11 Davison J. Pet. foll. (ant.

### ТНЕ

# First Fitty Plalms.



### Benedetto Marcello.,

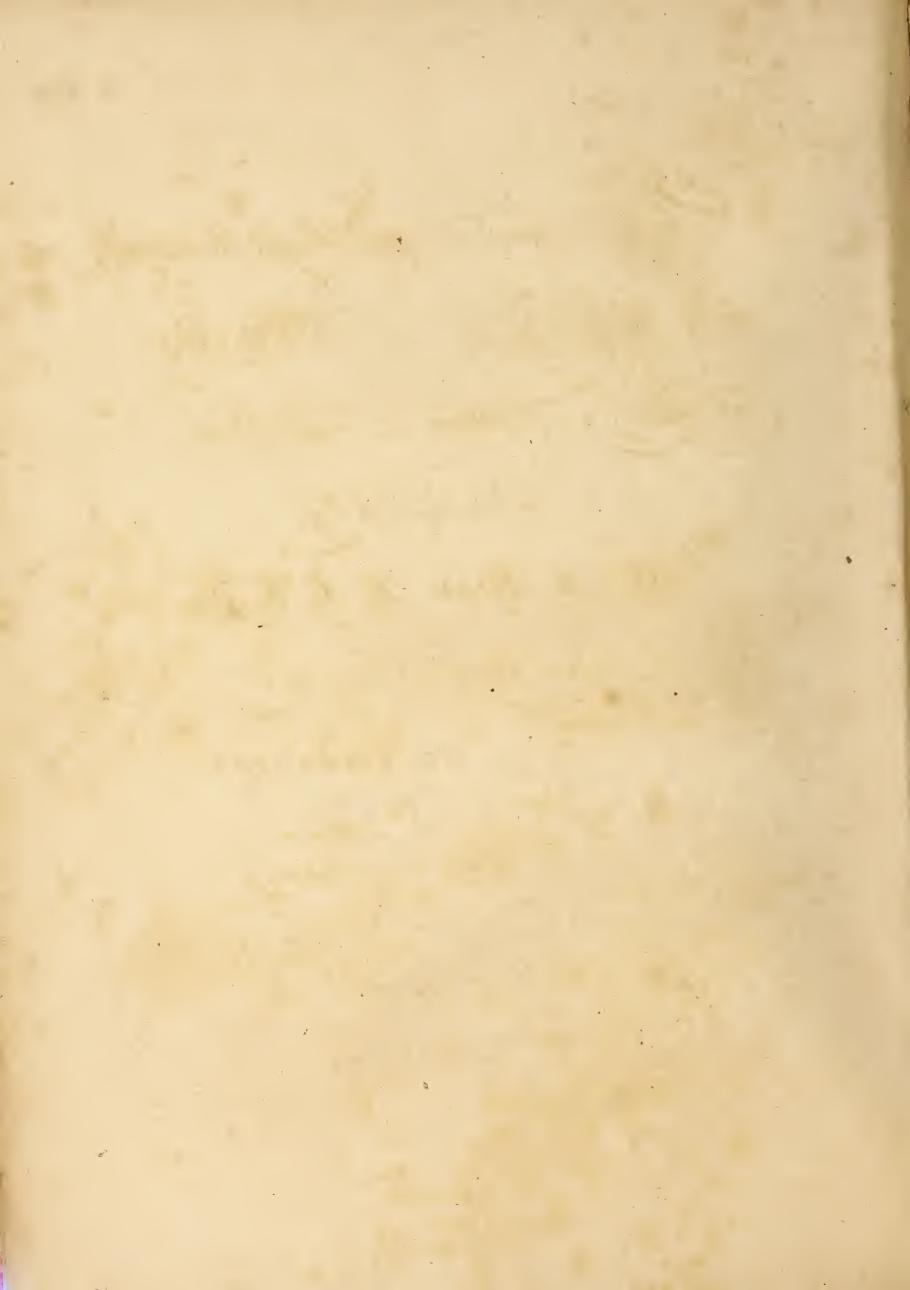
### PATRIZIO VENETO,

ENGLISH VERSION,



Engrav'd by Will" Clark .

I ONDON. Printed for John Johnson, at the Harp & Grown, Cheapside M D C C L V II.



he Honourable and Right Reverend. RICH ARD illist of a The PSALMS of MARGEED, Are Bumbly Dedicated By HIS LORD SHIP'S Le most Obliged, and Obedient Servant In Garth ?



#### GEORGE R.

YEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &. To all to whom these Prefents shall come, Greeting. Whereas our trusty and well beloved JOHN GARTH, of Durham, hath, by his Petition, humbly prefented unto us, That he has, with great Labour and Trouble, prepared a Musical Work, to be printed in Eight Volumes Folio, and intitled, The First Fifty Pfalms, set to Music by Benedetto Marcello Patrizio Veneto, and now adapted to the English Version by the faid Petitioner, with feveral other Pieces of Vocal and Instrumental Music; and hath therefore humbly befought Us to grant him Our Royal Privilege and Licence for the fole Printing and Publishing thereof for the Term of Fourteen Years: We being willing to give all due Encouragement to Works of this Nature, are gracioufly pleafed to condefcend to his Request; and We do therefore, by these Prefents, fo far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that Behalf made and provided, grant unto him, the faid **IOHN** GARTH, his Executors, Administrators, and Affigns, Our Licence for the fole Printing and Publishing the faid Work, for the Term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the Datc hereof ; strictly forbidding all our Subjects within our Kingdoms and Dominions to reprint or abridge the fame, either in the like or any other Volume or Volumes whatfoever; or to import, buy, vend, utter, or diffribute any Copies thereof reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforefaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Confent or Approbation of the faid JOHN GARTH, his Heirs, Executors, and Affigns, under their Hands and Seals first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils; whereof the Commissioners and other Officers of our Customs, the Master, Wardens, and Company of Stationers are to take Notice, that due Obedience may be rendered to Our Pleasure herein declared. Given at our Court at Kenfington, the Twenty-first Day of May 1756, in the Twenty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

HOLDER NESSE.



E THE ТО

R

H

#### ORIGINAL WORK.

O the first Verses of the seventeenth Pfalm is adapted a very ancient Greek Air, fet originally in the Lydian Mode, to an Hymn of Dionyfius to the Sun. This curious and valuable Remains of that divine Music, which is now lost, we have interpreted by the Help of the Diagrams of mulical Characters given us by Alypius and Gaudentius, and drawn out as accurately as might be, according to our com-

mon modern Practice. 'Tis true these Philosophers have given us some Characters entirely different from those in the Piece before us, though called by the same Names; and particularly the HYPATE MESON is mark'd by Alypius not only with the lefs and greater Sigma  $(\sigma)$  and  $(\Sigma)$  but also with this Character (c); and the PARHYPATE MESON with other Signs much different from each other.

It is fufficiently known that the Systema maximum of the Greeks took in no more than the Four Tetrachords, of which it was conftructed by degrees, at various Times and by various Mulicians. And therefore from the gravest Chord HYPATE HYPATON (excepting the PROSLAMBANOMENOS, which was added below it by Pythagoras) was formed the First Tetrachord HYPATON by three continued Intervals to the HYPATE MESON, from which the Second took its Beginning, afcending to the MESE. According to Plutarch, the I yre of Mercury was tuned with the Intervals of this Second Tetrachord, tho' Boetius and others are of a different Opinion; who contend that the First and gravest Chord of this Instrument was the PARHYPATE HYPATON, which, being in Sefquitertian Proportion with the Second the PARHYPATE MESON, produced the Diateffaron; in fefquialteral Proportion with the LICHA-NOS MESON OF MESON DIATONOS, the Diapente; and in duple Proportion with the TRITE DIEZEUGMENON the Fourth and last, the Diapafon.

From the Two abovementioned Tetrachords, rais'd a Diapafon, were deriv'd the other Two: fo that the HYPATE MESON, in fequitertian Proportion with the HYPATE HYPATON, being the acute Term of the First and Third Tetrachords was, under different Names and Characters, the Fundamental of the Second and Fourth. Pythagoras afterwards, we are told, (obferving that the extreme acute Chord MESE of the Second Tetrachord, by being at the Diftance of an Heptachord from the HYPATE HYPATON the extreme grave Chord of the First in superseptempartient octave Proportion, form'd a diffonant Interval) added the PRos-LAMBANOMENOS below the HYPATE HYPATON, to correspond, thro' a Diapason, in duple Proportion with the MESE, and thro' a Disdiapason, in quadruple Proportion with the NETE HYPERBOLÆON, the extreme Acute of the Fourth and last Tetrachord HyperBo-LEON; that thus the extreme Intervals of the entire System might be confonant with the mean and with each other. There was however another Tetrachord conflituted and added between the Second and Third, and this was the SYNEMMENON or Conjunct, (fo called becaufe the other Four were in a certain Manner conjoin'd by it) which rifing from the MESE by a Semitone major, in the fame Division of Intervals with the others, to the TRITE SYN-EMMENON was compleated in the NETE SYNEMMENON; in order to avoid, in the Movements of Airs, the Harshness of the Tritone, or its Species, between the Chord PARHYPATE Meson and the PARAMESOS, and that the whole Diapafon might be in a just Harmonico-Arithmetical Division. This System was founded on the Diatonic, Chromatic, and Enharmonic Genera: The Diatonic Tetrachords proceeding by a Semitone and Two Tones; the Chromatic by Two Semitones and a Semiditone : and the Enharmonic by two Diefes or Quarter Tones and a Ditone : It was therefore never held allowable to go beyond this Syftem, both becaufe the Voices, (which in those Times were all natural, and of confequence more homogeneous and more readily and fenfibly felt by the Hearer; not forced, as fome of ours are, which are for that Reafon deficient in these Respects) by exceeding it, would soon have offended the Ear, and becaufe the Pythagoreans admitted no other Root of any Concord besides the Number \*Four, thro' which arise the Diatessaron from the sefquitertian Pro-

\* The Numerus Quaternarius, or TETRACTYS of the Pythagoreans, is not barely the Number 4, but 4, 3, 2, 1, viz. the whole Series of natural Numbers from 4 to Unity inclusive; from which Numbers taken as ny how by Pairs, arife the Ratios of all the Intervals which they admitted for Concords.

Proportion 4.3: The Diapente from the fefquialteral 3.2: The Two Diapafons from the duple 4.2.2.1: The Diapafon-diapente from the Triple 3.1; and the Difdiapafon from the Quadruple 4.1, all Concords. And from hence Macrobius tells us they had their Notion that the Number Four, from the Simplicity of the Harmony it produces, muft belong to the Perfection of the Soul. The Ditone, arifing from the fefquiquartan Proportion 5.4; the femi-ditone, from the fefquiquintan 6.5; the Hexachord major, from the fupertripartient-quintan 8.5; as they take their Originals feverally from other Numbers than their Four, were effective difforant Intervals by thefe Pythagoreans; but have been fince called imperfect Concords by our Mafters, who join the Practice of Mufic with the Theory, and ufed as fuch, for the Sake of making their Concerts or Harmony of Parts as full and perfect as poffible: nor indeed were the Greeks (who themfelves employ'd them in their Compofitions) fufficiently warranted to call thefe Intervals Difcords, becaufe the Ratios which express them happen not to be fuch as their arbitrary Rule required for their being admitted as Concords.

But to come to their Signs and Figures. They us'd in their Songs, for fignifying the Degree of Tune in which every Word was to be pronounced, moft of the Letters of the Greek Alphabet: tho', as the Number of Characters neceffary to denote the various Chords compriz'd in the various Modes of different Species in the Three Genera above-defcrib'd, was extremely great, and those Letters not fufficient for the Purpose; they alter'd the Figure, Pofition and Size of the *fame* Letters, and even introduced some intirely *new*, as clearly appears from the Diagrams, wherein the abovenamed *Alypius* and *Gaudentius* have given us their Notation thro' all the Modes. These Letters they then called by particular Names, by means of which they diffinguish'd and fignify'd the fame Intervals of Sound which are in use with us, but under different Names and Characters. Nor, confidering the great Number and diversity of their musical Figures, had the ancient *Greeks* any Want of Lines, Accidentals or modern Keys, while all Sounds whatever, whether grave or acute, less or greater, were by these Letters very clearly expres'd.

On this System then, and in these Characters, they compos'd and wrote all kinds of Airs, which being lung by a Musician fufficiently knowing in the Quantity of long or short Syllables (and very often by the Poet himfelf) the Quantity was expressed without the various Colours or Marks of modern Figures, which are neceffary among us for diffinguishing the Length or Shortness of a Syllable. In this manner the abovementioned Hymn of Dionyfius to the Sun was compos'd and written. We have thought proper however to repair fome Paffages in the Original, where the Succeffion appear'd not clear or not very natural, occafion'd poffibly by fome Alterations it may have undergone, in fo long a Courfe of Years, by being fo often transcribed and printed; but this we have never prefumed to do without fome reafonable Foundation or natural Propriety. \* Particularly we have referred the Chord MESE, which in the Beginning fucceeds the HYPATE MESON (as it frequently occurs next to the Lichanos Meson, or Meson Diatonos) to the Paranete Synemmenon, which we find is mark'd in the fame Manner, viz. with this Character ( $\cdot$ ) in the Tetrachord DIEZEUGMENON of the Hypolydian Mode in Alypius, as well as in Aristides Quintilianus and The Air, by this alteration is, at leaft in our opinion, render'd fomething Aristoxenus. more pleasing, as by this means it ascends from the LICHANOS MESON, or MESON DIATO-Nos abovementioned by the Interval of a Fifth to the PARANETE SYNEMMENON, rather than of a Tone, as it would do, if we confider the Character ('j') as denoting the Chord Mese abovementioned.

What appears most excellent in this Piece, and what of course one is naturally led to believe, was one of the principal Institutes of the Art of these former Times, is that it generally (and if not univerfally, it is perhaps owing, as we faid before, to the careleffness of the Tranfcriber or Printer) expresses the Accents, whether circumflex, acute, or grave, by Sounds adapted to fignify their Circumflexion, Graviry, or Acutenels; the Effect of which was that not only every Word but every Syllable had a Force and Meaning given it, which of itself fufficiently rouz'd the Passions of the Hearers; notwithstanding little or no regard is had to this Article of Expression in modern Composition. Befides, the Subjects of their Songs were themselves of such Dignity and Importance, that, if but barely read or rehears'd, they were capable of awakening and delighting the Passions; as in them they pronounced the Praifes of their Gods, the Actions of their illustrious Men, Triumphs, public Laws, tragical

\* See the 8th, 10th, 11th, and 15th Bars of the first Movement.

E-

Events, and other magnificent Things, which being clad (not in a full Harmony of main y Parts, which muft always unavoidably in fome degree confound and render unintelligible the Words and Sentiments) but in a fimple natural Melody, expressed with that perfect intonation of Voice, which thro' the Defect of our imperfect key'd inftruments may be faid to be now loft, produced fuch wonderful Effects, as might reasonably be expected to flow from the joint Powers of Mufic and Poetry, each in their greatest Excellence.

Some Airs, which were to be accompany'd with Inftruments and with fome difference of Tune, were mark'd with double and different Characters, as remains express'd throughout, in the Hymn of Homer to Ceres in the Hypolydian Mode interpreted according to Gaudentius, and apply'd, where we thought it might be advantageoufly introduced, in the Nineteenth Pfalm of this Volume. However, in the Air which, as was faid before, we have us'd in the Seventeenth Pfalm, this Part for the Accompanyment does not appear; whether thro<sup>\*</sup> the defect of the Copy, or because the Instrument did not always accompany the Voice in a different Pitch. We have therefore fubjoin'd to it a proper fundamental Bafs, to govern the Modulations and Movements after the modern manner, \* railing alfo the Chord PARHY-PATE MESON a Semitone, where the Voice would naturally add it, and where a Kind of Cadence might be introduced conveniently enough for the better Expression of the Words. Alfo with regard to the Second Air in the Nineteenth Pfalm, (tho' the fecond Range of mufical Characters fet, no doubt, for the Accompanyment, is extant in the Original) yet as we cannot now have the certain and pofitive Method of using the ancient Inftruments, notwithftanding fome faint Reprefentations of them are yet remaining, we have only taken the Part for the Voice (which is originally in the Hypolydian Mode of the Diatonic Genus, but transpos'd by us into the Hypophrygian, according to Bacchius and Boetius, for the convenience of the Voice) and given it in the fame Manner at our own difcretion an accompanying Bafs. The Truth is this double Range of different Characters was us'd, the one to direct the Performance of the Voice, the other of the Instrument, and this to prevent the confounding of the Air of the latter with that of the former : becaufe, as the Mufic of the Song and Accompanyment was fometimes §different, (for fo we find fome of their Pieces were compos'd and perform'd) if the fame Characters had been us'd for both, it might eafily have created great Confusion, and particularly where in certain Places the one Part was to be filent and the other to proceed. This Method of Writing was a long Time continued among the Latins, infomuch that (after fome Remains of the ancient Mufic had come among them, tho' fuch only as might most properly be faid to be in the Theatrical Stile; they ufed the very fame Characters, and the fame Methods of diffinguishing them ; as appears from the Canticle or Hymn Te Deum laudamus of St Ambrofe and St Augustine in the Hypodoric Mood of the Diatonic Genus, interpreted by Marcus Meibomius, whofe Method of decyphering thefe Pieces we have purfued as exactly as poffible; in which Hymn we find this double Range of Greek Characters abovementioned, and from the Air of which, when written after the modern manner, the Church has derived a kind of Fourth Tone or Mode, which is ftill in use; tho' some of the many who are divided in their Opinions of this Matter will have it to be deriv'd from the ancient Phrygian Mode of the Greeks, notwithstanding in the Original, according to Alypius, as we faid before, it appears mark'd with the Signs of the Hypodoric.

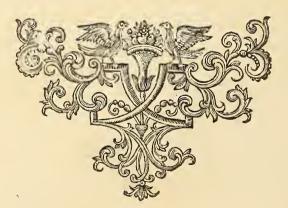
The Eighteenth Pfalm, the Third of this Volume, is very long, and interfperfed with various Sentiments and affecting Paffages. We have therefore in composing it employ'd no fmall Care, and fpar'd no Labour to diversify the Stile of it, which we have adapted as carefully as possible to the proper Expression of the Words and Sentiments.

In order to raife fome Chords, which are not fharp in the Key, a whole Tone, we have put the Two Chromatics ( ## ), never chufing in this Work to ufe for this Purpofe the Enharmonic ( $\infty$ ) Diefis; a Practice which in the like cafe fome People have unwarily given into: not confidering that the Property of this Enharmonic Sign ( $\infty$ ) is only to raife the Chord a Quarter Tone, dividing into Two Parts the Semitone major. Hence, as this Diefis, with very great reafon, never appears to be apply'd in the ancient Greek Syftem but in the Enharmonic Genus, under different Characters, between the HYPATE HYPATON and the

\* See the oth and 19th Bars of the First Movement.

§ This Difference could only be in the Degree of Acuteness, or Gravity, or (which is perhaps the same thing) in the Mode.

the PARHYPATE HYPATON OF the TETRACHORD HYPATON; between the HYPATE MESCH and PARHYHATE MESON of the Tetrachord MESON, and between the MESE and TRITE SYNEMMENON of the Tetrachord SYNEMMENON, between which feverally lies the Semitone Major ; it follows, that except in thefe Intervals and in this Genus, the Ufe of the Enharmonic Diefis ( $\infty$ ) is improper and inconvenient, as well with regard to its Figure as its Effect. Nor have we us'd this Nign (  $\infty$  ) in the Work of the Eighteenth Pfalm, or in any of the others, for raifing the Chord a Semitone, where the Chromatic Diefis (#) ftands upon fuch Chord in the Key : becaule, in this cafe allo, the Ufe of the Enharmonic Diefis ( $\infty$ ) wou'd be impertinent, as all that is here neceffary is to repeat the usual Chromatic Sign (井), Since, the Air being transpos'd by natural and diatonic Tones by means of the Accidentals, and the Nature of the minor Chords being changed by them, which, on account of fuch Tranfpolition, become *major*, it wou'd be abfurd to take any other Method to raife them a Semitone than we fhould, if, in the Diatonic and Natural Tones or Modes, they were naturally major, and were to be rais'd a Semitone. If any other Method were allowable, and that fuch as we find is now adays whimfically and extravagantly practis'd, it would be equally proper, when we have occasion to raife by a Semitone the abovementioned diatonic fimple Chords Hypate Hypaton, Hypate Meson and Mese, which are naturally major, to use (after the Manner in which fome affect to raife them) this Sign ( $\infty$ ); and yet in this cafe no other Sign but the Chromatic (#) is practically in use; the Enharmonic having in fact, by the very Nature of its Institution, as we faid before, no power of altering fuch Chords or Semitones mojor by any thing but a Quarter Tone. Hence too it follows that, as in our Compositions, which confift of too many Parts, and have too much of labour'd Art in them, the Enharmonic Genus neither is nor can possibly be used, the use of the Enharmonic Diefis (x) becomes also idle and infignificant; fo that it is highly improper and unreafonable (now that, thro' the Difference of the Times or of the Practice of Mulic, we have plainly left off the observance of the ancient Laws of Composition of the Greeks) to make a fantastical and foolifh Ufe of their Signs without any Neceffity, and without a Poffibility of their having their proper Effect. Thus much we wou'd be underftood to fay, not with a Defign to decry any Improvements these Writers may fancy they have offered towards the readier Execution of fuch Paffages as we have been mentioning; but that the Many who are Judges may be hereby convinced of the Conveniency and Propriety of the Method of Notation we have thought proper to defend and observe, and the Few, who may be less experienced in these matters, inftructed in its Application and Ufe. As to any thing further with regard to the Work itfelf, as well as whatever we have here faid, we must wait and submit to the Judgment and Determination, not of particular Perfons, but of all the Mufical and Learned World, for whom we profess to have written.



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### PSALM XVI Alto Solo Con Violoncello.

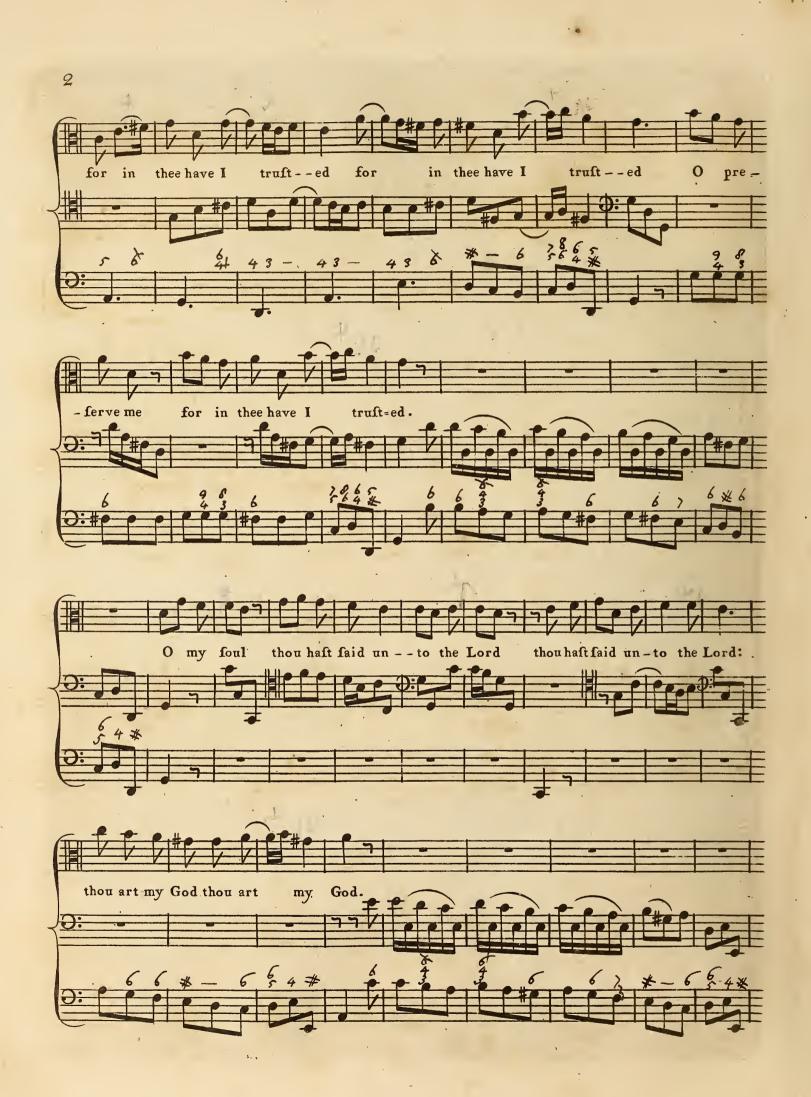
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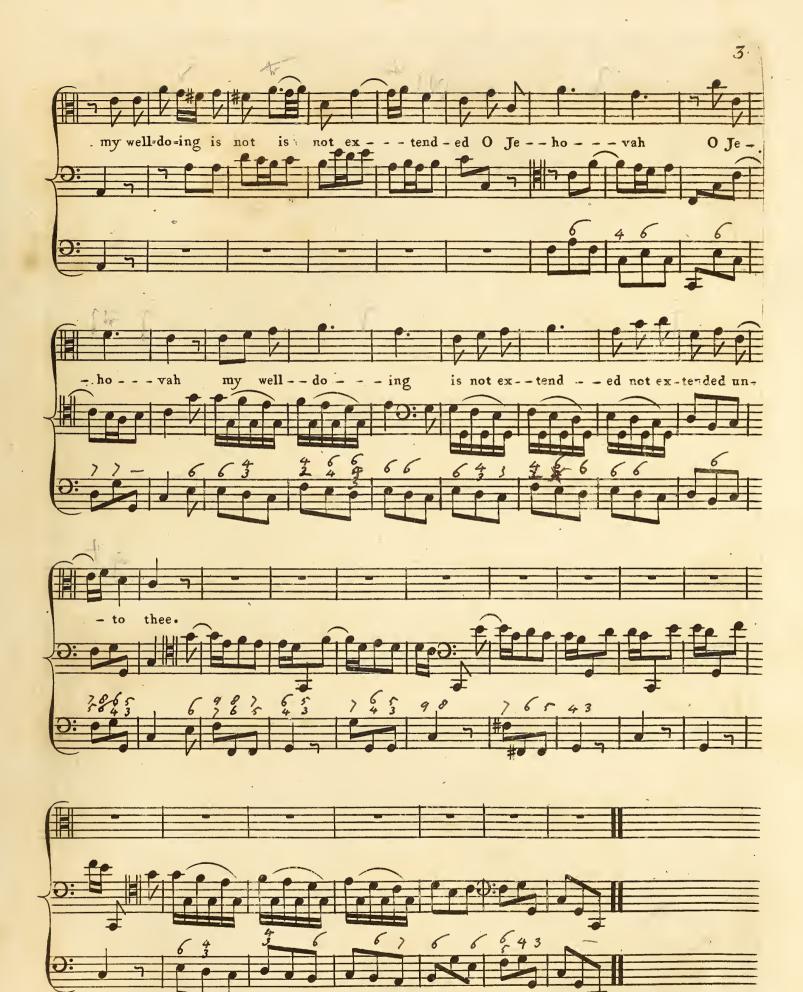
Conferva me, Domine. 3c.

