## HARMONIC COMPANION,

AND

# GUIDE TO SOCIAL WORSHIP:

BEING

A CHOICE SELECTION OF TUNES,

Adapted to the various Psalms and Hymns, used by the different Societics in the United States;

TOGETHER WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF MUSIC, AND EASY LESSONS FOR LEARNERS.

### BY ANDREW LAW.

PRINTED UPON THE AUTHOR'S NEW PLAN.-THIRD EDITION.

## PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, AND WILLIAM W. WOODWARD, BY R. & W. CARR, No. 2, HARTUNG'S ALLEY.

#### DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Eighth day of October, in the thirty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1807, ANDREW LAW, of the said district, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit :

"Harmonic Companion, and Guide to Social Worship: being a choice Selection of Tunes, adapted to the various Psalms and Hymns, "used by the different Societies in the United States; together with the Principles of Music, and easy Lessons for Learners. By "ANDREW LAW." Printed upon the Author's New Plan.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned:" And also to the Act entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving, and Etching historical and other prints.

D. CALDWELL, CLERK

OF THE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

#### DEDICATION.

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

#### GENTLEMEN,

THE following work is addressed to you. It claims your candid and thorough perusal. It exhibits an Introductory Treatise and an Elementary Scale, possessing, it is believed, improvements of real and permanent worth; and it also presents specimens of that chaste and sober, that sublime and solemn Psalmody, which the friends of religion and virtue, as well as the friends of sacred song, would rejoice to see more generally improved in worshipping assemblies.

It will not, perhaps, have escaped the observation of any one of you, that very much of the music in vogue is miserable indeed. Hence the man of piety and principle, of taste and discernment in music, and hence, indeed, all, who entertain a sense of decency and decorum in devotion, are oftentimes offended with that lifeless and insipid, or that frivolous and frolicksome succession and combination of sounds, so frequently introduced into churches, where all should be serious, animated and devout; and hence the dignity and the ever varying vigor of Handel, of Madan, and of others, alike meritorious, are, in a great measure, supplanted by the pitiful productions of numerous composuists, whom it would be doing too much honor to name. Let any one acquainted with the sublime and beautiful compositions of the great Masters of Music, but look round within the circle of his own acquaintance, and he will find abundant reason for these remarks.

The evil is obvious. Much of the predominating Psalmody of this country is more like song singing, than like solemn praise. It rests with you, Gentlemen, to apply the remedy. The work of reformation is arduous, but not impracticable, and the more difficult the task, the more praise worthy the accomplishment.

I will further add, that there are no description of citizens in the community, who have it in their power to do half as much as you, towards correcting and perfecting the taste in music, and towards giving to devotional praise its due effect upon our lives and conversation.

The cause of religion and virtue has therefore a claim upon your exertions. What remains then, but that every one who is convinced of the want, begin the work? Individual exertions, rendered unexceptionable, become universal, and the business is ended.

That you may criticise with the keenness and candor of real masters of music, and correct with the courage and conduct of irresistible reformers, is all that the fondest friends of sacred music would ask or wish; and if the following Book be found but an individual's mite towards promoting so noble an undertaking, as that of improving the religious praise of a rising Empire, it will never become a subject of regret to one who has devoted the greater part of his life to the cultivation of Psalmody, and who is,

With all proper Respects,

THE AUTHOR.

#### A View of the NEW PLAN of printing MUSIC, and of the NEW METHOD of teaching the ART of SINGING.

This Book exhibits a plan and method which are different from any that have yet appeared.

The principal objects of this plan and of this method, are to lessen the burden of the learner; to facilitate the performance, or practice of Music; and to promote a general improvement in the praises of our God and Redeemer.

Three of the musical characters are made more simple by rejecting the long stroke of the erotchet, which is one half of the character; by this means the parts of the quaver are diminished one third; and those of the semiquaver one fourth. The cliffs, F and G, and the repeat, R, being characters used as letters, are familiar to every one; these are used instead of those which are unknown, till learned as musical characters. The four kinds of characters denote the four singing syllables; and the learner will immediately name the notes with great facility; and will read them with equal case in every part, and in all the different changes of the keys. But these are not the greatest advantages derived from the plan, and the method of teaching by these characters.

Music, printed without the lines, is more simple than it can be on lines, and spaces; because the lines and spaces increase the number of the parts which compose the characters, and render them more indistinct, and more difficult to be retained in the memory. This plan will assist, both the learner and the performer, in ascertaining the true sounds of the notes in instances where the old method cannot afford any aid for that purpose.

The music is taught in this method by the degrees of the keys, and the common chord taken upon the key note, or first degree of the key. Lessons of these are given in the Scale of Rules.

There are only two keys in music, the sharp, or major key; and the flat, or minor key. There are also only two common chords taken upon the key note, or first degree of the key; one for the sharp key, and one for the flat key, and these chords differ only in the third degree, which is half a tone higher in the sharp, than in the flat key.

These keys and common chords have their particular characters for each degree, which are fixed invariably; and whenever the key is shifted, from one letter to another, the characters and the common chord are shifted with the key; and retain, from the key note, the same order of characters, of names, and of arrangement of tones, and semitones. Hence, this method marks, with certainty, the intervals, or distances of sounds. The places of the tones and semitones, the major and minor seconds, thirds and fourths, are also in view. The semitones lie between the diamond and the square, and the quarter of a diamond and the square. Hence, when any two notes are placed at the distance of a second, a third, or a fourth, it will instantly appear from the sight of the characters, whether the interval be the major, or the major, or the the of or fourth. This is an advantage which the old method can never posses; for it cannot be known from the common notes upon lines and spaces whether these intervals be major, or minor; only by referring back to the cliffs; but in this method it is visible in every bar.

This similarity of the characters, of the names of the notes, and of the order of the tones and semitones, in every part of the music, and in all the different changes of the keys, render the business of the learner very simple and easy; and will greatly diminish the expenses of tuition, and the consumption of time necessarily employed in learning the Art. By this method children will soon learn to read music as easily as they read other books. And those who practise upon this method will find the burden of the performance greatly alleviated, and be able to sing any part that is within the compass of their voices.

