

One
CHORISTER'S COMPANION

OR
Church Music Revised

— C O N T A I N I N G, —

— 22 Besides the Necessary Rules of Psalmody; —

— A Variety of Plain and Fuging Psalm Tunes: —

Together with

— A Collection of approved Hymns and Anthems.

Many of which never before printed.

Amos Doolittle

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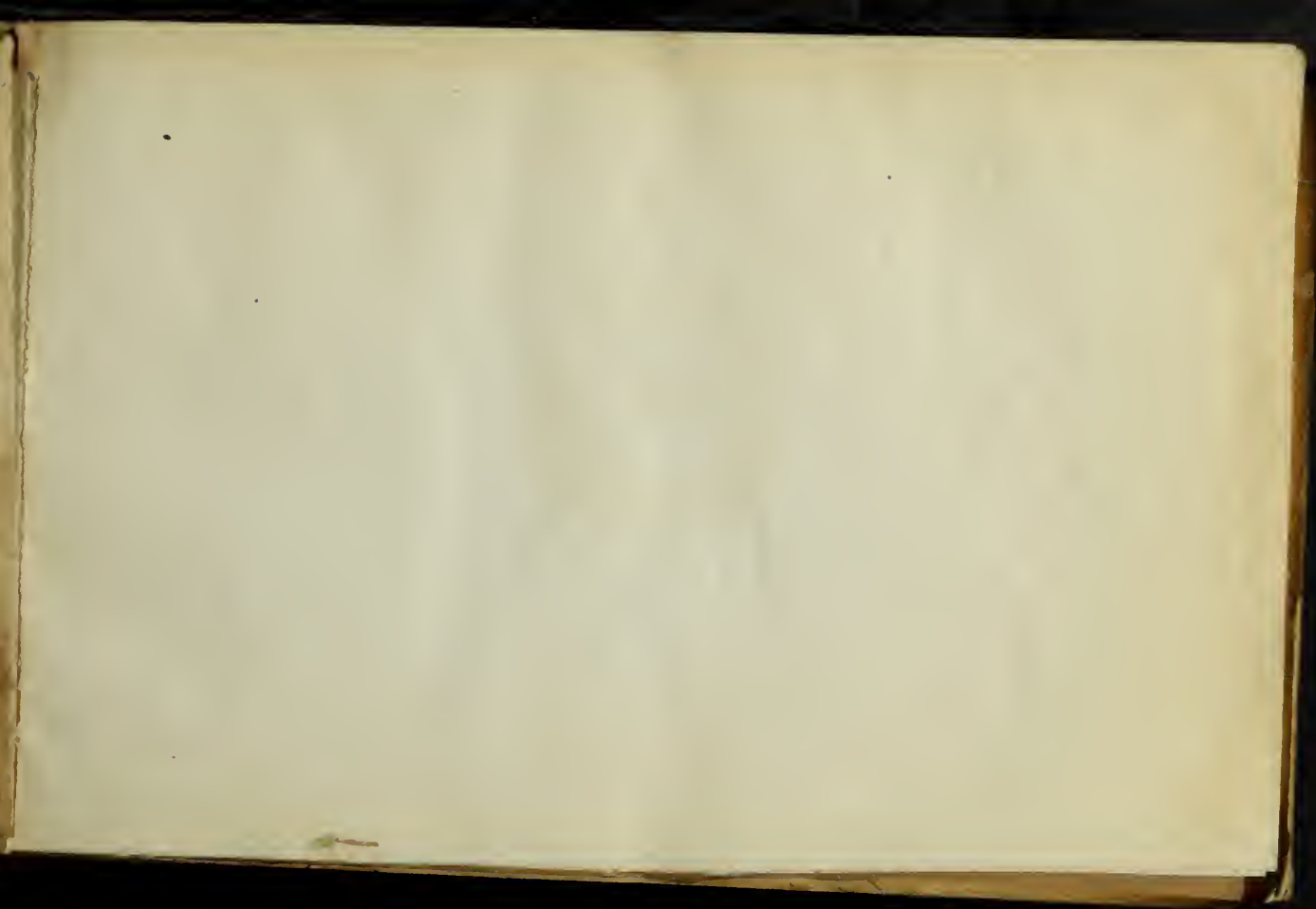
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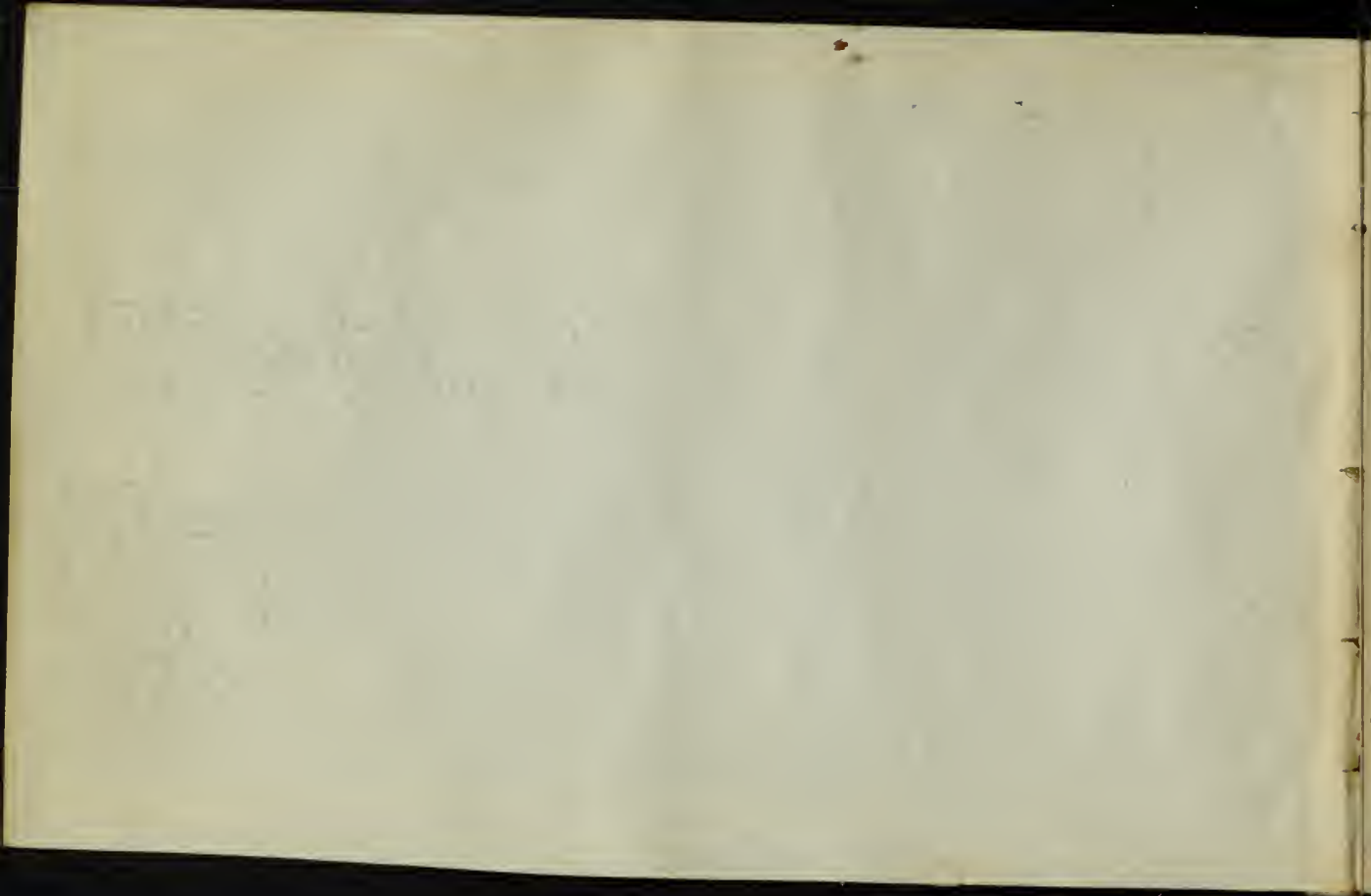
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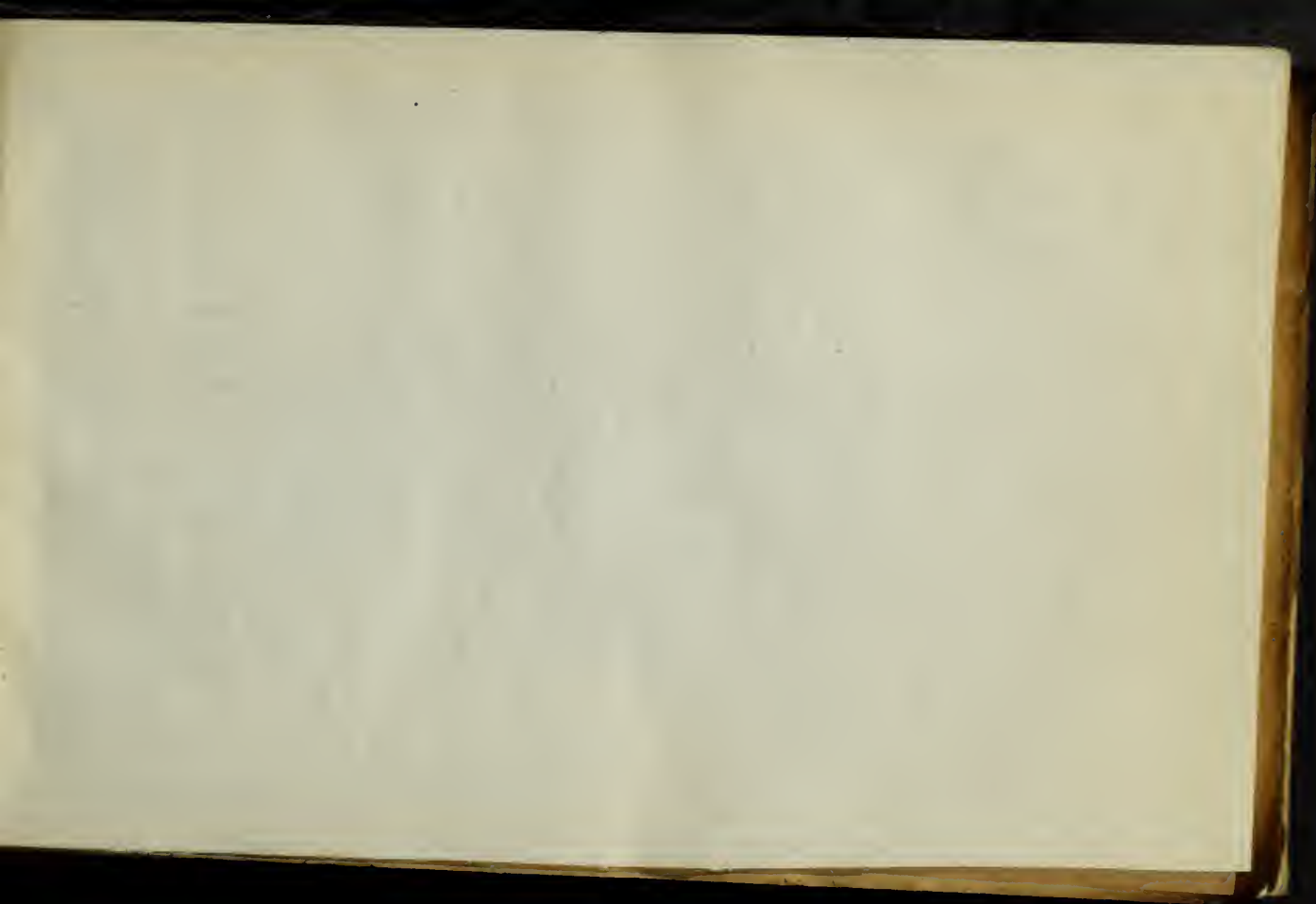
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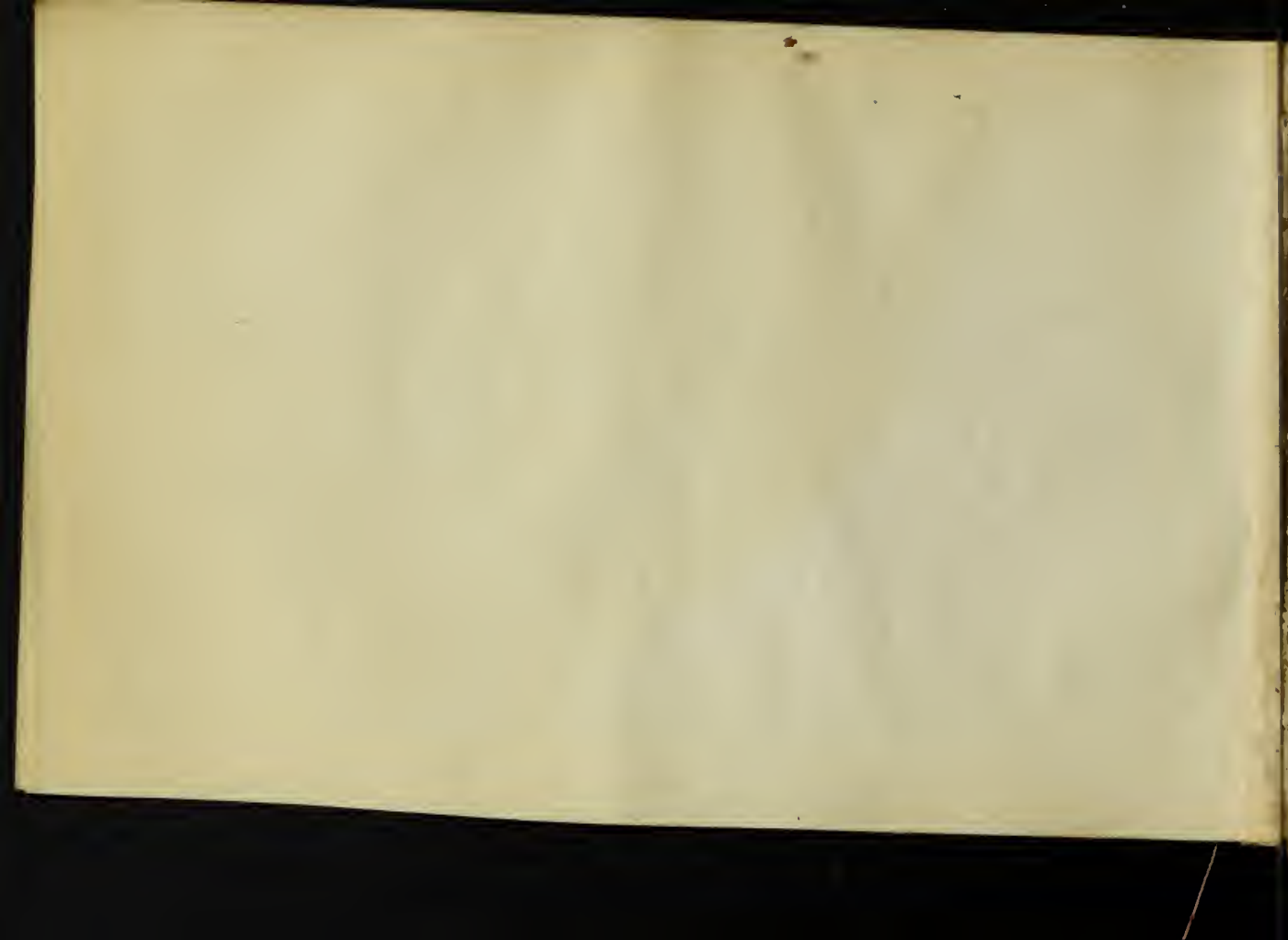
Recd
June 3, 1912

T









The G Treble.

22 G
21 F
20 E
19 D
18 C
17 B
16 A
15 G
14 F
13 E

Tenor.

14 F
13 E
12 D
11 C
10 B
9 A
8 G
7 F
6 E

fa
la
fol
fa
Mi
la
fol
fa
la

E
E
D
C
B
A
G
F

Bass.

9 A
8 G
7 F
6 E
5 D
4 C
3 B
2 A
1 G
FF

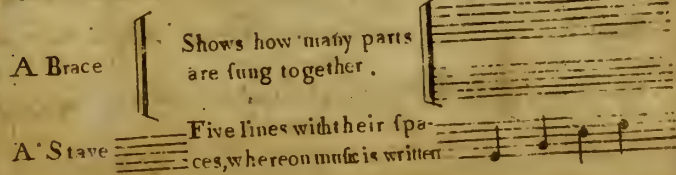
la
fol
fa
la
fol
fa
Mi
la
fol

sta
four
used on

s and their Proportions



B. The notes bear the same proportion to each other in all sorts of time.



Characters.

Explanations.

Examples. 7

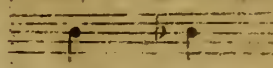
Ledger line—

Is added where notes ascend or descend a line beyond the staff.



Flat, b

Set before a note, sinks it half a tone.



Sharp, #

Set before a note, raises it half a tone.



Flats or sharps, when set at the beginning of a tune, affect all the notes on the same lines and spaces on which they stand, unless contradicted.

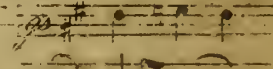
Natural, ♮

Set before a note made flat or sharp by the governing flats or sharps in the beginning of a tune, restores it to its primitive sound.



Slur, ~

Is drawn over so many notes as are sung to one syllable.



Figure, 3

Set over or under any three notes, denotes they are to be sung in the time of two of the same denomination.



Dot or point, .

At the right hand of a note, makes it half as long again, a semibreve equal to three minims, &c.



Single bar, |

Divides the time according to the measure-note of the measure.



Double bar, ||

Shows the end of a strain.

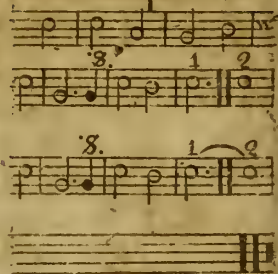


Characters.

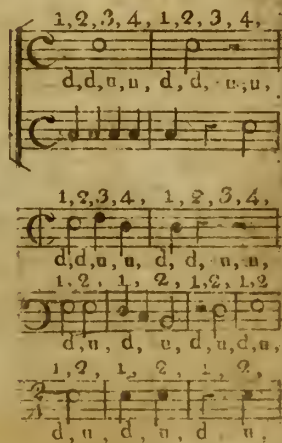
Explanations.