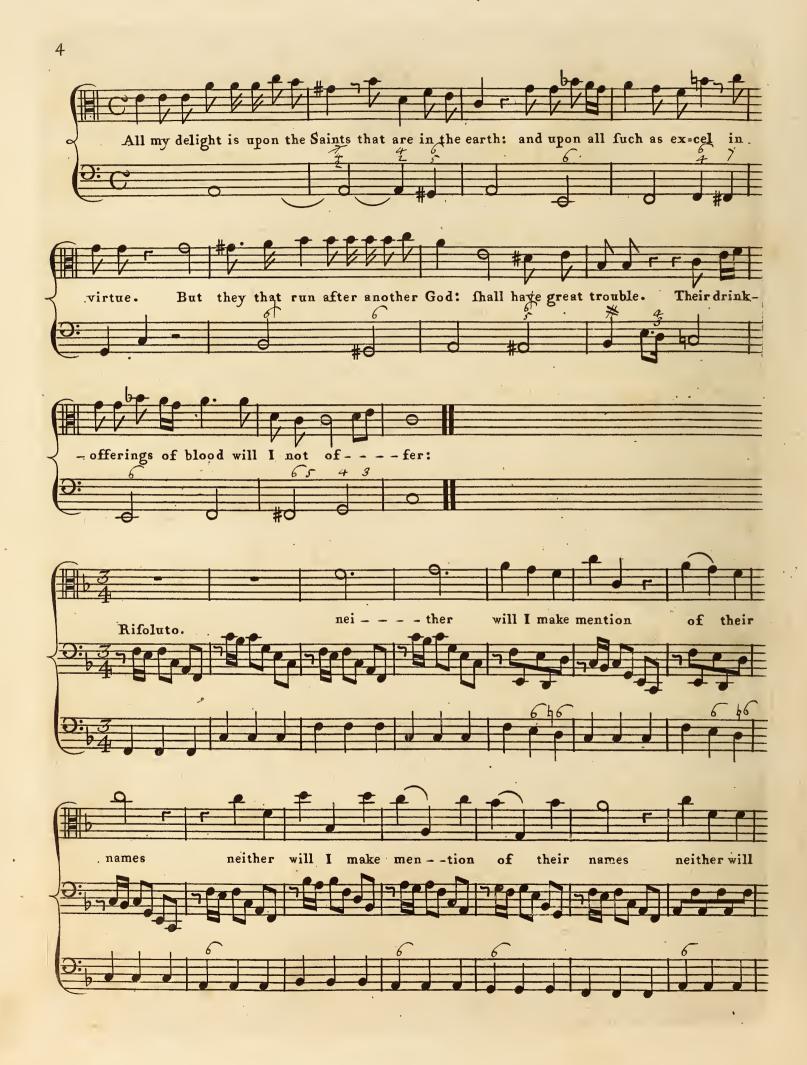




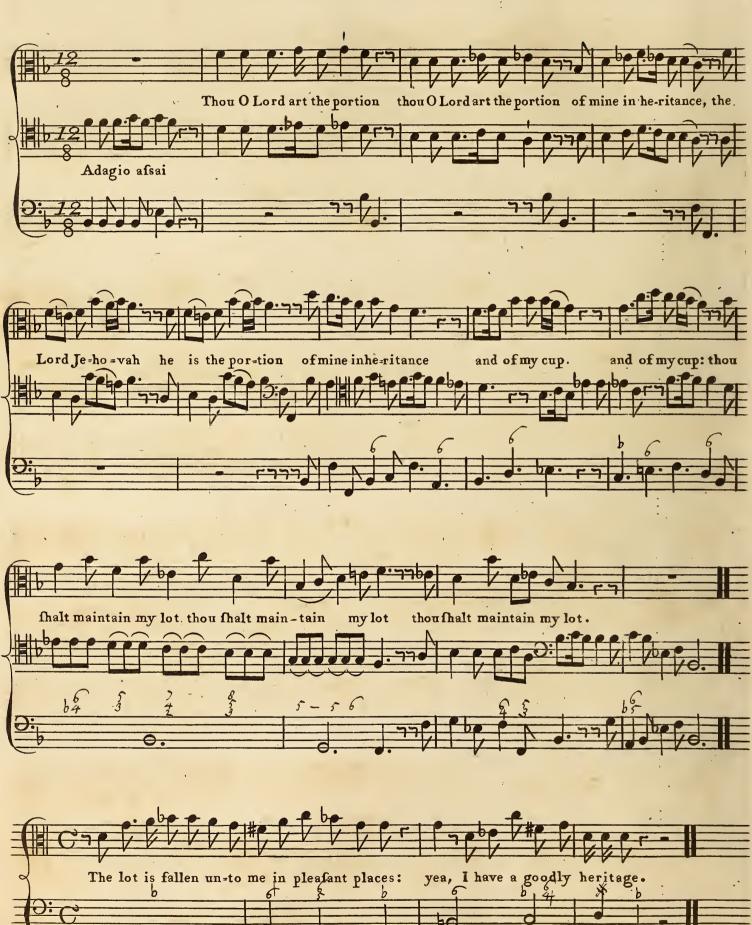




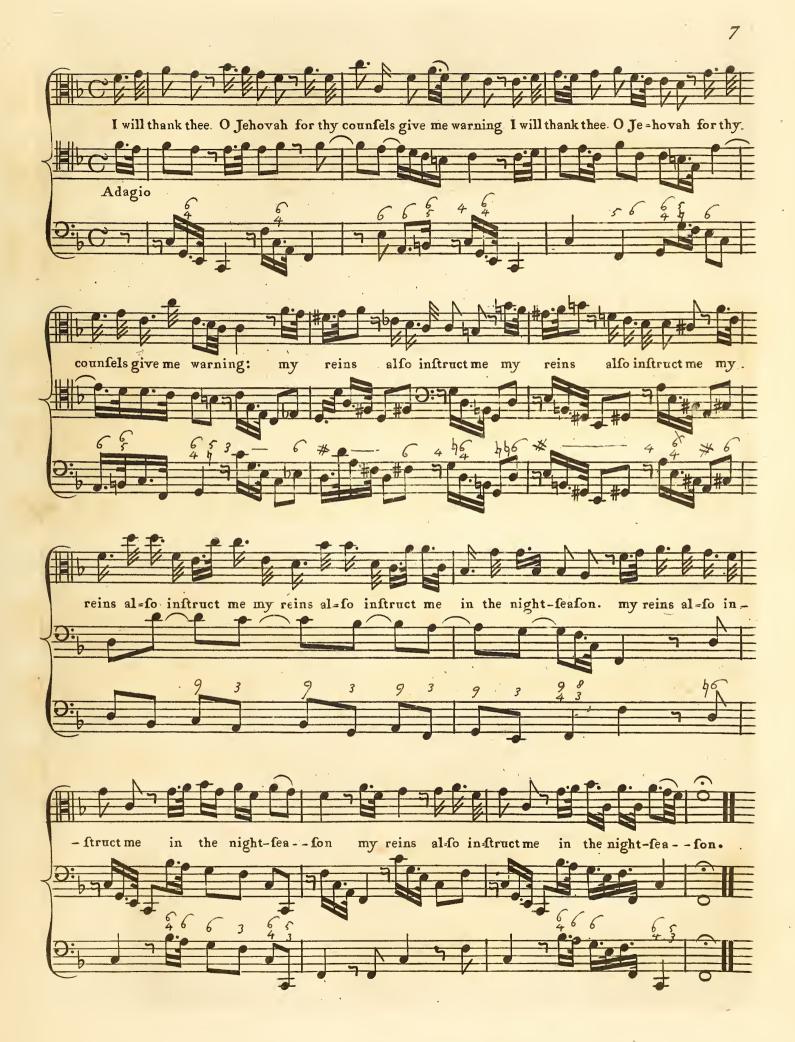


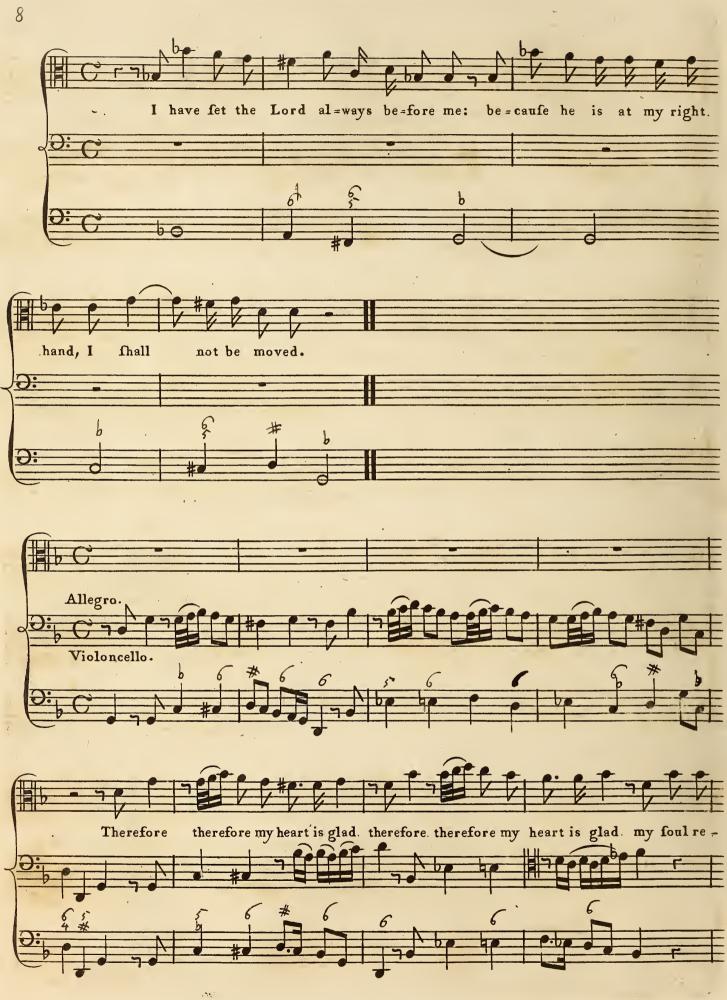




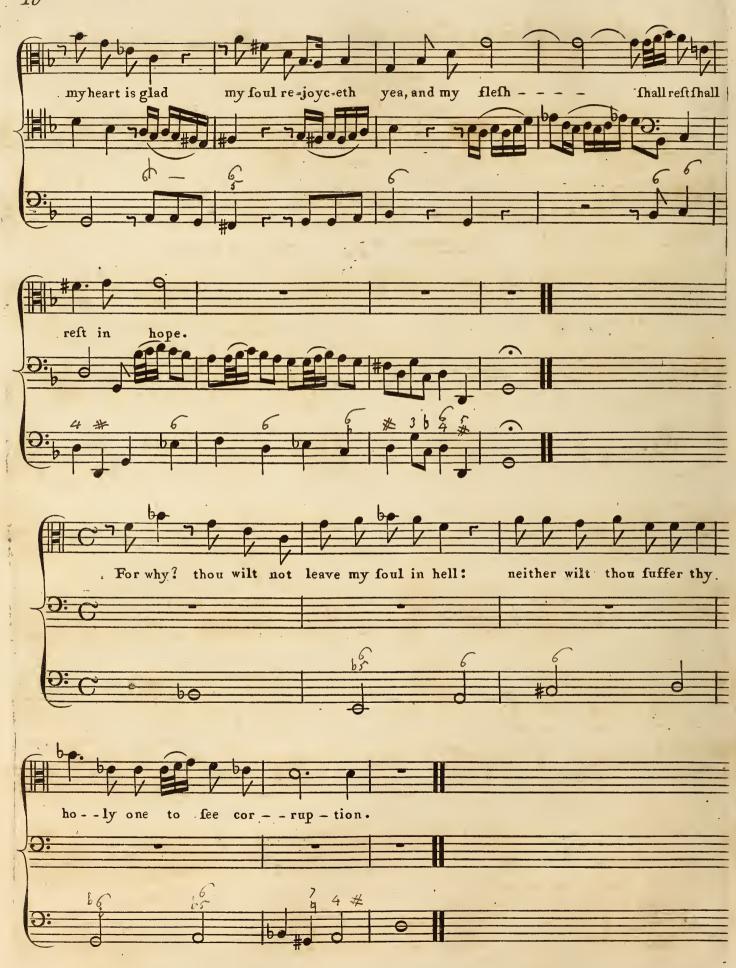


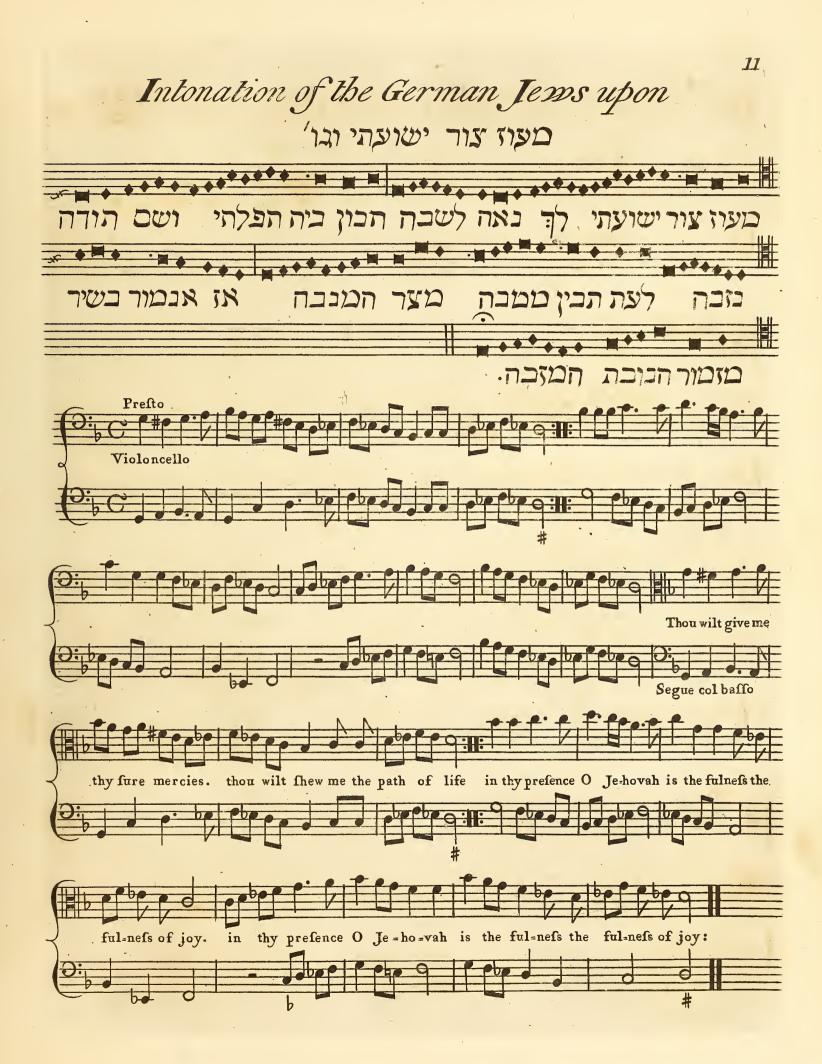
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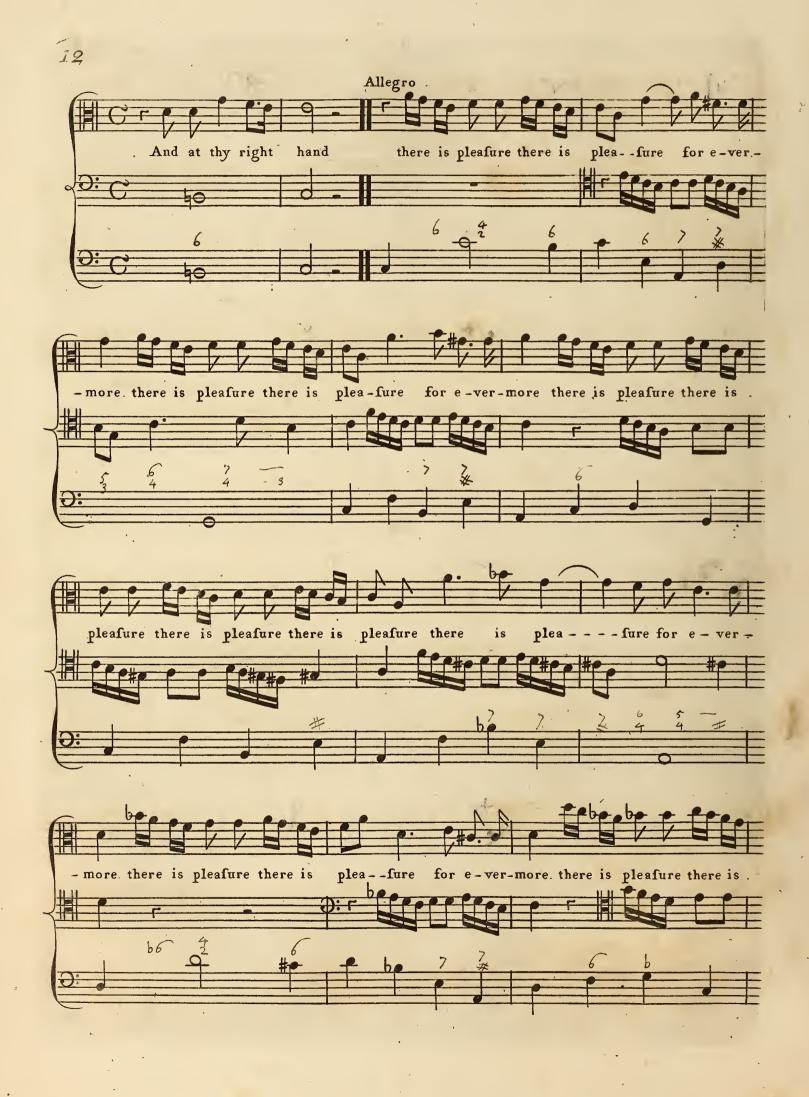


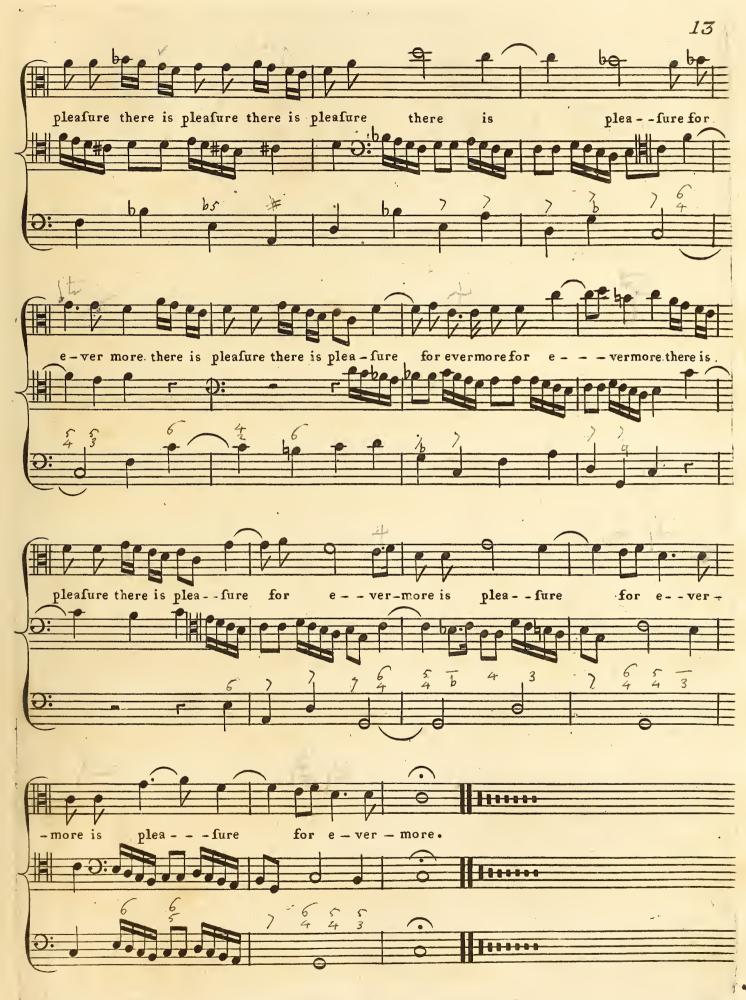












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## PSALM XVII

### ADUE TENORI.

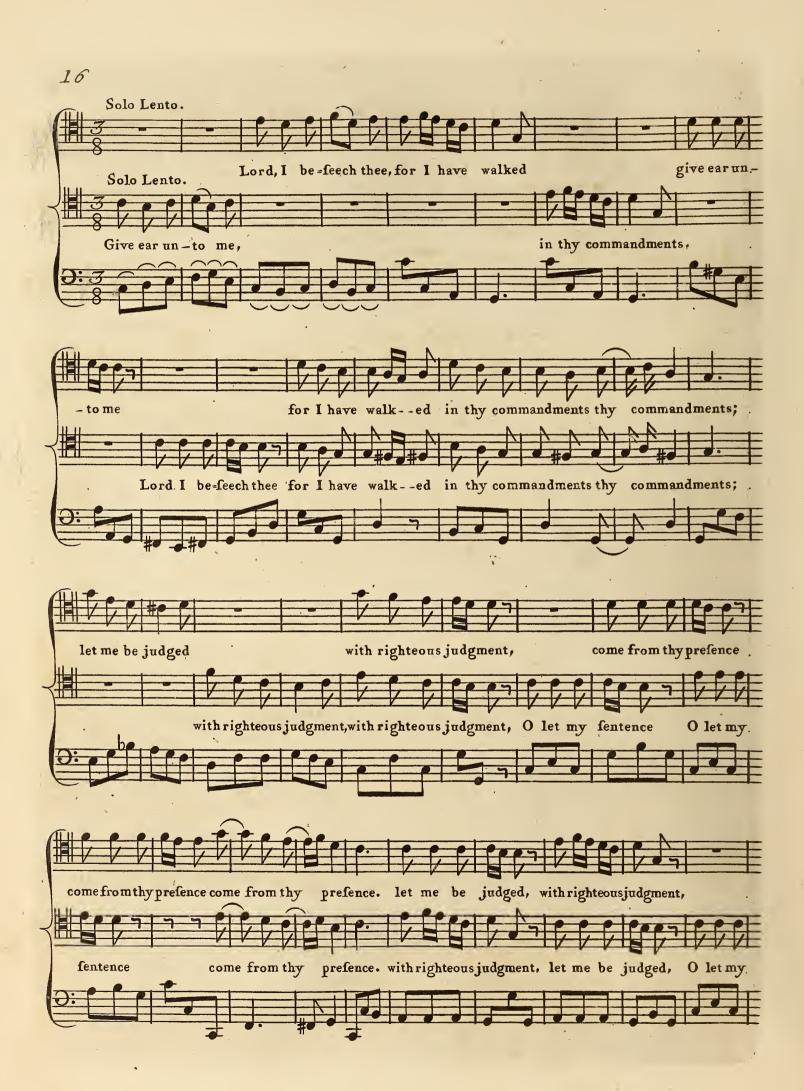
Exaudi, Domine, justitiam meam &c.

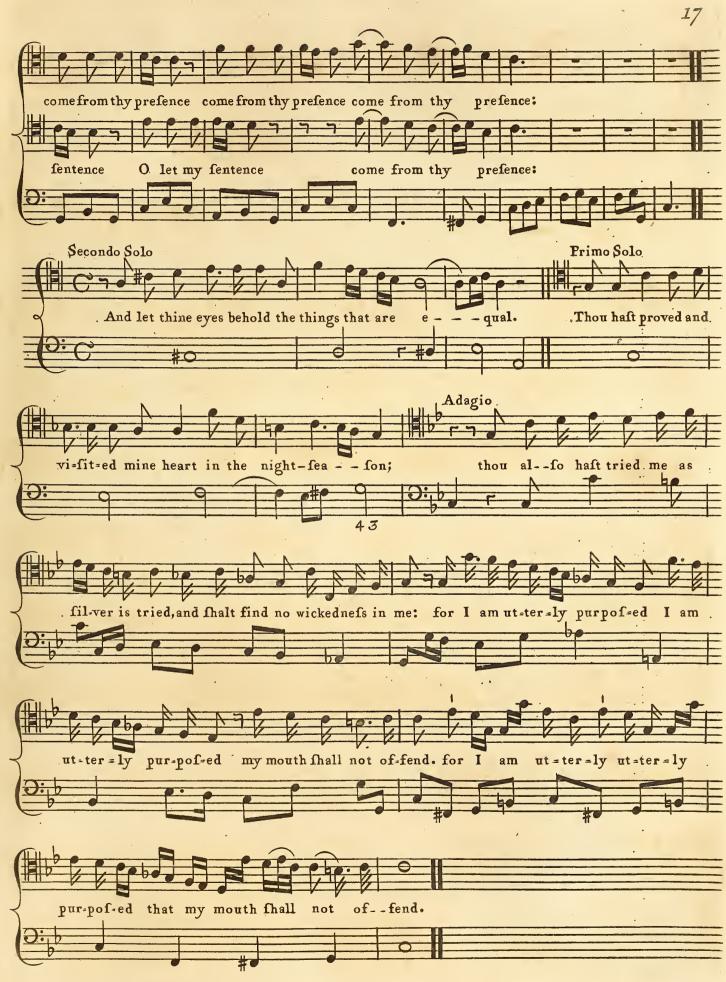
### Part of a Greek Chant of the Lydian Mode upon a Hymn of Dionyfius to the Sun.

