


# BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY 



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { being a selection of the most approved } \\
& \text { PSALM ANDHYMN TUNES; }
\end{aligned}
$$

TOGETHER WITH MANY BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS FROM THE WORIS OF
HGYDN', MOZART, BEETHOVEN, AND OTHERE EMINENT MOHERN COMPOSERS.
HARMONIZED FOR THREE AND FOUR VOICES, WITH A FIGURED BASE FOR THE ORGAN OR PIANO FORTE.
" Assembled men, to the deep Organ join
The long-resounding voice, oft breaking clear,
At solemn pauses, through the swelling Base;
And, as each mingling flame increases each,
In one united ardour rise to Heaven!"-Thomson.
Secono evition, wity adoitions and impronements.

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## DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wii:

 District Clere's Office.(L.S.) BE $1 T$ REMEMBERED, that on the seventh day of July, A. D. 1823, m the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Joseph Lewis, Secretary of the Handel and Maydn Society, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:
"The Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Musia; being a selection of the most approved Psalm and Hymn Tunes; together with many beantiful extracts from the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other eminent modern composers. Harmonized for three and four voices', with a figured Base for the organ or piano forte.
"__Assembled men, to the deep Organ join
The long-resounding voice, oft breaking clear,
At solemn pauses, through the swelfing Base;
And, as each mingling flame increases each,
In one united ardour rise to Heaven!"——Thomsoin.
Second Edition, with additions and improvements."
In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by secnring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of snch Copies, dnring the times therein mentioned:" and also to an Act entitled, "An Act Snpplementary 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 times therein mentioned; and extending the Benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical and other Prints."


Clerk of the District of Massachusetls.


## PREFACE.

THE Handel and Haydn Society, having been instituted for the purpose of improving the style of Church Music, have felt it their duty to keep two objects continually in view; the first to acquire and diffuse that style and taste in performance, without which even the most exquisite compositions lose their effect; the second, what was indeed a necessary pre-requisite, to furnish the public with a selection of the most approved and useful compositions, from both ancient and modern authors.

With regard to the first of these objects, they reflect with great pleasure upon the success which has attended their efforts. A visible improvement has taken place in the style of singing, and consequently in the taste of the community. Not only the practice but the science and theory, have been the objects of great attention; the increase of patronage has been commensurate with the increase of knowledge and fondness for the art : and the various collections of psalmody, and the number of editions to which some of them have passed, are sure and certain indications of increasing refinement in the public taste.

These favourable appearances have animated the exertions of the Society, with regard to what they have mentioned as the second object of their attention. It is obvious that no collection of Sacred Music, can be so extensively useful in this country, as one of Psalmody. The only question which can arise therefore, is with respect to the peculiar advantages to be derived from that which is now presented to the public.

The Handel and Haydn Society have certainly no disposition to detract from the merits of the respectable collections which are now in use; and they wish to avoid any appearance of depreciating the efforts of those whom they consider as fellow-labourers for the promotion of a common benefit. They are highly gratified with the improvement in the selection and performance of Psalmody, which has, within the last few years, been made in the American Churches. But while much attention has been bestowed upon the selection of appropriate

## PREFACE.

Melodies, it is evident that a correspondent attention has not been paid to correct Harmony. To remedy this defect, has been the special object of the Society, in the present work.

Many of the oldest and best psalm tunes, as they were originally composed, were simple melodies; and as the practice of singing metre psalms in public worship was only allowed, not enjoined in England, and was confined to the parish churches, it was not much attended to by the principal masters, who were chiefly engaged in the composition of Cathedral Music. When therefore the other parts were added to these simple melodies, metre psalmody being considered of minor importance, the harmonies were mostly added by inferior composers. And even when the harmonies were original parts of the composition, a beautiful air might be composed without ady of that science which was necessary to direct with propriety the subordinate parts.

Of late years however, a great change has taken place in the public sentiment with regard to the importance of psalmody, and this has of course called the attention of the most eminent masters in England to the subject. Several of them have been recently employed in harmonizing anew, many of the old standard airs, and also in selecting and adapting movements from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other great masters, whose mighty talents have been displayed and acknowledged throughout Europe.

The Society are fuliy aware of the cautious delicacy with which variations should be admitted into tunes, that by long use have become familiar, and by the power of association with holy purposes hare been in some measure sanctified. They have been careful therefore to retain in general, the airs of the several tunes unaltered; but as the longest usage cannot reconcile science and correct taste with false harmony, it has been found indispensably necessary to introduce changes into the accompanying parts. The leading part, however, being unaltered, the change will not be such as to shock even the most accustomed ear; while the increased richness of the harmony cannot fail to increase the delight of every lover of Sacred Music.

The very rapid sale of the first edition of the Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music, while it has encouraged the hope that their labours have not been in vain, has stimulated them to renewed efforts to render their work more worthy the patronage of the public. The best collections of Church Music, which have recently appeared in Europe have been procured. It is believed indeed that few publications of Psalmody of any importance, have escaped the notice of the Society.

The form in which some of the best European Organists have lately presented many of the old Church Melodies, has, in several instances, been preferred to that of the copies in the.first edition. On account of the purchasers of that edition, it is regretted that these alterations
were necessary : but it would have been unpardonable to have published a new edition, without those improvements which it was in the power of the Society to make.

A method of indicating the precise time in which any piece of music should be performed, has long been considered a desideratum. The terms Adagio, Largo, Andante, Allegro, and others, commonly used to denate the time of music, are very indefinite. The proportions which they bear one to another are uodecided; composers, as to this point, differing from one another, and sometimes being inconsistent with themselves. And even if the proportions were decided, the actual degree of velocity denoted by any one of the terms would yet remain undetermined.

Malcolm, io his Treatise of Music, published in 1721, describes a machine invented by M. Loulie, a French musician, for the purpose of measuring time by means of a Pendulum : and Rousseau in his Dictionary speaks of a similar instrument, called a Chronometer, which appeared about 1750. But the machine most recently invented, and which nov deservedly possesses the greatest celebrity, is Maelzel's Metronome, or Musical Time-Keeper.
" The object of this invention is twofold : 1st. It affords to the composers of every country the means of indicating, in a simple and decisive manner, the degree of quickness with which their works are to be executed. 2ndly. It accustoms the young practitioner to a correct observance of time, which it beats with unerring precision, and according to any velocity required, during the whole performance."* Many of the most respectable composers in Europe, now mark their compositions, by this Metronome, and within a few years-it has been employed in several publications of Sacred Music.

To those patrons of the following work, who possess Maelzel's Metronome, it will be sufficient to say, that the time is marked at the commencement of every tune, with a view to the use of that instrument. This notation of the time, however, will not be without its use, to such as do not possess the Metronome.

The degrees marked on the Metronomic Scale, denote the number of vibrations performed by the Pendulum in one minute : hence if a tune be marked 80 , or $80, \& \mathrm{c}$. the meaning is that it is to be sung at the rate of 80 crotchets, or quavers, \&c. per minute; in which case we have only to adjust the sliding gauge of the Metronome to the 80 th degree of the scale, and the Pendulum will then perform 80

* Jones' History of Music.

PREFACE.
vibrations in a minute, or one vibration for every crotchet, or quaver, \&c. Old Hundred, for example, is marked $\theta$ 60, and of course is to be sung at the rate of 60 crotchets per minute, or one crotchet per second. In this tune there are 32 minims, equal to 64 crotchets :allowing a pause of half a measure at the end of each line, which is in general a good rule, the time requisite for the performance of the tune will be 70 seconds. It is evident therefore, that the exact time of any tune marked for the Metronome may be determined by the aill of a stop-watch, with a second-hand.

The Society would not have it inferred that a tune ought, on all occasions, to be performed in the exact time here marked : for the time should necessarily be slower, when singing is performed by a congregation, than when it is performed by a choir; and not so slow in the chamber, as in the church; and "Church Tunes, which are to be performed with a great variety of Hymns and Psalms, will require offen very different movements. ${ }^{\prime *}$
-In the general selection of the music and revision of the harmonies of this edition, the Society are happy in acknowledging their obligations to Mr. Lowell Mason, one of their members, "a gentlemen whose musical science is highly honorable to American talent."

The Society are far from thinking, that with all their care and advantages, they have produced a perfect work. Imperfection is the characteristic of every human effort; and works of this nature especially will approach the ideal standard, only by a slow and gradual approximation. They indulge the hope, however, that, in presenting to the public the following collection of Church Music, they contribute something towards the promotion of correct taste, and the improvement of an interesting and a delightful part of PUBLIC WORSHIP.

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

## OF THE STAFF

MUSIC is written upon five parallel lines, with their intermediate spaces. These lines and spaces are called a STAFF, and are counted upwards, from the lowest.

EXAMPLE.


Every line or space is called a-degree: thus the Staff includes nine degrees, viz. five lines and four spaces. When more than nine degrees are wanted, the spaces below and abore are used; and if a still greater compass is required, Leger Lines are added either below or above the staff.

## EXAMPLE.



The distance between any two degrees of the Staff is called on Interval : as from the first line to the first space, or from the first to the second line, \&c.

## Of CLEFS, and the application of Letters to the Staff.

There are seven original sounds in music, and these are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet: viz. A, B, C, D, E, F and G. The application of these letters to the Staff is determined by a character called a Clef.

There are three Clefs: viz. the Base, or F Clef; the Tenor, or C Clef; and the Treble, or G Clef. The Base Clef always denotes $F$, is placed upon the fourth line of the Staff, and is used for the lowest voices of men.

## EXAMPLE.



The-Tenor Clef always denotes $C$, and is placed either on the third or fourth line of the Staff.* When placed upon the third line, it is called the Alto, or Counter Tenor Clef, and is used for the highest voices of men.

## EXAMPLE.



* This Cief was formerly used upon the first, second, and fifth, as weil ts II upon the third and fourth Iine of the Staffo.

When placed upon the fourth line, it is called the Tenor Clef, and is used for the middle voices of mẹn.

EXAMPLE.


The Treble Clef always denotes $G$, is placed upon the second line of the Staff, and is used for female voices.

## EXAMPLE.



The following Example exhibits at one view the different Clefs with their relative situations :





In many late publications, the $C$ Clef has been omitted, and the $F$ and G Clefs only have been used; the latter being appropriated to the Tenor and Alto as well as to the Treble. This indiscriminate use of the G Clef, inasmuch as it exhibits the harmony in a false point of light, is certainly calculated to embarrass and mislead both composer and performer : it is much to be regretted, therefore, that its general prevalence in this country, has created a sort of necessity
of its admission into the present work.* It should he observed, however, that when the G Clef is used for Tenor or Alto, it denotes G an octave, or eight notes, lower than when used in its proper place; viz. for the Treble. This will explain some apparently forbidden progressions, as those intervals which appear to be a fifth above, are often in reality a fourth below; and vice versa.
" this undistinguishing use of the G Clef will in time be altogether abandoned:: and Jacob, in the preface to his National Psalmody, "greatly laments that to conform to an alssurd custom he had set the Tenor in the G Clef." Crotcl, Attwood, Gardiner, Novello, and other composers of the highest standing, both ancient and modern, have employed the C Clef; and a knowledge of it is therefore indispensable to every one who would form an acquaintance with thei: works.

The foflowing example will exhibit, at one view, the Clefs as used in this work, with their relative situations.


## INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

As it is of the greatest importance that the situation of the letters upon the Staff, should be perfectly known, the student is advised to commit to memory, with great care, the following


$$
\mathrm{G} A \mathrm{M} \mathrm{U} \mathrm{~T} .
$$



## OF NOTES AND RESTS.

Notes are the representatives of sound ; Rests are marks of silence : of each of these there are six kinds in modern use, as follows :

Minim.


The proportion which the different notes bear to each other is exhibited in the following table ：


Consequently one Minim is equal in duration to two Crotchets；one Crotchet to two Quavers；one Quaver to two Semiquavers，\＆c．

The Rests are equal in duration to their corresponding notes ：thos a Semibreve rest is equal to a Semibreve；a Minim rest is equal to a Minim，\＆c．

A Semibreve rest is used to fill a measure in all kinds of time．
A Dot，after a note or rest，adds one half to its original length ： thus，a dotted Semibreve，is equal in duration to three Minims；a dotted Minim to three Crotchets，\＆c．


A figure 3，placed over or under three notes，signifies that they are to be performed in the time of two notes of the same kind without the figure ：tbus，three crotchets，with the figure 3 over or under them，are to be performed in the time of two crotchets without the figure，\＆c．


A figure six，placed over or under six notes，signifies that they are to be performed in the time of four notes of the same kind without the figure．

## OF VARIOUS OTHER MUSICAL CHARACTERS．

A Flat ニ̄̄ニ lowers a note half a tone．

A Sharf二末ニ raises a note balf a tone．

A Natural

\｛restores a note made flat or skarp to its origiaat \｛ sound．

Flats or Sharps placed at the berinning of a tune or strain are called a Sienature：

Flats，Sharps or Naturals，when placed before a gote are called Accidentals．

A Double Bar＝or


A Brace ＝－shows how many parts belong to a score，or are二二 to be performed together．
1三二
A Slur，or Tie，
 is drawn over or under so many notes as are to be sung to one syllable．

A Double Exding $\begin{array}{ll} & =1 \\ & =0\end{array}$ the note under figure 1 is to be sung，and at repeating，the note under ligure 2 ，omiting the first；but when united by a tie，both are to be sung at repeating．
A Crescendo signifies a gradual increase of sound．
A Dinhacendo $\qquad$ signifies a gradual decrease of sound．

A Swell，$\longrightarrow$ signifies a gradual increase and decrease of sound．
A Pause，$\cap$ leaves the time of a note or rest to be protracted at the pleasure of the performer．
Staccato Maris 1＇I＇or … are placed over such notes as are to be performed in a short and distinct manner：


A Direct，式：$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { is employed at the end of a staff，to show the place }\end{array}\right.$ A Shaie，$\uparrow$ is of all graces the most brilliant and elegant．It consists of a quick alternate repetition of the note above，with ibat over which the character is placed，and usually ends with a turn from the note below．


An Appogiature，or Leaning Note，is a note of embellishment． Its chief office is to suspend the completion of the subsequent harmo－ ny，and thus to soften and smooth the effect of certain Intervals．It borrows its time from the succeeding note and is most frequently half its duration．It always occurs on an accented part of a measure．


An After Note is also a note of embellishment. It borrows its time from the preceding note, and always occurs on an unaccented part of a measure.

## EXAMPLE.

Written.


As the insertion of the Appogiature and After Note is a matter of taste, no definite rule can be given for their performance, which must vary accordiog to the expression of the passage. They are usually written in a smaller character than common notes, to show that they do not properly belong to the chord in which they appear; by which means a visible breach of the laws of harmony is avoided.

Syncopated, or_Driving Notes, are those which commence on an unaccented, and are continued on an accented, part of a measure. EXAMPLE.


## OF SOLMIZATION.

Solmization, or Solfaing, is the application of certain sylubles to musical notes. It enables the young practitioner to utter the sound of a note with fulness and freedom, and assists him to secure a correct intonation. By associating the idea of the several syllables used, with their corresponding sounds, he becomes familiar with the exact relation which one note bears io another, and acquires the power nt expressing those notes with ease and certainty.

The syllables usually adopted in Solmization, are either

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Do, Re, Mr, FA, Sol, La, Si. } \dagger
\end{aligned}
$$

* Pronounced Faw, Sol, Law, Faw, Sol, Law, Mee,
$\dagger$ Pronounced Doe, Rae, Mee, Faw, Sol, Law, Set.

