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THE

MUSICAL OLIO,

CONTAINING

1. A CONCISE INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING BY NOTE.

II. A VARIETY OF PSALM AND HYMN TUNES,

Suited to the Mctres used in our Religious Worshipping Assemblies: selected from the most celebrated.

FOREIGN AUTHORS.

TO THIS EDITION IS ADDED

A number of sublime ANCIENT TUNES; together with a few

ORIGINAL PIECES,

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

THE SECOND EDITION, IMPROVED AND ENLARGED.

BY T. OLMSTED.

MEW-LONDON :- PRINTED TYPOGRAPHICALLY, BY SAMUEL GREEN.-1811.

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, TO WIT-

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the seventh day of January, in the thirty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, TIMOTHY OLDISTED of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"THE MUSICAL OLIO: containing, I. A concise introduction to the Art of Singing by Note. II. A variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, suited to the Metres used in our religious worshipping Assemblies: selected from the most celebrated Foreign Authors. To this edition is added, a number of sublime Ancient Tunes; together with a few Original Picces, never before published. The second edition, improved and enlarged. By T. Olmsted."

In confermity to the Act of the 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

times therein mentioned."

HENRY W. EDWARDS,

Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

A true Copy of Record, examined and sealed by me,

HENRY W. EDWARDS,

Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

Eshel Feb 16.1498



CONCISE RULES FOR SINGING BY NOTE.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF MUSIC.

The seven sounds in Music are represented by characters called Notes, named after the first seven letters of the Alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. These Notes being placed upon and between five parallel lines, called a Stave; their particular names, as also the sounds they represent, are determined by characters called Cliffs, which are placed at the beginning of the lines. Thus,

F The Bass Cliff : always standing on the fourth line.	C The Counter Cliff placed on the third line.	G The Tenor and Treble Cliff Placed on the second line.
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The Cliff having determined the name of one note in the stave, that note becomes the standard of reckoning for all the notes in the same stave,



The order of the notes above mi, is in all cases faw, sol, law, faw, sol, law, and below mi, law, sol, faw, sol, faw; after which mi returns.

IRANSPOSITION OF INI BY FLATS AND SHARPS.						
The natural place for If B be flat, mi is If B and E be flat. If B, E and A be If B, E, A, and D	on	B E A D G	If F, C and C	mi is on F e sharp, mi is on C be sharp, mi is on G d D be sharp, mi is on D		
NOTES OF SOUND.						
1 contains 2	4. 8	16 Semiquaye		32		
Semibreve, Minims.	Crotchets, Quavers,			Demisemiquavers.		
======================================	1000 1000					
				CCCC CCC ESSESSES CONTESSES		
RESTS ARE NOTES OF SILENCE, equal to the Notes of Sound.						
	Semibreve. Minin	m. Crotchet.	Quaver.	Semiquaver. Demisemiquaver.		
			7			
			<u> </u>			
A Brace,	Encloses so many parts as	are sung together.	NATURAL 与	Restores a note made flat or sharp to its primitive sound.		
A FLAT, to	Set before a note, sinks it h	nalfa tone.	SLUR T	Is drawn over or under so many notes as are sung to one syllable.		
SHARP,	Set before a note, raises it	half a tone.	BAR, \(\frac{1}{2}\)	Divides the time according to the measure note.		
Either of th	hese set at the beginning of through the whole.	a tune, have influence	Double Bar,	Marks the end of a strain, and when dotted signifies a Repeat.		

Placed after any note, makes it half as long again. THE DOT, Denotes that the note over which it is placed must be drawn out to a length greater than its own, at THE PAUSE, pleasure of the performer.

THE REPEAT :S: or thus piece standing between where the

FIGURE Placed over or under any three notes, they are performed one third quicker.

LEDGER LINE - Is drawn through notes that ascend above or descend below the stave.

STACCATO MARK, ! Denotes a distinct and pointed manner of performance.

1 & 2 Shew a double ending of a strain or tune, and that FIGURES the note under figure 1 is performed before the repeat, that under 2 after; but if slurred, both must be sounded.

TIME.

There are in Music two sorts of time, Common and Triple. Common Time is divided by an even number of beats between each single bar, as 2 and 4-Triple Time by odd numbers or threes. These times are indicated by certain signs or figures placed at the beginning of the stave.

SIGNS OF COMMON TIME.

___ Contains one semibreve, or that quantity in other notes First Mood or rests in a bar; which is commonly sounded four seconds or beats in that time, beating two down and two up. Minim, crotchet, &c. in that proportion.

Contains the same quantity in a bar, beat in the same manner, but one third quicker. Second.

Hath the same measure note, held two seconds or beats, one down, one up.

Contains two crotchets in a bar, one beat down, one up, in time as the second mood. Fourth.

SIGNS OF TRIPLE TIME.

First Mood, Contains three minims in a bar, two beats down and one up, in the time of three seconds.

Contains three crotchets in a bar, beat as the first mood, Second, about one third quicker.

Contains three quavers in a bar, beat in the same man-Third, ner, one third quicker.

COMPOUND TRIPLE TIME.

Containing six crotchets in a bar; three beats down, and First Mood, 4 three up; the motion rather slower than that of the third mood of common time.

Containing six quavers in a bar, beat as the second mode, but about one third quicker. Second,

By these signs and directions, I have endeavoured to give an idea of the velocity of time in which the pieces contained in this book should be performed; but if the capable teacher, or any good judge of music should think proper to vary in some instances, no rule is so absolute as

to forbid it: the style and spirit of the composition require it in many instances, and words are often placed to vary the time of the piece or movement from that given by the sign.

OF SYNCOPATION.

Syncopation is a term applied to that disposition of the melody, or harmony of a composition, by which the last note of one bar is so connected with the first note of the succeeding bar, as to form one and the same sound; or those notes which are driven out of their proper order in the bar, and require the hand to rise or fall while such notes are sounding.





OF ACCENT.

That part of the bar is said to be accented, on which the emphasis or expression naturally falls. In common time of four crotchets in a bar the accentuation will fall on the first and third crotchets of the bar: in that of two crotchets, it will fall on the first only; but if a bar be made of semiquavers, the first of each four must be accented; which is a greater stress of the voice on those parts of the bar above mentioned. In simple triple time the accentuation will fall on the first note of the bar; in compound triple time on the first of each three. The swell, on notes of considerable length is very important and ornamental. Singers should be very carefully instructed how to perform it; which is done by beginning with a moderate sound, increasing to the middle of the note, then decreasing to the end. This elegant point of execution ought to be strictly attended to by every teacher of music, as it is not probable that any vocal school, consisting of young practitioners, would ever regard it without the example of their teacher.

Explanation of a few Musical Terms, necessary to be understood.

ADAGIO. Slow, with grace and embellishment.

Affettuoso. Tender and affecting, requiring a soft and delicate style of performance.

Air. The leading part, the tune; to which the other parts are made to harmonize. A, in Alt. The second note in alt, the ninth above the G, or Treble and Tenor

Allegro. Gav. quick.

Alt. A term applied to that part of the great scale of sounds which lies between F above the treble cliff-note, and G in Altissimo.

Alto, In scores signifies the counter-tenor part.

Altissimo. Applied to all notes situated above F in alt, i. e. those notes which are more than an octave above F on the fifth line in the G cliff.

Andante, Implies a time somewhat slow, and a performance distinct and exact, gentle, tender and soothing.

BEAT. A beat is a transient grace note, struck immediately before the note it is intended to ornament.

Beating Time, Is that motion of the hand or foot, used by the performers themselves, or some person presiding over the concert, to specify, mark, and regulate the measure of the movements.

CADENCE. A pause or suspension at the end of an air, to afford the performer an opportunity of introducing a graceful extempore close.

Character. A general name for any musical sign. Chord. A term given to united harmonious sounds.

Chorus. Two, three, four, or more parts, sung by a plurality of voices.

Concord. An union of two or more sounds, which by their harmony produce an agreeable effect upon the ear.

Con Spirito. With Spirit.

Crescendo. A term signifying that the notes of the passage over which it is placed, are to be gradually swelled.

DA CAPO. To the head, or beginning, directing the performer to return to, and end with, the first strain.

Dirge. A solemn and mournful composition performed on funeral occasions. Diminuendo. Gradually lessen the sound—The opposite of Crescendo.

Dolce. A term signifying that the movement, or passage over which it is placed, must be sung or played in a soft sweet style.

Double. Notes below G gamut, are called double, as F, E, D, C, below the bass

stave, are double F, double E, &c.

Duet. A composition expressly written for two voices or instruments, with or without a bass and accompaniments.

EXPRESSIVO. A term, indicating that the movement or passage over which it is placed, is to be performed with expression.

FORTE. Loud, used in opposition to Piano. Fortissimo. Very loud, the superlative of Forte.

Fugue. A composition in which one part leads off some determined succession of notes called the subject, which after being answered in the fifth and

eighth by the other parts, is interspersed through the movement, and distributed amid all the parts in a desultory manner at the pleasure of the composer.

G GAMUT. The first G below the bass-cliff note.

Grace or Graces. The general name given to those occasional embellishments which a performer introduces to heighten the effect of a composition. Grave. Slower than Largo, but not so slow as Adagio.

ave. Dio wer than Dargo, but not so sio was redagio.

INTERVAL. The difference in point of gravity or acuteness between any two sounds.

KEY, or Key-note. With theorists, a certain fundamental note or tone, to which the whole of a movement has a certain relation or bearing, to which all its modulations are referred and accommodated, and in which it both begins and ends. There are but two species of keys; one of the major, and one of the minor mode; all the keys in which we employ sharps or flats being deduced from the natural keys of C major, and A minor, of which indeed they are only transpositions.

LARGO. One degree quicker than Grave, and two degrees quicker than Adagio.

MAESTOSO. A word implying that the composition or movement to which

it is prefixed, is to be performed with dignity and majesty.

Major. An epithet applied to that of the two modern modes, in which the third is four semitones, the tonic or key-note. Those intervals which contain the greatest number of semitones under the same denomination, are also called Major; as a third consisting of four semitones instead of three only, is termed a Major-third; a sixth, containing nine semitones instead of eight, is called a Major-sixth.

Measure. That division of the time by which the air and motion of music is

regulated.

OCTAVE. An interval containing seven degrees, or twelve semitones, and which is the first of the Consonances in the order of generation.

PIANO, Soft. In opposition to Forte, loud and strong.

Pitch. The acuteness or gravity of any particular sound, or of the tuning of any instrument.

Frimo. First.

