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THE

## PROVIDENCE SELECTION

OF

Asalm and Wynnn Sunes.

### IN TWO PARTS.

#### PART FIRST,

CONTAINING THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSICK, AND A SELECTION OF
TUNES SUITABLE FOR ALL THE VARIOUS MEASURES IN USE
IN WORSHIPPING ASSEMBLIES.

#### PART SECOND,

CONSISTING OF SELECT PIECES, OF VARIOUS MEASURES, FOR OCCA-SIONAL USE.

Chiefly Selected

FROM THE MOST EMINENT EUROPEAN AUTHORS,

And decigned for the use of

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

BY OLIVER SHAW.

DEDHAM:

PRINTED BY H. MANN AND CO. FOR THE AUTHOR.

1815.



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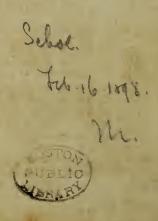
#### RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT, sc.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the second day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fortieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Oliver Shaw, of Providence, in said district, deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words and figures following, viz.

"THE PROVIDENCE SELECTION of Psalm and Hymn Tunes. In Two Parts. Part First, Containing the Rudiments of Musick, and a Selection of Tunes suitable for all the various measures in use in worshipping assemblies. Part Second, Consisting of Select Pieces, of various measures, for occasional use. Chiefly selected from the most eminent European authors, and designed for the use of Schools and Churches. By Oliver Shaw."

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned"—and also to an Act entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

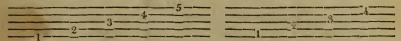
N. R. KNIGHT, Clerk, Rhode Island District.



# Audiments of Musick.

THE first thing to be attempted in musick, is a knowledge of the characters by which it is expressed. They are principally the following:—

A Staff is formed of five parallel lines, with their intermediate spaces, on which musick is written.



When the notes in musick go higher or lower than the compass of the staff, short lines are added, which are called ledger lines. The intervals of the staff are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet, every eighth being a repetition of the first, and so on through the series.

In order to determine the pitch of musical notes, certain signs, called Clefs, have been invented, which are set at the beginning of the staffs. There are five in gen-

eral use, viz.—The F or Bass Clef on the fourth line.

The Tenor Clef on the fourth line.

The Soprano Clef on the first line.

The three last denominate C, which is always found on the first ledger line

This is called the G Clef, and is occasionally used for the Alto and second Treble.

the Bass. The Treble Clef is placed on the second line, which makes it G

The following example will show the order of the letters in the different Clefs.



In singing, the common English method is to apply to the notes the syllables mi, fa, sol, la, in the following order, viz. above the mi are fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, and below it, la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa, after which the mi returns again, either ascending or descending.

In all tunes having no flat nor sharp at the beginning, mi is in B.

In an enros naving no naci	101 21	iarp at the organing, in is in w.	
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 dat, mi is in	D	If F, C, and G be sharp, mi is in	G
If B, E, A, and D be lat, mi is in	G	If F, C, G, and D be sharp, mi is in	D

Instead of this constant changing, the French and Italians apply the syllables, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, every eighth, like the letters, answering to the first.

Figure, length, and relative value of notes, with their respective rests.

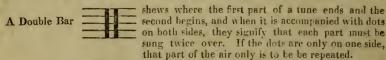
1 Semilreve\_2 Minims\_4 Crotchets\_8 Quavers\_16 Semiguavers\_32 Demisemiq.



When a Rest occurs, the performer is to be silent during the length of the note to which it answers, whether semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, &c.

A Dot added to a note, makes it half as long again. Thus, a dotted minim is equal to 3 crotchets; a dotted crotchet, to 3 quavers, &c. The second dot has half the effect of the first.

A Bar is a perpendicular line drawn across the staff, thus, divide the notes into equal measures, according to the time marked at the beginning of every composition.



A Repeat signifies that part of the air or tune must be sung again, from the place where the repeat is set.

A Slur drawn over or under two or more notes, signifies that they should be sung to one syllable.

A Pause • when placed over any note, intends that the time of the air shall be suspended, by holding the note longer than its common length, or by making a pause in the nature of a rest before the air proceeds.

A Sharp placed at the beginning of a line or space, shews that all the notes thereon are to be sung half a tone higher than the natural sound.

A Flat  $\nabla$  is the reverse of the sharp; for when it is put at the beginning of a line or space, all the notes on that line or space are to be sung half a tone or semitone lower than the natural notes; both these characters affect the octaves above and below, though not marked; but either of them used accidentally, or after a tune is begun, affects only so many notes as follow on that line or space, in the same bar.

When a line or space has been made sharp or flat, the Natural \$\frac{1}{2}\$ put before any note thereon, brings it to the natural sound which it would have had, if no flat or sharp had been used.

The figure 3 put over or under three crotchets, quavers, semiquavers, &c. signifies that the three crotchets are to be sung in the time of a minim, the quavers in that of a crotchet, the semiquavers in that of a quaver, &c.





A 6 in like manner, reduces six notes to the time of four of the same kind.



Stacato notes, are notes of distinction, marked thus, that notes so marked, should be sung very distinctly.



#### OF TIME.

There are two original kinds of Time, viz. common and triple, either of which may be simple or compound.

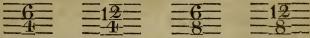
Simple Common Time is designated by either of the following characters,

containing one semibreve or its value in a bar.

each containing one semi-The second is thus, or thus. breve or its value in a bar.

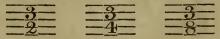
containing one minim or its value in a bar.

Compound Common Time is marked as follows:



The first has 6 crotchets to a bar; the second 12 crotchets to a bar; the third 6 quavers, and the fourth 12 quavers to a bar.

Triple Time is known by either of the following characters.



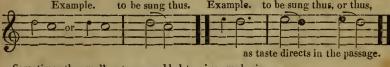
The first has 3 minims to a bar, the second 3 crotchets, and the third 3 quavers.

Compound Triple Time is marked as follows:

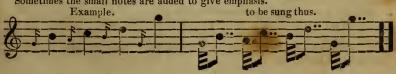


The first has 9 crotchets to a bar, the second 9 quavers.

The Appogiatura is a grace prefixed to a note, which is always sung legato, and with more or less emphasis, being derived from the Italian verb Appogiare, to lean upon; and is written in a small note. Its length is borrowed from the following large note, and in general it is half of its duration; more or less, however, according to the expression of the passage.



Sometimes the small notes are added to give emphasis.



There are but two original Keys in musick, viz. major and minor. The Major is used for cheerful musick. Its third above the tonic, or key note, always contains four semitones.

The Minor is used for pensive musick, its third never containing more than three semitones. Those two keys are C the major, and A the minor; but may be transposed to any other letter by the use of flats and sharps.

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#### Explanation of foreign words commonly used in musick.

Adagio, the slowest movement. A. Tempo, in strict time. Ad Libitum, at pleasure. Affettnoso, tenderly. Agitate, agitated. Allegro, quick time.

Allegretto, not so quick as Allegro. Al Segno, begin again at the repeat and end at the double bar, or the

Amoroso, or Tendrement, nearly the same as Affettuoso.

Andante, rather slow and distinct. Andantino, rather slower than Andante.

Arioso, in the style of an air. Assai, to augment the quickness or slowness, as Allegro Assai, very brisk, Largo Assai, very siow. Brillante, in a brilliant style.

Brio, Spirit, as con Brio, with spirit. Coda, conclusion or appendix.

Crescendo, a gradual increase of the

Da Capo, begin again and end with the first part.

Diminuendo, a gradual diminution of the sound.

Dimolto, very, as Allegro dimolto very fast, Largo dimolto very slow. Dolce, sweetly, tenderly.

Duet, Duetto or Duo, a piece with two parts either vocal or instrumental. Finale, the last movement of a musi-

cal piece. Fine, denotes the end of any movement.

F. or Forte, loud. Grave, very slow time.

Grazioso, in a graceful, pleasing style. Largo, very slow.

Larghetto, not so slow as Largo. Legato, slurred, a style of singing in opposition to Staccato.

Lentamente, rather slow. Lento, very slow.

Maestoso, majestick. Mesto, in a melancholy style.

Mezza Piano, or M. P. softer than piano.

Mezza Forte, or M. F. softer than forte Moderato, moderate.

Piano, or P. soft.

P. Assai, or Pianissimo, very soft.

Piu, more.

Pomposo, in a grand style.

Presto, very quick.

Prestissimo, quicker than Presto.

Primo, first.

Primo tempo, according to the original time.

Rallantando, gradually slackening the

Rondo, Rondeau, a piece of musick in which the first part is repeated once or more in the course of the movement; and with which it final-

Simplice, with simplicity.

Sforzando, particular stress on the note so marked.

Siciliana, a pastoral movement in compound common time.

Smorzato, or Smorzando, smoothening away the sound.

Spirito, with spirit. Tacit, be silent.

Volti subito, turn over quickly.

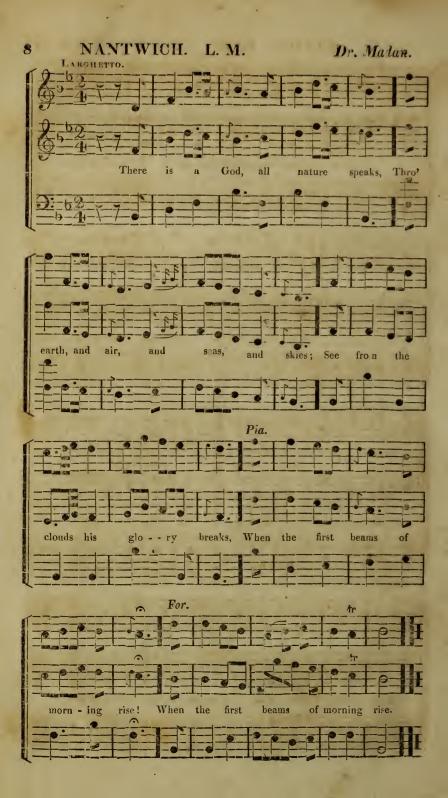
Vivace, lively.

Vigoroso, lively and firm.

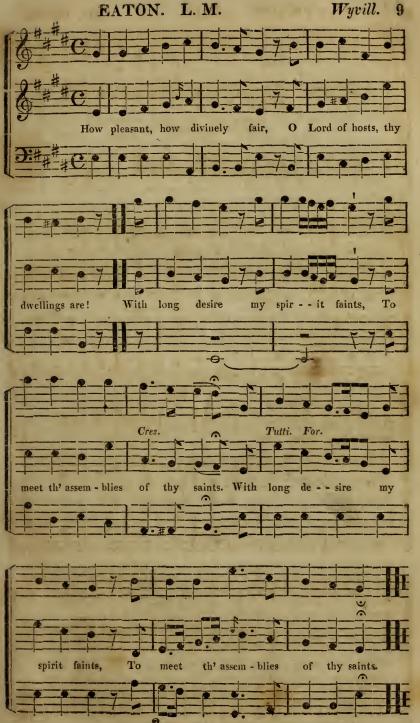
### PROVIDENCE SELECTION.

