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THE
UNION HARMONY,
OR
Universal Collection of Sacred Music.

IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOL. I.

- CONTAINING—
- I. The **RUDIMENTS** of MUSIC laid down in a plain and concise manner.
 - II. A large and valuable **COLLECTION** of **TUNES**, suited to all the metres now used in the various worshipping Societies in America, many of which were never before published.

By **OLIVER HOLDEN.**

"Music's the cordial of a troubled breast,
The gentle spell that charms our cares to rest,
The fastest remedy that grief can find,
And swells with heavenly hope the pensive mind."—*Harris.*

SECOND EDITION, with **CORRECTIONS** and **IMPROVEMENTS.**

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the Editor, at his Store in *Charlstown*; and by **THOMAS, ANDREWS & PENNIMAN**, in *Albany*.—DEC. 1796.

P R E F A C E

IN a work intended only for Schools and worshipping Societies, it was thought unnecessary to insert a treatise on Music. An improved plan upon the present practice is adopted, which, it is expected, with the assistance of an able teacher, will be found sufficient for the purposes of this work. Since the publication of the first edition of the *UNION HARMONY*, the Editor, in association with Messrs. GRAM and HOLYOKE, has published a work, entitled, "*The MASSACHUSETT COMPILER of Theoretical and Practical Elements of Sacred Vocal Music*," containing the most essential and interesting information for composers, teachers and practitioners. In a young country, like ours, where no regular profession of Music has been adopted, such a work, compiled from the most eminent European masters, was deemed necessary.

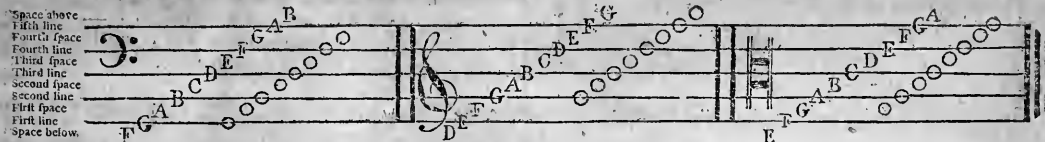
The greatest exception in the present mode of teaching, is the manner of expressing the different parts of the staff by *sol, fa* &c. which by no means affords those accurate distinctions necessary to enable the pupil at all times to comprehend the state of the octave. This evil is remedied in the work alluded to above; and the Editor hopes that a more general acquaintance therewith, will soon supersede the necessity of continuing the present practice.

A number of pages in this edition are appropriated to *original Music*, designed to supply the deficiency of tunes which embrace two verses. In the choice of materials, the taste and improvement of the numerous practitioners of Music has been a principal motive. It is not presumed, however, that *all* the pieces which compose so large a collection, will meet the approbation of a learned reviewer: But as the present is an age of genius and enterprise, it is expected that the time is not far distant when Americans, so justly celebrated for other improvements, will also excel in this sublime art.

Grateful for the unexpected encouragement given to this work, in the rapid sale of the first edition, the Editor pledges himself that his utmost endeavours shall be exerted to render all future editions worthy the patronage of a deserving community.

LESSON I.

* Counter stavé.



N. B. This lesson is of great importance to the beginner, and should be understood as the foundation of all musical knowledge and improvements.

L E S S O N II.

WHERE there are no flats nor sharps, me is in B.

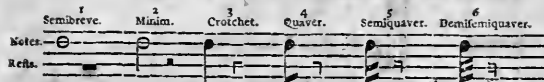
But if B be flat, me is in	E	If F be sharp, me is in	F
If B and E be flat, me is in	A	If F and C be sharp, me is in	C
If B, E and A be flat, me is in	D	If F, C and G be sharp, me is in	G
If B, E, A and D be flat, me is in	G	If F, C, G and D be sharp, me is in	D

Above me, the notes ascending are, *faw, fol, law, faw, fol, law*; below, descending, are *law, fol, faw, law, fol, faw*, and then me recurs either way.

Observe, that the semi-tones are always found between me and fa^u, and la^u and fa^u.

LESSON

LESSON III.



THE notes and rests thus arranged, explain, at one view, the proportion they bear to each other; the 1st being twice as long as the 2d, the 2d twice as long as the 3d, the 3d twice as long as the 4th, &c.—The rests are called notes of silence; whenever they occur in a tune, the performer is to rest as long as he would be sounding the note it represents.

N. B. *According to ancient tradition, the semibreve rest fills a bar in all moods.*

LESSON IV.

A staff IS five lines and their spaces, calculated to contain the twelve different sounds or degrees in music.

A ledger line Is added when notes ascend or descend beyond the limits of the staff.

A brace Shows how many parts move together.

Tied notes Imply that as many as are tied together should be sung to one syllable.

Tenor and treble cliff



Counter-cliff



Bass cliff



The cliff is the first character affixed to a tune. It is considered as the key to open the scale of characters, and fully determines their import. If the cliff be moved from its usual place (which in some instances it is) it transposes the whole staff, by carrying the letter it naturally stands on with it. In general the tenor and treble cliff stand on G; the counter on C; and the bass on F.—In this collection the G cliff is mostly used in all the upper parts, being most convenient in vocal Music.

A flat



Set before a note serves to lower the sound one degree, or semi-tone.

A sharp



Set before a note serves to raise the sound one degree.

N. B. *Both flats and sharps set at the beginning of a tune, have the above influence through the tune, unless contradicted by the intervention of a natural.*

A natural



Restores a note made flat or sharp to its primitive sound.

A repeat



Directs the performer to sing the same word or strain twice.

Figures



At the end of a strain, direct the performer back to a repeat, leaving the note under figure 2 unsung the first time, and the note under

		under figure r unfung the last time, unless both figures are connected together with a slur, in which case both should be fung the last time.
A hold		Gives the performer liberty to continue the sound of the note, to which it refers, beyond its common length. The influence of this character, if rightly managed, is very pleasing. Whenever it occurs, the school or choir should discontinue beating time, dwelling sweetly on the sound, until the master resumes the time in its proper order.
A mark of distinction	1	Directs the performer to sing and pronounce the note to which it points, emphatically.
Figure	3	Diminishes the three notes to which it is affixed to the time of two.
A point		Adds to a note at the right of which it stands, one half of its original length.
*A slur		Directs the performer to sing all the notes which it includes to one syllable.
A direct		At the end of a stave, shews where the first note stands in the succeeding stave.
A bar		Divides the time into equal parts.

* The common method of slurring is superfluous and inconvenient; it is therefore discontinued where the notes are tied together. And where a chain of tied notes include a succeeding note in the same syllable, a short slur is used to connect them.

A double bar		Shews the end of a strain.
A close		Is affixed to the end of a tune.
Apoggituras		Are small notes which share the time with the succeeding or principal note, according to the length and situation of the principal.

LESSON V.

COMMON TIME MOODS.

- First,  THIS mood is the slowest now in use. Crotchets are performed, in the time of one second to each. One semibreve, or its quantity in other notes or rests, fills a bar, which requires four beats, two down, and two up. The accents fall on the first and third parts of the bar.
- Second,  This mood requires a little quicker movement. The same quantity of notes and rests fills a bar. It is beat and accented like the first, excepting when the tune is principally composed of minims and crotchets, in which case the method of performing it with two beats in a bar is to be preferred.
- Third,  This mood requires a quicker movement than the last, having but two beats in a bar; one beat down, and one up. The same number of notes, or rests, are required to each bar. The accents fall on the first and third parts of the bar, but principally on the first.
- This

Fourth,  This mood requires a still quicker movement, having but one minim, or its quantity of other notes, in a bar, which are beat and accented like the last, only one third quicker.

TRIPLE TIME MOODS.

First,  THIS is the slowest movement in triple time. Three minims fill a bar, which requires three motions of the hand, two down, and one up. Minims, in this mood, should be performed in the same time as crotchets in the first mood of common time. The accents fall on the first part of the bar.

Second,  Contains three crotchets in a bar—beat and accented like the first—about one third part quicker.

Third,  Contains three quavers in a bar—beat and accented like the second—nearly one third quicker.

COMPOUND TIME MOODS.

First,  THIS mood contains 6 crotchets in a bar, of two equal beats, three down, and three up. Each motion requires one second of time. It is accented principally on the first and fourth parts of the bar.

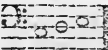
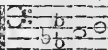
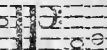
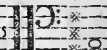
Second,  Contains six quavers in a bar—beat and accented like the last—about one quarter part quicker.

♩ In beating time, the hand should fall in the first, and rise in the last part of the bar, in all moods.

LESSON VI.

A KEY in music is the principal note or tone to which the whole piece is accommodated, on which the bass always ends, and from which the pitch of the tune should be taken. There are but two keys in music, viz. the major and the minor. The major key is “adapted to express the cheerful passions, and the minor is expressive of the solemn and pathetic.”

To determine the key of a tune, find the last note of the bass and if the 3d above contain 4 semi-tones it is major, if but 3, it is minor. See the following examples.

Ex. 1. Major Key.	Ex. 2. Minor Key.	Ex. 3. Minor Key.	Ex. 4. Major Key.
			
law fol law. 2 2	law me law. 2 1	law me law. 2 1	law fol law. 2 2

The cyphers under the notes shew the distance of each from the preceding, i. e. from C to D, and from D to E, in the 1st ex. are two semi-tones each, which constitute the major 3d. But E being flatted in the 2d ex. the 3d is reduced one degree, which makes the minor 3d. In the 3d ex. from B to C is but one semi-tone, of consequence the 3d is minor; but in the 4th ex. C is sharpened, which adds one degree to its original distance from the key note, and is constituted the major 3d. Thus the octave is subjected to a continual change at the pleasure of the composer, the state of which should be comprehended by the pupil, in order to perform with satisfaction to himself and pleasure to them who hear.

Observe,

Observe, that whatever letter the *me* is transposed to, the same rule is to be observed in determining the key, as in the foregoing examples; and as long as the present mode of sol-faw-ing exists, the major key may be known by the name of *faw* next above *me*, and the minor by *law* next below *me*.

N. B. *The first note in each example is the key note.*

A THOROUGH knowledge of the preceding lessons is indispensably necessary; the attainment of them will sufficiently qualify the pupil for practice. In the next place he may proceed to some plain tune, on the major key. Teachers of music should take great care in the first setting out, that their scholars contract no disagreeable habits; because much of their future proficiency and manner of performance, depends on the first impressions. Performing by the words should not be introduced until the school has attained to a just notion of time and sound, and can read any tune by note and letter, without embarrassment.

Every performer should have that part assigned to him which he can perform with the greatest ease; otherwise the performance will be unnatural, and consequently unpleasing; and no performer should sing a solo, or any other strain which belongs to a different part, without particular desire. One voice on a high part, generally requires two or three on the bass, i. e. a school or choir should have more than one half the voices on the bass. Where this is not practicable, a bass viol would be of great service, if the person who uses it is thorough in the knowledge of the instrument.

OF PRONUNCIATION.

GOOD pronunciation is one of the first and principal beauties of singing. The mouth should be opened freely, but not wide; either extreme would destroy a good tone, and prevent just expression. Many singers who read and speak tolerably well, are extremely erroneous in their manner of pronouncing some particular words, when they are set to music; for instance, the words *reason*, *harken*, *token*, &c. which have but one accent, are often sung *rea-son*, *hear-ken*, *to-ken*, which is very disagreeable and improper. Words which end in *ple*, *ble*, &c. are often falsely accented on the last syllable, which renders them thus, *pel*, *bel*, &c. Words ending in *y*, with a few exceptions, should be pronounced as ending in *e*, or short *i*. The *l* should be silent in *walk*, *talk*, *calm*, &c. In fine, the best direction which can be given is this; let every word be sung distinctly, smoothly, and gracefully, every way conformably to the best rules of speaking.

OF ACCENT.

