## HARMONIC COMPANION,

## GUIDE TO SOCIAL WORSHIP:

 BEINGA CHOICE SELECTION OF TUNES,
Adapted to the various Psalms and Hymns, used by the different Societics in the United States; TOGETHER WITH THE PRINCIPIES OF MUSIC, AND EASY LESSONS FOR LEARNERS.
BY ANDREW I.AW.

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

PHILADELPHIA:

## DISTRECT OR DENESSLVANLA, TO W1T:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Eighth day of October, in the thirty-second jear 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 Lessens 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 co. pies 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, Engraring, and Etching historical and other prints.
D. CALDIVELL, clerk
of the district of pentsilysian.

## DEDICATION.

## TO THE MINSTERS OF THE GOSPEL, AND THE SINGING MASTERS, CLERKS AND CHORISTERS, THROUGHOL'T 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 obscrvation of any one of you, that very mucli of the music in rogue 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 de.votion, are oftentimes offended with that lifeless and insipid, or that frivolous and frolicksome succession and combination of sounds, so fre. quently introduced into churches, where all should be serious, animated and devout; and hence the dignity and the ever varying visor 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 obrious. 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 giring to derotional 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 Empirc, it will never becone a subject of regret to one who has devoted the greater part of his life to the cultivation of Psalmodr, and who is,

Witlı all proper Respects,
THE AUTHOR.

This Book exhibits a plan and method which are different from any that have yet appeared.
'Hise principal objects of this plan and of this method, are to lessen the burden of the learnes; to facilitate the performance, or practice of Music; and to promote a eeneral improvement in the praises of our God and Redeemer.

Threc of the musical charaeters are made more simple by rejecting the long stroke of the erotchet, which is one half of the charactcr ; by this means the parts of the guaver are diminished one third; and those of the semiquaver one fourth. The eliffs, $F$ and $C$, and the repeat, If, being characters used as letters, are familiar to every one; these are used instead of those which are unknown, till learned as musical charaeters. The four kinds of eharaeters denote the four singing syllables and the learner will immediately name the notes with great facility; and will read them with equal ease in every part, and in all the difierent ehanges of the keys But these are not the greatest advantages derived from the plan, and the method of teaehing by these eliaraeters.
Music, printed without the lines, is more simple than it can be on lines, and spaces; beeause the lines and spaces inerease the number of the parts whieh eompose the eharaeters, and render them more indistinct, and more difficult to be retained in the memory. This plan will assist, both the learner and the periormer, in ascertaining the true sounds of the notes in instances where the old method cannot afford ay aid for that purpose.

The musie is taught in this method by the degrees of the keys, and the common eliord 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 musie, 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 kigher in the sharp, than in the flat key.
'These keys and common chords have their particular characters for each derrec, whiel 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 onder of charaeters, of names, and of arrangement of tones, and semitones. Hence, this method marks, with eertaintr, the intervals, or distances of sounds. The places of the tones and semitones, the major and minor secands, 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 cistance 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 oninor second, third or fourth. This is an advantage which the old method ean never posscss; for it eannot be known from the common notes upon lines and spaces whether these'intervals be inajor, or ninor' ; only by referring back to the eliffs; but in this method it is risible 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 musie, and in all the different changes of the keys, render the business of the leamer very simple and easy; and will greatly diminish the expenses of tuition, and the consunption of time necessarily employed in learuing the Art. By this methorl cindren 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 ihe performance greatly alleviated, and be able to sing any part that is within the compass of their voiees.

From this view of the subject, is it not rational to suppose, that great advantages may be derived from the introduetion of this plan? Lipon this plan and method the linowledme 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 cultiration of tho Ast will become more general; and the practice of it will be rendered 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 olject, I have withheld no improvements, which patient industry, aided by more than twenty ears' experience in studying and teaching rocal music, could bestow; and I flatter nyyself, 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 nost important things relating to vocal music, are concisely explain$\downarrow$ and clearly enforced.
But it is the Scale of Rules with which the labour, the actual task of the !earner, more immediately commences. To render this task as asy as possible, neither time nor attention have been spared. As the readiest way to eflect the purpose proposed, appeal has been uniformiy nade to the reason and nature of my subject, as presented in theory and practice. For time scale which follows, is nut the offepring of a short nd solitary attention to theory alone. On the contiary, it forms the resuit of those gradual improvements produced by repeated reflection and eiterated triais in the school of experience. Furopean Gamuts in the mean while have not been overlooked. On the other hand, I have crer xamined them with care and deference; but at the same time without thinking myself obli;ed to be implicitly guided by them, merely, beause they were already in use. Fur 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 Plai, 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. twill then be soon enough for him to attend to the rules for that purpose, when he actually finds that he shall want them. Anci 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 ind 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 im ; for what ever is thrown out of this system, is knit into the body of common systens; and by adverting to them, he will ouly advert to ome old rules, which, if nusic were printed as it might be, would be utterly useless.