Examples.

Direct,	W	At the end of the staff, shows the place of the succeeding note.
Repeat,	8.	Denotes a repetition of the tune, from the note over, or under, which it is placed, to a double bar, or close.
Figures,	1, 2,	The note, or notes, under figure 1, is sung before repeating, and the note, or notes, under figure 2, after, passing figure 1; but if tied with a slur, both are sung after the repeat.
Close,		Signifies the conclusion or end of a tune.



COMMON-TIME MOODS	First	C	Common time is measured by even numbers or beats, as two, four: the first mood denotes a slow movement; has a semibreve for a measure-note, containing that, or other, notes or rests equal to it, between each single bar, which is held four seconds, or while you may leisurely tell 1, 2, 3, 4, counting 1, 2, with the hand down, and 3, 4, with it up.
	Second	♩	Has the same measure-note as the first mood, and beat in the same manner, only half as quick again; 4 in the time of 3.
	Third	♪	Has the same measure-note and sung as quick again as the first mood: two beats in each bar, one down the other up.
	Fourth	♫	Has a minim for a measure-note; crotchets beat as minims in the third mood, only a third quicker; 3 in the time of 2.



Characters.

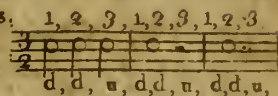
Explanations.

Examples. 9

TRIPLE-TIME MOODS.

First 3
2

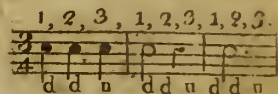
Triple time is measured by odd numbers or threes, the fall double to $\frac{2}{3}$ rise. This mood contains three minims, one pointed semibreve, or other notes, or rests equal to it, in a bar, and sung in the time of three seconds, two beats down, and one up; a minim being performed in the same time as a crotchet in the first mood of common time.



TRIPLE-TIME MOODS.

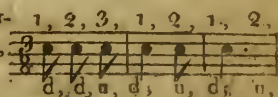
Second 3
4

Contains three crotchets, or one pointed minim, in a bar; beat as the first mood, only half as quick again; a crotchet equal in time to a crotchet in the second mood of common time.



Third 3
8

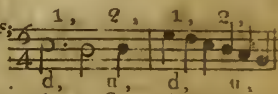
Contains three quavers, or one pointed crotchet, in a bar, which is performed as quick again as the second mood, and beat in the same manner, or only with two beats in a bar, the hand as long again down as up.



COMPOUND MOODS.

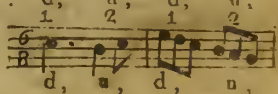
First 6
4

Contains six crotchets in a bar, and sung in the time of two seconds; two equal beats, one down, the other up.



Second 6
8

Contains six quavers in a bar, and beat as the first mood of compound time, only half as quick again.

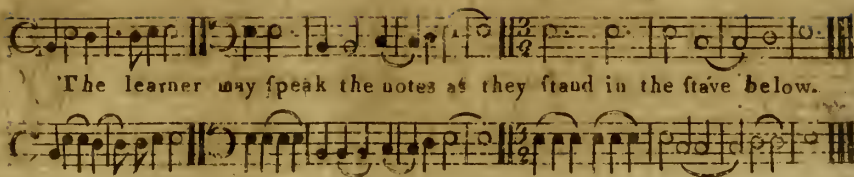


The two last of these moods are a compound of common and triple measure: -- common, as the bar is equally divided, the fall being equal to the rise; and of triple, as each half of the bar is three fold.

☞ NR The hand falls at the beginning of every bar, in all mood of time.

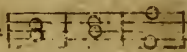
10 Explanations.

Notes of Syncopation, are those driven out of their proper order in the bar, or drive through the bar, and require the hand to be taken up or put down, while sounding.



The learner may speak the notes as they stand in the staff below.

Chord notes: are when one stands directly over another, and one only to be sung by the same voice.



A key, in music, is the principal and governing tone.

There are but two natural primitive keys in music, viz. C the sharp key, and A the flat key. No tune can be formed, rightly and truly, but on one of these two keys, except the Mi be transposed by flats or sharps, which bring them to the same effect as the two natural keys. The last note in the bass is the key note, which is next above or below Mi, if above, it is a sharp key, if below Mi, it is a flat key; or, in other words, if the last note in the bass is named fa, it is a sharp key, and if la, it is a flat key.

In the sharp key, (which is cheerful) every third, sixth, and seventh, is half a tone higher than in the flat and mournful key

Examples.

Sharp Key

7th Mi

6th la

fa

la

3^d fa

la

fa

la

Key fa

Flat Key

7th fa

6th la

fa

la

3^d fa

la

fa

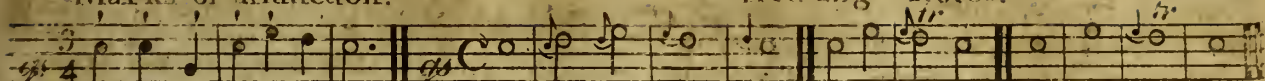
Key la

Graces used in Music.

Marks of distinction.

Leading Notes.

11



Trill,

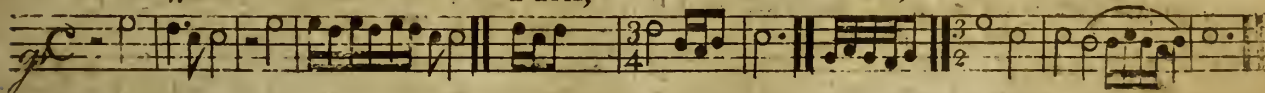
Explained.

Single
Turn,

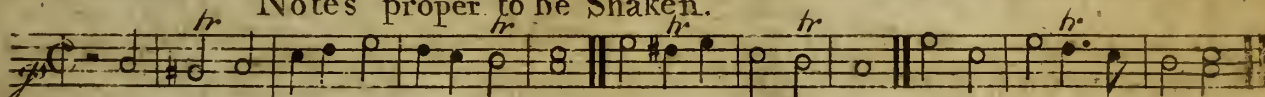
Example.

Double
Turn,

Example.

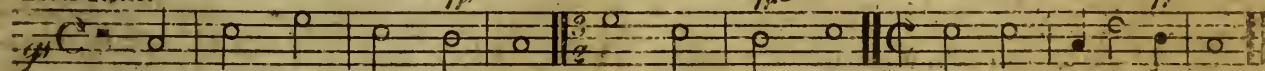


Notes proper to be Shaken.

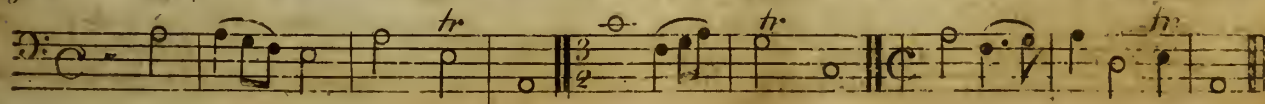
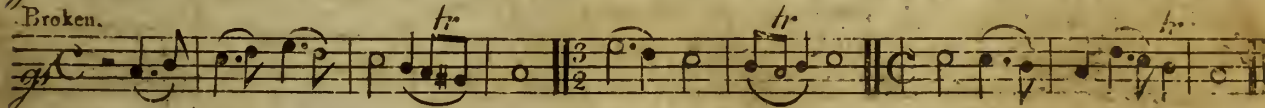


Plain Notes.

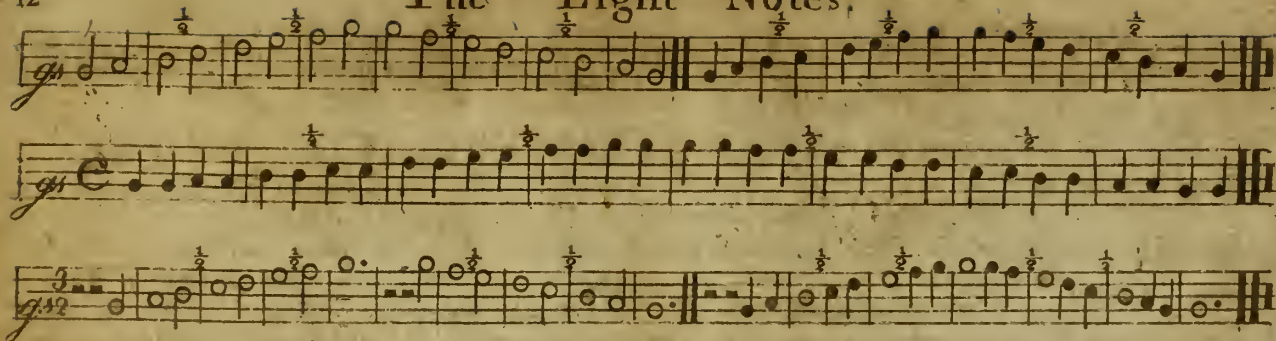
An Example of Transition, or breaking of Notes.



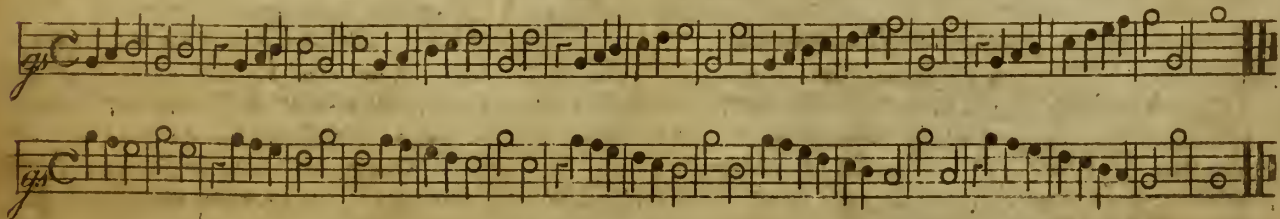
Broken.



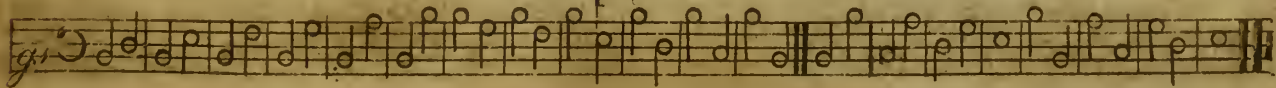
The Eight Notes.

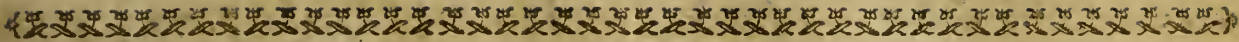


Intervals Proved.



Leaps.





OF TUNING AND FORMING THE VOICE.

LEARNERS, who have attained to a sufficient knowledge of the GAMUT, and first principles of PSALMODY, and can readily tell the name of each line and space, both by letter and note, (especially of the part they are learning) may proceed to tune and form the voice, beginning with the eight notes, giving to each a true and distinct sound; carefully observing the semi-tones between mi and fa, and la and fa, ascending, and between fa and la, and fa and mi, descending.---The mi should be pronounced soft, being called me; or, rather, as with the short i, being a medium between mee and my;---the a, in fa and la, open, as in farm, larm, &c. a medium between fae lae, and fau law;---the o, in sol, open, as sole.---Let the voice be clear and smooth as possible, neither forcing the sound through the nose, nor blowing through the teeth with the mouth shut;---a trembling in the voice is also carefully to be avoided.---All high notes should be sounded soft, but not faint;---the low notes full, but not harsh;---and let all be done with ease and freedom, endeavouring to cultivate a musical voice; observing for imitation, the sweet sound of the violin, the soft melody of the flute, and the tuneful notes of the nightingale."

Having, by diligent practice, become master of all the sounds, rising and falling, both by degrees and intervals, they may then begin to practice in plain Psalmody.

OBSERVATIONS

OBSERVATIONS ON SINGING.

IN order to make any considerable proficiency in Psalmody, the learner should proceed gradually ; beginning with a few plain tunes, in which he should continue 'till he has become perfect, both as to the air and time.

In singing, the notes should not be struck and ended abruptly, like the report of a smith's hammer ; nor yet in a dull and heavy manner, by beginning half a tone under, and painfully arriving at the true sound :---The low notes, indeed, should be sounded full, but the others ought to be struck and ended soft, swelling each sound as the air of the tune may require. This method of sounding is easier for the voice, and, if performed with spirit, will be more pleasing to the ear ; ---and it may here be noted, that swelling a sound, and raising a tone, are essentially different.---Notes of two beats, will admit of a double swell, the first swell the fullest, (except in syncopated notes) the other soft, like an echo. Where no rests are set, the music should go on without intermission---a cessation between the notes is very hurtful to the air ;---it makes the music heavy and dull, and the audience impatient ;---if allowable any where, it is at the end of lines in Psalm-tunes.

All the notes going to one syllable, should be sung with the lips and teeth asunder, and, if possible, at one breath, which should be previously taken for that purpose.---A long chain of notes under a slur, should be sung somewhat softer than plain notes, being lightly warbled in the throat.---Great care should be taken in beating, to keep exact time, and to have the voice accompany the beats.

There

There are several things observed as Graces or Ornaments in Music, the most necessary are,
 1st. The Mark of Distinction,---being set over a note, denotes it is to be sung as distinct and emphatic as possible.

2d. The Appoggiatura, or leading note, which serves for the arriving more gracefully to the following note, either rising or falling, and must be dwelt on according to the length of the note it is made of ; sometimes 'tis used as a preparation to a trill, and is express'd by an intermediate note, or notes.

3d. The Trill or Shake,---which is the shaking of two distinct notes upon one syllable as long as the time allows, always beginning with the upper, and ending on the lower note ; and ought to be used on all descending pointed crotchets, and generally before a close ;---also, on all descending sharp'd notes, and semi-tones, but none shorter than crotchets.---Of these there are two sorts, call'd open or close ; if the next note above the note to be shaken be a whole tone, it is an open shake, but if a semi-tone, 'tis a close shake.

4th. The Turn,---which is either single, or double.---The single turn divides a note into three parts, and may be used on a note of one beat, between two higher notes, when the last note rises a semi-tone.

The double turn, divides a note into five
 parts, which

beats, which

5th. Another grace which is very ornamental, when well performed, is call'd Transition; that is, to slur or break a note, to soften the roughness of a leap :---the turning of thirds up and down, if performed with ease, is especially a beautiful part of music; but notes, descending more than a third, should, generally, be sounded plain, without bending or sliding the voice, especially the sharp key note :---the flat key note may be broke, in descending a fourth, by lightly touching or sliding upon the intermediate notes.---See the examples.

(It is best, however, at first, to sing plain, and not to attempt any turn or humour of the voice, but what is entirely natural to the performer; as the beauty of singing consists, in a great measure, in a kind of ease and seeming negligence.)

6th. Accent, and propriety of expression, is especially necessary to be attended to.

1st. The Accent; to perform which, observe, that as a bar of common time is divided into four parts, a bar of triple time into three parts, and a bar of compound time into six parts; the first and third parts of a bar of common time*, the first of triple time, and the first and fourth of compound time, ought to be adapted to the accent of the words, so that if any part is sung louder than the rest, it must be that on which the accent is placed. Regard should also be had to the words; singing strong where the words are *swift*, *might*, *thunder*, &c. and soft where the words are *so*, *as mild*, *weak*, &c.

the words

Many words which end in y, should be pronounced as ending in e, or the short i, as losfe, eternalle, &c. but not in every instance; the words sanctify, magnify, justify, glorify, are exceptions, being pronounced as they are spelt. Hallelujah, should be pronounced halleluiah.

To sing in concert, there are several things further to be observed. One very essential thing, is to have the parts properly proportioned. Three upon the bass, one upon the tenor, one on the counter, and two upon the treble (in general) is about the proportion required by the laws of harmony.---The voices on the bass should be majestic, deep, and solemn; the tenor, full, bold, and manly; the counter, loud, clear, and lofty; the treble, soft, shrill, and sonorous.

Let each performer sing the part that is most suitable to his voice, and never stretch it beyond its proper bearing, nor strive to sing louder than the rest of the company, unless he is in the place of a leader.

Let the piece be set so that all parts may sing with ease; for which purpose, a pitch-pipe is very convenient.

Let the key-note be sounded first, and the parts take their respective pitches from it. Particular care should be taken, to have every voice perfectly in tune; as the least variation from the true sound, though in but one voice, will render the harmony imperfect.

~~Let the low notes in the bass be struck full, and the high notes soft.~~

ther part is added. When the words are repeated, the accent should be more forcible, unless otherwise directed.

A Solo should be sung soft and graceful.

Time, is so necessary to be observed, (especially in a concert) that without it, the best piece of music would run into confusion of sounds: there should be an exact agreement of time, in all the parts, both as to the beats and accents. Particular attention should, also, be paid to the closing note; not to break it off abruptly, nor yet to die away in a faint and lifeless manner; but let it be sounded clear and smooth, and gently swell the last beat, not jerking, but soft like an echo, and all conclude at the same instant. It would be well to raise the hand somewhat slower, in a closing note of but two beats; always observing to continue the sound the whole time of the last beat.

Decency and uniformity, in the position of body, and in beating of time, ought strictly to be attended to:---A small beat is sufficient for all, except the leader.---All levity, whispering, laughing, or looking about, while singing sacred words, is abominable, and renders the performance contemptible.

The beauty of Psalm-singing depends much on an agreement between the tune and subject; that the melody may express the meaning of the words as much as possible.---For a Psalm of penitence and prayer, the music should be grave, and grounded on a flat key. For a Psalm of praise and thanksgiving, the music should be pleasant and

PSALM TUNES, IN FOUR PARTS.

