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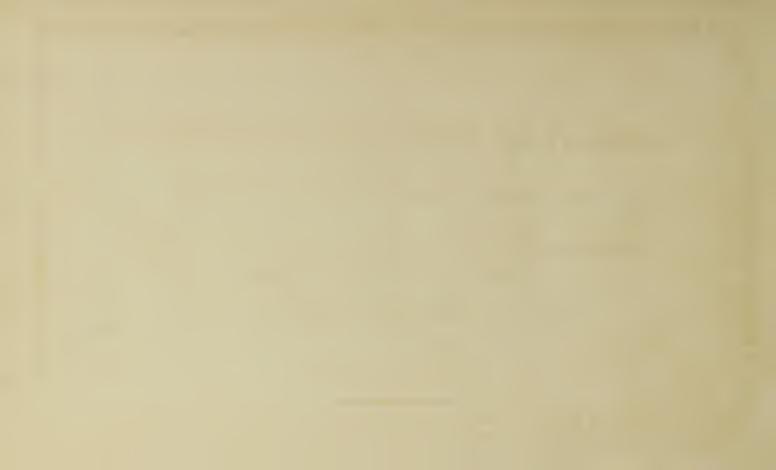
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THE

HARMONY OF ZION, OR UNION COMPILER.

CONTAINING

A CONCISE INTRODUCTION TO THE GROUNDS OF MUSICK.

ALSO,

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSICK, AND ANTHEMS.

PRINCIPALLY FROM EUROPEAN AUTHORS.

BY STEPHEN JENKS.

The Singers went before with joy, On Instruments they play'd; The damsels with their timbrels then, With beauty were array'd.

Ps. Ixviii. 25.

DEDHAM:—PRINTED BY DANIEL MANN, FOR THE AUTHOR, PROPRIETOR OF THE COPY-RIGHT. 1818.

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STATE OF THE PARTY AND

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TO THE TEACHERS OF MUSICK AND CHORISTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS volume is humbly offered for your perusal and patronage—if found worthy of your protection, the compiler's design will be fully answered. Of the original pieces nothing will be said, they must stand or fall without the aid of panegyric from the author; and with respect to the selections here given, it is conceived that their merits are so extensively known and esteemed, as to render encomium unnecessary. It is sufficient, therefore, to observe that these Tunes are printed verbatim from the original copies of the American composers; and that the English tunes are taken from the most approved copies.

S. JENKS.

INTRODUCTION TO THE GROUNDS OF MUSICK.

•••••••••••••••••

THE GAMUT

Is the scale of Musical Notes. It consists of seven distinct degrees of sound, viz. Five whole tones, and two semi or half tones, which are called an Octave. They are represented on five lines and spaces, by the seven first letters of the alphabet, arranged as follows:

BASS.	TENOR, OR TREBLE.
H A lav	y Ffaw
F So	D———sol
D lav	B——mi
B m	i G - (-)
C F fan	E———law

The natural place for mi is in B.

If B be flat mi is in E If F be sharp mi is in F If B and E be flat mi is in A If F and C be sharp mi is in C If B E and A be flat mi is in D If F C and G be sharp mi is in G If B E A and D be flat mi is in G If F C G and D be sharp mi is in D

Above Mi are faw, sol, law, faw, sol, law, and then comes Mi. Below Mi are law, sol, faw, law, sol faw, and then comes Mi.

Between Mi and Faw—and Law and Faw, there is but a semitone, between the rest are whole tones.

Semibreve. Minim. Ccotchet. Quaver. Semiquaver. Demisemiquaver. Notes.

1 Semibreve is equal to two Minims, 4 Crotchets, 8 Quavers, 16 Semigrayers, or 32 Demisemiquayers.

The Resis are considered the same in time as the notes which they represent.

A Staff is the five lines with their spaces, whereon musick is written.

A Brace shows how many parts are sung together.

A Ledger Line is added when notes ascend or descend beyond the staff.

A Flat set before a note sinks it half a tone.

A Sharp set before a note, raises it half a tone.

A Natural set before a note made flat or sharp at the beginning of a tune, restores it to its natural sound.

A Slur shews what number of notes are sung to one syllable.

A Point makes a note half as long again.

A Hold signifies that the note over which it is set, may be continued at the pleasure of the performer.

Figures 1, 2, signify that the note under figure 1 is to be sung before repeating, and the note under figure 2 at repeating; if tied, both are to be sung.

A Repeat shows what part of a tune is to be sung over again.



A Figure 3, placed over or under any three notes, reduces them to the time of two of the same kind.

A Single Bar divides the time according to the measure note.

A Double Bur shows the end of a strain.

A Close shows the end of a tune.

OF TIME AND ITS VARIOUS MODES. Common Time Modes.

First, Adagio, has a semibreve for its measure note, four beats in a bar, four seconds of time.

Second, Largo, has a semibreve for its measure note, four beats in a bar, three seconds of time.

Third, Allegro, has a semibreve for its measure note, two beats in a bar, two seconds of time.

Fourth, 2—4, has a minim for its measure note, two beats in a bar, one second and half of time.

Triple Time Modes.

First, 3—2, has a pointed semibreve for its measure note, three beats in a bar, three seconds of time.



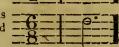
Second, 3-4, has a pointed minim for its measure note, three beats in a bar, two seconds of time.

Third, 3—8, has a pointed crotchet for its measure note, three beats in a bar, one second and half of time.

Compound Time Modes.

First, 6—4, has a pointed semibreve for its measure note, two beats in a bar, two seconds of time.

Second, 6—8, has a pointed minim for its measure note, two beats in a bar, one second and half of time.



Lessons for Tuning the Voice.



Of the Keys used in Musick.

The key note is the predominant tone which governs all the rest, and is the last note in the Bass; if above mi, it is a sharp or cheerful air or key; if below mi, it is a flat or mournful air or key.

Air, leading part.

Duett, two parts moving together.

For. loud. Fortissimo, very loud.

Moderato, slacken the time. Presto, quick. Pia. soft. Pianissimo, very soft. IN order to produce melody, let the voice be round, smooth and clear, aiming at ease and freedom, and be careful to pronounce every

note distinctly.

For example, let any one pronounce fa or la, and they will articulate near the end of the tongue, and the sounds will be flat and insipid; but let them pronounce faw or law, and their articulation will have a longer passage through the sounding organs, coming forth more like the soft melody of the organ, or flute, which makes vocal musick the more pleasing.

A genteel pronunciation is one of the principal beauties of singing;—every word should be spoken as clear and distinct as possible;—it is that which gives vocal musick the preference to instrumental, by affording at the same time the sweets of harmony with the sense of what is expressed in those harmonious strains.

The accent is another very important part of musick;—it is a certain stress or emphasis of the voice upon particular notes or parts of the bar. It is inseperably connected with a good pronunciation, and in a great measure distinguishes one mood of time from another.—The first part of the bar is the accented part in all moods of time. In common time, where the bar is divided into four parts, there may be a second accent on the third part.—In compound time, the second accent is on the fourth.

In beating time, the greatest attention is necessary, that the motion of the hand does not influence the voice by misplacing the accent, which is almost an universal error. For the first and second moods of common time, observe 1st—strike the ends of your fingers; 2dly, the heel of your hand; thirdly, raise your hand a little, and fourthly, raise it still higher, which completes the bar. The

triple time moods should be beat as the two first moods of common time, omitting the last beat. The third and fourth moods of common time, and the moods of compound time, have two equal motions of the hand.

A swell is an essential beauty in singing; it should be applied by striking the notes soft and gradually; increasing the sound to the centre, then diminishing in the same proportion. All notes should have their swell gently as the air of the tune requires.

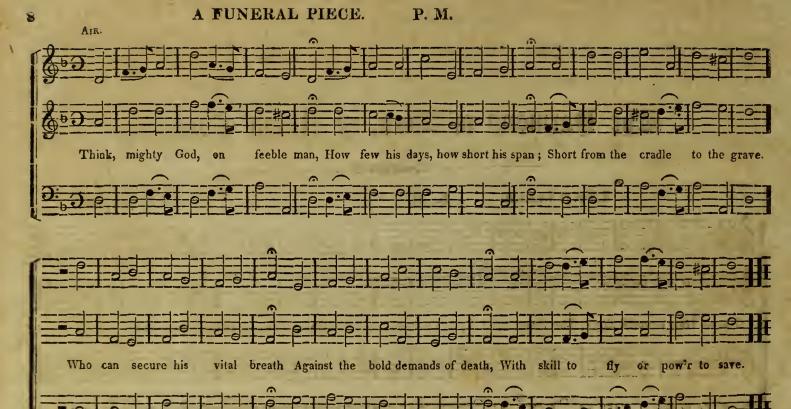
Soft musick is always accompanied with graceful motions, just expression, proper accent, and captivating harmony. A particular attention ought to be paid, when singing in choirs, that the Bass be sung grave and majestic, the Tenor steady and engaging, the Counter shrill and melodious, and the Treble soft and delicate. The concluding note should be sounded smooth, swelling the last beat like an echo, and all conclude at the same instant; and any number of notes driven through bars should be sounded soft and smooth, when slurred together, without jerking or jumping so as to prevent graceful singing. Vowels not sounded in speaking, must not be in singing, as e, in the words chosen, people, tremble; at the end of words of more than one syllable y is sounded like the short i, as mighty, my, &c. By some it is improperly sounded, like me, &c. But this belongs to grammarians.-Likewise the words reason, hearken, and token, &c. which have but one accent, are often sung rea-son, hear-ken, to-ken, which is very disagreeable and improper.