## 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 cha. racters, 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 ad rantage over the one simple note, in the new plan. The stave must include a ledger line above and below, making seven lines and seven spa. ces 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 sciven times twenty eight or one hundred and ninety six. The comparative view is then as seven to a hundred and ninety six, or as one to twenty eight. The advantages which are gained by the new plan, are then very great and of vast importance.

Cne 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 worid. 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 ir. 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 cights. Ca diz may be sung to the metre of Amsterclam, by adding a slur to the two first notes of the sixth line.

The first part of the Funcral Fiece 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 scme instances, require a different repetition ; as in Hotham, the second verse, "With the shadow;" this may be done by throwing out the slur.

Tunes witl 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 Lisisns is placed, all sing the same part.
The first part of Ansterdam 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 semibrerc.- ${ }^{\prime} .87$, in the treble, top of the page, make the last note a minim.
-P. 83, in the treble, botiom of the page, second bar, read


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 rihere 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.

ARTICLLATION 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 boih, 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, sweli and expand. And in this way, agreeable sounds may be preserved; whereas, without such opening of the voice, it and disagreeable scunds 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 slort sound, as in divinity; the 0 , in sol, has 3 long sound, as in sold; and the faw and law are pronounced as written.

## THE PAPTS.

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 sccond Treble ; and at the top, the Treble. emark. Whenerer tunes are performed only in two parts, they should be sung in the Bass and the air, or priacipal melody; and in such ses, the air may be sung either by Tenor or Ireble voices, or by both of them united.

THE CLIFFS.
I have used only two clifis; 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 $C$; e third on $G$, and the fourth on $\mathcal{D}$. The first Hat is on $\mathcal{B}$, the second on E, the third on $A$, and the forrth on 1 .

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; andi in performing double common time, they shouid 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 te 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 loudzess 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 discovet themselves beneath the dim and distant shades. To sing, sometimes loud, at others soft, as the sentiments require, is indeed a principal beau $t y$ 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 musil is added, variety and richness of expression, and oftentimes a more than clouble effect.

## TIME.

Time in music is originally of two kinds, common and Triple. These are distinguished from each other by the different divisions of thi bar into its primary or principal parts. Whenever the bar is in the very first instance, divided into an even number of parts the inusic is in Common tume; but if divided into an uneven number of parts, the music is in Triple time. In Triple time, the bar is always divided int 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 Morles depend upon the movement of the music. As long as that moves unionmly fast or slow, the mode continues the same; but the music either quicken or slacken its novement, 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 requives, by placing the name of the mode over the music, where th morement begins.

Characters. Explanations.
The diamond $\mathcal{V}$, is mi ; the square - , is faw; the round 0 is sol; and the quar:er of a diamond $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$. is law.

Notes, or marks of sound.
Rests, or marks mi fau sol lew faw sol law of silence.
Breves
Semioreves
Minims
Crotchets
Quavers

Characters. Explanations.
Brace [ Shows how many parts are sung together.
Cliff G Is used in Treble, Counter, and Tenor.
Cliff F Is used in Bass only.
Close $\| \mid$ Shows the end of the Tune.
Slur Shows what notes are sung to one syllable.
Dot - At the right hand of a note, adds to it half its length.
Figure 3 Shows that each of the three notes is one third of a beat. EOA
Single bar $\mid$ Divides the time according to the measure note.
Double notes Either may be sung.
Double bar \| Shows when to repeat.
Repeat $R$ Shows that the tune is sung again from that note to a double bar, or close.


