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## OF CINCINNATI

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INCLUDING A NUMBER OF NEW AND ORIGINAL TUNES, WITH A CONCISE INTRODICTION TO THE ART OF SINGING: IMPROVED AND ENLARGED WITHASUPPLEMENT. BY W.' L. CHAPPELL.
"Sing unto the Lord,
"Young men and maidens, old men and children,
"Let them praise the Lord."-Psalms.
NEW EDITION

CINCTNNATI:
PUBLISHED BY W. L. CHAPPELL AND COREY AND FAIRBANK.
Stereotyped by J. A. Jamen, Cincinnati.

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## ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF TUNES.



## PREFACE.

A profictency in Sacred Music, is a very desirable accoinplishment; and there is no more laudable endeavour than that of cultivating a correct torste for it. It is a fact well known, that at the present time, the people in the Western Country experience great difficulty, on acconat of the want of a book containing a choice selection of tunes suitable to a religions cungregation, printed with the patent or square notes, those notes being principally in use in this portion of the Union. It is to remedy this serious inconvenience, that the "Western Lyre" has been compiled and published, and is now offered to the public. The compilers of this work are sensible that there is already in the market, a great variety of musical publications, of much merit. But as they are published entirely in the round notes, which are cut so well adapted to the western commenity, on account, as in remarlsed above, of the patent notes having beet prancipally in use here, tie compilers were induced to undertake the publicatuou of the "Western Lyre," exclusively for the benefit of their felinw citizens in the West.

They thave endeavoured to embody in their work, the choicest tunes of the most eninient composers; and have made their selections principally from the lighly esteemed and various works of Samuel Dyer, the Eoston Handel and Haydia Sirciety, Starghton's Collection, Psalinodia Evangctica David's Harp, Leach, and Stodhart (the two latter, English worts.) They have also selected a number of tunes from Einglish manuscripts never before published in this country; together with other Musical works, and have given several onigisal tunes, composed expressly for
this publication. To those acquainted with the superior merits of the above-mentioned books, no greater inducement for them to patronize the "Western Lyre" can be offered, than the fact, that it contains the choicest pieces of these excellent and standard publications; and oeing nere embodied together, and in the patent notes, the compilers hope, with some degree of confidence, to receéive a liberal share of public patronage.
The rudiments, or first principles, are briefly laid down: yet they are deemed amply sufficient to assist the learner in procuring a correct knowledge of that part of music denominated vocal.
In conclusion, the compilers earnestly solicit teachers and all lovers of chaste and sublime psalmody, to give the worls a thorough and candid examination; and to let the result of such examination influence them in recommending it to public patronage. Publishers of periodicals, into whose hands the "Western Lyre" may fall, are respectfully solicited to give it sach notice, as, upon examination, they may think proper.

THE COMPILERS.
Cincinnati, Nov. 1, 1831.
$0<$ Should the work now presented to the singing community, meet with that patronage the compilers anticipate, it is their intention, in due time, to compile a work principally of anthems, and set pieces.

## A CONCISE INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

Music is written on five lines with their spaces called a Stave or Staff.

The lowest line is always reconed the first. Tho spaces are counted in the same manner. They are also reconed by the seven first letters of the alphabet, $\mathbf{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}$.


The situation of these letters on the lines and spaces are known by a Cliff or Cleff prefixed to each Stave. The Clifis are placed on the letters which they represent, and are called by the names of these letters. The letters on the other lines and spaces of the Stave, are reckoned from their Cliff letters.

There are three kinds of Cliffs, or more; but two only are now in general use for Vocal Music; and these two are all that are used in the present work. They are as follows:

## sCale of music.



THE SCALE DIVIDED.
Showing the connexion of the different parts of nusic, as they are arranged in this work.


OF NOTES AND RESTS．
There are six kinds of Notes now in use，with their corresponding marks of silence，called Rests，as follows：
semirgeves．minims．crotchets．quavers．semiquavers．demisemiquavers．


THE PROPORTIONS THE NOTES AND REBTS BEAR TO EACIT OTHER．


4 CROTCRETE，OR


16 semiqua－二巨，

 SEMi
Uavers
The Rests denote a silence equal to the length of the Note they repre－ sent，and are called by the same name；viz．，Semibreve Rest，Minim Rest，\＆c．\＆c．N．B．The Semibreve Rest is used to fill a measure in all the different moods of time．The forms and proportions of the Notes
｜land Rests should be strongly impressed on the mind．A point or dot placed to the right hand of the Notes or Rests malses that Note or Rest one half longer than without a dot．


A Single Bar，$\frac{\text { 王 }}{}$
is used to divide the
notes into equal mea－
sures；and all the notes contained between twosingle bars is a measure．
A Double Bar， denotes the end of a Strain，or the end of a line of Poctry．

is added when notes as cend or descend beyond A Ledaer Line，－the stave，and may be continued to any num－ ber required．

placed over or under a Note，shows tone beyond its natural eound


A Naturai
( 4 ) placed before a Note restores it to its

Sharps or Flats placed at the beginning of a tune (called the Signature of the Key,) affect the letters on which they are placed throughout the piece, unless contradicted by the Natural, which rcplaces the note immediately following in its original state.

