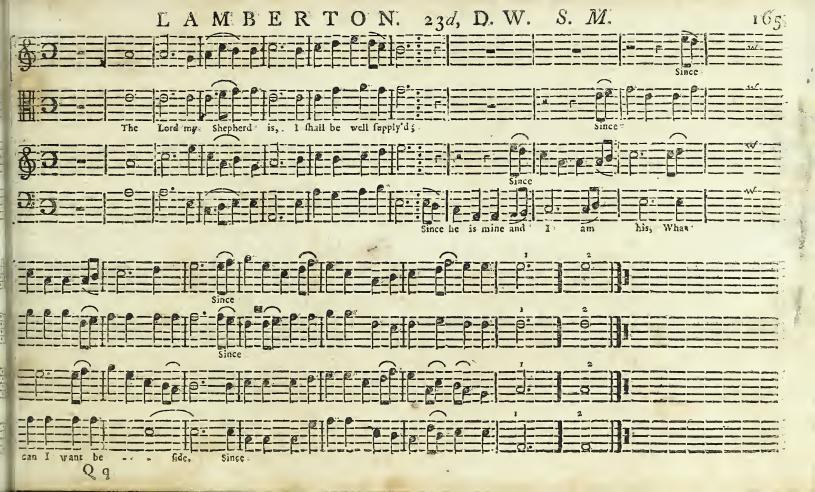
NORTHBOROUGH. Lyric Poems:

