



TH

VILLAGE HARMONY:

or.

YOUTH'S ASSISTANT TO SACRED MUSICK.

CONSISTING OF

Psalm Tunes and Occasional Pieces,

LECTED FROM THE WORKS OF THE

MOST EMINENT COMPOSERS.

801. 5.1

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A CONCISE INTRODUCTION TO PSALMODY.

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THIRTEENTH EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED. .

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NEW BURYPORT :

PUBLISHED BY E. LITTLE & Co. and solid at their respective Berd pres in Newbornport & Portland: sold also by C. Nordis & Co. Preter; Leurann Kinosbury, Haverbill, N. H.; Co. 1913.55 & Hilling, Boston; and by all the principal Booksellers in the United States.

C. NOPR S & Co. Printer

NEW-HAMPSHRE DISTRICT.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this twenty-fifth day of December, in the thirty-seventu year of the Independence of the United States of America, CHARLES NORRIS and Company, of Exeter, in said District, have deposited in this office the title of a Box, whereof they claim the right as Proprietors, in the following words, to wit:

"The Village Harmony: or, Youth's Assistant to Sacred Musick. Consisting of Psalm Tunes and "Occasional Pieces, selected from the works of the most eminent corposers. To which is pre-"fixed a Concise Introduction to Psalmody. The eleventh Edition orrected and enlarged."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing copies of Maps, Charts and other Books, to the Authors and Proprietors therein mentioned; and an Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing copies of Maps, Charts, and other Books, to the Authors and Proprious therein mentioned, and extending the benefit thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etcling historical and other

> R. CUTTS SHANNON, Clerk. A true copy of Record.

Attest, R. CUITS SHANNON, Clerk.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE present edition of the VILLAGE HARMONY is offered to the publick, in full confidence, that refined and judicious lovers of psalmody will find it essentially improved. Many of the light and frivolous pieces of former editions have been expunged, to make way for such as are more solemn and interesting, and better adapted to the sanctuary of the Most High. It is scarcely necessary to mention, that almost the entire contents of this work have been selected from the best writers, ancient and modern—writers, whose simplicity, correctness, delicacy and clegance, claim the approbation of all, who are respectably informed as to the nature and uses of sacred musick.

While the proprietors have spared no personal exertions, they have solicited and obtained the advice and assistance of many gentlemen of skill and accuracy in the art and science of musick. To those gentlemen the proprietors are happy to embrace this opportunity of acknowledging their obligations; and of presenting to them their sincere thanks for the lively interest they have taken in the reputation and success of this work.

If competent judges should think there is need of still further amendment, we doubt not they will admit the present to be nearly as great an improvement upon former editions, as could be effected with due regard to the progressive improvement of the publick taste. With respect to the typography, it may be truly said, no pains have been spared to render it neat and correct; if however, within the compass of so large a work, several inaccuracies should be discovered, we trust they will find an apology in candid and judicious minds.

With sentiments of gratitude for the ample patronage hitherto afforded, the proprietors dismiss this advertisement with their sincere hopes, not only that such patronage may be continued to their well-intended efforts; but that this work may rove happily instrumental in exciting and gratifying a refined relish of classical psalmody, and in warming and parifying the devotions of such as engage in the wership and praise of the Dinne Reing.

Exeter, October 1816.

A Dictionary of Musical Terms.

.11) AGIO, (or .1do.) slow. Affettuoso, or Con Affetto, tenderty. Allegretto, a little brisk. Allegro, (or Allo.) brisk. Allegro ma non troppo, brisk, but not too fast. Alto, or Altus, the Contra Tenor. .Indante, distinct, exact. Andantino, very exact and slow. Amoroso, see Affettuoso. Anthem, a portion of Scripture set to Musick. Bis, signifies a repeat. Canon, a regular and exact fugue, in either the unison, fifth, or eighth. In these pieces one singer begins alone, and when he comes either to the end of his part, or to a repeat, if written on one stave, a second begins, then a third in like manner, and so of the rest. Cadences are closes in Musick, similar, in effect to stops in reading. Canto, or Cantus, the Treble. Capetla, a chapel or church, as, Alla Capella, in church style. Chorus, full, all the voices.

Cantibile, in a graceful and melodious style; an extreme cadence made by the principal performer wh 'lethe rest stop.

Con, as Con Spirito, with spiri Crescendo, (or Cres.) to swe lithe sound. Con Lamento, in amelantholy style.

E, and, as Moderato e Mestoro, moderate and maiestiek. Da Capo, (or D. C.) to repeat and conclude with the first part. Decani and Cantoris, the two sides of a choir. Diminuendo, to diminish the sound. Dolce, sweet and soft. Duo, Duetto, for two voices or instruments. Del Signo, (or D. S.) from the sign. Fagotto, the Bassoon part. Fine, the end of a piece or book. Forte, (or For.) loud.
Fortissimo, (or F. F.) very loud.
Fuga, or Fugue, a piece in which one or more parts lead, and the others follow in regular intervals. Grazioso, gracefully with taste. Grave, the slowest time. Larghetto, pretty slow. Largo, Lentemente or Lento, very slow. Ligature, a slur. Mestoso, slow, firm, and bold. Moderato, moderately. Mottetto, a kind of Latin Anthem. Mezzo, moderately, rather, as Mezzo Forte, moderately loud, Mezzo Piano, rather soft. Organo, the Organ part. Piana, (or Pia.) soft.
Pianssimo, (or P. P.) very soft.
P the (tranother word increases its force.

Prestissime, very quick. Prime, the first part. Pianissimo, (Pianis, or P. P.) very soft. Pomposo, in a grand or pompous styles Recitative, kind of musical recitation between speaking and singing. Ritornello, see symphony. Secondo, the second part. Semi Chorus, half the voices. Siciliano, a slow, graceful movement in Compound Time. Solo, for a single voice or instrument. Soprano, the Treble. Spiritoso, or Con Spirito, with spirit. Stoccato, very distinct and pointed. Sotto Voce, middling strength of voice. Symphony, a passage for instruments. Tempo, time; as, A Tempo, or Tempo Giusto, in true time, &c. Trio, a piece in three parts. Tempo di Marcia. Tatto, when all join after a solo. Thorough Bass, the instrumental Bass, with figures for the Organ. Verse, one voice to a part. Vivace, with life and spirit. Volti Subito turn over quick.

Poco, the contrary of Pie.

Presto, quick.

INTRODUCTION TO THE GROUNDS OF MUSICK.

MUSICK combines melody, air, harmony, and measure. Melody is a series of simple sounds. Air is the spirit and style of melody. Harmony is the consonance of two or more sounds, either natural or artificial. Natural harmony is produced by the common thord. Artificial harmony is a mixture of concords and discords, bearing relation to the common chord.

THE DIATONIC OR NATURAL SCALE OF MUSICK.

The notes of the diatonic or natural scale of musick are seven, whose distances or degrees are measured by tones and semi or half tones. The seven first letters of the alphabet are applied to the notes, in the following order—A, B, C, D, E, F, G; when there is occasion for an eighth letter, the first is repeated. These letters comprehend a system of degrees, called an octave, from which proceeds the variety of harmony.

THE GAMUT OR SCALE OF MUSICK.

For Bass		For Tenor, Counte	er and Treble.	For Counters	
	G O Sol - Fifth Four E O Law Thir C O Faw Scro - O-Mi Scro Law First First Fifth Four Four Four Four Four Four Four Four	ce above h Line rth Space rth Line rd Space rd Line ond Space ond Line t Space t Line t Line E F	G O Sol F-O-Fan- E O Law D-O-Sol C O Faw A O Law	Space above Fifth Line Fourth Space Fourth Line Third Space Third Line Second Space Second Line First Space First Space Space below E	G-O-For- F-O-Law D-O-Sol C-O-For- B-O-Mi A-O-Law O-Sol

Musical Characters Explained.

The Bass Cliff is placed on the fourth line, and called the F Cliff, and is used only in Bass.

The Tenor and Treble Cliff is placed on the second line, and called the G Cliff, and is used in Tenor and Treble, and in Counter.



The Counter Cliff is placed on the third line, and called the C Cliff, and is used in Counter?

A Staff is five lines with their spaces, whereon notes and oil or characters are written.

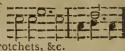
INTRODUCTION.

Ledge: Lines are used when notes ascend or oescend beyond the compass of the staff. A Brace shows how many parts are sung toeother. A Sharp set before a note raises it one semi-.. 11(... A Flat sot before a note sinks it one semi-Littier a Sharp or Flat set at the beginning of a tune has influence brough it, unless contradicted by a natural. A Natural restores a note, made flat or sharp, 10 ils primitive sound. Observe, that Sharps, Flats, and Naturals affect the sound of no leteers but those on which they are set. A Repeat shows what part of a tune is to be sung over again. Fours 1, 2, signify that the note under figune listob sung before repeating, and the not under figure 2 at repeating; if tied, both -

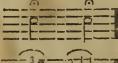
A Slur shows what notes are sung to one syllable: but when the notes are tied at the bottom, the slur is unnecessary.

Stoccato Marks should be performed distinctly; when dots are introduced, they must be -sung soft and distinct.

A Point of Addition adds to a note one half its original length. When set after a Semibreve, it makes it equal to three Minims; when set after a Minim, it makes it equal to three Crotchets, &c.



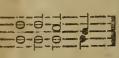
A Hold signifies that the notes, over which it is set, may be continued at the pleasure of --the performer.



A Figure 3, placed over or under any three notes, reduces them to the time of two of the same kind.



Choosing Notes are placed in a direct line, one above another, either of which, or both may be sung.



A Ligature or Tie, comprehends two or more notes upon the same line, or space, tied with a shir, which must be sung with one name, and as one Lound.



A Single Bar divides the time according to the measure note.

INTRODUCTION.

A Measure Note is that which fills a bar.

Appropriatures, or Leaning Notes, are sung according to the value of the note, which follows.

A Bouble Bar shows the end of a strain.

A Close shows the end of a tune.

OF NOTES.

SIX Notes are used in vocal musick, which are of different forms and lengths, viz.

1st. The semibreve - - - which contains 2 Minims.

2d. The Minim : - - - P which contains 2 Crotchets.

3d. The Crotchet - - - - E which contains 2 Quavers.

4th. The Quaver - - - - which contains 2 Semiquavers.

5th. The Semiquaver - - which contains 2 Demischaquayer

6th. The Demisemiquaver, - which is the shortest note used.

OF RESTS.

RESTS require the same time as the notes they represent.

A Semibreve Rest - - is equal in time to a Semibreve.

A Minim Rest - - - is equal in time to a Minim.

A Crotchet Rest - - - - is equal in time to a Crotchet

A Quaver Rest - - - == is equal in time to a Quaver.

A Semiquaver Rest - - == 1s equal in time to a Semiquaver

A Demisemiquaver Rest == is equal in time to a Demisemiquaver

SCALE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF NOTES.

1 Semibreve contains Minims, Crotchets, Quavers, Semiquavers,

The above scale ought to be well understood, otherwise the learnor will continually be at loss.

OF TIME.

THERE are three divisions of Time, viz.: Common, Tripple, and Compound.

COMMON TIME is measured by even numbers, as, 2, 4, &c. and has four Marks.

The First Mark has a Semibreve for its measure note, and is performed in four scconds; accented on the first and third part of the bar, and thus beaten;

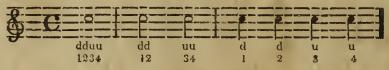
1st. Let the ends of the fingers fall,

2d Let the heel of the hand fall,

3d. Raise the heel of the hand,

4th. Raise the ends of the fingers, which completes the bar.

Example.



The Second Mark has a Semibreve for its measure note, and is performed one 4th faster; accented and beaten as in the first.

Example.



The Third Mark or has a Semibreve for its measure note and is performed in two seconds; accented on the first part of the bar, and is beaten thus;

1st. Let the ends of the fingers fall,

2d. Raise the ends of the fingers, which completes the bar.



The Fourth Mark 4 has a Minim for its measure note, and is performed one 4th faster 4 than the third; also accented and beaten as in the preceding Mark.



Note. The First Mark has 4 beats in a bar.

The Second Mark has 4 beats in a bar.

The Third Mark has 2 beats in a bar.

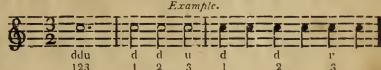
The Fourth Mark has 2 beats in a bar.

TRIPLE TIME is measured by odd numbers, as 3, &c. and has three Marks, which are all beaten in the same manner, thus,

1st. Let the ends of the fingers fall, 2d. Let the heel of the hand fall,

3d. Raise the ends of the fingers, which completes the bar.

The First Mark 2 called three to two, has a pointed Scmibreve for its measure note. 2 Three Minims fill a bar, or six Crotchets, &c. accented on the first, and faintly on the third parts of the bar; each Minim to be sounded in a second of time.



The Second Mark 3 called three from four, has a pointed Minim for its measure note. Three Crotchets, or six Quavers fill a bar, accented as in the first Mark, and performed one 4th faster.



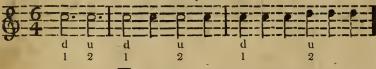
The Third Mark 3 called three from eight, has a pointed Crotchet for its measure note. Three Quavers, or six Semiquavers fill a bar; accented as in the first Mark, and performed about one quarter faster than the second.



COMPOUND TIME has two Marks.

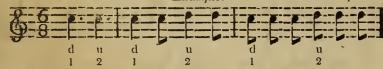
The First Mark acalled six to four, has either two pointed Minims, two Minims and two Crotehets, or six Crotehets in a bar; three sung with the hand down, and three with it up in the time of two seconds, accented on the first and third part.

Example.



The Second Mark a called six from eight, has either two pointed Crotchets, two Crotchets and two Quavers, or six Quavers in a bar; two beats, one down and one up, and performed one 4th faster. Accented as before.

Example.



The figures refer to the number of beats in a bar; the letters d and u, for down and up beats.

Note. Sacred Musick, under the two preceding Marks, should never be sung in a rapid manner, for that destroys all solemnity, and is absolutely inconsistent with that kind of movement required when set to sacred subjects. The mathematical difference between the foregoing Marks of Time, is here omitted. The performing of Musick slower or faster, in the different Marks, is left to directive terms, in general use, and to the judgment of the performer.

OF THE MODES, OR KEYS.

THERE are but two Modes or Keys, the Major, or Sharp Key, and the Minor, or Flat Key.

The learner may distinguish the Modes by the last note in the Bass, which note, if it be Faw, is the Major mode, and if it be Law, it is the Minor.

The principles of the two Modes must be explained by an Instructor.

OF NAMING THE NOTES.

WHEN a tune has neither sharps nor flats at the beginning, mi is in B.

If there be 1 Sharp, Mi is in F.

2 Sharps, Mi is in C.

3 Sharps, Mi is in G.

4 Sharps, Mi is in D.

If there be 1 Fiat, Mi is in E.

2 Flats, Mi is in A.

3 Flats, Mi is in D.

Above Mi are faw, sol, law, faw, sol, law, and then comes Mi. Below Mi are law, sol, faw, law, sol, faw, and then comes mi. Between Mi and Faw—and Law and faw, there is but a sensitone; between the rest are whole tones.

THE learner ought to commit most of the preceding rules to memory, before he attempts to call the notes; a neglect of this is one of the principal causes of the inaccurate performance, which at present exists in many choirs of singers. Many persons, having a good musical ear, are very apt to trust to that, rather than confine themselves to rules, and afterwards blame their Instructors for their own negligence. Instructors ought to insist that their pupils pay a particular attention to the principles, and in no case to suffer them to neglect them.

When the learner has acquired a ready acquaintance with the rules, he ought to attend to the Lessons for Tuning the Voice, on which depends his finance progress, and he ought not to attempt a tune till he can sound the several intervals in the octave readily.

Many schools have begun upon tunes, when they could scarcely have given a letter upon the scale, which is another cause that there are so many half singers. The learner may be sure that the more thoroughly he understands the principles, when he ought to attend to

them, the more swift will be his progress afterward.

Schools then ought to be solicitous that their instructors be well qualified, for how can they instruct others when they are ignorant themselves? Learners, in that case, are led to suppose that they have improved, when they really have not, and consequently their time and morey are both spent to no manner of purpose.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

WHEN a tune is well learnt by note, it may be sung in words. Pronounce every word as distinctly as possible. Singers generally fail in this point, by which means half the beauty of the musick is lost, the words not being understood.

In assigning voices to the seversl parts, the Teacher must be the judge. For if a voice which is suitable only for Bass, be put upon the Teror, it will hang as a weight upon that part, and have a tendency

continually to lower the pitch.

Never sing through the Nose, for that will spoil the voice, make the muck disagreeable, and have a disgusting effect upon the hearer

High notes should generally be sung softer than the low. The report ought however to regulate the strength of voice. The tone the Bass should be fall and majestic; of the Tenor, oold and manifold the Counter, soft yet firm; of the Treble, smooth and delicate, ble attention should always be paid to the Directive terms. A

good tune performed without any variation, will be dull and insipid. In a company of singers it would have a good effect for some of the performers, on each part, to be silent, when passages marked Soft occur; the additional strength of their voices in the Loud, which generally succeeds the Soft, would mark the contrast more strongly, and give peculiar force and energy to the performance—A becoming manner of conduct in a collection of singers, will greatly increase the agreeable sensations, which naturally arise from good performances.

The graces and ornaments of musick, such as Holds, Trills, Appropriatures, Transitions, &c. must be acquired by great practice and attention; the learner had better omit them, till his knowledge and

judgment dictate when and where to apply them.

PASSAGES, where Syncopation takes place, are better explained by the Instructor, than by words; for this reason, an explanation is here omitted.

LESSONS FOR TUNING THE VOICE.

WHEN learning the following lessons for tuning the voice, be careful to give every note its proper sound, and pay particular attention to the situation of the Sentiones. Let the motion of the hand, in keeping the time, be even and exact; always remembering that the hand must fall at the beginning of a bar, and rise at the close.

The more time you allow for the practice of the lessons, the easier you will learn a time florward. Should you neglect them wholly, you cannot read musick hereafter with any firmness and certainty

of tone.

LESSONS FOR TUNING THE VOICE.

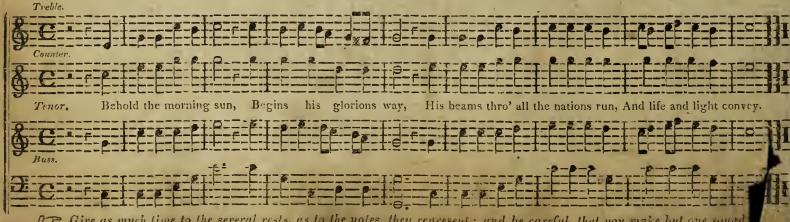




LESSON. IN HARMONY OF TWO PARTS.



THE SAME LESSON, IN FOUR PARTS.



Give as much time to the several rests, as to the notes, they represent; and be careful, that you make but one sound the dointed minims, sounding them smoothly without jerking the voice.

THE

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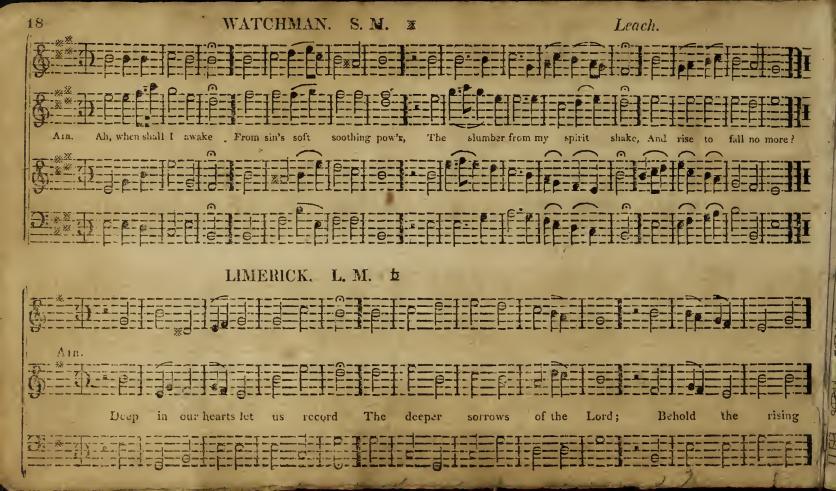
OLD HUNDRED. L. M. *

M. Luther.

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







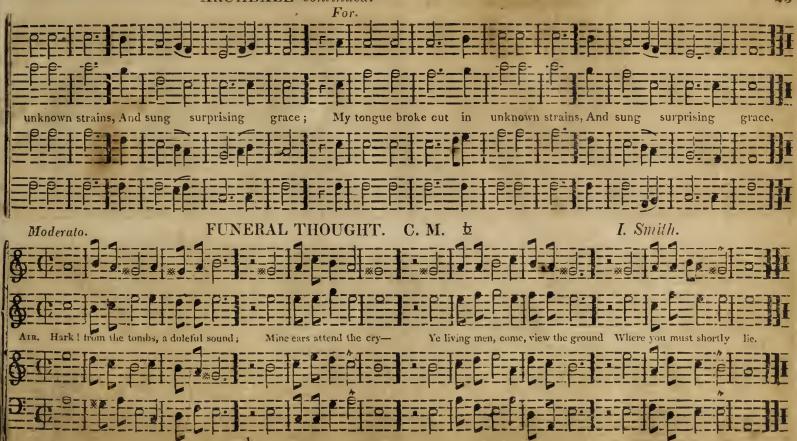


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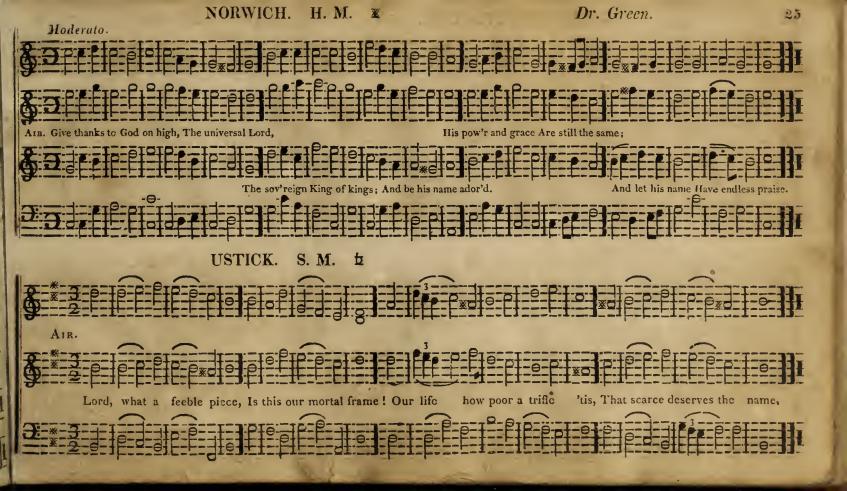
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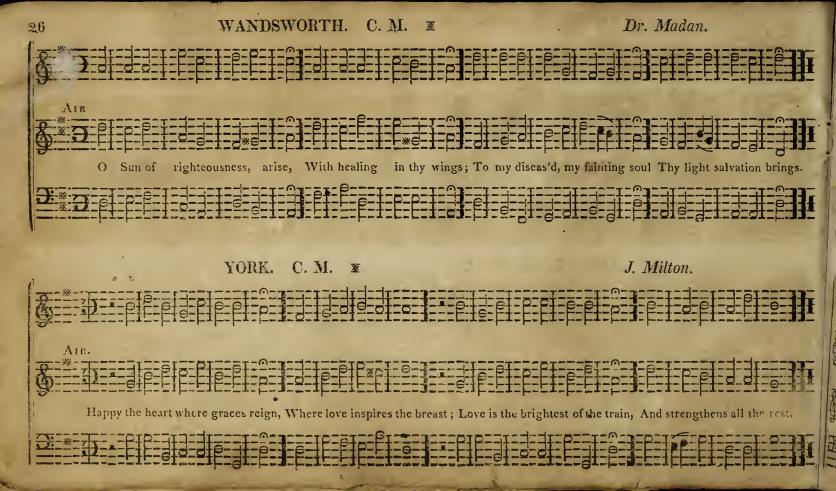