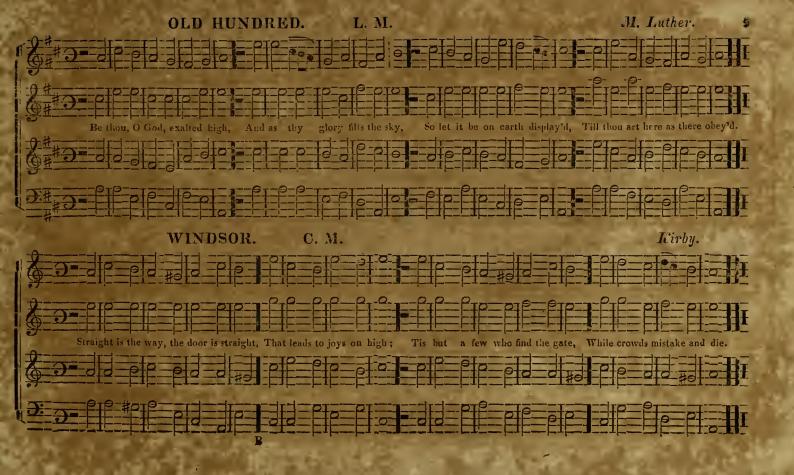
To conclude, the most important point in psalmody is a strict decorum, with a heart deeply impressed with the great truths we utter with our voices, aiming at the glory of God, and the edification of

one another.

The Harmony of Zion, or Union Compiler.



