



BROWN'S ROBERTSON'S

SELECTION OF SACRED MUS

IN FOUR VOCAL PARTS,

ENLARGED AND GREATLY IMPROVED.

TO WHICH 48 AFFIXED,

A SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING FIFTY TUNES, DOXOLOGIES, &c., NOT PUBLISHED IN ANY FORMER EDITION.

BY JOHN CAMPBELL, GLASGOW.

GLASGOW:-FRANCIS ORR & SONS,

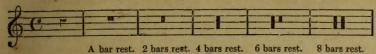
Melodia Sacrad Harmonist &c., &c.

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Describe in what manner rests for more than one bar are marked.



Q. Are they always so expressed?

A. No; in modern compositions, the requisite number is generally expressed in figures above a bar rest.

SECTION IV.

OF SHARPS, FLATS, AND THE NATURAL.

Q. What is the effect of the Sharp?

A. A Sharp raises the note before which it is placed, a semitone.

Q. What is the effect of a Flat?

A. A Flat depresses the note before which it is placed, a semitone.

Q. What is the effect of the Natural?

A. A natural restores the note, which has been

made sharp, or flat, to its original sound, consequently a natural sometimes raises and sometimes depresses a note.

Q. How are the Sharps used?

A. In two ways; first as the signature of the key, and secondly as they occur accidentally.

Q. What is their effect as the signature of the key?

A. They affect all the notes of corresponding names throughout the piece; for example a sharp placed on the fifth line, signifies, that all the F's are to be sung, or played sharp throughout the piece, unless contradicted by a natural, which reduces the note to its primitive sound.

Q. Have the flats the same effect?

A. Yes; for example, flats upon the third line, and fourth space, signify that all the B's and E's are to be flat, unless contradicted as in the preceding.

Q. What are accidental sharps, flats, and naturals?

A. Accidentals, are those which are not marked at the beginning of the piece, and affect only the note of the same bar in which they are written.

Q. Do Accidentals never affect notes in the following bar?

A. Yes; if the last note of one bar, which has been made sharp, begins the next, it is to continue sharp; the same being observed of flats and naturals.

Q. How is a note that is already sharp or

flat, raised or depressed?

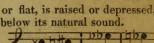
A. By means of characters, called double sharps and flats.

Q. How many semitones do they raise or

depress any note? A. A note that has already been made sharp or flat, is raised or depressed, one semitone more; or two semitones above or below its natural sound.

Q. How are they contradicted?

A. By uniting a natural with a single sharp or flat.



Double sharp. Double flat.

SECTION V.

OF TIME .- THE SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARS:

Q. What is a bar?

A. A bar is a short line drawn across the stave, to divide the music into equal portions of time; and the music placed between two of these, is called a bar of time.

Q. What is the use of Double bars?

A. Double bars are placed in the middle, or at the end of a piece of music, to show that a part, or the whole is finished.

Q. What is the use of dots at a single, or double bar?

A. They signify that part of the music, which is on the same side of the dots, is to be repeated.

Q. Are dots always written on both sides of the double bar?

A. No; they are sometimes placed on the right and sometimes on the left, and only on the side of the dots is the strain of music repeated.

Q. What is Time?

A. Time is the measure of a note, with regard to its duration; also the division of a composition into equal portions, according to the figures or characters, placed at the beginning of a piece.

6

Q. How many sorts of time are there?

A. Two; Common and Triple Time. Q. What is meant by Common Time?

A. An equal number of notes in a Bar, as Two, Four, Six.

Q. What is meant by Triple Time?

A. An odd number of notes in a Bar, as Three, Nine.

Q. How many kinds of Common and Triple Time are there?

A. Two of each, viz., Simple and Compound.

Q. How are they distinguished?

A. The easiest way to remember is, that if the number of notes expressed by the upper figure is less than Six, it is Simple, but if Six, or more than Six, it is compound.

Q. How is simple Common Time expressed?

A. By one of two characters, which denote that there are four Crotchets or the value of one Semibreve in each Bar; Common Time, being also occasionally marked by two figures (\(\frac{2}{4}\)) which have reference to the Semibreve.

Q. How do the figures refer to the Semibreve?

A. The under figure shows into how many parts the Semibreve is divided, and the upper figure shows how many are to be in the Bar.

Q. How is simple Triple Time expressed?

A. By the following figures, 3 3 3

Q. How is Compound Common Time and Compound Triple Time expressed?

A. Compound Common Time by § &c., and Compound Triple Time by § &c.

Describe the following marks of Time, pointing out which are Common and Triple Time; also, Compound Common and Triple Time.

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	- \\ -	-4-	-2	4	8	-8-	8

Q. Is the music always written as expressed by the figures?

A. No; for example—\(^2\)4 which is two Crotchets in a Bar, may contain four Quavers, or \(^3\) which is three Crotchets in a Bar, may contain six Quavers.

Q. When a movement begins with part of a Bar, how is the Time completed?

A. It is always allowed for, either before the first double Bar, or at the end of the piece.

SECTION VI.

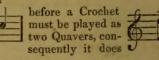
OF GRACES OR EMBELLISHMENTS, AND MARKS OF EXPRESSION.

Q. What are the principal Graces?

A. The Appogiatura, the Turn, and the Shake.

Q. How is the Appogiatura expressed?

A. By a small Note placed before a large one, from which it generally takes half its time; for example, an Appogiatura placed not lengthen the Bar.



Q. How many sorts of Appogiaturas are there?

A. Two; the upper and the lower.

Q. What is the difference?

A. The upper Appogiatura may be a Tone, or a Semitone above the principal Note; the lower one being always a Semitone below.

Q. How is the Turn expressed?

A. A Turn is made with the Note above and the Note below that which is written, beginning with the highest; a Turn upon C is made with D, C, B, C. Q. Should the lowest Note of the Turn be a Tone or a Semitone below the

Note written?

A. It is generally a Semitone.

Q. How is the Turn performed on a dotted Note?

A. By first sounding the Note and then making the turn.

Q. How is the inverted Turn played?

A. The inverted Turn consists of the same number of Notes as the others, but beginning with the lowest instead of the highest, an inverted Turn on (C) is made with B, C, D, C.

An example of the Common Turn, the Dotted Turn, and the Inverted Turn.



Common Turn. Turn on the Dotted Note.

Inverted Turn.

Q. How is the Shake performed?

A. A Shake is made with the Note above, and the Note which is written, beginning with the highest and ending with the Turn.

An example of a Shake on (C) with a Turn at the end.



Q. Does the Shake always end with a Turn?

A. No; the passing or transient Shake, and the plain Shake, have no Turn.

Q. How are these Shakes performed?

A. In the same manner as the other, viz., the principal note and the note above it; the passing Shake is very short—the plain Shake longer, but without a turn.

Q. What is the effect of the Swell and the Diminish?

A. The Swell,

generally marked Crescendo, begins soft, and ends loud.

The Diminish,

marked Diminuendo, begins loud and ends soft.

Q. When both of these characters are together thus what does it imply?

A. They indicate Crescendo and Diminuendo; that is, that the sounds must be gradually increased from the soft to the loud, and afterwards gradually diminished from loud to soft.

Q. What is the meaning of a Curved Line placed over or under two or more

notes on different degrees of the stave?

A. This Curved Line is called a Slur, and signifies that all the notes over which it is extended, are to be sung to one syllable.

Q. What is the meaning of ad libitum, generally abbreviated (ad lib.)

A. It signifies "at pleasure," that is to say, that the performer may play the passage as it is written, or introduce any Cadence he thinks proper.

SECTION VII.

OF INTERVALS.

Q. What is an Interval in Music?

A. An Interval is the difference or distance between two sounds.

Q. How are Intervals reckoned?

A. Always from the lowest note upwards, unless the contrary is expressed.

Q. What is the least Interval in Music?

A. A Semitone or Minor Second.

Q. Between what notes of the Scale does this Interval occur?

A. Between B and C, and E and F. Q. What is a Tone or Major Second?

A. A Tone consists of two Semitones, and is the interval between any of the contiguous degrees of the scale, except from B to C, and E to F.

Q. Do the Major and Minor Intervals contain the same number of Semi-

tones?

A. No; the Major Interval contains one Semitone more than the Minor.

Q. What number of Semitones does the Minor Third contain?

A. The Minor Third contains three Semitones, which are reckoned from the note named; for example, the Minor Third of A must be reckoned thus, from A to A Sharp, One Semitone, to B, Two, to C, Three.

Q. How many Semitones are there in a Major Third?

A. A Major Third consists of Four Semitones, or Two whole Tones; a Major Third on (C) is reckoned thus, from C to C Sharp, One, to D, Two, to D Sharp, Three, to E, Four. Consequently the Major Third of C, is E.

Q. How many Semitones have the Perfect and Sharp Fourth?

A. The Perfect Fourth has Five, and the Sharp Fourth Six Semitones.

Q. How many Semitones are there in a Perfect Fifth?

A. Seven; which are reckoned as in the preceding.

Q. Count and name the Perfect Fifth of G?

A. From G to G Sharp, is One Semitone, to A, Two, to A Sharp, Three, to B, Four, to C, Five, to C Sharp, Six, to D, Seven. Consequently the Perfect Fifth of G is D.

Q. Are all Interva's counted in this manner?

A. Yes; it is requisite that learners should prove them by counting, but the easiest way to remember is that every note, excepting two, has a Fifth either Sharp, Flat, or Natural, like itself, for example, the Fifth of G is D, the Fifth of G Sharp, D Sharp, the Fifth of G Flat, D Flat.

Q. What are the notes that have a Perfect Fifth, unlike themselves?

A. B, in counting upwards, and F, in counting down; for example, the Fifth of B, is F Sharp, and the Fifth of F, is B Flat.

Q. How many Semitones does the 6th, 7th, and 8ve. consist of?

A. The Minor Sixth has Eight, and the Major Sixth, Nine Semitones, the Minor Seventh, Ten, the Major Seventh, Eleven Semitones, and the Octave, Twelve.

SECTION VIII.

OF THE FORMATION OF THE SCALE, KEY, ETC.

Q. What is meant by the Scale?

A. This name is given to a succession of seven notes, used in music, ascending or descending.

Q. How many sorts of Scales are there?

A. Two; the Diatonic and the Chromatic.

Q. How do you form the Diatonic Scale?

A. The Diatonic or Natural Scale proceeds by Tones or Semitones, and consists of Five Tones and Two Semitones, with the Octave to the first.

Q. How is the Chromatic Scale formed?

A. The Chromatic Scale is formed of Semitones only, and consists of twelve successive Semitones.

Q. How is the Major Key distinguished from the Minor Key?

A. The Major Key is known when the third of the Scale is a Major Third from the key note, and the Minor Key when a Minor Third.

Q. What is the regular progression of the Major Keys from C by sharps?

A. By fifths ascending, or fourths descending, each successive key commencing on the dominant of the last.

Q. What is the regular progression of the Major Keys from C by flats?

A. By fifths descending, or fourths ascending, each successive key commencing on the subdominant of the last.

Q. What is meant by the dominant and subdominant of the key?

A. The dominant signifies the fifth above, and the subdominant the fifth below; every scale is intimately connected with the Scales of its dominant and subdominant.

Q. What is the natural Minor Key?

A. A; and which consists of the same number of Tones and Semitones as the Major, viz., Five Tones and Two Semitones.

Q. Does the Minor Scale differ in ascending from descending?

A. Yes; the sixth and the seventh of the ascending scale is always raised a semitone but in descending the sharps are omitted, in order that the semitones fall into their natural places.

Q. Why are the sixth and seventh notes of the ascending minor scale raised

a semitone?

A. The seventh is raised, because every ascending scale must have a leading note, or sharp seventh, and the sixth is also raised, that the interval between the sixth and the seventh may not be greater than a tone; for the diatonic scale must consist of tones and semitones.

Q. What is the regular progression of Minor Keys by Sharps and Flats?

A. The same as their relative Major Keys,

Q. What is meant by the word Key?

A. It has the same meaning as Scale, and implies a regular succession of sounds, regulated by a principal Note, called the Key Note.

Q. How many Keys are there in Music?

A. Twelve Major Keys and Twelve Minor Keys, of which Two are Natural Keys, viz., C Major, and A Minor.

Q. By what rule do you know the situation of a Minor Key?

A. By ascertaining the relative Major, and retaining the same sharps or flats: for example, G is the relative Major of E Minor, consequently, E Minor has one sharp at the signature.

SECTION IX.

OF TRANSPOSITION.

Q. What is Transposition?

A. Transposition is the art of removing a musical composition from a higher to a lower, and from a lower to a higher key.