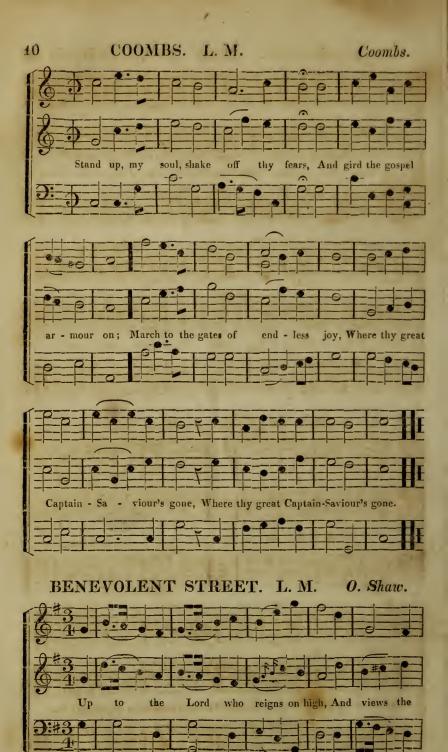
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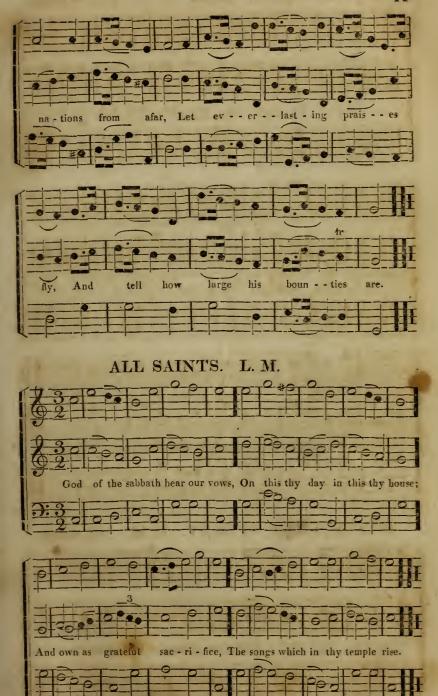


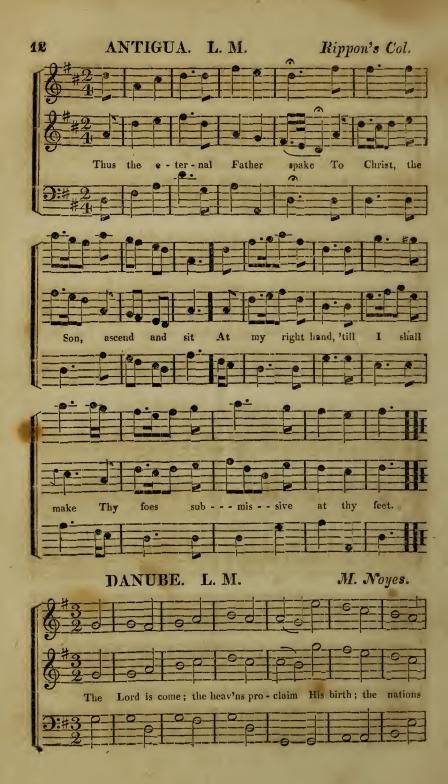




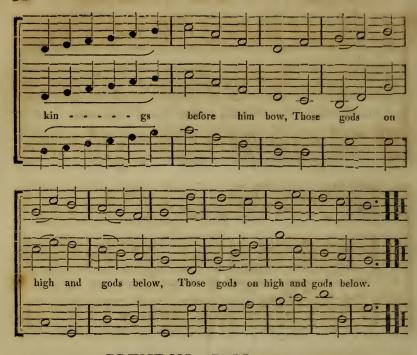




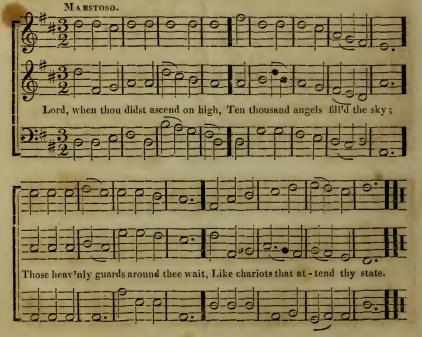


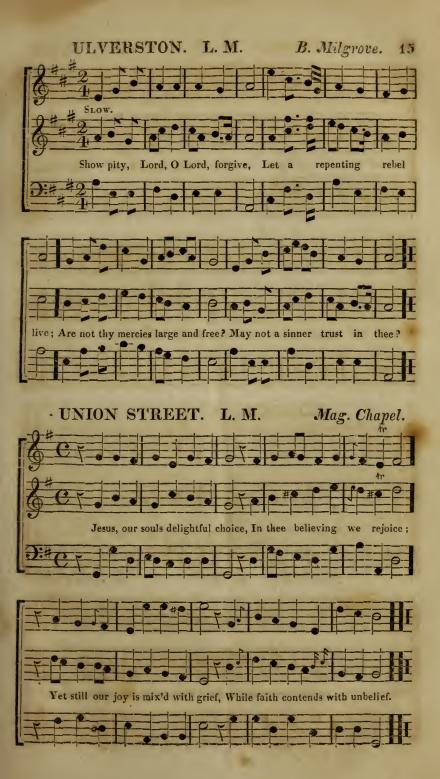


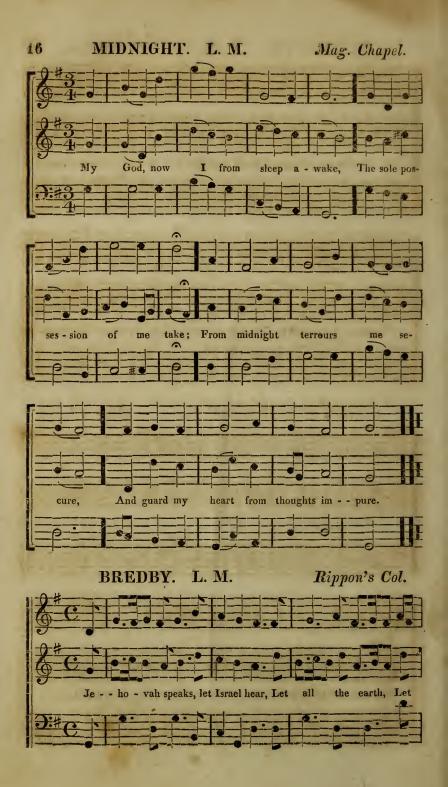


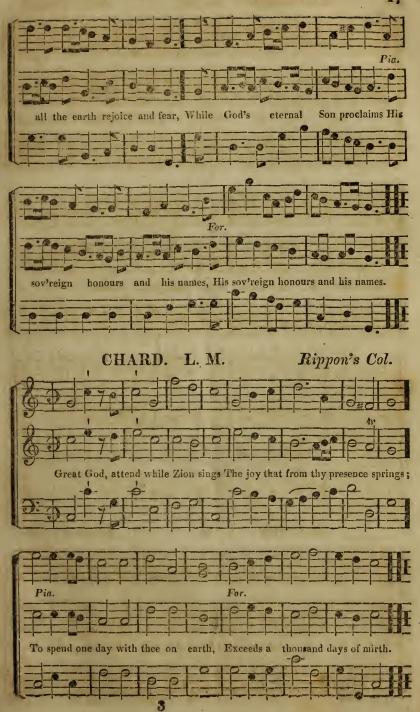


#### BLENDON. L. M.

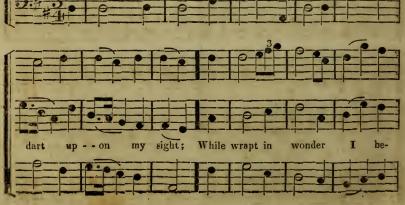




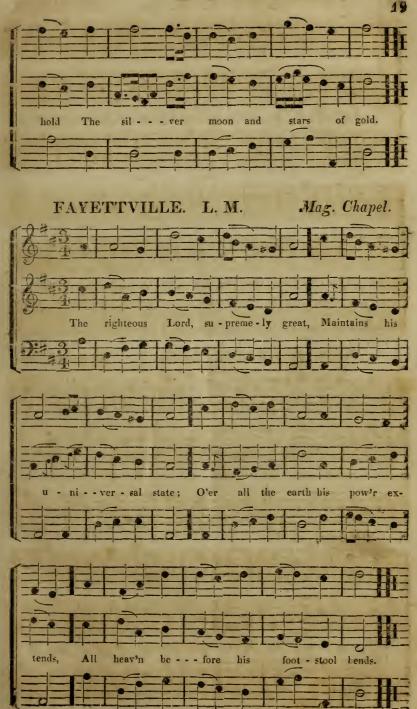


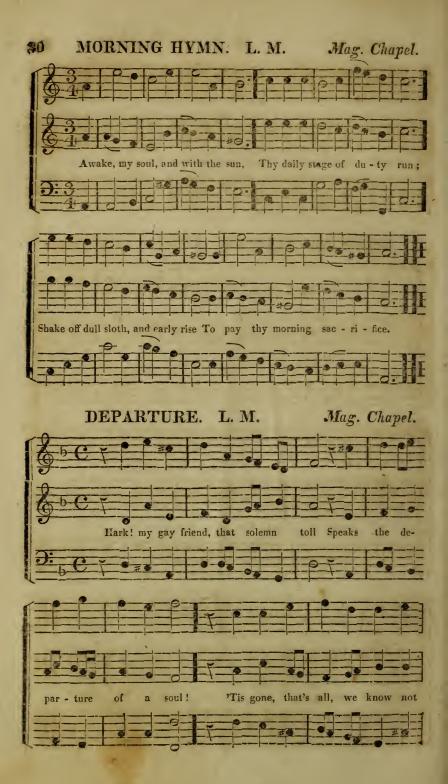


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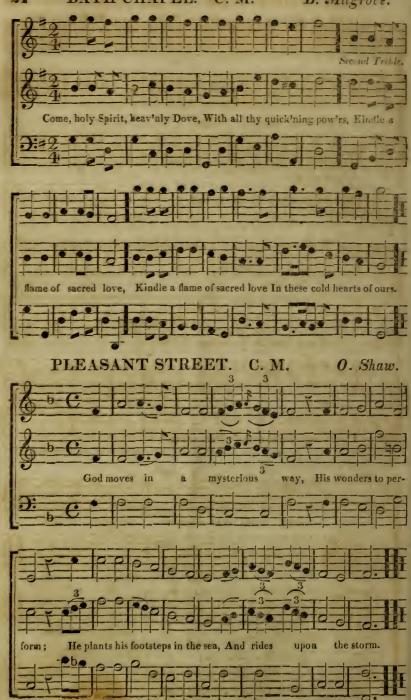