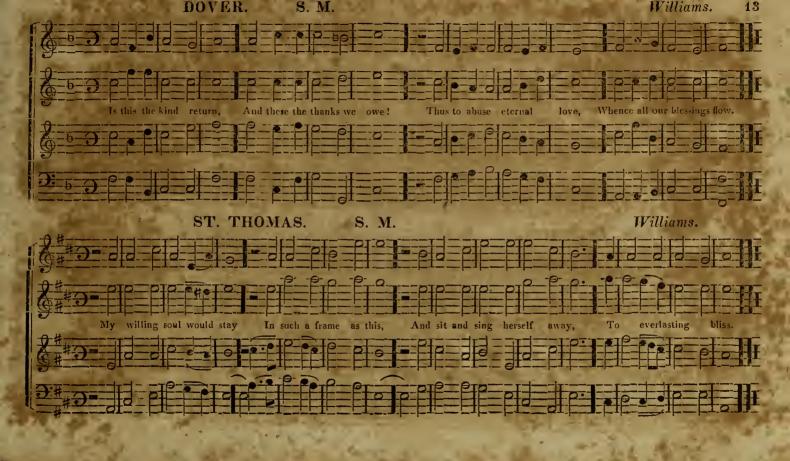


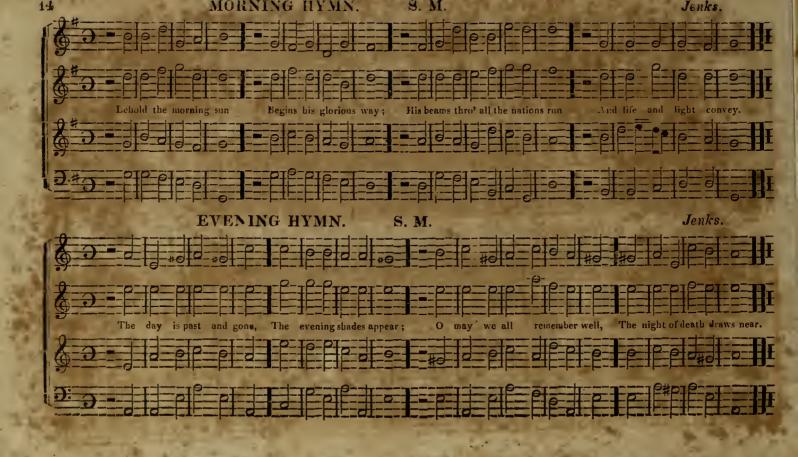






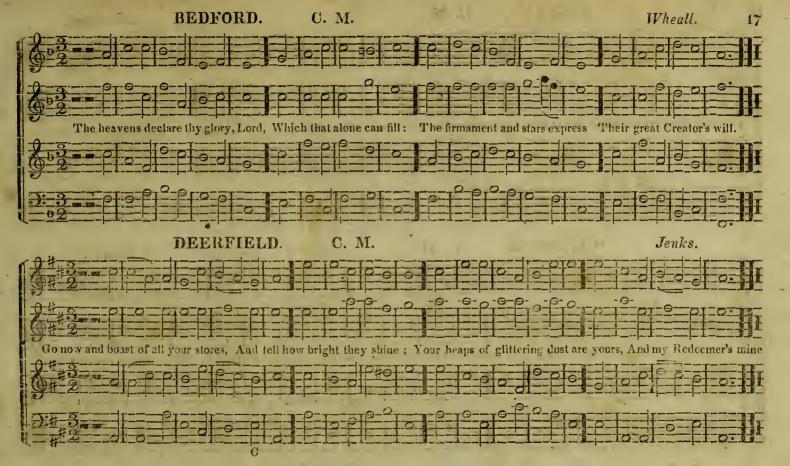


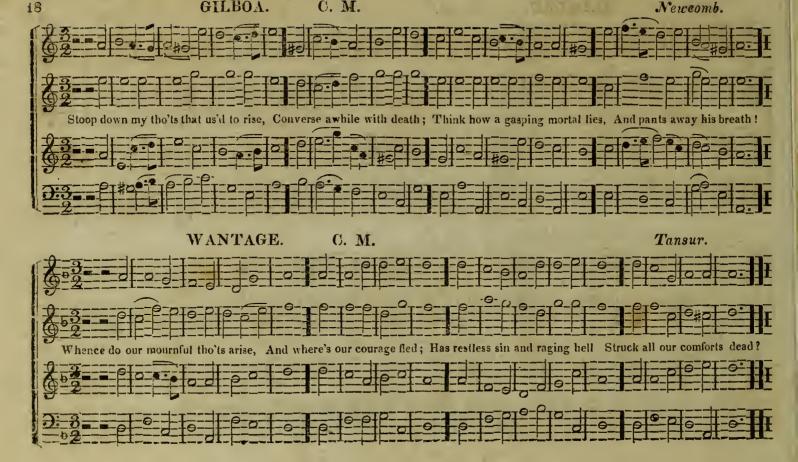


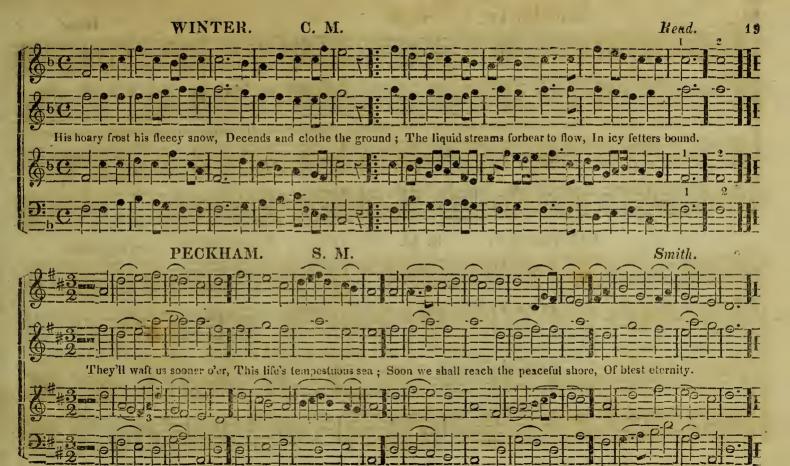


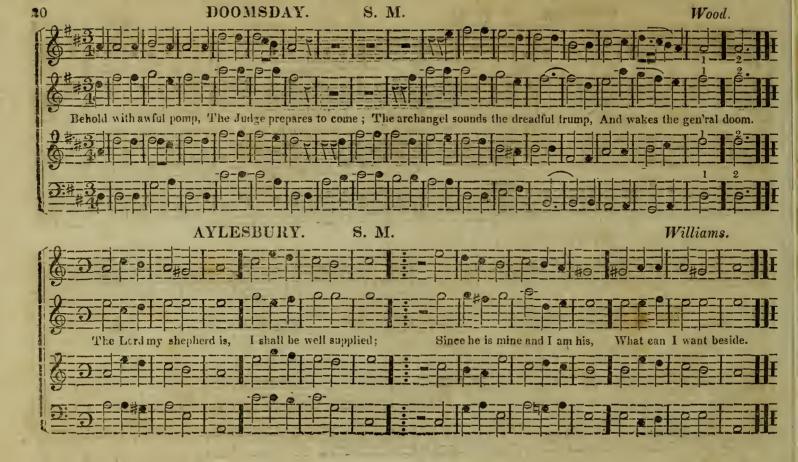


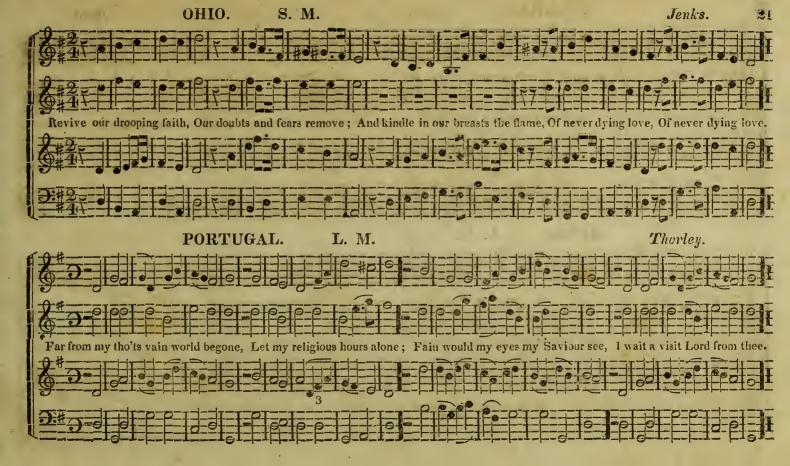


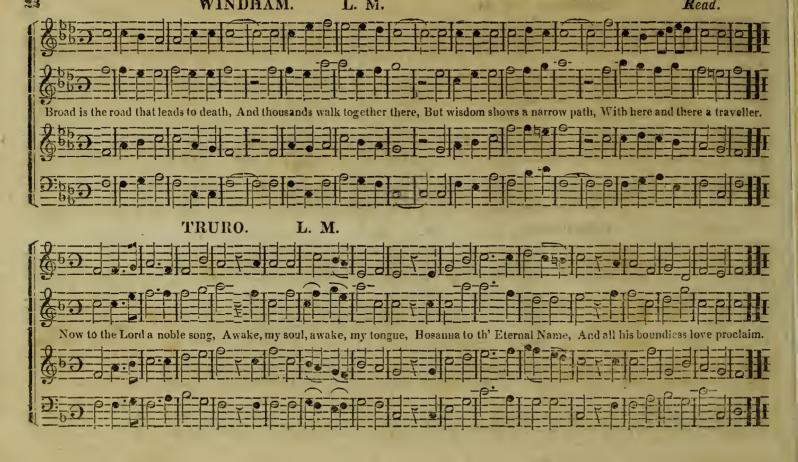


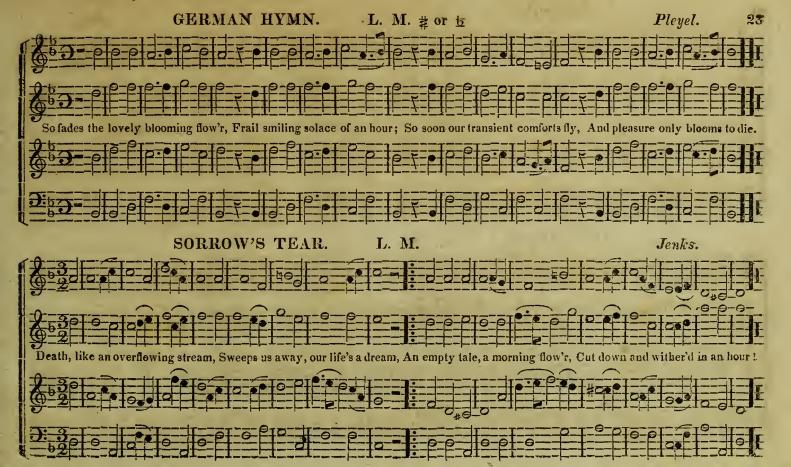