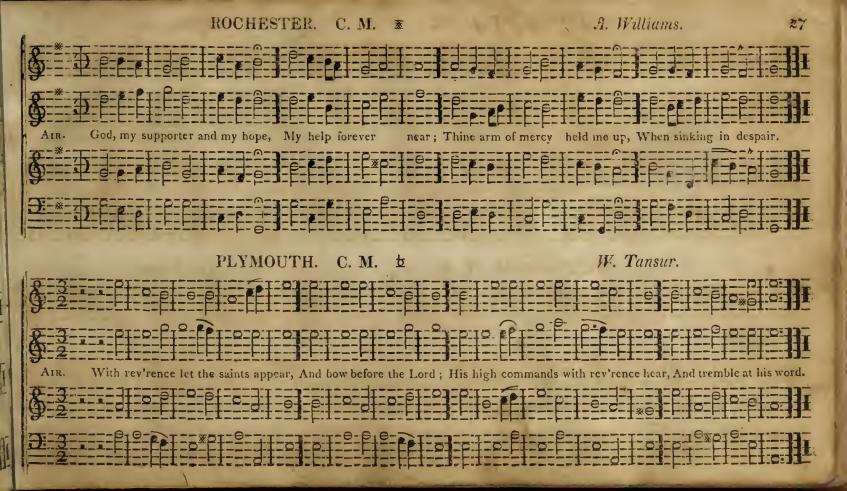




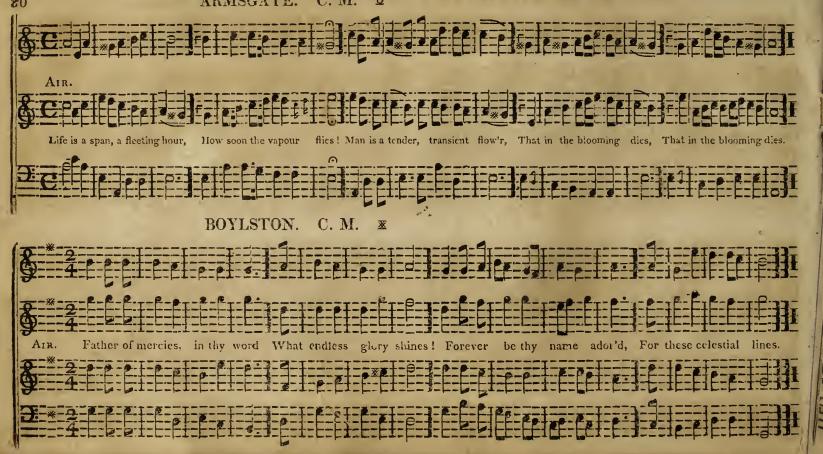


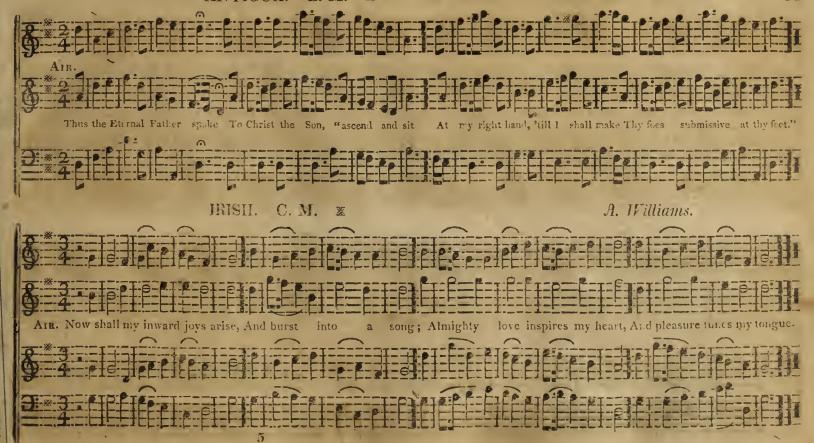


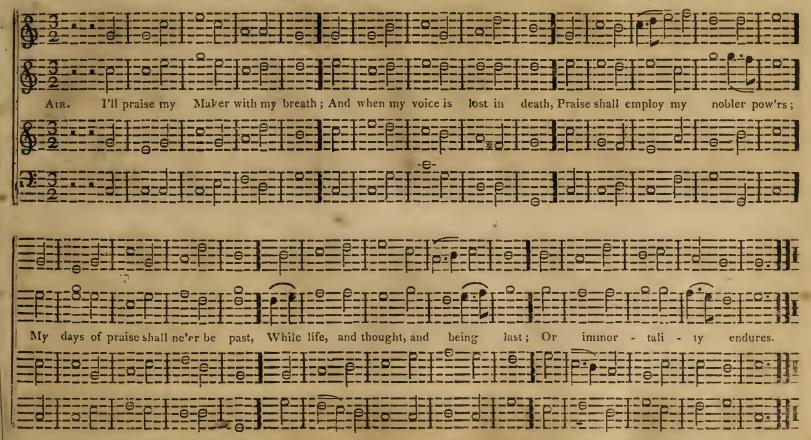




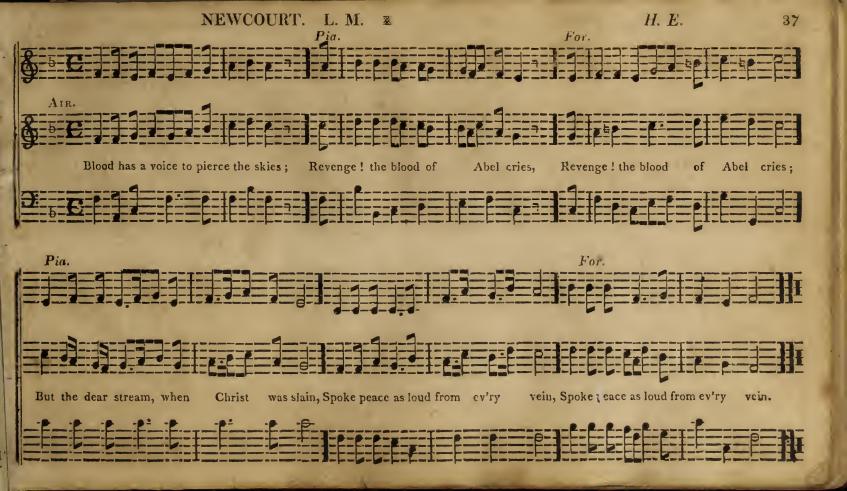


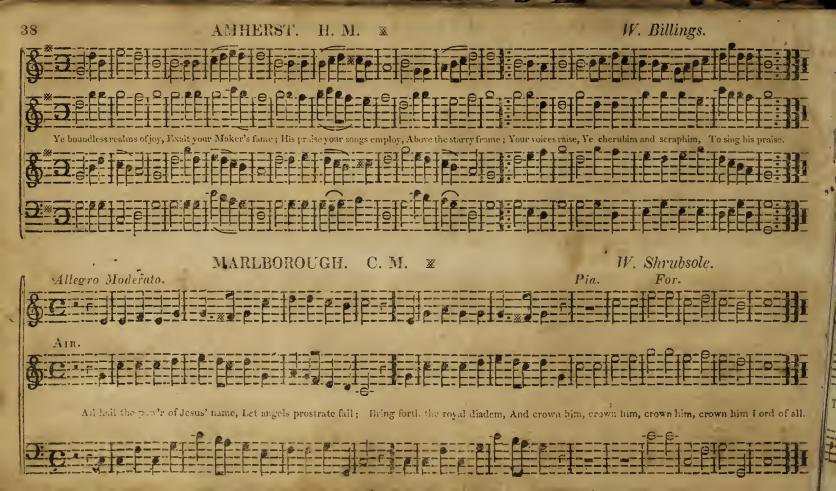




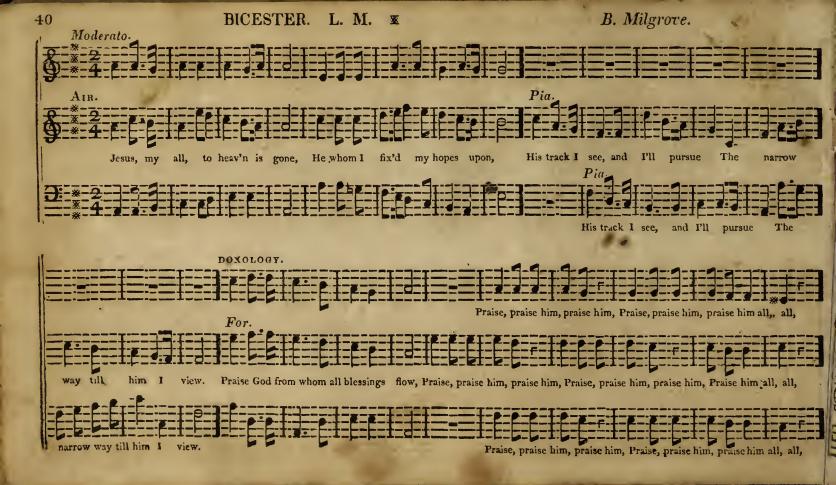








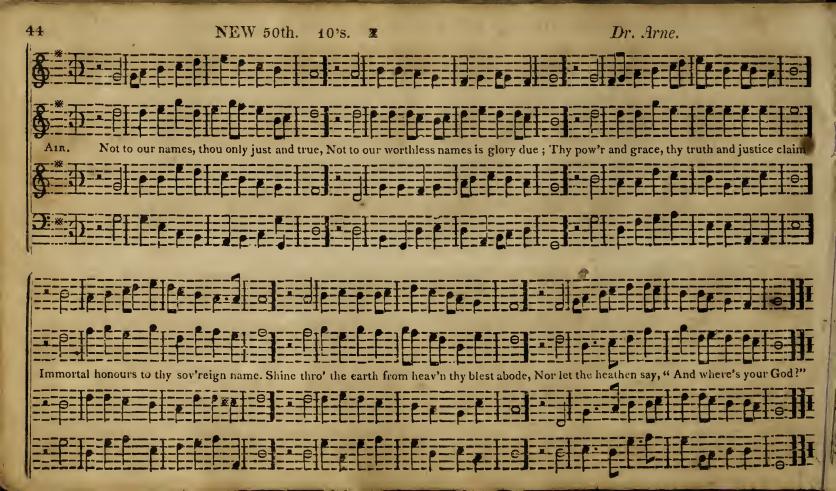




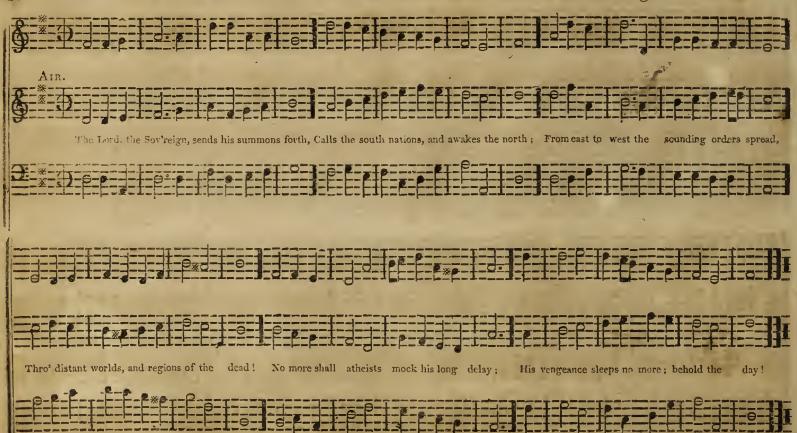




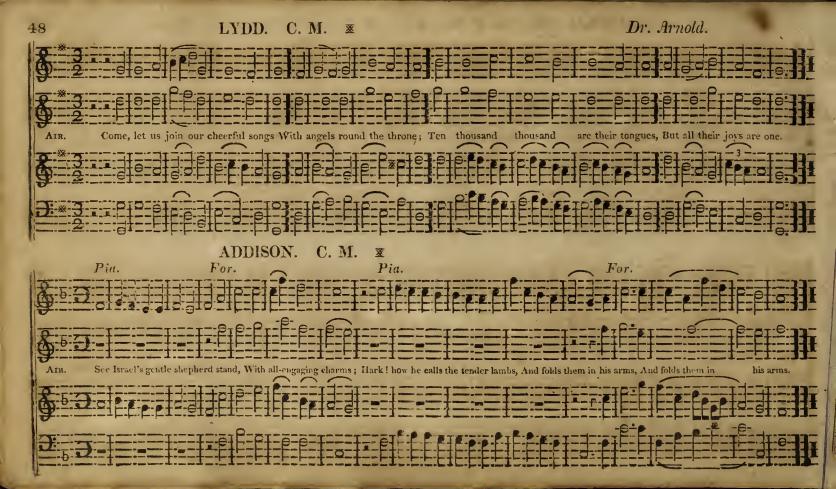




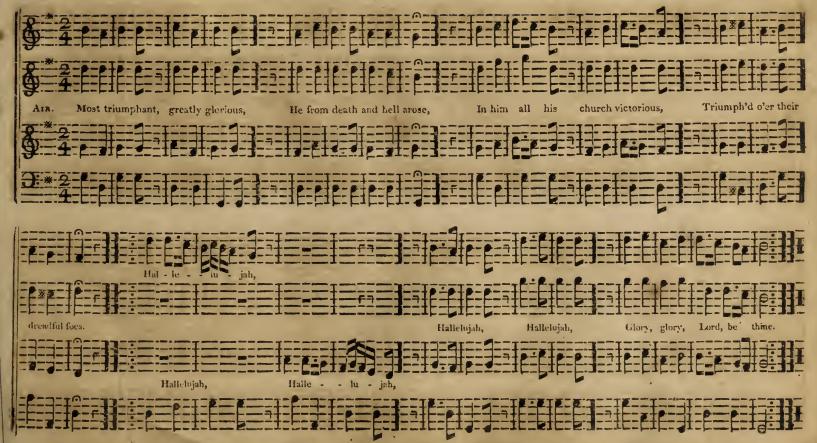


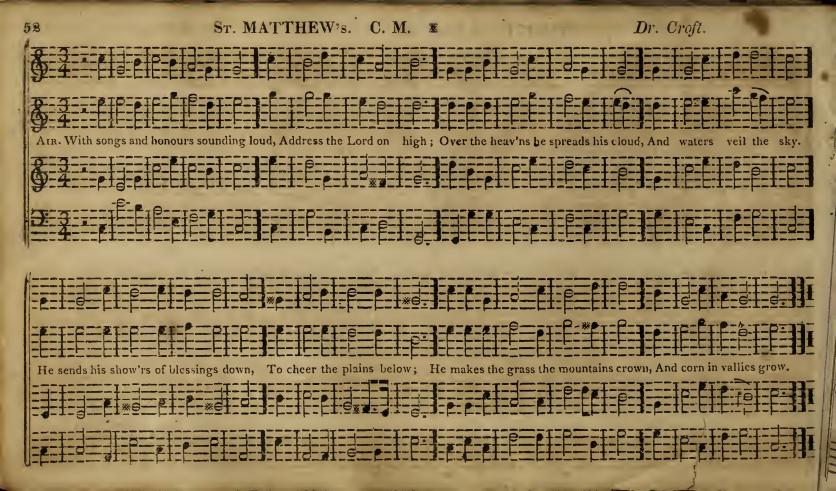




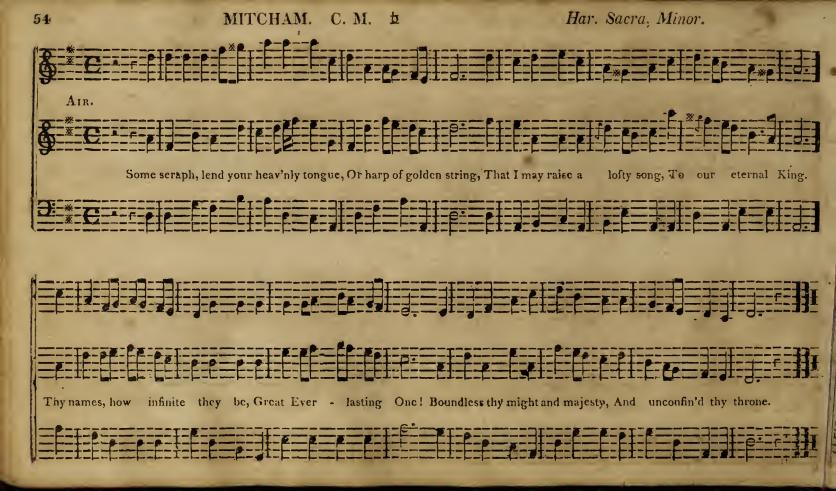


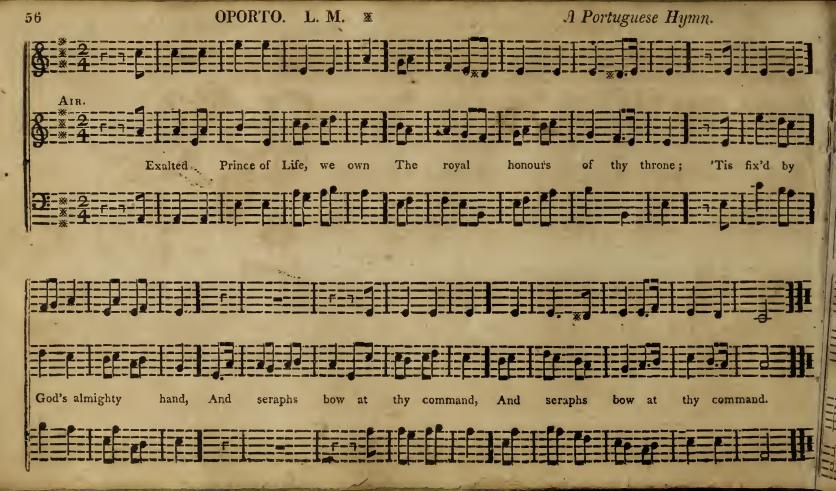


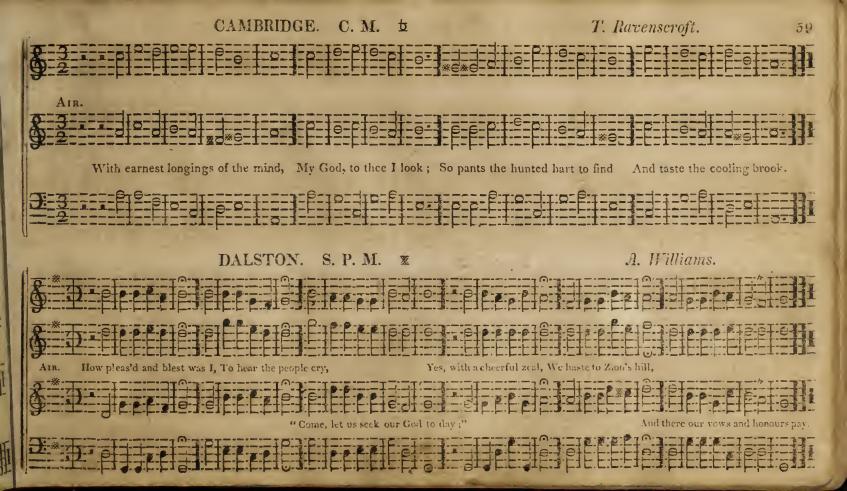


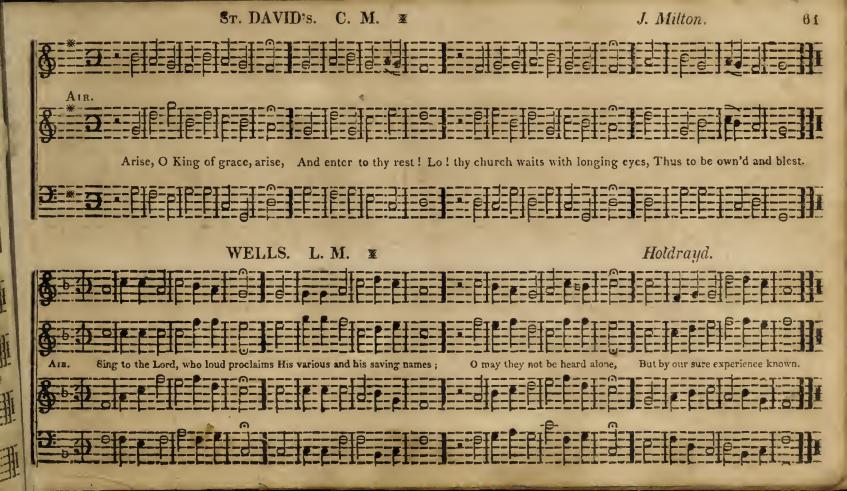






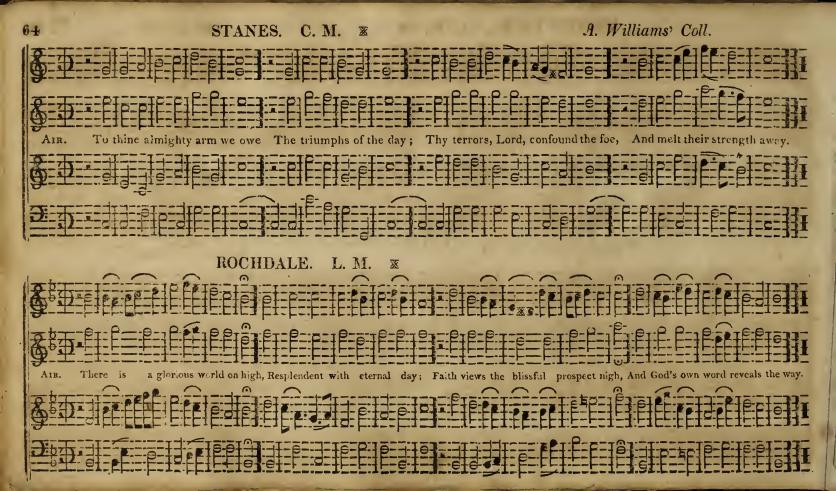


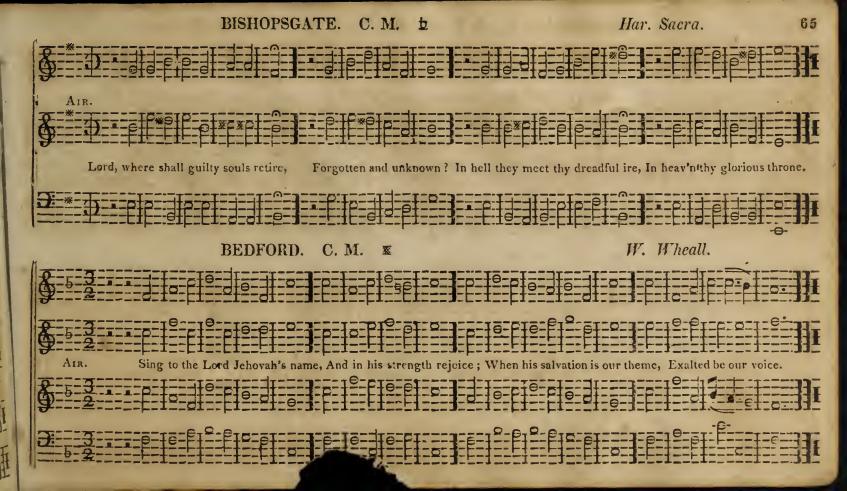






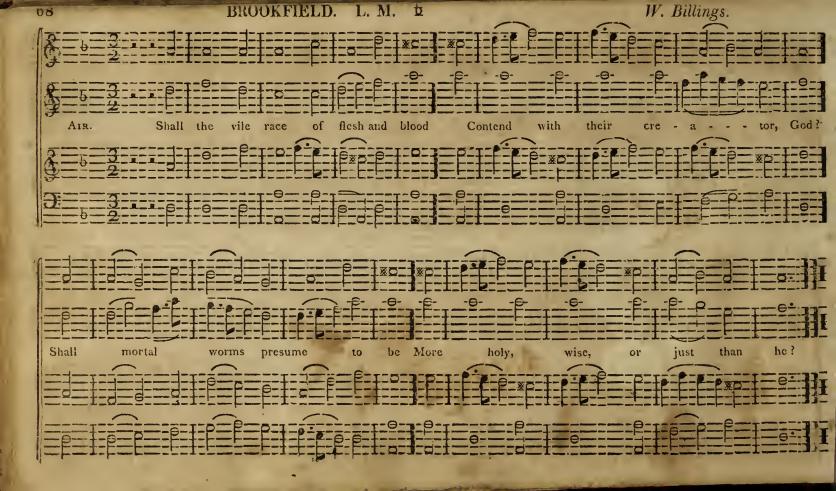






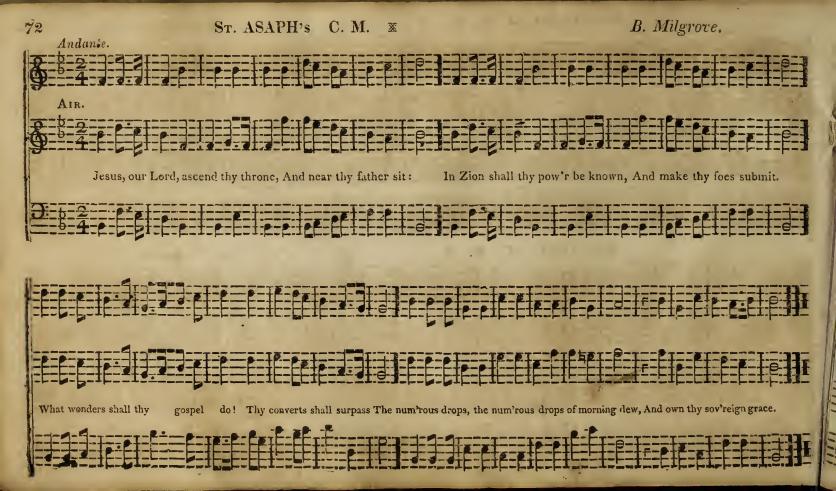


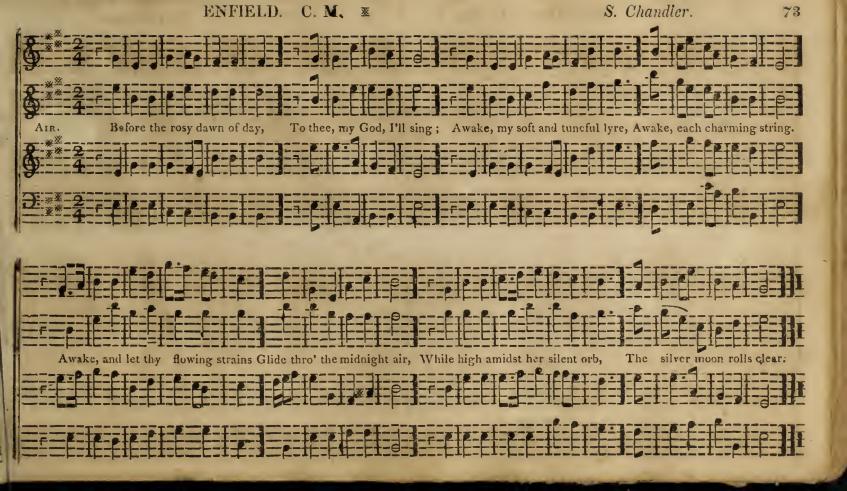








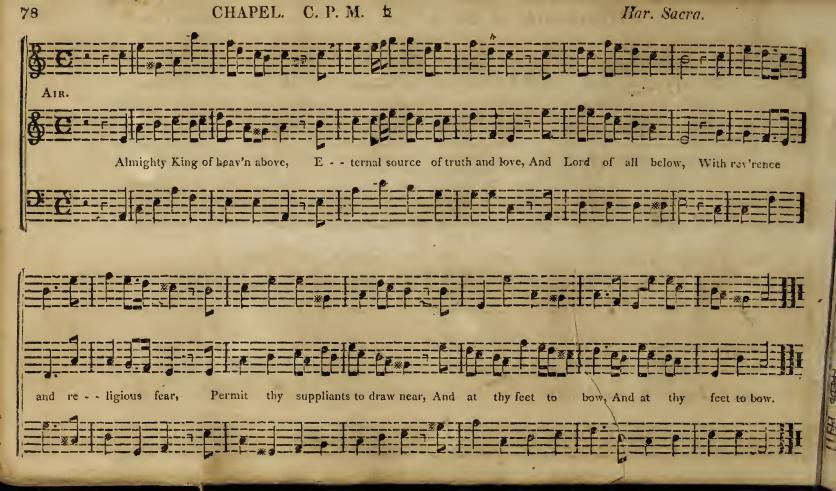




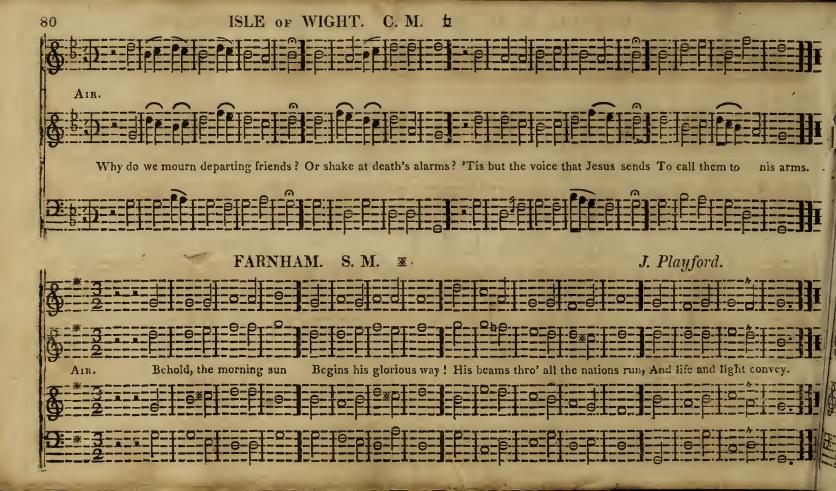




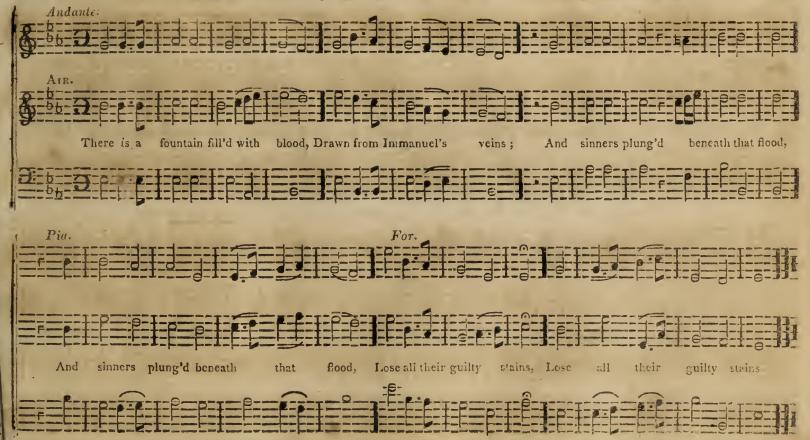








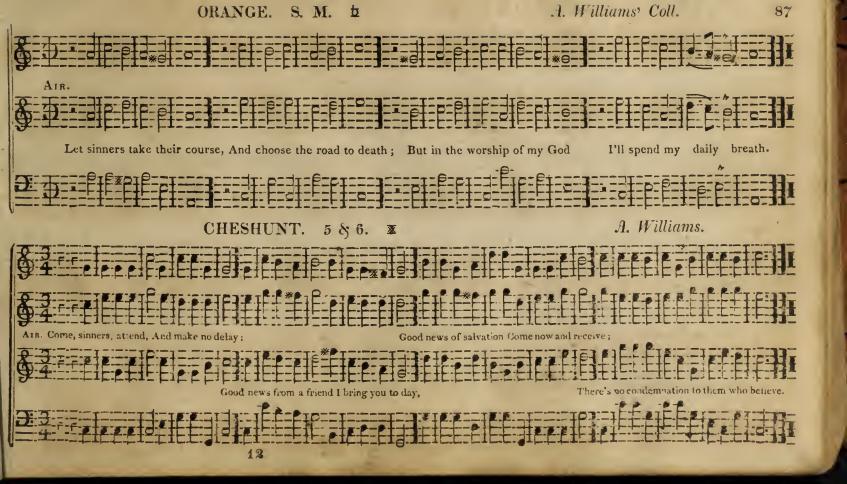


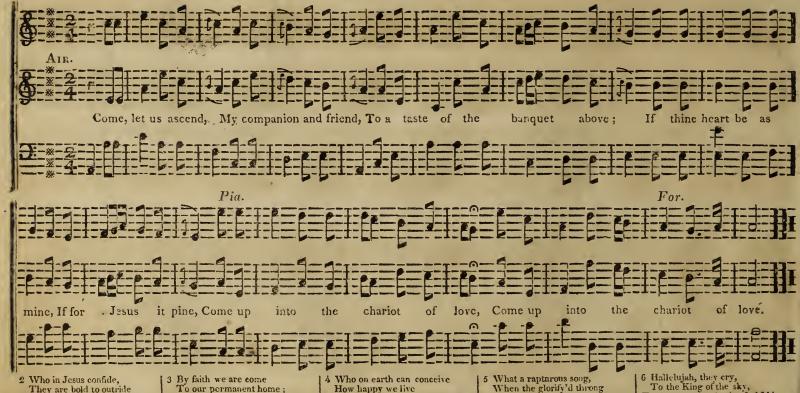












They are bold to outride The storms of affliction beneath; With the prophet they soar To that heavenly shore,

And outfly all the arrows of death.

