



NorthamptonCollectionofSACREDHARMONY.

IN THREE PARTS.

CONTAINING,

- I. A PLAIN and CONCISE INTRODUCTION to the GROUNDS of MUSIC.
- II. A large Number of PSALM TUNES, felected from the most approved and eminent Authors. And adapted them to all the different METRES and KEYS used in Churches.
- III. A Number of PIECES of several verses each, many of which are compositions never serore publishts, and calculated for the use of Churches, and extraordinary occasions;—with a number of universally approved ANTHEMS.

By ELIAS MANN.

And ever against eating cares,
Lap me in f st. Lydian airs;
In notes with many a unding bout
Of link d sweetness long drawn out;
With wanton heed and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running;
Untwisting all the chains that the
The hidd n foul of Harmony.—MILTON.

I welished According to A t of Congress.

FRINTED, Typographicaly, AT NORTHAN PLON,

By ANDREW WRIGHT.-For DANIEL WRIGHT.-1802.

Mec. 20,1902 PREFACE.

THE Compiler of the following work, encouraged by the success of its first edition, begs leave to offer to the public a second edition, of the Northampton Collection of SACRED HARMONY.

It is prefixed, as every work of this kind ought to be, with a concise Dissertation upon the principles of Music, and a

plain Introduction, to its Rudiments.

It is the excellence of this edition, to contain all that variety of Psalm and Hymn tunes, of the different Metres and Keys which is suited to the approved selection of Dr. Bleknap, and which is adapted to the use of Churches in general, also to Dr. Watt's Psalms and Hymns; the tunes are arranged in a manner the most convenient to their use, both for public worship and schools.

Care also is taken to prevent the needeless turning of leaves, for in every instance of a tune containing but

two pages, the whole is presented at one view.

It will be observed that this collection contains many tunes never before published, and also several European Compositions which were never before printed in America, and therefore has a new claim to the candour of the Public.

The Compiler sincerley hopes that it may prove useful and acceptable to the lovers of Sacred Harmony; and he heartily acknowledges his gratitude to those gentlemen who have furnished any portion of the Music, and also all those who have in any way patronised the work.

DISSERTATION.

MUSIC may be considered as the result of a proper disposition of natural sounds. As a Science, it exhibits and explains their just proportion and true relation; and upon their graceful and proper expression, and skilful modulation, depend both the Art and whole delight of Music.

All music is comprised in melody and harmony. One is single, the other a combined arrangement of

the infinite variety of founds.

Our organs of sound naturally divide into four classes; containing together, a little more than three octaves. Those again judiciously divided, enable us to fill those concordant intervals essential to perfect harmony of sounds.

Music seems designed to be the vehicle of sentiment through the medium of sounds; or when united

with fentiments, to give energy to their impression upon our senses.

When, therefore, different words or ideas are applied to the same tune, expressive of the various emotions of joy, grief, fear, sorrow, &c. the notes (either by quickening or moderating the time—swelling or softening the voice, &c.) should yield so as to sympathize with the subject, otherwise the music will lose its proper effect.

Just so when words are set to music; the composer can in a great degree preserve the analogy between

the sense and sound, by adapting notes to the peculiarity of the subject.

From these observations, the necessity of the most careful attention to the sense as well as notes is fully evident; and that every action and grace should combine with full force, or the performance of the best pieces will be vapid and tasteless.

Moreover, not only the voice, but whole demeanor should conform to the subject; for it is vain to

expect that fenfibility will be excited in others which is wanting in ourselves.

For example, the majestic and sublime must be accompanied with a sublimity of air and voice; and in like manner the grave and the gay, the melencholy and the cheerful, with their correspondent tones and deportment, or the performance, instead of satisfaction and delight, will be productive of displeasure and disgust.

It is rather difficult, perhaps, to be always able to assign a satisfactory reason for the different degrees of pleasure and disgust, produced upon our senses by different objects and impressions; as for example, Why the eye dwells with less delight upon angular than circular figures; or why a curve should be more pleasing to it than a straight line. Our feelings, however, witness to these truths, and probably in most cases, a bare knowledge of the existence of the fact, is sufficient to our purpose. These observations may serve a little to illustrate the foregoing upon the combined effects of sense and sound.

Fine pieces of music, suitably performed, never fail to produce a most agreeable and surprising effect.

They foothe and calm the passions, assuage our cares and griefs, and raise and animate us to action.

But nothing more fully displays the importance of music, than its use in the high acts of worship and adoration. No part of divine worship is more sublime than facred music, and none contributes more effectually to the order, beauty and harmony of the HOUSE OF GOD.

INTRODUCTION.

THE GAMUT

Sthe fcale of Moficial Notes. It conflits of feven diftinct degrees of found, viz. Five whole tones, and two femi or half tones, A which are called an Odave. They are represented on five lines and spaces, by the seven first letters of the alphabet, arranged as follows.

| | Bass. | |
|----|-------|------|
| В | | Mi. |
| A | | La. |
| G | | Sol. |
| F | | Fa. |
| E | | La. |
| D | | Sol. |
| C | | Fa. |
| В | - | Mi. |
| A | | La. |
| G | | Sol. |
| F: | | Fa. |

| | Counter. | |
|--------|----------|--|
| A | La. | |
| G | Sol | |
| F | Fa | |
| E | La | |
| D III | So | |
| C | | |
| B IIII | Mi | |
| Λ | La, | |
| G | Sol | |
| F | Fa, | |
| E | La. | |
| | | |

| G F | enor, or T | Sol |
|--------|------------|-------------|
| E | | La. |
| C B | | Fa. |
| A | 3 | La. |
| F | 7 | Sol. |
| E D | | La. Sol. |

The scale is divided into three parts, each of which, confishing of five lines with their spaces, is called a Stave, and distinguished with a cliff

The first is called the Bass stave -- its cliss is called the F Cliss, and is marked thus: It is placed on the uppermost line but one,

and gives to the line its name.

The fecond is called the Counter Lave, the cliff, marked thus, nor is called the C Cliff, and is placed on the middle line, which is also called the C line. This cliff is by fome authors confidered of as moveable to any of the five lines or spaces, in which called always carries the C with it; but in the following selection it is III invariably placed on the middle line of the stave.

The third is called the Tenor and Treble stave; its cliff is called the G Cliff, marked thus, and is fixed on the second line from the bottom, which is called the G line.

In music there are but four notes representing sounds, their names are mi, fa, sol, la; the principal of which is mi, when that is found the order of the others in rising, will be fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, and in falling, la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa, after which in either way, the mi recurs. It hath been before remarked, that of the seven distinct degrees of sound, called tones, two are semi or half tones; their natural places are between B and C, and E and F. They are, however, often placed differently by state and sharps, which transpose mi from B, its natural place; in all which cases, the semi or half tones, will be between mi and fa, and la and fa, as in the natural scale.

| | | | RULE | S for finding t | he MI. | | | |
|---|--------------|---|---|-----------------|------------|--------------|------------|---|
| | | n | B | I If F be | SHARP mi: | | | |
| But if B be FLAT mi is in E If F and C be SHARP mi is in C | | | | | | | | |
| . If B and E be FLAT missin A If F C and C be SHARP miss in G | | | | | | | | |
| If B E and A be PLAT missin D If F C G and D be SHAP miss in D | | | | | | | Ð | |
| If B I | E A and D be | FLAT Rei is in | G | | | • | | |
| | | ATABL | E of the TR | ANSPOS | OITIO | N of the MI. | | |
| Mi on B, its nat- | 1 | | 1 | | | . 5 | | |
| ural place. | | | B E and | B E A and | F Sharp | F and G | F C and G | |
| Tenor or | B flat Mi | B & E flat | A flat Mi | D flat Mi | | fharp Mi | sharp Mi | F, C, C and D |
| Treble. | on E. | Mi on A. | on D. | on G. | F. | en C. | on G | sharp Mi on D |
| | | ======================================= | | | | -* | * | * |
| 2==== | -5 | | | -b-t | | | | |
| 9==== | | | -b-b | | ומונו | ~~~~~ | <u>*</u> : | * |
| Counter, | | | 0 | | | | 1 | 8 |
| | | Ω | | 1 | -MIDI | | | |
| 当三三三 | ====== | | 10:10:1 | : p p:=== | | - <u>*</u> | | -XXX |
| ##==== | <u></u> | -2 | - <u>U</u> -b | | | | IXIID I | X |
| Base. | | | | | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 过二二二 | ===== | | ======================================= | | - ※ - 0 - | -* | -* | *************************************** |
| | _b | | -bk | ======== | | _XQ | X | |
| | | 1 | | , | التأو تنسب | | | **** |

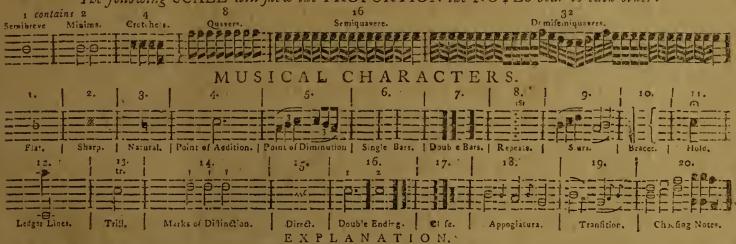
The mi is always a fourth above, or a fifth below, the last added Flat; and when governed by sharps, it is always on the last letter sharped.

MUSICAL NOTES with their RESTS.

Semibiere. Min'm. Crotchet. Quaver. Semiquaver. Dem semiquaver. 2 Bars. 4 Bars. 8 Ears.

Notes. Rests. Rests are notes of silence, indicating a pause or silence for the length of time required for the notes they represent. The semibreve

The following SCALE will show the PROPORTION the NOTES bear to each other.



A Sharp also regulates the mi, and when placed before a note, raises it half a tone.

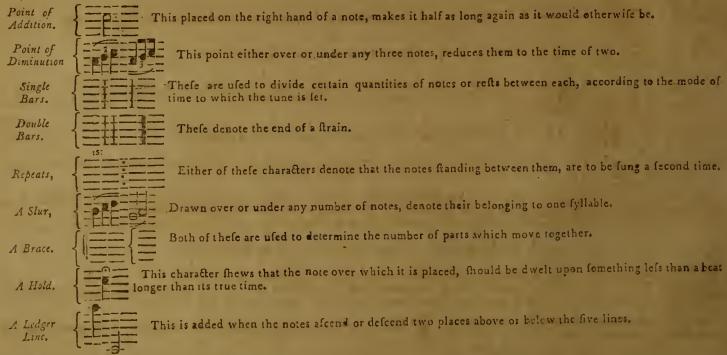
A Sharp also regulates the mi, and when placed before a note, raises it half a tone.

