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THE CANADIAN
CHURCH HARMONIST:
A COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC,
CONSISTING OF A CHOICE SELECTION OF
PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS, INTROITS, SENTENCES, &c.,
FROM THE WORKS OF
Handel, Gaydn, Mozart, Fawcett, Leach, Clark, Jackson, Mason, and other Celebrated Composers.
REFULY SELECTED AND COMPILED
BY A COMMITTEE.

"Venite exultemus Domino."—Psalm xcvi.

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Toronto
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P R E F A C E .

THE "Sacred Harmony," with its admirable Supplement, has done good service to the Churches of Canada ; but, for obvious reasons, has been found inadequate fully to meet the wants of the Church and the public generally. Desirous of supplying this want, and furnishing a complete Sacred Music Book, to be used by all the Church choirs and congregations under its care, the late Conference appointed a Committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. GREEN, *President*, Rev. Dr. WOOD, *Ex-President*, and Rev. Dr. JEFFERS, *Editor*, with full power to employ competent persons to compile such a work. The Committee, after adding several good and popular miscellanies to their number, applied to the principal choirs in the Province to aid them in selecting such tunes, from approved authors, as they might wish to have incorporated in the new book. In responding to this call, several parties have rendered valuable assistance, to whom the Committee would tender their grateful acknowledgements.

The labor of compiling has principally devolved upon the Rev. J. A. WILLIAMS, Rev. N. BURWASH, B.A., and J. B. BOUSTEAD, R. H. SAVAGE and C. W. COATES, Esqrs., who have been, from their youth, engaged in singing our Church Psalmody ; and who, by their ability and persevering industry in bringing the work to maturity, have laid the Committee under lasting obligations, and they hereby tender to these gentlemen their cordial and sincere thanks.

The Committee have now the pleasure of presenting to the Church and public, a collection of Sacred Tunes and Anthems which, it is believed, will be found second to none now in use, either for purity of style or richness of harmony.

It has not been so much their purpose to present new music to the public as to give anew to the world many pieces hallowed by long use in the sanctuaries of the family and the Church, and endeared to myriads by their power to please, and warm the heart to praise.

Some of the pieces will, doubtless, be considered difficult, and will require a little more than ordinary perseverance to master them ; but they are worth the trouble. Try them ; and persevere until they are learned. They will bear singing. They are not of the wear-out kind. Many of them have been devoutly and harmoniously sung by our forefathers.

An effort has been made to correct an evil (loudly and justly complained of), namely, the *alteration*, by musical meddlers, of many of our old, well-known tunes ; in consequence of which the majority of worshippers in the congregation are compelled to be silent, while they have as good a right as the choir to sing the praises of God.

Much that is called "Church Music," at the present day, is distinguished by the regularity of its cadences and the chime of its simple harmony ; but it possesses no power to lay hold of our moral nature, or to inspire us to "sing with the spirit and the understanding also." An attempt has been made to exclude everything of a tame, monotonous, imbecile character; and to embody grave, touching, and enrapturing tunes, to enkindle devotion, and cause the spirit of the Christian to glow with piety.

"Let the people praise thee, O God ;
Let all the people praise thee."—PSALM lxvii: 8.

TORONTO, January, 1861.



INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCE OF MUSIC.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DIVISION.

§ 1. There are three distinctions made in musical sounds; or musical sounds differ from one another in three respects, namely:
§ 2. (1) They may be *long* or *short*,
 (2) They may be *high* or *low*,
 (3) They may be *soft* or *loud*.
§ 3. From the fact that these three distinctions exist in the nature of musical sounds, arises the necessity of three principal divisions of the subject, or of three different departments, one department being founded on each of the above distinctions.

§ 4. (1) That department which is founded on the first distinction is called **RHYTHM**, and relates to the *length* of sounds.
(2) That department which is founded on the second distinction is called **MELODY**, and relates to the *pitch* of sounds.
(3) That department which is founded on the third distinction is called **DYNAMICS**, and relates to the *strength* or *force* of sounds.
§ 5. General view

Distinctions.	Departments.	Subjects.
LONG or SHORT.	RHYTHM.	LENGTH.
HIGH or LOW.	MELODY.	PITCH.
SOFT or LOUD.	DYNAMICS.	STRENGTH or FORCE.

§ 6. Each of these departments requires particular exercises, and should be pursued separately, until one department can no longer dispense with the others.

QUESTIONS.

How many distinctions are there in musical sounds?

What is the first distinction? Second? Third?

How many separate departments are there in the elementary principles of music?

What is the first department called? Second? Third?

On what distinction in the nature of musical sounds is RHYTHM founded?

Melody? Dynamics?

To what in the nature of musical sounds does RHYTHM relate?
Melody? Dynamics?

CHAPTER II.

PART I. RHYTHM: or

DIVISION OF TIME AND LENGTH OF SOUNDS.

§ 7. During the performance of a piece of music, *time* passes away. This must be regularly divided into equal portions.

[For illustrations of this subject, see Mason's Manual of Instruction in the Elements of Vocal Music, p. 35.]

§ 8. Those portions of time into which music is divided are called **MEASURES**.
§ 9. Measures are again divided in **FARTS OF MEASURES**.

§ 10. A measure with two parts is called **DOUBLE MEASURE**;
 " " THREE " TRIPLE MEASURE;
 " " FOUR " QUADRUPLE MEASURE;
 " " SIX " SEXTUPLE MEASURE.

§ 11. The parts of measures are marked by a motion of the hand. This is called **BEATING TIME**.

§ 12. Double time has two motions or beats, namely: Downward beat and Upward beat.

§ 13. Triple time has three beats, namely: Downward beat, Hither beat, and Upward beat.

§ 14. Quadruplo time has four beats, namely: Downward beat, Hither beat, Thither beat, and Upward beat.

§ 15. Sexto time has six beats, namely: Downward beat, Downward beat, Hither beat, Thither beat, Upward beat, Upward beat.

§ 16. The character used for separating the measures is called a bar, and is made thus:

ACCENT.

§ 17. Double time is accented on the *first* part of the measure.
Triple time is accented on the *first* part of the measure.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCE OF MUSIC.

Quadruple time is accented on the *first* and *third* parts of a measure.
Sextuple time is accented on the *first* and *fourth* parts of the measure.

QUESTIONS.

What is that fact in the nature of musical sounds, from which arises the necessity of a regular division and marking of the time? What is the most important requisite in all good performances? *Ans.* Correct time.

What is that which is more difficult to acquire than anything else in music? *Ans.* Correct time.

What is that in which singers are usually most deficient? *Ans.* Timo.

What is that to which those who are learning to sing are usually unwilling to attend? *Ans.* Time.

What are those portions of time called into which music is divided? § 8.

What are those portions of time, smaller than measures, called? § 9.

How many parts has double measure? Triple? Quadruple? Sextuple?

How do we mark the different parts of measures in music? What is that motion of the hand called?

How many motions or beats has double measure, or double time? Triple? Quadruple? Sextuple?

What is that character called which is used for separating measures?

Note. Observe the difference between a *bar* and a *measure*. Do not call a *measure* a *bar*.

On which part of the measure is double time accented? Triple? Quadruple? Sextuple?

CHAPTER III

SINGING IN CONNECTION WITH BEATING TIME AND ACCENT.

§ 18. The teacher gives out a sound to the syllable *ta* (a as in father or in for) at a suitable pitch, say, E or F—first line or space, Treble clef, (disregarding the octave between male and female voices,) and after repeating it frequently, calling the attention of the school to it in various ways, requires those who feel *certain* that they can make the sound right, to imitate him; afterward he requires those who think it *probable* that they can make it right, to imitate; and, finally, the whole.

§ 19. The pupils are now required to beat and sing one *ta* to each beat in different kinds of measure. Mind the accent.

§ 20. Beat Quadruple time, and sing one *ta* to each beat.

After this has been done, the teacher may write on the black board as follows:



He then points and says,—

The characters I have written represent the sounds we have sung; they are called notes. Notes represent the length of sounds. Made in this form, they are called Quarter notes, or Quarters (Crotchets.)

Note. The names Crotchets, Minims, &c., are given here, although it is strongly recommended to adhere to the more significant terms, Quarters, Halves, &c.

§ 21. A sound that continues as long as four quarters, is a whole sound. Exercise. The note representing a whole sound is made thus,

§ 22. A sound that continues as long as two quarters is called a half sound.

Exercise. The note representing a half sound is made thus,

§ 23. A sound that continues as long as three quarters is called Three-quarters.

Exercise. The note representing this sound is a dotted half, thus:

Note. Dotting a note adds one half to its length.

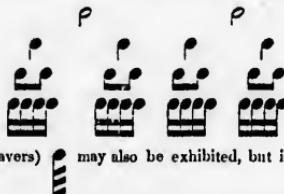
§ 24. Beat, and sing to each part of the measure, or to each beat, two sounds.

Exercise.

We now sing *eighths*; the note representing an eighth sound is made thus,

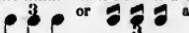
§ 25. Beat, and sing to each part of the measure, four sounds. Exercise. We now sing sixteenths; the note representing a sixteenth is made thus,

§ 26. The teacher may now exhibit all the notes at one view, showing their relative length, thus:



§ 27. Thirtyseconds (Demisemiquavers) may also be exhibited, but it is not necessary to exercise on them.

§ 28. Sometimes three notes are sung to one part of a measure, or in the usual time of two notes of the same kind. When this is done the figure 3 is placed over or under them thus,



or

and they are called Triplets.

QUESTIONS.

By what characters do we represent the length of sounds?

How many kinds of notes are there in common use? *Ans.* Five.

What kind of a note is this? (writing the note on the board)

INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCE OF MUSIC.

What kind of a note is this ? this ? this ? this ? this ? this ? (64)

The teacher will question, also, as to the comparative length of notes.

When three notes are sung to one part of the measure, what are they called? How marked?

CHAPTER IV.

VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

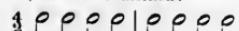
§ 29. There are different varieties of Double, Triple, Quadruple, and Sextuple time, obtained by the use of different notes on each part of the measure. Each variety of time is designated by figures, expressive of the contents of a measure, placed at the beginning of a piece of music.

§ 30. If the parts of quadruple measure are expressed by *quarters*, the measure is called **four-four** measure, and is thus marked:



NOTE. The characters or are often used to denote quadruple and double measure. It is, however, recommended to discard the use of them, and substitute numerals in all cases.

§ 31. If the parts of quadruple measure are expressed by *halves*, the measure is called **four-two** measure, and is thus marked:



§ 32. In the same manner let the teacher illustrate all the varieties of measure in common use, as in the following examples:

Double Measure.

Double Measure. Triple Measure. Sextuple Measure.

EXAMPLES.

§ 33. Different kinds of notes may also occur in the same measure, as in the following examples:

QUESTIONS.

How are different varieties of measure obtained? § 29.

By what do we designate the different varieties of measure? Ans. By figures. What do the figures placed at the beginning of a piece of music express? Ans. The contents of each measure.

CHAPTER V.

RESTS.

§ 34. We are often required in music to count or beat certain parts of a measure, or a whole measure, or any number of measures, in silence. This is called **resting**, and the sign for it is called a **rest**.

§ 35. Each note has its corresponding rest, which is of equal length with the note it represents.

§ 36. EXAMPLE. Whole rest. = Half rest. = Quarter rest. = Eighth rest. = Sixteenth rest. =

The teacher exhibits the rests upon the board.

§ 37. Rhythmic exercises with rests.

QUARTER RESTS.

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QUESTIONS.

What is beating in silence called? What is that character called which requires us to beat in silence? How many kinds of rests are there in common use? Are those notes which are succeeded by rest to be sung shorter or longer than in other circumstances?

CHAPTER VI.

PART II. MELODY.

THE SCALE.

§ 38. Musical sounds may be *high* or *low*. Hence the necessity of that department in music called *Melody*, which treats of the pitch of sounds.

§ 39. At the foundation of Melody lies a certain series of eight sounds, which is called the *scale*.

§ 40. The scale may be represented by the following notes; thus,



The teacher should write the above on the board.

§ 41. The sounds of the scale are known, or designated, by numerals; thus we speak of the musical sound, one, two, three, &c.

The teacher should point to the written scale by way of illustration.

§ 42. The teacher says, Listen to a sound which I will give you, and which we will consider as *one*.

§ 43. The teacher now sings one, two, to the syllable *la*, and requires the pupils to do the same.

QUESTIONS.

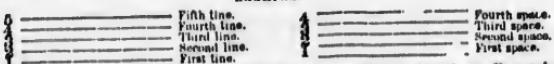
What is the second distinction made in musical sounds? What is that department called which is founded upon this distinction? Of what does Melody treat? What is that series of sounds called which lies at the foundation of Melody? How many sounds are there in the scale? How do we designate or speak of the sounds of the scale? Ans. By numerals.

CHAPTER VII.

STAFF, SYLLABLES, CLAVES, LETTERS, INTERVALS.

§ 44. The scale is written on horizontal lines, and on the spaces between those lines. Five lines are commonly used for this purpose, which, together with the spaces, are called a *STAFF*.

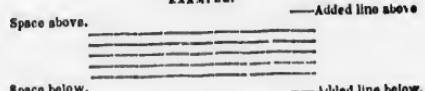
EXAMPLE.



§ 45. Each line and space of the staff is called a *degree*; thus the staff contains nine degrees, five lines and four spaces.

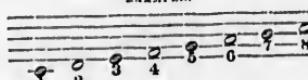
§ 46. If more than nine degrees are wanted, the spaces below or above the staff are used; also additional lines, called *ADDED LINES*.

EXAMPLE.



§ 47. The sound one we will now write upon the first added line below the staff, two upon the space below, three upon the first line, and so on.

EXAMPLE.



§ 48. In singing, certain syllables are applied to each of the different sounds of the scale. To *one* is applied the syllable *no*, (pronounced doe;) to *two*, *RE*, (ray;) to *three*, *MI*, (mee;) to *four*, *FA*, (fah, a as in father;) to *five*, *SOL*, (sole;) to *six*, *LA*, (lah, a as in father;) to *seven*, *SI*, (see;) and to *eight*, *DO*, again.

The scale is now sung ascending and descending with *la*, and also with the appropriate syllables.

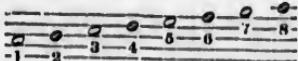
NOTE. Those teachers who use seven syllables in solmization will omit section 40, and pass to section 50.

§ 49. In singing we apply certain syllables to the sounds of the scale, as follows:—To *one* we apply the syllable *fa*, (pronounced fuh, a as in father;) to *two*, *sol*, (sole;) to *three*, *la*, (lah, a as in father;) to *four*, *re*; to *five*, *sol*; to *six*, *la*; to *seven*, *mi*, (mee;) and to *eight*, *fa*, again.

The scale is now sung both up and down with *la*, and also with the appropriate syllables.

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§ 50. We have written the sound *one* upon the added line below, but it is often placed upon the second space. The whole scale is then written thus—



Practise as before

§ 51. The sounds of the scale are also named from the first seven letters of the alphabet, namely: A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

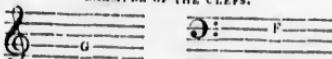
EXAMPLE I.

EXAMPLE II.

§ 52. When the scale is written as in the first example above, a character called the Treble Clef is used at the beginning of the staff. This is also called the G Clef, and fixes G upon the second line of the staff.

When the scale is written as in the second example above, a character called the Base Clef is used at the beginning of the staff. This is also called the F Clef, and fixes F upon the fourth line of the staff.

EXAMPLE OF THE CLEFS.



§ 53. The distance or step from any one sound in the scale to another is called an INTERVAL.

§ 54. In the regular ascending and descending scales there are two kinds of intervals, namely: WHOLE TONES and HALF TONES.

§ 55. From one to two, and from two to three, are whole tones; from three to four is a half tone; from four to five, from five to six, and from six to seven, are whole tones, and from seven to eight is a half tone. Thus there are five whole tones and two semitones in the scale.

Note. It is very important that the pupils should become thoroughly acquainted with the scale, its numerals, letters, syllables, and intervals, before proceeding any further.

QUESTIONS.

What are those lines and spaces called on which the scale is written?
The teacher points and asks, Which line is this? Which space is this? &c.
What is each line and space of the staff called? How many degrees does the staff contain? When more than nine degrees are wanted, what is used?

The teacher should now write the scale upon the board both in the Treble and in the Base Clef, and point as he asks the following or similar questions:—To which sound of the scale do I now point? The answer should be given by numerals. What syllable is applied to one? to two? &c. What letter is one? two? &c. What syllable is C? D? &c. What numeral is Do? Re? &c. What numeral is C? D? &c. What is the distance from any one sound of the scale to another called? Ans. An interval. How many kinds of intervals are there in the scale? What are they called? How many whole tones? How many half tones? What is the interval from 1 to 2? from 2 to 3? from 3 to 4? &c.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE DIFFERENT BOUNDS OF THE SCALE.

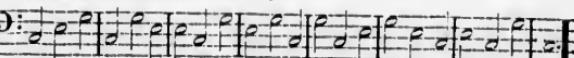
§ 56. Having become familiar with the scale in its regular progression, we must now learn to strike each sound separately, or in connection with any other sound. In order to do this, we must pay attention to each particular sound. We commence with THREE in connection with ONE.

§ 57. THREE. The pupils sing by syllables 1, 2, 3, and repeat THREE several times. After which the teacher should write lessons like the following, and require the whole to sing them.



§ 58. FIVE. The pupils sing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—repeat 5. Sing 1 3 5, 1 5 3, 3 1 5, 3 5 1, 5 1 3, 5 3 1, &c. The teacher sings similar successions to the syllable *ta*; the pupils determine what they are, and answer by numerals.

The teacher writes lessons like the following:—



§ 59. EIGHT. Sing the scale and prolong 8. Sing 1, 3, 5, 8. Sing these four sounds in the following order:—

1 3 5 8	3 1 5 8	5 1 3 3	8 1 3 5
1 3 8 5	3 1 8 5	5 1 8 3	8 1 5 3
1 5 3 8	3 5 1 8	5 3 1 8	8 3 1 5
1 5 8 3	3 5 8 1	5 3 8 1	8 2 5 1
1 8 3 5	3 8 1 5	5 8 1 3	8 5 1 3
1 8 5 3	3 8 5 1	5 8 3 1	8 5 3 1

The teacher writes examples with 1 3 8 6 in one and two parts.

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EXAMPLE IN TWO PARTS.

In singing the above and similar lessons, let the male and female voices be formed into separate classes, and sing each of the parts alternately.

§ 60. SEVEN. Sing the scale and prolong 7. Seven naturally leads to 8, or after 7 we naturally expect to hear 8. It is perfectly easy to sing 7 in connection with 8, or immediately succeeding to 8. In order, therefore, to strike 7 correctly, and separately, we must think of 8. This will serve as a guide to 7.

§ 61. The teacher gives out similar lessons to the following: 5 8 7 8, 3 8 7 8, 1 3 7 8, 1 3 8 7, 3 5 8 7, 1 5 8 7, 1 8 7, 3 8 7, 5 3 7, &c. Also, 1 7, 3 7, 5 7, &c.

Lessons like the following may be written and sung in one or two parts.

§ 62. FOUR. Sing the scale and dwell on 4. Four naturally leads to 3, as 7 does to 2. Three, therefore, is the guide to 4.

§ 63. The teacher gives out, 1 3 4, 5 3 4, 8 3 4, &c., also 1 4, 5 4, 8 4, &c.

EXAMPLE.

§ 64. TWO. One or three will either of them guide to two.

EXAMPLE.

§ 65. SIX. Sing the scale and prolong 6. Five will guide to 6.

EXAMPLE.

NOTE. The teacher will spend more or less time upon the foregoing chapter, according to circumstances. It is however quite important; and if sufficient time be spent upon these exercises, the easier will all that follows be acquired.

QUESTIONS.

When we have learned the scale in its regular progression, and when we desire to learn each sound separately, with what do we commence in connection with one? Ans. Three. Sing one. Sing three. What sound do we take after one and three? Ans. Five. Sing one. Sing three. Sing five. What sound do we take next? Ans. Eight. (Sing as before.) What sound do we take after eight? Ans. Seven. What is the distance from seven to eight? To what does seven naturally lead—or what does the ear naturally expect after seven? Ans. Eight. If we would strike seven correctly, what must we think of as a guide to it? Ans. Four. (Practise.) After one, three, five, eight, and seven, what sound do we take? Ans. Four. To what does four naturally lead? Ans. Three. What is the distance from three to four? What is the guide to four? (Practise.) After four what sound do we take? Ans. Two. (Question and practise.) After two what sound, &c. Ans. Six. (Question and practise.)

CHAPTER IX.

EXTENSION OF THE SCALE AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF VOICE.

§ 66. We have thus far become acquainted with the scale of eight sounds; but generally, every one has a greater compass of voice than is required to sing the scale, and can extend it upward above eight; or downward, below one.

§ 67. When we sing above eight, we consider eight as one of a new scale above; and when we sing below one, we consider one as eight of a new scale, below

§ 68. Example of the scale extended above and below.

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QUESTIONS.

When we sing higher than the scale, what do we consider eight? When we sing lower than the scale, what do we consider one? What letter is applied to one of the upper scale? To two? &c. What syllable? So also question with respect to the lower scale.

§ 69. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes, namely, lowest male voices, or **base**; highest male voices, or **TENOR**; lowest female voices, or **ALTO**; highest female voices, or **TREBLE**. Boys, before their voices change, also sing the **ALTO**.

EXAMPLE.

This is called the middle C.

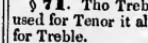
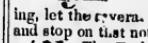
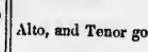
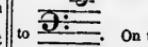
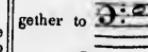
Base from to

Tenor from to or

Alto from to

Treble from to

§ 70. Practise the foregoing example as follows. The Base commence with G, the lowest sound; at they are joined by the Tenor, and both proceed to-



on

Here the Alto stops, and the Treble goes on alone. In descend-

ing, let the several parts unite on that note on which they stopped in ascending, and stop on that note on which they commenced in ascending.

§ 71. The Treble or G Clef is commonly used for Tenor and Alto; but when used for Tenor it always denotes G an octave, or eight notes lower than when used for Treble.

EXAMPLE.

The same sound, or unison, namely: middle C is here represented by the Tenor Clef on the third space, and by the Treble Clef on the first added line below.

§ 72. The teacher should here explain the difference between the male and female voices, showing that the latter naturally sing an octavo higher than the former. In order to prove this, let him give out the middle C as a pitch,

namely, , and require the female voices to imitate him. They will, in

almost all cases, sing an octave higher, namely, , unless they have been

already taught to distinguish between the two. To make it evident to them that they do sing an octavo higher, the teacher should require them to dwell upon the

sound , while he, beginning with , sings the whole scale, ascending

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When he has done this, they will perceive that he now sings the same sound with them, or that his voice is in unison with theirs. It is important that this distinction should be clearly and practically understood.

See "Manual" Appendix for the Teacher, chap. 37.

QUESTIONS.

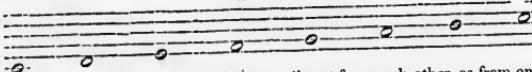
Into how many classes is the human voice naturally divided? What are the lowest male voices called? Highest? What are the lowest female voices called? Highest? What part do boys sing? Which Clef is used for Tenor and Alto? Highest? When the Treble Clef is used for Tenor, does it signify G an octave higher or lower than when used for Treble? What is the natural difference, or interval, between male and female voices?

CHAPTER X.

CHROMATIC SCALE.

§ 73. Let the teacher write the scale on the board, and review what was said in chap. vii., by asking questions similar to those found at the end of that chapter. In writing the scale, leave room between the whole tone intervals for inserting the semitones.

EXAMPLE.

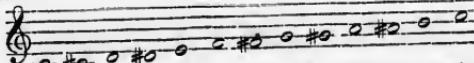


§ 74. Between any two sounds, a tone distant from each other, as from one to two, &c., another sound may be sung. Thus all the whole tones may be divided, and a scale be formed of semitones only, called the CHROMATIC SCALE.

§ 75. The semitone between any two sounds, a whole tone distant, may be obtained either by elevating the lower of the two, or by depressing the upper.

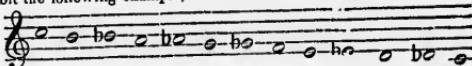
§ 76. In ascending, the semitones are usually obtained by elevation. The sign of elevation is made thus #, and is called a sharp. A note thus elevated is said to be *sharped*.

The teacher may now introduce the sharped notes, so as to present the following example:



§ 77. In descending, the semitones are usually obtained by depression. The sign of depression is made thus b, and is called a flat. A note thus depressed is said to be *flatted*.

Exhibit the following example, in connection with the other.



§ 78. In speaking of the altered notes (sharped or flatted) by numerals, we always say, sharp one, sharp four, flat six, flat seven, &c.; but in speaking of them by letters, we say, C sharp, D sharp, E flat, B flat, &c.

§ 79. A sharped note naturally leads upward, or after a sharped note the ear naturally expects the next note above it; hence, the note above is always the guide to a sharped note.

§ 80. A flatted note naturally leads downward; hence the note below is always the guide to a flatted note.

§ 81. When a note is sharped, the syllable appropriated to it in solmization terminates in the vowel sound e—thus Do becomes when sharped, De; Rae becomes Re; Fa, Fe, &c.

§ 82. When a note is flatted, the syllable appropriated to it terminates in the vowel sound a (as in fate)—thus, Do becomes Da; Si Sa; La (lah) Lay, &c.

§ 83. When a sharped or flatted note is to be restored to its natural sound, the following character ♭, called a natural, is placed before it. A natural takes away the force of a flat or sharp.

QUESTIONS.

Which of the intervals of the natural scale (Diatonic) may be divided? *Ans.* The whole tones. What is that scale called which is formed wholly of semitones? In how many ways may the semitones be obtained? In ascending how do we obtain the semitones? What is the sign of elevation called? In descending, how are the semitones obtained? What is the sign of depression called? Does a sharped note lead upward or downward? What note is the guide to a sharped note? What is the guide to flat six? flat three? &c. When a note is sharped, with what vowel sound does the syllable applied to it terminate? What syllable is applied to sharp four? sharp six? &c. When a note is flattened, with what vowel sound does the syllable appropriate to it terminate? What syllable is applied to flat three? flat seven? &c. When a sharped or flatted note is to be restored, what character is used? What is the use of a natural?

CHAPTER XI

TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

§ 84. In all our exercises, hitherto, we have taken C as one of the scale, or as the key note, or tonic. When C is thus taken for one, the scale is said to be in its

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natural position, the natural key being that of C. But any other letter may be taken as one of the scale; and when this is done, the scale is said to be transposed. Thus, if D be taken as one, the scale is said to be transposed to D, or to be in the key of D; if E be taken as one, the scale is said to be in E, &c.

§ 85. In the transposition of the scale, care must be taken to preserve the relative order of the tones and semitones; that is, from three to four, and from seven to eight, must always be semitones, and the rest whole tones, whatever may be the key.

KEY OF G; FIRST TRANPOSITION BY SHARPS.

The teacher writes the scale in C, on the upper staff, on the board, and says:—

§ 86. We will now transpose the scale to G, or take five of the C scale as one of a new scale.

He writes the scale, beginning with G, on the lower staff, directly under the C scale, and then says:—

§ 87. We will now proceed to examine the G scale, and see if the semitones are right.

Note. In order to find out the proper interval from one sound to another, in the scale in any key, we must examine it by numerals; thus, from one to two must be a whole tone; from two to three a whole tone; from three to four a half tone, &c.; but in order to ascertain what is the actual interval from one sound to another, we must examine it by letters: thus, from B to D is a whole tone, &c.

EXAMINATION.

Ques. What must be the interval from one to two? Ans. A tone.

Ques. What is the interval from G to A? Ans. A tone. Pointing at the same time to the letters on the C scale.

Thus we see the first interval is right.

Ques. What must the interval be from two to three? Ans. A tone.

Ques. What is the interval from A to B? Ans. A tone. Pointing as before.

Ques. What must the interval be from three to four? Ans. A semitone.

Ques. What is the interval from B to C? Ans. A semitone.

Ques. What must the interval be from four to five? Ans. A tone.

Ques. What is the interval from C to D? Ans. A tone.

Ques. What must the interval be from five to six? Ans. A tone.

Ques. What is the interval from D to E? Ans. A tone.

Ques. What must the interval be from six to seven? Ans. A tone.

Ques. What is the interval from E to F? Ans. A semitone.

The teacher now observes.—Since the interval from six to seven must be a tone, and since from E to F the interval is but half a tone, we must sharp F, in order to preserve the proper order of the intervals in the scale of G. He writes a sharp before F, and pointing asks,—

Ques. What letter is seven now? Ans. F sharp.

Never allow the pupil to say F for F sharp or C, for C sharp, &c. He proceeds,

Ques. What must be the interval from seven to eight? Ans. A semitone.

§ 88. The teacher observes, In transposing the scale to G, we have found one sharp necessary, namely, before F. Instead of writing this sharp before every F which may occur in a piece of music in this key, it is placed once for all, at the commencement of the piece, on the letter altered. It is then called the SIGNATURE of the key. Thus one sharp, or F#, is the signature of the key of G. When there is neither flat nor sharp in the signature, it is said to be natural: it is then the signature to the key of C.

§ 89. A sharp or flat in the signature affects all the notes on the letter on which it is placed; not only those which are written on the same degree of the staff, but also those which are written an octave higher or lower.

§ 90. The scale having now transposed, the numerals and syllables applied to it have all changed their places; but the letters remain as before, with the exception that F# is substituted for F.

§ 91. In the transposition of the scale from C to G, it is carried a fifth higher or a fourth lower. Thus, a fifth above is the same thing as a fourth below. Explain and illustrate

QUESTIONS.

When the scale is in its natural position, what letter is one?

Where any other letter than C is taken as one, what is said of the scale? Ans. It is transposed.

In transposing the scale, of what must we be particularly careful? Ans. The order of the intervals.

In transposing the scale to G, what sound is it necessary to alter? Ans. Four. What must we do to it? Ans. Sharp it. What does the sharp fourth become in the new key? Ans. Seven.

What is the signature to the key of G? Ans. F#. Why is F# necessary in the key of G? Ans. To preserve the relative order of the intervals.

