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## SACRED MUSIC,

## DESIGNED PRINCIPALLY

FOR THE USE OF CHURCHES WHICH SING WITHOUT A CHOIR:

FROM THE MOST APPROVED AUTHORG.
"I will sing with the spint, I will sing with the understanding also."


2thany:
PUBLISHED BY E. F. BACKUS, No. 65, STATE STREET.
lutica:
PRINTED TYPOGRAPHICALLY BX WILLIAM WILLIAMS, No. 60, Genesce Street."
1817.

## Northern District of Neww-York, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the tenth day of February, in the forty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1817, E. F. Backes, of Albany, has deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit :
"A Collection of Sacred Music, designed principally for the use of Churches which sing without a
Choir' : from the most approved authors. 'I will sing with the Spirit; I will sing with the understanding also." "
In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts land books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

RICHARD R. LANSING,
Clerk of the Northern District of Neww-York.

## PREFACE.

THE design of this selection of Sacred Music, is to furnish congregations who sing without a choir, with appropriate tunes. That this mode of singing is best calculated to promote devotion, is believed by most of the churches in this vicinity. Music performed by a choir will be more perfect, than when attempted by the congregation at large; but what is wanting in the excellence of execution, will be more than compensated by the manifest propriety of making the praise of God, the duty of every individual who enters his courts. It is also well arranged for choirs.

The tunes in this book are generally simple melodies. Such music is better adapted to words, and certainly more appropriate to the solemu purposes of devotion, than the more exquisite, but complex pieces of composition, which are performed with difficulty, and want the execution of a Master, to sing them with accuracy and effect. The compiler has not attempted to gratify his taste, by collecting pieces of admirable music, which may please the ear of a mere amateur. He has endeavored to form a book which shall be permanently useful to the churches, and which may assist and improve a good taste for the delightful science of music.

That christians have been criminally negligent, in their exertions to improve this part of worship, is unhappily too manifest to be questioned. In most of our churches, the airs that are performed, are learned without effort, and sung without accuracy. - They are caught by the ear, and many who attempt them, have no knowledge of the science of music, and no pretensions to an acquaintance with the art of singing. If the angels veil their faces when the heavens echo the music that flows from their golden harps before the throne of God; what excuse can be offered for the inhabitants of his footstool, who do not make a serious attempt to praise hin with reverence?

Spiritual Songs are most important assistants to Devotion. When our singing is performed with propriety and skill, it warms and elevates our affections. The larger the number of those who join in this duty, the greater is the necessity that they should be acquainted with the principles of music, and be ${ }_{5}$ skilful in their application. No person can be justified in interrupting the devotion of others, by his discordant, unskilful attempts, to join in a service which he cannot improve, but which he is sure to injure.-And if he will not learn, or cannot be taught to sing properly, he had better be silent; "For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself for the battle?"

## PREFACE.

To promote this useful art, and to produce uniformity among "Fellow Worshippers," is an interesting object which has been humbly attempted in this book. Surely its importance entitles the subject to more attention, than it usually receives.

A few of these tunes were composed by American authors; but most of them are from the pens of Earopean Masters. They are printed in the octavo form, because it is thought the most convenient.-A Gamut is added for the use of learners.

The Hymns and Set Pieces, are intended to be sung occasionally, and the words accompany them, as they are not to be found in the Psalm Books in common use.

It was intended to arrange the tunes alphabetically: but it was found that the book would contain more than was anticipated, and the arrangement was interrupted. Should another edition be called for, this will be remedied. Few books will be found to contain more music, in a smaller space, or at a less price.

To make an useful selection, has been the only object of the compiler. If the worship of God in his own Congregation, and in any of the Churches shall be assisted by it, he will be fuly rewarded. He commends it to the favor of God, and to the service of his people.

Albany, (N. Y.) January, 1817.

## A

## CONCISE INTRODUCTION

то

## PRACTICAL MUSIC.

MUSIC is written on and between five parallel lines, called a Staff; abore or below which, when necessary, other parallel lines are used, which are denominated Ledger lines.
The first seven letters of the alphabet are employed to designate both the intervals of the Staff and their appropriate sounds.

