

# THE VILLAGE HARMONY: YOUTH'S ASSISTANT TO SACRED MUSICK. CONSISTING OF **Psalm Tunes and Occasional Pieces**, SELECTED FROM THE WORKS OF THE MOST EMINENT COMPOSERS. TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A CONCISE INTRODUCTION TO PSALMODY. ELEVENTH EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED. NEWBURYPORT: PUBLISHED BY E. LITTLE & Co. and sold at their Bookstore ; sold also by C. NORRIS & Co. Exeter ; EPHRAIM KINGSBURY, Haverhill, N. H.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Boston; and by all the principal Booksellers in the United States. C. NORRIS & CO. PRINTERS.

6000012

### New-Hampshire District.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this twenty-fifth day of December, in the thirty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America, CHARLES NORRIS and Company of Exeter, in said District, have deposited in this office the title of a Book, whereof they claim the right as Proprietors, in the following words, to wit:

"The Village Harmony, or Youth's Assistant to Sacred Musick. Consisting of Psalm "Tunes and Occasional Pieces, selected from the works of the most eminent composers. To "which is prefixed a Concise Introduction to Psalmody. The eleventh Edition, corrected and "enlarged."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing copies of Maps, Charts, and other Books, to the Authors and Proprietors therein mentioned; and an Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing copies of Maps, Charts, and other Books, to the Authors and Proprietors therein mentioned, ... and extending the benefit thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

R. CUTTS SHANNON, Clerk.

NAILE NK IKI'Y

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

## ADVERTISEMENT.

-----

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

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

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

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

Excler, January 1813.

# A Dictionary of Musical Terms.

ADAGIO, (or Ado.) slow. Affettuoso, or Con Affetto, tenderly. Atlegretto, a little brisk. Allegro, (or Allo.) brisk. Allegro ma non troppo, brisk, but not too fast. Alto, or Altus, the Contra Tenor. Andante, distinct, exact. Andantino, very exact and slow. Amoroso, see Affettuoso. Anthem, a portion of Scripture set to Musick. Bis. significs a repeat. Canon, a regular and exact fugue, in either the unison, fifth, or eighth. In these pieces one singer begins alone, and when he comes either to the end of his part, or to a repeat, if written on one stave, a second begins, then a third in like manner, and so of the rest. Cadences are closes in musick, similar, in effect to stops in reading. Canto. or Cantus, the Treble. Capella, a chapel or church, as, Alla Capella, in church style. Chorus, full, all the voices. Cantabile, in a graceful and melodious style; an | extreme cadence made by the principal performer while the rest stop. Con, as Con Spirito, with spirit. Crescendo, (or Cres ) to swell the sound. fon Lamento, in a melancholy style.

E, and, as Moderato e Mastoso, moderate and Poco, the contrary of Piu. majestick. Da Capo, (or D. C.) to repeat and conclude with the first part. Decani and Cantoris, the two sides of a choir. Diminuendo, to diminish the sound. Dolce, sweet and solt. Duo, Duetto, for two voices or instruments. Del Signo, (or D. S.) from the sign. Fagotto, the Bassoon part. Fine, the end of a piece or book. Forte, (or For. ) lond. Fortissimo, (or F. F.) very loud. Fuga, or Fugue, a piece in which one or more parts lead, and the others follow in regular intervals. Grazioso, gracefully, with taste. Grave, the slowest time. Larghetto, pretty slow. Largo, Lentemente or Lento, very slow. Ligature, a slur. Mastoso, slow, firm, and bold. Moderato, moderately. Mottetto, a kind of Latin Anthem. Meszo, moderately, rather, as Meszo Forte, modcrately loud, Meszo Piano, rather soft. Organo, the Organ part. Piano, (or Pia.) soft. Pianissimo, (or P. P.) very soft. Piu, prefixed to another word, increases its force.

Presto, quick. Prestissimo, very quick. Primo, the first part. Pianissimo, (Pianis, or P. P.) very soft. Pomposo, in a grand or pompous style. Recitative, kind of musical recitation between speaking and singing. Ritornello, see Symphony. Secondo, the second part. Semi Chorus, half the voices. Sicilliano, a slow, graceful movement in Compound Time. Solo, for a single voice or instrument. Soprano, the Treble. Spiritoso, or Con Spirito, with spirit. Stoccato, very distinct and pointed. Sotto Voce, middling strength of voice. Symphony, a passage for instruments. Tempo, time; as, A Tempo, or Tempo Giusto, in truc time, &c. Trio, a piece in three parts. Tempo di Marcia. Tatto, when all join after a solo. Thorough Bass, the instrumental Bass, with figures for the Organ. Verse, one voice to a part. Vivace, with life and spirit. Volti Subito, turn over quick.

# **INTRODUCTION TO THE GROUNDS OF MUSICK.**

CTRACTORDER CONTRACTOR

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

### THE DIATONIC OR NATURAL SCALE OF MUSICK.

The notes of the diatonic or natural scale of musick are seven, whose distances or degrees are measured by tones and semi or half tones. The seven first letters of the alphabet are applied to the notes, in the following order—A, B, C, D, E, F, G; when there is occasion for an eighth letter, the first is repeated. These letters comprehend a system of degrees, called an octave, from which proceeds the variety of harmony.

### THE GAMUT OR SCALE OF MUSICK.

For Bass. For Tenor, Counter & Treble.		For Counter.
Space above B.	Space above G O Sol	Space above A
Fifth Line	Fifth LineF_O_Faw-	Fifth Line-G-O-Sol-
Fourth Space 77. G O Sol	Fourth Space E O Law	Fourth Space F O Faw
	Fourth Line-D-O-Sol	Fourth Line————————————————————————————————————
Third Space E O Law	Third Space C O Faw	Third Space III D O Sol
Third LineD_O_Sol	Third Line-B-O-Mi-	Third Line D O Sol Third Line D O Sol Second Space B O Mi
Second Space C O Faw	Second Space Q- A O Law	Second Spacetil B O Mi
Second Line-B-O-Mi-	Second Line fr G-O-Sol-	Second LineA_O_Law
First Space A O Law		First Space G O Sol
Frst Line-G-O-Sol-	First Line—	First LineF
Space below F	Space bel. D	Space bel. E
and the second sec		

# Musical Characters Explained.

The Bass Clif is placed on the fourth line, and called the F Clif, and is used only in Bass.

The Tenor & Treble Clif is placed on the second line, and called the G Clif, and is used in Tenor and Treble, and in Counter.

2300 0001111100 00
7
J:
As
9
The second

The Counter Clif is placed on the Third line, and called the C Clif, and is used in Counter.

A Staff is five lines with their spaces, whereon notes and other characters are written.

#### Examples.

	-	_	_	 _	7
世			_	 	Ē
<u> </u>					
			_	 	-
-			-	 	

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

A Brace shows how many parts are sung together.

A Sharp set before a note raises it one semitone.

A Flat set before a note sinks it one semitone.

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

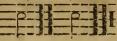
A Natural restores a note, made flat or sharp to its primitive sound.

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

A Repeat shows what part of a tune is to be sung over again.

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





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

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

A Point of Addition adds to a note one half its original length. When set after a Semi- -P-Pbreve it makes it equal to three Minims; when ----set after a Minim, it makes it equal to three Crotchets, &c.

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

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

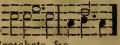
Choosing Notes are placed in a direct line, one above another, either of which, or both may be sung.

A Legature or Tye, comprehends two or more notes upon the same line, or space tied with a slur, which must be sung with one name and as one sound.

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

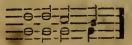






0	•







-1		
=;		

A Measure Note is that which fills a bar.

Appropriatures, or Leaning Notes, are sung according to the value of the note, which follows.

A Double Bar shows the end of a strain.

OF NOTES.

1st. The Semibreve...... D which contains 2 Minims.

2d. The Minim. . . . . . . . . . . P which contains 2 Crotchets:

3d. The Crotchet ...... View hich contains 2 Quavers.

SIX Notes are used in vocal musick, which are of different forms

and lengths, viz.

A Close shows the end of a tune.

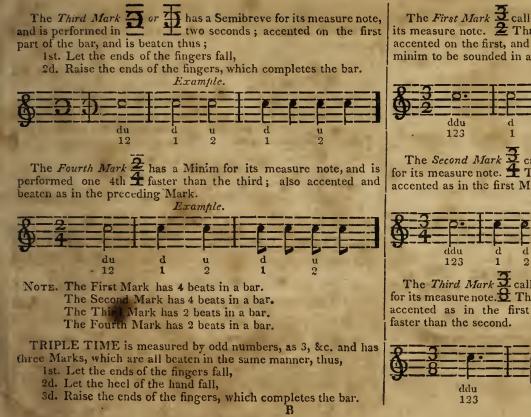
-fe			1-1
	==	-11-	]

5th. The Semiquaver . : . . Swhich contains 2 Demiserniquavers.

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

OF RESTS. **RESTS** require the same time as the notes they represent. A Semibreve Rest ..... --- is equal in time to a Semibreve. A Minim Rest ...... Is equal in time to a Minim. A Quaver Rest  $\dots \dots = \overline{\neg}$  is equal in time to a Quaver. A Semiquaver Rest ..... === is equal in time to a Semiquaver. A Demisemiquaver Rest . -==- is equal in time to a Demisemiquaver.





The First Mark Z called three to two, has a pointed Semibreve for its measure note. Three Minims fill a bar, or six Crotchets, &c. accented on the first, and faintly on the third parts of the bar; each minim to be sounded in a second of time.



The Second Mark 3 called three from four, has a pointed Minim for its measure note. 4 Three Crotchets, or six Quavers fill a bar, accented as in the first Mark, and performed one 4th faster.



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



### COMPOUND TIME has two Marks.

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



The Second Mark  $\Box$  called six from eight, has either two pointed Crotchets, two  $\Box$  Crotchets and two Quavers, or six Quavers in a bar; two beats, one down and one up, and performed one 4th faster. Accented as before.



The figures refer to the number of beats in a bar; the letters d and u, for down and up beats.

NOTE. Sacred Musick, under the two preceding Marks should never be sung in a rapid manner, for that destroys all solemnity, and is absolutely inconsistent with that kind of movement required when set to sacred subjects. The mathematical difference between the foregoing Marks of Time, is here omitted. The performing of Musick slower or faster, in the different Marks, is left to direcsive terms, in general use, and to the judgment of the performer.

### OF THE MODES, OR KEYS:

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

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

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

### OF NAMING THE NOTES.

WHEN a tune has neither sharps nor flats at the beginning, mi is in B.

If there be 1 Sharp, Mi is in F sharp. If there be 1 Flat, Mi is in E. 2 Sharps, Mi is in C sharp. 3 Sharps, Mi is in G sharp. 4 Flats, Mi is in G. 4 Flats, Mi is in G. 4 Sharps, Mi is in D sharp. 4 Flats, Mi is in G.

Above Mi are faw, sol, law, faw, sol, law, and then comes Mi. Below Mi are law, sol, faw, law, sol, faw, and then comes Mi. Between Mi and Faw—and Law and Faw, there is but a semitone; between the rest are whole tones.

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

rules, he ought to attend to the Lessons for Tuning the Voice, on which depends his future progress, and he ought not to attempt a tune, till he can sound the several intervals in the octave readily.

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

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

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

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

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

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

High notes should generally be sung softer than the low. The subject ought however to regulate the strength of voice. The tone of the Bass should be full and majestic; of the Tenor, bold and manly; of the Counter, soft yet firm; of the Treble, smooth and delicate. Suitable attention should always be paid to the Directive

When the learner has acquired a ready acquaintance with the | terms. A good tune, performed without any variation, will be dull and insiped. In a company of singers it would have a good effect for some of the performers, on each part, to be silent, when passages marked Soft occur; the additional strength of their voices in the Loud, which generally succeeds the Soft, would mark the contrast more strongly, and give peculiar force and energy to the performance.-A becoming manner of conduct in a collection of singers, will greatly increase the agreeable sensations, which naturally arise from good performances.

> The graces and ornaments of musick, such as Holds, Trills, Appoggiatures, Transitions, &c. must be acquired by great practice and attention; the learner had better omit them till his knowledge and judgment dictate when and where to apply them.

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

### LESSONS FOR TUNING THE VOICE.

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

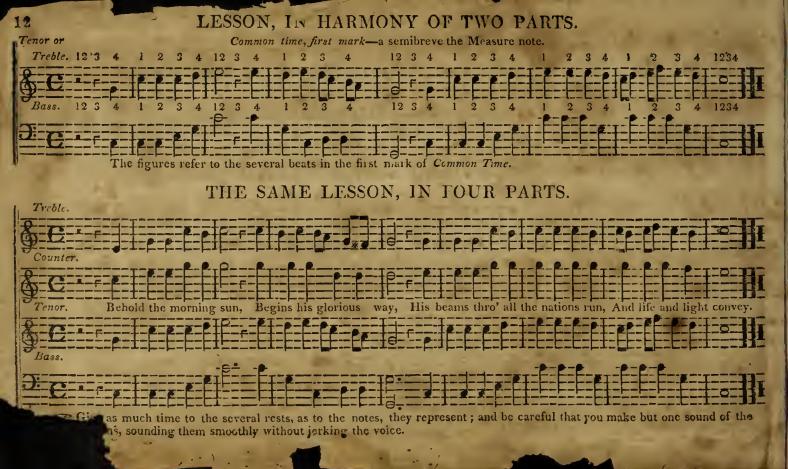
The more time you allow for the practice of the lessons, the casier you will learn a tune afterward. Should you neglect them wh ly, you cannot read musick hereafter with any firm ty of tone.

LESSONS FOR TUNING THE VOICE.







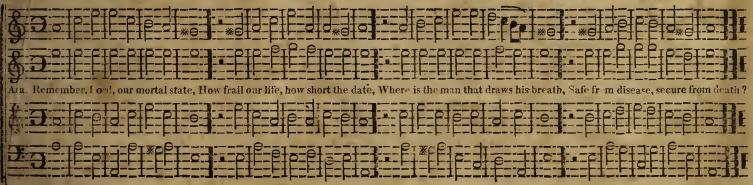


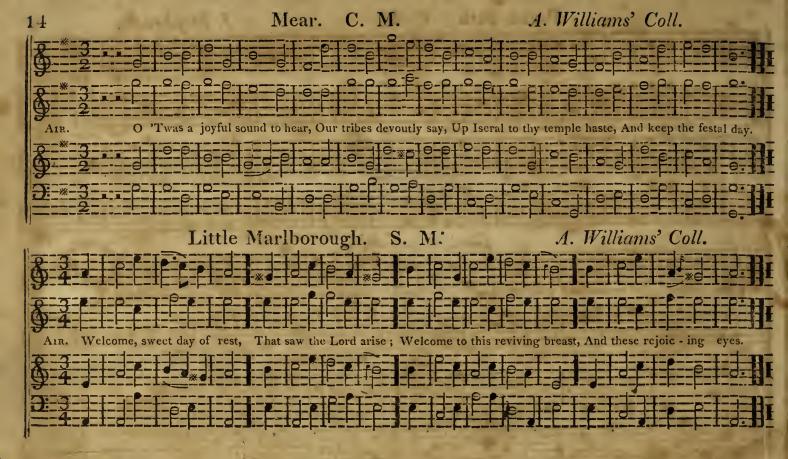
# VILLAGE HARMONY, or,

THE

# YOUTH'S ASSISTANT TO SACRED MUSICK.

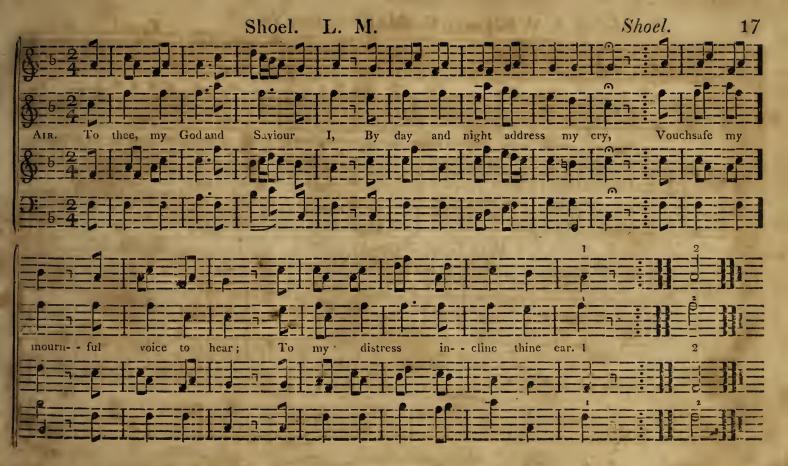


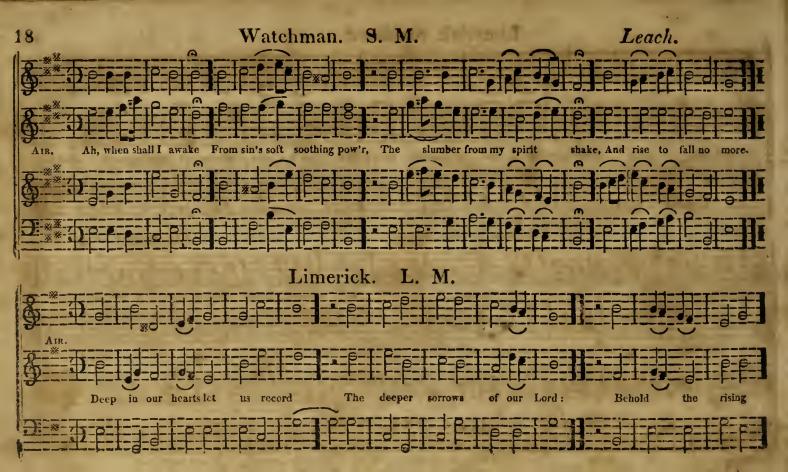


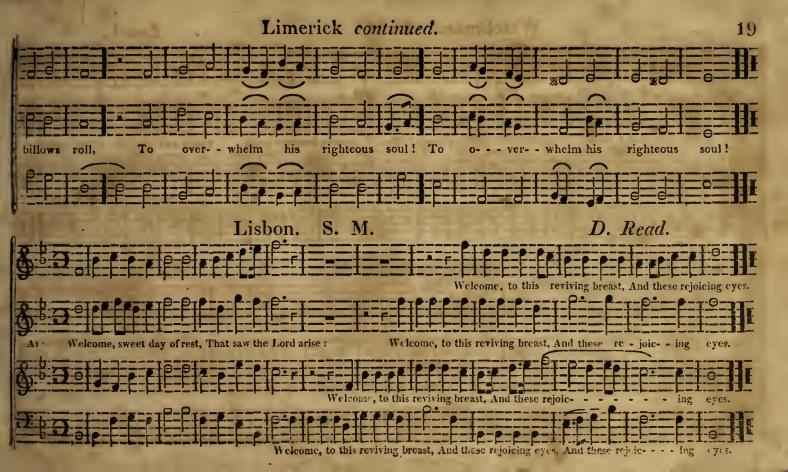




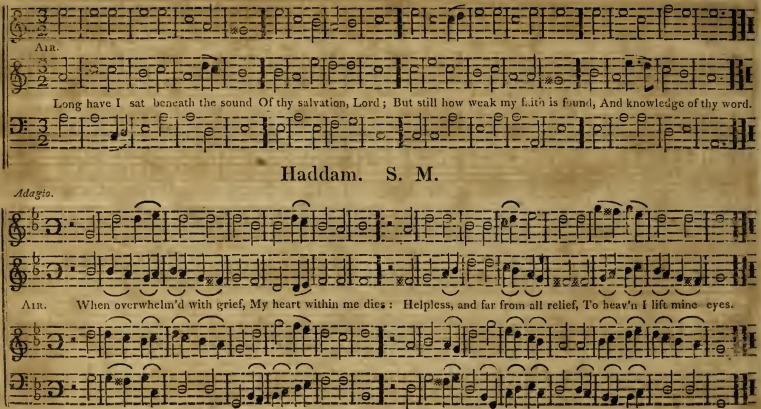








# Chelmsford. C. M.

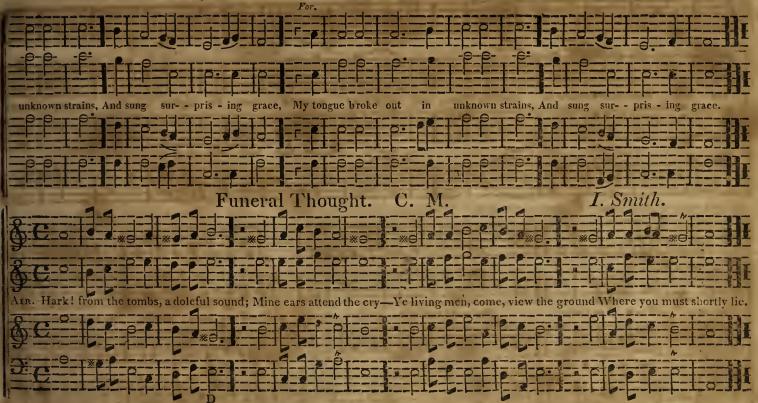


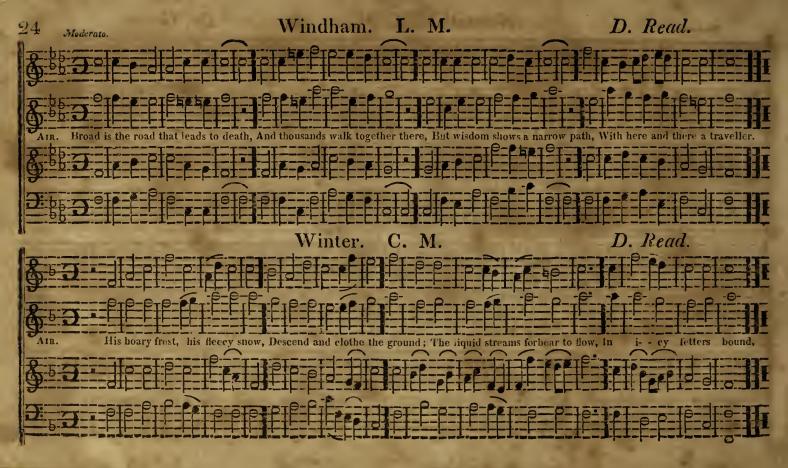
## Exeter. L. P. M.

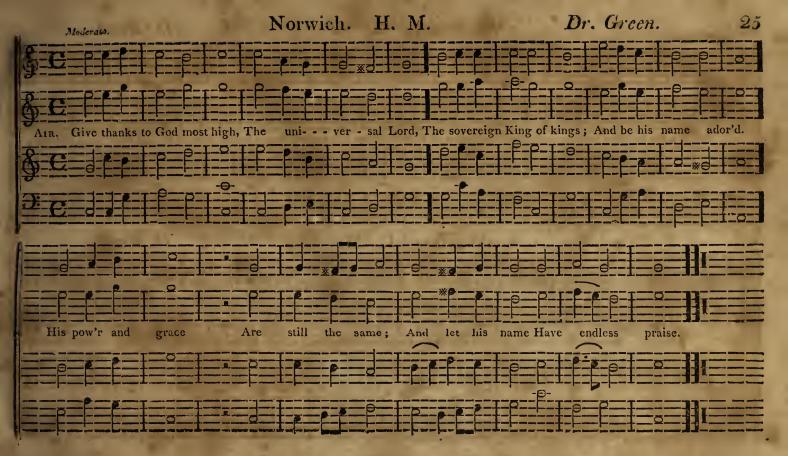




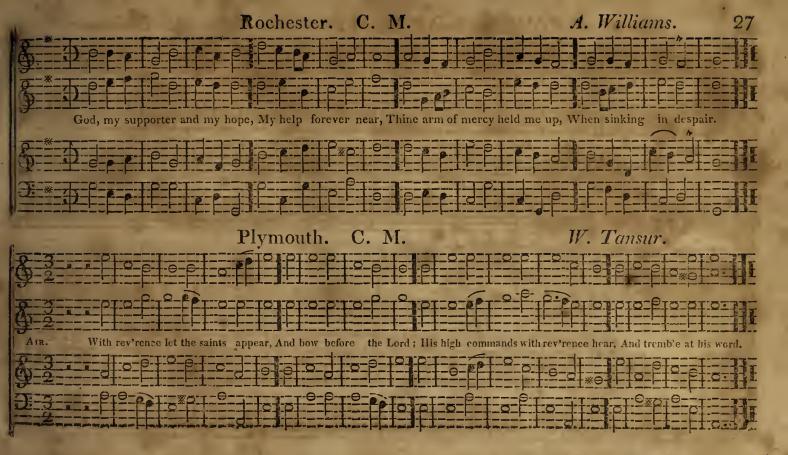
## Archdale continued.

