

THE

VIRGINIA HARMONY;

A NEW AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS AND SET PIECES,

In three and four parts, some of which have never before been published.

PREPARED FOR THE USE OF

SINGING SOCIETIES, TEACHERS OF SACRED MUSIC, AND INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

AN INTRODUCTION EXPLANATORY OF THE SYSTEM,

AND

A SERIES OF PROGRESSIVE LESSONS.

BY DAVID L. CLAYTON & JAMES P. CARRELL.

"O let us sing unto the Lord, for it is pleasant."-PSALMS.

WINCHESTER: printed by samuel H, davis 1831. WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA—TO WIT:

Be it remembered, That, on the eleventh day of March, A.

D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, DAVII L. CLAXTON,
of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of viting in the title of which is in the words following, to wit: "The Virginia he title of which is in the words following, to wit: "The Virginia Andrews and Ser Pieces, and the selection of Falim and Hynn Tunes.

Anthems and Ser Pieces are election of Falim and Hynn Tunes. Anthems are here to be a published—Prepared for the use of Singling Societies, Teachers of Sacred Musc, and Individual Instruction.—To which is prefixed An Introduction Explanatory of the System, and A Series of Forgressive Lessons. By Dayrub, C. Lav.
Yes & Jasuf F. CARKELL. Of bett us sing unto the Lord, for it is
yes a seried as the series of Sacred Musc, and the series of the claims as proprietor, in conformity to an act of Congress series of the Congress of the Sacred Musc, and to smend the
several acts respecting copy rights."

PREFACE.

Is the selection of tunes for this book, the compilers have endeavored to make choice of such pieces as they thought useful, and suited to the objects of Divine worship in a public or private capacity. They have therefore passed by many of the light airs to be found in several of the recent publications in this country; and, with the exception of a few pieces, have confined themselves chiefly to the plain psalmody of the most eminent composers to whose works they had access, interspersing a few original tunes composed by J. P. Carrell. The authors' names are given so far as they could be ascertained.

The tunes are inserted according to the different meters—the plainer pieces

precede those of more difficult performance.

Where the counter is used it will generally be found at the top. In a few of the tunes, however, the second line presents the counter; and, in one or two instances, this part is written in the low key. It is hoped that these deviations will not be objected to, as persons having any skill in music can at sight distinguish such part.

The bass is universally the lowest part; the next above is the air, or the leading part; the third from the lowest, with a few exceptions, is the treble, by some

called tenor.

It would be proper to give some directions relative to the manner in which the different parts should be performed; but, as all teachers of music and leaders of choirs, who understand their business, can in a few words direct this matter, it is left to them, hoping that all who may feel disposed to use this work will astend to the few directions given, and be able to supply what is wanting.

The object of singing should be, to express those lively sensations which animate the christian's bosom—to give vent to those feelings which prosperity or adversity is calculated to produce in the minds of rational beings: these, upon due consideration, will direct to the choice of a fit subject, as well as the proper manner of its performance—to the sublime and lofty airs, or to the solemn and pathetic. All affectation should be banished from the mind while singing; and the finer feelings of the soul, guided by reason, should govern in the performance of this pleasant duty.

It were well if the teachers of sacred psalmody possessed the spirit that ought to govern the song of praise to God—so that they might inspire, as it were, intuitively, the bosoms of the youth they instruct, with a proper regard for the subject of their studies, and a disposition to sing with the spirit as well as with

the understanding.

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THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

ARTICLE LOF MUSIC.

Music is the science of harmonical sounds, and is represented to the understanding by certain appropriate characters, which are explained in the following articles.

ART. II.-OF THE STAFF.

A staff is five parallel lines, upon which and their intermediate spaces music is generally written—thus:

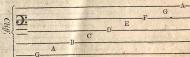


When the music exceeds the compass of the staff, short lines, called ledger lines, are added, thus:

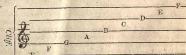


As many ledger lines may be supplied as the extent of the music requires. The first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, are used for representing the lines and spaces of the staff: these seven letters embrace the seven primitive sounds in music, the first letter, A, being repeated to complete

the octave. When the tune goes beyond this compass, the same series is repeated to the extent of the tune. The order of the letters upon the bass staff is as follows:



The order of the same letters upon the treble, tenor, and counter staves, as follows:



In reading these letters you begin with the lowest line of each staff, and proceed upwards.

ART. III.-OF THE CLIFF.

A character called a cliff is placed at the beginning of the staff in every piece

of music, and shows the situation of the letters in the several parts. In this work there are only two cliffs used-that which stands on F in the foregoing example of the bass, and that which stands on G in the succeeding example of the other parts. They are called the Fcliff and Gcliff, after the letters representing the lines upon which they stand. These characters (the cliffs,) serve to designate the parts of the tune, as well as to govern the situation of the letters.

ART, IV.-CONNEXION OF THE PARTS IN MUSIC.

The connexion between the treble, tenor, and counter staves, and the bass staff, is as follows:



Hence it appears that A the fith line of the bass, and A the second space in the other parts, are equal, and consequently have the same sound. The same letter, in every succeeding series, is also considered as one and the same sound, or unison: as, for instance, G the first line of the bass staff, and G the second line of the treble staff, have the same union of sound-yet the latter is an octave (an eighth) above the former.

The foregoing example comprises two octaves, and comprehends the extent of most voices; yet some persons are so gifted by nature as to be able to sound other notes distinctly beyond this compass, especially in the ascending scale.

ART. V .- OF NOTES AND RESTS.

There are six different sorts of notes now in use, with their corresponding rests, or marks of silence, as follows:





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The rests require silence to be kept as long as the notes are sounding after which they are respectively named. A semibreve rest is always used to fill every measure requiring an entire cessation of sound, in all moods of time.

ART. VI.-OF TIME AND ITS MEASURES.

There are three kinds of time in general use, viz: common, triple, and compound. Each of these has its particular degree of swiftness, which is denoted by marks set on the staff at the commencement of the tunes, called moods. Common time is divided by an equal number of beats, as two or four. Triple time has an odd number, say three. Compound time has also two motions or beats in a measure.

The measure of each mood is the quantity in notes or rests requisite to fill the space between each single bar in such mood of time.

In common time there are four moods.

1st mood is the slowest movement. It has a semibreve for the measure note, or the quantity of a semibreve in notes or rests—four beats in a measure, two down and two up, performed in the time of four seconds.

nood has the same measure note, or its quantity—two beats, one down and one up, and performed a third quicker than the first.

The accent* in these three moods generally falls on the first and third parts of the bar.