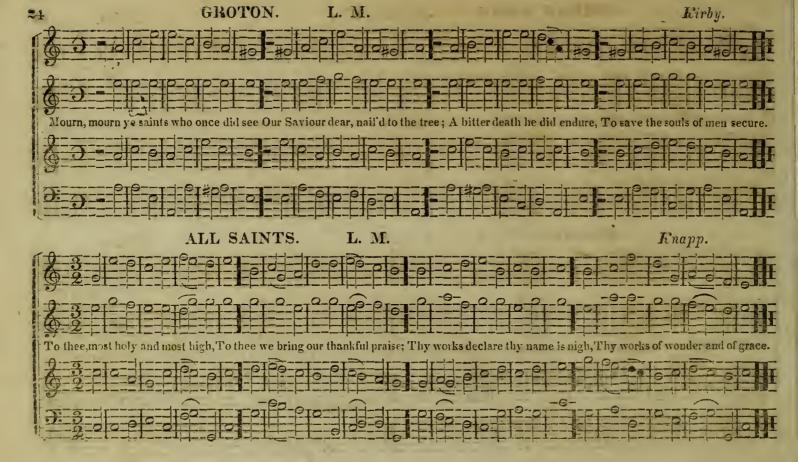




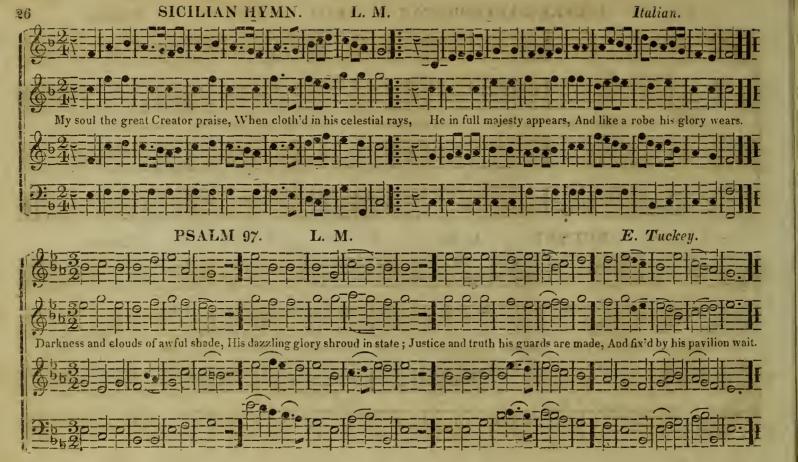


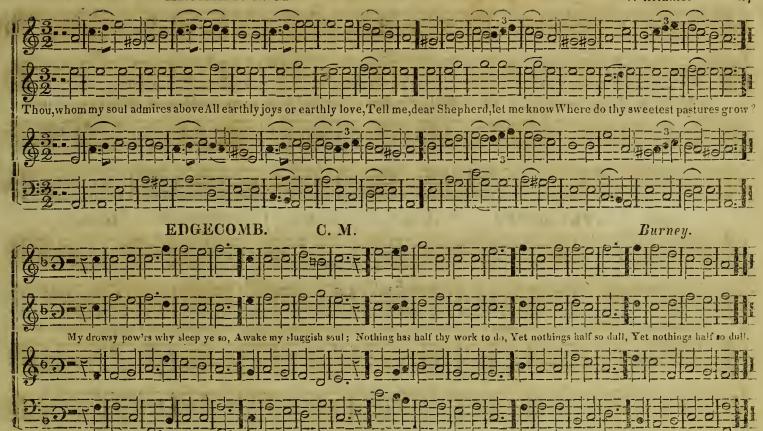


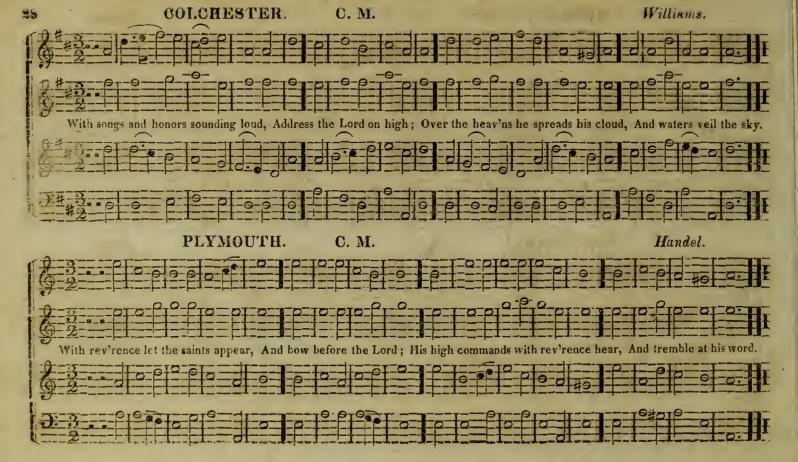




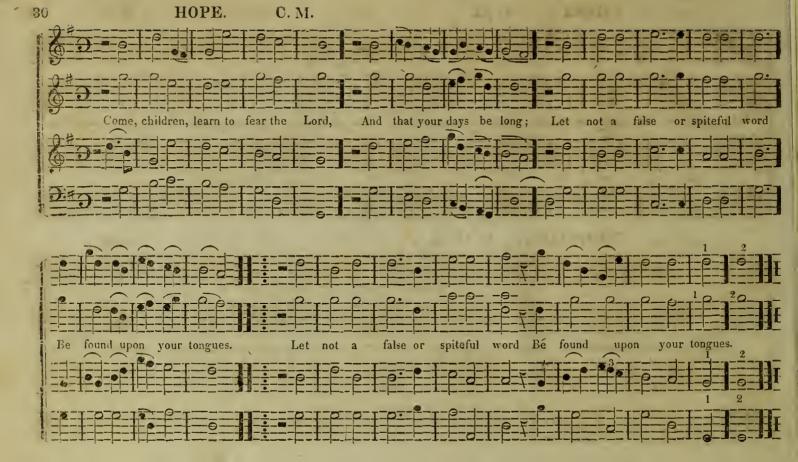


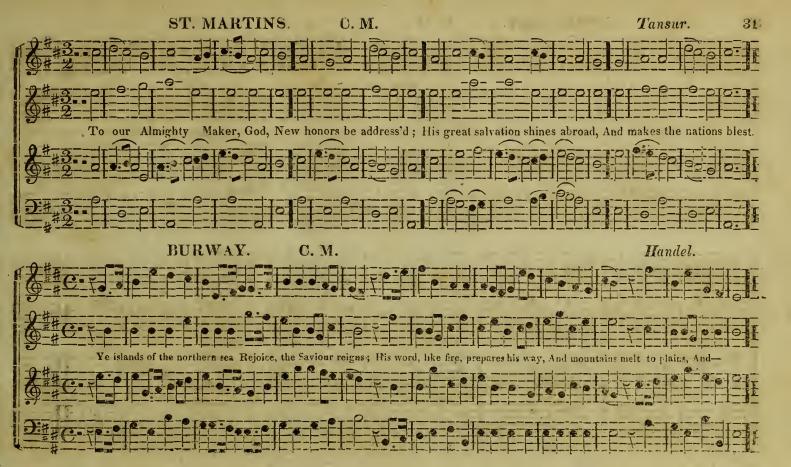


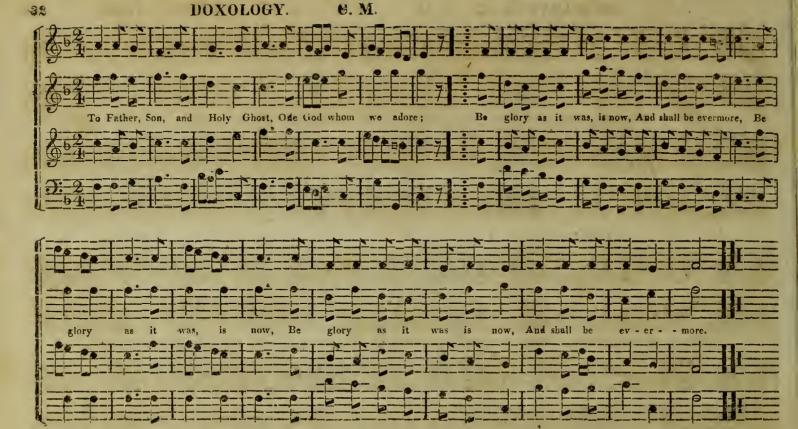


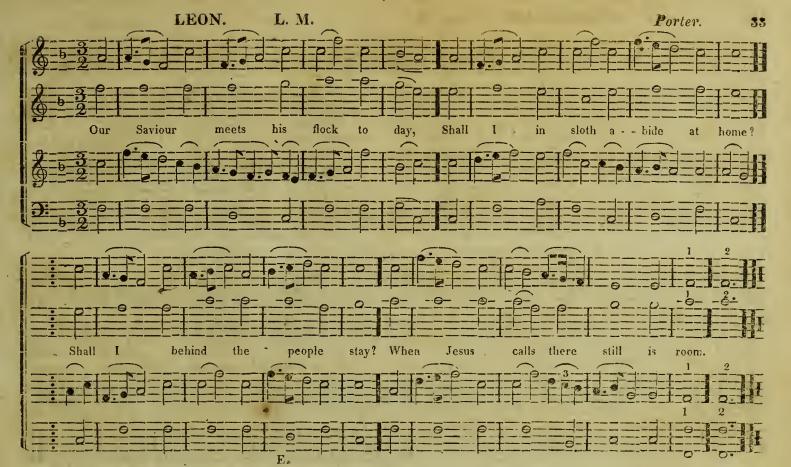