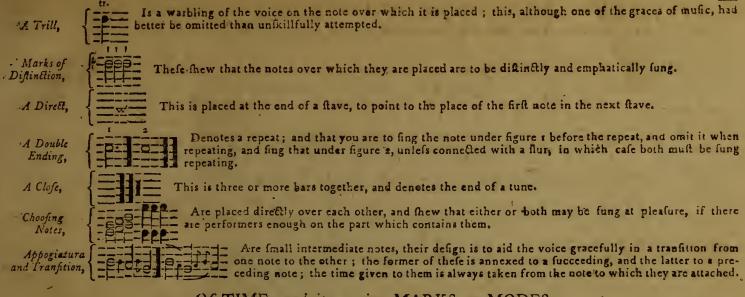
A Natural. The property of this character is to counteract the two foregoing characters, respecting the tone of the notes only, except when placed at the beginning of a new firsin; in which case its effect is to refto e the mi also to its natural place. Nevertheless, when a

tune begins with two or more flats or sharps, and one or more of them are restored with this character through all the parts, the residue will be in their full force.

The important uses and effects of these three characters should be critically explained by every teacher, and as carefully attended to by

every learner of mulic.





Of TIME, and its various MARKS or MODES.

IN music there are used three sorts of time, viz. Common Time, Treble Time, and Compound Time.

Common Time is divided into four modes. The first is called Adagio, and is marked thus:

It contains one semibreve, or the amount thereof in other notes or rests, in each bar. Four seconds of time are usually allowed to the bar.

The second mode is called Large, and marked thus: This contains the same quantity of notes in a bar as the first, but is perfermed in one quartet less time.

The third is called Allegro, and thus marked: This mode, likewife, contains the same quantity of notes in each bar as the preceding modes, but is performed in the time of two seconds to a bar.

The fourth mode of Gommon Time contains the amount of one minim in a bar, and is marked with figures thus:

Treble Time is divided into T three modes, the first of which, contains three minims in a bar, or other notes and rests to the same amount, and is marked thus: This is performed in the time of three seconds to the bar.

The second mode is marked thus, and contains three crotchets or their amount in a bar, and is performed about one quarter faster than the former.

The third mode contains the amount of three quavers in a bar, and is thus marked:

It is performed about a quarter faster than the second.

The modes of Compound Time are two; the first of which, thus marked, contains to the amount of fix crotchets in a bar, and is performed in the time of two seconds.

The other mode contains in a bar to the amount of fix quavers, & is thus marked:

This is performed one quarter faster than the first.

Here it may not be improper to notice, that the four modes of Common Time are measured by even numbers; as for example, 2, 4, 8, &c. Those of Treble Time by odd numbers; as for example, 3, 6, 9, &c. and Common Time, by an even number of beats in a bar, with an odd number of notes to each beat; as for example, three crotchets, three quavers, &c. But the first mode of Common Time, is the standard, by which all the other modes of time are measured and regulated. The modes marked with figures, are derived from, and have a primary reference to that; for example, the mode marked with the figures 2.4, denotes the bar to contain two fourths of a bar, or semibreve, in the first mode of Common Time. Thus all the other modes, distinguished with figures, are to be considered as fractional parts of a semibreve, in the first mode of Common Time; the lower figure shewing into how many parts the semibreve is to be divided, and the upper figure the number contained in the bar.

The foregoing modes having been sufficiently explained and understood; the others marked with figures, will easily be comprehended.

Of BEATING.

BEATING time is the way of measuring the proportionate duration of notes. The common methods of which, are these; for the two sirst modes of Common Time, having sour beats in a bar, let the end of the singers fall, then the heel of the hand; thirdly, raise the heel of the hand, and sourthly, throw up the ends of the singers, which sinishes the bar.

For the third and fourth modes of Common Time, and the two modes of Compound Time, which have only two beats in a bar, first, let the hand fall, then raise it, and the bar is completed.

For Treble Time, the modes of which have three beats in a bar, first, let the ends of the fingers fall, then the heel of the hand, and EXAMPLES.

lastly, raise the hand.

d. d. u. u. d.d. u.u. d. d. u. w. d.d.u.u. d.d. u. d.d. u. d.d.u. 1. 2. 3. 1.2, 3, 1,2,3, 4. 1.2 3.4

Of SYNCOPATION.

NOTES of Syncepation have their found continued through bars, or are placed out of their natural order.

_ Of ACCENT.

THIS is a certain stress of voice upon the accented or emphatical words and syllables: In Common Time, the accent is placed on the first and third parts of the bar; in Treble, only upon the first; but in Compound Time, it is placed on the first and fourth parts: It, however, often happens that the emphatical words or syllables fall upon the parts of the bar which are unaccounted, in which case the music must conform to the emphasis, and the general rules for accenting give way.

Of the KEYS of MUSIC.

THERE are but two Keys in Music, viz. C, the Major or Sharp Key, and A, the Minor or Flat Key. The last note of the Base is the key note, and is always the next above or below mi; or otherwife, if the last note of the Bass be fa, it is a sharp, if la, a sist Keye The first is suited to express the cheerful passions, the letter to express the mournful and pathetic.

EXAMPLES. C. Major Key. A. Minor Key. 7, key note8. 2, 3,

The regular places for the sémitones, as has been heretofore observed, are between B and C, and E and F, as are marked in the above example. The first, third, fixth and seventh, above the Major Key, are a semitone higher than those of the Minor Key. No tune care be regularly formed on any other than thefe, without the aid of flats or sharps at the beginning.

SCALE of SEMITONES. In this scale the letters sharped, may be considered as the letters next above, flatted. Bb. B. LESSONS for TUNING the VOICE. Tenor or Treble. Minor Key. Major Key. Counter. Bals.

An EXPLANATION of TERMS USED in MUSIC. Crefcendo, increasing the found.

ADAGIO, flowest mode of time, Affettuofo, or Affectuofo, affection. ately.

fir, leading part. Allegro, a brisk movement. Allegretto, not so quick as Allegro. Andante, not too quick, also in a distinct manner.

Choro Grando, Grand Chorus,

Da Capo, or D C, close with the Grave, heavy and flow. firft ftrain.

Divoto, in a devout manner. Expressivo, Expressively.

Forte, Loud. Fortifimo, very loud.

Fuge, the parts falling in after Pianifimo, very fost,

Mæstoso, or Mæstuso, with majesty. Diminuendo, decreasing the found Mezza, or Mez, a natural degree of Unifon, when two or more parts voice between the Piano and found the same note of an offave. Forte.

Moderato, flacken the time. Piano, Soft.

each other in the same notes. Spiritofo, or Spiritufo, with spirit. Symphony, or Sym, an interlude for instruments.

Vigorofo, with energy. Vivace, lively, quick.

Voluntary, an air played in the church without finging.

Northampton Collection of SACRED HARMONY.

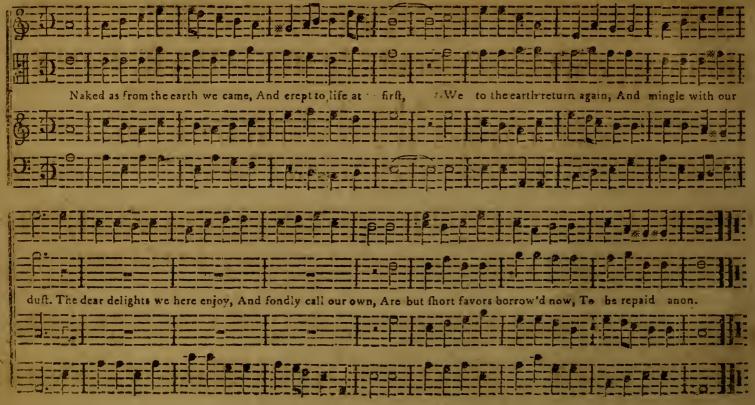
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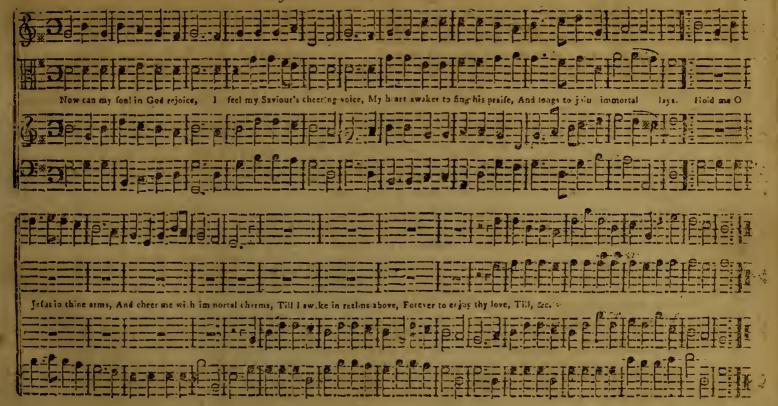
PSALM and HYMN TUNES.

From the most approved ancient and modern AUTHORS. Adapted to all the different METRES and KEKS used in Churches.

Concord. 'S M.