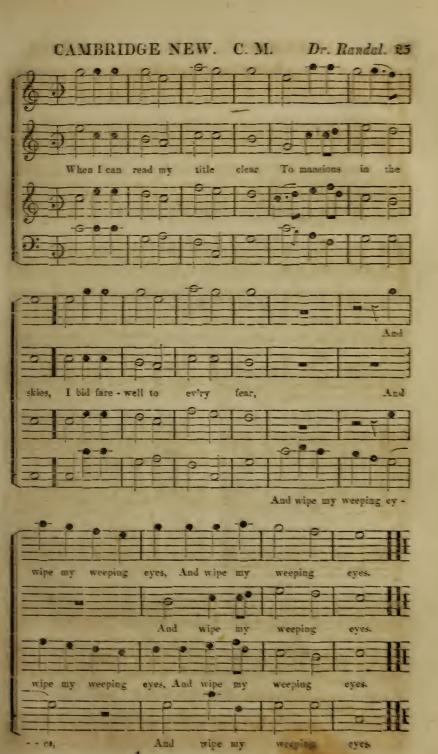


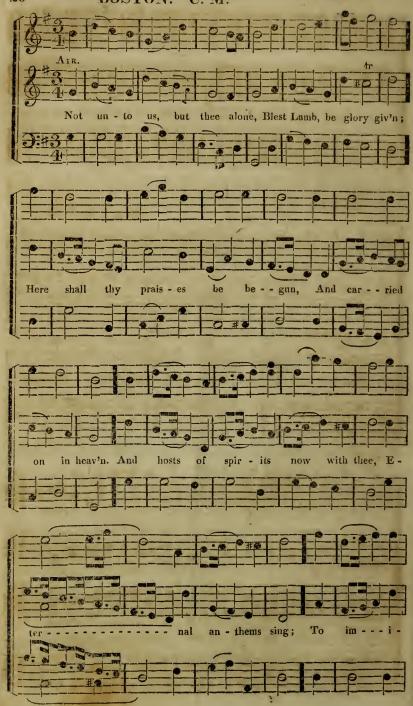




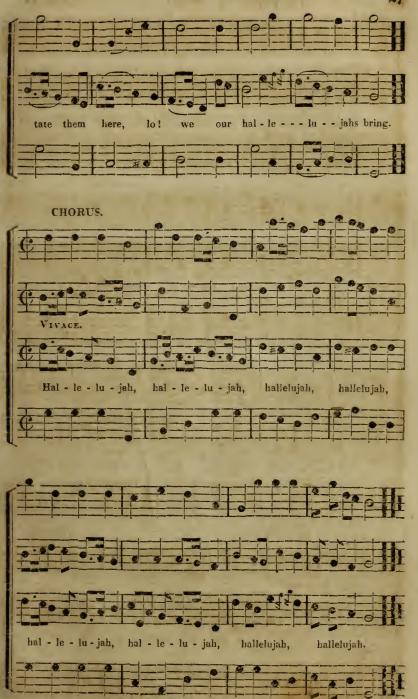


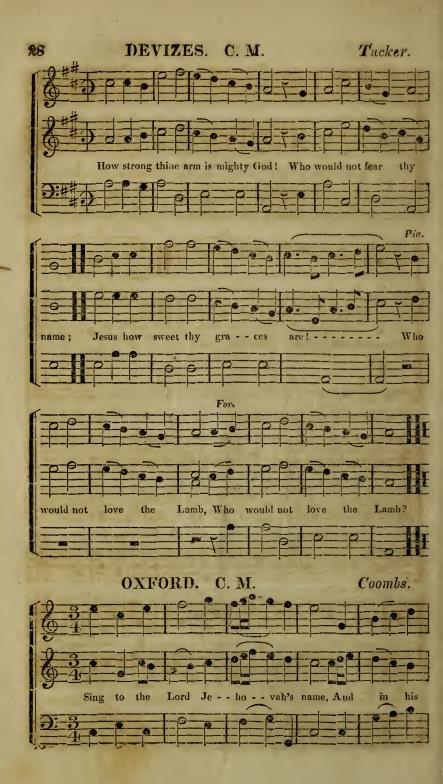


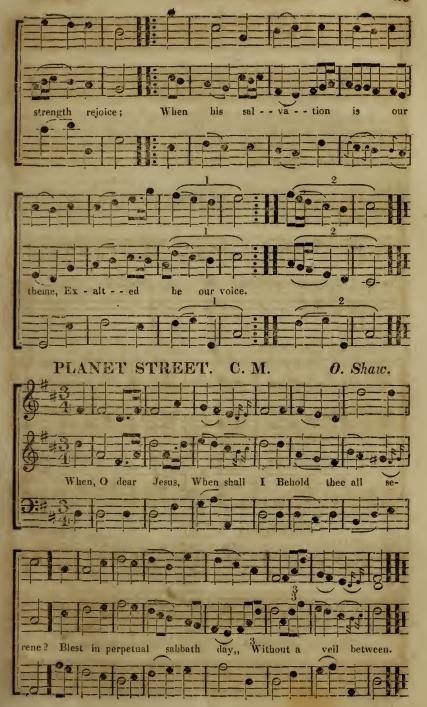


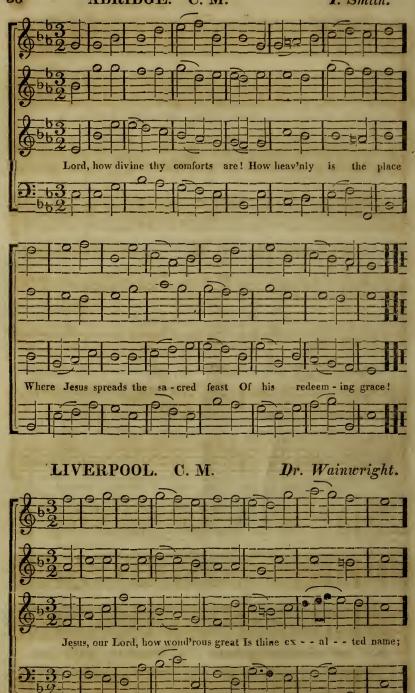




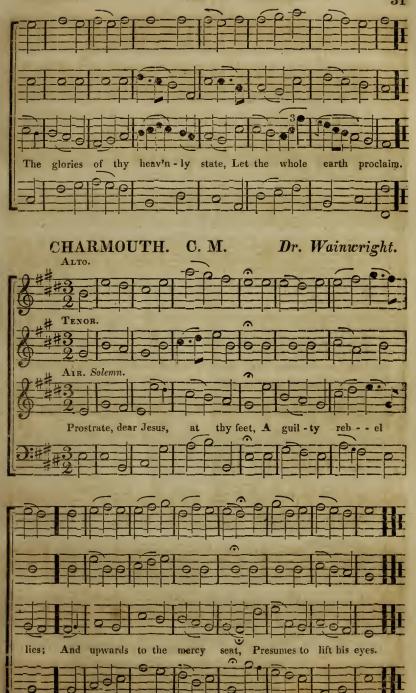








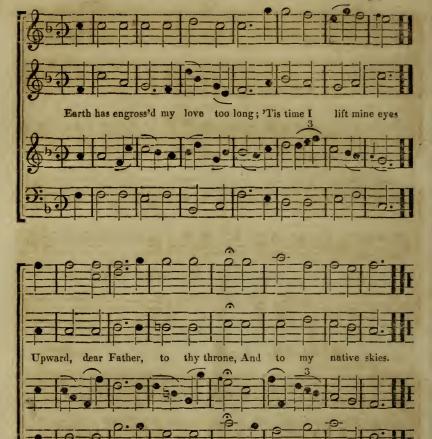






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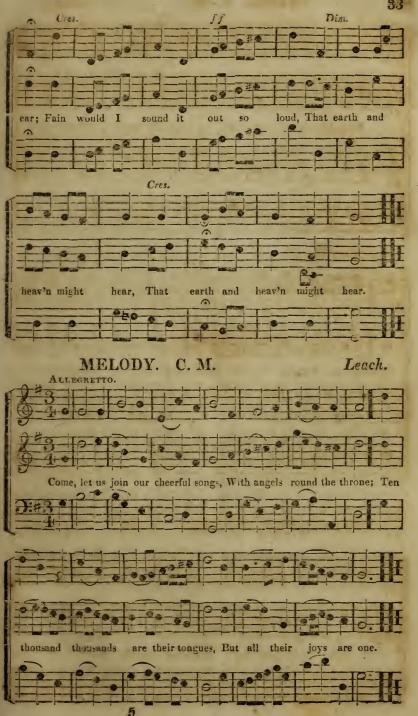


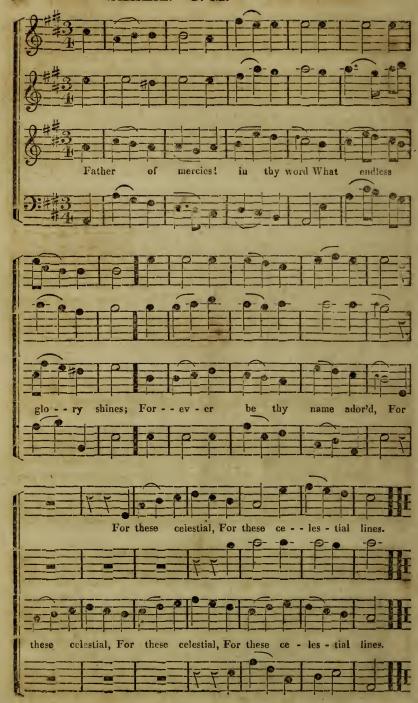


### PRESIDENT STREET. C. M. O. Shaw.

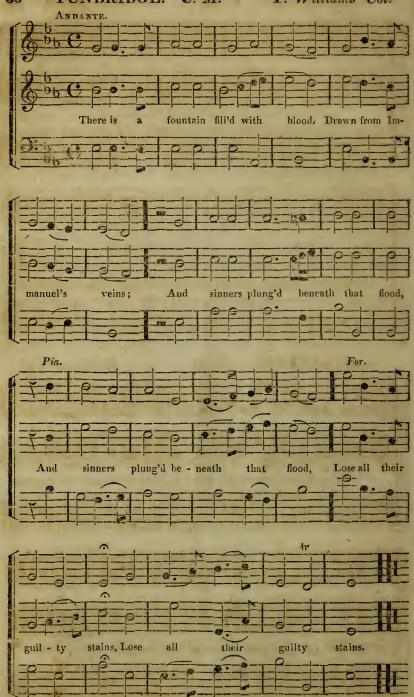


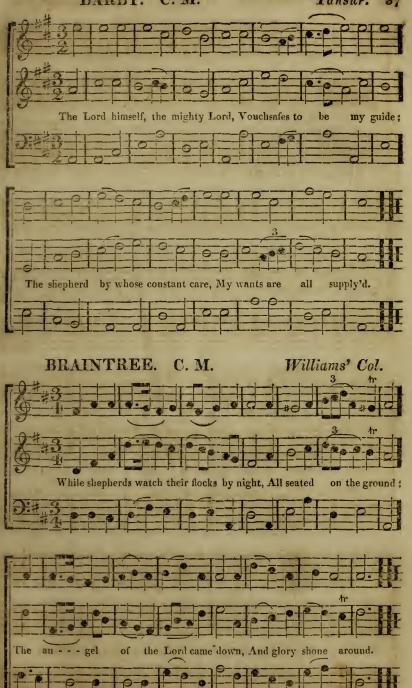


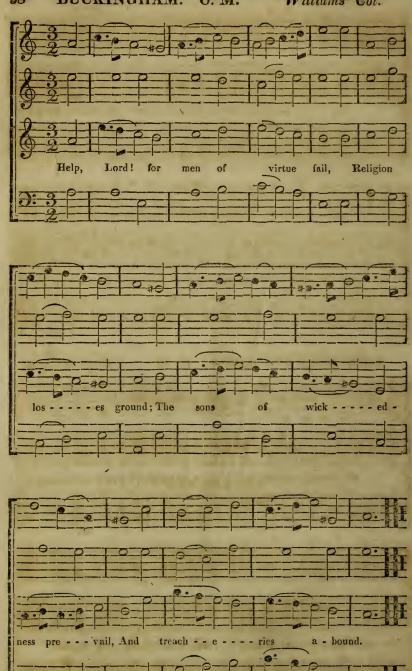


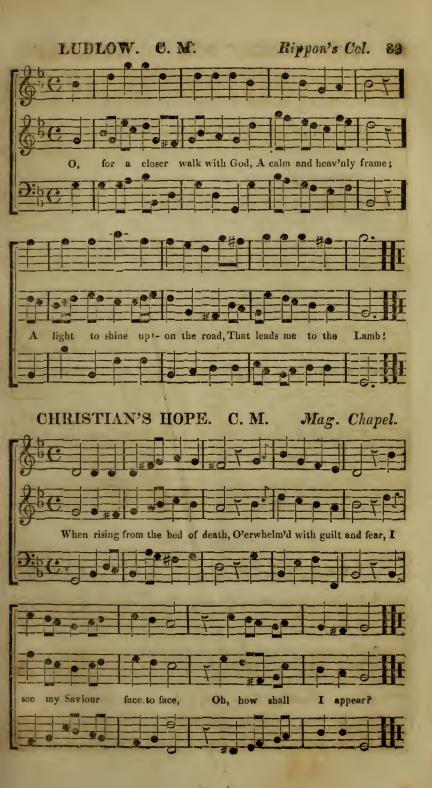


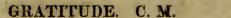










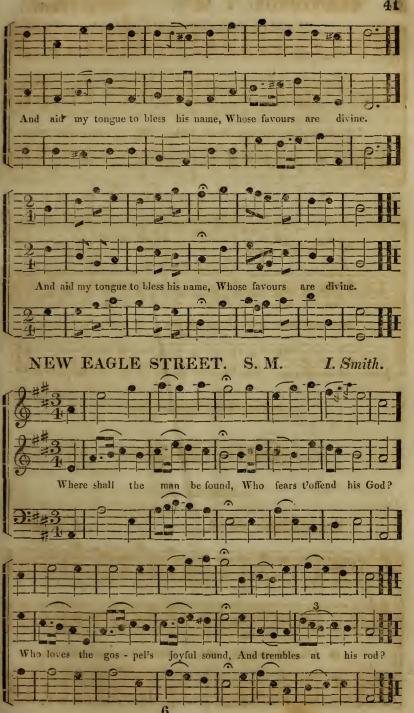


Mag. Chapel.