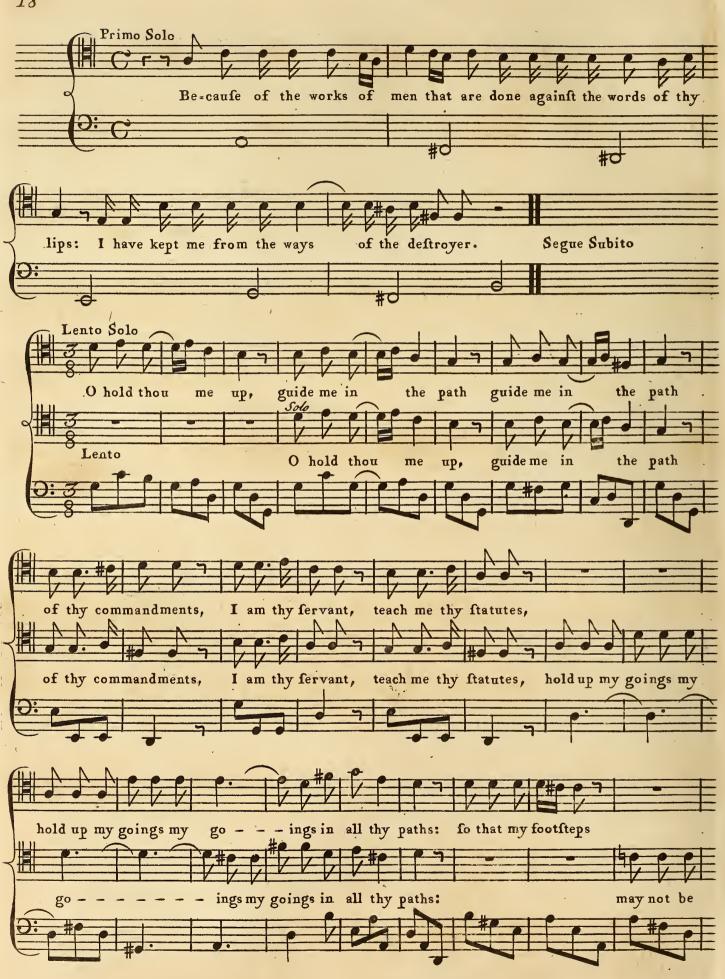
σσσ σ ϊ σ ρ σ φσ Χιονοβλεφάρ8 πά τερ ά 85 Μη Ζη Μιρφσροσ περί νώτον απείρετον βραν σ ρ**Μ ΜΜΜ Μ Μ ϊ Μ** ἀχτίνα πολύ*5ροφον* ἀμπλέχων φ ΜΜ Μ σ φ Μ Ι Μ ροδοέσσαν ός άντυγα πώλων ϊ Μ ρ Μ ї Ζ Μ ρ σ αίγλας πολυδερχέα παγάν Μ ί Μ ρ Μ Ζ Τ Ζ πτανοις ύπ ίχνεσσι διώχεις ΜΖΜΖ ΪΜ ΪΜ Ζ Ϊ χρυστάισιν αγαλλόμενος χόμαις σρ ΜΜ Μσβ φΜΜ πεει γαΐαν άπασαν ελίσσων Largo Hear 0 my righ - - teous cause, Lord, hear my righteous caufe, Tutti O 0 Hear righ - - teous caufe, 0 Lord, hear my righteous cause, my Largo .

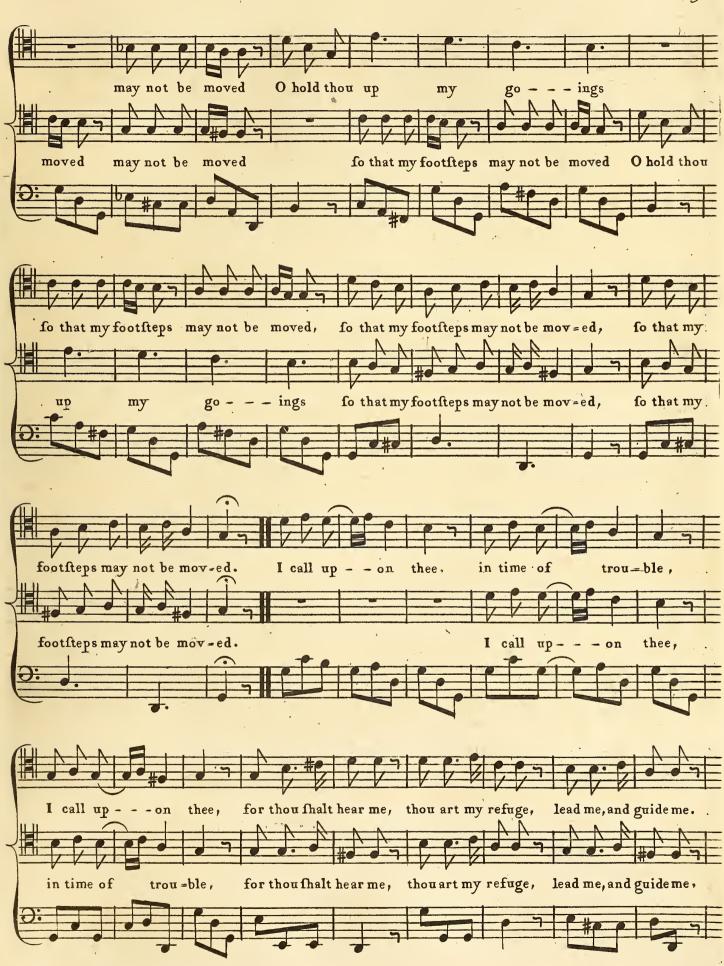


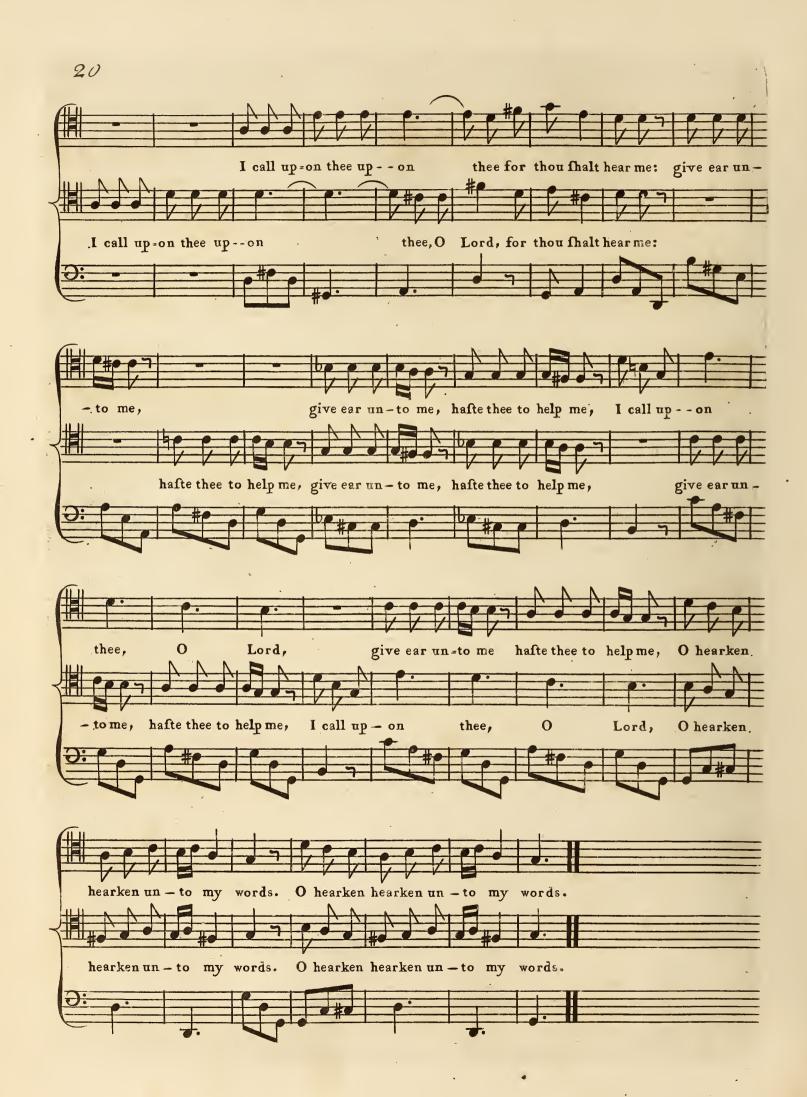
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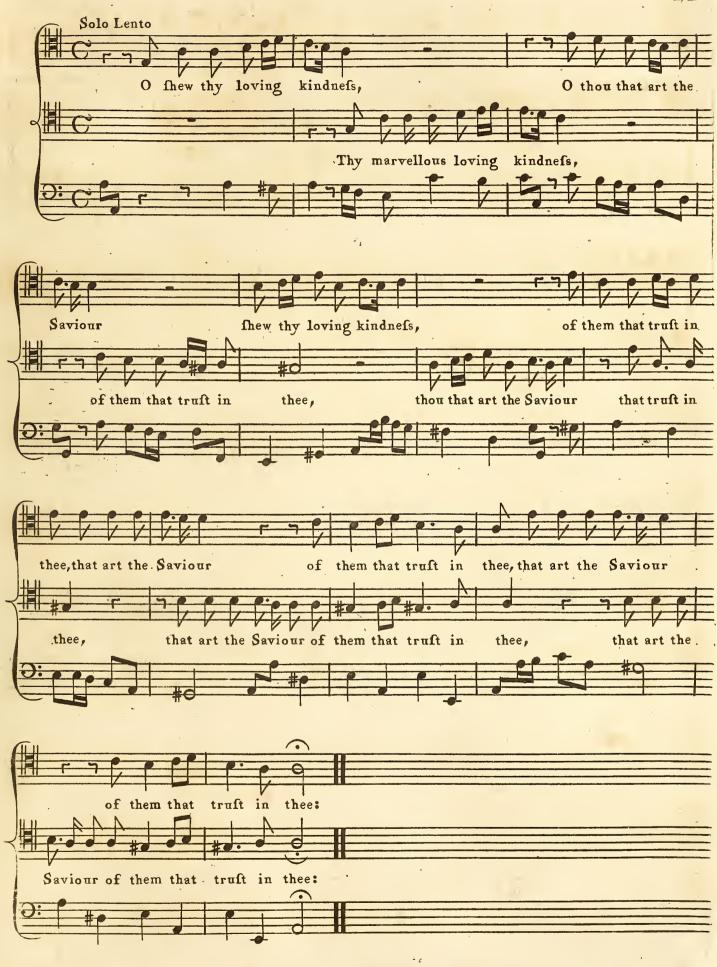


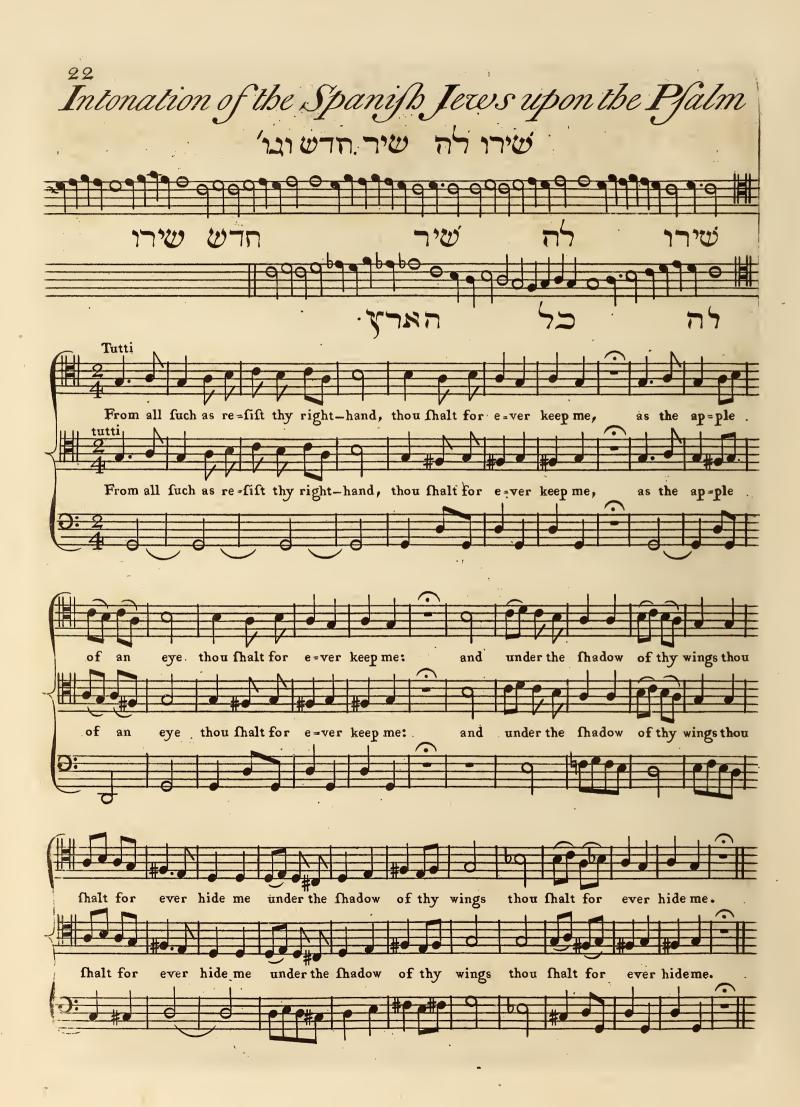




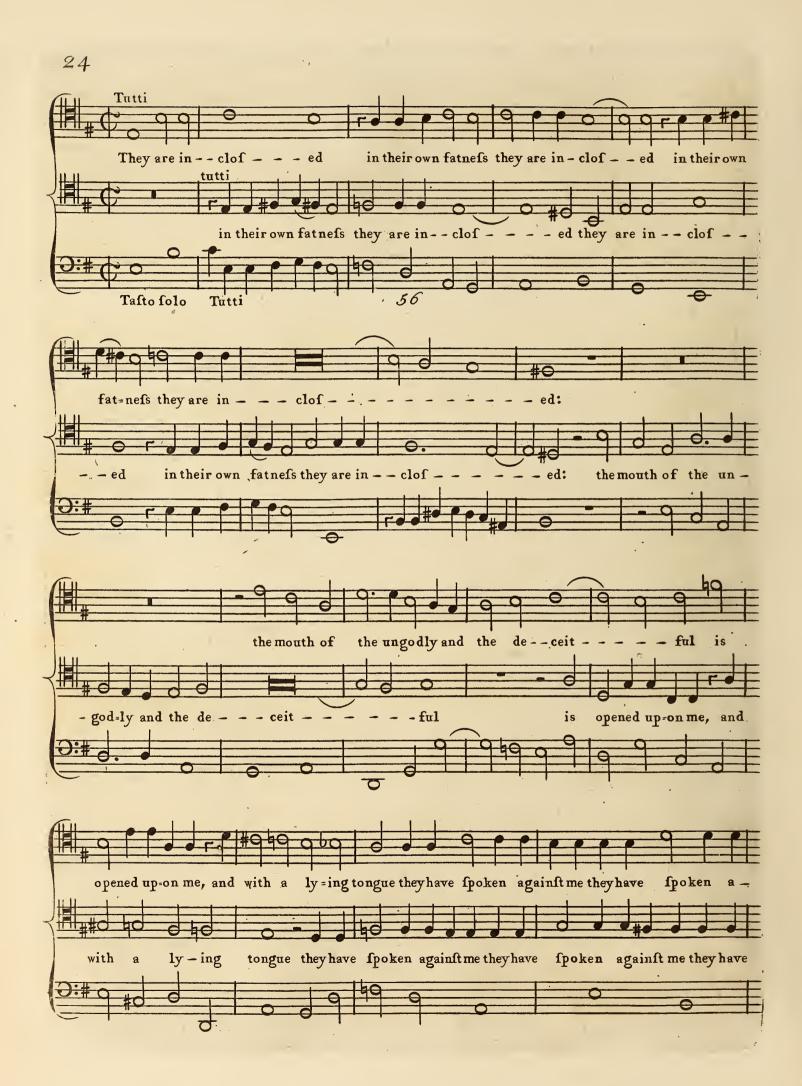






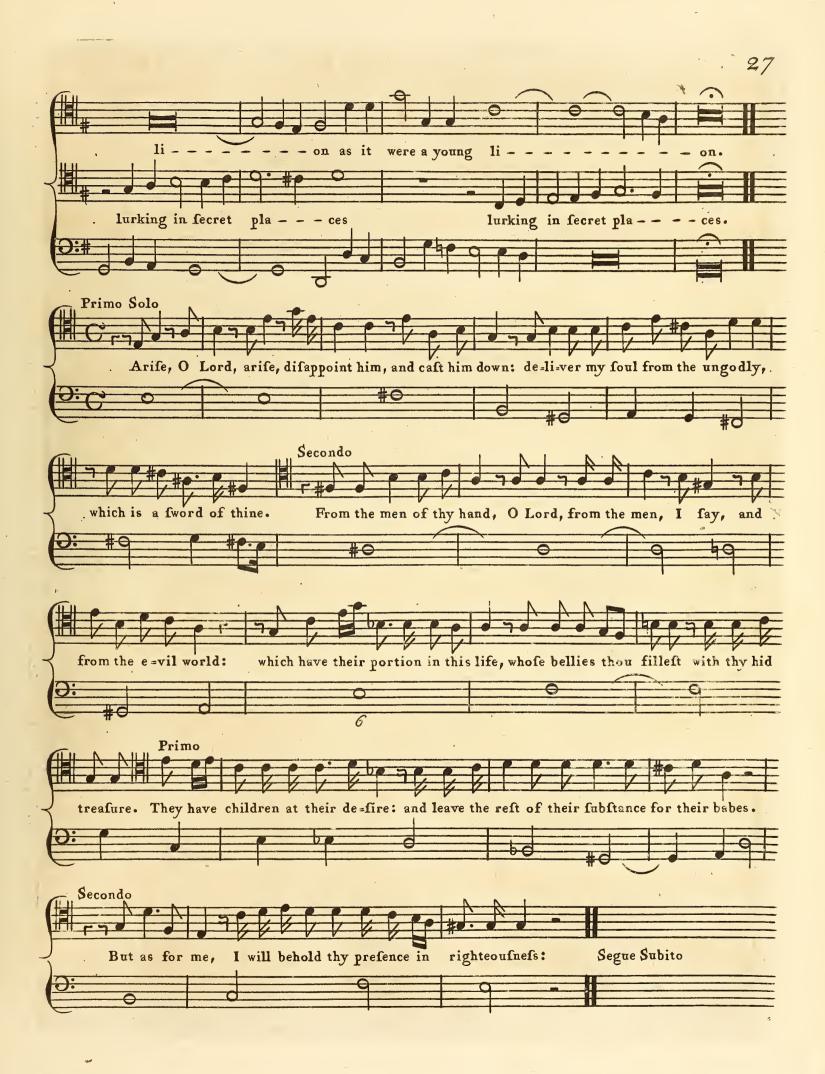






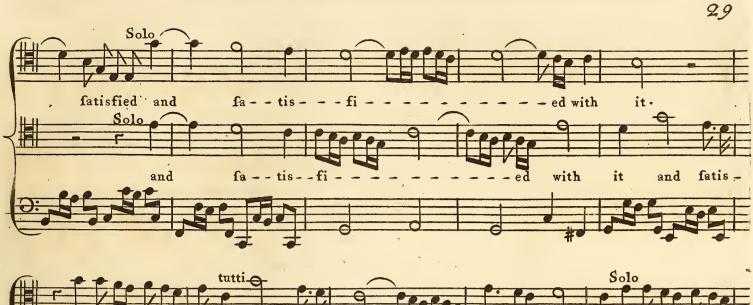


















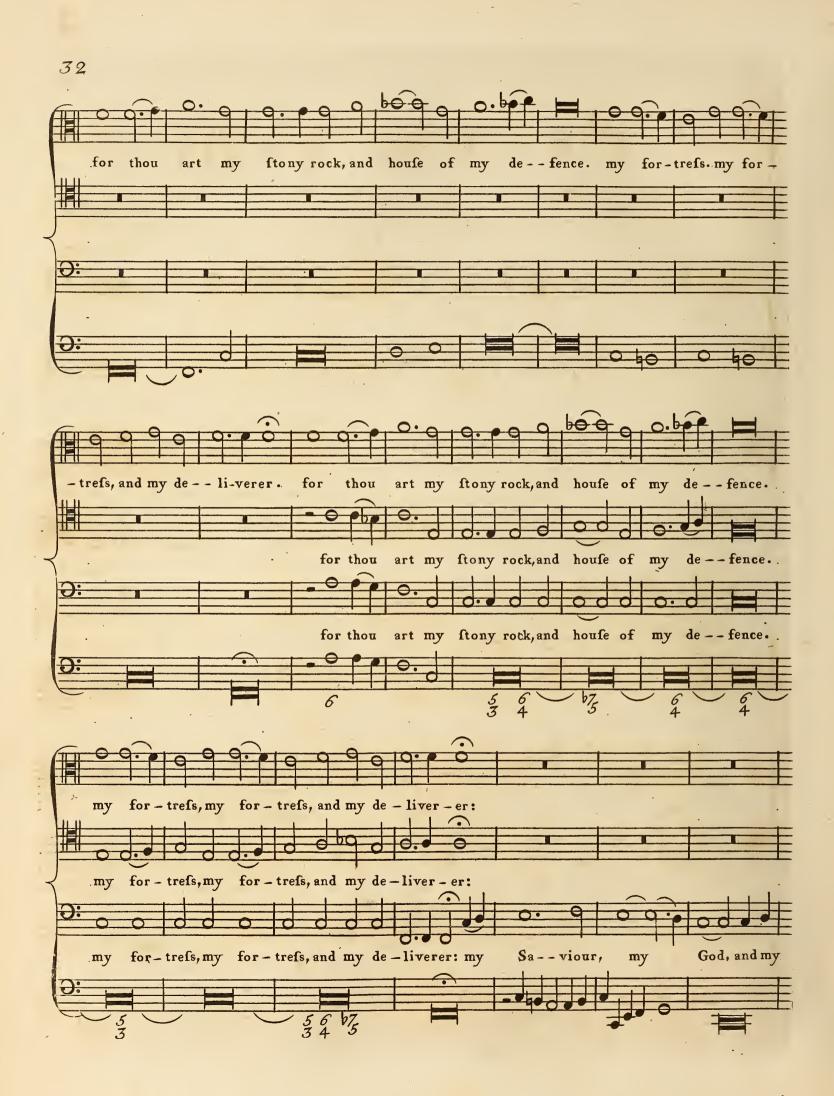








## PSALM XVI a Tre ALTO, TENORE, E BASSO. Diligam te, Domine. 3c. Grave Tutti 0. bq I will al - way love -Lord, O ftrength. O thee, O Lord my Lord 0 tutti. O Lord my. tutti " O Lord my. 0 ftrength, I will Lord love my al - -- way thee. 0 ftrength, O Lord my ftrength, I will al - - way I will al - way love thee. Ð÷ 60ftrength, O Lord my ftrength, I will alway will al - way love 65 43 65