Figures 1,2, Show that the note under 1, is sung the first he barke or leaning notes 1O. These notes add nothing to the time of much must be taken from the notes with which they are connected.

TIMES.
COMMON TIME.
MarkedIs measured by one semibreve; has two beats, one down and one up.

## TRIPLE TIME.

Mused 3 Is measured by a dotted semibreve;

## DOUBLE COMMON TIME

Marked $C$ Is measured by one breve; has four beats, two down and two up.

## COMPOUND COMMON TIME.

Marked $\quad \begin{array}{lll}6 & \text { Is measured by a dotted semibreve; } 6 \\ 4 & \text { has wo beats, one down and one up. } 4\end{array} \mathrm{~A} \cdot|\mathrm{~A}|$ N. B. The land falls at the begiming of every bar in all kinds of time.
KIRST LESSON. Sing without the beat.

## Sing without the beat.

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

THIRD LESSON.


Names. Length of a beat.
Very slow
Slow
Moderate
Cheerful
Lively
Quick
Very quick Half a second

Marks of Distinction
These holes are sung in pointed and distinct manner.

## to

## MODES.

Rules to find the mi

Sharp, F. Flat, b.
When there is neither sharp nor flat at the beginning of a tune, mi is in B On
One
Two
Three
Three
Four
 mi is in $\mathrm{F} \#$ mi is in C mi is in G mi is in $\mathrm{D}=$

One b
limo $b b$ Three $b$ bl a Four $b b b b$
mi is in E mi is in A mi is in D mi is in $\mathbf{G}$
-harp Raises a note half a tone. Plat b Sinks a note half a tone. Natural 4 Restores a note to its prymotive sound.

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


Scale of Marks by which the degrees are easily found with four characters. | 7 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



The figures at the left hand of each column of notes sloow the degrees of the sharp key; those at the right hand show the degrees of the flat key. This scale shows that the $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ is between the two keys. and that the first degiee of the sh.rp key is the first note ahove the $\mathcal{v}$, and that the first clegree of the flat key is the first note below the $\boldsymbol{v}$

It shows also the refarive 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 cunes, they are called relative keys. Every sharp key bas its relarive flat kev a hird belorv; and erery tlat key has i's relative sharp key a third above. These admit of an easy and natumal transition from one to the ciher.

Every sharp at the hegimning of a tune takes the place of the "itil he dot, and raises that note half a tone, and removes the $\sqrt[v]{ }$ and the key to the fift above, or to the fourth below.

Every flat at the beginning of a tune takes the place of the 0 . sings that note half a tone, and removes the $\Delta$ and the key to the fourth above, or to the fifith below.

The figures over the notes show the degrees of the sharp key; those under them show the degrees of the flat key. The $\boldsymbol{\forall}$ is the seventh legree of the sharp key, and the second degree of the flat key; the $\Delta$ and the the one degree the highest are the third and fourth derrees of the sharp key, and the fifth and sixth of the flat key.

Rules. The last note of the Bass is the key note, which is the first above or below the $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$; 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, $\triangle O \Delta$ and the $O \therefore$ with a dot over or under each of them, and are counted ascending. The eighth to each degree, is the same character, has the same name, and is the same degree of the key.

In every sharp key, the $\square$ is the first degree of the key; the $O$ is the second degree ; the $\Delta$ is the third degree; the with the dot, is the fourth degree ; the $O$, with the dot, is the fifth degree ; the $\Delta$, with the dot, is the sixth degree; the $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ 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.


EIGHTH LESSON.

Cheerful.
MILAN. C. M.



 Cheerful.

BEVERLY. S. M.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cheerful. } \\
& \text { Gen } \\
& \text { My Saviour and my King, }
\end{aligned}
$$



14 Cheerful.
C. M.





Cheerful.
NORFOLK. C. M.







In every flat key, the $\Delta$, with the dot, is the first degree of the key; the $\Delta$ is the second
egree; the is the third degree; the $O$ is the fourth degree; the is the fifth degree
he $\square$, with the dot, is the sixth degree; and the $O$, with the dot, is the seventh degree.


FD -P




groton. Lam.





Cheerrul.
coventry. s.m.




so Cheerful.
BLOOMFIELD. S. M.





