





# VILLAGE HARMONY:

OR.

# YOUTH'S ASSISTANT TO SACRED MUSICK.

CONSISTING OF

# Psalm Tunes and Occasional Pieces,

SELECTED FROM THE WORKS OF THE

### MOST EMINENT COMPOSERS.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

### A CONCISE INTRODUCTION TO PSALMODY.

CLEVENTH EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

#### NEWBURYPORT:

PUBLISHED BY E. LITTLE & Co. and sold at their Bookstore; sold also by C. Norris & Co. Exeter; Ephraim Kingsbury, Haverhill, N. H. Charles Williams, Boston; and by all the principal Booksellers in the United States.

C. NORRIS & CO. PRINTERS.

### New-Hampshire District.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this twenty-fifth day of December, in the thirty-seventh 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 Book, 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 composers. To which is prefixed a Concise Introduction to Psalmody. The eleventh Edition, corrected 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 Proprietors therein mentioned, and extending the benefit thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

R. CUTTS SHANNON, Clerk.

A true copy of Record.

Attest, R. CUTTS SHANNON, Clerk.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

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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 elegance, 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 truely 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 prove happily instrumental in exciting and gratifying a refined relish of classical psalmody, and in warming and purifying the devotions of such as engage in the worship and praise of the *Divine Being*.

# A Dictionary of Musical Terms.

ADAGIO, (or Ado.) slow. Affettuoso, or Con Affetto, tenderly. Allegretto, a little brisk. Allegro, (or Allo.) brisk. Allegro ma non troppo, brisk, but not too fast. Alto, or Altus, the Contra Tenor. Andante, 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. Capella, a chapel or church, as, Alla Capella, in church style. Chorus, full, all the voices. Cantabile, in a graceful and melodious style; an extreme cadence made by the principal performer while the rest stop. Con, as Con Spirito, with spirit. Crescendo, (or Cres.) to swell the sound. Can Lamento, in a melascholy style.

E, and, as Moderato e Mastoso, moderate and Poco, the contrary of Pin. majestick. 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. Piano, (or Pia.) soft. Pianissimo, (or P. P.) very soft. Piu, prefixed to another word, increases its force.

Presto, quick. Prestissimo, very quick. Primo, the first part. Pianissimo, (Pianis, or P. P.) very soft. Pomposo, in a grand or pompous style. Recitative, kind of musical recitation between speaking and singing. Ritornello, see Symphony. Secondo, the second part. Semi Chorus, half the voices. Sicilliano, 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 ever quick.

# INTRODUCTION TO THE GROUNDS OF MUSICK.

		12		9			1	
MU	SICK combines melody, air, h	earmony, and meusure.	Melody is a	series of simpl	le sounds.	Air is the	spirit and	style o
melody.	Harmony is the consonance	e of two or more sounds	either natural	or artificial. A	Sutural harmo	my is produc	ed by the	commo
chord.	Artificial harmony is a mixtur	e of concords and disco	ds, bearing rel	ation to the comi	mon chord.			
		THE DIATONIC OL	NATURAL	SCALE OF MUS	TCK			

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 be 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 Tebr, Counter & Treble. For Bass. For Counter. Space above Space above O SoluSpace above Fifth Line-Fifth Line-F-O-Faw Fifth Line G O Sol Fourth Space. Fourth Space E O Law Fourth Space Fourth Line-Fourth Line -D-0-Sol--Fourth Line-F\_O\_Law\_ Third Space E O Law Third Space C O Faw Third Space D O Third Line-Third Line-Second Space Second Space C O Faw A O Law Second Space !! Second Line Second Line-Second Line A-O-Law-First Space First Space Law First Space O Sol. First Line-Frst Line--G-0-Sol-First Line-F. Space below F Space bel. Space bel. E

Musical Chracters Explained.

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

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



The Counter Clif is placed on the Third line, and called the C Clif, and is used in Counter.

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



Ledger Lines are used when notes ascend or descend beyond the compass of the staff.

A Brace shows how many parts are sung together.

A Shark set before a note raises it one semitone.

A Flat set before a note sinks it one semitone.

Either a Sharp or Flat set at the beginning of a tune have influence through it, unless contradicted by a natural.

A Natural restores a note, made flat or sharp, to its primitive sound.

Observe, that Sharps, Flats, and Naturals affect the sound of no letters but those on which they are set.

A Repeat shows what part of a tune is to be sung over again.

Figures 1, 2, signify that the note under figure 1 is to be sung before repeating, and the note under figure 2 at repeating; if tied,



A Stur shows what notes are sung to one syllalle: out when the notes are tied at the botton, the slur is unnecessary.

Street Marks should be performed distinct; when dots are introduced, they must be sug soft and distinct.

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

A *lold* signifies that the notes, over which they re set, may be continued at the pleasure othe performer.

A lgure 3, placed over or under any three notes, educes them to the time of two of the same ind.

Choing Notes are placed in a direct line, one abve another, either of which, or both may besung.

A Igature or Tye, comprehends two or more occs upon the same line, or space tied with slur, which must be sung with one name nd as one sound.

A Since Par divides the time according to the peasure note.









A Measure Note is that which fills a bar.

Approgratures, or Leaning Notes, are sung according to the value of the note,

A Double 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,

3d. The Crotchet . . . . . . F which contains 2 Quavers.

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

5th. The Semiquaver... which contains 2 Demisemiquavers.

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 Mimim 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 ..... == is 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 Learner will continually be at loss.

#### OF TIME.

THERE are three divisions of Time, viz: Common, Triple, 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 seconds; 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.





The Second Mark has a Semibreve for its measure note, and is peformed 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  $\frac{2}{4}$  has a Minim for its measure note, and is performed one 4th  $\frac{2}{4}$  faster than the third; also accented and beaten as in the preceding Mark.

Example.



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 Semibreve 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 a 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.

#### Example.



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

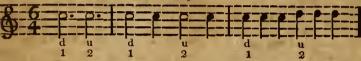
#### Example.



#### COMPOUND TIME has two Marks.

The First Mark called six to four, has either two pointed Minims, two Minims and two Crotchets, or six Crotchets 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 called six from eight, has either two pointed Crotchets, two Crotchets and two Quavers, or six Quavers in a bay; 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 sharp. If there be 1 Flat, Mi is in E.

2 Sharps, Mi is in C sharp.

3 Sharps, Mi is in G sharp.

4 Sharps, Mi is in D sharp.

4 Flats, Mi is in G.

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 capital

Between Mi and Faw—and Law and Faw, there is but a semitone; between the rest are whole tones.

THE learner ought to commit the 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 future 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 money 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 several parts, the Teacher must be the judge. For if a voice, which is suitable only for Bass, be put upon the Tenor, 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 musick disagreeable, and have a disgusting effect upon the hearer.

High notes should generally be sung softer than the low. The subject ought however to regulate the strength of voice. The tone delicate. Suitable attention should always be paid to the Directive I ty of tone.

terms. A good tune, performed without any variation, will be dull and insiped. 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 perform. ance.—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, Appoggiatures, 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:

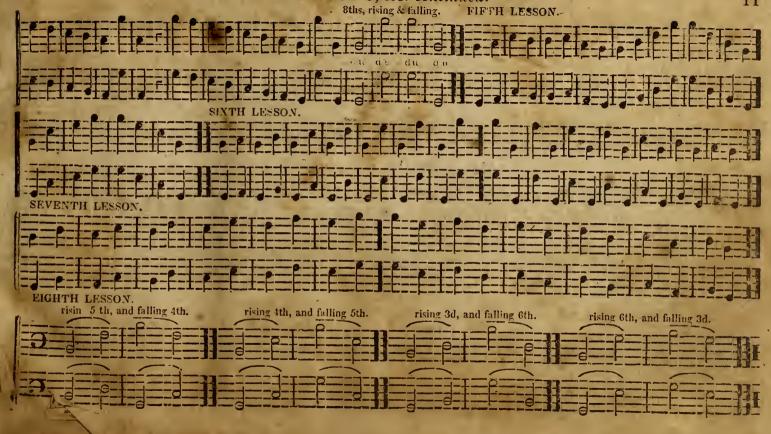
#### LESSONS FOR TUNING THE VOICE.

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 semitones. 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 caof the Bass should be full and majestic; of the Tenor, bold and sier you will learn a tune afterward. Should you neglect them wholmanly; of the Counter, soft yet firm; of the Treble, smooth and | ly, you cannot read musick hereafter with any firmness and certain-

# LESSONS FOR TUNING THE VOICE.

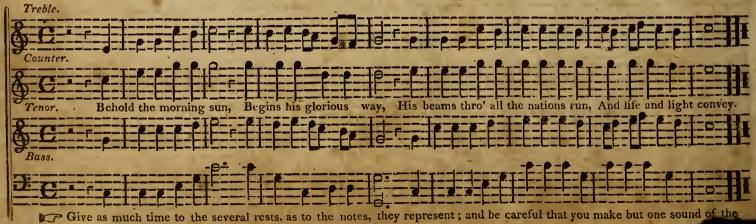




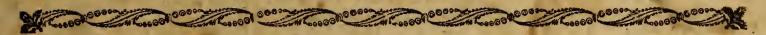
### LESSON, IN HARMONY OF TWO PARTS.



### THE SAME LESSON, IN FOUR PARTS.



pointed minims, sounding them smoothly without jerking the voice.



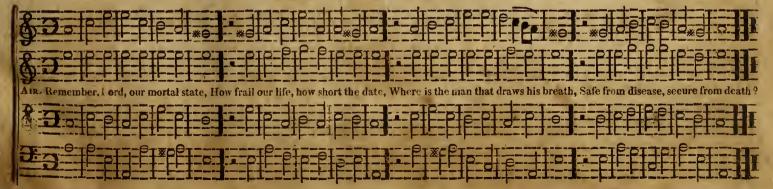
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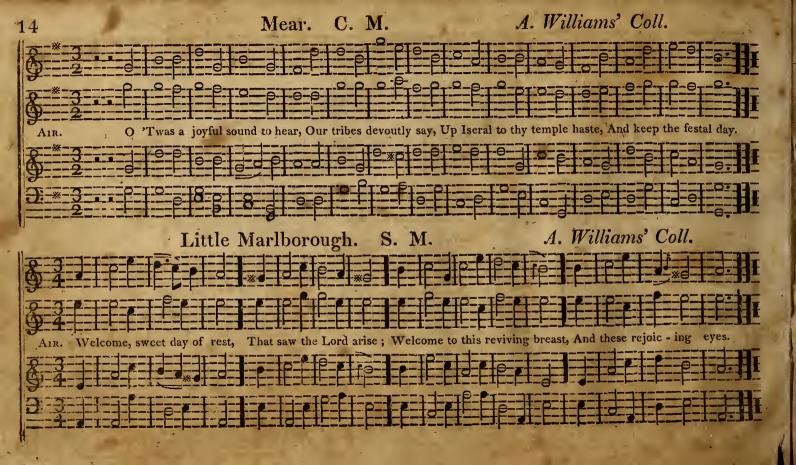
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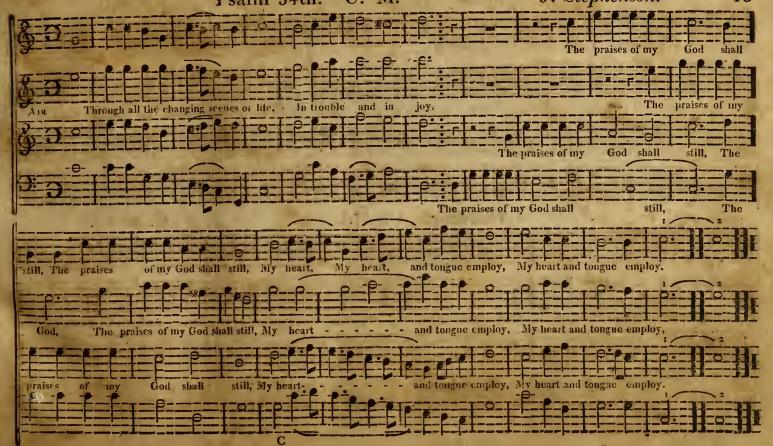
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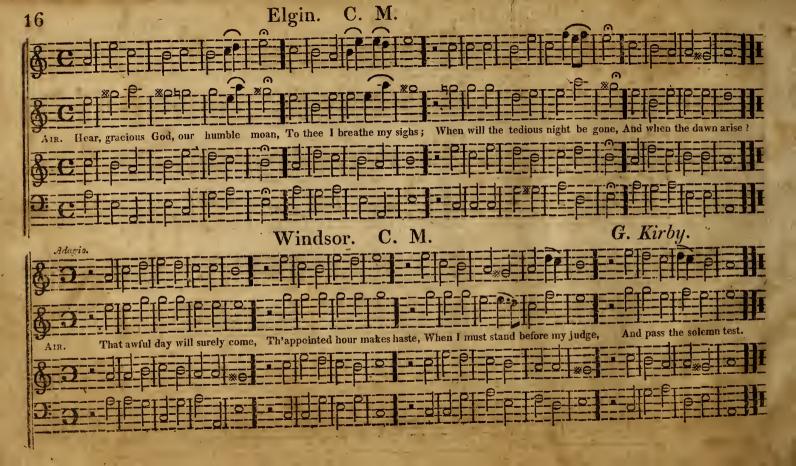
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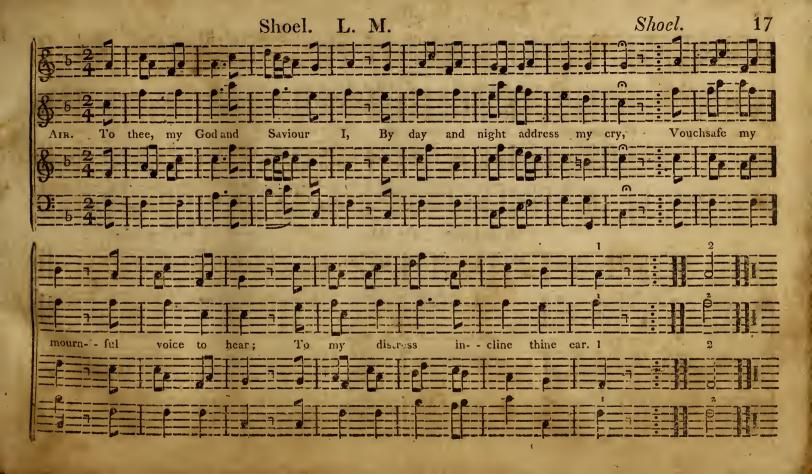
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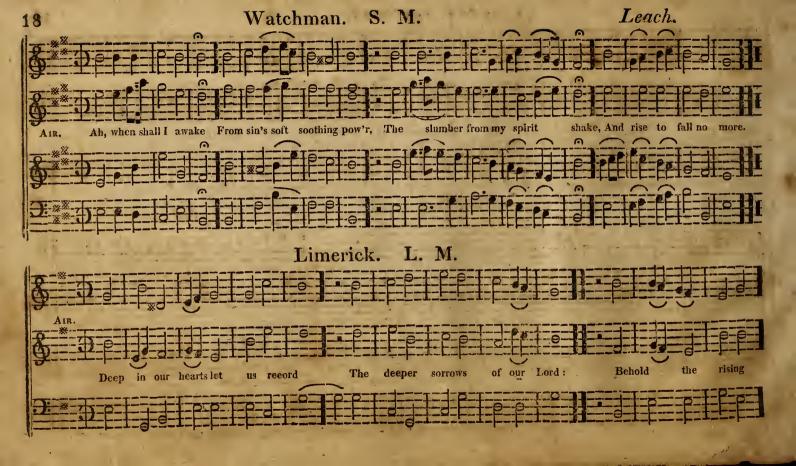