RESPONSE. In a fugue, the response is the repetition of the given subject

in another part. Rondeau. A composition generally consisting of three strains, the first of which closes in the original key, while each of the others is so constructed in point of modulation as to reconduct the ear in an easy and natural manner to the first strain.

EICILIANA. Is applied to movements the style of which is simple, and the

effect at once tender, soothing and pastoral.

SIGNS. The general name for all the different characters used in music a as sharps, flats, repeats, pauses, dots, directs, &c.

Solo. A composition for a single voice or instrument.

Staccato. A word signifying that the notes of the passage over which it is written, are to be performed in a short, pointed, and distinct manner.

Strain. A word applied to those successive parts of a composition into which it

is divided by double bars.

UNISON. The union of two sounds so directly similar to each other in respect of gravity or acuteness, that the ear perceiving no difference, receives them as one and the same.

VIVACE. A word signifying that the movement to which it is prefixed, is to be sung or played in a brisk and animated style.



THE OCTAVE, or Eight Notes, Ascending and Descending. Natural Minor Mode. Key of A. Natural Major Mode. Key of C. Mmor Mode in F * Key of E. Bass. Bass.

CARTER REPORTED AND A TOTAL CONTROL OF CONTR

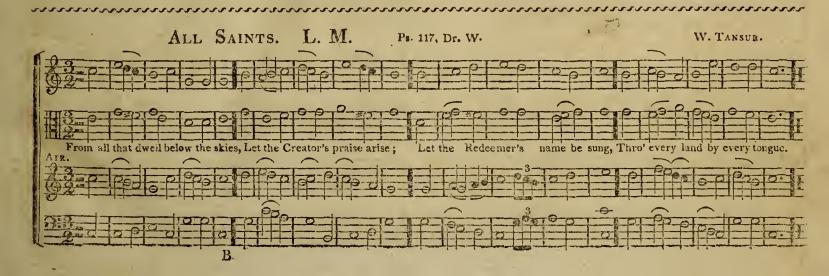
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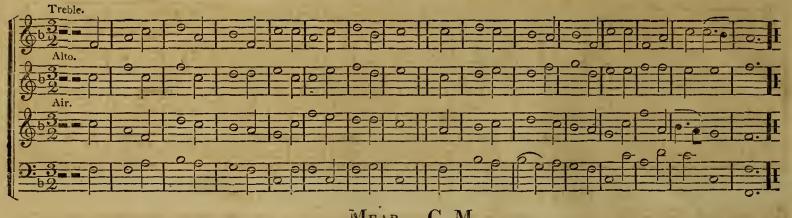
MUSICAL OLIO.

A CHOICE COLLECTION

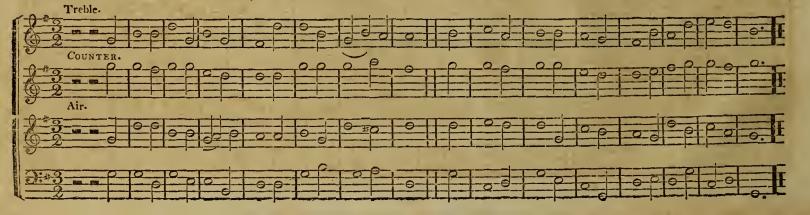
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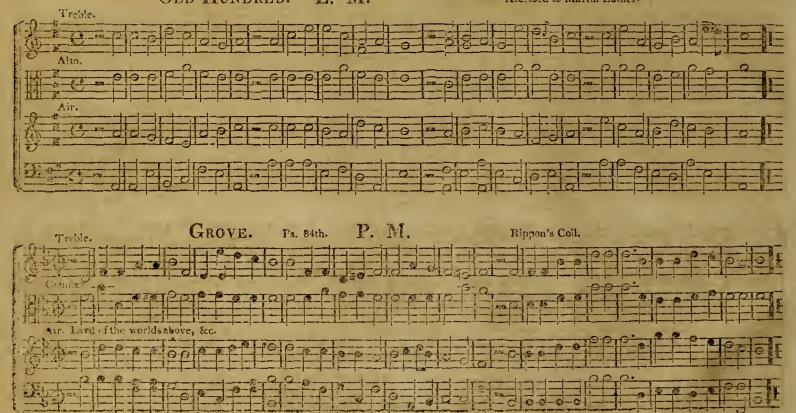


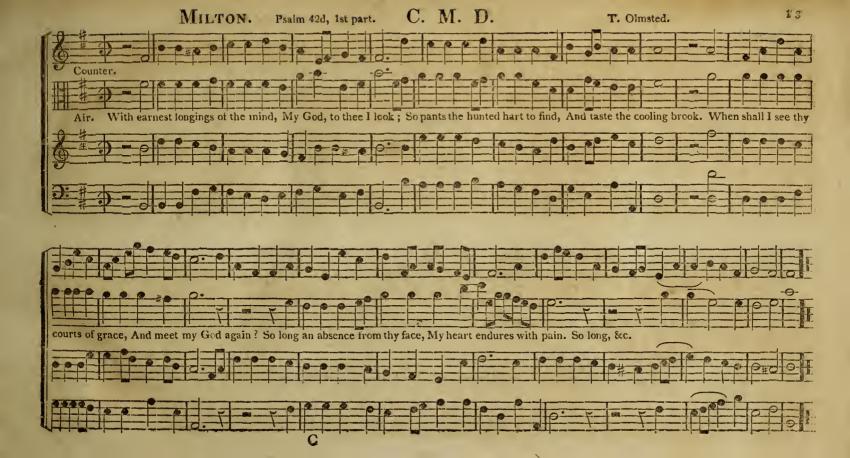


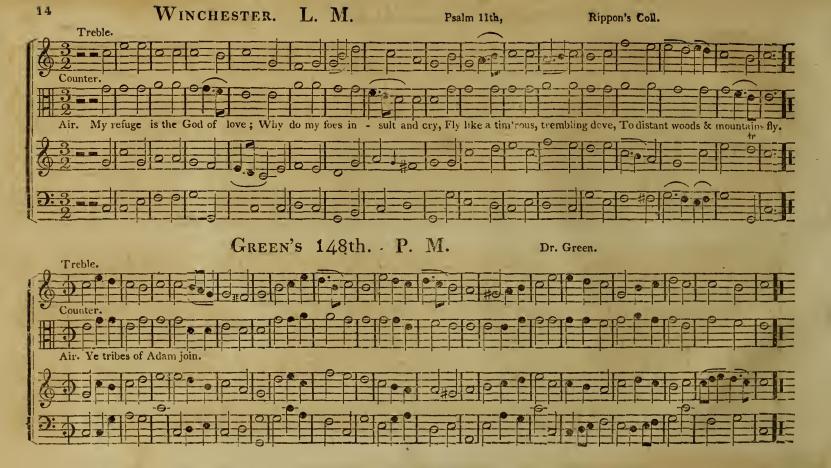
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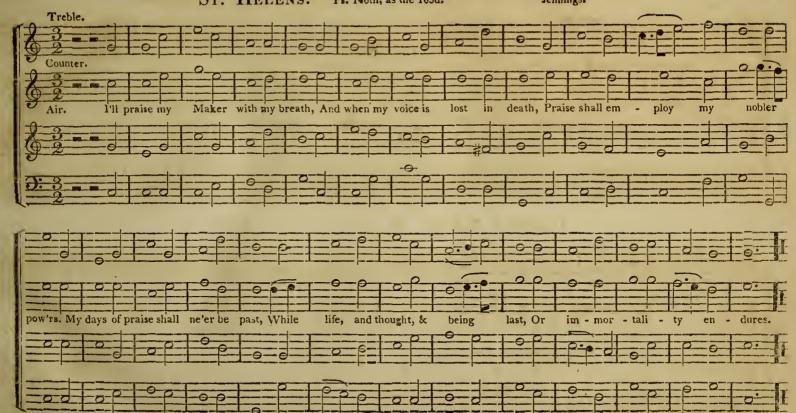