Sharps, Flats, and Naturals are termed accidental when occasionally introduced in a piece of music, bccause they only affect the notes immediately succeeding them.
placed over or under any number
A Sulur,
 of notes signifies they are to be sung to one syllable, in a smooth, gliding manner.


When Quavers, Semiquavers, \&c. are grouped together, the slur is unnecessary, and is omitted in this work, but the manner of singing such united notes is the same as if the Slur were added.
The Figure (3) placed over or under any three notes, signifies that they are to be performed in the time of two of the same kind without the figure; they are called Triplets.
Stacato Marks (' ' ) are placed over such notes as are to be sung in a short and distinct manner, observing a short cessation of sound immediately after sounding notes marked as above.


A Repeat
 ginning and end of the strain to be repeated.
A Repeat of words : $\|$ : shows that the last words sung are to be repeated.

Grace Notes
 are small extra notes which have no duration but what is horrowed from those notes to which they
 are attached. They are used for the purpose of arriving at the note with more taste.

L
 crease of sound


A Close

shows the end of a tune.


Time is the manner of regulating and measuring sound, with regard to duration.
A Measure is what is contained between two bars
Time, in music, is quicker or slower according to the nature of the piece, or the design of its author. Lach measure of music contains a certain number of notes or rests, the amount of which is specified by a mood or mode of time, placed at the beginning of every tune after the Cliff.

These rarks are of three kinds, viz. Common, Triple and Compound.

## COMMON TIME.

First Moob

has a Semibreve or its equivalent in a measure, beat with four motions, and sung in the time of about four seconds.
Example.


SECOND MOOD

- has the same quantity in its measure, beat with twn motions, and is generally sung in the time of ab:ut two seconds.


Thard Mood
has a Minim, or its quantity, in a measure, beat as the second mood, and sung about one third quicker.

Example.


## TRIPLE TIME.

Firsta Mood

## 3

has three Minims, or their equivalent, in a measure, 2 beat with thre secouds.

Example.


Second Mood
표 has three Crotchets in a measure, three beats, time, 4 two seconds.


Third Mood

First Mood

Second Mood
(F) bas six Quavers for a measure, beat as the first mood,员 and sung a third faster.

N. B. The above time is varied and regulated faster and slower according to the musical terms written through music.

By beating time is meant a certain motion of the hand or foot, designed to marls the precise movement intended for a piece of music. The mode of doing this is better understood from the instruction and example of a teacher, than from any written directions. One rule is, however, to be invariably observed; namely, that the land or foot is to be put down at the commencement of every measure, and to rise at the last division of the same.

## EXAMPLES.



## OF SOLMIZATION, OR MODULATION.

In practising musical lessons, it is customary to apply certain syllables to the diatonic intervals of the octave. The end proposed is, that the same name invariably applied to the same interval, may naturally suggest its true relation and proper sound.
The names of intervals or sounds, which generally prevail, in this country, are FA, Sol, La, Mr.* In this work, (the more readily to designate those names of sounds,) each name has its respective form or shape, viz. the F'a, has a triangular; the Sol, round; the La, square; and the Mi, a lozenge form:


The first three being repeated, give names to the seven sounds of the Diatonic Scale.

EXAMPLE:


The Mi, or seventh note, occurs but once in the Diatonic scale: it is the leading note, and it always regulates the sicuation of all the other gyllables, on whatever letter it may be placed.

* Pronounced Faw, Sole, Law Me.

The natural place for $\mathbf{M i}$, is on $\mathbf{B}$; but is necessarily transposed into all the other (musical) letters, as occasion requires.

## SCALE OF FLATS AND SHARPS.

The natural place for Mi , is on
But if B be flat Mi is on


If $B, E$, and $A$ be flat $M i$ is on
If $B, E, A$, and $D$ be flat $M$ is on
Or if F be $\operatorname{sharp} \mathrm{Mi}$ is on
If $F$ and $C$ be sharp Mi is on -
If $\mathbf{F}, \mathrm{C}$, and $\mathbf{G}$ be sharp $\mathrm{Mi}_{\mathrm{i}}$ is on
If $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{G}$, and D be sharp Mi is on
[The Italians use for this scale, the syllables Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Sii, Do. Mr. Adgate used Faw, Sol, La, Ba, Do, Na, Mi, Fa; and they are applied in this order to the ascending Major scale, Si being the leading note for the former, and Mr for the latter scale. But the Earlish and Americans, generally, have retained only four of these syllables; and as these answer all the purposes designed, our remarks are confined to them.' Learners may apply those other syllables at pleasure.]

