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Compleat Plalmodist.

In FOUR BOOKS.

CONTAINING

- 1. An Introduction to the Grounds of Musick, both Theoretical and Practical, Vocal and Instrumental: Teaching all the Rudiments of Musick, and Composition in all its various Branches; together with an Explanation of all the usual Terms used in Musick, derived from the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, &c.
- II. Great Variety of Chanting-Tunes, together with Eighteen Anthems, on feveral Occasions.
- III. The Whole Book of *Pfalms*, containing near Two Hundred different Tunes, Collected from the best Anthors, now Extant; with above Fifty New Tunes never before in Print; it being proper for Parish Clerks, and useful to Country Congregations.
- V. A Select Number of Divine Hymns, on Various Occasions; with Several Canons, of Two, Three, and Four Parts in One.

The Whole is Composed in Four Parts, according to the most Authentick Rules, for either Voice or Com.

By John Arnold, of Great-Warley (near Brentwood) in the County of Essex.

will fig with the Spirit, and I will fing with the Understanding also. I Cor. xiv. Verse 15, Latter Part.

LONDON:

rinted by A. Pearson, over-against Wright's Coffee-House, in Aldersgate-Street, for the Author, and fold by him, and by S. Beaumont, in Little-Britain. M.DCC.XLI.

[Price Bound Three Shillings and Six-Pence.]

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To the READER.

Y various Task in Pfalmody display'd,
Reader, behold from whence I have my Aid;
King DAVID's Dictates doth inspire my Song,
While Warbles sweetly, from the Muse's Tongue,

Do move in Concert, and in Symphony, i. e. Nine in Three, and Three in Unity.

(a) "Their mutual Hearts in Sympathy do move; Some few embrace it by the Name of LOVE:

But, where the Soul and Body do agree

To ferve their God, it is *Divinity*:
In all Melodious Compositions we

Declare, and know it to be Symphony;

" Where all the Parts in Complication roll, And every One contributes to the Whole.

"He, that can fet, and humour Notes aright,
"Will move the Soul to Sorrow, to Delight,

To Courage, Courtefy, to Confolation, To Love, to Gravity, to Contemplation.

It hath been known (by its Magnetic Motion)

To raise Repentance, and advance Devotion;
It works on all the Faculties: And why?

The very Soul itself is Harmony.

Musick is the Breath of Second Birth,

"The Saints Employment, and the Angels Mirth;

"The Rhetorick of Seraphin, a Gem
"In the King's Crown of New Jerusalem.

"They fing continually; the Exposition

"Must needs infer, There is no Intermission.
"I hear, some Men hate Musick; Let them show,

" In Holy Writ, what else the Angels do:

"Then Those, that despise this, this Sacred Mirth,

"Are neither fit for Heaven, nor for Earth."

Farewel, my Courteous Reader, and so I rest Your Most Humble Servant, John Arnold, Psalmodist.

⁽a) Vide Sympson's Compendium, To all Lovers of Harmony.

A 2

T H

THE

PREFACE.

N the First Book, the Utmost of my Endeavour was, to lay every Thing plainly before the Learner, that I thought necessary, and nothing else.

IN the Second Book, I took great Care to collect the Choicest of Chants and Anthems, and compiled them in an uniform Manner.

IN the Third Book, I enwavoured to collect the Best of Psalm-Tunes, with near Eighty New Tunes never before printed; and set them all in Four Parts, and in such a Compass, as may be sung with Ease for the Voice.

THE Fourth Book is a Collection of Hymns and Canons, with feveral New Ones, fuited to the Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England.

Your Most Humble Servant,

From Great-Warley, in Effex, Octob. 29, 1739.

JOHN ARNOLD, Philo-Mufica.

The INTRODUCTION.

RODUCTION.

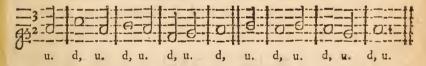
Nine to Eight.



Twelve to Four.



These are all the Moods that are used in Time, either in Vocal or Instrumental Musick; so there is nine several Moods in Triple-Time, as I told you in Page 7, that the Hand or Foot must fall, at the Beginning of every Bar in all Sorts of Time; so that in Common-Time it is as long down as up, and in Triple-Time, as long again down as up: You will also often meet with a double Bar drawn thro' between two single Bars, when the Time is not persect on either Side of the double Bar; both Bars making but one Bar of Time, thus:



Note, That the lower Figures, 2, 4, 8, &c. in all the Moods of Triple-Time, denotes the Composition to be to the Measure of such like Notes as make a Bar in Common-Time.

Having by these Rules, been well grounded in the Gamut, and having learnt most of the Characters used in Musick, you may then begin to put your Voice in Tune: Of which, I will give you a few Instructions.

Of Tuning the Voice; and of the several Graces used in Musick.

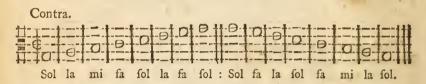
THE First Thing to be done in this Vocal Personmance is to have your Voice as clear as possible, and to give every Note a clear, and distinct Sound; neither forcing the Sound through your Nose, nor blowing your Breath through your Teeth with your Mouth shut, which is very offensive to a musical Ear, especially when they sing alone: Thus having got your

10] The INTRODUCTION.

Voice in good Order, you must in the next Place chuse the Part you intend to learn and practice, of which I will give you an Example of the eightNotes both rising and falling, which is the first Lesson taught by most Musicians, in four Parts, in Common-Time.

The Eight Notes Ascending and Descending.









Having, by Practice, got Master of this Example, I will set you one in

four Parts, to move different, one from the other.

First let the Leader of the Tenor pitch the Ke

First let the Leader of the Tenor pitch the Key, that the Bass may perform the lower Notes clear and strong, without grumbling; and the Treble the high ones without squeaking. Then let the Bass sound Unison with the Tenor, and the Contra a 5th higher, and the Treble an 8th. As it is set in this Example.

The INTRODUCTION. [11]

The Example.



Being perfect in this Example, you take a plain Pfalm Tune for your next, and so by Practice you will beget Knowledge. Now I will show the most principle Graces that are used in this Performance.

The first and most principle Grace is call'd a Trill or Shake; that is, to move, or shake your Voice distinctly on one Syllable, the Distance of

a whole Tone, thus.



First move slow, then faster by Degrees, (as you see in every Ear of the Example) and by observing this Method, and diligent Practice, you will foon gain the Perfection of it.

12] The INTRODUCTION.

But you need not hold your Shake so long as the Example, but to move as quick as possible while the Length of the design'd Note is performing; though the Shake at a Close is held sometimes something longer than the Time, for Variety's Sake. But I will add another Example, and place (tr) over the Notes you are to shake.

As for Example.

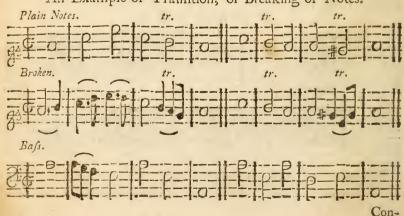


The Trill ought to be used on all descending prick'd Notes, and always before a Close, and on all descending sharp'd Notes, and on all descending Semitones; but none shorter than Crotchets: But observe that the Trill must be taken from Note, or half Note above, and then shake it down to it's proper Note and so conclude; for if you begin it's proper Sound, and shake below, it stats the Note, and murders your Trill.

There is another Grace used in Musick, call'd the Grace of Transition, that is to slur or break a Note to sweeten the Roughness of a Leap, but I

will give you an Example.

An Example of Transition, or Breaking of Notes.



The INTRODUCTION. [13]

Continued.



These being well perform'd by a good Voice, is the most principle Ornament that belongs to Musick; but be aware not to make no wild Graces of your own inventing; for these Graces being rightly understood are sufficent for any Vocal Performance whatsoever. In the next Place I will show you some Examples of the Transposition of Keys, as follows.

In Musick there are but two natural Keys, Viz. C Solfa, the sharp and chearful Key; and A La, the slat and melancholy Key; and to distinguish the two Keys one from the other, is in respect to 3d, 6th, and 7th above it's Key; for if they are either of them lesser, the Key is slat, if greater, then it is sharp: And no Time can be formed on any other Key but C Sol Fa; and A La, without the Help of placing Flats or Sharps at the Beginning of the five Lines, which brings them to the same Effect as the two natural Keys; but I will show you.

An Example of the seven Flat Keys, to the same Effect as A la the Natural Flat Key.



[14] The INTRODUCTION.



The INTRODUCTION. [15]

Continued.



By these Examples you may transpose any Tune to any of these artificial Keys, either by Flats or Sharps, which are still to the same Effect as two; but you are not confin'd to the Solfaing of them all, so that you observe the Places of the Semitones, or half Notes: When you have found Mi, they may be easily known by this Rule.

In ev'ry Octave Two half Notes we have, Both rifing to Fa, From Mi, and from La.

Thus Transposition I have plain laid down; And it's Originals to you have shown; By fourteen Keys I've written here in View; Yet in Effect you see there are but two.

[16] The INTRODUCTION.

Having laid down before you the Rules of Transposition, in the next I will give you some general Directions concerning the regular Pitch of a Tune, and some general Orders for ordering your Society, &c.

Of Intonation, or some useful Directions concerning the regular Sound or Pitch of a Tune; with some useful Instructions for ordering a Society.

U Nless a Tune be pitch'd in a regular Way, that all the Voices may perform their Parts clear and strong, that is, neither too high nor too low, it never can give any Pleasure to the Performer, or Hearer.

Therefore I will give you some Instructions, by which you may be able

to carry on all Parts of Musick in a true Decorum.

First view the Parts, and prove the Compass of the Note, both above and below the Key Note of the Bassus; then try your Voice, that you may perform all Parts clear and strong, without squeaking above, or grumbling below; then the Tune may be said to be carried off in a true Decorum.

Suppose your Key be on F Sharp, and the Tenor should rise but five

Key, Key.

Notes above the Key, and your Bass reach to F, an Eighth below, which is twelve Notes; they two being proved, the Boys may very easily perform the the two upper Parts, if their Voices are well suited. * Let the Bass give Sound of all other Parts first, and let their be but one Leader to each Part; the Tenor leading the whole Tune in true Time;

and by this Rule you may give the true Pitch to any Key whatsoever;

for which Use, a Pitch Pipe is very useful to learn by.

Thus having given you the true Nature of the Pitch of a Tune, I will give you some Instructions of ordering a Company; this must be done by one of the Head, either by the singing Master, where there is one, or else by the head Singer.

First, let every one sing that Part, that his Voice suits best.

Secondly, in standing in the Church, which in most Country Churches is in the Chancel, or in a Gallery or singing Pew; first, let the Bass Voices place themselves in a straight Row with their Backs next the Congregation, then let the Tenor Voices place themselves in a straight Row facing the Bass, but some Distance off, the Contra Voices standing before the Bass, and the Treble Voices before the Tenor, facing the Contra.

This being done your Harmony will go more pleasant and delightful, both to the Performer and Hearer; and every one may take his Part more easily when he sings alone, than he might when they stand one Part ming-

led with another.

- Havidg

The INTRODUCTION. [17]

Having laid before you the Theory or Grounds of Musick, I will give you some general Rules and Instructions for composing a Tune, by which Rules you may make yourself a Composer of what Tune soever you intend to compose; to which Intent, of Church Musick, there are as sollow, Hymns, Psalms, Anthems, Versicles, Responsories, Motets, &c. of these before mentioned, some are composed in plain Descant; others in figurate Descant, with Points, Fuges, Syncopes, Mixtures of Discords, &c.

Of Practical Musick: Containing some general Rules for the Composition of two, three, four, sive, six, seven, and eight Musical Parts; together with the Composition of Fuge, or the Contrivance of Canon, according to the most Authentick Rules.

MUSICK is an Art of expressing persect Harmony, either by Voice, or Instrument; which Harmony ariseth from well taken Concords and Discords.

The Concords are four in Number, viz. a Unison, a Third, a Fifth,

xth, with their Octaves.

The Discords are three in Number, viz. a Second, a Fourth, and a

Seventh, with their Octaves.

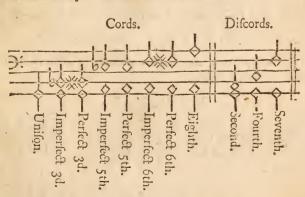
A Third, Fifth, and Sixth may be made perfect or imperfect, as the Composer pleases; the Imperfect is lesser than the Perfect by half a Note, as,

A third Minor includes four Semitones.

A third Major includes five Semitones.

A fixth Minor includes nine Semitones.

A fixth Major includes ten Semitones.



Now I will give you an Example of all the perfect and imperfect Cords and Difcords, with their Octaves.

D

[18] The INTRODUCTION.

As for Example.

- 01) 000 1000	Perfett Cords	Discords	Imperfett Cords	Discords	Perfett Cords	Imperfett Cords	Difcords
-	I	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
-			17	18	19	20	

The allowed Passages of all Concords.

RULE I.

When one Part moves, and the other Part keeps its Place, the moving Part may move to any Concord. As thus,



Note, that whenfoever any fingle Concord, or Discord is mentioned, their Octaves are also meant.

RULE II.

You may take as many Thirds, Fifths, Eights as you please, when both Parts do stand, as thus:



RULE III.

Two Fifths may be taken together, both rifing and falling, if one be the Major, and the other the Minor, but not otherwise, as thus:



RULE IV.

Two or more Sixths may be taken together, both rifing and falling, either by Degrees, or Leaps.

RULE V.

You may take as many Thirds as you please, either rising or falling together, either by Degrees, or Leaps, if one be the Major, and the other Minor: But two Major Thirds are not allowed together, unless it be before a Close, or where it cannot well be avoided.

RULE VI.

If two or more Parts do move gradually, they may move afcending or descending.

As for Example.



By these six Rules before mentioned, you see how all Concords may be

taken and applied, either rifing or falling.

In the Composition of two, or more Parts, you may take any Concord from one to another, if the Parts move by contrary Motions, by Degrees, or by Leaps; that is, when the one rifes and the other falls.

Two or more Fifths or Eigths are not allowed, either rifing or falling,

1 D 2

because they are too clogging to the Ear.

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Of taking of Discords.

DIscords, when orderly taken, render the Concords more sweet and delightful; which are admitted into Musick two several Ways, viz. by pass, and by way of binding.



By this Example, and observing others, you may take in any Discord whatioever.

The original of Composition is plain Descant; which is the Ground Work of musical Composition, wherein all Concords are orderly taken. Figurate Descant is when Discord is admitted into Harmony, either by gradual Transition, or otherwise taken; which is the Ornamental or Rhetorical Part of Musick.

The first Thing the Composer has to do, is to consult, whether his Musick is intended for grave or chearful Use, so that the Harmony may express the right Sense, or Meaning of the Words, to which it is fixed, ex. gr. if your Words seem very grave and serious, let your Musick also, and grounded on the slat Key; but if pleasant, lively, and chearful, then let your Musick also, and in a sharp Key: Also measure your Time according to the Length of the Syllables, and Sense of the Words; and then proceed to the Rules of Composition, as your Genius directs.

First consult your Key, and also carry your Air as smooth as possible, and keep your Harmony within the Bounds of a natural Voice, and not to move by great Leaps, and be sure to avoid Tautology as much as

possible.

In former Times when Concords were only used Note against Note, they always used to compose the Bass first, and afterwards set the other Parts in Concord to it, which may spoil the Air of the Tenor, by reason it was obliged to be set according to the Bass; but since most modern Authors, in figurate Descant, in which Discords are concerned, compose the Tenor first, which is the leading Part, or Church Tune, therefore it ought to be so composed; but nevertheless, I don't deny, but that the Form of the Bass ought to be first laid, because it determines the Key, and also the Foundation of the whole Composition, and ought to carry as much Air as the Tenor will possibly admit. But

after

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after you have laid the Foundation of the Bass, or only founded your Key therein, you may carry on your Composition together or apart, which you please; but if you compose the Tenor Part first, you must keep in the Form that the Bass may come in, in a good Air; but the eafiest Way, for a young Composer, is to carry on the Bass a little behind the Tenor, fo that the Bass may follow in good Air, of which I will give an Example in two Parts.

EXAMPLE.



According to this Example you may compose any Tune whatsoever.

Of several Closes, and Cadences in Musick.

Bierve that whensoever you intend a Close or Conclusion, the Bass must either fall a fifth, or rise a fourth; for a fourth above, is the fame as a fifth below, as you may observe by other Compositions; but let us examine what Closes are most proper and natural to each Key, ex. gr. suppose your Key be flat, then you may properly close in these three several Places, thus.

As for the Example.



The first Close is the Key itself, the second in the fifth above, the third is in the third above, which are called imperfect Closes, and used 22 The INTRODUCTION.

in the middle of Strains, also the fourth below the proper Key is of the same Nature, and may be also used.

In a sharp Key your Closes may properly be set in these several

Places.

As for the Example



The first is the Key itself, the next are in the fifth, fourth, and second above, the fourth below is also the same as the fifth above; which three are middle Closes.

You need not make use of the same Notes, but these are the properest Places in both Keys, and also the most authentick.

Of Composition of three and four Parts.

I N the Composition of three Parts you must make a Cantus, or a Tre-ble, to be sung in the eighth below; let it begin in some different Cord above the Tenor, as your Genius leads you; and then take contrary Cords from those of the Tenor, still counting from the Bass; and also avoiding all Discords, as much as possible, between your Cantus and Tenor, as you do between your Cantus and Bass; and also keep your Cantus rather below the Tenor than above, fo that it may not take away the Air of the Tenor, which Part is mostly composed to keep the Musick the more full, yielding more Variety of Cords and most commonly fung where there are not Voices enough to perform the Treble-Contra; and these Tunes of four Parts may be sung in three, by emitting the Contra, and finging the Treble an eighth below instead of a Cantus or Medius; and for want of room I shall omit Examples in three Parts, and place the Cantus as a Treble in the eighth above, and give you an Example of four Parts, in which a Contra Part must take place of the Cantus, and the Cantus take place of the Treble an eighth above; also each of your three upper Parts must shake a different Cord from the Bass, i. e. one Part to be the Unison or Eighth, the other may be a Third or Fifth; but to make it the more plainer, I shall make use of the same Notes as I did in two Parts; and also add two more Parts, viz. a Contra and a Treble, which will give you a true Speculation of four Parts, of which fee the following Example.

The INTRODUCTION. [23]

An Example of four Parts.



You see in this Example, that the Tenor begins Unison with the Eass; the Contra a Fifth; the Treble an Eighth; which are the proper Pitches of four Parts.

Observe,

[24] The INTRODUCTION.

Observe, that two Fifths, or two Eights, may be taken in four Parts. rather than spoil the Air of the Tune; but let it be between one of the upper Parts of the Bass; for if they are between the Tenor and Bassus, it is not fo well; for where there are not Voices for the two upper Parts, there will be a fad Difallowance.

"These four Parts are said to resemble the true Nature of the four Ele-"ments; and also take their Place one above another, as Elements do. "The Bass is said to resemble the Earth, which is the gravest, and set at the Bottom as the Foundation of all the other three: The Tenor " to Water, which is next above the Earth: The Contra Tenor to the "Air; and the Treble to the Fire, which is the highest of the other "three." And when the Parts are fhifted out of these their natural Places, it feems as unnatural, as if the Elements were fo shifted.

Of Composition of five, six, seven and eight Parts.

Which is a Fault of many Composers.

IF you compose never so many Parts, they are still to the same Effect as four, for which I will give you a very good Reason; for in the whole System of Octaves, there are but four Concords different from one another, viz. a Third, a Fifth, a Sixth, and an Eighth, or Unifon, out of which there can be but three taken at once; for if you take in a Fifth, the Sixth must be left out (in Counterpoint excepted) or if you take the Sixth, the Fifth must be left out; so that there can be but three Concords at once joyned to the Bass.