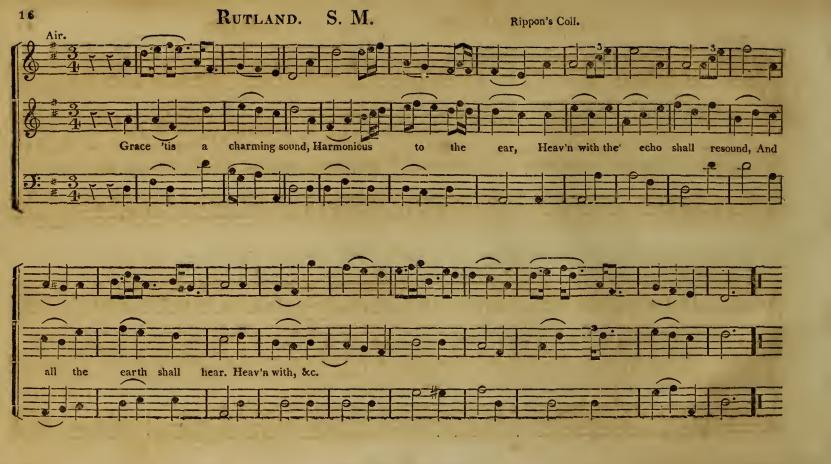








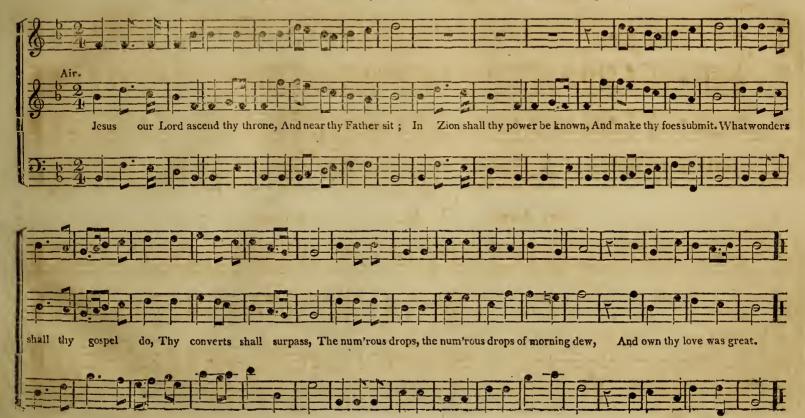


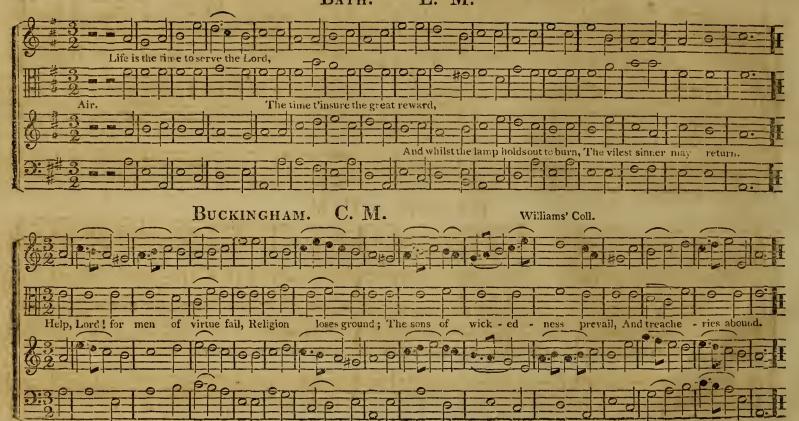


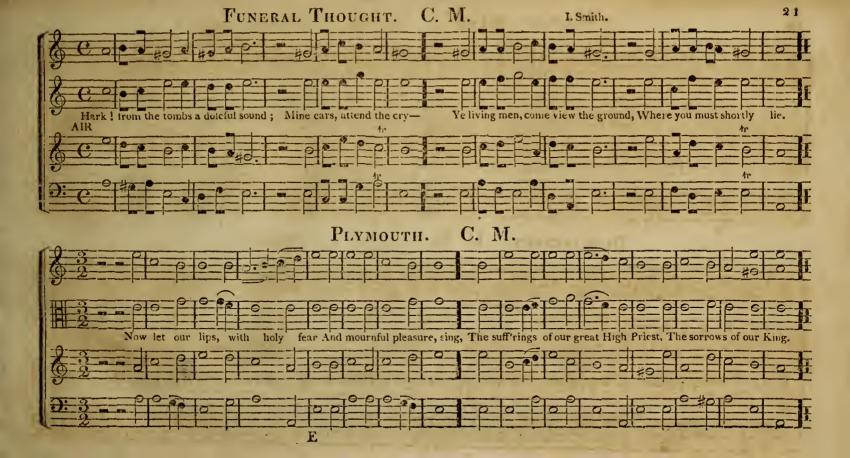




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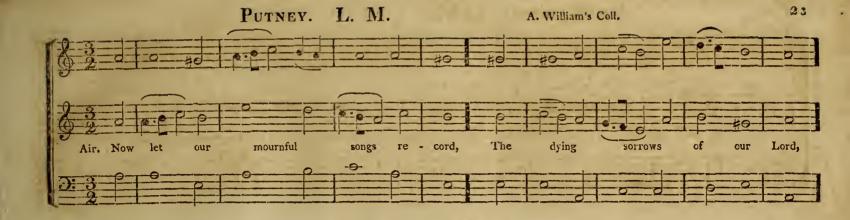




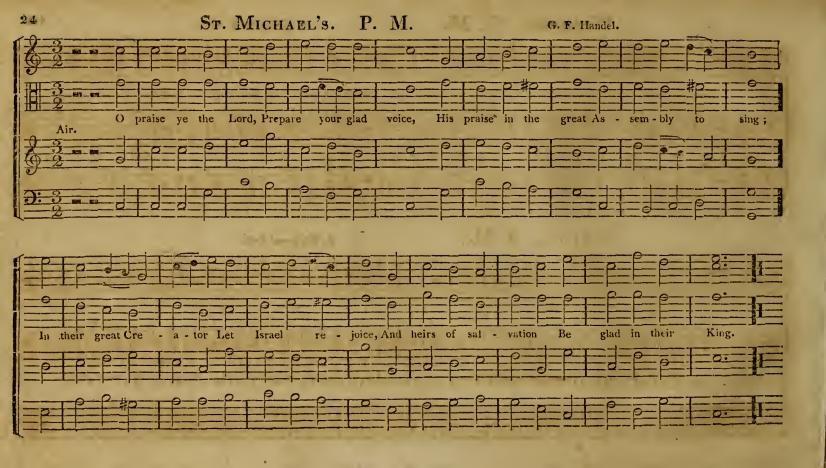
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A. Williams' Coll.

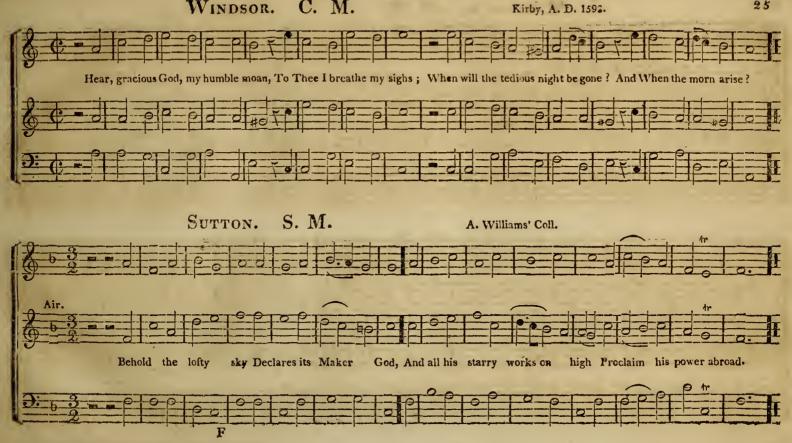






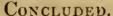


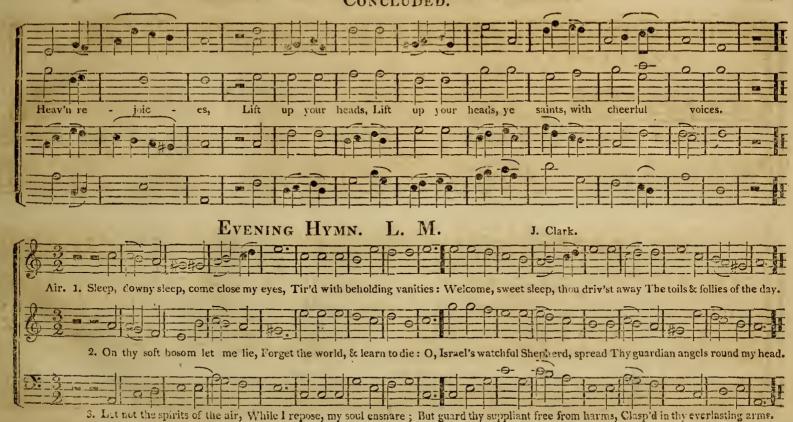




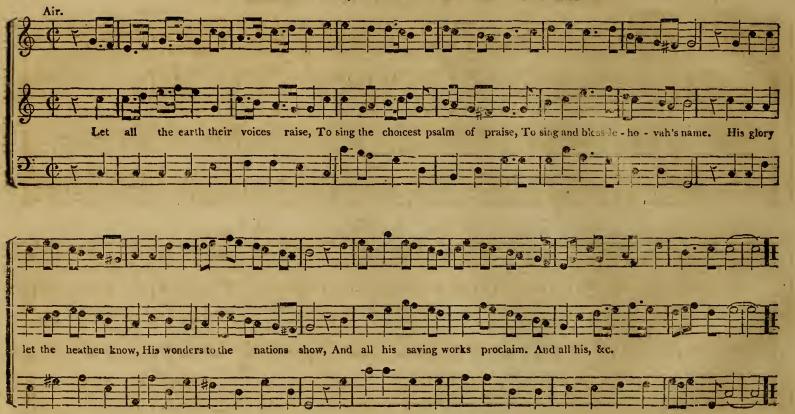


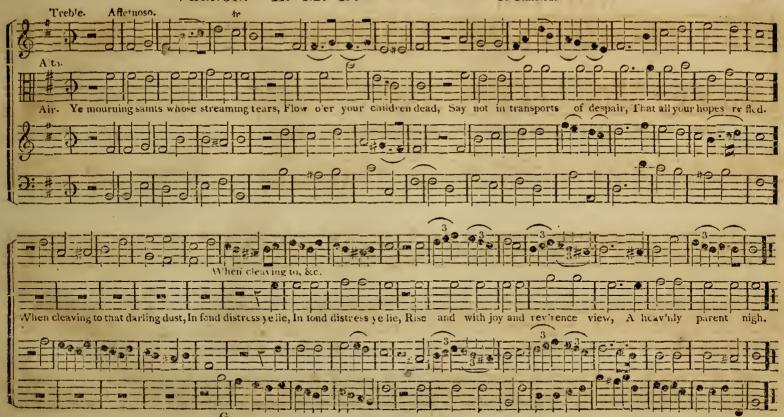


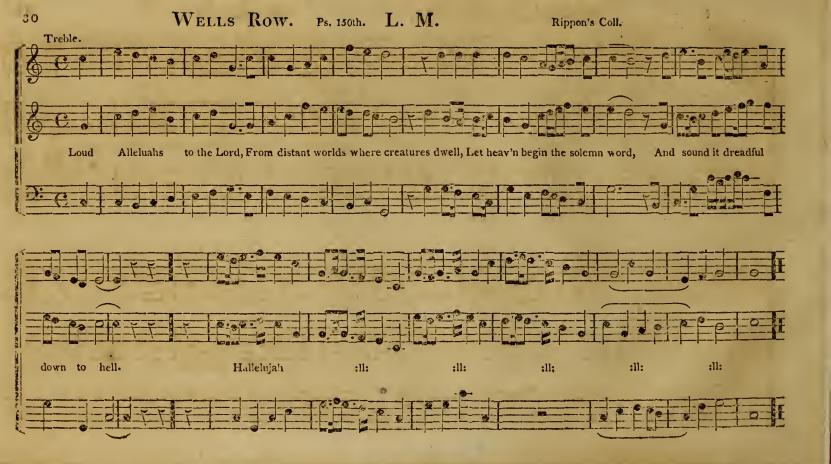




P. M. T. Olmsted.







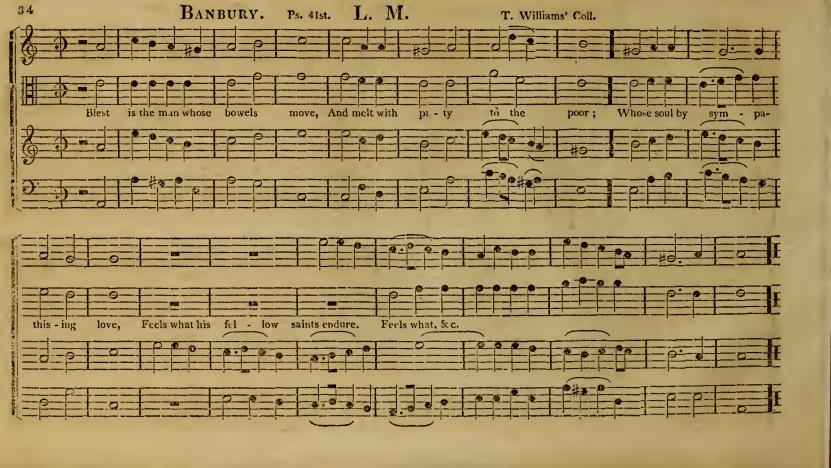




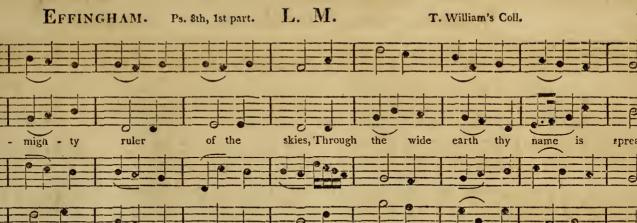


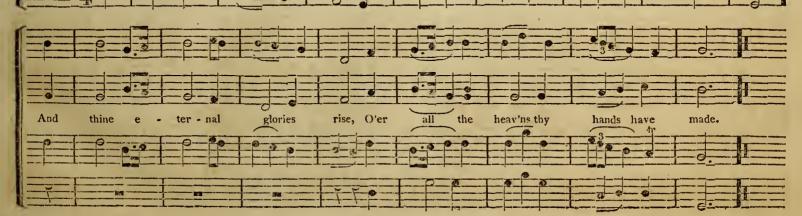












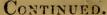
1st Treble.