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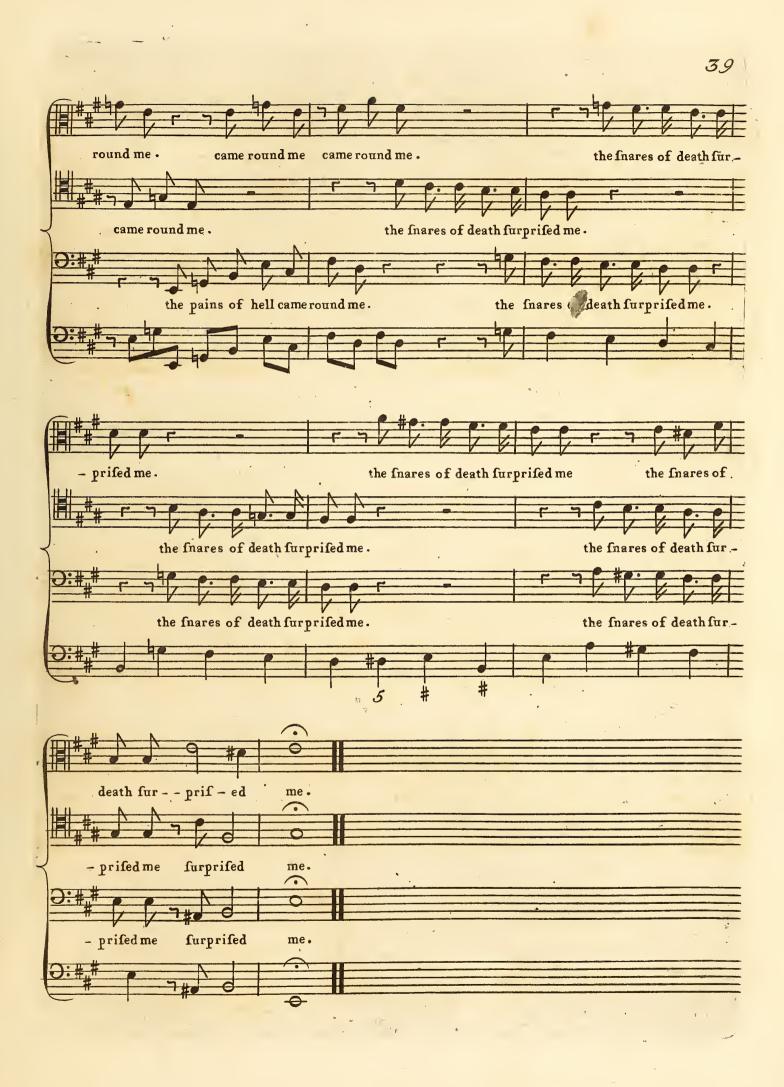
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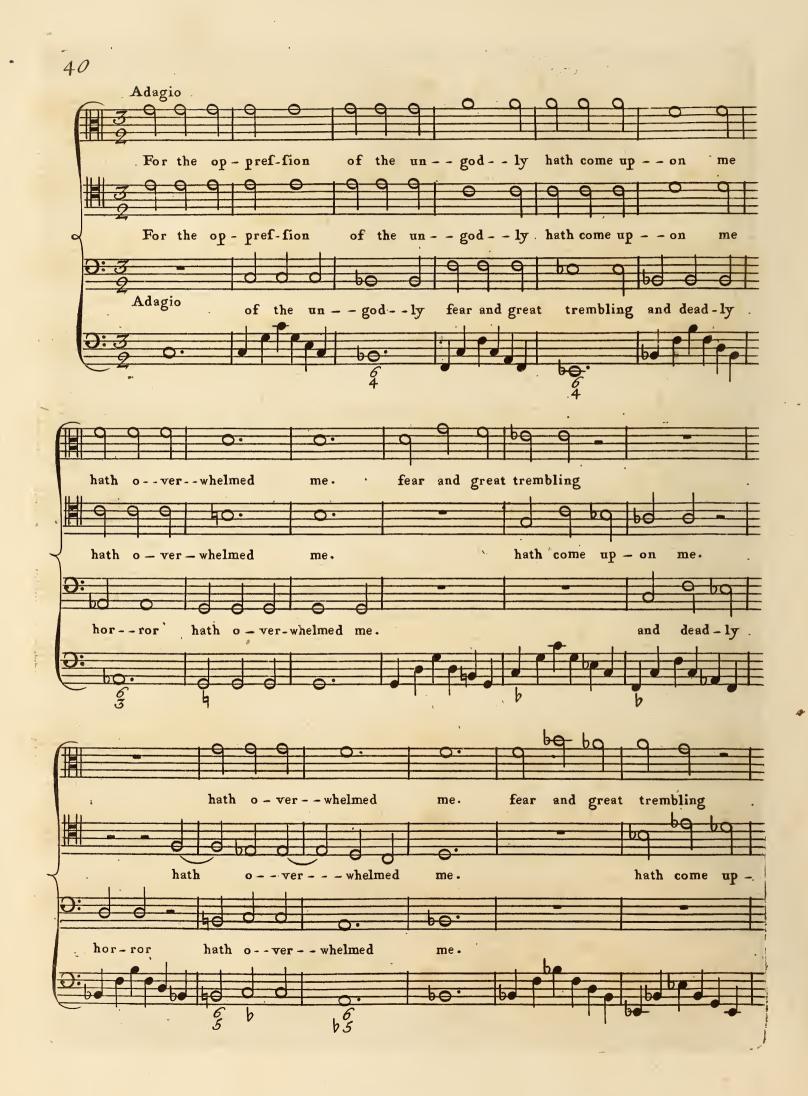


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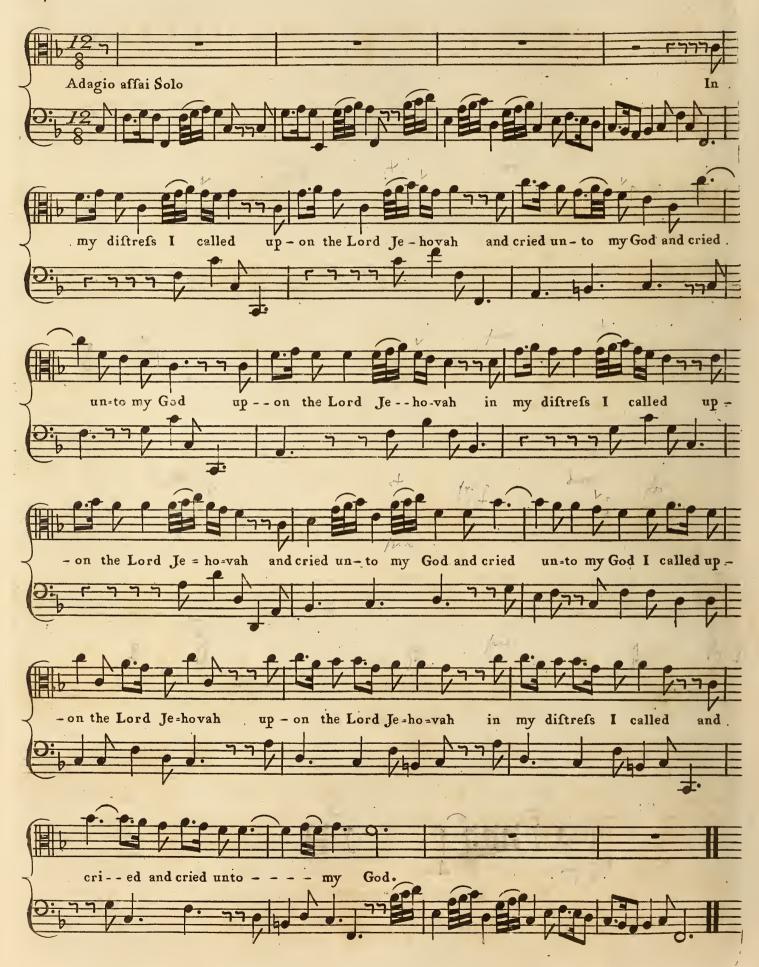










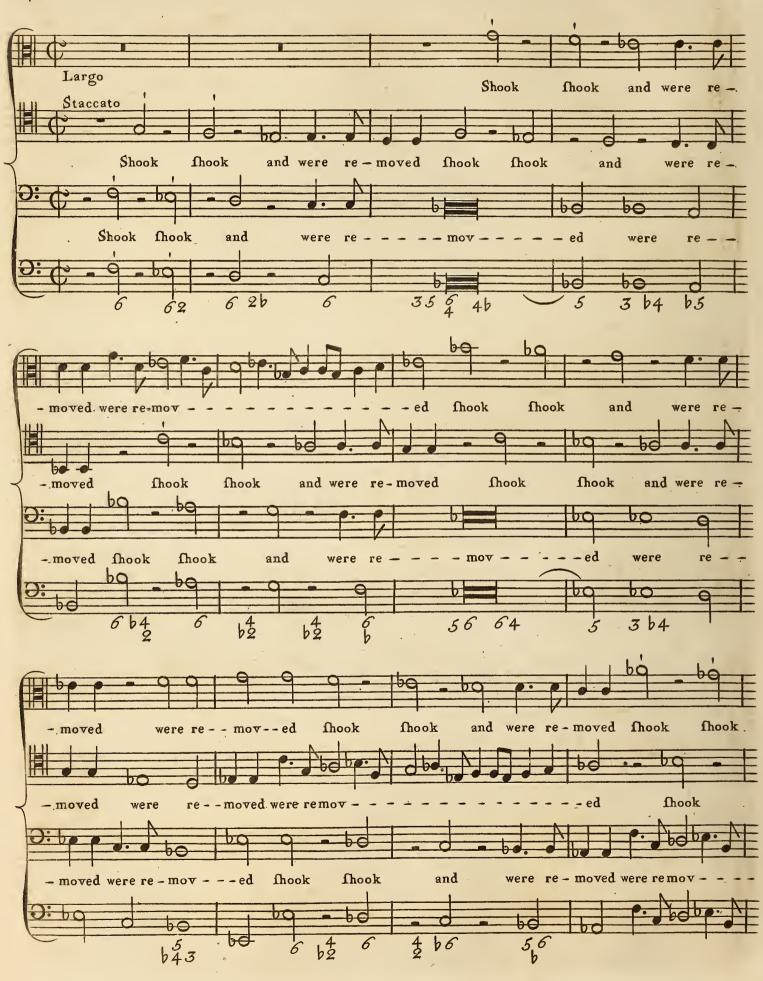


43 Solo And he did hear my voice out of his ho=ly temple: and my complaint came be -60 G Segue Subito - fore him, it enter'd e=ven in=to his ears. Grave Tutti At the fiercenefs of the the Al - - migh-ty of wrath at the Grave Tutti 5 the - Al - - migh-ty At the fierceness of the of at the . wrath C  $\widehat{\phantom{a}}$ Tutti the Al--migh-ty of the wrath of at the . -#€ 65 Al - - - migh - ty of fierceneſs of the wrath the of the Al - - migh - ty. 0.0 of Al - - migh - ty fiercenefs of the wrath the of the Al - - migh - ty. Ð: Al - - migh - ty. of fierceneſs of the wrath of Al - - migh - tythe the -#C **Ð:** #4 65 66 6

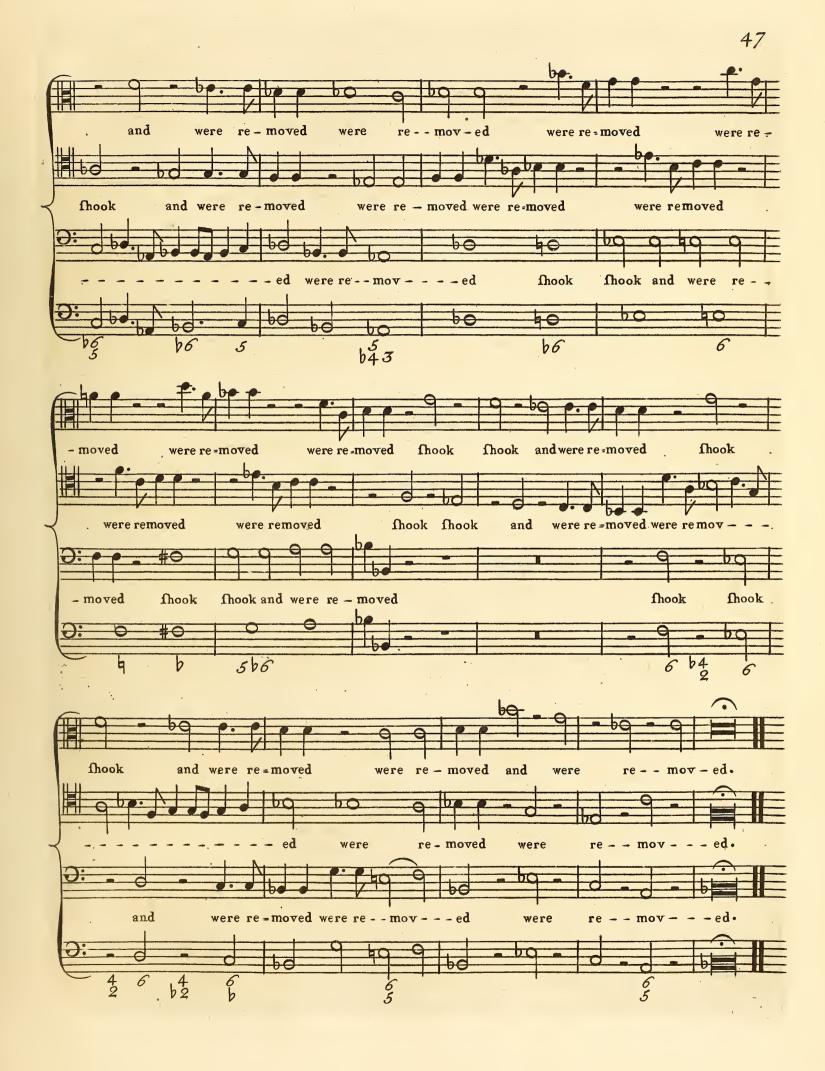




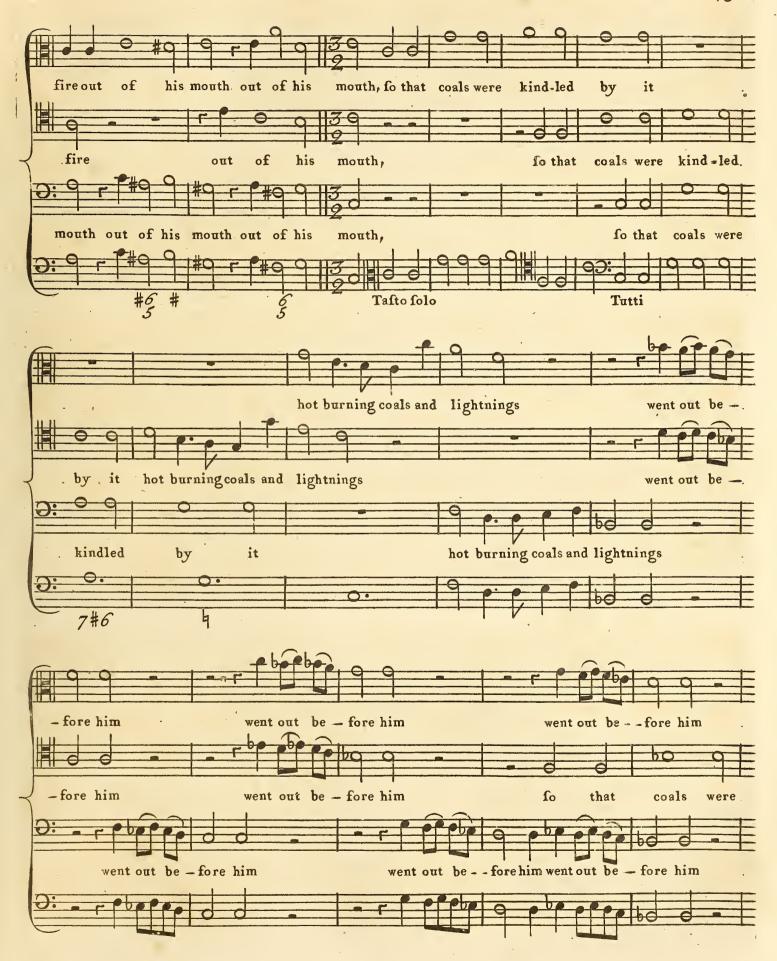
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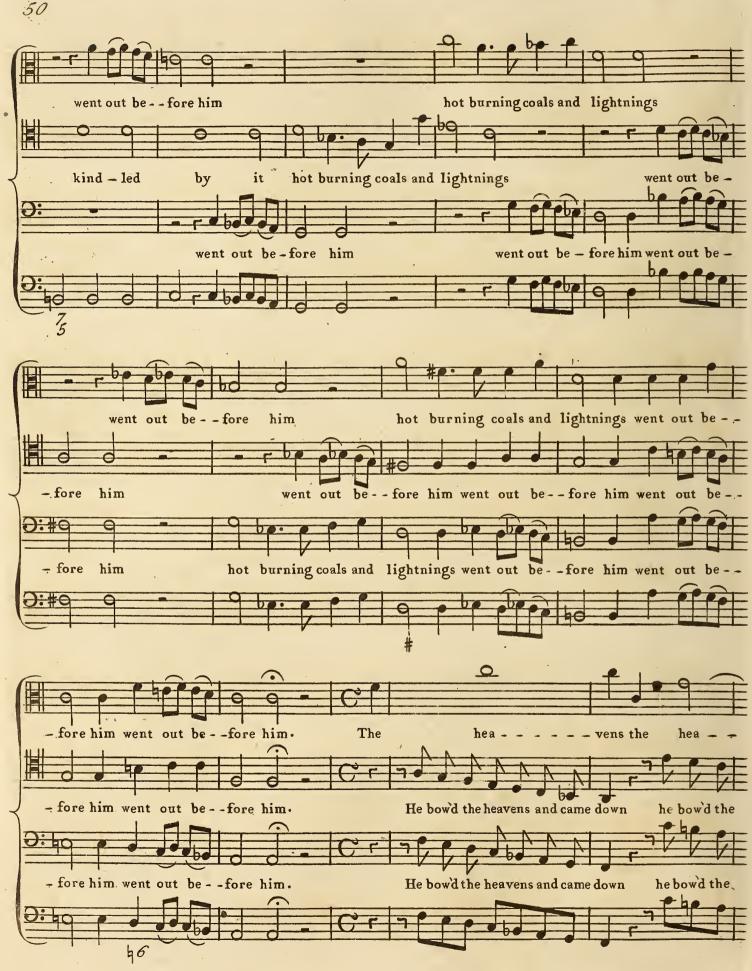


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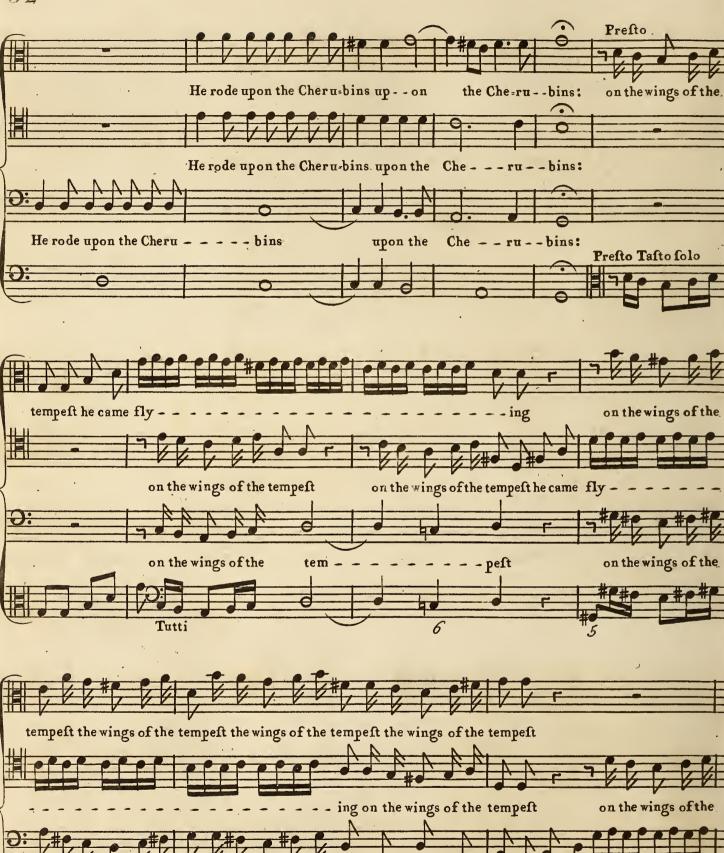




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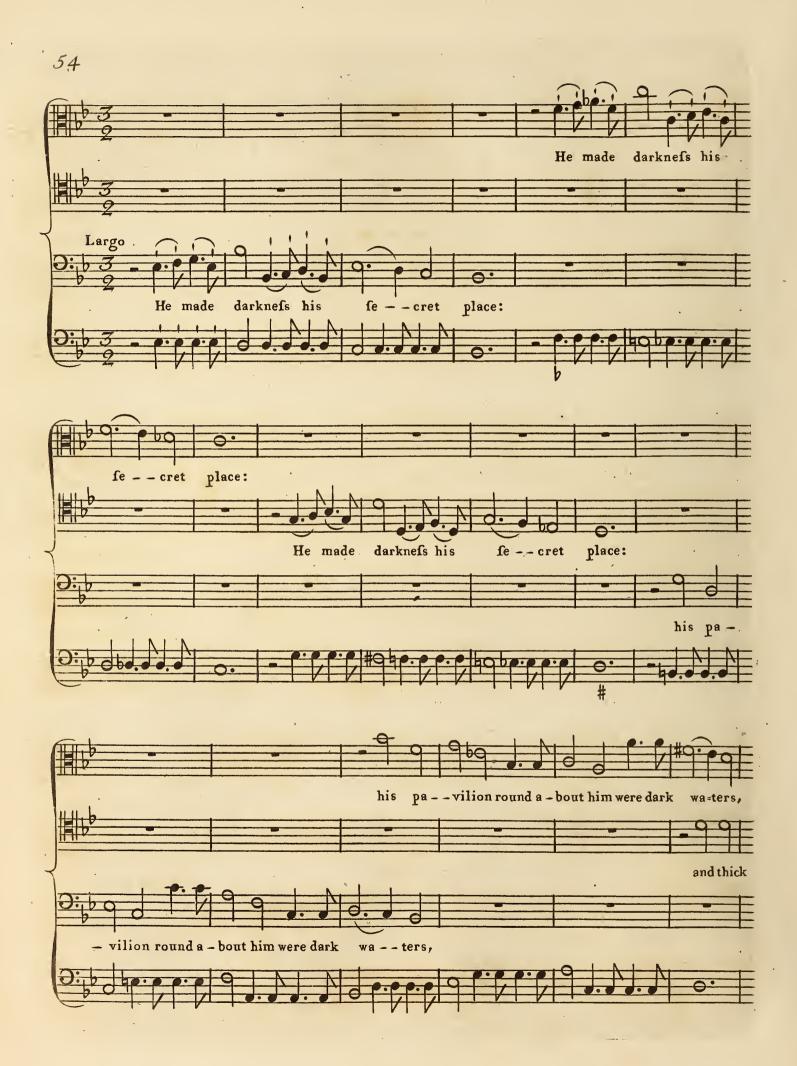
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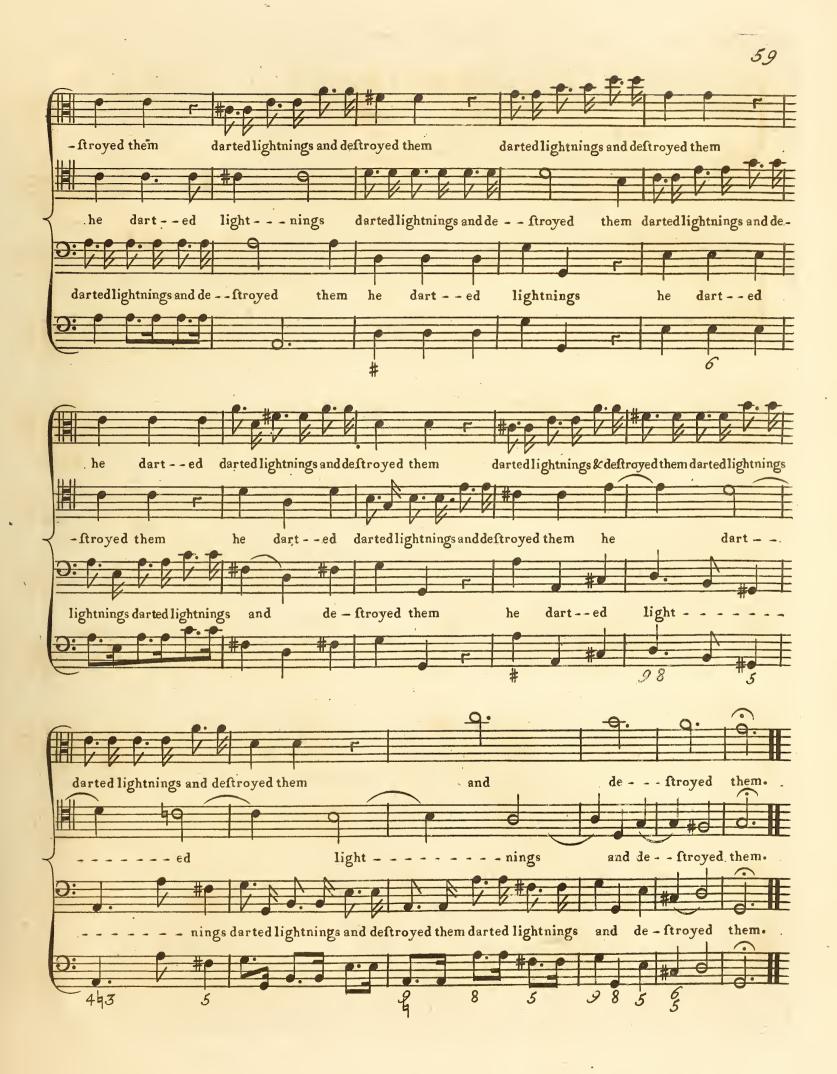