The position of the Letters is determined by the respective Clefs. The G Clef, in modern music, is always situated on the second lise; the F Clef on the fourth line; the C Clef varies its position, being found on the first, second, third or fourth line.

> Example.


Whatever line in the Staff, the two horizontal lines of this Clef inclose, that line is called $\mathbf{C}$, and the other letters invariably occur in the order above represented.

In singing by note, the syllables, mi, faw, sol, law, are generally used. The natural place of mi , is in B. But mi may be removed to other letters in the Staff by means of Flats or Sharps, set at the beginning of a tune, which, in this situation, are called the Signature. Thus if a flat be placed on
$\mathbf{B}, \mathrm{mi}$ is in
If $\mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{E}$ be flat, mi is in
If $B, E$ and $A$ be flat, mi is in
If $\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ and $\mathbf{D}$ be flat, mi is in
If $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{D}$ and G be flat, mi is in
E. If $\mathbf{F}$ be sharp, mi is in $\quad \mathbf{F}$

A If $F$ and $C$ be sharp, me in . C
I) If $\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{C}$ and $\mathbf{G}$ be sharp, mi is in $\mathbf{G}$

G If $\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{G}$ and $\mathbf{D}$ be sharp, mi is in $\mathbf{D}$
C \{ If F, C, G, D and A be sharp, mi is in $\mathbf{A}$

When the place of mi is determined, that of the other syllables before mentioned, may be easily ascertained. For, if proceeding from the place of mi, the lines and spaces, both ascending and descending, be taken successively, faw, sol, law will occur iwice above mi, and law, sol, faw, twice below it, when mi returns in either case.

Example, in the natural key of C.


OTHER MUSICAL CHARACTERS.


## DEFINITIONS.

A Brace shows how many parts are performed at the same time.
The Single Bar divides the movenent into equal portions.
The interval between two single bars, is called a measure.

The Semibreve equals, in the time of its performance, two Minims, four Crotchets, eight Quavers, sixteen Semiquavers, or thirty-two Demisemiquavers. The Minim, therefore, has half the time of the Semibreve ; the Crotchet, half that of the Minim, \&c.

Rests are marks of silence. The Semibreve Rest fills a bar, in all modes of time : the other Rests have the time of the notes whose names they bear.

A Double Bar, shows the end of a strain.
A Direct, designates the place of the note immediately following it in the next succeeding staff.

Marks of Distinction indicate that the notes over which they are set, must be sung with unusual brevity.

A Breve has twice the time of a Semibreve.
A Point placed at the right hand of a note or rest, adds to its time one half of its own value.

Figure 3, placed over or under any three notes, reduces them to the time of two notes of the same denomination.

A Sharp, placed before a note, raises it half a tone.
A Flat depresses the note before which it is set, half a tone.
A Natural restores notes, whose sounds have been altered by a Flat or Sharp, to their primitive tone.

Flats and Sharps, set at the beginning of a tune, have influence to the end of it, unless their effect is destroyed by a Natural.

Flats and Sharps occurring in the course of the movement, are denominated accidental. They affect, in general, those notes which they immediately precede, and those of the same letter, which occur in the same measure.

The Pause, or Hold, indicates that the note or rest beneath it, may have its time prolonged at the discretion of the performer.

The Close shows the end of a tune.
Of Choozag Notes, any one may be sung.
The slur, $\sim$ indicates that the notes over or under which it is placed are to be sung to the same syllable.
A Repeat, :S: or thus $\mathcal{\square} \div$ shows what part of a tune is to be sung 느ㄴㅡㅡ over again.
Figures 1, 2 , set at the close of a repeated passage, signify that the note under figure 1 , is to be sung before repeating, and the note under figure 2 , at the end of the repetition.