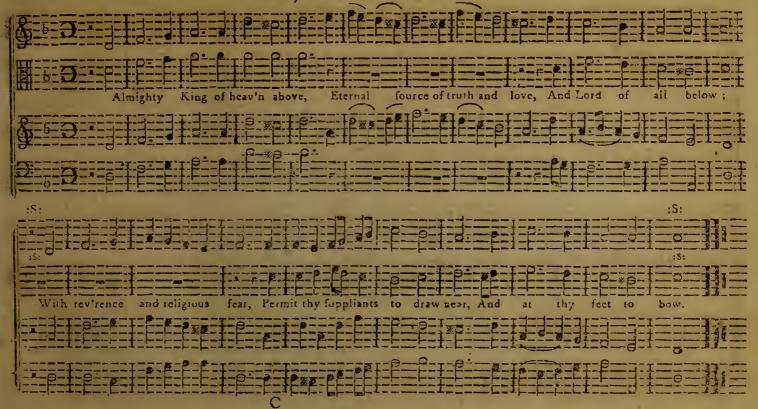


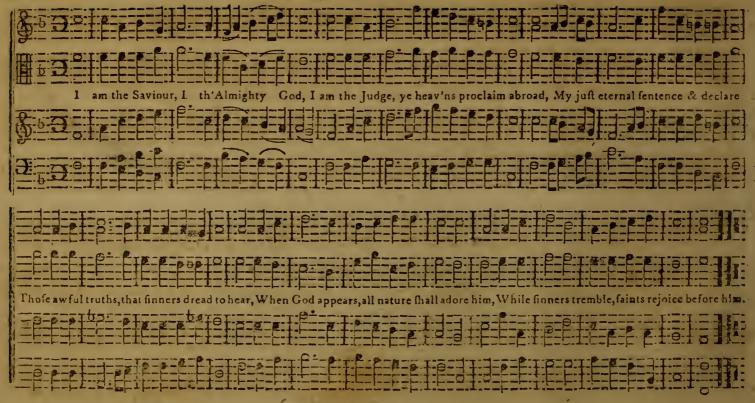


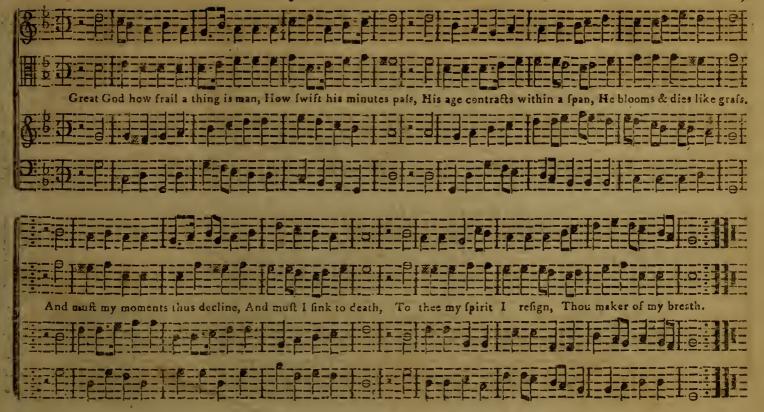
10; &c.

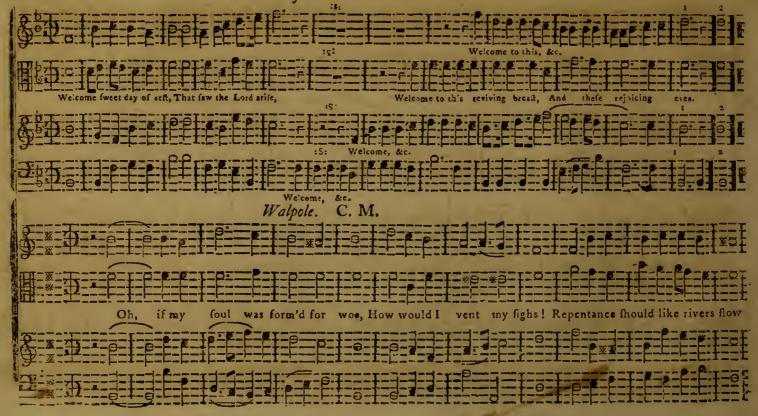
taught me

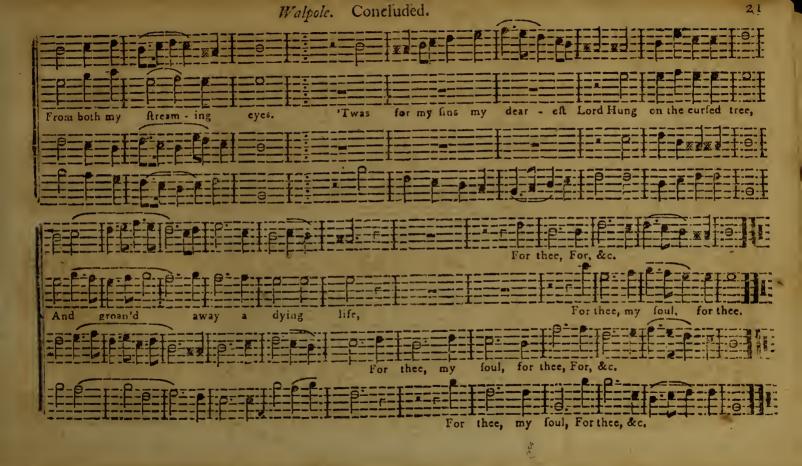
O thoir end, their dreadful end, Thy fanctu - a -

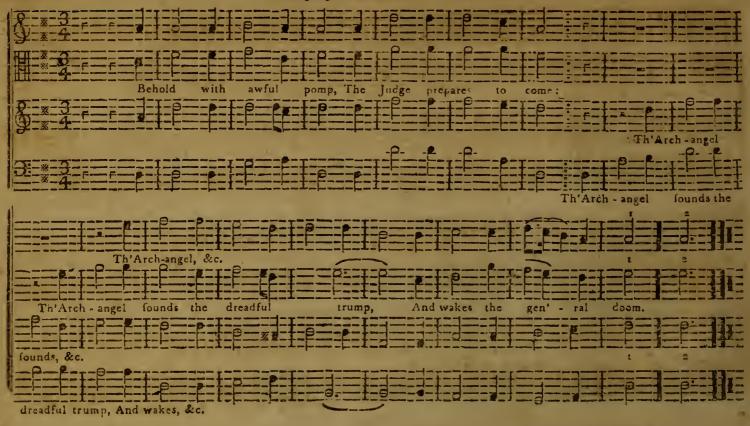


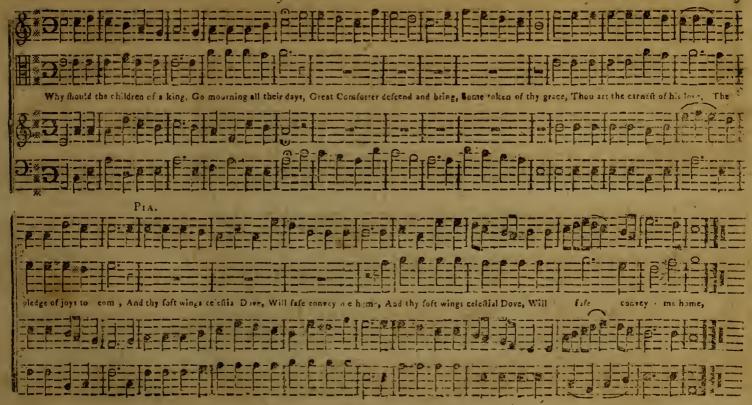




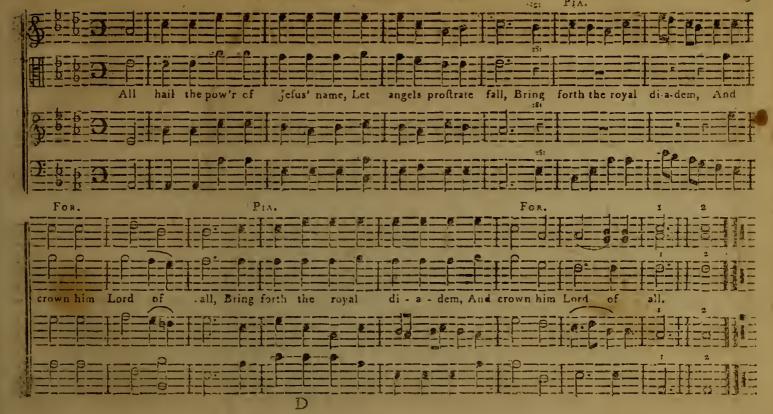




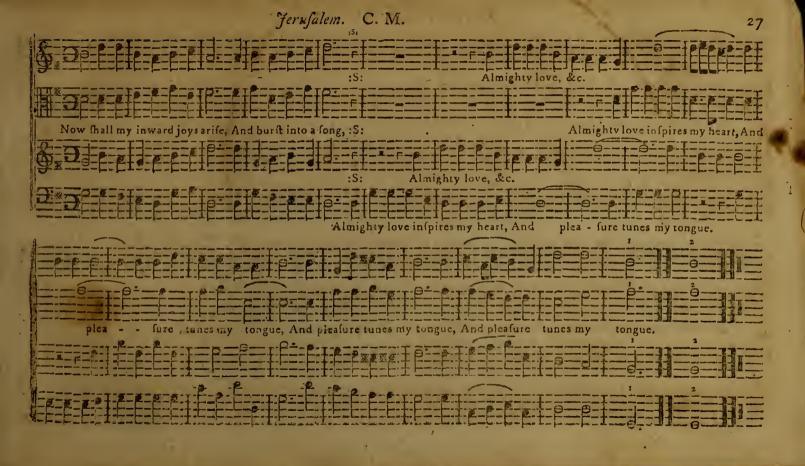


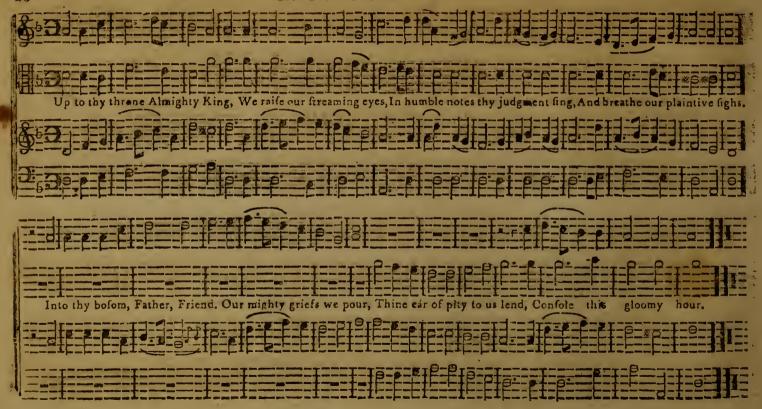


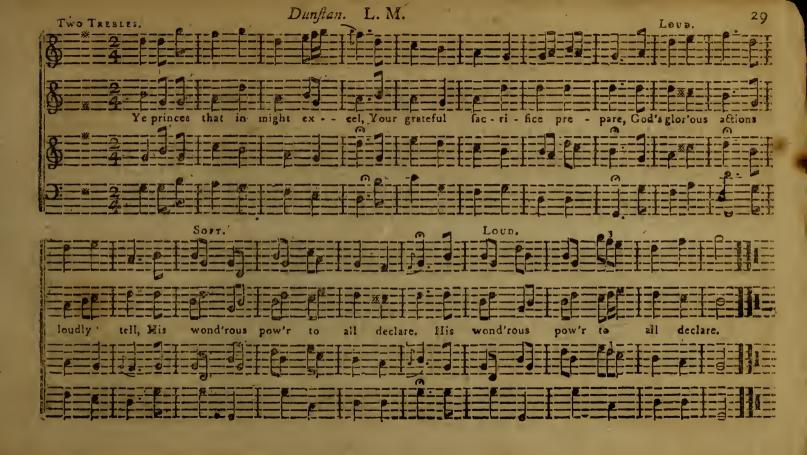


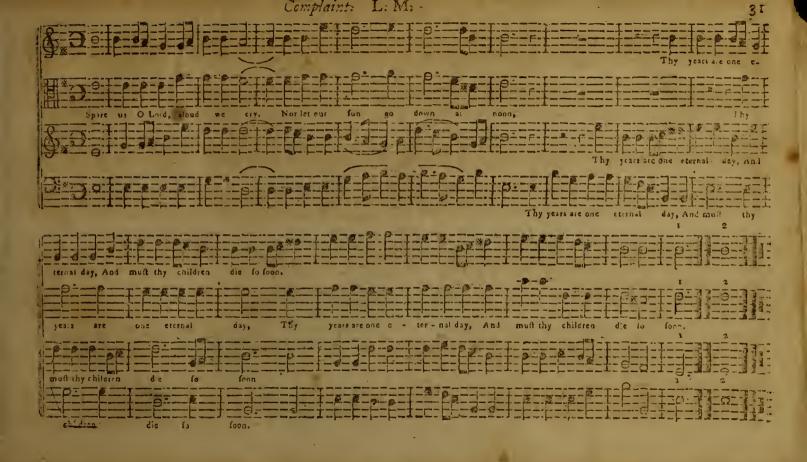


SLOW. Now let our mournful fongs record, The dying forrows of the Lord, When he complain'd in tears & blood, As one forfaken of his God. The Jews beheld him thus forlorn, And shake their heads & laugh in scorn, He rescu'd others from the grave, Now let him try himself to save.