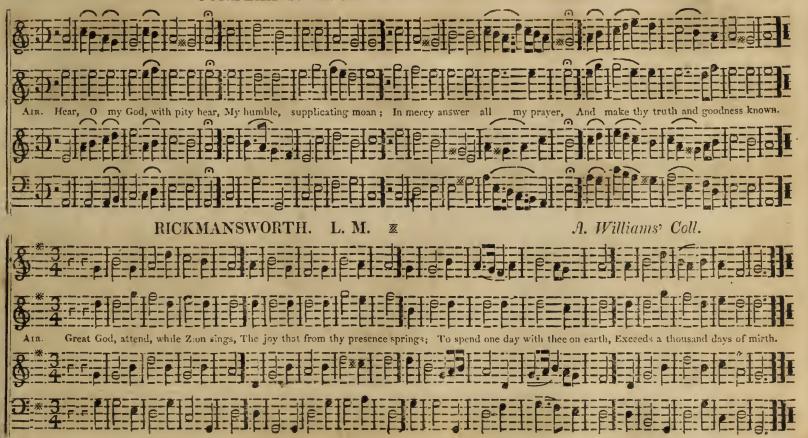
To our permanent home; By hope we the rapture improve; By love we still rise,

In the city of God the great King! What a concert of praise, And look down on the skies, When our Jesus's grace For the heaven of heavens is love! The whole heavenly company ming!

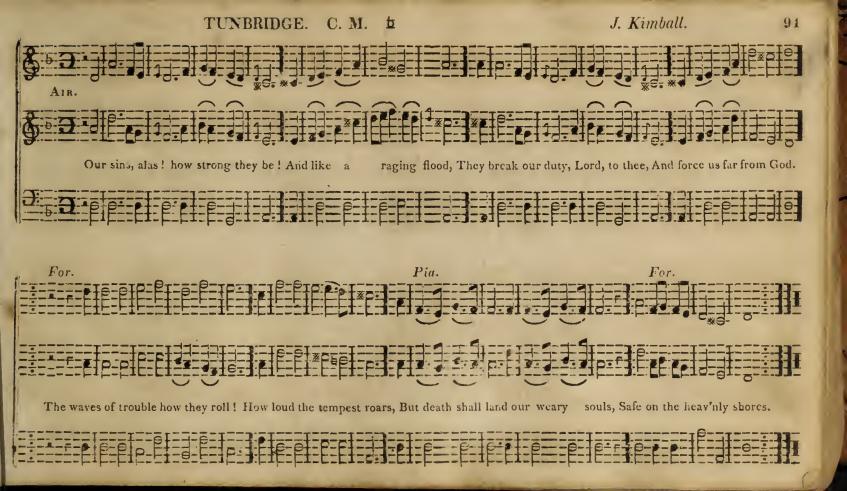
When the glorify'd throng In the spirit of harmony join!
Join all the glad choirs, Hearts, voices, and lyres,

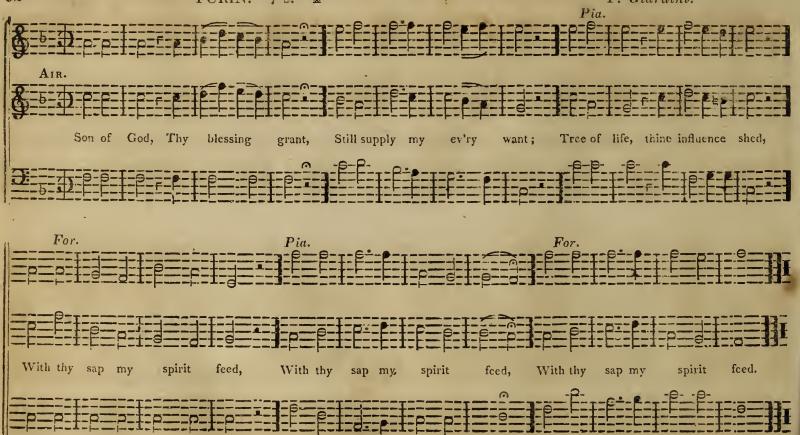
And the burden is mercy divine !

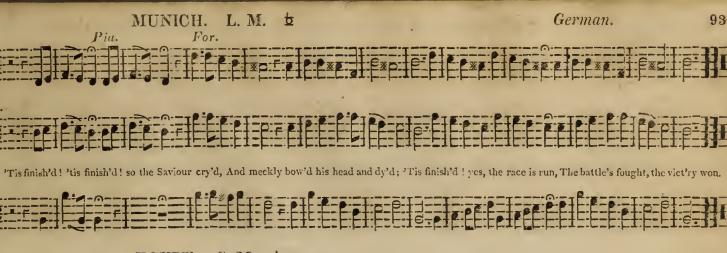
To the King of the sky, To the great everlasting I AM! To the Lamb that was slain, And liveth again: Hallelujah to God and the Lamb!



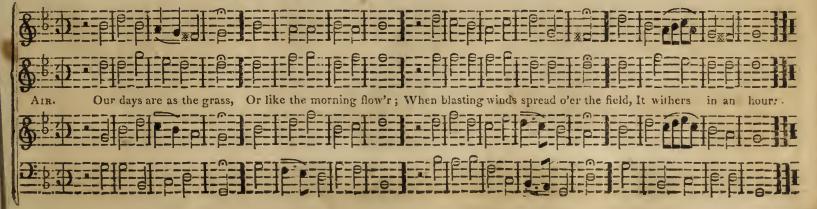


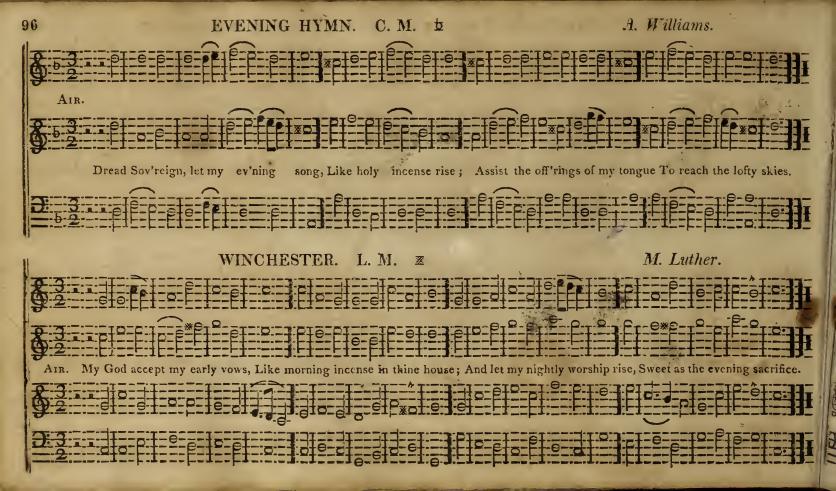




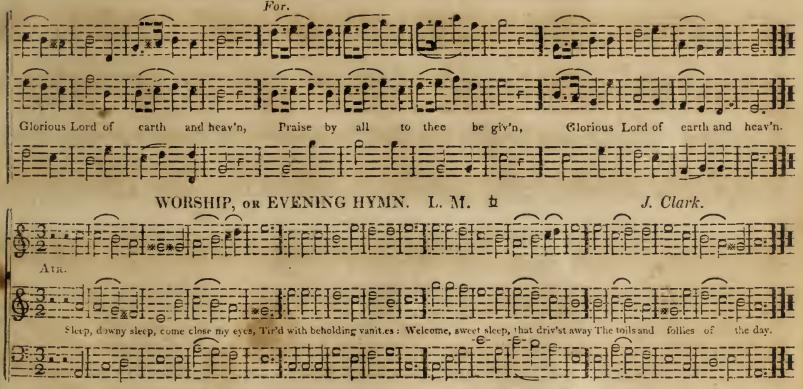


EGYPT. S. M. b



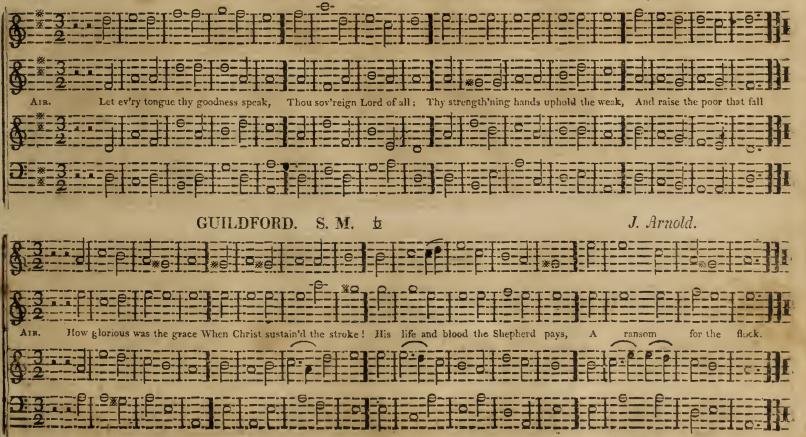






² On thy soft bosom let me lie, Forget the world, and learn to die; O, Israel's watchful Shipherd, spread Thy guardian angels round my bed.

³ Let not the spirits of the air,
Whilst I repose, my soul ensure;
But guard thy suppliant free from harms,
Clasp'd in thy everlasting arms.





SACRAMENT. 3 5s, & 1 11. X

Har. Sacra.



flis supper in vain,
And furnish a feast
For none but his carliest servants, to taste?

rants, to taste? The b 5 'Pi's God, we believe, Who cannot deceive;

The witness of God Is present, and speaks in the mystical blood.

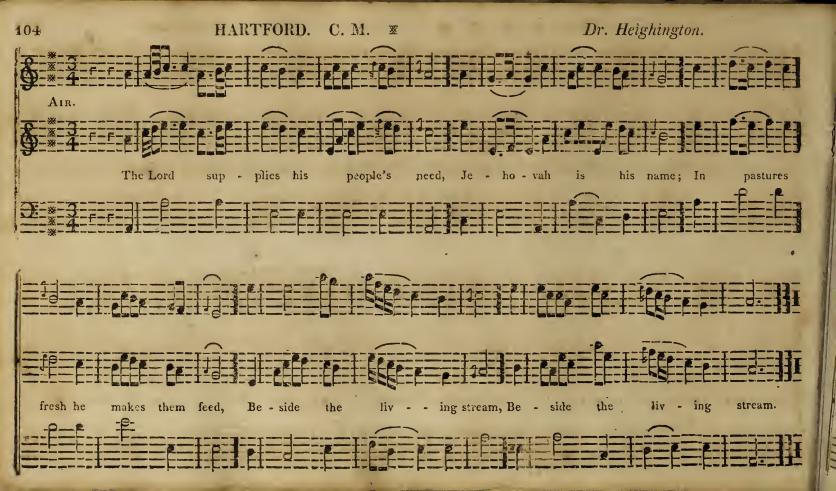
Nay, but this is nis will,
(We know it and feel)
That we should partake
The banquet, for all he so freely did make.

He bids us do this;
The joy, it impacts,
Hath witness'd his gracious design in our hearts.

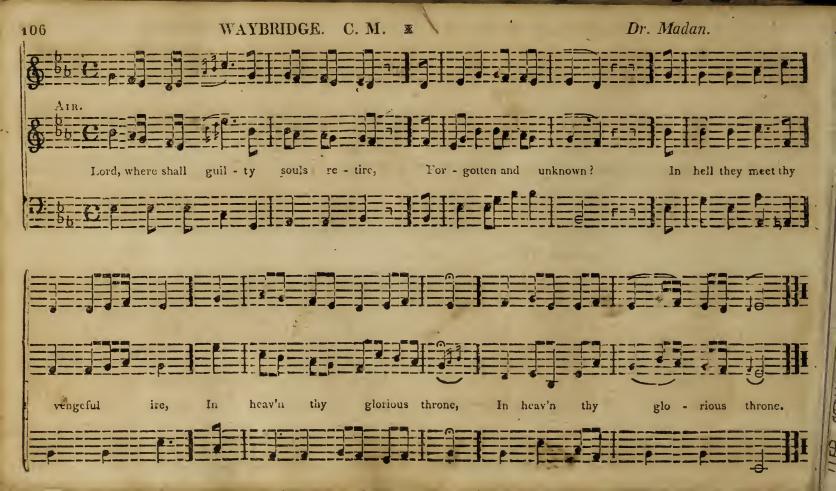
6 Receiving the bread,
On Jesus we feet;
It doth not appear,
His maaner of working, but Jesus is here.

SHIRLEY. S. M. b

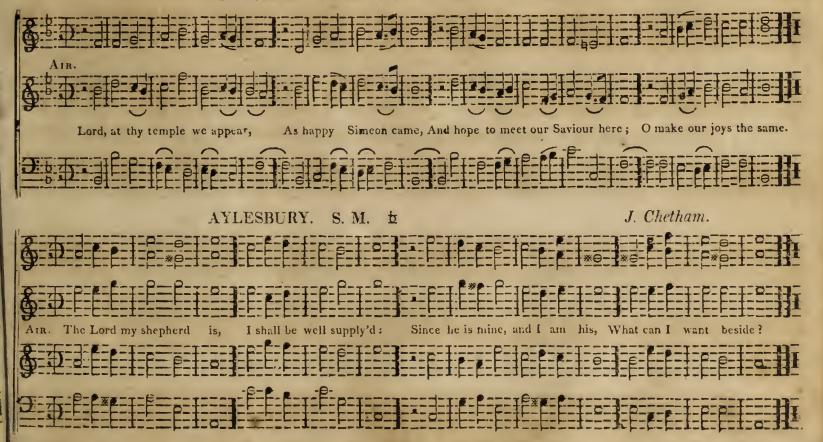


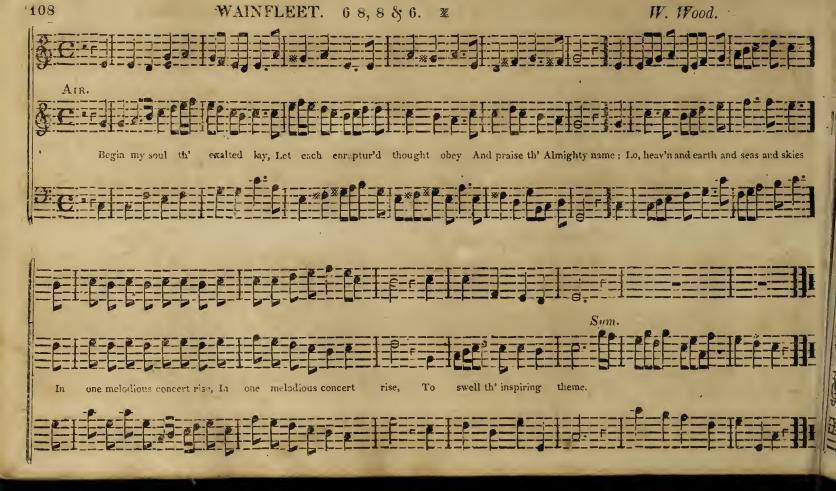


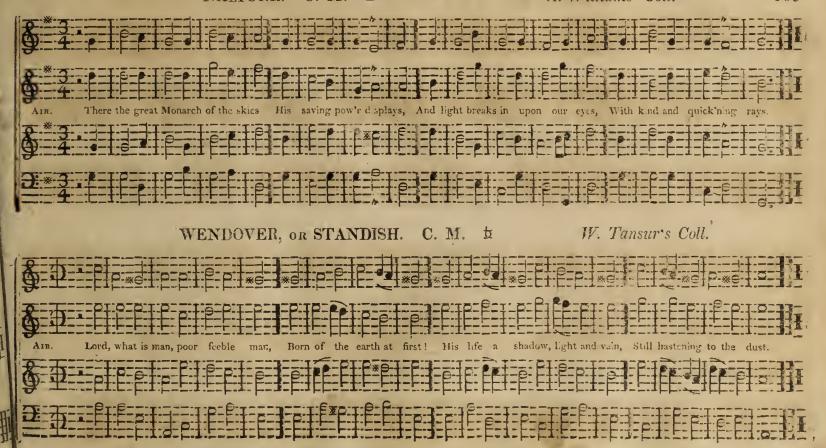


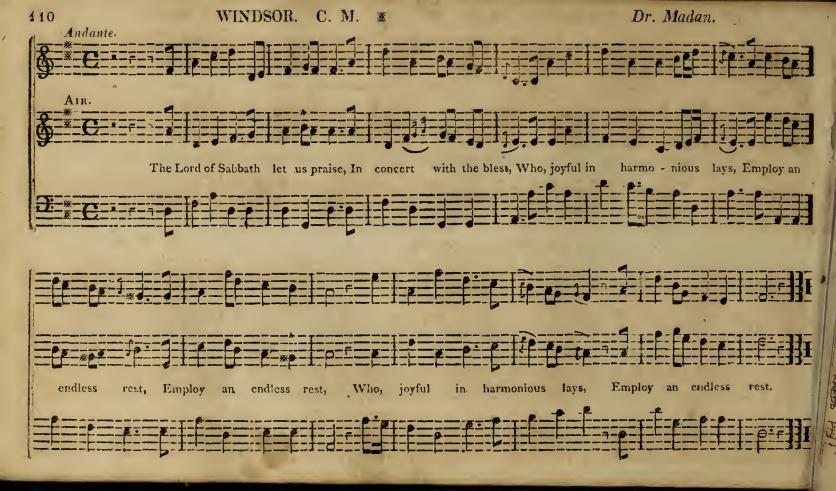


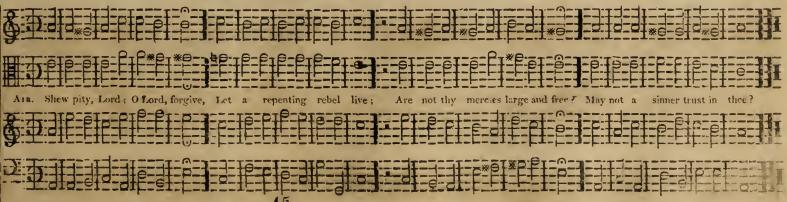




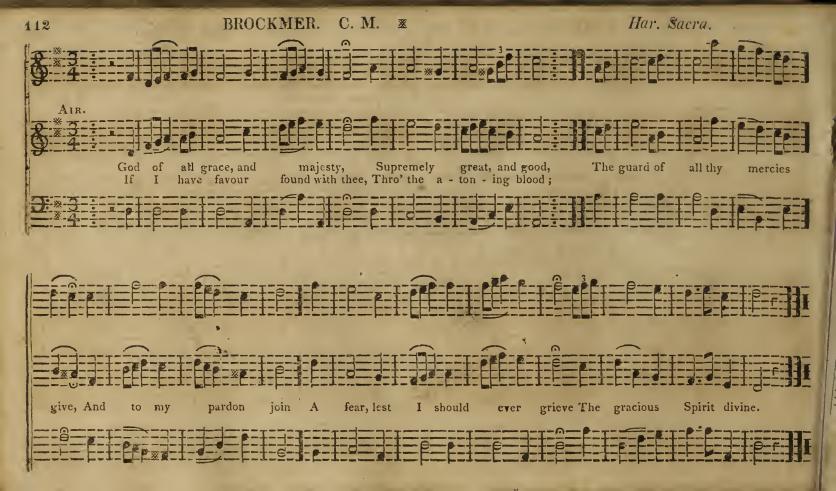








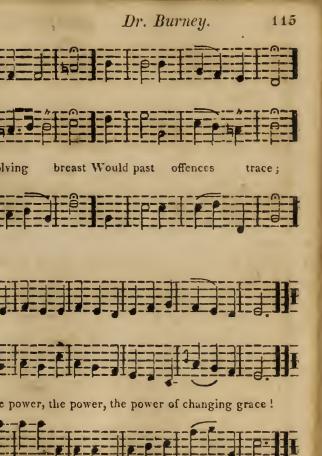
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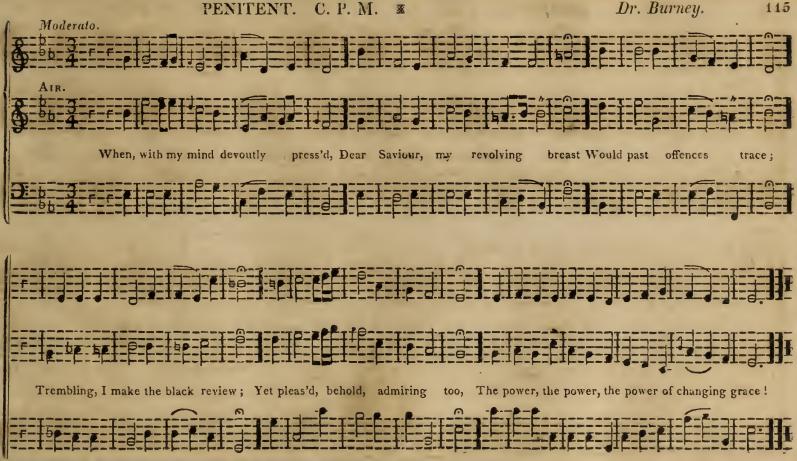




2 If so poor a worm, as I, May to thy great glory live; All my actions sanctify, All my words and thoughts receive; Claim me for thy service, claim Lil I have, and all I ara.

3 Take my soul and body's powers, Take my mem'ry, mind, and will, All my goods, and all my hours, All I know, and all I feel, All I think, and speak, and do; Take my heart; but make it new









N. B. The hallelujah to be sung only at the end of the fifth and wixth verses. Ex - - pect - - ing · - lujab, Halle - - lujah, Halle - - lujah,

2 We to the Lord in humble pray'r. Breath'd out our sad distress; Though feeble, yet with contrite hearts We begg'd return of peace.

5 Oh 1 may our grateful, trembling hearts Sweet hallelujahs sing To him who bath our lives preserv'd,

Our Saviour and our Kmg.

3 With pitying eyes, the Prince of Grace Beheld our helpless grief; He saw, and (O amazing love!) He came to our relief

> With heart and voice, again, For us, the sons of men.

Spoke comfort to each soul. 6 Let us proclaim to all the world, And tell the wonders he hath done

4 The stormy winds did cease to blow.

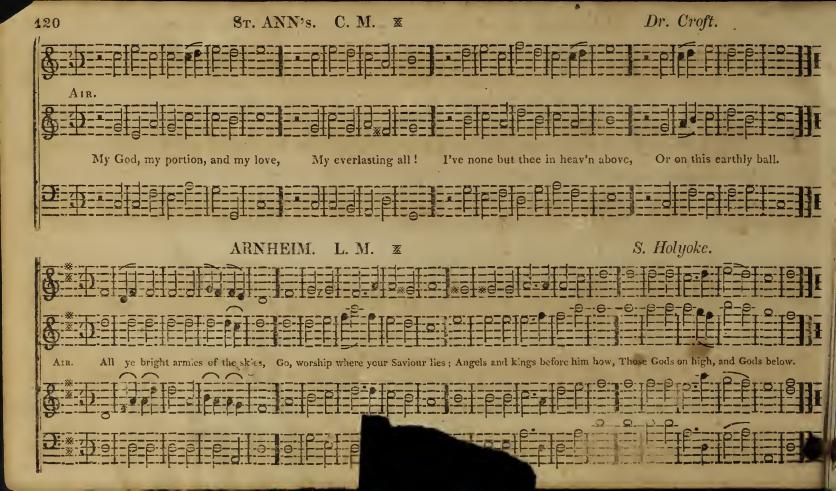
The waves no more did roll ;

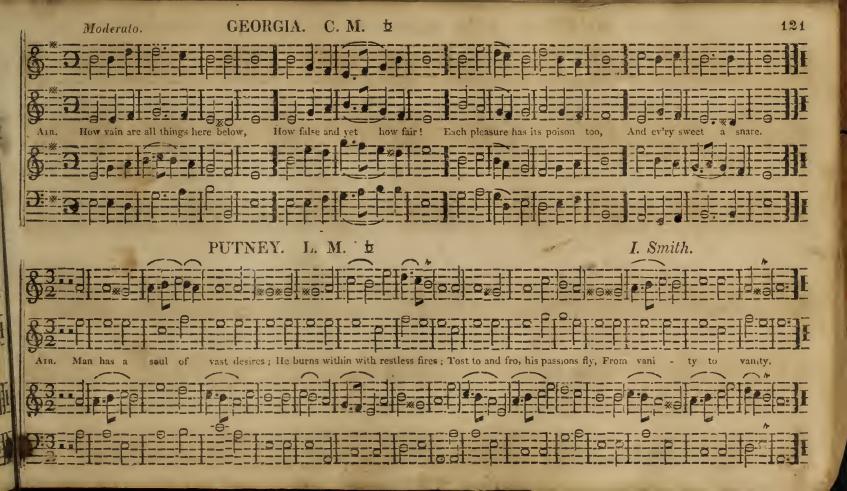
And soon again a placid sea

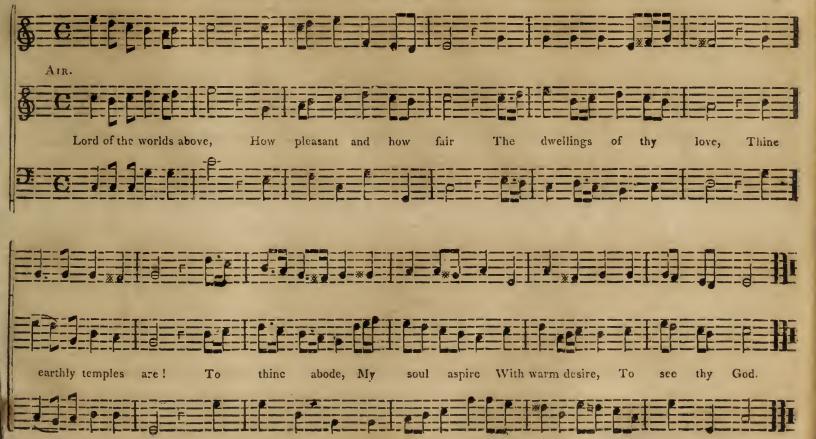
² Lo midnight's gloom invites the pensive mind, Pale is the seene, but shadows there you'll find: Rise, immortal soul, shun glooms, pursue thy flight, Lest hence thy fate be like the gloomy night.