2d Treble.





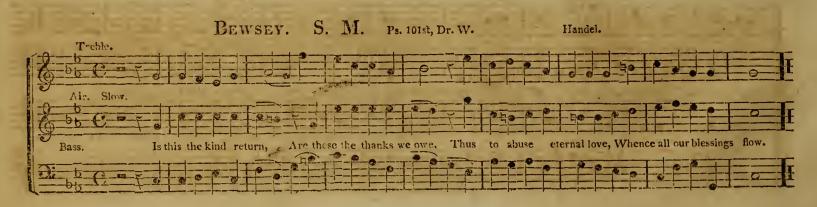




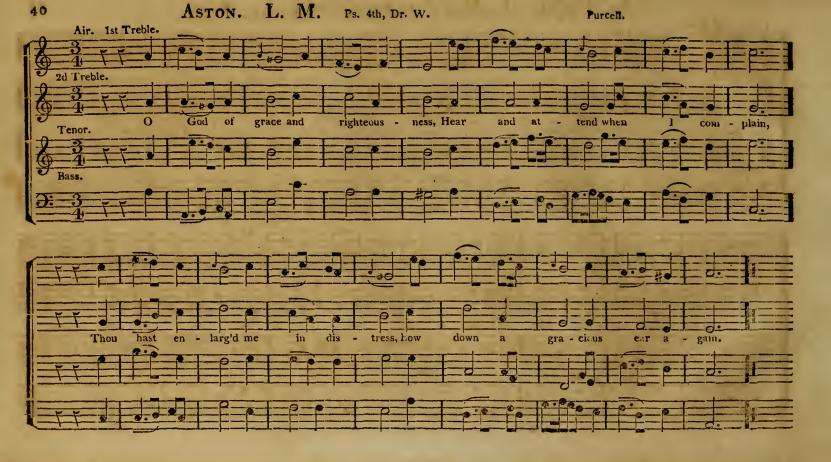


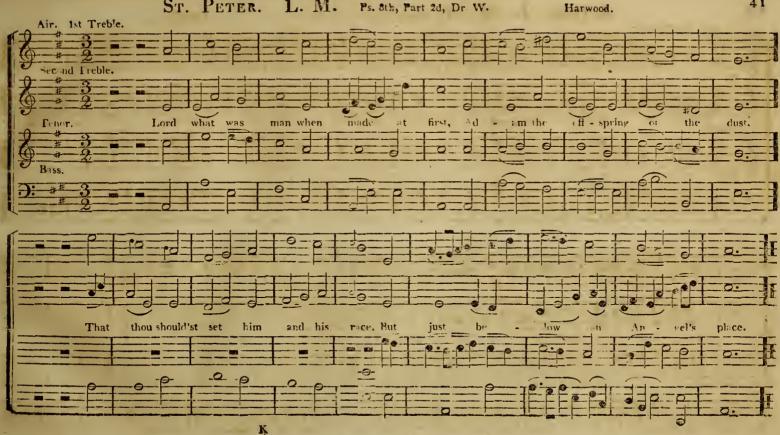
All that have motion, life and breath,
Proclaim your Maker blest;
Yet when my voice expires in death,
My soul shall praise him best.

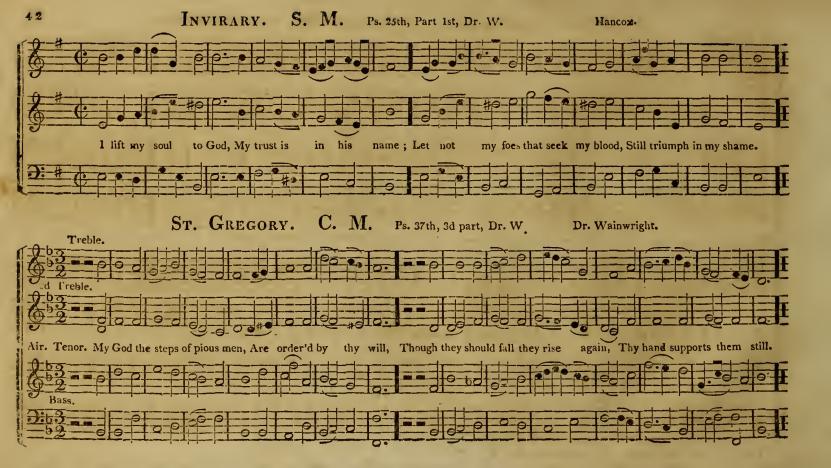
Sing the third verse in the first strain, and end with the Hallelujah.

