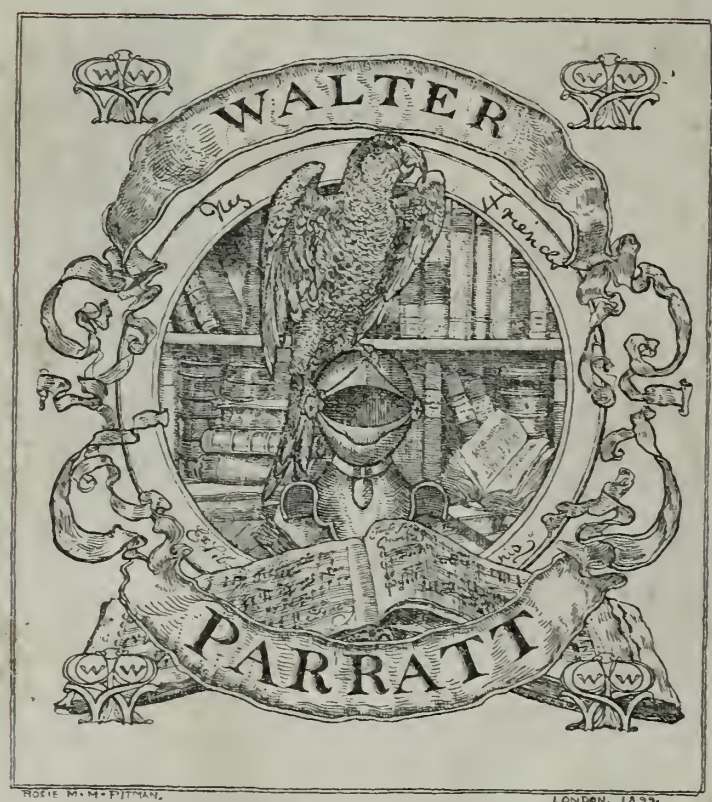




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The following popular hymn tunes composed by
Orlando Gibbons were in this work first printed
St Matthias page 49. Angels' Song p 30

C
T. W. Laphorse



Oxford
—

THE
HYMNES AND
SONGS OF THE
CHVRCH. ³⁵⁰

Divided into two parts.

THE FIRST PART COM-
PREHENDS THE CANONI-
CALL *HYMNES*, AND SVCH
parcels of Holy Scripture, as may properly
be sung, with some other ancient *SONGS*
and *CREEDES*,

THE SECOND PART CONSISTS
of Spirituall Songs, appropriated to the seuerall
Times and Occasions obserueable in the
Church of England.

Translated and composed,

BY

G. W.

LONDON,

Printed by the Assignes of

GEORGE WITHER.

1623.

Cum Privilegio Regis Regali.



* * M 1490

W565-

Brown coll.

THE
HYMNS AND
SONGS OF THE
CHURCH

Elizabeth

THE FIRST BOOK
OF THE
PSALTER
1562
1569

THE SECOND BOOK
OF THE
PSALTER
1562
1569
BY
G. W.

Printed by the Assigns of
G. W.
1562



X/18/48 AB.

TO
THE HIGH AND MIGHTIE
PRINCE, JAMES, BY THE GRACE
OF GOD, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN,
FRANCE and IRELAND, Defender of
the Faith, &c: Grace, Mercie, and
Peace, through Iesus Christ
OUR LORD.



These *Hymnes* (Dread Soueraigne) having diuers waies receiued life from your MAIESTIE, (as well as that approbation which the *Church* alloweth) are now imprinted according to your Royall *Priniledge*; to come abroad vnder your Gracious Protection: And what I deliuered vnto your Princely view at seuerall times, I here present againe, incorporated into one Volume. The first Part whereof are those ancient Canonickall *Hymnes*, which were written, and left for our instruction, by the Holy Ghost: And those are not onely, plainly, and briefly expressed in *Lyricke-verse*; but by their short *Prefaces*, properly applyed also to the *Churches* particular Occasions in these Times. Insomuch, that (howsoeuer some neglect them as impertinent) it is thereby apparent, that they appertaine no lesse to vs, then vnto those, in whose times they were first composed.

And (if the coniecture of many good and learned men deceiue them not) the latter Part, containing *Spiritual Songs*, appropriated to the seuerall Times and Occasions obserueable in the *Church of England*, (together with briefe Arguments, declaring the purpose of those *Observations*) shall become a meanes both of encreasing Knowledge, and Christian Conformitie within your Dominions: Which, no doubt, your MAIESTIE wisely foresaw, when you pleased to graunt and commaund, that these *Hymnes* should be annexed to all *Psalme-Bookes* in English Meeter. And, I hope, you shall thereby encrease both the honour of God, and of your MAIESTIE. For, these *Hymnes*, and the knowledge which they offer,

could no other way, with such certaintie, and so little inconuenience, be conueyed to the Common people, as by that meanes which your MAIESTIE hath graciously prouided.

And now (maugre their malice, who labour to disparage and suppress these *Helpes to Denotion*) they shall, I trust, haue free scope to worke that effect which is desired; and to which end I was encouraged to Translate and Compose them. For, how meanelly soeuer some may thinke of this Endeouour, I trust the successe shall make it appeare, that the *Spirit of God* was first Moouer of the *Worke*: Wherein, as I haue endeouored to make my Expressions such as may not be contemptible to men of best vnderstandings: So I haue also laboured to sute them to the Nature of the Subject, and the Common peoples capacities, without regard of catching the vaine blasts of opinion. The same also hath bene the ayme of Master *Orlando Gibbons* (your MAIESTIES Seruant, and one of the Gentlemen of your Honourable Chappell) in fitting them with Tunes. For, he hath chosen to make his Musicke agreeable to the matter, and what the Common apprehension can best admit, rather then to the curious Fancies of the Time; Which path both of vs could more easily haue troden.

Not caring therefore, what any of those shall censure, who are more apt to controule, then to consider, I commit this to Gods blessing and Your fauourable Protection; Humbly beseeching your MAIESTIE, to accept of these our Endeouours; and praying God to sanctifie both Vs and this Worke to His glory: Wishing also (most vnfaignedly) euerlasting consolations to your MAIESTIE, (for those temporall Comforts you haue vouchsafed me) and that felicitie here, which may aduance Your happinesse in the life to come. *Amen.*

YOUR MAIESTIES

most Loyall Subiect,

GEORGE VVITHER.



THE FIRST PART OF THE HYMNES
AND SONGS OF THE CHVRCH, CONTAINING
THOSE WHICH ARE TRANSLATED
out of the *Canonick Scripture*, together with such other
Hymnes and Creeds, as haue anciently bene sung in
the Church of ENGLAND.

THE PREFACE.

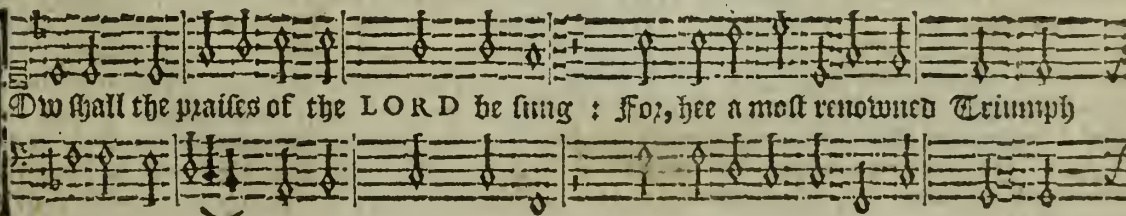


Plainly false is their Supposition, who conceiue that the *Hymnes, Songs, and Elegies* of the *Old Testament* are impertinent to these later Ages of the *Church*. For, neither the *Actions*, nor writings of the *Auncient Israelites*, which are recorded by the *Holy Spirit*, were permitted to be done, or written for their owne sakes, so much as that they might be profitable to warne and instruct vs of the latter Times; according to *Saint Paul*, 1. *Cor.* 10. And indeede, so much is not onely testified by that *Apostle* in the place afore recited, and throughout the *Epistle to the Hebrewes*; but the very names of those *Persons and Places*, mentioned in these *Hymnes and Songs*, doe manifest it, and farre better expresse the nature of that which they mystically point out, then of what they are litterally applyed vnto; as those who will looke into their proper significations shall apparently discouer. That therefore these parcels of *Holy Scripture* (which are for the most part Meeter in their Originall tongue) may be the better remembered, to the glory of God; and the oftner repeated to those ends, for which they were written; they are here disposed into *Lyrick-Verse*, and doe make the *First part* of this *Booke*: Which *Booke* is called, *The Hymnes and Songs of the Church*; not for that I would haue it thought part of the *Churches Liturgie*; but because they are made in the person of all the Faithfull, and doe (for the most part) treat of those things which concerne the whole *Catholike Church*.

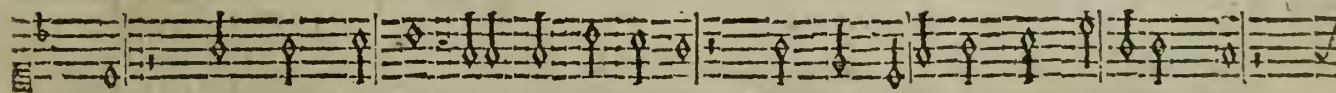
The first Song of Moses. *Exod.* 15.

This Song was composed and sung, to praise the LORD, for the *Israelites* miraculous passage through the *Red-Sea*. and for their deliuey from those *Egyptians*, who were there drowned: It may (and should also) be sung in the *Christian Congregations*, or by their particular members, both with respect to the *Historicall and Mysticall senses* thereof; *Historically*, in commemoration of that particular *Deliuance* which God had so long agoe, and so wondrously vouchsafed to his persecuted and afflicted Church. *Mystically*, in acknowledgement of our owne powerfull *Deliuance* from the bondage of those *spirituall Aduersaries*, whereof those were the *Types*. For, *Pharoh* (signifying vengeance) typified Our great *Enemie*, who with his host of *Temptations, Afflictions, &c.* pursueth vs in our passage to the *spirituall Canaan*. The *Red Sea* represented our *Baptisme*, 1. *Cor.* 10. 2. By the *Dukes and Princes of Edom* (mentioned in this Song) are prefigured those powers and friends of the kingdome of *Darkenesse*, which are, or shall be, molested as the *neyses* of our *Regeneration*: And therefore, this *Hymne* may properly be used after the *Administration of Baptisme*.

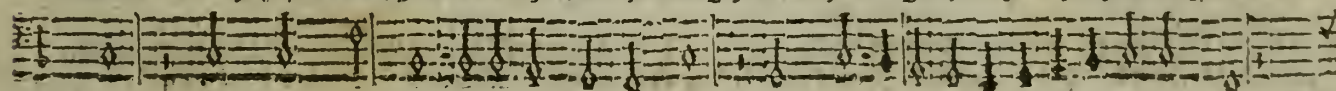
SONG. I.

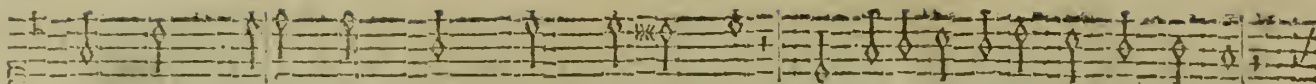


Now shall the praises of the LORD be sung: For, hee a most renowned Triumph

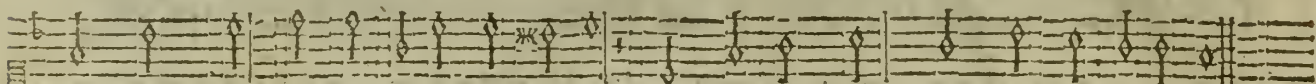
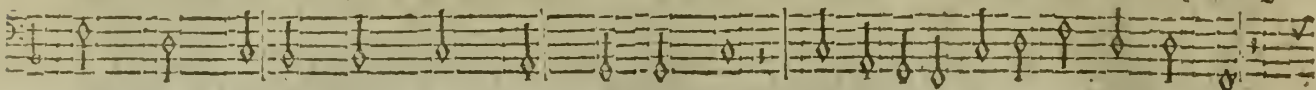


wonne: Both Horse and Man into the Sea he flung; And them together there hath ouerthrowne.

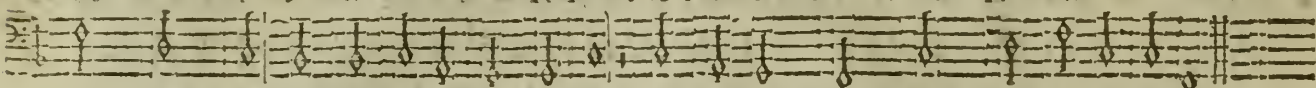




The LORD is He, whose strength doth make me strong; And he is my Salvation and my Song.



By GOD, for whom I will a House prepare; By Fathers GOD, whose praise I will declare.



2
Well knowes the LORD to war what doth pertaine;
The LORD Almighty is his glorious Name:
He Pharaohs Charrets, and his armed Traine,
Amid the Sea o're-whelming, ouercame:
Those of his Army, that were most renound,
He hath together in the Red-sea Dround;
The Deepes a covering ouer them were throwne,
And, to the bottome, sinke they like a stone.

3
LORD, by thy powre thy Right hand famous growes:
Thy Right hand, LORD, thy Foe destroyed hath;
Thy Glory thy Opposers ouerthrowes;
And, skable-like, consumes them in thy wrath.

A blast but from thy nostrils forth did goe,
And vp together did the waters flow;
Pea, rowled vp on heapes; the liquid flood
Amid the Sea, as if congealed, stood.

4
I will pursue them (their Pursuer cri'd)
I will o'e take them, and the spoite enjoy:
By lust upon them shalbe satisfi'd:
With sword in sheath'd my hand shall them destroy.

Then from thy breath a gale of winde was sent
The billowes of the Sea quite o'e them went:
And they the mighty waters sincke into,
E'en as a weighty peece of Lead will do.

5
LORD, who like thee among the GODS is there!
In holinesse so glorious who may be!
Whole prayles so exceeding dreadfull are!
In doing wonders, who can equall thee!

Thy glorious Right-hand thou on high didst reare,
And in the earth they quickly swallow'd were:
But thou, in mercy, on-ward hast conuaid
Thy People, whose redemption thou hast paid.

6
Them, by thy strength, thou hast bin pleas'd to beare,
Unto a holy Dwelling-place of thine:
The Nations at report thereof shall feare;
And grieue shall they that dwell in Palestine:
On Edoms Princes shall amazement fall:
The mightie men of Moab tremble shall;
And, such as in the land of Cana'n dwell,
Shall pine away, of this when they heare tell.

7
They shall be seized with a horrid feare:
Stone-quiet thy Right-hand shall make them be,
Till passed ouer, LORD, thy People are;
(Till those passe ouer, that were bought by thee.)
For, thou shalt make them to thy Hill repaire,
And plant them there (oh Lord) where thou art heere;
E'en there, where thou thy Dwelling hast prepar'd;
That Holy-place, which thine own hands haue reard.

8
The LORD shall euer, and for euer raigne:
(His Soueraignty shall neuer haue an end)
For, when as Pharaoh did into the Maine
With Charrets, and with horsemen downe descend,
The LORD did backe againe the Sea recall,
And with those waters ouerwhelm'd them all:
But, through the very inmost of the same,
The seed of Israel safe and dry-shod came.

The second Song of Moses. Deut. 32.

THIS Song was given by God himselfe, to be taught the Iewes; that it might remaine as a witnesse against them, when they should forget his benefitts. For, it appeares, the Diuine wisdoms knew, that when the Law would be lost and forgotten, a Song might be remembred to posteritie. In this Hymne (Heauen and Earth being called to witnesse) the Prophet makes first a narration of the Iewes perverseness; and then deliuereth propheticallly three principall things, wherein diuers other particulars are considerable. The first is a Prediction of the Iewes Idolatry, with the punishment of it. The second is their hatred to Christ, with their Abiection. And the last is of the calling of the Gentiles. We therefore, that haue by faith and experience, seene the successe of what is herein foretold, ought to Sing it often, in remembrance of Gods Iustice and Mercy: And (seeing we are all apt enough to become as forgetfull of our Redeemers fauour, as they) we should by the repetition hereof, seake so to stirre up our considerations, that (as S. Paul counsellith) we might the better meditate the goodnesse and seueritie of God, &c. For, if he hath not spared the naturall branches, Let vs take heede, as the same Apostle aduiseth, Rom. 11. 21.

SONG. II

Sing this as the first Song.

THAT what I speak an eare yee Heuens lend,
And heare thou Earch what words I utter will.

Like drops of Raine, my Speeches shall descend,
And as the Dew, my Doctrine shall distill:

Like

Like to the smaller Raine on tender flowres ;
And as vpon the Grasse, the greater showres :
For, If the LORD's great Name will publish now,
That to our GOD way prayled be of you.

2

He is that Rocke, whose workes perfection are :
For, all his wayes with iudgement guided be :
A GOD of Truth, from all wrong-doing cleare :
A truely Just, and righteous One is he ;
Though they themselves desit'd, vniike his sons,
And are a crooked race of froward-ones.
Oh mad and foolish Nation ! why do'st thou
Thy selfe into the LORD so thanklesse throw ?

3

Thy Father and Redeemer is not he ?
Hath he not made, and now confirm'd thee fast ?
Oh ! call to minde the dayes that older be,
And weigh the yeares of many ages past.
For, if thou aske thy Father, he will tell,
Thy Elders also can informe thee well,
How he (the high'st) did Adams sonnes diuide,
And shares for eu'ry Family provide ;

4

And how the Nations Bounnds he did prepare,
In number with the sonnes of Israel.
For, in his People had the LORD his share,
And Iacob for his part allotted fell :
Whom finding in a place possest of none,
(A Desert vast, untill'd and vnknowne)
He taught them there, he led them farre and nigh,
And kept them as the Apple of his eye.

5

Eu'n as an Eagle, to prouoke her young,
About her Nest doth houer here and there.
Spread forth her wings, to traine her Birds along,
And sometime on her backe her yonglings beare :
Right so, the LORD conducted them alone,
When for his aid, Strange-god with him was none:
Them on the High-Lands of the Earth he set,
Where they the plenties of the field might eat.

6

For them he made the Rocks with Dony flow :
He drayned Dyle from stones, and them did feed
With Milke of Sheepe, with Butter of the Cow,
With Goats, fat Lambs, and Rains of Bashan breed:
The finest of the Wheat he made their food,
And of the Grape they drinke the purest blood.
But, herewithall vnhankfull Israel
So fat became, he kicked with his heele.

7

Growne fat, and with their grossenesse couer'd ore,
Their GOD, their Maker, they did soone forsake ;
Their Rocke of Health regarded was no more ;
But with Strange-gods, him iealous they did make :
To moue his wrath, they hatefull things deniz'd :
To Devils, in his stead, they sacrific'd ;
To Gods vnknowne, that new invented were,
And such, as their Fore-fathers did not feare.

8

They minded not the Rocke, who them begat,
But quite forgot the GOD, that form'd them hath:
Which when the LORD perceiu'd, it made him hate
His Sonnes and Daughters, mouing him to wrath.
To marke their end, said he, I'll hide my face :
For, they are faithlesse sonnes, of froward race :
My wrath, with what is not a GOD, they moue ;
And my displeasure with their follies proue.

9

And I, by those that are no People, yet,
Their wrathfull iealousie will moue for this ;

And by a foolish Nation make them fret.
For, in my wrath a fire inflam'd is,
And downe to Hell the Earth consume it shall ;
Eu'n to the Mountaines bottomes, fruit, and all.
In heapes vpon them mischiefes will I throw ;
And shoot mine Arrowes, till I haue no moc.

10

With hunger parched, and consum'd with heat,
I will enforce them to a bitter end:
The teeth of Beasts vpon them will I set ;
And will the poy's'nous dust-fed Serpent lend.
The Sword without, and feare within, shall slay
Maids, yong-men, babes, & him whose haire is gray ;
Yea, I had bow'd to spread them here and there,
When might forget, that such a People were.

11

But this the Foe compeli'd me to Delay ;
Lest that their aduersaries (prowder growne)
Should when they heard it thus presume to say ;
This, not the LORD, but our high hand hath done.
For, in this People no discretion is ;
Nor can their dulneisse reach to iudge of this.
Oh had they wisdom, this to comprehend !
That so they might bethinke them of their end.

12

How should one make a thousand run away !
Or two men put ten thousand to the foile ;
Except their Rocke had sold them for a pray,
And that the LORD had clos'd them by the while ?
For, though our Foes theselues the Judges were,
Their God they cannot with our GOD compare :
For, they haue Vines like those that Sodom yeelds,
And such as are within Gomorrha fields.

13

They beare the Grapes of gall vpon their vine :
Extreamely bitter are their clusters all ;
Yea, made of Dragons venom is their wine,
And of the cruell Aspes infectious gall.
And can this (euer) be forgot of me !
Or not be sealed where my treasures be ?
Sure, mine is vengeance, and I will repay :
Their secte shall liue at their appointed day.

14

Their time of Ruine nere at hand is come :
Those things that shall befall them hast will make.
For, then the LORD shall giue his People doome,
And on his Seruants kinde-compassion take,
When he perceines their strength bereft and gone,
And that in prison they are left alone.
Where are their Gods become ? he then shall say ;
Their Rocke, on whom affiance they did lay ?

15

Who ate the fattest of their Sacrifice ?
Who of their Drinke-oblation's dranke the wine ?
Let those vnto their succour now arise,
And vnder their protection them enshrine.
Behold, consider now, that I am he,
And that there is no other GOD with me:
I kill, and make a line : I wound, I cure,
And there is none can from my hand assure.

16

For, vpon heau'n on high my hand I reare ;
And (as I line for cuer) this I say,
When I my shining sword to whet prepare,
And shall my hand to acting vengeance lay,
I will not cease till I my foes requite,
And am aueng'd on all, that beare me spite :
But, in their bloud, which I shall make to flow,
Will sleepe mine arrowes, till they drunken grow.

A 4

BY

My sword shall eat the flesh and blood of those,
Who shall be either slaine or brought in thrall,
When I begin this vengeance of my Foes.
Sing therefore, with his People, Nations all.

For, he his Servants blood with blood will pay,
And due auengement on his Foes will lay;
But to his Land compassion he will show,
And on his People mercy shall bestow.

The Song of Deborah and Barak. Iudg. 5.

This Hymne was composed to glorifie GOD for the great overthrow giuen to Sisera; who coming armed with many hundred Chariots of yron against the poore oppressed Israelites, (when they had not a Sword or Speare among 40000. of them) was neuertheless miraculously discomfited; to shew the unbelieuing people, that the LORD only is the God of Battals, and that he is both able, and doth often deliuer his Church, without the ordinary meanes. By the repetition hereof, we praise God, in commemorating one of the great Deliuerances heretofore vouchsafed to his Church: And in these times of feare and waivering, we may also by this memorable example of Gods providence, strengthen our faith, which is many times weakned by the outward power, prosperity, or vaine boastings of the Churches aduersaries; Who shall (doubtlesse) be at last shamefully ruined (according to the Prophetical Imprecation concluding this Song) notwithstanding their many likelihoods of preuailling; Yea, then, perhaps, shall that destruction come on them, to Gods greater Glory, when our estate seemes to be most desperate.

SONG. III.

Sing praises Is'el to the LORD, that thee auenged so; When to the fight with free accord the people
forth did goe. You Kings giue care; you Princes heare, while to the LORD I raise My voyce aloud,
and sing to GOD, (the LORD of Is'el) praise.

When thou departedst, LORD, from Seir;
When thou leftest Edom field,
Earth shooke, the heauens dropped there,
The Cloudes did water yeeld.
LORD, at thy sight
A trembling feight
Upon the Mountaines fell:
Euen at thy looke,
Moune Sinai shooke,
LORD God of Israel.

Not long agoe, in Shamgar's dayes,
Old Anath's valiant Souldier;
And late, in Iael's time, the wayes
Frequented were of none;
The passengers
Were wanderers,
In crooked pathes vnknoyne;
And none durst dwell,
Through Israel,
But in a walled Towne.

Untill I Deborah arose,
(Who rose a Mother there)
In Is'el, when new GODS they chose,
That shid their gates with warre.

And they had there
No shield nor Speare
In their possession, then;
To arme (for fight)
One Israelite
Wong forty thousand men.

To those that Is'el's Captaines are,
My heart doth much incline;
To those, I meane, that willing were:
LORD the praise be thine.
Sing ye for this,
Whole vse it is
To ride on Asses gray;
All ye that yet
In Middin sit,
Or trauell by the way.

The place where they their water drew,
From Archers now is cleare:
The LORDS brightnes they shal shew,
And his iust dealing there.
The Hamlets all,
Through Is'el shall
His righteousnesse record;
And downe vnto

The Gates shall goe
The people of the LORD.

7
Arise oh Deborah, arise;
Rise, rise, and sing a song:
Abinoam's sonne, oh Barak rise:
Thy Captiues leade along.
Their Princes all,
By hym made thrall
To the Surubor be:
To triumph on
The Mighty-one,
The LORD vouchsafed me.

8
A root from out of Ephraim,
Gainst Amaleck arose;
And (of the people) next to him,
The Beniamites were those:
From Machir (where
Good Leaders are)
Came well experient men;
And they came downe
From Zabulon,
That handle well the Pen.

Along with Deborah did goe
The Lords of Isachar;
With Isachar, eu'n Barak too
Was one among them there:
He forth was sent,
And marching went
On foot the Lower-way:
For Ruben (where
Diuisions were)
Right thought-full hearts had they.

10
The bleating of the flockes to heare,
Oh! wherefore didst thou stay?
For Reuben (where diuisions were)
Right thought-full hearts had they.
But, why did they
Of Gilead stay
On Jordans other side?
And wherefore thou
Didst thou, oh Dan,
Within thy Tents abide?

11
Among his harbours lurking by
The Sea-side Asher lay,
But Zabulon, and Nephtali
Kept not themleues away:
They people are,
Who fearelesse dare
Their lines to death expose;
And did not yeeld
The hilly-field,
Though Kings did them oppose.

12
With them the Cananish Kings
At Tana'ch fought that day,
Close by Megiddo's water-springs;
Yet bozene Prize away:
For, loe, the starres
Fought in their spheres;
Gainst Sisera fought they,
And some (by force)
The water-courte
Of Kison swept away.

13
Eu'n Kison River, which was long

A famous Torrent knowne,
Oh thou, my soule, oh thou the strong
Hast brauely troden downe:
Their Horse, whose pace
So lofty was)
Their hooves with praucing wound
Those of the strong,
That kickt and flung,
And fiercely beat the ground.

14
A heauy curse on Meroz lay;
Curst be her dwellers all:
The Angel of the LORD doth say,
That City curse you shall.
And therefore this
Accursing is;
They came not to the fight,
To helpe the LORD,
(To helpe the LORD,
Against the Men of might.

15
But blest be Iael, Heber's Spouse
The Kenite; blest be she,
More then all women are of those,
That vse in Tents to be:
To him did she
Giue milke, when he
Did water only wish;
And butter set
For him to eat,
Upon a Lordly dish.

16
She in her Left hand tooke a naille,
And rays'd vp in the Right
A workmans hammer, wherewithall
She Sisera did smite:
His head she tooke,
When shee had strooke
His pierced Temples through:
He fell withall,
And in the fall
He at her feet did bow.

17
He at her feet did bow his head,
Fell downe, and life forsooke:
Beane-while his longing Mother did,
From out hir window looke,
Thus crying at
The Lattice grate,
Why staves his Chariot so
From halting home?
Oh! wherefore come
His Chariot wheelles so slow?

18
As thus she spake, her Ladies-wife
To her an answer gaue;
Pee, to her selfe her selfe replies,
Sure, sped (saie they) they haue;
And all this while
They part the spoile;
A Damsell one, or twaie
Each homeward beares,
And Sisera shares
A partie colour'd Pray.

19
Of Needle-worke both-sides of it
In diuers colours are;
And such it is, as doth best
The Spoylers necke to weare.

So LORD, still so
Thy eyes o're-throw;
But, who in thee delight,

Oh! let them be
Sunne-like, when he
Ascendeth in his might.

The Song of Hannah. 1. Sam. 2. 1.

Hannah, the wife of Elkanah, being barren (and therefore upbraided and vexed by Peninnah, her Husbands other Wife) prayed unto the Lord for a Sonne: And having obtained him, glorified God in this Song, for deliivering her from the contempt of her Adversarie. By Hannah (which signifieth Grace or Gracious) was the Church of Christ represented; And by Peninnah (signifying despised or forsaken) was figured the Iewish Synagogue. This Song, therefore is to be understood as a Mysticall Prophecie of that Abiection of the Iewes, and Calling of the Gentiles, which was fulfilled upon the Birth of Iesus Christ, our true Samuel: as whose Conception the blessed Virgin Mary, in her Magnificat, acknowledged the verifying of many particulars fore-told in this Song; euen almost in the same words. In memoriall therefore of these Mysteries we ought to sing this Hymne: To comfort us also against the pride and arrogancie of those, who, by reason of their Multitudes, shall scorne and upbraid the true Church, as Mother onely of a few poore and obscure Children. And we may use it likewise to praise God for that fruitfulness which he hath given our Holy-Mother, who hath lately had many Children aduanced to be Kings, and to sit on the most eminent Thrones of Glory in the Earth, according to this Propheticall Song.

SONG. IIII.

Now in the LORD my heart doth pleasure take: My home is in the LORD advanced high;

And to my Foes an answer I will make; Because in his saluation toy'd am I: Like him there is not any Holy-One; And other LORD beside him there is none:

2
Do not like our GOD another God is there:
So proudly vaunt not then, as heretofore;
But let your tongues from henceforth now forbear
All vaine-prefuming words, for evermore. (knows,
For why? the LORD is GOD, who all things
And doth each purpose to his end dispose.

3
Now broken is their Bow, that once were stout;
And girt with vigo, they that stumbled are;
They fill themselves for Bread haue hired out;
Which now they need not doe, that hungry were:
The Barren wombe doth seuen Children owne;
And she that once had many weak: is growne.

4
The LORD doth slay, and he reuiveth the slaine;
He to the Graue doth bring, and back he beares:
The LORD makes poore, and rich he makes againe;

He throweth downe, and by on high he reares:
He, from the dust, and from the dunghill, brings
The Begger and the poore, to sit with Kings.

5
He reares them to inherit Glories Throne;
For why? the LORD'S the Earth's upholders are;
The world he hath erected thereupon;
He to the footing of his Saints hath care:
But, dumbe in darknesse Summers shall remaine;
For in their strength shall men be strong in vaine.

6
The LORD will to destruction bring them all;
(Eu'n euery one) that shall with him contend;
From out of Hea'n he thunder on them shall,
And iudge the World unto the farthest end:
With strength & power: his King he will supply,
And rayle the Home of his Anointed high.

The Lamentation of David ouer Saul, and Jonathan his sone. 2. Sam. 1. 17.

In this Funerall Elegie David bewaileth the death of Saul and Jonathan: From whence these obseruations may be collected. First, that the slaughter of a valiant Prince is an outward blemish, and iust cause of sorrow in the State. Secondly, that the insulting of an Adversary is not the least affliction. Thirdly, that the Mountaines of Gilboa are accursed to this day. For, by Gilboa (which is interpreted Slipperie or inconstant) is mystically understood that Iresolution or Despaire, by which men fall

fall into the power of their spirituall Adversary. Fourthly, we hence may learne to commemorate those things which are praise worthy, euen in our Enemy. Lastly, it sheweth vs, that wise and good men may tender one Friend more affectionately then another; and that it misbecomes them not to bewaile their death. This is to be sung historically, for our instruction in the particulars afore mentioned: And may be obserued as a Pattern for our Funerall Poemes.

SONG. V.

Thy beauty, Israel, is gone; Slaine on the Places-high is he: The Mighty now are ouertrowne: Oh,
thus how cometh it to be!

Let not this News their Streets throughout,
In Gath or Askalon be told,
For feare Philistia's Daughters shout;
Lest vaunt thy vncircumcized should.

2
On you hereafter let no dewe,
You Mountains of Gilboa fall:
Let there be neither Showers on you,
Nor Fields, that breed an Offering shall:
For there, with shame, away was throwne
The Target of the Strong (alas)
The Shield of Saul; eu'n as of Due,
That neu'r with Oyle anoynted was.