⁵ Hark from the grave, oblivion's doleful tones, There shall our names be moulder'd like our bones. Rise, immortal soul, that hence thy fame may shine, Time thick and ends, eternity is thine.



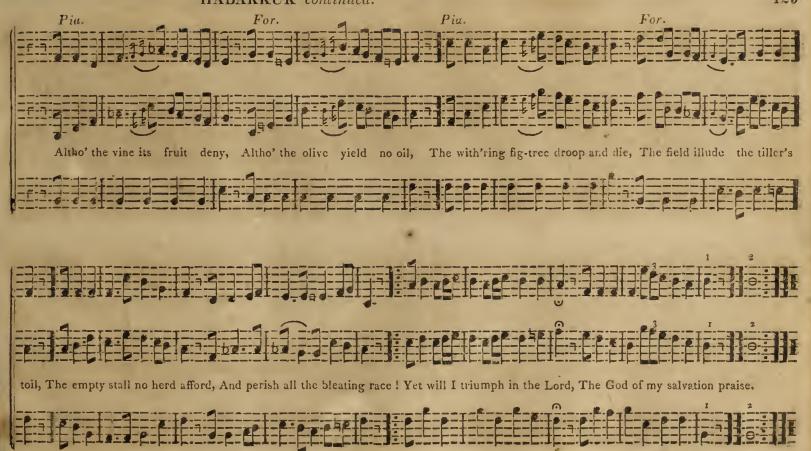


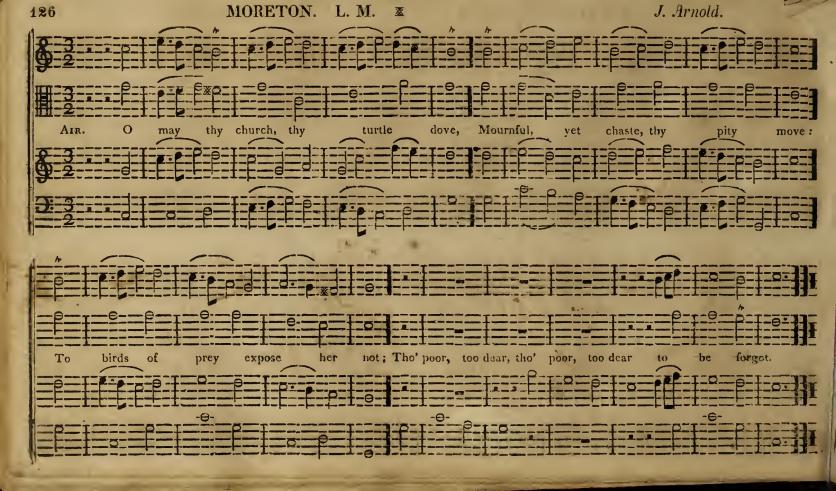




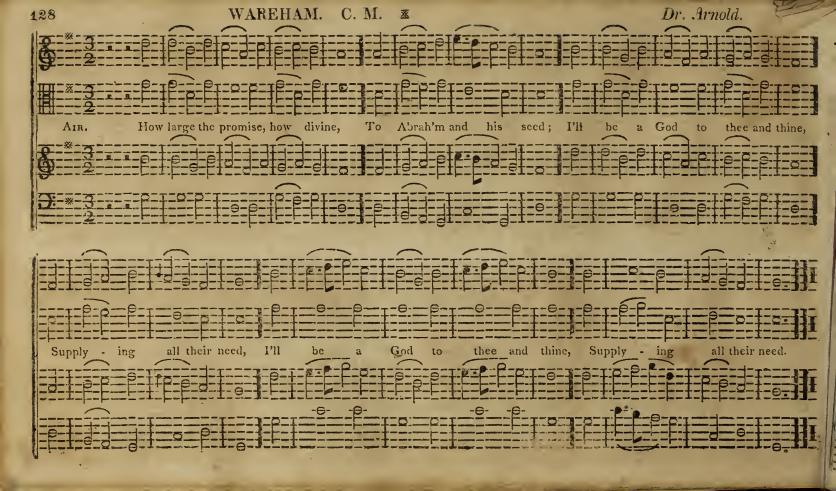




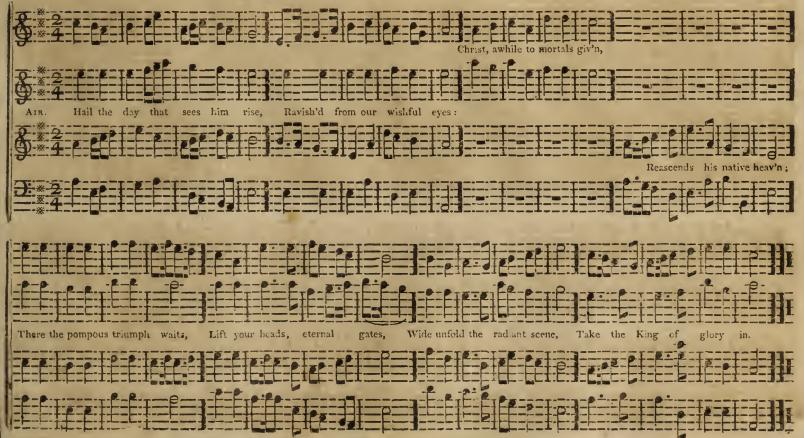


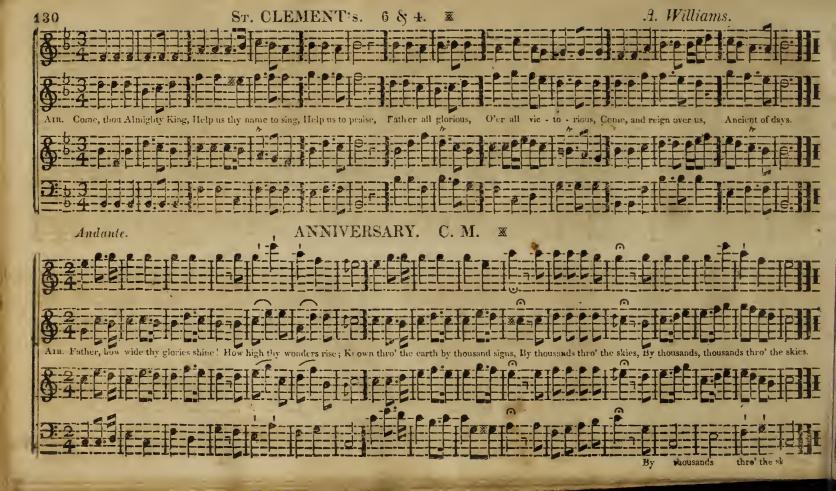


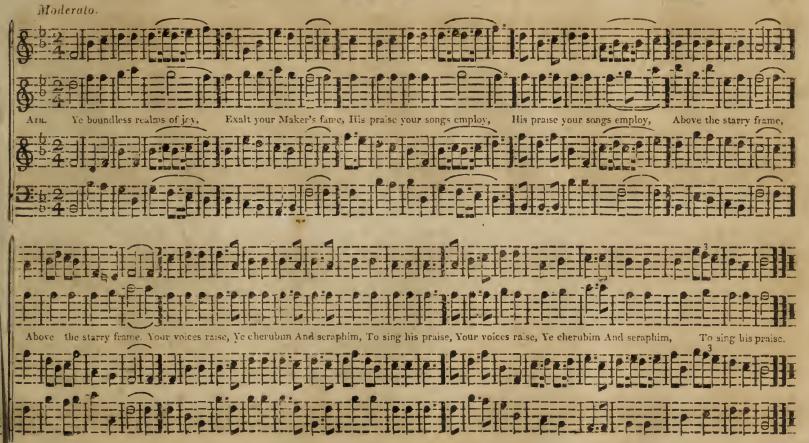


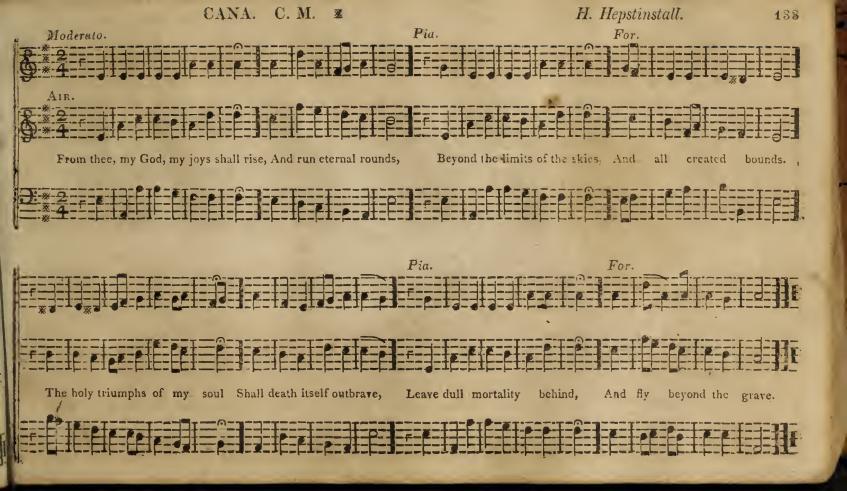


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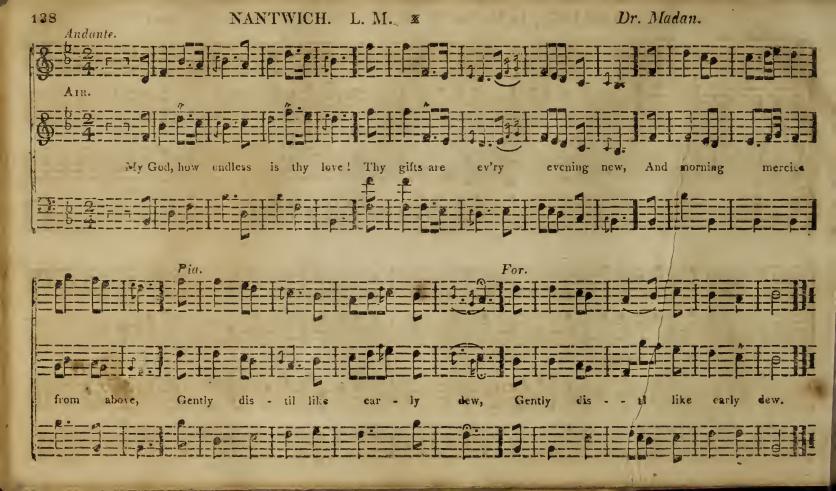




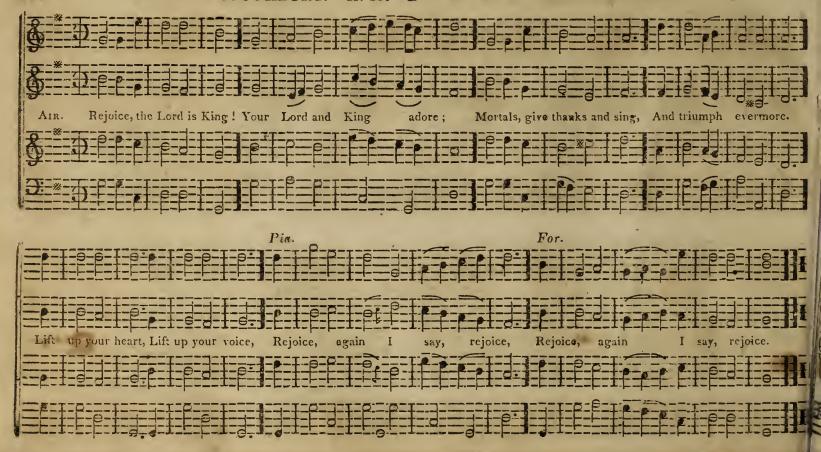




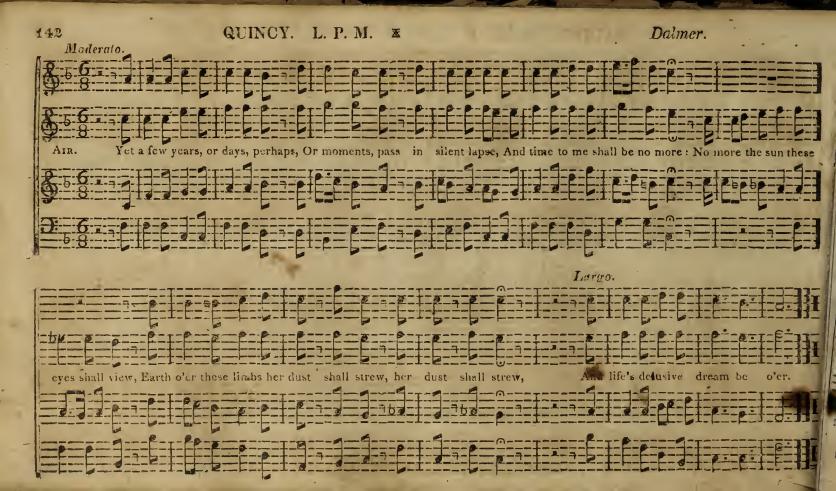








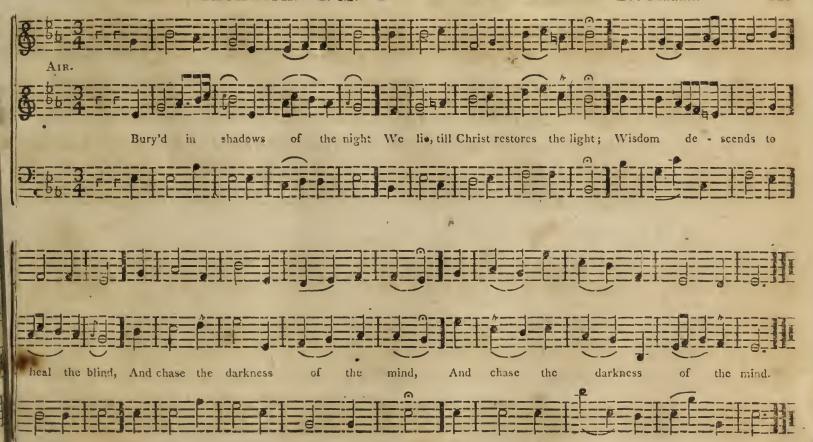


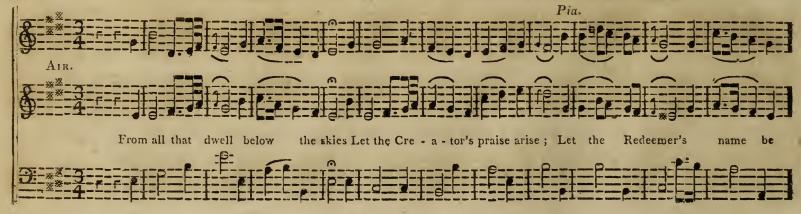


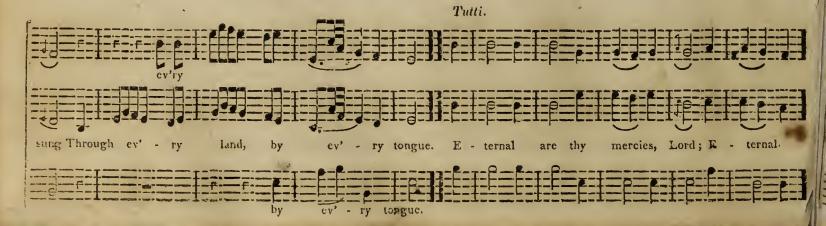


- 2 'Tis the Saviour, angels, raise
 Your triumphant song of praise;
 Let the heav'ns remotest bound
 Hear the joy inspiring sound.
- 3 Now, ye saints, lift up your eyes, Now, to glory see him rise; Mark his progress through the sky, To the radiant world on high.
- 4 Heav'n displays her crystal gate; Enter in thy royal state; King of glory, mount thy throne, 'Tis thy Father's and thy own.
- 5 Praise him, all ye heav'nly choirs, Strike with awe, your golden lyres, Shout, O earth, in rapt'rous song, Let the strains be loud and strong.

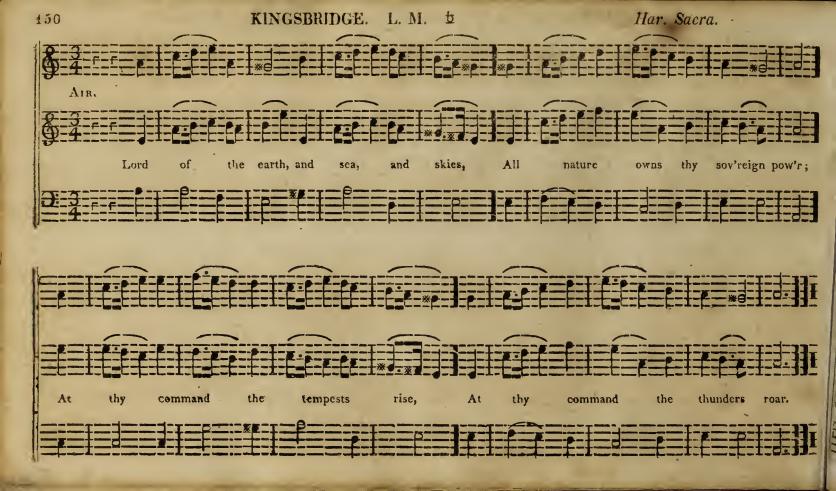




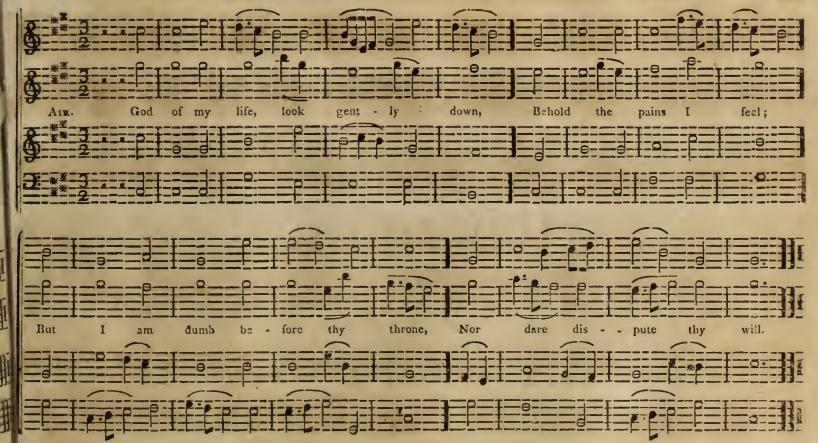














2 Publish, spread to all ground. The great Emanuel's name; Let the trampets martial sound. Hen Lord of kosts proclaim.

Pra se him, ev'ry tuneful string, All the reach of heav'nly art, All the pow'rs of mus ek bring, The musick of the heart.

I Him, in whom we live and move, Let ev'ry creature sing; Clory to their Maker give, And homage to their King. Hallow'd be his name beneath,
As in heav'n on earth ador'd:
Praise the Lord in ev'ry breath,
Let all things praise the Lord.

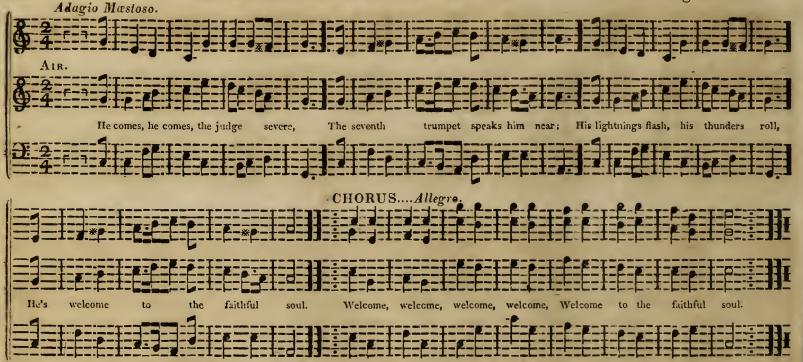


I c i, we know not how to go, "Int a blessing theu bestow.

That may joy and peace afford: Let thy spirit now impart Full salvation to cash heart.

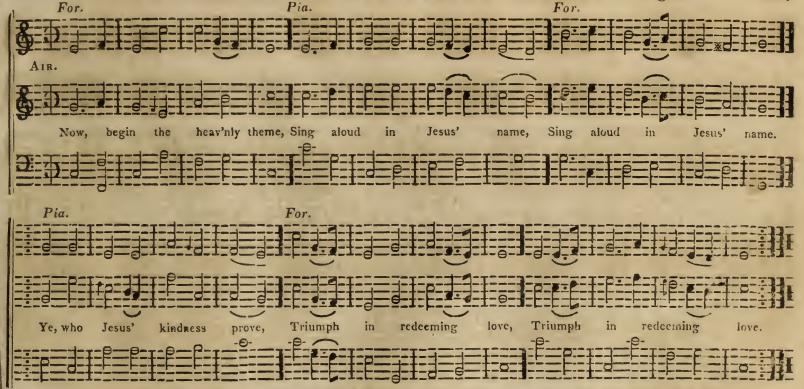
Those who are cast down lift up ; Make them strong in faith and hope.

Thre a gracious God, and kind; Heal the sick, the captive free; Let us all rejoice in thee.



2 From heav'n th' angelick voices sound, See the Almighty Jesus crown'd; Girt with omnipotence and grace, And glory decks the Saviour's face. Glory, glory, glory, glory, Glory decks the Saviour's face, 3 Shout, all the people of the sky,
And all the saints of the Most High,
Our God, who now his right maintains,
Forever and forever reigns;
Ever, ever, ever,
Ever and forever reigns.

4 The Father praise, the Son adore,
The Spirit bless forevermore,
Salvation's glorious work is done,
We welcome thee, great Three in One.
Welcome, welcome, welcome, welcome,
Welcome Thee, great Three in One.



2 Mourning souls dry up your tears, Banish all your guilty fears; See your guilt and curse remove, Cancell'd by redceming love. 3 Welcome, all by sin opprest, Welcome to his sacred rest; Nothing brought him from above, Nothing but redeeming love. 4 Hither, then, your musick bring, Strike aloud each joyful string, Mortals, join the host abov Join to praise redeeming love



2 Other refuge have I none,
Hangs my helpless soul on thee;
Leave, ah! Leave me not alone,
Still support and comfort me:
All my trust on thee is stay'd,
All my help from thee I bring,
Cover my defenceless head
With the shadew of thy wing.

3 Thou, O Christ, art all I want,
More than all in thee I find!
Raise the fallen, cheer the faint,
Ifeal the sick, and lead the blind;
Just and holy is thy name;
I am all unrighteousness:
Felse and full of sin I am,
Thou art fall of truth and grace.

4 Plenteous grace with thee is found,
Grace to cover all my sin;
Let the healing streams abound;
Make and keep me pure within.
Thou of life the fountain art,
Freely let me take of thee,
Spring thou up within my heart,
Rise to all eternity.









All glory and praise To the antient of days, Who was born, and was slain, to redeem a lost race.

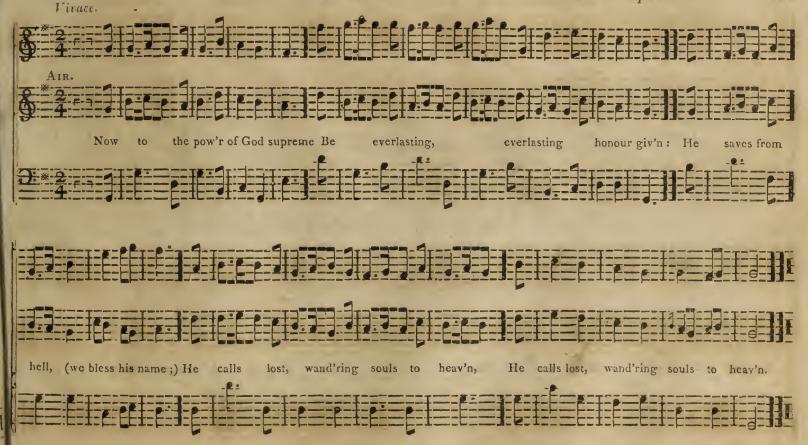
Salvation to God, Who carried our load, And purchas'd our lives with the price of his blood

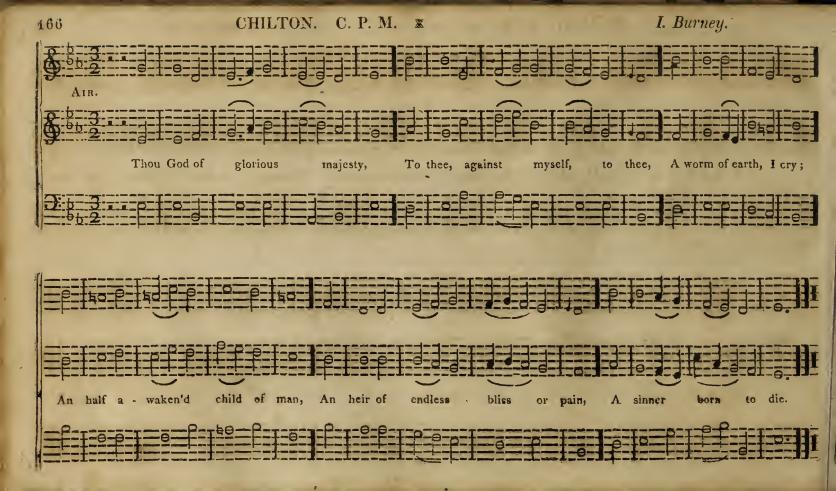
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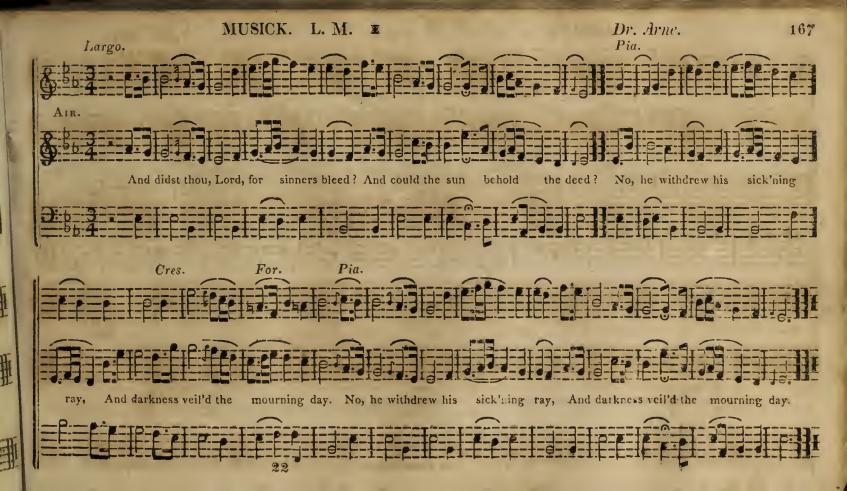
And shall lie not have The lives, which he gave Such an infinite ransom, forever to save? Yes, Lord, we are thine, And gladly resign Our souls, to be fill'd with the fulness divine

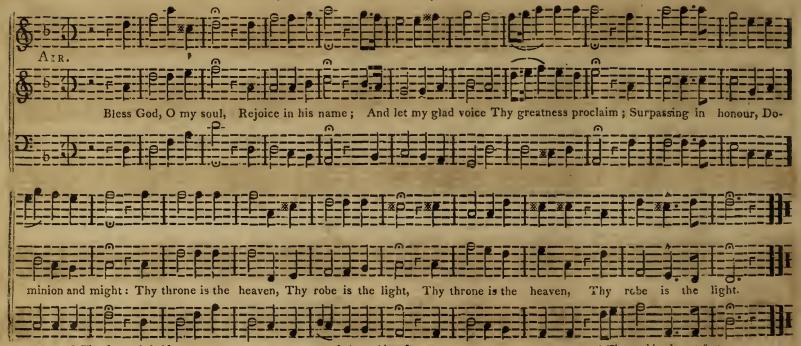
How, when it shall be, We cannot foreses; But, O, let us live, let us die unto thee.









