## T HE

Ifirt difly flatus.
© ${ }^{1}$ mollaidely.
國enedefto Altarello..
Patrizio Veneto,









HIs Lond ship'sle
Gomind


## GEORGER.

GE ORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, ©ic. To all to whom thefe Prefents fhall come, Greeting. Whereas our trufty and well beloved JOHN GARTH, of Durbam, hath, by his Petition, humbly prefented unto us, That he has, with great Labour and Trouble, prepared a Mufical Work, to be printed in Eight Volumes Folio, and intitled, The Firft Fifty P falms, fet to Mufic by Benedetto Marcello Patrizio Veneto, and now adapted to the Englifh Verfion by the faid Petitioner, with feveral other Pieces of Vocal and Inftrumental Mufic; and hath therefore humbly befought Us to grant him Our Royal Privilege and Licence for the fole Printing and Publifhing thereof for the Term of Fourteen Years: We being willing to give all due Encouragement to Works of this Nature, are gracioully pleafed to condefcend to his Requeft; and We do therefore, by thefe Prefents, fo far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that Behalf made and provided, grant unto him, the faid JOHNGARTH, his Executors, Adminiftrators, and Affigns, Our Licence for the fole Printing and Publifhing the faid Work, for the Term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the Datc hereof ; ftrictly 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 im. port, buy, vend, utter, or diftribute 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 firt had and obtained, as they will anfwer the contrary at their Perils ; whereof the Commiffioners and other Officers of our Cuftoms, the Mafter, Wardens, and Company of Stationers are to take Notice, that due Obedience may be rendered to Our Pleafure herein declared. Given at our Court at Kenfington, the Twenty-firt Day of May 1756, in the Twenty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majefy's Command,

# P R E F A C E <br> TOTHE <br> <br> ORIGINAL WORK. 

 <br> <br> ORIGINAL WORK.}

Tthe firt Verfes of the feventeenth Pfalm is adapted a very ancient Greek Air fet originally in the Lydian Mode, to an Hymn of Dionyfus to the Sun. This curious and valuable Remains of that divine Mufic, which is now loft, we have interpreted by the Help of the Diagrams of mufical Characters given us by Alypius and Gaudentius, and drawn out as accurately as might be, according to our common modern Practice. 'Tis true thefe Philofophers have given us iome Characters entirely different from thofe in the Piece before us, though called by the fame Names; and particularly the Hypate Meson is mark²d by Alypius not only with the lels and greater Sigma $(\sigma)$ and ( $\Sigma$ ) but alfo with this Character (c); and the Parhypate Meson with orher Signs much different from each orher.

It is fufficiently known that the Syfema 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 Muficians. And therefore from the graveft Chord Hypate Hypaton (excepting the Proslambanomenos, which was added below it by Pytbagoras) was tormed the Firft Tetrachord Hypaton by three continued Intervals to the Hypate Meson, from which the Second took its Beginning, afeending to the Mese. According to Plutarch, the 1 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 Firft and graveft Chord of this Inftrument was the Parhypate Hypaton, which, being in Sefquitertian Proportion with the Second the Parhypate Meson, produced the Diatefaron; in fefquialteral Proportion with the Lichanos Meson or Meson Diatonos, the Diapente; and in duple Proportion with the Trite Diezeugmenon the Fourth and laft, the Diapajon.