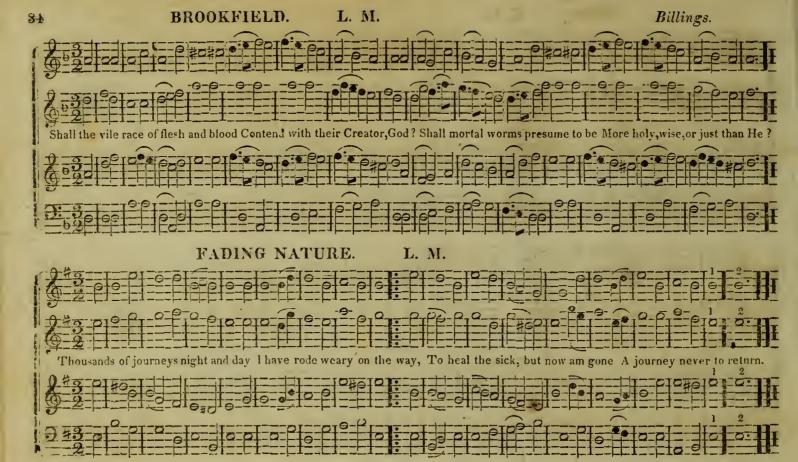


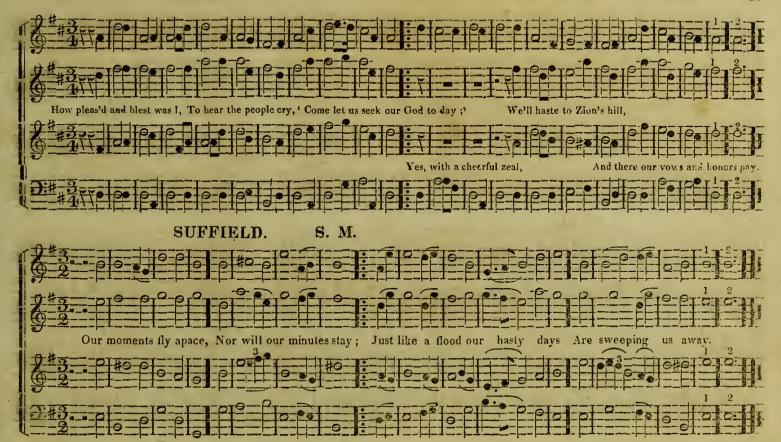


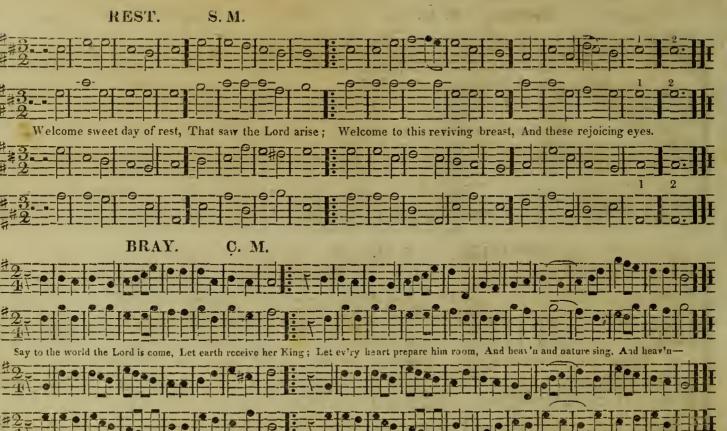


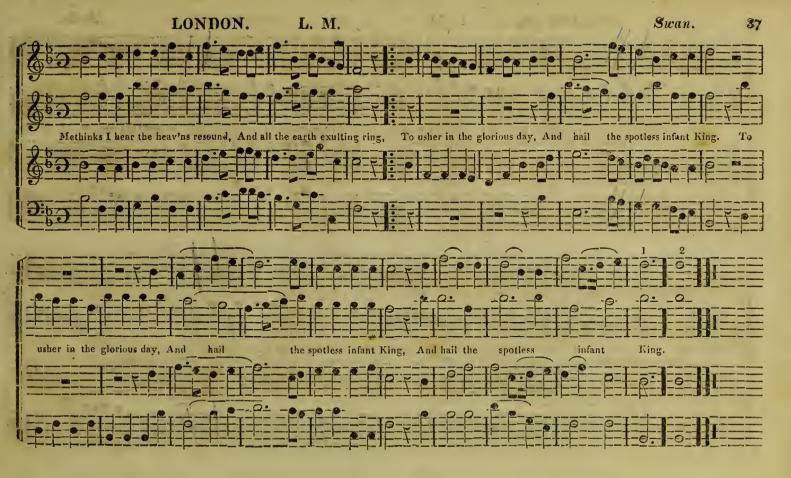


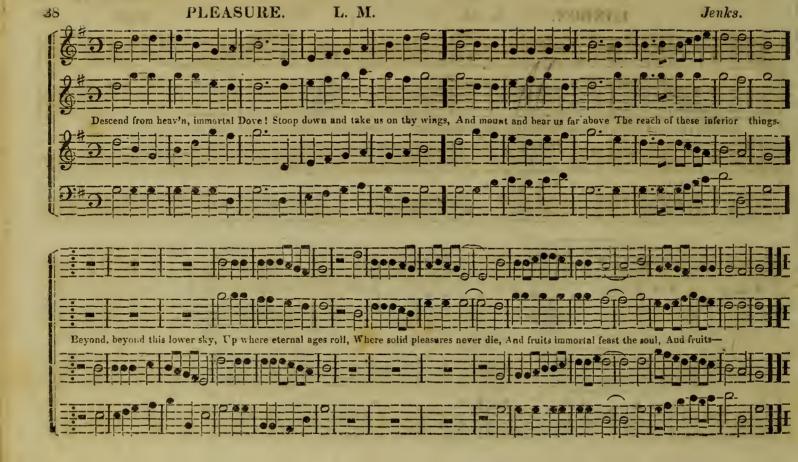




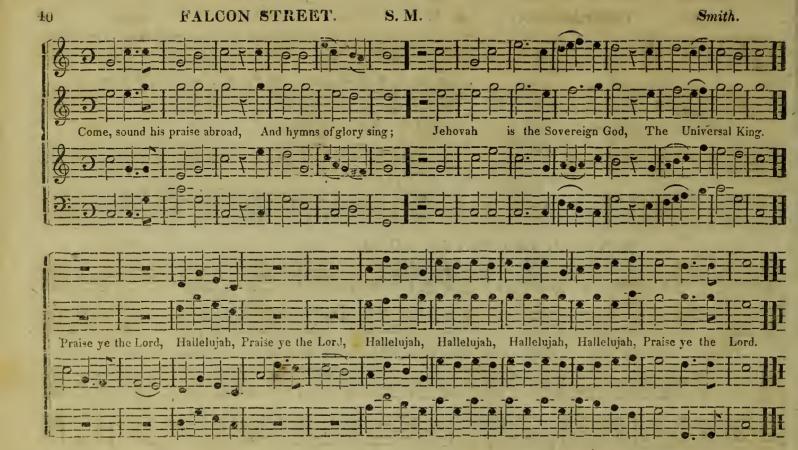


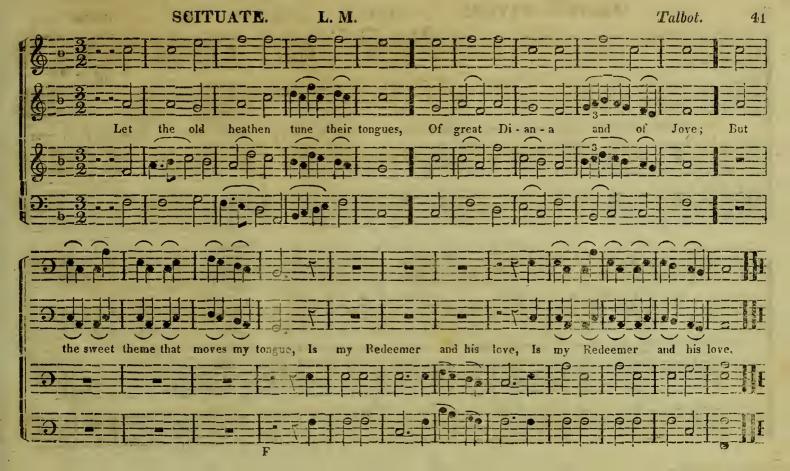


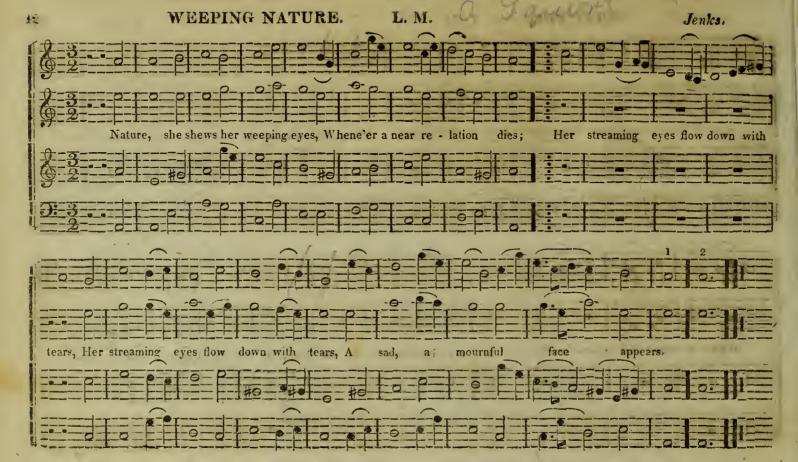


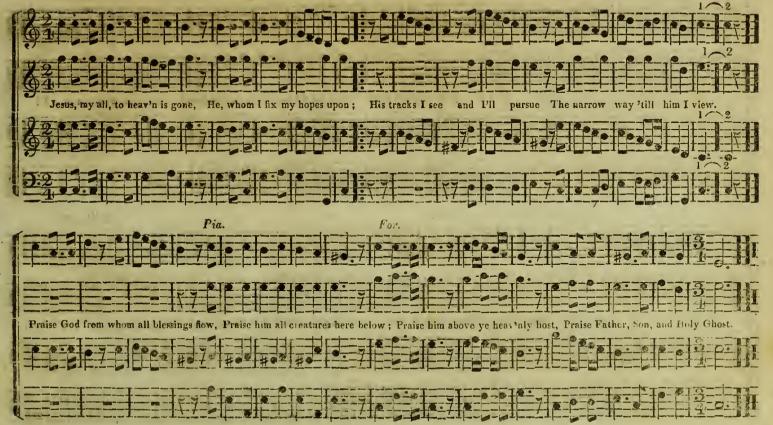