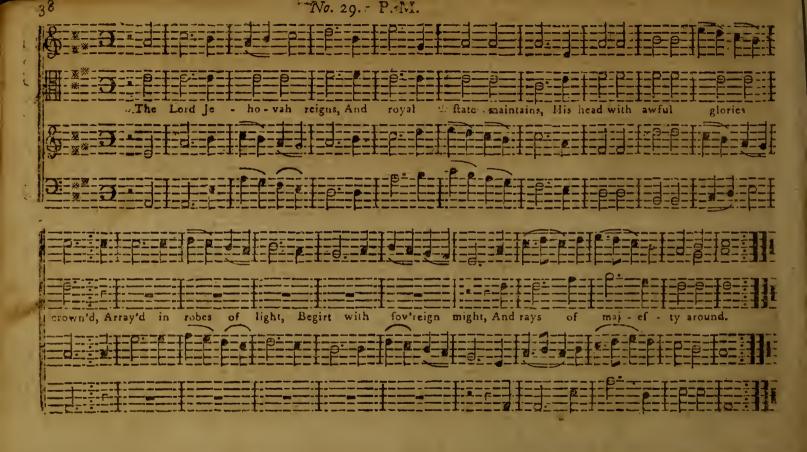


tends, 'Tis but the voice that Jelus fends, 'I is but the voice that Jelus lends, To them. to his arms.

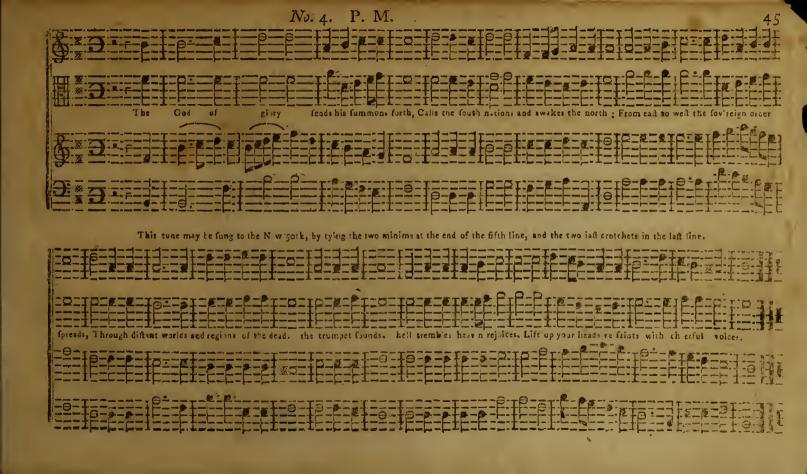
MODERATO.





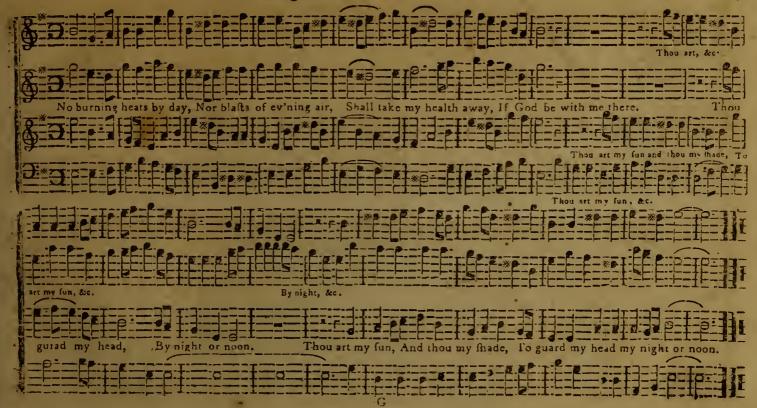




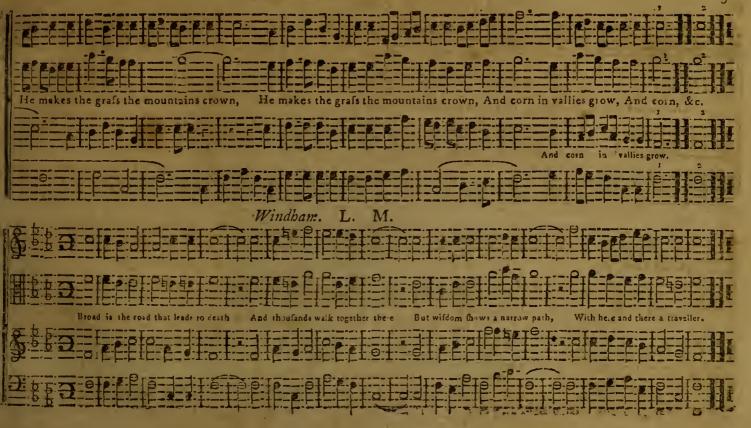


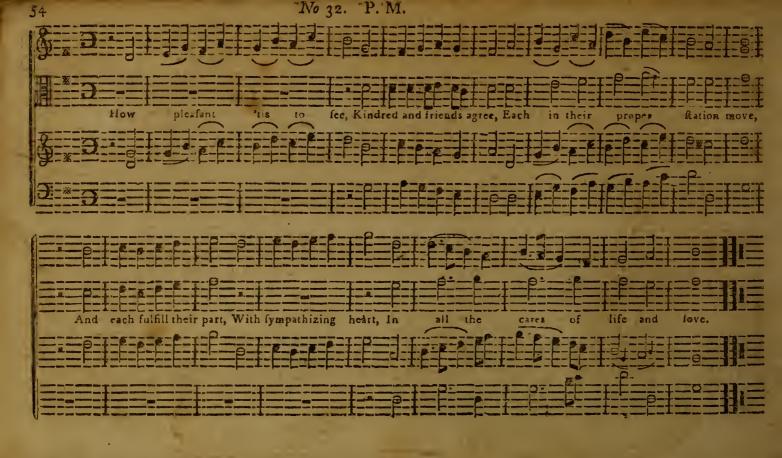


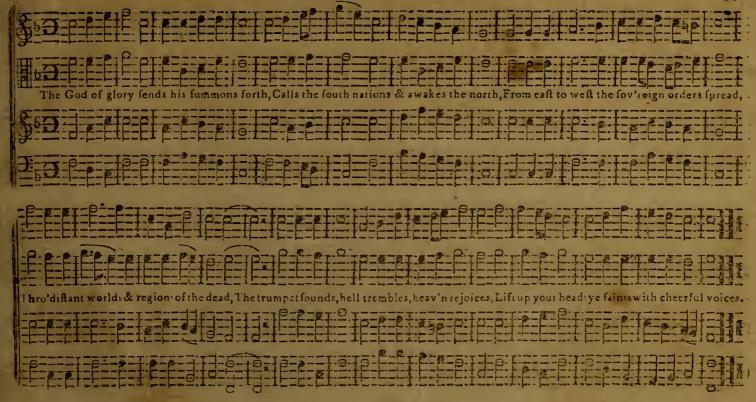
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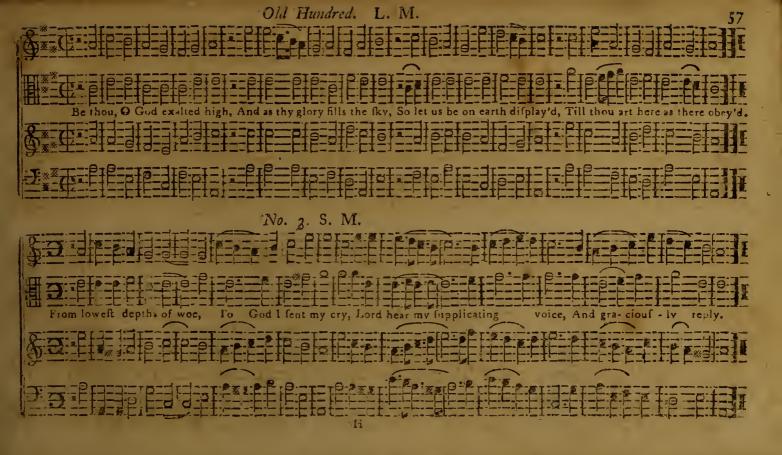