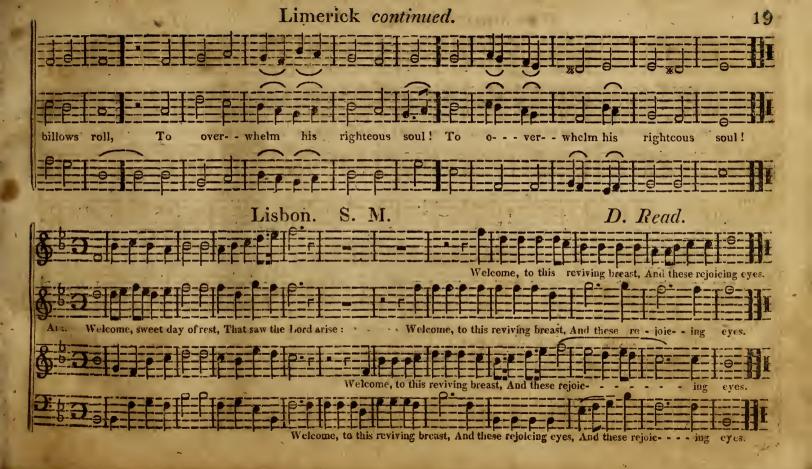


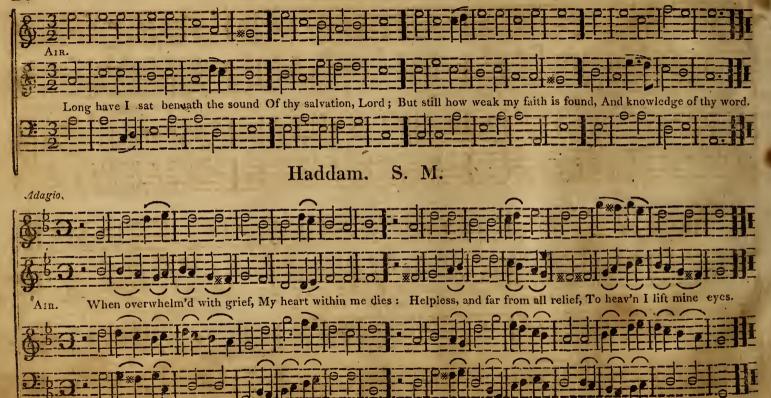




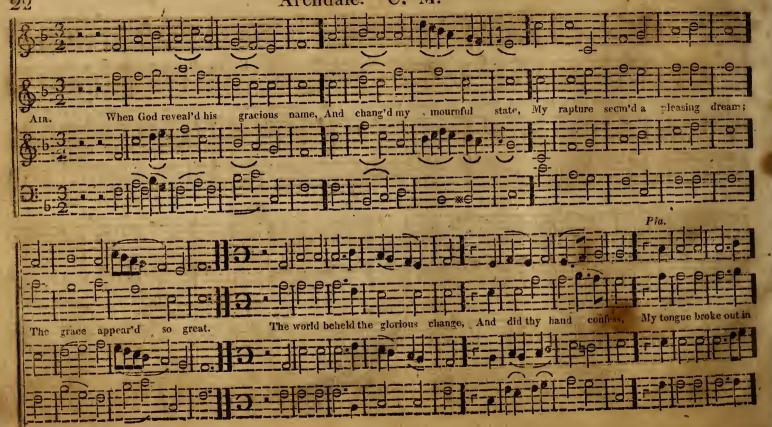


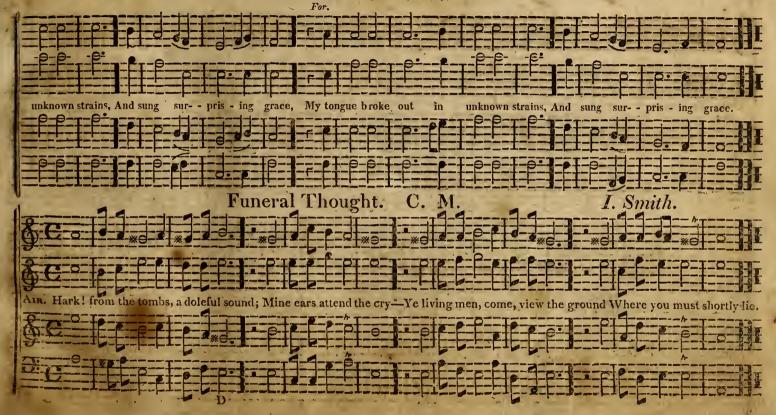




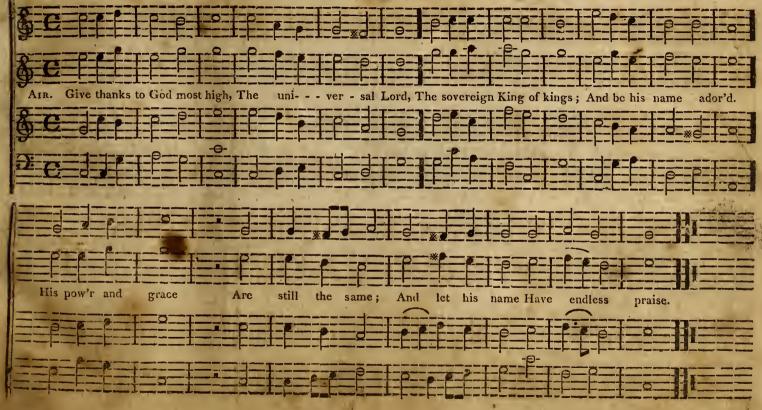




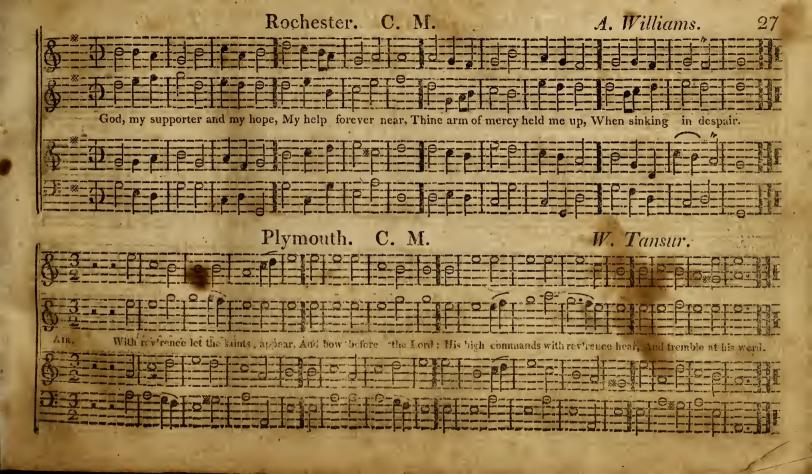












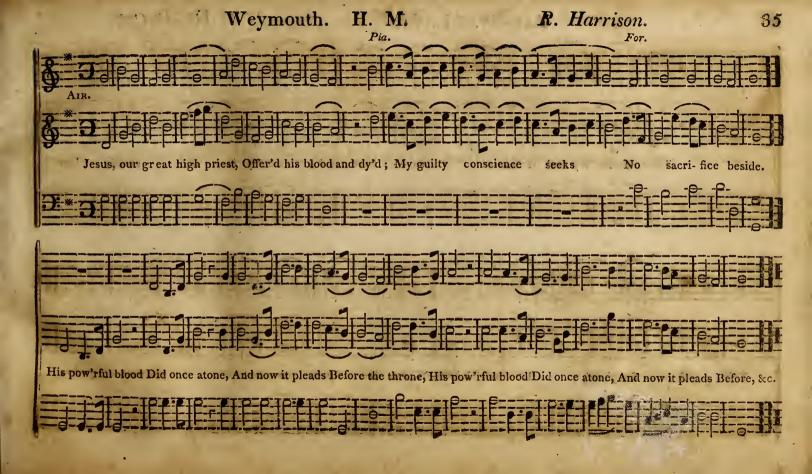




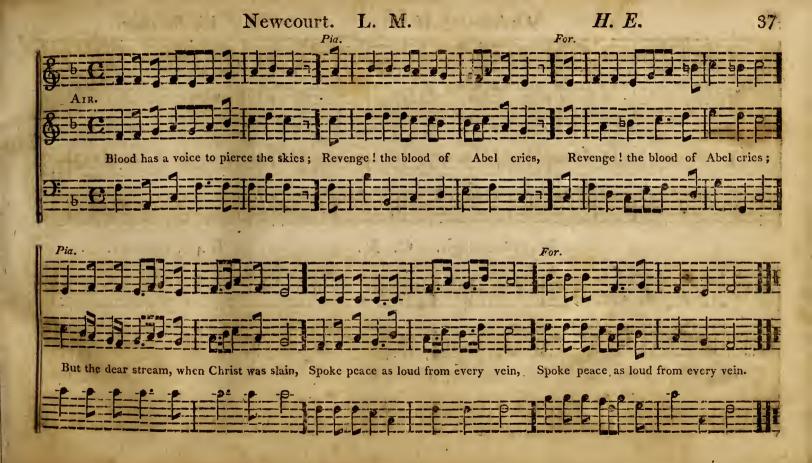


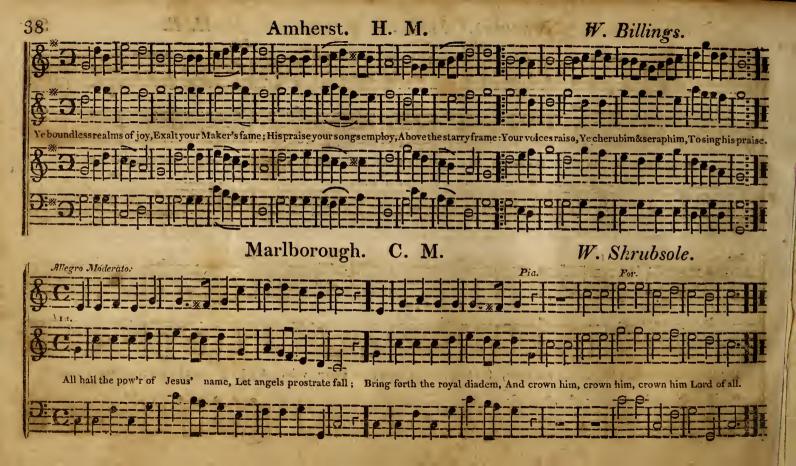


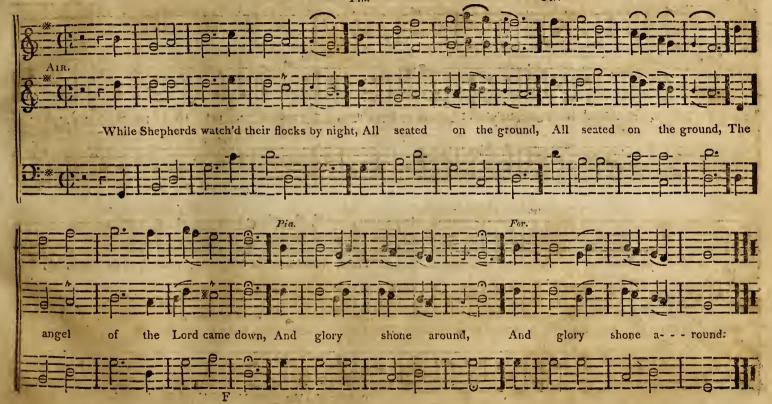


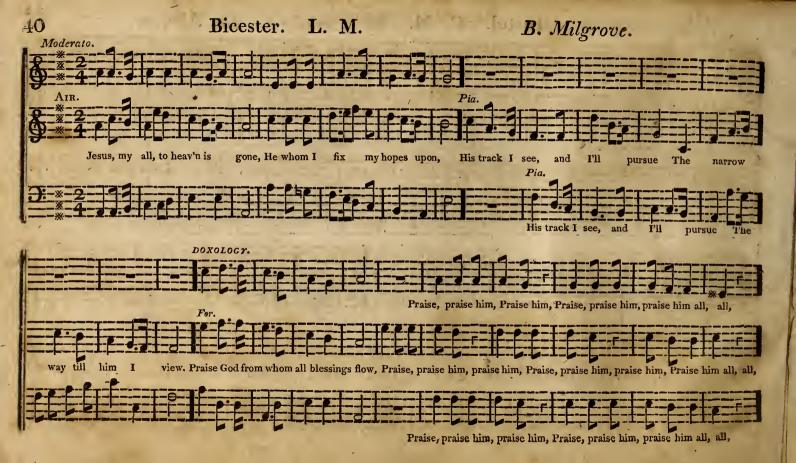




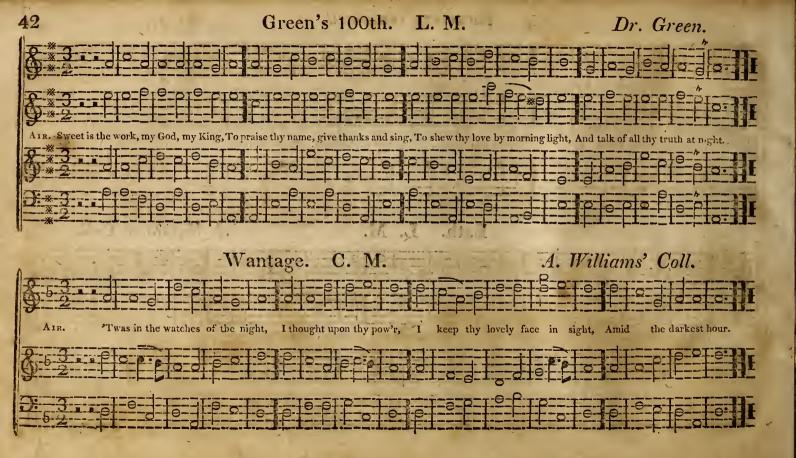
















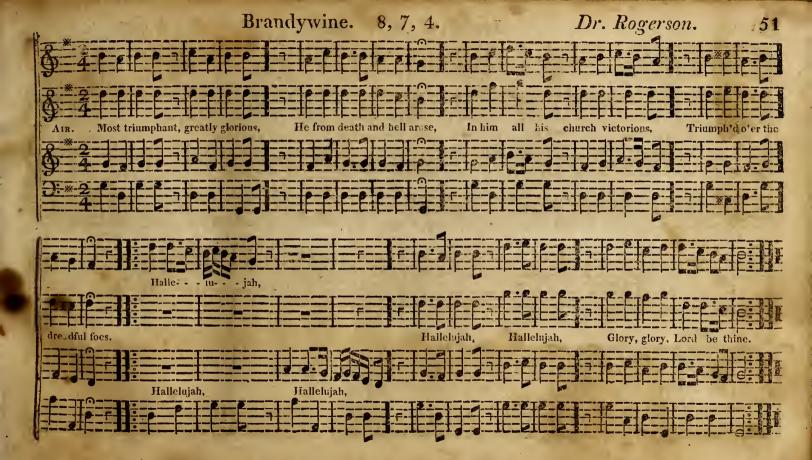


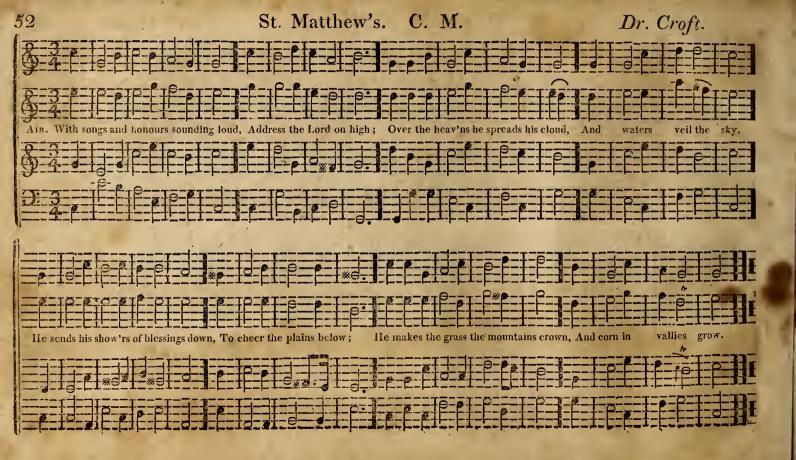


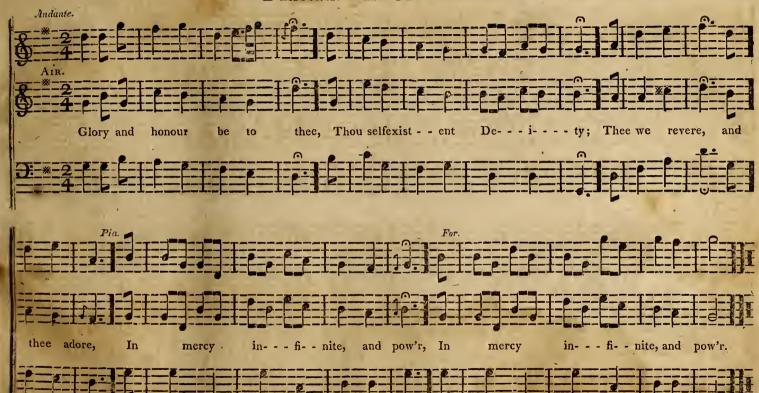


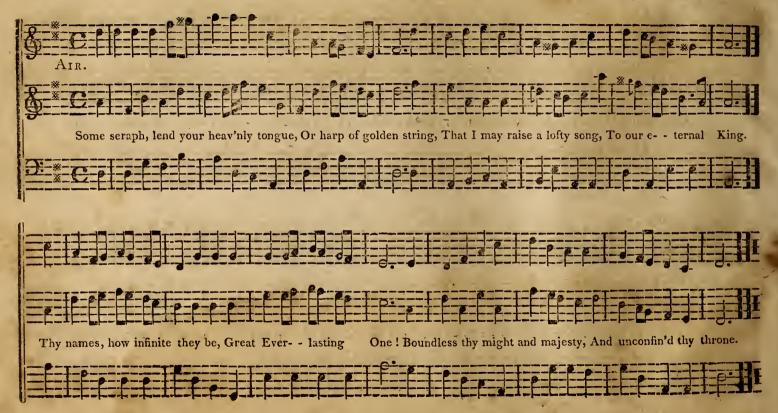


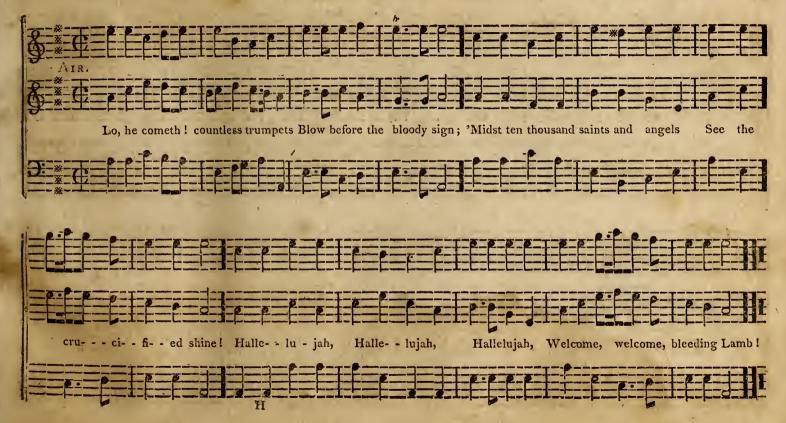


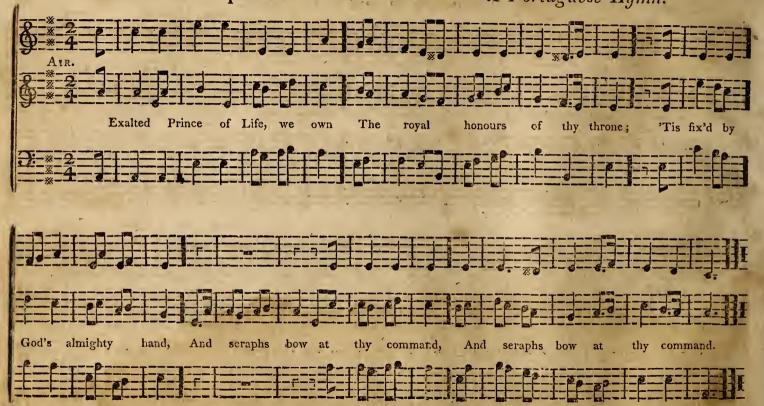


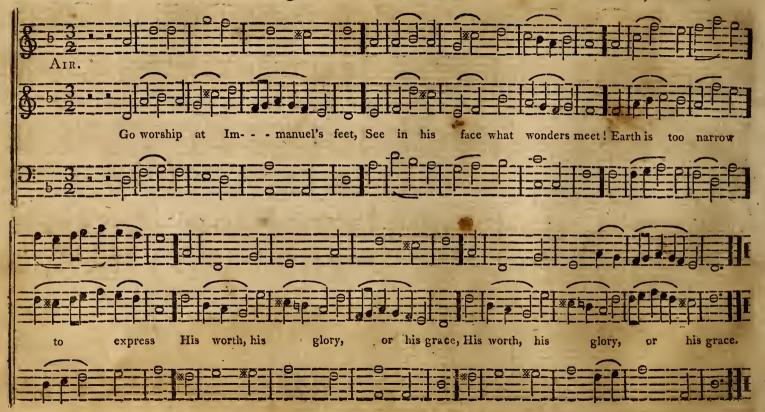




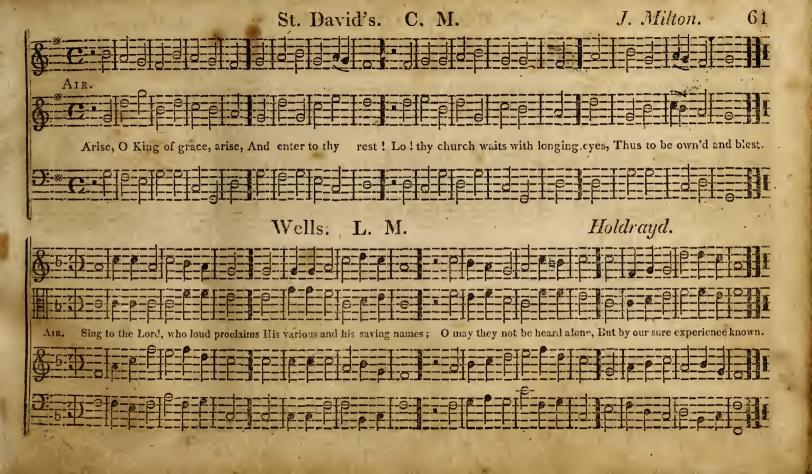






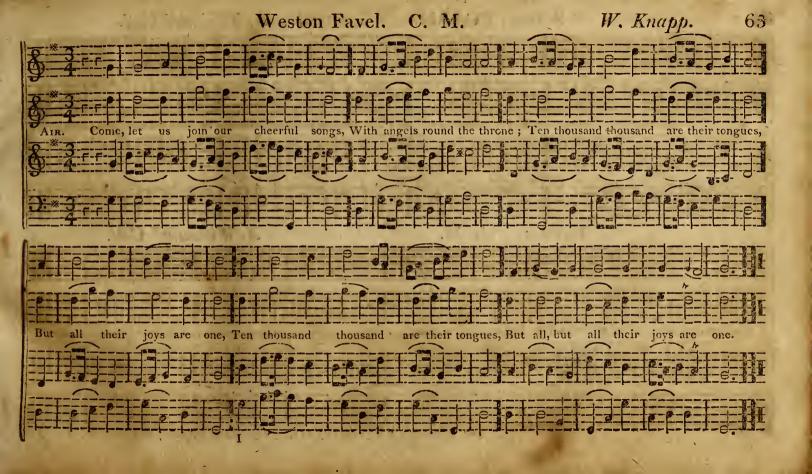




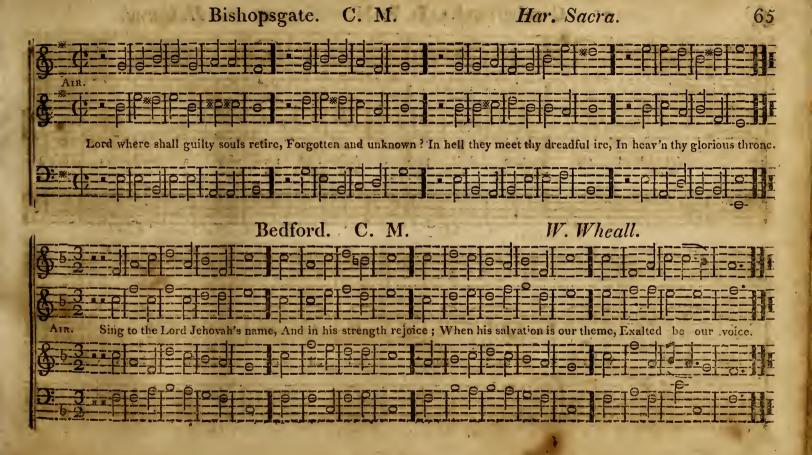


Harlington. L. P. M.