Q. What must be chiefly attended to in Transposition?

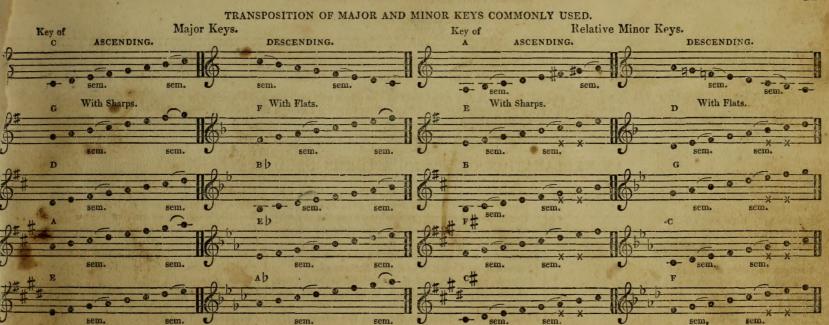
A. That the semitones have the same relation to the adopted key which they had to the original key, viz., that they occur between the 3d and 4th, and the 7th and 8th in the major mode, and between the 2nd and 3d, and 5th and 6th in the minor mode.

Q. How do you transpose from one key to another?

A. By adding after the clef the sharps or flats which belong to the new key, and reading the notes accordingly: for example, supposing you wish to transpose the key of C to that of D, a note higher, you must place after the clef the two sharps, viz., F and C, which are necessary for the key of D.

Q. Can the mode be altered by transposition?

A. No; a piece of music in a Major Key must be transposed into a Major, and Minor, likewise, into a Minor.

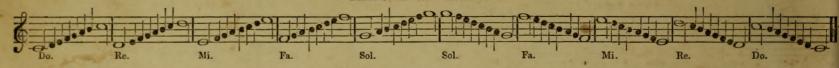


When the Minor Scale ascends, the 6th and 7th (marked thus +) must be made a semitone sharper, as in the key of A above. EXAMPLES OF TIME.

See also Section V. of the Catechism.



EXERCISES IN SOLFEGGIO.



The above is to be practised slow and smooth at first, increasing in quickness as the pupil can articulate the sounds in a clear and distinct manner; this he is particularly requested to cultivate, giving every vowel its proper sound, and avoiding singing through the teeth or nose.

AN EXPLANATION OF VARIOUS TERMS USED IN MUSIC.

Accellerando, with gradually increasing velocity of | Con espressione, or con anima, with expression, with | Maestoso, majestically, with elevation. movement.

Adagio, very slow and solemn.

Ad libitum, at pleasure or discretion with regard to time, introducing in certain cases an embellishment.

A tempo, in strict time.

Affettuoso, in an affecting and tender manner.

Agitato, agitated; with passion and fire.

Allegro, brisk, lively.

Allegretto, rather fast.

Andante, distinct and moderately slow.

Andantino, slow and expressive.

Animato, with animation, in a spirited manner.

Bis, twice. A term which indicates that a certain passage, distinguished by a curve drawn over or under it, must be performed twice; this abbreviation saves writing the passage over again.

Calando, diminishing by degrees the sound, or slackening almost imperceptibly the time, or both.

Cantabile, in a tender soothing style.

Coda, a few bars added at the close of a composition, beyond its natural termination.

passionate feeling, where every note has its peculiar force and energy, and where even the severity of time may be relaxed for extraordinary effects. Con spirito, with spirit.

Con motto, with a certain degree of vivacity.

Crescendo, or Cres., to increase the sound.

Diatonic, naturally, that is, according to the degrees of the major or minor scale, or by tones and semitones only.

Diminuendo, or Dim., to diminish the sound.

Dolce, sweet, with taste, now and then swelling some notes.

Da Capo, or D.C. to return to, and end with the first strain.

Forte, or For. or F., loud.

Fortissimo, or Fmo. or F.F., very loud.

Forzando, or sforzando, or Fz. or sf., to force, or give emphasis to one note.

Grazioso, in a graceful and elegant manner.

Largo, slow.

Lento, a degree quicker than Largo. Larghetto, a degree quicker than Lento.

Mesto, in a melancholy style.

Mezzo Forte, not so loud as Forte.

Mezzo Piano, not so soft as Piano.

Obligato, or Obligati, a part or parts of a composition indispensible to its just performance, and which, therefore, cannot be omitted.

Piano, Pia. or P., soft.

Pianissimo, or Pmo. or P.P., very soft.

Presto, quick.

Prestissimo, very quick.

Rallentando, or Ritardando, gradually slackening the time.

Rinforzando, or rinf., to swell 2, 3, or 4 notes.

Siciliano, a slow graceful movement.

Smorzando, or Smorz., extinguishing gradually the sound.

Tacet, silent.

Tutti, full, altogether.

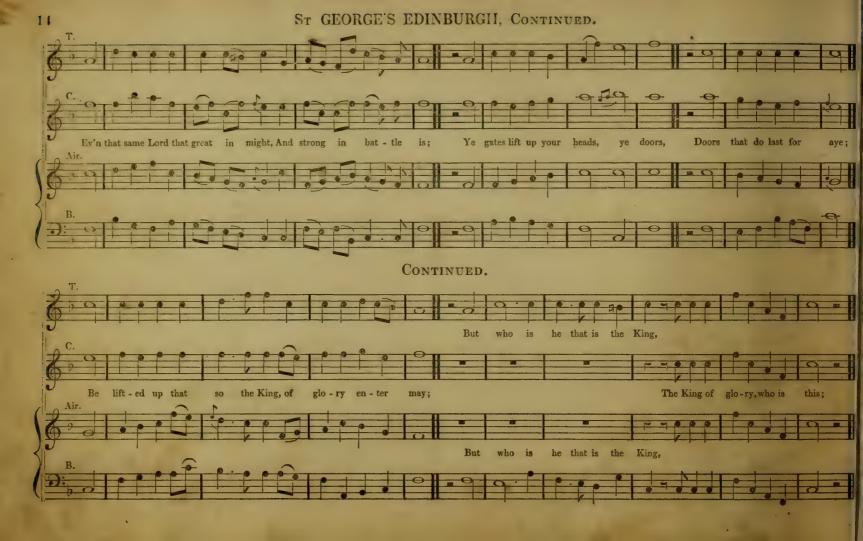
Vivace, lively, merrily.

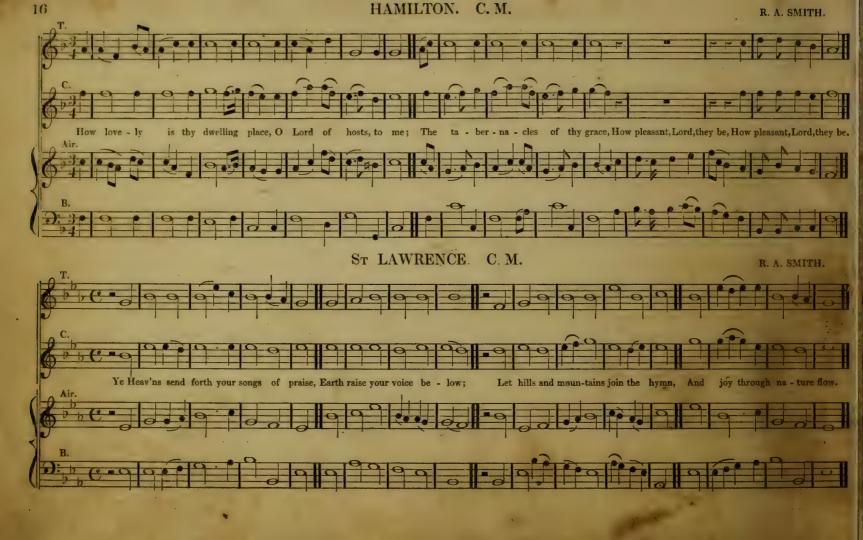
Vigoroso, with strength and vigour.

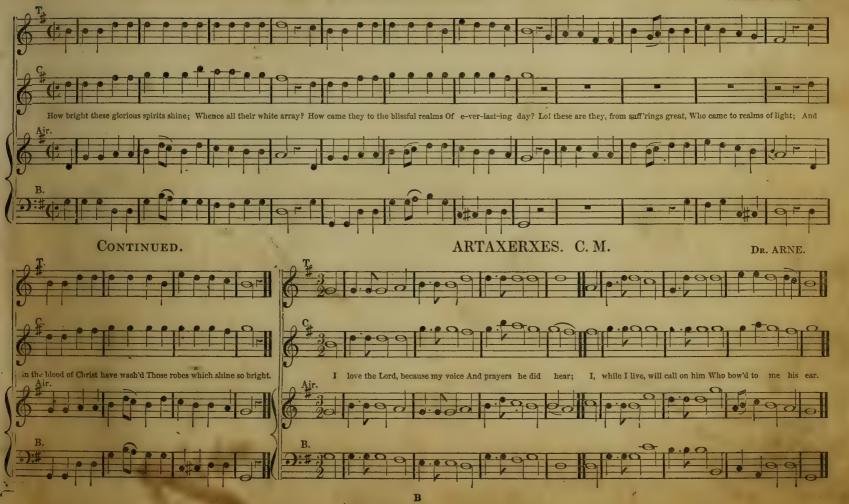
Volti, turn over.

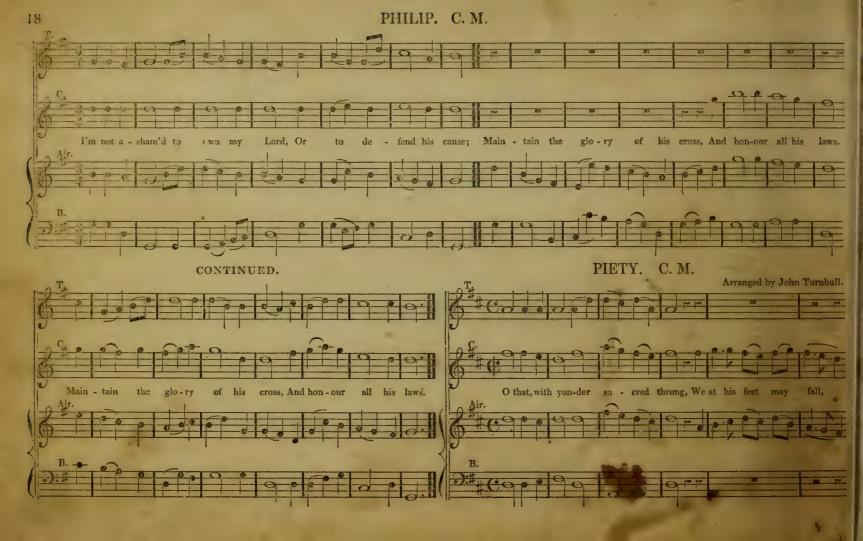
Volti subito, turn over quickly.