Therefore if you would add another Part to make five Parts, you must add another Octave to some one of the said Concords, by Reason they must be still doubled: Also, add another Octave to some other Concord, and you will have fix Parts; then add another Octave to some other Concord, and the Concords will be also doubled, which will make seven

Parts.

Composition of eight Parts is called Coral Musick, which is performed by two opposite Quires; (or by, or with Instruments;) which Musick has two Basses, one peculiar to each Quire; also, all the three other Parts are affixed to each Bass, and do perform sometimes with a single Voice, or with two, three, or all four Parts together; and when all eight are joined in full Chorus, it is a Composition of eight Parts: So that one of the Baffes fupplies the Office of an upper Part when all move together, which Composition is grounded but on one real Bass. Thus having shew'd you the true Nature of eight Parts, I shall for want of Room omit Examples.

· Upon which Composition Mr. TANS'UR composed this following

Verse, viz.

[&]quot;If you erect ten thousand Parts, or more: "They in Effect are but the same as four.

The Contrivance of a Canon.

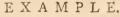
A Canon is a Fuge, so bound up or restrained, that the following Part or Parts must precisely repeat the same Notes, with the same Degrees rising or falling, which were expressed by the Leading Part; and because it is tied to so strict a Rule, it is therefore called a Canon.

A Canon of two Parts.

I will for the Ease of the young Composer begin with Two Parts. Now seeing this following Part, you must always sing the same Notes in a Fifth above; also you must apply new Notes to the upper Part, and apply new Descant to them also; and in this Manner you are to proceed from Bar to Bar, still applying new Descant to the last re-

In this Manner you may continue two Parts in one, to what Length you pleafe, of which I will give you a fhort Example.

moved Notes.





Observe that the Canon ends at the Note under the little Stars, the rest is only set to make a Conclusion; which is commonly done, unless it is designed for the Parts to begin over again, and so go round without a Conclusion.

By the Help of this Example, and observing others, you make any Sort of Canons, by first pricking down some of the Notes of the leading Part, and filling up the vacant Places of the second Bar with such Descant as is answerable to the following Part. This I think is sufficient for two Parts, we will now proceed to three.

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Canon in three Parts.

NOW I will show you an Example of a Canon in three Parts, composed by the samous Mr. Christopher Sympson; of which

I will first set you down the beginning Notes of each Part, so that you may see the first Platform thereof, thus:

That being done, the first Business is to fill up the second Bar of the leading Part, with some Note or Notes, which may agree with that Part, which came in after it, and add the said Note or Notes to each of the

other Parts in this Manner.

Then fill up the third Bar of the leading Part with some Note or Notes which may agree with both the other Parts; still adding the said Note or Notes to the other Parts: And thus you are to do from Bar to Bar.



But if you perceive that your following Parts begin to run Counter one upon another by these additional Notes, you must then try some other Way; either by putting in a Rest, or by altering the Course or Notes of the leading Part; and in this particular it is that Canon is performed by plain Sight.

An Example of three Parts in one.



The INTRODUCTION. [27]

If you would have your Canon begin again, the Conclusion must be omitted; and each Part must begin again when it comes to the Note which the little Stars are set over, where the Canon ends; and the Rests which are set at the Beginning, before the following Part, must be left out; and then the usual Way of pricking it down, is only the leading Part set alone, with Marks directing where the other Parts come in, as follows:

A Canon in the Fifth below, and Fourth above.



The Sorts of Canons are so various, that it would be endless (for me) to give their Examples; therefore I shall omit Examples, and only mention some that are now in Use: viz. A Canon in the Unison, is when both Parts begin in one Sound, and one Part moves in all the Concords of the Key, 'till they meet again in the Unison; sometimes one Part holds the Tone, and sometimes another; in the same Method a Canon is set to a Ground. A Canon Recte & Retro, is sung backwards and forwards, so that the first Part is sung forwards, while the second is begun at the End, and sung backwards at the same Time. A Canon Round, or in the Unison, is composed in the same Method as two, three, sour, or more Parts, and astewards all pricked down in one Cliff, as one intire Tune, and sung Round: The first Part leads untill it goes quite thro', and the other Parts fall in behind, one after another, 'till they come to the End in like Manner; the leading Part still beginning again, and also the other Parts going round the same.

Also, there is a Canon called Single Fuge, or Imitation; by reason the Parts do imitate one another. Double Fuge, is when several Points or Fuges, fall in one after another. Arsis & Thesis, is when your Point rises in one Part, and falls in another. Per Augmentation, is when the Notes of the following Parts are augmented, or made as long again as the leading Part. Diminution, is when the Notes of the following Parts, are made as quick again as the leading Part. Double Descant is so contrived, that in the Replication or Answer, the upper Part may be made Bass, or the Bass be made the upper Part: In the Composition of which, you must avoid Fifths as much as possible, by reason in Reply or Answer, they will become Fourths, &c. These are most of the Canons that are now in Use, of which you may find some,

of almost all Sorts, at the End of this Book,

A brief Explanation and Abbreviation of all the useful Terms used in Musick, both Vocal and Instrumental, derived from the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, &c.

HE Terms or Words that I shall shew you, serves to direct the Performer to the true Performance both of Words and Musick, according to the real Intent of the Composer: But because there are many Words that do signify but one, I will collect them all together in a regular Form, making one Explanation serve for all; and will lay them down in these seven following Heads, viz.

I. Of the Movements of Time.

2. Of Names of fome Characters.

3. Of Terms to express the Sense of the Words.

4. Of Names of Cords and Discords.

5. Of Musick and Melody, &c.

6. Of Names given to all Parts of Mulick.

7. Of several Things worthy of Note.

§ I. Of the Movements of Time.

A Dagio, Recitativo, Recitati, Recit, Reo, Moters, Opras, (Ital.) Enther of these Terms or Words signifies the slowest Movement in Time: Also the gravest Parts in Cantata's, which comes as near as possible to the true Pronunciation of the Words.

Alemand, Gravisonous, (Ital.) Either of these signifies one Degree

quicker than Adagio, and move mostly in Common-Time.

Largo, Lentment, Lento, Lent, Tardo, (Ital.) Either of these Terms or Words denotes one Degree quicker than Alemand. And Largetto,

(Ital.) fignifies one Degree quicker than Largo.

Allegro, (Lat.) Animatio, Vivace, Vivacemente, Vivumente, Brillante, (Ital.) Either of thete Terms denotes one Degree quicker than Largetto, and is to be performed with Life, Spirit, Vigour, and in good Time.

Vivacissimo, (Ital.) signifies one Degree quicker than Allegro, and

more sprightly.

Presto, Prestissimo, Pronto, Veloce, Velocement, Velocissamente, Vite, Vislo, Vistamente, (Ital.) Either of these signifies that you

must sing or play as quick as possible, to lose no Time.

N. B. That the Word Affia, is often fet before another Word, which fignifies that the Movement must not be quite so quick, or quire so slow as the Word itself directs; as Affia Adagio, is not quite so slow as Adagio itself, &c. according as the Words do require.

Men,

The INTRODUCTION. [29]

Men, Pico, (Ital.) Either of these are often set before any Word, which signifies Less, or not so much as it was before; as Men Allegro, is not quite so brisk as if Allegro was alone.

N. B. That Piu fignifies a little more; as Men Presto, not too quick;

Non Troppo Presto, signifies the same.

Non Troppo Largo, not too flow; Nonupla, denotes that a Jigg must be played in very quick Time.

§ II. Of the several Names given to some particular Characters, or used instead of them.

R Epetatur, Replica, Replicato, Represa, Reditta, Riditta, Come Sopra, Encore, (Ital.) Either of these Terms or Words signify that such a Part or Strain must be repeated over again from that Note or Place it is set over. It is often set over this Character :S:, which is called a Repeat, and signifies the same.

Tace, Tacet, Sospiro, (Ital.) Either of these signify Silence, or to rest; which Words are often set over those Characters called Rests.

Index, (E.) Guidon, (Fr.) Monstra, (Ital.) Either of these is a Name given to this Character w, which we call a Direct.

§ III. Of the Terms used to express the Sense of the Words, and the Nature of the Musick, so that one may agree with another.

A Ndante, (Lat.) Pique, Pointe, Spiccato, (Ital.) Either of these denote that the Time must be kept just and true; and that each Note must be made equal and distinct one from the other.

Cantabal, (Ital.) denotes that you must play in a Vocal Manner. Euphony (Lat.) Denotes a very Graceful Sound, and smooth run-

ning of Words.

Tendermente, Con Affetto, (Ital.) Either of these denotes that you

must fing or play in a very sweet, tender, affecting Manner.

Piano, P. Pianissimo, P. P. P. (Ital.) Either of these denote that you must sing or play very soft and low. Piu Piano, or P. P. signifies a little more soft and low. Lamentatone, Languemente, Languissant, (Ital.) Either of these denote that you must sing or play in a very grave, slow, lamenting mournful Manner.

Con Discertone, Moderation, (Lat.) Either of these denote that you must sing or play with Discretion and Adoration. Con, signifies with. Con Diligenza, Discerto, Timoroso, (Ital.) Either of these denote that you must sing or play with Care, Diligence, and Exactness.

Con Dolce Maniere, Dolce Doux, Gratiofo, Gratieusement, (Ital.) Either of these denotes that you must sing or play in a very soft, sweet, and agreeable Manner.

Vigorofo

[30] The INTRODUCTION.

Vigoroso, Vigorosamente, Hardimente, (Ital.) Either of these denote that you must sing or play with Life, Spirit, Strong, and Steady.

Maestoso, Maestuso, (Ital.) Either of these denote that you must fing or play with Majesty and Grandure, but slow, strong, and steady.

Divoto, (Ital.) fignifies a grave and ferious Way of finging, proper to

inspire Devotion.

Forte, Fortement, Fortismo, or F, or Fe, (Ital.) Either of these denote that you must sing or play very loud.

Piu Forte, or P. F. denotes one Degree louder than Forte.

Forte Forte, or F. F. denotes as loud as possible.

Continuoto, Softenuoto, Uguale, Ugualement, (Ital.) Either of these denote that you must continue, or hold on one Sound with equal Strength, and to move in equal Time all the Way.

Legermente, (Ital.) Denotes that you must fing or play very gently,

lightly, and with Eafe.

Tasto, (Ital.) Denotes that the Notes must be but just touched, yet-

hold their full Time.

Echo, Echus, (Ital.) Either of these denote that such a Part or Strain, must be repeated over again in a very soft and low Manner, imitating a natural Echo; being respective to the Organ, Harpsichord, &c.

Concerto Groso, Tutti, Tutto, or T. Pieno, Grande, (Ital.) Either of these Words signifies Full, and used when all Parts come in, and per-

form together in full Chorus; as Pieno Choro, a full Chorus.

Chorus, also fignifies a Quire or Company of Singers.

Harpeggio, Arpeggio, Harpeggiato, (Ital.) Either of these fignifies to cause several Sounds, or Notes to be heard one after another, begin-

ning always at the lowest.

Intonation, (Ital.) is a Term commonly fet at the Beginning of a Tune, which fignifies the giving of a Tone, or Sound of the Key to the rest of the Quire, which is commonly done by the Leader of the Tenor.

§ IV. Of the several Names of Concords and Discords, &e.

CHords, or Cords, are the Names given to the Musical Sounds made by either Voice, or Strings, or by Wind artificially; i. e. when two or more Sounds do found together; each Note being an Interval, either greater or lesser Distance one from another. So these Intervals or Distances are called Cords and Discords.

Consonants, or Concords, is a Name given to all agreeable Sounds,

viz. a Unison, 3d, 5th, 6th, and their Octaves.

Diffonants, Disharmony, or Discords, is a Name given to all jarring, or disagreeable Sounds, viz. a 2d, a 4th, a 7th, and their Octaves.

In the Compals of every 8th, or Octave, there are 12 feveral Degrees of Sound, each Degree having a proper Name from the lowest Note, which are called Greater, or Lesser, Perfect, or Imperfect, as follows.

12. Diapason

The INTRODUCTION. [31]

12. Diapason
12. Octave or 8th; including 12 Semitones.
11. Defective 8th; including 11 Semitones.

11. Semidiapason
11. Defective 8th; including 11 Semitones.
11. Sept. major
11. Greater 7th; including ditto.

10. Sept. minor 10. Leffer 7th; including 10 Semitones.

9. Hexachordon major 9. Greater 6th; includes 9 Semitones.

8. Hexachordon minor 8. Leffer 6th; includes 8 Semitones.
7. Diapente 7. Perfect 5th; includes 7 Semitones.

6. Semidiapente6. Imperfect 5th; includes 6 Semitones.6. Greater 4th; includes ditto.

5. Diatessaron 5. Perfect 4th; includes 5 Semitones.
4. Ditone 4. Greater 3d; includes 4 Semitones.

3. Semiditone
3. Leffer 3d. includes 3 Semitones.
2. Tone
2. Greater 2d. includes 2 Semitones.

I. Semitone

I. Lesser 2d. includes I Semitone.

Unifon, one Sound.

N. B. That the Defective 8th, and Greater 7th, are the fame Interval in the Scale of Musick: The like may be faid of the Defective 5th, and Greater 4th. Also you may observe that the Particle Semi, in Semidiapason, Semidiapente, &c. doth not signify the half of such an Interval in Musick, but only imports a Desiciency, as wanting a Semitone

§ V. Of Musick, Melody, Harmony, &c.

MUfica, (Ital.) fignifies the Art of Mufick, made either by a natural Voice, or an artificial Instrument.

Musico, (Ital.) fignifies a Musician, Master of Musick, &c.

Theoretical Musick, is that which searches into the true Grounds of it; and into the true Nature of Concord, and Discord; explaining their true Nature, Number, and Proportion, &c.

Practical Musick, is that which designs, contrives, and composes all

Sounds into Musical Parts.

of Perfection.

Symphony, fignifies an Agreement, or Consent in Harmony; also an Interlude, or Prelude, being agreeable, or in Symphony with a Piece of Musick.

Coral Musick, is Musick sung by Turns by two opposite Quires.

A Concert of Musick is three Parts, and no less.

Concerto, (Ital.) or Concert, is a Piece of Musick composed in several Parts.

§ VI. Of the Several Names of the several Parts of Musick.

BASS, or Bassus, is a Name given to the lowest Part of Musick; all other Parts proceeding from it; it being the Foundation of all other Parts, and is set at the Bottom, and is the Ground-work of all the rest.

Tenor,

[32] The INTRODUCTION.

Tenor, is a Name given to the leading Part; being first, or next Cctave above the Bass.

Contra, or Contra Tenor, or Cantus, or Altus, or Alto, or Haut-Contra, or Mean, or Medius, or Second Treble, is a Name given to the Second Tenor, being the Second Octave above the Bass.

Treble, or Triple, or Haut-Defius, fignifies Threefold; being the third Octave above the Bass, which is the highest Part in Musical Com-

position.

Repieno, signifies Full, and is often set to direct those Parts to move in full Chorus, that move but in some certain Places. Canto Repiero, (Ital.) is the Name of the Grand Chorus that moves in but some certain Places.

Basso Repieno, (Ital.) is the Name of the Bass of the Grand Chorus, that moves but in some certain Places.

Canto Concertante, (Ital.) is the Name of the Treble of the little

Chorus, that moves thro' the whole Composition.

Baffo Concertante, Baffo Continuo, or B. C. (Ital.) Baffo Recitante, Continuoto. Either of these Terms is a Name given to the Continual Bass, or Thorow-Bass, or Bass of the Little Chorus, that moves quite thro', and marked with Figures.

Alto Repieno, (Ital.) The Little Chorus that moves but in some cer-

tain Places.

Alto Concertante, (Ital.) The Grand Chorus, that moves quite thro'. Necessario, (Ital.) is also a Name given to those Parts that move quite thro' to distinguish them, from them that move but in some certain Places.

& VII. Of several Things worthy of Note, &c.

A D Libitum, or Libitum, or Bene Placito, (Lat.) fignifies if you please, or if you will.

Da Capo, or D. C. (Ital.) is a Word often fet at the End of a Piece of Musick that ends with the first Strain, which signifies to begin again. These Tunes that ends so, are commonly called Rondea's: The Word Finis, or Fin, or F, ought to stand over the last Note.

Plain Descant, is the Ground-work of Musical Composition, where

Concords are orderly taken.

Figurate Descant, is when Discords are concerned as well as Concords, tho' not fo much.

Double Descant, is contrived that the Treble may be made Bas, or the Bass be made Treble, &c.

A Cadence, is the Fall of a Voice, or a Conclusion, or Close made by

all Parts, in feveral Places of any Key, &c.

A Canon, (Lat.) is a Piece of Musick composed by an exact Rule; the following Parts repeating the very same Notes as the foregoing Part, which is the Superlative or highest Degree in Musick.

A Persect

The INTRODUCTION. [33]

A Perfect Close, is when all the Parts end in the proper and fundamental Key.

An Imperfect Close, is a Close made at the End of many Strains, but

not in the proper Key.

Imitation, Imitatione, Imitazzione, (Ital.) signifies a Way of com-

posing, where Parts are made to imitate one another.

Arsin & Thesin, or Arsis & Thesis, (Ital.) denotes a Part, Point, or Fuge is said to move, so when one Point salls in one Part, and the same rises in another Part.

Contra-Fuges, or Counter-Fuges, is when two Fuges or Points, pro-

ceed contrary one from another.

Verte, fignifies to turn over the Leaf; as Verte Subito, turn over quick.

A Ground, is a Bass, composed of long Notes, &c. the Division be-

ing run in the other Parts.

A Prelude, Preludo, Preludium, (Ital.) Either of these Terms are a Name given to a short Air or Symphony, played before a Piece of Mu-

fick begins; fometimes by Rule, and oftentimes extempore.

Interlude, Refearch, Ricercate, Ritornello, Riternello, (Ital.) Either of these Terms is a Name given to short Airs, or Symphonies played between many Strains of a Piece of Musick, to grace and ornament it; sometimes by Rule, and sometimes extempore.

A Voluntary, is an extempore Air, Prelude, Interlude, or Symphony, played either before, or in the Middle, or at the End of a Piece of Mu-

fick, to ornament and grace it, &c.

Solus, or Solo, fignifies alone, and is often fet over fuch Parts that are to be fung or played alone. Solo, is also a Name given to a Piece of Munick that is for one Violin, one Flute and a Bass, to distinguish it from those that are for two Violins, two Flutes, and a Bass; and are called Solo's.

Sonata, Suonata, Scionata, Either of these Names are applied to a

Piece of Musick composed only for Instruments, &c.

Fuge, or Fuga, (Lat.) fignifies Flying, or Running; and used when Parts or Points fly one before another, which is properly called Fuging.

A Cantata, (Ital.) is a Piece of Musick composed for Voices or Instruments in several Parts, being intermixed one with another like Opera's, &c.

Senza, (Ital.) fignifies without; as Senza Stroment, without Instru-

ments.

Obligato, (Ital.) fignifies Necessary, or on Purpose; that is, an Instrumental Part is necessary, and ought not to be left out. This is also a Name given to some Sonata's.

Duett, or Duetto, (Ital.) two Parts.

Trio, Trezetto, or in Trex, (Ital.) three Parts,

Quarto, (Ital.) four Parts. Quinque, (Ital.) five Parts.

34] The INTRODUCTION.

Voce Solo, (Ital.) a fingle Voice, &c.

Confecution, is when two, three, or more Cords of the same Kind follow one another, both Parts moving the same Way; which are taken between the Bass and Tenor, or between two of the upper Parts. When two or more Cords, either Thirds, Fourths, Fifths, Sixths, Sevenths, or Eighths are taken together, either rising or falling, it is called a Confecution of two, or more; some of which are Disallowances, as two Fifths or Eighths taken together moving in two Parts.