3
Nor from their blood that slaughter'd lay,
Nor from the fat of strong-men slaine,
Came Ionathan his Bow away.
Nor drew forth Saul his Sword in vaine:
In life-time they were louely faire;
In death they vndiuided are;

More swift then Eagles of the ayre;
And stronger they then Lyons were.

4
Weepe Israel's Daughters, weepe for Saul,
Who you with Skarlet hath aray'd;
Who clothed you with Pleasures all,
And on your Garments, Gold hath layd.
Now comes it, he that mightie was,
The foile in Battaille doth sustaine!
Thou Ionathan, oh thou (alas)
Upon thy Places-high wert slaine.

5
And much distressed is my heart,
My Brother Ionathan, for thee:
My very Deare-delight thou wert,
And wondrous was thy loue to me.
So wondrous, it surpassed farre
The loue of Women (eu'ry way:)
Oh, how the Mightie fallen are!
How warlike Instruments decay!

Dauid's Thanksgiuing. 1. Cor. 29. 10.

King Dauid, hauing by perswasions, and his owne liberall example, stirred up the People to a bountifull Beneuolence toward the building of Gods House; prayed him for that willing and cheeresfull free Offering: And in his Thanksgiuing we obserue this methode. First, he acknowledgeth Gods Blessednesse, Greatnesse, Power, Glory, Victorie, Maiekie, Bountie, with the like; and confesseth in generall, that Honor, Riches, Strength, with all other good things, are at the Almightyes disposing. Secondly, he therefore prayseth the Lord; and acknowledgeth also, that his, and the Peoples willingness to giue, came not of themselves, but was Gods owne proper Gift (as well as that which they had giuen.) Lastly, he prayeth for the continuance of Gods Blessings, both upon their purposes and endeours; and, that their Beneuolence may be disposed to that end, for which it was giuen. This Song may be very properly vsed, whensoever among vs there hath bene any free and liberall Contributions to good and pious Ends: And to fit the same the better to such purposes, the Persons, and some few Circumstances, are a little changed in this Translation.

SONG. VI.

Sing this as the 5. Song.

O LORD, our eneralting GOD,
Blisse, Greatnesse, Power, and Prayse is thine;
With thee haue Conqueits their abode,
And glorious Maiekie Diuine:
All things that Earth and Heaue'n afford,
Thou at thine owne disposing hast:
To thee belongs the Kingdome, LORD,
And thou for Head, o'er all art plac't.

2
Thou Wealth and Honor dost command:
To thee made subiect all things be:
Both Strength and Pow'r are in thine hand,
To be dispos'd as pleaseth thee.
And now to thee, our GOD, therefore,
A Song of Thankefulnesse we frame;
(That what we owe we may restore,
And glorifie thy glorious Name.

3
 But what, or who are we (alas)
 That we in giving are so free!
 Thine owne before our Offring was;
 And all we haue we haue from thee.
 For, we are Guests and Strangers here,
 As were our Fathers in thy sight:
 Dur dayes but shadow-like appeare,
 And suddenly they take their flight.

4
 This Offring, LORD our GOD, which thus
 We for thy Name sake haue bestowed,
 Deriued was from thee, to vs;
 And that we giue, is all thine owne.

O GOD, thou prou'lt the heart, we know,
 And do'lt affect vprightnesse there:
 With gladnesse therefore we bestow
 What we haue freely offer'd here.

5
 Still thus (Oh LORD our GOD) encline
 Their meanings, who thy People be,
 And euer let the hearts of thine
 Be thus prepared vnto thee;
 Yea, giue vs perfect hearts, we pray,
 That we thy Precepts erre not from;
 And grant our Contribution may
 An Honour to thy Name become.

The Prayer of Nehemiah. Nehem. I. 5.

NEhemiah, determining (as the storie sheweth) to moue Artaxerxes for the repaire of the Citie and House of the Lord, first made this Prayer: Wherein hauing acknowledged the Maieskie, Iustice, and Mercie of God, he confesseth the hauiousnesse of his and his Peoples sinnes; desireth forgiveness; entreateth for the Peoples deliuerance from captiuitie; and requesteth, that he may find fauour in the sight of the King his Master. Now, we who by regeneration are the sonnes of Israel (and such, as in a spirituall sense may be said also to be dispersed among the Heathen, as often as we are carried captiue by the Heathenish concupiscences, and vanities of the World) euen we may in a literall sense make use of this excellent forme of Confession, before our seuerall Petitions. And doublesse, a faithfull vsing of these the Holy Ghosts owne words (with a remembrance of the happy successse they heretofore had) will much strengthen and increase the hope, confidence, and comfort of him that prayeth: Who changing the two last Lines onely, may appropriate it to any necessitie. For example: If it be to be sung before Labour, conclude it thus; And be thou pleas'd, Oh Lord, to blesse, Our Labours with a good successse, If before a Iourney, thus; And, Lord, all dangers keepe vs from, Both going forth, and comming home. If before a Battaille, thus; And be thou pleased, in the Fight, To make vs Victors by thy might. If in the time of Famine, thus; And Lord, vouchsafe thou, in this need, Our Soules and Bodies both to feed. If before a Sermon, &c. thus; And grant, that we, Lord, in thy feare, May to our profit speake and heare. And the like, as occasion requireth.

SONG. VII.

Sing this as the 9. Song.

LORD GOD of Heau'n, who only art
 The mightie GOD, and full of feare;
 Who neuer Promise-breaker wert,
 But euer the wing mercie there,
 Where men affection beare to thee,
 And of thy Lawes obseruers be.

2
 Giue care, and ope thine eyes, I pray,
 That heard thy seruants suit may be;
 Made in thy presence, night and day,
 For Israels Seed, that serueth thee;
 For Israels Seed, who (I confesse)
 Against thee grievously transgresse.

3
 I, and my Fathers house did sinne,
 Corrupted all our Actions be;
 And dis-respectiue we haue bin
 Of Statutes, Judgements, and Decree;
 Of those, which to retaine is fast
 Thy seruant Moses charg'd thou hast.

4
 Oh yet, remember thou, I pray,
 These words, which thou didst heretofore
 Vnto thy seruant Moses say:

If er'e (saidst thou) they vex me more,
 I will disperse them eu'ry where,
 Among the Nations here and there.

5
 But, if to me they shall conuert,
 To doe those things my Lawes containe;
 Though spread to Heau'ns extreamest part,
 I would collect them thence againe,
 And bring them there to make repose,
 Where I to place my Name haue chose.

6
 Now, these thy People are (of right)
 Thy seruants, who to thee belong;
 Whom thou hast purchas'd by thy Might,
 And by thine Arme, exceeding strong:
 Oh let thine care, Lord, I thee pray,
 Attentiu be to what I say.

7
 The prayer of thy seruants heare;
 Oh, heare thy seruants, when they pray,
 (Who willing are thy Name to feare)
 Thy seruants prosper thou to day;
 And be thou pleas'd to grant, that he
 Thy fauour'd in thy presence be.

The Song of King Lemuel. Prou. 31. 10.

THis Song is Alphabetically in the originall. It containeth an admirable description of a good Wife: And these three things are here principally considerable; The aduantage her husband receiueth by her; The commendable vertues shee hath in her selfe; And the reward that followes her. Her husbands aduantages are these; A quiet heart free from ielousie or distrust of her; a rich estate without oppressing others; and place of honour in the Common-wealth. Her vertues are Industry, Providence, Chearefulness, Courage, and Vnweariednesse in providing for, and disposing of her temporall affaires.

affaires. Moreover, continuall loue to her husband, liberalitie to the poore, government of her tongue, and heedfulnesse to those courses her household takes. Her reward is this: Her husband is confident in her; shee shall haue comfort of her labours; her posteritie shall blesse her; her husband shall praise her aboue other women: shee shall be honoured in life, and haue ioy at her death. It is, indeed, an excellent Mariage-Song, fit to be used at the solemnizing of those Rites: For it ministrereth instruction becomming that occasion; Yea, perhaps the Musicke of it would stirre up good affections also (where displeasing discords are now heard) if it were often sung in priuate Families.

SONG. VIII.

Sing this as the 6. Song.

Who findes a Woman good and wise,
A Gemme more worth then Pearles hath got:
Her Husbands heart on her relies;
To liue by spoile he needeth not:
His comfort all his life is she,
No wrong she willingly will doe:
In Wooll and Flax her labours be;
And cheerefull hands she puts thereto.

The Merchant-ship resembling right,
Her food she from a farre doth fet:
Ere day she wakes, that giue she might
Her maids their taske, her household meat:
A field she vicwes, and that she buyes;
Her hand doth plant a Vineyard there;
Her loynes with courage by she tyes;
Her Armes with vigor strengthned are.

If in her worke she profit feele,
By night her Candle goes not out:
She puts her fingers to the wheele;
Her hand the spindle twirles about:
To such as poore and needy are,
Her hand (yea, both hands) reacheth she:
The Winter none of hers doth feare;
For, double cloath'd her household be.

She Gantles maketh, wrought by hand,
And silke and purple clothing gets:
Among the Rulers of the Land,
(Knowne in the Gate) her Husband sits.
For sale fine Linnen weaue she,
And Girdles to the Marchant sends,
Renowne and strength her cloathings be,
And Joy her later time attends.

She speakes discretely when she talkes;
The law of Grace her tongue hath leard:
She heeds the way her household walkes,
And feedeth not on bread un-earn'd:
Her Children rise, and blest her call;
Her Husband thus applaudeth her;
Oh! thou hast farre surpass them all,
Though many Daughters thriving are.

Deceitfull Fauour quickly weares,
And Beauty suddenly decayes:
But, if the LORD she truly feares,
That Woman well deserueth praise:
The fruit her handy-worke obtaines,
Without repning grant her that;
And yeeld her what her labour gaines,
To doe her honour in the Gate.

THE SONG OF SONGS.

THE PREFACE.

Such is the mercy of God, that he taketh aduantage, euen of our naturall affection, to beget in our soules an apprehension of his loue, and of the mysterie, which tend to our true happinesse; so fitting his diuine expressions to the severall inclinations of men, that meanes might be provided to winne some of all. For, otherwhile he doth it by comparing the same to the glories of a temporall Kingdome, to winne such as are most desirous of honours. Sometime he illustrates it by Treasures, Gold, and precious Stones, &c. the better to allure such as are temptred with things of that nature; and diuers other waies also, as appeares throughout the booke of God. But in this Song of Salomon (wherein is mystically expressed the mutuall affection betwixt Christ and his Church, with the chiefe passages thereof throughout all Ages, from Abel to the last iudgement; at which time their blessed marriage shall be fully consummated) he doth most moouingly impart vnto vs the rauishing contentments of the diuine Loue, by comparing it to that delight which is conceived in the strongest, the commonest, the most pleasing, the most naturall, and the most commendable of our Affections: And, doubtlesse, it powerfully preuaileth to the enflaming of their spirituall Loue, who seeke rightly to vnderstand and apply the mysterie and expressions herein contained. Let no man therefore presume to sing or repeat in a carnall sense, what is here spirituall intended, vpon paine of Gods heauie indignation: Nor let the wisdom of flesh and blood vainely neglect Gods fauour, in offering this for the comfort of such as will rightly apply the same; because some Atheists and sensual men, shall perhaps turne this grace of God into wantonnesse, to their owne condemnation.

The first Canticle.

In this Canticle is first expressed that longing, which the whole Catholike Church had for the embraces of her Redeemer, (from the time of Abel, till his first coming) with her acknowledgements of his rauishing Excellencies; her desire to be drawne after him, and her confession of that ioyfull happinesse which will arise from his fauour. Secondly, the particular Church of the Gentiles is brought in, entreating an undespised union with the Synagogue of the Iewes, both confessing and excusing her blemishes. Thirdly, the whole Catholike Church is againe introduced, as desiring to be fed and guided by her beloued Sheapheard. Fourthly, her petition is most graciously answered, and she directed to follow the steps of the holy Patriarkes

Patriarkes and Prophets. Finally, Christ setteth forth the power and rich graces of his Spouse, with what other ornaments he will prepare for her. This Canticle we may sing to the stirring up of our spirituall Loue; hauing first seriously meditated these things: to wit; That desire we ought to haue in our soules to be ioyned to Christ; the excellencie of his perfections; the backwardness of our humane Nature to entertaine his loue; the deformitie and dammage we sustaine till we be receiued into the communion of Saints; the readinesse of Christ to receiue and direct vs; the pleasure he will take in our loue; and the prouision he will make for the further beautifying of our soules.

SONG. IX.

Come kisse me with those lips of thine; For, better are thy Loues then wine: And, as the powdered
Oyntments be; Such is the sauour of thy Name: And for the Sweetnesse of the same, The Virgins
are in loue with thee.

²
Begin but Thou to draw me on,
And then we after Thee will run:
Oh King, thy Chambers bring me to;
So we in thee delight shall finde,
And more then wine thy Loue will minde;
And loue thee as the Righteous doe.

³
And Daughters of Ierusalem,
I pray you, doe not me contemne,
Because that blacke I now appeare:
For, I as louely am (I know)
As Kedar Tents (appeare in show)
Or Salomon his Curtaines are.

⁴
Though blacke I am, regard it not:
It is but Sunne-burne I haue got;
Whereof my Mothers Sonnes were cause:
Their Vineyard-keeper me they made,
(Through enuy which to me they had)
So mine owne Vine neglected was.

⁵
Thou, whom my soule doth best affect,
Unto thy Pastures me direct,
Where thou at noone art stretcht along:
For, why should I be stragling spide,
Like her that loues to turne aside,
Thy fellow-shepherds flockes among?

⁶
Oh, fairest of all Womankind!
(If him thou know not where to finde)
Goe where the patches of Cattell are:
Their tract of footsteps stray not from,
Till to the Shepherds Tents thou come;
And feed thy tender Kidlings there.

⁷
By Loue, thou art of greater force,
Then Pharaoh's troupes of Charret-horse:
Thy cheekes, and necke made louely bee
With rowes of stone, and many a chaine;
And we gold borders will ordaine,
Beset with siluer studs, for thee.

The second Canticle.

This Song serueth to set forth the mysterie of Christ his Incarnation, whereby the Churches first Petition (mentioned in the former Canticle) is accomplished: And herein these particulars appeare so be mystically expressed. His Birth and repose betweene the two Testaments, with his sweet and sanctifying operations. Secondly, the Churches acknowledgement of her Redeemers beautie, innocency, and delightfulnesse, with how pleasant and incorruptible an habitation is prepared for those Louers, and what excellent priuiledges shee hath by his fauour. Thirdly, Christ and his Church doe (as two Louers) interchangeably preferre one another before all others, by way of comparison. Fourthly, the Spouses spirituall loue-sicke passions are expressed. And lastly (shee hauing declared how shee is enclosed in his embraces) there is warning giuen that their sweet union be not disturbed. This Canticle may be properly sung upon the Feast of Christs Natiuitie, or at any other time, we hauing first prepared our selues by a fruitfull meditating the particular mysteries of the Song.

SONG. X.

Sing this as the ninth Song.

While that the King was at repast,
By Spikenard his perfuming cast;

And twixt my breasts repos'd my Deare,
By Loue, who is as sweet to me,

As Myrrh, or Camphire bundles be,
Which at Engaddi Vineyards are.

Loe, thou art faire; loe, thou, my Loue,
Art faire, and eyed like the Doue:
Thou faire, and pleasant art my Deare:
And loe, our Bed with flowers is strow'd:
Our House is beam'd with Cedar wood;
And of the Firre our Raftere are.

I am the Rose that Sharon yeelds,
The Rose and Lilly of the fields,
And flower of all the Dales below.
My Loue among the Daughters shewes,
As when a sweet and beauteous Rose
Amid her bush of thornes both grow.

Among the Sonnes such is my Deare,
As both an Apple-tree appeare,

Within a shrubby Forrest plac't:
I late me downe beneath his shade,
(Whereto a great desire I had)
And sweet his fruit was to my taste.

He to his Banquet house he bare,
Euen where his wine provisions are;
And there his Loue my Banner was:
With Flagons me from fainting stay;
With Apples comfort me, I pray;
For I am sicke of Loue (alas.)

My head with his left-hand he staid:
His right-hand ouer me he laid;
And by the Harts and Roes (said He)
You, Daughters of Ierusalem,
Stirre not (for you I charge by them)
Nor wake my Loue till pleas'd he be.

The third Canticle.

By contemplating this Canticle, we may be mystically informed of Christs calling his Church in the Apostles, and of her estate in the beginning of Christianity, when he went from place to place (as a Hinde ouer the Mountaines) to further the worke of our Redemption; wooing his (Disciples and in them his Church) to follow him, by shewing his Diuinitie a little, and a little (as it were) through the Grate, and from behind the Wall of his Humanity: Moreover, the spring-like season of the Gospel, after the cloudy and Winter-like time under the Law, is here set forth. And then the Church, hauing petitioned, that the Curtaines of the Ceremoniall Law might be so drawne away, as that she may both heare and see her Beloued in his unuailed perfections; she requesteth also, that she the enemies of his Vineyard may be destroyed. Shee reioyceeth likewise in their mutuall loues; and prayeth him, that whilst the day of Grace lasteth, shee may on all occasions enioy his speedy consolations. Lastly, the Church confesseth how blindly she sought Christ during the night of the Law; how diligently (and through what afflictions) she searched after him; how at length shee found him; where also, and with what affections she entertained him: And so concludes as in the former Canticle. It ought therefore to be sung with reuourence, and consideration of the mysteries therein contained.

SONG. XI.

Sing this as the fift Song.

I Heare my Loue, and him I see
Come leaping by the Mountaines there;
Loe, o're the Hillockes trippeth He;
And Roe, or Stag-like doth appeare.
Loe, from behind the wall he pyles:
Now at the window gate is he:
Now speakes my Deare, and saies, Arise,
My Loue, my Fayre, and come with me.

Loe, Winter's past, and comme the Spring,
The Raine is gone, the Weather cleare,
The season wooes the Birds to sing,
And on the Earth the flowers appeare:
The Turtle croweth in our Field,
Pong Figs the Figge-tree downe doth weigh,
The blossom'd Vines a saour yeeld;
Rise Loue, my Faire, and come away.

My Doue, that art obscured, where
The Rockes darke staires doe thee infold;
Thy voice (thy sweet voice) let me heare,
And Thee (that lonely sight) behold.
Those Foxes-cubs the Vines that marre,
Goe take vs, whilst the Grapes be young:
My Loue am I; and mine's my Deare,
Who feeds the Lilly-flowres among.

Whilst breake of Day, when shades depart,
Returne my Well-beloued-One;
Euen as a Roe, or lusty Hart,
That doth on Berther Mountaines rume:
For him, that to my soule is deare,
Within my bed by night I sought;
I sought; but him I found not there:
Thus therefore with my selke I thought;

I'll rise, and round the Citty wend,
Through Lanes, and open Wayes I'll goe,
That I my soules-delight may finde:
So, there I sought, and mist him too.
The Citty-watch me lighted on;
Them askt I for my soules delight;
And somewhat past them being gone,
My soules-beloued found I straight.

Whom there in my embrace I caught,
And him forsooke I not, till he
Into my Mothers house was brought;
Her Chamber who conceiued me.
You, Daughters of Ierusalem,
Stirre not (by field-bred Harts and Roes):
For you I doe aduise by them)
Nor wake my Loue till she dispose.

The fourth Canticle.

Here the royall Prophet, first singeth Christ his going forth to preach the Gospel, metaphorically expressing (and as it were) by way of admiration, at the excellent manner thereof. Next, he mentioneth his Church (or resting place) meaning either the Church, or else that Bed of his Humanity, which the holy Fathers and Pastors of the Church (as her valiant Champions) defended by the Sword of Gods Word, against Infidels, Heretickes, and all the powers and terrors of the kingdome of darknesse. Then he mystically describeth that Pallace, Throne, or abiding place of Christ, together with the glory of it, as well in regard of the precious matter of each severall part, as in respect of the forme and beautes of the whole Fabricke. And lastly, he exhorteth all the faithfull (under the name of the Daughters of Sion) to contemplate seriously the excellent glory of Christ, when (by his incarnation) the Deity was espoused to the Humanity. In singing this we are to meditate, in what security, and glorious contentment we shall enjoy the embraces of our Redeemer, seeing his Bed and place for entertainment of the Daughters of Ierusalem (that is, the soules of the faithfull) is so excellently built, and furnished, as this Allegory implieth.

SONG. XII.

Sing this as the first Song.

What's he, that from the Desert there
Doth like those Sinoaky pillars come,
Which from the Incense and the Myrrhe,
And all the Merchant spices flame?

His Bed (which, loe, is Salomons)
Threescore stout men about it stand:
They are of Israel's valiant-Ones;
And all of them with Swords in hand:

All those are men expert in fight;
And each one on his thigh doth weare
A sword, that terrors of the night
May be forbid, from conning there.
King Salomon a goodly place,

With trees of Libanon did reare;
Each pillar of it Silver was;
And Gold the bases of them were:

With purple cover'd he the same,
And all the pavement (thoroughout)
By Daughters of Ierusalem,
For you, which charitie is wrought:
Come Sion Daughters, come away,
And crown'd with his Diadem
King Salomon behold ye may;
That Crowne his Mother set on him,
When he a married man was made,
And at the heart contentment had.

The fifth Canticle.

That lovelinesse which is found in the most beautifull body, endowed with the riches of the minde, and adorned with the goods of fortune (being of all objects the most powerfull over humane affections) The Holy Ghost in this Song of Songs, hath thereby mystically expressed the Churchs estate in her severall Ages; that so it might the better worke into our soules an apprehension, both of those excellent perfections Christ hath bestowed on his Church, and the better informe us also of that unspeakable affection which he beareth unto her. And it seemeth (the metaphor in this Allegory being expounded) that the state of the Church in her severall members is here described, with her Louers affection formed towards her, about the time of the Gospels entrance; even when our blessed Saviour was abiding on the earth: But, the explanation of each severall Metaphor will be too large for this place; Nor will every capacity reach unto the particular application of them. It may suffice therefore, if such doe (by an explicite Faith) sing these Mysteries, with a generall application of them to Christ and his Church; beleiving themselves members of that lovely Spouse; And that Iesus Christ is he, who in this Song professeth an intire affection, not onely to the whole Mystical body of the faithfull, but even so every member of it in particular.

SONG. XIII.

O H my Love, how comely now, And how beautifull art thou! Thou, of Doue like Eyes a paire, Shining
hast within thy haire; And thy Lockes like Kidlings be, Which from Gilead hill we see,

Like

2
Like those Twes thy Teeth doe show,
Which in rowes from washing goe;
When among them there is none
Twinesse, nor a barren one.
And thy Lips are of a red,
Like the Rosie-colour'd thread.

3
Speech becoming thee thou hast.
Underneath thy Tresses plac't
Are thy Temples (matchlesse faire,)
Which (o're shadow'd with thy haire,)
Like Pomegranats doe appeare,
When they cut asunder are.

4
To that Fort thy Neck's compar'd,
Which with Bulwarkes David rear'd;
Where a thousand Shields are hung,
All the Targets of the Strong.
Breasts thou hast like twin'd Roes,
Feeding where the Lilly growes.

5
While day-breake, and shades are gone,
To the Mountaines I will runne:
To that hill whence Myrre doth come,
And to that of Libanum.
Thou my Love all beauty art,
Spotlesse-faire in eu'ry part.

6
Come my Spouse from Libanum,
Come with me from Libanum:
From Amara turne thy light,
Shenir's top, and Hermons height;
From the demes of Lyons fell,
And the hills where Leopards dwell.

7
Thou my Sister, thou art she,
Of my heart that robbeth me:

Thou, my Spouse, oh thou art she,
Of my heart that robbeth me,
With one of thine eyes aspect,
And with one locke of thy necke.

8
Sister, and espoused-Peere,
Those thy Breasts how faire they are:
Better be those Dugs of thine,
Then the most delitious wine:
And thine Oyntments odours are,
Sweeter then all Spices farre.

9
Love, thy Lips drop sweetnesse so,
As the Combs of Hony doe:
Thou hast underneath thy Tongue
Hony mixt with milke among,
And thy Robes doe sent as well,
As the Frankincense doth smell.

10
Thou, my Sister, and espous'd,
Art a Garden, fast enclos'd;
Walled-Spring, a Fountaine seal'd;
And the Plants thy Orchard yeeld
Are of the Pomegranat-tree,
With those fruits that pleasant be.

11
Camphire there with Nard doth grow,
Nard commixt with Crocus too,
Calamus, and Cinamom,
With all trees of Libanum;
Sweetest Aloes and Myrre,
And all Spice that precious are.

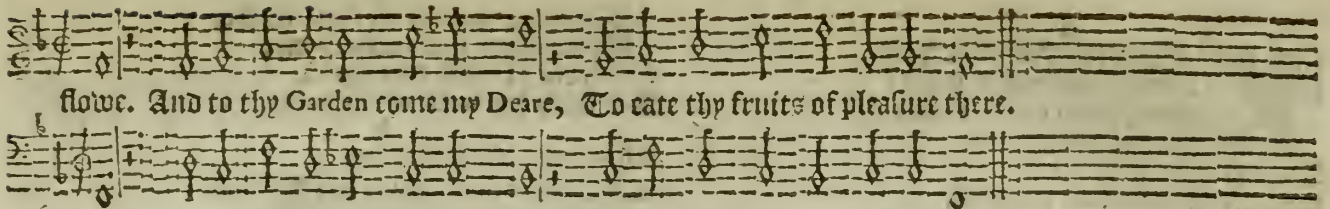
12
All the Gardens eu'ry where,
Take their first beginning there.
There the precious Fountaine lies,
Whence all liuing waters rise:
Euen all those Streames that come
Running downe from Libanum.

The sixt Canticle.

IN this Canticle is mystically set forth the Death and Passion of Iesus Christ; from whence all the Sacraments and Spirituall Graces, bestowed on the Church, tooke their beginning. First, Christ desireth, that by the blowing of those two contrarie Windes, the Charitable Will of God, and the malicious Will of his Aduersaries, the works of our Redemption might be wrought. To which purpose, the Church addeth also, her Request. Secondly, Christ sheweth, that he hath accomplished his owne, wish the Churches desire therein: and (expressing the fulfilling of his Bitter-sweet-Passion,) inuereb all the Faithfull to come and take benefite thereof. Thirdly, here is wondrous mouingly intimated, both our Redeemers watchfulness to secure vs (euen while his Body slept in the Graue) and those Loue-passages of his, wherewith he came to wooe vs in his humane Nature (as it were a Louer knocking and calling at his Beloued's Window) in the darke Night of his Passion, and unheeded Afflictions. Lastly, here is described the Churches readinesse, so open to her Beloued; with that Loue-distemperature which appeared in her, when she Woman and the Disciples misd him in the Graue; and when, through feare of the High-Priests, they were for a time dispoyled of their Robe and Veyle of Faith. This Canticle may properly be sung in commemoration of our Redeemers Sufferings; and of his Spouses feare and sorrow, before his Resurrection.

SONG. XIII.

A Rise thou North-winde from the North, And from the South, thou South-winde blow: Upon
my Garden breath pee forth, That so my Spices (there that growe,) From thence abundantly may



flowe. And to thy Garden come my Deare, To eate thy fruits of pleasure there.

²
My Sister, and espoused Peere,
Unto my Garden I am come:
My Spice I gather'd with my Myrrhe:
I ate my Hony in the Combe,
And drinke my Wine with Silke among.
Come Friends, and Best-belou'd of me,
Come eate, and drinke, and merry be.

³
I slept, but yet my heart did wake:
It is my Loue I knocking heare:
It was his Voice, and thus he spake;
Come open vnto me, my Deare,
My Loue, my Doue, my Spotlesse-Peere:
For, with the Deaw my Head is dight;
My Lockes with droppings of the Night.

⁴
Loe, I haue now indressed me:
Why should I clothe me, as before?
And since my feet cleane washed be,

Why should I soyle them any moze?
Then, through the Crevice of the Dooze
Appear'd the hand of my Belou'd;
And towards him my heart was mou'd.

⁵
I rose vnto my Loue to ope,
And from my hands distilled Myrrhe;
Pure Myrrhe did from my fingers drop
Upon the handles of the Barre.
But, then departed was my Deare.
When by his Voice I knew 'twas he,
My heart was like to faint in me.

⁶
I sought; but seene he could not be:
I call'd; but heard no answer lowd.
The Citie-Watchmen met with me,
As they were walking of the Round,
And gaue me stripes, that made a wound:
Yea, they that watch and ward the Wall,
Euen they haue tooke away my Ayle.

The seauenth Canticke.

The subject of this Canticke is an allegoricall expression of the Majesty, Power, and Excellencie of Christ, and is in effect that which the Church of Apostles Euangelically sung of him, after his Resurrection and Ascension. First, the Bride is introduced, aduising the faithfull Israelites; that when they haue attained the knowledge of Christ, her Spouse, they should professe and teach him to the rest of her Members. Secondly, those who long to finde him, desire againe of the Church to know the excellencie of that Beloued of hers; and (by doubling the question) seeme to imply his reuolued perfection. Thirdly, the Church speedily answers those that enquire after her Spouse; and by describing his excellencie in his tenne principall Members, mystically notifieth his tenne-fold spiritual perfection: whereupon to insist were not here conuenient. Lastly, the Faithfull craue the Churches direction, to helpe her finde him out; and receiue her gracious answer to that purpose. What is to be obserued in the use of this Hymne, such as are ignorant are referred to that which is said before, in the first Canticke of this Song of Songs.

SONG. XV.

Sing: his as the 13 Song.

O! if him you happen on,
Who is my Beloued-one,
Daughters of Ierusalem:
I aduise you, seriously,
To informe him, how that I
Sicke am growne of loue for him.

²
Fairest of all Women, tell
How thy Louer doth excell,
More then other Louers doe.
Thy Beloued, what is he,
More then other Louers be,
That thou do'st aduise vs so?

³
He, in whom I so delight,
Is the purest Red and White:
Of tenne thousands, Chiefe is he.
Like fine Gold, his Head doth show,
Whereon curled Lockes doe grow;
And a Raven black they be.

⁴
Like the milkie Dones, that bide
By the Riuer, he is Ey'd:
Full, and fitly let they are:

Cheekes like Spicy-Beds hath he;
Or like flowres, that fayrest be:
Lippes like Lillies dropping Myrrhe.

⁵
Hands, like Rings of Gold beset
With the precious Chrysole:
Belly'd like white Iuorie,
Brought about with Saphires rich:
Legges, like Marble-Pillars, which
Set on Golden Bases be.

⁶
Face'd like Libanus is he:
Goodly, as the Cedar tree:
Sweetnesse breathing out of him,
He is louely eu'ry where.
This my Friend is, this my Deare,
Daughters of Ierusalem.

⁷
O thou Fayrest (eu'ry way)
Of all women! whither may
Thy Beloued turned be?
Tell vs, whither he is gone,
Who is thy Beloued-one,
That we seeke him may with thee.

To his Garden went my care,
To the Beds of Spices I am;
Where he feedes, and Lillies gets.

I my Loues am, and alone,
Mine is my Beloued-one,
Who among the Lillies eates.

The eight Canticle.

Herein is contained a continuation of the Prayes of the Bride, and of that ardent affection expressed by her Beloued in the first Canticle: yet, it is no vnecessary repetition. For, it seemeth to haue respect to the Churches estate, and the passages betwene her and Christ in another Age; euen when the Gentiles began to be called and vnted vnto the Church of the Iewes; according to what is desired in the first Canticle. And therefore, she is here compared to Tyrzah and Ierusalem, for louelinesse. Her glorious increase, her singular puritie, her extraordinarie applause, the splendor of her Maiestie, and the powerfulness of her Authoritie, is here also described. Moreover, the feares and hinderances sustained in her first Persecutions, are here mystically showne. And, lastly, they who through feare or obstinacie are separated from her, are called to returne, in regard of her apparant power. This we may sing, to remember vs of those graces God hath bestowed on his Church; to comfort our Soules also, with that dearenesse which Christ expresseth towards Her, of whom we are Members; and in diuerse other occasions, according as he that vsath it, hath capacitie to understand and apply the same.

SONG. XVI.

Sing this as the 13. Song.

