THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM MS. OF HANDEL'S
TUNES TO REV. C. WESLEY'S HYMNS.

[See p. 239.]

The air is written in the C clef, the note on the first line being C. "The Invitation" occupies the first two lines, "Desiring to love" the next four, and "On the Resurrection" ["Gospel"] the last four. The faint writing at the top is Samuel Wesley's.
A List (Chiefly) of Published Biographies and Biographical Notices of John Wesley.

Arranged in Alphabetical Order for the Use of Students of Wesley's Life.

Anonymous.

An Account of the last Illness and Death of the Rev. John Wesley. Together with a copy of his Will. Signed E. R. [Elizabeth Ritchie.] Advertisement dated, New Chapel, City-Road, March 8, 1791. Half title-page; 8vo., pp. 17. This was also published as a broad-sheet, having a paragraph from the "Preachers in London," recommending days of fasting and prayer; with a note from Mr. W.'s executors appended. 4pp. fcp. folio.

An Authentic Account of the Last Moments of that Great and Good man, the Rev. John Wesley, M.A., who died on Wednesday morning, March 2nd, 1791. To which is added a Sketch of his Character. Leeds: Printed by J. Bowling. 1791. 12mo., pp. 23.

An Impartial Account of the People called Methodists; extracted from the Encyclopaedia Perthisensis. In which their Rise, Progress and Character are faithfully delineated. Dundee: Printed by F. Ray for R. T. Miller. 1807. 12mo., pp. 13.

A Short Account of the late Rev. J. Wesley, A.M., during the two last weeks of his life. Collected from the persons who attended him during that time. To which is added a Short Sketch of his Character, extracted from the public papers. London: Paramore. 1791. 12mo., pp. 24. (Price Twopence.)


In the life prefixed the writer says: "Wesley is now at a great age, above 80."
The Beauties of the Rev. J. Wesley, M.A. Containing the most interesting passages selected from his whole Works. To which is prefixed, Memoirs of his Life, the particulars of his Will and an account of his last illness and death. By one of the Preachers. Nottingham: Sutton; London: Hurst. 1802. 12mo., pp. 262. (Portrait—“John Wesley.”)


Query, if more than two numbers published.


A Character of the Celebrated John Wesley, M.A., Late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, who died March 2d, 1791, aged 88 years. Fcp. broadside.

Wesley's House. Sermons and Addresses delivered in Wesley's Chapel at the Dedication Services held on Feb. 27 and 28, March 1 and 2, 1898. Revised by the Authors. London: Kelly. 1898. Post 8vo., pp. viii. 214.

Many references to Wesley.


The Pious Life and Heavenly Death of the late Rev. Mr. John Wesley, who departed this Life, March the 2d, 1791, At his house near the City Road, London. Printed in London, n.d. 12mo., pp. 12.

Largely taken from E. Ritchie's Account.

The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, M.A., Sometime Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. Collected from his private and printed Works: To which is prefixed some Account of his Ancestors and Relations. With the Life of the Rev. Charles Wesley, A.M. The whole forming a History of Methodism, etc. Leeds: Printed by J.
PROCEEDINGS.

Barr. 1825. Cr. 8vo., pp. 416. (Portrait.)
A condensation and re-arrangement of Whitehead's Life of Wesley; probably written by the printer, a local preacher.

Holds Wesley up to ridicule.


Life of Rev. John Wesley. n.d. or name. 8vo., pp. i-xliv. (See Beecham).


Modern Methodism not in accordance with the Principles and Plans of Rev. John Wesley during any period of his life. A Dialogue between a Clergyman and one of his Methodist Parishioners. London: John Hughes. 1852. 8vo., pp. 36.


Authentic Sketch of the Life, Death, etc., of the Reverend John Wesley, M.A. With Lines occasioned by that Illustrious Servant of God. n.d., or name of publisher. 4to., pp. 16.

The Story of our Founder. (See Monkhouse.)
Wesley: his own Biographer. (See Rowe.)

Wesley: The Man; his Teaching and his Work. Being Sermons and Addresses delivered at City Road Chapel at the Centenary Commemoration of John Wesley's Death. Revised by the Authors. London: Kelly. Cr. 8vo., pp. 431. (Portrait.)
Wesley Historical Society.


Wesley and his Successors. A Centenary Memorial of the Death of John Wesley. London: Kelly. 1891. 4to., pp. 229. (Many illustrations.)


