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*HYMNS AND CHORALES*

JOHN FARMER

London

HENRY FROWDE

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE  
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*Hymns and Chorales*

for

*Schools and Colleges.*

EDITED BY

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JOHN FARMER

ORGANIST OF BALLIOL COLLEGE

**Oxford**

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

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ON page vi, in the list of acknowledgments, the name of J. R. Sterndale Bennett, Esq., should have been added after that of Otto Goldschmidt, Esq.



## PREFACE



THE purpose of this Book is to give a short selection of the best Hymns and Chorales suitable for Schools and Colleges.

The selection is chiefly made from lists of Hymns sent me by some whom I thought best qualified to judge, in answer to the question, ‘What Hymns are the best and most suitable for Schools and Colleges?’

I am indebted to the following for their kind aid in this matter :—

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham.

The Rev. the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Rev. the Master of Balliol College, Oxford.

The Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford.

The Rev. the Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford.

The Rev. the Head Master of Harrow School.

H. R. Reichel, Esq., Principal of University College, Bangor.

Walter Leaf, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge.

The late R. L. Nettleship, Esq., Balliol College, Oxford.

As to the Tunes, I have endeavoured to select only the very best.

I have to thank the following gentlemen for kindly allowing me to use copyright Hymns :

The Rev. J. Ellerton, the Rev. Canon Furse, the Rev. Father Neville, the Rev. F. Pott, the Rev. H. Twells, the Rev. N. R. Toke, Otto Goldschmidt, Esq., the Committee of *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., George Bell & Sons, James Nisbet & Co., J. Masters & Co., and the Religious Tract Society.

Every effort has been made to discover the owners of Copyright, but should the copyright of any hymn have been unintentionally infringed, it is hoped that the error will be pardoned.

My special thanks are due to E. J. Palmer, Esq., Fellow of Balliol College, for his translations from the German, and to E. Walker, Esq., Balliol College, for most valuable help.

My excuse for attempting this selection is my long connection with Public School Life and the encouragement of the Master of Balliol College.

J. F.

Oxford, 1892.

# SHORT BIOGRAPHIES OF ENGLISH HYMN-WRITERS

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ADDISON, Joseph (1672-1719), a celebrated English author, best known as a writer of Essays, which appeared in the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*, and from the time of their first publication have maintained their rank as English Classics. He was the son of Lancelot Addison, Dean of Lichfield, and was educated first at Charterhouse School, and then at Queen's College, Oxford, whence he migrated to Magdalen College, of which he became a Fellow. A walk in the College grounds still retains his name. Besides being a prose writer he was also a poet, the author of the once famous, now forgotten, tragedy of Cato, and of several other pieces, Latin as well as English. He was also for a short time Secretary of State. He died at Holland House, then in the possession of his wife, the Countess of Warwick, 1719.

ANSTICE, Joseph (1808-1836), the son of William Anstice, of Madeley, Salop, was educated at Enmore, near Bridgewater, Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained two English prizes and

graduated as a double-first. Subsequently, at the age of 22, he became Professor of Classical Literature at King's College, London. He died at Torquay, February 29, 1836, aged 28. His hymns were printed a few months after his death.

AUBER, Harriet (1773-1862), was born in London, and lived during her long life principally at Hoddesdon. She was the author of the *Spirit of the Psalms*, a metrical version of the *Psalter* (1829), and of several other poetical works.

AUSTIN, John (1613-1669), was born at Walpole in Norfolk. He was educated at Sleaford Grammar School and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He became a Roman Catholic in 1640, and, quitting the University, went to London, where he entered at Lincoln's Inn. He died in 1669. The work by which he is chiefly known is a volume of *Devotions*, containing 'Psalms, Hymns, and Prayers, for every Day in the Week and every Holiday in the Year,' which was published at Rouen after his death.

**BAKER, Sir Henry Williams (1821-1877).** was born in London, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1851 he was made Vicar of Monkland, near Leominster, where he remained until his death. He was the editor of the well-known collection *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, to which he himself made several contributions.

**BAXTER, Richard (1615-1691),** was born at Rowton in Shropshire. His early education was desultory and imperfect, but he was afterwards sent for three years to a school at Wroxeter, and lastly to a Mr. Wickstead, Chaplain to the Council at Ludlow Castle. His tutor persuaded him to go up to Court, but a month at Whitehall sufficed to disgust him with a courtier's life. He returned to the country, took orders in 1638, and in 1641 became assistant minister at Kidderminster. During the Civil War he spent some time with the army under Cromwell, but finally returned to Kidderminster, where he remained until 1660. He took an active part in the Restoration, and was offered the Bishopric of Hereford, which he declined. In 1662, on the passing of the Act of Uniformity, he left the Church of England. He died in 1691, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The life of Baxter is an epitome of the troubled times in which his lot was cast. Though weak and sickly in constitution, he was indefatigable both as a preacher and writer. Of his numerous works the best remembered and most widely known is *The Saint's Everlasting Rest*.

**BONAR, Horatio (1808-1889),** a native of Edinburgh, was minister at Kelso from 1837 to 1867, and afterwards of a church in Edinburgh. He was the author of

several hymns which have attained a wide popularity.

**BROWNE, Simon (1680-1732),** was born at Shepton Mallet, and educated at local Dissenting Academies. He was first minister at Portsmouth, but became in 1716 pastor of a congregation in the Old Jewry, London. He died at Shepton Mallet in 1732. He wrote, besides various educational and controversial works, a volume of *Hymns and Spiritual Songs*.

**BUCKOLL, Henry James (1803-1871),** was born at Siddington, Gloucester, and educated at Rugby and Queen's College, Oxford, graduating in 1826. He became Assistant Master at Rugby in the same year, and in 1827 he took Holy Orders. He was probably the editor of the first edition of the *Rugby School Collection*, in which several of his hymns are to be found. He died at Rugby.

**BURNS, Robert (1759-1796),** the most celebrated of Scottish poets, was born not far from Ayr, in a cottage which his father had built with his own hands. He received some education from a village teacher, but the greater part of his knowledge was self-acquired. His life was a constant struggle against misfortune and against himself: in his own words, 'he had little art in making money and still less in keeping it.' He died at Dumfries, when only in his thirty-seventh year.

**BYROM, John (1692-1763),** was born at Broughton, near Manchester. He was educated at The Merchant Taylors' School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, becoming Fellow of the College in 1714. He also studied medicine at Montpellier for two years. In 1718 he began to teach in London a system of shorthand which he had invented, and had among his pupils

many of the most celebrated men of his time. In 1729 he made the acquaintance of William Law, author of the *Serious Call*, by whom he, like many others, was deeply influenced. He afterwards returned to Manchester, where he died in 1763. His works include poems of a miscellaneous character and some hymns.

CENNICK, John (1718-1755), born at Reading, was descended from a family of Quakers, but was brought up in the Church of England. He assisted Wesley and Whitefield in their labours for a time, and then passed over to and became a minister of the Moravian Church. He died in London.

COSIN, John (1594-1672), was born at Norwich. He was educated at the Grammar School and at Caius College, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became Fellow. In 1634 he was elected to the Mastership of Peterhouse, and in 1640 appointed Dean of Peterborough. He soon incurred the hostility of the Parliament, and was deprived of his preferments. He then withdrew to Paris, and acted as Chaplain to Queen Henrietta Maria. Returning to England at the Restoration, he was appointed in 1660 to the Bishopric of Durham. He took a conspicuous part in the Revision of the Prayer Book in 1661. In the administration of his diocese he showed great energy and munificence. He died in London at the beginning of 1672. He was the author of some controversial treatises and of a volume of *Devotions*.

COTTON, George Edward Lynch (1813-1866), was educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1837 he was appointed by Dr. Arnold to a Mastership at Rugby School, and in

1852 became Head-Master of Marlborough College. He was greatly beloved by his friends and pupils. In 1858 he was made Bishop of Calcutta. He met his death by drowning in the Ganges on October 6, 1866.

COWPER, William (1731-1800), was born at Great Berkhamstead, and received his education at Westminster School. His life was overshadowed by melancholy, which led to frequent outbursts of insanity. He settled at Olney, in Bedfordshire, under the care of his friends the Unwins. Here he made the acquaintance of the curate of the parish, the Reverend John Newton, who afterwards exercised great influence over him. His poems were composed in the intervals of his malady. The *Olney Hymns*, first published in 1779, to which all collectors have been so greatly indebted, were written partly by him and partly by Newton.

CROSSMAN, Samuel (1624?-1684), was born at Monk's Bradfield in Suffolk. He graduated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and afterwards held a living in Essex, from which he was ejected in 1662. He soon conformed again to the Establishment, and was appointed first Prebendary and then Dean of Bristol, where he died February 4, 1684. He was the author of a small devotional treatise and of a few sacred poems.

DENNY, Sir Edward, Bart., son of Sir E. Denny, fourth baronet, of Tralee Castle, County of Kerry, was born October 2, 1796, and succeeded his father in 1831. He was a member of the Plymouth Brethren, and contributed largely to their hymnody. He died in 1889.

DOANE, George Washington (1799-1859),

was born at Trenton, New Jersey, U.S., and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York. Ordained in 1821, he became assistant minister at Trinity Church, and in 1832 was made Bishop of New Jersey. Bishop Doane's exceptional talents, learning, and force of character, made him one of the great prelates of his time.

DODDRIDGE, Philip (1702-1751), was born in London. After receiving his education at small country schools he entered the Ministry, and in 1723 became the master of a Dissenting Academy at Northampton. Here he laboured with great energy and success until 1751, when his health failed. He then went on a voyage to Lisbon, but died there immediately after his arrival. Besides many theological works, he wrote a large number of hymns, first published in a collected form after his death.

ELLERTON, John, was born in London, December 16, 1826, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He took Holy Orders, and became Rector of Barnes, 1876, and of White Roding, 1886. Mr. Ellerton's prose writings include *The Holiest Manhood, Our Infirmities, &c.* It is, however, as a hymnologist, editor, hymn-writer, and translator, that he is most widely known.

ELLIOTT, Charlotte (1789-1871), a popular hymn-writer, who was gifted with considerable literary talent and in her youth wrote humorous verse. After a severe illness, in 1821, she became a permanent invalid, and the influence of Cæsar Malan of Geneva, whose acquaintance she made in 1822, induced her to give up all secular pursuits. She wrote numerous religious poems, which appeared as *Hymns for a Week, Hours of Sorrow*; also an *Invalid's*

*Hymn Book*, which contained 'Just as I am.' She died at Brighton.

GASCOIGNE, George (1525?-1577), a descendant of the famous judge, Sir William Gascoigne, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, but did not take a degree. He studied for the law in London at the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn, and afterwards spent a considerable time abroad. The remainder of his life was passed in literary pursuits. He was the author of several humorous and satirical works, as well as other poems, and has been regarded as one of the pioneers of Elizabethan literature. He died at the house of a friend, at Barnack, near Stamford, in 1577.

GIBBONS, Thomas (1720-1785), was born at Reak, Swaffham Prior, near Cambridge. He was educated at local schools and at Dissenting academies in London. He was minister to several congregations, and also tutor in the Mile End Academy. He died at Hoxton, February 22, 1785. His works, which are chiefly of a religious character, include some sacred poems and hymns.

GRANT, Sir Robert (1779-1838), was born in Bengal, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. He entered at the Bar and also sat in Parliament. In 1834 he was made Governor of Bombay, where he died four years later. His hymns were first published in a collected form after his death.

GREG, Samuel (1804-1876), was the fourth son of Samuel Greg, a mill-owner at Quarry Bank, Cheshire, and brother of Robert Hyde and William Rathbone Greg. He was born at Manchester, Sept. 6, 1804, and was educated at Unitarian schools at Nottingham and Bristol. After spending



some time in learning mill-work, he took, in 1832, the Lower House Mill, Bollington, and for about fifteen years the mill and the work-people were his all-absorbing objects of consideration. In 1847 he was obliged to leave the business on account of various troubles, and retired a comparatively poor man. In 1857 he began some Sunday lectures to working people, and these he continued for the remainder of his life. After a long illness he died at Bollington, May 14, 1876. At one time of his life he and his brother, William Rathbone Greg, studied and practised mesmerism with great enthusiasm. Amongst Greg's works are, *Scenes from the Life of Jesus*, and *Letters on Religious Belief*.

GURNEY, John Hampden (1802-1862), was born in London. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards became curate of Lutterworth, where he remained seventeen years. From 1842 till his death he was Rector of St. Mary's, Marylebone.

HAWES, Thomas (1732-1792), was a native of Truro, and received his education at Cambridge. He practised at first as a physician, but afterwards took Orders, and became Chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon. He was the author of a volume of hymns called *Carmina Christo or Hymns to the Saviour*, which was first published in 1792.

HEBER, Reginald (1783-1826), was born at Malpas in Cheshire, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. He had a distinguished University career, and his English Prize poem, *Palestine*, has a more than academic reputation. From 1807 to 1823 he was Rector of Hodnet, Shropshire, and in the latter year was appointed Bishop of

Calcutta. He died suddenly at Trichinopoly, Southern India. He wrote a large number of excellent hymns.

HERBERT, George (1593-1632), the younger brother of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, was born at Montgomery. Having been educated at Westminster, he went to Cambridge and graduated at Trinity College. After some years spent in various employments at the University and the Court, he resolved to enter the Church. In 1630 he was presented to the living of Bemerton, near Salisbury, which he only lived to hold two years. His poems were not published until after his death. They are full of curious conceits, but also breathe a deep spirit of devotion. They soon acquired a great popularity, which they have always retained.

HERRICK, Robert (1519-1674), the descendant of an old Leicestershire family, was born in London. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, took Orders, and became vicar of Dean Prior in Devonshire. He was ejected from his benefice during the Commonwealth, but regained it at the Restoration. He was the author of sacred as well as other poems, which were first printed in 1648.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, M.D., LL.D., son of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., of Cambridge, U.S.A., was born at Cambridge, August 9, 1809, and educated at Harvard, where he graduated in 1829. After practising for some time in Boston, he was elected in 1847 to the chair of Anatomy in Harvard. His writings in prose and verse are well known and widely circulated. They excel in humour and pathos. Although not strictly speaking a hymn-writer a few of his hymns are in extensive use.

HUGHES, Thomas, was born at Donnington Priory, near Newbury, Berks, 1823, and educated at Rugby, and at Oriel College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar, and in 1869 became a Queen's Counsel. From 1865 to 1868 he was M.P. for Lambeth, and from 1868-1874 for Frome. He has published several popular works, including *Tom Brown's School Days*, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, and others.

KEBLE, John (1792-1866), was born at Fairford in Gloucestershire. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and became a Fellow of Oriel College. In 1831 he succeeded Milman in the Professorship of Poetry, and in 1835 he was appointed to the living of Hursley, near Winchester. His principal work, *The Christian Year*, has enjoyed an extraordinary popularity, and has taken in this century the place which Watts and Wesley held in the last. He was one of the leaders of the so-called Tractarian movement.

KEN, Thomas (1637-1711), was born at Berkhamstead. He received his education at Winchester, and graduated at New College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow in 1657. His first living was at Brixton in the Isle of Wight, but soon afterwards he became Chaplain successively to the Princess of Orange at the Court of the Hague, and to Lord Dartmouth on his mission to Tangiers. In 1684 he was appointed by Charles II to the Bishopric of Bath and Wells, and in 1688 he was one of the seven bishops who were sent to the Tower. At the Revolution he refused to take the oath to William, and was in consequence deprived of his see. He took up his residence at Longleat, and there died in 1711. According to his own wish, he

was buried at Frome 'just at sunrising.' He wrote much both in prose and verse. The familiar Morning and Evening Hymns form part of a Manual of Prayers for the use of the scholars of Winchester. The Evening Hymn is largely taken from some lines at the end of Sir T. Browne's *Religio Medici* (part ii. sect. 12).

LYTE, Henry Francis (1793-1847), was born at Ednam, near Kelso, and educated at Portora the Royal School of Enniskillen, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1814. At one time he had intended studying Medicine; but this he abandoned for Theology, and took Holy Orders in 1815. In 1823 he was made curate of Lower Brixham, Devon, where he remained twenty-four years. Failing health then compelled him to go abroad, but he died shortly after at Nice. His well-known hymn, 'Abide with me,' was written two months only before his death.

MANT, Richard (1776-1848), was born at Southampton. He was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Oxford, and in 1798 was elected a Fellow of Oriel. He became successively Bishop of Killaloe, Down and Connor, and Dromore. As a sacred poet, as well as a theological expositor, Bishop Mant gained great and deserved distinction.

MARCKANT, John, was incumbent of Clacton Magna in 1559, and of Stopland in 1563-8. He is known only as the author of one or two small pieces: a political poem on Lord Wentworth; a New Year's Gift entitled, *With speed return to God*, and *Verses to Divers Good Purposes*.

MARRIOTT, John (1780-1825), was born in

Leicestershire and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. His name appeared in the earliest Class List, which was issued at Oxford in 1802. For many years he held a living in Warwickshire, but afterwards removed to the neighbourhood of Exeter. The hymn by which he is chiefly remembered, 'Thou, whose Almighty word,' is the only one which he is known to have composed.

MERRICK, John (1720-1769), was born at Reading and educated at the Grammar School of the town. He was a Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, and became Fellow of that society in 1714. He took Orders, but owing to ill health never held any preferment. His life was uneventful, and chiefly passed in study and literary labour. He was the author of numerous works, both in poetry and prose, including a Metrical Version of the Psalms which once had a considerable reputation.

MILMAN, Henry Hart (1791-1868), was born in London, and received his education at Eton and at Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1821 he was appointed to the Professorship of Poetry at Oxford, and in 1849 he became Dean of St. Paul's. He is remembered not only as an eminent historical writer, but also as a considerable poet.

MILTON, John (1608-1674), was born in Bread Street, Cheapside, and was educated at St. Paul's School and at Christ's College, Cambridge. From 1632-1638 he resided at his father's country-house at Horton in Buckinghamshire, and in the latter year he travelled in Italy. He returned to England on the approach of the Civil War, and took up his residence in London. In 1649 he was made Latin Secretary to the Council, and remained in that employ-

ment until the Restoration. In 1652 a failure of sight, which had long threatened him, developed into total blindness. His life was spared at the Restoration, and he devoted the remainder of his days 'in darkness and solitude' to the composition of his two great poems. He died in 1674, and was buried in St. Giles', Cripplegate. The 'Paraphrases on Psalms cxiv and cxxxvi' were written 'at fifteen years old,' although they were not published until 1645. The lines, 'Ring out, ye crystal spheres,' are stanzas xiii-xv of the 'Ode on the Nativity' (1629).

MONSELL, John Samuel Bewley (1811-1875), son of Thomas B. Monsell, Archdeacon of Londonderry, was born at St. Columb's, Londonderry, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He took Holy Orders in 1834, and became rector of St. Nicholas', Guildford. He died in consequence of a fall from the roof of his church, which was in the course of rebuilding. His prose works include *Our New Vicar*, 1867.

NEWMAN, John Henry, D.D. (1801-1890), was born in London and educated at Ealing and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated in Honours in 1820 and became a Fellow of Oriel in 1822. He took Holy Orders in 1824 and was appointed to St. Mary's, Oxford, in 1828. His association with Keble, Pusey, and others in what is known as the 'Oxford Movement,' as well as in the periodical publication of *Tracts for the Times*, are matters of history. In 1845 he was received into the Church of Rome, and in 1879 was created a Cardinal. He died at the Edgbaston Oratory, Birmingham.

NEW VERSION, The, of the Psalms, was written by Nahum Tate and the Rev.

Nicholas Brady. It does not appear to be known what part they respectively took in the work. The first edition was published in 1696.

TATE, Nahum (1652-1715), was the son of an Irish clergyman, who suffered in the rebellion of 1641. After having been educated at Trinity College, Dublin, he went to London, where he made the acquaintance of Dryden. He was appointed poet-laureate in 1691, and was the author of some tragedies and miscellaneous poems. In addition to the metrical Psalms which he contributed to the New Version, he wrote some of the Hymns in the Appendix, including the well-known 'While shepherds watched their flocks by night.'

BRADY, Nicholas (1659-1726), was born at Bandon in Ireland. He was educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church, Oxford, and subsequently graduated at Trinity College, Dublin. During the war in Ireland he supported the cause of William, and, having done some service to the town of Bandon, was sent by the inhabitants to England with a petition requesting compensation for damages received during the campaign. He became popular in London by his preaching, and was presented to the Church of St. Catherine Cree, in the City. He afterwards held livings in the suburbs at Richmond and Clapham, and was also for a short time Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon.

OLD VERSION, The, of the Psalms, was the joint work of several authors. The first edition was undated, and dedicated to King Edward VI, and contains nineteen Psalms rendered into English verse by Thomas Sternhold. A second edition appeared in 1549, and a complete edition in 1562,

together with the tunes. This is commonly known as *Day's Psalter*, from the name of the printer. The remaining Psalms were composed by John Hopkins, William Whittingham, John Pullain, E. G. (probably Edmund Grindal), D. (Richard) Cox, Thomas Becon, John Marckant, William Kethe and John Craig.

OLIVERS, Thomas (1725-1799), was born at Tregonan in Montgomeryshire. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but fell into disgrace and left his employment. While wandering about the country he happened to hear Whitefield preach at Bristol, and this circumstance led to an entire reformation of his life. He joined the Methodists, and, becoming acquainted with Wesley, was employed by him as an itinerant preacher. He died in London, and was interred in Wesley's grave. His celebrated hymn, 'The God of Abraham praise,' is said to have been suggested by a Hebrew melody, which he once heard in a London synagogue.

OSLER, Edward (1798-1863), was born at Falmouth, and was educated there for the medical profession, and then at Guy's Hospital, London. From 1819 to 1836 he was house-surgeon at Swansea Infirmary. He then removed to London and devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 1841 he became editor of the *Royal Cornwall Gazette*, and took up his residence at Truro, where he remained till his death. The hymn in this collection, 'O God, unseen yet ever near,' was one of a number he contributed to a religious periodical.

PIERPOINT, Folliot Sandford, was born at Bath, 1835, and educated at Queens' College, Cambridge, graduating in Classical

Honours in 1871. He has published several works, and has also contributed hymns to the *Churchman's Companion*, the most widely-known being, 'For the beauty of the earth.'

PROCTER, Adelaide Anne (1825-1864), daughter of Bryan Waller Procter (Barry Cornwall), was born in London. In 1851 she joined the Roman communion. Miss Procter displayed more than usual intellectual powers at an early age. In later years she was skilled in music and languages. Her principal work is *Legends and Lyrics*. She died in London.

'SCOTCH PARAPHRASES,' The, include a metrical version of the Psalms and some passages of Scripture rendered into verse. The Psalms were prepared by a committee of the General Assembly appointed in 1646, who used chiefly the poetical translation made by Francis Rouse, Provost of Eton. Rouse himself had drawn largely upon a previous version, which had been composed by Sir William Alexander at the request of James I. The Scripture Paraphrases were arranged in their present form by various committees of the Assembly between 1745 and 1781.

STANLEY, Arthur Penrhyn, D.D. (1815-1881), born at Alderley, Cheshire, was the son of Edward Stanley, Bishop of Norwich. He was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold. In 1834 he went up to Oxford, having won a Balliol scholarship, and commenced a career of unusual brilliancy at the University. In 1863 he was made Dean of Westminster, and married the same year Lady Augusta Bruce, a sister of Lord Elgin, and a personal friend and attendant of Queen Victoria. He died at the Deanery on July 18, 1881.

TOKE, Emma (1812-1878), daughter of John Leslie, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore, was born at Holywood, Belfast, and was married to the Rev. Nicholas Toke, Godington Park, Kent. Mrs. Toke's early hymns were written in 1851, 'at the request of a friend who was collecting for the Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.'

TOPLADY, Augustus Montague (1740-1778), was born at Farnham in Surrey. He was educated at Westminster School, and afterwards became a member of Trinity College, Dublin. Having taken Orders he was appointed vicar of Broad Hembury in Devon. In 1775 he resigned his living, and went to London, where he died three years later. He was a strong Calvinist, and a great opponent of Wesley. Besides some controversial and devotional works, he published, in 1776, *A Collection of Hymns for Public and Private Worship*.

TWELLS, Henry, was born in 1823, and educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge. He took Holy Orders in 1849. In 1856 he became Head Master of Godolphin School, Hammersmith, and in 1873 Select Preacher at Cambridge. He was made an Honorary Canon of Peterborough in 1884. Canon Twells is best known by his beautiful evening hymn, 'At even, ere the sun was set.'

VAUGHAN, Henry (1621-1693), was born at Skethiog on Usk in Brecknockshire. He received his early education from a local clergyman, and afterwards became a member of Jesus College, Oxford. Subsequently he studied medicine and practised for a while as a physician at Brecon; but finally settled at his native place, where he spent the remainder of his life in seclusion. His

poems, which were little known in his own day, and quite forgotten in the last century, have only received their due meed of appreciation in our own time.

WALLER, Edmund (1605-1687), was born at Coleshill in Hertfordshire, and was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge. He was a nephew of Hampden, and took the Parliamentary side at the beginning of the Civil War. In 1643 he joined in a Royalist plot, and was banished from the kingdom, but was allowed to return by Cromwell. He lived into the reign of James II, and died at Beaconsfield in his eighty-second year.

WATTS, Isaac (1674-1748), was the son of a schoolmaster at Southampton. He was educated there under a private tutor and at a Dissenting academy in London. He became minister to a London congregation, but his health, which had been injured by excessive study, soon gave way. In 1712 he retired to the residence of Sir Thomas Abney, at Newington, where he remained until his death. His works are very numerous, and include both educational and religious treatises. His hymns have probably been the most familiar and widely known of all English sacred poems.

WESLEY, Charles (1708-1788), was born at Epworth, educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He went with his brother John to Georgia, and returned to England in 1736. He afterwards aided his brother in the formation of the Methodist society, although in some particulars he differed from him. He wrote an immense number of hymns—more, perhaps, of great excellence than any other single writer. He was the father of Samuel

Sebastian Wesley, the well-known organist and composer.

WESLEY, John (1703-1791), was born at his father's parsonage at Epworth, in Lincolnshire. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1726 he was elected Fellow of Lincoln College, and for the next two years acted as curate to his father. He then returned to Oxford, and joined a small religious society, which had been formed by his brother Charles and a few friends, afterwards called by the derisive name of 'Methodists.' In 1735 he was sent out to the newly founded colony of Georgia, but fell into disputes with the colonists, and after an interval of two years came back to England. Later on he went to Germany in order to visit the Moravian settlements, having come under the influence of some Moravians while in Georgia. In 1738 he began to preach in London, and the remaining fifty-three years of his life were occupied chiefly in the organization of the Methodist Church. Besides his various works on religious and controversial subjects, filling thirty-two volumes, he wrote several excellent hymns, which were published with those of his brother.

WHITING, William (1825-1868), was born at Kensington, London. He was for many years Master of the Choir School at Winchester. His hymn, 'Eternal Father, strong to save,' was originally contributed to *Hymns Ancient and Modern*.

WILLIAMS, William (1717-1791), was born near Llandovery. He at first studied medicine, but gave up that pursuit in order to enter the Church. After he had taken Deacon's orders he joined the Calvinistic Methodist body, and spent the remainder

of his life as an itinerant preacher. He wrote a great number of hymns both in Welsh and English.

WITHER, George (1588-1667), was born at Bentworth in Hampshire, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. He took an active part in the Civil War on the side

of the Parliament, and after the Restoration was imprisoned for some years in the Tower. He died in London, and was buried in the Savoy. His works, which are very numerous, include two volumes of sacred verse, the *Hallelujah*, and the *Hymns and Songs of the Church*.

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AND SEASONS

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# Hymns and Chorales

# Hymn 1.

OLD 81st.

Day's Psalter, 1562.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs. The notation remains consistent with the first system, featuring chords and single notes in a homophonic texture.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs. The notation remains consistent with the first system, featuring chords and single notes in a homophonic texture.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs. The notation remains consistent with the first system, featuring chords and single notes in a homophonic texture.



1.

YE that have spent the silent night  
 In sleep and quiet rest,  
 And joy to see the cheerful light  
 That riseth in the east;  
 Now lift your hearts, your voices raise,  
 Your morning tribute bring,  
 And pay a grateful song of praise  
 To Heaven's Almighty King.

And as this gloomy night did last  
 But for a little space;  
 As heavenly day, now night is past,  
 Doth show his pleasant face;  
 So let us hope, when faith and love  
 Their work on earth have done,  
 God's blessed face to see above,  
 Heaven's better, brighter Sun.

God grant us grace that height to gain,  
 That glorious sight to see,  
 And send us, after worldly pain,  
 A life from trouble free;  
 Where cheerful day shall ever shine,  
 And sorrow never come:  
 Lord, be a place, a portion, mine,  
 In that blissful home.

# Hymn 2.

*ST. CLEMENT DANES.*

DR. HOWARD, 1710-1782.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The music is written in a hymn style, featuring a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line begins with a quarter note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The melody in the upper staff continues with quarter notes D5, E5, and F#5, followed by a half note G5. The bass line continues with quarter notes D2, E2, and F#2, followed by a half note G2.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The melody in the upper staff continues with quarter notes A5, B5, and C6, followed by a half note D6. The bass line continues with quarter notes A2, B2, and C3, followed by a half note D3.

## 2.

### *PSALM XVIII.*

O GOD, my strength and fortitude,  
Of force I must love Thee ;  
Thou art my castle and defence  
In my necessity :

My God, my rock in whom I trust,  
The worker of my wealth,  
My refuge, buckler, and my shield,  
The horn of all my health.

I when beset with pain and grief  
Did pray to God for grace :  
And He forthwith did hear my plaint  
Out of His holy place.

The Lord descended from above,  
And bowed the heavens on high :  
And underneath His feet He cast  
The darkness of the sky ;

On Cherubim and Seraphim  
Full royally He rode ;  
And on the wings of mighty winds  
Came flying all abroad.

Unspotted are the ways of God,  
His word is purely try'd ;  
He is a sure defence to such  
As in His faith abide.

For who is God, except the Lord ?  
For other there is none :  
Or who else is omnipotent,  
Saving our God alone ?

# Hymn 3.

*ST. STEPHEN.*

The REV. W. JONES, 1726-1800.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and moving lines in both parts.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs. The melody in the upper staff features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass line provides a steady accompaniment with chords and single notes.

The third system of musical notation concludes the hymn with two staves. The upper staff ends with a final chord and a half note, while the lower staff provides a concluding bass line with a final chord and a half note.



### 3.

#### *PSALM XXIII.*

**M**Y Shepherd is the living Lord,  
I therefore nothing need ;  
In pastures fair, near pleasant streams,  
He setteth me to feed.

He shall convert and glad my soul,  
And bring my mind in frame,  
To walk in paths of righteousness,  
For His most holy Name.