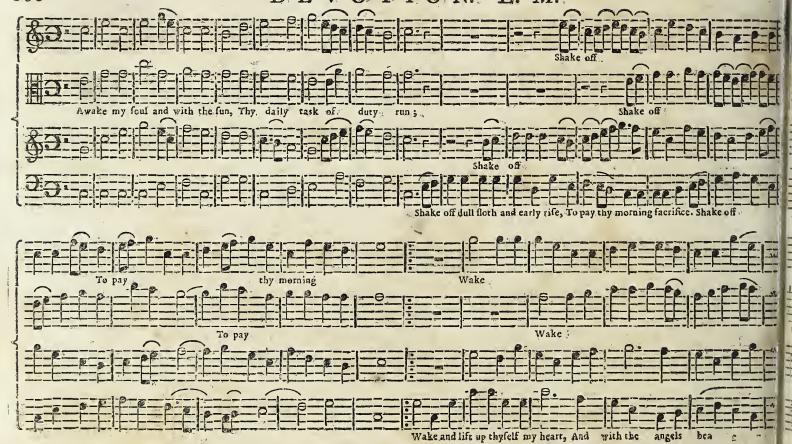


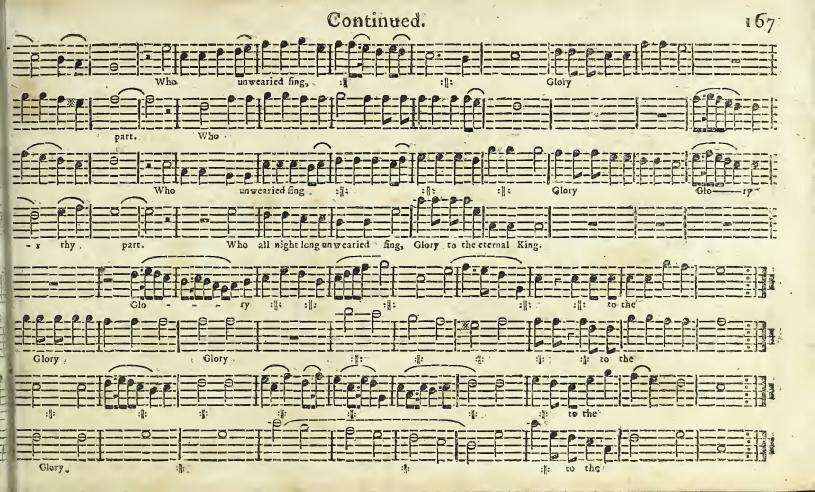


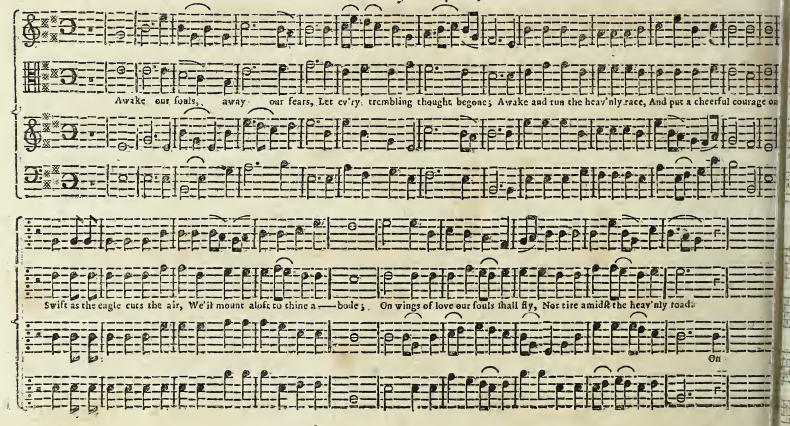




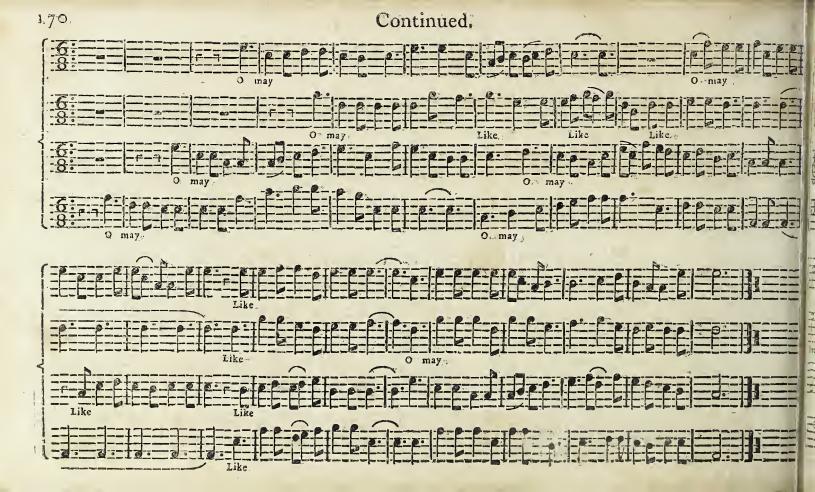


