HARMONIC COMPANION,

2

AND

GUIDE TO SOCIAL WORSHIP:

BEING

A CHOICE SELECTION OF TUNES,

Adapted to the various Psalms and Hymns, used by the different Societies in the United States;

TOGETHER WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF MUSIC, AND EASY LESSONS FOR LEARNERS.

BY ANDREW LAW.

PRINTED UPON THE AUTHOR'S NEW PLAN.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY ROBERT AND WILLIAM CARR, No. 51, SANSOM STREET

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Eighth day of October, in the thirty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1807, ANDREW LAW, of the said district, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"Harmonic Companion, and Guide to Social Worship: being a choice Selection of Tunes, adapted to the various Psalms and Hymns, used by the different Societies in the United States; together with the Principles of Music, and easy Lessons for Learners. By

"ANDREW LAW." Printed upon the Author's New Plan.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned:" And also to the Act entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving, and Etching historical and other prints.

D. CALDWELL, CLERK

OF THE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEDICATION.

TO THE MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL, AND THE SINGING MASTERS, CLERKS AND CHORISTERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN,

THE following work is addressed to you. It claims your candid and thorough perusal. It exhibits an Introductory Treatise and an Elementary Scale, possessing, it is believed, improvements of real and permanent worth; and it also presents specimens of that chaste and sober, that sublime and solemn Psalmody, which the friends of religion and virtue, as well as the friends of sacred song, would rejoice to

see more generally improved in worshipping assemblies.

It will not, perhaps, have escaped the observation of any one of you, that very much of the music in vogue is miserable indeed. Hence the man of piety and principle, of taste and discernment in music, and hence, indeed, all, who entertain a sense of decency and decorum in devotion, are oftentimes offended with that lifeless and insipid, or that frivolous and frolicksome succession and combination of sounds, so frequently introduced into churches, where all should be serious, animated and devout; and hence the dignity and the ever varying vigor of Handel, of Madan, and of others, alike meritorious, are, in a great measure, supplanted by the pitiful productions of numerous composuists, whom it would be doing too much honor to name. Let any one acquainted with the sublime and beautiful compositions of the great Masters of Music, but look round within the circle of his own acquaintance, and he will find abundant reason for these remarks.

The evil is obvious. Much of the predominating Psalmody of this country is more like song singing, than like solemn praise. It rests with you, Gentlemen, to apply the remedy. The work of reformation is arduous, but not impracticable, and the more difficult the task, the

more praise worthy the accomplishment.

I will further add, that there are no description of citizens in the community, who have it in their power to do half as much as you, towards correcting and perfecting the taste in music, and towards giving to devotional praise its due effect upon our lives and conversation.

The cause of religion and virtue has therefore a claim upon your exertions. What remains then, but that every one who is convinced of

the want, begin the work? Individual exertions, rendered unexceptionable, become universal, and the business is ended.

That you may criticise with the keenness and candor of real masters of music, and correct with the courage and conduct of irresistible reformers, is all that the fondest friends of sacred music would ask or wish; and if the following Book be found but an individual's mite towards promoting so noble an undertaking, as that of improving the religious praise of a rising Empire, it will never become a subject of regret to one who has devoted the greater part of his life to the cultivation of Psalmody, and who is,

With all proper Respects,

THE AUTHOR.

This Book exhibits a plan and method which are different from any that have yet appeared.

The principal objects of this plan and of this method, are to lessen the burden of the learner; to facilitate the performance, or practice of Music; and to promote a general improvement in the praises of our God and Redeemer.

Three of the musical characters are made more simple by rejecting the long stroke of the crotchet, which is one half of the character; by this means the parts of the quaver are diminished one third; and those of the semiquaver one fourth. The cliffs, F and G, and the repeat, R, being characters used as letters, are familiar to every one; these are used instead of those which are unknown, till learned as musical characters. The four kinds of characters denote the four singing syllables; and the learner will immediately name the notes with great facility, and will read them with equal ease in every part, and in all the different changes of the keys. But these are not the greatest advantages derived from the plan, and the method of teaching by these characters.

Music, printed without the lines, is more simple than it can be on lines, and spaces; because the lines and spaces increase the number of the parts which compose the characters, and render them more indistinct, and more difficult to be retained in the memory. This plan will assist, both the learner and the performer, in ascertaining the true secunds of the notes in iustances where the old method cannot afford any aid for that purpose.

The music is taught in this method by the degrees of the keys, and the common chord taken upon the key note, or first degree of the key. Lessons of these are given in the Scale of Rules.

There are only two keys in music, the sharp, or major key; and the flat, or minor key. There are also only two common chords taken upon the key note, or first degree of the key; one for the sharp key, and one for the flat key, and these chords differ only in the third degree, which is half a tone higher in the sharp, than in the flat key.

These keys and common chords have their particular characters for each degree, which are fixed invariably; and whenever the key is shifted, from one letter to another, the characters and the common chord are shifted with the key; and retain, from the key note, the same order of characters, of names, and of arrangement of tones, and semitones. Hence, this method marks, with certainty, the intervals, or distances of sounds. The places of the tones and semitones, the major and minor seconds, thirds and fourths, are always in view. The semitones lie between the diam and and the square, and the quarter of a diamond and the square. Hence, when any two notes are placed at the distance of a second, a third, or a fourth, it will instantly appear from the sight of the characters, whether the interval be the major or the minor second, third or fourth. This is an advantage which the old method can never possess; for it cannot be known from the common notes upon lines and spaces whether these intervals be major, or minor; only by referring back to the cliffs; but in this method it is visible in every bar.

This similarity of the characters, of the names of the notes, and of the order of the tones and semitones, in every part of the music, and in all the different changes of the keys, render the business of the learner very simple and easy; and will greatly diminish the expenses of tuition, and the consumption of time necessarily employed in learning the Art. By this method children will soon learn to read music as easily as they read other books. And those who practise upon this method will find the burden of the performance greatly alleviated, and be able to sing any part that is within the compass of their voices.

From this view of the subject, is it not rational to suppose, that great advantages may be derived from the introduction of this plan? Upon this plan and method the knowledge of the Art will be easily obtained; and music will be read in a short time with great facility. The natural consequence of this will be, that the cultivation of the Art will become more general; and the practice of it will be rendered more pleasing and entertaining.

PREFACE.

IN compiling the following work, or the Harmonic Companion, I have endeavoured to compose an elementary system which might open, at once, an improved pathway to the practice of music. I could not be at a loss in supposing, that such an acquisition would be very acceptable to all classes of singers, and especially to those on whom the business of teaching devolves, as well as to all learners, during the first stages of their progress. To encompass my object, I have withheld no improvements, which patient industry, aided by more than twenty years' experience in studying and teaching vocal music, could bestow; and I flatter myself, that the friends of Psalmody will find my Harmonic Companion, an easier, and more eligible Book for beginners, than any one that has heretofore appeared.

In the Introductory Treatise immediately following, a number of the most important things relating to vocal music, are concisely explain-

ed and clearly enforced.

But it is the Scale of Rules with which the labor, the actual task of the learner, more immediately commences. To render this task as easy as possible, neither, time nor attention have been spared. As the readiest way to effect the purpose proposed, appeal has been uniformly made to the reason and nature of my subject, as presented in theory and practice. For the scale which follows, is not the offspring of a short and solitary attention to theory alone. On the contrary, it forms the result of those gradual improvements produced by repeated reflection and reiterated trials in the school of experience. European Gamuts in the mean while have not been overlooked. On the other hand, I have ever examined them with care and deference; but at the same time without thinking myself obliged to be implicitly guided by them, merely, because they were aiready in use. For a thousand things are in use, which ought not to be copied. Hence, wherever I have discovered, that alterations might be made for the better, I have not scrupled to introduce them.