¹
Beautifull art thou, my Deare:
Thou as louely art, as are
Tirzah, or Ierusalem,
(As the beautifull 't of them)
And as much thou mak'st afraid,
As arm'd Troupes with flags display'd.

²
Turne away those eyes of thine;
Doe not fixe them so on mine:
For, there beame forth from thy sight,
Sweets, that overcome me quite:
And thy Lockes like Kidlings be,
Which from Gilead will we see.

³
Like those Ewes thy Teeth doe show,
Which in rowes from washing goe,
When among them there is none,
Ewinlesse, nor a Barren-one.
And (within thy Lockes) thy Browes
Like the cut-Pomegranate shewes.

⁴
There are with her sixtie Queenes:
There are eightie Concubines;
And the Damselfs they possesse,
Are in number numberlesse.
But my Doue is all alone,
And an vndefiled one.

⁵
Shee's her Mothers onely Deare,
And her loy, that her did beare:
When the Daughters her surkney'd,
That she blessed was, they said;
She was prayd of the Queenes,
And among the Concubines.

⁶
Who is shee (when forth she goes)
That so like the Morning shewes?
Beautifull, as is the Moone,
Purely bright, as is the Sunne;
And appearing full of dread,
Like an Host with Ensignes spread?

⁷
To the Nut-yard downe went I,
(And the Gales erer case to spie)
To behold the Vine-buds come,
And to see Pomegranats bloome:
But the Princes Charrets did
Here me so, I nought could hee'd.

⁸
Turne, oh turne, thou Shulamite,
Turne, oh turne thee to our sight.
What, I pray is that, which you
In the Shulamite would vieu,
But that (to appearance) she
Shewes like Troupes, that armed be?

The ninth Canticle.

Salomon, in the first part of this Canticle, commending the Churches vniuersall Beautie in her severall parts, is understood to haue respect to that time, after the Conuersion from Paganisme, wherein she was endowed and made louely by the varietie of those Offices, States, and Degrees, into which her Members were for orders sake distinguished; as well as by the addition of those other Graces, formerly receiu'd: Which States and Degrees are heere mystically understood, by the parts of a beautifull Woman, as doth excellently appeare: the Allegorie being particularly expounded. The second part of this Hymne expresseth the mutuall interchange of Affections betwene the Bride-groome, and his Bride; and those sweet contentments they enjoy in each others Loues. Lastly, here is set forth both the Churches desire, to be freed from those Persecutions, which binder her open, and full fruition of her Beloued; and mention is here made also, of those publike and vndisturbed embraces, which they shall at length enjoy. The first part hereof we ought so to sing, that it may remember vs to shun their blindness, who discern not the beautie of Order and Degrees in the Church. The second part, puts vs in minde, that she is the Treasure both of those Graces which cause contentment within our selues, and make vs acceptable to God. By the last part, we may apprehend the comfort that will follow, when we desire, that the open Profession of Christ may be granted, meereley for the loue of him.

SONG. XVII.

Sing this as the 9. Song.

Thou Daughter of the Royall Line,
How comely are those Feet of thine,

When their beskeming Shooes they weare?
The curious knitting of thy Thighes,

Is like the costly Scimmes of pryse,
Which wrought by skillfull workmen are.

Thy Nauell, is a Goblet round,
Where Liquor enermore is found:
Thy faire and fruitfull Belly shoves
As doth a goodly heape of Wheat,
With Lillies round about beset;
And thy two Breasts like twinned Roes.

Thy Necke like some white Towre doth rise:
Like Heshbon Fish-Poles are thine Eyes,
Which were the Gate Bath-rabbim Iye:
Thy Nose (which thee doth well-become)
Is like the Towre of Libanum,
Which on Damascus hath an eye.

Thy Head like Scarlet doth appeare:
The Hayres thereof like Purple are:
And in those Threads the King is bound.
Oh Loue! how wondrous faire art thou!
How perfect doe thy Pleasures show!
And how thy Ioyes in them abound!

Thou Statur'd art in Palme-tree wisle:
Thy Breasts like Clusters doe arise.
I said, into this Palme Ile goe;
My hold shall on her Branches be,
And those thy Breasts shall be to me
Like Clusters, that on Vines doe grow.

Thy Nostrils saunour shall as well,
As newly gather'd Fruits doe smell:
Thy Speech shall also rellish so,
As purest Wine, that for my Deare
Is fitting Drinke; and able were
To cause an old-mans Lippes to goe.

My Beloued's am; and he
Hath his Affection let on me.

Come, Well-beloued, Come away;
Into the Fields, let's wa. along;
And there the Villages among,
Eu'n in the Country, we will stay.

We to the Vines betimes will goe,
And see, if they doe spring, or no;
Or, if the tender Grapes appeare,
We will moreover, goe and see,
If the Pomegranats blossom'd be:
And I my Loue will giue thee there.

Sweet smells the Man-trakes doe afford:
And we within our Gates are stor'd
Of all things that delightfull be;
Pea, whether new or old they are,
Prepared they be for my Deare;
And I haue layd them up for thee.

Would as my Brother thou might' st be,
That suckt my Mothers Breast with me:
Oh, would it were no other wise!
In publike then I thee would meet,
And giue thee Kisses in the Street;
And none there is should thee despise.

Then I my selfe would for thee come;
And bring thee to my Mothers home:
Thou likewise should' st instruct me there,
And Wine, that is commixt with Spice,
(Sweet Wine of the Pomegranat Juice)
I would for thee, to drinke prepare.

My Head with his left Hand he stayd:
His right Hand ou'r me he layd;
And (being so embrac'd by him)
Said he, I charge you not diseale,
Nor wake my Loue, untill she please,
You Daughters of Ierusalem.

The tenth Canticke.

IN this last part of Salomons Song, he first singeth that sweet Pea. e and extraordinarie Prosperitie, vouchsafed vnto the Church after her great Persecutions; and expresseth it, by putting the question, who she was that came out of the Wildernesse, leaning on her Beloued. Secondly, he introduceth Christ, putting the Humane Nature in remembrance, from what estate he had rayed it; and requiring the dearest of our Affections, in regard of the ardencie, unquenchablenesse, and ineffable value of his loue. Thirdly, (hauing remembred the Church of the Affection due to him) Christ teacheth her the charitable care she ought to haue of others: and that she being brought into his fauour and protection, should seeke the performance of her younger Sister also; euen the People, who haue not yet the Brests of Gods two Testaments, to nourish their Soules. Fourthly, the Churches true Salomon, or Peace-maker (meaning Iesus Christ) hauing a Vineyard in Baal-hammon (that is) wheresoeuer there are People; herein is declared the reward of such as are profitably imployed in that Vineyard. And lastly, the confirmation of Christs Marriage upon the Hilles of Spice (meaning Heauen) is hastened. In singing this Canticke we ought to meditate, what estate God hath rayed vs from; what Loue he hath vouchsafed; what our Charitie should be to others; what we should minde concerning this Life: and what desire we should haue to the comforts of the World to come.

SONG. XVIII.

W Ho's this, that leaning on her Friend, Doth from the Wildernesse ascend? Bind how I raised thee,

Eu'n where thy Mother thee conceiu'd, (where she that brought thee forth conceiu'd) beneath an Appletree.

1
 We in thy heart engraven beare,
 And Seale-like on thy hand with st weare :
 For, Love is strong as Death :
 Fierce as the Graue is lealouie :
 The coales thereof doe burning lye;
 And furious flames it hath.

2
 Much Water, cannot coole Loues flame :
 No floods haue power to quench the same.
 For Loue so high is priz'd,
 That who to buy it would assay,
 Though all his wealth he gaue away,
 It would be all despiz'd.

3
 We haue A Sister scarcely growne ;
 For, shee is such a little one,
 That yet no Breasts hath thee.
 What thing shall we now undertake,
 To doe for this our Sisters sake,
 If spoken for she be ?

4
 If that a wall she doe appeare,
 We Turrets vpon her will reare,
 And Pallaces of plate ;
 And then with boords of Cedar-tree
 Enclose, and fence her in will we
 If that she be a Gate.

5
 A wall already built I am ;
 And now my Breasts vpon the same
 Doe Turret-like, arise :
 Since when, as one that findeth rest,
 (And is of settled peace possesst)
 I seem'd in his eyes.

6
 A Vineyard hath King Salomon :
 This vineyard is at Baal-hammon,
 Which he to keepers put :
 And eu'ry one that therein wrought,
 A thousand silver-peeces brought,
 And gaue him for the frutte.

7
 My vineyard which belongs to me,
 Eu'n I my selfe doe ouersee.
 To thee, oh Salomon,
 A thousand fold doth appertaine ;
 And, those that keepe the same, shall gaine
 Two hundred-fold, for one.

8
 Thou, whose abode the Gardens are,
 (Thy Fellowes vnto thee giue care)
 Cause me to heare thy voyce ;
 And let my Loue as swiftly goe,
 As doth a Hart or nimble Roe,
 Vpon the Hills of Spice.

The first Song of Esay. Esay 5.

*I*N this Song, the Prophet, singing of Christ and his Vineyard, first sheweth, that notwithstanding his labour bestowed in sowing and manuring thereof, is brought forth fewe Grapes. Secondly, he summoneth their Consciences whom he covertly vnbayed, to be Iudges of Gods great loue, and their unprofitablenesse. Thirdly, he shewes, both how he intends to deale with his Vineyard, and who they are whom he pointeth out in this Parable. Now, seeing it hath befallen the Iewes according to this Prophetical Hymne, we are to make a two-fold use in singing it. First, thereby to memorize the Mercie and Iustice of God ; both which are manifest in this Song ; his Mercie in forewarning, his Iustice in punishing euen his owne People. Secondly, we are so to meditate thereon, that we may be warn'd to consider what fauours God hath vouchsafed vs, and what Fruits we ought to bring forth ; lest he leaue vs also to be spoyle'd of our Aduersaries. For, in this Parable the Holy Spirit speaketh vnto euery Congregation who abuseth his Fauours. And doubtlesse, all such (as it hath fallen out in Antioch, Laodicea, and many other particular Churches) shall be depriv'd of Gods protection, of the Dewes of his Holy Spirit, and of the sweet Showres of his Word, so be left to Thorns and Bryers, the Fruit of their owne naturall Corruptions.

SONG. XIX.

Sing this as the 14. Song.

1
 A Song of him, whom I loue best,
 And of his Vineyard sing I will.
 A Vineyard once my Loue possesst,
 Well seated on a fruitfull hill :
 He kept it close immured still :
 The earth from stones he did refine,
 And set it with the choicest vine.

2
 We in the midst a Fore did reare ;
 A Wine-presse therein also wrought :
 But, when he lookt it Grapes should beare,
 Those grapes were wild-ones that it brought.
 Ierusalem, come speake thy thought,
 And you of Iudah Iudges be
 Betwixt my Vineyard here and Me.

3
 Unto my Vineyard what could more
 Performed be, than I haue done ?
 Yet, looking it should Grapes haue bore,
 Saue wild-ones, it afforded none.

4
 But goe to, (let it now alone)
 Resolu'd I am to shew you too,
 What with my Vineyard I will doe.

5
 The Hedge I will remooue from thence,
 That what so will deuoure it may :
 I downe will breake the Walled-fence,
 And through it make a troden way ;
 Pea, all of it, I wast will lay.
 To dig or drie it none shall care ;
 But, Thornes and Bryers, it shall beare.

6
 The Cloudes I also will compell,
 That there no raine descend for this.
 For loe, the House of Israel
 The Lord of Armes Vineyard is :
 And Iudah is that Plant of his ;
 That Pleasant-one, who forth hath brought
 Oppression, when he Iudgement sought.
 We, seeking Iustice, found therein,
 In lieu thereof, a Crying sone.

The second Song of Esay. Esay 12.

I Saiah, hauing a litle before Prophecied of the Incarnation of Iesus Christ, and the excellencie of his Kingdome; doth in this Hymne praise him for his Mercie; & foreshewes the Church also, what her Song should be in that day of her Redemtion. The principall contents thereof are these: A confession of Gods mercie; A prediction concerning the Sacrament of Baptisme; and an exhortation to a ioyfull Thankes-giuing. This Song the Church should still sing to the honour of Iesus Christ for our Redemtion. Yea, in regard the Prophet (foreseeing the good Cause we should haue to make use thereof) hath prophecied it should be the Churches Hymne. It seemeth not vnproper to be used on those dayes which are solemnized in memoriall of our Saviours Natuitie; Or whensoever we shall be moued to praise God in memorizing the gracious Comforts promised vs by his Prophets, and fulfilled by his owne coming: And to fit the same the better to that purpose, I haue changed the Person and the Time in this Translation.

SONG. XX.

LORD, I will sing to Thee: For, thou displeas'd wast: And yet with-drew'st thy wrath from me,
 And sent me comfort hast.

Thou art my health, on whom
 A fearelesse Trust I lay:
 For thou oh Lord, thou art become
 My Strength, my Song, my Stay.

And with reioycing now,
 Sweet waters we conuay
 Forth of those Springs, whence Life doth flow;
 And thus we therefore say;
 Oh, sing vnto the Lord:
 His Name and workes proclaime:

Yea, to the People beare record,
 That glorious is his Name.

Unto the Lord, Oh sing!
 For, wonders he hath done;
 And many a renowned thing,
 Which through the Earth is knowne.
 Oh, sing aloud all ye,
 On Sion Will that dwell!
 For, lo, Thy Holy-One in thee
 Is great, oh Israel.

The third Song of Esay. Esay. 26.

Esay compos'd this Song to comfort the Israelites in their Captiuitie; to strengthen their patience in affliction, and settle their confidence on the promises of God. First, it remembreth them, that Gods protection being euery where as auailable as a defended Citie, they ought alwaies to relye on the firme peace which that affordeth. Secondly, it sheweth, that the pride of sinne shall be overthrowne; and that the faithfull are resolu'd to stie vnto their Redeemer, and awaite his pleasure in their chastisements. Thirdly, he singeth the utter desolation of Tyrants; the increase of the Church; her afflictions; her deliuerance; and the resurrection from death through Christ. Lastly, the Faithfull are exhorted to attend patiently on the Lord their Saviour, who will come shortly to iudgement; and take account for the blood of his Saints. This Song is made in the person of the Church, and may be sung to comfort and confirme vs in all our chastisements and persecutions; by bringing to our consideration the short time of our endurance, and the certainty of our Redemers coming. It may be used also to praise God, both for his Iustice and Mercy.

SONG. XXI.

Sing this as the 3. Song.

A Citie now we haue obtain'd,
 Where strong defences are;
 And God, Saluation hath ordain'd,
 For Walls and Bulwarke there:
 The Gates thereof wide open yee,
 That such as iustly doe,
 (And those that Truths obseruers bee)
 May enter therein.

There thou in peace wilt keepe them sure,
 Whose thoughts well grounded bee;
 In peace that euer shall endure,
 Because they trusted thee.
 For euer therefore on the Lord,
 Without distrust, depend.
 For in the Lord, th'eternall Lord,
 Is strength that hath no end.

3
He makes the lofty Citie peerd,
And her proud Dwellers bow:
He laies it leuell with the field,
E'n with the dust below.
Their feete that are in want and care,
Their feete thereon shall treade:
Their way is right that righteous are,
And thou their path dost heed.

4
Upon thy course of iudgements wee,
Oh Lord, attending were;
And to record thy name and Thee,
Dut soules desirous are:
On thee our minds with strong desire,
Are fixed in the night;
And after thee our hearts enquire,
Before the morning light.

5
For, when thy righteous iudgements are
Upon the earth discern'd,
By those that doe inhabite there,
Uprightnesse shall be learn'd:
Yet Sinners for no terrour will
Just dealing vnderstand,
But in their finnes continue still,
Amid the holy-Land.

6
To seeke the Glozy of the Lord,
They vnrregardfull bee;
And thy aduanced hand, Oh Lord,
They will not daigne to see:
But they shall see, and see with shame,
That heare thy people spight;
Pea, from thy foes shall come a flame,
Which will deuourc them quite.

7
Then, Lord, for vs thou wilt procure,
That we in peace may bee;
Because that eu'ry worke of our
Is wrought for vs by Thee.
And, Lord our God, though we are brought
To other Lords in thrall;
Of Thee alone shall be our thought,
Upon thy Name to call.

8
They are deceast, and neuer shall
Renewed life obtaine:

They die, and shall not rise at all,
To tyrannize againe.
For thou didst bilit them therefore,
And wide disperst them hast,
That so their fame, for euermore,
May wholly bee defac't.

9
But, Lord, encrease thy People are;
Encrease they are by thee;
And thou art gloriouse as farre,
As earths wide Limits bee.
For, Lord, in their distresses, when
Thy rod on them was laid,
They vnto thee did halten then,
And without ceasing prayd.

10
As one with childe is pain'd, when as
Her throwes of Bearing bee,
And cries in pangues (before thy face)
Oh Lord, so fared wee:
We haue concein'd, and for a birthe
Of winde haue pain'd beene:
The world's vn safe, and still on earth
They th'atue that dwell therein.

11
Thy Dead shall liue, and rise againe
With my dead-Body shall:
Oh you, that in the dust remaine,
Awake and sing you all!
For as the deaw doth hearbs renew,
That buried seem'd before;
So earth shall through thy heavenly deaw,
Her Dead to life restore.

12
My People to thy Chambers fare:
Shut close the dooze to thee;
And stay a while (a moment there)
Till past the fury bee.
For loe, the Lord doth now arise;
He comneth from his place,
To punish their impieties,
Who now the world possesse.

13
The Earth that blood discouer shall,
Which is in her conceal'd;
And bring to light those murthers all,
Which yet are vnreueal'd.

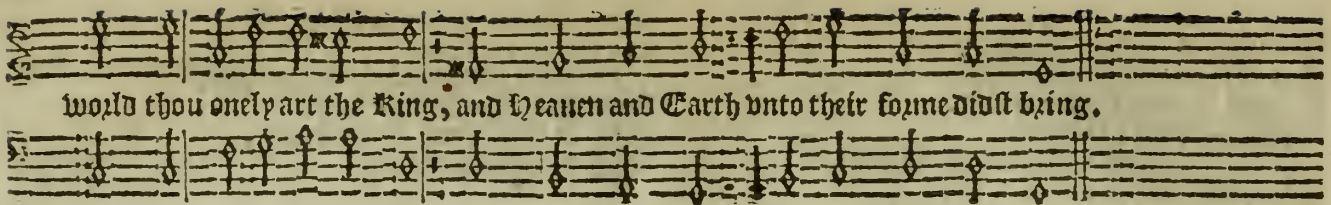
The Prayer of Hezekiab. Esay 37. 15.

IN this Prayer Hezekiah, hauing first acknowledged Gods Maiestie and Almighty power, desires him both to heare and consider his Aduersaries blasphemie, Then (to manifest the necessitie of his present assistance) vrgeth the power his Foe had obtained ouer such as serued not the true God. And, as it seemeth, importunes deliuerance, not so much in regard of his own safetie, as that the Blasphemer, and all the world might know the difference betweene the Lords power, and the arrogant brags of men. This Song may be vsed, whensoever the Turke, or any other great Aduersarie (preuailing against false Worshippers) shall thereupon grow insolent, and threaten Gods Church also: as if, in despiight of him, he had formerly preuailed by his owne strength. For the name of Sennacherib may be mystically applyed to any such enemie. We may use this Hymne also, against those secret blasphemies, which the Diuell whispers vnto our soules; or, when by temptations he seethes to drine vs to despaire, by laying before vs how many others he hath destroyed, who seemed to haue beene in as good assurance as we. For, He is indeede, that mysticall Assyrian Prince, who hath ouerthrowne whole Countries and Nations, with their Gods, in whom they trusted: Such as are these; Temporall power, Riches, Superstitious worship, Carnall wisdome, Idols, &c. which being but the workes of men (and yet trusted in as Gods) he hath power to destroy them.

SONG XXII.

Lord of Hostes, and GOD of Israel! Thou who betweene the Cherubins do'st dwell; Of all the

woyl.



Lord bowe thine eare; to heare attentiu bee;
Lift vp thine eyes, and daigne, Oh Lord, to see
What words Senacherib hath cast abroad;
And his proud Message to the liuing God.

Lord, true it is, that Lands and Kingdomes all
Are to the King of Ashur brought in thrall:

Dea, he their Gods into the fire hath throwne:
For Gods they were not, but of wood and stone.
Whans worke they were, a men destrou'd them haue.
As therefore from his power vouchsafe to saue;
That all the Kingdomes of the world may see,
That thou art God, that onely thou art hee.

Hezekiah's Thanksgiuing. Esay 38. 10.

HEzekiah, hauing bene sicke and recovered, made this Song of Thanksgiuing: And scereth forth the mercie of God by considering these particulars: The time of his age; the feares of his soule; the rooting out of his posteritie; the violence of his disease; and the forgiuenesse of his sinnes, added to the restoring of his health. Then (seeming to haue entred into a serious consideration of all this) he confesseth who most are bound to praise God; and voweth this Deliuirance to euerlasting memorie. This Song may be used after deliurance from temporall sicknesse: But in the principall sense is in a speciall Thanksgiuing, for that cure which Iesus Christ wrought vpon the humane Nature, being in danger of euerlasting perdition. For, Hezekiah, which signifieth, helped of the Lord, ripified Mankinde, labouring vnder the sicknesse of sinne and death. Isaiah, who brings the medicine that cured him (and is interpreted) The saluation of the Lord, figured our blessed Redeemer, by whom the humane Nature is restored; and whose sending into the world, was mystically shewed by the Miracle of the Sunnes retrogradation. To praise God for that mysterie therefore (the circumstances being well considered) this Hymne seemeth very proper; and, doubtlesse, for this cause it was partly preserued for these our times; and ought often and heartily to be sung to that purpose.

SONG. XXIII.

Sing this as the fourth Song.

When I suppos'd my time was at an end,
Thus to my selfe, I did my selfe benome:
Now to the gates of Hell I must descend;
For all the remnant of my yeares are gone.
The Lord (said I) where now the liuing bee,
Nor man on earth shall I for euer see.

As when a Sheepheard hath remou'd his Tent,
Or as a Weavers shuttle slips away;
Right to my Dwelling, and my yeares were went;
And so my licknesse did my life decay.
Each day, ere night, my death expected I,
And eu'ry night, ere morning, thought to die.

For, he so Lyon-like my bones did breake,
That I scarce thought to line another day:
A noise I did like Cranes or Swallowes make;
And as the Turtle I lamenting lay.
Then, with vp-lifted eye-lids, thus I spake;
Oh Lord, on mee oppressed mercie take.

What shall I saie? Wee did his promise giue;
And as he promis'd he performed it.
And therefore I will neuer whilst I liue,
Those bitter passions of my soule forget:
Dea, those that liue, and those vnborn shall know
What life and rest thou didst on me bestow.

My former Pleasures, Sorowes were become:
But, in that loue which to my soule thou hast:
The Graue, that all deuoures, thou keptst me from;
And didst my errors all behinde thee cast.
For, nor the Graue, nor Death can honour Thee;
Nor hope they for thy Truch that buried bee.

Oh! hee that liues, that liues as I doe now;
Eu'n he it is that shall thy praise declare.
Thy Truch the Father to his seede shall shoue,
And how thou me; Oh Lord, hast daign'd to spare.
Dea Lord, for this I will throughout my dayes,
Make musicke in thy house, vnto thy praise.

The Lamentations of Ieremie.

AS vsfull as any part of the Old Testament, for these present Times (nigh fallen asleepe in securitie) are these Elegiacall Odes. For they bring many things to our consideration. First, what we may and should lament for. Secondly, how carefull we ought to be of the Common-wealths prosperitie; because, if that goe to ruine, the particular Church therein cherished must needs be afflicted also, and Gods worship hindred. Thirdly, they teach vs that the ouerthrow of Kingdomes, and Empyres, followes the abuse and neglect of Religion; and that Sinne being the only Cause thereof, we ought to endure our Chastisements without murmuring against God. Fourthly, they warne vs, not to abuse Gods mercifull long-suffering. Fifthly, they perswade vs, to commiserate and pray for the Church, and

and our Brethren in calamitie, and not to despise them in their humiliations. Sixthly, they learne vs, not to iudge the truth of *Professions* by those Afflictions God laies vpon particular Churches, seeing the *Iewe* Religion was the Truth, and those Idolaters, who led them into Captiuitie. Seuenthly, they shew vs, that neither the Antiquitie, Strength, Fame, or formall Sanctitie of any place (no nor Gods former respect thereunto shall priuiledge it from destruction, if it continue in abusing his grace. And lastly, they (as it were limiting our sorrowes) minde vs to cast our eyes on the mercies of God, and to make such vse of his Chastisements, as may turne our *Lamentations* into *Songs of Ioy*.

Lament. I.

THis Elegie, first bewaileth, in generall termes, that Calamitie and destruction of Iudah and Ierusalem, which is afterward more particularly mentioned. Secondly, it makes a confession of their manifold sinnes committed, and is full of many passionate and penitentiall complaints; Iustifying the Lord in his Iudgements, and confessing the vanitie of humane Consolations. Lastly, it containeth a short Prayer for Gods mercie, and a Diuine prediction of those Iudgements which will fall on them, by whom his people haue bene afflicted. This Elegie may be sung, whensoever any generall Calamitie fallerh on the Common-wealth in which we liue, we hauing first considered and applyed the particular Circumstances, as there shall be cause. We may sing it also Historically, to memorize the Iustice of God, and the miserable Desolations of Iudah and Ierusalem recorded for our example.

SONG. XXIII.

How sad and solitary now (alas,) is that well-peopled Citie come to be, Which once so great among
the Nations was: And, oh how widow-like appeareth she! She, rule of all the Provinces hath
had; And now her selfe is tributary made.

¹ All night she maketh such excesstive mone,
That downe her Cheekes a flood of Teares doth
And yet, among her Lovers there is none, (flow:
That Consolation doth on her bestow.
For, they that once her Lovers did appeare,
Now turned Foes, and Faithlesse to her are.

² Now Iudah in Captiuitie complaines,
That (others) heretofore so much apprest:
For her false seruice, She her selfe remaines
Among those Heathens, where she findes no rest:
And apprehended in a Strait is she,
By those that persecutors of her be.

³ The very waies of Sion doe lament:
The Gates thereof, their loneliness deplore;
Because that no man cometh to frequent
Her solennae Festiuals, as heretofore:
Her Priests doe sigh; Her tender Virgines be
Uncomfortable left; And so is She.

⁴ Her aduersaries are become her Chiefes:
On high exalted those that hate her are:
And God hath brought vpon her all those griefes;
Because so many her transgressions were:
Her Children driven from her by the Foe,
Before him into loathed Chaldome goe,

⁵ From Sions Daughter (once without compare)
Now all her matchlesse Loneliness is gone:
And like those chased Harts her Princes fare,
Who seeke for pasture, and can finde out none:
So, (of their strength depriv'd, and fainting nigh)
For their abler Foes they feebly flye.

⁶ Ierusalem now thinkes vpon her Crimes,
And calls to minde, (amid her present woes)
The pleasures she enjoy'd in former times,
Till first she was surprized by her Foes;
And now, (when they perceined her forlome)
They at her holy Sabbaths made a scoorne.

⁷ Ierusalem's Transgressions many were,
And therefore is it she disdained lies:
Those, who in former Times haue honor'd her.
Her basenesse now behold, and her despise;
Yea, She her-selfe doth sit bewailing this;
And of her-selfe her-selfe ashamed is.

⁸ Her owne uncleannesse in her skirt she bore;
Not then beleeuing what her end would be:
This great destruction, falls on her therefore;
And none to helpe, or comfort her, hath she.
Oh, hee'd thou Lord, and pittie thou my woes:
For, I am triumpht-ouer by my Foes.

10
Her Foe hath touch'd with his polluted hand,
Her things that Sacred were, before her face;
And they whose entrance thou did'st countermand,
Intruded haue into her Holy place:
Those that were not so much approu'd by Thee,
As of thy Congregation held to be.

11
Her People doe with sighes, and sorrowes, get
That little Bread, which for reliefe they haue;
And giue away their precious things for meat,
So to procure wherewith their liues to saue.
Oh Lord consider this, and ponder Thou,
How vile, and how dejected I am now.

12
No pittie in you Passengers is there?
Pour eyes, oh somewhat hitherward encline;
And marke, if euer any griefe there were,
Or sorrow that didd equall this of mine:
This, which the Lord on me inflicted hath,
Upon the day of his incensed wrath.

13
He from above a Flame hath hurled downe;
That kindles in my bones preuailing fire:
A Net he ouer both my feet hath throwne,
By which I am compelled to retire;
And he hath made me a Forfaken-one,
To sit, and weepe out all the day alone.

14
The heauie Poake, of my Transgressions now,
His hand hath wreathed, and vpon me laid:
Beneath the same my tyred necke doth bow,
And all my strength is to tally decay'd.
Foe, me to those the Lord hath giuen o're,
Whose hands will hold me fast for euermore.

15
The Lord hath trampled vnderneath their feet,
Euen all the Rightie, in the mid'st of Me:
A great Assembly he hath caus'd to meet,
That all my ablest men might slaughter'd be;
And Iudah's Virgin-Daughter treads vpon,
As in a Wine-pressle Grapes are troden on.

16
Foe this (alas) thus weepe I; And mine eyes,
Mine eyes drop water thus; because that he,

On whose assistance my sad Soule relies;
In my distresse is farre away from me;
Euen while (because of my preuailing Foe)
My Children are compell'd from me to goe.

17
In vaine hath Sion stretched forth her hand;
Foe, none vnto her succour draweth nigh;
Because the Lord hath giuen in command,
That Iacobs Foes should round about her lie;
And poore Ierusalem, among them there,
Like some defiled woman doth appeare.

18
The Lord is iustified nay-the-lesse,
Because I did not his commands obey.
All Nations therefore heare my heauinesse,
And heed it (for your warning) you I pray.
Foe, into thraldome (through my follies) be
My Virgins, and my Youngmen borne from me.

19
Upon my Louers I haue cryed out;
But they my groundlesse hopes deceiued all:
I for my reuerend Priests enquir'd about;
I also did vpon mine Elders call:
But, in the Citie by the Ghost they gaue,
As they were seeking meat their liues to saue.

20
Oh Lord, take pittie now on my distresse:
Foe, loe, my Soule distemper'd is in me:
My heart is overcome with heauinesse;
Because I haue so much offended thee.
Thy Sword abroad my ruine doth become;
And Death doth also threaten me at home.

21
And of my sad complaints my Foes haue heard;
But to afford me comfort there is none.
My troubles haue at full to them appear'd;
Yet they are ioyfull, that thou hast done.
But thou wilt bring the Time set downe by thee;
And then in sorrow they shall equall me.

22
Then shall those foule Offences they haue wrought,
Before thy presence be remembred all;
And whatsoe're my Sinnes on me haue brought,
(Foe their Transgressions) vpon them shall fall.
Foe, so my sighings multiplied be,
That there withall my heart is faint in me.

Lament. 2.

IN this Elegie the Prophet useth a very pathetical exordium, the better to awaken the peoples Consideration; and so make them the more sensible of their horrible Calamitie: Which he first illustrateth in generall Tearmes, by comparing their estate to the miserable condition of one fallen from the glory of Heauen, to the lowest Earth; and in mentioning their being deprived of that glorious Temporall and Ecclesiasticall Government, which they formerly enioyed. Afterwards he descends to particulars; As, the destruction of their Palaces, Forts, Temple, Walls, and Gates; the prophaning of their Sabadths, Feasts, Rites, &c. the suspending of their Lawes, Priests, Prophets; the slaughter of Young-men, and Virgins, Old-men, and Children, with the Famine, and reproches they sustained, &c. All which acknowledging to be the iust Iudgements of God, he adviseth them not to hearken to the delusions of their false Prophets, but to returne vnto the Lord by teares and heartie repentance. For the use and Application, see what hath bene said before in the former Elegie.

SONG. XXV.

Sing this as the 24. Song.

How darke, and how beclouded (in his wrath)
The Lord hath caused Sion to appeare!
How Israels beautie he obscured hath,
As if throwne downe from heau'n to earth he were!
Oh why is his displeasure growne so hot?
And why hath he his Foot-stoole so forgot?