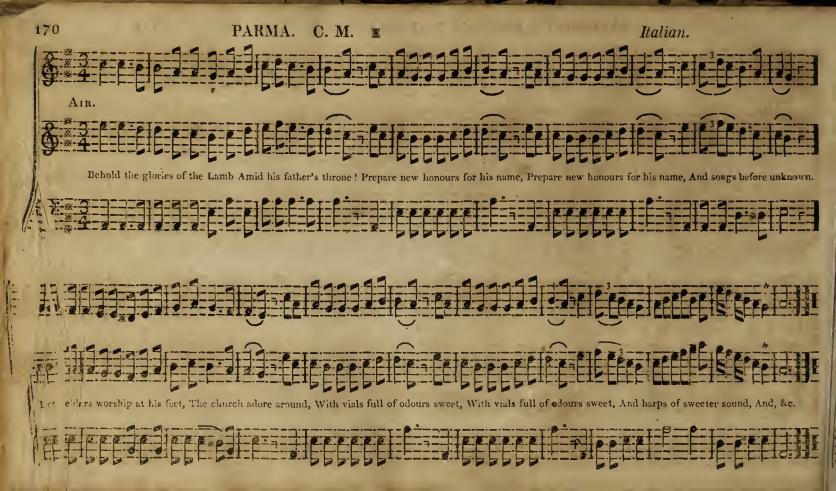


2 The sky we behold,
A curtain display'd,
Thy chambers of heav'n
On waters are laid.
The clouds are a chario.
Thy glory to bear,
On winds thou art wafted,
Thou ridest on air.

3 As rapid as fire,
Thy angels on high
Convey thy commands,
Thy ministers fly.
The earth on its basis
Eternal sustain'd,
Is fix'd in the station
Thy wisdom ordain'd.

4 The world, when at first
Of chaos compos'd,
Was void, without form,
In waters enclos'd;
Thy voice, how majestick,
In thunder was heard,
The water subsided!
The mountains appear'd!







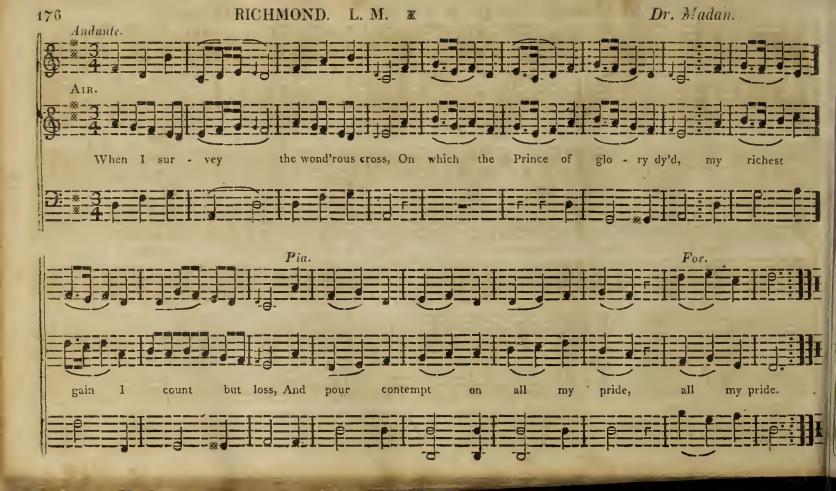


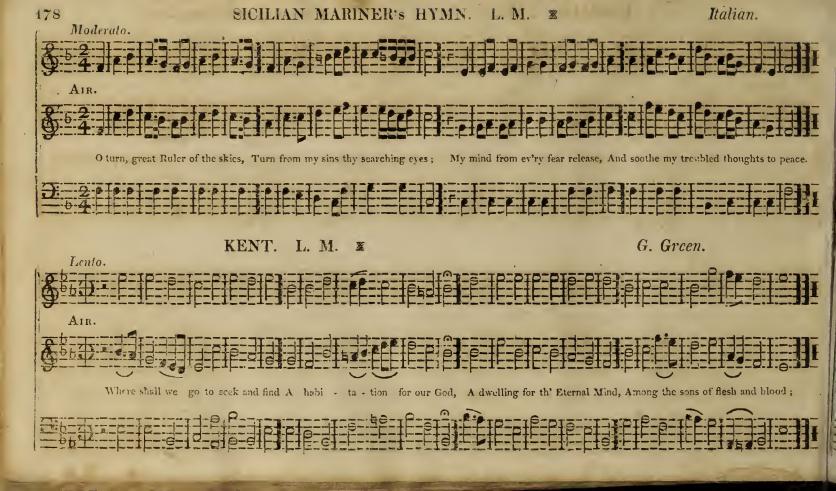
2 Jesus, our Lord, arise,
Scatter our enemies,
And make them fall!
Let thy Almighty aid,
Our sure defence be made,
Our souls on thee be stay'd;
Lord, hear our call!

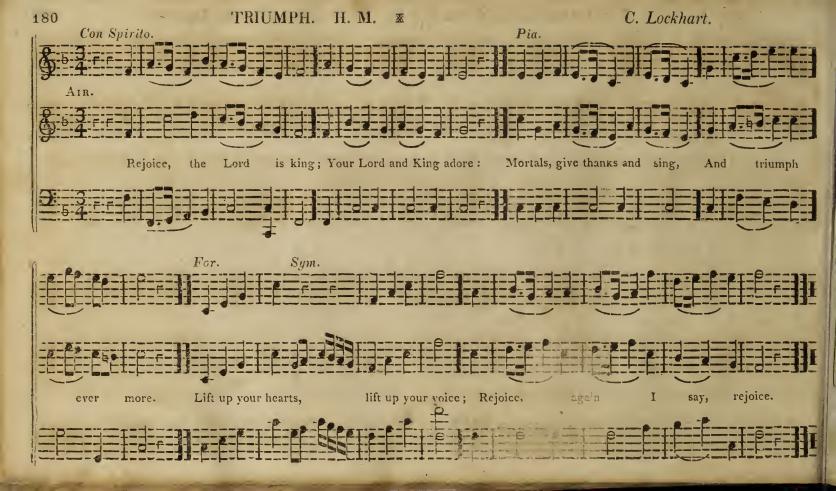
3 Come, thou incarnate Word, Gird on thy mighty sword, Our pray'r attend! Come, and thy people bless; And give thy word success! Spirit of holiness, On us descend! 4 Come, holy Comforter,
Thy sacred witness bear
In this glad hour!
Thou who Almighty art,
Now rule in ev'ry heart,
And ne'er from us depart,
Spirit of pow'r!

5 To thee great One in Three Eternal praises be, Hence, evermore! His sov'reign Majesty May we in glory see, And to eternity, Love and adore!





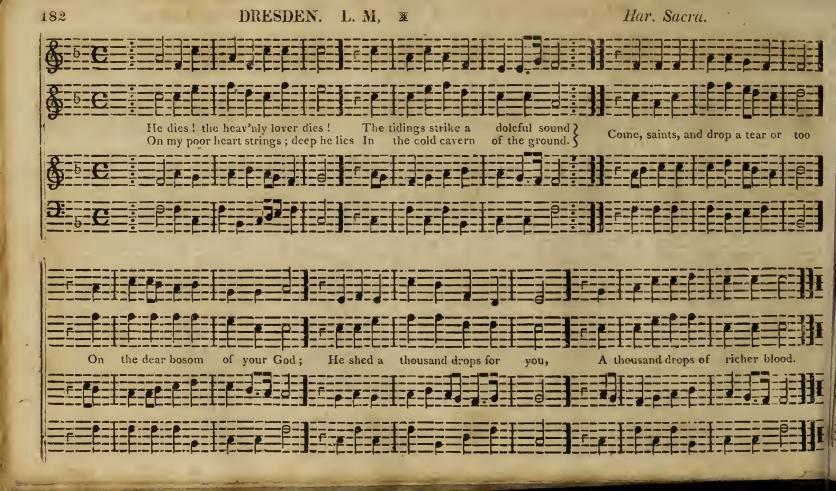




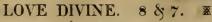


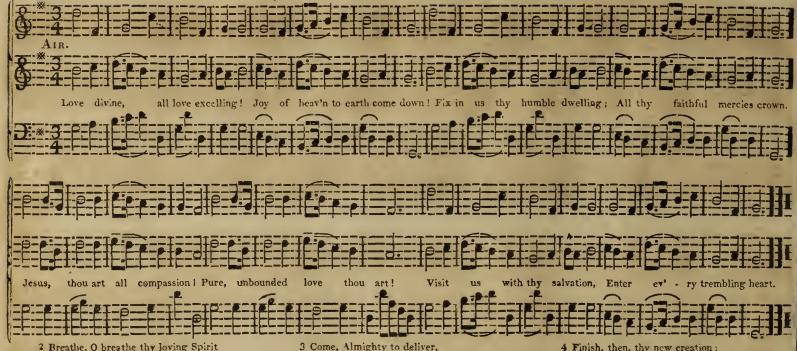
Lead me all my journey through; Strong Deliv'rer, Be thou still my strength and shield.

Land me safe on Canaan's side; Songs of praises I will ever give to thee.







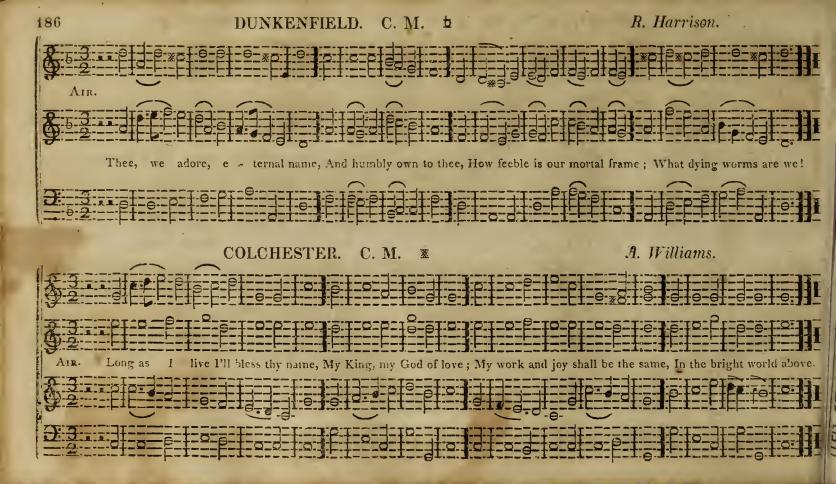


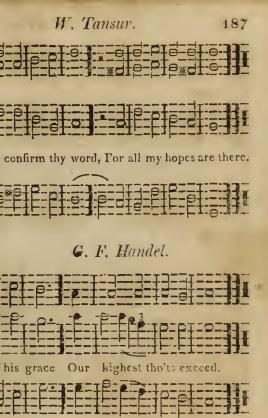
2 Breathe, O breathe thy loving Spirit
Into ev'ry troubled breast!
Let us all in thee inherit,
Let us find thy promis'd test.
Take away the pow'r of sinning,
Alpha and Omega be,
End of faith, as its beginning,
Set our hearts at liberty.

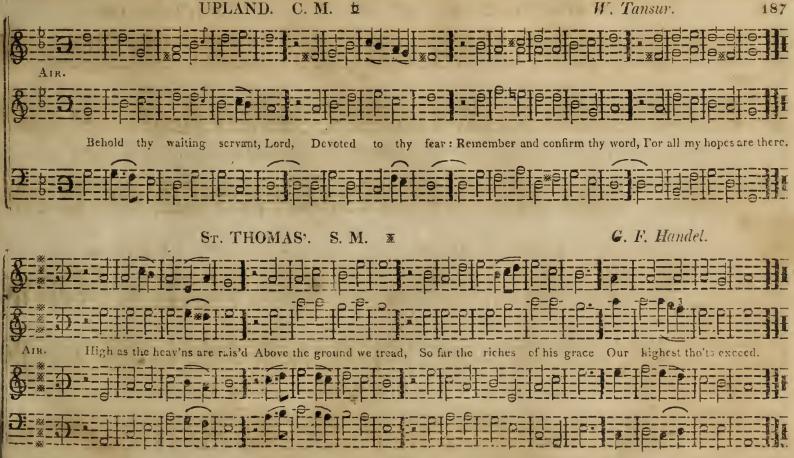
3 Come, Almighty to deliver,
Let us all thy life receive!
Suddenly return, and never,
Never more thy temples leave!
Thee we would be always blessing,
Serve thee as thine hosts above,
Pray, and praise thee without ceasing,
Glory in thy precious love.

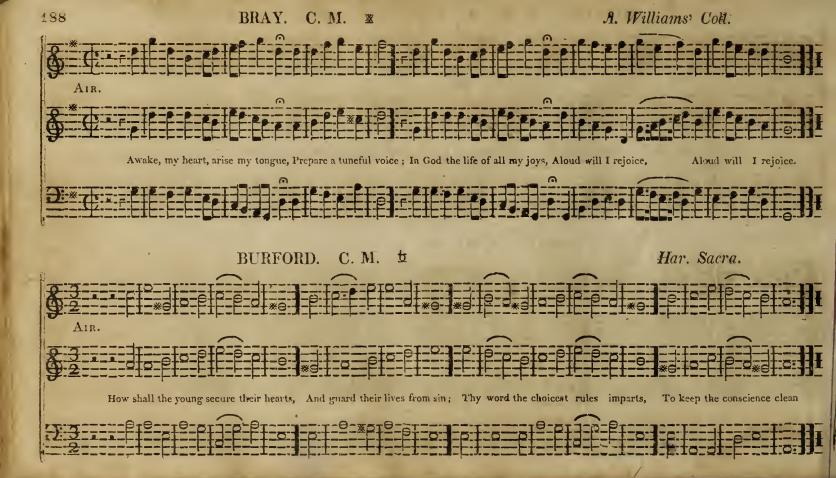
4 Finish, then, thy new creation;
Pure unspotted may we be!
Let us see thy great salvation,
Perfectly restor'd by thee!
Chang'd from glory into glory,
'Till in heav'n we take our place,
'Till we cast our crowns before thee,
Lost in wonder, love, and praise.



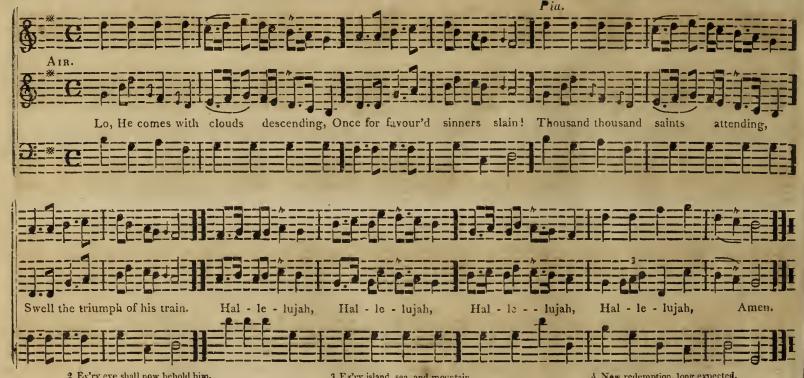












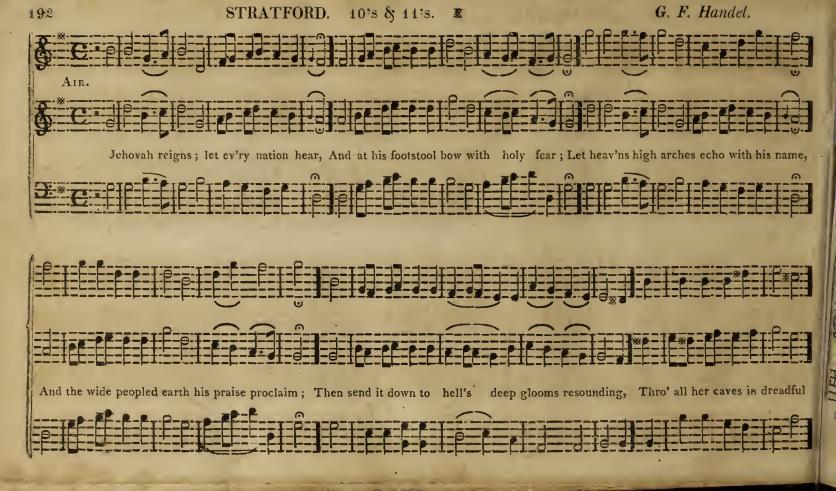
2 Ev'ry eye shall now behold him,
Rob'd in dreadful majesty;
Those who set at nought and sold him,
Piere'd and nail'd him to the tree,
Deeply wailing,
Shall the true Messiah see.

3 Ev'ry island, sea, and mountain, Heav'n and earth, shall flee away; All who hate him must, confounded, Hear the trump prochain the day. Come to judgment, Come to judgment, come away.

4 New redemption, long expected, See in solemn pomp appear! All his saints, by man rejected, Now shall meet him in the air. Hallelujah. See the day of God appear!

Pia.





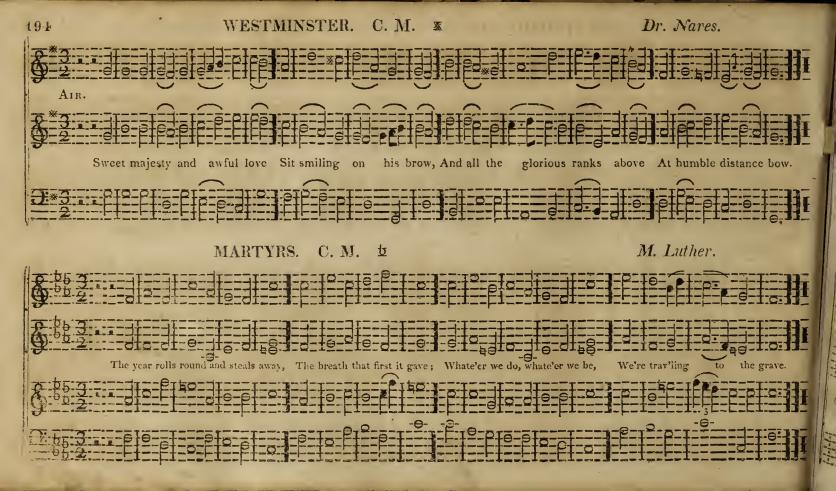
With them, &c.

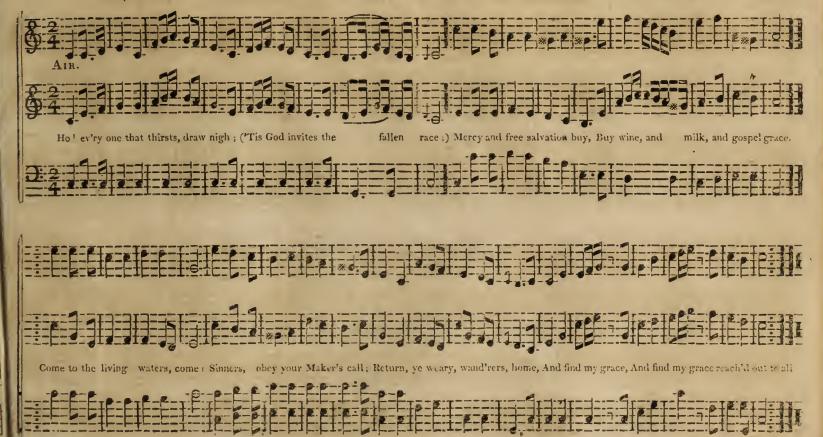
With them, &c.

With them, &c.

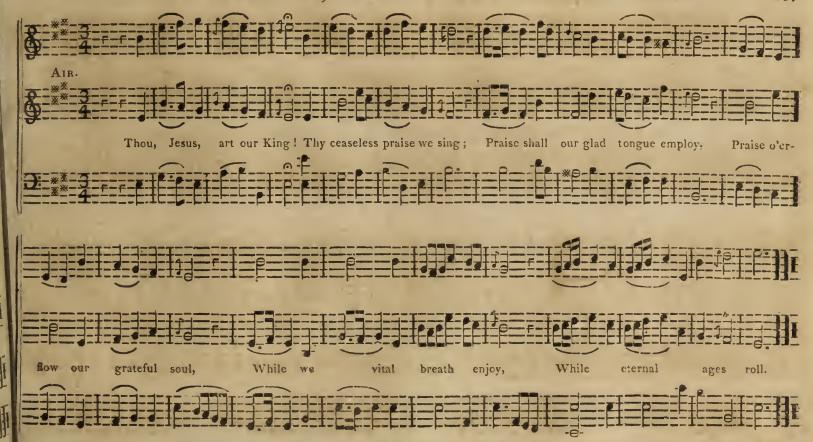


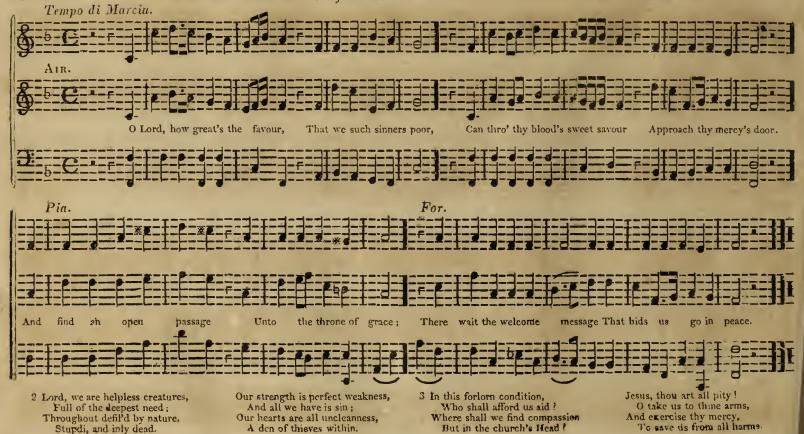
With the &c.













Costellow.

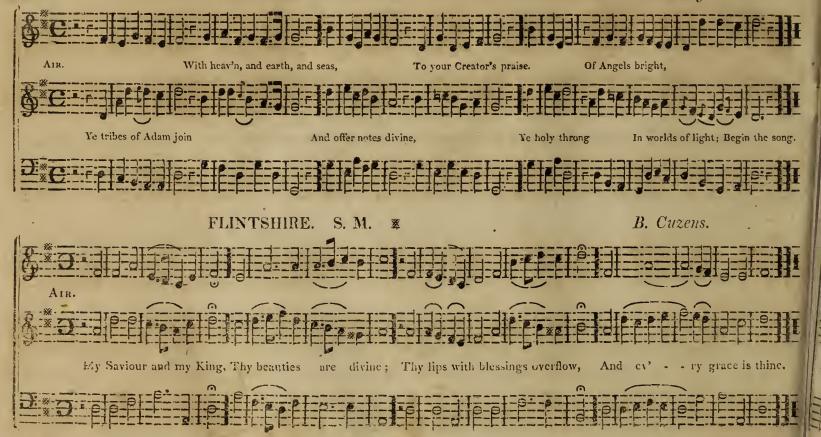
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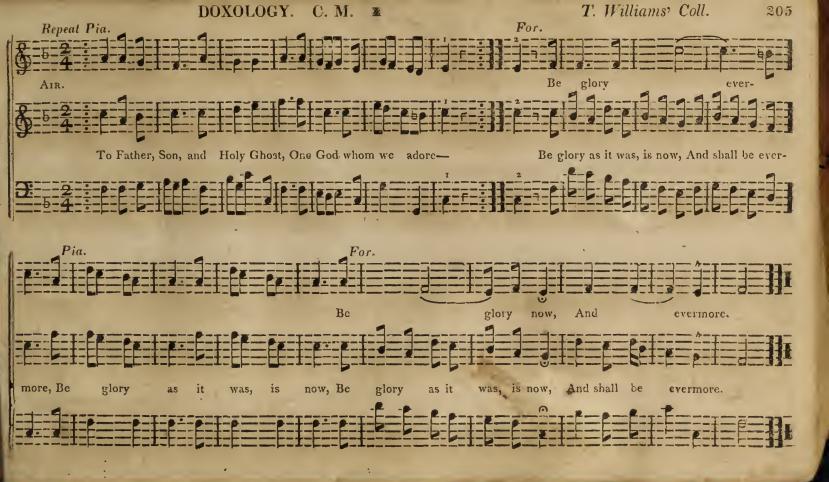


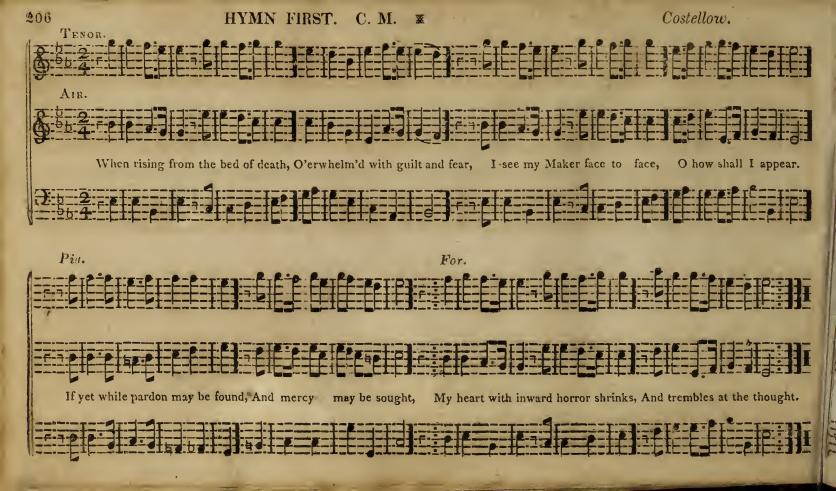
An offering of thanksgiving make; And of the creatures for your use, Be not luxuriously profuse: For temp'rance, when with prudence join'd, Brings health of body, peace of mind.