4th 2 has a minum for the measure note, beat like the last, but one-mood 4+ third quicker. This mood is reckoned to have but one accent.

In triple time there are three moods.

1st 3 has three minums in a measure, and three beats, two down and mood 2 one up, performed in the time of three seconds.

2d 3 has three crotchets in a measure, beat like the last, but onemood 4+ third quicker.

3d sharthree quavers in a measure, beat in the same manner, occupying the time of a second and a half.

In these three moods there is reckoned but one accent, which falls on the first part of the measure.

In compound time there are two moods.

Ist contains six crotchets in a measure—has two beats, one down and one up, performed in the time of two seconds, accented on the first and fourth notes.

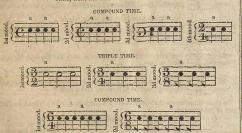
2d has six quavers in a measure, and two beats, performed one-third quicker than the last, and accented on the first and fourth notes.

*For the definition of the accept, and the manner of beating time, see the twelfth practical lesson.

In singing, the hand should fall at the baginning of every measure, in all the moods of time.

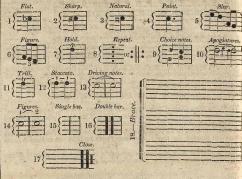
The manner of keeping time is hereafter explained, in the 12th lesson of the progressive series.

A table showing the quantity of notes appertaining to each of the moods of time, with the accented notes marked a.



With regard to the accent, it's proper, however, to remark, that it must always correspond with the feet or accented parts of the lines, so as to give the greater effect to the sentiments of the composer. The above rules of accentuation are therefore only general in their application. When one note fills the measure there is but one accent; the sound is commenced rather soft, increasing till half the time expires, then gradually decreasing till the measure is completed. See lessons 1.2. and 12.

ART. VII.-OF MUSICAL CHARACTERS.



EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING CHARACTERS.

1. A flat set before a note sinks it half a tone.

A sharp raises a note half a tone.
 A natural takes away the effect of the flat or sharp upon the note or notes which succeed it in that measure.

[Note.—The flats and sharps, except those used for the signature of the tune, govern those notes only of the measure in which they are used. The

natural is subject to the same limitation, except where the signature of the piece is changed by it.]

. 4. A point at the right of a note adds to it half its usual length.

5. A slur shows how many notes are sung to one syllable. When quavers, &c. are connected by the dash necessary to their form, the slur may be omitted.

6. The figure 3 placed under or over any three notes sung to one syllable. reduces them to the length of two of the same kind: or, in other words, their usual length is reduced one-third.

7. A hold is intended to show that the note under it may be continued at the pleasure of the performer. It is most commonly used with the last note of the

line. The duration of the rest is affected by it in the same way.

8. A repeat.-The first of these characters denotes what part of the tune is to be sung twice. The second character (:||:) directs a repetition of the preceding words to which the tune is sung.

9. Choice notes give the performer liberty to sing which notes he pleases; but he should keep to the upper or lower course, without passing from one to the

other, otherwise he will destroy the effect intended by the composer. [Note.—In tunes where the parts move by thirds, the air always occupies

the upper course.]

10. Apogiatures, or grace notes, indicate a sliding of the voice from one to another, which take their time from the large note to which they are affixedthe principal note only being named by the performer.

11. A trill shows that the note over which it is placed should be warbled. It is generally used in the cadences, most commonly affecting the note preceding

the last. It often performs the same office as the grace notes.

12. A staccato directs the note under it to be sung emphatically—the sound being full, but somewhat shortened.

13. Driving notes are those whose sounds are continued to the same syllable,

although divided by the bar.

14. The figures 1 and 2 are terms used in the repeated measures of a tune. the note under figure 1 being first sung-the note under figure 2 takes its place in the repeat. When these notes are connected by a slur, both are performed in the repeat.

15. A single bar is used for dividing the time into equal measures.

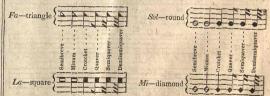
16. A double bar shows the end of a strain or line.

17. A close shows the end of a tune.

18. A brace is used for connecting all the parts of the same tune.

ART. VIII.-OF SINGING SYLLABLES, AND PATENT NOTES.

In singing notes it is common to express them by four certain syllables, viz: fa, sol, la, mi. It is therefore an irksome task, with most persons, to acquire such a knowledge of the lines and spaces, through the various transpositions dependant on the signature, as to enable them to give each note its proper name. indicated by one of those four syllables. This difficulty has, however, been almost entirely obviated, by using four characteristic notes, whose shape at once determines their name, as well as their relative quantity: they are called patent notes, on account of their author's having obtained a patent for the invention, and are the kind used in this book. Their name, shape and quantity, is exhibited in the following table, which must be familiarized by every singer who has not previously become well acquainted with the round notes:



Of each kind there are six different notes, viz: semibreve, minum, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, and demisemiquaver, whose names and proportions have already been explained, in the fifth article of these rudiments

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ART. IN .-- OF THE KEYS.

There are two natural keys in music—C the sharp or major, and A the flat or minor. In the major key the semitone's lie between the 3d and 4th and 7th and 8th notes of the octave, both in ascending and descending. In the flat key the semitones lie between the 2d, 3d, 7th and 8th, in ascending, but in descending between the 6th and 5th and the 3d and 2d. In the following example the notes between which the semitones lie are connected by a slur:



This peculiarity of the semitones in the flat key is rendered necessary in the application of its harmonies, especially in the cadences, the sounds being thereby rendered more agreeable to the ear. In the sharp key, also, the semitone be-

tween the 3d and 4th is generally removed by a sharp prefixed to fire 4th, is order to perfect the harmony.

The key note of every piece of music is the last note of the bass, and generally the last note of the air. It is always found above or below the mir; is above, it is a sharp key—if below, it is a flat key, as in the preceding examples. The sharp key, also, has two full tones between the lst and 3d in the ascent whereas in the flat key there is but a tone and a half.

ART, X.—TRANSPOSITION OF THE KEYS

The transposition of a key is the removal of a tune higher or lower on the staff than its natural place, by assuming another letter for the key note, and adapting the semitiones to the assumed key by means of flats or sharps placed immediately after the cliff: this is called the signature of the key. The difference in the effect of flats and sharps for the signature is, that the latter make all the notes, as indicated by an instrument, half a tone higher than the former.

The following table shows the transposition of the key by flats and sharps:





From the foregoing examples the learner will be enabled to perceive the necessity of the transposition of keys: for, if all tunes were written on the same key, there would be but little variety—but, by a change of keys, every variety

the octave can afford is at our command.