## Of Time.

There are three species of Time, viz: Common, Triple and Compound.Jf Common Time there are four varieties, which are distinguished by appropriate jigns.
The sign of the first nearly resembles the letter $\mathbf{C}$, thus, $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ It indicates the lowest movement in this species of Time: its measure note, is the Semibreve; nd in general, it has four beats in each measure.
The second is marked thus, 变
The Semibreve is also its measure note, and $t$ is generally sung with two beats to each measure.

The third is indicated by the sign of the first inverted, "thus, $\overline{\bar{I}}$ It differs from the second only by its greater rapidity.
The fourth has the following sign, viz: $\frac{\overline{2}}{4}$ Its measure note is a Minim; which requires two beats.

Triple Time, has three varieties, which are thus distinguished, viz.
The first is marked by the figures $\frac{\frac{\overline{3}}{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{2}{2}}$ The second by the figures $\frac{\frac{\overline{3}}{4}}{\underline{4}}$ The third by the figures $\frac{\overline{3}}{5}$ All these varieties have three beats to each measure; in the first, three minims fill a bar; in the second, three crotchets ; in the third, three quavers.

Coinpound $\mathrm{T}_{\text {ime }}$ has three varicties, which are thus distinguished:
The first by the figures $\frac{\overline{6}}{\underline{4} 4}$ The second by the figures $\frac{\overline{6}}{\frac{6}{8}}$ The third by the figures $\frac{\square}{8}$ The two first have two beats to each measure : the last has four beats. The first variety has six crotchets, or other equivalent notes, to each measure : the second has six quavers; and the third twelve.

Appoggiatures are small notes, inserted to improve the melody They borrow their time from the notes which immediately follow them.

After Notes, on the contrary, borrow their time from the notes which precede them.

Appoggiatures and After Notes, diminish the time of the notes to which they are attached, exactly in proportion to their own length; except that the Apporgiature, when it precedes a pointed note, assumes twice its natural value.

The Accent, in common time, takes place on the first and third parts of the measure. In very slow time, though the Accents are more frequent, they take place in the same proportion on the first, third, fifth and seventh quavers. In triple time, there is a full accent on the first, and a partial one on the third part of the measure. The accentell are termed strong, and the unaccented, wealc parts of the measure.

Bath. L. M.
A. Williams' Coll.


Life is the time to serve the Lord, The




out to burn, The
vi - lest
sin - ner
may ne - - turn.

| $0 \rightarrow 0$ | 0 |
| :--- | :--- |


10 BrentPord. L. M.
 Bury'd in shadows of the night, We lie till Christ restores the light; Wis-



dom des - eends to heal the blind, And ehase the darkness of the mind;


## Bray. C. M.

A. Williams' Coll.

Sing to the Lord, ye distant lands, Ye tribes of ev'ry tongue, His new discover'd


## Brookfield. L. M.

## B Major.




 pent-ing reb-el live: Are not thy mer-. cies large and



 free? May not an in ther ?



Bethesda. P. M.



## D Major.

Bishopgate. C. M.

## AIR. E Minor.

 Lord where shall guilty souls re. tire, For - gotten and un-known?



In hell they mect thy dreudful ire, In heav'uthy glorious throne.
-
 Cimbeline. L. M.

## AIR. Solemn. D Minor.



Now let our mournful songs re-cord, The dying sorrows of the Lord, When


he complain'd in tears and blood, As one for . . sa - ken of his God.




on-ly trust; Save me from sorrow guilt and shame, Thou ev - er




## Cookfield. L. M.

## of Major:



Sweet is the work, my God, my king, To



 praise thy name, give thanks and sing; To shew thy love by



 morn - ing light, And talk of all thy truth at night.

 | $1-1$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| - $0-1$ | 0 |






 'Tis but the voice that Je-sus sends, To call them to his arms.



Dalston. S. P. M.
A. Williams.

G Majnr.


How pleas'd and blest was I, To hear the people ery, "Come let us seek our God to-day;" AIR.


गः\#

Continued.



Yes, with a cheerful zeal, We laste to Zion's hill, And there our vows and honors pay.
 -10
Dover. S. M.
A. Williams' Coll.