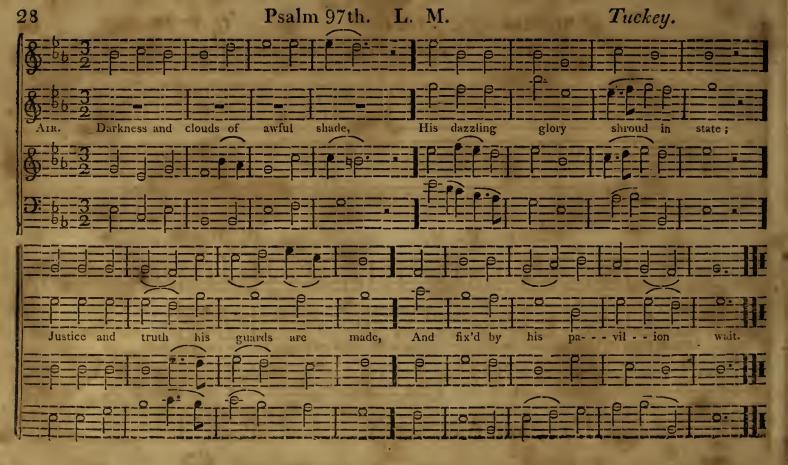








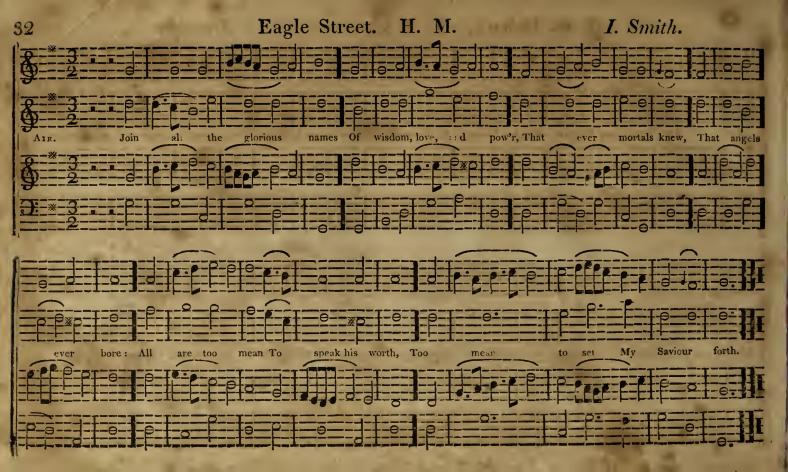


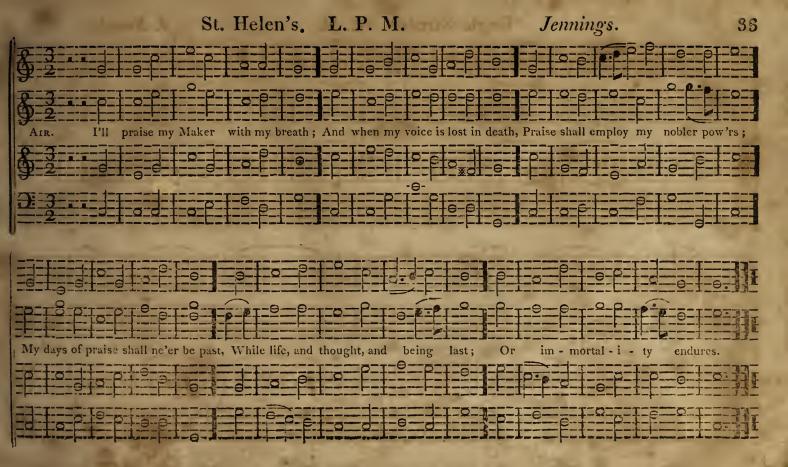


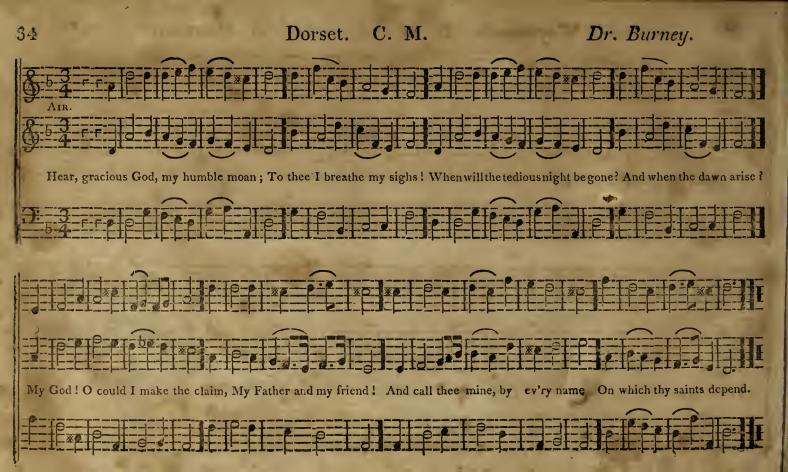


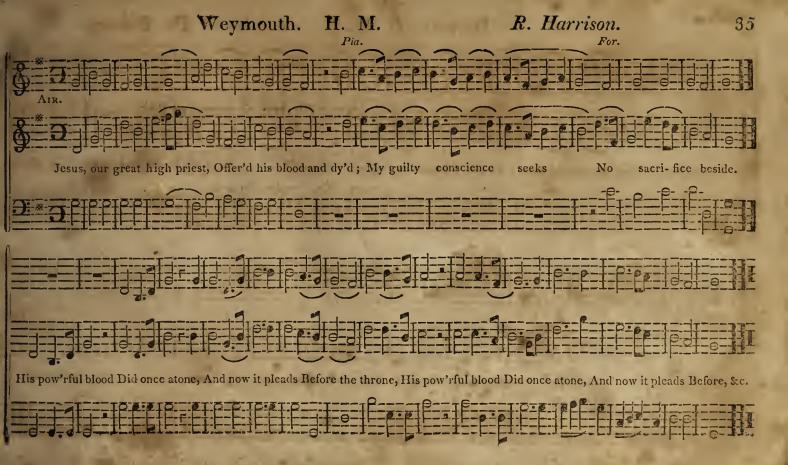


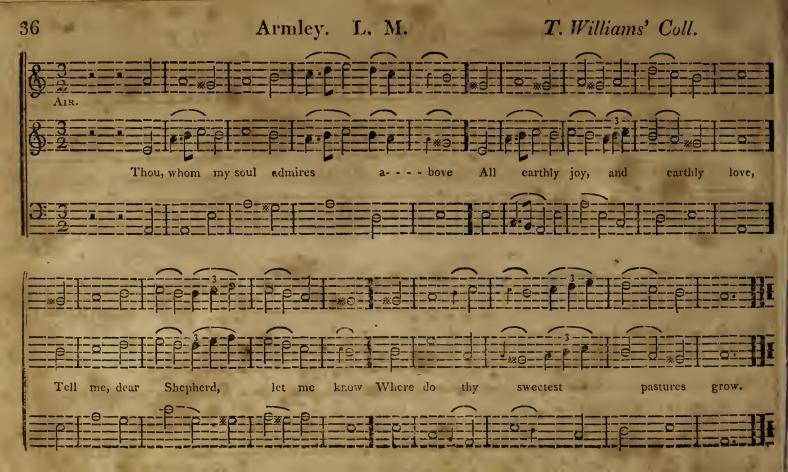


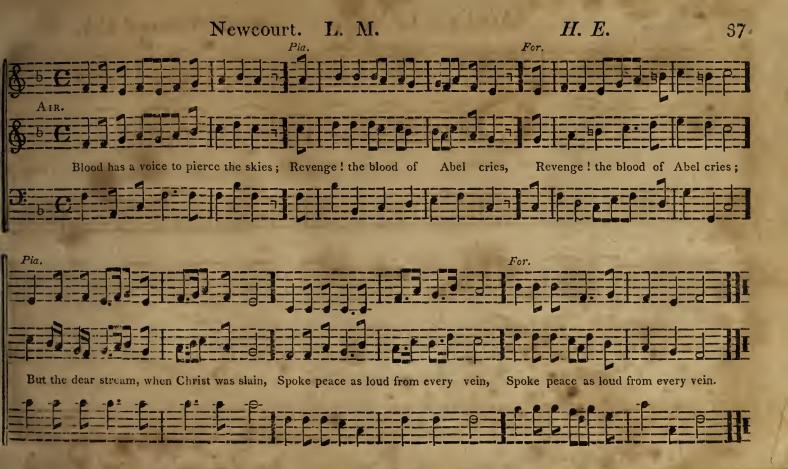


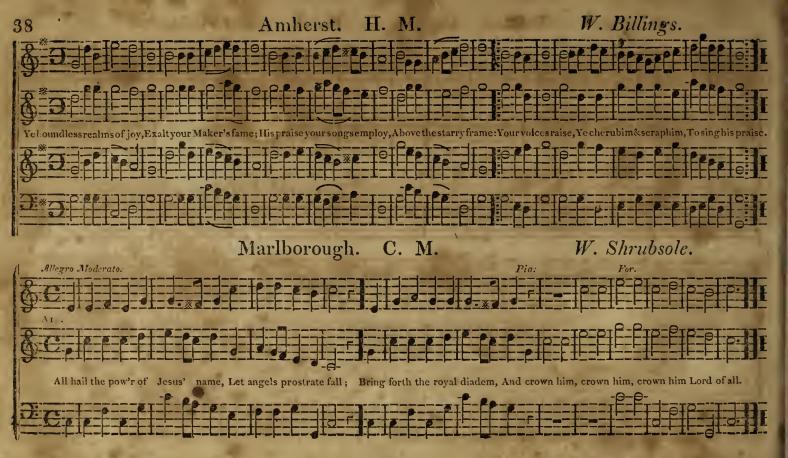








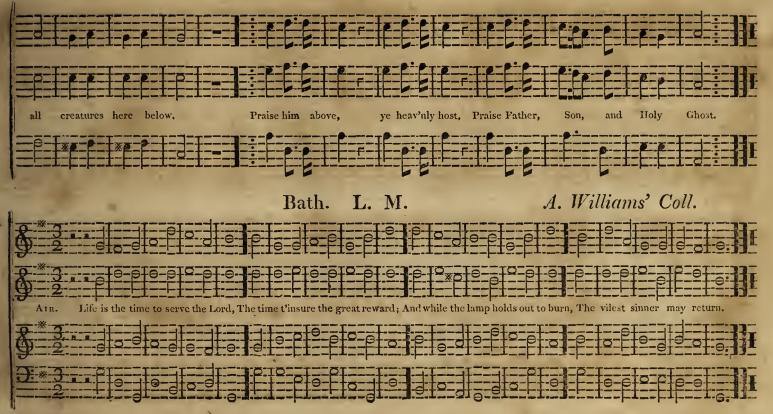




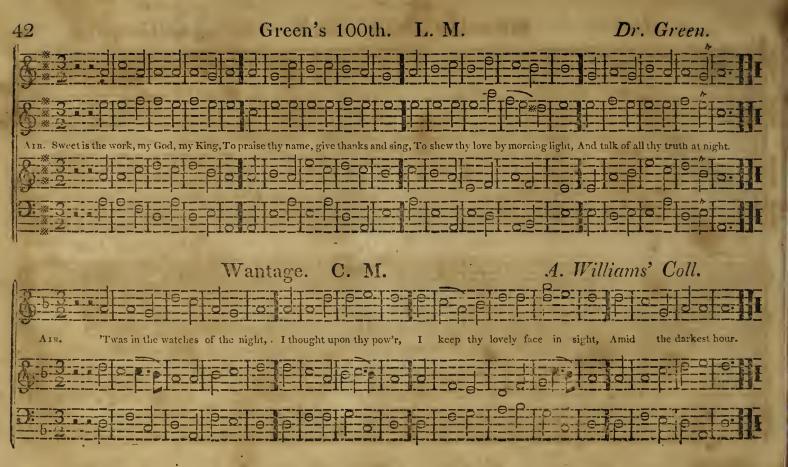




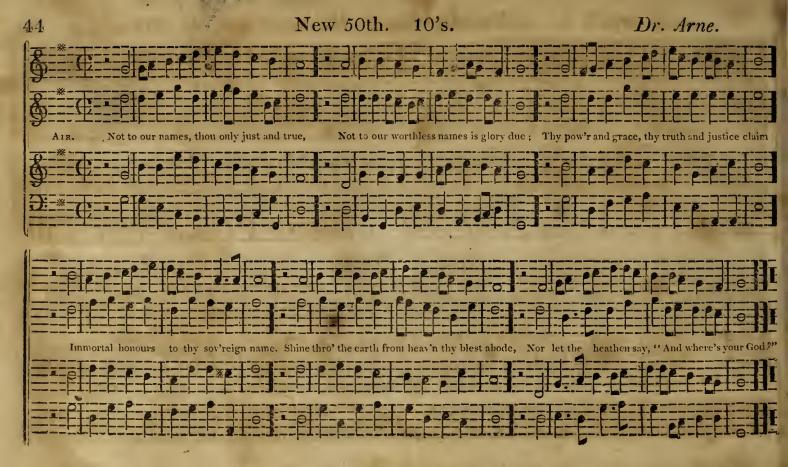
## Bicester, continued.

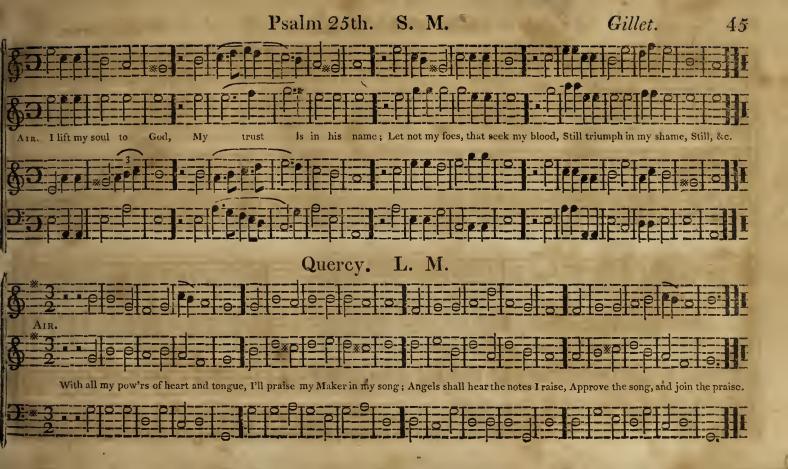


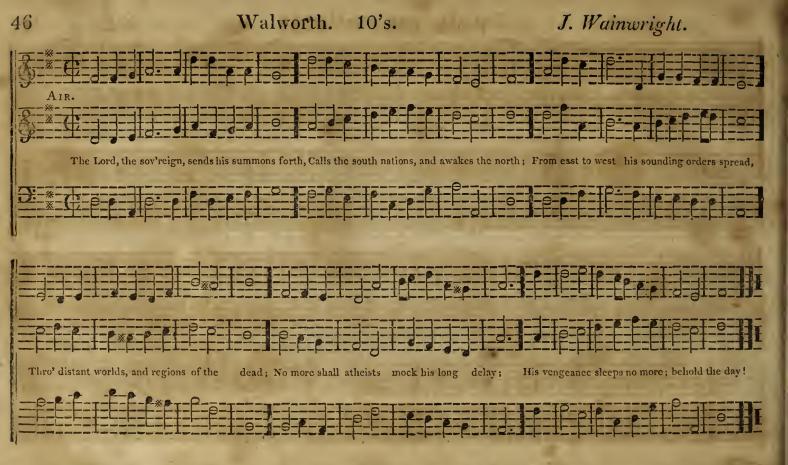
41



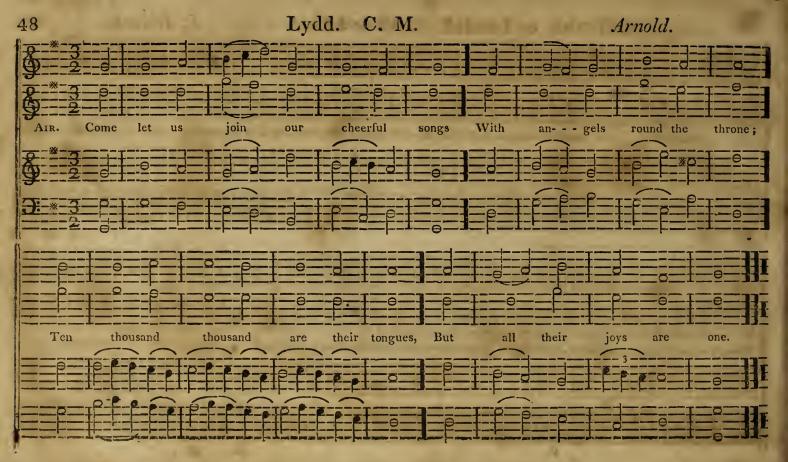


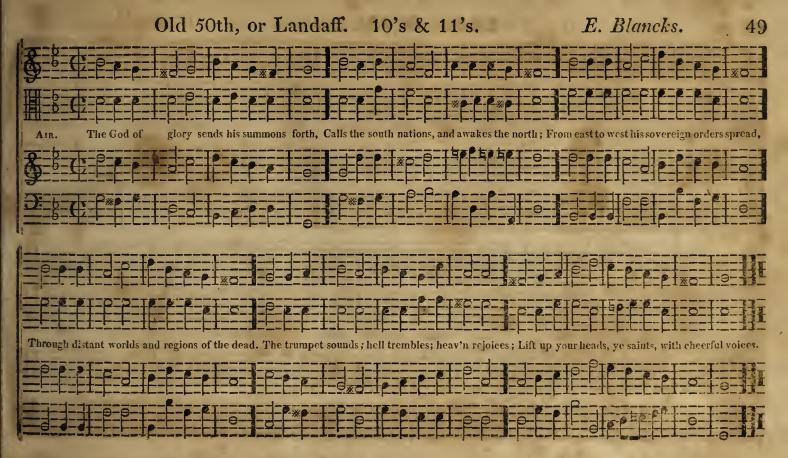




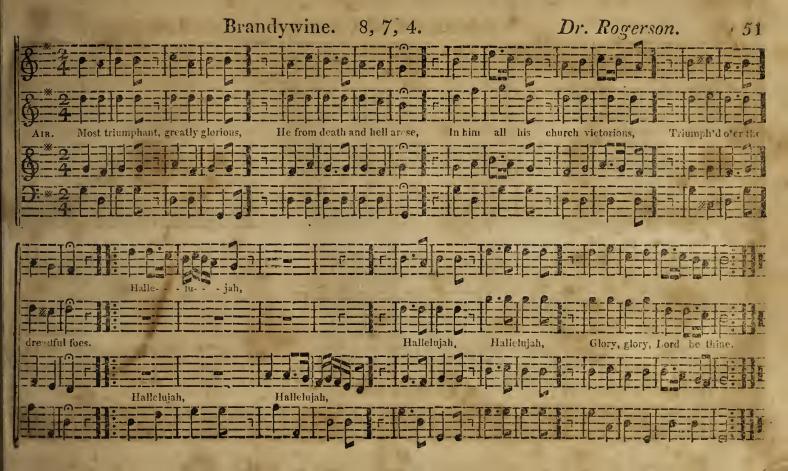


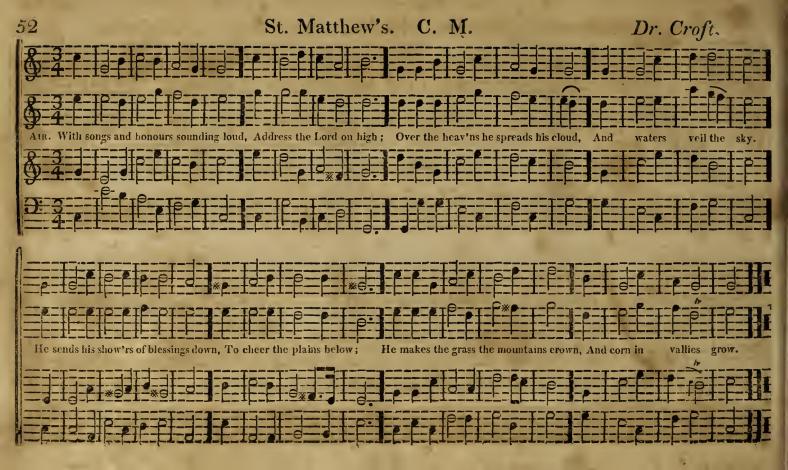


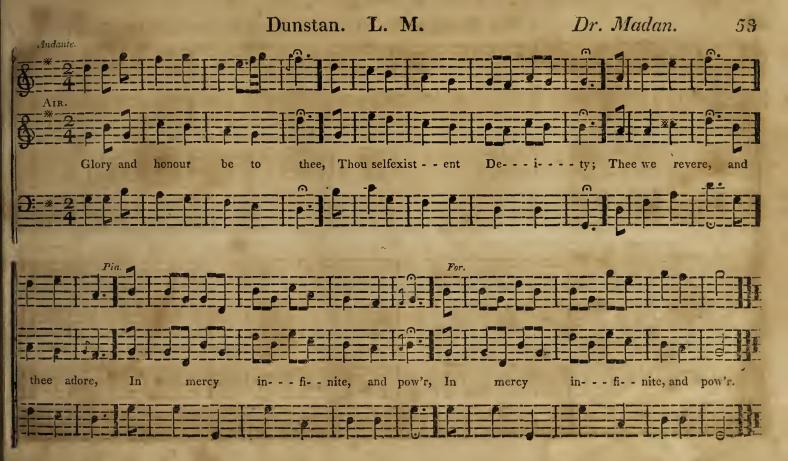




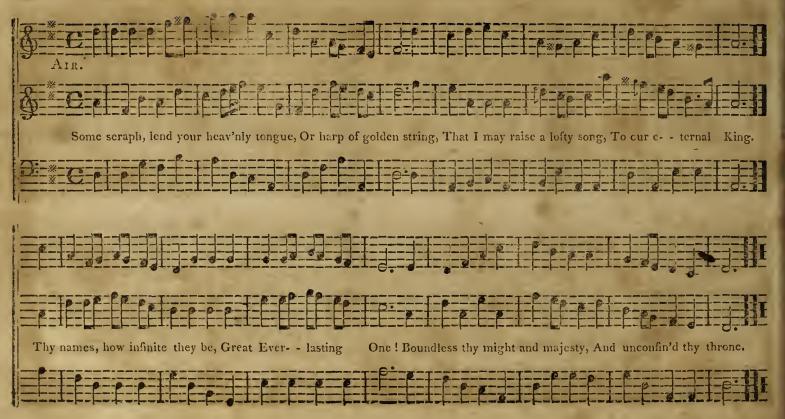








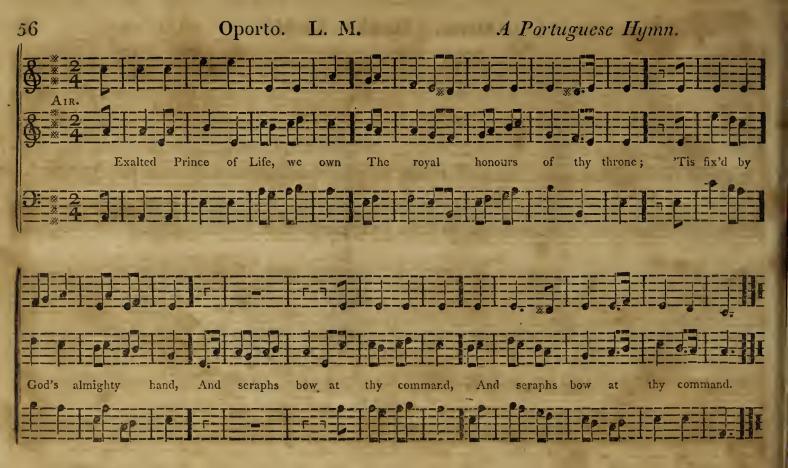
## Mitcham. C. M. Har. Sacra, Minor.



54

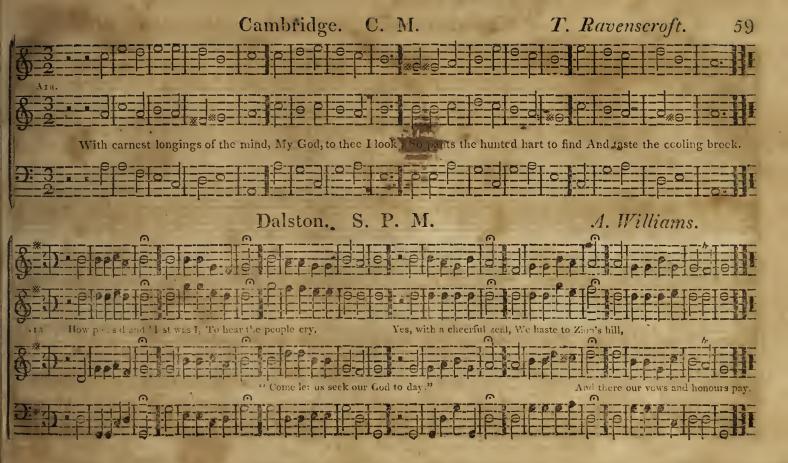
## Littleton. 8, 7, 4. A. Williams. 55



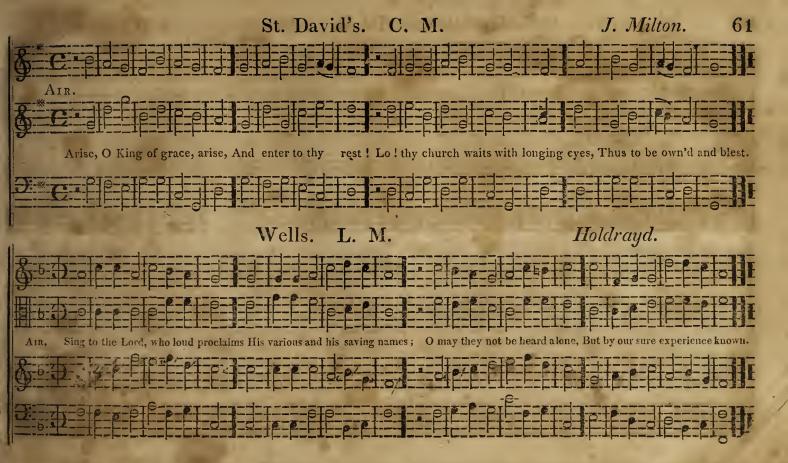






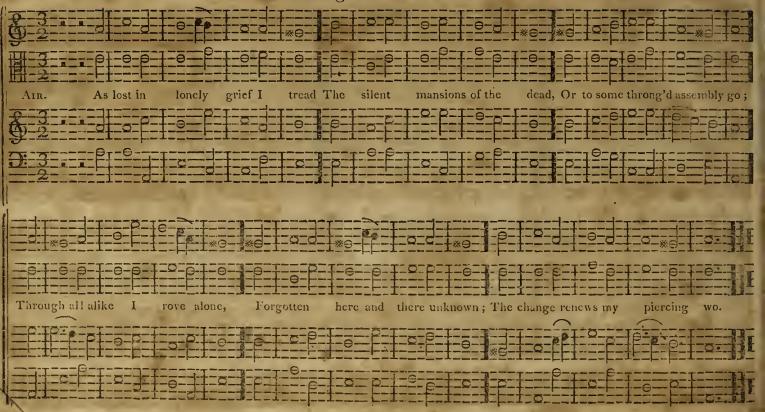


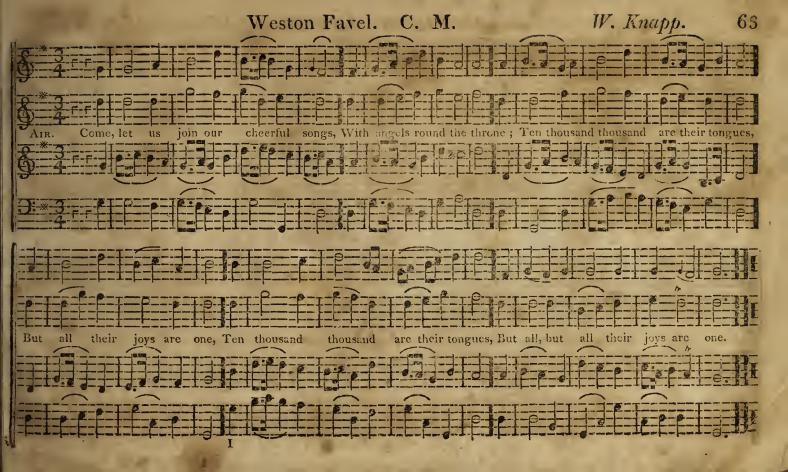


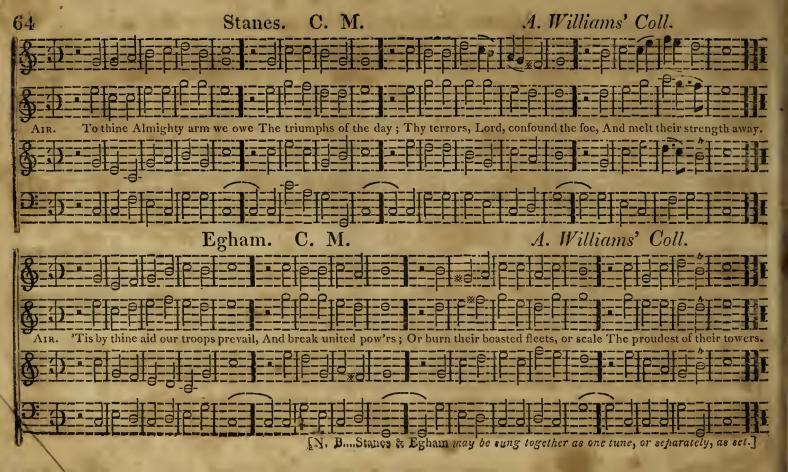


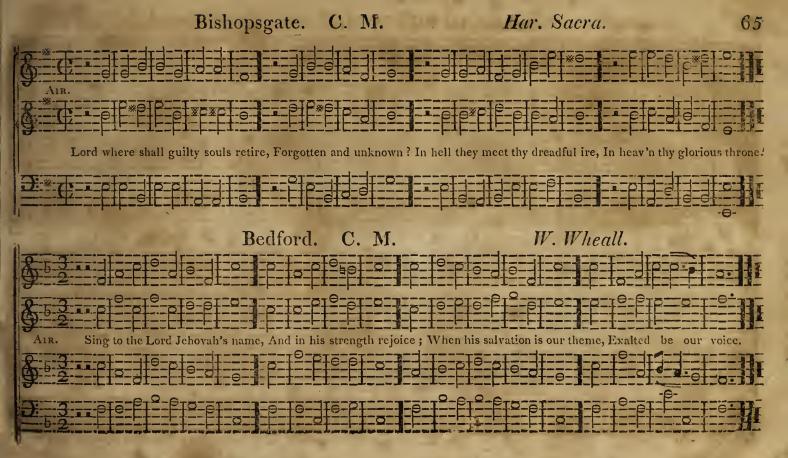
## 62

Harlington. L. P. M.