From the Two abovementioned Terrachords, rais'd a Diapafon, were deriv'd the other Two: fo that the Hypate Meson, in fefquitertian Proportion with the Hypate Hypaton; being the acute Term of the Firft and Third Tetrachords was, under diffirnt Names and Characters, the Fundamental of the Second and Fourth. Pythagoras attcrwards, 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 che Firft in fuperfeptempartient octave Proportion, form'd a diffonant Interval) added the Proslamianomenos below the Hypate Hypaton, to correfpond, thro' a Diapafon, in duple Proportion with the Mese, and thro' a Difdiapafon, in quadruple Proporton with the Nete Hyperboleon, the extreme Acute of the Fourth and laft Tetrachord Hyperpolexon; that thus the extreme Intervals of the entire Syftem might be confonant with the mean and with each other. There was however another Tetrachord conftituted 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 Divifion of Intervals with the others, to the Trite Synemmenon was compleated in the Nete Synemmenon; in order to avoid, in the Movements of Airs, the Harfhnefs of the Tritone, or its Species, between the Chord Parhypate Meson and the Paramesos, and that the whole Diapafon might be in a juf HarmonicoArithmetical Divifion. This Syftem was founded on the Diatonic, Cbromatic, and Enbarmonic Genera: The Diatonic Tetrachords proceeding by a Semitone and Two Tones; the Cbromatic by Two Semitones and a Semiditone: and the Enbarmonic by two Dic fes or Quarter Tones and a Ditone: It was therefore never held allowable to go beyond this SyAtm, both becaufe the Voices, (which in thofe Times were all natural, and of confequence more homogeneous and more readily and fenfibly felt by the Hearer; not forced, as fome of burs are, which are for that Reaion deficient in thefe Refpects) by exceeding it, would foon have offended the Ear, and becaufe the Pytbagoreans admitted no other Root of any Concord befides the Number *Four, thro" which arife the Diatefaron from the fefquitertian
Pro-

[^0]Proportion 4.3: The Diapente from the fequialteral 3.2: The Two Diapafons from the duple 4.2.2.1: The Diapajon-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 Semiditone, 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 efteem'd diflonant Intervals by thefe Pytbagoreans ; but have been fince called imperfect Concords by our Mafters, who join the Practice of Mufic with the Theory, and uled 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 exprefs 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 thofe Letters not fufficient for the Purpofe; they alter'd the Figure, Poficion and Size of the fame Letters, and even introduced fome intirely nerv, as clearly appears from the Diagrams, wherein the abovenained Alypius and Gaudentius have given us their Notation thro' all the Modes. Thefe Letters they then called by particular Names, by means of which they diftinguilh'd and fignity'd the fame Intervals of Sound which are in ufe with us, but under different Names and Characters. Nor, confidering the great Number and diverfity of their mufical Figures, had the ancient Greeks any Want of Limes, Accidentals or modern Keys, while all Sounds whatever, whether grave or acute, lefs or greater, were by thefe Letters very clearly exprefs'd.

On this Syftem then, and in thefe Characters, they compos'd and wrote all kinds of Airs, which being fung by a Mufician fufficiently knowing in the Quantity of long or fhort Syllables (and very often by the Poet himfelt) the Quantity was exprefled without the various Colours or Marks of modern Figures, which are neceffary among us for diftinguifhing the Length or Shortnefs of a Syllable. In this manner the abovementioned Hymn of Dionysus to the Sun was compos'd and written. We have thought proper however to repair fome Paffages in the Original, where the Succefion 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 tranfcribed 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 Mesong or Meson Diatonos) to the Paranete Synemmenon, which we find is mark'd in the fame Manner, viz. with this Character ( $\because \rho$ ) in the Tetrachord Diezeugmenon of the Hypolydian Mode in Alypius, as well as in Ariftides Quintilianus and Arifoxenus. The Air, by this alteration is, at leaft in our opinion, render'd fomething more plealing, as by this means it afcends from the Lichanos Meson, or Meson Diatonos 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 ( $j^{\circ}$ ) as denoting the Chord Mese abovementioned.

What appears moft excellent in this Piece, and what of courfe one is naturally led to believe, was one of the principal Inftitutes of the Art of thefe former Times, is that it generally (and if not univerfally, it is perhaps owing, as we faid before, to the careleffnefs of the Tranfcriber or Printer) expreffes the Accents, whether circumflex, acute, or grave, by Sounds adapted to fignify their Circumflexion, Graviry, or Acutenefs; the Effect of which was that not only every Word but every Syllable had a Force and Meaning given it, which of itfelf fufficiently rouz'd the Paffions of the Hearers; notwithftanding little or no regard is had to this Article of Expreffion in modern Compofition. Befides, the Subjects of their Songs were themfelves of luch Dignity and Importance, that, if but barely read or rehears'd, they were capable of awakening and delighting the Paffions; as in them they pronounced the Praifes of their Gods, the Actions of their illuftrious Men, Triumphs, public Laws, tragical

[^1]Events, and other magnificent Things; which being clad (not in a fall Hatmony of mas ny Parts, which muft always unavoidably in fome degree contound and render unintelligible the Words and Sentiments) but in a fimple natural Melody, expreffed with that pertect 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 reafonably be expected to flow from the joint Powers of Mufic and Poetry, each in their greatef Excellence.