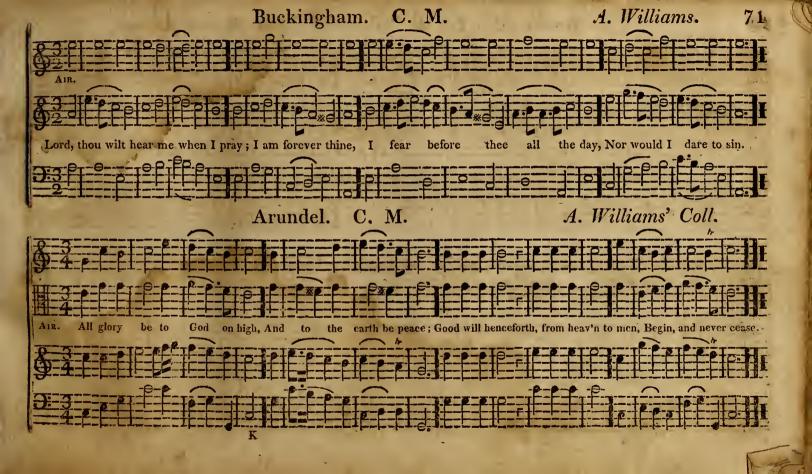


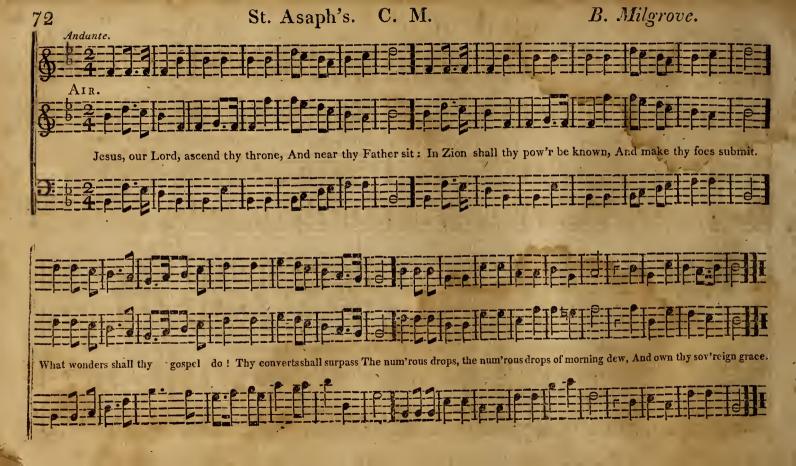


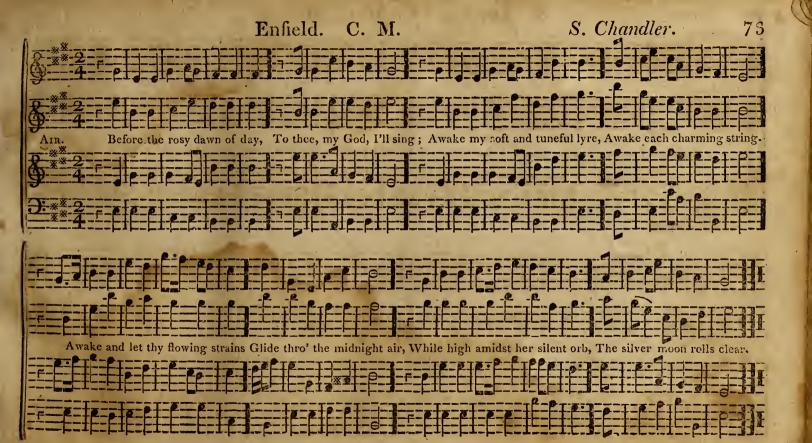


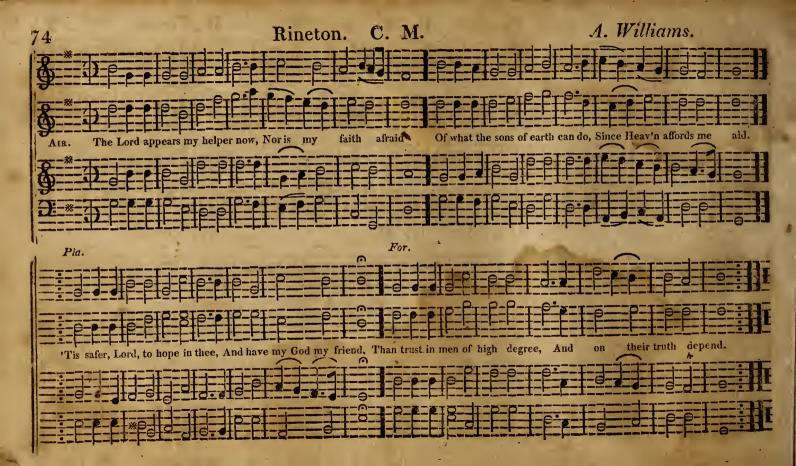




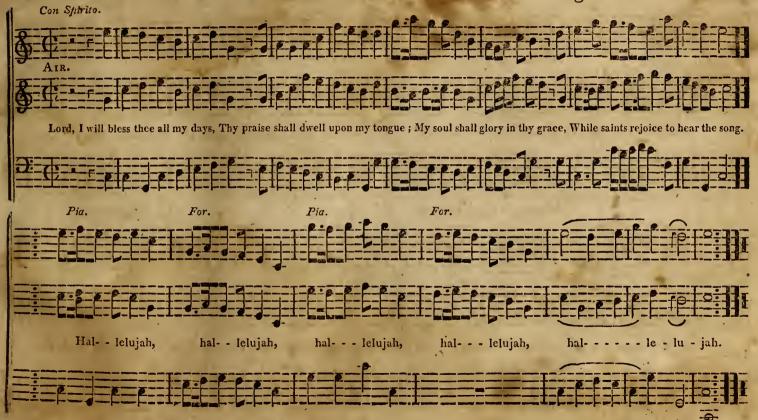


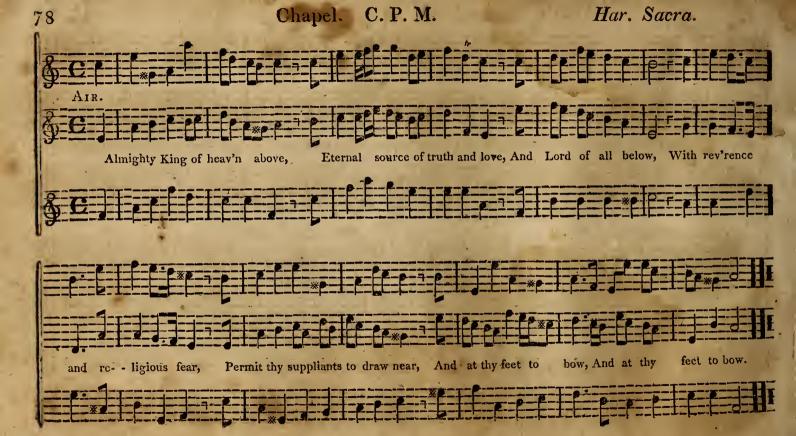






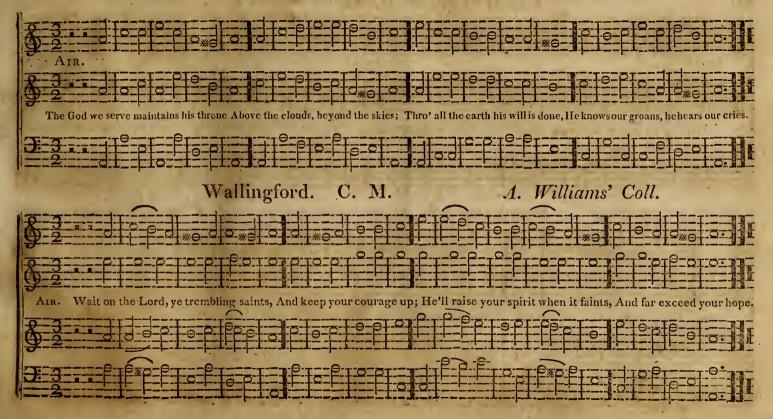














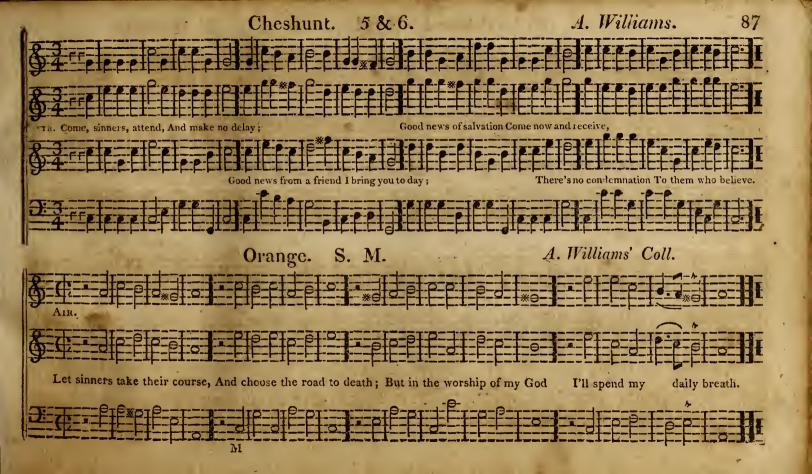




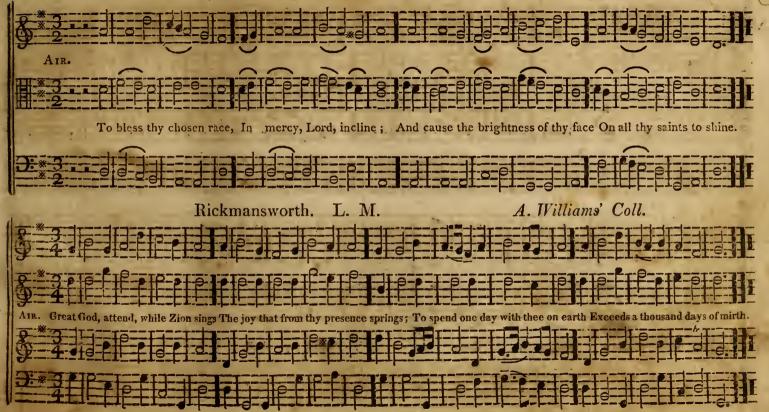


Milbank. L. M.