All music is not, at present, printed upon this Plan, and according to the Rules of this Scale; but all music might be thus printed, and by that very means, be improved in point of simplicity. In regard to the music which is contained in the Harmonic Companion, the rules which are thrown out of this system, are not wanted; and as to any other music, it may, in all cases, be rendered more simple, by transcribing it into the Plan of this Scale. If any one should, however, choose to consult other music, as it stands, he will find the necessary directions with it. It will then be soon enough for him to attend to the rules for that purpose, when he actually finds, that he shall want them. And his attending to them at such after period, will rather be an alleviation to him, than otherwise; for he will then, probably, have fewer things to distract and divide his mind, than at his first setting out. At any rate, his attending to them, later or by themselves, can be no additional burthen to him; for whatever is thrown out of this system, is knit into the body of common systems; and by adverting to them, he will on'y advert to some old rules, which, if music were printed as it might be, would be utterly useless.

The new plan has only one scale for all the parts and all the keys in music; which scale is composed of seven simple characters. The old plan has at least two scales for the parts, and seven for the keys, and these scales are each of them compounded of fourteen complicated characters, such as notes, lines and spaces; here are three parts to every character, the note, the line and the space, and all of them gain no advantage over the one simple note, in the new plan. The stave must include a ledger line above and below, making seven lines and seven spaces for each part; the two parts bass and treble together, making at least twenty eight characters. To this must be added seven different keys of the same extent as the first, making on the whole seven times twenty eight or one hundred and ninety six. The comparative view is then as seven to a hundred and ninety six, or as one to twenty eight. The advantages which are gained by the new plan, are then, very great and of vast importance.

One objection which has been made against the plan is, that it is not known and in general use.

The same objection might have been made against the art of Printing when it was first invented; for it was not then known and in general use in any part of the world. What would have been the state of society at this time, compared with what it now is, if this objection had been made and adhered to, and have prevented the introduction of the art? Upon this ground every improvement in the arts must be rejected, and the world must stand where it is forever; or we must suppose that improvements are in universal use before they are invented or introduced.

NOTES.

The tunes, Gath, Lebanon, Miletus, Transport, and Glocester, may be sung as long metres, or as the metre of six lines, all eights. Cadiz may be sung to the metre of Amsterdam, by adding a slur to the two first notes of the sixth line.

The first part of the Funeral Piece is to be sung in the three verses which are set to it, before the other part is sung.

Tunes which require the repetition of some words, will in some instances, require a different repetition; as in Hotham, the second verse, "With the shadow;" this may be done by throwing out the slur.

Tunes with a Chorus; the chorus may be sung after every verse, after the last verse only, or omitted entirely.

In those parts of tunes, over which the word Unisons is placed, all sing the same part.

The first part of Amsterdam is repeated in the third and fourth lines of each verse.

TONING AND TUNING THE VOICE.

GOOD tones, in proper tune, are indispensibly requisite in order to good music. One of the first and most important objects of the Instructor, should therefore be, to modulate the tones, or sounds of each voice, so as to render them agreeable: and where different voices join together, with a design of producing harmony, they should all take the same pitch and move in perfect tune. The tones of the human voice, in order to be agreeable, must be open, smooth and flexible: and, to be in tune, each voice must accord with the others.

ARTICULATION AND PRONUNCIATION.

Words and Syllables, as far as music will admit, ought to be articulated and pronounced according to the true standard of conversation. But in aiming at this point, care must be taken, not to injure the sounds of the music. Syllables must be articulated at their beginning or ending, or at both, according as they are begun or ended with vowels or consonants; and in dwelling upon a syllable between its beginning and end, the voice must open, swell and expand. And in this way, agreeable sounds may be preserved; whereas, without such opening of the voice, flat and disagreeable sounds will frequently ensue.

In practising vocal music by note, the syllables, mi, faw, sol, law, are used, as the vehicles of sound. These, properly pronounced, are admirably calculated for the purpose to which they are appropriated. They assist in forming the organs of speech, into positions proper for making the tones open, soft and smooth. Their true pronunication is easy, the i, in mi, has its short sound, as in divinity; the o, in sol, has

its long sound, as in sold; and the faw and law are pronounced as written.

THE PARTS.

The Bass is properly considered as the ground work, or foundation. Correct Composers of modern date, for the most part, make use of treble, as the leading part, or air; and this appears most agreeable to the principles of harmony, which incline to ascribe the chief Melody, or song to the treble; while the tenor and counter, or second treble, come in to fill up and perfect the harmony. Where music consists of four parts, that which is written lowest is Bass; the next above it is the Tenor; then the Counter, or second Treble; and at the top, the Treble-Remark. Whenever tunes are performed only in two parts, they should be sung in the Bass and the air, or principal melody; and in such cases, they may be sung either by Tenor or Treble voices, or by both of them united.

THE CLIFFS.

I have used only two cliffs; the F, or Bass cliff, and the G, or treble cliff, which answers alike for Treble, Counter and Tenor. The Counter is transposed to the octave, or eighth below. The notes being thus transposed, they are sung in the Treble voice.

SHARPS AND FLATS.

In every octave, or regular succession of eight notes, ascending or descending, there are five whole tones, and two half or semitones. In their natural order, the semitones are fixed between B and C, and E and F. Between mi and faw, and law and faw. For the sake of variety, it becomes necessary to shift the order of the semitones. This is done by flats and sharps. The first sharp is placed on F, the second on C, the third on G, and the fourth on D. The first flat is on B, the second on E, the third on A, and the fourth on D.

A greater stress of voice upon any particular part of the bar is what is called Accent. Singers in performing single common and triple time, should be careful to accent only that part of the bar, which is marked by the first beat; and in performing double common time, they should place a full accent upon that part of the bar, which is marked by the first beat, and only a half accent upon that part, which is marked by the third beat.

THE SWELL.

The swell is in one sense applicable to all music. There is something of it upon every note, or syllable that is sung. In quantity it is in degree proportioned to the length of the note, and is formed by increasing the sound to the middle of the note, and decreasing it to the close.

OF SOFT AND LOUD.

Softness and loudness are to music what light and shade are to painting. While the voice is very soft and small, the sentiments expressed, are wrapt in deep shade, and seen at a distance; but when the music increases in loudness to the extent of the human voice, the sentiments are seen hastening from the shade, and advancing into a glare of light; and when soft singing again succeeds, they again retire, and discover themselves beneath the dim and distant shades. To sing, sometimes loud, at others soft, as the sentiments require, is indeed a principal beauty of singing. By this means objects appear in the blaze of day, in the shade, or in the twilight, at the performer's bidding; while to the music is added, variety and richness of expression, and oftentimes a more than double effect.

TIME.

Time in music is originally of two kinds, Common and Triple. These are distinguished from each other by the different divisions of the bar into its primary or principal parts. Whenever the bar is in the very first instance, divided into an even number of parts the music is in Common time; but if divided into an uneven number of parts, the music is in Triple time. In Triple time, the bar is always divided into three parts, and marked by three beats. In Common time, it is sometimes, divided into four parts, and marked by four beats; but more generally into two parts only, and marked by two beats.

MODES.

The Modes depend upon the movement of the music. As long as that moves uniformly fast or slow, the mode continues the same; but if the music either quicken or slacken its movement, the mode changes. In the scale I have distinguished the Modes to the number of seven. Those belong alike to each kind of time, and are known, as occasion requires, by placing the name of the mode over the music, where the movement hegins.