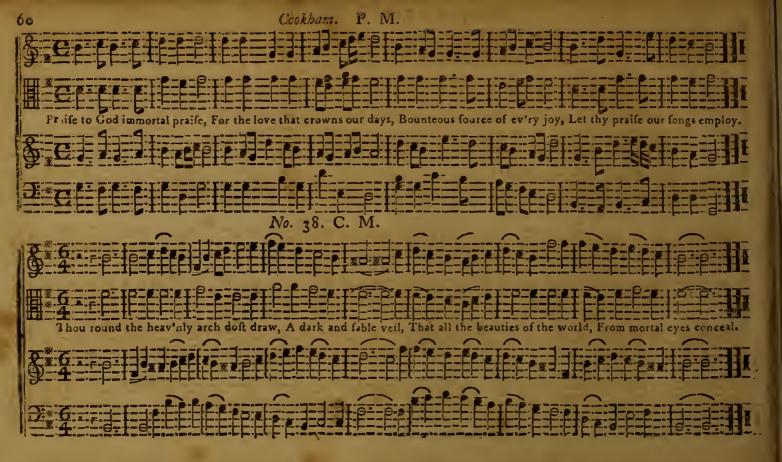


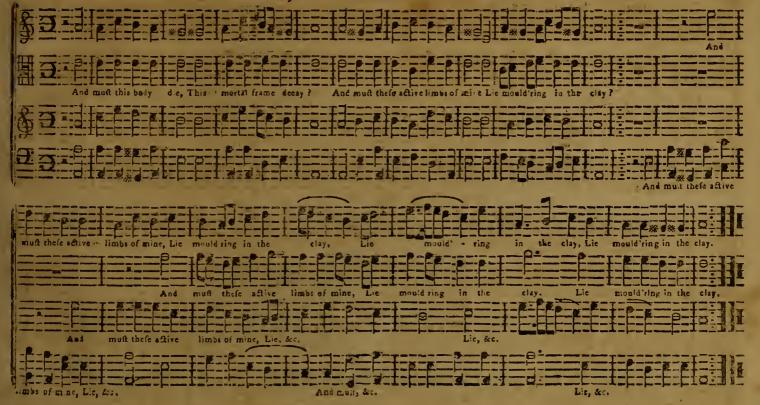


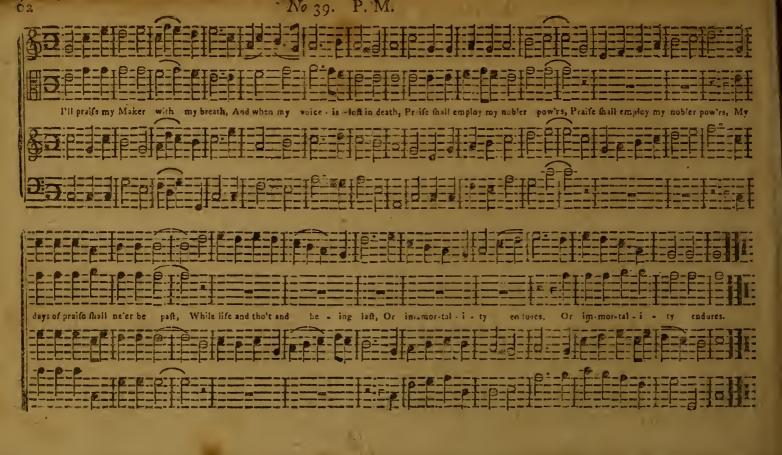






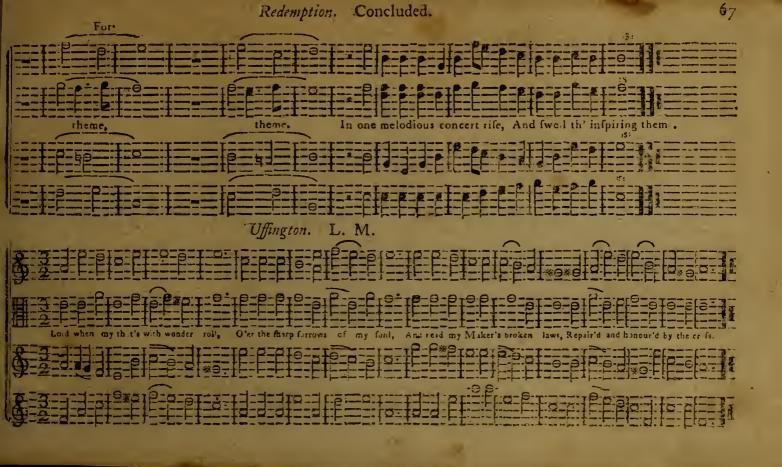


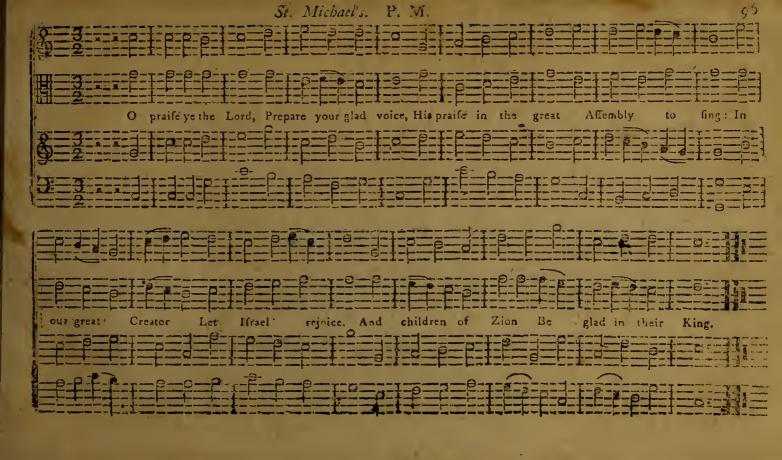




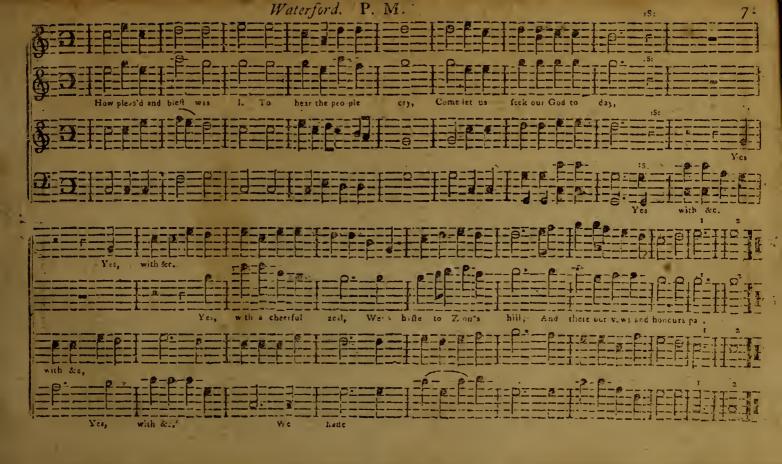


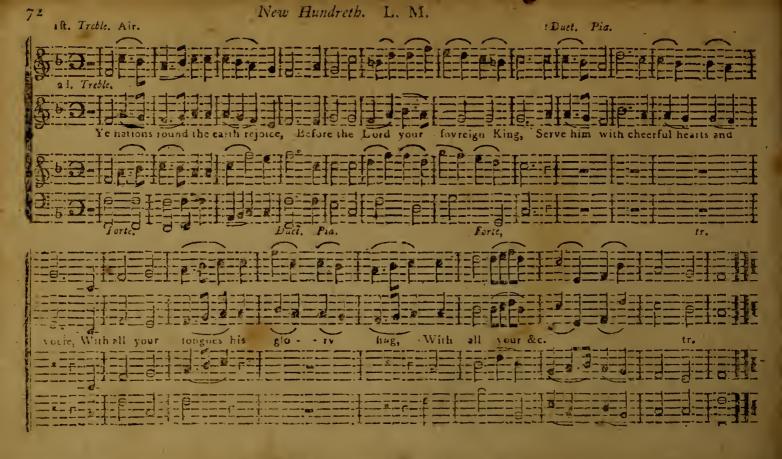




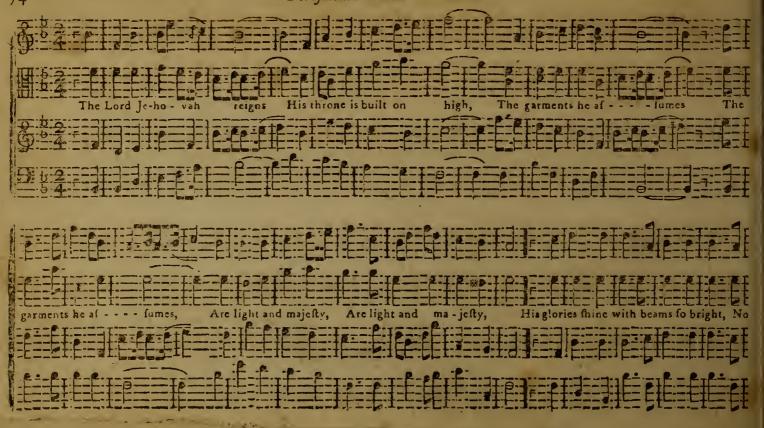
























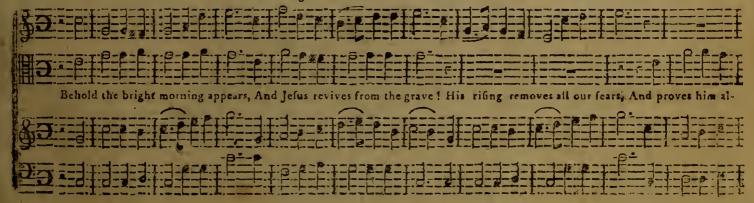
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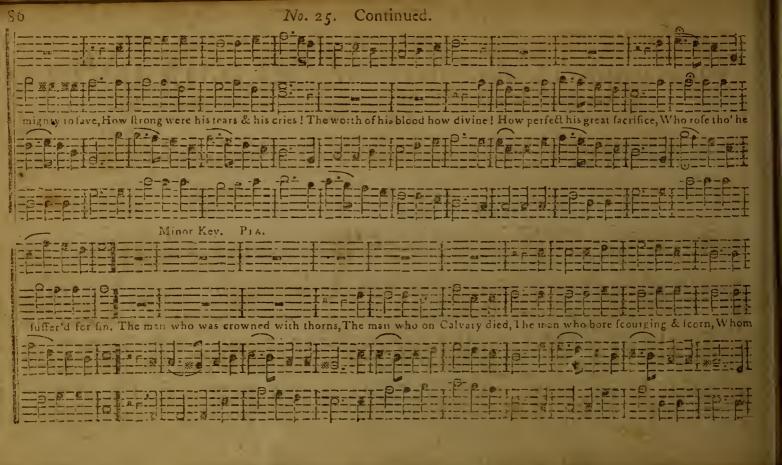
PART III.

CONTAINING,

A Number of PIECES of several verses each, many of which are compositions never never never the use of Churches, and extraordinary occasions; -- with a number of univertally approved ANTHEMS.

No. 25. P. M.



