## 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.

## PHILADELPHIA:

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

## DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, то wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Eishth 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 Sociecies 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 Ac: 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<br>OF THE DISTRICT OF PENHSYLVANIA

## DEDICATION.

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

## Gextlemen,

THE following work is addressed to you. It clains 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 sede 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,

This Book exhibits a plan and meihod 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 fainiliar :o every one ; these are used instead of those which are unknown, titl 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 teachin $\tilde{g}$ 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 tharacters, and render them more indistinct, and more difficult to be retained in the memory. This plan will assist, both the learner and the perforiner, in ascertaining the true scunds of the notes in iustances where the old method cannot affurd 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 Kules.

There are only two keys in inusic, the sharp, or major key; and the fat, 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 fat key, and these chords differ only in the third degree, which is half a tone higher in the sharp, than in the flat hey.

These keys and common chords have their particular characters for each degree, which are fixed invariably; and whenever the key is shifed, from one letter to another, the characters and the common chord are shitied with the key; and retain, from the key note, the same onder of characters, of names, and of arrangement of tones, and emitones. Hence, this methol 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 ud and the square, and the quarter of a diamond and the square. Herice, 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 najor or the minor second, third or lourth. This is an advantage which the old method can never jossess; for it cannot be known from the common notes upon lines and spaces wheiher these intervals be Dajajor, 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 hers, 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 leam to read music as easily as they read other books. And those who practise upon this method will find the burden of ihe 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 metrod the knowledze of the Art will be easily obrained; and music will be read in a short time with great facility. The natural consequence of this will be, that the cultivation of the Ar: wil become avore general; and"the practice of it will be rendered more pleasing and entertaining.

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 jatient industry, aided by more than twenty years' experience in studying and teaching vocal music, could bestow; and I flatter myself, that the friends of Ysalmody will find my Harmonic Companion, an easier, and more eligible Book for begimers, 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 explained 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 possibie, 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 practicc. For the scale which follows, is not the ofispring 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 aire d dy 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 whicla 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 othe: 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 10 then ub such after period, will rather he 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 lee 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 prinied as it night 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 eighis. 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 rehicles 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 TrebleRemark. Whenever tunes are performed only in two parts, they should be sung in the Bass and the air, or principal melody; and in sucla 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 Coun ter 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 clone 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 tille, 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 scen 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.

Charactrrs. - The is mi; the isfaw; the $O$ is sol; and the $\Delta$ is law.

Notes or marks of sounds. mi faw sol law faw sol law


Rests or marks of silence.

Breve Rest $\mathbf{Z}$
Semibreve =
Minim -
Crotchet $\Gamma$
Quaver 7

Proportion of the Notes.
One $\mathbf{k} \mathbf{N}$ Breve is
Two O Semibreves, Four $\boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{A}$ Minims,
Eight © - - - Crotchets,
Sixteen PPOPAPPA \&FPAPBPR Quavers,
Thirty mpAPPAPOAPPAPPABPAPA Semiqua

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

Characters. Explanations.

Cliff G Is used in Treble, Counter and Tenor.
Cliff F Is used in Bass only.
Close ||l 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 $\mid$ Divides the time according to the measure note.
Double notes Either may be sung.
Double bar || Shows when to repeat.
$\Delta$

R
1

Repeat $\mathbf{R}$ Shows that the tune is sung again from that note to a double bar or close. Figures 1,2, Show that the note under 1, is sung the first $\begin{aligned} & \text { time, and that under 2, the second time. }\end{aligned}$

Preparative or leaning notes $P$. 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.

TIMES.
COMMON TIME.

Marked $\square$ Is measured by one semibreve; has two beats, one down and one up.

## 1212 $D=|A|$

## TRIPLE TIME.

Marked Is measured by a dotted semibreve;
2 has three beats, two down and one ap. DOUBLE COMMON TIME.

Marked C Is measured by one breve; has
C four beats, two down and two up.
COMPOUND COMMON TIME.
Marked 6 Is measured by a dotted semibreve; 6 .
N. B. The hand falls at the beginning of every bar in all kinds of time.

MODES.
Names. Length of a beat. Very slow. A second and a half.

Slow.
A second and a quarter.
Moderate. A second.
Cheerful. Seven eighths.
Lively. Two thirds.
Quick. Five eighths.
Very quick. Half a second.
Marks of Distinction.
These notes are sung in a pointed and distinct manner.
$1!$
Sing without the beat.

## $\begin{array}{llllllll}5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5\end{array}$

SECOND LESSON.

Two notes to each beat.

Rules to find the mi.

