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DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty sixth day of March, in the twenty ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, TIMOTHY OLMSTED, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, viz.

“ THE MUSICAL OLIO, containing, 1. A concise introduction to the art of singing by note. 2. A variety of Psalm tunes, Hymns and set pieces, selected, principally, from European authors, viz. Dr. Croft, Dr. Green, Handel, Purcel, Dr. Wainwright, Dr. Randal, Dr. Burney, Dr. Alcock, Is. Smith, Milgrove, Dr. Madan, Holdroyd, Williams, Baidon, Oswald, Jennings, Harrison, Grigg, Coombs, Tucker, Walker, Breillat, Husband, Dr. Worgan, Cuzens, Marsh, Boxwell, Dr. Arne, Lockhart, and Hepstinstall; together with a number of original pieces, never before published. Compiled and composed by T. OLMSTED.”

In conformity to an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled “ an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned.”

CHARLES DENNISON, *Clerk of the District of Connecticut.*

District Clerk's office.

Attest,

C. DENNISON, *Clerk.*

at ff.
of Record.

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Endowed by the Reverend

LOUIS FITZGERALD BENSON, D.D.

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CONTAINING,

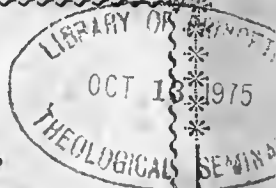
- I. A Concise Introduction to the Art of Singing by Note.
- II. A variety of PSALM TUNES, HYMNS and SET-PIECES, selected principally from European Authors, viz. Dr. Croft, Dr. Green, Handel, Purcel, Dr. Wainwright, Dr. Randal, Dr. Burney, Dr. Alcock, Is. Smith, Milgrove, Dr. Madan, Holdroyd, Williams, Baildon, Oswald, Jennings, Harrison, Grigg, Coombs, Tucker, Walker, Breillat, Husband, Dr. Worgan, Cuzens, Marsh, Boxwel, Dr. Arne, Lockhart, and Hepstinsfall ;—together with a number of Original Pieces, never before published.

Compiled and Composed by
T. O L M S T E D.

Published According to Act of Congress.

PRINTED, *Typographically*, AT NORTHAMPTON,
By ANDREW WRIGHT.

1805.



A D V E R T I S E M E N T.



IN compiling this book of Sacred Music, great care has been taken, to select such tunes as must be useful to all Christian societies, that make singing, a part of public worship—The style and measure is suited to psalms and hymns generally made use of by worshipping assemblies; and may with facility, be changed from one to another of the same metre—By the sources from whence they are derived, and by the sanction of those great authorities; I am authorized to be sanguine in the opinion, that what I have compiled, hath real merit, and will be highly approved, by all who possess good taste and judgment. The pieces given out in my name, if noticed, must speak for themselves. I have been importuned by many of my acquaintance, to insert more of them than I intended; but to the public I now submit their trial and fate.



To render this book convenient for schools, I have laid down the rules plain and concise, and arranged the lessons in such order as will make it easy for the teacher to give his pupils a just idea of the use of the musical characters.—As the modern European authors have furnished us with many excellent pieces of music in three parts; the air placed for the female voice; and as that custom is prevailing, I have adhered to it in part. Some publishers of Psalmody have exploded the Alto, or counter-tenor, and in their stead substituted second trebles; others have published in three parts only; objections have been made to each of those methods singly. To obviate which I have inserted some tunes in three parts, and some in four; some with counters, and some with second trebles. Part of the airs are placed for the tenor voice, and part for the female voice—all of which I have thought best to print in characters universally made use of; having not as yet been made to perceive the utility of the simplifications, and new inventions; which are so frequently presented us for our improvement, by many of our modern masters;—These characters are not only our old acquaintance, but that of the whole musical world; in which all nations can read, and probably never will discard. The instrumental performer may now join with the vocal, and find music in familiar key and good style.—

That this small volume may prove to be useful in the Church, and entertaining in the Chamber, is the ardent wish of

THE COMPILER.

CONCISE RULES for SINGING by NOTE.

The FIRST PRINCIPLES of MUSIC.

THE seven sounds in Music are represented by characters called Notes, named after the first seven letters of the Alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. These Notes being placed upon, and between, five parallel lines, called a Staff, their particular names, as also the sounds they represent, are determined by characters called Cliffs, which are placed at the beginning of the lines. The Cliffs in present use, are the F, or Bass Cliff, always placed on the fourth line of the Staff. The G, being the Tenor and Treble Cliff, placed on the second line, The C, Counter-tenor or Alto Cliff, placed on the third line,  The Cliff having  determined the name of one Note in the Staff, that Note becomes the standard or reckoning for all the notes in the same Staff, as will appear by the following scheme:

1st Octave. 2d Octave.

Treble and Tenor Staff, 

Counter or Alto Staff, 

Bass Staff, 

C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, C, B, A, &c.

C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, C, B, A, &c.

C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, C, B, A, &c.

Scale of two Octaves in each Cliff, beginning with C in the natural Major mode.

N. B. There are two semitones in an Octave, viz. between E & F, B & C.

The notes in each Octave are named by the syllables, *faw*, *fol*, *law*, *faw*, *fol*, *law*, *mi*, or *mec*, as follows, *faw*, *fol*, *law*, *faw*, *fol*, *law*, *mi*, *faw*, *fol*, *law*, *faw*, *fol*, *law*, *mi*, *faw*, *fol*, *law*, *mi*, *faw*, *C*, *B*, *A*, &c.

It will be observed that from *mi* to *faw*, and *law* to *faw*, is a *semi*, or half tone, in all the transpositions of *B*, *mi*.

Scale of one Octave, in the natural Minor Mode

1. m. f. f. l. f. f. l. l. f. f. l. f. f. m. l.

Treble and Tenor Staff.

Counter, or Alto Staff.

Bass Staff.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A,
l. m. f. f. l. f. f. l. l. f. f. l. f. f. m. l.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A,
l. m. f. f. l. f. f. l. l. f. f. l. f. f. m. l.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A,
law, mi, faw, fol, law, faw, fol, law, law, fol, faw, law, fol, faw, mi, law.

By the foregoing it will be perceived, that ascending from mi, the lines and spaces are called, faw, fol, law, faw, fol, law, and in descending, law, fol, faw, law, fol, faw; mi being the seventh, the eighth the same as the first—The same order must be observe in all transpositions of mi.

LESSON II.

Transposition of Mi by Flats, b

The natural place for MI is in	B
If B be flat, mi is in	E
If B and E be flat, mi is in	A
If B, E and A be flat, mi is in	D
If B, E, A and D be flat, mi is in	G

By Sharps, #

If F be sharp, mi is in	F
If F and C be sharp, mi is in	C
If F, C and G be sharp, mi is in	G
If F, C, G and D be sharp, mi is in	D

1 contains 2 4 8 16 32

Semibreve Minims. Crotchets. Quavers. Semiquavers. Demisemiquavers.

Notes of sound,

Rests, or notes of silence,

A Semibreve Rest fills a bar in all moods of time.

A Brace. Flat. Sharp. Natural. Slur. Sing'le Bar. Double Bar. The Dot. The Pause. Repeat. Figure 3. Staccato Mark. Direct. Figures 1 & 2. Close. Choosing Notes.



LESSON III.



- BRACE**, encloses so many staves as are sung together.
- FLAT**, Set before a note, sinks it half a tone.
- SHARP**, set before a note, raises it half a tone.
- NATURAL**, Restores a note made flat or sharp to its primitive sound.
- When a flat, sharp or natural is prefixed to any note in the course of a piece, it affects all the following notes of the same name, contained in the same bar, but no further. In that case they are called accidental.
- SLUR**, Is drawn over or under so many notes as are sung to one syllable.
- SINGLE BAR**, Divides the time into equal proportions.
- DOUBLE BAR**, Marks the end of a strain, and when dotted, signifies a repeat.
- THE DOT**, Placed after any note, makes it half as long again.
- THE PAUSE**, Denoting that the note over which it is placed, is to be drawn out to a length greater than its own, at pleasure of the performer.
- REPEAT**, denotes a repetition of that part of the piece standing between where they are placed.
- FIGURE 3**, Placed over or under three notes, they are performed one third quicker.
- LEADER LINE**, — Is drawn through notes that ascend, or descend beyond the staff.
- STACCATO MARK**, Denotes a distinct and pointed manner of performance.
- DIRECT**, Placed at the end of a staff, to point to the first note in the next.
- FIGURES 1 & 2**, Show a double ending of a strain or tune, and that the note under figure 1 is performed before the repeat, that under 2 after; but if flured both must be founded.
- CLOSE**, Shows the end of a tune.
- CHOOSING NOTES**, Either may be sung.


LESSON IV. Time.

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


Signs of Common Time.


- First Mood**,  Contains one semibreve, or that quantity in other notes or rests, in a bar, which is commonly founded four seconds, or beats in that time; beating two down and two up. Minim, crotchet, &c. in that proportion.
- Second**,  Hath the same measure note, beat in the same manner, but one third quicker.


Third,  or thus  Hath a semibreve for its measure note, held two seconds, or beats, one down, one up; in time as the first mood.

Fourth,  Contains one minim in a bar, which is held two beats, one down, one up, in time as the second mood.


Signs of Triple Time.


First Mood,  Contains three minims in a bar, two beat down and one up; in, or about the time of three seconds.

Second,  Contains 3 crotchets in a bar, beat as the first mood, about one third quicker.

Third,  Contains 3 quavers in a bar, beat in the same manner; but one third quicker.

I shall say down and explain but two more Moods of Time; which, by some modern English authors, are denominated Common Time; by others, Compound Triple Time. I am inclined to the latter, on account of the accent falling upon the first of each three notes, or the first and fourth in the bar.

First Mood,  Containing 6 crotchets in a bar; the first three beat down the ad up; the motion rather slower than that of the Third Mood of Common Time.

Second,  Containing 6 quavers in a bar, beat as above; but about one third quicker.

By those signs and directions, I have endeavoured to ascertain the velocity of the piece of Music contained in this Book; but if the capable teacher, or good judge of Music should think proper to vary in some instances, no rule is so absolute as to forbid it: the style, or spirit of the composition require it in many instances, and words are often placed to vary the velocity of the movement, from that given by the sign.

LESSON V. Of the Graces in Music.

The turn,

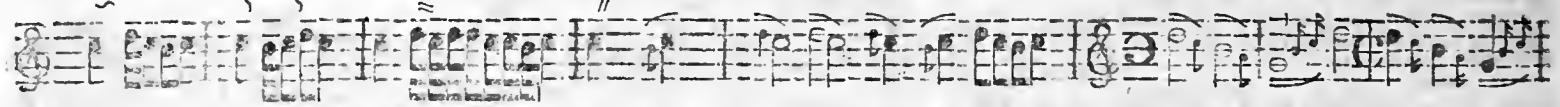
Back Turn.

Puffing Shake.

Beat.

Appoggiature.

Transition.

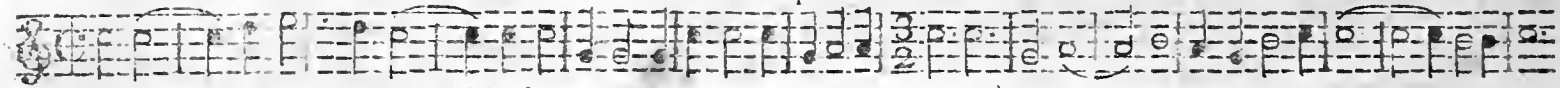


Whatever time is occupied by the Appoggiature, Transition or any other grace, so much time is taken from the note it embellishes; so that the time of the whole bar is not augmented.

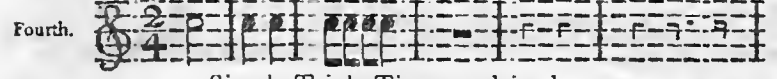
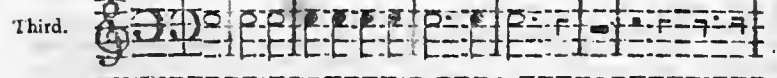
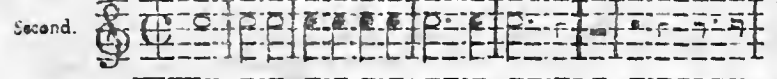
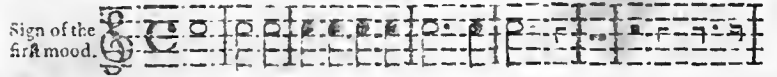
Of Syncopation.

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

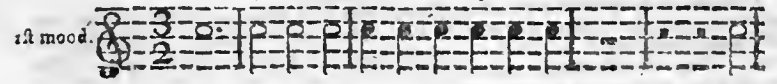
Example.



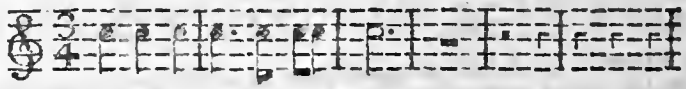
Common Time explained.



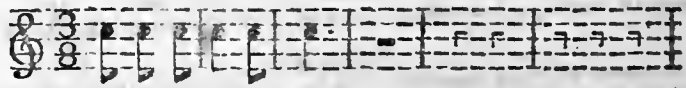
Simple Triple Time, explained.



Second.



Third.

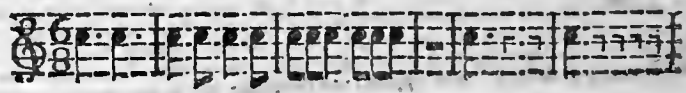


Compound Triple Time, explained.

First.



Second.



The Octave, or Eight Notes, with the Intervals displayed.

Tenor and Treble Cliff. Key of G.

Ascending 3ds. 4ths. 5ths. 6ths. 7ths. 8ths.

Descending 3ds. 4ths. 5ths. 6ths. 7ths. 8ths.

Bass Cliff.

Ascending 3ds. 4ths. 5ths. 6ths. 7ths. 8ths.

Descending 3ds. 4ths. 5ths. 6ths. 7ths. 8ths.

THE Major Mode is that division of the octave, by which the intervals between the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth, become half tones.—The Minor Mode is that division by which the intervals between the second and third, and fifth and sixth, become half tones. Another distinction also exists between the Major and Minor Modes: the Major Mode is the same both ascending and descending; but the Minor Mode in ascending sharpens the sixth and seventh, thereby removing the half tone from between the fifth and sixth to the 7th and 8th.

Of Accent.

ACCENT, is what every composer and teacher of music ought to study, with great care and attention; there can be no music without accent, "because without it there can be no expression." That part of the bar is said to be accented, on which the emphasis or expression naturally falls. In common time of four crotchets in a bar, the accentuation will fall on the first and third crotchets of the bar: In that of two crotchets, it will fall on the first only; but if a bar is made of semiquavers, the first of each four must be accented; which is a greater stress of voice on those parts of the bar above mentioned.—In simple triple time, the accentuation will fall on the first note of the bar; in compound triple time, the first of each three must be accented.—The Swell, on notes of considerable length, is very important and ornamental. Singers should be very carefully instructed how to perform it; which is done by beginning with a moderate sound, increasing to the middle of the note, then decreasing to the end. It is supposed that the teacher will be able to point out the im-

portant, emphatical words which require the use of it, and in what degree beyond the ordinary swell; that the words and music may have their intended effect.—Scarce any note in music ought to be struck upon hard, or begun with as much force as it requires before terminated; the sound of every note should be increased and diminished in some degree, unless they are so found as to render it unnecessary, or impossible—arriving gracefully to a note, is a delicate point of performance, a true idea of which may be given by example, but not easily by precept.

Of Musical Expression.

EXPRESSION, as defined by an eminent English author, is "that quality in a composition or performance, from which we receive a kind of sentimental appeal to our feelings, and which constitutes one of the first of musical requisites." The term expression, may be applied to the accent and swell of particular notes, as well as to such passages, and strains in a composition, as require to be performed in a manner expressive of the sentiment.—Words

and sentences to which music is set in the sublime and lofty style, ought by no means to be passed over in the ordinary or common way; but the performer should enter into the spirit of the subject, and endeavour to give it due expression. Strict attention should also be paid to the performance of pieces or movements in the brisk and animated style. But the most delicate, if not the most difficult style to perform, is the tender and affectionate; and termed by the Italians *Affettuoso*. It is impossible for such strains to have strict justice done them by the unfeeling, or those who are not susceptible of the intended impression, many a tender and melting air hath been received with indifference, and wholly lost its effect by being performed by those of that description, or by those who were not sensible of, or had not studied the subject. Any teacher of music who allows his pupils to pass over strains in the sublime, the sprightly and animated, or the gentle, tender and affectionate style undistinguished by due expression, is as unpardonable, and must be considered as much deficient in capacity as those who disregard the Chromatic parts of a composition, and to note the notes intended to be varied by flats, sharps and naturals set before them, the same as though they had not been placed there. The best modulated, best harmonized pieces of music are turned into the worst, when they are performed without expression, and with false intonation.

Of Articulation.

ARTICULATION, is very important in vocal performance; it applies to words and to notes; "and includes that distinctness and accuracy of expression, which gives every syllable and sound with truth and perspicuity, and forms the very foundation of pathos and grace." It is certainly most pleasing to an auditory, to hear singers speak the words distinct, and as clearly to be understood as the laws and customs of musical performance will possibly admit of, whatever may be the fashion of the times. Affectation, in speaking words, and sounding notes in imitation of theatrical performers, is making its way among our singers of divine songs and hymns; which is very improper and disgusting. Sacred music does, or ought to differ in style from that of Comic Operas, as much as the words to which it is set; so indeed, should the manner of performing it.

Of Pronunciation.

A TRUE, and proper pronunciation of words and syllables, according to the established rules of modern grammarians, is highly essential, and ought to be very particularly attended to, and inculcated by every teacher of vocal Music. As our schools for reading are so improved, and literary refinements diffused so generally, as to reach even the most obscure villages and districts; it is not supposable that any one ignorant of the fashionable, genteel manner of pronunciation, will offer themselves, or find employment, as teachers of reading or Music.—Therefore it seems unnecessary to be minute in this particular. It may however, be proper to observe, that many who think themselves well versed in pronunciation, when singing, are apt to sound certain letters too narrow or sharp; as for instance, the letter O

like A, when it should always be sounded round and full. The letter A, which hath three different sounds, viz. broad, short and long, when used in certain words, is too often sounded in that sharp, or narrow way, especially long A. The letter E is another, variable in sound, and must never be drawn out long and sharp. The article *the*, should generally be sounded *theth*. Monosyllables terminating in y, as *thy*, *my*, &c. may be sounded *thoy*, *moy*, or *moi*, and render the music more pleasing. At the end of words of more than one syllable, y must be sounded as e. Many particulars more might be mentioned; but I leave them to the taste and judgment of the teacher, and the performer.

THE definition of the word *effect*, given by Dr. Busby, in his Musical Dictionary, is a very good hint to all of us who have been eager to appear as composers of Music, and may continue to be affected with a disorder (if it may be so termed) called the *itch* for composition. Being an endemic of New-England; it is recommended to those who have it, or begin to feel the symptoms, to read the following.

"EFFECT.—That impression which a composition makes on the ear and mind in performance. To produce a good effect, real genius, profound science, and a cultivated judgment, are indispensable requisites. So much does the true value of all music depend on its effect, that it is to this quality every candidate for fame as a musical author should incessantly attend. The most general mistake of composers in their pursuit of this great object is, the being more solicitous to load their scores with numerous parts and powerful combinations, than to produce originality, purity, and sweetness of melody, and to enrich and enforce their ideas by that happy contrast of vocal or instrumental tones, and timely relief of fulness and simplicity, which give light and shade to the whole; and by their picturesque impression, delight the ear and interest the feelings." It would be well for us to consider, reflect and enquire, in what degree our musical compositions possess those qualities.