From this view of the subject, is it not rational to suppose, that great advantages may be derived from the introduction of this plan? Upon this plan and method the knowledge of the Art will be easily obtained; and music will be read in a short time with great facility. The natural consequence of this will be, that the cultivation of the Art will become more general; and the practice of it will be readered more pleasing and entertaining.

#### PREFACE.

IN compiling the following work, or the Harmonic Companion, I have endeavoured to compose an elementary system which might open, t once, an improved pathway to the practice of music. I could not be at a loss in supposing, that such an acquisition would be very acceptble to all classes of singers, and especially to those on whom the business of teaching devolves, as well as to all learners, during the first tages of their progress. To encompass my object, I have withheld no improvements, which patient industry, aided by more than twenty ears' experience in studying and teaching vocal music, could bestow; and I flatter myself, that the friends of Psalmody will find my Harmoic Companion, an easier, and more eligible Book for beginners, than any one that has heretofore appeared.

In the Introductory Treatise immediately following, a number of the most important things relating to vocal music, are concisely explaind and clearly enforced.

But it is the Scale of Rules with which the labour, the actual task of the learner, more immediately commences. To render this task as asy as possible, neither time nor attention have been spared. As the readiest way to effect the purpose proposed, appeal has been uniformly nade to the reason and nature of my subject, as presented in theory and practice. For the scale which follows, is not the offspring of a short nd solitary attention to theory alone. On the contrary, it forms the result of those gradual improvements produced by repeated reflection and eiterated trials in the school of experience. European Gamuts in the mean while have not been overlooked. On the other hand, I have ever xamined them with care and deference; but at the same time without thinking myself obliged to be implicitly guided by them, merely, beause they were already in use. For a thousand things are in use, which ought not to be copied. Hence, wherever I have discovered, that alerations might be made for the better, I have not scrupled to introduce them.

All music is not, at present, printed upon this Plan, and according to the Rules of this Scale; but all music might be thus printed, and by hat very means, be improved in point of simplicity. In regard to the music which is contained in the Harmonic Companion, the rules which re thrown out of this system, are not wanted; and as to any other music, it may, in all cases, be rendered more simple, by transcribing it into he Plan of this Scale. If any one should, however, choose to consult other music, as it stands, he will find the necessary directions with it. t will then be soon enough for him to attend to the rules for that purpose, when he actually finds that he shall want them. And his attendng to them at such after period, will rather be an alleviation to him, than otherwise; for he will then, probably, have fewer things to distract and divide his mind, than at his first setting out. At any rate, his attending to them, later or by themselves, can be no additional burthen to him; for what ever is thrown out of this system, is knit into the body of common systems; and by adverting to them, he will only advert to me old rules, which, if music were printed as it might be, would be utterly useless. 6

#### THE NEW PLAN COMPARED WITH THE OLD.

The new plan has only one scale for all the parts and all the keys in music; which scale is composed of seven simple characters. The old plan has at least two scales for the parts, and seven for the keys, and these scales are each of them compounded of fourteen complicated characters, such as notes, lines and spaces; here are three parts to every character, the note, the line and the space, and all of them gain no advantage over the one simple note, in the new plan. The stave must include a ledger line above and below, making seven lines and seven spaces for each part; the two parts bass and treble together, making at least twenty eight characters. To this must be added seven different keys of the same extent as the first, making on the whole seven times twenty eight or one hundred and ninety six. The comparative view it then as seven to a hundred and ninety six, or as one to twenty eight. The advantages which are gained by the new plan, are then very great and of vast importance.

One objection which has been made against the plan is, that it is not known and in general use.

The same objection might have been made against the art of Printing when it was first invented; for it was not then known and in general use in any part of the world. What would have been the state of society at this time, compared with what it now is, if this objection had been made and adhered to, and have prevented the introduction of the art? Upon this ground every improvement in the arts must be rejected, and the world must stand where it is forever; or we must suppose that improvements are in universal use before they are invented or introduced.

#### NOTES.

The tunes, Gath, Lebanon, Miletus, Transport, and Glocester, may be sung as long metres, or as the metre of six lines, all eights. Cadiz may be sung to the metre of Amsterdam, by adding a slur to the two first notes of the sixth line.

The first part of the Funeral Piece is to be sung in the three verses which are set to it, before the other part is sung.

Tunes which require the repetition of some words, will in some instances, require a different repetition; as in Hotham, the second verse, "With the shadow;" this may be done by throwing out the slur.

Tunes with a Chorus ; the chorus may be sung after every verse, after the last verse only, or omitted entirely.

In those parts of tunes, over which the word Unisons is placed, all sing the same part.

The first part of Anisterdam is repeated in the third and fourth lines of each verse.

ERRORS.—Page 28, read Th' appointed hour makes haste.—P. 35, third bar of the treble, slur the two first notes in the bar.—P. 40, read For such a worm as I.—P. 55, in the treble, at the top of the page, fourth bar from the end, put the second note in the bar before the first —P. 83, in the tenor, fifth bar from the end, make the note a semibreve.—P. 87, in the treble, top of the page, make the last note a minim.

-P. 88, in the treble, bottom of the page, second bar, read in?

#### TONING AND TUNING THE VOIGE.

GOOD tones, in proper tune, are indispensibly requisite in order to good music. One of the first and most important objects of the Inructor, should therefore be, to modulate the tones, or sounds of each voice, so as to render them agreeable; and where different voices join gether, with a design of producing harmony, they should all take the same pitch and move in perfect tune. The tones of the human voice, order to be agreeable, must be open, smooth and flexible; and, to be in tune, each voice must accord with the others.