John Wesley in Company with High Churchmen. (See Holden.)

John Wesley and Modern Wesleyanism. (See Hockin.)


Treats of certain opinions held by Wesley.


Partly written in ridicule of Wesley.

Wesleyana: A Selection of the most important passages in the Writings of the late Rev. John Wesley, A.M. Arranged to form a complete Body of Divinity. With a Portrait and Biographical Sketch. (pp. 9-53.) London: W. Booth. 1825. 12mo., pp. iv. 457.


Many references sub voce.

Atmore.—The Methodist Memorial; Being an Impartial Sketch of the Lives and Characters of the Preachers, who have departed this life since the commencement of the Work of God amongst the people called Methodists, late in connection with the Rev. John Wesley, deceased, etc., etc. By Charles Atmore. Bristol: R. Edwards; London: G. Whitfield. 1801. Appendix. 1802. 8vo., pp. 582.


BEAL.—_The Fathers of the Wesley Family: And References to their Times._ By William Beal. (Of whom the world was not worthy.) London: J. Mason; Everett, Manchester; Benson, Weymouth. 1833. 12mo., pp. vi. 122. Published in an abridged form in 1839, as _Biographical Notices of the late Rev. Bartholomew Wesley, and John Wesley, his Son._ Afterwards as:—

_The Fathers of the Wesley Family, Clergymen in Dorsetshire, 1650-1662; (the present, the Bi-centenary of their ejection.) And References to events and changes of their Times._ By William Beal. Second Edition, with many additions. London: Freeman. 1862. 8vo., pp. 80.


BOURNE.—_The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A.M. With Memoirs of the Wesley Family._ To which are subjoined, Dr. Whitehead’s Funeral Sermon; and a comprehensive History of American Methodism. By George Bourne. Baltimore: George Dobbin & Murphy. 1807. 8vo., pp. 352.

BRADBURN.—_Select Letters, chiefly on Personal Religion._ By the Rev. John Wesley, A.M. With a Sketch of his Character. By

———. — Further Account of the Rev. J. Wesley. Appended to Sermon on Death of Mr. Wesley. Manchester. 1791. 8vo., pp. 27. (See Rodda.) [The Sketch of preceding work.]


Chambers.—John Wesley. Art. in Chambers' Encyclopaedia. (See Hughes.)


Many references.


Many references.


Proceedings.

Colet.—An Impartial Review of the Life and Writings, Public and Private Character of the late Rev. Mr. John Wesley. Interspersed with a variety of curious, entertaining and authentic Anecdotes. To which will be added a copy of his last Will and Testament, with Strictures and Remarks. In Two Parts. Part I. Written and Collected by his Nephew, John Annesley Colet. London: Printed for the Author, and sold by C. Forster, 41, Poultry, etc. 1791. 8vo., pp. viii, 37. [In a letter in the Sun newspaper, Feb. 3, 1801, the statements in this Review are acknowledged to be fabrications.—See W.H.S. Proceedings, iii, 204-6.]


Many references.


Wesley Historical Society.

London: Kelly. 1891. Cr. 4to., pp. 64. (See below, Rosa).


In two parts; the former relates to Wesley.

Davis.—Wesley and Early Methodism. By Angela K. Davis. New York: 1884. 12mo.


Encyclopaedia Britannica.—Articles, Methodism and Wesley.


Faulkner.—Wesley as a Churchman. By Rev. John Alfred Faulkner, Pastor of the Chenango Street Methodist Church, Binghampton, N.Y. Sometime Professor in Drew Theo-
PROCEEDINGS.


GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.—Obituary of John Wesley. 1791. pp. i., 282.


GORDON.—See Dictionary of Nat. Biog.


WESLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1881. 8vo., pp. 386.


HUNTINGDON’S Funeral Sermon on Wesley. (See particulars).


——.—The Life of the Rev. Charles Wesley, M.A., Sometime Student of Christ Church, Oxford: Comprising a Review of his Poetry; Sketches of the Rise and Progress of Methodism;
PROCEEDINGS.


Many references, particularly in vol. ii.


KERSHAW. The Methodist: Attempted in Plain Metre. [By J. Kershaw], Nottingham: Printed for the Author, at G. Burbage’s, on the Long Row. 1780. Sm. 4to., pp. 134.


Many references to Wesley.