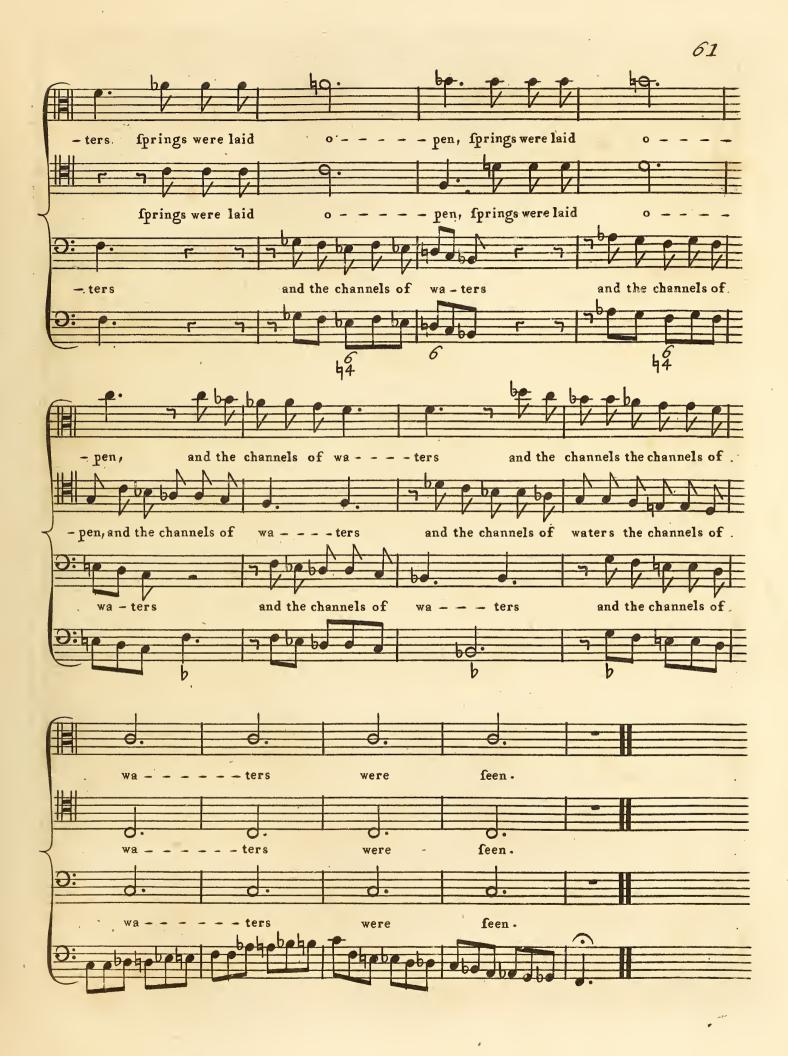
he thun - - dred out of heaven, and the higheft gave his 150 10 he thundred out of heaven, and the higheft his gave 0 P#0-#0 P Ð The Lord al=so thundred out of heaven out of heaven, and the higheft gave his - 20 # #5 6 7#6 thunder and the high -- eft gave his and the higheft gave his thunder and the higheft gave his . thunder and the higheft gave his thunder <del>0:#</del> . thunder and the higheft gave his thunder and the high - eft his gave Ð: **#**0 5 #6 5 #3 4 #3 thunder: the voice of the Lord was heard from on high, e the voice of the Lord was heard from on high, and the thunder: <del>]:</del> the of the Lord was heard from on high, and the high-eft gave his thunder: voice #6 5 4#3 #

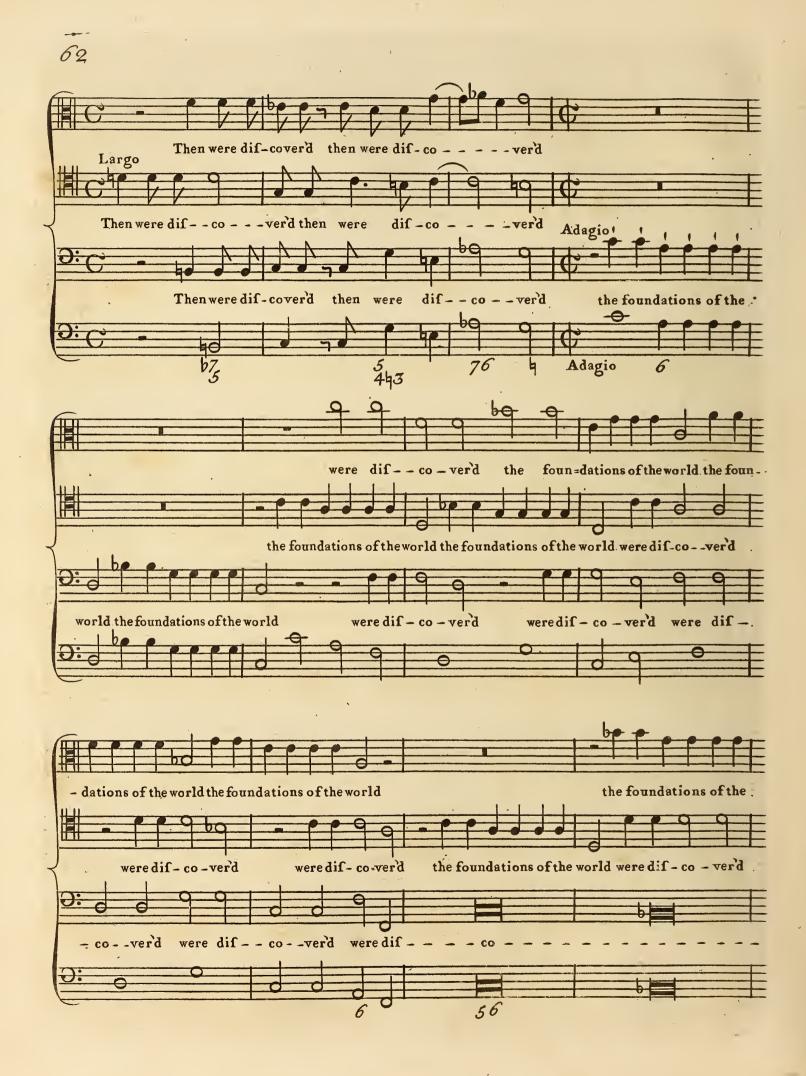
57 and the higheft gave his thunder: and the higheft gave his thun - - der and coals of. higheft gave his thun - . der and the higheft gave his thun--der: and coals of Ð: . thun - - der and the higheft gave his thun - - der: hail - - - ftones # and coals of . fire and coals of fire fire hail-stones and coals of fire e 720 e fire and coals of fire and coals of fire hail-ftones and coals of fire Ð÷ -# O hail - - - ftones hail - - stones hail-ftones and coals of fire hail ftones and 10 te # ï,# hail ftones and coals of fire hail-ftones and coals of fire and coals of fire. hail-stones and coals of fire hail stones and coals of fire and coalsof fire. 0## -----F#P coals of fire hail-ftones and coals of fire fire. and coals of #€ #5 # 6 5 Ħ

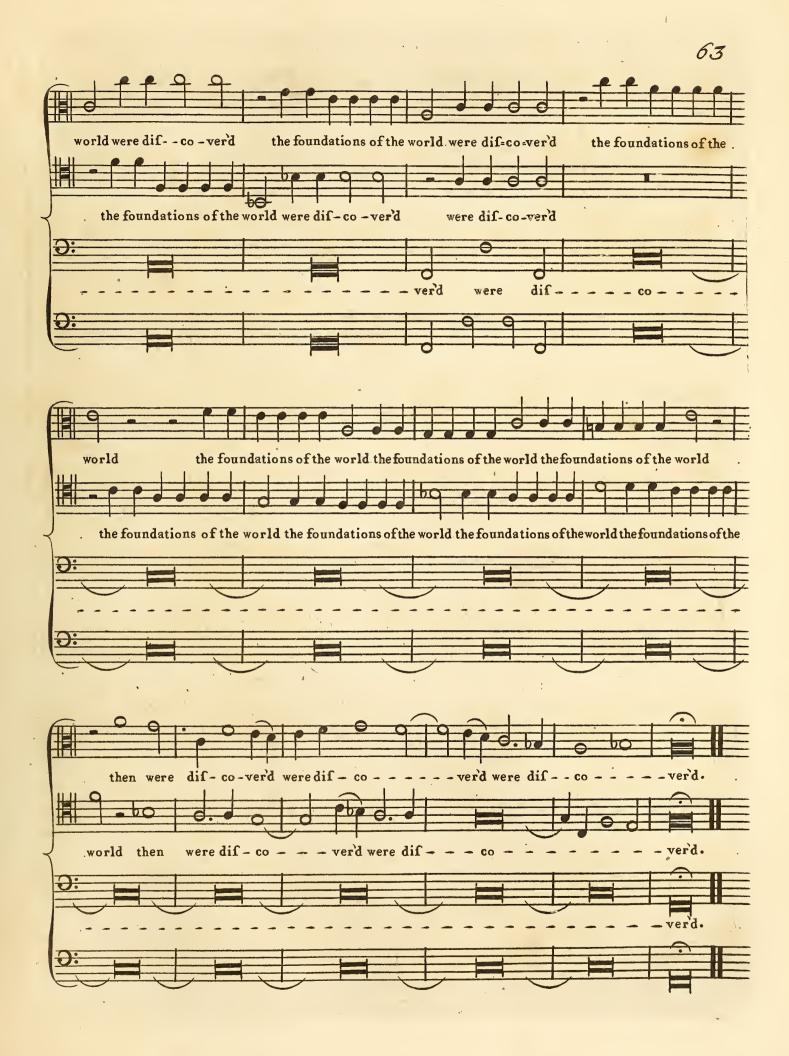


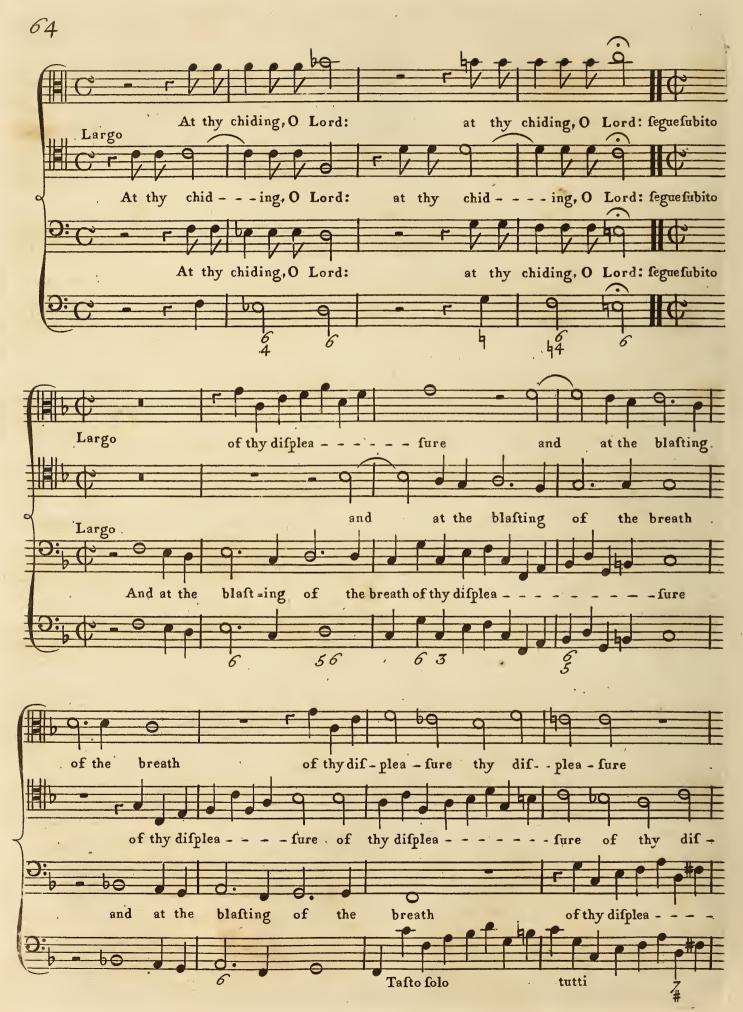


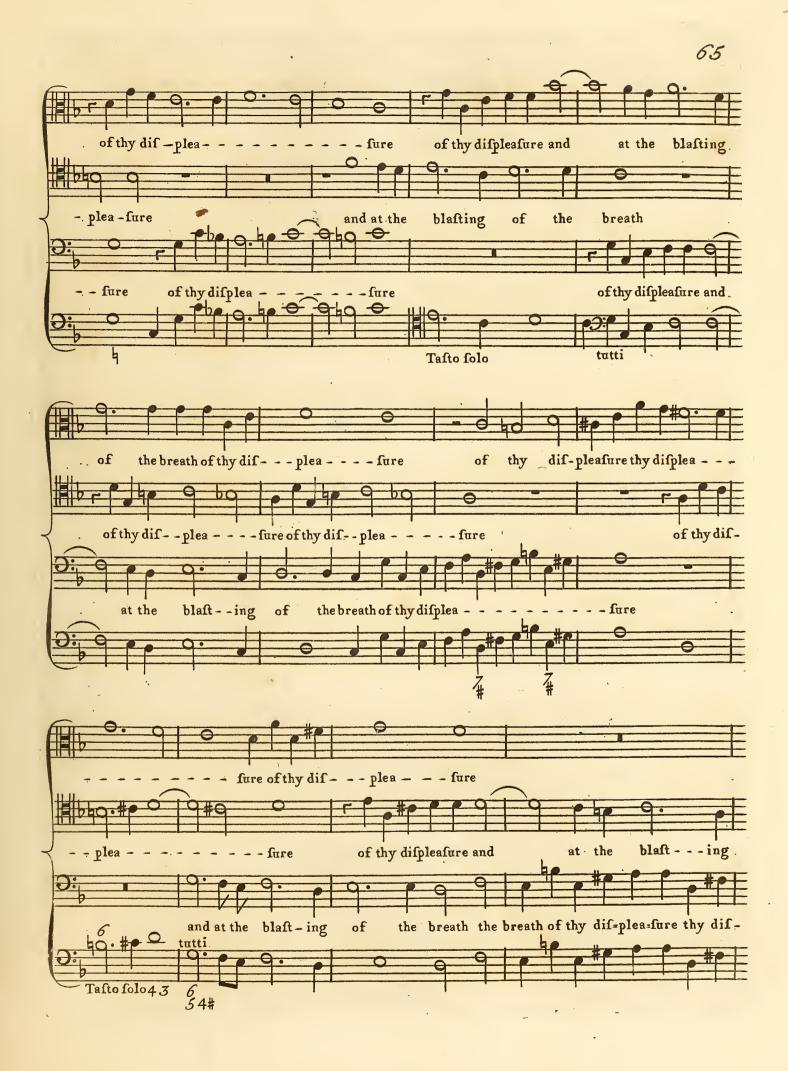
60 Largo, o - - - pen, and the channels of Then the fprings were laid wa pen, and the channels of Then the fprings were laid C ο wa be 6. 0 - - - - pen, and the channels of Then the fprings were laid - ters, and the channels of - - - ters, then the fprings were laid wa -0 -H wa - - - - ters, then the fprings were laid. - ters, and the channels of 0 Ð - ters, and the channels of wa - - - - ters, then the fprings were laid - pen, and the channels of and the channels of wa - - - ters wa -10. and the channels of - - ters pen, wa -Ð: - pen, and the channels of wa 50 4



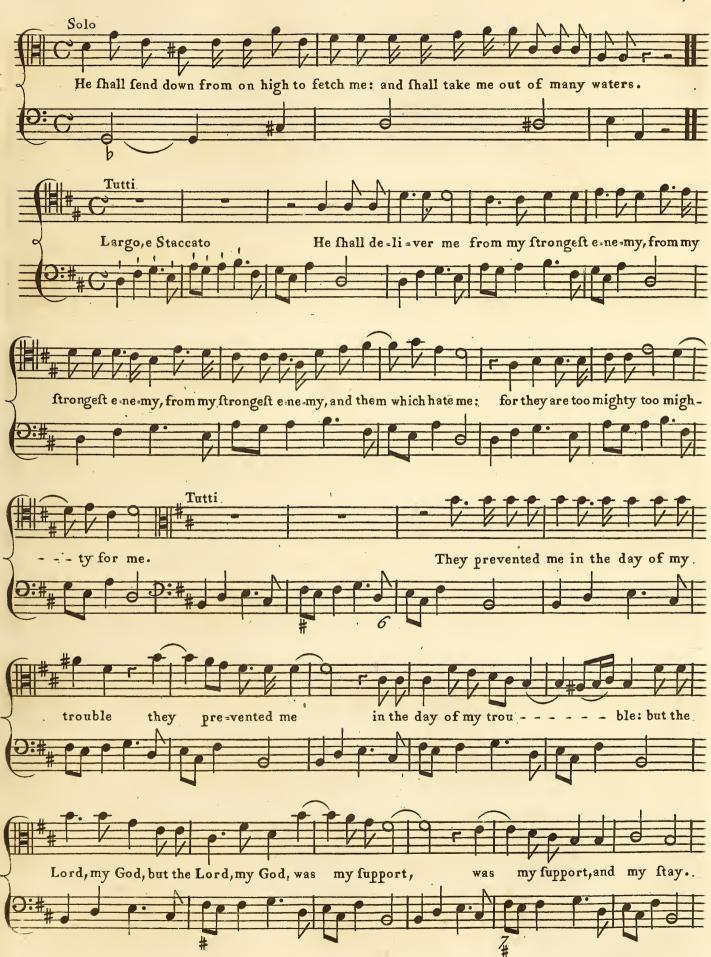


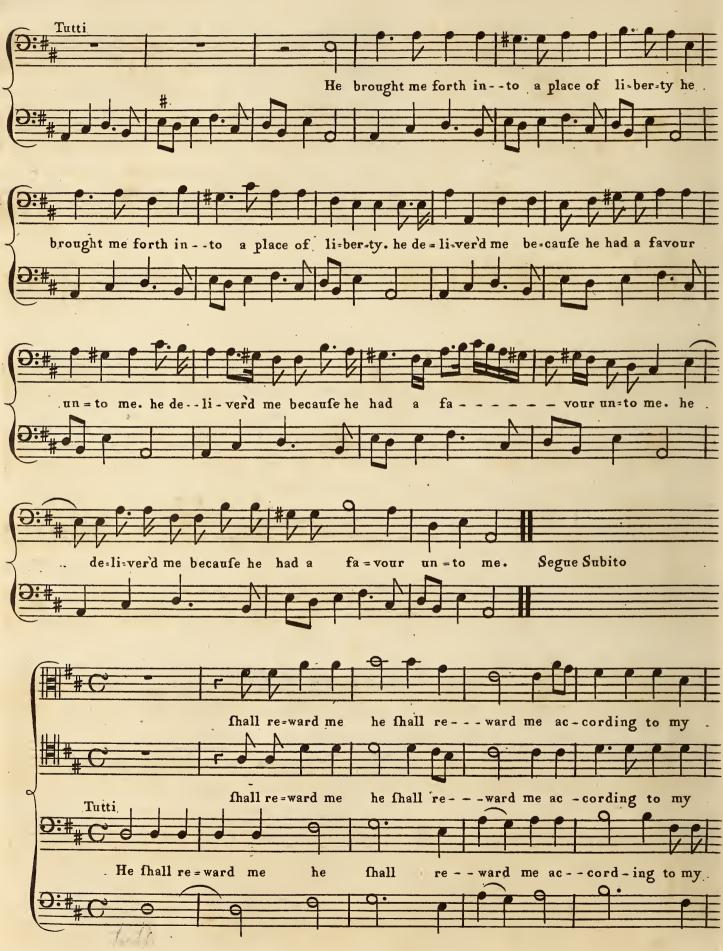


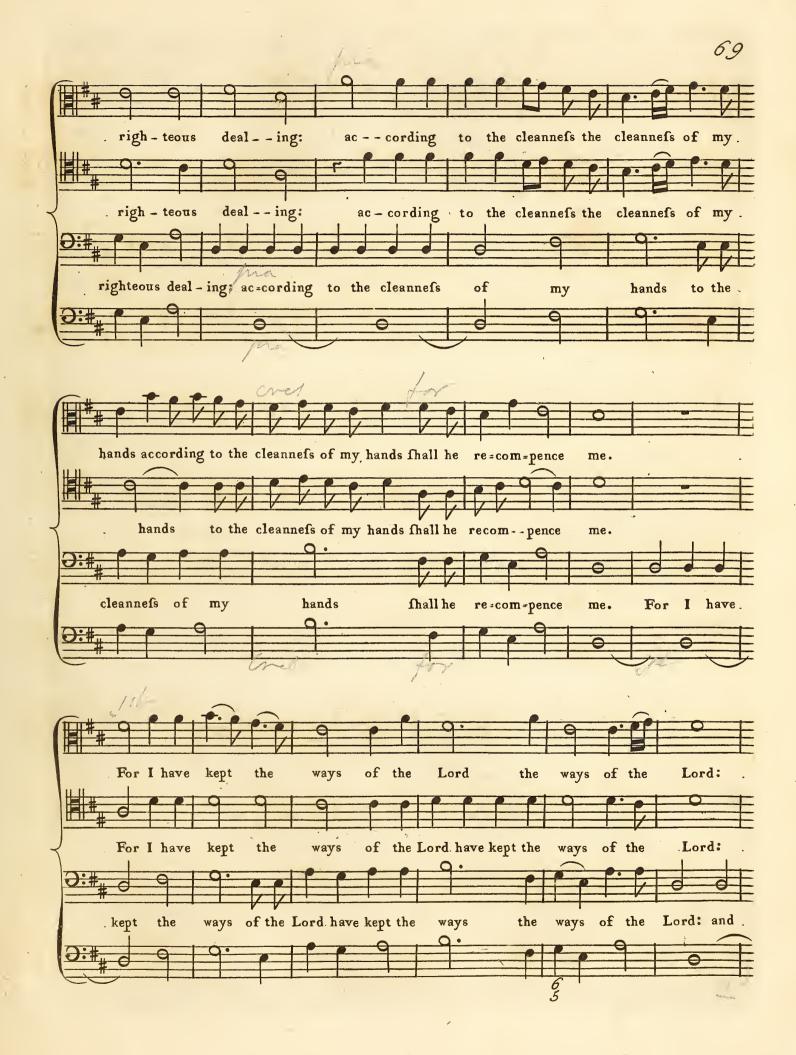






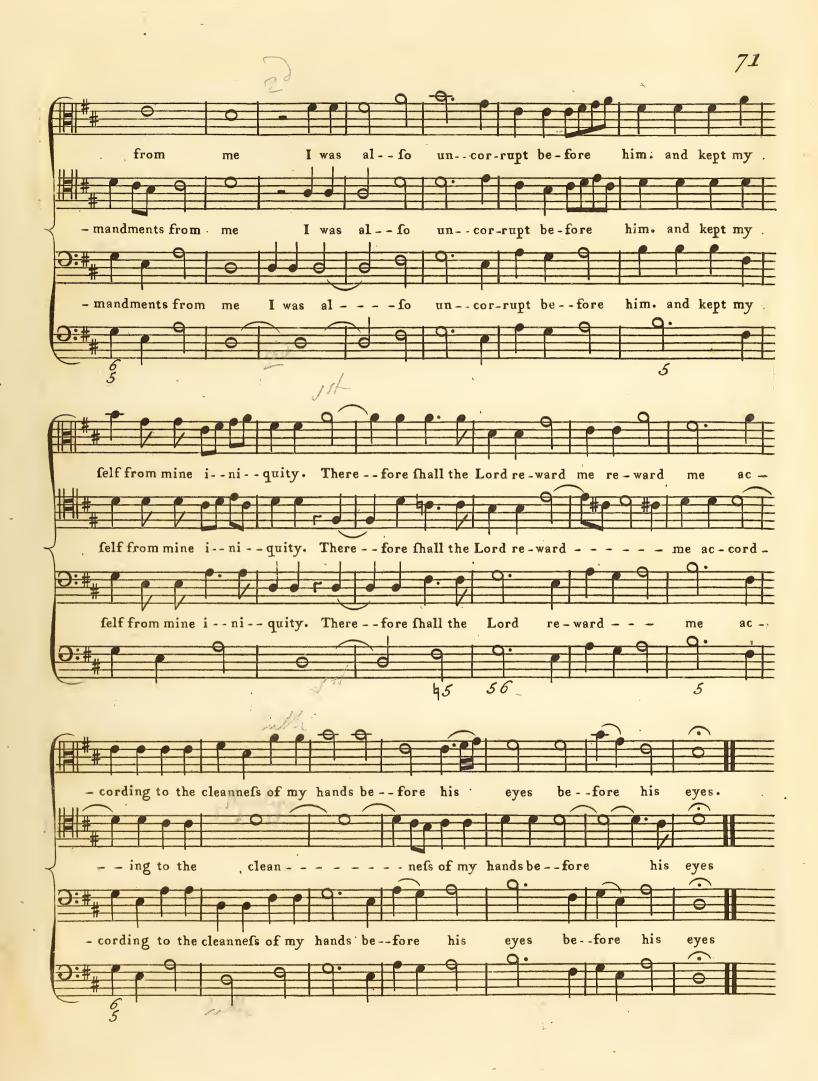


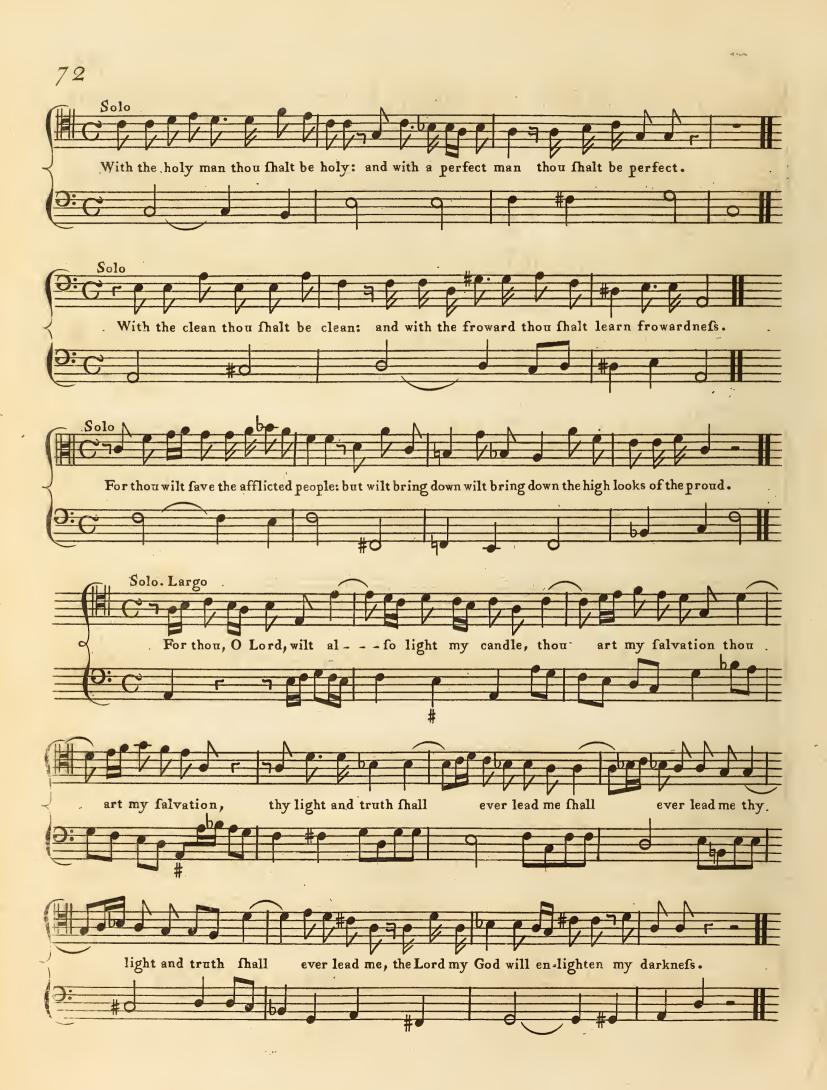




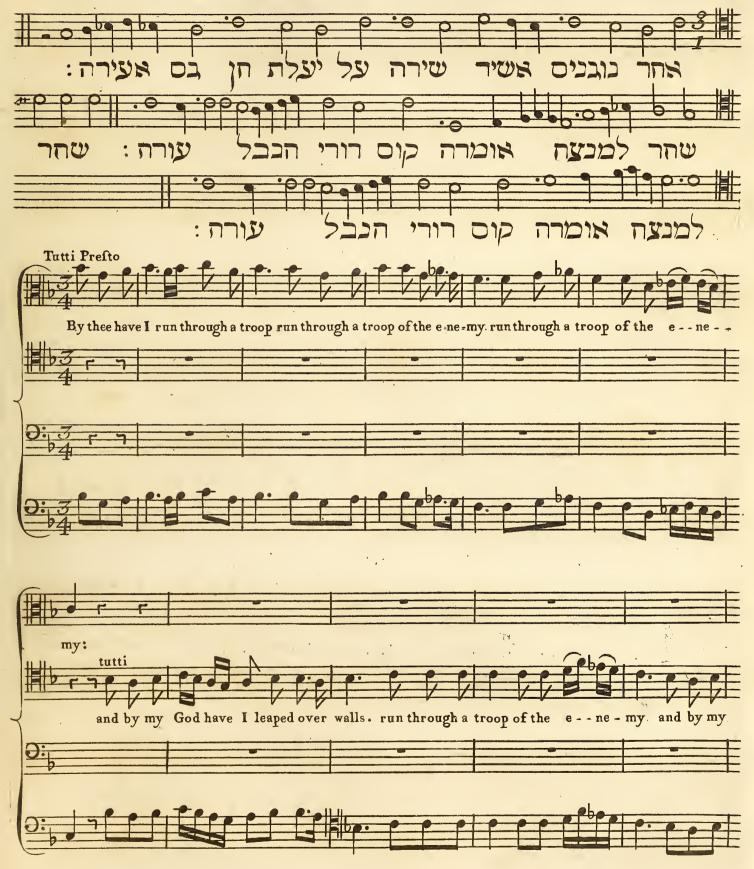
70 0 and have for - - fa - - - ken not my have not for - fa -- ken my God have not for -- fa - ken God not for fa-ken my my <del>:#</del> e have not for - fa--ken my God have not for -- fa-ken my God not for - fa-ken my, 5 Dette God. For all his judgments have been be = fore me. for all his judgments have been be -God. For all his judgments have been be=fore me. for all his judgments have been have been <del>:</del> God. For all his judgments have been be=fore me for all his judgments-have been have. 5 - - fore and I have not caft out I have not caft out his com--mand -- ments. me. and I have not caft out I have not caft out his commandments his combe-fore me. e C been be - fore me. and I have I have not caft not caft out out his com.-# 5 45