Some Airs, which were to be accompany'd with Inftruments and with fome difference of Tune, were mark'd with double and different Charaters, as remains exprefs'd throughout, in the Hymn of Homer to Ceres in the Hypolydian Mode interpreted according to Gautdentius, and apply'd, where we thought it might be advantageouny 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 ${ }^{*}$ the defeet of the Copy, or becaufe the Inftrument 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, * raifing alfo the Chord Parhypate Meson a Semitone, where the Voice would naturally add it, and where a Kind of Cadence might be introduced conveniently enough for the better Exprefion of the Words. Alfo with regard to the Second Air in the Nineteenth Ffalm, (tho' the fecond Range of mufical Characters fet, no doubr, for the Accompanyment, is extant in the Original) yet as we cannot now have the certain and pofitive Method of ufing 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 tranfpos'd by us into the Hypopbrygian, according to Baccbius and Boetius, tor 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 Inftrument, 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 Confufion, 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 contnued among the Latins, infomuch that (after fome Remains of the ancient Mufic had come among them, tho' fuch only as might moft properly be faid to be in the Theatrical stile; they ufed the very fame Characters, and the fame Methods of diftinguißhing them; as appears from the Canticle or Hymn $\tau_{e}$ Deum laudamus of St Ambrofe and St Augufine 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 Charaters abovementioned, and from the Air of which, when written after the modern manner, the Church has derived a kind of Fourth Tone or Mode ${ }_{5}$ which is ftill in ufe; tho' fome of the many who are divided in their Opinions of this Matter will have it to be deriv'd from the ancient Pbrygian Mode of the Greeks, notwithftanding 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 compofing it employ'd no fmall Care, and fpar'd no Labour to diverfify the Stile of it, which we have adapted as carefully as poffible to the proper Expreffion 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 Cbromatics (\#䉼), never chufing in this Work to ufe for this Purpofe the Enharmonic ( $x$ ) Diefis; a Practice which in the like cafe fome People have unwarily given into: not confidering that the Property of this Enbarmonic Sign $(x)$ 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 Syitem but in the Enbarmonic Genus, under different Characters, between the Hypate Hypaton and the

[^2]the Pariypate Hypaton of the Tetrachord Hypaton; between the Hypate Mescha and Paruyhate Meson of the Tetrachord Meson, and between the Mese and Trite Synemmenon of the 'Ietrachord Synemmenon, between which feverally lies the Semitone M'ajor ; it follows, that except in thefe Intervals and in this Genus, the Ufe of the Enbarmonic Diefis $(x)$ is improper and inconvenient, as well with regard to its Figure as its Effect. Nor have we us'd this ign ( $x$ ) in the Work of the Eighteenth Pfalm, or in any of the others, for raifing the Chord a Semitone, where the Cbromatic Diefis ( $H_{\text {) }}^{\text {) Atands upon fuch }}$ Chord in the Key: becaute, in this cafe allo, the Ufe of the Enbarmonic Diefis ( $x$ ) wou'd be impertinent, as all that is bere neceffary is to repeat the ufual Cbromatic Sign (芥), Since, the Air being tranfpos'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 Tranfpofition, become major, it wou'd be abfurd to take any other Method to raile 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 wire allowable, and that fuch as we find is now-adays whimfically and extravagantly practis'd, it would be equally proper, when we have occafion to raife by a Semitone the abovementioned diatonic fimple Chords Hypate Hypaton, Hypate Meson and Mese, which are naturally major, to ufe (after the Manner in which fome affect to raife them) this $\operatorname{Sign}(x)$; and yet in this cafe no other Sign but the Cbromatic (林) is practically in ufe; the Enbarmonic having in fact, by the very Nature of its Inftitution, as we faid bifore, no power of altering fuch Chords or Semitones major by any thing but a Quarter Tone. Hence too it follows that, as in our Compofitions, which confift of too many Parts, and have too much of labour'd Art in them, the Enbarmonic Genus neither is nor can poffibly be ufed, the ufe of the Enbarmonic Diefis $(x)$ becomes alfo idle and infignificant; fo that it is highly improper and unreafonable (now that, thro' the Difference of the Times or of the Practice of Mufic, we have plainly left off the obfervance of the ancient Laws of Compofition of the Greeks) to make a fantaftical 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 thefe 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 obferve, and the Few, who may be lefs experienced in thefe 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 mult wait and fubmit to the Judgment and Determination, not of particular Perfons, but of all the Mufical and Learned World, for whom we profefs to have written.