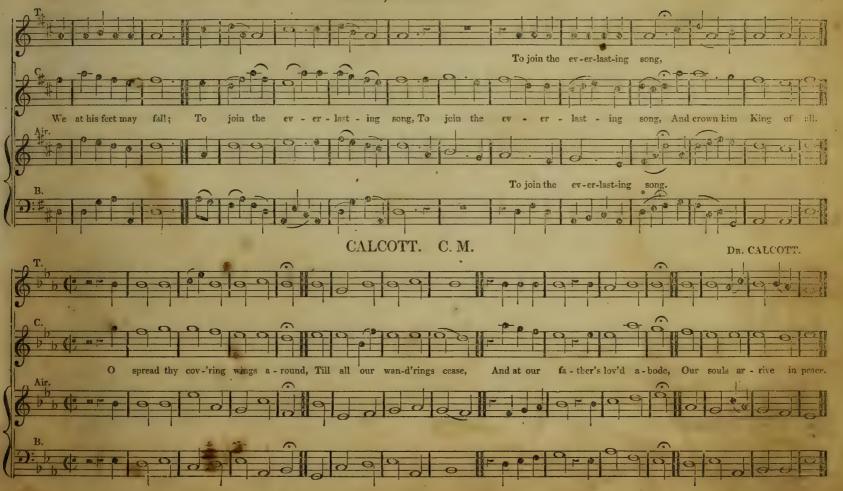






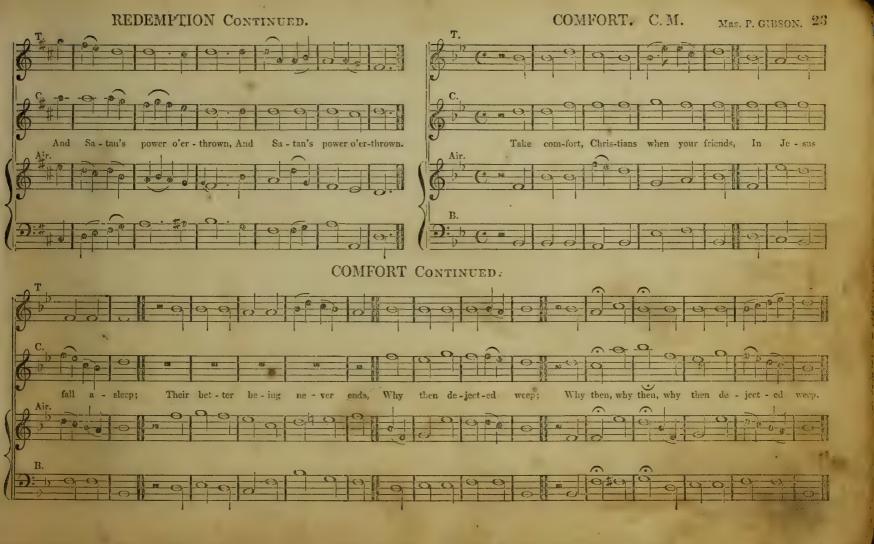


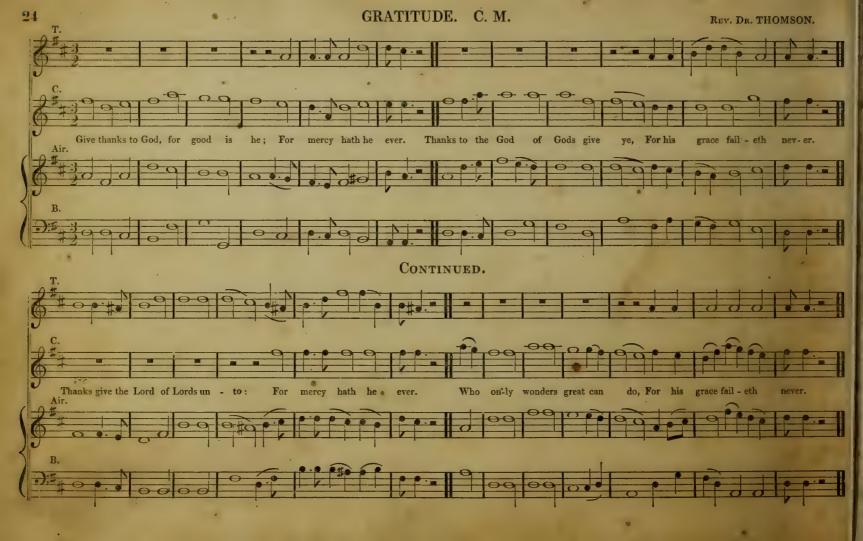






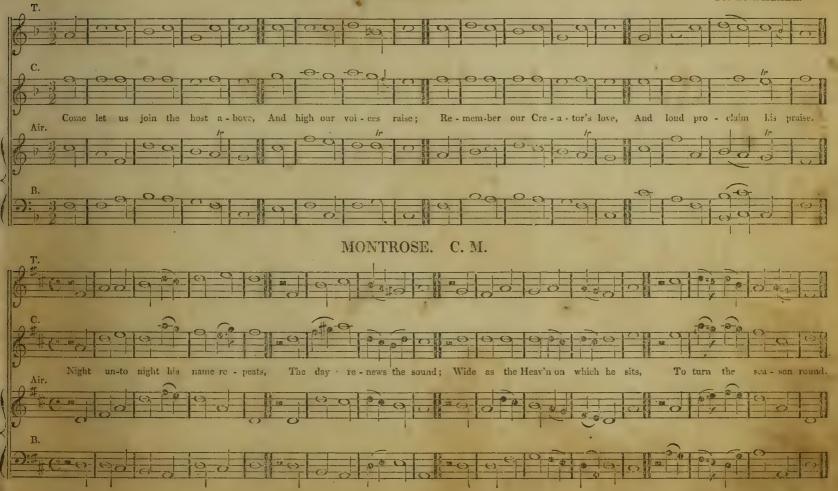






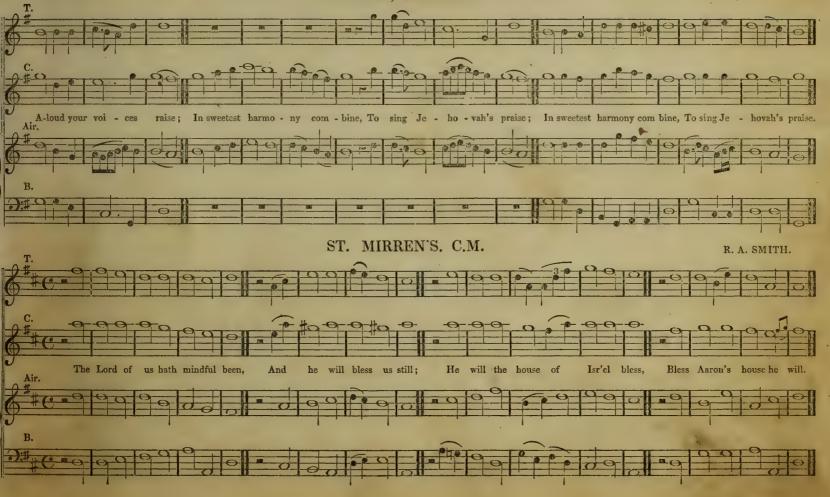


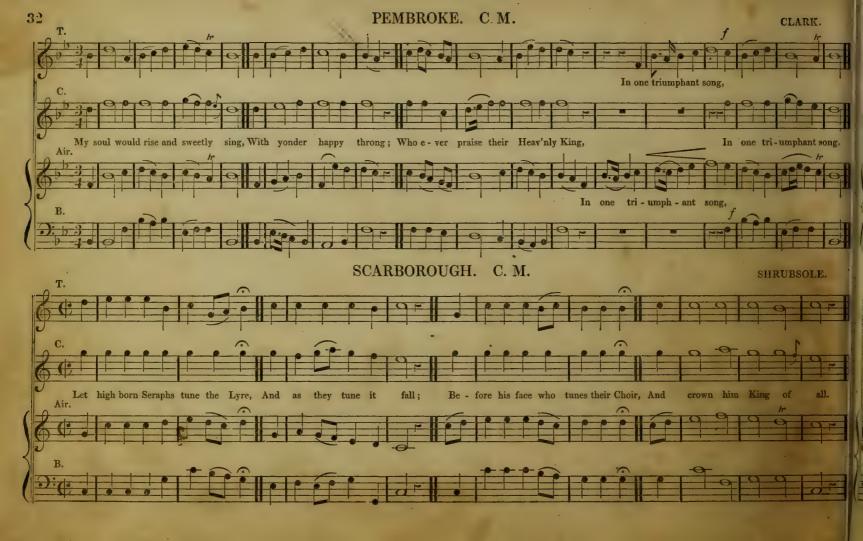


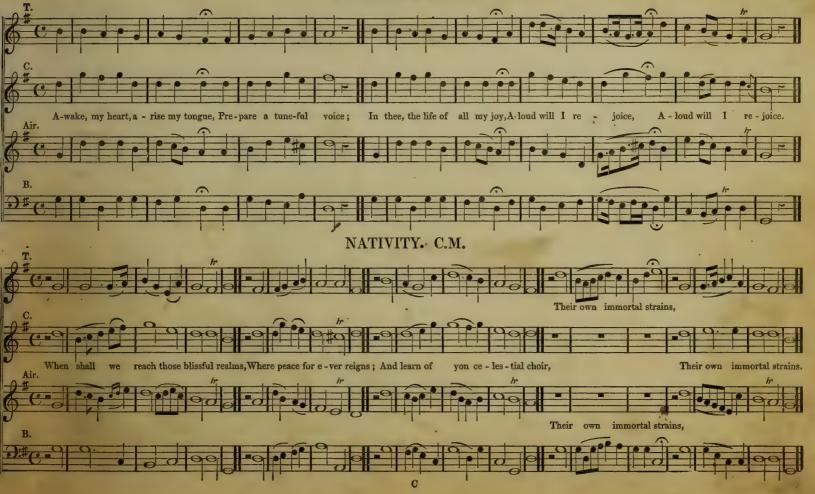


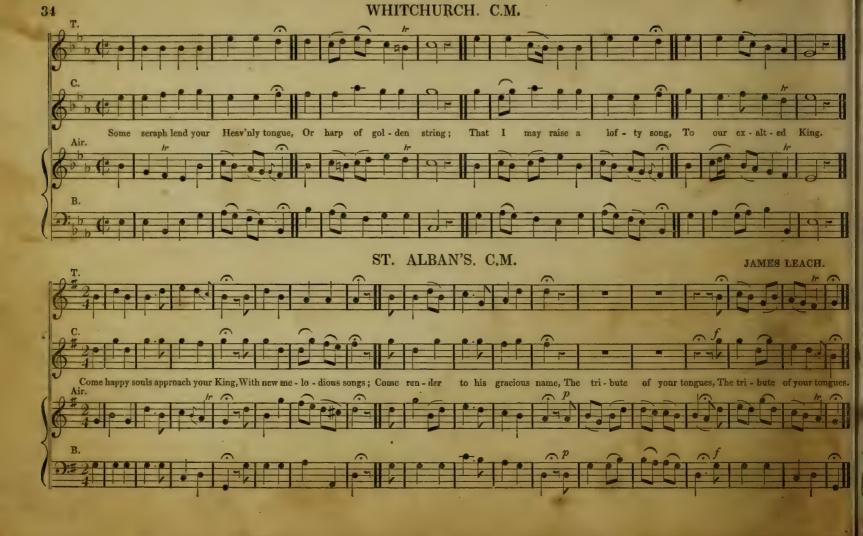






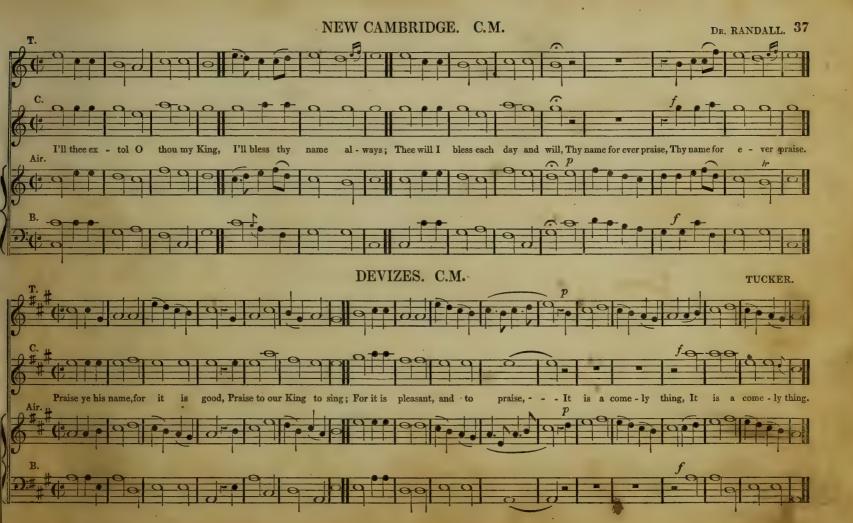