Translated into English by Rev. A. J. French, B.A. (See French.)
Do. into Italian by Rev. F. Sciarelli. (See Sciarelli.)
Do. into Sinhalese. (See Gunasekara.)


MONTAGUE.—Wesley and His Friends. By Augustus Montague. 1856. 18mo.


MOORE.—The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A.M., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; in which are included the Life of his Brother, the Rev. Charles Wesley, A.M., Student of Christ Church; and Memoirs of their Family: Comprehending an

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Proceedings.

Account of the great Revival of Religion, in which they were the first and chief Instruments. By the Rev. Henry Moore, only surviving trustee of Mr. Wesley's MSS. In two volumes. London: Kershaw. 1824. 8vo., pp. xxiv., 571, 578.

---(See Coke and Moore.)

MURLIN.—Elegy on John Wesley. By John M[urlin].


Afterwards:—


Many biographical notices.


Many biographical notices. [For Nightingale and his book, see Dr. Smith's History of Meth., i., 283-4, 440-2.]


Library Edition; 200 printed.

WESLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.


PRIESTLEY.—Original Letters, by the Rev. John Wesley and his Friends, Illustrative of his early history; with other curious papers, communicated by the late Rev. S. Badcock. To which is prefixed an address to the Methodists. By Joseph Priestley, LL.D., F.R.S., etc. Birmingham: T. Pearson. 1791. 8vo., pp. xxxiv., 170.


RITCHIE.—Account of the last Sickness and Death of the Rev. John Wesley, together with a Copy of his Will. [See under ANONYMOUS,—Account, etc.]

RODDA.—A Discourse delivered in the Chapel, in Oldham Street, Manchester, March 13th, 1791. On occasion of the death of the
Proceedings.


Sargent.—The Oxford Methodist; Or, The Early Life of John Wesley, A.M. By George E. Sargent. 1850. 18mo.


Sis.—Johnson’s Penny Library Series. The Life of John Wesley; Showing how he sowed some Wild Oats in his Youth, and preached at the same time; but afterwards experienced a change, and was nicknamed Methodist, etc., etc. By Martin Sis. Leeds: J. Johnson. n.d. [probably about 1860.] 12mo., pp. 31.


Many biographical notices of Wesley.


Southey.—The Life of Wesley: and the Rise and Progress of


PROCEEDINGS.

STEVENSEN.—Memorials of the Wesley Family: Including Biographical and Historical Sketches of all the members of the Family for two hundred and fifty years, etc. By George J. Stevenson. London: S. W. Partridge & Co. 1876. 8vo., pp. xxiv., 562.


Many references.


TUCKER.—A Brief History of the Principles of Methodism: Wherein the Rise and Progress, together with the causes of the several Variations, Divisions, and Present Inconsistencies of this Sect are attempted to be traced out and accounted for. By Josiah Tucker, M.A., of All Saints, and one of the Minor Canons of the College of Bristol. Oxford: Printed for James Fletcher; London : Rivington. 1742. 8vo., pp. 51.


All contain many biographical and other notices of Wesley.

**URLIN.**—John Wesley's Place in Church History determined with the aid of facts and documents unknown to, or unnoticed by, his Biographers. By R. Denny URLIN, M.R.I.A. London: 1870. 12mo., pp. 270.


Contains brief Life of Wesley.


Biographical references to Wesley.


**Whitehead.**—(See Anon.)

———.—*A Discourse delivered at the New Chapel, City Road, March 9th, 1791, at the Funeral of the Rev. John Wesley*. By John Whitehead, M.D. London : G. Paramore. 1791. 8vo., pp. 71.


G. J. Stevenson says: "Whitehead [in his Life] speaks of Coke's conduct . . . in terms so different [from commendatory] that when Dr. Coke had Wesley's Life reprinted for the Irish Conference, he eliminated or modified all . . . allusions to himself."—Methodist Worthies, i., 146.

WINCHESTER.—A Funeral Sermon for the Reverend Mr. John Wesley, who departed this Life March 2, 1791, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Delivered March 10th, the day after his Interment. By Elhanan Winchester. London: T. Gillett. 1791. 8vo., pp. 59.

Biographical Notices at end.


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SOME TUNE BOOKS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

(Continued from Vol. ii, p. 160).