Characters,

CHARACTERS.—The sis mi; the is faw; the is sol; and the is law. Notes or marks of sounds. Rests or marks of silence. mi faw sol law faw sol law Breves Breve Rest Semibreves Semibreve -Minims Minim Crotchets Crotchet Quavers Quaver Semiquavers Proportion of the Notes. One & Breve is Two - Semibreves, Minims, Eight & B O L Crotchets, Thirty mg Semiqua-

The rests have the same proportion except the semibreve, which fills a bar in triple time.

Explanations. Examples. Brace Shows how many parts are sung together. Cliff G Is used in Treble, Counter and Tenor. Cliff F Is used in Bass only. Close Shows the end of the Tune. Slur Shows what notes are sung to one syllable Dot . At the right hand of a note, adds to it half its length. Figure 3 Shows that each of the three notes is one third of a beat. Single bar Divides the time according to the measure note. Either may be sung. Double bar Shows when to repeat. Shows that the tune is sung again from Repeat R that note to a double bar or close. Figures 1, 2, Show that the note under 1, is sung the first time, and that under 2, the second time. Preparative or leaning notes 10. These notes add nothing to the time of the bar in which they are used, for whatever time be occupied by them, so much

must be taken from the notes with which they are connected.

10 MODES. TIMES. COMMON TIME. Length of a beat. Names. Is measured by one semibreve; has two beats, one down and one up. TRIPLE TIME. Is measured by a dotted semibreve; has three beats, two down and one up. Marked DOUBLE COMMON TIME. C Is measured by one breve; has four beats, two down and two up. C = AAAA COMPOUND COMMON TIME. 6 Is measured by a dotted semibreve; 6 4 has two beats, one down and one up. 4

Sing without the beat.

Two notes to each beat.

N. B. The hand falls at the beginning of every bar in all kinds of time.

THIRD LESSON.

Marked

Very slow.	A second and a half.	When	ther	e is neither of a tune,	mi is in	В
Slow.	A second and a quarter.		# #	La	mi is in mi is in mi is in	C#
Moderate.	A second. Seven eighths.	Two Three Four	###	##	mi is in	
Lively. Quick.	Two thirds. Five eighths. Half a second.	One Two Three Four	0000	b b b	mi is in mi is in mi is in mi is in	A D
These not	DISTINCTION. ces are sung in a listinct manner.	Sharp Flat Natural	6	Raises a no Sinks a no Restores a mitive so	te half a to note to it ound.	ne. s pri-
	COND LESSON		5	One beat to		

III G D & Y P P P P P

Sharp, #

Rules to find the mi.

Flat, b

Three notes to each beat.

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Scale of Marks by which the degrees are easily found with four characters.

The figures at the left hand of each column of notes show the degrees of the sharp key; those at the right hand show the degrees of the flat key. This scale shows that the \$\infty\$ is between the two keys, and that the first degree of the sharp key is the first note above the \$\infty\$, and that the first degree of the flat key is the first note below the \$\infty\$.

It shows also the relative keys. Whenever the key be changed from a sharp key to a flat key, or from a flat key to a sharp key without an additional flat or sharp in the regular way in which they are set at the beginning of tunes, they are called relative keys. Every sharp key has its relative flat key a third below; and every flat key has its relative sharp key a third above. These admit of an easy and natural transition from one to the other.

Every sharp at the beginning of a tune takes the place of the with the dot, and raises that note half a tone, and removes the and the key to the fifth above, or to the fourth below.

Every flat at the beginning of a tune takes the place of the . sinks that note half a tone, and removes the . and the key to the fourth above, or to the fifth below.

The figures over the notes show the degrees of the sharp key; those under them show the degrees of the flat key. The \diamondsuit is the seventh degree of the sharp key, and the second degree of the flat key; the \searrow and the \square , the \square one degree the highest are the third and fourth degrees of the sharp key, and the fifth and sixth of the flat key.

Rules. The last note of the Bass is the key note, which is the first above or below the \diamondsuit ; if above, it is a sharp key; if below, a flat key. In every key there are seven degrees of sound, which are marked by these characters, to wit, $\diamondsuit \square \bigcirc \blacktriangle$ and the $\square \bigcirc \blacktriangle$ with a dot over or under each of them, and are counted ascending. The eighth to each degree, is the same character, has the same name, and is the same degree of the key.

In every sharp key, the is the first degree of the key; the is the second degree; the is the third degree; the is the third degree; the is the fifth degree; the is the seventh degree. The

eighth degree being the same as the first, is called first.

The common chord, taken upon the key note, is counted ascending; but all, except F, G, and A, are sounded descending. Learners will ound them both ways at first.

The figures show the degrees of the Key.

sound them both ways at first.	The figures show the degrees of the Ke	ey.	
Scale of Degrees.	Common Chord.	Common Chord.	Common Chord.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1	1 5 3 1 1 3 5 1	1 3 5 5 3 1 5	1 3 5 5 3 1
			1
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5 1 1 5 6 5 1 3 4	4 5 5 1 5 3 2 1	7 1 2 2 5 5 6	5 1 4 5 5 1
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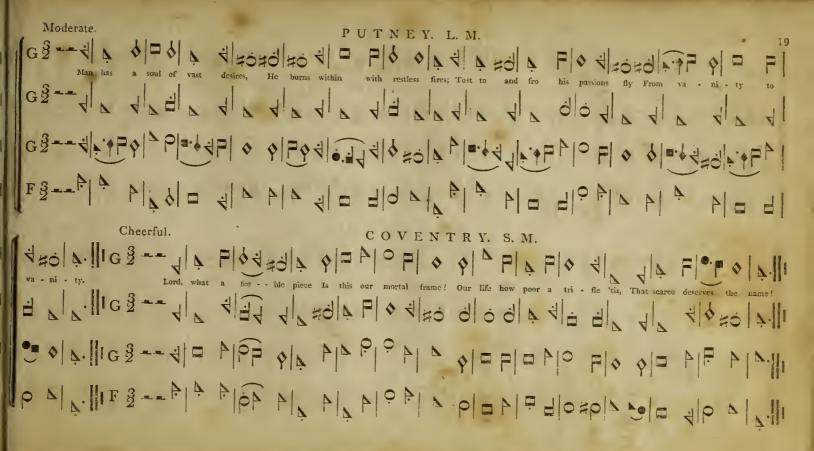


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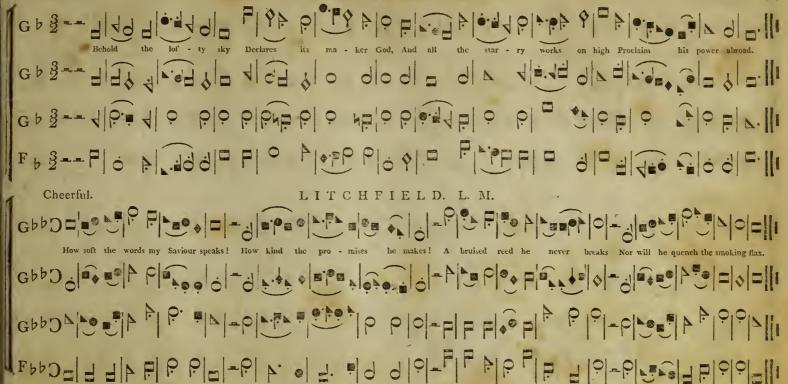
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In every flat key, the A, with the dot, is the first degree of the key; the S is the second degree; the is the third degree; the is the fourth degree; the is the fifth degree; the , with the dot, is the sixth degree; and the , with the dot, is the seventh degree. Common Chord. Common Chord. Scale of degrees. 1GD = 4|P 9|4 P|P P| 0 |- 9|P 4|0#0| 4 |- 4|9 P|P 4| 0 |- 9|F P|P 9| 4 |1 Moderate. GD-414617611-16417-10611-1641616616660