In the former methor the first six syllables are dependent upon the Mr , and in the latter they depend upon the Si . To find tbe $M i$ or $S i$ observe the following rule :- .

$$
\text { The natural place for } \mathrm{Mi}\left(\mathrm{Si}^{2}\right) \text { is on } \mathrm{B} .-
$$

If B be'flat $M i\left(S_{i}\right)$ is on
If B and E be flat $M i(S i)$ is on A
$\mathbf{l}_{\mathrm{f}} \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{E}$ and A be fat $\mathcal{M i}(S i)$ is on D
If $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{E}$ and A be flat $M i(S i)$ is on D

If F be sharp $\mathrm{Mi}_{i}\left(\mathrm{Si}_{\mathrm{i}}\right)$ is on $\quad \mathrm{F}$ \#
If F and C be sharp $M i(S i)$ is on C If $\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{C}$ and $\mathbf{G}$ be sharp $M_{i}(S i)$ is onG ${ }^{*}$ If $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{G} \& \mathrm{D}$ be sharp $\boldsymbol{M i}(\mathrm{Si})$ is onD $\#$

The $M i$ or $S i$ being found-above $M i$ are $F a, S o l, L a, F a, S o l, L a$, and below $M i$ are $L a$. $S o l, F a, L a, S o l, F a$ : in like manner above $S i$ are $D_{o}, R e, M i, F a, S o l, L a$, and below Si are La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do.

## EXAMPLE.


mi, fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, mi, la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa, mi. si, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, la, sol, fa, mi, re, do, si.
Tenor, Alto, or Treble.

From $m i$ to $f a$, and from la to $f a$; or from si to $d o$, and from $m i$ to $f a$, are semitones; the rest are whole tones.

To secure a perfect intonation, which is an essential quality of good singing, it often becomes necessary to change the syllables applied to
notes that are affected by Accidentals. Various modes of eeffecting this change have been adopted by the most respectable teachers of vocal Music. Mr. Hastings, author of an able "Dissertation on Musical Taste,"* and of several other valuable musical publications, observes in his "Musical Reader," page 8, that "in general, when notes are to be raised by Accidentals, the syllables appropriated to them may be altered by adding to their initials the letter $i$, in imitation of the syllable Mi. When Accidentals are designed to depress or lower sounds, the syllable Fa may be used. Or in other wordswhen $F a, S o l, \& c$. are sharped, they may be called $F i, S i, \& c$. (pronounced $F e e$ and $S e e_{5}$ ) and when $M$ is flatted it may be called $F a$. When the effect of Naturals is to elevate notes, their appropriated syllables may be altered as in the case of sharps; but when they are to depress them, the syllable $F a$ may be used.

Another method of producing correct intonation where Accidentals are used, is to consider and treat them as occasional changes of Signature ; thus, if in a tune whose original Sigoature is $B$ flat, the $E$ becomes flat by an Accidental, the Signature for the time being, may be considered as consisting of two flats, and the $M i$ (Si) transferred to $A$. When an accidental $C$ sharp occurs after the Signature of one sharp, the $\mathrm{Mi}(\mathrm{Si})$ while the accideatal continues, may be removed to C sharp, \&c."

But although either of these methods may be generally adopted with success, chromatic passages $\dagger$ will sometimes occur, especially in modern music, to which it will be almost impossible to apply any system of Solmization, and in the performance of which it may be proper to substitute the open vowel $A$, as in far, or as in fall, in place of the syllables in common use.
*This work should be in the hands of every one who is desirous of acquiring a correct taste, or style of performance.

[^1]
## OF TIME．

By Time，in music，is meant the duration and regularity of sound． There are two kinds of time：viz．Common，or Equal，and Triple，or Unequal．Common time contains two equal notes in each measare， as two minims，two crotchets，two dotted crotchets，\＆c．Triple time contains three equal notes in each measure，as three minims， three crotchets，three dotted crotchets，\＆c．

Simple Common Time，has three signs：－
The first，$\overline{\text { Contains one semibreve，or its equal in other notes }}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { conts，in a measure．It has fon motions，or } \\ \text { or rests，} \\ \text { beats，and is accented on the first and third parts }\end{array}\right.$ of a measure．

## EXAMPLE．



The second，耳 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { contains one semibreve，or its equal in other } \\ \text { notes or rests，in a measure，it has two }\end{array}\right.$变 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { notes or rests，in a measure，it has two mo－} \\ \text { tions，or beats，and is generally accented on the }\end{array}\right.$ first part of a measure．

## EXAMPLE



The third，
표（which is also called Half Time，contains one min－ 2 $\{i m$ ，or its equal in other notes or rests，in a measure．出 It is beat，and accented，as the formeri

## EXAMPLE．



Simple Triple Time，has three signs：－

The first，

contains three minims，or their equal in other notes or rests，in a measure．lt has three motions or beats，and is accented principally on the first，and slightly on the third parts of a measure．

EXAMPLE．


The second，
죠 $\{$ contains three crotchets，or their erqual in other $\frac{3}{3}$ 年 notes or rests，in a measure．It is beat，and ac－䂒（cented as the former．

EXAMPLE．


The third,



Compound Common Time has two signs in common use :-
Contains two dotted minims, or their equal in other
The first, 7 G notes or rests, io a measure. It has two motions,出 or beats, and is accented on the first and fourth parts of a measure.

EXAMPLE.


The second,
T 7 contains two dotted minims, or their equal in T other notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat and (accented, as the former.


Compound Triple Time, has several signs; as $\frac{9}{4} ; \frac{9}{8}, \frac{9}{10}, ~ \& c$.
They are found in the works of Correlle, Handel, and others; but seldom occur in modern music.

The Semibreve (bow the longest note in common use) is made the general standard of reckoning : therefore, when figures are employed as sigos of time, those figures express the fractional parts of a semibreve contained in each measure : as $\frac{3}{4}$, three crotchets, or three fourths of a semibreve; $\frac{3}{8}$, three quavers, or three eighths of a semibreve, \&c.

On the subject of beatiog time, Dr. Arnoln makes the following remark :-" 1 am by no means an advocate for the smallest motion or gesticulation, either with the havd, foot, or bead, when a performer once begins to play with any degree of exactoess; but, at the commencemeot, it is absolutely necessary that the right hand should be taught to make the beats in every measure, till it becomes to the pupil what the pendulum is to the clock, which is to keep it regular and in exact motion."

## OF THE DIATONIC SCALE, AND MAJOR AND MINOR MODES.

The natural scale of music is called Diatonic, and is a gradual succession of eight regular sounds, including five whole tones and two semitones. The whole doctrine of melody or tune, depends on rightly understanding the application of the two semitones and their places in the scale. These vary according to the Mone.

There are two Modes, Major and Minor. In the Major, the semitones are always found (ascendiog from the Tonic or Key note) betwees the third and fourth, and between the seventh and eighth ootes. The only natural series of this Mode is that which commences with C.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Major Mode of C.


In the Minor, the semitones are found between the second and third, and between the fifth and sixth notes. The only natural series of this Mode is that which commences with A.

Example of the Diatonic Sciale in the Minor Mode of A.


In the Major Moes the series of sounds are the same, both in ascending and descending; but in the Minor Mode the ascending scale and the descending scale differ. In the ascending scale of the Minor Mode, the seventh is raised a semitone as the proper Leading Note to the Octave. This leaves the interval, between the sixth and seventh, a tone and a half; but as the Diatonic Scale must consist of tones and semitones only, the sixth is also sharped, by which means this harsh Interval (the extreme sharp second) is avoided. - Thas the ascending scale of the Minor Mode is artificial, and is formed with two notes altered from the Signature.

But in the descending scale the seventh is depressed a semitone to accommodate the sixth, , and the natural scale of the Signature remains unaltered.

Examples of the Ascending and Descending Scale in the Minor Mode.


But the note'which determines the Mode to be either Major or Minor, and which constitutes the principal difference between the two, is the Third. By the arrangement of the Semitones in the two Modes, it is evident that the third of the Major Mode, as from Do to Mi, is comparatively great, and the third of the Minor Mode; as from $L a$ to $D o$, is of course comparatively small; the former consisting of two tones, and the latter consisting of one tone and one semitone : and it is chiefly to this difference of the third in the two Modes, that we are to attribute the effect peculiar to each; the Major Mode being cheerfuI and vigorous; and the Minor Mode being plaintive and languid.
As these two series of tones and semitones form the constituent characteristics of the two modes, Major and Minor, it follows that upon whatever note or pitch either of these series begins, the same proportion and order of Intervals must be strictly observed. Hence the utility of flats and sharps. If, for instance, we begin with $G$, instead of C, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the Major Mode, the seventh, or F , will require to be raised, by a sharp, one semitone.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of G Major.


Octave; as from C to C , consisting of five $\}$ Ex.
nes and two semitones.
When the lowest note of an Interval is placed an Octave higher, or when the highest note of an Interval is placed an Octave lower, such change is called Inversion. Thus by inversion a


The Diatonic Intervals are either Consonant or Dissonant. The Octave, Fifth, Fourth, Thirds, and Sisths, being agreeable to the ear are called Consonant; and the Seconds, Sevenths, and Sharp ear are called Consonant ; and the Seconds,
Fourth being less pleasing are called Dissonant.

## OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE, CHROMATIC INTERVALS, \&c.

By a division of the Diatonic Scale, ascending by sharps, and descending by flats, a scale is formed of Semitones only, which is called Chromatic.

Example of the Chromatic Scale ascending by sharps.


Example of the Chromatic Scale descending by flats.
 Tonic, by the use of flats or sharps, we may form the Diatonic Scale in either mode.
From this Scale are also derived the following Chromatic Intervals, viz:

Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Unison; as $\}$ Ex. from C to C .

Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Second; as $\}$ Ex Ex.


Extreme flat, or Diminished, Fourth; as from $\}$ Ex.
to G. De to G.


Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Fifth; as $\}$ Ex. from $C$ to $G \#$.


Extreme flat, or Diminished, Sixth ; as from \} D\# to Bb .


Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Sixth; as from \} Ex. Bb to $\mathrm{G} \#$.


Extreme fiat, or Diminished, Seventh; as \} Ex.


Fxtreme flat, or Diminished, Octave; as $\boldsymbol{Z}$ Ex.

The Scale is also subdivided into smaller intervals called Dieses, or Quarter tones, as from $\mathrm{C} \neq$ to Db , or from $\mathrm{G}=10 \mathrm{Ab}$, \&c. and thus divided, it is called the Enharmonic Scale. These distinctions, however, although theoretically important, are of little practical utility; since upon keyed instroments, as the Organ, or Piano Forte, the extreme sharp second, is the same as the Minor third; the extreme flat third is the same as the Major second, \&c.-and the same key is used for $\mathrm{C} \#$ and Db -for $\mathrm{G} \#$ and $\mathrm{Ab}, \& \mathrm{c}$.

It is believed that, with the assistance of a judicious instructor, the foregoing priaciples will be sufficient for all the purposes of vocal performance. To such as wish to become acquainted with the Theory of Music, Callcott's Musical Grammar, Kollman's Essay on Musical Harmony, and the articles on Music in Rees' Cyclopedia, are recommended as the best works which have been published in this country.

## LESSONS FUR THE EXEROLSE OF THE VOIOE.

G Major ascending and descending.
$G$ Minor ascending and descendins.


## EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

$A$, signifes in, for, at, with, $\& c$. Adagio, (or Ado.) signifies the slowest time. Ad libitum, as you plcase.
Affettuoso, tender and affecting. Air, the leading part.
Allegretto, a little brisk.
Allegro, (or Allo.) brisk
Allo, (or Counter Tenor, that part which lies between the Treble and Tenor.
Amoroso, in a soft and delicate style.
Andante, rather slow and distinct.
Andantino, somewhat quicker than Andante.
Animated, with spirit and boldness. which are renerallt selected from the Psalus, and used in divine service.
Ardito, bold and energetic.
Assai, generally used with other words, to express an increase, or diminution of the time of any composition ; as, Adagio assai, more slow; Allegro assai, more quicl.
Base, the lowest part in a barmony.
Brilliante, signifes that the movement is to be performed in a gay, showy and sparkling style.
Canon, a vocal composition, in two or more parts, so constructed as to form a perpetual fugue.
Cantabile, in a graceful, elegant and melodious style.
Canto, (or Cantus, the Treble.
Chorus, signifies tbat all the voices sing on their respective parts.
Con, with ; as Con Spirito, with spirit.

Crescendo, (or Cres.) to increase the sound.
保 strain.
Diminuendo, to diminish the sound.
Dolce, sweet and soft.
Duo, (or Duetto,) two; as two voices or instraments.
$E$, and ;
Expressione, an expressive manner.
Expressico, with expression.
Forte, (or For. or F.) loud.
Fortissimo, (or F. F.) very loud.
Forsando, (or $f$ f.), implies that the notes over which i is placed is to be struck with particnlar force and held on.
Fugue, a piece in which one or more parts lead, and the rest follow in regular intervals.
Giusto, in an equal, steady and just time.
Grave, (or Gravemente,) denoting a time slower than Largo, but not so slow as Adagio.
Grazioso, a smooth, fowing and graceful style.
Largo, somewbat quicker than Grave.
Larghetto, not so slow as Largo.
Lamentevole, denotes that the movement over which it is placed is to be sung in a melancholy style.
Legata, signifies that the notes of the passage are to be performed in à close, smooth and gliding man ner.
Lento, very slow.
Macestoso, with majesty.
AIoderato, moderately.
und. $\int_{\text {Meszo, half, middle, mear. }}$
$M_{\varepsilon z z o}$ Ferte, moderately lonà.
Mezzo Piano, rather soft.
Perdendosi, signifies a gradual decreasing of time to the last note; and a diminishing of tone, till entirely lost.
Piano, (or Pia.) soft.
Pianissimo, (or P. P.) very soft.
Poco, little; as Poco piu lerto, a little slower; Poco piu allegro, a little quicker.
Quartetto, four voices, or instruments.
Quintelto, five voices, or instruments.
Sempre, always, throughout ; as Sempre piano, soft throughout.
Siciliano, a composition of $\frac{6}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$, to be performed slowly and gracefully.
Solo, for a single voice or instrument.
Soprano, the Treble or higher voice part.
Sostenuto, a word implying that tlie notes are to be sustained, or held on to the extremity of their lengths.
Spirituoso, (or Con Spirito, with spirit.
Staccato, notes to be staccated, must not be slurred, but performed in a distinct manner.
Symphony, a passage for instruments.
Tasto, no chörds.
Tcmpo, time.
Trio three voices or instruments.
Tufti, all; a word used in contradistinction to Solo.
$V$ eree, one voice to a part.
Virace, in a brisk and animated style.