## Sharp,

Flat, b
When there is neither sharp nor flat at the beginning of a tune, mi is in B
One
Two
Three
 mi is in F mi is in C mi is in G mi is in D

## mi is in E

mi is in A mi is in D mi is in G

Sharp $\neq$ Raises a note half a tone.
Flat
Natural
$\stackrel{b}{b}$ Sinks a note half a tone.
4 Restores a note to its pri-
mitive sound.

One beat to each note.
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllll}5 & 6 & 7 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 7 & 6 & 5\end{array}$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  |


THIRD LESSON.

FOURTH LESSON.

| C 1 ■ | 4 － 6 | 7702 | $3 \triangle 5$ | $5 \bigcirc 7$ | $2 \bigcirc 4$ | 6 － 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B 7 \％ | 3 － 5 | $6 \times 1$ | $2 \bigcirc 4$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | b 4 － 6 | 1 －3 | 507 |
| A $6 \dot{\lambda} 1$ | $2 \bigcirc 4$ | $5 \bigcirc 7$ | 1 － 3 | $3 \times 5$ | $7 \leqslant 2$ |  |
|  |  |  | －7 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | b 4 早 |
| G 507 | 1 － 3 | 4 － 6 |  | $2 \bigcirc 4$ | 6 1 1 | $3 \wedge 5$ |
|  | $\square 702$ | $3 \wedge 5$ | 6 － 1 |  |  |  |
| F 4 － 6 |  |  |  | 1 － 3 | $5 \dot{O} 7$ | 204 |
| E3 A 5 | $6 \dot{\text { ¢ }} 1$ | 204 | $5 \dot{0} 7$ | $7 \leqslant 2$ |  |  |
| D 2 C 4 | $5 \dot{\bigcirc} 7$ | 1 －3 | $4 \div 6$ | $6 \dot{1}$ | $\frac{b 4 \dot{\square}}{3 \Delta}$ | $\frac{1 母 3}{7 \leqslant 2}$ |
|  |  | $\angle 7 \otimes 2$ | 3 ¢ 5 |  |  |  |
| C 1 日 3 | $4 \dot{\square}$ | －102 |  | 507 | $2 \bigcirc 4$ | 6 ヘ 1 |
| $13 \leqslant 2$ | $3 \wedge 5$ | $6 \dot{1} 1$ | $2 \bigcirc 4$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | b 4 － 6 | 1 － 3 | $5 \bigcirc 7$ |
| A $\quad 1$ | 204 | $5 \dot{0} 7$ | 1 － 3 | 3 － 5 | $7 \vee 2$ |  |

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 $\boldsymbol{\delta}$ is between the two keys，and that the first degree of the sharp key is the first note above the $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ ， and that the first degree of the flat key is the first note below the $\Delta$ ．

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 eve－ ry 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 $\downarrow$ and the key to the fifth above，ol to the fourth below．

Every flat at the begiming of a tune takes the place of the ．sinks that note half a tone， and removes the $\mathcal{y}$ 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 $\hat{v}$ is the serenth degree of the sharp key，and the second degree of the flat key；the $\Delta$ and the $\square$ ，the one degree the highest are the third and fourth de－ grees 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 ; 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, $0 \wedge$ and the $O \Delta$ 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 $\square$ is the first degree of the key; the $O$ is the second degree; the $\Delta$ is the third degree; the with the dot, is the fourth degree; the $O$, with the dot, is the fifth degree; the $\Delta$, with the dot, is the sixth degree; the $\mathcal{\theta}$ 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 sound them both ways at first.

The figures show the degrees of the Key.
Scale of Degrees. Common Chord. Common Chord. Common Chord.







## Cheerful.






$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 14 Cheerful. } \mid \text { G\# }
\end{aligned}
$$

Cheerful.
IR I S H. C. M.



 Cheerful.

BO L TON. L. M.




Moderate.
S UT TON. S. M.

SCALEOFFLATKEYS.
In every flat key, the $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$, with the dot, is the first degree of the key; the $\Delta$ is the second

tenth lesson.







$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { GROTON. L. m. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Moderate.









## Cheerful.

3 LO OM FIELD. S. M





## Moderate. <br> GEORGIA. C. N.






Cheerful.
BETHLEHEM. S. M.





## Cheerful.

LICHFIELD. L. M.





$\approx 2$ Moderate.






Moderate.
S UR R Y. L. M.





Cheerful.
WA K E FIELD. C. M.





94 Cheerful.
NEW LONDON. L. M.












 Moderate. READING. C.M.





26 Cheerful.
SOUTHBURY. P. M.

Lord of the worlds above, How pleasant and how fair The dwellings of thy love, Thine earthly temples are! To thine abode My heart as-




Soft.
Loud.