It may be proper to observe here, that the signature affects every note throughout the whole piece falling on the same letter (or the same line or space), unless contradicted by a natural, or by the accidental flats or sharps. Thus: if the signature is B flat, every note falling on that letter must be sunk half a tone in instrumental performances. If a sharp be its signature, all the notes falling on F must be raised half a tone; and so of as many flats or sharps as the signature embraces.

ART. XL—HOW TO FIND THE KEY NOTE, AND THE ORDER OF SINGING THE FOUR SYLLABLES TO THE NOTES.

It is stated in the preceding article, that the key note of every piece is always above mi if a sharp key, and below mi if a flat key; and the letters upon the staff never being changed by the signature, the following method is adopted for fluding the mi (by some called the master note, because by it the order of the others is governed,) in every transposition of the key, as applied to the tunes in nest books, which must be particularly impressed on the memory, especially in reading the round notes.

The natural place for mi on the staff (when there are no flats nor sharps at the beginning,) is in B; but

If B be flat, mi is in E	If F be sharp, mi is in F
	If F and G, mi is in C
If B, E, and A, mi is in D	
If B. E. A and D. he flat, mi is in G	If F. C. G and D. be sharp, it is in D

When the mi is found, the order of singing the syllables appropriated to the

notes, in ascending, is, fa, sol, la—fa, sol, la—and then the mi comes again. In descending, the order is, la, sol, fa—la, sol, fa—and then the mi comes as before

Many of these directions may seem to be superfluous, when tunes are written with the patent notes, whose forms are significant of their names, as well as their proportions; but even with these advantages, it will greatly facilitate the learner's improvement if he will familiarize to himself all the rules here laid down. This will also enable him to sing, without much difficulty, the tunes written with the common round notes, and will enlarge his views on many important points connected with sacred psalmody.

Having laid down such rules as are deemed necessary to an understanding of the principles of the science of sacred music, to a certain limited extent, we come next to their application, in a series of progressive lessons, which ought to be explained to learners by the teacher, in their adaptation to the preceding rules. Learners should be taught to give to notes such occasional swell and decrease of sound, as a proper expression demands. The degrees of sound should generally correspond with the proportions of the notes. Thus: a semibreve should be sounded louder than a minum—a minum louder than a crotchet, &c.

The first lesson is introduced in semibreves, without regard to any sort of time



The notes in the Gamut are intended to be sung very slow, and each note in

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one breath, beginning quite soft, and gradually increasing to the middle of the mote, then decreasing the sound till the note is finished.





Four of the notes (or the space between each bar) are intended to be sung in one breath, each note to have its proper intonation.

LESSON IIL-PROGRESSION OF INTERVALS, ASCENDING.









It is indispensable, especially when singing in concert, that the time in each

mood should be regularly measured: this is commonly done with the hand, and in vocal psalmody is called beating time. The following method is recommended:-In the first mood of common time, when crotchets fill the measure, let the fingers of the right hand fall on the desk or table, or upon whatever you beat, while sounding the first note; for the second, bring down the wrist; for the third, raise the hand a little, at the same time moving it about three inches to the left; for the fourth, bring the hand to its first position. In the 2d, 3d, and 4th moods of common time, and in compound time, the hand is to fall for the first beat, and rise for the second, there being but two motions. In triple time, omit the third motion used in the first mood of common time. It is well, in commeneing the practice of beating time, to perform it gracefully-recollecting not to let the head participate with the movement of the hand. The accent generally coincides with one or more of the motions, or beats. By accent is understood a fuller sound of the voice on certain parts of the measure than the rest-the accented notes agreeing with the accented syllables, and the unaccented notes agreeing with the unaccented syllables of the verse. In the first mood of common time, when crotchets fill the measure, the accents will correspond with the first and third beats. In the 2d and 3d moods, the accent agrees with the commencement of each movement; but in the 4th mood (in crotchets) with the first beat, -and so of triple time. (See article 6th and 7th.) In semibreves, however, there is, properly speaking, but one accent-or, in other words, the sound swells and then decreases. A little practice, with a good teacher, will render these explanations quite intelligible; and the motions will soon become agreeable, though at first they may appear rather uncouth, or even unnecessary.

PROGRESSION OF THIRDS, IN CROTCHETS AND SEMIBREVES.

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D D D L U TO THIRDS IN CROTCHETS AND SEMIBREVES.



A DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS;

Some of which are used in this work.

Adagio, or ado—slow.
Ad libitum—at discretion.
Affetuoso—tenderly and affectionate—performed in moderate time.

Air—generally means what the ear realizes from harmony. In a special sense it is the leading part.

Allegro-brisk, gay.
Allegretto-not so quick as allegro.

Alto, or altus—the counter tenor.

Andante—distinct, exact and soothing,

Andantino—in a similar style, but one degree

quicker than andante.

Anthem-a portion of scripture set to music.

Bass-the lowest part in harmony.

Breve-an ancient note, containing two semibreves.

Canto, or cantus—the treble. In a harmony of vocal parts it denotes the leading part.

Cantabile—in a graceful and melodious style. Chorus—full—all the voices. Conspirito—with spirit. Contra tenor—the part assigned to the high-

est men's voices.

Cresceudo, or cres.—increase the sound.

Da cana, or D. C.—to return and conclude

with the first strain.

Diminuendo, or dim.—to diminish the sound.

Doloroso—in a plaintive or doleful style.

Duetto a composition written expressly for Duett Duett two voices or instruments.

Pinale—the last movement of a piece.

Forte, for, or F.—loud.

Fortissimo—loud as possible.
Fugua, or fuga—a composition in which a

Fugua, or fuga—a composition in which a subject is successively repeated or imitated in two or more parts. Gruve—heavy, referring both to the style of the composition and the execution.

Graziozo—gracefully.

Largo—the slowest degree in the movement.

Larghetto—not quite so slow as largo.

Maestroso—with strength, firmness and majesty.

Mezza—moderate; as mezza, piano, moderate!v. or rather soft.

Mezza voce—moderate strength of voice, and in a pleasing manner.

Moderato—moderately.

Organo, or org.—the organ part.
Piano, pia. or p.—soft.

Plaintive—mournfully.
Primo—the first, or leading part.
Recitative—a kind of musical recitation, between speaking and singing.

tween speaking and singing.

Semitone—the smallest interval used in music.

Score—three or more parts, connected by a brace, are said to be in score.

Secondo—the second voice or instrument.