The Lord all Sions dwellings hath laid wast;
And, in so doing, he no sparing made:
Foe in his anger to the ground he cast
The strongest Holds, that Iudah's Daughter had:
Them, & their Kingdome he to ground doth send,
And all the Princes of it doth suspend.

When

³
When at the highest his displeasure was,
From Iſr'el all his horne of strength he broke;
And from before his aduerſaries face,
His Right hand (that restrained him) he tooke;
Yea, he in Iacob kindled ſuch a flame,
As round about hath quite conſum'd the ſame.

⁴
His Bow he as an Aduerſarie bent,
And by his Right-hand he did plainly ſhew,
He drew it with an Enemies intent;
For, all that were the faireſt Markes he ſlew:
In Sions Tabernacle this was done;
Euen there the ſire of his diſpleaſure ſhone.

⁵
The Lord himſelfe is he that was the Foe:
By him is Iſr'el thus to ruine gone:
His Palaces he ouerturned ſo;
And he his Holds of ſtrength hath ouerthrowne:
Euen he it is, from whom it doth ariſe,
That Iſr'els Daughter thus lamenting lies.

⁶
His Tabernacle, Garden-like that was,
The Lord with violence hath tooke away:
He hath deſtroyed his Aſſembling place;
And there, no Feaſts, no Sabbath now haue they:
No not in Sion. For, in his ſierce wrath,
He both their King and Priests reſected hath.

⁷
The Lord his holy Altar doth forgoe;
His Sanctuary he hath quite deſpis'd.
Yea, by his meeve aſſiſtance hath our Foe
The Bulwarkes of our Palaces ſurpris'd;
And in the Lords owne Houſe rude Poſſies are
As loud, as heretofore his Praiſes were.

⁸
The Lord his thought did purpoſely encline,
The Walls of Sion ſhould he ouerthrowne:
To that intent he ſtretched forth his Line,
And drew not backe his hand till they were downe.
And ſo the Turrets with the bruiſed Wall,
Did both together to deſtruction fall.

⁹
Her Gates in heapes of Earth obſcured are;
The Barres of them in peeces, broke hath he:
Her King, and thoſe that once her Princes were,
Now borne away among the Gentiles be.
The Law is loſt, and they no Prophet haue,
That from the Lord a viſion doth receiue.

¹⁰
In ſilence, ſeated on the lowly ground,
The Senators of Sions Daughter are:
With Aſhes they their carefull heads haue crown'd,
And mourning Sack-cloth girded on them weare;
Yea, on the Earth, in a diſtreſſed wiſe,
Ieruſalem's young Virgins ſire their eyes.

¹¹
And ſo, becauſe my People ſuffer this,
Mine eyes with much lamenting dimmed grow:
Each part within me out of quiet is;
And on the ground my Liuer ſouth I throw;
When as mine Eyes with ſo ſad Objects meet;
As Babes halfe dead, and ſprawling in the ſtreet.

¹²
For, to their Mothers called they for meat;
Oh where ſhall we haue meat and drinke! they cry:
And in the Citie, while they food entreat,
They ſwonne, like them that deadly-wounded lie:
And ſome of them their Soules did breath away,
As in the Mothers boſome ſtaru'd they lay.

¹³
Ieruſalem, for thee what can I ſay?
Or vnto what maiſt thou reſembled be?
Oh! whereunto, that comfort thee I may,
Thou Sions Daughter, ſhall I liken thee?
For, as the Sea's, ſo great thy Breaches are:
And to repaire them then; Ah who is there!

¹⁴
Thou by thy Prophets haſt deluded beene;
And fooliſh Uſions they for thee haue ſought.
For, they reuealed not to thee thy Sinne,
To turne away the thraldome it hath brought:
But lying Prophecies they ſought for thee;
Which of thy ſad exile the Cauſes be.

¹⁵
And thou, thou Daughter of Ieruſalem,
That on occaſions paſſe along this way,
With clapping hands, and hiſſings, thee contemne;
And nodding at Thee, thus in ſcoone they lay;
Is this the Citie men did once behight,
The Flowre of Beautie, and the Worlds Delight?

¹⁶
Thy Aduerſaries (eu'ry one of them)
Their mouths haue op'n'd at thee, to thy ſhame:
They hiſſe, and graſh at Thee, Ieruſalem;
We, we (ſay they) haue quite deſtroy'd the ſame:
This is that day hath long expected beene,
Now comeneth it, and we the ſame haue ſcene.

¹⁷
But, this the Lord decreed, and brought to paſſe:
He, to make good that word which once he ſpake,
(And that which long agoe determin'd was)
Hath hurled downe, and did no pittie take:
He thus hath made thee ſcoorned of thy Foe,
And rais'd the Horne of them that hate thee ſo.

¹⁸
Oh Wall of Sions-Daughter, cry amaine,
Euen to the Lord ſet forth a hearty Cry:
Downe, like a Riuer, cauſe thy teares to raine,
And, let them neither Day nor Night be dry.
Seeke neither ſleepe, thy body to ſuffice,
Nor lumber for the Apples of thine eyes.

¹⁹
At night, and when the Watch is new begun,
Then riſe, and to the Lord Almighty Cry:
Before him let thy Heart like water run,
And liſt thou by to him thy Hands on high,
Euen for thoſe hunger-ſtarued Babes of thine,
That in the Corners of the Streets doe pine.

²⁰
And thou, oh Lord; Oh he thou pleas'd to ſee,
And think on whom thy indignets thou haſt throwne
Shall Women fed with their owne Iſſue be,
And Children, that a ſpan are ſcarcely growne?
Shall thus thy Priests & Prophets, Lord, be ſlaine,
As in thy Sanctuary they remaine?

²¹
Nor Youth, nor Age, is from the ſlaughter free;
For, in the Streets, lie Young, and Old, and all:
By Virgins, and my Young men, murdered be;
Euen both beneath the Sword together fall.
Thou, in thy Day of Wrath, ſuch hauocke mad'ſt,
That in deuouring thou no pittie had'ſt.

²²
Thou, round about haſt call'd my feared Foes,
As if that ſummond to ſome Feaſt they were:
Who in thy Day of Wrath did round encloſe,
And ſhut me ſo, that none escaped are:
Yea, thoſe that hate me, them continued haue,
To whom I nourishment, and breeding gaue.

Lament. 3.

Here the Prophet Ieremie, having contemplated his owne afflictions, with the destruction of Iudah and Ierusalem, seemeth by that materiall Object, so haue raised his apprehension higher, and by the spirit of Prophecie, both to foresee the particular sufferings of Iesus Christ, and to become sensible also, of those great afflictions which the Church Militant (his mysticall Body) should be exercised withall. And in this most passionate Elegie, either in his owne person bewaileth it; or else personates Iesus Christ, the head of that mysticall Bodie, saking upon himselfe those punishments, with that heavy burthen of Gods wrath, and that unspeakable sorrow, which mankinde had otherwise beene overwhelmed withall. In brieft, this Elegie contains an expression of Gods heavy anger for our sinne; the seueritie and bitterness of his Iudgements; the greatnesse of his mercies; the hope and patience of the faithfull in all afflictions; the unwillingnesse of God to punish; the heartie repentance of his people; and a propheticall imprecation concerning the enemies of the spirituall Ierusalem. This may be sung to moue and stirre vs up with a feeling of our Redeemers Passion; to remember vs of our miserable condition through sinne; to moue vs to repentance; and to comfort and instruct vs amid our afflictions.

SONG. XXVI.

Sing this as the 24. Song.

I Am the Man, who (scourged in his wrath)
Haue in all sorowes throughly tried beene:
Into obscuritie he led me hath:
He brought me thither, where no light is scene:
And so aduersely, humbled to me he shewes,
That all the day his hand doth me oppose.

My flesh and skinne with age he tired out:
He bruiz'd my bones, as they had broken beene:
He with a Wall enclosed mee about:
With cares and labours he hath shut me in;
And mee to such a place of darknesse led,
As those are in, that be for euer dead.

He shut mee where I found no passage out;
And there my heavy chaines vpon me laide.
Howeuer, though I loudly cried out,
He tooke no heede at all for what I praide:
My way, with hewed stones he stopped hath,
And left me wandring, in a winding path.

He was to mee like some way-laying Beare;
Or as a Lyon that doth lurke vnder shade:
My course he hindring, mee in peeces tare,
Till I quite ruin'd and laid wast had beene;
His Bow he bended, and that being bent,
I was the marke, at which his Arrow went.

His Arrows from his Quiuer forth he caught,
And through my very Reines he made them passe:
Euen mine owne people set mee then, at naught;
And all the day their sporting-Song I was:
From him my fill of bitterness I had;
And me with Wormewood likewise drunk he made.

With stones my teeth he all to peeces brake:
Wee dust and ashes ouer mee hath strowne;
All rest he from my weary soule did take,
As if contentment I had neuer none.
And then I cried; Oh, I am vndone;
All my dependance on the Lord is gone.

Oh, minde thou my afflictions, and my care;
My miseries, my Wormewood, and my Gall:
For, they still fresh in my remembrance are;
And downe in me my humbled soule doth fall.
I this forget not, and when this I minde,
Some helpe againe, I doe begin to finde.

It is thy mercy, Lord, that we now bee:
For, had thy pittie faulde, not one had liu'd:

The falschfulnesse is great that is in Thee;
And cur'ry mourning it is new reuin'd.
And Lord, such claime my soule vnto thee laies,
That thee will euer trust in thee, thee laies.

For, thou art kinde to those that worke thy will;
And, to their soules that after thee attend.
Good therefore is it, that in quiet still
We hope that safety, which thou, Lord, wilt send.
And happie he, that timely doth enure
His youtfull necke the burthen to endure.

He downe will sit alone, and nothing say;
But, since 'tis cast vpon him, beare it out.
(Yea, though his mouth vpon the dust they lay)
And, while there may be hope, will not misdoubt.
His cheeke to him that smiteth, offers he;
And is content, though he reuiled bee.

For, sure is he (what euer doth befall)
The Lord, will not forsake for euer more:
But that he hauing punish't pittie shall;
Because he many mercies hath in store.
For, God in plaguing take no pleasure can,
Nor willingly afflicteth any man.

The Lord delighteth not to trample downe
Those men that here on earth enthralled are:
Or that a righteous man should be o'rethrowne,
When he before the Highest doth appeare.
For is the Lord well pleased in the light,
When he beholds the wrong, subuert the Right.

Let no man mutter then, as if he thought
Some things were done in spight of Gods decree.
For, all things at his word to passe are brought,
That either for our good, or euill bee.
Why then lues man, such murmurs to begin?
Oh! let him rather murmur at his sinne.

Our owne lewd Courses let vs search and trie,
We may to thee againe, Oh Lord, conuert.
To God that dwelleth in the heau'ns on high,
Let vs (oh let vs) lift both hand and heart:
For, we haue sinned; we rebellious were;
And therefore was it, that thou didst not spare.

For this (with wrath o'reshaddow'd) thou hast chac't
And slaughter made of vs, without remorse:
Thy selfe obscured with a cloud thou hast,
That so our prayers might haue no recourse;

And

And Loe, among the Heathen-people, we
As out-casts, and off-scourings reckon'd be.

16

Our Adversaries all (and euery where)
Themselves, with open mouth, against vs set.
On vs is falne a Terror, and a sinare,
Where Ruine, hath with Desolation met;
And, for the Daughter of my Peoples cares,
Mine eyes doe call forth Rivulets of teares.

17

Mine eyes perpetually were overflowne;
And yet, there is no ceasing of my Teares.
For, if the Lord in mercy looke not downe,
That from the heau'ns he may behold my cares,
They will not stint: But, for my peoples sake,
Mine eyes will weepe, until my heart doth breake.

18

As, when a Bird is chased to and fro,
By Foes pursued me when cause was none:
Into the Dungeon they my life did throw;
And there they rowled ouer me a stone.
The waters likewise overflow'd me quite;
And then, me thought, I perished out-right.

19

Yet, on thy Name, oh Lord, I called there;
(Eu'n when in that low Dungeon I did lye)

Whence thou wert pleased my complaint to heare;
Not sleighting me when I did sighing crie:
That very day I called, thou drew'st neare,
And saidst vnto mee, that I should not feare.

20

Thou Lord, my Soule maintainest in her right:
My Life by thee alone redeemed was;
Thou hast, Oh Lord, obserued my despight;
Touchstake thy iudgement also in my cause.
For, all the grudge they beare me, thou hast seene;
And all their plots that haue against me beene.

21

Thou heard'st what slanders they against mee said,
And all those mischiefes they deni'd for me:
Thou notest what their lips of me haue said,
Eu'n what their daily closest whisperings be;
And how (when ere they rise or downe doe lye,)
Their Song, and Subject of their mirth am I.

22

But, Lord, thou shalt reward and pale them all
That need their actions merit to receiue;
Thy heauy malediction cease them shall;
Eu'n this; Sad hearts they shall for euer haue;
And by thy wrath perlude they shall be driuen,
Till they are chased out from vnder heauen.

Lament. 4.

AS in the two first Elegies, the Prophet here begins by way of exclamation; and most passionately sets forth the cause of his complaining, by a three-fold explication. First, by expressing the dignitie, sex, and age of the Persons miserably perishing in this calamitie: as Princes, Priests, men, women, and children. Secondly, by paralleling their estate with that of bruite Creatures, and their punishment with Sodoms. Thirdly, by shewing the horrible effects which followed their calamitie, as the Nobilitie being driuen to cloath themselves from the dunghill; and women to feed on their owne Children, &c. After this, he sheweth what are the causes of all that miserie which he bewaileth. Secondly, declareth the vanitie of relying on temporall consolations. Thirdly, setteth forth the power and fiercenesse of the Churches Adversaries. Fourthly, prophesieth, that euen Christ was to suffer the fury of their malice, before Gods wrath could be appeased. And lastly, assureth that the Church shall be at length deliuered, and her enemies rewarded according to their wickednesse. This Song may be sung, to set before our eyes the severitie of Gods wrath against sinne, to winne vs to repentance, and to comfort vs upon our conuersions.

SONG XXVII.

Sing this as the fift Song.

How dimme the Gold doth now appeare!
(That Gold, which once so brightly shone)
About the Citie here, and there,
The Sanctuarie-stones are throwne.

The Sonnes of Sion late compar'd
To Gold (the richest in esteeme)
Like Potheards are without regard,
And base as earthen vessels seeme.

The Monsters of the Sea haue care,
Their breasts vnto their young to giue:
But crueller my people are;
And strige-like in Desarts liue.

With thirst the sucklings tongues are drie;
And to their parched roofes they cleaue:
For bread young children also crie;
But none at all they can receiue.

Those that were vs'd to daintie fare,
Now in the streets halfe staru'd lie;
And they that once die scarlet weare,
Now dung-hill rags about them tie:
Yea, greater plagues my peoples crime
Hath brought on them, then Sodoms were,

For, that was sinke in little time,
And no prolonged death was there.

Her Nazaries, whose whitenesse was
More pure, then either Milke or Snow;
Whose ruddinesse did Rubies passe;
Whose veines did like the Saphire show;
Now blacker then the coale are growne;
And in the streets unknowne are they:
Their flesh is clung vnto the bone,
And like a Atcke is dri'd awaie.

Such therefore as the Sword hath slaine,
Are far in better case then those,
Who death for want of food sustaine,
Whilst in the fruitfull field it growes.

For, when my people were distress,
Eu'n women (that should pittie take)
With their owne hands their children dress,
That so their hunger they might slake.

The Lord accomplish't hath his wrath;
His fierce displeasure forth is pow'r'd;

A fire on Sion let he hath,
Which eu'n her ground-wocke hath deuour'd.
When there was neither earthly King;
Nor, through the whole world, one at all,
Thought any foe to passe could bying,
That thus Ierusalem should fall.

7
But this hath happened for the guilt
Of those that haue her Prophets bin;
And those her wicked Priests, that spilt
The blood of Innocents therein:
Along the streetes they stumbling went;
(The blindness of these men was such)
And so with blood they were besprent,
That no man would their Garments touch.

8
Depart, depart ('twas therefore led)
From those pollutions get yer far:
So wandring to the Heathen fledde,
And said, there was no biding there:
And them the Lord hath now in wrath
Cril'd, and made despyed liue;
Pea sent their Priests and Elders hath,
Where none doth honour to them giue.

9
And as for vs, our eyes decai'd

With watching vaine reliefes we haue,
Cause we expect a Nations aide,
That is unable vs to saue.
For, at our heeles so close they be,
We dare not in the streets appeare:
Our end we therefore comming see,
And know our rooting-out is neare.

10
Our persecutors follow on,
As swift as Eagles of the skie:
They o're the mountaines make vs raine;
And in the Desarts for vs lie:
Pea, they haue Christ (our life) betra'd,
And caus'd him in their pits to fall;
(Eu'n him) beneath whose shade we sad,
We liue among the Heathen shall.

11
Oh Edom in the Land of Huz,
(Though yet o're vs triumph thou may)
Thou shalt receiue this Cup from vs;
Be dunke, and hurle thy cloathes away.
For when thy punishments for sines
Accomplished, Oh Sion, be;
To visit Edom he begins,
And publike make her shame will be.

Lament. 5.

In this Elegie the Prophet prayeth vnto the Lord, to remember and consider his peoples afflictions, acknowledging before him their miseries, and presenting them vnto him, as distressed Orphans, Widdowes, and Captiues, (by such humiliation) to winne his compassion. He mooneth him also, by repetition of the miserable Ruine they were fallen into: by the noble possessions and dignities they had lost; by the base condition of those vnder whose Tyrannie they were brought: and by the generalitie of their calamitie, from which no sex, age, nor degree escaped. Then (ingenuously confessing their sines to be the iust cause of all this) glorifieth God, and concludeth this petitionarie Ode, with desiring that he would both giue them grace to repent, and restore them to that peace which they formerly enioied. This Elegiacall Song, we may sing vnto God in the behalfe of many particular Churches, euen in these times; especially, if we consider that mysticall bondage which the Diuel hath brought them into; and apply these complaints to those spirituall Calamities, which haue befallen them for their Sines.

SONG. XXVIII.

Sing this as the first Song.

1
Oh minde thou Lord, our sad distresse;
Behold, and thinke on our reproach.
Our houses, Strangers doe possesse;
And on our heritage encroch.
Our Mothers, for their husbands grieue;
And of our Fathers rob'd are we.
Pea, money we compeld to giue,
For our owne wood and water, be.

2
In persecuton we remaine,
Where endlesse labour tire vs doth.
And, we to serue for bread, are faine,
To Egypt, and to Assur both.
Our fathers cr'd; and being gone,
The burthen of their sinne we beare.
Eu'n Slaues, the rule o're vs haue wonne;
And, none to set vs free is there.

3
For bread, our liues we hazard, in
The perils which the Desarts threat.
And, like an Duen is our skinne,
Both soil'd, and parch't, for want of meat.
In Sion, Wiues defiled were,
Deflowred were their Virgins young,
(Through Iudah's Citties euery where)
And Princes by their hands were hung.

4
Her Elders disrespected stood:
Her Young-men, they for grinding tooke:
Her Children fell beneath the wood;
And Magistrates the Gate forsooke.
Their Bullicke, Young-men haue forborne.
Retoycing in their hearts is none:
Comourning doth our dauncing turne:
And from our head the Crowne is gone.

5
Alas, that euer we did sinne!
For, therefore feeles our heart these cares:
For that our eyes haue dimmed bin;
And thus the hill of Sion fares.
Such desolation there is scene,
That now the Foxes play thereon:
But thou for euer, Lord, hast beene;
And without ending is thy Throne.

6
Oh, why are we forgotten thus?
So long time wherefore absent art?
Conuert thy selfe, oh LORD, to vs;
And we to thee shall soone conuert.
Renue, oh LORD, those Ages past,
In which thy fauour we haue scene.
For, we extremely are debas'd,
And bitter hath thine anger beene.

The Prayer of Daniel. DAN. 9. 4.

THe Prophet Daniel in this Prayer beseecheth God to be mercifull unto his people in Captiuitie; And these foure things are principally considerable therein. First, an acknowledgement of Gods Power, Iustice, and Mercy, with a confession that from the highest to the lowest they had broken his Commandements, and were therefore iustly punished. Secondly, it is confessed that as their punishment is that which they deserved, so it is also the same that was foretold should come upon them. Thirdly, he beseecheth that God for his owne mercies sake, and the sake of his Messias, would (nouertheless) be mercifull unto them, as well in regard he had heretofore gotten glory by deliuering them; as in respect they were his owne elected people, and were already become a reproach unto their Neighbours. This may be sung whensoever any of those Iudgements are powred out on the Common Wealth, which the Prophets haue threatned for Sinne; or in our particular afflictions; we hauing first applyed it by our Meditations.

SONG. XXIX.

Sing this as the 22. Song.

Lord God Almighty, great, and full of feare,
Who alwaies art from breach of promise free,
And neuer failing to haue mercie thine,
Where they obserue thy Lawes, and honour Thee.
We haue transgressed, and amisse haue done;
We disobedient, and rebellious were.
For, from thy Precepts we altray are gone;
And we departed from thy Iudgements are.

We did thy Seruants Prophecies withstand,
Who to our Dukes, our Kings, and Fathers came;
When they to all the People of the Land,
Proclaimed forth their message in thy Name.
In thee oh LORD, all righteousness appeares,
But publike shame to vs doth appertaine;
Eu'n as with them of Iudah now it fares,
And those that in Ierusalem remaine.

Pea, as to Iſr'el now it doth befall;
Throughout those Lands in which they scatt'ed be,
For that their great Transgression, where withall
They haue transgressed, and offended Thee.
To Vs, our Kings, our Dukes, and Fathers, doth
Disgrace pertaine (oh LORD) for angring Thee:
Yet, mercie, LORD our GOD, and pardon both,
To Thee belong, though we rebellious be.

We, did (indeed) peruerſly disobey
Thy voice (oh LORD our GOD) & would not heare,
To keepe those Lawes thou didst before vs lay,
By those thy Seruants, who thy Prophets were.
Eu'n all that of the race of Iſr'el be,
Against thy Law haue grieuouſly misdone:
And that they might not listen unto Thee,
They backward from thy voice oh LORD are gone.

On them therefore, that Curse, and Oath descended,
Which in the Law of Moses written was;
(The Seruant of that God whom we offended)
And now his speches he hath brought to passe.
On vs, and on our Iudges, he doth bring
That Plague, wherewith he threatned vs and them.

For, vnder Heau'n was neuer such a thing,
As now is false vpon Ierusalem.

As Moses written Law doth beare record,
Now all this mischief vpon them is brought.
And yet we prayed not before the LORD,
That leauing Sin, we might his Truth be taught.
For which respect, the LORD in waite hath laid,
That he, on vs inflict this Mischiefe, might.
And sith his holy Word we disobeyd,
In all his doings he remaines vpright.

But now, oh LORD our GOD, who from the Land
Of cruell Egypt, brought thy People hast;
And by the power of thy Almighty hand,
Archieu'd a Name, which to this day doth last:
Though we haue sinned in committing ill,
Yet LORD (by that pure Righteousnesse in thee)
From thy Ierusalem, thy Holy-hill,
Oh! let thy wrathfull anger turned be.

For, through the guilt of our displeasing Sinne,
And for our Fathers faults, Ierusalem,
(Thy chosen people) hath despised bin:
And are the scoone of all that neighbour them.
Now therefore, to thy Seruants praire incline;
Heare thou his suit, oh GOD, and let thy Face
(Eu'n for the Lord's deare sake) vouchsafe to shine
Upon thy (now forsaken) Holy-place.

Thine Eares incline thou (oh my GOD) and heare:
Lift up thine Eyes, and vs oh looke vpon;
Us, who forsaken with thy Citie are;
That Citie, where thy Name is called on.
For, we vpon our selues presume not thus
Before thy presence our request to make,
For, ought that righteous can be found in vs;
But, for thy great and tender Mercie's sake.

Lord heare (forgiue oh Lord) and weigh the same:
Oh Lord performe it, and no more defer,
(For thine owne sake my God;) For, by thy Name;
Thy Citie, and thy People called are.

The Prayer of Ionah. Ionah 2.

Ionah flying from God, and being preserued in a Fishes belly, when he was cast into the Sea; made this Prayer to praise God for deliuering him in so greag an extremitie. And the principall things remarkable therein are these. First, the place where he prayed. Secondly, the terrible danger that enclosed him. Thirdly, the despaire he was nigh fallen into. Fourthly, Gods mercie, with the Prophets timely application thereof, and the comfort it infused into him. Fifthly, the occasions drawing men into such perils. Sixthly, the Vow made vpon his deliuerance, and the reason of that vowe. This buriall of Ionah in the Fishes belly, and his deliuerance from thence, was a type of the buriall and Resurrection of our blessed Saviour, Matth. 12. 4.

This Praier therefore we ought not only to sing hystorically, to memorize this wondrous worke of God; but to praise him also for the Resurrection of Christ, and raising Mankinde from that fearefull and bottomlesse gulfe of perdition, wherein is lay swallowed up, without possibilitie of redeeming is selfe.

SONG. XXX.

Sing this as the 24. Song.

In my distresse to thee I cri'de, oh LORD,
And thou wert pleased my complaint to heare:
Out from the bowels of the Graue I roare'de;
And to my voice thou didst incline thine eare:
For, I amid the raging Sea was cast;
And to the bottome there thou pling'd me ha't.

The Floods did round about me Circles make:
Thy waues and billowes ouer-flow'd me quite;
And then vnto my selfe (alas) I said,
I am for euermore depriv'de thy light:
Yet once againe thou pleased art, that I
Should to thy holy Temple lift mine eye.

Eu'n to my Soule the waters clos'd me had:
O're-swallow'd by the Deepes I fast was pent:
About my head the weedes a wreath had made;

Unto the Mountaines bottomes downe I went;
And so, that forth againe I could not get,
The earth an euerlasting Barre had set.

Then thou, oh LORD my GOD; then thou wert he,
That from corruption didst my life defend.
For, when my Soule was like to faint in me,
Thou thytther didst into my thought descend,
And LORD, my praier thence to thee I sent,
Which v'ward to thy holy Temple went.

Those who beleue in vaine and foolish lies,
Despisers of their owne good safete be.
But, I will offer vp the Sacrifice
Of singing praises, with my voyce, to thee.
And I will that performe, which bow'd I haue;
For, vnto thee belongs it, LORD, to saue.

The Prayer of Habakuk. Habak. 3.

In this Petitionarie and Prophetical Hymne, the Deliuerer of Mankinde, is first praised for. Secondly, the glorious Maie-
stie of his comming is described by excellent Allegories, and by Allusions to former Deliuerances, vouchsafed to the Iewes.
Thirdly, here is fore-told, the ouerthrow of Antichrist; who shall be destroyed by the Brightnesse of our Sauiours comming.
Fourthly, here is set forth the state of the latter Times. Fifthly, he expresseth the ioy, confidence, and safete of the Elect of
God, euen amid those terrors that shall await vpon their Redeemers comming. This Song is to be sing hystorically, in com-
memoration of the Churches deliuerance by the first comming of Iesus Christ. And prophetically, to comfort vs concerning
that perfect Deliuerie, assured at his second comming. For, though the Prophet had some respect to the Iewes temporall deli-
uerance, that he might comfort the Church in those Times. Yet the Holy-Ghost had principall regard to the spirituall deli-
uerance of his spirituall Kingdome, the holy Catholike-Church. And to her, and her Enemies doe the Names (of the Chur-
ches Enemies) here mentioned, very properly agree. Nay, Cushan, signifying darke, blacke, or cloudy. And Midian, which
is interpreted, Condemnation, or Iudgement; better suits vnto the Nature of those spirituall Adversaries, whom they pre-
figured, then to those People who were literally so called. For, none are so fitly termed People of Darknesse, or of Condem-
nation, as the members of Antichrist, and the spirituall Babilon.

SONG. XXXI.

LORD, thy answer I did here, And I grew therewith as fear'd. When the times at fullest are,

Let thy Cloke be then declar'd. When the Time, LORD, full doth grow, Then in Anger,

Wary how,

God Almighty, he came downe;
Downe he came from Theman-ward:

And the matchlesse Holy-one,
From Mount Paran forth appear'd,

Heav'n

Heav'n ore-spreading with his Raies,
And Earth filling with his praise.

³
Sun-like was his glorious Light:
From his Side there did appeare
Beaming Raies that shined bright;
And his Powre he shrowded there:
Plagues before his Face he sent:
At his Feet hot Coales there went.

⁴
Where he stood he meature took
Of the Earth, and view'd it well:
Nations vanisht at his looke;
Ancient Hills to powder fell:
Mountaines old cast lower were:
For, his waies eternall are.

⁵
Cushan Tents I saw diseas'd,
And the Midian Curtaines quake.
Have the Floods, Lord, thee displeas'd?
Did the Floods thee angry make?
Was it else the Sea that hath
Thus prouoked thee to wrath?

⁶
For, thou rod'st thy Horses there,
And thy lauing-Chargets through:
Thou didst make thy Bow appeare;
And thou didst performe thy Arrow:
Yea, thine Oath and Promise past
(To the Tribes) fulfilled hast.

⁷
Through the Earth thou Riftes didst make,
And the Riuers there did flow:
Mountaines, seeing thee, did shake;
And away the Floods did goe.
From the Deepe a voice was heard;
And his Hands on high he rear'd.

⁸
Both the Sunne and Moone made stay,
And remoou'd not in their Spheares:
By thine Arrowes light went they,
By thy brightly-shining Spheares:
Thou in wrath the Land didst crush,

And in rage the Nations thrush.

⁹
For thy Peoples sake reliefe,
With thy Christ for aid wantst thou:
Thou hast also pierc't the Chiefe
Of the sinfull Household though;
And displaid them, till made bare
From the Foot to Necke they were.

¹⁰
Thou, with Iauelines of their owne,
Didst their Armes Leader strike,
For, against me they came downe,
To deuoure me, wherle-wind like.
And they ioy in nothing more,
Then vnseene to spoile the Doore.

¹¹
Through the Sea thou madst a Way,
And didst ride thy Horses there,
Where great heapes of Water lay,
I, the newes thereof did heare:
And the voice my Bowels shooke;
Yea, my Lips a quiv'ringooke.

¹²
Rottenesse my bones possesse:
Trembling feare possessed me,
I that troublous day might rest:
For, when his approaches be
On-ward to the People made,
His strong Troups will them invade.

¹³
Bloomelesse shall the Fig tree be:
And the Vine no fruit shall yeeld:
Faded shall, then, the Oliue-tree:
Wheat shall none be, in the Field,
Neither in the Fold, or Stall,
Flocke, or Heard continue shall.

¹⁴
Yet, the LORD my ioy shall be;
And, in him I will delight:
In my GOD that saueth me;
GOD the LORD, my only might,
Who, my Feet so guides, that I
Winde-like, pace my Places high.

The Hymnes of the New-Testament.

These here that next follow, are the *Hymnes* of the *New-Testament*. Betwene which, and the *Songs* of the *Old Testament*, there is great difference. For, the *Songs* of the *Old Testament* were either Thanksgivings for Temporall benefits, typifying and signifying future Benefits touching our Redemption: - Or else, *Hymnes* Prophetically foreshewing those Mysteries which were to be accomplished at the coming of *Christ*. But, these *Euangelicall Songs* were composed, not for Temporall, but for Spirituall things, promised and figured by those Temporall Benefits, mentioned in the *Old-Testament*, and perfectly fulfilled in the *New*. Therefore, these *Euangelicall Hymnes* are more excellent then such as are meere Propheticall; In regard, the Possession is to be preferred before the Hope; and the End before the Meanes of obtaining it.

Magnificat. Luk. I. 46.

The blessed *Virgin Marie* being saluted by the *Angel Gabriel*, and having by the *Holy-Ghost* conceived our Redeemer *Iesus Christ* in her wombe, was made fruitfull also, in her Soule, by the overshadowing of that *Holy Spirit*: and thereupon, brought forth this *Euangelicall* and *Propheticall* Hymne. Wherein, three things are principally observable. First, she praises God for his particular mercies and fauours toward her. Secondly, she glorifies God for the generall benefit of our Redemption. Thirdly, she magnifies God for the particular grace vouchsafed vnto the Seed of *Israel*, according to what was promised to *Abraham*. This is the first *Euangelicall* Song: and was indited by the *Holy-Ghost*, not only to be the blessed *Virgines* Thanksgiuing; but to be sung by the whole *Catholike Church* also, (whom she typically personates): to praise God for our Redemption, and Exaltation. And therefore, it is worthily inserted into the *Liturgie*, that it may be perpetually and reuerently sung.