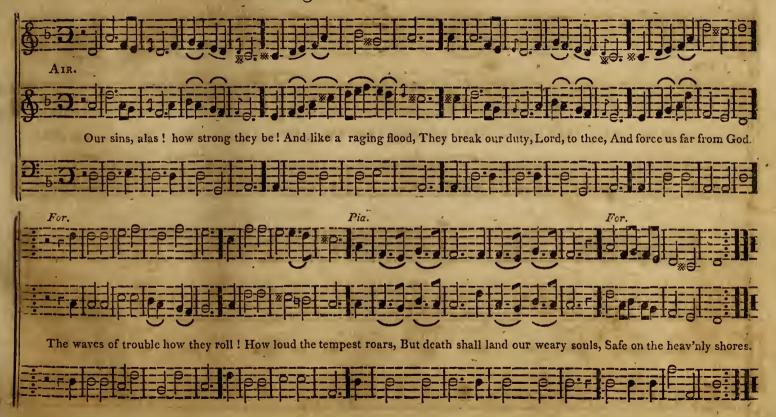


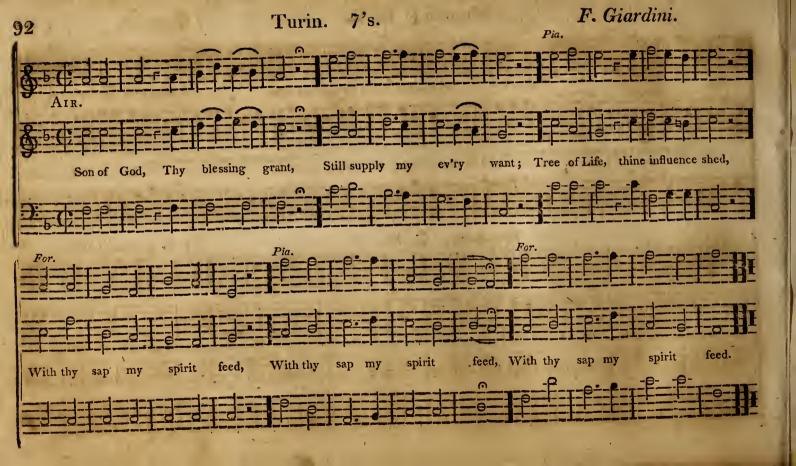




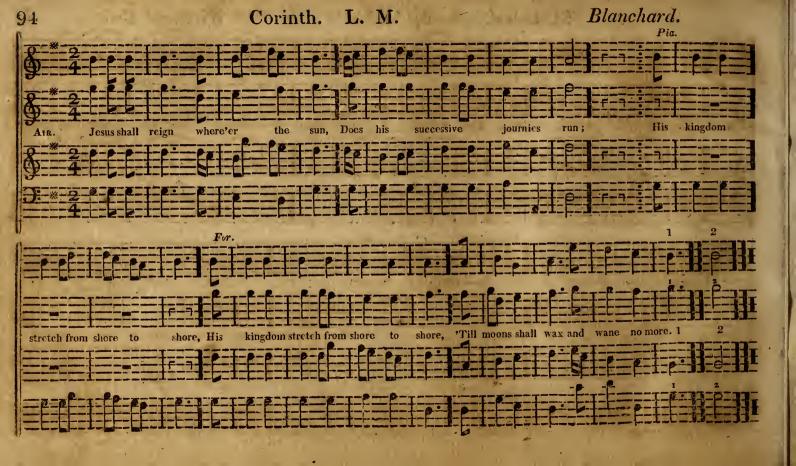










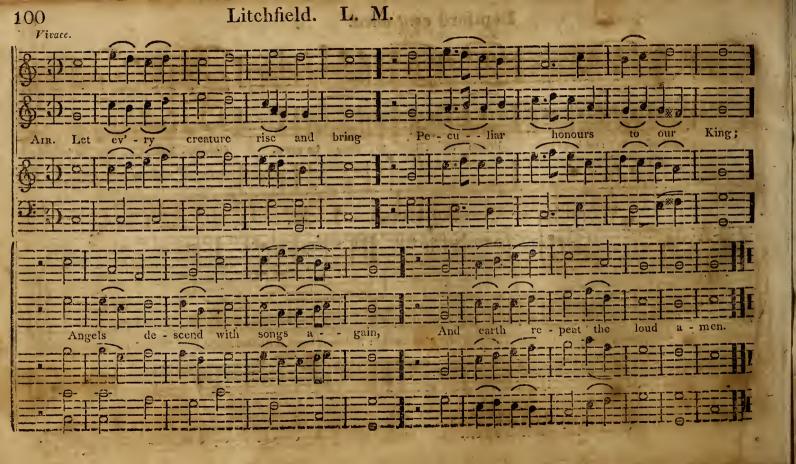








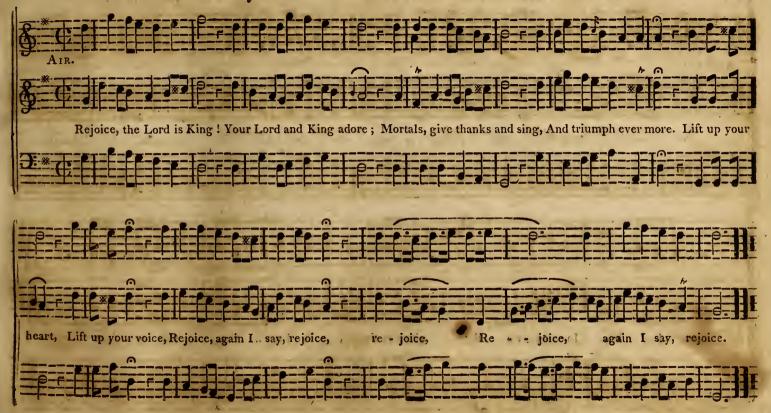


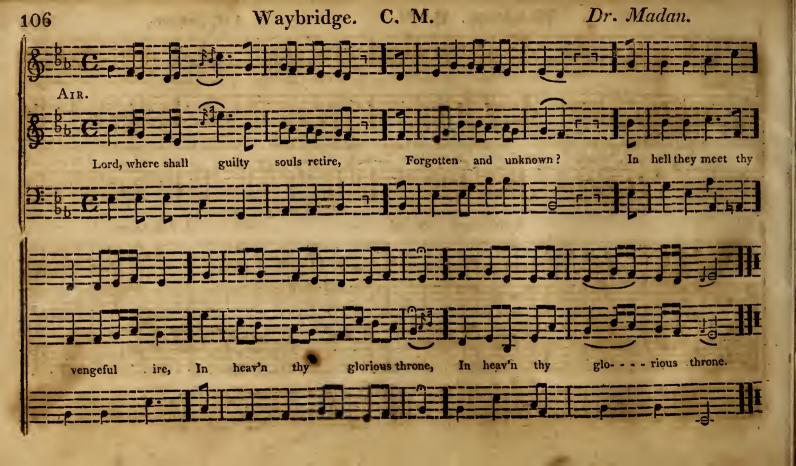


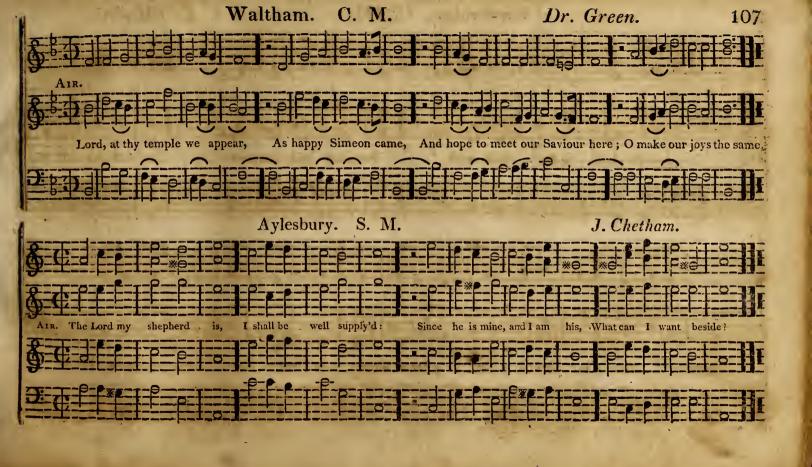


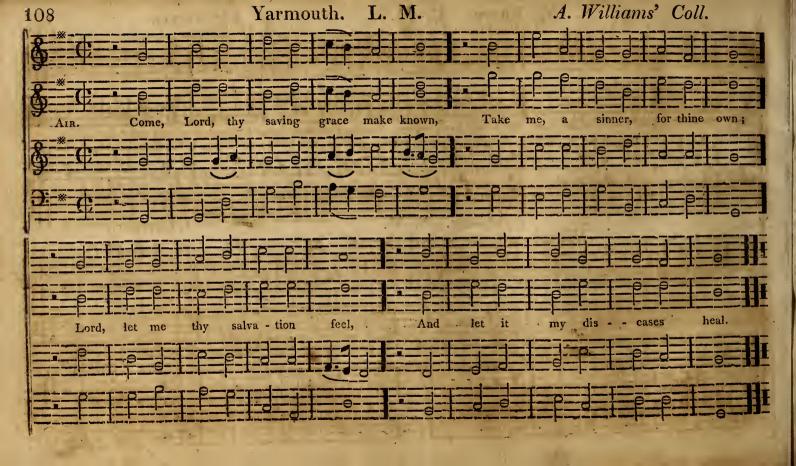


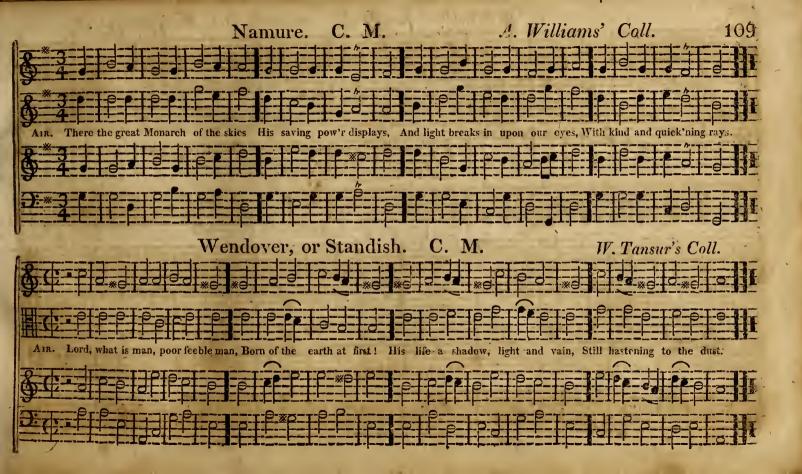


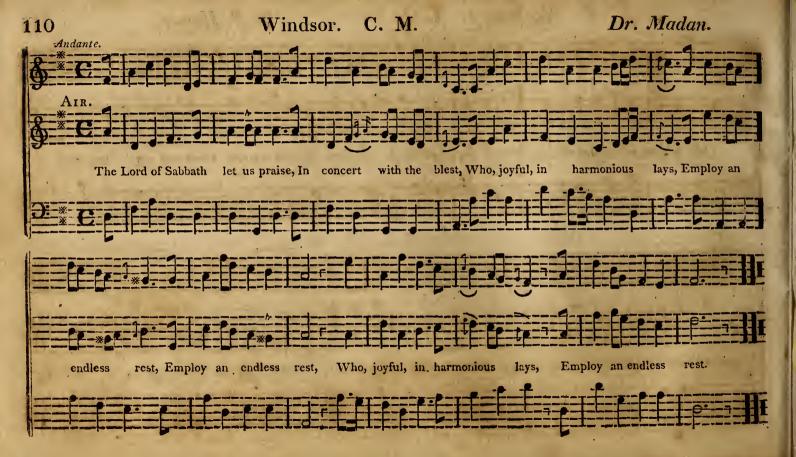


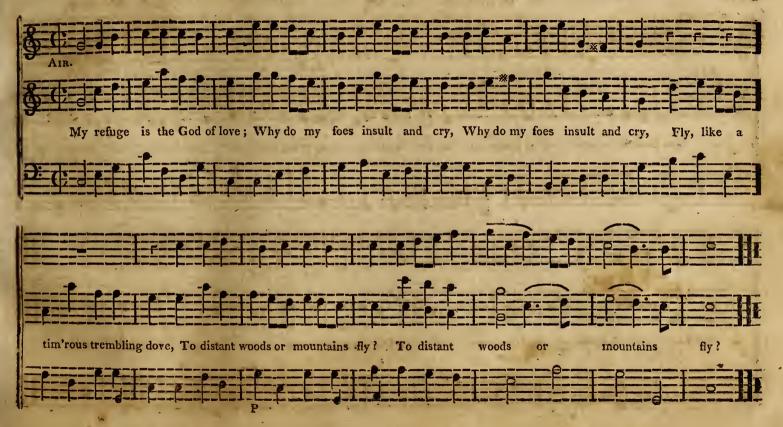


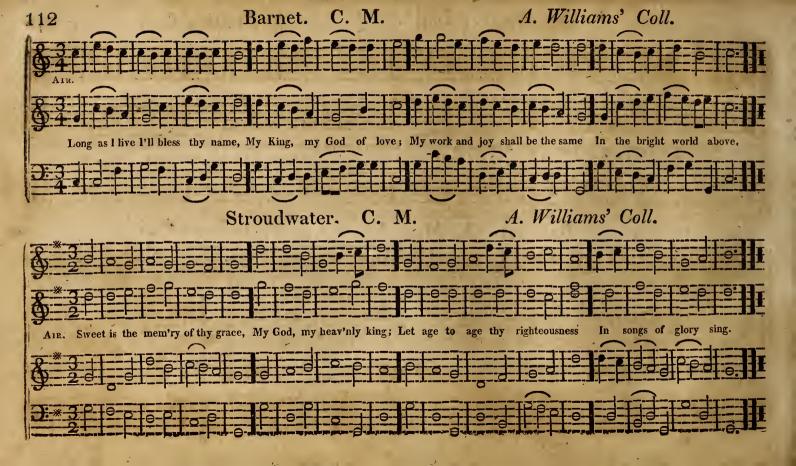




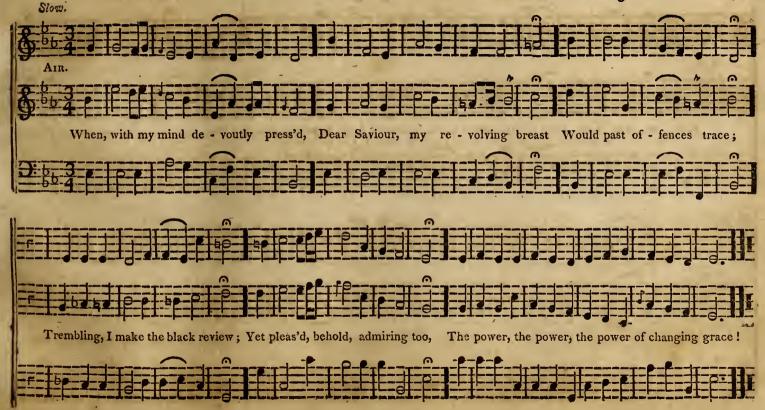


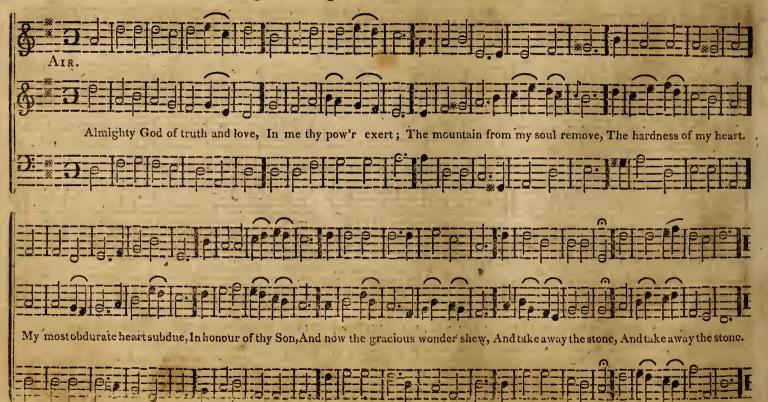
















Beheld our helpless grief;

Breath'd out our sad distress; Though feeble, yet with contrite hearts We begg'd return of peace.

He came to our relief. 5 Oh! may our grateful, trembling hearts Sweet hallelujahs sing To him who hath our lives preserv'd, Our Saviour and our King.

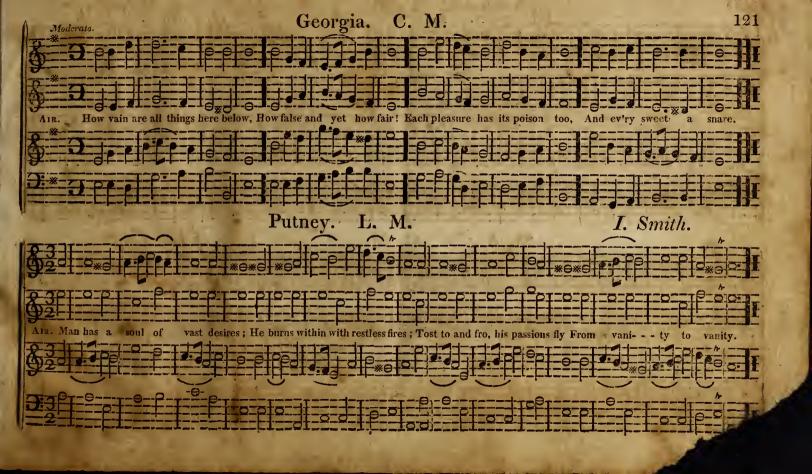
4 The stormy winds did cease to blow, The waves no more did roll; He saw, and (O amazing love!) And soon again a placid sea Spoke comfort to each soul

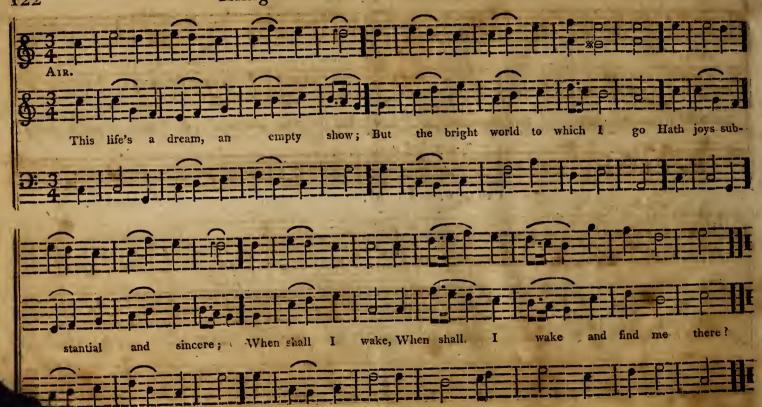
6 Let us proclaim to all the world, With heart and voice, again, And tell the wonders he hath done For us, the sons of men.

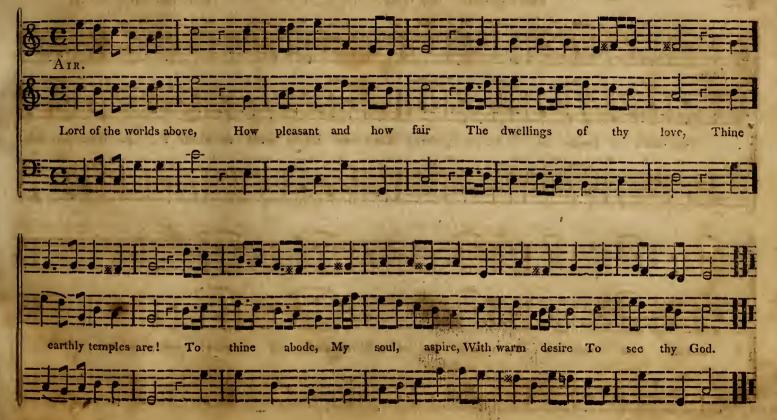






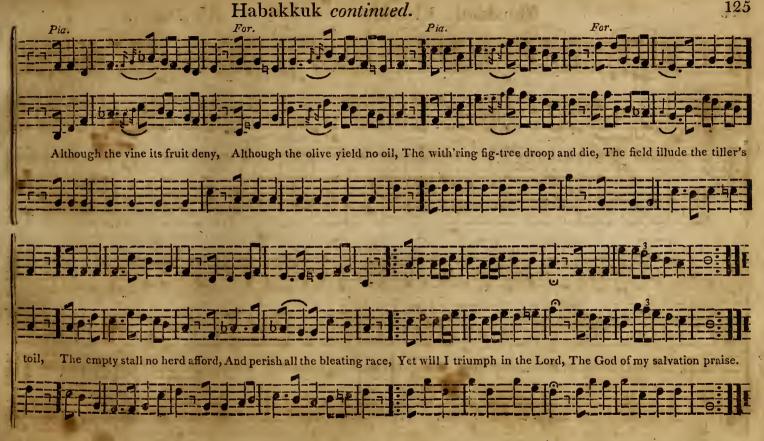


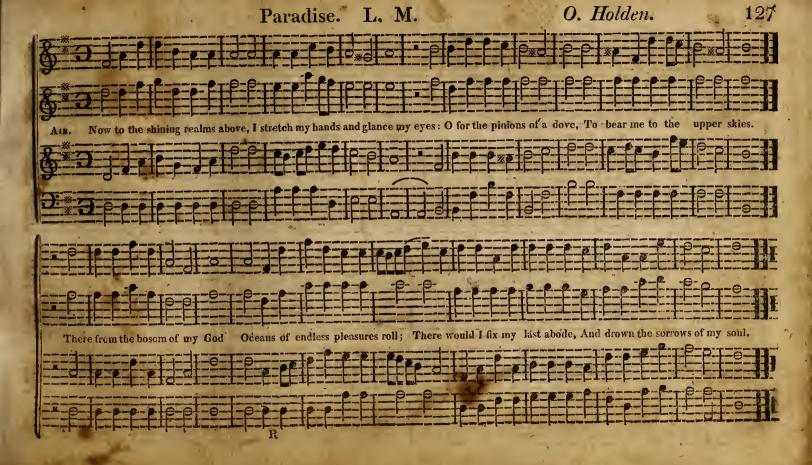






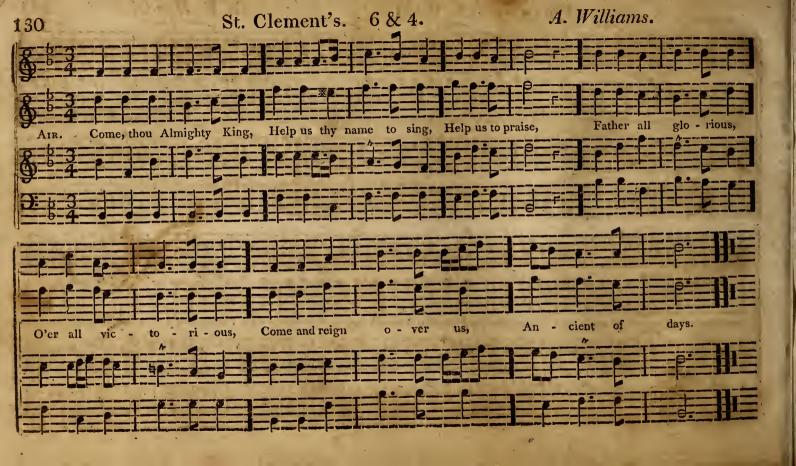


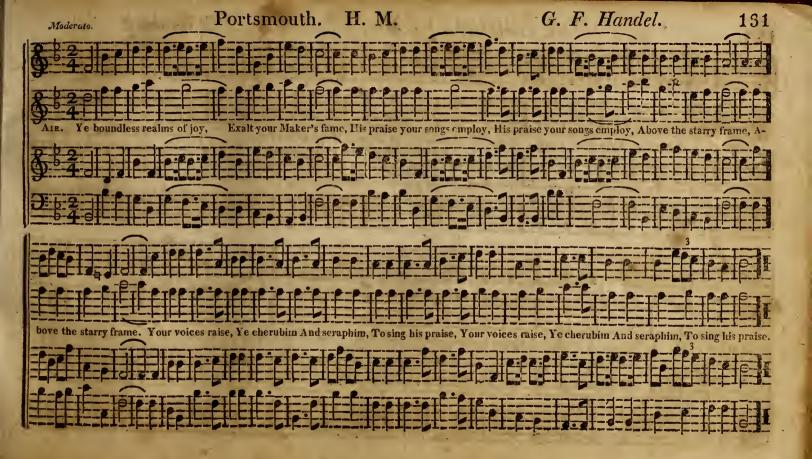


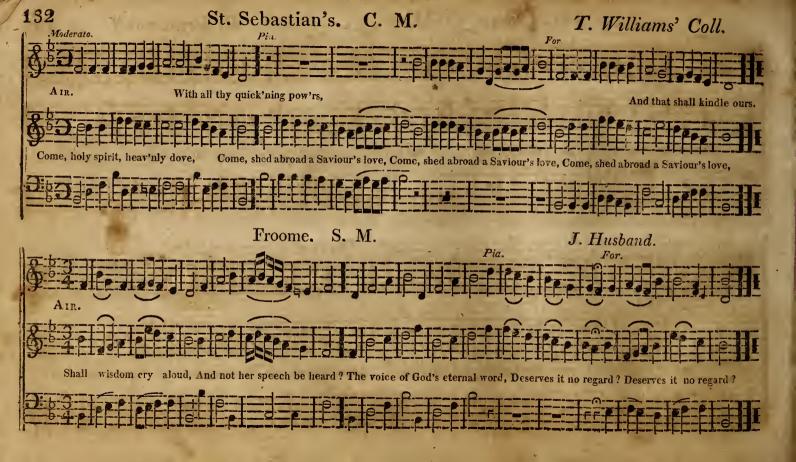


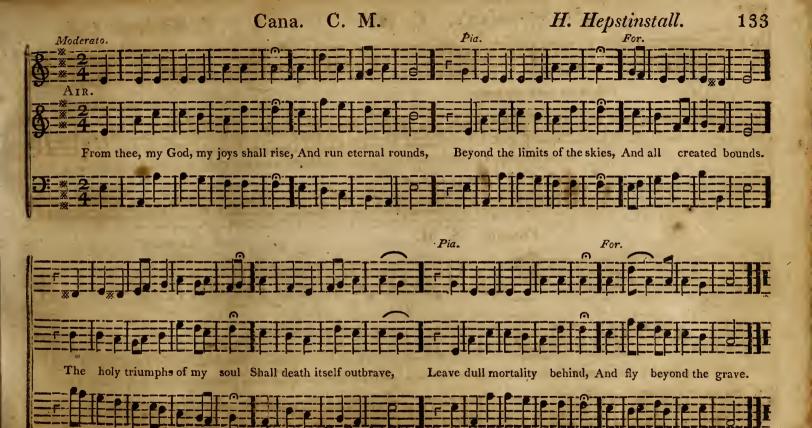






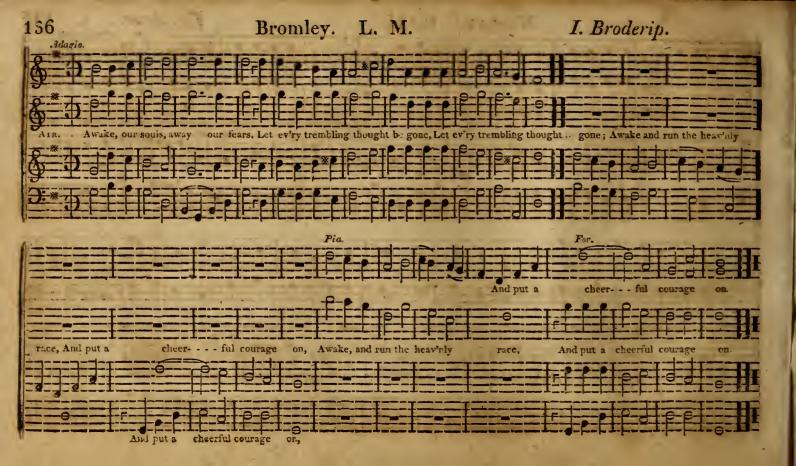


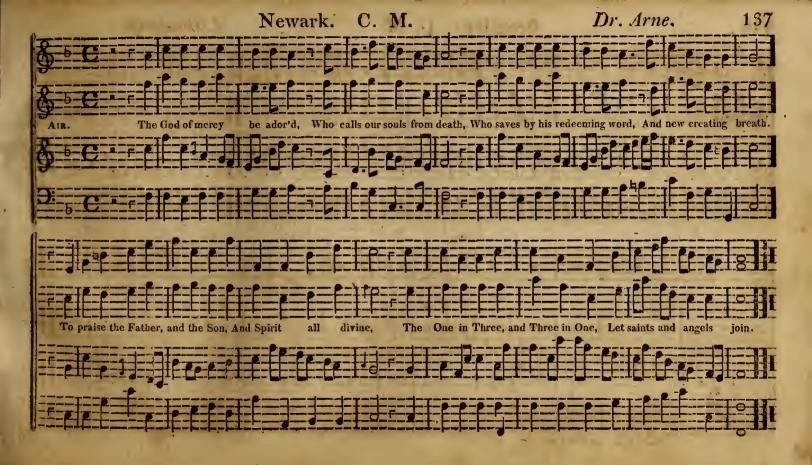


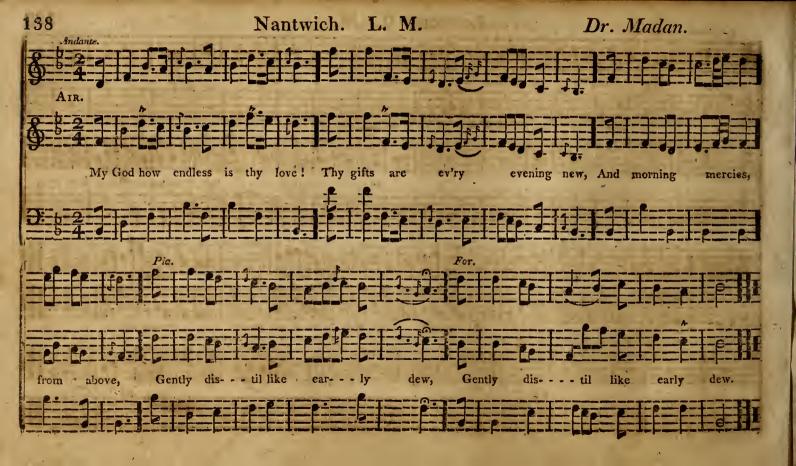














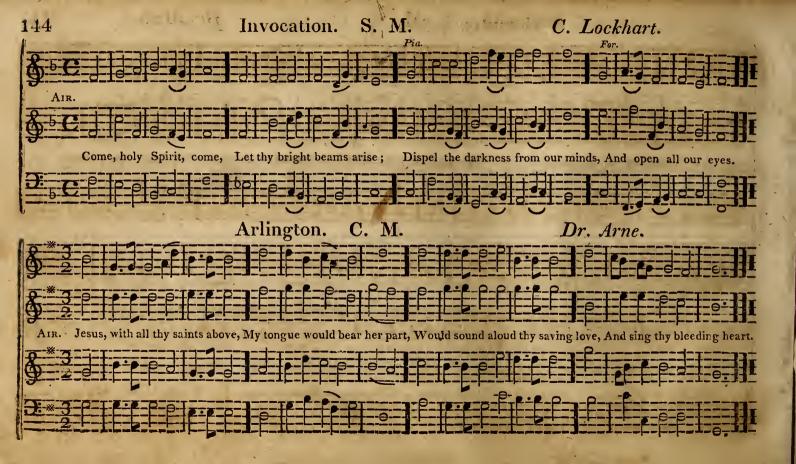








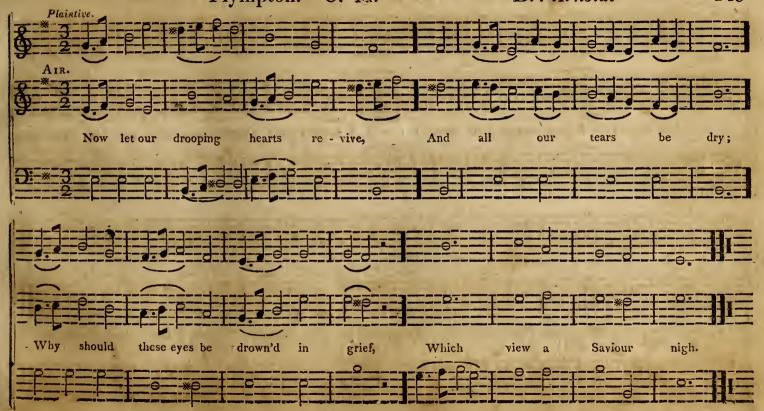
- Your triumphant song of praise;
  Let the heavens' remotest bound
  Hear the joy inspiring sound.
- 3 Now, ye saints, lift up your eyes, Now, to glory see him rise; Mark his progress through the sky, To the radiant world on high.
- 4 Heav'n displays her crystal gate; Enter in thy royal state; King 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.