What is the signature to the key of C? Ans. Natural.

How much higher is the key of G than that of C? How much lower is the key of G than that of C?

NOTE. Tunes to the key of G, whose rhythmical construction is not too difficult, may now be introduced and practised

KEY OF D; SECOND TRANPOSITION BY SHARPS.

§ 92. The key of D is examined in connection with that of G, in the same manner as was G with that of C. A new sharp will be found necessary, namely, on C, which having been found as before, the teacher removes it to the signature, and then presents to the school the key of D with two sharps.

QUESTIONS.

In transposing the scale from G to D, what sound must we alter? Ans. Four. What must we do with it? Ans. Sharp it. What does the sharp fourth become

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in the new key? *Ans.* Seven. What is the signature to the key of D? *Ans.* Two sharps. What letters are sharped? *Ans.* F and C. Why are these sharps necessary in the key of D? *Ans.* To preserve the proper order of tones and semitones in the scale. How much higher is the key of D than that of G? How much lower? Tunes in the key of D may now be introduced.

KEY OF A; THIRD TRANSPOSITION BY SHARPS.

§ 93. Examine the key of A with that of D; and investigate the scale by the same process as before.

Questions, after the same manner as at § 92.
Introduce tunes in A.

§ 94. It will be perceived, that if the fifth of any key, natural, or with sharps in the signature, be taken as one of a new key, a new sharp must be introduced, namely, on the fourth; which sharp fourth becomes the seventh in the new key.

KEY OF E; FOURTH TRANSPOSITION BY SHARPS.

§ 95. Examine the key of E in connection with that of A, and proceed as before.

Questions after the same manner as at § 92.—Sing tones in E.

§ 96. It is not necessary to proceed further in the transposition of the scale by sharps, as others very seldom occur.

CHAPTER XII.

KEY OF F; FIRST TRANSPOSITION BY FLATS.

§ 97. In the transposition of the scale, we have hitherto always taken *five* as one of a new key; we will now take *four* as such.

§ 98. The teacher writes the C scale on the upper staff, and the F scale (without the signature) below it, and investigates as before. It will be found that from three to four is a whole tone; and a flat must be introduced on seven, of the C scale on F, in order to preserve the relative order of tones and semitones in the new key of F.

§ 99. The teacher may explain in relation to this transposition after the same manner as at § 88.

§ 100. In the transposition of the scale from C to F, it is carried a *fourth higher*, or a *fifth lower*; thus a *fourth above* is the same as a *fifth below*.

QUESTIONS.

In transposing the scale from C to F, what sound must we alter? *Ans.* Seven. What must we do with seven? *Ans.* Flat it. What does the flat seventh become in the new key? *Ans.* Four. What letter is seven in the key of C? *Ans.* B. What letter is four in the key of F? *Ans.* BB. What is the signature to the key of F? *Ans.* One flat. What letter is flattened? *Ans.* B. Why is BB necessary in

the key of F? How much higher is the key of F than that of C? How much lower?

Tunes in F may be introduced.

KEY OF BB, SECOND TRANSPOSITION BY FLATS.

§ 101. The fourth from F (BB) is taken as one; and the scale investigated as before. They will find that E, the seventh in the key of F, must be flattened. Questions as at § 100.—Sing tones in BB.

KEY OF Eb; THIRD TRANSPOSITION BY FLATS.

§ 102. In examining the scale in Eb, it will be found necessary to flat A. Questions after the same manner as at § 100.

§ 103. If the fourth of any key (natural, or with flats in the signature) be taken as one of a new key, a new flat must be introduced, namely, on the seventh; which flat seventh becomes four in the new key.

Introduce tunes in Eb.

KEY OF Ab; FOURTH TRANSPOSITION BY FLATS.

§ 104. In examining the scale in Ab, it will be found necessary to flat D.

Questions after the same manner as at § 100.—Sing in Ab.

§ 105. Further transposition by flats is unnecessary. Others, however, may be exhibited and explained, if the teacher thinks proper.

For further remarks and illustrations, see "Manual."

CHAPTER XIII.

MODULATION INTO RELATIVE KEYS.

§ 106. Preparatory exercises.

1. The scholars sing the C scale; then assume *two* or one of another scale, which they also sing through; then three; then four, and so on. A scale is formed upon each, as far as the voice extends.

2. They take eight, seven, six, &c., as five, and complete the scale, ascending and descending.

3. Similar exercises should be practised, until the scholars can immediately take any sound which is given them, and consider it as *any other sound*, and from that form the scale, upward or downward.

§ 107. When, in a piece of music, the scale is transposed, such change is called MODULATION.

FIRST MODULATION, OR FROM ONE TO FIVE.

From C to G.

§ 108. What is the signature to the key of C? What is the signature to the key of G?

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What is F in the G scale? *Ans.* Seven.

To what does F[#] lead? *Ans.* To G.

§ 109. F[#] is the NOTE OF MODULATION from the key of C to that of G. The sharp fourth is always the note of modulation from any key to its fifth.

QUESTIONS. What is the note of modulation from C to G? From D to A? From A to E? From F to C? &c.

§ 110. When modulation occurs, the melodic relations of the sounds, and often the syllables, applied in solmization, must be changed according to the new key.

§ 111. When a modulation occurs from C to G, C appears no longer as one; but, according to the G scale, as four; A as two; D as five, &c.

EXAMPLE.

§ 112. RULE 1. If several notes, on the same degree, occur before the note of modulation, the change is most conveniently made on the last.

See the above example, where the second note on D is changed to five.

§ 113. RULE 2. If no two notes, on the same degree, precede the note of modulation, the change should be made on a note somewhat longer than the rest.

EXAMPLE.

§ 114. RULE 3. If long notes are not to be found on which the change can be made, we must quickly regard the second or third note, before the note of modulation, as belonging to the coming key.

EXAMPLE.

NOTE. The teacher will be able to point out numerous examples, as they occur in almost every piece of music.

A

SECOND MODULATION, OR FROM C TO F.

What is the signature to the key of C?

What is the signature to the key of F?

What is B^b in the F scale? *Ans.* Four

§ 115. B^b is the NOTE OF MODULATION, from the key of C to that of F. The flat seventh is always the note of modulation from any key to its fourth.

QUESTIONS. What is the note of modulation from C to F? From F to B^b? From G to C? &c.

§ 116. See § 110.

§ 117. When a modulation occurs from C to F, C appears no longer as one; but, according to the F scale, as five, D as six, &c.

EXAMPLE.

§ 118. Rules the same as at § 112, 113, 114.

§ 119. These two modulations are the most common. It is not thought necessary to speak of others in this place. Further remarks may be found in the "Manual."

§ 120. In such changes as usually occur in Psalmody, extending only to one or two measures, it is not advisable to make any change of syllables, but merely to alter the termination of the note of modulation; but in longer pieces, or where the change is continued for some time, not only that part which has the note of modulation, but also the other parts, should adopt the solmization of the new key.

QUESTIONS.

When the scale is transposed, what is such change called? What is the most common modulation? *Ans.* From one to five. What the next? *Ans.* From one to four.

When modulations occur, what must be done with the syllables? *Ans.* Changed according to the new key.

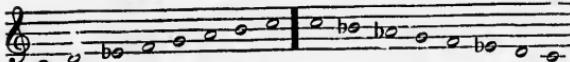
CHAPTER XIV.

MINOR SCALE

§ 121. Hitherto we have sung *semitones* between three and four, and between seven and eight, and this is the order in which they must always occur in the natural scale. But there is another scale, not natural, but artificial, in which the semitones are differently placed.

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EXAMPLE.
Minor Scale.
Ascending.



§ 123. The teacher should sing the Minor scale slowly, carefully, and repeatedly, until the pupils can tell him what sound he flats in ascending, and what sounds he flats in descending; and where the semitonies occur.

§ 124. In ascending (Minor scale) the *third* is flattened; in descending, the *seventh, sixth, and third* are flattened.

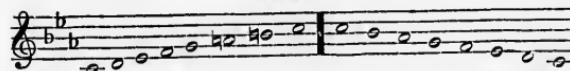
§ 125. In ascending (Minor scale) the semitonies occur between two and three, and seven and eight; in descending, between six and five, and three and two.

§ 126. This scale is called the *MINOR SCALE OR MODE*, (by the Germans *moll*, soft,) because it moves on more softly and gently than the other which we have hitherto practised, and which is called the *MAJOR SCALE, OR MODE*, (by the Germans *dur*, hard.)

See "Manual," § 449.

§ 127. Instead of marking the flattened sounds of the Minor C scale, one by one, with flats, as in the above example, we mark them in the signature.

EXAMPLE.



§ 128. As six and seven are not flattened in ascending, we are now obliged to alter these two sounds from the signature, by the sign of elevation; in this case a natural.

§ 129. It will be perceived that E-flat Major has the same signature as C Minor, namely, three flats.

§ 130. Every Minor scale has the same signature as the Major scale, which is based on its third. Hence these two are said to be related. C Minor is the *relative Minor* of E-flat Major; and E-flat Major is the *relative Major* of C Minor.

§ 131. The letters and syllables are the same in the relative modes, but the numerals are changed. Thus, the syllable *Do* is applied to E-flat in both cases, although it is *one* in the Major, and *three* in the Minor mode.

§ 132. If the signature is three flats, the music may be either in E-flat Major, or C Minor. In which of the two it is, however, can only be known by an examination

of the scale or chords, or by the ear, which, when practised, immediately distinguishes the one from the other.

§ 133. If the Minor scale is practically understood in C, it will be easy to transpose it to any of the other letters. Some of the most common Minor modes should be written up on the board, examined, and practised.

QUESTIONS.

In the ascending Minor scale, what sound is flattened?
In descending?

In the ascending Minor scale, where is the first semitone?

Ans. Between two and three. Where the second?

In descending, where is the first semitone found?

Ans. Between six and five. Where the second?

What two sounds of the ascending Minor scale must be altered from the signature?

Ans. Six and seven. What must be done to them?

Ans. They must each be raised a semitone.

What is the relative Major scale to C Minor? To D? To E? &c.

What is the relative Minor scale to C Major? To G? To D? &c.

What syllable is applied to one in the Major mode? In the Minor? &c.

Which mode is the most common, Major or Minor?

Ans. Major.

Which is the most brilliant or lively? Which is the most mournful? Which best expresses joy or praise? Which best expresses sorrow, grief, penitence?

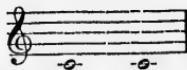
CHAPTER XV.

INTERVALS.

§ 134. We have hitherto spoken of the intervals of a tone and semitone, but there are also other intervals, namely, seconds, thirds, fourths, fifths, &c.

EXAMPLES.

1. Unison.



Note. Although the unison is not strictly an interval, yet, in the theory of music, it is spoken of and treated as one.

2. Seconds.



diately dis-
ay to trans-
odes should

in the signa-
y must each
&c.

Which best
o?

mitone, but
c.

ic, it is spoken



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3. Thirds.

A musical staff with eight measures. Each measure contains two notes. The first note of each measure is a quarter note, and the second note is a note one step higher than the first, creating a third interval. The staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.

4. Fourths.

A musical staff with eight measures. Each measure contains two notes. The first note of each measure is a quarter note, and the second note is a note one step higher than the first, creating a fourth interval. The staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.

5. Fifths.

A musical staff with eight measures. Each measure contains two notes. The first note of each measure is a quarter note, and the second note is a note one step higher than the first, creating a fifth interval. The staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.

6. Sixths.

A musical staff with eight measures. Each measure contains two notes. The first note of each measure is a quarter note, and the second note is a note one step higher than the first, creating a sixth interval. The staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.

7. Sevenths.

A musical staff with eight measures. Each measure contains two notes. The first note of each measure is a quarter note, and the second note is a note one step higher than the first, creating a seventh interval. The staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.

8. Eighths, or Octaves.

A musical staff with eight measures. Each measure contains two notes. The first note of each measure is a quarter note, and the second note is a note one step higher than the first, creating an eighth (or octave) interval. The staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.

N. B. Practise all the above.

QUESTIONS. What is the interval from one to two called? From two to three? &c. From one to three? &c. From one to four? &c., &c.

§ 135. Major and Minor intervals.

SECONDS. A second, including a semitone, is called a MINOR second: a second, including a whole tone, is called a MAJOR second.

NOTE. The teacher writes the scale on the board, points, and questions.

What is the second from C to D? Ans. Major. From D to E? Ans. Major. From E to F? Ans. Minor, &c.

THIRDS. An interval, including a tone and a semitone, is called a MINOR third: one including two tones is called a MAJOR third. Questions as before.

FOURTHS. An interval, including two tones and a semitone, is called a PERFECT fourth: one including three tones, a SHARP fourth. Questions as before.

FIFTHS. An interval, including two tones and two semitones, is called a FLAT fifth: one including three tones and a semitone, a PERFECT fifth. Illustrations and questions.

SIXTHS. An interval of three tones and two semitones is called a MINOR sixth: one of four tones and a semitone, a MAJOR sixth. Questions, &c.

SEVENTHS. An interval of four tones and two semitones is called a FLAT OR MINOR seventh: one of five tones and a semitone, a SHARP OR MAJOR seventh. Questions. OCTAVES. All the octaves are equal, including five tones and two semitones.

§ 136. If the lower note of any Minor interval be depressed, or the upper one elevated, the interval becomes Major.

§ 137. If the lower note of any Major interval be elevated, or the upper one depressed, the interval becomes Minor.

§ 138. If the lower note of any Major interval be depressed, or the upper note elevated, there arises a SUPERFLUOUS OR EXTREME SHARP interval.

§ 139. If the lower note of any Minor interval be elevated, or the upper note depressed, there arises a DIMINISHED, OR EXTREME FLAT interval.

For further examples and illustrations, see "Manual"

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CHAPTER XVI.

PASSING AND SYNCOPATED NOTES, AND MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERS.

§ 140. *Passing notes.* When notes are introduced which do not properly belong to the harmony or chord, they are called PASSING NOTES.

§ 141. When passing notes follow the essential notes, they are called AFTER NOTES.

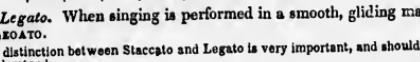
§ 142. When passing notes precede the essential notes, they are called APPOGGIATURES.

Written	After notes.	EXAMPLE.	Appoggiatures
Performed			

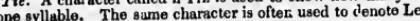
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- § 143. *Syncopated notes.* When a note commences on an unaccented, and is continued on an accented part of a measure, it is called a **SYNCOPATED NOTE**.
 § 144. *Pause.* When a note is to be prolonged beyond its usual time, a character called a **PAUSE** is placed over or under it. Example: 
 § 145. *Staccato.* When singing is performed in a short, pointed, and articulate manner, it is said to be **STACCATO**.

EXAMPLE.

Written.	Performed.
	

- § 146. *Legato.* When singing is performed in a smooth, gliding manner, it is said to be **LEGATO**.
 Note. The distinction between Staccato and Legato is very important, and should be well and practically understood.

- § 147. *Tie.* A character called a **TIE** is used to show how many notes are to be sung to one syllable. The same character is often used to denote Legato style. Example: 

- § 148. *Repeat.* Dots across the staff require the repetition of certain parts of the piece.



Question on this chapter.

CHAPTER XVII

PART III. DYNAMICS.

- § 149. Musical sounds may be either soft or loud. From this fact, in the nature of musical sounds, arises the necessity of the third department in the elements of music, called **DYNAMICS**, which treats of the **force** or **strength** of sounds.
 § 150. A sound, be it loud or soft, must still be of a good quality. It must never be so soft, or so loud, as to injure the quality of tone.

DYNAMIC DEGREES.

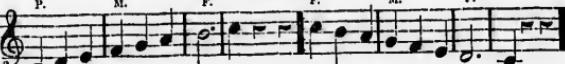
- § 151. *Mezzo.* A sound produced by the ordinary exertion of the organs is a **medium** or **middle** sound: it is called **MEZZO**, and is marked **M.**
 § 152. *Piano.* A sound produced by some restraint of the organs is a soft sound; it is called **PIANO**, (pronounced *piano*,) and is marked **P.**

- § 153. *Forte.* A sound produced by a strong or full exertion of the organs is a loud sound; it is called **FORTE**, and is marked **F.**

- § 154. *Mezzo, Piano, and Forte* are Italian words, which, by long usage, have become technical terms in music, and are used by all nations.

- § 155. Applications of the three principal Dynamic degrees to the scale.

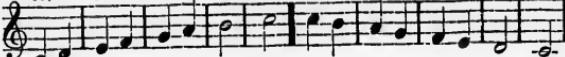
EXAMPLE.

P.	M.	F.	F.	M.	P.
					

- § 156. *Pianissimo.* If a sound is produced by a very small, but careful exertion of the organs, softer than piano, yet so loud as to be a good audible tone, it is called **PIANISSIMO**, (pronounced *pianissimo*,) and is marked **PP.**

- § 157. *Fortissimo.* If a sound is delivered with a still greater exertion of the organs than is required for *Forté*, but not so loud as to degenerate into a scream, it is called **FORTISSIMO**, and is marked **FF.**

- § 158. The five Dynamic degrees, applied to the scale:

PP.	P.	M.	F.	FF.	F.	M.	P.	PP.
								

See further exercises, &c., in "Manual."

CHAPTER XVIII

DYNAMIC TONES.

- § 159. *Oroan tone.* A tone which is commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree of force, is called an **OROAN TONE**.

- Note. The organ tone should be exclusively practised in the first stages of a musical education. It is difficult to acquire a firm, steady, equal tone. Until this is acquired the pupil should not attempt any other Dynamic tone.

- § 160. *Crescendo.* A tone commencing soft and increasing to loud is called a **CRESCEDO TONE**; and is marked *cresc.* or .

- § 161. *Diminuendo.* A tone commencing loud and gradually diminishing to soft is called a **MINIMUENDO TONE**; and is marked *dim.* or .

- § 162. *Swell.* A tone consisting of a union of Crescendo and Diminuendo is called a **SWELLING TONE**, or a **SWELL**. It is marked .

- § 163. Crescendo, Diminuendo, and Swell, are not only applied to individual tones, but also to passages in music.

Sing the scale in Crescendo, Diminuendo, and Swelling tones.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCE OF MUSIC

ix

§ 164. PRESSURE TONE. If a single short sound is sung with a very sudden, forcible *Crescendo*, or *Swell*, there arises the **PRESSURE TONE**—marked < or >—It is often applied to syncopated passages.

§ 165. EXPLOSIVE TONE. A single short sound which is struck suddenly, with very great force, and instantly diminished, is called an **EXPLOSIVE TONE**. It is marked >, or *fz.* (forzando), or *sf.* (sforzando).

Practise the explosive tone to the syllable *Hah*, as in the following example.



The practice of this tone is calculated to give great power and strength to the voice.

§ 166. EXPRESSION. The proper application of Dynamics to music constitutes essentially that which is usually called **EXPRESSION**. Dynamics should be much practised; no other exercises have such a powerful tendency to bring out, strengthen, and improve the voice.

See "Manual," for more particular instructions.

CHAPTER XIX.

EXPRESSION OF WORDS, IN CONNECTION WITH SOUNDS, AND MISCELLANEOUS DIRECTIONS.

§ 167. Besides the Dynamic designations of the last chapter, vocal expression depends essentially on Articulation, Accent, Pause, and Emphasis.

§ 168. VOWEL SOUNDS. The vowel sounds only should be sustained in singing. It is on these alone that the voice should dwell. They should be delivered with accuracy, and carefully prolonged, without being changed. To insure this, the organs of sound should be immovably fixed from the beginning to the end of a sound; not the least change should be allowed in the position of the lips, teeth, tongue, or throat; nor indeed of the head or body.

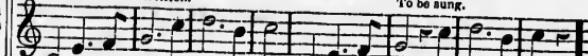
§ 169. CONSONANTS. Articulation is almost entirely dependant on the consonants. These should, therefore, receive very particular attention, and be delivered or articulated very quickly, smartly, forcibly, distinctly, and with the greatest precision. The neglect of a careful utterance of the consonants is a principal cause of indistinctness in singing.

§ 170. ACCENT. Accent is as important in singing as in speaking. If the poetry be regular in its construction, and is properly adapted to the music, the accentuation of the two will correspond. If otherwise, that of the former must, in general, be attended to, and the musical accent made to conform to it.

§ 171. PAUSE. Pauses, both grammatical and rhetorical, are also essential to good singing. In general, when necessary, they must be obtained, not by a pause

in the time, the computation of which should be regularly carried on, but by shortening the preceding note; as in the following example, namely:—

Written. To be sung.



Joy to the world—the Lord is come! Joy to the world—the Lord is come!

§ 172. EMPHASIS. Emphatic words should be given with a greater or less degree of the explosive tone, (*fz.*) without reference to rhythmical accent. In common psalmody its application is often very difficult, from a want of a proper adaptation of the poetry to the music, or appropriateness of one to the other. The effect of Emphasis may often be increased by a momentary pause.

§ 173. OPENING OF THE MOUTH. The mouth should, in general, be so far opened as to admit the end of the fore finger freely between the teeth. Singers do not usually open their mouths sufficiently wide to give a free and full passage to the sound.

§ 174. TAKING BREATH. (1) In taking breath make as little noise as possible.

(2) Let it be done quickly, and without any change in the position of the mouth.

(3) Never breathe between the different syllables of the same word.

(4) When several notes come together, to one syllable, do not breathe between them, except in long running passages, or divisions where it cannot be avoided.

(5) Words which are intimately connected in sense, as the article and its noun, or the preposition and its noun, should not be separated by taking breath.

(6) The practice of breathing at a particular part of the measure, or of rhythmic breathing, should he avoided.

(7) Take breath no more frequently than is necessary.

(8) Exercises on the explosive tone (*fz.*) will greatly assist in acquiring the art of taking breath.

§ 175. QUALITY OF TONE. The most essential qualities of a good tone are *purity, fulness, firmness, and certainty*.

(1) A tone is **FINE**, or clear, when no extraneous sound mixes with it; **IMPURE**, when something like a hissing, screaming, or huskiness is heard. Impurity is usually produced by an improper position of the mouth.

(2) A tone is **FULLE**, when it is delivered in a free and unconstrained use of the appropriate organs of sound. A tone is **PAINT**, when it is produced by a careless or negligent use of the organs.

(3 and 4.) A tone is **FIRM** and **CERTAIN**, which, being correctly given, is held steadily, without change; and which seems to be perfectly under the control of the performer. Hence the following are faults, namely:—

(1) Striking below the proper sound and sliding up to it, as from *five* to *eight*, &c.

(2) A wavering, or trembling of the voice.

(3) A change just at the close of the tone, produced by a careless relaxation of the organs, which should always be held firm and immovable in their proper position until the sound ceases.

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS

Adagio (or *Ado.*) signifies the slowest time.

A libitum, at pleasure.

Afetoso, in a style of execution adapted to express affection, tenderness, supplication, and deep emotion.

Allegro, brisk and sprightly movement.

Allegretto, less quick than *Allegro*.

Alto, Counter, or high Tenor.

Amoroso, in a soft and delicate style.

Andante, with distinctness. As a mark of time, it implies a medium between the *Adagio* and *Allegro* movements.

Andantino, quicker than *Andante*.

Anthem, a musical composition set to sacred prose.

A tempo, in time.

Bass, the lowest part in harmony.

Bis, this term denotes a repetition of a passage in music.

Cantabile, elegant, graceful, melodious.

Canto, song; or, in choral compositions, the leading melody.

Chorus, a composition or passage designed for a full choir.

Chromate, a term given to accidental semitonics.

Con furia, with boldness.

Crescendo, *Cres.*, or *—*, with an increasing sound.

Con spirto, with spirit.

Da Capo, or *D. C.*, close with the first strain.

Dannuendo, *Dim.*, or *—*, with a decreasing sound.

Dirge, a piece composed for funeral occasions.

Divoto, in a solemn and devout manner.

Duetto, or *Duet*, music consisting of two parts.

Dolce, sweetness, softness, gentleness, &c.

Espresso, with expression.

Forte, strong and full.

Fortissimo, very loud.

Fugue, or *Fuge*, a piece in which one or more of the parts lead, and the rest follow in different intervals of time

Forzando, [or *fz.*] the notes over which it is placed are to be boldly struck with strong emphasis.

Giusto, in the equal, steady, and just time.

Grave, *Gravemente*, deep emotion.

Grazioso, graceful; a smooth and gentle style of execution, approaching to piano.

Harmony, an agreeable combination of musical sounds, or different melodies, performed at the same time.

Interlude, an instrumental passage introduced between two vocal passages.

Interval, the distance between any two sounds.

Largo, somewhat quicker than *Grave*.

Larghetto, not so slow as *Largo*.

Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage are to be performed in a close, smooth, and gliding manner.

Lento, *Lentamente*, slow.

Melody, an agreeable succession of sounds.

Mezza voce, with a medium fulness of tone.

Mezza, half, middle, mean.

Moderato, between *Andante* and *Allegro*.

Oratorio, a species of musical drama, consisting of airs, recitations, duets, trios, choruses, &c.

Overture, in dramatic music, is an instrumental strain, which serves as an introduction.

Orchestra, the place or band of musical performances.

Pastorale, a composition generally written in measure of 6-4 or 6-8, the style of which is soothng, tender, and delicate.

Piano, or *Pia*, soft.

Pianissimo, *Pianiss.*, or *PP.*, very soft.

Pomposo, grand, dignified.

Presto, quick.

Prestissimo, very quick.

Quartetto, a composition consisting of parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody.

Quintetto, music composed in five parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody.

Recitative, a sort of style resembling speaking.

Ripienno, full.

Sempre, throughout; as *sempre piano*, soft throughout.

Soprano, the treble or higher voice part.

Sostenuto, sustaining the sounds to the utmost of their nominal length.

Staccato, the opposite to *Legato*; requiring a short, articulate, and distinct style of performance.

Stilelano, a composition written in measure of 6-4 or 6-8, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.

Soave, agreeable, pleasing.

Solo Voce Dolce, with a sweetness of tons.

Spirituoso, with spirit.

Solo, a composition designed for a single voice or instrument.

Vocal solos, duets, &c. in modern music, are usually accompanied with instruments.

Subito, quick.

Symphony, a passage to be executed by instruments, while the vocal performers are silent.

Tempo, time.

Tasto Solo, denotes that the movement should be performed with no other chords than unisons and octaves.

Trio, a composition for three voices.

Tutti, all, all together.

Veloce, quick.

Vigoroso, with energy.

Verse, one voice to a part.

Vivace, in a brisk and lively manner.

Volti, turn over.

, each of which
h of which occu-
ing.
throughout.
utmost of their
a short, articu-
e of 6-4 or 6-8,
anner.

ce or instrument.
are usually ac-
struments, while
ld be performed
ctaves.

THE CANADIAN CHURCH HARMONIST.

HYMN 540.

Old Hundred. L. M.

LUTHER.

TE^NOR.

ALTO

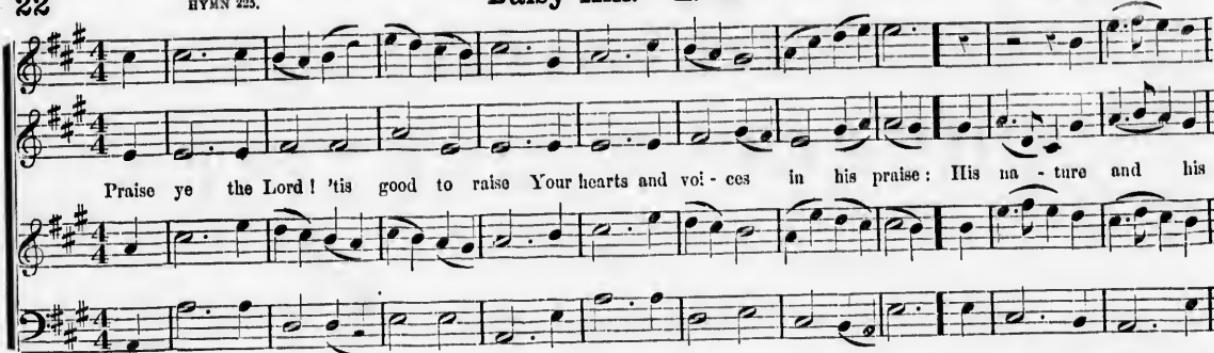
SOPRANO.

BASS.

Be-fore Je-ho-vah's awful throne, Ye nations bow with sacred joy; Know that the Lord is God a-lone, He can cre-ate, and he destroy.

Daisy Hill. L. M.

FAWCETT.

A continuation of the musical score. The vocal parts are now in soprano, alto, and bass. The organ part is at the bottom. The lyrics continue with "works in - vite To make this du - ty our de - light, To make this du - - ty our de - light." The dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *p* again. The organ part is labeled "Organ." and the vocal part is labeled "Voice".

Organ.

Voice

TT.

HYMN 285.

Mamre. L. M.

HANDEL.

23

and his
de - light.

1 Come, Sa - viour, Je - sus, from a - bove! As - sist me with thy heav'n - ly grace;
Emp - ty my heart of earth - ly love, And for thy - self pre - pare the place.

Hannathon. L. M.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. The first four staves are in treble clef, G major, and common time (indicated by a '3'). The fifth through eighth staves are in bass clef, G major, and common time. The lyrics are integrated with the music, appearing below the staff lines. The lyrics are:

1 Praise ye the Lord ! 'tis good to raise Your hearts and voi - ces in his praise :
His na - ture and his works in - vite. To make this dn - ty our de - light.

praise :

light.

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The first three staves are in common time (C) and common key (C), while the last three staves are in common time (C) and bass key (F). The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, and bass clefs. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes. The first two staves contain the first two lines of the hymn: "Thou Lamb of God, thou Prince of Peace, For thee my thirst - y soul doth pine ;". The third staff begins a new line: "My long - ing heart im - plores thy grace ; O make me in thy like - ness shine !". The fourth staff continues the second line of the hymn. The fifth staff continues the third line. The sixth staff concludes the hymn with the final line of the third staff.

Thou Lamb of God, thou Prince of Peace, For thee my thirst - y soul doth pine ;

My long - ing heart im - plores thy grace ; O make me in thy like - ness shine !

Wareham. L. M.