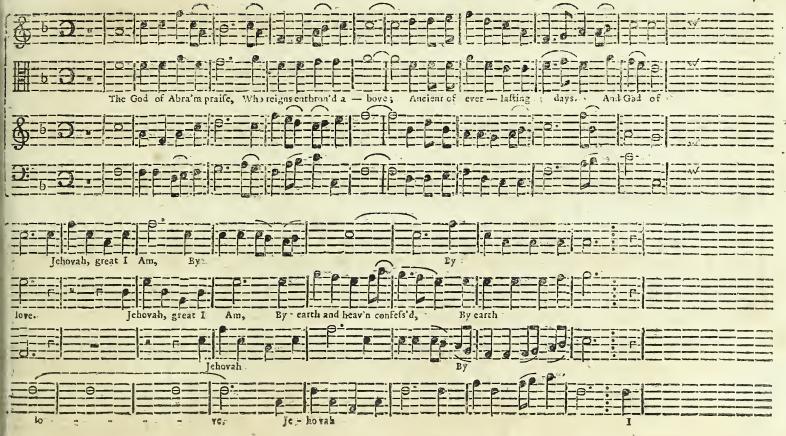




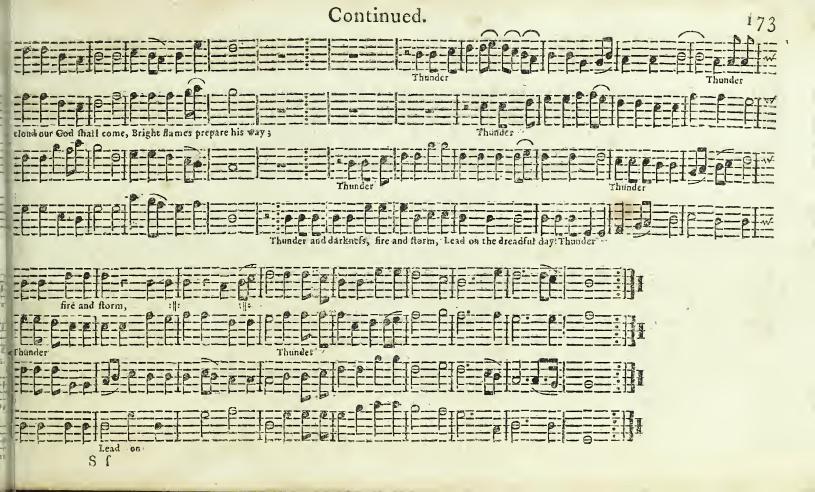




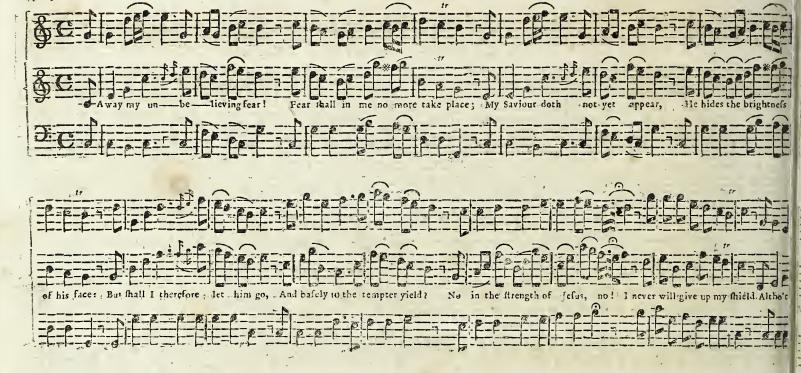








HABAKKUK.