Let the composer, the professor of music, and the amateur, study the works of the great ancient and modern European masters, so attentively as to become well acquainted with their style, modulation, combination of harmonizing sounds; their successions, their periods or cadences; the pleasing effect they have upon the ear and mind of the hearer, who hath "music in his soul," and can be "moved by concord of sweet sounds;" I say let them read, and hear, so as to become sensible of their effect or energy, and I presume that some of the publishers would be cautious in future of presenting any more of their volumes, fraught with such useless, insipid trash, as hath been poured out upon the public from almost every corner.—They would have had so much regard for those volumes of music heretofore published by our present respectable masters, as to have studied, practised, and learned how to perform what they contain; in that way they might have made themselves useful, and obliged the musical part of the world, by stopping the circulation of such compositions as have vitiated the taste of a great part of those whom we depend on to perform that delight-

ful, and important part of public worship, viz. singing songs of praise to the Creator. By means of a certain class of composers and teachers of psalmody, the greater part of our young singers have got a distrelsh for grave, solid and substantial music, and are unwilling to receive and attend to the practice and use of any pieces but those set in the third mood of common time, and which jingle with fuges sufficient to cut them into pieces, and make an

entire jumble of the poetry. A good *Fugue*, or *Fuge*, is very important, and has a powerful effect in certain cases; but carried to excess, becomes disgusting:—The myriads of fuging tunes buzzing or humming about our ears are copies and imitations of J. STEPHENSON, of *England*, and WM. BILLINGS, of *N. America*: it is hopeful that some other model will appear ere long.

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

A *DAGIO*. Slow, with grace and embellishment.

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

Air, The leading part, the tune; to which the other parts are made to harmonize.

A. in Alt, The second note in alt, the ninth above the G, or Treble and Tenor Cliff.

Allegro, Gay, quick.

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

Alto, In scores signifies the counter-tenor part.

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

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

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

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

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

Character, A general name for any musical sign

Chord, A term given to united harmonious sounds.

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

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

Con Spirito, With spirit.

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

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

Dirge, A solemn and mournful composition performed on funeral occasions.

Diminuendo, Gradually lessen the sound—The opposite of *Crescendo*.

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

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

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

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

FORTE, Loud, used in opposition to *Piano*.

Fortissimo, Very loud, the superlative of *Forte*.

Fugue, A composition in which one part leads off some determined succession of notes called the subject, which, after being answered in the fifth and eighth by the other parts, is interperled through the movement, and distributed amid all the parts in a deauratory manner at the pleasure of the composer.

G GAMMUT, The first G below the bass-cliff note.

Grace, or *Graces*, The general name given to those occasional embellishments which a performer introduces, to heighten the effect of a composition.

Grave, Slower than *Largo*, but not so slow as *Adagio*.

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

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

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

MAESTOSO, A word implying that the composition or movement to which it is prefixed, is to be performed with dignity and majesty.

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

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

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

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

N. B. It was intended to have a number of Anthems in this publication; but as provision was made for only 112 pages, and that found not more than sufficient to contain such a variety of Psalm Tunes as would be necessary for schools, I thought best to omit them: if another edition should be called for, it will be enlarged so as to contain as much, or more music, than was at first contemplated.

ERRATA.—Page 87, 8th bar from the close, on the Bass of ALBANY, the minim on D should be on E.

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

Primo, First.

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

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

SICILIANA, Is applied to movements the style of which is simple, and the effect at once tender, soothing and pastoral.

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

Solo, A composition for a single voice or instrument.

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

Strain, A word applied to those successive parts of a composition into which it is divided by double bars.

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

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

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THE
MUSICAL OLVIO.

A Choice Collection of CHURCH MUSIC.

LITTLE MARLBOROUGH. S. M.

Musical score for 'Little Marlborough' in 3/4 time. The score consists of four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and two piano accompaniment staves (Right and Left Hand). The lyrics are: 'Welcome sweet day of rest,'. The music features a simple melody with some grace notes and a steady accompaniment.

AYLESBURY. S. M.

The Lord my shepherd is,

This musical score is for the hymn 'AYLESBURY. S. M.'. It consists of four staves. The first two staves are vocal parts, with the lyrics 'The Lord my shepherd is,' written below the second staff. The third and fourth staves are instrumental accompaniment. The music is in a common time signature and features various note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and accidentals.

LOUDON. S. M.

T. Ormsted.

Come sound his praise abroad, And hymns of glory sing, Jehovah is the sov'reign Lord, The universal King. The, &c.

This musical score is for the hymn 'LOUDON. S. M.' by T. Ormsted. It consists of four staves. The second staff contains the lyrics: 'Come sound his praise abroad, And hymns of glory sing, Jehovah is the sov'reign Lord, The universal King. The, &c.'. The first and third staves are vocal parts, and the second and fourth staves are instrumental accompaniment. The music is in a common time signature and features various note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and accidentals.

Air.

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a double bar line, a key signature change to one sharp, and a common time signature. The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. The middle staff is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp, providing a harmonic accompaniment. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp, also providing a harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the middle staff.

Grace 'tis a charming sound, Har - mo - nious to the ear, Heav'n with the echo shall re-ound, And

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melody from the first system, ending with a double bar line and repeat signs. The middle staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The bottom staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the middle staff.

all the earth shall hear. Heav'n with, &c.

Alto.

Air. Behold the morn'g sun, Begins his glorious way; His beams through all the nations run, And life and light convey.

LEONI. S. M.

Jewish Air. T. Williams' Coll.

Moderato. Air.

The Lord my shepherd is, I shall be well supply'd, Since he is mine and I am his, What can I want beside? He leads me to the place, Where heavenly pastures grow, Where

Air.

Second.

living waters gently pass, And full salvation flows.

Behold the lof - ty sky, Declares its maker God, And all the

starry works on high, Proclaim his pow'r abroad. And all, &c.

Treble.

Musical score for 'MEAR. C. M.' in 3/2 time, marked 'Air'. The score consists of four staves: Treble, Alto, and two Bass staves. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and features a melodic line in the Treble and Alto parts, with a supporting bass line in the two Bass staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

BEDFORD. C. M.

Treble.

Musical score for 'BEDFORD. C. M.' in 3/2 time, marked 'Air'. The score consists of four staves: Treble, Alto, and two Bass staves. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and features a melodic line in the Treble and Alto parts, with a supporting bass line in the two Bass staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Treble.

Counter.

Air.


BRADFORD. C. M.

Handel.

Air.

Second.

O Lord, our Lord, how wondrous great Is thine exalted name? The glories of thy heavenly state, Let men and babes proclaim. Let, &c.

Treb. Counter. Air. Lord thou wilt hear me when I pray, I am for - ev - er thine ; I fear be - fore thee all the day, Nor would I dare to sin. 

Treble.



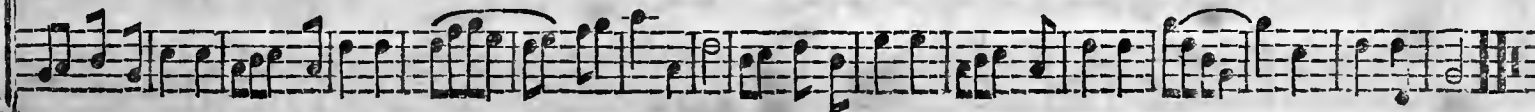
Air.



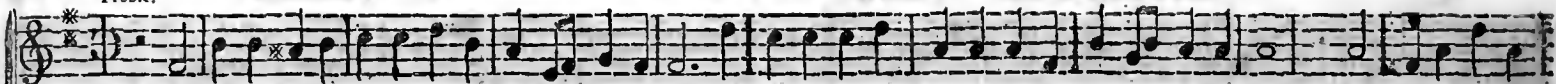
Come let us join our cheerful songs, With angels round the throne, Ten thousand thousand are their tongues, But all their joys are one.



Worthy the Lamb that di'd, they cry, To be ex - alt - ed thus, Worthy the Lamb our lips reply, For he was slain for us.



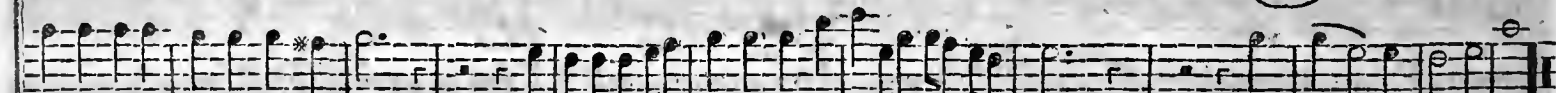
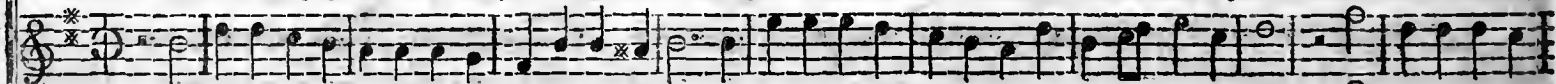
Treble.



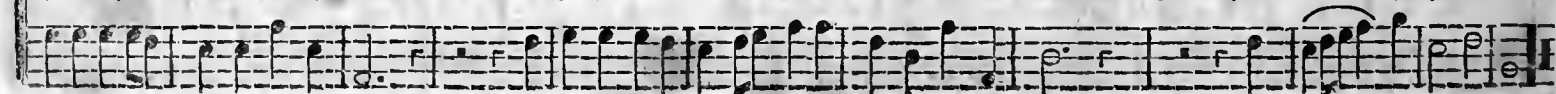
Counter.



Air. With earnest longings of the mind, My God, to thee I look; So pants the hunted hart to find, And take the cooling brook. When shall I see thy



courts of grace, And meet my God again? So long an absence from thy face, My heart endures with pain. So long, &c..



LIVERPOOL. Psalm 8th C. M.

Dr. Wainwright.

Counter.

Air. O Lord, our Lord, how wond'rous great Is thine ex - alt - ed name! The glories of thy heavenly state, Let men and babes proclaim.

ST. HILARY'S. C. M.

J. Baidon.

Treble.

Counter.

Air. Blest is the man who finds the place, Where sinners love to meet, Who fears to tread their wicked ways, And hates the scoffers feat. And hates, &c.

Sing to the Lord ye distant lands, Ye tribes of ev'ry tongue, His new discover'd grace demands, A new a nobler song.

CHORUS.

Glory, honor, praise and power, be unto the Lamb forever, Jesus Christ is our Redeemer, Hal - le - lu - jah, :ll: :ll: Praise the Lord.

Treble.

Musical staff for Treble clef, showing the first line of the piece. It begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a final double bar line.

Alto.

Musical staff for Alto clef, showing the second line of the piece. It begins with an alto clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a final double bar line.

Air.

Musical staff for Air clef, showing the third line of the piece. It begins with an air clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a final double bar line.

Musical staff for Bass clef, showing the fourth line of the piece. It begins with a bass clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a final double bar line.

WELLS. L. M.

Holdroyd.

Treble.

Musical staff for Treble clef, showing the first line of the piece. It begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a final double bar line.

Alto.

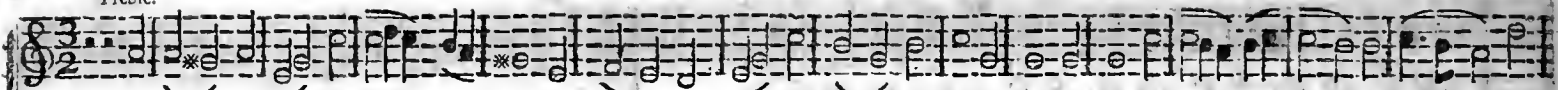
Musical staff for Alto clef, showing the second line of the piece. It begins with an alto clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a final double bar line.

Air.

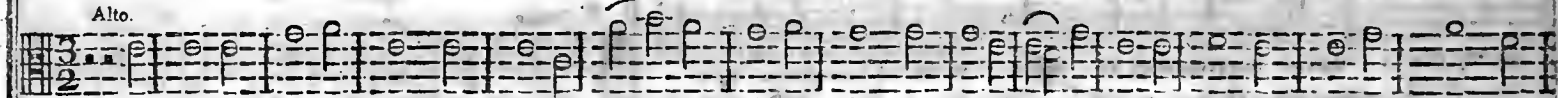
Musical staff for Air clef, showing the third line of the piece. It begins with an air clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a final double bar line.

Musical staff for Bass clef, showing the fourth line of the piece. It begins with a bass clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a final double bar line.

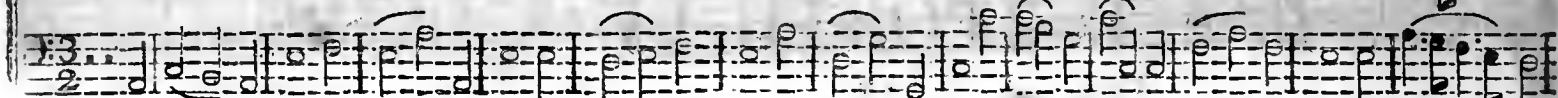
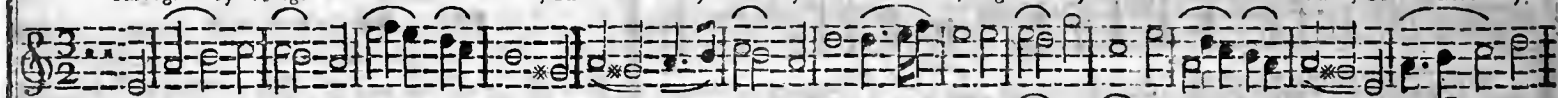
Treble.



Alto.



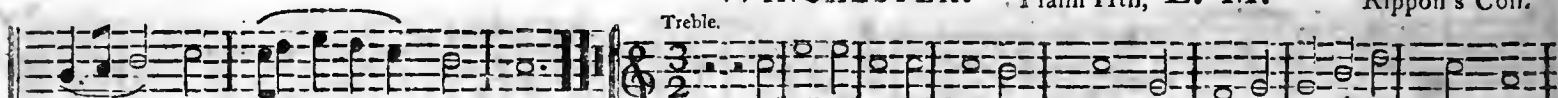
Through ev'ry . . . age e - ter - nal God, Thou art . . . my rest my - safe abode, High was thy throne e'er heav'n was made, O, earth thy . . .



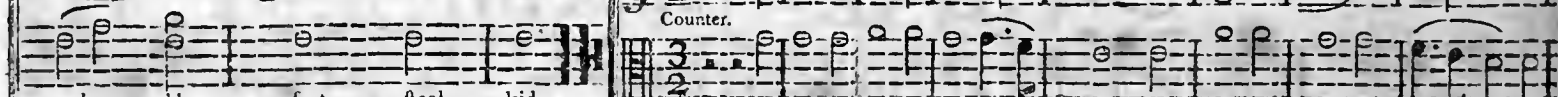
WINCHESTER. Psalm 11th, L. M.

Rippon's Coll.

Treble.

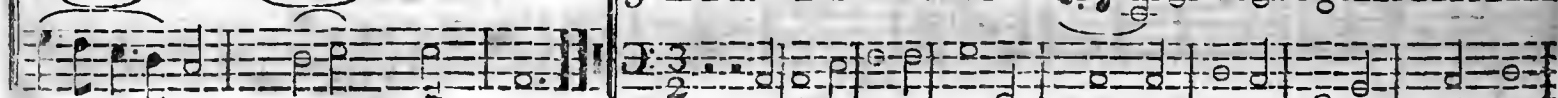


Counter.



hum - ble foot - stool laid.

Air. My refuge is the God of love; Why do my foes in - fult and



Concluded.

M. FARNDON. C. M. Dr. Addington's Coll. 23

ory, Fly like a - Gacious trembling dove, To disant woods or mountains fly?

Air.

Tenor.

My Shep - herd shall supply my

need, Je - ho - vah is his name; In pastures fresh he makes me feed, Be - side the liv - ing stream.

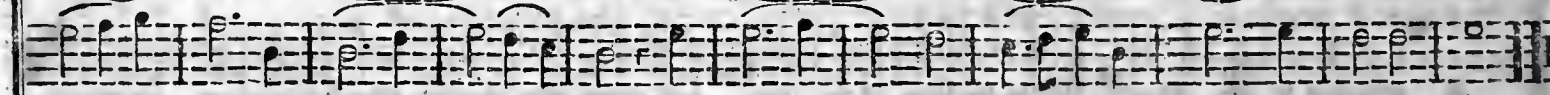
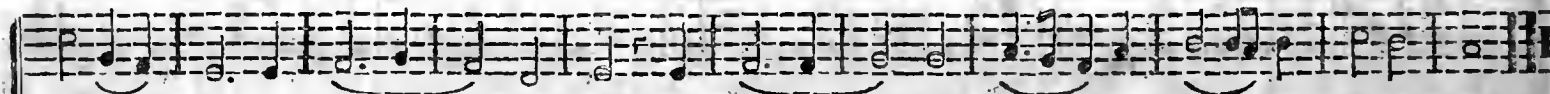
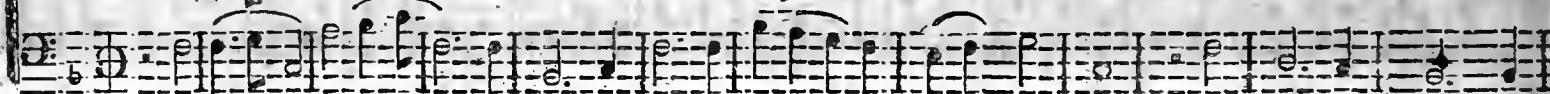
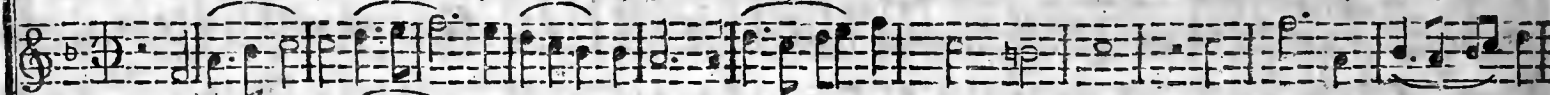
Treble.



Counter.

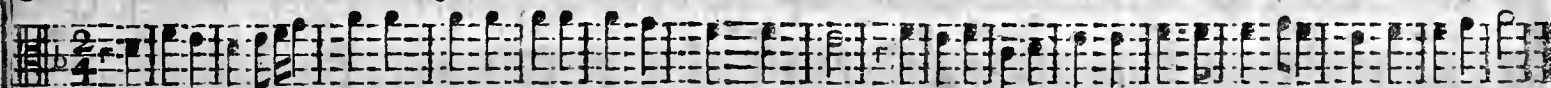


Air. The Lord of glo - ry is my light, And my sal - va - tion too; God is my strength nor

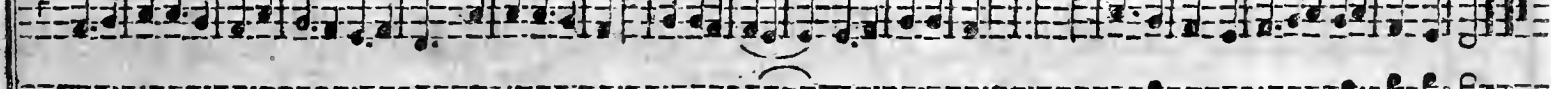


will I fear, God is my strength, Nor will I fear, What all my foes can do.