W. KNAPP, 1750.

The musical score consists of four staves of music in common time (indicated by 'C'). The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth staff is in bass clef. The music features various note values including quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, with rests and slurs. The lyrics are integrated with the music, appearing below the staves. The first two staves contain the first two lines of the hymn: 'O Thou dear suffer - ing Son of God, How doth thy heart to sin - ners move!' The third and fourth staves contain the next two lines: 'Help me to catch thy pre - cious blood; Help me to taste thy dy - ing love.'

O Thou dear suffer - ing Son of God, How doth thy heart to sin - ners move!

Help me to catch thy pre - cious blood; Help me to taste thy dy - ing love.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in common time (indicated by 'C') and G major (indicated by a 'G' with a sharp sign). The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. The second staff begins with a quarter note. The third staff begins with a quarter note. The fourth staff begins with a quarter note. The fifth staff begins with a quarter note. The sixth staff begins with a quarter note. The seventh staff begins with a quarter note. The eighth staff begins with a quarter note. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the corresponding staves:

Glo - ry to God, whose sove - reign grace Hath an - i - ma - ted sense - less stones ;

Call'd us to stand be - fore his face, And raised us in - - to A-braham's sons !

Atlantic. L. M.

GEORGE OATES.

How do thy mer - cies close me round ! For ev - er be thy name a - dored ;

I blush in all things to a - bound : The ser - vant is a - bove his Lord !

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first three staves are in common time (indicated by 'C') and the fourth staff is in 2/4 time (indicated by '2'). The key signature varies between G major (one sharp), F major (one sharp), and C major (no sharps or flats). The lyrics are as follows:

God of my life, through all my days,
My grateful powers shall sound thy praise;
a - dored;

My song shall wake with opening light,
And cheer the dark and si - lent mght

Rothwell. L. M.*

1 E - ter - nal depth of love di - vine, In Je - sus, God with us, dis - play'd; How bright thy beam-ing
glo - ries shine! How wide thy heal - ing streams are spread! How wide thy heal - ing streams are spread!

* The first four notes of this tune may be sung in unison.

thy beam-ing

are spread!

The great Arch-an - gel's trump shall sound, While twiee ten thou - sand thun - ders roar, Tear up the

graves, and cleve the ground, And make the gree - dy, And make the gree - dy sea re - store.

* When two syllables are appropriated to this bar, as above, it should be sung with two minims. When it has but one syllable, as in all the other verses of this hymn, except the last, it should be sung as one semibreve.

Rockingham. L. M.

Dr. E. MILLER, 1780.

The morn - ing flowers dis - play their sweets, And gay their silk - en leaves un - fold,
As care - less of the noon - tide heats, As fear - less of the even - ing - ed.

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef, the second in treble clef, the third in bass clef, and the fourth in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (indicated by '2'). The music is divided into three sections by vertical bar lines. The first section ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The second section begins with a forte dynamic (f) and ends with another double bar line. The third section begins with a piano dynamic (p) and ends with a final double bar line. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes. The organ part is indicated in the third section, and the voice part is indicated in the fourth section.

in - fold,
ing - eid.

God of my life, through all my days, My grate - ful powers shall sound thy praise; My song shall wake with
ope - ning light, And cheer the dark and si - lent night, And cheer the dark and si - lent night.

Organ.

f

Voice.

Glastonbury. L. M.

FAWCETT.

Come, Sa - viour, Je - sus, from a - bove ! As - sist me with thy heaven - ly grace ; Emp - ty..... my
heart of earth - ly love, And for..... thy - self..... pre - pare the place.

Organ.

Come, Sa - viour, Je - sus, from a - bove ! As - sist me with thy heaven - ly grace ; Emp - ty..... my
heart of earth - ly love, And for..... thy - self..... pre - pare the place.

Voice.

The morning flow'rs dis - play their sweets, And gay their sil - ken leaves un - fold,
As care - less of the noon - tide heats, As fear - less of the eve - ning cold.

Au - thor of faith, e - ter - nal Word, Whose Spi - rit breathes the ac - tive flame;

Faith, like its Fin - ish - er and Lord, To - day as yes - ter - day the same.

Justification. L. M.

EAGLETON.

37

When, gra - cious Lord, when shall it be, That I shall find my all in thee? The ful - ness of thy prom - ise prove;

p

The seal of thine e - ter - nal love, The seal of thine e - ter - nal love.

f

Melbourne. L. M.

Rev. D. E. FORD.

A musical score for four voices (SATB) in common time and C major. The music consists of four staves. The top three staves begin with a treble clef, while the bottom staff begins with a bass clef. The key signature changes from C major to A major (one sharp) at the beginning of the second system. The vocal parts sing in a homophony style. The lyrics are as follows:

Thou Man of griefs, re - mem - ber me, Who nev - er canst thy - self for - get, Thy last mys -
te - rious a - go - ny, Thy faint - ing pangs, and blood - y sweat, Thy faint - ing pangs, and blood - y sweat:

A musical score for Hymn 711, Dresden, L. M., by Mozart. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. It contains four staves of music. The lyrics for this section are: "E - ter - nal Source of eve - ry joy, Well may thy praise our lips em - ploy," and "While in thy tem - ple we ap - pear, Whose good - ness crowns the cir - cling year." The second system continues with the same musical setting and lyrics. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The vocal parts are supported by harmonic basso continuo lines in the lower staves.

Morning Hymn. L. M.

F. BARTHELEMON.

A - wake, my soul, and with the sun Thy dai - ly stage of du - ty run:
Shake of dull sloth, and ear - ly rise, To pay thy morn - ing sa - - cri - fice.

Evening Hymn. L. M.

TALLIS.

41

The musical score consists of three staves, each in common time (indicated by 'C') and major key (indicated by a 'F' sharp symbol). The top two staves are in soprano range, and the bottom staff is in bass range. The lyrics are written below the notes. The first two staves begin with a single note followed by a series of eighth notes. The third staff begins with a single note followed by a series of quarter notes. The lyrics are as follows:

Glo - ry to thee, my God, this night, For all the bless - ings of the light :
Keep me, oh keep me, King of kings, Be -neath thine own al - migh - ty wings !

Daventry. L. M.

LAMPORT.

God of my life, thro' all my days, My grate - ful pow'r shall sound thy praise;

p

f

My song shall wake with open - ing light, And cheer the dark, And cheer the dark and si - lent night.

PORT.

HYMN 732.

Angel's Song. L. M.

Dr. ORLANDO GIBBONS

43

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The first three staves begin in common time (indicated by a 'C') and transition to three-quarter time (indicated by a '3'). The fourth staff begins in three-quarter time and transitions back to common time. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes. The first two staves contain the lyrics: 'The Saints who die of Christ pos - sess, Eu - ter in - to im me - diate rest;'. The third staff contains the lyrics: 'For them no fur - ther test re - mains, Of purg - ing fires, and tor - turing pains.' The fourth staff contains the lyrics: 'si - lent night.'

Wakefield. M.

J. STANLEY.

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The top two staves are soprano voices, and the bottom two are bass voices. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 2/2. The lyrics are as follows:

Where - with, O God, shall I draw near, And bow my - self be - fore thy face ?

How in thy pur - er eyes ap - pear? What shall I bring to gain thy grace?

New Haven. L. M.

Rev. G. BURDEE.

45

My soul, thro' my Re - deem - er's care, Saved from the sec - ond death I feel,

My eyes from tears of dark de - spair, My feet from fall - ing in - to hell.

Nottaway. L. M.

From all that dwell be - low the skies, Let the Cre - a - tor's praise a - rise : Let the Re - deem'er's

name be sung, Thro' eve - ry land, by eve - ry tongue, Thro' eve - ry land by eve - ry tongue.

Stonefield. L. M.

Re - deen - ers

ry tongue.

I thirst, thou wound-ed Lamb of God, To wash me in... thy cleans-ing blood;

To dwell... with-in thy wounds: then pain Is sweet, and life or death is gain.

Evening. L. M.

FAWCETT.

Glo - ry to thee, my God, this night, for all the bless - ings of the light: Keep me, O keep me, King of kings,

CHORUS. Vivace.

Pia.

For.

Be -neath thine own al - migh - ty wing, Keep me, O keep me, King of kings, Beneath thine own Almighty wings, Beneath thine own, &c.



King of kings,

thine own, &c.

Hap - py the man that finds the grace, The bles-sing of God's cho - sen race, The wis-dom
com - ing from a - bove, The faith that sweetly works by love, The faith that sweetly works by love.
The faith that sweetly works by love

Loughborough. L. M.

The musical score consists of six staves of handwritten music. The first three staves are soprano voices, and the last three are bass voices. The key signature is G major (no sharps or flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the staff lines. The first two stanzas of the lyrics are:

E - ter - nal depth of love di - vine, In Je - sus, God with us, dis - play'd; How bright thy
beam - ing glo - ries shine! How wide thy heal - ing streams are spread! How wide thy heal - ing streams are spread!

Adoration. L. M.

How bright thy

Great God, at - tend, while Si - on sings The joy that from thy presence springs, The joy that from thy presence springs:

To spend one day with thee on earth, Ex - ceeds a thou - sand days of mirth, Exceeds a thou - sand days of mirth.

Newcastle. L. M.

SHOEL.

The Lord is King, and earth sub-mits, How-e'er im-pa-tient, to... his sway ; Between the Cher-u-

bim he sits, And makes his rest-less foes... o - - bey, And makes his rest-less foes.. o - bey.

Organ.

OEL.

HYMN 648.

Admiration. L. M.

FAWGETT.

53

Let ev - er - i - n - g glo - ries crown Thy head, my Sa - viour and my Lord; Thy hands have brought salvation down, And

Organ.

writ the bless-ing in thy word. Thy hands have brought sal - va - tion down, And writ the biess-ing in thy word.

Voice.

Wondrous Cross. L. M.

When I sur -vey the won - drous cross On which the Prince of glo - ry died, My rich - est gain,
my rich - est

My rich - est gain, &c. And pour con - tempt. And pour, &c.

My rich-est gain I count but loss, And pour contempt, And pour contempt on all my pride.

My rich - est gain, &c. And pour con - tempt, And pour, &c.

Tranquility. L. M.

W. MATTHEWS.

55

p

God is the ref - uge of his saints, When storms of sharp dis-tress in - vade; Ere we can

of - fer our com-plants, Be - hold him pres - ent with his aid! Be-hold him present with his aid!

Molto.

Fa - ther, if just - ly still we claim To us and ours the pro - mise made, To us be gra - cious -
ly the same, And crown with liv - ing fire our head, And crown with liv - ing fire our head.

Warrington. L. M.

R. HARRISON.

57

be gra - cious -

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

Moderato.

Migdol. L. M.

ur head.

Awake, our souls! away, our fears! Let every trembling thought be gone! Awake, and run the heavenly race, And put a cheer-ful cour - age on.

Peru. L. M.

LEACH.

Great God, at-tend, while Si - on sings The joy that from thy pres - ence springs: To spend one day with
thee on earth Ex - ceeds a thou-sand days of mirth, Ex - ceeds a thou-sand days of mirth.

Winchester. L. M.

DR. GROFT.

59

When I sur-vey the wond-rous cross On which the Prince of glo-ry died, My rich-est gain I count but loss, And pour con-tempt on all my pride,

Hebron. L. M.

Je-sus, the Sinner's Friend, to thee, Lost and undone, for aid I flee, Wan-ry of earth, my-self, and sin; O - pen thine arms and take me in.

Effingham. L. M.

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The top two staves are in treble clef, G major (indicated by a sharp sign), and common time (indicated by a 'C'). The bottom two staves are in bass clef, C major (indicated by a sharp sign), and common time. The lyrics are written below the staves. The first two staves begin with a single note followed by a series of eighth notes. The third staff begins with a single note followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The fourth staff begins with a single note followed by a series of eighth notes.

E - ter - nal, spot - less Lamb of God, Be - fore the world's found - a - tion slain!

Sprin - kle us ev - er with thy blood; O cleanse, and keep us e - - er clean!

Port Hope. L. M.

CLARKE.

tion slain!

Je - sus, thy Blood and Right-eous - ness My beau - ty are, my glo - rious dress: 'Midst flam - ing worlds, in

these ar - rayed, With joy shall I lift up my head, With joy shall I lift up my head, With joy shall I lift up my head.

Haydn. L. M.

HAYDN.

Allegretto.

The musical score consists of three staves of music in common time, key signature of one flat. The top staff is for treble clef, the middle for bass clef, and the bottom for bass clef. The lyrics are integrated with the music, appearing below the notes in two sections. The first section starts with "E - ter - nal Source of ev - 'ry joy, Well may thy praise our lips em - ploy, While in thy tem - ple we ap -". The second section continues with "pear, Whose good - ness crowns the eire - ling year. While in thy tem - ple we... ap-pear, Whose good - ness crowns the eire-ling year."

Hamburg. L. M.

From a Gregorian Chant by
Dr. LOWELL MASON.

E-ter-nal Beam of Light Di - vine, Fountain of un - ex-hast-ed love, In whom the Father's glo-ries shine, Thro' earth beneath, and heaven above :

Legato Piano.

Ward. L. M.

There is a stream, whose gentle flow Supplies the ci - ty of our God ! Life, love, and joy still gilding thro', And wat'ring our divine a - bode.

Federal Street. L. M.

H. K. OLIVER.

He dies ! the Friend of sinners dies ! Lo ! Salem's daughters weep around ! A solemn darkness veils the skies ; A sudden trembling shakes the ground :

Birmingham. L. M.

HALL.

On all the earth thy Spir-it show'r ; The earth in right-eousness re - new ; Thy kingdom come, and hell's o'erpow'r, And to thy seep-tre all sub-due.

Unison

Perseverance. L. M.

Praise ye the Lord! tis good to raise Your hearts and voi - ces in his praise; His na - ture and his works in - vite To

Organ.

His nature and his works in - vite, To make, &c.

make this du - ty our de - light, His na - ture and his works in - vite, To make this du - ty our de-light.

His nature and his works in - vite, To make, &c.

Manchester. L. M.

Musical score for the first stanza of the hymn "Manchester". The music is in common time (indicated by '3' over '2') and consists of four staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the second staff a bass clef, and the third and fourth staves use a bass clef. The lyrics are:

God of my life, whose gra - cious power Thro' va - ried deaths my soul hath led,

Musical score for the second stanza of the hymn "Manchester". The music continues in common time (indicated by '3' over '2') and consists of four staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the second staff a bass clef, and the third and fourth staves use a bass clef. The lyrics are:

p
Or turn'd a - side the fa - - tal hour, Or lift - ed up my sink - ing head,

Manchester. L. M. (Concluded.)

67

Musical score for the hymn "Manchester. L. M. (Concluded.)". The score consists of four staves of music in common time, key signature of one flat. The vocal line starts with a forte dynamic (f). The lyrics are: "Or turned a - side the fa - tal hour, Or lift - ed up my sink - ing head." The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Moderato.

HYMN 101.

Windham. L. M.

READ.

Musical score for the hymn "Windham. L. M. (Moderato)". The score consists of three staves of music in common time, key signature of one flat. The vocal line starts with a moderate dynamic (M). The lyrics are: "Stay, thou in-sult - ed Spirit, stay, Tho' I have done thee such despite; Nor cast the sin-ner quite a - way, Nor take thine ev-er - last - ing flight." The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Judgment. L. M.

The musical score for Hymn 56, "Judgment," is presented in four staves. The top two staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the bottom two are in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2'). The key signature is one flat. The lyrics are integrated into the middle staff:

He comes ! he comes ! the Judge.... se - vere ! The se -venth trum - pet speaks him near,
His lightnings flash ; his thun - ders roll : How wel - come to... the faith - ful soul !

Judgment. L. M. Concluded.

69

The musical score consists of two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music is in common time. The lyrics are integrated into the melody, appearing below the notes. The first section of lyrics is: "His lightnings flash;..... his thun - ders roll;..... How wel - come to the faith - ful soul!" The second section of lyrics is: "His lightnings flash; his thun - ders roll; How wel - come to... the faith - ful soul!" The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several fermatas (dots over notes) and a double bar line with repeat dots at the end of each section of lyrics.

Sandbach. L. M.

A musical score for the hymn "Sandbach. L. M." (Hymn 132). The score consists of four staves of music in common time (indicated by '3') and a key signature of one flat (indicated by a 'F'). The music is divided into two systems. The first system contains three staves: the top staff has a soprano vocal line, the middle staff has an alto vocal line, and the bottom staff has a basso continuo line. The second system begins with a soprano vocal line. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the vocal parts. The lyrics for the first system are: "Je - sus,... the Sin - ner's Friend, to thee, Lost and..... un - done, for aid I flee," and for the second system: "Wea - ry..... of earth,... my - self, and sin; O - pen thine arms, and take me in!" The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The basso continuo part includes several fermatas.

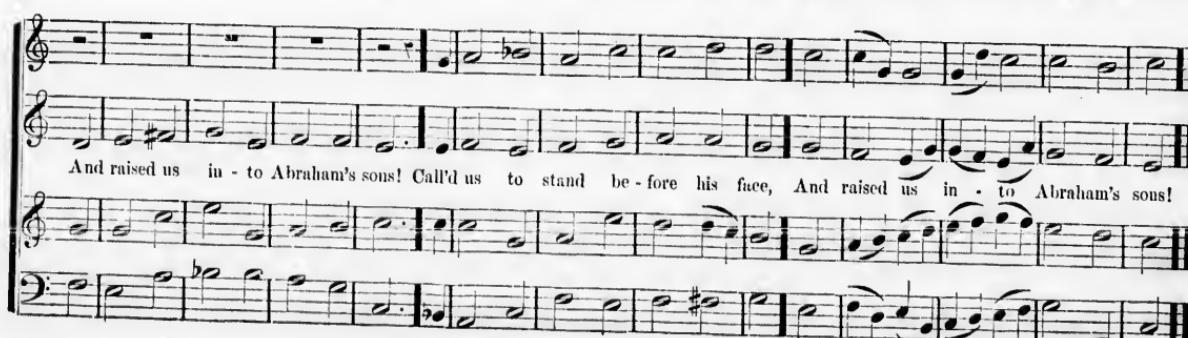
Coronation. L. M.

I flee,

me in!



Glo - ry to God, whose sovereign grace Hath an - i - ma - ted sense-less stones; Call'd us to stand be - fore his face,



And raised us in - to Abraham's sons! Call'd us to stand be - fore his face, And raised us in - to Abraham's sons!

Triumph. L. M.

The musical score consists of four staves of music in common time (indicated by '2'). The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are integrated into the music, with some words written above the notes and others below. The first two staves begin with the lyrics 'Je-sus, my King, to thee I bow, Eu-list-ed un-der thy command; Cap-tain of my sal-va-tion, thou'. The third staff continues with 'Cap-tain, &c.'. The fourth staff begins with 'Cap-tain of my' and ends with 'Shalt lead me to the promised land, Cap-tain of my sal-va-tion, thou Shalt lead me to the promised land.' The word 'Cap-tain' appears three times in the lyrics, each time aligned with specific notes in the music.

Je-sus, my King, to thee I bow, Eu-list-ed un-der thy command; Cap-tain of my sal-va-tion, thou
Cap-tain, &c.
Cap-tain of my
Shalt lead me to the promised land, Cap-tain of my sal-va-tion, thou Shalt lead me to the promised land.
Cap-tain of my

Devotion. L. M.

Cup - tain
va - tion, thou
Cap - tain, &c.
omised land.

Fa - ther of all, whose power - ful voice Called forth this u - ni - ver - sal frame! Whose mer - cies

o - ver all re-joice, Thro' end - less a - ges still the same, Thro' end - less a - ges still the same.

Newington Greene. L. M

Pass a few swiftly - fleeting years, And all that now In bo - dles live Shall quit, like me, the vale of tears, Their righteous sentence to receive.

Gethsemane. L. M.

GRAUN.

O thou that hear'st when sinners cry, Though all my crimes before thee lie, Behold me not with an-gry look, But blot therl memory from thy book.

Shrink - ing from the cold hand of death, I too shall gath - er up my feet;

Shall soon re - sign this fleet - ing breath, And die, my fa - ther's God to meet.

Munich. L. M.

German Choral.

Canst thou re - jeet our dy - ing prayer, Or cast us out who come to thee? Our sins, ah, wherefore didst thou bear? Jesus, remember Cal - va - ry.

Uffington. L. M.

JER. CLARK.

Ye that pass by, be-hold the Man! The Man of Griefs condemned for you! The Lamb of God, for sinners slain, Weeping to Cal - va - ry pur-sue.

Wexford. L. M.

FAWELL.

77

Bless'd are the hun - ble souls that see Their emp - ti - ness..... and pov - er - ty : Treasures of

grace to them are given, And crowns of joy laid up.... in heav'u, And crowns of joy... laid up in heav'u,

Devizes. C. M.

TUCKER.

Jesus, my life! thy self apply, Thy Holy Spirit breathe; My vile affections
eru - ci - fy,..... Con - form me to thy death, Con - form me to thy death.

fee - tions

God is in this and eve - ry place; But, O, how dark and void To me! 'tis one great wil - der - ness, This earth with-out my God.

death.

While dead in tres - pas-ses I lie, Thy quickning Spir - it give: Cali me, thou Son of God, that I May hear thy voice and live.

Barby. C. M.

Try us, O God, and search the ground Of eve - ry sin - ful heart: Whate'er of sin in us is found, O bid it all de-part.

Abridge. C. M.

ISAAC SMITH.

When all thy mer - eies, O my God, My ris - ing soul surveys, Transport - ed with the view, I'm lost In won - der, love, and praise.

Hensbury. C. M. ✓

Come, let us, who in Christ be - lieve, Our com - mon Sa - viour praise ; To him with joy - ful

Organis.

Voice

See, Je-sus, thy dis-ci-ples see, The prom-ised bless-ing give! Met in thy name, we
look to thee, Ex-peet-ing to re-eive, Ex-peet-ing to re-eive, Ex-peet-ing to re-eive.

A musical score for Hymn 416, "Suffolk. C. M." The score consists of four staves of music in common time, treble clef, and G major. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes. The first two staves begin with a forte dynamic. The third staff begins with a piano dynamic. The fourth staff begins with a forte dynamic. The lyrics are:

I ask the gift of righteous - ness, The sin - sub - du - ing power, Power to be - lieve, and go in peace,
And nev - er grieve..... theo more. Power to be - lieve, and go in peace, And uev - er grieve thee more.

St. Matthews. C. M.

DR. CROFT.

The musical score consists of four staves of music in common time, key signature of one sharp (F#), and a vocal line below. The music is divided into two systems by a vertical bar line. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing between the staves.

The Lord of Sab - bath let us praise, In eon - cert with the blest, Who, joy - ful, in har -
mo - nious lays Em - ploy an end - less rest. Thus, Lord while we re - mem - ber Thee,

St. Matthews. C. M. Concluded.

85

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time, key of G major. The vocal parts are arranged on three staves. The lyrics are:

We blest and pi -ous grow; By hymns of praise we learn to be Tri - umph - ant here be - low.

HYMN 728.

York. C. M.

JOHN MILTON.
(Father of the Poet.)

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time, key of G major. The vocal parts are arranged on three staves. The lyrics are:

There is a land of pure delight, Where saints immortal reign: In - fi - nite day excludes the night, And pleasures banish pain.

Messiah. C. M.

Adapted from HANDEL'S Messiah.

I know that my Re-deem - er lives, And ev - er prays for me; A to - ken of his love he gives, A pledge of lib - er - ty.

HYMN 1.

Toronto. C. M.

O for a thousand tongues to sing, My great Re-deemer's praise! The glories of my God and King, The glories, &c., The triumphs of his grace. The, &c.

While dead in tres - pass - es I lie, Thy quick'ning Spir - it give; Call me, thou Son of God, that

I May hear thy voice, and live, Call me, thou Son of God, that I May hear thy voice and live.

Bishoptorpe. C. M.

JER. CLARK,

Je - sus, great Shepherd of the sheep, To thee for help we fly; Thy lit - tle flock in safe - ty keep;

HYMN 415.

Piety. C. M. .

For, O ! the wolf is nigh.

Je - sus hath died that I might live, Might live to God a - lone ;

Piety. Concluded.

89

Musical score for Piety. Concluded. The score consists of three staves of music in common time, treble clef, and G major. The vocal line is in soprano range, accompanied by piano chords. The lyrics are as follows:

Might live to God a - lone; In him e - ter - nal life re - ceive, In him e - ter - nal life re - ceive, And be in spir - it one.

HYMN 509.

Wilts. C. M.

Sir G. SMART.

Musical score for Hymn 509. The score consists of three staves of music in common time, bass clef, and F major. The vocal line is in bass range, accompanied by piano chords. The lyrics are as follows:

Be - gin, my soul, some heavenly theme, A - wake, my voice, and sing The migh - ty works or migh - tier name, Of our e - ter - nal King.

Charmouth. C. M.

DR. WAINWRIGHT.

For ev - er here my rest shall be, Close to thy bleed-ing side: This all my hope, and all my plea, For me the Sa - viour died!

Trinity. C. M.

I know that my Re - deem - er lives, And ev - er prays for me; A to - ken of.... his love he gives, A pledge of lib - - er - ty.

Lanesboro. C. M.

Lord, I believe a rest remains, To all thy people known, A rest where pure enjoyment reigns, A rest where pure enjoyment reigns, And thou art loved alone.

Liverpool. C. M.

WAINWRIGHT.

While dead in tres - pass - es I lie, Thy quickening spl - rit give: Call me, thou Son of God, that I May hear thy voice and live.

Allegretto Risolute.



Come, let us join our cheerful songs With an-gels round the throne ; Ten thou - sand thou - sand are their tongues,



But all their joys, &c.



But all their joys are one. :||:

But all.... their joys are one.



But all their joys, &c.



Revelation. C. M.

DR. MILLER.

93

p

Hear what the voice from heav'u proclaims For all the pi - ous dead, For all the pi - ous dead ; Sweet is the sa - vour

of their names, And soft their dy - ing bed, And soft, And soft, And soft their dy - ing bed.

And soft their dy - ing bed, And soft their dy - ing bed,

Havana. C. M.

DR. HARRINGTON.

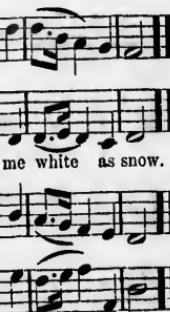
God is in this and ev - ery place; But, O, how dark and void To me! - 'Tis one great wil - der-ness, This earth with-out my God.

Howard. C. M.

My God, my God, to thee I cry; Thee on - ly would I know; Thy pu - ri - fy - ing blood apply, And wash me white as snow.



Thee we a - dore, e - ter - nal Name! And hum - bly own to thee How fee - ble is our mor - tal frame—What dying worm we be!



Affetoso.

Be - hold the Saviour of mankind, Nailed to the shameful tree! How vast the love that him inclined To bleed and die for thee!

Join, all ye ransom'd sons of grace, The ho - ly joy pro - long, And shout to the Re-deem - er's praise A sol - emn mid-night song.

And let this fee - ble bod - y fail, And let it droop and die; My soul shan't quit the mournful vale, And soar to worlds on high.

CROFT.



SUR.



HYMN 660.

Martyrdom. C. M.

H. WILSON.

97

Moderato.

Three staves of musical notation in common time with a key signature of one flat. The first staff uses a treble clef, the second a bass clef, and the third an alto clef. The music consists primarily of eighth and sixteenth notes. A vocal line is present in the middle staff, with lyrics in italics: "How sad our state by nature is! Our sin, how deep its stains! And Sa-tan binds our captive souls Fast in his sla-vish chains."

HYMN 640.

Harmonia. C. M.

Three staves of musical notation in common time with a key signature of two sharps. The first staff uses a treble clef, the second a bass clef, and the third an alto clef. The music consists primarily of eighth and sixteenth notes. A vocal line is present in the middle staff, with lyrics in italics: "Come, let us join our cheerful songs With angels round the throne, With angels round, &c. Ten thousand thousand are their tongues, But all their joys are one, But all, &c."

Bristol. C. M.

Dr. HODGES.

Jesus, if still thou art to - day As yes - ter - day the same, Pre - sent to heal, In me dis - play The vir - tue of thy Name.

St. Stephens: C. M.

Rev. W. JONES

My Shepherd will sup - ply my need, Je - ho - vah is his name; In pas - tures fresh he makes me feed, Be - side the liv - ing stream.



of thy Name.



liv - ing stream.



HYMN 356.

Wear Well. C. M.

99

Lord, I believe thy ev - ery word, Thy ev - ery promise, true ; And, lo ! I wait on thee, ... my Lord, Till I my strength renew, Till I my strength renew.

HYMN 712.

Lydia. C. M.

Sing to the Great Jehovah's praise ; All praise to him belongs : Who kindly lengthens out our days, Demands our choicest songs, Demands our choicest songs.

There is a land of pure delight, Where saints immortal reign, Where saints immortal reign; In - fi - nite day ex - cludes the
night, And pleasures banish pain, And pleasures banish pain, And pleas - ures ban - ish pain.
And pleasures ban - ish pain, And pleasures ban - ish pain, And pleas - ures, pleas - ures ban - - ish pain.

Nehemiah. C. M. *

ARNOLD,

101

ex - cludes the
ish pain.
ish pain.

Je-sus, to thee I now can fly, On whom my help is laid: On whom my help is laid: Oppress'd by sins, I lift my eye, And see the shadows fade, And see the shadows fade, And see the sha-dows fade.

Delight. C. M.

All praise to our re - deem - ing Lord, Who joins us by his grace, Who joins us by his grace ;

And bids us, each to each re - stored, To - geth - er seek his face, . To - geth - er seek his face.

God moves in a mys - to - rious way, His won - ders to per - form; He plants his foot-steps in the sea,
plants his footsteps in the sea, And rides up - on the storm.
And rides upon the storm, And rides upon the storm, And rides up - on the storm.

My God, the spring of all my joys, The life of my delights, The glo - ry of my bright - est days,
And com - fort of my nights.

With glo - rious clouds en - com - passed round, Whom an - gels dim - ly see,

RK.
- -
t - est days,
- -
IX.
- -
ly see,
- -

Rose Lane. C. M. Concluded.