Hear, gracious Gorl, my hum - ble moan ; To thee I breathe my

sighs! When will the te-dious night be gone? And when the dawn a - rise?


My Gol! O could I make the claim, My Father and my friend? And
 $\left(\begin{array}{ll}-0 \\ \text { I-1 } \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$
 call thee mine by ev'ry name On which thy saints de - pend.
Devizes. C. M.
J. Tucker. 21
A Majur.





 $\left(\begin{array}{ll}\hline-10 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$二_foes to shame. Will put, \&c.




Evening Hymn : for Dismission.
Handel.


Glo - ry to thee my God this night, For all the blessings of the light;


Praise God from whom all blessings flow ; Praise him all creatures here below ;


# Ellenborough. C. M. <br> \section*{G Minor.} 


䀶- -
Teach me the measure of my days, Thou ma-ker of my frame I


a-d
 would sur - vey life's nar - row space, 1 would sur - rey, de. And



 learn how frail I am, And learn, 8 cc .



 sing; To shew thy lore by morning light, And talk of all thy truth at night.

 Greenwich. L. M.

By Read.

## F Minor.



Continued.


and re . . . pine, To see the wicked plac'd on high, In pride and | $-0=0$ | 0 |
| :--- | :--- |



 robes of hon -or shine.
 O heir ends, ©ic.


But $O$ their ends, their dreadful ends, Thy sanctuary taught me so; On




Green's 148th. P. M.
Dr. Green.
C Major.



Ye tribes of Adam join With heav'n, and earth, and seas, And offer notes di - vine, To your Cre| दि $1+0 \cdot 0010$ |
| :--- |
| (4) 0 |



 ator's praise. Ye holy throng Of angels bright, In worlds of light Begin the song.



## Greenfield. P. M.

* Major.


God is our refuge in distress, A present help when dangers press. In him


undaunted we'll con-fide,
Tho' earth were from her
 Tho earth were, \&cc.
 centre tost, And mountains in the ocean lost, Torn piecemeal by the roaring tide.



Kingsbridge. L. M.

## Harmonia Sacra.


wake no more, To see thy face, thy name to sing.
-



Leeds. L. M.

## F Major.

Harmonia Sacra.


 Let er＇－ry creature rise and bring $\mathbf{P e}$－．cul－iar




 ＝－d二小土寸－

 songs a－－gain，And earth re－peat the loud A－men．



Little Marlborough. S. M.
A. Williams' Coll. ${ }^{11}$ A Minor.

 Welcome sweet day of rest, That saw the Lord a - rise; Wel.



Lenox. P. M. . As 148th $P_{s}$.
By Edson.



Ye tribes of Adam join, With heav'n and earth and seas, And offer notes di-




Ye holy throng, \&c.


## Martyrs. C. M.

Warriner's Coll.

## F Minor




## Continued.



 to tlie grave. Conceres
 Newton. S. M. or Siluar staur middlesex Coll. C Major.

 Come, we that love the Lord, And let our joys bo known, Jotn



 in a song with sweet ac - cord, And thus surround the throne.



names is glory due; Thy pow'r and grace, thy truth and justice daice


 beav"n thy bleat a - bode, Nor let the heathen say, "And wherere's your fiot ?"



## Old 100. L. M.

Ascrib'd to M. Lather.

A. Major.

 Ye nations round the earth rejoiee,

Before the Lord, your sov'reign King ;





> Serve him with cheerful beart and voiec, With all your tangues his glory sing.
 -

## B Major.

## Pleyel's Hymn. L. M.


Very Slow.





hour! So soon our transient comforts fly, And pleasure on - ly blooms to die!




## Continued.

## 

Fain would my longing passions meet The glories, of thy presence there.

 | 9 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $+1+0$ | 0 | 0 |

## Plympton. C. M.

Dr. S. Arnold.
E Minor. Plaintive.







ATR. A Major.