'Ere you to Heav'n your soul disclose: Consider how you've spent the day, And for d vine protection pray: For you no blessing can expect, If you to ask it should neglect





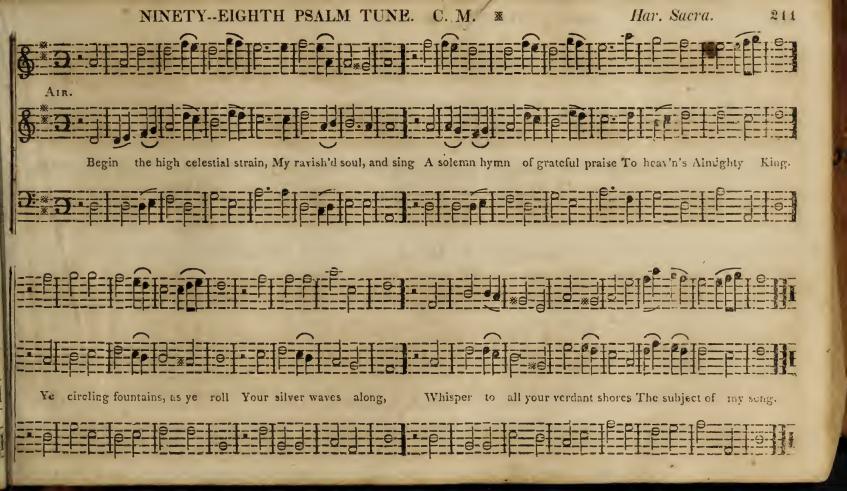


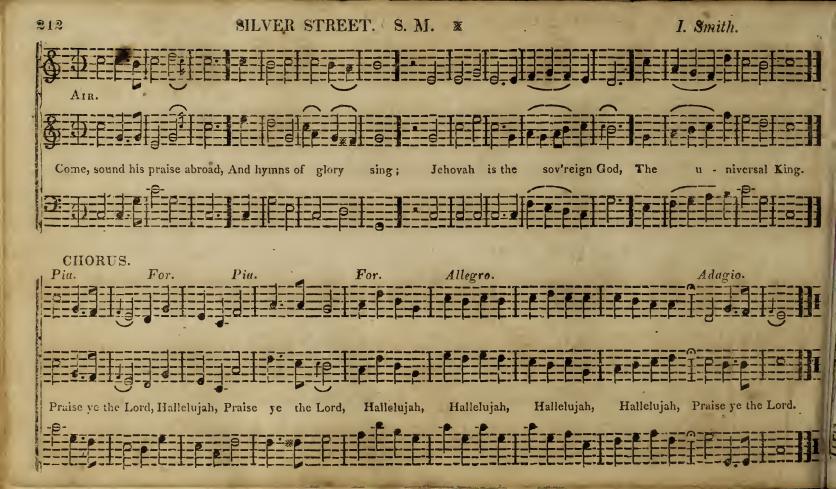


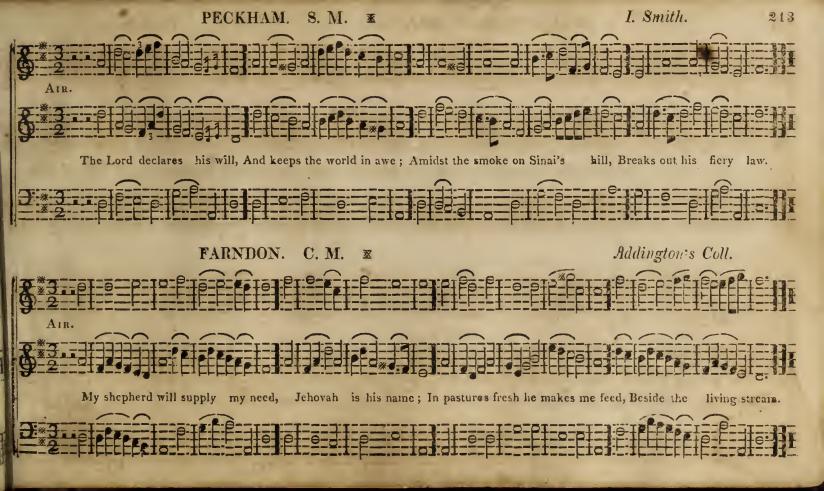


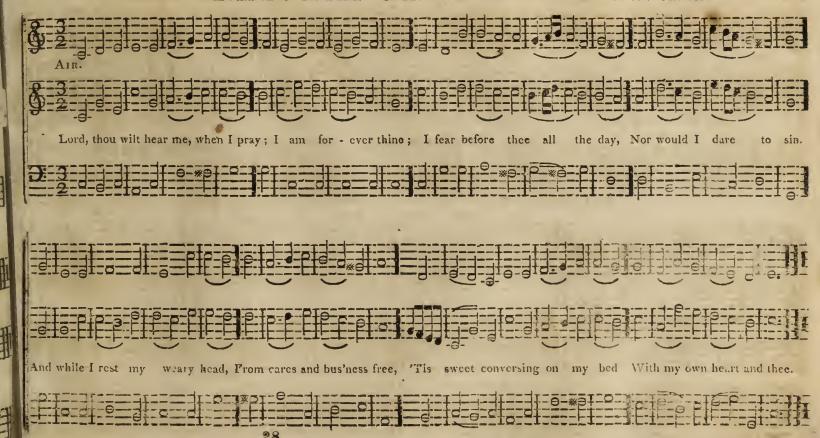


THAMPTON continued. 210 Pia. For. For. Pia. His mercies ever shall endure, When lords and kings are known no more, When lords and kings - ry crown. no more. CANTERBURY. C. M. * Har. Sacra. Air. Why do we moun departing friends, Or shake at death's alarms? 'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends, To call them to his arms.

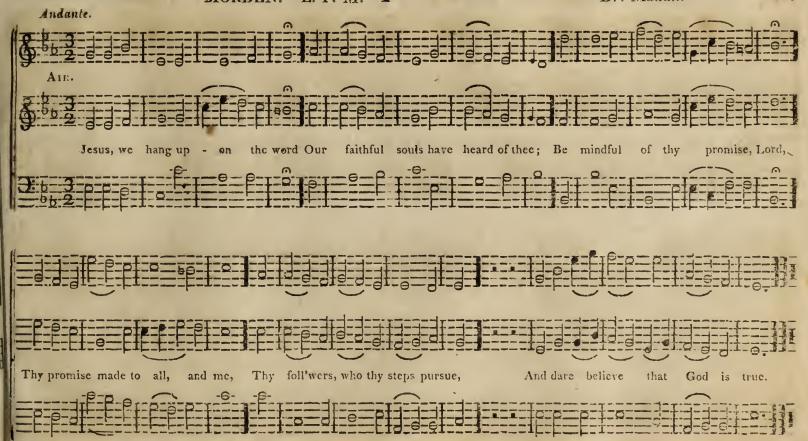


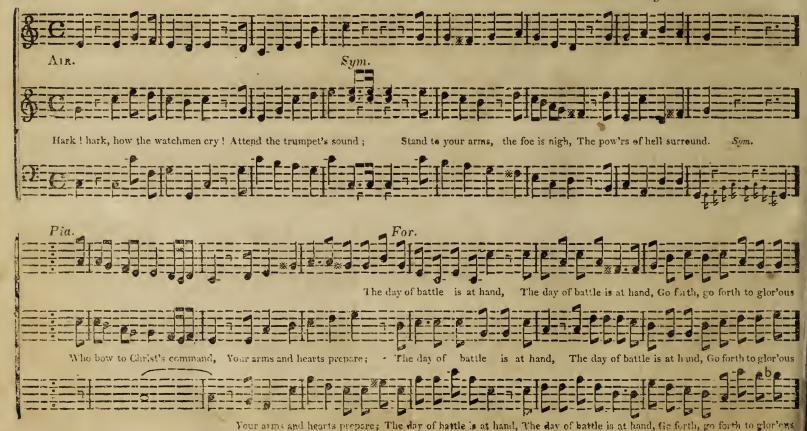




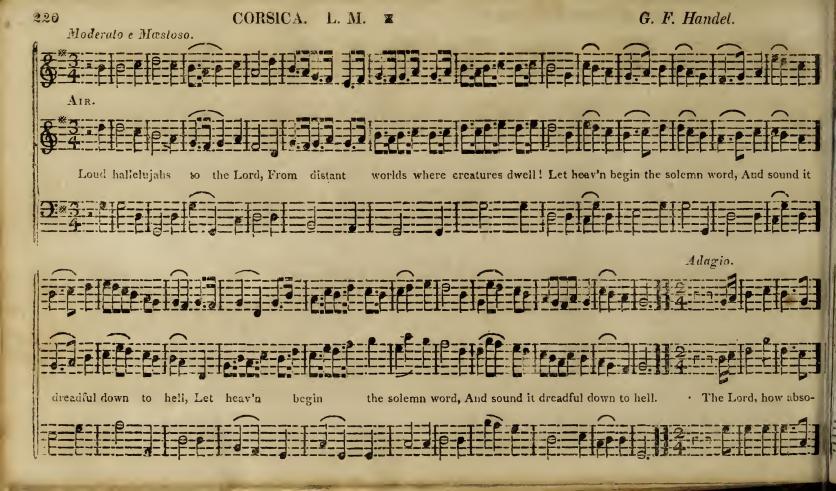


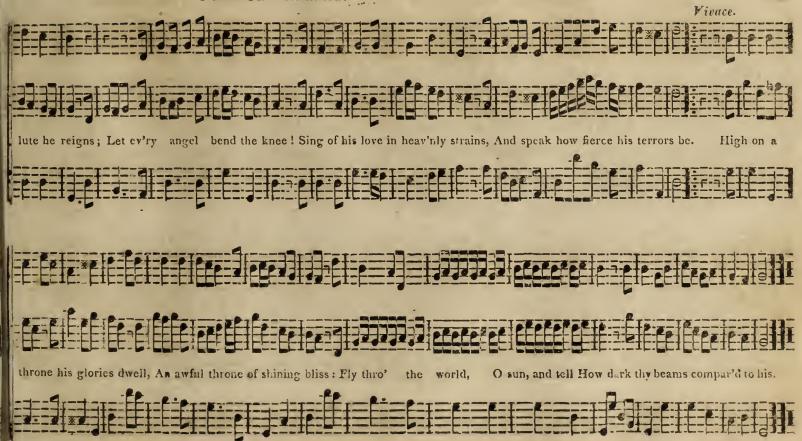


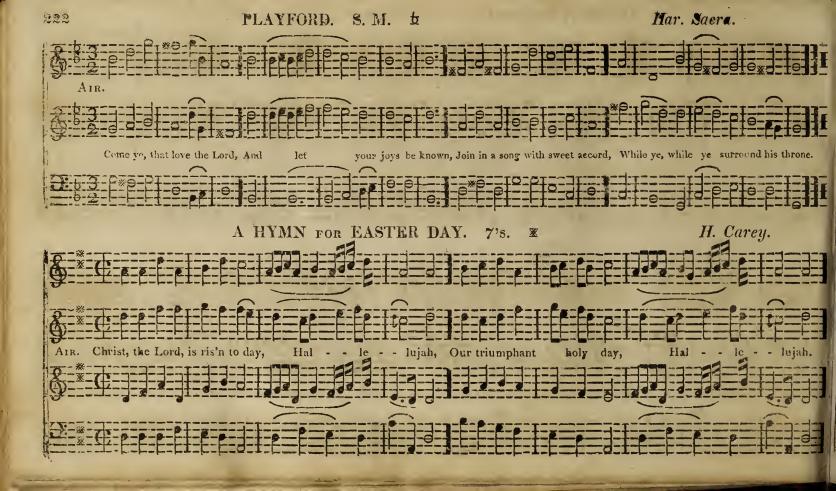




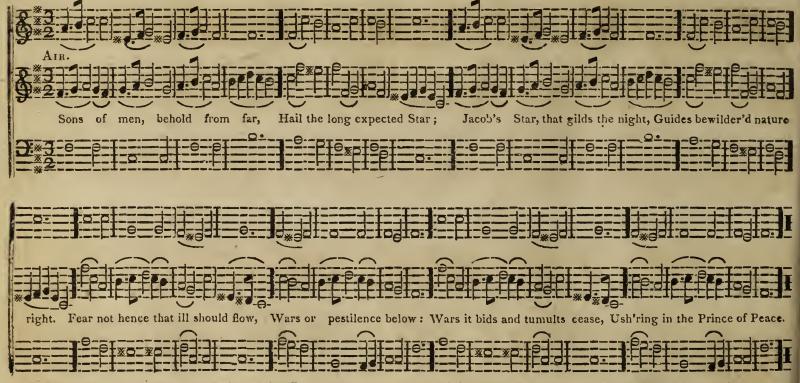






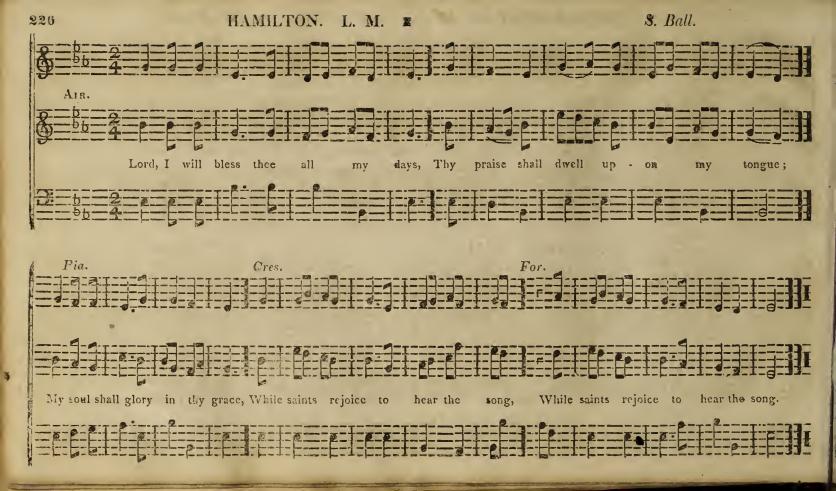


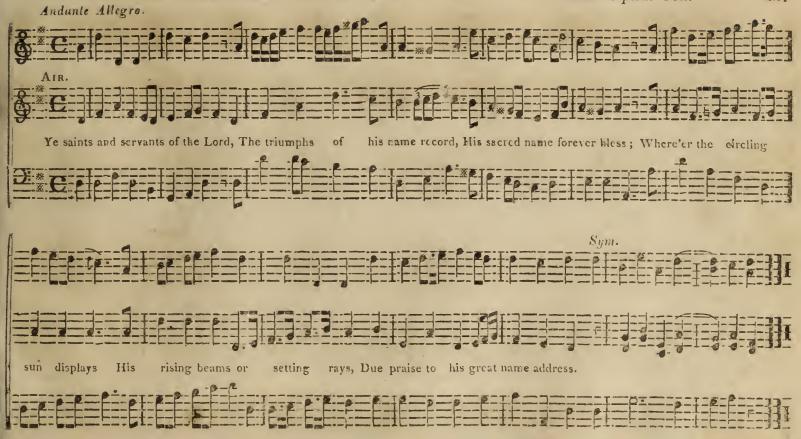




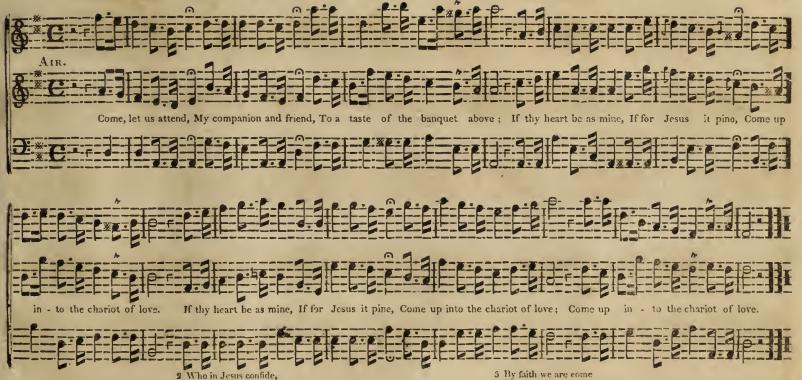
2 Mild he shines on all beneath, Piercing through the shades of death, Scatt'ring error's wide-spread night, Kindling darkness into light. Nations all, far off and near, Haste, to see your God appear! Haste, for him your hearts prepare, Mret him munifested there. 3 There behold the Day-spring rise, Pouring eye-sight on your eyes; God in his own light survey, Shining to the perfect day. Sing, ye morning stars, again, God descends, on earth to reign; Deigns for man his life t' employ; Shout, ye sons of God, for joy.





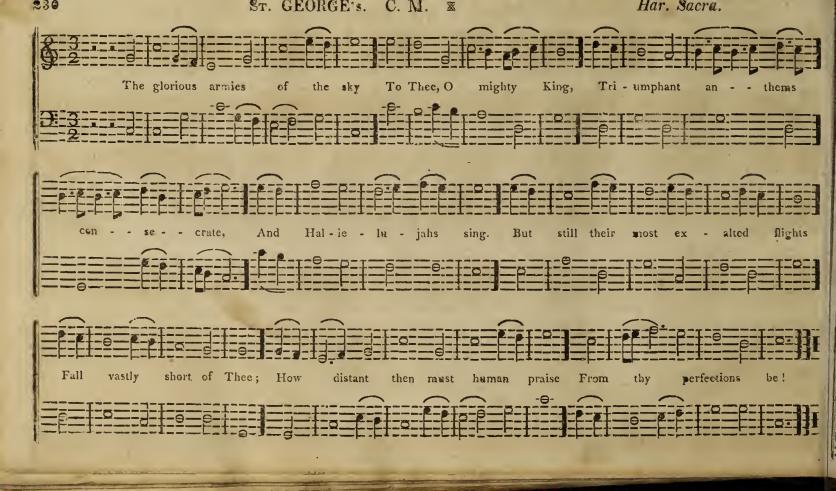




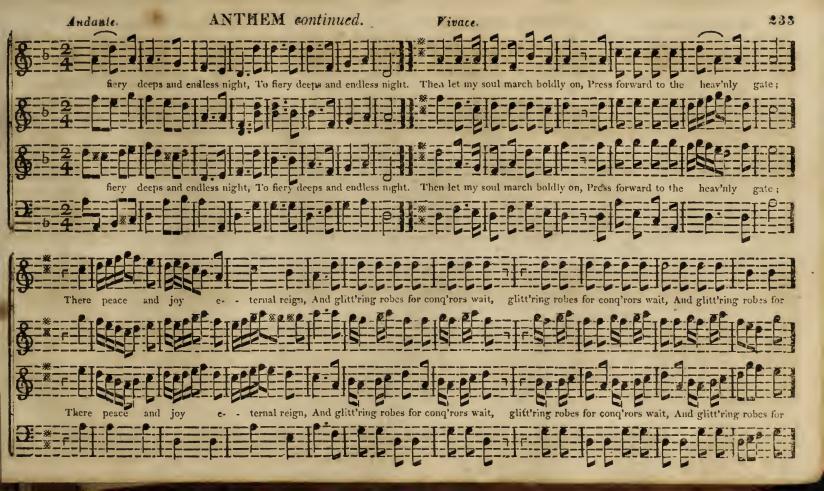


2 Who in Jesus confide,
We are bold to outride
The storms of affliction beneath;
With the prophet we soar
To that heavenly shore,
And owfly all the arrows of death.

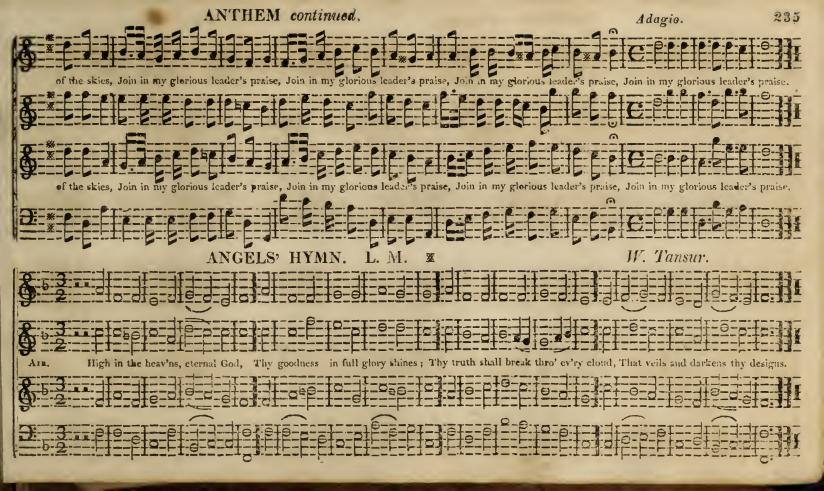
5 By faith we are come
To our permanent home,
By hope we the rapture improve;
By love we still rise,
And look down on the skies;
For the heavy, of heavens is love.

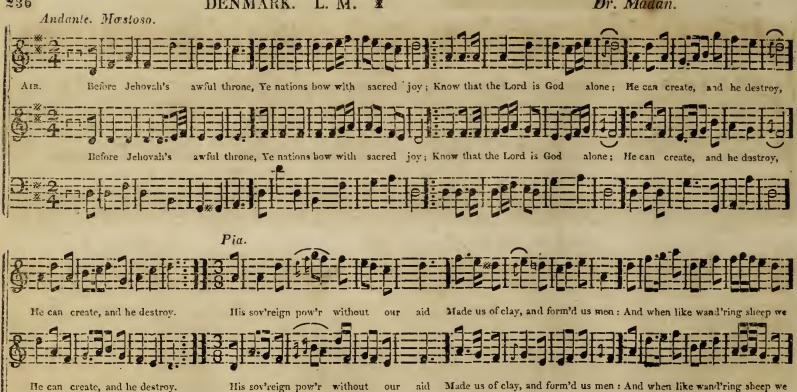




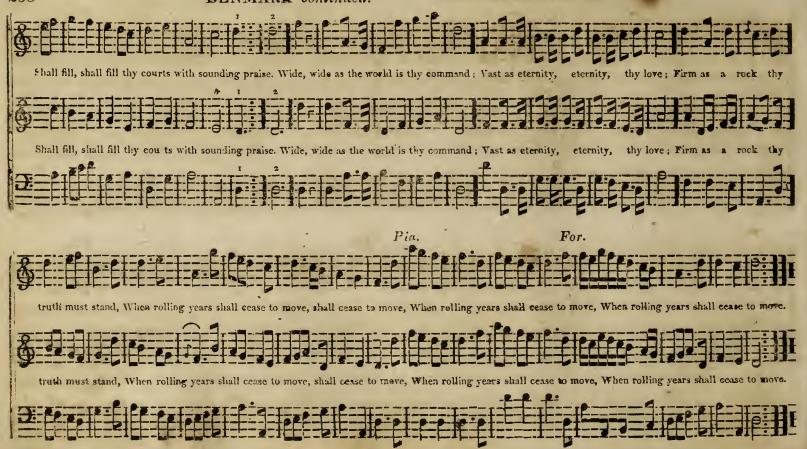


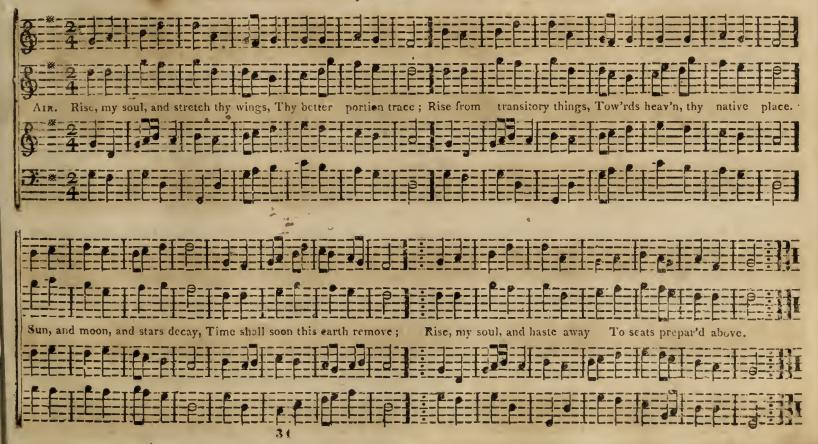












Come, saints, and drop a tear or two For him who groan'd beneath your load; He shed a thousand drops

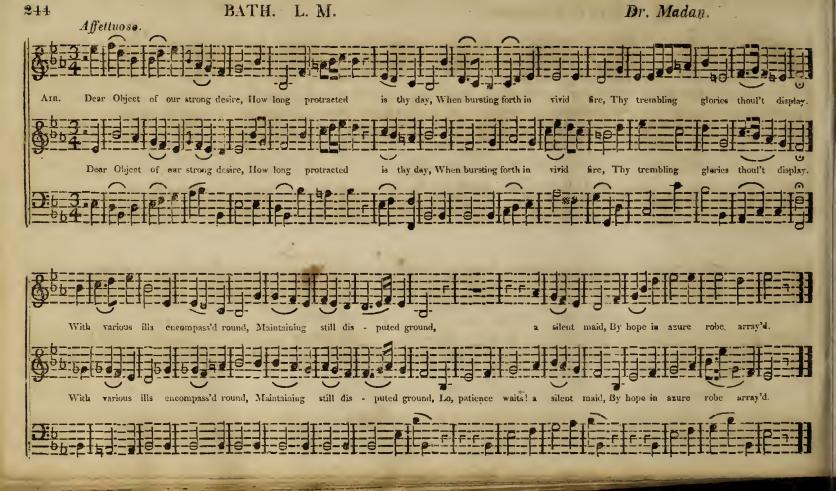
trembling

shakes the ground.