ACCENT is another very important part of music, which is inseparably connected with good pronunciation: It is properly an agreeable swell or force of the voice; but it is often erroneously applied to the notes, more like marks of distinction than otherwise. If the poetry be good, and the music well adapted to it, the accents will fall on those parts of the bars, in the different moods of time, which are pointed out in the fifth lesson; but where the music does not coincide with the proper emphasis of the words, it should give way, or bend to the words. Nothing

is more common than false accenting, the principal occasion of which is harsh or loud singing. Many singers make two accents on one note, more particularly on a pointed note in binary time, which immediately precedes a fuge or repeat, which they break off with such violence, as is truly shocking to a delicate ear. This injudicious practice effectually tends to prevent *soft* and *graceful* singing, and renders the most pleasing compositions disgusting to the audience. Were it possible for a performer of *common* taste, to hear himself at a distance, thus violate the nicest rules of harmony, he would not be guilty of it a second time. A pointed note which fills three fourths of a bar, notwithstanding it includes two bar accents, cannot consistently receive but one. A semibreve should be struck *soft*, gently swelled to the centre, and diminished to the end. A number of long notes, driven through bars, should be sounded *full* and *smooth* to the end. A chain of notes should be sung *sest*, keeping the lips and teeth apart until the slur is finished.

OF TIME.

IN beating time, great care is necessary that the hand do not influence the voice, by creating misplaced accents, which is almost an universal error. To prevent this, avoid all violent motion; the least motion of the hand or finger is sufficient to preserve time. No strain should be sung any faster in the quickest mood of time, than will admit of plain, distinct pronunciation. By hurrying a piece of music, performers are apt to sing *harsh* and *uneven*, in consequence of which, the beauty of the subject is obscured, and confusion introduced. Hence we learn that the subject and occasion should govern the movement.

OF SYNCOPATION.

IT is very difficult to do justice to the composition where notes are driven through bars, and otherwise interfere with the natural course of time and accent, without an able instructor. The common practice is very injudicious and erroneous. In the 3d mood of common time, where a minim stands between two crotchets, it is common to perform them like four crotchets, which destroys the intention of the author, and greatly injures the words; particularly where the first crotchet and succeeding minim are slurred together, they should be sung as smooth as possible, in order to prevent a second accent on the word or syllable to which they are adapted. The same precaution is necessary in all moods of time wherever an instance of this kind occurs.

OF SOFT SINGING.

IN a school, or choir, where soft music is successfully inculcated, it would be difficult for an attentive observer to point out many imperfections. Soft music is always accompanied with graceful motion, just expression, proper accent, and captivating harmony. On the other hand, harsh singing is attended with convulsive motion, bad pronunciation, misapplied accent, and a disgusting jarring. The latter is too just a description of the present mode of singing, occasioned in a great measure by a mistaken idea, which many entertain, that good music consists principally in singing loud; but just the reverse of this is the case. In performing *fortes* and *fortissimos*, the voice should not be extended beyond its natural elevation; in performing *pianos* the voice should be reduced to as small a degree of sound, as will just
admit

admit of intelligible pronunciation; and in all common strains, a medium should be constantly observed, neither so faint, as to dwindle into indifference, nor so loud as to admit of a single harsh tone. Such a practice, if once adopted and pursued, will not fail to arrest the attention and gain the approbation of every adequate judge of music. A reform in these particulars must begin with teachers of music; hence the great importance of employing such instructors, as will, by their example as well as precept, inculcate soft, smooth, and graceful singing. *Solos* should be sung soft, high notes clear, but not loud. In singing counter, great attention is necessary, that every note be touched soft, and smooth, otherwise the counter will predominate, which is very inconsistent with the principles of music.

OF DIRECTORY TERMS.

A STRICT and constant adherence to the terms, *moderato*, *vivace*, *forte*, *piano*, &c. will add greatly to the beauty of the performance, and are of as great importance as any other characters in music. No one, it is presumed, will dispute the necessity of such terms as are occasionally placed over the music; yet singers in general are so regardless of them, that the effect they are intended to produce on the audience, is entirely lost. When the term *moderato* occurs, the strain should be performed at least one third part slower. The same difference should be observed in all

other terms, particularly in *piano*. The surprising good effect of such a method, if once properly adhered to, will be seen by the attention it will command in every audience.

OF GRACES and ORNAMENTS.

THE *trill*, notes of *transition*, &c. have not been attended to in the preceding rules; it being much better to omit, than attempt them in young schools. The most important graces and ornaments of music, are natural accomplishments; it is therefore impossible to acquire them mechanically, so as to add to the real beauty of the music. Upon the whole, let every note be sung as it stands, without affecting any airs, or supposed graceful variations. The greatest ornament in singing, is a decent, modest deportment, and a heart deeply impressed with a due reverence for the name and worship of that infinitely exalted Being, to whom we owe our existence, and every blessing, and to whose praise we should ever tune our voices.

PARTICULAR REMARKS.

IN tunes of four parts in score, the parts are thus arranged:—1st, the bass—2d, the tenor—3d, the counter—and 4th, the treble. In tunes of three parts, the middle part is considered as the air, where it is not expressed otherwise in the beginning of the stave.

M U S I C A L T E R M S, E X P L A I N E D.

ADAGIO, *the slowest movement.*

Affettuoso, *affectionately.*

Air, *the leading part.*

Allegro, *a quicker movement.*

Allegretto, *not so quick as allegro.*

Andante, *the 3d degree of movement; distinctly.*

Andantino, *quicker than Andante.*

Bass, *the lowest part in harmony.*

Binary time, *two equal motions in a bar.*

Choro Grandq, *grand chorus.*

Con Dolce, *with sweetness.*

Con Furia, *with boldness.*

Crescendo or **Cres.** *increasing or swelling.*

Da Capo, *close with the first strain.*

Diminuendo or **Dim.** *to diminish the sound.*

Duetto, *two parts sung together.*

Espressivo, *expressively.*

Forte or **For.** *strong and loud.*

Fortissimo or **Fortis.** *louder than Forte.*

Fuge, *is a composition where the parts fall in one after another.*

Grave, *slow and solemn.*

Largo, *the second degree of movement.*

Larghetto, *not so slow as Largo.*

Maeftoso, *with majesty.*

Moderato or **Mod.** *slower than the usual time of that mood.*

Mezza Voce, or **Mez. Pia.** *between Forte and Piano.*

Piano or **Pia.** *soft.*

Pianissimo or **Pianis.** *very soft.*

Plaintive, *mournfully.*

Spirituoso, or **Con. Spirito**, *with life and spirit.*

Solo, *one part alone.*

Tacit, *to be silent.*

Transition, *sliding gracefully, or softening the roughness of a leap.*

Trio, *three parts.*

Triple, *a species of time, of three parts in a bar.*

Unison, *two or more voices on one sound.*

Vigorofo, *with energy and vigor.*

Vivace, *in a lively stile.*

Volti, *turn over.*

THE
UNION HARMONY, &c.

Alpha. C. M.

Words from Hervey's Meditations.

When faith presents the Saviour's death, And whispers this is thine; Sweetly my rising hours advance, And peacefully decline.

The musical score is written on four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal melody, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody features a repeat sign after the first four measures, followed by two endings marked with '1' and '2'. The piano accompaniment also features a repeat sign and two endings marked with '1' and '2'.

Now let our voices join, To form a sacred song : Ye pilgrims in Jehovah's ways With music pass along,

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The bottom two staves are in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics are written below the staves, aligned with the musical notes.

See Salem's golden spires, In beauteous prospect rise, And brighter crowns than mortals wear, Which sparkle through the skies, And

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The bottom two staves are in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics are written below the staves, aligned with the musical notes.

brighter crowns than mortals wear, And brighter crowns than mortals wear, And brighter crowns than mortals wear, Which sparkle through the skies.

This musical score is written on four staves. The first two staves contain the melody and a vocal line. The third and fourth staves provide a harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the first two staves.

Hundred and Nineteenth Psalm. C. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

My soul

My soul lies cleaving to the dust, Lord give me life divine; From vain desires and every lust, Turn off these eyes of mine, Turn off these eyes of mine.

My soul lies cleaving to the dust,

This musical score is written on four staves. The first two staves contain the melody and a vocal line. The third and fourth staves provide a harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the first two staves.

Now let the Lord my Saviour smile, And shew my name upon his heart, I would forget my pains a while, And

This system contains the first four staves of the musical score. The first two staves are vocal parts, and the last two are a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the first two staves.

in the pleasure lose the smart. Now let my minutes smoothly run, Now let my minutes smoothly run, Whilst

This system contains the next four staves of the musical score. The lyrics are written below the first two staves. The word 'Whilst' is at the end of the system, indicating it continues on the next page.

here I wait my Father's will, My rising and my setting sun Roll gently up and down the hill.

This musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics. The middle and bottom staves are accompaniment. The music is in a common time signature and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests.

Havre. S. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

O blest the Lord my soul, Let all within me join, And aid my tongue to blest his name, Whose favours are divine. And aid my tongue to blest his name, Whose favours, &c.

This musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal lines with lyrics. The bottom two staves are accompaniment. The music is in a 3/4 time signature and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests.

Out of the deeps of long distress, The borders of despair, I sent my cries to seek thy

I sent

sent my cries to seek thy grace,

grace, I sent my cries to seek thy grace, My groans to move thine ear.

Grant us the pow'rs of quick'ning grace, To fit our souls to fly;

That

That

That when we drop this dying flesh, We'll rise above the sky, That when, &c.

That when we drop this dying flesh, That when we drop this dying flesh, We'll rise above the sky.

when we drop this dying flesh, &c. That when we drop, &c.

That when we drop, &c.

With earnest longings of the mind, My God to thee I look: So

pants the hunted hart to find, And taste the cooling brook. When shall I see thy courts of grace, And

musical score for 'Charlemont. Continued.' featuring four staves of music. The melody is written on the top staff, and the accompaniment is on the bottom three staves. The lyrics are: 'meet my God a - gain, So long an absence from thy face, So long an absence from thy face, My heart endures with pain.' The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

meet my God a - gain, So long an absence from thy face, So long an absence from thy face, My heart endures with pain.

Fairlee. L. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

musical score for 'Fairlee. L. M.' featuring four staves of music. The melody is written on the top staff, and the accompaniment is on the bottom three staves. The lyrics are: 'Jesus shall reign where-e'er the sun Does his successive journeys run, His kingdom stretch from shore to shore, 'Till moons shall wax and wane no more.' The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Jesus shall reign where-e'er the sun Does his successive journeys run, His kingdom stretch from shore to shore, 'Till moons shall wax and wane no more.

Moderate.

My God, permit me not to be, A stranger to myself and thee, Amid't a thousand thoughts I rore, Forgetful of my highest love.

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, and the bottom two are for the piano accompaniment. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Moderate.' The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

Why should my passions mix with earth, And thus debase my heav'nly birth? Why should I cleave to things below, And let my God, my Saviour go?

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves, continuing the vocal and piano parts from the first system. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

Lynnfield. Continued.

21

Slow.

Call me away from flesh and sense, One sov'reign word can call me thence: I would be - fore the divine, And all in - fe - rior joys re - sign.

Pia.

Pia.

Pia.

Pia

For.

1

2

Let noise and vanity be gone, In secret silence of the mind,
Be earth with all her scenes withdrawn, My heav'n, My heav'n, My heav'n, My heav'n, and there my God, I find.

The angel of the Lord came down, And
 While shepherds watch'd their flocks by night, All feated on the ground, The angel of the Lord came down, And glo - ry
 The angel of the Lord came down, And glory shone around, And
 The angel of the Lord came down, And glo - - - ry shone around, And
 glory shone around, And, &c. The, &c.
 shone around, And glo - ry shone around, The angel of the Lord came down, And glory shone a - round.
 glo - ry shone around, The, &c. And, &c.
 glo - ry shone around, The, &c. And, &c.

God of my life, look gently down, Behold the pains I feel; But I am dumb before thy throne, Nor dare dispute thy will.

This musical score is for the hymn 'Poland' in Common Meter (C. M.). It consists of four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal parts, with the lyrics written below the second staff. The third and fourth staves are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/2. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, quarter, and half notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The lyrics are: 'God of my life, look gently down, Behold the pains I feel; But I am dumb before thy throne, Nor dare dispute thy will.'

Paris. L. M. Words by Dr. Watts.

This spacious earth is all the Lord's, And men, and worms, and beasts, and birds; He rais'd the building on the seas, And gave it for their dwelling place.