Behold the glories of the Lamb, Amidst his Father's throne, Prepare new honors for his

name, Prepare new honors for his name, And songs before un - Enown. Let elders

vials fuil of odors sweet, And harps of sweeter sound, And harps of sweeter sound.

Peckham. S. M.

Plymouth. C. M.
Middlesex Coll. A Minor.


Lord; His high com - mands with revirence hear, And tremble at his wond.





## St. Helen's. L. P. M.

 C Major.Jennings.
 I'll praise my ma - ker with my breath, And when my


| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Continued.

 voice is lost in death, Praise shall en e bloy molest pow ary Q

 2 days of praise shall ne'er be past, While life and thought and

(2)
草 1 手 $b c-$ ing last; Or im - mor - tal - i - ty - dures. (3)


St. Asaph's. C. M.
B. Milgrove.


Jemus, our Lord, as - cend thy throne, And near thy Father sit :
AIR. Andante.




In Zion shall thy pow'r be known, And make thy foes sub - mit.


What wonders shall thy gos - pel do? Thy converts shall sur - - pass


The nam'rous drops, The num'rous drops of morning dew, And own thy sov'reign grace.


St. Bridge's. S. M. Dr. Howard.

## A Minor. Adagio piano e con lamento.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

From lowest depths of wo, To God 1 send my ery; Lord

hear my sup - pli - e ea - ting roice, And gra - ioious - lig re - ply.


## St. Julia's.

A Moravian Hymn.


1. What good news the angels bring? Why, glad ti-dings of our King;

2. Lift your hearts and


> 3. Jesus is the lorli'st name: This the an - gels do proclaim;


Christ the Lord is born to $\boldsymbol{a}_{2}$ - day; Christ whotakes our sins a-way.
Glo - ry
Glo - ry be to God a - bove, Who is in . . fi - nite in love.


all his starry works on high Pro ...claim his pow'r a - broad.


## Springfield. C. M.

PleyeI.


Continued.
 may this con - se - crated Lour, With bet - ter hopes be fill'd; Thy

 whom are founded all my hopes, In whom my wishes end; My

 love, the pow'r of thought bes = tow'd。 To thee my thoughts would soar; Thy

 soul in pleasing wonder lost, Thy boundless love sur ...veys; And


 mer-cy o'er my life has flow'd; That mer-cy I a - dore. : * - $-1+\cdots 1$ Y-9 fir'd with grateful zeal, pre . pares Her sac - ri - . fice of praise. | $=-0$ | 0 |
| :--- | :--- |
| -10 | -0 |

## A Major.




shines a - broad, And $\qquad$ na - tions
blest.


[^0]Tamworth. P. M.
C. Leckhart.

## F Major. Pomposo.



1. Guile me, $\mathbf{O}$ thou great Je - . l.ovah, Pilgrim through this barren

2. When I tread the verge of Jor-dan, Bid my anx - ious fears sub-

land; I am weak, but thou art mighty; Hold me $\begin{cases}=-1+9+9 & 0\end{cases}$ flow; Lot the fie - ry clou - dy pil -lar, Lead me side; Death of death, and hell's des - truc - tion, Land me
 with thy \{pow'rful band; Bread of heav'n, Bread of
 all my journey through: Strong de . . liv’rer, Sêrorgig de-

safe on Ca - naan's side; Songs of Inises, Songs of





## F Major.

 Sing to the Lord, who loud pro - claims, His various and his saving names;





0 may they not be heard a - lone, But by our sure experience known.

 Wareham. C. M. Dr. Arnold.
G Major.



# Weymouth. P. M. 



CHCRUS.

 gond the skies. With thee we rise, With thee we reign, And =R-二
 (ב-1


Walsal. C. M.
A. Williams' Coll.





To thee will I di - rect mypray'r, To thee lift up mine eye.


Hymn to the Trinity.
F. Giardini.

G Major.