Yea, though I walk the vale of death,  
Yet will I fear no ill ;  
Thy rod and staff they comfort me,  
And Thou art with me still.

Through all my life Thy favour is  
So frankly showed to me,  
That in Thy house for evermore  
My dwelling-place shall be.

*The Old Version, 1562.*

# Hymn 4.

NARENZA.

*Ancient German Chorale,  
from Kölner Gesangbuch.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music is a chorale with a simple, homophonic texture. The upper staff features a melody of quarter and eighth notes, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment of quarter notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. The upper staff shows a melodic line with some rests and a dotted half note. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with quarter notes. The overall style is characteristic of 16th-century German chorales.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. It maintains the two-staff structure. The upper staff ends with a dotted half note, and the lower staff concludes with a final chord. The piece is a simple, four-measure chorale.

## 4.

### *PSALM XXV.*

**I** LIFT my heart to Thee,  
My God and guide most just;  
Now suffer me to take no shame,  
In Thee alone I trust.

Thy mercies manifold,  
Remember, Lord, I pray;  
In pity Thou art plentiful,  
And so hast been always.

Remember not the faults  
And frailty of my youth;  
Call not to mind how ignorant  
I have been of Thy truth.

Nor after my deserts  
Let me Thy mercy find;  
But of Thine own benignity,  
Lord, have me in Thy mind.

*The Old Version, 1562.*

# Hymn 5.

*THE OLD 100TH.*

*Day's Psalter, 1562.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature as the first system. It features similar chordal and melodic patterns.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature. The final measure of the upper staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

## 5.

### *PSALM C.*

**A**LL people that on earth do dwell,  
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice ;  
Him serve with fear, His praise forth tell,  
Come ye before Him and rejoice.

The Lord, ye know, is God indeed ;  
Without our aid He did us make :  
We are His flock, He doth us feed,  
And for His sheep He doth us take.

O enter then His gates with praise,  
Approach with joy His courts unto ;  
Praise, laud, and bless His Name always,  
For it is seemly so to do.

For why? the Lord our God is good,  
His mercy is for ever sure ;  
His truth at all times firmly stood,  
And shall from age to age endure.

*The Old Version, 1562.*

# Hymn 6.

*EATINGTON.*

DR. WILLIAM CROFT, 1677-1727.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (one sharp) and common time (C). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs, maintaining the D major key and common time. The melody in the upper staff includes a half note with a repeat sign and a quarter note with a repeat sign.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. It consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs, in D major and common time. The final measure of the upper staff features a half note with a repeat sign, and the lower staff has a half note with a repeat sign.

## 6.

O LORD, turn not Thy face from me,  
Who lie in woful state,  
Lamenting all my sinful life,  
Before Thy mercy-gate :

A gate which opens wide to those  
That do lament their sin ;  
Shut not that gate against me, Lord,  
But let me enter in.

And call me not to strict account  
How I have sojourned here :  
For then my guilty conscience knows  
How vile I shall appear.

So come I to Thy mercy-gate,  
Where mercy doth abound,  
Imploring pardon for my sin,  
To heal my deadly wound.

Mercy, good Lord, mercy I ask,  
This is the total sum ;  
For mercy, Lord, is all my suit,  
O let thy mercy come !

J. MARKANT, *circa* 1560.

# Hymn 7.

OLD 137TH.

Day's Psalter, 1563.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a homophonic style, primarily using chords and simple melodic lines.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature as the first system. The notation includes various rhythmic values and chordal structures.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature. The music maintains its homophonic character with clear harmonic support.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature. The final measures end with a double bar line.



## 7.

**B**EHOLD the sun, that seem'd but now  
 Enthronèd overhead,  
 Beginneth to decline below  
 The globe whereon we tread ;  
 And he, whom yet we look upon  
 With comfort and delight,  
 Will quite depart from hence anon,  
 And leave us to the night.

Thus time, unheeded, steals away  
 The life which nature gave ;  
 Thus are our bodies every day  
 Declining to the grave :  
 Thus from us all our pleasures fly  
 Whereon we set our heart ;  
 And when the night of death draws nigh,  
 Thus will they all depart.

Lord ! though the sun forsake our sight,  
 And mortal hopes are vain ;  
 Let still Thine everlasting light  
 Within our souls remain !  
 And in the nights of our distress  
 Vouchsafe those rays divine,  
 Which from the Sun of Righteousness  
 For ever brightly shine.

G. WITHER, 1588-1667.

# Hymn 8.

*CHORALE.*

Composer unknown. First appears in 1784.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps) and common time (C). The music begins with a repeat sign. The melody in the upper staff starts on G4 and moves stepwise up to D5. The bass line in the lower staff starts on G2 and moves stepwise up to D3.

The second system of musical notation continues the two-staff arrangement. It features a repeat sign in the middle of the system. The upper staff continues the stepwise ascent of the melody, while the lower staff continues the stepwise ascent of the bass line.

The third system of musical notation continues the two-staff arrangement. The upper staff shows the melody moving towards the final note of the phrase. The lower staff continues the bass line.

The fourth system of musical notation is the final system on the page. It concludes the two-staff arrangement with a double bar line at the end of each staff.

## 8.

COME, O come, in pious lays  
Sound we God Almighty's praise ;  
Hither bring, in one consent,  
Heart, and voice, and instrument.  
Let those things which do not live,  
In still music praises give ;  
Nor a creature dumb be found  
That hath either voice or sound.

Come, ye sons of human race,  
In this chorus take your place :  
And amid the mortal throng,  
Be ye masters of the song.  
Let, in praise of God, the sound  
Run a never-ending round,  
That our song of praise may be  
Everlasting, as is He.

So this huge wide orb we see  
Shall one choir, one temple be,  
And our song shall over-climb  
All the bounds of place and time,  
And ascend from sphere to sphere  
To the great Almighty's ear.  
Then O come, in pious lays,  
Sound we God Almighty's praise.

G. WITHER, 1588-1667.



## 9.

**I**N the time of my distress  
When temptations me oppress,  
And when I my sins confess,  
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When I lie within my bed,  
Sick in heart, and sick in head,  
And with doubts discomfoted,  
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the house doth sigh and weep,  
And the world is drowned in sleep,  
Yet mine eyes the watch do keep,  
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the judgment is revealed,  
And that opened which was sealed,  
When to Thee I have appealed,  
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

R. HERRICK, 1591-1634.

# Hymn 10.

*ABRIDGE.*

ISAAC SMITH, *d.* 1800.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. The music begins with a common chord of B-flat major. The melody in the upper staff features a series of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass line provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

The second system continues the hymn. The upper staff shows a melodic line with some rests and ties, while the bass staff continues with a consistent accompaniment. The key signature and time signature remain unchanged.

The third system of the hymn. The musical notation follows the same pattern as the previous systems, with a clear melody in the upper staff and accompaniment in the lower staff.

The fourth and final system of the hymn. It concludes with a final chord in the upper staff and a sustained note in the lower staff, ending with a double bar line.

# 10.

## *PSALM XXIII.*

**T**HE God of Love my Shepherd is,  
And He That doth me feed :  
While He is mine, and I am His,  
What can I want or need ?

He leads me to the tender grass,  
Where I both feed and rest ;  
Then to the streams that gently pass :  
In both I have the best.

Or, if I stray, He doth convert  
And bring my mind in frame ;  
And all this not for my desert,  
But for His Holy Name.

Yea, in death's shady black abode  
Well may I walk, nor fear ;  
For Thou art with me, and Thy rod  
To guide, Thy staff to bear.

Surely Thy sweet and wondrous love  
Shall measure all my days ;  
And, as it never shall remove,  
So neither shall my praise !

G. HERBERT, 1593-1632.

# Hymn 11.

MELCOMBE.

SAMUEL WEBBE, sen., 1740-1817.





## 11.

COME, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,  
And lighten with celestial fire :  
Thou the anointing Spirit art,  
Who dost Thy sevenfold gifts impart.

Thy blessed unction from above  
Is comfort, life, and fire of love :  
Enable with perpetual light  
The dulness of our blinded sight.

Anoint and cheer our soiled face  
With the abundance of Thy grace :  
Keep far our foes ; give peace at home :  
Where Thou art guide no ill can come.

Teach us to know the Father, Son,  
And Thee of Both, to be but One ;  
That, through the ages all along,  
This may be our endless song.

BISHOP COSIN, 1595-1671.

# Hymn 12.

*DOVER.*

ORLANDO GIBBONS, 1583-1625.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music begins with a common time signature 'C' on both staves. The melody in the upper staff starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line starts on a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The lower staff continues with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The lower staff continues with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The lower staff continues with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. The system concludes with a double bar line.



## 12.

THE seas are quiet when the winds give o'er,  
So calm are we when passions are no more:  
For then we know how vain it was to boast  
Of fleeting things, so certain to be lost:  
Clouds of affection from our younger eyes  
Conceal that emptiness which age descries.

The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,  
Lets in new light through chinks that time has made;  
Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,  
As they draw near to their eternal home;  
Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view,  
That stand upon the threshold of the new.

E. WALLER, 1605-1687.

# Hymn 13.

VIENNA.

T. H. KNECHT, 1722-1817.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C5) and continues with a series of chords and a melodic line. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and a bass line.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment with chords and a steady bass line.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff shows a melodic line that ends with a final chord. The lower staff provides the final harmonic accompaniment, ending with a sustained chord.

# 13.

## *PSALM CXXXVI.*

LET us, with a gladsome mind,  
Praise the Lord, for He is kind:  
For His mercies aye endure,  
Ever faithful, ever sure.

Let us bless His name abroad,  
For of gods He is the God:  
For His, &c.

Oh, let us His praises tell,  
Who doth the wrathful tyrants quell:  
For His, &c.

Who with His miracles doth make  
Amazèd heaven and earth to shake:  
For His, &c.

Who by His wisdom did create  
The painted heavens so full of state:  
For His, &c.

Who did the solid earth ordain  
To rise above the watery plain:  
For His, &c.

Who, by His all-commanding might,  
Did fill the new-made world with light:  
For His, &c.

And caused the golden tressèd sun  
All the day long his course to run:  
For His, &c.

The hornèd moon to shine by night,  
Amongst her spangled sisters bright:  
For His, &c.

All living creatures He doth feed,  
And with full hand supplies their need:  
For His, &c.

Let us therefore warble forth  
His mighty majesty and worth:  
For His, &c.

That His mansion hath on high  
Above the reach of mortal eye:  
For His mercies aye endure,  
Ever faithful, ever sure.

# Hymn 14.

OSGARTHORPE.

J. TUTIN.

Ring out, ye crystal spheres, Once bless our human  
For if such holy song En-wrap our fancy  
Yea, truth and justice then Will down re-turn to

ears, (If ye have power to touch our senses  
long, Time will run back, and fetch the age of  
men, Orbed in a rainbow; and, like glories

so,) And let your silver chime Move in melodious  
gold; And speckled vanity Will sick-en soon and  
wearing, Mer-cy will sit between, Throned in celestial

time; And let the base of heaven's deep organ  
die, And lep-rous sin will melt from earthly  
sheen, With radiant feet the tis-sued clouds down

blow: And with your nine-fold har - mo - ny Make up full con - sort  
mould; And hell it - self will pass a - way, And leave her dolor - ous  
steering; And heaven, as at some fes - ti - val, Will o - pen wide the

to the an - gel - ic sym - pho - ny.  
man - sions to the peer - ing day.  
gates of her high pal - ace hall.

## 14.

**R**ING out, ye crystal spheres,  
Once bless our human ears,  
(If ye have power to touch our  
senses so,  
And let your silver chime  
Move in melodious time;  
And let the base of heaven's deep  
organ blow:  
And with your ninefold harmony  
Make up full consort to the angelic  
symphony.

For if such holy song  
Enwrap our fancy long,  
Time will run back, and fetch the  
age of gold;  
And speckled vanity  
Will sicken soon and die,  
And leprous sin will melt from  
earthly mould;  
And hell itself will pass away,  
And leave her dolorous mansions to  
the peering day.

Yea, truth and justice then  
Will down return to men,  
Orbed in a rainbow; and, like glories wearing,  
Mercy will sit between,  
Throned in celestial sheen,  
With radiant feet the tissued clouds down steering;  
And heaven, as at some festival,  
Will open wide the gates of her high palace hall.

# Hymn 15.

SWABIA.

*Ancient German Melody.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a homophonic style, with chords in the upper staff and single notes in the lower staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music continues with chords in the upper staff and single notes in the lower staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music concludes with chords in the upper staff and single notes in the lower staff.



## 15.

BLEST be Thy love, dear Lord,  
That taught us this sweet way,  
Only to love Thee for Thyself,  
And for that love obey.

O Thou, our souls' chief hope!  
We to Thy mercy fly:  
Where'er we are, Thou canst protect,  
Whate'er we need, supply.

Whether we sleep or wake,  
To Thee we both resign;  
By night we see, as well as day,  
If Thy light on us shine.

Whether we live or die,  
Both we submit to Thee;  
In death we live, as well as life,  
If Thine in death we die.

J. AUSTIN, 1613-1669.

# Hymn 16.

CULBACH.

TÖPLER'S *Old Choral Melodies.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a homophonic style, featuring chords and moving lines in both parts.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature as the first system. The musical texture remains consistent, with clear harmonic support in the bass line.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves. The notation includes double bar lines at the end of both staves, indicating the final measure of the hymn.

## 16.

HARK, my soul, how everything  
Strives to serve our bounteous King :  
Each a double tribute pays,  
Sings its part, and then obeys.

Nature's chief and sweetest quire  
Him with cheerful notes admire ;  
Chanting every day their lauds,  
While the grove their song applauds.

Though their voices lower be,  
Streams have, too, their melody ;  
Night and day they warbling run,  
Never pause, but still sing on.

All the flowers that gild the spring  
Hither their still music bring ;  
If Heaven bless them, thankful they  
Smell more sweet, and look more gay.

Only we can scarce afford  
This short office to our Lord ;  
We, on whom His beauty flows,  
All things gives, and nothing owes.

Wake, for shame, my sluggish heart,  
Wake, and gladly sing thy part ;  
Learn of birds, and springs, and flowers,  
How to use thy nobler powers.

# Hymn 17.

*ST. MARY or HACKNEY.*

*Playford's Psalter, 1677.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and moving lines.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music continues with chords and moving lines, featuring a repeat sign in the middle of the system.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music concludes with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line and repeat dots.

NOW it belongs not to my care  
 Whether I die or live ;  
 To love and serve Thee is my share,  
 And this Thy grace must give.

If death shall bruise this springing seed  
 Before it come to fruit,  
 The will with Thee goes for the deed,  
 Thy life was in the root.

Would I long bear my heavy load,  
 And keep my sorrows long?  
 Would I long sin against my God,  
 And His dear mercy wrong?

How much is sinful flesh my foe,  
 That doth my soul pervert  
 To linger here in sin and woe,  
 And steals from God my heart !

Christ leads me through no darker rooms  
 Than He went through before ;  
 He that unto God's Kingdom comes  
 Must enter by this door.

Come, Lord, when grace hath made me meet  
 Thy blessed face to see ;  
 For if Thy work on earth be sweet,  
 What will Thy glory be ?

Then I shall end my sad complaints,  
 And weary sinful days,  
 And join with the triumphant saints  
 That sing Jehovah's praise.

My knowledge of that life is small ;  
 The eye of faith is dim ;  
 But 'tis enough that Christ knows all,  
 And I shall be with Him.

# Hymn 18.

DARWELL'S 148TH.

THE REV. JOHN DARWELL, d. 1789.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter note D4, followed by quarter notes E4, F4, G4, and A4. The bass line in the lower staff begins with a half note D3, followed by quarter notes E3, F3, and G3. The system concludes with a quarter rest in the upper staff and a half note D3 in the lower staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The lower staff continues the bass line with a half note A3, followed by quarter notes B3, C4, and D4. The system concludes with a quarter note D4 in the upper staff and a half note D4 in the lower staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with a quarter note D4, followed by quarter notes C4, B3, and A3. The lower staff continues the bass line with a half note D3, followed by quarter notes E3, F3, and G3. The system concludes with a quarter note G3 in the upper staff and a half note G3 in the lower staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with a quarter note F3, followed by quarter notes E3, D3, and C3. The lower staff continues the bass line with a half note F3, followed by quarter notes G3, A3, and B3. The system concludes with a quarter note B3 in the upper staff and a half note B3 in the lower staff.

## 18.

YE holy angels bright,  
Who wait at God's right hand,  
Or through the realms of light  
Fly at your Lord's command,  
Assist our song,  
For else the theme  
Too high doth seem  
For mortal tongue.

Ye blessed souls at rest,  
Who ran this earthly race,  
And now, from sin released,  
Behold the Saviour's face,  
God's praises sound,  
As, in his sight,  
With sweet delight  
Ye do abound.

Ye saints, who toil below,  
Adore your heavenly King,  
And, onward as ye go,  
Some joyful anthems sing :  
Take what He gives,  
And praise Him still  
Through good and ill,  
Who ever lives.

My soul, bear thou thy part,  
Triumph in God above ;  
And with a well-tuned heart  
Sing thou the songs of love !  
Let all thy days,  
Till life shall end,  
Whate'er He send,  
Be filled with praise.

# Hymn 19.

*ST. DAVID.*

*Playford's Psalter, 1671.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D minor (two flats) and common time (C). The music begins with a common time signature 'C'. The melody in the upper staff starts on a G4 note and moves through a series of eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in the same key and time signature. The upper staff has a melodic line with some rests and a repeat sign. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. It consists of two staves in the same key and time signature. The upper staff ends with a final note and a repeat sign. The lower staff provides the final accompaniment.



## 19.

THE eternal gates lift up their heads,  
The doors are open'd wide,  
The King of Glory is gone up,  
Unto His Father's side.

Thou art gone in before us, Lord,  
Thou hast prepared a place,  
That we may be where now Thou art,  
And look upon Thy face.

And ever on our earthly path  
A gleam of glory lies,  
A light still breaks behind the cloud  
That veils Thee from our eyes.

Lift up our hearts, lift up our minds,  
And let Thy grace be given,  
That while we linger yet below,  
Our treasure be in Heaven.

That, where Thou art at God's right hand,  
Our hope, our love may be ;  
Dwell in us now, that we may dwell  
For evermore in Thee.

*Psalter, 1671.*

# Hymn 20.

*GLOUCESTER.*

*Ravenscroft's Psalter, 1621.*



## 20.

### *PSALM CXVI.*

UP to those bright and gladsome hills,  
Whence all my help is given,  
I look and sigh for Him who fills,  
Unseen, both earth and heaven.

He is alone my help and hope,  
That I shall not be moved ;  
His watchful eye is ever ope,  
And guardeth His beloved.

The glorious God is my sole stay,  
He is my sun and shade :  
The cold by night, the heat by day,  
Neither shall me invade.

He keeps me safe from every ill,  
Doth all my foes control :  
He is a shield, and shelter still,  
Unto my very soul.

Whether abroad, amidst the crowd,  
Or else within my door,  
He is my pillar and my cloud,  
Now and for evermore.

H. VAUGHAN, 1621-1695.

# Hymn 21.

*GOPSAI.*

G. F. HÄNDEL, 1684-1759.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in common time (C). The music is written in a hymn style with block chords and simple melodic lines. The first measure of the upper staff has a sharp sign above the second note. The second measure of the lower staff has a sharp sign above the second note. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in common time (C). The music continues with block chords and simple melodic lines. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in common time (C). The music continues with block chords and simple melodic lines. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in common time (C). The music continues with block chords and simple melodic lines. The system concludes with a double bar line.

**J**ERUSALEM on high  
 My song and city is,  
 My home when'er I die,  
 The centre of my bliss :  
 O happy place !  
 When shall I be,  
 My God, with Thee,  
 To see Thy face ?  
  
 Thy walls, sweet city, thine,  
 With pearls are garnishèd ;  
 Thy gates with praises shine,  
 Thy streets with gold are spread :  
 O happy, &c.  
  
 No sun by day shines there,  
 No moon by silent night ;  
 O no ! these needless are ;  
 The Lamb's the city's Light :  
 O happy, &c.  
  
 There dwells my Lord, my King,  
 Judged here unfit to live ;  
 There angels to Him sing,  
 And lowly homage give :  
 O happy, &c.

The Patriarchs of old  
 There from their travels cease ;  
 The Prophets there behold  
 Their longed-for Prince of Peace :  
 O happy, &c.  
  
 The Lamb's Apostles there  
 I might with joy behold,  
 The Harpers I might hear  
 Harping on' harps of gold :  
 O happy, &c.  
  
 No tears from any eyes  
 Drop in that holy quire ;  
 But Death itself there dies,  
 And sighs themselves expire :  
 O happy, &c.  
  
 There should temptation cease,  
 My frailties there should end ;  
 There should I rest in peace  
 In the arms of my best friend :  
 O happy place !  
 When shall I be,  
 My God, with Thee,  
 To see Thy face ?

# Hymn 22.

*OLD TEN COMMANDMENTS TUNE.*

*Genevan Psalter, 1561.*



## 22.

### PART I.

**A**WAKE, my soul, and with the sun  
Thy daily stage of duty run ;  
Shake off dull sloth, and joyful rise  
To pay thy morning sacrifice.

Thy precious time mis-spent redeem ;  
Each present day thy last esteem ;  
Improve thy talent with due care ;  
For the great day thyself prepare.

In conversation be sincere ;  
Keep conscience as the noontide clear ;  
Think how all-seeing God thy ways  
And all thy secret thoughts surveys.

Wake and lift up thyself, my heart,  
And with the angels bear thy part,  
Who, all night long, unwearied sing  
High praise to the Eternal King.

### PART II.

All praise to Thee, who safe has kept,  
And hast refresh'd me whilst I slept !  
Grant, Lord, when I from death shall wake,  
I may of endless light partake !

Lord, I my vows to Thee renew ;  
Disperse my sins as morning dew ;  
Guard my first springs of thought and will,  
And with Thyself my spirit fill.

Direct, control, suggest, this day,  
All I design, or do, or say ;  
That all my powers, with all their might,  
In Thy sole glory may unite.





## 23.

**G**LORY to Thee, my God, this night  
For all the blessings of the light;  
Keep me, O keep me, King of kings,  
Beneath Thine own Almighty wings.

Forgive me, Lord, for Thy dear Son,  
The ill that I this day have done,  
That with the world, myself, and Thee,  
I, ere I sleep, at peace may be.

Teach me to live that I may dread  
The grave as little as my bed;  
Teach me to die, that so I may  
Rise glorious at the awful day.

O may my soul on Thee repose,  
And may sweet sleep mine eyelids close,  
Sleep that shall me more vigorous make  
To serve my God when I awake.

When in the night I sleepless lie,  
My soul with heavenly thoughts supply;  
Let no ill dreams disturb my rest,  
No powers of darkness me molest.

Praise God, from Whom all blessings flow,  
Praise Him, all creatures here below,  
Praise Him above, Angelic host,  
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

# Hymn 24.

WINCHESTER.

*Alison's Psalter, 1599.*  
(Original Setting.)

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a style characteristic of the late 16th century, featuring block chords and simple rhythmic patterns. The first measure of the upper staff contains a whole note chord, followed by a half note chord, and then a quarter note chord. The lower staff follows a similar pattern with whole, half, and quarter notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in the same key signature and time signature. The upper staff begins with a half note chord, followed by a quarter note chord, and then a half note chord. The lower staff continues with a half note chord, a quarter note chord, and a half note chord. The notation includes various rhythmic values and chordal structures typical of the original setting.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. It consists of two staves in the same key signature and time signature. The upper staff starts with a half note chord, followed by a quarter note chord, and then a half note chord. The lower staff continues with a half note chord, a quarter note chord, and a half note chord. The notation includes various rhythmic values and chordal structures typical of the original setting.

## 24.

WHILE shepherds watched their flocks by night,  
All seated on the ground,  
The Angel of the Lord came down,  
And glory shone around.

‘Fear not,’ said he; for mighty dread  
Had seized their troubled mind;  
‘Glad tidings of great joy I bring  
To you and all mankind.

‘To you in David’s town this day  
Is born of David’s line  
A Saviour, Who is Christ the Lord;  
And this shall be the sign:

‘The heavenly Babe you there shall find  
To human view displayed,  
All meanly wrapped in swathing bands,  
And in a manger laid.’

Thus spake the seraph; and forthwith  
Appeared a shining throng  
Of Angels praising God, who thus  
Addressed their joyful song:

‘All glory be to God on high,  
And on the earth be peace;  
Good will henceforth from heaven to men  
Begin and never cease.’

NAHUM TATE, 1652-1715.

# Hymn 25.

148TH PSALM.

DR. CROFT, 1677-1727.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The music is written in a homophonic style with chords and simple melodic lines.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs. The key signature remains D major and the time signature is common time. The notation continues with chords and melodic fragments.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs. The key signature remains D major and the time signature is common time. The notation continues with chords and melodic fragments.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs. The key signature remains D major and the time signature is common time. The notation concludes with a final cadence.

*PSALM LXXXIV.*

**L**ORD of the worlds above,  
 How pleasant and how fair  
 The dwellings of Thy love,  
 Thine earthly temples are!  
     To Thine abode  
     My heart aspires,  
     With warm desires  
     To see my God.

O happy souls that pray  
 Where God appoints to hear!  
 O blessed those that pay  
 Their constant service there!  
     They praise Thee still;  
     And happy they  
     That love the way  
     To Sion's hill.

They go from strength to strength  
 Through this dark vale of tears,  
 Till each arrives at length,  
 Till each in heaven appears:  
     O glorious seat!  
     When God our King  
     Shall thither bring  
     Our willing feet.

The Lord His people loves,  
     His hand no good withholds  
 From those His heart approves,  
     From pure and faithful souls:  
     Thrice happy he,  
     O God of Hosts,  
     Whose spirit trusts  
     Alone in Thee.

# Hymn 26.

*St. Ann.*

DENBY, 1686.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves begin with a common time signature 'C'. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a repeat sign in the middle of the system, indicating a first ending. The notation remains consistent with the first system, using treble and bass clefs.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. It includes a final double bar line at the end of the system. The notation continues in the same homophonic style as the previous systems.

## 26.

### *PSALM XC.*

O GOD, our help in ages past,  
Our hope for years to come,  
Our shelter from the stormy blast,  
And our eternal home :

Under the shadow of Thy throne  
Thy saints have dwelt secure,  
Sufficient is Thine arm alone,  
And our defence is sure.

Before the hills in order stood,  
Or earth received her frame,  
From everlasting Thou art God,  
To endless years the same.

A thousand ages in Thy sight  
Are like an evening gone ;  
Short as the watch that ends the night  
Before the rising sun.

Time, like an ever rolling stream,  
Bears all its sons away ;  
They fly forgotten, as a dream  
Dies at the opening day.

O God, our help in ages past,  
Our hope for years to come ;  
Be Thou our Guard while life shall last,  
And our eternal home !

I. WATTS, 1674-1748.

# Hymn 27.

*THE OLD 100TH.*

*Day's Psalter, 1562.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, continuing the melody and bass line from the first system. It maintains the same key signature and time signature.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, concluding the piece. It maintains the same key signature and time signature.



## 27.

### *PSALM C.*

**B**EFORE Jehovah's awful throne,  
Ye nations, bow with sacred joy ;  
Know that the Lord is God alone,  
He can create, and He destroy.

His sovereign power, without our aid,  
Made us of clay, and formed us men ;  
And when, like wandering sheep, we strayed,  
He brought us to His fold again.

We'll crowd Thy gates with thankful songs,  
High as the heavens our voices raise :  
And earth, with her ten thousand tongues,  
Shall fill Thy courts with sounding praise.

Wide as the world is Thy command ;  
Vast as eternity Thy love ;  
Firm as a rock Thy truth shall stand  
When rolling years have ceased to move.

I. WATTS, 1674-1748, *varied by C. WESLEY.*

# Hymn 28.

LONDON NEW.

Scotch Psalter, 1635.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The music begins with a common time signature 'C'. The melody in the upper staff starts on D4 and moves stepwise up to G4, then down to F4, E4, D4, C4, and B3. The bass line starts on D3 and moves stepwise up to G3, then down to F3, E3, D3, C3, and B2.

The second system of musical notation continues the melody and bass line. The upper staff continues the stepwise descent from G4 to B3. The lower staff continues the stepwise ascent from B2 to G3, then descends to F3, E3, D3, C3, and B2. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation continues the melody and bass line. The upper staff continues the stepwise descent from B3 to G3, then to F3, E3, D3, C3, and B3. The lower staff continues the stepwise ascent from B2 to G3, then descends to F3, E3, D3, C3, and B2. The system concludes with a double bar line.

## 28.

THERE is a land of pure delight,  
Where saints immortal reign,  
Infinite day excludes the night,  
And pleasures banish pain.

There everlasting spring abides,  
And never-withering flowers :  
Death, like a narrow sea, divides  
This heavenly land from ours.

O could we make our doubts remove,  
These gloomy doubts that rise,  
And see the Canaan that we love  
With unobscured eyes !

Could we but climb where Moses stood,  
And view the landscape o'er,  
Not Jordan's stream nor death's cold flood,  
Should fright us from the shore.

L. WATTS, 1674-1748.

# Hymn 29.

ROCKINGHAM.

Adapted by E. MILLER, 1731-1807.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4-Bb4, and continues with quarter notes C5, Bb4, A4, and G4. The bass line starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a half note A2-Bb2, and continues with quarter notes C3, Bb2, A2, and G2.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4-Bb4, C5, and Bb4. The lower staff continues with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2-Bb2, C3, and Bb2.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4-Bb4, C5, and Bb4. The lower staff continues with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2-Bb2, C3, and Bb2.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4-Bb4, C5, and Bb4. The lower staff continues with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2-Bb2, C3, and Bb2.

## 29.

WHEN I survey the wondrous Cross,  
On which the Prince of Glory died,  
My richest gain I count but loss,  
And pour contempt on all my pride.

Forbid it, Lord, that I should boast  
Save in the Cross of Christ my God :  
All the vain things that charm me most  
I sacrifice them to His blood.

See from His head, His hands, His feet,  
Sorrow and love flow mingled down !  
Did e'er such love and sorrow meet,  
Or thorns compose so rich a crown ?

Were the whole realm of nature mine,  
That were a present far too small ;  
Love so amazing, so divine,  
Demands my soul, my life, my all.

I. WATTS, 1674-1748.

# Hymn 30.

*ST. MICHAEL.*

*Day's Psalter, 1565.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs, maintaining the one-sharp key signature and common time. The melody in the upper staff features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, while the lower staff provides a steady accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs. The notation remains consistent with the previous systems, ending with a final chord in both staves.

## 30.

MY soul, repeat His praise  
Whose mercies are so great,  
Whose anger is so slow to rise,  
So ready to abate.