The Diatonic Scale of Music, is a gradual succession of five tones and two semitones in an octave, or a series of eight notes.
The first note of the Diatonic scale is a principal or Key, called also the Tonic; and the other notes are at natural fixed distances from, and sounded in strict reference to it.
There are two keys in music, and onsy two, the Major or Sharp Key, and the Minor, or Flat Key.
The first of these is adapted to express the cheerful passions; and the latter if expressive of the mournful and pathetic.
The Key note in the Diatonic scale No. 1., it will be seen is $\mathbf{C}$, and this is called the natural Major Key.
The Key note in the Scale No. 2 , is $A$, and is called the natural Minor Key. They are the only scales in which the semitones are found in their natioral fixed order

These Keys differ from each other, with

## diatonic scales. <br> No. 1. <br> major. <br> No. 2.

respect to the situation of the Semitones in the Octave; the Major Key having them between the third and fourth, and the seventh and eighth; whereas in the Minor Key they are between the second and third, and the fifth and-sixth. See Diatonic Scales, Nos. 1 and 2.
It russt be farther observed, that the Minor Scale gas this peculiarity, that the ascending scale, ( differm the descending; for in ascendive, it is necessary to make the sixth and seventh sharp, but in descending to sound them, as in their natural order.

The last note in the Bass is always the Key of the tune; and in speaking of distances or degrees from the Key, we always reckon from the bottom.

So great is the variety in melody and harmony, that the natural scale is insufficient for all the purposes of musical composition; consequently the other letters of the scale may be, and are made use of as a Key Note.

When therefore any of the letters besides $\mathbf{C}$, for a major, and A, for a minor, are employed for this purpose, it will, on examination appear, that the semitones would then be out of the ir regular and fixed order; and it will, consequently, be found necessary to have recourse to Flats and Sharps to restore them to their proper position. The necessity for doing this, is not always apparent at a first
 view, to persons who only practice singing; but is perceived immediately by any one who performs on the most simple instrument.
Having thus endeavoured to lead on the attentive learner into a knowledge of the most essential points connected with practical vocal music, we will close our remarks by giving a few general observations.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In the arrangement of the parts in the following work, the Air, or principal melody, has invariably been placed next above the Bass, and is always designed for female voices; and the passages marked pia, for them exclut sively. The Tenor is placed next above the Air; and the Alto, or Counter, on the upper stave, the more conveniently to find room for the ledger lines, which so frequently occur in this part.
The people of the western country have ever been in error with regard to the arrangement of the voices to the parts; they invariably assign the Tenor to the female voices, or which is improperly denominated the Treble, by all the publishers of music in this country. The Treble very properly belongs to the ladies' voices, but the dificulty is, that the names of the parts have been changed by those publishers.

The Air or principal melody is unquestionably the Treble, and should be sung by the ladies. The Air being the principal part of music; so also is the ladies' voices the principal, or superior to men's voices; consequently, the Air should be performed by the ladies' voices. The practice of putting the Treble voices on the Tenor, cannot be defended by any rule of analogy or reason.

Attention is particularly recommended to the terms pia., and for., which very frequently occur in this volume, and when properly observed, produce a beautiful and pleasing effect. The other directive terms will be found useful in denoting the style of the piece of music.
A person may have acquired a knowledge of all the various characters in psalmody, he may also be able to sing his part in true time, and yet his performance be far from pleasing, if it be devoid of necessary embellishments: his bad expression and manner may conspire to render it disagreeable. A few plain hints may tend to correct these practical errors.

It is by no means necessary to constitute a good singer, that be sing ve-i ry loud; not ouly the tone of the voice, but the true sound of the note is destroyed by undue exertions of the voice.

In singing, the mouth should be opened freely, but if too wide it would eutirely destroy a good tone. Imitate the elegant expression of the orator rather than the drawl of the clown. Some persons pronounce their words tolerably well in soft singing, but exceedingly bad when they sing louder; which is owing to the false idea, that they cannot make too much noise in the forte parts. Expression is one of the greatest beanties of music.

No. 1.
MAJOR KEY.
COMMON CHORDS.

(9)

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\text { ко. } 3 .
$$

FIUST MODE OF COMMON TIME,


No. 4.
SECOND MODE OF COMMON TLME,
$T: \because o$ !ieats, accented on the first.

NO. 5.
FIRST MODE OF TRIPPLE TIME,
Three beats, accented on the first and slightly on the third.


NO. 6.
FIRST MODE OF COMPOUND TIME,
Two beats, accented on the first and second part of the measure.


Accent is of the greatest importance to Musical performance; without it, Music is entirely lifeless. Accent is the same in Music as in pronouncing a word, or speaking a sentence. It is fixed on that note to which the accented syllable, or emphatic word is sung, that the word, or sentence, may have the same emphasis in singing, as in speaking,

## A DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

## A

Adagio, slow.
Ad Libitum, at discretion.
Affetuoso, tenderly and affectionately-performed in moderate time.
Air, generally means what the ear realizes from a melody or harmony. In a special sense, it is theleading part.
Ailegro, brisk, gay.
Allegretto, not so quick as Allegro.
Alto, the Counter.
Andante, distinct, exact and soothing; sung rather slow when no other word is used with it.
Andantino, in a similar style, but one degree quicker than Andante.
Anthem, a portion of Scripture set to music.

## B

Bass, the lowost part in harmony.
C
Cantabile, in a graceful and melodious style.
Chorus, full, all the voices.
Coda, an additional strain, not absolutely necessary to the piece or tune, but which may be sung or omitted at pleasure.
Crescendo, or Cres. to increase the sound.