II. HYMNS ON THE GREAT FESTIVALS.

The Foundery Tune Book of 1742, a history of which appeared in Proceedings, Vol. ii, part 6, does not appear to have attained any considerable circulation or popularity, as no edition was called for beyond the first. The reasons for this are easy to understand. The book would only be used amongst the "Societies," and not at any of the open-air preachings. The Societies at this time were not numerous beyond London, Newcastle, Bristol, and the neighbouring districts, and in 1742 were in a very disturbed state, thus by no means affording a favourable opportunity for the introduction of a new Tune Book. It is interesting to note that the year in which this Book was published also saw the division of the Societies into class-meetings.

We may safely assume that the tunes used at Wesley's early meetings would be the customary Psalm-Tunes of the Church of England, which would be well-known to all his hearers, some tunes taken from Psalmodies of the period, together with a few German chorales introduced by Wesley.

During the next four years several Hymn Books were issued, containing hymns by the Wesleys, but none of them contain references to tunes in the Foundery Book,—a further proof of its limited circulation. Wesley, moreover, never refers to it in his Journal, or in any other of his publications.

Towards the close of the year 1746, there appeared "Hymns on the Great Festivals, and other occasions." This elegantly bound and well printed book is a collection of twenty-four hymns specially set to original music by J. F. Lampe. This musician was born in Germany about 1703, and settled in England when he was twenty-two years old. He attained considerable renown as a bassoon player, and was a member of the band which performed Handel's Operas. Rich, the manager of Covent Garden, engaged him to write the music for his pantomimes, and in 1737 he cooperated with Henry Carey,—the composer of the well-known tune
Carey's, Wesleyan Tune-Book, No. 120—as librettist, in the production of the burlesque operetta, "The Dragon of Wantley." In the same year he wrote a theoretical work entitled, "A Plain and compendious method of teaching thorough Bass." Lampe did not come under the influence of the Wesleys till the end of 1745, when John Wesley records the meeting in his Journal [29th November, 1745]. In the next year Lampe obtained permission from Charles Wesley to set some of his hymns to music, and the result was the appearance of the book under notice. As this work is not advertised in any of the Wesley publications, it is probable that it was undertaken by Lampe at his own risk. The Wesleys, however, were evidently anxious that Lampe should profit by his undertaking, for in two hymn-books, viz., the "Redemption Hymns," and the "Graces before and after meat," reference is made to tunes of his as being suitable for the hymns therein contained. These twenty-four tunes [Letter to C. W., No. LI, Works, xii, 111] are all of great excellence. Fifteen of them are in minor keys, and all show something of the florid style which might be expected from an operatic composer. The tunes are set in two parts, a figured bass supplying the necessary harmonies. They evince great originality, though some of the harmonies and progressions may sound a little harsh to modern ears. Only two of the tunes have survived to the present day. One will be found as No. 102 in "Church Hymns," where it is called "St. Luke." The other is in the Wesleyan Tune-Book, No. 126. This latter tune has had a long run of popularity, and is to be found in the majority of the collections issued during the last 150 years. For a long time it was assigned to Dr. Maurice Greene. It was introduced into Scotland as early as 1756. In the Wesleyan Tune-Book of 1876, it is assigned to Lampe's son, C. F. Lampe, a very common mistake, which the compilers of that book might easily have rectified.

There are, however, at least two others of these tunes which deserve a place in modern collections; a setting of

"Rejoice, the Lord is king,"

and a very fine minor tune set to

"Ye servants of God,"

In two instances only are directions for singing given, and of these one is scarcely in accordance with our ideas. In the setting of the lines,

"Sinfull soul, what hast thou done?
Murder'd God's eternal son!"

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the first line is marked to be sung “soft” and the second “loud”)

The tunes have no names, but each has the title given by
Wesley to the hymn to which it is set.

Both the Wesleys refer to these tunes in their Journals. Charles Wesley, writing on February 6th, 1746, says: “We sang that hymn over her corpse [Mrs. Webb’s] ‘Ah, lovely appearance of death,’ and shed a few tears of love and envy.” He also wrote to Mr. Blackwell from Newcastle, on December 11th, 1746, “His [Lampe’s] tunes are universally admired here among the musical men, and have brought one into high favour with them.” John Wesley records the singing of the same hymn over the body of a young girl, Abigail Pilsworth, on June 28th, 1786.

Lampe died in Edinburgh in 1751, and the monument erected to his memory in the Canongate Churchyard may still be seen. A second edition of the tunes was issued after his death, and on the title page it is announced that the book is to be obtained “at Mrs. Lampe’s lodging.”