High as the heavens are raised  
Above the ground we tread,  
So far the riches of His grace  
Our highest thoughts exceed.

His power subdues our sins ;  
And his forgiving love,  
Far as the east is from the west,  
Doth all our guilt remove.

The pity of the Lord  
To those that fear His Name,  
Is such as tender parents feel ;  
He knows our feeble frame.

Our days are as the grass,  
Or like the morning flower ;  
If one sharp blast sweep o'er the field,  
It withers in an hour.

But Thy compassions, Lord,  
To endless years endure ;  
And children's children ever find  
Thy words of promise sure.

I. WATTS, 1674-1748.

# Hymn 31.

*ST. PANCRAS.*

T. BATISHILL, 1738-1801.  
(Original Setting.)

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. The music begins with a treble staff containing a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note Bb4. The bass staff contains a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note Bb3. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes, and the bass line provides a steady accompaniment.

The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The treble staff features a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, while the bass staff maintains a consistent rhythmic pattern with quarter and eighth notes.

The third system shows the continuation of the hymn. The treble staff has a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, and the bass staff has a more active line with eighth notes and quarter notes.

The fourth system concludes the piece. The treble staff ends with a half note G4, and the bass staff ends with a half note G3. The music concludes with a double bar line.



## 31.

COME, gracious Spirit, heavenly Dove,  
With light and comfort from above ;  
Be thou our Guardian, Thou our Guide ;  
O'er every thought and step preside.

The light of truth to us display,  
And make us know and choose Thy way ;  
Plant holy fear in every heart,  
That we from God may ne'er depart.

Lead us to holiness—the road  
That we must take to dwell with God ;  
Lead us to Christ, the living Way,  
Nor let us from His precepts stray.

Lead us to God, our final Rest,  
To be with Him for ever blest ;  
Lead us to Heaven, its bliss to share,  
Fulness of joy for ever there.

*Adapted from SIMON BROWNE, 1680-1732.*

# Hymn 32.

OLD 112TH.

MARTIN LUTHER, 1483-1546.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a four-part setting style, with two voices in each part. The melody in the upper voice of the treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The bass line in the lower staff begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and A3. The system concludes with a fermata over the final note of the upper voice.

The second system of musical notation continues the four-part setting. The upper voice of the treble staff has a half note Bb4, followed by quarter notes A4, G4, and F4. The bass line of the lower staff has a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and A3. The system concludes with a fermata over the final note of the upper voice.

The third system of musical notation continues the four-part setting. The upper voice of the treble staff has a half note E4, followed by quarter notes D4, C4, and Bb3. The bass line of the lower staff has a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and A3. The system concludes with a fermata over the final note of the upper voice.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the four-part setting. The upper voice of the treble staff has a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The bass line of the lower staff has a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and A3. The system concludes with a fermata over the final note of the upper voice.

## 32.

ETERNAL God, of beings First,  
Of all created good the Spring,  
For Thee I long, for Thee I thirst,  
My love, my Saviour, and my King!  
Thine is a never-failing store ;  
If God be mine, I ask no more.

The fairest world of light on high  
Reflection makes but faint of Thine ;  
The glorious tenants of the sky  
In God's own beams transported shine :  
But, should'st Thou wrap Thy face in shade,  
Soon all their life and lustre fade.

Thy presence makes celestial day,  
And fills each raptured soul with bliss ;  
Night would prevail, were God away,  
And spirits pine in Paradise !  
In vain would all the angels try  
To fill Thy room, Thy lack supply.

And sure, from Heaven we turn our eyes  
In vain to seek for bliss below ;  
The tree of Life can't root nor rise,  
Nor in this blasted region grow :  
The wealth of this poor barren clod  
Can ne'er make up the want of God.

But, Lord, in Thee the thirsty soul  
Will meet with full, with rich supplies :  
Thy smiles will all her fears control,  
Thy beauties feast her ravished eyes :  
To failing flesh and fainting hearts  
Thy favour life and strength imparts !

SIMON BROWNE, 1680-1732.

# Hymn 33.

YORKSHIRE.

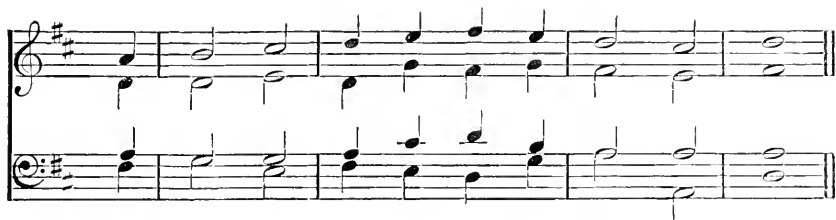
JOHN WAINWRIGHT, *d.* 1768.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The music begins with a whole note chord of D4, F#4, and A4 in the treble and D2, F#2, and A2 in the bass. The melody in the treble staff starts with a quarter note D4, followed by quarter notes E4, F#4, and G4. The bass line consists of quarter notes D2, F#2, and A2. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with quarter notes A4, G4, F#4, and E4. The lower staff continues the bass line with quarter notes D2, F#2, and A2. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with quarter notes D4, E4, F#4, and G4. The lower staff continues the bass line with quarter notes D2, F#2, and A2. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with quarter notes A4, G4, F#4, and E4. The lower staff continues the bass line with quarter notes D2, F#2, and A2. The system concludes with a double bar line.



### 33.

CHRISTIANS, awake, salute the  
 happy morn  
 Whereon the Saviour of the world was  
 born ;  
 Rise to adore the mystery of love,  
 Which hosts' of angels chanted from  
 above ;  
 With them the joyful tidings first begun  
 Of God Incarnate, and the Virgin's  
 Son.

Then to the watchful shepherds it was  
 told,  
 Who heard the angelic herald's voice,  
 ' Behold,  
 I bring glad tidings of a Saviour's birth  
 To you and all the nations upon earth ;  
 This day hath God fulfilled His promised  
 word,  
 This day is born a Saviour, Christ the  
 Lord.'

He spake : and straightway the celestial  
 choir  
 In hymns of joy, unknown before, con-  
 spire ;  
 The praises of redeeming love they sang,  
 And heaven's whole orb with Hallelujahs  
 rang :  
 God's highest glory was their anthem  
 still,  
 Peace upon earth, and unto men good-  
 will.

O may we keep and ponder in our mind  
 God's wondrous love in saving lost man-  
 kind :  
 Trace we the Babe, who hath retrieved  
 our loss,  
 From the poor manger to the bitter Cross :  
 Tread in His steps, assisted by His grace,  
 Till man's first heavenly state again takes  
 place.

Then may we hope, the angelic hosts among,  
 To join, redeemed, a glad triumphant throng :  
 He that was born upon this joyful day  
 Around us all His glory shall display ;  
 Saved by His love, unceasing we shall sing  
 Eternal praise to Heaven's Almighty King.

J. BYROM, 1691-1763.

# Hymn 34.

*CULROSS.*

*Scotch Psalter, 1635.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, and E4. The bass line consists of quarter notes G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, and G2.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff has a quarter note D4, a quarter note E4 with a sharp sign (F#4), a quarter note F4, a quarter note G4, a half note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The bass line has quarter notes G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, and G1.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a half note F4. The bass line has quarter notes G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, and G1. Both staves end with a double bar line.

## 34.

HOW are Thy servants blest, O Lord,  
How sure is their defence!  
Eternal Wisdom is their guide,  
Their help, Omnipotence.

From all my griefs and fears, O Lord,  
Thy mercy sets me free;  
While in the confidence of prayer  
My heart takes hold of Thee.

In midst of dangers, fears, and death,  
Thy goodness I'll adore;  
Still praise Thee for Thy mercies past,  
And humbly hope for more.

My life, while Thou preserv'st that life,  
Thy sacrifice shall be;  
And O may death, when death shall come,  
Unite my soul to Thee!

J. ADDISON, 1672-1719.

# Hymn 35.

WOBURN.

HENRY CAREY, *d.* 1743. Original harmonies composed for Addison's Paraphrase of Psalm xxiii.

First system of musical notation for Hymn 35, Woburn. It consists of a treble and bass staff in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The first measure has a repeat sign.

Second system of musical notation for Hymn 35, Woburn. It consists of a treble and bass staff in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. The melody continues in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Third system of musical notation for Hymn 35, Woburn. It consists of a treble and bass staff in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. The melody continues in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation for Hymn 35, Woburn. It consists of a treble and bass staff in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. The melody continues in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.



## 35.

### *PSALM XXIII.*

THE Lord my pasture shall prepare,  
And feed me with a shepherd's care ;  
His presence shall my wants supply,  
And guard me with a watchful eye ;  
My noonday walks He shall attend,  
And all my midnight hours defend.

When in the sultry glebe I faint,  
Or on the thirsty mountain pant,  
To fertile vales and dewy meads  
My weary, wandering steps He leads,  
Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,  
Amid the verdant landscape flow.

Though in the paths of death I tread,  
With gloomy horrors overspread,  
My steadfast heart shall fear no ill,  
For Thou, O Lord, art with me still :  
Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,  
And guide me through the dreadful shade.

J. ADDISON, 1672-1719.

# Hymn 36.

CHORALE.

*Freylinghausen's Gesangbuch, 1704.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a repeat sign and contains a melody of quarter and eighth notes, with a slur over the final two notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment of quarter notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. The upper staff features a repeat sign at the beginning, followed by a melody of quarter notes. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes.

The third system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. The upper staff features a melody of quarter notes with a slur over the final two notes. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. The upper staff features a melody of quarter notes with a slur over the final two notes. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes.

*PSALM XIX.*

THE spacious firmament on high,  
 With all the blue ethereal sky,  
 And spangled heavens, a shining frame,  
 Their great Original proclaim ;  
 The unwearied sun from day to day  
 Does his Creator's power display,  
 And publishes to every land  
 The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,  
 The moon takes up the wondrous tale,  
 And nightly to the listening earth  
 Repeats the story of her birth ;  
 Whilst all the stars that round her burn,  
 And all the planets in their turn,  
 Confirm the tidings as they roll,  
 And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What, though in solemn silence all  
 Move round the dark terrestrial ball ;  
 What, though no real voice nor sound  
 Amidst their radiant orbs be found ;  
 In reason's ear they all rejoice,  
 And utter forth a glorious voice,  
 For ever singing, as they shine,  
 'The hand that made us is Divine.'

J. ADDISON, 1672-1719.

# Hymn 37.

FERRY.

J. GREEN'S Collection, 1724.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and moving lines.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs. The key signature remains one sharp and the time signature is common time. The melody in the upper staff features a dotted half note in the second measure.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs. The key signature is one sharp and the time signature is common time. The system ends with a double bar line in both staves.

## 37.

WHEN all Thy mercies, O my God,  
My rising soul surveys,  
Transported with the view, I'm lost  
In wonder, love, and praise.

Thy providence my life sustained  
And all my wants redrest,  
When in the silent womb I lay,  
And hung upon the breast.

To all my weak complaints and cries  
Thy mercy lent an ear,  
E'er yet my feeble thoughts had learnt  
To form themselves in prayer.

When in the slippery paths of youth  
With heedless steps I ran,  
Thine arm unseen conveyed me safe  
And led me up to man.

Ten thousand thousand precious gifts  
My daily thanks employ ;  
Nor is the least a cheerful heart,  
That tastes those gifts with joy.

Through every period of my life  
Thy goodness I'll pursue ;  
And after death, in distant worlds  
The glorious theme renew.

J. ADDISON, 1672-1719.

# Hymn 38.

WALSALL.

Attributed to H. PURCELL, 1658-1695.



## 38.

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,

When Thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclos'd  
In majesty severe,  
And sit in judgment on my soul,  
O how shall I appear?

But Thou hast told the troubled soul,  
Who does her sins lament,  
The timely tribute of her tears  
Shall endless woe prevent.

Then see the sorrows of my heart,  
Ere yet it be too late,  
And add my Saviour's dying groans  
To give those sorrows weight.

For never shall my soul despair  
Her pardon to procure,  
Who knows Thy only Son has died  
To make that pardon sure.

J. ADDISON, 1672-1717.

# Hymn 39.

BURFORD.

Attributed to H. PURCELL, 1658-1695.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (one flat) and 3/4 time. The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The bass line begins with a quarter note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, Bb2, and A2. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The bass line features a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, Bb2, and A2. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The bass line features a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, Bb2, and A2. The system concludes with a double bar line.



## PSALM VIII.

O THOU, to Whom all creatures bow  
 Within this earthly frame,  
 Through all the world how great art Thou!  
 How glorious is Thy name!

In heaven Thy wondrous acts are sung,  
 Nor fully reckoned there;  
 And yet Thou mak'st the infant tongue  
 Thy boundless praise declare.

Through Thee the weak confound the strong,  
 And crush their haughty foes;  
 And so Thou quell'st the wicked throng,  
 That Thee and Thine oppose.

What's man, (say I,) that, Lord, Thou lov'st  
 To keep him in Thy mind?  
 Or what his offspring, that Thou prov'st  
 To them so wondrous kind?

They jointly own his powerful sway;  
 The beasts that prey or graze;  
 The bird that wings its airy way;  
 And fish that cuts the seas.

O Thou to whom all creatures bow  
 Within this earthly frame,  
 Through all the world how great art Thou!  
 How glorious is Thy name!

*The New Version, 1698.*  
 (TATE, 1652-1715. BRADY, 1649-1726.)

# Hymn 40.

CHICHESTER.

*Ravenscroft's Psalter, 1621.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a homophonic style with chords. The first measure contains a whole note chord in the bass clef and a half note chord in the treble clef. The second measure contains a whole note chord in the bass clef and a half note chord in the treble clef. The third measure contains a whole note chord in the bass clef and a half note chord in the treble clef. The fourth measure contains a whole note chord in the bass clef and a half note chord in the treble clef.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a homophonic style with chords. The first measure contains a whole note chord in the bass clef and a half note chord in the treble clef. The second measure contains a whole note chord in the bass clef and a half note chord in the treble clef. The third measure contains a whole note chord in the bass clef and a half note chord in the treble clef. The fourth measure contains a whole note chord in the bass clef and a half note chord in the treble clef.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a homophonic style with chords. The first measure contains a whole note chord in the bass clef and a half note chord in the treble clef. The second measure contains a whole note chord in the bass clef and a half note chord in the treble clef. The third measure contains a whole note chord in the bass clef and a half note chord in the treble clef. The fourth measure contains a whole note chord in the bass clef and a half note chord in the treble clef. The system ends with a double bar line.

# 40.

## *PSALM XXXIII.*

**L**ET all the just to God with joy  
Their cheerful voices raise,  
For well the righteous it becomes  
To sing glad songs of praise.

By His Almighty word at first  
The heavenly arch was reared,  
And all the beauteous hosts of light  
At His command appeared.

The swelling floods, together rolled,  
He makes in heaps to lie ;  
And lays, as in a storehouse, safe,  
The wat'ry treasures by.

Let earth and all that dwell therein  
Before Him trembling stand ;  
For when He spake the word 'twas made,  
'Twas fixed at His command.

Our soul on God with patience waits,  
Our help and shield is He ;  
Then, Lord, let still our hearts rejoice,  
Because we trust in Thee.

The riches of Thy mercy, Lord,  
Do Thou to us extend ;  
Since we for all we want or wish  
On Thee alone depend.

*The New Version, 1698.*

# Hymn 41.

*NOTTINGHAM* or *ST. MAGNUS.*

JEREMIAH CLARK, 1670-1707.



# 41.

## *PSALM XXXIV.*

**T**HROUGH all the changing scenes of life,  
    In trouble and in joy,  
The praises of my God shall still  
    My heart and tongue employ.

Of His deliverance I will boast,  
    Till all that are distrest,  
From my example comfort take,  
    And charm their griefs to rest.

O magnify the Lord with me,  
    With me exalt His Name ;  
When in distress to Him I called,  
    He to my rescue came.

The hosts of God encamp around  
    The dwellings of the just ;  
Deliverance He affords to all  
    Who on His succour trust.

O make but trial of His love,  
    Experience will decide  
How blest are they, and only they,  
    Who in His truth confide.

Fear Him, ye saints, and you will then  
    Have nothing else to fear ;  
Make you His service your delight,  
    Your wants shall be His care.

*The New Version, 1698.*

# Hymn 42.

*MARTYRDOM.*

HUGH WILSON, 1764-1824.  
(Original Setting.)

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The music begins with a common rest for the first measure. The melody in the upper staff starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line starts with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. The system concludes with a final cadence on a half note G4 in the upper staff and a half note G2 in the lower staff.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line consists of a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. The system ends with a half note G4 in the upper staff and a half note G2 in the lower staff.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line consists of a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. The system ends with a half note G4 in the upper staff and a half note G2 in the lower staff.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line consists of a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. The system ends with a half note G4 in the upper staff and a half note G2 in the lower staff.

## 42.

### *PSALM XLII.*

**A**S pants the hart for cooling streams  
When heated in the chase ;  
So longs my soul, O God, for Thee,  
And Thy refreshing grace.

For Thee, my God, the Living God,  
My thirsty soul doth pine :  
O when shall I behold Thy face,  
Thou Majesty divine ?

God of my strength, how long shall I,  
Like one forgotten, mourn ?  
Forlorn, forsaken, and exposed  
To my oppressor's scorn ?

Why restless, why cast down, my soul ?  
Hope still, and thou shalt sing  
The praise of Him, who is Thy God,  
Thy health's eternal spring.

*The New Version, 1698.*

# Hymn 43.

WALDECK.

German Chorale. From *Old Church Psalms*.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is a chorale with a melody in the upper voice and a bass line in the lower voice. The melody begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4, and finally a half note A4 with a fermata. The bass line begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4, then a half note B3, and finally a half note A3 with a fermata.

The second system of musical notation continues the chorale. The upper staff features a melody with a half note G4, quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, a half note B4, and a half note A4 with a fermata. The lower staff features a bass line with a half note G3, quarter notes A3, B3, and C4, a half note B3, and a half note A3 with a fermata.

The third system of musical notation concludes the chorale. The upper staff features a melody with a half note G4, quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, a half note B4, and a half note A4 with a fermata. The lower staff features a bass line with a half note G3, quarter notes A3, B3, and C4, a half note B3, and a half note A3 with a fermata.



## 43.

### *PSALM LVII.*

O GOD, my heart is fix'd, 'tis bent,  
Its thankful tribute to present ;  
And with my heart my voice I'll raise  
To Thee, my God, in songs of praise.

Awake, my glory ; harp and lute,  
No longer let your strings be mute ;  
And I, my tuneful part to take,  
Will with the early dawn awake.

Thy praises, Lord, I will resound  
To all the list'ning nations round :  
Thy mercy highest heav'n transcends,  
Thy truth beyond the clouds extends.

Be Thou, O God, exalted high ;  
And, as Thy glory fills the sky,  
So let it be on earth display'd,  
Till Thou art here, as there, obey'd.

*The New Version, 1698.*



## 44.

### *PSALM LXVII.*

**T**O bless Thy chosen race,  
In mercy, Lord, incline ;  
And cause the brightness of Thy face  
On all Thy saints to shine.

That so Thy wondrous way  
May through the world be known ;  
Whilst distant lands their tribute pay,  
And Thy salvation own.

Let differing nations join  
To celebrate Thy fame ;  
Let all the world, O Lord, combine  
To praise Thy glorious Name.

O let them shout and sing,  
With joy and pious mirth,  
For Thou, the righteous Judge and King,  
Shalt govern all the earth.

*The New Version, 1693.*



# 45.

## *PSALM LXXXIV.*

O GOD of Hosts, the mighty Lord,  
How lovely is the place  
Where Thou, enthroned in glory, show'st  
The brightness of Thy face!

My longing soul faints with desire  
To view Thy blest abode:  
My panting heart and flesh cry out  
For Thee the living God.

Thrice happy they whose choice has Thee  
Their sure protection made;  
Who long to tread the sacred ways  
That to Thy dwelling lead!

Thus they proceed from strength to strength,  
And still approach more near;  
Till all on Sion's holy mount  
Before their God appear.

Thou God, Whom heavenly hosts obey,  
How highly blest is he  
Whose hope and trust, securely placed,  
Is still reposed on Thee!

*The New Version, 1698.*

# Hymn 46.

CHORALE.

Swiss.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music begins with a whole rest on the first beat of the first measure. The melody in the upper staff starts on G4 in the second measure and proceeds with eighth and quarter notes. The bass line starts on B2 and moves in parallel motion with the upper line.

The second system continues the two-staff musical notation. The upper staff features a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a fermata over the final note of the system. The bass line continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

The third system continues the two-staff musical notation. The upper staff has a melodic line with a fermata over the final note. The bass line maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

The fourth system concludes the two-staff musical notation. The upper staff ends with a fermata over the final note. The bass line concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

## 46.

### *PSALM XCI.*

**H**E that has God his Guardian made,  
Shall under the Almighty's shade  
Secure and undisturb'd abide.  
Thus to my soul of Him I'll say,  
He is my fortress and my stay,  
My God, in Whom I will confide.

His tender love and watchful care  
Shall free thee from the fowler's snare,  
And from the noisome pestilence :  
He over thee His wings shall spread,  
And cover thy unguarded head ;  
His truth shall be thy strong defence.

*The New Version, 1698.*

# Hymn 47.

ERFURT.

KLUG'S *Geistliche Lieder*, 1543.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (C). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style. The upper staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The lower staff begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (C). The music continues from the first system. The upper staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The lower staff begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (C). The music continues from the second system. The upper staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The lower staff begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. The system concludes with a double bar line.



## 47.

### *PSALM XCIII.*

WITH glory clad, with strength arrayed,  
The Lord, that o'er all nature reigns,  
The world's foundations strongly laid,  
And the vast fabric still sustains.

How surely stablished is Thy throne,  
Which shall no change or period see!  
For Thou, O Lord, and Thou alone,  
Art God from all eternity.

The floods, O Lord, lift up their voice,  
And toss the troubled waves on high;  
But God above can still their noise,  
And make the angry sea comply.

Thy promise, Lord, is ever sure;  
And they that in Thy house would dwell,  
That happy station to secure  
Must still in holiness excel.

*The New Version, 1698.*

# Hymn 48.

*ST. BRIDE.*

DR. S. HOWARD, 1710-1782.  
(Original Setting.)

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a homophonic style with chords and simple melodic lines.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, continuing the piece from the first system. It maintains the same key signature and time signature.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, concluding the piece. It maintains the same key signature and time signature and ends with a double bar line.

# 48.

## *PSALM CXXX.*

FROM lowest depths of woe  
To God I sent my cry ;  
Lord, hear my supplicating voice,  
And graciously reply.

My soul with patience waits  
For Thee the living Lord ;  
My hopes are on Thy promise built,  
Thy never-failing word.

My longing eyes look out  
For Thy enlivening ray,  
More duly than the morning watch  
To spy the dawning day.

Let Israel trust in God ;  
No bounds His mercy knows,  
The plenteous source and spring from whence  
Eternal succour flows :

Whose friendly streams to us  
Supplies in want convey ;  
A healing spring, a spring to cleanse,  
And wash our guilt away.

*The New Version, 1698.*

# Hymn 49.

LONDON NEW.

Scotch Psalter, 1635.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in the same key signature and time signature as the first system. The melody in the upper staff moves through several measures, while the bass line provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. It consists of two staves in the same key signature and time signature. The final measures show the melody and bass line coming to a rest, marked with a double bar line.

*PSALM CXIX.*

FOR ever, and for ever, Lord,  
 Unchang'd Thou dost remain :  
 Thy word establish'd in the heav'ns  
 Does all their orbs sustain.

Thro' circling ages, Lord, Thy truth  
 Immovable shall stand,  
 As does the earth, which Thou uphold'st  
 By Thy Almighty hand.

All things the course by Thee ordain'd  
 E'en to this day fulfil ;  
 They are the faithful subjects all  
 And servants of Thy will.

Unless Thy sacred law had been  
 My comfort and delight,  
 I must have fainted, and expir'd  
 In dark affliction's night.

Thy precepts therefore from my thoughts  
 Shall never, Lord, depart ;  
 For Thou by them hast to new life  
 Restor'd my dying heart.

As I am Thine, entirely Thine,  
 Protect me, Lord, from harm ;  
 Who have Thy precepts sought to know  
 And carefully perform.

I've seen an end of what we call  
 Perfection here below :  
 But Thy commandments, like Thyself,  
 No change or period know.

# Hymn 50.

CHORALE.

JOHANN HERMANN SCHEIN, 1586-1630.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a whole note chord of G3 and B3, followed by a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a whole note chord of G2 and B2, followed by a series of eighth notes: G2, A2, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, A4, G4, and a half note F4. The lower staff continues the bass line, starting with a quarter note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, A2, G2, and a half note F2. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, A4, G4, and a half note F4. The lower staff continues the bass line, starting with a quarter note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, A2, G2, and a half note F2. The system concludes with a double bar line.

## PSALM CXXXIX.

THOU, Lord, by strictest search hast  
known

My rising up and lying down ;  
My secret thoughts are known to Thee,  
Known long before conceiv'd by me.

Thine eye my bed and path surveys,  
My publick haunts and private ways ;  
Thou know'st what 'tis my lips would  
vent,  
My yet unutter'd words' intent.

Surrounded by Thy pow'r I stand,  
On ev'ry side I find Thy hand :  
O skill, for human reach too high !  
Too dazzling bright for mortal eye !

O could I so perfidious be,  
To think of once deserting Thee,  
Where, Lord, could I Thy influence  
shun ?  
Or whither from Thy presence run ?

If I the morning's wings could gain,  
And fly beyond the western main,  
Thy swifter hand would first arrive,  
And there arrest Thy fugitive.

Or, should I try to shun Thy sight  
Beneath the sable wings of night ;  
One glance from Thee, one piercing ray,  
Would kindle darkness into day.

The veil of night is no disguise,  
No screen from Thy all-searching eyes ;  
Through midnight shades Thou find'st  
Thy way,  
As in the blazing noon of day.

Thou know'st the texture of my heart,  
My reins, and ev'ry vital part ;  
Each single thread in nature's loom  
By Thee was cover'd in the womb.

I'll praise Thee, from whose hands I  
came,  
A work of such a curious frame ;  
The wonders Thou in me hast shown,  
My soul with grateful joy must own.

Thine eyes my substance did survey,  
While yet a lifeless mass it lay ;  
In secret how exactly wrought,  
Ere from its dark inclosure brought.

Let me acknowledge too, O God,  
That, since this maze of life I trod,  
Thy thoughts of love to me surmount  
The pow'r of numbers to recount.

Far sooner could I reckon o'er  
The sands upon the ocean's shore ;  
Each morn, revising what I've done,  
I find th' account but new begun.

Search, try, O God, my thoughts and heart,  
If mischief lurks in any part ;  
Correct me where I go astray,  
And guide me in Thy perfect way.

# Hymn 51.

118TH PSALM.

DR. CROFT, 1677-1727.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in common time (C). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in common time (C). The music continues with chords and single notes, including a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the second measure of the upper staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in common time (C). The music continues with chords and single notes, including a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) in the second measure of the upper staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in common time (C). The music concludes with chords and single notes, including a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the second measure of the upper staff.



*PSALM CXLVIII.*

YE boundless realms of joy,  
 Exalt your Maker's fame,  
 His praise your song employ  
 Above the starry frame ;  
 Your voices raise,  
 Ye cherubim  
 And seraphim,  
 To sing His praise.

Thou moon, that rul'st the night,  
 And sun, that guid'st the day :  
 Ye glittering stars of light,  
 To Him your homage pay ;  
 His praise declare,  
 Ye heavens above,  
 And clouds that move  
 In liquid air.

Let them adore the Lord,  
 And praise His holy Name,  
 By Whose Almighty word  
 They all from nothing came ;  
 And all shall last  
 From changes free ;  
 His firm decree  
 Stands ever fast.

To God the Father, Son,  
 And Spirit, ever blest,  
 Eternal Three in One,  
 All worship be address ;  
 As heretofore  
 It was, is now,  
 And shall be so  
 For evermore.

*The New Version, 1698.*

# Hymn 52.

*BRISTOL.*

*Ravenscroft's Psalter, 1621.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature. It features a variety of note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature. It ends with a double bar line and repeat dots on both staves.

## 52.

HARK, the glad sound! the Saviour comes,  
The Saviour promised long;  
Let every heart prepare a throne,  
And every voice a song!

He comes, the prisoners to release,  
In Satan's bondage held;  
The gates of brass before Him burst,  
The iron fetters yield.

He comes, from thickest films of vice  
To clear the mental ray,  
And on the eye-balls of the blind  
To pour celestial day.

He comes, the broken heart to bind,  
The bleeding soul to cure,  
And with the treasures of His grace  
To enrich the humble poor.

Our glad Hosannas, Prince of Peace,  
Thy welcome shall proclaim,  
And heaven's eternal arches ring  
With Thy beloved Name.

P. DODDRIDGE, 1702-1757.

# Hymn 53.

ROCKINGHAM.

Adapted by E. MILLER, 1731-1807.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4. The bass line begins with a quarter note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, a quarter note Bb3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, and a quarter note C3.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system: a quarter note Bb4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note Bb3. The bass line continues with a quarter note Bb3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, a quarter note C3, and a quarter note Bb2.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody: a quarter note Bb3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, a quarter note C3, and a quarter note Bb2. The bass line continues with a quarter note Bb2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, and a quarter note Bb1.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody: a quarter note Bb2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, a quarter note C2, and a quarter note Bb1. The bass line continues with a quarter note Bb1, a quarter note A1, a quarter note G1, a quarter note F1, a quarter note E1, a quarter note D1, a quarter note C1, and a quarter note Bb0.

## 53.

**M**Y God, and is Thy Table spread,  
And doth Thy Cup with love o'erflow?  
Thither be all Thy children led,  
And let them all Thy sweetness know.

Hail, sacred Feast, which Jesus makes,  
Rich banquet of His Flesh and Blood!  
Thrice happy he who here partakes  
That sacred Stream, that heavenly Food.

Why are its dainties all in vain  
Before unwilling hearts displayed?  
Was not for them the Victim slain?  
Are they forbid the children's Bread?

O let Thy Table honoured be,  
And furnished well with joyful guests;  
And may each soul salvation see,  
That here its sacred pledges tastes.

To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,  
The God Whom heaven and earth adore,  
From men and from the Angel-host  
Be praise and glory evermore.

P. DODDRIDGE, 1702-1751.

# Hymn 54.

*ANGELS' SONG.*

ORLANDO GIBBONS, 1583-1625.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5, then a half note D5 with a fermata. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, Bb2, and C3, then a half note D3 with a fermata.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues with quarter notes D5, C5, Bb4, and A4, then a half note G4 with a fermata. The lower staff continues with quarter notes D3, C3, Bb2, and A2, then a half note G2 with a fermata.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5, then a half note D5 with a fermata. The lower staff begins with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, Bb2, and C3, then a half note D3 with a fermata.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5, then a half note D5 with a fermata. The lower staff begins with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, Bb2, and C3, then a half note D3 with a fermata.