Moderate. GEORGIA. C. M.






Cheerful.
BETHLEHEM. S. M.





Cheerful.
LICHFIELD. L. M.

How soft the words my Saviour speaks! How kind the pro - mise he makes! A bruised reed he never breaks, Nor will he quench the smoking flax.




Moclerate.
PORTUGAL. L. M.


 F\# Cherrul.




24 Cheerful.
NE TV LONDON. l. M.



 Cheerful. COLCHESTER. C. M.

Moderate. BETHESDA. P. M.




 Moderate. PEADING. C. If.




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


Soft.
Loud.
Moderate.
GATH. L. M.
AA••|PA|PRAF fires, With warm desires, To see my God, With warm desires, To see my God. He reigns; the Lord, the Saviour reigns! Prise him in e-van - gel - ic






 Moderate.
leeds. lam.





Moderate.
GERMANY. S. M.

Sing to the Lord aloud, sing to the Lord aloud, And make a joyful noise, and make a joyful noise; God is our strength, our Saviour God; Let


Moderate.
ASTON. C. M
 Israel hear his voice.

That awful day will surely come, The appointed hour haste when must stand before my judge, And pass the solemn test



Modérate.
neston. l.m



 Maderase.
scotland L. M.






$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cheerful. } \\
& \text { Charleston. p. m. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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


 Moderate.

MADAM. S. M.

 GbbD-』| a a



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A A ol ollliy }
\end{aligned}
$$

Cheerful.
ARCHDALE. C. M.




Soft. Loud.







 Moderate.
burford. c.m.













Cheerful.



 Moderate \&s soft. Cheerful 8 s loud.





40 Moderate.
WALSALI. C. M.

Moderate.
B A NGOR. C. M.

Moderate.





Lond. Moderate.





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









heerful. Eighths. Chorus.









$$
\rho-1-\left.\left.|-r \cdot| \rho \rho|F r| F F\left|F=-|F F| F_{r}\right| F \cdot\right|_{g} d F \cdot\right|_{g} d|F \cdot|_{d} d|\rho|_{g}| |
$$


 2. Other refuge have I none; Hangs my helpless soul on Thee; Leave, ah! leave me not alone, Still support and comfort me. All my trust on








Cheerful. stamford. Pec. m.










48 Moderate. taly. L. I .







Mrderate. Sol:









And will the lord thus con descend To rio - it sinful worms? Thus at the door shall mercy stand, in all her wining








Moderate.
CONCORD. L. I.









Cheerful. WINCHESTER. Pec. M.





OPP|PA $A$ P! 0 and












Cheerful.
ISLINGTON. L. M.












$$
\text { Moderate. } \quad \text { С и А PE L. P. M. }
$$





popular



 Moderate. cambridge. c. m.




Cheerful. Chorus.
Soft.
Loud.


$$
\text { Come saints, and adore him, come bow at his feet; } 0 \text { ! give bim the glory, the praise that is meet; Let joyful ho. sanna.s un - ceas - ing a- }
$$

Liaisons.





$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { malta. Pec. m. }
\end{aligned}
$$


bosom inspire, In - kin . die the fire, And wrap, and wrap. and wrap my whole soul in the flames of de sire, And wrap my whole soul in the fates of de - sire.




Moderate.
Soft.
BEREA. C. M.
Loud.

Grace! how melodious is the sound! What music to our ear!
Spread the sweet accent far a - round, Spread the
That earth and heaven may bear.



${ }^{64}$ Moderate.




Cheerful.
MIILVILLE. Pec. M.

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

Moderate.







66 Moderate.
NORWICH. Pec. M.
 G\#\# G\#


Cheerful.


 '






Moderate. EVENING HYMN. L. M.













$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Soft. } \\
& \text { Moderate. MYRA. S. M. }
\end{aligned}
$$

- $\mid$ Fr. Unisons.

Unisons.











Loud.
Moderate.
WINDSOR. C. M.




and


 Moderate. AUGUSTA. c. M.
 Wan joy we medicine












 - $1 \mid 1$ | 1


101OTOTOTP

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A|Ad domad }
\end{aligned}
$$

1. Sweet the moments rich in blessing, Which before


 friend. II ere Ill sit, for ever viewing Mercy's streams in streams of blood; Precious drops my soul bedewing Plead and claim my pace with God.