#### ARTICULATION AND PRONUNCIATION.

Words and syllables, as far as music will admit, ought to be articulated and pronounced according to the true standard of conversation. But aiming at this point, care must be taken, not to injure the sounds of the music. Syllables must be articulated at their beginning or ending, at both, according as they are begun or ended with vowels or consonants; and in dwelling upon a syllable between its beginning and end, e voice must open, swell and expand. And in this way, agreeable sounds may be preserved; whereas, without such opening of the voice, at and disagreeable sounds will frequently ensue.

In practising vocal music by note, the syllables, mi, faw, sol, law, are used, as the vehicles of sound. These, properly pronounced, are adirably calculated for the purpose to which they are appropriated. They assist in forming the organs of speech, into positions proper for aking the tones open, soft, and smooth. Their true pronunciation is easy, the i, in mi, has its short sound, as in divinity; the o, in sol, has a long sound, as in sold; and the faw and law are pronounced as written.

#### THE PARTS.

The Bass is properly considered as the ground work, or foundation. Correct Composers of modern date, for the most part, make use of tree, as the leading part, or air; and this appears most agreeable to the principles of harmony, which incline to ascribe the chief Melody, or ng to the treble; while the tenor and counter, or second treble, come in to fill up and perfect the harmony. Where music consists of four uts, that which is written lowest is Bass; the next above it is the Tenor; then the Counter, or second Treble; and at the top, the Treble. EMARK. Whenever tunes are performed only in two parts, they should be sung in the Bass and the air, or principal melody; and in such ses, the air may be sung either by Tenor or Treble voices, or by both of them united.

#### THE CLIFFS.

I have used only two cliffs; the F, or Bass cliff, and the G, or treble cliff, which answers alike for Treble, Counter and Tenor. The ounter is transposed to the octave, or eighth below. The notes being thus transposed, they are sung in the Treble voice.

#### SHARPS AND FLATS.

In every octave, or regular succession of eight notes, ascending or descending, there are five whole tones, and two half or semitones. In cir natural order, the semitones are fixed between B and C, and E and F. Between mi and faw, and law and faw. For the sake of variety, becomes necessary to shift the order of the semitones. This is done by flats and sharps. The first sharp is placed on F, the second on C, he third on G, and the fourth on D. The first flat is on B, the second on E, the third on A, and the fourth on D.

#### ACCENT.

A greater stress of voice upon any particular part of the bar is what is called Accent. Singers in performing single common and triple time, should be careful to accent only that part of the bar, which is marked by the first beat; and in performing double common time, they should place a full accent upon that part of the bar, which is marked by the first beat, and only a half accent upon that part, which is marked by the third beat.

#### THE SWELL.

The swell is in one sense applicable to all music. There is something of it upon every note, or syllable that is sung. In quantity it is in degree proportioned to the length of the note, and is formed by increasing the sound to the middle of the note, and decreasing it to the close.

#### OF SOFT AND LOUD.

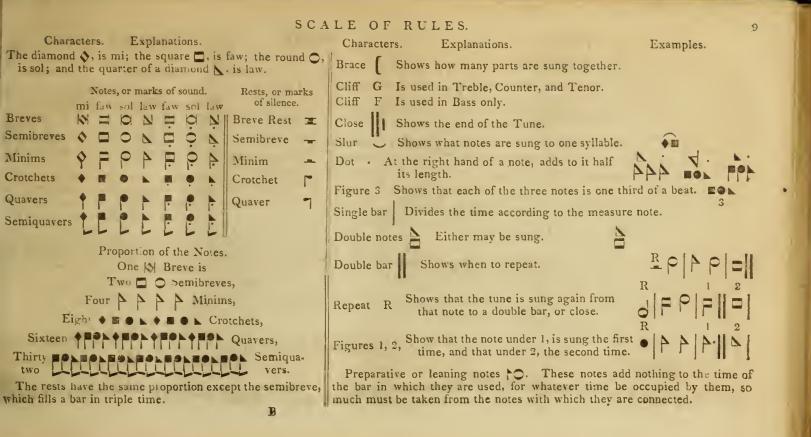
Softness and loudness are to music what light and shade are to painting. While the voice is very soft and small, the sentiments expressed are wrapt in deep shade, and seen at a distance; but when the music increases in loudness to the extent of the human voice, the sentiments are seen hastening from the shade, and advancing into a glare of light; and when soft singing again succeeds, they again retire, and discover themselves beneath the dim and distant shades. To sing, sometimes loud, at others soft, as the sentiments require, is indeed a principal beau ty of singing By this means objects appear in the blaze of day, in the shade, or in the twilight, at the performer's bidding; while to the music is added, variety and richness of expression, and oftentimes a more than double effect.

#### TIME.

Time in music is originally of two kinds, common and Triple. These are distinguished from each other by the different divisions of the bar into its primary or principal parts. Whenever the bar is in the very first instance, divided into an even number of parts the music is in Common tune; but if divided into an uneven number of parts, the music is in Triple time. In Triple time, the bar is always divided into three parts, and marked by three beats. In common time, it is sometimes, divided into four parts, and marked by four beats; but mor generally into two parts only, and marked by two beats.

#### MODES.

The Modes depend upon the movement of the music. As long as that moves uniformly fast or slow, the mode continues the same; but is the music either quicken or slacken its movement, the mode changes. In the scale I have distinguished the Modes to the number of sever These belong alike to each kind of time, and are known, as occasion requires, by placing the name of the mode over the music, where the movement begins.