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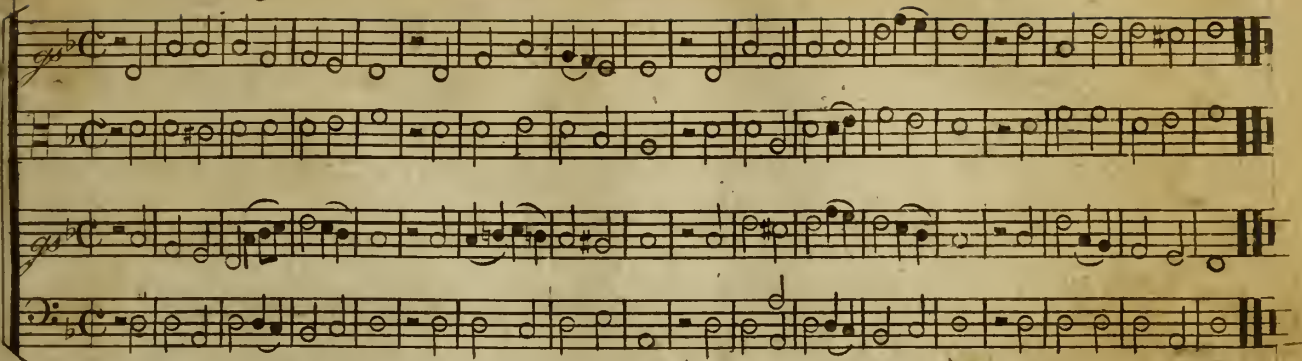
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(*) The tunes with this mark (*) have never before been printed.

Bangor.

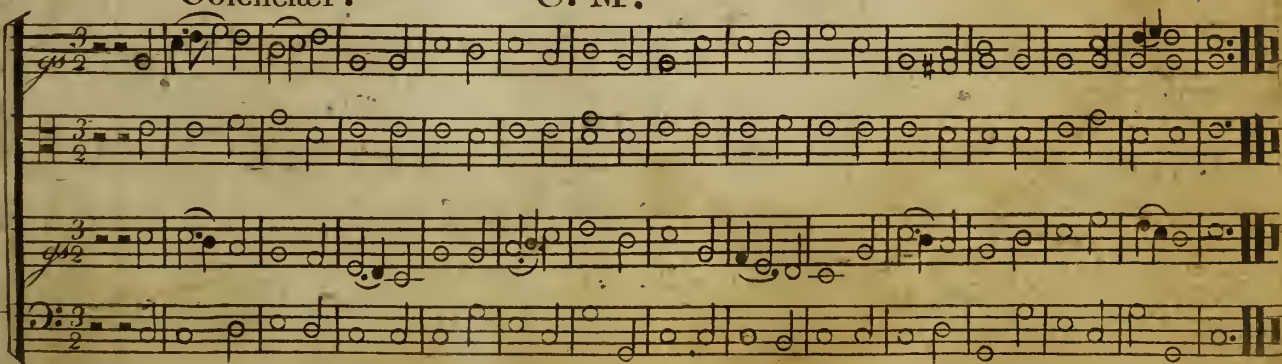
C. M.

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Colchester.

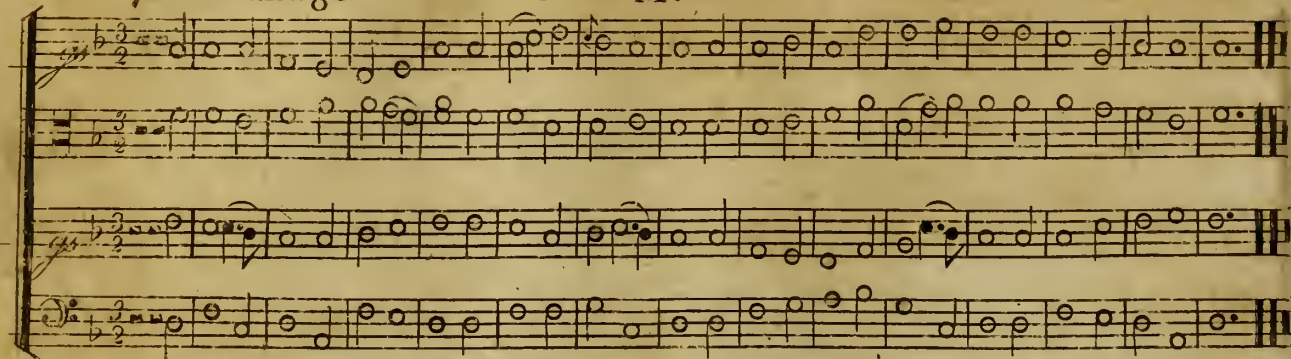
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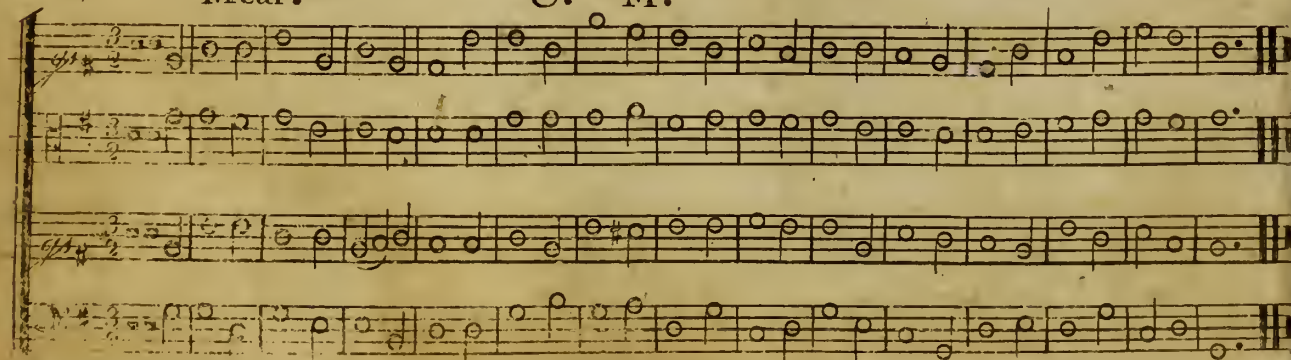
Wantage.

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Mear.

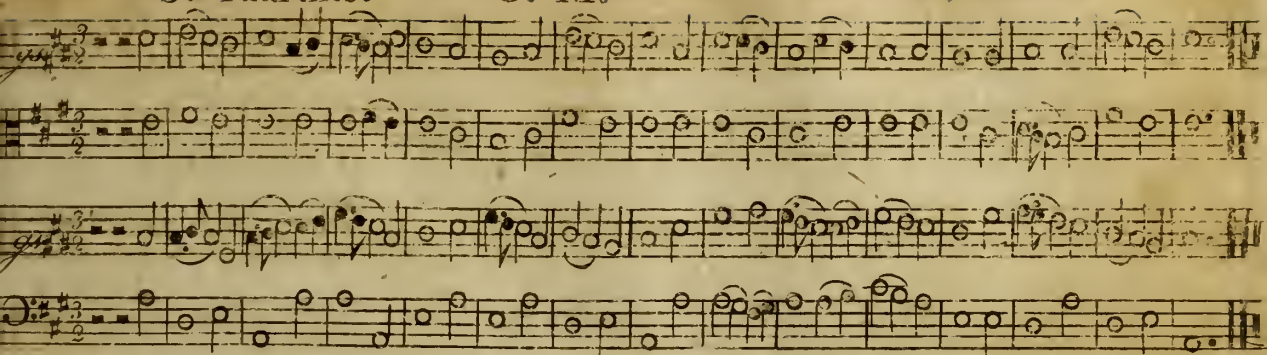
C. M.



St. Martin's.

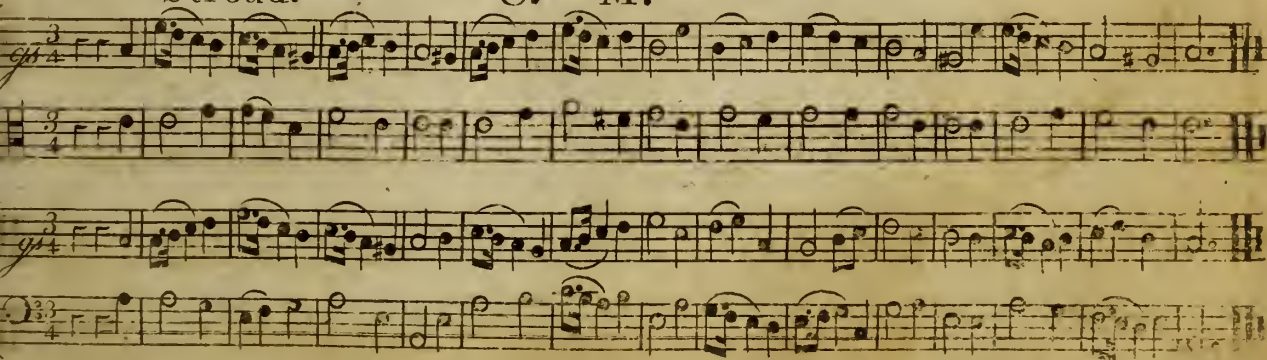
C. M.

3



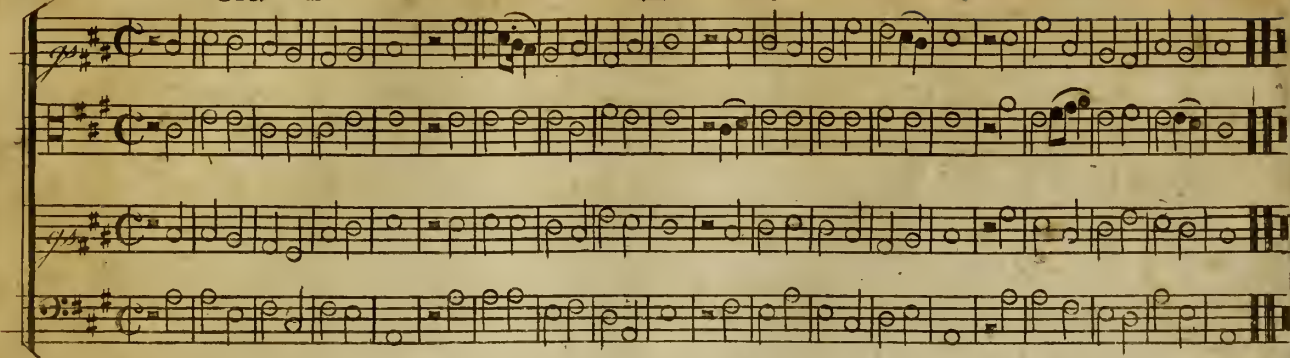
Stroud.

C. M.



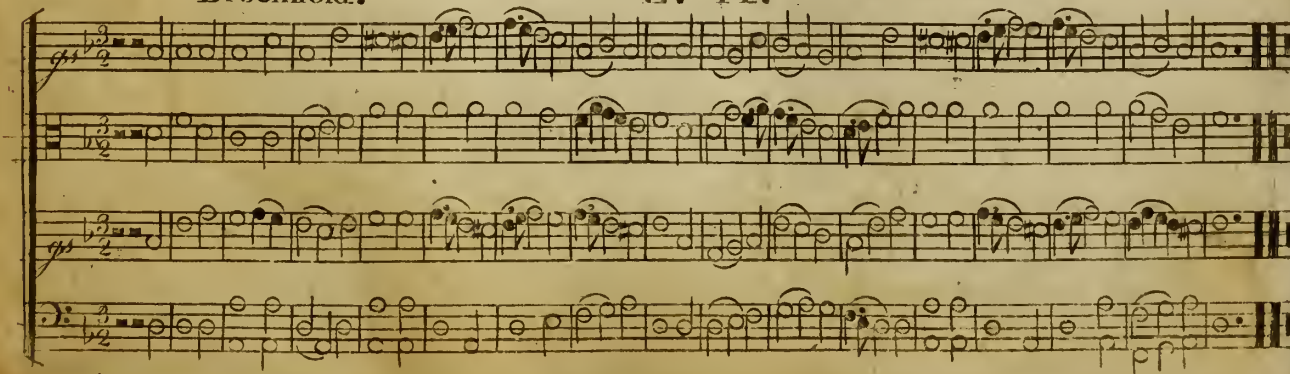
Old 100th.

L. M.



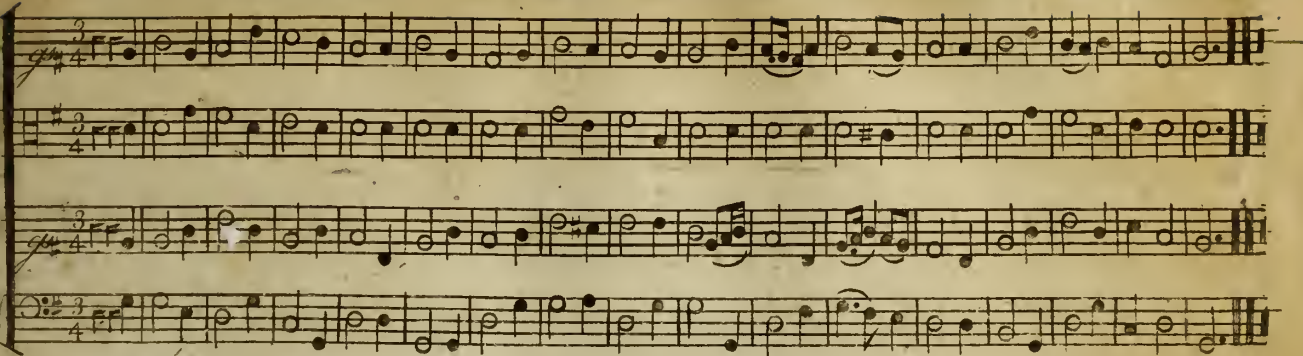
Brookfield.

L. M.

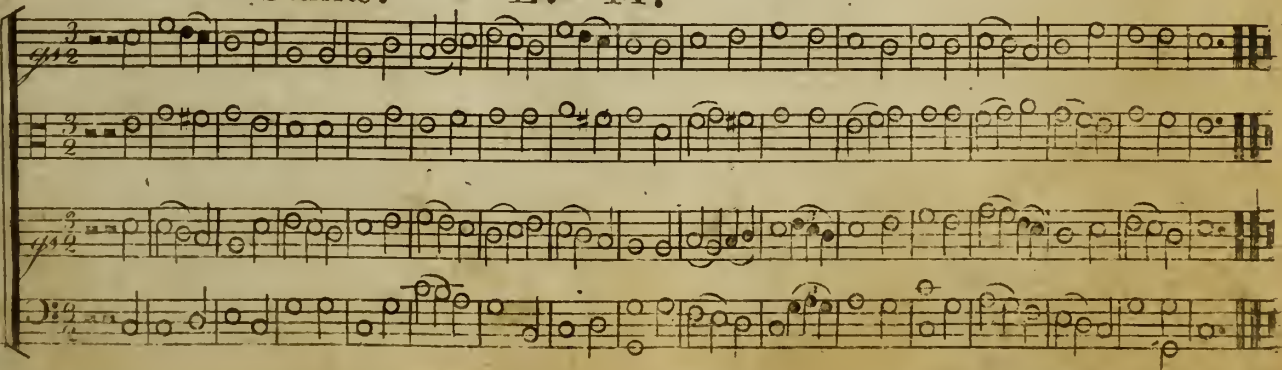


Rickmanfworth. L. M.

5



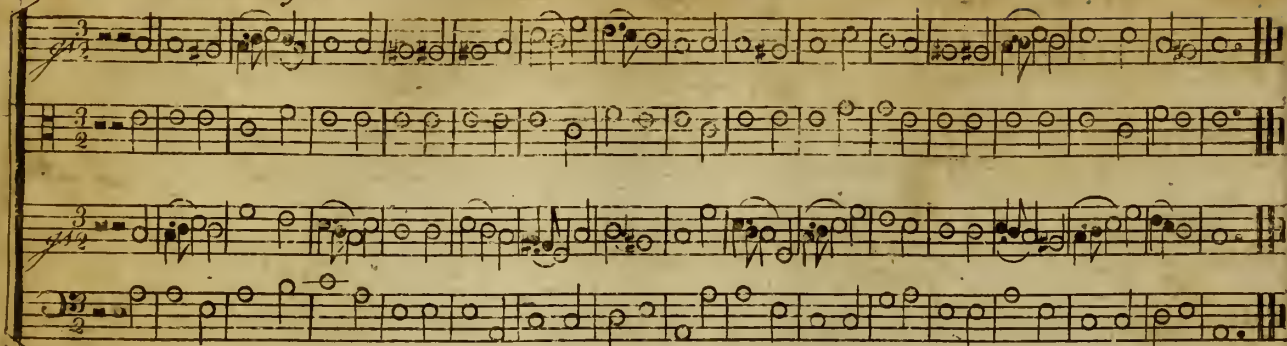
All-Saints. L. M.



6

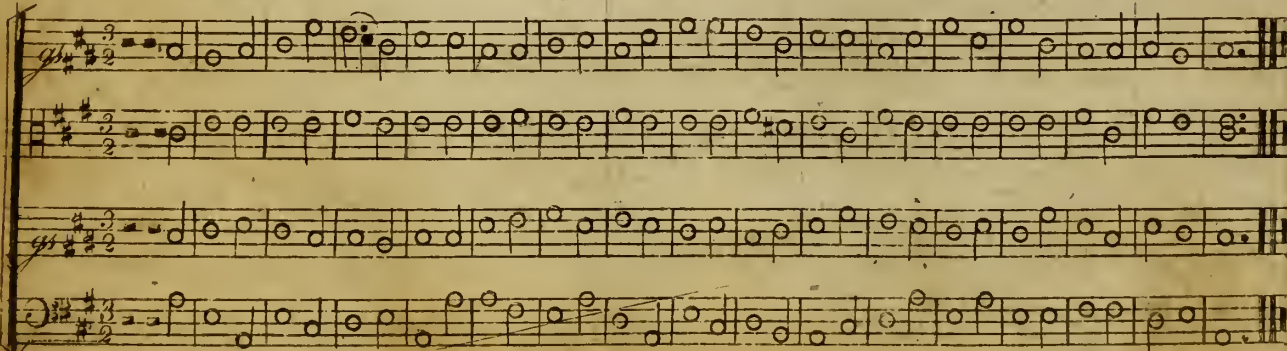
Putney.