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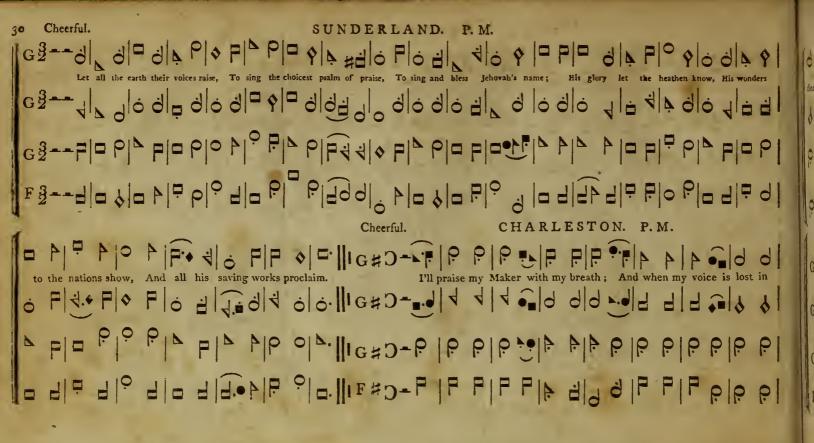
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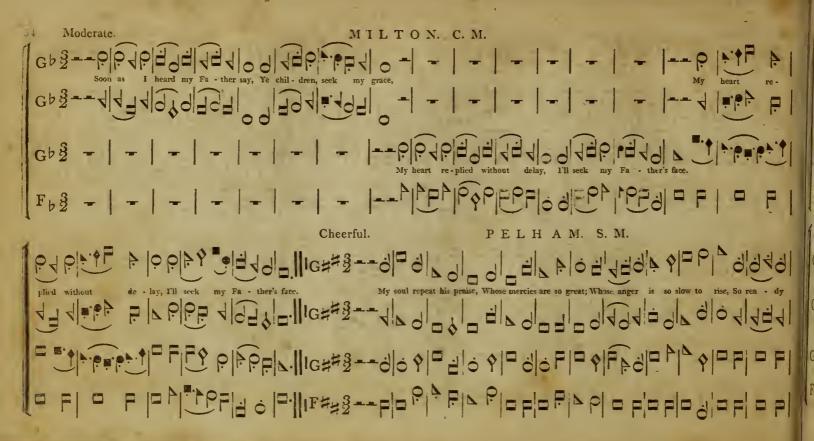
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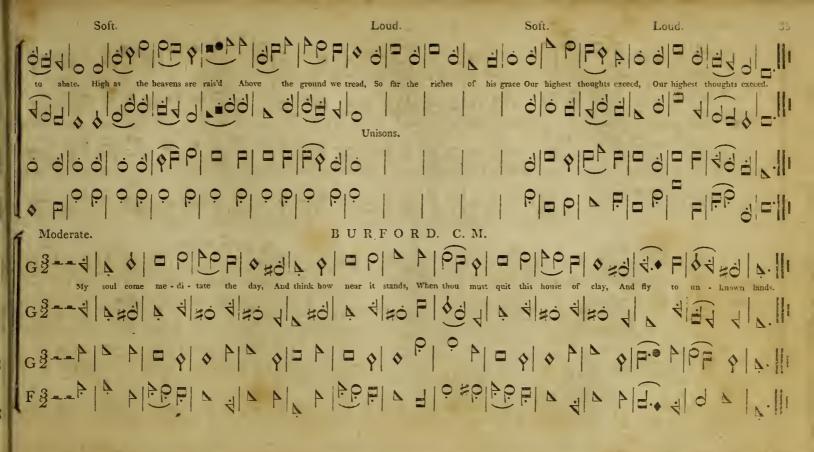
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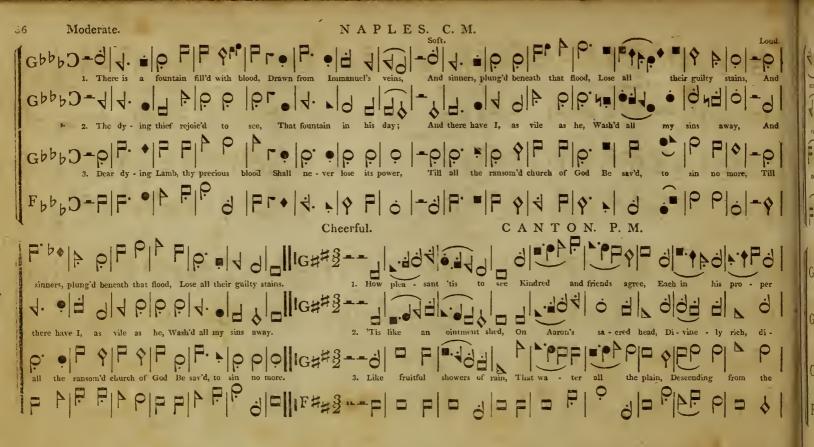
G#34 - ■日 4日 日本 日本 - ■日 4 G#D6 • 하는 이는 이는 이는 한 이는 • 하는 이는 아는 이는 이는 이는 이는 이는 이는



When overwhelm'd with grief, My heart within me dies; Helpless and far from all re-liei, To licavit I litt in the grief of the state of 112144 | 1 1 1 4 | 1 1 1 4 | 1 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 |