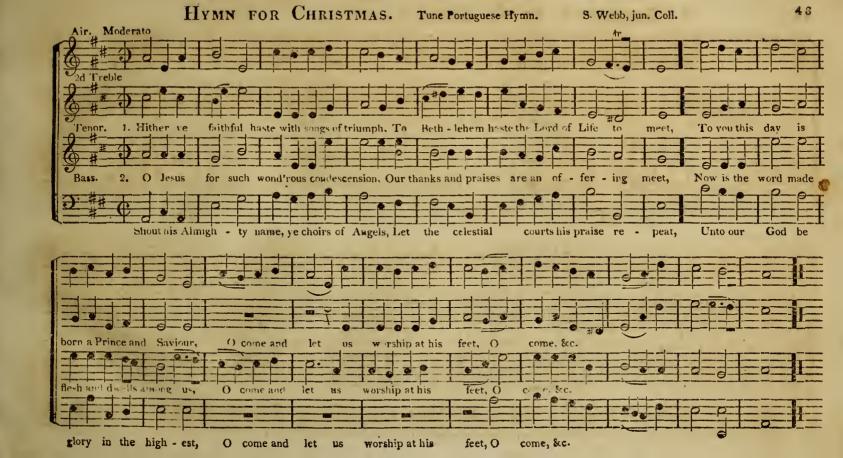


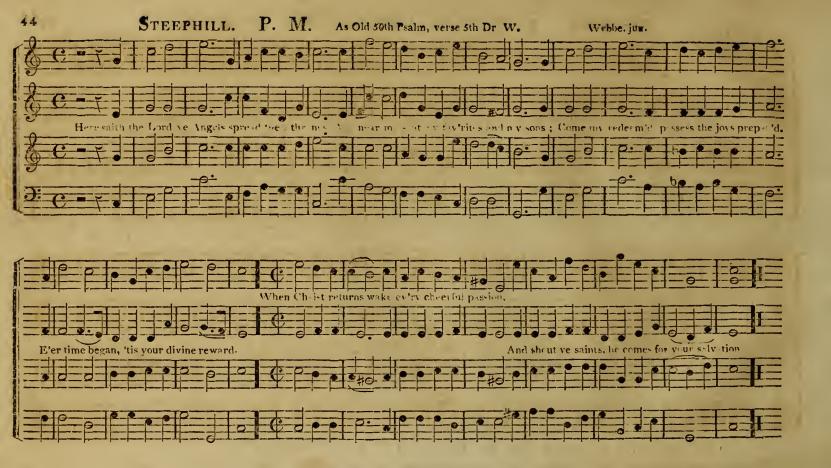




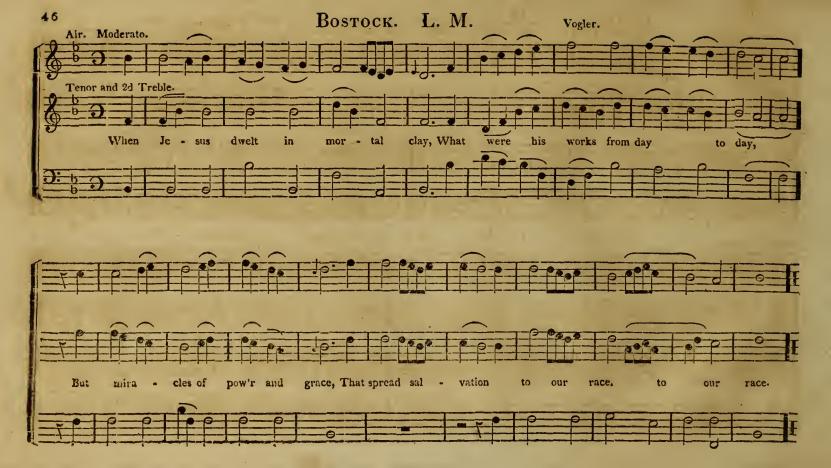


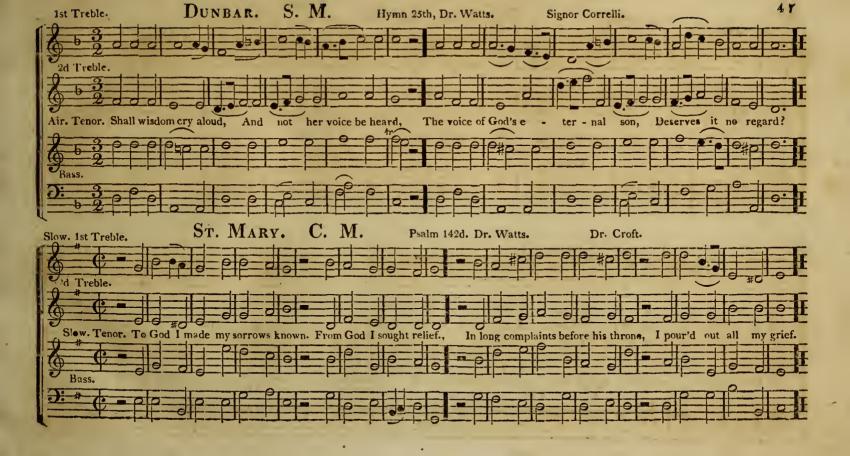


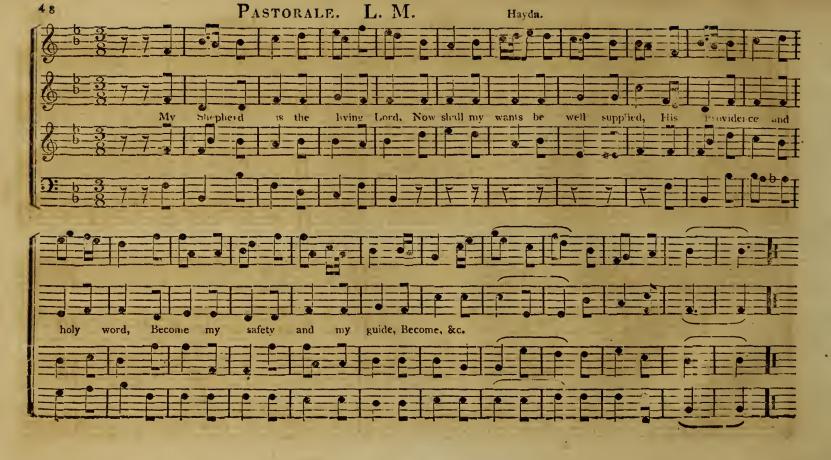






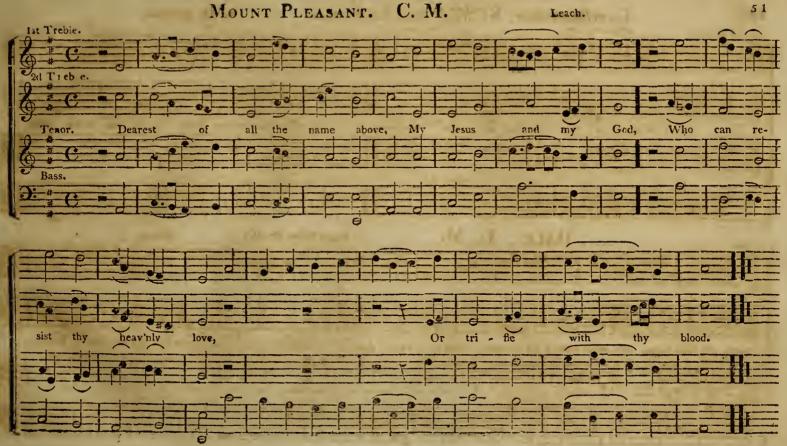


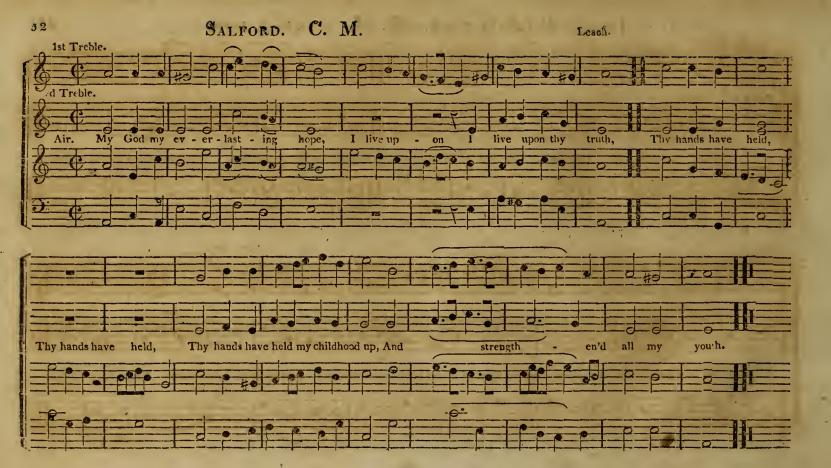




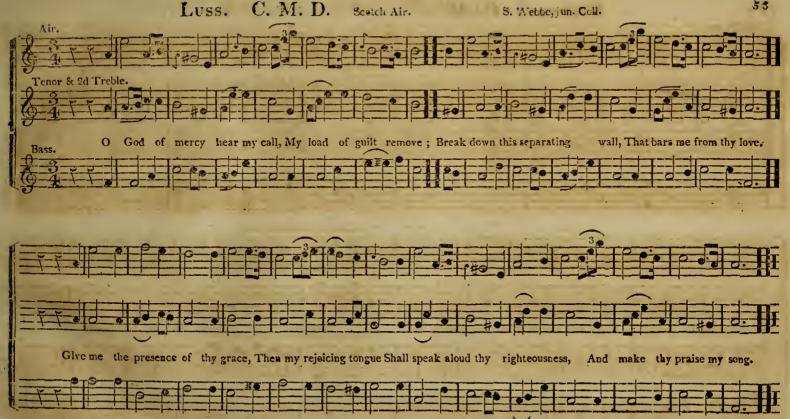