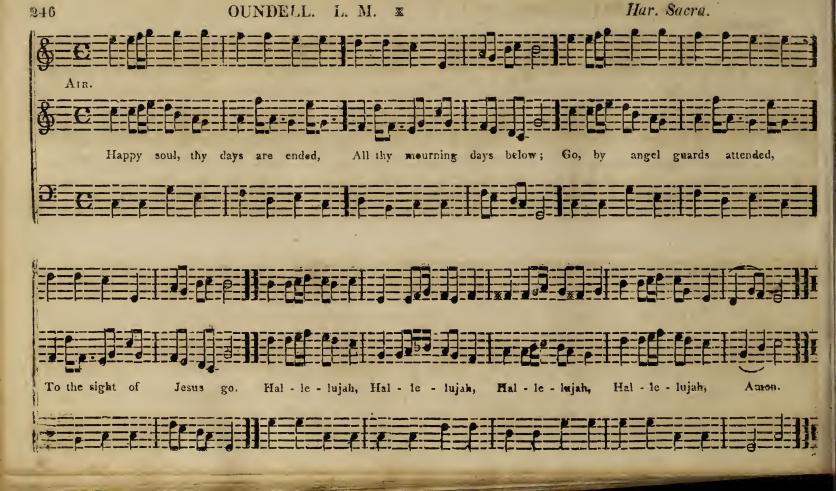






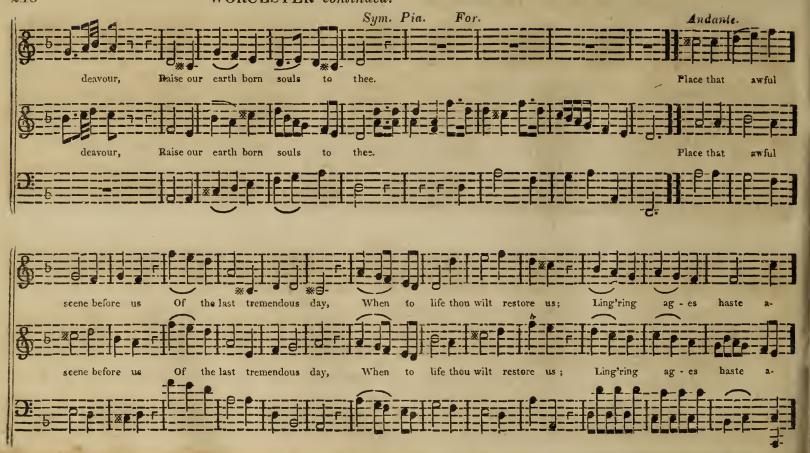




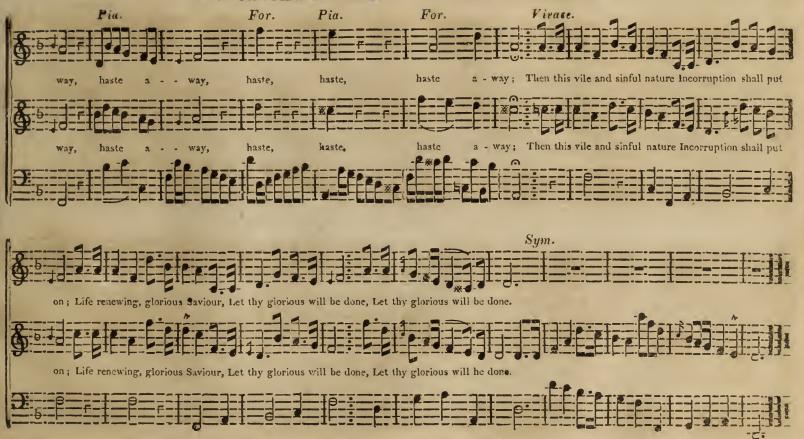


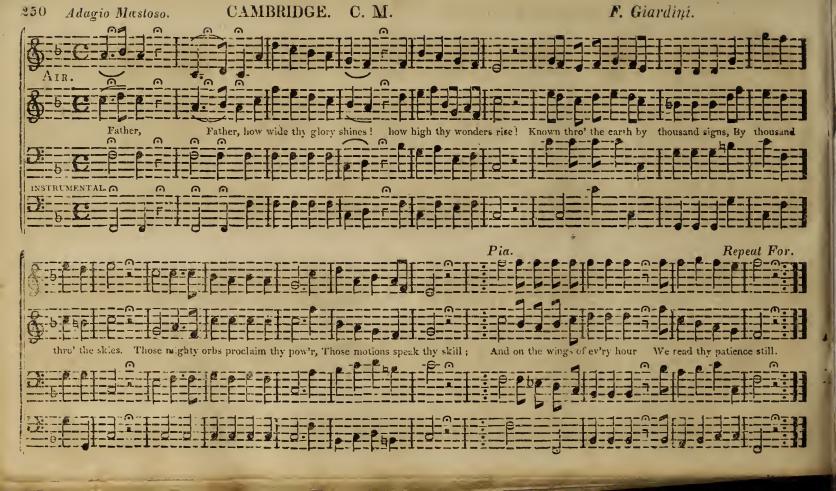


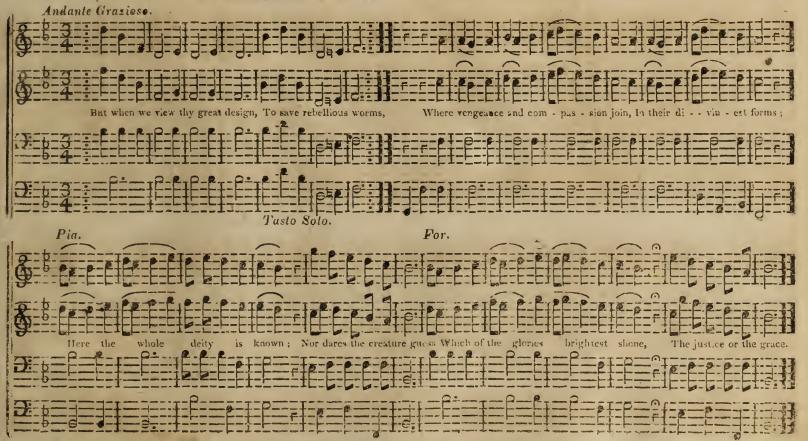
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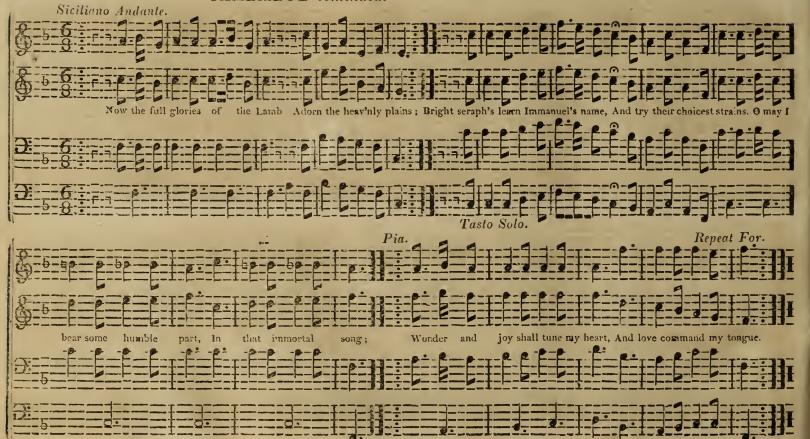


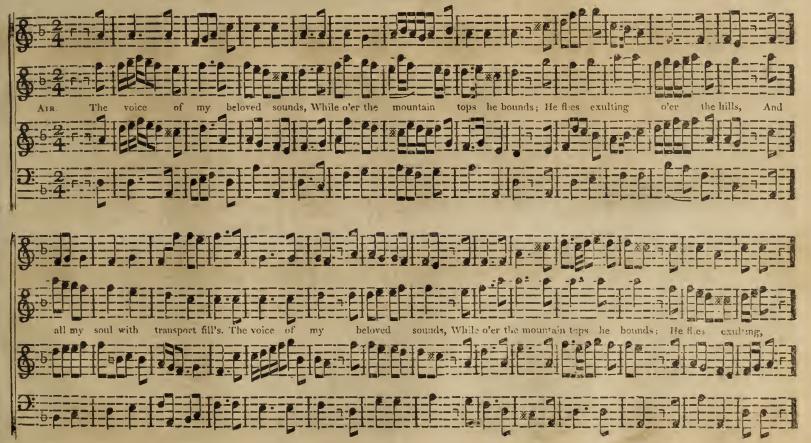
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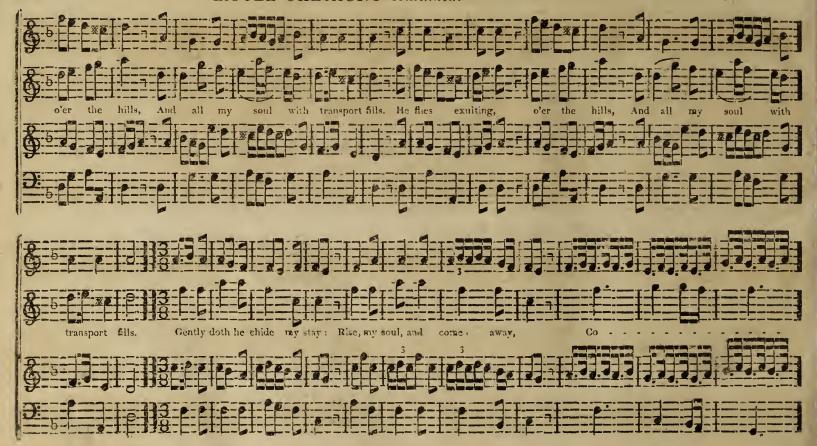




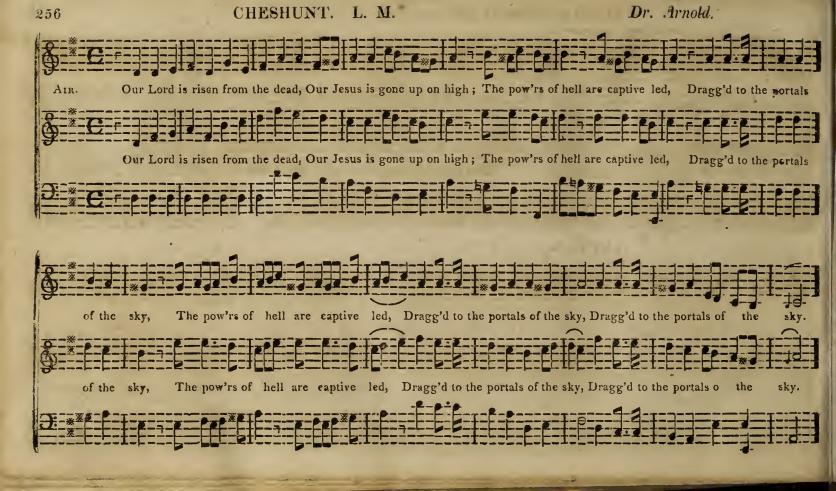


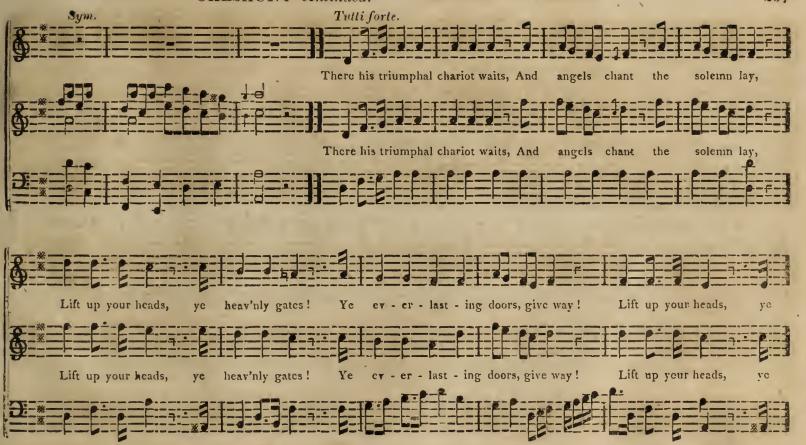




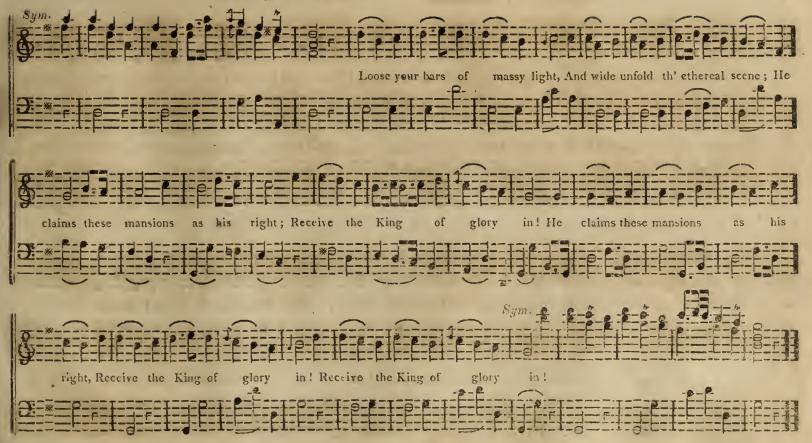


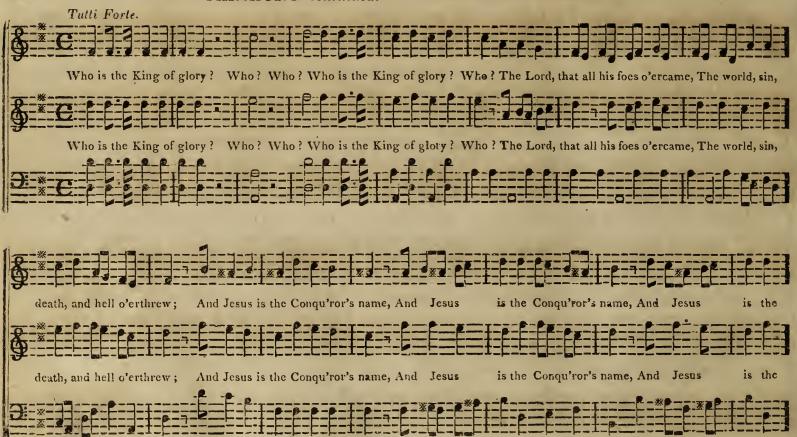




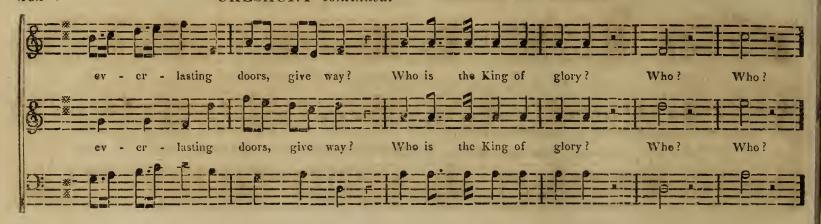




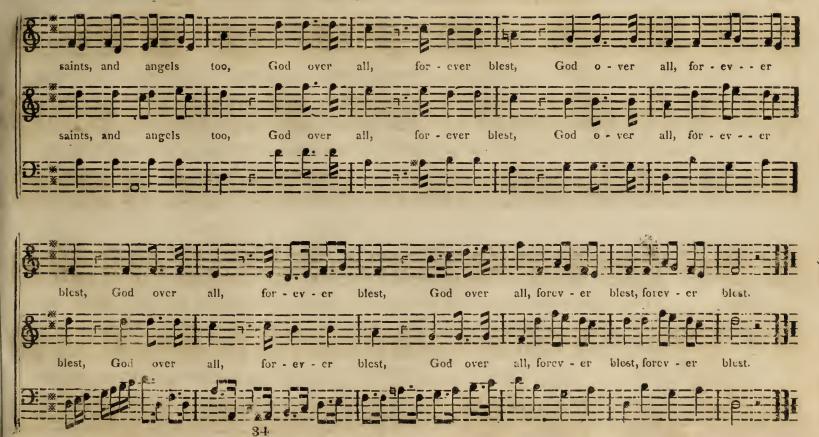








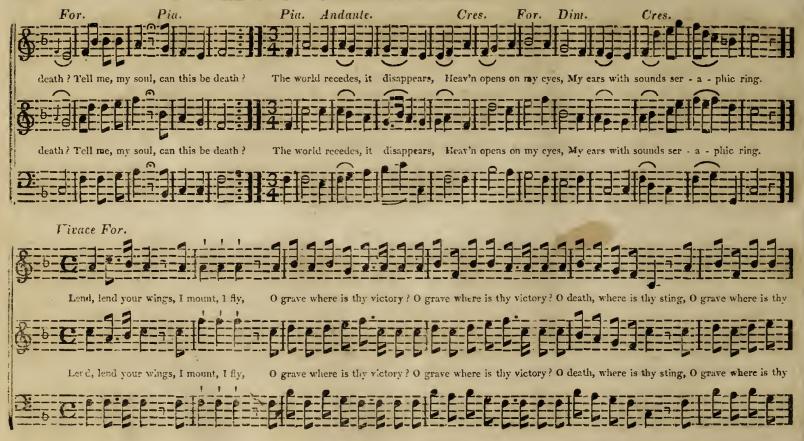


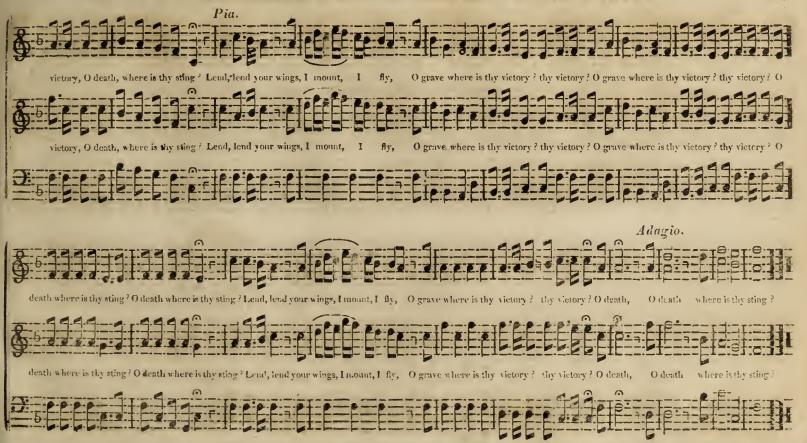


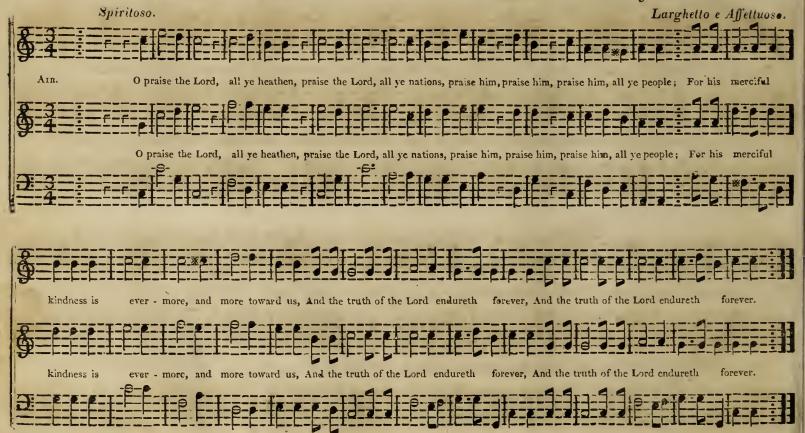




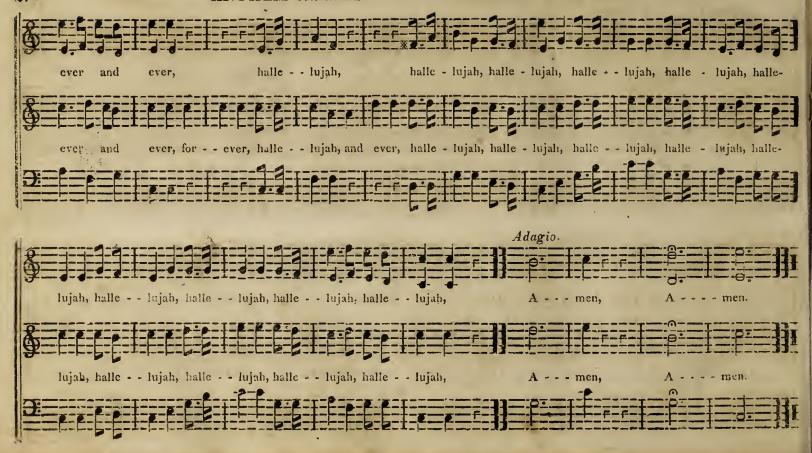
THE DYING CHRIS'TIAN continued.





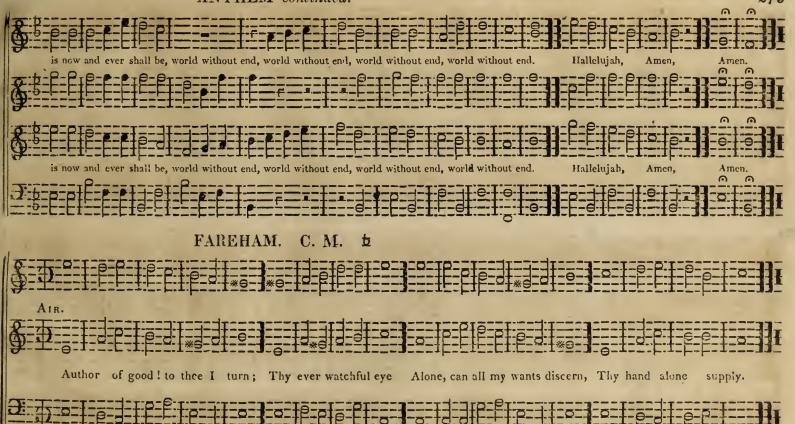


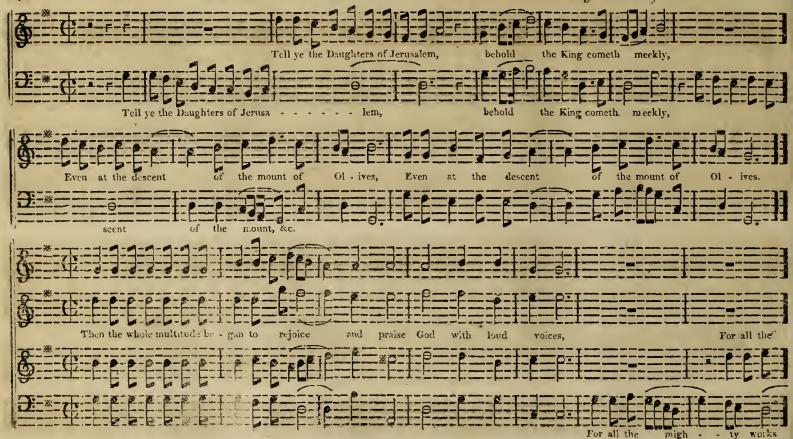


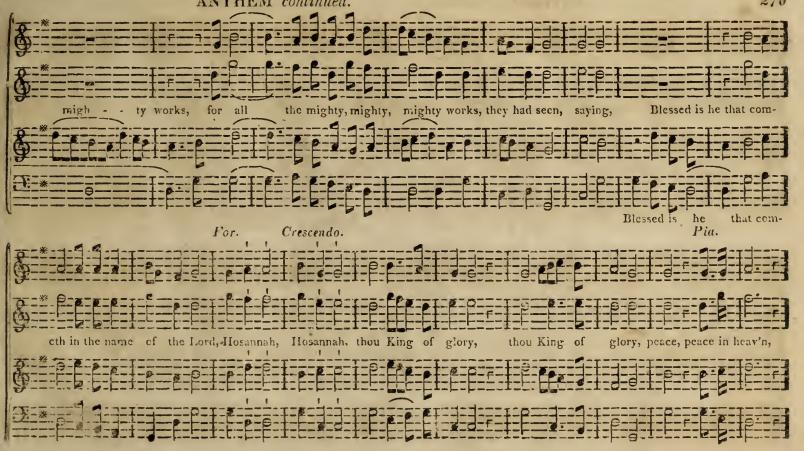


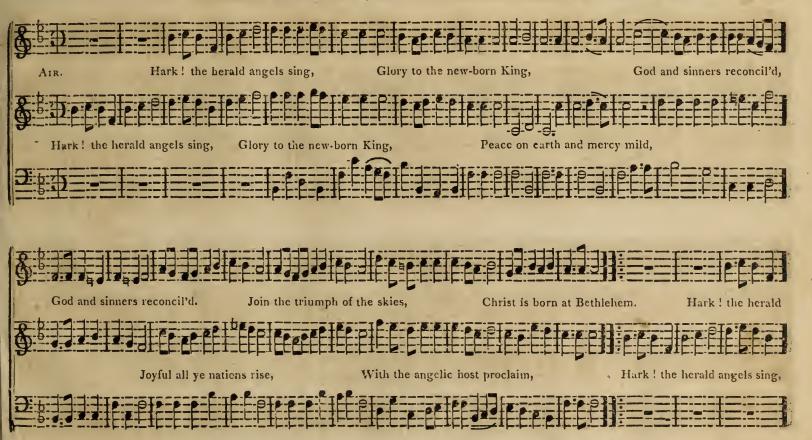




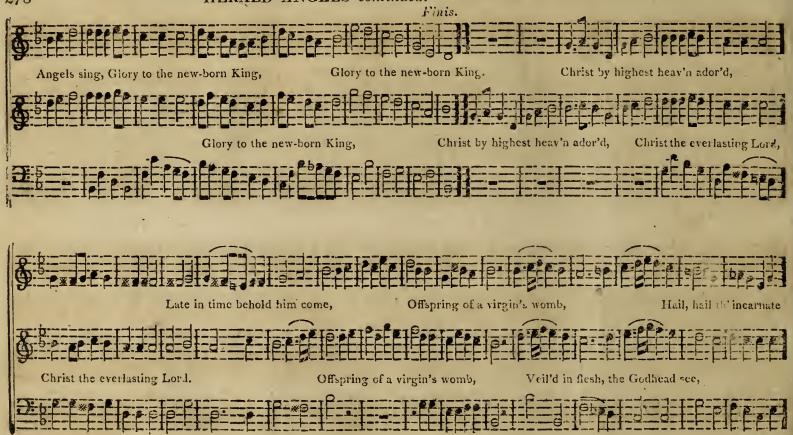




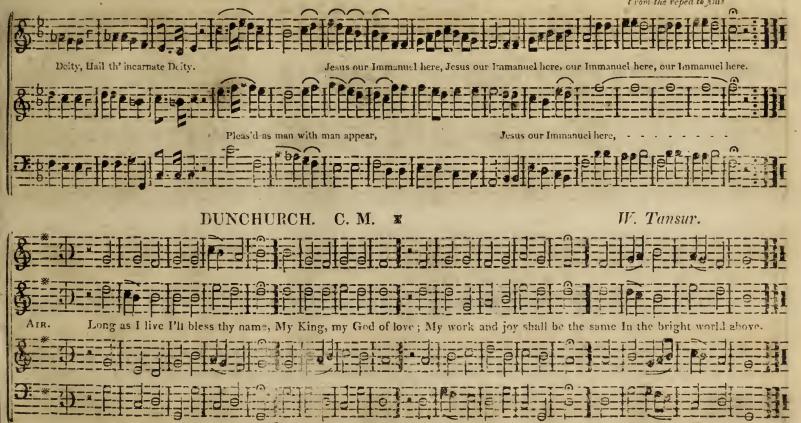




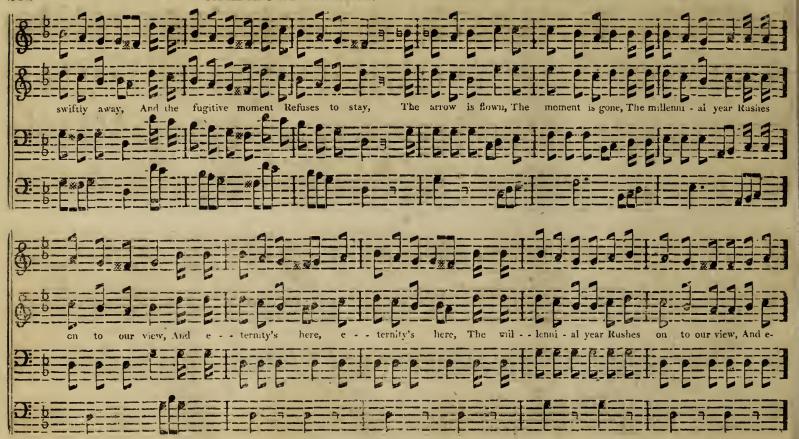
HERALD ANGELS continued.