Charles Wesley wrote a long hymn on the death of Lampe, which was set to music by Dr. S. Arnold. Copies of both editions of Lampe’s tunes are now somewhat scarce.

III. HANDEL’S THREE TUNES.

A far greater composer than Lampe was associated with the Wesleys about this time. In the year 1826 Samuel Wesley, son of the poet, discovered in the Fitzwilliam Library, at Cambridge, three tunes, in Handel’s handwriting, and set to three of C. Wesley’s hymns:

1. “Rejoice, the Lord is King.”
2. “Sinners, obey the Gospel word.”
3. “O love Divine, how sweet thou art.”

It is not known whether Handel ever actually met the Wesleys, but these tunes are an interesting tribute from the great musician.

Taking them in the order given above, the first tune is now generally known as “Gopsal.” Gopsall Hall is situated in a fine park on the road from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Atherstone. In the middle of the eighteenth century it was the residence of Charles Jennens, the compiler of the libretto for the “Messiah.” Handel was a frequent visitor at the Hall, and this fact is commemorated in the name of the tune. It is to be found in the present Wesleyan Tune-Book, and the form given there is a somewhat modified one. The last edition of Hymns Ancient and Modern is the only modern book that reproduces the melody of the tune in
its integrity, and this is doubtless accounted for by the fact that
the book had a musical editor who was really musical.

The second and third tunes are both to be found in the old
*Companion*, where they are named “Fitzwilliam” and “Went­
worth” respectively. The names given to them in Novallo’s
*Psalmist* (1838-1840) were: 1, Caernarvon; 2, Gilead; 3, Kedron.

These are obviously arbitrary names, without special meaning
or association.

Samuel Wesley, when he published these tunes, gave the
following account of their origin: [*Methodist Magazine*, 1826, p. 817.]

“The late comedian, Rich, was also proprietor of Covent
Garden Theatre, during the period when Handel conducted his
oratorios at that house. He married a person who became a
serious character, after having formerly been a very contrary one,
and who requested Handel to set to music the three hymns which
I transcribed in the Fitzwilliam Library, from the autography, and
published them in consequence.”

It is hard to fix with any degree of certainty the date of the
composition of these tunes. Grove’s *Dictionary* gives 1742, but
this is quite wrong, as C. Wesley had not then met Mrs. Rich, nor
was she married to Rich until 1744. C. Wesley first records
dining with Mrs. Rich in October, 1745. At her house he first
met Lampe, Dr. Pepusch, and other well-known musicians, possibly
including Handel. Lampe, as above noted, was a permanent
member of Handel’s oratorio orchestra at Covent Garden. The
first of the hymns was published in 1744, and the other two in
1749. It is, of course, possible that C. Wesley had written the
hymns before 1744, and had given them to Mrs. Rich in MS.
However, until further evidence is forthcoming, the date of the
composition of the tunes may be put down to about 1750.

JAMES T. LIGHTWOOD.

[See further in *Notes and Queries*, below, No. 208.]
The pleasant picture of Methodism in high places, given by Wesley in his *Journals*, under date March 15, 1769, excites a desire to know something more of the pious squire of Coton and his household. The first-fruits of an enquiry are here set down, in the hope that other contributors to the *Proceedings* may supplement this imperfect information.