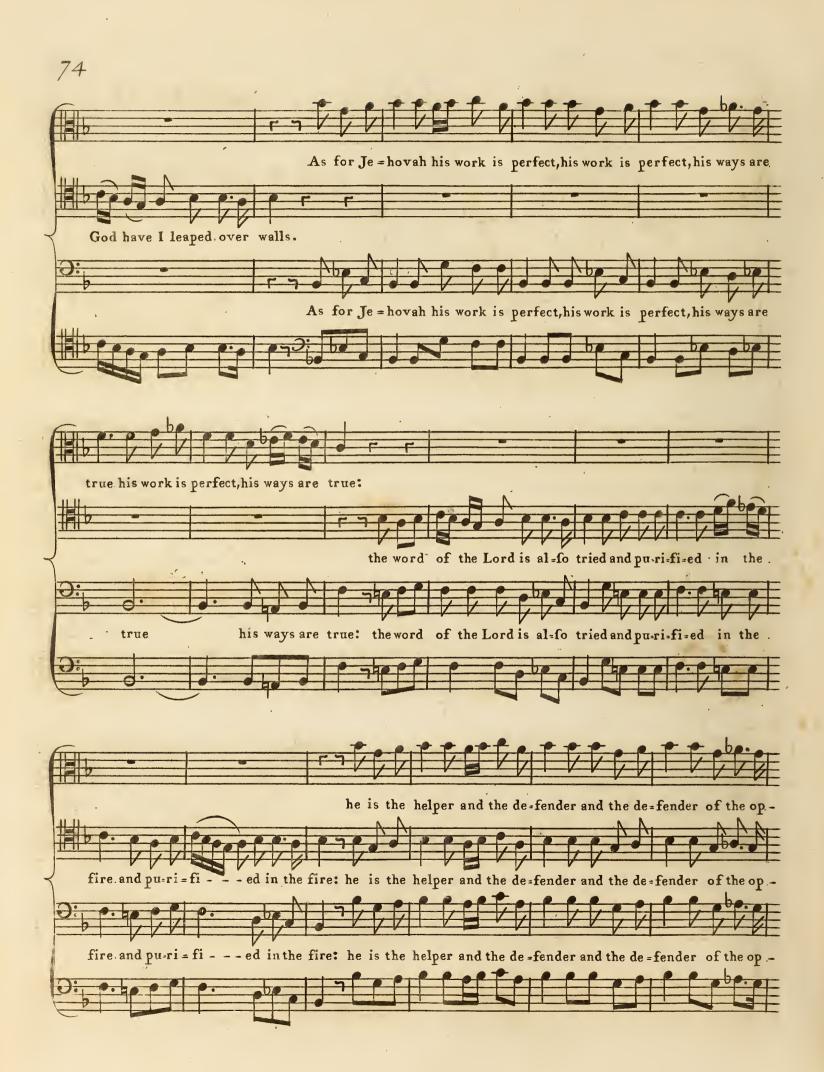
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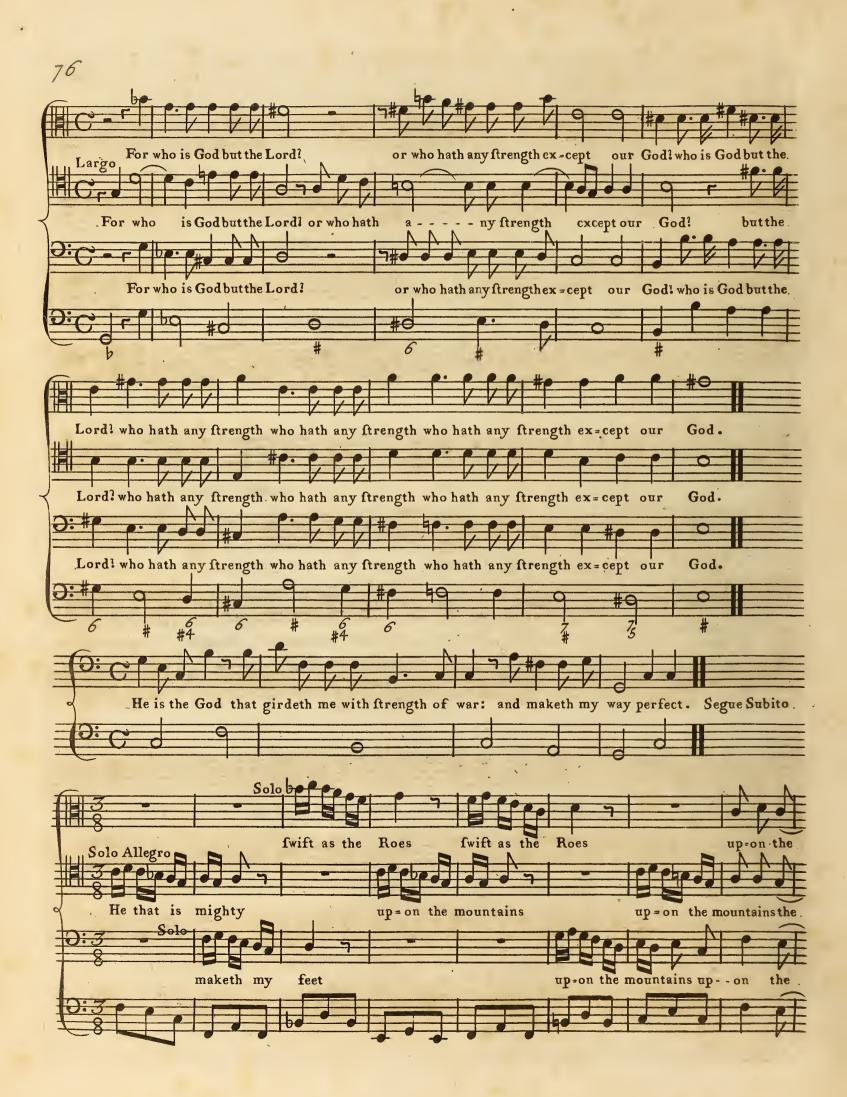


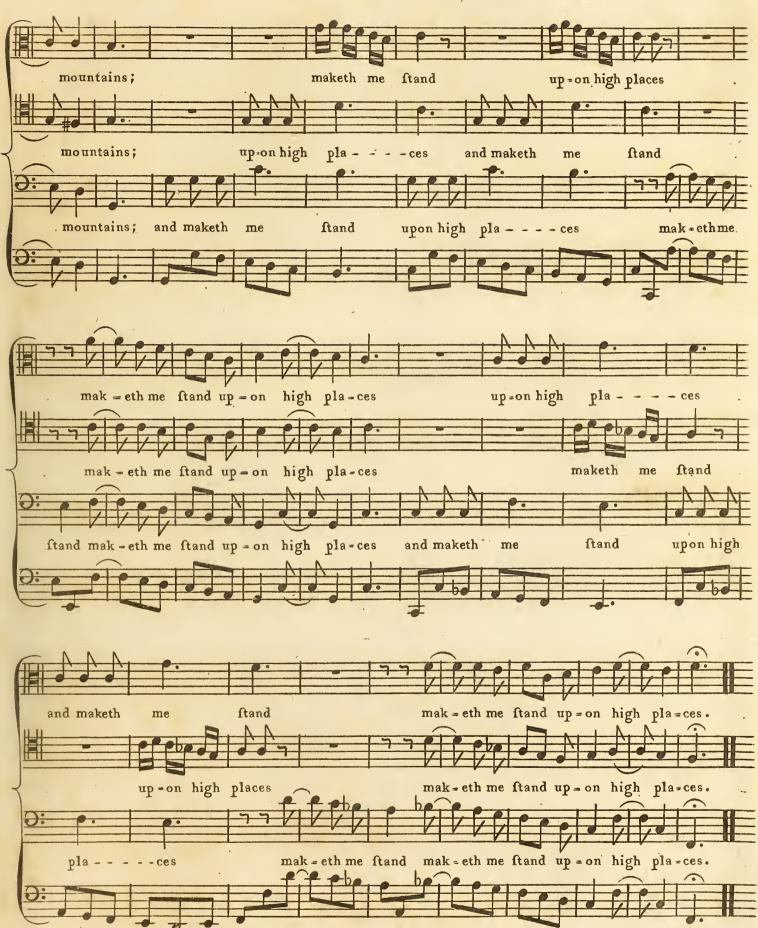
## Intonation of the Spanish Jews upon the Hymn אחר נוגנים וגו׳

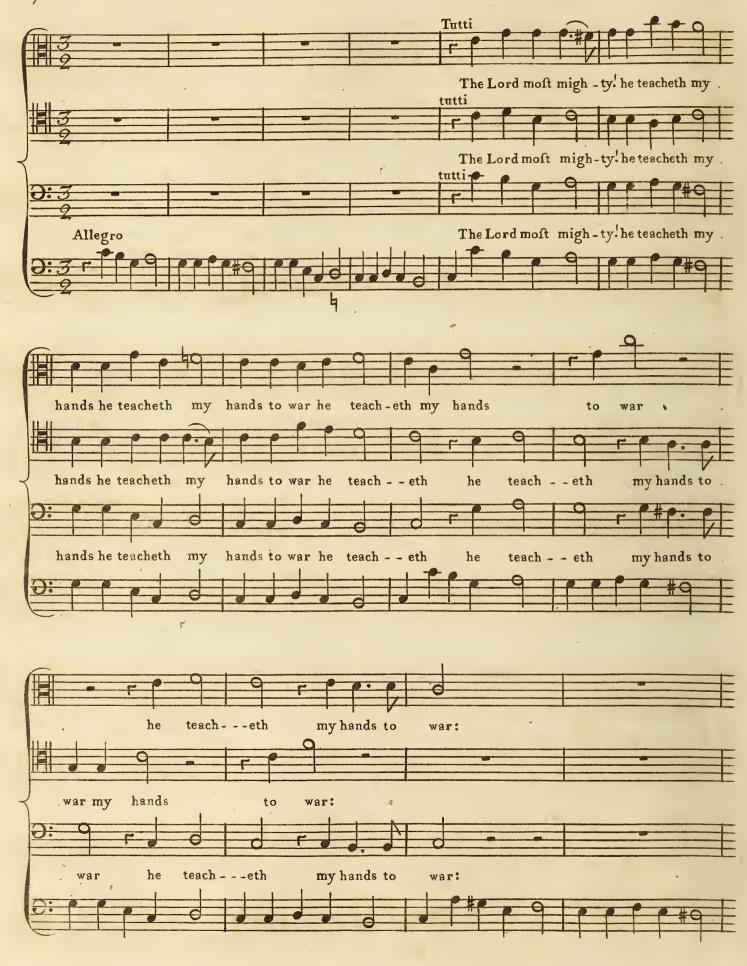


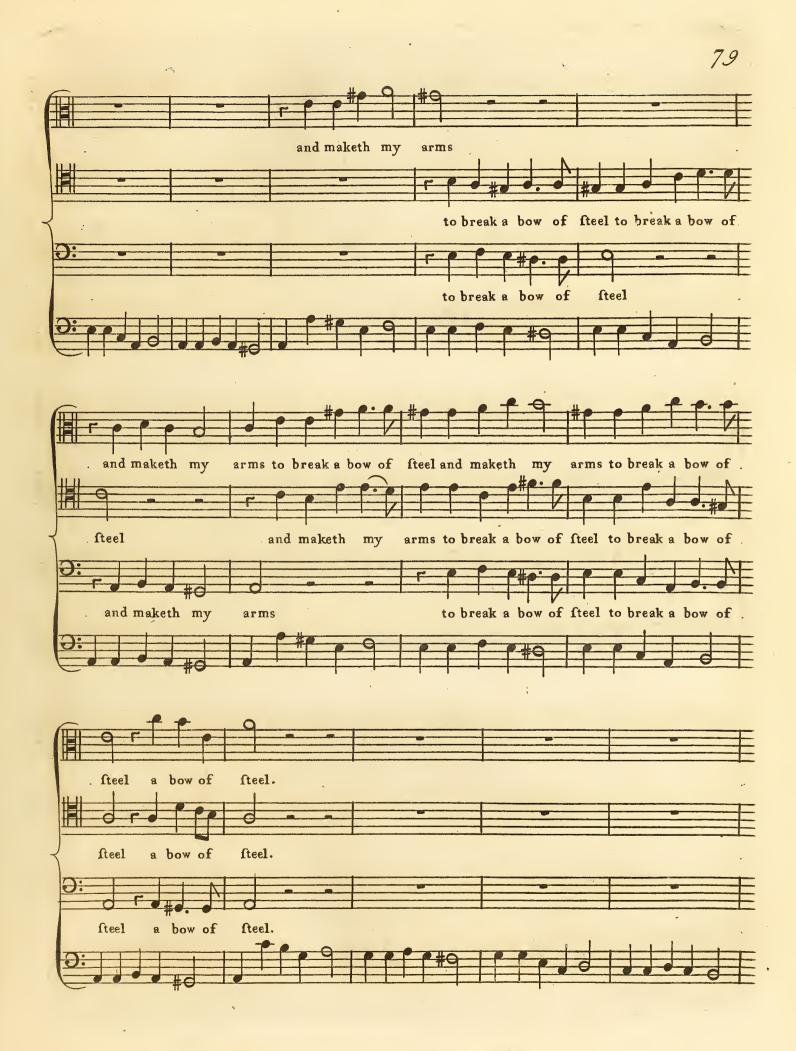


75 -preft and the de-fender of the op-preft. - preft, and the de-fender of the op-preft. the Lord is nigh to them that call up = on him he is a . 00 borbo 00 7-0 - preft and the de-fender of the op-preft. the Lord is nigh to them that call up=on him he is a the Lord is nigh to them that call up fhield to them that truft in him to them that truft in him he is a fhield. the Lordis nigh to them that callup fhield to them that truft in him to them that truft in him he is a fhield the Lord is nigh to them that call up -- on him, he is a fhield to them that truft in him, to them that truft in him he is a fhield. Segue . - on him, he is a shield to them that trust in him, to them that trust in him he is a shield. Segue 0. Segue . - on him, he is a shield to them that trust in him, to them that trust in him he is a shield.

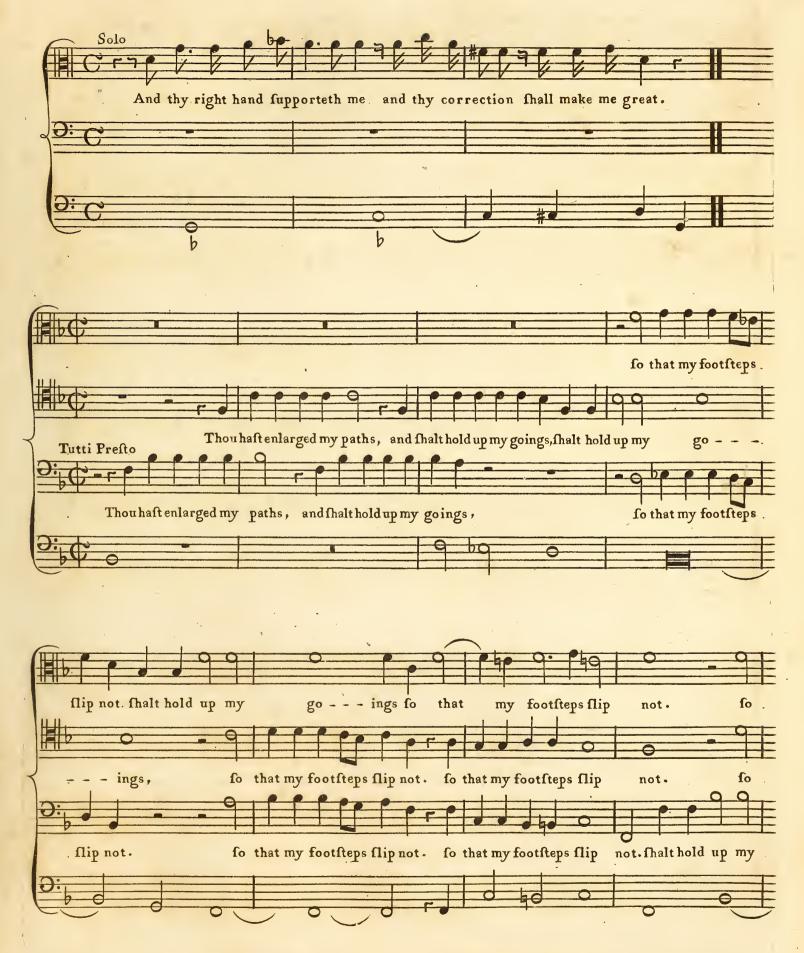








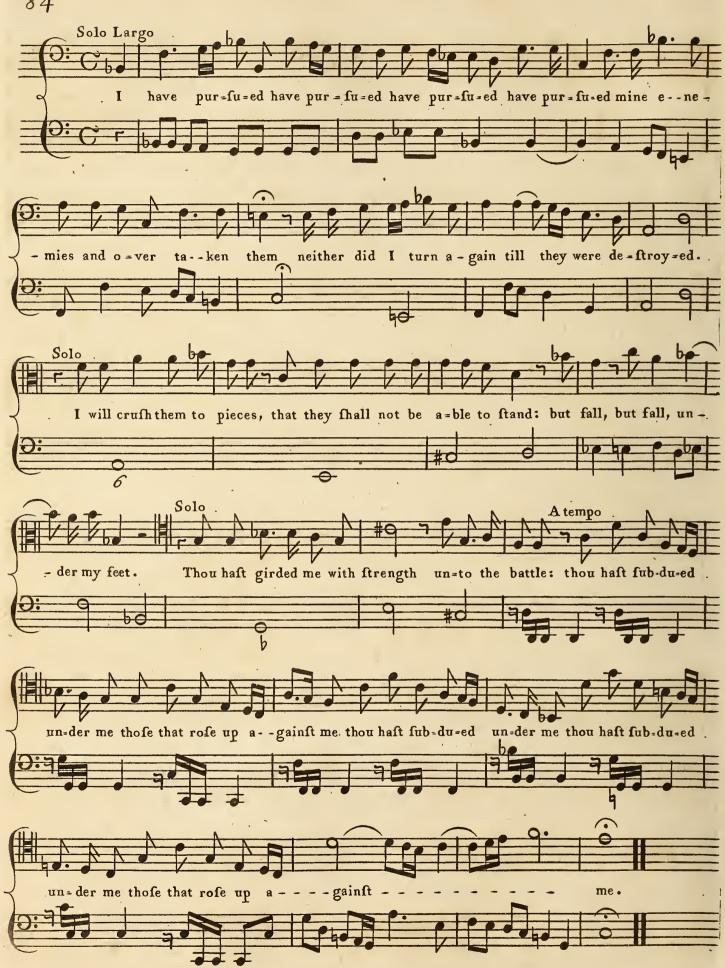






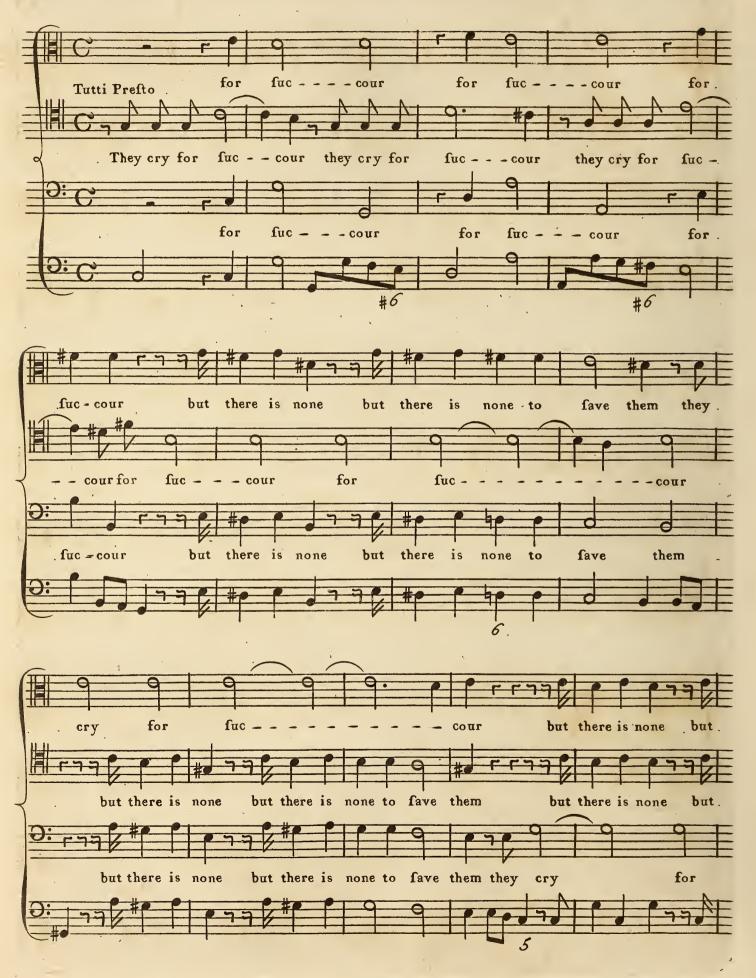
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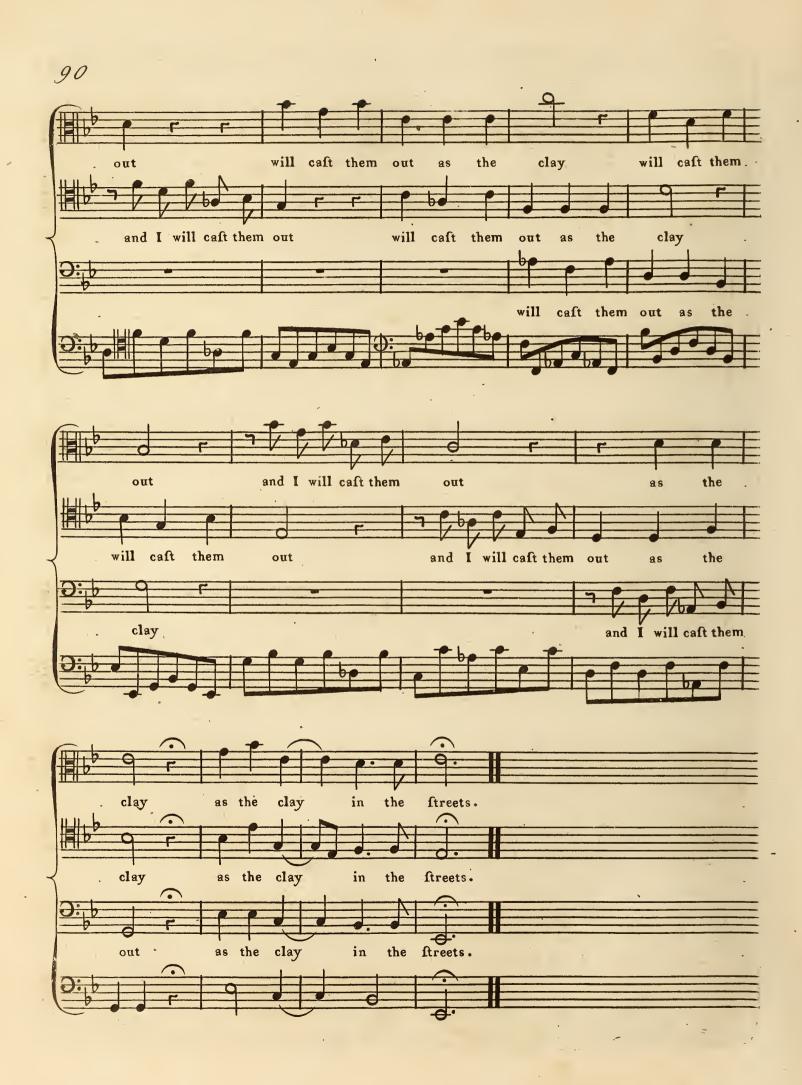
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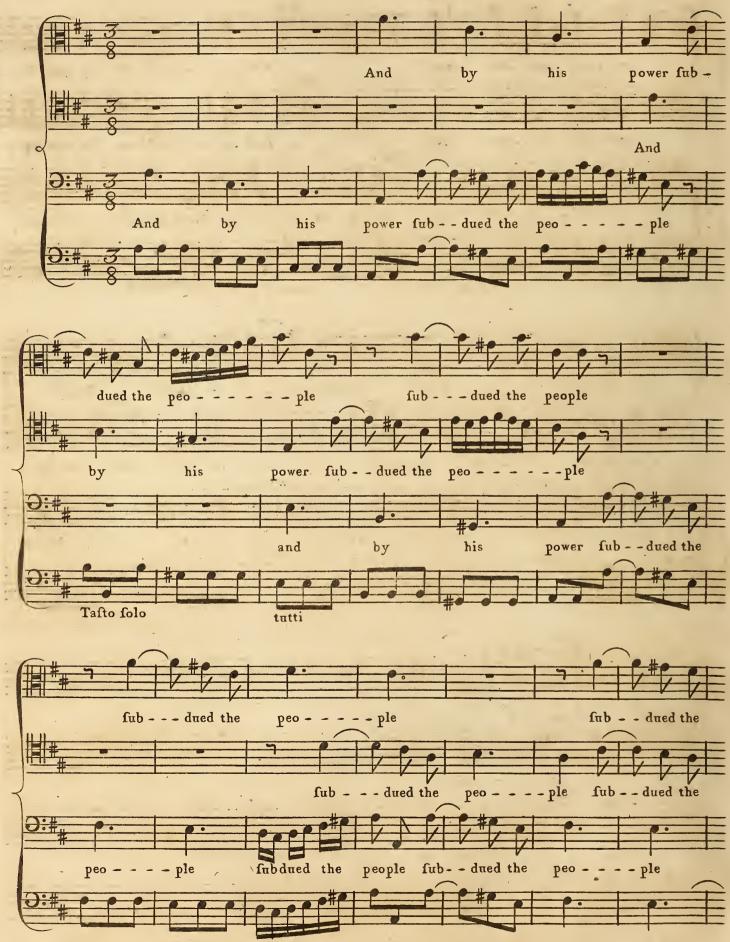