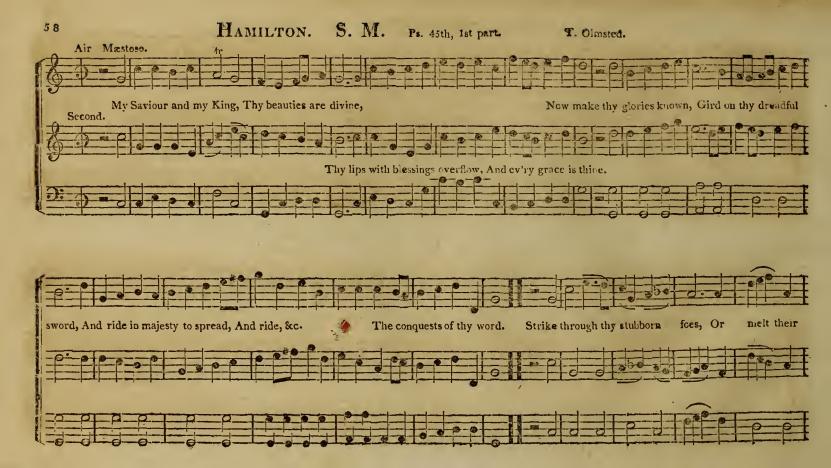




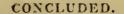










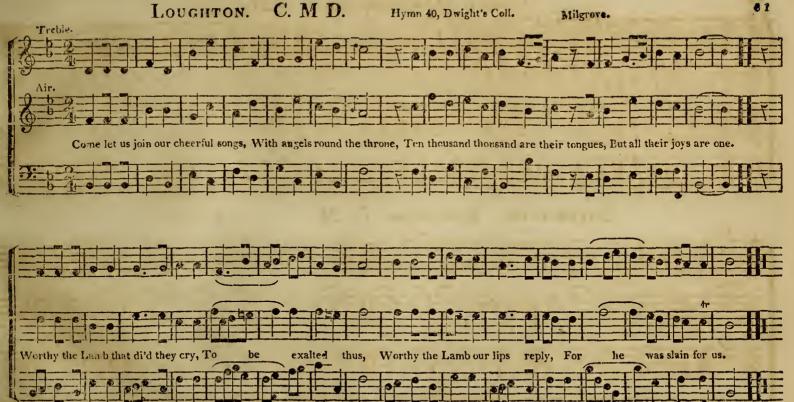


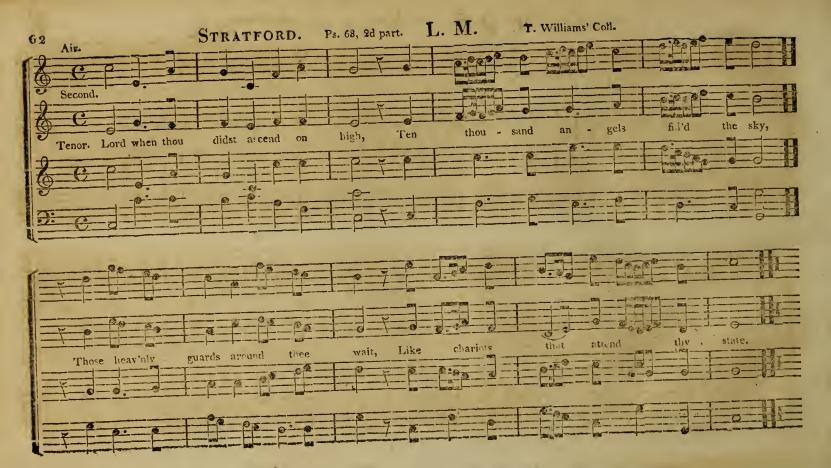


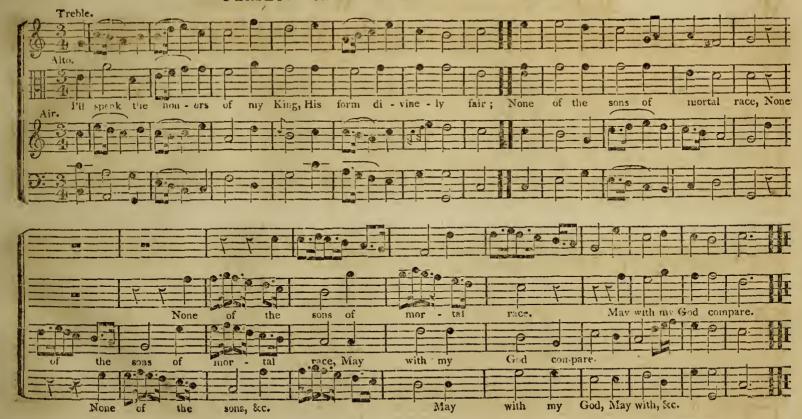


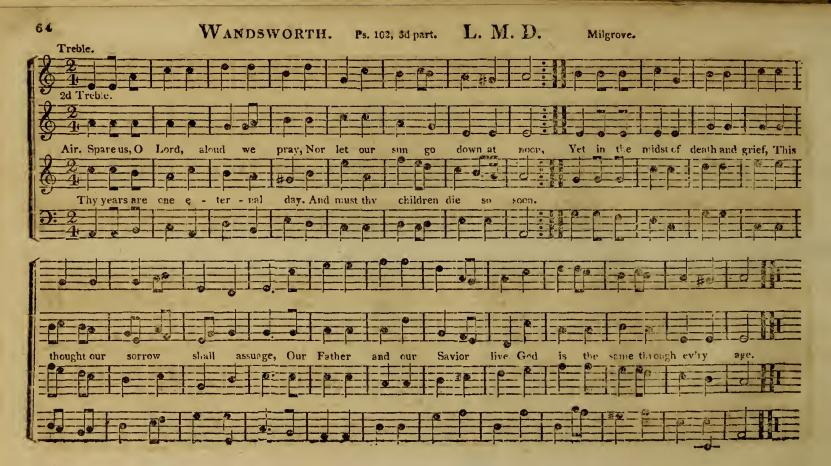


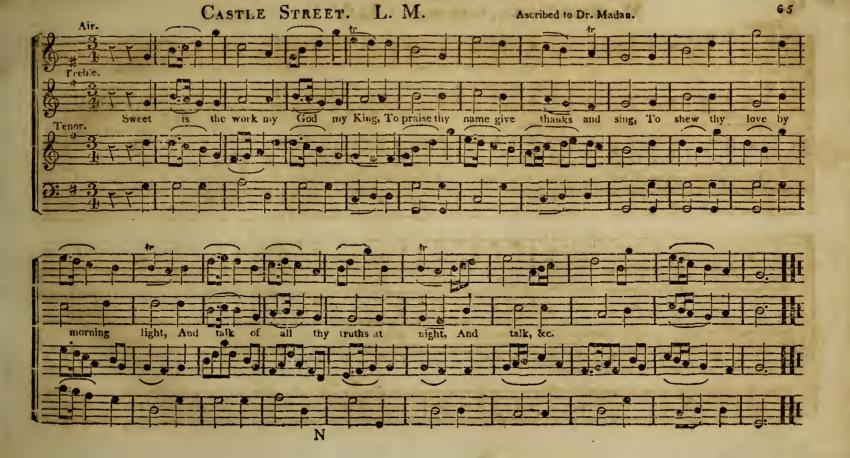
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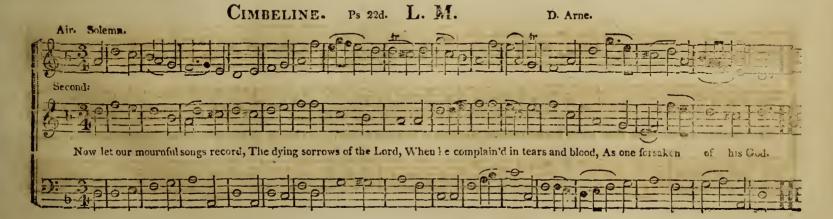