10			
TIMES.	MODES.	Rules to find the n	ni.
COMMON TIME.	Names. Length of a beat.	Sharp, <b>#</b> F	Flat, b.
Marked $D$ Is measured by one semibreve; has $D \Box \begin{vmatrix} \hat{P} \\ \hat{P} \end{vmatrix}$	Very slow A second and a half.	When there is neither shar	
TRIPLE TIME.	Slow A second and a quarter.	One 🛱 m	i is in F #
Marked 3 Is measured by a dotted semibreve; 3 . AAA	Moderate A second. Cheerful Seven eighths.	Three ### m	i is in $G_{H}$
DOUBLE COMMON TIME. 1234 1 2 3 4	Lively Two thirds. Quick Five eighths.		ni is in E ni is in A
Marked C Is measured by one breve; has $C \equiv  PPP $	Very quick Half a second.	Three b b b m	ni is in D ni is in G
COMPOUND COMMON TIME.	MARKS OF DISTINCTION. These notes are sung in «	Sharp # Raises a note h	alf a tone.
Marked 6 Is measured by a dotted semibreve; 6	pointed and distinct manner.	Flat b Sinks a note ha Natural Restores a note	e to its pri-
N. B. The hand falls at the beginning of every bar in all kinds of time.		mitive sound	
FIRST LESSON. Sing without the beat. 5 6 7 1 2 3 4 5 5 4 3 2 1 7 6	SECOND LESSON 5 5 5 6 7 1 2	. One beat to each 3 4 5 5 4 3 2 1	note. 7 6 5
GONGONDONDO ODON	ollgD d to FP		9 4 3 1
THIRD LESSON. Two notes to ea	ch ueat. FOURTH I		each beat.
	in con		

#### SCALE OF KEYS.

С 1 🚍	4 🖬 6	7 🔷 2	3 / 5	5 0 7	2 🔿 4	6 1
B 7 3	3 5	6 1	2 🤉 4		1 🗂 3	
A 6 1	2 7 4	5 0 7	1 🚍 3	<u>h 4 <b>m</b> 6</u> 3 <b>m</b> 5	1 🛄 3	507
			37 3 2			<u>b</u> 4 <b>b</b> 6
G 5 <b>O</b> 7	1 🗂 3	4 🗖 6		2 🔿 4	6 🔪 1	3 N 5
F 4 📩 6	= 7 0 2	3 2 5	6 × 1	1 🛱 3 .	5 0 7	204
E 3 % 5	6 1	2 🔿 4	5 0 7	7 4 2		
	-				h 4 🗖 6	1 🗖 3
D 2 🤿 4	5 0 7	1 🚍 3	4 🗖 6	6 📐 1	3 N. 5	7 🔷 2
C 1 (1800) 3	4 📥 🍝	= 7 1 2	3 5	5 0 7	2 0 4	6 1
B * 7	3 % 5	6 1	2 ~ 4			
				h 4 🗖 6	1 🚍 3	5 0 7
$A = N_{1} + 1$	2 7 4	5 0 7	1 🛄 3	3 N 5	7 6 2	
Scal	e of Marks by	which the de	grees are es	silv found wit	th four charac	ters.
7 8 4 6			5 3 5 4		2 5 3 6	S 5 7 2
			N 0,	_ = = 1	00	NI 0
GOTA						000
2 5 6 1	3737	646	7 5 7 6	3 6 7	4 7 5 1	5724
The famous				about house ab		

#### EXPLANATION.

The figures at the left hand of each column of notes show the degrees of the sharp key; those at the right hand show the degrees of the flat key. This scale shows that the  $\diamondsuit$  is between the two keys, and that the first degree of the sharp key is the first note above the  $\diamondsuit$ , and that the first degree of the flat key is the first note below the  $\diamondsuit$ .

It shows also the relative keys. Whenever the key is changed from a sharp key to a flat key, or from a flat key to a sharp key without an additional flat or sharp in the regular way in which they are set at the beginning of tunes, they are called relative keys. Every sharp key has its relative flat key a third below; and every flat key has its relative sharp key a third above. These admit of an easy and natural transition from one to the other.

Every sharp at the beginning of a tune takes the place of the  $\square$  with the dot, and raises that note half a tone, and removes the  $\diamondsuit$  and the key to the fifth above, or to the fourth below.

Every flat at the beginning of a tune takes the place of the  $\diamondsuit$ , sinks that note half a tone, and removes the  $\diamondsuit$  and the key to the fourth above, or to the fifth below.

The figures over the notes show the degrees of the sharp key; those under them show the degrees of the flat key. The  $\diamond$  is the seventh degree of the sharp key, and the second degree of the flat key; the  $\lambda$  and the  $\Box$ , the  $\Box$  one degree the highest are the third and fourth degrees of the sharp key, and the fifth and sixth of the flat key.

#### SCALE OF SHARP KEYS.

RULES. The last note of the Bass is the key note, which is the first above or below the  $\diamond$ ; if above, it is a sharp key; if below, a flat key. In every key there are seven degrees of sound, which are marked by these characters, to wit,  $\diamond \Box \circ h$  and the  $\Box \circ h$  with a dot over or under each of them, and are counted ascending. The eighth to each degree, is the same character, has the same name, and is the same degree of the key.

In every sharp key, the  $\Box$  is the first degree of the key; the  $\bigcirc$  is the second degree; the  $\bigwedge$  is the third degree; the  $\Box$ , with the dot, is the fourth degree; the  $\bigcirc$ , with the dot, is the fifth degree; the  $\bigwedge$ , with the dot, is the sixth degree; the  $\diamondsuit$  is the seventh degree. The eighth degree being the same as the first, is called first.

The common chord, taken upon the key note, is counted ascending; but all, except F, G, and A, are sounded descending. Learners will sound them both ways at first. The figures show the degrees of the Key.