To Wesley’s description of the family seat may be added a brief note from a modern work on proud Salop. “Coton Hall is in the parish of Alveley—a stuccoed mansion pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, commanding fine views of the adjacent country. The park contains about 80 acres, and is agreeably diversified with graceful undulations.” For many generations Coton has been the seat of the Lee family, which was a younger branch of the house of Langley, of which Leland says, “it may challenge to be reckoned among them that are of the better worth and greater antiquity in the tract.” A little more than two years before Wesley’s visit, Venn thus wrote of Mr. Lee: “he is a gentleman of fortune, about forty years of age, and a man of uncommon parts, with whom I was much delighted.” The good vicar first met Mr. Lee at Berwick, Salop, the home of the devoted Mr. and Mrs. Powys; and he thus describes the interview: “A few days after we got there, a Mr. Lee, a man of estate in Shropshire, came to pay his visit. He is, I do think, of all the persons I ever saw in my life, the very one that you [Lady Huntingdon] would be made a blessing to. His understanding is clear and strong; his sight of human nature in its fall amazingly deep: his spirit bold and intrepid—only fearful of being deceived, to take that for grace and faith which may not be so. He speaks of himself as yet a seeker, and I trust the Lord will give him to know His love, and His peace, and the power of His resurrection. We returned, with Mr. and Mrs. Powys, the visit; and in his parlour I preached to eighty people. If your Ladyship comes into Shropshire, he will certainly seek an opportunity of being in your company; or, if he goes to Bath, you will see him there in the spring.”
Mr. Lee was twice married, his second wife being the sister of Sir John Danvers, of Swithland, Leicestershire, and sister-in-law to the Hon. John Grey. Of this lady, who probably joined in welcoming Wesley to Coton, it is written:—"She was a woman whose mind was entirely directed by vital religion. She was un­wearied in her endeavours to promote the welfare of her fellow­creatures, and to adorn the doctrine of God her Saviour in all things; but, amidst all her beneficence, she preserved a conscious­ness of her own defects, which rendered her an eminent instance of exemplary humility." She died in her 87th year. The heir of Coton, Henry Lancelot Lee, was a boy of ten years old at the date of Wesley’s visit. He was the son of the former marriage, and in the Gentleman’s Magazine it is recorded that he was married in 1810, and died at Bath, December 3rd, 1821, in his 63rd year.

The exhortation which Wesley gave at Coton on March 15th, 1769, was not the only one he delivered there. In the Life and Times of the Countess of Huntingdon we read:—"In the month of August the same year, Mr. Wesley was again in Shrewsbury, on his way to attend the anniversary of Lady Huntingdon’s College at Trevecca, and receiving invitations from Messrs. Powys and Lee, preached at Berwick and Cotery [sic]. In his Journals Wesley makes a very brief mention of “a short exhortation” at Mr. Powys’s seat, but not of his second visit to Coton. Nor was he the only Methodist preacher welcomed to the old mansion. We have already mentioned the service conducted in the parlour by Venn, and we are told that Whitefield visited the good squire, whenever his journeys lay through Shropshire. Indeed the “house was usually open for the preaching of the gospel.”

R. BUTTERWORTH.

[Note.—“A branch of this ancient family, that of Lee of Coton Hall, in Shropshire, which separated at a very early period from the parent stock, still preserves a male succession.” Burke’s Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies, p. 307.—F. M. Jackson]
205. Nancy Dawson.—I gave some little attention to the striking adaptation of other men’s thoughts in Charles Wesley’s hymns, when I prepared my little biography [C. Wesley pp. 177–q] in 1886. John Howe’s splendid passage in “The Redeemer’s Tears wept over lost souls” had evidently laid hold on our poet. “If thou understandest not these things thyself, believe Him that did; at least believe His tears.”

“See! the suffering God appears!
Jesus weeps! believe His tears!
Mingled with His blood, they cry,
Why will you resolve to die.”

I have also often wanted to find out who Nancy Dawson really was, on account of the story [See Kirk’s Charles Wesley, pp. 44–46.—C. L. Ford] about the clever stroke Charles Wesley used in silencing the sailors who struck up the tune and stopped the Methodist preaching. Dr. Rimbault and W. J. Standish Holy had a controversy on the matter in Notes and Queries, April 22 and 29, 1876. Dr. R. held that he had found her memoirs, and that she was a notorious dancer, but maintained that she was “a celebrated woman at Portsmouth when William III was King.” Captain Marryat in his Snarley Yow quotes the song:

“When the sailors come to shore,
They knock at Nancy Dawson’s door.”

Dr. Rimbault also refers to her hornpipe, which was set to the harpsichord. The pamphlet concluded with a ballad:

“See little Davy strut and puff,
Rot on the Opera, and such stuff;
My house is never full enough
Because of Nancy Dawson.
Though Garrick he has had his day,
And forced the town his laws to obey,
Now Johnny Rich is come in play,
With the help of Nancy Dawson.”
Was this the ballad the sailors sang, or what? According to Dr. R. she was the daughter of a porter in Clare Market, and after being for some time in service, joined a company of comedians and gradually became a noted figure dancer. On any showing she was a shady character. "Johnny Rich" is a tempting subject for a Methodist antiquarian.—Rev. J. Telford.


April 7. Warrington. One of the members at this period was William Young. Methodist Magazine, 1824, p. 721. Tyerman, ii, p. 565.


July 21. York. Letters to James Rea. Didsbury College has the MS.