## ERRATA.

Page
32, Second base staff, 8th measure, the minim on $E$ should be on $F$.
${ }^{35}$, First Tenor staff. 5 th measure, the minim on $\mathbf{D}$ should be on $\mathbf{G}$ 2d line.
35, Second Alto staff, 10 th measure, tbe first crotchet on Eb, should be a minim.
38, Tenor, 8th measure, the crotchet on C , should be on $\mathbf{D}$.
38, Tenor, 8th measure, the dotted semibreve on F .ty, shonld be on E:
42, Allo, 2 d measure, the crotchet on D , should be on Eb .
44, Tenor, 6th measure, the two first crotchets should be quavers.
48 , Tenor, 8th measure, the last semiquaver on $C$, should be on $D$.
72 , Base, the last note on $C$ should be on $B 6$.
84, Base, the 4th note from the close on $\cdot \mathrm{E}$, should be on C .
85, Tenor, 1st staff, the two crotchets in the fifth measure should be quavers.
95, Treble staff, 3d measure, the two crotchets on G ${ }^{\text {\# }}$ and A, should be two quavers.
119, Alto staff; the last note on Eb, should be on D.
174, Alto staff, the 1st note on D should be on C .
182, 2d Alto staff, the first note on C , should be on $\mathbf{E}$.
183, 1st Tenor staff, the first quaver on $E$ should be on $D$.
183, 2 d Treble staff, 3d measure, the first crotchet on A , should be on $\mathbb{G}$.
184, 2 d Treble staff, the first crotchet in the 5 th measure on $G$, sloould be a minim.
189, 2d Treble staff, last measure but one, the first quaver on $A b$, sbould be on $\mathbf{B b}$.
203, 2d Treble staff, the third quaver in the last measure but one should be on C .
205, 2d Alto staff, $2 d$ measure, the fitth and sixth notes on $C$ and $B$ should be on $E$ and $D_{0}$
206, Tenor, $2 d$ measure, the crotchet on $G$ should be on $D$ fourth line.
207, 2d Alto staff, 4th measure, the semibreve on $C$, shoutd be on $D$.
208, 2d Treble staff, the crotchet on A in the 9th measure, should be on C .
210, 2d Tenor staff, 3d measure, the second crotchet on $\boldsymbol{B}$ should be on $G$.
238, 2d Treble staff, 2d measure, the crotchet on $\mathrm{F}^{*}$, should be on D .
278 , Ist Alto staff, 8th measure, the semibreve on $F$ should be on $E$.

## BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

## COLILTCTION (DT CTHUBCII MIUSIC.

Maelzel's Metronome.
P60.
OLD HUNDRED.
L. M.

Martin Luther.




MORNING HYMN.
L. M. 6 lines.

Costellow.

## T'ansur.



解
 69.

VIENNA.
L. M.

Beethoven.


PORTUGAL.
L. M.

Thorley.
29



BOWEN.
L. M.


#  



O come, loud anthems let us sing, Loud thanks to our Al-migh - ty King! For we our voices bigh should raise, When our salvation's Rock we praise. \& \# \# 中

e 60.
GARDNER.
L. M.

Viotti.
Sostenuto Adagio.


## 






84








 F.


BKENTHUKD.
L. M.
F.


Bu-ried in sha-dows of the night, We lie, till Christ re-stores the light. Wis-dom de-scends to heal the blind, And chase the dark-ness of the mind,


-so.
Maestoso.
BLENDON.
L. M.

Giardini.




 -92. RO'LIWELL. L. M.






With all my pow'rs of heart and tongue, I'll praise my Maker in my song; Angels shall hear the notes I raise, Approve the song and join the praise.


- 88. 

TRURO. L. M.
Dr. Charles Burney.



 (2\#
 880.

GERMANY.
L. M.

Beethoven.
 (1-6









 (2)





 speaks the ter-rors of his pow'r. Rev-rence and awe be - come the tongue That speaks the ter-rors of his pow'r.
sen
 (afoole


##    










Fine.
D. C.

P84.
LINTON.
L. M.

Dr. G. K. Jackson.



No change of time shall ever shock My firm affection, Lord, to ihee, For thou hast always been a rock, A fortress and defence to me.
A







-96.
St. OLAVES.
L. M.

Hudson.




$=80$
HAMDEN.
L. M. 6 lines.

## Mozart.








Praise to thy name, eternal God: For all the grace thou shed'st abroad; For all thine influence from above, To warm our souls with sacred love.

 -69. SEMLEY. L. M.
F. Barthelemon.


88.

CHARLESTON.
L. M.
R. Cook.



T. Dennett.







Stand up, my soul, shake off thy fears, And gird the gospel armour on ; March to the gates of endless joy, Where thy great Captain-Saviour's gone.

 72.

CHAPEL S'PHEET. , L. M.
Wm. Mather.


76.

ANTIGUA.
L. M.





ARMLEY.
L. M.

Lamentevole.



Wben 'mid the gloom of night I stray, And heav'n's re - splen-dent arch survey- And mark with rapture and sur - prize,



##  <br> The va-ried glories of the skies, Ab! what is man? thou great Su-preme, That thou should stop to risit him? 



- 60. 

AVERNO.
L. M.

Dr. Hayes.


L. M.


CAROLAN'S.
L. M.

Carolan.







-84.
LIMEHOUSE.
L. M.

30.

NANTWICH. L. M.
Dr. Madan.

Thus saith the high and lofty One, I sit up - on my ho-ly throne, My name is God, I
 T. S.

 dwell on high, Dwell in my own e - ter - ni - ty. Dwell in my own e - ter - ni - ty.


H. \& H.

12







-56.
WELLS.
L. M.

Holdrad.




(G)
 20


St. DAVID's.
C. M.

Ravenscroft.

-69.
St. JAMES'.
C. M.

Courteville.

 How shall I praise th'eternal God, That in-fi - nite unknown? Who can ascend his high abode, Or come be - fore his throne?


C. M.

Dr. Croft.




$$
88 .
$$

HOWARDS.
C. M.

Mrs. Cuthbert.

 (\%-



P76.
STAMFORD. C. M.



84.

St. MAT'THEW's.
C. M. 2 verses.

Dr. Croft.


"Let heav'n arise, let earth ap-pear!" Said the Almighty Lord: The heav'ns arose, the earth appear'd, At his' cre - a - ting word.


 P.
frif


GREAT MILTON.
C. M.






P0.
CANTERBURY.
C. M.

Ravenscroft.





## C. M.

## Tansur.




-69.
CAMBRIDGE.
C. M.

Dr. Randall.


NEW-YORK.
C. M.

Dr. Blow.



Come, happy souls, approach your God With new melodious songs! Come, render to Al - migh - ty grace, The tribute of your tongues.

 P84.

St. GREGORY's.
C. M.

Dr. Wainwright.



I'm not asham'd to own my Lord, Or to defend hiscause, Maintain the honour of his word, The glo-ry of his cross.




While thee l seek, protecting Pow'r, Bemy vain wishes still'd; And may this con-se-crat-ed hour, With better hopes be fill'd !


Thy Iove the pow'r of thought bestow'd, To thee my thoughts would soar, Thy mercy o'er my life has flow'd, That mer - cy .I adore.


STEPHENS.
C. M.

Jones.
105

 Geioter,



-88.

LIVERPOOL.
C. M.

Dr. Wainwright.
䒨 6
的 $\mathrm{H}_{0} \& \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{o}}$ 14

106 • 80
WAREHAM. C. M.
Dr. Arnold.







Re - bel ye waves, and o'er the land, with threat'ning aspect roar; The Lord uplifts his awful hand, And chains you to the shore.若: =2


O praise the Lord with one consent, And mag-ni - fy his name; Let all the servants of the Lord, His worthy praise proclaim.





-69.
FERRY. C. M.


P84.
HAVANNA.
C. M.

Dr. Harrington.
113

U. M.

Dr. Haweis.

p84.
ABRIDGE.
C. M.

1. Smith.



 PETERBOROUGH. C. M.






## BRLDGEPORT. <br> C. M.

L. Mason.



C. M.



## COI,CHESTER.

## C. M.

Williams.

-84.
MEAR.
C. M.


## ABINGTON.

C. M.

Mr. Heighington.







Leach.

C. M.

Dr. Croft.

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

83s.
WALNEY.
O. M.
Dr. Boyce.









WINDSUR.
C. M.
G. Kirby.





PLYMPTON.
C. M.


18
C. M.

Wm. Horsley.

-80.
WORKSOP.
C. M.

HASELTON.
C. $M$.

## I, Jackson.



.Help, Lord, for men of virtue fail: Re-li-gion los - es ground; The sous of wickedness pre - vail, And treacheries a - bound.




C. M.
Bond.




-8.
WESTON FAVEL
C. M.




[^2]


COMPTON.
C. M.

Dr. Croft.
147
84.

0

Raise thee, my soul, fy up and run Thro' ev'ry heav'nly street, And say, there's nought below the sun. That's worthy of thy feet.



P88.
ASYLUM.
C. M.

Wm. Horsley.


GENEVA.
C. M.
J. Cole.







## PELHAM.

S. M.

Giardini.

#     






S. M.

66.

EASTBURN. S. M.
Harwood.



P69.
ATHOL.
S. M.

Rev. R. Harrison.

 How various and how new, Are thy com-pas - sions, Lord ? Each morning shall thy mercy shew, Each night thy, Jove record.




-72.
MORNINGTON.
S. M.

Lord Mornington.


н. \& H.

S. M.
R. Harrison.



972.

WATCHMAN.
S. M.

Leach.


## LITTLE MARLBOROUGH.

S. M.






[





BOXGROVE.
L. P. M.

Ganthany.


















b92.
REDEEMING LOVE.
C. P. M.






Array'd in robes of light, $B e$ - girt with sov'reign might, And rays of maj-es - ty a round.



WORSHIP.
S. P. M.
苗

How pleas - ant tis to see, Kind - red and friends a - gise, Each in their proper sta - tion move,筸 6











# 182 <br> TRIUMPH. <br> H. M. <br> Lockhart. <br> Maestoso. <br>  











H. \& $\mathbf{H}$.








 s.




ALUESTER.
Sevens.





## Clementi.




With my heart's sincere intention, Lord, my pray'r shall be preferr'd; I will make melodious, mention, Of the wonders of thy word.我










ANGOLA.
Sevens.
Himmel.


SEVILLE.
$8 \& 7$, or $8,7 \& 4$.

## Woelff.




#  

##  <br> Lord, in mer-cy, oh! pro - tect us! Keep, oh! keep us thro' the day! Thou a - lone canst on - ly save us; 





Un- to
sing and
pray. Lord, in
mer-cy,
oh! pro - tect us
Keep, oh! keep us
thio' the
day!






 ©9. Expressivo. EASTABROOK. $8 \& \%$ - Dr. Boyce.




TREVECCA．
Sevens．
The first 8 measures are by Milgrove，the other 8 by Whitaker．
Andante．


白 $\qquad$
$1=$
O－
$-7=$

二五


F．


TREVECCA. Continued.

н. \& $\mathbf{H}$.



WICKLOW.
Continued.


## Harwood.




[^3]





## 1)r. Worgar.




-66.
WALWORTH.
$10 \& 11$.
1)r. Wainwright.

225


H. \& H .

29

 ( 4 monours to thy sov'reign name. Sbine thro' the earth from heav'n thy blest abode, Nor let the heathen say, "Where is jour God ?"

## HAVRE. 10 \& 11.



LYONS.
$10 \& 11$.
Haydn.
Maestose.





## E. Blancks.






evermore, Worthy the Lamb :- Worthy the Lamb !-
Worthy the Lamb !-
Sing aloud, evermore, Worthy the Lamb!.














## HENMARK. Continued.




SCOTLAND. Continued.



## DENBIGH.

Continued.




DYING CHRISTIAN. Continued.




DYING CHRISTIAN. Continued.







## THE LAST DAY

Continued. 96.


THE LAS'T DAY.
Continued.












## AN'HEM.

Continued.


## 258

096
AN'THEM. Continued.

giving; come before his presence, let us come before his presence with thanksgiving;


## ANTHEM. Continued.




In his hands are all the concerns of the earth, and the strength of the hills is his also. The sea is his and he made it: and his hands prepared the dry land.


## ANTYEM. Continued.

261


Duet.

For he is the Lord, the Lord our God; and we are the people, we are the people, we are the people of his pasture, and the sheep of his hand.



ANTHEM. Continued.



## ANTHEM. Continued.



## ANTHEM. Continued.




THANKSGIVING.
Continued.





ANTHEM. Continued.

## 271




## ANTHEM. Continued.







## AN'THEM

## Coutinued.


$P_{66}$ or 112.
Chorus. Allegro.


ANTHEM. Continued.



## Soprano.




Our Father, who art in heat'n, hal-low ed be thy name, Thy kingdom come, tby will be done, on



## THE LORD's PRAYER. Continued.






ANTHEM. Continued.


手

$$
\frac{8}{3} b{ }_{2}^{4} \mathbf{b}^{6} \quad \frac{5}{3} b \frac{4}{4} \quad \frac{6}{3} \frac{4}{3}
$$



## AN'IHEM. Continued.



## ANTHEM. Continued.



## ANTHEM. Continued.



## Continued.



- 100. nuet.






$\qquad$ ANTHEV. Continued.



## ANTHEM. Continued.





## ANTHEM. For three voices.



Organ.





## ANTHEM. Continued.



AN'THEM.

## Continued.



ANTHEM.


## ANTHEM. Continued.





thy


304 ${ }^{80 .}$ O LORgio. WE TRUST IN THEE ALONE. Chorus, from the Oratorio of Joseph. Handel.






-88.
LORD, NOW LETTEST THOU THY SERVANT, \&c.


## LORD, NOW LETTEST THOU, \&c. Continued. P96.




2. Now, like moon-light waves retreating, To the shore it dies along; Instrument.
Voice. Solo.


Tutti. F.




## CHORUS. Continued.



CHOKUS. Contipued.

3. So Jesus slept;-God's'dying Son Pass'd thro' be grave, and bless'd the bed; liest here, dear saint, till from his throne The morning break, tad pjerce the shade.



LO! MY SHEPHERD, \&c. Continued.


LO! MY SHEPHERD, \&c. Continued.




## ANTHEM. For two voices.

## Kent.






That I may dwell in the house of the Lord.


Sym. Andante.





Continued.





## ALPHABETICAL INDEX.



METRICAL INDEX.


METRICAL INDEX, Continued.


## NEW-HתMPSHIRE DISTRICI.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this kwenty-fifth day of December, in the thirty-seventh vear of the Independence of the United States of America, Crances Nornis and Company, of Excter, in said District, have deposited in this office the title of a Book, whercof they claim the right as Proprietors, in the following words, to wit :
"The Village Harmony : or, Youth's Assistant to Sacred Musick. Consisting of Psalm Tunes and - Occasional Pieces, selected from the works of the nost eminent composers. To which is pre"fixed a Concise Introduction to Psalmody. The eleventh Edition, corrected and enlarged."
In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the Unived States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Leaming, by securing copies of Maps, Charts and other Books, to the Authors aril Proprietors therein mentioned; and an Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing copies of Maps, Charts, and other Books, to the Authors and Proprietors therein mentioncd, and extending the benefit thercof to the arts of desigaing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.
R. CU'TTS SHANNON, Clerk.

A true copy of Record.
Attest, R. CUTTS SHANNON, Clerk.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE present edition of the VILLAGE HARMONY is offered to the publick, in full confidence, that refined and judicious lovers of psalmody will find it essentially improved. Many of the light and frivolous pieces of former editions have been expunged, to make way for such as are more solemn and interesting, and better adapted to the sanctuary of the Most High. It is scarcely necessary to mention, that almost the entire contents of this work have been selected from the best writers, ancient and modern-writers, whose simplicity, correctness, delicacy and elegance, claim the approbation of all, who are respectably informed as to the nature and uses of sacred musick.