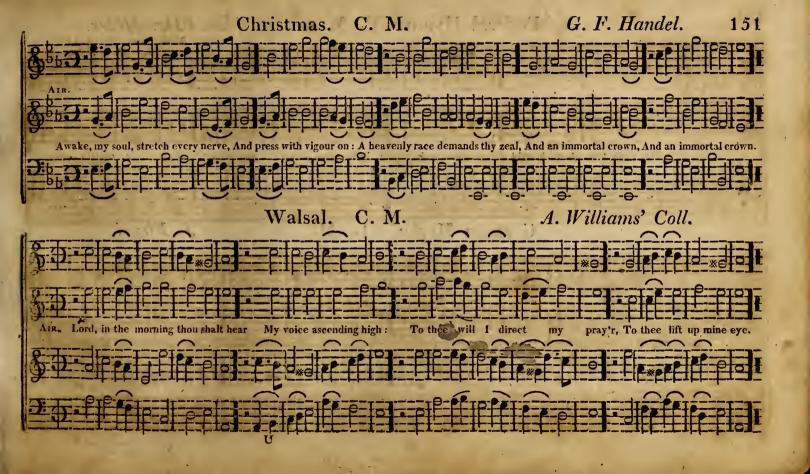




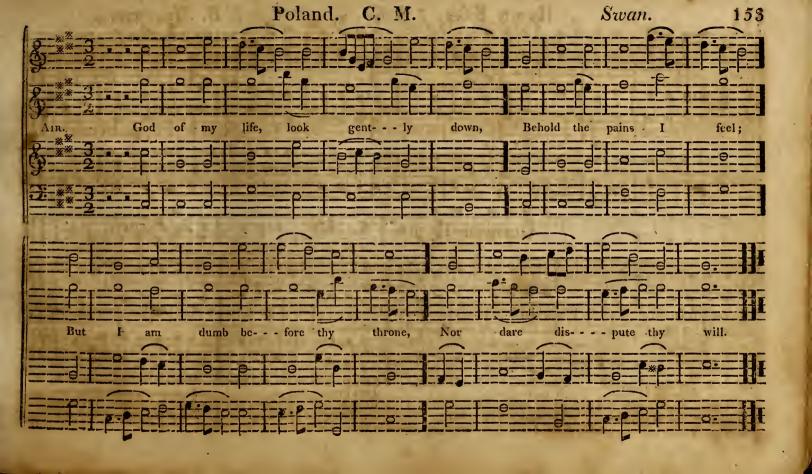














2 Publish, spread to all around The great Emanuel's name; Let the trumpet's martial sound Him Lord of hosts proglaim. Praise him, ev'ry tuneful string, All the reach of heav'nly art, All the pow'rs of musick bring, The musick of the heart,

Him, in whom we live and move, Let ev'ry creature sing; Glory 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.



- 3 In thine own appointed way, Now we seek thee, here we stay: Lord, we know not how to go, Till a blessing thou bestow.
- That may joy and peace afford; Let thy Spirit now impart Full salvation to each heart.
- 4 Send some message from thy word, 5 Comfort those who weep and mourn, 6 Grant that all may seek, and find Let the time of joy return; Those who are cast down lift up; Make thein strong in faith and hope.
- Thee a gracious God, and kind; Heal the sick, the captive free; Let us all rejoice in thec:



2 From heav'n th' angelic 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 forever more,
  Salvation's glorious work is done,
  We welcome thee, great Three in One.
  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 redeeming love, 3 Welcome, all by sin opprest, Welcome to his sacred rest; Nothing brought him from above, Nothing but redeeming love

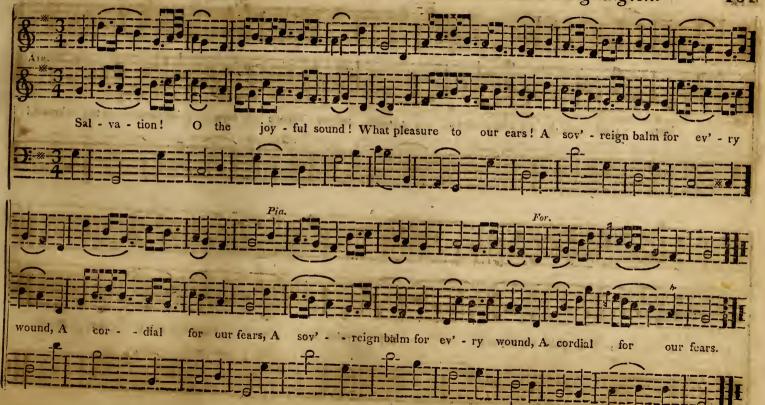
4 Hither, then, your musick bring, Strike aloud each joyful string, Mortals, join the hosts above, Join to praise redeeming love.





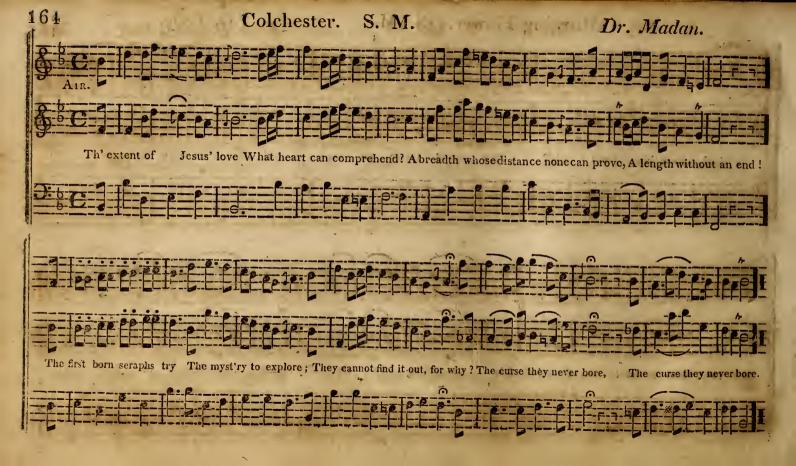


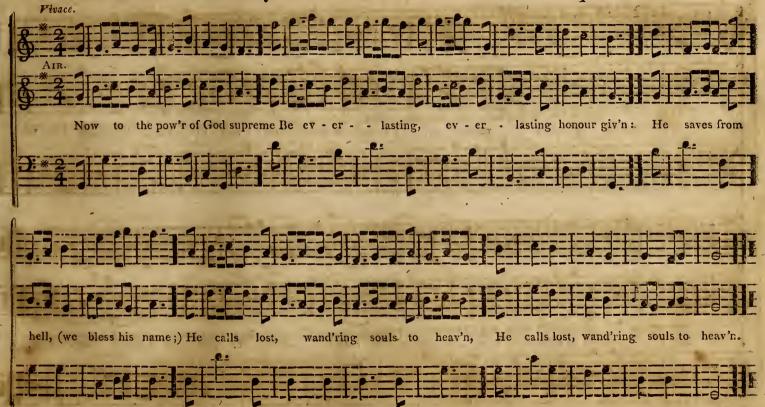




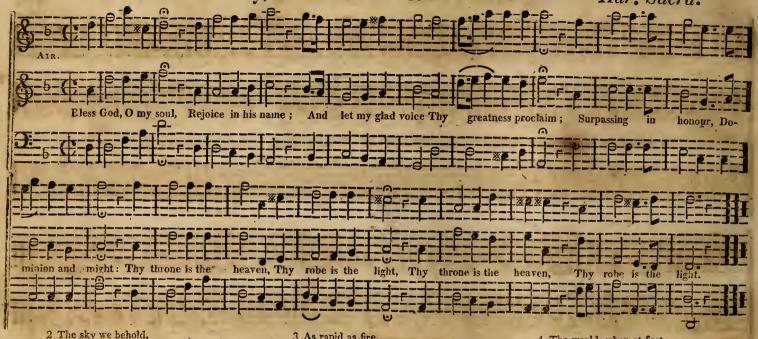










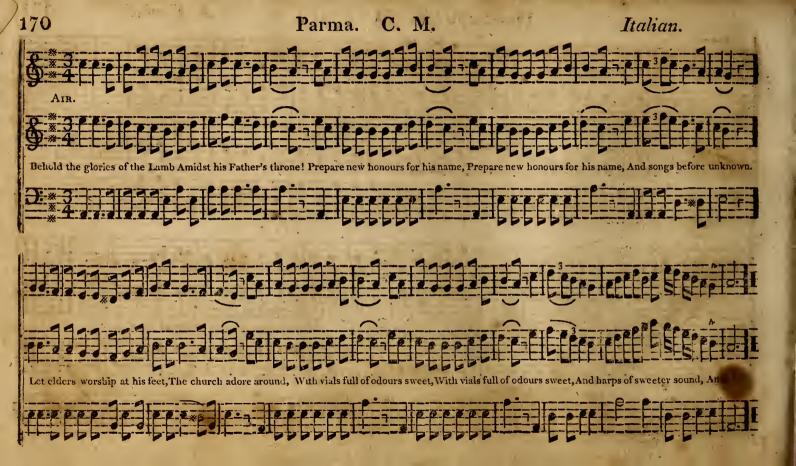


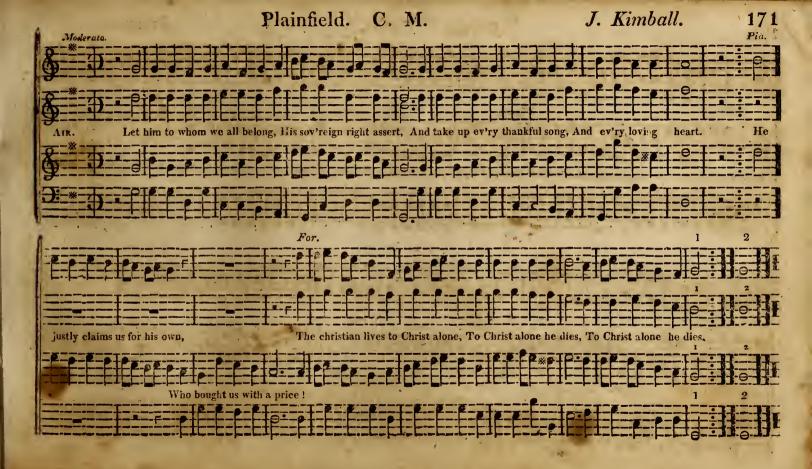
The sky we behold,
A curtain display'd,
The chambers of heav'n
On waters are laid.
The clouds are a chariot
Thy glory to bear,
On winds thou art wafted,
Thou ridest on air.

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!





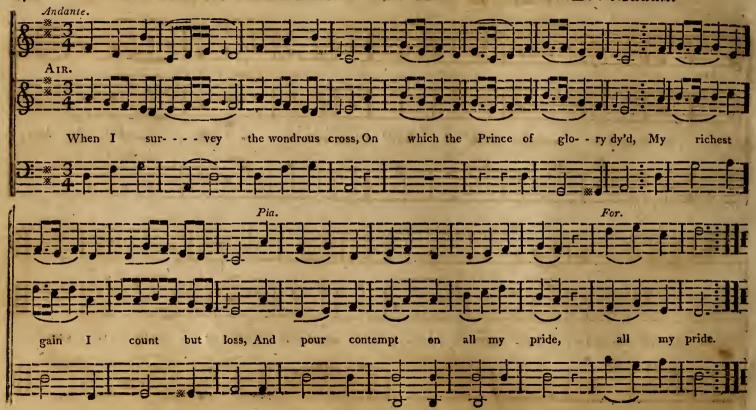




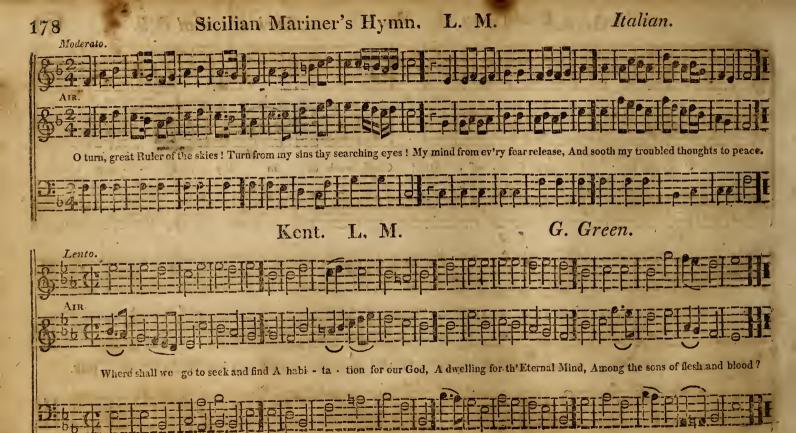


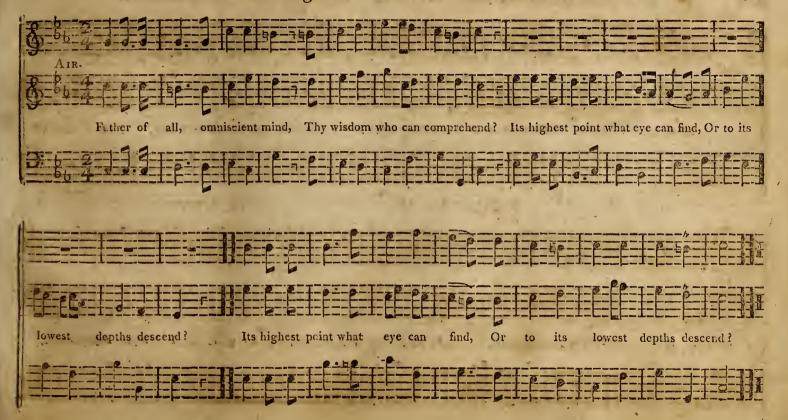










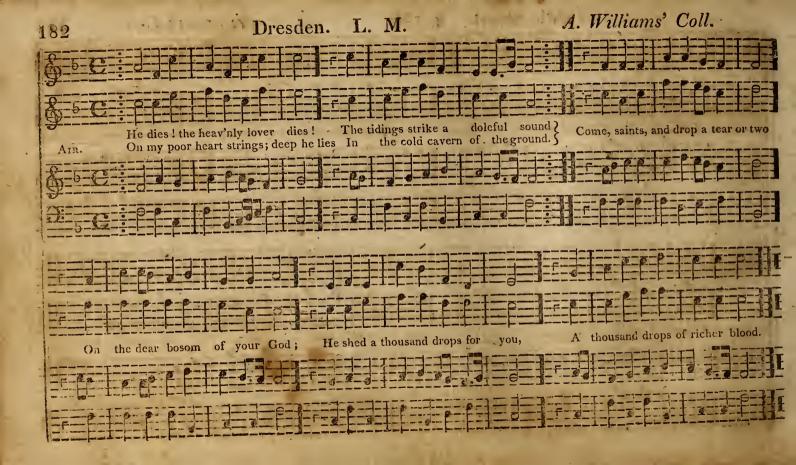






Whence the healing streams do flow;
Let the fiery cloudy pillar
Lead me all my journey through:
Strong Deliver,
Be thou still my strength and shield.

3 When I tread the verge of Jordan,
Bid my anxious fears subside;
Death of death, and hell's destruction,
Land me safe on Canaan's side;
Songs of praises
I will ever give to thee.





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

Come almighty to deliver, Let us all thy life receive! Suddenly return, and never, Ever more thy temples leave! Thee we would be always blessing, Serve thee as thise hosts above, Pray, and praise thee without ceasing, Glory in thy precious love. Finish then thy new creation;
Pure unspotted may we be!
Let us see thy great salvation,
Perfectly restored 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!

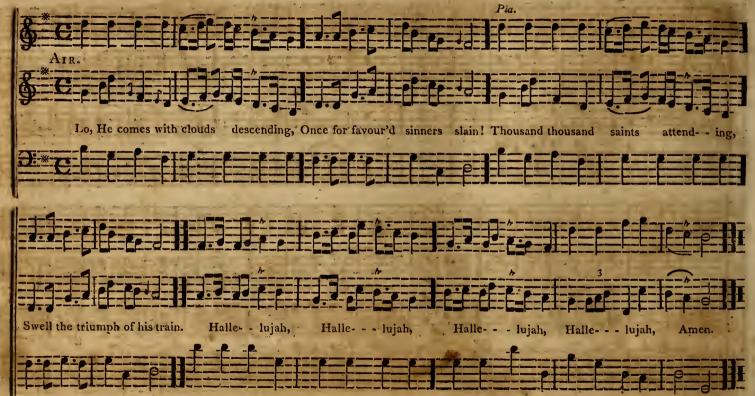










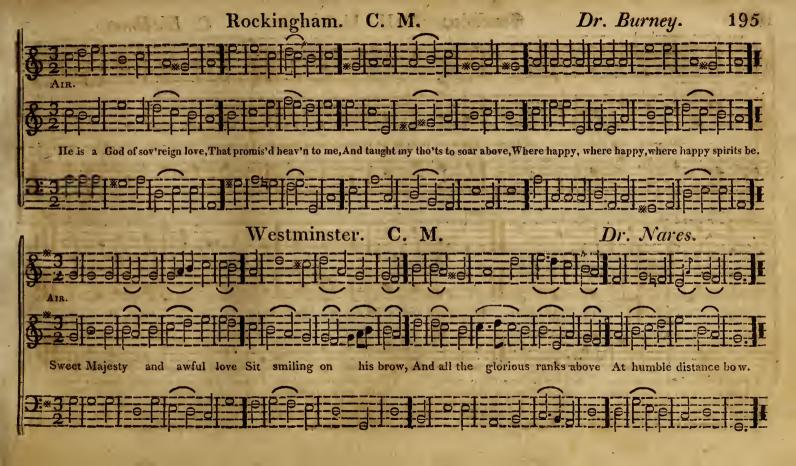






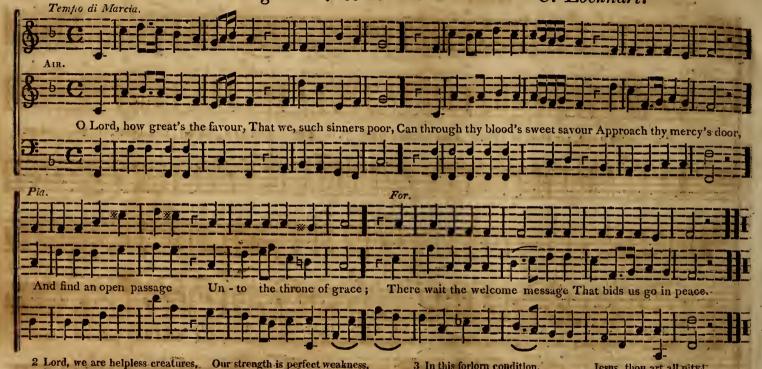












Lord, we are helpless creatures.
Full of the deepest need;
Throughout defil'd by nature,
Stupid and only dead;

Our strength is perfect weakness, And all we have is sin; Our hearts are all uncleanness, A den of thieves within. 3 In this forlorn condition,
Who shall afford us aid?
Where shall we find compassion
But in the church's head?

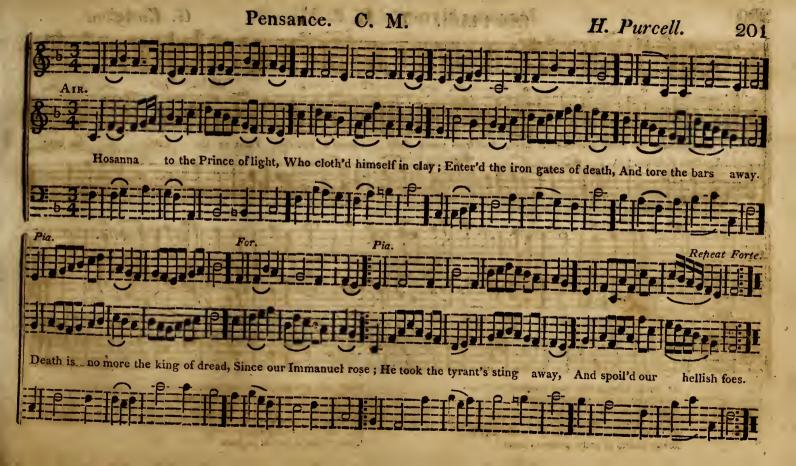
Jesus, thou art all pity!
O take us to thine arms,
And exercise thy mercy.
To save us from all harms.