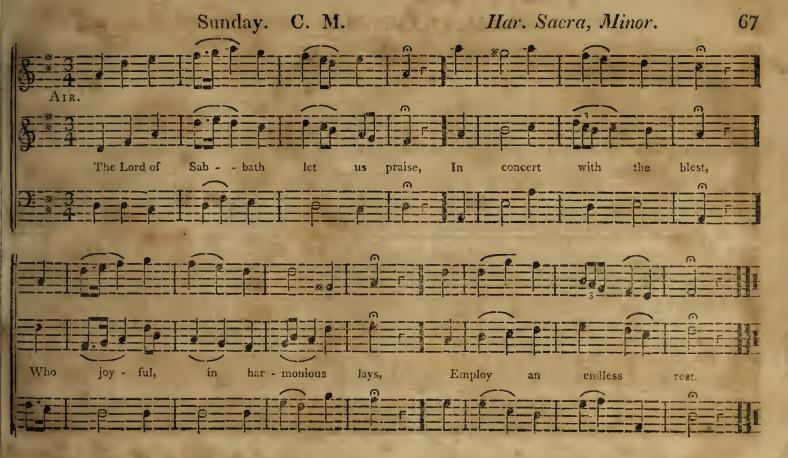


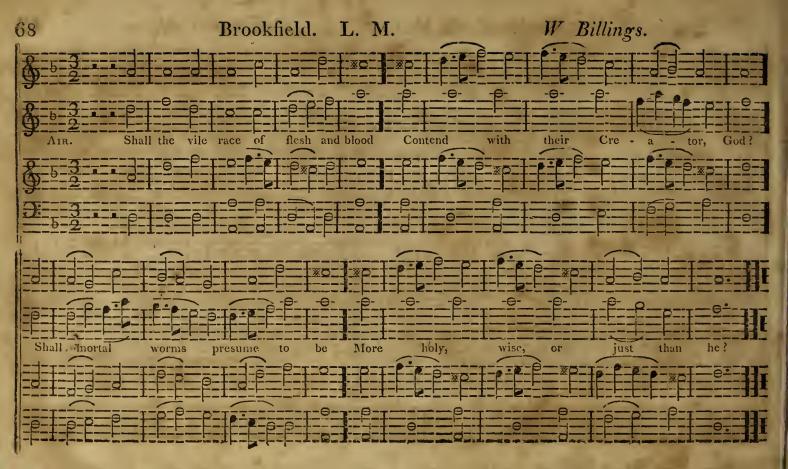


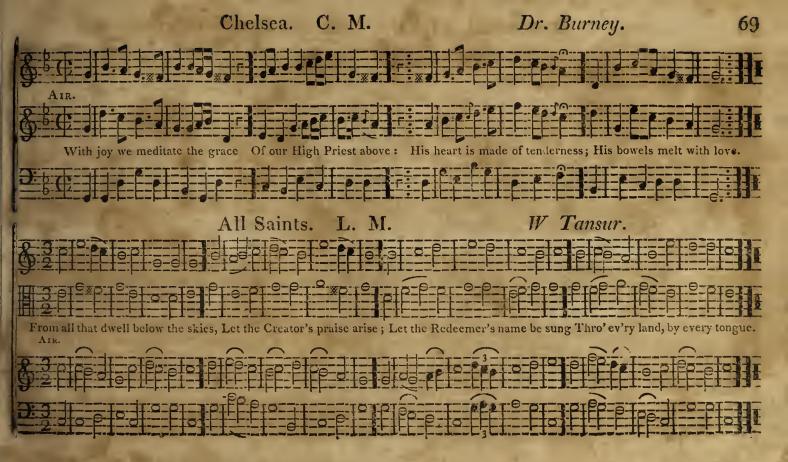




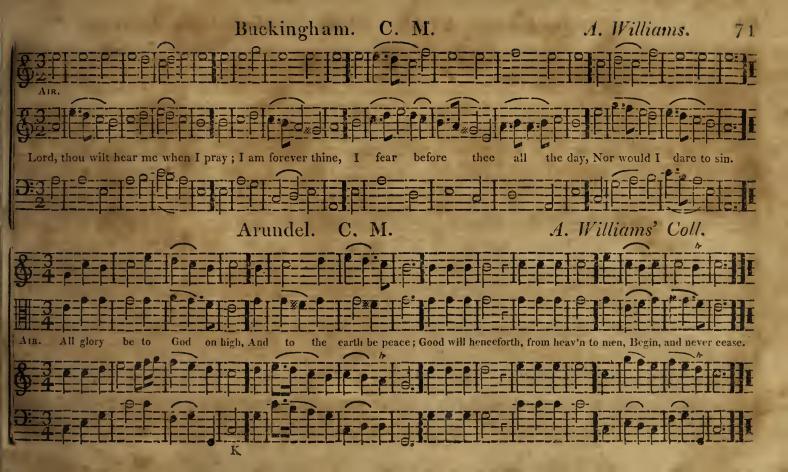


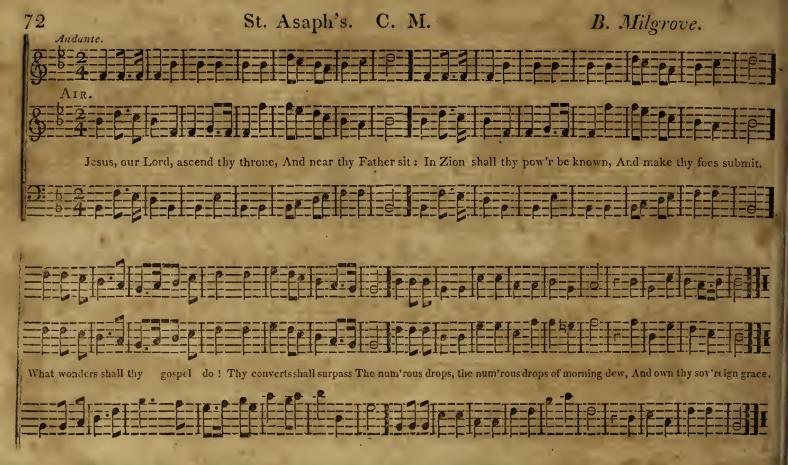


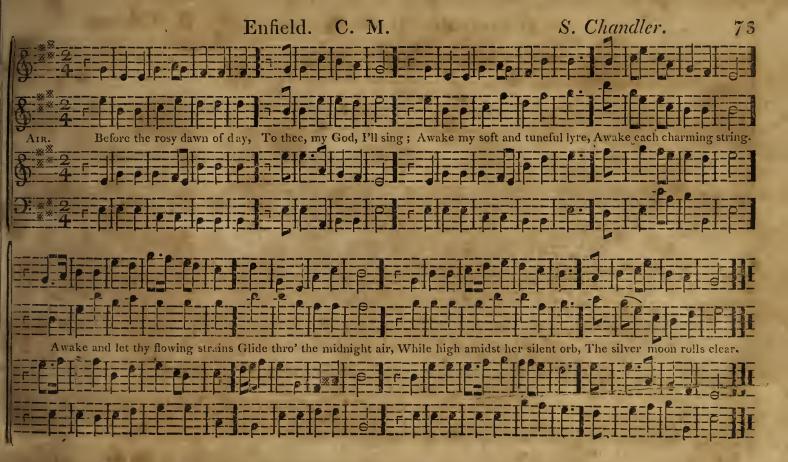


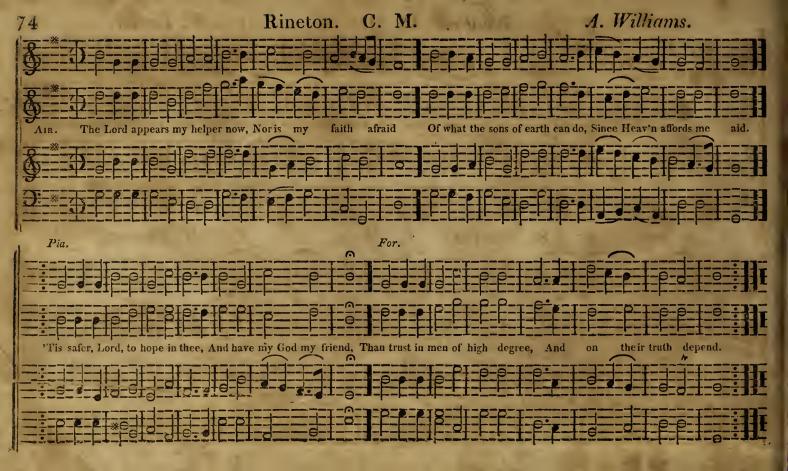




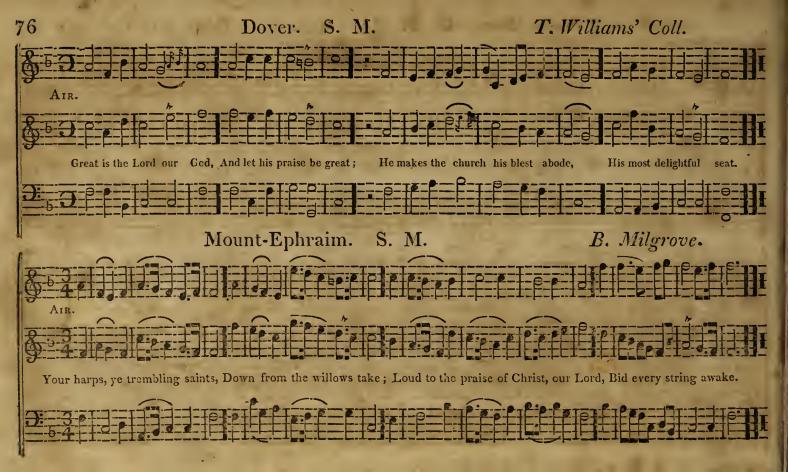


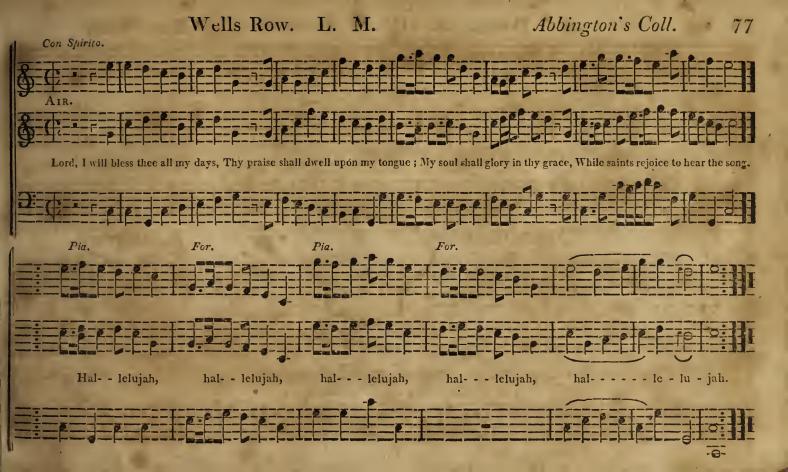


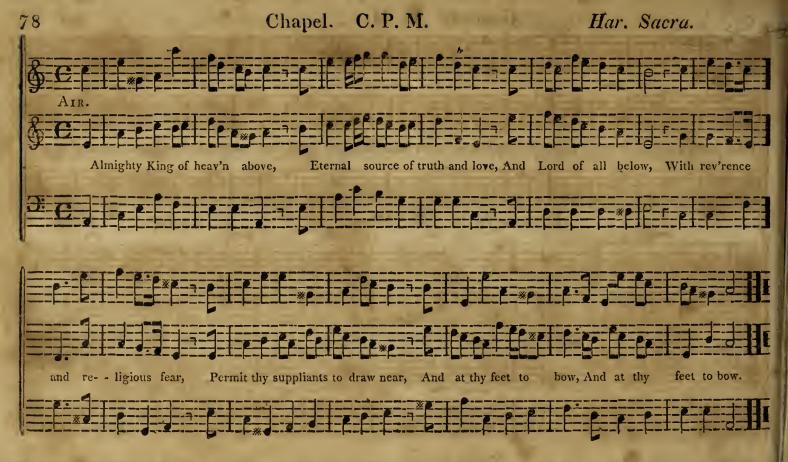




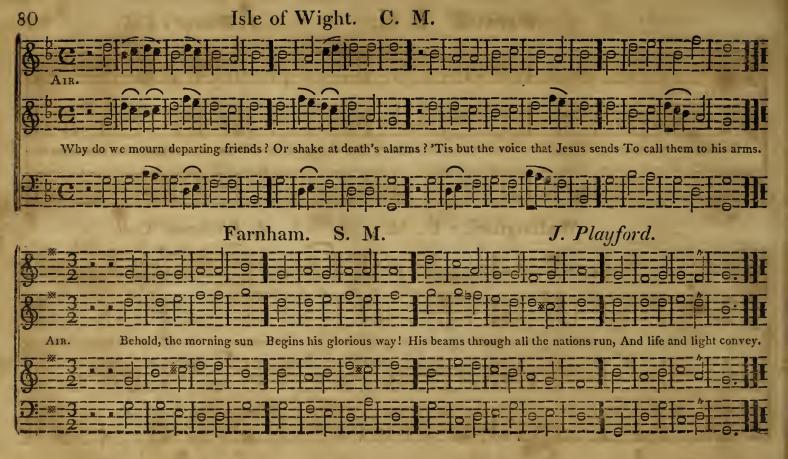




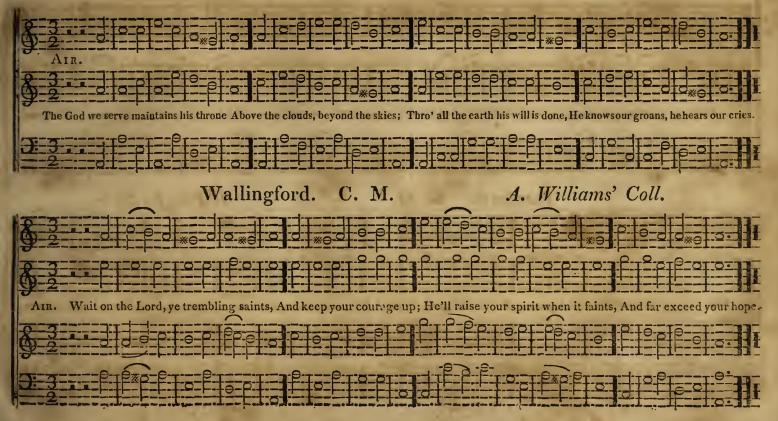








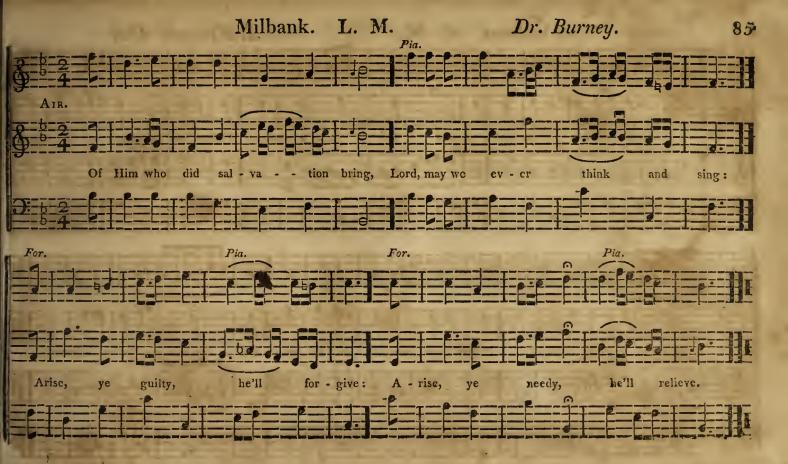
## Warwick. L. M. T. Walter's Coll.



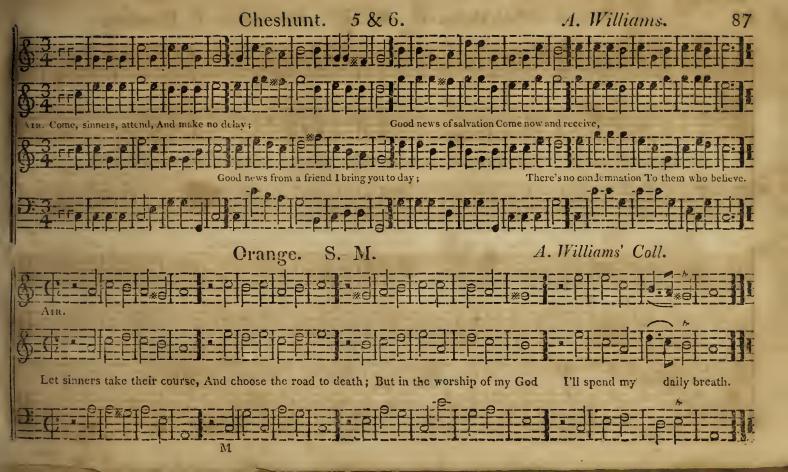


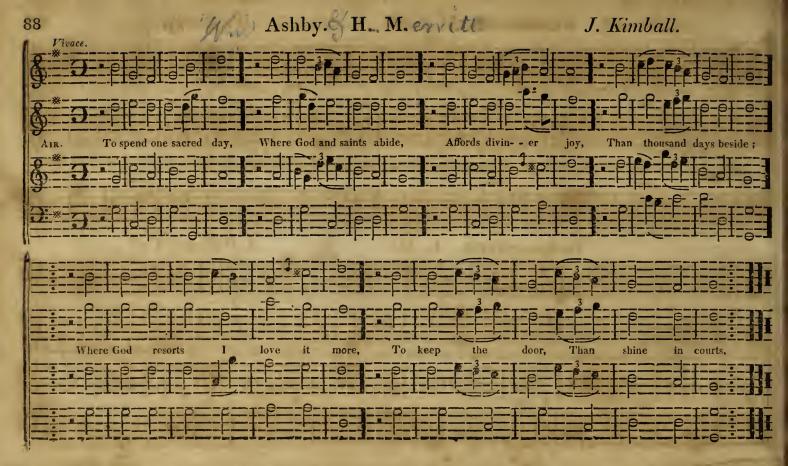




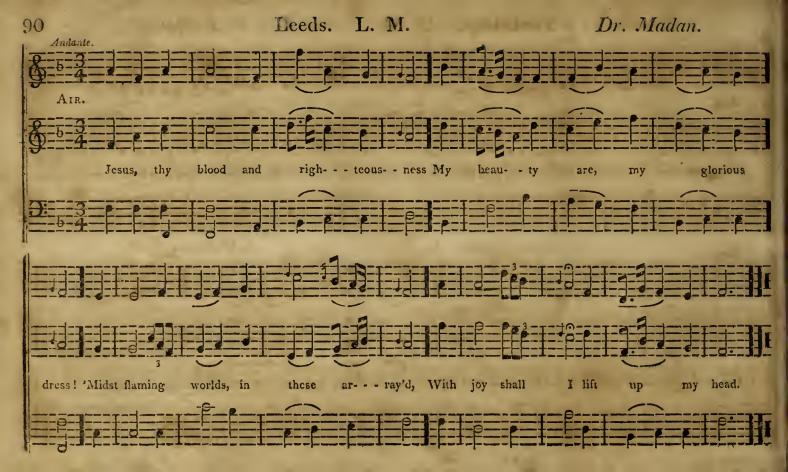
















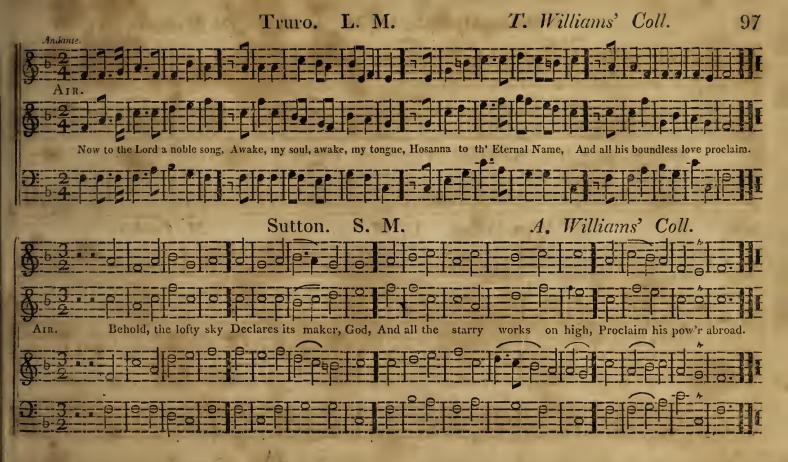




.