Score, fignifies the original Draught of the whole Composition, where-

in all Parts are distinctly marked.

Recte, signifies forewards.

Retro, fignifies backwards, pertaining to Canon.

Reverted, fignifies turned back again, or backwards, pertaining to Canon.

Syncopation or driving a Note, is when the Bar in which it stands, is filled up without all the Quantity of that Note, which Note must be drove some of it into the following Bar.

As for the Example



Tautology, is repeating the same again, or often.

Per Augmentation, is when the Notes of the following Parts' are augmented, or made as long again as the leading Part.

Diminution, is when the Notes of the following Parts are diminished,

or made as quick again as the leading Part.

Viz. (Videlicet.) Sc. or ff. (Scilicet.) to wit, or that is to fay.

i. e. (id est.) that is.

N. B. (Nota Beni) Note well.

V. (Vide) fee.

e. g. (exempli gratia) as for Example.

&c. (et Cætera) and so forth.

Hallelujah, or Allelujah, (Heb.) signifies praise the Lord.

Amen, fignifies so be it.

An Interval, signifies a Distance.

Transition, fignisies breaking a Note.

Transposition, signifies to remove, or shift one Key to another. These (I think) are most, or all the Terms that are used in Musick.

The End of the First Book.

Compleat Plalmodist.

воок и.

CONTAINING

Great Variety of CHANTING-TUNES:

TOGETHER

With EIGHTEEN ANTHEMS,

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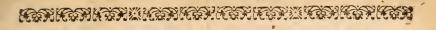
By JOHN ARNOLD, of Great-Warley (near Brentwood) in the County of Effex.

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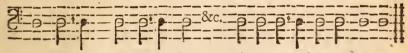
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The Order of performing the Divine Service in Cathedrals, and Collegiate Chappels, commonly called Chanting-Tunes.

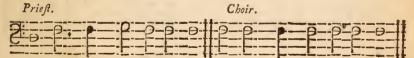
The Confession and Absolution being read by the Priest in one continued folemn Tone, the Priest and the whole Choir repeat the Lord's Prayer, thus:



Our Fa-ther, which art in Heav'n, &c. for e--ver and e--ver, Amen.

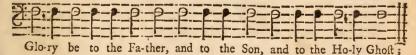


O Lord, o-pen thou our Lips, and our Mouth shall shew forth thy Praise.

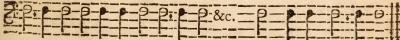


O Lord, make speed to save us; O Lord, make haste to help us.

Priest.



Chair.



As it was in the Beginning, is now, &c. World without End, A-men

[2] CHANTING-TUNES.

The Venite may be fung one Verse by the Priest, thus:



O come let us fing unto the Lord, &c. Strength of our Salvation, &c.

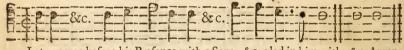
And the other Verse may be sung by the whole Choir in sour Parts, thus:

The Venite Exultemus.



2 Let us come before his Presence with a Song, &c. glad in him with, &c. Amen.





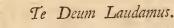
2 Let us come before his Presence with a Song, &c. glad in him with, &c. Amen.



This Chanting-Tune, or any other of this Kind, may fuit the whole Book of Reading Psalms, due Regard being had to the Points. (i.e.) hy observing to proceed upon the same Key that the Note stands upon, before &c. be the Verse long or short, till one come to these Notes that are before the Points in the Middle, and at the End of the Verse. The Reading Psalms being ended, a short Voluntary is performed on the Organ.

Con

After the first Lesson, Te Deum may be sung by the Choir, thus:





[4] CHANTING-TUNE



CHANTING-TUNES

1.5







[8] CHANTING-TUNES.





[10] CHANTING-TUNES.

Continued.

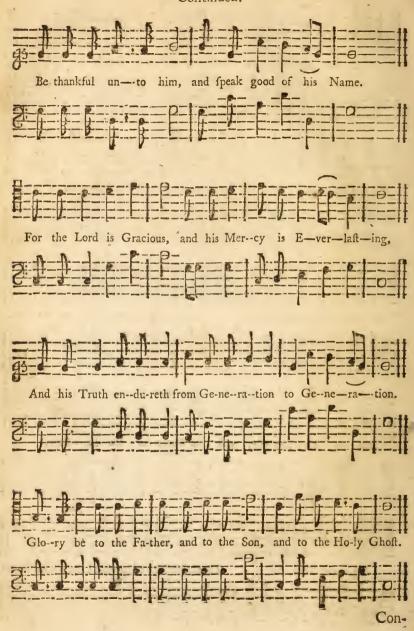


Te Deum being ended, and the second Lesson read, Jubilate may be sung by the Choir, thus:

JUBI-



1 12 J CHANTING-TUNES.





CHANTING-TUNES.

[14] Then follows the Apostles Creed, which is sung by the whole Choir in one continued folemn and grave Tone, upon Festivals; Athanasius's Creed is fung in the fame Tune. Prieft. Choir. After which the = -8--9-Priest sings The Lord be with you. And with thy Spi-rit. Chair. Prieft. 9-1-2-A-A Lord, have Mercy upon us. Christ, have Mercy upon us. Prieft. The whole Choir in one Tone. Lord, have Mercy upon us. Our Father, which art in Heav'n, &c. Priest. Chair. O Lord, shew thy Mercy upon us. And grant us thy Sal-va--ti-Prieft. Choir. O Lord, fave the King. And mercifully hear us when we call upon thee. Choir. Prieft. Endue thy Ministers with Righteousness. And make thy chosen People joyful. Chair. Prieft. Prieft. O Lord, fave thy People. And bless thine, &c. Give Peace, O Lord. &c. Choir. Prieft. Because there is no other that fighteth for us, but only thou, O God. O God, make clean, &c.

- 11 After every Collect the Choir answers And take not thy holy Spirit from us. A-men.

Chair.

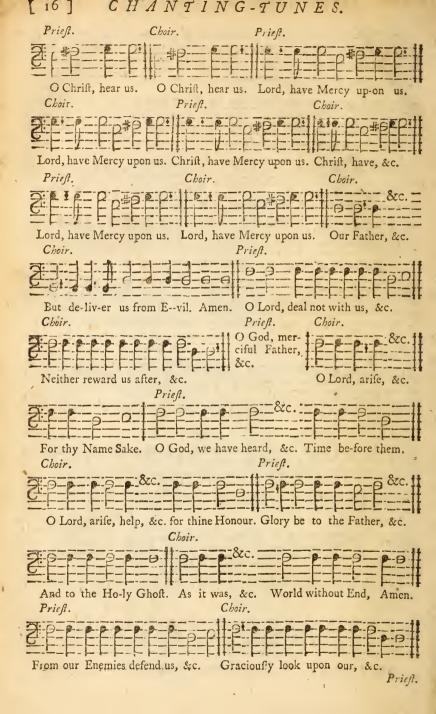
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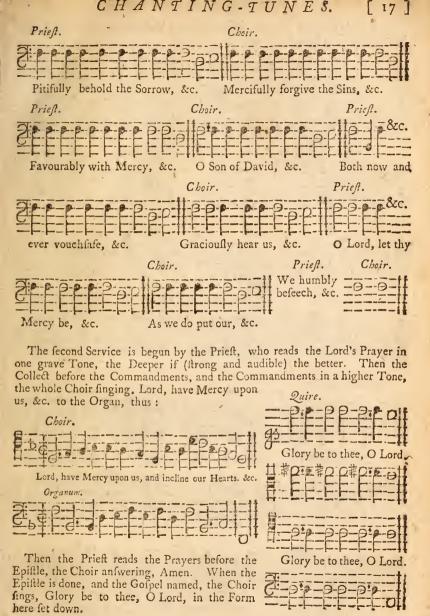
Prieft.

Choir.

Frieft.

O Lamb of God that takest away the Sins of the World. Have Mercy upon us. Prieft.





18 CHANTING-TUNES.

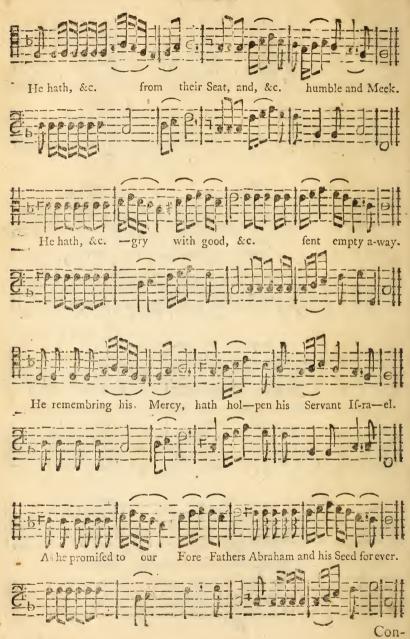
In the Afternoon Service, instead of Te Deum and Jubilate, is sung Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis..

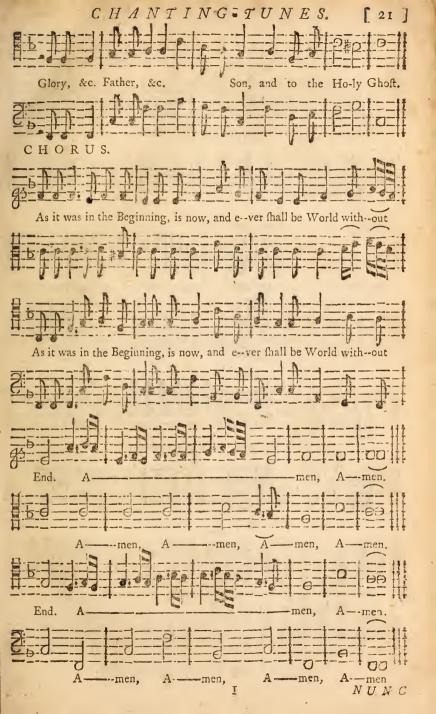


Con-



20] CHANTING-TUNES





CHANTING-TUNES. [22]

NUNC DIMITTIS.



Sing the Gloria Patri as in Magnificat.

Note,

[23]

Note, that in Anthems (in some Books) you will meet with three

Quavers with a 3 over them; thus, which fignifies that they

are to be fung in the Time of a Crotchet.

Note also, that in some Books you will find the Bass marked with Figures, (which is most in Respect to the Organ, Harpsichord, &c.) which shows what Distance such Notes are struck from the lowest Notes.

Note also, that in the Gamut in some Books, you find these follow-

ing Terms; viz.

G amut, A re, B mi, C fa ut, D fol re, E la mi, F fa ut, G fol re ut, A la mi re, B fa be mi, C fol fa ut, D la fol re, E la mi, F fa ut, G fol re ut, A la mi re, B fa be mi, C fol fa, D la fol, E la, F fa ut, G fol re ut, in Alt, which Terms or hard Words that is fix'd to

each, was derived from these following:

First, The Gamut was composed by Guido Aretinus, (a Monk of St. Benedict's Order) out of a Hymn of St. John the Baptist, about the Year 960. At the Bottom of the Scale he placed the Greek Letter Gamma, and applying to the same ut, which to speak in short was called Gamut.

Mt queant laxis Mi ra gestorum Sol re polluti He sonare fibris. Ha muli tuorum. La bii reatum.

And by another thus:

At Re liret Di se rum Fa tum Sol itumq; Laborem.

The Syllables used in singing, was ut, re, mi, sa, sol, la, and repeated over and over, till they reach thro the Scale; ut and re being now left out, I do not see but that the hard Names might be left out to, which now stands only for Antiquity, and to puzzle Practitioners.

Note, that all the Letters that are below the Scale are called Double, as double FF, EE, DD, &c. and all that are above are called in

Alt, as G in alt, &c.

A Line added to the five Lines either under or over, is called a Ledger Line.

Note, that in some of the Anthems in this Book the Treble sings alone, and where there are not Voices to reach that Part, the Tenor may sing it in an Eighth below.

I 2

ANTHEMS in Four Parts.

An ANTHEM taken out of the 12th Chapter of Isaiah.

ANTHEM I.





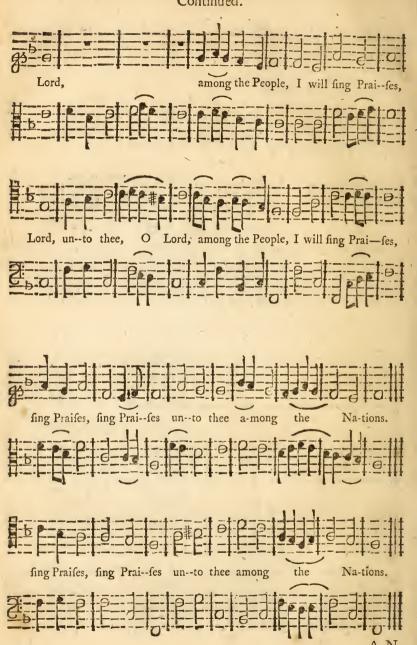
ANTHEMS.

[26]

ANTHEM II. Taken out of the 108th Pfalm.







ANTHEMS.

[29]

ANTHEM III. Taken out of the 47th Pfalm.



Sing, fing, fing un-to the Lord, with the Voice

your Hands to-ge-ther.

K

Con-













L 34 HEMS. ANTHEMIV. Taken out of the 117th Pfalm. Tenor Solus. O praise the Lord, all ye Hea-then. Bassus Solus. O praise the Lord, all ye Heathen, praise him, praise him, praise him all ye For his mer ci-ful Kind-ness, for his mer-ci-ful Kind-ness and more to-wards and more, And the Truth of the Lord en-du-reth,









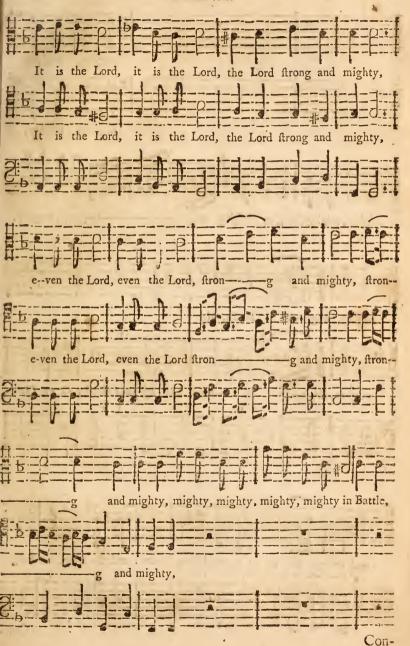


ANTHEMS. [39]



ANTHEM VI. Taken out of the 24th Psalm.





[42]

ANTHEMS.









ANTHEM VII. Taken out of the 103d Plalm.







ANTHEMS.

[47]

ANTHEM VIII. Taken out of the 106th Pfalm.

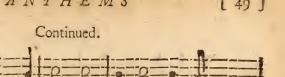


ANTHEMS.

[48



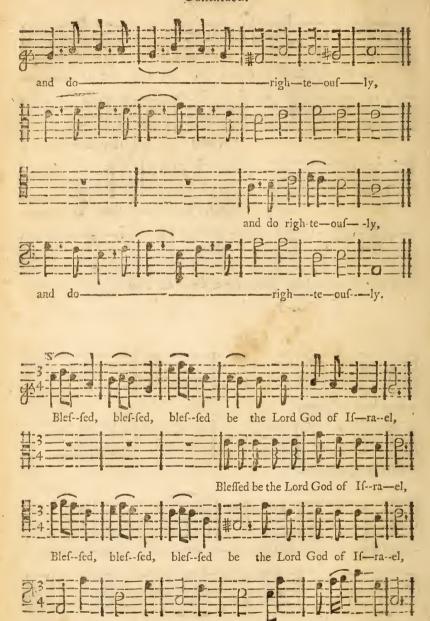






[50]

Continued.



Con-



[52]

ANTHEMIX. Taken out of the 84th Pfalm. Divoto. O how a-mi-a-ble are thy Dwellings, thou Lord of Hosts! thou Lord of Hosts I my Soul doth long for thy Courts, O Lord,













ANTHEMS.

[58]

ANTHEM XI. Taken out of the 132d Pfalm.





[60] ANTE







ANTHEM XII. Taken out of the 125th Pfalm.





ANTHE MIS







ANTHEM XIII. Taken out of the 81st Pfalm.





Take the Pfalm, bring hither the Tabret and

Con-





Con-



in the new Moon,

e--ven in the Time ap-pointed, and upon our

[70] ANTHE INTO







[72]

ANTHEMS







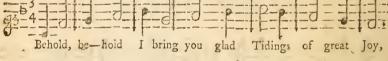
[74] ANTHEMS.

ANTHEM XIV. For Christmas Day.

Taken out of the second Chapter of St. Luke.

Solus.



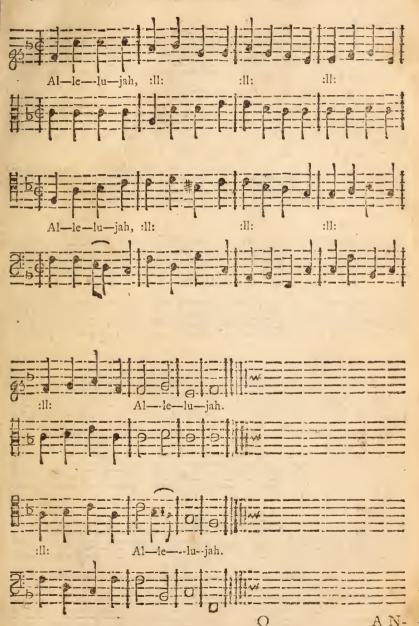








Con-



 $[78] \qquad ANTHEMS.$

ANTHEM XV. Taken out of the 33d Psalm.



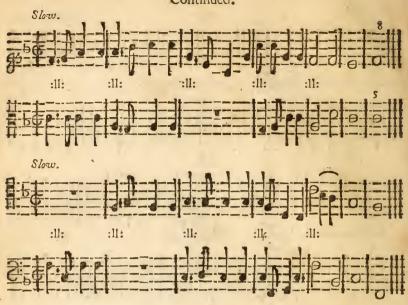


ANTHEMS. Continued. Praise the Lord, the Lord with the Harp; and fing Praises un-to him Praise the Lord, the Lord with the Harp; and sing Praises un-to him

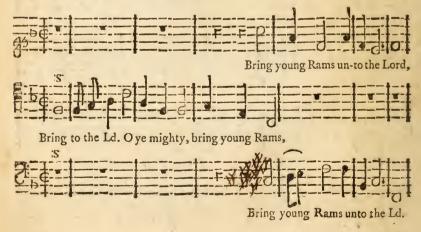


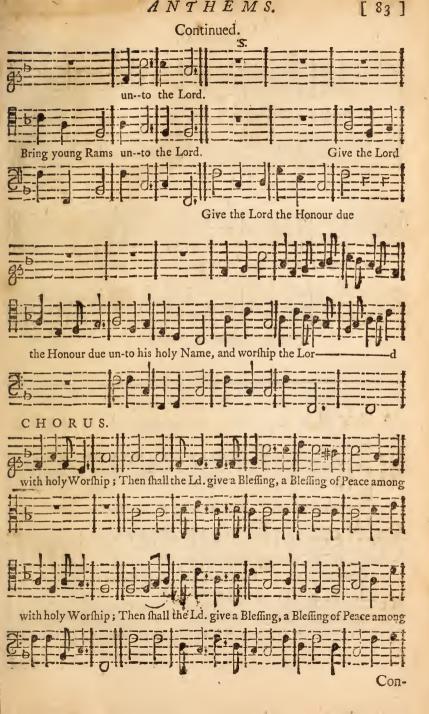






ANTHEM XVI. Taken out of the 29th Psalm.