105

A musical score for three voices (Organ, Voice, and Voice) in common time, treble clef, and G major. The lyrics are:

Will the Unsearch - a - ble be found, Or God ap - pear to me? Or God ap - pear to me?

The organ part consists of sustained notes and chords. The vocal parts have melodic lines with various note values and rests.

HYMN 129.

Condescension. C. M.

ISAAC TUCKER

A musical score for three voices (Organ, Voice, and Voice) in common time, treble clef, and G major. The lyrics are:

Je - su! Redeemer, Saviour, Lord, The wea - ry sinner's friend; Come to my help, pronounce the word, And bid my troubles end.

The organ part consists of sustained notes and chords. The vocal parts have melodic lines with various note values and rests.

Peterborough. C. M.

Come, let us, who in Christ believe, Our common Saviour praise; To him with joyful voi - ces give The glo - ry of his grace.

Oldham. C. M.

Happy the souls to Jesus join'd, And saved by grace alone: Walking in all his ways, they find Their heaven on earth begun, Their heaven, &c.

Be - gin, my soul, some heavenly theme, A-wake, my voice, and sing, A - wake, my voice, and sing The mighty works or migh-tier
 name, The mighty works or mightier name, Of our e - ter - nal King, Of our..... e - ter - nal King.

Spruce Street. C. M.

Allegretto.

Happy the heart where graces reign, Where love inspires the breast: Love is the brightest of the train And per-fects all the rest.

Broomsgrove. C. M.

X

Talk with us, Lord, thyself reveal, While here on earth we rove; Speak to our hearts, and let us feel The kindling of thy love, The kindling of thy love.

Coronation. C. M.

O. HOLDEN.

109

How happy every child of grace, Who knows his sins forgiven ! This earth, he cries, Is not my place, I seek my place in heaven ; This earth, he cries, Is not, &c.
Tasto.

Carr's Lane. C. M.

S. STANLEY.

When all thy mercies, O my God, My ris-ing soul sur-veys, Transported with the view, I'm lost in wonder, love, and praise, In wonder, love, and praise.

Oatlands. C. M.

CLARK.

Je-sus hath died that I might live, Might live to God a lone; In him e-ter-nal life receive, And be in spirit one,—And be in
spirit one, And be in spirit one.

And be in Spir-it

Bolton. C. M.

f FAWCETT.

one.....
spir-it one, And be in spir-it one.

Lord, I be-lieve a rest remains, To all thy peo-ple known, To all thy peo-ple known,
Lord, I be-lieve a rest remains, To all thy peo-ple known, To all thy peo-ple known.

LARK.

Bolton. Concluded.

111

A rest where pure en - joyment reigns, And thou art loved a - lone, And thou art loved a - lone, And thou art loved a - lone.

The musical score consists of three staves of music in common time, key signature of one sharp (F#), and dynamic markings including *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The lyrics are placed below the third staff.

HYMN 22.

St. Ann's. C. M.

Dr. CROFT.

Be - hold the Saviour of mankind, Nail'd to the shameful tree! How vast the love that him in - clin'd To bleed and die for thee!

The musical score consists of four staves of music in common time, key signature of one sharp (F#), and dynamic markings including *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The lyrics are placed below the fourth staff.

Our com - mon Sa - viour praise.

Come, let us, who in Christ be - lieve, Our com - mon Sa - viour praise, Our com - mon Sa - viour praise : To him with joyful

Organ.

Our com - mon Sa - viour praise.

The glo - ry of his grace;
voices give The glo - ry of his grace, The glo - ry of his grace: To him, with joy - ful voi - ces give The glo - ry of his grace.

The glo - ry of his grace:

.....

him with joyful
Talk with us, Lord, thy - self re - veal, While here o'er earth we rove, While here o'er earth we rove; Speak to our hearts, and
let us feel The kind - ling of thy love, The kind - ling of thy love, The kind - ling of thy love.

114

HYMN 135.

Mount Pleasant. C. M.

LEACH.

Je-su, if still thou art to-day As yes-ter-day the same, Pre-sent to heal, in me dis-play The vir-tue of thy

HYMN 218.

Axbridge. C. M.

T. CLARK.

Name,... The vir-tue of.... thy name.

Bless be our ev-er - last-ing Lord, Our Fa-ther, God, and King!

Axbridge. Concluded.

115

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the third is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is indicated as 'Largo'. The lyrics are: 'The sove - reign good - ness we re - cord, Thy glo - rious power we sing, Thy glo - rious power we sing'.

HYMN 230.

Ballarma. C. M.

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is indicated as 'Moderato'. The lyrics are: 'Thy ceaseless, un-ex-husted love, Un - mer - it - ed and free, Delights our e-vil to.... re-move, And help our mis - e - ry.'

Camberwell. C. M.

ADAMS.

God moves in a mys - te - rious way, His won - ders to perform; He plants his foot-steps in the sea,
And rides up - on the storm.

Geneva. C. M.

Let the redeem'd, &c.

To

Let the re - deem'd, &c.

Let the re - deem'd give thanks and praise To a for -

Let the re - deem'd, &c.

Geneva. C. M. Concluded.

117

A for - giv - ing God,
My fee - ble voice, &c.
giv - ing God! My fee - ble voice I can - not raise, Till wash'd in Je - sus' blood.
My fee - ble voice, &c.

HYMN 169,

Bedford. C. M.

WHEALL.

To
a for -
Je - sus, the all - re - stor-ing Word, My fall - en spir-it's hope, Af - ter thy love - ly like-ness, Lord, Ah, when shall I wake up?

118

HYMN 543.

Abingdon. C. M.

DR. HEIGHINGTON.

Being of Beings, God of love! To thee our hearts we raise; Thy all - sus - tain - ing power we prove, And gladly sing thy praise.

HYMN 84.

Arlington. C. M.

DR. ARNE.

Come, O thou all-victorious Lord, Thy power to us make known: Strike with the hammer of thy word, And break these hearts of stone!

N.

ing thy praise.

E.

earths of stone!

HYMN 446.

Warwick. C. M.

X
STANLEY,

119

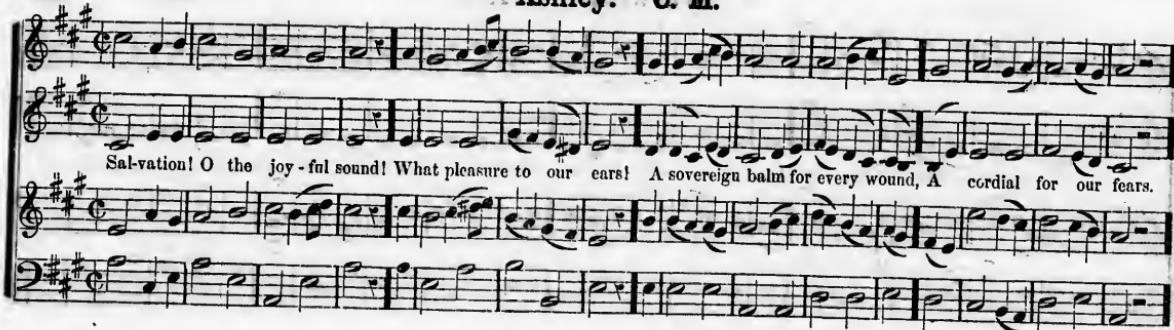
Je-su, the word of mer-cy give, And let it swift-ly run; And let the priests themselves be-lieve, And put sal-va-tion on.

Ephesus. C. M.

HYMN 139.

Jo-su ! Re-deem-er, Saviour, Lord, The wea-ry sinner's friend; Come to my help, pronounce the word, And bid my troubles end.

Ashley. C. M.

*The Doxology.*

Slowly.

Musical score for the Doxology, "Glory, honor, praise, and power, be unto the Lamb forever: Jesus Christ is our Redeemer, Hail-le-lu-jah, Hail-le-lu-jah, Hail-le-lu-jah, Praise the Lord." The score consists of three staves of music in common time, key signature of two sharps. The lyrics are:

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

David's Harp. C. M.

When all thy mercies, O my God, My ris - ing soul sur - veys—My ris - ing soul sur - veys, Transport - ed with the

view, I'm lost—Transport - ed with the view, I'm lost - In wonder, love, and praise, In won - - - der, love, and praise.

Sheldon. C. M.

O that thou wouldst the hea - vens rent, In ma - jes - ty come down; Stretch out thine arm.... om -

Gabriel. C. M.

In - po - tent, And sieze me for thine own!

Come, let us, who in Christ believe, Our common Saviour praise, Our commo - Saviour praise,

Gabriel. C. M. Concluded.

123

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time. The vocal parts are supported by a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are:

To him with joy - ful voi - ces give The glo - ry of his grace,..... The glo - ry of his grace, The glo - ry of his grace.

HYMN 214.

Attercliffe. C. M.

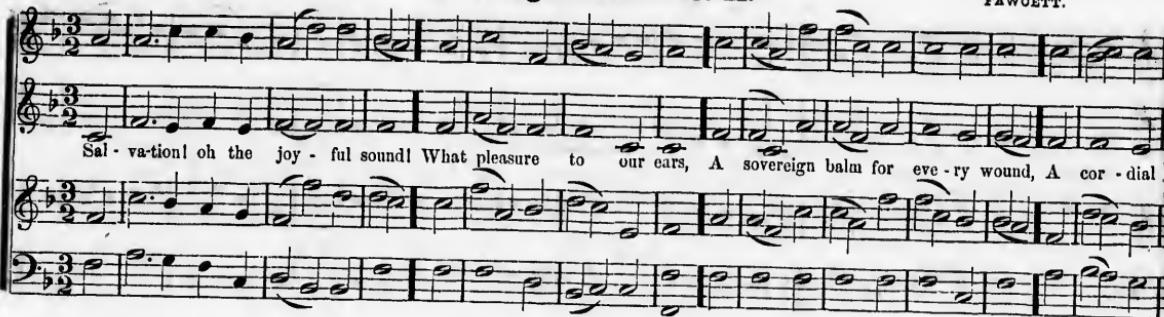
MATHER.

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time, set in G major. The vocal parts are supported by a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are:

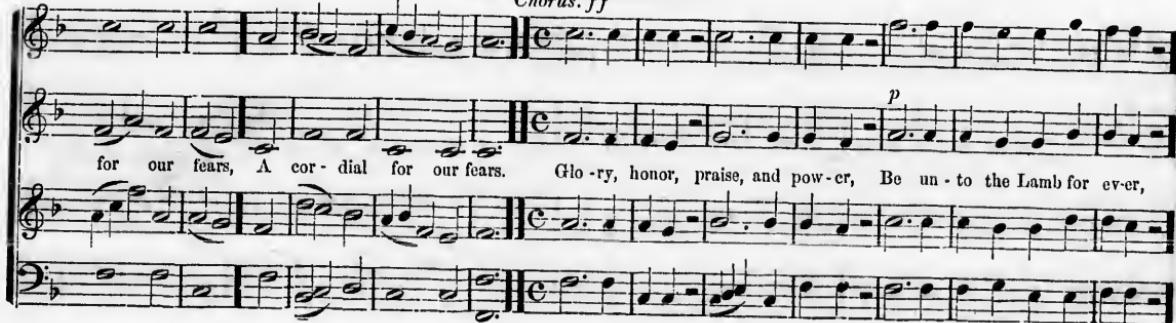
Talk with us, Lord, thy-self re - veal, While here o'er earth we rove ; Speak to our hearts, and let us feel The kindling of thy love.

Sovereign Balm. C. M.

FAWOETT.



Chorus. ff



Sovereign Balm. Concluded.

125

Musical notation for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass part includes a bassoon-like line with sustained notes and rests.

Jé - sus Christ is our Re - deemer, Hal - le lu - jah, Hal-le lu - jah, Hal - le lu - jah, — Praise the Lord.

HYMN 663.

Mear. C. M.

Musical notation for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass part includes a bassoon-like line with sustained notes and rests.

O for a clos - er walk with God, A calm and heavenly frame; A light, to shine up - on the road That leads me to the Lamb!

Minore.

Woe to the men on earth who dwell,
Nor dread th' Almighty's frown;
When God doth all his wrath reveal,
And shower his judgments down!

Thee we a - dore, e - ter - nal Name! And humbly own to thee How fee - ble is our mor-tal frame, What dy
he!

Walsal. C. M.

Terri - ble thought! shall I a - lone, Who may be saved—shall I— Of all, a - last! whom I have known, Thro' sin, for ev - er die ?

Cambridge. S. M.

Rev. R. HARRISON.

The pray-ing spir - it breathe, The watching power im - part; From all en - tan - gle-ments beneath Call off my peaceful heart.

Shirland. S. M.

Tenor or Alto ad lib.

S. STANLEY.

Great is the Lord our God, And let his praise be great; He makes his churches his a - bode, His most delight - ful seat.

Compassion. S. M.

A. RADIGER.

To God the only wise, Our Saviour and our King, Let all the saints below the skies, Let all the saints below the skies, Their humble praises bring.

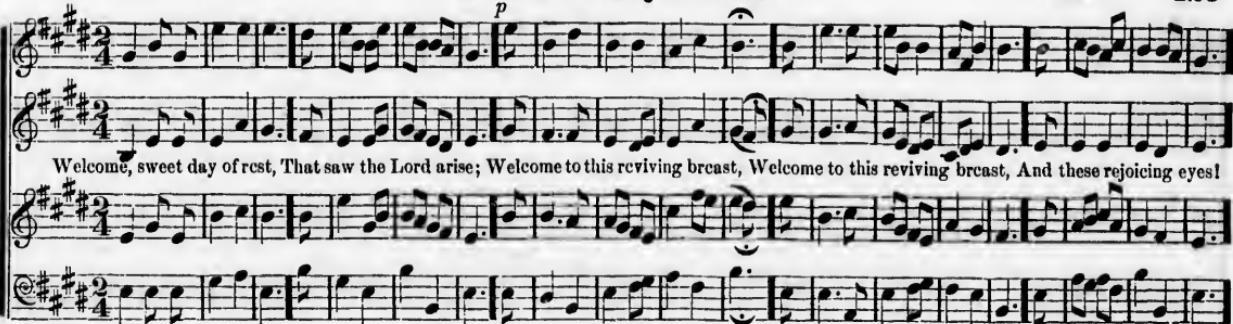
HYMN 581.

Milton Abbey. S. M.

T. CLARK.

129

p



HYMN 685.

Mount Ephraim. S. M.

B. MILGROVE.



130

HYMN 266.

Bradley Church. S. M.

MORTIMER.

p

Soldiers of Christ, arise, And put your armour on, Soldiers of Christ, arise, And put your armour on, Strong in the strength which God sup-

p

f

p

Organ.

HYMN 218.

Reuben. S. M.

WAKELY.

plies, Strong in the strength which God supplies, Thro' his eternal Son.

Voice.

A charge to keep I have, A God to glo ri - fy; A

Reuben. S. M. Concluded.

131

Musical score for "Reuben, S. M. Concluded." The score consists of three staves in G major, 2/4 time. The first two staves are treble clef, and the third staff is bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings *p* and *f*. The lyrics are:

God to glo - ri - fy, A nev - er dy - ing soul to save, A nev - er dy - ing soul to save, And fit it for the sky.

HYMN 152.

Boylston. S. M.

L. MASON.

Musical score for "Boylston, S. M." The score consists of three staves in G major, 3/4 time. The first two staves are treble clef, and the third staff is bass clef. The lyrics are:

Ah! whither should I go, Burdened, and sick, and faint; To whom should I my troubles show, And pour out my complaint?

And am I born... to die? To lay this bod - y down? And must my trembling spirit fly In - to..... a world unknown?

And are we yet a - live, And see each oth - er's face? Glo - ry and praise to Jo - sus give For his re-deem-ing grace.

Great is the Lord our God, And let his praise be great; He makes his churches his a - bode, His most de-light-ful seat.

Doxology.

Praise ye the Lord! Hal - le - lu - jah! Praise ye the Lord! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Praise ye the Lord!

My gra - cious, lov - ing Lord, To thee what shall I say? Well may I trem - ble at thy word, And scarce pre -

sume to pray, And scarce presume to pray.

Come ye that love the Lord, And let your joys be known; Join in a

Mansfield. S. M. Concluded.

135

A musical score for the Mansfield tune, S. M. Concluded. It consists of three staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in bass clef, and the bottom staff is also in bass clef. The music is in common time. The lyrics are: "song with sweet ac - cord, While ye surround his throne, Join in a song with sweet ac-cord, While ye surround his throne."

HYMN 665.

Gerar. S. M.

A musical score for the Gerar tune, S. M. It consists of three staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in bass clef, and the bottom staff is also in bass clef. The music is in common time. The lyrics are: "To God the on - ly wise, Our Sa-viour and our King, Let all the saints be - low the skies, Their humble prais-es bring."

Ipswich. S. M.

Pris - 'ners of hope, a - rise, And see your Lord ap - pear: Lo! on the wings of love he flies,

And brings re - demp - tion near.

Mathias. S. M.

STANLEY.

How beau-teous are their feet, Who stand on Si - on's hill;

Mathias. S. M. Concluded.

137

A musical score for two voices. The top staff is in G minor, 2/4 time, with dynamic markings *p* and *f*. The bottom staff is in C major, 2/4 time. The lyrics "Who bring sal - va - tion in their tongues, And words of peace re - veal, And words of peace re - veal." are written below the notes. The music consists of two staves of eight measures each.

HYMN 303.

Watchman. S. M.

JAMES LEACH.

A musical score for three voices. The top staff is in G major, 2/4 time. The middle staff is in G major, 2/4 time. The bottom staff is in G major, 2/4 time. The lyrics "Ah, when shall I awake From sin's soft-soothing power, The slum - ber from my spi - rit shake, And rise to fall no more." are written below the notes. The music consists of three staves of eight measures each.

Dover. S. M.

Great is the Lord, our God, And let his praise be great; He makes his church-es his a - bode, His most de-light - ful seat.

Shrewsbury. S. M.

HARWOOD.

Pris - 'ners of hope a -rise, And see your Lord ap -pear : Lo ! on the wings of love he flies, And brings redemption near.

ful seat.

D.

emption near.

Join in a song with sweet ac - cord,

cord, in a song, &c.

Join in a song with sweet accord,

While ye surround the throne, While ye surround the throne, While ye surround the throne.

While ye surround the throne, While ye, &c.

cord, in a song, &c.

While ye surround the throne,

While ye, &c.

Bethel. S. M.

Strong in the strength which God supplies Through his e-ter-nal Son.

Soldiers of Christ, arise, And put your ar-mour on, And put your armour on ; Strong in the strength which God supplies Thro' his eternal Son :

Joy. S. M.

Strong in the strength which God supplies Thro' his e-ter-nal Son :

Fa-ther, in whom we live, In whom we are and move, In whom we are and move.

Joy. S. M. Concluded.

141

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The vocal parts are supported by a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are as follows:

The glory, pow'r, and praise receive, Of thy creating love, The glory, power, and praise re-ceive Of thy ere-a-ting love.

HYMN 685.

Eastbourne. S. M.

WEBBE.

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The vocal parts are supported by a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are as follows:

To God the on - ly wise, Our Sa-viour and our King, Let all the saints be - low the skies Their humble prais-es bring.

Shepherd of Is - rael, hear Our suppli - ca - ting cry, Our sup - pli - ca - ting cry; And gather in the souls sin-
Our sup - pli - ca - ting ery, Our sup - pli - ca - ting ery; And gather in the souls sin - cere, And gather
And gather in the souls sin - cere,

in the souls sin - cere That from..... their breth - ren fly.
cere, And gather in the souls sincere, That from their brethren fly.
in the souls.... sin - cere that from..... their breth - ren fly.
And gather in the souls sincere That from their brethren fly, That from their brethren fly.

Come, ye that love the Lord, And let your joys be known;

Dallas. S. M. Concluded.

143

And gather
souls sin-
And gather
-cere,

A musical score for three voices. The top voice has a soprano clef, the middle voice an alto clef, and the bottom voice a bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The lyrics are: "Join in a song with sweet accord." (repeated), "While ye surround his throne, While ye surround his throne.", and "Join in a song with sweet accord," (repeated). The music consists of four staves of musical notation.

HYMN 673.

Sacrifice. S. M.

ys be known;

A musical score for three voices. The top voice has a soprano clef, the middle voice an alto clef, and the bottom voice a bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The lyrics are: "Commit thou all thy griefs And ways in - to His hands, To His sure truth and ten - der care, Who earth and heaven commands." The music consists of four staves of musical notation.

144

HYMN 252.

Falmouth. S. M.

Father, in whom we live, In whom we are, and move, The glo-ry, power, and praise receive, Of thy cre-at-ing love, Of thy ere-

HYMN 701.

Christianity. S. M.

(W. ARNOLD.)

at-ing love, Of thy cre-at-ing love.

How beauteous are their feet, Who stand on Si-on's hill; Who bring sal-

Christianity. S. M. Concluded.

145

A musical score for a hymn. The title "Christianity. S. M. Concluded." is at the top. The page number "145" is to the right. The music consists of four staves of musical notation. The lyrics are written below the third staff: "va - tion in their tongues, And words of peacee re - veal! And words of peace reveal! And words of peace.....re - veal!" The music concludes with a final staff.

HYMN 296.

Narenza. S. M.

A musical score for a hymn. The title "Narenza. S. M." is centered above the music. The score includes three staves of musical notation. The lyrics are written below the first staff: "The praying Spir - it breathe, The watching power im-part; From all en - tan - gle-ments beneath, Call off my peace-ful heart". The music continues across the three staves.

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

Je - sus,... I fain would find Thy zeal... for God in me,
Je - sus,... I fain would find Thy zeal... for God in me.

Zeal. S. M. Concluded.

147

Musical score for 'Zeal. S. M. Concluded.' featuring three staves of music. The first two staves are in treble clef and the third is in bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is indicated by 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The lyrics are: 'Thy yearn-ing pi - ty for.... man-kind, Thy burn - ing char - i - ty, Thy burn - ing char - - i - ty.'

HYMN 93.

Thatcher. S. M.

HANDEL.

Musical score for 'Thatcher. S. M.' featuring three staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 3/4. The lyrics are: 'My gra-cious lov - ing Lord, To thee what shall I say? Well may I trem - ble at thy word, And scarce presume to pray.'

Harmony. S. M.

Jesus the conqueror, &c.

Je - sns, the conqueror, reigns, In glorious strength array'd, In glo - rious strength array'd, His king - dom o . ver

all maintains, And bids the earth be glad, And bids the earth be glad, And bids..... the earth be glad.

Organ.

Voice

HYMN 103.

St. Bride's. S. M.

DR. HOWARD.

149

O that I could re - vere My much-of - fond - ed God ! O that I could but stand in fear Of thy af - flict-ing rod !

HYMN 721.

Egypt. S. M.

LEACHE.

And must this bo - dy die ? This well-wrought frame decay ? And must these active limbs of mine Lie mould'ring in the clay ?

Spilsby. S. M.

DR. MILLER.

"I the good fight have fought," O, when shall I declare ? The victory by my Saviour got, I long with Paul to share.

Sandforth. S. M.

Lord, if at thy command, The word of life we sow, Wa - ter'd by thy almighty hand, The seed shall surely grow, The seed shall surely grow.

Carey's. (6 lines 8s.)

HENRY CAREY, 1740.

to share.
surely grow.

O God! how of - ten hath thine ear To me in will - ing mer - cy bow'd!
 { While wor-ship-ping thine al - tar near, Low-ly I wept and strong - ly vow'd: } But ah! the fee - ble - ness of man! Have I not

Wirksworth. S. M.

DR. GREENE.

vow'd and wept in vain?

Thou judge of quick and dead, Before whose bar severe, With ho-ly joy, or guilty dread, We all shall soon appre-

Cleft of the Rock. (6 lines 8s.)

FAWCETT.

I call the world's Re-deem - er mine! He lives who died for me, I know; Who bought my soul with blood di -

vine, Je - sus shall re - ap - pear be - low. Stand in that dread - ful day unknown, And fix on earth his

Cleft of the Rock. Concluded.

153

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) and piano. The vocal parts are in common time, while the piano part uses 2/4 time. The vocal parts sing in unison. The lyrics describe a heavenly throne and a dreadful day unknown. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

heav'n - ly throne. Stand in the dread - ful day un - known, And fix on earth his heav'n - ly throne.

Luther's Hymn. (6 lines 8s.)

M. LUTHER.

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) and piano. The vocal parts are in common time, while the piano part uses 2/4 time. The vocal parts sing in unison. The lyrics are from Martin Luther's hymn, starting with "Lo! God is here! let us adore." The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

Largo. HYMN 494.

Lo ! God is here ! let us adore, And own how dreadful is this place, }
Let all within us feel his power, And silent bow before his face ; } Who know his pow'r, his grace who prove, Serve him with awe, with reverence love, Serve, &c.

Admah. (6 lines 8s.)

The musical score consists of six staves of music in G major, 2/2 time. The first three staves are soprano voices, and the last three are bass voices. The music features various note patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings like a sharp sign indicating a key change. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the staff lines.

Je - sus, thou sove - reign Lord of all, The same through one e - ter - na! day, At - tend thy feeblest fol - lowers' call,

And O in - struct us how to pray! Pour out the sup - pli - ea - ting grace, And stir us up to seek thy face!

O God, of good th'unfathomed Sea! Who would not give his heart to thee? Who would not love thee with his might,

O Je-su, Lov-er of mankind? Who would not his whole soul and mind, With all his strength, to thee u-nite?

Plymouth Dock. (6 lines 8s.)



See, sin - ners, in the gos - pel glass, The Friend and Sav - iour of mankind! Not one of all th'a - pos - tate race,



But may in him sal - va - tion find! His thoughts, and words, and ac - tions prove, His life and death,—that God is love!



Terah. (6 lines 8s.)

W. ARNOLD.

157

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The first three staves are in common time (indicated by 'c') and the last three are in 2/4 time (indicated by '2c'). The key signature varies between G major (one sharp) and E major (no sharps or flats). The vocal line is in soprano range, accompanied by a piano or organ part. The lyrics are integrated into the musical lines.

Sa-viour of all, what hast thou done, What hast thou suf - fer'd on the tree? Why didst thou groan thy mo- tal groan.

O be - dient uu - to death for me? The mys - tery of thy pas - sion show, The end of all thy griefs be - low.

Siloam. (6 lines 8s.)

HAYDN.

Now I have found the ground wherein Sure my soul's an - ehor may re - main: The wounds of Je - sus, for my sin
Be - fore the world's found - a - tion slain; Whose mer - ey shall un - sha - ken stay, When heaven and earth are fled a - way.

Organ. Voice.

Desire. (6 lines 8s.)

Ex - pand thy wings, ce - les - tial Dove, And, brood-ing o'er my na - ture's night, Call forth the ray of heav'n - ly Love.

Let there in my dark soul be light; And fill th'il - lus - tra - ted a - byss With glorious beams of end-less bliss.

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The first three staves begin with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (indicated by 'C'). The fourth staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The fifth and sixth staves begin with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes having stems pointing up and others down. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the staves. The first two lines of lyrics are: "Thou, Lord, on whom I still de-pend, Shalt keep me faith-ful to the end: I trust thy truth, and love, and power," and the third line is: "Shall save me to the lat-est hour; And, when I lay this bo-dy down, Re-ward with an im-mor-tal crown."

Peck's Trumpet. (6 lines 8s.)

PECK.

161

Sin - ners, rejoice: your peace is made; Your Sa - viour on the cross hath bled; Your God, in Je - sus re - con - cil'd,

On all his works a - gain hath smil'd; Hath grace thro' him and bless - ing given, To all in earth and all in heaven,

162

Peck's Trumpet. Concluded.

Hath grace thro' him and blessing given, To all in earth and all in heaven, To all in earth and all in heaven.

HYMN 33.

Charity. (6 lines 8s.)

STANLEY & DR. WAINWRIGHT.

Would Jesus have the sinner die? Why hangs he then on you - der tree? What means that strange ex - pir - ing cry?

Charity. Concluded.

168



NWRIGHT.

A musical score for two voices and piano. The vocal parts are in treble clef, and the piano part is in bass clef. The music consists of four systems of staves. The lyrics are integrated into the vocal parts. The first system starts with "in heaven." followed by "(Sin - ners, he prays for you and me:) "Forgive them, Fa - ther, O for - give, They know not that by". The second system continues with "me they live, For - give them, Fa - ther, O for - give, They know not that by me they live." The piano part provides harmonic support throughout the piece.

in heaven.
(Sin - ners, he prays for you and me:) "Forgive them, Fa - ther, O for - give, They know not that by
me they live, For - give them, Fa - ther, O for - give, They know not that by me they live."

Ledbury. (6 lines 8s.)

THOMAS CLARK.

Come, Ho- ly Ghost, all - quick'ning fire, Come, and in me de-light to rest; Drawn by the lure of strong de-sire,

O come, and con-se-crate my breast! The tem-ple of my soul pre-pare, And fix thy sa-cred pre-sence there!

Castleton. (6 lines 8s.)

ADAM WRIGHT.

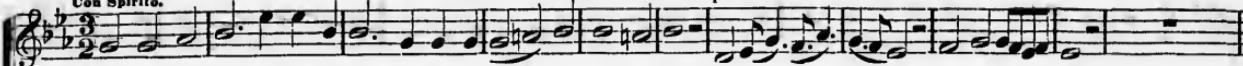
165

K.
ng de - sire,
sence there !

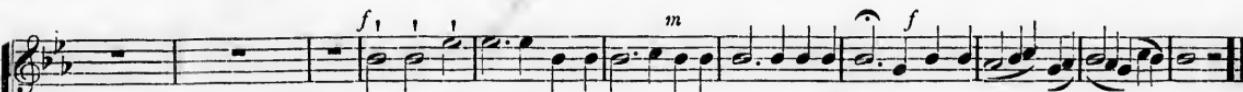
Je - su, thy bound - less love to me No thought can reach, no tongue de - clare ; O knit my thank - ful heart to thee,

And reign without a ri - val there ! Thine whol - ly, thine a - lone, I am ; Be thou a - lone my con - stant flame !