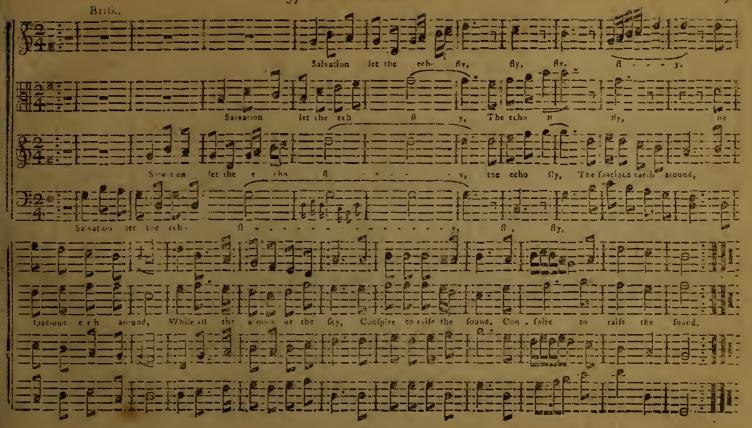


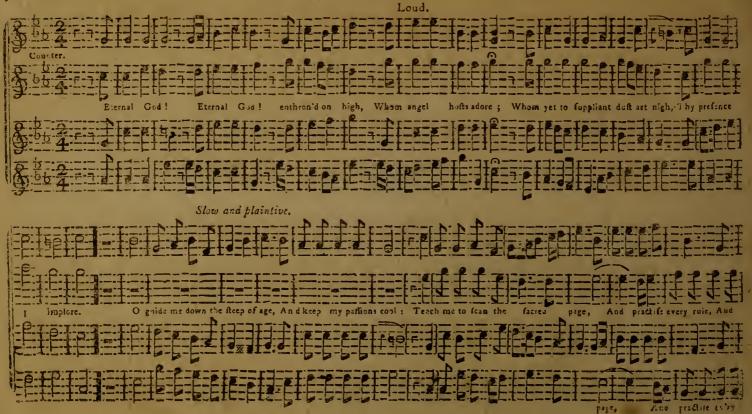


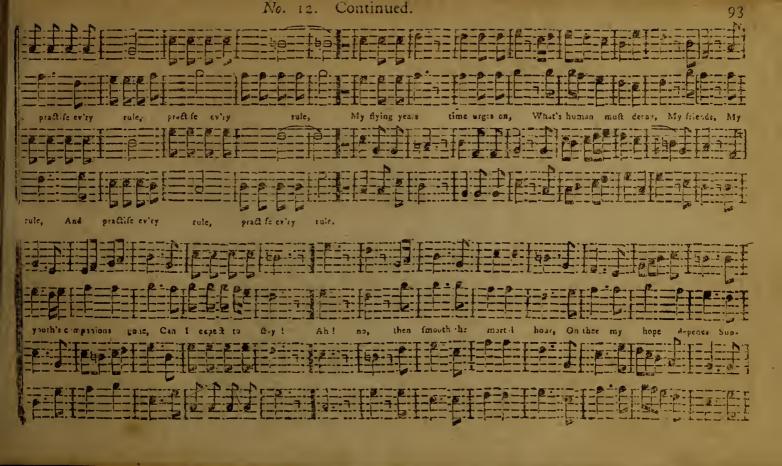
reft, With him we can cheerfully die, For with him we hope to, be bleft.

88

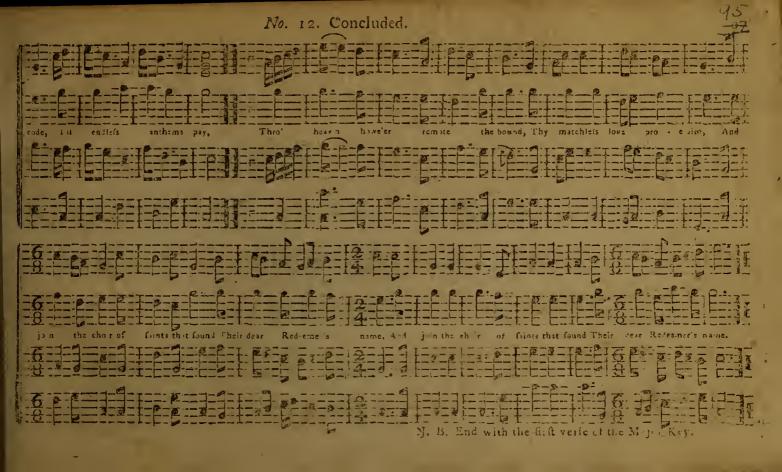
No. 25. Concluded. spirit shall guide us fafe home, We'll praise him for all that is past, And trust him for all that's to No: 37. C. M. Cres. Salvation! Salvation! Salvation! O the joyful the joyful found! 'Tis pleafure, 'tis pleafure to dur ears;



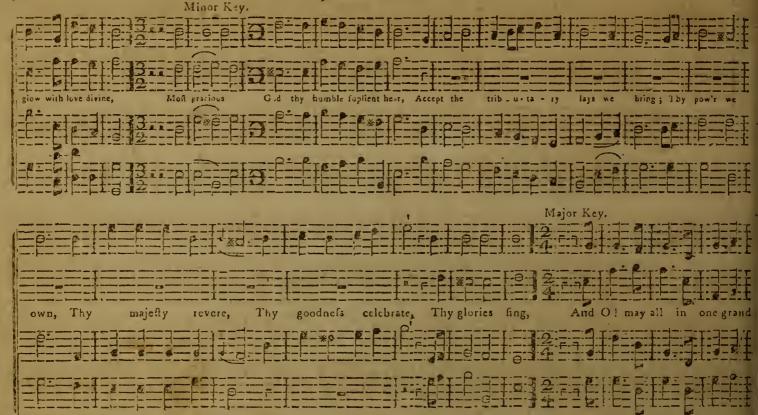


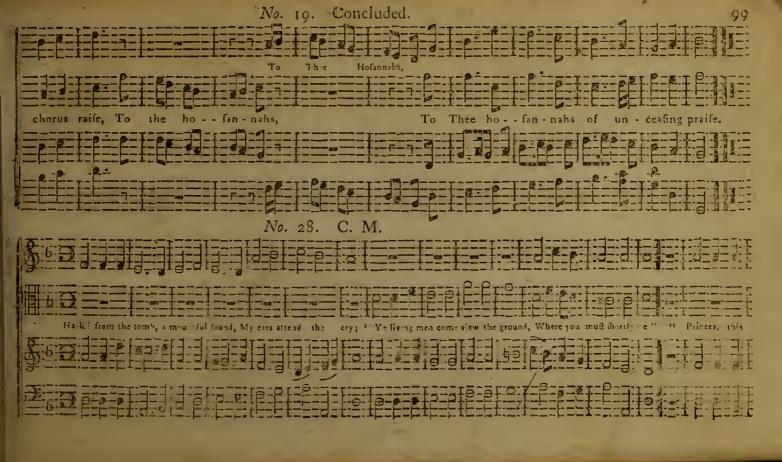


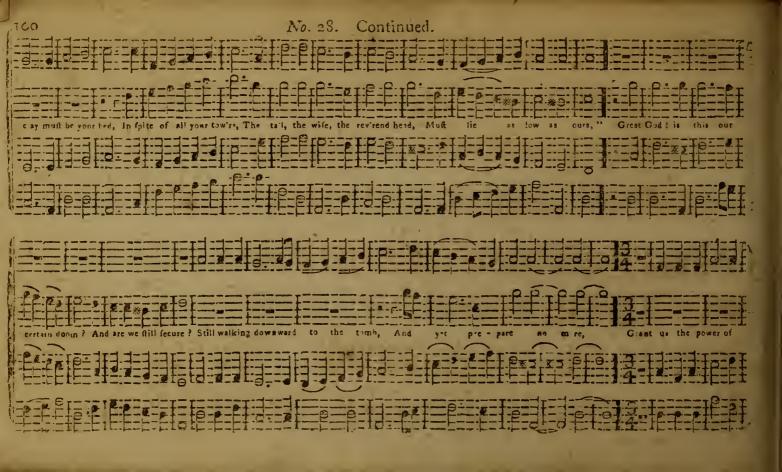
No. 12. Continued. Major Key. purt me with al . mighty pow'r, While dust to dust defcend. Then wing my foul!