## Moderate.

GATH. L. M.
 fires, With warm desires, To see my God, With warm desires, To see my God. He reigns; the Lord, the Saviour reigns! Praise him in e - van - gel - ic









## Moderate.

LEEDS.
L. M.

Jesus, thy blood and righteousness My beauty are my glorious dress, 'Midst flaming worlds in these array'd, With joy shall I lift up my head.




51 Heme
GERMANY. SSM.


 Moderate.

EATON.
C. M.



 Moderate.





$$
\mid
$$

 death, Praise shall employ my nobler powers; My days of praise shall ne'er be past While life, and thought, and being last, Or im-mor-ta-li-ty endures.




## Moderate.

MADAM. S. M.

When overwhelm'd with grief, My heart within me dies; Helpless and far from all re-lief, To heaven 1 lift my eyes.




Cheerful.











 4 Moderate.
burford. c. m.





$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cheerful. CANTON. P. M. }
\end{aligned}
$$



P $P$
heavenly dew distils, where love like heavenly
distils.

Moderate.
HA MB UR G H. S. M.

Come, sound his praise abroad, And hymns of glory sing. Joe - ho - rah is the sovereign God, The uni - vier - sal King, The uni - Fer - sal King.




家


 Cheerful. whitfield. s.m.





Cheerful.
WO O DB UR Y. C. M.




Moderate \& soft.
Cheerful \& loud.






$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Moderate. } \\
& \text { bangor. cum. }
\end{aligned}
$$






Loud.
Moderate.
M ALDEN. C. M.



ache


 Moderate.

ABRIDGE. C. M.




Moderate.








$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{G}=\frac{6}{4}-\mathrm{r}
\end{aligned}
$$


 D-r| $\mid$







Cheerful.







As Moderate.
italy. L. M.
 $G b b 2=-4 \underbrace{\text { Let }}_{2}$





 Moderate. Loud.
Diminish.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \iint_{\text {J. Ne }}^{50} \text { Moderate. } \\
& \mathrm{G} \# \frac{3}{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\mid
$$

co


Unisons. Soft.
forms. Surpriz - ing grace! and shall my heart Unmov'd and cold remain? Has this hard rock no ten - der part? Must mere - dy plead in vain?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { or MA P FM|F: }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -1-1-1-\left.\left.\left.1 \sim|-r \cdot d d| d d d d d \cdot d d d d d|d a| o\right|^{0}\right|^{\Delta}\left|R^{P}\right|^{\Delta}\right|^{0}|-| |
\end{aligned}
$$

Moderate.
CONCORD. L. M.
 0 God bow free thy men - cies flow, But thy re - lace - ant wrath bor slow! High as the bright ex - pard - ed
 G\#z--p|






LE B A NO N. L. M., or as the 11sth Psalm.



 Cheerful. WINCHESTER. Pec. M.
 Its highest point what eye can find; Or to its lowest depths descend? 1 . Lo! He cometh! count - less trumpets Blow to raise the sleep. ing dead;








 $G=3 P= \pm 10|\delta \cdot| d z d d d \mid$










Cheerful.





Moderate.
sicilif. c.m.















 Moderate. CAMBRIDGE. C. M.



Cheerful. Chorus.
Soft.
Loud.
 Unisons.




ta Moderatc.






 $|d| A|F| P|c|$





## Moderate.

Soft.

Grace! how melodious is the sound! What music to our ear!




Moderate.







# writ, with joy our eyes be - hold. Still does thine arm new <br> trophies wear, And monuments, and monuments, <br>  




Moderate.

> EVENING HYMN. L. M.





68 Moderate.
suner.an









 Cheerful. Unisons.




 1. The joyful morn, my God, is come, That calls me to thy honor dome Thy presence to a - dore; Thy gre - sense to adore; My feet the summons shall attend, With

















$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 际 }
\end{aligned}
$$












 Moderate.
AU GU STA. C. M.













## Moderate. Affectionately.

O LI V ET. Pec. M.


1. Sweet the moments rich in blessing, Which be - fore





















Soft.












$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ir wait: }
\end{aligned}
$$



 shuts my sight? Drowns my spirits? draws my breath? Tell me my soul, can this be death? Tell me my saul, can this be death? The world recedes, it


2.

 dis - appears; Heaven opens on my eyes! My ears with sounds seraph. ic ring, Lend, lend your wings, I mount, I fly, o grave, where is thy victory! o

grave, where is thy victory, $O$ death, where is thy sting! $O$ grave, where is thy victory! $O$ death, where is thy sting! Lend, lend your wings, I mount, I grave, where is thy victory, O death, where is thy sting! O grave, where is thy victory! O death, where is thy sting! Lend, lend your wings, I mount,国













$$
\begin{aligned}
& F|F P| P d|F|=F|F F| F d|d d| F|=d| F d|F d F F| O|-F| F P|F d| d d|=|
\end{aligned}
$$

Moderate.
miletub. L. m.