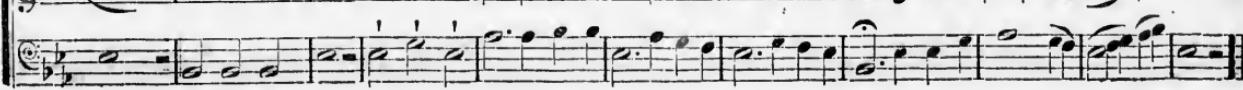
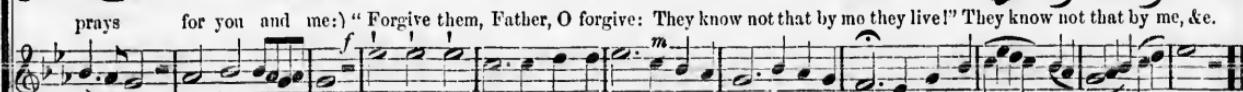
Barrett. (6 lines 8s.)

*Con Spirito.**p*

Would Je-sus have the sinner die? Why hangs he then on yon-der tree? What means that strange ex-pir-ing cry? (Sinners, be



prays for you and me:) "Forgive them, Father, O forgive: They know not that by me they live!" They know not that by me, &c.



Zalmonah. (6 lines 8s.)

ers, he

y me, &e.



Whitsuntide. (6 lines 8s.)

Sa - viour from sin, I wait to prove That Je - sus is thy heal - ing name; To lose, when per - fect - ed in love,

p

Whate'er I have, or can, or am: I stay me on thy faith - ful word, "The servant shall be as his Lord."

Simeon's Joy. (6 lines 8s.)

in love,

Mes - si- ah, joy of ev - ery heart, Thou, thou the King of glo - ry art, The Fa - ther's ev - er - last - ing Son,
on thee de - pend.

Thee it de-lights thy Church to own; For all our hopes on thee de-pend, Whose glo - rious mer - eies nev - er end.
For all our hopes on thee depend,

Love. (6 lines 8s.)

My heart is full of Christ, and longs Its glorious matter to declarel Of him I make my loftier songs, I cannot from his praise forbear;

My ready tongue makes haste to sing The glo - ries of my heavenly King, The glo - ries of my heavenly King.

Madrid. (6 lines 8s.)

The musical score consists of two systems of music. The top system is in common time (C) and features three staves: soprano (treble clef), alto (C-clef), and bass (F-clef). The lyrics for this section are:

Sa-viour, on me... the grace be-stow, To trample on my mor-tal foe, Conqueror of death with thee to rise,

The bottom system is also in common time (C) and features three staves: soprano, alto, and bass. The lyrics for this section are:

And claim my sta-tion in the skies, Fix'd as the throne which ne'er can move, A pil-lar in thy church a-bove.

Zauberflöte. (6 lines 8s.)

MOZART.

Prison-ers of hope, lift up your heads; The day of lib-er-ty draws near; Je-sus, who on the Serpent treads, Shall soon in your be-

half ap-pear; The Lord will to his tem-ple come; Prepare your hearts to make him room, Prepare your hearts to make him room.

The musical score consists of two systems of six-line staves each, written in common time (indicated by '2/4') and featuring a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the staves. The first system of lyrics is:

O God, of good th'unfathomed Sea! Who would not give his heart to thee? Who would not love thee with his might,

The second system of lyrics is:

O Je-su, Lov-er of mankind? Who would not his whole soul and mind, With all his strength, to thee u - nite?

Monmouth. (6 lines 8s.)

G. DAVIS.

p

The musical score consists of eight stanzas of music, each with three staves. The top two staves are for the organ, and the bottom staff is for the voice. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music is written in a cursive hand style. The lyrics are as follows:

Father of ev - er - last - ing grace, Thy goodness and thy truth we praise, Thy goodness and thy truth we prove; Thou
hast in hon - our of thy Son, The gift un-speak - a - ble sent down, The Spirit of life, and pow'r, and love.

Organ.

voice.

Voice or Organ.

K

Martin's Lane. (6 lines 8s.)

DR. ARNE.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is in common time (indicated by 'C') and G major (indicated by a 'G' with a sharp). The middle staff is also in common time and G major. The bottom staff is in common time and F major (indicated by a 'F'). The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with several fermatas (dots over notes) and rests. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the staves. The first stanza starts with 'How love - ly are thy tents, O Lord! Where'er thou choos - est to re - cord Thy name, or place thy house of prayer.' The second stanza starts with 'My soul out - flies the an - gel choir, And faints, o'erpow'red with strong do - desire, To meet thy spe - cial presence there.'

O Je - su, source of calm re-pose, Thy like nor man nor an-gel knows; Fair-est among ten thou - sand fair!

E'en those whom death's sad fletters bound,

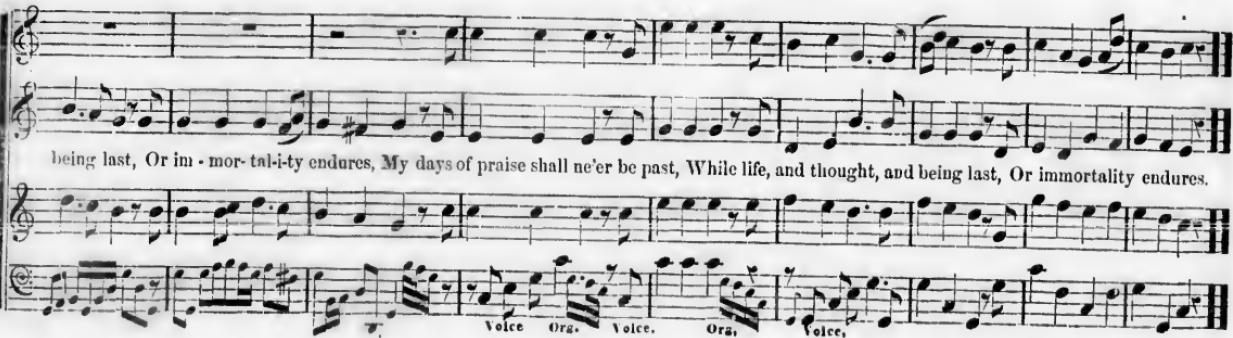
E'en those whom death's sad fet - ters... bound, Whom thick - est darkness com - pass'd round, Find light and life if thou ap-pear.

E'en those whom death's sad fletters bound, Organ

Voice.

Jackson's Hymn. (6 lines 8s.)

PETTIT.



Didsbury. (6 lines 8s.)

How love - ly are thy tents, O Lord! Where'er thou choosest to re - cord Thy name, or place thy house of prayer.

My soul outflies the an - gel choir, And saints, o'erpow'red with strong de - sire, To meet thy spe - cial pre - sence there.

Harwood's. (4 8s & 2 6s.)

E. HARWOOD, 1760.

Be it my on - ly wisdom here, To serve the Lord with fil - ial fear, With lov - ing grat - i - tude; Su - po - rior sense may

HYMN 147.

St. John's. 4 8s & 2 6s. LEACH.

I display, By shunning eve - ry e - vil way, And walking in the good.

O Love Divine, how sweet thou art!

St. John's. Concluded.

181

When shall I find my will-ing heart All ta - - ken up by thee? I thirst, I faint, I die to prove

The greatness of re - deem - ing Love, The love of Christ to me!..... The love of Christ to me!

Praise. (4 8s & 2 6s.)

RADIGER.

O glorious hope of per-fect love! It lifts me up to things above; It bears on eagles' wings; It gives my ravished soul a taste, And

With Jesus' priests and kings

makes me for some moments feast With Jesus' priests and kings, It gives my ravish'd soul a taste, And makes me for some moments feast With, &c.

With Jesus' priests and kings

How hap - py are the lit - tle flock, Who, safe beneath their guardian-rock, In all commotions rest ! When war's and
tu - mult's waves run high, Un-mov'd a-bove, Uamov'd above the storm.. they lie, They lodge, they lodge in Je - su's breast.

Willowby. (4 8s & 2 6s.)

The musical score consists of four staves of music in common time, with a key signature of two sharps. The first three staves are soprano voices, and the fourth staff is a basso continuo or harmonic support. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes where appropriate. The music features eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures, particularly in the bass line.

Lord, I a - dore thy gra - cious will: Thro' ev - 'ry in - stru - ment of ill My Fa - ther's goodness see.

Ac - cept the com - pli - ca - ted wrong Of Shi - mei's hand and Shi - mei's tongue, As kind re - bukes from thee!

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. The first four staves are in treble clef, G major, and common time (indicated by 'C'). The last four staves are in bass clef, F major, and common time (indicated by 'C'). The vocal parts are combined into two groups: the first group (treble) has a soprano and alto part, while the second group (bass) has a tenor and bass part. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes in two sections. The first section of lyrics is: "Je - sus, thou soul of all our joys, For whom we now lift up our voice, And all our strength ex - ert." The second section of lyrics is: "Touchsafe the grace we humbly claim, Compose in-to a thankful frame, And tune thy peo - ple's heart, And tune thy peo - ple's heart."

Latrobe. (4 8s & 2 6s.)

REV. C. I. LA TROBE, 1805.

Minore.

O Sa-viour, cast a gra-cious smile! Our gloomy guilt and sel-fish guile, And shy dis-trust re-move:
 The true sim-pli-ci-ty im-part, To fash-ion ev-ery pas-sive heart, And mould it in-to love.

The musical score consists of six staves of music in common time, key signature of one flat. The first three staves are soprano voices, and the last three are bass voices. The music is divided into two sections by a repeat sign with a 'p' dynamic. The lyrics are as follows:

How happy is the pil-grim's lot! How free from ev-ry anx-i-ous thought, From worldly hope and fear! From worldly hope and fear! Confined to nei-ther
court nor cell, His soul disdains on earth to dwell, He on-ly sojourns here, He on-ly sojourns here, He on-ly sojourns here.

Warsaw. (4 6s & 2 8s.)

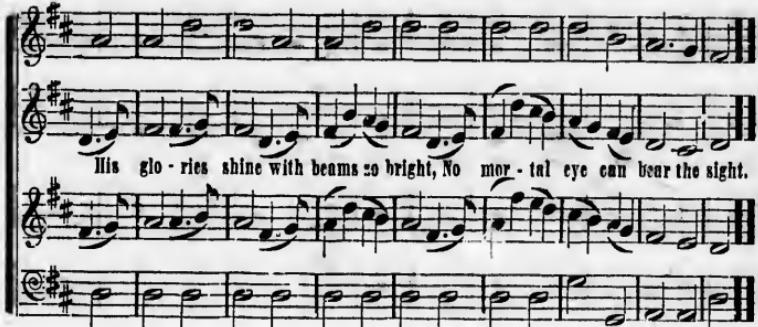
Join all the glorious names Of wis-dom, love, and power, That ever mor-tals knew, That angels ev-er bore; All are too mean to
 speak his worth, Too mean to set our Saviour forth.

Haddam. (4 6s & 2 8s.)

L. MASON.

The Lord Jehovah reigns, His throne is built on high; The garments he assumes Are light and majesty:

Haddam. Concluded.

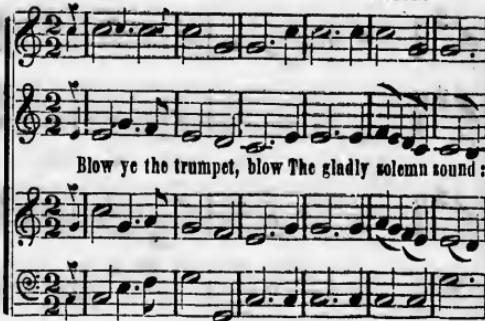


His glo - ries shine with beams so bright, No mor - tal eye can bear the sight.

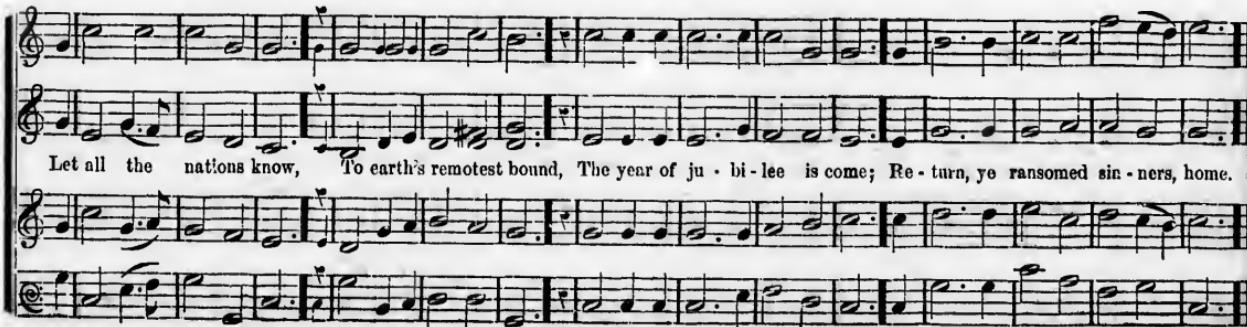
Murray. (4 6s & 2 8s.) 189

HYMN 645.

MASON.



Blow ye the trumpet, blow The gladly solemn sound :



Let all the nations know, To earth's remotest bound, The year of ju - bi - lee is come; Re - turn, ye ransomed sin - ners, home.

Remembrance. (4 6s & 2 8s.)

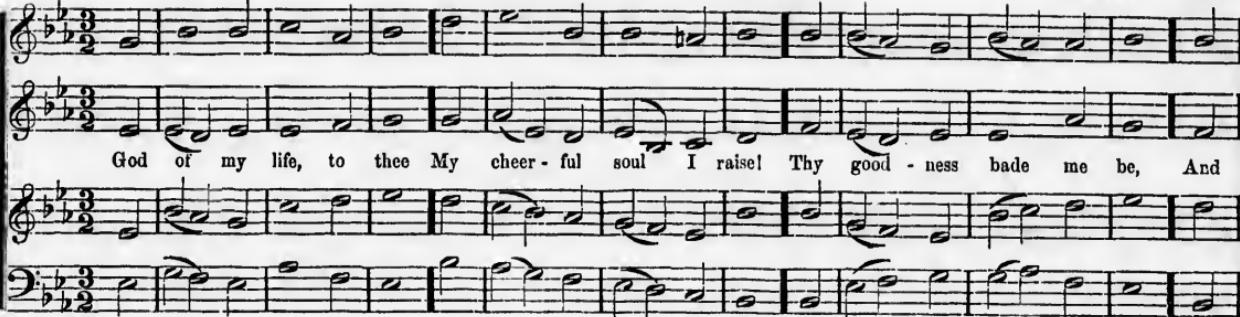
The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first three staves are in common time (indicated by 'C') and have a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff begins with a dynamic 'p' (piano) and is also in common time with one sharp. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes. The first two staves contain the first two lines of the hymn, and the third and fourth staves contain the next two lines.

Lord of the worlds a - bove! How pleas - ant and how fair The dwell - ings of thy love,

Thy earth-ly tem - ples, are! To thine a - bode My heart aspires, With warm de - sires To see my God.

love,

my God.



God of my life, to thee My cheer - ful soul I raise! Thy good - ness bade me be, And



still pro - longs my days; I see my na - tal hour re - turn, And bless the day that I was born.

L.

Lutman. (4 6s. & 2 8s)

The Lord of earth and sky, The God of a-ges praise; Who reigns enthron'd on high, Ancient of endless days; Who lengthens out our
tri - al here, And spares us yet an-oth - er year. Who lengthens out our tri - al here, And spares us yet an-oth - er year.....

Let earth and heaven a - gree, An - gels and men be joined, To cel-e-brate with me The Saviour of mankind; Ta -

T'a - dore the all-a - toning Lamb, the all a - ton-ing Lamb, of Je - sus', &c.

dore the all-a - toning Lamb, T'a-dore the all-a - ton - ing Lamb, And bless the sound of Je - sus' name, And bless the sound of Jesus' name.

T'a - dore the all - a - toning Lamb, T'a - dore the all a - ton-ing Lamb,

Burnham. (4 6s & 2 8s.)

T. CLARK.

Lord, we thy will o - bey, And in thy pleasure rest; We, on - ly we, can say, "Whatev - er is, is best;" Joy - ful to
 meet, will - ing to part, Joy - ful to meet, will - ing to part, Convined, conviuced we still are one in heart.
 Joy - ful to meet, &c.

Reward. (4 6s & 2 8s.)

FAWELL.

195

Lord, we thy will o - bey, And in thy pleas - ure rest; We, on - ly we, can say, "Whatev - er is, is best;"

Vivace.

Joy - ful to meet, will-ing to part, Con - vinced we still are one in heart, Con - vinced we still are one in heart.

Lenox. (4 6s & 2 8s.)

EDSON.

A - rise, my soul, a - rise, Shake off thy guil - ty fears; The bleeding Sac - ri - fice In my be - half ap - pears;

Be - fore the throne my Sure - ty stands, Be - fore the throne my Sure - ty stands; My name is writ - ten on his hands.

Majesty. (4 6s & 2 8s.)

ap - pears ;

his hands.

Ye virgin souls, arise, With all the dead awake! Un-to sal-vation wise, Oil in your vessels take, Oil in..... your ves - sels

Oil in your vess - - - - - als

Oil in your vess - - - - - als

p

f

take: Upstarting at the midnight cry, Upstarting at the midnight cry, "Behold the heavenly Bridegroom nigh!" "Behold the heavenly, &c.

p

f

Waterstock. (4 6s & 2 8s.)

JOHN GOSS.

Let earth and heav'n a - gree, An - gels and men be join'd, To cel - e - brate with me
The Sa - viour of man-kind: T'a - dore the all - a - ton - ing Lamb, And bless the soul of Je - sus' name.

ss.

HYMN 73.

Albion. (8 lines 8s.)

Old English Melody.

199



A way with our sorrow and fear, We soon shall re-cov - er our home, The el - ty of saints shall appear; The day of e - ter - ni-ty come:

From earth we shall quickly re-move, And mount to our native a-bode; The house of our Father a - bove, The palace of angels and God.

Prescott. (8 lines 8s.)

HOLFORD.

A fountain of Life and of Grace In Christ, our Redeemer, we see: For us, who his offers embrace, For all it is open and free: Je-

hovah himself doth in - vite To drink of his pleasures unknown; The streams of immor-tal de-light, That flow from his heavenly throne.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (G major). The time signature is 2/2 throughout. The music is divided into two sections by lyrics. The first section starts with a piano introduction followed by the first four staves. The second section begins with the fifth staff and continues with the last four staves. The lyrics are as follows:

O when shall we sweetly remove,
O when shall we enter our rest,
Re - turn to the Si - on a - bove,
The moth-er of spir-it's distress'd!

That ei - ty of God the great King,
Where sorrow and death are no more,
But saints our Im-mau - u - el sing,
And ehe - rub and se - raph a-dore.

Israel. (8 lines 8s.)

The musical score consists of eight staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music is arranged in two groups of four staves each, separated by lyrics. The first group of lyrics is:

Thou Shepherd of Israel, and mine, The joy and desire of my heart; For closer communion I pine, I long to reside where thou art;

The second group of lyrics is:

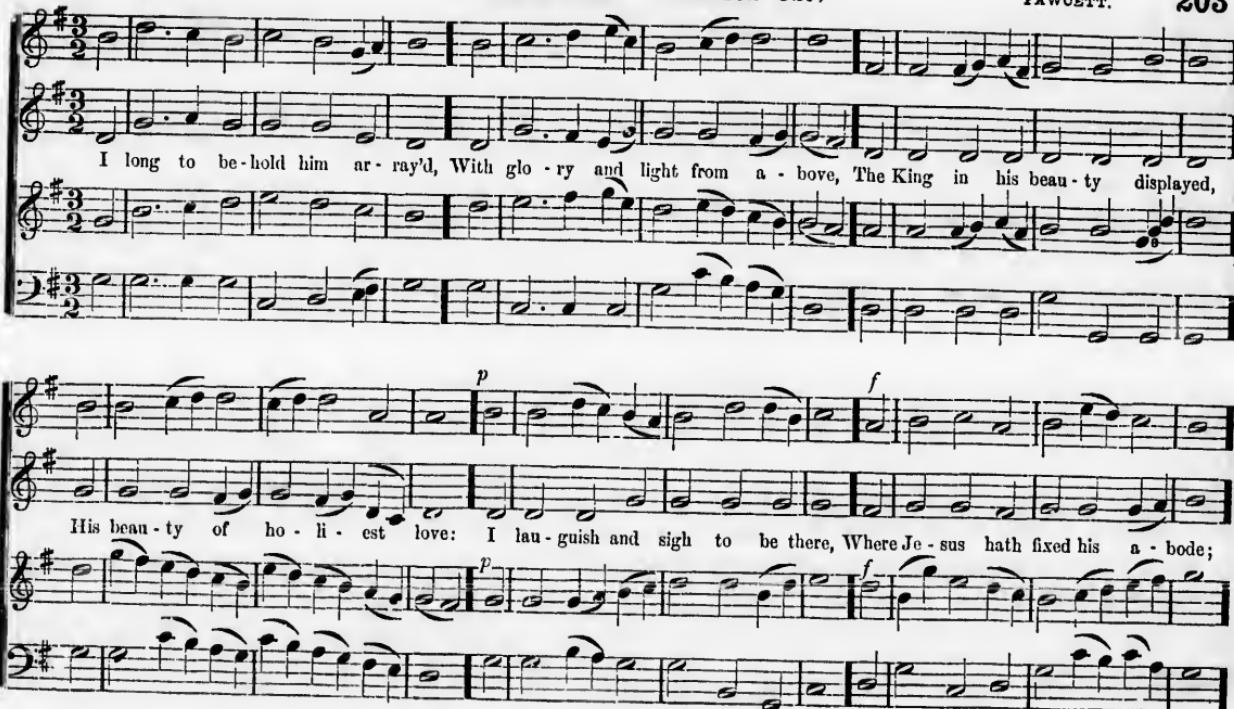
The pasture I languish to find, Where all, who their Shepherd obey, Are seen on thy bosom reclined, And screen'd from the heat of the day.

Mansion. (8 lines 8s.)

FAWGETT.

where thou art:

heat of the day.



I long to be-hold him ar-ray'd, With glo-ry and light from a-bove, The King in his beau-ty displayed,
 His beau-ty of ho-li-est love: I lau-guish and sigh to be there, Where Je-sus hath fixed his a-bode;

Mansion. Concluded.

p

O when shall we meet in the air, And fly to the mount - ain of God! And fly to the mountain of God!

HYMN 79.

Carnaby. (4 lines 8s.)

p

A fountain of Life and of Grace In Christ, our Redeemer, we see: For us, who his of-fers em - brace, For all, it is o - pen and free.

Hythe. (4 lines 8s.)

A Fountain of Life and of Grace In Christ, our Redeemer, we see : For us, who his offers embrace, For all, it is open and free, For all, it is open, and free.

The musical score consists of three staves of music in common time (indicated by 'C'). The first two staves are in G major (indicated by a 'G' with a sharp sign), and the third staff is in A major (indicated by an 'A' with a sharp sign). The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers 1 through 12 are present above the staves. The dynamic 'p' (piano) is indicated above the third staff.

David. (4 lines 8s.)

The thirsty are called to their Lord, His glorious ap-pearing to see ; And, drawn by the power of his word, The promise, I know, is for me.

The musical score consists of three staves of music in common time (indicated by 'C'). The first two staves are in G major (indicated by a 'G' with a sharp sign), and the third staff is in A major (indicated by an 'A' with a sharp sign). The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers 1 through 12 are present above the staves.

Goshen. (4 lines 8s.)

Musical score for "Goshen" hymn, 4 lines 8s. The score consists of four staves of music in common time, key signature of two flats. The vocal line is in soprano C-clef, and the piano accompaniment is in bass F-clef. The lyrics are as follows:

The Church in her mi - li - tant state Is weary, and cannot forbear; The saints in an a - go - ny wait To see him a-gain in the air.

Calcutta. (8s, 7s & 4s.)

T. CLARK.

Musical score for "Calcutta" hymn, 8s, 7s & 4s. The score consists of four staves of music in common time, key signature of two flats. The vocal line is in soprano C-clef, and the piano accompaniment is in bass F-clef. The lyrics are as follows:

Lo! He comes with clouds descending, Once for favour'd sin - ners slain; Thousand, thousand saints attending, Swell the tri - umph

Calcutta. Concluded.

207

A musical score for a hymn, featuring three staves of music in G clef, B-flat key signature, and common time. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes. The first two staves begin with a treble clef, while the third staff begins with a bass clef. The lyrics describe God's reign and appearance on earth, including the phrase "Hal-le-lu-jah!"

-gain in the air.
ARK.
the tri - umph

of his train: Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! God appears on earth to reign, God appears on earth to reign, God appears on
earth to reign, God appears on earth to reign, God ap - pears on earth to reign, God ap - pears on earth to reign.
earth to reign.....

Calvary. (8s, 7s & 4.)

STANLEY.

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The top two staves are in treble clef, the third is in bass clef, and the fourth is also in bass clef. The time signature varies between 2/2 and 3/2. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes. The first stanza of lyrics is:

Come, thou Conqueror of the na-tions, Now on thy white horse ap-pear; Earthquakes, deaths, and des-o-la-tions

The second stanza of lyrics is:

Sig-ni-fy thy king-dom near: True and faith-ful! True and faith-ful! Stab-lish thy do-min-ion here.

Lift your heads, ye friends of Je - sus, Partners in his sufferings here;
Christ, to all be-liev - ers precious, Lord of lords, shall soon ap-pear: { Mark the tokens, Mark the to - kens Of his heavenly
ion here.
king - dom near: Mark the to - kens, Mark the to-kens Of his heavenly kingdom near, Of his heavenly kingdom near!

Helston. (8s, 7s & 4.)

Come, thou Con-qoror of the na - tions, Now on thy white horse ap - pear: Earthquakes, deaths, and des-o-la - tions,

Sig - ni - fy thy king - dom near: True and faith - ful! True and faith - ful! 'Stab - lish thy do - min - ion here.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature varies between common time and 2/4. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with several grace notes indicated by small vertical strokes above the main notes. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the staves. The first stanza begins with "Lo! He comes with clouds de - scend-ing," and the second stanza begins with "Swell the tri - umph of his train: Hal - le - lu - jah!" The music concludes with a final stanza ending in "God ap-pears on earth to reign."

des-o-la - tions,

ion here.

Lo! He comes with clouds de - scend-ing, Once for favoured sin - ners slain; Thousand, thousand saints at - tend - ing,

Swell the tri - umph of his train: Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! God ap-pears on earth to reign.

Advent. (8s & 7s.)

WAINWRIGHT.

Light of those whose dreary dwelling, Bor - ders on the shades of death, Come, and by thy love re - vealing, Dis - si - pate the

clouds be - neath, The new heav'n and earth's Creator, In our deep - est dark - ness rise, Scatt'ring all the night of nature,

si - pate the
light of nature,

HYMN 633.

Jesse. (8s & 7s)

From PURCELL.

213

Pour-ing eyesight on our eyes.

{ Hail, thou once des - pi - sed Je - sus! Hail, thou Ga - li - le - an King!
Thou didst suf - fer to re - lease us; Thou didst free sal - va - tion bring. } Hail, thou

a - go - nizing Saviour, Bear - er of our sin and shame! By thy merits we find fa - vour; Life is giv - en thro' thy name.

Northampton Chapel. (8s & 7s.)

A. WILLIAMS.

Happy soul, thy days are ended, All thy mourn-ing days be - low: Go, by an - gel guards at-tend-ed, To the sight of

HYMN 385.

Vienna. 8s & 7s.

HAYDN.
Hymn to the Emperor.

Je - sus go, To the right of Je - sus go.

Love Di-vine, all loves ox - cell-ing, Joy of heav'n, to earth come down;

Vienna. Concluded.

the sight of

DN.
e Emperor.

th come down;

Fix in us thy humble dwelling, All thy faith-ful mercies crown; Jesus, thou art all compassion; Pure, un-bounded love thou art;

Vis - it us with thy sal - va - tion; Eu - ter eve-ry trembling heart;*Visit us with thy sal - va - tion; Eu - ter eve-ry trembling heart.

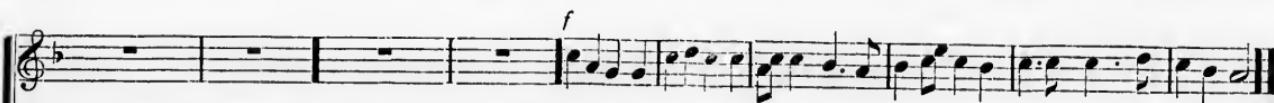
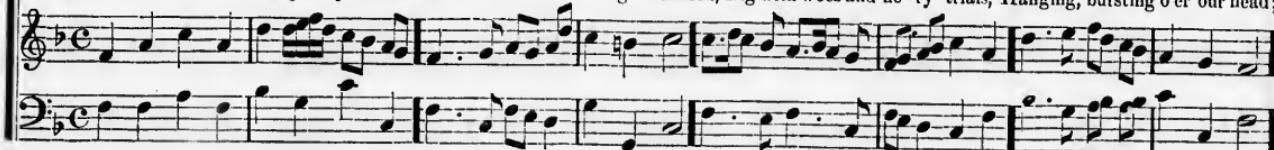
* In short hymns, or when not more than three stanzas are sung, the last two lines may be repeated, as above: the first time *pia*, second time *forte*.

Queenborough. (8s & 7s.)

T. CLARK.



Righteous God! whose vengeful phi - als All our fears and thoughts exceed, Big with woes and fie - ry trials, Hanging, bursting o'er our head;



While thou visitest the nations, Thy selected people spare, Arm our caution'd. Arm our caution'd souls with patience, Fill our humble hearts with prayer.



Dismission. (8s & 7s.)

o'er our head;
Lord, dismiss us with thy blessing! Bid us now do - part in peace; Bid us now depart in peace; Still on heavenly manna feed-ing,
Hal - le -

Let our faith and love increase, Let our faith and love increase. Hal-le - lujah, Halle - ln-jah, Halle-lu - jah, Hal-le -
CHORUS.

Let our faith and love, &c.
Let our faith, &c.
Hal - ie •

Dismission. Concluded.

Adagio.

lujah, Hal-le-lujah, Halle - lujah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Halle - lujah, Halle - lujah, Halle - lujah. Amen, Amen.

Romanza. (8s & 7s.)

From BEETHOVEN.