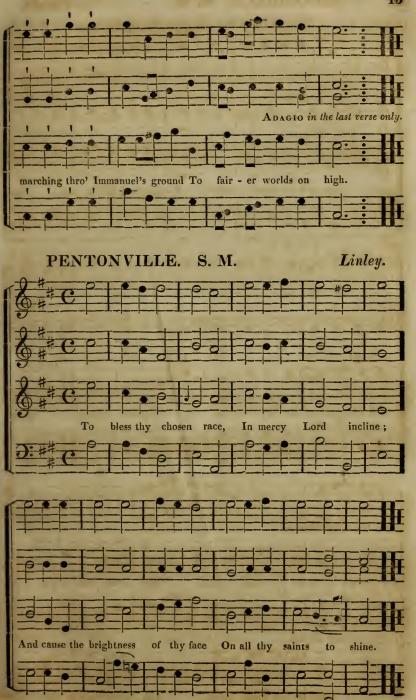
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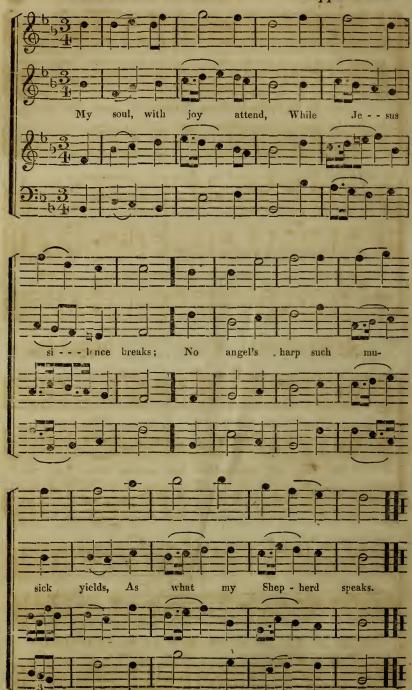




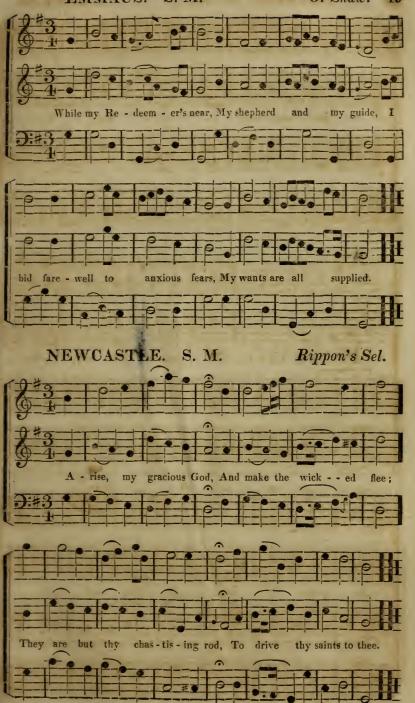








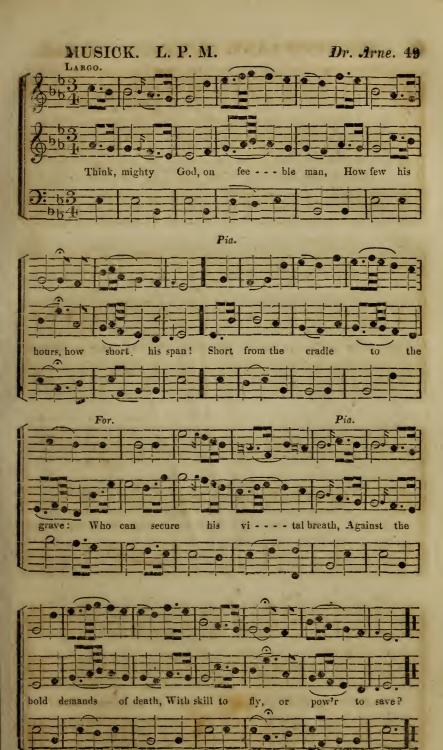




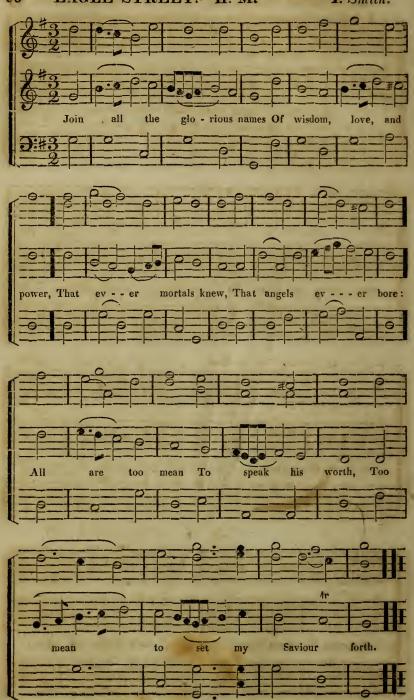




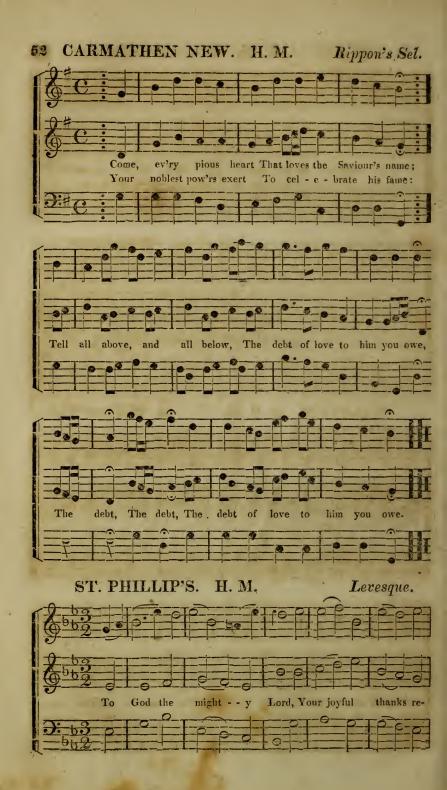


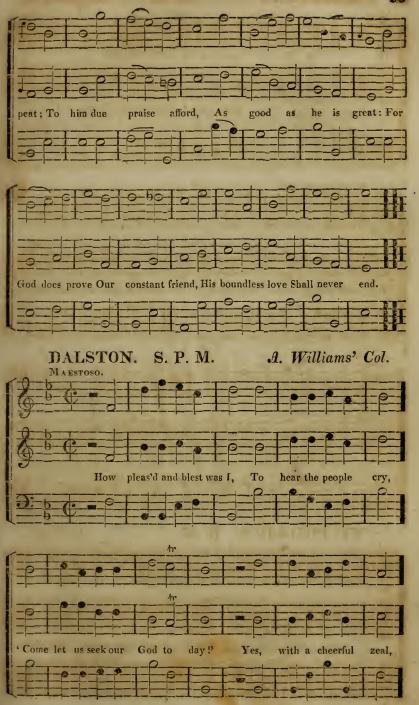


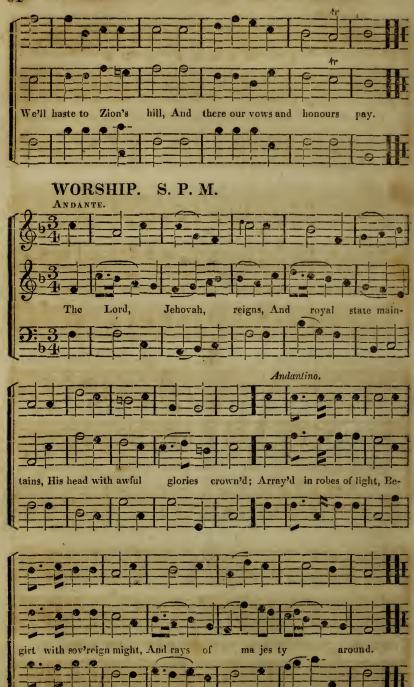


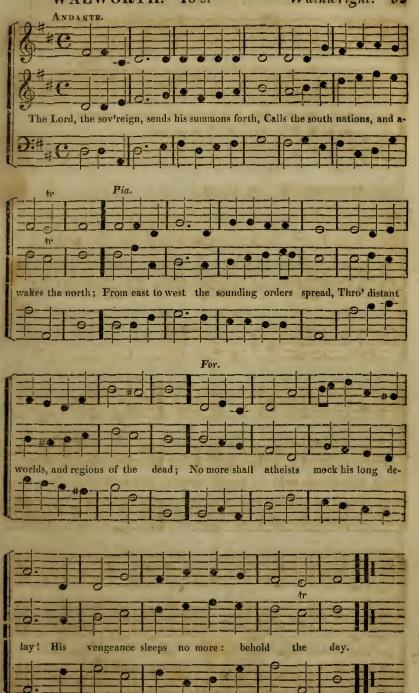


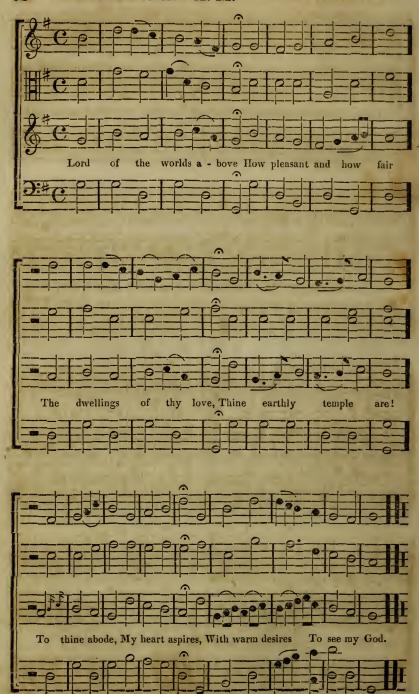


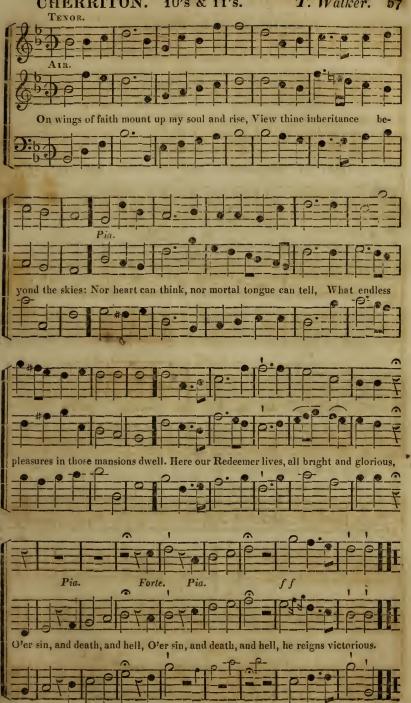








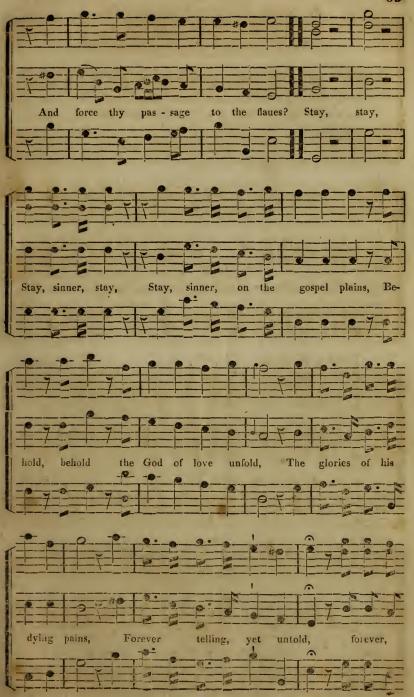




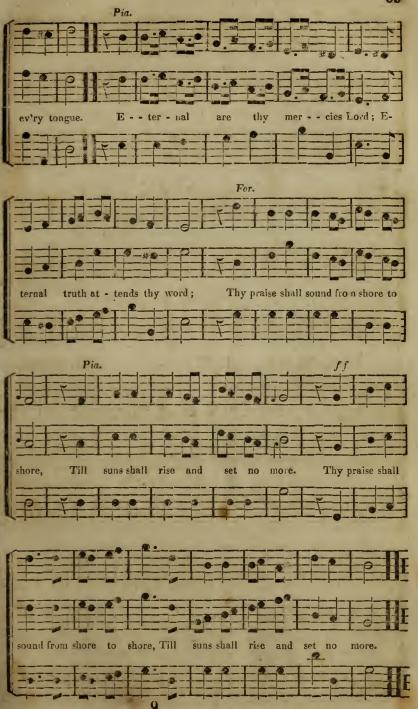
No gnawing grief, no sad heart-rending pain.
In that blest country can admission gain;
No sorrow there, no soul-tormenting feir,
For God's own hand shall wipe the falling tear.
Here our Redeemer lives, &c.