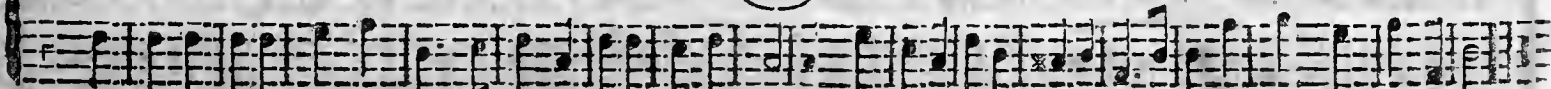
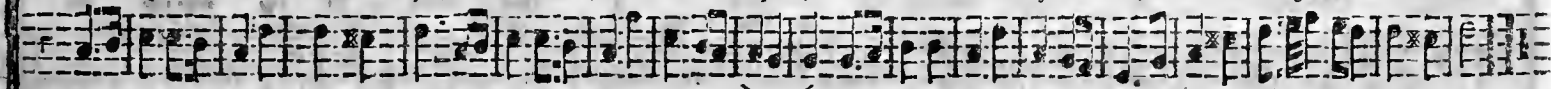


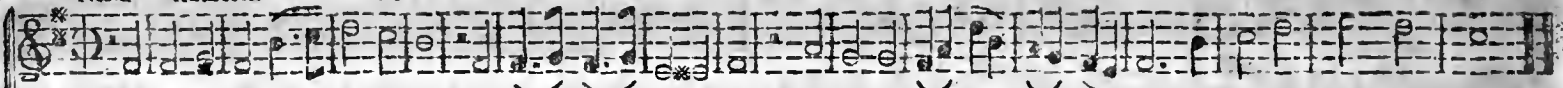


Air. My refuge is the God of love; Why do my foes insult and cry, Fly like a timorous trembling dove, To distant woods or mountains fly.

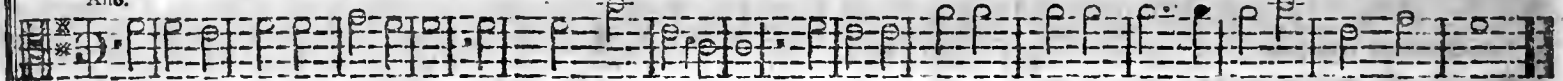


If government be once destroy'd, That firm foundation of our peace, And violence make justice void, Where shall the righteous seek redress?

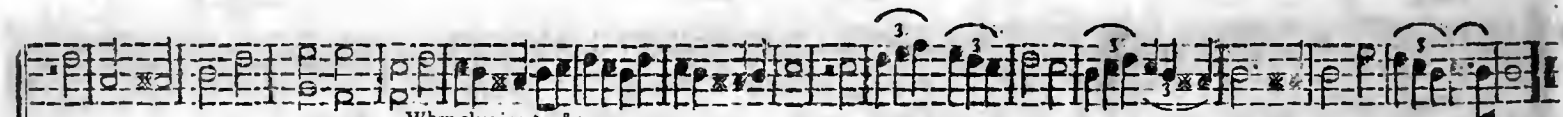


Treb. *Allegro.**tr.*

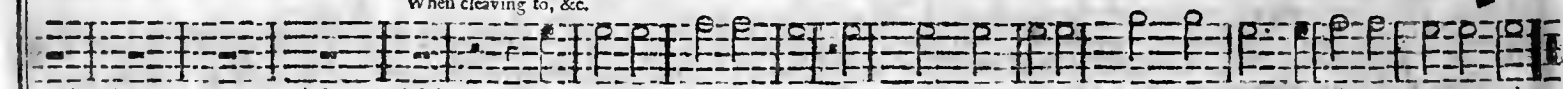
Alto.



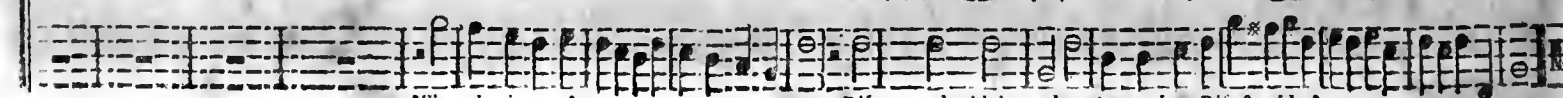
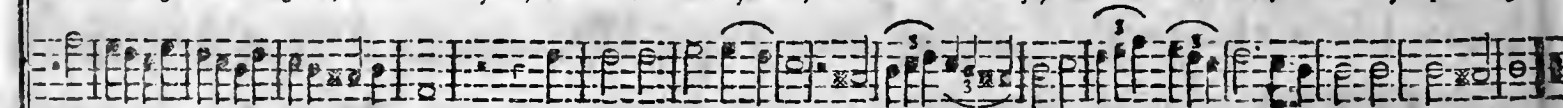
Air. Ye mourning faints whose streaming tears, Flow o'er your children dead, Say not in transports of despair, That all your hopes are fled.



When cleaving to, &c.



When cleaving to that darling dust, In fond distress ye lie, In fond distress ye lie, Rise and with joy and reverence view, A heavenly parent nigh.



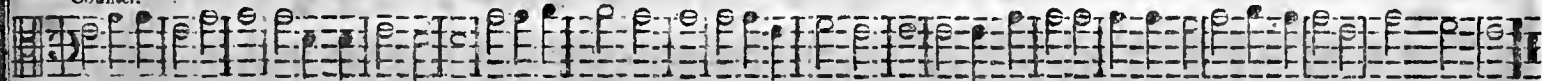
When cleaving to, &c.

Rise and with joy and reverence view, Rise & with, &c.

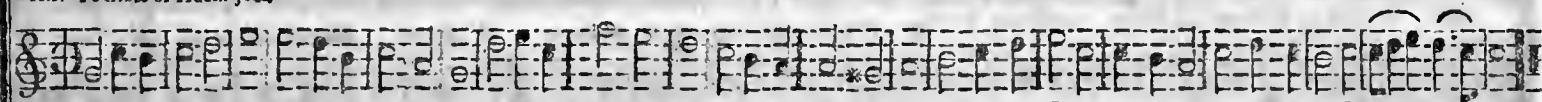
Tible.



Counter.



Air. Ye tribes of Adam join,



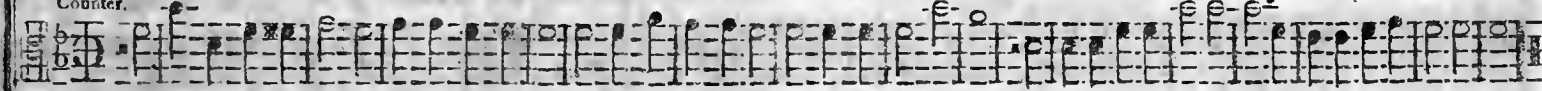
GROVE. Ps. 84th, P. M.

Rippon's Coll.

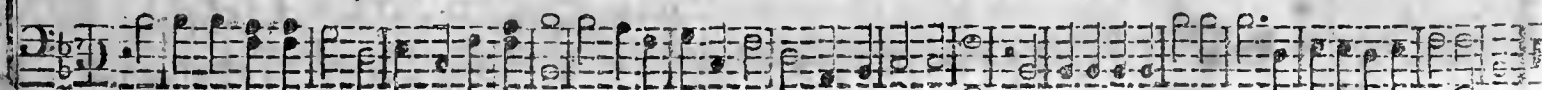
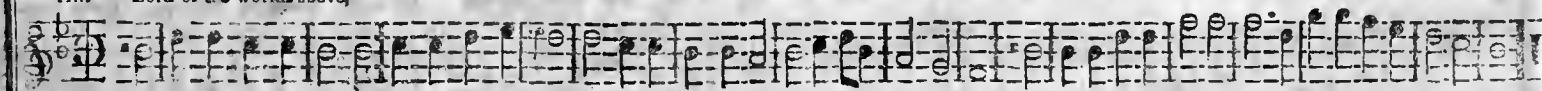
Treble.



Counter.



Air. Lord of the worlds above,



ST. HELEN'S. Ps. 146th, as the 109d.

Jennings.

Treble.

Musical staff for Treble clef, 3/2 time signature, containing the first line of notes.

Counter.

Musical staff for Counter clef, 3/2 time signature, containing the second line of notes.

Air. I'll praise my Maker with my breath,

Musical staff for the vocal line, 3/2 time signature, containing the third line of notes.

Musical staff for the bass line, 3/2 time signature, containing the fourth line of notes.

Musical staff for the fifth line of notes.

Musical staff for the sixth line of notes.

Musical staff for the seventh line of notes.

Musical staff for the eighth line of notes.

ORLEANS. Ps. 96, as the 113th. P. M.

T. Olmsted.

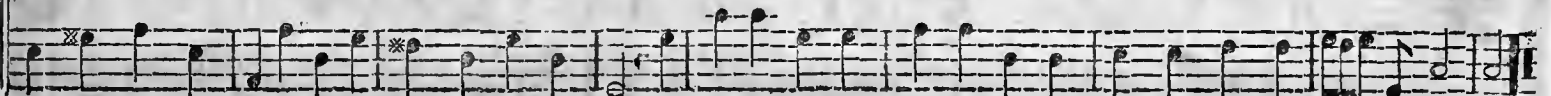
Air.



Let all the earth their voices raise, To sing the choicest psalms of praise, To sing and bless Je - ho - vah's name, His glory



let the heathen know, His wonders to the nations show, And all his saving works proclaim. And all his, &c.

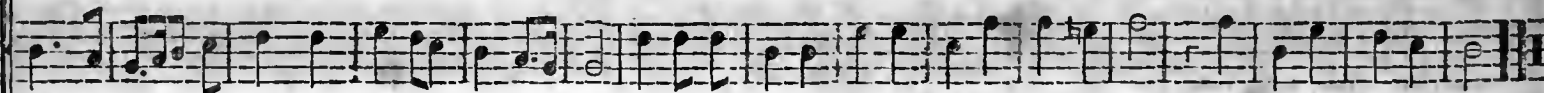
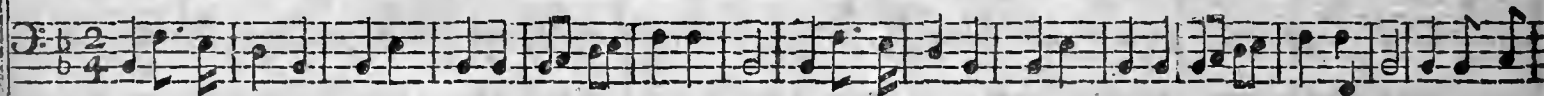




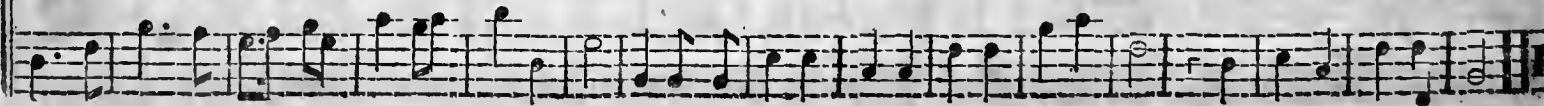
Air.



Jesús our Lord ascend thy throne, And near thy Father sit; In Zion shall thy pow'r be known, And make thy foes submit. What wonders



shall thy gos - pel do, Thy converts shall sur - pass, The num'rous drops, the num'rous drops of morning dew, And own thy love was great.



And.

Second.

We - blefs the Lord, the - juft, the good, Who fills our hearts with joy and food, Who pours his bleffings

from the - skies, And loads our days with rich - fupplies. And loads, &c.

The God of glory sends his summons forth, Calls the south nations and awakes the north, From east to west his sov'reign orders spread, Thro' distant worlds and regions of the dead.

Thro' distant worlds, thro' distant worlds and regions of the dead. The trumpet sounds, the trumpet sounds, Hell trembles, Heav'n re-

joic - es, Lift up your heads, Lift up your heads, ye faints with cheerful voices.

This musical score consists of four staves. The first two staves contain the vocal melody and lyrics. The third and fourth staves provide a harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics are: "joic - es, Lift up your heads, Lift up your heads, ye faints with cheerful voices." There are asterisks in the first staff above the notes for "es," and "faints".

BATH. L. M.

Air.

This musical score consists of four staves. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth is in bass clef. The first staff has a tempo marking "Air." and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score contains a single melodic line with a bass line accompaniment.

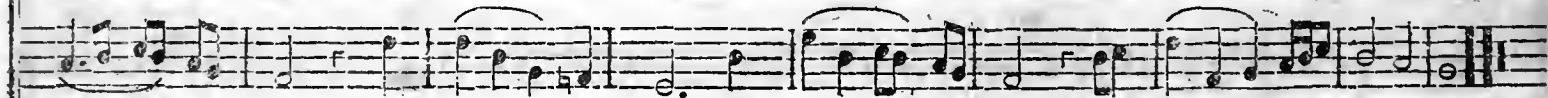
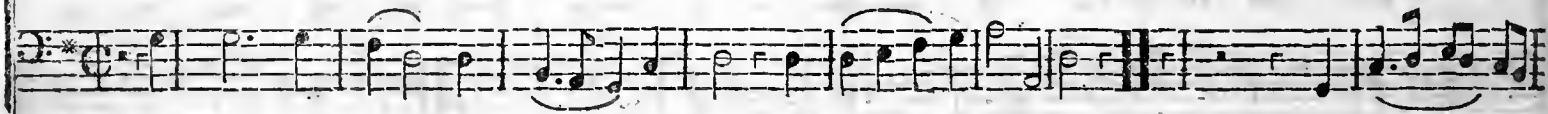
Treble.



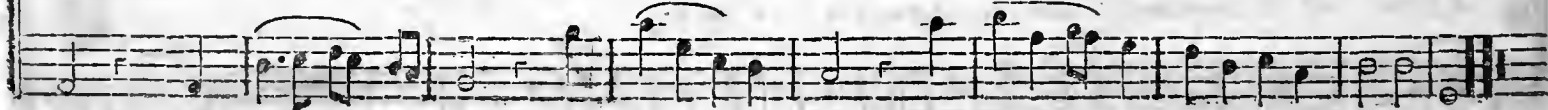
Air.



Once more my soul the rif - ing day, Salutes thy waking eyes, Once more my soul, Once



more, &c. thy - tribute pay, thy tribute pay, To him that rolls the sky.



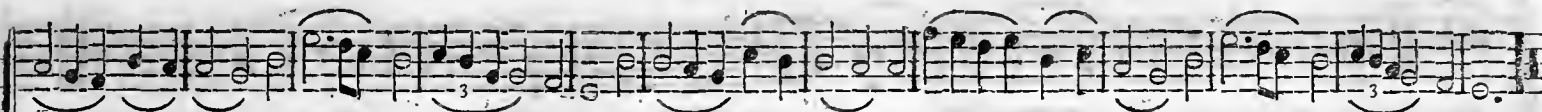
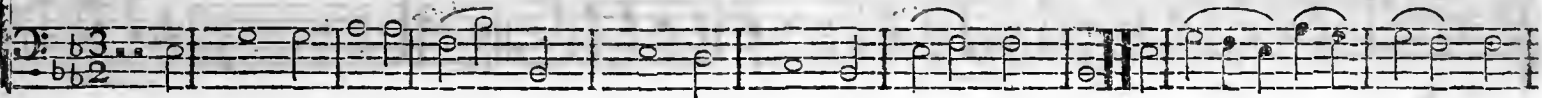
Air.



Second.



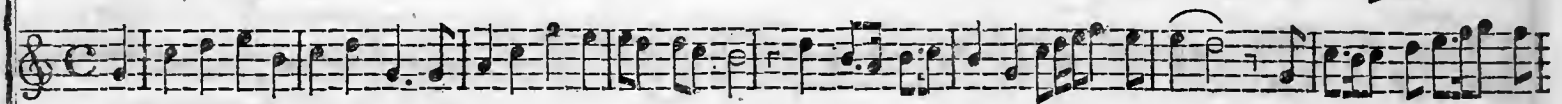
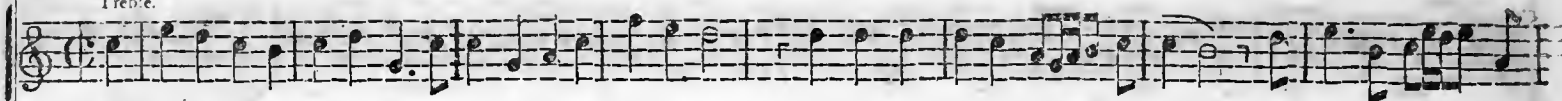
Our rulers : Lord with songs of praise, Shall in thy strength rejoice ; And blest with thy fel-



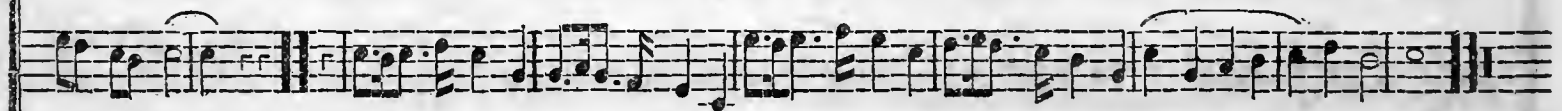
va - tion raise, To heav'n their cheer - ful voice, And blest with thy, &c.



Treble.



Loud Alleluahs to the Lord,



Hallelujah,

:ll:

:ll:

:ll:

:ll:



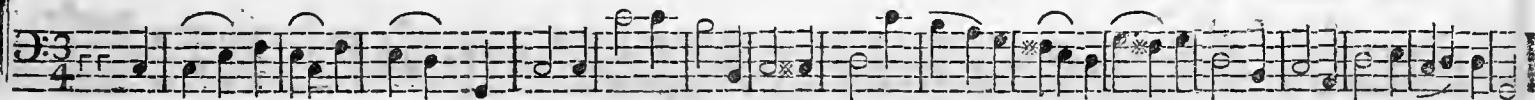
Air.



Second.



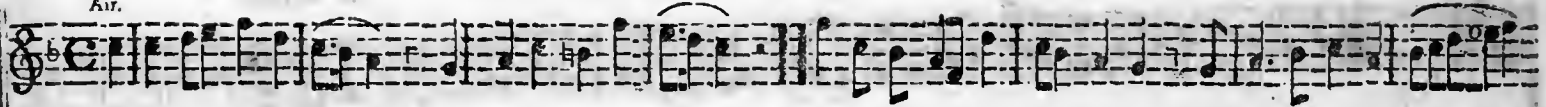
Great God the heav'n's well order'd frame, Declares the glories of thy name, There thy rich works of wonder shine, There thy rich, &c.



A thousand stary beauties there, A thousand radiant marks appear, Of boundless pow'r and skill divine. Of boundless pow'r, &c.



Air.



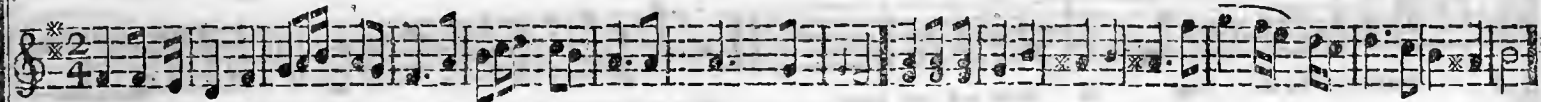
Awake and sing the fong, Of Moses and the Lamb; Wake ev'ry heart and ev'ry tongue, To praise the Saviour's name.



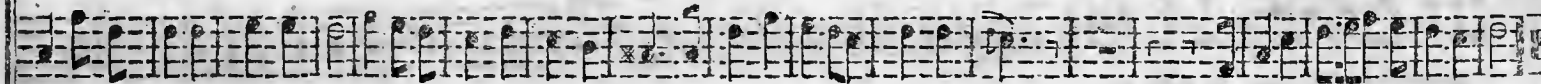
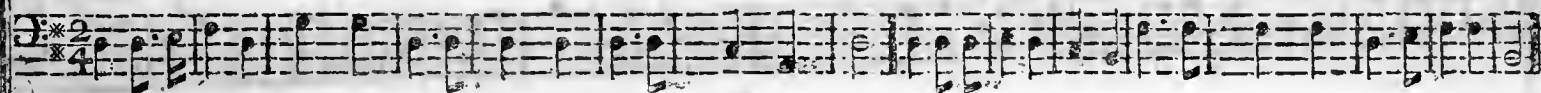
To praise the Saviour's name, To praise, &c. Wake ev'ry heart, &c.