80 Moderate.
SHEFFIELD.


er telling, yet untold, for ever, for cree, for cree telling, ever telling, yet untold, for cree tolling, curer telling, yet untold.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ar, say, stay sine stay, stay simmer on the gospel plains, Behold, behold the God of love unfold, The glories of his dying gains, For- }
\end{aligned}
$$

Solt $-10,0$







Slow and Soft. Increase. Cheerful. Sort.









86 Increase, Loud. Diminish. Increase.

Cheerful.






Soft.

grave, where is thy victory, $O$ death, where is thy sting! 0 grave, where is thy victory! 0 death, where is thy sting! Lend, lend your wings, 1 mount, I
grave, where is thy vic - tory, $O$ death, where is thy sting! 0 grave, where is thy vic - to ry! $O$ death, where is thy sting! Lend, lend your wings, I mount, I




 coud.







Moderate.
MILETUS. I. M.




Loud.
Moderate.
COOKHAM. 7 s.




-

$$
\mid
$$

Loud.
Cheerful.
COLUMBIA. S. DI.




Moderate.
TRANSPORT. I. II.





Loud.
Moderate.
GiliboA. S. m.

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

Muderate.
ARMLEY. L. M.



 Moderate. BETHEL. C. M.





94 Cheerful.

Thou Shepherd of Israel, and mine, The joy and desire of my heart, For closer communion I pine, I long to reside where thou art: The pasture I


 Loud.

Moderate. NEWCOURT. L. M.
(and languish to find, Where all who their shepherd obey, Are fed, on thy bosom reclin'd, And screen'd from the beat of the day. Come, let our voices join to raise A



 ? Moderate.








Slow.
ORLEANS. 5. 11.

Moderate.
SW゙ANCK.C. M



 Moderatic. BRETVER. I. M.





 Moderate. PECKHAM. S. M.





100 Moderate. .naman



Moderate.
CASTLESTREET. N. N:







$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Moderate. } \\
& \text { tygris. S. m. }
\end{aligned}
$$









Moderate.
GILEAD. 7 s .

Cheerful. AMSTERDAM.









 Moderate.
swedesboro. s.m.




Moderate.
BROOMSGROVE.
C. M.

Soft.
I. oud.



 $\left.\left.\left.\left||-F|^{\beta} F\right| F P\right|^{\beta}\right|^{\beta} \rho\right|^{\rho}$ $\mid$ |-F|F F|F $\rho|F F|^{\rho}$ di











112 Moderate.
dresden. l. m.


Moderate.
PALMIS. L. Mi.





Cheerful.
ASIA. C. M.

OU to












Moderate.


程 - - d $\mid \sqrt{ } F \hat{P} F$ dud




rockbridge. C. M.



Moderate．
K゙エさNE．C．N．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 3. When, sunk in guilt. our souls approaw'd The borders of despair; Thy grace tho' Jesu's blood proclaimed A free sal - ra - sion near. }
\end{aligned}
$$




 What shall we render，tumnteous Lord，Tor ah the grace we see！Alas！the goodness worms can yield Ex－tu．．．t－eth not to thee． －The widow＇s heart shall sing for joy，hie or chan