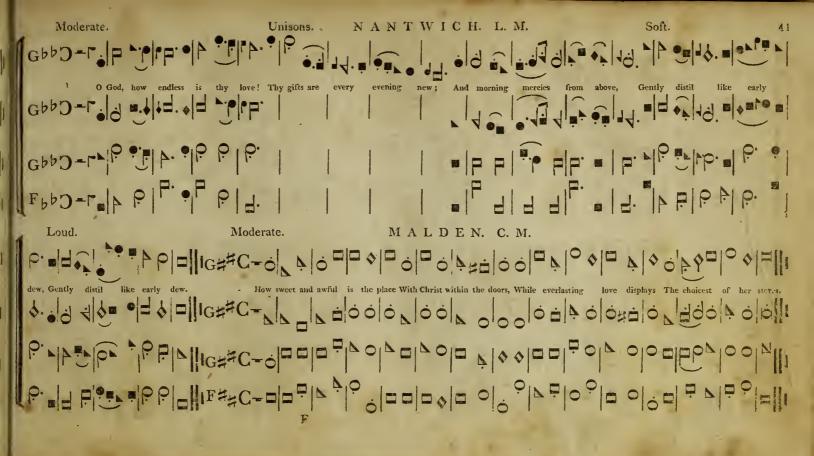




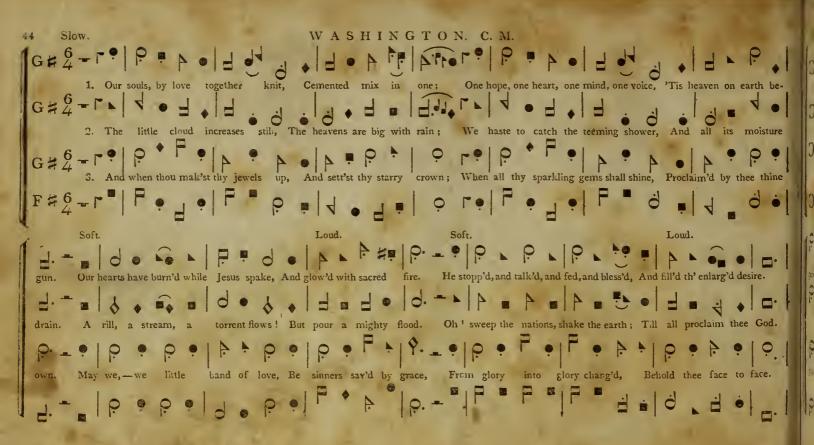


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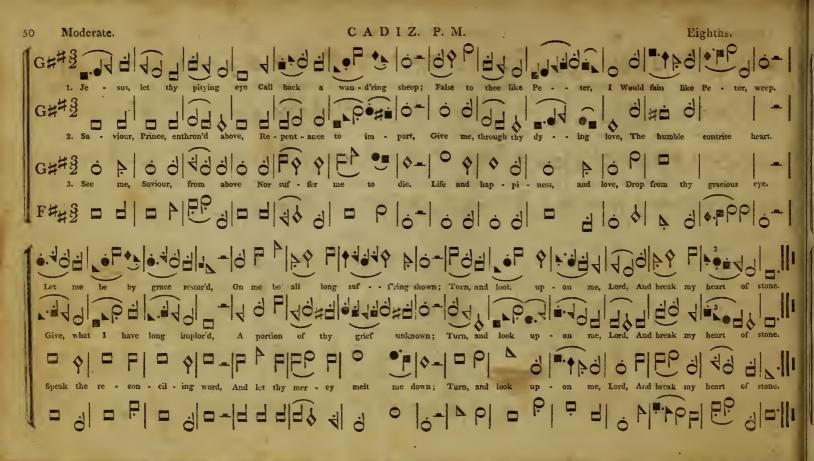


"A Saviour!" let creation sing! "A Saviour!" let all heaven ring! He's God with us, we feel him ours, His fulness in our sculs he pours, 'Tis almost done, 'tis almost o'er, We're joining them who're gone before, We then shall neet to part no more, We then shall meet to part no more. Pours, 'Tis almost done, 'tis almost o'er, We're joining them who're gone before, We then shall meet to part no more, We then shall meet to part no more.

GPD 4 FIF. = 14 91 FIF 14 91 FIF 14 91 FIF 14 91 Pust; Sale in to the haven guide, o re ceive, o re ceive my soul at last.

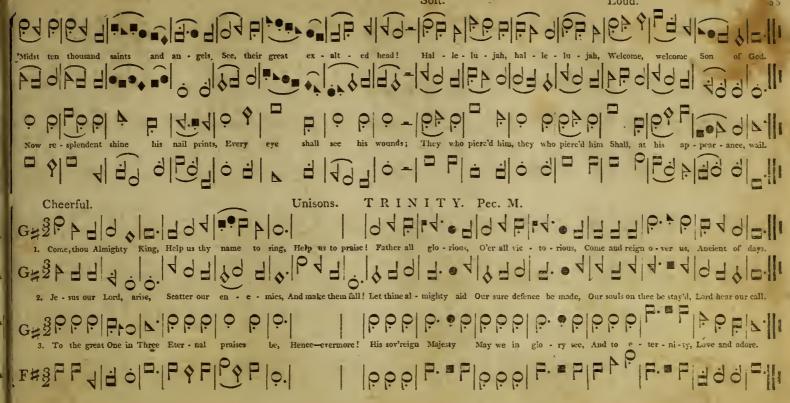
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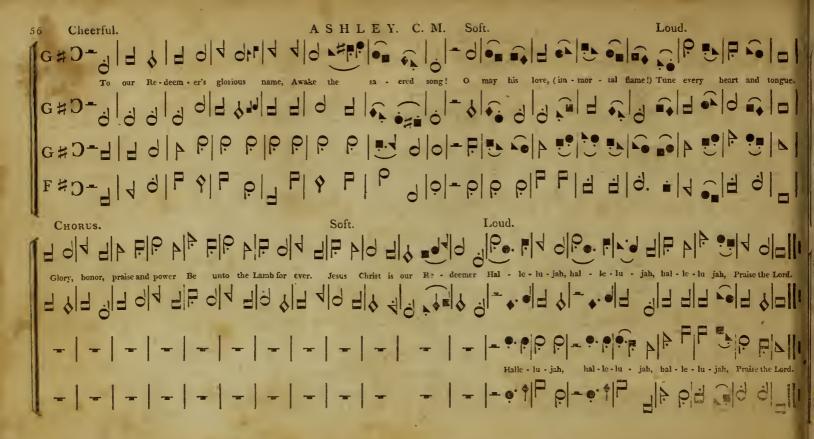
GPPC-PIV. #9| V-4| = 1 - 10 = 9| V V DO = 0 = 40 = 9| V 4- | V 4 = 0 | V |





Gbbbb + Flaprise Flaprise Flaprise Comprehend? Its highest point what eve can find; Or to its lowest depths descend? P = | P - | Pho |

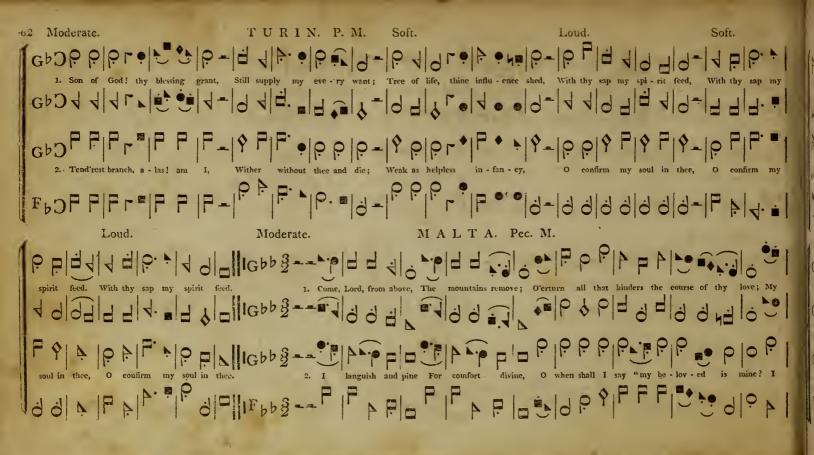




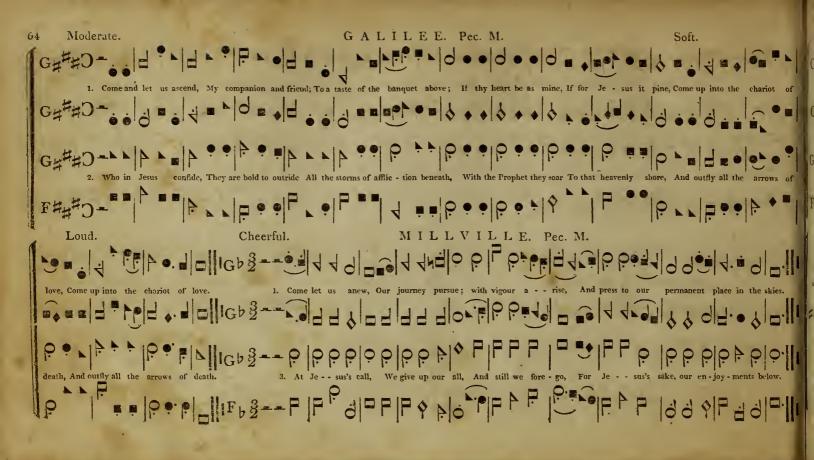
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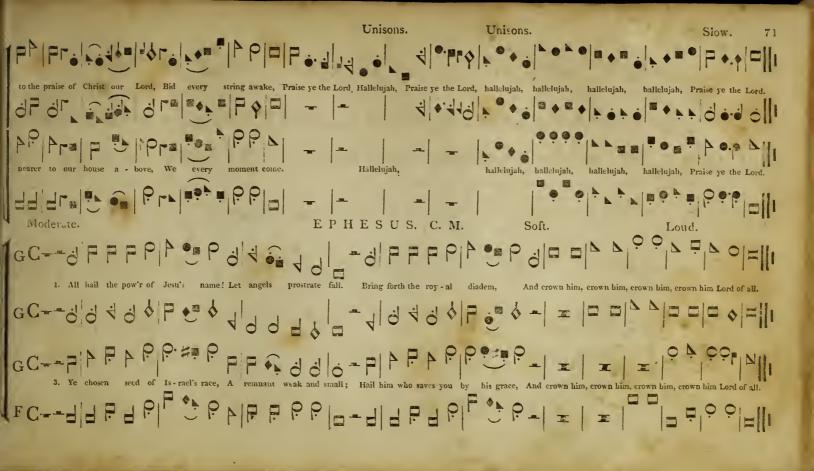