5	scale of De	grees					Com	mon	Chor	d.				Con	amo	n Ch	ord.			Con	mmo	n Ch	ord.
1 2	3 4 5	6	7	1	1	5 3	1	1	3	5	1		1	3 5	5	5 3	1	5		1	35	5	3 1
	, È è	À	\$			ο N			<b>N</b>	Ò		(		ċ				ò			•	•	h
	FIFT	H LES	SSON	•									S	IXT	ΗL	ESS	ON.						
5 5	1 5	6 5	5	1 2	3 2	2_1	5	1	2	3	2	1	7	6	5	5	1	2	3	4	3	2	I
$G \circ \circ$	0 o N	ó	ċ	- 0	A C		GÖ		0	Δ	0		\$	4	ċ	ó		0	8	Ģ	2	0	
5 1	1 5 6	5 5	1	3 4	5 5	5 1 T	5	3	2	1	7	1	2	2	5	5	6	5	1	4	5	5	1
(F ° □	O N	• ọ		× 🗄	ò ċ		F Ò	4	0		\$	0	0	0	Ò	ò	Ņ	ò		Ģ	ò	ò	-
				EI	GHTH	LESS	DN.																
G#D-	6 4 1	Н	PF	4	0-	94	9	2 F		-	-	9 1	4   F.	d	4	Ч	0	- (	9/6	P	4	0	
(F#J-	FIF p	F	FIQ	F	•   <del>-</del>	p F	2	ċ	-	-	PI	p F		Ó	F	A	0	- 6		H	6	Ö	<b>-</b>   ı

Cheerful.	MILAN. C. M.	13
G#D 0 4 6 4 6		
Oh, for a shout of sac	bred joy! To God the sovereign King! Let every land their tongues employ, And hymns of $ \Box  -  \Box                                $	• • • •
Cheerful.	BEVERLY. S. M.	
[G#J- 1] + + +	BEVERLY. S. M. $ \circ  -   P   P   P   P   P   P   P   P   P $	
My Saviour and my	King, Thy beauties are divine; Thy lips with blessings o - verflow, And every	grace is thine.
G#D- 66 64		
FEDE LI ALP +		

Cheerful. Cheerful. 

IRISH. C. M. Cheerful. G#2---d' d'FA d'A PAP P dd d a P PP A d a P P A d a P P A d a P P A d a P P A d a P P A d a P P A d a P P A d a P P A d a P P A d a P P A d a P P A d a P P A d a P P A Awake, my heart, arise, my tongue, Prepare a tuneful voice, In God, the life of all my joys Aloud will I rejoice. GH3-- POPOPFPOPFPOPFOFPOPPPPPPOPPPPPP (F#3--FPPFd o PFPFd o PFPFd o PFPF o For POFd PP G3--F FQUO FIPFQIDP PPF QFPIFQ UO didio DO PIP P FPOP PO FIPFQIDI 

In every flat key, the $\mathbf{N}$ , with a stress the $\mathbf{M}$ is the third de	CALE OF FLAT KEYS.       17         ith the dot, is the first degree of the key; the \$\$ is the second       NINTH LESSON.         egree; the O is the fourth degree; the \$\$ is the fifth degree;       1       3       2       1       7       1         ith degree; and the O, with the dot, is the seventh degree.       Common Chord.       Common Chord.       G       Image: O model of the seventh degree.       Image: O model of the seventh degre
	$\begin{array}{c} G \searrow G \searrow G \bigcirc G \land G \land$
$GD \rightarrow \forall   \mathbf{F} \diamond   \forall \mathbf{F}  $	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 6 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 7 & 1 \\   & P & F &   & \varphi &   $
GD-41431F3	$ \langle \langle \langle \rangle  _{A} - P  ^{A} P   P \langle   \Box   - P  ^{A} P   P \langle   \langle \langle \langle \rangle  _{A}   - P   \langle \langle \langle \langle \neg P \rangle   A                                  $
6 6 6 6 4 4 - C 9	

Cheerful BETHLEHEM. S. M. 21  
G b 
$$\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$
  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ 

 $G# \underbrace{2^{--}}_{\circ \circ} \underbrace{| \Box d |}_{\circ \circ} \underbrace{| \Box d |}_{\circ \circ} \underbrace{| \Box d |}_{\circ} \underbrace{|}_{\circ} \underbrace{| \Box d |}_{\circ} \underbrace{|}_{\circ} \underbrace{|}_{\circ}$ To ce-lebrate thy praise, O Lord, I will my heart prepare; To all the listening world thy works, Thy wondrous works declare.  $G_{=}^{\pm}\pm\frac{3}{2}--$ F#=#3--FI - PPF9 FP PI 4 24 27 PI 0 4 PP FI 0 0 4 PP FI 0 0 4 4 7 7 9 -1

Cheerful. 

Moderate.  
B E THESDA. P. M.  

$$a = 1 + a = 1$$

Moderate. Gbb3--PPPFPOdEPHO APPHO APPOPPIO PPPOP Sing to the Lord about, sing to the Lord aloud, And make a joyful noise, and make a joyful noise Poist of the point of = d= b= HIG3 -- 4 + b = b + 4 #0 #0 + F + #0 + 0 + 4 #0 0 = b + 4 #0 # 0 + 0 F + #0 + 1 Frederic Banda Ban 

Moderate.  

$$g_{2} = g_{1} = g$$

30 Cheerful.  
SUNDERLAND. P. M.  

$$\begin{bmatrix}G_{2}^{3} - - & \ominus \\ & \ominus \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ & A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ &$$

F660-A 100 A 100 A

HANOVER, Pec. M. Cheerful. Cheetful. 

Cheerful.	ARCHDALE. C. M.	Cheerful. 33
		14.9 9 9 E-CI = 10 - 19
When God reveal'd his gracious name, And chang'd my	mourn - ful state, My rapture sceni'd a pieasing dream, The grace ap	The world beheld the $[-4, -4]$
Soft	* 1	
Son.	Loud.	
Stories change, And did thy hand confess; My tongue broke out in	and a second	in mathematica and some summing in a crane.
and any changes and did she hand some and the terms had a set in		

Loud Moderate. sinners, plung'd beneath that flood, Lose all their guilty stains. 

33 Moderate.  
CARR'S LANE, C.M. Soft. Loud  
Gbb 
$$\frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{$$

WOODBURY. C. M. Cheerful. Moderate & soft. 