This musical score is for the hymn 'Paris' in Long Meter (L. M.). It consists of four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal parts, with the lyrics written below the second staff. The third and fourth staves are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, quarter, and half notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The lyrics are: 'This spacious earth is all the Lord's, And men, and worms, and beasts, and birds; He rais'd the building on the seas, And gave it for their dwelling place.'

The Lord Jehovah reigns, And royal state maintains; His head with awful glories crown'd: Ar -

Array'd Begirt

Array'd in robes And rays of majesty around.

ray'd in robes of light, Begirt with sovereign might,

Array'd in robes of light, Begirt with sovereign might,

Funeral Hymn. C. M. Words by Dr. Watts.

25

Moderato.

Piano.

Why do we mourn de - part - ing friends, Or shake at death's a - larms! 'Tis but the voice that

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, and the bottom two are for the piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Moderato.' and the dynamics are 'Piano.' The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

Je - - sus sends, 'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends, 'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends, To call them to his arms.

The second system of the musical score continues the melody and accompaniment. It also consists of four staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

D

Pia-

Lo, what an en-ter-tain-ing sight, Are brethren who a-gree; Brethren whose cheerful hearts u-nite

In bo-nds of pi-e-ty.

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

First system of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal melody, and the bottom two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

Come my beloved haste away, Cut short the hours of thy delay, Fly like a youthful hart or roe, Over the

Second system of the musical score. It continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

Fly like a youthful hart or
hills where spices grow. Fly like a youthful hart or
Fly like a youthful hart or roe, Over the hills where spices

Fly like a youthful hart or roe, Over the hills where spi ces

roe, O ver the hills &c.

roe, O ver the hills where spices grow, Over the hills where spices grow..

grow, Fly like a youthful &c.

grow, Fly like a &c.

Newton: S. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

Come we who love the Lord, And let our joys be known. Join in a song with sweet accord, And thus surround the throne.

Thy years are one e -

Spare us O Lord, a . loud we cry, Nor let our sin go down at noon. Thy

Thy years are one e - ternal day, And

Thy years are one e - ternal day, And must thy

ternal day, And must thy chil-dren die so soon.

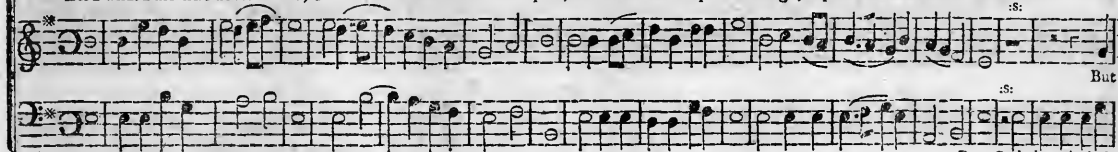
years are one e - ternal day, Thy years are one e - ter-nal day, And must thy children die so soon.

must thy children die so soon.

chil - dren die so soon.

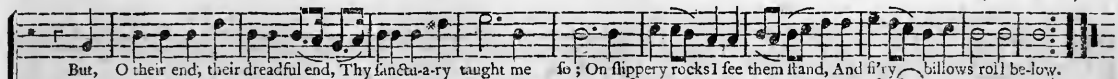


Lord what a tho'tless wretch was I, To mourn and murmur and re-pine, To see the wicked plac'd on high, In pride and robes of honour shine.

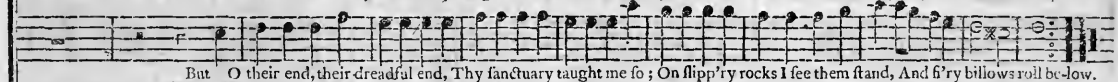


But

But, O their end, their



But, O their end, their dreadful end, Thy sanctu-a-ry taught me so; On slippery rocks I see them stand, And fi'ry billows roll be-low.



But O their end, their dreadful end, Thy sanctuary taught me so; On slipp'ry rocks I see them stand, And fi'ry billows roll be-low.



O their end, their dreadful end, Thy sanc-tu-a-ry taught me so; On slipp'ry rocks I see them stand, And fi - ry bil - lows roll be - low.



dreadful end, Thy sanc - tu - a - ry , taught me so; On slipp'ry rocks I see them stand, And fi - ry bil - lows roll be - low.

A².

When God re-veal'd his gracious name, And chang'd my mourn - ful state, My rapture seem'd a pleasing dream, The

The first system of the musical score for 'Archdale'. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/2. The lyrics are written below the middle staff.

Pia.

Pia

grace ap-pear'd so great. The world beheld the glorious change, And did thy hand confess, My tongue broke out in

The second system of the musical score. It also consists of three staves in the same key and time signature as the first system. The lyrics continue below the middle staff.

Archdale. Continued.

33

For.

un-known strains, And sung fur - prising grace, My tongue broke out in unknown strains, and sung fur - prising grace.

Twenty Fifth Psalm Tune. C. M.

Words by Dr. Watts:

I lift my soul to God, My trust is in his name, Let not my foes that seek my blood, Still triumph in my shame; Still, &c.

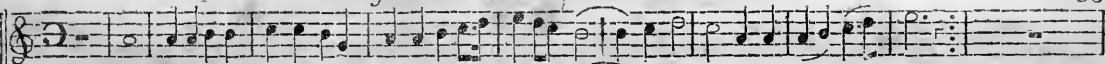
E

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The bottom two staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is written in a common time signature (C). The melody is primarily in the treble staves, with the bass staves providing harmonic support. The lyrics are written below the staves.

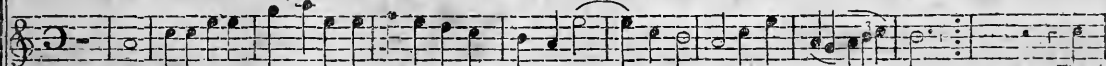
To thee, O God, we render praise, To thee with thanks repair, For that thy name to us is high, Thy wond'rous works de-

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves, continuing the melody and harmony from the first system. The notation and key signature remain consistent. The lyrics are written below the staves.

clare. For that thy name to us is high, Thy wond'rous works declare, Thy wond'rous works de - clare.



God 'is our refuge in distress, A present help when dangers press, In him undaunted we'll confide;



Though

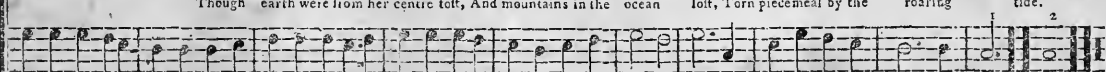
Though earth were from her



Though earth were from her centre tost, And mountains in, &c.

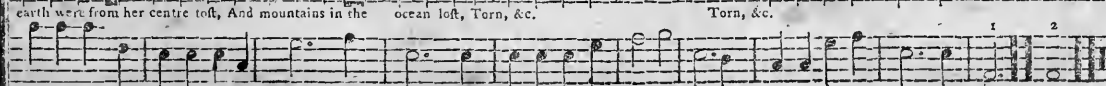


Though earth were from her centre tost, And mountains in the ocean lost, Torn piecemeal by the roaring tide.

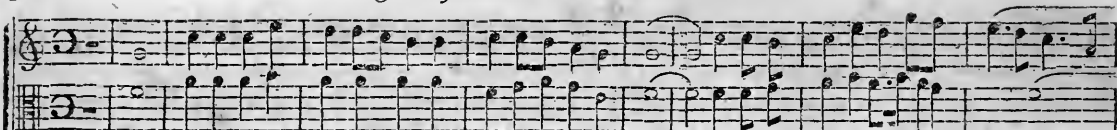


earth were from her centre tost, And mountains in the ocean lost, Torn, &c.

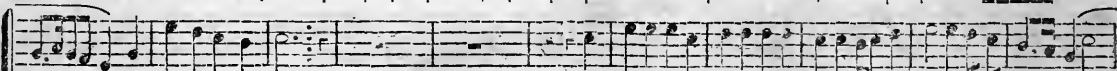
Torn, &c.



centre tost, And mountains in the ocean lost, Torn, &c.



Ear - ly my God, without de - lay, I haste to seek thy face, My thirsty spirit faints a - wa -

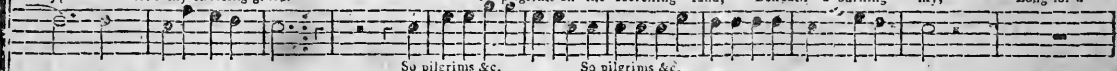


So pilgrims on the scorching sand, Beneath the burning sky, Long for a cool - ing stream



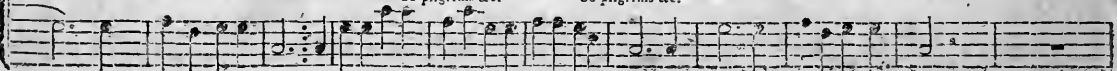
- y, Without thy cheering grace.

So pilgrims on the scorching sand, Beneath a burning sky, Long for a



So pilgrims &c.

So pilgrims &c.



So pilgrims &c.

So pilgrims &c.

cool - ing stream, Long for a cooling - stream at hand, Long for a cooling stream at hand, And they must drink or die.

Long for a cooling stre - am at hand, Long for a cooling &c.

Winter. C. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

His hoary frost, his fleecy snow, Descend and clothe the ground; The liquid streams for - bear to flow, In i - cy fetters bound.

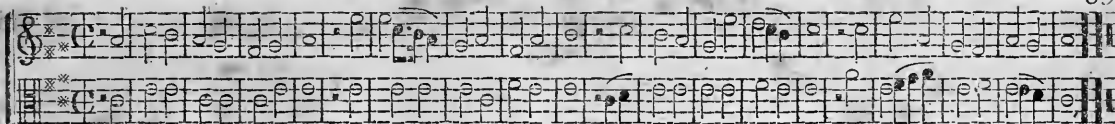
Ye tribes of Adam join, With heav'n and earth and seas, And offer notes di - vine, To your Creator's praise.

Ye holy throng Of angels bright, In worlds, &c.

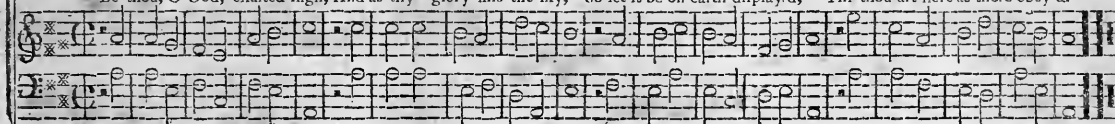
Ye holy throng Of angels bright, In worlds of light Be - gin the song.

Ye holy throng Of angels bright, Ye, &c.

Ye holy throng Of angels bright, Ye holy throng Of angels bright, In worlds, &c.

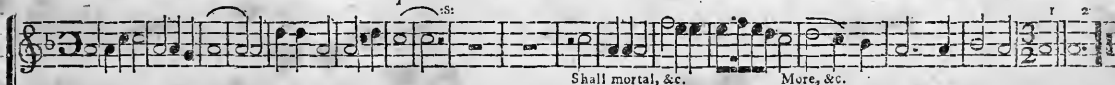


Be thou, O God, exalted high, And as thy glory fills the sky, So let it be on earth display'd, 'Till thou art here as there obey'd.



Naples. L. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.



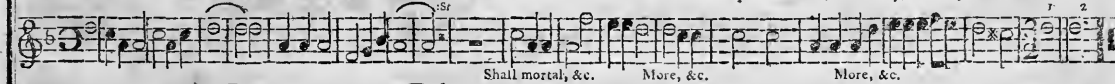
Shall mortal, &c.

More, &c.



Shall the vile race of flesh and blood, Contend with their Creator God?

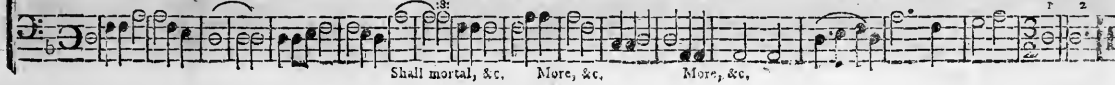
Shall mortal worms presume to be, More holy, wise, or just than he?



Shall mortal, &c.

More, &c.

More, &c.



Shall mortal, &c.

More, &c.

More, &c.