G3--d armies of the sky, To thee, O migh - ty King4 Tri - umphant an - thems con - se - crate, And hal - le - lu - jahs

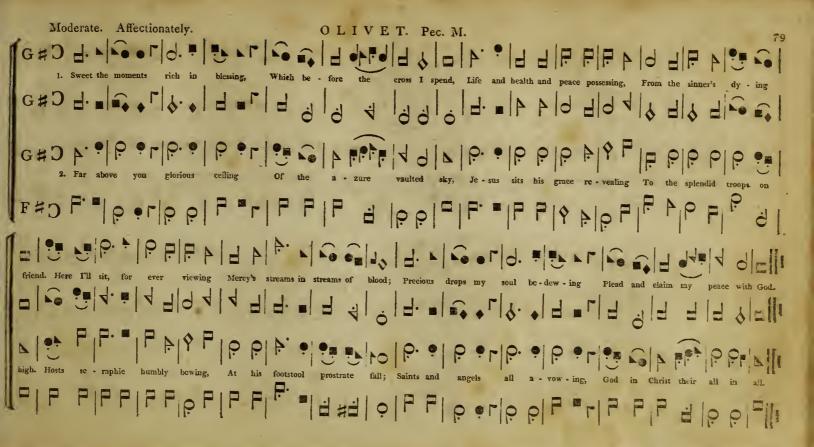
PAP POLICE Devotes his brightest days. And every age their tribute bring, And bow to thee, all cong'ring King.

GOFF | P. Shakes the carth and veils the sky GD + L , | 5 , 1 + | b. . . | b. b. | b. b. | b. . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . | 6 , . 다. 리우우는 미리 리 = 10 이 리 = 10 이



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Lord; Who did his gracious ear afford; He bow'd to hear my humble cry; His goodness brought sal-va-tion 1 2 2 4 5 4 4 9 1 9 6

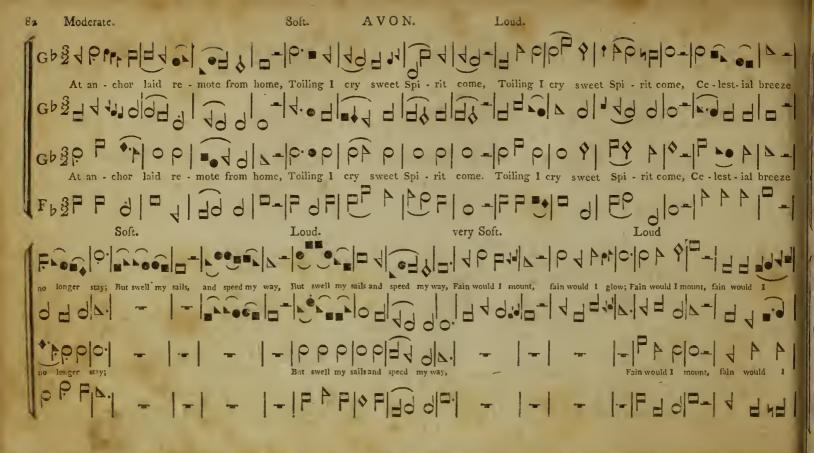


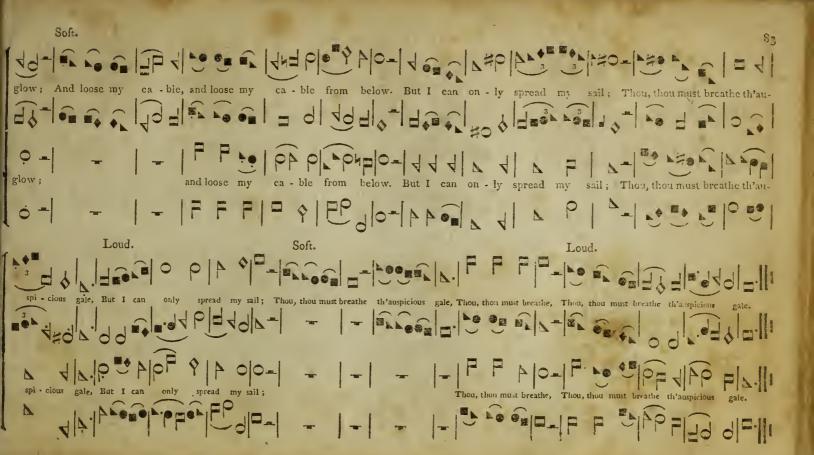
stay, stay sinner stay, stay sinner on the gospel plains, Behold, behold the God of love unfold, The glories of his dying pains, For stay, stay sinner stay, stay sinner on the gospel plains, Behold, behold the God of love unfold, The glories of his dying pains, For stay, stay sinner stay, stay sinner on the gospel plains, Behold, behold the God of love unfold, The glories of his dying pains, For Stay, stay sinner stay, stay sinner on the gospel plains, Behold, behold the God of love unfold, The glories of his dying pains, For

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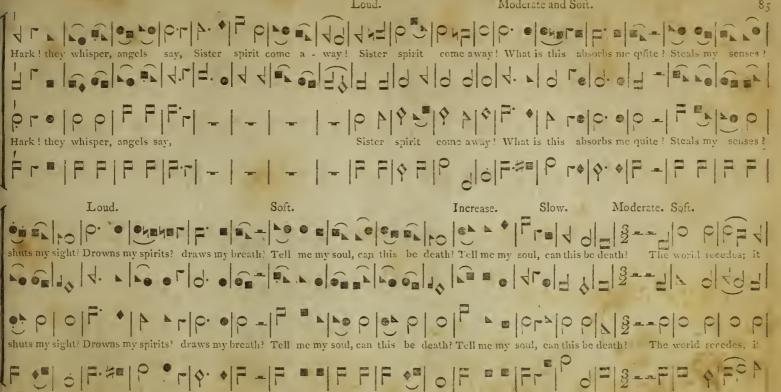
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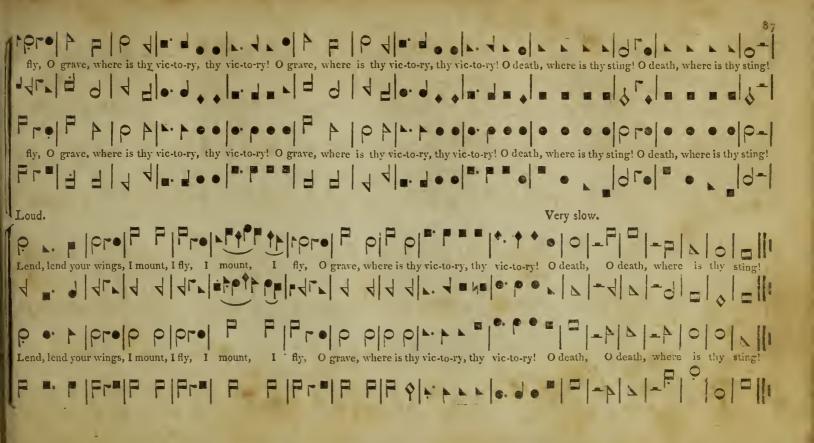














G###D-Fild dollar dear and tongue, I'll praise my blaker in my song. Angels in hear the notes I raise, Approve the song, and join the

This bib is it all lett Co H bis olnic b. No olaic b. ol vib. relic by lobal all -LICE O POPULE ## COFFICE O DIOPOPULE DIOPOPULE G+24 - +6 40-10 - 6-10

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Moderate

BETHEL. C. M

Insting flight.