WALSALL C. M Moderate GC-DIPPEO DIPPEO DO PPOPO O O O DIPPEO DIPPEO (FC-AAODON, JOHON, JOHOPPINI PPIPPON PPIPPON ON JOHN Moderate. GOC-NONNA PENNNONNA HONNA PENNA de NIN Ye living men come GEC-NNNNN P. OOOHENHOHE OF PAROPE OF OF ON OF PRANI FOC-NA NAJOOPNA NA ANA NA NO OPNAPPA NI

Moderate. Unisons. GbbD-F. 

 How sweet and awful
 is the place With Christ within the doors, While eventualing

 Image: Sently distil
 Image: Sently dew.

 Image: Sently dew.
 Image 

Moderate. GDP240. 10 FIND 61. 10 FIND 40 FIP 40 FUP 70 FIP GOOTALL. PARS ave I none; Hangs my helpless soul on These Leven all the nearer waters roll, While the tempest still is high. Hide me, o my 2. Other refuge have I none; Hangs my negross ton on the second of the s thee is stard, All my help from thee I bring: Co yer my do from her in her wer guide, o re - ceive, o re - ceive, o re - ceive my soul at last. 

STAMFORD, Pec. M. Cheerful. 1. Love divine, all love excelling, Joy of heaven, to earth come down! Fix in us thy humble dwelling, All thy faith - ful mer - cies 2. Breathe, O breathe thy loving spirit, In - to eve - ry troubled breast! Let us all in thee in - herit, Let us find thy promis'd 3. Come, al - mighty to deliver, Let us crown, Jesus! thou art all compassion, Pure, unbounded love thou art; Visit us with thy salvation, En - ter every trembling heart! rest. Take away the love of sinning, Alpha and 0 - me - ga . be, End of faith as its beginning, Set our hearts at li - ber - ty. leave! Thee we would be always blessing, Serve thee as thine hosts above; Pray, and praise thee without ceasing; 

48 Moderate. ITALY. Let him embrace my soul, and prove Mine intrest in his heavenly love; The voice which tells me, then art mine, Exceeds the blessings of the vine. On the than  $Gbb\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$ ||.4|9 = |9 = |9 = |94999 = |74999 = |74999 = |749999 = |74999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |7999 = |79

Moderate. Soft. FUNERAL PIECE. Loud. Soft 49  $GbbC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot P = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ SPPC-PIP VIE COO DE - DO DE - DO DE VIE CODE VIE - DO DE NIE - DO Moderate. Lond. 

Eighths. Moderate G##3 14 H 1. Je - sus, let thy pitying eye Call back a van - d'ring theep; False to thee like Pe - - ter, I would fait like G = 3 2. Sa - viour, Prince, enthron'd above, Re - pent - ance to im - part, Give me, through thy dy - - ing love, The humble G = 3 3. See me, Saviour, from above, Nor suf - fer me to die. Life, and hap - pi - ness, and love, Drop from thy Give, what I have long implor'd, A portion of thy grief unknewn; Turn, and look up on me, Lord, And break my heart of stone. 

 $\frac{Moderate}{G = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$ Moderate. CONCORD. L. M. 

Cheerful. G=24214000.402160210.102200162012.04162012.04142414.04102612. 3. To the great One in Three Eter - nal praises be, Hunger-eventmore! His sordreign Ma - jesty May we in gio - ry see, And to e - ter - ni - ty, Love and adore. 

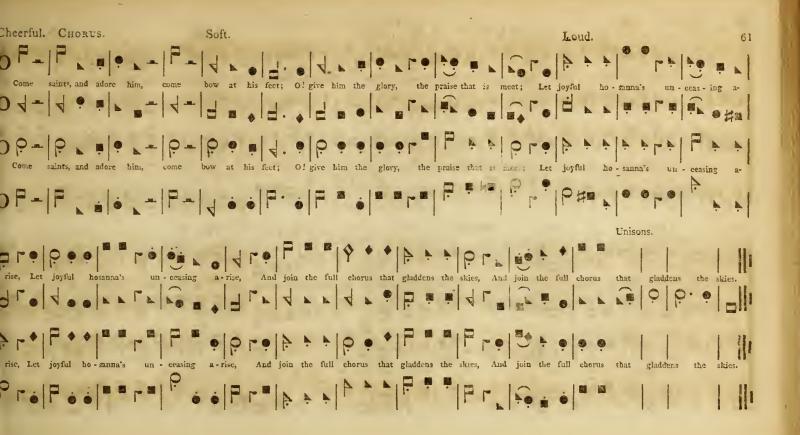
Cheerful.	/ ISLING	TON. L. M.	57
$G^{3} = O^{3} O^$			Whose goodness crowns, whose goodness crowns the
	a contract of the second se		
. Moderate.	13	SICILY. C. M.	
Moderate.	d	SICILY. C. M.	saving love, And sing thy bleeding heart
Moderate.	der de de constantes above, My tongue would de constantes above, My tongue would de constantes above, My tongue would de constantes above, My tongue would	SICILY. C. M. V V V P P P bear her part; Would sound aloud thy d d d d v b b d d	saving love, And sing thy bleeding heart:
Moderate. $P \Rightarrow [\square G # \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}] \Rightarrow \Rightarrow$	······		

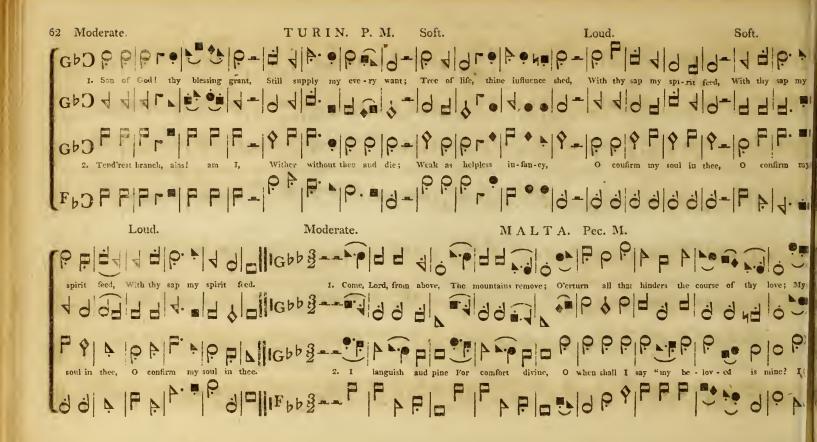
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60 Moderate. KEDRON. Pec. M. t gliding Kedron, by thy silver stream, Our Saviour at midnight, when Cynthia's pale beam, Shone bright on the waters, would be and the stream of the stream Gbanad pil - low, How vapours that fell on his head, How 