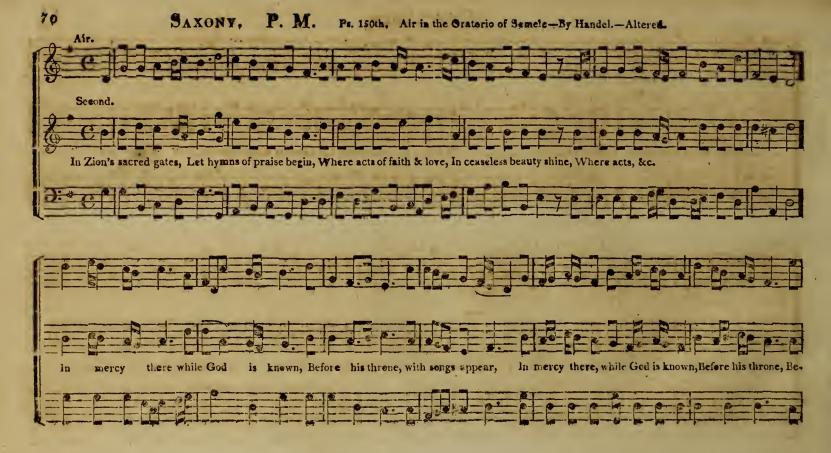


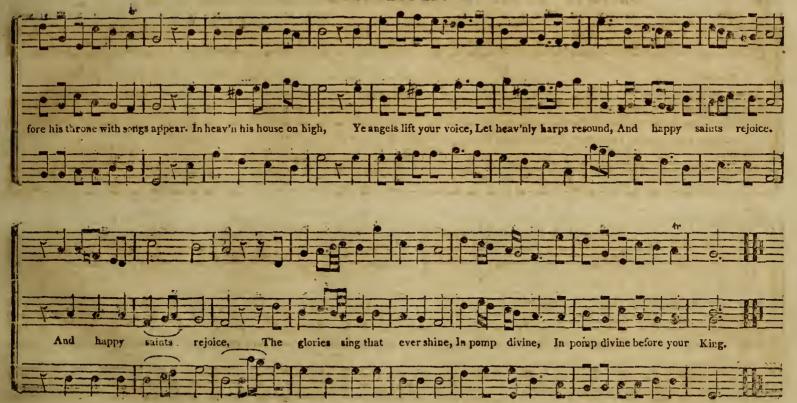


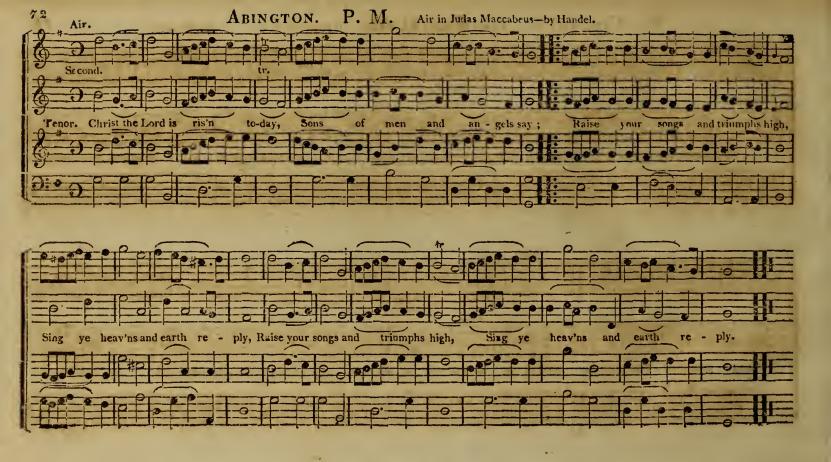












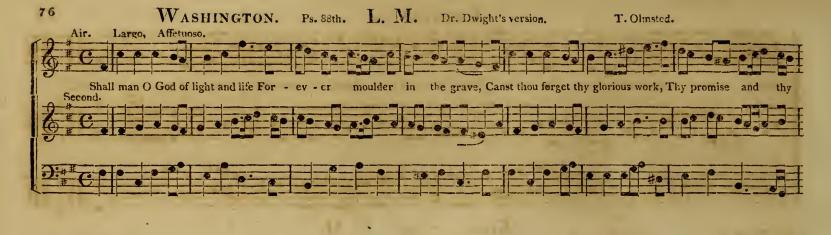










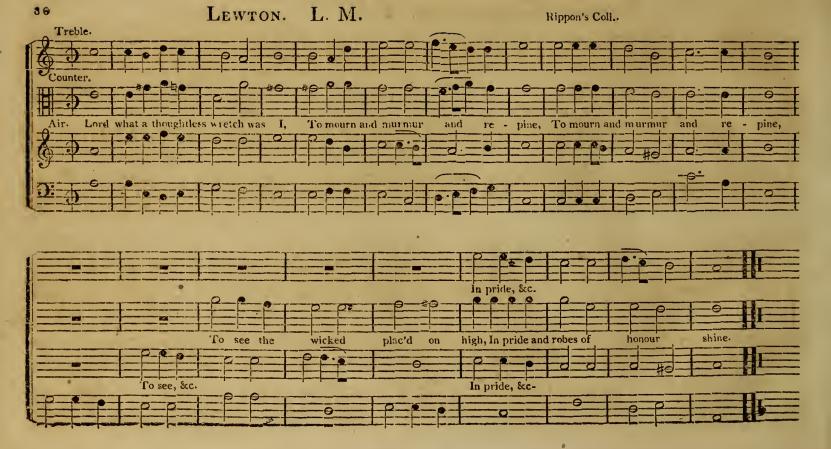


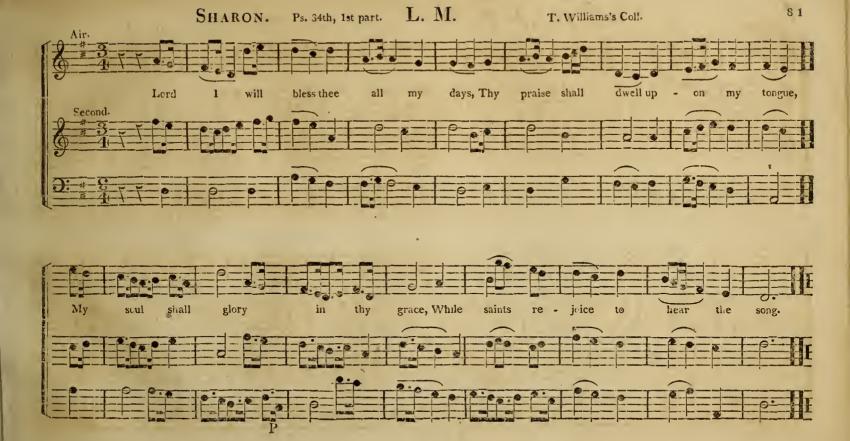


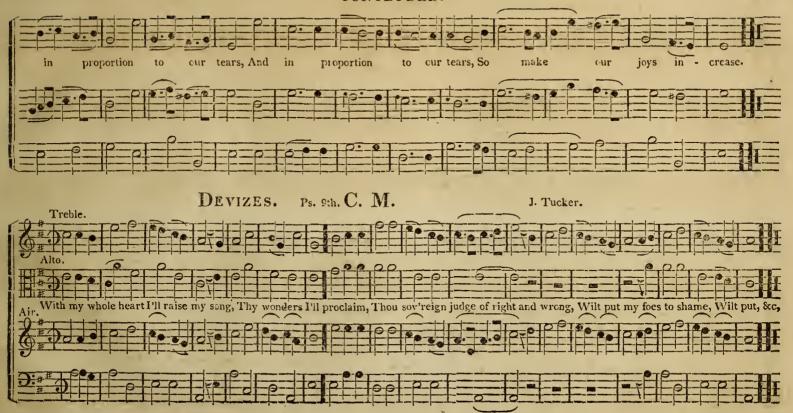




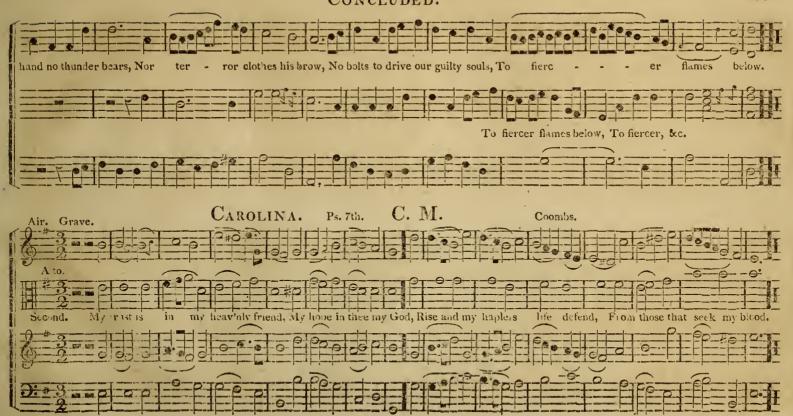




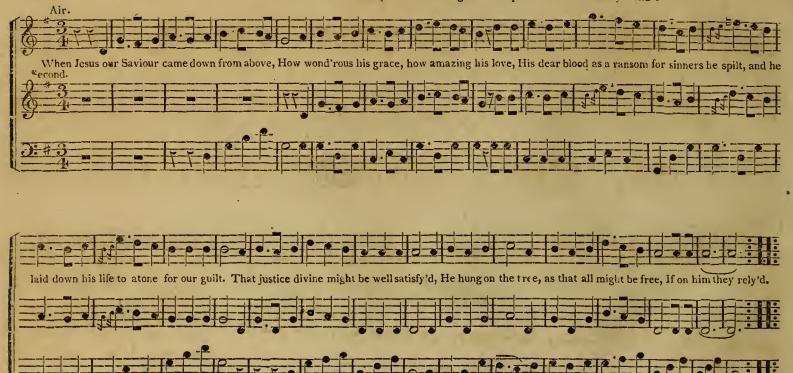








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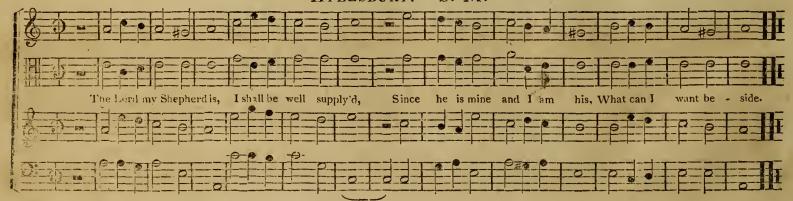


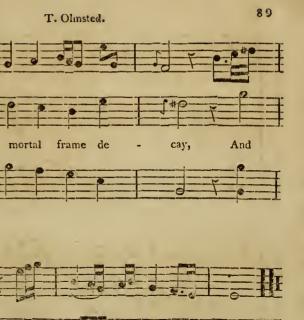
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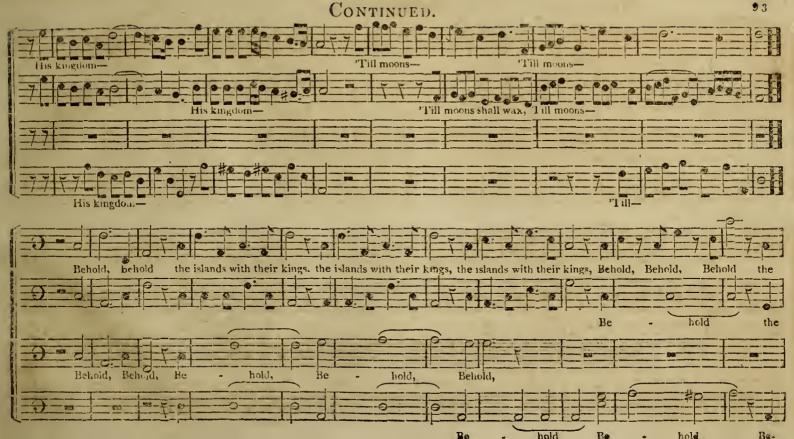






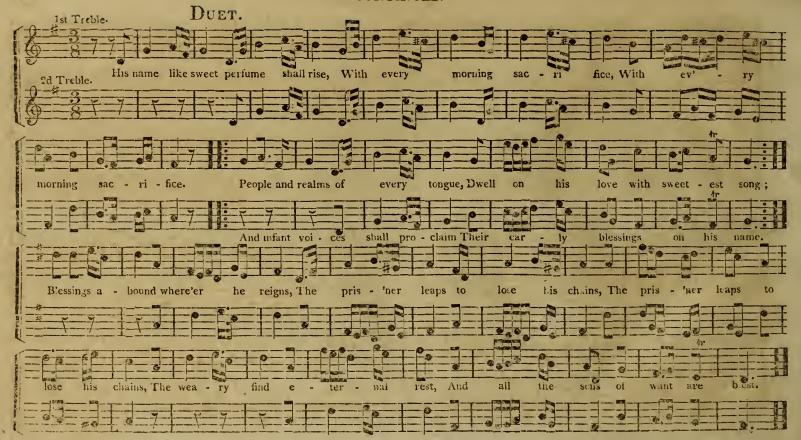


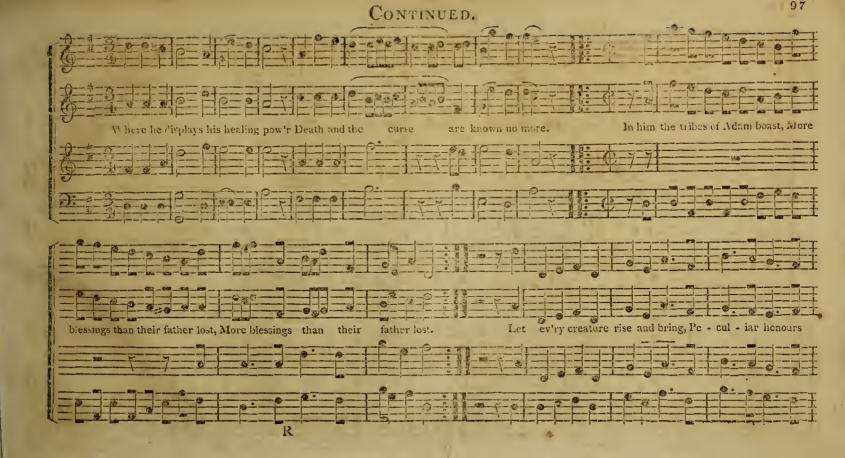


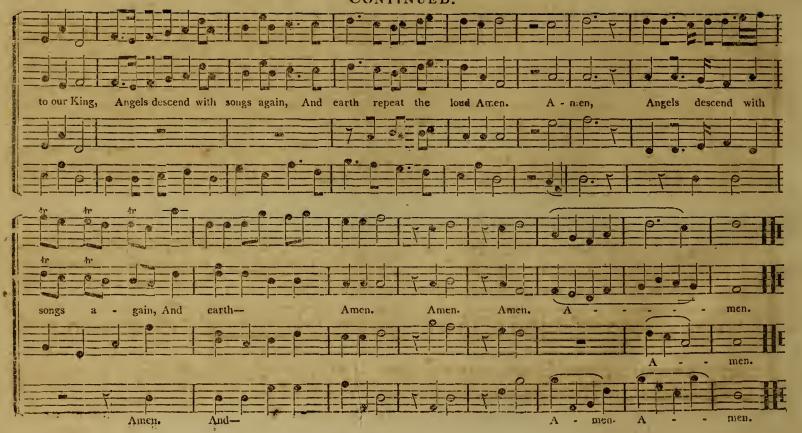














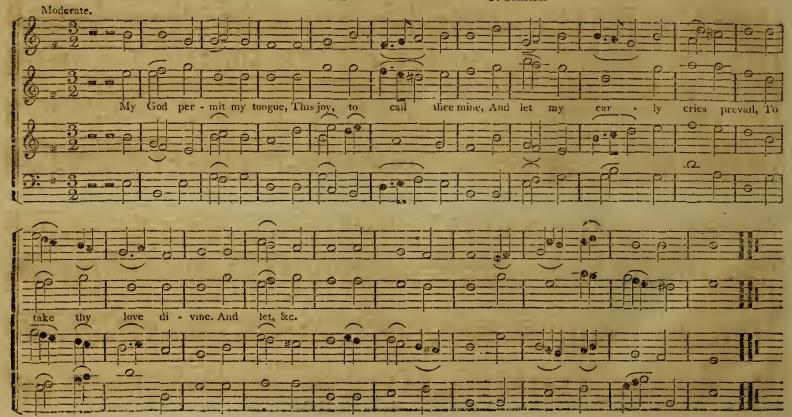














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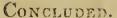