## 54.

JESUS! Thy boundless love to me  
No thought can reach, no tongue declare;  
O knit my thankful heart to Thee,  
And reign without a rival there:  
Thine only, Thine alone, I am;  
Lord, with Thy love my heart inflame!

O grant that nothing in my soul  
May dwell, but Thy pure love alone:  
O may Thy love possess me whole,  
My joy, my treasure, and my crown:  
All coldness from my heart remove,  
May every act, word, thought, be love.

O Love! how cheering is thy ray!  
All pain before thy presence flies;  
Care, anguish, sorrow, melt away,  
Where'er thy healing beams arise;  
O Jesus, nothing may I see,  
Nothing desire, or seek, but Thee.

In suffering, be Thy Love my peace;  
In weakness, be Thy Love my power:  
And when the storms of life shall cease,  
Jesus, in that tremendous hour,  
In death, as life, be Thou my Guide,  
And save me, Who for me hast died.

# Hymn 55.

STETERBURG.

NICOLAUS DECIUS, d. 1541.





## 55.

**L**O! God is here! let us adore  
And own how dreadful is this place ;  
Let all within us feel His power,  
And silent bow before His face !  
Who know His power, His grace who prove,  
Serve Him with awe, with reverence love.

Lo! God is here! Him day and night  
The united quires of angels sing :  
To Him enthroned above all height,  
Heaven's hosts their noblest praises bring ;  
Disdain not, Lord, our meaner song,  
Who praise Thee with a stammering tongue.

Gladly the joys of earth we leave,  
Wealth, pleasure, fame, for Thee alone :  
To Thee our will, soul, flesh, we give ;  
O take, O seal them for Thine own !  
Thou art the God! Thou art the Lord !  
Be Thou by all Thy works adored !

Being of beings, may our praise  
Thy courts with grateful fragrance fill,  
Still may we stand before Thy face,  
Still hear and do Thy sovereign will :  
To Thee may all our thoughts arise,  
Ceaseless, accepted sacrifice !

J. WESLEY, 1703-1791.

# Hymn 56.

*IRISH.*

*Dublin Hymn Book, 1749.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/4. The music is written in a style characteristic of 18th-century hymnals, with simple rhythmic patterns and chordal accompaniment.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs, maintaining the B-flat key signature and 3/4 time signature. The melody in the upper staff features a series of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass line provides a steady accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs. The upper staff ends with a double bar line, and the lower staff also concludes with a double bar line. The final notes are sustained, providing a clear ending to the hymn.

## 56.

ALL praise to Him who dwells in bliss,  
Who made both day and night ;  
Whose throne is darkness, in th' abyss  
Of uncreated light !

Each thought and deed His piercing eyes  
With strictest search survey ;  
The deepest shades no more disguise  
Than the full blaze of day.

Whom Thou dost guard, O King of kings,  
No evil shall molest :  
Under the shadow of Thy wings  
Shall they securely rest.

Thy angels shall around their beds  
Their constant stations keep ;  
Thy faith and truth shall shield their heads,  
For Thou dost never sleep.

May we, with calm and sweet repose,  
And heavenly thoughts refresh'd,  
Our eyelids with the morn unclose,  
And bless the Ever-bless'd !

C. WESLEY, 1703-1788.

# Hymn 57.

*CHORALE.*

GEORG NEUMARK, 1621-1681.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music is a chorale with a steady, homophonic texture. The upper staff features a melodic line with some grace notes and a final note with a fermata. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving bass lines.

The second system continues the chorale. It maintains the same key and time signature. The melodic line in the upper staff has a fermata over the final note. The accompaniment in the lower staff continues with a consistent rhythmic pattern.

The third system of the chorale. The upper staff shows a melodic line with a fermata at the end. The lower staff continues the harmonic support with chords and a moving bass line.

The fourth and final system of the chorale. It concludes with a melodic line in the upper staff and a final chord in the lower staff. The fermata is present over the final note of the upper staff.

COME, O Thou Traveller unknown,  
 Whom still I hold, but cannot see,  
 My company before is gone,  
 And I am left alone with Thee ;  
 With Thee all night I mean to stay,  
 And wrestle till the break of day.

In vain Thou strugglest to get free,  
 I never will unloose my hold ;  
 Art Thou the Man that died for me ?  
 The secret of Thy love unfold.  
 Wrestling, I will not let Thee go,  
 Till I Thy Name, Thy Nature know.

Wilt Thou not yet to me reveal  
 Thy new, unutterable Name ?  
 Tell me, I still beseech Thee, tell :  
 To know it now resolved I am :  
 Wrestling, I will not let Thee go,  
 Till I Thy Name, Thy Nature know.

My strength is gone ; my nature dies ;  
 I sink beneath Thy weighty hand,  
 Faint to revive, and fall to rise ;  
 I fall, and yet by faith I stand :  
 I stand, and will not let Thee go,  
 Till I Thy Name, Thy Nature know.

Yield to me now, for I am weak,  
 But confident in self-despair ;  
 Speak to my heart, in blessings speak,  
 Be conquer'd by my instant prayer !  
 Speak, or Thou never hence shall move,  
 And tell me, if Thy Name is Love ?

'Tis Love ! 'tis Love ! Thou diedst for me !  
 I hear Thy whisper in my heart !  
 The morning breaks, the shadows flee ;  
 Pure universal Love Thou art !  
 In vain I have not wept or strove ;  
 Thy Nature, and Thy Name, is Love.

# Hymn 58.

CHORALE.

JOH. CHR. BACH, 1643-1703.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. Both staves begin with a repeat sign. The melody in the upper staff starts on G4, moving to A4, B4, and C5. The bass line in the lower staff starts on G2, moving to A2, B2, and C3.

The second system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. The upper staff features a melodic line with a repeat sign at the end of the first measure. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The key signature and time signature remain consistent with the first system.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff shows the final melodic phrases, and the lower staff shows the final accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots in both staves.

## 58.

CHRIST, Whose glory fills the skies,  
Christ, the true, the only Light,  
Sun of Righteousness, arise,  
Triumph o'er the shades of night :  
Day-spring from on high, be near :  
Day-star, in my heart appear !

Dark and cheerless is the morn  
Unaccompanied by Thee ;  
Joyless is the day's return,  
Till Thy mercy's beams I see :  
Till they inward light impart,  
Glad my eyes, and warm my heart.

Visit then this soul of mine,  
Pierce the gloom of sin and grief,  
Fill me, Radiancy divine,  
Scatter all my unbelief ;  
More and more Thyself display,  
Shining to the perfect day !

C. WESLEY, 1708-1788.

# Hymn 59.

MELCOMBE.

SAMUEL WEBBE, sen., 1740-1817.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music begins with a common time signature 'C'. The melody in the upper staff starts on a G4 note and moves through a series of eighth and quarter notes. The bass line in the lower staff provides a steady accompaniment with quarter notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in the same key and time signature as the first system. The melody in the upper staff continues with a mix of eighth and quarter notes, including some beamed eighth notes. The bass line remains consistent with quarter notes.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. It consists of two staves in the same key and time signature. The melody in the upper staff ends with a quarter note on G4. The bass line also concludes with a quarter note on G2. The system ends with a double bar line.



## 59.

ETERNAL beam of Light Divine,  
Fountain of unexhausted love,  
In Whom the Father's glories shine  
Through earth beneath, and Heaven above :

Jesu! the weary wanderer's rest!  
Give me Thy easy yoke to bear;  
With stedfast patience arm my breast,  
With spotless love, and lowly fear.

Thankful I take the cup from Thee,  
Prepar'd and mingled by Thy skill:  
Though bitter to the taste it be,  
Powerful the wounded soul to heal.

Be Thou, O Rock of Ages, nigh!  
So shall each murmuring thought be gone:  
And grief, and fear, and care shall fly  
As clouds before the mid-day sun.

Speak to my warring passions peace;  
Say to my trembling heart, Be still:  
Thy power my strength and fortress is,  
For all things serve Thy sovereign will.

O Death, where is thy sting? where now  
Thy boasted victory, O Grave?  
Who shall contend with God, or who  
Can hurt whom God delights to save?

# Hymn 60.

CRASSELIUS or WINCHESTER NEW.

*Freylinghausen's Gesangbuch, 1704.*  
CRASSELIUS, 1667-1724.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (C). The music is written in a style typical of 17th-century hymnals, featuring simple harmonic structures with chords and moving lines.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests, maintaining the common time signature.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs. The final measures end with double bar lines and repeat dots, indicating the end of the hymn.

## 60.

FORTH in Thy Name, O Lord, I go,  
My daily labour to pursue ;  
Thee, only Thee, resolved to know,  
In all I think, or speak, or do.

The task Thy wisdom hath assigned  
O let me cheerfully fulfil ;  
In all my works Thy presence find,  
And gladly do Thy holy will.

Thee may I set at my right hand,  
Whose eyes mine inmost substance see,  
And labour on at Thy command,  
And offer all my works to Thee.

Give me to bear Thy easy yoke,  
And every moment watch and pray :  
And still to things eternal look,  
And hasten to Thy glorious day.

For Thee delightfully employ  
Whate'er Thy bounteous grace hath given,  
And run my course with holy joy,  
And closely walk with Thee to heaven.

C. WESLEY, 1703-1788.

# Hymn 61.

CHORALE.

Choralbuch der Brüdergemeinen, 1784.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. Both are in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The treble staff begins with a repeat sign and contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The second system continues the musical notation with two staves. The treble staff shows a continuation of the melody, including a measure with a sharp sign indicating a key change or modulation. The bass staff continues the accompaniment.

The third system continues the musical notation with two staves. The treble staff features a more active melody with eighth notes. The bass staff continues the accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation includes the lyrics "Hal - le - lu - - - - jah." written below the treble staff. The treble staff has a long note for "lu" and a dotted line for "jah." The bass staff continues the accompaniment.

## 61.

HARK ! the herald angels sing  
Glory to the new-born King !  
Peace on earth and mercy mild,  
God and sinners reconciled !  
Joyful, all ye nations, rise,  
Join the triumph of the skies ;  
Universal nature say,  
Christ, the Lord, is born to-day.

Christ, by highest heaven adored,  
Christ the everlasting Lord,  
Late in time behold Him come,  
Offspring of a Virgin's womb.  
Veiled in flesh the Godhead see ;  
Hail the Incarnate Deity,  
Pleased as man with men to dwell,  
Jesus, our Immanuel !

Hail the heavenly Prince of Peace !  
Hail the Sun of Righteousness !  
Light and life to all He brings,  
Risen with healing in His wings.  
Mild He lays His glory by,  
Born that man no more may die :  
Born to raise the sons of earth,  
Born to give them second birth. Hallelujah !

C. WESLEY, 1708-1788.

# Hymn 62.

CHORALE.

J. ROSENMÜLLER, 1610-1680.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in common time (C). The music begins with a repeat sign. The melody in the treble clef starts on G4, moving to A4, B4, C5, then descending to B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a repeat sign at the beginning of the treble staff. The melody continues with notes like G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, and then moves to higher registers with notes like G4, A4, B4, C5. The bass line continues with its accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation shows the continuation of the melody and accompaniment. The treble staff has notes like G4, A4, B4, C5, and the bass line provides a steady accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The treble staff ends with a double bar line. The melody includes notes like G4, A4, B4, C5, and the bass line provides a final accompaniment.

**J**ESU, Lover of my soul,  
 Let me to Thy bosom fly,  
 While the nearer waters roll,  
 While the tempest still is high!  
 Hide me, O my Saviour, hide,  
 Till the storm of life is past;  
 Safe into the haven guide,  
 O receive my soul at last!

Other refuge have I none;  
 Hangs 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 shadow of Thy wing!

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;  
 False and full of sin I am,  
 Thou art full of truth and grace.

Plenteous grace with Thee is found,  
 Grace to cover all my sin;  
 Let the healing streams abound;  
 Make and keep me pure within!  
 Thou of Life the Fountain art,  
 Freely let me take of Thee;  
 Spring Thou up within my heart!  
 Rise to all eternity!

# Hymn 63.

*BENEDICTION* or  
*ALLELUIA DULCE CARMEN.*

WEBBE'S *Church Music*, 1791.  
(Old Setting.)

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. Both staves begin with a double bar line followed by three dots, indicating a repeat. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and moving lines.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and common time. A repeat sign with three dots appears at the beginning of the system. The melody in the upper staff includes some eighth-note patterns, while the bass line remains mostly chordal.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and common time. The upper staff shows a melodic line with some chromatic movement, including a sharp sign before a note. The bass line continues with a steady accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and common time. The music ends with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of both staves.



## 63.

LOVE Divine, all love excelling,  
Joy of heaven, to earth come down :  
Fix in us Thy humble dwelling,  
All Thy faithful mercies crown !  
Jesu, Thou art all compassion,  
Pure, unbounded love Thou art ;  
Visit us with Thy salvation,  
Enter every longing heart.

Come, almighty to deliver,  
Let us all Thy grace receive ;  
Suddenly return, and never,  
Never more Thy temples leave.  
Thee we would be always blessing,  
Serve Thee as Thy hosts above ;  
Pray, and praise Thee without ceasing,  
Glory in Thy perfect love.

Finish then Thy new creation,  
Pure and spotless may we be :  
Let us see Thy great salvation  
Perfectly restored by Thee :  
Changed from glory into glory,  
Till in heaven we take our place,  
Till we cast our crowns before Thee,  
Lost in wonder, love, and praise.

# Hymn 64.

*ST. WERBURGH.*

SAMUEL WEBBE, sen., 1740-1816.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a homophonic style, primarily using chords and simple melodic lines.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in the same key signature and time signature. The melody in the upper staff features a mix of quarter and eighth notes, while the bass line provides a steady accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves. The upper staff shows a melodic line with some chromatic movement, and the bass line continues with a consistent harmonic support.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves. The music ends with a final cadence in both staves, marked by double bar lines.

## 64.

L O! He comes! with clouds descending,  
Once for favoured sinners slain :  
Thousand thousand saints attending  
Swell the triumph of His train :  
Hallelujah !  
God appears on earth to reign !

Every eye shall now behold Him,  
Robed in dreadful majesty :  
They who set at nought and sold Him,  
Pierced, and nailed Him to the tree,  
Deeply wailing,  
Shall the true Messiah see.

Now Redemption, long expected,  
See in solemn pomp appear !  
All His saints, by man rejected  
Rise to meet Him in the air !  
Hallelujah !  
See the Day of God appear !

Yea, Amen ! let all adore Thee,  
High on Thine eternal throne !  
Saviour ! take Thy power and glory ;  
Claim the kingdoms for Thine own !  
O come quickly !  
Thou shalt reign, and Thou alone !

C. WESLEY, 1708-1788, and M. MADAN, 1726-1790.

# Hymn 65.

*FRENCH or DUNDEE.*

*Scotch Psalter, 1615.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. It features a repeat sign (double bar line with dots) in the middle of both the upper and lower staves, indicating a section to be repeated.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with a final double bar line and repeat dots at the end of both the upper and lower staves.

## 65.

LET saints on earth in concert sing  
With those to glory gone,  
For all the servants of our King,  
In earth and Heaven, are one.

One family, we dwell in Him,  
One Church, above, beneath,  
Though now divided by the stream,  
The narrow stream of death.

One army of the living God,  
To His command we bow ;  
Part of His host have crossed the flood,  
And part are crossing now.

Ten thousand to their endless home  
This solemn moment fly ;  
And we are to the margin come,  
And we expect to die.

Lord Jesus, be our constant Guide,  
Then when the word is given,  
Bid death's cold flood its waves divide,  
And land us safe in heaven.

C. WESLEY, 1708-1788.

# Hymn 66.

*BAVARIA.*

German Chorale.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. Both staves feature a series of chords and single notes in a simple, homophonic style.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The lower staff continues with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests, maintaining the simple harmonic structure of the chorale.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The lower staff continues with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests, maintaining the simple harmonic structure of the chorale.

## 66.

O GOD, my God, my all Thou art !  
Ere shines the dawn of rising day,  
Thy sovereign light within my heart,  
Thy all-enlivening power, display.

For Thee my thirsty soul doth pant,  
While in this desert land I live ;  
And hungry as I am, and faint,  
Thy love alone can comfort give.

More dear than life itself, Thy love  
My heart and tongue shall still employ ;  
And to declare Thy praise will prove  
My peace, my glory, and my joy.

In blessing Thee with grateful songs  
My happy life shall glide away :  
The praise that to Thy Name belongs,  
Hourly, with lifted hands I'll pay.

Thy name, O God, upon my bed  
Dwells on my lips, and fires my thought ;  
With trembling awe, in midnight shade,  
I muse on all Thy hands have wrought.

In all I do I feel Thine aid ;  
Therefore Thy greatness will I sing,  
O God, who bidst my heart be glad  
Beneath the shadow of Thy wing !

C. WESLEY, 1708-1788.

# Hymn 67.

*ST. MICHAEL.*

*Day's Psalter, 1565.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The music continues with similar chordal and melodic patterns.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The music ends with a final chord and a fermata over the final note.



## 67.

**S**OLDIERS of Christ! arise,  
And put your armour on ;  
Strong in the strength which God supplies,  
Through His eternal Son.

Strong in the Lord of Hosts,  
And in His mighty power :  
Who in the strength of Jesus trusts  
Is more than conqueror.

Stand then in His great might,  
With all His strength endued ;  
And take, to arm you for the fight,  
The panoply of God.

From strength to strength go on,  
Wrestle, and fight, and pray ;  
Tread all the powers of darkness down,  
And win the well-fought day.

That, having all things done,  
And all your conflicts past,  
Ye may o'ercome, through Christ alone,  
And stand entire at last.

C. WESLEY, 1703-1788.

# Hymn 68.

LEICESTER.

JOHN BISHOP, 1665-1737.  
(Original Setting.)

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (C). The music begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The melody in the treble staff starts on a G4, moving to A4, B4, and then a series of eighth notes: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff features a melodic line with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and a half note G4. The bass staff continues with its accompaniment, including a half note G3 and quarter notes F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2.

The third system of musical notation shows the continuation of the melody and accompaniment. The treble staff has a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and a half note G4. The bass staff continues with its accompaniment, including a half note G3 and quarter notes F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The treble staff has a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and a half note G4. The bass staff continues with its accompaniment, including a half note G3 and quarter notes F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. The system ends with a double bar line.

## 68.

THOU hidden Source of calm repose,  
Thou all-sufficient Love Divine,  
My help and refuge from my foes,  
Secure I am, if Thou art mine :  
And lo ! from sin, and grief, and shame,  
I hide me, Jesus, in Thy Name.

Thy mighty Name salvation is,  
And keeps my happy soul above :  
Comfort it brings, and power, and peace,  
And joy, and everlasting love :  
To me, with Thy dear Name, are given  
Pardon, and holiness, and heaven.

Jesus, my all in all Thou art,  
My rest in toil, my ease in pain ;  
The medicine of my broken heart ;  
In war, my peace ; in loss, my gain :  
My smile beneath the tyrant's frown ;  
In shame, my glory and my crown.

In want, my plentiful supply ;  
In weakness, my almighty power ;  
In bonds, my perfect liberty ;  
My life in Satan's darkest hour :  
In grief, my joy unspeakable,  
My life in death, my heaven in hell.

C. WESLEY, 1703-1788.



## 69.

**W**EARY of all this wordy strife,  
These notions, forms, and modes, and names,  
To Thee, the Way, the Truth, the Life,  
Whose love my simple heart inflames,  
Divinely taught, at last I fly,  
With Thee and Thine to live and die.

My brethren, friends, and kinsmen, these,  
Who do my Heavenly Father's will ;  
Who aim at perfect holiness,  
And all Thy counsels to fulfil ;  
Athirst to be whate'er Thou art,  
And love their God with all their heart.

From these, howe'er in flesh disjoined,  
Where'er dispersed o'er earth abroad,  
Unfeigned, unbounded love I find,  
And constant as the life of God ;  
Fountain of life, from thence it sprung,  
As pure, as even, and as strong.

C. WESLEY, 1708-1788.

# Hymn 70.

CHORALE.

JOH. CHR. BACH, 1643-1703.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. Both staves begin with a repeat sign (two vertical dots). The music is a chorale with a simple, homophonic texture. The upper staff features a melody of quarter and eighth notes, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment of chords and moving lines.

The second system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. It features a repeat sign at the beginning and a double bar line with repeat dots at the end of the system. The melodic line in the upper staff continues with quarter and eighth notes, and the bass line continues with its accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. It features a double bar line at the end of the system. The melody in the upper staff ends with a final cadence, and the bass line concludes with a sustained chord.

## 70.

GUIDE me, O Thou Great Jehovah,  
Pilgrim through this barren land ;  
I am weak, but Thou art mighty,  
Hold me with Thy powerful hand ;  
Bread of Heaven,  
Feed me now and evermore.

Open now the crystal Fountain,  
Whence the healing streams do flow :  
Let the fiery, cloudy, pillar  
Lead me all my journey through ;  
Strong Deliverer,  
Be Thou still my strength and shield.

When I tread the verge of Jordan,  
Bid my anxious fears subside :  
Death of death, and hell's Destruction,  
Land me safe on Canaan's side ;  
Songs of praises  
I will ever give to Thee.

W. WILLIAMS, 1717-1791.

# Hymn 71.

*DUNFERMLINE.*

*Ravenscroft's Psalter, 1621.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature. It features a variety of note values including quarter and eighth notes, as well as rests.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature. The final measure of the upper staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.



## 71.

L ORD, while below Thy pilgrims stay,  
Our dear companion be :  
Talk to us, Saviour, all the way,  
Till we come up to Thee.

Now, dearest Advocate, be nigh,  
Rejoicing every heart ;  
Nor leave Thy children by and by,  
When we rise up to part.

Still bear us company, and we  
(The purchase of Thy blood)  
Will bless no other Lord but Thee,  
Thou true, Thou only God.

JOHN CENNICK, 1717-1755.

# Hymn 72.

WINDSOR or DUNDEE.

*Este's Psalter, 1592.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The melody in the upper staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The bass line starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and A3. The system concludes with a half note G4 in the upper staff and a half note G3 in the bass staff, both with a fermata.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The bass line begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and A3. The system ends with a half note G4 in the upper staff and a half note G3 in the bass staff, both with a fermata.

The third system of musical notation concludes the hymn. The upper staff starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The bass line begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and A3. The system ends with a half note G4 in the upper staff and a half note G3 in the bass staff, both with a fermata.

## 72.

**E**TERNAL God! we look to Thee,  
To Thee for help we fly :  
Thine Eye alone our wants can see,  
Thy Hand alone supply.

Lord! let Thy fear within us dwell,  
Thy love our footsteps guide :  
That love will all vain love expel ;  
That fear, all fear beside.

Not what we wish, but what we want,  
O let Thy grace supply :  
The good unasked in mercy grant ;  
The ill, though asked, deny.

J. MERRICK, 1720-1769.



## 73.

THY goodness, Lord, our souls confess,  
Thy goodness we adore ;  
A spring, whose blessings never fail,  
A sea without a shore.

Sun, moon, and stars, Thy love attest,  
In every cheerful ray ;  
Love draws the curtain of the night,  
And love restores the day.

Thy bounty every season crowns  
With all the bliss it yields,  
With joyful clusters bend the vines,  
With harvests wave the fields.

But chiefly Thy compassions, Lord,  
Are in the Gospel seen ;  
There, like the sun, Thy mercy shines  
Without a cloud between.

THOMAS GIBBONS, 1720-1785.

# Hymn 74.

LEONI.

*Old Hebrew Melody.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music begins with a common time signature 'C'. The melody in the upper staff starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The bass line starts on a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The melody in the upper staff starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The bass line starts on a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The melody in the upper staff starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The bass line starts on a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The melody in the upper staff starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The bass line starts on a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.

## 74.

THE God of Abraham praise,  
 Who reigns enthroned above :  
 Ancient of everlasting days,  
 And God of love :  
 Jehovah, Great I AM,  
 By earth and heaven confess'd : —  
 I bow and bless the sacred name  
 For ever bless'd.

The God of Abraham praise,  
 At whose supreme command  
 From earth I rise, and seek the joys  
 At His right hand :  
 I all on earth forsake,  
 Its wisdom, fame, and power ;  
 And Him my only portion make,  
 My shield and tower.

He by Himself hath sworn ;  
 I on His oath depend ;  
 I shall, on eagle's wings upborne,  
 To heaven ascend ;  
 I shall behold His face,  
 I shall His power adore ;  
 And sing the wonders of His grace  
 For evermore.

Though nature's strength decay,  
 And earth and hell withstand,  
 To Canaan's bounds I urge my way,  
 At His command ;  
 The watery deep I pass,  
 With Jesus in my view ;  
 And through the howling wilderness  
 My way pursue.

The God, who reigns on high,  
 The great archangels sing,  
 And 'Holy, Holy, Holy' cry,  
 'Almighty King ;  
 Who was and is the same,  
 And evermore shall be :  
 Jehovah, Father, Great I AM,  
 We worship Thee.'

The whole triumphant host  
 Give thanks to God on high ;  
 Hail, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,  
 They ever cry ;  
 Hail, Abraham's God and mine,  
 I join the heavenly lays ;  
 All might and majesty are Thine,  
 And endless praise.

T. OLIVERS, 1725-1799.

# Hymn 75.

FARRANT.

RICHARD FARRANT, *d.* 1585.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and common time. The melody in the upper staff includes a chromatic descent in the second measure.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. It consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and common time. The final measure of the upper staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.



## 75.

O FOR a closer walk with God,  
A calm and heavenly frame,  
A light to shine upon the road  
That leads me to the Lamb!

Return, O Holy Dove! return,  
Sweet Messenger of rest;  
I hate the sins that made Thee mourn,  
And drove Thee from my breast.

The dearest idol I have known,  
Whate'er that idol be,  
Help me to tear it from Thy throne,  
And worship only Thee!

So shall my walk be close with God,  
Calm and serene my frame;  
So purer light shall mark the road  
That leads me to the Lamb.

W. COWPER, 1731-1800.

# Hymn 76.

MELCOMBE.

SAMUEL WEBBE, sen., 1740-1817.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a homophonic style, primarily using chords and simple melodic lines.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in the same key signature and time signature. The melody in the upper staff features a mix of quarter and eighth notes, while the bass line provides a steady accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves. The upper staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating the end of the melody. The bass line continues with a few final notes before also ending with a double bar line.

## 76.

**J**ESUS, where'er Thy people meet,  
There they behold Thy mercy-seat ;  
Where'er they seek Thee, Thou art found,  
And every place is hallowed ground.

For Thou, within no walls confined,  
Inhabitest the humble mind :  
Such ever bring Thee where they come,  
And going take Thee to their home.

Here may we prove the power of prayer,  
To strengthen faith, and sweeten care,  
To teach our faint desires to rise,  
And bring all heaven before our eyes.

Lord, we are few, but Thou art near :  
Nor short Thine arm, nor deaf Thine ear :  
O rend the heavens, come quickly down,  
And make a thousand hearts Thine own.

W. COWPER, 1731-1800.

# Hymn 77.

LÜBECK.

*Freylinghausen's Gesangbuch, 1704.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The music is written in a homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, continuing the melody and bass line from the first system. The notation includes various rhythmic values and chordal structures.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, concluding the piece. The music ends with a double bar line and repeat dots on both staves.

HARK, my soul! it is the Lord;  
 'Tis thy Saviour, hear His word;  
 Jesus speaks, and speaks to thee,  
 'Say, poor sinner, lov'st thou Me?

'I delivered thee when bound,  
 And, when bleeding, healed thy wound,  
 Sought thee wandering, set thee right,  
 Turned thy darkness into light.

'Can a woman's tender care  
 Cease towards the child she bare?  
 Yes, she may forgetful be,  
 Yet will I remember thee.

'Mine is an unchanging love,  
 Higher than the heights above,  
 Deeper than the depths beneath,  
 Free and faithful, strong as death.

'Thou shalt see My glory soon,  
 When the work of grace is done;  
 Partner of My Throne shalt be;  
 Say, poor sinner, lov'st thou Me?'

Lord, it is my chief complaint  
 That my love is weak and faint;  
 Yet I love Thee, and adore;  
 O for grace to love Thee more.

W. COWPER, 1731-1800.

# Hymn 78.

CHORALE.

J. NEANDER (?) 1610-1680.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is a chorale with a simple, homophonic texture. The upper staff features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment of quarter and eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the chorale from the first system. It maintains the same two-staff structure with treble and bass clefs, two flats, and common time. The melody in the upper staff continues with similar rhythmic patterns, and the accompaniment in the lower staff remains consistent.

The third system of musical notation continues the chorale. The upper staff shows a slight change in the melody with some chromatic movement, including a sharp sign (F#) in the second measure. The lower staff continues with the same accompaniment pattern.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the chorale. The upper staff ends with a double bar line, and the lower staff also concludes with a double bar line. The overall structure remains consistent with the previous systems.

## 78.

**R**OCK of ages! cleft for me,  
Let me hide myself in Thee :  
Let the water and the blood,  
From Thy riven side which flowed,  
Be of sin the double cure,  
Cleanse me from its guilt and power.

Not the labours of mine hands  
Can fulfil Thy law's demands ;  
Could my zeal no respite know,  
Could my tears for ever flow,  
All for sin could not atone ;  
Thou must save, and Thou alone.

Nothing in my hand I bring,  
Simply to Thy Cross I cling ;  
Naked, come to Thee for dress,  
Helpless, look to Thee for grace ;  
Foul, I to the fountain fly ;  
Wash me, Saviour, or I die !

While I draw this fleeting breath,  
When my eye-lids close in death,  
When I soar to worlds unknown,  
See Thee on Thy judgment throne ;  
Rock of ages! cleft for me,  
Let me hide myself in Thee !

A. M. TOPLADY, 1740-1778.

# Hymn 79.

CHORALE.

J. ROSENMÜLLER, 1610-1680.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are marked with a common time signature 'C'. The music begins with a repeat sign (two vertical dots). The melody in the upper staff starts on a G4 note and moves through A4, B4, C5, and D5. The bass line starts on a G3 note and moves through A3, B3, and C4.

The second system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. It features repeat signs at the beginning of both staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line, and the bass line provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

The third system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. The upper staff shows the continuation of the melody, and the bass line maintains the harmonic structure.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. It features double bar lines at the end of both staves, indicating the final measure of the hymn.



79.

THOU, Whom chiefest I desire,  
Jesus, crucified for me!  
All to happiness aspire ;  
I would seek it, Lord ! in Thee.  
Thee to praise, and Thee to know,  
Makes the joy of saints below :  
Thee to see, and Thee to love,  
Makes the bliss of saints above.