While the proprietors have spared no personal exertions, they have solicited and obtained the advice and assistance of many gentlemen of skill and accuracy in the art and science of musick. To those gentlemen the proprietors are happy to embrace this opportunity of acknowledging their obligations; and of presenting to them their sincere thanks for the lively interest they have taken in the reputation and success of this work.

If competent judges should think there is need of still further amendment, we doubt not they will admit the present to be nearly as great an improvement upon former editions, as could be effected with due regard to the progressive improvement of the publick taste. With respect to the typography, it may be truly said, no pains have been spared to render it neat and correct ; if however, within the compass of so large a work, several inaccuracies should be discovered, we trust thery will find an apology in candid and juclicious minds.

With sentiments of gratitude for the ample patronage hitherto afforded, the proprietors dismiss this advertiscment with their sincere hopes, not only that such patronage may be continued to their well-intended efforts; but that this work may prove happily instrumental in exciting and gratifying a refined relish of classical psalmody, and in warming and purifying the devotions of such as engage in the wroship and praise of the Divine Beirg.

Exeter, October 1816.

## A Dictionary of Musical Terms.

1D. AGIO, (or iddo.) siow.
Iffettuoso, or Can Affetto, tendexly.
Allegretto, a little brisk.
alleg'o, (or Allo.) brisk
Allegro ma non troppo, bijsk, but not too fast.
Alto, or Alturs, the Contra Penor.
Inciante, distinct, exact.

- Andantino, very exact and slow

Amoroso, see Aflettuoso.
Anthem, a portion of Scripture set to Musick.
Bis, significs a repeat.
Canon, a regular and exact fugue, in cither the unison, fifth, or cighth. In these picees one singer begins aloue, and when he comes cither to the end of his part, or to a repeat, if written on one stare, a second begins, theu a third in like manner, and so of the rest
Cudences are closes in Musick, similar, in effect to stops in reading.
Ginto, or Cantasi, the Preble.
Olfolla, a chapel or ehnich, as, . Illa Capellio, in church style.
Chorils, fu!!, all the voices.
S'antibile, in a graceful and melodious style; an extreme eadeuce made by the principal performer wh ifithe rest stop.
Gon, as Con Spirito, with spicit.
Cresceñlo, (or Cres.) to swe llthe sound
C'on Lamentio, in a melancholy styIe.
$E$ and, as Moderato e Mestosos moderate and majestiek.
Da C'ipo, (or D. C.) to repeat and conclade with the first part.
Decani and Cantoris, the two sides of a choir.
Diminutendo, to diminish the somnd.
Dolce, sweet and solt.
Duo, Duetto, for two voices or instruments.
Del Signo, (or D.S.) from the sign.
Fagotto, the Bassoon part.
Fine, the end of a piece or book.
Forte, (or For.) loud.
Fortissimo, (or F. F.) very loud.
Fuga, or Fugue, a picce in which one or moue narfs lead, and the others follow in regular intervals.
Grazioso, gracefully with taste.
Grave, the slowest time.
Lavghetto, pretty slow.
Largo, Lentemente or Lento, very slow.
ligature, a slur.
Mestost, slaw, firm, and bold.
Moderato, moderately.
Mottetto, a kind of Latin Anthem
Meottetto, a kind of Latin Anthem.
Hezzo, moderately, rather, as Mezzo Forte, mederately loud, Mrexzo Piano, rather soft.
Organo, the Organ part
Piano, (oir Pia.) saft.
Picnzssmo ( or P. $P^{P}$.) yery soft.
$P$ pefixed tanother word increases ifsiforce.

Paco, the contrary of Pisk
Presto, quick.
Prestissimo, very quick.
Primo, the first part.
Pianissimo, (Pianis, or P. P.) very saft,
Pomposo, in a grand or pompous style.
Rscitative, kind of musical recitation between speakirg and singing.
Ritornello, see symphony.
Secondo, the second part.
Semi Chorus, half the voiess.
Siciliano, a slow, graeeful movanent in Compound Time.
Solo, for a single voice or ingtrument.
Soprano, the Treble.
Spiritoso, or Con Sprivito, with spirit.
Stoccato, very distinet and pointed.
Sotto Voce, middling strength of voiee.
Symphony, a passage for instruments.
Tempo, time; as, ATempo, or Tempo Giusto, in truc time, \&c.
Trio, a piece in three parts.
Tempo di NLarcia.
Tatto, wheu all join after a solo.
Thorough Bass, the instrumental Bass; with figures for the Organ.
Verse, mie voice to a part.
Tivace, with life and spirit
$V$ alti Subito turn over ruick.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE GROUNDS OF MUSICK.

MUSICK combines melody, air, harmony, and measure. Mel, Mdy is a serics of simple qounds. Air is the spirit and style of melody. Harmony is the consonance of two or more sounds, either natural or artificial. Natural harmony is produced by the cemmon chord. Artificial hartoony is a mixture of concords and discords, bearing relation to the common chord.

## THE DIATONIC OR NATURAL SCALE OF MIUSICK.

The notes of the diatonic or natural scale of musick are seven, whose distances or degrees are measured by toncs and semi or half tones. The seven first letters of the alphabet are applied to the notes, in the following order-A $, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}$; when there is occasion for an cightl: fetter, the first is repeated. These letters comprehend a system of degrees, called an octave, from which proceeds the varicty of harmony.

THE GAMUT OR SCALE OF MUSICK.


## Musical Characters Explained.



Ledger Lines are used when notes ascend or descend beyoind the compass of the staff.

A Brace shows how many parts are sung together.

A Shar\% set before a note raises it one semi:one.

A Flat set before a note sinks it one semitone.

Either a Sharfo or Flat set at the beginning of a tune has influence through it, unless contradicted by a natural.

A Natural restores a note, made flat or sharp, to its primitive sound.


Observe, that Sharps, Flats, and Naturals affect the sound of no letters but those on which they are set.

A Refleat shows what part of a tunc is to be sung over again.

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


A Slur shows what notes are sung to one syllable: but when the notes are tied at the bottom, the slur is unnecessary.

Stoccato Marks should be performed distinctly; when dots are introduced, they must be sung soft and distinct.


A Point of Addition adds to a note one half its original length. When set after a Semibreve, it makes it equal to three Minims; when
 set after a Minim, it makes it equal 10 three Crotehets, \&c.

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


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

Choosing Notes are placed in a dipect line, one above another, either of which, or both may be sung.
A Ligature or Tie, comprehends two or more notes upon the same line, or space, tied with a slur, which must be sung with one name, and as one sound.

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


A Measure Note is that which fills a bar


Ahtoogsiatures，or Leaning Notes，are sung according to the value of the note，which fol－ lows．

A Double Bar shows the end of a strain．


A Close shows the end of a tunc．

## OF NOTES．

SIX Notes are used in vocal musick，which are of different forms and Iengths，viz：


6th．The Demisemiquaver，
which is the shortest note used．

OF RESTS．
5 which contains 2 Demisemiquavers． OR
RESTS require the same time as the notes they represcht．
A Semibreve Rest－－気気 is equal in time to a Semibreve．
A Minim Rest－－

A Crotchet Rest－－－$\overline{\text { F }}$ is equal in time to a Crotchet．

A Quaver Rest－－－ニキニ is equal in time to a Quaver．
A Semiquaver Rest－＝


## OF TIME.

## sCALEE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF NOTES.

THERE are three divisions of Time, viz.: ©ommon, Tripple, and Compound.

COMMON TIME is measured by even numbers, as, $2,4, \& \mathrm{cc}$ and has four Marks.

The First Mark 7 has a Semibreve for its measure note, and is performed in four seconds; accented on the first and third part of the bar, and thus beaten;

1 st. Let the ends of the fingers fall,
2 d . Let the heel of the hand fall,
3 d . Raise the heel of the hand,
4 th. Raise the ends of the fingers, which completes the bar.

## Esample.



The Second Mark $\overline{\text { F }}$ has a Semibreve for its measure note, and is performed one 4th faster; accented and beaten as in the first.


## INTRODUCTION.

The Whird Mark or bas a Semibreve for its measure note and is performed in $⿻$ Itwo secouds; accented on the firct part of the bar, and is beaten thus;
ist. Jet the ends of the fingers fall,
2d. Raise the ends of the fingers, which completes the bar.


The Fourth Mark $\frac{2}{4}$ has a Minim for its measure note, and is performed one 4th fister than the third ; also accented ind beaten as in the precoding Mark.


Note. The First Mark has 4 beats in a bar.
The Sccond Mark has 4 beats in a bar.
The Third Muik has 2 beats in a bar.
The Fourth Murk has 2 bouts in a bar.
TRIPLE TIME is measured by odd numbers, as $3, \& c$. and has threc Marks, which are all beaten in the same manner, thas,

1 st. Let the ends of the fingers full,
2d. Let the heel of the hand full,
Sil. Raise the efds of the fingers, which completes the bar.

The First Mark $\frac{7}{3}$ called threc, to two, has a pointed Semibreve for its measure note. $\underset{\text { Z }}{ }$ Three Minims fill a bar, or six Croichets, \&cc. accented en the first, and faintly on the third parts of the bar; each Minim to be sounded in a second of time.


The Second Mark $\frac{\overline{3}}{2}$ called three from four, has a pointed Minim for it sheasure note. Three Crotehets, or six Quavers fill a bar, accented as in the first Mark, and performed one 4 h faster.


The Third Mark $\frac{\overline{3}}{\frac{2}{8}}$ called three from eight, has a pointed Crotchet for its measure note. 요 Three Quavers, or six Semiquavers fill a bî́r; accented as in the first Mark, and performed about one quarter faster than the second.


## COMPOUND TIME has tro Marks.

The First Mark $\overline{\boldsymbol{G}} \mathbf{4}$ called six to four, has either two pointed Minims, two Mininis 4 and two Crotchets, or six Crotchets in a bar; three sung with the hand down, and three with it up in the time of two seconds, accented on the first and third part.


The Second Mark $\overline{\text { 骨 }}$ called six from eight, has either two pointod Crotchets, two \& Crotchets and two Quavers, or six Quavers in a bar; two beats, one down and one uf, and performed one 4th faster. Accented as beforc.


The figures refer to the number of beats in a bar; the letters $d$ and $u$, for down and up beats.
Note. Sacred Musick, under the two preceding Marks, should never be sung in a rapid manner, for that destroys all solemnity, ad is absoluteiy inconsistent with that kind of movement required when set to sacred subjects. The mathematical difference between the foregoing Marks of Time, is here onitted. The pel forming of Musick slower or faster, in the different Marks, is Ifft to directive terms, in general use, and to the judgment of the performer.

## OF THE MODES, OR KEYS.

THERE are but two Modes or Kcys, the Major, or Sharp Kcy, and the Minor, or Flat Key.

The learner may distinguish the Modes by the last note in the Bass, which note, if it be Faw, is the Major mode, and if it be Law, it is the Minor.

The principles of the two Modes must be explained by an Instructor.

## OF NAMING THE NOTES.

WHEN a tune has neither sharps nor flats at the beginning, mi is in $B$.
If there be 1 Sharp, $M i$ is in $F$.
........... 2 Sharps, Mi is in C.
........... 3 Sharps, Mi is in G.
If there be 1 Flat, Mi is in E
........... 2 Flats, Mi is in A.
\}........... 3 Flats, Mi is in D.
........... 4 Sharps, Mi is in D.
\}........... 4 Flats, Mi is in G.
Above Mi are faw, sol, law, faw, sol, law, and then comes Mi.
Below Mi are law, sol, faw, law, sol, faw, and then comes mi.
Between Mi and Faw-and Law and faw, there is but a senitone; between the rest are whole tones.

THE learner ought to commit most of the preceding rules to memory, before he attempts to call the notes; a neglect of this is one of the principal causes of the inaccurate performance, which at present exists in mairy choirs of singers. Many persons, having a good musical ear, are very apt to tiust to that, rather than confine themselves to rules, and afterwards blame their Instructors for their own negligence. Instructors onght to insist that their pupils pay a particular attention to the principles, and in no case to suffer them to neglect them,

## INTRODUCTION.

When the learner has acquired a ready acquaintance with the rules, he onght to attend to the Lessons for Tuning ihe Voice, on which depends his future progress, and he ought not to attempt a tune till he can sound the several intervals in the octave readily.

Many schools have begun upon tunes, when they could scarcely have given a letter upon the scale, which is another cause that there are so many half singers. The learner may be sure that the more thoroughly he understands the principles, when he ought to attend to them, the more swift will be his progress afterward.

Schools then ought to be solicitous that their instructors be well qualified, for how can they instruct others when they are ignorant themselves? Learners, in that case, are led to suppose that they have improved, when they really have not, and consequently their time and money are both spent to no manner of purpose.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

WHEN a tune is well learnt by note, it may be sung in words. Pronounce every word as distinctly as prssible. Singers generally fail in this point, by which means half the beauty of the musick is lost, the words not being understood.

In assigning voices to the several parts, the Teacher must be the judge. For if a voice which is suitable only for Bass, be put upon the Tenor, it will hang as a weight upon that part, and have a tendency. continually to lower the pitch.

Never sing through the Nose, for that will spoil the voice, make the musick disagreeable, and have a disgusting effect upon the hearer.

High notes should generally be sung softer than the low, The subject ought however to regulate the strength of voice. The tone of the Bass should be full and majestic; of the Tenor, jold and manly; of the Counter, soft yet firm; of the Treble, smooth and delicate. Suitable attention should always be paid to the Dircctive terms. A
good tune performed without any variation, will be dull and insipid. In a company of singers it would have a good effect for some of the performers, on each part, to be silent, when passages marked Soft occur ; the additional strength of their voices in the Loud, which generally succeeds the "Soft, would mark the contrast more strongly, and give peculiar force and energy to the performance.-A becoming manner of conduct in a collection of singers, will greatly increase the agreeable sensations, which naturally arise from good performances.
The graces and ornaments of musick, such as Holds, Trills, Atnoggiatures, Transitions, Ecc. must be acquired by great practice and attention; the learner had better omit them, till his knowledge and judgment dictate when and where to apply them.

1 PASSAGES, where Syncopation takes place, are better explained by the Instructor, than by words; for this reasor, an explanation is here omitted.

## Lessons for tuning the voice.

WHEN learning the following lessons for tuning the voice, be careful to give every note its proper sound, and pay particular attention to the situation of the Semitones Let the motion of the hand, in keeping the time, be even and exact; always remembering that the hand must fall at the beginning of a bar, and rise at the close.

The more time you allow for the practice of the lessons, the easier you will learn a tune afterward. Should you neglect them wholly, you cannot read musick hereafter with any firmess and certainty of tane.

> FHRST LESSON, :: the Major Octare.


THRD LESSON.
5ths, rising \& falling. . B
 du du du du


FOURTH LESSON.
(2-解

## LESSONS, \&c. continaed.

8 ths, kising and faling. WHTH LESSON.



SIXTH LESSGN.

 SEVENTH LASSON.
-
 EIGETH LESSON.

Rising 5th, and Falling 4h. Risirg 4h, and folling 5th.
Risioe $3 d$, and falling 6ih.
Rising cib, and fallang 3d.



- $-\overline{0}$ - - -


## LESSON, IN HARMONY OF TWO PARTS.



THE SAME-LESSON, IN FOUR PARTS.


THE

## 

## YOUTW's ASSISTANT TO SACRED MUSICK.

> OLD HUNDRED. L. M. 通 M, Lather.