## D

Diminuendo, or Dim. to diminish the sound. Doloroso, in a plaintive or doleful style.
Dolce, sweetly and softly.
Duetto, $\}_{\text {a }}^{\text {Duett, composition written expressly for }}$ $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Duett, } \\ \text { Duo, }\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { a composition written ex } \\ & \text { two voices or instruments. }\end{aligned}$

F
Finale, the last movement of a piece of music. Forte, For. or F. loud.
Fortissimo, or FF., loud as possible.
Fugue, or Fuga, a composition, in which a subject is successively repeated, or imitated in two or more parts.

## G

Grave, or gravemente, heavy; these words refer both to the style of the composition and the execution, and are frequently used for the term Largo.
Graziozo, gracefully; often used with Andante. L
Largo, Lentemento, or Lento, the slowest degree in the movements.
Larghetto, not quite so slow as Largo.
M
Maestoso, with strength, firmness and majesty. Mezza, moderate; as mezza piano, moderately or rather soft.
Mezza Voce, moderate strength of voice and in a pleasing manner.
Moderato, moderately.

## 0

Organo, or Org. the organ part.

## $\mathbf{P}$

Piano, Pia, or P. soft.
Pianissimo, or P. P. very soft.
Plaintive, mournfully.
Presto, quick.
|Prestissimo, very quick.

Quartetto, Music for four voices or instruments. R
Recitative, a kind of musical recitation, between speaking and singing.

## S

Score, three or more parts, connected by a brace, are said to be in score.
Semi-tone, the smallest interval used in vocal music.
Secondo, the second voice or instrument.
Solo, a piece of music for one voice or instrsment.
Soprano, the Treble, or higher voice part.
Spiritoso, or con-spirito, with spirit.
Staccato, very distinct, short and emphatic.
Symphony, or Sym. a part for instruments only.

## T

Tacet, silent.
Tempo, time; as, a.tempo, in true time.
Tenor, the part assigned to men's voices.
Treble, the part assigned to female voices.
Trio, music for three volccs or instruments.
Tutti, full, or altogether; when all join after Solo.
Unison, when all parts unite in one sound or suct cession of sounds.

## V

Verse, one voice to a part.
Vigoroso, with strength and energy.
Vivace, brisk and animated.


No. 3.
KEY STREET. L. M. Hym 211, M. P. Сом.


No. 4.
MUSICIAN. L. M. Hymn 197, M. P. Com.
Grimsiaif.



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'T. Stodiart.


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J. Smith.


> SOUTHAMPTON.-Concluned.


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B. Holt.
(a)



No. 21.


No. 22.
CARMEL,
L. М, Hy. 382, М. Р. Сом.
B. Holt.


2 Number'd among thy people, I Ex-pect with jay thy face to see: Because thou didst for sinners die, Je - sus, in death re - member me:


I Shrinking from the cold hand of death, I soon shall ga - ther up my feet, Shall soon resign this fleeting breath, And die my Father's God to meet.


No. 23.
JUDGMENT. L. M. Hy. 376, Dobell's Col.
M. Luther.


4 Lord when those awful leaves unfold, May life's fair book my soul approve; Then may I read my name enroll'd, And triumph in redeeming love.

No. 24.
BREWER. L. M. Hy. 253, M. E. Col.


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\text { No. 25. } \quad \text { ISLINGTON, L. M. Hy. 51, M. Р Сом. }
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ISLINGTON. Conclened.


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No 31.


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Leach.


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No. 45.
LOYALTY. C. M. Hy. 115, Bк. 2d. Dr. W.

 The





CYPRESS. C. M. Hy. 261, M. E. Coll.

bright morning star, Thou art my soul's_bright mom-ing star, And thou my rising sun, And thou rising sun.


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AUBURN. C. M. Hy. 289, M. P. Con.
Rev. J. Lawson


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o. 51.

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Holyoies.



SADLERR.-CONELADED.





Jo. 51. IRISH. C. M. Hy. 2A, M. P. Com. I. Smith.
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o. 57.
ST. MARTINS.
C. M. Myy. 9 gā, Rip. Siel.
Tansur.
 Q-




## No. 58.



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## SHREWSBURY.-Concluded.



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Nativity. C. M. Hymin 316, M. P. Соm.


Hymn 377, M. E. Col


## No. 63. <br> CHINA. C. M. Hym 3, Bk. 2d. Dr. W.



No. 64
KENDALL. C. M. Psalm 23, Dr. W.
C. Clark


No. 65.
MISSIONARY. C. M.
T. Walier.


> MISSIONARY.-Concluded.

Psalim 67, Dr. W.


No. 66.
Lembla. C. M. Hym 86, M. P. Con.
B. Holt.

2 4 With me I know I feel thout art; But this can - not suf - fice, Un-less thou plant est in my heart A con - stant par - a dise. 2d treble.

No. 67.


No. 68. MOUNT CLEMONS. C. M.
B. Holr.