Lord ! it is not life to live,  
If Thy presence Thou deny :  
Lord ! if Thou Thy presence give,  
'Tis no longer death to die.  
Source and Giver of repose !  
Only from Thy love it flows :  
Peace and happiness are Thine ;  
Mine they are, if Thou art mine.

A. M. TOPLADY, 1740-1773.

# Hymn 80.

*SALISBURY.*

*Ravenscroft's Psalter, 1621.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, continuing the melody and bass line from the first system. It maintains the same key signature and time signature.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, concluding the hymn. It maintains the same key signature and time signature.

*PSALM XC.*

O THOU, the first, the greatest Friend  
Of all the human race!

Whose strong right hand has ever been  
Their stay and dwelling-place!

Before the mountains heav'd their heads  
Beneath Thy forming hand,  
Before this pond'rous globe itself,  
Arose at Thy command;

That pow'r which rais'd and still upholds  
This universal frame,  
From countless, unbeginning time  
Was ever still the same.

Those mighty periods of years  
Which seem to us so vast,  
Appear no more before Thy sight  
Than yesterday that's past.

Thou giv'st the word; Thy creature, man,  
Is to existence brought;  
Again Thou say'st, 'Ye sons of men,  
Return ye into nought!'

Thou layest them, with all their cares,  
In everlasting sleep;  
As with a flood Thou tak'st them off  
With overwhelming sweep.

They flourish like the morning flow'r,  
In beauty's pride array'd;  
But long ere night cut down it lies,  
All wither'd and decay'd.

# Hymn 81.

CHESTER.

*Este's Psalter, 1592.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature. It features a mix of chords and single notes, with some notes marked with accents.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature. It ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

## 81.

O THOU unknown, Almighty Cause  
Of all my hope and fear!  
In Whose dread presence, ere an hour,  
Perhaps I must appear!

If I have wander'd in those paths  
Of life I ought to shun;  
As something loudly in my breast  
Remonstrates I have done;

Thou know'st that Thou hast formèd me  
With passions wild and strong;  
And list'ning to their witching voice  
Has often led me wrong.

Where human weakness has come short,  
Or frailty stept aside,  
Do Thou, All-Good! for such Thou art,  
In shades of darkness hide.

Where with intention I have err'd,  
No other plea I have,  
But, Thou art good; and goodness still  
Delighteth to forgive.

ROBERT BURNS, 1759-1796.

# Hymn 82.

*OLMÜTZ.*

German.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music is written in a hymn style with block chords and simple melodic lines.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves in the same key and time signature as the first system. It continues the hymn with similar chordal textures and melodic fragments.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, concluding the hymn. It features a final cadence with sustained chords in both staves.

OUR blest Redeemer, ere He breathed  
 His tender last farewell,  
 A Guide, a Comforter bequeathed  
 With us to dwell.

He came sweet influence to impart,  
 A gracious willing Guest,  
 While He can find one humble heart,  
 Wherein to rest.

And His that gentle Voice we hear,  
 Soft as the breath of even,  
 That checks each thought, that calms each fear,  
 And speaks of Heaven.

And every virtue we possess,  
 And every conquest won,  
 And every thought of holiness,  
 Are His alone.

Spirit of purity and grace,  
 Our weakness, pitying, see :  
 O make our hearts Thy dwelling-place,  
 And worthier Thee !

O praise the Father ; praise the Son ;  
 Blest Spirit, praise to Thee !  
 All praise to God, the Three in One,  
 The One in Three !

# Hymn 83.

AUSTRIA.

J. HAYDN, 1732-1809.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (one flat) and common time (C). The music begins with a repeat sign. The melody in the upper staff starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a dotted quarter note A4, and then eighth notes B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The bass line consists of a series of chords: G2-B2, F2-A2, G2-B2, F2-A2, G2-B2, F2-A2, G2-B2, F2-A2.

The second system continues the piece. The upper staff features a melody with a repeat sign after the first measure. The notes are G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The bass line continues with chords: G2-B2, F2-A2, G2-B2, F2-A2, G2-B2, F2-A2, G2-B2, F2-A2.

The third system continues the piece. The upper staff melody includes a trill on G4. The notes are G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The bass line continues with chords: G2-B2, F2-A2, G2-B2, F2-A2, G2-B2, F2-A2, G2-B2, F2-A2.

The fourth system concludes the piece. The upper staff melody includes a trill on G4. The notes are G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. The bass line continues with chords: G2-B2, F2-A2, G2-B2, F2-A2, G2-B2, F2-A2, G2-B2, F2-A2.



## 83.

PRAISE the Lord! ye heavens, adore Him;  
Praise Him, angels, in the height:  
Sun and moon, rejoice before Him,  
Praise Him, all ye stars and light.  
Praise the Lord! for He hath spoken,  
Worlds His mighty voice obeyed:  
Laws which never shall be broken  
For their guidance He hath made.

Praise the Lord! for He is glorious;  
Never shall His promise fail:  
God hath made His saints victorious,  
Sin and death shall not prevail.  
Praise the God of our salvation;  
Hosts on high His power proclaim:  
Heaven, and earth, and all creation,  
Laud and magnify His Name.

BISHOP MANT (?), 1776-1848.

# Hymn 84.

*MOSCOW.*

FELICE GIARDINI, 1716-1796.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, continuing the melody and accompaniment from the first system. It features similar chordal textures and rhythmic patterns.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, continuing the piece. The notation includes some eighth-note patterns in the upper staff and corresponding accompaniment in the lower staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves, concluding the piece. It ends with a double bar line and repeat dots in both staves.

## 84.

THOU, Whose Almighty Word  
Chaos and darkness heard,  
And took their flight ;  
Hear us, we humbly pray ;  
And where the Gospel's day  
Sheds not its glorious ray,  
Let there be light !

Thou Who didst come to bring  
On Thy redeeming wing  
Healing and sight ;  
Health to the sick in mind,  
Sight to the inly blind,  
O now to all mankind,  
Let there be light !

Spirit of truth and love,  
Life-giving, Holy Dove,  
Speed forth Thy flight !  
Move on the waters' face,  
Bearing the lamp of grace,  
And in earth's darkest place  
Let there be light !

Holy and blessed Three,  
Glorious Trinity ;  
Wisdom, Love, Might,  
Boundless as ocean's tide,  
Rolling in fullest pride,  
Through the earth, far and wide,  
Let there be light !

J. MARRIOTT, 1780-1825.

# Hymn 85.

TRINITY.

W. STERNDALÉ BENNETT, 1816-1875.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter note D, followed by quarter notes E, F#, G, A, B, C, D. The bass line starts with a quarter note D, followed by quarter notes E, F#, G, A, B, C, D. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with quarter notes E, F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D. The bass line continues with quarter notes E, F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with quarter notes E, F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D. The bass line continues with quarter notes E, F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with quarter notes E, F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D. The bass line continues with quarter notes E, F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D. The system concludes with a double bar line.

## 85.

**H**OLY, Holy, Holy! Lord God Almighty!  
Early in the morning our song shall rise to Thee;  
Holy, Holy, Holy! Merciful and Mighty!  
God in Three Persons, Blessèd Trinity!

Holy, Holy, Holy! all the saints adore Thee,  
Casting down their golden crowns around the glassy sea;  
Cherubim and Seraphim falling down before Thee,  
Which wert, and art, and evermore shalt be!

Holy, Holy, Holy! though the darkness hide Thee,  
Though the eye of sinful man Thy glory may not see,  
Only Thou art Holy: there is none beside Thee,  
Perfect in power, in love, and purity!

Holy, Holy, Holy! Lord God Almighty!  
All Thy works shall praise Thy Name in earth, and sky, and sea;  
Holy, Holy, Holy! Merciful and Mighty!  
God in Three Persons, Blessèd Trinity!

BISHOP HEBER, 1783-1826.

# Hymn 86.

*THE OLD 100TH.*

*Day's Psalter, 1562.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature as the first system. The melody in the upper staff features a prominent note with a fermata in the second measure.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature. The final measure of the upper staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

## 86.

THE Lord will come! the earth shall quake,  
The hills their fixèd seat forsake;  
And, withering, from the vault of night  
The stars withdraw their feeble light.

The Lord will come! but not the same  
As once in lowly form He came,  
A silent Lamb to slaughter led,  
The bruised, the suffering, and the dead.

The Lord will come! a dreadful form,  
With wreath of flame, and robe of storm,  
On cherub wings, and wings of wind,  
Anointed Judge of human kind!

Can this be He Who wont to stray  
A pilgrim on the world's highway;  
By power oppressed, and mocked by pride?  
O God! is this the Crucified?

Go, tyrants, to the rocks complain!  
Go, seek the mountains cleft in vain!  
But Faith, victorious o'er the tomb,  
Shall sing for joy—'The Lord is come!'

BISHOP HEBER, 1783-1826.

# Hymn 87.

NOTTINGHAM or ST. MAGNUS.

JEREMIAH CLARK, 1670-1707.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece on two staves. It features a melodic line in the upper staff and a supporting bass line in the lower staff. The notation includes various note values and rests, maintaining the hymn's simple character.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece on two staves. The upper staff ends with a final chord and a half note, while the lower staff provides a steady accompaniment. The piece ends with a double bar line.



THE Son of God goes forth to war,  
 A kingly crown to gain,  
 His blood-red banner streams afar;  
 Who follows in His train?

Who best can drink his cup of woe,  
 Triumphant over pain,  
 Who patient bears his cross below,  
 He follows in His train.

The Martyr first, whose eagle eye  
 Could pierce beyond the grave,  
 Who saw his Master in the sky,  
 And called on Him to save.

Like Him, with pardon on his tongue  
 In midst of mortal pain,  
 He prayed for them that did the wrong;  
 Who follows in his train?

A glorious band, the chosen few  
 On whom the Spirit came,  
 Twelve valiant Saints, their hope they knew,  
 And mocked the cross and flame.

They met the tyrant's brandished steel,  
 The lion's gory mane,  
 They bowed their necks the death to feel;  
 Who follows in their train?

A noble army, men and boys,  
 The matron and the maid,  
 Around the Saviour's Throne rejoice  
 In robes of light arrayed.

They climbed the steep ascent of heaven  
 Through peril, toil, and pain;  
 O God, to us may grace be given  
 To follow in their train.

# Hymn 88.

HANOVER.

DR. CROFT, 1677-1727.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note D, a quarter note E, a quarter note F#, a half note G, a quarter note A, a quarter note B, a quarter note C, and a quarter note D. The bass line begins with a quarter note D, a quarter note E, a quarter note F#, a half note G, a quarter note A, a quarter note B, a quarter note C, and a quarter note D.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system: a quarter note E, a quarter note F#, a quarter note G, a quarter note A, a quarter note B, a quarter note C, a quarter note D, and a quarter note E. The bass line continues: a quarter note E, a quarter note F#, a quarter note G, a half note A, a quarter note B, a quarter note C, a quarter note D, and a quarter note E.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody: a quarter note F#, a quarter note G, a quarter note A, a quarter note B, a quarter note C, a quarter note D, a quarter note E, and a quarter note F#. The bass line continues: a quarter note F#, a quarter note G, a quarter note A, a half note B, a quarter note C, a quarter note D, a quarter note E, and a quarter note F#.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody: a quarter note G, a quarter note A, a quarter note B, a quarter note C, a quarter note D, a quarter note E, a quarter note F#, and a quarter note G. The bass line continues: a quarter note G, a quarter note A, a quarter note B, a half note C, a quarter note D, a quarter note E, a quarter note F#, and a quarter note G.

**O** WORSHIP the King,  
 All glorious above ;  
 O gratefully sing  
 His power and His love ;  
 Our Shield and Defender,  
 The Ancient of days,  
 Pavilioned in splendour,  
 And girded with praise.

O tell of His might,  
 O sing of His grace,  
 Whose robe is the light,  
 Whose canopy space ;  
 His chariots of wrath  
 The thunderclouds form,  
 And dark is His path  
 On the wings of the storm.

The earth with its store  
 Of wonders untold,  
 Almighty, Thy power  
 Hath founded of old :  
 Hath stablished it fast  
 By a changeless decree,  
 And round it hath cast,  
 Like a mantle, the sea.

Thy bountiful care  
 What tongue can recite ?  
 It breathes in the air,  
 It shines in the light ;  
 It streams from the hills,  
 It descends to the plain,  
 And sweetly distils  
 In the dew and the rain.

Frail children of dust,  
 And feeble as frail,  
 In Thee do we trust,  
 Nor find Thee to fail ;  
 Thy mercies how tender !  
 How firm to the end !  
 Our Maker, Defender,  
 Redeemer, and Friend !

# Hymn 89.

WOBURN.

HENRY CAREY, *d.* 1743.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, a treble clef on top and a bass clef on the bottom. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a double bar line and repeat dots. The melody in the treble clef starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and A4. The bass line starts on a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and A3. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The second system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. The treble clef part features a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note A4. The bass line features a half note G3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a half note A3. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The third system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. The treble clef part features a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note A4. The bass line features a half note G3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a half note A3. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. The treble clef part features a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note A4. The bass line features a half note G3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a half note A3. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

**W**HEN gathering clouds around I view,  
 And days are dark, and friends are few,  
 On Him I lean Who not in vain  
 Experienced every human pain :  
 He sees my wants, allays my fears,  
 And counts and treasures up my tears.

If aught should tempt my soul to stray  
 From heavenly wisdom's narrow way ;  
 To flee the good I would pursue,  
 Or do the sin I would not do ;  
 Still He, Who felt temptation's power,  
 Shall guard me in that dangerous hour.

When vexing thoughts within me rise,  
 And sore dismayed my spirit dies,  
 Yet He, Who once vouchsafed to bear  
 The sickening anguish of despair,  
 Shall sweetly soothe, shall gently dry,  
 The throbbing heart, the streaming eye.

When sorrowing o'er some stone I bend  
 Which covers all that was a friend,  
 And from his hand, his voice, his smile,  
 Divides me for a little while ;  
 Thou, Saviour, mark'st the tears I shed,  
 For Thou didst weep o'er Lazarus dead.

And O ! when I have safely passed  
 Through every conflict but the last,  
 Still, Lord, unchanging, watch beside  
 My dying bed, for Thou hast died ;  
 Then point to realms of cloudless day,  
 And wipe the latest tear away !

SIR R. GRANT, 1785-1838.

# Hymn 90.

*DLX.*

*Württembergers Gesangbuch.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The music begins with a C-clef time signature and a repeat sign. The melody in the upper staff starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line starts with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs. The melody in the upper staff continues with quarter notes D5, E5, and F5, followed by a half note G5. The bass line continues with quarter notes D2, E2, and F2, followed by a half note G2. A repeat sign is present at the end of the system.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. It consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs. The melody in the upper staff continues with quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, followed by a half note G4. The bass line continues with quarter notes D2, E2, and F2, followed by a half note G2. The system ends with a double bar line.

## 90.

FOR the beauty of the earth,  
For the glory of the skies,  
For the love which from our birth  
Over and around us lies,  
Lord of all, to Thee we raise  
This our grateful psalm of praise !

For the wonder of each hour  
Of the day and of the night,  
Hill and vale, and tree and flower,  
Sun and moon, and stars of light,  
Lord of all, to Thee we raise  
This our grateful psalm of praise !

For the joy of human love,  
Brother, sister, parent, child,  
Friends on earth, and friends above,  
Pleasures pure and undefiled,  
Lord of all, to Thee we raise  
This our grateful psalm of praise !

For Thy Church that evermore  
Lifteth holy hands above,  
Offering up on every shore  
Her pure sacrifice of love,  
Lord of all, to Thee we raise  
This our grateful psalm of praise !

J. PIERPONT, 1785-1866.

# Hymn 91.

VICTORY.

G. P. DA PALESTRINA, 1524-1594.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are marked with a 4/4 time signature. The music is written in a style characteristic of Palestrina's polyphonic settings, with a focus on harmonic clarity and rhythmic regularity. The melody in the upper staff moves in a stepwise fashion, while the lower staff provides a steady harmonic accompaniment.

The second system continues the musical piece. It maintains the same two-staff structure with treble and bass clefs. The notation shows a continuation of the polyphonic texture, with the upper staff carrying the primary melodic line and the lower staff providing harmonic support. The rhythmic pattern remains consistent with the first system.

The third system of musical notation shows further development of the polyphonic texture. The upper staff continues its melodic line, and the lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment. The notation includes various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and rests, indicating the specific rhythmic and melodic values of the notes.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. It features the same two-staff structure with treble and bass clefs. The final measures show a resolution of the polyphonic texture, with the upper staff ending on a final cadence and the lower staff providing a steady accompaniment. The notation includes various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and rests, indicating the specific rhythmic and melodic values of the notes.



# 91.

JUST as I am, without one plea  
But that Thy Blood was shed for me,  
And that Thou bidd'st me come to Thee,  
O Lamb of God, I come.

Just as I am, and waiting not  
To rid my soul of one dark blot,  
To Thee, Whose Blood can cleanse each spot,  
O Lamb of God, I come.

Just as I am, though tossed about  
With many a conflict, many a doubt,  
Fightings and fears within, without,  
O Lamb of God, I come.

Just as I am, poor, wretched, blind ;  
Sight, riches, healing of the mind,  
Yea all I need, in Thee to find,  
O Lamb of God, I come.

Just as I am, Thou wilt receive,  
Wilt welcome, pardon, cleanse, relieve ;  
Because Thy promise I believe,  
O Lamb of God, I come.

Just as I am, (Thy love unknown  
Has broken every barrier down) ;  
Now to be Thine, yea, Thine alone,  
O Lamb of God, I come.

Just as I am, of that free love  
The breadth, length, depth, and height to prove,  
Here for a season, then above,  
O Lamb of God, I come.

# Hymn 92.

*ST. BARTHOLOMEW.*

HENRY DUNCALF, 1762.  
(Original Setting.)

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/4. The music is written in a homophonic style with chords and moving lines.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, continuing the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The notation includes various note values and rests, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and one-flat key signature.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, continuing the musical piece. The notation shows a continuation of the harmonic and melodic lines established in the previous systems.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves, concluding the hymn. The final measures show a resolution of the chords and a final cadence. The notation includes a fermata over the final notes.

## 92.

LET me be with Thee where Thou art,  
My Saviour, my Eternal Rest!  
Then only will this longing heart  
Be fully and for ever blest.

Let me be with Thee where Thou art,  
Thy unveiled glory to behold!  
Then only will this wandering heart  
Cease to be treacherous, faithless, cold.

Let me be with Thee where Thou art,  
Where spotless Saints Thy Name adore!  
Then only will this sinful heart  
Be evil and defiled no more.

Let me be with Thee where Thou art,  
Where none can die, where none remove!  
There neither death nor life will part  
Me from Thy Presence and Thy Love.

CHARLOTTE ELLIOTT, 1789-1871.

# Hymn 93.

PLAYFORD.

Melody and Harmony by JOHN PLAYFORD, 1623-1693.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, Bb4, and C5. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords of G4-Bb4, A4-Bb4, and C5-Bb4.

The second system of musical notation continues the melody and harmony. The upper staff features quarter notes C5, Bb4, A4, and G4, with a fermata over the final G4. The lower staff continues with chords of C5-Bb4, Bb4-A4, and A4-G4.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff has quarter notes G4, A4, Bb4, and C5, with a fermata over the final C5. The lower staff continues with chords of G4-Bb4, A4-Bb4, and C5-Bb4.

\* \* \* *The last line of words to be repeated.*





## 94.

O HELP us, Lord! each hour of need  
Thy heavenly succour give;  
Help us in thought, and word, and deed,  
Each hour on earth we live!

O help us when our spirits bleed  
With contrite anguish sore;  
And when our hearts are cold and dead,  
O help us, Lord, the more!

O help us, through the prayer of faith,  
More firmly to believe;  
For still the more the servant hath,  
The more he shall receive.

O help us, Jesu, from on high!  
We know no help but Thee:  
O help us so to live and die  
As Thine in heaven to be!

DEAN MILMAN, 1791-1868.

# Hymn 95.

*FRANCONIA.*

German, 1720.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music begins with a common time signature 'C'. The melody in the upper staff starts on a G4 note, moving stepwise up to a B4 note, then down to an A4 note, and finally to a G4 note. The bass line starts on a G3 note, moving stepwise up to a B3 note, then down to an A3 note, and finally to a G3 note. The system concludes with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final G4 note in the upper staff and G3 note in the lower staff.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff begins with a G4 note, moving up to an A4 note, then to a B4 note, and finally to a G4 note. The lower staff begins with a G3 note, moving up to an A3 note, then to a B3 note, and finally to a G3 note. The system concludes with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final G4 note in the upper staff and G3 note in the lower staff.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff begins with a G4 note, moving up to an A4 note, then to a B4 note, and finally to a G4 note. The lower staff begins with a G3 note, moving up to an A3 note, then to a B3 note, and finally to a G3 note. The system concludes with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final G4 note in the upper staff and G3 note in the lower staff.



## 95.

**B**LEST are the pure in heart,  
For they shall see our God ;  
The secret of the Lord is theirs ;  
Their soul is Christ's abode.

The Lord, who left the heavens  
Our life and peace to bring,  
To dwell in lowliness with men,  
Their Pattern and their King ;

He to the lowly soul  
Doth still Himself impart ;  
And for His dwelling and His throne  
Chooseth the pure in heart.

Lord, we Thy presence seek ;  
May ours this blessing be ;  
Give us a pure and lowly heart,  
A temple meet for Thee.

J. KEBLE, 1792-1866.

# Hymn 96.

MELCOMBE.

SAMUEL WEBBE, sen., 1740-1817.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in common time (C) and have a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody in the upper staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line starts with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff has a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line has quarter notes: G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2. Both staves end with a double bar line.

NEW every morning is the love  
 Our wakening and uprising prove,  
 Through sleep and darkness safely brought,  
 Restored to life, and power, and thought.

New mercies each returning day,  
 Hover around us while we pray ;  
 New perils past, new sins forgiven,  
 New thoughts of God, new hopes of Heaven.

If, on our daily course, our mind  
 Be set to hallow all we find,  
 New treasures still, of countless price,  
 God will provide for sacrifice.

We need not bid, for cloister'd cell,  
 Our neighbour and our work farewell,  
 Nor strive to wind ourselves too high  
 For sinful man beneath the sky :

The trivial round, the common task,  
 Will furnish all we ought to ask ;  
 Room to deny ourselves ; a road  
 To bring us daily nearer God.

Seek we no more : content with these,  
 Let present rapture, comfort, ease,  
 As Heaven shall bid them, come and go ;  
 The secret this of rest below.

Only, O Lord, in Thy dear love  
 Fit us for perfect rest above ;  
 And help us, this and every day,  
 To live more nearly as we pray.

# Hymn 97.

ANGEL'S SONG.

ORLANDO GIBBONS, 1583-1625.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music begins with a G4 quarter note in the treble and a G2 quarter note in the bass, followed by a series of chords and moving lines.

The second system continues the piece with similar harmonic and melodic patterns. The treble staff features a mix of quarter and eighth notes, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with quarter notes.

The third system shows the continuation of the hymn. The treble staff has a melodic line with some grace notes, and the bass staff continues with a simple harmonic accompaniment.

The fourth system concludes the piece. The treble staff ends with a final chord, and the bass staff provides a concluding accompaniment. The piece ends with a double bar line.

SUN of my soul, Thou Saviour dear,  
 It is not night if Thou be near ;  
 Oh ! may no earth-born cloud arise  
 To hide Thee from Thy servant's eyes !

When the soft dews of kindly sleep  
 My wearied eyelids gently steep,  
 Be my last thought how sweet to rest  
 For ever on my Saviour's breast.

Abide with me from morn till eve,  
 For without Thee I cannot live ;  
 Abide with me when night is nigh,  
 For without Thee I dare not die.

If some poor wandering child of Thine  
 Have spurned to-day the voice divine,  
 Now, Lord, the gracious work begin ;  
 Let him no more lie down in sin.

Watch by the sick ; enrich the poor  
 With blessings from Thy boundless store ;  
 Be every mourner's sleep to-night,  
 Like infant's slumbers, pure and light.

Come near and bless us when we wake,  
 Ere through the world our way we take ;  
 Till in the ocean of Thy love  
 We lose ourselves in Heaven above.

J. KEBLE, 1792-1866.

# Hymn 98.

*ST. FLAVIAN.*

*Day's Psalter, 1563.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It contains four measures of music, each with a half note on the second line of the staff. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It contains four measures of music, each with a half note on the second space of the staff. The notes in both staves are: G2, A2, Bb2, C3.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music: the first three measures have half notes on the second line, and the fourth measure has a half note on the second line followed by a repeat sign. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It contains four measures of music: the first three measures have half notes on the second space, and the fourth measure has a half note on the second space followed by a repeat sign. The notes in both staves are: G2, A2, Bb2, C3.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music: the first three measures have half notes on the second line, and the fourth measure has a half note on the second line followed by a repeat sign. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It contains four measures of music: the first three measures have half notes on the second space, and the fourth measure has a half note on the second space followed by a repeat sign. The notes in both staves are: G2, A2, Bb2, C3.

THERE is a book, who runs may read,  
 Which heavenly truth imparts ;  
 And all the lore its scholars need,  
 Pure eyes and Christian hearts.

The works of God above, below,  
 Within us and around,  
 Are pages in that book to show  
 How God Himself is found.

The glorious sky embracing all  
 Is like the Maker's love,  
 Wherewith encompassed, great and small  
 In peace and order move.

The moon above, the Church below,  
 A wondrous race they run ;  
 But all their radiance, all their glow,  
 Each borrows of its Sun.

One Name above all glorious names  
 With its ten thousand tongues  
 The everlasting sea proclaims,  
 Echoing Angelic songs.

The raging fire, the roaring wind,  
 Thy boundless power display ;  
 But in the gentler breeze we find  
 Thy Spirit's viewless way.

Two worlds are ours : 'tis only sin  
 Forbids us to descry  
 The mystic heaven and earth within,  
 Plain as the sea and sky.

Thou, Who hast given me eyes to see  
 And love this sight so fair,  
 Give me a heart to find out Thee,  
 And read Thee everywhere !

# Hymn 99.

TALLIS.

THOMAS TALLIS, *d.* 1585.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. Vertical lines connect the notes between the two staves, indicating a harmonic relationship.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system with eighth notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The lower staff continues the bass line with eighth notes: F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. Vertical lines connect the notes between the two staves.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with eighth notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The lower staff continues the bass line with eighth notes: F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. Vertical lines connect the notes between the two staves.



WHEN God of old came down from heaven,  
 In power and wrath He came ;  
 Before His feet the clouds were riven,  
 Half darkness and half flame.

But, when He came the second time,  
 He came in power and love ;  
 Softer than gale at morning prime  
 Hovered His holy Dove.

The fires, that rushed on Sinai down  
 In sudden torrents dread,  
 Now gently light, a glorious crown,  
 On every sainted head.

And as on Israel's awe-struck ear  
 The voice exceeding loud,  
 The trump, that Angels quake to hear,  
 Thrilled from the deep, dark cloud ;

So, when the Spirit of our God  
 Came down His flock to find,  
 A voice from heaven was heard abroad,  
 A rushing, mighty wind.

It fills the Church of God ; It fills  
 The sinful world around ;  
 Only in stubborn hearts and wills  
 No place for It is found.

Come Lord, come Wisdom, Love and Power,  
 Open our ears to hear ;  
 Let us not miss the accepted hour ;  
 Save, Lord, by love or fear.

# Hymn 100.

OLD 124TH.

Day's Psalter, 1563.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, continuing the melody and bass line from the first system. The notation remains consistent in clef, key signature, and time signature.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, continuing the melody and bass line. The notation remains consistent in clef, key signature, and time signature.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves, concluding the melody and bass line. The notation remains consistent in clef, key signature, and time signature.

## 100.

**A** BIDE with me ; fast falls the eventide ;  
The darkness deepens ; Lord, with me abide ;  
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,  
Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day ;  
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away ;  
Change and decay in all around I see ;  
O Thou Who changest not, abide with me.

I need Thy presence every passing hour ;  
What but Thy grace can foil the tempter's power ?  
Who like Thyself my guide and stay can be ?  
Through cloud and sunshine, Lord, abide with me.

I fear no foe with Thee at hand to bless ;  
Ills have no weight, and tears no bitterness ;  
Where is death's sting ; where, grave, thy victory ?  
I triumph still, if Thou abide with me.

Hold Thou Thy Cross before my closing eyes ;  
Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies ;  
Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee ;  
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me.

H. F. LYTE, 1793-1847.



## 101.

F<sup>A</sup>R from my heavenly home,  
Far from my Father's breast,  
Fainting I cry, 'Blest Spirit, come !  
And speed me to my rest !'

My spirit homeward turns,  
And fain would thither flee ;  
My heart, O Sion, droops and yearns,  
When I remember thee.

To thee, to thee, I press ;  
A dark and toilsome road ;  
When shall I pass the wilderness,  
And reach the saints' abode ?

God of my life, be near,  
On Thee my hopes I cast :  
O guide me through the desert here,  
And bring me home at last !

H. F. LYTE, 1793-1847.

# Hymn 102.

*BENEDICTION* or  
*ALLELUIA DULCE CARMEN.*

WEBBE'S *Church Music*, 1791.  
(Old Setting.)

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. Both staves feature a series of chords, primarily triads and dyads, moving in a stepwise fashion across the system.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and common time. The melody in the upper staff includes a double bar line, indicating a measure rest or a change in phrasing. The accompaniment in the lower staff continues with similar chordal textures.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and common time. The melody in the upper staff includes a sharp sign (#) above a note, indicating a chromatic alteration. The accompaniment in the lower staff continues with similar chordal textures.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and common time. The melody in the upper staff ends with a double bar line. The accompaniment in the lower staff concludes with a final chord.

## 102.

**P**RAISE, my soul, the King of Heaven !  
To His feet thy tribute bring :  
Ransomed, healed, restored, forgiven,  
Who like thee His praise should sing ?  
Hallelujah ! Hallelujah !  
Praise the Everlasting King !

Praise Him for His grace and favour  
To our fathers in distress ;  
Praise Him still the same for ever,  
Slow to chide, and swift to bless :  
Hallelujah ! Hallelujah !  
Glorious in His faithfulness !

Angels in the height, adore Him !  
Ye behold Him face to face :  
Saints triumphant, bow before Him,  
Gathered in from every race !  
Hallelujah ! Hallelujah !  
Praise with us the God of Grace !

H. F. LYTE, 1793-1847.

# Hymn 103.

ABBEY.

Scotch Psalter, 1615.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including dotted notes and rests, and concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation is the final system on the page, consisting of two staves in the same clefs and key signature. It continues the melodic and harmonic lines from the previous systems and ends with a double bar line.