Come, thou ev - erlast - ing Spi - rit, Bring to eve - ry thankful mind, All the Saviour's dy - ing merit, All his suff'ring for man-kind!

Earth, re - joice, our Lord is King! Sons of men, his prais - es sing; Sing ye in tri - umphant
 strains, Je - sus our Mes - si - ah reigns! Je - sus onr Mes - si - ah reigns!

Aaron. (4 lines 7s.)

ARNOLD.

Holy Lamb, who thee receive, Who in thee begin to live, Day and night they cry to thee, As thou art, so let us be ! As thou art, so let us be !

Organ. Voice.

Alma. (4 lines 7s.)

WEBBE.

Depth of mercy, can there be Mercy still reserved for me ? Can my God his wrath forbear ? Me, the chief of sinners, spare ?

Sicilian Mariners. (4 lines 7s.)

Christ, from whom all blessings flow, Perfecting the saints below, Hear us, who thy na-ture share, Who thy mystic bo-dy are.

Theodora. (4 lines 7s.)

From HANDEL.

What are these arrayed in white, Brighter than the noonday sun? Foremost of the sons of light, Nearest the e-ter-nal throne?

Musical notation for Hymn 257, Melville, 4 lines 7s. The music is in common time, key of C major (two sharps). It consists of four staves of seven measures each. The lyrics are:

Glo-ry be to God on high, God, whose glory fills the sky; Peace on earth to man for-given, Man, the well-be-loved of heaven.

Musical notation for Hymn 514, Prayer, 4 lines 7s. The music is in common time, key of C major (one sharp). It consists of four staves of seven measures each. The lyrics are:

Fa-ther, at thy footstool see Those who now are one in thee: Draw us by thy grace a-lone; Give, O give us to thy Son!

be - loved of heaven.

s to thy Son!

Pilton. (4 lines 7s.)

Three staves of musical notation in common time (indicated by '3') and G major (indicated by a sharp sign). The first two staves begin with quarter notes, while the third staff begins with a half note. The lyrics "Hark, the herald an-gels sing Glo-ry to the new-born king; 'Peace on earth, and mer-ey mild: God and sin - ners re - conciled.'" are written below the staves.

Hark, the herald an-gels sing Glo-ry to the new-born king; 'Peace on earth, and mer-ey mild: God and sin - ners re - conciled.'

Savona. (4 lines 7s.)

THOS. CLARK.

Three staves of musical notation in common time (indicated by 'C') and F major (indicated by a flat sign). The first two staves begin with quarter notes, while the third staff begins with a half note. The lyrics "Depth of mercy, ean there be Mercy still reserved for me? Can my God his wrath forbear? Me, the chief of sinners, spare?" are written below the staves.

Depth of mercy, ean there be Mercy still reserved for me? Can my God his wrath forbear? Me, the chief of sinners, spare?

Faversham. (4 lines 7s.)

DR. WORGAN.

Jesus, all a-ton-ing Lamb, Thine, and only thine, I am; Take my bod-y, spir-it, soul; On-ly thou pos-sess the whole,

HYMN 142.

Anxiety. 4 lines 7s.

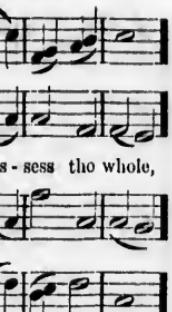
FAWCETT.

Take my bo-dy, spi-rit, soul, On-ly thou possess the whole.

Droop-ing soul, shake off thy fears; Fearful soul, be strong, be

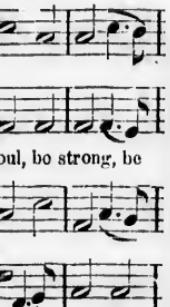
Anxiety. Concluded.

225



bold; Tar - ry till the Lord ap - pears, Nev - er, nev - er quit thy hold! Nev - er, nev - er quit thy hold!

FAWOETT.



HYMN 512.

German Hymn. (4 lines 7s.)

PLEYEL.

Lord and God of heavenly powers! Theirs,—yet, O! benignly ours! Glorious King! let earth proclaim, Worms attempt to chant thy name.

Townhead. (4 lines 7s.)

Come, De - sire of nations, come! Has-ten, Lord, the gen - 'ral doom! Hear the Spi - rit and the Bride; Come, and take,

Mount Hermon. (4 lines 7s.)

LEACH.

Come, and take us to thy side.

Lord, that I may learn of thee, Give me true sim - pli - ci - ty;

Mount Hermon. Concluded.

227



Come, and take,

LEACH.

A vertical column of musical notation consisting of four staves. The top three staves are in treble clef and the bottom one is in bass clef. The music is in common time. The lyrics "Wean my soul, and keep it low, Will - ing thee, Will - ing thee, Will - ing thee a - lone to know." are written below the notes.

HYMN 287.

Ambleside. 4 lines 7s.

FAWCETT.

A vertical column of musical notation consisting of four staves. The top three staves are in treble clef and the bottom one is in bass clef. The music is in common time. The lyrics "Om - ni-pres - ent God, whose aid No one ev - er asked in vain, Be this night a - bout my bed, Eve - ry e - vil thought restrain." are written below the notes.

Culpinstock. (8 lines 7s.)

BURGESS,

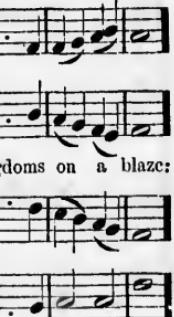
Kindled by a spark.

See how great a flame aspires, Kindled by a spark of grace! Jesus' love the nations fires, Sets the kingdoms on a blaze;

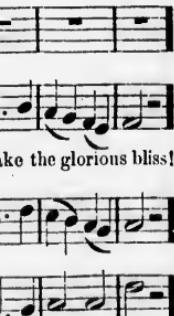
bring fire on earth he came; Kin-dled in some hearts it is; O that all might catch the flame, All partake the glorious bliss

Organi.

Yolice



doms on a blaze;



ake the glorious bliss!

HYMN 218.

Seville. (8 lines 7s.)

Spanish Chant.

229

Repeat this stave to the third and fourth lines of each verse.

f

All partake the glo - rious bliss!

p

{ See how great a flame aspires, Kindled by a spark of grace! }
 Je - sus' love the na - tions fires, Sets the kingdoms on a blaze: } To bring

p

fire on earth he came; Kindled in some hearts it is: O that all might catch the flame, All partake the glo - rious bliss!

p

f

Easter. (8 lines 7s.)

DR. WORGAN.

What are these array'd in white, Brighter than the noon-day sun? Foremost of the sons of light, Nearest the e - ter-nal throne?

These are they that bore the cross, No - bly for their Master stood; Sufferers in his righteous cause, Followers of the dy - ing God.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music, each with a key signature of two flats and a time signature of common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music is divided into three sections by vertical bar lines. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes in two distinct stanzas. The first stanza begins with the line 'Je - su, lov-er of my soul,' followed by 'Let me to thy bosom fly,' and continues with 'While the near-er wa-ters roll, While the tempest still is high; Hide me, O my.' The second stanza begins with 'Saviour hide, Till the storm of life be past; Safe in - to the ha-ven guide; O reeive, O reeive, O reeive my soul at last!' The music features various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having horizontal dashes through them.

Je - su, lov-er of my soul, Let me to thy bosom fly, While the near-er wa-ters roll, While the tempest still is high; Hide me, O my
Saviour hide, Till the storm of life be past; Safe in - to the ha-ven guide; O reeive, O reeive, O reeive my soul at last!

Christ, from whom all bless-ing flow. Per-fect-ing the saints be - low, }
Hear us, who thy na-ture share,— Who thy mys-tic bo-dy are. } Join us, in one spir-it join,

Let us still re-ceive of thine: Still for more on thee we call, Thou who fill-est all in all.

The musical score consists of six staves of music in G major, 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic (f). The second staff begins with a piano dynamic (p). The third staff begins with a forte dynamic (f). The fourth staff begins with a piano dynamic (p). The fifth staff begins with a forte dynamic (f). The sixth staff begins with a piano dynamic (p).

Rock of Agnes, elect for me, let me hide my self in thee; Let the wa-ter and the blood, From thy wounded side which flow'd,

Be of sin the dou - ble cure, Save from wrath and make me pure, Save from wrath and make me pure.

Safety. (6 lines 7s.)

REV. J. WEST.

The musical score consists of four staves of music in G major, 2/4 time. The first three staves are soprano voices, and the fourth staff is a basso continuo (BC) part. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes. The first two staves begin with a treble clef, and the last two staves begin with a bass clef. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests and dynamic markings like forte (f) and piano (p).

O dis - close thy love - ly face; Quick - en all my droop-ing powers: Gasps my faint - ing soul for grace,

As a thirst - y land for showers: Haste, my Lord, no more de - lay, Come, my Sa - viour, come a - way.

Wellspring. (6 lines 7s.)

WEST.

soul for gracie,
ne a - way.

Sav - iour, Prince of Is - rael's racee, See mo from thy loft - y throne; Give the sweet ro - lent - ing grace,

Sof - ten this ob - du - rate stone! Stone to flesh, O God, con - vert; Cast a look, Cast a look, and break my heart!

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The first three staves are in treble clef, G major, and common time (indicated by a '4'). The fourth staff is in bass clef, C major, and common time. The fifth and sixth staves are in treble clef, G major, and common time. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes. The first two lines of lyrics are: "Centre of our hopes thou art, End of our enlarged de-sires; Stamp thine im-age on our heart;" The third line continues on the fourth staff: "Fill us now with heav'n-ly fires; Ce-ment-ed by love di-vine, Seal our souls for-ev-er thine!" The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines.

Centre of our hopes thou art, End of our enlarged de-sires; Stamp thine im-age on our heart;

Fill us now with heav'n-ly fires; Ce-ment-ed by love di-vine, Seal our souls for-ev-er thine!



Cen - tre of our hopes thou art, End of our enlarged desires; Stamp thine im-age on our heart; Fill us now with

heav'n - ly fires; Ce - ment - ed by love di - vine, Seal our souls for ev - er thine,—Seal our souls for ev - er thine.

Linton Green. (6 lines 7s.)

Lamb of God, who bear'st away All the sins of all mankind, Bow a na-tion to thy sway;—While we may acceptance find,

HYMN 411. Eglon. (6 lines 7s.) MORETON.

Let us thankful-ly em-brace The last of-fers of thy grace.

Why not now, my God, my God? Ready if thou

Eglon. Concluded.

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Musical score for "Eglon. Concluded." featuring three staves of music in G major, 2/4 time. The vocal line (treble clef) has lyrics: "al - ways art, Read - y if thou al - ways art, Mak - e in me thy mean a - bode, Take pos - ses - sion of my heart;". The bassoon line (bass clef) provides harmonic support. The organ line (bass clef) begins at measure 10. The vocal line continues with "If thou canst so great - ly bow, Friend of sin - ners, why not now? Friend of sin -' ners, why not now?" The bassoon line continues throughout. The organ line ends at measure 10, and the vocal line ends at measure 11.

) MORETON.

Ready if thou

p

Continuation of the musical score for "Eglon. Concluded." featuring three staves of music in G major, 2/4 time. The vocal line (treble clef) has lyrics: "If thou canst so great - ly bow, Friend of sin - ners, why not now? Friend of sin -' ners, why not now?". The bassoon line (bass clef) provides harmonic support. The organ line (bass clef) begins at measure 10. The vocal line ends at measure 11. The bassoon line ends at measure 12. The organ line ends at measure 13. The vocal line ends at measure 14.

Organ.

Voice.

Venice. (6 lines 7s.)

Wea - ry souls, that wan - der wide From the cen - tral point of bliss, Turn to Je - sns cru - ei - fied,

Organ.

Fly to those dear wounds of his: Sink in - to the pur - ple flood: Rise in - to the life of God.

Voice.

The musical score consists of six staves of music in G major, 3/4 time. The top staff begins with a treble clef, followed by five bass staves. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes. The first two staves contain the lyrics: "Cen - tre of our hopes thou art, End of our en - larged de - sires; Stamp thine im - ago on our heart;" and "Fill us now with heaven-ly fires; Ce - ment - ed by love di - vine, Seal our souls for ev - er thine."

Mount Calvary. (6 lines 7s.)

Musical notation for Hymn 116, Mount Calvary, 6 lines 7s. The music is in common time (indicated by '2') and consists of three staves: soprano, alto, and bass. The soprano and alto staves begin with a treble clef, while the bass staff begins with a bass clef. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a fermata over the third measure of the first line.

Saviour, cast a pitying eye, Bid my sins and sorrows end; Whither should a sinner fly? Art not thou the sinner's Friend? Rest in thee I

Birmingham. (2 6s & 4 7s.)

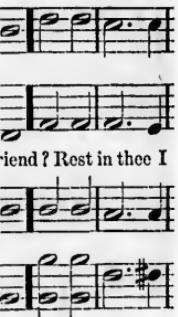
O.J. LATROBE, 1820.

Musical notation for Hymn 191, Birmingham, 2 6s & 4 7s. The music is in common time (indicated by '2') and consists of three staves: soprano, alto, and bass. The soprano and alto staves begin with a treble clef, while the bass staff begins with a bass clef. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a fermata over the third measure of the first line.

gasp to find, Wretched I, and poor, and blind.

Musical notation for Hymn 191, Birmingham, 2 6s & 4 7s. The music is in common time (indicated by '2') and consists of three staves: soprano, alto, and bass. The soprano and alto staves begin with a treble clef, while the bass staff begins with a bass clef. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a fermata over the third measure of the first line.

Thee, O my God and King, My Father, thee I sing! Dear, well-pleas'd the joyous sound, Praise from



O. J. LATROBE, 1820.
riend? Rest in thee I
ous sound, Praise from

earth and heav'n receive; Lost—I now in Christ am found, Dead—by faith in Christ I live.
A - rise, my soul, arise, Thy Saviour's sac-ri-fice

All the names that love could find, All the forms that love could take, Je - sus in him - self hath join'd, Thee, my soul, his own to make.

Irene. (2 6s & 4 7s.)

LAMP.

A - gain we lift our voice, And shout our sol - emn joys; Cause of high - est rap - tures this,
Rap-tures that shall nev - er fail; See a soul es - caped to bliss, Keep the Chris - tian Fes - ti - val.

How weak the tho'ts, and vain, Of self - de - lu - ding men! Men, who, fix'd to earth a - lone, Think their ares this,

hon - ses shall en - dure, Fond - ly call their lands their own, To their dis - tant heirs se - cure.

Fond - ly call their lands their own,

Dedication. (2 6s & 4 7s.)

The musical score consists of four staves of music in common time, key signature of three sharps, and a tempo marking of 2 6s & 4 7s. The vocal parts are in soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The lyrics are:

O Fi - lial De - i - ty, Ac - ept, ac-ept my new-born cry; See the tra - vail of my soul,
Sa - viour, and be sa - sis - fied; Take me, take me, take me now, possess me whole, Who for me, for me hast died.

my soul,

Je - sus, thou art our King! To me thy sue - cour bring; Christ, the migh - ty One, art thou; Help for all

me hast died.

thee is laid; This the word; I claim it now; Send me now the pro - mised aid, Send me now the promised aid.

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Vofce

The musical score consists of four staves of music in common time, featuring treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first two staves are in G major, while the third and fourth staves are in C major. The vocal line is set against a harmonic background of chords. The lyrics are integrated into the musical structure, appearing below the notes in two distinct sections. The first section begins with the line "Wretch-ed, helpless, and distrest, Ah! whith-er shall I fly? Ever gasping af-ter rest, I can-not find it nigh:" followed by a repeat sign and the continuation "Na-ked, sick, and poor, and blind, Fast bound in sin and mis- e- ry, Friend of sinners, let me find My help, my all, in thee." The music concludes with a final section of chords.

Preparation. (7s & 6s.)

YOAKLEY.

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A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time, featuring a key signature of one flat. The score is divided into two systems by a vertical bar line. The vocal parts are written above the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are as follows:

Heark-en to the sol - emn voice, The aw - ful midnight cry ! Wait - ing souls, re - joice, re - joice, And see the bridegroom nigh :
Lo! he comes to keep his word, Light and joy his looks im - part: Go ye forth to meet your Lord, And meet him in your heart.

Asylum. (7s & 6s.)

T. CLARK.



Us, who climb thy holy hill, A gen'-ral blessing make: Let the world our influence feel, Our gospel grace partake: Grace, to help in time of



need, Pour out on sinners from above; All thy Spi - rit's fulness shed, All thy Spi - rit's fulness shed, In show'rs of heav'n-ly love.



Kingswood. (7s & 6s.)

Repeat this slave to the third and fourth lines of each stanza.

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The top two staves are in common time (indicated by 'C') and have a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom two staves are also in common time and have a key signature of one sharp. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing between the staves. The first stanza starts with 'Oft I in my heart have said, Who shall ascend on high,' followed by 'Mount to Christ, my glorious Head, And bring him from the sky?' Then it continues with 'Borne on con - tem - pla - tion's wing, Sure - ly I shall'. The second stanza begins with 'find him there, Where the an - gels, where the an - gels, Where the an - gels praise their King, And gain the morning star.'

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff an alto clef. The time signature is 3/4 throughout. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests and dynamic markings like forte and piano. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes in two distinct sections. The first section starts with "Je-sus, thou hast bid us pray, Pray always, and not faint; With the word a power convey To ut - ter our complaint: Qui - et shalt thou". The second section continues with "ne-ver know, Till we from sin are ful-ly freed; O avenge us, O avenge us, O avenge us of our foe, And bruise the Serpent's head!"

Amaziah. (8 lines 7s & 6s.)

Meet and right it is to sing, In every time and place, Glory to our heavenly King, The God of Truth and Grace: Join we then with sweet accord, All in
one thanksgiving join! Holy, ho-ly, ho-ly Lord, Ho-ly, ho-ly, ho-ly Lord, Ho-ly, ho-ly, ho-ly Lord, E-ter-nal praise be thine!

Dependance. (7s & 6s.)

STODART.

Jesus drinks the bitter cup, The wine-press treads alone; Tears the graves and mounts up, By his ex - piring groan; Lo! the pow'rs of
heav'n he shakes; Nature in convulsions lies; Earth's profoundest cen-tre quakes, Earth's profoundest centre quakes: The great Je - ho - vah dies!
The great Je - ho - vah dies!

Josiah. (7s & 6s.)

WM. ARNOLD.

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groom; Lo! the pow'rs of

None is like Jeshurn's God, So great, so strong, so high: Lo! he spreads his wings abroad, He rides upon the sky: Israel is his first-born son:

Je - ho - vah dies!

God, th'Almighty God, is thine; See him to thy help come down, The excellency divine. See him to thy help come down, The excellency di-vine.

No Chords

Je - ho - vah dies!

City Road. (7s & 6s.)

The musical score consists of two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by 'C'). The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests and grace notes. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes. The first stanza of lyrics is:

Jesu, let thy pitying eye Call back a wand'ring sheep! False to thee, like Peter, I Would fain, like Peter, weep; Let me be by grace re-

The second stanza of lyrics is:

stored, On me be all long-suff'-ring shown; Turn, and look up - on me, Lord, And break my heart of stone, Turn, and look up -

Musical score for Hymn 200, Hanover tune, 10s & 11s. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in G major, common time, and the bottom staff is in common time. The lyrics "on me, Lord, And break my heart of stone." are written below the notes.

Continuation of the musical score for Hymn 200, Hanover tune, 10s & 11s. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in G major, common time, and the bottom staff is in common time. The lyrics "My Father, my God, I long for thy love; O shed it a." are written below the notes.

Continuation of the musical score for Hymn 200, Hanover tune, 10s & 11s. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in G major, common time, and the bottom staff is in common time. The lyrics "broad; Send Christ from above! My heart ev-er fainting, He on-ly can cheer; And all things are wanting, Till Je-sus is here." are written below the notes.

Portuguese Hymn. (10s & 11s.)

The musical score consists of three staves of music in G major, 2/4 time. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes in two sections. The first section starts with "Thy faithful-ness, Lord, Each moment we find, So true to thy word, So lov-ing and kind; Thy mer-ey so ten-der To". The second section starts with "all the lost race, The vil-est of - fead-er, The vil-est of - fend - er, The vil-est of - fend - er May turn and find grace."

so ten - der To
and find grace.

O all that pass by, To Je-sus draw near; He ut-ters a cry, Ye sin-ners, give ear! From hell to retrieve you, He spreads out his hands

Now, now to receive you, He graciously stands; From hell to retrieve you, He spreads out his hands, Now, now to receive you, He graciously stands.

Harmony. (10s & 11s.)

LEACH.

O what shall I do my Saviour to praise, So faith - ful and true, So plenteous in grace, So strong to de - li - ver, So
good to re - deem, The weakest be - liev - er, The weakest be - liev - er, The weakest be - liev - er That hangs up - on him,

Ye servants of God, Your Mas - ter proclaim, And publish a - broad His wonderful name; The name all vic-to-rious of Je - sus ex -
tol; His king-dom is glo - rious, And rules o - ver all, His king - dom is glo - rious, And rules o - ver all.

Organ.

Voice.

Derbe. (New Year.) P. M.

LAMP.

Come, let us a - new Our jour-ney pur - sue, Roll round with the year, Roll round with the year,
His a - dor - a - ble will Let us glad - ly ful - fill, And our tal - ents im - prove, And our tal - ents im - prove.

And nev - er stand still till— And nev - er stand - still till the Mas - ter ap - pear.
By the pa - tience of hope, and— By the pa - tience of hope, and the la - bour of love.

NOTE.—In this Metre some lines have an additional short syllable; to bring in which, it is necessary to divide or untie the corresponding notes of the tune. An instance occurs in the second stanza of the 40th Hymn, which, as well as the first stanza, is given to illustrate this peculiarity.

th the year,
nts im - prove.

o - pear.
love.

stance occurs in the second

Come, let us a - rise, And press to the skies; The sum - mons o - obey, The sum - mons o - obey,

My friends, my be - lov - ed, My friends, my be - lov - ed, My friends, my be - lov - ed, and has - ten a - way.

Halton. P. M.

A musical score for a hymn, page 264, titled "Halton. P. M." The score consists of four staves of music in common time (indicated by a 'C') and a key signature of two sharps (indicated by 'F# G#'). The first staff begins with a treble clef, the second with an alto clef, the third with a bass clef, and the fourth with a bass clef. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes. The first two staves contain the first two lines of the hymn: "Come, let us a - new Our jour - ney pur - sue, With vi - gour a - rise, With vi - gour a - rise," with a repeat sign and a brace indicating they belong together. The third and fourth staves contain the remaining two lines: "Aud press to our per - manent place in the skies, And press to our per - manent place in the skies." The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

All ye that pass by, To Jesus draw nigh: To you is it nothing that Je-sus should die? Your rausom and peace, Your
 surely he is; Come, see, Come, see, Come, see, if there ev-er Was sorrow like his; Come, see if there ev-er was sorrow like his.

Organ. Voice. Organ. Voice.

Note.—In this Metre some lines have an additional short syllable, to bring in which, it is necessary to divide or untie the corresponding notes of the tune; instances of which occur in the second, third, and fourth lines of the above stanza.

Rapture. P. M.

Tenderly.

My God, I am thine, what a comfort divine, What a blessing to know that my Jesus is mine! In the hea-ven - ly Lamb thrice happy I am,



Hal - le - lu-jah, A - men,



And my heart it doth dance at the sound of his name, Hal-le-lujah, A-men, Hal-le-lujah, Amen, Hal-le-lujah, Hal-le-lujah, Hal-lelujah, Amen.

Hal - le - lu - jah, A - men,



My God, I am thine, What a comfort di - vine, What a blessing to know that my Je - sus is mine !

In the hea - ven - ly Lamb Thrice hap - py I am, And my heart it doth dance at the sound of his name.

ice happy I am,

al-lelujah, Amen.

Paradise. P. M.

W. ARNOLD.

A-way with our fears! The glad morning ap-pears, When an heir of sal-va-tion was born! From Je-ho-vah I came, For his
glo-ry I am, And to him I with sing-ing re-turn..... And to him I with sing-ing re-turn.

Note.—In this Metre some lines have an additional short syllable, to bring in which, it is necessary to divide or unite the corresponding notes of the tune; instances of which occur in the second, third, and fourth lines of the above stanza.

came, For his
re - turn.
of which occur in the

Come a - way to the skies, My be - lov - ed a - rise, And re - joice in the day thou wast born;
On this fes - ti - val day, Come ex - ult - ing a - way, And with sing - ing to Si - on re - turn.

Stephen. P. M.

Wednesbury. P. M.

Worship, and thanks, and blessing, And strength ascribe to Je - sus ! Je - sus a - lone Defends his own, When earth and hell oppress us.

Je - sus with joy we wit - ness Al-migh - ty to de - liv - er : Our seals set to That God is true, And reigns a King for ever.

Q Our seals set to, That &c.

Wigan. P. M.

Je - ru sa - lem di - vine.

Je - ru - sa - lem di - vine.....

Je - ru - sa - lem di - vine, When shall I call thee mine, When shall I call thee mine? And to thy ho - ly hill av - tain,

Where weary &c.

Where weary pilgrims rest, Where weary pilgrims rest, And in thy glories blest, With God Mes - si - ah ev - er reign .

Where weary pilgrims rest.

My heart and voice I raise, To spread Mes - si - ah's praise; Mes - si - ah's praise let all re - peat;

The u - ni - ver - sal Lord, By whose ai - migu - ty word Cre - a - tion rose in form com - plete.

Repose. P. M.

The musical score consists of two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef, G major (two sharps), and common time (indicated by a '4'). The bottom staff is in bass clef, C major (no sharps or flats), and common time. The lyrics are integrated into the music. The first section of lyrics is: "Je - ru - sa - lem di - vine, When shall I call thee mine? And to thy ho - ly hill at - tain;". The second section of lyrics is: "Where wea - ry pil - grims rest, And in thy glo - ries blest, With God Mes - si - ah ev - er reign." The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

My heart and voice I raise, To spread Mes - si - ah's praise; Mes - si - ah's praise let all re - peat;

The u - ni - ver - sal, Lord, By whose al - migh - ty word Cre - a - tion rose in form com - plete.

Leoni. P. M.

Ancient Jewish Chant.

The God of A-br'ham praise, Who reigns enthron'd a - bove, Ancient of ev - er - last-ing days, And God of Love :

Je - ho - vah, Great I AM, By earth and heav'n con - fest ; I bow and bless the sa - cred Name, For ev - er blest.

Chant.
of Love:
er blest.

Tho' nature's strength de-cay, And earth and hell withstand, To Canaan's bounds I urge my way, at his command. The wat'ry deep I pass,
p
With Jesus in my view; And thro' the howling wilderness, And thro' the howling wilderness, And thro' the howling wilderness, My way pursue.
f

No Chords.

Beaumont. P. M.

BEAUMONT.

A musical score for a hymn, page 278. The score consists of four staves of music in common time, key signature of two sharps. The top staff is soprano, the second staff is alto, the third staff is tenor, and the bottom staff is bass. The lyrics are integrated into the music. The first stanza begins with "The God of Abraham praise, Who reigns enthron'd a-bove : Aneient of ev - er - last-ing days, And God of love :" and ends with "Je - ho - vah, Great I AM ! By earth and heaven eon - fest ; I bow and bless the sa-ered Name, For ev - er blest." The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some grace notes and rests.

SENTENCE. I will arise.

OCIL.

279

Larghetto *p* Cres. *mf*

I will a - rise, will a - rise &c.

I will a - rise, I will a - rise, will a - rise, And go to my Fa-ther; and will say un - to him, Fa - ther, Father, I have sinned, have sinned, I have

p

pp *mf*

sinned against heav'n and before thee, be - fore thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son, and am no more worthy to be called thy son.

Rall. p

COLLECT. Lord of all power and might.

WILLIAM MASON.

Moderate.

CHORUS.

the author of

nourish us in all goodness, Lord of all power and might; And of thy great mercy, And of thy great mercy, Keep us
SOLO.

Keep us, Keep us in the same, through Je-sus Christ our Lord, through Je - sus Christ our Lord. A - men.

CHORUS. SOLO. CHORUS. SOLO. CHORUS.

MOTET. One thing have I desired of the Lord.

W. B. B.

Moderato.

Three staves of musical notation for three voices. The top staff is soprano, middle staff alto, and bottom staff basso. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The lyrics "One thing have I de-sired of the Lord; that will I seek af-ter: that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life;" are written below the middle staff.

One thing have I de-sired of the Lord; that will I seek af-ter: that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life;

Three staves of musical notation for three voices. The top staff is soprano, middle staff alto, and bottom staff basso. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The lyrics "One thing I have desired of the Lord; that will I seek after: that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life; To be" are written below the middle staff. The basso staff has a label "1st and 2d Basses".

Steady time.

One thing I have desired of the Lord; that will I seek after: that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life; To be

1st and 2d Basses

hold the beau-ty of the Lord, To be - hold the beau-ty of the Lord,
 hold the beauty of the Lord, to be - hold the beauty of the Lord, and to in-quire in his temple. For in the time of
 steady time.
 life; To be-

cres.
fm.
p

trouble he shall hide me in his pa - vil - ion; in the sc - ret of his tab - er-na - cle he shall hide me: he shall set me up, up-

cres
f
p
lentando.
f tempo primo.

staccato. con spirito.

on a rock, he shall set me up, up - on a rock. And now shall my head be lifted up above mine enemies round about me; therefore will I

I will sing....

offer in his tab-er-na-clc sac - ri - fi-ees of joy, therefore will I offer in his tab-er-na-cle sac - ri - fi-ees of joy; I will sing, I will

I will sing, ...

I will sing..... I will sing
sing, sing praises unto the Lord, I will sing, I will sing, sing praises unto the Lord. A - men, A - men.
..... I will sing. I will sing..... I will sing.

Thanksgiving Anthem. (Brevis.)

^{Allegro.} Psalm 117.