MOUNT CLEMONS. Concluded.
Hymy 47, M. Р. Сом.


No. 69.
GREETLAND. C. M. Hxm 147, M. P Com.


No. 70.
SIMPLICITY. C. M. Hymn 1, M. P. Con.
'T. Stonhart.




2 This had she known, her fainting mind, For ilcher rlraughts had sigh'd! Nor had Messiah, ever kind, Those richer draughts denied.

3 This ancient well, no glass so true, Uur nature's image shows;
Here Christ presents himself to view, But who the stranger knows?
4 Yet sinners nust the Saviour know, Or soon their loss deplore:
Come see the living waters flow, Come, drink, and thirst no more.

No. 72.
CHRISTIANITY. S. M. Hyme 177, M. E. Col.
T. Stodhart.


## MATTHIAS. Concluded.

Hymn 499, Rip. Ael.


No. 75.
BROOKVilLE. S. M. Hy. 200, Miller's Skl.
B. Holt.

10. 77.

CRANBROOK. S. M. Hy. 121, M. P. Con.
T. Clark.


2 Grace fist contriv'd the way To save rebellious man;
And all the steps that grace display, Which drew the wond'rous plarm.

3 Grace led my roving feet To tread the heav'nly road;
And new supplies each hour I meet, While pressing on to Gad.

4 Grace all the work shall crown, Through everlasting days;
It lays in heav'n the lopmost stone, And well deserves the praisc.

No. 78.
COMMUNION. S. M. Hy 21\%. M. P. Cem.


No. 79.

## PECKHAM. S. M. Hy. 109, M. E. Coll.

J. Smith.




Ia. 84.
GOSPORT. S. M. Hymy 21, M. P. Com.

10. 85.

## STANLEY. S. M. Hymn 20, M. P. Сom.



50 my of - fended Lord, Restore my inward peace, I know thou canst; pronounce the word, I know thou canst; pronounce the word, And bid the tempest cease


2 Je - sus, thine aid afford, If still the same thou art, To thee I look, to thee my Lord! To thee I look, to thee my Lord! Lift up, a helpless heart.


1 And wilt thou get be found, And may I still draw near? Then listen to the plaintive sound, Then listen to the plaintive souud, Of a poor sinnes's pray'r.

No. 86.
EPIPHANY. S. M. Iн. 420, M. P. Сом.


No. 87. MIDDLETON. S. M. Hy. 288, M. P. Con


## MIDDLETON. Concluded.






Vo. 88.<br>St. BERNARDS. S. M. Hy. 547, Rip. Sel.<br>Beaumont.




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aURORA. S. M. Hy. 254, Rif. Sel.

## Billinge


o. 91 .

Watchman. S. M. Hy. 494, Rip. Sel.

## Leach.







No. 93.
CROYDON. Gunes 8s. Hymn 196, M. P. Com.



1o. 94.
NEW TRUMPET. 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8. Hy. 15, M. P. Com.
Leace.


No. 95, ROACHDALE. 8, 8, 6, 8, 8, 6. Hymn 548, M. E. Coll.

o. 96.

SURRY. 10, 5, 11. Hy. 312, M. P. Сом.


2 Our life as a dream, our time as a stream, Glides swiftly away, And the fugitive moment refuses to ctay.

4 The arrow is flown, the moment is gone! The millennial year Rushes on to eur view, and eternity's here.

5 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!"

60 that each from his Lord may receive the glad word, "Well and faithfully done!"
Enter into my joy, end git down on my throne.*

No. 97.

$$
\text { ASYLUM. } 7,6,7,6,7,8,7,6 . \text { Hr. 41, M. E. Col. }
$$

T. Clark.

10. 98.
DEVON.
TRIUMPH, Concluded.

3 A land of corn, and wine, an
SINCERITY. 7, 7, 7, 7. Нy. 23, M. Р. Сом.
G. Wall.

ravish'd soul a taste, Ancican there Le, Mercy still reserv'd for me? Can my God his wrath forbear, Me the chief, Me, the chief of sin - ners spare!


$$
\text { No. } 97 .
$$

$$
\text { ASYLUM. 7, 6, 7, 6, 7, 8, 7, 6. Hy. 41, M. }{ }^{\text {, }} \text {, М. Р. Соия. }
$$



PH. 7,7,8,7,7,7,8,7.


## TRIUMPH, Concluded.

Hy. 275, M. E. Col.

knows no days, And ever brings us higher, We clasp our hands exulting In thine almighty fivour, The love divine which made us thine Can keep us thine forever.



No. 101.
SINCERITY. 7, 7, 7, 7. Hy. 23, M. P. Сom.
G. Wall.


No. 104.
ST. JOHNS. 8, 8, 6, 8, 8, 6, Hy. 93, M. P. Com.
Leach.



No. 105.
HARWOODS. 8, 8, 6, 8, 8, 6. Hy. 300, Rip. Sel


No. 106.
REDEMPTION. 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8, Hy. 251, M. E. Col.


No. $10 \%$
PLYMOUTH DOCK. $8,8,8,8,8,8$. Hymn 84, M. P. Com.