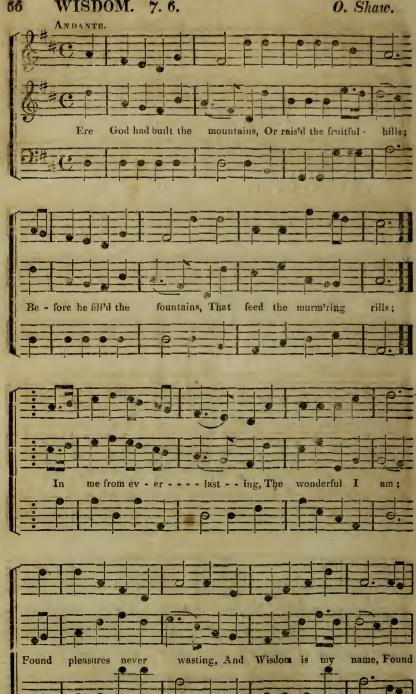
Before the throne a chrystal river glides, Immortal verdure decks its cheerful sides: Here the fair Tree of Life, majestick, rears Its blooming head, and sovereign virtue bears. Here our Redeemer lives, &c.













Forgive me Lord for thy dear Son,
The ills that I this day have done;
That with the world, myself and thee,
Ere I sleep at peace may be.

Teach me to live as I may dread
The grave as little as my bed;
Teach me to die, that so I may
With joy behold the judgment day.

Let my blest guardian while I sleep,
His watchful station near me keep;
My heart with love celestial fill,
And guard me from th' approach of ill,
Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise him all creatures here below:

Praise him above angelic host: Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.



68



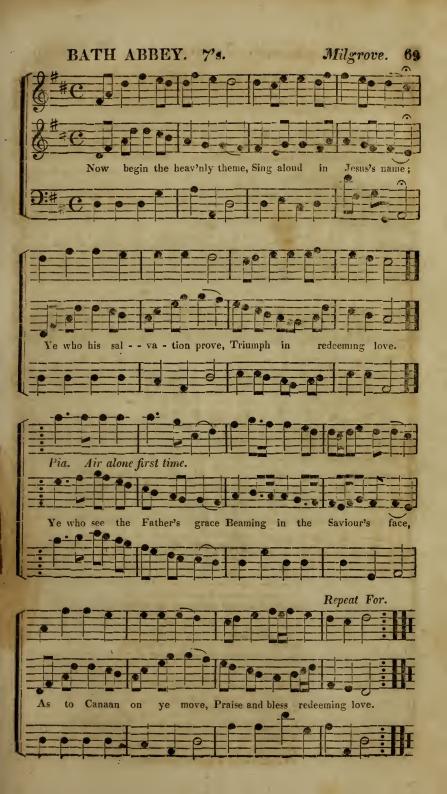


Wand'ring sheep, how far from home Sore bewilder'd, did we roam? Till the gracious Shepherd came; Sought and sav'd: O praise his name.

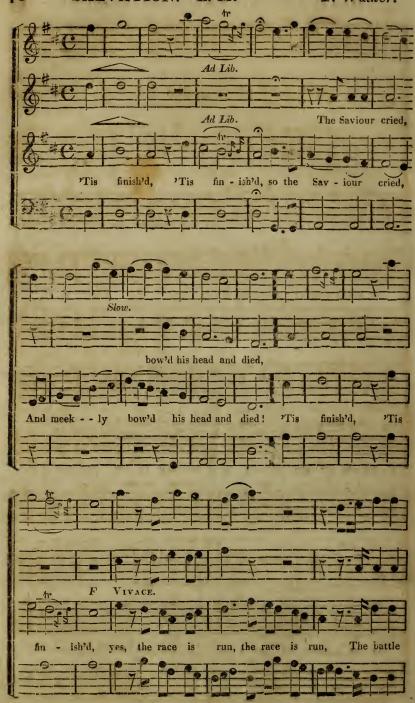
Fir'd with gratitude we raise All our souls to sound thy praise; Touch each heart, each tongue inspire, Sing we higher still and higher.

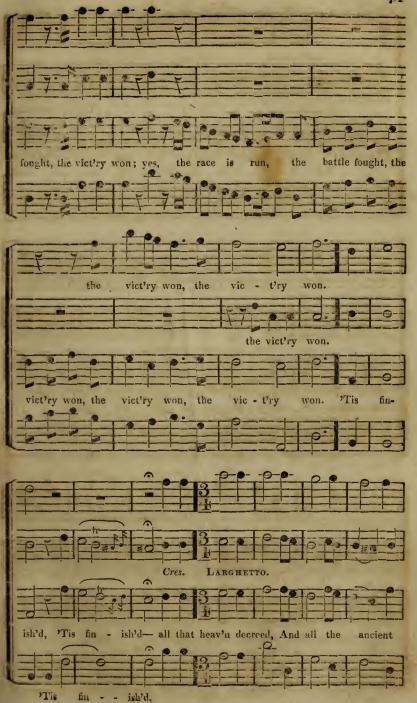
Elevate our souls to thee; Thou our guide and guardian be; Worthy, worthy may we prove, Lord of such distinguish'd love.

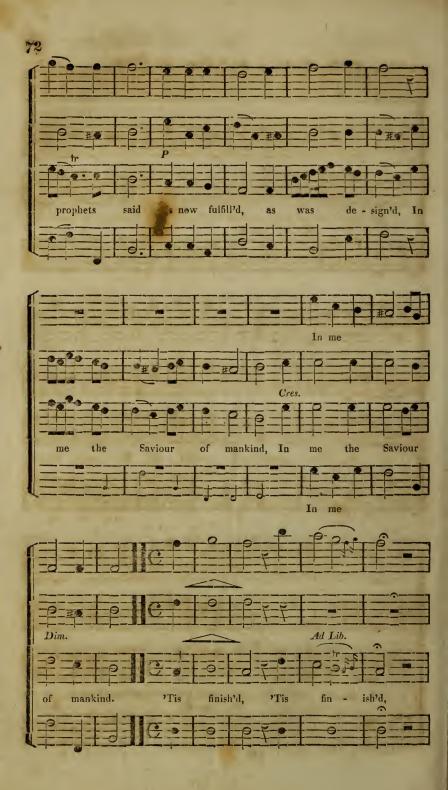
Blessing thankful all our days, May we pray, rejoice and praise; Till the glorious trump shall sound, And our raptur'd hearts rebound.