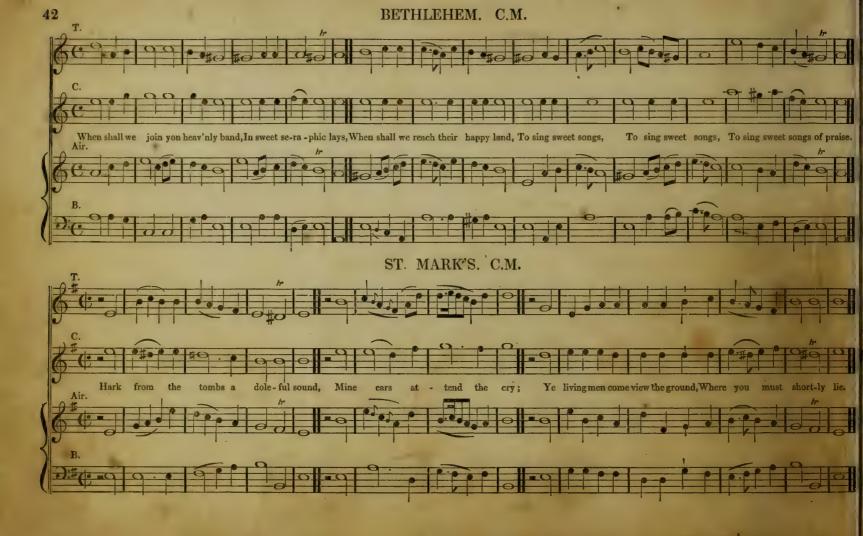








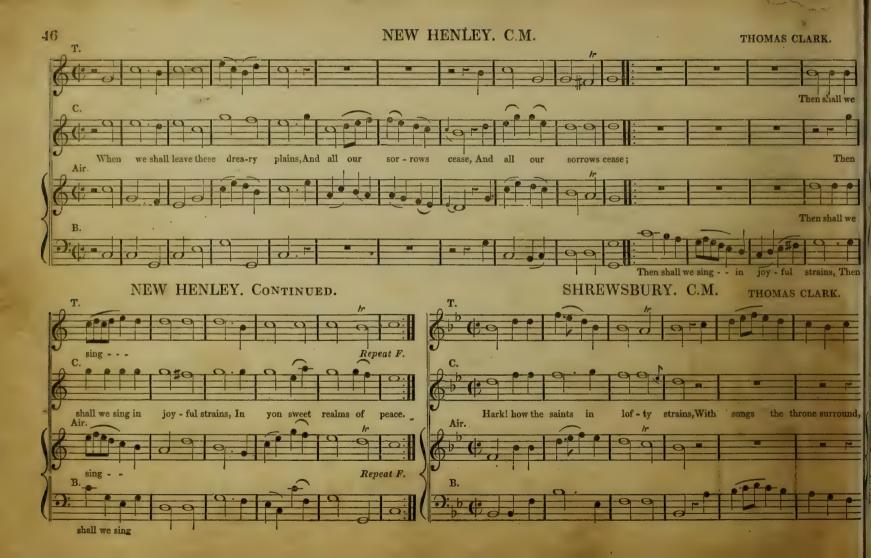


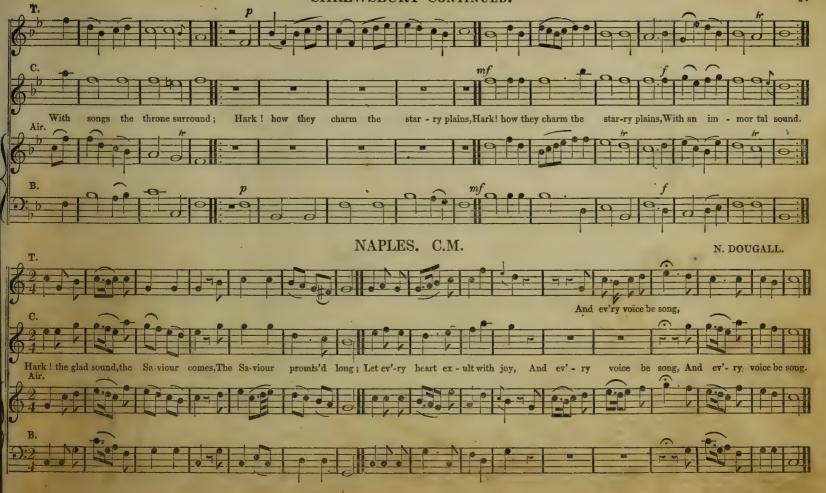






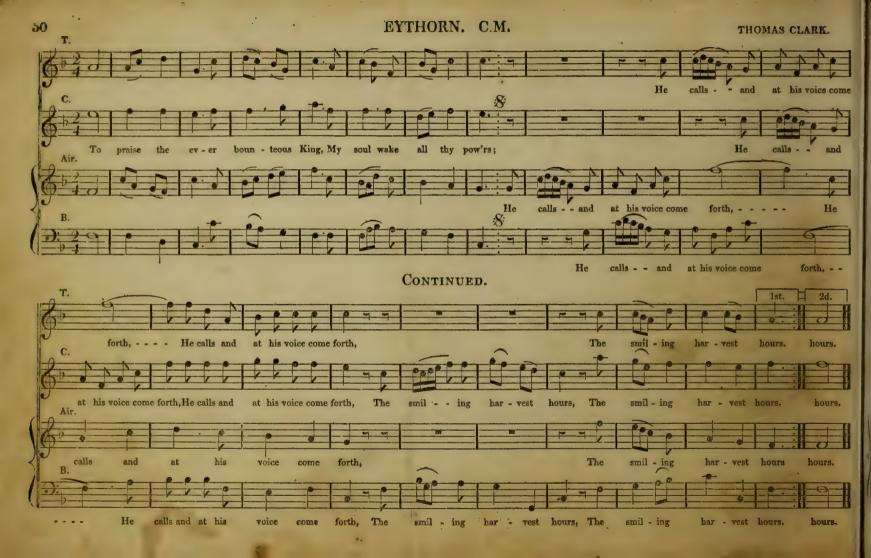


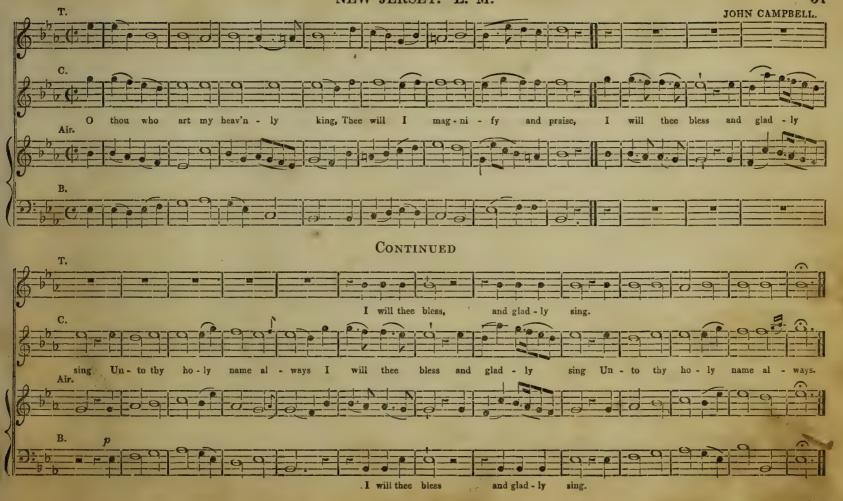


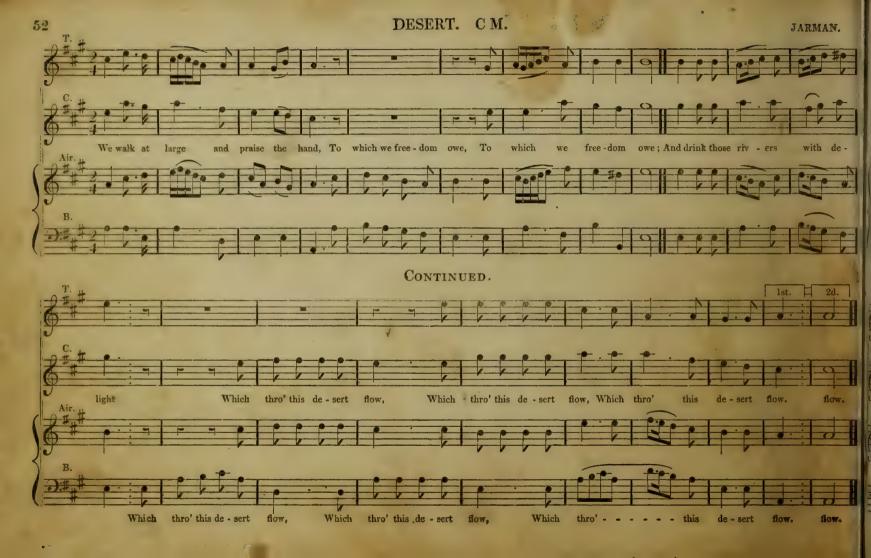








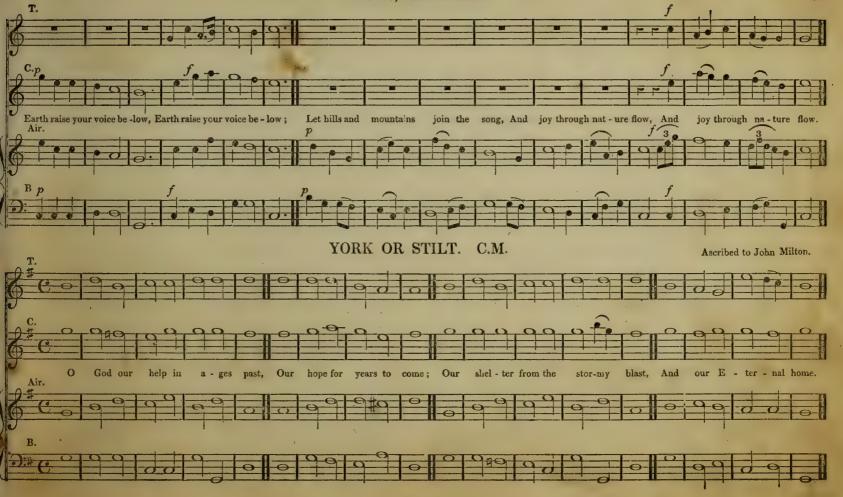






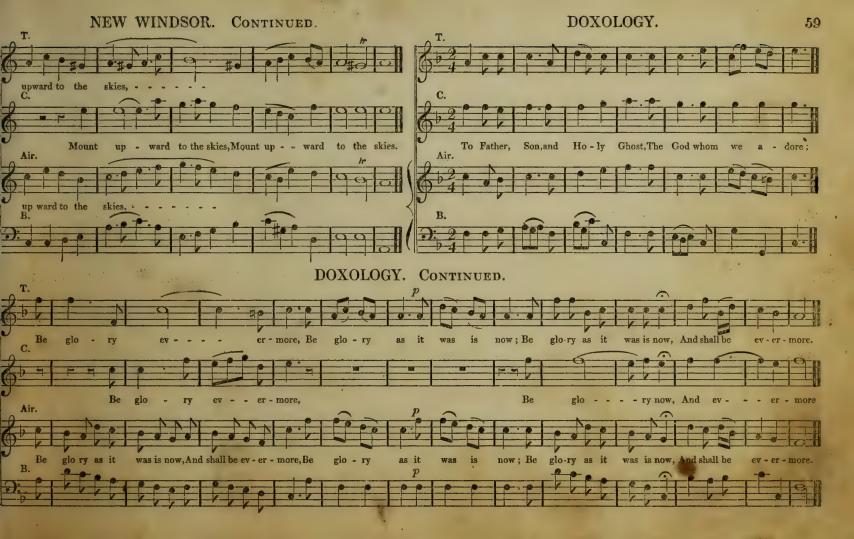
well the righteous

be - comes

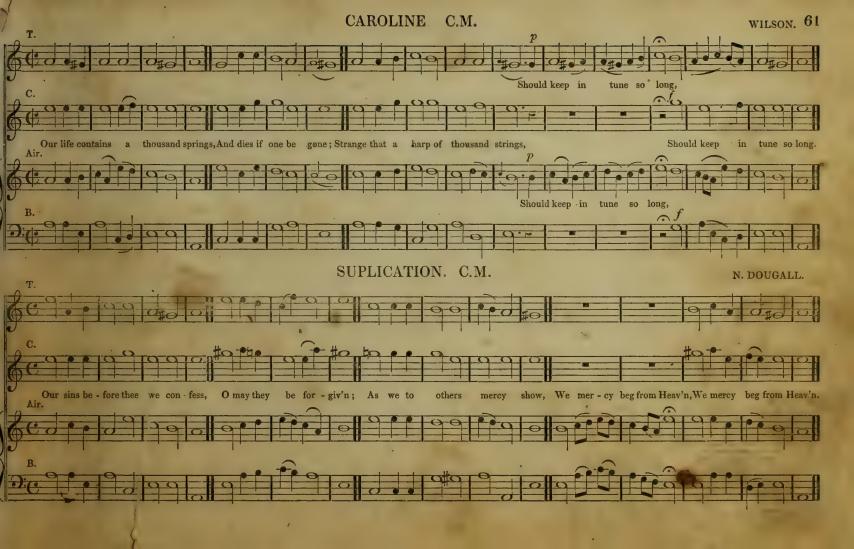