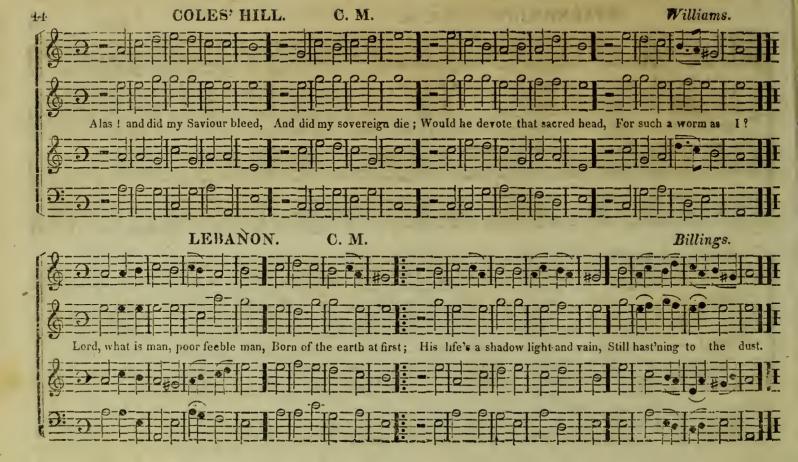




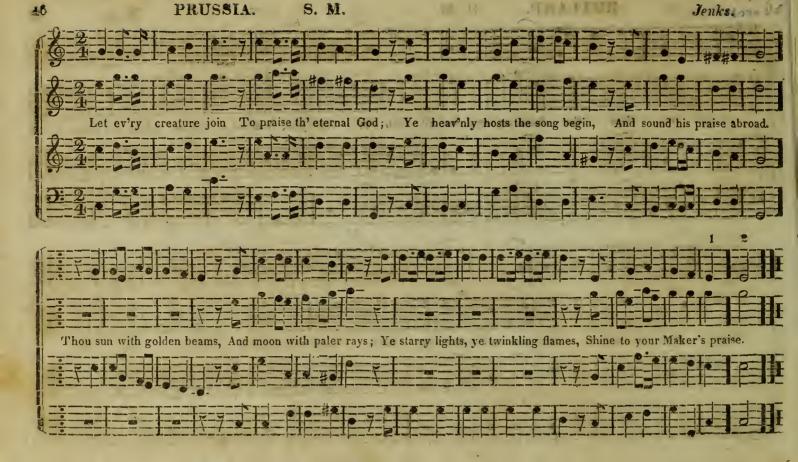


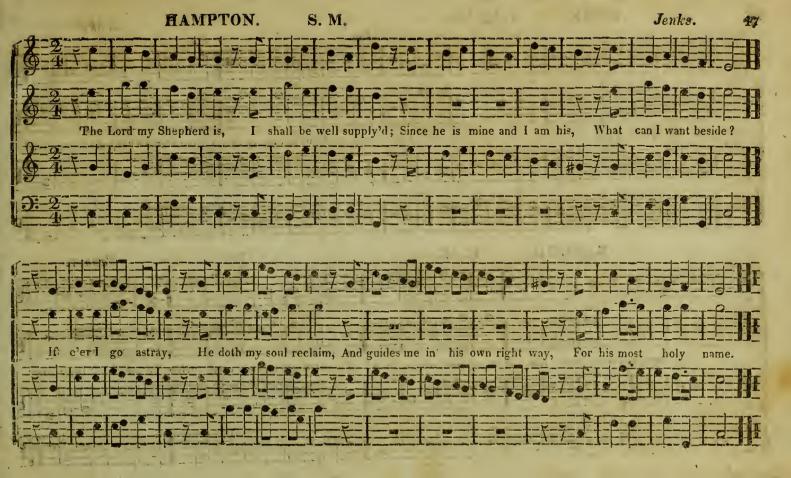


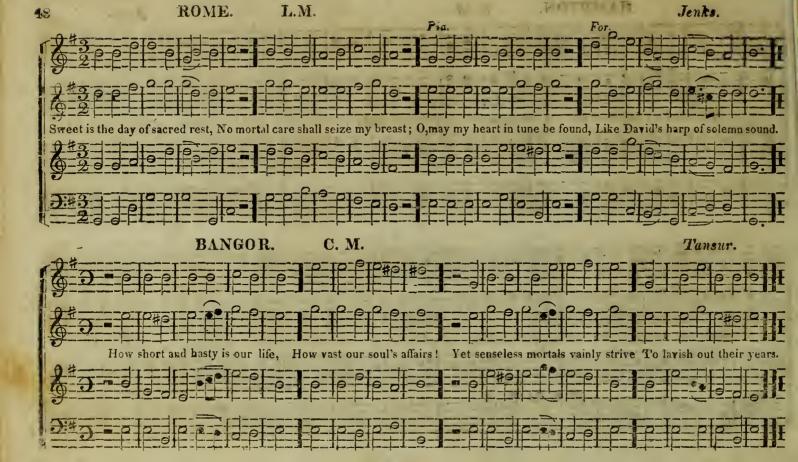


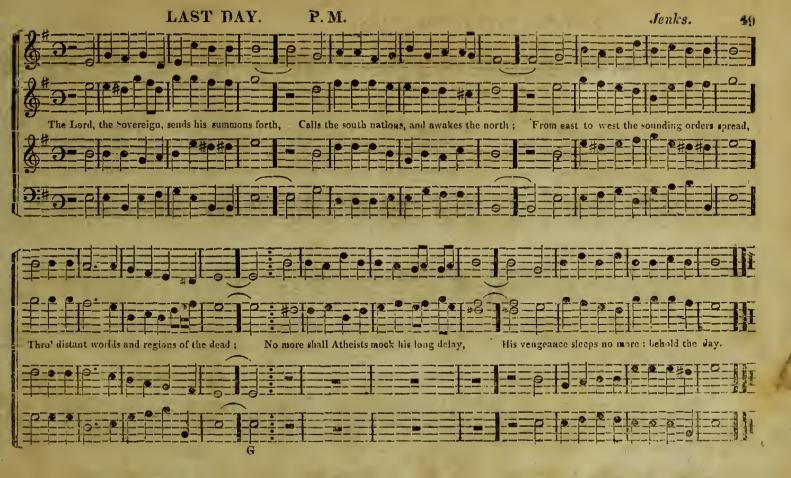








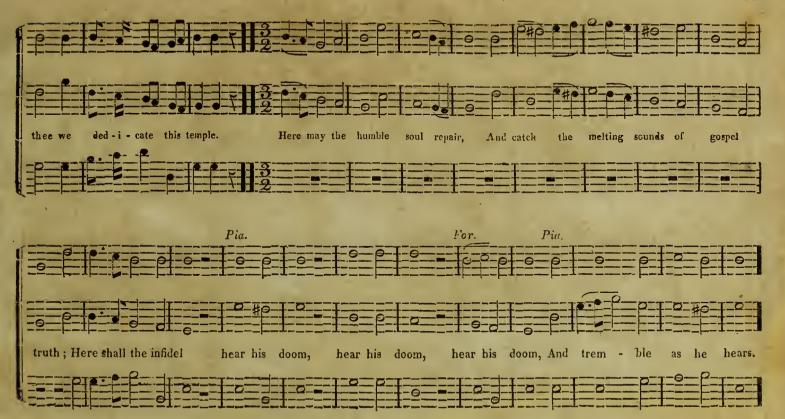


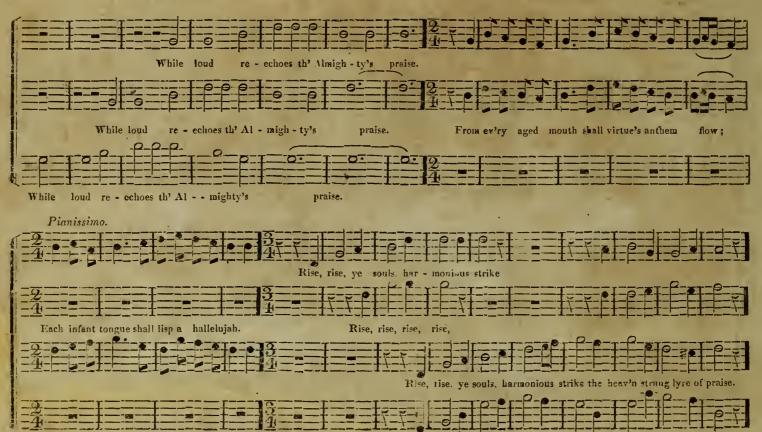


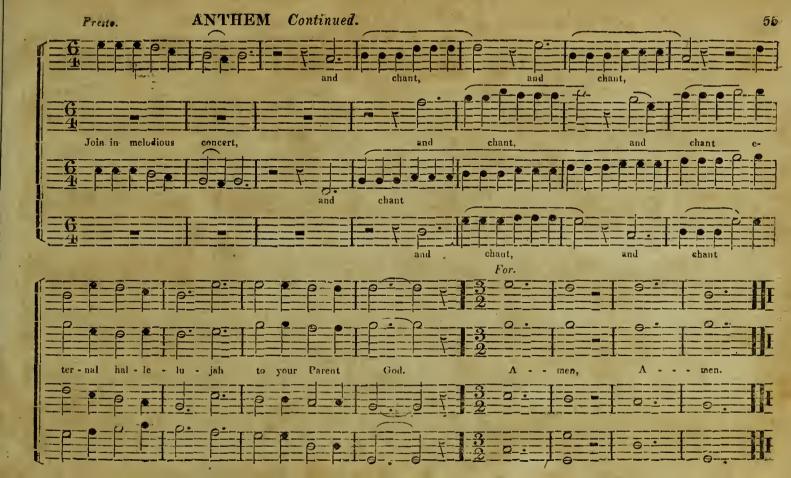


For thee we built.