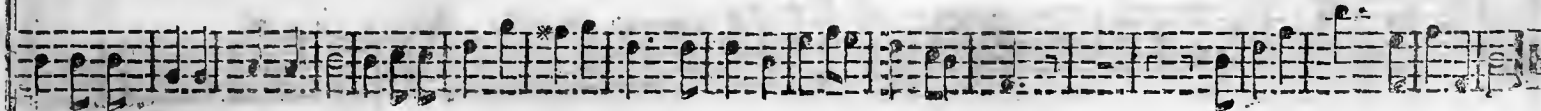
Air.



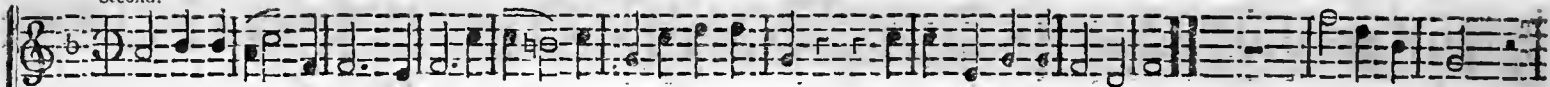
Ho! ev'ry one that thirsts draw nigh, 'Tis God invites the fallen race, Mercy and free salvation buy, Buy wine and milk and gospel grace.



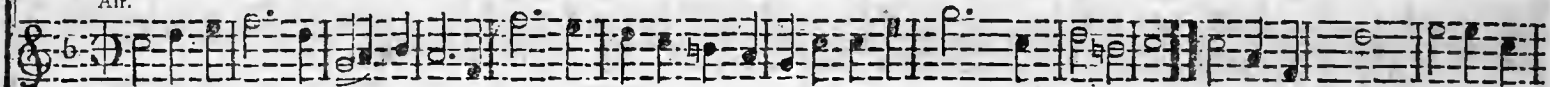
Come to the living waters, come, Sinners obey your Maker's call, Return ye weary wanderers home, And find my grace, And find my grace reach'd out to all.



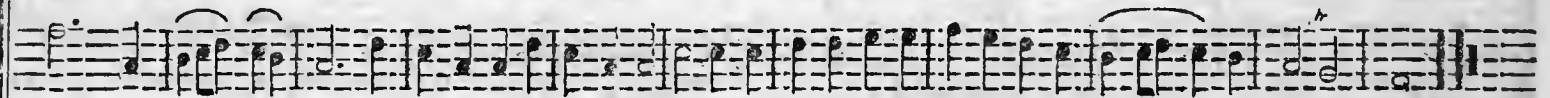
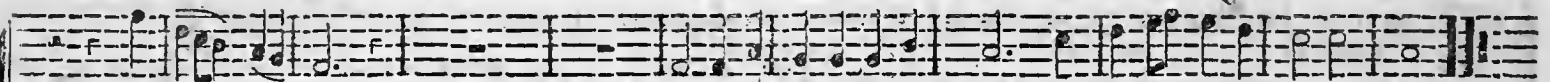
Second.



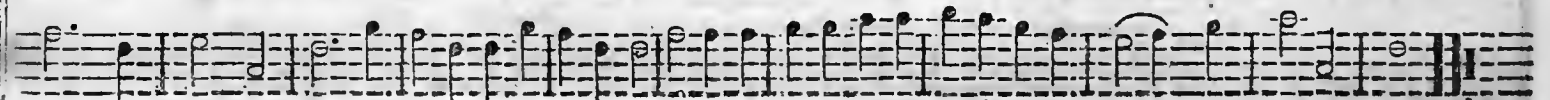
Air.



Man has a soul of vast desire, He burns within with restless fire, He burns within, &c. Test too and fro, Test too and



fro, his passions fly, From vanity to vanity. Test too and fro, &c.





The Lord Je - ho-vah reigns, And royal rite maintains, His head with awful glory crown'd, His head &c.

Air.



Ar-

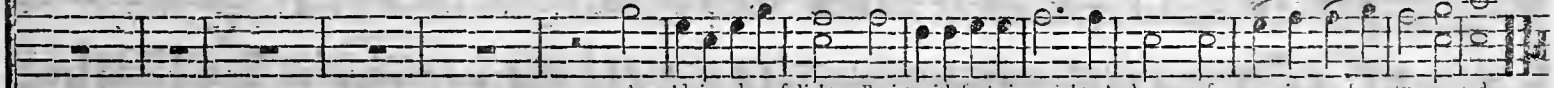


Array'd, &c.

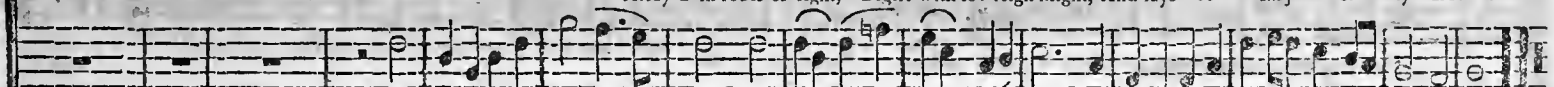
Begirt, &c.

And rays, &c.

And rays, &c.



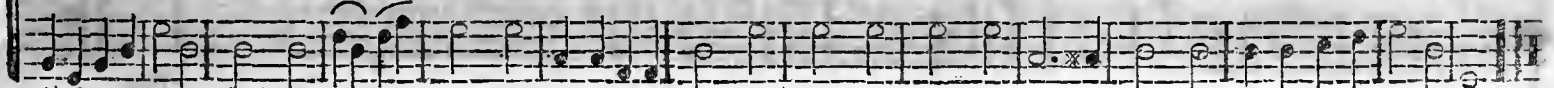
Array'd in robes of light, Begirt with lov'reign night, And rays of maj - el - ty around.



Array'd, &c.

Array'd, &c.

Begirt, &c.



ray'd, &c.

Array'd, &c.

Begirt, &c.

And rays, &c.

And rays, &c.

F

Treble. Pia. For.

Alto.

Air.

Detailed description: This musical score is for the hymn 'Gravesend'. It consists of three staves. The top staff is labeled 'Treble' and contains the main melody with a 'Pia.' (piano) dynamic marking. The middle staff is labeled 'Alto' and provides a harmonic accompaniment. The bottom staff is labeled 'Air' and contains a more melodic line. The music is in a common time signature and features various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes.

CLAPHAM. P. M. As the 143th.

C. Lockhart.

Second.

Air.

Give thanks to God most high,

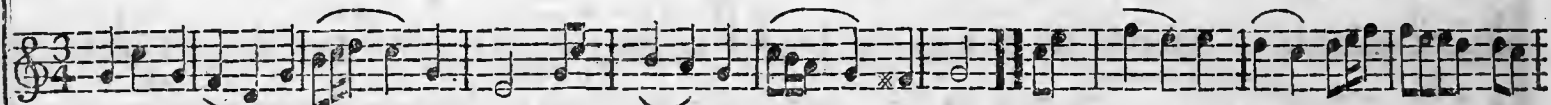
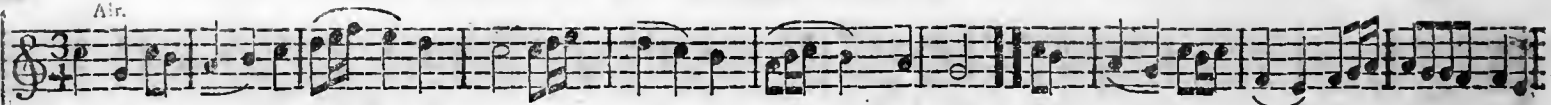
And

Detailed description: This musical score is for the hymn 'Clapham'. It consists of three staves. The top staff is labeled 'Second' and contains the main melody with a 'Pia.' dynamic marking. The middle staff is labeled 'Air' and provides a harmonic accompaniment. The bottom staff is a bass line. The music is in a 2/4 time signature and features various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics 'Give thanks to God most high,' are written below the middle staff, and 'And' is written at the end of the piece.

be his grace ador'd. His pow'r, &c.

And let his name, &c.

Air.



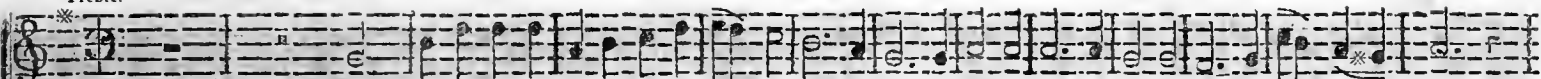
Sing to the Lord, Je - ho - vah's name, And in his strength rejoice ; When his sal - va - tion is our



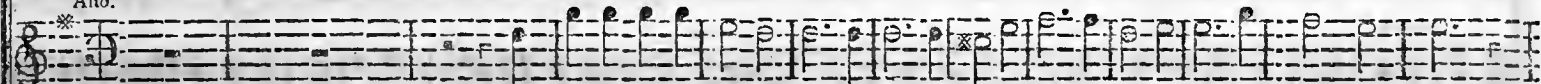
thee, Ex - alt - ed be our voice. When his, &c.



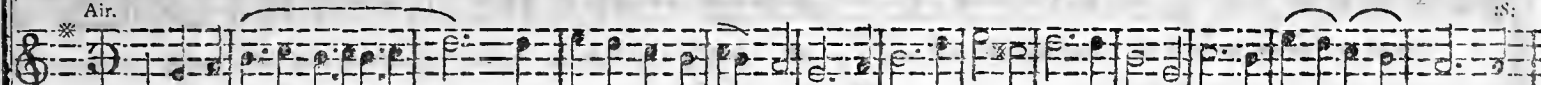
Treble.



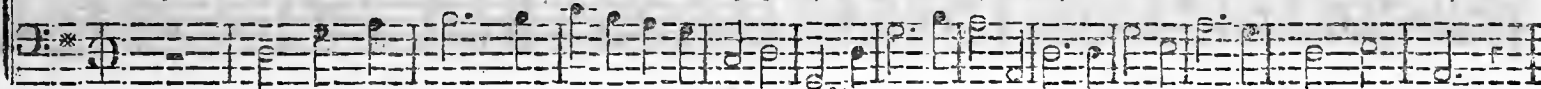
Alto.



Air.



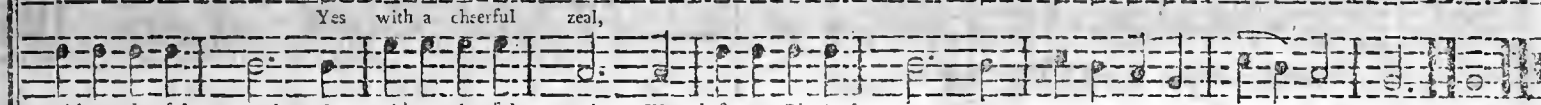
How pleas'd and bleis'd was I, To hear the people cry, To hear the people cry, Come let us seek our God to - day: Yes



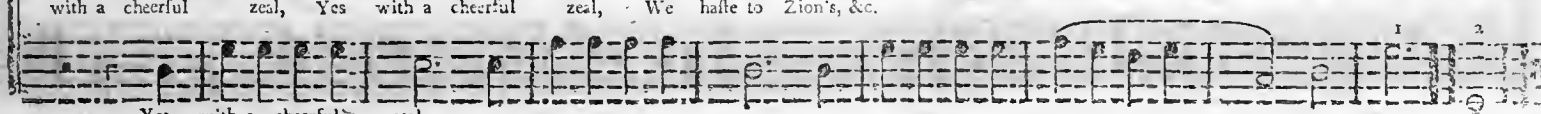
Yes with a cheerful zeal,



Yes with a cheerful zeal,

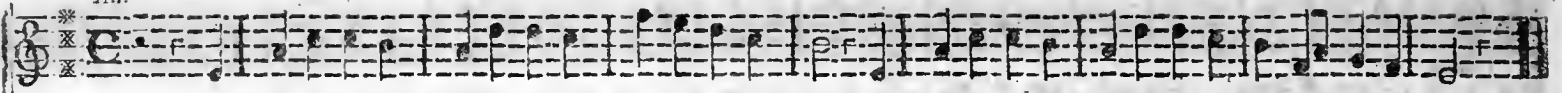


with a cheerful zeal, Yes with a cheerful zeal, We haste to Zion's, &c.

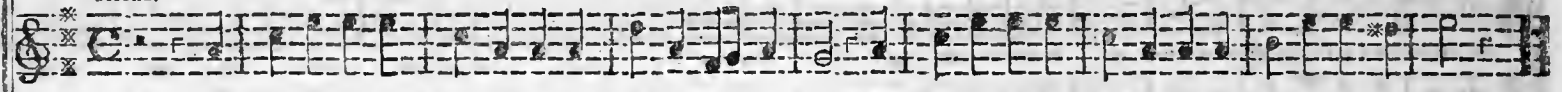


Yes with a cheerful zeal,

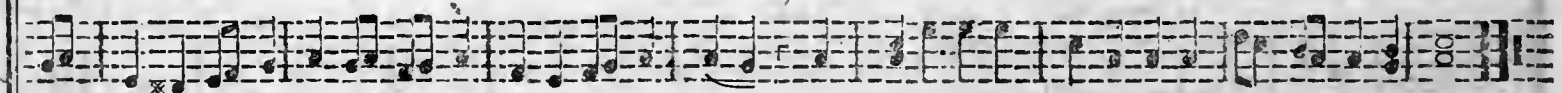
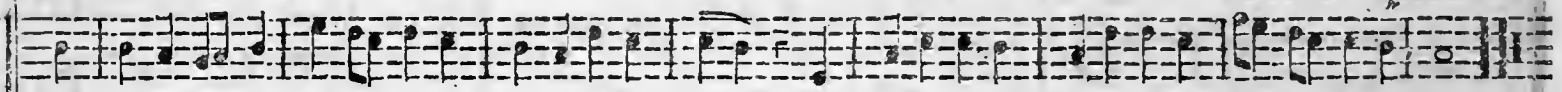
Air.



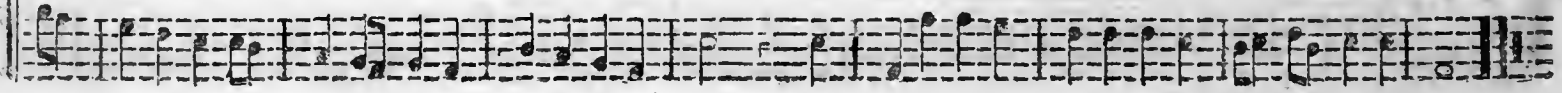
Second.



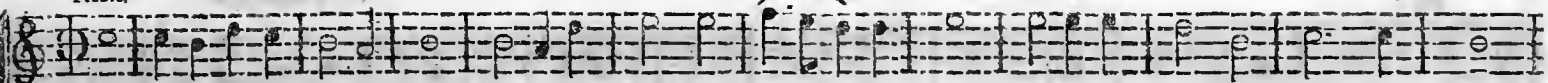
From thee my God my joys shall rise, And run eternal rounds, Beyond the limits of the skies, And all created bounds.



The holy triumphs of my soul, Shall death itself outbrave; Leave dull mortal-ity behind, And fly beyond the grave.



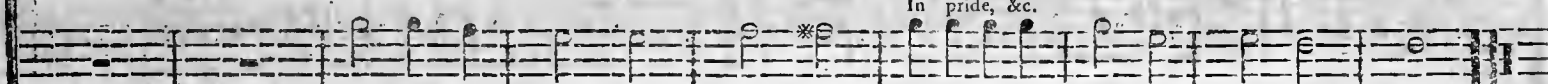
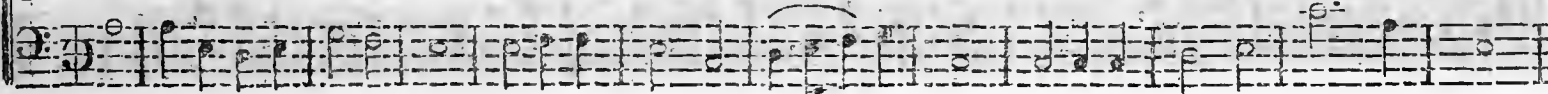
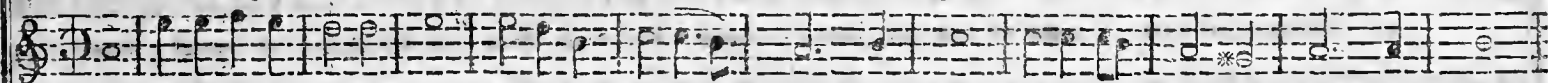
Trebble.



Counter.



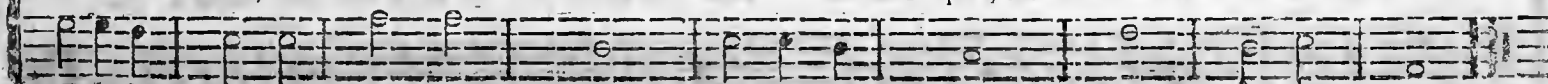
Air. Lord what a thoughtless wretch was I, To mourn and murmur and re - pine, To mourn and murmur and re - pine,



To see the wicked plac'd on high, In pride and robes of honor shine.

To see, &c.

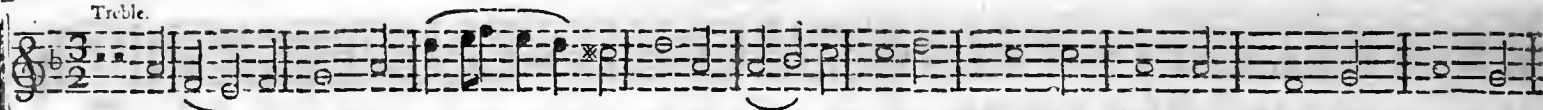
In pride, &c.



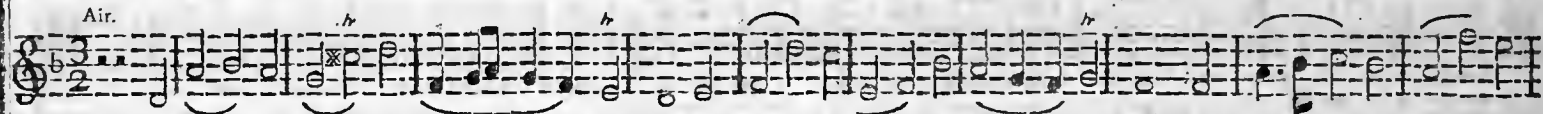
To see, &c.

In pride, &c.

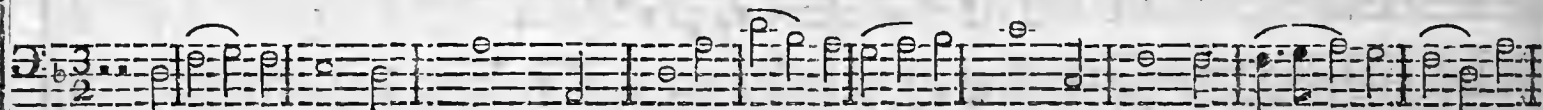
Treble.



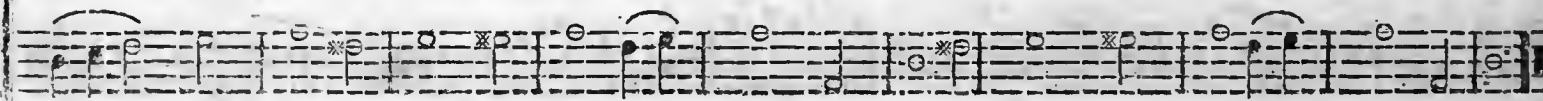
Air.