L. M.



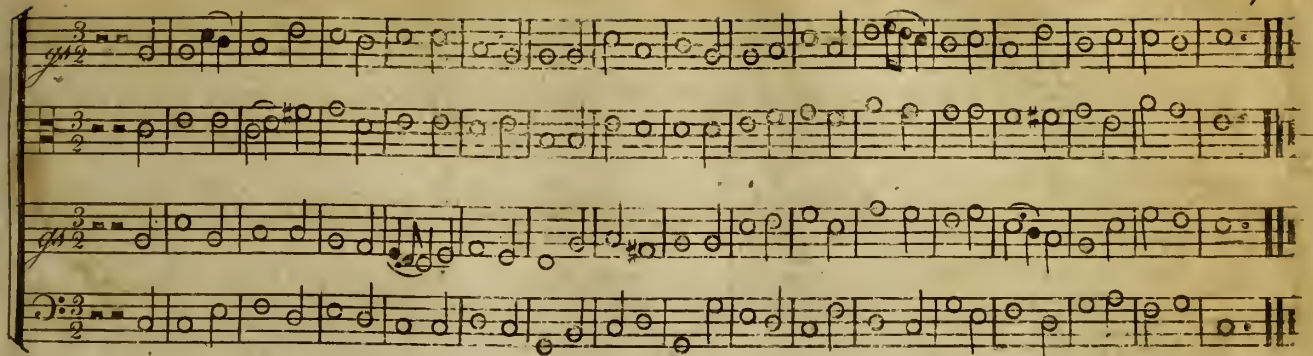
Bath.

L. M.

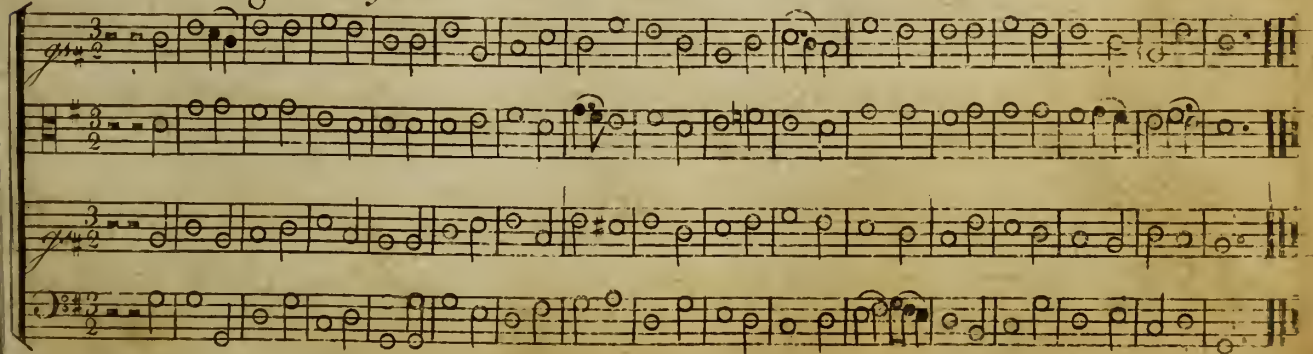


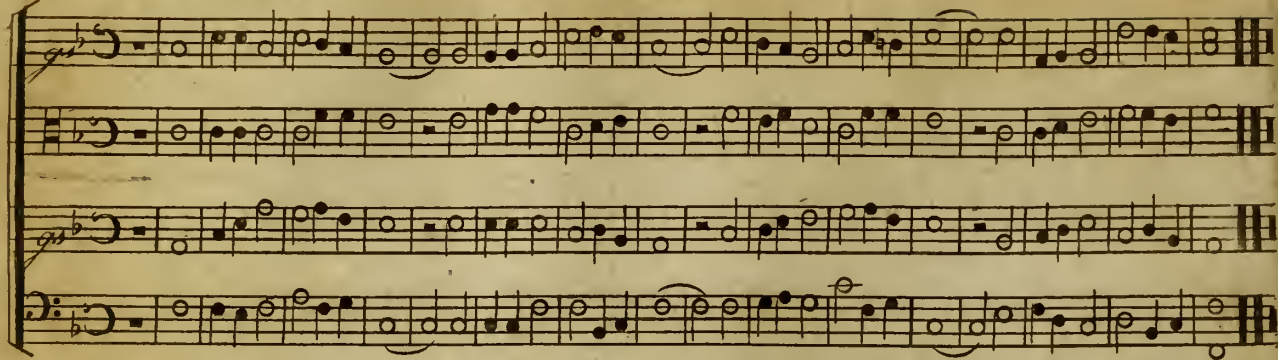
Winchester. L. M.

7



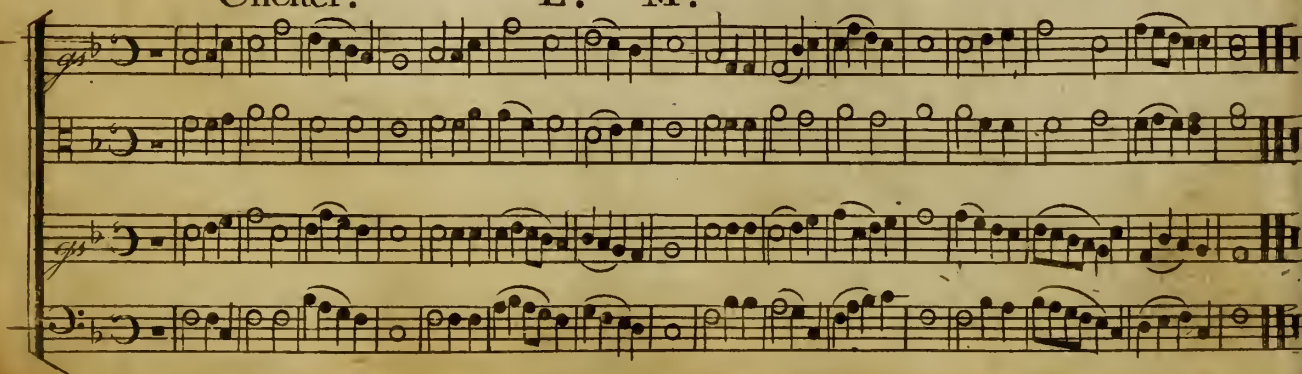
Angels Hymn. L. M.





Chester.

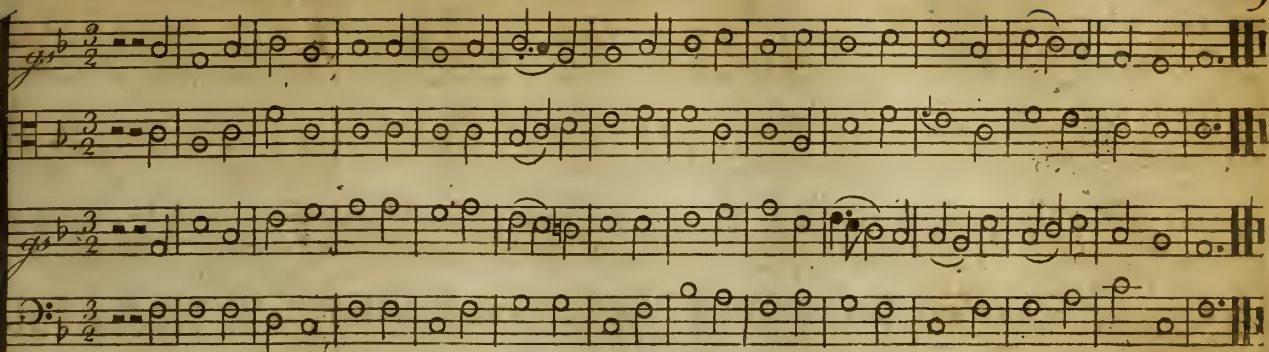
L. M.



Sutton.

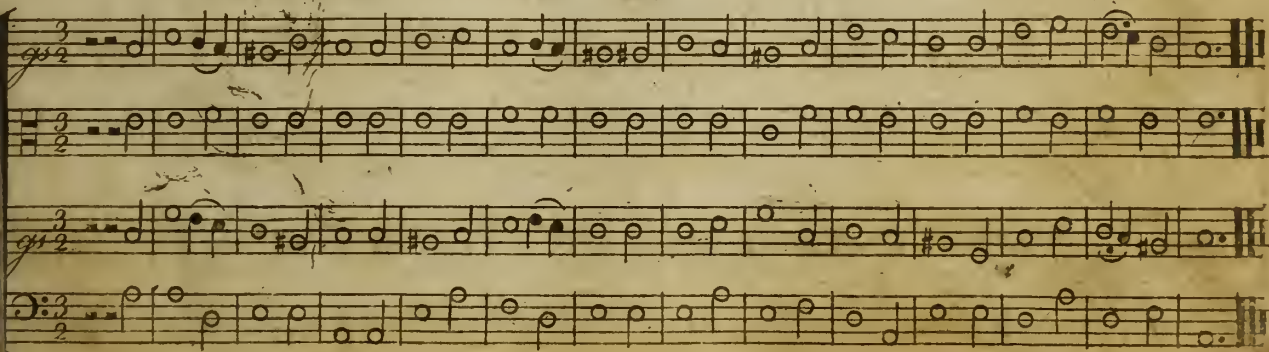
S. M.

9



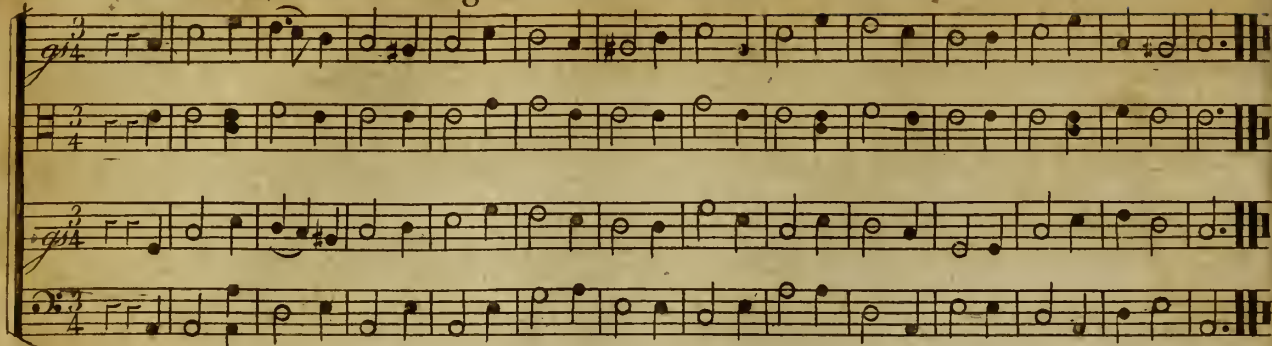
Childerditch.

S. M.



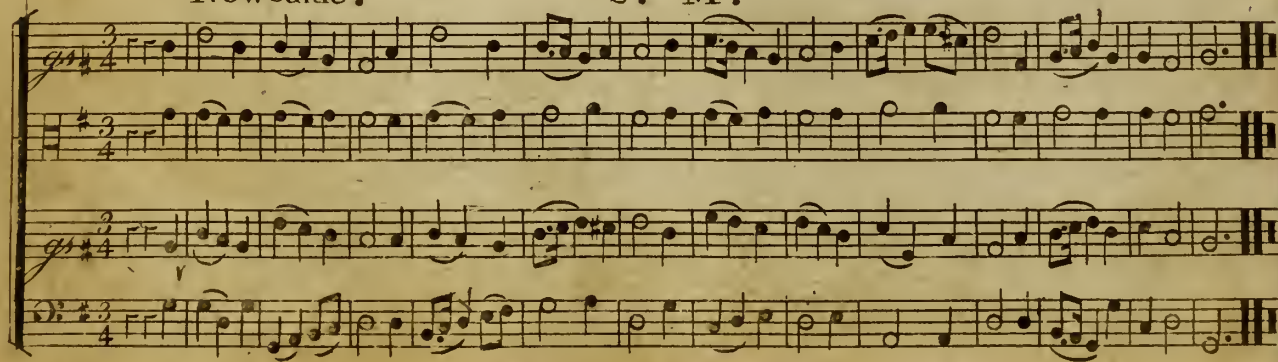
Little Marlborough.

S. M.



Newcastle.

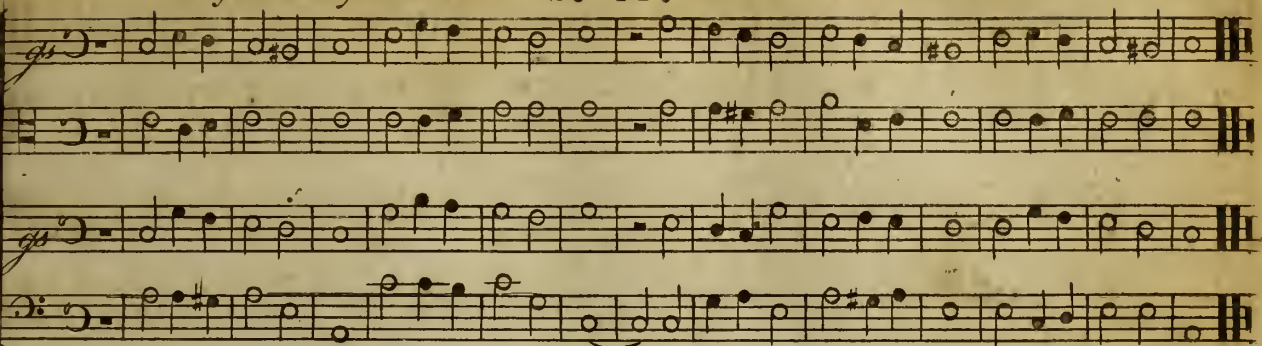
S. M.



Aylesbury.

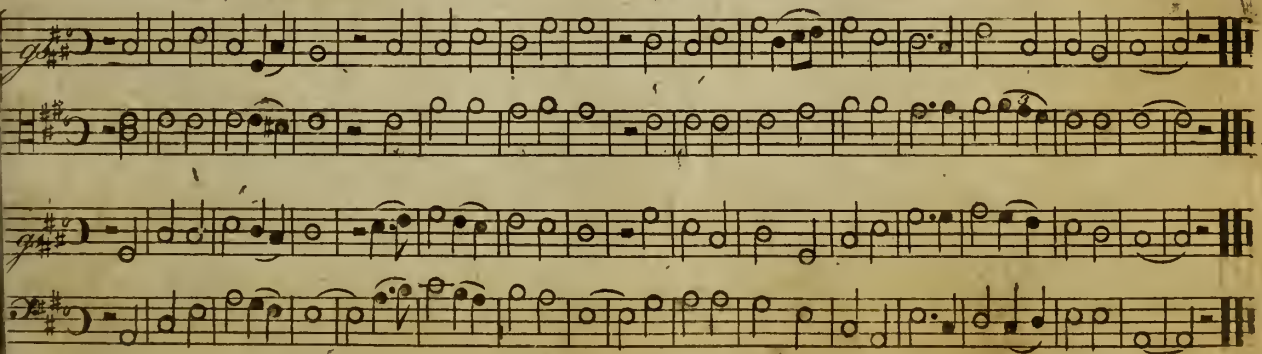
S. M.

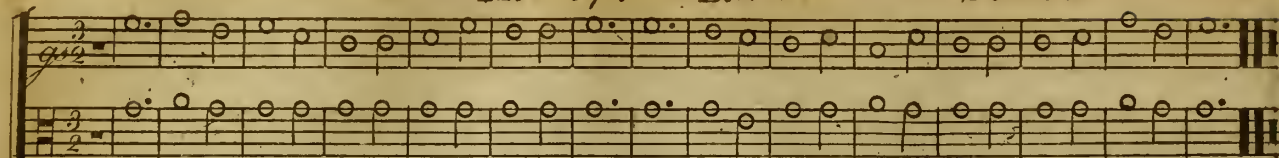
11



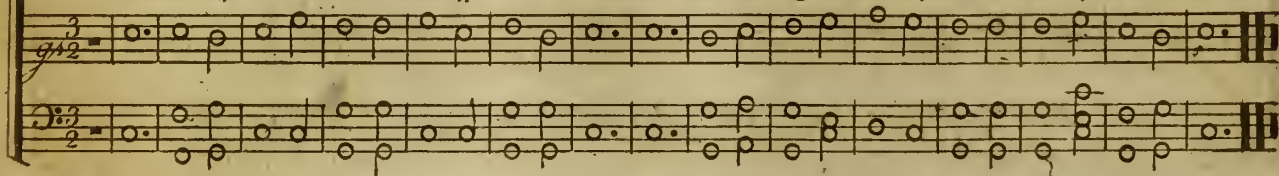
St. Thomas's.

S. M.



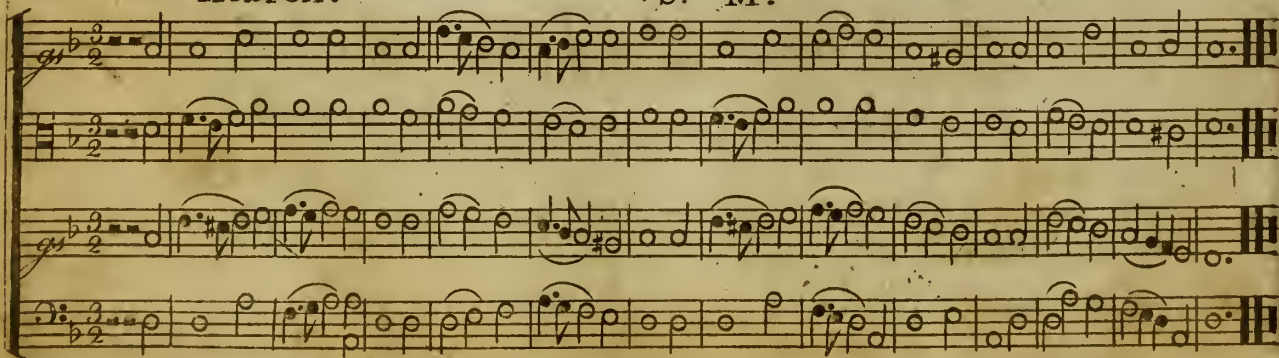


To bleſs thy choſen race, In mercy, Lord, incline; And cauſe the brightneſs of thy face On all thy ſaints to ſhine.



Hebron.