Song: XXXIII. XXXIV.

SONG. XXII.
Sing this as the third Song.

That magnifide the LORD may be,
My Soule now undertakes;
And in the God that saueth me,
My Spirit merrie-makes.
For, he vouchsafed hath to view
His Handmaides poore degree.
And loe, All Ages that ensue,
Shall blessed reckon me.

Great things for me Th'Almightie does,
And holy is his Name;
From Age to Age he mercy shewes
On such as feare the same.

He, by his Arme declar'd his might:
And this to passe hath brought,
That now the Proud are put to flight,
By what their hearts haue thought.

The Mightie plucking from their seat;
The Poore he placed there;
And for the Hungry takes the meat
From such, as Wealthy are.
But, minding Mercy, he hath show'd
His Seruant Iſ'el grace:
As he to our Forefathers vow'd;
To Abraham, and his Race.

Benedictus. Luk. 1. 68.

Zacharie the Priest, being (upon the Birth of his Son) inspired with the knowledge of our Redeemer Incarnations; sung the second Evangelicall Hymne: In which, two things are especially considerable. First, he blesseth God, because, through the coming of Christ, all the promises made unto the Patriarches and Prophets were fulfilled, for the saluation of his People. Secondly, he declareth the Office and Dutie of his owne Sonne, who was sent before to prepare the way of the Lord. This Song, the Church hath worthily inserted into the Liturgie also, and we ought therefore to sing it reuerently in memoriall of our Saviours Incarnation; and to praise God, both for the fulfilling of his promises: and that Evangelicall Preparation, which he vouchsafed by sending his Fore-runner.

SONG. XXXIII.

Sing this as the third Song.

Blest be the God of Israel:
For he his people bought,
And in his seruant David's house,
Hath great Saluation wrought.
As by his Prophets he foretold,
Since time began to be:
That from our Foes we might be safe,
And from our Waters free.

That he might shew our Fathers grace,
And beare in minde the same,
Which by an Oath, he vow'd unto
Our Father Abraham;
That from our Aduersaries freed,
We serue him fearelesse might,
In righteousnesse, and holinesse,
Our life time in his sight.

And (of the Highest) thee, O Child!
The Prophet, I declare,
Before the Lord, his face to goe;
His coming to prepare.
To teach his People how they shall,
That safetie come to know,
Which by remission of their finnes,
He doth on them bestow.

For, it is through the tender loue,
Of God alone, whereby,
That Day-Spring hath to visit vs,
Descended from on high;
To light them who in darknesse sit,
(And in Deaths shade abide.)
And in the blessed way of Peace
Their wandring Ifeete to guide.

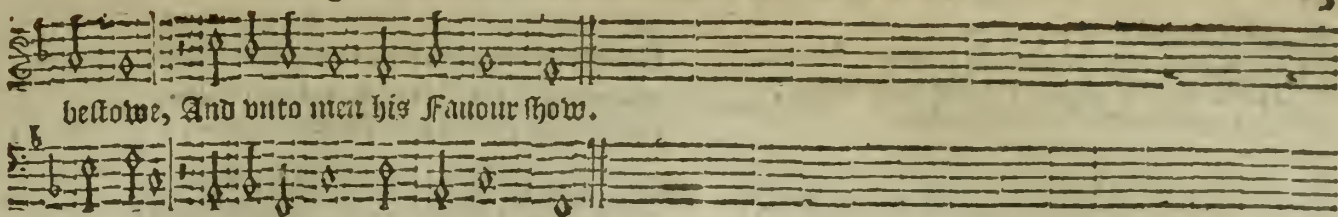
The Song of Angels. Luke 2. 13.

This is the third Evangelicall Song mentioned in the New Testament; and it was sung by a Quire of Angels (at the Birth of our blessed Saviour Iesus Christ) whose reioycing shall be made compleat by the redemption of mankind. In this Song they first glorifie God, and then proclaime that happie Peace and reconciliation, which his sonnes Natiuitie should bring vnto the World, reioycing therein; and in that vspeakable good will, and deare Communion, which was thereby established betweene the God-head, the Manhood, and Them. We therefore ought to ioyne with them in this Song, and sing it often to praise God, and quicken Faith and Charitie in our selues.

SONG. XXXIV.

Thus Angels sung, and thus sing we; To GOD on high all glorie be: Let him on Earth his Peace

bestowe,



Nunc Dimittis. Luke 2. 29.

THE fourth Evangelicall Hymne is this of Simeon; who being in expectation of the coming of the Messias (which according to Daniels 70. weekes, was in those daies to be accomplished) it was revealed unto him, that he should not die till he had seene Christ. And accordingly, he coming into the Temple by the Spirits instigation (when he was presented there as the Law commanded) both beheld and embraced his Redeemer. In this Song therefore he glorifieth God, for the fulfilling of his promise made unto him; and joyfully confesseth Iesus Christ, before all the people. In repeating this Hymne, we ought also to confesse our Redeemer. For Simeon was as it were the Churches Speaker: and hath for us expressed that thankfull Joy, wherewithall we should be filled, when God enlightens us with the knowledge and spiritual vision of our Saviour.

SONG. XXXV.

Sing this as the third Song.

Grant now in peace, (that by thy leave)
I may depart, oh Lord:
For, thy Salvation seene I have,
According to thy word.

That which prepared was by Thee,
Before all Peoples light,
Thy Israels Renowne to be:
And to the Gentiles Light.

The Song of Moses, and the Lambe. Rev. 15. 3.

THE fifth and last Song, recorded in the New Testament is this, called by S. Iohn, The Song of Moses and the Lambe; being in deede, the effect of that Triumph Song, which the Saints, and blessed Martyrs shall sing unto the honour of that Lambe of God which taketh away the sinnes of the world, when they have gotten the victorie over Antichrist. This Hymne, the members of the true Church may sing to Gods glory, and the increase of their owne comfort, when they perceiue the power of the Almighty any way manifested upon that Aduersarie. It may be repeated also amid our greatest persecutions; to strengthen our Faith, and remember us, that whatsoever we suffer, there will come a day, wherein we shall have cause to make use of this Hymne with a perfect reioycing.

SONG. XXXVI.

Sing this as the 13. Song.

¹
Oh, thou Lord, thou God of might,
(Who dost all things worke aright)
Whatsoe're is done by thee,
Great and wondrous prooues to be.

²
True thy waies are, and direct,
Holy King, of Saints elect.
And (oh therefore) who is there,
That of thee, retaines no feare?

³
Who is there that shall deny,
Thy great Name to glorifie?
For thou Lord, and thou alone,
Art the perfect Holy-one:

⁴
In thy presence, Nations all
Shall to adoration fall.
For, thy iudgements now appeare
Unto all men what they are.

Here end the Hymnes of the New Testament.

The X. Commandements. Exod. 20.

ALTHOUGH the Decalogue be not originally in verse; yet among vs it hath bene heretofore vsually sung: because therefore it may be a meanes to present these Precepts somewhat the oftner to remembrance, make them the more frequently repeated, and stirre up those who sing and heare them, to the better performance of their duties; They are here also inserted, and fitted to be sung.

SONG. XXXVII.

Sing this as the fourth Song.

The Great Almighty spake; And thus said he;
I am the LORD thy GOD; and I alone
From cruell Egypts thraldome set thee free:

And other GODS but Wee thou shalt haue none.
Haue mercie LORD, and so our hearts encline,
That we may keepe this blessed Law of thine.

Thou shalt not make an Image, to adore,
Of ought on earth, above it, or below:
A Carued Worke thou shalt not bow before;
Nor any worship on the same bestow.

For, If thy GOD, a zealous GOD am knowne:
And on their Seed the Fathers sinnes correct,
Unill the third and fourth Descent be gone:
But them I alwaies loue that me affect.

*Haue mercie LORD, and so our hearts incline,
That we may keepe this blessed Law of thine.*

The Name of GOD thou neuer shalt abuse,
By swearing, or repeating it in vaine:
For, him that doth his Name prophaneely vse,
The LORD will as a guiltie one arraigne.

*Haue mercie LORD, and so our hearts incline,
That we may keepe this blessed Law of thine.*

To keepe the Sabbath holy, beare in minde,
Sixe daies thine owne affaires apply thou to:
The seuenth is GODS owne Day, for rest assign'd,
And thou no kinde of worke therein shalt doe.

Thou, nor thy Childe, thy Seruant, nor thy Beast;
Nor he that Guest-wise with thee doth abide:

For, after sixe daies labour GOD did rest:
And therefore he that day hath sanctifi'de.

*Haue mercie LORD, and so our hearts incline,
That we may keepe this blessed Law of thine.*

See, that vnto thy Parents thou doe giue
Such honour as the Childe by dutie owes,
That thou a long and blessed life maist liue
Within the Land, the LORD thy GOD bestowes.

*Haue mercie LORD, and so our hearts incline,
That we may keepe this blessed Law of thine.*

Thou shalt be warie that thou no man slay:
Thou shalt from all Adulterie be cleare:
Thou shalt not Steale another's Good away:
Nor witnesse false against thy Neighbour heart.

*Haue mercie LORD, and so our hearts incline,
That we may keepe this blessed Law of thine.*

With what is thine remaining well appaid:
Thou shalt not couer what thy Neighbour's is,
His House, nor Wife, his Seruant, Man, nor Maide,
His Oxe, nor Ase, nor any thing of his.

*Thy mercie LORD, thy mercie les vs haue,
And in our hearts these Lawes of thine engrave.*

The Lords Prayer. Math. 6.7.

THE Lords Praier hath bene aunciently, and vsually sung also; and to that purpose was heretofore both translated and paraphras'd in Verse; which way of expression (howsoever some weake iudgements haue condemned it) doth no whit dispa- rage or mis-become a Praier. For, David made many praiers in verse: And, indeede, measured words were first deuised and used to expresse the Praises of God, and Petitions made to him. Yea, those are the ancient and proper subjects of Poetic, as appears throughout the Sacred writ, and in the first humane Antiquities. Verse, therefore, dishonours not diuine Sub- iects: But these men doe prophane and dishonour Verse, who abuse it on vaine and meere prophane expressions. The scope and vse of this Praier is so frequently treated of, that I thinke I shall not neede to insist thereon in this place.

SONG. XXXVIII.

Sing this as the third Song.

O Our Father which in heauen art;
Alle sanctifie thy Name:
Thy Kingdome come: Thy will be Done
In heau'n and earth the same:
Giue vs this day our Daily bread:
And vs Forgiue thou so;

As we on them that vs offend,
Forgiuensse doe bestow:
Into Temptation lead vs not;
But vs from euill free.
For, thine the Kingdome, power, and praise,
Is, and shall euer be.

The Apostles Creed.

THE effect and vse of this Creed is so generally taught, that this Preface need not be enlarged: And as touching the sing- ing and versifying of it; that which is said in the Preface to the Lords Praier may serue for both.

SONG. XXXIX.

IN GOD the Father I beleene;
Who made all Creatures by his Word;
And true beleefe I likewise haue
In Ies. Christ, his Sonne, our LORD:
Who by the Holy Ghost conceiu'd,
Was of the Virgine Marie borne:
Who meekeely Pilars wrongs receiu'd,
And crucified was with scourge.

Who Di'de, and in the graue hath laine:
Who did the lowest Pit descend;
Who on the third day rose againe,
And Up to heauen did ascend.

Who at his Fathers right-hand there,
Now throned sits, and thence shall come,
To take his seate of Iudgement here;
And giue both quicke and dead their doome.

I, in the Holy Ghost beleene,
The holy Church Catholike too,
(And that the Saints Communion haue,
Undoubtedly beleene I doe.

I well assured am like wise,
A Pardone for my sinnes to gaine;
And that my Flesh from death shall rise,
And euertlasting life obtaine.

A Funerall Song.

The first Stanza of this Song is taken out of S. Johns Gospel, Cap. 11. Vers. 25, 26. The second Stanza. Job 19. 26, 27. The third Stanza, 1. Tim. 6. 7. and Job 1. 21. The last Stanza, Reuel. 14. 13. And in the order of Buriall appointed by the Church of England it is appointed to be sung or read as the Minister pleaseth: That therefore it may be the more conueniently used either way, according to the Churches appointment, it is here turned into Lyricke Verse. It was ordained to comfort the Liuing, by putting them in minde of the Resurrection, and of the happynesse of those, who die in the faith of Christ Iesus.

SONG. XL.

Sing this as the ninth Song.

¹
I Am the Life (the LORD thus saith)
The Resurrection is through me;
And whoso'e're in me hath Faith,
Shall liue, yea though now dead he be:
And he for euer shall not die,
That liuing doth on me relie.

²
That my Redeemer liues I ween,
And that at last I rais'd shall be
From Earth, and couer'd with my skin
In this my flesh, my GOD shall see.
Yea, with these Eyes, and these alone,
Eu'n I my GOD shall looke vpon.

³
Into the World we naked come,
And naked backe againe we goe:
The LORD our wealth receiue we from;
And he doth take it from vs too:
The LORD both wilts, and workes the same;
And blessed therefore be his Name.

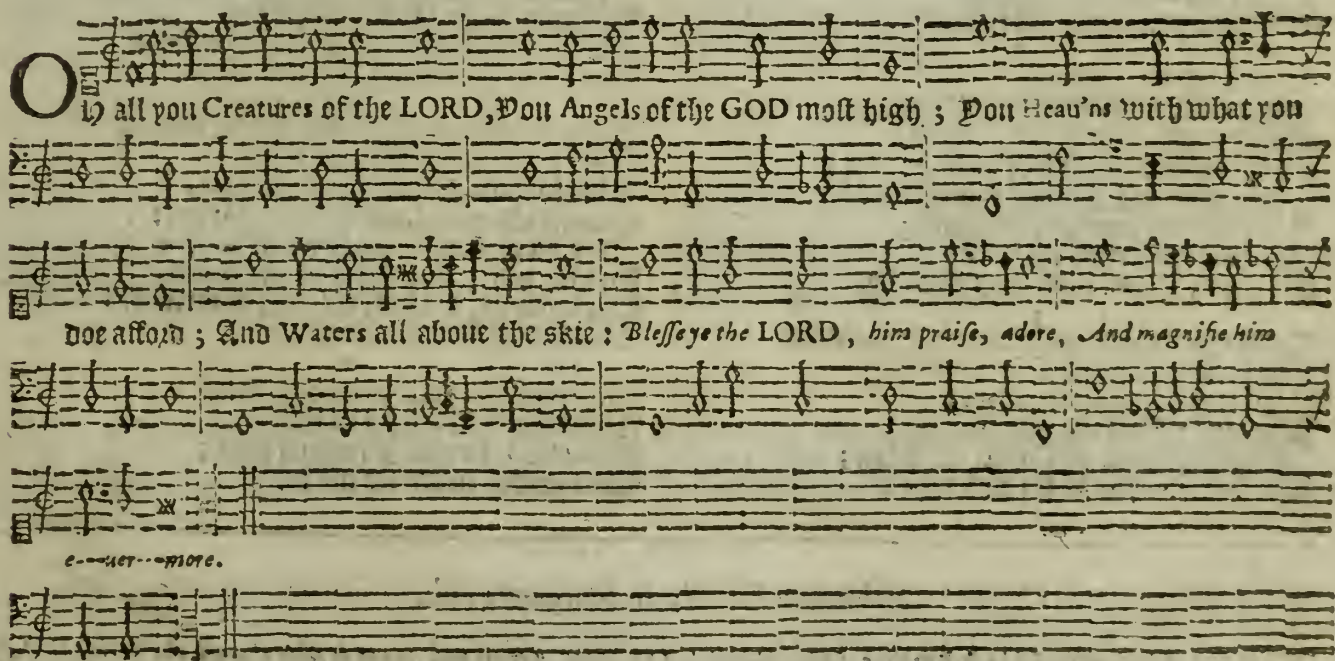
⁴
From Heau'n there came a voice to me,
And this it wil'd me to record;
The Dead from hence forth blessed be,
The Dead that dieth in the LORD:
The Spirit thus doth likewise say;
For, from their Workes at rest are they.

The Song of the three Children.

This Song hath bene anciently used in the Liturgie of the Church, as profitable to the stirring up of Deuotion; and for the praise of God. For, it earnestly calleth vpon all Creatures, to set forth the glorie of their Creator. euen Angels, Spirits, and reasonable Creatures, with those also that are vnreasonable, and vn sensible. And this speaking to things without Life, is not so intimate that they are capable of such like exhortations; but rather, that vpon consideration of the obedience which Beasts, and insensible Creatures continue towards God, according to the Law imposed at their Creation; men might be prouoked to remember the honour and praise, which they ought to ascribe vnto their Almighty Creator, as well as all his other Creatures.

SONG. XLI.

O all you Creatures of the LORD, You Angels of the GOD most high; You Heau'ns with what you doe afford; And Waters all about the skie: Bless ye the LORD, him praise, adore, And magnifie him



Of God you everlasting Powres,
Sunne, Moone, and Starres, so bright that shew;
You soaking Dewes, you dropping Showres;

And all you Winds of God that blow;
Blesse ye the LORD, him praise, adore,
And magnifie him euermore.

³
Thou Fire, and what doth heat containe;
Cold Winter, and thou Summer faire;
Thou blustering Stormes of Haile, and Raine;
And thou the frost-congealing-Ayre:
*Blesse ye the LORD, him praise, adore,
And magnifie him euermore.*

⁴
Oh praise him both you Ice and Snow;
Thou Nighes and Dayes, doe you the same,
With what of Darke or Light doth show;
Thou Cloudes, and eu'ry shining Flame:
*Blesse ye the LORD, him praise, adore,
And magnifie him euermore.*

⁵
Thou Earth, you Mountaines, and you Hills,
And whatsoeuer thereon growes;
Thou Fountaines, Riuers, Springs, and Rills;
Thou Seas, and all that ebbes, or flowes:
*Blesse ye the LORD, him praise, adore,
And magnifie him euermore.*

⁶
Thou Whales, and all the Water yeelds;
Thou of the Feather'd airy-breed;
Thou Beasts and Cattle of the fields;
And you that are of humane seed:
*Blesse ye the LORD, him praise, adore,
And magnifie him euermore.*

⁷
Let Israel the LORD confesse;
So let his Priests, that in him trust;
Thim let his Seruants also blesse;
Ye, Soules and Spirits of the Just:
*Blesse ye the LORD, him praise, adore,
And magnifie him euermore.*

⁸
Thou blessed Saines, his praises tell;
And you that are of humble heart,
With Ananias, Misael;
And Azarias (bearing part)
*Blesse ye the LORD, him praise, adore,
And magnifie him euermore.*

The Song of S. Ambrose, or Te Deum.

THIS Song, commonly called Te Deum, or the Song of S. Ambrose, was repeated at the baptizing of S. Augustine. And (as it is recorded) was composed at that very time by those two Reuerend Fathers, answering one another, as it were by immediate inspiration. It is one of the most auncient Hymnes of the Christian Church, excellently praising and confessing the blessed Trinitie; and therefore is daily and worthily made use of in our Liturgie, and reckoned among the Sacred Hymnes.

SONG. XLII.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

¹
WE praise Thee GOD, we knowledg thee,
To be the LORD, for euermore:
And the eternall Father we,
Througout the earth, doe thee adore:
All Angels, with all powers within
The compasse of the Heauens high;
Both Cherubin, and Seraphin,
To Thee perpetually doe crie.

²
Oh holy, holy, holy-one;
Thou LORD, and GOD of Sabboth art;
Whose praise, and Hatellie alone
Fills Heau'n and Earth, in euery part:
The glorious Troupe Apostolike;
The Prophets worthy Companie;
The Martyrs Arme royall eke
Are those, whom thou art praised by.

³
Thou through the holy Church art knowne,
The Father of unbounded powre:
Thy worthy, true, and only Sonne:
The Holy-Ghost the Comfortour:
Of Glory thou, oh Christ, art King;
The Father's Sonne, for euermore;

Who men from endlesse Death to bring,
The Virgins wombe didst not abhorre.

⁴
When Conquerour of Death thou wert,
Heau'n to the Faithfull openedst thou;
And in the Fathers glorie art
At Gods right-hand enthroned now:
Whence we beleeue, that thou shalt come;
To iudge vs in the day of wrath.
Oh, therefore helpe thy Seruants, whom
Thy precious blood Redeemed hath.

⁵
Them with those Saines doe Thou record,
That gaine eternall glorie may.
Thine Heritage, and People LORD,
Saue, blesse, guide, and aduance for aye:
By vs thou daily prais'd halt beene;
And we will praise Thee without end.
Oh, keepe vs, LORD, this day from sinne;
And let thy Mercie vs defend.

⁶
Thy mercie, LORD, let vs receiue,
As we our trust repose in thee:
Oh LORD, in thee I trusted haue;
Confounded neuer let me be.

Athanasius Creed, or Quicunque vult.

THIS Creed was composed by Athanasius (after the wicked heresie of Arrius had spread it selfe through the world) that so the Faith of the Catholike Church, concerning the Myserie of the blessed Trinitie, might be the better understood, and professed, to the ouerthrow and preuening of Arrianisme, or the like heresies. And to the same purpose it is appointed to be said or sung upon certaine daies of the yeare, in the Church of England.

SONG XLIII.

Sing this as the third Song.

Those that will saved be must hold,
The true Catholike Faith,
And keepe it wholly, if they would
Escape eternall death.
Which Faith a Trinitie adores
In One; and One in Three:
So, as the Substance being one,
Distinct the Persons be.

²
One Person of the Father is,
Another of the Sonne;
Another of the Holy Ghost,
And yet their Godhead one:
Alike in glorie; and in their
Eternitie as much:
For, as the Father, both the Sonne,
And Holy-Ghost is such.

³
The Father vncreate, and so
The Sonne, and Spirit he;
The Father he is Infinite;
The other two as He.
The Father an Eternall is,
Eternall is the Sonne:
So is the Holy-Ghost; yet, these
Eternally but One.

⁴
Nor say we there are Infinites,
Or vncreated Three,
For, there can but one Infinite,
Or vncreated be.
So Father, Sonne, and Holy-Ghost;
All three Almightyes are;
And yet, not three Almightyes tho,
But only One is there.

⁵
The Father likewise GOD and LORD:
And GOD and LORD the Sonne;
And GOD and LORD the Holy Ghost,
Yet GOD and LORD but One.
For though each Person by him selfe,
We GOD and LORD confesse:
Yet Christian Faith forbids that we
Three GODS or LORDS professe.

⁶
The Father not begot, nor made;
Begot (not made) the Sonne;
Made, nor begot, the Holy-Ghost,
But a Proceeding-One.

One Father, not three Fathers then:
One only Sonne, not three;
One Holy-Ghost we doe confesse,
And that no moe they be.

⁷
And lesse, or greater then the rest,
This Trinitie hath none;
But they both Coeternall be,
And equall eu'ry one.
We therefore that will saved be,
(As we haue said before)
Must One in Three, and Three in One)
Beleeue, and still adore.

⁸
That Iesus Christ incarnate was,
We must beleeue with this;
And how that both the Sonne of GOD,
And GOD and Man he is.
GOD, of his Fathers substance pure;
Begot ere Time was made;
Man of his Mothers substance borne,
When Time his fullnesse had.

⁹
Both perfect GOD, and perfect Man,
In Soule, and flesh, as we:
The Fathers equall being God:
As Man, beneath is he.
Though God and Man; yet but one Christ:
And to dispose it so,
The Godhead was not turn'd to flesh,
But Manhood tooke thereto.

¹⁰
The Substance vn-confus'd; He one
In Person doth subsist:
As Soule and body make one Man;
So God and Man is Christ:
Who suffer'd, and went downe to Hell,
That we might sauld be;
The third day he arose againe,
And Hea' n ascended he.

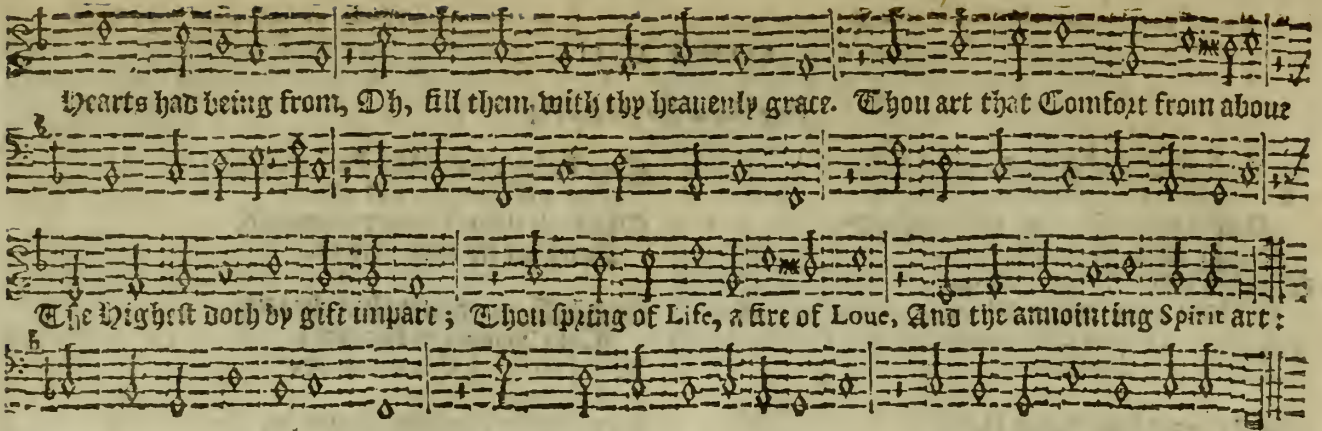
¹¹
At God the Fathers right-hand, there
He sits; and at the Doome,
He to adudge both quicke and dead,
From thence againe shall come.
Then all men with their flesh shall rise,
And he account require.
Well doers into Blisse shall goe,
The Bad to endless fire.

Veni Creator.

This is a very ancient Hymne composed in Latine Rime, and commonly called Veni Creator; because those are the first words of it. By the Canons of our Church it is commanded to be said or sung at the Consecration of Bishops, and at the Ordination of Ministers, &c. It is therefore here translated syllable for syllable, and in the same kind of measure which it hath in the Latine.

SONG. XLIIII.

Come Holy-Ghost, the Maker, come; Take in the Soules of thine thy place; Thou whom our
Hearts



2
Thou in thy Gifts art manifold,
GODS right-hand finger thou art, LORD:
The Fathers promise made of old;
Our tongues enriching by the Word.
Oh! give our blinded Senses Light;
Shed Love into each heart of our,
And grant the Bodies feeble plight,
May be enabled, by thy powre.

3
Farre from vs drive away the Foe,
And let a speedie Peace ensue:

Our Leader also be, that so
We eu'ry danger may eschew.

Let vs be taught the blessed Creed
Of Father, and of Sonne, by Thee:
And how from Both thou dost proceed,
That our Beliefe it still may be.

To Thee, the Father, and the Sonne;
(Whom past, and present Times adore)
The One in Three, and Three in One,
All glorie be for euermore.

*Here ends the first part of the Hymnes, and Songs
of the Church.*



THE SECOND PART OF THE *Hymnes and Songs of the CHURCH.*



Verie thing hath his Season, saith the Preacher, *Ecl. 3.* And *S. Paul* aduiseeth, that all things should be done *Honestly*, in *Order*, and to *Edification*, *1. Cor. 14.* Which Counsell the Church religiously heeding (and how by obseruation of *Times*, and other circumstances, the memories and capacities of weake people were the better assisted;) It was provided, that there should be *Annually Commemorations* of the principall *Mysteris* of our Redemption: And certaine particular daies were dedicated to that purpose, ; as nigh as might be ghesse'd (for the most part) vpon those very seasons of the yeare, in which the seuerall *Mysteris* were accomplished. And, indeede, this is not that *Heathenish* or *Idolatrious* heeding of *Times*, reprehended in *Isaiah 47.* Nor such a *Iewish* or *superstitious* obseruation of *Dases*, and *Moneths*, and *Times*, and *Yeeres*, as is reprooued by *S. Paul*, *Gal. 4.* Nor a toleration for idlenesse, contrarie to the fourth *Commandement*: But a

Christian and warrantable obseruation, profitably ordained, that things might be done in order, that the vnderstanding might be the better edified: that the memorie might be the oftner refreshed; and that the deuotion might be the more stirred vp.

It is true, that *we ought to watch euery houre*: But if the Church had not by her authoritie appointed set daies and houres to keepe vs awake, in some of vs, would hardly watch one houre. And therefore, those who haue zeale according to knowledge, doe not only religiously obserue the Churches appointed *Times*; but doe by her example voluntarily also appoint vnto themselues certaine daies, and houres of the day for *Christian exercises*. Neither can any man suppose this commendable obseruation of *Feasts* (neither burthensome by multitude, nor superstitious by institution) to be an abridgement of *Christian libertie*, who, as he ought to doe, beleueth, that *the Service of God is perfect freedome*. We perswade not, that one day is more holy then another in his owne nature: but admonish that those be reuerently and Christianly obserued, which are vpon so good ground, and with prudent moderation dedicated to the worship of God. For, it cannot be denied, that euen those who are but coldly affected to the Churches ordinances in this kinde, doe neuertheless often apprehend the *Mysteris* of *Christis Natuissie* and *Passion*, vpon the daies of commemorating them, much more feelingly then at other times; and that they forget also some other *Mysteris* altogether, vntill they are remembered of them by the distinction, and obseruation of times vsed in the Church.

These things considered; and because there be many, who through ignorance rather then obstinacie, haue neglected the Churches ordinance in this point, here are added (to those Songs of the Church, which were either taken out of the *Canonick Scripture*, or anciently in vse) certaine other spirituall Songs and *Hymnes* appropriated to those Daies and Occasions which are most obserueable throughout the yeere. And before each seuerall *Hymne* is prefixed a breefe Preface also to declare their vse, and the purpose of each *Commemoration*. That such, who haue heretofore through ignorance contemned the Churches Discipline therein, might behaue themselues more reuerently hereafter, and learne not to speake euill of those things they vnderstand not.

Aduent Sunday.

THE Aduent is that for Christmas, which *John Baptist* was to *Christ* (euen a *Fore-runner* for Preparation:) And is called the Aduent (which signifieth *Comming*) because the Church did vsually from that time vntill the *Natiuite* commemorate the seuerall *comings* of *Christ*, and instruct the people concerning them. Which *Comings* are these, and the like: *Hu Conception* by which he came into the *Virgins* wombe: *Hu Natuittie*, by which he came (as it were) further into the world: *Hu comming to Preach* in his owne Person: *Hu comming by his Ministers*: *Hu comming to Ierusalem*: *The comming of the Holy Ghost*: *Hu Spirituall comming* which he vouchsafeth into the heart of euery *Regenerate Christian*: And finally, that last *Comming* of *Hu*, which shall be vnto *Iudgement*, &c. All which *Comings* are comprehended in these three; *Hu Comming to men*, into men, and against men: to men, by *Hu Incarnation*; into men, by *Grace*; against men, to *Iudgement*.

S O N G. XLV.

Sing this as the 9. Song.

When Iesus Christ incarnate was,
To be our Brother then came He:
When into vs he comes by grace,
When his beloved Spouse are we:

When he from Heau'n descends again,
To be our Iudge returns he then.

And then, despatre will those confound,
That his first Comings nought regard;

And

And those, who till the Trumpet sound,
Consume their Leasures unprepared:
Canst be those pleasures, cry they may,
Which droue the thought of this away.

The Iewes abtected yet remaine,
That his first Aduent heeded not;
And those fine Virgins knockt in vaine,
Who to prouide them oyle forgot:
But safe and blessed those men are,
Who for his Commings doe prepare.

O let vs therefore watch and pray,
His times of visiting to know;
And liue so furnisht, that we may
With him vnto his wedding goe:

Pea, though at midnight he should call,
Let vs be ready, Lampes, and all.

And so prouide before that Feast,
Which Christ his comming next doth minde,
That he to come, and be a Guest
Within our hearts, may pleasure finde:
And we bid welcome with good cheere
That Comming, which so many feare.