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$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { PSALM XVI } \\
\text { Alto Solo } \\
\text { CoN VIoLoNCELLo. }
\end{gathered}
$$

Conferva me, Domino. sc.



$$
0 \text { my foul thou haft faid un }- \text { to the Lord thouhaft faid un-to the Lord: }
$$









neither will I make men-tion of their names with-in my lips.




 I will thank thee. O Jehovah for thy counfels give me warning. I will thank thee. O Je=hovah for thy.
 counfels giveme warning: my reins alfo inftructme my reins alfoinftructme my.

reins al=fo. inftruct me my reins al=fo inftruct me in the night-feafon. my reins al=fo in -


- ftruct me in the night-fea-fon my reins al-fo in:fructme in the night-fea--fon.


(10) -. I have fer the Lord al=ways before me: be=caufe he is at my right.


Therefore therefore my heart is glad. therefore therefore my heart is glad my foul re -



my flefh fhall reft in hope therefore my heart my heart is glad and my

foul re=joyc=eth yea, and my flefh fhall reft in hope my heart is glad

. my foul re=joyczeth yea, and my flefh _ _ fhallrefthallreft in hope.


reft in hope.

: For why? thou wilt not leave my foul in hell: neither will thou fuffer thy.


# Intonation of the German Tems upon <br> מעוז צור ישועהי וגו' 

 עעוּ צור ישועתי , לך באה לשבה הכון ביה הפלחי ושם הודה田
 르…!

## מזמור הבובה המצבה.


aticter
Thou wilt give me




-more there is pleafure there is plea--fure for e-ver-more there is pleafure there is


 e-ver more there is pleafure there is plea-fure for evermorefor e $\quad$ - vermore there is.


# PSALM XVII A Due Tenors. 

## Exaudi; Dominus juflitiam meat sc.

## Part of a Greek Chant of the Lydian Mode

 upon a Hymn of Dionyfius to the Sun.$\sigma \sigma \sigma \quad \sigma \quad i \sigma \quad \rho \sigma \varphi \sigma$ Xıvoß $\varphi \mathbf{M M M} \quad \mathbf{M} \sigma \varnothing \mathbf{M} \mathbf{T} \quad \mathbf{M}$

$\mathbf{M} \cdot \ddot{\boldsymbol{i}} \quad \mathbf{M}, \rho \quad \mathbf{M} \quad \mathbf{Z} \mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{Z}$

$\mathbf{M} \underset{\sim}{Z} \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{Z}} \quad \mathbf{M} \ddot{i}, \varphi, \varphi \quad \rho, 0 \quad \underset{8}{\sigma}$
 $\sigma \quad \rho \mathbf{M}$ M MM MM $\quad \mathbf{M} \quad \underset{\boldsymbol{i}}{\boldsymbol{i}}, \mathbf{M}$.

$\underset{\mathbf{i} \mathbf{M}}{\boldsymbol{i}} \quad \rho \mathbf{M} \boldsymbol{i} \mathbf{Z} \mathbf{M}, \quad \rho \quad \sigma$
$\mathbf{M} \mathbf{Z} \mathbf{M} \mathbf{Z} \quad \ddot{i} \mathbf{M} \quad \ddot{\mathbf{M}} \quad \mathbf{Z}, \ddot{i} \quad \sigma \rho \quad \mathbf{M} \mathbf{M} \quad \mathbf{M} \sigma \beta \quad \varphi \mathbf{M} \mathbf{M}$



not out of feigned lips goethe not out of feigned lips.