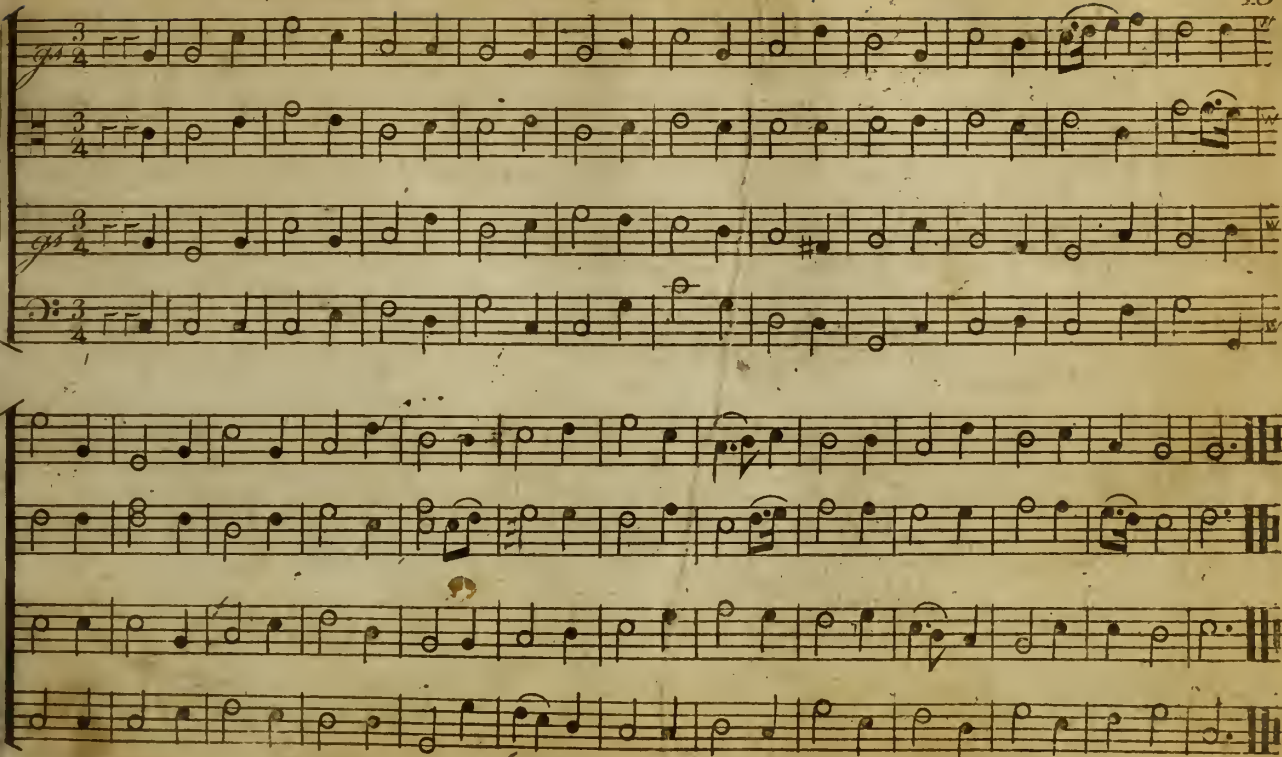
S. M.



St. Hellen's.

P. M.

13





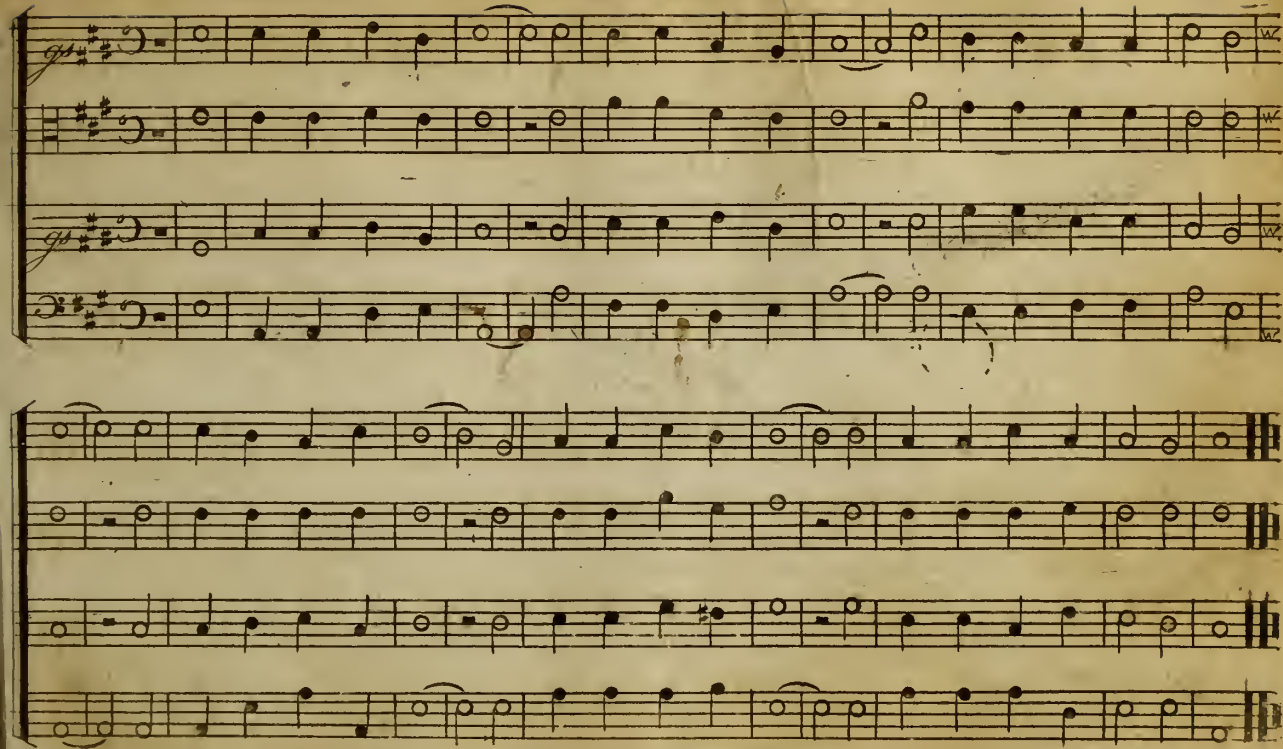
Think, mighty God, on feeble man; How few his hours! how short his span! Short from y^e cradle to the grave.

Who can secure his vi-tal breath Against the bold demands of death, With skill to fly, or pow'r to save?

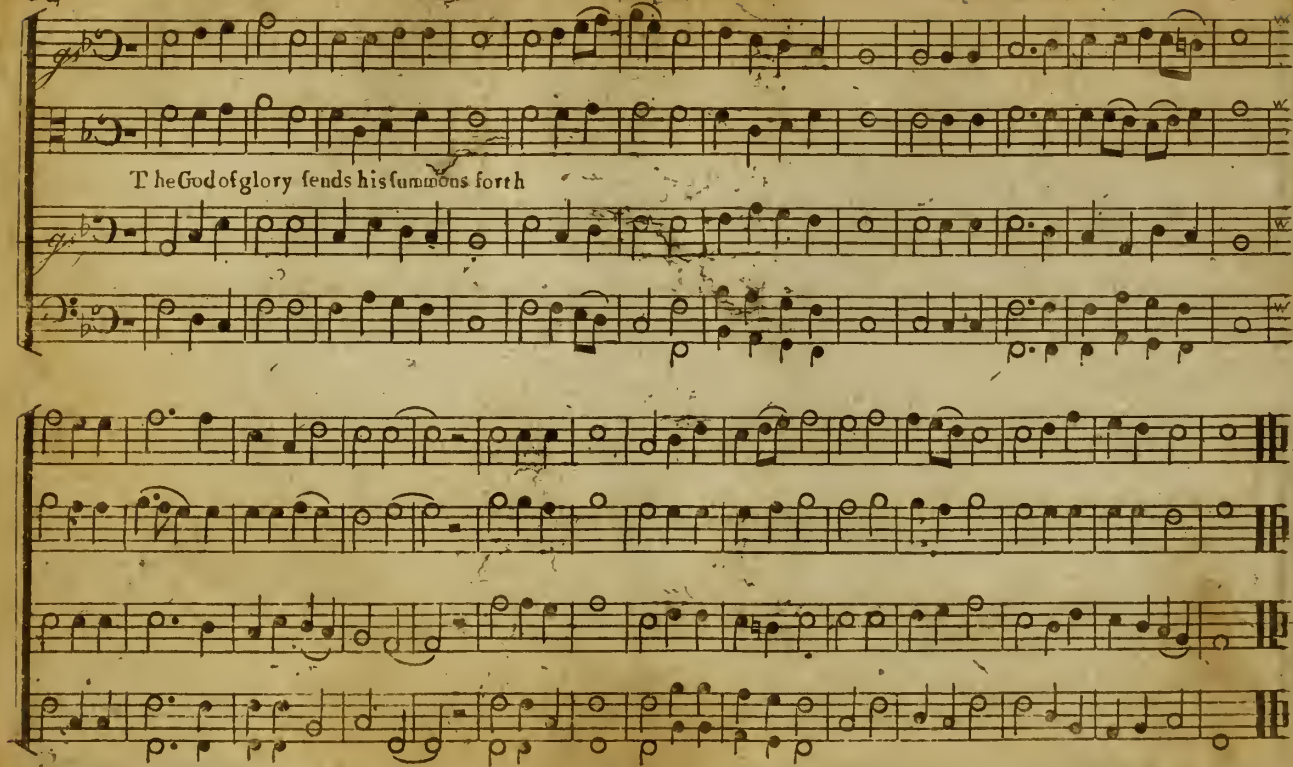
Dalston.

P. M.

15



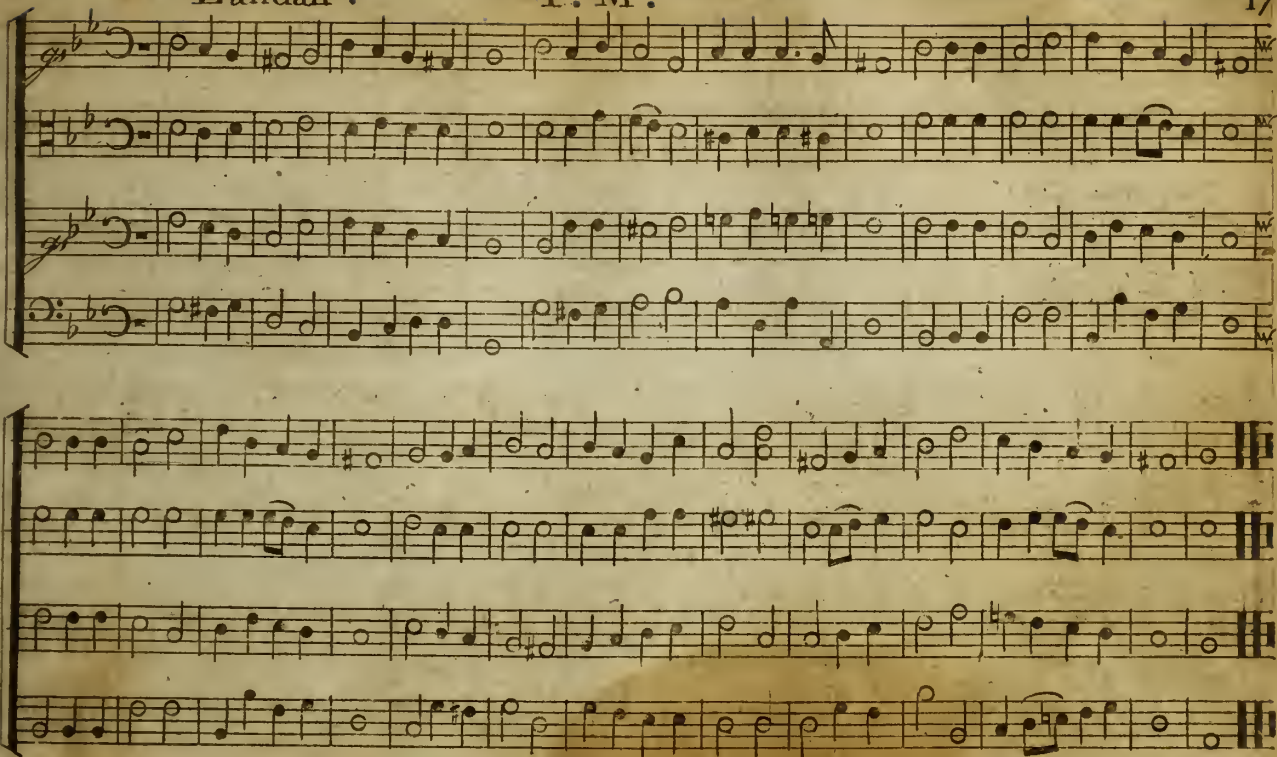
The God of glory sends his summons forth



Landaff.

P. M.

17



O praise ye the Lord, Prepare your glad voice, His praise in the great As-sembly to sing.

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the Soprano and Alto voices, both in G-clef and 2/2 time. The bottom two staves are for the Tenor and Bass voices, both in C-clef and 2/2 time. The lyrics are written below the staves, with the text 'O praise ye the Lord, Prepare your glad voice, His praise in the great As-sembly to sing.' appearing between the second and third staves.

In our great Cre-a--tor let Is--rel re-joyce; And children of Si-on be glad in their King.

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the Soprano and Alto voices, both in G-clef and 2/2 time. The bottom two staves are for the Tenor and Bass voices, both in C-clef and 2/2 time. The lyrics are written below the staves, with the text 'In our great Cre-a--tor let Is--rel re-joyce; And children of Si-on be glad in their King.' appearing between the second and third staves.

America.

P. M.

19

First system of musical notation, consisting of four staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/2. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with many whole and half notes.

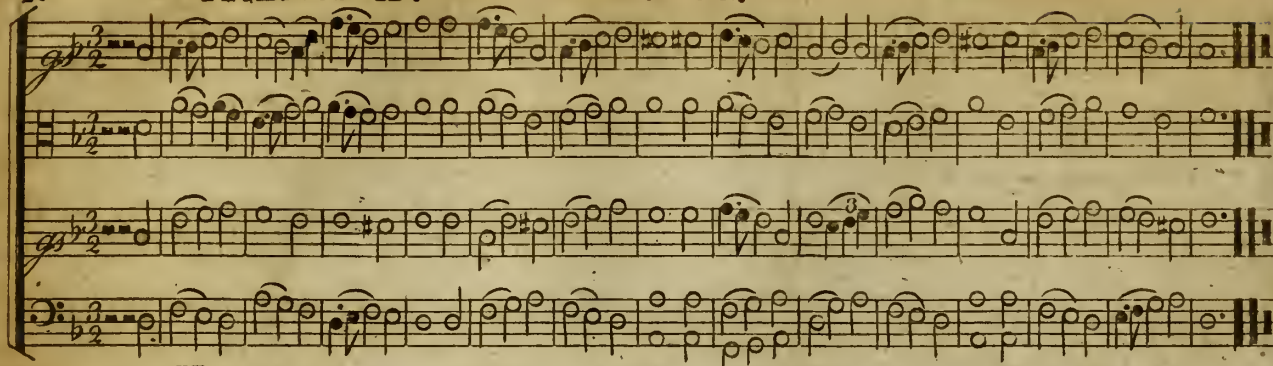
Come let us sing un-to the Lord, And praise his name with one ac-cord. In this de-sign one cho-rus raise

Second system of musical notation, consisting of four staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last two are bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/2. The music continues from the first system.

From east to west his praise proclaim. From pole to pole, ex-to-nd his fame, The skies shall e-cho back his praise,

Princetown.

C. M.



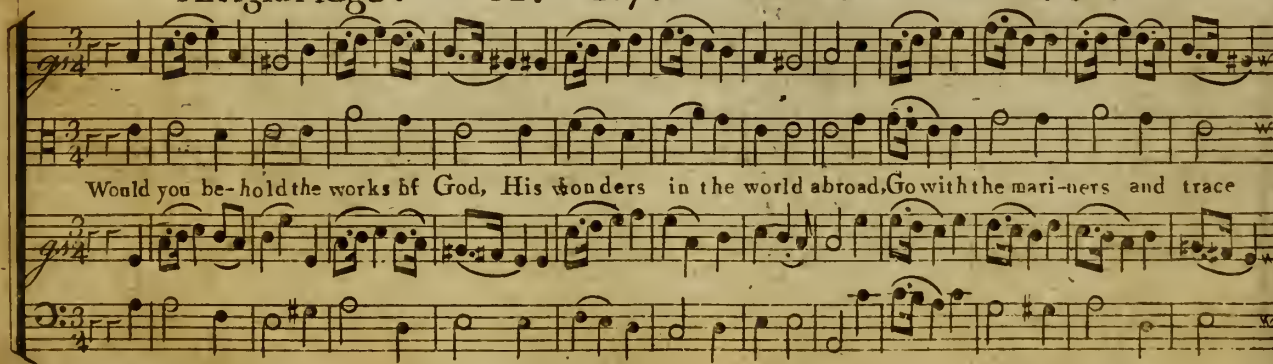
Kingsbridge.

Pf.

107th

Dr. W.

L. M.



Continued.

Columbia .

P. M.

21

The unknown regions of the seas.

Not all the pow'r's on earth, Join'd in a league with hell, Can

disconcert our plan, Which nothing can excel. Since such a friend in God we find ; Adieu to fears of ev'ry kind.

The Lord appears my helper now, Nor is my faith a--fraid What all the sons of earth can do, Since heav'n affords its

This block contains the first system of a musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is an alto clef with a key signature of one sharp. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. The music is written in a double bar line system. The lyrics are written below the second and third staves.

aid. 'Tis safer, Lord, to trust in thee, And have my God my friend, Than trust in men of high degree, And on their truth depend.

This block contains the second system of a musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is an alto clef with a key signature of one sharp. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. The music is written in a double bar line system. The lyrics are written below the second and third staves.