No. 108.
TRUMPET. 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8. Hy. 57, Rip. Sel.
Handel.


TRUMPET. Concluden.

No. 109.
SPRING. $8,8,8,8$.
T. Clark


3 Awake, then, my harp and my lute!
Sweet organs your notes softly swell!
No longer your lips shall be mute,
The Saviour's high praises to tell

4 His love in my heart shed abroad,
My graces shall bloom as the spring;
This temple, his spirit's abode,
My joy, as my duty to sing.


No. 111.
EGLON. 6 Lines 7's. Hy. 195, Rip. Scl.



$$
\text { No. } 113 .
$$

CARLISLE. $8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7$, Hy. 378, M. P. Сом.

## Dr. Maden.





No. 114.
PORT JACKSON. 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8. Нy. 117, M. Р. Сом.


No. 117.
BURNHAM. 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8. Hymn 101. Miller's Sel.


No. 116.
LOVE DIVINE. $8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7$, Hy. 97, M. P. Сом.
W. E. Miller.


Vo. 119.


No. 118.
FRIENDSHIP. 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 6, 8, 6. Hymn 278. M. E. Col.


No. 121.


Na 120.
GRatitude. 8, 7, 8, 7, 4, 7. Hymn 341, Lady Hentington.


No. 123.
KINGSWOOD. 8, 8, 6, 8, 8, 6. Hym 163, M. P. Сом.


## No. 122.

EuTaW. 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8. Hymn 537, M. E. Col.


Vo. 125.
ALDERTON. 8, 8, 6, 8, 8, 6. Hymn 548, M. E. Col.


No. 124.
BEN'S GARDEN. 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8. Hymn 313, M. P. Com.



No. 126.
QUEENSBOROUGH. 8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7. Hymn 141, M. P. Соm.



No. 128.
ABSENCE. 8, 7, 8, 7, 8, 7, 8, 7. Нymn 123. M. Р. Сом.


## ALDERNEY.-Concluded.

Hymn 249, M. E. Col.

music $\quad$ his roice, His presence dispers - es my gloom, And makes all with - in me re - joice, I should, were he al - ways thus nigh, Have,
longer $I \quad$ see, Sweet prospects, sweet birds, and sweet fow'rs Have all lost their sweetness tw me; The midsum - mer sun shines but dim, The


3 Content with beholding his face, My all to his pleasure resign'd; No changes of season or place, Would ruake any change in rny uind.

While blest with a sense of his love,
A paiace a toy would appear,
And prizons would palaces prove,
If Jesus would dwell with me these.


No. 131. ALDERNEY. $8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8$


No. 133.
STATION. 8, 8, 6, 8, 8, 6. Hymn 5j2. M. E. Col.


No. 132.
ASHBY. 8, 7, 8, 7, 8, 7, 8, 7. Нymn 250, M. E. Col.



No. 136.
Chathan. L. M. Psalm 103, Ist pare, Dr. Watts.
'T. Hastixgs.


No. 134.
'TOWNHEAD. 7, 7, 7, 7. Hymn 122, M. E. Col.
Leach


No. 135.
EASTER HYMN. 7, 7. 7, 7.



No. 138.
KERSHAW. 8, 7, 8, 7, 4, 7. Hymn 580, M. E. Cor.


3 Close behind the tribulation,
Of these last tremendous days, See the flaming Revelation!

See the universal blaze!
Earth and heaven
Melt before the Judge's face!

4 Sun and moon are both confounded, Darken'd into endless night,
When with angel hosts surrounded,
In his father's glory bright,
Beams the Saviour,
Shines the everlasting light.


## Vo. 140.

THE SAINT'S SWEE' HOME. 11, 11, 11, 11.
II. R. Bisiop.




3 I sigh, from this body of sin to be free;
Which hinders my joy and communion with thee; Tho' now my temptations like billows may foam, All, all will be peace when I'm with thee at home.

4 While here in the valley of conficts I stay,
$O$ give me submission and strength as the day;
In all my afflictions to thee would I come,
Rejoicing in hope of my glorious home.

5 Whate'er thou denicst, O give me thy grace :
The spirit's sure witness, the smiles of thy face; Indulge me with patience, to wait till thou come, And find even now, a sweet foretaste of home.

6 I long, dearest Lord, in thy beauties to shine, No more, as an exile, in sorrow to pine, And in thy fair image, arise from the tomb, With glorified milliona, to praise thee at home.

No. 139.
PASTORAL. $8,8,8,8,8,8$. Psalmi 113 , Dr. Watts.


1 Fa - ther, Son, and Ho - ly Ghost, One
in three, and
three in one,
As by the
ce - les - tial host,


No. 141.
MMSTERDAM. 7, 6, 7, 6, 7 7. 7, 6. Hym 710, Miller's Sel.


SPRING:-Concluded.

o. 144.

WORTHING. 8, 7, 8, 7. Hymin 418, Rip. Sel.
Schelz.
3 See the streans of liv - ing wa - lers surging frome - ter - mal love, well sup ply thy sons and daughters, And all fear of want re - move.
(9) O



No. 143.
spRING. к, s, 8, 8, 7. 7. Hymy 15о, M. Р. Сом.