My refuge is the God of love, Why 'do my foes in - fult and cry, Fly like a tim'rous



trem - ling dove, To dif - tant woods and moun - tains fly. To dif - tant woods, &c.



When I the holy grave survey, Where once my Saviour deign'd to lie; I see fulfill'd what prophets say, And all the pow'r of death de - fy.

This musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal parts, and the bottom two are piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below the first two staves.

BETHLEHEM. C. M.

W. Hepstinstall.

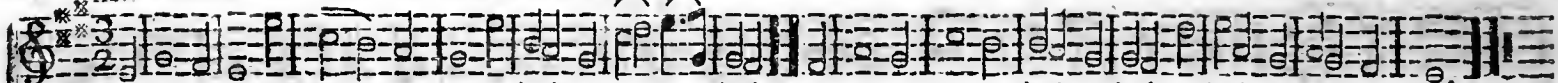
Air.
Second.

Repeat 4th line.

G

This musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is marked 'Air.' and the middle staff is marked 'Second.'. The bottom staff is a bass line. The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and repeat signs. A 'G' is written below the bottom staff.

Air.

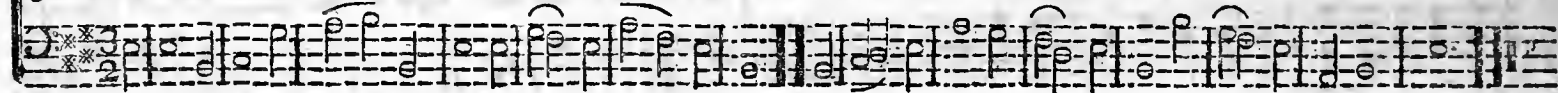
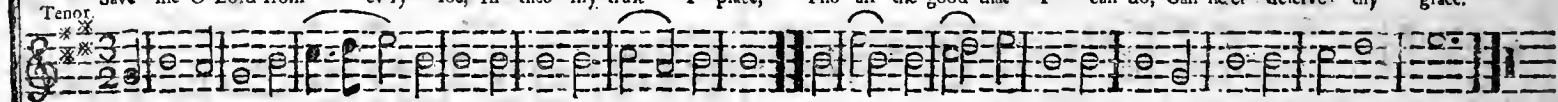


Alto.



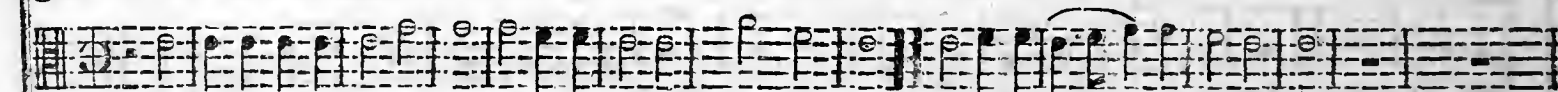
Save me O Lord from ev'ry foe, In thee my trust I place, Tho' all the good that I can do, Can ne'er deserve thy grace.

Tenor.

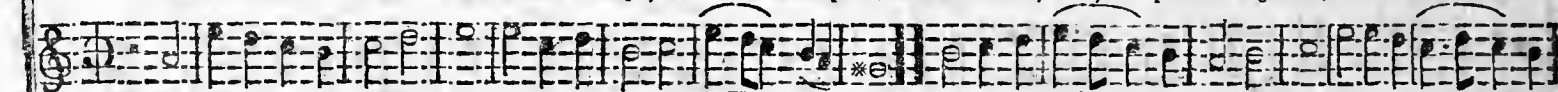


BANBURY. Ps. 41st, L. M.

T. Williams's Coll.



Blest is the man whose bowels move, And melt with pity to the poor; : Whole soul by sym - pa - thiz - ing love, Feels what his fellow



Concluded.

1st Treble.

2d Treble.

faints endure. Feels what, &c.

Almighty ruler of the skies, Through the wide earth thy

name is spread; And thine eter - nal glories rise, O'er all the heav'ns thy hands have made.

The musical score is written for two treble clefs in 3/4 time. The first system contains the first two staves, with lyrics 'faints endure. Feels what, &c.' and 'Almighty ruler of the skies, Through the wide earth thy'. The second system contains the next two staves, with lyrics 'name is spread; And thine eter - nal glories rise, O'er all the heav'ns thy hands have made.' The notation includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs. There are some markings like 'fr' and '3' above notes in the second system.

An.

Second.

Lord when thou didst ascend on high, Ten thousand angels fill'd the sky.

Tenor.

Those heavenly guards around thee wait, Like chariots that attend thy state.

The musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is the Soprano part, labeled 'An.' and 'Second.'. The second staff is the Alto part, with lyrics 'Lord when thou didst ascend on high, Ten thousand angels fill'd the sky.'. The third staff is the Tenor part, labeled 'Tenor.', with lyrics 'Those heavenly guards around thee wait, Like chariots that attend thy state.'. The bottom staff is the piano accompaniment. The music is in common time (C) and features a variety of note values and rests.

Those heavenly guards around thee wait, Like chariots that attend thy state.

The musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is the Soprano part. The second staff is the Alto part, with lyrics 'Those heavenly guards around thee wait, Like chariots that attend thy state.'. The third staff is the Tenor part, with lyrics 'Those heavenly guards around thee wait, Like chariots that attend thy state.'. The bottom staff is the piano accompaniment. The music continues with similar notation to the first system.

Air. Tenderly.



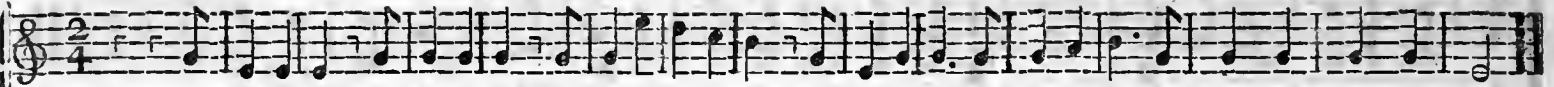
Now I'm convinc'd, the Lord is kind, To men of heart sincere, Yet once my foolish thoughts repin'd, And border'd on despair.



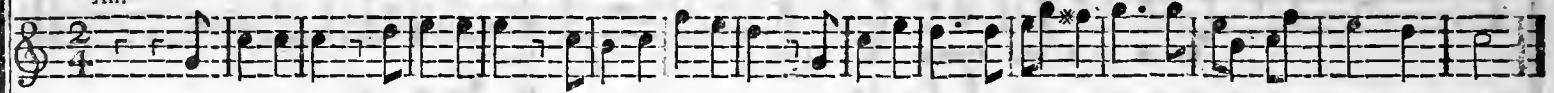
I griev'd to see the wicked thrive, And spoke with angry breath, How pleasant & profane, &c. How pleasant, &c.



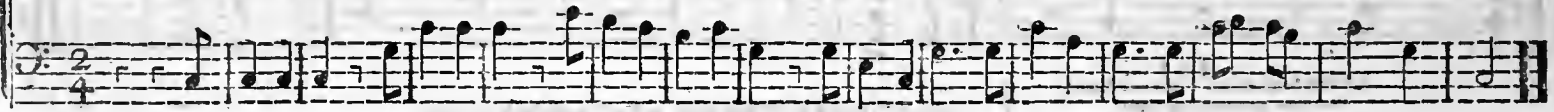
Second.



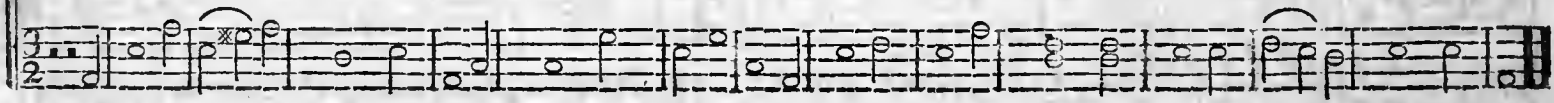
Air.



In God's own house pronounce his praise, His grace he there reveals ; To heav'n your joy and wonder raise, For there his glory dwells,



Let all your sacred passions move, While you re-herase his deeds, But the great work of saving love, Our highest praise exceeds.



Hal - le - lu - jah, :||: Praise ye the Lord, Hal - le - lu - jah, :||: Praise ye the Lord.
Hal - le - lu - jah, Praise ye the Lord, Hal.

(3)
All that have motion, life and breath,
Proclaim your Maker blest ;
Yet when my voice expires in death,
My soul shall praise him best.

} Sing the 3d verse in the first strain, and end with the Hallelujah.

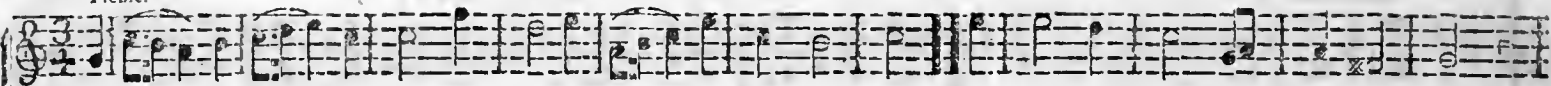
GLOUCESTER. L. M.

Milgrove.

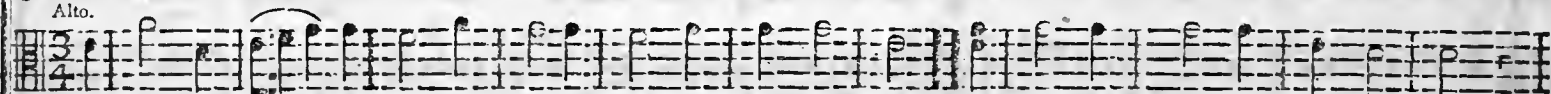
Second.

White I keep silence and conceal; My heavy guilt within my heart, What torments doth my conscience feel, What agonies of inward smart.

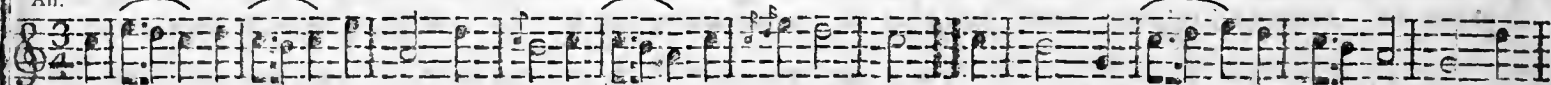
Treble.



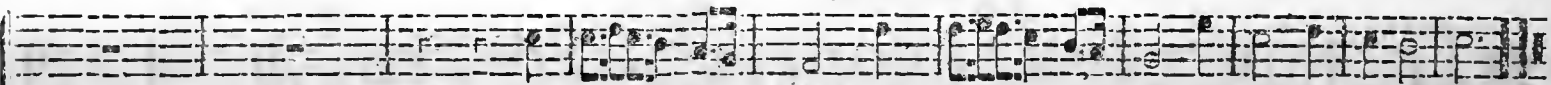
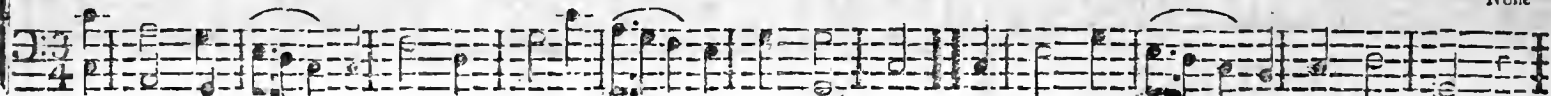
Alto.



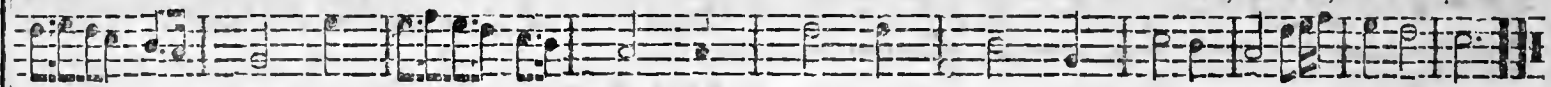
Air. I'll speak the honors of my King, His form di - vine - ly fair; None of the sons of mortal race,



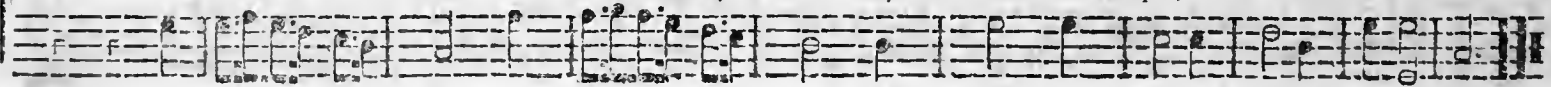
None



None of the sons of mor - tal - race, May with my God compare.



of the sons of mor - tal race, May with my God com - pare,



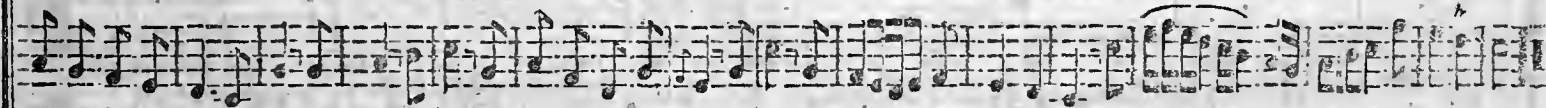
None of the sons, &c. May with my God, May with, &c.



Air.



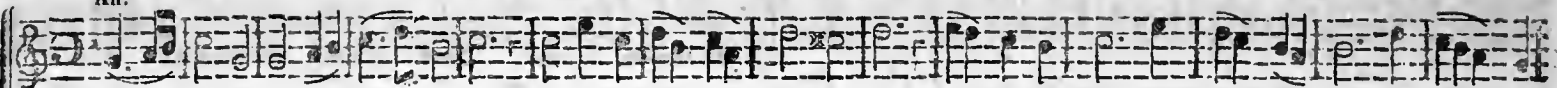
Blow ye the trumpet blow, The gladly solemn sound, Let all the nations know, To earth's re - mot - est bounds, The year of Jubilee is come, Re -



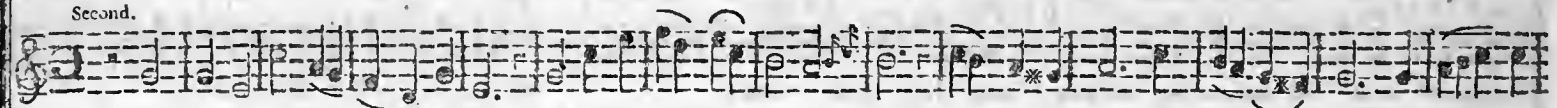
turn ye ransom'd sinners home, Return, Return ye ransom'd sinners home, Return ye, &c. Re - turn, &c.



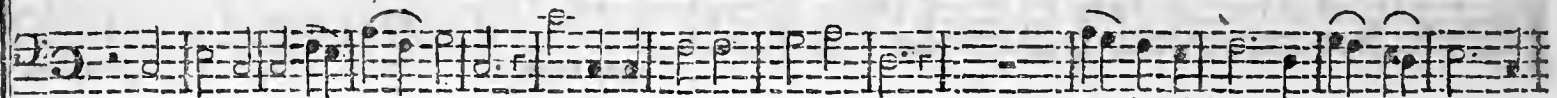
Air.



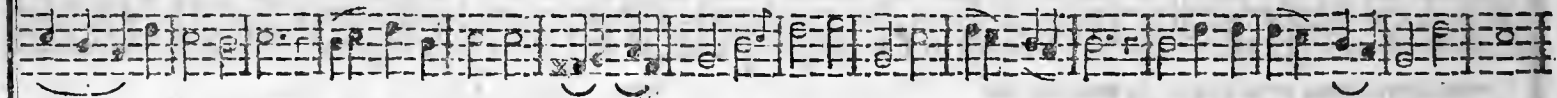
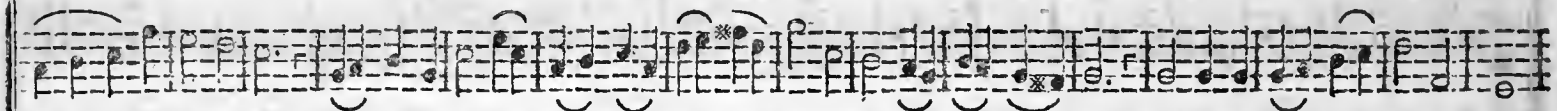
Second.



Give to our God im - mor - tal praise, Mercy and truth are all his ways; Wonders of grace to God be - long, Repeat his

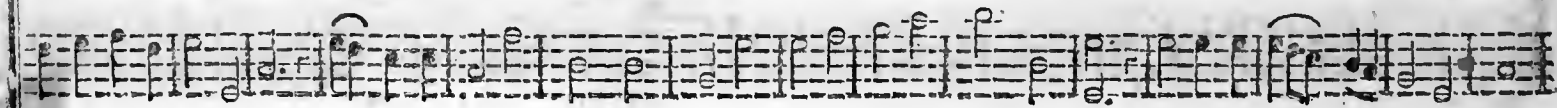


Wonders of grace



mer - cies in your song. Wonders of grace, &c.

Give to the Lord of lords renown,



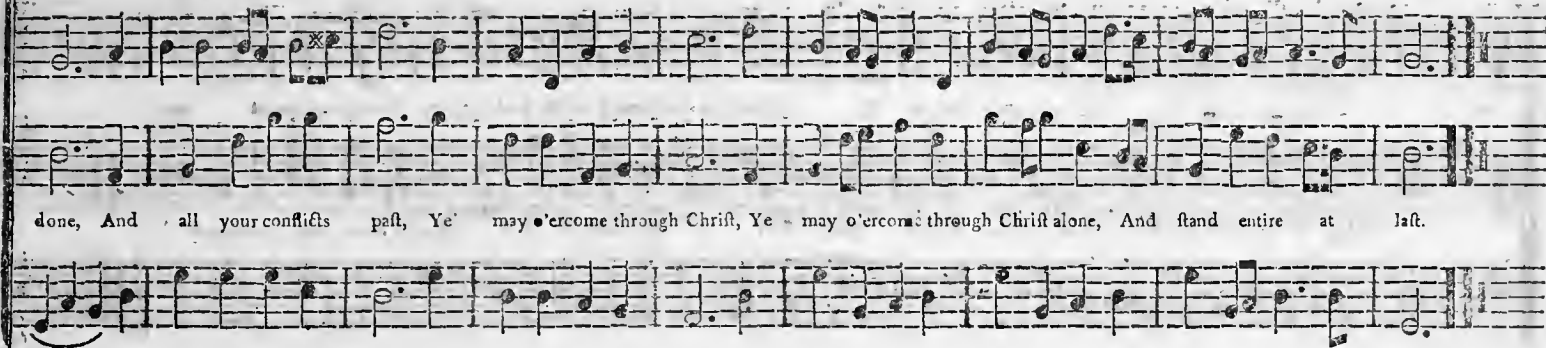
His mercies ever shall endure, His mercies
 Give to the Lord of lords renown, The King of kings with glory crown, His mercies ever shall endure, His mercies
 His mercies shall endure,

When lords and kings are known no more, When lords, &c.
 When lords, &c.

Soldiers 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 pow'r, Who in the name of Jesus trusts, Is more than conqueror.

Stand then in his great might, With all his strength endu'd, And take to arm you for the fight, The panoply of God. That having all things



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

CIMBELINE. Ps. 22d, L. M.

Dr. Arne.

Air. Solemn.