Arr. O'irus a joyful sound to hear, Our tribes devoutly say, Up, Isracl, to the impic haste, Ahd keep the festal day.



## LITTLE MARLBOROUGH. S. M. 立 - A. Willians' Coll.


 Arr. We!come, sweet day of test, That saw the Lord anisc; Welcome to this reviving breast, dad these rejoicing eyes.




ELGIN: C. M.

#   

 82 =

Adactio.

WINDSOR.
C. M. $\quad$ t

## G. Kirby.

 GOQ Arr. That awful day will surely come, Th' appointed hour makes haste, When I must stand before my judge, And pass the solemn test.尾



 nournful voice to hear; To my distress ear. 1 incline thine e 2


WATCHMAN. S. M. 萄

## Leach.



LIMERICK. L. M. t

Deep in ourheartslet, us record. The deeper sorrows of the Lord; Behold the rising


#   billows roll, To over - whelm his righteous soul! To o.- ver. - whelm his righteous soul!  

LISBON. S. M: 攴

D. Read.


## 20

CHELMSFORD. C. M. $\downarrow$
 Air.
母-
Long have I sat beneath the scund Of thy salvation, Lord; But stilthow weak my faith is found, And knowledge of thy word!


HADDAM. S. M. $女$



Air．
（9）
Come，O ge saints，your voices raise To God in grateful songs；And let the mem＇ry of his grace Inspire your hearts and tongues． － 2 －

CHINA．L．M．氶

 qも

[^4]

> Pia.

 The grace appear'd so great. The world beheld the glorious change, And did thy hand confess, My tongue broke out in.




WINDHAM. L. M. $t$

#   <br> Arn. Broad is the road that leads to death, And thousands walk together there, But wisdom shows a narrow path, With here and there a traveller. <br>   

WIN'TER.<br>C. M.<br>D. Read.




Arr. His hoary frost his fleecy snow, Descenc? and clothe the ground; The liquid streams forbeap to flow, in fice fetters bound.
(2



Air. Give thanks to God on high, The universal Lord,
His pow'r and grace Are still the same;

## 

The sov'reign King of kings; And be his name ador'd.
And let his name Hare endless praise.

USTICK. S. M. $\quad$ t

Air.

Lord, what a feeble piece, Is this our mortal frame! Our life how poor a trifle 'tis, That scarce deserves the name,


#  <br> AIR <br>  <br> O Sun of righteousness, arise, With healing in thy wings; To my diseas'd, my fainting soul Thy light saivation brings. <br>  

YORK. C. M. 丞
J. Milton.

Alf.

Happy the heart where graces reign, Where love inspires the breast ; Love is the brightest of the train, And strengthens all the rest.


## PLYMOUTH．C．M．Ł <br> W．Tansur．

व气ふ


Arr．With rev＇rence let the saints appear，And bow before the Lord；His high＇commands with rev＇rence hear，And tremble at his word，




ROCKINGHAM．C．M．t
Dr．Burney．


Air．

He is a God of sor＇reign love，That promis＇dhcav＇n to me；And taught my tho＇ts to soar above，Where happy，where happy，where bappy spirits be．

## 

St. MICHAEL's. $5 \& 6$. 䞠
G. F. Handel.

BARBY. C. M. उ . W. Tansur.



Air. Long as I live I'll bless thy name, My King, my God of love; My work and joy shall be the same In the bright world above.



## 

## Alr.

## (f) <br> Life is a span, a fleeting hour, How soon the vapour flies! Man is a tender, transjent flow'r, That in the blooming dies, That in the blonming dies.


BOJLSTON. C. M. 爻

 Arr. Father of mercies, in thy word What endless glury shines! Forever be thy name adord, For these celestial lines.





'St. HELEN's. L. P. M.

## (戶)-

## Air.


Hear, gracious God, my humble moan; To thee I breathe my sighs! When will the tedious night be gone ? And when the dawn arise?
过


My God! O could I make the claim, My Father and my friend! And call thee mine, by ev'ry name On which thy saints depend.



Air.


Jesus, our great high priest, Offer'd his blood and dy'd; My guilty conscience seeks No sacrifice beside.
BE-


His pow'rful blood Did once atone, And now it pleads Before the throne, His pow'rfulblood Did oncc atone, And now it pleads Before the thronc.'

ARMLEY. L. M. $\quad$ b
T. Williams' Coll.

Air.

 (20)


Tell me, dear shepherd, let me know, Where do thy swectest pastures grow.




Blood has a voice to pierce the skies; Revenge ! the blood of Abel cries, Revenge ! the blood of Abel cries;


$$
\text { AMHERS'T. H. M. }{ }^{\text {区 }}
$$

#   <br> Ye boundless realms nfijeg, Exalt your Maker's fame; His prusts your songs employ, Abore the stary frame; Joar voices raise, Ye cherubim and seraphim, To sing his praise. <br> व苑  

MARLBOROUGH. C. M. उ

W. Shrubsole.



Alt hail the pou'r of Jesus' name, Let angels prostrate full; Bring forth the royal diadem, And crown him, crown him, crown him, crown him $\mathbf{I}$, ord of all.


## Air


While shepherds watch'd their flocks by night, All seated on the ground, All seated on the ground;

 The angel of the Lord came down, And glory shone around, And glory shone around.




## BATH. L. M. 胥

## A. Williams' Coll.



GREEN's 100 th.
L. M. ${ }^{\text {区 }}$

Ir. Green.


WANTAGE. C. M. t
A. Williams, Coll.

'Twas in the watches of the night, I thought upon thy pow'r,
I kept thy lovely face in sight,
Amidst the darkest hour.



 temples are! To thine abode. My heart aspires, With warm desires : To see my God.




Air. Not to our names, thou oinly just and truc, Not to our worthless names is glory due ; Thy pow'r and grace, thy truth and justice claim




Immortal honours tu thy sov'reign name. Shine thro' the earth from heav'n thy blest abode, Nor let the heathen say, "And where's your God?"


(我:
Air.

With all my pow'rs of heart and tongue, r'll praise my Maker in my song; Angels shall hear the notes I raise, Approve the song, and join the praise.

PSALM 2504.
S. M. t
Gillet.
 (af
过


The Lurd, the Sov'reign, sends his summons forth, Calls the south nations, and awakes the north; Fromeast to west the sounding orders spread,




Thro' distant worlds, and regions of the dead! No more shall atheists mock his long delay; His vengeance sleeps no more; behold the day!

# PSALM 46th. L. P. M. 区 <br>  

#  の然负： Ain．Come，let us join our cheerful sonss With angels round the throne；Ten thousand thousand arc their tongues，But all their joys are one． （2）  

ADDISON．C．M．胥


足

#   <br> Arr. The God glory sends his summons forth, Calls the south nations, and awakes the north; From east to west his sovireign orders spread,   

#   Thro' distant worlds and regions of the dead. The trumpet sounds; hell trembles, heav'n rejoices; Lift up your beads, ye saints, with cheerful voices.   



 F10 EE 'So to the Jews old Canan stood, While Jordan roll'd between.
 Sweet fields bey ond the swelling food, Stand dress'd in living mieen:
手

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| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| 理 |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

#   Arr．With songs and honours sounding loud，Address the Lord on high；Over the heav＇ns he spreads his cloud，And waters veil the sky．   

 He sends his show＇rs of blessings down，To cheer the plains Lelow；He makes the grass the mountains crown，And corn in vallies frow．




Arr.


Some seraph, lend your heav'nly tongue, Drharp of golden string, That I may raisc a lofty soug, To our eternal King.


 Thy names, how infinite they be, Great Ever - lasting. One! Boundlessthy might and majestry, And. unconfind thy throne.

#  <br> Alto. <br> CHARMOUTH. <br> C. M. ${ }^{\text {区 }}$ <br>    








Alr.

Air.

With earnest longings of the mind, My God, to thee I look; .So pants the hunted hart to find And taste the cooling brook.
-
DALSTON.
S. P. M. 丞
A. Williams.

 Axf. How p!eas'd and blest was I, To hear the people cry, Yes, with a cheerful zeal, We hasteto Zior's lill,



# Air． <br> д二淡 <br> Arise，O King of grace，arise，And enter to thy rest！Lo！thy church waits with longing eyes，Thus to be own＇d and blest． <br> 咲 

WELLS．L．M．区

Holdrayd．


Air．Sing to the Lord，who loud proclaims His varicus and his savino names；O may they not be heard alone，But by our sure experiencei kuown．


#   <br> Adr. As lost in lonely grief I tread The silent mansions of the dead, Or to some throng'd assembly go ;   







 But ull their joys, are one, Ten thousand thousand are their tongues, But all, but all their joys are one.



#  Q <br> Air. Tu thine aimighty arm we owe The triumphs of the day; Thy terrors, Lord, confound the foe, And melt their strength away.   

ROCHDALE. L. M. 区




Arr. There is a glosions world on high, Resplendent with eternal day; Faith views the blissfal prospect nigh, And God's own word reveals the way.



Lord, where shall guilty souls retire, Forgotten and unknown? In hell they meet thy dreadful ire, In beav'n thy glorious throne.

BEDFORD. C. M. 再
W. Wheall.



- Arr. Sing to the Lord Jehorah's name, And in his strength rejcice; When his salvation is our theme, Exalted be our voice.



\title{

 <br> Air. <br> 





> AITHLONE. C. P. M. 区


These hands are rais'd in ceaseless pray'r, $O$ wash away the stains they wear, In pure re . decnlng blood.




With joy we meditate the grace Of our High Priest above: His heart is made of tenderness; His bowels melt with love.


ALL SAINTS.
L. M. 沗
W. Tansur.

4-3
 (2) 23,



ENFIELD. C. M. 疋
S. Chandler.


\title{


 <br> Arr. The Lord appoars my helper now, Nor is my faith afraid Of what the sons of earth can do, Since heav'n affurds .me aid. <br> 


'Tis safer, Lord, to hope in thee, And have my God my friend, Than trust in mem of, high degree, And on their truth depend.



#   6uly  

W. Tansur.


#  <br> Air. <br>  

Great is the Lord our God, And let his praise be great; He makes the church his bleat abode, His most delightful seat.

$\cdots$

## MOUNT-EPHRAIM. S. M. 疋

B. Milgrové. Q: 9 Air.
-
Your harps, ye trembling saints, Down from the willows take; Loud to the peaise of Christ, our Lord, Bid



Lord I will bless thee all my days, Thy praise shall dwell upon my tongue; My soul shall glory in thy grace, while saints rejoice to hear the song.
垂


# Almighty King of heav'n above, <br> E . - ternal source of truth and love, And Lord of all below, With rev'rence 



 and re-. ligious fear, Permit thy suppliants to draw near, And at thy feet to bow, And at thy feet to bow.


# BROOMSGROVE. C. M. t W. Knapp. 


 Air. Save me, O God! the swelling floods Break in upon my soul: I sink, and sorrows o'er my head Like mighty waters roll.



ISLE of WIGHT. C. M. t
盾:
Air.


Why do we mourn departing friends? Or shake at death's alarms? 'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends To call them to nis arms.


FARNHAM. S. M. 函

J. Playford.


The God we serve maintains his throne Above the clouds, beyond the skies; Thro' all the earth his will is done, He knows our groans, he hears our cries.


WALLINGFORD. C. M. 女

Л. Williams' Coll.



Air. Wait on the Lord, ye trembling saints, And keep your courage up; He'll raise your spirit when it faints, And far exceed yuur hope.



#  

Ain．
And make a joyful noise；
Let Israel hear his voice．
㞓
Sing to the Lord aloud，Sing to the Lord aloud，And make a joyful noise，
God is our strength，our Saviour God，
白家

$$
\text { ELIM. C. M. } \mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{x}}^{\text {Grigg. }}
$$


 Anr．With joy we medi－tate the grace Of our High Priest above；Hisheart is made of tenderness，His bowels melt with love．



Pia．三末三ニチニ

天ニ＊






Arise, ye guilty; he'lt forgive:. A orise, ye needy, he'll re ...lieve.


PELHAM. S. M. ※
F. Giardini.

Air.

My soul repeat his praise, Whose mercies are so great; Whose anger is so slow to rise, So ready to abate.



High as the heav'ns are rais'd Above the earth we tread, So far the riches of his grace "Our highest thoughts exceed, Our highest thoughts exceed.
-

1. Williams' Coll.

## 

 Air.手手Let sinners take thcir course, And choose the road to death; But in the worship of my God I'll spend my daily breath.


CHESHUNT. $5 \&$ है. $\mathbb{x}^{2}$<br>A. Williams.




## COMPLAINT. L. M. $t$

## RICKMANSWORTH. L. M. 区 <br> А. Williams, Coll.

(6**-


Ain. Great God, attend, while Zion sings, The joy that from thy presence springs; To spend one day with thee on earth, Exceeds a thousand days of mirth.
Q4** ※:

#  <br> Air. <br>  <br> Jesus, tiny blood and righteousness My beauty orc, my gloricus dress ! 'aidst faming worlds, in these array'd, With joy shall I lift up my head. <br>  SHARON. S. M. ${ }^{\text {区 }}$ <br>   <br> Air. Come, ye that lova the Lord, And let your joys be known; Join in a song with sweet accord, <br> And thus surround his throne.   

TUNBRIDGE. C. M. $亠$ t

#  <br> Air. 



Our sins, alas! how strong they be ! And like a
raging flood, They break our duty, Lord, to thee, And force us far from God.



The waves of trouble how they roll! How loud the tempest roars, But death shall land our weary souls, Safe on the heav'nly shores.

\title{

TURIN. 7's. 区 <br> 


With thy sap my spirit feed, With thy sap my spirit feed, With thy sap my spirit feed.
-

## MUNICH．L．M．$t$

＂Tis finish＇d！＇tis finisin＇d！so the Saviour cry＇d，And meekly bow＇d his head and dy＇d；＇Tis finish＇d ！yes，the race is run，The batule＇s fought，fhe vict＇ry won．


## EGYPT．S．M．立




Arr．Our days are as the grass，Or like the morning flow＇r；When blasting winds spread o＇er the field，It withers in an hour：
品白手

A1R.

The Lord Je - hovah reigns, His throne is built on high; The garments, he assumes,



Are light and majesty. His glories shine with beams sobright, No mortal eye bear the sight.

## 



## EVENING HYMN．C．M．t

A．Williams．
（6）
Air．



WINCHESTER．L．M．${ }^{3}$

M．Luther．
亿名


Arr．My God accept my early vows，Like morning incense in thine house．；And let my nightly worship rise，Swect as the evening sacrifice． ब气


TRURO. L. M.

Now to the Lord a noble song, Awake, my soul, awake, my tongue, Hosannah to th' Eternal Name, And all his boundless love proclaim.


SUTTON. S. M. 区

A. Williams' Coll.



#   

Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Onc in Three, and Three in One, As by the celestial host, Let thy will on earth bedone,



Let thy will on carth be done. Praise by all to thee be giv'p, Glorious Lord of earth and heav'n,
=1:


Glonious Lord of earth and heav'n, Praise by all to thec be giv'n, Glorious Lord of earth and heav'n:


## WOASHIP, on EVENING HYMN. L. M. t

J. Clark.



2 On thy soft bosom let me lie, Forget the world, and learn to die; o, Istrael's watchful Shepherd, spreats thy guarclian augels round my bed.

3 Let not the spirits of the air, Whilst I repose, my soul ensnare; But guard thy suppliant fiee from barms, Clasp'd in thy everlasting ams.