This is the day the Lord bath made, He calls the hours his own, Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, And praise surround his throne and the lord bath made, He calls the hours his own, Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, And praise surround his throne and the lord bath made, He calls the hours his own, Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, And praise surround his throne and the lord bath made, He calls the hours his own, Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, And praise surround his throne and the lord bath made, He calls the hours his own, Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, And praise surround his throne and the lord bath made, He calls the hours his own, Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, And praise surround his throne and the lord bath made, He calls the hours his own, Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, And praise surround his throne and the lord bath made, He calls the hours his own, Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, And praise surround his throne and the lord bath made, He calls the hours his own, Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, And praise surround his throne and the lord bath made, He calls the hours his own, Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, And praise surround his throne and the lord bath made, He calls the hours his own, Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, And praise surround his throne and the lord bath made, He calls the hours his own, Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, And praise surround his throne and the lord bath made, He calls the hours his own, Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, And praise surround his throne and the lord bath made, He calls the hours his own, Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, And praise surround his throne and the lord bath made, He calls the hours his own, Let heaven rejoice, let earth be glad, And praise surround his throne and let have be glad, And praise surround his throne and let have be glad, And praise surround his throne and let have be glad, And praise surround his throne and let have be glad, And pr

GppPJ-q, 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | 19-6 | GOF OF Almighty reigns, exalted high O'er all the earth, o'er all the sky; Tho'elouds and darkness veil his feet, His dwelling is the mercy seat. Tho'elouds and darkness of the control o

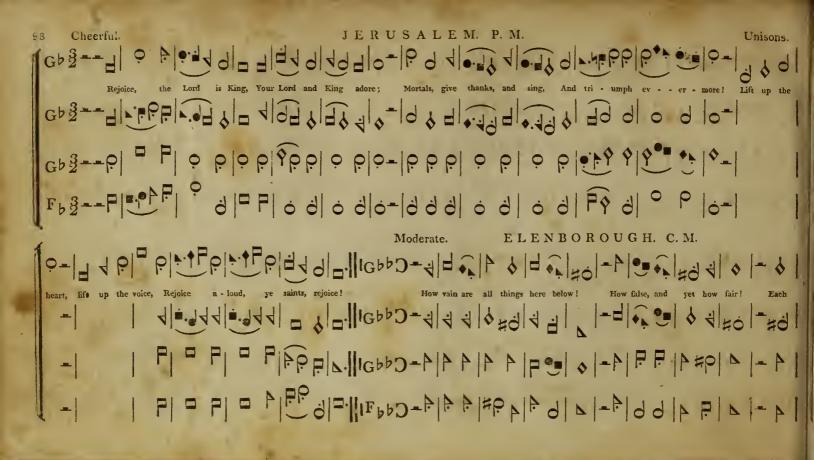
Slow.

ORLEANS, 5, 11,

Veil his feet, His dwelling is the mercy seat.

All ye that pass by, To Jesus draw nigh; To you is it nothing that Jesus should die?

Proposition of the interval of the inter







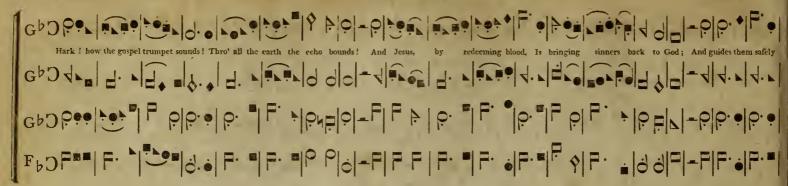
Cheerful.

STAUGHTON. C. M.

Sing Je - ho - vah's name.

There is a land of pure delight, Where saints immortal reign; Infin - ite day excludes the night, And pleasures banish pain.

OF PRINTIGIDAL APPOINT A



1 Rise my soul and stretch thy wings, Thy better portion trace; Sun and moon and stars decay, Time shall soon this earth remove; Rise my soul, and haste away, To seats prepared above.

Rise from transitory things, Tow rids heaven thy native place.

2 Rivers to the ocean run, Non stay in all their course; So a soul that's born of God Pants to view his glorious face; Upward tends to his abode, To rest in his embrace.

Fire ascending seeks the sun, Both pend them to their source.

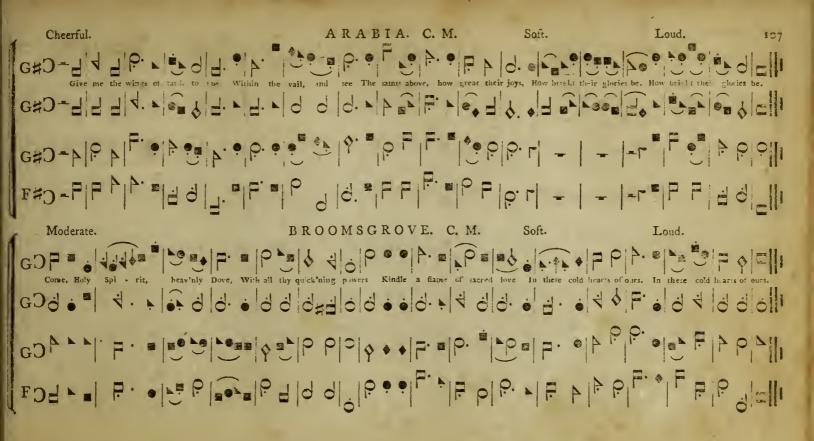
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PETERSBURG. S.M.