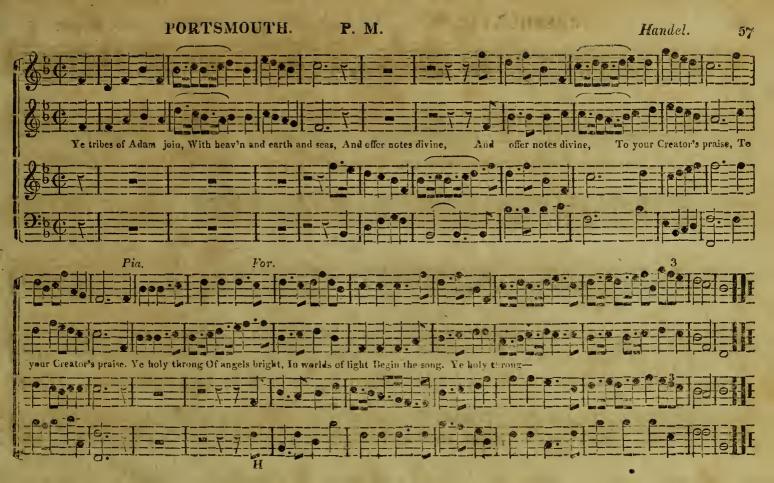
For thee we huilt,

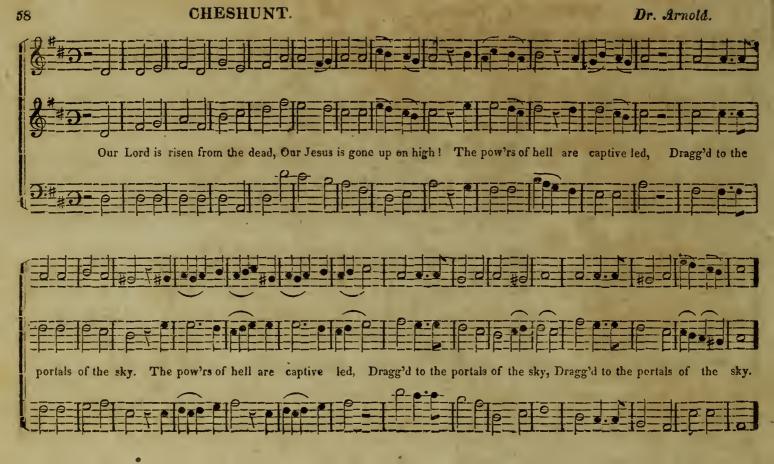


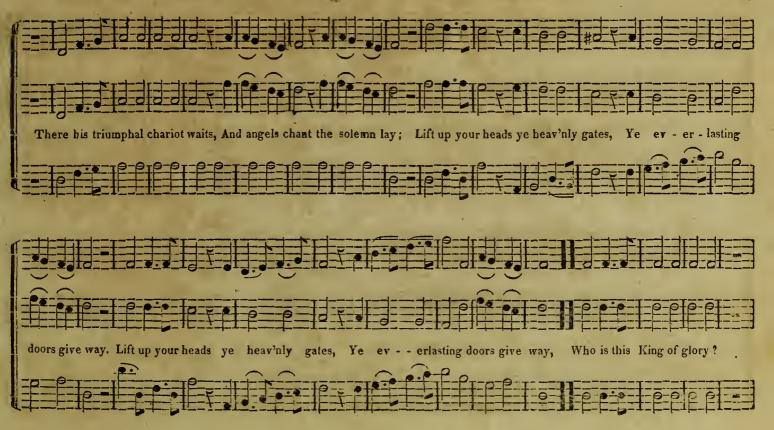


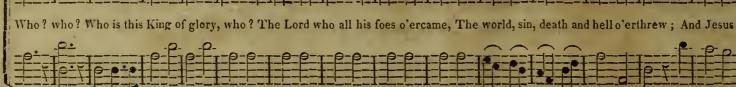


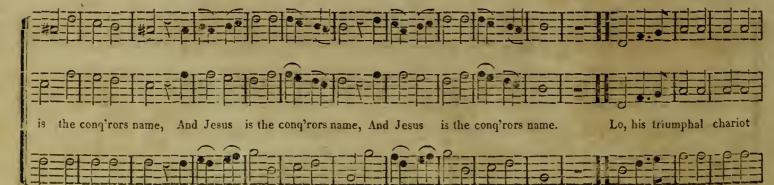


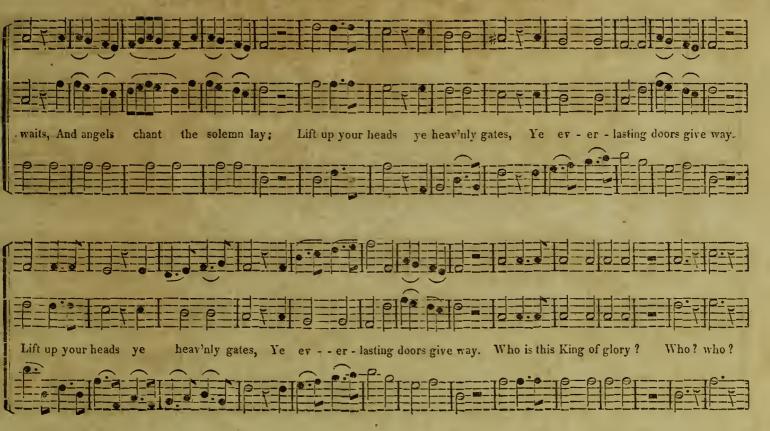








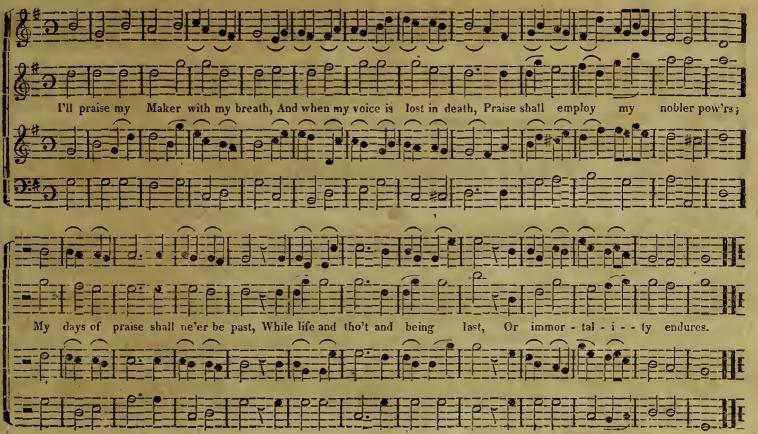


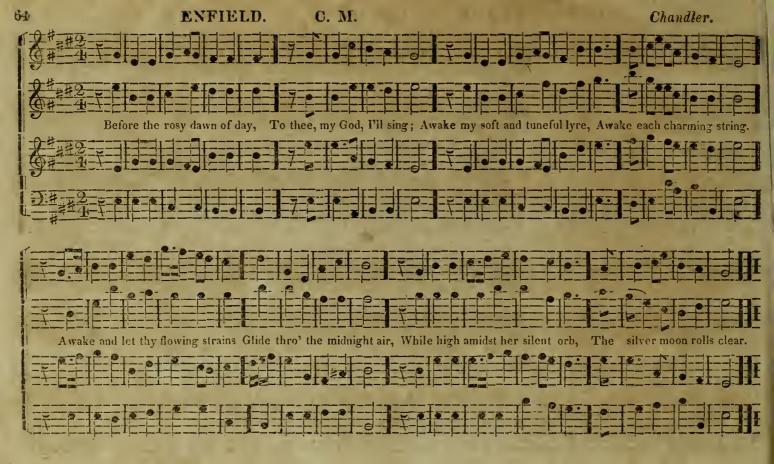


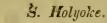


62 CHESHUNT Continued. Who? Who is this King of glory, who? The Lord of glorious pow'r possess'd, The King of saints and angels too. God over all,

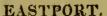




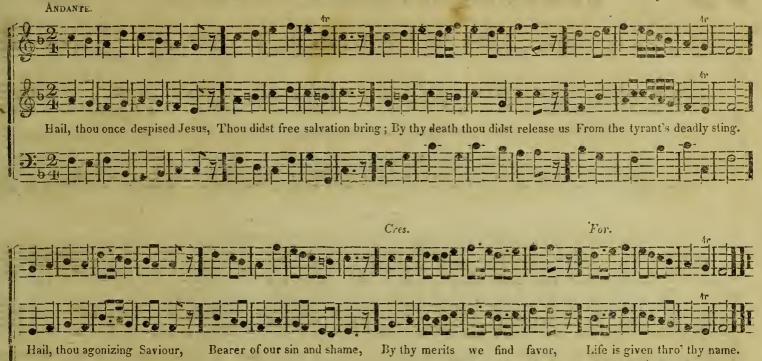




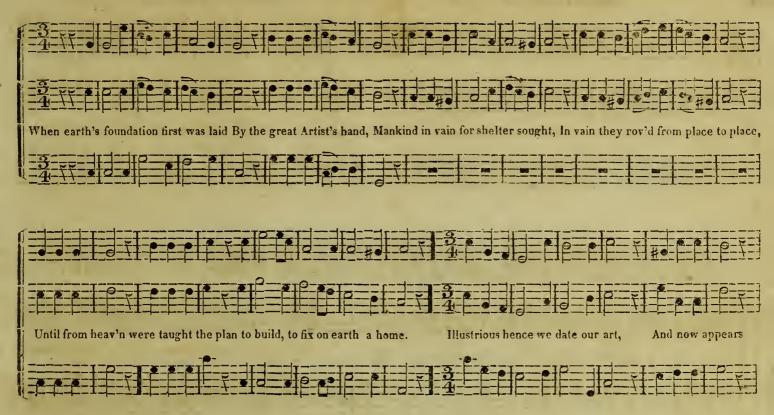
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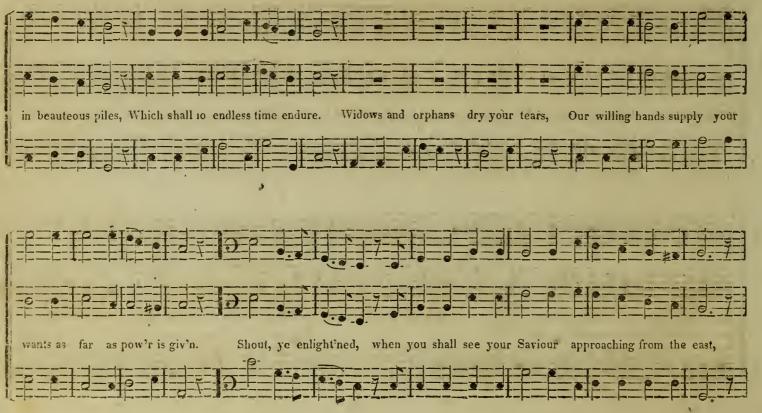


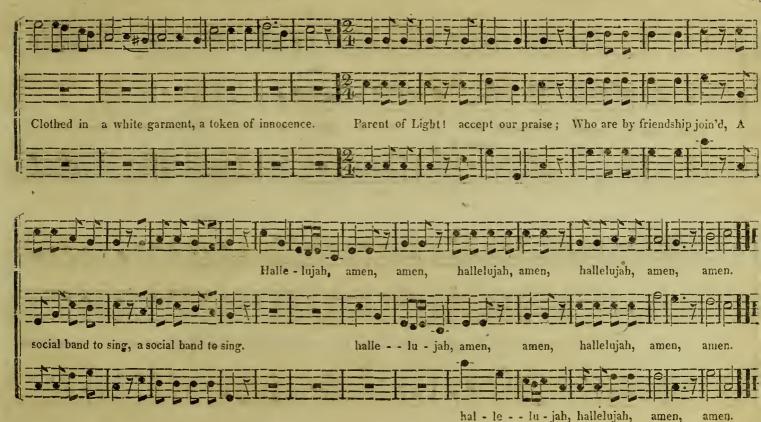
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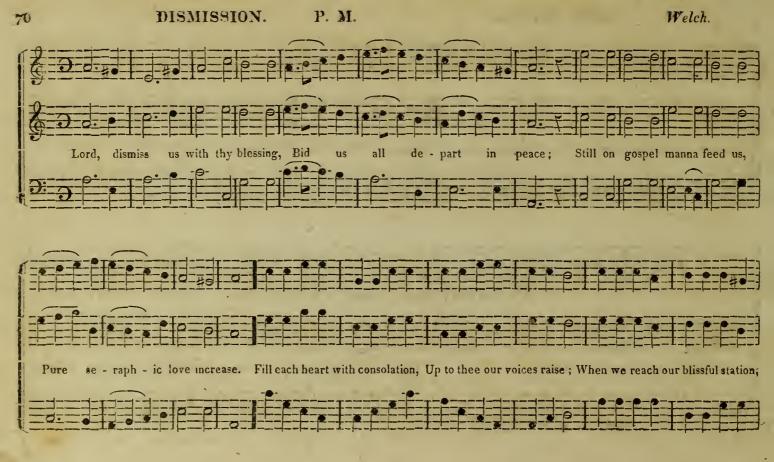