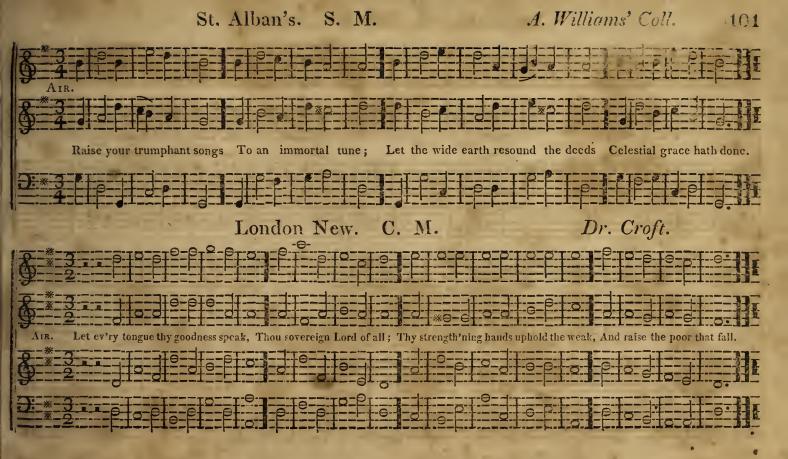


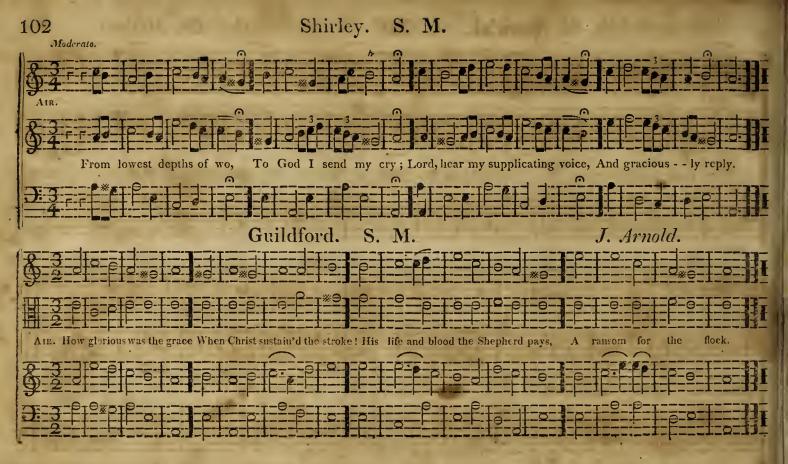




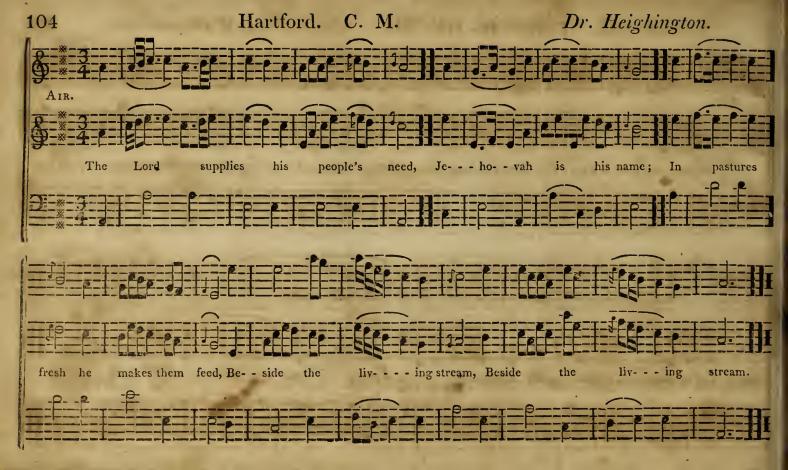


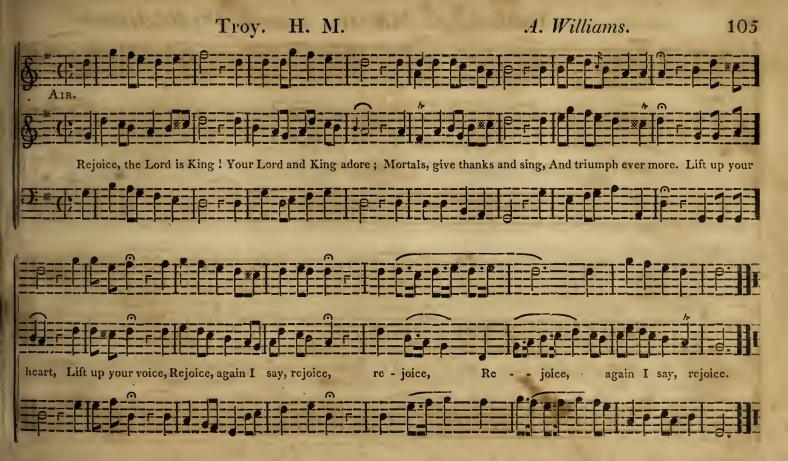


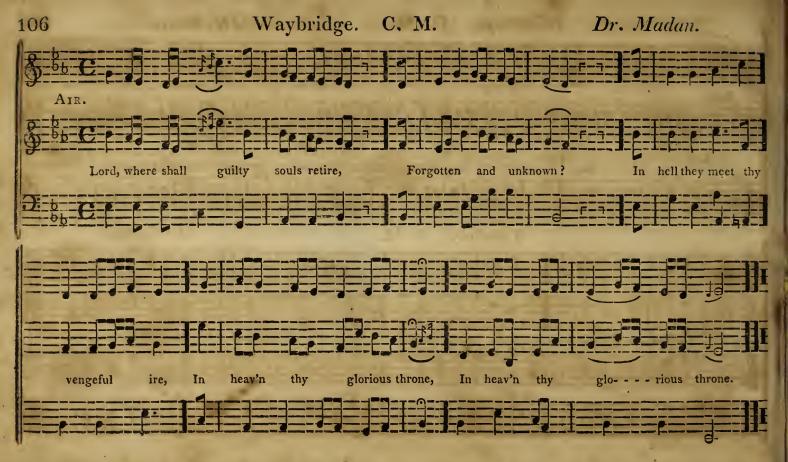


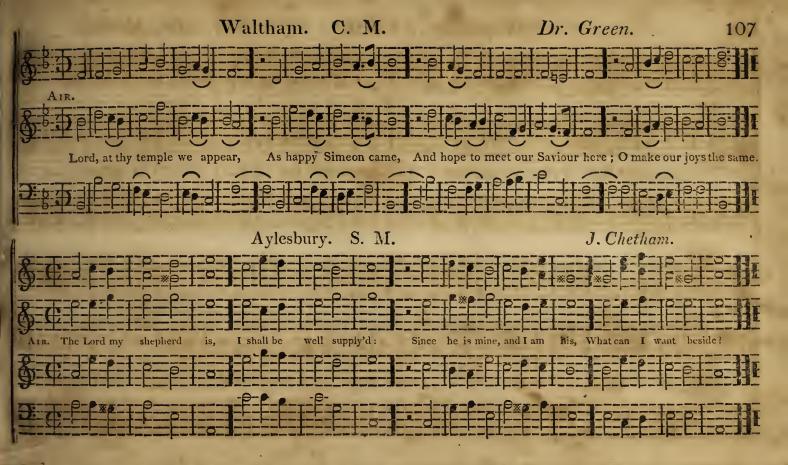


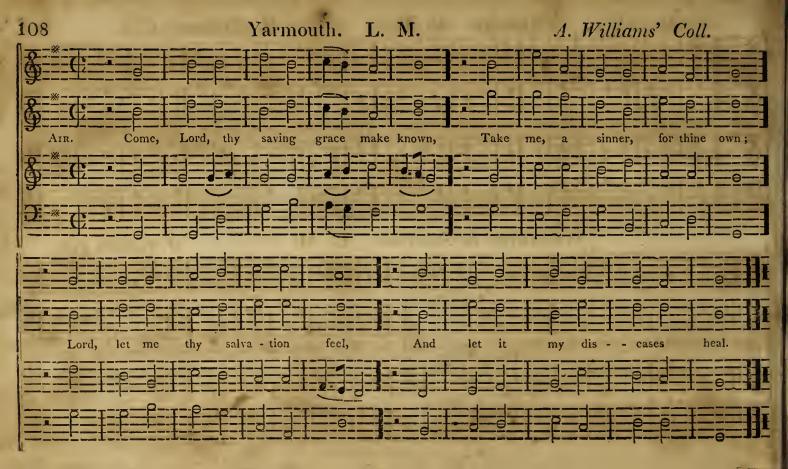




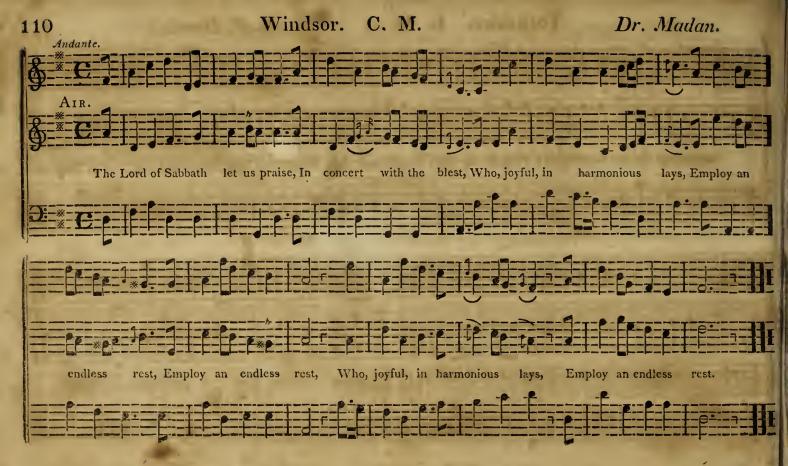


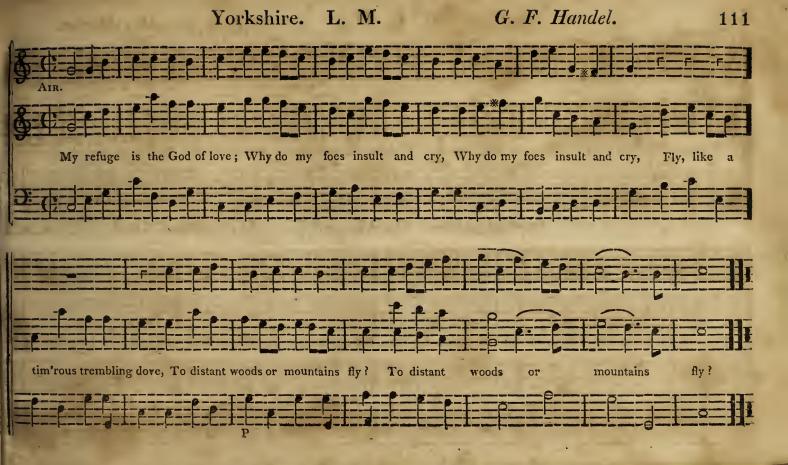


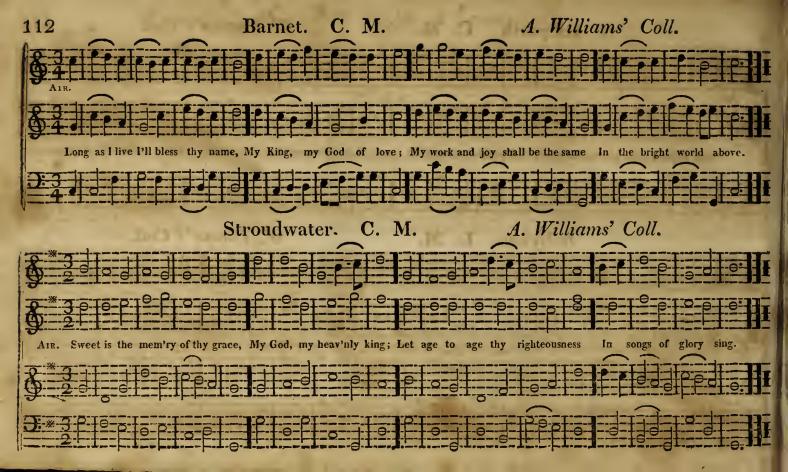












# Ickworth. C. M. W. Tansur's Coll. 113 Great is the Lord; his works of might Demand our noblest songs: Let his assembled saints unite Their harmony of tongues. P-P-0-P10-Babylon. L. M. W. Tansur's Coll. Lord, what a thoughtless wretch was 1, To mourn, and murmur, and repine; To see the wicked plac'd on high, In pride and robes of honour shine. AIR.



The Penitent. C. P. M. Dr. Burney. 115

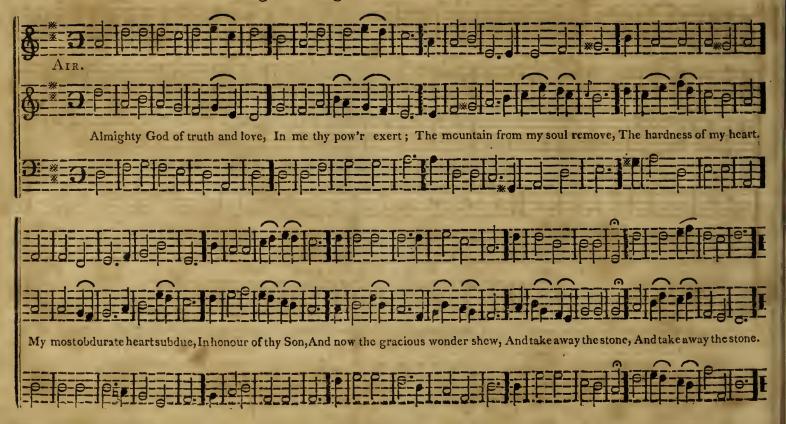


Slow.

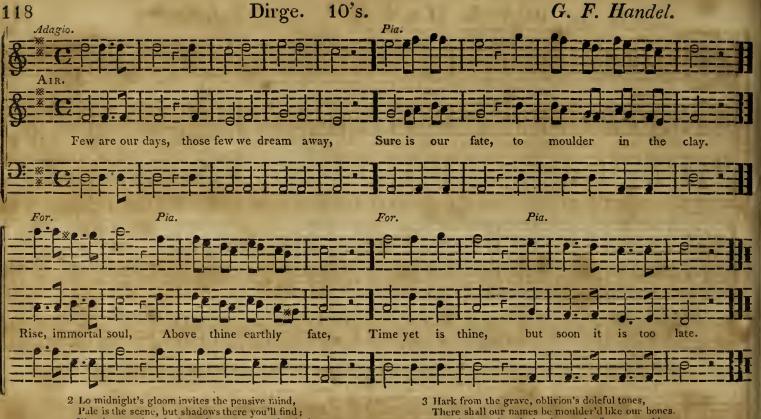
116

## Knightsbridge. C. M.

#### Dr. Madan.

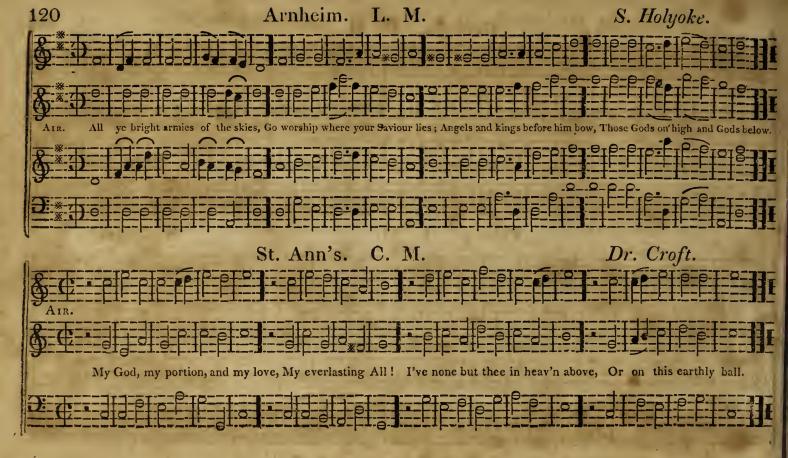


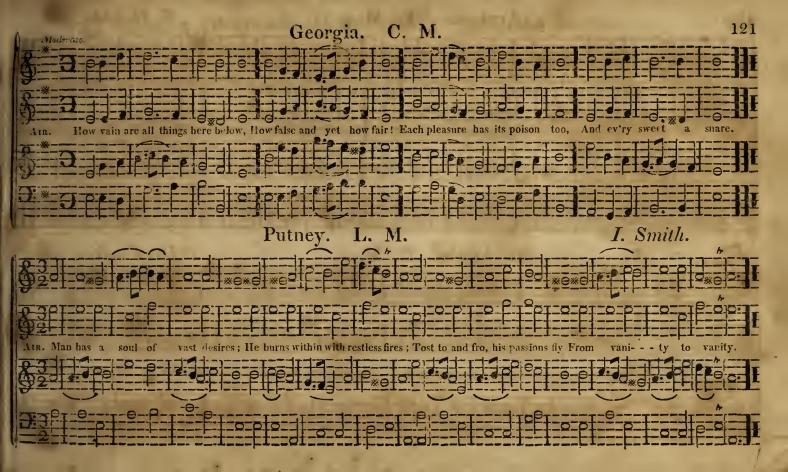


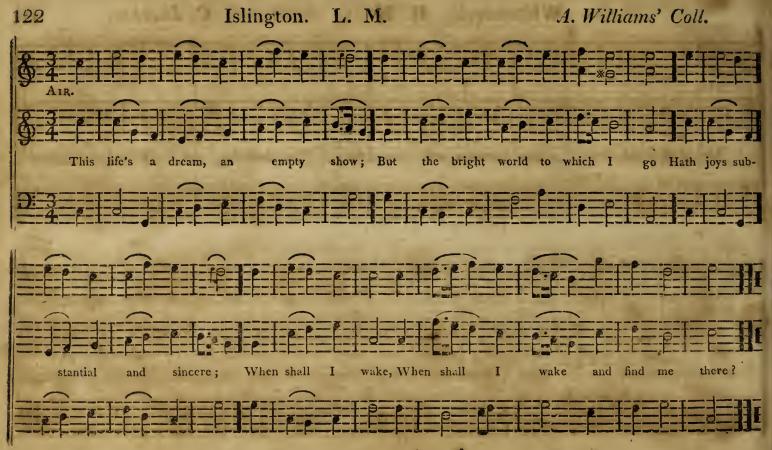


Rise, immortal soul, shun glooms, pursue thy flight, Lest hence thy fate be like the gloomy night. There shall our names be moulder'd like our bones. Rise, immortal soul, that hence thy fame may shine, Time flies and ends, eternity is thine.

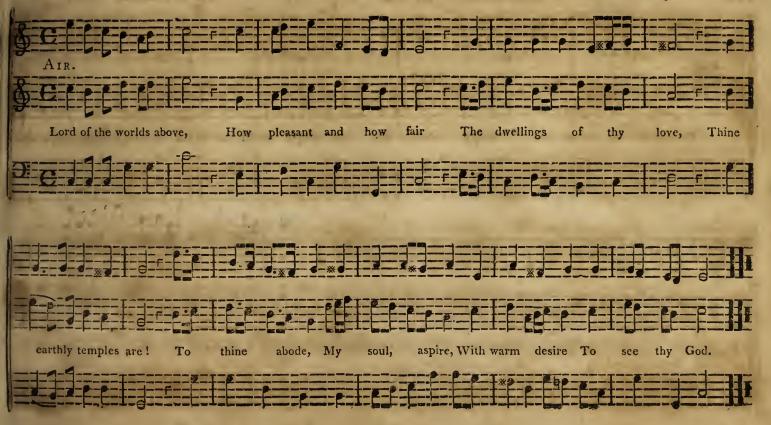


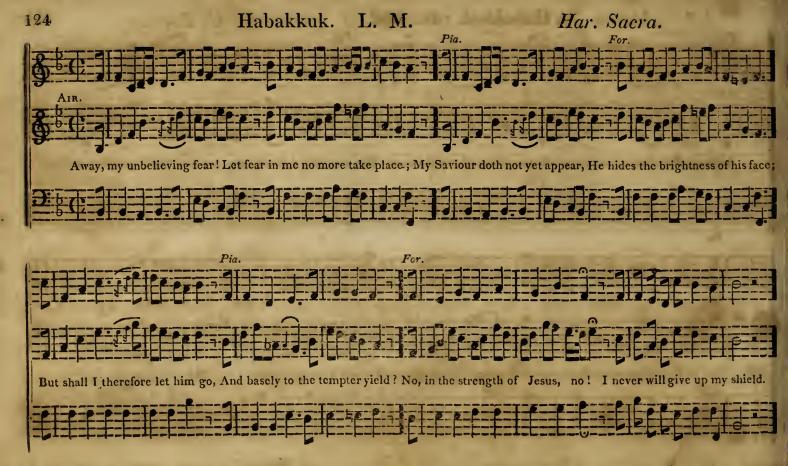


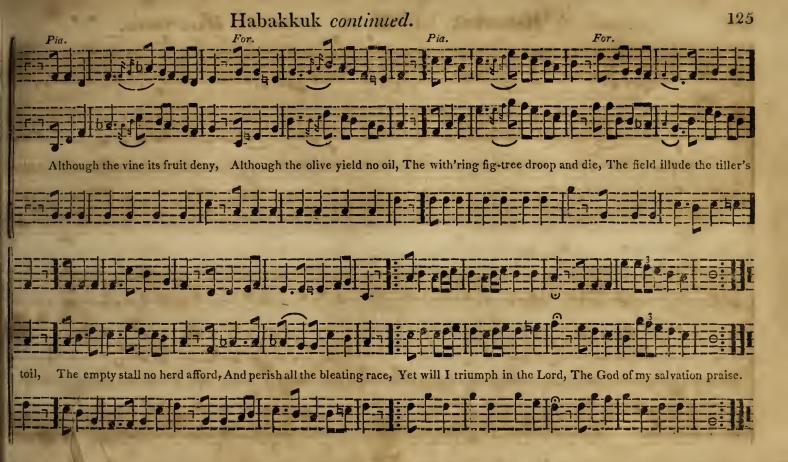




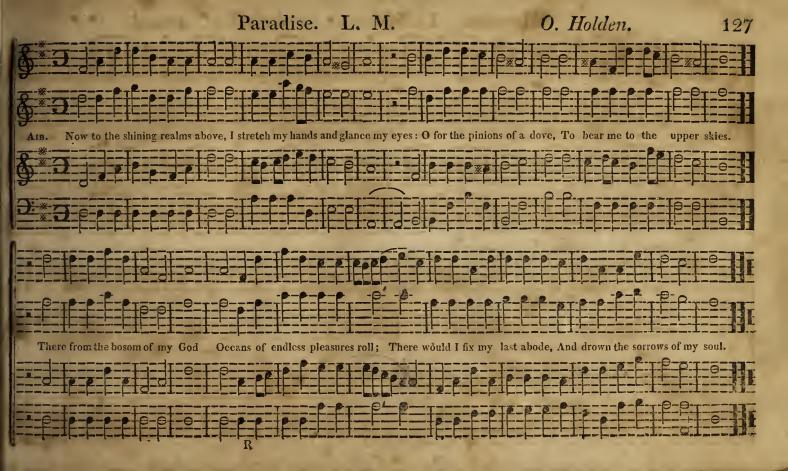
#### Whitchurch. H. M. C. Lockhart. 123

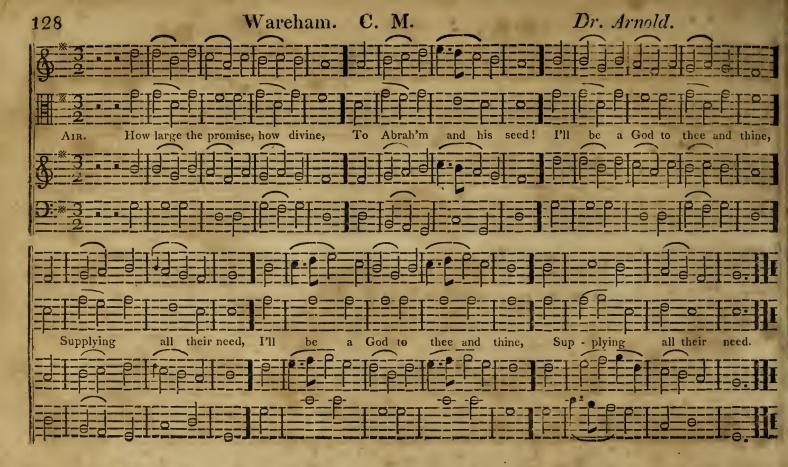




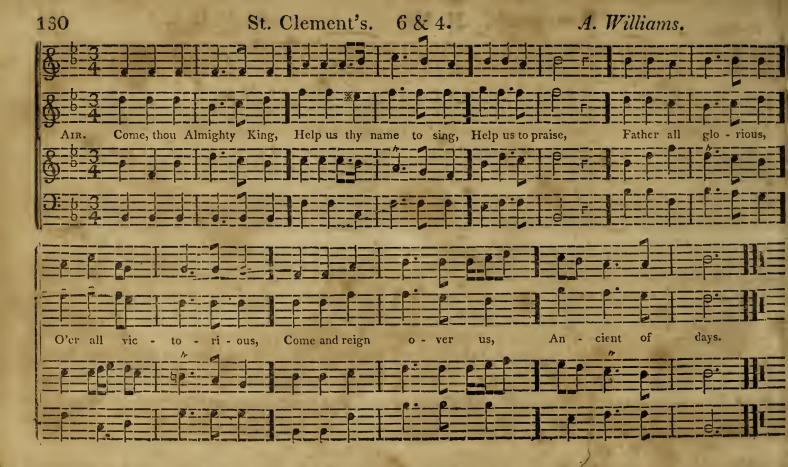


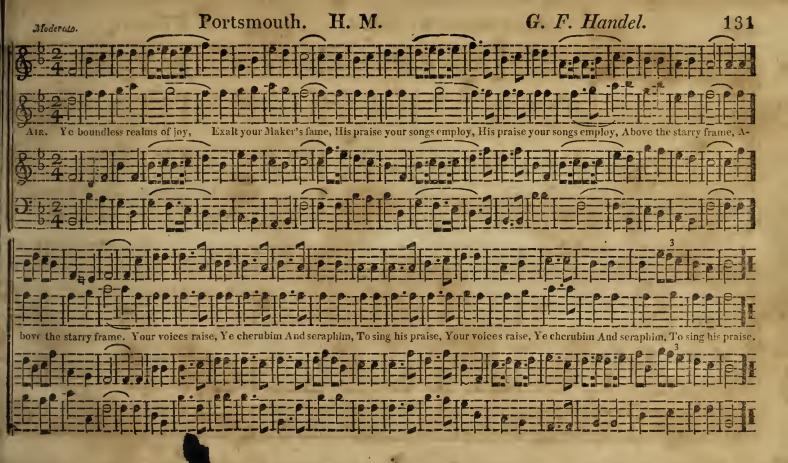


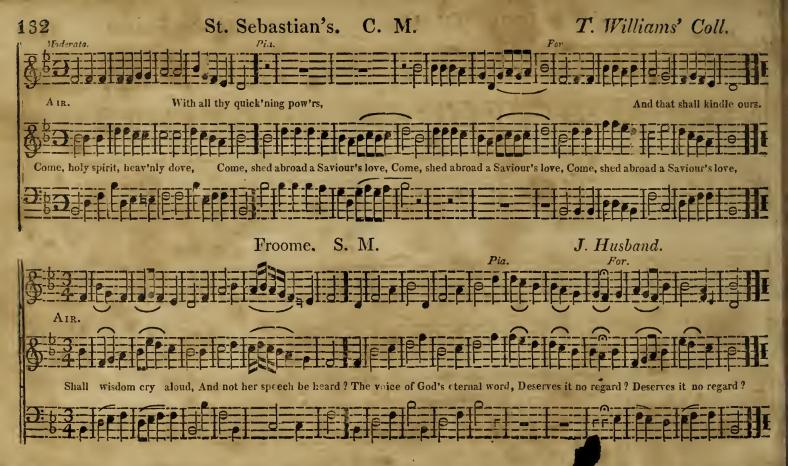












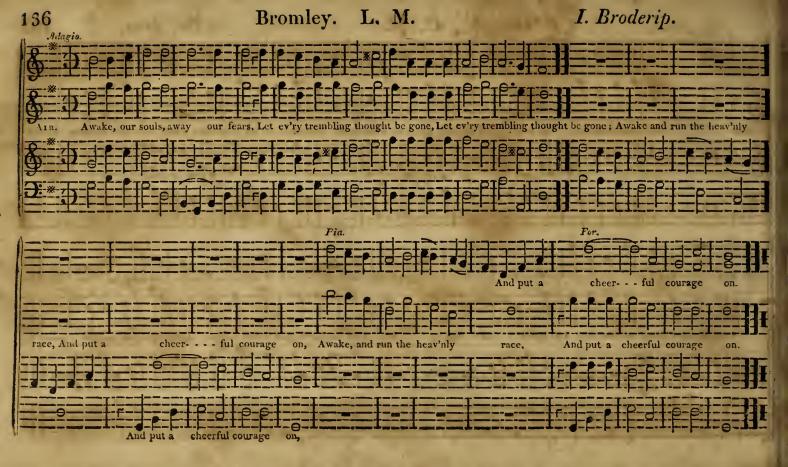


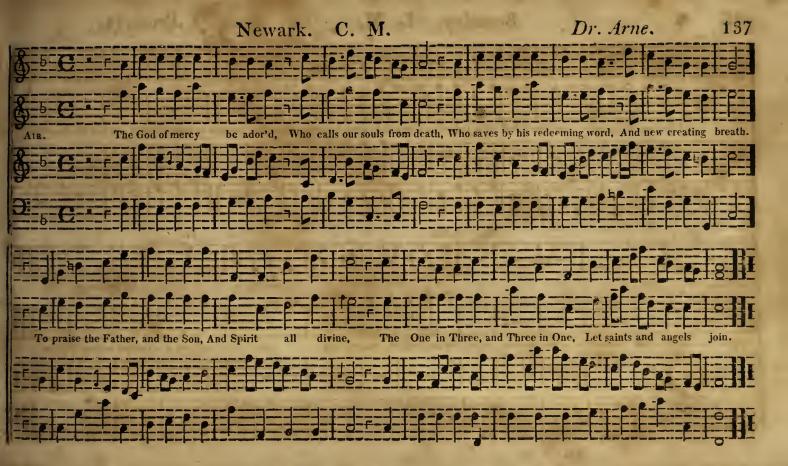
### Seaman's Song. L. M. T. Williams' Coll.

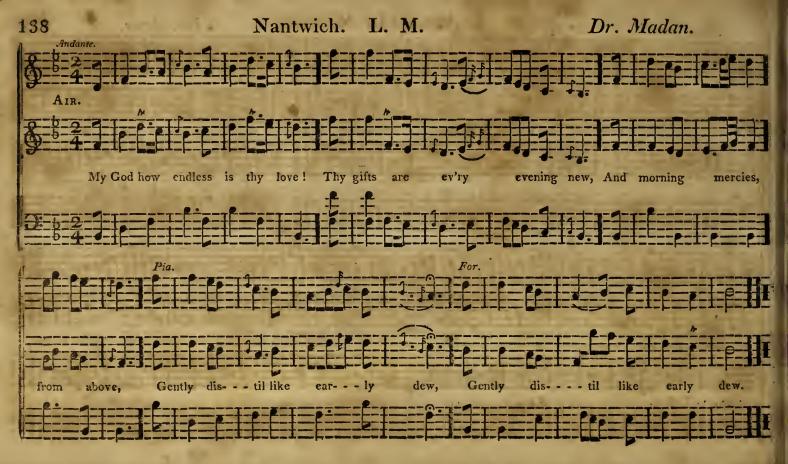


<sup>134</sup> 

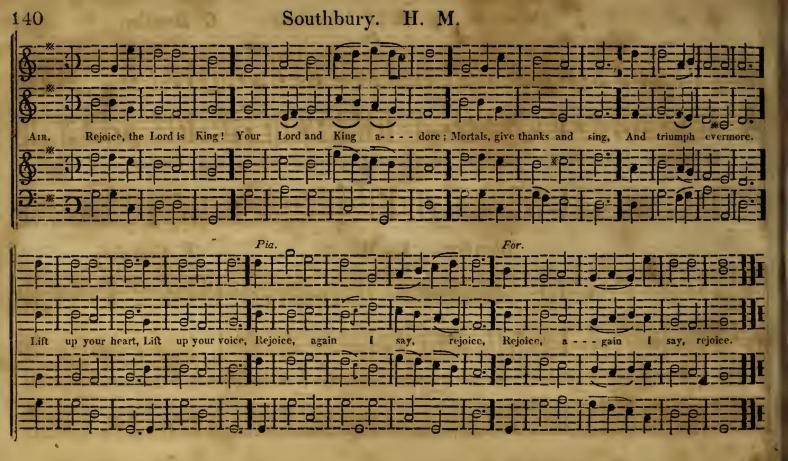




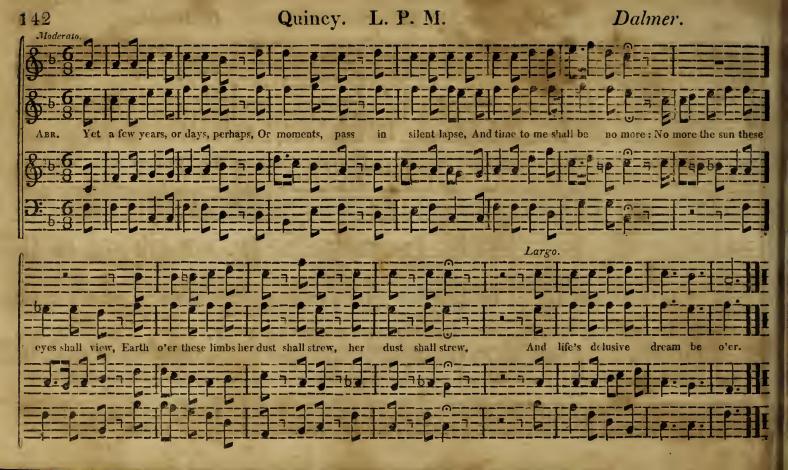




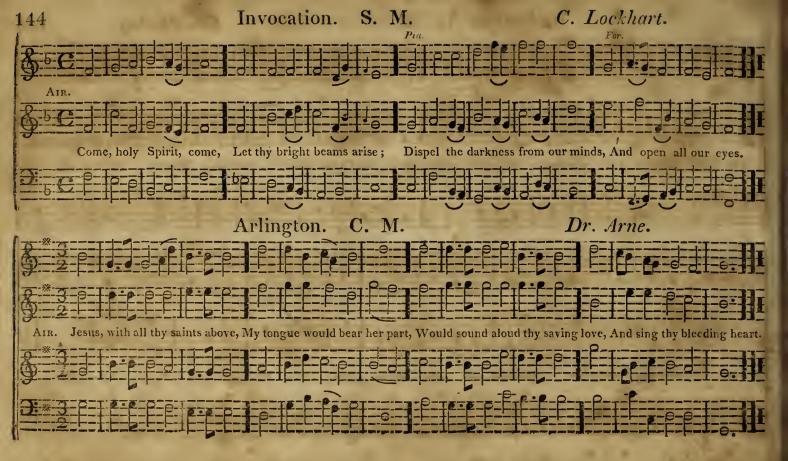








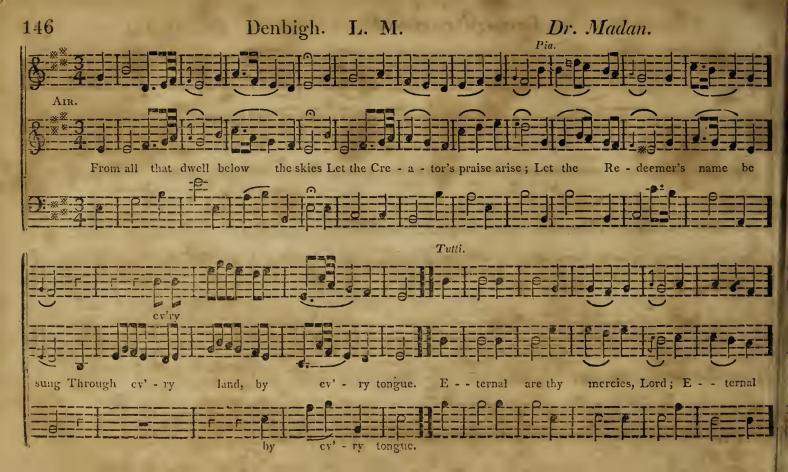




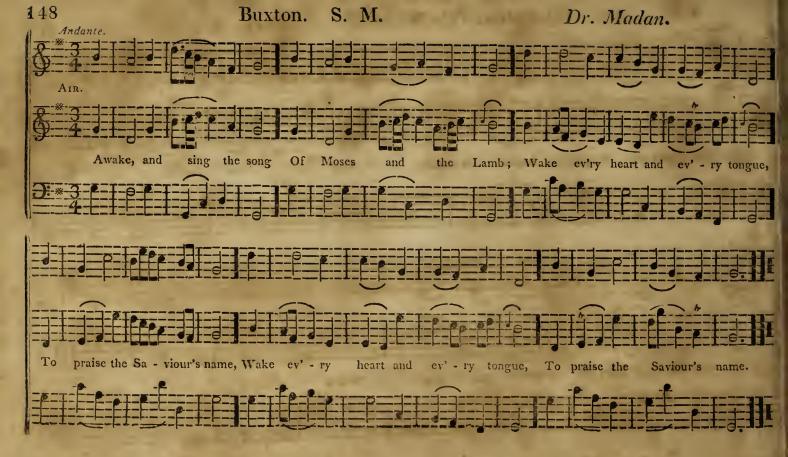
Beckwith, L. M.