Oh come, LORD Iesu, come away;
(Pea, though the world it should deterre)
Oh let thy Kingdome come we pray,
Whose comming most too much deferre:
And grant vs thereof such foresight,
It come not like a Theefe by night.

Christmas Day.

This Day is worthily dedicated to be obserued in remembrance of the blessed Natiuitie of our Redeemer Iesus Christ. At which time it pleased the Almighty Father to send his onely begotten Sonne into the world for our sakes; And by an unspeakable union to ioyne in one person God and Man, without confusion of Natures, or possibilitie of separation. To expresse therefore our thankfulness, and the ioy we ought to haue in this loue of God: there hath bene anciently, and is yet continued in England (above other Countreies) a neighbourly and plentifull hospitallitie, in inuiring and (without inuitation) receiuing vnto our well furnished Tables, our Tenants, Neighbour, Friends, and Strangers, to the honour of our Nation, and increase of amitie and freehearted kindnesse among vs: But most of all to the refreshing of the bowels of the Poore (being the most Christian use of such Festiualls) Which charitable, and good English custome, hath of late bene seasonably readuanced by his Maiesties gracious care, in commanding our Nobilitie and Gentrie to repaire (especially at such times) to their Country Mansions.

SONG. XLVI.

As on the Night before this happie Boorne,
A blessed Angel vnto Shepherds told,
Where (in a Stable) he was poorely borne,
Whom, nor the earth, nor Heau'n of heau'ns can hold
Through Bethlem rung
This newes at their returne;
Pea, Angels sung,
That God with vs was borne:
And they made mirth, because we should not mourne.

CHORVS.

Their Angels Caroll sing we then,
To God on high all glory be,
For Peace on earth bestoweth he,
And sheweth Favour vnto men.

This fauour Christ boughsafed for our sake,
To buy vs Thrones, he in a Manger lay. (take,
Dur weakenes tooke, that we his strength might
And was disrob'd, that he might vs aray;
Dur flesh he wore,
Dur Sinne to weare away.
Dur Curse he bore,
That we escape it may:
And wept for vs, that we might sing for aye.

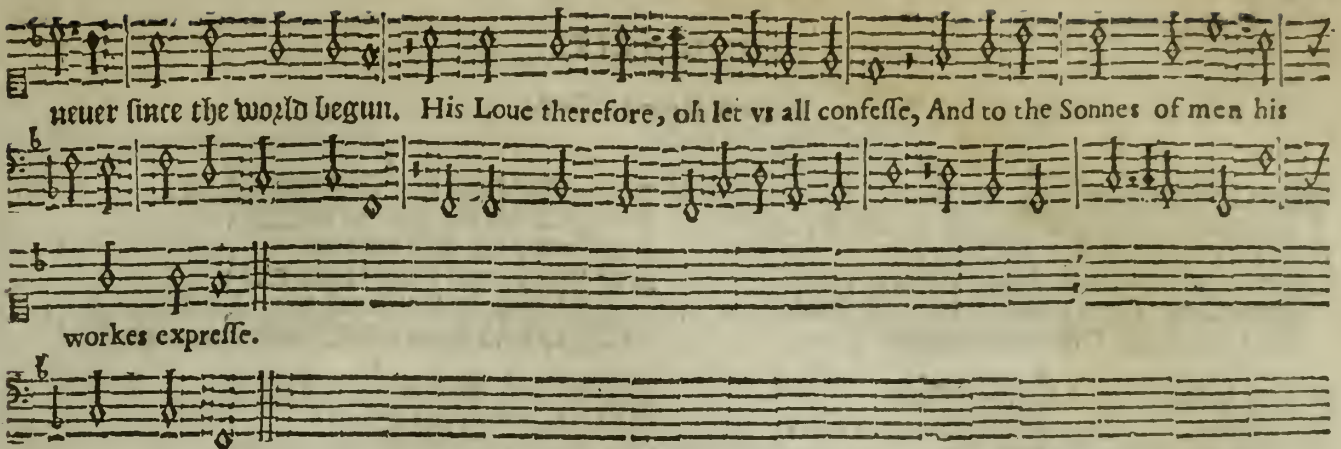
CHORVS.

With Angels therefore sing agen;
To God on high all glorie be;
For Peace on Earth bestoweth he;
And sheweth fauour vnto Men.

Another for Christmas Day.

SONG. XLVII.

A Song of Joy vnto the LORD we sing, And publish forth the Favours he hath showane: We sing
his praise, from whom all Joy doth spring, And tell abroad the wonders he hath done; For, such were
neuer



²
As on this Day, the Sonne of God was borne:
The blessed Word was then incarnate made;
The Lord, to be a Seruant held no storne;
The Godhead was with humane nature clad;
And Flesh, a Throne aboue all Angels had,
His Loue therefore, oh let vs all confesse,
And to the Sonnes of men his workes expresse.

³
Our Sinne, and Sorrowes on himselfe he tooke,
On vs, his blisse and goodnesse to bestowe.
To visit Earth, he Heauen a while forsooke:
And to aduance vs High, descended low;
But with the sinfull Angels dealt not so.
His Loue therefore, oh let vs all confesse,
And to the Sonnes of men his workes expresse.

⁴
A Maide concei'd, whom Man had neuer knowne:
The Fleece was moistned where no raine had beene:
A Virgin shee remaines; that had a Sonne:

The Bush did flame that still remained greene;
And this befell, when God with vs was scene.
His Loue therefore, oh let vs all confesse,
And to the Sonnes of men his workes expresse.

⁵
For sinfull man all this to passe was brought,
As long before the Prophets had forespoke:
So, he that first our shame and ruine wrought,
Once brutz'd our heele, but now his head is broke;
And he hath made vs whole, who gaue that stroke.
His Loue therefore, oh let vs all confesse,
And to the Sonnes of men his workes expresse.

⁶
The Lambe hath plaid deuouring wolues among.
The Morning Starre of Iacob doth appeare.
From Iesse's roote our Tree of Life is sprung,
And all Gods words (in him) fulfilled are.
Yet we are slacke his praises to declare.
His Loue therefore, oh let vs all confesse,
And to the Sonnes of men his workes expresse.

The Circumcision, or New-yeares Day.

THE Church solemnizeth this Day, commonly called New-yeares-Day, in memoriall of our Sauiours Circumcision; that remembreing how when he was but eight daies old, he began to smart, and shed his blood for vs, we might praise him for the same; and that with due thankfulness, considering how easie a Sacrament he hath left vs (instead of that bloodie one which the Law enioyned, we might be prouoked to bring forth the fruit of Regeneration.

SONG. XLVIII.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

This Day thy flesh, oh Christ, did bleed,
Mark't by the Circumcision knife:
Because the Law for mans misdeede,
Requir'd that Earnest of thy life.
Those dropes deuin'd that showre of blood,
Which in thine Agonie began:
And that great showre forespoken the Flood,
Which from thy Side the next day ran.

²
Then, through that milder Sacrament,
Succeeding this; thy Grace inspire;
Yea, let thy smart make vs repent,
And circumcized hearts desire.

For, he that either is baptiz'd,
Or, Circumciz'd in flesh alone,
Is, but as an vncircumciz'd,
Or, as an vbaptized-one.

³
The yeare anew we now begin,
And, outward gifts receiu'd haue we;
Renue vs also, Lord, within,
And, make vs New-yeares gifts for thee:
Yea, let vs with the passed Yeare,
Our old affections cast away;
That wee New Creatures may appeare,
And, to redeeme the Tyme assay.

Twelſe Day, or the Epiphanie.

Twelſe Day, otherwise called the Epiphanie, or the day of Manifestation, is celebrated by the Church, to the praise of God, and in memoriall of that blessed and admirable discouerie of our Sauiours birth, which was vouchsafed vnto the Gentiles shortly after it came to passe. For, as the Shepherds of the Iewes were warned thereof, and directed to the place by an Angel from heauen. So the Magie of the Gentiles received the same particular notice of it, by a Starre in the East, that both Iewes and Gentiles might be left inexcusable, if they came not to his Worship. This day is obserued also in commemoration of our Sauiours Baptisme, and of his first miracle in Cauan, by which he was likewise manifested to be the Sonne of God.

SONG. XLIX.

Sing this as the 4th. Song.

That so thy blessed birth, oh Christ,
Might through the world be spread about,
Thy Starre appeared to the East,
Whereby the Gentiles found thee out;
And offering Thee Myrrhe, Incense, Gold,
Thy three-fold Office did unfold.

Sweet Iesus, let that Starre of thine,
Thy Grace, which guides to finde out thee,
Within our hearts for ever shine,
That thou of vs found out maist be:
And thou shalt be our King therefore,
Our Priest, and Prophee evermore.

Tears that from true Repentance drop,
Instead of Mirrhe present will we:
For Incense we will offer by
Our Prayers and Praises unto thee;
And bring for Gold each pious Deed;
Which doth from sauing-faith proceede.

And as those Wisemen neuer went
To visite Herod any more:
So, finding Thee, we will repent
Our courses follow'd heretofore;
And that we homeward may retire,
The Way by Thee, we will enquire.

The Purification of S. Marie the Virgin.

According to the time appointed in the Law of Moses, the blessed Virgin S. Marie reckoned the daies of Purification, which were to be obserued, after the birth of a male Child. And then, as the Law commanded, presented both her Sonne, and her appointed Offering in the Temple. Partly therefore, in commemoration of that her true obedience to the Law; and partly to memorize that presentation of our Redeemer (which was performed by his blessed Mother, at her Purification) this Anniversarie is worthily obserued.

SONG. L.

Sing this as the ninth Song.

No doubt but Shee that had the grace,
Thee in her wombe, oh Christ, to beare,
And did all woman-kinde surpasse,
Was hallow'd by thy being there,
And where the Fruit so holy was,
The Birth could no pollution cause.

Yet in obedience to thy Lawe
Her Purifying-rites were done,
That we might learne to stand in awe,
How from thine ordinance we runne:
For, if we disobedient be
Unpurified Soules haue we.

Oh, keepe vs, Lord, from thinking vaine,
What by thy word thou shalt command:
Let vs be sparing to complaine,
On what we doe not vnderstand;
And guide thy Church, that Shee may still
Command according to thy will.

Touchsafe, that with one voynt consent
We may Thy praises euer sing:
Preserue thy seamelesse Roabe vntrent,
For which, so many Loue doe sing.
And grant, that being purified
From sinne, we may in loue abide.

Moreover, as thy Mother went
(That holy, and thy selfe blessed Maide)
Thee in thy Temple to present,
With perfect humane flesh arraide:
So, let vs offer'd by to Thee,
Replenisht with thy Spirit be.

Dea, let thy Church, our Mother deare,
(Within whose wombe new-boorne we be)
Before thee at her time appeare,
To giue her Children by to Thee;
And take for purified things,
Her, and that Offering which thee bringe.

The first day of Lent.

THE obseruation of Lent is a profitable institution of the Church, not abridging the Christian libertie of meates, but intended for a meanes to helpe to set the spirit at libertie from the flesh. And therefore this Fast consisteth, not altogether in a formall forbearance of this or that food, but in a true mortification of the bodie. For, abstinence from flesh onely (wherin we ought to be obedient also to the higher powers) more tendeth to the increase of plentie and well ordering things in the Common-wealth, then to a spirituall Discipline. Because, it is apparant we may ouer-pamper our selues, as well with what is permitted, as with what is forbidden. This commendable obseruation (which euery man ought to obserue, so farre forth as he shall be able, and his spirituall necessitie requires) was appointed; partly to commemorate our Sauiours miraculous fasting, whereby he satisfied for the gluttonie of our first Parents; And (at this season) partly to coole our wanton blood, which at this time of the yeare is aptest to be inflamed with euill concupiscences: and partly also, to prepare vs the better, both to meditate the passion of our Sauiour, which is alwaies commemorated about the end of Lent, and, to fit vs to receiue the blessed Sacrament of his last Supper, to our greater comfort.

SONG. LI.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

Thy wondrous Fasting to record,
And our rebellious flesh to tame,
A holy Fast to thee, Oh Lord,
We have intended in thy name:
Oh sanctifie it we thee pray,
That we may thereby honour Thee:
And, so dispose vs, that it may
To our aduantage also be.

Let vs not grudgingly abstaine;
Nor secretly the Gluttons play;
Nor openly, for glorie vaine,
Thy Churches ordinance obey:
But, let vs Fast as thou hast taught,
Thy rule obseruing in each part,
With such intentions as we ought,
And with true singlenesse of heart.

So thou shalt our Deuotions blesse,
And make this holy Discipline
A meanes that longing to suppress,
Which keepes our will so crosse to thine:
And, though our strictest Fasting falle,
To purchase (of themselues) thy Grace;
Yet they, to make for our auaille,
By thy deseruings shall haue place.

True Fasting helpfull oft hath beene,
The wanton flesh to mortifie:
But, takes not off the guilt of sinne:
Nor, can wee merit ought thereby:
It is thine abstinence, or none,
Which merit fauour for vs must:
For, when our glorioust workes are done,
Wee perishe, if in them wee trust.

The Annuntiation of Mary.

THE Church hath dedicated this Day to memorize the Annuntiation of the blessed Virgin S. Mary, who was about this time of the yeare saluted by the Angell Gabriel: and we ought so sanctifie it with praising God for that unexpressable myserie of our Saviours Conception, which was the happie newes the holy Angell brought vnto his Mother. Nothing in the World is more worthy to be spoken of then this fauour; and yet nothing more unspeakable.

SONG. LII.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

Our hearts, Oh blessed God encline,
Thy true affection to embrace,
And that humilitie of thine
Which for our sakes vouchsafed was.
Thy Goodnesse teach vs to put on,
As with our Nature thou wert clad,
And so to minde what thou hast done,
That we may praise Thee and be glad.

For thou not onely heldest it meet,
To send an Angell from above,
An humble Maide on earth to greet,
And bring the Message of thy loue.

But, laying (as it were) aside
Those Glories none can comprehend,
(Nor any mortall eyes abide)
Into her Wombe thou didst descend.

Bestow thou also thy respect,
On our despis'd and low degree;
And LORD, oh doe not vs neglect,
Though worthy of contempt we be:
But, through thy Messengers prepare,
And hallow so our hearts, we pray,
That (thou conceiu'd being there)
The fruits of Faith bring forth we may.

Palme Sunday.

Palme Sunday is so called, by reason it was upon that day, in which Iesus riding to Ierusalem (according to the Prophet) the people strowed the way for him with their Garments, and the Branches of the Palme-trees. And indeed, it was in a manner the day of Proclaiming him King, as the Friday following was the day of his Coronation. Worthily therefore is it commemorated. And many excellent Mysteries are thereby brought to remembrance, which but for this Anniversarie, most would forget, and many perhaps neuer come to know.

SONG. LIII.

Sing this as the third Song.

When Iesus to Ierusalem,
(And there to suffer) rode;
The People all the way for him,
With Palme and Garments strow'd.
And though he did full meekely ride,
And poorly on an Ass.
Hosanna to the King, they cryde,
As he along did passe.

His glorie, and his royall right
(Euen by a power diuine)
As if in worldly pomps despight,
Through pouerty did shine:
And though the greater lozt did frowne,
He exercis'd his power,
Till he himselfe did lay it downe,
At his appointed haure.

1
Possession of his House he got ;
The Merchants thence expel'd ;
And, though the Priests were mad therat ;
His Lectures there he held.
Oh how should any be so dull,
To doubt who this might be !
When they did things so wonderfull,
And workes so mightie see.

4
Lord, when to vs thou drawest nigh,
Instruct vs Thee to know ;
And to receiue Thee ioyfully,
How meane so e're in thow :
Pea, though the rich and worldly wise,
When we thy praises sing,
Both Thee and vs, therefore, despise,
Be thou appou'd our King.

Thursday before Easter.

AS upon this Day our Blessed Sauour, eating the Pasche with his Disciples, Instituted the blessed Sacrament of his Last Supper. Afterward he washed their feet ; prayed for them, and for all the faithfull generation ; instructed them ; comforted them ; warned them of what should come to passe, both concerning themselves and his owne death and resurrection ; promised to send them a Comforter, and expressed many other excellent things for the confirmation of their faith. Then departing to a Garden, he praying, fell into his most bitter Agonie ; which hauing overcome, he was that night betrayed and forsaken of all his Disciples. In commemoration of which passages, the Church holds this yearly assembly, that our pious affections towards our Redeemer, may be stirred up to his glory and our comfort.

SONG. LIV.

Sing this as the ninth Song.

1
A Holy Sacrament this day,
To vs thou didst, O Lord, bequeath ;
That by the same prierue we may
A blest memor'iall of thy Death ;
Whereof, oh let vs so partake ;
We may with thee one Body make.

2
Thy Holy Supper being done,
(The last which thou vouchsafedst here)
By Thee, the feet of euery one
Of thy Disciples washed were ;
To which Humilitie of thine,
Our haughtie mindes doe thou encline.

3
The rest of that day thou didst vse,
To pray, to comfort, and aduise ;
None might (when thou wert gone) abuse
Thy Friends, or make of them a prize ;
Yet, when thy pleasure thou hadst laid ;
By one of thine thou wert betraide.

4
And lo, that night they all did flie,
Who sat so kindly by thy side ;
Euen he, that for thy loue would die,
With Darches and Curles thee deni'd :
Which to thy Soule more nigh did goe,
Then all the wrongs thy Foes could doe.

5
Sweet Iesus teach vs to conceiue,
How neere vnto thy heart it stroke,
When thy Beloued Thee did leaue,
And thou didst backe vpon him looke.
We may hereafter nigh Thee keepe,
And, for our past denials weepe.

6
Pea, let each passage of this day,
Within our hearts be grauen so,
That minde them we for euer may,
And still thy promise trust vnto :
So our affections shall to thee
In life, and death vunchanged be.

Friday before Easter.

THIS Day we commemorate the insufferable Passion of Iesus Christ, our blessed Redeemer ; who was at this season of the yeare despightfully crucified by Pilate, and the Iewes. Every day we ought seriously to thinke upon it by our selues : But this day we ought to meete about it in the publike Assemblies, that we might prouoke each other to compunction of heart, to renew the memorie of it ; and to moue those that haue not yet taken notice thereof, to come along with vs, to heare the story of his unmatchlesse sorrow, who for the loue of vs tooke vpon himselfe those punishments which our wickednes deserved.

SONG. LV.

Sing this as the 24 Song.

Y Du that like heedlesse Strangers passe along,
As if nought here concerned you to day ;
Draw nigh and heare the saddest Passion Song,
That euer you did meet with in your way :
So sad a Story ne're was told before,
Nor shall there be the like for euermore.

2
The greatest King that euer wore a Crowne,
More then the basest Vassall was abus'd ;
The truest Louer that was euer knowne,

By them he lou'd was most vnkindly us'd :
And he that liu'd from all transgressions cleare,
Was plagu'd for all the sinnes that euer were.

3
Euen They, in pittie of whose fall he wept,
Wrought for his ruine, whilst he sought their good ;
And watched for him when they should haue slept,
That they might quench their malice in his blood :
Yet (whē their bonds for him he could haue throwne)
To saue their liues, he daign'd to loose his owne.

Those,

⁴
Those, in whose hearts compassion should haue beene
Insulted o're his poore afflicted soule;
And those, that nothing ill in him had seene,
(As guilty) him accus'd of treason foule:
Nay, Him (that neuer had one idle thought)
They, for blaspheming, vnto Judgment brought.

⁵
Where, some to aske him vaine demands begin,
And, some to make a sport with him denile:
Some, at his answers and behauiour grime;
And some doe spit their filth into his eies:
Some giue him blowes, some mock, & some reuile;
And he (Good heart) sits quiet all the while.

⁶
Oh, that where such a throng of men should be,
No heart was found so gentle to relent!
And that so good and meeke a Lambe as He,
Should be so vs'd, and yet no teare be spent!
Sure, when once inalice fills the heart of man,
Nor stone nor Steele can be so hardned than.

⁷
For, after this, his cloaths from him they stript,
And then, as if some Slaue this Lord had beene,
With cruell Rods and Scourges him they whipt,
Till wounds were ouer all his bodie seene:
In purple clad, and crowned too with thorne
They set him forth, and honord him in scoyne.

⁸
And when they saw him in so sad a plight,
As might haue made a flintie heart to bleed,
They not a whit recanted at the sight;
But in their hellish fury did proceed:
Away with him, Away with him, they said,
And, Crucifie him, Crucifie him cride.

⁹
A Crosse of Wood that huge and heauy was,
Upon his bloody shoulders next they lay;
Which onward to his Execution place,
He carri'd, till he fainted in the way:
And, when he thither weake and tired came,
To giue him rest they nail'd him to the same.

¹⁰
Oh! could we but the thousandth part relate,
Of those Afflictions which they made him beare,
Our hearts with passion would dissolve thereat,

And we should sit and weepe for ever here;
Nor should we glad againe hereafter be,
But that we hope in gloxie him to see.

¹¹
For, while vpon the Crosse he pained hung,
And was with soule tormentings also grieu'd;
(Farre more then can be told by any tongue,
Or in the hearts of mortals be conceiu'd)
Whole, for whose sake he vnderwent such paine,
Reloyc't thereat, and held him in disdaine.

¹²
One offerd to him Vineger, and Gall;
A second did his pious workes deride;
To dying for his robes did others fall;
And many mock't him when to God he cride:
Yet he, as they his paine still more procur'd,
Still lou'd, and for their good the more endur'd.

¹³
But, though his matchlesse Loue immortall were,
It was a mortall Bodie he had on,
That could no more then mortall Bodies beare;
Their malice therefore did preuaile thereon:
And loe, their vtmost fury hauing tride;
This Lambe of God gaue by the ghost and dy'd.

¹⁴
Whole Death, though cruell vrelenting Man,
Could view, without bewailing or affright;
The Sunne grew darke; the Earth to quake began;
The Temple vaile did reid alunder quite:
Dea, hardest Rockes therewith in peeces brake;
And Graues did open, and the Dead awake.

¹⁵
Oh therefore, let vs all that present be,
This Innocent with moued soules embrace:
For, this was our Redeemer, this was he,
Who thus for our vnkindnesse pled was;
Eu'n He, the cursed Iewes, and Pilate slew,
Is he alone, of whom all this is true.

¹⁶
Our sinnes of spight were part of those that day,
Whole cruell whips & Thornes did make him smart;
Our Luts were those that tyr'd him in the way;
Our want of Loue was that which pierc't his Heart:
And still when we forget, or sleight his paine;
We crucifie and torture him againe.

Easter-Day.

THis Day is solemnized in memoriall of our Sauours blessed Resurrection from the dead: Vpon which (as the Members with the Head) the Church began her ioyfull triumph ouer Sinne, Death, and the Diuell: And hath therefore appointed, that to record this Mysterie, and to stirre up thankesfull reioycings in our hearts, there should be an annuall Commemoration thereof: And that we might in Charitable Feasts and Christian glee, expresse the ioy of our hearts, to the Glorie of God, to the Comfort of our Brethren, to the encrease of Charitie one towards another, and to the confirmation of a true ioy in our selues.

SONG. LVI.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

¹
This is the Day the LORD hath made,
And therein ioyfull we will be;
For, from the blacke infernall shade,
In triumph backe return'd is He:
The snares of Satan, and of Death,
He hath victoriously vndone,
And fast in Chaynes he bound them hath,
His triumph to attend vpon.

²
The Graue, which all men did detest,
And held a Dungeon full of feare,
Is now become a Bed of rest,
And no such terrors finde we there.
For, Iesus Christ hath tooke away
The horror of that loathed Pir;
Eu'n ever since that glorious day,
In which himselfe came out of it.

His Mockings, and his bitter Smarts,
He to our praise and ease doth turne,
And all things to our ioy conuerts,
Which he with heauie heart hath borne:

His broken Flesh is now our Food,
His Blood he shed, is euer since,
That Drink, which doth our soules most good,
And that which shall our foulness cleane.

Those Wounds so deepe, and torne so wide,
As in a Rock, our shelters are;
That, which they pierced through his side,
Is made a Doue hole for his Deare;

Pea, now we know, as was forgot,
His Flesh did no corruption see;
And that Hell wanted strength to hold
So strong, and one so blest as we.

Oh, let vs praise his Name therefore,
(Who thus the vpperhand hath wonne)
For, we had else, for euermore
Beene lost, and vtterly indone:

Whereas this Fauour doth allow,
That we with boldnesse thus may sing;
Oh Hell, where is thy conquest now?
And thou (oh Death) where is thy sting?

Ascension Day.

*A*fter Iesus Christ was risen from the dead, and had many times shewed himselfe vnto his Disciples, he was lifted from among them, and they beheld him ascending up into Heauen, till a Cloud tooke him out of their sight: In memorie of which Ascension, and to praise God for so exalting the humane Nature, to his owne glorie, and our aduantage, the Church worthily celebrated this Day; and hath commended the obseruation thereof to her Children.

SONG. LVII.

Sing this as the third Song.

TO GOD, with heart and cheerefull voice,
A Triumph-Song we sing;
And with true thankfull hearts reioyce,
In our Almighty King;
Pea, to his glory we record,
(Who were but dust and clay)
What honour he did vs afford,
On his ascending day.

The Humane Nature, which of late,
Beneath the Angels was;
Now raised from that meaner state,
Above them hath a place:
And at mans feet all Creatures bow,
Which through the whole world be;
For, at GODS right-hand throned now,
In glory sitteth He.

Our LORD, and Brother, who hath on
Such flesh, as this we wear,
Before vs vnto heauen is gone,
To get vs places there;

Captiuitie was captiu'd then,
And he doth from aboue
Send ghostly presents downe to men,
For tokens of his loue.

Each Dore and Euerlasting Gate,
To him hath lifted beene;
And in a glorious wise therat,
Our King is entred in;
Whom if to follow we regard,
With ease we safely may;
For he hath all the meanes prepar'd,
And made an open way.

Then follow, follow on a pace,
And let vs not forgoe
Our Captaine, till we win the place,
That he hath scald vnto:
And for his honour, let our voice
A shout so hearty make,
The Heu'ns may at our mirth reioyce,
And Earth, and Hell may shake.

Pentecost or Whitsunday.

*A*fter our Saviour was ascended, the fiftith day of his Resurrection, and iust at the Iewes Feast of Pentecost, the Holy Ghost (our promised Comforter) was sent downe vpon the Disciples assembled in Ierusalem, appearing in a visible forme and miraculously filling them with all manner of Spirituall gifts and knowledge, sending to the diuine worke they had in hand whereby, they being formerly weake and simple men, were immediately enabled to resist all the Powers of the Kingdome of Darkenesse, and to lay these strong Foundations, vpon which the Catholike Church now standeth, both to the Glorie of God and our safetie. In remembrance therefore of this great miraculous Myserie this Day is solemnized.

SONG. LVIII.

Sing this as the third Song.

Exceeding faithfull in thy Word,
And iust in all thy waies,
We doe acknowledg thee, oh LORD,
And therefore giue thee praise:
For, as thy promise thou didst passe,
(Before thou wentst away).

Sent downe thy Holy-Spirit was,
At his appointed day.

While thy Disciples in thy Name,
Together did retire,
The Holy-Ghost vpon them came,
In Clouen Tongues of Fire,

That

That in their calling they might be
Confirmed from Above,
As thou wert when he came on thee,
Descending like a Dove.

Whereby those men that simple were,
And fearefull till that howre,
Had knowledge at an instant there,
And boldnesse arm'd with powre;
Receiuing gifts so manifold,
That (since the world begun)
A wonder seildome hath been told,
That could exceede this one.

Now also blessed Spirie, come;
Unto our Soules appeare;
And of thy Graces showre thou some
On this Assembly here:
To vs thy Dove-like meekenesse lend,
That humble we may be.

And on thy Silver wings ascend,
Our Saualour Christ to see.

Oh, let thy Clouen Tongues, we pray,
So rest on vs agen,
That both thy Truth confesse we may,
And teach it other men.
Moreouer, let thy heauenly Fire
(Enflamed from above)
Burne by in vs each vaine desire,
And warme our hearts with loue.

Touchstafe thou likewise to bestow
On vs thy sacred Peace,
We stronger may in vnion grow,
And in debates decrease:
Which Peace though many yet contemne,
Reformed let them be,
That we may (LORD) haue part in them,
And they haue part in thee.

Trinitie Sunday.

A Fear Arrius and other Hereticks had breached their damnable Fancies, whereby the Faith of many concerning the My-
sterie of the blessed Trinitie was shaken, diuers good men laboured in the rooting out of those pestilent Opinions: And it
was agreed upon by the Church, that some particular Sunday in the yeare should be dedicated to the memorie of the holy
Trinitie, and called Trinitie Sunday, that the name might giue the people occasion to enquire after the Mysteris. And
moreouer (that the Pastor of each severall Congregation might be yeerely remembered to treat thereof as necessitie required)
certains portions of the Holy Scripture proper to that end were appointed to be read publikely that Day. In some Countries
they obserued this Institution on the Sunday next before the Aduent: and in other places the Sunday following Whitsun-
day, as in the Church of England.

SONG. LIX.

Sing thou as the ninth Song.

Those, oh, thrice holy Three in One,
Who seeke thy Nature to explaine,
By rules to humane Reason knowne,
Shall find their labour all in vaine;
And in a Shell they may intend,
The Sea, as well, to comprehend.

What therefore no man can conceine,
Let vs not curious be to know;
But, when thou bid'st vs to beleue,
Let vs obey, Let Reason goe:
Faith's objects true, and surer be,
Then those that Reasons eyes doe see.

Yet, as by looking on the Sunne,
(Though to his substance we are blind)
And by the course we see him runne,
Some Notions we of him may find:
So, what thy Brightnesse doth conceale,
Thy Word, and Workes in part reueale.

Most glorious Essence, we confesse
In Thee (whom by our Faith we vlew)
Three Persons, neither more nor lesse,
Whose workings them distinctly shew:
And sure we are, those Persons Three
Make but one GOD, and thou art He.

The Sunne a Motion hath we know,
Which Motion doth beget vs Light;
The heat proceedeth from those two,
And each doth proper acts delight:
The Motion drawes out Time a Line,
The Heate doth warme, the lights doth shine,

Yet, though the Motion, Light, and Heate,
Distinctly by themselves we take;
Each in the other hath his seat,
And but one Sunne we see they make:
For, whatloe're the One will doe,
He workes it with the other Two.

So, in the God-head there is knit
A wondrous threefold True-love-knot,
And perfect Vnion fastens it,
Though Flesh and blood perceiue it not,
And what each Person doth alone,
By all the Trinitie is done.

Their Worke they ioyntly doe pursue
Though they their Offices diuide;
And each one by himselfe hath due
His proper Attributes beside:
But one in Substance they are still;
In Vertue one, and one in Will.

Eternall all the Persons be,
And yet Eternall ther's but One;
So likewise Infinite all Three,
Yet Infinite but One alone:
And neither Person aught doth misse,
That of the God-heads Essence is.

In Vnitie and Trinitie,
Thus, oh Creator, we adore
Thy euer-praised Deitie,
And thee confesse for euermore,
One Father, one begotten Sonne,
One Holy-Ghost, in God-head one.

Sunday in generall.

Sunday is our naturall appellation, the Sabbath the Hebrew terme, and the Lords day the Christian Name, whereby we entitle Gods Seauenth day; and (if wilfull affectation be auoided) either Name is allowable. It is a portion of Time sanctified by God immediately upon the Worlds creation, and by the diuine Law dedicated to be perpetually obserued to the honour of our Creator: And though some things accidentally pertinent to the obseruation thereof, haue beene changed; yet that which is essentiall thereunto is for euer immurable. Our Sauour hath by his Resurrection hallowed for us that which we now obserue instead of the Iewish Sabbath; which being the day whereon he rested in the Graue, the obseruation thereof, and of all other Iewish Ceremonies was buried with him: because they were so continue but till the accomplishment of those things whereof they were Types. This is that day wherein our Redeemer began (as it were) his Eternall rest, after he had finished the worke of our Reparation, and conquered death, the last that was to be destroyed. This day we ought therefore to sanctifie, according to Gods first institution: Not Iewishly, that is, by a strict or meere outward abstaining from the seruile workes of the body onely, according to the letter: But Christianly; to wit, in spirit and truth, both inwardly, and outwardly, so recreating our bodies and soules, that we may with a sanctified pleasure, (and as much as may be without wearinesse) spend that day to the glory of God, according to his command, and the Churches direction; euen to the use of bodily labours and exercises, whensoever (without respect to sensuall, or couetous ends) a rectified conscience shall perswade vs, that the honour of God, the charity we owe to our Neighbours, or an unfaigned necessity requires them to be done.