O praise the Lord, all ye nations, Praise him all ye people, Praise him, praise him all ye people, Praise him, praise him all ye

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor/Bass) and piano. The music is in common time, key signature of two sharps, and consists of four staves. The vocal parts are in soprano, alto, and tenor/bass clefs. The piano part is in bass clef. The score includes lyrics in English. Measure 1 starts with piano chords. Measures 2-4 feature vocal entries. Measure 5 begins with piano chords again. Measures 6-8 feature vocal entries. Measure 9 begins with piano chords again. Measures 10-12 feature vocal entries. Measure 13 begins with piano chords again. Measures 14-16 feature vocal entries. Measure 17 begins with piano chords again. Measures 18-20 feature vocal entries. Measure 21 begins with piano chords again. Measures 22-24 feature vocal entries. Measure 25 begins with piano chords again. Measures 26-28 feature vocal entries. Measure 29 begins with piano chords again. Measures 30-32 feature vocal entries. Measure 33 begins with piano chords again. Measures 34-36 feature vocal entries. Measure 37 begins with piano chords again. Measures 38-40 feature vocal entries. Measure 41 begins with piano chords again. Measures 42-44 feature vocal entries. Measure 45 begins with piano chords again. Measures 46-48 feature vocal entries. Measure 49 begins with piano chords again. Measures 50-52 feature vocal entries. Measure 53 begins with piano chords again. Measures 54-56 feature vocal entries. Measure 57 begins with piano chords again. Measures 58-60 feature vocal entries. Measure 61 begins with piano chords again. Measures 62-64 feature vocal entries. Measure 65 begins with piano chords again. Measures 66-68 feature vocal entries. Measure 69 begins with piano chords again. Measures 70-72 feature vocal entries. Measure 73 begins with piano chords again. Measures 74-76 feature vocal entries. Measure 77 begins with piano chords again. Measures 78-80 feature vocal entries. Measure 81 begins with piano chords again. Measures 82-84 feature vocal entries.

For his mer - ci - ful kindness, &c.

people, people, For his mer-ci-ful kindness is great toward us, is great..... And the truth of the

For his mer - ci - ful kindness, &c.

Lord en - du - reth for ev - er, And the truth of the Lord en - du - reth for ev - er, ev - er, Praise ye the Lord.

Gloria Patri.

287

Allegro. f

Glory, glory, be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, Glory, glo-ry, be to the Fa-ther, and to the Son, and to the

mp

As it was in the be - ginnin, is now, As it was in the be - ginnin, is now, and ev - er

cres.

Holy Ghost.

As it was in the be - ginnin, as it was in the beginning, is now,

mp

As it was in the be - ginnin, is R now, As it was in the be - gin - ning, is now, and ev - er

288

shall be, and ev-er shall be, world without end.
 and ev-er shall be, and ev-er shall be,* world without end, world without end, world without end, as it
 cres. f end.....
 shall be, and ev-er shall be, world without end, end.....

SENTENCE. Holy! Lord God of Sabaoth.

288

SANCTUS. Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth.

SWAFFIELD.

mf Andante Maestoso.

Ho-ly, ho-ly, ho-ly Lord God of Sa-ba-oth, Heav'n and earth, Heav'n and earth, Heav'n and earth are full of the

Allegro.

ma-jes-ty of thy glo-ry. Glo-ry be to thee, Glo-ry be to thee, Glo-ry be to thee, O Lord, most high. A-men.

Happy Land.

291

1 There is a happy land, Fast by the throne, Where, with a sinless band, God reigns a lone; Where, a - mid Eden's bloom,

2 There is a happy clime, Christ is the sun; Light from whose orb sublime, Shines ev - er on: A - dien the earth for aye;

dim.

Flowers gathered from the tomb, Breathe fragrance to perfume, Bow'rs, glo'r'y's own.

Spir - it burst thy bond of clay, Haste thith - er, haste a - way To endless day.

3.
Earth's charms shall ne'er decoy
Thee back again;
For earth hath not a joy Without its pain;
Bliss is a thing that seems;
Hopes are only fleeting dreams,
Till death in Christ redeems, All, all is vain.

4.
On to thy happy home,
No more to sigh;
Where sin nor sorrow come, Where none
may die;
On to that happy clime;
Oh, break forth, thou all sublime,
Angel I bide my time To soar on high.

HYMN. Father, breathe an evening blessing.

1. Fa-ther, breathe an evening blessing, Eve re - pose our spir - its seal; Sin and want we come confessing; Thou canst save and thou canst heal.
 2. Tho' destruction walk a-round us, Tho' the ar - rows past us fly, An - gelguards from thee surround us; We are safe if thou art nigh.
 3. Tho' the night be dark and dreary, Darkness cannot hide from thee; Thou art he, who, nev - er weary, Watchest where thy peo - ple be.
 4. Should swift death this night o'er take us, And command us to the tomb, May the morn in heav'n a-wake us, Clad in bright, e - ter - nal bloom.

HYMN. Go to the grave. 103.

T. B. WHITE.

Dolce.

1. Go to the grave in all thy glorious prime, In full ac-tiv-i - ty of zeal and pow'r; A Christian cannot die before his time, The Lord's appointment is the servants hour.
 2. Go to the grave; at noon from labor cease; Rest on thy sheaves, thy harvest task is done, Come from the heat of battle, and in peace, Soldier go home; with thee the fight is won.
 3. Go to the grave, for there thy Saviour lay, In death's embracess, ere he rose on high; And all the ransom'd, by that narrow way, Pass to eternal life beyond the sky.
 4. Go to the grave; no, take thy seat above; Be thy pure spirit present with the Lord, Where thou for faith and hope hast perfect love, And open vision for the written word.

ANTHEM. O come, let us sing unto the Lord.

Psalm 95.

SAMUEL CHAPPEL. 293

293

Allegro.

O come, &c. O come, &c. Let us hearti-ly rejoice,
Let us

O come, let us sing unto the Lord, O come, let us sing unto the Lord, Let us hearti-ly re-joice,

O come, &c. Let us, &c.

Let us hear-ti-ly re-joice,

Let us hearti-ly re - joice..... Let us hearti-ly re -

Let us hearti-ly rejoice in the strength of our sal - vu - tion, Let us hearti-ly rejoice.....

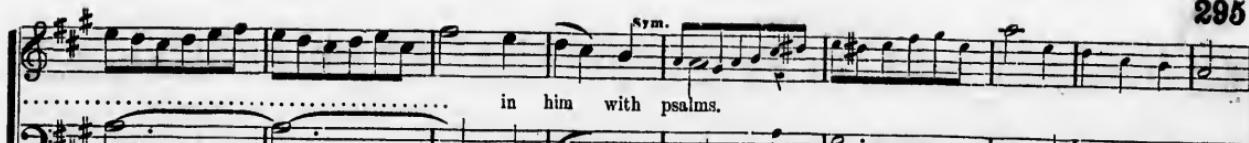
Let us hear - ti - ly re - joice

joice..... in the strength of our salvation. **DUET—Treble and Bass.**
Andantino

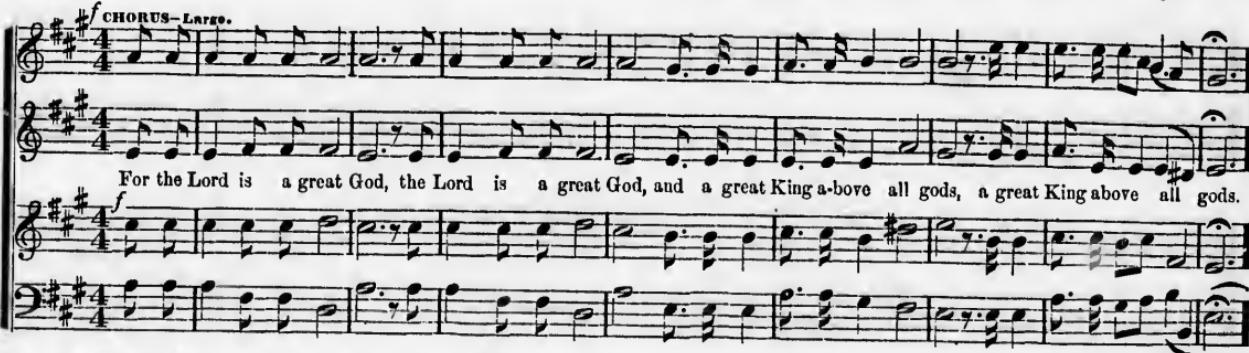
Let us hear-ti-ly re-joice in the strength of our salvation, Let us come before his presence, Let us come before his presence with thanks-giv-ing, with thanksgiving, come before his presence, Let us come b-e-fore his presence with thanksgiving,

And show our-selves glad, And show our-selves glad, And show our-selves glad,.....

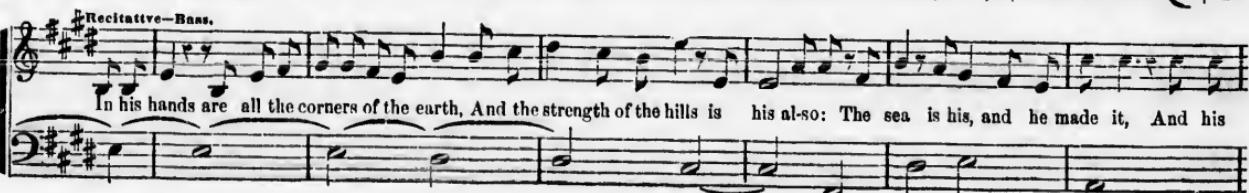
And show our-selves glad, And show our-selves glad, And show our-selves glad, And show our-selves



CHORUS—Large.



Recitative—Bass.



DUET—Trebles
Allegro

hand pre-par-ed the dry land.

O come, let us worship, O come, let us worship, and fall down and kneel before the Lord, the Lord our maker.

O come, let us worship, O come, let us worship, and fall down and kneel before the Lord, the Lord our maker. For he is the Lord, the

DUETT.

Lord our God, And we are the peo-ple, we are the people, we are the peo-ple of his pas-ture, and the sheep of his hand.

CHORUS.

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

Solo.

TUTTI.

HYMN. Vital spark of heavenly flame.

HARWOOD.

Adagio.

Vi-tal spark of heavenly flame! Quit, oh! quit this mor-tal frame: Trembling, hoping, lingering, fly-ing—Oh! the pain, the bliss of dying!

Allegro.

Cease, fond na-ture, cease thy strife, And let me lan-guish in-to life! Hark! they whis-per, an-gels say, Hark! they whis-per,

an-gels say, "Sis-ter spir-it, come a-way;" "Sis-ter spir-it, come a-way;" What is this ab-sorbs me quite? Steals my sen-ses,

is - per,
shuts my sight—Drowns my spir·it— draws my breath ? Tell me, my soul, can this be death ? Tell me, my soul, can this be death ?

Audante.
The world re - cedes— it dis - ap - pears, Heaven o - pens on my eyes! my ears With sounds se · raph - ie ring!

300

Allegro.

A musical score for voice and piano. The vocal part is in soprano C-clef, and the piano part is in bass F-clef. The score consists of four systems of music. The first system starts with a treble clef, followed by a bass clef, then another treble clef, and finally a bass clef. The vocal line features eighth-note patterns and includes lyrics such as "Lend, lend your wings! I mount! I fly! O grave! where is thy vic-to-ry! O death! where is thy sting! O grave! where is thy vic-to-ry! O". The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords. The second system continues with the same vocal line and piano accompaniment. The third system begins with a bass clef, followed by a treble clef, then another bass clef, and finally a treble clef. It includes lyrics "I mount! I fly!". The fourth system concludes with the vocal line "death! where is thy sting! Lend, lend your wings! I mount! I fly! O grave! where is thy vic-to-ry! thy vic-to-ry! O" and the piano accompaniment.

Lend, lend your wings! I mount! I fly! O grave! where is thy vic-to-ry! O death! where is thy sting! O grave! where is thy vic-to-ry! O

I mount! I fly!

death! where is thy sting! Lend, lend your wings! I mount! I fly! O grave! where is thy vic-to-ry! thy vic-to-ry! O

I mount! I fly!

I mount! I fly!

gravel where is thy vic-to-ry! thy vic-to-ry! O death! where is thy sting! O death! where is thy sting! Lend, lend your wings! I mount! I
Adagio.
monat, I fly,
fly! O grave! where is thy vic-to-ry! thy vic-to-ry! O death! O death! where is thy sting!
mount, I fly,

HYMN ANTHEM. Unvail thy bosom, faithful tomb.

Newly arranged from
HANDEL'S Dead March in Saul.

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with *mp Adagio*. The second staff starts with *m*. The third staff begins with *cres.*. The fourth staff begins with *dim.*. The vocal line is supported by three harmonic staves. The lyrics are as follows:

1. Un-vail thy bo-som, faith-ful tomb; Take this new treasure to thy trust, And give these sacred reliques room, To slumber in the si-lent dust,

2. Nor pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear Invade thy bounds, no mortal woes Can reach the peaceful sleeper here, While angels watch the soft repose.

P *mf* *dim.* *pp* *cres. f* *dim. f*

So Jesus slept; God's dying Son Pass'd thro' the grave, and blest the bed. Rest here, blest saint, till from his throne The morning break, and pierce the shade.
4. Break from his throne, ill-

dim. *mp* *cres.* *f* *dim.*

Ius - trious morn! Attend, O earth, his sov' - reign word; Re-stora thy trust, a glo - rious form Shall then arise to meet the Lord.

S

Blessed are the Dead which die in the Lord.

FAWCETT.

The musical score consists of two systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It features a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The lyrics "Hear, hear, hear what the voice from heav'n pro-claims, for all the pi - ous dead, for all.... the" are written below the notes. The second system continues with the same musical setting and lyrics, followed by "pi - ous dead, Sweet, sweet, sweet is the sa - vour of their names, And soft their sleep - ing". The music concludes with a final section of eighth and sixteenth notes.

bed,..... and soft their sleep - ing bed.
the
bed, and soft, and soft their sleep - ing bed. They die in Je - sus, They die in Je - sus
bed,..... and soft their sleep - ing bed.
bed, soft their sleep-ing bed, and soft, and soft their sleep - ing bed.

DUETT.

1st Treble
and are bless'd; How kind..... their slum - bers are, How kind their slum - - bers are From suff - 'rings
2d Treble
and from sins re - leas'd, And freed from ev - - ry snare, And freed from ev - - ery snare.
Alto
Bass

CHORUS. *Con spirto.*

Far from this world of toil and strife, They're pre-sent with the Lord, They're present with the Lord, The la-bours of their mor-tal
 life, End in a large reward, a large re-word, a large re-word, The labours of their mortal life, End in a large re-word.
 a large re-word, The

Adagio

Daughter of Zion.

307

Daughter of Zion, awake from thy sadness; Awake, for thy foes shall oppress thee no more; Bright o'er thy hills dawns the daystar of gladness; A-

rise, for the night of thy sorrow is o'er. Strong were thy foes; but the arm that subdued them, And scattered their legions was mightier, far;

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in common time, indicated by a 'C' at the beginning of each staff. The lyrics are integrated into the musical lines, appearing below the notes where appropriate.

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor/Bass) and piano. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal parts are written on treble, alto, and bass staves respectively. The piano part is on a separate staff at the bottom. The vocal parts sing in unison throughout the piece. The lyrics are as follows:

They fled like the chaff, from the scourge that pursued them ; Vain were their steeds, and their chariots of war, Vain were their steeds, and their chariots of
war, and their chariots of war. Daughter of Zion, the power that hath saved thee, Extolled with the harp and the timbrel should be ; Shout, for the

free, Zi - on is free,

foe is destroyed that enslaved thee, Th'oppress-or is vanquished, and Zi - on is free, Th'op-press-or is vanquished, and Zi - on is free.

Isaiah 62.

ANTHEM. Awake, awake, put on thy strength.

A-wake, awake, put on thy strength, O Zi - on, awake, awake, put on thy strength, a - wake, awake, put on thy

A - wake, Awake, put on thy strength, a - wake,

Musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) and piano, page 310. The score consists of four systems of music. The first system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The lyrics are: "strength, O Zi-on, put on thy beau-ti-ful garments, O Je - ru - sa - lem. Loose thy - self from thy bands, the bands of thy neck, Loose SOLO." The second system starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The third system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The fourth system starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The lyrics continue: "... thyself from thy bands, the bands of thy neck, O captive daughter of Zi - on. Shake thyself from the dust, Shake thyself from the dust, O Je". The piano part is indicated by a treble clef and a bass clef on the far right.

rn-sa-lem, thou ho-ly, ho-ly ci - ty. How beau-ti-ful up-on the monntains, How beautiful npon the monntains are the feet of him

DUETT—Affettuoso.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Soprano voice, and the bottom staff is for the Alto voice. Both staves are in common time (indicated by 'C'). The vocal parts are separated by a vertical bar. The lyrics are written below the staves. The vocal parts begin with eighth-note patterns, followed by a measure of rests, and then continue with sixteenth-note patterns.

CHORUS—Vigoroso.

The musical score consists of four staves representing different voices: Soprano (top), Alto, Tenor, and Bass (bottom). All voices are in common time (indicated by 'C'). The vocal parts begin with eighth-note patterns, followed by a measure of rests, and then continue with sixteenth-note patterns. The lyrics describe a message of peace and salvation from God.

that brings glad tidings, of peace and salvation, that saith un-to Zi-on, thy God reigneth. Sing, O heav'ns, sing, O heav'ns sing, O heav'ns, and be

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor/Bass) and piano. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The vocal parts are written in treble clef, and the piano part is in bass clef. The vocal parts enter sequentially, starting with the Soprano, followed by the Alto, and then the Tenor/Bass. The lyrics are as follows:

sing, O heav'ns.....
joyful, O earth, Sing, O heav'ns, Sing, O heav'ns, and be joyful, O earth. Break forth in - to joy, Hallelujah, Break forth into joy, Halle-
lu-jah, Sing to - geth-er, Sing to - gether, ye waste places of Je - ru-sa-lem, Hal - le - lu-jah, Sing to-geth-er, Sing together, ye waste pla-ees

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in G clef, common time, with a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of six staves of music, each with a different vocal line. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the staves. The first two lines of lyrics are: "of Je - ru - sa - lem Halle - lu - jah! for the Lord hath comfort - ed his peo - ple; Hal-le-lu-jah! and all the world, and all the". The third and fourth lines of lyrics are: "world shall see the sal - va - tion of our God: And all the world shall see the sal - va - tion of our God.". The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

HYMM ANTHEM. Jerusalem, my glorious home.

L. MASON.

Allegretto. mf

The musical score consists of two systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It features a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The lyrics "Je-ru-salem! my glorious home! Name ever dear to me! When! When shall my labours have an end, In joy.... In joy and peace, In" are written below the notes. The second system continues with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It also features a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The lyrics "In joy and peace," "2. Oh, when shall I thy courts, thy courts as-", "joy,...", "In joy..... and peace with thee. 2. Oh, when thou city of my God, S' ' thy courts as - cend:", and "In joy and peace," are written below the notes. The score is set against a background of vertical measures of music, suggesting a harmonic progression.

oend: Oh, when shall I thy courts, thy courtes ascend ? 3. There happier bowers, than Eden's bloom.

Where congregations ne'er break up, And Sab - baths have no end? 3. There happier bowers, than E - den's bloom, No sin nor

pend: Oh, when shall I thy courts, thy courts ascend? 3. There happier bowers, than Eden's bloom,

nor sorrow know: Blest seats! thro' rude and stormy scenes I onward press to you, & onward press to you

sor - row know : Blest seats! thro' rude and stormy scenes, I onward press to you, I onward press to you, I onward press to you, Je-

Blest seats ! thro' rude and stormy scenes I onward press to you. I onward press to win

A musical score for voice and piano. The top staff is in G major, common time, and the bottom staff is in C major, common time. The lyrics are written below the notes.

ru-salem! Je - ru - sa - lem! Name ev - er dear to me.... 4. Why should I shrink at pain and woe,' Or feel at death dis-

for

may? I've Ca-naan's good - ly land in view, And realms of end - less day. 5. Je - ru-salem! My glorious home! My soul still pants, My

I've Ca - naan's good - ly land in view, And realms of endless day.....

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) and piano. The score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, and the bottom two staves are for the piano. The vocal parts are in common time, with a key signature of one sharp. The piano part is also in common time, with a key signature of one sharp. The vocal parts begin with "thee; Then, When I thy joys, thy joys shall see," followed by "soul still pants for thee; Then, Then shall my labors have an end, When I.... thy joys,... When I..... thy". The piano part continues with "thee; Then, When I thy joys, thy joys shall see," followed by "thy joys..... joys shall see, thy joys shall see. Je - ru - salem! Je - ru - sa - lem! Name ev - er dear to me! Name ev - er dear to me!" The score is from a vintage music book.

318

Malachi iv : 1, 2.
With deep solemnity

For behold the day cometh.

W. B. B.

The musical score consists of two staves of music in common time, key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a treble clef, and the second staff begins with a bass clef. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the notes. The first section of lyrics is: "For behold the day cometh that shall burn as an oven, and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly shall be as stubble, and the". The second section of lyrics is: "And the day that day..... that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch. branch.". The score includes markings for "1st time" and "2d time" above certain notes in the second section.

For behold the day cometh that shall burn as an oven, and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly shall be as stubble, and the

And the day that day..... that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch. branch.

1st time 2d time

And the day that



With animation

But unto you that fear my name, shall the Sun of righteousness arise, shall the Sun of righteousness arise, with healing in his

wings; but un - to you that fear my name, shall the Sun of righteousness a - rise, with heal - ing in his wings; but un - to

you that fear my name, shall the Sun of righteousness a - rise, with heal-ing in his wings, with healing in his wings.

his wings

EASTER ANTHEM. Lift your glad voices.

MOZART.

Allegro mf

1 Lift your glad voices in tri-umph ou high, For Je-sus hath risen, and man shall not die; Vain were the terrors that gather around him, And

2 Glo-ry to God in full anthems of joy: The be - ing he gave us death cannot destroy; Sad were the life we may part with to-morrow, If

short the do-min - ion of death and the grave : He burst from the fet - ters of dark-ness that bound him, Resplen-dent in
 He burst from the fet - ters of dark - ness that
 But Je - sus hath cheer'd the dark val - ley of
 tears were our birthright and darkness our eud ; But Je - sus hath cheer'd the dark val - ley of sor - row, And bade us im.
 ritard.
 glo - ry, to live and to save; Loud was the chorus of an - gels on high, The Saviour hath ri-sen and man shall not die.
 mor - tal to hea - ven as-cend ; Lift then your voices in tri-umph on high, For Je - sus hath ri-sen and man shall not die.

Heavenly Father.

From the "INTERCESSION."

TENOR SOLO

CHORUS *m*

Heav'nly Father, Heav'nly Father, Father we thy blessing seek, Heav'nly Fa-ther, Heav'nly Father, Father we thy blessing seek.

Organ Voice

m CHORUS

DUETT.

Suppliant, Lo! thy children bend, O Fa-ther, Fa-ther for thy bless-ing now, Heav'nly Fa-ther, Heav'nly Fa-ther,

TENOR SOLO

TRIO

f CHORUS SOLO

Father we thy blessing seek; For thy blessing suppliant, Lo! thy children bend. Lord thou canst teach us, guide, defend. Father, Father, we are weak, al-

Organ

Voice Organ

CHORUS.

migh-ty thou, al-migh-ty thou. Heav'nly Fa-ther, Heav'nly Fa-ther, we are weak, al - migh - ty thou, are weak, al-migh - ty thou.

Voice

CHRISTMAS ANTHEM. Angels from the realms of glory.

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor/Bass) and piano. The score consists of six staves of music. The first two staves are soprano, the third is alto, the fourth is tenor, and the fifth and sixth are bass. The music is in common time, with various key signatures (G major, C major, F major, D major). The vocal parts sing in four-part harmony. The piano part provides harmonic support and includes several melodic entries. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing below the vocal staves.

An-gels from the realms of glo-ry, Wing your flight o'er all the earth, Ye who sang Cre-a-tion's sto-ry, Now proclaim Mes-si-ah's birth.

Come and worship, Come and worship, Worship Christ the newborn King, Worship Christ the newborn King. Angels from the realms of glo-ry,

An - gels from the realms of glo - ry, Wing your flight o'er all the earth. Ye who sang cre - a - tion's sto - ry, Now proclaim Mes-

si - ah's birth, Now proclaim Mes-si - ah's birth. Ye who sang cre - a - tion's sto - ry, Now pro - claim Mes - si - ah's birth.

Come and wor - ship, Come and worship, Worship Christ the newborn King, Worship Christ the newborn King, Worship Christ the newborn King.

Salvation, O the joyful sound.

A sovereign balm

Sal - va - tion, sal - va - tion, O the joyful sound, What plea - sure to our ears; A sovereign balm for ev - 'ry wound, A cordial

A sovereign balm

A cor - dial, A cor - dial, A cor - dial for our fears. Glo - ry, hon - our, Glo - ry, hon - our, Glo - ry, hon - our,

be un - to the Lamb, be un - to the Lamb, be un - to the Lamb,.....
be un - to the Lamb, be un - to the Lamb, be un - to the Lamb,.....
praise and pow - er be un - to the Lamb, be unto the Lamb, be un - to the Lamb, be un-to the Lamb,.....

be un to the Lamb, be un to the Lamb, be un to the Lamb, for pr -

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) and piano. The music is in common time, key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal parts are written on treble, alto, and bass staves respectively. The piano part is on a separate staff at the bottom. The vocal parts sing a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The lyrics are integrated into the vocal parts.

for ev - er, Je - sus Christ is our Redeem - er, Hal-le-lu-jah, Hal - lu-jah, Hal-le-lujah, Hal-le - lu - jah,
for ev - er,

Praise the Lord, Hal - le - lu - jah, Praise the Lord, Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Praise the Lord.

The Promised Land.

329

DUETT—Treble and Bass

On Jor - dan's storm - y banks I stand, And cast a wish - ful eye, And cast a wish - ful eye, To Ca - naan's
fair and hap - py land, Where my pos - ses - sions lie, Where my pos - ses - sions lie.

CHORUS—Lively

O the trans - port - ing, &c.
O the trans - port - ing, rapt - - 'rous scene, That ri - ses to my sight, That ris - es to my sight, Sweet fields ar -
O the trans - port - ing, &c. That ris - es to my sight,

Sweet fields arrayed in living green,
 And riv-ers of de - light,

- rayed in liv - ing green, And riv - ers of delight, Sweet fields arrayed in liv - ing green, And riv - ers of de -

Sweet fields arrayed in living green, And riv-ers
 And riv-ers of de -

light.

sym. There gen'rous fruit that nev-er fails, On trees im - mor - tal grow; On trees im - mor - tal grow;
cho.

With milk and hon - ey flow,

With milk, &c.

With milk and hon - ey flow, With milk..... and hon - ey flow.

There rocks and hills, and brooks and vales With milk and hon - ey flow, With milk and hon - ey flow.

With milk and hon - ey flow.

DUETT—Treble and Bass

All o'er those wide ex - tend - ed plains Shines one e - ter - nal day, Shines one e - ter - nal day; There God the

Son for ev - er reigns, And seat - ters night a - way, And seat - ters night a - way.

332



TRIO—2 Trebles and Bass

The score continues with two staves. The top staff is for the piano, and the bottom staff is for the voice. The vocal part begins with a melodic line. The lyrics are:

No chill - ing winds nor pois - 'nous breath, Can reach that health - ful shore, Can reach that health - ful shore;

The score continues with two staves. The top staff is for the piano, and the bottom staff is for the voice. The vocal part continues with a melodic line. The lyrics are:

sick - ness and sor - row, pain and death, Are felt and fear'd no more, Are felt and fear'd no more.

CHORUS—Allegro

Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, A - men,

Hal - le - lu - jah, A - men, Amen, Hal - le - lu - jah, A - men, Amen, Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen,

Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, A - men, Amen, Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen,

Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen, A - men, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen,

Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen, A - men, Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen,

Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen, A - men, Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen,

Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen, A - men, Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen,

Adagio

Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen, A - men, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen,

Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen, Hallelujah, A - men, Hallelujah, Amen, Hallelujah, Amen, Amen, Amen,

Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen, A - men, Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen, Hal - le - lu - jah, Amen,

In Jewry God is known.

J. C. WHITFIELD.

CHORUS—Lively

A handwritten musical score for a hymn. The title is "In Jewry God is known." The author is J. C. Whitfield. The key signature is G major (two sharps). The time signature varies between common time (2/2) and 3/2. The music consists of two staves. The top staff is for the "CHORUS" and the bottom staff is for the "VERSE". The notation uses a mix of note heads and stems, with some notes having vertical stems extending upwards. The lyrics are written below the notes. The score is signed "S. S." at the end of the second system.

CHORUS

In Jew-ry is God known, his name is great in Is - ra - el In Jew-ry is God known, his name is great in Is - ra - el, his

verse

name is great, his name is great, his name is great in Is - ra - el, his name is great, his name is great in Is - ra - el.

VERSE. FIVE VOICES Moderate.

385

At Sa - lem is his, &c.

At Sa - lem is his ta - ber na - cle, is his ta - ber na - ele, and his dwell - ing in

1st TREBLE
2d TREBLE

At Sa - lem is his, &c.

At Sa - lem is his, &c.

Si - on and his dwell - ing, in Si - on, at Sa - lem is his ta - ber na - ele, is his ta - ber na - ele, and his

U

At Sa - lem is his, &c.

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) and piano, page 336. The music is in common time, key signature of one sharp. The vocal parts are in soprano, alto, and bass clef. The piano part is in soprano clef. The lyrics are:

his dwell - ing, his
dwelling in Si - on, At Sa - lem, at Sa - lem is his ta - - ber na - cle, and his dwell -
na - cle, his dwell - ing, his
dwell - ing, his dwell - ing in Si - on, his dwell - ing, his
dwell - ing, his dwell - ing, his dwell - ing, his dwell - ing, his
dwell - ing, his dwell - ing in Si - on.

CHORUS—Lively

his
his

There brake he the ar - rows of the bow,
the shield, the sword,

There brake he the ar - rows of the bow, the shield, the sword, the sword and the

There brake he the ar - rows of the bow,
the shield, the sword,

Verse

bat - tie; *Verse*

bat - tie; There brake he the ar - rows of the bow, the ar - rows of the bow ; The shield, the sword, the sword and the

Verse

bat - tie; There.... brake he the ar - rows of the bow, the

bat - tle, the shield, the sword, the sword and the bat - tle, the shield, the sword, the sword and the bat - tle.

Ascension.