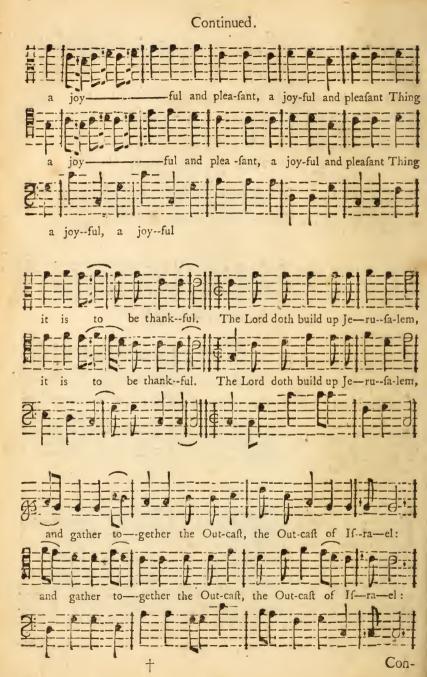


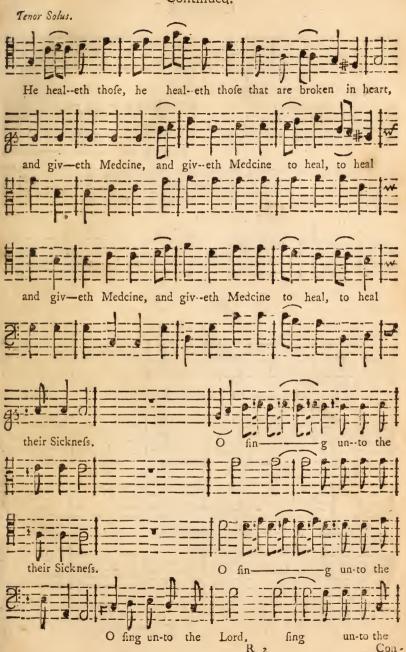


ANTHEM XVII. Taken out of the 147th Pfalm.











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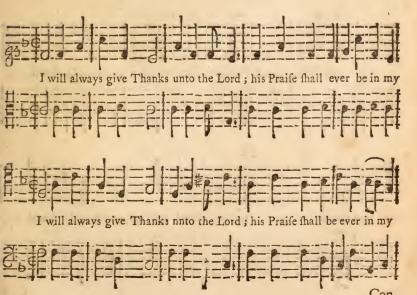
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1 99 P

Continued.



ANTHEM XVIII. Taken out of the 34th Psalm.

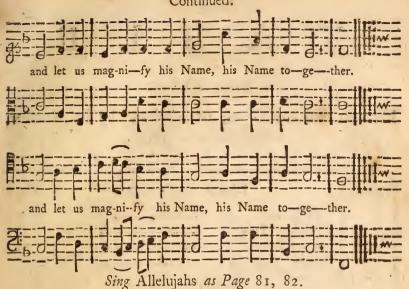


90

ANTHEMS.







GLORIA PATRI's, &c.

Common Measure of 8 and 6.

To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, All Glory be therefore:

As in Beginning, was, is now, And shall be evermore.

Measure of 8 and 8.

To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, All Praise and Glory be therefore:

As in Beginning, was, is now, And so shall be for evermore.

As Psalm 25, &c.

To Father, and the Son,
And Holy Ghost therefore:

And Spirit be praise as first begun, Henceforth for evermore.

As Psalm 104, &c.

To Father, Son, Spirit, all Praise be addrest, By Angels, and Saints of ev'ry Degree:

To God in three Persons, one God ever blest, As it has been, now is, and ever shall be.

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Compleat Psalmodist.

BOOK III.

THE

WHOLEBOOK

OF

PSALMS.

CONTAINING

Near two Hundred different Tunes.

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From the best Authors now extant; with above fifty New Tunes, never before in Print: It being proper for Parish Clerks, and useful to Country Congregations.

Composed in Four Parts, according to the most Authentick Rules, for either Voice or Organ. Never before published.

By John Arnold, of Great-Warley (near Brentwood) in the County of Effex.

Angels, and we, assisted by this Art, May sing together; the we dwell aparts

LONDON:

Printed by A. Pearson, over-against Wright's Coffee-House in Aldersgate-Street, for the Author, and fold by him, and by S. Beaumont, in Little-Britain. M.DCC.XL.

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PSALM-TUNES for the Old and New Version.

PSALM I. Crowle Tune.



And in the same doth exercise himself both Day and Night.

3 He shall be like a Tree that is, planted the Rivers nigh, Which in due Season bringeth forth, its fruit abundantly.

4 Whose Leaf shall never fade nor fall, but flourishing shall stand; Ev'n fo all Things shall prosper well, that this Man takes in hand. PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM II. Cambridge Tune,



2 The King and Rulers of the Earth, conspire and are all bent: Against the Lord and Christ his Son, whom he among us sent.

3 Shall we be bound to them? fay they, let all their Bonds be broke: And of their Doctrine and their Law, let us reject the Yoke.

4 But he that in the Heav'n doth dwell, their Doings will deride:
And nake them all as Mocking-stocks, thro'out the World so wide.

PSALM III.



3 Then with my Voice unto the Lord, I did both call and cry:
And he out of his holy Hill did hear me speedily.

Con-



4 I laid me down, and quietly, I flept, and rose again: For why? I knew assuredly, the Lord did me sustain.

PSALM IV.

PSALM IV. Ingerstone Tune.



2 Have Mercy, Lord, therefore on me, and grant me my Request: For unto thee incessantly to cry I will not rest.

3 O mortal Men, how long will ye my Glory thus despite? Why wander ye in Vanity, and follow after Lies?

4 Know ye that good and godly Men, the Lord doth take and chuse: And when to him I make Complaint, he doth me not refuse.

PSALM V,

[6] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM V.



2 Hear me betime, Lord, tarry not, for I will have respect: My Supplications in the Morn, to thee for to direct.

3 And I will patiently still trust, in thee my God alone: Thou art not pleas'd with Wickedness, and Ill with thee dwells none.

4 Such as be foolish shall not stand in Sight of thee, O Lord: Vain Workers of Iniquity thou hast always abhorr'd. IVI - I U IV E O:

PSALM VI.



2 For I am weak, therefore, O Lord, of mercy me forbear: And heal me, Lord, for why? thou know'it my Bones do quake for fear.

3 My Soul is troubled very fore, and vex'd exceedingly: But, Lord, how long wilt thou delay to cure my Mifery?

4 Lord, turn thee to thy wonted Grace, some Pity on me take : O save me not for my Deserts, but for thy Mercy's Sake.

PSALM VII. Cranham Tune. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. Treble & Contra. put my Trust, and Con-fi-dence in O Lord my God, I Tenor & Baffus. Baffus Unifon. O Lord my God I put my Trust, and Con-fi-dence in thee Save me from them that me per-fue, and still de-li-ver me. Save me from them that me pur-fue, and still de-li-ver me.

- 2 Lest like a Lyon he me tear, and rend in Pieces small: While there is none to succour me, and rid me out of Thrall.
- 3 O Lord my God, if I have done the thing that is not right; Or else if I found in Fault, or Guilty in thy Sight;
- 4 Or to my Friend rewarded ill, or left him in distress; Whom me pursu'd most cruelly, and hated me Causless.

PSALM VIII.

ZI LI IVI - I U IV LI U.



For in those Babes thy Might is feen, thy Graces they disclose.

And when I fee the Heav'ns above, the Works of thine own Hand; The Sun, the Moon and all the Stars, in order as they stand.

4 Lord! what is Man, that thou of him tak'st fuch abundant Care ? Or what the Son of Man, whom thou to visit dost not spare? PSALMIX. T 2

PSALM IX. Northampton Tune. Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. With Heart and Mouth to thee, O Lord, will I fing Laud and Praise: Tenor & Baffus. Bassus Unison. With Heart and Mouth to thee, O Lord, will I fing Laud and Praise: all thy wond'rous Works, and them de--clare always. And speak of all thy wond'rous Works, and them de--clare al-ways.

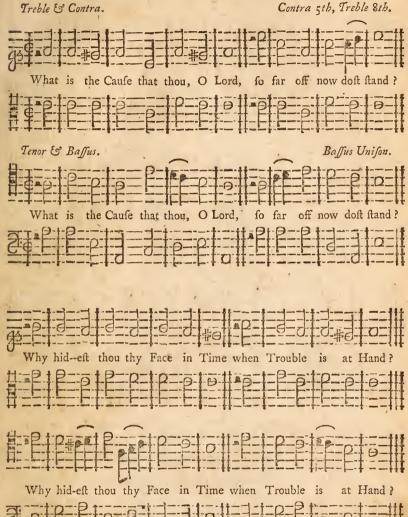
2 I will be glad and much rejoice in thee, O God most high: And make my Songs extol thy Name above the starry Sky.

Because my Foes are driven back, and turned unto Flight:
They do fall down, and are destroy'd by thy great Pow'r and Might.

Thou hast revenged all my Wrong, my Grief and all my Grudge:
Thou dost with Justice hear my Cause, most like a righteous Judge.
PSLLMX.

11 L 1V1 - 1 U IV L S.

PSALM X. Wallingford Tune.



2 The Poor do perish by the proud, and wicked Men's Desire: Let them be taken in the Craft which they themselves conspire.

3 For in the Lust of his own Heart th'Ungodly doth delight: So doth the Wicked praise himself, and doth the Lord despite.

4 He is fo proud, that Wright and Wrong he setteth all apart : Nay, nay, there is no God, faith he, for thus he thinks in Heart.



3 Of worldly Hope all Stays were shrunk, and clearly brought to nought: Alas, the just and upright Man, what Evil hath he wrought?

And in the highest Heav'ns doth sit in royal Majesty.

PSALM XII.

PSALM XII. Brentwood Tune.

Contra 5th, Treble 8th. Treble & Contra. Help, Lord, for good and god-ly Men do pe--rish and de--cay Tenor & Bassus. Bassus Unison. Help, Lord, for good and god--ly Men do pe--rish and de--cay: And Faith and Truth from worldly Men is part-ed clean a-way. And Faith and Truth from worldly Men is part-ed clean a-way. 2 Whoso doth with his Neighbour talk, 'tis all but Vanity:

For ev'ry Man bethinketh how to speak deceitfully.

But flatt'ring and deceitful Lips, and Tongues that be so flout To speak proud Words, and make great Brags, the Lord soon cuts them out.

4 For they say still we will prevail, our Lips shall us extol:

Our Tongues are ours, we ought to speak, what Lord shall us controul?

PSALM XIII.

14 PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM XIII. Laindon Tune:



2 In Heart and Mind how long shall I with Care tormented be? And how long shall my deadly Foe thus triumph over me?

3 Behold me now, O Lord, my God, and hear me fore opprest: Lighten mine Eyes, lest I do sleep, as one by Death possess.

4 Left that my Enemy do fay, behold, I do prevail: Left they also that hate my Soul, rejoice to see me fail.

PSALM XIV.

PSALM-TUNES.

15

PSALM XIV. Alvethly Tune.



2 The Lord beheld from Heav'n most high, the whole Race of Mankind: And saw not one that sought indeed the living God to find.

3 They went all wide, and were corrupt, and truly there was none That in the World did any Good, no not fo much as one.

Is all their Judgment fo far loft, that all work Mischief still? Eating my People ev'n as Bread, not one to seek God's Will?

PSALM XV.

[10] F 5 M L M - 1 O N L 5.

PSALM XV. St. Phillip's Tune.

Contra 5th, Treble 8th. Treble & Contra. With-in thy Ta-ber-na-cle, Lord, who shall in-ha-bit still? Tenor & Bassus. Bassus Unison. With- in thy Ta-ber-na-cle, Lord, who shall in-ha-bit still? Or whom will thou re-ceive to dwell in thy most ho-ly Hill? Or whom wilt thou re-ceive to dwell in thy most ho-ly Hill?

2 The Man whose Life is uncorrupt, whose Works are just and streight: Whose Heart doth think the very Truth, and Tongue speaks no Deceit.

3 That to his Neighbour doth no ill, in Body, Goods, or Name: Nor willingly doth Slanders raife which might impair the fame.

4 That in his Reart regardeth not malicious wicked Men:
But those that love and scar the Lord, he maketh much of them.

PSALM XVI.

PSALM XVI. Wennington Tune.



2 Therefore, I give them to the Saints that in the World do dwell: Namely, unto the faithful Flock in Virtue that excel.

3 Their Sorrows shall be multiply'd, who run so hastily, To offer to the Idol-gods, that are but Vanity.

As for their bloody Sacrifice, and Off rings of that Sort,
I will not touch, neither thereof shall my Lips make Report.

[-18] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM XVII. Raynham Tune.



2 And let the Judgment of my Cause proceed always from thee: And let thine Eyes behold and clear Truth and Simplicity.

3 Thou hast well try'd me in the Night, and yet could'st nothing find, That I have spoken with my Tongue, that was not in my Mind.

4 As for the Works of wicked Men, and Paths perverse and ill, For Love of thy most holy Name, I have refrained still.

PSALM XVIII.

Treble & Contra.

Contra 5th, Treble 8th.



3 When I fing Laud unto the Lord, most worthy to be ferv'd: Then from my Foes I am right sure, that I shall be preserv'd. PSALM-TUNES.

[20]

Continued.



The Pangs of Death did compass me, and bound me ev'ry where: The flowing Waves of Wickedness did put me in great Fear.

PSALM XIX. St. James's Tune.



4 In them the Lord made for the Sun a Place of great Renown:
Who like a Bridegroom ready trimm'd, comes from his Chamber down.
PSALMXX.

PSALM XX. Harwich Tune. Contra 12th, Treble 15th from Bassus. Treble & Contra. In Trouble and Ad-ver-fi-ty, the Lord God hear thee still: Tenor & Bassus. Baffus 5th. In Trou-ble and Ad-ver-fi-ty, the Lord God hear thee still: The Ma-jef-ty of Ja-cob's God de-fend thee from all Ill. The Ma-jef-ty of Ja-cob's God de-fend thee from all" Ill.

PSALM-TUNES.

22

- 2 And fend thee from his holy Place, his Help at ev'ry Need: And fo in Sion 'stablish thee, and make thee strong indeed.
- 3 Remembring well the Sacrifice that now to him is done: And fo receive most graciously their Offerings each one.
- 4 According to thy Heart's Defire, the Lord grant unto thee:
 And all the Counfel and the Mind, full well perform may be.

PSALM XXI. Dartford Tune.



2 For thou hast given unto him his godly Heart's Defire: To him thou nothing hast deny'd of that he did require.

3 Thou didst prevent him with thy Gifts, and Blessings manifold: And thou hast set upon his Head a Crown of perfect Gold.

4 And when he asked Life of thee, thereof thou mad'th him fure:
To have long Life, yea, fuch a Life as ever shall endure.

PSALM XXII.

PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM XXII. Crayford Tune.



² To thee, my God, ev'n all Day long, I do both cry and call: I cease not all the Night, and yet thou hearest not at all.

3 But thou that in thy holy Place for evermore dost dwell, Thou art the Joy, the Comfort, and Glory of Israel.

PSALM XXIII.

⁴ And in him whom our Fathers old had all their Hope and Stay: Who, when they put their Trust in thee, deliver'st them alway.

PSALM XXIII. Canterbury Tunz.



P-S A L M XXIII. Second Metre.



2 He shall convert and glad my Soul, and bring my Mind in Frame, To walk in Paths of Righteousness, for his most holy Name.

3 Yea, tho' I walk in Vale of Death, yet will I fear no Ill: Thy Rod and Staff do comfort me, and thou art with me still.

And in the Presence of my Foes my Table thou shalt spread:

Thou wilt fill full my Cup, and thou anointed hast my Head.

PSALM XXIV.

SALM-TUNES.

PSALM XXIV. Dover Tune.

Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. all the Lord's, with all her Store and Fur-ni-ture: Tenor & Bassus. Bassus Unison. The Earth is all the Lord's, with all her Store and Fur-nithe World, and all that there--in doth en--dure. the World, and all that there-in doth en--dure. Yea his is all

2 For he hath fastly founded it above the Seas to stand:
And plac'd below the liquid Floods, to flow beneath the Land.

3 Who is the Man, O Lord, that shall ascend unto thy Hill? Or pass into thy holy Place, there to continue still?

Ev'n he whose Hands and Heart are pure, which nothing doth defile.

His Soul not set on Vanity, and hath not sworn to Guile.

PSALM XXIV.



8 Who is the King of glorious State? the great and mighty Lord: The mighty Lord in Battle ftrong, and Trial of the Sword.

9 Ye Gates and everlasting Doors, lift up your Heads on high: Then shall the King of glorious State come in triumphantly.

10 Who is the King of glorious State? the Lord of Holls it is; The Kingdom and the Royalty of glorious State is his. PSALM XXV. FSALM-TUNES.

PSALM XXV.

E S.



Contra 5th, Treble &th.



2 Let not my Foes rejoice, nor make a Scorn of me:
And let them not be overthrown that put their Trust in thec:

3 But Shame shall them befall who harm them wrongfully: Therefore thy Paths and thy right Ways unto me, Lord, descry.

4 Direct me in thy Truth, and teach me, I thee pray: Thou art my Saviour and my God, on thee I wait alway.

PSALM XXVI.

30 M-TUNES.

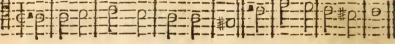
PSALM XXVI. Windsor Tune.

Treble & Contra.

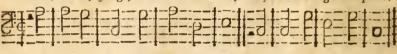


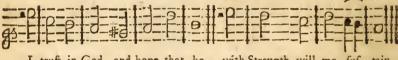
Tenor & Baffus.

Bassus Unifon.



Lord, be my Judge, and thou shalt see, my Paths be right and plain;

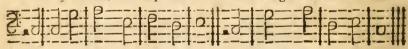




I trust in God, and hope that he with Strength will me suf-tain.



I trust in God, and hope that he with Strength will me suf-tain.



2 Prove me, my God, I thee defire, my Ways to fearch and try: As Men do prove their Gold with Fire, my Heart and Reins espy.

3 Thy loving Kindness in my Sight I do behold always: I ever walked in thy Truth, and will do all my Days.

4 I do not love to haunt or use with Men whose Deeds are vain: To come in House I do refuse with the deceitful Train.

PSALM XXVII.

PSAL, M-TUNES.

T 31

PSALM XXVII. Ewell Tune:

Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th from Baffuti :0=g: The Lord is both my Health and Light; shall Man make me dismay'd? Tenor & Baffus. Bassus Unison. The Lord is both my Health and Light; shall Man make me dismay'd? Since God doth give me Strength and Might, why should Since God doth give me Strength and Might, why should

2 While that my Foes, with all their Strength, began with me to brawl, Thinking to eat me up, at length themselves have caught the Fall.

3 Tho' they in Camp against me lie, my Heart is not afraid: And if in Battle they will try, I trust in God for Aid.

4 One Thing of God I do require, that he will not deny:
For which I pray, and will defire; 'till he to me apply:

PSALM XXVIII;

[32]

PSALM XXVIII. Upminster Tune.



2 My Voice and Supplications hear, when unto thee I cry: When I lift up my Hands unto thy holy Ark most high.

3 Repute me not among those Men, in Sin that take their fill: That speak right fair unto their Friends, but think in Heart full ill.

4 According to those wicked Deeds, which they did most regard,
And after their Inventions, lo let them receive Reward.



2 Give Glory to his holy Name, and honour him alone: Give Worship to his Majesty, within his holy Throne.

3 His Voice doth rule the Waters all, as he himself doth please: He doth prepare the Thunder-claps, and governs all the Seas.

The Voice of God is of great Force, and wondrous excellent:
It is most mighty in Effect, and most magnificent.

M-TUNES.

PSALM XXX. Henchurch Tune.



Thou gav'it an Ear, and didst provide to ease me with Relief.