See what a living stone, The builders did refuse, Yet

Yet God hath built his

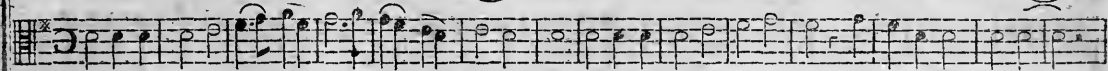
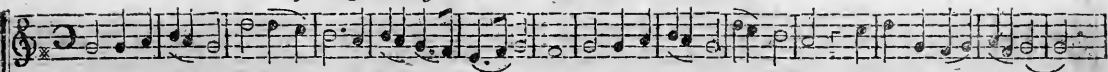
Yet God hath built his church there-

Yet God hath built his church, &c.

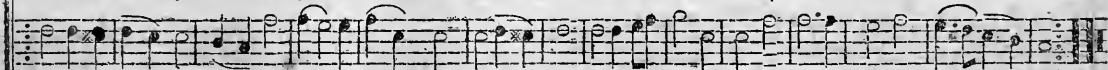
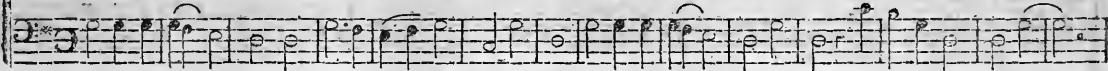
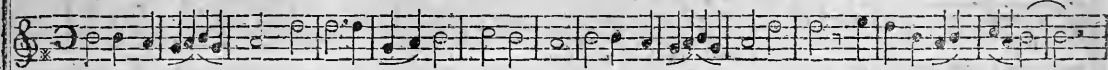
God hath built his church thereon, In spite of envious Jews,

church, Yet, &c.

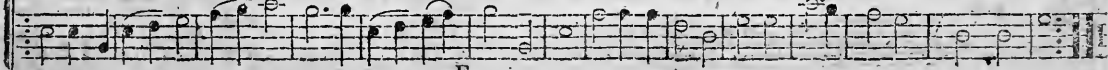
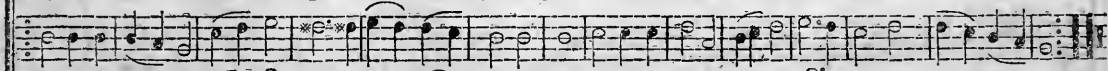
on, Yet God hath built his, &c.

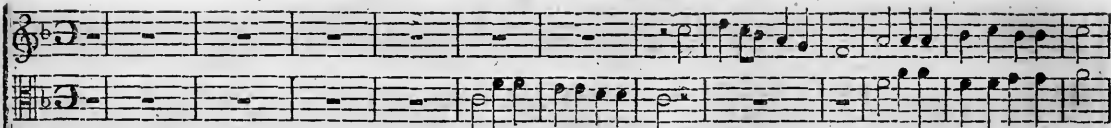


Joy to the world; the Lord is come; Let earth receive her king; Let ev'ry heart prepare him room, And heav'n and nature sing.



Joy to the earth; the Saviour reigns; Let men their longs employ: While fields and floods, rocks, hills & plains, Repeat the founding joy.





Who bring salvation on their tongues, And words of peace reveal, Who bring salvation on their tongues,

Who stand on Zion's hill :

How beautiful are their feet,



And words of peace reveal. How charming, charming, is their voice ! How sweet their tidings are !

Zion be -



-Zion behold thy Saviour

Zion behold thy Saviour King, He reigns and



Zion behold thy Saviour King he reigns and triumphs here, Zion, &c.

hold thy Saviour King, He reigns and triumphs here, He reigns and triumphs here, Zion behold thy Saviour King, He reigns and triumphs here.

King, He reigns and triumphs here, Zion behold thy Saviour King, He reigns and triumphs here.

triumphs here, Zion behold thy Saviour King, He, &c.

Little Marlborough. S. M.

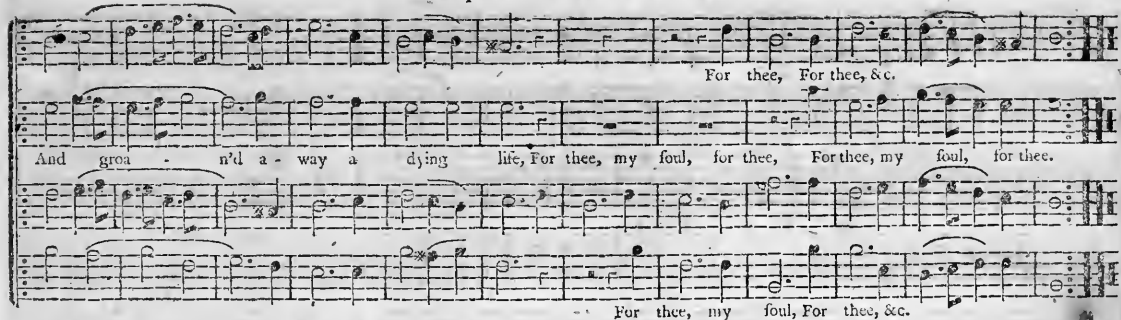
Words by Dr. Watts.



Welcome, sweet day of rest, That saw the Lord arise: Welcome to this reviving breast, And these rejoicing eyes.

Oh, if my soul was form'd for woe, How would I vent my sighs! Repentance

should like rivers flow, From both my streaming eyes. 'Twas for my sins my dearest Lord, Hung on the cursed tree,



For thee, For thee, &c.

And groa - n'd a - way a dying life, For thee, my foul, for thee, For thee, my foul, for thee.

For thee, my foul, For thee, &c.

Windham. L. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.



Broad is the road that leads to death, And thousands walk together there; But wisdom shows a narrow path, With here and there a traveller.

Now shall my head be lifted high, Above my foes around, And songs of joy and victory With-

found, Within thy temples found, Within thy temples found,

in thy temples found, found, found, Within thy temples found,

Within thy temples found, found, Within thy temples found,

found, found, Within thy temples found.

He sends the lab'ring con

The Lord hath eyes to give the blind; The Lord supports the sinking mind; He sends the lab'ring

He sends the lab'ring conscience peace, He, &c.

He sends the lab'ring conscience peace, He, &c.

science peace,

conscience peace; He helps the stranger in distress, The widow and the fatherless, And grants the prisoner sweet release.

False are the men of high de - gree, The bas - er sort are van - i - ty,

Laid in a balance

Laid in a balance both appear Light as a puff of emp - ty air.

Laid in a balance both ap - - pear Light as a puff of emp - ty air.

in a balance both appear Light as a puff of empty air, Light as a puff of emp - ty air.

both appear Light as a puff of emp - ty air, Light as a puff of emp - ty air.

Thy works of glory, mighty Lord, That rule the boist'rous sea, The sons of courage shall record, Who tempt the dang'rous way. At thy command the

At thy command, &c.

winds arise, And swell the tow'ring waves, And swell the tow'ring waves, The men astonish'd mount the skies, And sink in gap - ing graves.

thy command, &c.

winds arise, And swell the tow'ring way - cs, The men, &c.

The left pillars of the sky, And spacious concave rais'd on high, Spangled with stars a shin -

Th' unweari'd fun,

ing frame; Their great O - rig - in - al proclaim. Th' unweari'd fun, from day to day, Pours

Th' unweari'd fun, &c.

Th' unweari'd fun, &c.

Bristol. Continued.

51

knowledge on his golden ray, And pub - lish - es to ev'ry land The work of an Almighty hand.

And, &c.

Lisbon. S. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

Welcome to this, &c.

Welcome sweet day of rest, That saw the Lord arise; Welcome to this reviving breast, And these re - joic - ing eyes.

Welcome, &c.

Welcome, &c.

Wel-

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The second staff is an alto clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lyrics are written below the third staff.

There is a land of pure de - light, Where saints im - mortal reign, In - fin - ite day ex - cludes the

Pia.

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The second staff is an alto clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lyrics are written below the third staff.

night, And pleasures banish pain. Sweet fields be - yond the swelling flood, Stand dress'd in living green,

So to the Jews old Canaan stood, While Jor - dan roll'd be - tween.

Lisbon. S. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

In palaces of joy, In palaces of joy.

O let thy God and King, Thy sweetest tho'ts employ; Thy children shall his honour shi - ne. In palaces of joy.

Now shall my inward joys arise, And burst in to a song, Almighty love in-

Almighty love inspires my heart, And

mighty love inspires my heart, And pleasure tunes my tongue. And pleasure tunes my tongue.

Almighty love in-spires my heart, And pleasure tunes my tongue, And pleasure tunes my tongue.

spires my heart, And pleas- ure tunes my tongue, And, &c.

pleas- ure tunes my tongue, And, &c.

[illegible]

frame, Our Father who in heaven art, All hallowed be thy name, Thy kingdom come, thy will be done. Throughout this earthly frame.

will be done Throughout this earthly frame, Thy kingdom come, thy will be done Throughout this earthly frame.

father who in heaven art, All hallowed be thy name, Thy kingdom come, &c.

who in heaven, &c.


 The image displays a musical score for a hymn. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has three staves: a vocal staff (treble clef, 3/4 time), a piano staff (treble and bass clefs, 3/4 time), and a second vocal staff (bass clef, 3/4 time). The second system has three staves: a vocal staff (treble clef, 3/4 time), a piano staff (treble and bass clefs, 3/4 time), and a second vocal staff (bass clef, 3/4 time). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The music is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are: "If angels fung a Saviour's birth, If angels fung a Saviour's birth On that auspicious morn, If angels fung a Saviour's birth, If angels fung a, &c. We well may imitate their mirth, Now he again is born, Now he again is born. We well may imitate their mirth, Now he again is born, Now he again, Now he again is born. We well may imitate their mirth, We well may imitate their mirth, Now he again is born. We well may imitate their mirth, We well may imitate their mirth, Now he again is born, Now he again is born."

If angels fung a Saviour's birth, If angels fung a Saviour's birth On that auspicious morn, If angels fung a Saviour's birth, If angels fung a, &c. We well may imitate their mirth, Now he again is born, Now he again is born. We well may imitate their mirth, Now he again is born, Now he again, Now he again is born. We well may imitate their mirth, We well may imitate their mirth, Now he again is born. We well may imitate their mirth, We well may imitate their mirth, Now he again is born, Now he again is born.

My soul, come meditate the day, And think how near it stands, When thou, &c.

When thou must quit this house of clay, And

When thou must quit, &c. And fly to unknown

lands.

When thou must quit this house of clay, and fly, to unknown lands.

fly to unknown lands.

lands.



Ye sons of men, with joy record, The various wonders of the Lord, And let his pow'r and goodness sound Thro' all your tribes the world around.



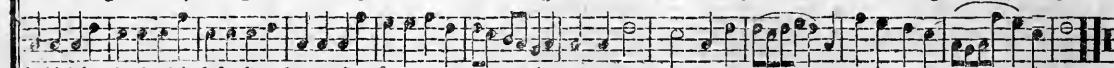
Let the high heav'ns your



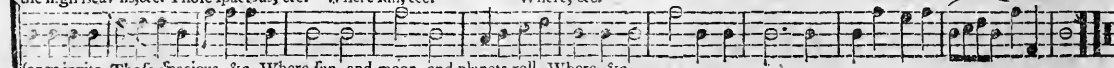
Let the high heav'ns your songs invite, Those spacious fields of brilliant light, Where, &c.



Let the high heav'ns your songs invite, Those spacious fields of brilliant light, Where sun, & moon, & planets roll, And stars that glow from pole to pole.



the high heav'ns, &c. Those spacious, &c. Where sun, &c. Where, &c.



songs invite, Those spacious, &c. Where sun, and moon, and planets roll, Where, &c.

The sea grows calm at thy command, And tempests cease to

'Tis by thy strength the mountains stand, God of eternal pow'r; The sea grows calm at thy command, And

The sea, &c.

The sea, &c.

ro ar.

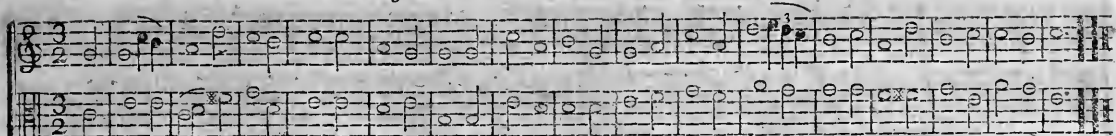
tempests cease to ro ar. And tempests cease to ro ar, And tempests cease to roar.