## LITCHFIELD．L．M．函


 ค品



Angels
descend
with songs
And earth
repeat．the loud amen．
二ニ二EAニ



Ah, tell us no more The spirit and pow'r Of Jesus, our God, Is not to bo found in this life giving fond.


2 Dir Jesus ordain Uis stuper in rain, Aurl farnish al feast.

3 Nity, but this is his will,
(lle kuow it. and fect)
That we should paitukio
The banguet, for all he as trexy did make.
For none but his cariest selvants, to taste?

4 In rapturous biss
Fip bids us det?ns;
The for, it imparts,
$5^{\text {'TM }}$ 'ionl, we helieve,
Who examot deceive:
The withess of God
Le prescut, atmi speatis in the mystical bloot.

## SHIRLEY. S. M. t

Moderato.



Thou dear Redeemer, dying Lamb, We love to hear of thee; No musick like thy charming


 name, Nor half, nor half so sweet can be, Nor half, nor half so sweet can be:



## TROY. H. M. 要

A. Williams:


Rcjoice, the Lord is King ! Your Lord and King adore : Mortals, give thanks and sing, And triumph evermorc. Lift up your

$\pm$

 heart, Lift up your voice, Rejoice, again I say, rejoice, Rejoice, Rejoice, again I say, rejoice. -



AYLESBURY. S. M.

J. Chetham.

 Arr. The Lord my shepherd - is, $I$ shall he. well supply'd: Since he is mine, and $I$ am his, What can $I$ want beside ?



#  Aı. 

Begia my scul th' exalted lay, Let eacis enropturd thought obey And praise th' Almighty name; Lo, hear'nand carth and seas and skies


#  



In one melodious concert risc, li one melodious concert 'wise, To swell th' inspiring theme.



WENDOVER, or STANDISH. C. M. 女 . W. Tensurs Coll.

Andante.


Air.


The Lord of Sabbath let us praise, In concert with the blest, Who, joyful in harmo - nious lays, Employ an

Air. Why do my foes insult and cry, Fly, like a tim'rous, trembling deve, To distant wnods or mountains fy ?

My refuge is the God of love;
Why do my focs insult and cry,
To distant woods or mountains fly,

CONTRITION. L. M. b W. Wood.




# Alr. <br>  <br> God of anl grace, and If $I$ have favour <br> majesty, <br> Supremely great, and good, <br> found with thee, Thro' the a - ton - ing blood; <br> The guard of <br> all thy <br> mercies <br>  



give, And s to my pardon join A fear, lest I should ever grieve The gracious Spirit divine.



For.
Qter
 Enthron'd in ever - last - ing stafe, Ere time its round began, Who join'd in council to create The digni - ty of man, The digni - ty of mand
路

## 

Alr.


When, withmy mind derontly press'd, Dear Savicur, my revolving breast Would past offences trace;




Trembling, I make the black review; Yet pleas'd, behold, admiring too, The power, the power, the power of changing grace!

116
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
C. M.
Er. Madan.
 Air.

# ®ニ* 

Almighty God of truth and love, In me thy pow'r exert; The mountain from nay soul remove, The hardsess of my heart:



My most obdurate heart subdue, In honour of thy Son, And now gracious wonder chew, And take away the stone, And take spay the stone.

N. B. The hallehifah to be sung only at the end of the fifth and sixth verses. =


Ex - - pecs . - ing
Halle - - lujab,
Malie - = lujah,
Halle

- lujuh,

A - - men.


8 We to the Lord in humble pray'r Breath'd out our sad distress; Thouighifeeble, yet with contrite hearts We begrg'd return of peace.

5 Oh !.may our grat-ful, trembling hearts Sweet halle luizis sing
To him who hath our lives presery'd, Our Saviour and oun: King.

4 The stormy rinds did cease to blow,
The waves no more ind soll ;
And soon again a placid sea
Spoke cora fort to each soul.

3 With pitying eyes, the Prince of Grace Beheld our helpless grief;
He saw, àsd (O amazing love!)

6 Let us proclaim to all the world
With heart and voiee, again,
And tell the wonders he hath done
For us, the sons of men.

DIRGE. 10 's. 这
©. F. Handel.


Few are our days, those few we drearn away, sure is eur fate, to : moulder in the clay.
Fま


Rise, immortal soul, Abose thine earthly fate, Time yes is thine, but, soor it is. tore laie.


2 Lo mitnight's glom invites the pensive mind,
Pale is the scerie, but shadows there you'll fad
Rise, immortal snol, shun g! oms, pursue thy Gight,
Lest luence the fate be ilike the gloom"' night.
s Hark from the srave. nbation's dolefil tones, - There shall nar namos hi mander'd like our lmes. Pisn, immontat smul, tisat hence thy fame naty thiner. 'lime thes surt ends, fierzity inside.
(q) A -
Air.


And spread the savour of his name ; Draws virgin souls to meet thy face,

sp,rit cianc,
-That vil of gladitess, and of grace
Draws virgin souls to meet thy face.
-

ST. ANN's. C. M.
Dr. Croft.

##  <br> Air. <br> 

My God, my portion, and my love,
My everlasting all!
I've none but thee in heay'n above,
Or on this earthly ball.

ARNHEIM. L. M. 这
S. Holyoke.


Anr. All ye bright ammies of the skies, Go, worship whete your Saviour lies; Angels and kings before him bow, Those Gods on high, and Gods below.天








Air.

This life's a dream, an empty show; But the bright world to which I go, Hath joys sub-




 Lord of the worlds a aove, How pleasant and how fair The dwellings of thy love, Thine



earthly temples<br>are!<br>To<br>thine<br>abode, My<br>soul<br>aspire<br>With warm desire,<br>To<br>th<br>God:



## 





## HABAKKUK continued.



 toil, The empty stall no herd afford, And perish all the bleating race ! Yet will I triumph in the Lord, The God of my sadvation praise.

## 


A1n. Now to the shining realms above, I stretch my hands and glance my cyes: 0 for the pinions of the dove, To bear me to the upper skies.



 There from the bosom of my cod Oceans of endless pleasure coll; Theve would I fix my. last abode, And drown the sorrowz of my soul.
 Ele

(FIT (
 Supply - jug all their need, I'll be a God to thee ahd thine, Supply ing all their need.







Above the starry frame. Your voices raise, Ye cherubim And seraphim, To sing his praise, Your voices raise, Ye cherubin And seraphim, To sing his praise".


FROOME.
S. M. 区
J. Husband.

Pia. , For.


Air.

Shall wisdom cry aloud, And not her speech be heard ? The voice of God's eternal word, Deserves it no regard? 1]eserves it no regard?


CANA. C. M. 区

Air.


From thee, my God, my joys shall rise, And run eternal rounds,



The holy triumpls of my soul Shall death itself outbrave ${ }_{3}$. Leave dull mortality behind. And fly : beyond the $\cdots$ grave . 1

## 




## For.



And open all his woands? Or cru - ci - fy the Lord again, And open all his wounds?



Pia.

## For.





 from above, Gently dis - til like ear - Iy dew, Gently dis - . till like ea:ly dew.



#  5* <br> Arr. Rejuice, the Lord is King! Your Lord and King adore; Mottals, give thavks and sing, And triumph evermore.   



WALTON. S. M. $\quad$ b

Pia.
For. Air.


How heavy is the night, That hangs upon our eyes, 'Till Christ with his reviving light Over cur souis arise!


# BLENDON. L. M. <br> 高 <br> F. Giardini: <br>  Alk. 


Lord; when thua didst ascend on high, Ten thousand angels filld the sky: Those heavnly guards around the wait Like chariots that attend: thy state.






Bury'd in shadows of the night We lie, till Christ restores the light; Wisdom, de - scends to

heal the blind, And chase the darkness of the mind, And chase the darkness of the mind.


Tutti.



#   Awake, and sing the song Of Moses. and the Lamb; Wake ev'ry heart and ev'ry tongue;  


 To praise the Saviour's name, Wake ev'ry haart and ev'ry tongue, To praise the Saviour's name.



Now let our drooping hearts revive, And all our tears be dry; Why should these eyes be drown'd in grief, Which view a Saviour nigh. -


> EDGCOMBE. C.M. 笽 Pia.. Dr. Bịney.

Air.

My drowsy pow'rs, why sleep ye.so ? Awake, my slugsish soul : Nothing has half thy work.to do ; Yet nothing's half so dull ! Ye nothing's halfso dull,
的


Air.

Lord of the earth, and sea, and skics, All nature owns thy sov'reign pow'r;
保



 Awake, my soul, stretch cv'ry nerve, And press with visour on : A heav'nly race demands thy zeal, And an immortal crown, And an immortal crown.
 WALSAL. C. M. $亠$. A Williams' Coll. -


Ane. Lord, in the morning thou shalt hear My voice ascending high :<br>To thee will 1 . dieect<br>my prayt, To thee lift up mine eye.

(x)


# \&Air. <br>  The righteous souls, that take their flight Far from this world of pain, In God's paternal bosom blest, Forever : shall romain. <br> <br>  

 <br> <br> }
J. Pleyel.




 He comes, he comes, the julge severe, The seventh trumpet speaks him near; His lightnings flash, his thunders roll,




2 From hear'n th' anyrelick voices sound, See the Almighty Jesus crown'd; Girt with oniniputence and grace, And glory decks the Saviou's face. Giory, giory, frory, glory, Glory decks the zaviour's face

3 Shout, all the people of the sky, And all the saints of the Most High, Our God, who now his right maintains, Forever and furever reigns;

Ever, cver, ever, cver,
Ever and forever reigns.

4 The Father praise, the Sas: adore, The Spirit bless fozevermore. Salvation's glorious work is done, We welome thee, great Three in One.

Welerme, welcome, welcome, welcome,
Welcome Thee, great Three in One.

Air.


Pia. For.



2 Mourning souls dry up your tears, Banish all your guilty fears ; See your guilt and curse remove, Cancell'd by redeeming love.

3 Welcome, all by $\sin$ opprest, Welcome to his sacred rest ; Nathing brought him from above, Nothing but redeeming lave.

4 Hither, then, your musick bring, Strike aloud each joyful string, Mortals, join the host above, Join to praise redee ming love.

#  <br> Air. <br>  <br>  




2 Other refuge have I none, llangs my helpless soul on thee : Leave, ah! Leave me not alone, Still support and comfort me:
All my trust on thee is stay'd, All my help from thee I bring, Cover my defenceless head With the shaclow of thy wing.

3 Thou, O Christ, art all I want, More than all in thee I find! Raise the fallen, cheer the faint, Heal the sick, and lead the blind; Just and holy is thy name ;

I am all unrighteousness: Folse and full of $\sin \mathrm{I} \mathrm{am}_{2}$ Thou art full of truth and grace.

4 Plenteous grace with thee is found Grace to cover all my sin ;
Let the healing streams abound: Make and kiep me pure withia.
Thou of life the fountan art, Freely let me tike of thee,
Spring thou up within my heart, Rise to ald eternity.

Air．
米

How lovely，how divinely sweet，
o Lord，thy sacred courts appear！
Fain would my longing passions meet
The glories of thy presence there．

二聯

HUDDERSFIELD．C．M．区<br>Di．Madan．

Andante．


Air．

My hiding place，my refure tow＇r，And shield art thou， 0 Lord；I firmly anchor all my hopes on thy unerring word，on thy unerring word．

(taz Air.


Shall I forsake that heav'nly friend, On whom my noblest hopes depend ? Forbid it that, forbid it that my wand'ring heart From thee, my Saviour, should depart. д-

## BRIDGEWATER. L. M. t

Leach.


Air. Far from my thoughts, vain world, be gone, let my religious hours alone; From flesh and sense I would be free, And hold communion, lord, with thee.




Sal - va : tion! 0 the joy - ful sound! YVhat pleasure to our ears! A sov'reign balm for $\mathrm{cv}^{\prime}$ - ry



## KNIBB's. C. M. $t$ <br> Rippon's Coll.



To God 1 cried with mournful voice, I sought his gracious ear, In the sad day when troubles rose, And fill'd my heart with fear.




Salvation to God,
Who carried our load,
And purchas'd our lives with the price of his blood
And shanl he not have
"The lives, which he save
Sech ap iafinite ransom, forwer to sare?

Yes, Lord, we are thine,
Am gladly resimu
Amughally resima
Oter, sotils, to Je filid with tive fulaess disime.
How, when it shrd! be,
WV e camont furcece:
Dut, O, let us hive, let es die unto thee,




 hell, (we bless his name; He calls lost, wand'ring souls to heav'n, He calls lost, wand'ring souls to heay'n.


 An half a - waken'd child of man, An heir of endless bliss or pain, $A$ sinner borm to die.



Air.


And didst thou, Lord, for sinners bleed? And could the sun behold the deed? No, he withdrew his sick'nitg


 -
ray, And darkness veil'd the mourning day. No, he withdrew his sick'ning ray, And darkness veil'd the mourning day.




> days of praise shall ne'er be past, While life, and thought and being last, Or immor - tal - i - ty endures.



 l.et elders worship at his feet, The church adore arouncl, With vials full of odours sweet, With vials full ol olours sweet, And harps of sweeter sound, And, \&c.
 Eiz

1



 hand, Lord, 'iis thy work, I own thy hand, That built my humble clay, That built my humble clay.







Air.

When I sur - vey the wond'rous cross, On which the Prince of glo - ry dy'd, my richest





KENT. L. M. 区

G. Green.

Lento.
\& Air.


Where shall we go to scek and find A habi - ta - tion for our God, A dwelling for th' Eternal Mind, Among the sons of flesh and blood;

## 

 Air.

Father of all, omniscient mfnd, Thy wisdom who can comprehend ? Its bighest point what eye can find, Or to its



luwest depths descend?<br>Its highest point what eye can find, $O r$ to its lowest depths descend?



TRIUMPH. H. M. 胥
C. Lockhart.


Har. Sacra.

#   

He dies, the heav'nly lover dies; The tidings strike a doloful sound On my poor heart strings; deep He lies In the cold caverns of the ground.



Gome, saints, and drop a tear or two

On the dear bosom of your God;
He shed a thousand drops for you,
A thousand drops of richer blood.

2 Here's love and grief beyond degree,
The Lord of gory dies for men: But $\mathrm{Io}_{\text {, whe }}$ what suden joys 1 see! Jesus the acad revives again
The rising God forsakes the toinh, Up to His Father's court He flies;
Cherubic legions guary Him home, And shout Bim, welcone to the skies.
$\$$ Dreak off your tears, ye saints, sild tell, How high our great Deliw'rer reigns Sing, how He spoil'd the hosts of hell, And led the monster Death in olzains.
Say, Live forever, wond'rous King,
Born to redeem, and strong to save ;
Then sik the monster, Where's thy sting : And where's thy viet'ry, trasting Grave?.

| (6) |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |







2. Breathe, 0 brea the thy lowing Spirit. Into ev'ry treubled breast!
Let us all in thee inherit,
Let us find thy promis'd. rest.
Take away the pow'r of sinning, Alplia and Omega be,
End of faith, as its beginning. Set our hearts at liberty.

3 Come, Almighty to deliver,
Let us all thy life receive!
Suddenly return, and never,
Never more thy temples leave !
Thee we would be always blessing;
Serve thee as thine hosts above,
Pray, and praise thee without ceasing,
Glory in thy precious love,

4 Finish, then, thy new creation: Pure unspotted may we be!
Let us see thy great salvation, Perfectly restor'd by thee!
Chang'd from-glory intu glory,
"Till in heav'n we take our place :
${ }^{2}$ Till we cast our crowns before thee, Lost in wonder, love, s.:d praige.