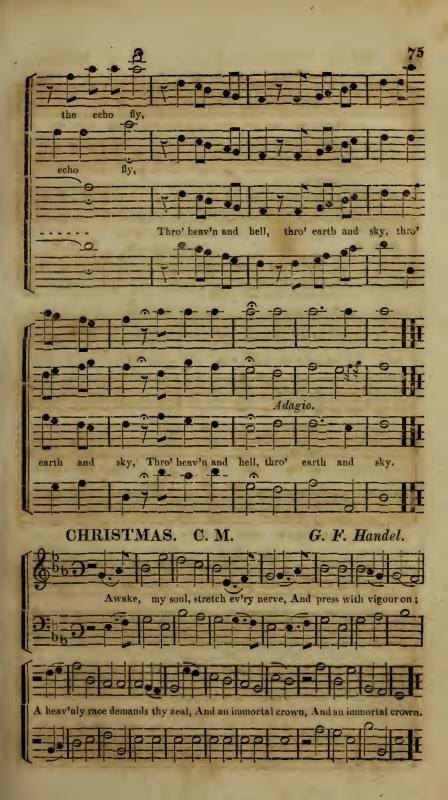


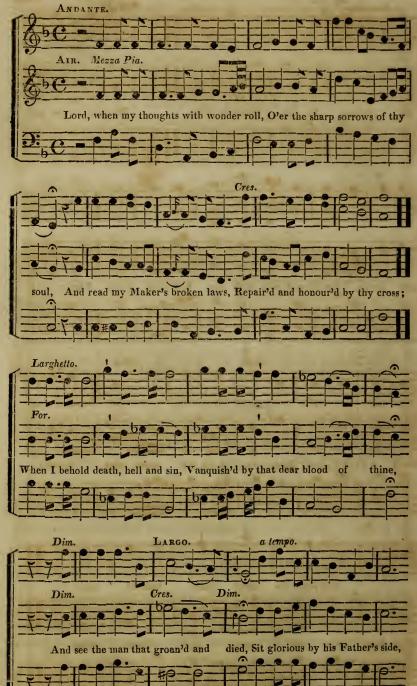


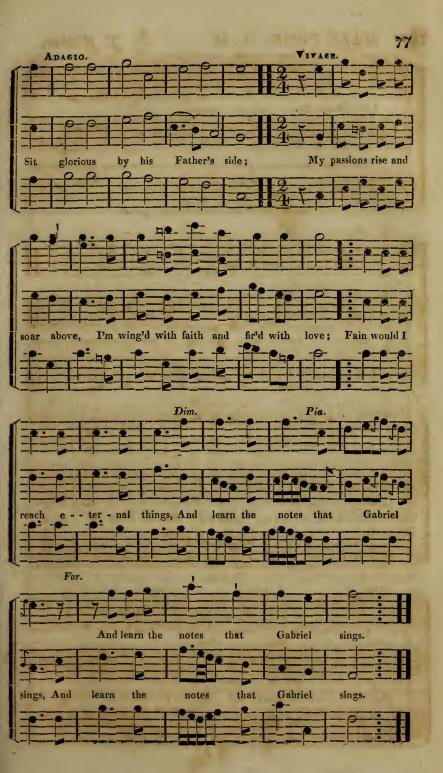


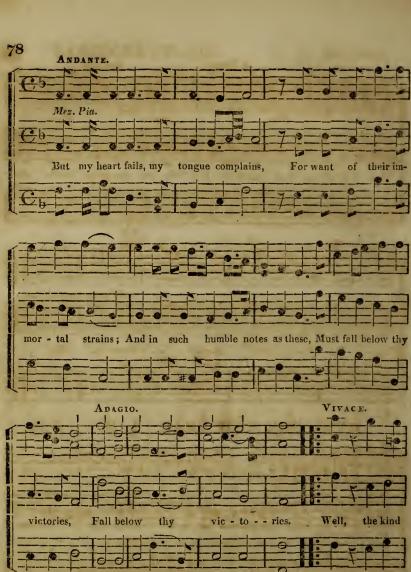




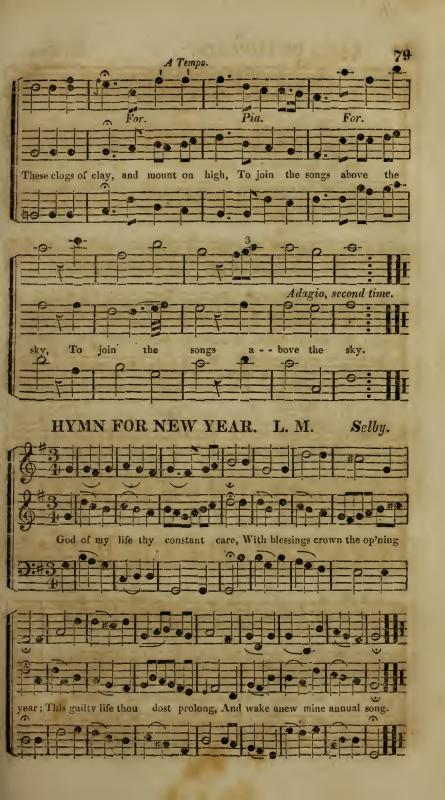




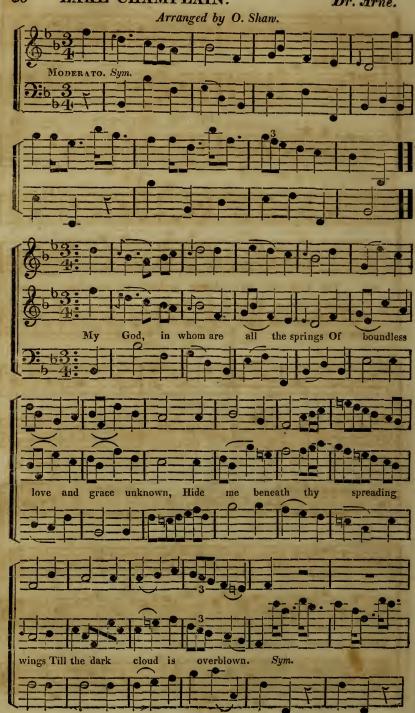








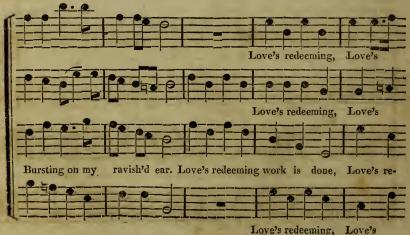




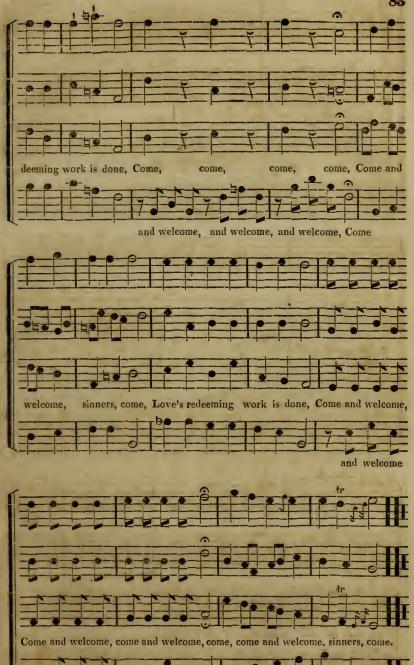


## 82 COME AND WELCOME. 7's. Dr. Haweis.



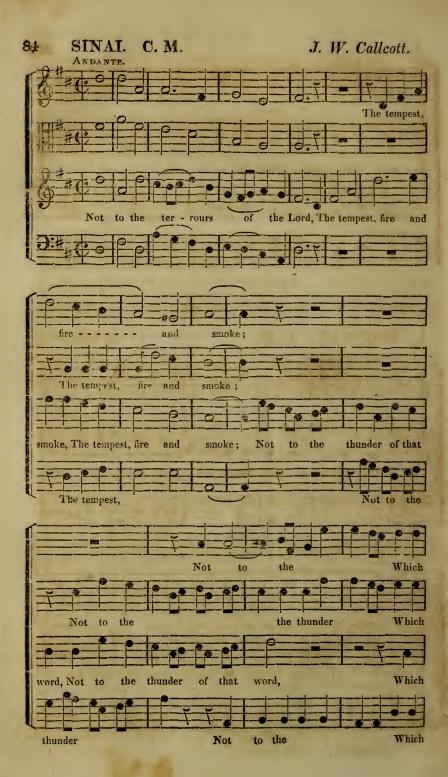


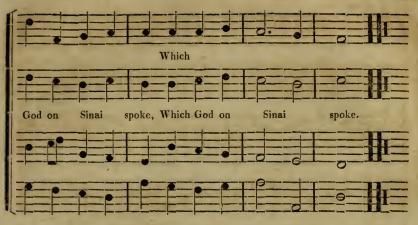


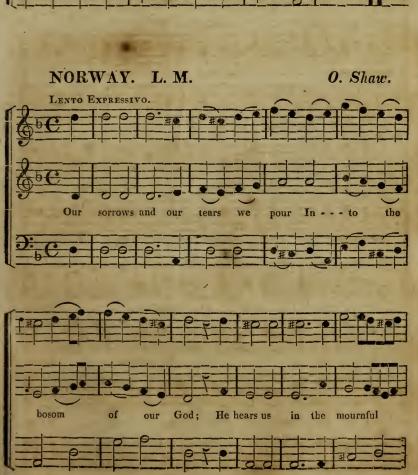


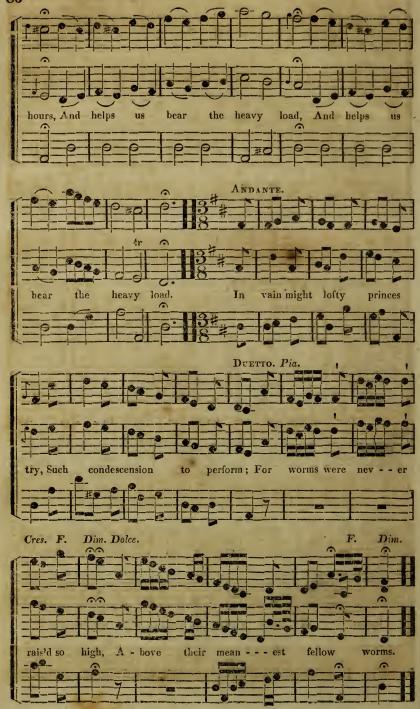
and welcome,

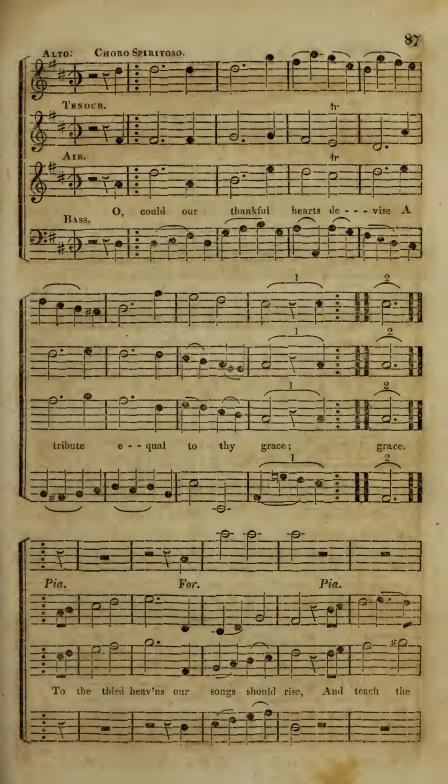
and welcome.



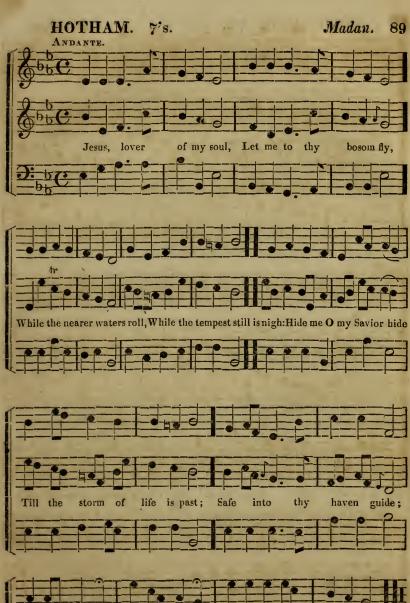










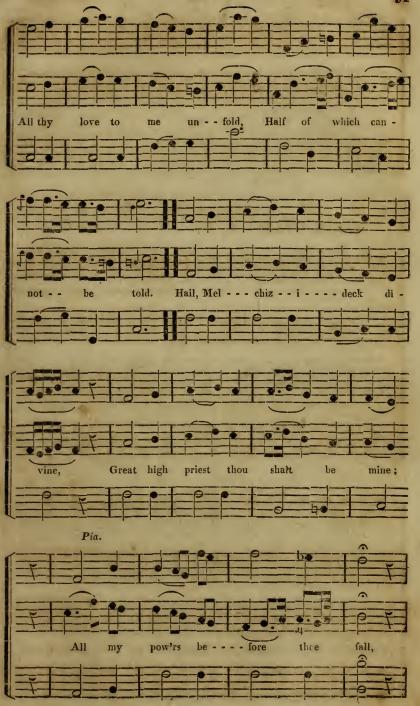




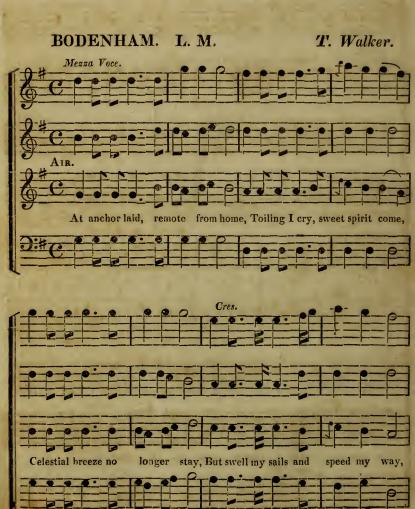


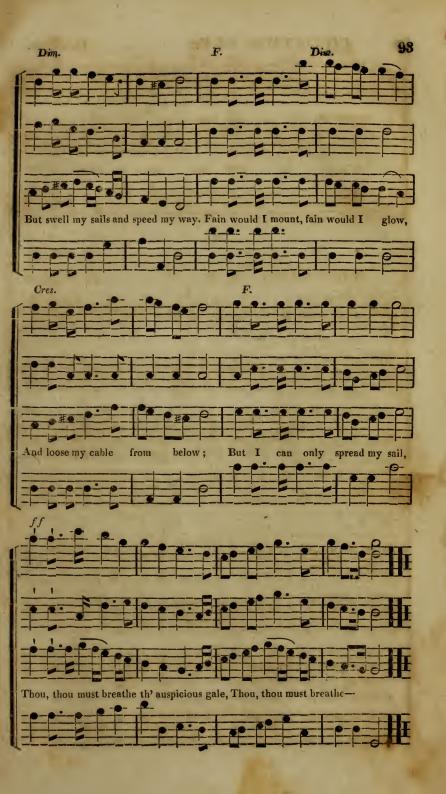




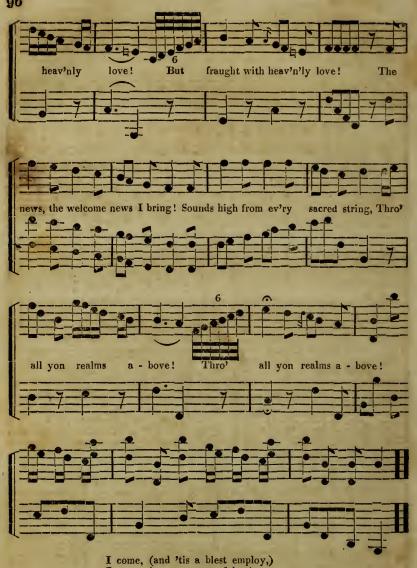






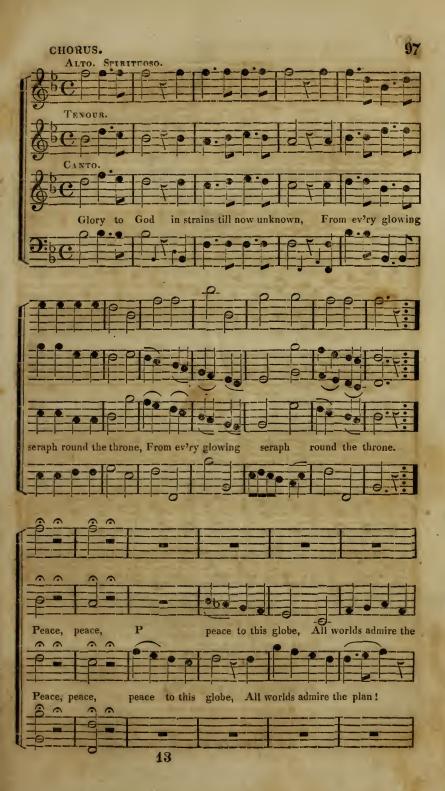


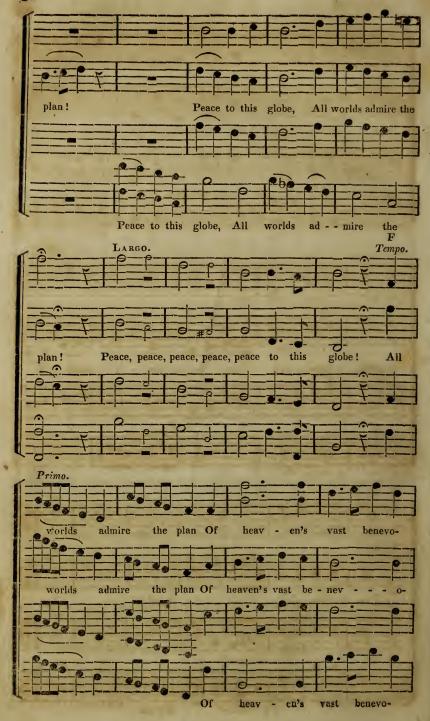




I come the messenger of joy!
Go! publish what I sing: Earth is no more a scene forlorn! This night, a promis'd Christ is born: Your Saviour and your King!