And tempests cease to roar.

And tempests cease to roar.

High was thy throne ere
Through ev'ry age, e - ternal God, Thou art our rest, our safe abode; High
High was thy throne ere heav'n was
High was thy throne ere heav'n was made, High

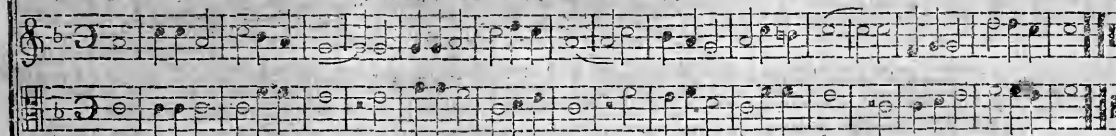
heav'n was made, High was thy throne ere heav'n was made, Or earth thy humble footstool
was thy throne ere heav'n was made, ere heav'n was made, Or earth thy humble footstool laid, Or, &c. Or earth thy humble footstool laid.
made, High was thy throne ere heav'n was made, Or earth thy humble footstool laid, &c.
was thy throne ere heav'n was made, Or earth thy humble footstool laid, &c.



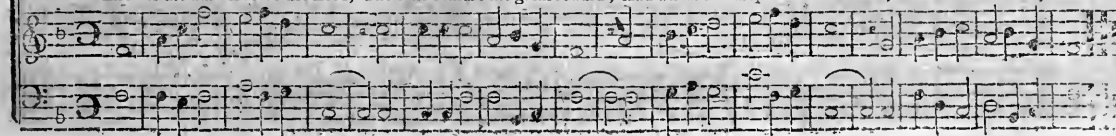
My 'God, accept my early vows, Like morning incense, in thy house; And let my nightly worship rise, Sweet as the ev'ning sacrifice.



Wells. L. M. Words by Dr. Watts.



Life is the time to serve the Lord, The time to insure the great reward; And whilst the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return.



Namure. C. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

There the great Monarch of the skies His saving pow'r displays, And light breaks in upon our eyes, With kind and quick'ning rays.

The musical score for 'Namure' consists of four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal melody, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is written in a soprano and alto register, while the accompaniment is in a bass and tenor register. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Africa. C. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

Now shall my inward joys arise, And burst in - to a song, Almighty love inspires my heart, And pleasure tunes my tongue.

The musical score for 'Africa' consists of four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal melody, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is written in a soprano and alto register, while the accompaniment is in a bass and tenor register. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom two staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a common time signature (C). The lyrics are written below the staves, aligned with the notes.

Yes, with a cheerful zeal, We haste to Zion's hill, And there our vows and honours pay.

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom two staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a common time signature (C). The lyrics are written below the staves, aligned with the notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

Let the high heav'ns your song invite, Those spacious fields of brilliant light; Where sun, and moon, and planets roll, And stars that glow from pole to pole.

Westford. P. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

Air.

Almighty God, to thee be endless honours done, The undivided Three, And the mysterious One; Where reason fails with all her pow'rs, There faith prevails, and love adores.

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first two staves are for the vocal melody, with the lyrics 'The shining worlds a - bove, In glorious order stand, Or in swift courses move, By his supreme command.' The next two staves are for a piano accompaniment. The following four staves are for the vocal melody, with the lyrics 'He spake the word, And all their frame From nothing came, To praise the Lord.' The final two staves are for a piano accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. There are also some markings like '1.' and '2.' indicating different endings or parts of the melody.

The shining worlds a - bove, In glorious order stand, Or in swift courses move, By his supreme command.

He spake the word, And all their frame From nothing came, To praise the Lord.

He spake the word, And all their frame From nothing came, To praise the Lord.

He spake the word, And all their frame From nothing came, To praise the Lord.

He spake the word, And all their frame, From nothing came, To praise the Lord.

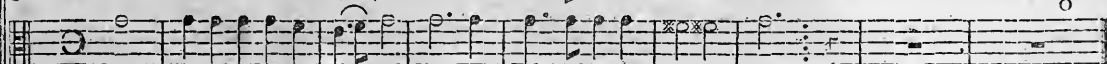
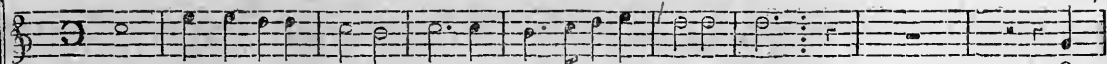
Largo.

Teach me the measure of my days, Thou maker of my frame, I would survey life's narrow space, And learn how frail I am.

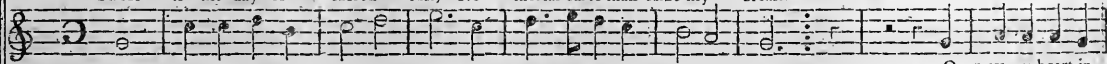
Colchester New. C. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

My never ceasing songs shall show, The mercy of the Lord, And make succeeding ages know, How faithful is thy word.

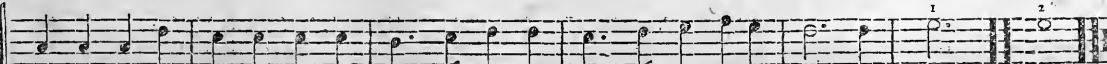


Sweet is the day of sacred rest, No mortal cares shall seize my breast.

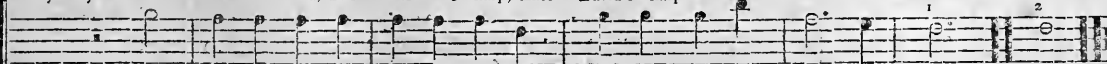


O may my heart in

O may my heart in tune be found, Like



may my heart in tune be found, Like David's harp, Like David's harp of solemn found.



O may my heart in tune be found, Like David's harp of solemn found.



tune be found, Like David's harp of solemn found, Like, &c.



David's harp of solemn found, Like, &c.

The Lord descended from a - bove, And bow'd the heav'n's most high, And underneath his feet he

cast, The dark - ness of the sky. On cherub and on cherubim Fall royally he rode, And

This musical score is for the hymn "Majesty" in Common Meter (C. M.). It consists of two systems of four staves each. The first system contains the first two lines of the hymn, and the second system contains the next two lines. The lyrics are written below the staves, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across bar lines. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs.

Majesty. Continued.

62

on the wings of mighty winds Came flying all abroad, And on the wings of mighty winds Came flying all abroad.

Buckingham. C. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

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

Before the rosy dawn of day, To thee my God I'll sing, Awake my soft and tuneful lyre, Awake each charming string; A -

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a simple, melodic style with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are written below the staves, with a dash at the end of the first line indicating it continues on the next system.

wake and let thy flowing stream Glide thro' the midnight air, While high amidst her silent orb, The silver moon rolls clear.

The second system of the musical score continues from the first. It also consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and common time. The lyrics continue below the staves. The system ends with two measures marked with first and second endings, indicated by the numbers '1' and '2' above the notes.

Thirty Fourth Psalm Tune. C. M.

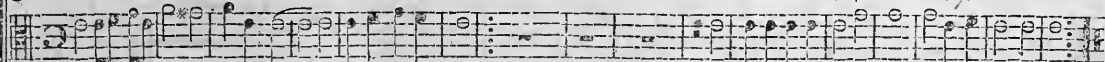
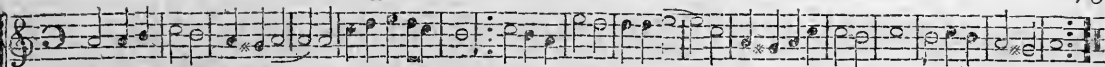
Words by Tate and Brady.

711

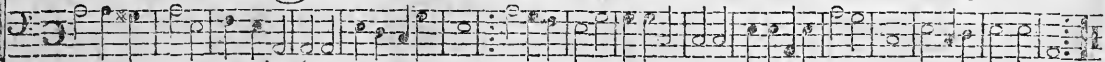


And I can trust my Lord, To
 Hast thou not giv'n thy word, To save my soul from death? And I can trust, And I can trust my Lord, To
 And I can trust my Lord, And I can trust my Lord, To

And I can trust, And I can trust, And I can trust my Lord, To
 keep my mortal breath, I'll go and come Nor fear to die, I'll go and come, Nor fear to die, 'Till, &c.
 keep my mortal breath, I'll go and come, Nor fear to die, I'll go and come, Nor fear to die, 'Till from high Thou call me home.
 keep my mortal breath, I'll go and come, Nor fear to die, 'Till from on high Thou call me home.
 keep my mortal breath, I'll go and come, Nor fear to die, 'Till from on high Thou call me home.



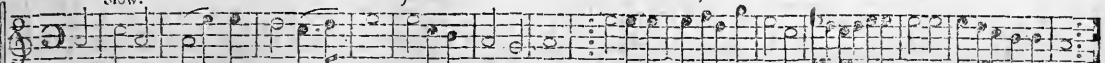
God of my life, look gently down, Behold the pains I feel ; But I am dumb before thy throne, But I am dumb before thy throne, Nor dare dispute thy will.



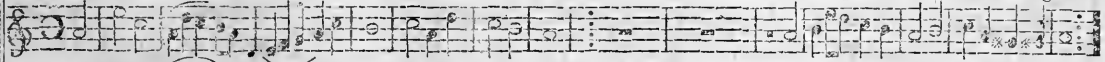
Slow.

Charleston. C. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.



With earnest longings of the mind, My God, to thee I look, So pants the hunted hart to find, And taste the cooling brook, And taste the cooling brook.



The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/2 time signature. It begins with a repeat sign and contains several measures of music. The middle staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, and it begins with the word 'Air.' followed by a repeat sign. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics are written below the middle staff.

Air.

The Lord my pasture shall prepare, And feed me with a shepherd's care ; My
His presence shall my wants supply, And guard me with a watchful eye ;

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/2 time signature. The middle staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics are written below the middle staff.

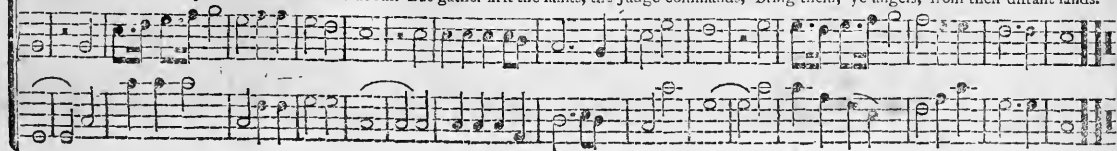
noon - day walks he shall at - tend, And all my mid - night hours de - fend.



Behold the Judge descends, his guards are nigh, Tempest and fire attend him down the sky, Heaven, earth and hell draw near, let all things



come, To hear his justice and the sinners doom. But gather first the saints, the Judge commands, Bring them, ye angels, from their distant lands.



Pia.

All hail, the pow'r of Jesus name, Let angels prostrate fall, Bring forth the royal di - a - dem, And

For.

Pia.

For.

crown him Lord of all, Bring forth the royal di - a - dem, And crown him Lord of all.

Protection. C. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

77

My God, the steps of pious men Are order'd by thy will; Tho' they should fall, they'll rise again, Thy hand supports them still.

This musical score is for the hymn 'Protection' in Common Measure (C. M.). It consists of four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal melody, with the lyrics 'My God, the steps of pious men Are order'd by thy will; Tho' they should fall, they'll rise again, Thy hand supports them still.' written below them. The third and fourth staves provide a harmonic accompaniment. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody features various note values including minims, crotchets, and quavers, with some notes beamed together. The accompaniment uses a mix of minims and crotchets.

St. Martins. C. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

A - rise, my 'soul, my joyful pow'rs, And triumph in my God; Awake, my voice, and loud proclaim, His glorious grace abroad.