## Dr. Madan. 145



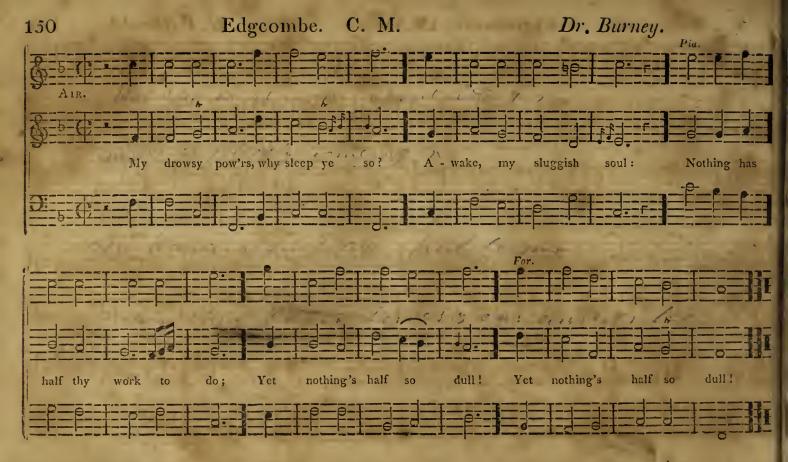


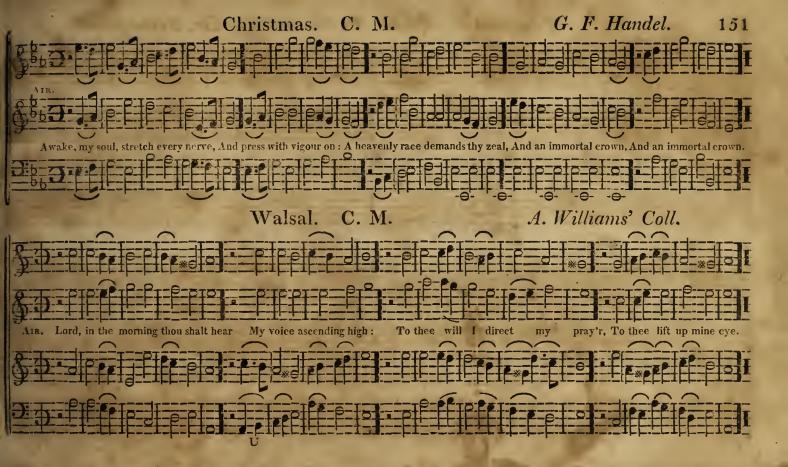




## Plympton. C. M. Dr. Arnold. 149















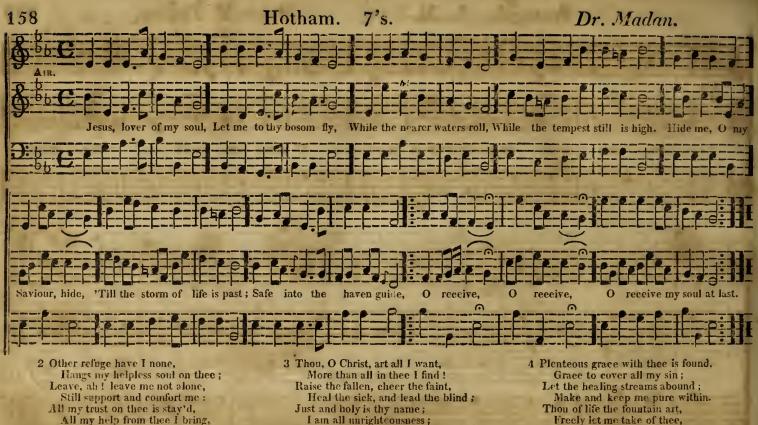




Cancell'd by redceming love.

Nothing but redeeming love

Join to praise redeeming love.



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

Cover my defenceless head

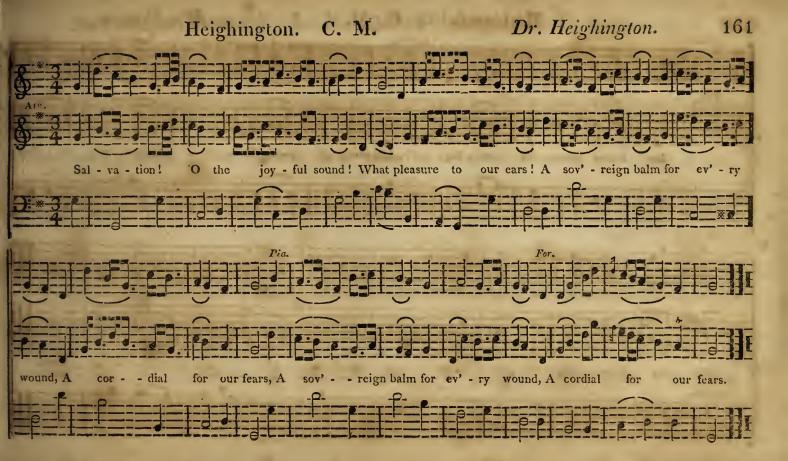
With the shadow of thy wing.

Freely let me take of thee. Spring thou up within my heart, Rise to all eternity !

## Portugal. L. M. T. Thorley. 159

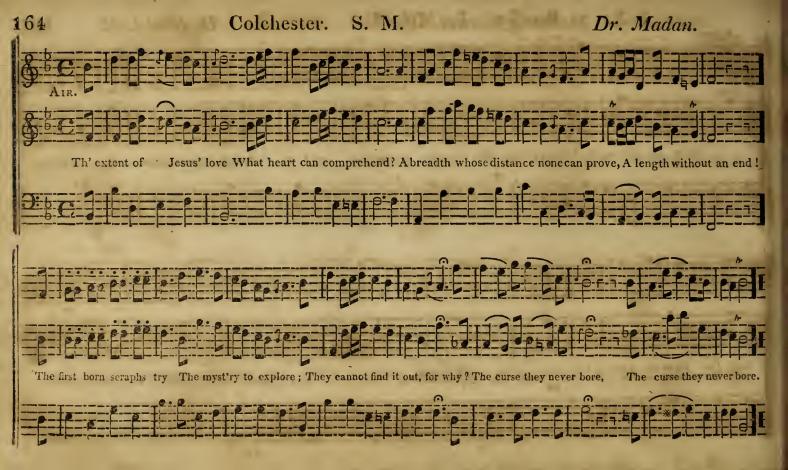


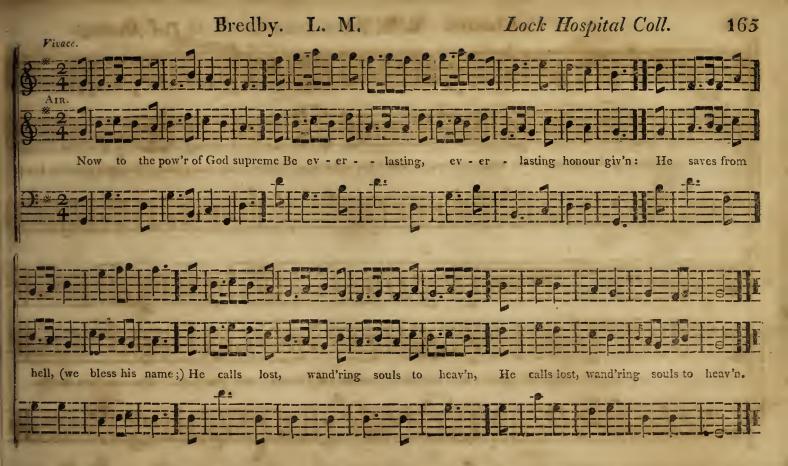


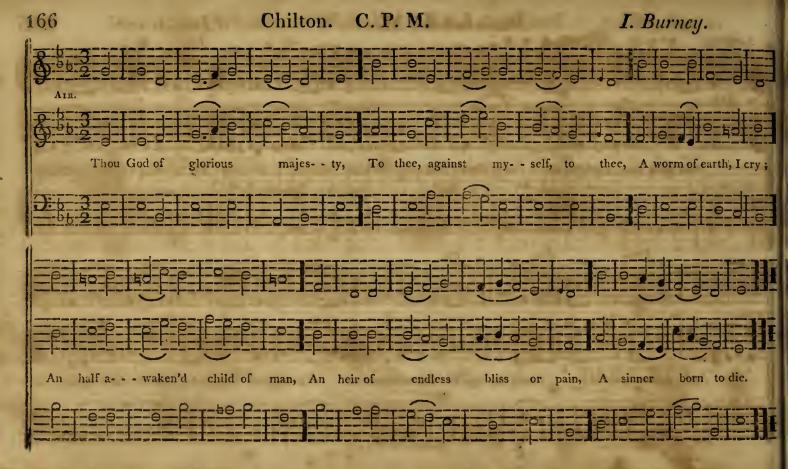


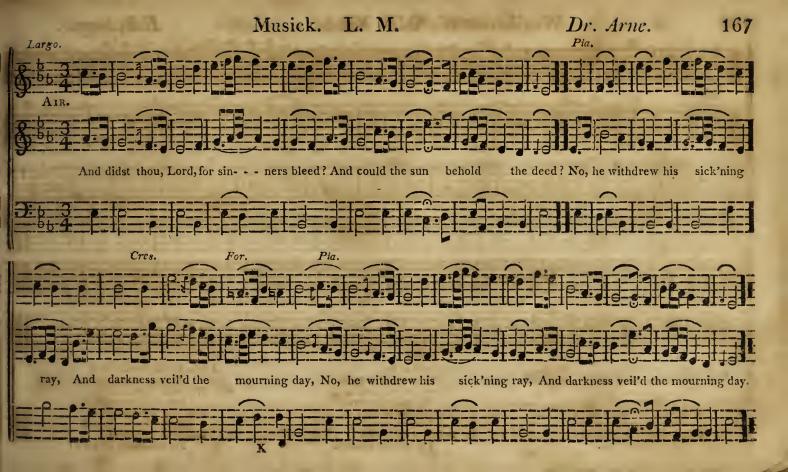


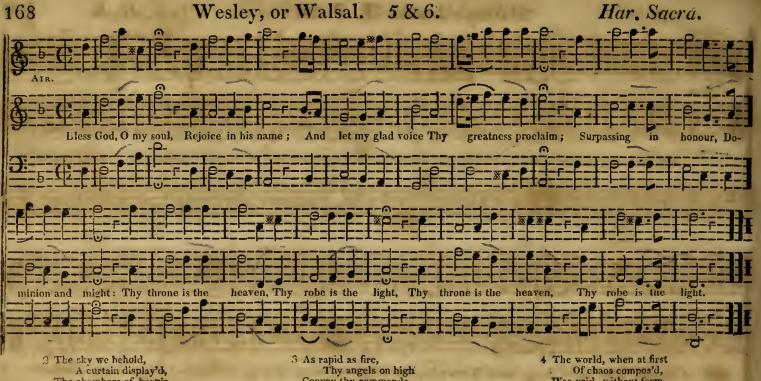






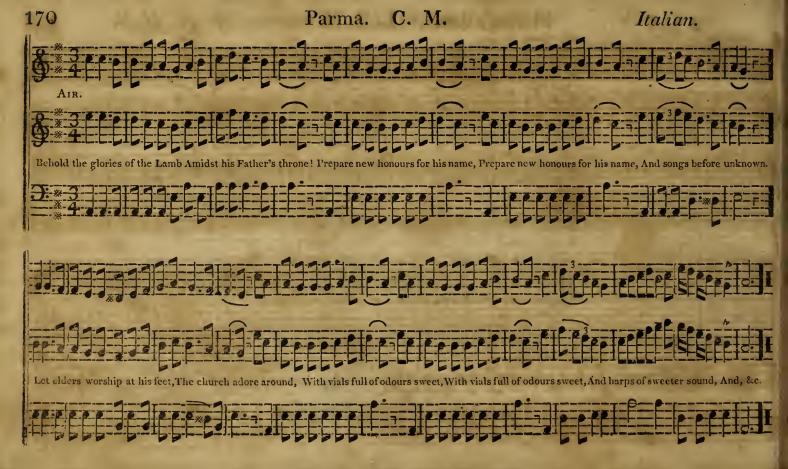






A curtain display'd, The chambers of heav'n On waters are laid. The clouds are a chariot Thy glory to bear, On winds thou art wafted, Thou ridest on air. As rapid as fire, Thy angels on high Convey thy commands, Thy ministers fly.
The earth on its basis Eternal sustain'd,
The fix'd in the station Thy wisdom ordain'd. 4 The world, when at first Of chaos compos'd, Was void, without form, In waters enclos'd; Thy voice, how majestick, In thunder was heard, The water subsided ! The mountains appear'd ?





## Plainfield. C. M. J. Kimball. 171

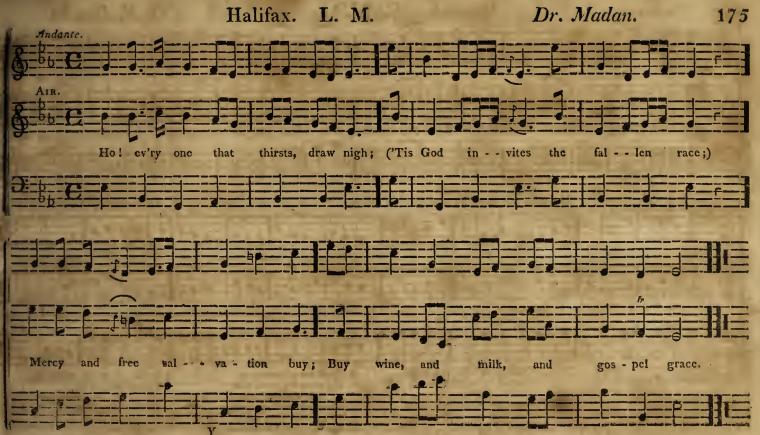


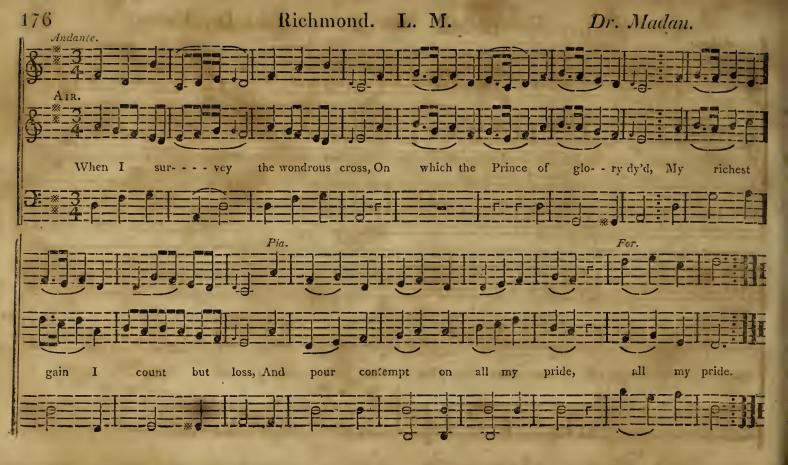




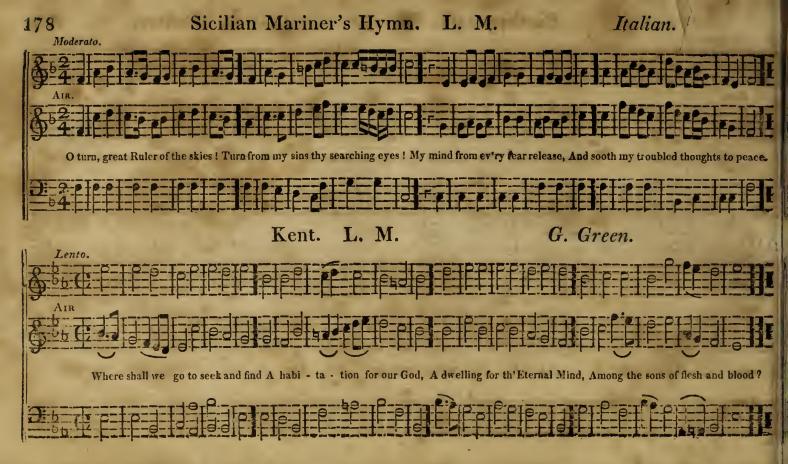


A second second to the second se



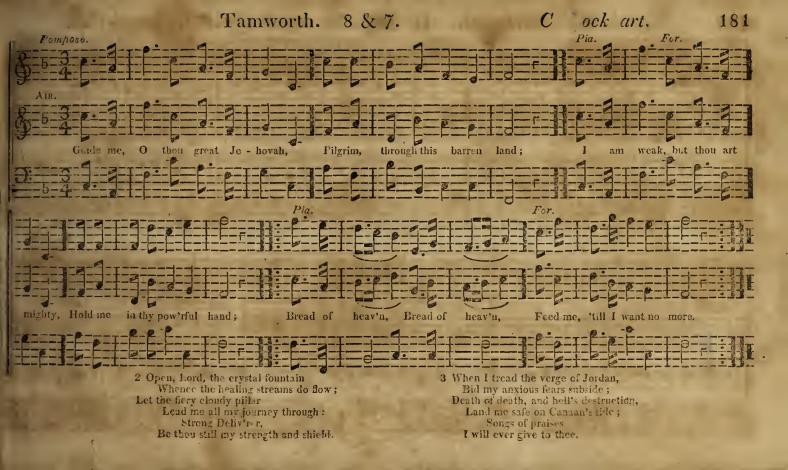
















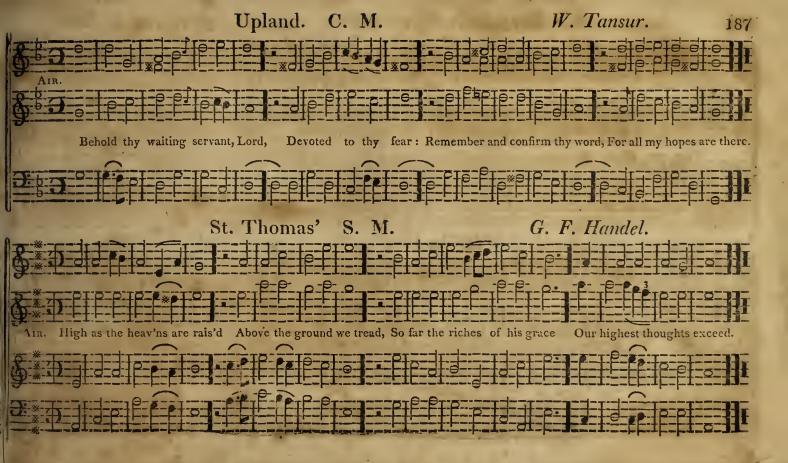


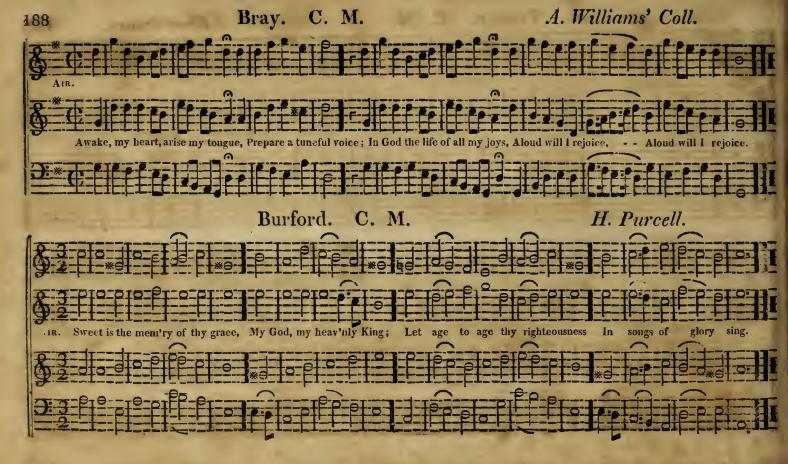
## Cookham. L. M. Harmonia Sacra. 185



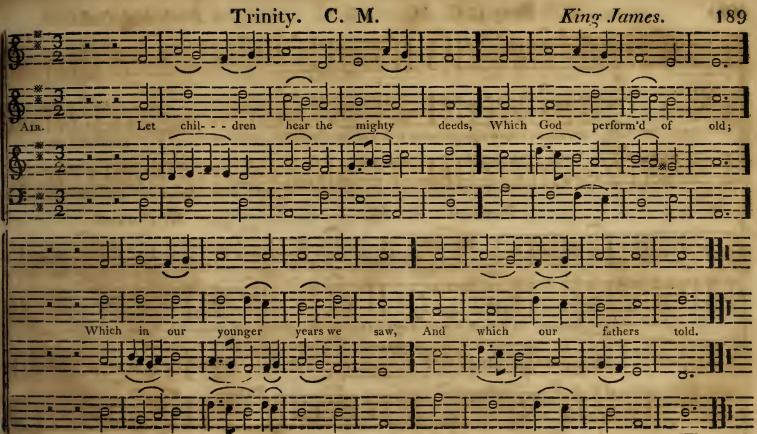
6



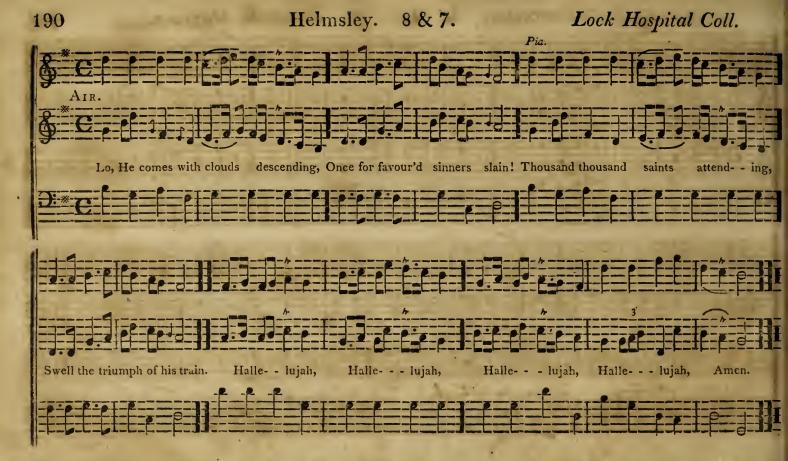




and the state of t



-0-



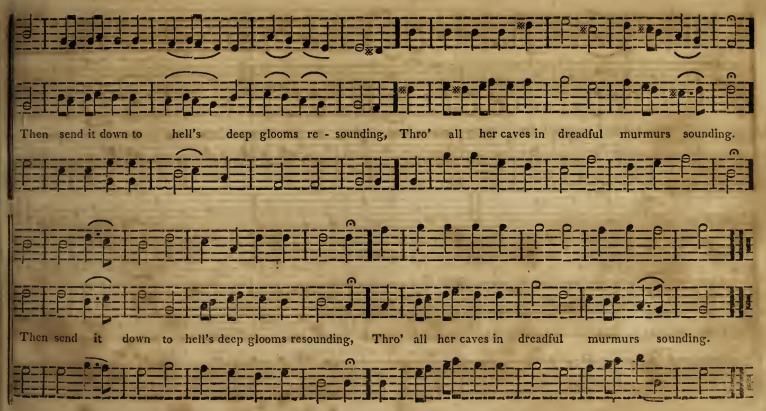


192

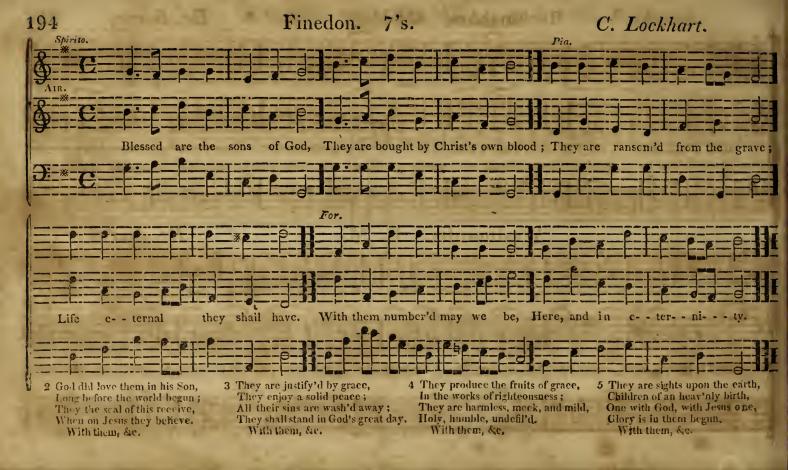
Stratford. 10's & 11's. G. F. Handel.