Sing to the Lord, exalt him high, Who spreads his clouds all rourd the sky; There he prepares the fruitful rain, Nor lets the drops descend in vain.


## TRINTTY. C. M, 区

King James.



Thee, we adore, e - ternal name, And humbly own to thee, How feeble is our mortal frame; What dying worms are we!


## COLCHESTER. <br> C. M. 恋

A. Williams.





# Behold thy waiting servant, Lord, Devoted to thy fear: Remember and confrm thy word, For all my hopes are there: 



St. THOMAS'.

S. M. 昰

G. F. Hrandel.


 Air. -High as the heav'ns are rais'd Above the ground we tread, So far the riches of his grace Our highest tho'tsexceed.



BRAY. C. M. 氶
A. Williams' Coll.

#  <br> Air. 

Awake, my heart, arise my tongue, Prepare a tuneful voice; In God the life of all my joys, Aloud will 1 rejoice,
Aloud will I rejoice.
乐:

> BURFORD. C.M. t

Har. Sacra.


Air.


Ifow shali the young secure their hearts, And giard their lives from sin; Thy word the choicest rules imparts, To keep the conscience clean


## 

Air.


Well, the Redeemer's gone, T' appear before our God,
To sprinkle o'er the flaming throne, with his
atoning blcod.


KIBWORTH. S. M: $\mathbb{X}$
Addington's Coll.

Air.


Let simers take their course, And choose the raad to death; But in the worship of my Gcil Ill spend my daily breath




Jehovah reigns; let ev'ry nation hear, And at his footstool bow with holy fear ; Let heav'ns high arches echo with his rame,




And the wide peopled earth his praise proclaim; Then send it down to hell's deep glooms resounding, Thro' all her caves in dreadful


# --EEE天 murmurs sounding: Then send it down to hell's deep glooms resounding, Thro' all her caves in dreadful murmurs sounding. <br>  <br> FINEDON: <br> C. Lockhart. . 

 AT~

Blessed are the sons of Ged, Thes are bought by Christ's own blood; Tbey are rausom'd from the grave ; Life eternal they shall have. With them numberd may we be, Here and in e ter - ni - ty

2 God did love them in his Son,
Long before the world begun ;
They the seal of this receive,
When on Jesus they believe.
With them, \&cc.

3 They are justify'd by grace, They enjoy a solid peace;
All their' sins are wash'd away;
They shall stand in God's great day. With them, \&c.

4 They produce the fruits of grace, In the works of rightcousness; They are harnless, meek, and midd, Holy, humble, undefi'd: With them, \&c.

5 They are sights upon the enth, Children of an hear'nly birth, One with God, with Jenus obe, Glory is in them begun. With themi, sic.

#  <br>  

Swect majcsty and awful love Sit smiling on his brow, And all the glorious ranks above At humble distance bow.手

MARTYRS. C. M. t

M. Luther.

 The year rolls round and steals away, The breath that first it gave; Whate'er we do, whate'er we be, were traviing to the grave.




Ho ! ev'ry one that thirsts, draw nigh; ('Tis God invites the
fallen race; Mercy and free salvation buy, Buy winc, and milk, and gospel grace.

-


Come to the living waters, come: Sinners, obey your Maker's call; Rcturn, ye wcary, wand'rers, home, And find my grace, And find my grace retch'il out to all.:







Air.



## 





KEW. C. P. M.
(4a-
Air.

#  

The joyful morn, my God, is come, That calls me to thy honour'd dome, Thy presence to adose







For.

 And praise him for that glorious sight; His mercy in - fi-nite adore; His goodness in - fi - nite implore.


At noon, of what you then partake,
An offering of thanksgiving make;
And of the creatures for your use, Be not luxuriously profuse:
For temp'rance, when with prudence join'd,
Brings health of body, peace of mind.

Mike not, at night, the least repose,
'Ere you to Heav'n your soul disclose;
Consider how you've spent the day,
And for divine protection pray:
For you no blessing can cxpect,
If you to ask it should neglect:


Hosanna to the Prince of light, Who cloth'd himself in clay: Enter'd the iron gates of death, And tore the bars away.


 Death is no more the king of dread, Since our Immanuel rose; He took the tyrant's sting away, And spoild our hellish focs.


# 气范 <br> Air． <br> With heav＇n，and earth，and seas， <br> To your Creator＇s praise． <br> Of Angels bright， <br>  <br> ¿® 

MLINTSHIRE．S．M．丞．

B．Cuzens．
 Air．
 bry Saviour and my King，Thy beauties are divine；Thy lips with blessings everfow，And er＇－－ry grace is thine．


## 

Air.

How sweetly, along the gay mead, The daisies and cowslips are seen! The flocks as they carelessly feed, Rejoice in ihe beatiful green.


## 


The vines that encircle the bow'rs, The herbage that springs from the sod, Trees, plants, cooling fruits, and sheet fow'rs, All rise to the praise of my God.


#  


Shall I forsake that heav'nly Friend, On whom my noblest hopes depend? Forbid it, that my wand'ring heart From thee, my saviour, should depart.


St. JAMES'. C. M. 氶

R. Courteville.
 Air.





To Father, Sen, and Holy Ghost, One God whom we adore-

Be glory as it was, is now, And shall be ever-


 more, Be glory as it was, is now, Be glory as it was, is now, Aud shall be evermore.

206

Tenor.
 Aif.
 When rising from the bed of death, O'erwhelm'd with guilt and fear, I see my Maker face to face, O how shall I appear.



If yet while pardon may be found, And mercy may be sought, My heart with inward horror shrinks, And trembles at the thought.


While thee I seek, protecting pow'r, Be my vain wishes still'd; And may this consecrated hour With bet - ter hopes be filld.
品


Thy love the pow'r of tho't bestow'd, To thee my the'ts would soar, Thy mercy o'er my life has low'd, That mer - cy I adore.

Pif.
 Air.


The spacious firmament on high, With all the blue etherial sky, And spangled heav'ns, a shining frame, Their great orig - in al proclaim.



Th' unwearied sun from day to day
Does his Cre - a - tor's pow'r display, And publishes to ev'ry land
The work of an
almighty hand.


Give to our God, im - mortal praise! Mercy and trutk are all his ways; Wonders of grace to God belong, Repeat his mer-


 cies in your song, Repeat hismercies in your song. . Give to the Lord of lords renown, The King of king with


SOUTHAMPTON continued.

CANTERDURY. C. M. 氶
Har. Sacra.



Air. Why do we mourn departing friends, Or shake at death's alarms? 'Tis but the yoice that Jesus sends, To call them to his arms.




Air.


Begin the high celestial strain, My ravish'd soul, and sing. A solemn hymn of grateful praise To heav'n's Almighty King.


Ye, circling fountains, as ye roll Your silver waves along, Whisper, to allyour verdant shores The subject of my song.




Come, sound his praise abroad, And hymns of glory _sing; Jehovah is the sov'reign God, The u - niversal King.



PECKHAM. S. M. ${ }^{\underline{区}}$
6**
Air.


The Lord declares his will, And keeps the world in awe ; Amidst the smoke on Sirai's
hill, Breaks out his fiery law.


FARNDON. C. M. 胥
Addington's Co it

Air.

My shepherd will supply my need, Jehovah is his name; In pastures fresh he makes me feed, Beside the living stream.






Air.

Lord, thou wilt hear me, when I pray ; I am for - ever thine ; I fear before thee all the day, Nor would I dare to sin.




And while 1 rest my weary head, From cares and bus'ness free, 'Tis sweet conversing on my bed With my own heart and thee.



RONDEAU. 疋

F. Giardini.



2 God reigns on high but not confines
His goodness to the skies:
Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace!
Throngh the whole earth his goolness shines,
And ev'ry want supplies.
Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace!

3 With longing eyes thy ereatures wait On thee, for daily frod;
Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace?
Thy libral hand provides them meat, And fills their mouths with good. Sweet is the mem'ry of thy graee!.
$\$$ How kind are thy eompassions, Lord! How slow thine anger moves!
Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace! Bat soon he sends his pard'ning word, To cheer the sonl he loves \$weet is she nem'ry of thy grace;

5 Creatures, with all thoir endless race,
Thy pow'r and preise proclaim:
Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace!
May we who taste thy richur grace,
Delight to luess thy name.
Swett is the mem'ry of thy grace!

Andanle.


Air.

Jesus, we hang up - on the word Our faithful souls have heard of thee; Be minclful of thy pronise, Lord,

 Thy promise made to all, and me, Thy foll'wers, whothy steps pursue, And dare belieye that Ged is true.



Hark; hark, how the watchmen ery ! Attend the trumpet's sound :
Stand to your arms, the foe is nigh, The pow'rs of hell surround. Sym.





[^5]




DEVIZES. C. M. 丞
Cuzzens.
Con Spirito.

(米


CORSICA. L. M. 区
G. F. Handel.

Moderato e Mastoso.


Loud halielujahs to the Lord, From distant
worlds where creatures dwell! Let heav'n begin the solemn word, And sound it



dreadful down to hell, Let heav'n begin the solemn word, And sound it dreadful down to hell. The Lord, how abso-

 lute he reigns; Let ev'ry angel bend the knee! Sing of his love in heav'nly strains, And speak how fierce his terrors bc. High on a


 throne his glories dwell, An awful throne of shining bliss: Fly thro' the world, O sun, and tell How dark thybeams compar'd to his.
 Air.


Crme ye, that love the Lord, And let your joys be known, Join in a song with sweet accord, While ye, while ye surround his throne.


A HYMN for EASTER DAY. 7 's. 区
H. Carey.


Air. Christ, the Lord, is ris'n to day, Hal - le - - lujah, Our triumphant holy day, Hal - le - - lujah. (2)


## HYMN for EASTER DAY continued,



Arimato. EVENING HYMN. L. A. 齐



My God, permit me not to be $A$ stranger to myself and thae, Araid ten thousand houghts I rove, Forgetful of my highest love.




right. Fear not hence that ill should flow, Wars or pestilence below: Wars it bids and tumults cease, Ush'ring in the Prince of Peace.


[^6]Nations all, far off and near,
Haste, to seo your God appear!
Haste, for him your hearts prepare, Meet hin manifested there.

3 There behold the Day-spring rise, Pouring eye-sight on your eyes; God in his own light survey, Shining to the perfect day.

Sing, ye morning stars, again, God descends, on earth to reign :
Deigns for man his life $t$ ' employ; Shont, ye sons of God, for joy.

Grave.


We bless the Lord, the just and good, Who fills our hearts with jor and food! Who pours his blessings from the skies, And loads our days with rich supplies.


ST. SIMON's. S. M. 灭
A. Williams; Coll.

 Arr. Where shall the man be found, That fears t'offend his God; That loves the gospel's joyful sound, And trembles at his rod. (2)


 MIy soul shall glory in thy grace, While saints rejoice to hear the song, While saints rejoice to hear the song.


Andante All egre.


Ye saints and servants of the Lord, The triumphs of his mame record, His sacred name forever bless; Where'er the circling


 sun displays His rising beams or setting rays, Due praise to his great name address.



POOL. L. M. $亠$ 立
Har. Sacra.


Air.


What equal honours shall we bring To Thee, O Lord, our God, the Lamb ? Since all the notes, that angels sing, Are far in - ferior to thy name,



in - to the chariot of leve. If thy heart be as mine, If for Jesus it pine, Come up into the chariot of love; Come up in - to the chariot of love.




Fall vastly short of Thee; How distant then must human praise From thy perfections be!


Stand up，my soul，sliake off thy fears，And gird the gospel
armour
on，
Harch to the gates of endless joy，March to the gates of endless joy，促

Where thy great Captain Saviour＇s gone．Hell and thy sins re．．．．sist thy course；But hell and sin are vanquish＇d foes：Thy Je－sus nail＇d thein位
就


# fiary deeps and endless night, To fiery deeps and endless night. Tlie.s let my soul march boldly on, Press forward to the hear'nly gate; 


fiery deeps and endless night, T'o fiery deeps and endless night. Then let my soul march boidly on, Press forward to the heav'nly gate


There peace and joy
e- - ternal reign, And glitt'riug robes for cong'rors wait, glitt'ring robes for conq'rors wait, And glitt'ring robes for



## ANTHEM continued.

 ANGELS' HYMN, L. M. 难 W. Tinsur.






Andante. Hrcestozo.


stray'd, He brougint us to His frold again, He brought us . to his fold again. We'll crow'd thy gates with thankful songs, High as the heav'ns our (a) 2 stray'd, He brought us to His fold again, He brought us to his fold again. We'll crow'd thy gates with thankful songs, High as the heav'ns our

 voices raise; And earth, and earth with her ten thousand, thousand tongues, Shall fill thy courts with sounding rraise, shall fill thy courts with sounding praise,
 voices raisc; And earth, and earth with her ten thousand, thousand tongues, Shall fill thy courts with sounding praise, Shall fill thy courts with sounding praise,


## DENMARK continued.


Shall fill, shall fill thy courts with sounding praise. Wile, wide as the world is thy command; Vast as eternity, eternity, thy love; Firm as a rock thy


Shall fill, shall-fill thy courts with sounding praise. Wide, wide as the world is thy eommand; Vast as eternity, eternity, thy love; Firm as a rock thy


truth must stand, When rolling yars shall cease to move, shall cease to move, when rolling years shall cease to move, When rolling years shall cease to move.

## 

truti must stand, When rolling years shaill cease to move, shall cease to move, When rolling years shall cease to move, When rolling years shall cease to move.



 Sun, and mooni, and stars decay, Time shall soon this earth remove; Kise, my soul, and haste away To seats prepar'd above.
EASTER. L. M.
Dr. Macian.

- Andunte e Afottuoso.


. for you, A thousand drops of richer blood. . Here's love and grief beyond degree! The Lord of glory dies for mon!


## の然-


Fivace. Pid.

bids his rise: Cherubic leg:ons gward him home, And shout him welome to the skies. Break off your tears, ye saints, and tell

bids his rise: Cherubic. legions guard him home, And shout him welcome to the skies. Break off your tears, ye saints, and tell掞二-
Repeat Forte.

Howhigh our great Deliv'rer reigns; Sing how hespoild the host of hell, And led the monster, Death, in chains!



## EASTER continued.

Say, live for - ever, wond'rous King! Born to redeem, and strong to, suye; Tisen ask the . munster,



## Fortissimo.


where's thy sting? And where's thy victory, boasting grave ? And where's ihy victory, brave?


BATH. L. M.

> Dr. Madan.

#  



Doar Object or our strong desire, How long protracted is thy day, When bursting forthin vivid fire, Thy trembling glories thoul't display,



With rarious ills encompass'd round, Maintaining still dis - puted ground, a silent maid, By hope in azure robe array'd.


-

# She waits ; for sure not distant far The day that all our mis'ry heals; Methinks Ihear thy rattling car, The thunder of thy burning wheels! The trumpet sounds, the dead arise, the dead arise ! (2) 

She waits; for sure not distant far The day that all our mis'ry heals; Methinks I hear thy ratting car, The thunder of thy burning wheels! The trumpet somuls, the deal arise, the dead arise !


Jesus triumphant through the skies Descencis, his kingdom to maintain, And pour the glories
of this reign, Aud pour the glorims
of his reign.