3 Thou, Lord, hast brought my Soul from Hell, and thou the same didst save : From them that in the Pit do dwell, and keep'st me from the Grave:

4 Sing Praise, ye Saints, that prove and see the Goodness of the Lord: In Honour of his Majesty rejoice with one Accord.

PSALM XXXI.

PSALM-TUNES.

35

PSALM XXXI. Leicester Tune.



Hear me, O Lord, and that anon, to help me make good Speed:
Be thou my Rock and House of Stone, my Fence in Time of Need.
For why? as Stones thy Strength is try'd, thou art my Fort and Tow'r:
For thy Name's Sake be thou my Guide, and lead me in thy Pow'r.

Pluck thou my Feet out of the Snare, which they for me have laid:
Thou art my Strength, and all my Care is for thy mighty Aid.

PSALM XXXII;

[30] P S A L M - 1 U N E S.

PSALM XXXII. Reighly Tune.



2 And bleft is he to whom the Lord, imputeth not his Sin:
Who in his Heart hath hid no Guile, nor Fraud is found therein.

3 For whilst that I kept close my Sin, in Silence and Constraint, My Bones did wear and waste away, with daily Moan and Plaint.

4 Both Night and Day thy Hand on me fo grievous was and fmart; My Moisture like the Summer's Heat, to Dryness did convert.

PSALM XXXIII.

PSALM XXXIII. Eckington Tune. Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. Ye Righteous, in the Lord re--joice, it is Tenor & Baffus. Ye Righteous, in the Lord re-joice, it is a feem-ly Sight, That upright Men with thankful Voice, shall praise the Lord of Might. That upright Men with thankful Voice, shall praise the Lord of Might.

2 Praise ye the Lord with Harp, and sing to him with Psaltery: With ten-string'd Instrument sounding, praise ye the Lord most high.

3 Sing to the Lord a Song most new, with Courage give him Praise: For why? his Word is ever true, his Works and all his Ways.

4 Both Judgment, Equity, and Right, he ever lov'd, and will: And with his Gifts he doth delight, the Earth throughout to fill.

PSALM XXXIV.

[38] PSALM-YUNES,

PSALM XXXIV. Worksop Tune:



2 I do delight to laud the Lord, in Soul, in Heart, and Voice;
That humble Men may hear thereof, and heartily rejoice.

3 Therefore, see that ye magnify with me the living Lord; Let us exalt his holy Name always with one Accord.

4 For I myself besought the Lord, he answer'd me again; And me deliver'd speedily from all my Fear and Pain.

PSALM XXXV.

P. S A L M XXXV. Abington Tune.



- 2 Lay hold upon the Spear and Shield, thy felf in Armour dress: Stand up with me to fight the Field, and help me from Distress.
- 3 Gird on thy Sword, and stop the Way, mine Enemies withstand: That thou unto my Soul may'st fay, I am thy Help at Hand.
- 4 Confound them with Rebuke and Blame, that feek my Soul to spill:

 Let them turn back, and flee with Shame, that think to work me ill.

 Z
 PSALM XXXVI.

LM-TUNES. PSALM XXXVI. East Horndon Tune. Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. The Wicked by his Works un-just doth thus perswade my Heart, Tenor & Beffus. Bassus Unison. The Wick-ed by his Works un-just doth thus perswade my Heart, the Lord he hath no Trust, his Fear is

2 Yet doth he joy in his Estate, to walk as he began, So long till he deserve the Hate of God as well as Man.

3 His Words are wicked, vile and nought, his Tongue no Truth doth tell: Yet at no Hand will he be taught which Way he may do well.

the Lord he hath no Trust, his Fear is

4 When he should sleep, then doth he muse, his Mischies to fulfill: No wicked Way he doth resuse, nor any Thing that's ill.

PSALM XXXVII.

fet a--part.



38 As for Transgressors, woe to them, destroy'd they all shall be: God will-cut off their budding Race, and rich Posterity.

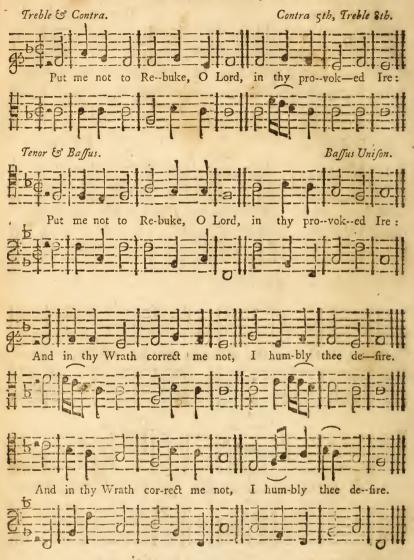
39 But the Salvation of the Just doth come from God above; Who in their Trouble fends them Aid, of his meer Grace and Love.

40 God evermore delivers them, from lewd Men and unjust:
And still will fave them, whilst that they in him do put their Trust.

Z 2 P S A L M XXXVIII.

[42] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM XXXVIII. West Horndon Tune.



2 Thy Arrows do slick fast in me, thy Hand doth press me fore: And in my Flesh no Health at all appeareth any more.

3 And all this is by Reason of thy Wrath that I am in: Nor any Rest is in my Bones, by Reason of my Sin-

A For lo, my wicked Doings, Lord, above my Head are gone:
A greater Lead than I can bear, they lie me fore upon.

P S A L M XXXIX.

PSALM XXXIX. St. Thomas's Tune.



Not once to whisper all the while the Wicked are in Sight.

3 I held my Tongue and spake no Word, but kept me close and still: Yea, from good Talk I did refrain, but fore against my Will.

4 My Heart grew hot within my Breast, with musing, Thought and Doult; Which did increase and stir the Fire, at last these Words burst out: PSALM XL [A4] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM XL. Westminster Tune.

Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. I wait-ed long and fought the Lord, and pa-tiently did bear: Tenor & Baffus. Baffus Unifon. wait--ed long and fought the Lord, and pa--tient-ly did bear: At length to me he did ac--cord my Voice and Cry to hear. 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 At length to me he did ac--cord my Voice and Cry to hear.

z He brought me from the dreadful Pit, out of the Mire and Clay; Upon a Rock he fet my Feet, and he did guide my Way.

3 To me he taught a Pfalm of Praise, which I must shew Abroad; And sing new Songs of Thanks always unto the Lord our God.

4 When all the Folk these Things shall see, as People much asraid:
Then they unto the Lord will see, and trust upon his Aid.

PSALM-TUNES.

45

PSALM XLI. Daintree Tune.



2 And he will keep him fafe, and make him happy in the Land; And not deliver him into his Enemies strong Hand.

3 And from his Bed of Languishing the Lord will him restore; For thou, O Lord, wilt turn to Health his Sickness and his Sore.

4 Then in my Sickness thus said I, Have Mercy, Lord, on me; And heal my Soul, which grieved is, that I offended thee.

PSALM XLII.

[40] FONLIN-10 NES.

PSALM XLII.



z My Soul doth thirst, and would draw near the living God of Might > Oh! when shall I come and appear in Presence of his Sight?

3 The Tears all Times are my Repait, which from my Eyes do flide; Whilft wicked Men cry out fo fast, where now is God thy Guide?

4 Alas, what Grief it is to think the Freedom once I had; Therefore my Soul, as at Pit's Brink, most heavy is and fad.

PSALM XLIII.

PSALM XLIII. Moreton Tune.



2 For of my Strength thou art the God, why am I put from thee? Why walk I heavily, whilst that my Foe oppresseth me?

3 O Lord, fend out thy Light and Truth, and lead me with thy Grace: Which may conduct me to thy Hill, and to thy Dwelling-Place.

4 Then shall I to thy Altar go, with Joy to worship there: And on my Harp give Thanks to thee, O God, my God most dear. Aa

PSALM XLIV. Peterborough Tune.



2 How thou didft drive the Heathen out with a most pow'rful Hand, Planting our Fathers in their Place, and gav'lt to them their Land.

3 'They conquer'd not by their own Sword, the Land wherein they dwell: But by thy Hand, thy Arm and Grace, because thou lov'st them well.

4 Thou art my King, O God, who fav'lt Jacob in fundry wife: Led with thy Pow'r, we threw down fuch as did against us rife.

PSALM XLV.

PSALM XLV: Gray's Tune.



2 My Tongue shall be as quick, his Honour to indite, As is the Pen of any Scribe that useth fast to write.

3 O fairest of all Men, thy Lips with Grace are rure:
For God hath blessed thee with Gifts for ever to endure.

4 About thee gird thy Sword, O Prince of Might elect:
With Honour, Glory, and Renown, thou art most righly deck'd.

[50]

PSALM XLVI. St. Clement's Tune.



2 Tho' the Earth move, we will not fear, tho' Mountains high and steep Be thrust and hurled here and there within the Sea so deep.

3 No, the Sea do rage so fore, that all the Banks it spills: And the it overflow the Shore, and beat down mighty Hills.

4 For one fair Flood doth fend abroad, his pleasant Streams apace: To glad the City of our God, and wash his holy Place.

PSALM XLVII. Stanford Tune.



A mighty King he is likewise, in all the Earth extoll'd.

3 The People shall he make to be unto our Bondage thrall: And underneath our Feet shall he the Nations make to fall.

4 For us the Heritage he chose, which we possess alone : The Excellency of Jacob, his Well-beloved One.

PSALM XLVIII.

PSALM XLVIII. Colchester Tune.



2 Mount Sion is a pleasant Place, it gladdeth all the Land; The City of the mighty King on her North-side doth stand.

3 Within the Palaces thereof, God is a Refuge known; For lo, the Kings are gather'd, and together they are gone.

4 But when they did behold it fo, they wondred, and they were Asso with and fuddenly were driven back with Fear.

PSALM XLIX. Tilbury Tune.

Trebla & Contra.

Contra 5th, Treble 8th.



2 For why? my Mouth shall make Discourse of many Things most wife; In Understanding shall my Heart its Study exercise.

3 I will incline mine Ear to know the Parable fo dark: And open all my doubtful Speech, in Metre on my Harp. 4 Wherefore should I Affliction fear, or any careful Toil ?

Or else my Foes which at my Heels do press my Life to spoil.

PSALM L.

PSALM-TUNES.

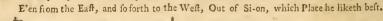
PSALM L. Wallingale Tune.

[54]

Treble & Contra.

Contra 5th, Treble 8th.







PSALM-1UNES.

Continued.



2 Devouring Fire shall go before his Face,
A great Tempest shall round about him trace:
Then shall he call the Earth, and the Heav'ns bright,
To judge his Folk with Equity and Right:
Saying, go to, and now my Saints affemble,
My Pact they keep, their Gifts do not dissemble.

GLORIA PATRI.

To Father, Son, and Spirit ever blest, Immortal Praise and Glory be addrest; As it hath been in Ages long ago, So it is now, and shall continue so, To the last Bounds of Date and Time extended, And shall endure when Time his Course has ended, [56] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM L. Second Metre. Ludlow Tune.



2 From Sion his fair Place, his Glory bright and clear: The perfect Beauty of his Grace, from thence it did appear.

3 Our God shall come in haste, to speak aloud, no doubt:
Before him shall the Fire waste, and Tempest round about.
4 The Heav'ns which are so high, the Earth below likewise,

He will call forth, that he may try the People that are his.

PSALM-TUNES.

57.]

PSALM LI. Buckland Tune.



And purify me once again, from this foul Crime and bloody Fa&.

Remorse and Sorrow do constrain me to acknowledge my-Excess; Because my Sin doth still remain before my Face without release.

4 Against thee only have I sinn'd, and done this Evil in thy Sight; And if I should no Mercy find, yet were thy Judgments just and right. [58] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM LI. Second Metre. Fobbing Tune.



² Yea, wash me clean from my Offence, and my Iniquity; For I do own my Faults, and still my Sin is in my E.e.

3 Against thee, thee alone I have offended in this Case; And Evil have I done before the Presence of thy Face.

⁴ That in these Things that thou hast done, upright thou may'st appear;
And when thou judgest all may see that thou art very clear.
P S A L M LII.

PSALM-YUNES.

L 59]

PSALM LII. Deptford Tune.

Treble & Contra.

Contra 12th, Treble 15th from Bassus.



2 Why doth thy Mind yet still devise, such wicked Wiles to warp: Thy Tongue untrue in forging Lies, is like a Razor sharp.

3 On Mischief why sett'st thou thy Mind, and wilt not walk upright? Thou lovest more salse Tales to find, than bring the Truth to light.

4 Thou dost delight in Fraud and Guile, in Mischief, Blood and Wrong:
Thy Lips have dearn'd the flatt'ring Stile, O false deceitful Tongue!
PSALM LIII.

[60] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM LIII. Deal Tune.



2 They are corrupt, and they also a heinous Work have wrought; Among them all there is not one of Good that worketh ought.

3 The Lord look'd down from Heav'n, upon the Sons of Men below;
To fee if any were that fought the living God to know.

4 Out of the Way they all are gone, they all corrupted are;
There is not any that doth good, not one for God doth care.
PSALM LIV.

PSALM LIV. Queenborough Tune.



2 Regard, O Lord, and give an Ear, to me when I do pray: Bow down thy felf to me, and hear the Words that I do fay.

3 For Strangers up against me rise, and Tyrants vex me still; Who have not God before their Eyes, they seek my Soul to spill.

4 But lo, my God doth give me Aid, the Lord is nigh at Hand; With them by whom my Soul is stay'd, the Lord doth ever stand.

PSALM LV.

PSALM LV. Blackmore Tune.



2 Take Heed to me, grant my Request, and answer me again; With Grief I pray full fore opprest, Sorrow doth me constrain.

3 Because my Foes with 'Threats and Cries oppress me thro' Despite; And so the Wicked Sort likewise, to vex me take Delight.

4 For they in Council do conspire, to charge me with some Ill: And in their hasty Wrath and Ire they do pursue me still.

PSALM LVI. Orset Tune.

Contra 5th, Treble 8th. ' Treble & Contra. Have Mer-cy, Lord, on me, I pray, for Man would me de-vour; Tenor & Bassus. Bassus Unison. Have Mer-cy, Lord, on me, I pray, for Man would me de-vour; He fight-eth with me Day by Day, and troubleth me each Hour. He fight-eth with me Day by Day, and troubleth me each Hour.

2 My Foes do daily enterprize to fwallow me outright: To fight against me many rife, O thou most high of Might.

When they would make me fore afraid, with Boasts and Brags of Pride:
I trust in thee alone for Aid, by thee I will abide.

4 God's Promise I do mind and praise, O Lord, I slick to thee:
I do not care at all Assays what Flesh can do to me.

[64] PSALM-TUNE'S.

P S A L M LVII. Verse 10, 11, 12, 13.



And shew his Praise that doth excel in Heathen Lands abroad.

12 His Mercy doth extend as far as the Heav'ns all are high: His Truth as high as any Star, that shineth in the Sky.

13 Set forth and fnew thy felf, O God, above the Heav'ns most bright; Exalt thy felf on Earth abroad, thy Majesty and Might.

PSALM LVIII.

PSALM LVIII. Bulphan Tune.



2 Nay in your Hearts ye daily muse in Mischief to consent:
And where ye should true Justice use, your Hands to Bribes are bent.

3 The wicked Sort from their Birth Day, have erred on this wife, And from their Mother's Womb alway have used Crast and Lies.

4 In them the Poison and the Breath of Serpents doth appear: Yea, like the Adder that is deaf, and fait doth stop her Ear.

PSALM LLXI.

[66]

PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM LIX. St. Austin's Tune.

Contra 5th, Treble 8th from Baffus. Treble & Contra. P P 0 1 0 1 P 0 Send Aid and fave me from my Foes, O Lord, I pray to thee; Tenor & Bassus. Baffus sth. Send Aid and fave me from my Foes, O Lord, I pray to thee; De-fend and keep me from all those that rise and strive with me. De--fend and keep me from all those that rise and strive

2 O Lord, preserve me from those Men whose Doings are not good; And set me sure and safe from them that thirst still after Blood.

For lo, they wait my Soul to take, they rage against me still; Yea, for no Fault that I did make, I never did them Ill.

4 They run and do themselves prepare, when I no whit offend; Arise and save me from their Snare, and see what they intend.

PSALM LX. St. Asaph's Tune.



2 Thy Might did move the Land so fore, that it in sunder brake; The Health thereof, O Lord, restore, for it doth bow and quake.

3 With heavy Things thou plagu'if thus the People that are thine: And thou hast given unto us a Drink of deadly Wine.

4 But yet to fuch as fear thy Name, a Banner thou dost shew; That they may triumph in the same, because thy Word is true.

PSALM LXI.

[68] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM LXI. Southbenfleet Tune.



2 From out the Coasts and utmost Parts of all the Earth I cry: In Grief and Anguish of my Heart, to thee, O God, most high. 3 Upon the Rock of thy great Pow'r my woful Mind repose;

Thou art my Hope, my Fort and Tow'r, my Fence against my Foes.

4 Within thy Tent I long to dwell, there ever to abide; Under thy Wings I know right well, I shall me safely hide.

PSALM LXII.

PSALM LXII. Kellington Tune.



2 For he alone is my Defence, my Rock, my Health and Aid; He is my Stay, and no Pretence shall make me much dismay'd.

3 O wicked Folk, how long will ye use Craft? sure ye must fall; For as a rotten Hedge ye be, and like a tott'ring Wall.

4 Whom God doth love, ye feek always to put him to the worse;
You love to lye, with Mouth ye praise, and yet your Heart doth curse.
PSALM LXIII.

[70]

PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM LXIII. Namure Tune.



My Flesh is parch'd for Thought of thee, for thee I wish alone.

3 That I might see yet once again, thy Glory, Strength and Might,

3 That I might see yet once again, thy Glory, Strength and Might, As I was wont it to behold within thy Temple bright.

4 For why? thy Mercies far furmount this Life and wretched Days: My Lips therefore shall give to thee, due Honour, Laud and Praise.

PSALM LXIV.

PSALM LXIV.



2 Defend me from that Sort of Men who in Deceit do lurk: And from the frowning Face of them who all ill Feats do work. 3 Who wet their Tongues as we have feen Men whet and sharp their Swords;

And shoot Abroad their Arrows keen, I mean most bitter Words.

4 They privily do shoot their Shaft, the upright Man to hit; The Innocent to firike by Craft, they care or fear no whit.

D d d -PSAL

-PSALM LXV.

[72] P.SALM-TUNES.

PSALM LXV.



2 For that thou dost their Pray'rs still hear, and dost thereto agree; The People all both far and near, with Trust shall come to thee.

3 Our wicked Life fo far exceeds, that we shall fall therein:
But Lord forgive our great Misdeeds, and purge us from our Sin.
4 The Man is blest whom thou dost chuse within thy Courts to dwell;

Thy House and Temple he shall use with Pleasures that excel.

PSALM LXVI.

PSALM LXVI. St. James?'s New Tune.



2 How wonderful, O Lord, fay ye, in all thy Works thou art!
Thy Foes for Fear shall seek to thee, full fore against their Heast.

3 All Men that dwell the Earth thro'out, shall praise the Name of Col: The Laud whereof the World about is show'd and set Abroad.

4 All Folk come forth, behold and fee what Things the Lord hath wrought; Mark well the wondrous Works that he for Man to pass hath brought.

P'S A L M LXVII.

PSALM LXVII. Guilford Tune.



2 That all the Earth may know the Way to godly Wealth; And all the Nations here below may fee thy faving Health.

5 Let all the World, O God, give Praise unto thy Name; And let the People all Abroad extol and laud the same.

4 Thro'out the World fo wide, let all rejoice with Mirth;
For thou with Truth and Right dost guide the Nations of the Earth.
PSALM LXVIII.

PSALM LXVIII.



3 But righteous Men before the Lord, shall heartily rejoice; They shall be glad and merry all, and chearful in their Voice.