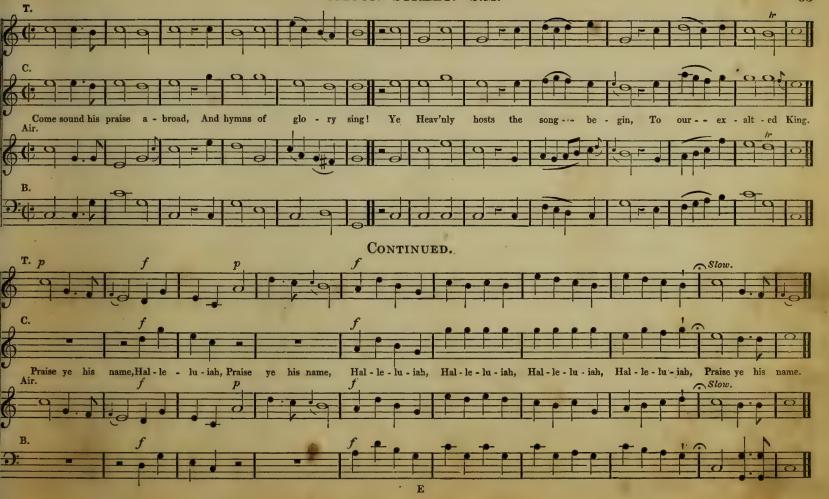


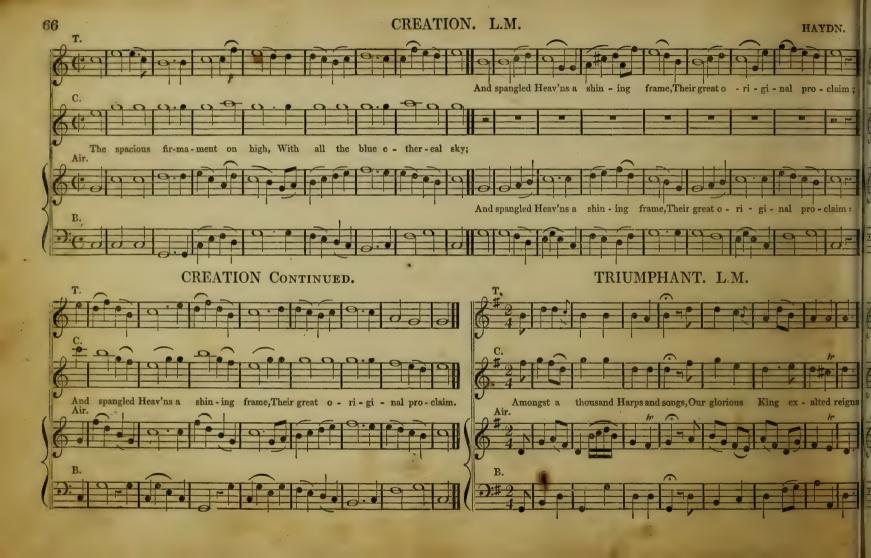






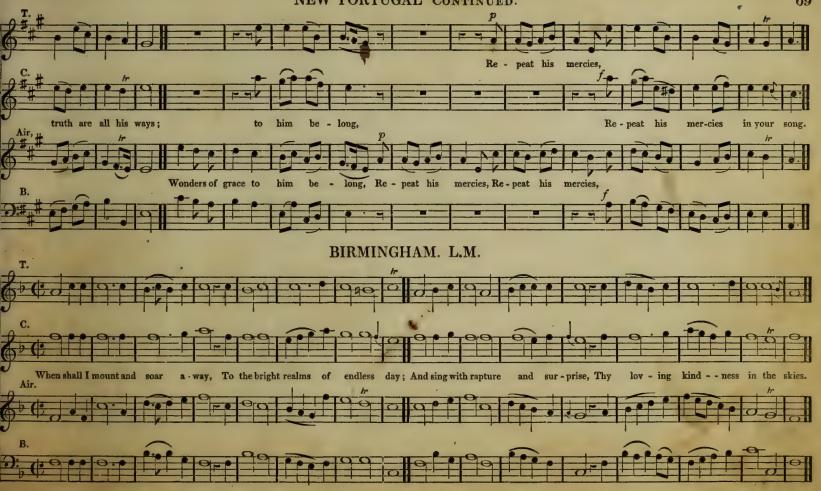


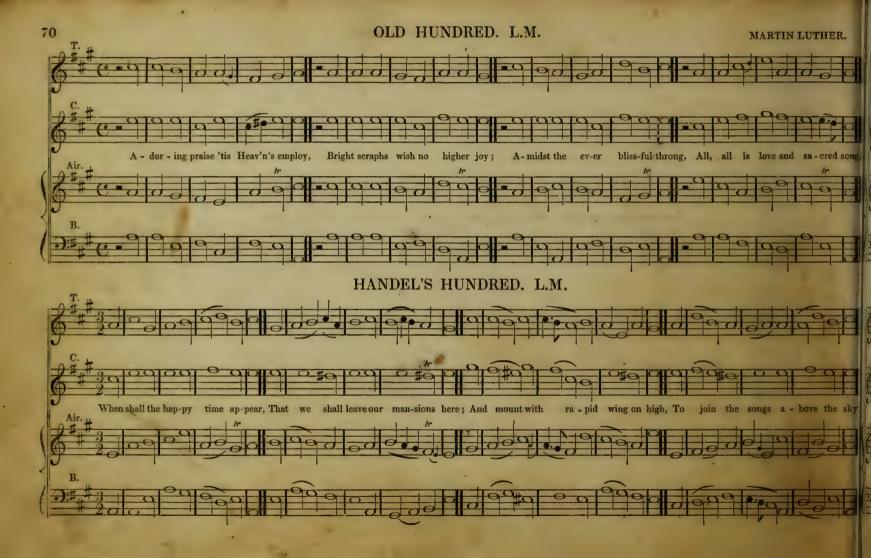


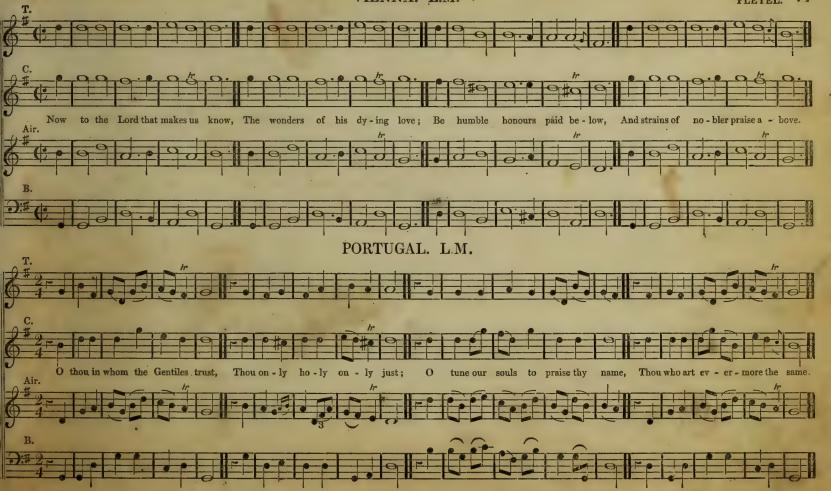


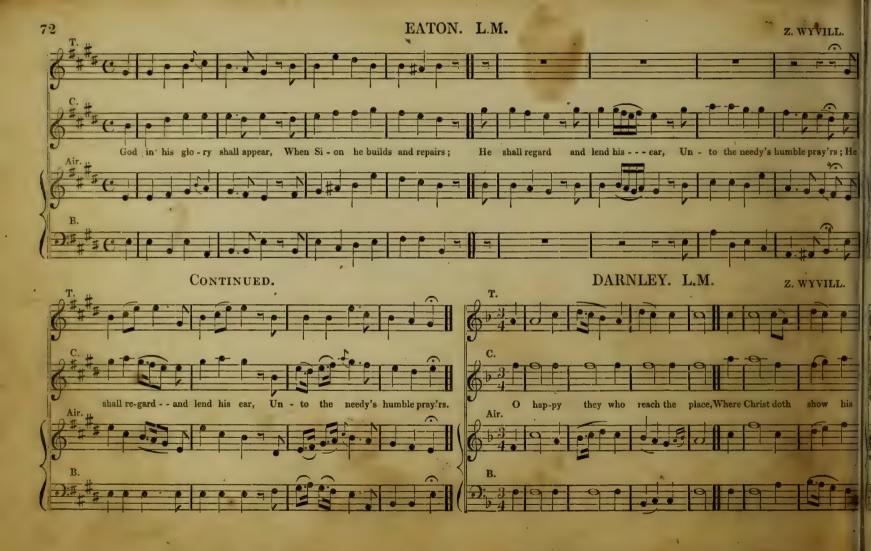


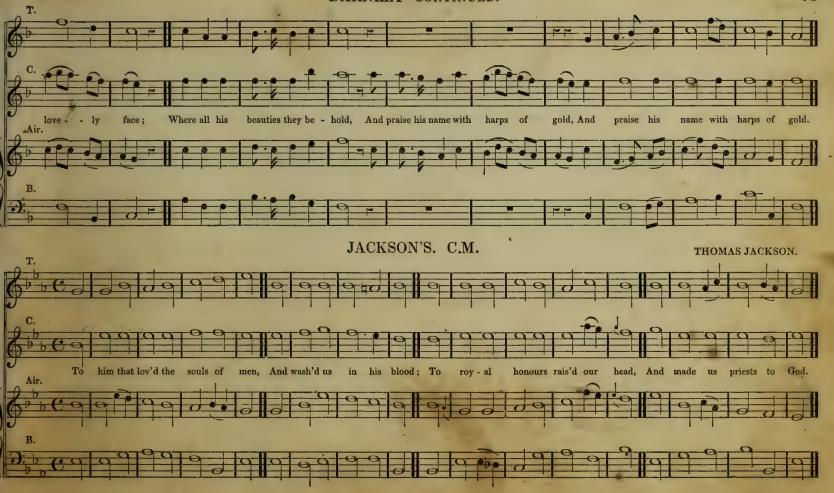




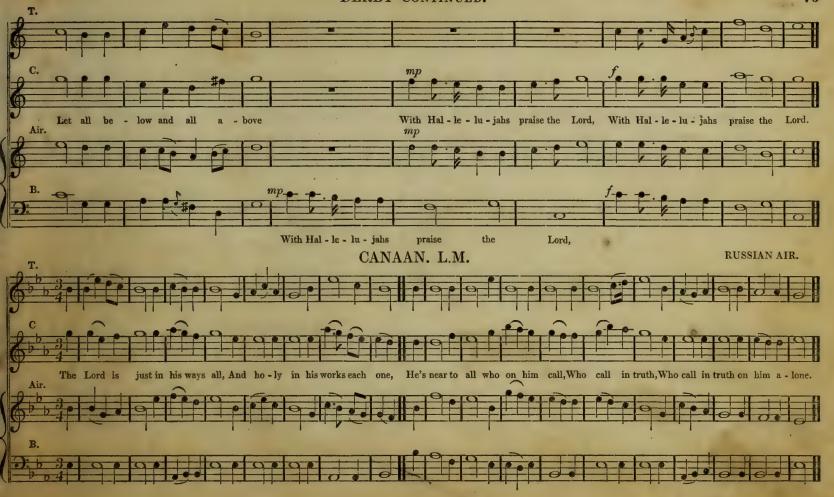




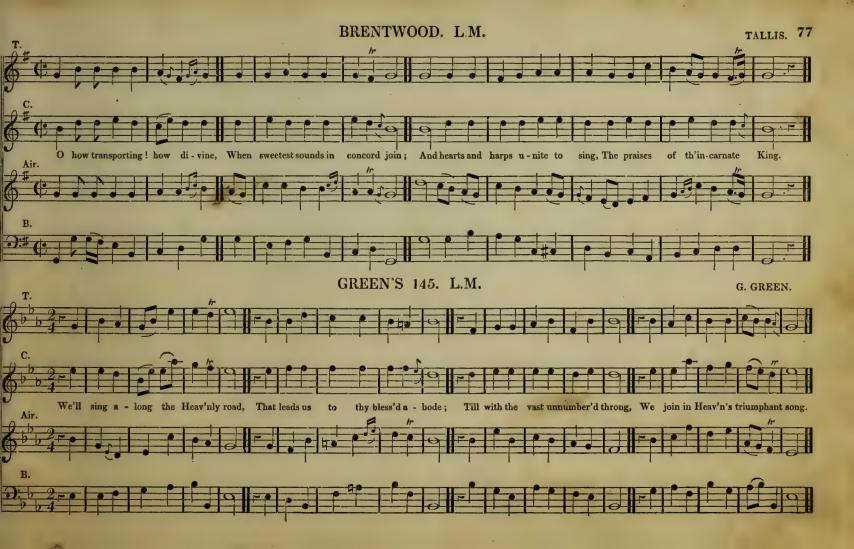