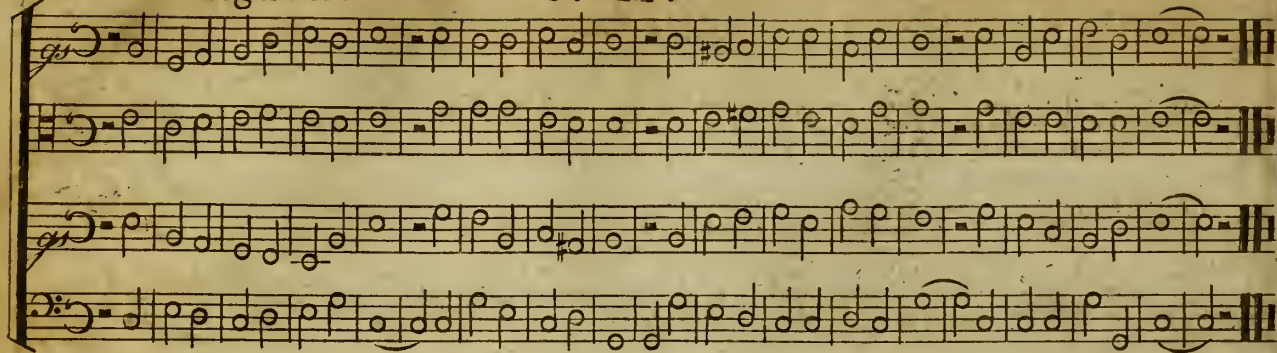
O God of hosts, O God of hosts^e mighty Lord, How lovely is, how love-ly is the place, Where thou enthroned^{where} thou eu-

throned glory, shew'st The bright-ness of, the bright-ness of thy face, ^{thy} bright-ness of, the bright-ness of thy face.

7 min

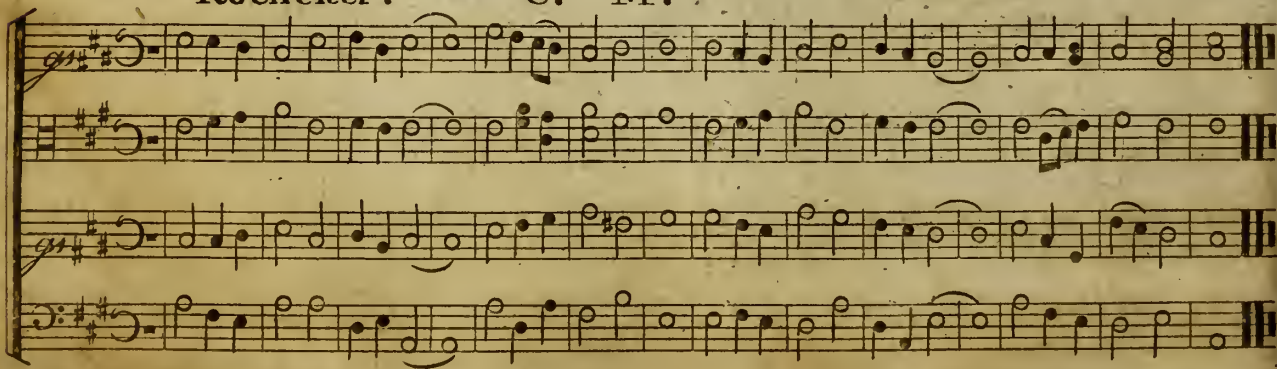
Eg·ham .

C. M.



Rochester .

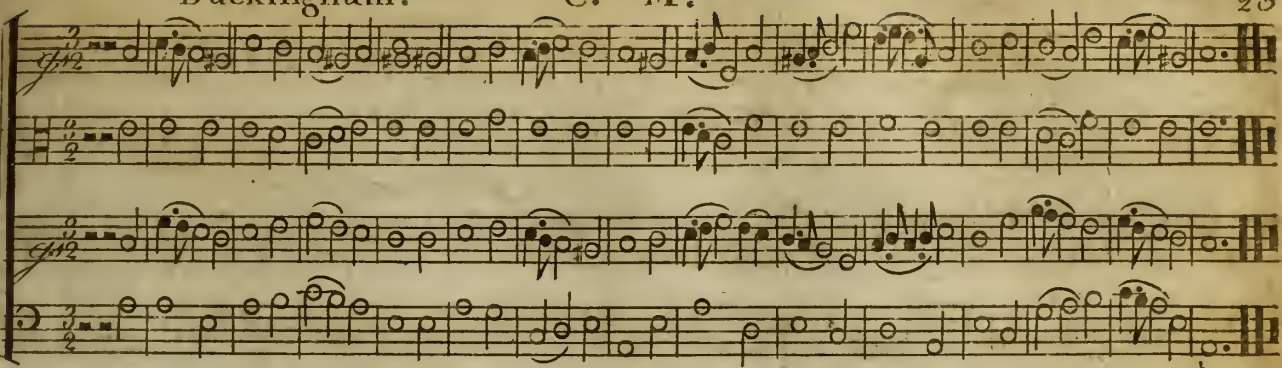
C. M.



Buckingham.

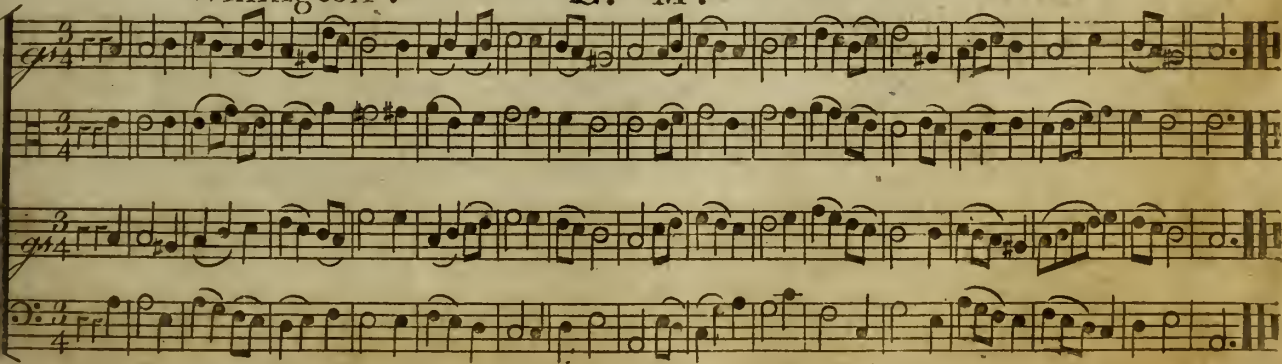
C. M.

25



Willington .

L. M.



150th

Pf.

148th

Dr. W.

L. M.

Loud hal-le-lu-jahs to the Lord From distant worlds where creatures dwell Let heavn begin the so-lemn word,

From distant

Continued.

Amherst.

P. M. 27

And found it dreadful do - - - wn to hell.

And found it dreadful do - - - wn to hell.

And found it dreadful do - - - wn to hell.

And found it dreadful do - - - wn to hell.

And found it dreadful do - - - wn to hell.

And found it dreadful do - - - wn to hell.

And found it dreadful do - - - wn to hell.

And found it dreadful do - - - wn to hell.

Blest are the souls that hear & know The gospels joyful sound; Peace shall attend & path they go, And light their steps surround.

New Eagle-Street.

S. M.

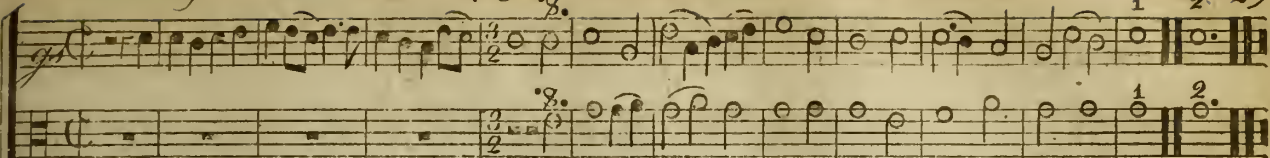
9th

Pf.

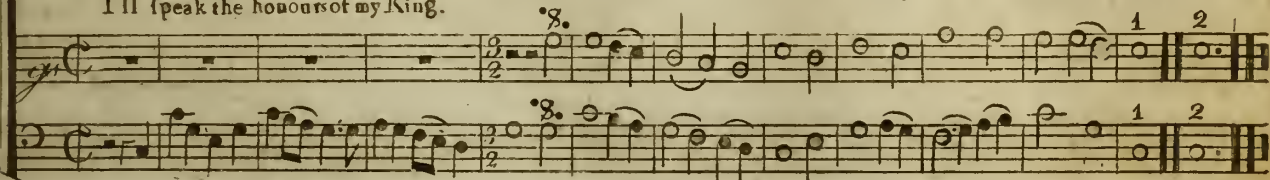
4 5thD^r W.

C. M.

1 2 29



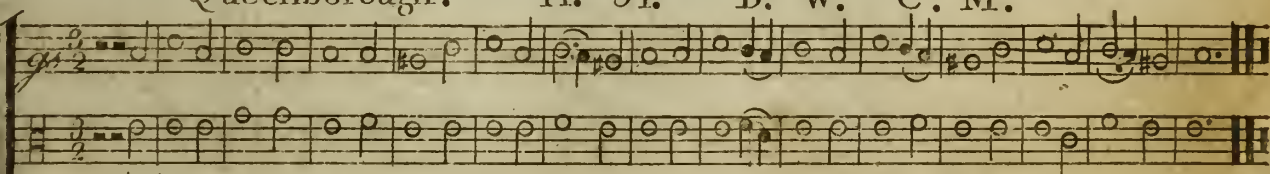
I'll speak the honour of my King.



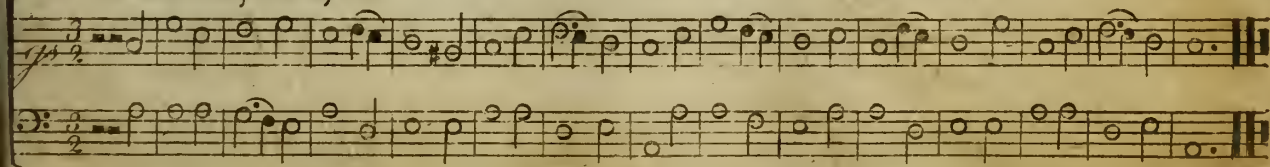
Queenborough.

Pf. 5thD^r W.

C. M.



O God of mercy hear my call.



Musical score for 'New North' in C major, common time. It consists of four staves. The first staff is for Soprano (Soprano), the second for Alto (Alto), the third for Tenor (Tenor), and the fourth for Bass (Bass). The lyrics 'O praise the Lord' are written under the second staff.

O praise the Lord

Musical score for 'Watling' in D major, common time. It consists of four staves. The first staff is for Soprano (Soprano), the second for Alto (Alto), the third for Tenor (Tenor), and the fourth for Bass (Bass). The lyrics 'I'll bleſs the Lo...rd from day to day; How good are all, how good are all his ways! Ye humble ſouls that uſe to pray,' are written under the second staff.

I'll bleſs the Lo...rd from day to day; How good are all, how good are all his ways! Ye humble ſouls that uſe to pray,

Continued.

Sherburne. Pf. 133^d Dr. W. P. M. 31

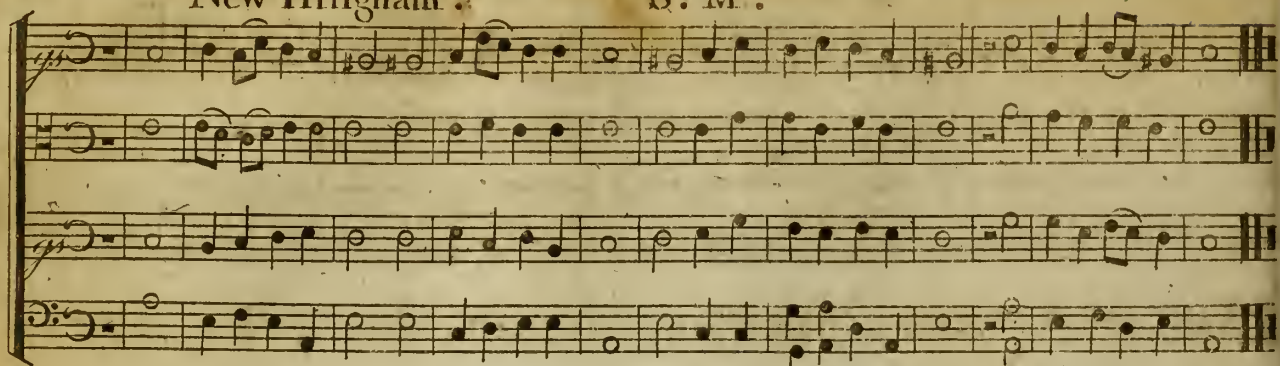
Come, he-----lp my lips to praise.

How pleasant 'tis to see, Kindred and friends agree, Each in their proper

sta-tion move, And each fulfill their part With sympathizing heart, In all the cares of life and love.

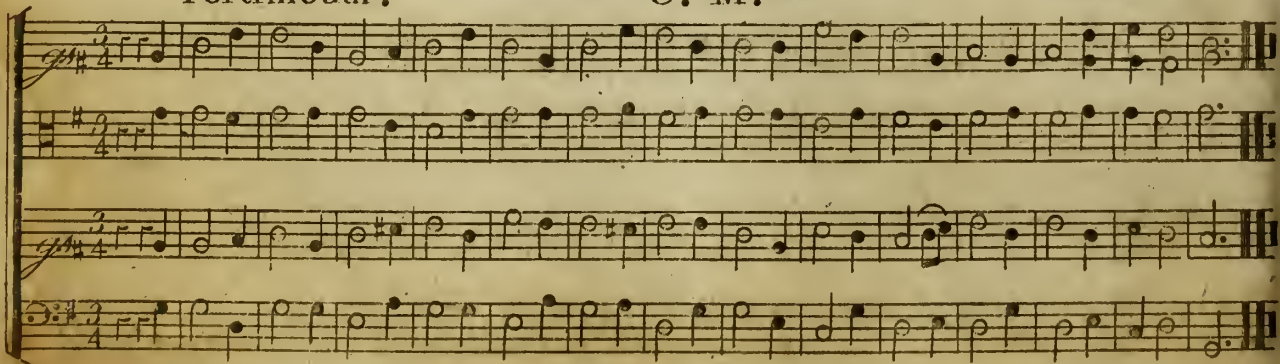
New Hingham.

S. M.

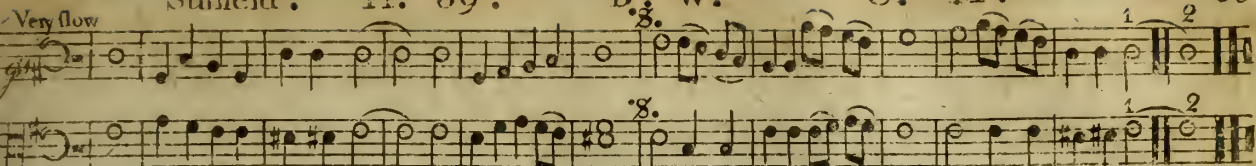


Portsmouth.

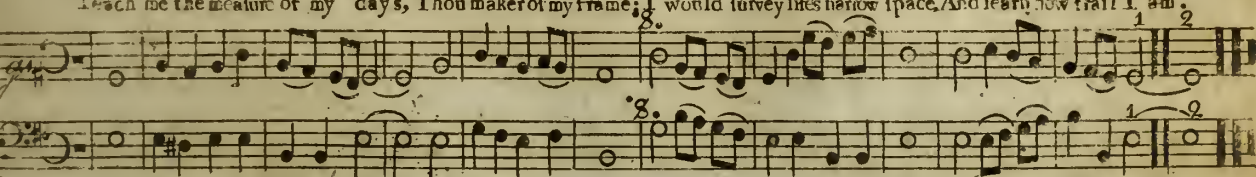
C. M.



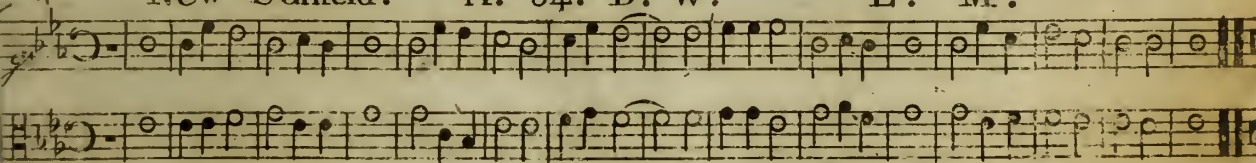
Very slow
Suffield. Pf. 39th D: W. C. M. 33



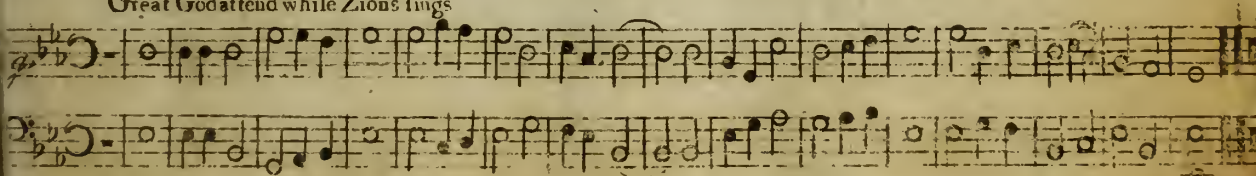
Teach me the measure of my days, Thou maker of my frame: I would survey life's narrow space, And learn how frail I am.

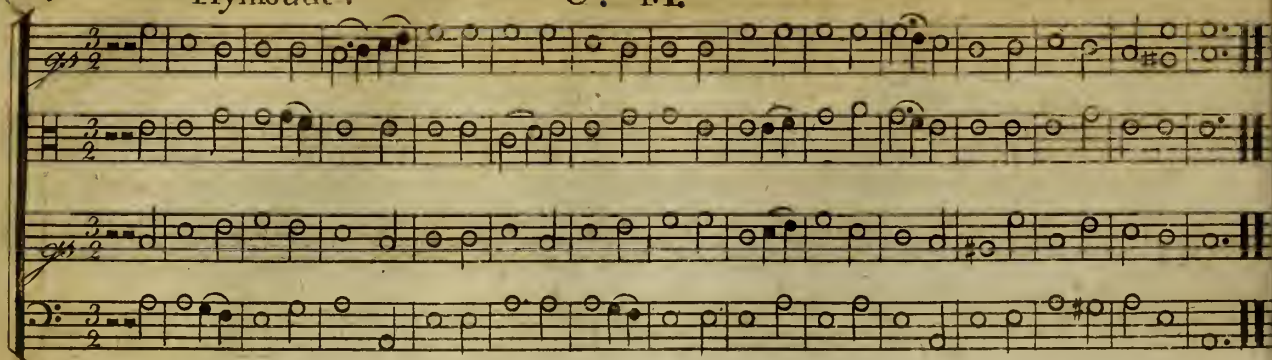


* New Suffield. Pf. 84th D: W. L. M.