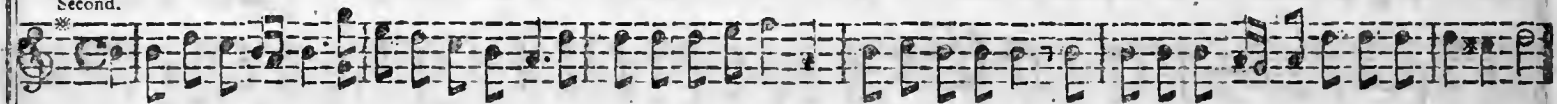


Now let our mournful songs record, The dying sorrows of the Lord, When he complain'd in tears and blood, As one forsaken of his God.

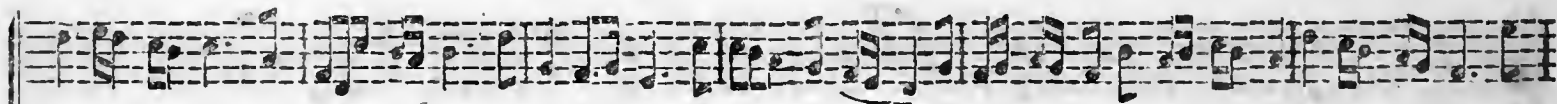
Air.



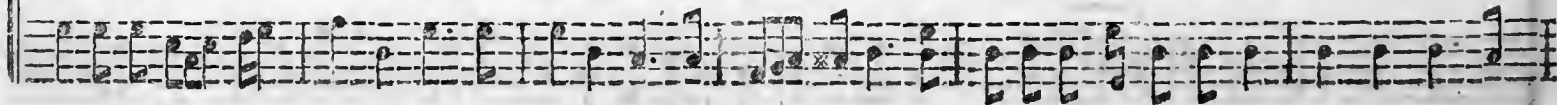
Second.



In Zion's sacred gates, Let hymns of praise begin, Where acts of faith and love, In ceaseless beauty shine, Where acts, &c.

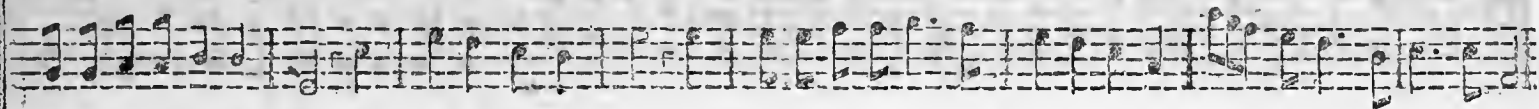


In mercy there, while God is known, Before his throne, with songs appear, In mercy there while God is known, Before his throne, Be-

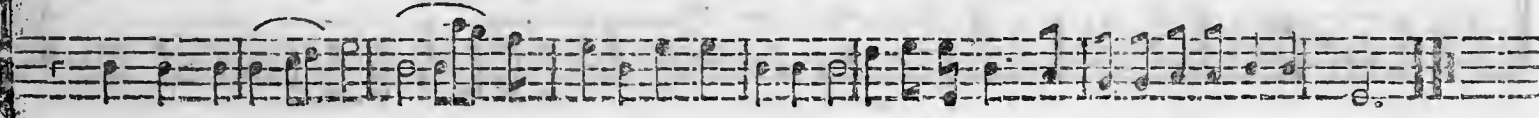




fore his throne, with songs appear. In heav'n his house on high, Ye angels lift your voice, Let heav'nly harps resound, And happy fairs rejoice.



And happy fairs rejoice, Their glories sing that ever shine, In pomp divine, In pomp divine before your King.



Air.

*tr.**tr.*

2d Treble.

Tenor. Sweet is the work my God my King, To praise thy name give thanks and sing, To shew thy love by

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is the vocal line in treble clef, 3/4 time, marked 'Air.' and '2d Treble.'. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is marked 'ff' and includes trills. The second staff is the piano accompaniment in treble clef, also in 3/4 time, marked 'ff'. The third staff is the piano accompaniment in bass clef, also in 3/4 time, marked 'ff'. The lyrics 'Sweet is the work my God my King, To praise thy name give thanks and sing, To shew thy love by' are written below the vocal line.

morning light, And talk of all thy truths at night. And talk, &c.

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is the vocal line in treble clef, 3/4 time, marked 'tr.'. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is marked 'ff' and includes trills. The second staff is the piano accompaniment in treble clef, also in 3/4 time, marked 'ff'. The third staff is the piano accompaniment in bass clef, also in 3/4 time, marked 'ff'. The lyrics 'morning light, And talk of all thy truths at night. And talk, &c.' are written below the vocal line.

Air.

Second.

Tenor. **Christ** the Lord is ris'n to-day, Sons of men and an-gels say; Raise your songs and triumphs high,

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a common time signature. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and C5, then a quarter note D5, and continues with various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes. There are trills (tr.) marked above the notes G4 and D5. The second staff is a piano accompaniment in treble clef, starting with a treble clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a common time signature. It features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The third staff is a vocal line in bass clef, starting with a bass clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a common time signature. The lyrics are written below the notes. The fourth staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef, starting with a bass clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a common time signature. It features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Sing ye heav'ns and earth re - ply, Raise your songs and tri - umphs high, Sing ye heav'ns and earth re - ply.

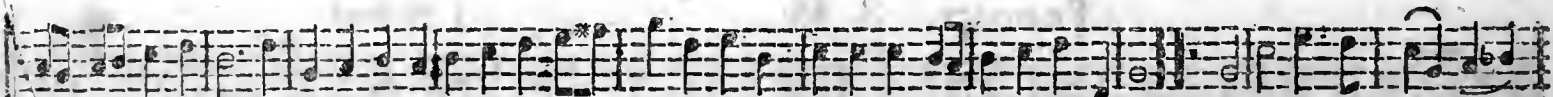
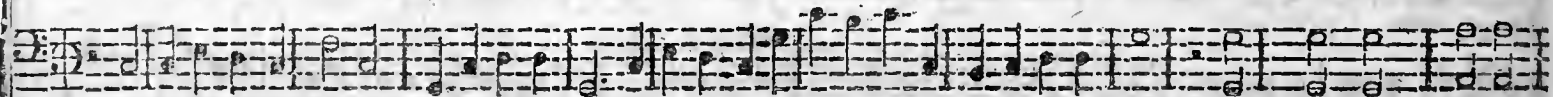
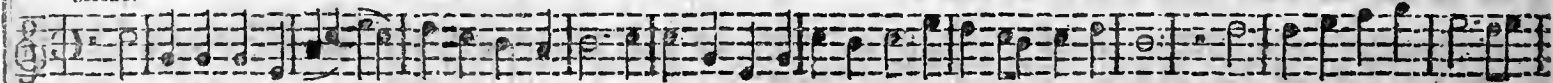
The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a common time signature. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and C5, then a quarter note D5, and continues with various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes. There are trills (tr.) and a breath mark (b) marked above the notes. The second staff is a piano accompaniment in treble clef, starting with a treble clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a common time signature. It features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The third staff is a vocal line in bass clef, starting with a bass clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a common time signature. The lyrics are written below the notes. The fourth staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef, starting with a bass clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a common time signature. It features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Atr. *Mozzolo.* *tr.*

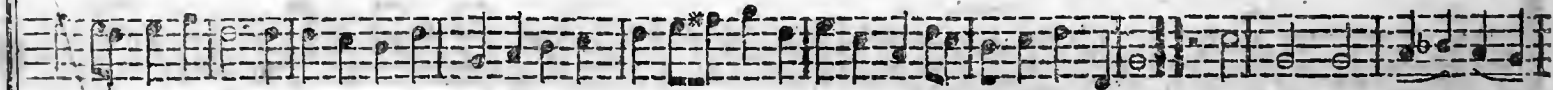


My Saviour and my King, Thy beauties are divine, Thy lips with blessings overflow, And ev'ry grace is thine. Now make thy glories known, Gird

Second.

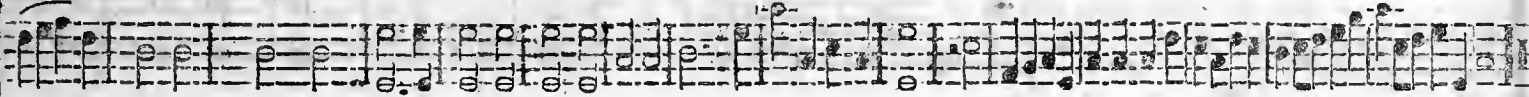
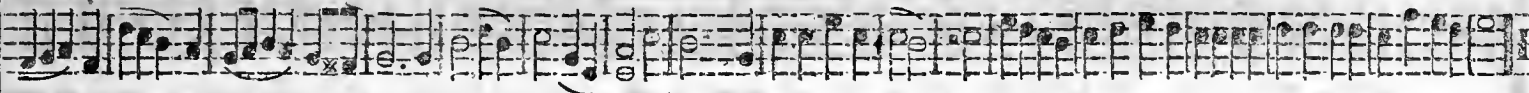


on thy dreadful sword, And ride in majesty to spread, And ride in, &c. The conquests of thy word. Strike through thy stubborn





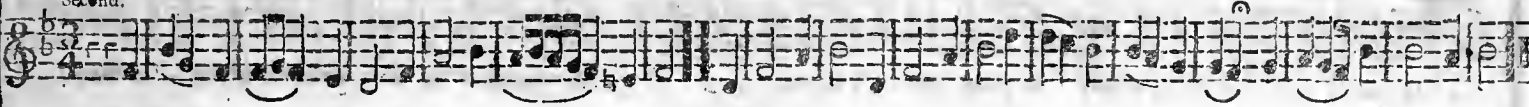
foes, Or melt their hearts: O'bey, While justice, meekness, grace and truth; Attend thy glorious way, While justice, &c. Whil justice, &c. Attend, &c.



FROOME. S. M.

J. Husband.

Second.



Air.



Repeat the 4th line.



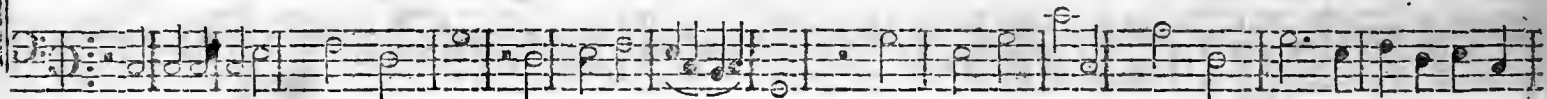
Air. Brilliant.

*tr.**tr.*

Second.

*tr.**tr.*

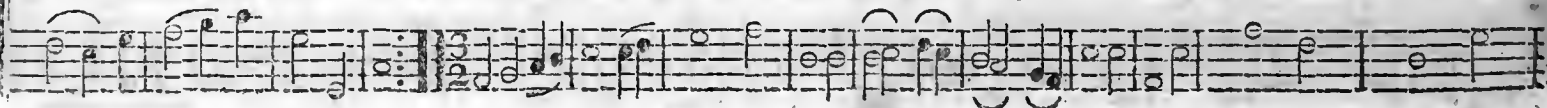
Salvati~~on~~ • the joy - ful sound, 'Tis pleasure to our ears, A sov'reign balm for ev' - ry wound, A cordial for our



Grave.



fears. A cordial, &c. Bury'd in sorrow and in sin, At hell's dark door we lay, But we arise by grace di-



Continued.

Vivace.

vine, To see, To see a heav'nly day
 Salvation let the echo fly, The spacious earth around, The spacious
 Salvation, &c. The spacious earth around, The

tr.

Pia.

Spiritoso.

earth around, While the bright armies of the skies, While the bright armies of the skies, Conspire to raise the sound. While the bright, &c.

Concluded.

Alleluia, :||: Amen, Hallelujah, :||: :||: Amen, amen, amen.

Hallelujah, :||: Amen.

Hal. :||: :||: Amen,

Hal. :||: :||: Amen, Hal. :||: :||: Amen, Hal. amen.

Hal. :||: :||: amen, Hal. :||: a - men, Hal. amen. Hal. :||: Amen.

Amen, amen, Hal. :||: amen, Hal. :||: :||: amen, a - men.

RONDEAU. Ps. 145th; L. M.

T. Olmsted.

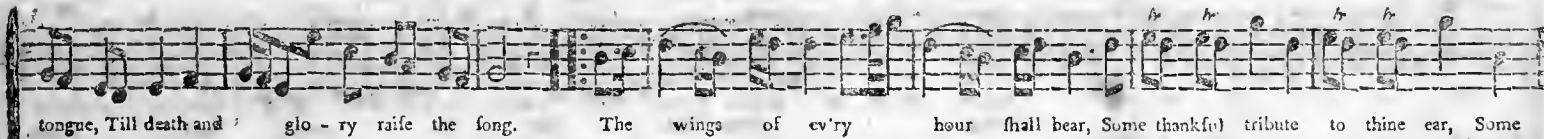
71

Air. Dolce.



My God my King thy various praise; Shall fill the remnant of my days, Thy grace employs my humble

Second.



tongue, Till death and glo - ry raise the song. The wings of ev'ry hour shall bear, Some thankful tribute to thine ear, Some



Continued.

72

thankful, &c. And ev'ry setting sun shall see, New works of du - ty done for thee. Thy

truth and justice I'll proclaim, Thy bounty flows an endless stream, Thy mercy swift, thine anger slow, But dreadful

to the stubborn foe. Thy works with sov'reign glory shine, And speak thy majesty divine,

Let Zion in her courts proclaim, The sound and hon - or of thy name.

Air. *Affettuoso*

The God of love will sure indulge, The flowing tear the heaving sigh, When his own children fall around, When tender friends and kindred die.

Second.



When his own, &c.

Yet not one anxious morn'ring thought, Should with our mourning passions bleed, Nor



Ado.

wou'd our bleeding hearts forget, Th'Almighty everliving friend, Nor wou'd our bleeding hearts forget, Th'Almighty, &c.

Th'Almighty, &c.

LEICESTER. S. M.

Dr. Alcock.

Second.

Air.

tr.

tr.

tr.

Air. Largo. Affettuoso.

Shall man O God of light and life, For - ev - er moulder in the grave, Canst thou forget thy glorious work, Thy

Second.

Detailed description: This system contains the first two staves of music. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a double bar line and a fermata, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are written below the staff. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef, also in common time and one sharp key signature, with a similar melodic line.

promise and thy pow'r to save. In death's obscure oblivious realms, No truths are taught nor wonders sung. No

Detailed description: This system contains the next two staves of music. The top staff continues the vocal line from the first system, with lyrics written below. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment. Both staves feature a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, and include dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'.

Concluded.

mercy beams to warn the heart, Thy name unfung thy grace un - known, No mercy

This system contains the first two staves of music. The top staff is the vocal line, and the bottom staff is the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "mercy beams to warn the heart, Thy name unfung thy grace un - known, No mercy". The music features various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *h* and **.*

beams to warn the heart, Thy name unfung thy grace un - known.

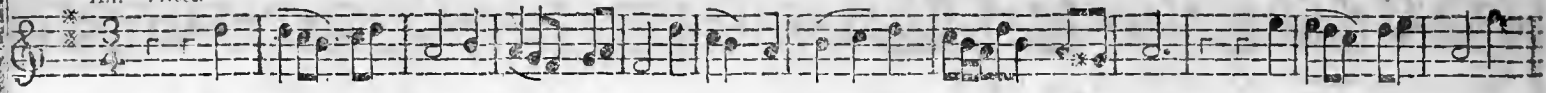
This system contains the second two staves of music. The top staff is the vocal line, and the bottom staff is the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "beams to warn the heart, Thy name unfung thy grace un - known.". The music continues with similar notation, including dynamic markings like *h* and **.*, and first/second endings marked with "1" and "2".

MANLIUS. L. M. D.

Ps. 147th, 2d part; Dr. Dwight's version.

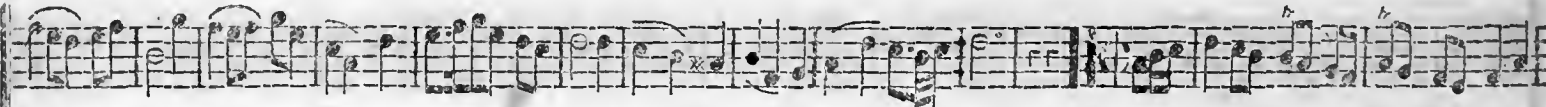
T. Olmsted.

Air. Vivace.



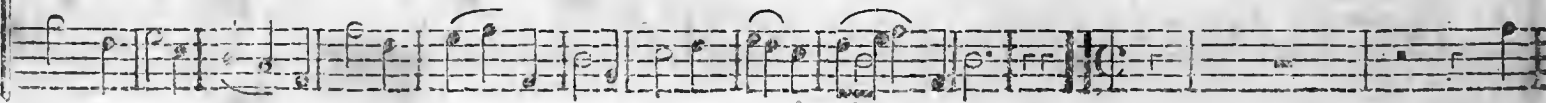
Bless, O ye western world, your God, And make his honors known a-broad, He bids the sea be-

Second.



fore thee flow, Not walls of brass cou'd guard thee so, Not walls, &c.

The children are secure and bless'd, Thy



thores have peace thy cities rest, He feeds thy sons with finest wheat, And adds his blessing to their meat, And adds, &c.

WOTTON. S. M.

G. Breillat.

Second.

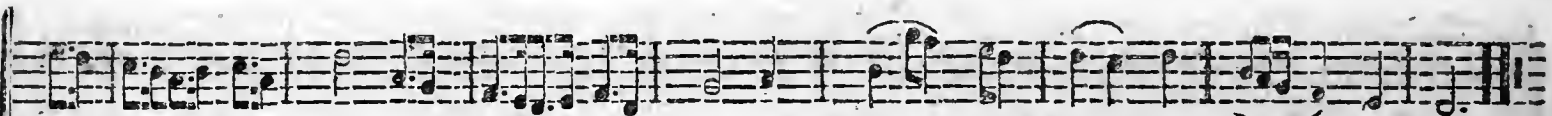
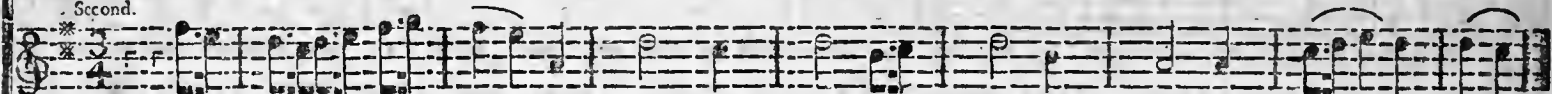
Air.

Air.

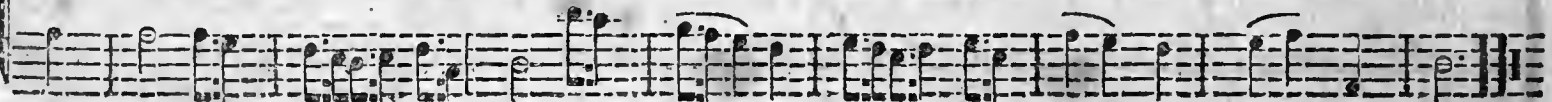
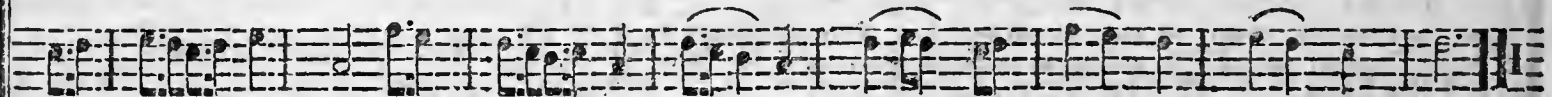


Lord I will bless thee all my days, Thy praise shall dwell up - on my tongue.