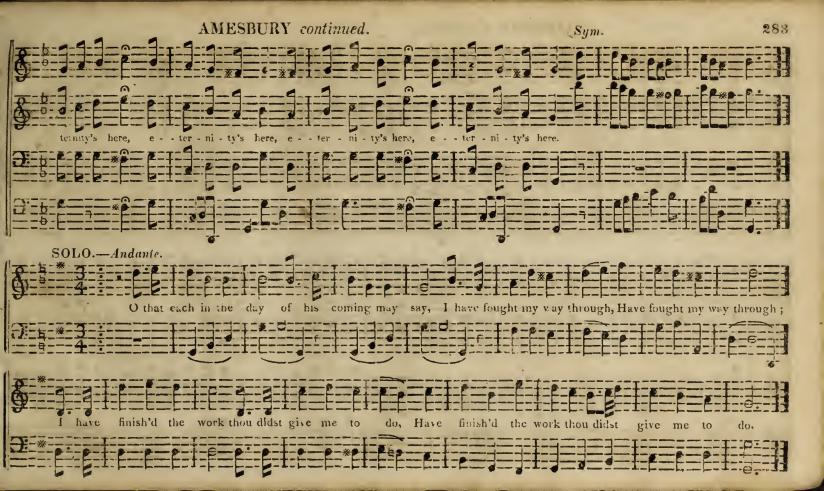


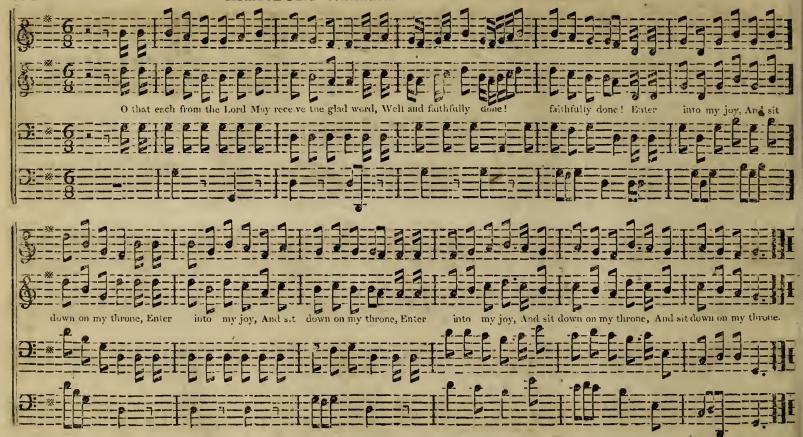
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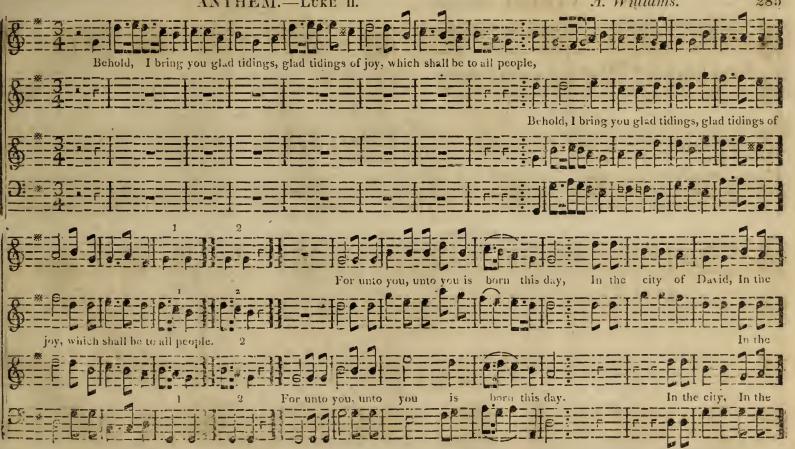


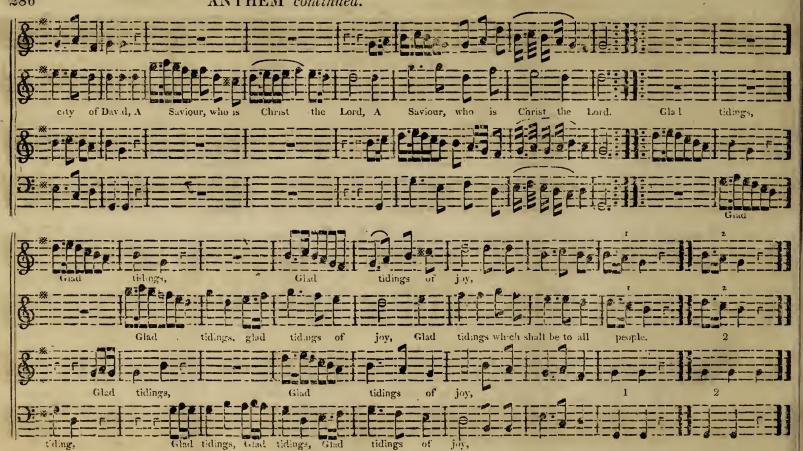






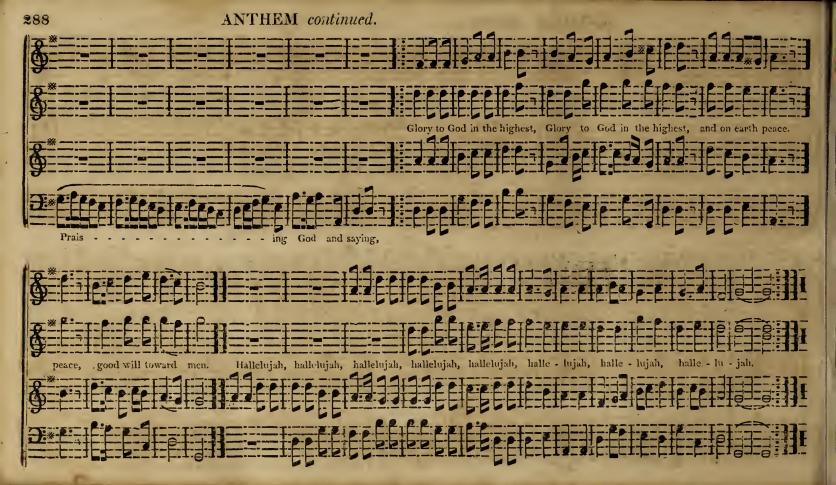


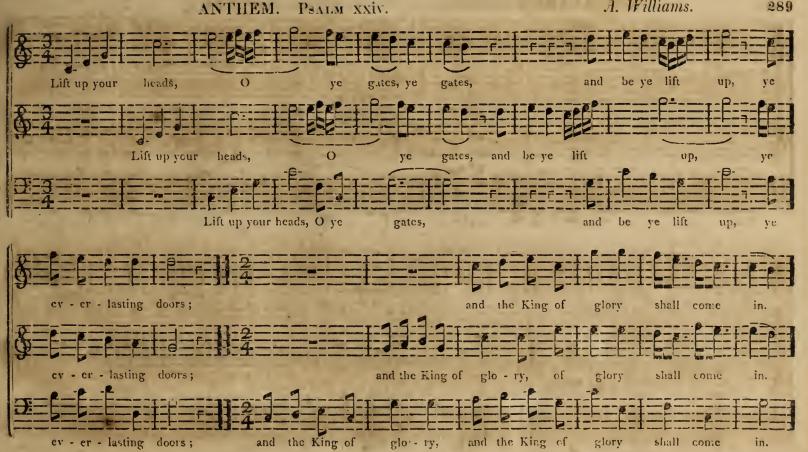




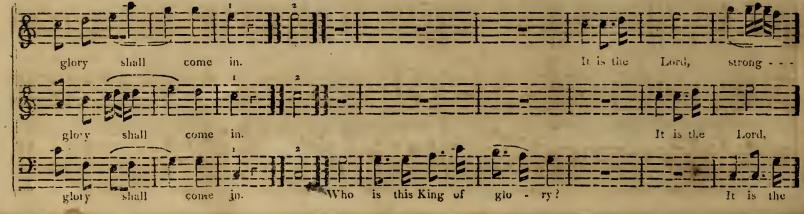


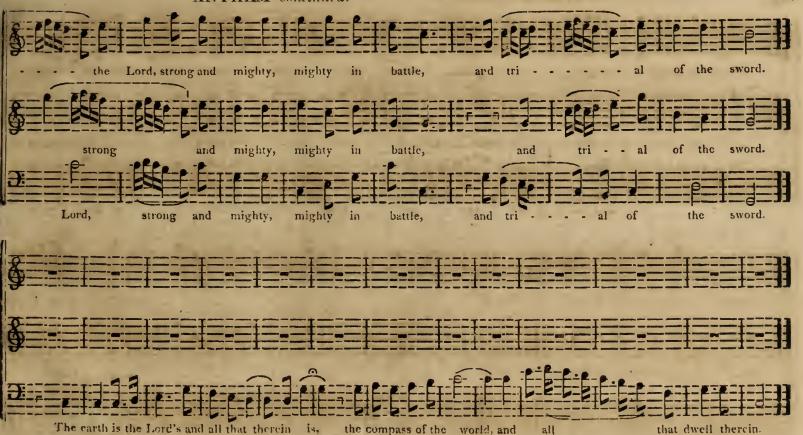
And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heav'nly host.







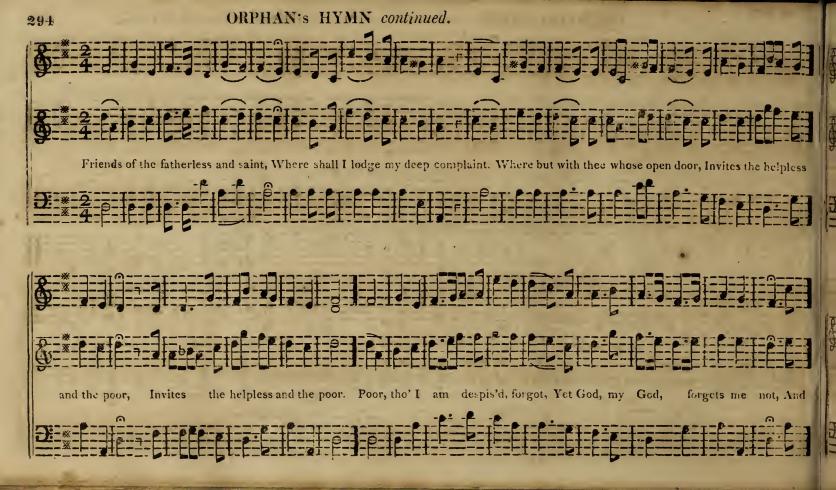


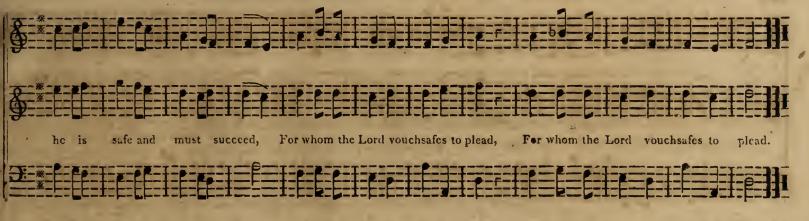




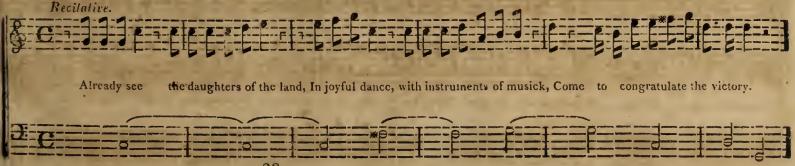


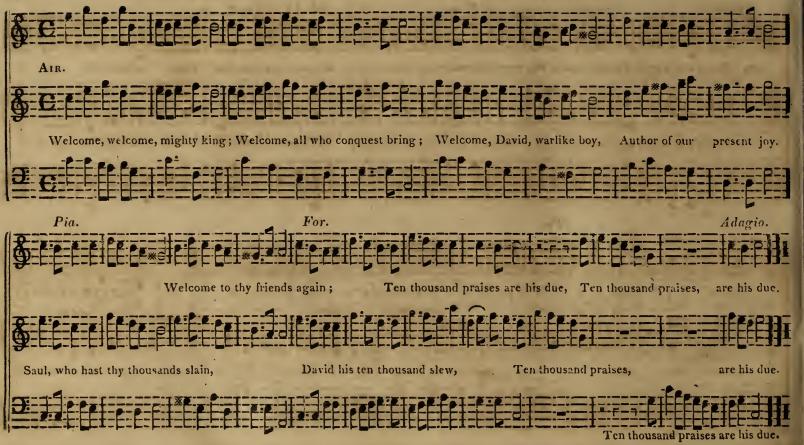
2 Left on the world's wide bleak forlorn, In sin conceiv'd, in sorrow born, No guide, the devious mane to tread, Above, no friendly shelter spread. Alone, amidst surrounding strife,
And naked to the storms of life;
Despair looks round with aching eyes,
And sinking nature groans and dies.





- A SONG TROM HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF SAUL.



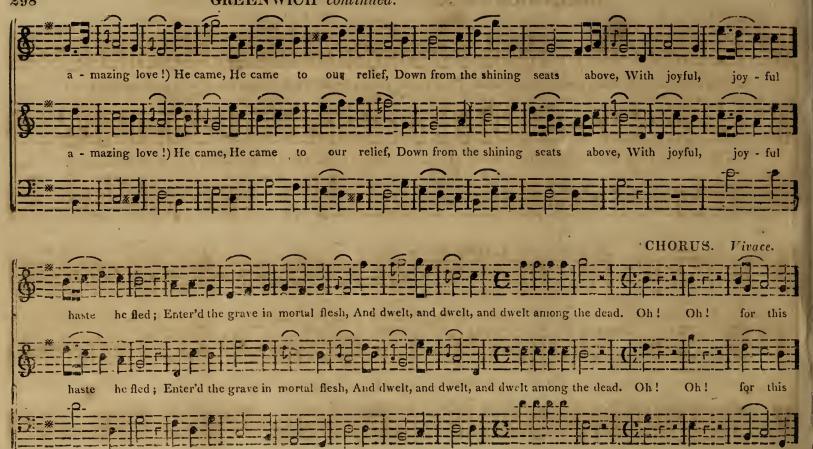


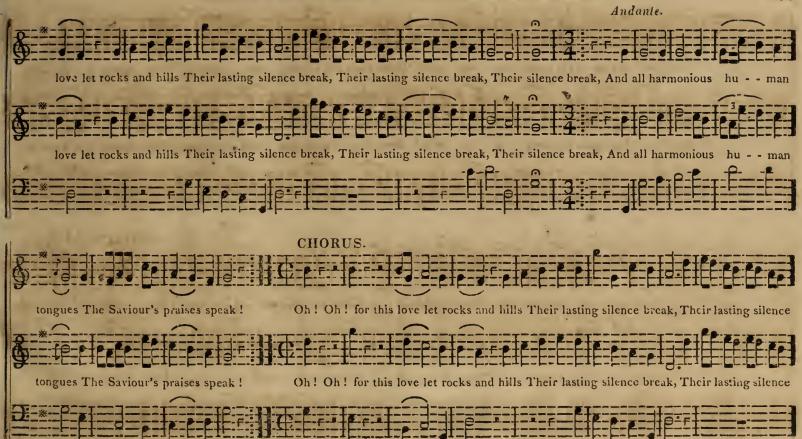
With pitying eyes, the Prince of grace Beheld our helpless, help - less

glimm' - ring

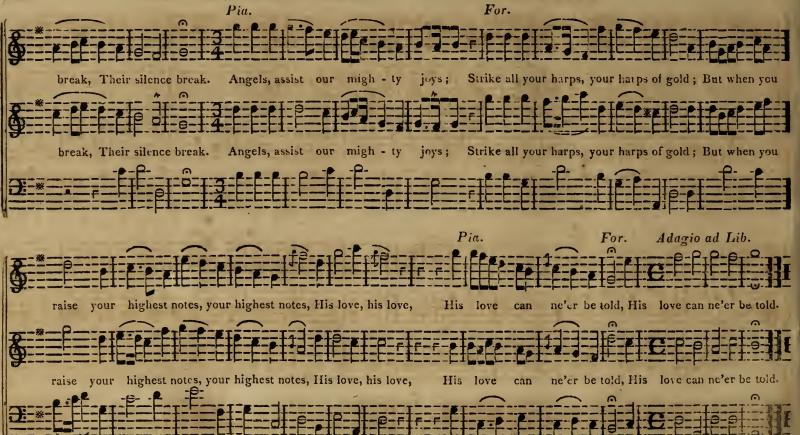
day.

grief; He saw, and (O!



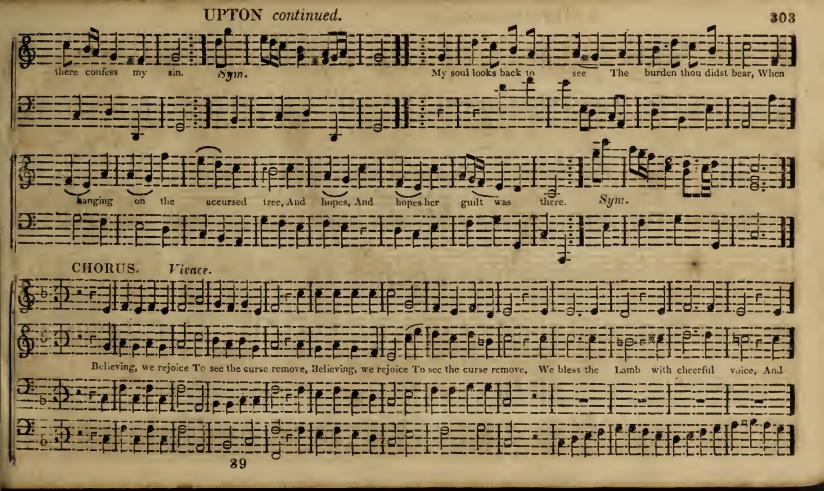


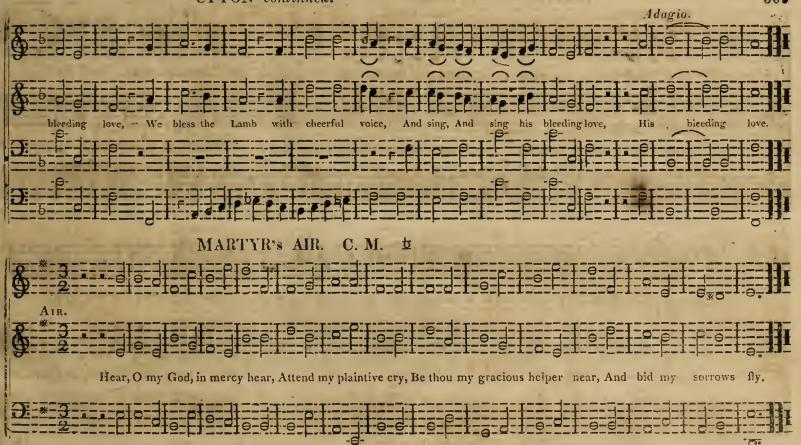
GREENWICH continued.

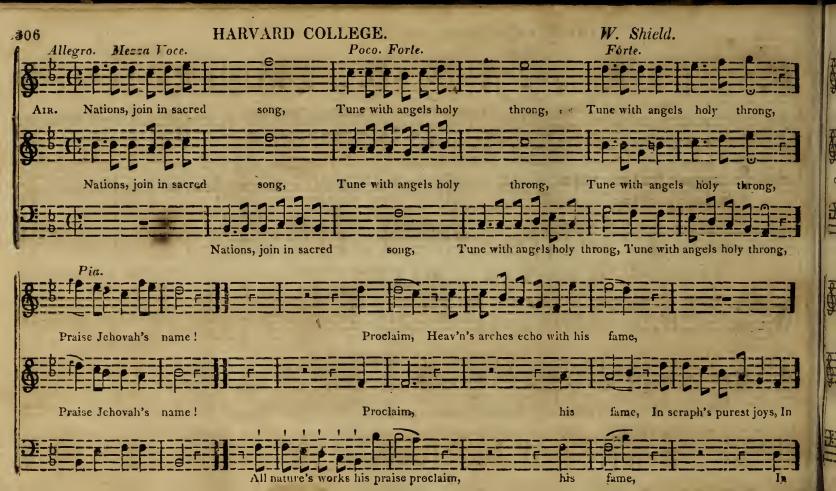


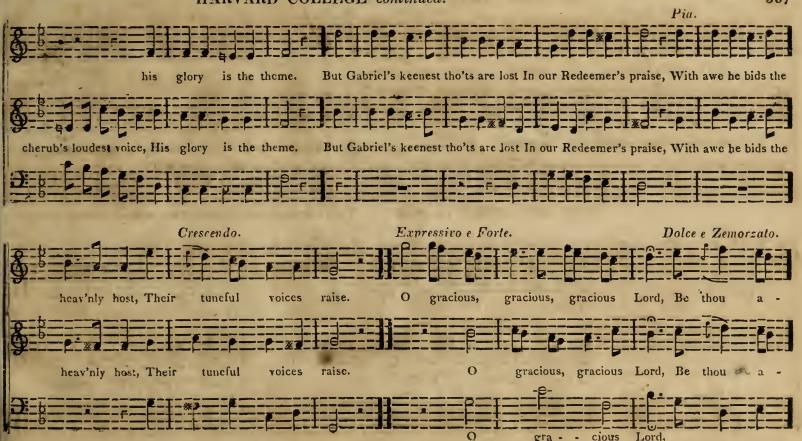


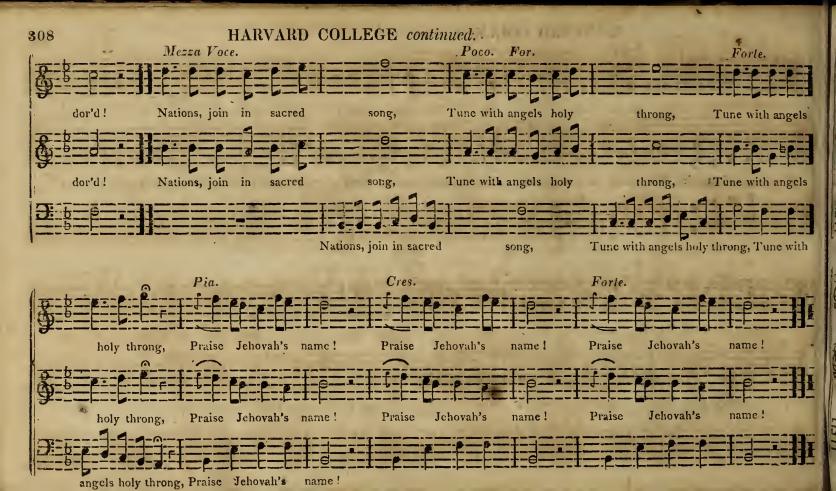






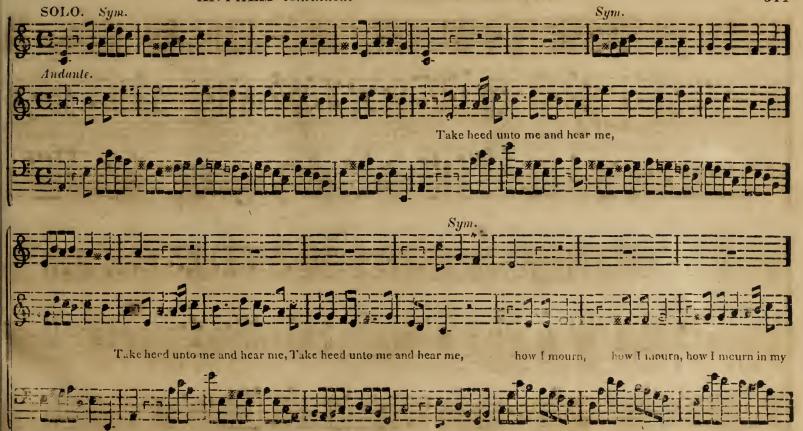


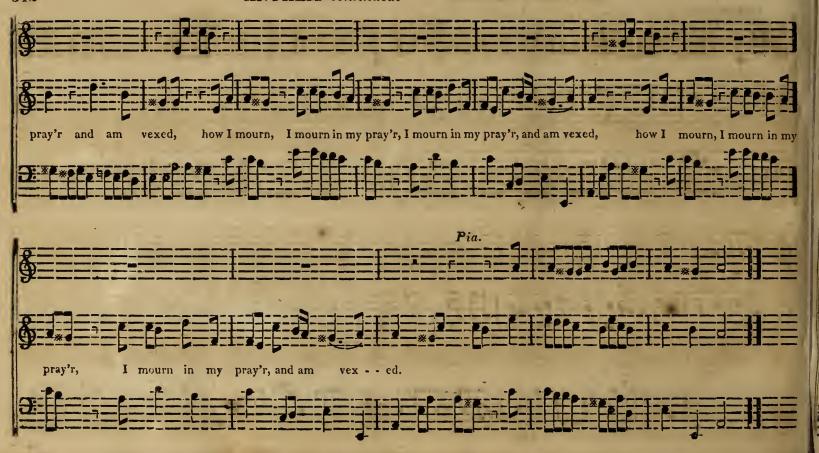


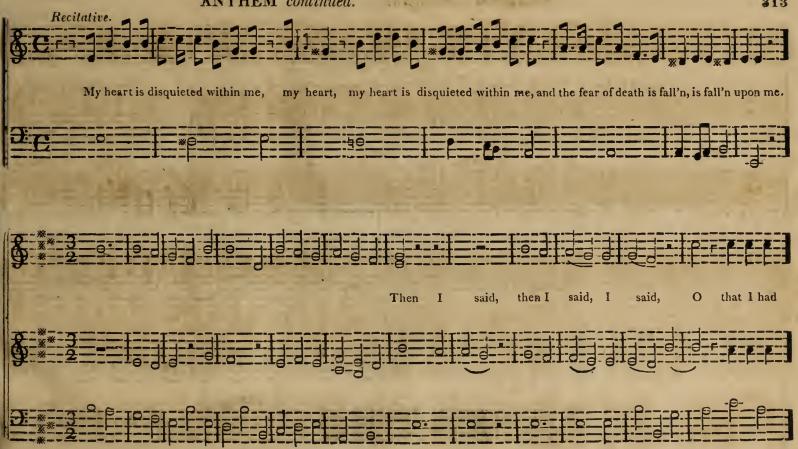


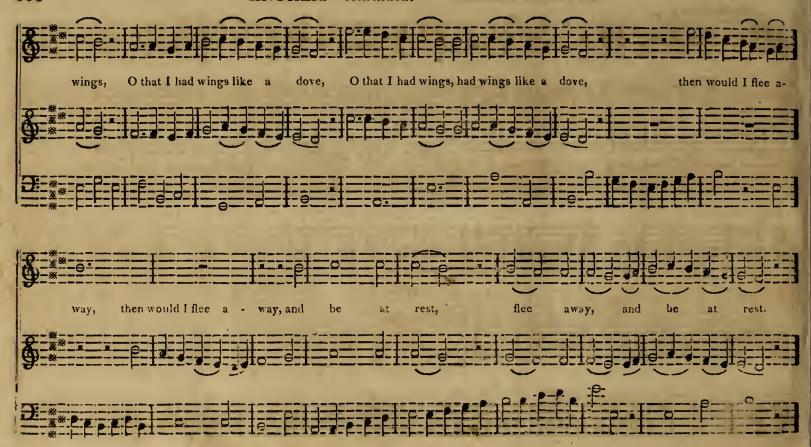






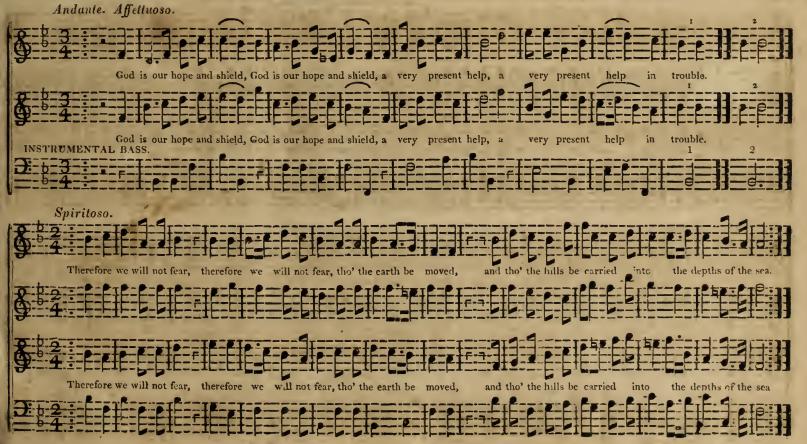




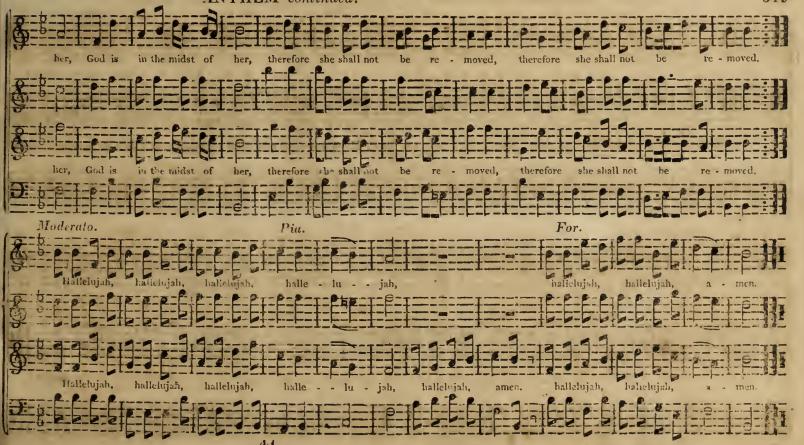


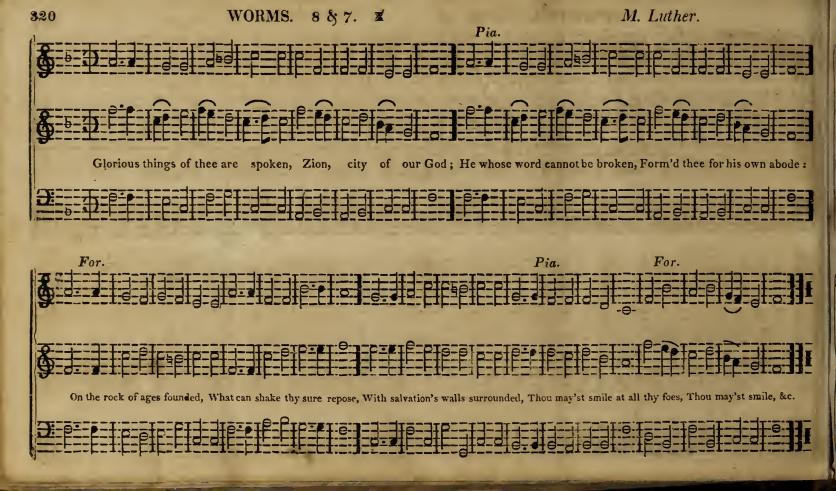












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