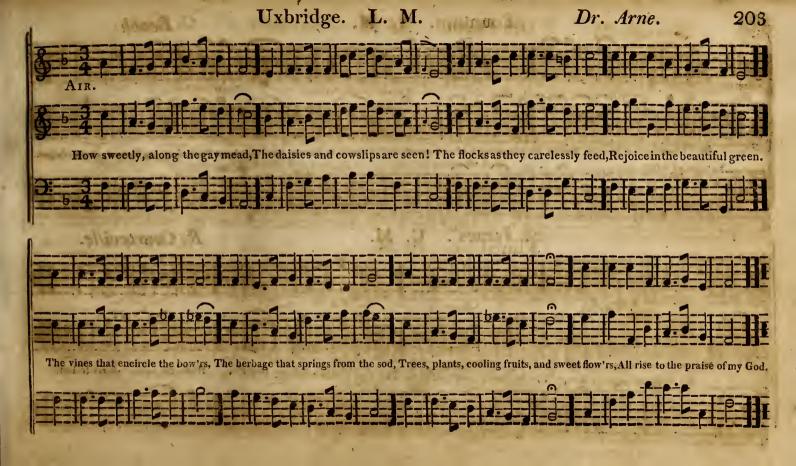
At noon, of what you then partake, An offering of thanksgiving make; And of the creatures for your use, Be not luxuriously profuse:

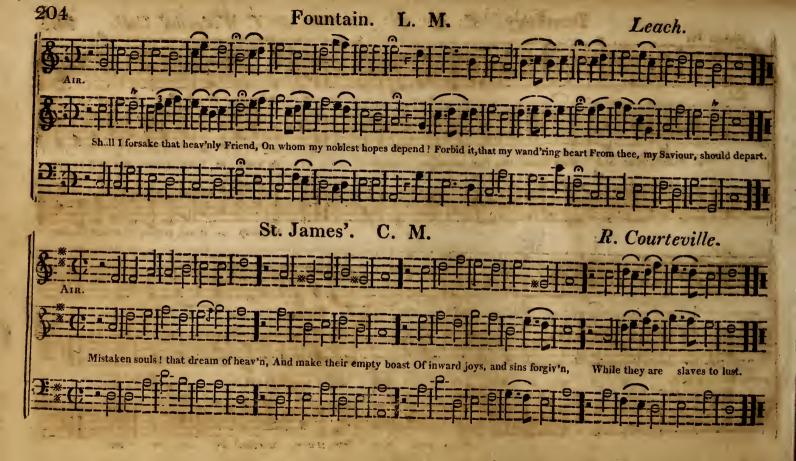
For temp'rance, when with prudence join'd, Brings health of body, peace of mind.

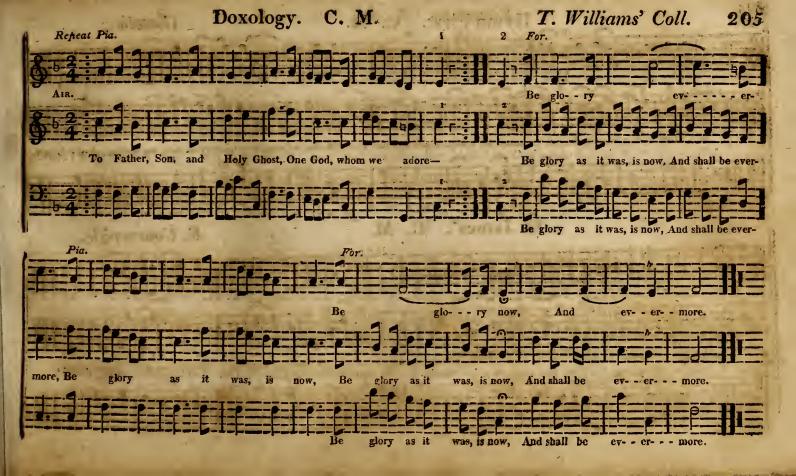
Make not, at night, the least repose, 'Fre you to Heav'n your soul disclose; Consider how you've spent the day, And for divine protection pray:
For you no blessing can expect;
If you to ask it should neglect.

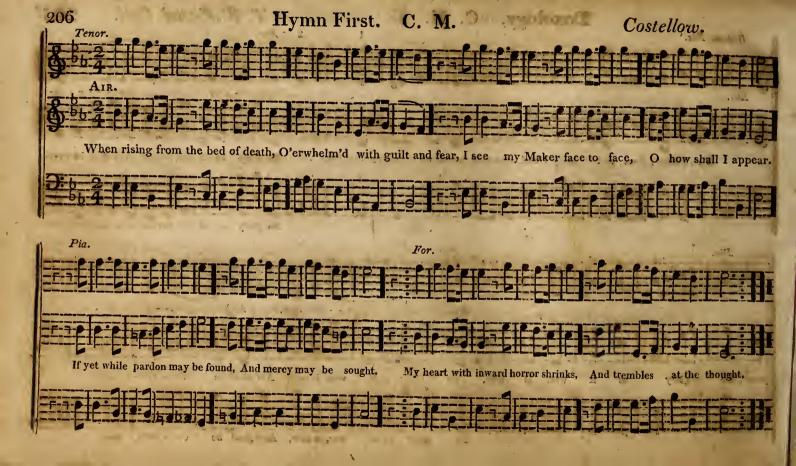


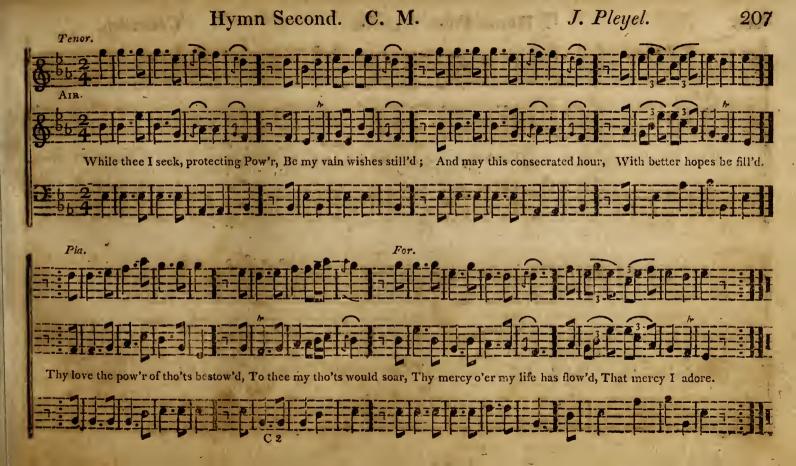


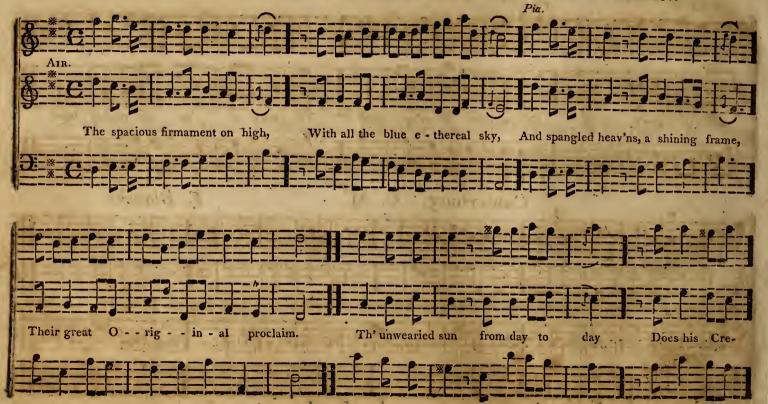


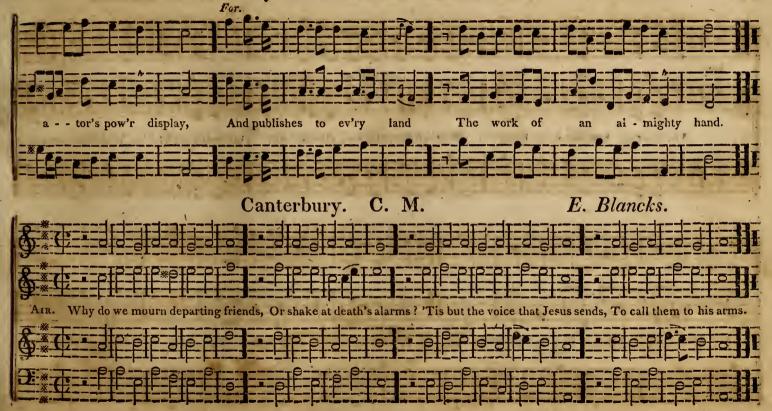




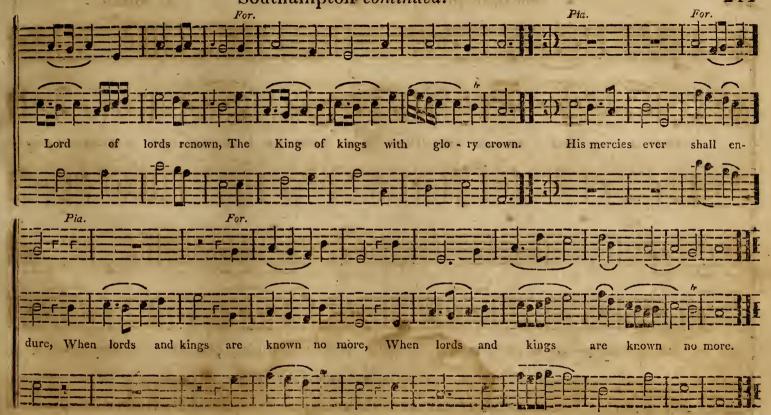






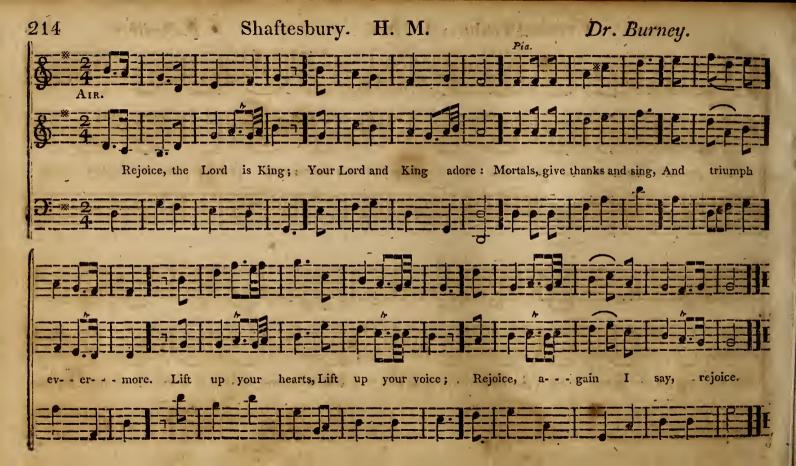




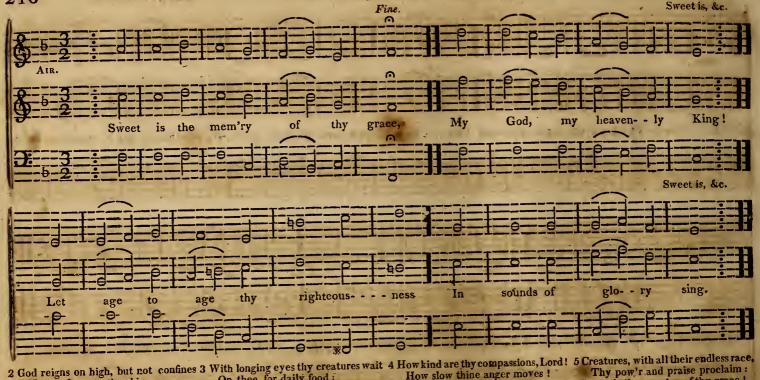












His goodness to the skies: Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace! [shines, Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace! Through the whole earth his goodness And ev'ry want supplies. Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace!

On thee, for daily food; Thy lib'ral hand provides them meat, And fills their mouths with good. Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace!

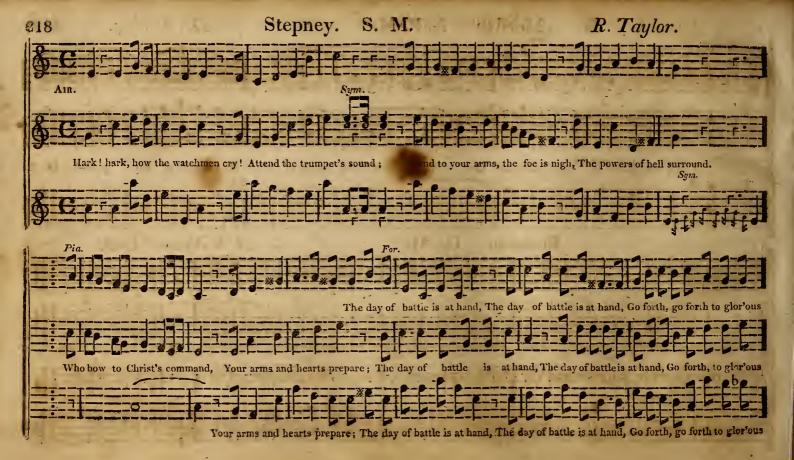
How slow thine anger moves! Swect is the mem'ry of thy grace! But soon he sends his pard'ning word, To cheer the soul he loves.

Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace!

Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace! May we, who taste thy richer grace, Delight to bless thy name.

Sweet is the mem'ry of thy grace?