No. 146.
TRAVELIING. $8,8,8,8,8,8$. Hymy 368 , M. P. Con.


No. 145.
CARDIFF. $8,8,8,8,8,8$. Нymn 118, M. P. Соm.

## Mazzinghi.




No. 147

## Whitehaven. Psalm 104. Dr. Watts.



GILES:-Cioncluded.


No. 149
GILES. $8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7$. Hymi 662, Miller's Sel.



## No. 151

THE SAFFRON TINTS. Poetry by Dr. Collyer.
Mozart.


## DISMISSION.--Concluded.








# 'IHE VOICE OF FREE GRACE.-Concluded. 



No. 154.


## LANBiki. Coxcluded



4 Dangers may approach thee, let them not alarm, Christ will ever watch thee, and protect from hats; He near thee stands, with mighty luands, 'l'u ward off each temptation; To Jcsus fly, he's eper nigh, The Rock of thy sulvation.

5 Let not death alarm thee, shrink not from his blow, For thy Cod shall arm thee, and victory bestow; For death shall mine, to thee no sting,

The grave no desolation;
'T'is gain to die, with Jesus nigh
The Rock of thy Salvation.


No. 155. LANSING. 11, 11, 8, 7, 8, 7. Hymn 259, M. P. Com. Composed for tilis work by J. Dole.




No. 159. ARLINGTON. C. M. Psalm 119, 9th part, Dr. Watts. Dr. Arne.


N'o. $15 \%$.
IMTTA'FION. 7, 7, 7, 7. Hym 293, M. S. Col.
T. Stodhart.


No. 158.
GRANBY.





No. 160.

## WHitby. S. M. Hymn 146, M. P. Соm.



No. 163.
CHRISTMAS HYMN. C. M. Hymn 315, M. P. Соm.
半

A 16.
'ГEMPLE'TON. L. M.
Kimbal.


## WORTHY THE LAMB THA'T WAS SLAIN.-Concluded.




No. 164.

## WORTHY THE LAMB THAT WAS SLAIN.



## MELCHISEDEC.-Continued.

CHORUS.


No. 165.
MELCHISEDEC.
T. Stodhart.


## MELCHISEDEC.-Concleded.

CHORUS. moderatu.




MELCHISEDEC. Continued


BEHOLD! THE LORD IS MY SALVATION.-Concluded.

 For great is the $\mathrm{Ho}-\mathrm{ly}, \mathrm{Ho}-\mathrm{ly}, \mathrm{Ho}-\mathrm{ly}$,



SOUND THE LOUD 'TIMBREL_Coxcluded.


No. 167.

## SOUND THE LOUD TIMBREL.



No. 169.

BERWICK. L. M. Hymn 574, M. E. Col.



li, to the faithful soul; His lightnings flash, His thunders roll; How welcome to the faithful soul.


3 Descending on his azure throne, He claims the kingdoms for his own; The kingdoms all obey his word, And hail him their triumphant Lord!

4 Shout all the people of the sky;
And all the saints of the most high; Our Lord who now his right obtaing, Forever and forever reigns.

No 168.
ZION's HLLL. 8, 8, 6, 8, 8, 6. Hим: 403, M. P. Сом.


Hymn 75, Churcil pr. bis.
PIETY.-Concluded.
T. Clark.


No. 1 7 .
GILDERSOME. C. M. Hymy 166, Сhurch pr. be.


No. 170.
arabia. C. M. Hymn 49, Church pr. bk.

instacmen
No. 171. PIETY. C. M.



Hymn 200. M. P. Com.


No. 173.
HYMN FOR NEW YEAR, L. M. Hymn 510, Rip. Sel.
O. Shaw.


Hymn 110, M. P. Com.


No. 177.

## PETERSFIELD. 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7. Hym. 9, M. E. Col.



## No. $\mathbf{l 7 5}$.

NARCISSLS. 7, 7, 7. 7. Hymy 142, M. P. Сом.


No. 176.
NAZARETH. $6,6,6,6,8,8$.




## IN GODS OWN HOUSE.-Concruded.

DLETT.


CHORUS. allegretto fortissimo.


All that have mo-tion, life or breath, Proclain your Ma-ker blest; Yet, when my voice ex - pires in death, Ny soul shall praise him best.

No. 183.

$$
\text { ALMA. } 7,7,7,7
$$



No. 181.

$$
\text { WIGAN. } 7,7,7,7 .
$$



No. 182

## IN GOD'S OWN HOUSE.

Silth.


## ADORATION. Concluded.



No. 186.
Saving GRace. L. M. Hymn 16, 2d bk. Dr. Watts.
COMPOSED FOR THIS WORK, BY W. NASH.



## ALEXANDRIA.-Concludeb.

Ps. 108, Dn. Watts.




No. 189.
SARK. 7, 7, 7, 7. Hymy 490, M. E. Col.
Dr. Miller.


No. 187.
sabBath. C. M. Psalm 181, 4th part, Dr. Watts.