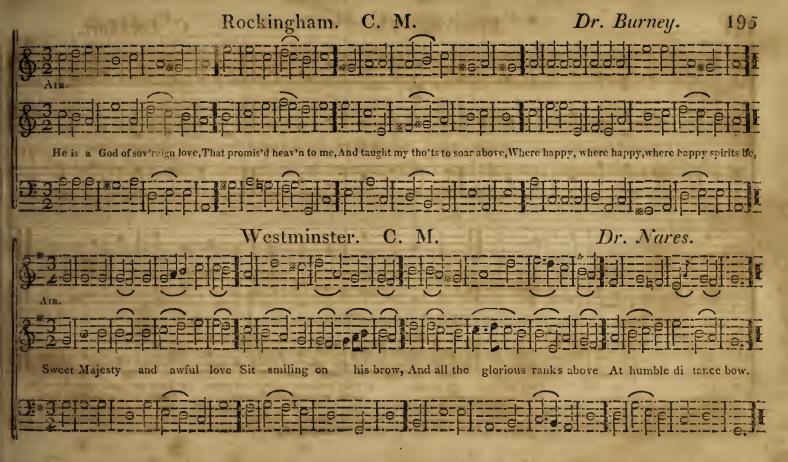


## Stratford continued.

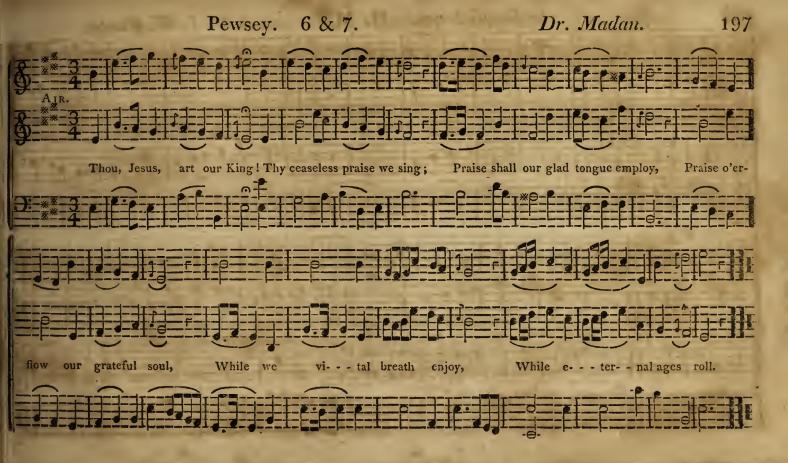


193

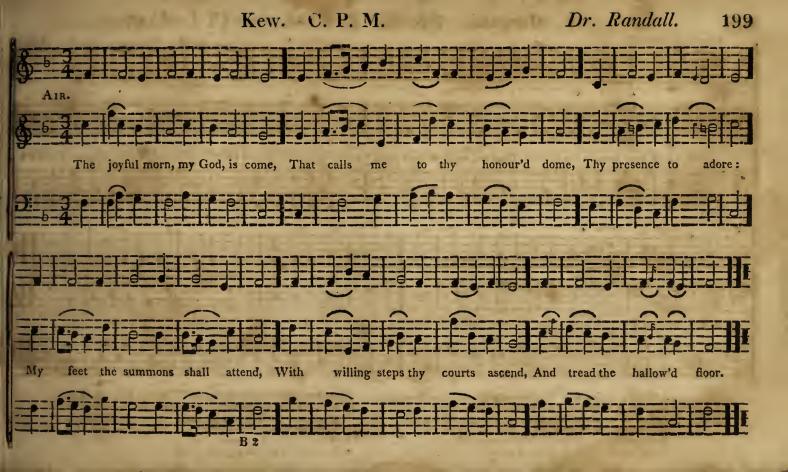


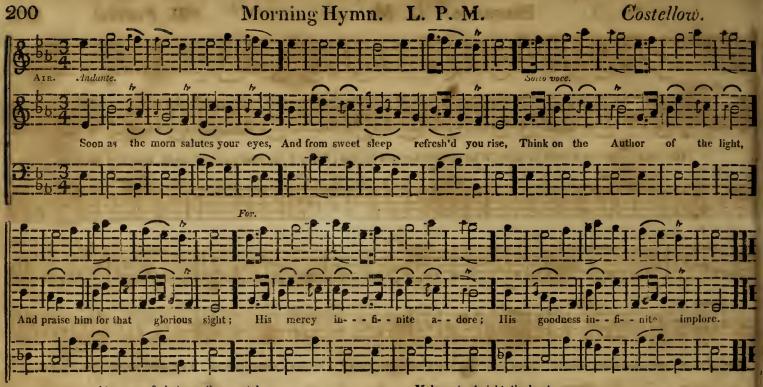




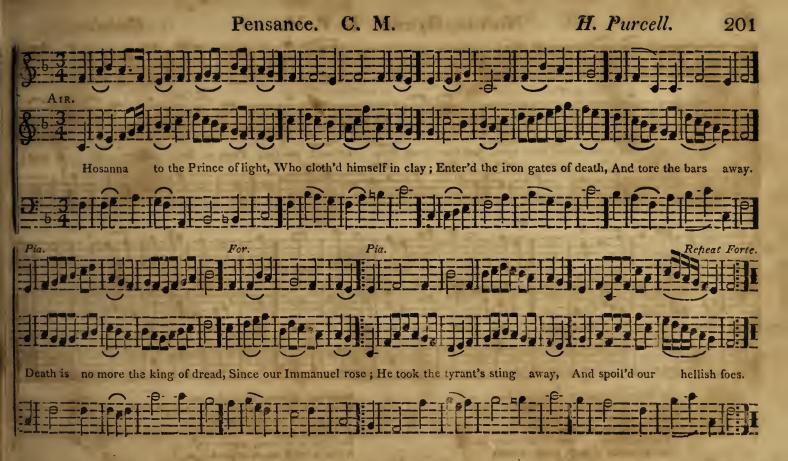


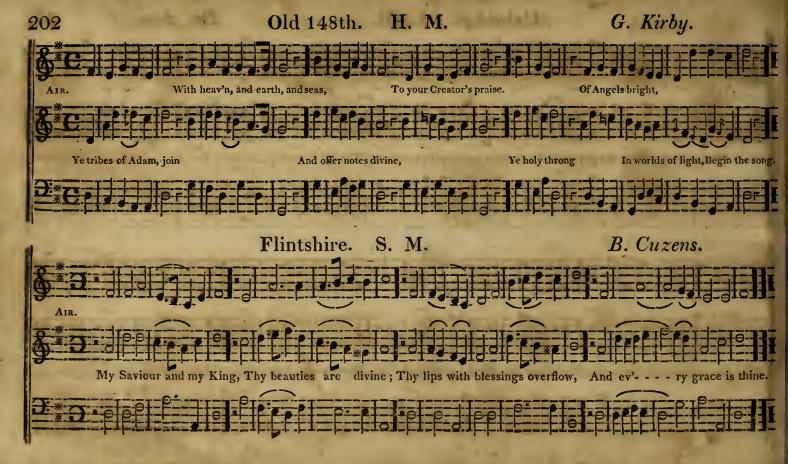


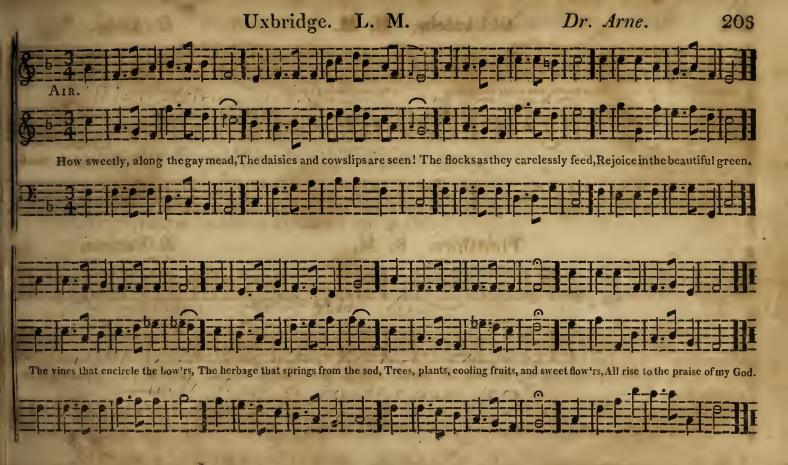


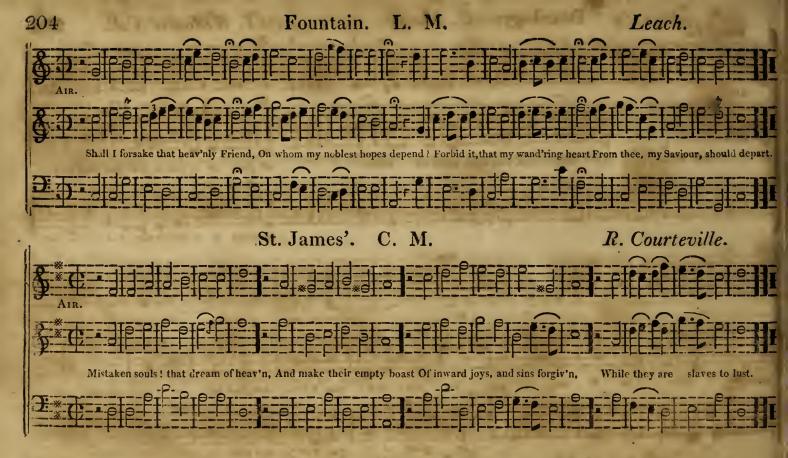


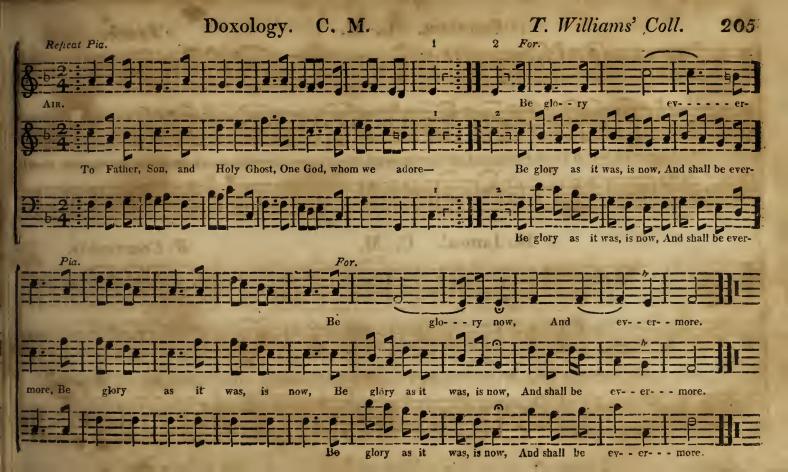
At noon, of what you then partake, An offering of thanksgiving make; And of the creatures for your use, Be not luxuriously profuse: For temp'rance, when with prudence join'd, Brings health of body, peace of mind. Make not, at night, the least repose, 'Ere you to Heav'n your soul disclose; Consider how you've spent the day, And for divine protection pray: For you no blessing.can expect, If you to ask it should negleck

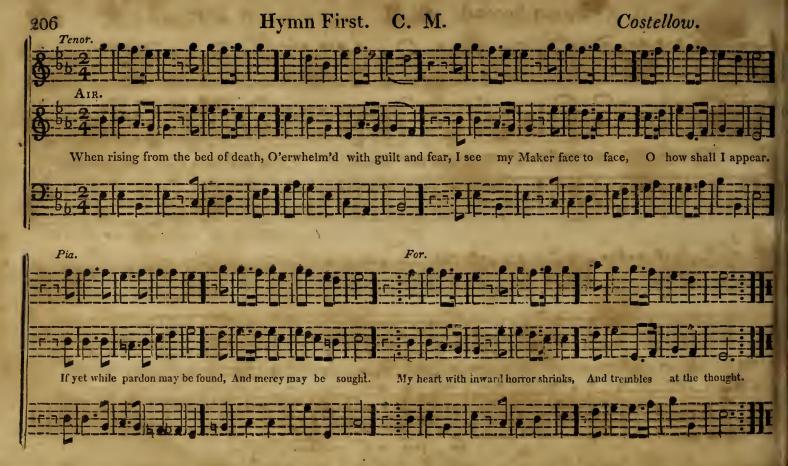










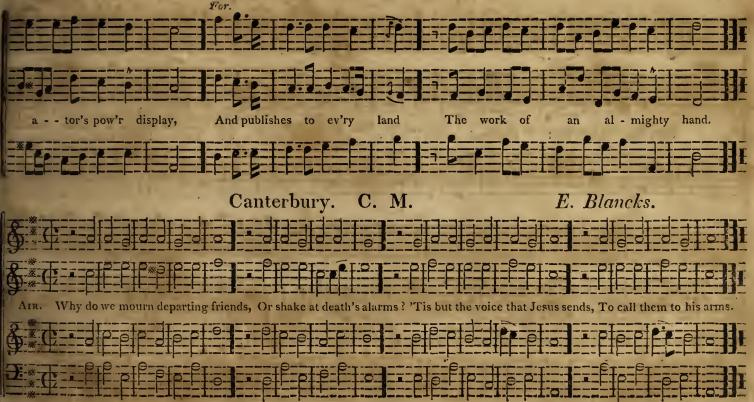


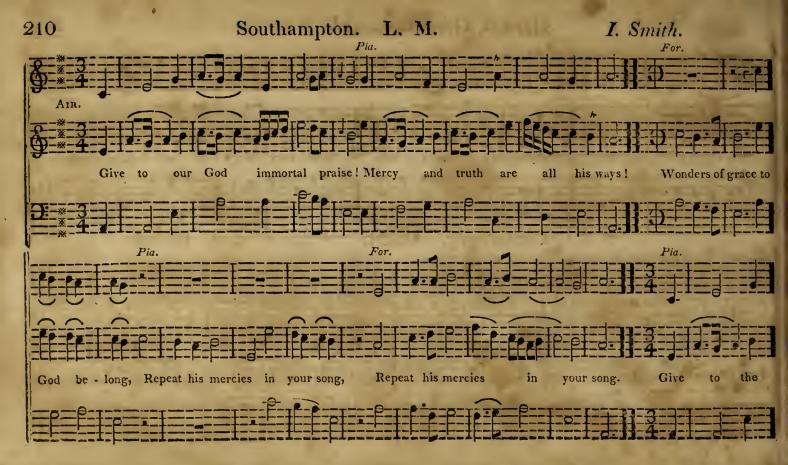




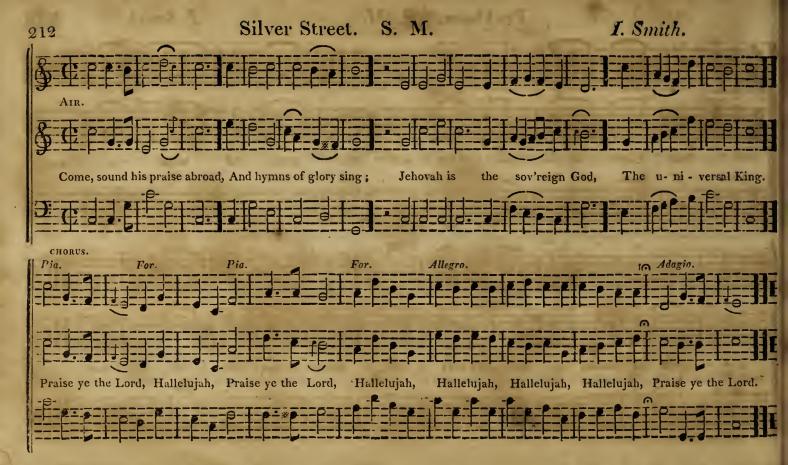
## Hymn Third continued.

209





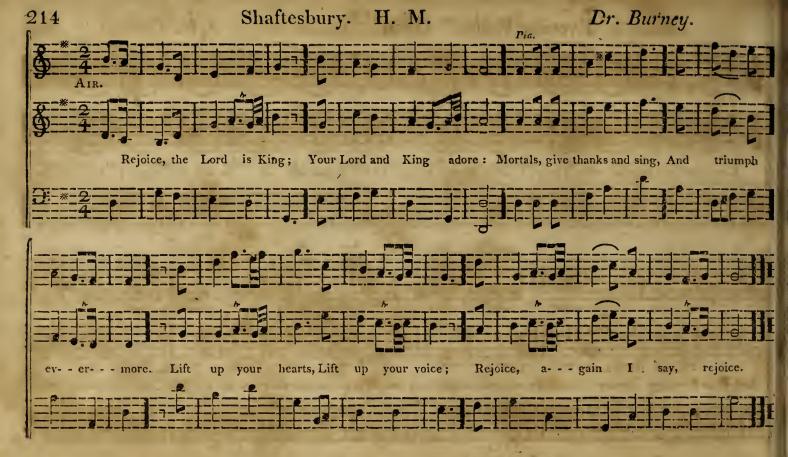




Peckham. S. M.

I. Smith. 213









2 God reigns on high, but not confines 3 With longing eyes thy creatures wait 4 Howkind are thy compassious, Lord! 5 Creatures, with all their endless race,

His goodness to the skies : Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace! [shines, Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace ! Through the whole earth his goodness And ev'ry want supplies. Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace !

On thee, for daily food ; Thy lib'ral hand provides them meat, And fills their mouths with good.

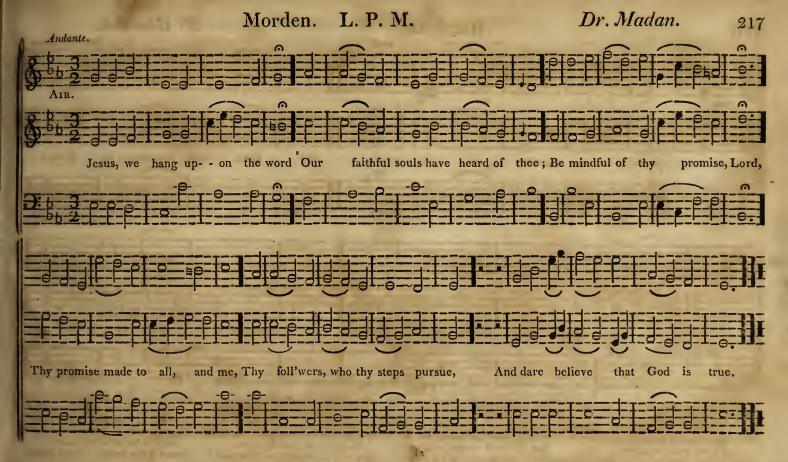
Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace !

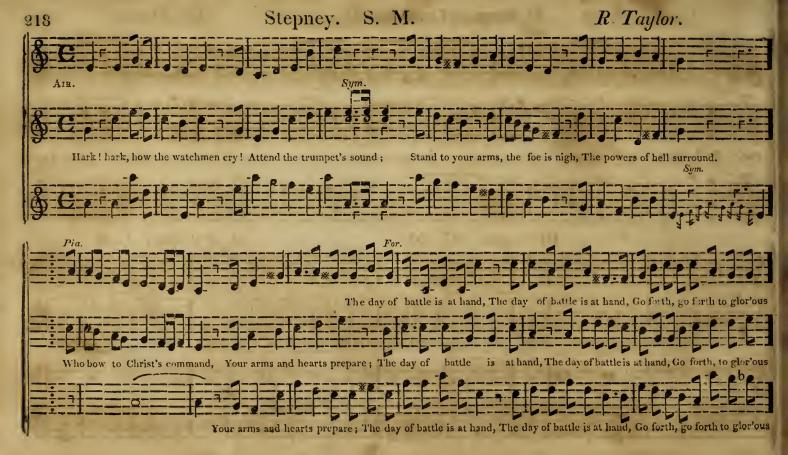
How slow thine anger moves ! Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace ! But soon he sends his pard'ning word, To cheer the soul he loves.

Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace !

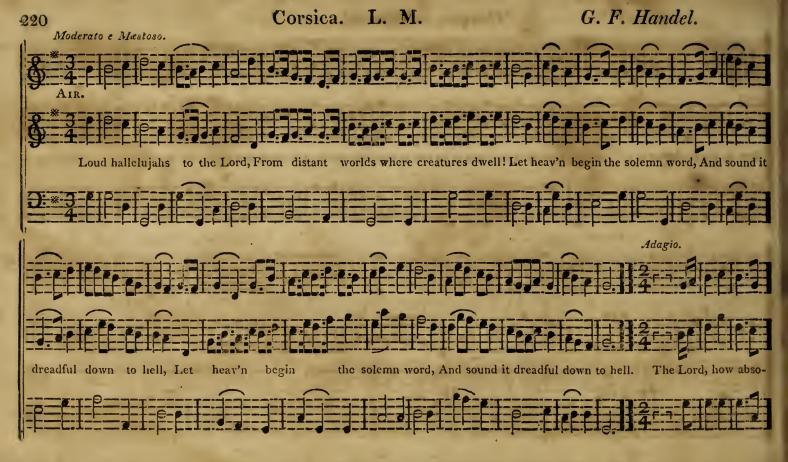
Thy pow'r and praise proclaim : Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace ! May we, who taste thy richer grace,

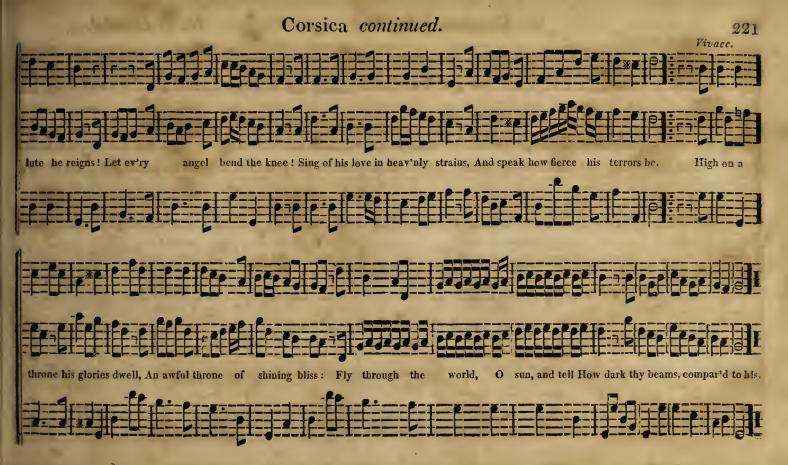
Delight to bless thy name. Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace !

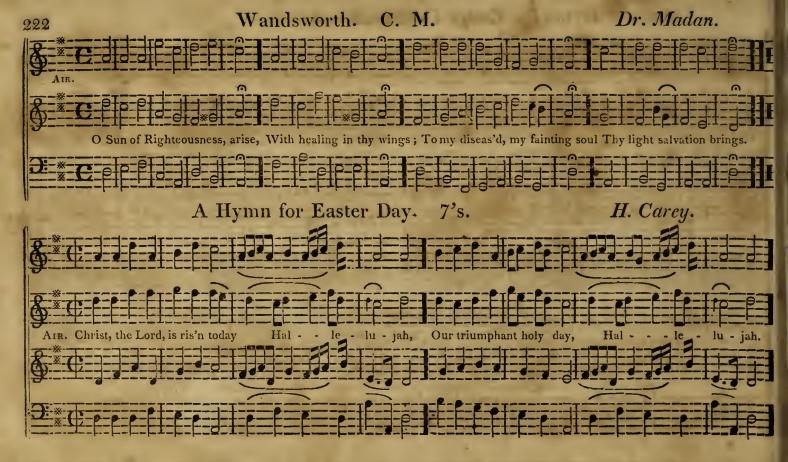


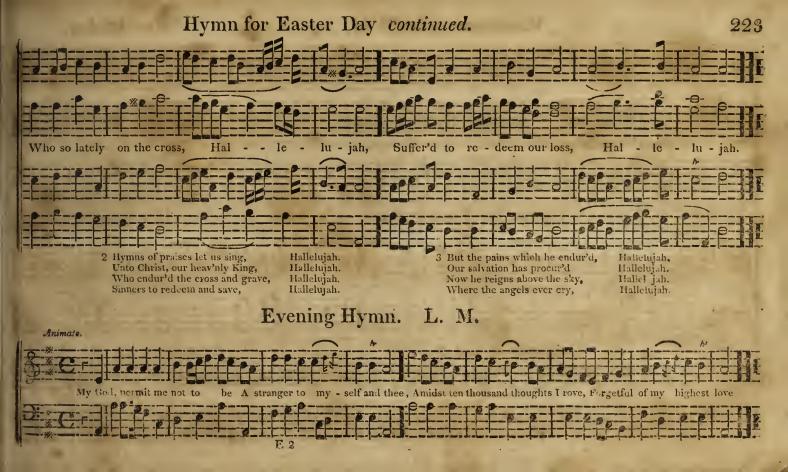




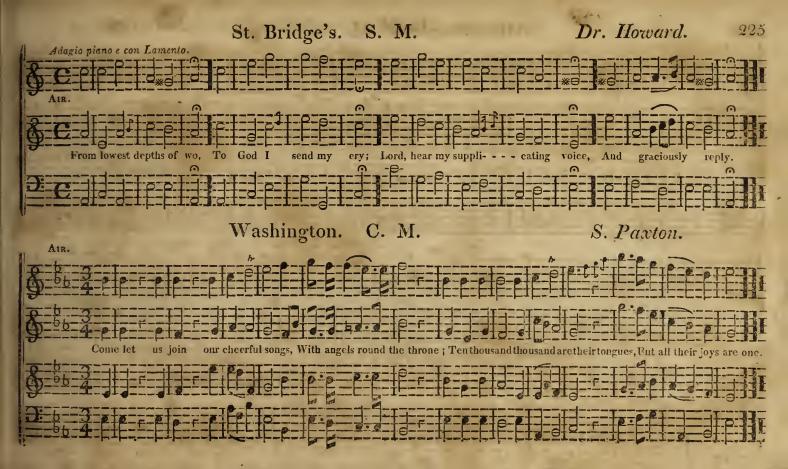


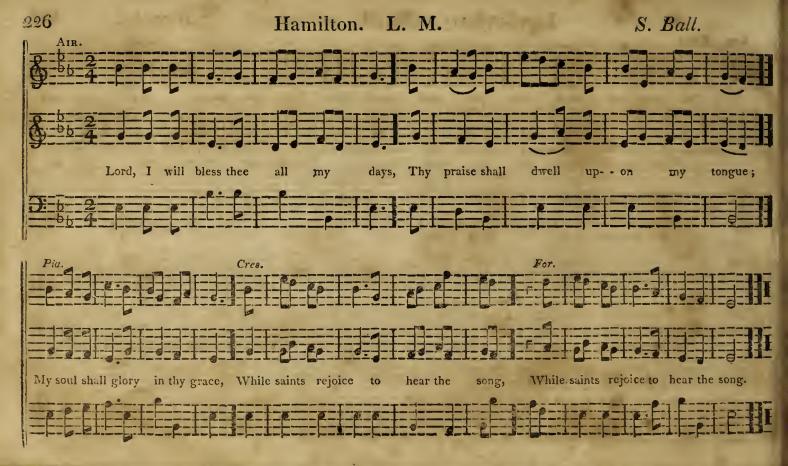




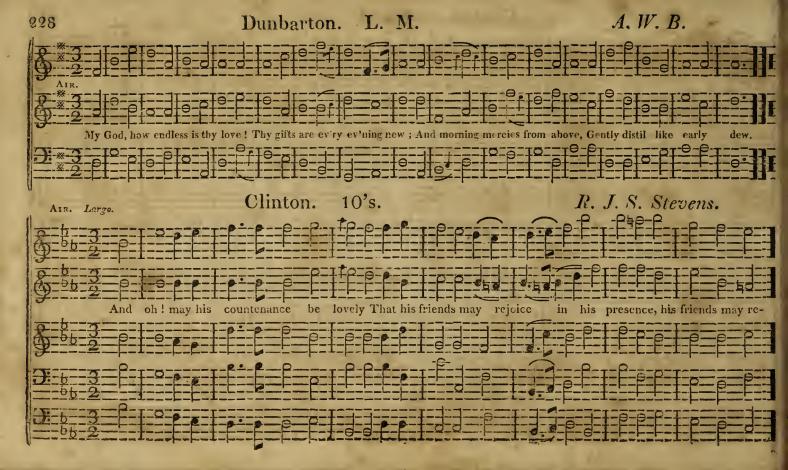


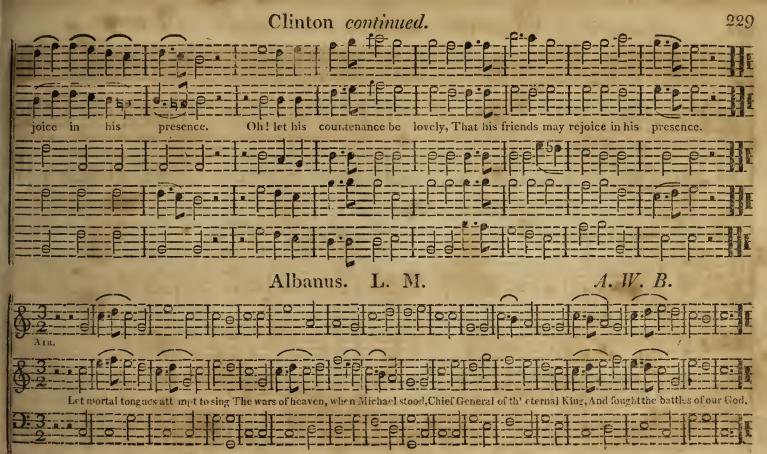


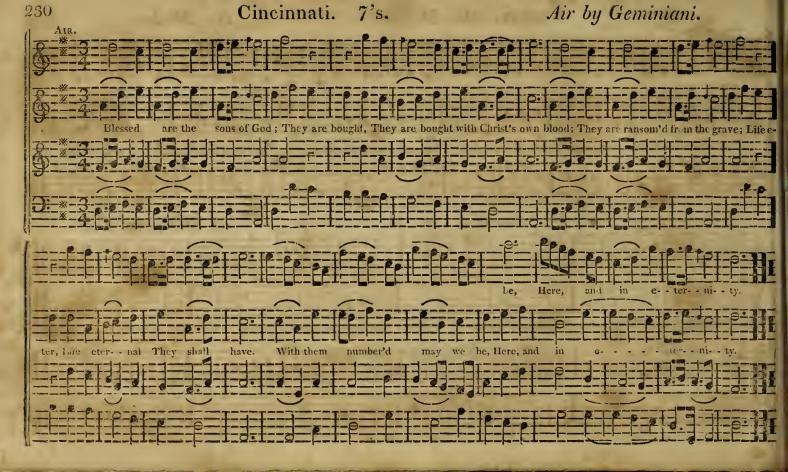


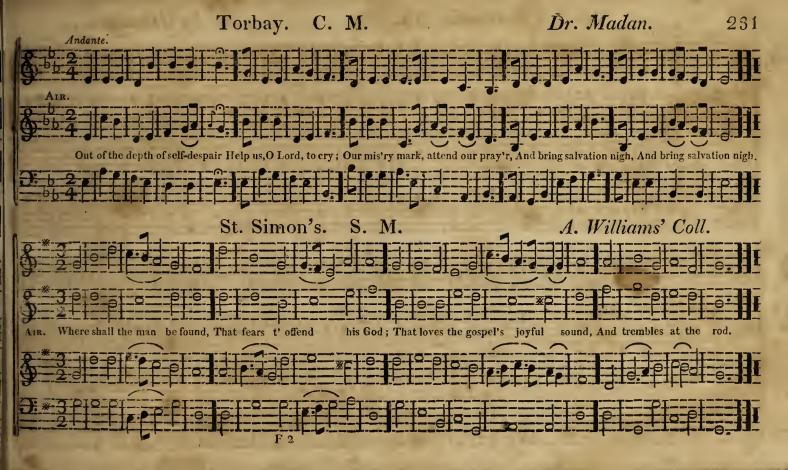


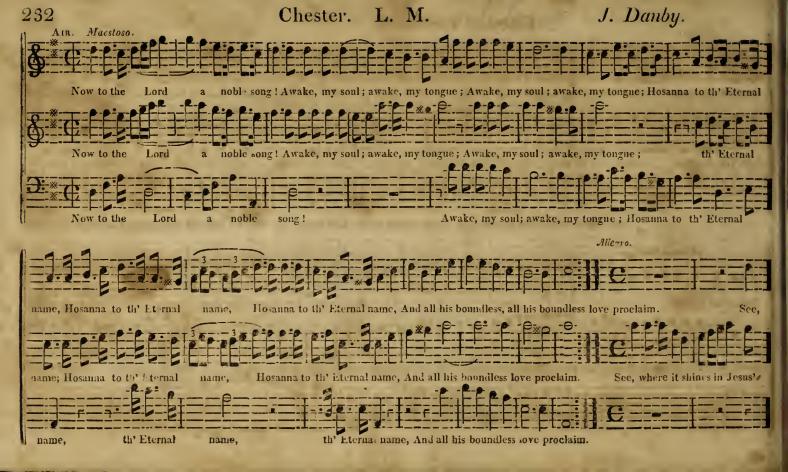








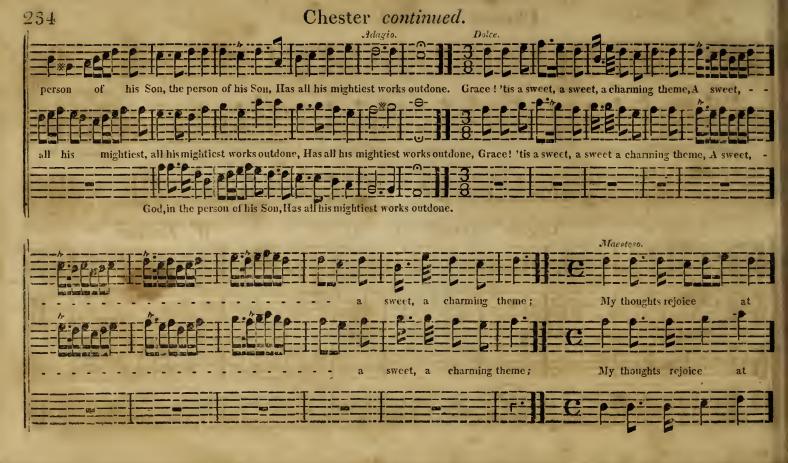




## Chester continued.



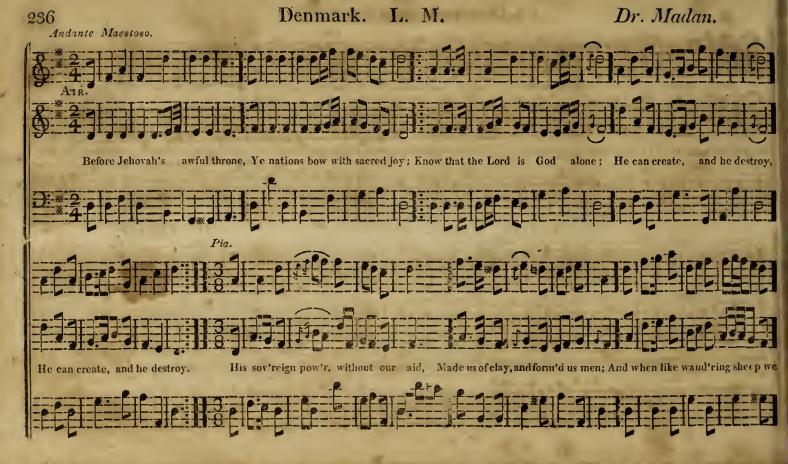
235

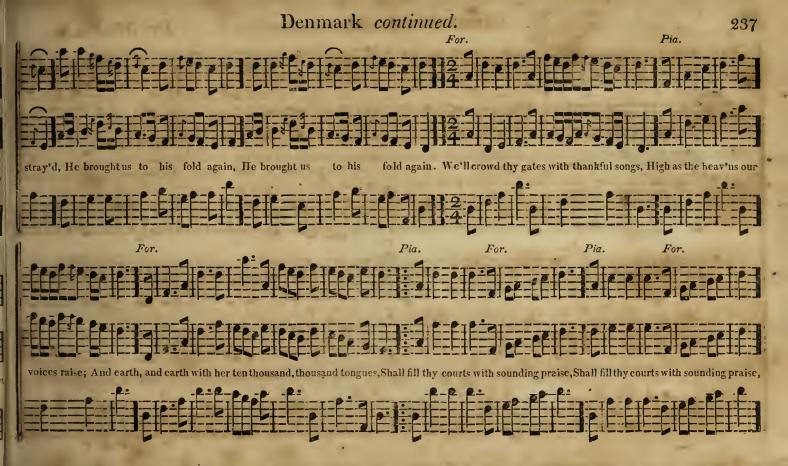


## Chester continued.



235

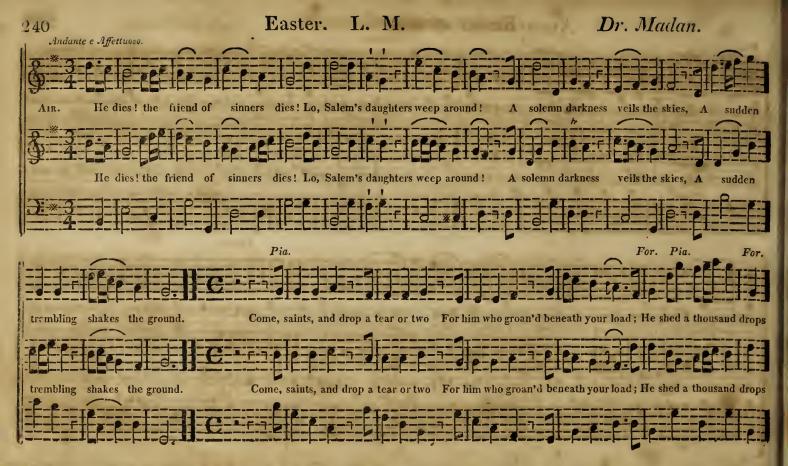


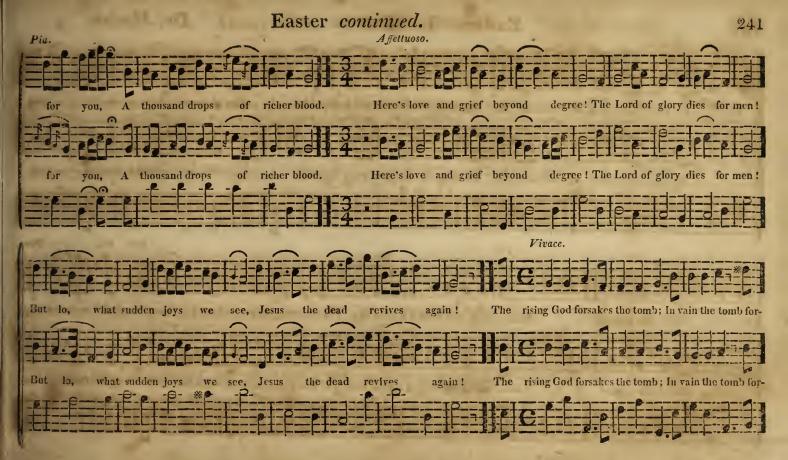




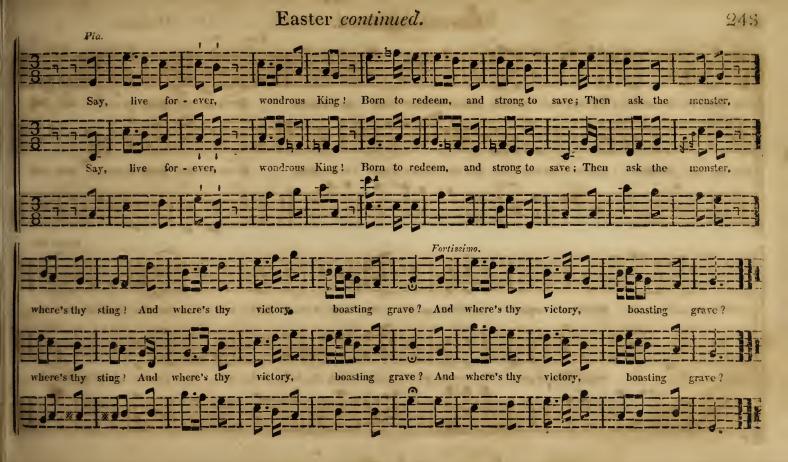
## Amsterdam. 7 & 6. A. Williams. 239

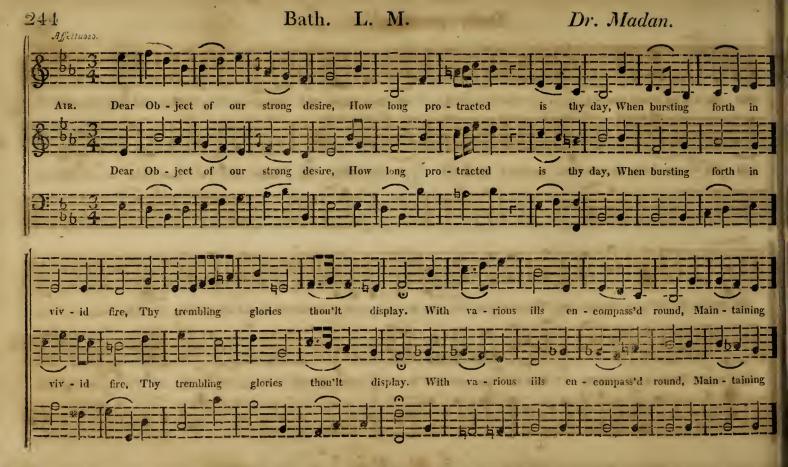










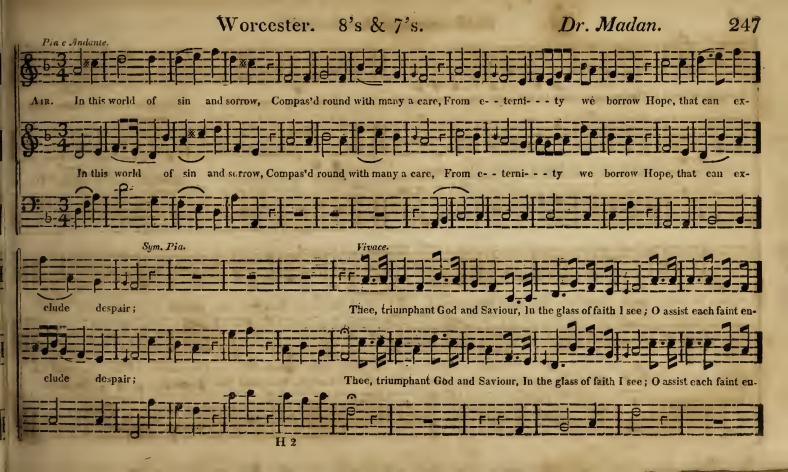


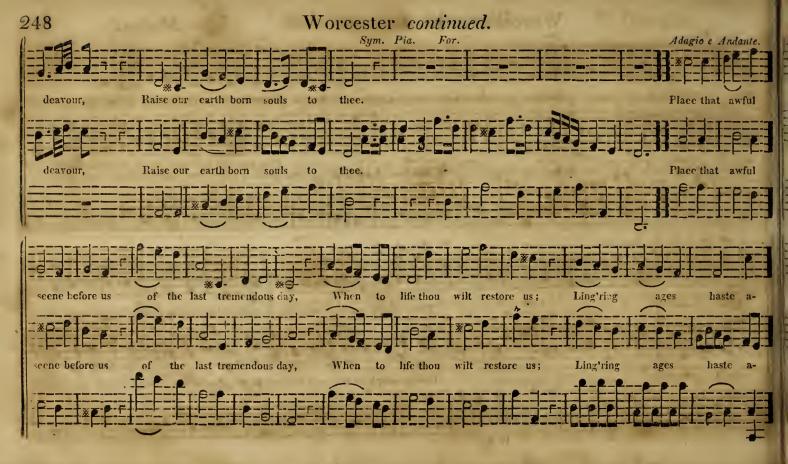
## Bath continued.

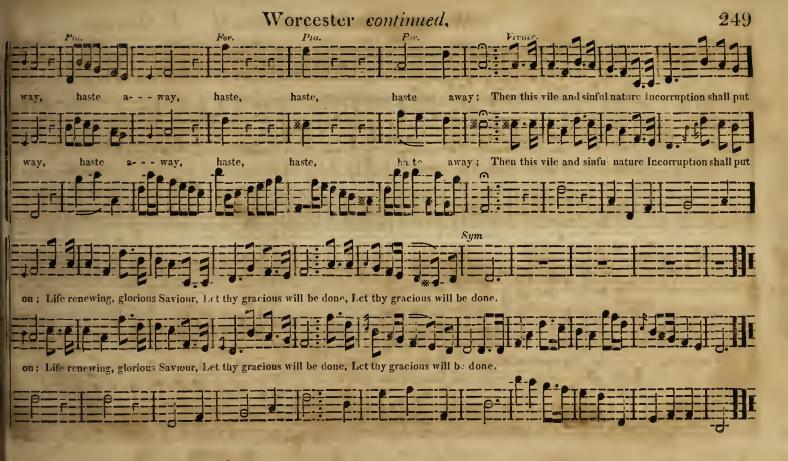
245

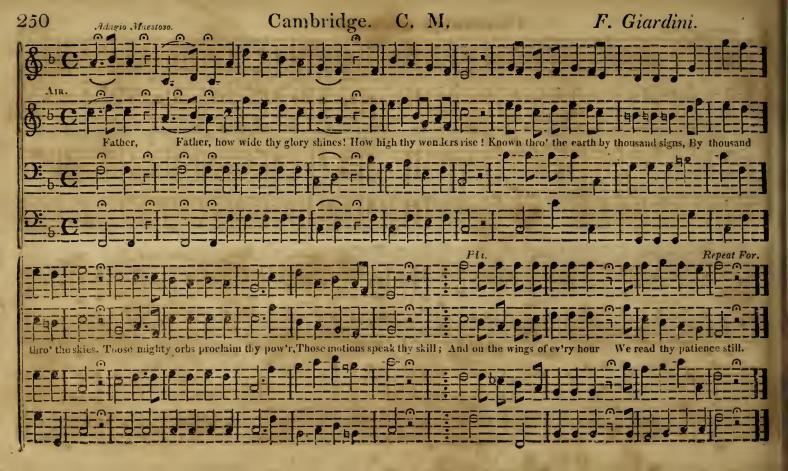


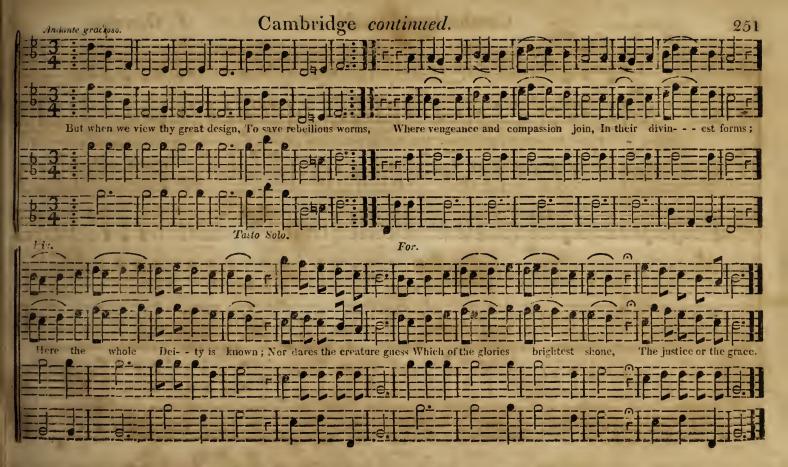


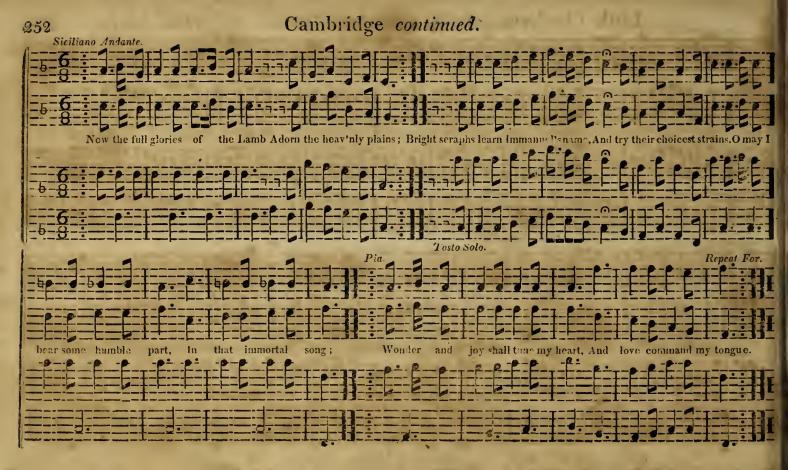


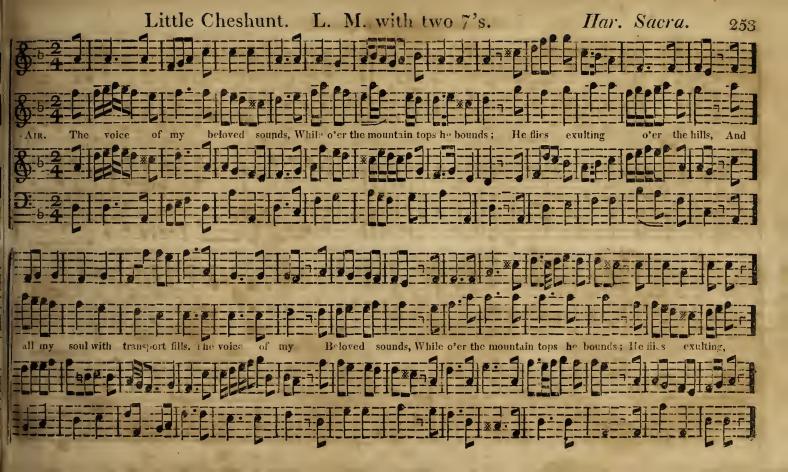


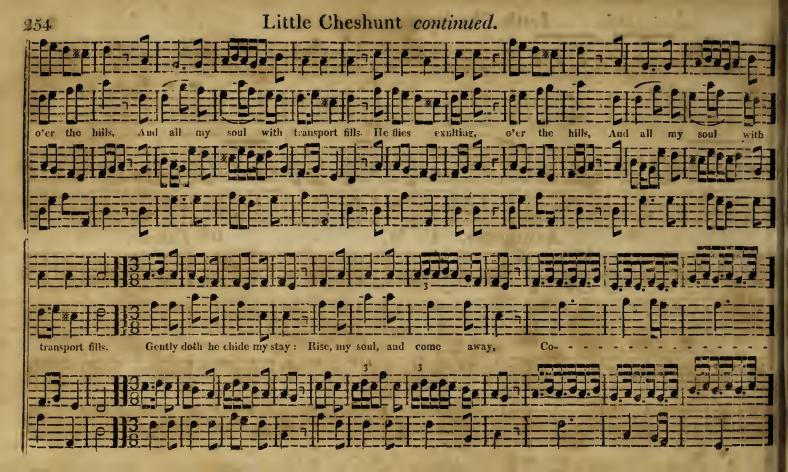




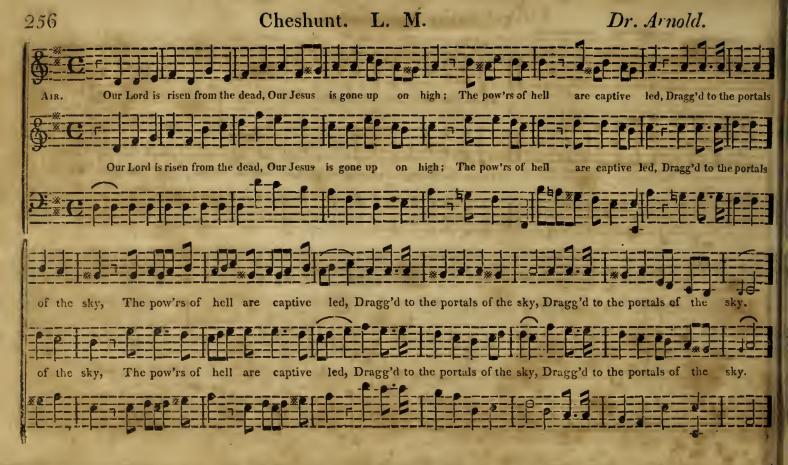


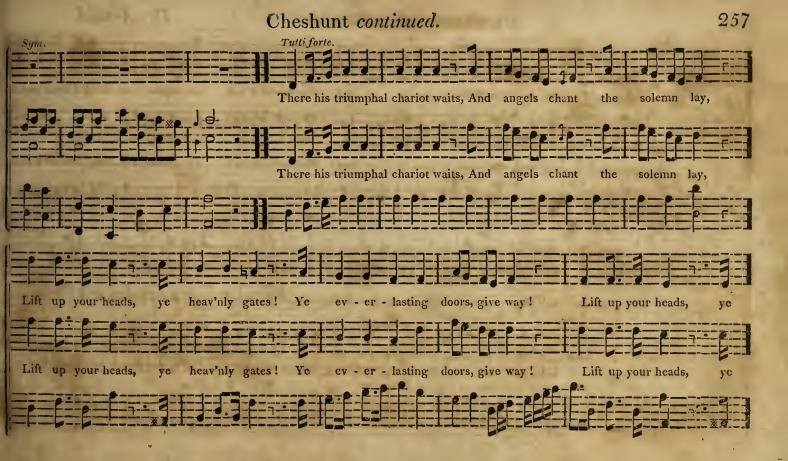








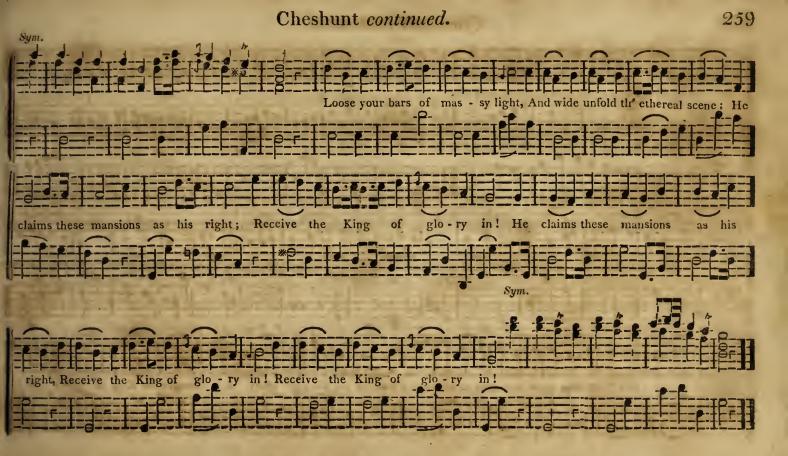


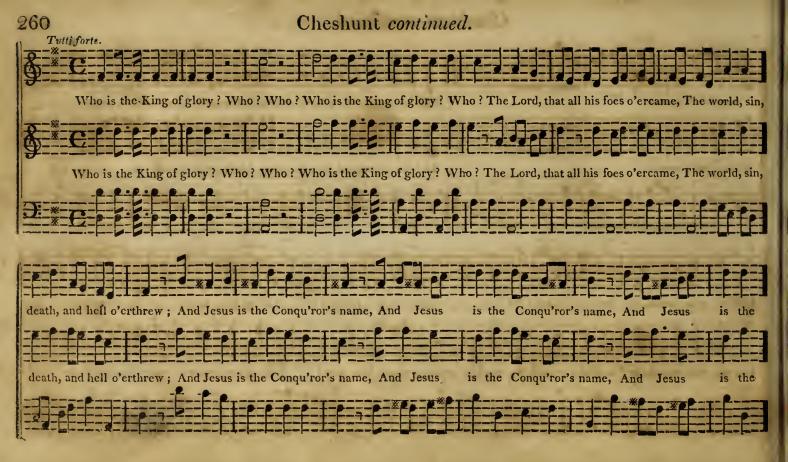


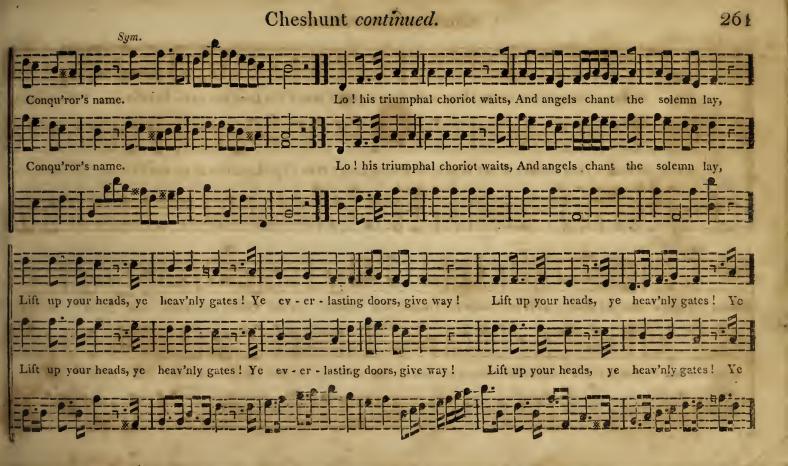
258

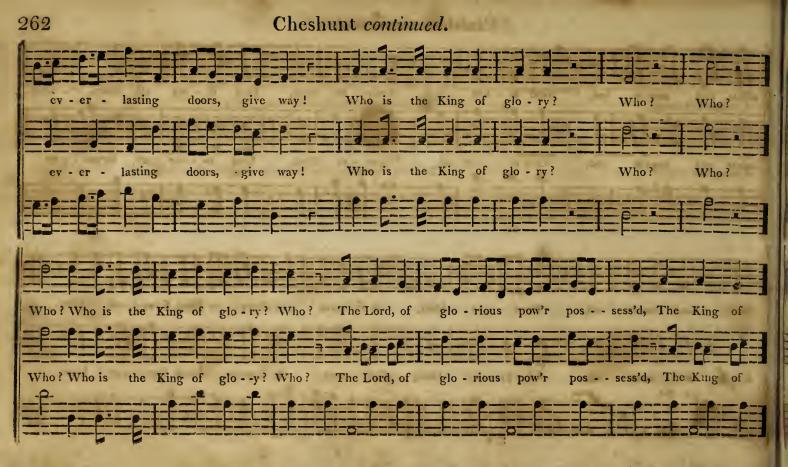
Cheshunt continued.