This musical score is for the hymn 'St. Martins' in Common Measure (C. M.). It consists of four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal melody, with the lyrics 'A - rise, my 'soul, my joyful pow'rs, And triumph in my God; Awake, my voice, and loud proclaim, His glorious grace abroad.' written below them. The third and fourth staves provide a harmonic accompaniment. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody features various note values including minims, crotchets, and quavers, with some notes beamed together. The accompaniment uses a mix of minims and crotchets.

Air.

The Lord of glory reigns, he reigns on high, His robes of state are strength and majesty: This wide cre - ation

rose at his command, Built by his word, & 'stablish'd by his hand. Long stood his throne ere he began creation, And his own godhead is the firm foundation.

Soon shall I quit this mortal shore, And Jesus stand my friend, My nights of grief shall all be o'er, And all my labours end.

Air.

The musical score for 'Deliverance' consists of three staves. The first staff is the vocal line, followed by two piano accompaniment staves. The music is in common time (C) and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are written below the first staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Concord. S. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

The hill of Zion yields A thousand sacred sweets, Before we reach the heav'nly fields, Before we reach the heav'nly fields, Or walk the golden streets.

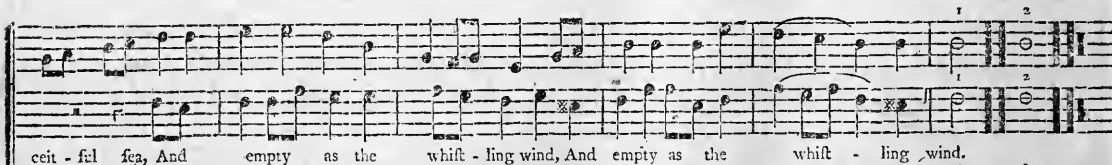
Before we reach the heav'nly fields, Before, &c.

The musical score for 'Concord' consists of three staves. The first staff is the vocal line, followed by two piano accompaniment staves. The music is in common time (C) and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are written below the first staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Slow.



I fend the joys of earth a - way, A - way ye tempters of the mind; False as the smooth de-



ceit - ful sea, And empty as the whist - ling wind, And empty as the whist - ling wind.



An Anthem for Easter.

Words by Dr. Young.

81

Hal - le - lujah, The Lord is ris'n indeed, Hal - le -

The Lord is ris'n indeed.

This system contains the first four staves of the musical score. Each staff is marked with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 2/4. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words appearing on multiple staves.

lu - jah, Now is Christ risen from the

Now is Christ risen from the dead, And become the first fruits of them that slept.

This system contains the next four staves of the musical score. It continues the melody and includes the lyrics 'lu - jah, Now is Christ risen from the' and 'Now is Christ risen from the dead, And become the first fruits of them that slept.' The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

dead, And become the first fruits of them that slept. Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah,

And did he rise, and did he rise, And did he rise, did he rise, Hear O ye nations, And did he rise, And did he rise, And did he rise, And did he rise,

He rose, he rose, He burst the bars of death,

Hear it, O ye dead, He burst the bars of

He rose, he rose, He burst the bars of death,

death, And triumph'd o'er the grave. Then, then, then I rose, then I rose, then I

rose, then I rose, then first hu - man - i - ty tri - umphant past the chrysal ports of light, and

fold e - ter - nal youth. Man all immortal hail, hail, heaven all lavish of strange

The musical score consists of four systems of staves. The first system has four staves, with the second staff containing the lyrics 'rose, then I rose, then first hu - man - i - ty tri - umphant past the chrysal ports of light, and'. The second system also has four staves, with the second staff containing the lyrics 'fold e - ter - nal youth. Man all immortal hail, hail, heaven all lavish of strange'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, with first and second endings indicated by '1' and '2' above certain measures.

gifts, to man, Thine all the glory, man's the boundless bliss.

Thine all the glory, man's the boundless bliss.

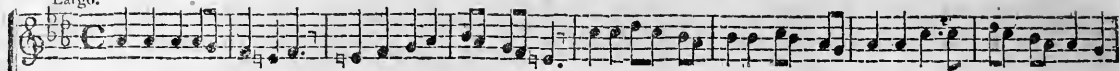
Windsor. C. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

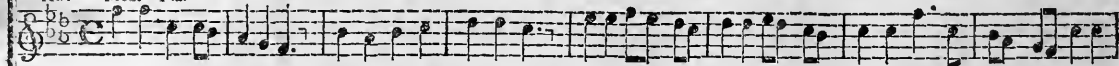
Largo.

That awful day will surely come, Th'appointed hour makes haste, When I must stand before my Judge, And pass the solemn test.

Largo.



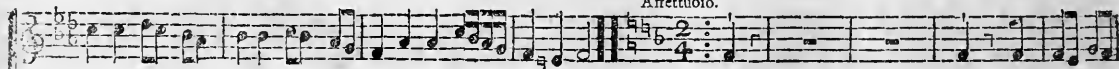
Air. Mez. Pia.



Vital spark of heav'nly flame, Quit, O quit this mortal frame, Tremb'ling, hoping, ling'ring, flying, O the pain, the bliss of dying.

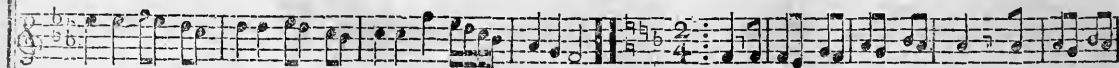


Affettuoso.



Hark,

Hark, they



Cease, fond nature, cease thy strife, And let me languish into life.

Hark, they whisper, angels say, they whisper



The Dying Christian. Continued.

87

For. Pia.

they whisper, angels say,
angels say, Hark, Hark, they whisper, angels say, Sister spirit
Hark they whisper, angels say,

For.

Pia.

come away, Sister spirit come away. What is this absorbs me quite, Steals my senses, shuts my

The Dying Christian. Continued.

Cres. Pia. Cres. For. n Pia.

fight, Drowns my spirit, draws my breath, Tell me, my soul, can this be death? Tell me, my soul, can this be death?

Detailed description: This system contains the first three staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features dynamic markings: 'Cres.' at the beginning, 'Pia.' after the first measure, 'Cres.' after the second measure, 'For.' (Forte) after the third measure, and 'n Pia.' (piano) at the end. The middle staff is in treble clef and contains the vocal melody with the lyrics. The bottom staff is in bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests.

Pia. Andante. Cres. Fer. Dim. Cres.

The world recedes, it disappears, Heav'n opens on my eyes, My ears with sounds seraphic ring.

Detailed description: This system contains the next three staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. It features dynamic markings: 'Pia.' at the beginning, 'Andante.' after the first measure, 'Cres.' after the second measure, 'Fer.' (Forte) after the third measure, 'Dim.' (Diminuendo) after the fourth measure, and 'Cres.' at the end. The middle staff is in treble clef and contains the vocal melody with the lyrics. The bottom staff is in bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests.

The Dying Christian. Continued.

89

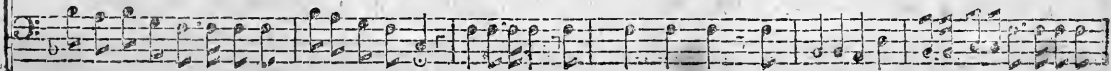
Vivace. For.



Lend, lend your wings, I mount, I fly, O grave where is thy victory, O grave where is thy victory, O death where is thy sting, O



grave where is thy victory, O death where is thy sting? Lend, lend your wings, I mount, I fly, O grave where is thy victory, thy victory, O



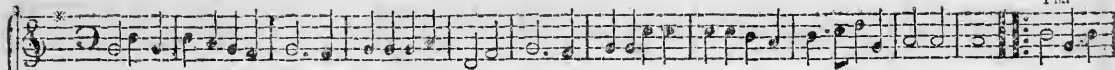
grave where is thy victory, thy victory, O death where is thy sting? O death where is thy sting? Lend, lend your wings, I mount, I fly, O

This musical system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a common time signature (C). The lyrics are written below the middle staff.

grave where is thy victory, thy victory, O death, O death where is thy sting?

This musical system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a common time signature (C). The lyrics are written below the middle staff.

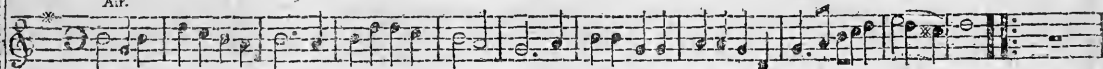
Pia.



Air.

'I feel my Saviour's cheering voice,

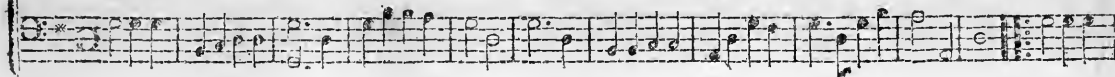
And longs to join immortal lays.



Now can my soul in God rejoice,

My heart awakes to sing his praise,

Hold me, O

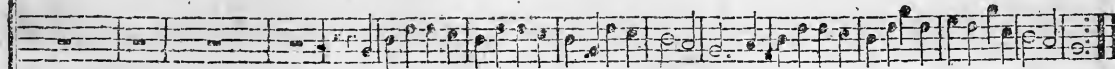


Pia.

For.

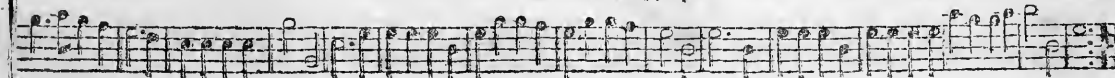


And cheer me with immortal charms,



Jesus in thine arms,

'Till I awake in realms above, Forever to enjoy thy love, 'Till I awake in realms above, Forever to enjoy thy love.



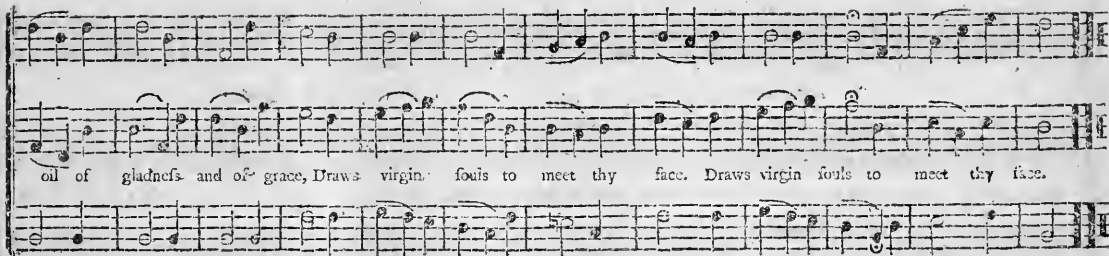
Air.

Let him embrace my soul, and prove Mine int'rest in his heav'nly love; The voice which tells me thou art

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melody with various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The middle staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a melody with many beamed eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with mostly quarter and eighth notes. The lyrics are written below the middle staff.

mine, Exceeds the blessings of the vine. On thee th' anointing spirit came, And spreads the favor of thy name; That

The second system of the musical score continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. It also consists of three staves in the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics continue below the middle staff.



oil of gladness and of grace, Draws virgin souls to meet thy face. Draws virgin souls to meet thy face.

St. Sebastian. C. M.

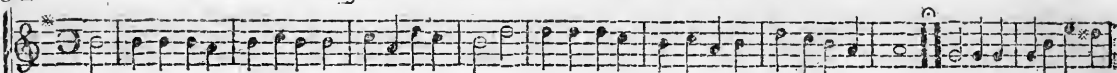
Words by Dr. Watts.

Air.



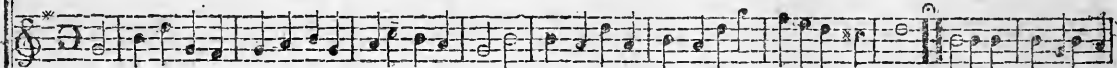
With all thy quick'ning powers, Come shed abroad a Saviour's love,

Come, holy Spirit, heavenly Dove, Come shed abroad a Saviour's love, Come shed, &c.



How well employ my tongue!

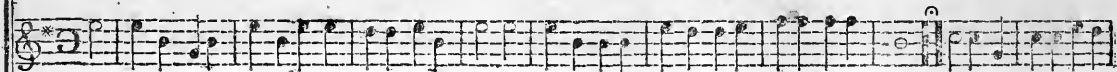
'Yields me an heav'nly song.