come from thy prefence come from thy prefence. let me be judged, with righteorsjudgment,



## 

 comefrom thy prefence comefrom thy prefence come from thy prefence:

43



O hold thou me up, guide me in the path guide me in the path

of thy commandments, I am thy fervant, teach me thy ftatutes,

hold up my goings my go - - ings in all thy paths: fo that my footfteps


fo that my footfteps may not be moved, fo that my footfteps may not be mov=ed, fo that my:
 I call up - - on thee, for thou fhalt hear me, thou art my' refuge, lead me, and guideme.晛
in time of trou =ble, for thou fhalt hearme, thouart my refuge, lead me, and guideme,



- to me,
give ear un-to me, hafte thee to help me; I call up--on

hearken un - to my words. O hearken hearken un - to my words.

hearkenun - to my words. O hearken hearken un - to my words.



O thou that art the



compafs me a-bout thou fhalt for e-ver hide me, from my dead=ly e-ne.-mies.

compars me a - bout thou thalt for e-ver hideme, from my dead=ly, e-ne-mies


fat $=$ nefs they are in $\ldots$ clof $\ldots \ldots \ldots$. $\ldots$. . . .

opened up=on me, and with a ly=ing tongue theyhave fpoken againft me theyhave fpoken a -
 with a ly-ing tongue they have foken againft me they have fpoken againft me they have



$$
26
$$




Segue Subito




## PSALM XVIII a oJxe

## chlo, tenore, e Busiso.

Diligam te, Domine. צc.




## 34


to be praifed: fo fhall I e——. ver through thy great mer $\ldots$. cy remain in .






the fnares of death furprifedme.
the fnares of death fur-



## 41


fear and great trembling (2) 青


 And he did hear my voice out of his ho $=1 y$ temple: and my complaint came be -

fierceness of the wrath of the Al—.migh-ty of the Al_migh-ty..
 . fierceness of the wrath of the $\mathrm{Al}-$ - might - ty of the $\mathrm{Al}-\mathrm{migh}$ - ty.
fierceness of the wrath of the Al_-migh-ty of the Al_-migh-ty.




Tutti



- dations of the $e$-ver-lafting mountains the $e$-ver-lafting mountains.





## $48$






tempeft the wings of the tempeft the wings of the tempeft the wings of the tempeft


on the wings of the tem-peft he came flying on the wings of the
tem - - peft the wings of the


his $\mathrm{p}^{a--v i l i o n ~ r o u n d ~ a ~-~ b o u t ~ h i m ~ w e r e ~ d a r k ~ w a=t e r s, ~}$


(y)












 He fhall fend down from on high to fetch me: and fhall take me out of many waters.



righ - thous deal - ing: ac - cording to the cleannefs the cleannefs of my.

righteous deal--ing: ac-cording to the cleannefs the cleanness of my.

hands according to the cleannefs of my, hands shall he re=com=pence me.




God. For all his judgments have been before me. for all his judgments have been have been.


God. For all his, judgments have been before me. for all his judgments-have been have.



-     - fore
me.
and I have not caft out I have not caft out his com-mand -. mends.



-mandments from me I was al_--fo un-.cor-rupt be--fore him. and kept my

felf from mine i--ni--quity. There-- fore fhall the Lord re-ward me re-ward me ac -

felf from mine i-- ni - quity. There - fore fhall the Lord re -ward ....... me ac-cord -

felf from mine i--ni-- quity. There --fore fhall the Lord re-ward _-. me ac -

- cording to the cleannefs of my hands be--fore his. eyes be--fore his eyes.



For thou wilt fave the afflicted people: but wilt bring down wilt bring down the high looks of the proud.

ever lead me fhall ever lead me thy.