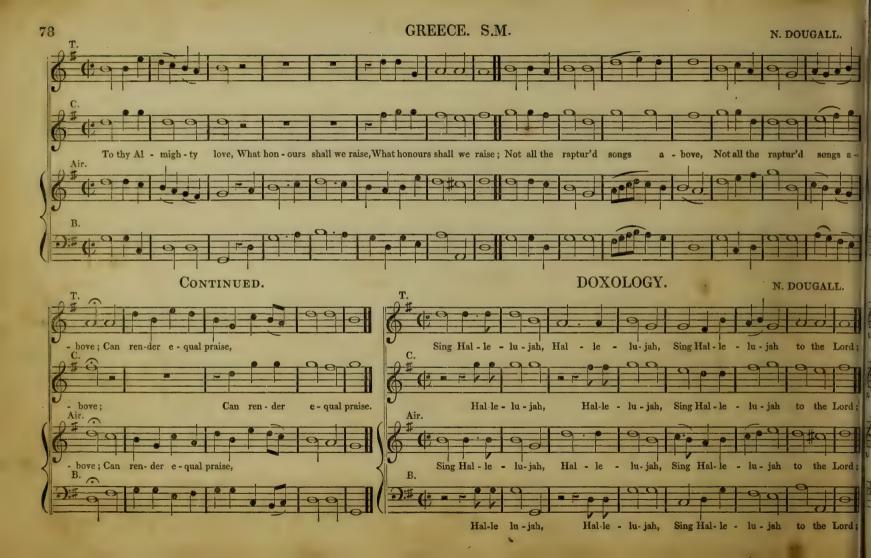


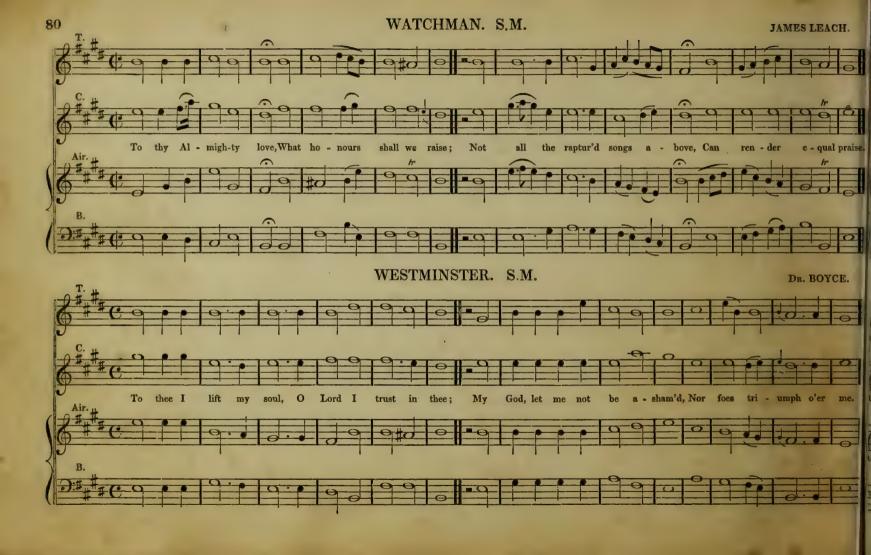




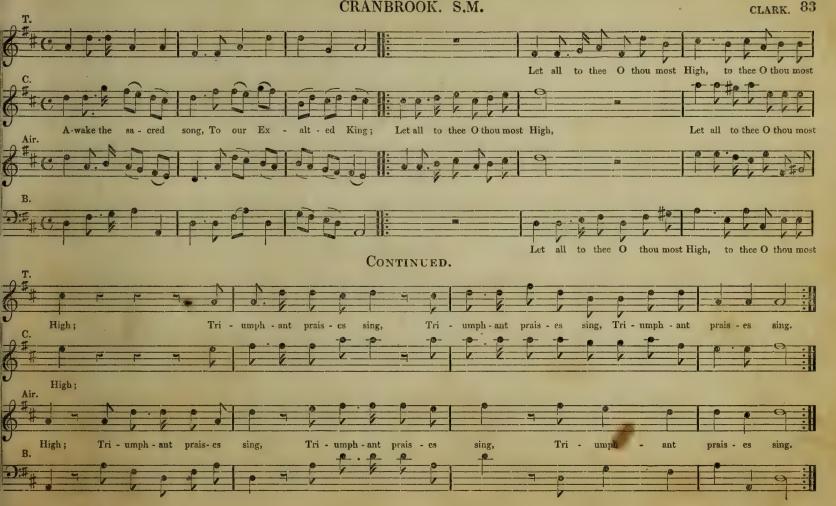


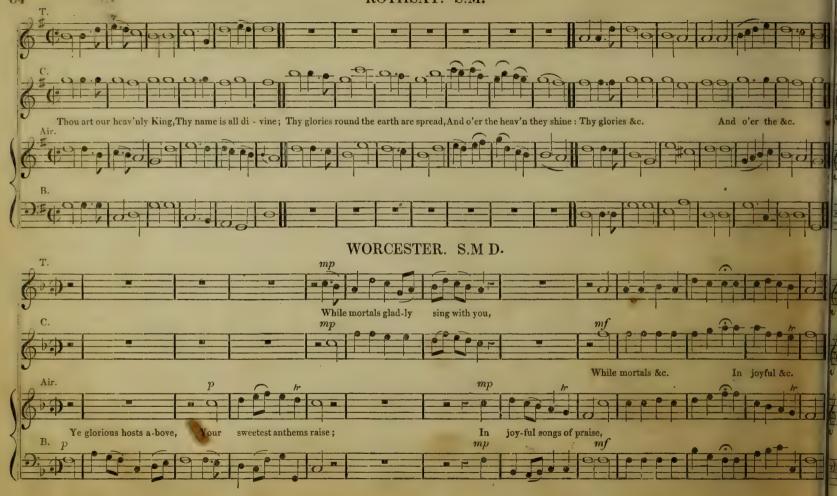


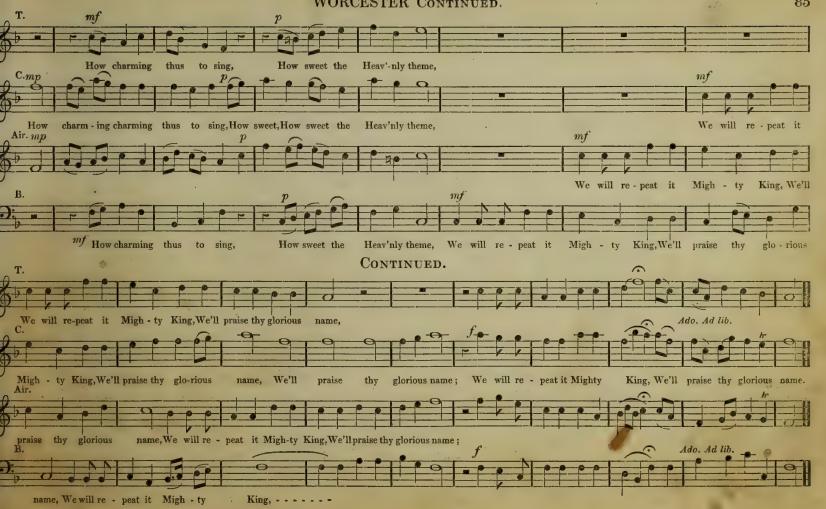


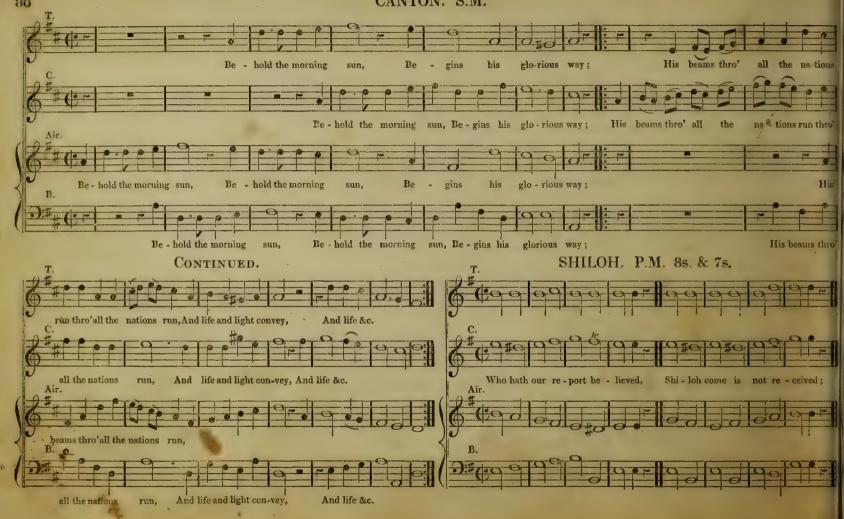


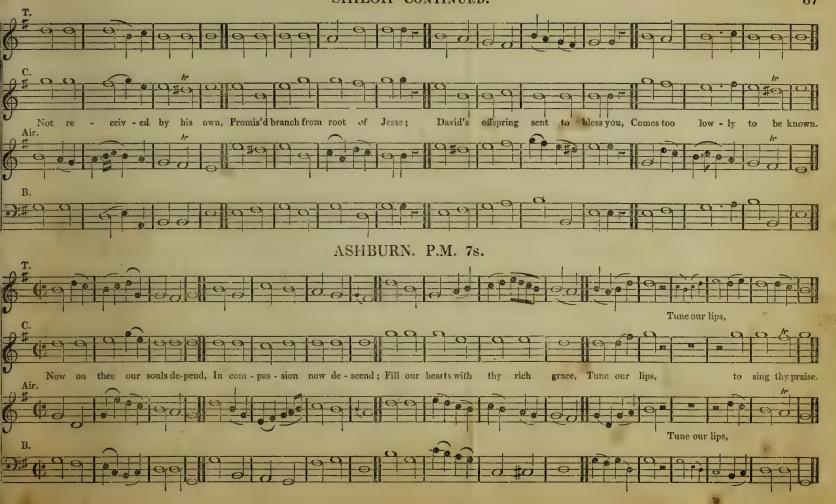


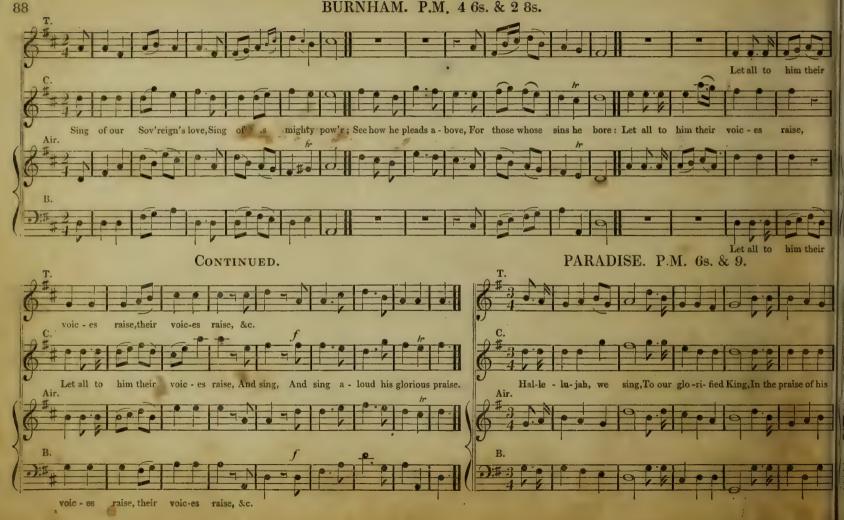


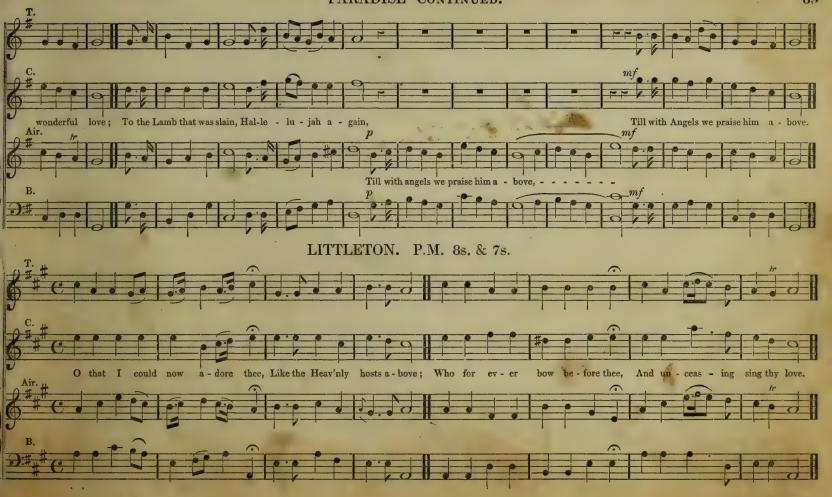


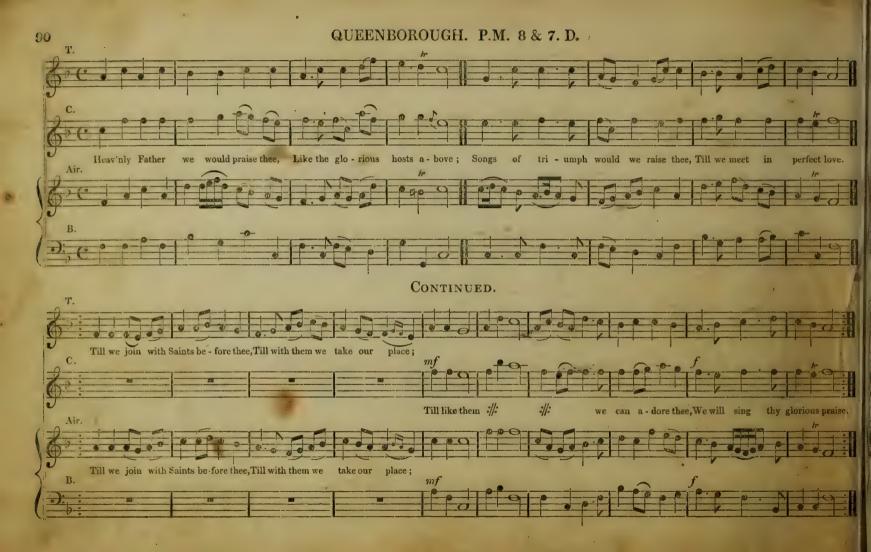