How doth thy word my heart engage!

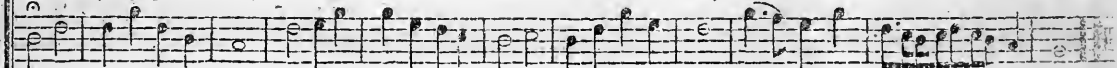
And, in my tiresome pilgrimage,

Am I a stranger, or at



'Tis my perpetual feast,

So much allures the taste,



home,

Not honey dropping from the comb,

So much allures the taste.



When God reveal'd his gracious name, And chang'd my mournful state,

My rapture seem'd a

This system contains the first two staves of music. The first staff is a vocal line in treble clef, and the second staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef. Both staves end with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The lyrics are written below the staves, with the word 'My' appearing at the end of the second staff.

My rapture seem'd a pleasing dream, a pleasing dream,

My rapture seem'd a pleasing dream, My rapture seem'd a pleasing dream, The grace appear'd so great.

This system contains the next two staves of music. The first staff continues the vocal line, and the second staff continues the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the staves, with the word 'My' appearing at the beginning of the first staff. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Hundred and Forty Fifth Psalm Tune. L. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

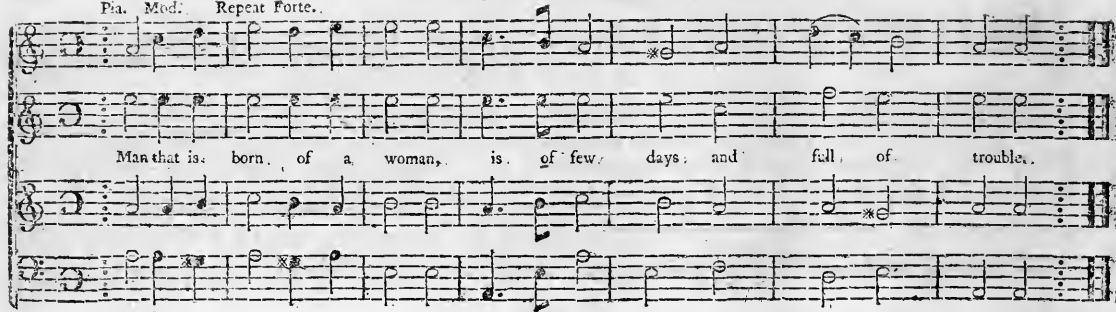
97

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

Thy

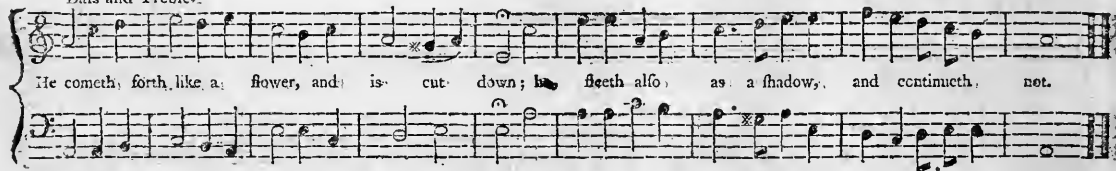
grace employ my humble tongue, Till death and glory, death and glory praise the song.

Pia. Mod. Repeat Forte..



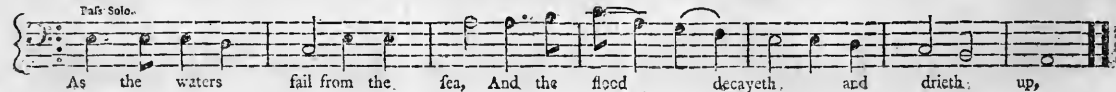
Man that is born of a woman, is of few days, and full of trouble.

Bass and Treble.



He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not.

Taff Solo.



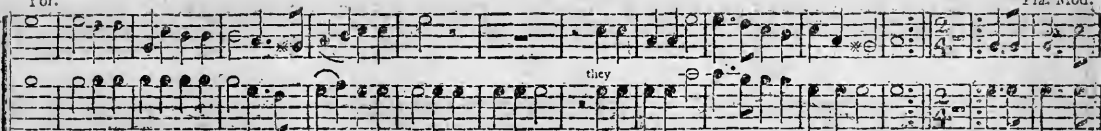
As the waters fail from the sea, And the flood decayeth, and drieth up,

Anthem. Continued.

99

Pia. Mod.

For.



So man lieth down and riseth not: 'Till the heavens be no more, they shall not awake nor be raised out of their sleep. But the soul in



For.

Pia.

For.

Rep. For.

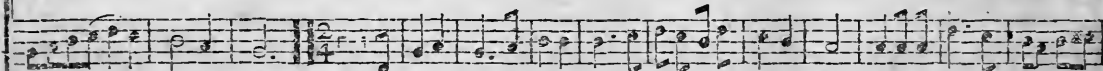
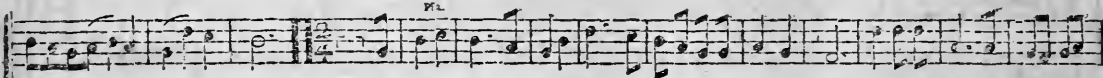


gayest bloom, Disdains the bondage of the tomb, Ascends above the clouds of even, And raptur'd hails, And raptur'd hails her native heaven.

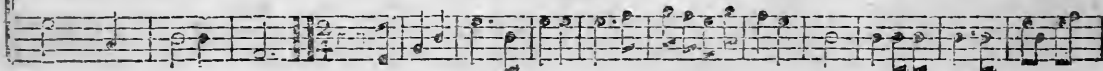




Nature with all her powers shall sing, God the Creator— and the King; Nor air, nor earth, nor skies, nor seas, Deny the



tribute of their praise. Begin to make his glories known, Ye seraphs that sit round his throne; Tune your harps high, and spread the



sound To the creation's utmost bound. Tune your harps high, and spread the sound, To the creation's utmost bound.

This musical score consists of three staves. The first two staves are for vocal parts, featuring a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff is for a basso continuo, with a simplified bass line. The lyrics are written below the staves, with the words 'sound', 'To the creation's', 'utmost bound.', 'Tune your harps high, and spread the', 'sound,', 'To the creation's', and 'utmost bound.' distributed across the lines.

Tennessee. C. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

- Give me the wings of faith to rise, Within the vail and see The saints above how great their joys, How bright their glories be, How bright their glories be.

This musical score consists of four staves. The first two staves are for vocal parts, and the last two are for a basso continuo. The melody is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The lyrics are written below the staves, with the words 'Give me the wings of faith to rise,', 'Within the vail and see', 'The saints above how great their joys,', 'How bright their glories be,', and 'How bright their glories be.' distributed across the lines.

Vivace.

Air. Mod.

Let us rejoice,

This is the glorious day That our Redeemer made: Let us rejoice and sing and pray, Let

Let us rejoice,

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a double bar line and a change to a 2/4 time signature. The middle staff continues the melody with similar note values. The bottom staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with longer note values. The tempo marking 'Vivace.' is placed above the first staff, and 'Air. Mod.' is placed below the first staff. The lyrics 'Let us rejoice,' are placed below the first staff, and 'This is the glorious day That our Redeemer made: Let us rejoice and sing and pray, Let' are placed below the second and third staves. 'Let us rejoice,' is placed below the third staff.

Mod.

Fin.

all the church be glad. Hosanna to the King Of David's royal blood: Else him, ye saints, he

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a double bar line and a change to a 2/4 time signature. The middle staff continues the melody with similar note values. The bottom staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with longer note values. The tempo marking 'Mod.' is placed above the first staff, and 'Fin.' is placed above the second staff. The lyrics 'all the church be glad. Hosanna to the King Of David's royal blood: Else him, ye saints, he' are placed below the second and third staves.

Lord's Day.. Continued..

103.

For.

comes to bring Salvation from your God, Blefs him, ye faints, he comes to bring Salvation from your God.

Ceylon.. C. M..

Words by Dr. Watts..

Mod.

From my sad prison set me free, Then shall I praise thy name. And holy men shall join with me Thy kindness to proclaim.

Mod.

First system of musical notation, consisting of four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal melody, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo marking 'Mod.' is above the first staff.

Around the bloody tree, We press'd with strong desire, The wondrous sight to see, The Lord of life expire. And could your eyes have known a tear, Had

Second system of musical notation, consisting of four staves. It continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The lyrics are printed below the second and third staves.

dropp'd it there In sad surprise, And could your eyes have known a tear, Had dropp'd it there, Had dropp'd it there O how sad surprise.

How full of anguish is the thought, How it distracts and tears my heart, If God at last, my sov'reign Judge, Should

frown and bid my soul depart, If God at last, my sov'reign Judge, Should frown and bid my soul depart.

How did my heart rejoice to hear my friends devoutly say, Zion let us all appear, And

Up to his courts with joys unknown, The holy tribes repair, keep the solemn day, Up to his courts with joys unknown, The holy tribes repair, The

Up to his courts with joys unknown, The holy tribes repair,

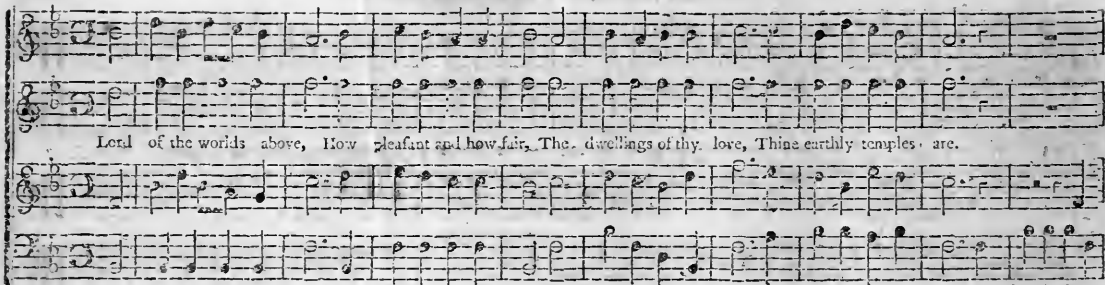
Up to his courts with joys unknown, The holy tribes re pair,

son of David holds his throne, And sits for judgment there, The son of David holds his throne, And sits for judgment there.

Medina. S. M.

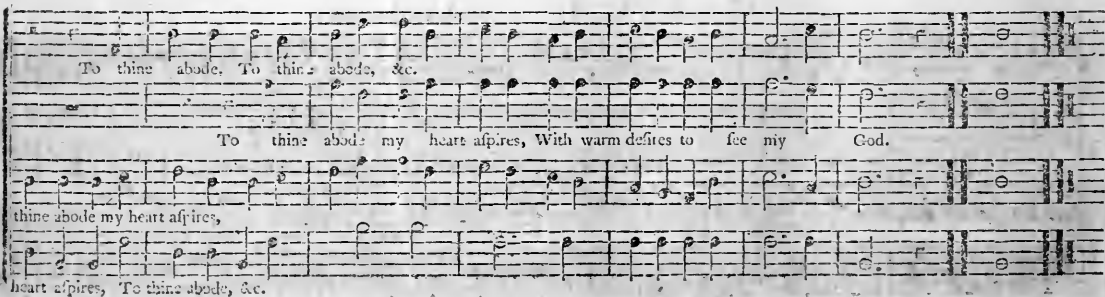
Words by Dr. Watts.

My God, my life, my love, To thee, to thee, I call: I cannot live if thou remove, For thou art all in all, I cannot live if thou remove, For thou art all in all.



Lord of the worlds above, How pleasant and how fair, The dwellings of thy love, Thine earthly temples are.