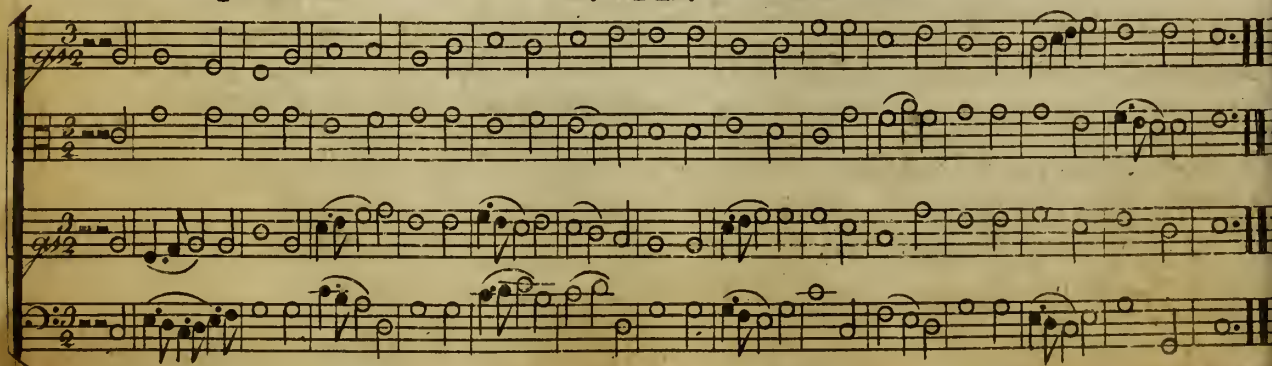


Great God attend while Zions sings



14 5th.

C . M .

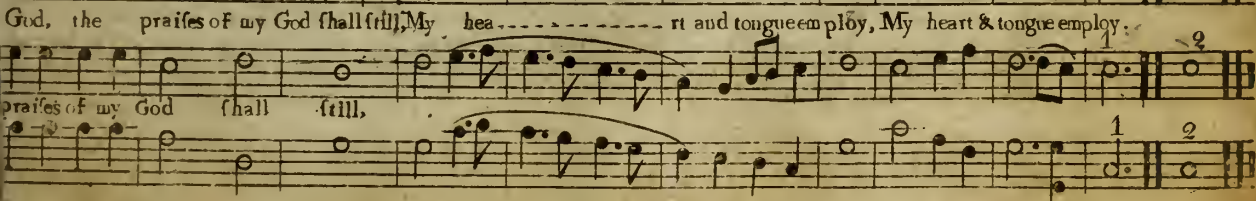
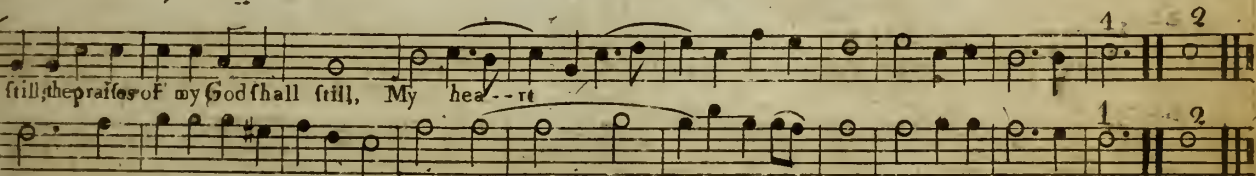
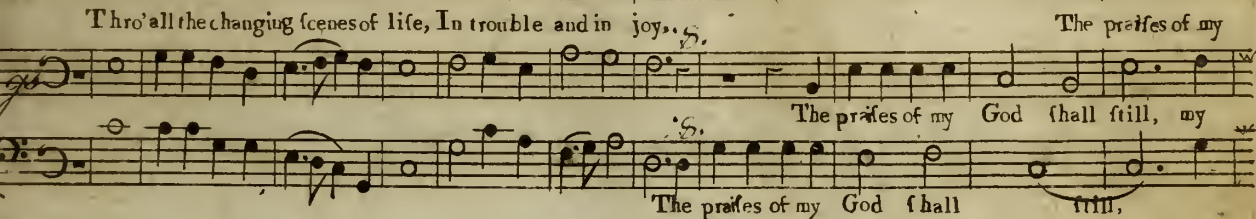
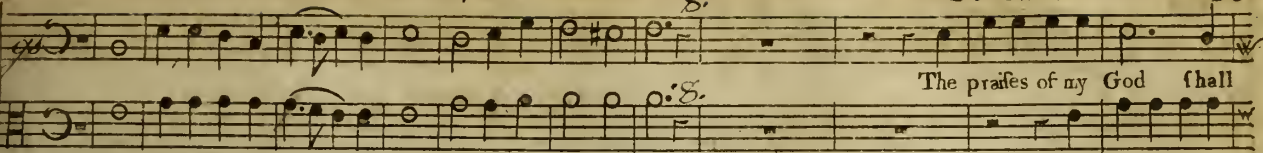


34thPr. 34th

B. and T. S.

C. M.

35



O God, my heart,

O God, my heart is ful-ly bent To mag-ni-fy thy name; My tongue with chea-rful

O God, my heart

O God,

This system contains the first four staves of the musical score. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words spanning across multiple staves. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests.

songs of praise, my tongue shall cheer-ful songs of praise shall ce-le-brate thy fame, shall ce-le-brate thy fame.

This system contains the next four staves of the musical score. The lyrics continue from the previous system. The musical notation remains consistent with the first system, using a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth staff.

*

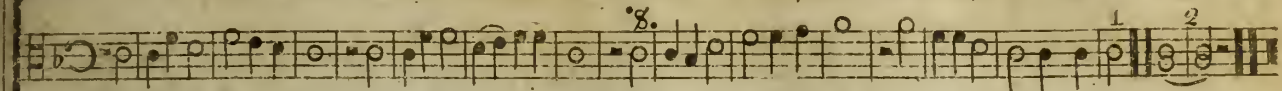
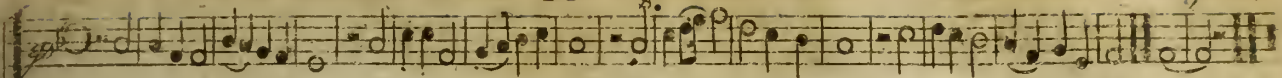
White Haven.

Pf. 45th

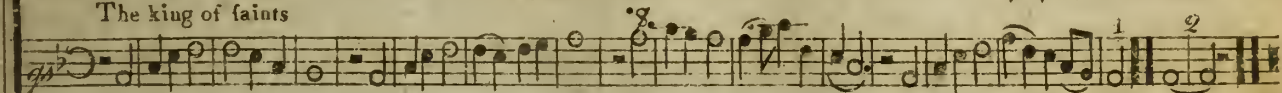
D! W.

L. M.

37



The king of saints



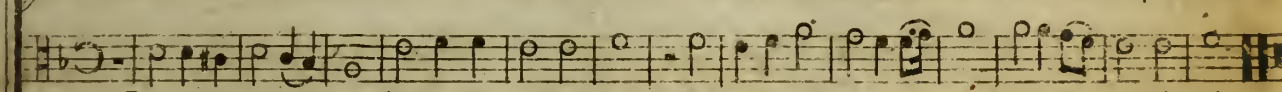
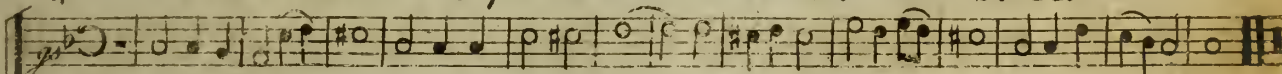
*

Christiana.

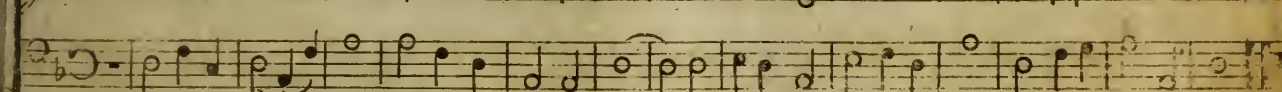
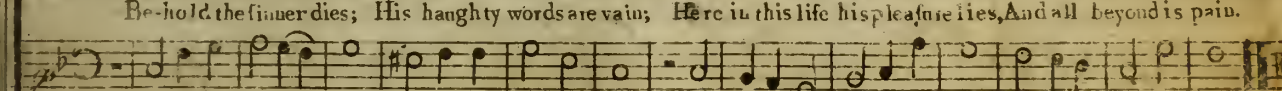
Pf. 17th 2^d verse

D! W.

S. M.



Be-hold the sinner dies; His haughty words are vain; Here in this life his pleasures lies, And all beyond is pain.



O praise the Lord in that blest place,

O praise &c From whence his goodness largely flows: Praise him in heav'n where he his

O praise the Lord in that blest place,

O praise &c

This system contains the first four staves of music. The first staff is a vocal line with lyrics 'O praise the Lord in that blest place,'. The second staff is a vocal line with lyrics 'O praise &c From whence his goodness largely flows: Praise him in heav'n where he his'. The third staff is a vocal line with lyrics 'O praise the Lord in that blest place,'. The fourth staff is a vocal line with lyrics 'O praise &c'.

face, weild in per-fect glo-ry shows. Praise him for all his mighty acts, Which he on our be-half has done;

This system contains the next four staves of music. The first staff is a vocal line with lyrics 'face, weild in per-fect glo-ry shows. Praise him for all his mighty acts, Which he on our be-half has done;'. The second staff is a vocal line with lyrics 'face, weild in per-fect glo-ry shows. Praise him for all his mighty acts, Which he on our be-half has done;'. The third staff is a vocal line with lyrics 'face, weild in per-fect glo-ry shows. Praise him for all his mighty acts, Which he on our be-half has done;'. The fourth staff is a vocal line with lyrics 'face, weild in per-fect glo-ry shows. Praise him for all his mighty acts, Which he on our be-half has done;'.

Continued .

Newbury .

39

His kindness this return ex-acts, which with our praise should equal run.

How awful is thy chastening rod?

Pf. 77th Dr W .

C. M.

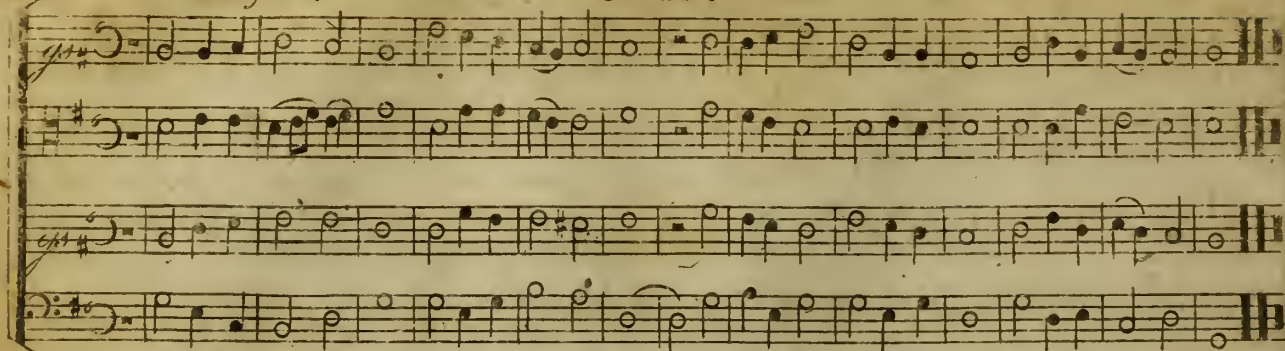
How ho---ly i---s

May thy-- own children say, The great, the wise, the dreadful God!

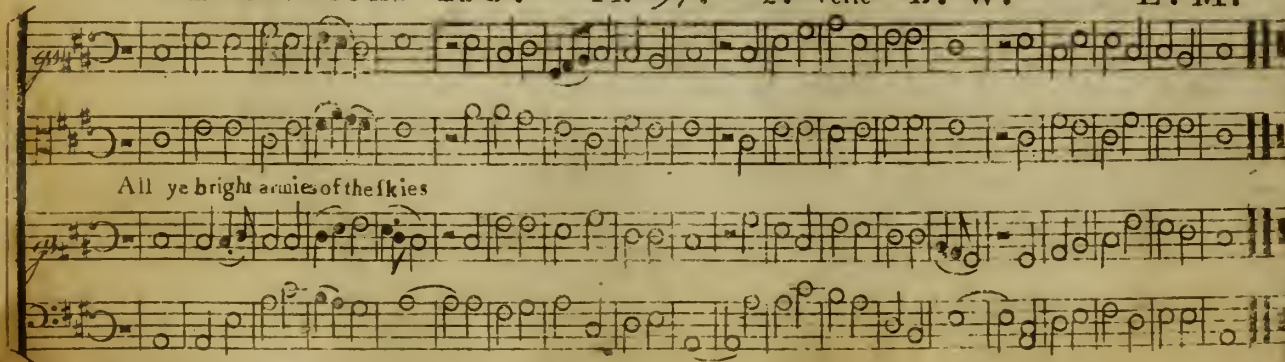
How ho---ly is his way!

How ho---ly is his way, how ho---ly

How ho---ly is his way,



Brentwood's 100th Ps. 97th 2^d verse D. W. L. M.



Tenor

24th

Pf.

24th

B. & T.

C. M.

Double.

41

Erect your heads, eternal gates; Unfold to en-ter

Who is this King this King of Glo-ry? The Lord for

tain The King of Glo-ry: see! he comes With his celestial train..

Who?

8. Lively

strength, The Lord for strength renown'd In battle mighty o'er his foes Eternal Victor crowd, Eter-nal Victor crowd.

Let the Re-dee-mers name be sung Thro'ev'ry land, by.

Let the cre-a-tor's praise be:

From all that dwell be low the skies,

This system contains the first three staves of music. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is an alto clef. The third staff is a bass clef. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words appearing on the second and third staves.

ev'ry tongue, Let the Re-dee-mers name be sung Thro'ev'ry land, by ev'ry tongue. O come, loud an them, let us sing: Loud

This system contains the next three staves of music. The lyrics continue below the staves, with some words appearing on the second and third staves.

Continued.

43

thanks to our Almighty King. For we our voices high should raise, When our sal-va-tion's rock we praise. In to his

pre-sence let us hast, To thank him for his favours past. Down on our knees devoutly all Before the Lord our maker fall.

My sorrows like a flood, Impatient of restraint: In-to thy bosom O, in-to thy bosom O my God,

In-to thy bosom O, in-to thy bosom O my God,

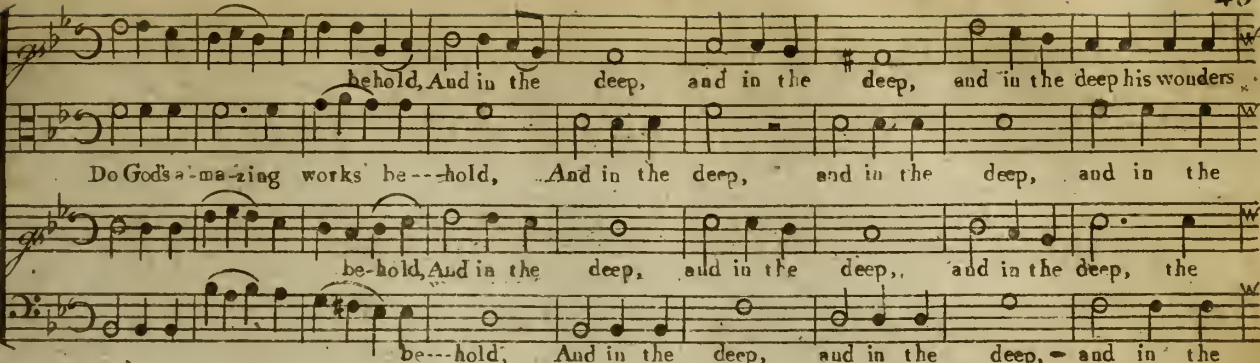
In-to thy bosom O my God,

Pool: Pf. 107th Part 4th B. and T.

Poor out a long complaint. They that in ships, with courage hold, O'er swell-ing waves their trade pursue,

Continued.

45

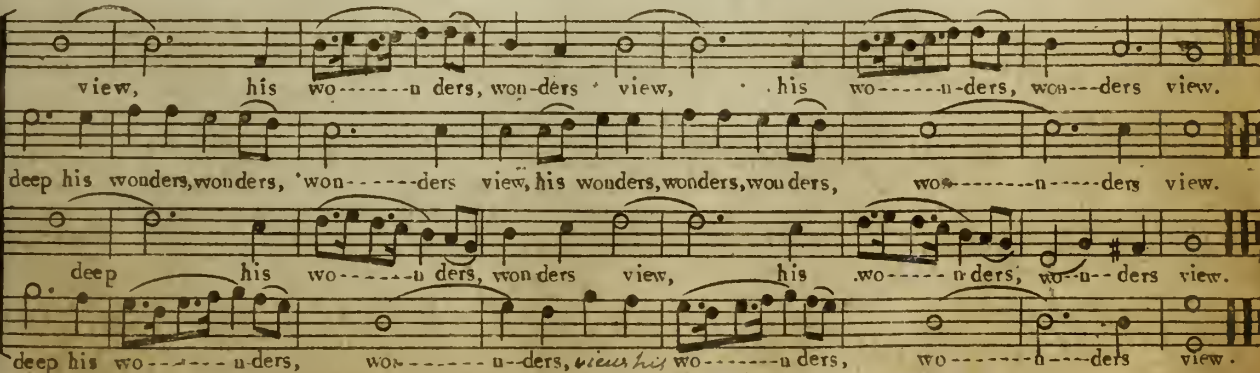


behold, And in the deep, and in the deep, and in the deep his wonders.