SONG. LX.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

See daies, oh Lord, the world to make,
And set all Creatures in aray,
Was all the leasure thou would'st take,
And then did'st rest the seauenth day:
That day thou therefore hallowed hast,
And rightly by a law diuine;
(Which till the end of time shall last)
The seauenth part of Time is thine.

Then, teach vs willingly to giue
The tribute of our dayes to Thee;
By whom we now both moue, and liue,
And haue attain'd to what we be.

For, of that Rest, which by thy Word
Thou hast beene pleased to enioyne,
The profit all is ours, oh LORD,
And but the praise alone is thine.

Oh, therefore let vs not consent,
To rob thee of thy Sabbath-day;
Nor rest with carnall Rest content,
But sanctifie it all we may;
Plea, grant that we from infull strife,
And all those workes thou dost detest,
May keepe a Sabbath all our life,
And enter thy Eternall rest.

S. Andrewes day.

THE holy Church celebrateth this day to glorifie God for that fauour which he vouchsafed vnto her by the calling and ministry of blessed Andrew his Apostle; and, that by the remembrance of his readinesse to follow, and preach Christ, both the honourable and Christian memoriall, due to an Apostle, might be preserued, and we stirred up also to the imitation of his forwardnesse in our severall callings, aduancing Gods honour and Gospel: In which generall sence euery the meanest Christian hath a kinde of Apostleship, to build up (not only in himselfe, but in others also) the Temple of the liuing God, and so increase and establish the kingdome of Christ.

SONG. LXI.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

As blessed Andrew on a day,
By fishing did his living earne,
Christ came, and called him away,
That he to fish for men might learne;
And no delay thereat he made,
Nor questions fram'd of his intent,
But quite forsaking all he had,
Along with him, that call'd, he went.

Oh, that we could so ready be,
To follow Christ when he doth call!
And that we could forsake, as he,
Those Nets that we are snar'd withall:

Oh, would this Fisherman of men,
(Who set by all he had so light)
By his obedience shewed then,
(And his example) winne vs might.

But Precepts and Examples faile,
Till thou thy grace, Lord, adde thereto;
Oh grant it, and we shall preuaile,
In whatso'ere thou bid'st vs doe:
Plea, we shall then that blisse conceiue,
Which in thy seruice we may finde;
And for thy sake be glad to leaue
Our Nets, and all we haue behind.

Saint Thomas day.

THIS Day was set apart by the Church, that it might be sanctified to the praise of God for his holy Apostle S. Thomas, by whose preaching the Christian generation was multiplied: and that we might strengthen the beliefe we haue of our Saviours words.

undeniable Resurrection, by taking an yearly occasion to refresh our memories with that part of the Evangelical story, which mentioneth both this Apostles doubting, and the confirmation of his faith by a sensible demonstration.

SONG. LXII.

Sing this as the ninth Song.

When Christ was risen from the dead,
And Thomas of the same was told,
He would not credit it, he said,
Though he himself should him behold,
Till he his wounded hands had eyed,
And thrust his fingers in his side.

Which triall he did undertake,
And Christ his frailtie did permit,
By his distrustful sure to make
Such others as might doubt of it:
So we had right, and he no wrong;
For by his weakenesse both are strong.

Oh blessed God, how wise thou art!
And how confoundest thou thy foes!
Who their temptations dost combat,
To worke thole ends which they oppose:
When Sathan seekes our faith to shake,
Thy Armet he the same doth make.

Thus whatsoe're he tempts vs to,
His disadvantage let it be;
Dea, make thole very sinnes we doe,
The meares to bring vs nearer thee:
Per let vs not to ill consent,
Though colour'd with a good intent.

S. Stephens day.

Stephen was one of the seauen Deacons, mentioned, Act. 6. and the first Martyr of Iesus Christ; whose Truth having powerfully maintained by dispute, he constantly sealed it with his blood. The Church therefore hath appointed this Anniversary in remembrance thereof, that so God might perpetually be glorified for the same; and the glory of his Martyrdom the easier mentioned to the encouragement and direction of other men in their Trials.

SONG. LXIII.

Sing this as the fourth Song.

LORD, with what zeale did thy first Martyr breath
Thy blessed truth, to such as him withstood!
With what stout minde embraced he his death!
A holy witness sealing with his blood!
The praise is thine, that him so strong did't make,
And blest is he, that dyed for thy sake.

Unquenched loue in him appear'd to be,
When for his murth'rous foes he did entreat;
A piercing eye made bright by faith had he;

For he beheld thee in thy Glory set;
And so unmov'd his patience he did keepe,
He did, as if he had but falne asleepe.

Dur luke-warme hearts with his hot zeale enflame,
So Constant, and so Louing, let vs be;
So let vs liuing glorifie thy Name;
So let vs dying fire our eyes on thee:
And when the sleepe of Death shall vs o'take,
With him to life eternall vs awake.

S. Iohn the Euangelist.

This day is celebrated by the Church, so praise God for his blessed Euangelist, and beloued Disciple S. Iohn, who hath beene an admirable instrument of his glory, and the Churches instruction; For, the Mystery of the Sacred Trinitie, and the Diuinitie of Christ, is by him most plainly exprest in his writings, among many other great Mysteries and excellent Doctrines concerning our Redemption; for which we are bound particularly to honour God, and worthily stirred up thereunto by this annual Commemoration.

SONG. LXIII.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

Teach vs by his example, LORD,
For whom we honour thee to day,
And grant his witness of thy Word,
Thy Church enlighten euer may:
And, as below'd, oh Christ, he was,
And therefore leaned on thy breast;
So let vs also in thy grace,
And on thy sacred bosome rest.

Into vs breath that Life diuine,
Whose Testimony he intends;
About vs cause thy Light to shine,
That which no Darknes comprehends:

And let that euer-blessed Word,
Which all things did create of nought,
Anew create vs now, oh LORD,
Whose ruine sin hath almost wrought.

Thy holy Faith we doe professe,
As to thy Fellowship receiue;
Our Sinnes we heartily confesse,
Thy pardon therefore let vs haue:
And, as to vs thy Seruant giues,
Occasion thus to honour thee;
So also let our words and liues
As lights and guides, to others be.

Innocents day.

King Herod understanding that a King of the Iewes was borne in Bethlem-Iuda; (and fearing that by him he might be dispossessed) he murdered all the young infants of that Circuit, in hope among them to haue slaine Iesus Christ: But he was sent into Egypt by Gods speciall appointment, and so the Tyrants fury prooued vaine. In honour therefore of the Almightyes providence, the Church celebrateth this Day; To put vs in minde also, how vainely the Diuell and his members rage against Gods decree; and, that the cruell slaughter of those poore Infants may neuer be forgotten; Which, in a large sense, may be called a Martyrdome; As in the generalitie of the cause (being for Christ) and in the passion of the body though not in the intension of the minde: And so in proper sence doth S. Stephen hold still the place of the best Captaine of that Band.

SONG. LXV.

Sing this as the 44 Song.

What rage whereof the Psalme doth say,
Why are the Gentiles growne so mad?
Appear'd in part vpon that day,
When Herod slaine the Infants had;
Yet (as it saith) they storm'd in vaine;
(Though many Innocents they slew)
For, Christ they purpos'd to haue slaine,
Who all their Counsels ouerthrew.

Thus still vouchsafe thou to restraine
All Tyrants, Lord, pursuing thee;
Thus, let our vast desires be slaine;
That thou mayst liuing in vs be:

So, whilst we shall enjoy our breath,
All of thy loue our Songs will frame;
And with those Innocents, our death
Shall also glorifie thy Name.

In Type: those many dy'de for One;
That One for many moe was slaine;
And what they felt in Act alone,
He did in will, and Act sustaine.

LORD grant that what thou hast decreed,
In Will, and Act, we may fulfill;
And, though we reach not to the Deede,
From vs, oh GOD, accept the Will.

The conuersion of S. Paul.

Saint Paul, as appeares, Acts 9. hauing bene a great persecutor of the Christian faith before his conuersion, was extraordinarily called to embrace the same profession; euen as he proceeded in a Journey purposely undertaken to suppress the Truth: And so, of a Wolfe became afterward a Pastor, and the most laborious Preacher of Iesus Christ: Which mercy of God that we may still remember is to the praise of his name, and our owne comfort, the Church hath appointed an yearely Commemoration thereof.

SONG. LXVI.

Sing this as the 44 Song.

A Blest Conuersion, and a strange,
Was that, when Saul a Paul became;
And, Lord, for making such a change,
We praise and glorifie thy Name:
For whilst he went from place to place,
To persecute thy Truth and Thee;
(And running to perdition was)
By powerfull grace cal'd backe was he.

When from thy Truth we goe astray,
(Or wrong it through our blinded zeale)
Oh come, and stop vs in the way,
And then thy Will to vs reueale;

That Brightnesse shew vs from above,
Which proues the sensuall eye-sight blind;
And from our eyes those Scales remooue,
That hinder vs thy way to finde.

And as thy blessed seruant Paul,
When he a Conuert once became,
Exceeded thy Apostles all,
In painefull preaching of thy Name:
So grant that those who haue in Sin
Exceeded others heretofore,
The start of them in Faith may winne,
Lone, serue, and honour thee the more.

S. Matthias.

Matthias was the Disciple which was chosen in the roomes of Iudas Iscariot; And his anniuersary is commanded to be obserued, that it might giue vs continuall occasion to praise God for his Iustice and Favour. For his Iustice shewed in discovering, and not sparing Iudas the traytour, abusing his Apostleship: For his Favour, declared in electing Matthias a faithfull Pastor of the Church. Moreover, the remembrance of diuers other Mysteries are renued by the obseruation of this Day. And by taking occasion to reade publikely the storie of Iudas his Apostacie, men are that day put in minde, to consider what Iudgements hang ouer their heads, who shall abuse the diuine callings, &c.

SONG. LXVII.

When one among the Twelve there was, that did thy Grace abuse; Thou left' it him, Lord, and in
his place did' it Iust Matthias chuse:

So, if a Traytour doe remaine
Within thy Church to day;
To grant him true repentance daigne;
D^r cast him out, we pray.

Though horned like the Lambe he shew,
D^r Sheepe-like clad he be,
Let vs his Dragon language know,
And Wooluish nature see;
Pea, cause the Lor to fall on those,
The charge of thine to take,

That shall their Actions well dispose,
And conscience of them make.

Let vs moreouer minde his fall,
Whole roome Matthias got;
So to beleene, and feare withall,
That we forsake thee not;
For, Titles, be they ne're so high,
D^r great; or sacred Place,
Can no mans Person sanctifie,
Without thy Spectall grace.

Saint Markes day.

*S*aint Marke, being one of the foure blessed Euangelists, by whose pen the Gospel of Iesus Christ was recorded, this day is purposely appointed, to praise God for those glad tidings he brought, and that we might honour him also with such a Christian Memoriall, as becommeth the Ambassadour of so great a King as our Redeemer: Which euill honours, due to the Saints of God, it is hoped none will deny them; nor conceiue such Institutioues superstitious, or to haue bene purposed to an Idolatrous end.

SONG. LXVIII.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

FD^r those blest pen-men of thy Word,
Who haue thy holy Gospel writ,
We praise and honour Thee, oh Lord,
And our helpe we build on it:
Those happy Tidings which te bringe,
With ioyfull hearts we doe embrace,
And prize, aboue all other things,
That precious Token of thy grace.

To purchase what we hope thereby,
Our vniuersall wealth we will bestow;
Pea, we our pleasures will denie,
And let our liues, and honours goe:

And, whomsoe're it cometh from,
No other Gospel we will heare;
No; though an Angel downe should come
From heau'n we would not giue him eare.

Our Resolutions, Lord, are such,
But in performance weake are we;
And the Deceauers craft is much;
Our Second therefore, thou must be:
So we assuredly shall know,
When any Doctrines we receaue,
If they agreeing be, or no,
To those, which we professed haue.

S. Philip and Iacob.

*T*his Day is celebrated to the honour of God, and the Christian memoriall of the two blessed Apostles, Philip and Iacob: At which time the Church taketh occasion to offer to our remembrance such Mysteries, as Christ deliuered vnto them, that we might the oftner consider them, receiue further instruction concerning them, and praise God, both for such his fauours, and for those instruments of his glory.

SONG. LXIX.

Sing this as the third Song.

Thy Apostles thou hast taught,
What they, oh Christ, should doe;

And those things which beleene they ought:
Of thee they learned to:

And that which thou to them hast shovne,
Hath bene disposed thus ;
They unto others made it knowne,
And those haue tolde it vs.

²
With them we doe confesse and say,
(Which shall not be Denide)
Thou art the Truth, the Life, the Way,
And we in thee will hide :
By thee the Father we haue knowne,
Whom thou descendest from ;
And unto him, by thee alone,
We haue our hope to come.

³
For, thou to Philip didst impart,
(Which our beleeve shall be)

That thou within the Father art,
And, that he is in thee ;
And saidst, what euer in thy Name
We should with faith requite,
Thou wouldst giue care unto the same,
And grant vs our desire.

⁴
Of thee, oh Lord, we therefore craue,
(Which thou wilt daigne, we know)
The good Beleeve which now we haue,
We neuer may forgoe ;
And that thy sacred Truth, which we
Thy Word haue learned from,
From Age to Age deriu'd may be,
Untill thy Kingdome come.

S. Barnabas day.

This Day is solemnized in commemoration of S. Barnabas, a faithfull Disciple of Iesus Christ ; and to honour God for the benefite vouchsafed to the Church by his Ministry : For he was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost, and of Faith, as S. Luke testifieth, Act. 11. 24. He was also by the Holy Ghosts immediate appointment (together with Paul) separated for the Ministry of the Gospel, and confirmed in the Apostleship by laying on of hands, Act. 13. 2.

SONG. LXX.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

¹
Thy gifts and graces manifold,
To many men thou, Lord, hast lent ;
Both now, and in the dayes of old,
To teach them faith, and to repent :
Thy Prophets thou didst first ordaine,
And they as Legats did appeare ;
Then cam'st thy selfe, and in thy traine,
Apostles for attendants were.

²
For Legeir, when thou went'st away,
The Holy Ghost thou didst appoint ;
And here, Successions, till this day,
Remaine of those he did annoint ;

Yea, thou hast likewise so ordain'd,
That to make good what those haue taught,
An Army-Royall was maintain'd
Of Martyrs, who thy Battailles fought.

³
For those, and Him, for whom we thus
Are met, to praise thy Name to day,
We giue thee thanks, as they for vs,
That should come after them, did pray :
And by this duty we declare,
Our Faith assures, that they and we,
(In times diuided though we are)
Haue one Communion still with thee.

S. Iohn Baptist.

Iohn, called the Baptist, was he (as Christ himselfe testifieth) who was promised to be sent before him to prepare his way, Luk. 7. 27. and by his Preaching and Baptisme the People were accordingly prepared to receiue him that was to follow. He was the true expected Elias, and slaine by Herod, for reproouing the Incest which the said Herod committed in taking his Brothers wife : That we might praise God therefore for this Fore-runner of our Saviour (and by his example remember to provide for his entertainment) the Church hath set apart this Day.

SONG. LXXI.

Sing this as the ninth Song.

¹
Because the world might not pretend
It knew not of thy Comming-Day,
Thou didst, oh Christ, before thee send
A Cryer, to prepare thy way :
Thy Kingdome was the Blisse he brought,
Repentance was the way he taught.

²
And that his Voice might not alone
Inform vs what we should beleeue,
His Life declar'd what must be Done,
If thee we purpose to receiue :
His Life our patterne therefore make,
That we the course he tooke, may take.

³
Let vs not gad to Pleasures Court,
With fruitlesse toys to feed the minde ;
Nor to that Wildernesse resort,
Where Reeds are shaken with the winde :
But tread the Path he trod before,
That both a Prophet was, and more.

⁴
Clad in repentant Cloath of Haire,
Let vs, oh Christ, (to seeke out thee)
To those forsaken Walkes repaire,
Which of so few frequented be ;
And true Repentance so intend,
That we our courses map amend.

Let vs hereafter feed vpon
The Hony of thy Word diuine
Let vs the Worlds enticement shun,
Her Dugs, and her bewitching Wine;
And on our loynes (so loose that are)
The Leather-belt of Temp'rance weare.

Thus from thy Cryer let vs learne,
For thee, sweet Iesus, to prepare,
And others of their sinnes to warne,
How-euer for the same we fare:
So thou to Vs, and we to Thee
Shall when thou comest welcome be.

S. Peters day.

WE obserue this Day to the honour of God, and to the pious memorie of his blessed Apostle S. Peter, that we may be thereby put in minde to be thankfull for those continuing fauours received by his Ministry; That Pastors also may make him their patterne in discharging the charge Christ committeth vnto them; That by considering his weaknesse, we may all learne not to presume on our owne strength; And that by his Christian example we may be taught to bewaile our escapes with bitter teares of true Repentance.

SONG. LXXII.

Sing this as the 3. Song.

How watchfull need we to become,
And how deuoutly pray,
That thee, oh Lord, we fall not from,
Upon our Tryall-day?
For, if thy great Apostle said,
He would not thee denie,
Whom he that very night denyd,
On what shall we relie?

For of our selues we cannot leaue
One pleasure for thy sake;
No, not one vertuous thought conceiue,
Till vs thou able make:
Nay, we not onely thee denie,
When persecutions be;
But, or forget, or from thee flie,
When peace attends on thee.

Oh! let those Prayers vs auaille,
Thou didst for Peter daigne,
That when our Foe shall vs assaile,
His labour may be vaine;
Pea, cast on vs those powerfull eyes,
That mou'd him to lament.
We may bemoane with bitter cries
Our follies, and repent.

And grant, that such as Him succeed,
For Pastors of thy fold,
Thy Sheepe and Lambes may guide and feed,
As thou appoint'st they should;
By his example speaking what
They ought in truth to say,
And in their liues confirming that
They teach them to obey.

S. Iames his day.

THIS day we praise God for his blessed Apostle S. Iames, the sonne of Zebedeus, who was one of those two that desired of Christ they might sit at his right hand, and at his left, in his kingdome, as the Gospel for the Day declareth: And by occasion of that ignorant petition (proceeding from their carnall weaknesse) Christ taught both them, and the rest of the Apostles, and all other Christians also, what Greatnesse best becommeth his Followers; and that we are to taste the Cup of his Passion, before we can be glorified with him: So this holy Apostle did; For he was slaine by Herod, it is declared in his Epistle appointed for the Day.

SONG. LXXIII.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

He that his Father had forsooke,
And followed Christ at his command,
By humane frailty ouertooke,
For Place and vaine preferment stands.
Till by his Master he was taught,
Of what he rather should haue care,
How vndiscreetly he had sought,
And what his Seruants honours are.

Whereby we finde how much adoe,
The best men haue this world to leaue;
How, when they wealch and Friends forgoe,
Ambitious aimes to them will cleaue:
And sure this Angell-sinne alptres,
In such men chiefly to reside,
That haue exile those brutte desires,
Which in the vulgar sort abide.

To thee, oh God, we therefore pray,
Thy humble minde in vs may dwell;
And charme that Fiend, of Pride away,
Which would thy Graces quite expell:
But, of all other those men keepe,
From this delusion of the Foe,
Who are the Shepherds of thy sheepe,
And should each good example show.

For, such as still pursuing be
That greatnesse, which the world respects,
Their seruile basenesse neither see,
Nor feele thy Spirits rare effects:
And doubtlesse they who most of all
Descend to serue both thee, and thine,
Are those, who in thy Kingdome shall
In Seats of greatest glory shine.

Saint Bartholomew.

This day is consecrated to the honour of God, and the pious memory of his blessed Apostle S. Bartholomew, that (as appeareth in the Epistle appointed for the day) we might take occasion to praise our Redeemer, for those many wonders which were wrought by his Apostles, to the great increase of the Christian Faith, and open confusion of the Churches aduersaries.

SONG. LXXIV.

Sing this as the 9. Song.

Exceeding gracious favours, Lord,
To thy Apostles hast thou shovne;
And many wonders by thy Word,
And in thy Name, by them were done:
The Blinde did see, the dumbe could talke,
The Deafe did heare, the lame did walke.

They all diseases tooke away,
The dead to life they did restore;
Soule Spirits dispossessed they,
And Preach'd the Gospel to the poore:
The Church grew strong, thy faith grew plain,
Their foes grew madde, and madde in vaine.

Oh! let their workes for ever be
An honour to thy glorious Name;
And by thy power vouchsafe that we,
(Whom sin makes deafe, blinde, dumbe, & lame)
May heare thy word, and see thy Light,
And speake thy Truth, and walke aright.

Each deadly sicknesse of the soule,
Let thy Apostles doctrines cure:
Let them expell those Spirits soule,
Which make vs loathsome and impure,
That we the life of Faith may gaine,
Who long time dead in sinne haue laine.

Saint Matthew.

Saint Matthew, otherwise called Leui, was a Publican, that is, a Custome-Gatherer: From which course of life (being hateful in those Countries) he was called to the Apostleship, and became also one of the four Evangelists. To his religious memorie therefore, and to honour God, for the fauour vouchsafed (both to him and vs) by his Ministrie, the Day is obserued by the Churches Authoritie.

SONG. LXXV.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

Why should vniuersall censures passe
On men, or that which they profess?
A Publican Saint Mathew was,
Yet Gods beloued ne're-the-lesse,
And was elected one of Christs
Apostles, and Euangelists:

For, GOD doth not a whit respect
Profession, Person, or degree;
But maketh choice of his elect,
From euery sort of men that be,
That none might of his loue despaire,
But all men vnto him repaire.

For those, oh let vs therefore pray,
Who seeme vncalled to remaine;
Not shunning them, as cast away,
Gods fauour neuer to obtaine:
For some a while neglected are,
To sitre in vs more louing care.

And for our selues, let vs desire,
That we our Auarice may thurme,
When God our seruice shall require,
As this Euangelist hath done;
And spend the remnant of our dayes,
In setting forth our Makers praise.

Saint Michael, and all Angels.

This Day we glorifie God for the victorie S. Michael, and his Angels obtained ouer the Dragon, and his Angels: Whereby the Church is freed from being prouailed against by the furious attempts, or malicious accusations of the Diuell. This Commemoration is appointed also, to minde vs thankfully to acknowledge Gods mercie towards vs, in the daily Ministerij of his Angels, who are said to pitch their Tents about his Children, and to defend them from the temptations and mischieuous practises of euill Spirits, watching euery moment for a vantage to destroy them: Which, if we oftener considered, and how there be armies of Angels and Diuels, night and day fighting for vs, and round about vs, we would become more careful how we grieued those good Spirits, (who attend vs for our safetie) to the reioyring of them that seeke our destruction. By S. Michael, who was Prince of the good Angels (and termed by S. Iude an Arc'-Angell) some vnderstand Iesus Christ: For he is indeed the principall Messenger, or Angel of our saluation, and the chiefe of the Princes, as holy Daniel called him; yea, to him alone this Name Michael (which signifieth, who is like God) doth most properly appertaine, seeing he onely is the perfect image of his Father.

SONG. LXXVI.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

Praise, oh GOD, and honour thee,
For all thy glorious triumphs won;

Assembled here this Day are we,
And to declare thy fauours done;

Thou

Thou took'st that great Arch-Angels part,
With whom in Heav'n the Dragon fought,
And that good Armines friend thou wert,
That cast him, and his Angels out ;

Whereby we now in safetie are,
Our dangers all secured from ;
For to increase thy glozy here,
Thy Kingdome with great power is come ;
And we need stand in dread no more,
Of that enraged Fiends despight,
Who, in thy presence heretofore,
Accused vs both day and night.

In honour of thy blessed Name,
This Hymne of thanks we therefore sing ;

And to thine everlasting fame,
Through Heav'n thine 'endlesse praise shall
(sing)
We praise thee for thy proper might,
And, Lord, for all those Angels to,
Who in thy Battels came to fight,
Do haue bene sent thy will to doe.

For many of that glorious Troope,
To bring vs Messages from Thee,
From Heav'n vouchsafed haue to scoope,
And clad in humane shape to be ;
Yea, we beleue they watch and ward,
About our persons evermore,
From euill Spirits vs to guard ;
And we returne thee praise therefore.

S. Luke.

This Day we memorize the benefis the Church received by the blessed Euangelist S. Luke, a Physitian both for soule and body, and the first Ecclesiasticall Hystoriographer : For he was Author, not onely of that Gospell which beareth his Name ; but also of that Booke called the Acts of the Apostles, and an Eye-witnesse of most part of that which he hath written, remaining a constant companion of S. Paul in his tribulations. Worthy therefore ought we to honour him with a Christian memoriall, and praise God for the grace vouchsafed vs by his meanes.

SONG. LXXVII.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

If those Physicians honour'd be,
That doe the bodies health procure ;
Then worthy double praise is he,
Who can both soule and body cure.
In life time both waies Luke excels,
And those Receiptes hath also left,
Which many soule-licke patients heald,
Since from the world he was bereft.

And to his honour this beside,
A blessed witnesse hath declar'd,
That constant he did still abide,
When others from thy truth were fear'd :

For which the glozy, Lord, be thine ;
For of thy grace those gifts had he,
And thou his actions did'st incline,
Our profit, and his good to be.

By his example therefore, Lord,
Uphold vs, that we fall not from
The true profession of thy Word,
Nor by this world be overcome ;
And let his wholesome doctrine heale
That leproous sicknesse of the soule,
Which more and more would on her steale
And make her languish and grow foule.

Simon and Iude, Apostles:

This Day is dedicated to the praise of God, and the pious memorie of the two blessed Apostles of Iesus Christ, Simon called Zelotes, or the Cananite, and Iude the brother of Iames. And in this solemnitie we are among other things, principally put in minde of that loue which Christ commandeth to be continued among vs, and of that heed we ought to haue vnto our abiding in that state of grace, wherunto God hath called vs, as appeareth in the Epistle and Gospell appointed for the day.

SONG. LXXVIII.

Sing this as the third Song.

And outward marke we haue to know,
Who thine, oh Christ, may be,
Untill a Christian Loue, doth show,
Who appertaine to Thee :
For, knowledge may be reach'd vnto,
And formall Iustice gain'd ;
But, till each other loue we doe,
Both Faith and Workes are fain'd.

Loue is the summe of those commands,
Which thou wilst thine dole leaue ;
And for a marke on them it stands,
Which neuer can deceaue ;
For when our knowledge folly turnes,
When Showes no show retaines,

And Zeale it selfe to nothing burnes ;
Then Loue shall still remaine.

By this were thy Apostles knit,
And loyned so in one,
Their True-love-knot could neuer yet
Be broken, nor vndone.
Oh let vs, Lord, receiued be
Into that sacret knot,
And One become with them and thee,
That liue vndoe vs not.

Yea, lest when we thy grace possesse,
We fall againe away,

Do turne it into wantonnesse,
 Aft thou vs, we pray:
 And, that we may the better finde,

What heed there should be learn'd,
 Let vs the fall of Angels minde,
 As blessed Iude hath warn'd.

All-Saints Day.

THis Day the Church hath appointed, that, to the praise of God, and our comfort, we should commemorate that excellent Myserie of the Communion of Saints, (which is one of the twelve Articles of Christian belcefe:) And that (considering how admirably the diuine wisdom hath knit all his elect into one body for their more perfect enioying, both of his loue, and the loue of one another) we might here receiue a taste of the pleasure we shall haue in the full fruition of that felicitie, and be stirred up also to such mutuall loue and unitie as ought to be betwixt vs in this life. This is the last Saints day in the Ecclesiastike Circuite of the yeare, generally obseruable by the auncient ordinance of the Church; and it seemeth to haue a myserie in it; shewing, that when the Circle of time is come about, we shall in one euerlasting holy-day honour that blessed Communion and mysticall Body, which shall be made perfect, when all those (whom we haue memorized apart) are united into One; that is, when the Father, the Sonne, the Holy Ghost, the Angels, and all the holy Elect of God shall be incorporated together into a ioyfull, unspeakeable, and inseparable Vnion in the Kingdome of Heauen; which the Almighty besten, Amen.

SONG. LXXIX.

Sing this as the ninth Song.

NO blisse can so contenting proue,
 As vniuersall Loue to gaine,
 Could we with full requiting Loue,
 All mens affectionis entertaine:
 But such a Loue, the heart of man,
 Noz well containe, noz merit can.

For though to all we might be deare,
 (Which cannot in this life befall)
 We discontented should appeare,
 Because we had not hearts for all:
 That we might all men loue, as we
 Beloued would of all men be.

For, Loue in louing ioyes as much,
 As Loue for louing to obtaine;
 Pea, Loue vnfaign'd is likewise such,
 It cannot part it selfe in twaine:
 The Riuals friendship soone is gone,
 And, Loue diuided toucht none.

Which causeth that with Passions pain'd,
 So many men on earth we see;
 And had not God a meanes ordain'd,
 This discontent in Heau'n would be:
 For all the Saints would zealous proue,
 Of Gods, and of each others Loue.

But he whose wisdom hath contriu'd,
 His Glory, with their full Contents,
 Hath from himselfe to them deriv'd
 This fauour (which the strife preuents)
 One Body all his Saints he makes,
 And for his Spouse this one he takes.

So, each one of them shall obtaine
 Full Loue from All, returning too
 Full Loue to All of them againe,
 As members of one Body doe:
 None Jealous, but all striving how
 Shall Loue to others to allow.

For, as the Soule is All in All,
 And All through euery Member to;
 Loue in that Body Mysticall
 Is as the Soule, and fits it so;
 Uniting them to God as neare,
 As to each other they are deare.

Pea, what they want to entertaine
 Such ouerflowing Loue as his,
 He will supply, and likewise daigne,
 What for his full Delight they misse,
 That he may all his Loue employ,
 And they returne his fill of ioy.

The seed of this Content was sowne,
 When God the spacious world did frame,
 And euer since the same hath growne,
 To be an honour to his Name;
 And when his Saints are sealed all,
 This Myserie vnseale he shall.

Beane while (as we in Landskip view
 Fields, Rivers, Cities, Woods, and Seas,
 And (though but little they can shew)
 Doe therewithall our fancies please;
 Let Contemplation Days contriue;
 To shew vs where we shall arriue.

And though our hearts too shallow be,
 That blest Communion to conceaue,
 Of which we shall in Heau'n be free,
 Let vs on Earth together cleaue:
 For those, who keepe in vnion here,
 Shall know by faith what will be there.

Where all those Angels we admir'd,
 With euery Saint since time begun,
 (Whose sight and loue we haue desir'd)
 Shall be with vs conioyn'd in One:
 And We and They, and They and We,
 To GOD himselfe espoused be.

Oh happy wedding! where the Guests,
 The Bride and Bridegroome shall be one;
 Where Songs, Embraces, Triumphs, Feasts
 And loyes of Loue are neuer done:
 But thrice accurst are those that misse
 Their Garments when this Wedding is.

Sweet Iesus, seal'd, and clad therfore,
 For that great meeting let vs be,
 (Where People, tongues, and kinreds, more
 Then can be told, attend on Thee)
 To make those shoutes of Joy and praise,
 (Which to thine honour they shall raise.

Rogation weeke.

This is called Rogation weeke, being so termed by Antiquities a Rogando, from the publike Supplications. For then the Letanie, which is full of humble Petitions and entreaties, was with solempne Procession usually repeated; because there be about that Season, most occasions of publike Prayer, in regard Princes goe then forth to battell; the Fruits and hope of plentie are in their blossome; the Ayre is most subiect to contagious Infections; and there is most labouring and trauailing, both by Land, and Sea also, from that time of the yeere forward. Which laudable custome (though it be lately much decayed, and in some Countries abused from the right end, and mingled with superstitious Ceremonies) is in many places orderly retained, according as the Church of England approoueth it: And we yeerely make use also of those Processions, to keepe knowledge of the true Bounds of our severall Parishes, for avoiding of strife. And those Perambulations were yeerely appointed likewise, that, viewing Gods yeerely blessings vpon the Grasse, the Corne, and other Fruits of the Earth, we might be the more prouoked to praise him.