Solo—a piece of music for one voice or instrument.

Spiritoso—with spirit.
Staccato—very distinct, short and emphatic.
Symphony, or sym.—a part for instruments a-

Staccato—very distinct, short and emphatic Symphony, or sym.—a part for instruments lone.

Tacit—silent.

Tempo—time; as a tempo, in true time.
Tutti—full, or all together, after a solo.
Trito—music for three voices or instruments.
Unison, or unis—when all parts unite in one sound, or succession of sounds.
Vigances—with strength and energy.

sound, or succession of sounds. Vigoroso—with strength and energy. Vivace—brisk and animated. Volti—turn over.

Volti subito-turn over quick.

THE VIRGINIA HARMONY.

DUNLAP'S CREEK. C. M.





PETERBOROUGH. C. M.





ROCHESTER. C. M.









CHRISTIAN SOLDIER. C. M.



Are there no foes for me to face? Must I not stem the flood?

Is this vile world a friend to grace, To help me on to God?

I'll bear the toil, endure the pain, Supported by thy word.

Sure I must fight if I would reign— Thy saints in all this glorious war, Increase my courage, Lord; Shall conquer though they die;

They see the triumph from afar, And seize it with their eye.

When that illustrious day shall rise, And all thine armies shine

In robes of vict'ry through the skies, The glory shall be thine.







In hope of that immortal crown,
I now the cross sustain;
And giadly wander up and down,
And smile at toil and pain.

I suffer on my threescore years,
Till my Deliv'rer come;
And wipe away his servant's tears,
And take his exile home,

O, what hath Jesus bought for me! Before my ravish'd eyes Rivers of life divine I see, And trees of Paradise!

I see a world of spirits bright,
Who taste the pleasures there!
They all are rob'd in spotless white,
And cong'ring palms they bear.

O, what are all my suff'rings here,
If, Lord, thou count me meet
With that enraptur'd host t' appear,
And worship at thy feet!





Do I not love thee from my soul?
Then let me nothing love,—
Dead be my heart to ev'ry joy,
When Jesus cannot move.

Is not thy name melodious still
To mine attentive ear?
Does not each pu se with pleasure bound,
My Saviour's voice to hear?

Thou know'st I love thee, dearest Lord;
But O! I long to soar
Far from the sphere of mortal joys,
And learn to love thee more.





To Jesus's name give thanks and sing, Whose mercies never end; Rejoice! rejoice! the Lord is King! The King is now our Friend.

We, for his sake, count all things loss,
On earthly things look down;
And joyfully sustain the cross,
Till we receive the crown.

O let us stir each other up, Our faith by works t' approve, By holy, purifying hope, And the sweet task of love.

DEVIZES-Continued.

27







I would begin the music here, And so my zeal shall rise: O for some heavenly notes, to bear My passions to the skies!

There ye that love my Saviour sit,
There I would fain have place,
Among your thrones, or at your feet,
So I might see his face.









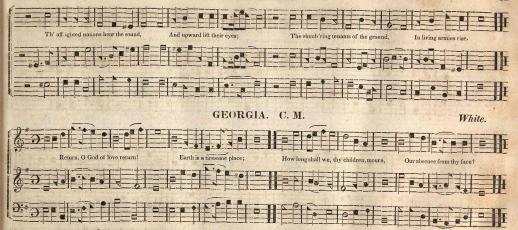
Amidst the shouts of num'rous friends, Of hosts divinely bright, The judge in solemn pomp descends, Array'd in robes of light:

His head and hairs are white as snow, His eyes a fiery flame.

A radiant crown adorns his brow, And Jesus is his name.

Writ on his thigh his name appears. And scars his vict'ries tell; Lo! in his hand the Cong'rer bears The keys of death and hell:

So he ascends the judgment seat, And at his dread command Myriads of creatures round his feet In solemn silence stand.



Let heav'n succeed our painful years, Let sin and sorrow cease And in proportion to our tears, So make our joys increase. Thy wonders to thy servants show,
Make thy own work complete;
Then shall our souls thy glory know,
And own thy love was great.

Then shall we shine before thy throne In all thy beauty, Lord; And the poor service we have done, Meet a divine reward.



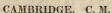














Worthy the Lamb that died, they cry, To be exalted thus: Worthy the Lamb, our hearts reply, For he was slain for us,

Jesus is worthy to receive
Honor and pow'r divine;
And blessings, more than we can give,
Be, Lord, forever thinc.

The whole creation join in one, To bless the sacred name Of Him that sits upon the throne, And to adore the Lamb.

CAMBRIDGE-Continued.



True love is like that precious oil, Which, pour'd on Aaron's head, Ran down his beard, and o'er his robes Its costly moisture shed.

'Tis like refreshing dew, which does On Herman's top distil; Or like the early drops that fall On Sion's fruitful hill;

For Sion is the chosen seat,
Where the Almighty King
The promis'd blessing has ordain'd,
And jovs eternal spring.

TRIBULATION. C. M.

Davisson.



In vain to heaven she lifts her eyes, Awake, and mourn, re heirs of hell,
But guilt, a heavy chain,
Let stulborn simers lear,
Multiplicate her downward from the skies You must be driv'firom earth, and dwell And thou, my soul, look downwards too, And naught my thoughts to some above,
To darkness, five gad pain.
A long forever there.
And sing recovering grace.
Where happy spirits be.





O what is feeble, dying man, Or any of his race, That God should make it his concern To visit him with grace!

That God who darts his lightnings down,
Who shakes the worlds above,
And mountains tremble at his frown;
How wond rous is his love!

Shall celebrate thy fame.









Of his deliv'rance I will boast, Till all that are distress'd, From my example comfort take, And charm their griefs to rest.

O! magnify the Lord with me, With me exalt his name; When in distress to him I call'd— He to my rescue came;

Their drooping hearts were soon refresh'd,
Who look'd to him for aid;
Desir'd success in ev'ry face,
A cheerful air display'd.





Night unto night his name repeats;
The day renews the sound,
Wide as the heav'n on which he sits
To turn the seasons round.

'Tis he supports my mortal frame, My tougue shall speak his praise: My sins would rouse his wrath to flame, And yet his wrath delays

On a poor worm thy pow'r might tread, And I could ne'er withstand; Thy justice might have crush'd me dead, But mercy held thine hand, A thousand wretch'd souls are fled Since the last setting sun, And yet thou length'nest out my threat, And yet my moments run.