No. 188.
ALEXANDRIA. C. M.


#  

紂


No. 192.
CRUCIFIXION. L. in. Hymi 7, 3rd be. Dr. Watts.



No．191．NEW PARTING．C．M．


Lord when I count thy marcics oe＇r，They strike me with sur－prise．
巻家 目 目
Lord，when 1 count thy mercies o＇er，They strike me with sur－prise．


No. 194.
WARWICd. C. M. Hy ur 166 , 见d bк. Ur. Watts.


No. 195. MEAR. C. M. Ps. 96, Dr. Watis.


No. 193

## GRATITUDE. L. M. Ps. 117, Dr. Watts.



No. 197.
NAZARE'TH. C. M. Ps. 92, Dr. Watts.


No. 198.
ATtERCLIFF. 7, 7, 7, 7. Hymn 172.
Goodlad.


No. 196.
THE LAND OF GLORy. 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8, 8. Hyyy 211, Harrod's Col.
COMPOSED FOR TIIIS WORK, BY J. DOLF.


FROM GREENLAND'S IC'Y MOUNTAINS.-Concluded.


No. 199. FROM GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS. 7, 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 7,6.



## TWEED. C. M. Psalm 125, Dr. Watts.



No. 201. THE HAPPY MAN. C. M. Psalm 112 , Dr. Watts. Composed for this work by W. B. Snyder.

husanna, BLESSED IS HE THAT COMEs.-Concluded


# hosanna, BLESSED IS HE THAT COMES-Continced. 




TO THE

## WESTERNLYRE.

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF ANTHEMS AND SET PIECES.

## By W. L. CHAPPELL.





There fragrant flow'rs immortal bloom, And joys sureme are given; There rays divine disperse the gloom; Beyond the dark and narrow tomb, Appears the dawn of heav'n.
No. 204.
DUNDEE. C. M.



Behold, behold the glories of the Lamb Amidst his Father'sthrone, :||: Prepare new honors for his name. And songs before unknown. :l|:

Let elders worship at his feet
The church adore around;
With vials full of odors sweet,
And harps of swecter sound;
With vials \&c.
CHORUS.
Now to the Lamb that once was slain, Be endless blessings paid; Salvation, glory, salvation, glory, joy remain For ever on his head.

"Blessed are the merciful," Continued.



"Blessed are the merciful," Continued.






"Blessed are the merciful," Concluded.

"AH, LOVELY APPEARANCE OF DEATH."


Cilina, Concluded.
T. Walker.






## 14

DENMAKK, Continued.






Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion, Odors of Edom and offerings divine?
Gems of the mountain and pearls of the ocean Myrnh from the forest or gold from the mine?

Vainly we offer each ampler oblation; Vainly with gifts would his favor secure:
Richer by far is the heart's adoration;
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.



A heart resign'd, submissive, meek, My great Redeemer's throne: Where only Christ is heard to speak, Where Jesus reigns alone.

O for a lowly continte heart,
Believing, true, and clean:
Which neither life nor death can part
From Him that dwells within.

Thy nature, gracious Lord, impart. Come quickly from above;
Write thy new name upon my heart, Thy new, best name of love.

 Come, ye that love the Lord, And let your joys be bnown; Join in a sones with sweet accord, While ye surround his throne.





"Angels evele bright and fair," Continued.

"Angels ever bright and fair."


"Angels ever height and fair," Concluded.



"Far above yon glorious ceiling," Continued.









2. O that the happy bour were come,

To change my faith to sight!
I shall behold my Lord at home, In a diviner light.
3. Haste, my Beloved, and remove These interposing days; Then shall my passions all be love, And all my pow'rs be praise.


$\mathcal{O}$ In applying the above tune to a Hymn, the first part may be sung separate, and the last part applied only when the spirit of the words require it.

## ANGELS HYMN. L. M.

Tansu:




ALPHABETICAK INDEX TO THE SUPPLENENT.

## Ah lovely appearance of death.

Angels ever bright and fair.
Angels Hymn, L. M.
Archdale, C. M.
At Jacob's well a stranger sought, C.M.
Benevento.
Benevento.
Beyond the glittering starry skies.
Blessed are the merciful.
Canterbury New, C. M.
Clifford, C. M.
Come hither all ye weary souls.
page.
PLaE.
8
22
38
39
40
19

Come ye Disconsolate.
Denmark.
Dying Christian.
Far above yon glorious ceiling.
Guide me, O thou Great Jehovah.
I love the windows of thy grace.
Orphan's Prayer.
Pleyel's German Hyman.
Silver Street, S. M.
Star of the East.

PAOE.

0 The design of this supplement is, to furnish a greater number of Anthems and set pieces, than is embraced in the body of the work. Also, to introduce a few additional popular Hymn tunes. With the addition of the supplement, it is confidently believed, that no book ever before published in patent notes, can lay claims equal to it, for the richness, and chastity of the style. The book contains the greatest variety of metres in general use, and is particularly well adapted to the western and southern sections of the United States.
The attention of Teachers of music, and Ministers of different denominations, is particularly invited to the work.