SONG. LXXX.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

It was thy pleasure, LORD, to say,
That whatsoever in thy Name
We prayd for, as we ought to pray,
Thou wouldst vouchsafe to grant the same.

Oh, therefore we beseech thee now,
To these our Prayers, which we make,
Thy gracious eare in fauour bowe,
And grant them for thy mercies sake.

Let not the Seasons of this yeare,
(As they their courses doe obserue)
Engender those Contagions here,
Which our transgressions doe deserue:

Let not the Summer-wormes impaire
Those bloomings of the Earth we see;
Nor Blastings, or distemper'd Ayre,
Destroy those Fruits that hopefull be.

Domesticke Brawles expell thou far,
And be thou pleas'd our Coast to guard,
The dreadfull sounds of in-brought war,
Within our Confinnes be not heard:

Continue also here thy word,
And make vs thankefull (we thee pray)
The Pestilence, Dearth, and the Sword
Haue benee to long with-held away.

And, as we heedfully obserue
The certaine limits of our Grounds,
And outward quiet to preserve,
About them walke our yearely Rounds:

So let vs also haue a care,
Our soules possessions, Lord, to know,
That no encroachments on vs there,
Be gained by our subtill Foe.

What pleasant Groves, what goodly Fields!
How fruitfull Hills, and Dales haue we!
How sweet an Ayre our Climate yeelds!
How stoar'd with Flockes, and Herds are we!
How Milke and Honey doth oreflowe!
How cleare and wholesome are our Springs!
How safe from rauinous Beasts we goe!
And oh how free from Poysonous things!

For these, and for our Grasse, our Corne;
For all that springs from Blade, or Bough;
For all those blessings that adorne
Our wood, or field this Kingdome through
For all of these thy praise we sing,
And humbly (Lord) entreat thee too,
That Fruite to thee we forth may bring
As unto Us thy Creatures doe.

So, in the sweete refreshing shade
Of thy Protection sitting downe,
Those gracious Favours we haue had,
Relate we will to thy renowne;
Yea, other men, when we are gone,
Shall for thy mercies honour thee,
And famous make what thou hast done,
To such as after them shall be.

S. George his day.

This may be called the Court Holy-Day; for with us it is solemnized upon command, in the Court Royall of the Maiestie of Great Britaine onely, or in the Families of those Knights of the Order, who are constrained to be absent from the solemnitie there held, which is usually on the day anciently dedicated to George the Martyr. Neuertheless, we beleue not that it was he whom they anciently chose to be the Patron of the fore-named Order: For the relation of him who deliuered the Lady from the Dragon is onely a Christian Allegory, inuented to set forth the better the Churches deliuerance. Iesus Christ is the true S. George, and our English tutelary Saint; Euen he that commeth armed vpon the White Horse, Reu. 19. 11. The Dragon he overthrowes is the Beast mentioned in the same Chapter, and called (a little before) the Dragon with seauen heads and ten hornes: The Lady he deliuers, is that woman whom the Dragon persecutes, Reu. 12. And so the honour of him I conceiue the most honourable Order of S. George to be continued, and this Day consecrated. Nor is there any irreuerence in imposing this Name on our Redeemer; for George signifieth a Husbandman, which is a Name or Attribute, that euen Christ applied to his Father, Ioh. 15. 2. My Father (saith he) is *ἡγεμὼν* *ἡγεμὼν* *ἡγεμὼν* is the George, or the Husbandman. And indeed, very properly may this Nation call GOD their George or Husbandman; For he hath (as it were) moted this Island with the Sea, walled it with naturall Bulwarkes, built Towers in it; planted his truth here, weeded, dressed, and replenished it like a Garden; and in a word, euery way done the part of a good Husbandman thereon. Howsoever therefore the first occasion of this Dayes great solemnitie seeme but meane (as the beginnings of many noble inuentions were) yet I conceiue that Institution to haue benee ordained to weightie and Christian purposes: Euen to oblige the Peeres

of this Kingdome by the new and strict bands of an honourable Order, to imitate their Patrons care ouer his Vineyard, to remember them that they are the Band-Royall to whom the Guard thereof is committed, to stirre up in them vertuous emulations, and to shew them how to make vse of their temporall dignities to the glorie of God. For, beside many other reuerend Officers, there belougs a Prelate also to these Solemnities. And we thinke, we should not imagine, that the Founder of it (being a Christian Prince, assisted by a wise and religious Counsell) would haue so prophaned the most excellent dignitie of the Church, as to make it waite on Ceremonies ordained for ostentation, or some other vaine ends. More discreetly they deale who apprehend the contrarie, and are not in danger of this sentence; Euill to him that cuill thinketh.

SONG. LXXXI.

Sing this as the third Song.

ALL praise and glory that we may
Ascribe we, Lord, to thee,
From whom the triumphs of this Day,
And all our glories be:
For of it selfe, nor East, nor West,
Doth honour ebbe or flow;
But as to thee it seemeth best,
Preferments to bestowe.

Thou art, oh Christ, that valiant Knight,
Whose Order we professe,
And that Saint George, who oft doth fight
For England in distresse;
The Dragon thou o'rethrew'st is he,
That would thy Church deuoure,
And that faire Lady (Lord) is she,
Thou sauest from his power.

Thou like a Husbandman prepar'd
Our fields, yea sowne them hast;
And, Knight-like with a warlike guard,
From spoile enclos'd them fast.

Oh daigne, that those who in a Band,
More strict then heretofore,
Are for this Vineyard bound to stand,
May watch it now the more:

Yea grant, since they elected are,
Few Orders to put on,
And sacred Hieroglyphicks weare
Of thy great Conquest wonne,
That those (when they forget) may tell,
Why such of them are wonne,
And inwardly informe as well,
As outwardly adorne;

That so their Christian-Knighthood may
No Pagan-Order seeme;
Nor their their Meetings passe away,
As things of vaine esteeme;
And, that we may our triumphs all
To thy renowne apply,
Who art that Saint, on whom we call,
When we Saint George doe cry.

For publike Deliuerances.

GOD hath vouchsafed unto this Kingdome many publike deliuerances, which ought neuer to be forgotten; but rather should be celebrated by vs, as the dayes Purim by the Israelites, Hest. 9. 26. Especially that of the first of Nouember; for the celebration whereof there is a Statute enacted: And it is hoped we shall neuer neglect, or be ashamed to praise God for that Deliury, according to promise made so that purpose. For that, and the like occasions therefore this Hymne is composed.

SONG. LXXXII.

Sing this as the ninth Song.

With Isr'el we may truly say,
If on our side GOD had not beene,
Our Foes had made of vs their pray,
And we this Light had neuer seene:
The Pit was digg'd, the snare was laid,
And we with ease had beene betrai'd.

But they that hate vs undertooke
A Ploe they could not bring to passe;
For, he that all doth ouer-looke,
Prevented what intended was:
We found the Pit, and scap'd the Gin,
And saw their Makers caught therein.

The meanes of helpe was not our owne,
But from the Lord alone it came;
(A fauour vnderseued shoune)
And therefore let vs praise his Name:
Oh, praise his Name, for it was he,
That broke the Net, and set vs free.

Unto his honour let vs sing,
And Stories of his mercy tell,

With praises let our Temples ring,
And on our Lips thanksgiving dwell:
Yea, let vs not his loue forget,
While Sun, or Moone, doth rise or set.

Let vs redeeme againe the Times,
Let vs begin to liue anew,
And not reuiue those hatious crimes,
That dangers past so nere vs drew;
Lest he that did his hand reuoke,
Returne it with a double stroke.

A true Repentance takes delight
To minde Gods fauours heretofore;
So, when his mercies men recite,
It makes a true Repentance more:
And where those vertues doe increase,
They are the certaine signes of Peace.

But where encreasing Sines we see,
And to such dulnesse men are growne,
That sleighted those Protections be,
Which God in former time hath shoune,

It shall betoken to that Land
Some Desolation nere at hand.

8

Our hearts, oh, neuer harden so,

For let thine Anger so returne;
But with desire thy will to doe,
For our offences let vs mourne;
And minde to praise (eu'n teares among)
Thy Mercies in a ioyfull Song.

For the Communion.

WE haue a custome among vs, that during the time of administrating the blessed Sacrament of the Lords Supper, there is some Psalm or Hymne sung, the better to keepe the thoughts of the Communicants from wandring after vaine objects: This Song therefore (expressing a true thankfulness, together with what ought to be our faith concerning that Myserie, in such manner as the vulgar capacitie may be capable thereof) is offered up to their deuotion, who shall please so receive it.

SONG. LXXXIII.

Sing this as the third Song.

That fauour, Lord, which of thy grace
We doe receiue to day,
Is greater then our merit was,
And more then praise we may:
For, of all things that can be told,
That which least comfort hath
Is more, then e're deserue we could,
Except it were thy wrath.

2

Yet we, not onely haue obtain'd
This worlds best gifts of thee;
But thou thy flesh hast also daisn'd,
Our food of Life to be:
For which, since we no mends can make
(And thou requir'st no more)
The Cup of sauing health we take,
And praise thy Name therefore.

3

Oh teach vs rightly to receiue,
What thou dost here bestow;
And learne vs truly to conceiue,
What we are bound to know,
That such as cannot wade the deepe
Of thy unfathom'd Word,
May by thy grace safe courses keepe
Along the shallow Ford.

4

This Myserie, we must confesse,
Our reach doth farre exceede,
And some of our weake Faiths are lesse
Then graines of Mustard seed:
Oh therefore, Lord, encrease it so,
We fruite may beare to thee,
And that implicite faith may grow,
Explicite faith to be.

5

With hands we see not, as with Eyes:
Eyes thinke not as the Heart;
But each retaines what doth suffice,
To act his proper part:
And in the Body while it liues,
The meane'st Member shares
That blisse, which to the best be'sides,
And as the same it fares:

6

So, if in vnion vnto thee,
Vnted we remaine,
The Faith of those that stronger be,
The weaker shall sustaine:
Our Christian Loue shall that supply,
Which we in knowledge misse,

And humble thoughts shall mount vs hie,
Eu'n to eternall blisse.

7

Oh pardon all those hainous crimes,
Whereof we guilty are;
To serue thee more in future times,
Our hearts doe thou prepare;
And make thou gracious in thy sight,
Both vs, and this we doe,
That thou therein may'st take delight,
And we haue loue thereto.

8

No new Oblation we deusse,
For sins prefer'd to be;
Propitiatorie Sacrifice
Was made at full by Thee:
The Sacrifice of Thankes is that,
And all that thou dost craue,
And we our selues are part of what
We sacrificed haue.

9

We doe no grosse Realities
Of Flesh in this conceaue;
Or, that their proper qualities
The Bread or Wine doe leaue:
Yet, in this holy Eucharist,
We (by a meanes Diuine)
Know we are fed with thee, oh Christ,
Receiuing Bread and Wine.

10

And though the outward Elements
For Signes acknowledg'd be,
We cannot say thy Sacraments,
Things euery signall be:
Because, whoe're thereof partakes,
In those ths powre it hath;
It either them thy Members makes,
Or Slaues of Sin and Death.

11

For vnto those doe we encline,
(But from them are estrang'd)
Who yeeld the forme of Bread and Wine,
Yet thinke the Substance chang'd:
For we beleue each Element
Is what it seemes indeede,
Although that in thy Sacrament,
Therewith on thee we feed.

12

Thy Reall presence we auow,
And know it so Diuine,
That carnall Reason knowes not how,

D 3

That

That Presence to define:
For, when thy Flesh we feed on thus
(Though strange it doe appeare)
Both We in Thee, and Thou in Vs,
E'n at one instant are.

13
No marvell many troubled were,
This Secret to unfold;
For Mysteries Faiths objects are,
Not things at pleasure told.
And he that would by Reason sound,
What Faiths deepe reach conceales,
May both himselfe and them confound,
To whom his Rules he leaues.

14
Let vs therefore our Faith erect,
On what thy Word doth say,
And hold their knowledge in suspect;
That new Foundations lay:
For, such full many a grieuous Rent,
Within thy Church haue left;
And by thy peacefull Sacrament,
The World of Peace herest:

15
Dea, what thy pledge and scale of Loue,
Was first ordain'd to be
Doth great and hatefull Quarrels moue,
Where wrangling Spirits be:
And many men haue lost their blood,
(Who did thy Name professe)
Because they hardly understood
What others would expresse.

16
Oh, let vs not hereafter so,
About meere words contend,
The while our craftie common Foe,
Procures on vs his end:
But if in Essence we agree,
Let all with Loue ally,
I helpe vnto the weake to be,
And for each other pray.

17
Loue is that blessed Cymment, Lord,
Which must vs re-vnite;
In bitter speeches, fire and sword,
It neuer tooke delight:
The Weapons thost of Malice are,
And they themselves begulle,
Who dreame, that sith ordained were
Thy Church to reconcile.

18
Loue brought vs hither, and that Loue
Perswades vs to implore,
That thou all Christians hearts would'st
To seeke it more and more;
And that Selfe will no more bewitch
Our minds with soule debate;
Nor fill vs with that malice, which
Disturbs a quiet state.

19
But this especially we craue,
That perfect Peace may be

Among those that disagreed haue,
In thow of loue to thee;
That they with vs, and we with them,
May Christian Peace retaine,
And both in new Ierusalem
With thee for euer raigne.

20
No longer let ambitious Ends,
Blinde Zeale, or cankred Spight,
Those Churches keepe from being friends,
Whom Loue should fast vnite:
But let thy glory shine among
Those Candlestickes, we pray,
We may behold what hath so long
Exill'd thy Peace away:

21
That those, who (heeding not thy word)
Expect an earthly Powre,
And vainely thinke, some temp'ral Sword
Shall Antichrist deuoure;
That those may know, thy weapons are
No such, as they doe faigne,
And that it is no carnall warre,
Which we must entertaine.

22
Confessors, Martyrs, Preachers strike
The Blowes, that gaine this Field:
Thanks, Prayer, Instructions, and the like,
Those weapons are they wield:
Long-suffering, Patience, Prudent-care,
Must be the Court-of-Guard;
And Faith and Innocencie are
Instead of Walles prepar'd.

23
For these (no question) may as well
Great Babel ouerthrow,
As Ierechoes large Bulwarkes fell,
When men did Rams-hornes blow:
Which could we credit, we should cease
All bloody plots to lay,
And to suppose, Gods holy peace
Should come the Diuels way.

24
Lord, let that flesh, and blood of thine,
Which fed vs hath to day,
Our hearts to thy True-loue encline
And drive ill thoughts away:
Let vs remember what thou hast
For our meere loue endur'd;
E'n, when of vs despy'de thou wast,
And we thy death procur'de:

25
And with each other, for thy sake,
So truly let vs beare,
Our patience may vs Dearer make,
When reconcil'd we are:
So, when our courses fini'ht be,
We shall ascend aboue
Sun, Moone, and Starres, to liue with Thee,
That are the God of Loue.

Ember Weekes.

THE Ember weekes are foure Fasts, anciently solemnized at the foure principall Seasons of the yeare, and by an Institution appointed to be obserued for diuers good purposes. First, to humble our selues by Fasting and Prayer, that God might, upon our humiliation, be moued to grant vs the blessings belonging to those seasons. Secondly, that it might please God to strengthen our Constitutions, against the distemperatures occasioned by the severall humors predominate at those Times,

Times, to the endangering of our bodily healths. Thirdly, that we might be remembered to dedicate a part of every season to Gods glory. And lastly, that there might be a publique Fasting and Prayers made for those (according to the Apostles use) who by the laying on of hands were to be confirmed in the Ministry of the Gospel: For the Sunday next after these Faste is the time ordinarily appointed for the ordination of such as are called to those Offices.

SONG. LXXXIV.

Sing thou as the ninth Song.

¹
Thou dost from every season, Lord,
 To profit vs, advantage take,
 And at their fittest times afford
 Thy blessings for thy mercies sake:
 At Winter, Summer, Fall, or Spring,
 We furnish'd are of eu'ry thing.

²
 A part therefore from each of these,
 With one consent referu'd haue we,
 In Prayer and Fasting to appeale
 That wrath our sins haue mou'd in thee;
 And that thou mayst not for our crimes,
 Destroy the blessings of the Times.

³
 Oh grant, that our Devotions may
 With true sincerensse be perform'd;
 And that our liues, not for a day,
 But may for ever be reform'd:
 Lest we remaine as fast in sume,
 As if we neu'r had fasting bin.

⁴
 Our Constitutions temper so,
 Those Humors, which this season raine,
 May not haue powre to ouerthrowe
 That health, which yet we doe retaine:
 Else, though that weaknes which it brings,
 Lord, make vs strong in better things.

⁵
 And, since thy holy Church appoints
 These times, thy Workemen forth to send;
 And those for Pastors now amoynts,
 Who on thy Fold are to attend;
 Blesse thou, where they (who should ordaine)
 With Prayre and Fasting hands haue laine.

⁶
 Oh, blesse them euer-blessed Lord,
 Whom for thy worke the Church doth chuse;
 Instruct them by thy sacred word;
 And with thy spirit them infuse,
 That liue, and teach aright they may,
 And we their teaching well obey.

These that follow, are thanksgiuings for publike benefits:

For seasonable Weather.

It is our duty to giue God thanks, and praise him, both publikely, and priuately for all his mercies; especially, for such as tend to the generall good. And therefore the Church hath in her Liturgie ordained set formes of Thankesgiuing for such ends: In imitation whereof these following Hymnes are composed, that we might the oftner, and with more delights exercise this duty, which is most properly done in Song: And thereby also the formes of Thankesgiuing are much the more easily learned of the common people, to be sung of them amid their labours. This, that next followes, is a thanksgiuing for seasonable weather; by means whereof we enjoying the blessings of the earth, ought at all times to praise God for the same.

SONG. LXXXV.

Sing this as the third Song.

¹
Lord, should the Sun, the Clouds, the Wind,
 The Ayre, and Seasons be
 To vs so froward; and unkind;
 As we are faine to Thee;
 All fruits would quite away be burn'd,
 Or lye in water drown'd,
 Or blasted be, or ouerrunn'd,
 Or chilled on the ground.

²
 But, from our duty though we swaue,
 Thou still dost mercie show,
 And daigne thy Creatures to preserue,
 That men might thankfull grow;
 Pea, though from day to day we sinne,
 And thy displeasur gaine,
 No sooner we to cry begin,
 But pittie we obtaine.

³
 The Weather now thou changed hast,
 That put vs late to feare,
 And when our hopes were almost past,
 Then comfort did appeare. (heard;
 The Heau'n, the Earths complaint hath
 They reconciled be,
 And thou such Weather hast prepar'd,
 As we desir'd of thee.

⁴
 For which, with lifted hands and eyes,
 To thee we doe repay
 Thee due, and willing sacrifice
 Of giuing thanks to day;
 Because, such Offerings we should not
 To render thee be slow;
 Nor let that mercie be forgot,
 Which thou art pleas'd to show.

For

For Plenty.

Plenty is the cure of Famine, and a blessing which, above all other, we labour and travail for; yet, when we have obtained the same, it makes us many times so wanton instead of being thankfull, that we forget not onely Gods mercy in that, but abuse all other benefits. To put us therefore in minde of our duty, and to expresse the better a continuall thankfulnessse to the Almighty, this Hymne is composed.

SONG. LXXXVI.

Sing this as the third Song.

How oft, and by how many crimes,
Ther Jealous haue we made?
And, blessed GOD, how many times
Haue we forgiveness had?
If we with teares to bed at night
For our transgressions goe,
To vs thou dost by morning-light,
Some comfort daigne to show.

This pleasant Land, which for our time
Was lately barren made,
Her fruitfulnessse doth new begin,
And we are therefore glad:

We for those Creatures thankfull be,
Which thou bestowest, LORD,
And for that Plentie honour thee,
Which thou dost now afford.

Oh, let vs therewith in excessse
Not wallow like to Swine;
Nor into gracelesse wantonnesse
Conuert this grace of thine;
But so reuue our feebled powres,
And so refresh the poore,
That thou maist crowne this Land of ours
With plenties euermore.

For Peace.

Peace is the Nurse of Plentie, and the moans of so many other blessings, both publike and priuate, that God can neuer be sufficiently praised for it; yet instead of glorifying him, men most commonly abuse it to the dishonour of God, and their ruine. This Hymne therefore is composed, that it may giue occasion to us more often to meditate Gods mercy, and to glorifie his Name, who above all other Nations haue tasted the sweetnessse of this benefit.

SONG. LXXXVII.

Sing this as the third Song.

So cause vs, LORD, to thinke vpon
Those blessings we possesse,
That what is for our safetie done,
We truly may confesse:
For we, whose Fields, in time forepast,
Most bloodie warre did staine,
(Whil' a Fire and Sword doth others wast)
In safetie now remaine.

No armed troups the Ploughman feares
No shot our VVals o'returne;
No Temple shakes about our eares;
No Village here doth burne;
No Father heares his pretty Child
In vaine for succour cry;
Nor Husband sees his VVife desil'd,
Whil' it he halfe dead doth lye.

Deare God, vouchsafe to pittle those,
In this distresse that be,
They, to protect them from their Foes,
May haue a Friend of thee:
For, by thy Friendship we obtaine
These gladiome peacefull daies,
And (somewhat to returne againe)
We thus doe sing thy praise.

We praise thee for that inward Peace,
And for that outward Rest,
Wherewith vnto our Joyes encrease,
This Kingdome thou hast blest:
Oh neuer take the same away,
But let it still endure;
And grant (oh Lord) it make vs may
More thankfull, not Secure.

For Victorie.

Our God is the Lord of Hosts, and the God of Battles: whensoever therefore we haue gotten the vpper band ouer our enemies, we ought not to glory in our owne strength, Policie, or Valour, but to ascribe the glory of it to him onely, and returne him publike thanks for making us victorious ouer our enemies: And this Hymne serueth to helpe their deuotion, who are willing to performe that duty.

SONG.

SONG. LXXXVIII.

Sing this as the 44. Song.

¹
WE loue thee, LORD, we praise thy Name
 Who by thy great Almighty arme,
 Vain kept vs from the spoile and shame
 Of those that sought our causelesse harme.
 Thou art our Life, our Triumph Song,
 The Ioy and Comfort of our heart;
 To Thee all praises doe belong,
 And thou the LORD of Armies art.

²
 We must confesse, it is thy powre,
 That made vs Masters of the Field;
 Thou art our Bulwarke, and our Towre,
 Our Rocke of refuge, and our Shield.
 Thou taught'st our hands & armes to fight;
 With vigor thou did'st giue vs round;
 Thou mad'st our Foes to take their flight,
 And thou did'st beat them to the ground,

³
 With fury came our armed Foes,
 To blood and slaughter fiercely bent,
 And perils round did vs inclose,
 By whatsoever way we went;
 That had'st not thou our Captaine bene,
 (To lead vs on, and off againe)
 We on the place had dead bin seene,
 Or mask'd in blood and wounds had laine.

⁴
 This Song we therefore sing to Thee,
 And pray, that thou for euer more
 Would'st our Protector daigne to be,
 As at this time, and heretofore;
 That thy continuall fauour shewne,
 May cause vs more to Thee encline,
 And make it through the World be knowne
 That such as are our Foes, are thine.

For deliuerance from a publike Sicknesse.

THE Pestilence, and other publike sicknesses are those Arrows of the Almighty wherewith he punisheth publike transgressions: This Hymne therefore is to praise him, when he shall unslacke the Bow which was bent against vs; and the longer he with-holds his hand, the more constantly ought we to continue our publike thanksgiuings; for when we forget to perseuer in praising God for his Mercies past, we usually renew those sinnes that will renew his Iudgements.

SONG. LXXXIX.

Sing this as the ninth Song.

¹
When thou would'st, LORD, afflict a Land
 Or scourge thy People that offend,
 To put in practice thy Command,
 Thy creatures all on Thee attend;
 And thou, to execute thy Word,
 Hast Famine, Sicknesse, Fire, and Sword.

²
 And here among vs for our sin,
 A sore Disease hath lately raign'd,
 Whose fury so vnstat'd hath bin,
 It could by nothing be restrain'd;
 But ouerthrew both weake and strong,
 And tooke away both old and young.

³
 To Thee our cries we therefore sent,
 Thy wonted pittie, LORD, to proue;
 Our wicked waies we did repent,
 Thy Visitation to remooue;
 And thou thine Angel didst command,
 To stay his wrath-inflicting hand.

⁴
 For which thy loue, in thankfull wise,
 Both hearts and hands to thee we raise,
 And in the stead of former cries,
 Doe sing thee now a Song of Praise;
 By whom the fauour yet we haue,
 To scape the neuer-filled Graue.

For the KING'S Day.

THE first Day of KING'S Raignes, hath bene anciently obserued in most Kingdomes: And with vs that custome is worthily retained; partly, for ciuill ends; and partly, that the people might assemble together, to praise God for the benefit the Common-wealth receiueth by the Prince; so pray for his preservation also, and so desire a blessing vpon him and his Government: To which purpose this Song is composed.

SONG. XC.

Sing this as the third Song.

¹
When, LORD, we call to minde those things
 That should be sought of Thee,
 Rememb'ring that the hearts of Kings
 At thy disposing be;
 And how of all those blessings, which

Are outwardly possest:
 To make a Kingdome safe and rich,
 Good Princes are the best.

²
 We thus are mou'd to sing thy praise,
 For Him thou daign'd hast,

And humbly beg, that all our daies
 Thy care of vs may last.
 Oh, blesse our King, and let him raigne,
 In peacefull safety long,
 The Faiths Defender to remaine,
 And shield the Truth from wrong.

³
 With a wifull Love, and louing Dread,
 Let vs obserue him, LORD,
 And as the Members with their Head,
 In Christian peace accord:
 And fill him with such Royall care,
 To cherish vs for this;
 As if his heart did feele we are
 Some liuing parts of his.

⁴
 Let neither Partie Struggle from
 That duty should be showne,
 Lest each to other plagues become,
 And both be overthrowne:
 For, o're a disobedient Land,
 Thou dost a Tirant set;
 And those, that Tirant-like command,
 Haue still with Rebels met.

⁵
 Oh, neuer let so sad a doome
 Upon these Kingdomes fall;
 And to assure it may not come,
 Our sinnes forgieue vs all:
 Psea, let the Parties innocent

Some damage rather share,
 Then, by vnchristian discontent,
 A double Curse to beare.

⁶
 Make vs (that placed are below,
 Our callings to apply)
 Not ouer-curious he to know,
 What he intends on high.
 But, teach him iustly to command,
 As rightly to obey;
 So, both shall safe together stand,
 And doubts shall flie away.

⁷
 When hearts of Kings we pry into,
 Our owne we doe beguile;
 And what we ought our selues to doe,
 We leaue vndone the while:
 Whereas, if each one would attend
 The way he hath to liue,
 And all the rest to Thee commend,
 Then all should better thriue.

⁸
 Oh, make vs, LORD, disposed thus,
 And our dread Soueraigne saue;
 Blesse vs in Him, and Him in vs,
 We both may blessings haue;
 That many yeares for him we may
 This Song deuoutly sing,
 And marke it for a happy day,
 When He became our KING.

Here endeth the *HYMNES* and *SONGS*
 of the *CHVRCH*.

A Table of the *Hymnes* and *Songs* contained both
in the first and second part of this Booke; the first number
declaring the *Song*, the second the *Page*.

Hymnes found in the Bookes of *Moses*, and in the other Bookes
called *Hagiographa*.

	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Song.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
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2 The second Song of <i>Moses</i> .	2	18 The tenth <i>Canticle</i> .	16
3 The Song of <i>Deborah</i> , &c.	4		
4 The Song of <i>Hannah</i> .	6		
5 The Lamentation of <i>David</i> .	7	The <i>Hymnes</i> found in the Bookes of the	
6 <i>Dauids</i> thanksgiving.	7	<i>Prophets</i> , with the <i>Lamentations</i>	
7 <i>Nehemiahs</i> Prayer.	8	of <i>Jeremie</i> .	
8 The Song of King <i>Lemuel</i> .	9		
		19 The first Song of <i>Esay</i> .	17
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		21 The third Song of <i>Esay</i> .	18
		22 The Prayer of <i>Hezekiah</i> .	19
		23 <i>Hezekiahs</i> thanksgiving.	20
		24 The first <i>Lamentation</i> of <i>Jeremy</i> .	21
		25 The second <i>Lamentation</i> .	22
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		29 The Prayer of <i>Daniel</i> .	27
		30 The Prayer of <i>Jonah</i> .	28
		31 The Prayer of <i>Habakkuk</i> .	28

The Song of *Salomon*, diuided into
tenne *Canticles*.

9 The first <i>Canticle</i> .	10		
10 The second <i>Canticle</i> .	10		
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14 The sixth <i>Canticle</i> .	13		
15 The seauenth <i>Canticle</i> .	14		
16 The eighth <i>Canticle</i> .	15		

The *Hymns* of the *New Testaments*.

32 The Song of <i>S. Mary</i> the <i>Virgin</i> , or <i>Magnificat</i> .	30	38 The <i>Lords</i> Prayer.	32
33 The Song of <i>Zacharie</i> , or <i>Benedictus</i> .	30	39 The <i>Apostles</i> Creed.	32
34 The Song of <i>Angels</i> .	30	40 A <i>Funerall</i> Song.	33
35 The Song of <i>Simeon</i> .	31	41 The Song of the three <i>Children</i> .	33
36 The Song of the <i>Lambe</i> .	31	42 The Song of <i>S. Ambrose</i> .	34
37 The tenne <i>Commandements</i> .	31	43 The Creed of <i>Athanasius</i> .	35
		44 Come <i>Holy Ghost</i> , or <i>Veni Creator</i> .	35



The second Part of the *Hymnes* and Songs of the CHURCH.

*Spirituall Songs, appropriated to those Times, in which are commemorated the principall
Mysterics of Christian RELIGION.*

<i>Song.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Song.</i>	
45 The Song for <i>Advent.</i>	37	68 S. <i>Markes</i> day.	49
46 For <i>Christmas.</i>	38	69 S. <i>Philip</i> and <i>Jacobs</i> day.	49
47 Another for <i>Christmas.</i>	38	70 S. <i>Barnabas</i> day.	50
48 For the <i>Circumcision.</i>	39	71 S. <i>Iohn Baptistes</i> day.	50
49 For <i>Twelfe-day.</i>	40	72 S. <i>Peters</i> day.	51
50 For the <i>Purification.</i>	40	73 S. <i>James</i> day.	51
51 The first day of <i>Lent.</i>	41	74 S. <i>Bartholomewes</i> day.	52
52 The <i>Annuntiation.</i>	41	75 S. <i>Mathewes</i> day.	52
53 <i>Palme-Sunday.</i>	41	76 S. <i>Michaels</i> day.	52
54 <i>Thursday</i> before <i>Easter.</i>	42	77 S. <i>Lukes</i> day.	53
55 <i>Good-Friday.</i>	42	78 <i>Simon</i> and <i>Judes</i> day.	53
56 <i>Easter</i> day.	43	79 <i>All Saints</i> day.	54
57 <i>Ascension</i> day.	44		
58 <i>Whitsunday.</i>	44	<i>Spirituall Songs fitted for other Solemnities, and to praise God for publike Benefits.</i>	
59 <i>Trinity Sunday.</i>	45	80 For <i>Rogation weeke.</i>	55
60 <i>Sunday.</i>	46	81 S. <i>George</i> his day.	56
<i>Spirituall Songs appropriated to the Saints dayes most observable throughout the yeare.</i>		82 For publike <i>Deliverances.</i>	56
61 For S. <i>Andrewes</i> day.	46	83 For the <i>Communion.</i>	57
62 For S. <i>Thomas</i> day.	47	84 For <i>Ember weeke.</i>	58
63 S. <i>Stevens</i> day.	47	85 For seasonable weather.	59
64 S. <i>Iohn</i> the <i>Euangelist.</i>	47	86 For <i>Plenty.</i>	60
65 <i>Innocents</i> day.	48	87 For <i>Peace.</i>	60
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67 S. <i>Matthias</i> day.	49	89 For deliverance from publike <i>Sicknes.</i>	61
		90 For the <i>King.</i>	61

FINIS.

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