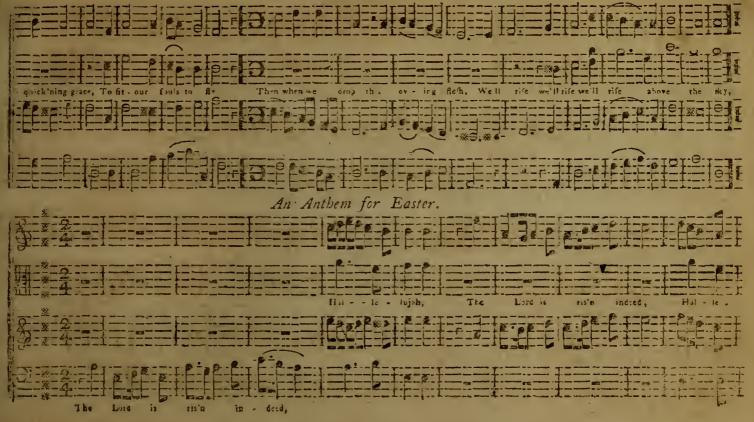


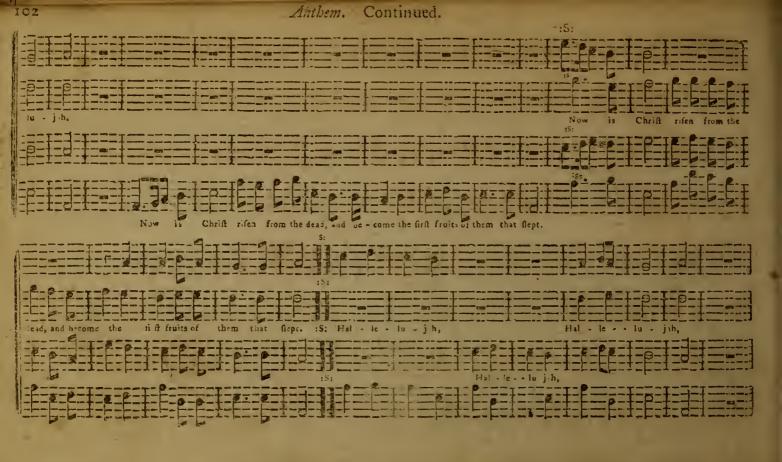


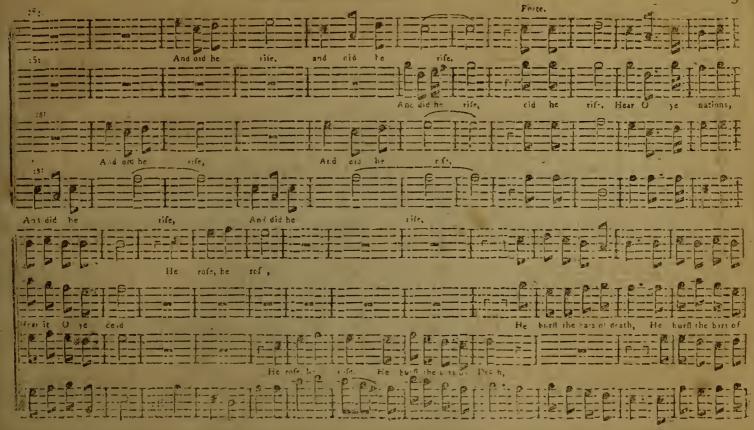








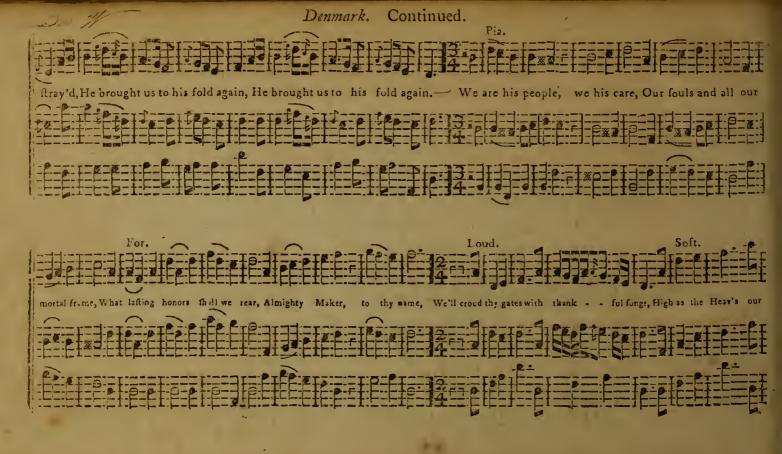


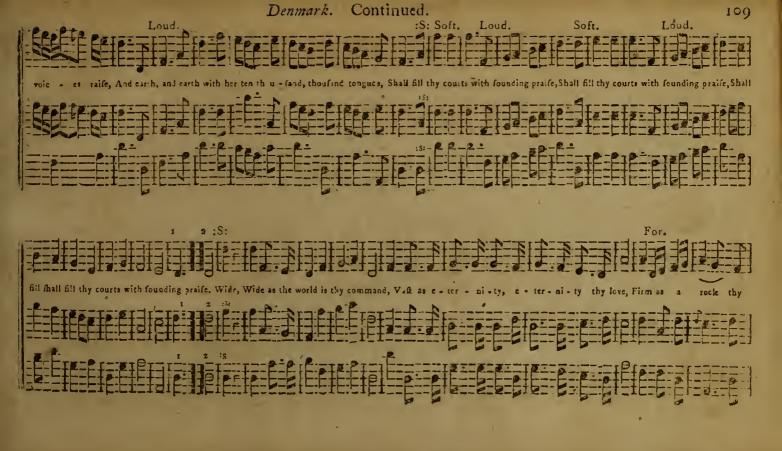




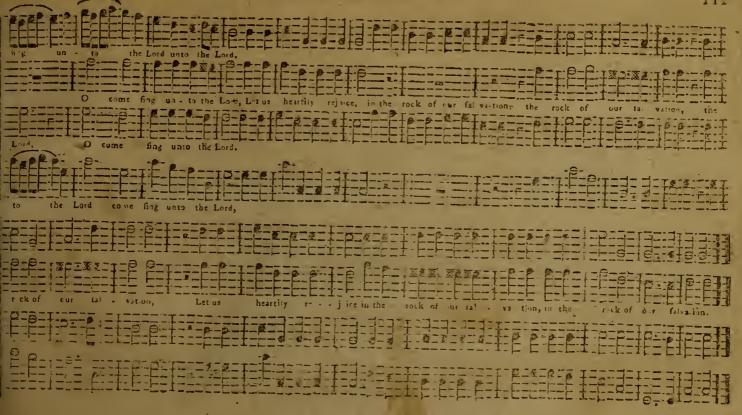


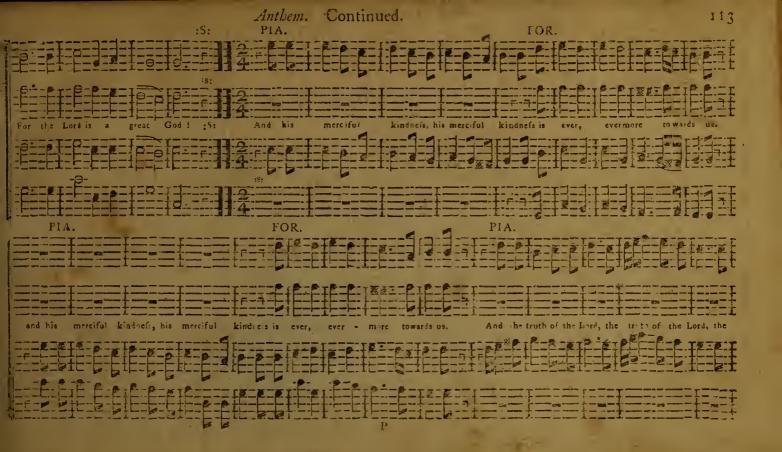


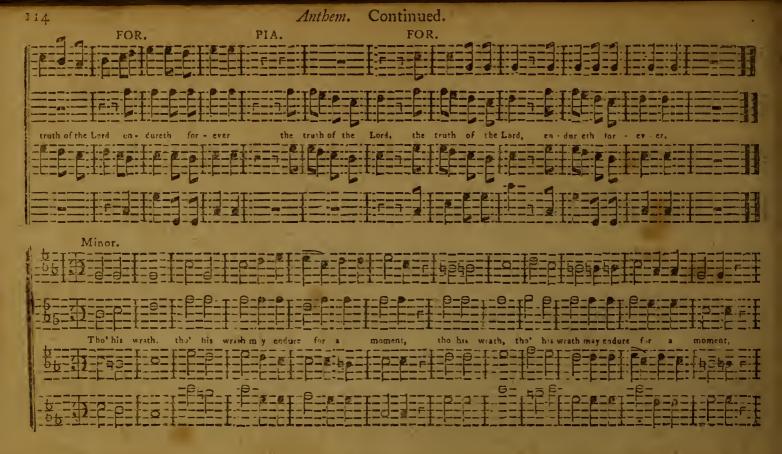


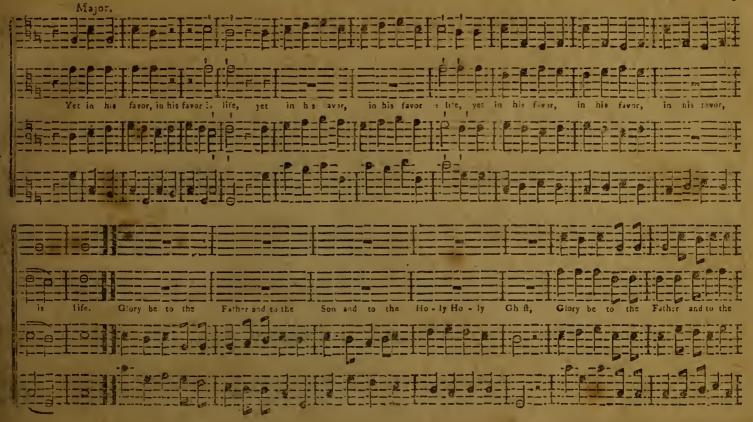


Denmark. Concluded. Suft. truth must fand, When rolling years shall cease to move, shall cease to move, When rolling years shall cease to move, When roll An Anthem. O come fins the Lord, the O came O come fing



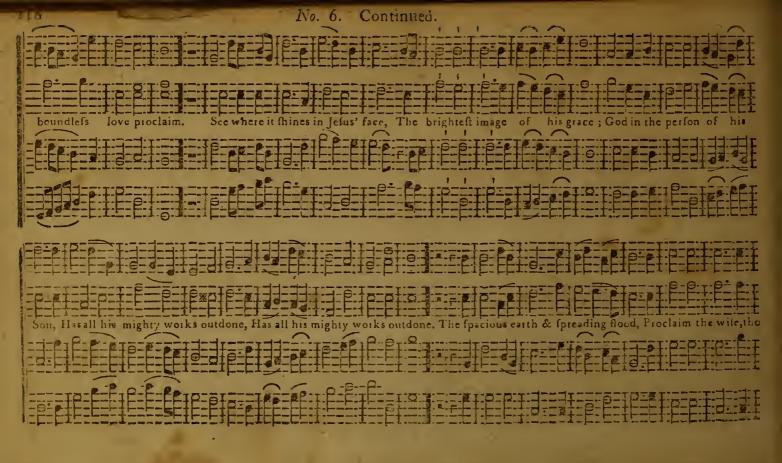


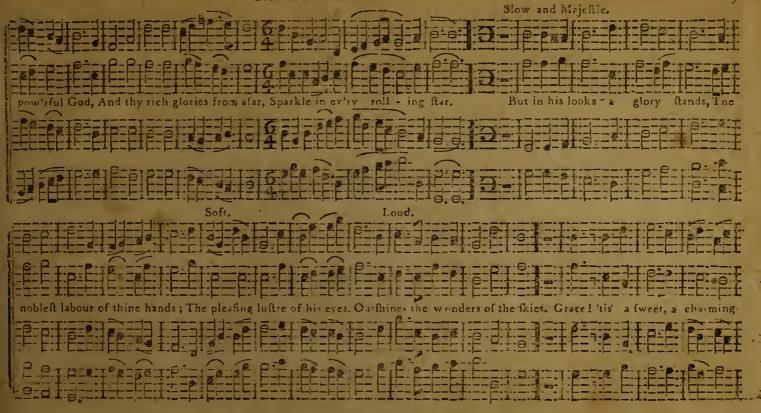


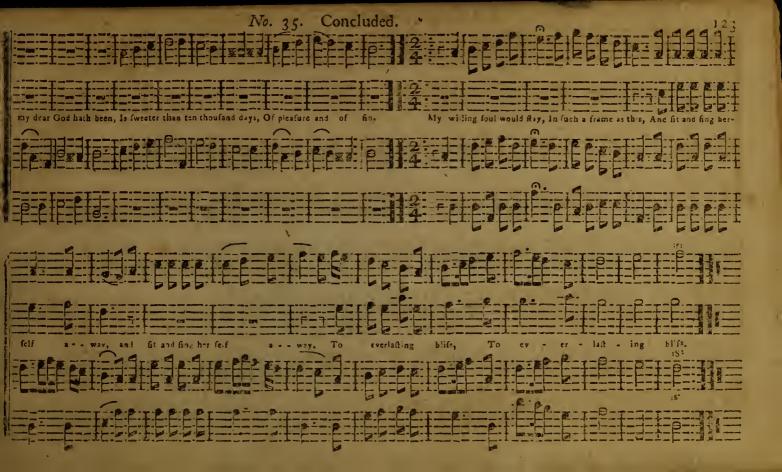


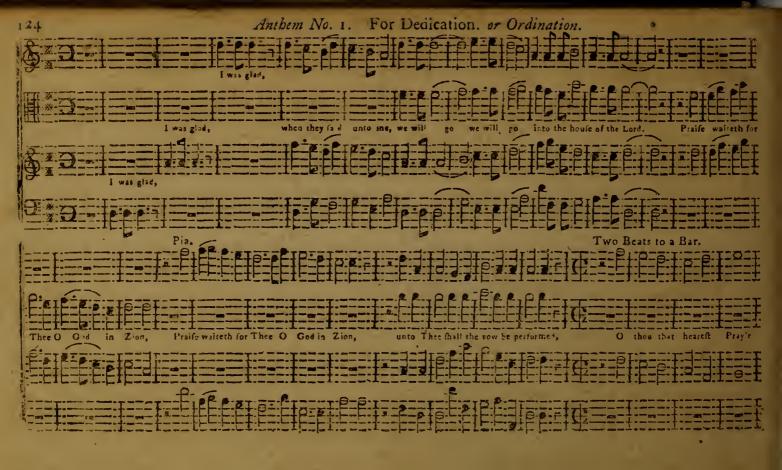
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116