To thine abode my



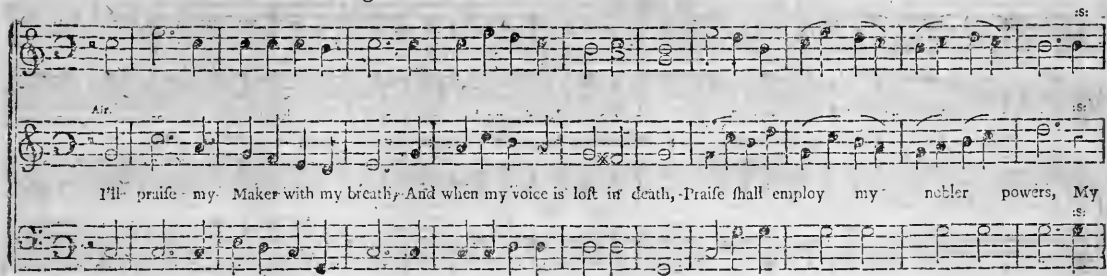
To thine abode, To thine abode, &c.

To thine abode my heart aspires, With warm desires to see my God.

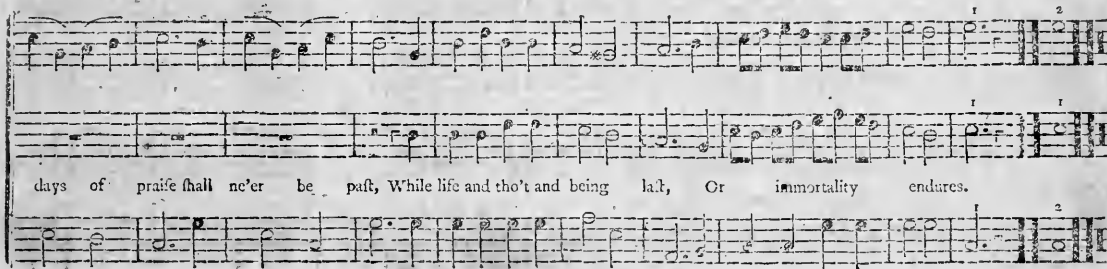
thine abode my heart aspires,

heart aspires, To thine abode, &c.

Air.



I'll praise my Maker with my breath, And when my voice is lost in death, Praise shall employ my nobler powers, My



days of praise shall ne'er be past, While life and tho't and being last, Or immortality endures.

Now to the shining realms above, I stretch my hands and glance my eyes, O for the pinions

of a dove, To bear me to the upper skies. There from the bosom of my God, Oceans of

The musical score is written on two systems of staves. The first system consists of four staves, with the first three containing lyrics. The second system consists of four staves, with the first two containing lyrics. The music is written in a style typical of 18th-century hymnals, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lyrics are printed below the staves, with some words in italics. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Paradise. Continued.

111

endless pleasures : roll, There : would I fix my last abode, And drown the sorrows of my soul.

Macedonia. C. M.

Words by Dr. Watts.

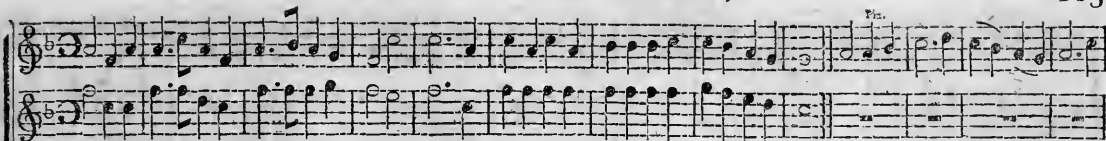
Not from the dust affliction's grow, Nor troubles rise by chance, But we are born to cares and woes, A sad inheritance, A sad inheritance.

Now to thy altar, O my God, My joyful feet shall rise, And my triumphant songs shall praise, The

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. The music is in common time (C). The lyrics are written below the staves, with the first line of lyrics corresponding to the first two staves and the second line to the last two staves.

God that rules the skies, And my triumphant songs shall praise, The God that rules the skies.

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. The music is in common time (C). The lyrics are written below the staves, with the first line of lyrics corresponding to the first two staves and the second line to the last two staves.



Dearest of all the names above, My Jesus and my God, Who can resist thy heav'nly love, Or trifle with thy blood? 'Tis by the merits of thy death, The



Father finiles again; 'Tis by thine interceding breath, The Spirit dwells with men, The Spirit dwells with men.



Thanksgiving Anthem.

From 84th Psalm; &c.

Moderato.

How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord, How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord God of hosts.

My soul longeth, yea even fainteth for the courts of the Lord; My heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God.

Anthem. Continued.

115

Chorus.

Blessed are they that dwell in thy house: They will be still praising thee, They will be still praising thee.

Treble solo.

Yea the sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, even thine altars, O Lord of hosts, my king and my God.

Repeat the Chorus.

Bass solo.

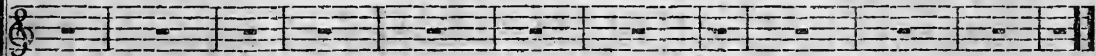
One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; That I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold his beauty and to inquire in his temple.

Repeat the Chorus.

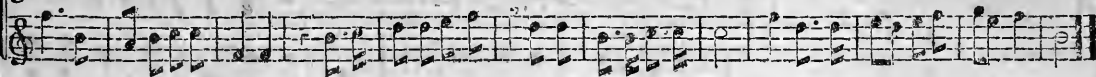
Grave.

They go from strength to strength, every one of them in Zion appeareth before God. O Lord God of hosts, hear my

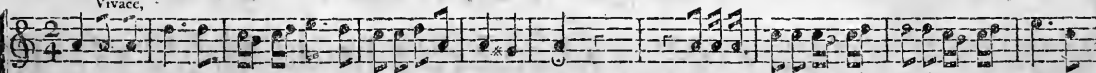
prayer, give ear O God of Jacob Behold O God our shield, and look upon the face of thine anointed. For a day in thy



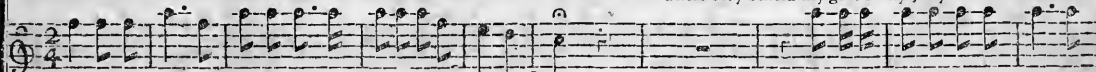
courts are better than a thousand: I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of sin.



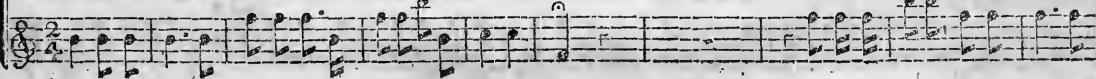
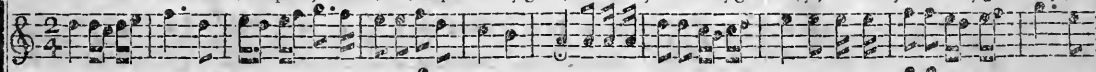
Vivace,



There they behold thy gentler rays, thy



Blest are the souls who find a place, Within the temple of thy grace, There they behold thy gentler rays, There they behold thy gentler rays, And



seek thy face and learn thy praise, And seek thy face and learn thy praise, And seek thy face and learn thy praise. Cheerful they walk with growing

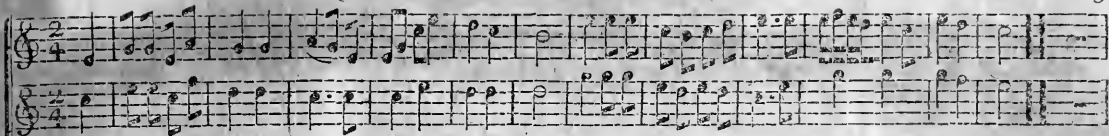
praise,

♩

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for vocal parts, and the bottom two are for piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the staves. A bracket labeled 'praise,' spans across the piano accompaniment staves. A fermata is placed over a note in the piano accompaniment.

strength, 'Till all shall meet in heaven at length, 'Till all before thy face appear And join in nobler worship there, And join in nobler worship there.

The second system of the musical score also consists of four staves. The lyrics continue below the staves. The piano accompaniment features a prominent melodic line in the right hand.



Hosanna to the Prince of light, Who cloath'd himself in clay: Who burst the iron gates of death, And tore the bars away. Death



is no more the king of dread, Since our Immanuel rose: He took the tyrants sting away, And spoil'd our hellish foes, And spoil'd our hellish foes.



I N D E X to V O L. I.

* Tunes with this mark (*) were never before published.

A L P H A,	C. M.	11	Granby,	C. M. Allen.	17	Montague,	L. M. Swan.	58	Stafford,	S. M. Reed.	40
Archdale,	C. M.	32	Greenwich,	L. M. Reed.	31	Majesty,	C. M. Billings.	63	Stratfield,	L. M. Goff.	60
Alexandria,	C. M. Carpenter.	34	Greenfield,	P. M. Edson.	37	Middlesex,	P. M.	78	Submission,	C. M.	75
Africa,	C. M. Billings.	62				* Magdala,	P. M.	109	St. Martin's,	C. M. Tanfur.	77
Adieu,	L. M. Allen.	80	* Hopkinton,	C. M.	112	New Canaan,	P. M.	24	St. Sebastian's,	C. M.	93
			Hollis,	C. M.	57	* New Concord,	C. M.	113	* Smyrna,	C. M.	95
Bristol,	L. M. Swan.	50	Hebron,	P. M. King.	65	Newton,	S. M. Smith.	29	* Solitude,	P. M.	104
Bangor,	C. M. Tanfur.	66	* Havre,	S. M.	15	Naples,	L. M. Reed.	39	Sherburne,	C. M. Reed.	22
Buckingham,	C. M.	69				New Salem,	C. M.	54			
			* Immanuel,	C. M.	119	Namure,	C. M.	62	* Treasure,	C. M.	94
Complaint,	L. M. Parmenter.	30	Invitation,	L. M. Kimbal.	28				* Transition,	C. M.	96
Chester,	L. M. Billings.	64	Italy,	L. M. Sacchini.	92				* Tenneilee,	C. M.	101
Colchester New,	C. M.	66	* Incense,	L. M.	100	Old Hundred,	L. M. M. Luber.	39			
Charlestown,	C. M. Frothingham.	73	Jordan,	C. M. Billings.	52	Ocean,	C. M.	49	* Verona,	P. M.	108
Cumberland,	P. M.	74	Judgment,	P. M. Reed.	75				Victory,	C. M. Reed.	46
Coronation,	C. M.	76									
Concord,	S. M.	79	Kittery,	C. M. Billings.	55	* Pilgrim's Song,	S. M.	12	Worcester,	S. M. Wood.	42
* Confidence,	L. M.	91				* Philippi,	C. M.	16	Winter,	C. M. Reed.	36
* Ceylon,	C. M.	103				Poland,	C. M. Swan.	23	Windham,	L. M. do.	45
* Contentment,	L. M.	14	Lenox,	P. M. Edson.	38	Paris,	L. M. Billings.	23	Windsor,	C. M. Wood.	44
Charlemont,	C. M. Brown.	18	Little Marlboro',	S. M.	43	Protection,	C. M.	77	Winchester,	L. M.	61
* Canton,	C. M.	106	Lisbon,	S. M. Reed.	51	* Paradise,	L. M.	110	Wells,	L. M. Holstead.	61
			Lisbon,	S. M. Swan.	53	* 119th Psalm,	C. M.	13	Westford,	P. M. Halyoke.	64
Dalston,	P. M.	63	* Lord's Day,	S. M.	102	25th do.	S. M. Gillet.	33	Windfor,	C. M. Kirby.	85
Devotion,	L. M. Reed.	67	Lynnfield,	L. M.	20	98th do.	C. M. Tukey.	41			
Deliverance,	C. M.	79	* Louisiana,	L. M.	105	46th do.	P. M. Chandler.	47	Zion,	C. M.	26
						34th do.	C. M. Stephenfon.	71			
						136th do.	P. M. Deolpb.	72			
						* 145th do.	L. M.	97			
Enfield,	C. M. Chandler.	70	* Medina,	S. M.	107						
			* Macedonia,	C. M.	111	Rainbow,	C. M. Swan.	59			
Funeral Hymn,	C. M.	25	Marietta,	C. M. Rogerfon.	27	Ruffia,	L. M. Reed.	48			
Fairlee,	L. M.	19	Montgomery,	C. M. Morgan.	35						
			Millford,	C. M. Stephenfon.	56						

A N T H E M S.

The Lord is ris'n indeed,	Billings.	81
Vital spark of heavenly flame.		86
* Man that is born of a woman.		98
* How amiable are thy tabernacles.		114

* **DATA.**—The first note in the sixth bar of the bass of Victory should stand on F.