1. Come thou almighty king, Help us thy
name to sing, Help us to praise : en - e - mies. And make thenn fall :
2. Jesus our Lord a - rise, Seatter our

$$
2+2+20+2
$$


3. Come hinly Comfort - er, Thy sa - cred wit - ness bear, In this glad hour :
4. To the great One in three, E-ternal prai-ses be, Hence, ever - more:


Father all glorious, $O$ 'er all vic-to - rious, Come and reign over us, Ancient of days. Let thine almighty aid, Our sure defence be made, Our souls on thee be stay'd; Iord hear our call.


Thou who Almightry art, Now rule in ev'ry heart, And ne're fiom us depart, Spirit of pow'r.
His sovereign majesty, May we in glory see, And to e - ter - nitr, Love and a - dore. His sovereign majesty, May we in glory see, And to e - ter - nity, Love and a - dore.




## Denbigh．

M．Madan．
E Major．
I四居玉．．．1． From all that dwell be－low the skies，Let the Cre－
 SOC Pia．
a－tor＇s praise a－rise，Let the Re－deem－er＇s name be
 （
 $e v^{\prime}=r y \quad$ land，\＆ic．


## Forte．







# Lambeth. P. M. 


(1)
 hope to re - - sign, I pantfor the light of thy face, Anl


 fear it will ne . ver be mine, Dis . . hearten'd with


 plaintive I pour out my song, And stretch forth my hands un - to Gol.
 ב-

## Chapel Street. C. M.

AIR. G Major.

 While shepherd's watch their flocks by night, All seated on the ground, All


 seated on the ground: The an - gel of the Lord came down, And


Forte.
 glo-ry shone a - - round. And glo - ry shone a - round.

 Farndon. C. M.

Addington's Coll.
D Major.



Loughton. C. M. D.

Come let us join our cheerful songs, With angels round the throne, Ten AIR.


 thousand thousand are their tongues, But all their joys are one.


 Worthy the Lamb that di' 1 , they esy, To ex-al-ted thus;

 ב-pforer Worthy the Lamb, our lips re - ply, For he was slain for us.



$(1)$

rich sup - plies, And loads, \&c.
(20)


## F Major.

$\left(\begin{array}{ll}\text { (9)-3 } \\ \text { (4) - san - na }\end{array}\right.$
Ho - san - na to the Prince of light, Who cloth'd him.



Malmsbury. L. M.
Rippon's Coll. AIR. D Mzjor.
 Ce - les - - tial worlds, your Ma - ker's name, Re - sound thro'


ev' - ry shi - ning coast; Our God a greater praise will


Rushton.
C. Lockhart.
 plenteous in grace, So plenteous in grace ;

So strong to de-
 li - ver, So good to re - deem The weakest be - liever that hangs upon

him, The weakest be - - liever that hangs up - on him.

$=9-1$ -

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Masonic DVirge Ploych Go Aigmeos- 350
Jo be sung at the grave of a desesced raveties by 20.2 iniso
Solenne, strike, Che fum ral chinie -?
Notes of our defarting thine, $a_{1}$ we pounney kue below There'a pitgrimagy of woe. vertal, now indulge a tear, for Icortality is here!
See, how wide her trophies wave Vier che shmbes of che qrave!
Hor, anothen Guest we bring! sor 4 hh, of celestical wing, Yo our frumisal alta cime, Waft a friud It Irotien honce.
Ior beymuce the graw, than lie Mrigtibe mandivin in the akup; when, int troned, the Deiti Gwies mase oximuztality.
Thu, cukaryec, tonl wile een What when necice in onyplany; Heamanly glvier of the flave shew hit ischer - face $\&$ fare: Gred of lifer Eteñal suy:
Enide us batt from ctern we stroy,
ny a bulas delurive bjibu, To Ctm vkatus of necolef néint! Gine, thw lora mom mect his fute, जrevch cabltial bround hui. wait! 56e. 'Ke kueti cheer mertal chavion, ande o'en dacuit, the biiting quily!' Lond of ale below, above, File oun wuth with Irwther Coves: Ed difolie, our Eastitily Jie, suke we th thy dodqu on thigh:

It 3 ribluct burcy duming th unimonies at th



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