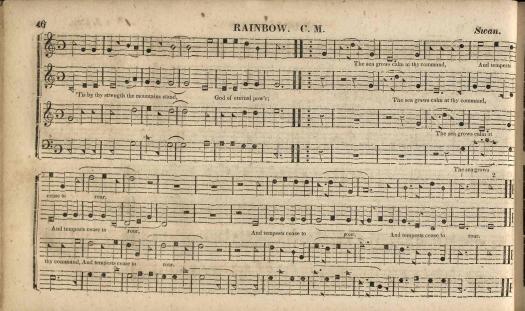




There shall I offer my requests,
And see thy beauty still;
Shall hear thy messages of love,
And there inquire thy will.

When troubles rise, and storms appear,
There may his children hide;
God has a strong pavilion, where
He makes my soul abide.













A cloud of witnesses around, Hold thee in full survey ;

Forget the steps already trod, And onward urge thy way.

'Tis God's all-animating voice That calls thee from on high:

'Tis his own hand presents the prize To thine uplifted eye.

Then wake, my soul, stretch ev'ry nerve, And press with vigor on;
A heav nly race demands thy zeal,
And an immortal crown.



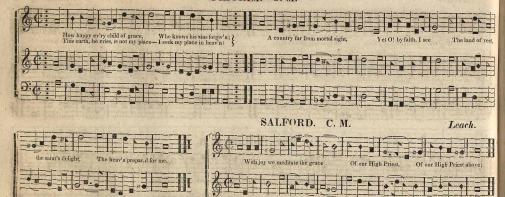


And shine above the skies,

"Amid the glories of that world, Dear Saviour think on me, And in the vict'ries of thy death! Let me a sharer be."

His pray'r the dying Jesus hears, And instantly replies— "To-day thy parting soul shall be With me in Paradise."





O! what a blessed hope is ours,
While here on earth we stay;
We more than taste the heavinly pow'rs,
And antedate that day:

We feel the resurrection near, Our life in Christ conceal'd, And with his glorious presence here, Our earthen vessels fill'd.

O! would be more of heav'n bestow, And let the vessels break, And let our ransom'd spirits go, To grasp the God we seek: In rapt'rous awe on him to gaze,
Who bought the sight for me,
And shout and wonder at his grace,
Through all eternity.







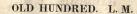












Luther.





WELLS. L. M.

Holdrayd.



HAMILTON. L. M.

Leach.





My heart grows warm with holy fire, And kindles with a pure desire; Come, O my Jesus, from above, And feed my soul with heav'nly love. Haste, then, but with a smiling face; And spread the table of thy grace; Bring down a taste of truth divine, And cheer my heart with sacred wine. Bless'd Jesus, what delicious fare! How sweet thy entertainments are! Never did angels taste above, Redeeming grace and dying love.

Like David's harp of solemn sound.

H ROCKBRIDGE. L. M. Chapin. Sweet is the work, my God, my King, To praise thy name, give thanks and sing; To shew thy love by morning light, And talk of all thy truths at night. Sweet is the day of sacred rest; No mortal care shall seize my breast:

O may my heart in tune be found,



CASTLE-STREET. L. M.









Ready the Father is to own, And kiss his late-returning son; Ready your loving Saviour stands, And spreads for you his bleeding hands.

Ready the Spirit of his love, Just now the stony to remove; T'apply and witness with the blood, And wash and seal the sons of God.

Ready for you the angels wait, To triumph in your blest estate; Tuning their harps, they long to praise The wonders of redeeming grace.









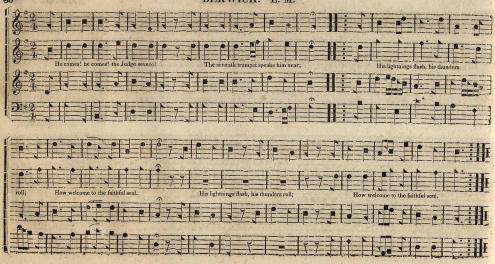




Put all thy beauteous garments on, And let thy excellence be known; Deck'd in the robes of righteousness, The world thy glories shall confess, No more shall foes unclean invade, And fill thy hallow'd walls with dread; No more shall hell's insulting host Their vict'ry and thy sorrows boast. God, from on high, has heard thy pray'r, His hand thy ruins shall repair; Nor will thy watchful monarch cease To guard thee in eternal peace.



Your lofty themes, ye mortals, bring, In sougs of praise divinely sing; The great salvation loud proclaim, And shout for joy the Saviour's name. In every land begin the song; To every land the strains belong; In cheerful sounds all voices raise, And fill the world with loudest praise;



67





My crimes are great, but don't surpass. The power and glory of thy grace; Great God, thy nature hath no bound so let thy pard'ning love be found.

O wash my soul from ev'ry sin, And make my guilty conscience clean; Here, on my heart, the burden lies, And past oftences pain my eyes

My lips with shame my sins confess, Against the law, against the grace; Lord, should the judgments grow severey. I am condemn'd, but thou art clear.





Deep are his counsels, and unknown, But grace and truth support his throne— Though gloomy clouds his way surround— Justice is their eternal ground.

In robes of judgment, lo! he comes— Shakes the wide earth, and cleaves the tembs; Before him burns devouring fire, The mountains melt, the seas return;

His enemies, with sore dismay, Fly from the sight, and shun the day: Then lift your heads, we saints on high, And sing, for your redemption's nigh.





Thou spread'st the curtains of the night, Great guardian of my sleeping hours; Thy sov'reign word restores the light, And quickens all my drowsy powers.

I yield myself to thy command,
To thee devote my nights and days;
Perpetual blessings from thy hand,
Demand perpetual songs and praise.



Yet not one anxious, murm'ring thought, Should with our mourning passions blend, Nor would our bleeding hearts forget Th' Almighty, ever-living Friend, Beneath a num'rous train of ills, Our feeble flesh and heart may fail; Yet shall our hope in thee, our God, O'er ev'ry gloomy fear prevail.



DERBY, NEW. L. M.



DERBY, NEW-Continued.



- Much of my time has run to waste,
 And I, perhaps, am near my home;
 But he forgives my follies past,
 He gives me strength for days to come.
- I lay my body down to sleep,
 Peace is the pillow for my head,
 While well-appointed angels keep
 Their watchful stations round my bed.
- In vain the sons of earth or hell
 Tell me a thousand frightful things;
 My God in safety makes me dwell
 Beneath the shadow of his wings.







Ready the Father is to own,
And kiss his late returning son;
Ready your loving Saviour stands,
And spreads for you his bleeding hands.