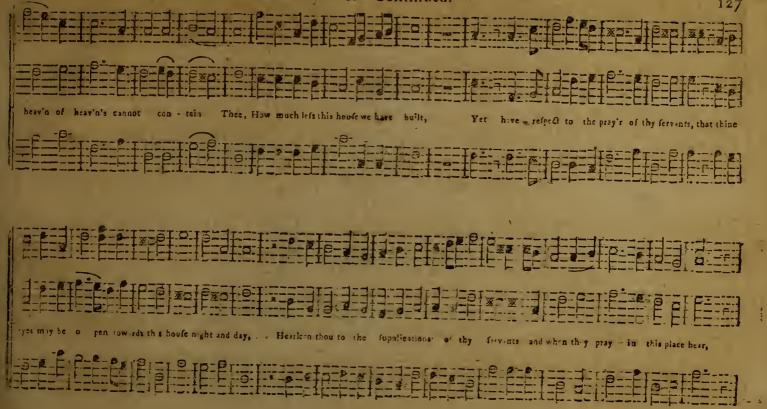




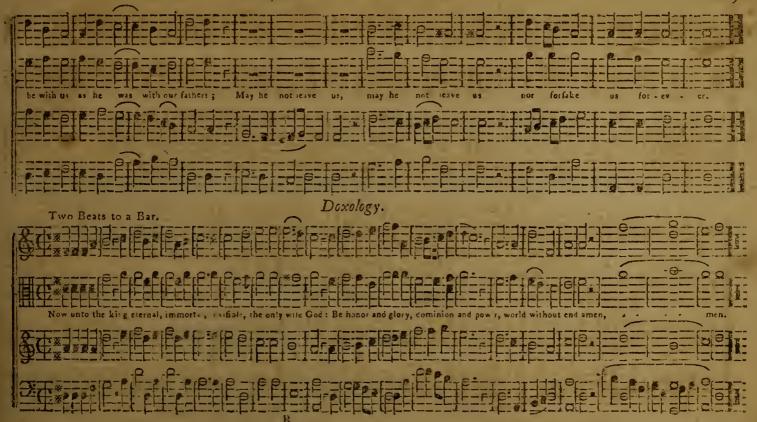


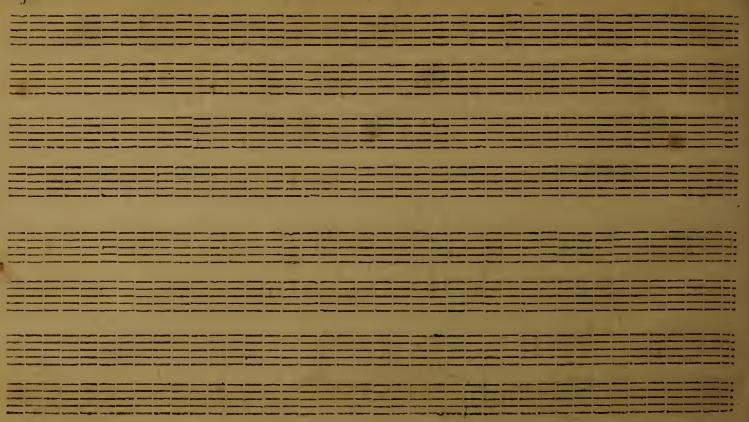


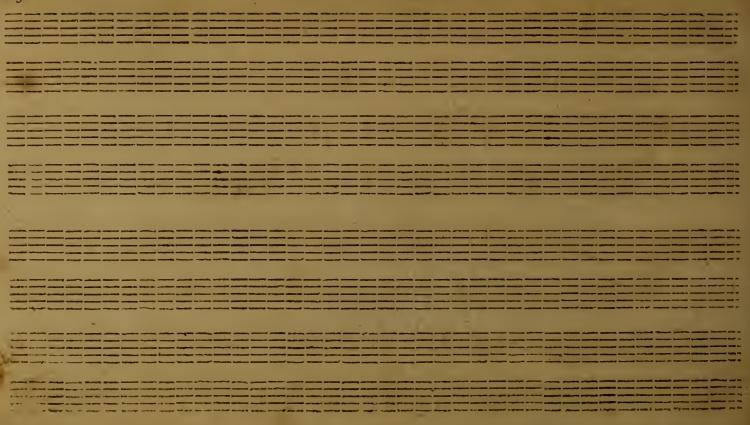
nthem No. 1. Continued. Minor Key. fat - is - fi'd With the goodness of thy house. The Lord faid he would dwell in thick ...darkness, we have built Thee a house, a fettled place to worthin Thee for ever. But will God indeed dwell on earth, behold the Heav'n and the











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| | |
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| | |
| | |



INDEX to the MUSIC.

The Tunes with the mark (*) were never before published.

| A MHERST, | P. M. | Billings, | 48 | Judgment, | P. M. | Read, | 64 1 | Oxford, | C. M. | Capin. | 80 |
|---------------|-------|-------------|------|---------------|---------|-------------|------|----------------|---------|--------------|----------|
| Acceptance, | | | 33 | Jubilee, | P. M. | | | Ohio, | | Holyoke. | 3° 46 |
| Antipatris, | C. M. | | 68 | Jordan, | C. M. | Billings, | | Old-Hundred, | | M. Luther, | 57 |
| Bromley, | | Broderip, | 70 | Lisbon, | S. M. | Read. | 20 | *Peru, | | J. Leach, | 35 |
| Balldock, | C. M. | | 75 | Lambeth, | . F. M. | Har. Sacra. | 58 | Pelham, | S. M. | Giardini, | 37 |
| Concord, | | Holden, | 13 | Lorrain, | L. M. | | | Pfalm 57th, | L. M. | | 82 |
| Confidence, | L. M. | do. | 15 | Majesty, | C. M. | Billings, | | Philadelphia, | L M. | Wm's. Co'l. | 63 |
| Coronation, | C. M. | do. | 25 | Middletown, | P. M. | Buil, | 79 | | | | 74 66 |
| Crucifiction, | L. M. | - | 26 1 | *No. 27. | P. M. | Mann, | 27 | Redemption, | | Billings, | |
| Complaint, | L. M. | Parmeter, | 31 | No. 24. | P. M. | do. | 18 | Reliance, | H. M. | | 83 |
| Confession, | S. M. | Holden, | 41 | No. 30. | L. M. | do. | 24 | Submifficn, | C. M. | Erary, | 14 |
| Cookham, | P. M. | Har. Sacra. | 60 | No. 21. | C. M. | do. | 28 | Smyrna, | C. M. | Holden. | جا |
| Connection, | S. M. | Billings, | 81 1 | No. 29. | P. M. | do. | 28 | Stafford, | S. M. | Read. | 44 |
| Deerfield. | | do. | 19 | No. 22. | C. M. | do. | 39 | Senex, | C. M. | Mitchell, | 24 |
| Doomsday, | S. M. | Wood, | 22 | No. 8. | S. M. | do. | 42 | Sinai, | | Carpenter. | 59 |
| Dunstan, | | Knibb, | 29 | No. 5. | S. M. | do. | 43 | Suffex, | P. M. | L. Hofpital, | 35 |
| Delight, | P. M. | Coan, | 49 | No. 4. | P. M. | do. | 45 | Symphony, | | Morgan, | 65 |
| Durham, | L. M. | Walden, | | Norwich, | S. M. | Deaslph, | 47 | Sutton, | | Brownfon, | 89 |
| Emmaus, | L. M. | Billings, | 30 | No. 36. | P. M. | Mann, | 53 | St. Michael's, | | Handel, | 69 |
| Edom, | C. M. | Weft, | 50 | No. 32. | P. M. | do. | 54 | Uffington, | LM | Har. Sacra. | 67 |
| Enfield, | C. M. | Chandler, | 56 | No. 3. | S. M. | do. | 57 | Waterford, | P. M. | | 40 |
| Funeral Hymn, | C. M. | Holden, | 34 | No. 38. | C. M. | do. | Co | Walpole, | . C. M. | Wood, | 20 |
| Greenwich, | L. M. | Read, | 10 | *No. 39. | P. M. | do. | 62 | Windham, | L. M. | Read, | 51 |
| Greenfield, | P M. | Edfon, | 52 | New Hundreth, | L. M. | | 7.2 | Wrentham, | P. M. | Billings. | 55 |
| Gethsemane, | P. M. | Wood, | 73 | Norfolk, | S.M. | Brownfon, | 77 | Waterford, | | Edfon, | 71 |
|]erufalem, | C. M. | Weft, | 27 | | | | | | | | |
| DAPT III | | | | | | | | | | | |

PARTIII.

| Anthem for Easter, Billings, 10 | 1 No. 6. | L. M. Mann. | 117 No. 19. | Mann. | 96 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----|
| | 0 No. 25. | P. M. do. | 85 No. 28. | C. M. do. | 19 |
| At them, No. 1. I was glad, Mann. 12 | 1 *No. 37. | C. M. do. | 89 No. 35 | S. M. do. | 128 |
| Denmerk, L. M. Madan & Mann, 10 | 7 No. 12. | C. M. do. | 92 Norlork, | L.M. Capin, | 1.2 |
| | 7 | | | | |