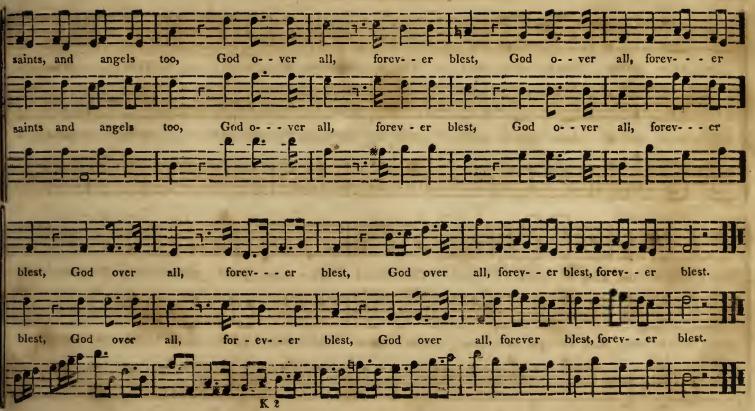








Cheshunt continued.



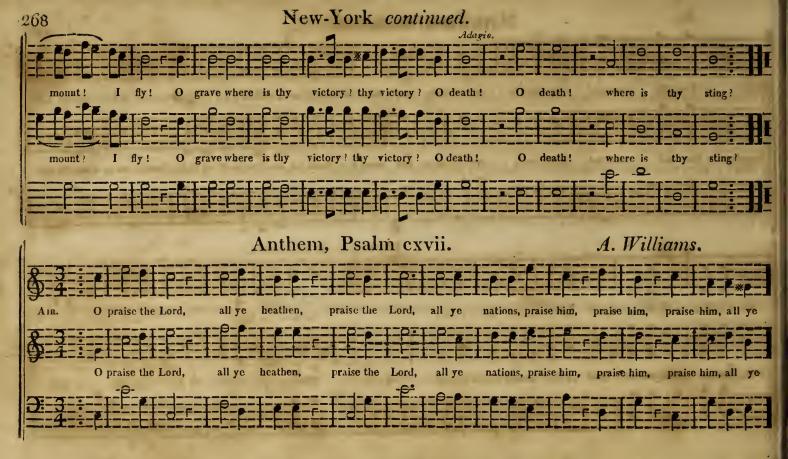


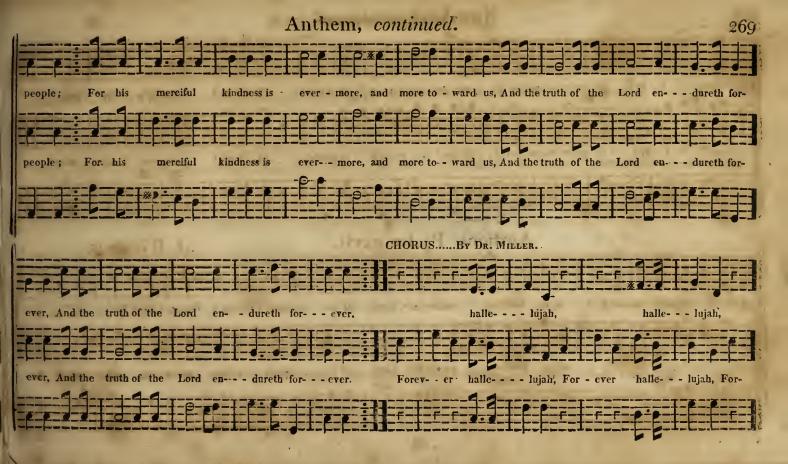


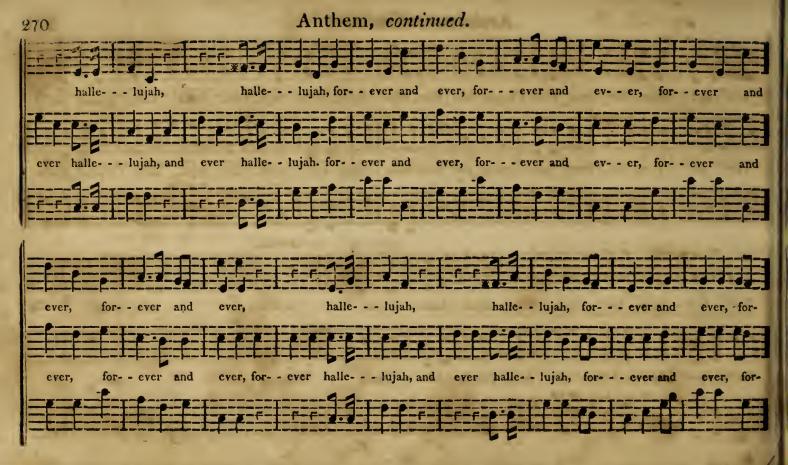


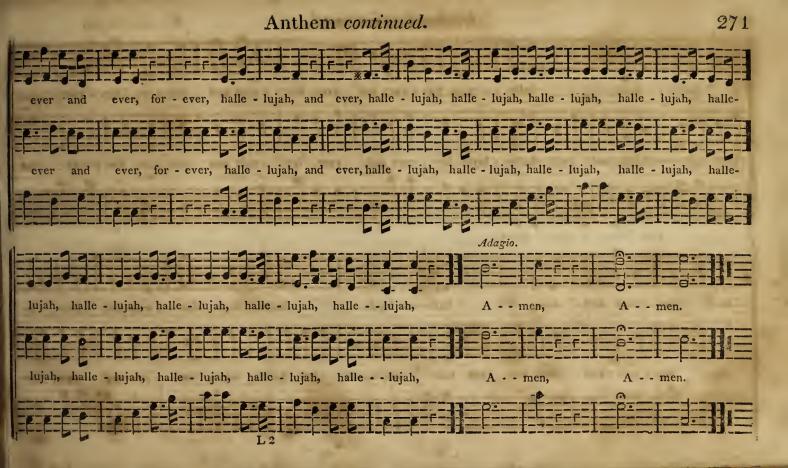
## New-York continued.

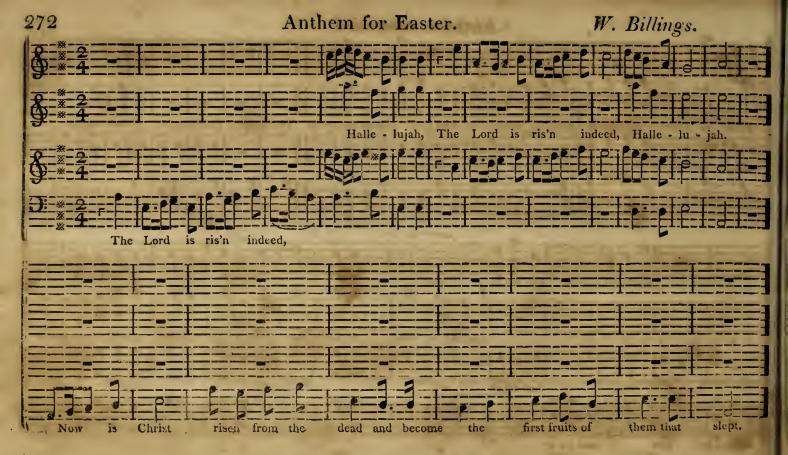


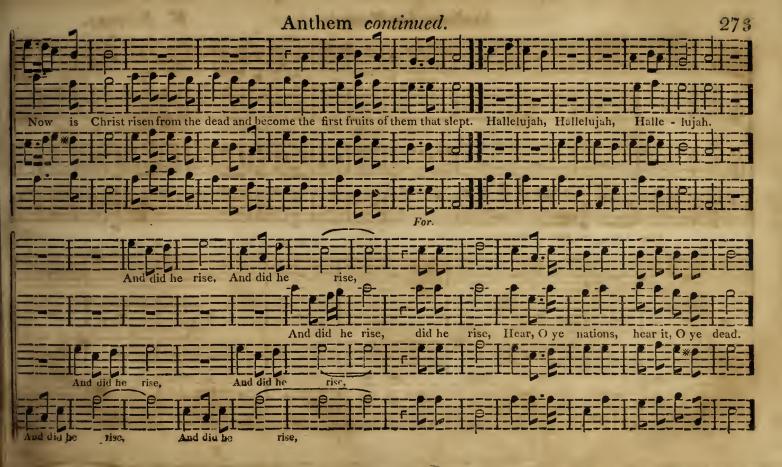


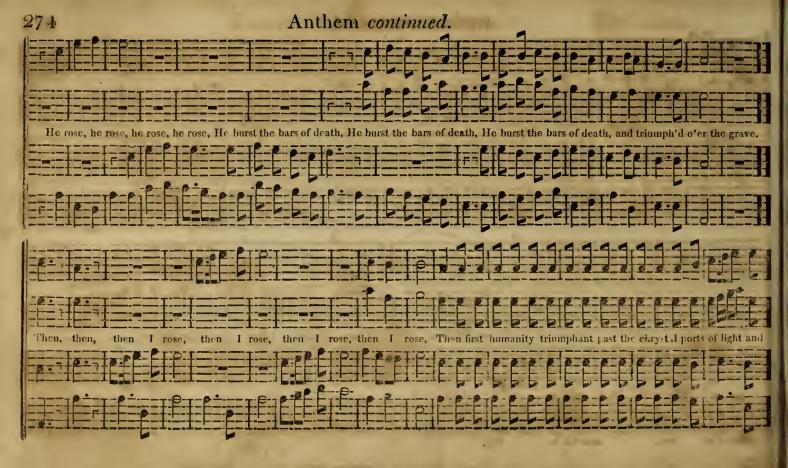






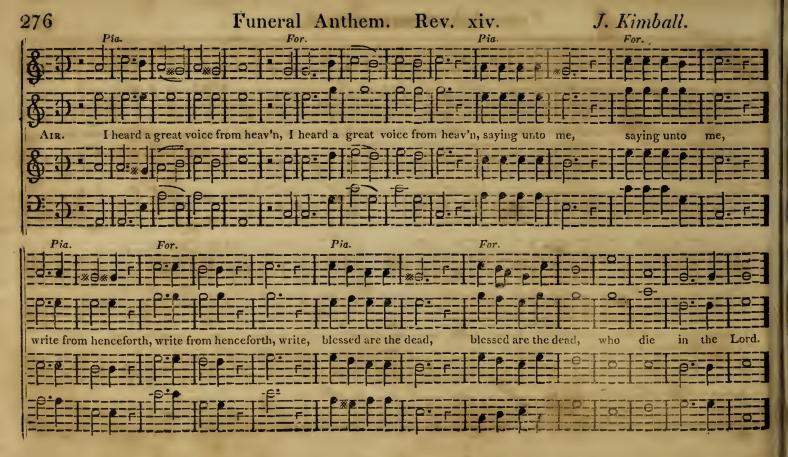


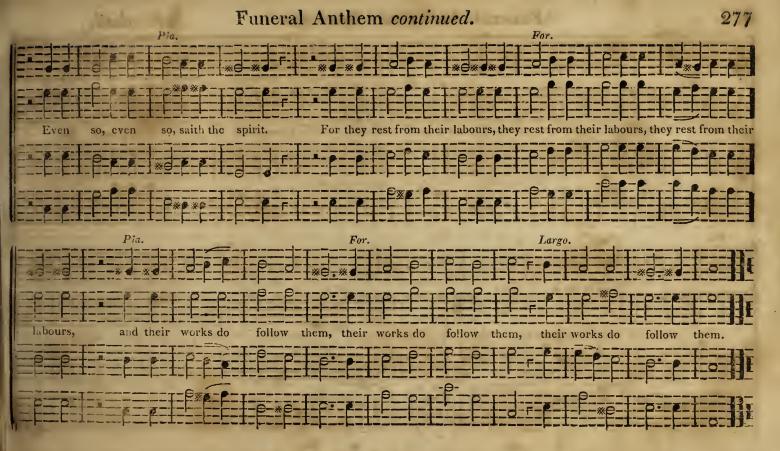


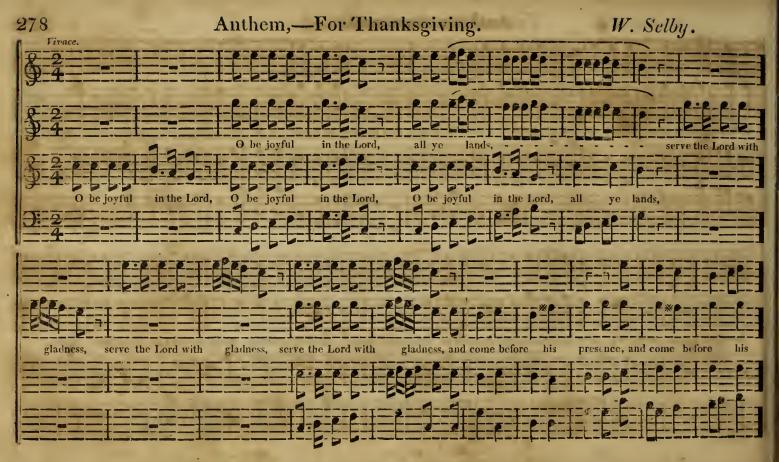


## Anthem continued.



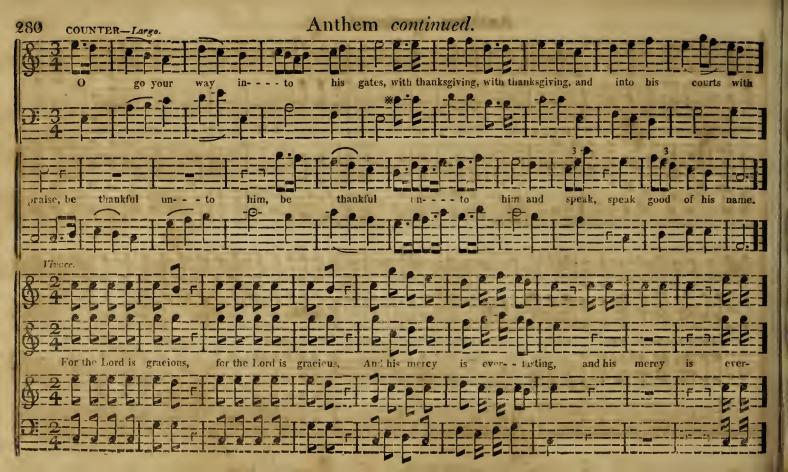


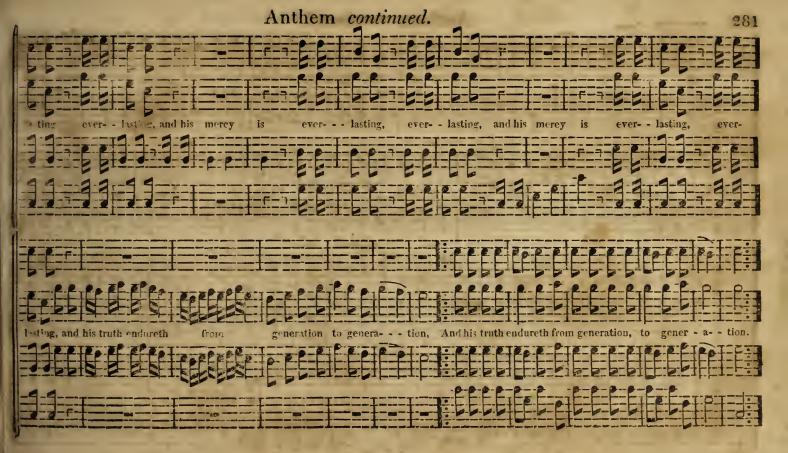


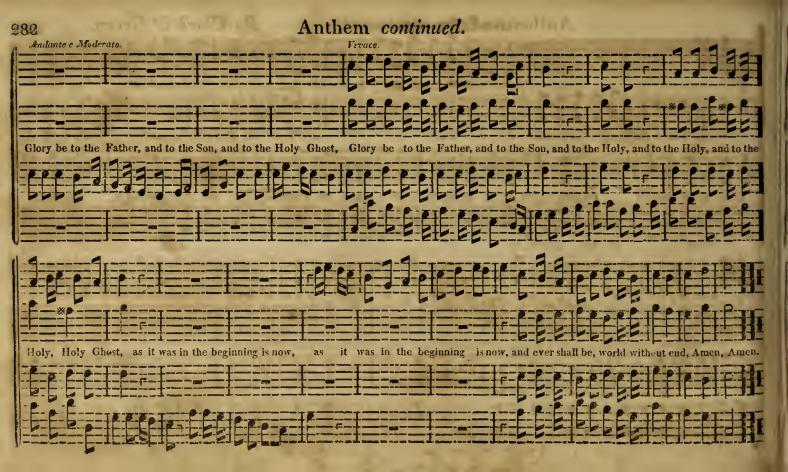


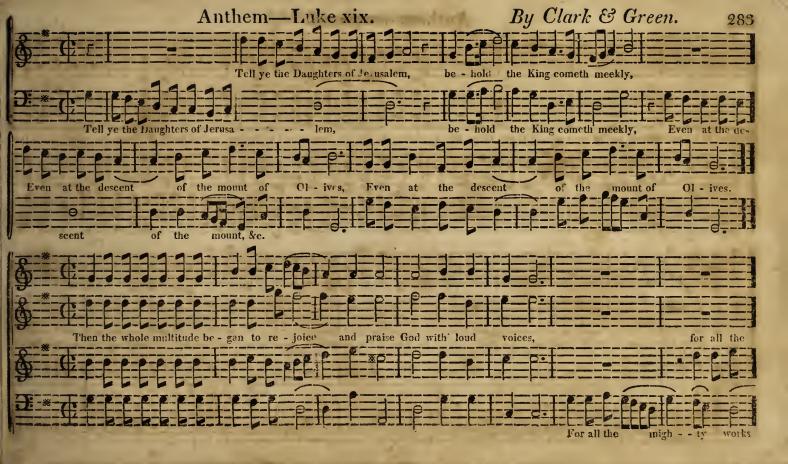
## Anthem continued.











## Anthem continued.

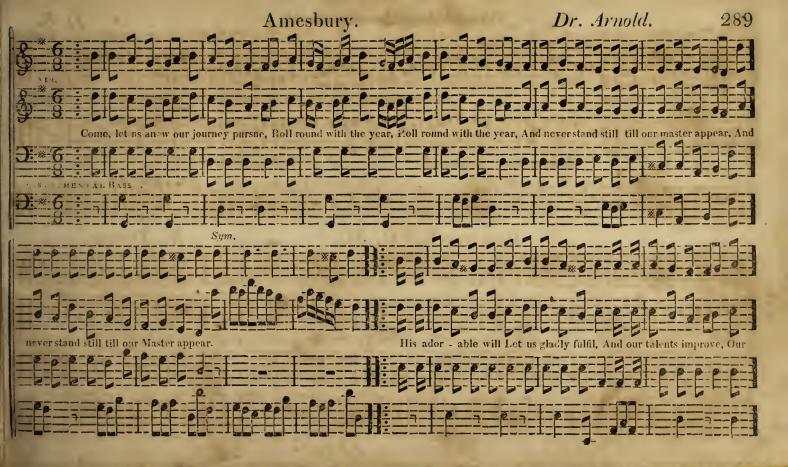




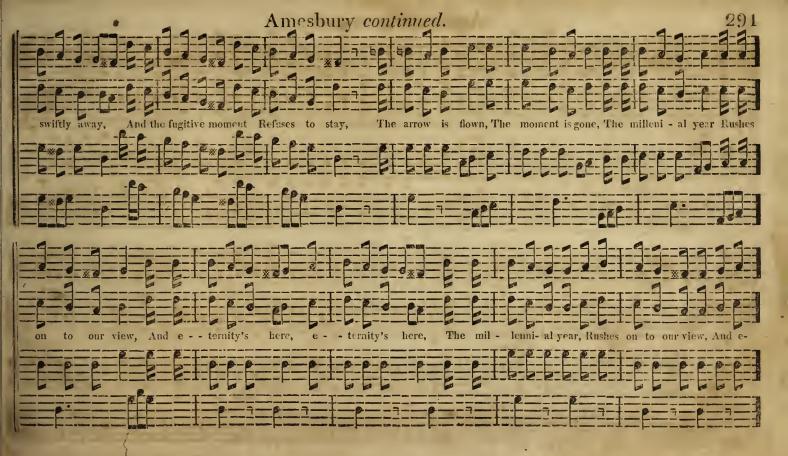


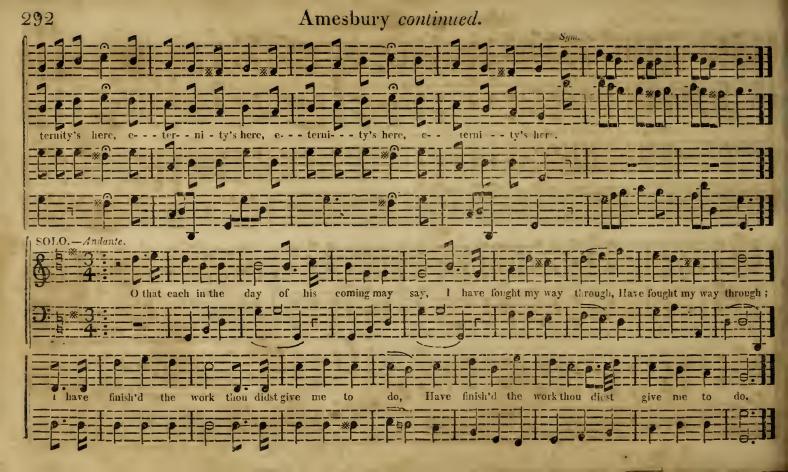




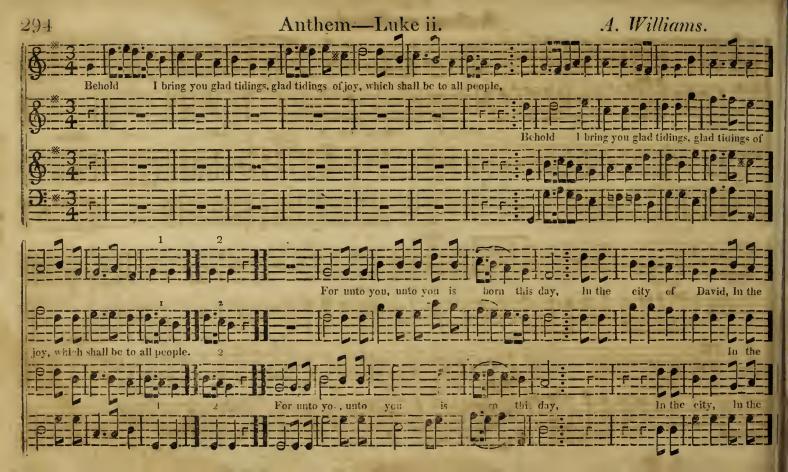


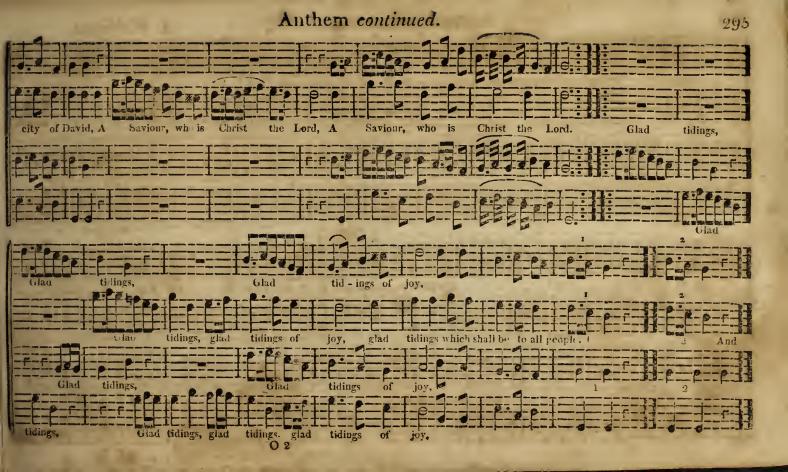












## Anthem continued.