## 103.

O GOD, unseen yet ever near,  
Thy Presence may we feel;  
And, thus inspired with holy fear,  
Before Thine Altar kneel.

Here may Thy faithful people know  
The blessings of Thy love,  
The streams that through the desert flow,  
The manna from above.

We come, obedient to Thy Word,  
To feast on heavenly Food;  
Our meat the Body of the Lord,  
Our drink His precious Blood.

Thus may we all Thy Word obey,  
For we, O God, are Thine;  
And go rejoicing on our way,  
Renewed with strength Divine.

E. OSLER, 1798-1863.

# Hymn 104.

*ST. JAMES.*

RAPHAEL COURTEVILLE, 1680.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a homophonic style, primarily using chords and simple melodic lines.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and common time. The melody in the upper staff includes a dotted quarter note and eighth notes, while the bass line provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. It consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and common time. The final measures show a resolution of the chords and a final melodic phrase in both parts.

## 104.

THOU art the Way,—to Thee alone  
From sin and death we flee ;  
And he who would the Father seek,  
Must seek Him, Lord, by Thee.

Thou art the Truth,—Thy word alone  
True wisdom can impart ;  
Thou only canst inform the mind,  
And purify the heart.

Thou art the Life,—the rending tomb  
Proclaims Thy conquering arm ;  
And those who put their trust in Thee  
Nor death nor hell shall harm.

Thou art the Way, the Truth, the Life ;  
Grant us that way to know,  
That truth to keep, that life to win  
Whose joys eternal flow.

BISHOP DOANE, 1799-1859.

# Hymn 105.

CHORALE.

*Adapted from a German Chorale.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in common time (C). The music begins with a repeat sign. The upper staff contains a series of chords and single notes, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with a mix of chords and moving lines.

The second system continues the two-staff arrangement. It features a repeat sign at the beginning and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The musical texture remains consistent with the first system, showing a clear relationship between the vocal line in the upper staff and the accompaniment in the lower staff.

The third system of musical notation continues the two-staff arrangement. The upper staff shows a progression of chords and notes, with some accidentals (sharps) appearing. The lower staff continues the accompaniment, maintaining the harmonic structure of the piece.

The fourth and final system of musical notation on the page. It concludes the two-staff arrangement with a double bar line and repeat dots. The music ends with sustained chords in both the upper and lower staves.

## 105.

**L**EAD, Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom !  
    Lead Thou me on !  
The night is dark, and I am far from home—  
    Lead Thou me on !  
Keep Thou my feet ; I do not ask to see  
The distant scene—one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor pray'd that Thou  
    Shouldst lead me on.  
I loved to choose and see my path, but now  
    Lead Thou me on !  
I loved the garish day, and, spite of fears,  
Pride ruled my will : remember not past years.

So long Thy Power hath blest me, sure it still  
    Will lead me on,  
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till  
    The night is gone ;  
And with the morn those angel faces smile  
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile.

J. H. NEWMAN, 1801-1890.

# Hymn 106.

WINDSOR or DUNDEE.

Este's Psalter, 1592.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music is written in a four-part setting style. The upper staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The lower staff begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and A3. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation continues the four-part setting. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The lower staff features a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and A3. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation concludes the four-part setting. The upper staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The lower staff features a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and A3. The system concludes with a double bar line.

# 106.

L ORD! as to Thy dear Cross we flee,  
And plead to be forgiven,  
So let Thy life our Pattern be,  
And form our souls for Heaven!

Help us, through good report and ill,  
Our daily cross to bear;  
Like Thee to do our Father's Will,  
Our brethren's griefs to share.

Let grace our selfishness expel,  
Our earthliness refine,  
And kindness in our bosoms dwell,  
As free and true as Thine.

If joy shall at Thy bidding fly,  
And grief's dark day come on,  
We in our turn would meekly cry,  
'Father, Thy will be done!'

Kept peaceful in the midst of strife,  
Forgiving and forgiven,  
O may we lead the pilgrim's life,  
And follow Thee to Heaven!

T. GURNEY, 1802-1862.

# Hymn 107.

AUSTRIA.

J. HAYDN, 1732-1809.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4, then a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a quarter note G2, then a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. Both staves continue with a series of chords and moving lines.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues from the first system with a quarter note D4, then a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. The lower staff continues with a quarter note D2, then a quarter note C2, and a quarter note B1. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a quarter note A3, then a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F3. The lower staff begins with a quarter note A1, then a quarter note G1, and a quarter note F1. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a quarter note E3, then a quarter note D3, and a quarter note C3. The lower staff begins with a quarter note E1, then a quarter note D1, and a quarter note C1. The system concludes with a double bar line.



## 107.

L ORD, dismiss us with Thy blessing,  
Fill our hearts with joy and peace ;  
Let us each, Thy love possessing,  
Triumph in redeeming grace :  
O refresh us,  
Travelling through this wilderness !

Thanks we give and adoration  
For Thy gospel's joyful sound ;  
May the fruits of Thy salvation  
In our hearts and lives abound :  
May Thy presence  
With us evermore be found !

So whene'er the signal's given  
Us from earth to call away,  
Borne on angels' wings to heaven,  
Glad the summons to obey,  
May we ever  
Reign with Christ in endless day.

H. T. BUCKOLL, 1803-1871.

# Hymn 108.

OLD 124 TH.

Day's Psalter, 1563.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (C) and have a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music begins with a double bar line and repeat dots. The melody in the upper staff starts on G4 and moves stepwise: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line starts on C3 and moves: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, Bb3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff melody continues: Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line continues: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, Bb3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff melody continues: Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line continues: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, Bb3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff melody continues: Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line continues: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, Bb3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

## 108.

‘**S**TAY, Master, stay upon this heavenly hill ;  
A little longer let us linger still ;  
With these two mighty ones of old beside,  
Near to the awful Presence still abide :  
Before the gates of light we trembling stand,  
And touch the veil that hides the spirit-land.

‘Stay, Master, stay! we breathe a purer air ;  
This life is not the life that waits us there ;  
Thoughts, feelings, flashes, glimpses, come and go ;  
We cannot speak them—nay, we do not know :  
Wrapt in this cloud of light, we seem to be  
The thing we fain would grow—eternally.’

‘No!’ saith the Lord, ‘the hour is past ; we go :  
Our home, our life, our duties lie below.  
While here we kneel upon the mount of prayer  
The plough lies waiting in the furrow there :  
Here we sought God that we might know His will,  
There we must do it—serve Him—seek Him still.

‘If man aspires to reach the throne of God,  
O’er the dull plains of earth must lie the road ;  
He who best does his lowly duty there,  
Shall mount the highest in a nobler sphere :  
At God’s own feet our spirits seek their rest,  
And he is nearest Him who serves Him best.’

# Hymn 109.

OLD 117TH.

Old French Psalter, 1562.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, continuing the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The notation remains consistent in clef, key signature, and time signature.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, continuing the melody and accompaniment. The notation remains consistent in clef, key signature, and time signature.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves, concluding the melody and accompaniment. The notation remains consistent in clef, key signature, and time signature.

## 109.

**L**ORD of the harvest, once again  
We thank Thee for the ripened grain ;  
For crops safe carried, sent to cheer  
Thy servants through another year ;  
For all sweet holy thoughts supplied  
By seed-time, and by harvest-tide.

The bare dead grain, in autumn sown,  
Its robe of vernal green puts on ;  
Glad from its wintry grave it springs,  
Fresh garnished by the King of Kings :  
So, Lord, to those who sleep in Thee  
Shall new and glorious bodies be.

Nor vainly of Thy Word we ask  
A lesson from the reaper's task :  
So shall Thine Angels issue forth ;  
The tares be burnt ; the just of earth,  
To wind and storm exposed no more,  
Be gathered to their Father's store.

Daily, O Lord, our prayers be said,  
As Thou hast taught, for daily bread ;  
But not alone our bodies feed,  
Supply our fainting spirits' need :  
O Bread of life, from day to day,  
Be Thou their Comfort, Food, and Stay.

JOSEPH ANSTICE, 1803-1836.

# Hymn 110.

OLD 137TH.

Day's Psalter, 1563.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The music is a simple, homophonic setting of a hymn tune, featuring a melody in the upper voice and a supporting bass line.

The second system of musical notation continues the two-staff setting. It features a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef, maintaining the D major key and common time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as quarter and eighth notes, and rests.

The third system of musical notation concludes the two-staff setting. It continues the melodic and bass lines from the previous systems, ending with a final cadence. The notation includes a variety of note values and rests, typical of a 16th-century hymn tune.

## 110.

I HEARD the voice of Jesus say,  
‘Come unto Me and rest ;  
Lay down, thou weary one, lay down  
Thy head upon My Breast :’

I came to Jesus as I was,  
Weary, and worn, and sad ;  
I found in Him a resting-place,  
And He has made me glad.

I heard the voice of Jesus say,  
‘Behold, I freely give  
The living water, thirsty one,  
Stoop down, and drink, and live :’

I came to Jesus, and I drank  
Of that life-giving stream ;  
My thirst was quenched, my soul revived,  
And now I live in Him.

I heard the voice of Jesus say,  
‘I am this dark world’s Light ;  
Look unto Me, thy morn shall rise,  
And all thy day be bright :’

I looked to Jesus and I found  
In Him my Star, my Sun ;  
And in that Light of life I’ll walk  
Till travelling days are done.

HORATIUS BONAR, 1808-1889.

# Hymn 111.

*OBERSTEIN.*

*German.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music begins with a common time signature 'C'. The melody in the upper staff starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The bass line starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and A3. The system concludes with a half note G4 in the upper staff and a half note G3 in the bass staff.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, and D4. The bass staff provides accompaniment with quarter notes: G3, A3, Bb3, A3, G3, F3, E3, and D3. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The third system of musical notation concludes the hymn. The upper staff melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, and D4. The bass staff accompaniment consists of quarter notes: G3, A3, Bb3, A3, G3, F3, E3, and D3. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.



## 111.

O EVERLASTING Light,  
Giver of dawn and day,  
Dispeller of the ancient night  
In which creation lay :

O everlasting Health,  
From which all healing springs,  
Our Bliss, our Treasure, and our Wealth,  
To Thee our spirit clings !

O everlasting Truth,  
Truest of all that's true ;  
Sure Guide of erring age and youth,  
Lead us, and teach us too !

O everlasting Strength,  
Uphold us in the way ;  
Bring us, in spite of foes, at length  
To joy, and light, and day !

O everlasting Love,  
Wellspring of grace and peace ;  
Pour down Thy fulness from above,  
Bid doubt and trouble cease !

# Hymn 112.

*SIGILLUS.*

MICHAEL SIEGEL, 1648.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music begins with a common time signature 'C'. The melody in the treble staff starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords: G2-Bb2, A2-Bb2, and G2-Bb2. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff melody consists of quarter notes Bb4, A4, G4, and F4. The bass staff accompaniment consists of chords: Bb2-D2, C2-Bb1, and Bb2-D2. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. The treble staff melody consists of quarter notes E4, D4, C4, and Bb3. The bass staff accompaniment consists of chords: Bb2-D2, C2-Bb1, and Bb2-D2. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

THY way, not mine, O Lord,  
 However dark it be!  
 Lead me by Thine own hand,  
 Choose out the path for me.

Smooth let it be or rough,  
 It will be still the best;  
 Winding or straight, it leads  
 Right onward to Thy rest.

I dare not choose my lot;  
 I would not, if I might;  
 Choose Thou for me, my God;  
 So shall I walk aright.

The kingdom that I seek  
 Is Thine; so let the way  
 That leads to it be Thine;  
 Else I must surely stray.

Take Thou my cup, and it  
 With joy or sorrow fill,  
 As best to Thee may seem;  
 Choose Thou my good and ill;

Choose Thou for me my friends,  
 My sickness or my health;  
 Choose Thou my cares for me,  
 My poverty or wealth.

Not mine, not mine the choice,  
 In things or great or small;  
 Be Thou my guide, my strength,  
 My wisdom and my all!

# Hymn 113.

*UFFINGHAM.*

JEREMIAH CLARK, 1670-1707.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5. The bass line starts with a quarter note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, Bb2, and C3. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a melody of quarter notes: D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, Bb5, and C6. The bass line consists of quarter notes: D2, E2, F2, G2, A2, Bb2, and C3. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a melody of quarter notes: D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, Bb5, and C6. The bass line consists of quarter notes: D2, E2, F2, G2, A2, Bb2, and C3. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff features a melody of quarter notes: D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, Bb5, and C6. The bass line consists of quarter notes: D2, E2, F2, G2, A2, Bb2, and C3. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

## 113.

O LORD of Hosts ! Almighty King !  
Behold the sacrifice we bring !  
To every arm Thy strength impart ;  
Thy Spirit shed through every heart !

Wake in our breasts the living fires,  
The holy faith, that warmed our sires !  
Thy hand hath made our Nation free ;  
To die for her is serving Thee.

Be Thou a Pillared Flame to show  
The midnight snare, the silent foe ;  
And, when the battle thunders loud,  
Still guide us in its moving Cloud !

God of all Nations ! Sovereign Lord !  
In Thy dread Name we draw the sword ;  
We lift the meteor-flag on high  
That fills with light our troubled sky.

From Treason's rent, from Murder's stain,  
Guard Thou its folds till peace shall reign ;  
Till fort and field, till shore and sea,  
Join our loud anthem, Praise to Thee !

O. W. HOLMES, *h.* 1809.

# Hymn 114.

ARCADELT.

JACQUES ARCADELT, 1540.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music is a simple harmonic setting with a steady rhythm of quarter notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in the same key and time signature. The melody in the upper staff features some eighth-note patterns, while the bass line remains mostly quarter notes.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with some dotted rhythms, and the bass line provides a steady accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves. The upper staff ends with a final cadence, and the bass line provides a solid foundation throughout.

**J**ERUSALEM, the holy !  
 Jerusalem the blest !  
 From highest heaven descending  
 In bridal beauty drest :  
 Bride of the Lamb ! thy glory,  
 The light of God alone,  
 Shines through thee clear as crystal,  
 And like a jasper stone.

Within thee is no temple,  
 No holy house of prayer ;  
 For the Lord God Almighty  
 And the Lamb thy temple are :  
 No need of sun to lighten,  
 No need of moon to shine ;  
 Thy sunshine is God's glory,  
 The Lamb thy Light divine.

Jerusalem, the holy !  
 My spirit longs to be  
 Within thy walls of jasper,  
 Thy gates of pearl to see ;  
 And through the sunless city  
 To walk thy streets of gold,  
 And in thy moonless beauty  
 God's glory to behold.

Give me, O Lord, the patience  
 To labour and endure ;  
 Grant that these eyes may see Thee,  
 Give me a heart that's pure :  
 Write Thine own Name upon it,  
 That, after earth's long strife,  
 My name may be found written  
 In the Lamb's book of Life !

J. S. E. MONSELL, 1811-1875.

# Hymn 115.

CHORALE.

MELCHIOR TESCHNER, 1600.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (C). The music begins with a repeat sign. The melody in the upper staff starts on a G4 note and moves stepwise up to a B4 note. The bass line consists of a series of chords, starting with a G3-B3-D3 triad and moving up stepwise.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff has a melody that moves up to a D5 note. The bass line continues with chords, including a D4-F4-A4 triad. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The third system of musical notation shows a change in key signature to one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major. The upper staff melody continues with a G5 note. The bass line includes chords with F# notes, such as F#3-A3-C#3. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff melody ends on a G5 note. The bass line ends with a final chord. The system concludes with a double bar line.



L ORD! to Thy Holy temple  
 Return, return again!  
 Come back, and fill with glory  
 The hearts and ways of men!  
 Not as a lowly Infant,  
 Unnoticed and unknown,  
 But in the royal splendour  
 Of Thine Eternal throne!

O Thou, Whom we delight in,  
 The Messenger of love,  
 Come to Thy temple quickly  
 Back from Thy throne above!  
 But who may bide Thy coming,  
 Who hear Thy footsteps tread,  
 Who stand when Thou appearest,  
 Thou Judge of quick and dead?

Thy Spirit send before Thee,  
 Till every heart, restored  
 By His new life, adore Thee,  
 Their only God and Lord!  
 And make our offerings pleasant  
 As in the days of old,  
 And as in former happy years  
 Of which our fathers told!

Come back! and fill Thy temple,  
 Built up of human hearts,  
 With that abiding Presence  
 Which never more departs!  
 Come! where the prostrate nations  
 Before Thy feet shall fall;  
 Come! with Thy holy Angels,  
 Come back the Lord of all!

# Hymn 116.

OLD 25TH PSALM.

Day's Psalter, 1563.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and C4. Both staves feature a series of chords and moving lines in a simple, homophonic style.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5. The lower staff starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and C4. The melody in the upper staff moves stepwise, while the bass line provides a steady accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5. The lower staff starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and C4. The piece maintains its simple, homophonic texture.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5. The lower staff starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and C4. The piece ends with a final chord in both staves.

THOU art gone up on high  
 To mansions in the skies,  
 And round Thy throne unceasingly  
 The songs of praise arise.  
 But we are lingering here,  
 With sin and care opprest ;  
 Lord, send Thy promised Comforter,  
 And lead us to Thy rest.

Thou art gone up on high :  
 But Thou didst first come down,  
 Through earth's most bitter misery  
 To pass unto Thy crown :  
 And girt with griefs and fears  
 Our onward course must be ;  
 But only let that path of tears  
 Lead us at last to Thee.

Thou art gone up on high :  
 But Thou shalt come again  
 With all the bright ones of the sky  
 Attendant in Thy train.  
 O by Thy saving power  
 So make us live and die,  
 That we may stand, in that dread hour,  
 At Thy right hand on high !

# Hymn 117.

ARUNDEL.

S. WEBBE, sen., 1740-1817.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature. It features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature. The music ends with a double bar line.

## 117.

WE thank Thee, Lord, for this fair earth,  
The glittering sky, the silver sea,  
For all their beauty, all their worth,  
Their light and glory, come from Thee.

Thanks for the flowers that clothe the ground,  
The trees that wave their arms above,  
The hills that gird our dwellings round,  
As Thou dost gird Thine own with love.

Yet teach us still how far more fair,  
More glorious, Father, in Thy sight,  
Is one pure deed, one holy prayer,  
One heart that holds Thy Spirit's might.

So while we gaze, with thoughtful eye,  
On all the gifts Thy love has given,  
Help us in Thee to live and die,  
By Thee to rise from earth to Heaven.

BISHOP COTTON, 1813-1866.



## PART I.

HE is gone : beyond the skies  
A cloud receives Him from our  
eyes :

Gone beyond the highest height  
Of mortal gaze or angels' flight ;  
Through the veils of time and space,  
Passed into the Holiest Place ;  
All the toil, the sorrow done,  
All the battle fought and won.

He is gone : and we remain,  
In this world of sin and pain ;  
In the void which He has left  
On this earth, of Him bereft,  
We have still His work to do,  
We can still His path pursue :  
Seek Him both in friend and foe,  
In ourselves His image show.

He is gone : we heard Him say,  
' Good that I should go away.'  
Gone is that dear form and face,  
But not gone His present grace ;  
Though Himself no more we see,  
Comfortless we cannot be ;  
No ! His Spirit still is ours,  
Quickening, freshening, all our powers.

## PART II.

He is gone : towards their goal  
World and Church must onward  
roll ;

Far behind we leave the past ;  
Forwards are our glances cast :  
Still His words before us range  
Through the ages as they change :  
Wheresoe'er the truth shall lead,  
He will give whate'er we need.

He is gone : but we once more  
Shall behold Him as before ;  
In the Heaven of heavens the same,  
As on earth He went and came.  
In the many mansions there,  
Place for us He will prepare :  
In that world unseen, unknown,  
He and we may yet be one.

He is gone : but not in vain ;  
Wait until He comes again :  
He is risen, He is not here,  
Far above this earthly sphere :  
Evermore in heart and mind,  
There our peace in Him we find ;  
To our own Eternal Friend,  
Thitherward let us ascend.

# Hymn 119.

CHORALE.

J. S. BACH (?), 1685-1750.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a repeat sign and contains four measures of music. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, also beginning with a repeat sign and containing four measures of music.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues from the first system and includes a repeat sign in the second measure. The lower staff also continues from the first system and includes a repeat sign in the second measure.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues from the second system. The lower staff continues from the second system.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues from the third system. The lower staff continues from the third system.



## 119.

MAKER of the human heart,  
Scorn not Thou Thine own creation ;  
Onward guide its nobler part,  
Train it for its high vocation :  
From the long infected grain  
Cleanse and purge each sinful stain ;  
Kindle with a kindred fire  
Every good and great desire !

When in ruin and in gloom  
Falls to dust our earthly mansion,  
Give us ample verge and room  
For the measureless expansion :  
Clear our clouded mental sight  
To endure Thy piercing light ;  
Open wide our narrow thought  
To embrace Thee as we ought !

When the shadows melt away,  
And the Eternal Day is breaking,  
Judge most Just, be Thou our stay  
In that strange and solemn waking !  
Thou, to Whom the heart sincere  
Is Thy best of temples here,  
May Thy Faithfulness and Love  
Be our long last Home above !

A. P. STANLEY, 1815-1881.

# Hymn 120.

CHORALE.

German.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The music is written in a style typical of chorales, with block chords and simple melodic lines.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The music continues with block chords and simple melodic lines.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The music concludes with a double bar line at the end of the system.

*PSALM XXIII.*

THE King of Love my Shepherd is,  
 Whose goodness faileth never ;  
 I nothing lack if I am His  
 And He is mine for ever.

Where streams of living water flow  
 My ransomed soul He leadeth,  
 And, where the verdant pastures grow,  
 With food celestial feedeth.

Perverse and foolish oft I strayed,  
 But yet in love He sought me,  
 And on His shoulder gently laid,  
 And home, rejoicing, brought me.

In death's dark vale I fear no ill  
 With Thee, dear Lord ! beside me ;  
 Thy rod and staff my comfort still,  
 Thy Cross before to guide me.

Thou spread'st a Table in my sight,  
 Thy Unction grace bestoweth ;  
 And O ! what transport of delight  
 From Thy pure Chalice floweth !

And so through all the length of days  
 Thy goodness faileth never ;  
 Good Shepherd ! may I sing Thy praise  
 Within Thy House for ever !

SIR HENRY BAKER, 1821-1877.

# Hymn 121.

COLESHILL.

Scotch Psalter, 1635.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs. The key signature and time signature remain the same. The melody in the upper staff features a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, and the bass line provides a steady accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs. The key signature and time signature remain the same. The final measure of the upper staff ends with a dotted half note, and the bass line concludes with a dotted half note.

O GOD of Truth ! Whose living Word  
 Upholds whate'er has breath,  
 Look down on Thy created sons  
 Enslaved by sin and death.

Set up Thy standard, Lord ! that we,  
 Who claim a Heavenly birth,  
 May march with Thee to smite the lies  
 That vex Thy groaning earth.

And would we join that blest array,  
 And follow in the might  
 Of Him, the Faithful and the True,  
 In raiment clean and white ?

How can we fight for Truth and God,  
 Enthralled to lies and sin ?  
 He who would wage such war on earth  
 Must first be true within.

O God of Truth ! for Whom we long,  
 O Thou that hearest prayer,  
 Do Thine own battle in our hearts,  
 And slay the falsehood there.

So, tried in Thy refining fire,  
 From every lie set free,  
 In us Thy perfect Truth shall dwell,  
 And we may fight for Thee.

T. HUGHES, 1823-1889.

# Hymn 122.

ANGELUS.

JOHANN SCHEFFLER, 1624-1677.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. The music begins with a common rest for the first half of the measure. The melody in the upper staff starts on G4, moving to A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line consists of a series of chords: Bb2-F2, G2-A2, Bb2-A2, G2-F2, E2-D2, C2-B1, and B1-A1.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system: Bb4-A4, G4-F4, E4-D4, C4-B3, A3-G3, F3-E3, D3-C3, B2-A2. The bass line continues with chords: Bb2-A2, G2-F2, E2-D2, C2-B1, B1-A1, G1-F1, E1-D1, C1-B0.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody: Bb4-A4, G4-F4, E4-D4, C4-B3, A3-G3, F3-E3, D3-C3, B2-A2. The bass line continues with chords: Bb2-A2, G2-F2, E2-D2, C2-B1, B1-A1, G1-F1, E1-D1, C1-B0.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody: Bb4-A4, G4-F4, E4-D4, C4-B3, A3-G3, F3-E3, D3-C3, B2-A2. The bass line continues with chords: Bb2-A2, G2-F2, E2-D2, C2-B1, B1-A1, G1-F1, E1-D1, C1-B0.

**A**T even, ere the sun was set,  
 The sick, O Lord, around Thee lay ;  
 O in what divers pains they met !  
 O with what joy they went away !

Once more 'tis eventide, and we,  
 Oppress'd with various ills, draw near :  
 What if Thy form we cannot see ?  
 We know and feel that Thou art here.

O Saviour Christ, our woes dispel ;  
 For some are sick, and some are sad,  
 And some have never loved Thee well,  
 And some have lost the love they had ;

And some have found the world is vain,  
 Yet from the world they break not free ;  
 And some have friends who give them pain,  
 Yet have not sought a friend in Thee.

And none, O Lord, have perfect rest,  
 For none are wholly free from sin ;  
 And they, who fain would serve Thee best,  
 Are conscious most of wrong within.

O Saviour Christ, Thou too art man ;  
 Thou hast been troubled, tempted, tried ;  
 Thy kind but searching glance can scan  
 The very wounds that shame would hide.

Thy touch has still its ancient power ;  
 No word from Thee can fruitless fall ;  
 Hear in this solemn evening hour,  
 And in Thy mercy heal us all.

# Hymn 123.

*ST. MATTHEW.*

DR. CROFT, 1677-1727.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are marked with a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues from the first system, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and simple harmonic structure.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues from the second system, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and simple harmonic structure.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues from the third system, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and simple harmonic structure.





## 123.

THE shadows of the evening hours  
Fall from the darkening sky ;  
Upon the fragrance of the flowers  
The dews of evening lie :  
Before Thy throne, O Lord of Heaven,  
We kneel at close of day ;  
Look on Thy children from on high  
And hear us while we pray.

The sorrows of Thy servants, Lord,  
O do not Thou despise,  
But let the incense of our prayers  
Before Thy mercy rise :  
The brightness of the coming night  
Upon the darkness rolls ;  
With hopes of future glory chase  
The shadows on our souls.

Slowly the rays of daylight fade ;  
So fade within our heart  
The hopes in earthly love and joy,  
That one by one depart :  
Slowly the bright stars, one by one,  
Within the heavens shine ;  
Give us, O Lord, fresh hopes in Heaven,  
And trust in things divine.

Let peace, O Lord, Thy peace, O God,  
Upon our souls descend ;  
From midnight fears and perils, Thou  
Our trembling hearts defend :  
Give us a respite from our toil,  
Calm and subdue our woes ;  
Through the long day we labour, Lord,  
O give us now repose.

ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER, 1825-1864.

# Hymn 124.

CHORALE.

GEORG NEUMARK, 1621-1681.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a whole note chord of G2, B-flat2, and D3, followed by a series of eighth notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a whole note chord of G2, B-flat2, and D3, followed by a series of eighth notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. A fermata is placed over the final note of the upper staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It begins with a whole note chord of G2, B-flat2, and D3, followed by a series of eighth notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a whole note chord of G2, B-flat2, and D3, followed by a series of eighth notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. A fermata is placed over the final note of the upper staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It begins with a whole note chord of G2, B-flat2, and D3, followed by a series of eighth notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a whole note chord of G2, B-flat2, and D3, followed by a series of eighth notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. A fermata is placed over the final note of the upper staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It begins with a whole note chord of G2, B-flat2, and D3, followed by a series of eighth notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a whole note chord of G2, B-flat2, and D3, followed by a series of eighth notes: G2, A2, B-flat2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. A fermata is placed over the final note of the upper staff.

ETERNAL Father! strong to save,  
 Whose arm doth bind the restless wave,  
 Who bidd'st the mighty ocean deep,  
 Its own appointed limits keep :  
 Oh, hear us when we cry to Thee  
 For those in peril on the sea.

O Saviour! Whose almighty Word  
 The winds and waves submissive heard,  
 Who walkedst on the foaming deep  
 And calm amid its rage didst sleep :  
 Oh, hear us when we cry to Thee  
 For those in peril on the sea.

O Sacred Spirit! Who didst brood  
 Upon the chaos dark and rude,  
 Who bad'st its angry tumult cease,  
 And gavest light, and life, and peace :  
 Oh, hear us when we cry to Thee  
 For those in peril on the sea.

O Trinity of love and power,  
 Our brethren shield in danger's hour ;  
 From rock and tempest, fire and foe,  
 Protect them wheresoe'er they go ;  
 And ever let there rise to Thee  
 Glad hymns of praise from land and sea.

W. WHITING, 1825-1878.

# Hymn 125.

CHORALE.

JOH. RUD. AHLE, 1625-1673.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a repeat sign and contains three measures of music. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, also beginning with a repeat sign and containing three measures of music. The music is a simple choral setting with a steady rhythm.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a repeat sign and contains three measures of music. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, also beginning with a repeat sign and containing three measures of music. The music continues the choral setting with a steady rhythm.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a repeat sign and contains three measures of music. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, also beginning with a repeat sign and containing three measures of music. The music concludes the choral setting with a steady rhythm.

NOW the labourer's task is o'er ;  
 Now the battle day is past ;  
 Now upon the farther shore  
     Lands the voyager at last.  
 Father, in Thy gracious keeping  
 Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

There the tears of earth are dried ;  
     There its hidden things are clear ;  
 There the work of life is tried  
     By a juster Judge than here.  
 Father, in Thy gracious keeping  
 Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

There the sinful souls, that turn  
     To the Cross their dying eyes,  
 All the love of Christ shall learn  
     At His Feet in Paradise.  
 Father, in Thy gracious keeping  
 Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

There no more the powers of hell  
     Can prevail to mar their peace ;  
 Christ the Lord shall guard them well,  
     He who died for their release.  
 Father, in Thy gracious keeping  
 Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

'Earth to earth, and dust to dust,'  
     Calmly now the words we say,  
 Leaving *him* to sleep in trust  
     Till the Resurrection-day.  
 Father, in Thy gracious keeping  
 Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

# Hymn 126.

ST. LUKE.

H. PURCELL, 1658-1695.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. The music begins with a common rest for the first quarter note, followed by a series of chords and single notes. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It maintains the same key signature and time signature. The upper staff shows a continuation of the melodic line, with some notes beamed together. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment, with some notes beamed together and some chords.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff shows the melodic line with some notes beamed together. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment, with some notes beamed together and some chords.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff shows the melodic line with some notes beamed together. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment, with some notes beamed together and some chords. The system ends with a double bar line.