 Image: Product of the state of the stat Gb3-- PPP Fb3-- CIPPOIPOIPOIPOIPOIPFIJJJOOOOPPPM frequent - ly stray, And lose in thy murmurs, and lose in thy murmurs, the toils of the day, the toils of the day, their Master, and follow'd their Master, with solemn delight, with solemn de - light, with solemn de - light. ullin 0°P 3010 scraphs a bove, The triumph of sorrow, the triumph of sorrow, the triumph of love, triumph of love, the triumph of





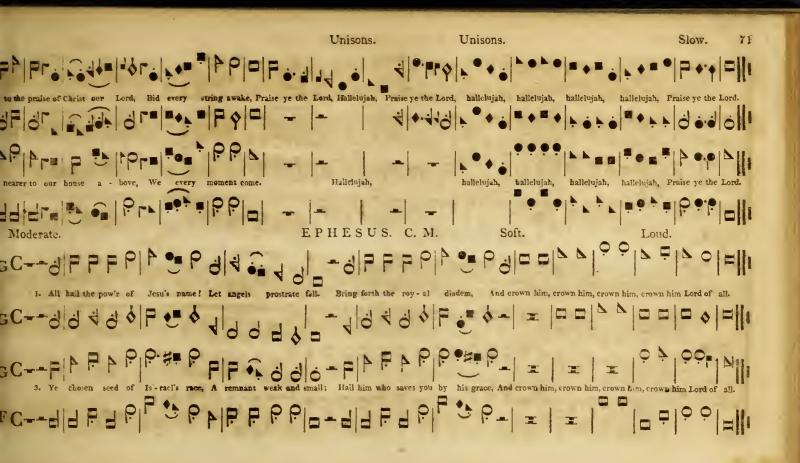
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JUDEA. C. M. Moderate. 

 G3--d
 <td 

NORWICH. Pec. M. Moderate. said? You, who un + to Je + sus for refuge have fled. . All hail, in - car - nate God! The wond'rous things foretold Of thee, in sacred . All hail, in - car - nate God! The wond'rous things foretold Of thee, in sacred . All hail, in - car - nate God! The wond'rous things foretold Of thee, in sacred . All hail, in - car - nate God! The wond'rous things foretold Of thee, in sacred . All hail, in - car - nate God! The wond'rous things foretold Of thee, in sacred . All hail, in - car - nate God! The wond'rous things foretold Of thee, in sacred . All hail, in - car - nate God! The wond'rous things foretold Of thee, in sacred FOPIFFPIPPFIPPINGD-PIPPIPIPPIPPIPPIPIPPIPIP 

Sec. 1		Soft.	.oud. 67
d in the house and the house			
PPPPPP	And every age their tribute bring, An	a bow to thee, and bow to thee, s	and bow to thee, all conq'ring King.
	- 9 d d 9 91 9 d d 9 •		
Moderate.	EVENING	HYMN. L. M.	
G#D-16616			24694640011
	this night For all the blessings of the light		
PIT PIT PIT	PIFFIPPIFJEd	리 <mark>ㅋ</mark>   두 <b>F</b>   ♀ F 성 성   성	4 3 3 4 5 3 5 4 6 5 4



74 Moderate.  

$$\begin{array}{c} T \in MP \in ST. Pec. M. \\ G_{2} \stackrel{\#}{=} C = d : O = (d + F = D + F =$$

 $\frac{3}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} | \frac{1}{3} | \frac{1$ Slow and solemn. Moderate.  $\frac{3}{2} = -\frac{9}{3} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = \frac{9$ 

Moderate. 76 

Soft.	M Contraction and a second sec	77
P P   =   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -		
np my shield. Altho' the vine is $    -                                   $	ts fruit deny, Altho' the olive yield no oil, The withering fig tree droop and die, The field il - lude the tiller's	À
Pop - Ford d d		
	Loud	
6 - +   - · ·   P · · ·   + · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1
tou: the emply shall no hero allon	dreid is is is in the bleating race; Yet will I triumph in the Lord, The God of my sal - vation prairies is in the Lord, T	1300
		· []ı

2. Far above yon glorious ceiling Of the azure vaulted sky, Jesus sits his grace revealing To the splendid troops on igh. Hosts se - raphic humbly bowing, At his footstool prostrate fall; Saints and angels all avow - ing, God in Christ their all in all. 

y, stay, stay sinner stay, stay sinner on the gospel plains, Behold, behold the God of love unfold, The glories of his dying pains, Forstay sinner on the gospel stow. St rer telling, yet untold, for ever, for ever, for ever telling, ever telling, yet untold, for ever telling, yet untold. 

Moderate and Soft. Loud. Hark ! they whisper, angels What is this absorbs me quite ! Steals my senses ? come away! What is this absorbs me quite ' Steals my senses ? Moderate. Soft. draws my breath? Tell me my soul, can this be death? Tell me my soul, can this be death? 

86 Increase, Diminish. Increase. Cheerful. thy vic-tory! O death, where is thy sting ! Lend, lend your eath, where is thy sting ! O grave, where grave, where is thy vic - tory, O death, where is thy sting ! O grave, where is thy vic - to ry ! O death, where is thy sting ! Lend, lend your wings, I 

$$\begin{array}{c} Pr \bullet |P \\ P |P \\ d| \bullet P \\ d| \bullet P$$

WARREN. P.M.