Continued.



4 Sing Praise, sing Praise unto the Lord, who rideth on the Sky Extel the great Jehovah's Name, and him still magnify.

PSALM LXIX.

PSALM LXIX. North Benfleet Tune.



2 I fink full deep in Mire and Clay, where I can feel no Ground: And in deep Waters, where I may most suddenly be drown'd.

3 With crying I am weary, lo, my Throat is hoarfe and dry: My Sight doth fail, looking also for Help to God on high:

4 My Foes that guiltless do oppress my Soul, with Hate are led; In Number sure they are no less than Hairs upon my Head.

PSALM LXX.

£ 78]

PSALM LXX. Childerditch Tune.



2 With Shame confound them all, that feek my Soul to spill; Let them be turned back and fall, that think and wish me ill.

5 Let them rewarded be with Infamy and Shame: Who when Harm happens unto me, do triumph at the fame.

4 But let them joyful be in thee with Joy and Wealth:
Who only trust and seek to thee, and to thy faving Health.

PSALM LXXI.

PSALM LXXI. Kingston Tune.



Give ear, and to my Suit accord, and fend me help at need.

3 Be thou my Rock, to whom I may for Aid all times refort : Thy Promise is to help alway; thou art my Fence and Fort.

4 Save me, my God, from wicked Men, and from their Strength and Pow'rs From Folk unjust, and also them that cruelly devour. \mathbf{E} e

PSALM LXXII.



Let little Hills also apply in justice to encrease;
4 That he may help the Weak, and Poor with Aid, and make them strong,
And so destroy, for evermore, all those that do them wrong.

PSALM LXXIII.

PSALM LXXIII.



2 But as for me, I almost slipt, my Feet began to slide:
Before that I was well aware my Steps did turn aside

Before that I was well aware my Steps did turn aside.

For when I saw such foolish Men, I grudg'd with great Dissain,
That wicked Men all things should have without Turmoil and Pain.

4 They never suffer Pains nor Grief, as if Death should them smite:
Their Bodies are full stout and strong, and ever in good plight.

E 6 2 PSALM LXXIV.

PSAL-M LXXIV.



2 Lord, call thy People to thy Thought, which have been thine so long; The which thou halt redeem'd, and brought from Bondage fore and strong.

3 Have Mind therefore, and think upon, remember it full well, Thy pleasant Place, thy Mount-Sion, where thou wast wont to dwell.

4 Lift up thy Feet and come in haste, and all thy Foes deface, Who now, at Pleasure, rob and waste, within thy holy Place.

PSALM LXXV.

PSALM LXXV. Worcester Tune.



The Earth is weak, and all therein, but I her Pillars stay.

3 I did to the mad People fay, deal not so furiously : And unto the ungodly Ones, lift not your Horns on high.

4 I faid unto them fet not up, your raifed Horns on high: And see that with stiff Neck you do not speak presumptiously. [84] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM LXXVI. Little Warley Tune.



2 At Salem he hath pitch'd his Tent, to tarry there a Space: In Sion also he is bent to fix his Dwelling-place.

3 And there he brake both Shaft and Bow, the Sword, the Spear, and Shield; His Enemies did overthrow, in Battle in the Field.

4 Thou art most worthy Honour, Lord, more Might in thee doth lie,
Than in the strongest of the World, that rob on Mountains high.
PSALM LXXVII.

PSALM LXXVII. Chelmsford Tune.



In Time of Grief I fought to God, by Night no Rest I took,
But stretch'd my Hands to him abroad, my Soul Comfort forsook.
When I to think on God intend, my Trouble then is more:

3 When I to think on God intend, my Trouble then is more:
I spake, but could not make an End, my Breath was stopp'd so fore.

4 Thou dost my Eyes so hold from Rest, that I always awake: With Fear I am so fore opposit, my Sleep doth me forsake.

PSALM LXXVIII. Ixworth Tune.



2 Which we ourselves have heard and learnt ev'n of our Fathers old; And which for our Instruction them our Fathers have us told.

3 Because we should not keep it close from them that after came, Who should God's mighty Power declare, and wond'rous Works proclaim.

4 To Jacob he Commandment gave, how Ifrael should live, Willing our Fathers should the same unto their Children give.

PSALM LXXIX. Newport Tune.



2 The Bodies of thy Saints most dear abroad to Birds they cast; The Flesa of them that do thee fran, the Beast devour and waste.

3 Their Blood throughout Jerusalem as Waters spilt they have, So that there is not one of them to lay their Dead in Grave.

4 Thus are we made a Laughing-stock almost the World throughout;
The Enemies at us do mock which dwell our Coalis about.

PSALM-TUNES

F 88 7

PSALM LXXX. Rumford Tune.

Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. Thou Shepherd, that doit If-ra'l keep, give ear and take good Heed; Tenor & Bassus. Baffus Unifon. Thou Shepherd, that dost If-ra'l keep, give ear and take good Heed; Who lead--est Jo--seph like a Sheep, and dost him watch and feed. Jo--seph like a Sheep, and dost him watch and feed.

2 And thou, O Lord, whose Seat is fet on Cherubims most bright, Shew forth thyfelf, and do not let, fend down thy Beams of Light:

3 Before Ephr'im, and Benjamin, Manasses in likewise,

To shew thy pow'r do thou begin; come, help us, Lord, arise.

4 Direct our Hearts by thy good Grace, convert us unto thee; Shew us the Brightness of thy Face, and then full safe are we.

PSALM LXXXI.

PSALM LXXXI.

Contra 5th, Treble 8th. Treble & Contra: Be light and glad, in God re--joice, who is our Strength and Stay: Tenor & Baffus. Baffus Unifon. Be light and glad, in God re-joice, who is our Strength and Stay: joy-ful and lift up your Voice to Ja-cob's, God al-way. and lift up your Voice to Ja--cob's God al--way.

3 Blow as it were in the new Moon with Trumpets of the best, As it is used to be done at any solemn Feast.

Continued.



⁴ For this is unto Ifrael a Statute, which was made By Jacob's.God, and must full well be evermore obey'd.

PSALM LXXXII. Wanford Tune.



3 Whereas of right you should defend the Fatherless and Weak; And when the poor Man doth contend, in Judgment justly speak.

4 If ye be Wife, defend the Caufe of poor Men in the Right, And rid the Needy from the Claws of Tyrants Force and Might.

PSALM LXXXIII.

PSALM LXXXIII. Darlington Tune.



2 For why? behold thy Foes, and see how they do rage and cry; And those that bear a Hate to thee hold up their Heads on high.

3 Against thy Folk they use Deceit, and crastily require; For thine Elect to lie in wait, in Council they conspire.

4 Come on, fay they, let us expel and pluck this Folk away, So that the Name of Ifrael may utterly decay.

PSALM LXXXIV.

PSALM LXXXIV. Colchester Tune.



4 These Birds full nigh thy Altar may have place to sit and sing:
O Lord of hosts! thou art alway my only God and King.

PSALM LXXXV.

PSALM-TUNES.

[94]

PSALM LXXXV. Epsom Tune.



- 2 The wicked Ways that they were in, thou didft them clean remit, And thou didft hide thy Peoples Sin, full close thou cover'dft it.
- 3 And thou thy Anger didft affrage, that all thy Wrath was gone; And so didft turn thee from thy Rage, with them to be at one.
- 4 O God, our Health, do thou convert thy People unto thee: Put all thy Wrath from us apart, and Angry cerfe to be.

PSALM LXXXVI. Great Burstead Tune.



And fave thy Servane, O my God, and puts his Truth in thee.

3 Thy Mercy upon me express, and me defend alway: For through the Day I do not cease to thee. O Lord, to pray.

4 Comfort thy Servant's Soul, I pray, that now with Pain is pin'd; For auto thee I do alway lift up my Soul and Mind.

PSALM LXXXVII.



- 2 God loves the Gates of Sion best, his Grace doth there abide: He loves them more than all the rest of Jacob's Tents beside.
- 3 Full glorious Things reported be in Sion, and abroad: Great Things, I say, are said of thee, thou City of our God.

4 On Rahab will I cast an Eye, and bear in mind the same: To Babylon also apply, and them that know thy Name.

PSALM LXXXVIII.

PSALM LXXXVIII.



2 O let my Prayer with speed ascend unto thy Sight on high: Incline thine Ear, O Lord attend and hearken to my Cry.

3 For why? with woe my Heart is fill'd, and doth in troub'e dwell; My Life and Breath doit almost yield, and draweth nigh to Hell.

4 I am esteem'd as one of them that in the Pit do fall, And made as one amongst those Men that have no Strength at all.

PSALM LXXXIX.



2 For I have faid thy Mercy shall for evermore endure: Thy Faithfulness in the Heav'ns all is 'stablish'd firm and sure.

3 With mine Elect, saith God, have I, a faithful Cov'nant made; And sworn to David solemnly, having to him thus said:

And still uphold thy Throne alway, from age to age to last.

PSALM XC. Verse 10, 11, 12, 13. Little Burstead Tune.



Is nothing else but Pain and Grief, and we as Blasts are gone.

12 What Man doth know what Power, and what Might thy Anger hath;

Or in his Heart who doth thee fear according to thy Wrath?

13 Instruct us Lord, to know and try how long our Days remain: That so we may our Hearts apply true Wisdom to attain.

FIOO PSALM-TUNES

PSALM XCI. Billericay Tune.

Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. He that with-in the fe--cret Place of God most high doth dwell. Tenor & Baffus. Bassus Unison. the fe-cret Place of God most high doth dwell, He that with-in Un-der the Sha-dow of his Grace Un-der the Sha-dow of his Grace he shall be safe and well.

2 Thou art my Hope and my strong Hold, I to the Lord will say:
My God he is, in him will I my whole Affiance stay.

3 He shall defend thee from the Snare the which the Hunter laid; And from the deadly Plague and Care whereof thou art afraid.

4 And with his Wings shall cover thee, and keep thee safely there: His sace and Truth thy Fence shall be, as sure as Shield and Spear:

PSALM XCII. Cranfield Tune.



2 To shew the Kindness of the Lord before the Day be light: And to declare his Truth abroad, when it doth draw to Night,

3 Upon ten stringed Instrument, on Lute and Harp so sweet, With all the Mirth you can invent, of Instruments most meet.

4 For thou hast made me to rejoice in things so wrought by thee, That I have joy in Heart and Voice thy handy Works to see.

PSALM XCIII.

PSALM XCIII: Mansfield Tune.

Treble & Contra: Contra 5th, Treble 8th. The Lord doth reign and cloathed is with Ma--jef-ty most bright, Tenor & Baffus. Baffus Unison. The Lord doth reign and cloathed is with Ma-jef-ty most bright, And to de-clare his Strength like-wife hath girt him-felf with Might. And to de-clare his Strength like-wife hath girt him-felf with Might.

z The Lord also the Earth hath made, and shaped it so sure: No Might can make it move or fade, at stay it doth endure.

3 Before the World was made or wrought thy Seat was fet before: Beyond all Time that can be thought, thou hast been evermore.

4 The Floods, O Lord, the Floods do rife, they roar and make a Noise;
The Floods, I say, did enterprize, and listed up their Voice.
PSALM XCIV.

PSALM XCIV. Writtle Tune.

Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. O Lord, thou dost re-venge all Wrong; Vengeance be-longs to thee: Bassus Unison. Tenor & Bassus. O Lord, thou dost re--venge all Wrong, Vengeance belongs to thee: Since then it doth to thee be--long, de-clare that all may fee: Since then it doth to thee be-long, de-clare that 2 Set forth thyfelf for thou of right the Earth doth judge and guide;

Reward the Proud and Men of might, according to their Pride.

3 How long shall wicked Men bear sway, with lifting up their Voice:

Shall proud and wicked Men alway thus triumph and rejoice?

4 How long shall they with Brags burst out, and proudly talk their fill? Shall they rejoice that be so stout whose Works are ever ill?

[104]

P S A L M XCV. St. David's Tune.



3 For why? the Lord he is no doubt, a great and mighty God, A King above all gods thro'out, in all the World abroad.

4 The Secrets of the Earth so deep, and Corners of the Land; The Tops of Hills that are most steep, he hath them in his Hand.

PSALM XCVI.

PSALM XCVI. St. Alban's Tune.



2 Yea fing unto the Lord alway, praise ye his holy Name, Declare and shew from Day to Day, Salvation by the same.

3 Among the Heathen all declare his Honour round about: To shew his Wonders do not spare, in all the World throoms.

4 For why the Lord is much of Might, above all gods always, And he is to be dread of right, and worthy of all Praise.

Hh2 PSALM XCVIII

PSALM XCVII. Stepney Tune.

Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. The Lord doth reign, for which the Earth may fing with plea-fant Voice; Tenor & Baffus. Bassus Unison. The Lord doth reign, for which the Earth may fing with pleasant Voice; the Isles with joy-ful Mirth may tri-umph and re-joice Al-fo the Isles with joy-ful Mirth may tri-umph and re-joice. 2 Both Clouds and Darkness likewise swell, and round about him beat; Yea, Right and Justice ever dwell, and 'bide about his Seat.

3 Yea, Fire and Heat at once do run, and go before his Face:
Which all his Enemies shall burn abroad in ev'ry Place.

4 His Lightnings great full bright did blaze, and to the World appear: Whereat the Earth did look and gaze with Dread and deadly Fear.

PSALM XCVIII.



3 The Lord doth make the People know his faving Health and Might:
And also doth his Justice show in all the Heathens Sight.

Continued.

Continued.



4 His Grace and 'Truth to Israel in mind he doth record:
And all the Earth hath seen right well the Goodness of the Lord.

PSALM XCIX. Hatfield Tune.



2 The Lord that doth in Sion dwell, is high and wondrous great, Above all Folk he doth excel, and he aloft is fet.

3 Let all Men praise thy mighty Name, for it is searful sure: And let them magnify the same, that holy is and pure.

4 The princely Power of our King, doth love Judgment and Right: Thou rightly rulest every thing in Jacob thro' thy Might.

PSALM C.

f 110 1 PS ALM-TUNES.

PSALM C.



- 2 The Lord, ye know, is God indeed, without our Aid he did us make: We are his Flock, he doth us feed, and for his Sheep he doth us take.
- 3 O enter then his Gates with praife, approach with Joy his Courts unto: Praife laud and bless his Name always, for it is feemly so to do.
- 4 For why; the Lord our God is good, his Mercy is for ever fure:
 His Truth at all times firmly flood, and shall from Age to Age endure.
 PSALM CI.

PSALM CI.



- 2 Within my House I daily will walk with an Heart upright: And I no kind of wicked Thing, will set before my Sight.
- 3 I hate their Works that fall away, they shall not cleave to me: From me shall go the froward Heart, no Evil will I see.

Him I'll destroy that slandereth his Neighbour privily:
The lofty Heart I cannot bear, not him that looketh high.

YSALM CH.

[112]

PSALM CII. Marlborough Tune.



z Incline thine Ear to me, make haste to hear me when I call:

For as the Smoke doth fade, so do my Days consume and fall.

3 And as an Hearth my Bones are burnt, my Heart is smitten dead:
And withers like the Grass, that I forget to eat my Bread.

And withers like the Grass, that I forget to eat my Bread.

By Reason of my groaning Voice, my Bones cleave to my Skin:

As Pelican in Wilderness, such case now am I in.

PSALM CIII. Ferry Tune.

Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. My Soul give Laud un-to the Lord my Spi--rit do the fame: Tenor & Baffus. Baffus Unison. My Soul give Laud un-to the Lord, my Spi--rit do the fame : And all the Se-crets of my Heart, praise ye his ho-ly Name. And all the Se--crets of my Heart, praise ye his ho-ly Name. 2 Praise thou the Lord, my Soul, who hath to thee been very kind.

And suffer not his Benefits to slip out of thy Mind.

3 That gave thee Pardon for thy Faults, and thee restor'd again From all thy weak and frail Disease, and heal'd thee of thy Pain.

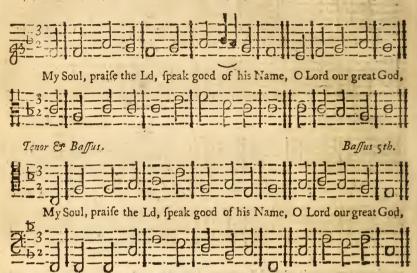
That did redeem thy Life from Death, from which thou could'th not see;

His Mercy and Compassion both, he did entend to thee.

PSALM CIV. Hanover Tune.

Treble & Contra.

Treble 15th, Contra 12th from Baffus.





Continued.

Continued.



II.

With Light, as a Robe thou hast thyself clad,
Whereby all the Earth thy Greatness may see:
The Heavens in such Sort thou also hast spread,
That they to a Curtain compared may be.

III.

His Chamber-beams lie in the Clouds full sure,
Which as his Chariots are made him to bear.
And there with much Swiftness his Course doth endure,
Upon the Wings riding of Winds in the Air.

T m6] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM CIV. Three last Verses. St. John's Tune. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. Treble & Contra. The Praise of the Lord for e-ver shall last, who may in his Works Tenor & Baffus. Baffus Unifon. The Praise of the Lord for e-ver shall last, who may in his Works By Right well re-joice : His Look can the Earth make to trem-ble full fast, By Right well re-joice: His Look can the Earth make to tremble full fast, Continued.

Continued.



XXIII.

To this Lord and God will I fing always,
So long as I live my God Praise will I:
Then am I most certain my Words shall him please,
I will rejoice in him, to him will I Cry.

XXIV.

The Sinners, O Lord, confume in thine Ire,
Also the perverse, them root out with Shame:
But as for my Soul now, let it still Desire,
And say with the Faithful, Praise ye the Lord's Name,

PSALM CV. Kidderminster Tune.



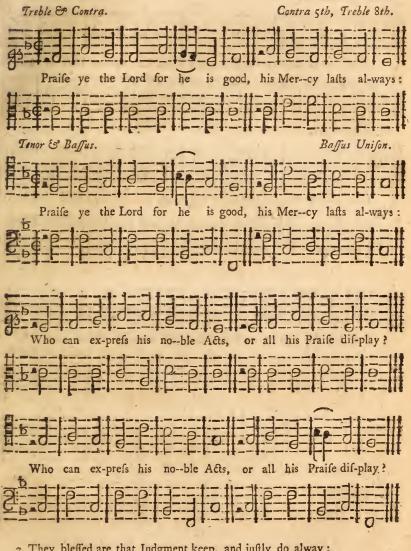
And let the Heart also be glad of them that seek the Lord.

4 Seek ye the Lord, and seek the Strength of his eternal Might:

Yea, seek his Face incessantly, and Presence of his Sight.

PSALM CVI

PSALM CVI. Heinningham Tune.



2 They bleffed are that Judgment keep, and justly do alway: With favour of thy People, Lord, remember me I pray.

3 And with thy faving Health, O Lord, vouchfafe to visit me, That I the great Felicity of thine Elect may see.

Kk

4 And with thy Peoples Joy, I may a joyful Mind poffes; And may with thy Inheritance a chearful Heart express.

120] PSALM-YUNES.

PSALM CVII. Woolwich Tune.



2 Such as the Lord redeemed hath, with Thanks shall praise his Name; And shew how they from Foes were freed, and how he wrought the same.

3 He gather'd them forth of the Lands that lay so far about: From East to West, from North to South, his Hand did find them out.

4 They wander'd in the Wilderness, and strayed from the Way: Finding no City where to dwell that serve might for their Stay.

PSALM CVIII.

PSALM CVIII.



3 By me among the people, Lord, still praised shalt thou be: And I among the heathen Folk will Praises sing to thee;

Continued.



4 Because thy Mercy doth ascend above the Heav'ns most high: Also thy Truth doth reach the Clouds within the lofty Sky.

PSALM-TUNES.