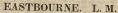
Ready the Spirit of his love, Just now the stony to remove; T' apply and witness with the blood, And wash and seal the sons of God.

Ready for you the angels wait, To triumph in your blest estate; Tuning their harps, they long to praise The wonders of redeeming grace.



See human nature sunk in shame; See scandals pour'd on Jesus' name; The Father wounded through the Son; The world abused, the soul undone, See the short course of vain delight Closing in everlasting night— In flames that no abatement know, Though briny tears forever flow. My God, I feel the mournful scene; My bowels yearn o'er dying men! And fain my pity would reclaim, And snatch the bre-brands from the flame.





T. Clark.





'Tis finish'd! Aaron now no more Must stain his robes with purple gore; The sacred veil is rent in twain, And Jewish rites no more remain 'Tis finish'd! man is reconcil'd To God, and pow'rs of darkness spoil'd; Peace, love and happiness, again Return and dwell with sinful man. 'Tis finish'd! let the joyful sound Be heard through all the nations round: 'Tis finish'd! let the echo fly Through heav'n and hell, through earth and sky;







Nay, but I yield, I yield—
I can hold out no more;
I sink, by dying love compell'd,
And own the conqueror.

Though late, I all forsake, My friends, my all resign; Gracious Redeemer, take, oh take, And seal me ever thine!

Come, and possess me whole, Nor hence again remove; Settle and fix my wav'ring soul, With all thy weight of love.

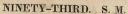


From hell's oppressive power
My struggling soul release;
And to thy Father's grace restore,
And to thy perfect peace.

Thy blood and righteousness
I make my only plea;
My present and eternal peace
Are both deriv'd from thee.

Rivers of life divine
From thee, their fountain, flow;
And all who know that love of thine,
The joy of angels know.

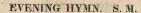












Carrell.

81



OUEDIG S

QUEBEC. S. M.

White.





HANTS. S. M.





These temples of his grace,
How beautiful they stand!
The honors of our native place,
The balwarks of our lands.

In Zion God is known A refuge in distress; How bright has his salvation shone Through all her palaces.









Thou, by thy two-edg'd sword, My soul and spirit part; Strike with the hammer of thy word, And break my stubborn heart.

Saviour and prince of peace,
The double grace bestow;
Unloose the bands of wickedness,
And let the captive go.

Grant me my sins to feel,
And then the load remove;
Wound, and pour in, my wounds to heal,
The bahn of pard'ning love.

NEWBURGH. S. M.





CAMBERWELL. S. M.





M





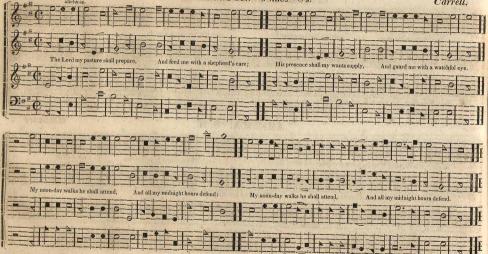


My Saviour bids me come;
Ah, why do I delay?
He calls the weary sinner home;
And yet from him I stay!

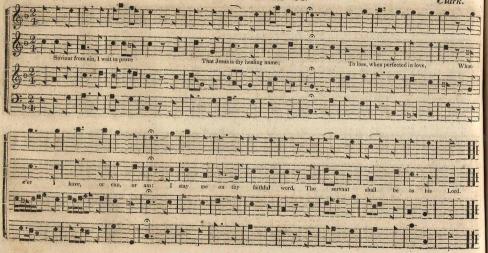
What is it keeps me back, From which I cannot part? Which will not let my Saviour take Pessession of my heart?

Some cursed thing unknown, Must surely lurk within; Some idol which I will not own, Some secret, bosom sin.











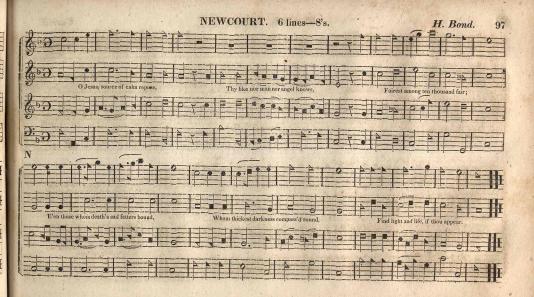


In vain thou strugglest to get free, I never will unloose my hold; Art thou the man who died for me? The secret of thy love unfold. Wrestling, I will not let thee go, Till I thy name, thy nature know.

What though my shrinking flesh complain, And murmur to contend so long?

I rise superior to my pain,
When I am weak, then I am strong:
And when my all of strength shall fail,
I shall with the God-man prevail.







My days of praise shall ne'er be past, While life, and thought, and being last,

I'll praise him while he lends me breath; And when my voice is lost in death,

And when my voice is lost in death,
Praise shall employ my nobler powers!
My days of praise shall ne er be past,
While life, and thought, and being last,
Or immortality endures.

BURNHAM. 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8.



He comes! he comes to call
The nations to his bar,
And take to glory all
Who meet for glory are:
Make ready for your free reward—
To forth with joy to meet your Lord.

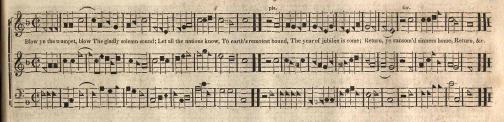
Go meet him in the sky, Your everlasting Friend, Your Head to glorify— With all his saints ascend: Ye pure in heart, obtain the grace To see, without a veid, his face.

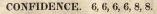




GREENWICH, NEW. 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8.













Beyond the bounds of time and space, Look forward to that heav'nly place, The saints' secure abode; On faith's strong eagle pinions rise, And force your passage to the skies, And soale the mount of God.

Who suffer with our Master here, We shall before his face appear, And by his side sit down: To patient faith the prize is sure; And all that to the end endure The cross, shall wear the crown, Thrice blessed bliss-inspiring hope, It lifts the fainting spirits up, It brings to blie the dead!
Our conflicts here shall soon be past, And you and I ascend at last, Triumphant with our head.







This happiness in part is mine, Aiready say'd from low design, From ev'ty creature love; Bless'd with the scorn of finite good, My soul is lighten'd of its load, And seeks the things above.

The things eternal I pursue, A happiness beyond the view Of those that basely pant; For things by nature felt and seen, Their honors, wealth, and pleasures mean, I neither bare nor want. I have no babes to hold me here, But children more securely dear, For mine I humbly claim: Better than daughters, or than sons, Temples divine of living stones, Inscrib'd with Jesus's name.





