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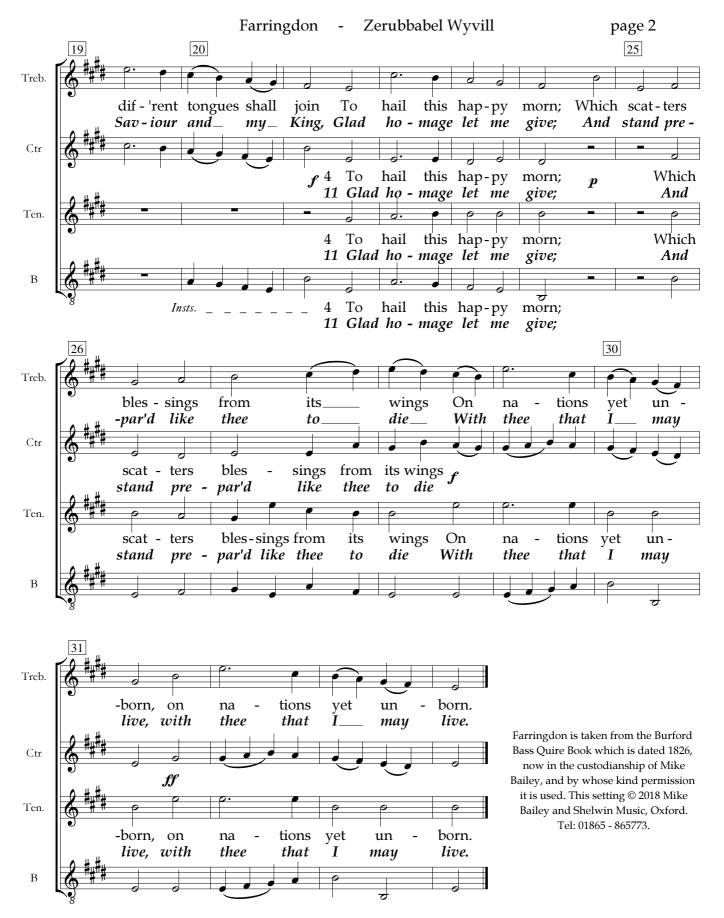
In the margin in pencil at the top of the page [39] in the Quire book is written "Easter", a note by another later hand. The same hand has written the first line of the words under the third line of music. The dynamics are also in the same later hand.

The music is written Alto, Tenor (both in their respective clefs with Alto line octave higher), Treble and Bass.

The bottom two staves are a keyboard reduction with all four parts shown, and with a figured bass; all here omitted.

Son of John and Sarah Wyvill, Zerubbabel was baptised at Maidenhead, Berkshire, on 4 September 1763. He died at Hounslow, Middlesex on 14 May 1837. He taught music in Maidenhead and played the organ at the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Andrew (his son Andrew later served as organist there as well). His secular works include: The Berkshire March, composed for the Berkshire Militia in 1793, and 'The Armed Yeoman' a song, around 1795.

The tune 'Farringdon' was first published by James Peck in London in 1798. Of the handful of Wyvill's tunes which were reproduced in 71 different publications up until 1820, Farringdon was the second most popular with 21 appearances, being only beaten by 'Eaton', with 28. American publications show it having been converted into a full fuging tune (Bars 17-21). We have resisted this later amendment, but have introduced extra rests in bars 9 and 17, together with the suspensions at bar 8. HTI No.: 7611.



Anna Lætitia Aikin Barbauld (1743-1825)

The words are taken from Mrs Barbould's Hymn No. 3. which is 11 verses in length. The Quire book uses verses 3 and 4, and we have added verses 9 and 11. The hymn is stated to be for Easter, but some editions also state Ascensiontide. Anna Lætitia Aikin (1743-1825) initially lived in Leicestershire, where her father was a dissenting Presbyterian Minister. Aged 15, her family moved to Warrington where later she met and became friends with Joseph Priestly and his wife, both her father and Priestly teaching at the Warrington Dissenting Academy. This is where much of her earlier poetry and some hymns were written and circulated in manuscript form amongst staff and pupils. Later, in 1774, she met and married Rochemont Barbauld, a descendant of French Huguenot refugees, who also had become a dissenting Presbyterian minister, and teaching in the Academy.