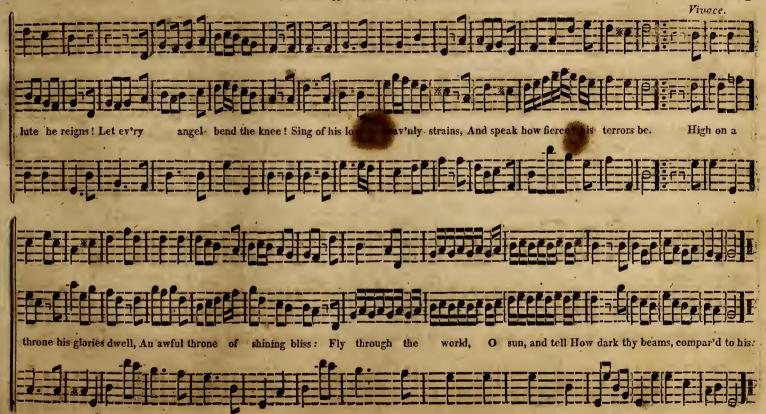


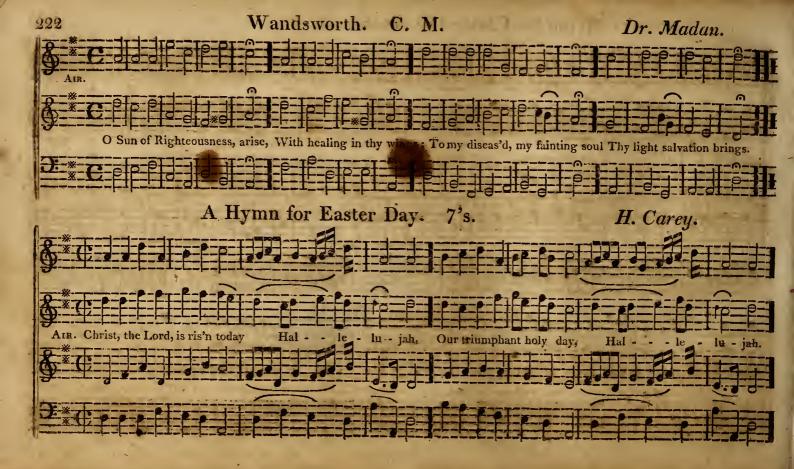










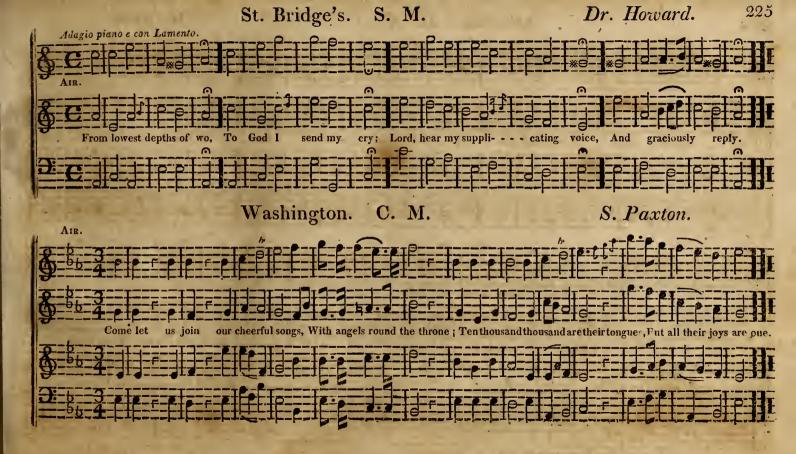


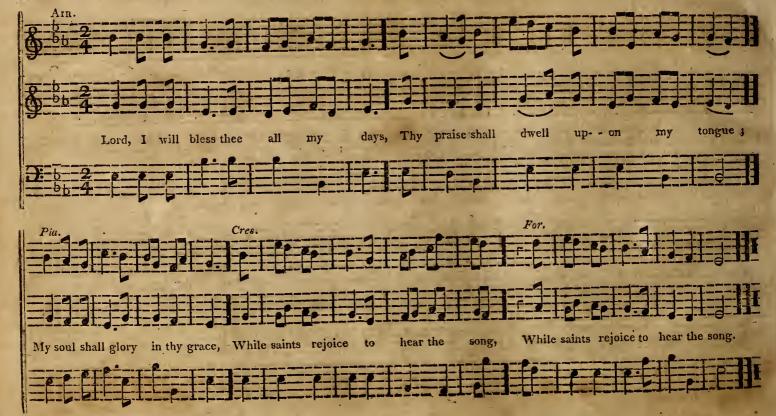


## Evening Hymn. L. M.

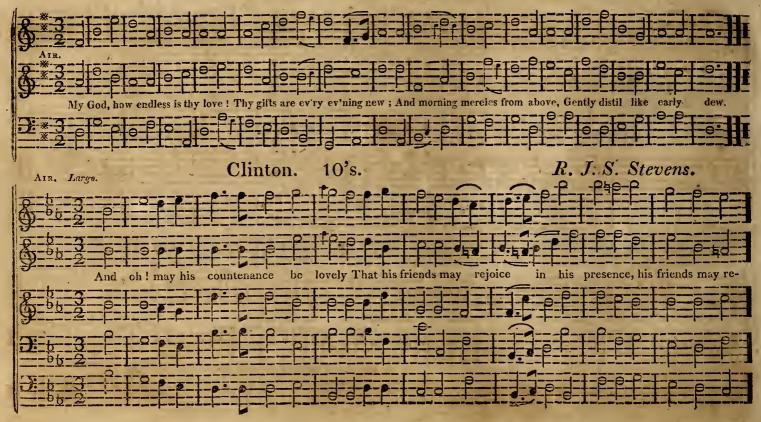




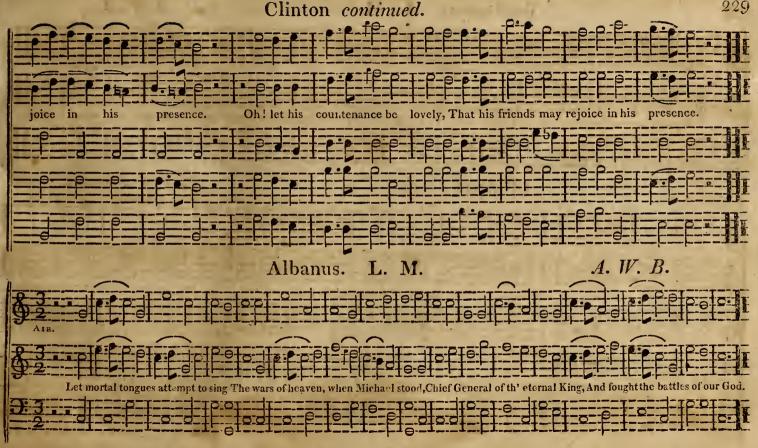




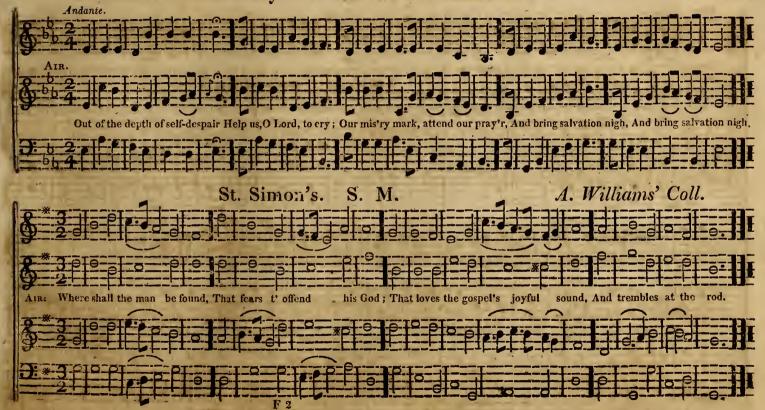




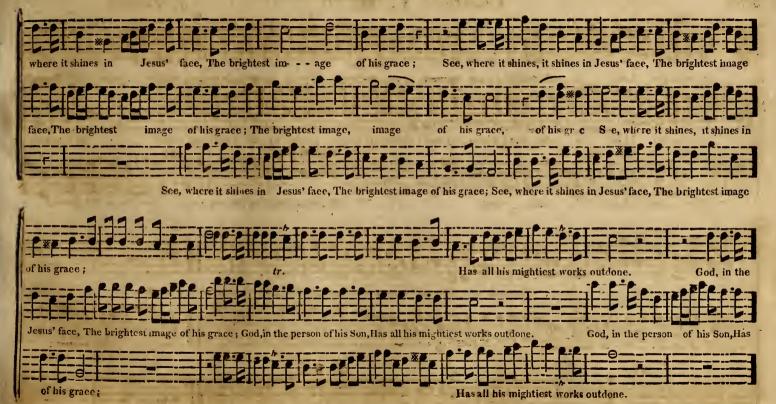














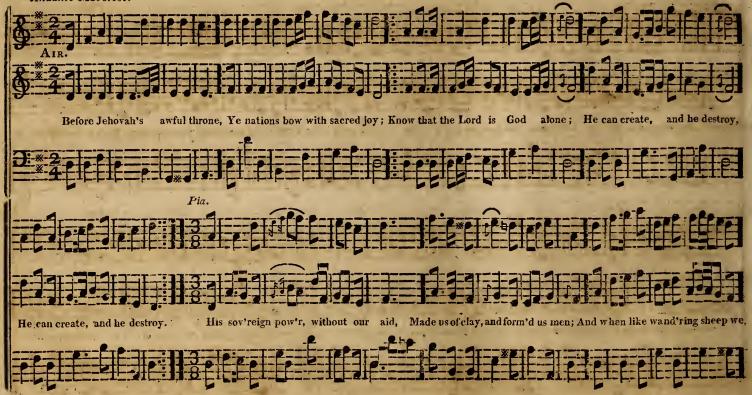
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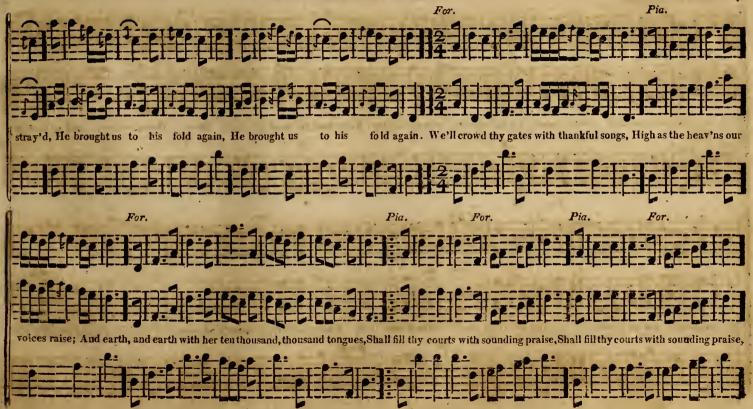






Andante Maestoso.