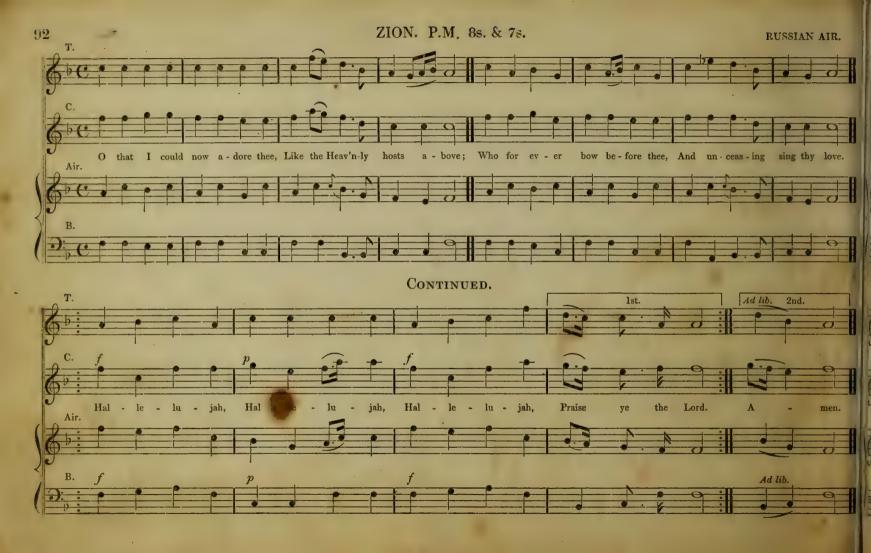




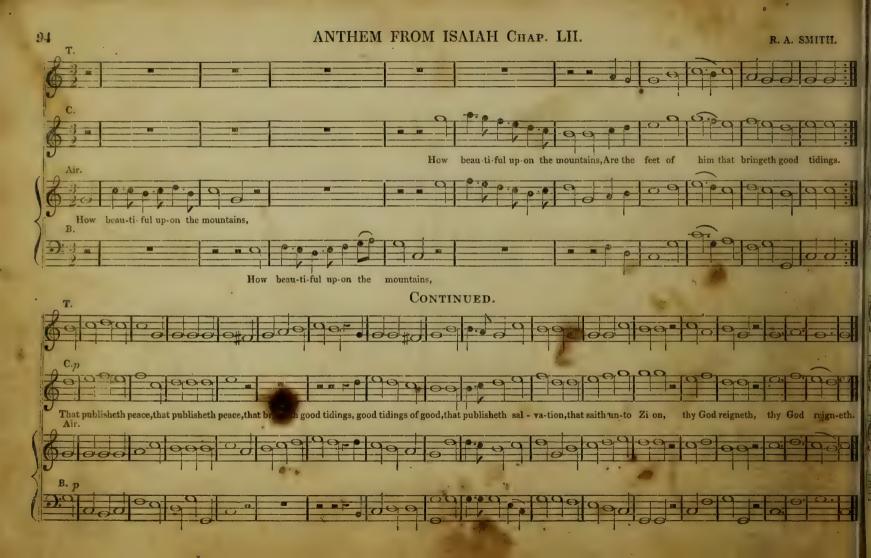






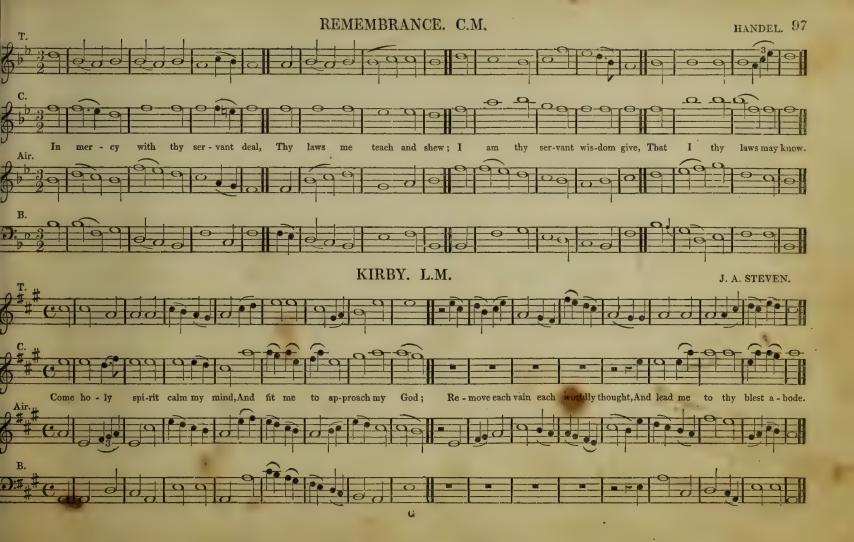


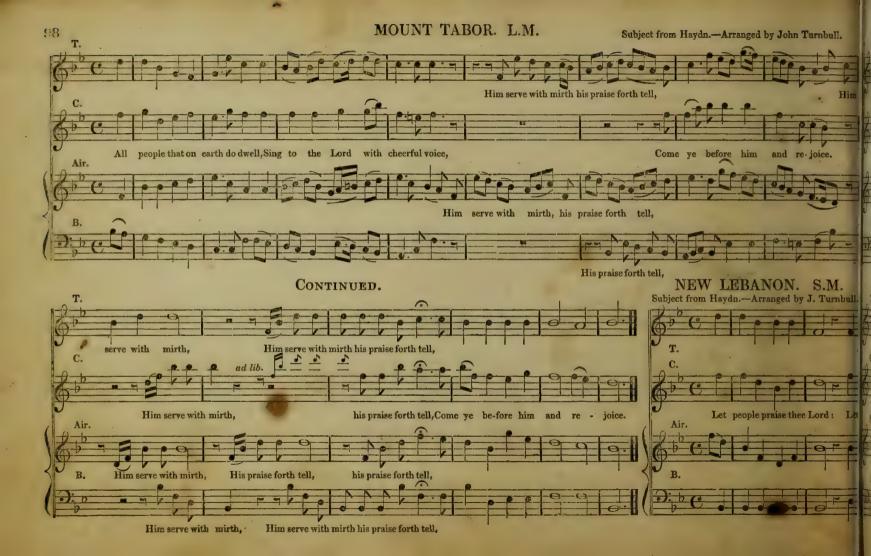


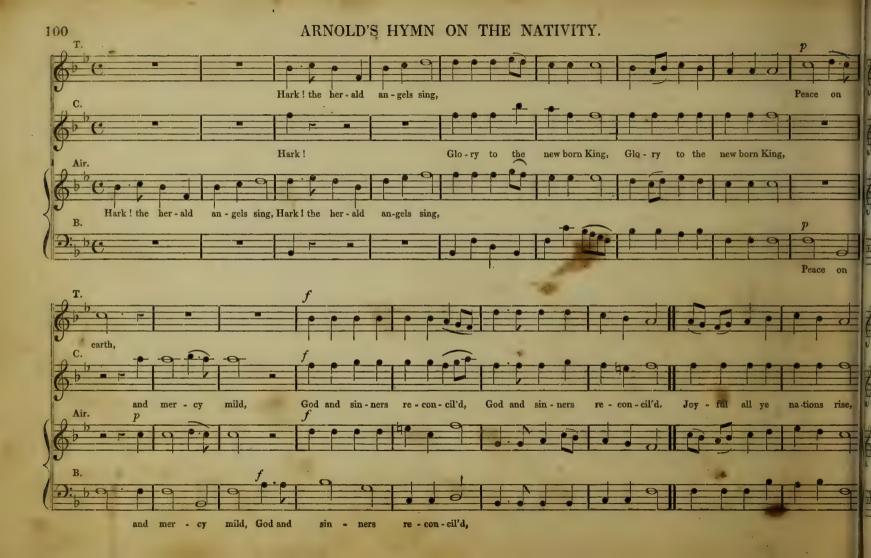


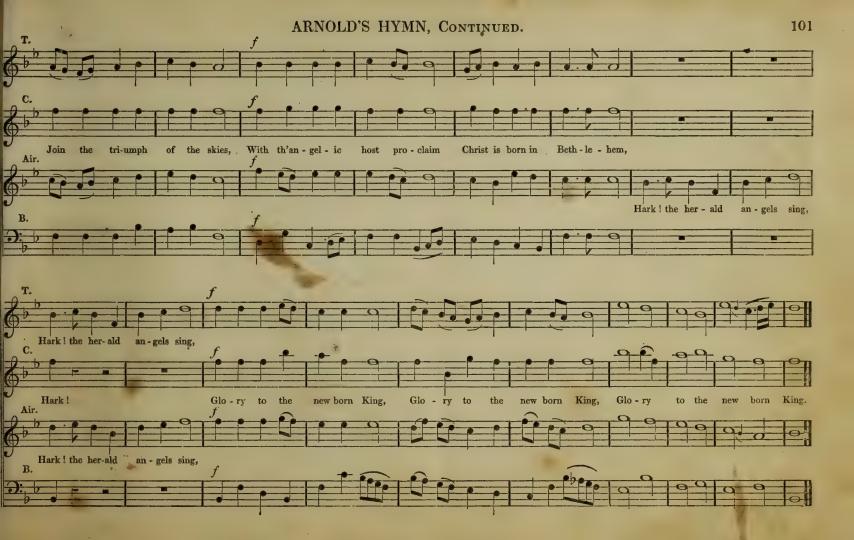






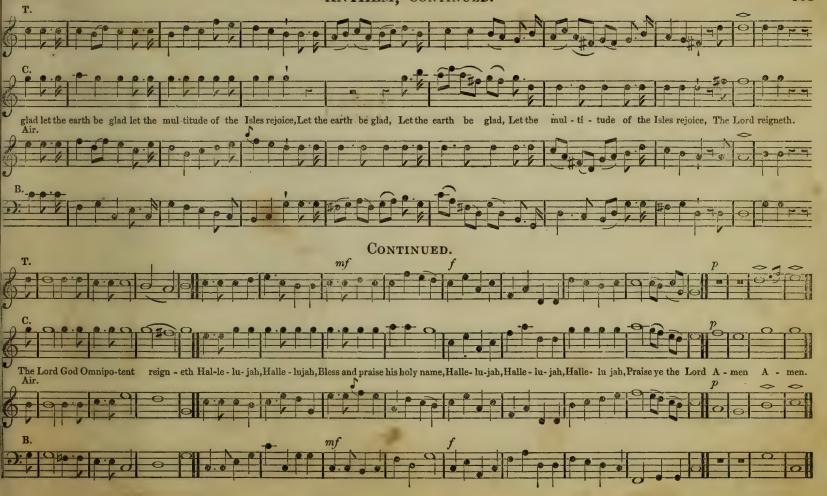




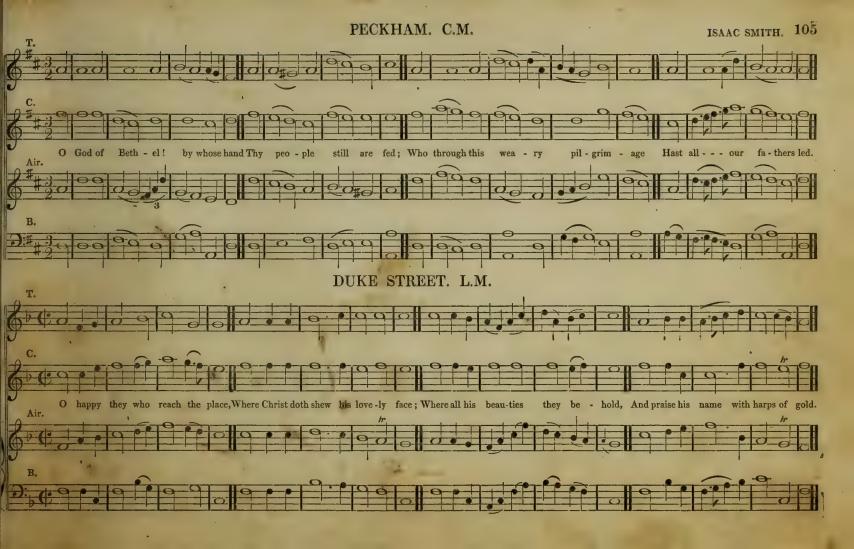


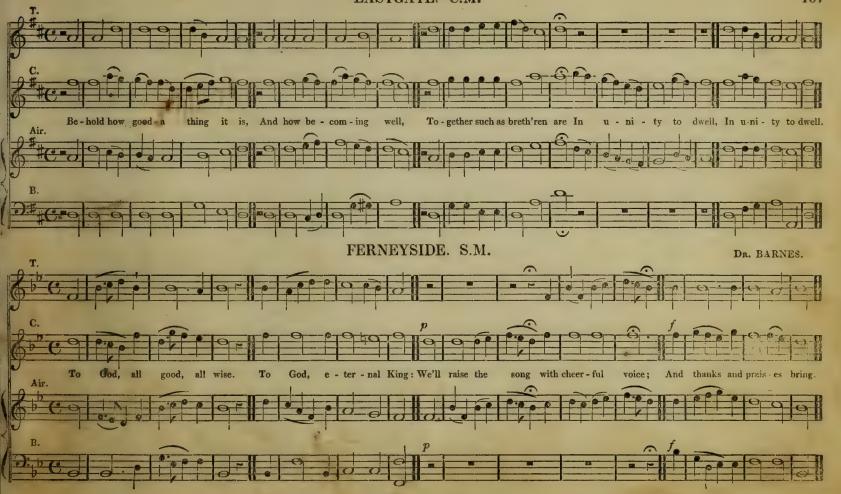