## Intonation of the Spanifh Jews up on the Hymn Ma

 הח


 למבצח אומרה קוּ רורי הפב :
Tutti Presto


By thee have I run through a troop run through a troop of the enemy. run through a troop of the ene. -


74


As for $\mathrm{Je}=$ hovah his work is perfect, his work is perfect, his ways are.

he is the helper and the de =fender and the de=fender of the op$\begin{cases} \\ \text { fire.and } p u=\mathrm{ri}=\mathrm{fi} \text { - - ed in the fire: he is the helper and the de fender and the de fender of the op - }\end{cases}$
fire and $p u-r i=f i-\ldots$ ed in the fire: he is the helper and the de fender and the de=fender of the op -


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. theLord is nigh to them that call up-







Thou giveft me the fhield of thy fal--va--tion of thy fal --va--tion thou giveft me the


Thou giveft me the fhield of thy ral --va--tion of thy fal--va--tion thou giveft me the


fhield of thy fal - va--tion thou giveft me the fhield thou giveft me the fhield of thy fal - va -

fhield of thy fal - - va--tion thou giveft me the fhield thou giveft me the fhield of thy fal - va - .


Thield of thy fal - - va--tion thou giveft me the fhield thou giveft me the fhield of thy fal - va -.


fo that my footfteps.



that my footfteps flip not. fo that my footfteps flip not, fo that my footfteps flip not.

that my footfteps flip not. fo that my footfteps Mlip not, fo that my footfteps Mip not.


 -mies and o=ver ta-.ken them neither did I turn a-gain till they were de =ftroy=ed.




I might de=ftroy them might $d e=f$ froy them that without $a=n y$ caufe that without $a=n y$ caufe









hear of me, they thall o--bey me: but the ftrange children fhall dif=rem=ble




## Tafto folo







$$
\text { Je } \ldots \ldots \text {. } \ldots \ldots \text { ho } \ldots \ldots \text { vah }
$$





God, for this caufe will I con=fefs unto thee a - .. mong the Gentiles.


## Intonation of the German Jews upon




And I will fing and I will fing, will fing praifes fing praifes un $=$ to thy name, and I will fing and.


I will fing will fing praifes fing praifes un=to thy name. for thou haft given victory unsto thy King and. H $4+1+1+1+C+$



haft ordained a lantern for thine $a=n o i n t=e d$.

haft ordained a lantern for thine $a=n o i n t=e d$.



Da-vid thy fervant from the pe=ril of the fword. the Lord hath chofen $\mathrm{Ja}=$ cob un=to himfelf and.


Da, - vid thy fervant from the pearil of the fword.


Da-vid thy fervant from the pe=ril of the fword.


Ifrael for his own in--he-ri-tance, the Lord hath chofen $J a=\operatorname{cob}$ un--to him=felf and H



Ifrael for his own in - he - ri - tance. He giveth great de ..-lin...... virance de... H1 ff

Ifrael for his own in .- he - ri - tance. He giveth great de .-.li_... v'rance de....
 Ifrael for his own in - - he - ri - tance.

He giveth great deliv'rance de -


- liv'rance he giveth great de -- li - . - v'rance
de - . - li - - v’rance

- li - vrance he giveth great de - - li . . . . vrance
de - - li - - virance un=to his

- li - - v̀rance
he giveth great de -livrance de -li - . - vrance
un -



$$
1.04
$$

Intonation of the fifth Ecclefiaftical Tone.




## 106





## PSALM XIX

## a Quattro

Alto, due Tenori, Beasso.
Ceeli enarrant $छ c$.


Allegro


$$
\text { heav'ns declare the glo=ry the glo=ry of } \mathrm{Je}=\text { ho }=\text { vah declare the glo }- \text { ry of } \mathrm{J} e \ldots \text { ho } \ldots \text { vah. The }
$$



## 110

 heavins declare the glo = ry the glo=ry of $\mathrm{Je}=\mathrm{ho}=$ vah theheavins declare the glory the glory of $\mathrm{Je}=\mathrm{ho}=\mathrm{vah}$ de -

heavins declare the glo = ry the glo=ry of $\mathrm{Je}=\mathrm{ho}=$ vah theheavins declare the glory the glory of $\mathrm{Je}=\mathrm{ho}=\mathrm{vah}$

heav'ns declare the glo = ry the glo=ry of $\mathrm{Je}=\mathrm{ho}=$ vah the heav'ns declare the glo _ ry

heav'ns declare the glo=ry the glo=ry of $\mathrm{Je}=$ ho = vah theheavins declare the glory the glory of $\mathrm{Je}=\mathrm{ho}=\mathrm{vah}$


 -clare the glo - ry of Je - ho ....vah: the fir ........mament
the glory of $\mathrm{Je}-$ ho - vah: proclaims - his handy-work




- claims - his handy-work the firmament the firmament proclaims his handy-work. his handy-work. the .