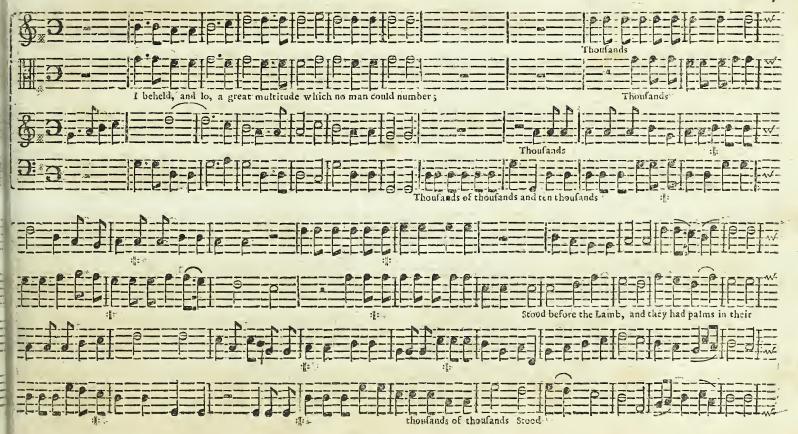


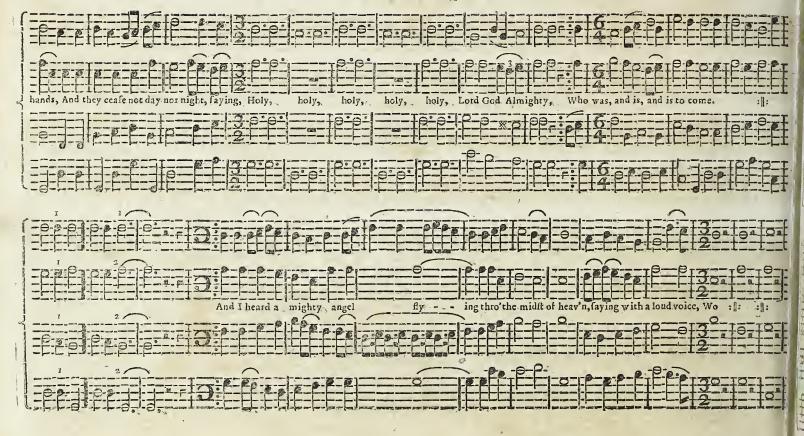


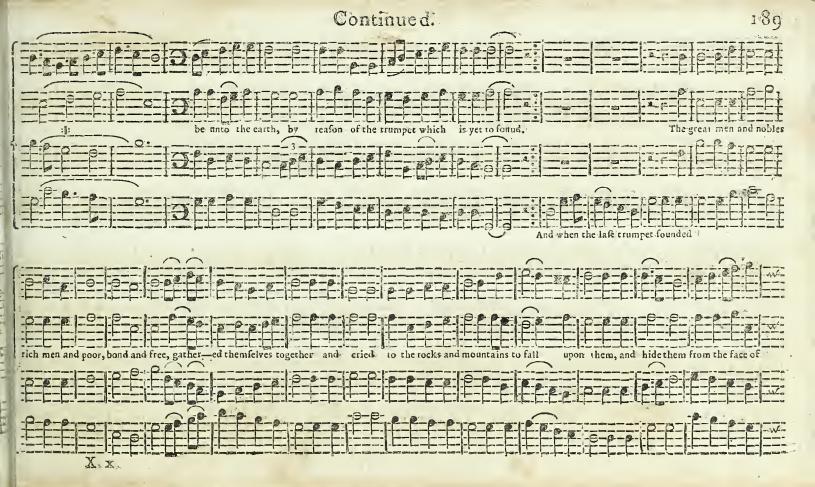


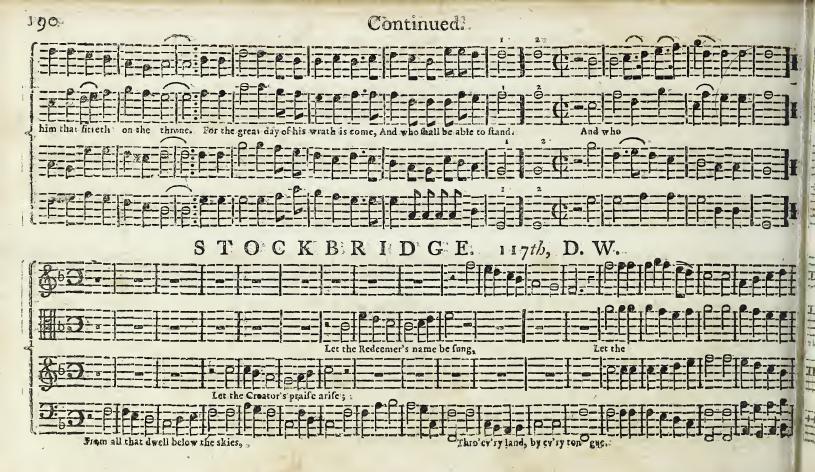




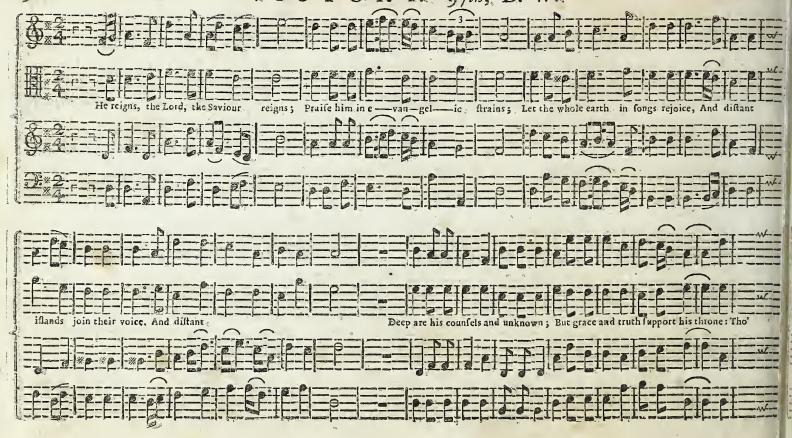


















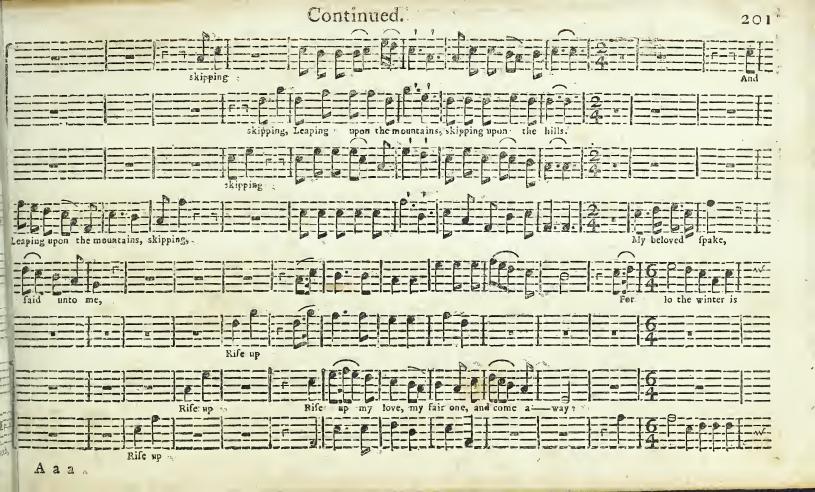


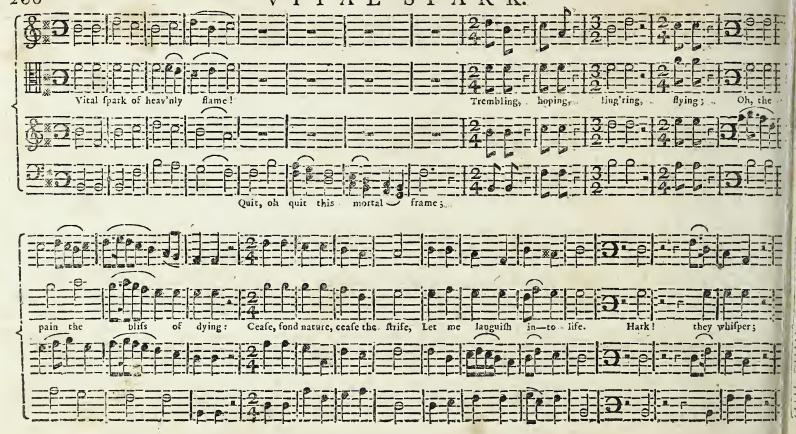