August 21. "Last night my brother came. This morning we spent two blessed hours with G. Whitefield. The threefold cord, we trust, will never be broken. Lady H’s chapel at Bath, and all her chapels, are now put into the hands of us three." C. Wesley, Journal.

August 27. "The Management." As arranged at the previous Conference; which seems to have worked well. Kingswood School, p. 51.

August 30. It is probable that Jno. Haime accompanied
An Unnoticed Methodist Tune Book of 1772.—I have a copy of The Spiritual Psalmodist's Companion; being a choice collection of Psalms, and Hymns with Tunes, and a Short Introduction for the Improvement of all who desire to sing the Praises of God with the understanding. London: Printed and sold by E. Englefield, at the Bible in West Street, and by W. Kent, corner of Kingsgate Street, Holbourn, and by the Booksellers in Town and Country—MDCCCLXXII. 12mo. 48 pp. Bound up with it is a collection of 46 Hymns entitled, Hymns and Spiritual Songs. James v. 13. Col. iii, 16. London. Printed in the year 1771. 12mo. 60 pp. It is not the same as the hymn book of that title published in 1753. The first hymn is, "O God of all grace:" the last, "Away my unbelieving fear." Most of the hymns are by Chas. Wesley; a few by Watts. The tune book differs from the 'Select Hymns with tunes Annext,' 1765, and 'Sacred Melody.' Of the 55 tunes, 43 are in 'Sacred Melody,' and most of these are also in 'Sacred Harmony.' The following are in neither: Bath, Berner's Muse, Bodiam, Dismission, Marylebone, Portsmouth, Sion, Sussex, Whitsunday, Watchnight. Sussex is in Butts's Harmonia Sacra. George Englefield, of the Bible, West Street, has his name as a bookseller on the title pages of Part VI. of Wesley's Journal, 1753, of two of the Letters to Lavington, 1751-2, of Wesley's Dictionary, and of the Hebrew and French Grammars (1751). "Mrs. Englefield" printed and published Mary Bosanquet's Letter to Wesley, 1764.—Rev. Thos. E. Brigden.

Handel's Three Tunes.—S. Wesley says: "I have resolved to print forthwith these combined relics of a real Poet, and a great Musician. . . . The plates are already engraven, and the three hymns will be inscribed to the Wesleyan Society. I cannot anticipate a greater musical gratification (not even at the York or Birmingham Festivals!) than that of hearing chanted by a thousand voices, and in the strains of Handel, Rejoice, the Lord is King!" "A publication slight only in price," he says, and adds in a footnote: "The Tunes
are comprised in three pages.” The late W. S. Rockstro, in his *Life of Handel*, catalogues these tunes as “unpublished.” Some years ago I wrote to him on the matter, pointing out that they had appeared in the *Companion*. He replied very courteously and fully, but took the ground that unless they had been transcribed and published exactly as they stood in the Fitzwilliam MS., they were not, in his sense of the word, “published.” He gave these interesting particulars: “The autograph gives only the melody, in single notes, accompanied by a Thorough bass; and in one hymn at least, with a Symphony, like that of a Sacred Song, and I think,” he adds, “they are scarcely likely to have been printed [in the *Companion*] in this form, in which case my entry would stand good.” The reproduction in the present number exhibits the facts.

Mr. J. T. Lightwood tells me that he possesses a copy of S. Wesley’s now scarce, music folio, publication, and gives the title: “*The Fitzwilliam Music*; *Never published. Three Hymns*, the words by Rev. Charles Wesley, A.M., of Christ Church College, Oxford, and set to music by George Frederick Handel, faithfully transcribed from his autography in the Library of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, by Samuel Wesley, and now very respectfully presented to the Wesleyan Society at Large. Ent. Sta. Hall. Price 1/6. To be had of Mr. S. Wesley, No. 16, Euston Street, Euston Square, and at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Regent Street.” They were inserted by Novello in the *Psalmist*, 1838.—Rev. H. J. Foster.