At Beth'lem, in a manger, lies
'The swaddled babe! let raptures rise Round this terrestrial ball! The raptures catch from heart to heart! "Till all shall feel, let all impart! For CHRIST was born for ALL!

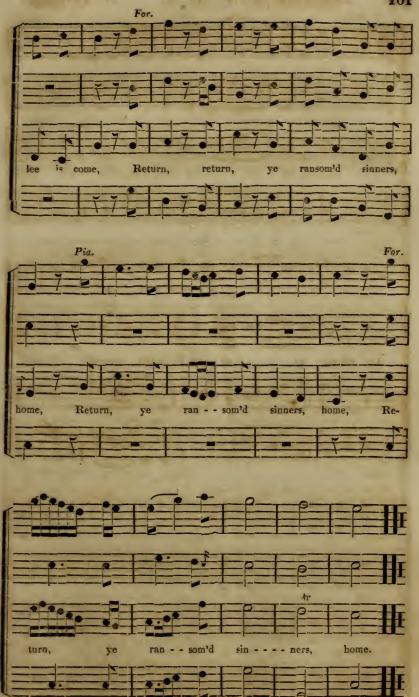




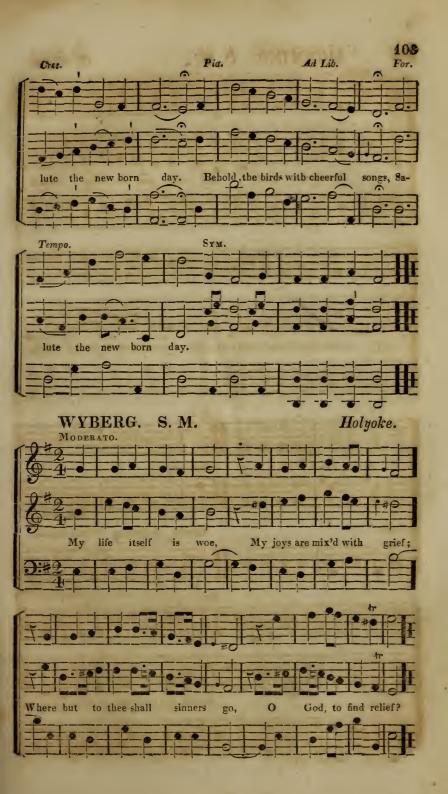


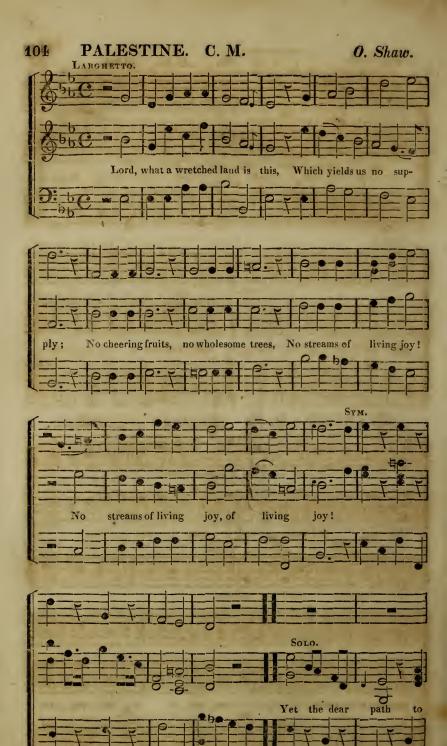


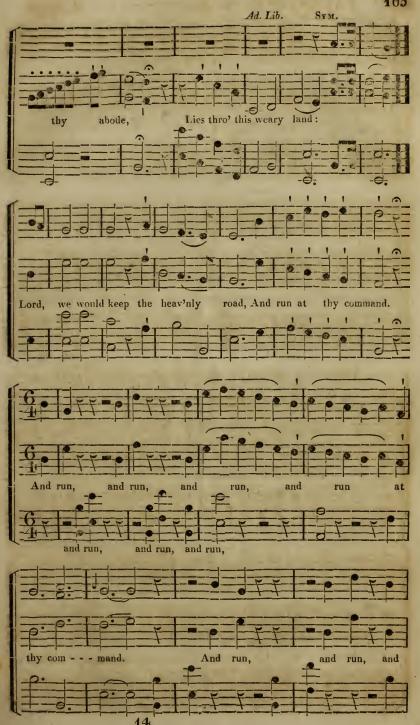


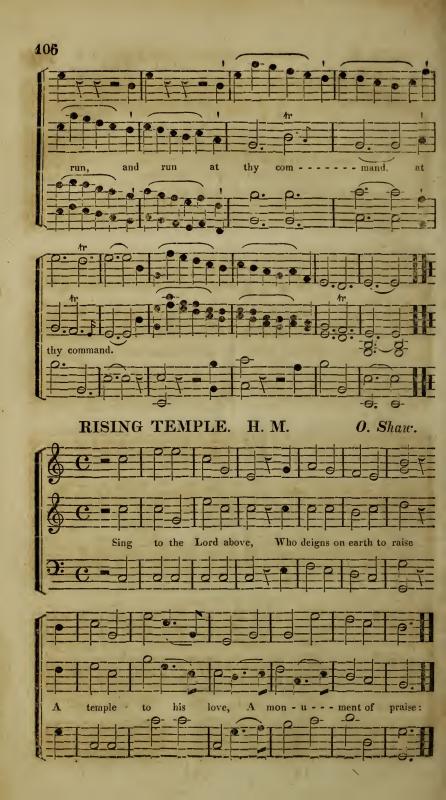


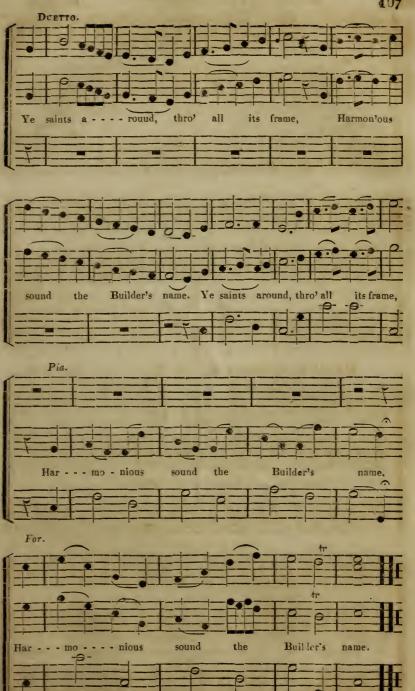




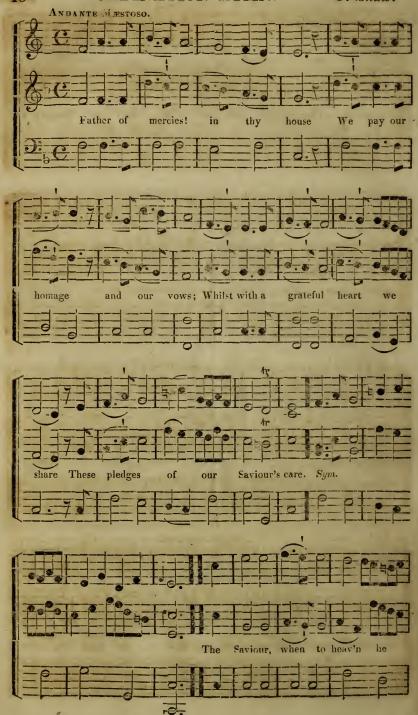




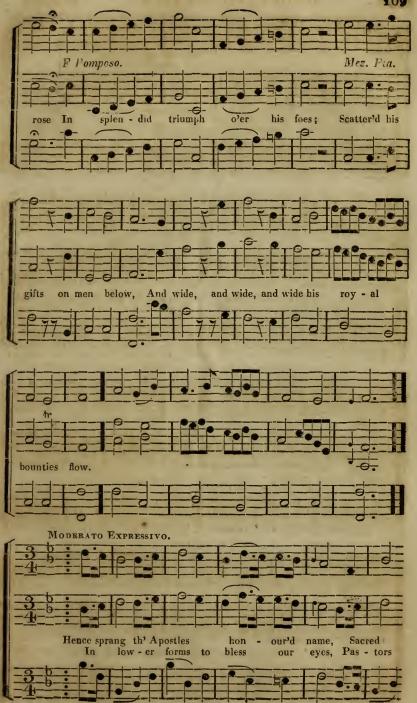


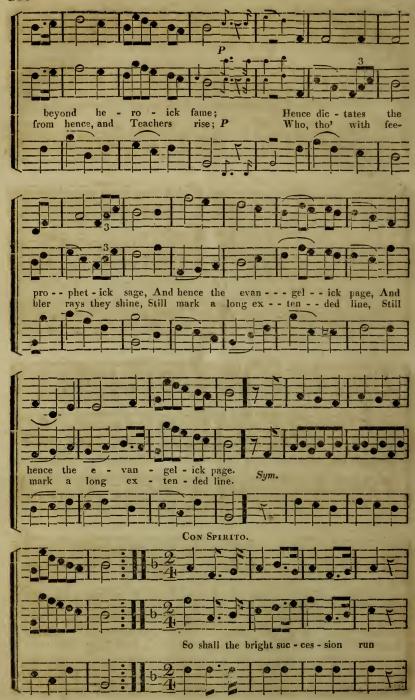


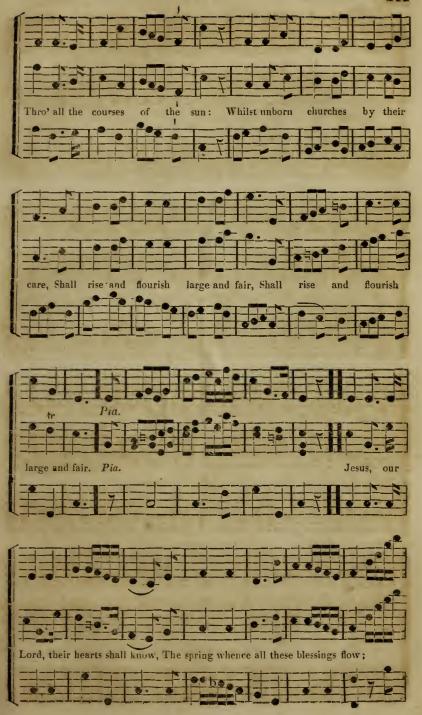




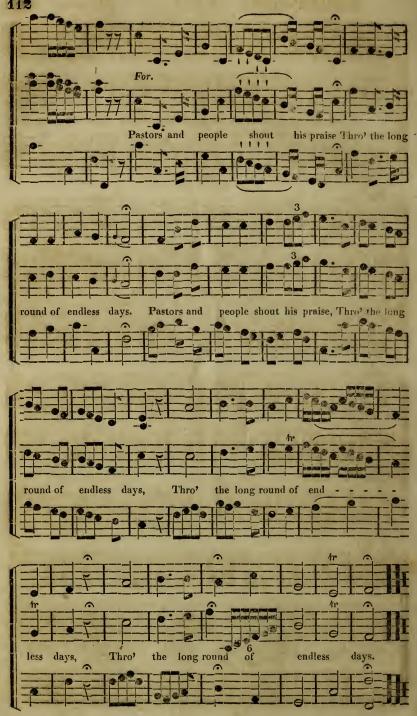








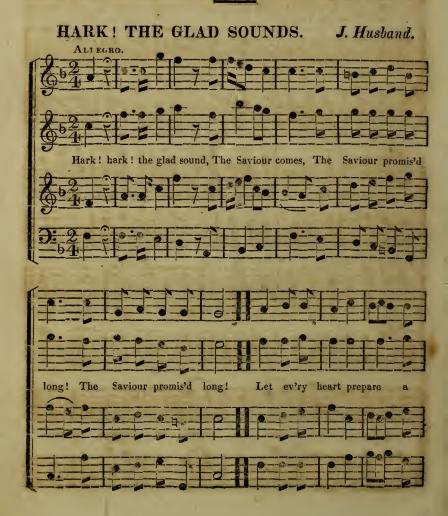






Jesus, our Lord and God,
Bore sin's tremendous load,
Praise ye his name;
Tell what his arn, hath done;
What spoils from death he won;
Sing his great name alone;
Worthy the Lamb.