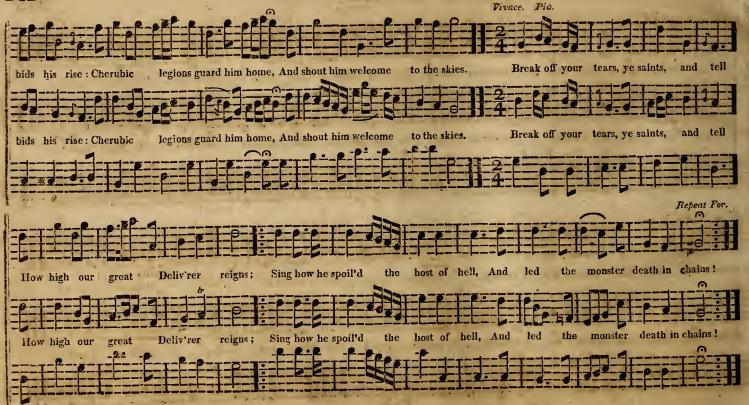


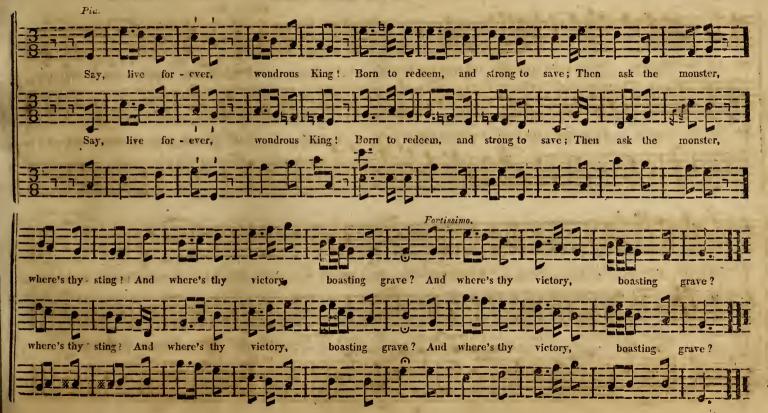




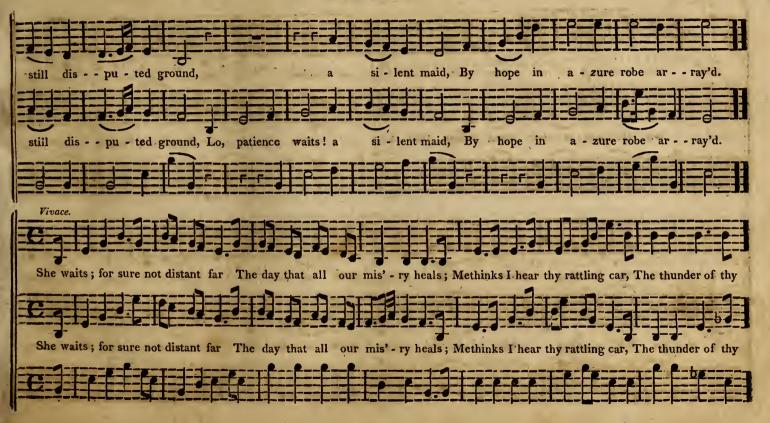


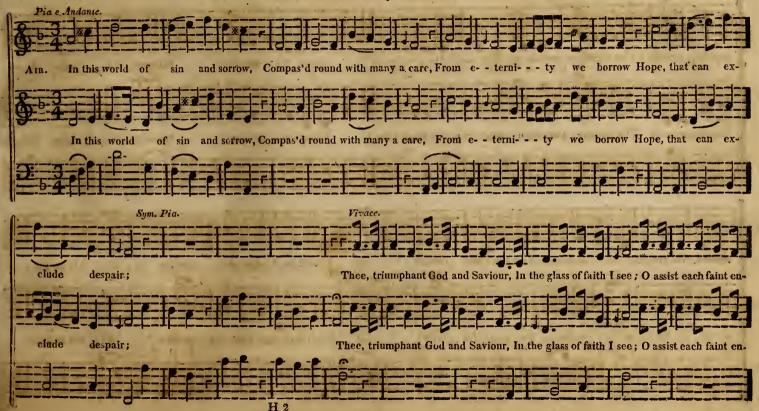


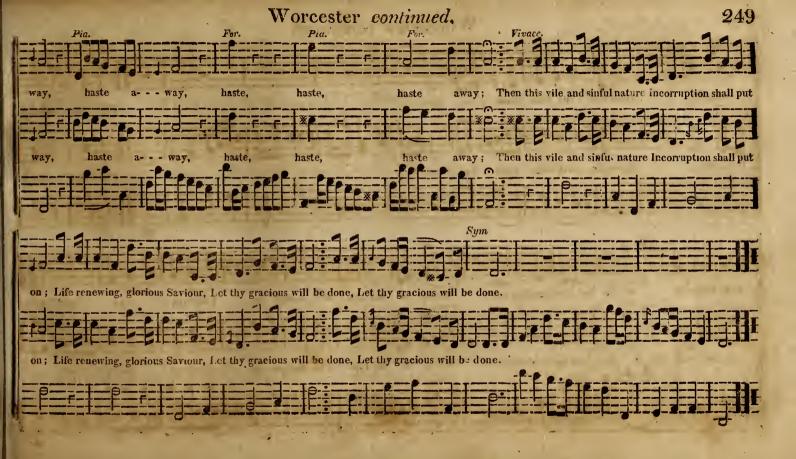


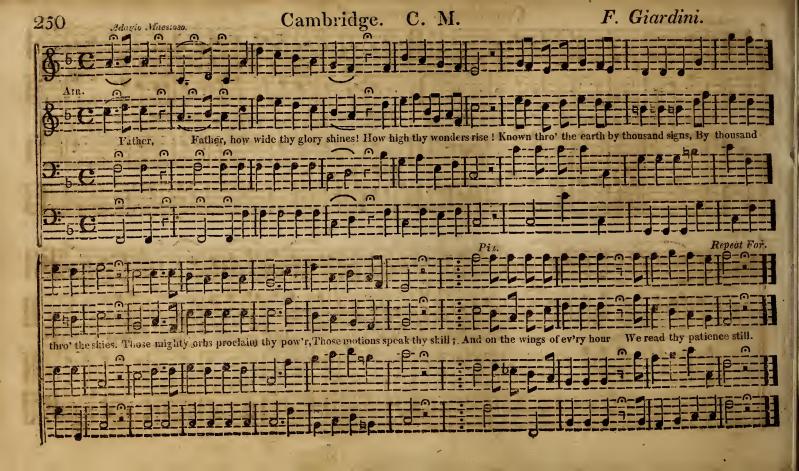


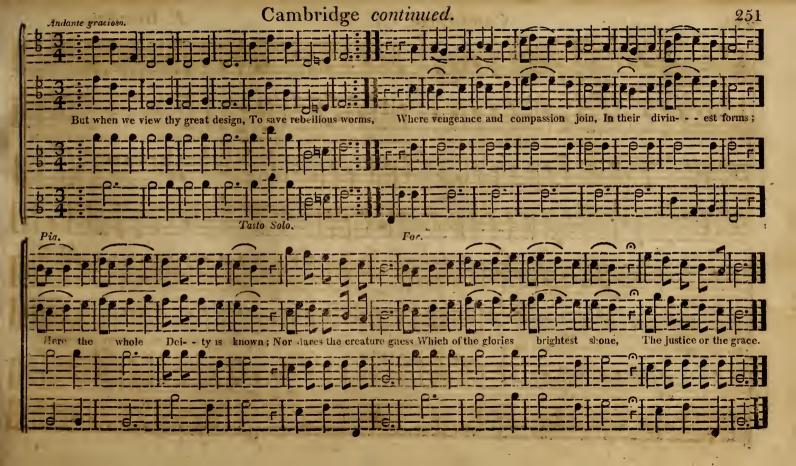






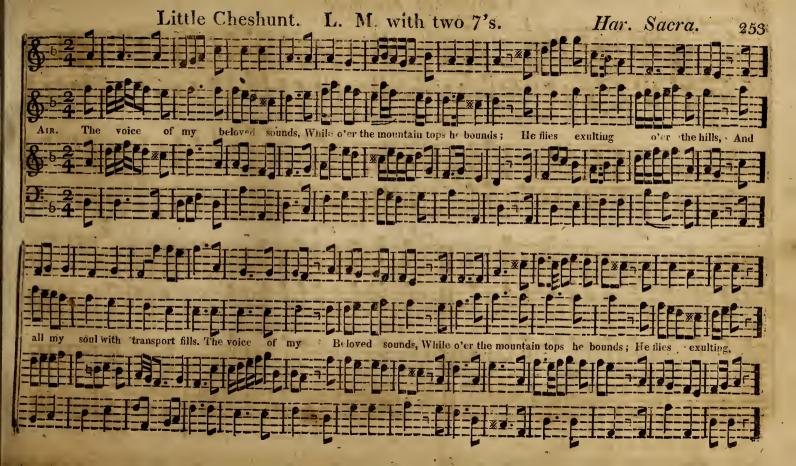






## Cambridge continued.





## Little Cheshunt continued.



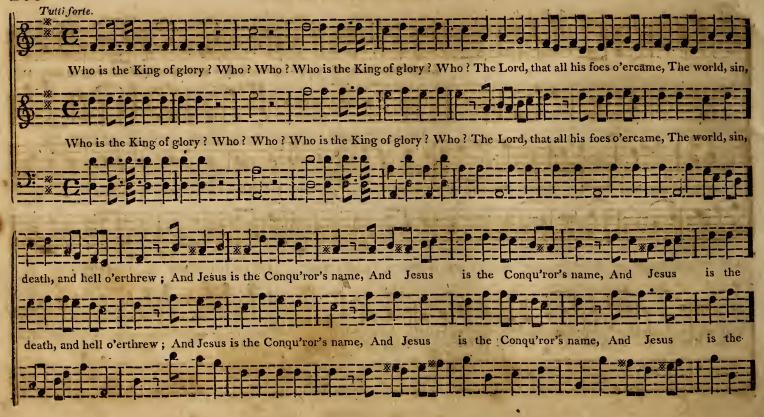




## Cheshunt continued.

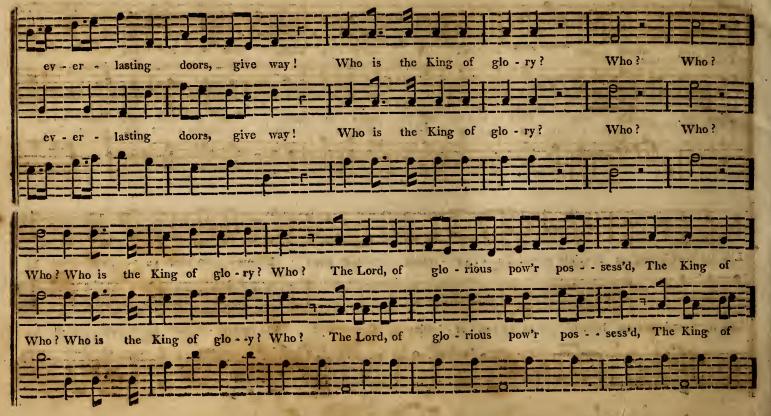








## Cheshunt continued.

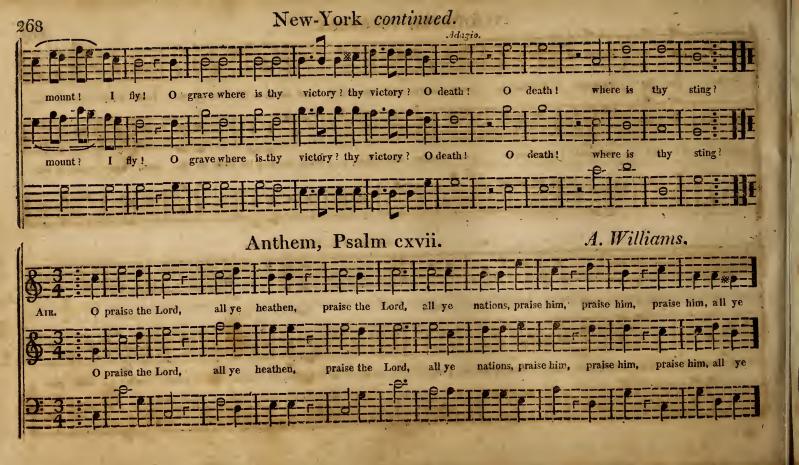


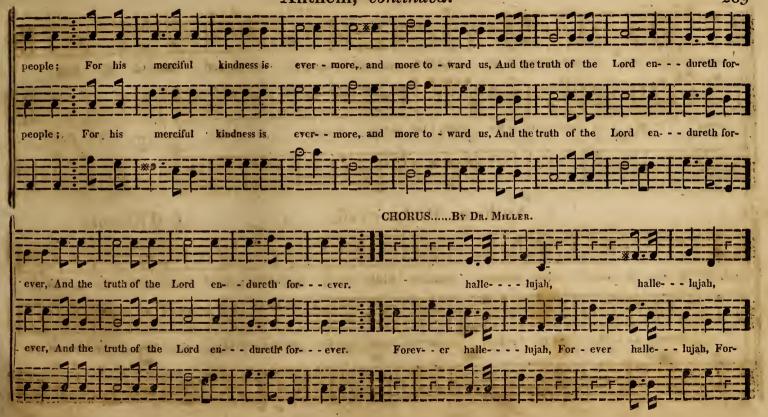


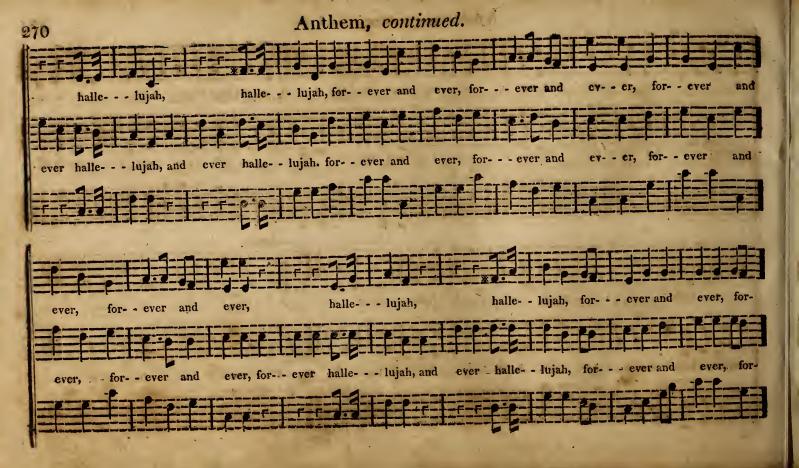




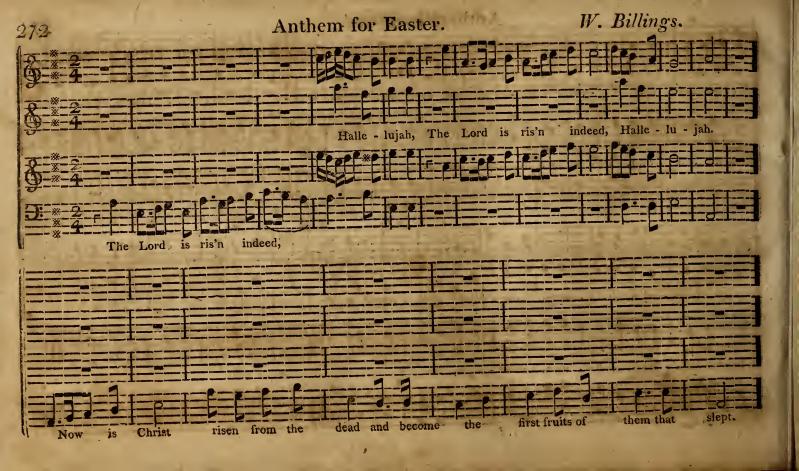


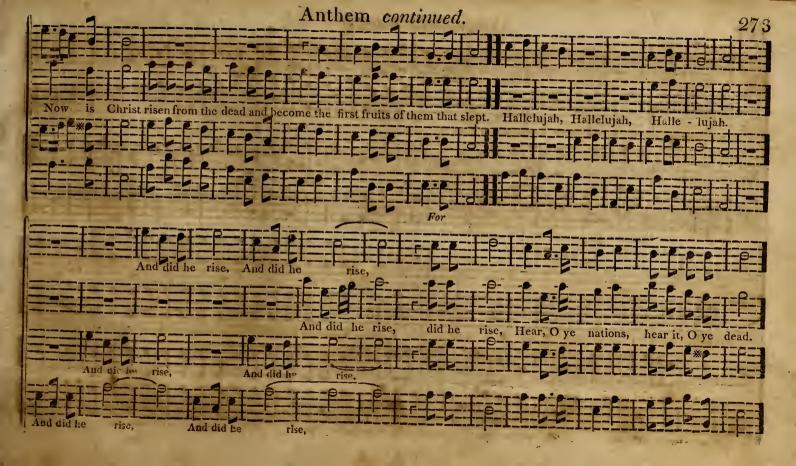


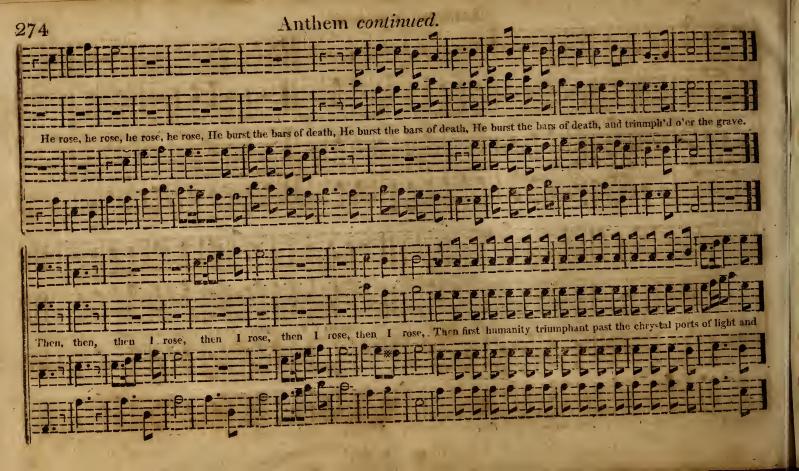






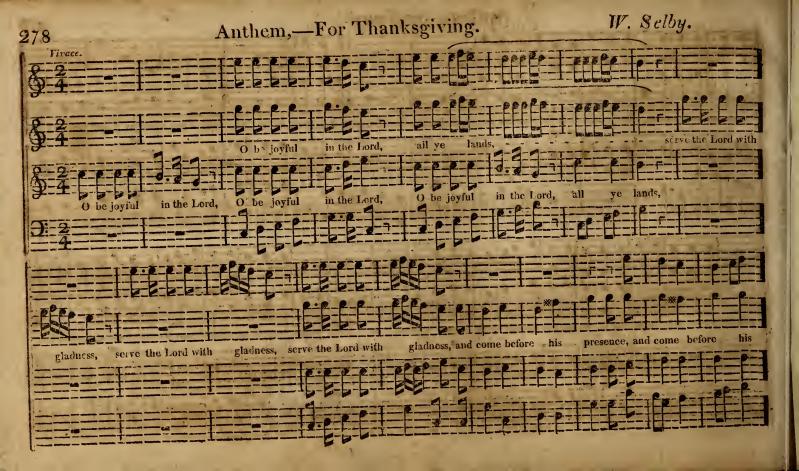








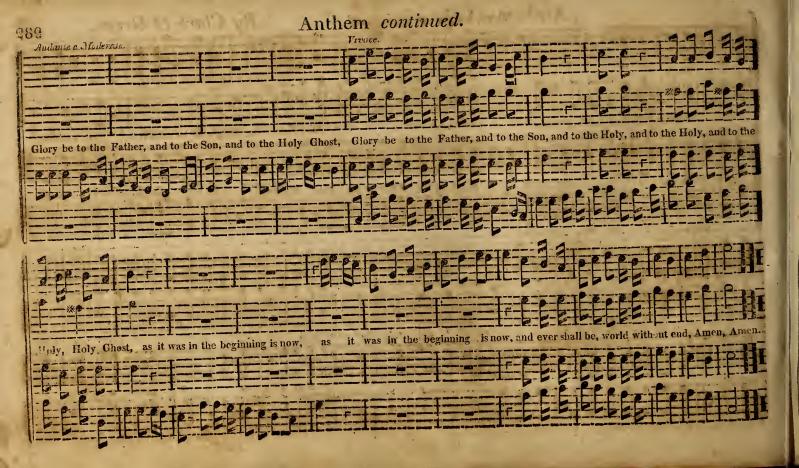


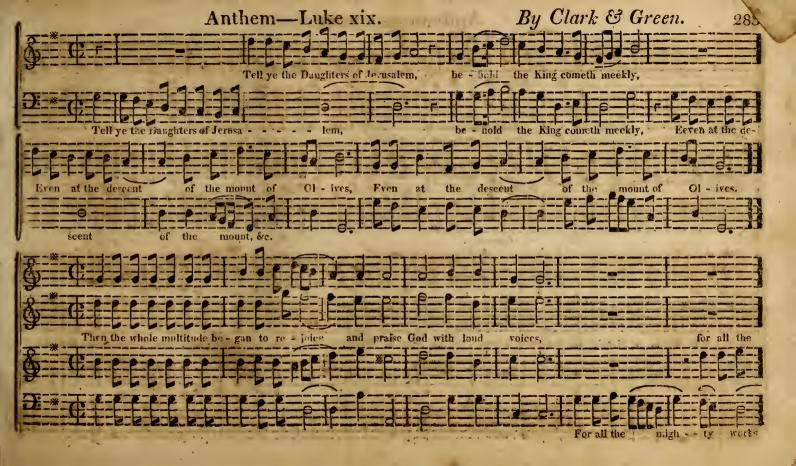


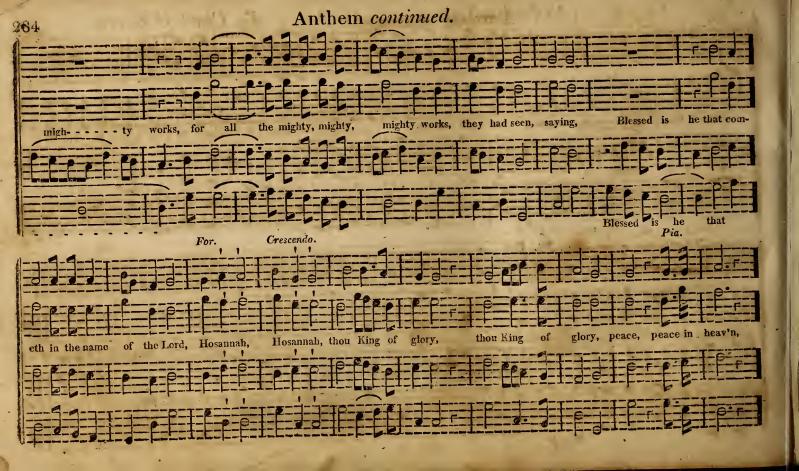












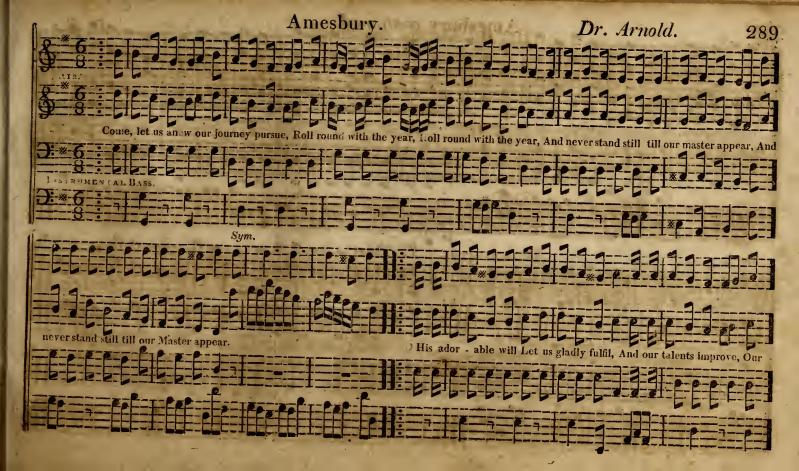






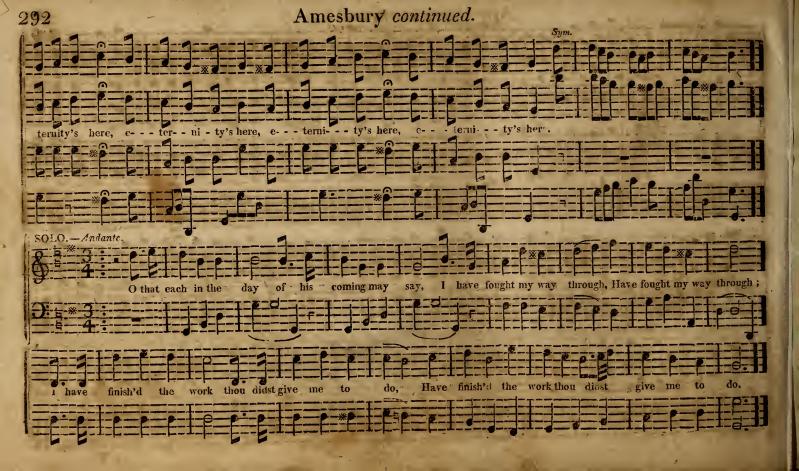
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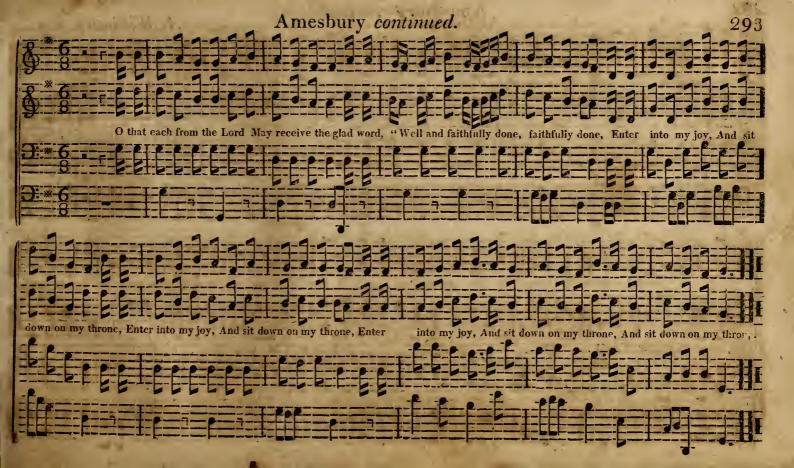




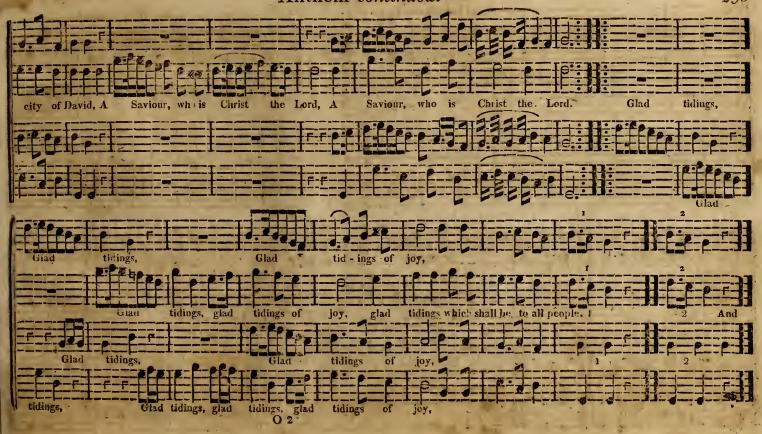


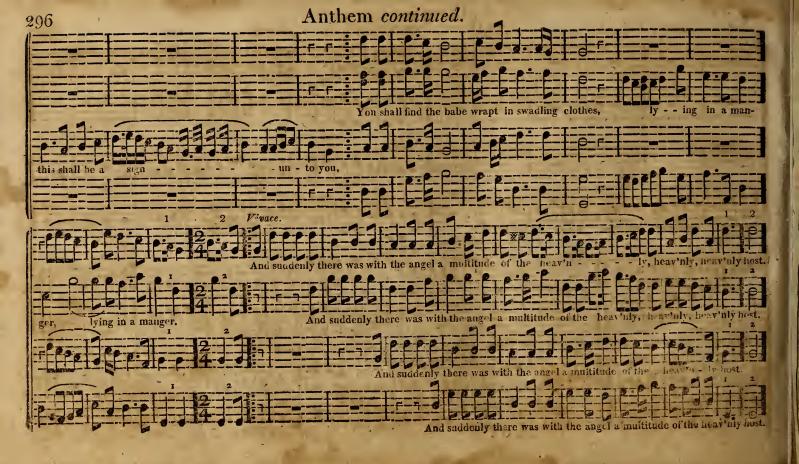


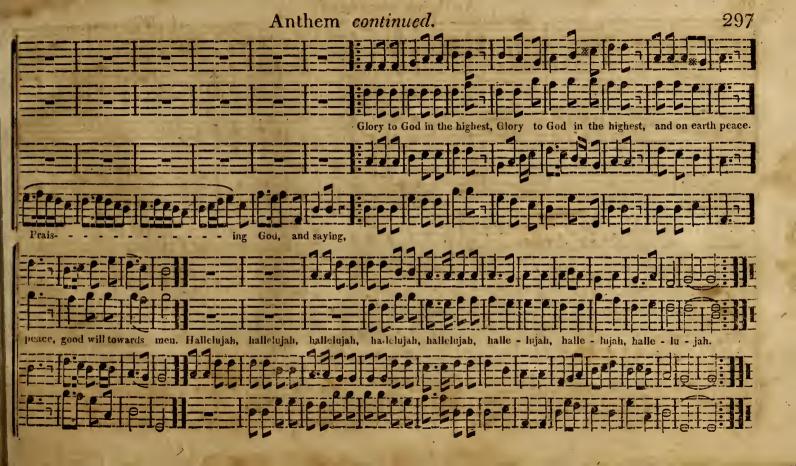


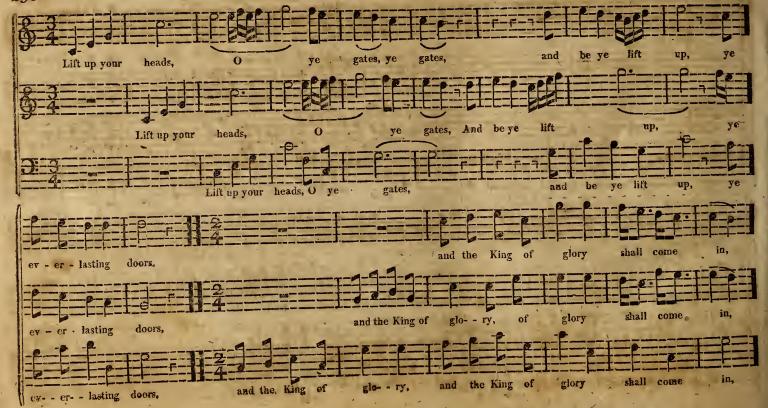


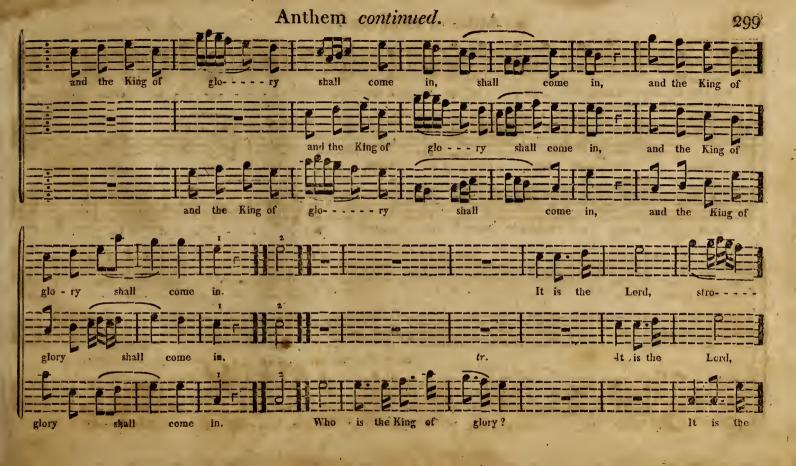












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The earth is the Lord's and all that is therein,

that dwell

all

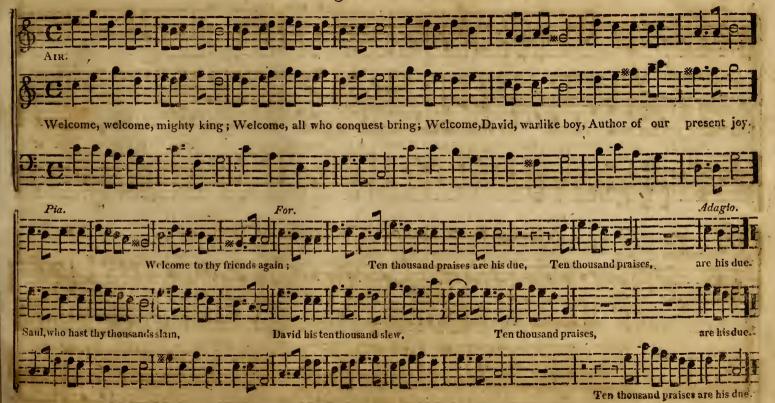
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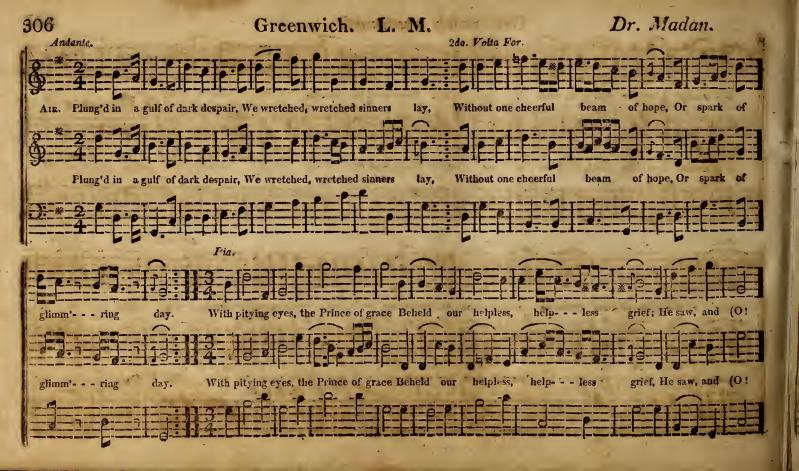




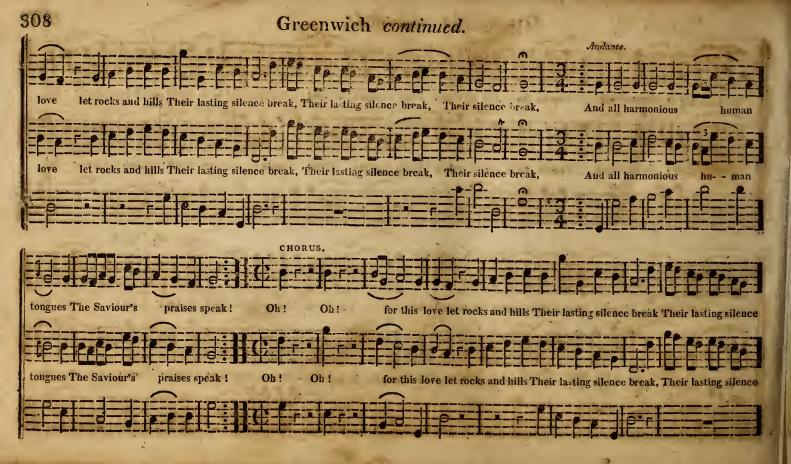






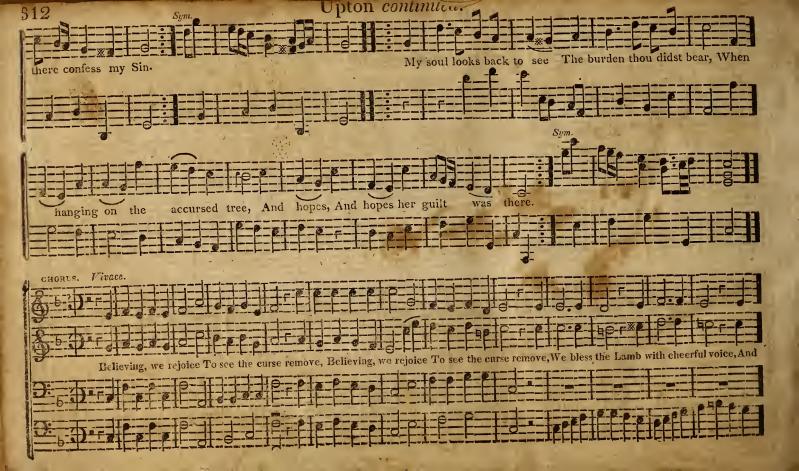








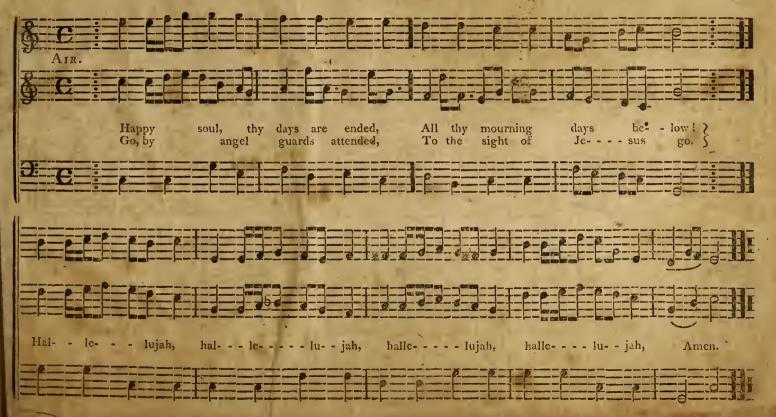






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