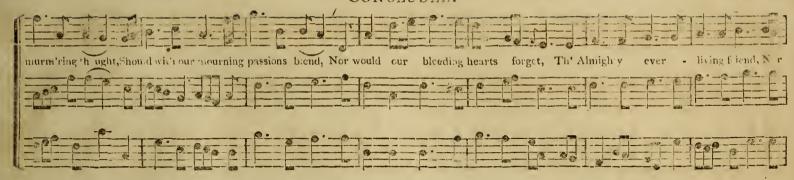




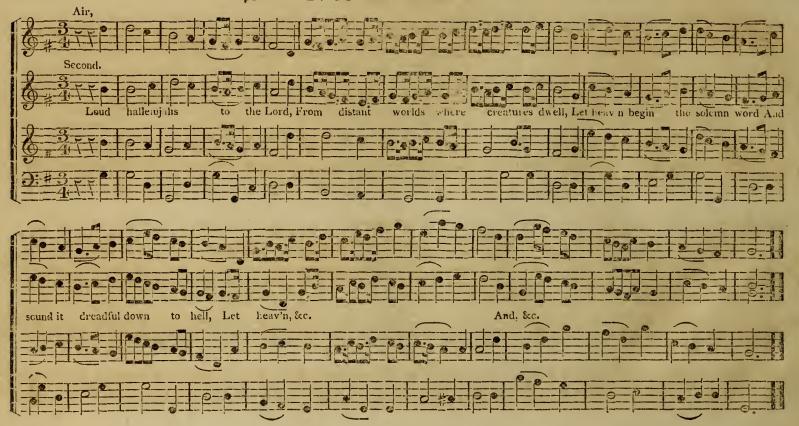
















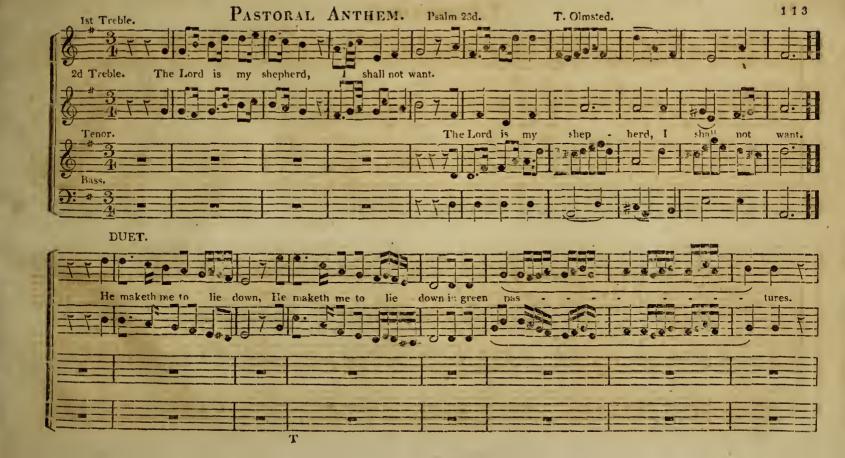




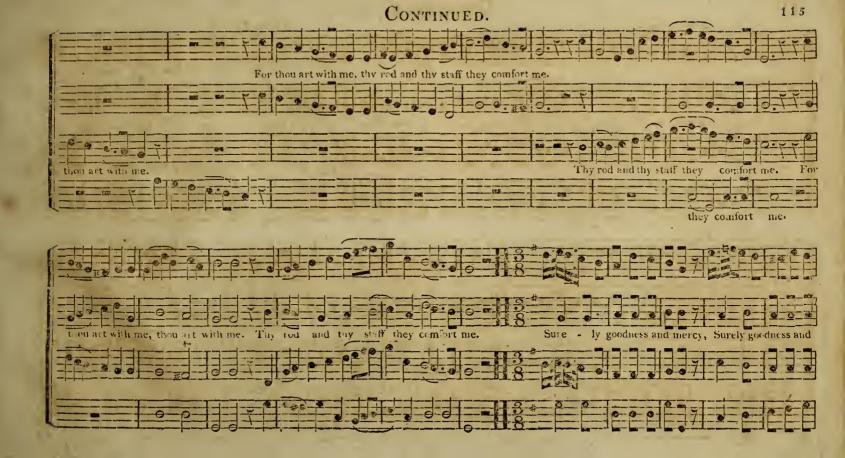
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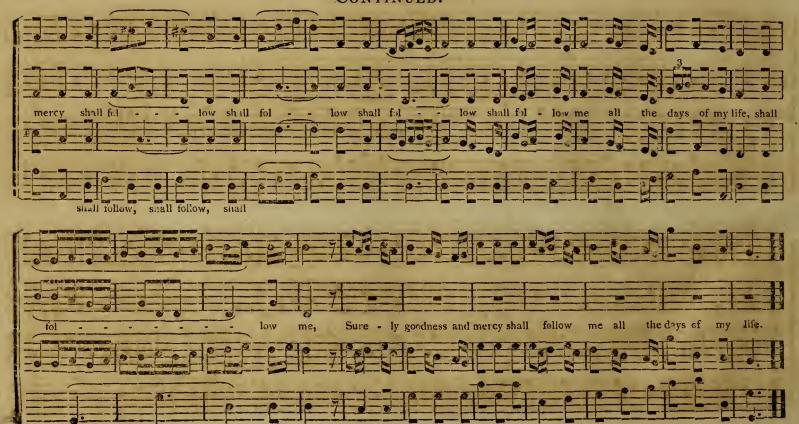




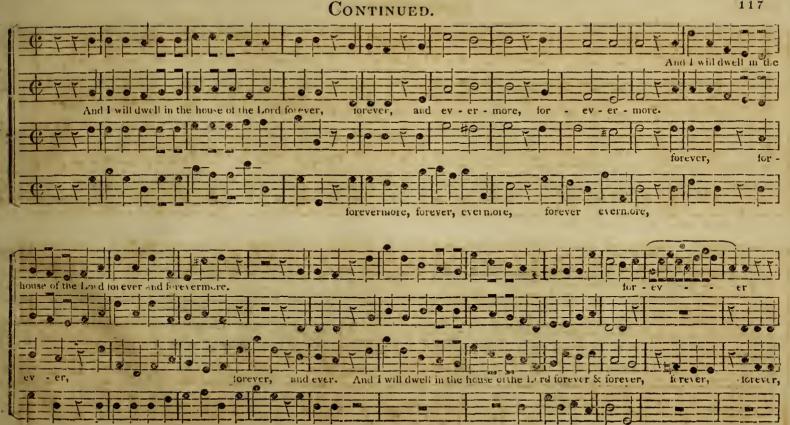


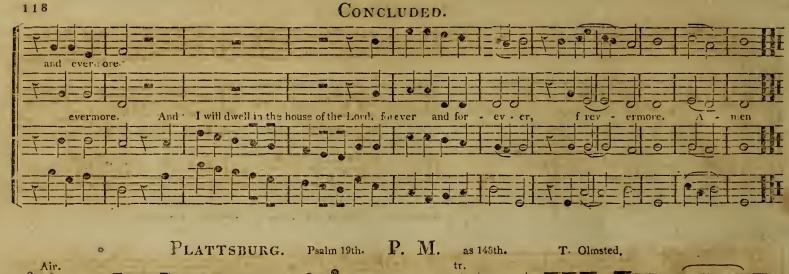




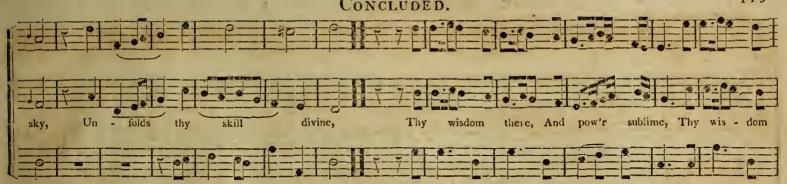




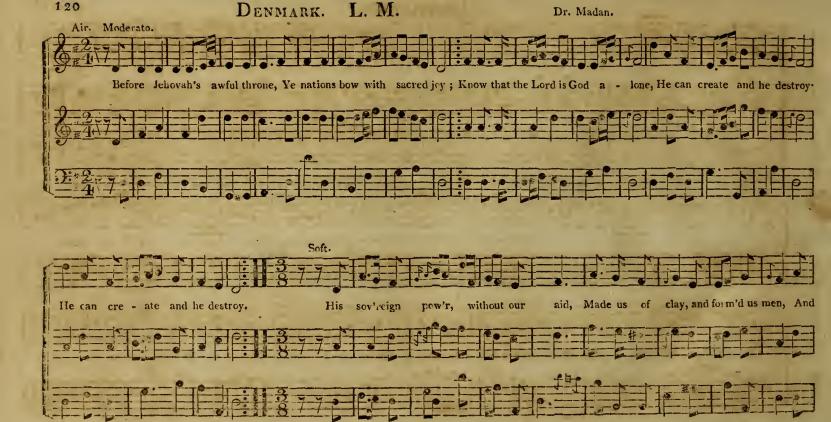


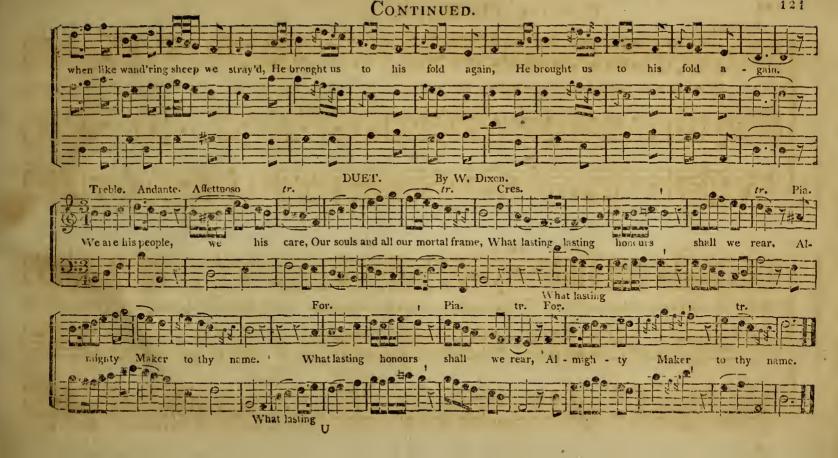


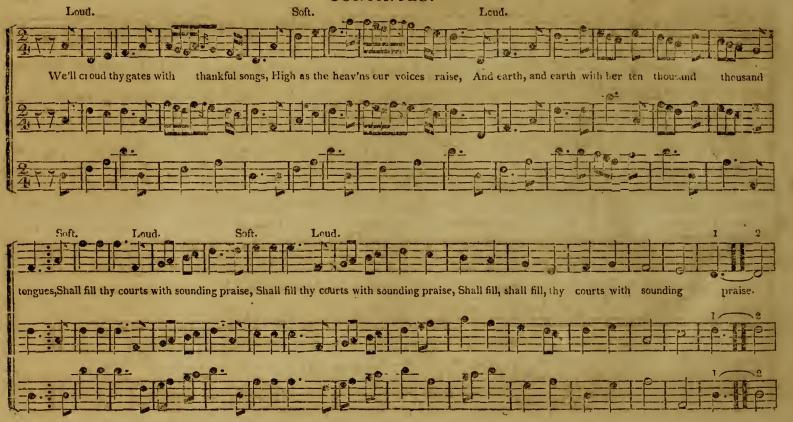




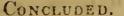










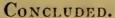










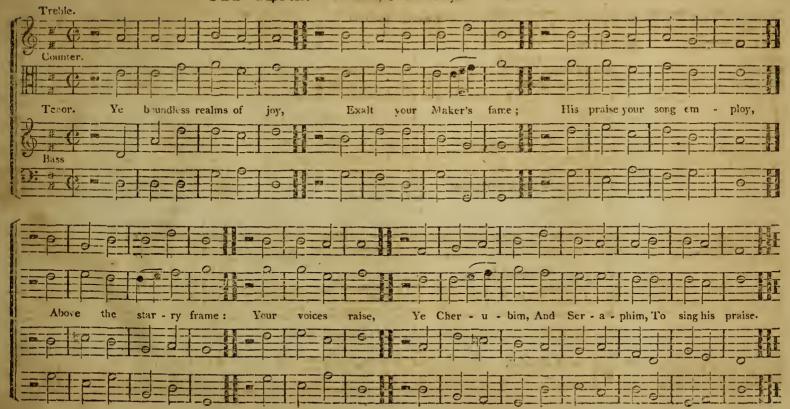






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