> - ry the firmament the firmament proclaims his handy-work his handy-work.

-claims - his handy-work the firmament the firmament proclaims his handy-work his handy-work.

-claims - his handy-work the firmament the firmament proclaims his handy-work his handy-work.


-claims his handy-work his handy-work. the heav'ns declare his
glo - ry
the firmament


firmament the fir mament proclaims his handy-work his handy-work.

firmament the firmament proclaims his handy-work his handy-work.

firmament the firmament proclaims his handy workhis handy-work.

firmament the firmament proclaims his handy-workhis handy-work -




## $116$








A




- nacle a ta--ber-na-cle forthe fun for the funforthe fun:



## $122$





and rejoyceth as a giant to run his courfe.


## $124$



circuit to the end of the hea $\ldots$ ven of the hea $\ldots$ ven of the hea $\ldots$ ven,



## $126$



$128$


130. Intonation of the SpanimJews upon שער אשר בסגר וגו


$$
\text { - ho -vah is pure and un }=d e=\text { filed } \quad \text { is pure and un=de }=\text { filed } \quad \text { convert } \doteq \text { ingthe foulconverting the. }
$$





- dom unto the fim - - ple.

The ftatutes of the Lord are ex=ceeding true and righteous

exceeding true and righteous and re=joyce theheart rejoyce the heart: the commandment of the.

exceeding true and righteous and re=joyce the heart rejoyce the heart: the commandment of the


Lord is ve=ry pure and giveth light, and giv....eth light un $=$ to the eyes.


Lord is ve=ry pure and giveth light, and giv....eth light un=to the eyes.



The fear of $\mathrm{Je}=\mathrm{ho}=\mathrm{vah}$ is clean, and giv=eth wif=dom. is clean and giv=eth wifdom.


and $e=$ ver fhall endure and $e=$ ver fhall en--dure the judgments of the Lord are full of



truth, are full of truth, and full of righteoufnefs and full of righteouf=nefs.


than much re=fined gold than much re-fined gold: the ho=ney and the droppings of ho-ney -

than much re $=$ fined gold than much re--fined gold: the ho = ney and the droppings of ho $n$ ney -


## 154



More=o=ver by them is thy fervant inftructed
thy fervant is in $=$ fructed
moreo-.--vèr by


More-o-ver bythem is thy fervant inftructed
thy fervant is in =ftructed moreo - --ver by


More =o=ver by them is thy fervant inftructed
thy fervant is in = ftructed
more-o--ver by


them moreo-- ver by them: and in the faithful keeping the faithful keeping of the fame

them moreo---ver by them: and in the faithful keeping the faithful keeping of the fame

themmore-o - - ver by them: and in the faithful keeping the faithful keeping of the rame


therefhall be great reward therefhall be great reward. there fhall be great reward therefhall be great reward.

thereflall be great reward therefhall be greatreward. therefhall be great reward therefhall be greatreward.
 therefhall be great reward therefhall be greatreward. therefhall be great reward therefhall be great reward.



Who can tell how oft he offendeth how oft he offendeth: O cleanfe thou me from my fecret


Who can tell how oft he offendeth how oft he offendeth:


Whocan tell how oft he offendeth how oft he offendeth:

me: then fhall I be upright, and I fhall be innocent from the great tranf-grefsion.


136 Part of a Greek Chant of the Hypolydian Mode upon a Hymn of Homer to Ceres.










## $142$





End of the Third Volume.

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THE

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W
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[^0]:    * 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 Nmbers from 4 to Unity inclufive; from which Numbers taken any how by Pairs, arife the Ratios of all the Intervals which they admitted for Concords;

[^1]:    See the 8th, roth, Ith, and 5 th Bars of the firf Movement.

[^2]:    * See the 9th and 19th Bars of the Firf Movement.
    § This Diffrence could only be in the Degree of Acutenefs; or Gravity, or (which is pethaps the fame thing) in the Mode.