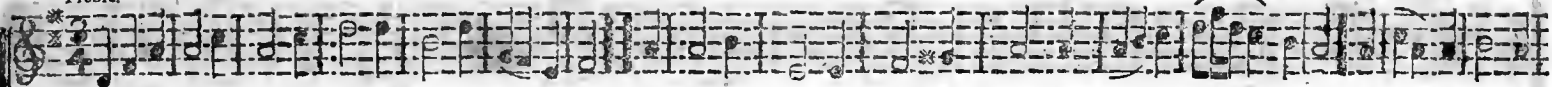
Second.



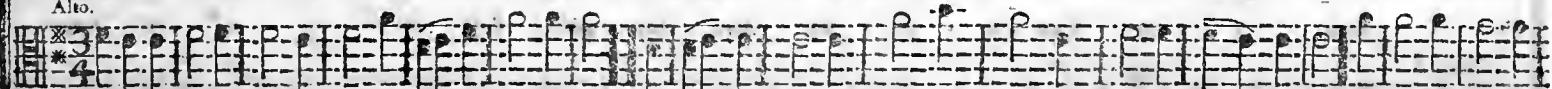
My soul shall glory in thy grace, While saints rejoice to hear the song.



Treble.

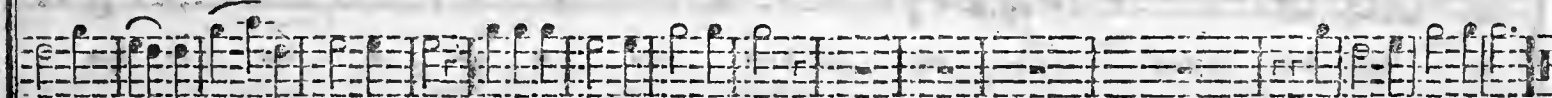
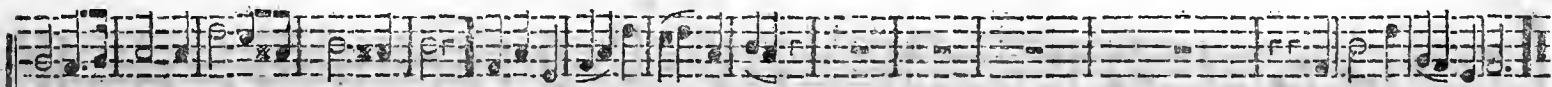


Alto.

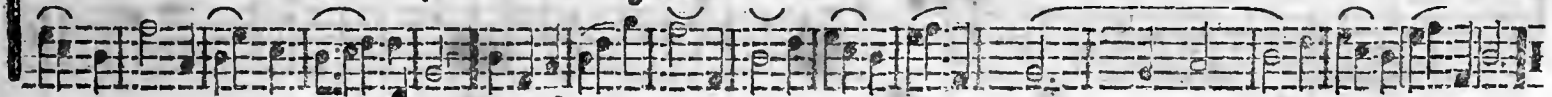
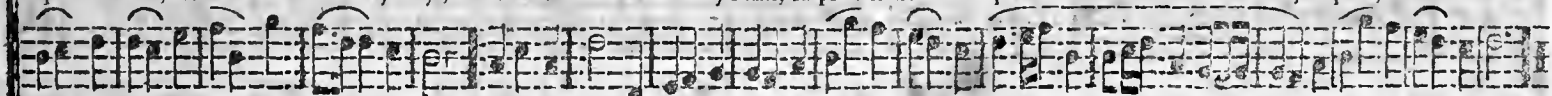


Air.

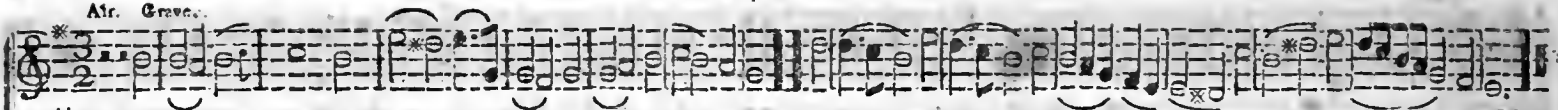
My Shepherd will supply my need, Jehovah is his name, In pastures fresh he makes me feed, Beside a living stream. He brings my wand'ring



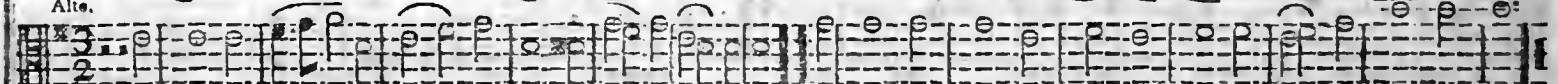
spirit back, When I forsake my ways, He leads me for his mercy's sake, In paths of truth and peace, In paths, &c.



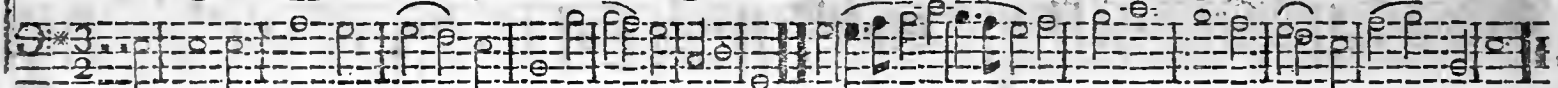
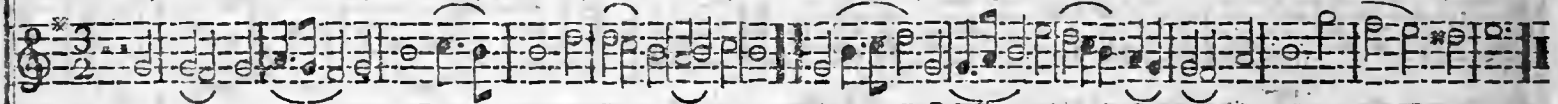
Air. Grave.



Alto.



Second. My trust is in my heavenly friend, My hope in thee my God, Rise and my helpless life defend, From those that seek my blood.



ELIM. Ps. 18th, C. M.

Treble.

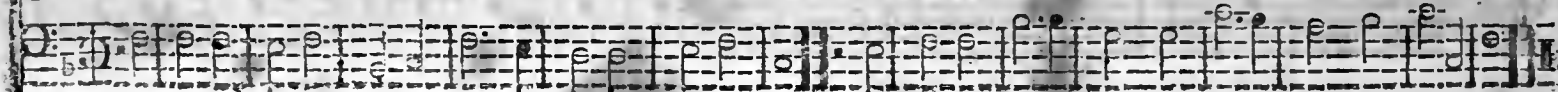


Alto.



We love the Lord and we adore, Now is thine arm reveal'd, Thou art our strength our heav'nly tow'r, Our bulwark and our shield.

Air.



Treble.

Musical staff for Treble clef, containing the first line of the melody.

Alto.

Musical staff for Alto clef, containing the second line of the melody.

Come found his praise abroad, And hymns of glory sing; Jehovah is the sov'reign Lord, The u - ni - ver-sal King.

Air.

Musical staff for Air (Treble clef), containing the first line of the accompaniment.

Musical staff for Air (Bass clef), containing the second line of the accompaniment.

Musical staff for Hallelujah (Treble clef), containing the first line of the chorus melody.

Hallelujah, :||: :||: :||: :||: :||: praise ye the Lord.

Musical staff for Hallelujah (Bass clef), containing the second line of the chorus accompaniment.

Praise ye the Lord, Hallelujah, Praise ye the Lord, Hallelujah, :||: :||: :||: Praise ye the Lord.

Musical staff for Hallelujah (Bass clef), containing the third line of the chorus accompaniment.

Air.

Return O God of love return, Earth is a tiresome place, How long shall we thy children mourn, The

Second.

absence of thy face. Let heav'n succeed our painful years, Let sin and sorrow cease, And

in proportion to our tears, And in proportion to our tears, So make our joys increase.

DEVIZES: Ps. 9th, C. M.

J. Tucker.

Treble.

Alto.

Air. With my whole heart I'll raise my song, Thy wonders I'll proclaim, Thou sov'reign judge of right and wrong, Wilt put my foes to shame. Wilt put, &c.

Air. Expressive.

tr.

Raise your triumphant songs. To an im - mor - tal tune, Let the wide earth resound the deeds, Celestial grace has done.

Raise your, &c.

Sing how immortal love, It's chief be - lov - ed chose, And bade him raise our wretched state, From their abyss of woes. His

Sing how immortal, &c.

And bade him raise, and bade him raise our, &c.

hand no thunder bears, Nor ter - ror clothes his brow, No bolts to drive our guilty souls, To fierc - - - er flames below.

To fiercer flames below, To fiercer, &c.

LUDLOW. Ps: 144th, 2d part, C. M.

Rippon's Coll.

Second.

Alto.

Air.

Lord what is man, poor feeble man, Born of the earth at first, His life's a shadow light and vain, Still fast'ning to the dust.

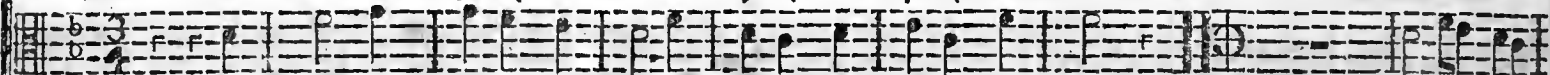
FINSBURY. Ps. 133d, S. M.

Rippon's Coll.—By T. Walker.

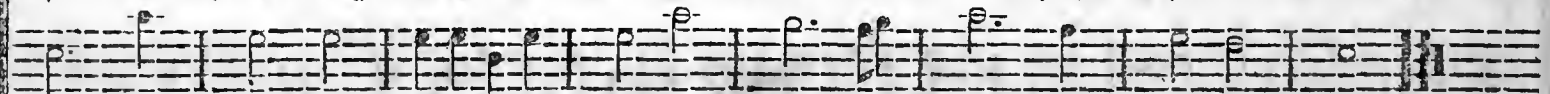
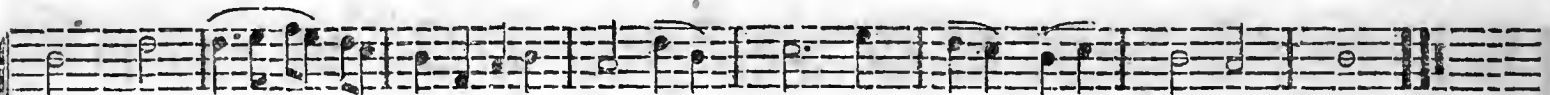
Treble.



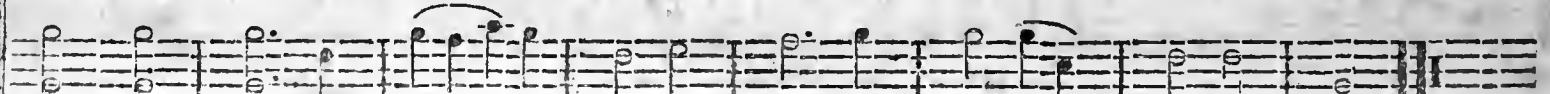
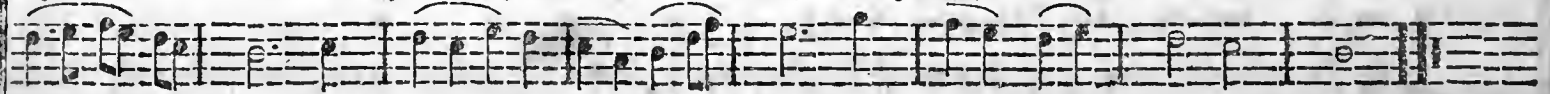
Alto.



Air. Blest are the sons of peace, whose hearts and hopes are one; whose kind de-



signs to serve and please, Through all their actions run, Through all, &c.



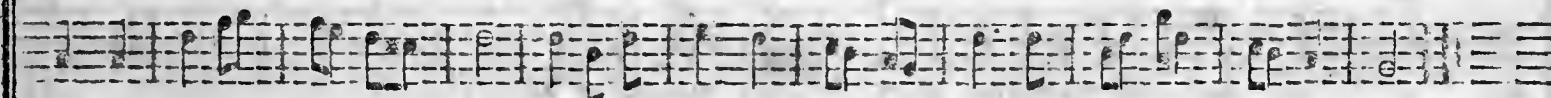
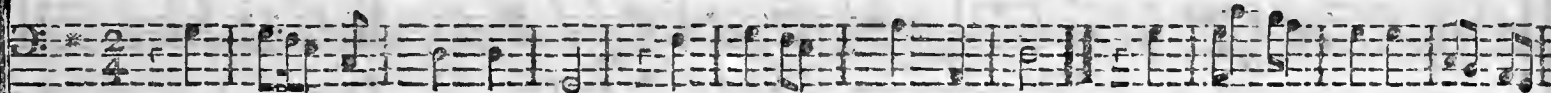
Second.



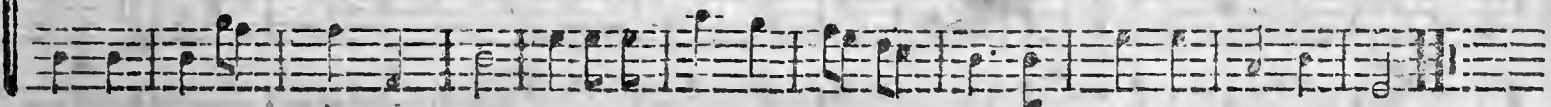
Air. Moderato.



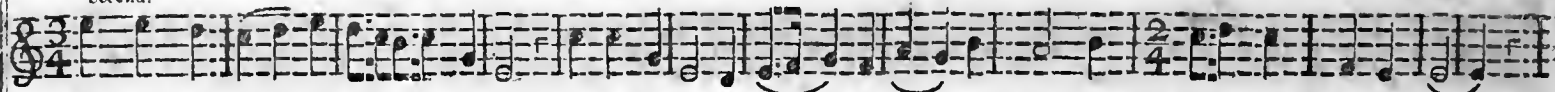
O Lord our heav'nly King, Thy beauties are di - vine; Thy glories round the earth are



spread, And 'er the heav'ns they shine. Thy glories round, &c.



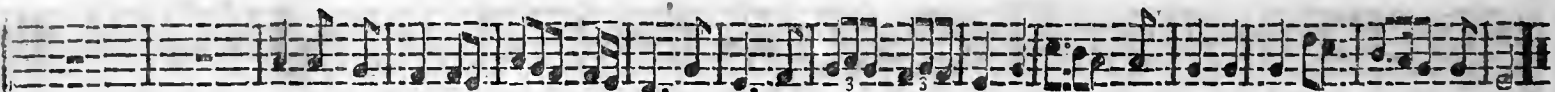
Second.



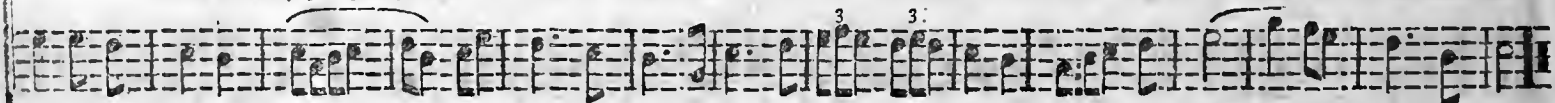
Air.



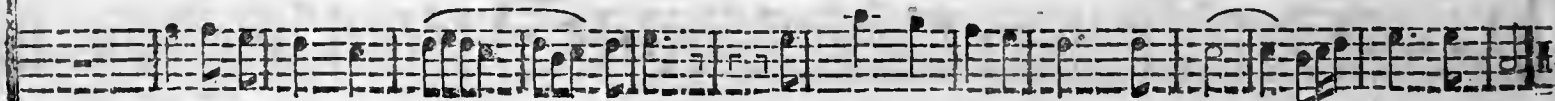
I love the volumes of thy word, What light and joy those beams afford, To souls benighted and distressed,



Thy precepts guide, &c.



Thy precepts guide my doubtful way, Thy fear forbids my heart to stray, Thy promise leads my soul to rest.



Thy fear, &c.

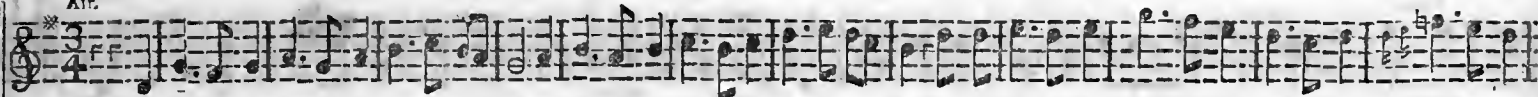
Thy promise, &c.

my, &c.

HYMN, ON THE REDEMPTION.

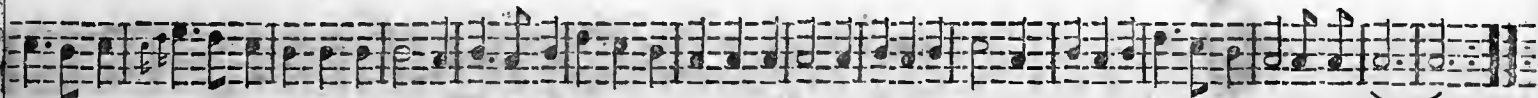
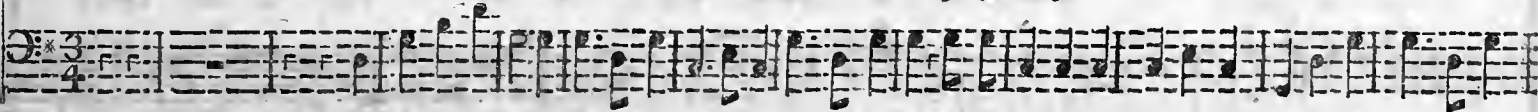
From Magdalen Hospital Coll.—Music by Handël.

Air.

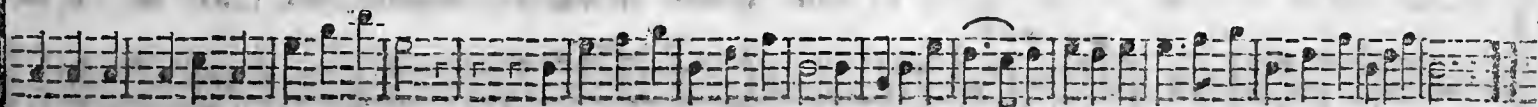
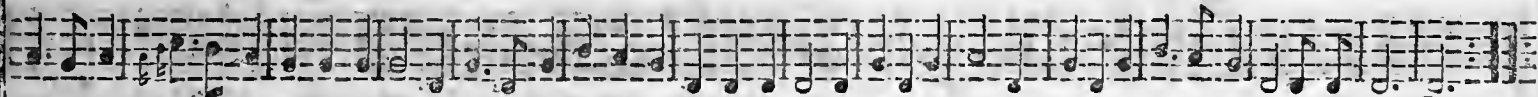


When Jesus our Saviour came down from above, How wond'rous his grace, how amazing his love, His dear blood as a ransom for sinners he spilt, And he

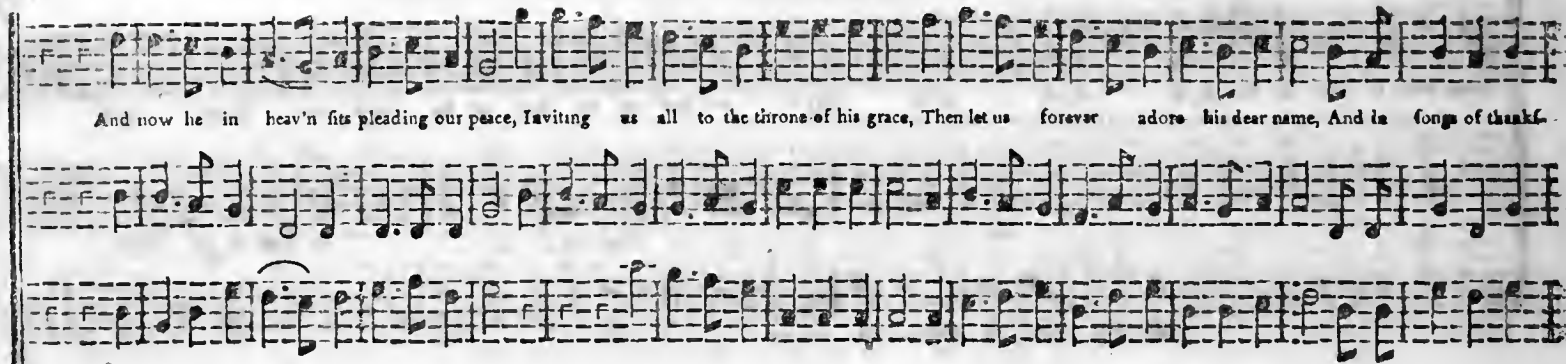
Second.



laid down his life to atone for our guilt. That justice divine might be well satisfy'd, He hung on the tree, As all might be free, If on him they rely'd.