FAWCETT.

p

O for a shout of sa - cred joy,

O for a shout of sa - - cred joy, to God, to God the sov' - reign King, to God the sov'reign King;

O for a shout of sa - cred joy,

Let ev' - ry land their tongues em - ploy, and hymns of tri - umph sing, and hymns of tri - umph sing : Je - sus our God,
DUETT. 1st TREBLE

Jo - sus our God as - cends on high ; His heav'n - ly guards a - round, His heav'n - ly guards a-round, At -
2d TREBLE

tend him ris - ing through the sky, With trum-pets joy - ful sound, with trum-pets joy - ful sound.

"CHORUS—Lively

CHORUS—Lively

Let mortals learn their strains, learn their strains, Let all the earth his hon - ours
 While angels shout and praise their King, Let mortals learn their strains, Let mor - tals learn their strains, Let all the earth his hon - ours
 Let mortals learn their strains, ... Let mortals learn their strains, Let all the earth his hon - ours

Adagio

sing,
 O'er all the earth he reigns, the earth he reigns,
 sing, O'er all the earth he reigns, o'er all the earth he reigns, o'er all.... the earth he reigns, the earth he reigns, O'er all the earth he reigns.
 sing,
 O'er all..... the earth he reigns,
 sing,
 O'er all the earth he reigns, o'er all the earth he reigns, the

Sacred Peace, celestial treasure.

A. BAUMBACH.

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The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The second staff begins with a dynamic of *pp*. The third staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The lyrics are as follows:

Sa - cred peace, ce - les - tial trea - sure, Here be - stow thy smiles a - gain, Care and grief have made us wea - ry,
Sa - cred peace.....Sa - cred peace.....Here be -
Care and grief have made us wea - ry, Come, O come, and soothe our pain, Celestial treasure, Celestial treasure,

Here be - stow thy smiles a - gain, Sa-cred peace, Here bestow thy smiles a - gain, Celestial treasure, Here be-stow thy smiles a - gain.

Now, Lord, we part in thy great Name.

FAWCETT.

In which we here to - geth - er came, In which we here to - geth - er came,
 Now, Lord, we part in thy great name, In which we here to - geth - er came, In which we here to - geth - er came:
 In which we here to - geth - er came, In which we here to - geth - er came,

Help us our few re - main - ing days to live un - to Je - hovah's praise, To live un - to Je - ho - vah's praise.

DUETT—1st and 2d Trebles.
Not too quick.

Help us in life and death to bless The Lord our strength and righteousness, The Lord our strength and righteousness.

And bring us all to meet a - bove, Then shall we bet - ter sing thy love, Then shall we bet - ter sing thy love.

CHORUS—Moderato.

CHORUS—Moderato.

And bring us all to meet a -

Help us in life and death to bless The Lord our strength and righteous - ness, And bring us all to meet a -

8va-----

And bring us all to meet a -

Then shall we bet - ter sing thy love, Then shall we, &c.

Then shall we bet - ter sing thy love.

Then shall we bet - ter sing thy love.

bove, Then shall we bet - ter sing thy love, Then shall we bet - ter sing thy love.

Then shall we bet - ter sing thy love.

Then shall we bet - ter sing thy love,

f

lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, A - men, A - men,

Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, A - men, Amen, Hal - le - lu - jah, A - men, A - men.

Aaron.....
Abingdon
Abridge
Admah
Adoration
Advent
Albion
Alfreton
Alma
Amaziah
Ambleside
Angel's Son
Antioch
Anxiety
Arabia
Ariel
Arlington
Ashley
Assylum
Atlantic
Attercliffe
Auburn
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Aynhoe
Balmera
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Beaumont
Bedford
Bethel
Birmingham
Birmingham

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 Daughter of the Morning ...
 Doxology ...
 Easter Anthem ...
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 For behold the Lamb of God ...
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 Go to the grape-vine ...
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 Holy! Lord God ...

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						Halton	264	Judea	277
						Slateford	243	Troes	263
								Leoni	276

GENERAL INDEX TO THE HYMNS AND SUITABLE TUNES.

This Index is not intended to prevent the Hymns being sang to other suitable Tunes, but only as a ready guide to such Tunes as are suitable; nor is the order in which the Tunes are arranged intended to indicate any preference of one Tune over another.

No.	Page	First Lines.	Metres.	Names of Suitable Tunes.				No.	Page	First Lines.	Metres.	Names of Suitable Tunes.			
				Hymn.	Pkg.	First Lines.	Metres.					Names of Suitable Tunes.			
1	7	O for a thousand . . .	C. M.	Attcliffe . . .	46	Bolton . . .	Wiltz.	L. M.	Rockingham . . .	Wilton . . .	Munro.				
2	8	Come, sinners, to . . .	L. M.	Devotion . . .	46	Edingham . . .	None, let us now . . .	P. M. Ch. I.	Holton . . .	Derbo. . .	Trot.				
3	9	O all that pass by . . .	10's & 11's.	Hanover . . .	47	King Street . . .	None a few swift . . .	L. M.	Newington Green . . .	Warobam . . .	Muolch.				
4	10	Hol every one that . . .	L. M.	Paru . . .	48	Rotwell . . .	None lovcly appear . . .	8-S's.	Aberon . . .	Garnaby . . .	Prescott.				
5	11	Thy faithfulness . . .	10's & 11's.	Portuguese Hymn . . .	49	Hanover . . .	Rejoice, my brother . . .	8-S's.	Albion . . .	Garnaby . . .	Marty.				
6	12	Sinners, turn, why . . .	8-7's.	Hotham . . .	50	Fitz . . .	Blossom, blossom . . .	8-7's.	Botham . . .	Garnaby . . .	Aswynn.				
7	13	Let the beasts their . . .	8-7's.	Sedlitz's hymn . . .	51	Hotham . . .	Hark! a voice di . . .	8-7's.	Seville . . .	Feversham . . .	Eccles.				
8	14	What can your . . .	C. M.	Mount Hermon . . .	52	Savon . . .	Again we lift our . . .	2-6's & 4-7's.	Irene . . .	Irene . . .	Aswynn.				
9	15	Sinners, obey me . . .	L. M.	Stonefield . . .	53	Sandbach . . .	Give gory to Jesus . . .	8-S's.	Dedication . . .	Irene . . .	Clark's.				
10	16	Ye thrity for God . . .	10's & 11's.	Hanover . . .	54	Duke Street . . .	Hinkin to the . . .	7's & 6's.	Manzons . . .	Preseolt . . .	Cnashy.				
11	17	God, the offended . . .	L. M.	Warcham . . .	55	King Street . . .	Thou Judge of . . .	S. M.	Preparation . . .	Asylum . . .	Aynboc.				
12	18	Come, ye that love . . .	S. M.	Cranbrook . . .	56	Melcombe . . .	Ho comes! ho comes!	L. M.	Wirksworth . . .	Sarsh . . .	Job.				
13	19	Happy soul, that . . .	S. M.	Culpinstock . . .	57	Dallas . . .	The great Archangel . . .	L. M.	Judgment . . .	Wetcombe . . .	Old Hundred.				
14	20	Happy the man tha . . .	L. M.	Edingham . . .	58	Edingham . . .	Thou art well to . . .	7's & 6's.	Preparation . . .	Wetcombe . . .	City Read.				
15	21	Happy the soul to . . .	C. M.	Oldham . . .	59	Edingham . . .	Thou G. l of glori . . .	1-8's & 2-7's.	Preparation . . .	Wetcombe . . .	New Street.				
16	22	Happy the soul to . . .	L. M.	Stonfield . . .	60	Edingham . . .	Righteous God . . .	8-S's.	Preparation . . .	Wetcombe . . .	German Hymn.				
17	23	Happy the soul that . . .	L. M.	Rockingham . . .	61	Fulke Street . . .	Stand th' Omnipot . . .	7's & 6's.	Preparation . . .	Wetcombe . . .	Kingswood.				
18	24	Jesus, from whom . . .	7's & 6's.	Stonfield . . .	62	Mam . . .	How happy are the . . .	1-8's & 2-7's.	Preparation . . .	Wetcombe . . .	Praise.				
19	25	Marker, Savianer of . . .	10's & 11's.	Rockingham . . .	63	Joshua . . .	Woe to the men on . . .	C. M.	Burford . . .	Wetcombe . . .	Marydrom.				
20	26	Rejoice, ev'ryone . . .	Portuguese . . .	City Road . . .	64	Love . . .	By faith we find . . .	C. M.	Burford . . .	Wetcombe . . .	Oaklands.				
21	27	Ye simple souls . . .	S. M.	Mount Calvary . . .	65	Ramsey . . .	Ye virgin souls . . .	6-S's & 2-7's.	Abridge . . .	Wetcombe . . .	Lennox.				
22	28	Behold the Saviour . . .	C. M.	Cambridge . . .	66	Dallas . . .	Ho like com with . . .	8-S's, 7's & 6's.	Calvary . . .	Wetcombe . . .	Burnham.				
23	29	Extended on a cur . . .	L. M.	Prescot . . .	67	Abridge . . .	How week is he . . .	3-6's & 4-7's.	Dedication . . .	Wetcombe . . .	Belmley.				
24	30	Ye that pass hy . . .	C. M.	Rockingham . . .	68	Edingham . . .	How happy is he . . .	3-6's & 2-7's.	Edingham . . .	Wetcombe . . .	Ecclies.				
25	31	O thou dear suff . . .	L. M.	Udningham . . .	69	Wakem . . .	How thou . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Wetcombe . . .	Haywood.				
26	32	I thirst, thou woun . . .	L. M.	Stonefield . . .	70	Dawy Hill . . .	I long of faithful . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Wetcombe . . .	Arabia.				
27	33	Saviour, the world's . . .	3-6's & 4-7's.	Rockingham . . .	71	Leader of faithful . . .	I long of faithful . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Wetcombe . . .	Adnah.				
28	34	I love Divine I what . . .	6-S's.	Homerton . . .	72	Saviour, oa mathe . . .	I long of faithful . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Wetcombe . . .	Tersha.				
29	35	Ye that pass hy . . .	C. M.	Tomkins . . .	73	Midrid . . .	Midrid . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Wetcombe . . .	Siloom.				
30	36	Where shall my . . .	6-S's.	Savon . . .	74	Away with our sor . . .	Midrid . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Wetcombe . . .	Cleft of the Beck.				
31	37	Ye sinners, believe the . . .	C. M.	Luther's Hymn . . .	75	Desire . . .	We know, by faith . . .	S. M.	Mansfeld . . .	Edingham . . .	David.				
32	38	World Jeems have . . .	6-S's.	Plymouth Dock . . .	76	Edingham . . .	Lift your eyes of . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Cambridge.				
33	39	Lovers of pleasure . . .	C. M.	Madrid . . .	77	What are these nr . . .	Albion . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Narcissus.				
34	40	Let earth and hea . . .	4-6's & 2-5's.	Barrett . . .	78	Edingham . . .	What are these nr . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Marty.				
35	41	Lovers of pleasure . . .	C. M.	Borham . . .	79	Edingham . . .	Tho Charch in her . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Ablon.				
36	42	Father who ever . . .	6-S's.	Bristol . . .	80	Edingham . . .	Tho thiray are . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Cambay.				
37	43	Father who ever . . .	C. M.	Broomengrove . . .	81	Edingham . . .	A Fountain of life . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Arctos.				
38	44	Father who ever . . .	C. M.	Bedford . . .	82	Edingham . . .	Father of strength . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Edingham.				
39	45	Father who ever . . .	6-S's.	Rose Lane . . .	83	Edingham . . .	Father of song . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Edingham.				
40	46	Father who ever . . .	C. M.	West's . . .	84	Edingham . . .	Father of song . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Edingham.				
41	47	Father who ever . . .	6-S's.	Monmouth . . .	85	Edingham . . .	Father of song . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Edingham.				
42	48	Father who ever . . .	L. M.	Justification . . .	86	Edingham . . .	Father of song . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Edingham.				
43	49	Ye sinners, believe the . . .	10's & 11's.	Harmony . . .	87	Edingham . . .	Father of song . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Edingham.				
44	50	Ye sinners, believe the . . .	C. M.	Norton . . .	88	Edingham . . .	Father of song . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Edingham.				
45	51	Thou our help in . . .	C. M.	St. Mary's . . .	89	Edingham . . .	Father of song . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Edingham.				
46	52	Thou our help in . . .	C. M.	Chion . . .	90	Edingham . . .	Father of song . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Edingham.				
47	53	Thou we store . . .	S. M.	Duodec . . .	91	Edingham . . .	Father of song . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Edingham.				
48	54	And am I born to . . .	S. M.	Boyleton . . .	92	Edingham . . .	Father of song . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Edingham.				
49	55	And am I born to . . .	L. M.	Latrobe . . .	93	Edingham . . .	Father of song . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Edingham.				
50	56	And am I only born . . .	4-8's & 2-5's.	Wilton-hy . . .	94	Edingham . . .	Father of song . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Edingham.				
51	57	Shrinking from the . . .	L. M.	Complaint . . .	95	Edingham . . .	Father of song . . .	8-S's.	Edingham . . .	Edingham . . .	Edingham.				

GENERAL INDEX TO THE HYMNS AND TUNES.

the Tunes are

Maurice.

Tracts.

Muelch.

Purcell.

Pyne.

Martyn.

Aaron.

Eccles.

Charnay.

Clerk's.

Aynhoe.

Job.

Old Hundred.

Joseph.

Street.

Holmes.

Kingswood.

Praise.

Martyrdom.

Oaklands.

Burnham.

Holmley.

Eccles.

Harrow.

Arundel.

Archie.

Adnah.

Cleft of the Rock.

David.

Mathias.

Nurslams.

Martyn.

Albion.

Carney.

Ryther.

Davons.

Madrid.

Wartington.

Iris.

Antioch.

Bethel.

Eccles.

Trinity.

Rose Lane.

Fatou.

Hy.	Page	First Lines.	Metres.	Names of Suitable Tunes.	Hy.	Page	First Lines.	Metres.	Names of Suitable Tunes.
9	90	Then with the Lord.	L. M.	Worship.	9	126	Drooping soul.	8—7's.	Geman Hymn.
91	90	Let us have I sought.	C. M.	Burford.	142	126	Stonefield.	8—7's.	Notham.
92	91	Still for thy loving.	C. M.	David's Harp.	143	141	Welsal.	8—7's.	Silvan Mariners.
93	92	My gracious loving.	B. M.	Worchester.	144	141	Warwick.	4-6's & 2-6's.	Mount Hermon.
94	93	The men who slight.	C. M.	Bedford.	145	143	Sarah.	4-6's & 2-6's.	Prayer.
95	94	Author of faith, ster-	L. M.	Arlington.	146	143	Warwick.	4-6's & 2-6's.	New Street.
96	95	How can a sinner.	S. V.	Portugal.	147	143	St. John's.	4-6's & 2-6's.	St. John's.
97	97	Thou great myste-	4-5's & 2-6's.	Pot-House.	148	140	Rockdale.	4-6's & 2-6's.	Willoughby.
98	98	Upright, both in . . .	T's & 6's.	Salmonton.	149	140	St. John's.	4-6's & 2-6's.	Hamerton.
99	99	Father of mine, fr-	Clerk's.	Latrobe.	150	147	Carey's.	4-6's & 2-6's.	Terah.
100	100	Thine is my Adoree.	Dependance.	Ariel.	151	147	Harwood.	4-6's & 2-6's.	Job.
101	101	Saviour, Please of-	Homerton.	Josiah.	152	147	Hamerton.	4-6's & 2-6's.	Hemshury.
102	101	O that I could re-	Stonfield.	Desire.	153	149	Eccles.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Nohemiah.
103	102	O that I could rot-	Egdon.	Dresden.	154	149	Bovston.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Dedication.
104	103	O for that tendern-	S. M.	Wirksworth.	155	151	Shirland.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Bradley Church.
105	104	O that I con d rep-	St. Bride's.	Boraston.	156	151	Dalles.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Egypt.
106	105	teu, let thy pity . . .	Antioch.	Gabriel.	157	151	Barrett.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Washington.
107	106	(3) The Spirit of the . . .	S. M.	Mount Ephraim.	158	151	Stonefield.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Safety.
108	107	Relaxed to sense . . .	Kingwood.	Ayshoo.	159	151	Daventry.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Mardon.
109	108	Wanted, d. helpless . . .	Dependance.	City Road.	160	154	Nottingham.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Daniel.
110	109	Wanted, d. bold . . .	Clerk's.	Watkefield.	161	154	Nottingham.	4-6's & 4-7's.	German Hymn.
111	110	Thus with the Lord . . .	Asylum.	London.	162	154	Leeds.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Ledbury.
112	111	Who is me I what . . .	Josiah.	Austin.	163	157	Worcest.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Old Ge: man.
113	112	O thou, whom faint . . .	Dependance.	Kingwood.	164	157	Monk Ephraim.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Munich.
114	113	Jesus, in whom . . .	Daventry.	Edingham.	165	157	Longborough.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Sax.
115	114	Let the world their . . .	T's & 6's.	City Road.	166	157	Kingwood.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Excellence.
116	115	Saviour, eat a pity . . .	C. M.	Silsoe.	167	157	Concey.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Cambry.
117	116	God is in this end . . .	7's & 6's.	Zwolle.	168	157	Assyrian.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Dependance.
118	117	Author of faith, to . . .	Praise.	Woodhouse Grove.	169	157	City Road.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Josiah.
119	118	Author of Jesus . . .	U. M.	St. Stephen's.	170	157	Kingwood.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Kingwood.
120	119	Confid yo minis-	6-S's.	Rose Hill.	171	157	Leeds.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Nardus.
121	120	Expect in me . . .	Admire.	Plymouth Dock.	172	157	Wirksworth.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Abridge.
122	120	O thou who hasten . . .	6-S's & 6's.	Leeds.	173	157	St. Sarah.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Bristol.
123	121	O let the Redeon' . . .	1-8's & 2-6's.	Worcest.	174	157	Longbrough.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Simeon's Joy.
124	121	O that I, first of . . .	4-8's & 2-6's.	St. John's.	175	157	Sheffield.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Left of the Rock.
125	123	O that I could my . . .	C. M.	Sprowston.	176	157	God of my answ'.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Eaton.
126	125	You strong I was . . .	L. M.	O'd Hundred.	177	157	Alma.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Witnside.
127	121	Wherewith, O God . . .	L. M.	Wexford.	178	157	Bedford.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Gerv.
128	126	With glorious . . .	L. M.	Port Hope.	179	157	Leeds.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Venice.
129	126	Thou dead nobel . . .	C. M.	Notaway.	180	157	Homerton.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Clark's.
130	127	Thee, God my March-	L. M.	Suffolk.	181	157	White.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Leeds.
131	127	Lord, I desire . . .	L. M.	Worcest.	182	157	Worcest.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Silvan.
132	128	Jesus, the sinnes . . .	C. M.	Longbrough.	183	157	Preparation.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Winchester.
133	129	Jesus, whose glory's . . .	L. M.	Madrid.	184	157	Portugal.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Windham.
134	130	Jesus, if still the . . .	C. M.	Devizes.	185	157	Manner.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Dependance.
135	131	Jesus if still thou . . .	C. M.	Hebron.	186	157	Sheffield.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Linton Green.
136	132	While dead in tre- . . .	C. M.	Wondrous Cross.	187	157	Ringwood.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Preparation.
137	132	Wi in shal thy . . .	S. M.	Warrington.	188	157	Monk Calver.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Longbrough.
138	133	O that thou wouldest . . .	C. M.	Warrington.	189	157	Brownsgrove.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Preparation.
139	134	Jesus, I my Redeemer . . .	C. M.	Warrington.	190	157	Montf. Hermon.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Witfie.
140	137	Thou, o my Trav- . . .	B. S.	Anglo Song.	191	157	Adnah.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Terah.
141	137	Yield to me now . . .	Desire.	Gift of the Rock.	192	157	Cherib.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Amasiah.
				Gift of the Rock.	193	157	Asylum.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Charity.
				Gift of the Rock.	194	157	Preparation.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Duke Street.
				Gift of the Rock.	195	157	Cle of the Rock.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Irene.
				Gift of the Rock.	196	157	Atlantic.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Joseph.
				Gift of the Rock.	197	157	Eccles.	4-6's & 4-7's.	Birmingham.

GENERAL INDEX TO THE HYMNS AND TUNES.

Hy.	S. T.	First Lines.	Metres	Names of Suitable Tunes.	Hy.	S. T.	First Lines.	Metres	Names of Suitable Tunes.	
104	191	Rise, my son, arise,	2-6's & 4-7's.	Howell.....	Fodder.....	216	2-9	My soul through . . .	L. M.	Newhaven.....
105	192	High above every . . .	2-6's & 4-7's.	Irene.....	Eccles.....	217	2-9	Be it as thou art . . .	L. M.	Nottaway.....
106	193	Int thy g adieu . . .	L. M.	Rockingham.....	Job.....	218	2-9	Die not be our er- . . .	C. M.	Wavham.....
107	194	Happy soul, who . . .	8-7's.	Townhead.....	Seville.....	219	2-9	Great God! to me . . .	C. M.	Deritord.
108	195	O heavenly King, we do . . .	10's & 11's.	Norton.....	Culfrastock.....	220	2-9	Thy coarses, us, we . . .	C. M.	Albridge.....
109	196	My Father, my God,	10's & 11's.	Hanover.....	Harmony.....	221	2-9	Father of me, and . . .	C. M.	Albright.
200	197	And can it be that God . . .	6-8's.	Cleft of the Rock.....	King Street.....	222	2-9	Father, I whom . . .	C. M.	Univers.
201	198	Has made his home . . .	6-8's.	Brighton.....	Norton.....	223	2-9	The day of Christ . . .	S. M.	Devizes.
202	199	Glory to God, whose	6-8's & 7's.	Coronation.....	Gambett.....	224	2-9	Faith nth . . .	S. M.	Rose Hill.
203	200	Jewes, thy son, . . .	L. M.	Ariel.....	Wiltshire.....	225	2-9	Angel's Song . . .	C. M.	Joy.
204	201	Jesus then aon't of . . .	4-8's & 2-7's.	Iariel.....	St. John's.....	226	2-9	Des'e . . .	C. M.	Narem.
205	202	My God, I am thine,	P. M. Cl. I.	Harwich.....	O d German.....	227	2-9	Atlington . . .	C. M.	Stonefield.
206	203	What am I, O thou . . .	6-8's.	Baptistre.....	Eaten.....	228	2-9	Trinity . . .	C. M.	Newcastle.
207	204	For us is our care . . .	6-7's.	Sicilian Mariners.....	Sican.....	229	2-9	Aaron . . .	C. M.	Admam.
208	205	Conqueror, who . . .	C. M.	Feverham.....	Narell-sus.....	230	2-9	Townhead . . .	C. M.	t. Ann's.
209	206	Thee hidden from us . . .	6-8's.	Gabell.....	Kells.....	231	2-9	Oath da.	C. M.	Townhead.
210	207	See how great . . .	8-7's.	Bennetts.....	Homerton.....	232	2-9	Edward . . .	C. M.	Neath.
211	208	All shanks be to . . .	6-8's.	Charity.....	Simson's Joy.....	233	2-9	Devizes.	C. M.	Devizes.
212	209	Thess will I love, my	6-8's.	Brighton.....	Pock's Trumpp.....	234	2-9	Terah . . .	C. M.	Dunelm.
213	210	Let all men rejoice . . .	10's & 11's.	Harover.....	King Street.....	235	2-9	Plimouth Dock.	C. M.	London.
214	211	My brethren now . . .	10's & 11's.	Harmony.....	Norton.....	236	2-9	David's Harp.	C. M.	Udala.
215	212	My God, the spring . . .	6-8's.	Outlands.....	Shedan.....	237	2-9	Milton Abbeey . . .	C. M.	Orkney.
216	213	Preach with us, Lord . . .	Attercliffe.....	Iroon agrove . . .	So n.	238	2-9	Euclay Church . . .	S. M.	Exex.
217	214	Glorious Saviour . . .	7's & 6's.	Clark's.....	Preparation . . .	239	2-9	Granbrook . . .	S. M.	Granbrook.
218	215	Indulge an exoust . . .	C. M.	Mount Pleasant.....	Aryym.....	240	2-9	Manian . . .	S. M.	Manian.
219	216	Wear to meet . . .	Attercliffe.....	Oatlands.....	Day zev . . .	241	2-9	Wadland . . .	S. M.	Wadland.
220	217	See how great . . .	C. M.	Nehemiah.....	Oath . . .	242	2-9	Palmer . . .	S. M.	Palmer.
221	218	All shanks be to . . .	6-8's.	Marystondom.....	Dunake . . .	243	2-9	Patric . . .	S. M.	Patric.
222	219	Thou Shepherd of . . .	6-8's.	Seville.....	Hoibara.....	244	2-9	Barrett . . .	S. M.	Barrett.
223	220	God of my life, to . . .	6-8's & 7's.	Israel.....	Tras . . .	245	2-9	Renben . . .	S. M.	Renben.
224	221	Ali glory to God in . . .	8-7's.	Vilsons.....	Tras . . .	246	2-9	Assymin . . .	S. M.	City Road.
225	222	4 Met's and right it is . . .	7's & 6's.	Amasch.....	Tras . . .	247	2-9	Silenc . . .	S. M.	Silenc.
226	223	How happy giv . . .	4-8's & 2-6's.	Preparation . . .	Jostab.....	248	2-9	Pot tynesse Hymn . . .	S. M.	Pot tynesse.
227	224	Whef famot out of . . .	St. John's.....	Larole.....	La. & U.A.	249	2-9	Norton . . .	S. M.	Norton.
228	225	Thou Maker . . .	6-8's.	Plymouth Dock.....	Carless.....	250	2-9	Assylum . . .	S. M.	Assylum.
229	226	I'll praise the Lord . . .	6-8's. 2nd	Brighton.....	Lodbury.....	251	2-9	Amish . . .	S. M.	Amish.
230	227	Eternal we do . . .	L. M.	Hanborough.....	Jackson's Hymn . . .	252	2-9	St. Stephen . . .	S. M.	St. Stephen.
231	228	How do they murmur . . .	C. M.	Arlington.....	Rosie . . .	253	2-9	Wednesday . . .	C. H.	Wednesday.
232	229	Thou Shepherd of . . .	6-8's.	Uland . . .	Dreden.....	254	2-9	Lormenty . . .	C. H.	Lormenty.
233	230	God of my life, to . . .	6-8's & 7's.	Jerusalem.....	Port Hop . . .	255	2-9	Corribill . . .	C. H.	Corribill.
234	231	Fountain of life . . .	C. M.	Gethsemane . . .	Stonefield.....	256	2-9	Wormat . . .	C. H.	Wormat.
235	232	Away with our fears . . .	6-8's & 2-6's.	Carlton.....	David . . .	257	2-9	Warrington . . .	C. H.	Warrington.
236	233	Young men and . . .	Burham . . .	Plymouth Dock.....	Waraw . . .	258	2-9	Warrington . . .	C. H.	Warrington.
237	234	Happy man whos . . .	6-8's.	Townhead . . .	Eaton . . .	259	2-9	Warrington . . .	C. H.	Warrington.
238	235	Not all that breathe . . .	L. M.	Old Hundred . . .	Leff . . .	260	2-9	Warrington . . .	C. H.	Warrington.
239	236	Fathers of all whose . . .	L. M.	Adoration . . .	Molvile . . .	261	2-9	Warrington . . .	C. H.	Warrington.
240	237	Son of the Simeon . . .	L. M.	Pirmigham . . .	D rhy . . .	262	2-9	Warrington . . .	C. H.	Warrington.
241	238	Eternal, spoli as . . .	L. M.	Daniel . . .	Traquilly . . .	263	2-9	Warrington . . .	C. H.	Warrington.
242	239	Meet and ght . . .	6-8's.	Edespan . . .	Devotion . . .	264	2-9	Warrington . . .	C. H.	Warrington.
243	240	Thou, my Father, Son . . .	C. M.	Anticipation . . .	Manchester . . .	265	2-9	Warrington . . .	C. H.	Warrington.
244	241	O thou thou bot . . .	L. M.	Prayer . . .	Aaron . . .	266	2-9	Warrington . . .	C. H.	Warrington.
245	242	Thou, true and only . . .	L. M.	Maint Pleasant . . .	Worship . . .	267	2-9	Warrington . . .	C. H.	Warrington.
246	243	Glories God, ac . . .	7's & 6's.	Rockingham . . .	Warrington . . .	268	2-9	Warrington . . .	C. H.	Warrington.
247	244	Thou, my God, art . . .	7's & 6's.	Clark's . . .	D pen'aunce . . .	269	2-9	Warrington . . .	C. H.	Warrington.
248	245	Thou, the g . . .	7's & 6's.	Preparation . . .	Cix. Road . . .	270	2-9	Warrington . . .	C. H.	Warrington.
249	246	Good thou art, and . . .	7's & 6's.	Dependaace . . .	Woodhouse Grovo . . .	271	2-9	Warrington . . .	C. H.	Warrington.
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722 651	723 53	Why do we mourn...	7's & 8's.	L. M. Egypt.	Redditch. Sarah.	Wirksworth.	747 654	Father of mercies...	C. M.	Irish...	Bedford...	Liverpool,	
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728 651	729 55	I know that my...	7's & 8's.	L. M. H-8's.	Arabs. West's.	Prophets.	750 657	O how shall sin...	6-8's.	Israel...	Arabs...	Mansions,	
730 651	727 356	Happy soul, thy...	7's & 8's.	C. M. Calvary.	Yon.	Rose Lane.	750 658	O happy day that...	L. M.	Dresden...	Trinity,		
731 651	732 19	When shall we...	7's & 8's.	C. M. C. M.	Helestan.	Brethren in Christ.	751 659	The promise of my...	C. M.	Bedford...	Dedication...	Crabtree,	
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733 660	734 62	How happy every...	7's & 8's.	L. M. Angel's Song.	City Road.	Clark's.	753 661	Let all who say...	S. M.	Adoration...	S. M.	Warrington...	Rochdale,
735 661	736 665	And let this feeble...	7's & 8's.	C. M. Gates-leighrough.	Wareham.	Rockingham.	754 662	Prostrate with eyes...	6-8's.	Albion...	Sarah...	Whidbey...	
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