88 Moderate.

GD-POR PROPERTO PROPE 

ight, To make this du - ty our delight. Now begin the heavenly theme. Sing aloud in Je - su's name; Ye who Jesu's kindness prove. Triumph in redceming love. 

Moderate. 

Moderate. ARMLEY. L. M. 93 Stay, thou insulted Spi-rit, stay, Tho' I have done thee such despite; Nor cast the sin - ner quite away, Nor take thine ever-

-	Soft.	Loud. 95
	A sacred song of solemn proise; God is a sovereign King; rehearse $\mathbb{R}$	Is honor in exalted verse, His honor in exalted verse.
무 네성 생 우 두 년구.		
	DAMASCUS. C. M. DAMASCUS. C. M.	
My God, the spring of GbD-P	f all my joys, The life of my delights, The glory of my brightes	st days, And comfort of my nights, And comfort of my nights!
FbO-FF E		

Moderate. SWANICK. C. M. dare to sin. Thou, whom my soul addites above All earthly joy and earthly love, Tell me, dear Shepherk, let ine know Where do thy sweetest pastures grow? 

Cheerful. Unisons, 

Loud. pleasure hath its poi - son too, Each pleasure hath its poison too, And eve - ry sweet a snare. And eve - ry sweet a snare. Moderate. Al - migh - ty Maker, God! How wond'rous is thy name! Thy glories how diffus'd a - broad Thro' the cre - ation's frame.  $G = \frac{3}{44} \frac{3}{64} \frac{$ F##8--FIPP FIP de FIP a Ploded do FIPP FIP FIP de IL

Moderate. sing Je - ho - vah's name. Out of the depths of long distress, The borders of despair, I sent my cries to seek thy grace, My groans to move thine ear. 

Moderate.	-	BEAUFORT. 7	. 8.	103
Head of the church in +	umphant. We joyiul - ly add	ore thee; ill thou appear. if	iv members here Shall sing like those	e in glory, Shall sing like those in
GDJ JE	1999 - #64 4 9 9		1 1   1 r .   4   4.	
G₽D₽••₽ ₽·►		p. p.   p. •. •   4 r •	<u> </u>	• • • • • • • • •
FbOF FCd	= - F   F   P 9			
glory. We hit our hearts and vo				
				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	F -r+ F> PF 0 0		······································	

GD-JEPA P S S P 4 A S S P 4 A S S P 4 A S S P 4 A S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S S P 4 P S P 4 P S S P 4 P S P 4 P S S P 4 P S P 4 P S S P 4 P S Moderate. 

Cheerful.	ARABIA. C. M.	Soft. Loud. 107
4. PP		Soft. Loud. 107
	rail, and see The saints above, how great then $d d d d \cdot h = h = h = h = h$	
• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Moderate.	BROOMSGROVE. C. M.	Soft. Loud.
		Soft. Loud.
Come, Holy Spi - rit, heavenly Dove, With all th → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → → →	ヴ 이 #글 이 이 ㅎ ㅎ 이 · ▶ 북 성	d. d d d d d d d

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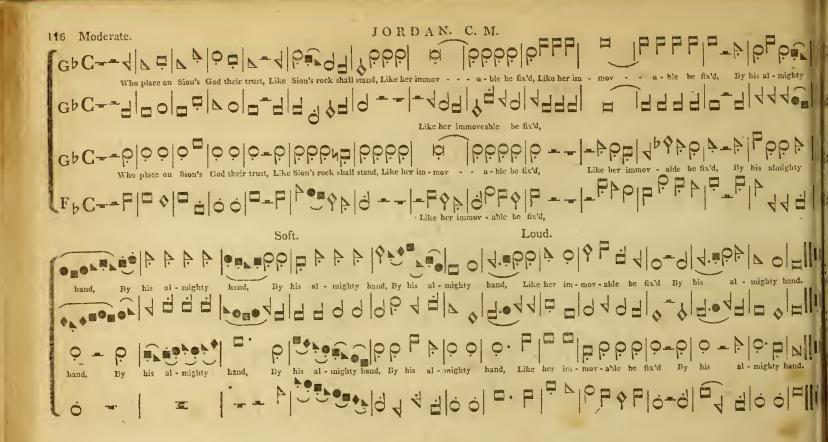
111 and again Repeat his praise, Repeat his praise and say amen, Ó They give him glory, they give him glory, and again, Repeat his praise, Repeat his praise, and say a - men. 

DRESDEN. L. M 112 Moderate. The tidings strike a doleful sound On my poor heart strings. Deep he lies In the cold caverns of the ground. 1. He dies! the heavenly Lover dies! 3- Here's love and grief beyond degree, The Lord of glory dics for men! But lo, what sudden joys I see! Jesus the dead revives again. GPJV 666 + 766 + 6 5. Break off your tears, ye saints, and tell How high our great Deliverer reigns, Sing how he spoiled the hosts of hell, And led the monster death in chains FbDPFdFdFdFdFfoFfoFfdddFdFdFddFdFddFdFddFd And led the monster death in chains. 2. Come, saints, and drop a tear or two On the dear bosom of your God, He shed a thousand drops for you, A thousand drops of richer blood. 4. The rising God forsakes the tomb, Up to his Father's court he flies; Cherubic legions guard him home, And shout him welcome to the skies. 6. Say, Live forever, wond rous King! Born to redeem, and strong to save! Then ask the monster, Where's thy sting? And where's thy vict'ry, boasting grave? 

Moderate.  

$$P A L M IS. L. M.$$

$$G \pm \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} \int$$



1. How cheerful the fields, and the mead, How gay does all nature appear! The flocks, as they care - lessly feed, Rejoice in the spring of 

 
 Image: Serie 14 41 7 4 14 4 14 4 14 4 14 4 19 4 9 19 4 9 19 4 9 19 4 

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N. B. The Metres are designated by the letters which are placed after the names of the tunes in the index. 13 shows that the tune is long metre; C, common metre; S, short metre; P, particular metre; and Pec. peculiar metre.

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