If on him they rely'd.



And now he in heav'n sits pleading our peace, Inviting us all to the throne of his grace, Then let us forever adore his dear name, And in songs of thank-



giving his mercies proclaim. For sinners he bled when they pierced his side, And he bore, bore, bore, bore, bore all our guilt on the

For sinners he bled when they pierced his side, And he bore all our guilt, &c.

cross, When to save us he dy'd, dy'd, dy'd, dy'd, to save us to save us he dy'd, he dy'd, dy'd.

To save us he dy'd.

When to save us, to save us, to save us

EVERSLY. C. M. Ps. 5th.

Dr. Nares.

Air.

Counter.

Second. O Lord our Lord how wond'rous great, &c.

Air, Moderate.

Firm and unmov'd are they, That rest their souls on God; Fix'd as the mount where David stood, Or where the ark abode.

Second.

As mountains stood to guard, The city's sacred ground, So God and his almighty love, Embrace his saints around.

Treble.

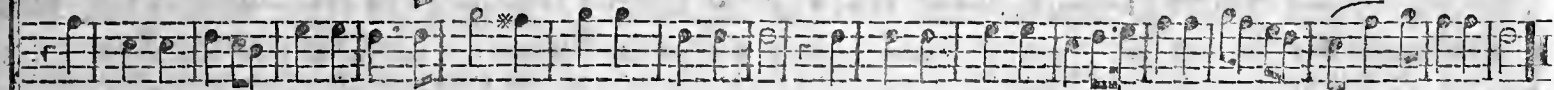
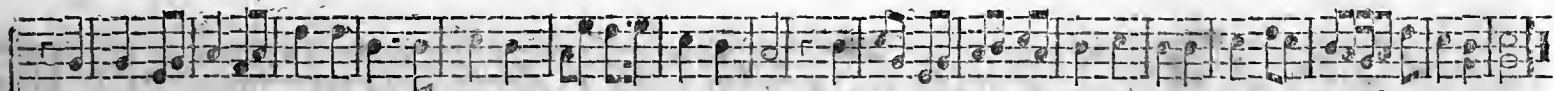


Alto.



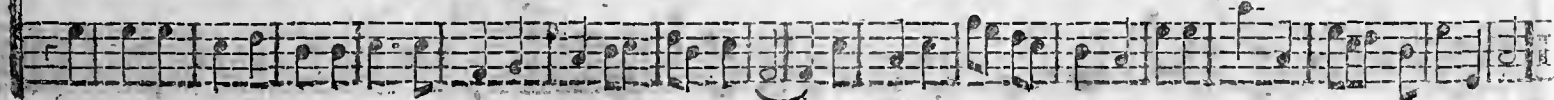
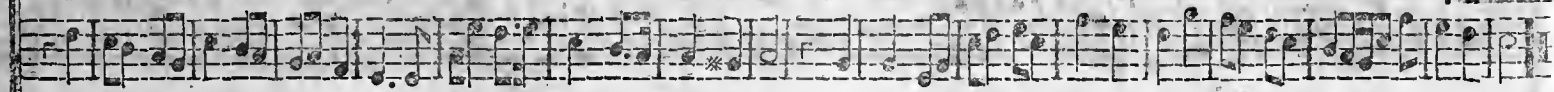
Air. Lord of the worlds above,

The dwellings of, &c.



To thine abode

To thine abode



Let the whole earth in songs rejoice, And

He reigns, the Lord the Saviour reigns, Praise him in e - van - gel - ic strains,

distant islands join their voice, Let the whole earth in songs rejoice, And distant islands join their voice,

Deep are his counsels and unknown, But grace and truth support his throne; Tho' gloomy clouds his ways surround, Justice is their e - ter - nal ground. His

enemies with sore dismay, Fly from the fight and shun the day, Then lift your heads ye saints on high, and sing, for your redemption's night. Then lift your heads, &c.

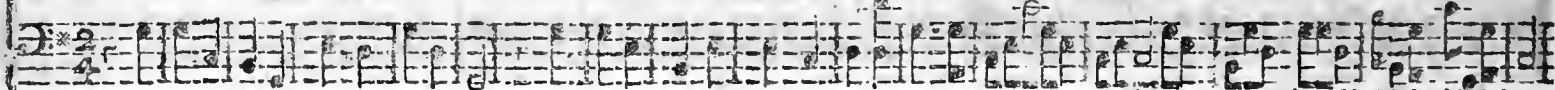
Treble. Con. Spirito.

tr.

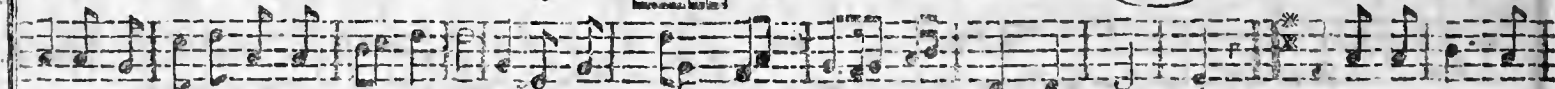
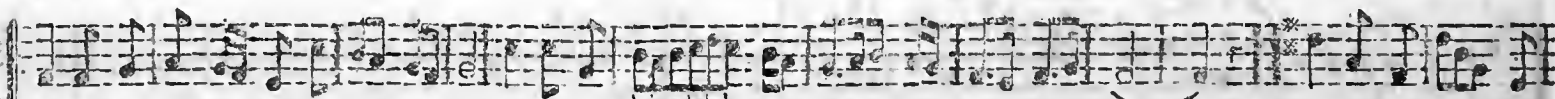
Second.



Air. To bleſs the Lord our God in ſtrains divine, With thankful hearts and raptur'd voices join, To us what wonders his right hand hath done,



what wonders his right hand hath done,

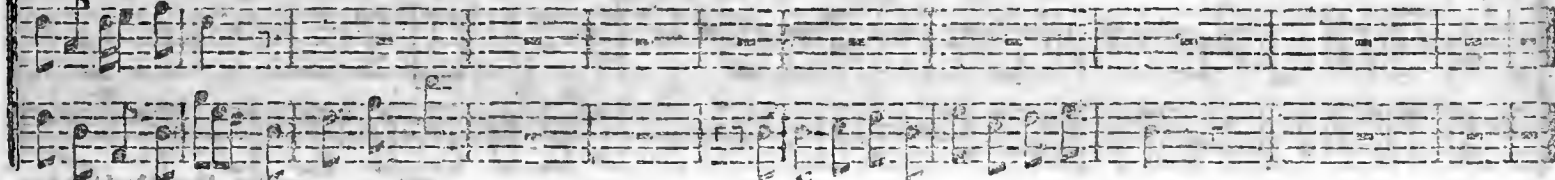


Wonders his choſen tribes have ſcarcely known, Wonders his choſen tribes have ſcarcely known. Like David bleſs, be-

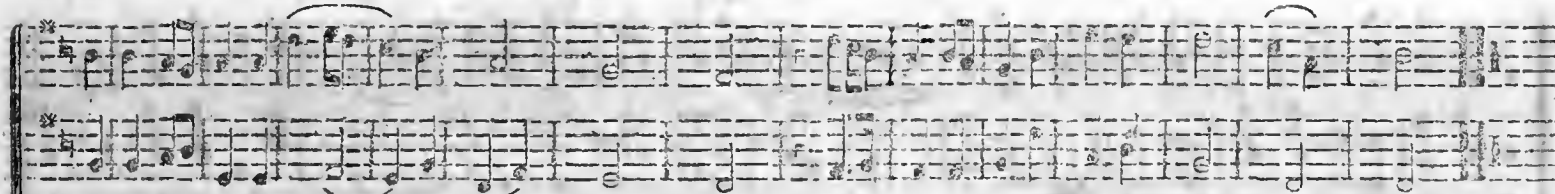




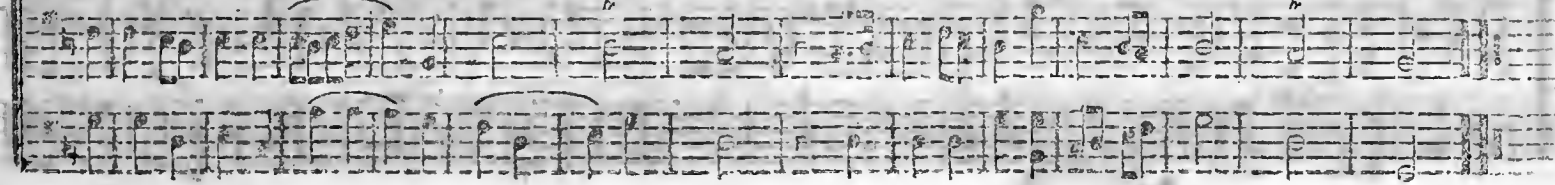
gin th'captur'd song, Like David blest begin th'captur'd song, Let praise and joy a wak en ev' ry tongue.



th'captur'd song, Let praise and joy, &c.



Like David blest be gin th'en cap tur'd song, Let praise and joy a wak en ev' ry tongue.



Air.

Descend from heav'n, &c.

Tenor.

Descend from heav'n im - mor - tal Dove, Stoop down and take us on thy wings, And

Descend from heav'n, &c.

Detailed description: This system contains the first two staves of the musical score. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. It begins with a whole rest followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The lyrics 'Descend from heav'n, &c.' are written below. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef, also in one flat and common time, starting with a whole rest and then playing a series of eighth notes. The lyrics 'Descend from heav'n, &c.' are written below this staff as well.

And mount, &c.

mount and hear us far a - bove, The reach of these in - fe - rior things.

And mount, &c.

Detailed description: This system contains the second two staves of the musical score. The top staff continues the vocal line from the previous system, with lyrics 'And mount, &c.' below. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment, with lyrics 'mount and hear us far a - bove, The reach of these in - fe - rior things.' below. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Be - yond beyond this lower sky, Up where e - ter - nal ages roll, Where solid pleasures

never die, And fruits im - mor - tal feast the soul. And fruits, &c.

Air. Adett.

tr.

Musical score for 'Gilboa' in G major, 6/8 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff is the treble clef, the second is the alto clef, and the third is the bass clef. The tempo is marked 'Air. Adett.' and there is a trill (tr.) in the first measure of the first staff. The lyrics are: 'And must this body die, This mortal frame de - cay? And must these active limbs of mine, Lie mould'ring in the'.

And must this body die, This mortal frame de - cay? And must these active limbs of mine, Lie mould'ring in the

63d. S. M.

T. Olmsted.

Moderate.

Musical score for '63d.' in G major, 6/8 time. The score consists of four staves. The first two staves are the treble clef, the third is the alto clef, and the fourth is the bass clef. The tempo is marked 'Moderate.' The lyrics are: 'My God per - mit my tongue, This joy, to call thee mine, And'.

My God per - mit my tongue, This joy, to call thee mine, And

day? Lie mould'ring, &c.



let my early cries prevail, To see thy love divine. And let, &c.

ELY. Ps. 35th, 2d part, C. M.

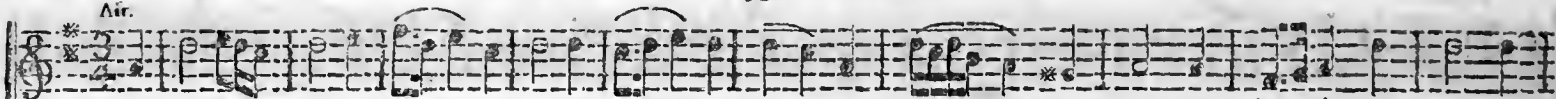
Dr. Alcock.



Air.

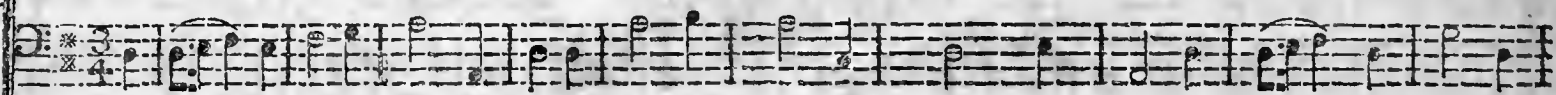
Behold the love the gen'rous love,

Air.

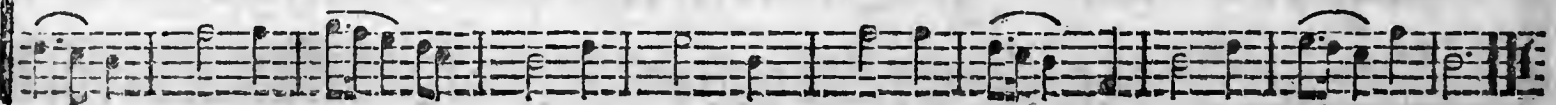
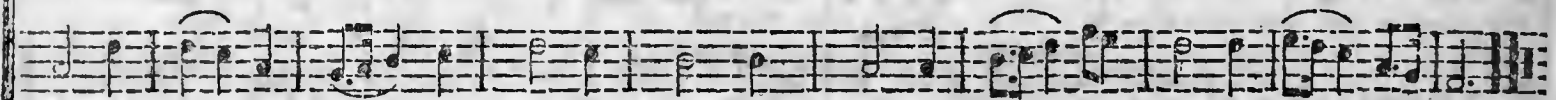


Jehovah reigns, He dwells in light, Girded with maj - esty and might, Tho' world cre - at - ed

Second.



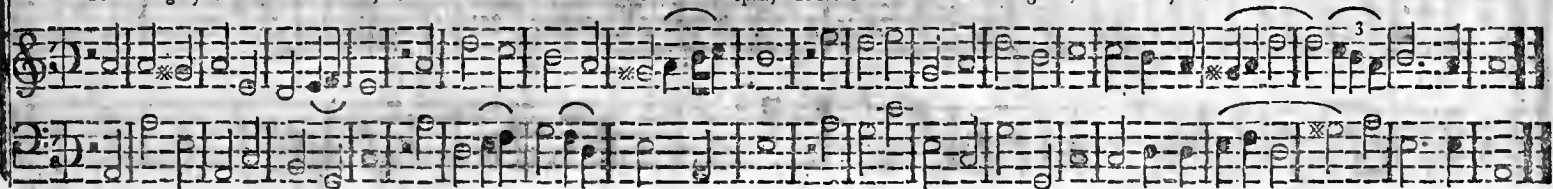
by his hands, Still on its first founda - tion Bands. Still on its first, &c.



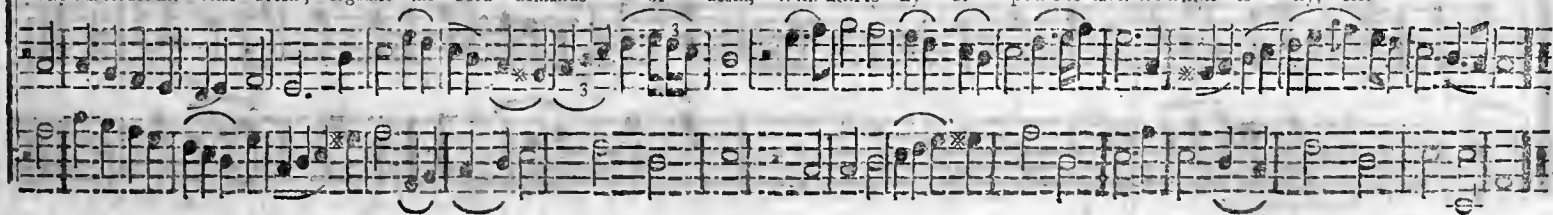
Solemn.



Think mighty God on feeble man, How few his hours how short his span, Short from the cradle to the grave, Short from, &c.



Who can secure his vital breath, Against the bold demands of death, With skill to fly or pow'r to save. With skill to fly, &c.



Air.

Second.

Lead hallelujahs to the Lord, From distant worlds where creatures dwell, Let heav'n begin the solemn word, And

send it dreadful down to hell, Let heav'n, &c. And, &c.

Con Spirito.

The Lord how absolute he reigns, Let ev'ry angel bend the knee, Sing of his love in heav'nly strains, And speak how fierce his terrors be.

High on a throne his glories dwell, An awful throne of shining-bliss, Fly through the world O sun and tell, How dark thy beams compar'd to his.

Moderate.

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

Soft.

He can create, and he destroy. His sov'reign pow'r, without our aid, Made us of clay, and form'd us men, And

When like wand'ring sheep we stray'd, He brought us to his fold again, He brought us to his fold a - gain.

DUET. By W. Dixon.

Treble. Andante Affettuoso. *tr.* *tr.* *Cres.* *tr.* *Pia.*

we are his people, we his care, Our souls and all our mortal frame, What lasting lasting honours shall we rear, Al-

For. *Pia.* *tr.* *For.* *tr.*

mighty Maker, to thy name. What lasting honours shall we rear, Al - migh - ty Maker to thy name.

What lasting

Continued.

Loud. Soft. Loud.

We'll croud thy gates with thank - ful songs, High as the heav'n's our voic - es. raise, And earth, and earth with her ten thousand thousand

Soft. Loud. Soft. Loud.

tongues, Shall fill thy courts with sounding praise, Shall fill thy courts with sounding praise, Shall fill shall fill thy courts with sounding praise.

Concluded.



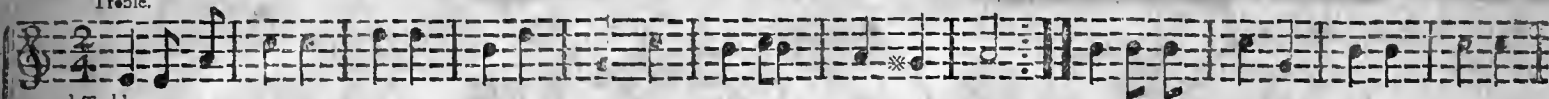
Wide, Wide as the world is thy command, Vast as e - ter - ni - ty,, e - ter - ni - ty thy love, Firm as a rock thy truth must stand, When



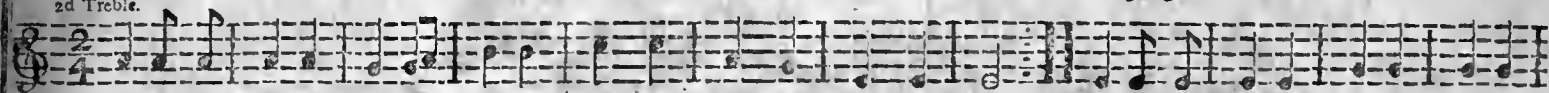
Soft. *Soft.* *Loud.*

rolling years shall cease to move, shall cease to move, When rolling years shall cease to move, When roll - - - ing years shall cease to move.

Treble.



2d Treble.



Air. Spare us O Lord, aloud we pray, Nor let our sun go down at noon, Yet in the midst of death and grief, This



Thy years are one eternal day, And must thy children die so soon.



thought our sorrow shall assuage, Our Father and our Saviour live, God is the same in ev'ry age.