 Moderate. соокна








Loud. Cheerful. C O L UM B IA. S. M.
 prise. Approve the song, and join the prise. My God, my life, my love, To thee, to thee I call; I cannot live if thou remove; For thou art all in all.




Moderate





92 Moderate.
CA R MEL. L. M.



 Moderate. GILGAi. L. M.









Moderate.
BETHEL. C. M.








 Soft.

Moderate. NewCourt. l. m.






















Moderate.
BREWER.L. M.


















 GZ





$\mid$ G\#












Moderate. TY GR IS. S. M.






Moderate.
BEAUFORT. 7. 8.

Head of the church ti- umphant, We joffiulty adore thee; Till thou appear, thy members bee Shall ing like those in glory, Shall sing like those in



 glory. We lift our hearts and roices, With blest anti - ci - pation; And cry aloud, cry aloud, cry aloud, and give to God; And cry aloud, and give to God The praise of our salvation.




$$
\begin{aligned}
& 108 \text { Nocerac. }
\end{aligned}
$$








 Moderate.

PETERSBURG. S. M.







Moderate.
swedesboro. s.m.




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cherril. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Moderate.
BROOMSGROVE. C. M. Soft.





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\begin{aligned}
& \text { To bless the Lord let fiery, land combine; Your certs and minds, your harps and voices join. Each opening dawn shall hear my songs arise e }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left|d r^{\circ}\right| \text { A } P|F \cdot| d d|0 p p|=0 p\left|p r^{\circ}\right| A P|F \cdot 日| d a \mid d o l=
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left.d \circ|-F| d \cdot\right|^{\square}=\left.r^{P^{-}}\right|^{-}-1
\end{aligned}
$$





$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { They give him glory, they give him glory, and again, Repeat his praise, Repeat his praise, and say amen. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -F|F F| F \dot{d}|F F|-F|F F| F d d d|=d F d F d| F F|O|-F|F P F d| d|=| |
\end{aligned}
$$

Moderate.



 Cheerful.







 delaware. c.m.





$$
\text { No of } \mid \text { I }
$$

-     - P| Widely









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\begin{aligned}
& \rho|A v|=d|\beta A| \mid
\end{aligned}
$$










| ^bridsc | C | 42 | Charleston | p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amsterdain | $7,6,7$ | 105 | Colchester | C |
| Arabia | C | 107 | Coslumbia | S |
| Arelidale | C | 33 | Coneord | L |
| sirmley | L. | 93 | Cookhan | 75. |
| Ashley | C | 56 | Coos | 8, 4. |
| Asia | C | 113 | Curentry | S |
| Athens | C | 51 |  |  |
| Augusta | C | 75 | Damascus | C |
| Aylesbury | S | 18 | Delaware | C |
|  |  |  | Derby | C |
| Bangor | C | 40 | Dresden | 1. |
| Beaufort | 7, 8 | 103 | Dubiin | C |
| Bedford | C | 16 | Dumah | C |
| Berea | C | 63 | Dunbar | S |
| Pethel | C | 93 | Dunstan | I, |
| Bethesda | 1 | 25 | Dinstan | 1. |
| bethlehem | S | 21 | Easton |  |
| Beverly | S | 13 | Elenborough | C |
| Slocmitield | S | 20 | Epliesus | C |
| Bolton | 1. | 15 | Evening Hemm | L |
| Brewer | L | 97 | nn |  |
| Bristol | Pec. | 73 | Falmoutis | P |
| Broomsgrove | C | 107 |  | $p$ |
| Burford | C | 35 | Galilee |  |
| Burton | P | 108 | Gath | L. |
|  |  |  | Germany | S |
| Cidiz | P | 50 | Georgia | C |
| Calvary | Pec. | 68 | Gilboa | - |
| Cambridgc | C | 59 | Gilead | 7 s . |
| Canton | P | 36 | Gilgal | L |
| Cirmel | $\underline{L}$ | 92 | Glocester | L |
| C: rsslanc | C | 38 | Gruton | L. |
| Cisile Street | I, | 101 |  | 1. |
| Clapel | P | 58 | Haddam | S |

N. B. The Metres arc designated by the letters which are placed after the nam
cominon motre; $S$, slort metre; $l^{2}$, narticular motre ard lice
(