The Lord God Omni-po-tent reigneth.

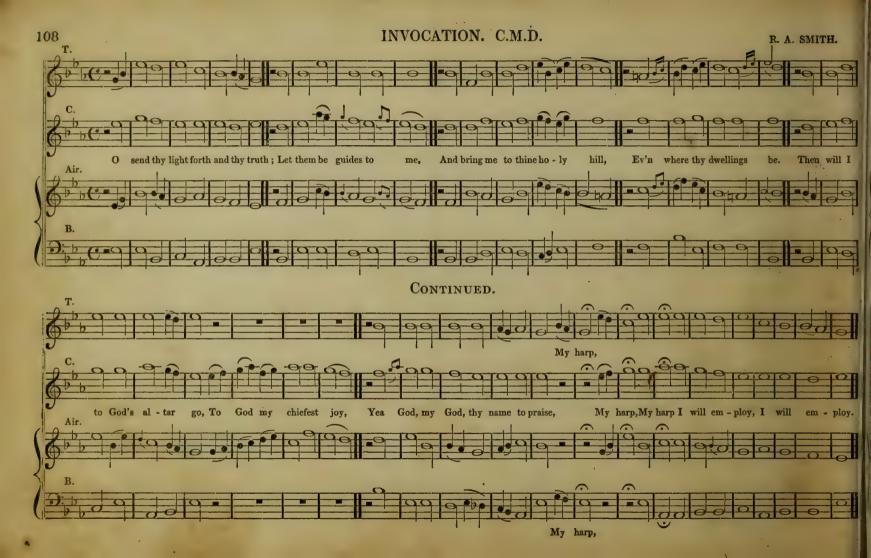
multi-tude of the Isles re - joice.



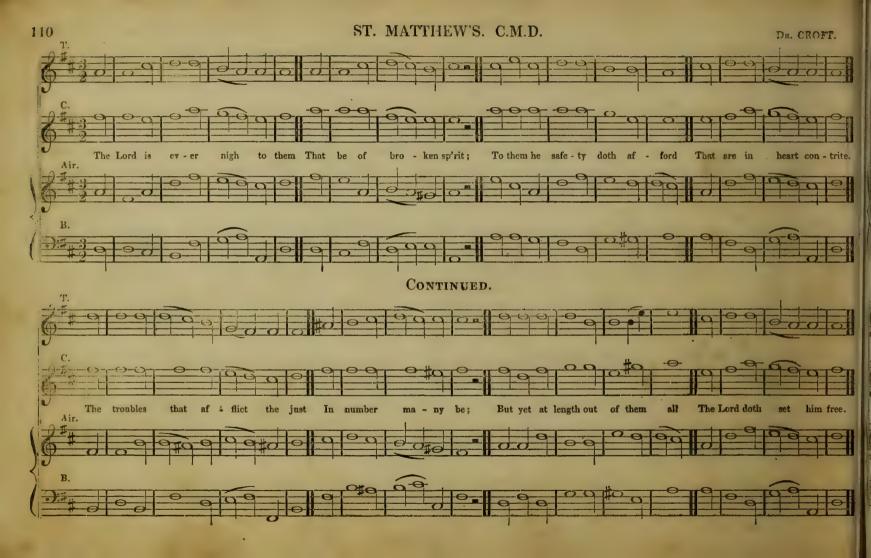


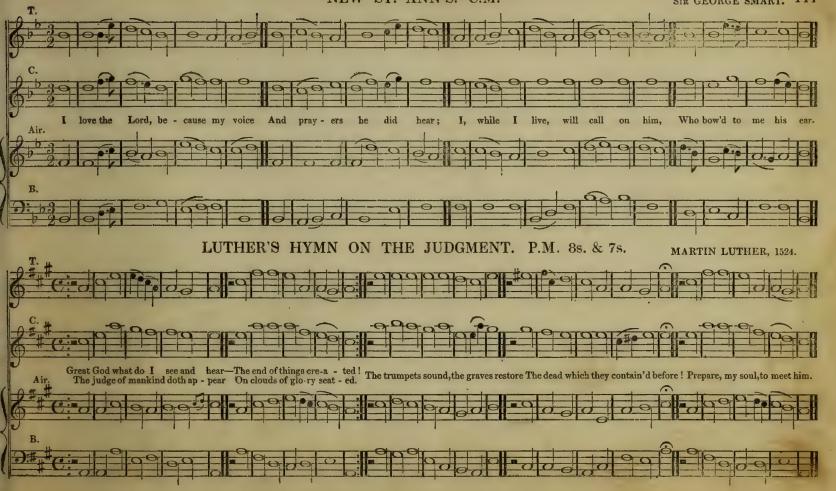




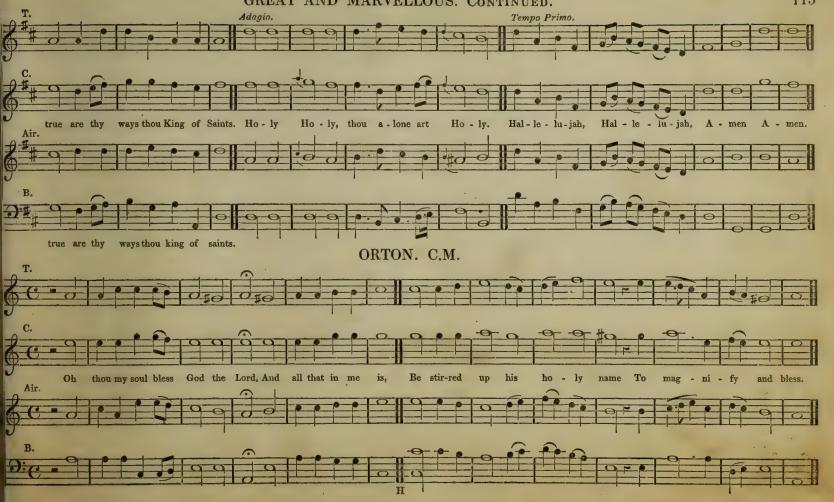




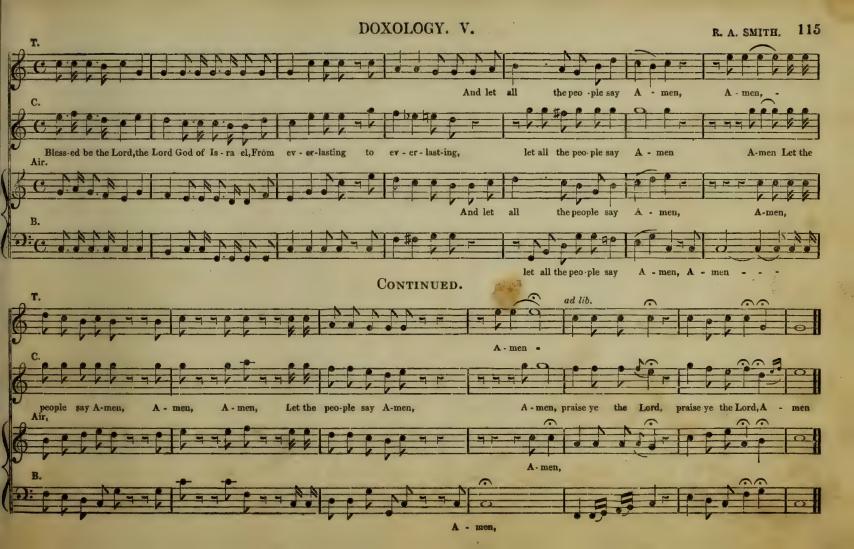


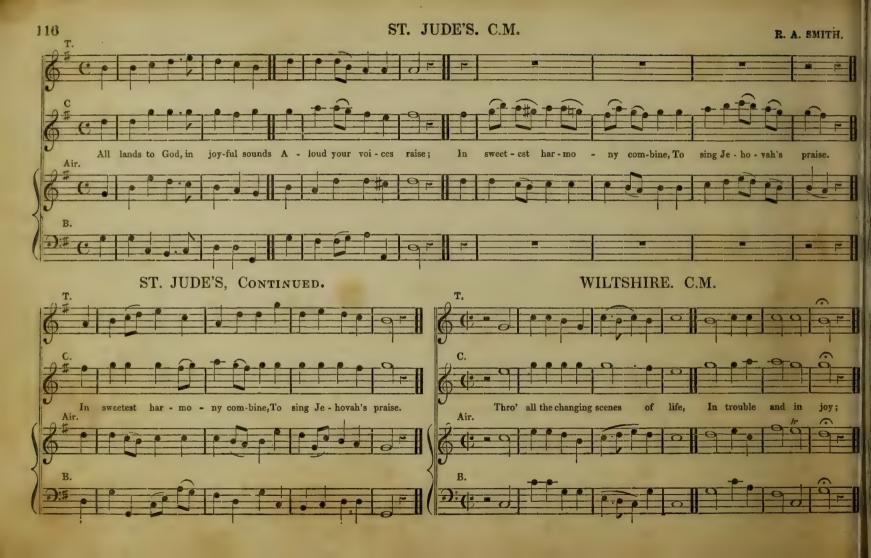


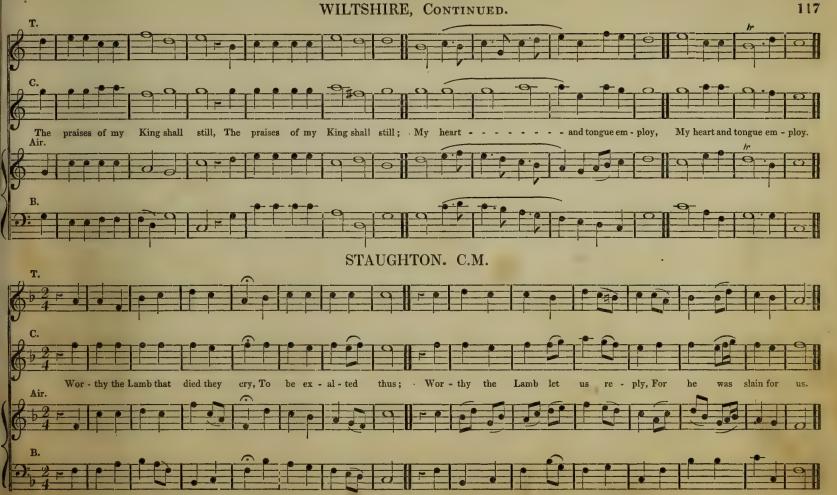












Air.

Praise waits for thee in