123

PSALM CIX. Shenfield Tune.



And they with false and lying Tongue have spoken unto me.

They did beset me round about with Words of hateful Spight

They did beset me round about with Words of hateful Spight: Without all cause of my Desert against me they did fight.

4 For my good Will they were my Foes, then I began to pray:
My Good with Ill, my Friendliness, with Hate they did repay.

PSALM CX.

124 PSALM-TUNES

PSALM CX. Oakingham Tune.



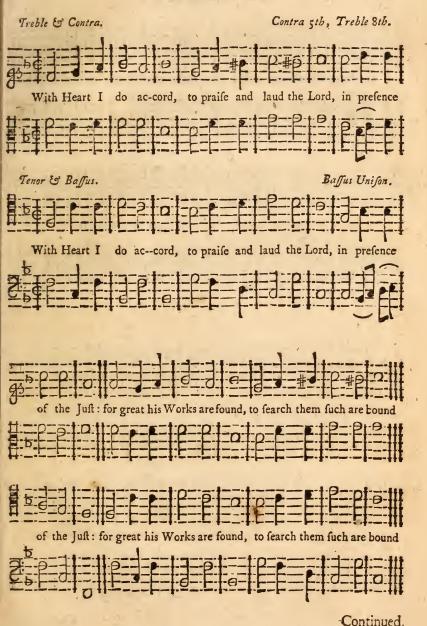
2 The Lord shall out of Sion send the Scepter of thy Might; Amidst thy mortal Foes be thou the Ruler in their Sight.

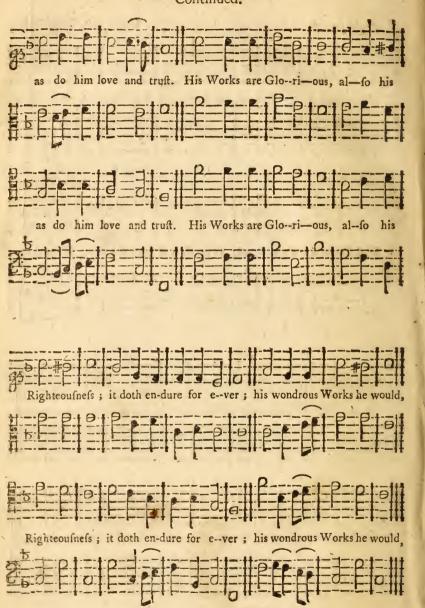
3 And in the Day on which thy Reign and Power they shall see, Then free-will Offering shall all the People give to thee.

4 Yea, with an holy Worshipping, then offer they shall all:
Thy Birth-due is the Dew that doth from Womb of Morning fall.

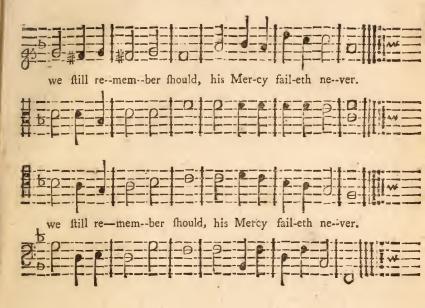
PALM CXI.

PSALM CXI.





Continued.



III.

Such as do bear him love, a Portion fair above
He hath up for them laid: for this they shall well find,
He will them have in mind, and keep them as he said.

IV.

For he did not disdain, his Works to shew them plain, By Lightning and by Thunders: When he the Heathens Land, did give unto their Hand, Where they beheld his Wonders.

LI PSALM CXII.

PSALM CXII.



Continued.



If.

Unto the Righteous doth arise, in Trouble, Joy; in Darkness, Light:

Compassion great is in his Eyes, and Mercy always in his Sight; Yea, Pity moved him to lend, he doth with Judgment things expend.

Gloria Patri.

To God Almighty, Father, Son, and Comforter the Holy Ghost, Be Honour, Praise, and Worship done, by Saints, and Angels sacred Hosts;

As 'twas in Ages heretofore, is now, and shall be evermore.

[130] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM CXIII.





Continued.

[132]

Continued.



PSALM CXIV.

PSALM CXIV. Waltham Tune.



As Rams afraid the Mountains skipt, their Strength did them forsake;
And as the trembling filly Lambs, their Tops did beat and shake.

PSALM CXV.

[134] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM CXV. Epping Tune.



² Why shall the heathen Scorners say, where is their God become? Our God he is in Heaven, and what he will'd, that hath he done.

3 Their Idols filver are and gold, work of Mens Hands they be: They have a Mouth, but do not speak, and Eyes but do not see.

4 And they have Ears join'd to their Heads, but do not hear at all; Noses also they formed have, but not to smell withal.

PSALM CXVI:

PSALM-TUNES.

[135]

PSALM CXVI. Wendover Tune.



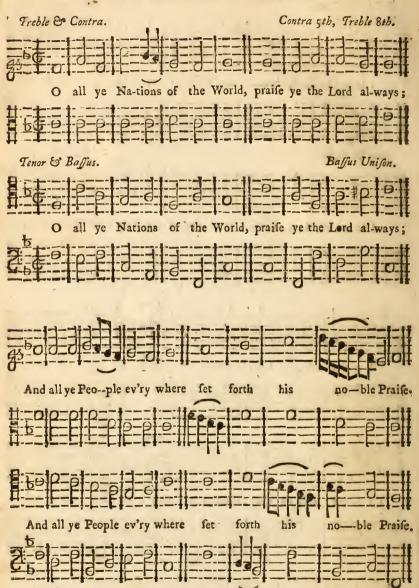
2 Ev'n when the Snares of cruel Death about beset me round: When Pains of Hell me caught, and when I Wo and Sorrow found.

3 Upon the Name of God the Lord then did I call and say: Deliver thou my Soul, O Lord, I do thee humbly pray:

PSALM CXVII.

[136] PSALMTUNES.

PSALM CXVII. London Tune.



2 For great his Kindness is to us, his Truth doth not decay:
Wherefore praise ye the Lord our God, praise ye the Lord alway.
PSALM CXVIII.

PSALM CXVIII. York Tune.



3 Let all that fear the Lord our God, ev'n now confess and say,
The Mercy of the Lord our God endureth still alway.

In Trouble and in Heaviness, unto the Lord I cry'd:
Who lovingly heard me at large, my Suit was not deny'd.

M m 2

PSAL

PSALM CXIX.

PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM CXIX.

Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. Blef-fed are they that per-fect are, and pure in Mind and Heart: Tenor & Bassus. Bassus Unison. Blef-fed are they that per-fect are, and pure in Mind and Heart: Whose Lives and Con-ver-sa-tions do from God's Laws ne-ver start. Whose Lives and Con-ver-sa-tions do from God's Laws ne-ver start.

3 Doubtless such Men go not astray, nor do a wicked Thing: But steadfastly walk in his Way without any Wandring

Continued.

Continued,



4 'Tis thy Commandment and thy Will that with attentive Heed, Thy Precepts which are most Divine, we learn and keep indeed.

PSALM CXIX

[140] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM CXIX. Verse 97, 98, 99, 100. Great Warley Tune.

Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. What great De--fire and fer-vent Love un-to thy Law I bear! Tenor & Baffus. Bassus Unison. What great De-sire and fer-vent Love un-to thy Law I dai-ly Stu-dy is, that so may On it my dai-ly Stu-dy is, that fo may 08 Thy Word hath taught me to exceed in Wisdom all my Foes: For they are ever with me, and do give me sweet Repose.

99 My Teachers who did me infruct in Knowledge I excel:
Because I do thy Statutes keep, and them to others tell;
100 In wisdom I do far surpass the ancient Men also:

And that because I keep thy Laws, and so resolve to do.

PSALMCXX.

PSALM CXX.





II.

What Vantage or what Thing Gett'st thou thus for to Sting,
Thou false and flatt'ring Lyar:
Thy Tongue doth hurt, it's seen,
No less then Arrows keen,
Or hot comsuming Fire.

III.

Alas! that I am fain
In those Tents to remain,
Which Kedar are by Name:
By whom the Flock elect,
And all of Isaac's Sect,
Are put to open Shame.

IV.

With them that Peace do hate, I came to meditate,

And fet a quiet Life.
But when my Mind was told,
Causses I was controul'd
By them that loved Strife.

PSALM CXXI.

PSALM CXXI.

Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. to Si-on Hill, from whence I do at-tend, Tenor & Baffus. Bassus Unison. lift my Eyes to Si_on Hill, from whence I 'Till Succour God me send. The migh-ty God me Suc-cour will, "Till Suc-cour God me fend. The migh-ty God me



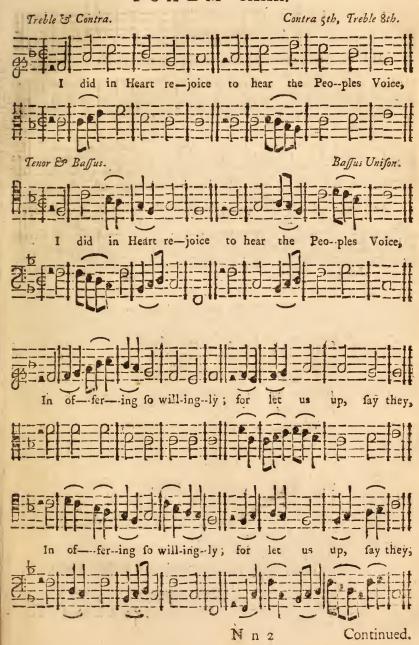
11.

Thy Foot from Slip he will preferve,
And will thee fafely keep,
For he doth never Sleep.
Lo! he that Ifrael doth conferve,
Sleep never can furprize,
Nor Slumber close his Eyes.

III.

The Lord thy Keeper is alway,
On thy Right-hand is he,
A Shade to Cover thee.
The Sun shall not thee parch by Day,
Nor Moon scarce half so bright,
With Cold thee hurt by Night.

PSALM CXXII.





II.

Our Feet that wandred wide,
Shall in thy Gates abide,
O thou Jerusalem full fair;
Which art so seemly set,
Much like a City neat,
Whither the People do repair.

TIT

The Tribes with one Accord,
To give Thanks to the Lord,
Are thither bent their Way to take:
So God before did tell
That there, his Ifrael
Their Pray'rs they should together make.

PSALM CXXIII. Litchfield Tune.



So we behold the Lord our God, 'till he doth us forgive.

O grant to us Compassion, Lord, and Mercy in thy Sight: For we are fill'd and overcome with Hatred and Despite.

4 Our Minds as fill'd with great Rebuke, the Rich and worldly Wife Do make of us a mosking Stock, the Proud do us despise. PSALM CXXIV.

[148] PSALM-TUNES: PSALM CXXIV.

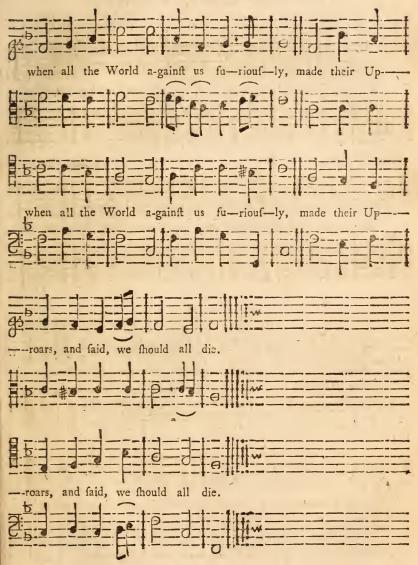
Treble & Contra.

Contra 5th, Treble 8th.



3 The raging Streams, most proud in roaring Noise, Had king ago o'er-whelm'd us in the Deep: Praised be God which doth us safely keep From bloody Teeth and their most cruel Voice, Which as a Prey to eat us would rejoice.

Continued.



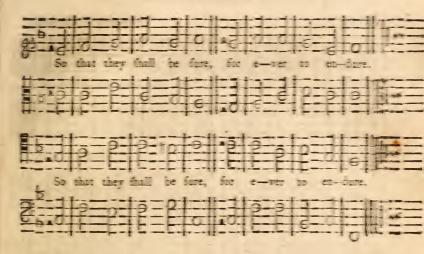
2 Then long ago they had devour'd us all,
And swallowed quick for ought that we could deem:
Such as their Rage, as we might well esteem:
And as the Floods with mighty Force do fall,
So had they now our Lives e'en brought to Thrall.

PSALM CXXV.

[w] FILLM-TINEL

PSELM CXXV. Commy fine.

THE STEER	Course pit, Smith Md.
and a Grant	
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English Sanda La	
	Fact The Law will come non-Regularity
三里	
	in The County ask
7-3-33-13	



II.

As many Mountains huge and great,
Jerufalem about do close:
So will the Lord do unto those
Who on his godly Will do wait:
Such are to him so dear,
They never need to fear.

[152] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM CXXV. Second Metre.



² Their Faith is sure still to endure, grounded on Christ the Corner-stone : Mov'd with no Ill, but standeth, still, stedast like to the Mount Sion.

3 And as about Jerusalem the mighty Hills do it compass, So that no Foes can come to them to hurt that Town in any case;

⁴ So God indeed, in every Need, his faithful People doth defend, Standing them by, affuredly, from this time forth World without End. P. S. A. L. M. CX XVI.

PSALM CXXVI.

Contra 12th, Treble 15th from Baffut. Treble & Contra.





PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM CXXVII





H.

Tho' in the Morn ye rife early
And fo at Night go late to Bed,
Eating with Carefulness your Bread,
Your Labour is but Vanity;
But they whom God doth love and keep,
Enjoy all Things with quiet Sleep.

PSALM CXXVIII. Barking Tune.



- 2 Like fruitful Vines on thy House side, so doth thy Wise spring out; Thy Children stand like Olive-plants thy Table round about.
- 3 Thus art thou bleft that fearest God, and he shall let thee see The promised Jerusalem, and her Felicity.
- 4 Thou shalt thy Childrens Children see, to thy great Joys increase: And likewise Grace on Israel, Prosperity and Peace.

PSALM CXXIX.

PSALM CXXIX. Norwich Tune.



2 Upon my Back the Plowers plow'd, and Furrows long did cast: The Righteous Lord hath cut the Cords of wicked Men at last.

3 They that hate me shall be asham'd, and turned back also, And made as Grass upon the House which withers e'er it grow.

4 Whereof the Mower cannot find enough to fill his Hand:
Nor can he fill his Lap that goes to glean upon the Land.

PP PSALM CXXX.

[100] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM CXXX. Chichester Tune.

Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. I make my Moan, when Dangers me op--press: Tenor & Bassus. Bassus Unison. I make my Moan, when Dangers Lord, un-to thee call, I figh, com-plain and groan, trust-ing to find Re-lease. figh, com-plain and groan, trust ing 2 Hearken, O Lord, to my Request, unto my Suit incline: And let thine Ears, O Lord, be prest to hear this Pray'r of mine. 3 O Lord our God, if thou survey our Sins, and them peruse,

Who shall escape? or who dare say, I can myself excuse?

But thou art merciful and free, and boundless in thy Grace:
That we might always careful be to sear before thy Face.

PSALM CXXXI.

PSALM CXXXI. Torrington Tune.

Contra 5th, Treble 8th. Treble & Contra. O Lord, I am not puft in Mind, I have no scorn-ful Eye: Baffus Unison. Tenor & Baffus. O Lord, I am not puft in Mind, I have no fcorn-ful Eye: in things that do not ex-er-cife my-felf in things that be too high.

2 But as a Child that weaned is, e'en from his Mother's Breast, So have I, Lord, behav'd myself in silence and in rest.

3 O Ifrael, trust in the Lord, let him be all thy Stay: From this time forth, for evermore, from Age to Age alway.

PSALM CXXXII.

Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. Re-mem-ber Da-vid's Trou-bles, Lord, how un-to thee he fwore: Tenor & Baffus. Bassus Unison. Re--mem--ber David's Trou-bles, Lord, how un-to thee he fwore:



2 I will not come within my House, nor climb up to my Bed: Nor let my Temples take their rest, nor Eyes within my Head:

3 Till I have found out for the Lord, a Place to fit thereon:
A House for Jacob's God to be a Habitation.

4 We heard of it at Ephrata, there did we hear this Sound, And in the Fields and Forest there these Voices first were found. P 5 21 L 12 - 1 U 1 L 5.

PSALM CXXXIII.



2 It's like the precious Ointment that was pour'd on Aaron's Head:
Which from his Beard down to the Skirts of his rich Garments spread.

3 And as the lower Ground doth drink the Dew of Hermon Hill:
And Sion with his filver Drops the Fields with Fruit doth fill.

4 Ev'n fo the Lord doth pour on them his Blessings manifold,
Whose Hearts and Minds sincerely do this Knot fast keep and hold.
PSALM CXXXIV.

PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM CXXXIV.



2 Lift up your Hands on high unto his holy Place:
And give the Lord his Praifes his due, his Benefits embrace.

3 For why! the Lord our God, who Heaven and Earth did frame, Doth Sion blefs and will preferve for evermore the fame.

PSALM CXXXV. Knottingley Tune. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. Treble & Contra. O praise the Lord, praise ye his Name, praise him with one Ac-cord; Tenor & Bassus. Bassus an 8th. O praise the Lord, praise ye his Name, praise him with one Ac-cord the Ser-vants of the Lord. O praise him still, all ye that be

O praise him we that stand and be in the House of the Lord:
Ye of his Court, and of his House, praise him with one Accord.

all ye that be

the

3 Praise ye the Lord, for he his good, fing Praises to his Name: It is a good and pleasant thing always to do the same.

4 For why the Lord hath Jacob chose, his very own ye see, So hath he chosen Israel his Treasure for to be.

O praise him still,

PSALM CXXXVI.

Servants of the Lord.

PSALM-TUNES.

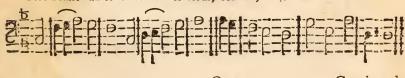
PSALM CXXXVI.







Give Praise un-to the Lord of lords, for his, &c.



Qq

[168]







170 7



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PSALM CXXXVI. Second Metre.



2 The Lord of lord's praise ye, whose Mercies ever dure, Great Wonders only he, doth by his Power sure. For certainly his Mercies dure both firm and sure, eternally.

Give Thanks and Praises sing, to God of gods alway,

Continued.

for

Continued.



Which God omnipotent, by his great Wifdom he, The Heav'n and Firmament did frame, as we may fee. For certainly, &c.

PSALM CXXXVII.

Treble & Contra.



We hang'd our Harps and Instruments the Willow Trees upon: For in that Place Men for their Use had planted many a one.

Then they to whom we Prisoners were, said to us tauntingly, Now let us hear your Hebrew Songs, and pleasant Melody.

4 Alas! faid we, who can once frame his heavy Heart to fing The praifes of our loving God thus under a strange King?

PSALM CXXXVIII.

[174] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM CXXXVIII. Wombwell Tune.

Contra 5th, Treble 8th: Treble & Contra. Thee will I praise with my whole Heart my Lord my God al-ways, Tenor & Bassus. Bassus Unison. Thee will I praise with my whole Heart, my Lord my God al-ways, Ev'n in the Presence of the gods, I will ad-vance Ey'n in the Presence of the gods I will ad-vance

2 Towards thy holy Temple I will look and worship thee: And praised in my thankful Mouth thy holy Name shall be.

3 Ev'n for thy loving Kindness Sake, and for thy Truth withal: For thou thy Name hast by thy Word, advanced over all.

4 When I did call, thou heardest me, and thou hast made also: The Power of increased Strength, within my Soul to grow. PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM CXXXIX. Onger Tune.



4 Such Knowledge is too wonderful, and past my Skill to gain;
It is so high, that I unto the same cannot attain

[176] PSALM-TUNES.