## 126.

*JOB* iii, 17-20.

HOW still and peaceful is the grave!  
Where, life's vain tumults past,  
Th' appointed house, by Heav'n's decree,  
Receives us all at last.

The wicked there from troubling cease,  
Their passions rage no more;  
And there the weary pilgrim rests  
From all the toils he bore.

There rest the pris'ners, now releas'd  
From slav'ry's sad abode;  
No more they hear th' oppressor's voice,  
Or dread the tyrant's rod.

There servants, masters, small and great,  
Partake the same repose;  
And there, in peace, the ashes mix  
Of those who once were foes.

All, levell'd by the hand of Death,  
Lie sleeping in the tomb;  
Till God in judgment calls them forth,  
To meet their final doom.

*From the Scotch Paraphrases.*

# Hymn 127.

*ST. MATTHIAS.*

ORLANDO GIBBONS, 1583-1625.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is written in a style characteristic of the late 16th or early 17th century, featuring a mix of quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The melody in the upper staff is primarily composed of quarter notes, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in the same clefs and key signature. The upper staff features a melodic line with some dotted rhythms and eighth-note patterns. The lower staff continues the accompaniment, showing some chromatic movement in the bass line.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves. The upper staff ends with a half note followed by a bar line. The lower staff also concludes with a half note and a bar line, mirroring the structure of the previous systems.



*REVELATION* xxi. 1-9.

**L**O! what a glorious sight appears  
 To our admiring eyes!  
 The former seas have pass'd away,  
 The former earth and skies.

From heav'n the new Jerus'lem comes,  
 All worthy of its Lord;  
 See all things now at last renew'd,  
 And paradise restor'd!

The God of glory down to men  
 Removes His bless'd abode;  
 He dwells with men; His people they,  
 And He His people's God.

His gracious hand shall wipe the tears  
 From ev'ry weeping eye:  
 And pains and groans, and griefs and fears,  
 And death itself, shall die.

Behold, I change all human things!  
 Saith He, whose words are true;  
 Lo! what was old is pass'd away,  
 And all things are made new!

I am the First, and I the Last,  
 Through endless years the same;  
 I AM, is My memorial still,  
 And My eternal Name.

*From the Scotch Paraphrases.*

# Hymn 128.

*BANGOR.*

*Ravenscroft's Psalter, 1621.*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with a steady rhythm.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music continues with similar homophonic textures.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music concludes with a final cadence.

## PROVERBS viii. 22-36.

KEEP silence, all ye sons of men,  
 And hear with reverence due;  
 Eternal Wisdom from above

Thus lifts her voice to you :

I was th' Almighty's chief delight  
 From everlasting days,  
 Ere yet His arm was stretched forth  
 The heav'ns and earth to raise.

Before the sea began to flow,  
 And leave the solid land,  
 Before the hills and mountains rose,  
 I dwelt at His right hand.

When first He rear'd the arch of heav'n,  
 And spread the clouds on air,  
 When first the fountains of the deep  
 He open'd, I was there.

There I was with Him, when He stretch'd  
 His compass o'er the deep,  
 And charg'd the ocean's swelling waves  
 Within their bounds to keep.

With joy I saw th' abode prepar'd  
 Which men were soon to fill:  
 Them from the first of days I lov'd,  
 Unchang'd, I love them still.

Now therefore hearken to my words,  
 Ye children, and be wise:  
 Happy the man that keeps my ways;  
 The man that shuns them dies.

Where dubious paths perplex the mind,  
 Direction I afford;  
 Life shall be his that follows me,  
 And favour from the Lord.

*From the Scotch Paraphrases.*

# Hymn 129.

CHORALE.

J. G. SCHICHT, 1753-1823.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a whole note chord (F2, B-flat1, E-flat2, A1) followed by a series of eighth notes: F2, B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It begins with a whole note chord (F2, B-flat1, E-flat2, A1) followed by eighth notes: F2, B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues with eighth notes: B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1, E-flat2. The lower staff continues with eighth notes: B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1, E-flat2.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues with eighth notes: B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1, E-flat2. The lower staff continues with eighth notes: B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1, E-flat2.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues with eighth notes: B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1, E-flat2. The lower staff continues with eighth notes: B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1, E-flat2, A1, B-flat1, E-flat2.

## 129.

THE Lord ascendeth up on high,  
The Lord hath triumphed gloriously,  
In power and might excelling!  
The grave and hell are captive led,  
Lo! He returns, our glorious Head,  
To His eternal dwelling!

The Heavens with joy receive their Lord,  
By Saints, by Angel hosts adored;  
O Day of exultation!  
O earth! adore thy glorious King,  
His Rising, His Ascension sing,  
With grateful adoration!

Our great High Priest hath gone before,  
Now on His Church His grace to pour,  
And still His love He giveth:  
O may our hearts to Him ascend,  
May all within us upward tend  
To Him who ever liveth!

*Author unknown.*





## 130.

JESUS Christ is risen to-day,  
Alleluia !  
Our triumphant holy day,  
Alleluia !  
Who did once upon the Cross,  
Alleluia !  
Suffer to redeem our loss.  
Alleluia !

Hymns of praise then let us sing,  
Alleluia !  
Unto Christ, our heavenly King,  
Alleluia !  
Who endured the Cross and grave,  
Alleluia !  
Sinners to redeem and save.  
Alleluia !

But the pain which He endured  
Alleluia !  
Our salvation hath procured ;  
Alleluia !  
Now above the sky He's King,  
Alleluia !  
Where the Angels ever sing.  
Alleluia !

Author unknown.

# Hymn 131.

CHORALE.

HANS LEO HASSLER, 1564-1612.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, a treble clef on top and a bass clef on the bottom. The time signature is common time (C). The music begins with a repeat sign. The melody in the treble clef starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves. The treble clef part has a half note G4, quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, followed by a repeat sign. The bass clef part has a half note G3, quarter notes A3, B3, and C4, followed by a repeat sign. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves. The treble clef part has a half note G4, quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, followed by a repeat sign. The bass clef part has a half note G3, quarter notes A3, B3, and C4, followed by a repeat sign. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. It features two staves. The treble clef part has a half note G4, quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, followed by a repeat sign. The bass clef part has a half note G3, quarter notes A3, B3, and C4, followed by a repeat sign. The system ends with a repeat sign.



# 131.

O SACRED Head, surrounded  
By crown of piercing thorn !  
O bleeding Head, so wounded,  
Reviled, and put to scorn !  
Death's pallid hue comes o'er Thee,  
The glow of life decays,  
Yet Angel-hosts adore Thee,  
And tremble as they gaze.

I see Thy strength and vigour  
All fading in the strife,  
And death with cruel rigour  
Bereaving Thee of life ;  
O agony and dying !  
O love to sinners free !  
Jesu, all grace supplying,  
O turn Thy Face on me.

In this Thy bitter Passion,  
Good Shepherd, think of me  
With Thy most sweet compassion,  
Unworthy though I be :  
Beneath Thy Cross abiding  
For ever would I rest,  
In Thy dear love confiding,  
And with Thy presence blest.

ST. BERNARD of Clairvaux, 1091-1153,  
*Translated by SIR H. BAKER, 1821-1877.*

# Hymn 132.

WEIMAR.

MELCHIOR VULPIUS, 1560-1616.



BRIEF life is here our portion ;  
 Brief sorrow, short-lived care ;  
 The life that knows no ending,  
 The tearless life, is there.

O happy retribution !  
 Short toil, eternal rest ;  
 For mortals and for sinners  
 A mansion with the blest !

And now we fight the battle,  
 But then shall wear the crown  
 Of full and everlasting  
 And passionless renown ;

And now we watch and struggle,  
 And now we live in hope,  
 And Sion in her anguish  
 With Babylon must cope ;

But He, Whom now we trust in,  
 Shall then be seen and known ;  
 And they that know and see Him  
 Shall have Him for their own.

The morning shall awaken,  
 The shadows shall decay,  
 And each true-hearted servant  
 Shall shine as doth the day.

There God, our King and Portion,  
 In fulness of His grace,  
 Shall we behold for ever,  
 And worship face to face.

O sweet and blessed country,  
 The home of God's elect !  
 O sweet and blessed country  
 That eager hearts expect !

Jesu, in mercy bring us  
 To that dear land of rest ;  
 Who art, with God the Father  
 And Spirit, ever blest.

BERNARD, of Cluny, c. 1150.

*Translated by J. M. NEALE, 1818-1866.*

# Hymn 133.

CHORALE (MUNICH).

Attributed to J. HERMANN, 1620.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music begins with a repeat sign. The melody in the upper staff starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line starts with a quarter note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a repeat sign in the middle of the system. The upper staff continues the melody with quarter notes D5, E5, and F5. The bass line continues with quarter notes D3, E3, and F3.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff has a dotted quarter note G5, followed by quarter notes F5 and E5. The bass line has a dotted quarter note G2, followed by quarter notes F2 and E2.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff has a dotted quarter note D5, followed by quarter notes C5 and B4. The bass line has a dotted quarter note D2, followed by quarter notes C2 and B1.

**F**OR thee, O dear, dear Country!  
 Mine eyes their vigils keep;  
 For very love, beholding  
 Thy happy Name, they weep:  
 O one, O only mansion,  
 O Paradise of joy!  
 Where tears are ever banished,  
 And smiles have no alloy!

With jasper glow thy bulwarks,  
 Thy streets with emeralds blaze;  
 The sardius and the topaz  
 Unite in thee their rays:  
 Thy ageless walls are bonded  
 With amethyst unpriced;  
 The Saints build up its fabric,  
 The Corner-stone is Christ!

Thou hast no shore, fair ocean!  
 Thou hast no time, bright day!  
 Dear fountain of refreshment  
 To pilgrims far away!  
 Jesu, in mercy bring us  
 To that dear land of rest;  
 Who art, with God the Father,  
 And Spirit, ever blest!

BERNARD, of Cluny, c. 1150.  
*Translated by J. M. NEALE, 1818-1866.*

# Hymn 134.

*VICTORY.*

G. P. DA PALESTRINA, 1524-1594.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a time signature of 3/4. The music is written in a homophonic style with block chords. The first staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and B4. The second staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G3, A3, and B3. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of two flats and a time signature of 3/4. The music continues with block chords. The first staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and B4. The second staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G3, A3, and B3. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of two flats and a time signature of 3/4. The music continues with block chords. The first staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and B4. The second staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G3, A3, and B3. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of two flats and a time signature of 3/4. The music continues with block chords. The first staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and B4. The second staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G3, A3, and B3. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

## 134.

THE strife is o'er, the battle done ;  
Now is the Victor's triumph won ;  
O let the song of praise be sung.

Alleluia !

Death's mightiest powers have done their worst,  
And Jesus hath His foes dispersed ;  
Let shouts of praise and joy outburst.

Alleluia !

On the third morn He rose again  
Glorious in majesty to reign ;  
O let us swell the joyful strain,

Alleluia !

Lord, by the stripes which wounded Thee  
From death's dread sting Thy servants free,  
That we may live, and sing to Thee

Alleluia !

*From Latin Hymn of 12th Century.  
Translated by F. POTT, b. 1832.*

# Hymn 135.

CHORALE.

Arranged from German Chorale, 'Wir Christenleut'  
from *Dresdener Gesangbuch*, 1594.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music begins with a common time signature 'C'. The upper staff starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note chord of A4-B4, a quarter note chord of G4-A4, a quarter note chord of F4-G4, a quarter note chord of E4-F4, a quarter note chord of D4-E4, a quarter note chord of C4-D4, and a quarter note G4. The lower staff starts with a quarter note chord of G2-A2, followed by a half note chord of B2-C3, a quarter note chord of D3-E3, a quarter note chord of F3-G3, a quarter note chord of A3-B3, a quarter note chord of C4-D4, a quarter note chord of E4-F4, and a quarter note G4.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music continues from the first system. The upper staff starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note chord of A4-B4, a quarter note chord of G4-A4, a quarter note chord of F4-G4, a quarter note chord of E4-F4, a quarter note chord of D4-E4, a quarter note chord of C4-D4, and a quarter note G4. The lower staff starts with a quarter note chord of G2-A2, followed by a half note chord of B2-C3, a quarter note chord of D3-E3, a quarter note chord of F3-G3, a quarter note chord of A3-B3, a quarter note chord of C4-D4, a quarter note chord of E4-F4, and a quarter note G4.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music continues from the second system. The upper staff starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note chord of A4-B4, a quarter note chord of G4-A4, a quarter note chord of F4-G4, a quarter note chord of E4-F4, a quarter note chord of D4-E4, a quarter note chord of C4-D4, and a quarter note G4. The lower staff starts with a quarter note chord of G2-A2, followed by a half note chord of B2-C3, a quarter note chord of D3-E3, a quarter note chord of F3-G3, a quarter note chord of A3-B3, a quarter note chord of C4-D4, a quarter note chord of E4-F4, and a quarter note G4.



THE sun is sinking fast,  
 The daylight dies ;  
 Let love awake, and pay  
 Her evening sacrifice.

As Christ upon the Cross  
 His head inclined,  
 And to His Father's hands  
 His parting soul resigned ;

So now herself my soul  
 Would wholly give  
 Into His sacred charge,  
 In Whom all spirits live :

So now beneath His eye  
 Would calmly rest,  
 Without a wish or thought  
 Abiding in the breast ;

Save that His will be done,  
 Whate'er betide ;  
 Dead to herself, and dead  
 In Him to all beside.

Thus would I live ; yet now  
 Not I, but He  
 In all His power and love  
 Henceforth alive in me.

One sacred Trinity !  
 One Lord Divine !  
 May I be ever His,  
 And He for ever mine !

*From Latin Hymn.*

*Translated by E. CASWALL, 1814-1878.*

# Hymn 136.

BABYLON.

T. CAMPION, *d.* 1619.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music continues with chords and single notes.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music concludes with a final cadence.

## 136.

THAT day of wrath, that dreadful day,  
When heaven and earth shall pass away,  
What power shall be the sinner's stay?  
How shall he meet that dreadful day?

•

When, shrivelling like a parched scroll,  
The flaming heavens together roll ;  
When louder yet, and yet more dread,  
Swells the high trump that wakes the dead.

O ! on that day, that wrathful day,  
When man to judgment wakes from clay,  
Be Thou, O Christ, the sinner's stay,  
Though heaven and earth shall pass away.

THOMAS OF CELANO, C. 1208-1275.  
*Translated by* SIR WALTER SCOTT, 1771-1832.

# Hymn 137.

CHORALE.

MARTIN LUTHER, 1483-1546.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The music begins with a double bar line and repeat dots. The melody in the upper staff starts on a half note D4, followed by quarter notes E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, and D5. The bass line starts with a half note D3, followed by quarter notes E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, and D4. The system concludes with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final D note in both staves.

The second system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. The upper staff features a melodic line with quarter notes and eighth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G4, A4) and a half note D5. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The system ends with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final D note in both staves.

The third system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. The upper staff features a melodic line with quarter notes and eighth notes, including a half note D5. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The system concludes with a final cadence in both staves.



## 137.

A SAFE Stronghold our God is still,  
 A trusty Shield and Weapon;  
 He'll help us clear from all the ill  
 That in our days shall happen.  
 The ancient Prince of Hell  
 Hath risen with purpose fell;  
 Strong mail of craft and power  
 He weareth in this hour;  
 On earth is not his fellow.

With force of arms we nothing can,  
 Full soon we were down-riden;  
 But for us fights the proper Man,  
 Whom God Himself hath bidden.  
 Ask ye, Who is this same?  
 Christ Jesus is His Name,  
 The Lord Zebaoth's Son;  
 He, and no other one,  
 Shall conquer in the battle.

And were this world all Devils o'er,  
 And watching to devour us,  
 We lay it not to heart so sore;  
 Not they can overpower us.  
 And let the Prince of Ill  
 Look grim as e'er he will,  
 He harms us not a whit:  
 For why? His doom is writ;  
 A word shall quickly slay him.

God's Word, for all their craft and force,  
 One moment will not linger,  
 But, spite of Hell, shall have its course;  
 'Tis written by His finger.  
 And though they take our life,  
 Goods, honour, children, wife,  
 Yet is their profit small;  
 These things shall vanish all,  
 The City of God remaineth!

MARTIN LUTHER, 1483-1546.  
 Translated by THOMAS CARLYLE, 1795-1881.

# Hymn 138.

CHORALE.

Geistliches Gesangbüchlein, Wittenberg, 1524.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves begin with a C-clef and a common time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with quarter and eighth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs. The notation includes various note values and rests, with some notes beamed together. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs. The notation includes various note values and rests, with some notes beamed together. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs. The notation includes various note values and rests, with some notes beamed together. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

OUT of the depths I cry to Thee,  
 Lord, hear me, I implore Thee !  
 Bend down Thy gracious ear to me,  
 Let my prayer come before Thee !  
 If Thou rememb'rest each misdeed,  
 If each should have its rightful meed,  
 Who may abide Thy presence ?

Our pardon is Thy gift, Thy love  
 And grace alone avail us ;  
 Our works could ne'er our guilt remove,  
 The strictest life must fail us :  
 That none may boast himself of aught,  
 But own in fear Thy grace hath wrought  
 What in him seemeth righteous.

And thus my hope is in the Lord,  
 And not in mine own merit ;  
 I rest upon His faithful word  
 To them of contrite spirit ;  
 That He is merciful and just—  
 Here is my comfort and my trust,  
 His help I wait with patience.

Though great our sins, and sore our woes,  
 His grace much more aboundeth ;  
 His helping love no limit knows,  
 Our utmost need it soundeth ;  
 Our kind and faithful Shepherd, He  
 Who shall at last set Israel free  
 From all their sin and sorrow.

MARTIN LUTHER, 1483-1546.

*Translated by C. WINKWORTH, 1829-1878.*

# Hymn 139.

*SPIERS.*

MARTIN LUTHER, 1483-1546.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with a melody in the upper staff and a supporting bass line in the lower staff. The melody begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The bass line begins with a half note Bb3, followed by quarter notes C4, Bb3, and C4. The system concludes with a fermata over the final note of the melody.

The second system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. The melody in the upper staff consists of quarter notes A4, Bb4, A4, and G4. The bass line consists of quarter notes C4, Bb3, C4, and Bb3. The system concludes with a fermata over the final note of the melody.

The third system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. The melody in the upper staff consists of quarter notes G4, A4, Bb4, and A4. The bass line consists of quarter notes C4, Bb3, C4, and Bb3. The system concludes with a fermata over the final note of the melody.



## 139.

DO I not love Thee, Lord most High,  
In answer to Thy love for me?  
I seek no other liberty  
But that of being bound to Thee.

May memory no thought suggest  
But shall to Thy pure glory tend;  
My understanding find no rest  
Except in Thee, its only end.

My God, I here protest to Thee,  
No other will I have than Thine;  
Whatever Thou hast given me  
I here again to Thee resign.

All mine is Thine; say but the word,  
Whate'er Thou willest,—be it done:  
I know Thy love, all-gracious Lord;  
I know it seeks my good alone.

Apart from Thee all things are nought:  
Then grant, O my supremest bliss!  
Grant me to love Thee as I ought:—  
Thou givest all in giving this!

IGNATIUS LOYOLA, 1491-1556.  
*Translated by E. CASWALL 1814-1878.*

# Hymn 140.

CHORALE.

MARTIN LUTHER, 1483-1546.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a repeat sign and contains a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment of quarter notes: G3, B2, D3, E3, F#3, G3.

The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The upper staff features a melodic line with a fermata over the final note, G4. The lower staff continues with the same accompaniment pattern.

The third system continues the melody and accompaniment. The upper staff features a melodic line with a fermata over the final note, G4. The lower staff continues with the same accompaniment pattern.

The fourth system concludes the melody and accompaniment. The upper staff features a melodic line with a fermata over the final note, G4. The lower staff continues with the same accompaniment pattern.

# 140.

GREAT God, what do I see and hear !  
The end of things created !  
The Judge of mankind doth appear,  
On clouds of glory seated !  
The trumpet sounds, the graves restore  
The dead, which they contained before :  
Prepare, my soul, to meet Him !

The dead in Christ shall first arise,  
At the last trumpet sounding ;  
Caught up to meet Him in the skies,  
With joy their Lord surrounding :  
No gloomy fears their souls dismay,  
His presence sheds eternal day  
On those prepared to meet Him !

But sinners, filled with guilty fears,  
Behold His wrath prevailing ;  
For they shall rise, and find their tears  
And sighs are unavailing :  
The day of grace is past and gone ;  
Trembling, they stand before the throne  
All unprepared to meet Him !

Great God, what do I see and hear !  
The end of things created !  
The Judge of mankind doth appear,  
On clouds of glory seated !  
Low at His Cross I view the day,  
When heaven and earth shall pass away,  
And thus prepare to meet Him !

1st verse by B. RINGWALDT, 1530-1598.  
W. B. COLLYER, 1782-1854.

# Hymn 141.

CHORALE.

? PH. NICOLAI, 1556-1608.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, a treble staff on top and a bass staff on the bottom. Both staves are in common time (C). The treble staff begins with a C-clef and contains a series of chords and intervals, including a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The bass staff begins with an F-clef and contains a series of chords and intervals, including a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, a treble staff on top and a bass staff on the bottom. Both staves are in common time (C). The treble staff begins with a C-clef and contains a series of chords and intervals, including a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The bass staff begins with an F-clef and contains a series of chords and intervals, including a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. The system concludes with a first ending (marked "1st time.") and a second ending (marked "2nd time.") in the treble staff, and a corresponding first ending and second ending in the bass staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, a treble staff on top and a bass staff on the bottom. Both staves are in common time (C). The treble staff begins with a C-clef and contains a series of chords and intervals, including a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The bass staff begins with an F-clef and contains a series of chords and intervals, including a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves, a treble staff on top and a bass staff on the bottom. Both staves are in common time (C). The treble staff begins with a C-clef and contains a series of chords and intervals, including a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The bass staff begins with an F-clef and contains a series of chords and intervals, including a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.

'WAKE! Wake! Wake!' The watch are crying;  
From tower to tower the word is flying;

'Arise, Jerusalem, arise!'

Midnight's gloom our eyes confoundeth;  
But hark, how clear their call resoundeth!

'Where are ye, O ye virgins wise?

Up, see your lamps are bright!

The Bridegroom is in sight.

Hallelujah.

Away, away, in glad array,

Go, meet Him; 'tis His wedding-day!

Zion hears; no more she sleepeth;  
She hastes to rise; her glad heart leapeth;

The word is sure; her Friend is nigh.

Lo! He comes in heaven's splendour,

Most strong in truth, in grace most tender;

Her light grows clear, her star climbs high.

So come, God's crownèd Son,

Who hast the vict'ry won.

Come, Lord Jesus.

We long to see the day when we

Shall hold the feast of love with Thee.

Unto Thee be glory given

By all on earth and all in heaven;

Bid harp and cymbal swell the strain.

So they sing, the choirs immortal;

And we shall pass the pearly portal,

And we shall stand among Thy train.

No eye hath ever seen,

No ear hath ever heard

Such great gladness.

We will therefore to Thee outpour

Loud Hallelujahs evermore.

# Hymn 142.

CHORALE.

PH. NICOLAI, 1556-1608.  
Harmonized by J. S. BACH.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music begins with a C-clef on the first line of the treble staff. The melody in the treble staff starts on G4 and moves stepwise through A4, Bb4, and C5. The bass line starts on G2 and moves stepwise through F2, E2, D2, and C2.

The second system of musical notation continues the two-staff arrangement. The treble staff features a melodic line with some grace notes and a final cadence on C5. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

The third system of musical notation shows the continuation of the hymn. The treble staff has a more active melodic line with eighth-note runs. The bass staff continues with its accompaniment, featuring some sixteenth-note passages.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The treble staff ends with a final cadence on C5. The bass staff concludes with a final chord on G2.

THE morning star upon us gleams.  
 How full of grace and truth His beams,  
 How passing fair His splendour !  
 Good Shepherd, David's proper heir,  
 My King in heav'n, Thou dost me bear  
 Upon Thy bosom tender.  
 Nearest,  
 Dearest,  
 Highest, brightest,  
 Thou delightest  
 Still to love me,  
 Thou, so high enthroned above me.

Strike deep into this heart of mine  
 Thy rays of love, Thou star divine,  
 And fire its dying embers :  
 And grant that nought have power to part  
 Me from Thy Body, Lord, Who art  
 The life of all Thy members.  
 I stand  
 Thy hand  
 Ever taking,  
 Ne'er forsaking :  
 Nought shall ail me ;  
 Bread of life, Thou wilt not fail me.

O holy Jesus, when the light  
 Of Thy dear face shines on me bright,  
 Then heav'nly joy doth thrill me.  
 O Lord, my sure and stedfast good,  
 Thy Word, Thy Spirit, Body, Blood,—  
 With life, new life, they fill me.  
 This day,  
 I pray,  
 Mercy showing,  
 Grace bestowing,  
 Look on me, Lord,  
 Thy own word is all my plea, Lord.

Thou, mighty Father, in Thy Son  
 Didst love me, ere Thou hadst begun  
 This ancient world's foundation.  
 Thy Son hath made a friend of me,  
 And when in spirit Him I see  
 I've done with tribulation.  
 What bliss  
 Is this !  
 Where He liveth,  
 Me He giveth  
 Life for ever ;  
 Nought from His love can me sever.

Lift up the voice and strike the string,  
 Let all glad sounds of music ring  
 In God's high praises blended.  
 Christ will be with me all the way,  
 To-day, to-morrow, every day,  
 Till travelling days be ended.  
 Sing out,  
 Ring out,  
 Triumph glorious  
 O victorious  
 Chosen nation ;  
 Praise the God of your salvation.

PH. NICOLAI, 1556-1608.

*From the version in the Würtemberger Gesangbuch.*

*Translated by E. J. PALMER.*

# Hymn 143.

CHORALE.

G. G. DA CARAVAGGIO, 1591.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/4. It begins with a repeat sign and contains a melody of quarter and eighth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment of chords and moving lines.

The second system continues the piece. The upper staff features a melodic line with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The third system shows the continuation of the melody and accompaniment. The upper staff has a melodic line with a repeat sign. The lower staff provides the harmonic support. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The fourth system is the final one on the page. It contains the concluding melodic and accompaniment lines. Both staves end with a double bar line and repeat dots.



**I**N Thee is gladness  
 Amid all sadness,  
 Jesus, Sunshine of my heart !  
 By Thee are given  
 The gifts of Heaven ;  
 Thou the true Redeemer art !  
 Our souls Thou wakest,  
 Our bonds Thou breakest ;  
 Who trusts Thee surely  
 Hath built securely,  
 He stands for ever : Hallelujah !  
 Our hearts are pining  
 To see Thy shining,  
 Dying or living  
 To Thee are cleaving,  
 Nought can us sever : Hallelujah !

If He is ours  
 We fear no powers,  
 Nor of earth, nor sin, nor death ;  
 He sees and blesses  
 The worst distresses,  
 He can change them with a breath !  
 Wherefore the story  
 Tell of His glory  
 With heart and voices ;  
 All heaven rejoices  
 In Him for ever : Hallelujah !  
 We shout for gladness,  
 Triumph o'er sadness,  
 Love Thee and praise Thee,  
 And still shall raise Thee  
 Glad hymns for ever : Hallelujah !

T. LINDEMANN, 1580-1630.

*Translated by C. WINKWORTH, 1829-1878.*

# Hymn 144.

CHORALE.

J. CRÜGER, 1598-1662.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a repeat sign and contains three measures of music. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, also beginning with a repeat sign and containing three measures of music.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system, featuring a repeat sign and ending with a fermata. The lower staff continues the bass line, also featuring a repeat sign and ending with a fermata.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with various rhythmic patterns. The lower staff continues the bass line with corresponding rhythmic patterns.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody, ending with a fermata. The lower staff continues the bass line, ending with a fermata.

# 144.

NOW all give thanks to God,  
Heart, voice, and hand in chorus.  
Let all the world confess,  
‘The Lord doth great things for us.’  
He from our mother’s womb  
And tott’ring babyhood  
Hath kept us to this hour,  
And done us endless good.

God give us all through life  
Peace that no trouble shaketh ;  
God fill our hearts with joy  
That no man from us taketh ;  
In every time of need  
Be with us, strong to save ;  
And keep us in His grace  
Here and beyond the grave.

All glory, honour, praise  
To Him who made and feeds us,  
To Him Who saved, to Him  
Who into all truth leads us,  
One God, the Lord most High ;  
As it hath ever been,  
Is now, shall ever be,  
World without end. Amen.

MARTIN RINCKART, 1586-1649.  
*Translated by E. J. PALMER.*

# Hymn 145.

CHORALE.

MELCHIOR FRANK, 1580-1639.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The music begins with a half note D4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass. The melody in the treble staff moves stepwise: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The bass line provides harmonic support with chords and single notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff melody continues: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The bass line continues with chords and single notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff melody continues: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The bass line continues with chords and single notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The treble staff melody continues: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The bass line continues with chords and single notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4.



## 145.

JERUSALEM, thou city fair and high,  
Would God I were in thee!  
My longing heart fain, fain to thee would fly.  
It will not stay with me;  
Far over vale and mountain,  
Far over field and plain,  
It hastes to seek its Fountain  
And quit this world of pain.

Oh happy day, and yet far happier hour,  
When wilt thou come at last?  
When fearless to my Father's love and power,  
Whose promise standeth fast,  
My soul I gladly render,  
For surely will His hand  
Lead her with guidance tender  
To heaven her fatherland.

And when within that lovely Paradise,  
At last I safely dwell  
From out my soul what songs of bliss shall rise,  
What joy my lips shall tell,  
While holy saints are singing  
Hosannas o'er and o'er,  
Pure Hallelujahs ringing  
Around me evermore.

J. M. MEYFART, 1590-1642.

Translated by C. WINKWORTH, 1829-1878.

# Hymn 146.

CHORALE.

J. G. EBELING, 1620-1672.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (C). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with block chords and moving lines. The first measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note chord, a quarter rest, and a half note chord. The lower staff follows a similar pattern with block chords.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a sequence of chords and moving lines, including a half note chord, a quarter rest, and a half note chord. The lower staff provides a steady accompaniment with block chords.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a sequence of chords and moving lines, including a half note chord, a quarter rest, and a half note chord. The lower staff provides a steady accompaniment with block chords.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff features a sequence of chords and moving lines, including a half note chord, a quarter rest, and a half note chord. The lower staff provides a steady accompaniment with block chords.

## 146.

ALL my heart this night rejoices,  
As I hear,  
Far and near,  
Sweetest angel voices :  
'Christ is born !' their choirs are singing,  
Till the air  
Everywhere  
Now with joy is ringing !