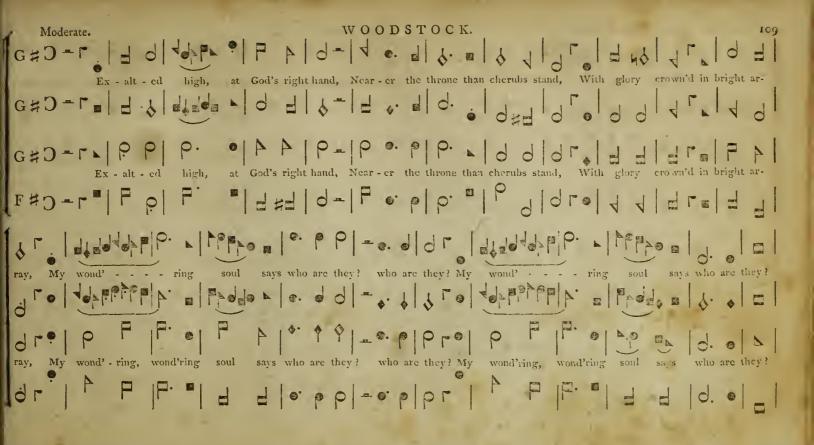
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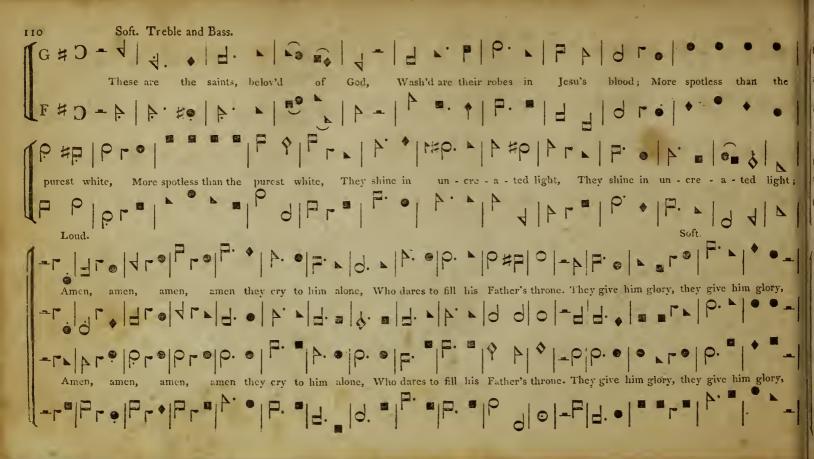
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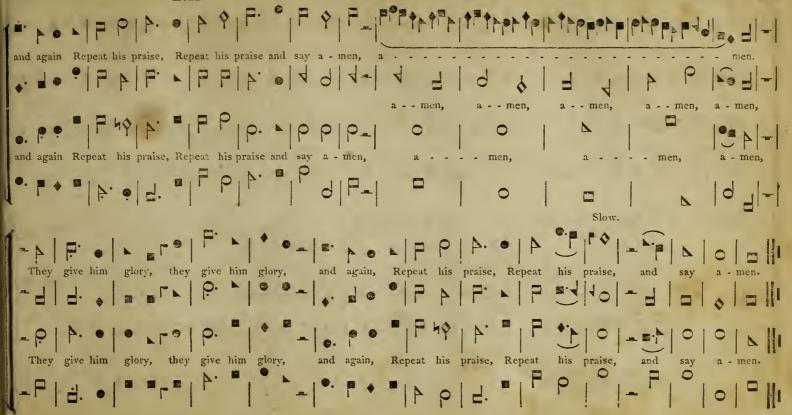
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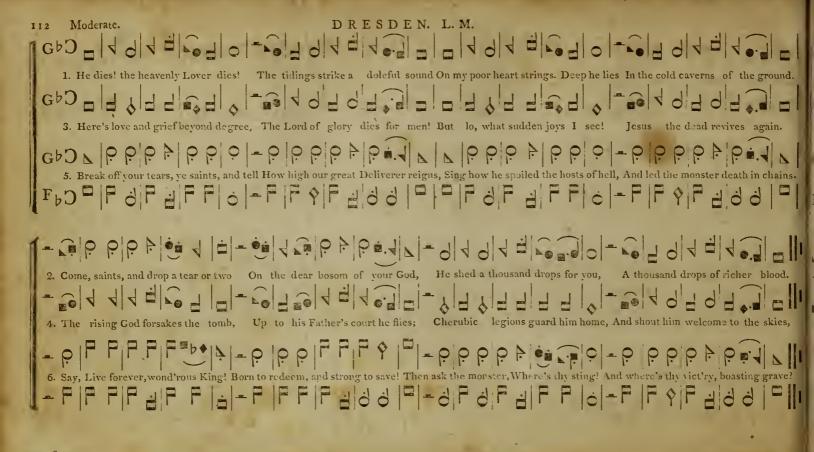


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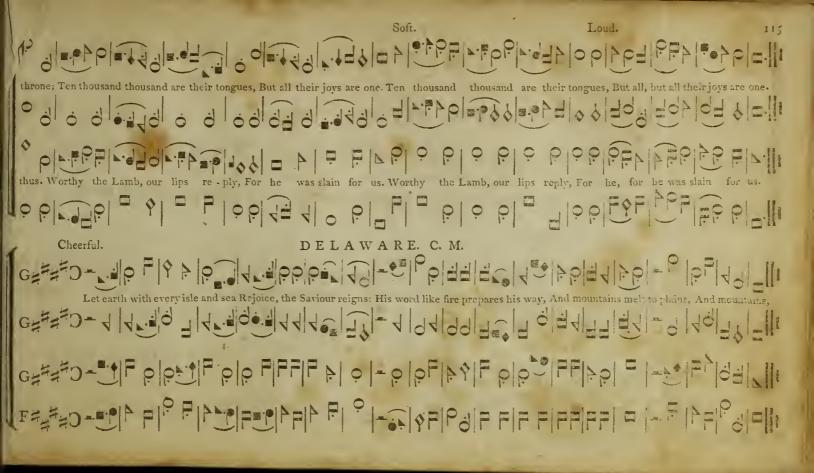


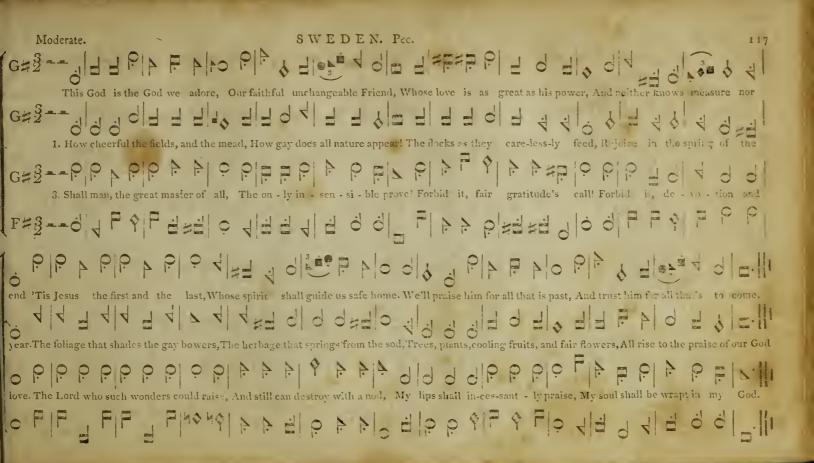














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Bolton Bre wer Bristol Broomsgrove Burford Burton Cadiz Calvary Cambridge Canton Carmel C: r s Lane Cistle Street Chapel N. B. T	L L Pec. C C P P Pec. C L C L P he Metres	15 97 73 107 35 108 50 68 59 36 92 38 101 58	Evening Hymn Falmouth Galilee Gath Germany Georgia Gilboa Gilead Gilgal Glocester Groton Haddam	Pec. L S C S 7s. L L L	67 43 64 26 28 20 91 104 92 92 96 18	Leeds Looni Litchfield Lystra Malden Malta Mansfield Marseilles Mear Medway Milan Miletus Mill Ville Milton Myra placed after	L P L P C Pec. S P C C L Pec. C S the name	27 68 21 70 41 62 32 66 14 106 13 89 64 34	Portugal Putney Reading Rockbridge Scotland Sicily Southbury Stamford Staughton Sunderland Surry Sutton Swanick	L L C C L C P Pec. C P E C	22 19 25 118 29 57 26 47 101 30 23 16 97 117	Woodbury	n.	73 39

N. B. The Metres are designated by the letters which are placed after the names of the tunes in the index. L, shows that the tune is long metre; C common metre; S, short metre; P, particular metre; and Pec. peculiar metre.