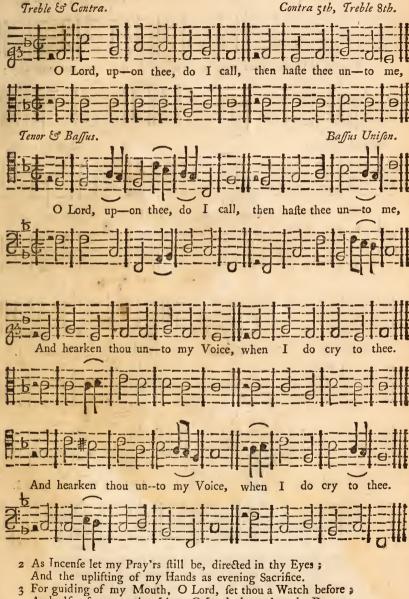
PSALM CXL. Beverley Tune.

Treble & Contra. Contra 5th, Treble 8th. Lord, fave me from the e-vil Man, and from his Pride and Spight; Bassus Unison. Tenor & Baffus. Lord, fave me from the e-vil Man, and from his Pride and Spight: in Vi-o-lence de-light. And from all those that al--fo do, And from all those that al--fo do, in Vi--o-lence de--light. 2 Who ever more on me made war, their Tongue, lo they have wet; Like Serpents underneath their Lips, is Adder's Poison set. 3 Keep me, O Lord, from wicked Hands, preserve me to abide, Free from the cruel Man that means to cause my Steps to slide.

4 The Proud have laid a Snare for me, and they have spread a Net With Cords in my Path-way, and Gins for me also have set.

PSALM CXLI.

PSALM CXLI.



And also of my moving Lips, O Lord, keep thou the Door.

That I should wicked Works commit, incline thou not my Heart;
With ill Men of their Delicates, Lord, leaves and the property of the state of their policies.

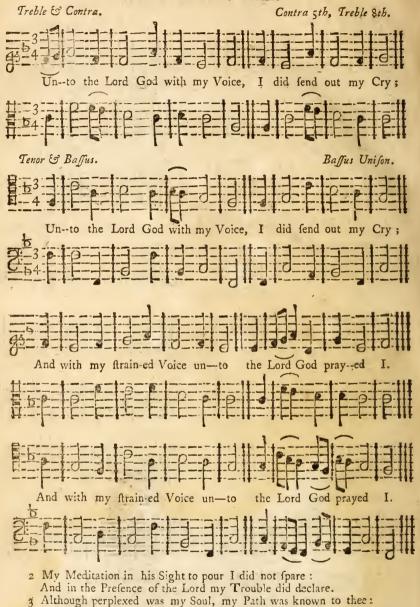
With ill Men of their Delicates, Lord, let me eat no part.

R r 2

P S A L M CXLII.

PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM CXLII.



In way where I did walk, a Snare they flily laid for me.

4 I look'd and view'd on my Right-hand, but nove there would me know:

All Refuge failed me, and for my Soul no care did flow:

PSALM CXLIII.

5.3 H E 112-1 O IV E 0. [179]

PSALM CXLIII. Stock Tune.



2 In judgment with thy Servant, Lord, O enter not at all: For justify'd be in thy Sight no one that liveth shall:

3 The Enemy pursu'd my Soul, my Life to ground hath thrown:
And laid me in the Dark, like them that are to Grave gone down.

4 Therefore my Spirit in me is, in great Perplexity; My Heart within me also is afflicted grievously.

PSALMTUNES. PSALM CXLIV.



2 He is my Hope, my Fort and Tower, Deliverer and Shield: In him I truft, my People he fubdues to me to yield.

3 O Lord, what thing is Man, that him thou dost so highly prize?
Or Son of Man that upon him thou thinkest in such wise?

4 Man is but like to vanity, fo pass his Days to end, As sleeting Shade. Bow down, O Lord, the Heav'n, and descend.

PSALM CXLV.

PSALM-TUNES:

[181]

PSALM CXLV.



2 Great is the Lord, most worthy Praise, his Greatness none can reach:
From Race to Race they shall thy Works praise, and thy Power preach.

3 I of thy glorious Majesty the Beauty will record:

And meditate upon thy Works most wonderful, O Lord,
And they shall of thy Pow'r and of thy fearful Acts declare:
And I to publish all abroad thy Greatness will not spare.

PSALM CXLVI.

PSALM CXLVI. Zealand Tune.

Contra 5th, Treble 8th: Treble & Contra. My Soul, praise thou the Lord a'-ways, my God I will con-fes: Tenor & Baffus. Bassus Unison. My Soul, praise thou the Lord al-ways, my God I will con-fess: While Breath and Life prolong my Days, my Tongue no time shall cease. While Breath and Life pro-long my Days, my Tongue no time shall cease. 2 Trust not in worldly Princes then, tho' they abound in Wealth:

Nor in the Sons of mortal Men, in whom there is no Health,

3 For why; their Breath doth foon depart, to Earth anon they fall : And then the Counsel of their Heart decay and perish all.

43Bleffed and happy are all they, whom Jacob's God doth aid; And he whose Hope doth not decay, but on the Lord is staid.

PSALM CXLVII.

PSALM CXLVII. Southampton Tune.





The Lord his own Jerusalem he buildeth up alone; And the disperst of Israel, doth gather into one.

3 He heals the broken in their Heart, their Sores up doth he bind: He counts the Number of the Stars, and names them in their Kind.

4 Great is the Lord, great is his Pow'r, his Wisdom infinite:

The Lord relieves the Week, and throws to ground the Wicked Wight,

S s PSALM CXLVIII.

[184] PSALM-TUNES.

PSALM CXLVIII.

Treble & Contra.

Contra 8th, Treble 15th.



Continued.



II.

Praise him both Moon and Sun,
Which are so clear and bright;
The same of you be done,
Ye glitt'ring Stars of Light:
And you no less,
Ye Heavens fair,
Clouds of the Air,
His Laud express.

III.

For at his Voice they were
All formed as we see;
At his Voice did appear,
All Things in their Degree:
Which he set fast,
To them he made,
A Law and Trade,
Always to last.

[186] P S A L M - T U N E S.

PSALM GXLIX. Upingham Tune.



And let the Seed of Sion be most joyful in their King.

3 Let them sound Praise with Voice of Lute unto his holy Name;

3 Let them found Praise with Voice of Lute unto his holy Name:
And with the Timbrel and the Harp sing Praises to the same.

4 For why? the Lord his Pleasure all hath in his People set:
And by Deliv'rance he will raise, the Meek to Glory great.

SALM CL.

PSALM CL.



2 Advance his Name, and praise him in his mighty Acts always; According to his Excellence and Greatness give him Praise.

3 His praises with the princely Noise of founding Trumpets blow: Praise him upon the Viol, and upon the Harp also.

4 Praise him with Timbrel and with Flute, Organs and Virginals:
With sounding Cymbals praise ye him, praise him with loud Cymbals.

Ingenious

Ingenious Practitioners,

HE foregoing Psalm-Tunes are collected from the best Authors, some being of the last and present Age; viz. Mr. James Green, Mr. John Chetham, Mr. Israel Holdroyd, Mr. William Tans'ur, and several Others, now deceased. The Tunes to these Four Psalms, viz. 89, 87, 88, 101, were composed by Mr. Philemon Chalk, one of the Society of Great-Warley. The Tune to this 106th Psalm was composed by Mr. Samuel Laisel, of Great-Warley: The Tune to the 150th Psalm was composed by Mr. John Harwood, Leader of the Tenor, of the Society of Great-Warley: The Tunes, that are set to these 51 Psalms, viz. 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 28, 30, 32, 36, 38, 43, 45, 49, 50; 50, 2d Part; 51, 2d Part; 53, 55, 56, 58, 61, 69, 70, 76, 77, 80, 83, 86; 90, Verses 10, 11, 12, 13; 91, 93, 97, 99, 109, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, Verses 97, 88, 99, 100, Great-Warley Tune; 123, 125, 128, 139, 143, 147, are of my own Composing; and several other Tunes, never before in Print.

Your Affectionate Servant,

JOHN ARNOLD.

Compleat Psalmodist.

BOOK IV.

CONTAINING

A SELECT NUMBER

O F

DIVINE HYMNS,

On Various Occasions;

With feveral CANONS of Two, Three, and Four Parts in One.

Composed in Four Parts, according to the most Authentick Rules, for either Voice or Organ. Never before published:

By JOHN ARNOLD, of Great-Warley (near Brentwood) in the County of Essex.

Can I cease, my God, from singing, Daily grateful Songs to thee; Whilst thy Grace is always bringing, All Things richly unto me, &c.

LONDON:

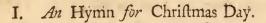
Printed by A. Pearson, over-against Wright's Coffee-House in Aldersgage-Street, for the Author, and sold by him, and by S. Beaumont, in Little-Britain. MIDCCXLI.

T A B L E,

Shewing how to find any Hymn, or Canon, by its Number, Beginning, and Page.

Numb.	Beginnings.	Page
I	Rejoice, Rejoice	I
2	While Shepherds watch'd	4
3	Let ev'ry Mortal	5 6
	Behold the Grace	
- 5 6	When all Mankind	8
6	Awake my Soul, and with	9
7	Mourn! Mourn!	10
7 8	Sweet righteous Lord,	II
9	Christ from the Dead	12
10	My Soul, praise thou	13
II	Awake my Soul, rife from	14
12	Bless them that	15
13	If Angels fung our	16
14	My Sins, O Christ!	17
15	He's come, let	18
16	Lord, tune our Souls	20
17	O praise the Lord	2 I
18	Thus Angels fung	22
19	I will magnify	23
20	Our Songs on Earth	24

Hymns and Canons on Several Occasions.







II.

Sing Praise, sing Praise unto the Lord most high, Let all the World the same with us comply:

To praise the Lord, who thought no Scorn,
His Son in Flesh for to be born.

III.

For us poor Mortals, for to fet us free, Who then was lost in Hell perpetually; The Eastern Wise-Men did agree, To come before his Majesty.

IV.

They thought no Scorn, nor thought it no Difgrace, To fall down flat before our Sav'our's Face; Then did Mankind, with Heart and Voice, With Saints and Angels all rejoice.

V.

Then praise his Name, because he died for thee, That thou migh'st live unto Eternity: Sing Hallelujahs now, therefore, And praise his Name for evermore.

An Hymn

[4] HIMNS and EANONS

II. An Hymn for Christmas Day.



II. Fear

II.

Fear not, said he, for mighty Dread, had seiz'd their troubled Mind; Glad Tidings of great Joy I bring, to you and all Mankind:

III.

To You, in David's Town, this Day, is born, of his own Line, A Saviour, which is Christ the Lord, and this shall be the Sign:

IV.

The Heav'nly Babe you there shall find, to human View display'd; All meanly wrapp'd in Swadling Bands, and in a Manger laid.

V.

Thus spake the Seraph, and, forthwith, appear'd a shining Throng Of Angels, praising God, and thus address'd their joyful Song:

DOXOLOGY.

All Glory be to God on high, and on the Earth be Peace: Good Will benceforth from Heav'n to Men, begin, and never cease.

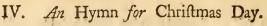
III. A Canon, of Four in One.

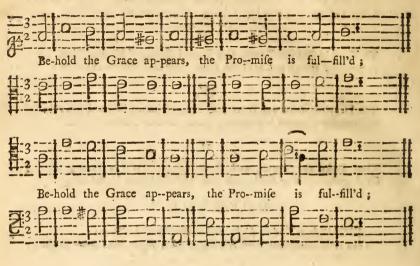


Let all rejoyce with heav'nly Mirth, and i-mi-tate the same on Earth.

II.

Praise God, from whom all Blessings flow, Praise him all Creatures here below: Praise him above, ye secret Host, Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.







The Lord, the highest God,
Calls him his only Son:
He bids him rule the Land abroad,
And gives him David's Town.

III.

Oter Jacob he shall reign, With a peculiar Sway: The Nations shall his Grace obtain, Which never will decay.

IV.

To bring the glor'ous News,
A Heav'nly Form appears;
He tells the Shepherds of their Joys,
And banishes their Fears.

V.

Go humble Swains, said he,
To David's City fly;
The promis'd Babe that's born this Doy,
Doth in a Manger lie.

VI.

With Looks and Hearts serene,
Go visit Christ your King:
And strait a shining Throng were seen,
The Shepherds heard them sing;

VII.

Glory to God on high, And heav'nly Peace on Earth; Good Will to Men, to Angels Joy, At the REDEEMER'S Birth.

[8] HYMNS and CANONS

V. An Hymn for Christmas Day.



To take our Nature, and become
A Sacrifice for Sin:
Who made the Path to Heaven plain,
That we may enter in.

III.

Join Earthly Quires, to celebrate
The Birth of Christ, our King:
Glad Homage pay to him, who doth
Our great Salvation bring.

IV.

Let Hallelujahs found his Praife, Employ your greatest Skill; From Heav'n be Peace, to Men on Earth, And unto all Good Will.

VI. A Morning Song, or a Canon of Four in One.

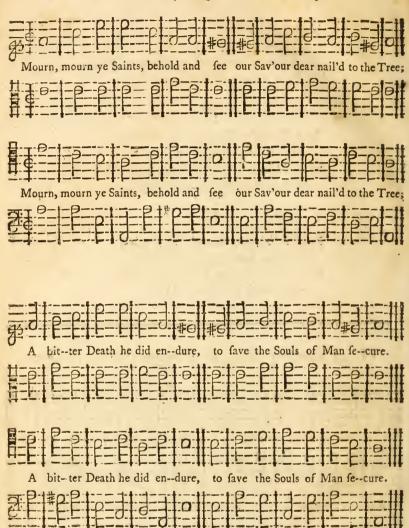


II.

Glory to God, who rules the Sky; Glory to him that fits on high; Glory be to the facred Hoft, Glory to Son, and Holy Ghoft.

[10] HIMNS and CANONS

VII. An Hymn for Good Friday.



II. Behold!

Behold! his purple Streams did flow, His Blood on Man he did beftow: With Hands and Feet nail'd to the Wood, And pierced Side ran down with Blood.

III.

What Wisdom can conceive or know, What Tongue or Pen can truly show, The vast Dimentions of his Love, Or show his Pow'r in Heav'n above.

IV.

To God, be Praise and Worship done, For giving us his only Son; Let's tune our Souls, and him adore, In Hallelujahs everimore.

VIII. A Canon of Four in One.



HYMNS and CANONS

IX. An Hymn for Easter Day.



II. For

For as in Adam all Mankind
Did Guilt and Death derive;
So, by the Righteousness of Christ,
Shall all be made alive.

III.

If then, ye risen are with Christ, Seek only how to get The Things that are above; where Christ At God's Right-Hand is set.

DOXOLOGY.

To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, The God whom we adore; Be Glory, as it was, is now, And shall be evermore.

X. A Canon of Four in One.



[14] HYMNS and CANONS

XI. An Hymn for Easter Day.



See Jesus rises fresh and bright,
Encircled round with Stars;
Which all from him receive their Light,
And from his glorious Scars.

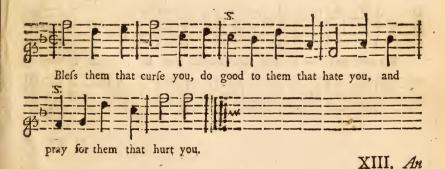
III.

The Angels know again their King,
They foon his Call obey;
All ye glad Quires come forth and fing,
And crown this joyful Day.

IV.

Come thou my Soul, let us rejoyce, Our joyful Concert bring; Up unto Heav'n let's lift our Voice, And with the Angels fing.

XII. A Canon in the Unison.



[16] HYMNS and CANONS

XIII. An Hymn for Easter Day.



II. Christ

Christ being raised by Pow'r divine,
And rescu'd from the Grave:
Shall die no more, Death shall on him
No more Dominion have,

III.

For that he dy'd, 'twas for our Sins,
He once vouchfaf'd to die;
But that he lives, he lives to God,
For all Eternity.

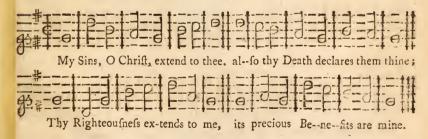
IV.

So count yourselves as dead to Sin,
But grac'ously restor'd;
And made, henceforth, alive to God
Thro' Jesus Christ, our Lord.

To Father, Son, &c.

XIV. CHRIST'S Power and Love to Man,

In Canon, Recte & Retro.



Thy Death hath fet me free from Hell,
And makes my crimeful Sins forgiven;
Thy Righteousness makes me to dwell
Eternally, with thee in Heaven.
Let me, O Christ, belong to thee;
Since thou lost Life and all for me.

Xx

XV. And

XV. An Hymn for Whit-Sunday.



II. What

What greater Gift, what greater Love, Can God on Man bestow; 'Tis half the Angels Heav'n above, 'And all our Heav'n below.

III.

Hail! bleffed Spirit! no, not one Soul,
But thy Influ'nce doth feel:
Thou dost our darling Sins controul,
And fix our wav'ring Zeal.

IV:

Thou to the Conscience dost convey,
The Checks that all must know:
Thy Motion first doth point the Way,
Then gives us Strength to go.

V.

As Pilots by their Compass steer,
'Till they their Harbour find;
So do thy sacred Breathings here,
Guide ev'ry wand'ring Mind.

VI.

But thou, O Lord, our Sins impeach,
The World's rough Billows roar:
But following thee, we're fure to reach,
The fafe eternal Shore.

[20] HYMNS and CANONS

XVI. An Hymn on Trinity-Sunday.



II. Increase

Increase our Faith, we thee desire,
That we may worship thee;
O Holy Ghost! our Souls inspire,
With Faith of Trinity.

Hİ.

And bring them to this Light:

And let thy Grace his Sins controul,

And guide his Steps aright.

IV.

To God be Praise, in Persons Three, One God we'll still adore: In Trinity, and Unity, Henceforth, for evermore.

XVII. A Canon, of Four in One.



Ex alt his Name for earthly Things, up-on us dai-ly he be stows.

II.

That we may lead our Lives so pure,
As to enjoy the heav'nly Grace;
And after Death we may be sure,
With God to have a resting Place.

III.

Be Glory, Praise, and Worship done, To God the Father and the Son: And to the Holy Ghost on high, From Age to Age, eternally.

XVIII. The Angel's Hymn.



Welcome fweet Words, fweet Words indeed, In Darkness, Light through them is 'spy'd; Whate'er is neeedless, these we need, Lord, let these Words abide.

III.

This Day fets forth thy Praifes, Lord, Our grateful Hearts to fing; Our thankful Lips now shall record, Thine antient Love, eternal King.

IV.

And let the Church with one Accord, Resound Amen, and praise the Lord; Al--le--lu--jab, Al--le--lu--jab, Al--le--lu--jab.

XIX. A Canon of Two in One.



Hymns and Canons, &c.

XX. An Hymn against sinful Songs, exhorting to praise G O D.

In Canon, Recte, & Retro.



I.

Our Songs on Earth shall praise God's Name, That we in Heav'n may do the same; To sinful Songs we'll bid farewell, From which we learn the Speech of Hell: God's sacred Image we deface, Which is to us a foul Disgrace.

II.

'Tis shameful to each Christian Ear,
We only plant the Devil there;
God made by's Wisdom Soul and Mind,
Himself to praise to be inclin'd:
Let him be prais'd with Voice and Tongue,
He'll us reward whilst he's our Song:

Al-le-lu-jab, Al-le-lu-jab,
Al-le-lu-jab, Al-le-lu-jab.

Kidder.

Antiquities of Central and Sout'eag 16. 17. 20. A Brief Description of the Tewa

A Key to the Navaho Orthography

Fathers, John P. Harrington.
Two Seasons' Work in Guatemala, 21.

> AddressE Schoo=

from the earlier *Lyra Daviatea* of 1708). itself to the New Version