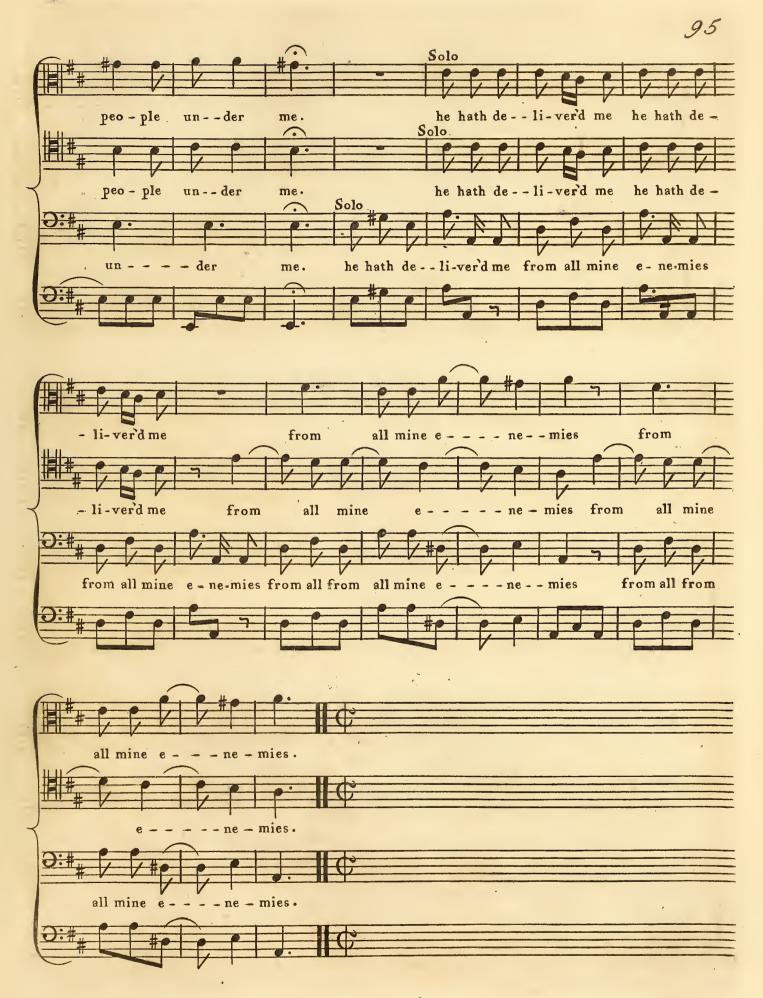






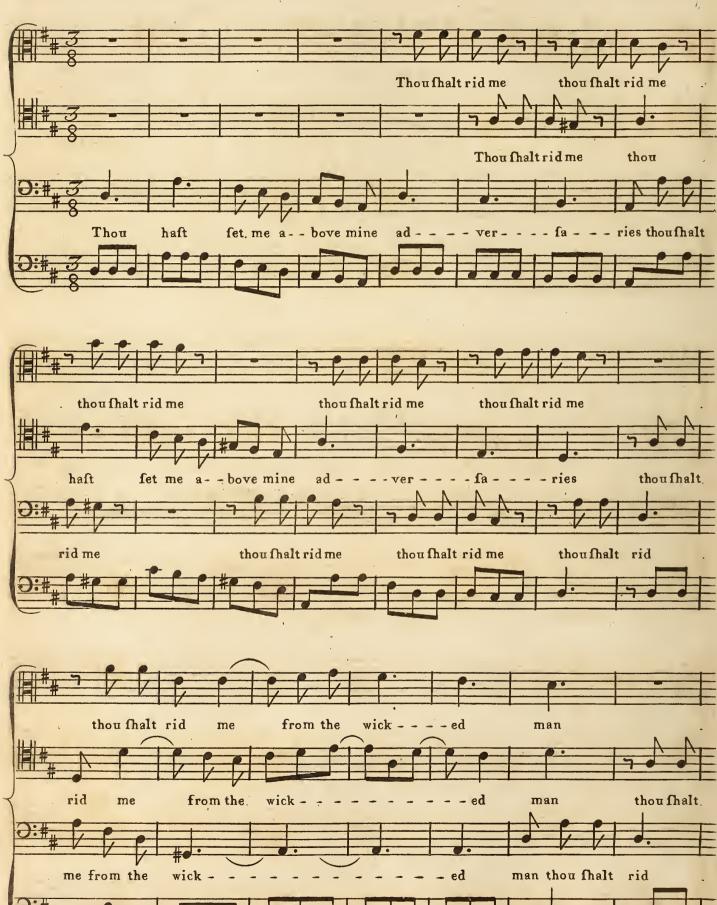
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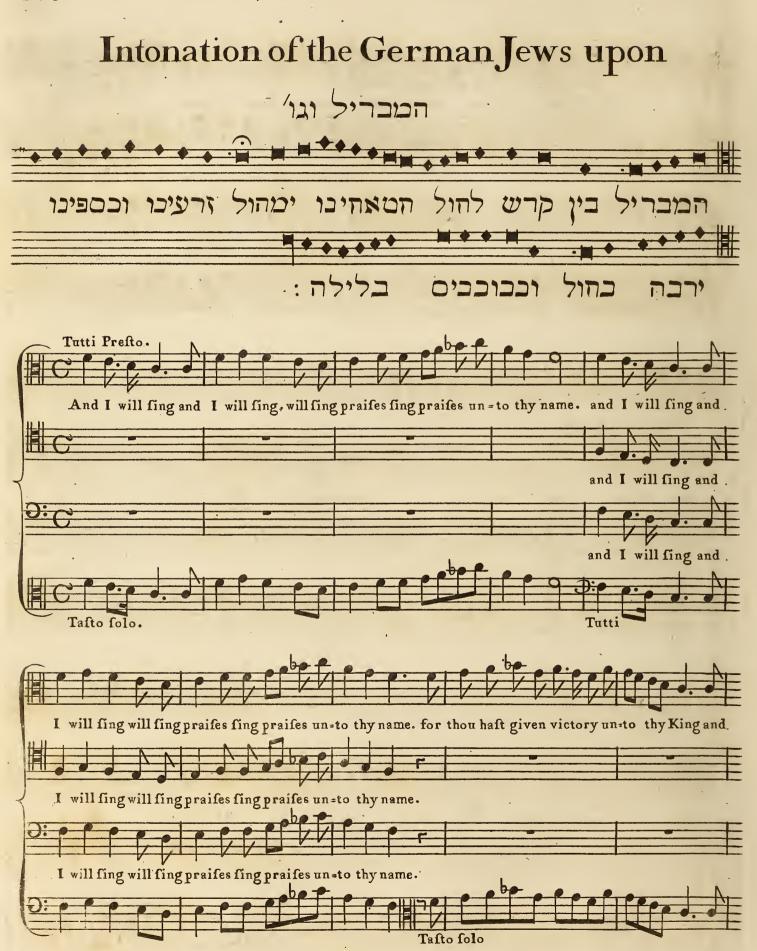


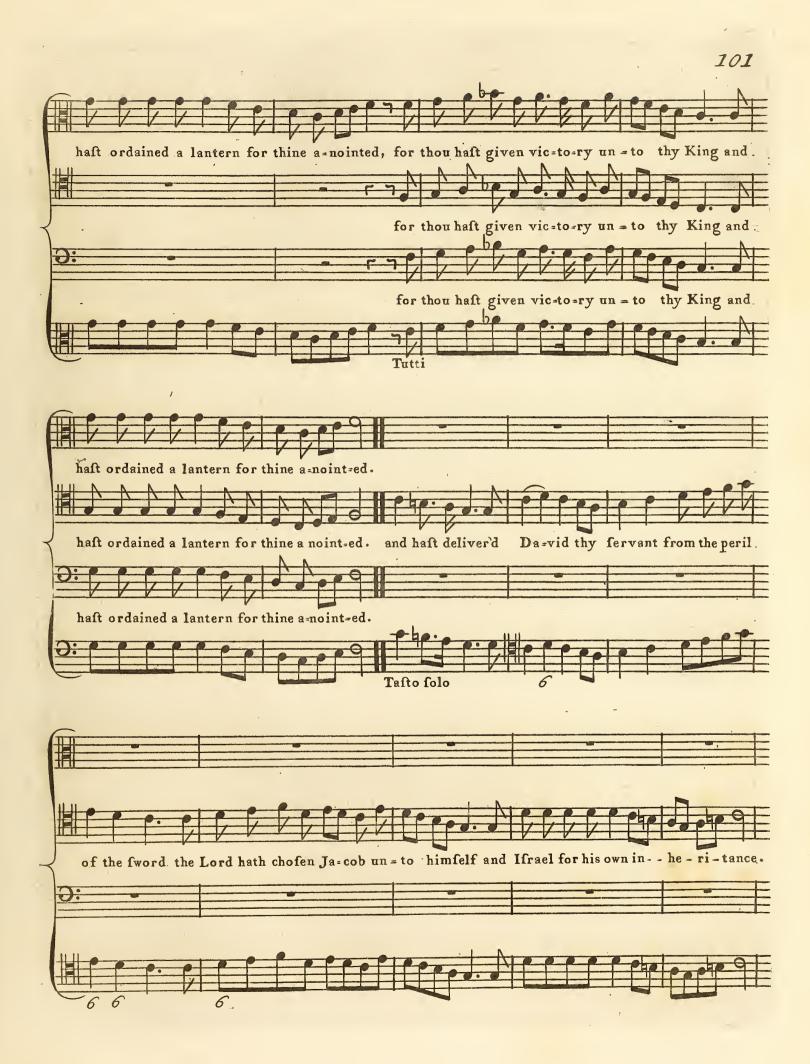












102



103 Largo afsai. Ifrael for his own in - - he - ri - tance. He giveth great de - - - li - - -- vrance de - -000 Israel for his own in -- he - ri - tance. He giveth great de - - - li - - - v'rance de -Ð: He giveth great deliv'rance de -Ifrael for his own in - - he - ri - tance. he giveth great de - - li - - - v'rance - - - li - - vrance livrance de -- li - vrance he giveth great de - - li - - - - - vrance de - - li - - vrance un=to his . Ð - li - - vrance he giveth great de -liv'rance de -li -- - - vrance un un-to his King un-to his King, and prof-pe - ri - - ty: great Segue Subito un-to his King and great prof -- pe -- ri -- - ty: King and great prof - - pe - - ri - - - ty: - to his King un-to his King





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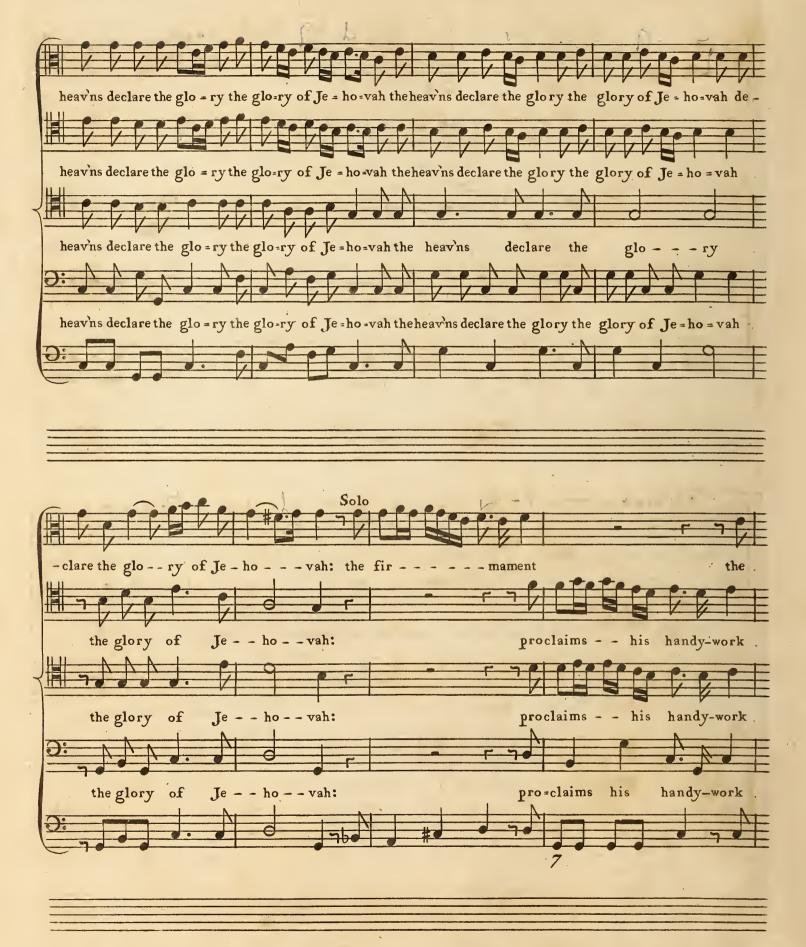
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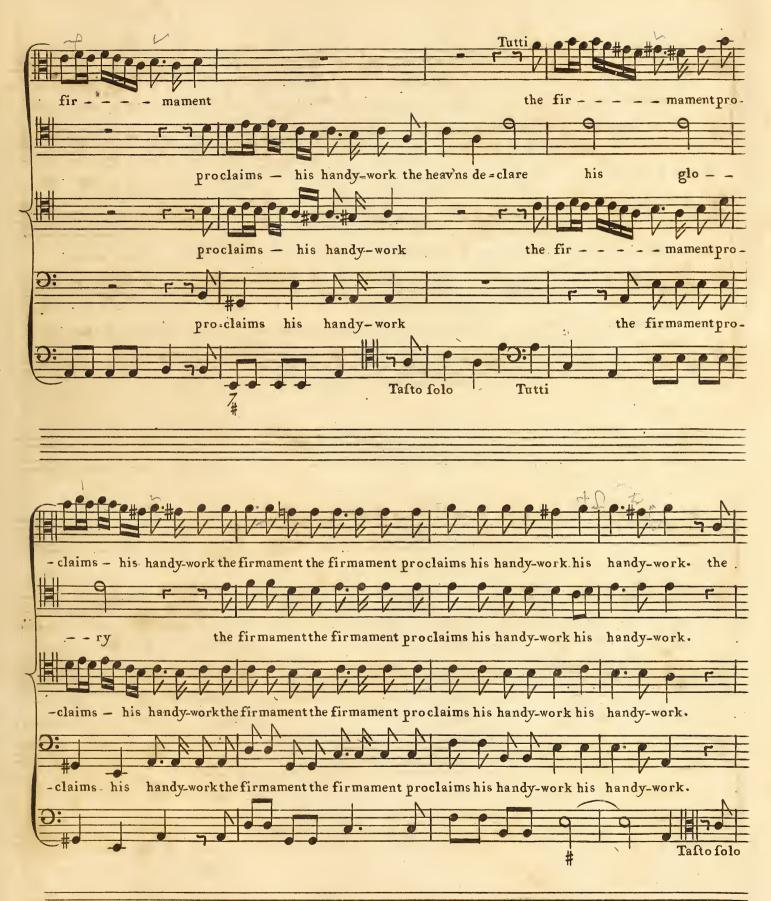


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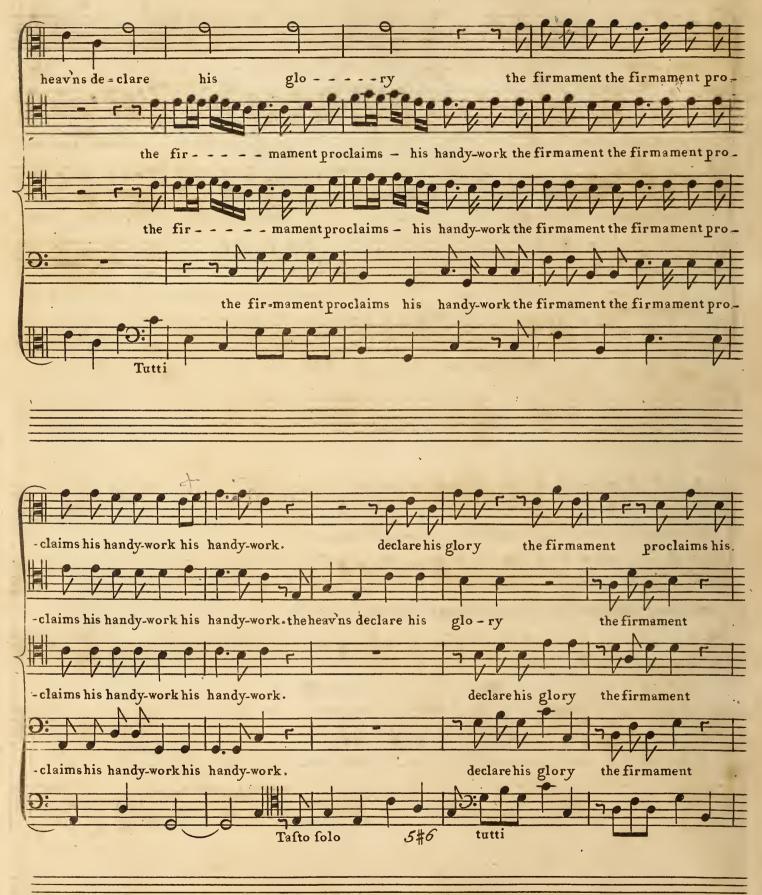


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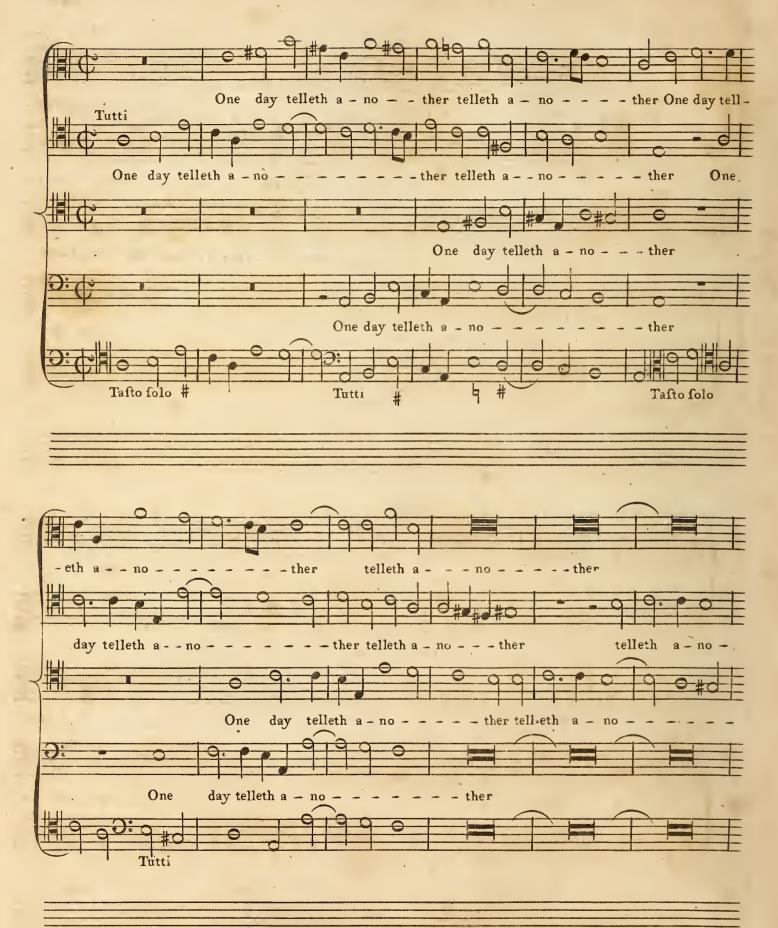




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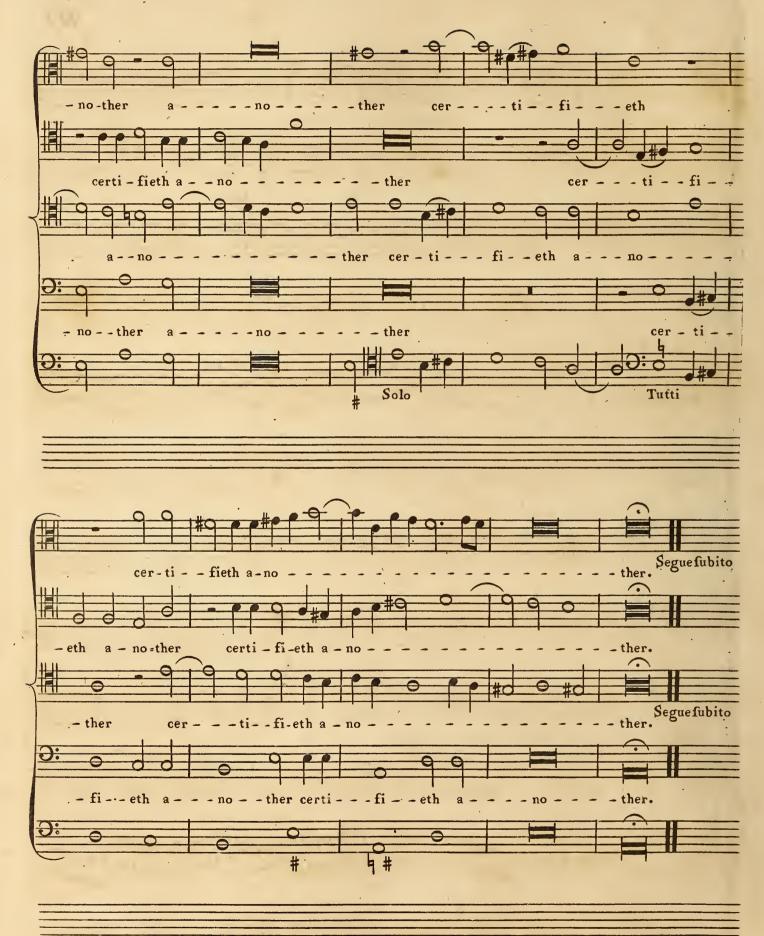