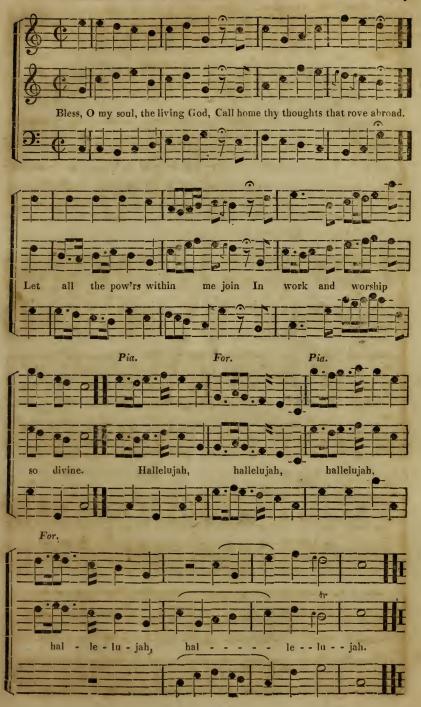
Then let the hosts above, In realms of endless love, Praise his great name; To him ascribed be, Honour and majesty; Thro' all eternity; Worthy the Lamb.



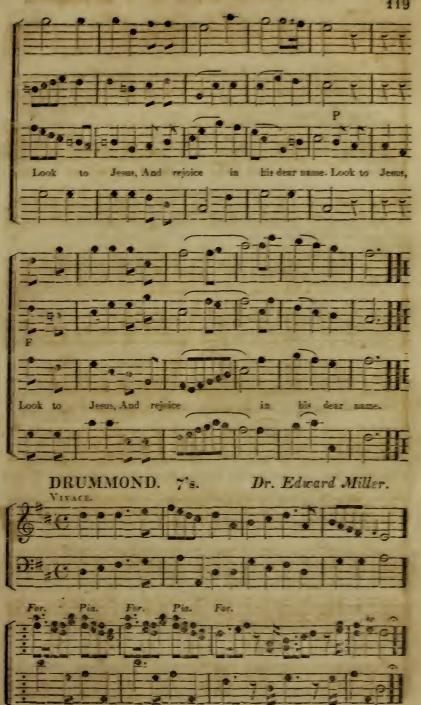


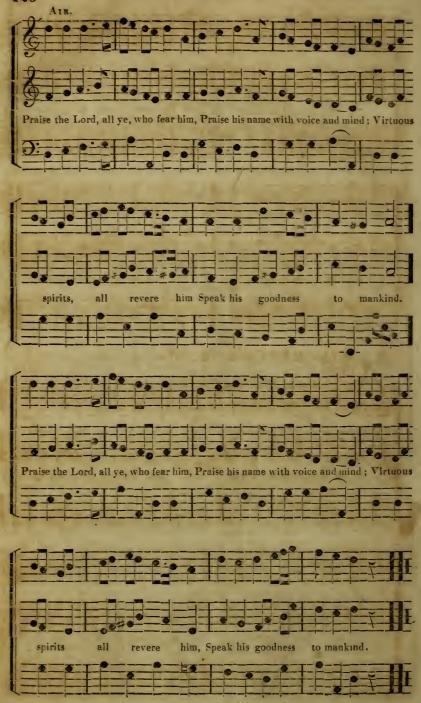


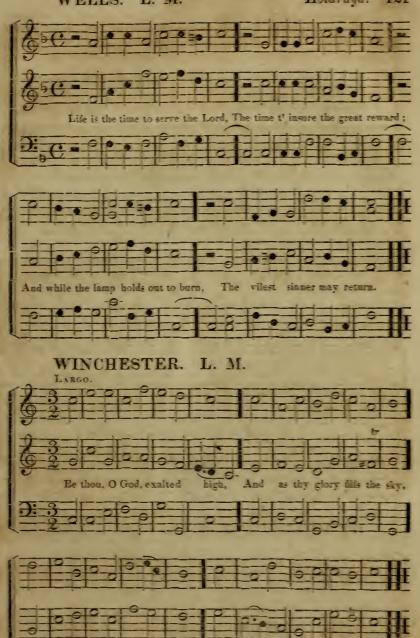






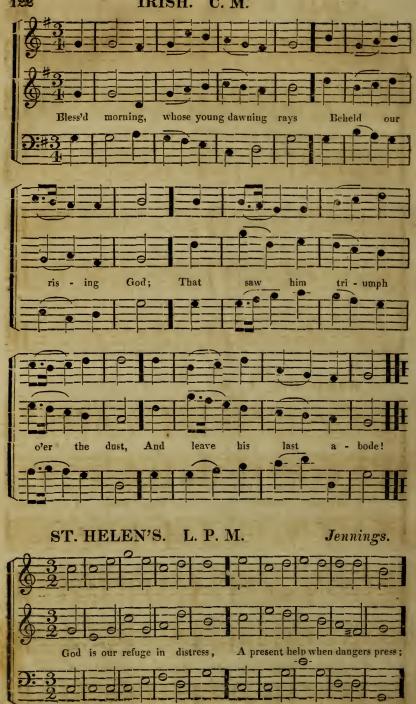


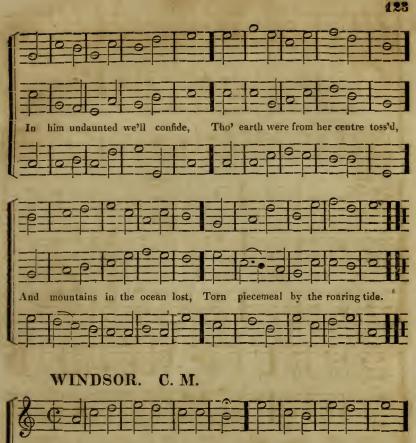


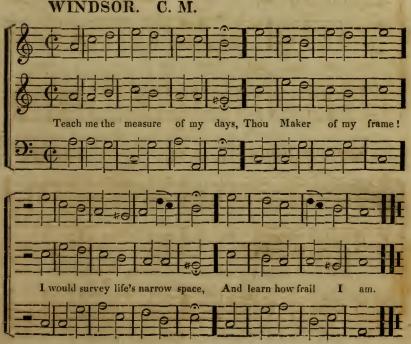


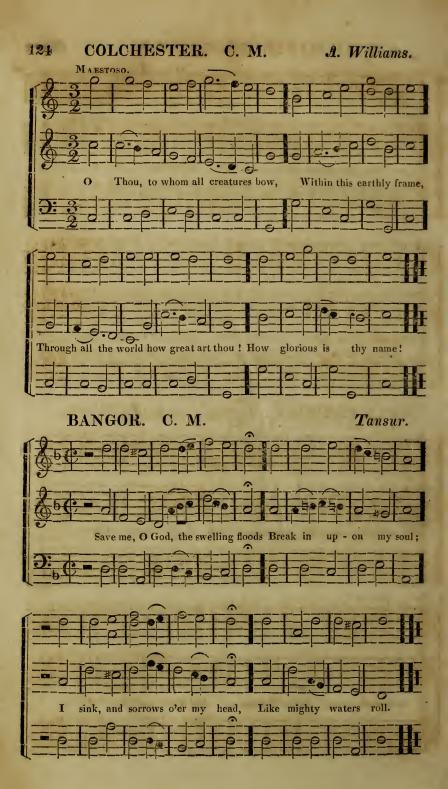
on earth display'd, Till

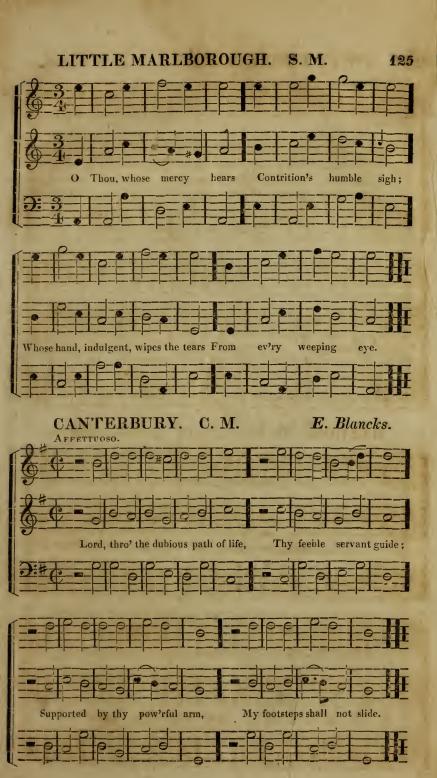
thou art here as there obey'd.



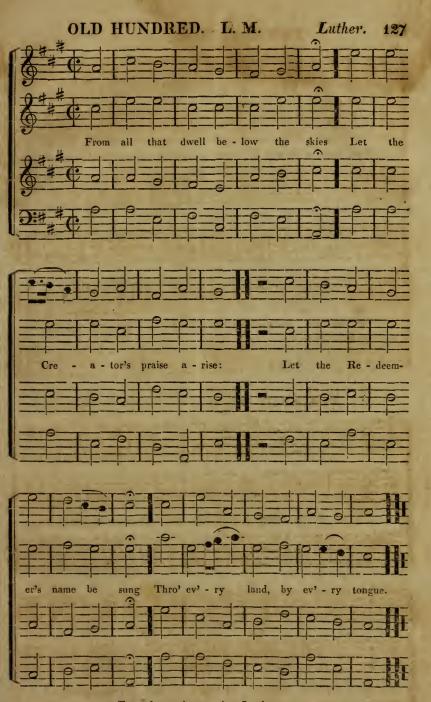












Eternal are thy mercies, Lord; Eternal truth attends thy word;. Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore,. Till sans shall set and rise no more.

## INDEX.

ALL SAINTS LM	11	Lake Erie LM 18
Antigua L M	12	Liverpool CM 30
Abridge C M	30	Ludlow C M 39
Benevolent Street L M	10	Lonesdalde S M 42
Blendon L M	14	Leoni 6 8 4 61
Bredby L M	10	Lake Champlain L M 80
Bethesda L M	22	Little Marlborough S M 125
Bath Chapel C M	24	Midnight L M 16
Boston C M	26	Morning Hymn L M 20
Barby C M	37	Meeting Street L M 21
Braintree C M	37	Melody C M 33
Buckingham C M	38	Martin's Lane L P M 43
Bethesda H M	56	Musick LPM 49
Bath Abbbey 7s	69	Maze Pond L M 76
Bodenham L M	92	Morning C M 102
	113	Mear C M 126
	124	Nantwich L M 8
Coombs L M	10	New Sabbath LM 18
Chard L M	17	New Eagle-Street S M · 41
Communion Hymn C M	23	New Castle S M 45
Cambridge New C M	25	Norway L M 35
Charmouth C M	31	Oxford C M 28
Christian's Hope C M	39	Ordination Hymn 108
Carey's . , LP M	47	Old Hundred LM 127
Ceylon H M	51	Pleasant Street C M 24
Carmathen New H M	52	Planet Street CM 29
Cherriton 10s & 11s	57	President Street CM 32
Christmas C M	75	Pentonville S M 43
Come and Welcome 7s	32	Pacifick SM 46
Christmas Ode	94	Psalm 117 L M 64
	124 3	Palestine CM 104
	125	Putney L M 126
	$\frac{119}{12}$	Rising Temple H M 106
Danube L M Departure L M	20	Sterling L M 7 Salem C M 34
Devizes C M	28	Salem C M 34 St. Phillips H M 52
Devotion C M	35	Sicilian Mariner's Hymn 8 7 59
Dover S M	46	Sheffield L M 62
Dalston SPM	53	Salvation L M 70
Eaton L M	9	Sinai CM 84
Elim C M	32	Scotland 7s 90
Enfield S M	40	St. Helen's L P M 122
Emmaus S M	45	Tunbridge CM 36
Eagle Street H M	50	Thanksgiving Hymn 7s 63
Evening Hymn L M	67	Trevecca 8 7 4 118
Fayettville L M	19	Ulverston L M 15
Farriagdon C M	60	Union Street L M 15
Gratitude C M	40	Worship S P M 54
Guestwick 10s	58	Walworth 10s 55
	114	Wisdom 76 66
Hopkins S M	44 3	Wyberg SM 103
Hymn for New Year L M	79	Windsor C M 123
Hotham 7s	89	Wells Row · LM 117
Irish C M		Wells LaI 121
Jubilee New H M		