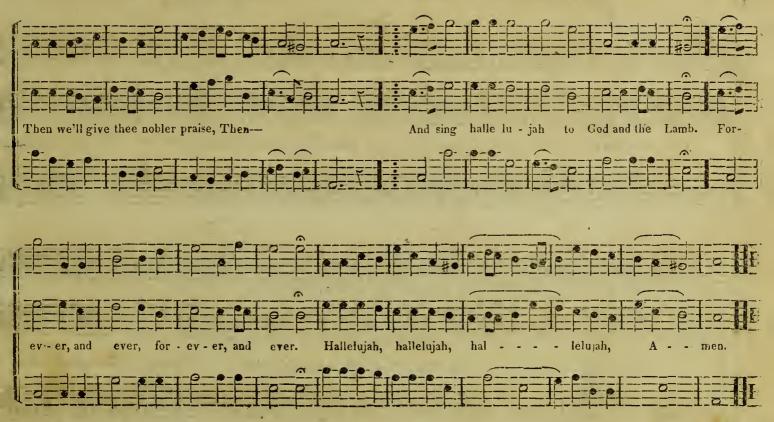


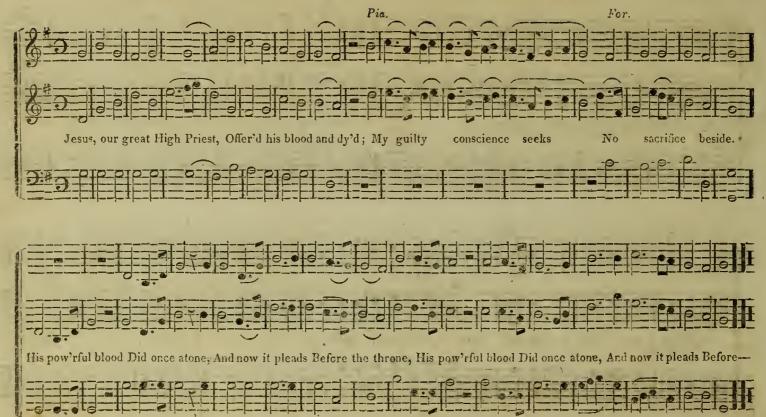






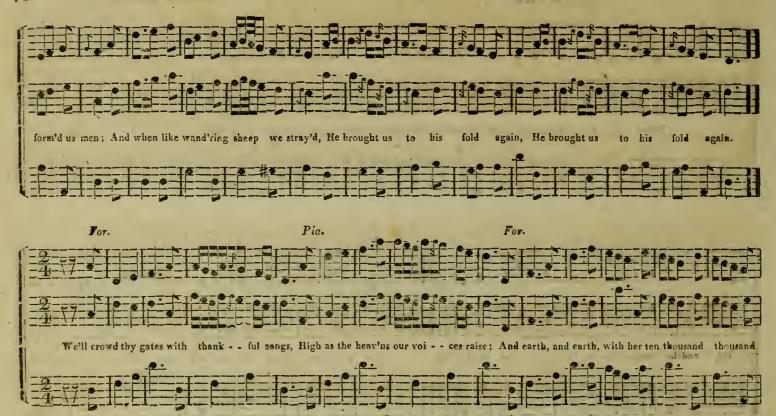


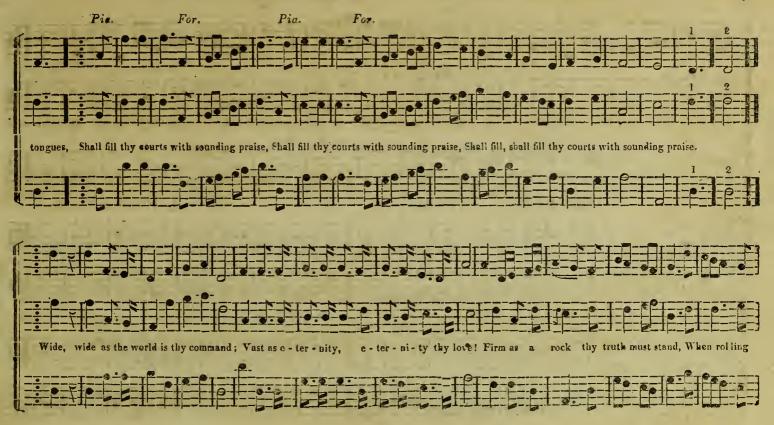


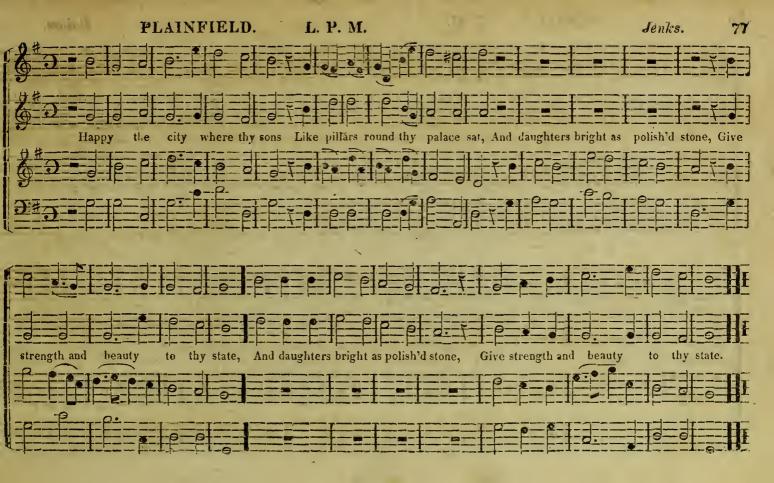


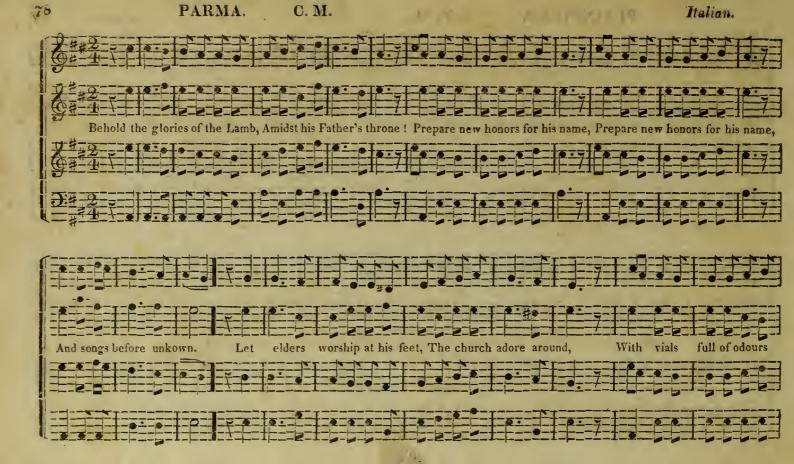


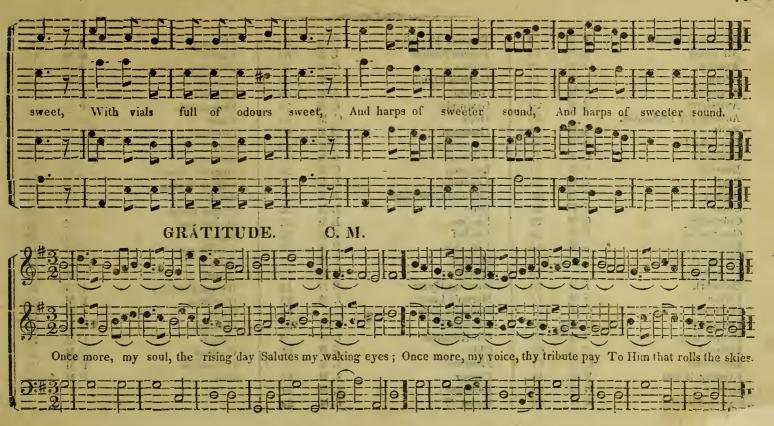










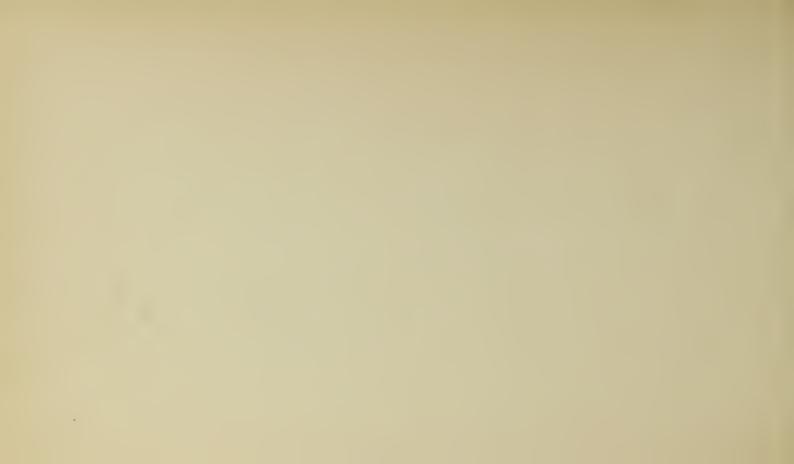


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