Hark ! a Voice from yonder manger,  
Soft and sweet,  
Doth entreat,  
'Flee from woe and danger ;  
Brethren, come ! from all doth grieve you  
You are freed ;  
All you need  
I will surely give you !'

Come, then, let us hasten yonder ;  
Here let all,  
Great and small,  
Kneel in awe and wonder ;  
Love Him Who with love is yearning :  
Hail the star  
That from afar  
Bright with hope is burning !

P. GERHARDT, 1606-1676.  
*Translated by C. WINKWORTH, 1829-1878.*

# Hymn 147.

*ST. BRIDE.*

DR. S. HOWARD, 1710-1782.  
(Original Setting.)

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (one flat) and common time (C). The music begins with a common time signature 'C'. The melody in the treble staff starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and A3. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The bass staff continues with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and A3. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The bass staff continues with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, Bb3, and A3. The system concludes with a double bar line.



COMMIT thou all thy griefs  
 And ways into His hands,  
 To His sure truth and tender care,  
 Who earth and heaven commands.

Who points the clouds their course,  
 Whom winds and seas obey :  
 He shall direct thy wandering feet,  
 He shall prepare thy way.

Thou on the Lord rely,  
 So safe shalt thou go on ;  
 Fix on His work thy steadfast eye,  
 So shall thy work be done.

No profit canst thou gain  
 By self-consuming care ;  
 To Him commend thy cause, His ear  
 Attends the softest prayer.

Thy everlasting truth,  
 Father, Thy boundless love,  
 Sees all Thy children's wants, and knows  
 What best for each will prove.

Thou everywhere hast sway,  
 And all things serve thy might ;  
 Thy every act pure blessing is,  
 Thy path unsullied light.

When Thou arisest, Lord,  
 What shall thy work withstand ?  
 Whate'er Thy children want, thou giv'st ;  
 And who shall stay Thy hand ?

P. GERHARDT, 1606-1676.  
*Translated by J. WESLEY, 1703-1791.*

# Hymn 148.

CHORALE.

German, 1539.



NOW woods are all reposing,  
 Beasts, men, their eyes are closing,  
 The whole world sinks to sleep.  
 But ye, my powers, up, wake you,  
 Sleep must not yet o'ertake you ;  
 Ye have a watch with God to keep.

Sun, where hast thou retreated ?  
 Thy foe hath thee defeated,  
 The night hath thee foredone.  
 Without is night victorious,  
 But in my soul shines glorious  
 My Jesus, my unconquered Sun.

Now all around is darkling,  
 But golden stars are sparkling  
 From out the deep blue sky.  
 So shall I rise in gladness  
 From out this vale of sadness,  
 And shine before my God on high.

My eyes now all unwilling  
 Their watches are fulfilling ;  
 Soon sleep will seal them quite.  
 But Thou, who Israel keepest,  
 Thou slumb'rest not, nor sleepest ;  
 Be Thou my eye, my watch to-night.

A covert, Jesus, make me  
 Beneath Thy wings, and take me  
 To sleep upon Thy breast.  
 If Satan rage to tear me,  
 Bid angels comfort bear me,  
 And sing, 'This child unharmed shall rest.'

Fret not ye, my beloved,  
 Your feet shall not be moved,  
 The Lord your souls shall keep.  
 Bright angels shall attend you,  
 And all night long defend you ;  
 So gives He His beloved sleep.

P. GERHARDT, 1606-1676.  
 Translated by E. J. PALMER.

# Hymn 149.

CHORALE.

G. NEUMARK, 1621-1681.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (one flat) and common time (C). The music begins with a repeat sign. The melody in the upper staff starts on G4, moving to A4, Bb4, and C5. The bass line starts on G2, moving to A2, Bb2, and C3. The system concludes with a fermata over the final note of the upper staff.

The second system of musical notation continues the two-staff arrangement. It features a repeat sign at the beginning. The upper staff melody continues from the previous system, with notes G4, A4, Bb4, and C5. The bass line continues with notes G2, A2, Bb2, and C3. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The third system of musical notation continues the two-staff arrangement. The upper staff melody features notes G4, A4, Bb4, and C5. The bass line continues with notes G2, A2, Bb2, and C3. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

## 149.

HELP us, O Lord ! behold we enter  
Upon another year to-day ;  
In Thee our hopes and thoughts now centre,  
Renew our courage for the way :  
New life, new strength, new happiness,  
We ask of Thee : O hear, and bless !

O God, be with us and direct us ;  
O God, our plans and hopes inspire ;  
O God, from thoughts of sin protect us ;  
O God, be all our heart's desire ;  
O God, be in our thoughts each day,  
Nor suffer us to fall away !

And grant us, when the year is over,  
Its latest hour in peace may close ;  
In all things care for us, and cover  
Our head in time of fear and woes !  
So may we, when our years are gone,  
Appear with joy before Thy Throne !

J. RIST, 1607-1667.  
*Translated by C. WINKWORTH, 1829-1878.*

# Hymn 150.

CHORALE.

PRAXIS PIETATIS MELICA, 1668.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a chorale style, featuring a melody in the upper voice and a supporting bass line. The first measure includes repeat signs. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and B4, and then a dotted quarter note C5. The bass line starts with a quarter note G2, followed by quarter notes A2 and B2, and then a dotted quarter note C3.

The second system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. The upper staff features a melody with a dotted quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a quarter note B4. The lower staff provides harmonic support with a quarter note G2, followed by quarter notes A2 and B2, and then a dotted quarter note C3. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

The third system of musical notation continues the two-staff format. The upper staff features a melody with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and B4, and then a dotted quarter note C5. The lower staff provides harmonic support with a quarter note G2, followed by quarter notes A2 and B2, and then a dotted quarter note C3. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

## 150.

PRaise thou the Lord, O my soul ; let thy song upward soaring  
Join with the songs of the angels in heaven adoring.  
Brethren, rejoice ;  
Wake the lute, lift up the voice,  
Loudly His praises out-pouring.

Praise thou the Lord, the all-glorious King of creation ;  
He hath on eagles' wings borne thee through all tribulation.  
Give Him thy heart ;  
He it is Who doth impart  
Joy to thee, life and salvation.

Praise thou the Lord, Who with marvellous wisdom hath made thee,  
Decked thee with health, and with loving hand guided and stayed thee.  
How oft in grief  
Hath not He brought thee relief,  
Spreading His wings for to shade thee.

Praise thou the Lord ; look and see how thy life He sustaineth ;  
Think of the rivers of love that from heaven He raineth.  
God from above  
Stoopeth to give thee His love ;  
His mighty arm who restraineth ?

Praise thou the Lord, O my soul ; all that in me is, praise Him.  
Bless thou His name with His people here gathered to praise Him.  
He is thy light ;  
Keep Him for aye in thy sight.  
Praise Him, for evermore praise Him.

J. NEANDER, 1610-1680.  
*Translated by E. J. PALMER.*

# Hymn 151.

CHORALE.

J. H. SCHEIN, 1586-1630.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music begins with a repeat sign. The melody in the upper staff starts on G4 and moves stepwise up to D5, with a fermata over the final note. The bass line starts on G2 and moves stepwise up to D3.

The second system of musical notation continues the two-staff setting. It begins with a repeat sign. The upper staff features a melodic line with a fermata over the final note. The bass line continues its stepwise ascent, ending with a fermata.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff ends with a fermata over a dotted half note. The bass line concludes with a fermata over a whole note chord.



O LOVE, Who formedst me to wear  
 The image of Thy Godhead here ;  
 Who soughtest me with tender care  
 Through all my wanderings wild and drear ;  
 O Love, I give myself to Thee,  
 Thine ever, only Thine to be.

O Love, Who ere life's earliest dawn  
 On me Thy choice hast gently laid ;  
 O Love, Who here as man wast born,  
 And like to us in all things made ;  
 O Love, I give myself to Thee,  
 Thine ever, only Thine to be.

O Love, Who once in time was slain,  
 Pierced through and through with bitter woe ;  
 O Love, Who, wrestling thus, didst gain  
 That we eternal joy might know :  
 O Love, I give myself to Thee,  
 Thine ever, only Thine to be.

O Love, Who lovest me for aye,  
 Who for my soul dost ever plead ;  
 O Love, Who didst my ransom pay,  
 Whose power sufficeth in my stead ;  
 O Love, I give myself to Thee,  
 Thine ever, only Thine to be.

O Love, Who once shalt bid me rise  
 From out this dying life of ours ;  
 O Love, Who once above yon skies,  
 Shalt set me in the fadeless bowers :  
 O Love, I give myself to Thee,  
 Thine ever, only Thine to be.

J. SCHEFFLER, 1624-1677.  
*Translated by C. WINKWORTH, 1829-1878.*

# Hymn 152.

CHORALE.

J. ROSENMÜLLER, 1610-1680.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The music begins with a repeat sign. The melody in the upper staff starts on G4 and moves stepwise up to D5. The bass line in the lower staff starts on G2 and moves stepwise up to D3.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a repeat sign at the beginning of the first measure. The melody in the upper staff has a slight dip to F4 before rising to G4. The bass line in the lower staff has a slight dip to F2 before rising to G2. The system concludes with a final cadence in the upper staff.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. The melody in the upper staff features a descending line from G4 to E4. The bass line in the lower staff features a descending line from G2 to E2. The system ends with a final cadence in both staves.

## 152.

NOT in anger, mighty God,  
Not in anger smite us ;  
We must perish if Thy rod  
Justly should requite us :  
We are nought ;  
Sin hath brought,  
Lord, Thy wrath upon us ;  
Yet have mercy on us !

Show me now a Father's love,  
And His tender patience ;  
Heal my wounded soul, remove  
These too sore temptations :  
I am weak ;  
Father, speak  
Thou of peace and gladness ;  
Comfort Thou my sadness !

Father, hymns to Thee we raise,  
Here and once in Heaven ;  
And the Son and Spirit praise,  
Who our bonds have riven :  
Evermore  
We adore  
Thee, Whose grace hath stirred us,  
And Whose pity heard us !

J. G. ALBINUS, 1624-1679.  
*Translated by C. WINKWORTH, 1829-1878.*

# Hymn 153.

CHORALE or PSALM 38.

C. GOUDIMEL, 1510-1572.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It contains four measures of music, primarily using quarter and eighth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, also containing four measures of music, primarily using quarter and eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music, including some beamed eighth notes and a final measure with a double bar line. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, also containing four measures of music, including some beamed eighth notes and a final measure with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music, including some beamed eighth notes and a final measure with a double bar line. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, also containing four measures of music, including some beamed eighth notes and a final measure with a double bar line.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music, including some beamed eighth notes and a final measure with a double bar line. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, also containing four measures of music, including some beamed eighth notes and a final measure with a double bar line.

COME, my soul, thou must be waking;  
 Now is breaking  
 O'er the earth another day:  
 Come, to Him Who made this splendour  
 See thou render  
 All thy feeble strength can pay.

Gladly hail the light returning;  
 Ready burning  
 Be the incense of thy powers:  
 For the night is safely ended;  
 God hath tended  
 With His care thy helpless hours.

Pray that He may prosper ever  
 Each endeavour,  
 When thine aim is good and true;  
 But that He may ever thwart thee,  
 And convert thee,  
 When thou evil wouldst pursue.

Think that He thy ways beholdeth;  
 He unfoldeth  
 Every fault that lurks within;  
 Every stain of shame glossed over  
 Can discover,  
 And discern each deed of sin.

Fettered to the fleeting hours,  
 All our powers  
 Vain and brief are borne away:  
 Time, my soul, thy ship is steering,  
 Onward veering,  
 To the gulf of death a prey.

Mayst thou then on life's last morrow,  
 Free from sorrow,  
 Pass away in slumber sweet:  
 And released from death's dark sadness,  
 Rise in gladness,  
 That far brighter Sun to greet.

Only God's free gifts abuse not,  
 Light refuse not,  
 But His Spirit's voice obey;  
 Soon shall joy thy brow be wreathing  
 Splendour breathing  
 Fairer than the fairest day.

BARON VON CANITZ, 1654-1699.  
*Translated by H. J. BUCKOLL, 1803-1871.*

# Hymn 154.

CHORALE.

J. NEANDER, 1610-1680.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (C). The music begins with a repeat sign. The melody in the upper staff starts on a dotted quarter note, followed by eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass line provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a repeat sign in the middle of the system. The upper staff continues with a melodic line, and the lower staff provides accompaniment. The notation includes various note values and rests.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. It features a final double bar line. The upper staff ends with a melodic phrase, and the lower staff provides a final accompaniment. The notation includes various note values and rests.

WHO are these like stars appearing,  
 These, before God's throne who stand?  
 Each a golden crown is wearing,  
 Who are all this glorious band?  
 Hallelujah! hark they sing,  
 Praising loud their heavenly King.

Who are these of dazzling brightness,  
 These in God's own truth arrayed,  
 Clad in robes of purest whiteness,  
 Robes whose lustre ne'er shall fade,  
 Ne'er be touched by Time's rude hand?  
 Whence come all this glorious band?

These are they who have contended  
 For their Saviour's honour long,  
 Wrestling on till life was ended,  
 Following not the sinful throng;  
 These, who well the fight sustained,  
 Triumph by the Lamb have gained.

These are they whose hearts were riven,  
 Sore with woe and anguish tried,  
 Who in prayer full oft have striven  
 With the God they glorified;  
 Now, their painful conflict o'er,  
 God has bid them weep no more.

These, the Almighty contemplating,  
 Did as priests before Him stand,  
 Soul and body always waiting  
 Day and night at His command;  
 Now in God's most holy place  
 Blest they stand before His face.

H. T. SCHENK, 1656-1727.  
*Translated by F. E. COX.*

# Hymn 155.

CHORALE.

? J. PACHELBEL, 1653-1706.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (C). The music begins with a repeat sign. The upper staff contains a melody of quarter notes, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment of chords.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs. The upper staff has a melody with some notes beamed together and a fermata over the final note. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs. The upper staff has a melody with a fermata over the final note. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs. The upper staff has a melody with a fermata over the final note. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.



O RISEN Lord! O conqu'ring King!  
 O Life of all the living!  
 To-day that peace of Easter bring  
 Which comes but of Thy giving!  
 Once Death, our foe,  
 Had laid Thee low,  
 Now hast Thou rent his bonds in twain,  
 Now art Thou risen Who once wast slain!

Oh that to know Thy victory  
 To us were inly granted,  
 And these cold hearts might catch from Thee  
 The glow of faith undaunted;  
 Thy quenchless light,  
 Thy glorious might  
 Still comfortless and lonely leave  
 The soul that cannot yet believe.

Then break through our hard hearts Thy way,  
 O Jesus, Lord of glory!  
 Kindle the lamp of faith to-day,  
 Teach us to sing before Thee  
 For joy at length,  
 That in Thy strength  
 We too may rise whom sin had slain,  
 And Thine eternal rest attain.

And when our tears for sin o'erflow,  
 Do Thou in love draw near us,  
 Thy precious gift of peace bestow,  
 Let Thy bright presence cheer us,  
 That so may we,  
 O Christ, from Thee  
 Drink in the life that cannot die,  
 And keep true Easter feasts on high.

J. H. BÖHMER, 1674-1749.

*Translated by C. WINKWORTH, 1829-1878.*

# Hymn 156.

CRASSELIOUS or WINCHESTER NEW.

*Freylinghausen's Gesangbuch, 1704.*

CRASSELIOUS, 1667-1724.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (C). The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (C). The music continues with chords and single notes.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (C). The music concludes with a final cadence.

## 156.

ON Jordan's bank the Baptist's cry  
Announces that the Lord is nigh ;  
Awake, and hearken, for He brings  
Glad tidings of the King of kings.

Then cleansed be every breast from sin ;  
Make straight the way for God within ;  
Prepare we in our hearts a home,  
Where such a mighty Guest may come.

For Thou art our salvation, Lord,  
Our Refuge, and our great Reward ;  
Without Thy grace we waste away,  
Like flowers that wither and decay.

To heal the sick stretch out Thine Hand,  
And bid the fallen sinner stand ;  
Shine forth, and let Thy light restore  
Earth's own true loveliness once more.

All praise, Eternal Son, to Thee  
Whose Advent doth Thy people free  
Whom with the Father we adore  
And Holy Ghost for evermore.

C. COFFIN, 1676-1749.  
*Translated by T. CHANDLER, 1806-1876.*

# Hymn 157.

NORFOLK.

DR. S. HOWARD, 1710-1782.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a simple, hymn-like style with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, continuing the melody and bass line from the first system. It maintains the same key signature and time signature.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, concluding the piece. It maintains the same key signature and time signature and ends with a double bar line.

WHAT star is this, with beams so bright,  
 More beauteous than the noonday light?  
 It shines to herald forth the King,  
 And Gentiles to His cradle bring.

See now fulfilled what God decreed,  
 'From Jacob shall a star proceed';  
 And eastern sages with amaze  
 Upon the wondrous vision gaze.

The guiding star above is bright ;  
 Within them shines a clearer light,  
 Which leads them on with power benign  
 To seek the Giver of the sign.

True love can brook no dull delay ;  
 Nor toil nor dangers stop their way :  
 Home, kindred, father-land and all  
 They leave at their Creator's call.

O Jesu, while the star of grace  
 Allures us now to seek Thy Face,  
 Let not our slothful hearts refuse  
 The guidance of that light to use.

All glory, Jesu, be to Thee  
 For this Thy glad Epiphany,  
 Whom with the Father we adore  
 And Holy Ghost for evermore.

C. COFFIN, 1676-1749.  
 Translated by T. CHANDLER, 1806-1876.

# Hymn 158.

*ELY.*

DR. T. TURTON, 1780-1864.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It contains four measures of music, primarily using quarter notes and eighth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a bass line of quarter notes and eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves. The upper staff in treble clef shows a melodic line with some chromatic movement, including a sharp sign (F#) and a natural sign (F) over a note. The lower staff in bass clef provides a steady accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

The third system of musical notation is the final system on the page, consisting of two staves. The upper staff in treble clef concludes the melody with a final cadence. The lower staff in bass clef provides the final accompaniment.

O THOU to Whose all-searching sight  
 The darkness shineth as the light,  
 Search, prove my heart : it pants for Thee ;  
 O burst these bonds, and set it free !

If in this darksome wild I stray,  
 Be Thou my Light, be Thou my Way ;  
 No foes, no violence I fear,  
 No fraud, while Thou, my God, art near.

When rising floods my soul o'erflow,  
 When sinks my heart in waves of woe,  
 Jesu, Thy timely aid impart,  
 And raise my head, and cheer my heart.

Saviour, where'er Thy steps I see,  
 Dauntless, untired, I follow Thee :  
 O let Thy hand support me still,  
 And lead me to Thy holy hill !

If rough and thorny be the way,  
 My strength proportion to my day ;  
 Till toil, and grief, and pain shall cease,  
 Where all is calm, and joy, and peace.

G. TERSTEEGEN, 1697-1769.  
*Translated by J. WESLEY, 1703-1791.*

# Hymn 159.

CHORALE.

Edited by H. KUGELMANN, 1540.

Harmonized by MENDELSSOHN.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music features a melody in the upper staff and a harmonic accompaniment in the lower staff, with various note values and rests.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs. It maintains the two-sharp key signature and common time. The melody and accompaniment are clearly defined, with some notes beamed together.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs. The key signature and time signature remain consistent. The musical texture is consistent with the previous systems.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs. The key signature and time signature are maintained. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.



THOU hidden Love of God, Whose height,  
 Whose depth unfathomed, no man knows ;  
 I see from far Thy beauteous light,  
 Inly I sigh for Thy repose :  
 My heart is pained, nor can it be  
 At rest, till it finds rest in Thee.

Is there a thing beneath the sun  
 That strives with Thee my heart to share ?  
 O tear it thence, and reign alone,  
 The Lord of every motion there !  
 Then shall my heart from earth be free,  
 When it has found repose in Thee.

O Love! Thy sovereign aid impart,  
 To save me from forbidden care ;  
 Chase this self-will through all my heart,  
 Through all its latent mazes there ;  
 Make me Thy duteous child, that I  
 Ceaseless may 'Abba, Father,' cry.

Each moment draw from earth away  
 My heart, that lowly waits Thy call ;  
 Speak to mine inmost soul, and say,  
 I am thy Life, thy God, thy All !  
 To feel Thy power, to hear Thy voice,  
 To taste Thy love, be all my choice !

G. TERSTEEGEN, 1697-1769.  
*Translated by J. WESLEY, 1703-1791.*

# Hymn 160.

CHORALE.

J. CRÜGER, 1598-1662.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in common time (C). The music is a chorale with a melody in the upper voice and a bass line in the lower voice. The melody begins with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The bass line begins with a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3.

The second system of musical notation continues the chorale. The upper staff features a melody with eighth and quarter notes, including a half note G4. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation concludes the chorale. The upper staff shows the final notes of the melody, including a half note G4. The lower staff shows the final notes of the bass line. The system ends with a double bar line.

# 160.

JESUS lives! no longer now  
Can thy terrors, Death, appal us ;  
Jesus lives! by this we know  
Thou, O Grave, canst not enthral us.  
Hallelujah!

Jesus lives! henceforth is death  
Entrance-gate of life immortal ;  
This shall calm our trembling breath,  
When we pass its gloomy portal.  
Hallelujah!

Jesus lives! for us He died ;  
Then, alone to Jesus living,  
Pure in heart may we abide,  
Praise to Him and glory giving.  
Hallelujah!

Jesus lives! our hearts know well,  
Nought from us His love shall sever ;  
Life, nor death, nor powers of hell  
Part us now from Christ for ever.  
Hallelujah!

Jesus lives! to Him the throne  
High o'er heaven and earth is given ;  
May we go where He is gone,  
Live and reign with Him in heaven.  
Hallelujah!

C. F. GELLERT, 1715-1769.  
*Translated by F. E. COX.*

# Hymn 161.

ZELL.

German.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It features a melody of eighth notes with a fermata over the final note. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment of eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves. The upper staff maintains the melodic line with a fermata over the final note. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves. The upper staff ends with a fermata over the final note. The lower staff concludes the accompaniment with a double bar line and repeat dots.

# 161.

O LORD, Thy heavenly grace impart,  
And fix my frail inconstant heart :  
Henceforth my chief desire shall be  
To dedicate myself to Thee,  
To Thee, my God, to Thee !

Whate'er pursuits my time employ,  
One thought shall fill my soul with joy :  
That silent, secret thought shall be,  
That all my hopes are fixed on Thee,  
On Thee, my God, on Thee !

Thy glorious eye pervadeth space,  
Thou'rt present, Lord, in every place ;  
And, wheresoe'er my lot may be,  
Still shall my spirit cleave to Thee,  
To Thee, my God, to Thee !

Renouncing every worldly thing,  
Safe 'neath the covert of Thy wing,  
My sweetest thought henceforth shall be,  
That all I want I find in Thee,  
In Thee, my God, in Thee !

J. F. OBERLIN, 1740-1826.  
*Translated by Mrs. D. WILSON.*

# Hymn 162.

*CLEWER.*

German.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a hymn style, featuring a melody in the upper staff and a supporting bass line in the lower staff. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. The system concludes with a final cadence in both staves.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece from the first system. It also consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and common time. The melody in the upper staff continues with quarter notes D5, E5, and F#5, followed by a half note G5. The bass line continues with quarter notes D4, E4, and F#4, followed by a half note G4. The system ends with a double bar line in both staves.

O LET him, whose sorrow  
 No relief can find,  
 Trust in God, and borrow  
 Ease for heart and mind.

Where the mourner weeping  
 Sheds the secret tear,  
 God His watch is keeping,  
 Though none else be near.

God will never leave thee,  
 All thy wants He knows,  
 Feels the pains that grieve thee,  
 Sees thy cares and woes.

Raise thine eyes to heaven  
 When thy spirits quail,  
 When, by tempests driven,  
 Heart and courage fail.

When in grief we languish,  
 He will dry the tear,  
 Who His children's anguish  
 Soothes with succour near.

All our woe and sadness,  
 In this world below,  
 Balance not the gladness  
 We in heaven shall know.

Jesu, Holy Saviour,  
 In the realms above  
 Crown us with Thy favour,  
 Fill us with Thy love.

H. S. OSWALD, 1751-1834.  
*Translated by F. E. Cox.*

## 163.

JAM lucis orto sidere  
Deum precemur supplices,  
Ut in diurnis actibus  
Nos servet a nocentibus.

Linguam refraenans temperet,  
Ne litis horror insonet ;  
Visum fovendo contegat,  
Ne vanitates hauriat.

Sint pura cordis intima,  
Absistat et vecordia ;  
Carnis terat superbiam  
Potus cibique parcitas :

Ut cum dies abscesserit,  
Noctemque sors reducerit,  
Mundi per abstinentiam  
Ipsi canamus gloriam.

Deo Patri sit gloria,  
Ejusque soli Filio,  
Cum Spiritu Paraclito,  
Nunc et per omne saeculum.



## 164.

**A**LES diei nuntius  
Lucem propinquam praecinit ;  
Nos excitator mentium  
Jam Christus ad vitam vocat.

‘Auferte,’ clamat, ‘lectulos  
Ægros, soporos, desides ;  
Castique, recti, sobrii  
Vigilate ; jam sum proximus.’

Jesum ciamus vocibus  
Flentes, precantes, sobrii :  
Intenta supplicatio  
Dormire cor mundum vetat.

Tu, Christe, somnum disjice,  
Tu rumpe noctis vincula ;  
Tu solve peccatum vetus,  
Novumque lumen ingere.

Deo Patri sit gloria  
Ejusque soli Filio,  
Sancto simul cum Spiritu  
Nunc et per omne saeculum.

AURELIUS CLEMENS PRUDENTIUS, 348-413.

## 165.

**N**OX et tenebrae et nubila  
Confusa mundi et turbida,—  
Lux intrat, albescit polus,  
Christus venit,—discedite.

Caligo terrae scinditur,  
Percussa solis spiculo,  
Rebusque jam color redit  
Vultu nitentis sideris.

Te, Christe, solum novimus,  
Te mente pura et simplici  
Flendo et canendo quaesumus :  
Intende nostris sensibus.

Sunt multa fucis illita  
Quae luce purgentur tua :  
Tu, Rex, Eoi sideris  
Vultu sereno illumina.

Deo Patri sit gloria,  
Ejusque soli Filio,  
Cum Spiritu Paraclito,  
Nunc et per omne saeculum.

VENI, Creator Spiritus,  
 Mentem tuorum visita,  
 Imple superna gratia  
 Quae tu creasti pectora.

Qui Paraclitus diceris,  
 Donum Dei altissimi,  
 Fons vivus, ignis, caritas,  
 Et spiritalis unctio.

Tu septiformis munere,  
 Dextrae Dei tu digitus,  
 Tu rite promisso Patris,  
 Sermone ditas guttura.

Accende lumen sensibus,  
 Infunde amorem cordibus,  
 Infirmi nostri corporis  
 Virtute firmans perpeti.

Hostem repellas longius,  
 Pacemque dones protinus,  
 Ductore sic te praevio  
 Vitemus omne noxium.

Per te sciamus, da, Patrem,  
 Noscamus atque Filium,  
 Te utriusque Spiritum  
 Credamus omni tempore.

VENI, Sancte Spiritus,  
 Et emitte caelitus  
 Lucis tuae radium.

Veni, pater pauperum,  
 Veni, dator munerum,  
 Veni, lumen cordium :

Consolator optime,  
 Dulcis hospes animae,  
 Dulce refrigerium :

In labore requies,  
 In aestu temperies,  
 In fletu solatium.

O Lux beatissima,  
 Reple cordis intima  
 Tuorum fidelium.

Sine tuo numine  
 Nihil est in homine,  
 Nihil est innoxium.

Lava quod est sordidum,  
 Riga quod est aridum,  
 Sana quod est saucium,

Flecte quod est rigidum,  
 Fove quod est frigidum,  
 Rege quod est devium.

Da tuis fidelibus  
 In te confidentibus  
 Sacrum septenarium ;

Da virtutis meritum,  
 Da salutis exitum,  
 Da perenne gaudium.

# 168.

JESU dulcis memoria,  
    Dans vera cordi gaudia,  
Sed super mel et omnia  
Ejus dulcis praesentia.

Nil canitur suävius,  
Nil auditur jucundius,  
Nil cogitatur dulcius  
Quam Jesus Dei Filius.

Jesu, spes poenitentibus,  
Quam pius es petentibus,  
Quam bonus te quaerentibus !  
Sed quid inventientibus ?

Nec lingua valet dicere  
Nec litera exprimere,  
Expertus potest credere,  
Quid sit Jesum diligere.

Quando cor nostrum visitas  
Tunc lucet ei veritas,  
Mundi vilescit vanitas,  
Et intus fervet caritas.

Bonum mihi diligere  
Jesum, nil ultra quaerere ;  
Mihi prorsus deficere,  
Ut illi queam vivere.

Jesus ad Patrem rediit,  
Caeleste regnum subiit,  
Cor meum a me transiit,  
Post Jesum simul abiit.

ST. BERNARD of Clairvaux, 1091-1153.

**D**IES irae, dies illa  
Solvat saeculum in favilla,  
Crucis explicans vexilla.

Quantus tremor est futurus,  
Quando Judex est venturus,  
Cuncta stricte discussurus.

Tuba, mirum spargens sonum  
Per sepulchra regionum,  
Coget omnes ante thronum.

Liber scriptus proferetur,  
In quo totum continetur,  
Unde mundus judicetur.

Judex ergo quum sedebit.  
Quidquid latet, apparebit,  
Nil inultum remanebit.

Quid sum miser tum dicturus,  
Quem patronum rogaturus,  
Quum vix justus sit securus?

Rex tremendae majestatis,  
Qui salvandos salvas gratis,  
Salva me, fons pietatis.

Recordare, Jesu pie,  
Quod sum causa tuae viae ;  
Ne me perdas illa die !

Quaerens me sedisti lassus,  
Redemisti crucem passus :  
Tantus labor non sit cassus.

Oro supplex et acclinis,  
Cor contritum quasi cinis :  
Gere curam mei finis.

# 170.

**L**AUDA, Sion, Salvatorem,  
Lauda Ducem et Pastorem  
In hymnis et canticis ;  
Quantum potes, tantum aude,  
Quia major omni laude,  
Nec laudare sufficis.

Laudis thema specialis,  
Panis vivus et vitalis  
Hodie proponitur,  
Quem in sacrae mensa coenae  
Turbae fratrum duodenae  
Datum non ambigitur.

Bone Pastor, Panis vere,  
Jesu, nostri miserere ;  
Tu nos pasce, nos tuere,  
Tu nos bona fac videre  
In terra viventium :  
Tu, qui cuncta scis et vales,  
Qui nos pascis hic mortales,  
Tuos ibi commensales,  
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ST. THOMAS AQUINAS, 1224-1274.





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