Do Gods a-ma-zing works be--hold, And in the deep, and in the deep, and in the

be-hold, And in the deep, and in the deep,, and in the deep, the

be--hold, And in the deep, and in the deep, - and in the

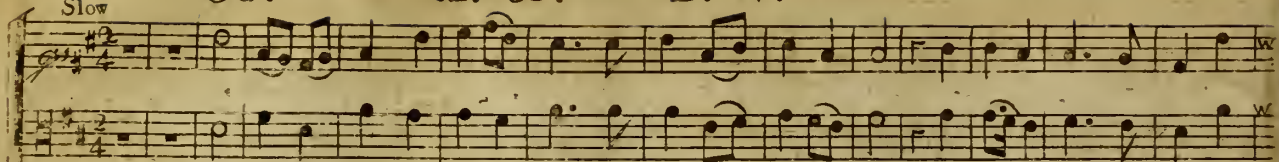


view, his wo-----n ders, won-ders view, his wo-----n-ders, won--ders view.

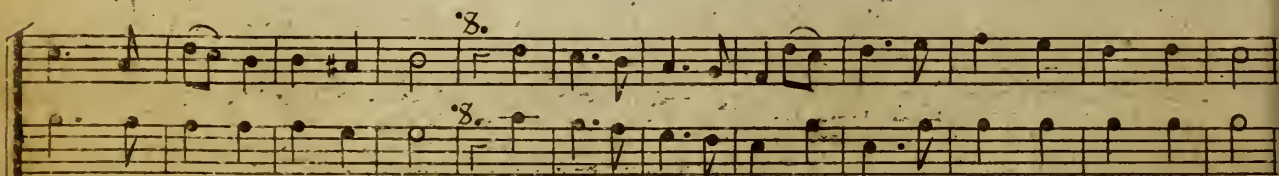
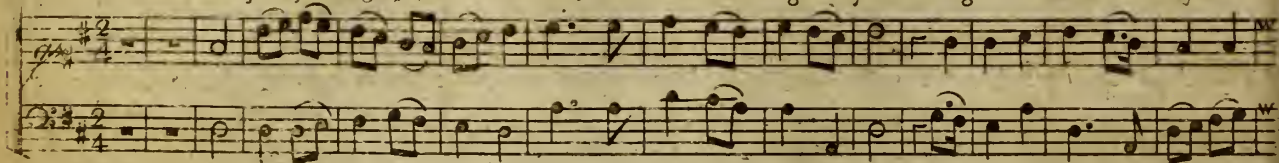
deep his wonders, wonders, 'won-----ders view, his wonders, wonders, wonders, wo-----n-----ders view.

deep his wo-----n ders, wonders view, his wo-----n ders, wo-n--ders view.

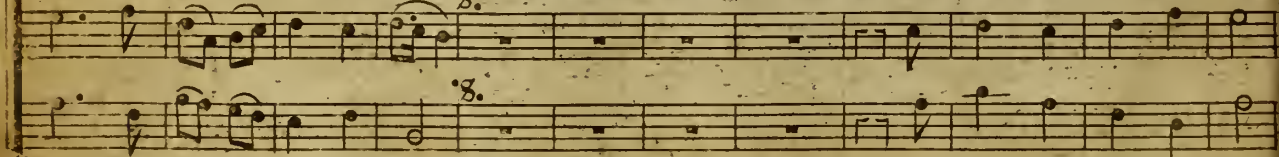
deep his wo-----n ders, won-----n-ders, view, his wo-----n ders, wo-----n-ders view.



Re-joice ye righteous in the Lord; This work be- longs to yon: Sing of his name, his ways, his



word, How ho-ly just and true! His mer-cy and his righteou-sness Let heav'n and earth pro-claim:



Continued.

Lebanon.

47

His works of na-ture and of grace Re-veal his wondrous name.

Rejoice ye shining worlds on high,

Pf. 24th

D^r W.

L. M.

Be-hold the King of glo-ry nigh Who can this King of glory be? The migh-ty Lord, the migh-ty Lord the Saviour he.

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

Those heav'n-ly guards a---round thee wait, Like char'ots tha at-
 sky; Those heav'n-ly guards a---round thee wait, Like
 Those heav'n-ly guards a---round thee wait, Like char'ots that at---tend thy state, like
 Those heav'n-ly guards a---round thee wait, Like char'ots tha at---tend thy state, like char'ots that at-

49

Continued.

4

-tend thy state, Those heav'nly guards a-round thee wait, Like cha-
cha-----r'-ots char'ots that at-tend thy
cha-----r'-ots like cha-----r'-ots, like
-tend thy state, Those heav'nly guards around thee wait, Like char'ots that at-tend thy state, Those
-ots like cha-----r'ots
state Those heav'nly guards a--round thee wait, Like char'ots that at-tend thy state.
char'ots that at-tend thy state,
heav'nly guards a--round thee wait, like char'ots

With revrence let the faints ap-pear, with rev²rence let the faints appear

With revrence let the faints, the faints ap-pear And bow be-

With revrence let the faints appear, with rev²rence let, with rev²rence let the faints appear.

With revrence let the faints ap-pear, with rev²rence let the faints ap-pear

His high commands with rev²rence hear, his high com-

fore the Lord, His high commands with rev²-----rence hear, his high commands with

His high commands with rev²-----rence hear,

His high commands with rev²-----rence hear his high commands

Continued.

1 2 51

-mands with reverence hear,

And tremble at his word, and tremble at his word, & tremble

rev-erence hear,

And tremble at his word, and trem-ble at his word.

And tremble at his word,

and tremble at his word, & tremble

And tremble at his

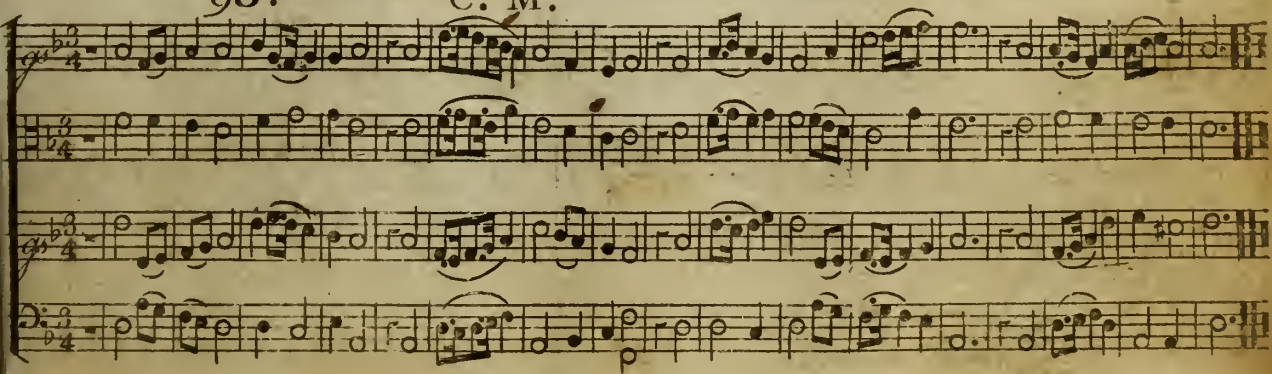
word,

and tremble at his word, and

trem-ble

90th

C. M.



Bethlehem. Christmas Hymn, or Pf. 4th D: W. C. M.

While shepherds watch their flocks by night, All feared on the ground, The Angel of the Lord came down, And glory

The Angel of the Lord came down, And glory shone a-round, The Angel of the
 shone a-round. The Angel of the Lord came down, & glory shone a-round
 The Angel of the Lord came down, & glory shone a-round, The
 The Angel of the Lord came down, & glory shone, and glory shone a-round

Continued.

53

Lord came down, and glo-ry shone

nd,, And glo-ry, and glo-ry, and glo-ry shone a-round.

Angel of the Lord came down,

nd

The first system of a musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line in G major (one sharp) with lyrics 'Lord came down, and glo-ry shone'. The second staff is a piano accompaniment. The third staff is another vocal line with lyrics 'nd,, And glo-ry, and glo-ry, and glo-ry shone a-round.' The fourth staff is a piano accompaniment. The system ends with first and second endings marked with '1' and '2' and repeat signs.

Paris.

L. M.

The second system of the musical score, consisting of four staves. It continues the melody from the first system. The top staff is a vocal line, and the bottom staff is a piano accompaniment. The system ends with first and second endings marked with '1' and '2' and repeat signs.

Hear me O God, nor hi-----de thy face; But an-swer lest I die, but an-swer lest I die: Hast thou not

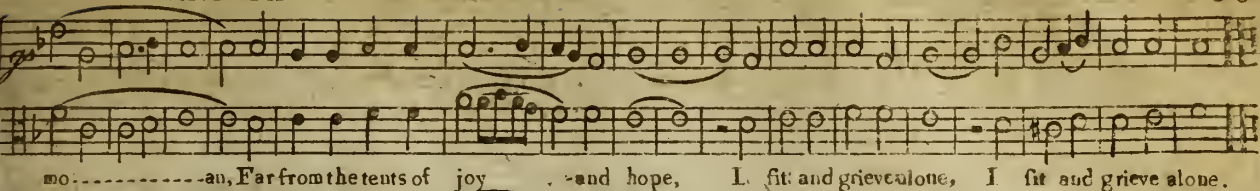
The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together. The second staff is an alto clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together. The lyrics are written below the second and third staves.

boilt a throne of grace to hear when sinners cry. As on some lone-ly building top, The sparrow tells her

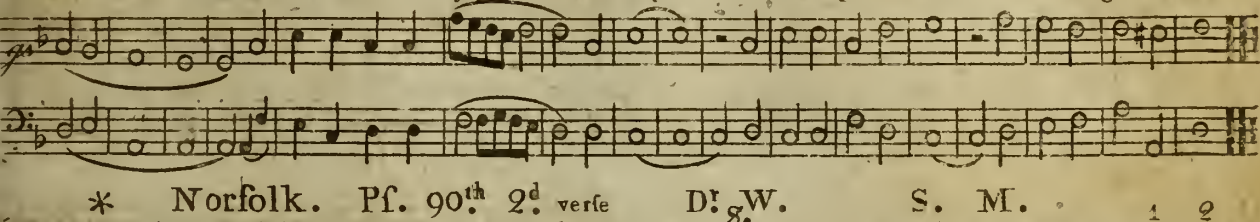
The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together. The second staff is an alto clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together. The fourth staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together. The lyrics are written below the second and third staves.

Continued.

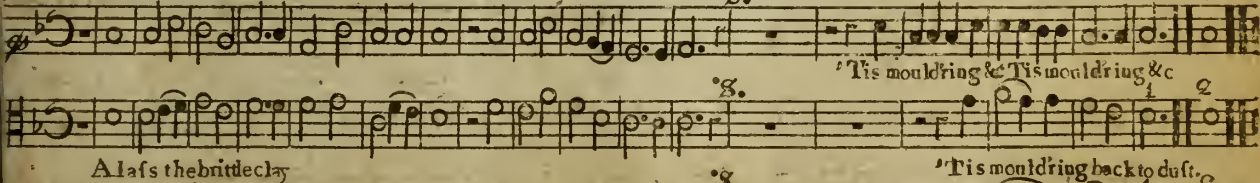
55



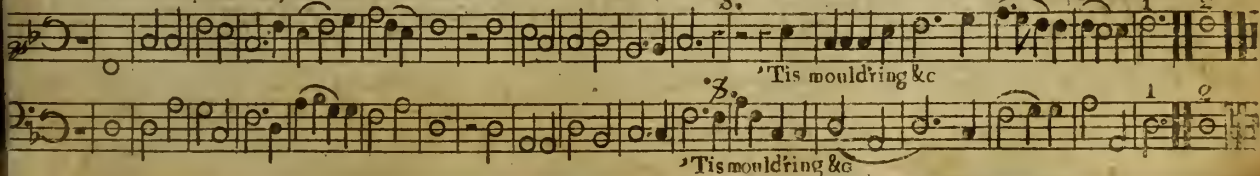
mo-----an, Far from the tents of joy and hope, I sit and grieve alone, I sit and grieve alone.



* Norfolk. Ps. 90th 2^d verse D! g.W. S. M.



Alas the brittle clay



'Tis mouldring &c

Let diff'ring nations join To celebrate thy fame; And all the world, O Lord, combine To praise thy glorious name.

And all the world, O Lord, combine, & all the world, O Lord, combine To praise, O praise thy glorious name.

And all the world, O Lord, combine To prai - - - se,

And all the world, O Lord, O Lord,

* Williamsburg. Pf. 33^d D! W. P. M.

57

Ye holy souls, in God rejoice, Your Maker's praise becomes your voice; Great is your theme, your songs be

new: Sing of his name, his word, his ways, His works of nature and of grace, How wise and holy, just and true!

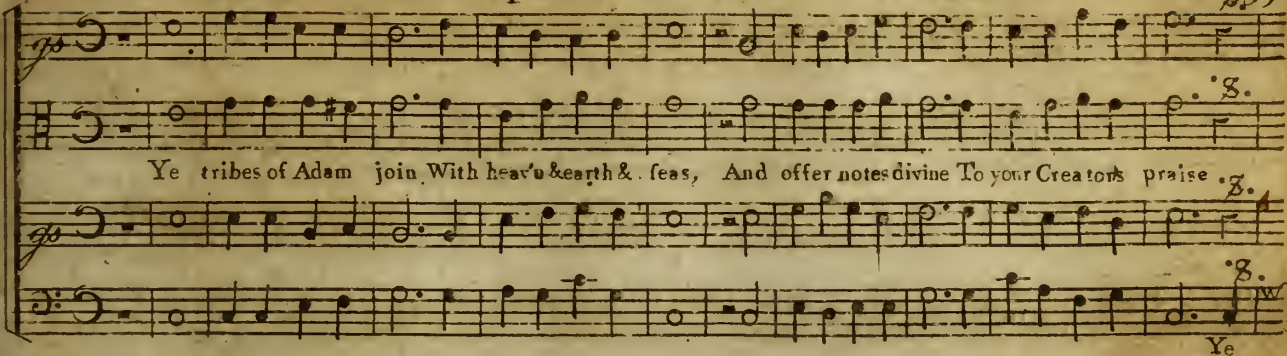
God is our refuge in distress, A present help when dangers press, In him, undaunted, we'll confide:

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

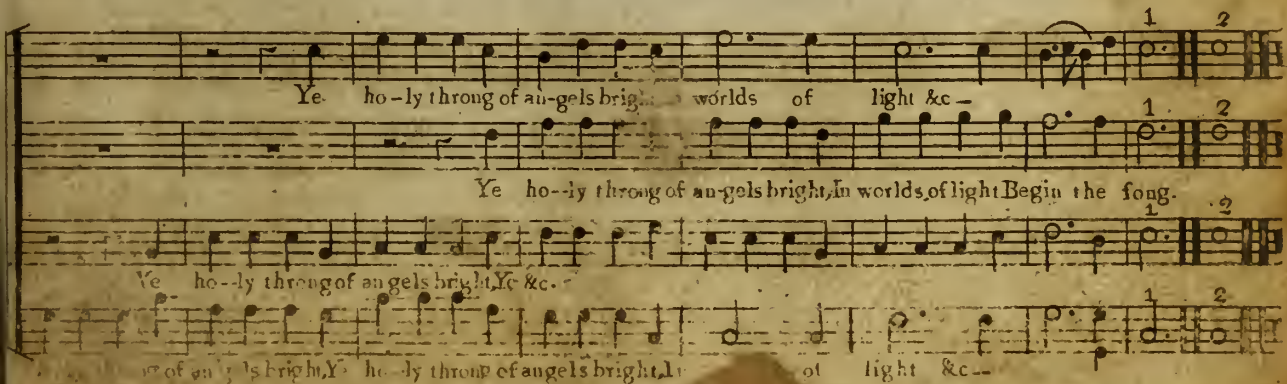
Tho' earth were from her center tost, And mountains in the ocean lost, Torn piece meal by the roaring tide

earth were from her center tost, And mountains in the ocean lost, Torn piece meal by the roaring tide, Torn &c

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



Ye tribes of Adam join With heav'n & earth & seas, And offer notes divine To your Creator's praise.



Ye ho-ly throng of an-gels bright, worlds of light &c -

Ye ho-ly throng of an-gels bright, In worlds, of light Begin the song.

Ye ho-ly throng of an-gels bright, &c. -

of an-gels bright, Ye ho-ly throng of an-gels bright, In worlds of light &c -

Thy words y^e raging wind controul, And rule the boisterous deep, Thou mak'st y^e sleeping billows roll, The ro-lling billows

sleep, The rolling billows sleep. Heav'n is thy higher court, there stands thy throne, And thro' the lower worlds thy

Continued.

61

will is done: Our God fram'd all this earth, these heav'n's he spread, But fools adore the gods their hands have made:

The kneeling crou-----d, with looks devout be-hold, Their silver sa-----viours, and their saints of gold.

62 * Bridg-water. Pl. 95th B. & T. L. M.

O come, loud anthems &c —

For we —

For we our voices &c —

For we — When — When —

For we — When — When —

* Stafford. Pl. 118. Dr. W. S. M.

See what a living Stone The builders did refuse;

Yet God hath built his Church —

Yet God hath built his Church, yet God —

Yet God hath built his Church here on — Yet God —

Continued.

Fame. Pf. 148th B.& T. 63

Church there on, 1 2 *
rch there on, In spi.....te of envious Jews. Ye boundless realms of joy, Exalt your Maker's fame:
Church there on, 1 2
is praise your long employ A-bove y starry frame: Your voices raise, Ye Cherubim And Seraphi... m To sing his praise.
1 2
1 2
1 2

My soul repeat his praise Whose mercies are so great: Whose anger is so slow to rise, So ready to a-bate, God will not always

chide; And when his strokes are felt, His strokes are fewer than our crimes, And lighter than our guilt, And lighter than our guilt.