Beyond the bounds of time and space, Look forward to that heav all place, The saints' secure abode; On faith's strong eagle pinions rise, And force your passage to the skies, And soale the mount of God.



O may I still from sin depart; A wise and understanding heart, Jesus, to me be giv'n; And let me through thy spirit know, To glorify my God below, And find my way to heav'n.

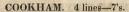


SICILIAN HYMN. 4 lines-7's.



Lord, on thee our souls depend, In compassion now descend; Fill our hearts with thy rich grace, Tune our lips to sing thy praise. In thine own appointed way Now we seek thee, here we stay; Lord, we know not how to go Till a blessing thou bestow. Send some message from thy word, That may joy and peace afford; Let thy spirit now impart Full salvation to each heart. Comfort those who weep and mourn; Let the time of joy return; Those that are cast down lift up, Make them strong in faith and hope;





Rippon.



We are trav'ling home to God, In the way our fathers trod; They are happy now, and we Soon their happiness shall see: Fear not, brethren; joyful stand On the borders of our land; Jesus Christ, our Father's Son; Bids us undismay'd go on. Lord, obediently we'll go, Gladly leaving all below; Only thou our leader be, And we still will follow thee.



HARTS. 4 lines-7's.



VALLEY. 4 lines-7's.



Carrell.

From the central





Joyful, all ye nations, rise, Join the triumphs of the skies; With th' angelic hosts proclaim, "Christ is born in Bethlehem." Hail the heav'n-born Prince of Peace! Hail the Sun of Righteousness! Light and life to all he brings, Ris'n with healing on his wings. Mild, he lays his glory by, Born that man no more may die! Born to raise the sons of earth! Born to give them second birth!

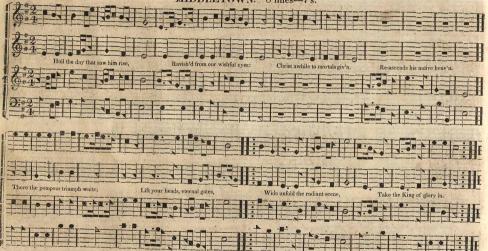


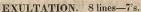




Take my soul and body's powers,
Take my mem'ry, mind, and will,
All my goods, and all my hours,
All I know, and all I feel,
All I think, or speak, or do.
Take my heart, but make it new.

Now, O God! thine own I am— Now I give thee back thine own— Freedom, friends, and health, and fame, Consecrate to thee alone: Thine I live, thrice happy I, Happier still if thine I die.







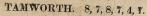
Four and twenty elders rise
From their princely station—
Shout his glorious victories,
Sing the great salvation—
Cast their crowns before his throne,
Gry in reverential tone,
"Glory be to God alone,
Holy, holy, holy one."

Hark! the thrilling symphonies
Seem, methinks, to seize us;
Join we, too, the holy lays—
Jesus! Jesus! Jesus!
Sweetest sound in seraph's song—
Sweetest notes on mortal's tongue—
Sweetest notes on mortal's tongue—
Jesus, Jesus, flows along.—













JORDAN. 8, 7, 8, 7, 4, 7.





Here I'll raise mine Ebenezer— Hither by thy help I'm come; And I hope, by thy good pleasure, Safely to arrive at home.

Jesus sought me when a stranger, Wand'ring from the fold of God; He, to rescue me from danger, Interpos'd his precious bloods



Breathe, O breathe thy loving spirit Into ev'ry troubled breast; Let us all in thee inherit, Let us find that second rest.

Take away our bent of sinning, Alpha and Omega be; End of faith as its beginning, Set our hearts at liberty.

Vocat:



ADVOCATE. 8. 7.



Now I'll sing a Saviour's merit,—
Tell the world of his dear name,—
That if any want his spirit,
He is still the very same:

He that asketh soon receiveth, He that seeks is sure to find; Whomsoe'er on him believeth, He will never cast behind.

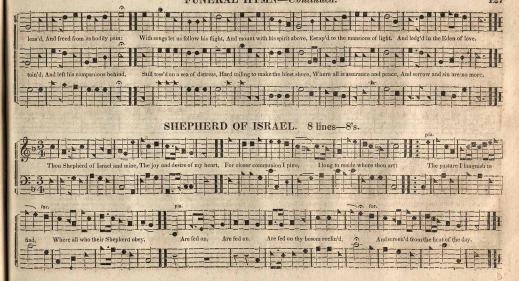




- "Youth, on length of days presuming, Who the path of pleasure tread, View us, late in beauty blooming, Number'd pow among the dead:

"What though yet no losses grieve you, Gay with health and many a grace, Let no cloudless sky deceive you— Summer gives to autumn place,"





GREEN-FIELDS. 8 lines-8's.





His name yields the richest perfume, And sweeter than music his voice;

And sweeter than music ins votes. His presence disperses my gloom, And makes all within me rejoice! I should, were he always thus nigh, Have nothing to wish or to fear; No mortal so happy as I— My summer would last all the year?

Content with beholding his face, My all to his pleasure resign'd, No changes of season or place Would make any change in my mind:

While bless'd with a sense of his love,-A palace a toy would appear, And prisons would palaces prove, If Jesus would dwell with me there:

Dear Lord, if indeed I am thine, Dear Lord, if indeed I am thine,
If thou art my sun and my song,
Say, why do I languish and pine?
And why are my winters so long?
O drive these dark clouds from my sky,
Thy soul-cheering presence restore;
Or take me to thee up on high,
Where winter and clouds are no more.







Gease, ye pilgrims, cease to mourn.
Press onward to the prize;
Soon the Saviour will return,
Triumphant in the skies:
Yet a season and you'll know
Happy entrance will be giv'n—
All your sorrows left below,
And earth exchang'd for heav'ny





MENDON. 7, 6, 7, 6, 7, 8, 7, 6.



Wilt thou cast a sinner out,
Who humbly comes to thee?
No, my God, I cannot doubt—
Thy mercy is for me:

Let me, then, obtain the grace, And be of Paradise possess'd; Jesus, master, seal my peace, And take me to thy breast.

MENDON-Continued.

133



BROWNSVILLE. 11, 9.