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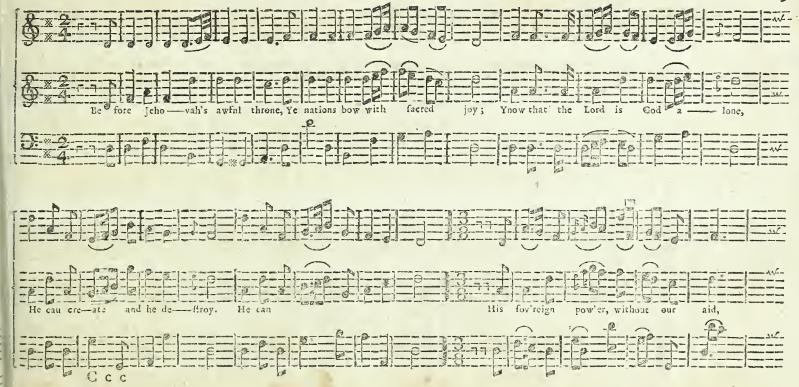






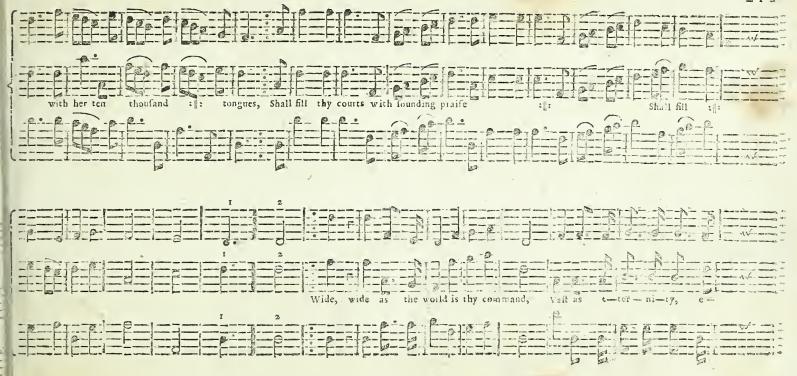
draws my breath?

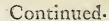




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Hendrichson his Book