209. THE SOCIETY IN ALDERSGATE STREET.—In *The History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches and Meeting Houses in London, Westminster, and Southwark, etc.*—By Walter Wilson, of the Inner Temple, 1810.—at vol. iii., 350-364, under the heading TRINITY HALL, ALDERSGATE STREET, NONJURORS,—EXTINCT, are found the following interesting paragraphs: “In Aldersgate Street, near the north-end corner of Little Britain, anciently stood an hospital, hall, or priory, belonging to the abbots of Clugni in France; which, among other alien foundations, was suppressed by Henry V. The king granted its revenues to the parishioners of S. Botolph, on condition that they should found in their church a fraternity, or altar, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. [“No confirmation can be found for this statement . . . that the property was given on condition, &c.”—Sir John Staples. *St. Botolph’s, Aldersgate Street*, p. 18. Part of the property, temp. Ed. VI, consisted
of "two tenements in Peti bretane."

The site of this ancient religious house still remains, by the name of Trinity-Hall, and several tenements in Trinity-lane, in the possession of the parish. Part of the building, also, was standing some years ago. The lower part was let out for a coffee-house; but the upper-room, which retained somewhat the appearance of its original use, was let out as a place of worship to a congregation of Nonjurors. This was the state of it when Maitland wrote [London, ii., 715] in 1738.

"From the Nonjurors, Trinity-Hall passed to Methodists. Mr. Wesley, in one of his journals, has the following passage concerning the place. 'May 24, 1738. In the evening I went very unwillingly to a Society in Aldersgate Street, where one was reading Luther's preface [the classical passage from the Journals is quoted in full] law of sin and death.' On the 20th of September, in the same year, he mentions his preaching to a society in the same place. Trinity Hall has long been pulled down, and every vestige of it destroyed."

I have not seen as positive a statement anywhere else, as to a spot so memorable in the personal history of Wesley, and in the evolution of the Revival of the 18th Century; a spot whose only rival in importance and interest is the Brick-yard near St. Philip's Plain, in Bristol, where on April 2nd, 1739, he first preached in the open-air in England. [Proceedings, Vol. iii., pt. 2.]

In his Preface, p. xvi-ii, the author sets forth very fully the sources, documentary and personal, from which he has derived the information gathered in his four volumes. He is avowedly a Dissenter; he is, presumably, as a lawyer, accustomed to weigh evidence; the names of many of his informants are amongst the foremost men of English Nonconformity. He especially acknowledges his indebtedness, "primarily to the late Rev. Isaiah Lewis, who took much pains in making similar collections, which he communicated to the author." These would carry the records, in many cases, no doubt far back into the middle of the eighteenth century; in many evident instances, to a date contemporary with the facts. He has explored the church-records of some of the oldest and most important of the Dissenting Churches of the Metropolis. I am inclined to put a high value upon even a quasi-traditionary statement preserved by such an inquirer.

The Rev. N. Curnock informs me that he has some-
what recently obtained documentary evidence which enables him to locate the house of Bray, the brazier, in Little Britain, still more closely than he was able to do in *Homes and Haunts, &c., of John Wesley*, p. 43. In any case, however, it was not far from the elbow-like bend in that thoroughfare, and this again is not far from the corner where Trinity Hall stood. Bray's house would seem to have been the London home of the Wesleys until they had their own quarters in the Foundery, and a very few steps would take Wesley to Trinity Hall and its Society meeting. Nettleton-court, in Aldersgate-street itself, on its eastern side, is the only competing site in the identification, and also was not far off. It disappeared, and the ground was built over, about 1897 [*Homes and Haunts*, p. 44]. But I am not aware of much, if any, reason for locating the “Society” in Nettleton-court, except that immediately after starting in business, in or about 1736, “Hutton engaged a room in Nettleton-court, Aldersgate Street, where he met a small society every week for mutual edification” [*Benham, Hutton*, p. 12], and that Wesley and he were then closely associated. But this society is not mentioned by Benham again, and would seem to have been even more short-lived than another started by Hutton at Islington. This is of course only negative evidence, and of no great weight. Whilst we wait for fuller knowledge we may remember that Hutton’s father was a Nonjuror, and that Lindsay, the last of the non-jurors [*ib. 1768*] “ministered to a nonjuring congregation at Trinity Chapel, Aldersgate Street, acting at the same time as corrector of the press to Bowyer the printer, who belonged to the Nonjuring denomination” [*Dr. Stoughton, Religion in England*, vi, 57-8]. Wesley says he went “very unwillingly” to the fateful society meeting. Was this in any degree because of the Nonjuring character of the Hall and of the ministry there? We can only conjecture.—*Rev. H. J. Foster.*

The Title-page and Index to Volume iii will be issued with Part i of Volume iv; ready March, 1903.