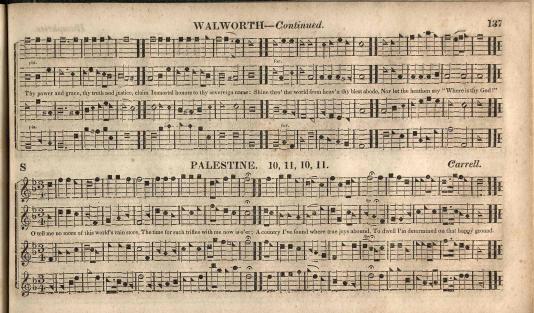
Saviour, Prince, enthron'd above, Repentance to impart, Give me, through thy dying love, The humble, contrite heart:

Give what I have long implored— A portion of thy grief unknown; Turn, and look upon me, Lord, And break my heart of stone.











EXULTATION. 11, 9.

Humphries.









Our line as a dream, our time as a stream, Glides swiftly away,
And the fugitive moment refuses to stay;
The arrow is flown, the moment is gone—
The millennial year
Rusheson to our view, and eternity's here.

O that each, in the day of his coming, may say,
"I have fought my way through—
I have finish'd the work thou didst give me to do."
O that each from his Lord may receive the glad word,
"We'll and faithfully done—
Enter into my joy and sit down on my throne!"



Farewell, farewe



ADESTE FIDELES-Continued.



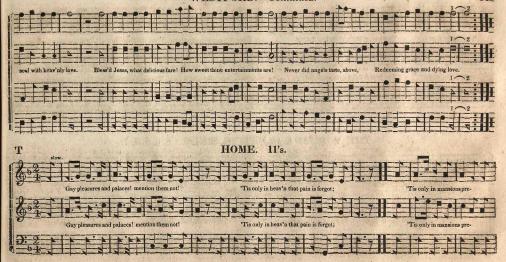
HYMN FOR MINISTERS.

Beaumont.





Dearest Saviour, help thy servant
To proclaim thy wondrous love;
Pour thy grace upon the people,
That thy truth they may approve.
Bless, O bless them! bless, O bless them!
From thy slining seat above.





THE WORLD A FLEETING SHOW. 8, 6, 8, 8, 7.







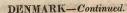
And false the light on glory's plume, As fading hues of even; And love, and hope, and beauty's bloom, Are blossoms gather'd for the tomb,— There's nothing bright but heav'n;

Poor wand'rers of a stormy day,
From wave to wave we're driv'n;
And tancy's flash and reason's ray
Serve but to light the troubled way,
There's nothing calm but heav'n!











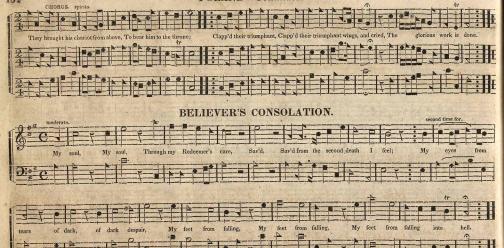


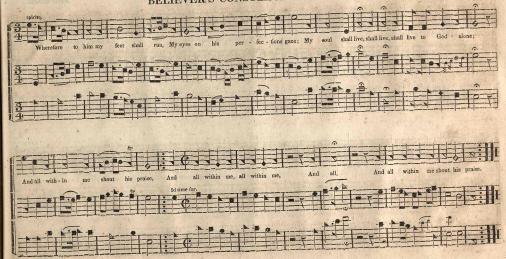


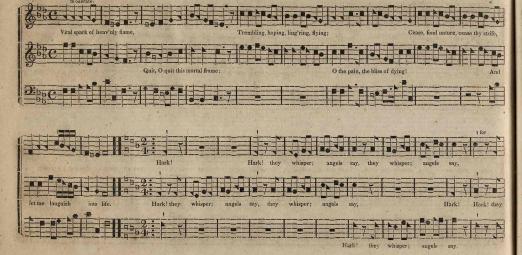






























HEAVENLY VISION. From Revelation.

French.





HEAVENLY VISION-Continued.



P. M. 1344

F. M. 1573

F. M.

P. M. 142	Eastbou
P. M. 124	Easter A
S. M. 79	Ebeneze
P. M. 114	Egthorn
S. M. 91	Egypt
C. M. 38	Euphrat
C. M. 33	Eustacy
C. M. 53	Evening
S. M. 83	Exultati
	Exultati
S. M. 90	Fairfield
	Falcon-s
	Funeral
	Funeral
L. M. 59	Geneva
P. M. 113	Georgia
P. M. 93	Gorham
P. M. 133	Gospel T
	Gratitud
	Green-fi
P. M. 119	Greenw
	Hamilto
C. M. 36	Hanover
C. M. 40	Hants
	Harmon
	Harts
	Harwing
C. M. 21	Heavenl
	Heaven
C. M. 46	Home
S. M. 90	Hope
	Humilia
	Hymn fo
	Idumea
	Inglis
	Interces
	Invitatio
146	Jordan
L. M. 72	Jubilee
C. M. 20	Judea
C. M. 20	Kershaw
U. M. 33	Kimbolto
	Langport
C. M. 39	Lebanon
	Ledbury
C M 50	Lena
U. M 00	Lexingto
	S.M. 791 S.M. 914 S.M. 915 S.M

12	Eastbourne	L. M.
24	Easter Anthem	telegraphic to the second
9	Ebenezer	P. M.
14	Egthorn	C. M.
1	Egypt	S. M.
38	Euphrates	P. M. 1
33	Eustacy	C. M.
53	Evening Hymn	S. M.
33	Exultation	P. M. 1
26	Exultation	P. M. 1
0	Fairfield	C. M.
14	Falcon-street	S.M.
2	Funeral Anthem	74.5
6	Funeral Hymn	P. M. 1
9	Geneva	C. M.
9	Georgia	C. M.
13	Gorham	P. M. 1
3	Gospel Trumpet	P. M. 1
3 3 9 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Gratitude	P. M. 1
8	Green-fields	P. M. 1
9	Greenwich, New	P. M. 1
8	Hamilton	L. M.
36	Hanover	P. M. 1
10	Hants	S. M.
11	Harmony Grove	C.M.
8	Harts	P. M. 1
0	Harwington	L. M.
1	Heavenly Joy	C. M.
3	Heavenly Vision	1
8	Home	P. M. 1
0	Hope	S.M.
0	Humiliation	P. M. 1
3	Hymn for Ministers	1
0	Idumea	S. M.
3	Inglis	S. M.
5	Intercession	P. M. 1
4	Invitation	L.M.
0	Jordan	P. M. 1 P. M. 1
2	Jubilee	P. M. 1
82565	Judea	C. M.
0	Kershaw	P. M. 1
5	Kimbolton	L. M.
9	Langport	L. M.
2	Lebanon	L. M.
6	Ledbury	P. M.
0	Lena	P. M. 1 P. M.
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