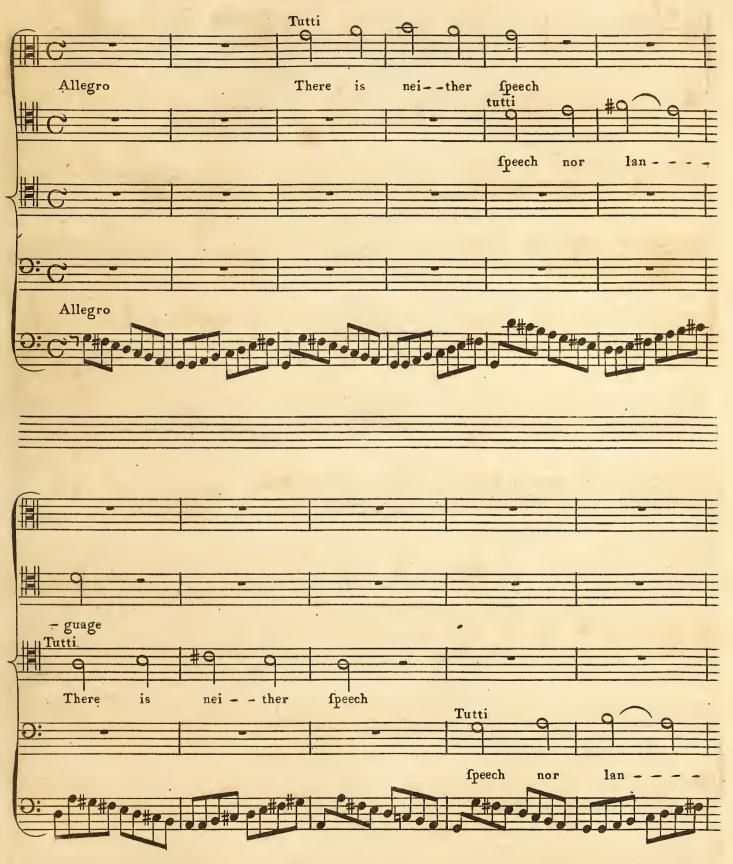
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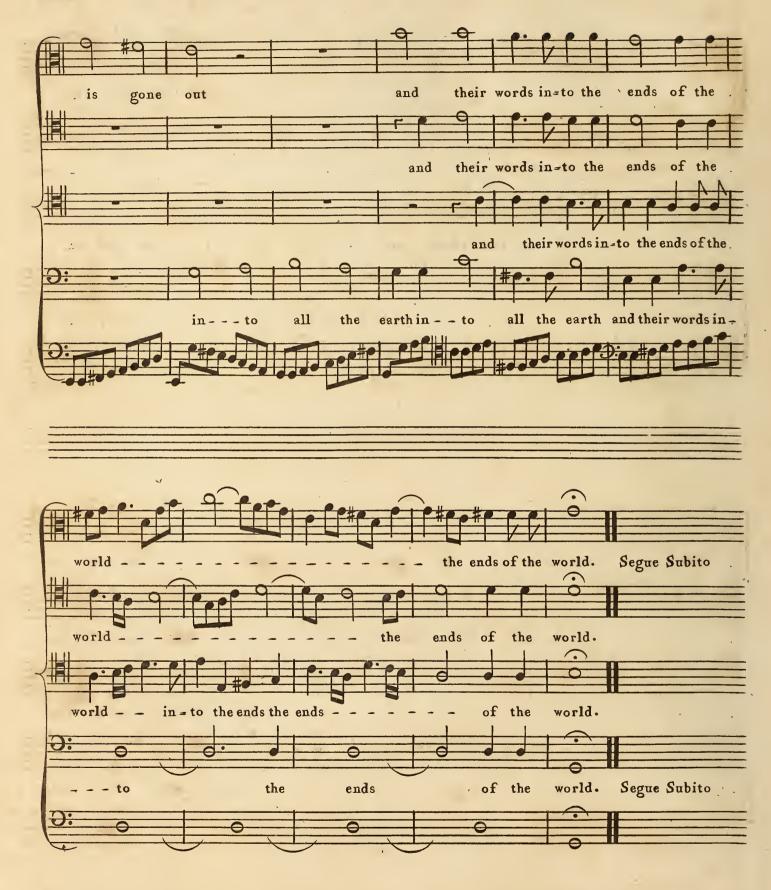
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.in - - - to all the earth and their words in - - to the ends of the world. and their words in - - to the ends of the world. earth and their words in - - to the ends of the world. Ð: ends of the and their words in - - to the world. their found is all the earth and their words in=to the ends of the world their found out in - - to gone C their words in =to the ends of the world their found is and gone out i T all the earth and their words in -to the ends of the world in - to their found is gone out in - to all the earth and their words in =to the ends of the world.



0. Tutti, -0-In them he hath plac - - ed Tutti In them he hath plac --- ed hath plac - - - ed a tabertutti 0 plac - ed In them he hath plac - - - ed hath plac - - ed hath tutti 0-**D:#**? 0 In them he hath plac - - ed hath plac - ed ₽. C 0 Tafto folo Tafto folo Tutti #<del>0</del>\* forthe fun for the fun for the fun: . a taber='nacle a ta-ber - - na - - cle <u>9919991#0.</u> 0 a #0 #0 for the fun for the fun: - nacle a forthe ſun ta -- ber - na - cle for the fun: a taber-na-cle 0 10 10.0 **Ð:**# for the fun: a taber - nacle a ta - ber - na - cle #0 0# <del>0 #</del>C Tutti 76 76 6 Ś





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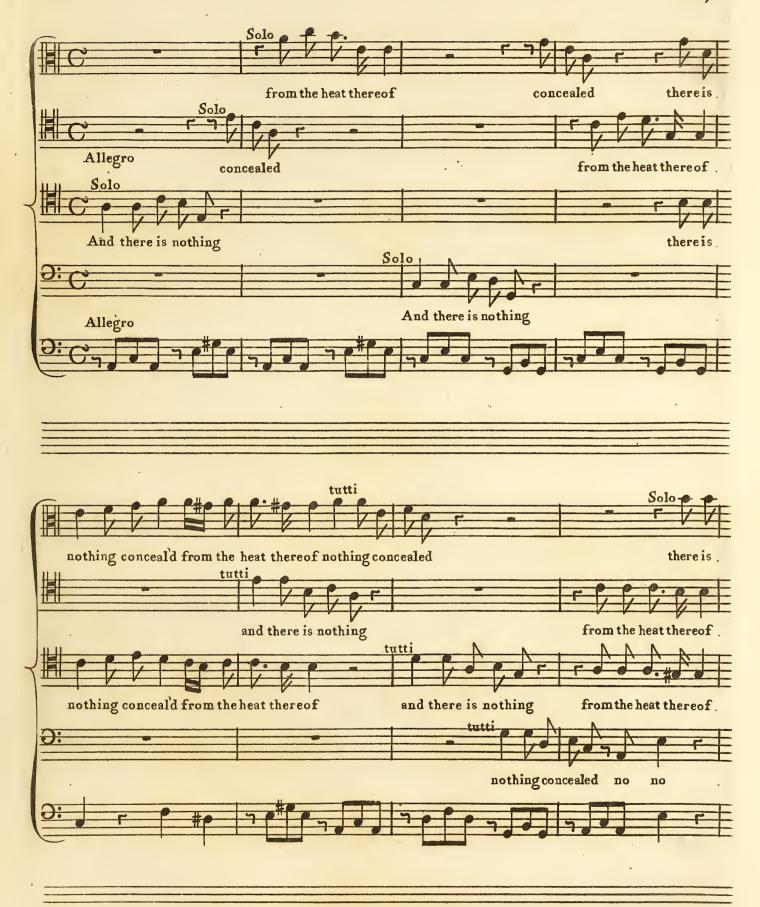


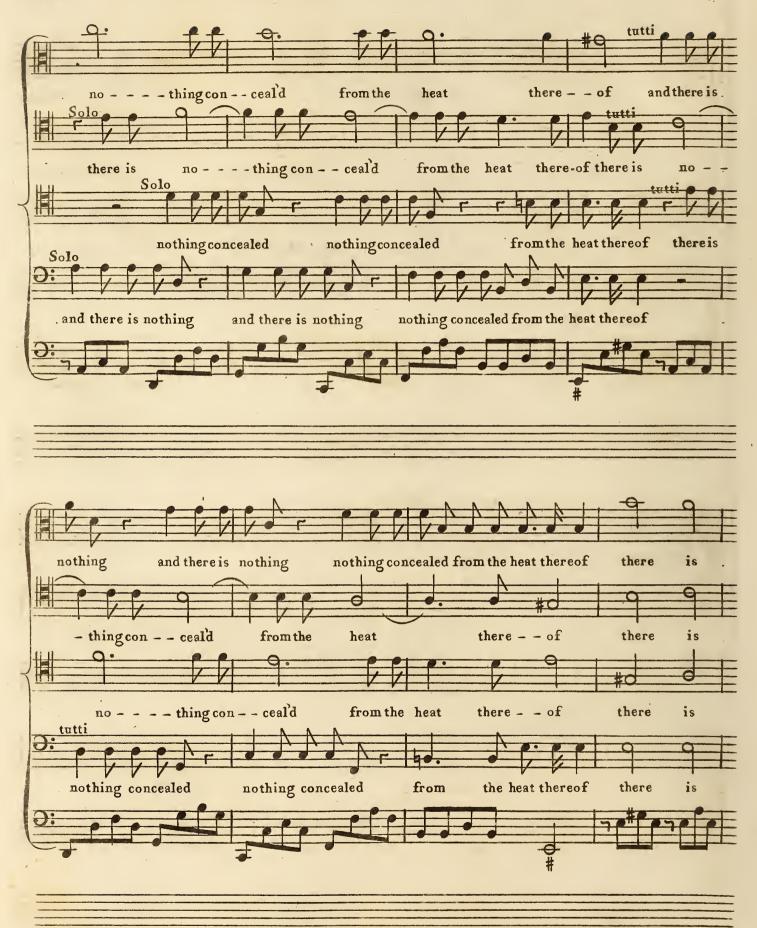
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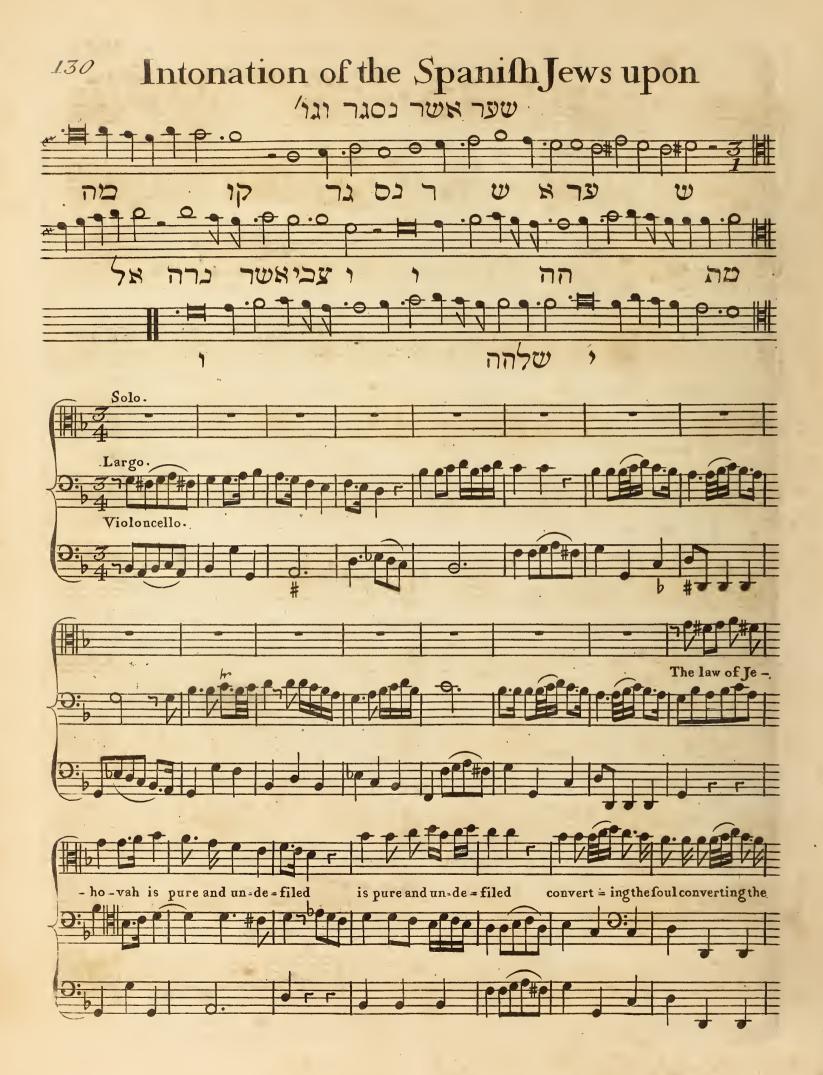
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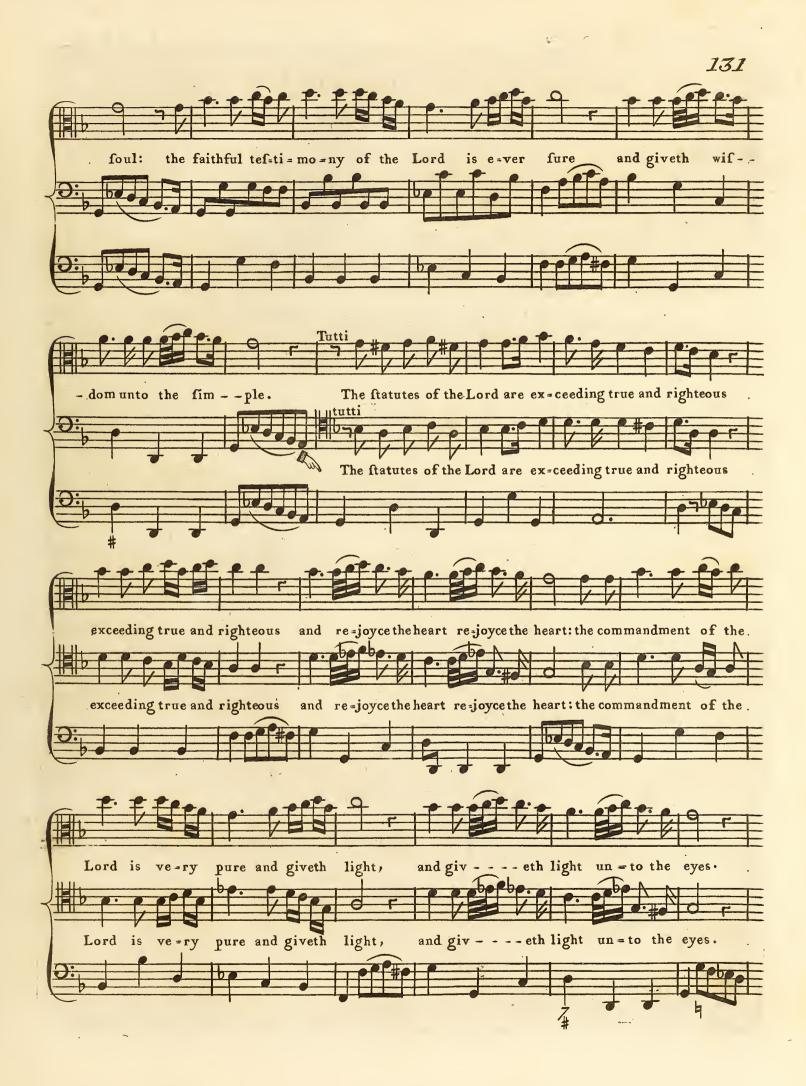


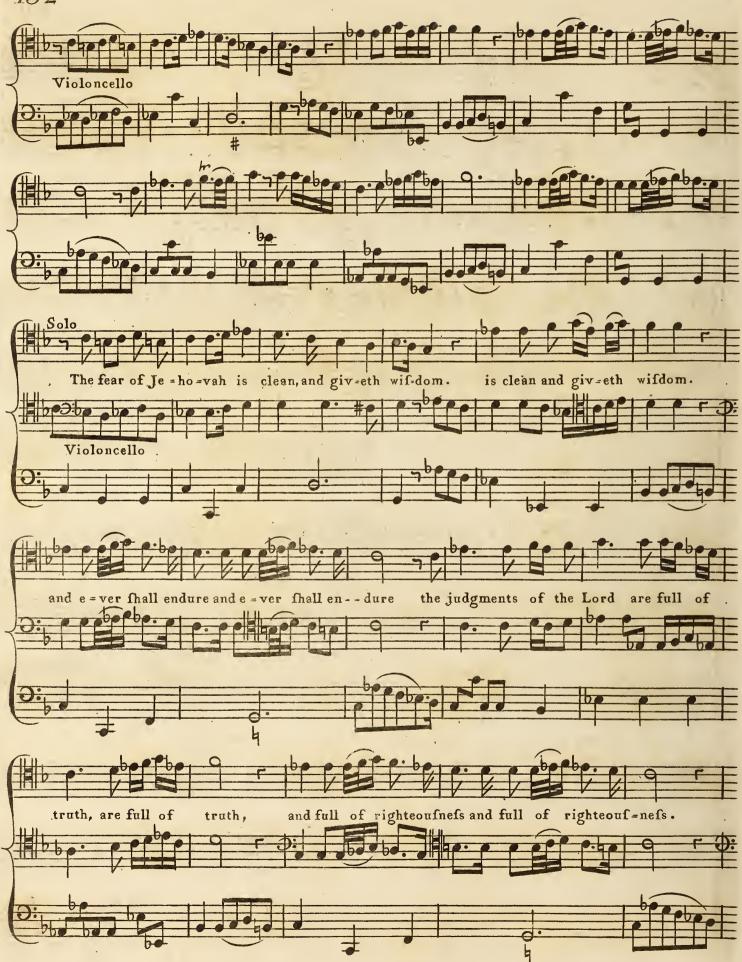




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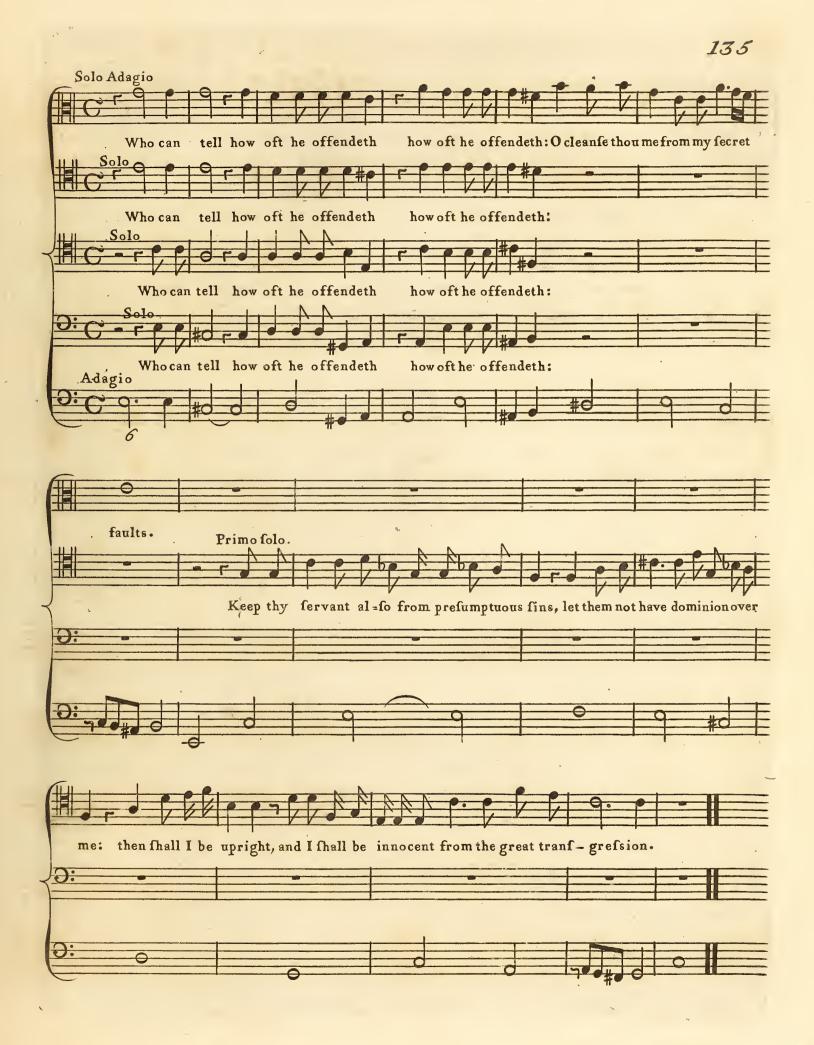




Tutti de = fir = ed, More precious far than fil-ver and more to be yea, more to be de=fir=ed Tutti -#0 700 yea, more to be de=fir=ed . More precious far than fil=ver and more to be de = fir = ed. Tutti FID gold: than much re = fined gold than much re - - fined the ho = ney and the droppings of ho-ney gold: .than much re = fined gold than much re - - fined the ho = ney and the droppings of ho = ney - combs are not fo fweet they. are not fo fweet as they are not fo fweet as -bppbp 10 are not fo fweet as they are not fo - combs are not fo fweet fweet as they. þ Ħ 6#6 #6 6#6

<sup>133</sup> 





## <sup>136</sup> Part of a Greek Chant of the Hypolydian Mode upon a Hymn of Homer to Ceres.

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XX	N N N		× ×	uu u		E EEEC
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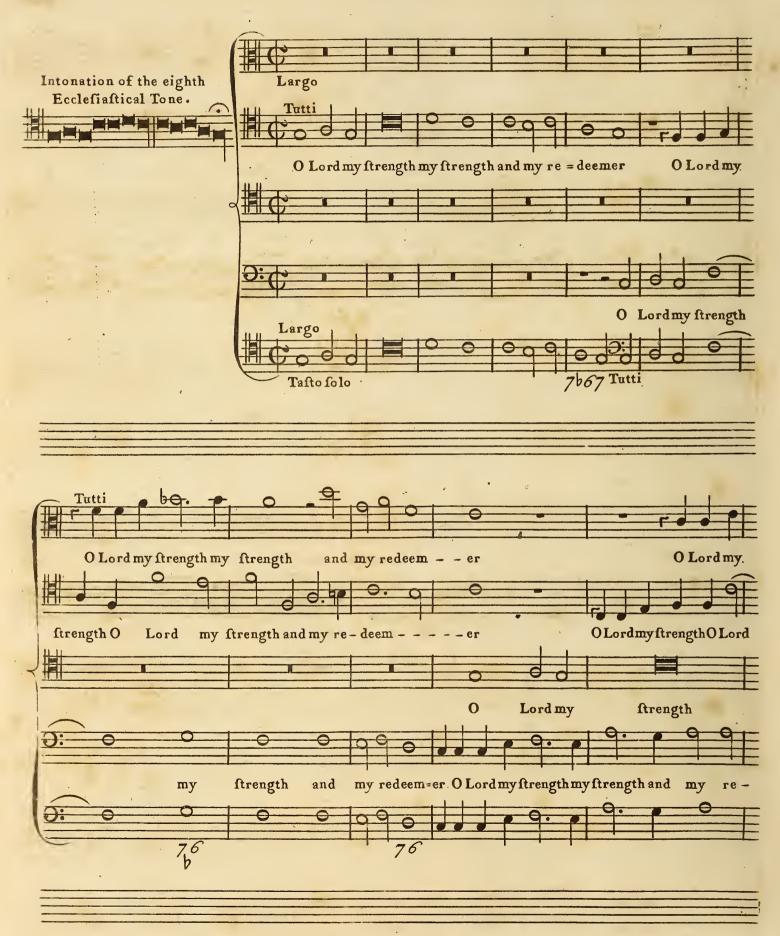










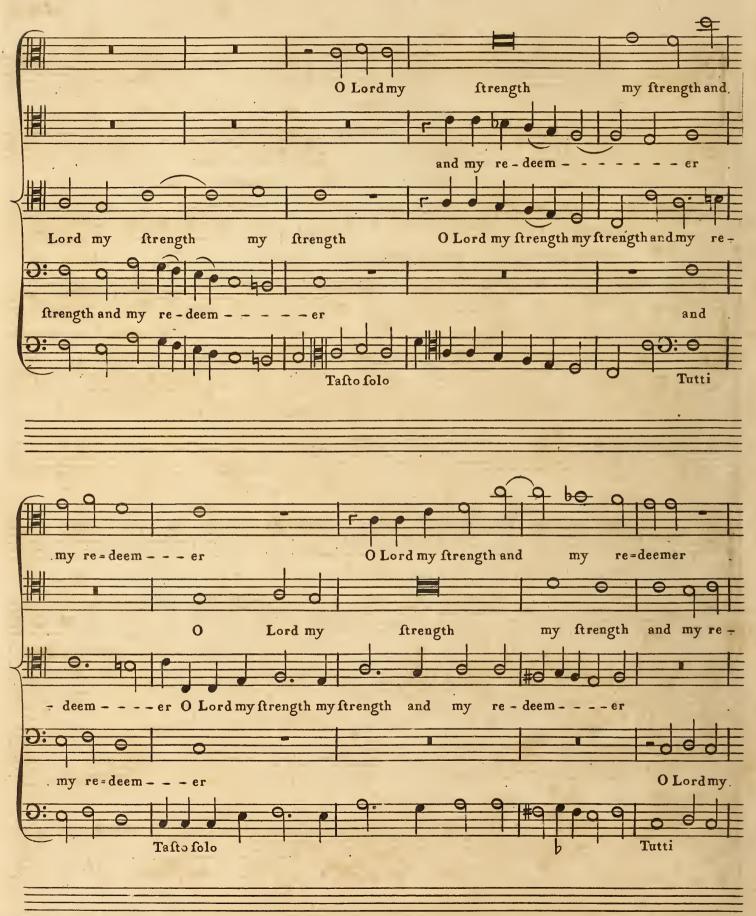


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## PROPOSALS

For Publishing by SUBSCRIPTION,

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REMAINDER OFTHIS

WORK:

## CONDITIONS.

- I. That the remaining Five Volumes will be published, one every Year, till the Whole is completed.
- II. The Price of each Volume One Guinea, to be paid as the Books are delivered.
- The SUBSCRIBERS NAMES to be printed at the Head of each Volume.
- SUBSCRIPTIONS will be taken in by Mr GARTH in Durham; Mr JOHNSON in Cheapfide; Mr WALSH in Catherine-fireet, London; and Mr BREMNER in Edinburgh.