Jesus triumphant through the skies Descends, his kingdom to maintuin, And pour the glories
of his reigu, find pour the glorics
of his "eign.



## WORCESTER. 8's \& $7 \% \mathrm{~s}$.

# In this world of sin and sorrow, Compass'd round with many a care; From e - terni - ty we borrow Ifope, that can ex- 



WORCESTER continued.





CAMBRIDGE. C. M.
家


Andante Grasiese.
(A)

品


CAMBRIDGE continued.
Siciliano Andante.

 Now the full glories of tie Lamb Adom the heav'nly phais; Bright seraph's learn Immanuel's name, And try their choicest strans. 0 may if
过 Tasto Solo.
为




 all my soul with transpori fill's. The voice bi my beloved sounds, Whle o'er the moimtain tops lie bounds; Flle fles exulling,







Lift up your heads, ye heav'nly gates! Ye ev-er-last-ing doors, give way! Lift up your heads, ye

Lift up your heads, ye heav'nly gates! Ye cr-er-last - ing doors, give way! Lift up your hcads, ye


heav'nly gates! Ye ev - crlasting doors, give way!

heav'nly gates! Ye ev - erlasting doors, give way!


SOLO


Loose your bars of massy light, And wide unlold th' cthereal scene; He claims these mansions as his right; Receive the


King of glory in! He claimsthose mansions as his right; Roceive the King of glory in! Receire the King of glory in!


## CHESHUNT continued.


clains these" mansions as his right; Receive the King of glory in! He claimsthesemansions as his

right, Ruceive the King of glory in! Receive the King of



#  <br> Who is the King of glory? Who? Who? Who is the King of glory? Whe ? The Lord, that all his foes o'ercame, The world, sin, <br>  <br> Who is the King of glory? Who? Who ? Who is the King of glory? Who ? The Lord, that all his foes o'ercame, The world, sin, <br>  


death, and hell o'erthrew
And Jesus is the Conqu'ror's name, And Jesus
is the Conqu'ror's name, Arid Jesus
is the

death, and hell c'erthrew; And Jesus is the Conqu'roi's name, And Jesus
is the Conqu'ror's name, And Jesus
is thr


Conqu'ror's name. Lo. his triumphal chariot waits, And angels chant the solemn lay,


Conqu'ror's name.
Lo! his triumphal chariot waits, And angels chant the solcmn lay,


Lift up your heads, ye heav'nly gates! Ye ev-erlasting donrs, give way! Lift up your heads, ye heav'niy gates! Ye
 Lift up your heads, ye heav'nly gates! Ye cv-erlasting doors, give way!. Lift up your heads, ya heav'nly gates! Ye


#  <br>  


saints, and angels
God over all,
for - ever blest,
God o - ver
all, for - cv - - er

saints, and angels too, God over all, for-ever blest, God o-ver all, for - er - ei


Glest, God
over
alls
for - ev - er
blest,
God over
all, forev -
blest, forev - cr
blcst.



# Largo. Mes. Pia. <br>  <br> Air. Vital spark of heav'nly flame, Quit, o quit this mortal frame, Tremb'ling, hoping, ling'ring, flying, $O$ the pain, the bliss of dying, <br>  <br> Vital spark of heay'nly flame, Quit, o qnit this mortal frame, Tremb'ling, hoping, ling'ring, flying, o the pain, the bliss of dying, <br>  




THE DYING CHRISTIAN continued.

What is this absorbs me quite, Steals my " senses, shuts my sight, Downs my spirit, draws my breath, Teil me my soul, onn this be

What is this absorbs ne quite, Stenls my seases, shuts my sight, Drowns my spirit, draws my breath, Tell me my soul, can ihis be


THE DYING CHRISTIAN continued.
For. Pia. Pia. Andante. Cres. For. Dim. Cres.

death ? Tell me, my soul, can this be death ?
The world recedes, it disappears, Heav'n opens on meyes, My ears with sounds ser - a - phic ring. (G) -
death? Tell me, my soul, can this be death? The world recedes, it disappears, Hear'n opens on my eyes, My ears with souiads ser - a - phic ring.


Fivace For.


Lerd, lend your wings, I mount, 1 fly,
0 grave where is thy victory? 0 grave where is thy victory? 0 death, where is thy stirg, 0 grave where is thy


Lerd, lend your wings, I mount, I fly,
0 grave where is thy tictory? O grave where is thy victory? 0 death, where is thy sting, 0 grave where is thy

victory, $O$ death, where is thy sting ? Lend, lend your wings, I monnt, I fly, $O$ grare where is thy vietory ? thy victory ? $O$ grave where is thy victory ? thy victory ? $O$
 victory, $O$ death, where is thy sting? Lend, lend your wings, I mount, I fy, $O$ grave where is thy vietory ? thy vietory ? O grave wlere is thy vietory ? thy victcry? $O$


## Adagio.


death where is thy sting? O death where is thy sting ? Lend, lead your wings, I mount, I fly, $O$ grave where is thy vietory ? thy rictory ? O death, $O$ death where is thy sting ?

death where is thy sting ? O death where is thy sting? Lend, lend yeur wings, I mount, I By, $O$ grave where is thy vietory ? thy victory ? O death, Odeath uhcre is thy sting?


O praise the Lord, all ye heathen, praise the Lord, all ye nations, praise him, praise him, praise his, all ye people ; For his merciful

kindness is ever - more, and more toward us, And the truth of the Lord endureth forever, And the truth of the Lord endureth forever.

kindness is ever - morc, and more towari us, And the truth of the Lord cndureth forever, And the truily of the Lord endureth forever.


CHORUS. Con Spirito.

hallelujah,
hallelujah,
hallelujah,
hallelujah, forever and cuer, forever
and


Forever hallelujah, and ever hallelujah, Forever hallelujah, and ever hallelujah, forever and ever, forcver and

¢
ever, forever and 'ever, forever and ever, hallelujah, . hallolujah, forever and ever, for-


erer
and ever,
halle - - lujah,
halle - lujah, halle - lujah, halle - - lujah, halle - lujah, halle-

ever and ever, for - ever, halle - - lujah, and ever, halle - lujah, halle - lijah, halle - - lujah, halle - lujah, halle-


## Adagio.


lujah, halle - - lujah, halle - - lujah, halle - - lujah, halle - - lujah,
A... men,
A.... men.

lujah, halle - - lujah, halle - - lujah, halle - - lujah, halle - lujah, A - - men, A - . - men.


I heard a voice fiom heav＇n，I heard a roice from heav＇n，saying unto me，saying unto me，write，write，write from henceforth，write from henceforib，
 I heard a voice from heav，I heard a voice from heav＇n，saying unto me，saying unto me，write，write，write from henceforth，write from henceforli，

 blessed are the dead，which die in the lord．Liven so，even so，saith the spirit，for they rest，fur they rest，for they rest

二二尘




FAREHAM. C. M. $亠 䒑$

Air.


> Author of good! to thee I turn; Thy ever watchful eye Alone, can all my wants discern, Thy hard alone surpiy.



## ANTHEM continued.


nigh - ty works, for ail the mighty, mighty; mighty works, they had seen, saying, Blessed is he that com-


Blessed is
he
$r^{\prime} i a$.

 eth in the name of the Lord, Hosannah, Hosannah, thou King of giory, thou King of glory, peace, peace in heav'n,




Adagio.






# Arr. Hark! the herald angels sing, Glory to the new-born King, God and simers reconcil'd, 

з解

## Hark ! the herald angels sing, Glory to the new-born King, Peace on earth and mercy mild, <br> 


God and sinners reconcil'd. Join the triumph of the skies, Christ is born at Bethlehem. Hark! the herald.


> Joyful all ye nations rise,

Angels sing, Glory to the new-born King,
Glory to the new-born King.
Christ by highest heav'n ador'd;

Glory to the new-bown King,
Christ by bighest heav'n acior'd, Chuist the cvellasting Lord,



> Late in time behold him conse, Ifril, hail th'inearnate'

为
Chist the cverhasting Lord.
Offspring of a virgin's womb,
Velld in fiesh, the Godicad sec,


DUNCHURCH.<br>C. M.<br>通

W. Tansur.

(6) Ta


Air. Long as I live I'll bless thy name, My King, my Gad of love; My work and joy shall be the same In the bright world above.



AMESBURY.

## Dr. Arnold.











过





## ANTHEM.-LUEE ii.



Behold, I bring you glad tidings, glad tidings of joy, which shall be to all people,


Behold, I bring you glad tidings, glad tidings of.


 For unio you, untc you is born this day, In the city of David, In the (承
joy, which shall be to all people. 2
In the




## ANTHEM continued.





peace, good will toward men. Hahlujab, haliciujuh, halleinjah, hallciujah, hallelujah, halle - lujah, hahe - bujah, halle - lu - jah.: (类 ב

## 


 ev - er - lasting doors;








Halle - lujah, Hallelujah, Hallelujah,
Amen,
Amen,
Amen,
men,
Amen.



2 Left on thic world's wide bleak foriorn, In sin conceiv'd, in sormow born, No guide, the devious mane to tread, Above, no friendly shelter sprend.

3 Alone, amidst surrounding strife, And naked to the storms of life; Despair looks round with aching eyes, And sioking nature, groans and dics.

ORPHAN's HYMN continued.



Friends of the fatherless and saint, Where shall I lodge my deep complaint. Where but with thee whose oper door, Invites the helpless

 のニ*
and the poor, Invites the helpless and the poor. Poor, tho' I am despis'd, forgot, Yet God, my Ged, forgets me not, And


## A SONG FROM HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF SAUL.



## Air.



Welcome, welcome, mighty king; Welcome, all who conquest bring; Welcome, David, warlike boy, Author of our present joy.


Pia. For.


Welcome to thy friends again Ten thousand praises are his due, Ten thousand praises, are his due.
 Saul, who hast thy thousands slain,

David his ten thousand slew,
Ten thousapd praises,
are lis due.



haste he fed; Enterd the grave in mortal flesh, And dwelt, and dwelt, and dwelt among the dead. Oh! oh! for, this

haste hefled; Enter'd the grave in mortal-flesh, And dwelt, and dipel, "ard divelt'among the dead."Oh! "Oh! is for this
 $==1$
$==-1$
 17 cete


## Andante.


love let rocks and hills Their lasting silence break, Their lasting silence break, Their silence break, And all harmonious hu - - man (4)
onve let rocks and hills Their lásting silence break, Their lasting sitence break, Their silence break, And all harmonions hu .. man


L'Ungués The Saviour's praise speak:

* Oh? Oh ! for this love let rocks and hills Their lasting silence break, Their lasting silence (x) - fongues The Sariours praisés speak
nos Oh ! Oh ! for this love let rocks and hills Their lästing silence break, Their lasting silence Q-

For.

breuk, Their silconce breale. Angels, assist our : migh - ty - joys; Suike all your harps, your baips of gold ; But whèn you

break, Their silence break. Angels, assitt our migh-ty joys; Strike all your harps, your hatps of gold; But when you

raise your highest notes, your highest notes, His love, his love, His love can ne'er be told, His love callne'er be told.

呙
 DE二



UPTON continued.




MARTYR's AIR. C. M. t
 Air.

Hear, 0 my God, in mercy hear, Attend my plaintive cry, Be thou my gracious helper near, And bid my sorrows fy.


## HARVARD COLLEGE.



Nations, join in sacred
song,
Tune with angels holy throng, Tune with angels holy throng, ;


## Pia.


his glory is the theme. But Gabriel's keenest tho'ts are lost In our Redeemer's praise, With awe be bids the
 cherub's loudest voice, His glory is the theme. But Gabriei's keenest tho'ts are lost In our Redeemer's praise, With awe he bids the



## 308

HARVARD COLLEGE continued.


holy throng, Praise Jehovah's name! Praise Jehovah's name! Praise Jehovah's name!


## ANTHEM.


Second Treble.
为
Instrumentul Bass.



万r*

## 310 <br> ANTHEM continued. <br> 



God, hear my pray'r, $O$ God, and hide not thyself, and hidfe not thyself, and hide not thyself from my petition.


## ANTHEM continued.



Sym.



> Take heed unto me and hear me, Take heed unto me and hear me;

how I mourn,<br>huw I mourn, how I mourn in my



pray'r, * I mourn in my pray'r, and am vex - ed.



My heart is disquieted within me,
$m y$ heart, my heart is disquieted within me, and the fear of death is fall'n, is fall'n upon me.

(6)
Then I said, then I said, I said, $O$ that I had






## ANTHEM Psalm xlvi．

Andanle．Affeltuoso．

God is our hope and shield，God is our hope and＇shield，$z$ very present help，a very present help in troublo．


God is our hope and shield，God is our hope and shield，a very present help，a．very present help in trouble． INSTRUMENTAL BASS．

# 路 

 BASS．


AN'THEM continued.


保



Moderato.
Pia.
For.





 ค,

On the rock oi ages fourided, what can shake tay sure repose, With salvation's walls surrounded, Thou may'st smile at all thy foes, Thou may'st smile, \&cc.








## Recirative.-Slow.

Let all the inhabitants of he earth trembte, trembte, trenble, for the day of the ford cometh, it is nigh at hand; it is nighat hand, it is nigh at hand,




#  <br> > terrible, ond very terrible, and who may a - bide the dily of bis coining, the day of his enming: <br> <br> terrible, ond very. terrible, and who may a - bide the edily of bis coining, the day of his enming: 

 <br> <br> terrible, ond very. terrible, and who may a - bide the edily of bis coining, the day of his enming:}





glad, be glad, be blad, and rejoice, rejoice, fir I am the Lord your



> ANTHEM continued.


ALPHABETICAL INDEX.


ALPHABETICAL INDEX, continued.


## Tunbridge Upland Wallingford Walsal Wendover

Windsor

## 109 <br> 16

187 , Islingten
$\begin{aligned} & 187 \\ & 81 \text { Italy } \\ & 151\end{aligned}$
151 Leeds
Litchfiel

LO.NG METRES.

## All Saints



Bredby
Brentiond
Bromley
Castle Strcet
Contrition
Cookham
Cor'sica
Denbig
Deomark
Dresden
Oinstan
Evening Hyran
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Gierman Hyma
Loodonderty
Lorraint
zester
ME/RICAL INDEX, continued.

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SEVDNS.


## SHORT P. METRES.

## Dalston Foumon <br> St. Giles'

59
94
95
COMMON P. METRES

Chilton


Aithlone168

LONG P. METRES Harlington

Old 50

COMMON P. METRE.



[^0]:    * Templi Carmina, Tenth Edition.

[^1]:    $\dagger$ That is, such passages as are affected by Accidentals.

[^2]:    H. \&

[^3]:    5. Awake, then, my harp and my lute! Sweet organs your notes soffly swell! No longer my lips shall be mute, The Saviour's high praises to tell.
    6. His love in my heart shed abroad, My graces shall bloom as the spting ; This temple, his Spirit's abode, My joy, as my duty, to sing.
[^4]:    Air．Now to the Lord，vilo makes us know The wenders of his dying love，Be humble honours paid below，Bc humble honours paid below，And struins of hobler praise above．
    \＆促

[^5]:    Your arms and heorts propare; The day of battle is at hand, The day of battle is at hand, cio forth, go forth to glor"ous

[^6]:    2 Mild lie shines on all beneath, Piercing through the shades of death, Scatt'ring error's wide-spread night, Eindling darkness into light.