|  |  |  |  |  | 30 | Haddam | S | 31 | Naples | C | 56 | Fenipest | Pec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abridge | $\sim 6,7$ | 42 105 | Charleston Chester | C | 101 | Mamburg | $\mathrm{S}$ | 57 | Nantwich | 1 | 41 | Transport | 1 |
| Amsterdam | $\therefore 0,7$ | 107 | Colchester | C | 24 | Hanorer | Pee. | 32 | Neston | L | 29 | Trinity | rec. |
| Arabia | C | 13 | Columbia | S | 90 | Haverlill | L | 78 | Newcourt | L | 94 | Trumpet | 1 |
| Archdale | C | 93 | Concord | L | 53 | Hotham | P | 46 | New London | L | 24 | Turin | P |
| Armley | 1. | 93 56 | Concord | 7 L | 89 |  |  |  | Norfolk | C | 14 | Tygris | S |
| Ashicy | C | 56 | Cookham | 8 \% 4. | 89 104 | Irish | C | 15 | Norwich | Pec. | 66 |  |  |
| Asia | C | 113 | Coos | 8, 4 | 104 | Islington | L | 57 | - |  |  | Vienna | I |
| Athens | C | 51 | Coventry | S | 19 | Italy | L | 48 | Old 100 | L | 42 |  |  |
| Augusta | C | 75 |  |  | 95 |  |  |  | Olivet | pec. | 79 | Wakefield | C |
| Aylesbury | S | 18 | Damascus <br> Delaware | C | 115 | Jcrusalem | $\stackrel{P}{\text { c }}$ | 98 | Oporto | L | 90 | Walsall | C |
|  | C | 40 | Derby | C | 69 | Jordan Judea | $\stackrel{C}{C}$ | 116 | Orleans | 5, 11 | 96 | Warren | P |
| Beaufort | 7, 8 | 103 | Dresden | 1. | 112 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Warsaw | 10 s . |
| Bedford | ( | 16 | Dublin | C | 17 | Keene | C | 119 | Palmis | L | - 99 | Whitfield | S |
| Berea | C | 63 | Dumah | $\stackrel{\text { C }}{ }$ | 100 | Kingsbridgc | 1. | 100 | Peckham | 5 | 54 | Winchester | Pec. |
| Bethel | C | 93 | Dunbar | S | 75 |  |  |  | Petersburs | S | 105 | Windsor | C |
| Bethesda | P | 25 | Dunstan | L | 22 | Lamberton | 8s. Pec. |  | Portland | S | 52 | Woodbury | C |
| Bethlehem | S | 21 |  |  |  | Lancaster | \%s. | 74 | Portsmoith | $\underline{1}$ | 72 |  |  |
| Beverly | S | 13 | Faston | C | 28 | Lcbanon | 1 | 54 | Portug | L. | 22 |  |  |
| Bloomfield | S | 20 | Elenborough | C | 98 | Leeds | L | 27 | Putney | L | 19 |  |  |
| Bolton | 1 | 15 | Ephesus | C | 71 | Leoni | ${ }^{3}$ | 68 | Putney | L |  |  | CES: |
| Brewer | L | 97 | Eveling ISymn | 1 | 67 | Litchficld | L | 21 |  | C | 25 |  |  |
| 13 ristol | Pec. | 73 |  |  |  | Lystra | $\underline{P}$ | 70 | Rockbridge | C | 118 |  |  |
| Broomsgrorc | C | 107 | Falmouth | $P$ | 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Aron |  |
| Butford | C | 35 |  |  |  | Malden | Pec. | 62 | Scotland | 1. | 29 | Funeral | iece |
| Burton | P | 108 | Galilce | Pec. | 64 26 | Malta Mansficld | Pec. | 32 | Sicily | C | 57 | Habakku |  |
|  |  |  | Gath | 1. | 20 | Mansficld | P | 66 | Southbury | P | 26 | Kcdron |  |
| Cadiz | $p$ | 50 | Georgia | C | 20 | Marseilles Mear | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 14 | Stamford | rec. | 47 | New Yor |  |
| Calvary | Pec. | 68 | Germany | S | 21 | Mear Medway | - -6 | 106 | Sunderland | P | 30 | Sheffeld |  |
| Cambringe | C | 59 | Gilboa | 5 | 104 | Medway | ${ }^{7}$ | 13 | Surry | 1. | 2.3 | Washing |  |
| Canton | P | 36 | Gilead | \% 5 | 192 | Miletus | L | 89 | Sutton | 5 | 16 | Woodst |  |
| Carmel | I. | 92 | Gilgal | 1. | 96 | Mill Ville | Pec. | 64 | Swanick | C | 97 |  |  |
| Carr's Larre | C | 38 | Glocester | 1 | 18 | Miniton Mile | Pec | 34 | Swedent | Pec. | 117 |  |  |
| Castle Street | I | 101 58 | Groton | L | 18 | Arya | S | 70 | Swedesboro | S | 106 |  |  |

N. B. The Metres arc designated by the letters which are placed after the names of the tunes in the index. I, shows that the fure is Tong metre;
C, common metre; S, short metre; P, partieular metie; and Pec. peculiar metre.

